GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) PERFORMANCE

JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2011

QUARTERLY REPORT

Prepared by:	M Pattinson (NSL)	29/11/11
Checked by:	L Banfield (NSL)	29/11/11
Approved by:	M Dumville (NSL)	29/11/11

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Document

This document presents the results of the GPS SPS performance assessment for the period of 1 July 2011 to 30 September 2011. The objectives of the study are to compare the measured performance against US DoD SPS performance specification [RD.1], covering the following parameters [AD.1]:

- SPS SiS Accuracy,
- SPS SiS Integrity,
- SPS SiS Continuity,
- SPS SiS Availability,
- PDOP Availability,
- SPS Position Service Availability and
- SPS Position Service Accuracy.

It also includes NANU analysis and geomagnetic activity.

The performance is analysed using raw data recorded at the IGS Herstmonceux in the South of the UK and using the archived NANU messages.

1.2 Document Overview

This document is arranged in the following sections:

- **Section 1**, the current section, describes the purpose, scope and structure of the document and lists the reference documents.
- **Section 2** gives an introduction to the activity, including performance specification and assessment methodology and assumptions;
- **Section 3** contains an assessment of performance against GPS SPS performance standards;
- **Section 4** provides an analysis of the NANUs;
- **Section 5** contains the conclusions;
- **Section 6** (Appendix A) provides the geomagnetic activity data.

1.3 References

1.3.1 Applicable Documents

Ref.	Document title	Document reference	Issue	Date
AD.1	Specification – Monitoring and Analysis of GPS Signals in Space	Contract no. 1673	0.4	24/11/10

Table 1-1: Applicable Documents

1.3.2 Reference Documents

Ref.	Document title	Document reference	Issue	Date
RD.1	Global Positioning System Standard Positioning Service Performance Standard	GPS SPS	4th Edition	Sept 2008
RD.2	Global Positioning System (GPS) Civil Monitoring Performance Specification	DOT-VNTSC-FAA-09-08	-	April 30th 2009
RD.3	The International GNSS Service in a changing landscape of Global Navigation Satellite Systems	Journal of Geodesy 83: 191-198		2009
RD.4	Reference Set of Parameters for RAIM Availability Simulations', EUROCAE WG-62	-	-	8-9 July 2003

Table 1-2: Reference Documents

1.4 Acronyms

Acronym	Organisation
AOD	Age Of Data
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System

Acronym	Organisation
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution Of Precision
IGS	International GNSS Service
NANU	Notice Advisory to Navstar Users
NOTAM	Notice To Airmen
NSL	Nottingham Scientific Ltd
PDOP	Position Dilution Of Precision
RAIM	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
SIS	Signal In Space
SPS	Standard Positioning Service
TTA	Time To Alarm
UERE	User Equivalent Range Error
URA	User Range Accuracy
URE	User Range Error
VDOP	Vertical Dilution Of Precision

Table 1-3 : Acronyms and Abbreviations

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the performance monitoring activity is to collect and analyse data on the performance of the GPS Signal in Space (SIS) [AD.1]. For this report, the applicable requirements are defined in the Global Positioning System Standard Positioning Service Performance Standard (GPS SPS PS), approved by the US Department of Defence [RD.1].

2.2 Performance Specification and Definitions

The applicable performance specifications for the Standard Positioning Service [RD. 1] are as follows:

Criteria	Specifications
SPS SIS Accuracy	**The User Range Error (URE) for any healthy satellite for Single-Frequency C/A-Code**: • ≤7.8 m 95% Global Average URE during Normal Operations over all age of data (AODs) • ≤6.0m 95% Global Average URE during Normal Operations at Zero AOD • ≤12.8 m 95% Global Average URE during Normal Operations at Any AOD • ≤30 m 99.94% Global Average URE during Normal Operations over one year period • ≤30 m 99.79% Worst Case Single Point Average URE during Normal Operations over one year period • ≤388 m 95% Global Average URE during Extended Operations after 14 Days without Upload. **The User Range Rate Error (URRE) for Single-Frequency C/A-Code:** ≤0.006 m/sec 95% Global Average URRE over any 3-second interval during Normal Operations at Any AOD **The User Range Acceleration Error (URAE) for Single-Frequency C/A-Code:** ≤0.002 m/sec/sec 95% Global Average URAE over any 3-second interval during Normal Operations at Any AOD **The UTC Offset Error for Single-Frequency C/A-Code:** ≤40 nsec 95% Global Average UTCOE during Normal Operations at Any AOD

