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GNSS

“New Signals in Space” – Revisited

Bob Green, PLS
Frontier Precision
Albuquerque, NM/Arvada, CO

- **Session Objectives**
 - Review of GNSS Satellite Positioning Systems
 - Discuss GNSS Modernization “New Signal in Space”
 - GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou and GALILEO
 - Atmospheric and Ionospheric Errors
 - Free Online Planning Tools
 - What if OPUS Goes Down?
 - Free Resources

Bob Green, PLS

Geospatial Analyst

Frontier Precision

- Geospatial Analyst – Frontier Precision / 5.5 + Years
- Professional Land Surveyor – 33 years
 - 46 years Total Land Surveying Experience
- Past 2 Term Member of The Monitor Panel to the (NKA) Colorado State Board of Licensure for Architects, Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors
- Past 2 Term Member of the Survey Engineering Industrial Advisory Committee – New Mexico State University
- Published Author, Public Speaker and Measurement Technology Advocate
- Government and Private Sector Trainer and Consultant
 - US Air Force Space Command Wing, US Marine Corps, Department of Defense, US Border Patrol, Army Corps of Engineers, USBR at Hoover Dam Homeland Security and NASA at White Sands Test Facility
- GPS/GNSS Pioneer and Innovator
- Retired Rodeo Cowboy and Rancher



Following in the Footsteps of Historic Surveys



1770's

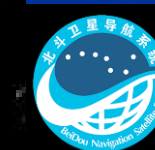
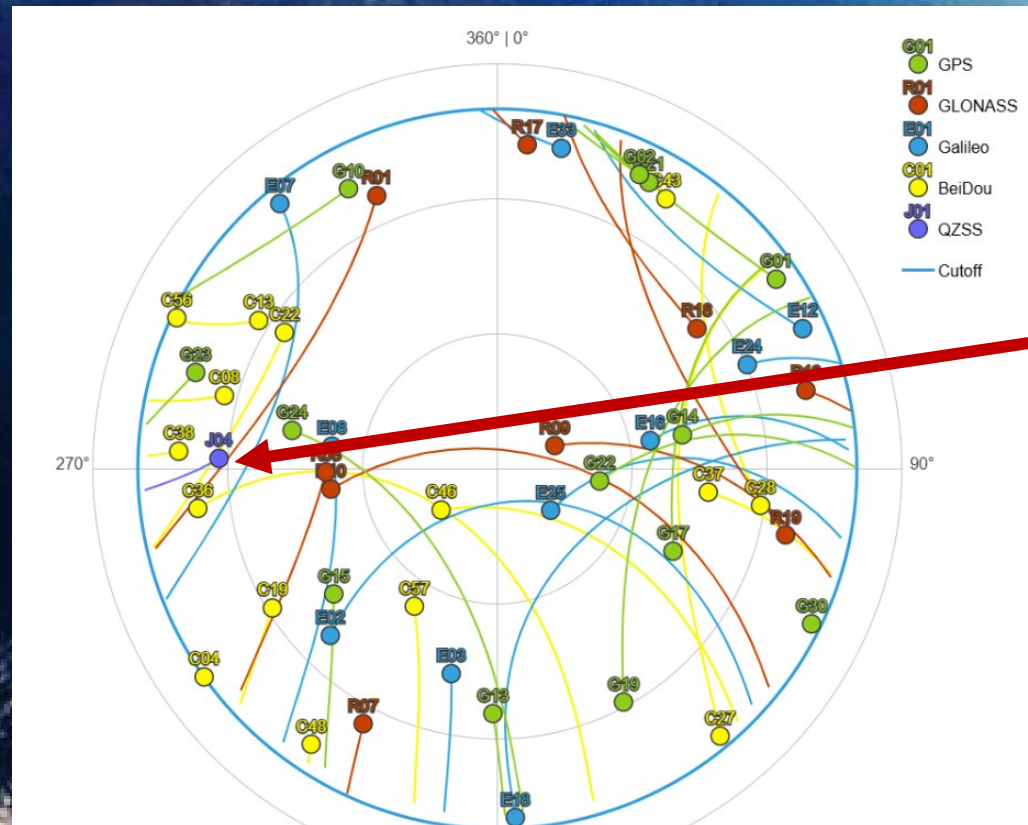


1970's



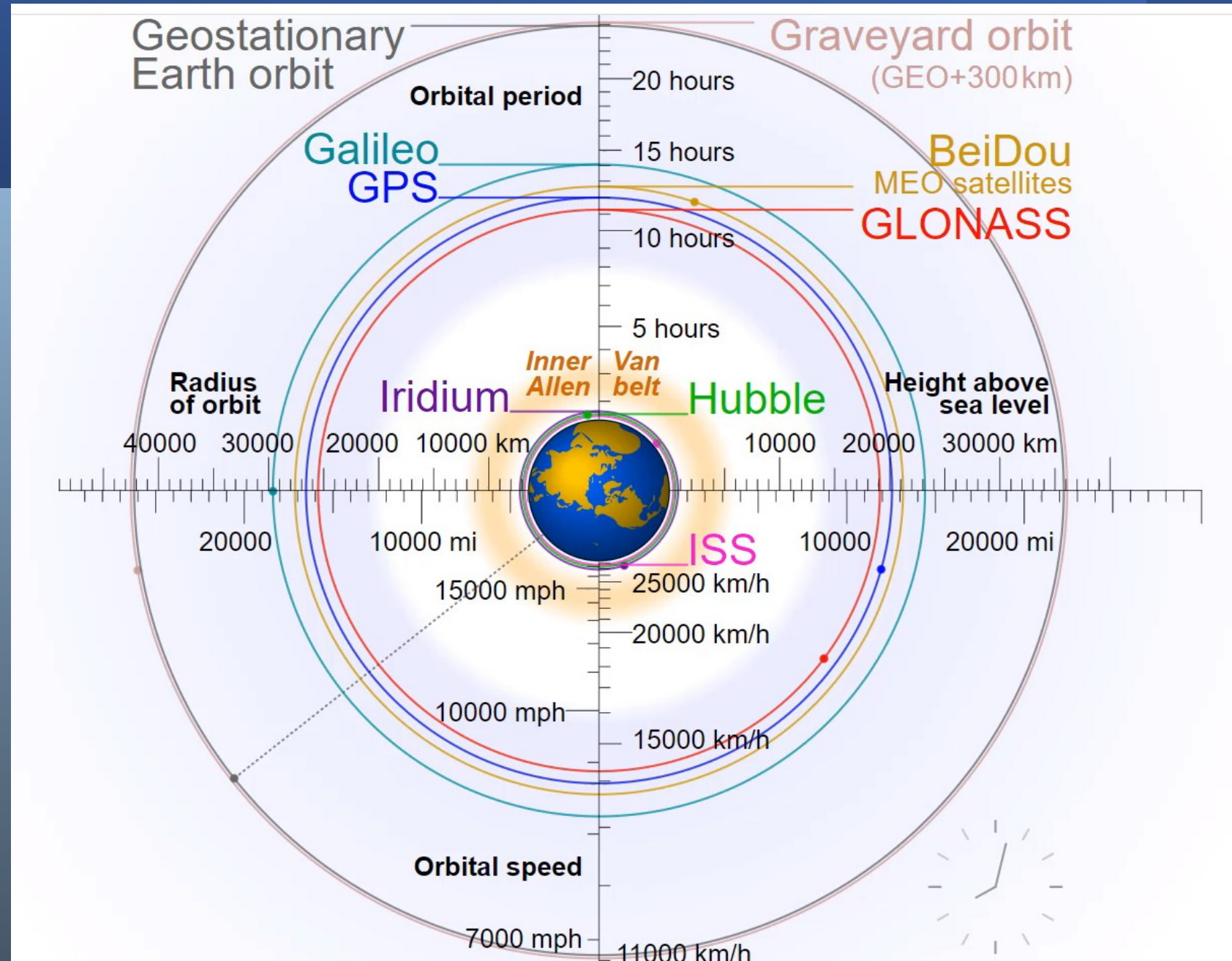
Today

GNSS Constellations



- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Global Orbiting Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
- GALILEO Satellite Navigation System
- BeiDou 3 (BDS)
- Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)
The Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS) has a ground station in Hawaii at Kokee Park. QZSS is a Japanese satellite system that provides positioning and communication services to the Asia-Oceania region.
- Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) (NavIC)

