broadcast ephemeris algorithm

Interface Control Document

Table 20-II. Ephemeris Data Definitions	
M_0	Mean Anomaly at Reference Time
Δn	Mean Motion Difference From Computed Value
e	Eccentricity
$(A)^{1/2}$	Square Root of the Semi-Major Axis
$(OMEGA)_0$	Longitude of Ascending Node of Orbit Plane at Weekly Epoch
i_0	Inclination Angle at Reference Time
ω	Argument of Perigee
OMEGADOT	Rate of Right Ascension
IDOT	Rate of Inclination Angle
C_{uc}	Amplitude of the Cosine Harmonic Correction Term to the Argument of Latitude
C_{us}	Amplitude of the Sine Harmonic Correction Term to the Argument of Latitude
C_{rc}	Amplitude of the Cosine Harmonic Correction Term to the Orbit Radius
C_{rs}	Amplitude of the Sine Harmonic Correction Term to the Orbit Radius
C_{ic}	Amplitude of the Cosine Harmonic Correction Term to the Angle of Inclination
C_{is}	Amplitude of the Sine Harmonic Correction Term to the Angle of Inclination
t_{oe}	Reference Time Ephemeris (reference paragraph 20.3.4.5)
IODE	Issue of Data (Ephemeris)

Table 20-III. Ephemeris Parameters

Parameter	No. of Bits**	Scale Factor (LSB)	Effective Range***	Units
IODE	8			(see text)
C_{rs}	16*	2^{-5}		meters
Δn	16*	2^{-43}		semi-circles/sec
M_0	32*	2^{-31}		semi-circles
C_{uc}	16*	2^{-29}		radians
e	32	2^{-33}	0.03	dimensionless
C_{us}	16*	2^{-29}		radians
$(A)^{1/2}$	32	2^{-19}		$meters^{1/2}$
t_{oe}	16	2^{4}	604,784	seconds
C_{ic}	16*	2^{-29}		radians
$(OMEGA)_0$	32*	2^{-31}		semi-circles
C_{is}	16*	2^{-29}		radians
i_0	32*	2^{-31}		semi-circles
C_{rc}	16*	2^{-5}		meters
ω	32*	2^{-31}		semi-circles
OMEGADOT	24*	2^{-43}		semi-circles/sec
IDOT	14*	2^{-43}		semi-circles/sec

* Parameters so indicated shall be two's complement, with the sign bit (+ or -) occupying the MSB;
** See Figure 20-1 for complete bit allocation in subframe;
*** Unless otherwise indicated in this column, effective range is the maximum range attainable with indicated bit allocation and scale factor.

Table 20-IV. Elements of Coordinate Systems (sheet 1 of 3)

$\mu = 3.986005 \times 10^{14}$ meters^3/sec^2	WGS 84 value of the earth's universal gravitational parameter
$\dot{\Omega}_e = 7.2921151467 \times 10^{-5}$ rad/sec	WGS 84 value of the earth's rotation rate
$A = \left(\sqrt{A}\right)^2$	Semi-major axis
$n_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{A^3}}$	Computed mean motion (rad/sec)
$t_k = t - t_{oe}$*	Time from ephemeris reference epoch
$n = n_0 + \Delta n$	Corrected mean motion
$M_k = M_0 + nt_k$	Mean anomaly

* t is GPS system time at time of transmission, i.e., GPS time corrected for transit time (range/speed of light). Furthermore, t_k shall be the actual total time difference between the time t and the epoch time t_{oe}, and must account for beginning or end of week crossovers. That is, if t_k is greater than 302,400 seconds, subtract 604,800 seconds from t_k. If t_k is less than -302,400 seconds, add 604,800 seconds to t_k.

Table 20-IV. Elements of Coordinate Systems (sheet 2 of 3)

$M_k = E_k - e \sin E_k$	Kepler's Equation for Eccentric Anomaly (may be solved by iteration)(radians)
$v_k = \tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sin v_k}{\cos v_k}\right\}$	True Anomaly
$= \tan^{-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}\sin E_k / (1-e\cos E_k)}{(\cos E_k - e)/(1-e\cos E_k)}\right\}$	
$E_k = \cos^{-1}\left\{\frac{e+\cos v_k}{1+e\cos v_k}\right\}$	Eccentric Anomaly
$\Phi_k = \nu_k + \omega$	Argument of Latitude
$\delta u_k = c_{us}\sin 2\Phi_k + c_{uc}\cos 2\Phi_k$	Argument of Latitude Correction } Second Harmonic Perturbations
$\delta r_k = c_{rs}\sin 2\Phi_k + c_{rc}\cos 2\Phi_k$	Radius Correction
$\delta i_k = c_{is}\sin 2\Phi_k + c_{ic}\cos 2\Phi_k$	Inclination Correction
$u_k = \Phi_k + \delta u_k$	Corrected Argument of Latitude
$r_k = A(1-e\cos E_k) + \delta r_k$	Corrected Radius
$i_k = i_0 + \delta i_k + (\text{IDOT})\, t_k$	Corrected Inclination

Table 20-IV. Elements of Coordinate Systems (sheet 3 of 3)

$x_k' = r_k \cos u_k$ $y_k' = r_k \sin u_k$	Positions in orbital plane.
$\Omega_k = \Omega_0 + (\dot{\Omega} - \dot{\Omega}_e) t_k - \dot{\Omega}_e t_{oe}$	Corrected longitude of ascending node.
$x_k = x_k' \cos\Omega_k - y_k' \cos i_k \sin\Omega_k$ $y_k = x_k' \sin\Omega_k + y_k' \cos i_k \cos\Omega_k$ $z_k = y_k' \sin i_k$	Earth-fixed coordinates.

20.3.3.4.3.2 Parameter Sensitivity. The sensitivity of the SV's antenna phase center position to small perturbations in most ephemeris parameters is extreme. The sensitivity of position to the parameters $(A)^{1/2}$, C_{rc} and C_{rs} is about one meter/meter. The sensitivity of position to the angular parameters is on the order of 10^8 meters/semicircle, and to the angular rate parameters is on the order of 10^{12} meters/semicircle/second. Because of this extreme sensitivity to angular perturbations, the value of π used in the curve fit is given here. π is a mathematical constant, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter. Here π is taken as

$$\pi = 3.1415926535898.$$