

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	02/07/2020	Name:	K B KUSHI
Course:	Satellite Photogrammetry and its Application	USN:	4AL17EC107
Topic:	Concepts of Global Positioning System	Semester & Section:	6 & B
Github Repository:	https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/KUSHI-COURSES.git		

SESSION DETAILS

Session images

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING, DEHRADUN

GPS Signal Structure

- Each GPS satellite transmits a number of signals
- The signal comprises two UHF carrier waves (L1-19cm and L2-23cm) and two codes as **low power radio signals** (C/A on L1 and P or Y on both L1 and L2) as well as a satellite orbit message. [L5]
- Bandwidth allocated for L1-24 MHz, L2-22 MHz, & L5-28 MHz

The diagram illustrates the GPS signal structure. It starts with a 'Fundamental Frequency 10.23 MHz' box. An arrow labeled '+ 10' points to a table of components. From the fundamental frequency, two paths emerge: one labeled 'x 154' leading to the L1 frequency, and another labeled 'x 120' leading to the L2 frequency. The table contains the following data:

L1 1575.42 MHz	C/A Code 1.023 MHz	P (Y)-Code 10.23 MHz
L2 1227.60 MHz		P (Y)-Code 10.23 MHz

Below the table, a green box indicates '50 BPS' and 'Satellite Message (Almanac & Ephemeris)'.

GLONASS fundamental frequency is 5.0MHz

02 July 2020_Introduction to Global Positioning System by Dr. Ashutosh Bhardwaj

Report:

GPS, or the Global Positioning System, is a global navigation satellite system that provides location, velocity and time synchronization.

GPS is everywhere. You can find GPS systems in your car, your smartphone and your watch. GPS helps you get where you are going, from point A to point B. What is GPS? Read this article to learn more about how it works, its history and future advancements.

What is GPS and how does it work?

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a navigation system using satellites, a receiver and algorithms to synchronize location, velocity and time data for air, sea and land travel.

The satellite system consists of a constellation of 24 satellites in six Earth-centered orbital planes, each with four satellites, orbiting at 13,000 miles (20,000 km) above Earth and traveling at a speed of 8,700 mph (14,000 km/h).

While we only need three satellites to produce a location on earth's surface, a fourth satellite is often used to validate the information from the other three. The fourth satellite also moves us into the third-dimension and allows us to calculate the altitude of a device.

What are the three elements of GPS?

GPS is made up of three different components, called segments, that work together to provide location information.

The three segments of GPS are:

Space (Satellites) — The satellites circling the Earth, transmitting signals to users on geographical position and time of day.

Ground control — The Control Segment is made up of Earth-based monitor stations, master control stations and ground antenna. Control activities include tracking and operating the satellites in space and monitoring transmissions. There are monitoring stations on almost every continent in the world, including North and South America, Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia.

User equipment — GPS receivers and transmitters including items like watches, smartphones and telematic devices.

How does GPS work?

GPS works through a technique called trilateration. Used to calculate location, velocity and elevation, trilateration collects signals from satellites to output location information. It is often mistaken for triangulation, which is used to measure angles, not distances.

Satellites orbiting the earth send signals to be read and interpreted by a GPS device, situated on or near the earth's surface. To calculate location, a GPS device must be able to read the signal from at least four satellites.

Each satellite in the network circles the earth twice a day, and each satellite sends a unique signal, orbital parameters and time. At any given moment, a GPS device can read the signals from six or more satellites.

A single satellite broadcasts a microwave signal which is picked up by a GPS device and used to calculate the distance from the GPS device to the satellite. Since a GPS device only gives information about the distance from a satellite, a single satellite cannot provide much location information. Satellites do not give off information about angles, so the location of a GPS device could be anywhere on a sphere's surface area.

