

Active or Passive

5 no reciever (user) limit

2) Doppler, hyperbolic, trilateration

1) passive ranging system

3) Pulsed or Continuous Wave (CW) signal
5 less energy
5 more powerful signal
6 each sv duml at different times

-GPS became first widespread use of CDMA (code divide multiple access)

4) Frequency?

Lo L - Board (1-2 GHZ)

- f1 => 1 ionosphere, 1 space
- multi-frequency (reduce ionosphere error)

5) Altitude

- LEO (<2000 km) (00-100 si) A stronger

- MEO (5000-2000 km)

- GEO (36000 km)

> selected 24 + MED satellites
> provides worldwide coverage
> 12 hr orbits (-4 min)

-> "fixed" in sky

Tech Challenges

- i) development of stable clocks
- 2) stable and predictable orbits
- 3) Spread spectrum signals
- 4) integrated circuits

Overview

- · 8PS standard positioning system (civilian)
- · PPS precise positioning system (DoD)

· System Ardnitecture Dispace Segment

2) Control Segment -> 7 monitoring stations (sv clocks)

2) User Segment -- Hawaii

- (-lored- springs (Master)

Master & - Cape Canaveral

- Ascension Island

- Diego Garcia

- Kuagalein - National Geospatial

Statistics GPS uses its own Coordinate + Time System 6 developed new "global" coordinate system X = E {x} - WGS 84 1) own time -> GPS time 4) mean is the expectation of some variable - offset from UTC Satellites (SVs) - broadcast RF signal with coded ranging signal and data - Data -> satellite clock corrections satellite position (as f(+)) satellite and system health