

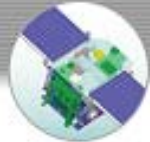
# **Miniature Space GPS Receiver by means of Automobile-Navigation Technology**

**Institute of Space and Astronautical Science,  
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency  
( ISAS/JAXA )**

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**Hiroyuki SASAKI**



# Outline

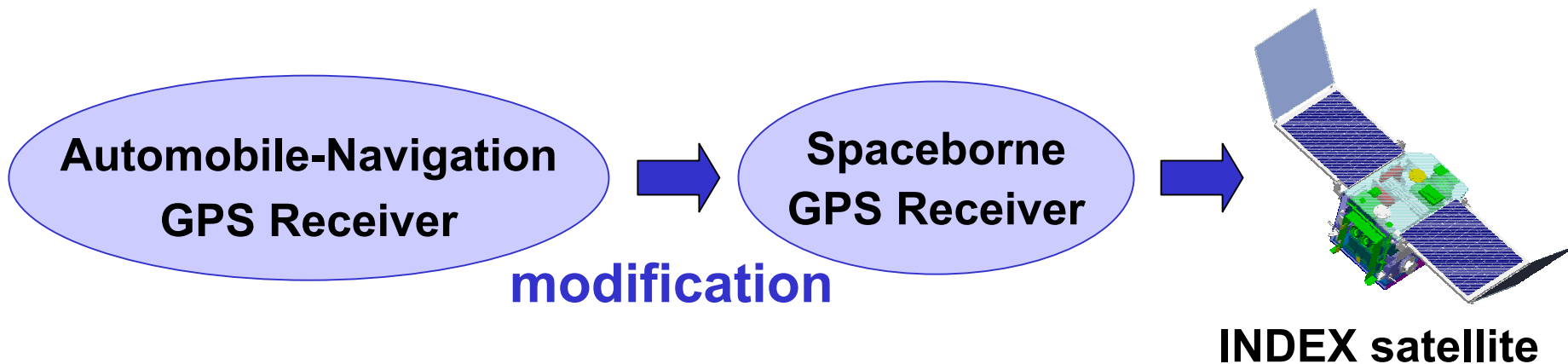
- **Introduction**
- **Issues and Solutions**
- **Performance**
- **Radiation Tolerance**
- **All-Sky GPS Antenna**
- **Conclusions**

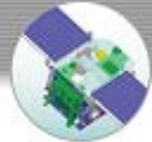


# Introduction

- **GPS (Global Positioning System) receivers**

	<b>Spaceborne GPS Receivers</b>	<b>Automobile-Navigation GPS Receivers</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>Several kg</b>	<b>&lt; 100 grams</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>&gt; 10 W</b>	<b>&lt; 1W</b>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>~ \$ 1 million</b>	<b>~ \$ 500</b>





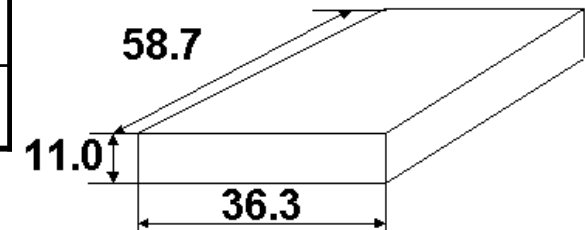
# Acknowledgements

- **Institute of Space and Astronautical Science  
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency ( ISAS / JAXA )**
- **Mitsubishi Electric Corporation**
- **Japan Radio Corporation**
- **Institute of Space Technology and Aeronautics  
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (ISTA / JAXA)**
- **NT Space**
- **AmTech Corporation**



# Specification of the selected commercial GPS receiver for automobile-navigation

<b>Receiving Channels</b>		<b>8 Channels</b>
<b>RF input</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>L1 : 1.575 GHz C/A</b>
	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>-132 dBm</b>
<b>Power supply</b>		<b>DC +5.0 V 180 mA</b>
<b>Power Consumption</b>		<b>0.9 W</b>
<b>Weight</b>		<b>35 g</b>
<b>Size</b>		<b>58.7×36.3×11.0 mm<sup>3</sup></b>





# Issues and Solutions

These are general issues.

