

# Use of Equatorial orbit for Indian Satellite Navigation Programme



Presentation by **D. Radhakrishnan** ISRO HQ, India



COSPAR & IAF Workshop, 44<sup>th</sup> Session of S&T, 13<sup>th</sup> February 2007













# **Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)**

### **Core Constellations**

GPS– USAGLONASS– Russia

#### **Augmentation Systems**

- Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS)
- Aircraft Based Augmentation Systems (ABAS)
- Space Based Augmentation System (SBAS)







# GAGAN



#### (GPS And GEO Augmented Satellite Navigation)

<u>Objective</u>

### Satellite Based Augmentation System

To provide for --

- Satellite-based Communication, Navigation, Surveillance
- Air Traffic Management

over Indian Airspace

#### Need for augmentation

To meet the Civil Aviation Requirements for Navigation Performance in the terminal stage of flight

# GPS Augmentation systems in the World



# **GAGAN- System Architecture**

~~ उन्नर्थ **(5.8%)** 

Space Segment GPS compatible navigation payload, GSAT- 4

Ground segmentIRES : 8 Reference StationsIMCC : 1 Indian Master Control StationLUS : Uplink StationTEC collection stations: 25(Total Electron Content) with grid based ionosphericmodel using near real time TEC measurements from GPSdual frequency receivers over a number of locations

### **GAGAN System concept**





-60 -40 -20 0 20 40

60

80

100

120

140

160

-160

-140

-120

-100

-80

#### Present Service Coverage for WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS & Proposed INSAT Nav Payload Coverage



#### **INDIAN REFERENCE STATIONS**





**INRESs** Delhi Ahemdabad **Bangalore** Thiruvananthapuram **Kolkata** Guwahati **Port Blair** Jammu **Future INRESs** Indore Bhuj **Amritsar** Chennai Nagpur Lucknow Visakhapatnam

## **Planned TEC Stations**

The electron content (TEC) receivers shall be located over the Indian region to develop the grid based lonospheric model





# GAGAN- Implementation Plan

- Technology demonstration and Initial experimental phase
- Final operation phase
- 1. <u>Technology Demonstration Phase</u>- 8 Indian Reference Stations (INRES) at widely separated geographical areas); Indian Master Control Centre (INMCC); Indian Land Uplink Station (INLUS); Navigation Payload in the Indian Ocean Region (48°E-100°E)
- 2. <u>Initial Experimental Phase</u>-with redundancies provided to the space segment, INMCC (configured with WAD technology), INLUS and System validation over the entire Indian Airspace [Conventional navigational aids in prime mode]
- 3. <u>Final Operational Phase</u> with additional INMCC, INLUS and INRES and communication system with operational hardware





GAGAN once implemented will offer better position accuracies with integrity which is important for civil aviation application

## Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System

# (IRNSS)

 IRNSS is planned to be an independent regional navigation system covering an area of about independent regional navigation



can provide dependable accurate services for Critical anal Applications.

sive simulations indicate with 7 satellites and a mensurate ground segment, dian system can be loped.

• Will provide 20 m accuracy over the Indian Ocean Region and <10 m accuracy over India and adjacent countries.

### Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System

### **Proposed Constellation**

- 7 Satellite Constellation
- GEO(3) + GSO(4)
- GEO Longitudes : 34, 83, 132° East
- GSO Equatorial Crossing : 55(2) & 111(2)
  - Inclination : 29°
  - Phasing of Orbital Planes : 180°
  - In Plane Phasing : 180°
  - Relative Phasing : 56°



### Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System

The development and deployment of IRNSS constellation, the ground infrastructure, navigation, safety and certification, verification software is expected to be completed in about 5-6 years time frame.



#### Critical technologies -

Navigation software, space qualified atomic clocks, network timing and maintenance, Iono-topo models, Reference receiver, User receiver equipment