Criteria	Specifications
SPS SIS Integrity	**The SIS Integrity for Single-Frequency C/A-Code:** • ≤1x10^{-5} Probability Over Any Hour of the SPS SIS Instantaneous URE Exceeding the NTE Tolerance Without a Timely Alert during Normal Operations **The UTCOE Integrity for Single-Frequency C/A-Code:** • ≤1x10^{-5} Probability Over Any Hour of the SPS SIS Instantaneous UTCOE Exceeding the NTE Tolerance Without a Timely Alert during Normal Operations
SPS SIS Continuity	**SPS SIS Unscheduled Failure Interruption Continuity** • ≥ 0.9998 Probability Over Any Hour of Not Losing the SPS SIS Availability from a Slot Due to Unscheduled Interruption • Given that the SPS SIS is available from the slot at the start of the hour
SPS SIS Availability	**SPS SIS Per-Slot Availability** • ≥ 0.957 Probability that a Slot in the Baseline 24-Slot Configuration will be Occupied by a Satellite Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS • ≥ 0.957 Probability that a Slot in the Expanded Configuration will be Occupied by a Pair of Satellites Each Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS **SPS SIS Constellation Availability** • ≥ 0.98 Probability that at least 21 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be Occupied Either by a Satellite Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Baseline 24-Slot Configuration or by a Pair of Satellites Each Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Expanded Slot Configuration • ≥ 0.99999 Probability that at least 20 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be occupied either by a Satellite Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Baseline 24-Slot Configuration or by a Pair of Satellites Each Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Expanded Slot Configuration. • ≥ 0.95 Probability that the Constellation will have at least 24 Operational Satellites regardless of Whether Those Operational Satellites are Located in Slots or Not.
PDOP Availability	• ≥ 98% global Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) of 6 or less • ≥ 88% worst site PDOP of 6 or less
SPS Position Service Availability	• ≥ 99% Horizontal Service Availability average location • ≥ 90%Horizontal Service Availability worst-case location • ≥ 99% Vertical Service Availability average location

Criteria	Specifications
	• ≥ 90% Vertical Service Availability worst-case location **With 17 m horizontal and 37 m vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold over 24hours**
Positioning Accuracy	• ≤ 9 meters 95% All-in-View Global Average Horizontal Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 17 meters 95% All-in-View worst site Horizontal Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 15 meters 95% All-in-View Global Average Vertical Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 37 meters 95% All-in-View worst site Vertical Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 40 nanoseconds time transfer error 95% of time (SIS Only) for Time Transfer Domain Accuracy

Table 2-1: SPS Criteria and Specifications

The definitions for each of the criteria and the methodology used for assessment are given below. As well as the GPS SPS [RD.1], the GPS civil monitoring performance specification [RD.2] has also been used to help define the methodology for the assessment.

SPS SIS Accuracy

The SPS SIS accuracy is described in two statistical ways; one way is as the 95th percentile (95%) SPS SIS user range error (URE) at a specified age of data (AOD), the other is as the 95% SPS SIS URE over all AODs. With either statistical expression, the SPS SIS accuracy is also known as the SPS SIS pseudorange accuracy. In this context, “pseudorange” means the full pseudorange data set (i.e., the matched combination of a corrected pseudorange measurement and a pseudorange origin, or equivalently the matched combination of a raw pseudorange measurement and the associated NAV data).

Other accuracy-related SPS SIS performance parameters include the SPS SIS pseudorange rate (velocity) accuracy defined as the 95% SPS SIS pseudorange rate error over all AODs and the SPS SIS pseudorange acceleration (rate rate) accuracy defined as the 95% SPS SIS pseudorange acceleration error over all AODs. These values are not monitored as part of this performance monitoring contract.

