

Federal Space Agency Joint Stock Company «Academician M.F. Reshetnev « INFORMATION SATELLITE SYSTEMS»







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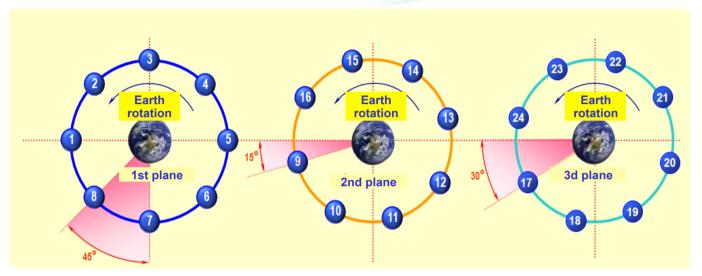


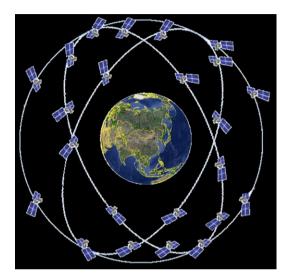


Orbital Crystal



GLONASS Nominal Constellation





Constellation:

24 S/Cs (3 planes, 8 satellites per a plane)

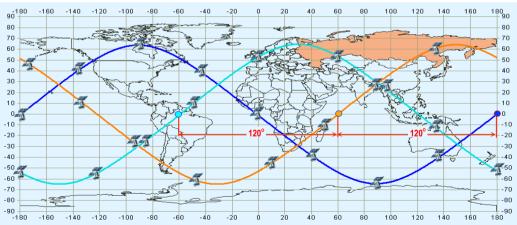
Orbit type: circular,

altitude - H = 19 100 km, inclination - $i = 64.8^{\circ}$

Orbital period: 11 h 15 min 44 sec

Orbital planes: spaced by 120° along equator Service area: global, up to altitude of 2000 km

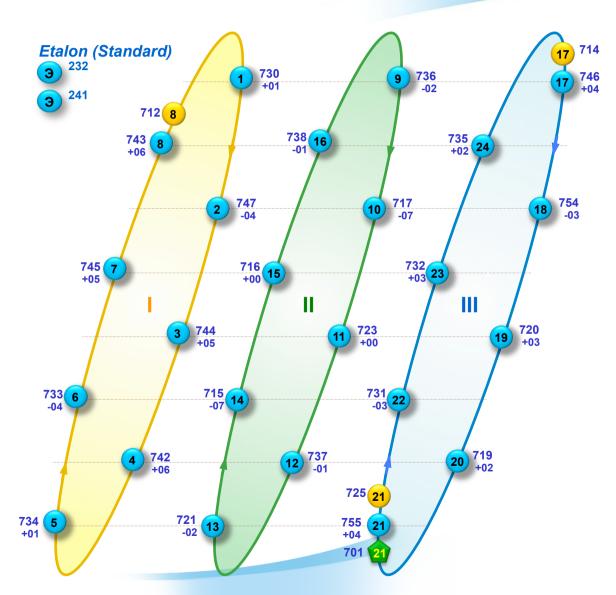
Ground traces of GLONASS satellites



Orbital parameters allow high stability of GLONASS constellation over the entire satellite operational life time without additional maintenance costs & propellant 2



GLONASS Constellation



Status as of November 10, 2014		
Total	28 S/C	
Operational	24 S/C	
Orbital spare	2 S/C	
Under flight test	1 S/C	
Under Investigation	1 S/C	



The launch is scheduled in December Block K2s - «Glonass-K1» No.12

Glonass-M





☐ Mission life☐ Mass☐ Power consumption7 years1415 kg☐ Power consumption

■ Navigation payload:

➤ Mass 250 kg

> Power consumption 580 W

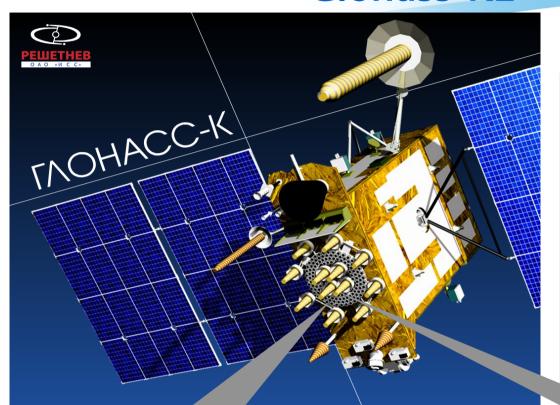
> L3OC (starting with #55, 2014)

Glonass-M is the 2nd generation of Glonass family

First launch was in 2003

Glonass-K1





☐ Mission life 10 years

☐ Mass 995 kg

■ Power consumption 1460 W

■ Navigation payload

> Mass 260 kg

Power consumption 750 W

■ Navigation signals

▶ L10F, L1SF, L20F, L2SF

> L30C

Laser retroreflectors

Navigation antenna

Glonass-K1 is the 3rd generation of Glonass family
It is the interim satellite intended to validate a completely new technology
First launch was in 2012

Glonass-K2



Design life time - 10 years;

• Mass - 1645 kg;

Power consumption - 4370 W;

Navigation payload:

- Mass - 520 kg;

- Power consumption - 2618 W;

Accuracy of S/C attitude control - ± 0.25 deg;

• Solar arrays area - 33.84 m²;

• Stability of onboard frequency generator - 5×10⁻¹⁴ ÷ 5×10⁻¹⁵ ;

• S/C availability - 0.99;

Mission tasks- 6

Navigation signals:

L10F; L20F; L1SF; L2SF; L10C; L1SC; L2OC; L2SC; L3OC

Glonass-K2 is the 3rd generation of Glonass family First launch is planned in 2016

Navigation Requirements



User requirements

System Requirements

- Better accuracy
- Continuous availability
- Interference immunity
- □ Navigation services ensured by system providers
- Navigation indoor, underwater, underground, in space between the Earth and the Moon

Parameter	Now	I phase	II phase
No. of satellites in constellation	26	29	30
Positioning accuracy in real-time mode (m)	2.8	1.1	0.6
Timing accuracy (ns)	5	2	1

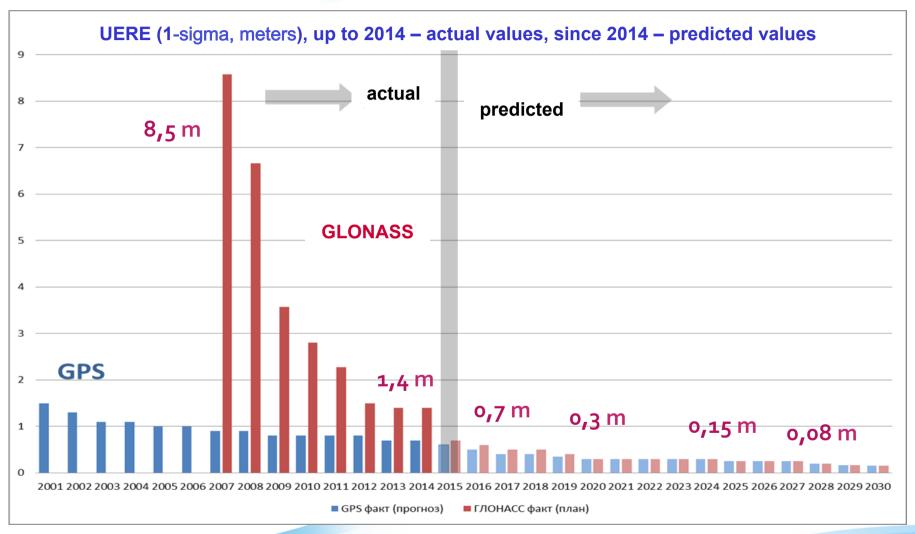
Support System Requirements

Parameter	2020
System time scale referenced to UTC(SU) (ns)	1
UTC(SU) referenced to UTC (ns)	1
PZ-90 referenced to ITRS (m)	0.005
Accuracy of Earth Pole determination in real-time mode (m)	0.003



