



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

# POS & LBS

## EX02: GPS Orbits

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## Exercise 2

### *GPS Almanacs*

A set of quasi keplerian parameters to predict the orbit of a GPS satellite

Low accuracy, useful to investigate in advance (1 week / 1 day) the constellation visibility in a specific point / specific day

Orbit is considered as Keplerian

Rotation angles variations in time are expressed by a linear precession

# Keplerian orbital elements

| Parameter  | Description                       | Unit  |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| $A$        | Semi-major axis                   | $m$   |
| $e$        | Eccentricity                      | —     |
| $i_0$      | Inclination                       | $rad$ |
| $\Omega_0$ | Right Ascension of Ascending Node | $rad$ |
| $\omega$   | Argument of Perigee               | $rad$ |
| $M_0$      | True Anomaly                      | $rad$ |

## Exercise 2

### *Orbit computation from almanacs*

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{GM_E}{a^3}} \Rightarrow M(t) = M_0 + n(t - t_0)$$

$$\eta(t) = M(t) + e \sin(\eta(t))$$

$$\psi(t) = \tan^{-1}((\sqrt{1 - e^2} \sin(\eta(t))) / (\cos(\eta(t)) - e))$$

$$r(t) = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos(\psi(t))} \cong a(1 - e \cos(\eta))$$

$$x(t) = r(t) \cos(\psi(t))$$

$$y(t) = r(t) \sin(\psi(t))$$

#### ***Nomenclature***

$n$  = mean motion

$M$  = mean anomaly

$\eta$  = eccentric anomaly

$\psi$  = true anomaly

$r$  = ORS radius

***Satellite Position in  
Orbital Reference  
System!***



## Exercise 2

### *Orbit computation from almanacs*

Rotations are directly from Orbital Reference System to ITRF

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_S(t) \\ Y_S(t) \\ Z_S(t) \end{bmatrix}_{ITRF} = \mathbf{R}_3(-\Omega(t))\mathbf{R}_1(-i(t))\mathbf{R}_3(-\omega(t)) \begin{bmatrix} x_S(t) \\ y_S(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{ORS}$$

***Rotation from Orbital Reference  
System to International  
Terrestrial Reference System***

where

$$\Omega(t) = \Omega_0 + (\dot{\Omega} - \dot{\Omega}_E)(t - t_0)$$

$$\dot{\Omega}_E = 7.2921151467 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/sec}$$

$\dot{\Omega}_E$  : Earth rotation angular velocity

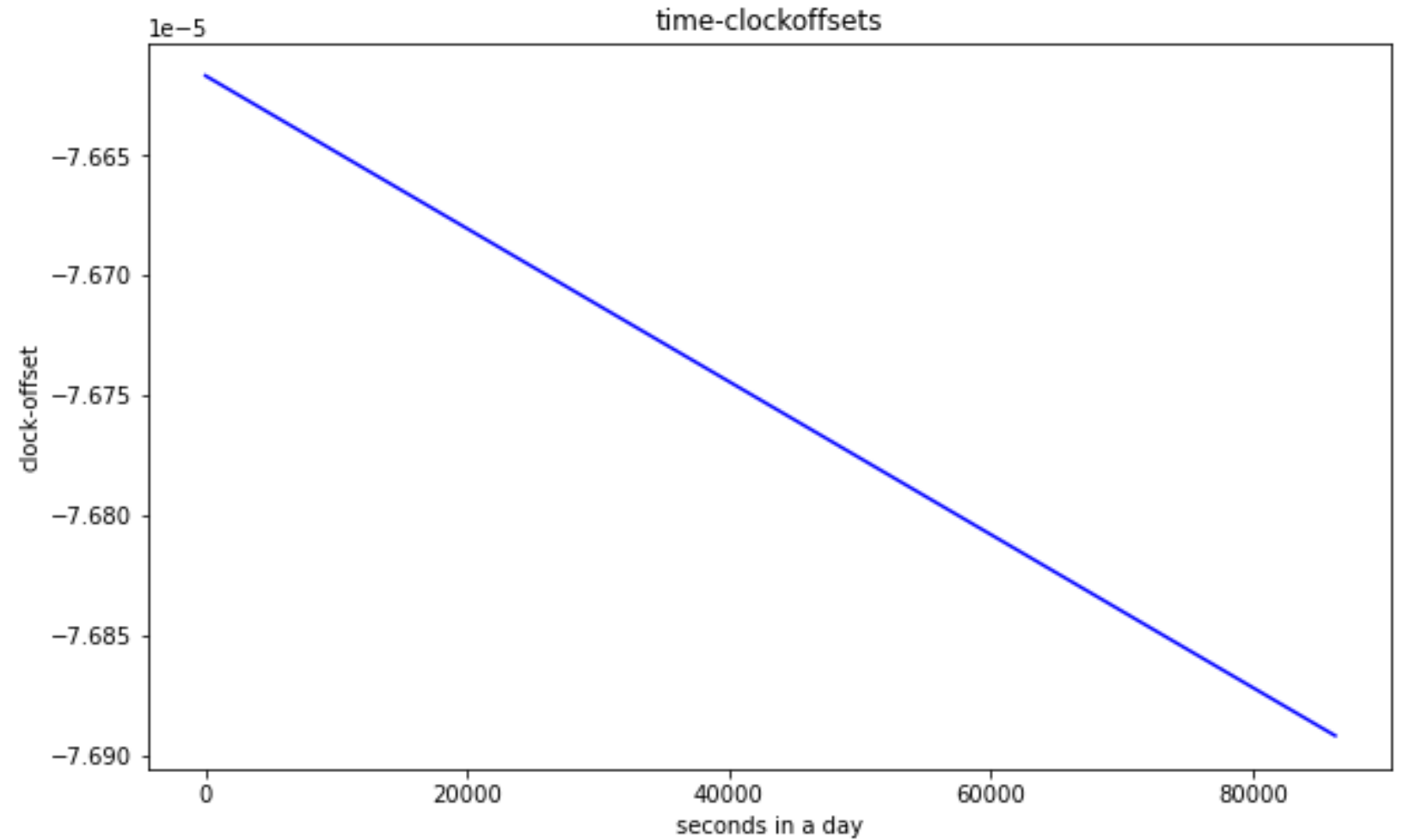
$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \dot{\omega}(t - t_0),$$