GNSS Constellations Orbits



GNSS

GPS

Global

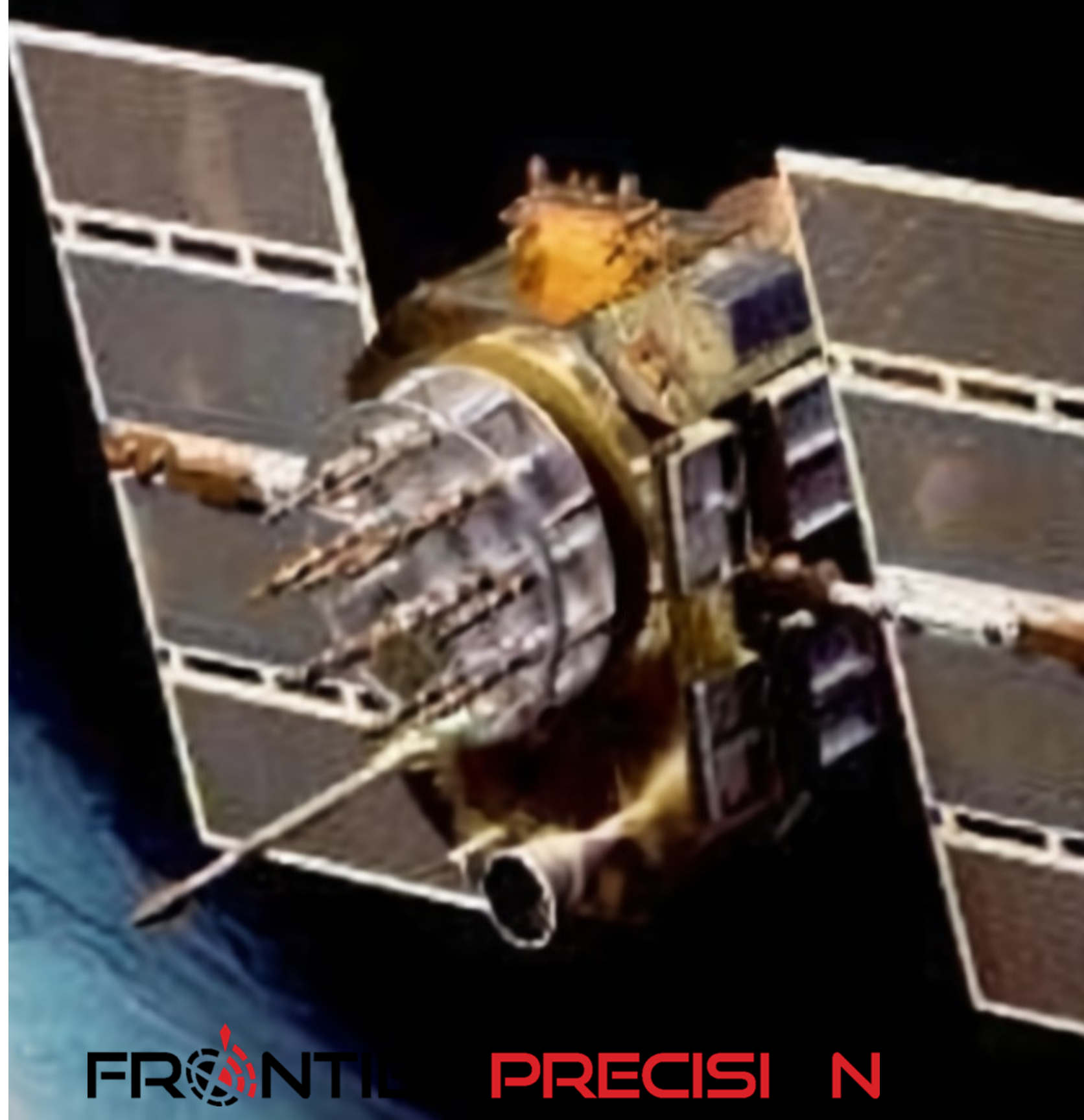
Positioning

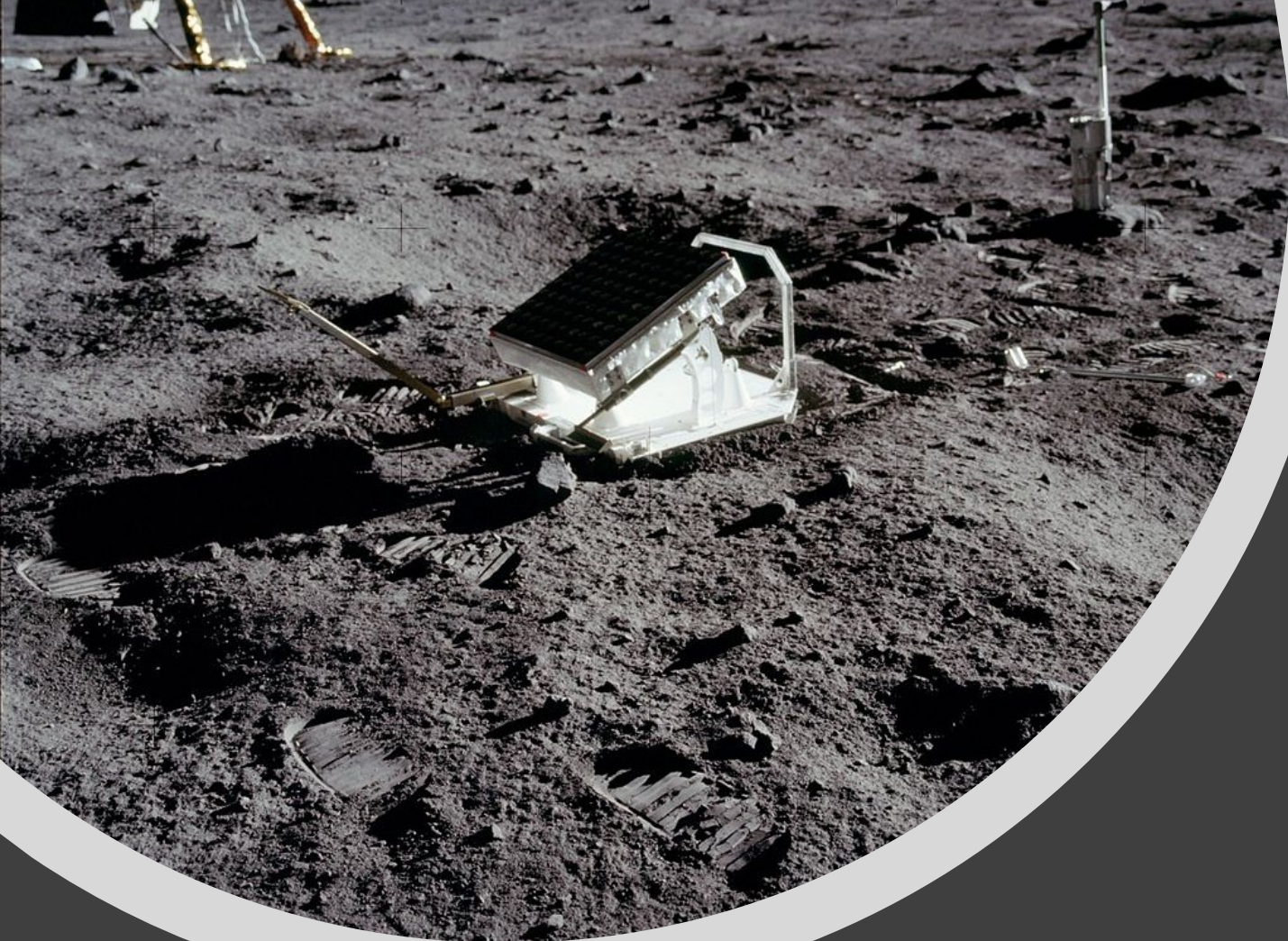
System



• GPS: Global Positioning System

- US Department of Defense Satellite System
 - 31 Current Operational Satellites
 - First GPS Satellite Launched February 22, 1978, IOC 3/23/1994, FOC 7/17/1995
 - Codeless/Semi-Codeless Signals Support will discontinue 2 years after 24 L5 Sats are in the Constellation
<https://www.gps.gov/technical/codeless/>
- GPS Block III continued
 - First GPS III tracked January 13th, 2020 (SVN 74)
 - 10 GPS Block III's Developed and Manufactured by Lockheed Martin, Waterton Canyon, Littleton, CO
 - 6 Currently Operational
 - Future: GPS Block IIIF (Follow On), will include 22 SV's being developed by Lockheed Martin






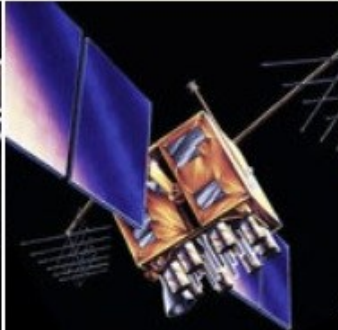
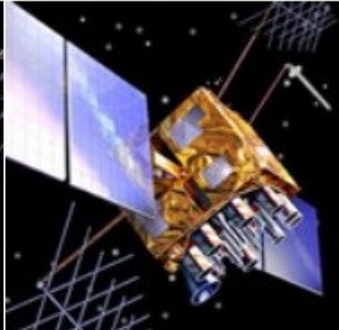
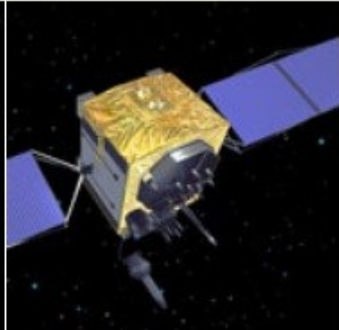
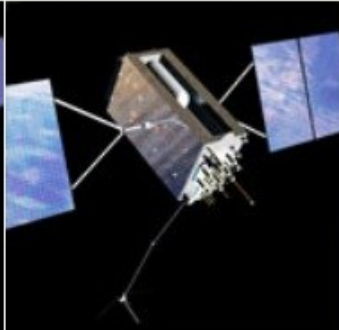
July 20, 1969, Neil
Armstrong Walks on
the Moon

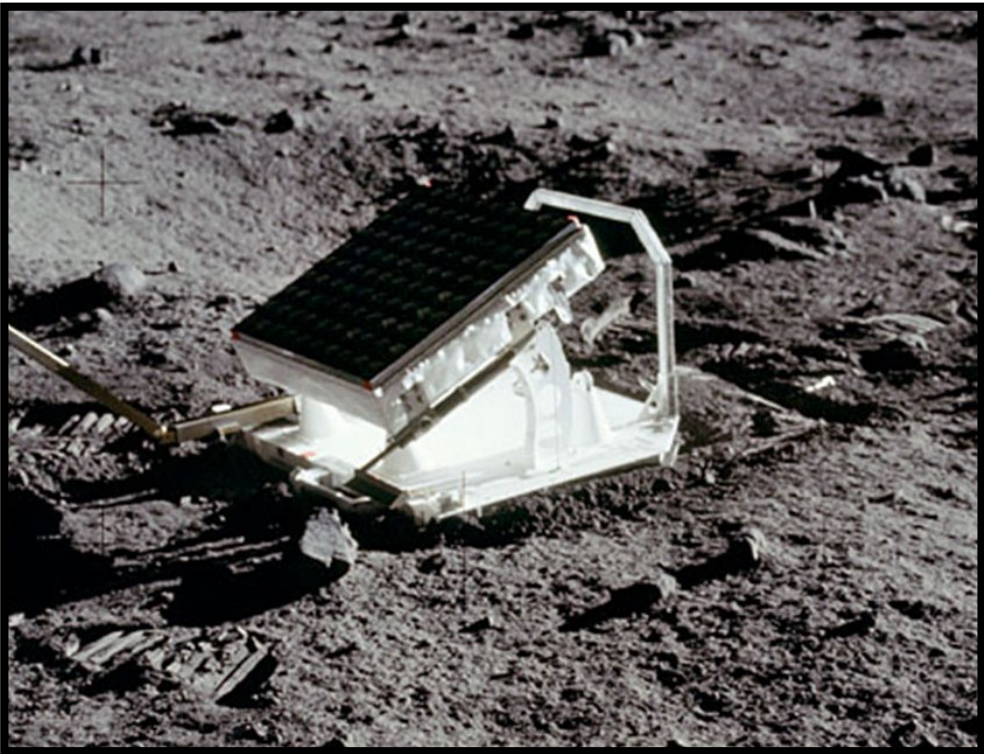
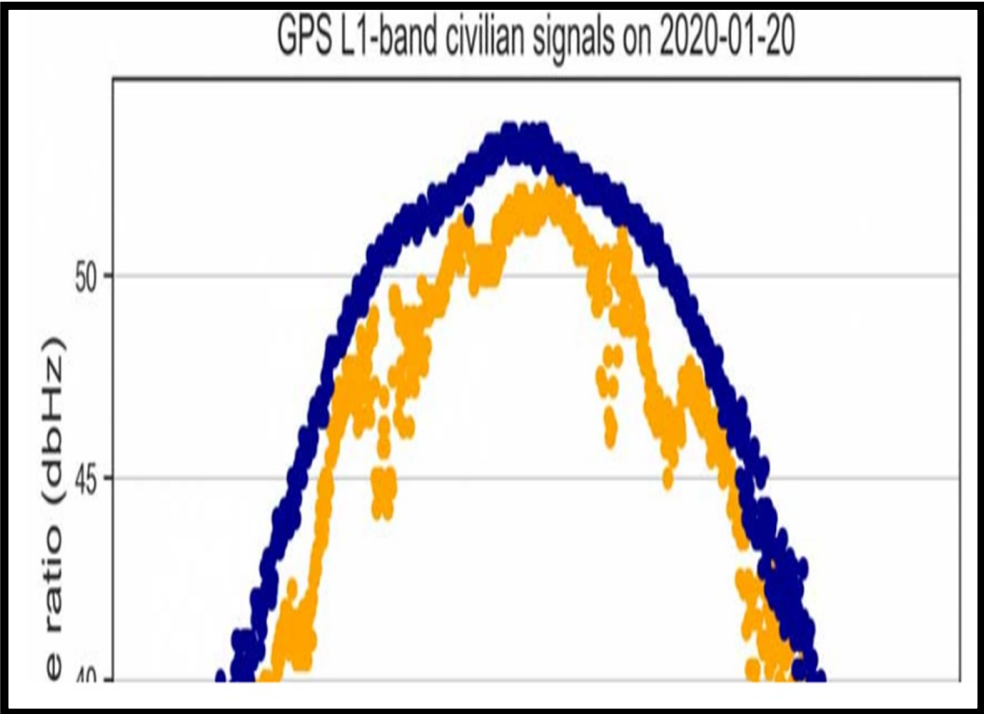
Lunar Laser Ranging Retro Reflector
- Block IIF Satellites

 **XPR**



Current GPS Satellite Constellation – TRI-FREQ!