SPS SIS Integrity

The SPS SIS integrity is defined as the trust which can be placed in the correctness of the information provided by the SPS SIS. SPS SIS integrity includes the ability of the SPS SIS to provide timely alerts to receivers when the SPS SIS should not be used for positioning or timing. The SPS SIS should not be used when it is providing misleading signal-in-space information (MSI), where the threshold for “misleading” is a not-to-exceed (NTE) tolerance on the SIS URE. For this SPS PS, the four components of integrity are the probability of a major service failure, the time to alert, the SIS URE NTE tolerance, and the alert (either one or the other of two types of alerts).

- Probability of a Major Service Failure. The probability of a major service failure for the SPS SIS is defined to be the probability that the SPS SIS's instantaneous URE exceeds the SIS URE NTE tolerance (i.e., MSI) without a

timely alert being issued (i.e., unalerted MSI [UMSI]). Alerts generically include both alarms and warnings.

- Time to Alert. The time to alert (TTA) for the SPS SIS is defined to be the time from the onset of MSI until an alert (alarm or warning) indication arrives at the receiver's antenna. Real-time alert information broadcast as part of the NAV message data is defined to arrive at the receiver's antenna at the end of the NAV message subframe which contains that particular piece of real-time alert information.
- SIS URE NTE Tolerance. The SPS SIS URE NTE tolerance for a healthy SPS SIS is defined to be 4.42 times the upper bound on the URA value corresponding to the URA index "N" currently broadcast by the satellite. The SIS URE NTE tolerance for a marginal SPS SIS is not defined and there is no SIS URE NTE tolerance for an unhealthy SPS SIS.

SPS SIS Continuity

The SPS SIS continuity for a healthy SPS SIS is the probability that the SPS SIS will continue to be healthy without unscheduled interruption over a specified time interval. Scheduled interruptions which are announced at least 48 hours in advance do not contribute to a loss of continuity. Scheduled SPS SIS interruptions are announced by way of the Control Segment issuing a "Notice Advisory to Navstar Users" (NANU). NANUs are similar to the "Notices to Airmen" (NOTAMs) issued regarding scheduled interruptions of ground-based air navigation aids. OCS internal procedures are to issue NANUs for scheduled interruptions at least 96 hours in advance.

SPS SIS Availability

The SPS SIS availability is the probability that the slots in the GPS constellation will be occupied by satellites transmitting a trackable and healthy SPS SIS. For this SPS Performance Standard, there are two components of availability as follows:

- Per-Slot Availability. The fraction of time that a slot in the GPS constellation will be occupied by a satellite that is transmitting a trackable and healthy SPS SIS.
- Constellation Availability. The fraction of time that a specified number of slots in the GPS constellation

PDOP Availability

PDOP availability is defined as the percentage of time over a specified time interval that the predicted PDOP is less than a specified value for any point within the service volume [RD.1].

Position Service Availability

Position service availability is defined as the percentage of time over a specified time interval that the position accuracy is less than a specified value for any point within the service volume [RD.1].

Positioning Service Accuracy

Position service accuracy is defined as the statistical difference between position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over a specified time interval [RD.1].

2.3 Methodology

For the performance analysis in this report, raw data from the Hert IGS site in the South of the UK is analysed. The location of the site is shown in the following Google Earth plot.

