



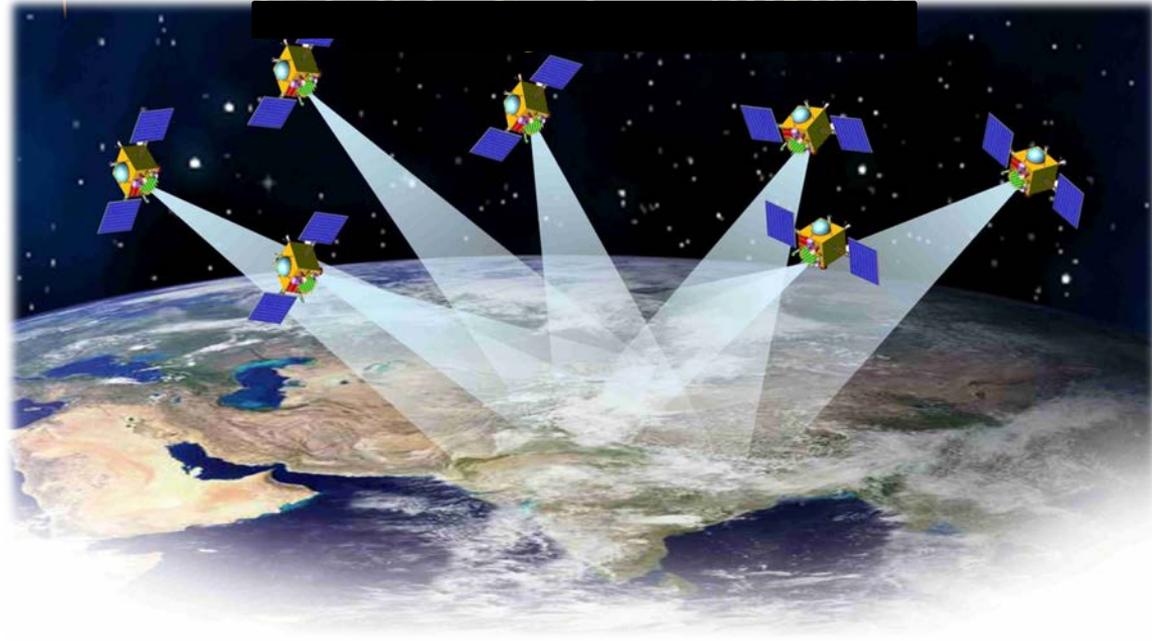
ISRO  
Indian Space Research Organisation

# NAVIC

*(NAVigation with Indian Constellation)*

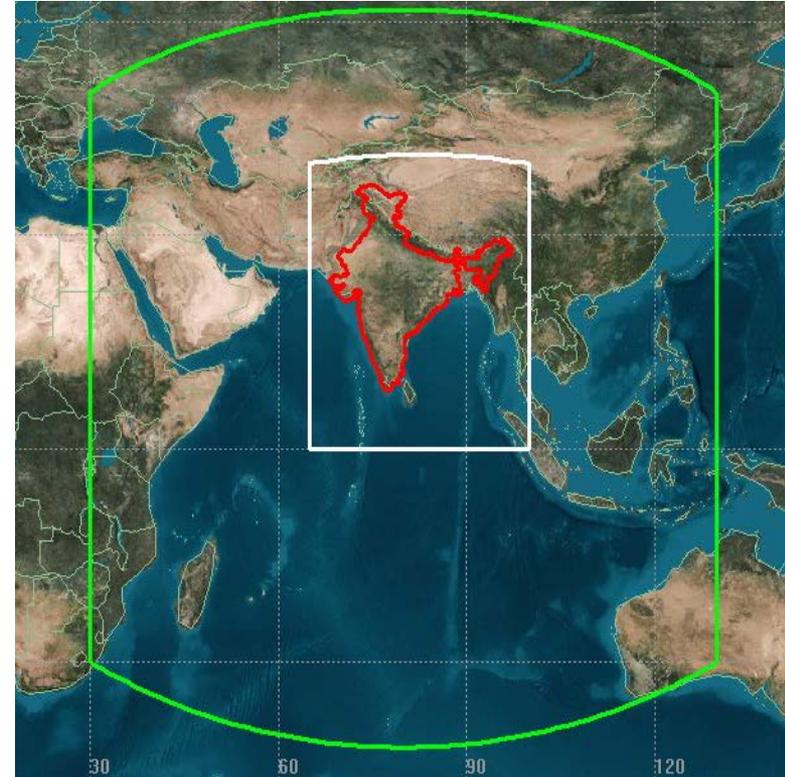
**The Indian Regional Navigation  
Satellite System (IRNSS)**

- Objectives
- Constellation
- Space Segment
- Ground Segment
- Performance & Applications