LEGACY SATELLITES		MODERNIZED SATELLITES		
				
BLOCK IIA	BLOCK IIR	BLOCK IIR-M	BLOCK IIF	GPS III/IIIF
0 operational	6 operational	7 operational	12 operational	6 operational
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Coarse Acquisition (C/A) code on L1 frequency for civil usersPrecise P(Y) code on L1 & L2 frequencies for military users7.5-year design lifespanLaunched in 1990-1997Last one decommissioned in 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">C/A code on L1P(Y) code on L1 & L2On-board clock monitoring7.5-year design lifespanLaunched in 1997-2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All legacy signals2nd civil signal on L2 (L2C) LEARN MORENew military M code signals for enhanced jam resistanceFlexible power levels for military signals7.5-year design lifespanLaunched in 2005-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All Block IIR-M signals3rd civil signal on L5 frequency (L5) LEARN MOREAdvanced atomic clocksImproved accuracy, signal strength, and quality12-year design lifespanLaunched in 2010-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All Block IIF signals4th civil signal on L1 (L1C) LEARN MOREEnhanced signal reliability, accuracy, and integrityNo Selective Availability LEARN MORE15-year design lifespanIIIF: laser reflectors; search & rescue payload



Receiver WebUI GPS Tracking

Satellites - Tracking Information?

<div>ALLGPSGLONASSGalileoBeiDouQZSSSBASMSS</div>													
SV	Type	Elev. [°]	Azim. [°]	L1-C/No [dBHz]	L1	L2-C/No [dBHz]	L2	L5-C/No [dBHz]	L5	Iono	IOD	URA [m]	Type
5	GPS	13.68	179.48	38.9	CA	25.1/39.0	E/CM+CL	-	-	●	3	2	IIR-M
6	GPS	47.47	39.95	48.1	CA	38.5/47.3	E/CM+CL	50.0	I+Q	●	35	2	IIF
11	GPS	86.37	281.62	48.5/51.1	CA/BOC	44.5/53.8	E/CM+CL	55.7	I+Q	●	122	2	III
12	GPS	58.06	314.93	48.7	CA	40.9/47.2	E/CM+CL	-	-	●	14	2	IIR-M
17	GPS	10.49	82.45	39.9	CA	19.9/33.5	E/CM+CL	-	-	●	108	2.8	IIR-M
19	GPS	31.08	69.48	42.8	CA	30.8	E	-	-	●	21	2	IIR
20	GPS	38.67	162.51	46.4	CA	34.0	E	-	-	●	50	2	IIR
22	GPS	15.69	135.55	37.9	CA	23.8	E	-	-	●	51	2	IIR
24	GPS	24.25	230.16	43.2	CA	29.5/42.8	E/CM+CL	47.3	I+Q	●	96	2.8	IIF
25	GPS	27.48	315.14	42.1	CA	26.9/40.3	E/CM+CL	44.5	I+Q	●	20	2	IIF

Iono –

A **green**, **yellow**, **orange**, or **red** icon indicates the level of ionosphere disturbance that the RTK base station is experiencing on each satellite.

GOOD
URA's
See Next
Slide!

1.Alternative BOC (altBOC): This type combines multiple BOC signals to improve performance.

2.Multplexed BOC (MBOC): This type combines BOC and other modulation techniques to enhance signal robustness.

3. L1C - BOC

2024-06-07T16:19:14Z (UTC)

GPS L2c Modernized Signal

Second Civil Signal: L2C

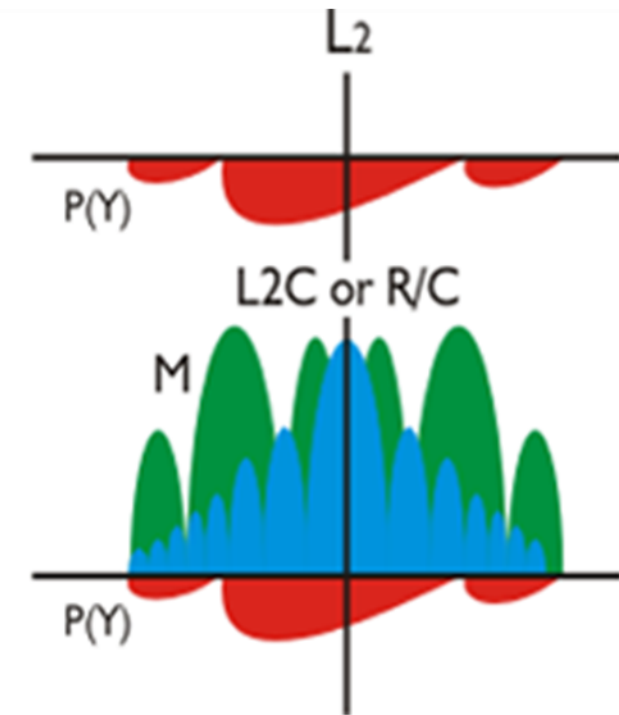
Status

- **Pre-operational** signal with message set "healthy"
- Broadcasting from 25 GPS satellites (as of January 1, 2024)
- Began launching in 2005 with GPS Block IIR-M

Features

1227.60 MHz

- Radio Navigation Satellite Services (RNSS) radio band
- Modern signal design (CNAV), including multiple message types and forward error correction
- Bi-Phase Shift Key (BPSK) modulation CM and CL
- Includes dedicated channel for codeless tracking

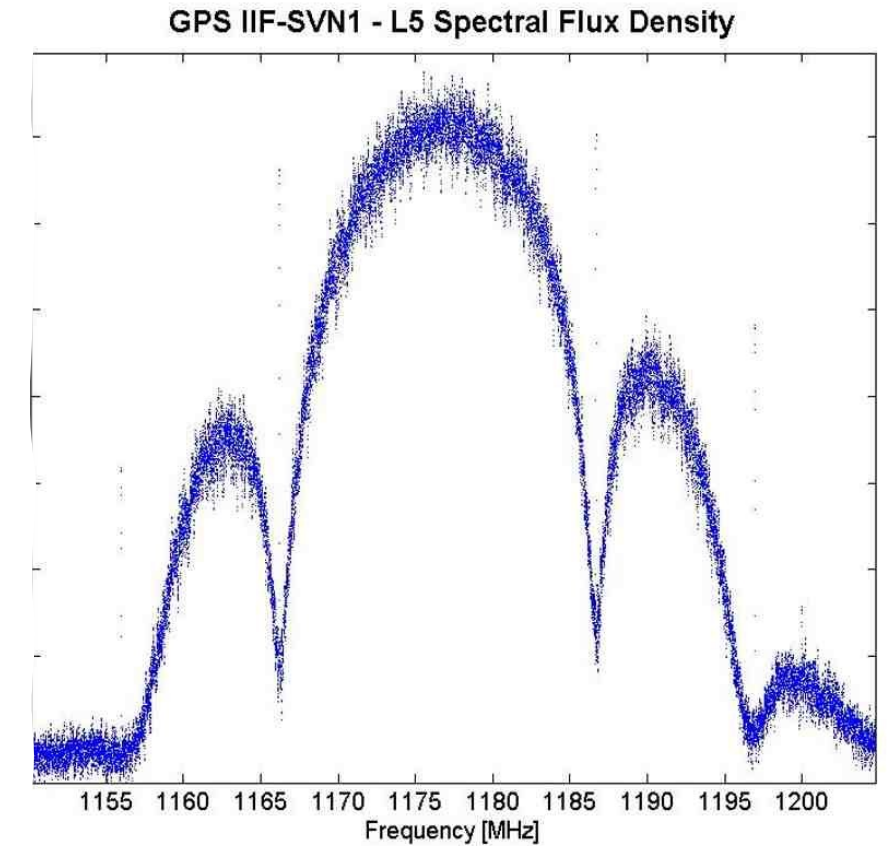


GNSS

• GPS

• L5 – 1176.45Mhz

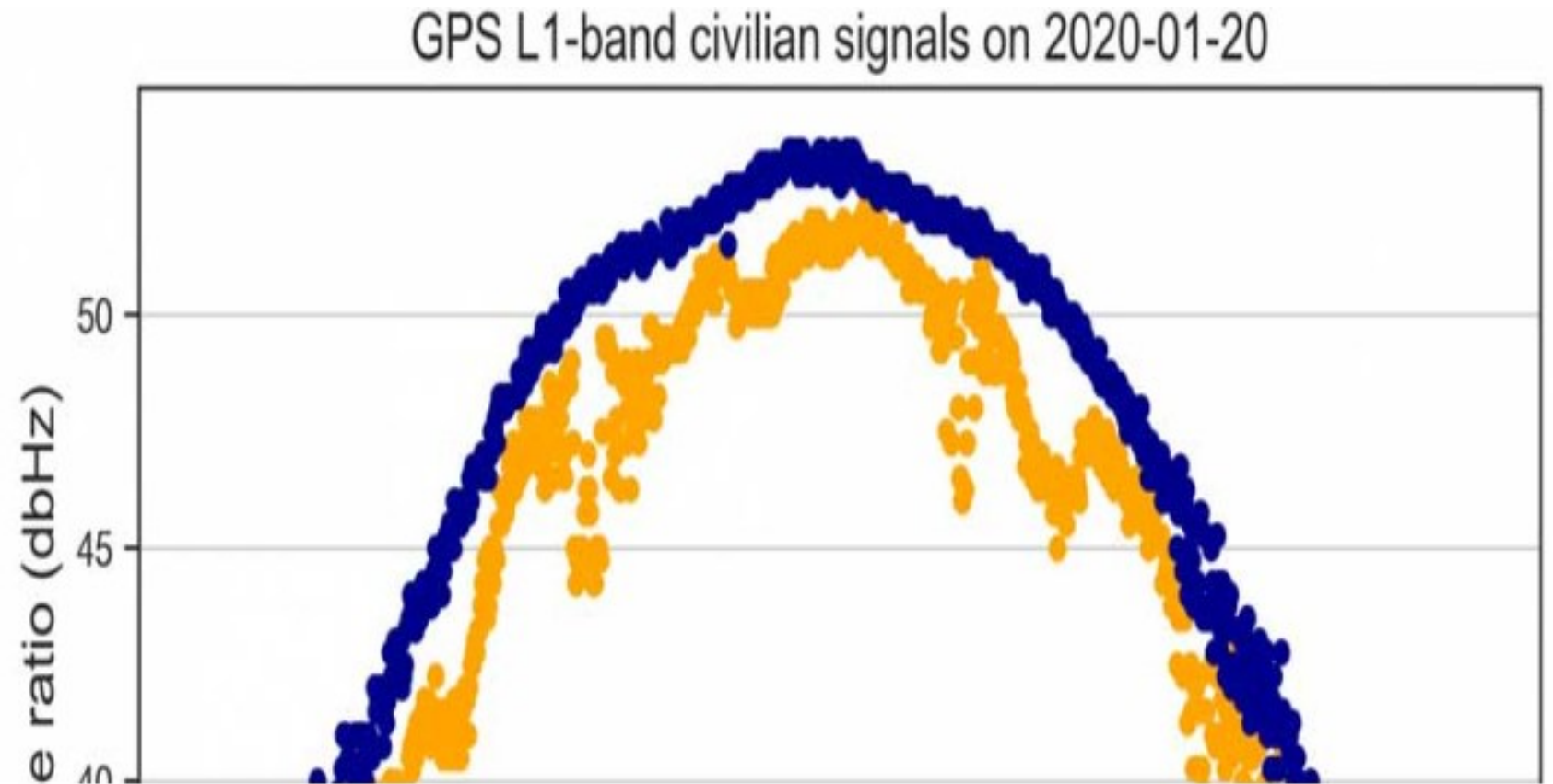
- Currently satellites broadcasting L5 = 12 IIF's + 6 Block III's
- 3rd Carrier Observable
- Positive impact for surveying
 - Due to wide bandwidth and comparatively longer spreading codes, the L5 signal is expected to give a high processing gain
 - Improved Ionospheric Modeling
 - Will enhance RTK vector lengths