- **Large Doppler Shift in Orbit**
  - ➔ **Expansion of Frequency Scanning Range**
- **Time Tag Error**
  - ➔ **Output of Accurate Time Tag**



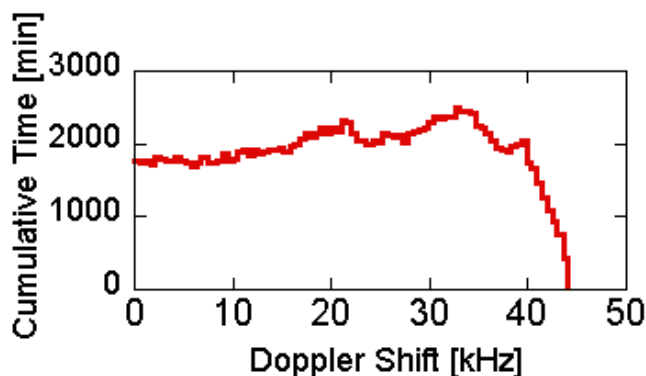
# Large Doppler Shift in Orbit

- On the ground ( Automobile )
  - Doppler shift
  - Frequency scanning range
- In the low earth orbit (Satellite)
  - Doppler shift

$$\Delta f_d = \pm 7 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\Delta f_s = \pm 17 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\Delta f_d = \pm 45 \text{ kHz}$$

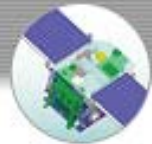


Altitude 690 km

Polar orbit

**ROM Modification : Expansion of frequency scanning range**

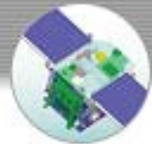
$$\Delta f_s = \Delta f_d + \Delta f_o = (\pm 45) + (\pm 12) = \pm 57 \text{ kHz}$$



# Time Tag Error

- Automobile-navigation GPS receivers
  - Output data
    - Position data with coarse time tag
- If time tag error is 0.2 sec  $(V \times \Delta T)$ 
  - Automobile ( 40 m/sec )  $\longrightarrow$  Position error 8 m
  - Satellite ( 7500 m/sec )  $\longrightarrow$  Position error 1500 m
- Spaceborne GPS receivers require accurate time tag





# Solution to Time Tag Issue

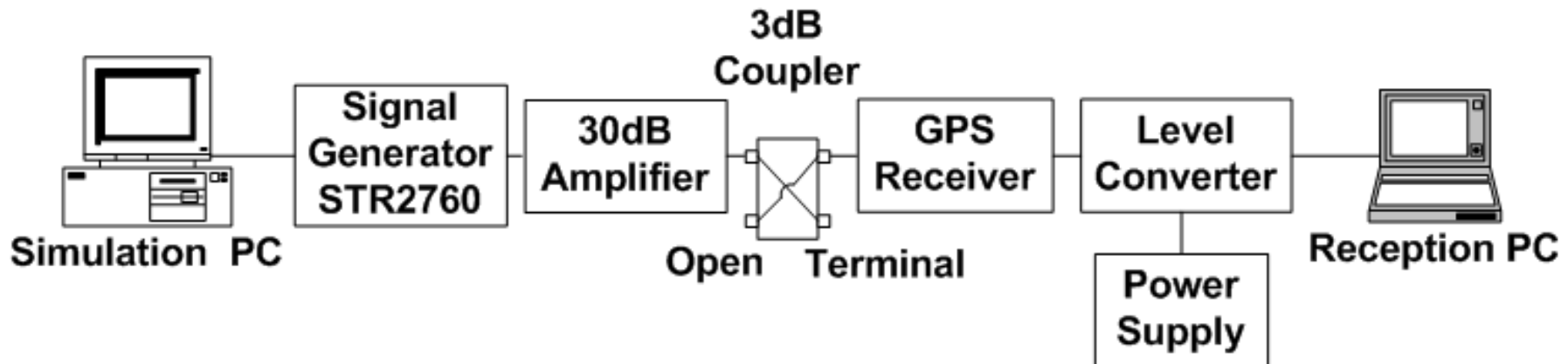
- **Modification of Software in ROM**
  - **First Version ( INDEX )**
    - **Pseudorange output with accurate time**
      - ➡ **Positioning calculation by external computer**
  - **Second Version ( on going by ISTA / JAXA )**
    - **Position with accurate time tag**
    - **Pseudorange output**
    - **Ephemeris output**



