## **Quasi-Zenith Satellite System**



Office of National Space Policy, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

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#### **QZSS** Overview

### **Quasi-Zenith Satellite System**

- Functional Capability:
  - GNSS Complementary
  - GNSS Augmentation
  - Messaging Service
- **Coverage:** Asia and Pacific region
- Signals:
  - $\Box$  L1C/A, L1C, L2C and L5
  - □ L1S (L1-SAIF) on 1575.42 MHz
  - □ L6 (LEX) on 1278.75MHz
- First QZSS satellite "MICHIBIKI"



Four satellites constellation shall be established and the service will start in 2018.



### **Timeline of QZSS (planned)**

FY	2012	2013		2016	2017	2018	2019			2031	2032	
		Development (~6 years)										
						Operation (15 years)						



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### QZSS Functional Capability 1 GPS Complementary

#### QZSS improves positioning availability time

Navigation signals L1-C/A, L1C, L2C, and L5 sent from high elevation will improve the time percentage of positioning availability from 90 % (GPS only) to 99.8 % \* (GPS + QZSS.)

\* The time percentage that the position dilution of precision (PDOP) is less than 6 when a satellite whose elevation angle is 20 degrees or over is used for positioning calculation.



### QZSS Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

**QZSS improves positioning accuracy and reliability** 



### QZSS Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

**Sub-meter Class Augmentation** 



### QZSS Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

**Centimeter Class Augmentation** 



#### **QZSS Functional Capability 3** Messaging Service

#### **QZSS can send short messages**

•QZSS can send short messages such as emergency warnings simultaneously to everyone with a mobile phone.





### **QZSS Update**

- Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011)
  - The Government of Japan has decided to accelerate the deployment of the operational QZSS as expeditiously as possible.
- Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI

Technical Verification by JAXA

Application Verification by private companies



Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (1)

Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011

### The QZSS will contribute to

- Welfare of the Asia and Pacific region
- Broad range of security including the improvement the capacity to respond to natural disasters



# **Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (2)**

Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011

- GOJ has decided to accelerate the deployment of the operational QZSS as expeditiously as possible.
- Four satellites constellation shall be established by the late 2010s.
- In the future, seven satellites constellation shall be completed to enable sustainable positioning.
- The Cabinet Office shall develop, deploy and operate the operational QZSS, based on the achievement of the first QZSS satellite MICHIBIKI, and shall submit a budget request to cover relevant cost.
- Legal amendments shall be made in order for the Cabinet Office to fulfill such a role in time for budget implementation.

#### **QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI**

#### Accuracy : Signal-in-space User Range Error (SIS-URE) MICHIBIKI SIS-URE meets its specification, within +/- 2.6m (95%).

Its SIS-URE(RMS) is about 40cm & less than that of GPS's target, about 90cm\*.

(\*refer to GPS Program Update to CGSIC 2011) **Reaction Wheel** Reaction Wheel **Orbit Control** Unloading Maneuver (NAQU2012007) (NAQU2012016) (NAQU2012011)



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#### **QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI**

#### Availability Improvement in Ginza, Tokyo (Feb. 19, 2011)



• Positioning result of GPS+QZSS combination use

Date of Observation: 2011/2/19 250 minutes driving observation data during 6:00-12:30 obtained under JAXA-Melco joint research experiment

Single Frequency DGPS positioning Availability

#### GPS:39.5%





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#### **QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI** Accuracy Improvement using augmentation signal L1-SAIF from **MICHIBIKI** Positioning Error(RMS)



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### **Master Plan of QZSS**

- The Cabinet Office shall develop, deploy and operate QZSS.
- Four satellites constellation shall be established and the service will start in 2018.
- The four satellites constellation will consist of three QZSs (IGSOs) and one GEO satellite.
- In the future, seven satellites constellation shall be completed to enable sustainable positioning.