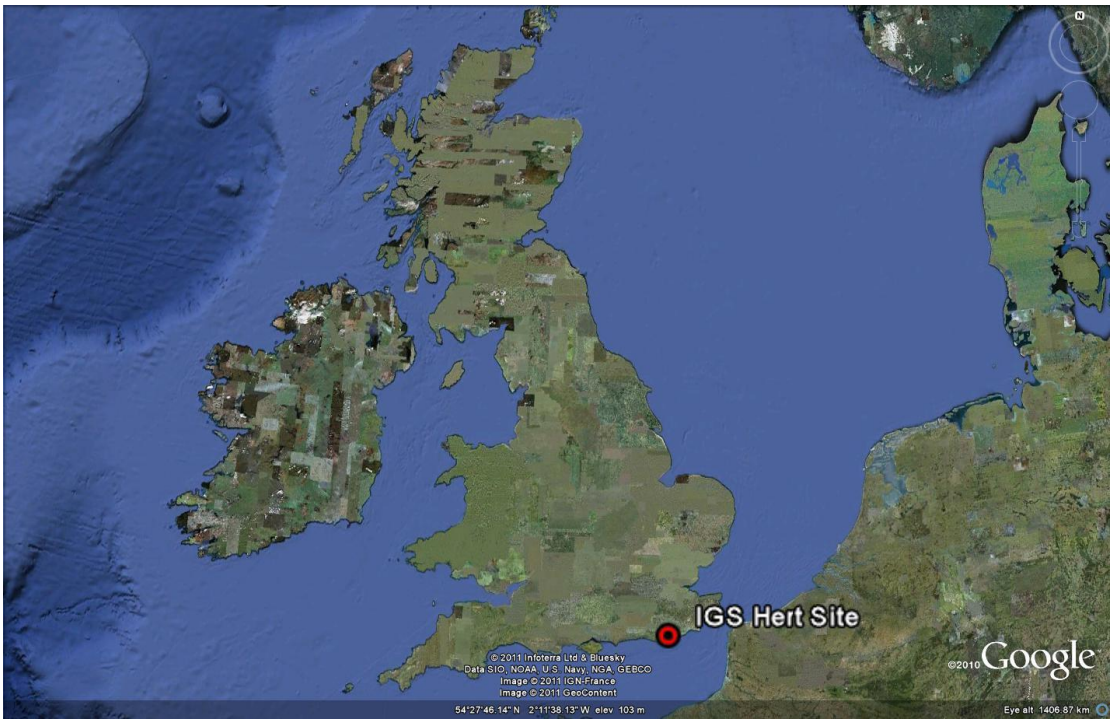

Figure 2-1: Location of IGS Hert Site

The receiver is a Leica GRX1200GGPro geodetic receiver, connected to a LEIAT504GG antenna, which records dual frequency (L1 and L2) GPS and GLONASS measurements at 1Hz rate. The data files are accessed via ftp and are downloaded at NSL before processing with GISMO SW. The combined daily broadcast navigation message files are also downloaded from the IGS ftp site and used to provide the navigation data [RD.3].

It should be noted that during this period there were several outages in the 1Hz data at the Hert site. The problem seemed to be related to the upload of 1Hz data to the ftp server for all IGS sites in Western Europe, which meant that it was not possible to use 1Hz data from an alternative IGS site close-by. The 30-second data from Hert was still available and so that has been used to fill in the affected periods:

- 14th July: 07:44:05 for 1925 seconds;
- 3rd August: 16:08:41 for 3104 seconds;
- 13th August: 19:05:19 for 7594 seconds;
- 17th August: 18:34:42 for 4125 seconds;
- 29th August: 01:39:21 for 20229 seconds;
- 26th August: 09:00:36 for 4666 seconds.

The SIS accuracy, SIS continuity, SIS availability, PDOP availability and positioning service accuracy are based on average figures across single days or the whole period so should not be affected by the use of these short periods of 30-second data. However, the SIS integrity and service availability statistics consider every epoch individually and so may be affected because there will in effect be multiple unmonitored periods lasting for 30 seconds during the times when 30-second data has been used. The vast majority of the monitoring period has continuous 1Hz data though.

In addition to the raw data, NANU information is downloaded from the US Coast Guard Navigation Centre website (http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=gpsNanuInfo). This provides information on the NANUs for scheduled and unscheduled outages during the monitoring period.

The methods for assessing of each of the requirements are described below.

SPS SIS Accuracy

SIS accuracy is assessed through processing and analysis of the raw measurement data. In order to compute the SIS accuracy, the measurements recorded at the GPS receiver are used to compute the instantaneous SIS errors. This is done by computing the difference between computed ranges (based on known receiver location and satellite position) and the corrected measurement, which has satellite and receiver clock biases, group delay, ionospheric and tropospheric errors removed. Once the SIS range errors for every satellite measurement on every epoch have been computed, the per-satellite statistics across the whole period, as well as daily statistics for all satellites combined, are generated.