GNSS

- **GPS**

- **L1C goes live -1575.42Mhz**
(On GPS III SV's (6))
 - Stronger signal than traditional L1
 - More accurate signal than traditional L1
 - For better intercommunication with other GNSS Constellations

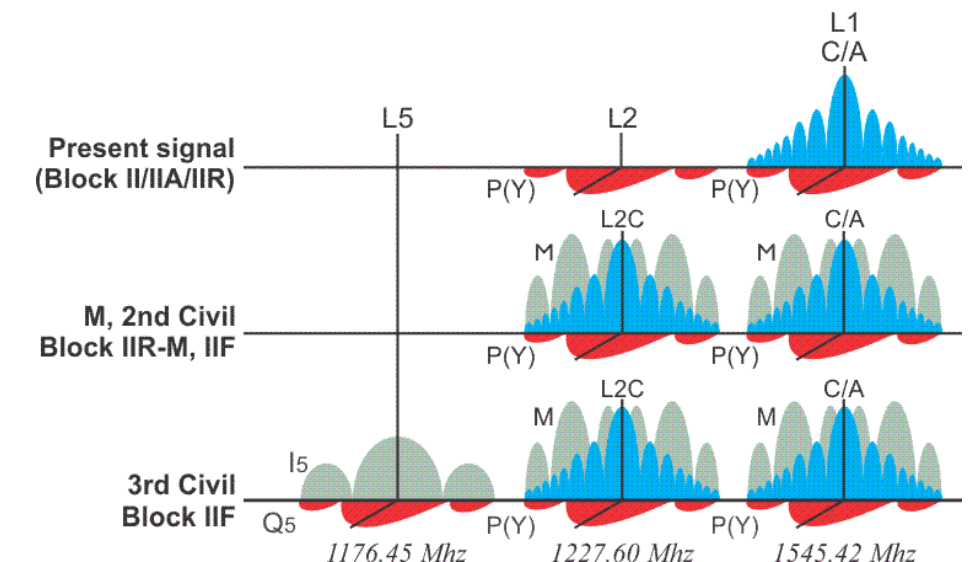
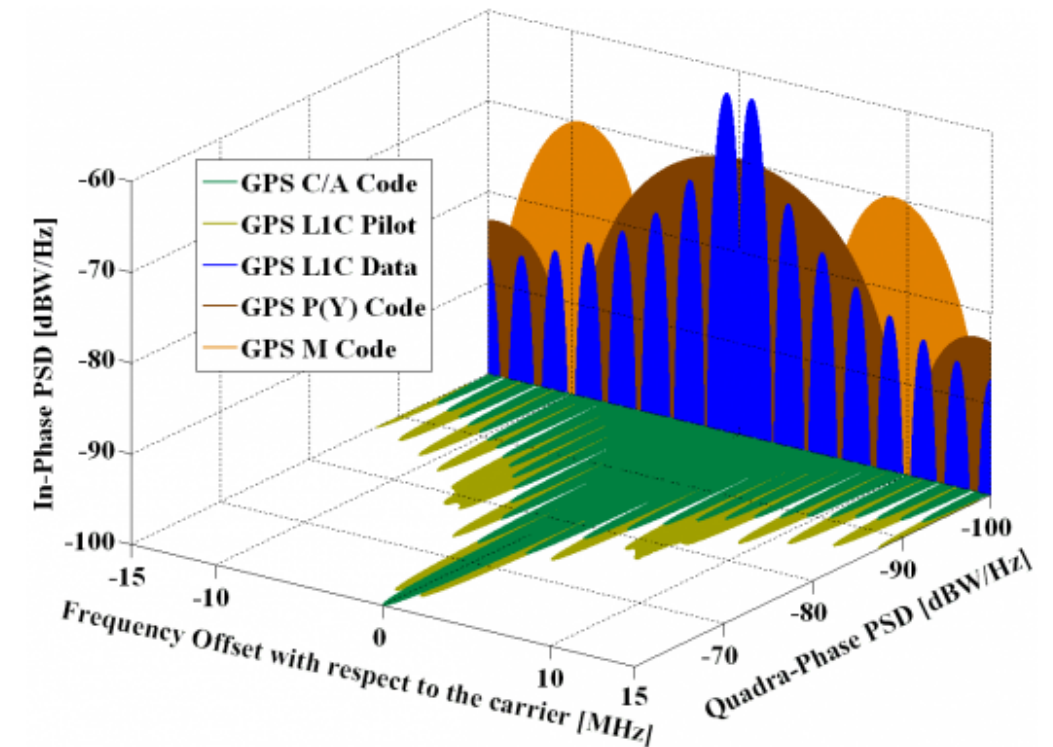


GNSS

• GPS Modernization

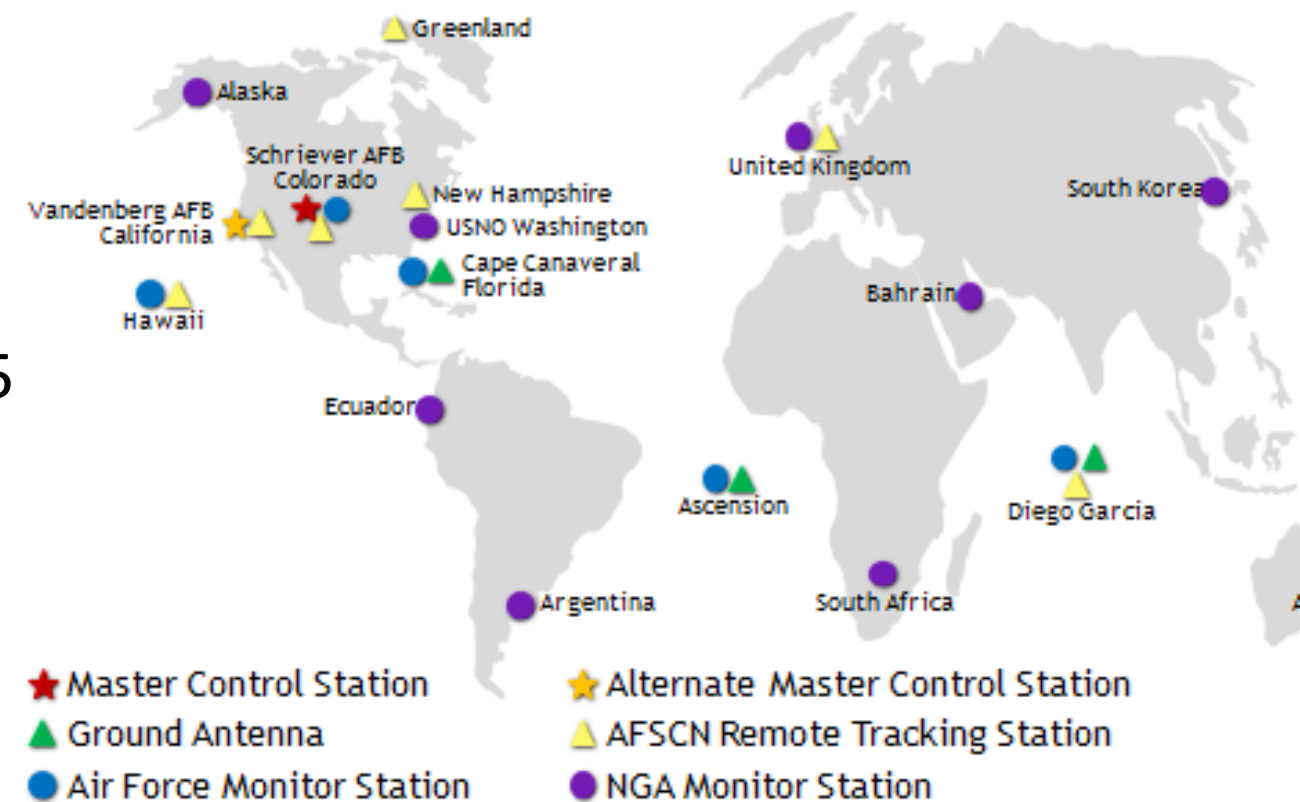
• GPS III Benefits

- GPS III will broadcast 4 civilian signals
 - L1 C/A
 - L2C
 - L5
 - L1C
- The new L1C signal is compatible with other GNSS constellations
 - Europe - Galileo
 - China- BeiDou
 - India - IRNSS
 - Japan – QZSS
- Anti-Jamming Technology
- GPS III, launched without Selective Availability (SA) feature



GNSS

- **GPS Modernization**
 - Control Segment
 - Legacy Accuracy Improvement Initiative
 - Completed in 2008
 - Expanded monitor stations from 6 to 16
 - Now 12 Command and 16 Monitor Stations
 - GPS Intrusion Protection Reinforcement – Nov '15
 - Operational Control System (OCX)
 - Improved Support, Monitor, and Control