Improvement of GLONASS System Accuracy





Accuracy was improved ten times over the last decade

Tramlines of GLONASS performance improvement



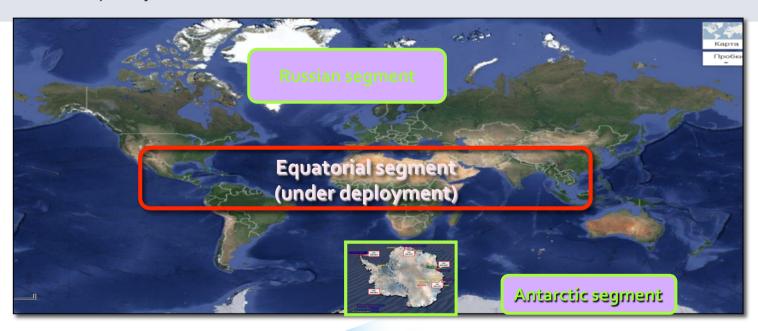
- ☐ Constellation renewal with Glonass-K1 and Glonass-K2 satellites
- ☐ Improvement of navigation service accuracy due to:
 - ➤ New generation of the Ground Control Segment
 - > The global network of one-way measuring stations
 - Crosslink functions for Ephemeris and Clock data provision

GLONASS Ground Segment Deployment



It includes:

- Deployment of measuring station network throughout the Russian territory
- Deployment of measuring station network in Antarctica
- Deployment of uplink station network throughout the Russian territory
- ☐ Deployment of global measuring station network outside the Russian territory
- ☐ Further use of crosslink functions for Ephemeris and Clock data provision
- ☐ Creation of high—stable Time Scale based on distributed frequency standards synchronized versus the state frequency standard.

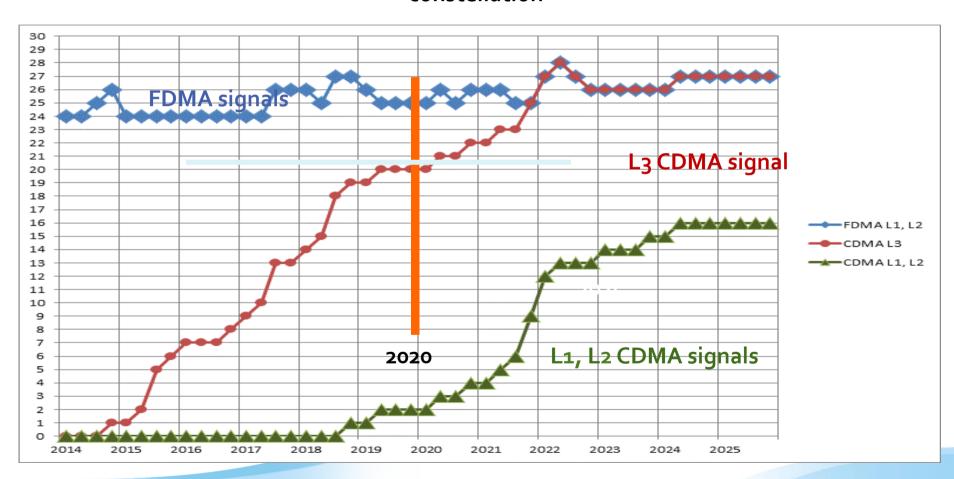


Ground segment deployment ensures significant improvement of GLONASS system accuracy.

Prediction for launches of satellites with new CDMA signals



Number of satellites with the specified signals within GLONASS constellation



Conclusion



☐ The GLONASS system was, is, and will be the foundation of the Russian navigation infrastructure for years.	
□ Being a part of the global navigation infrastructure, the GLONASS system is providing the baseline services to all users free of charge.	
□ Keeping up with competitors is the basis of mainstream use of GLONASS services worldwide.	
☐ International GNSS cooperation is aimed to assure mainstream use of GLONASS services worldwide.	•

Thank you for attention!