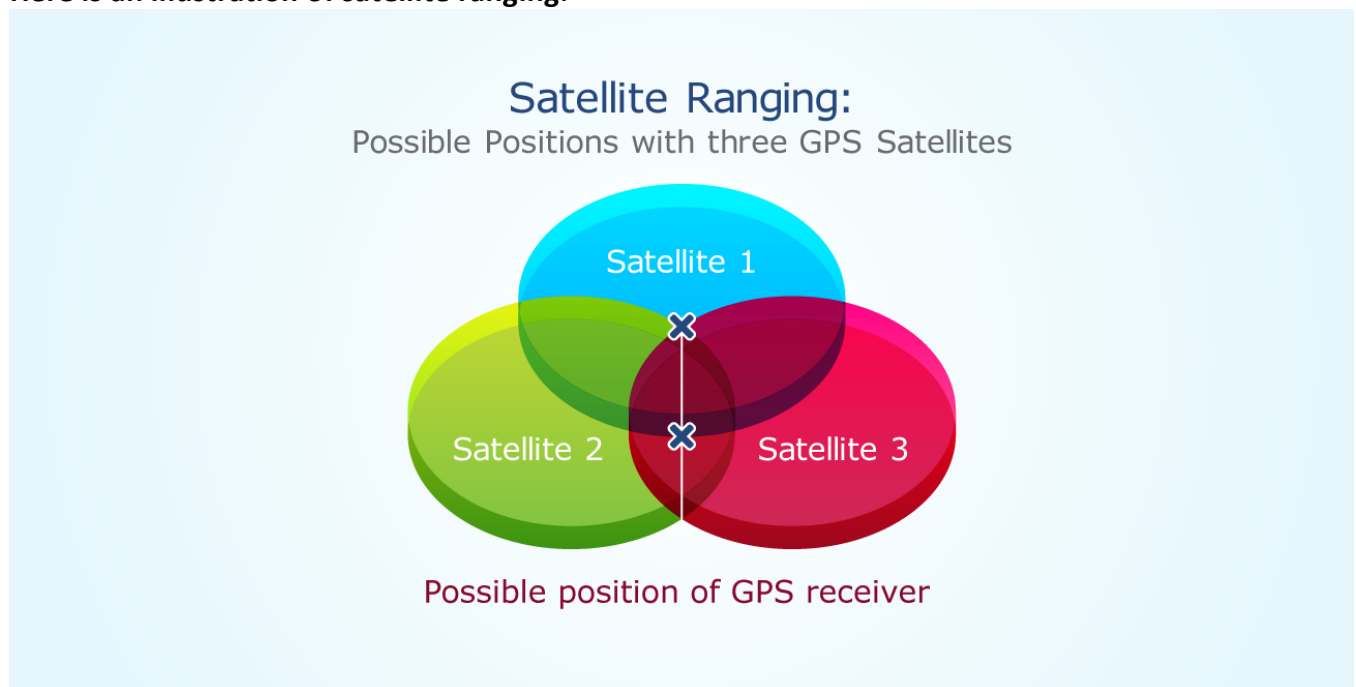
When a satellite sends a signal, it creates a circle with a radius measured from the GPS device to the satellite.

When we add a second satellite, it creates a second circle, and the location is narrowed down to one of two points where the circles intersect.

With a third satellite, the device's location can finally be determined, as the device is at the intersection of all three circles.

That said, we live in a three-dimensional world, which means that each satellite produces a sphere, not a circle. The intersection of three spheres produces two points of intersection, so the point nearest Earth is chosen.

Here is an illustration of satellite ranging:



As a device moves, the radius (distance to the satellite) changes. When the radius changes, new spheres are produced, giving us a new position. We can use that data, combined with the time from the satellite, to determine velocity, calculate the distance to our destination and the ETA.

What are the uses of GPS?

GPS is a powerful and dependable tool for businesses and organizations in many different industries. Surveyors, scientists, pilots, boat captains, first responders, and workers in mining and agriculture, are just some of the people who use GPS on a daily basis for work. They use GPS information for preparing accurate surveys and maps, taking precise time measurements, tracking position or location, and for navigation. GPS works at all times and in almost all weather conditions.

There are five main uses of GPS:

Location — Determining a position.

Navigation — Getting from one location to another.

Tracking — Monitoring object or personal movement.

Mapping — Creating maps of the world.

Timing — Making it possible to take precise time measurements.

Some specific examples of GPS use cases include:

Emergency Response: During an emergency or natural disaster, first responders use GPS for mapping, following and predicting weather, and keeping track of emergency personnel. In the EU and Russia, the eCall regulation relies on GLONASS technology (a GPS alternative) and telematics to send data to emergency services in the case of a vehicle crash, reducing response time. Read more about GPS tracking for first responders.

Entertainment: GPS can be incorporated into games and activities like *Pokémon Go* and Geocaching.

Health and fitness: Smartwatches and wearable technology can track fitness activity (such as running distance) and benchmark it against a similar demographic.

Construction, mining and off-road trucking: From locating equipment, to measuring and improving asset allocation, GPS enables companies to increase return on their assets. Check out our posts on construction vehicle tracking and off-road equipment tracking.

Transportation: Logistics companies implement telematics systems to improve driver productivity and safety. A truck tracker can be used to support route optimization, fuel efficiency, driver safety and compliance.

Other industries where GPS is used include: agriculture, autonomous vehicles, sales and services, the military, mobile communications, security, and fishing.

How accurate is GPS?

GPS device accuracy depends on many variables, such as the number of satellites available, the ionosphere, the urban environment and more.

Some factors that can hinder GPS accuracy include:

Physical obstructions: Arrival time measurements can be skewed by large masses like mountains, buildings, trees and more.

Atmospheric effects: Ionospheric delays, heavy storm cover and solar storms can all affect GPS devices.

Ephemeris: The orbital model within a satellite could be incorrect or out-of-date, although this is becoming increasingly rare.

Numerical miscalculations: This might be a factor when the device hardware is not designed to specifications.

Artificial interference: These include GPS jamming devices or spoofs.