# Performance tests with GPS Simulator

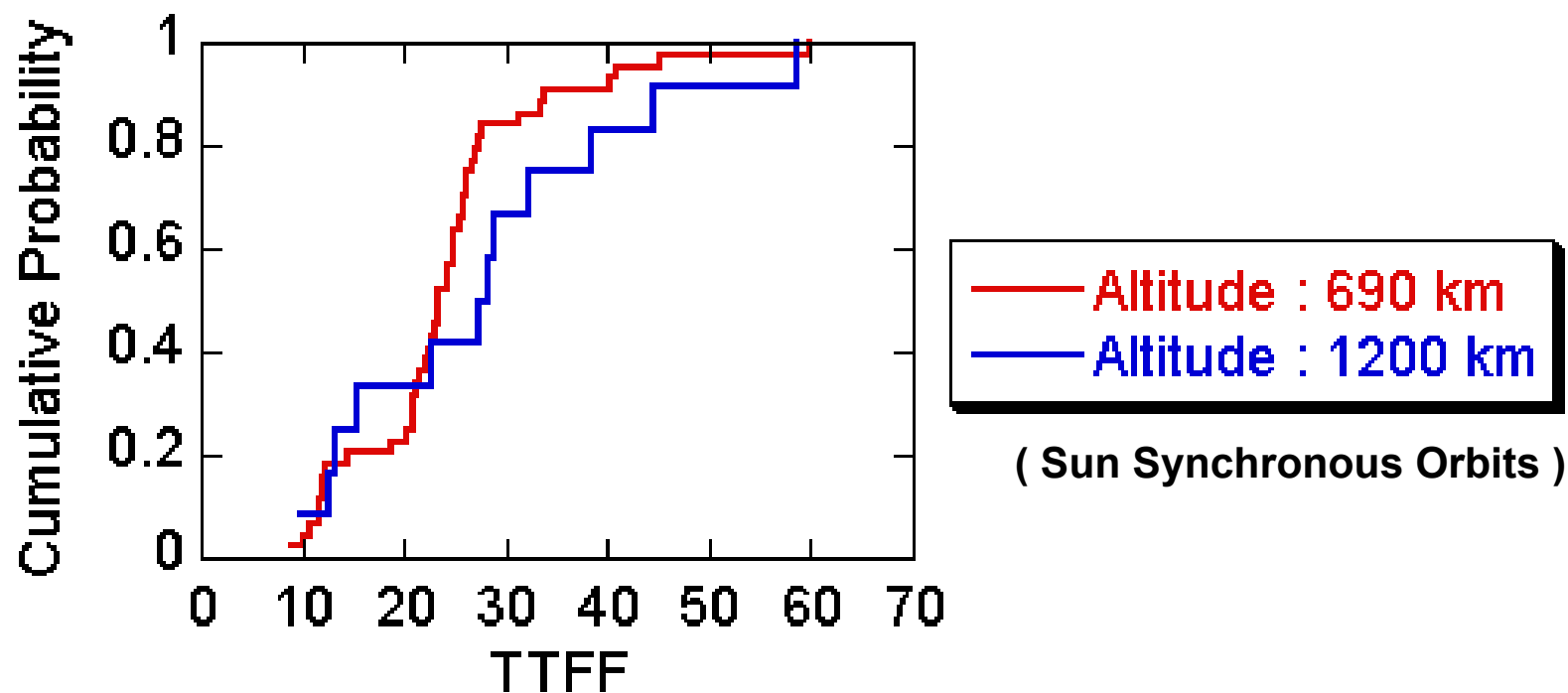


- **GPS Simulator**
  - **STR2760 ( SPIRENT Inc.)**
    - **Output Channels : 10 ch**
    - **Signal : L1 ( 1.575 GHz )**