$$i(t) = i_0 + \dot{i}(t - t_0)$$

## EXERCISE 2:

### *Results*

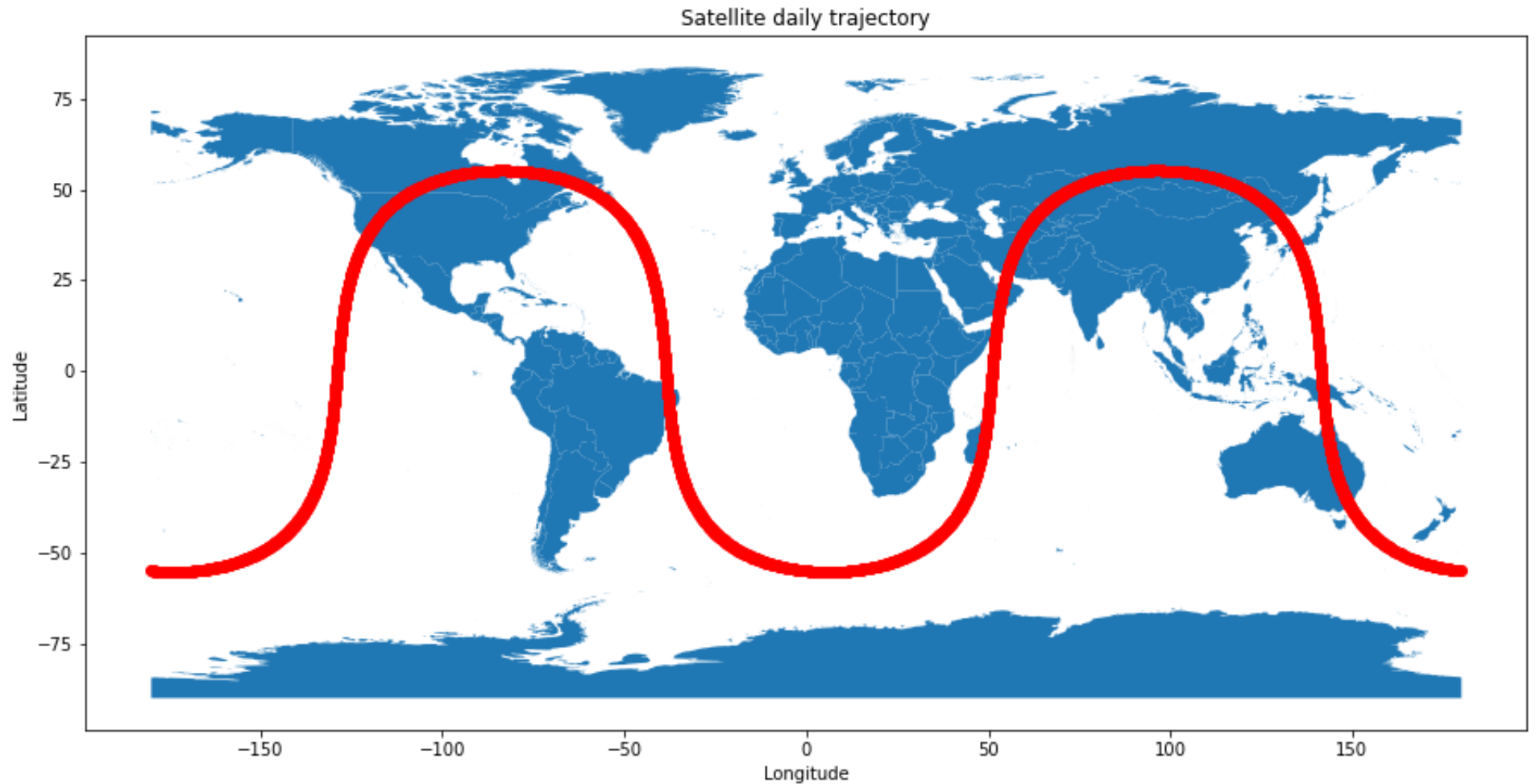
Satellite clock offsets:



## EXERCISE 2:

### *Results*

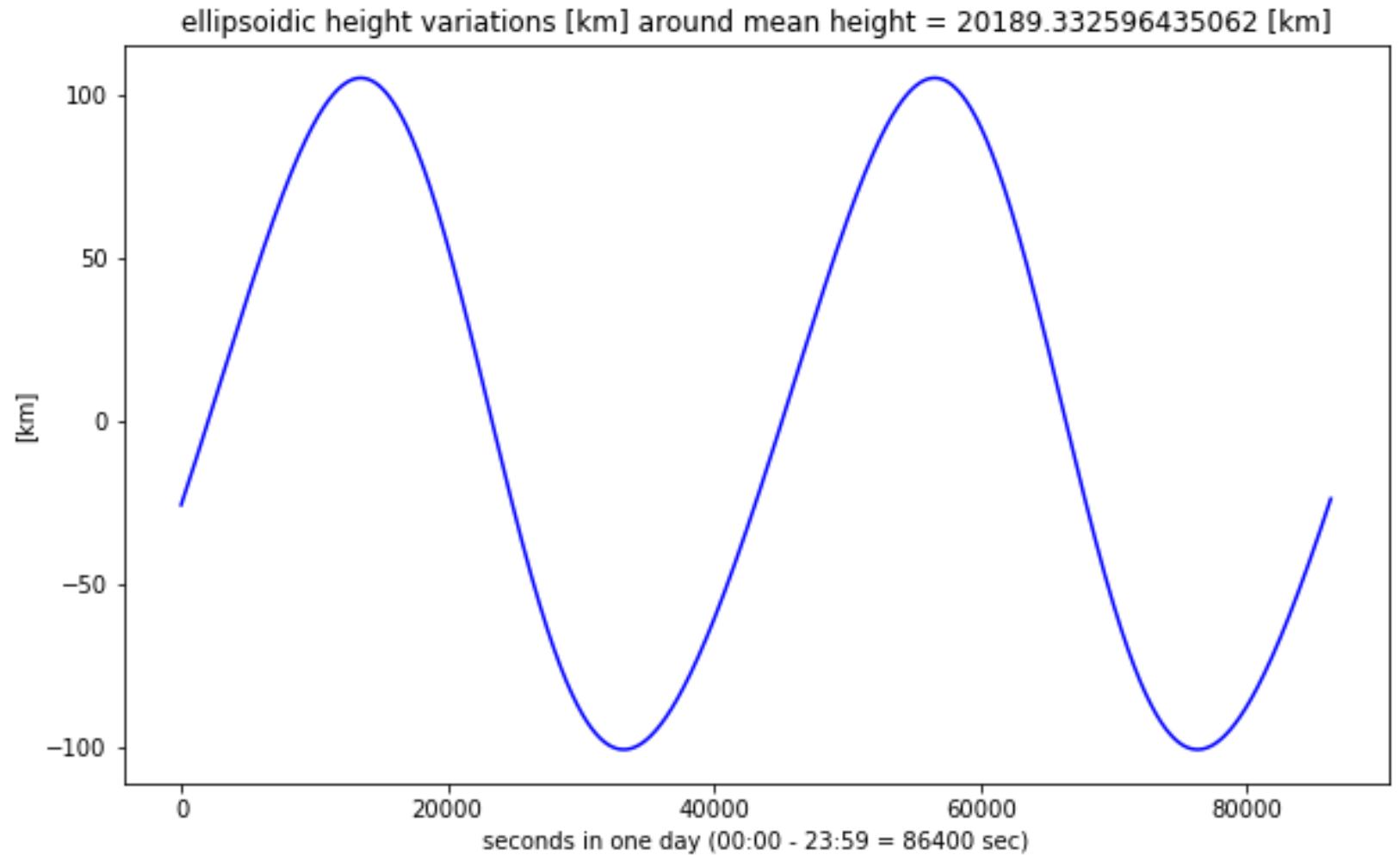
Satellite orbits:



## EXERCISE 2:

### *Results*

Satellite height variation:







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