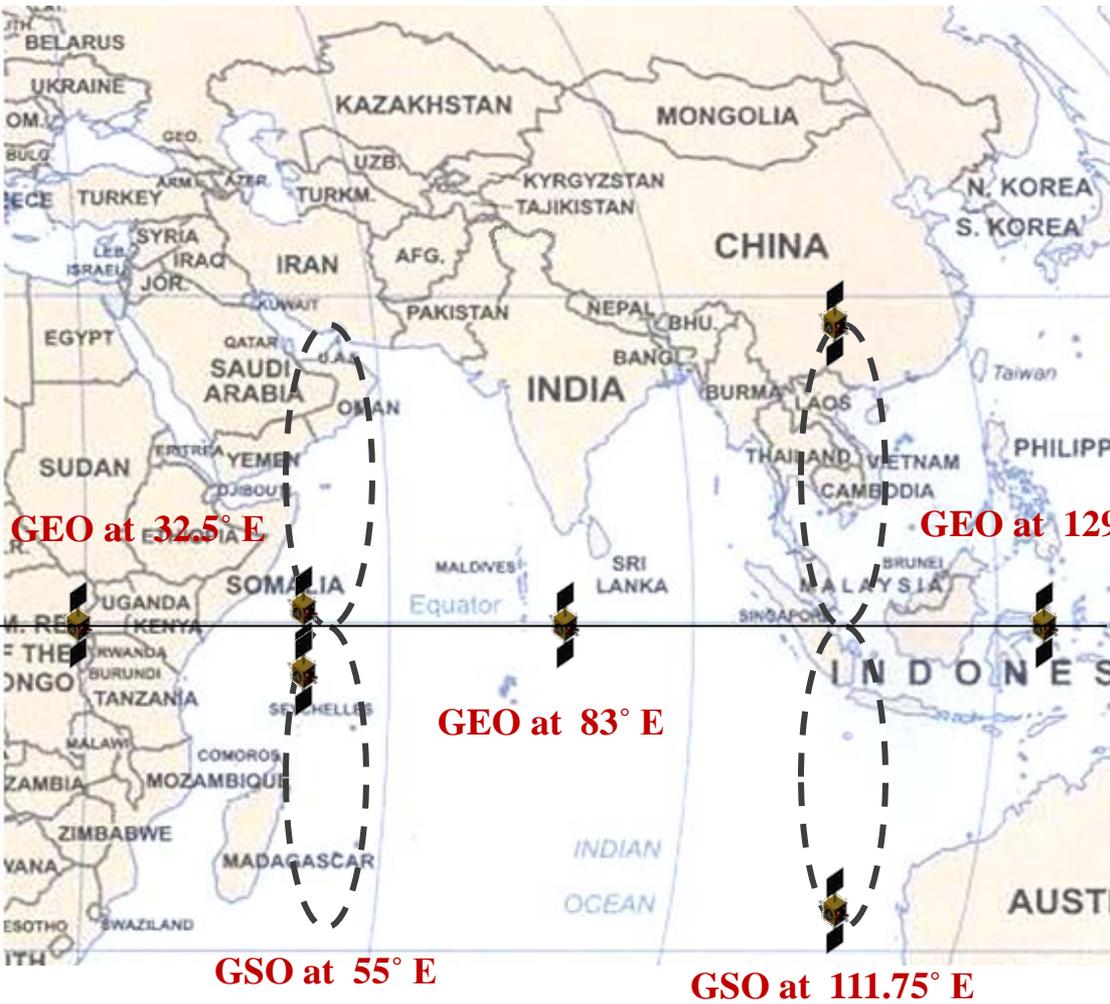
# NAVIC - Objectives

- **NAVIC, is an ISRO initiative to build independent satellite-based navigation system to provide precise Position, Velocity and Time over the Indian Region.**
- **The primary service area includes the Indian landmass and 1500 km from the Indian geo-political boundaries**



Extended Service Area: Area between primary service area and area enclosed by the rectangle of Lat 30°S to 50° N, Long 30° E to 130°E.

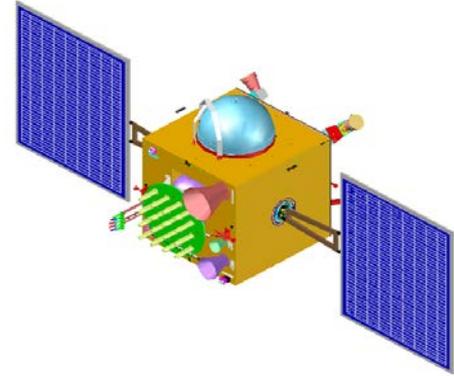
# CONSTELLATION



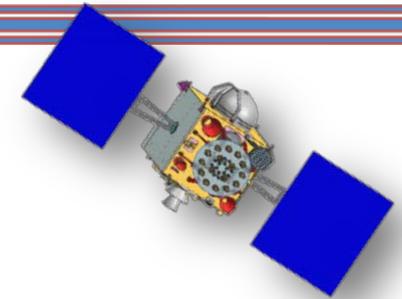
**NAVIC Constellation Footprint**

- IRNSS constellation consists of 7 satellites
- Three satellites in Geostationary orbit at 32.5°E, 83°E and 129.5°E
- Four satellites in Geosynchronous orbit placed at inclination of 29° with Longitude crossings 55°E and 111.75°E
- IRNSS Satellites are launched by the Indian launcher PSLV.