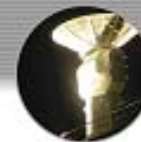


# Performance of Acquisition



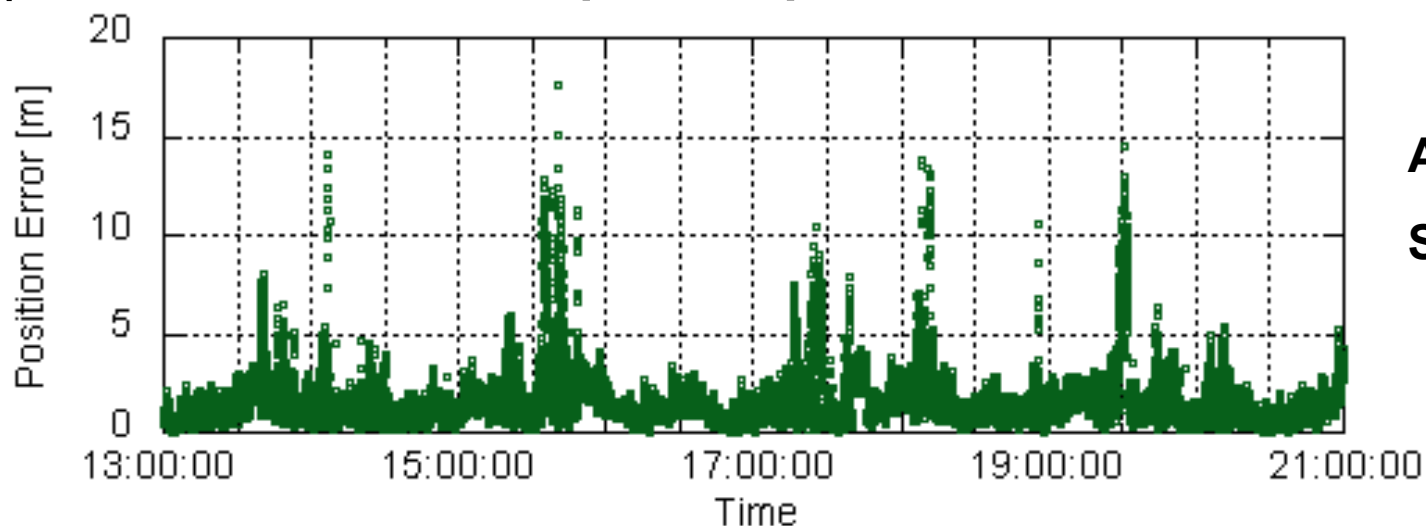
## Acquisition Time

**TTFF ( Time to First Fix ) : < 60 min ( Cold Start )**



# Position Error of Receiver Measurement in Orbit

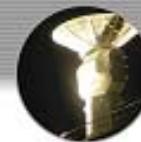
( without error of ionosphere, ephemeris data and satellite clock, etc )



Altitude:690 km

Sun Sync. Orbit

- Position Error of Receiver Measurement : 2 m ( RMS )
- PDOP : 2.7 ( RMS )
- Receiver Measurement Error : 0.8 m ( RMS )  
( Position error =  $\sigma_{\text{range}} \times \text{PDOP}$  )



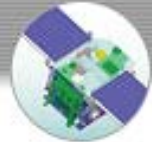
# Estimated Error in Orbit

Error source	Estimated error in orbit ( RMS [m] )
Ephemeris data	2.1*
GPS satellite clock	2.1*
Ionosphere	5.4**
Receiver measurement	0.8
Total range error	6.2
Position error ( PDOP = 2.7 )	16.7

\* Reference : P.W. Parkinson, "Global Positioning System"