Receiver WebUI GPS Tracking

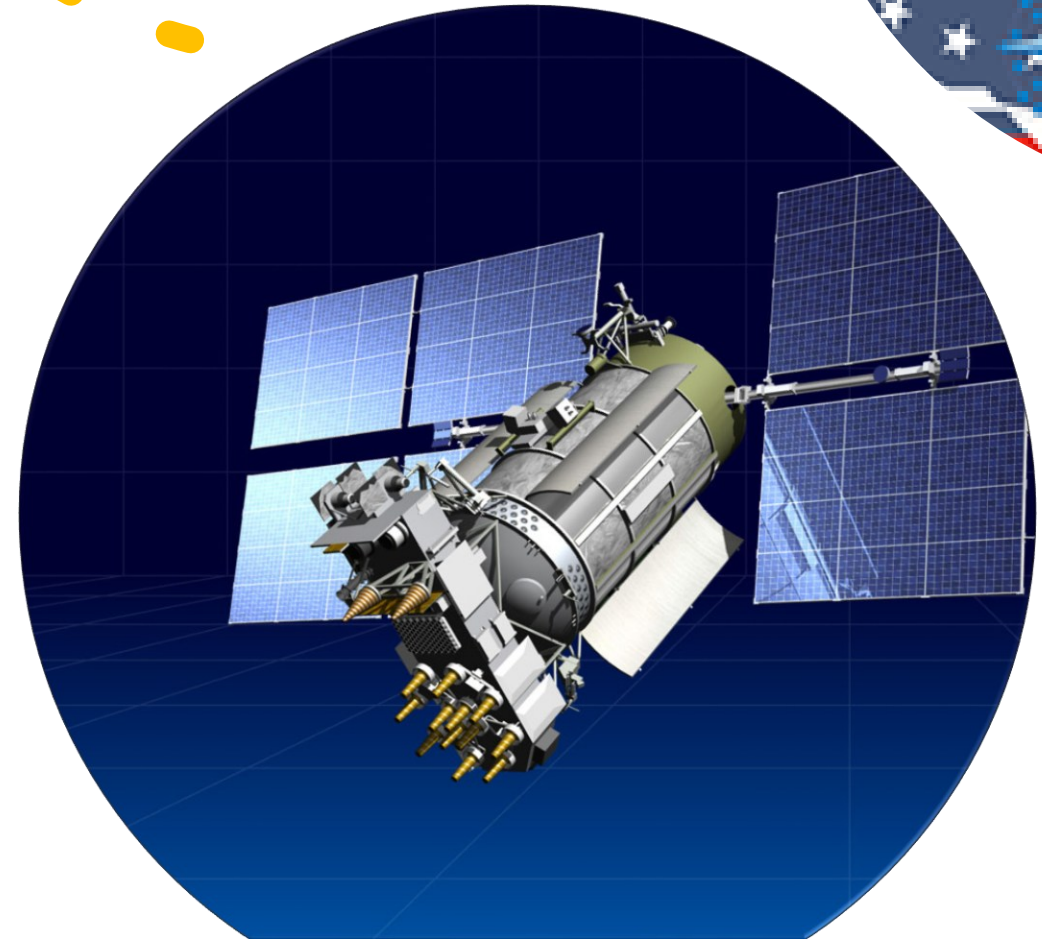
ALL		GPS	GLONASS		Galileo		BeiDou		QZSS		NavIC		SBAS		MSS
SV	Type	Elev. [°]	Azim. [°]	L1-C/No [dBHz]	L1	L2-C/No [dBHz]	L2	L5-C/No [dBHz]	L5	Iono	IODE	URA [m]	Type		
1	GPS	18.48	45.91	29.4	CA	31.8	CM+CL	34.8	I+Q	<div></div>	55	2	III		
6	GPS	15.83	158.95	-	CA	-	E	-	I+Q	-	-	-	IIF		
13	GPS	27.53	214.40	38.1	CA	-	E	-	-	<div></div>	94	2	IIR		
14	GPS	45.15	79.49	43.1	CA	25.4	CM+CL	37.5	I+Q	<div></div>	72	2	III		
15	GPS	22.87	256.13	35.4	CA	28.1	CM+CL	-	-	<div></div>	17	2	IIR-M		
17	GPS	66.53	65.21	44.9	CA	36.6	CM+CL	-	-	<div></div>	107	2	IIR-M		
19	GPS	73.32	184.86	34.4	CA	20.1	E	-	-	<div></div>	54	2	IIR		
22	GPS	64.15	60.95	40.4	CA	20.9	E	-	-	<div></div>	116	2	IIR		
24	GPS	36.97	305.71	37.4	CA	31.9	CM+CL	33.7	I+Q	<div></div>	53	2	IIF		
30	GPS	17.86	143.31	36.7	CA	31.0	CM+CL	33.8	I+Q	<div></div>	87	2	IIF		

192.168.142.1/ User Name: admin/ Password: password

GNSS

GLONASS

Global Navigation
Satellite System



FRONTIER PRECISION

GNSS

- **GLONASS**

- Russian Aerospace Defense Forces
 - 26 Total Satellites in Constellation
 - 24 Current Operational Satellites
 - October 2011 returned to full constellation of 24 Satellites
 - Cooperation between Russia and India dates back to December 2004
 - 3 Orbital Planes/8 Slots per plane
 - Originally Supplementary now more Complementary to GPS
 - July 2013 – Proton Rocket Crash
 - 3 GLONASS SV's destroyed
 - Ephemeris Issues throughout 2016



GLONASS Signal Structure



Designation	Frequency	Description
L1	1598.0625-1609.3125 MHz	Legacy GLONASS and GLONASS M FDMA broadcasted signal
L2	1242.9375-1251.6875 MHz	Legacy GLONASS and GLONASS M FDMA broadcasted signal
L3OC	1202.025 MHz	GLONASS K and K2 CDMA broadcasted signal
L1OC and L2OC	1600.995 MHz (Centered) 1248.06 MHz (Centered)	GLONASS K and K2 CDMA broadcasted signal
L5OCM	1176.45 MHz	GLONASS KM Satellite broadcast CDMA signal

GLONASS Satellite Evolution



Current GLONASS Satellite Constellation



ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ НАВИГАЦИОННАЯ СПУТНИКОВАЯ СИСТЕМА
ГЛОНАСС

GLONASS logo

Country/ies of origin	 Soviet Union (now  Russia)
Operator(s)	Roscosmos ( Russia)
Type	Military, civilian
Status	Operational
Coverage	Global
Accuracy	2.8–7.38 metres
Constellation size	
Nominal satellites	24
Current usable satellites	26
First launch	12 October 1982; 42 years ago
Last launch	2 March 2025

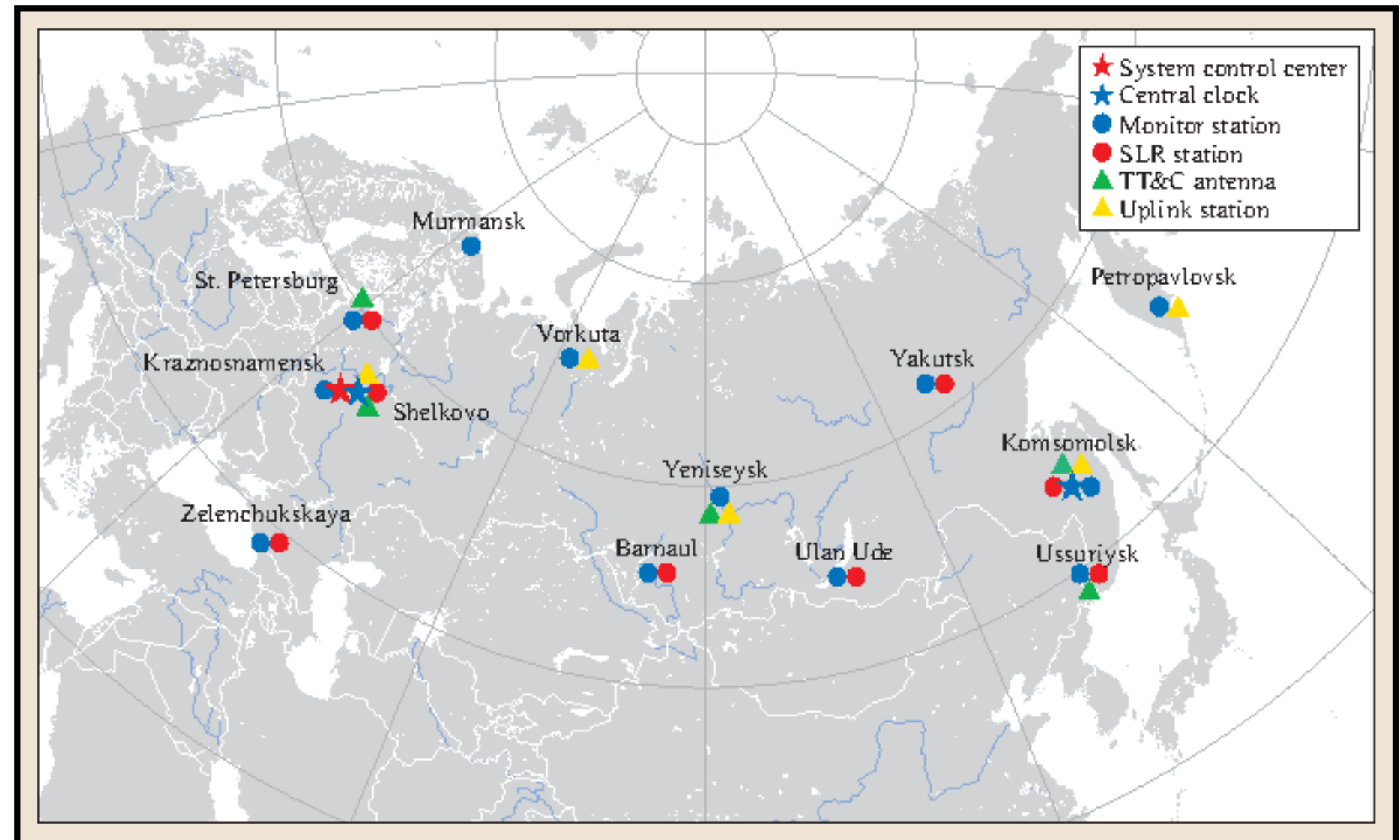
Orbital characteristics	
Regime(s)	3 × MEO planes
Orbital height	19,130 km
Orbital period	$\frac{8}{17}$ sd, 11 hours and 16 minutes
Revisit period	8 sidereal days
Website	glonass-iac.ru/en

Datum PZ 90



GLONASS Control Segment

- Operated by Russian Government
- 13 Stations within former Soviet Union Territory
- 5 Stations in Brazil – Working on a 6th – Contract Signed for a 7th
- 1 Station in South Africa @ Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory



Receiver WebUI GLONASS Tracking

ALL	GPS	GLONASS	Galileo	BeiDou	QZSS	NavIC	SBAS	MSS			
SV	Type	Elev. [°]	Azim. [°]	L1-C/No [dBHz]	L1	L2-C/No [dBHz]	L2	Iono	IODC	URA [m]	Type
6	GLONASS	20.38	287.19	-	CA	-	CA	-	-	-	-
7	GLONASS	14.00	334.57	-	CA	-	CA	-	-	-	-
14	GLONASS	18.66	102.81	33.5	CA	21.5	CA	<div></div>	79	2.5	M
15	GLONASS	64.04	60.69	36.6	CA	36.3	CA	<div></div>	79	2	M
16	GLONASS	42.65	315.28	38.5	CA	-	CA	<div></div>	79	4	M
17	GLONASS	61.29	105.65	31.1	CA	32.9	CA	<div></div>	79	4	M
18	GLONASS	31.20	170.12	-	CA	-	CA	-	-	-	-
24	GLONASS	27.80	34.64	34.2	CA	-	CA	<div></div>	79	4	M

GNSS

GALILEO

European
Space Agency



GNSS

• GALILEO

- European Union and European Space Agency
 - Civilian Control
 - Global Coverage
 - First Service offerings – 2016
 - Multiple Signal Services
 - Full Coverage (30 SV's) planned – 2020
 - First 2 Operational SV's launched 2011
 - 2014 – Faulty Launch
 - 2 SV's in wrong Orbit
 - Year Long “Einstein Test” to correct
 - currently 27 usable SV's (28 in orbit)
 - E1, E5 and E6 frequencies CDMA RHCP