- IRNSS Satellites are built around I-1K bus.
- Dry mass of 600 Kg & Lift off mass of 1425 Kg
- Power generation capability is 1600 W
- Navigation P/L Transmits SPS and RS signals in both L5 and S Bands
- Highly stable Rubidium Atomic Frequency Standards (RAFS) for generation of Navigation Signals.
- Three Axis control of the satellite with Yaw steering capability to generate optimum power and to support thermal control of the satellite.



<b>Orbital Location</b>	: <b>Geosynchronous / Geostationary</b>
<b>Bus</b>	: <b>I-1K Bus</b>
<b>Payload</b>	: <b>Navigation Payload in S and L5 bands</b> : <b>Ranging Payload in C Band</b>
<b>Power</b>	: <b>1600 Watts</b>
<b>Mass</b>	: <b>1425 Kg</b>
<b>Mission Life</b>	: <b>10 Years</b>



Spacecraft	Launch Date
IRNSS -1A	1 July, '13
IRNSS -1B	4 April, '14
IRNSS -1C	15 October, '14
IRNSS -1D	28 March, '15
IRNSS -1E	20 January, '16
IRNSS -1F	10 March, '16
IRNSS -1G	28 April, '16



# SPACECRAFT REALIZATION

<p><b>MONTH #1</b></p>	<p><b>Propulsion Integration and Thermal Implementation</b></p>	  
<p><b>MONTH #2</b></p>	<p><b>Payload and House Keeping Assembly and Integration</b></p>	  
<p><b>MONTH #3</b></p>	<p><b>Open Mode IST, Panel Closure and Closed Mode IST</b></p>	  
<p><b>MONTH #4</b></p>	<p><b>Closed Mode IST and Thermo-Vac Test</b></p>	  
<p><b>MONTH #5</b></p>	<p><b>Deployments, Physical Parameters, Dynamic and CATF Tests</b></p>	   
<p><b>MONTH #6</b></p>	<p><b>Transportation, Launch Campaign and Launch</b></p>	  

# GROUND SYSTEMS



***IRNSS Spacecraft Control Facility (IRSCF)***



***ISRO Navigation Centre (INC)***



***IRNSS Range and Integrity Monitoring Stations (IRIMS)***



***IRNSS Network Timing Facility (IRNWT)***



***IRNSS Data Communication Network (IRDCN)***



***IRNSS CDMA Ranging Stations (IRCDR)***

## 1. IRNSS Spacecraft Control Facility (IRSCF)

- Monitors and controls the IRNSS spacecrafts.
- Uplinks the navigation data to the satellite



*IRSCF- MCF Hassan*

## 2. IRNSS Range and Integrity Monitoring Stations (IRIMS)

- Located at accurately known locations across the country.
- Performs continuous one-way ranging.

## 3. ISRO Navigation Centre (INC)

- Generation of navigation parameters.
- Ionosphere modelling, precise clock and ephemeris estimation.



*Navigation Control Room, INC*

## 4. IRNSS Network Timing Facility (IRNWT)

- Maintains the precise IRNSS time .
- Uses an ensemble of Hydrogen Masers and Caesium clocks



*H-MASER at IRNWT*

## 5. IRNSS CDMA Ranging Stations (IRCDR)

- Precise orbit determination of the IRNSS satellites using CDMA technique.

## 6. IRNSS Laser Satellite Ranging (IRLSR)

- Accurate orbit determination of the IRNSS satellites using Laser technology..
- Corner Cube Retro Reflector (CCRR) on board spacecrafts.



*IRCDR Station*

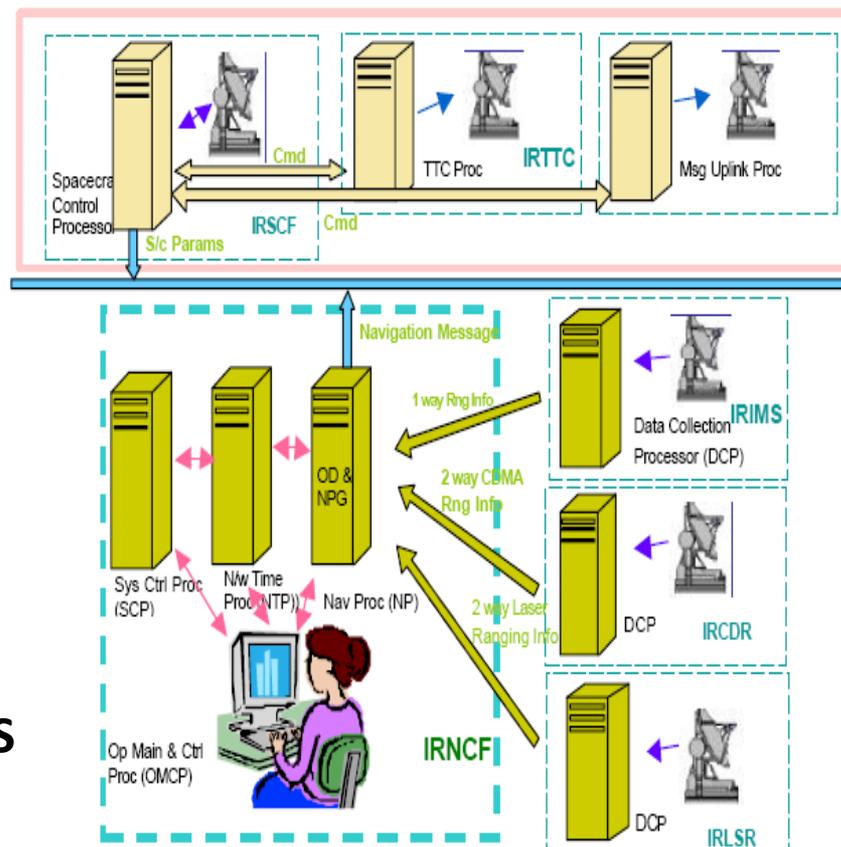
Navigation software deployed in ISRO Navigation Centre (INC)  
 The software modules interface with various subsystems of the ground segment and generate navigation parameters.