SPS SIS Integrity

SIS accuracy is assessed through processing and analysis of the raw measurement data. The SIS integrity is assessed by comparing each instantaneous computed SIS error value with a threshold value of 4.42 x broadcast URA. The number of occasions where the instantaneous URE exceeds the threshold are counted and checked against the expected number of failures.

SPS SIS Continuity

SIS continuity is assessed through analysis of the broadcast navigation messages and the NANU archive. Firstly, the daily broadcast navigation messages are scanned in order to find the time periods for any satellites that do not have healthy navigation messages. These satellites and time periods are then matched against NANU information to see if the outages are scheduled or unscheduled.

The SIS continuity is computed for the baseline 24-slot constellation and is an average value over all slots. The total time that any satellites in the baseline constellation were unhealthy due to an unscheduled outage is divided by the total time in the analysis period and expressed as a percentage. Results are presented for the reporting period and, when available, for the previous year.

SPS SIS Availability

SIS availability is assessed through analysis of the broadcast navigation messages and the NANU archive. Firstly, the daily broadcast navigation messages are scanned in order to find the time periods for any satellites that do not have healthy navigation messages. These satellites and time periods are then matched against NANU information to see if the outages are scheduled or unscheduled.

The SIS availability is computed for the baseline 24-slot constellation as well as for the whole constellation and is an average value over all slots. At each epoch the

number of healthy satellites (both in the baseline 24-slot constellation and in total) is counted. Then the following parameters are computed:

- Total time that there are less than 21 healthy satellites in the baseline constellation;
- Total time that there are less than 20 healthy satellites in the baseline constellation;
- Total time that there are less than 24 healthy satellites in the whole constellation.

These parameters are then divided by total time of the analysis and expressed as percentage values. Results are presented for the reporting period and, when available, for the previous year.

It should be noted that in case the baseline 24-slot constellation does not meet requirements, the analysis will be expanded to include pairs of satellites in the expanded slot constellation.

PDOP Availability

PDOP availability is assessed through processing and analysis of the raw measurement data. The PDOP availability is assessed by computing the PDOP for all satellites in view above 10 degrees at the GPS receiver at every epoch (1Hz rate). Each PDOP value is checked against the threshold value of 6 and any failures are counted. The numbers of failures on each day are then used to generate the daily availability value. A separate availability value for each day is computed.

Position Service Availability

Position service availability is assessed through processing and analysis of the raw measurement data. The derivation of the position service availability requirements of 17m (95% horizontal accuracy) and 37m (95% vertical accuracy) for 99% of the time are explained a bit more in section B.3.1 of the GPS SPS [RD.1]. The requirement is based on fulfilling a 1-sigma UERE of 4m, HDOP of 2.1 and VDOP of 4.4. To check this requirement, the following approach is used:

- For each day, compute daily rms SIS error for all satellites combined. This is equivalent to the 1-sigma UERE in the description above;
- On each epoch, multiply daily rms SIS error by HDOP value to compute estimated horizontal accuracy due to SIS error;
- For each epoch, multiply daily rms SIS error by VDOP value to compute estimated vertical accuracy due to SIS error;
- Compute daily availability (%) of estimated horizontal accuracy < 8.5m (1-sigma);
- Compute daily availability (%) of estimated vertical accuracy < 18.5m (1-sigma).
- If daily availability of horizontal accuracy greater than the required threshold, the requirement for horizontal service accuracy is passed;
- If daily availability of vertical accuracy greater than the required threshold, the requirement for vertical service accuracy is passed.

Positioning Service Accuracy

In order to check the position service accuracy, the raw measurements recorded at the GPS receiver are used to compute a user position solution on every epoch (1Hz). The computed positions are then compared against the known position of the receiver in order to generate horizontal and vertical position errors. Statistics for 95% error value, 99.99% error value etc. are then computed separately for each day and checked against the thresholds.