\*\* NATO Standard Agreement STANAG 4294 Issue 1

$$\text{Ionospheric delay} = \frac{82.1 \times \text{TEC}}{F_c^2 \times \left( \sqrt{\sin^2 E + 0.076} + \sin E \right)} \quad \text{TEC} = 1.0 \times 10^{17} [\text{m}^{-2}]$$

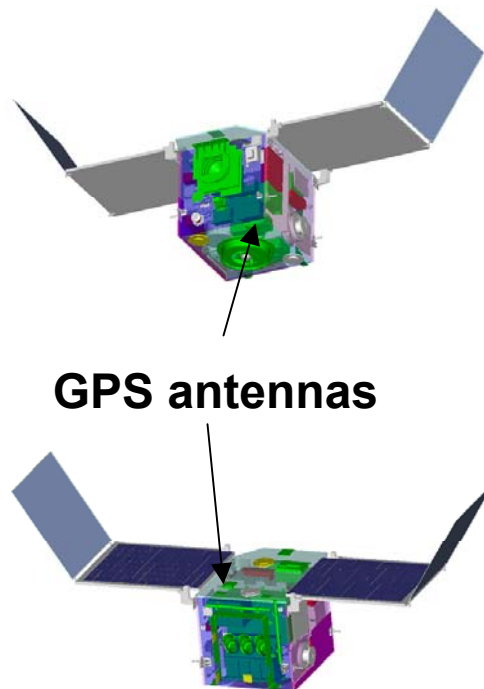
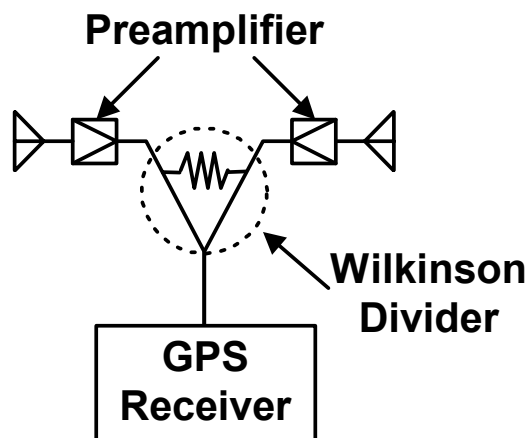


# Radiation Tolerance

- **Total Dose Radiation test with Co60**  
**20 krad**
- **Radiation test with proton of 30 and 200 MeV**  
**SEL-free**  
**SEU-Once per several days (200 MeV)**

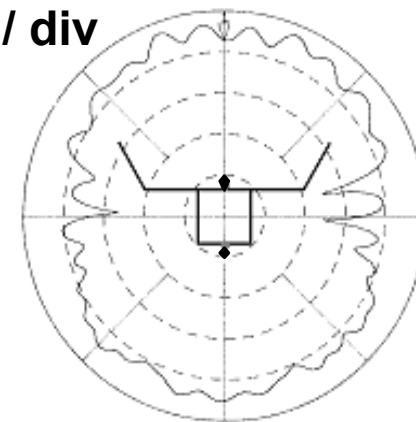


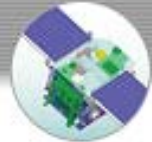
# All-Sky GPS Antenna for INDEX



REF : 10 dBi

10dB / div





# Conclusions:

**(1) We developed a spaceborne GPS receiver based on a automobile-navigation GPS receiver.**

**(2) Modifications of software in ROM**

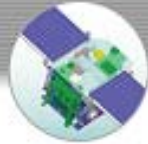
- **Expansion of frequency scanning range**
- **Output of pseudorange with accurate time tag**

**(3) This GPS receiver is able to be used in LEO.**

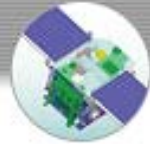
- **Cold start acquisition : less than 60 min.**
- **Position accuracy : less than 20 m.**
- **SEL-free for 200 MeV proton.**
- **SEU once per several days.**

**will be onboarded on INDEX satellite in the next year.**





# Thank you



# Backup Slides