Galileo Control Segment

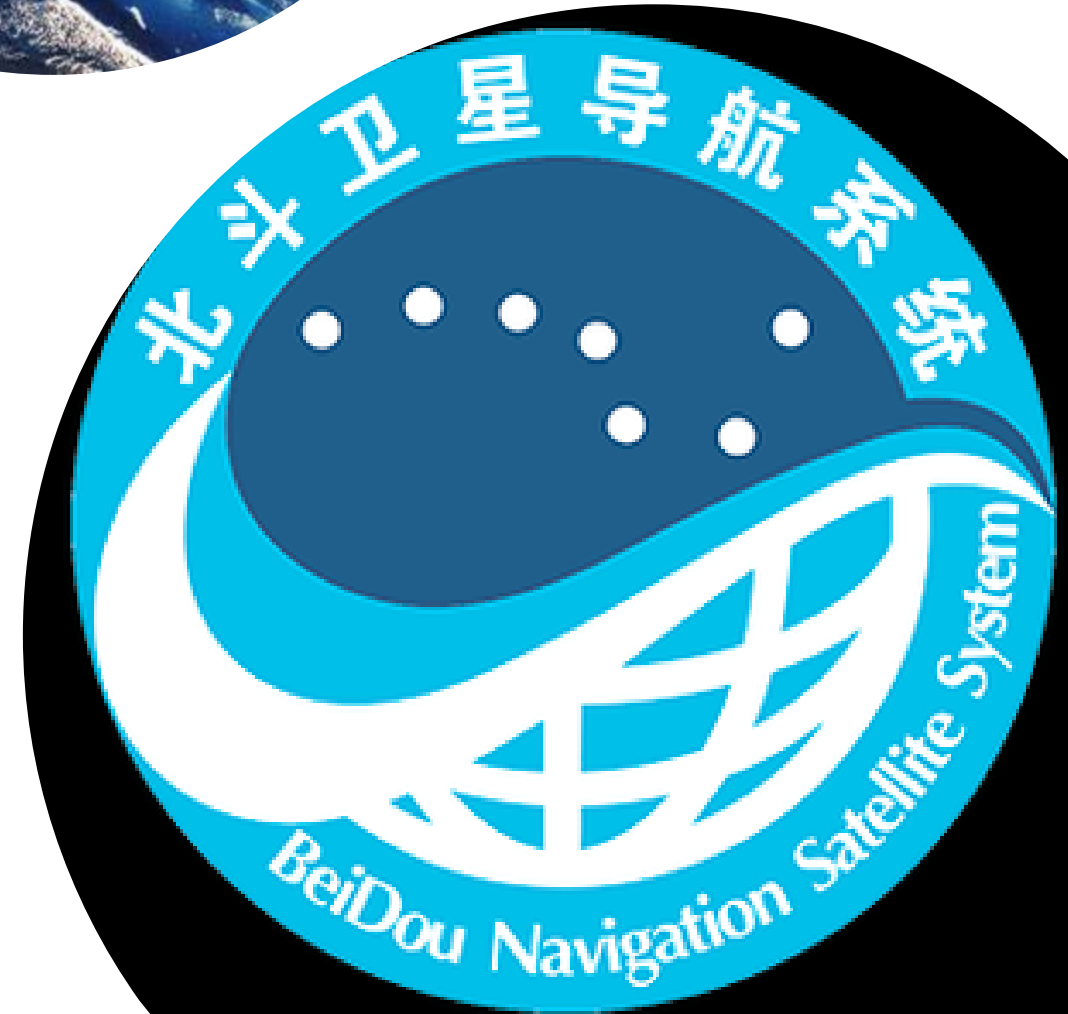
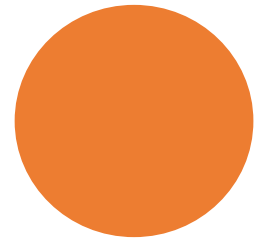
ALL	GPS	GLONASS	Galileo	BeiDou	QZSS	NavIC	SBAS	MSS		
SV	Type	Elev. [°]	Azim. [°]	E1-C/No [dBHz]	E1	E5-C/No [dBHz]	E5	Iono	IODC	URA [m]
4	Galileo	35.71	242.95	29.1	CBOC	32.3	Alt	<div></div>	23	3.12
6	Galileo	35.88	275.44	29.0	CBOC	39.5	Alt	<div></div>	23	3.12
9	Galileo	28.03	302.54	35.7	CBOC	29.6	Alt	<div></div>	24	3.12
13	Galileo	31.46	66.37	35.3	CBOC	40.9	Alt	<div></div>	24	3.12
21	Galileo	38.46	77.19	42.5	CBOC	41.6	Alt	<div></div>	24	3.12
23	Galileo	76.35	336.36	40.5	CBOC	45.9	Alt	<div></div>	21	3.12
26	Galileo	29.86	128.35	19.8	CBOC	31.5	Alt	<div></div>	23	3.12
31	Galileo	30.05	277.03	35.8	CBOC	31.3	Alt	<div></div>	17	3.12

Galileo Satellite Tracking

GNSS

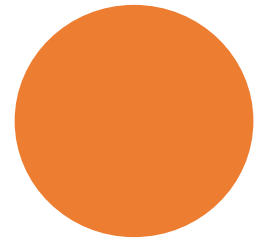
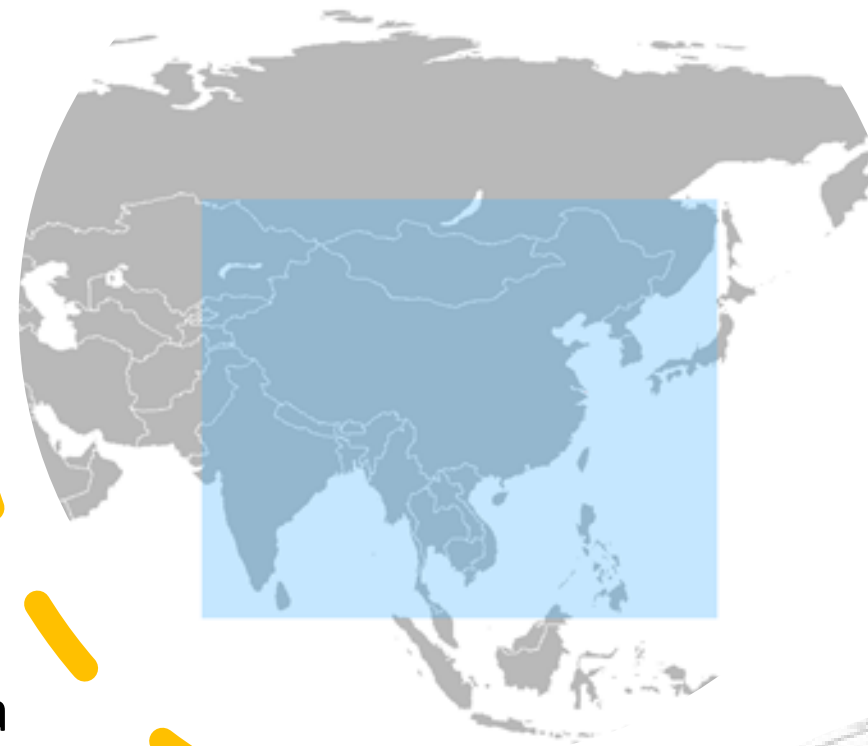
BeiDOU

“Big Dipper”

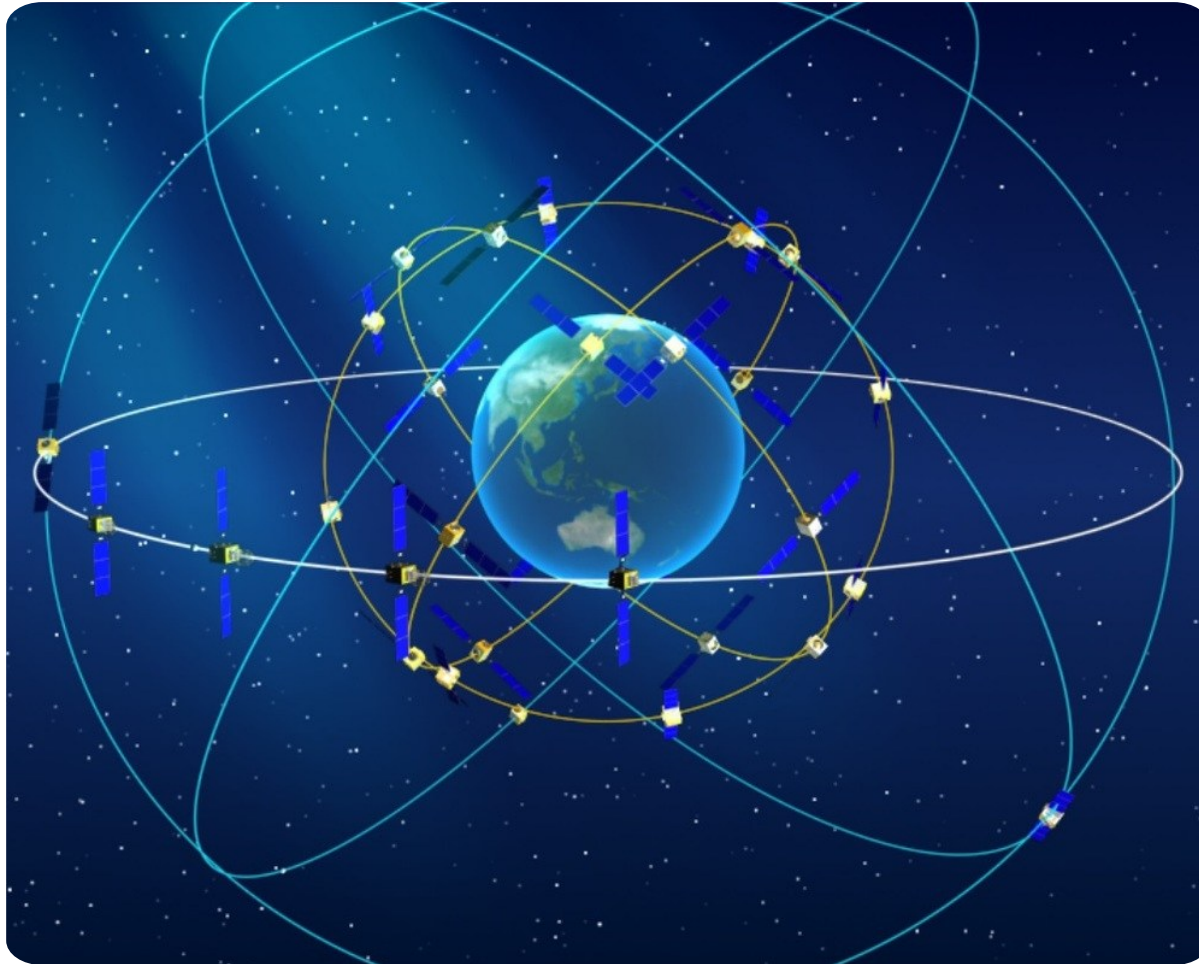


• BeiDou (Big Dipper) – Chinese Satellite Navigation System

- Three Step Strategy
 - Phase 1 - 2000-2003 Launch 3 Experimental BeiDou Satellites
 - First Satellite Launch: October 30, 2000 (BeiDou 1A) Regional Coverage of China
 - Phase 2 - By 2012 – BeiDou Regional Coverage of China and Asia Pacific Region / (BeiDou-2 AKA Compass)
 - Phase 3 – By 2020 – Global BeiDou Navigation System (BDS-3)
 - Schedule to be complete in 2020 ✓
 - Final Launch June 23, 2020 – 35 Satellite Constellation
- 1 Master Control, 2 Upload Stations and 30 Monitor Stations
- Global Accuracy
 - 3.6m Horizontal / 6.6 Vertical