2.4 Assumptions

For processing the raw data and generating the results the following assumptions are made:

- Single frequency (L1) processing with C/A code;
- 10 degree elevation mask used;
- Broadcast iono model (Klobuchar) used to remove ionospheric errors;
- RTCA trop model used to remove tropospheric errors;
- Weighted least squares RAIM algorithm used for RAIM prediction (protection level computation) and Fault Detection;
- Probability of missed detection = 0.001 and Probability of false alarm = $1x10^{-5}$ for RAIM computations;
- UERE budget (non-SIS components) used in position solution and for RAIM predictions are given below [RD.4]:

Elevation, degrees	Error, metres
5	7.48
10	6.64
15	5.92
20	5.31
30	4.31
40	3.57
50	3.06
60	2.73
90	2.44

- The URA value from the broadcast navigation message is combined with the values in the table to form the total UERE for the observations.

As the actual monitoring is based on the measurements from one receiver the following points should be noted:

- Performance monitoring is local to the monitoring station with a coverage area defined by the correlation of the major error sources and the configuration of the constellation;
- The range domain errors contain the residuals of other error sources other than the SIS range errors; hence, the performance statistics generated are conservative.

3 SPS Performance

3.1 Baseline 24-Slot Constellation

The SPS SIS performance standard is largely based on the GPS baseline 24-slot constellation, which consists of 24 slots in six orbital planes with four slots per plane. It is important to identify the baseline constellation to act as reference to subsequent data processing and analysis. The following table shows the satellite PRN in each slot for the baseline constellation for the period July 1 to September 30 2011.

Slot	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4
PRN	9	31	8	7	16	25	28	12	29	3	19	17
Slot	D1	D2	D3	D4	E1	E2	E3	E4	F1	F2	F3	F4
PRN	2	11	21	4	20	22	5	18	14	15	13	23

Table 3-1: Baseline constellation in the Reporting Period

3.2 SPS SIS Accuracy

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for SPS SIS URE Accuracy specification [RD.1] are:

- For any healthy SPS SIS
- Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors
- Including group delay time correction (TGD) errors at L1
- Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1

The statistics presented here are based on the same sample rate for positioning (1Hz). It should be noted that the computed range errors (in addition to SIS errors) contain residual errors local to the monitoring antenna (multipath, tropospheric and ionospheric). The URE Accuracy (95th percentile) values of each satellite for the period July 1 to September 30 2011 are shown in the next figure.

