



## **GALILEO System Update**



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European CGSIC Meeting - EUROCONTROL 5-6 December 2002 - Brussels





## The Political Context of the GALILEO Program





## The Political Context of GALILEO

- Satellite navigation is considered to become worldwide the primary means for navigation
- EC and ESA started cooperating in 1995 on the definition and implementation of an European strategy for GNSS in two stages:
  - First stage: EGNOS (1995-2004)
  - Second stage: GALILEO (1999-2008)
- Full operational capability of the GALILEO program is foreseen to be reached in 2008
- Total cost of design, in-orbit validation, and full deployment of GALILEO: 3,4 B€





## **GNSS with GALILEO for Civil Aviation**

- Key interests for civil aviation is a GNSS service, relying on redundant, interoperable, and multi-frequency GALILEO and GPS constellations
- Certifiable for Safety of Life applications
- Provision of integrity information with the Signal in Space (GPS relies on regional augmentation systems to provide such information)
- Increased accuracy in vertical and in horizontal direction
- Greater availability in Northern Latitudes
- Interoperability with GPS to allow simultaneous use for a robust world-wide GNSS (Availability of both systems together will be up-to 100%)
- GALILEO is a civil operated system





### Improvement of GNSS with GALILEO & GPS eesa



Source: GMV GALILEO and GPS Performance Analysis Report





## **GALILEO** is open to Co-operation

- Galileo has been designed as global system with build-in regional and local enhancement capabilities
- Negotiations with the United States and Russia are underway
- China is about to become full negotiation partner
- Other parties expressed interest and some participated already in the definition studies







## The Signals and Services provided by the GALILEO System to Users





## **The GALILEO Signal Structure**



- Galileo will provide 10 signals in the Radio Navigation Satellite Service (RNSS) allocated frequency bands:
  - Two pairs (data & pilot signals) in the 1164-1215 MHz (E5A and E5B) bands
  - Three signals (one split spectrum & one pair) in the 1215-1300 MHz (E6) band
  - Three signals (one split spectrum & one pair) in the 1559-1592 MHz (E2-L1-E1) band
- One signal for SAR service in the L6 band (1544 MHz)





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## **GALILEO Signal – Services Allocation**

• The following signal / service allocation is foreseen:



Navigation Service	Signal Allocation	
Open Services	E5A, E5B, L1	(ld's: 1,2,3,4,9,10)
Commercial Services	E6	(ld's: 6,7)
Safety-Of-Life Services	E5A, E5B, L1	(ld's: 1,2,3,4,9,10)
Public Regulated Services	E6, L1	(ld's: 5,8)

 The SAR broadcast is transmitted in the 406 MHz and in the L6 (1544MHz) bands



## **The GALILEO Services**

**Navigation Related:** 

- Open Service (OS)
- Commercial Service (CS)
- Safety-Of-Life Service (SAS)
- Public Regulated Service (PRS)

### **Non-navigation Related:**

• Search and Rescue Service (SAR)

### **Further:**

- Locally Assisted Service
- EGNOS Service
- Combined Services (e.g. GPS, UMTS)





## The GALILEO Services

- Open Service (OS)
  - Free service; no service guarantees; no integrity information
- Commercial Service (CS)
  - Managed by service providers; to be paid; value added functions added; integration with GSM, UMTS; service guarantees provided; integrity information through service provider
- Safety-Of-Life Service (SAS)
  - Optimized for critical applications (e.g. aircraft, marine, train); integrity information provided; service guarantees provided
- Public Regulated Service (PRS)
  - Exclusively for public applications (police, fire-brigades); very robust; encrypted signal; service guarantees; integrity information
- Search and Rescue Service (SAR)
  - Service not related to navigation, but for augmentation of the existing COSPAR-SARSAT system



## **GALILEO Open Service**

Coverage	Global		
Accuracy (95%)	H	: 15m	H: 4m
	V:	: 35m	V: 8m
Integrity Alarm Limit			
Time-To-Alarm		Not A	pplicable
Integrity Risk			
Continuity Risk		8 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	/ 15 sec
Timing Accuracy wrt UTC/TAI	Not	defined	50 nsec
Certification/Liability		No	No
Availability	99.5%		
	Sing	le Freq.	Dual Freq.

