GPS and the International Committee on GNSS (ICG): Helping Build a Multi-GNSS World

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Ray Clore - Senior Advisor

Office of Space and Advanced Technology

U.S. State Department

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U.S. Policy Promotes Global Use of GPS Technology

- No direct user fees for civil GPS services
 - Provided on a continuous, worldwide basis
- Open, public signal structures for all civil services
 - Promotes equal access for user equipment manufacturing, applications development, and valueadded services
 - Encourages open, market-driven competition
- Global compatibility and interoperability with GPS
- Service improvements for civil, commercial, and scientific users worldwide
- Protection of radio-navigation spectrum from disruption and interference



Planned Global and Regional Satellite Navigation Systems

- Global Constellations
 - GPS (24+3)
 - GLONASS (24+)
 - GALILEO (24+3)
 - BDS/BEIDOU (27+3 IGSO + 5 GEO)



- Regional Constellations
 - QZSS (4+3)
 - IRNSS (7)
- Satellite-Based Augmentations
 - WAAS (3)
 - MSAS (2)
 - EGNOS (3)
 - GAGAN (2)
 - SDCM (3)



International Committee on GNSS (ICG) Mission Statement (2013)

- Promote voluntary cooperation on matters of mutual interest related to civil satellite-based positioning, navigation, timing, and value-added services
- Contribute to the sustainable development of the world
- Encourage coordination among GNSS Providers to ensure greater compatibility, interoperability, and transparency
- Promote the introduction and utilization of GNSS services in developing countries, by assisting with the integration into their infrastructure
- Assist GNSS users with their development plans and applications, by encouraging coordination and serving as a focal point for international information exchange



International Committee on GNSS (2)

- U.S. a leader in the GNSS Providers Forum Members include the U.S., EU, Russia, China, India, and Japan
 - Focused discussions on compatibility and interoperability, encouraging development of complimentary systems
 - Exchange detailed information on systems/service provision plans
- Consensus reached on Principles and general definition of compatibility, interoperability and transparency in civil service provision
 - Compatibility definition includes spectral separation between each system's authorized service signals (e.g. U.S. M-code) and other systems' signals
- ICG leading efforts to promote GNSS *radio-frequency interference detection and mitigation* efforts
- Next Provider's Forum (14th) Meeting: June 2015, Vienna, Austria

- Interference Detection and Mitigation (IDM)
 - Nations should evaluate & implement existing/emerging IDM capabilities and work with the telecom industry on standards for crowd sourcing IDM techniques
 - The ICG Secretariat and IDM taskforce will organize UN-sponsored workshops on RNSS spectrum protection and IDM for user community member nations
 - IDM Task Force initiated a discussion on GNSS as critical infrastructure
- International Multi-GNSS monitoring (IGMA)
 - Existing civil service centers should establish a link to a new ICG web portal allowing users to easily find GNSS monitoring information and products
 - Conduct a workshop in 2015 focused on multi-GNSS open service monitoring, parameters to be monitored, and an organizational approach
- Interoperability Task Force and System Providers should continue to assess industry feedback received at 4 interoperability workshops
- Providers should develop a booklet defining the characteristics of a fully interoperable space service volume
- Providers will continue discussing the topic of fair "Market Access"



ICG-10 - November 1-6, 2015

U.S. will host in Boulder, Colorado

- > 45 km from Denver
- Meeting Venue: University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR)
 - ➤ Consortium of more than 100 member colleges and universities focused on atmospheric research and Earth system sciences
 - ➤ UCAR manages the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) on behalf of the National Science Foundation

Tour Sites confirmed

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Space Weather Prediction Center
- UNAVCO: University-governed consortium, which facilitates geoscience research and education using geodesy
- National Institute of Standards and Technology, Time and Frequency Laboratory



UCAR Center Green Facility



UN Workshops on the Use and Applications of GNSS

- Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA), through its Program on GNSS Applications:
 - Organizes regional workshops, training courses and international meetings focusing on capacity-building in the use of GNSS-related technologies;
 - Has developed an in-depth GNSS education curriculum for the training programs at all UN-affiliated Regional Centres for Space Science and Technology Education, also acting as the ICG information centres.
- These activities bring together a large number of experts, including those from developing countries, to discuss and act on issues that are also of high relevance to the ICG
- International Meeting on GNSS, 14 18
 December 2015, Vienna, Austria



Summary

- U.S. policy encourages worldwide GPS/GNSS use
 - International cooperation to ensure compatibility, interoperability, and transparency is a priority
- GPS and augmentations continue to provide enhanced capabilities while maintaining backward compatibility for all users
- Assured service, policy stability, transparency, and continuous improvement are the keys to success in GNSS Programs
- The ICG and the work OOSA is doing through its Program on GNSS Applications are important vehicles for helping build a multi-GNSS world



For Additional Information...