## ➤ Primary Parameters

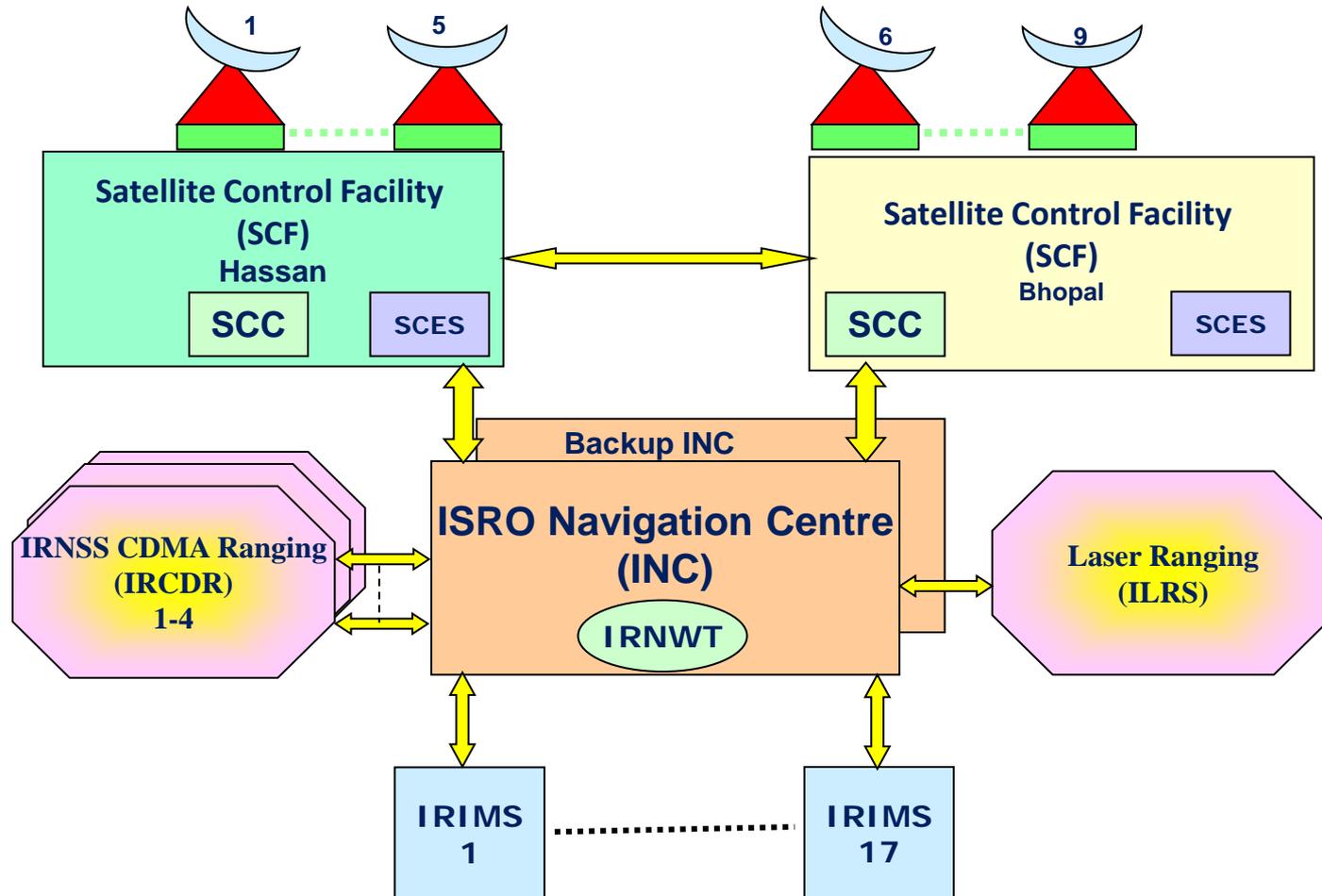
- Satellite ephemeris and clock

## ➤ Secondary Parameters

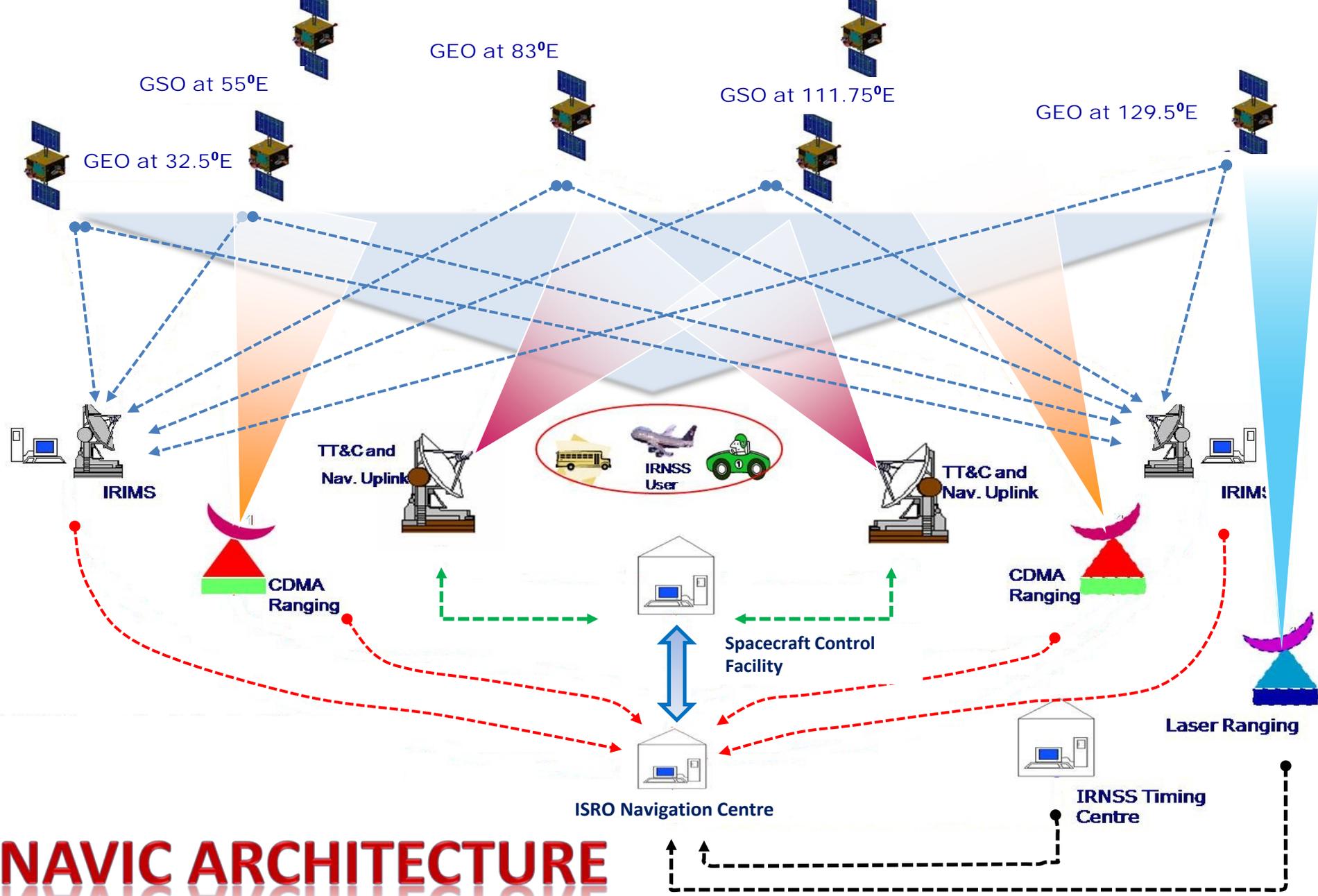
- Satellite almanac
- Differential corrections
- Ionospheric gird delay parameters
- Ionospheric corrections-coefficients
- IRNSS time difference w.r.t UTC /GNSS
- Auto-Nav Parameters etc.