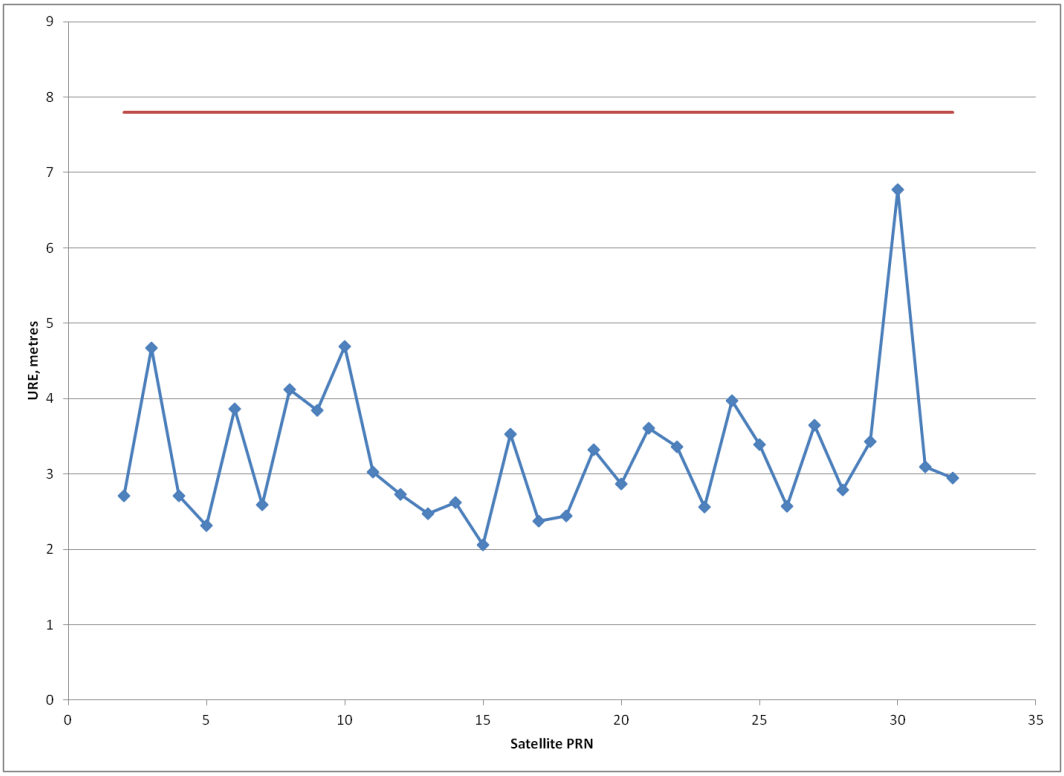

Figure 3-1: Constellation URE (95%) for Reporting Period

It can be seen that the URE (95%) for each satellite is below the 7.8m threshold. There is one satellite (PRN30) with a much larger value than the other satellites, although it is still below 7.8m. This satellite was only operational for ~1/3 of the monitoring period and had several NANUs. The high URE may be a reflection of poorer quality for that satellite or simply due to having less data than the others.

The daily constellation RMS URE results in the period July 1 to September 30 and the 4m threshold are shown in the next figure. Note that ≤ 7.8 m 95% SPS SIS URE performance standard is equivalent to a ≤ 4.0 m RMS SPS SIS URE performance standard [RD.1]. This is also important for the position service availability assessment.

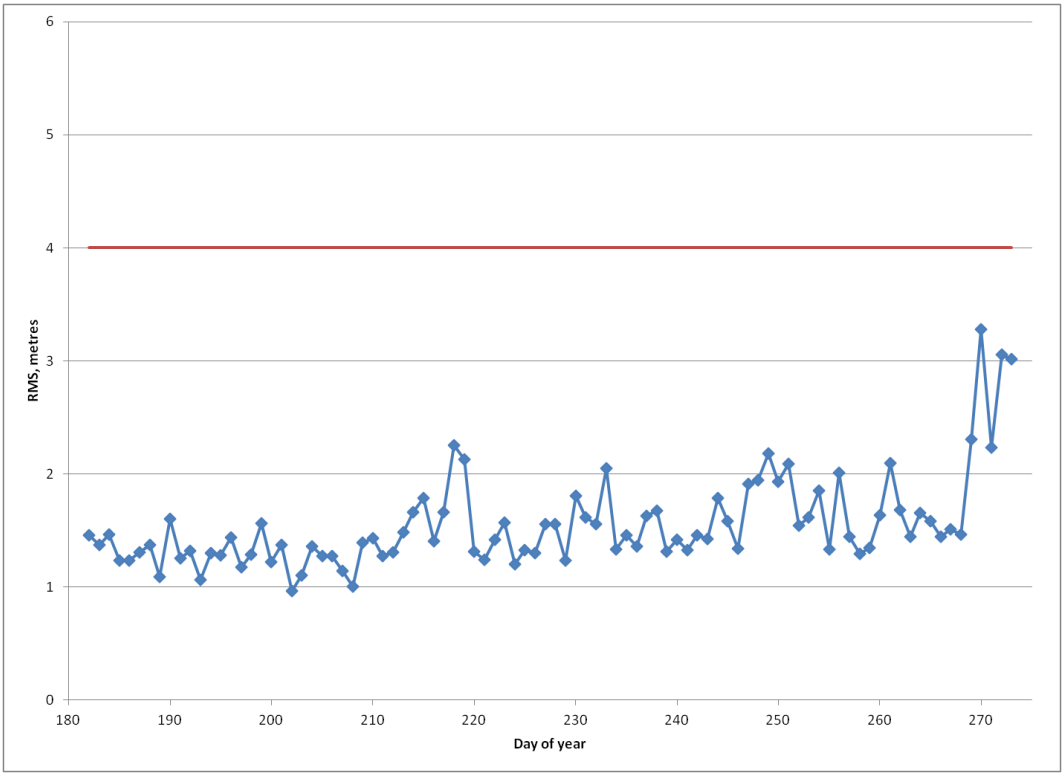

Figure 3-2: Constellation RMS URE for Reporting Period

It can be seen that on all days the RMS values for the monitoring site are significantly less than the threshold (4 metres). The values are a bit higher at the end of the period but still below the threshold.