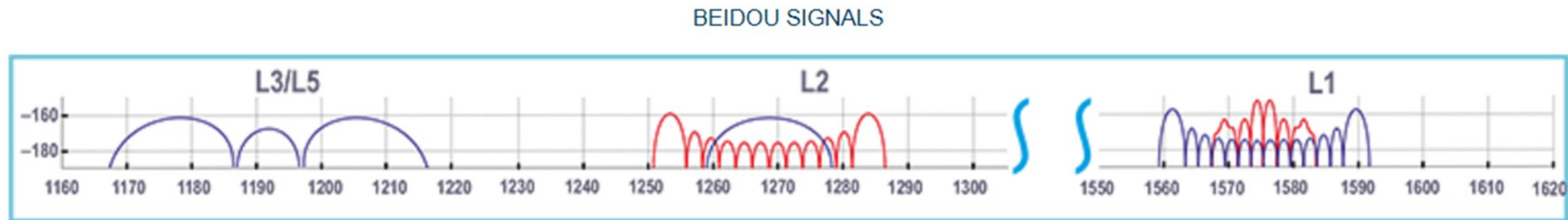


BeiDou Satellite Constellation



- 6 Orbital Planes
 - 35 Satellites
 - 5 Geostationary
 - 27 in Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)
 - 3 in Inclined Geosynchronous Orbit
- 55 Degree Inclination
- Altitude
 - 21,500 km (MEO)
 - 38,300 km (HEO)

BeiDou 3 Signal Structure



SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEIDOU NAVIGATION SIGNALS

Range	Carrier frequency, MHz	Signal	PRN code duration, symbols	Clock rate, MHz	Type of modulation	Data symbol rate, bit/s
B1	1 575,42	B1-CD B1-CP B1D B1P	2 046	1,023 1,023 2, 046	MBOC (6, 1, 1/11) MBOC (6, 1, 1/11) BOC (14, 2)	50/100 no 50/100
B2	1 191,79	B2aD B2aP B2bD B2bP	2 046	10,23 10,23 10,23 10,23	AltBOC (15, 10) AltBOC (15, 10) AltBOC (15, 10) AltBOC (15, 10)	25/50 no 50/100 no
B3	1 268,52	B3 B3-AD B3-AP		10,23 2,5575 2,5575	QPSK (10) BOC (15, 2,5) BOC (15, 2,5)	500 50/100 no

BOC Modulation developed to allow interoperability of satellite navigation systems and to improve multi-path mitigation

Receiver WebUI BeiDou Tracking

<div>ALLGPSGLONASSGalileoBeiDouQZSSNavICSBASMSS</div>													
SV	Type	Elev. [°]	Azim. [°]	B1-C/No [dBHz]	B1	B2-C/No [dBHz]	B2	B3-C/No [dBHz]	B3	Ion	IOD	URA [m]	Type
26	BeiDou	32.43	301.01	38.4/33.9	B1I/B1C	35.8	B2A	38.5	B3I	●	1	2.4	MEO
29	BeiDou	63.69	130.16	46.3/46.5	B1I/B1C	41.4	B2A	43.2	B3I	●	1	2.4	MEO
30	BeiDou	32.41	50.87	41.1/33.7	B1I/B1C	37.4	B2A	39.8	B3I	●	1	2.4	MEO
35	BeiDou	21.12	196.26	-	B1I	-	-	-	B3I	-	-	-	MEO
36	BeiDou	35.13	114.50	29.3/31.0	B1I/B1C	39.3	B2A	34.6	B3I	●	1	2.4	MEO
45	BeiDou	85.24	53.57	38.6/42.4	B1I/B1C	29.0	B2A	38.7	B3I	●	1	2.4	MEO
58	BeiDou	64.87	186.03	-	B1I	-	-	-	B3I	-	-	-	MEO

Trimble On-Line Planning Tools

Local
Time:
2021-02-25 00:00 UTC +00:00

▶ □

Satellite Selection

[Change selection](#)

Satellites: 122/130

System: active	Satellites	
	Selected	Healthy
GPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	31	31
GLONASS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22	22
Galileo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16	16
BeiDou <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	49	49
QZSS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	4

My Settings

[Change settings](#)

Time of almanac: 2021-02-25

Time zone: UTC +00:00

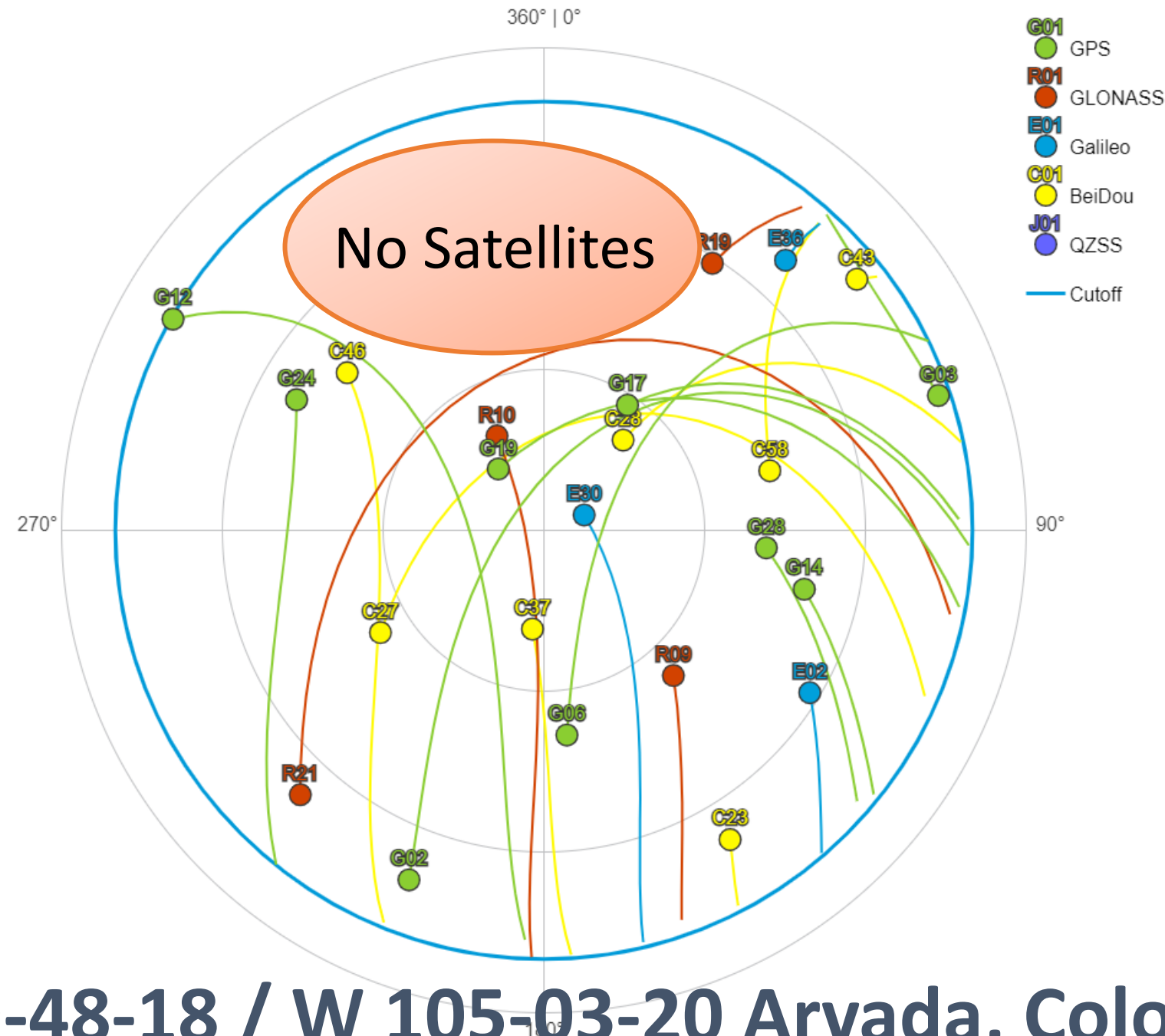
Visible period:
2021-02-25 00:00 - 2021-02-26 00:00

Latitude: N 39° 48' 18.5386"

Longitude: W 105° 3' 20.3432"