# GROUND SEGMENT ARCHITECTURE

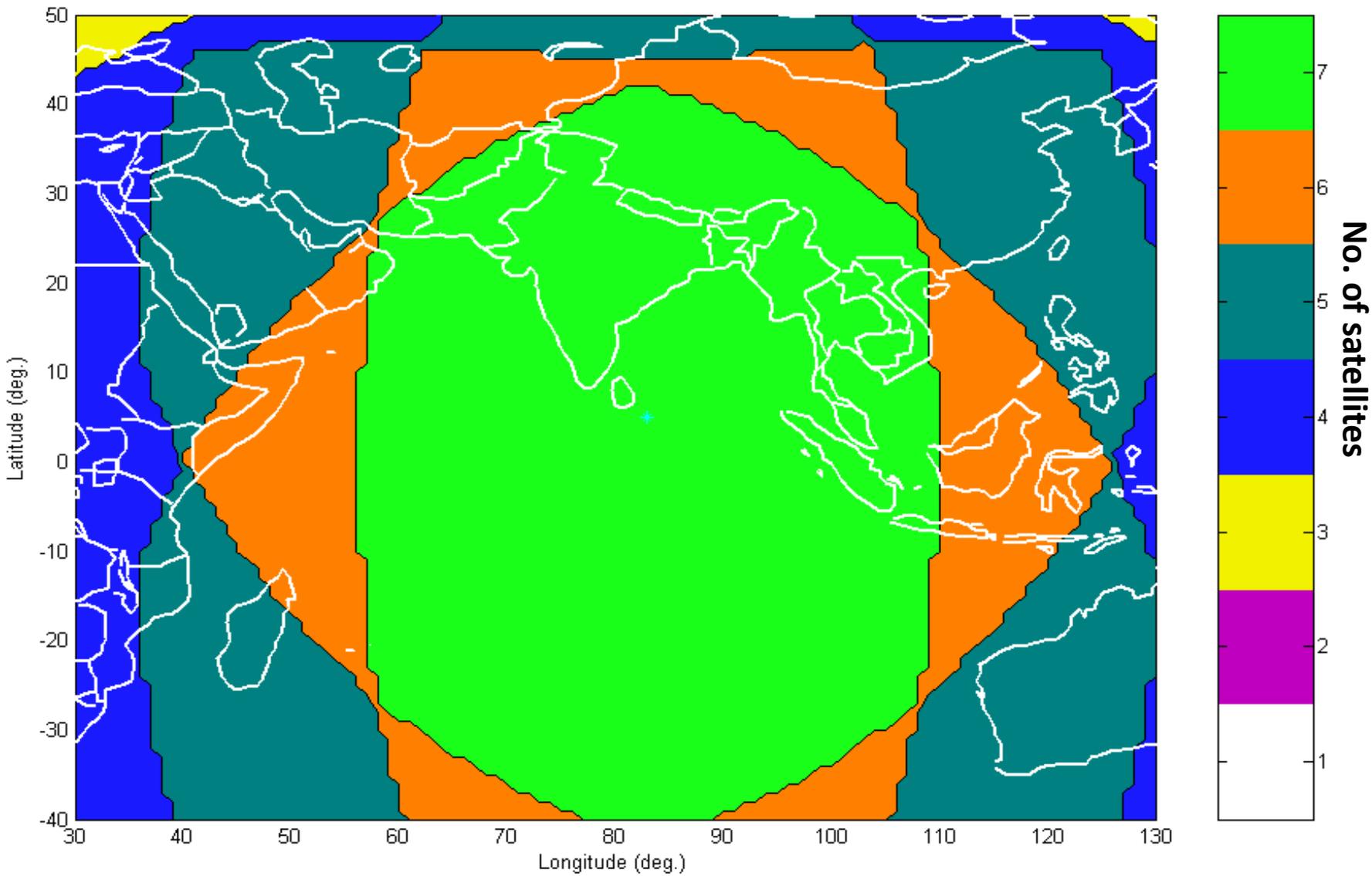


- The user segment consists of IRNSS receivers operating in
  - **Single Frequency ( L5 or S band)**
  - **Dual Frequency (L5 and S band)**
  - **Multi-GNSS receiver using IRNSS and other GNSS systems.**



