Details of the NavIC frequency bands

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1 NavIC frequency bands

The seven satellites in the NavIC constellation so far use two frequencies for providing positioning data — the L5 and S bands. The new satellites NVS-01 onwards, meant to replace these satellites, will also have L1 frequency.

Table 1: the navic frequency bands

Signal	Carrier Frequency	Bandwidth	Description
L1	1575.42 Mhz	24 Mhz	widely used band in gnss
L5	1176.45 Mhz	24 Mhz	intended for navigation and positioning services
S	2492.028 Mhz	16.5 Mhz	primarily used for SBAS and messaging services

There will be two kinds of services:

1.1 Special Positioning Service (SPS)

1.2 Precision Service (PS)

Both services will be carried on L5 (1176.45 MHz) and S band (2492.028 MHz). The navigation signals would be transmitted in the S-band frequency and broadcast through a phased array antenna to keep required coverage and signal strength.

The data structure for SPS and PS takes advantage of the fact that the number of satellites is reduced -7 instead of the 30 used in other constellations- to broadcast ionospheric corrections for a grid of 80 points to provide service to single frequency users. The clock, ephemeris, almanac data of the 7 IRNSS satellites are transmitted with the same accuracy as in legacy GPS, GLONASS and Galileo.

navic operated only in the L5-band and S-band frequencies. This was because India hadn't received the International Telecommunication Union authorisation for using the L1 and L2 frequency bands, which are widely used worldwide for

navigation services.

Now that L1 band is available on the NVS-01 satellite (and will be available on subsequent NVS satellites), it is an interoperable frequency and can be used across all chipsets (of mobile devices), provided they use our signal architecture