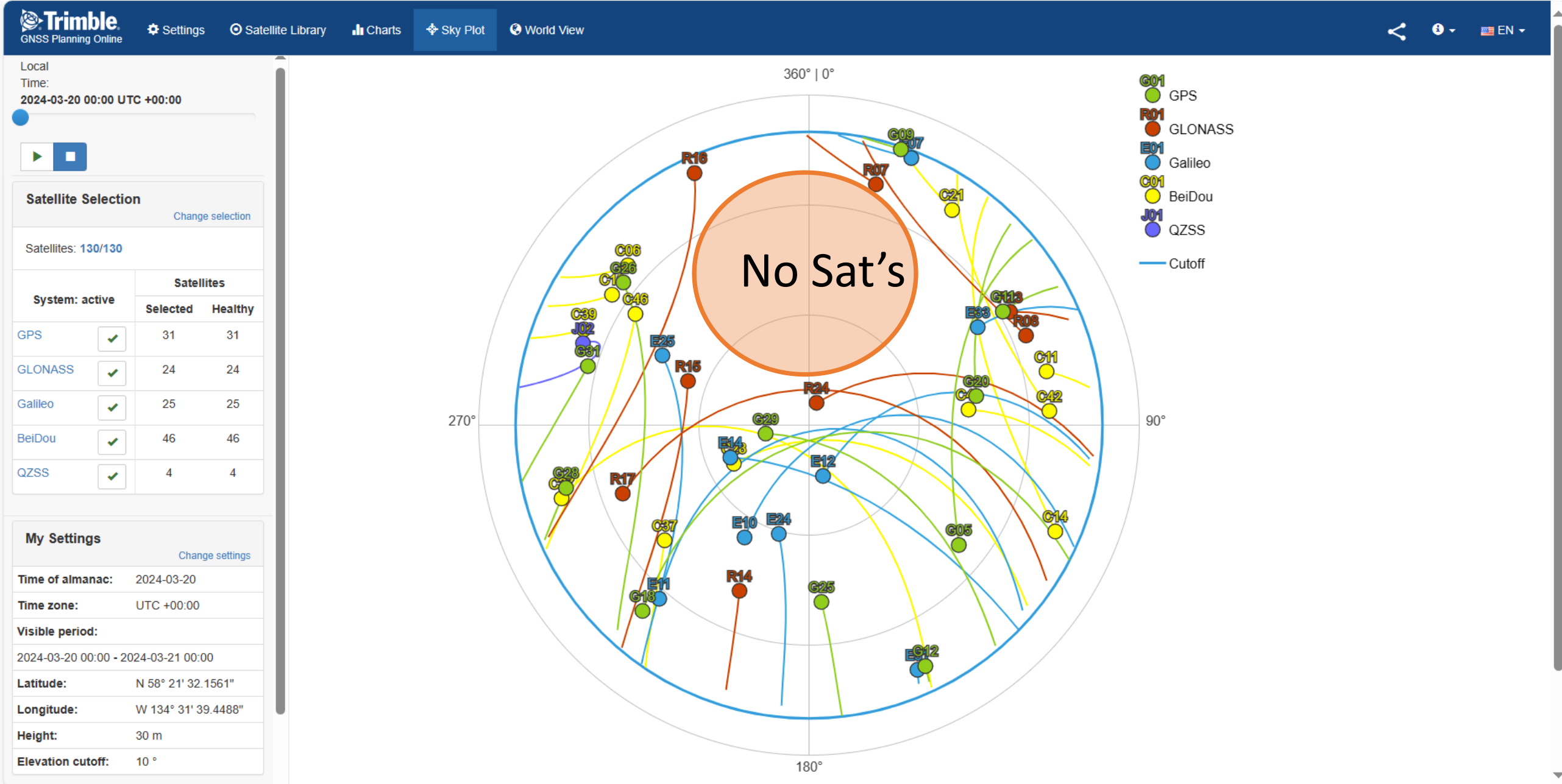
Height: 1,585 m

Elevation cutoff: 10 °



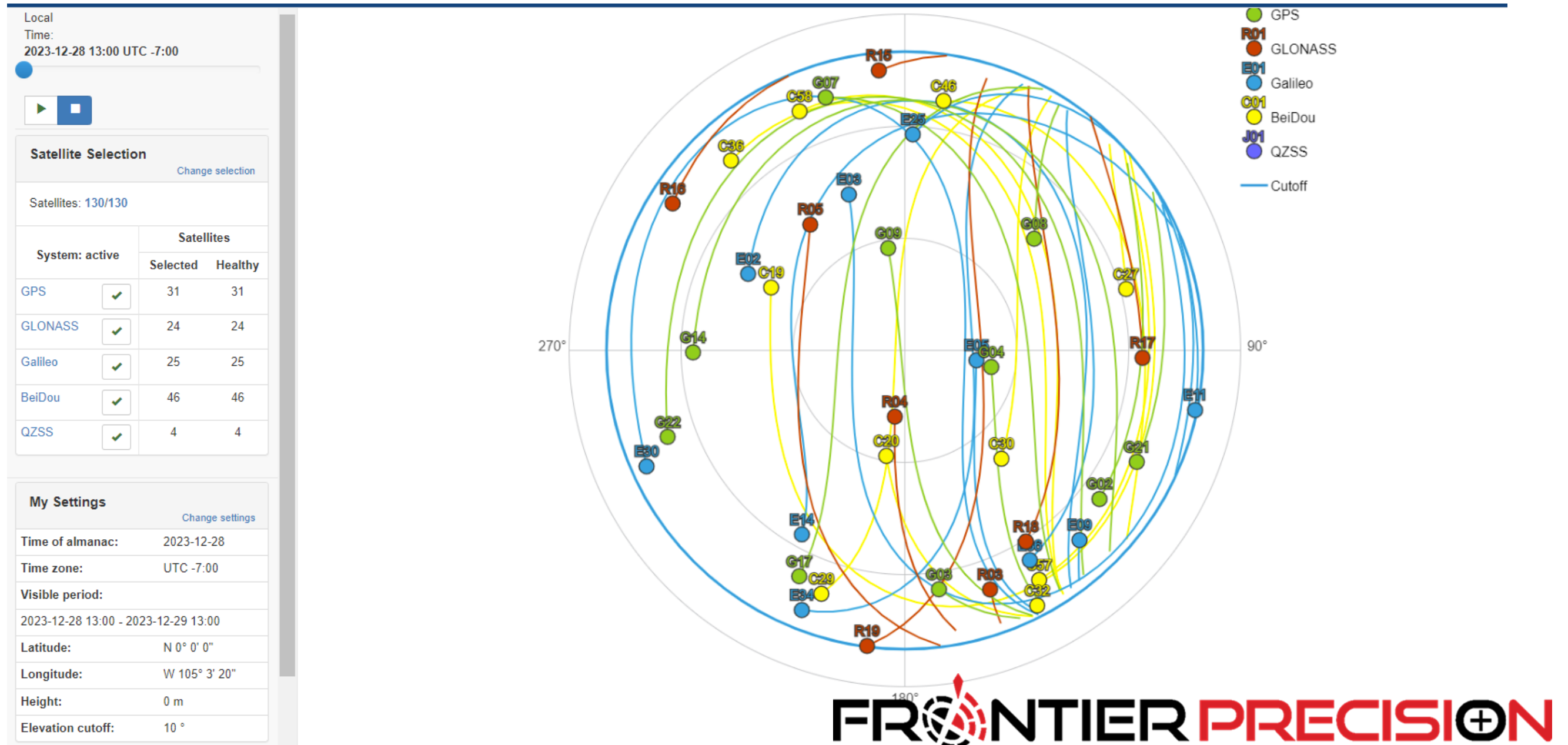
N 39-48-18 / W 105-03-20 Arvada, Colorado

Trimble On-Line Planning Tools



DOT Juneau, Alaska

Trimble On-Line Planning Tools

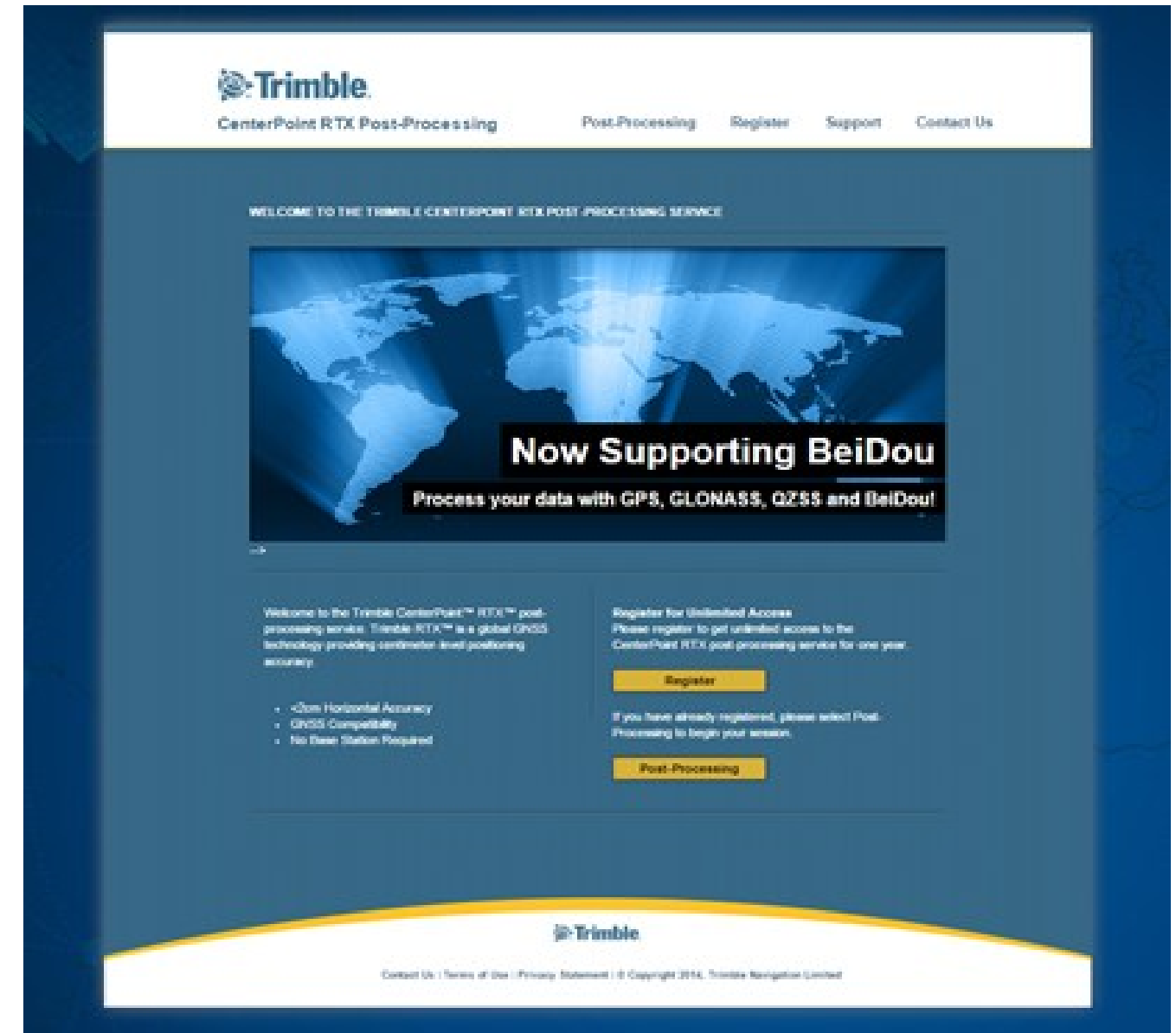


N 00-00-00 / W 105-03-20 Equator, Pacific Ocean

CENTERPOINT RTX POST-PROCESSING SERVICE

FREE MANUFACTURER GENERIC SERVICE

- Better than 2 cm horizontal accuracy (1 hour of observation recommended, 24hr max)
- Now with BeiDou data
- Supports a variety of manufactures receivers and file formats
- User selectable reference frames
- Use now at www.trimblertx.com





WELCOME TO TRIMBLE CENTERPOINT® RTX POST-PROCESSING SERVICE

Trimble RTX® is a global GNSS technology that provides centimeter-level positioning, worldwide, at any time.

This application allows you to upload GNSS observation data to the CenterPoint RTX post-processing service and receive positioning calculations. The positioning calculations are performed in the observation epoch (current epoch) of ITRF2008 for data sets that were collected prior to March 23rd 2017, and ITRF2014 for data sets that were collected on or after March 23rd 2017. Transformation can be performed by selecting a different coordinate system and tectonic plate. Complete the form below to receive your calculations via email.

1. Select a coordinate system and tectonic plate:

Coordinate System:

Tectonic Plate:

2. Select a file to upload:

62732400.T02

New Enhancements

The CenterPoint RTX post-processing service now supports all dual frequency GNSS receivers.

Antennas must be on the Supported Antennas list. The post-processing service will not process unsupported antennas. See also: [Supported Antennas](#)

Observation files must meet the following requirements:

- Data formats accepted include Trimble proprietary data formats (e.g. DAT, T01, T02, T04, Quark) and the standard RINEX 2 and RINEX 3 data formats
- For optimal processing results, it is recommended to provide at least 60 minutes of observations.
- Data files cannot exceed 24 hours in length
- Data files must be static only
- Data files must contain dual frequency pseudorange and carrier phase observations (L1 and L2)
- Data must have been collected after 14 May 2011
- BeiDou data is included since 04 Jun 2014
- Galileo data is included since 01 Jan 2017
- If your observation data consists of several files, please compress them to a ZIP archive and upload the zipped file. All files in the ZIP archive must belong to the same station.

3. Provide your email address:

Email:

☒ I accept the terms of use listed in the Disclaimer section below.

American Surveyor Magazine GNSS/PPP Article



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ROBERT L. GREEN, PS // 06.20.2021

American Surveyor Magazine Hoover Dam “POC” Survey



THANK YOU

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