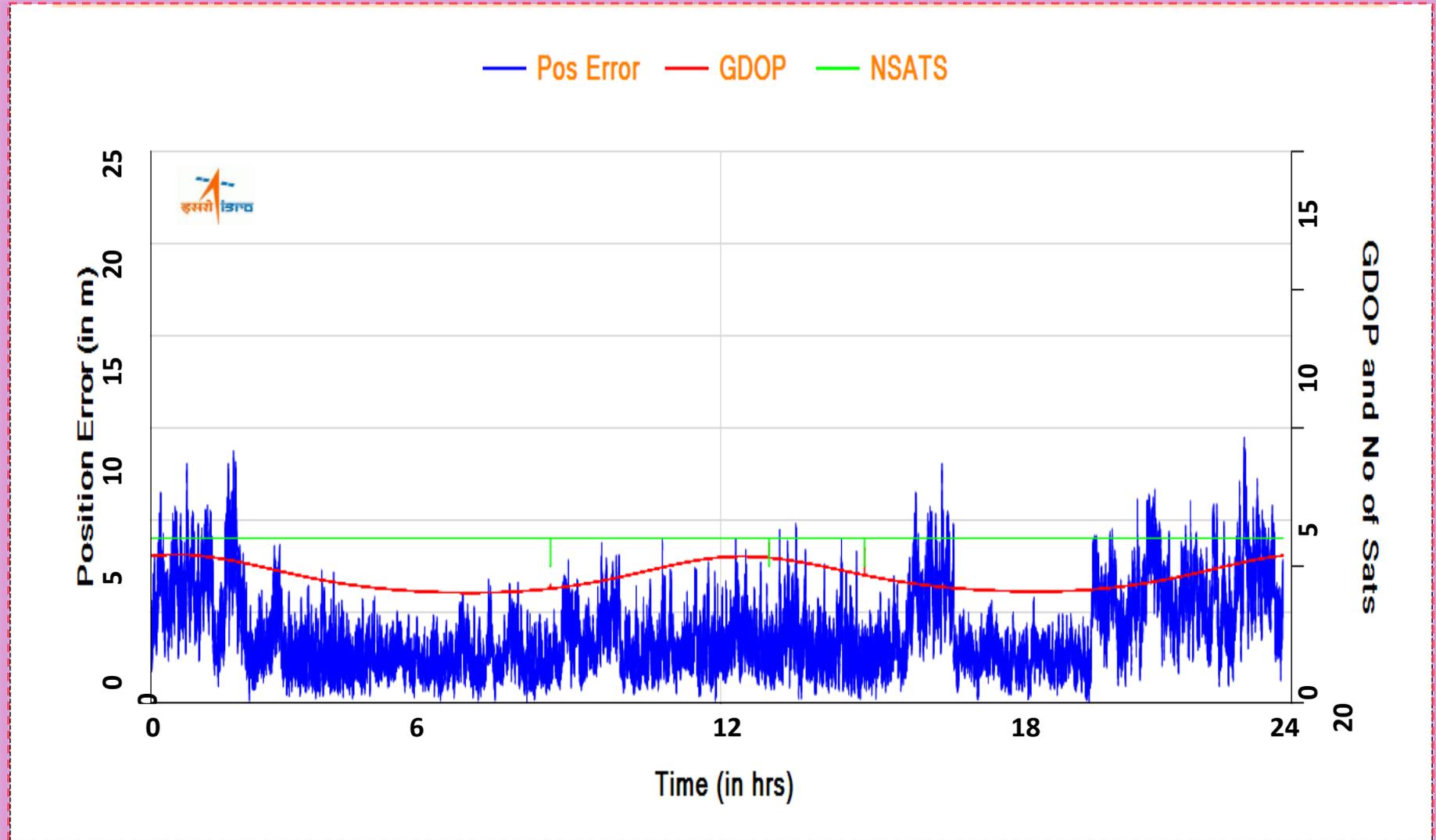
# NAVIC ARCHITECTURE

# SPACECRAFT VISIBILITY