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## **GALILEO Commercial Service**

- The performance data of the GALILEO Commercial Services are at least similar to those of the Open Services
- The GALILEO Operating Company will determine and guarantee the performances
- Commercial Services will include:
  - Dissimination of data (500 bps)
  - Broadcasting of two signals separated in frequency from Open Services
  - High precision navigation through local means
  - Utilization of pilot signal for integration of positioning applications and of wireless communication networks





## GALILEO Safety Of Life Service

Coverage	Global	
Accuracy (95%)	H: 4 m	
	V: 8 m	
Integrity Alarm Limit	H: 12 m 1	H: 556 m 2
	V: 20 m	
Time-To-Alarm	6 sec	10 sec
Integrity Risk	1.5x10 <sup>-7</sup> /150sec	10 <sup>-7</sup> /hour
Continuity Risk	8x10 <sup>-6</sup> /15 sec	10 <sup>-4</sup> - 10 <sup>-8</sup> /hour
Timing Accuracy wrt UTC/TAI	50 n	sec
Certification/Liability	Yes	
Availability	99.8%	
1	Integrity data for critic	cal level





## **GALILEO Public Regulated Service**

Coverage	Global	
Accuracy (95%)	H: 6.5 m	
	V: 12 m	
Integrity Alarm Limit	H: 12 m	
	V: 20 m	
Time-To-Alarm	10 sec	
Integrity Risk	3.5x10 <sup>-7</sup> /150sec	
Continuity Risk	10 <sup>-5</sup> /15 sec	
Timing Accuracy wrt UTC/TAI	100 nsec	
Certification/Liability	Under Analysis	
Availability	99% - 99.9%	





## **GALILEO Search And Rescue Service**

Capacity	Each satellite capable to relay signals from 150 simultaneous active beacons
Forward System Latency Time	Comms from beacon to S&R ground station less than 10 min
Quality of Service	Bit Error rate < 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Acknowledgement Data Rate	6 messages of 100 bits each per minute
Availability	> 99%





# The Architecture of the GALILEO System

# **GALILEO Space Segment**





## The GALILEO Space Segment

- Objective for the constellation design is to provide <u>global</u> services with respect to the navigation signal, the integrity signal and SAR services
- Constellation shall be very robust even when a satellite fails, in order to maintain service guarantees
- Constellation shall be as good for the professional areas (e.g. aviation) as for the civil mass markets; this influences the optimization with respect to the visibility
- Optimization of the constellation has been carried out with respect to affordability





## The GALILEO Satellite Constellation



- 30 satellites in three Medium Earth Orbit MEO planes at 23616 km altitude
- 1 satellite per orbital plane is a spare
- Inclination of orbital planes 56 degrees
- One revolution 14 hours 4 min
- Ground track repeat 10 days





## **GALILEO Horizontal Accuracy**





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## The GALILEO Satellite

- Satellite mass: 680 kg
- Satellite power: 1,6 kW
- Navigation payload: 70-80 Kg / 850 W
- Mass SAR transponder: 20 kg



- No apogee-engine
- Attitude & Orbit Control System (AOCS) is able to shift the satellite position within the orbit plane (spare S/C)





# The Architecture of the GALILEO System

## **GALILEO Ground Segment**





## **GALILEO Ground Segment**

- 2 redundant GALILEO Control Centers
- 5 S-Band TT&C Stations (One 13m S-Band antenna per station)
- 9 C-Band Mission Up-link Stations (Four 3.2m C-band antennae per station)
  - 26 antennae cover the integrity information of the full constellation, 5 cover the navigation services
- 30 Sensor Stations (each station contains a double receiving chain, one for navigation, one for integrity)



### **The GALILEO Architecture**





## The GALILEO Ground Segment Locations <sup>@esa</sup>

- The locations of the GALILEO ground segment elements are chosen with respect to system security
- Depending on the criticality and vulnerability of the element, the locations are selected as follows:
  - Control centers on European mainland
  - TT&C, Uplink Stations and Sensor Stations worldwide on European ground and in countries with bilateral agreements (e.g. ESA Network)
- The protection level of the ground stations will be at least the same as for civil aviation infrastructures





## **Proposed GALILEO TT&C Stations**







## Location of GALILEO TT&C Stations







## **Proposed GALILEO Up-Link Stations**







## **Coverage of Up-link Stations**







## **Proposed GALILEO Sensor Stations**







## The Security Policy of the GALILEO System





## The GALILEO Security

- GALILEO is a strategic program with strong economic implications; the system requires adequate protection
- A GALILEO Security Board has been set-up by the European Commission to deal with the security issues of GALILEO
- Members of the GALILEO Security Board (GSB) are:
  - The security representatives of all 15 EU countries
  - One security representative of the European Commission
  - One security expert of the European Space Agency as observer
  - One representative of those Countries, which are member of ESA, but which are not members of the EU, as observer
- The members of the GSB are high level security officers from the governmental organizations





## **The GALILEO Master Schedule**





### **The GALILEO Master Schedule**







## Information and Communication





## The GALILEO Communication



http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy\_transport/galileo http://www.esa.int/navigation

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