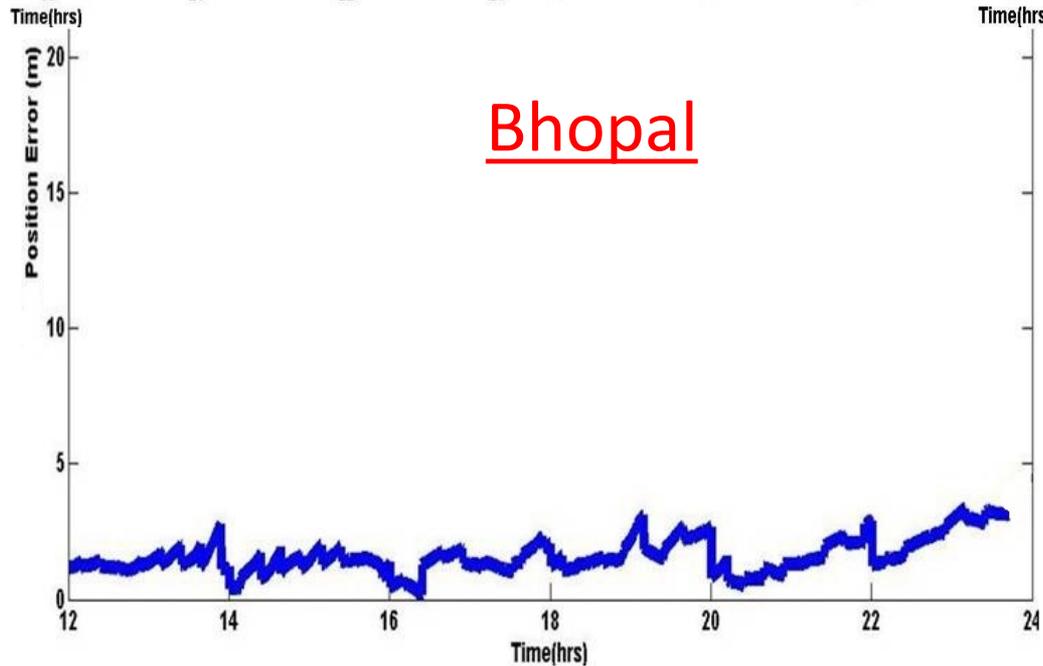
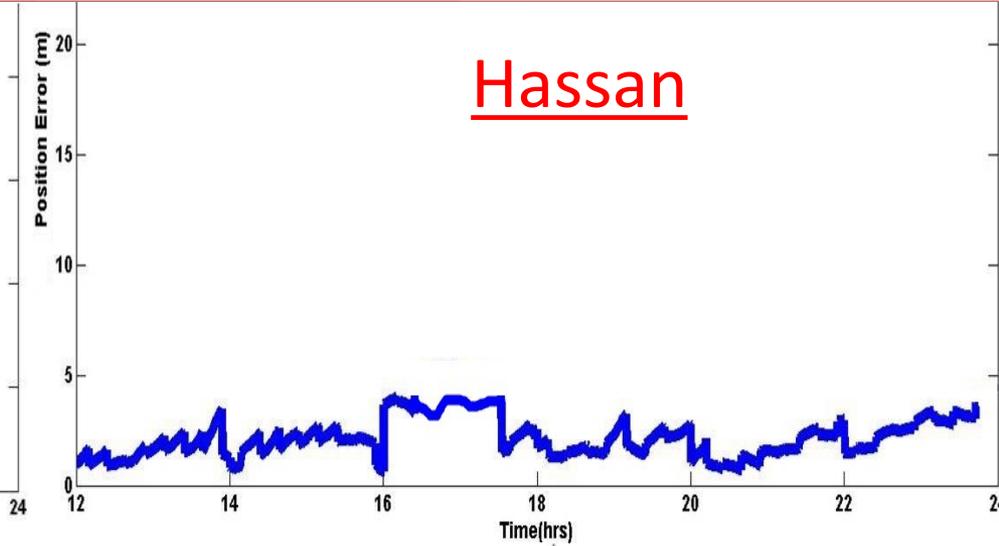
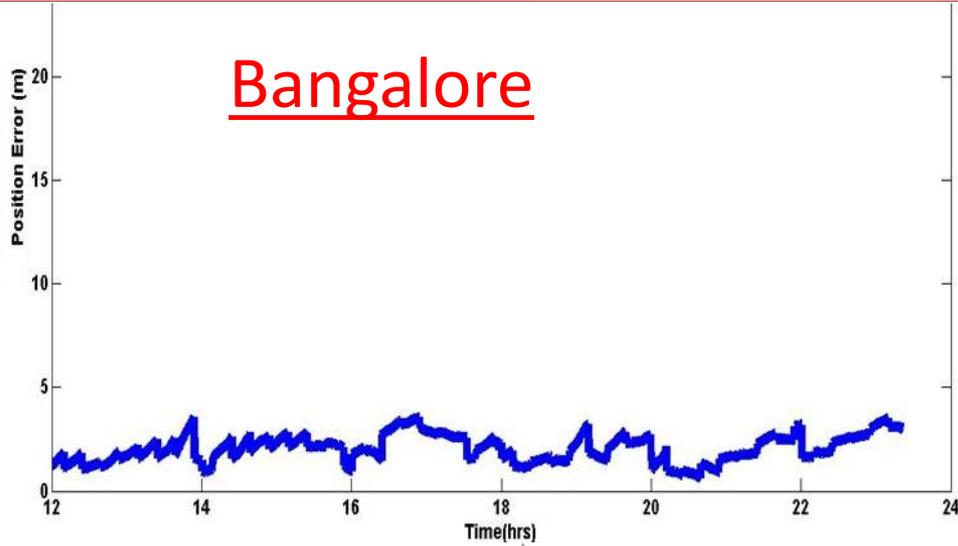


# PERFORMANCE

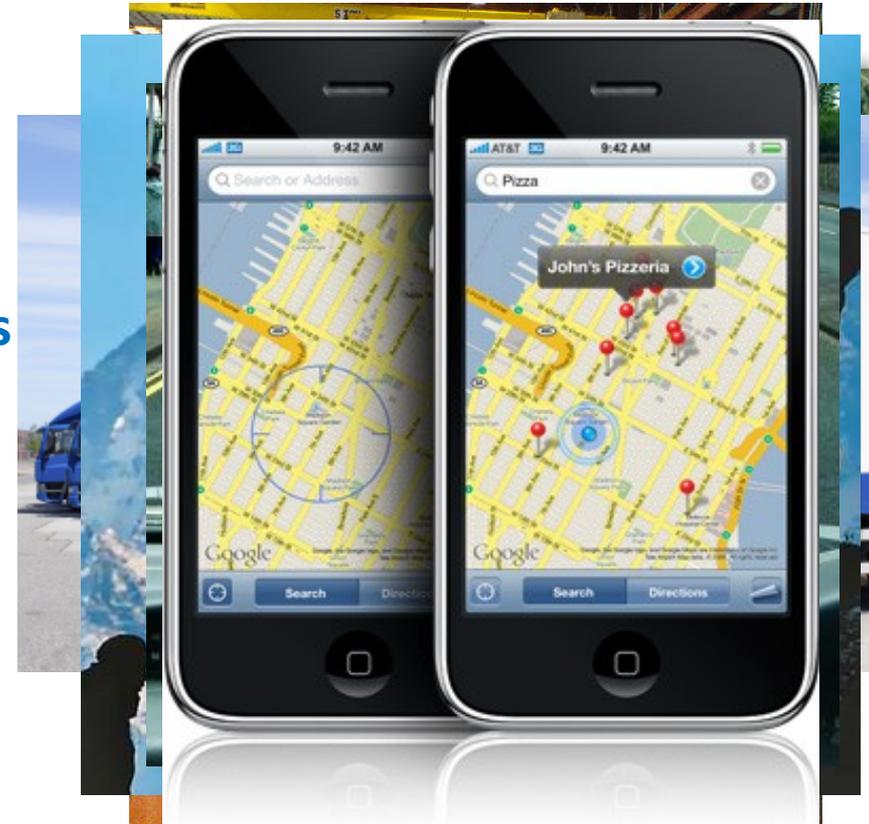
**IRNSS Dual Frequency 3sigma RMS Position Error: 4.3 m**



# PERFORMANCE



- Mapping and GIS data capture
- Automated logistics in factories, construction sites and mines
- Vehicle tracking and fleet mgmt.
- Terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travelers
- Visual and voice navigation for drivers
- Integration with mobile phones.
- Integration with E-governance including Disaster management



**THANK YOU**