As well as the 95% and rms URE statistics, additional URE statistics are computed, including mean, 1-sigma and maximum values. Although not strictly required for the performance specification, these values can be useful for anomaly investigation.

The range error statistics (in metres) for the period July 1 to September 30 are given in the table below.

PRN	Range Error (mean)	Range Error (RMS)	1-sigma	Range Error (95%)	Range Error (max)	Number of Samples
2	0.48	1.33	1.24	2.72	10.09	2539699
3	1.01	2.23	1.99	4.68	9.01	1942349
4	0.41	1.35	1.29	2.71	6.55	2369776
5	-0.02	1.21	1.21	2.32	5.86	2252602
6	0.54	1.83	1.75	3.87	8.37	2038501

PRN	Range Error (mean)	Range Error (RMS)	1-sigma	Range Error (95%)	Range Error (max)	Number of Samples
7	-0.06	1.29	1.29	2.60	4.55	2416435
8	0.89	2.01	1.80	4.12	8.79	2340519
9	0.47	1.80	1.74	3.85	7.74	1970209
10	1.57	2.34	1.74	4.69	8.04	1952800
11	0.59	1.54	1.42	3.03	5.69	1996463
12	0.37	1.33	1.28	2.73	9.62	2007341
13	0.48	1.28	1.18	2.47	6.19	2023698
14	0.33	1.39	1.35	2.62	5.97	2585899
15	-0.06	1.05	1.05	2.06	4.81	1881623
16	0.62	1.68	1.56	3.53	8.71	2248422
17	0.05	1.20	1.20	2.38	5.51	2596464
18	0.09	1.25	1.24	2.44	5.03	2591071
19	0.75	1.59	1.40	3.32	7.61	1958751
20	1.00	1.49	1.10	2.87	6.14	2025839
21	0.42	1.73	1.68	3.61	9.46	2325359
22	0.84	1.73	1.52	3.36	7.25	2492121
23	0.60	1.31	1.16	2.56	5.86	2187444
24	0.88	2.05	1.85	3.97	7.26	2035801
25	0.93	1.67	1.39	3.39	11.25	2046190
26	0.31	1.28	1.24	2.57	5.74	1946726
27	0.12	1.80	1.79	3.65	7.19	947224
28	0.31	1.40	1.37	2.79	5.80	2599680
29	0.58	1.67	1.57	3.43	12.02	1902156
30	2.27	3.38	2.51	6.77	17.89	759370
31	0.31	1.50	1.47	3.10	10.88	2473061

PRN	Range Error (mean)	Range Error (RMS)	1-sigma	Range Error (95%)	Range Error (max)	Number of Samples
32	0.85	1.53	1.26	2.95	5.60	1955667

Table 3-2: Range Error Statistics for Reporting Period

3.3 SPS SIS Integrity

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for SPS SIS Integrity performance [RD.1] are:

- For any healthy SPS SIS;
- SPS SIS URE NTE tolerance defined to be ±4.42 times the upper bound on the URA value corresponding to the URA index "N" currently broadcast by the satellite;
- Given that the maximum SPS SIS instantaneous URE did not exceed the NTE tolerance at the start of the hour;
- Worst case for delayed alert is 6 hours;
- Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors.

Based on the requirement of $1x10^{-5}$/hr probability for misleading information, 92 day period and a 31 satellite constellation, the maximum number of events expected is 0.68.

On every epoch throughout the monitoring period, the instantaneous measured URE for each satellite has been compared against a threshold of 4.42 times the upper value of the URA index. The number of URE values above the threshold has been recorded and is checked against the expected number.

From the analysis there are two days where the instantaneous URE exceeds the threshold. The first day is 21st August (day 233) where there are 2606 seconds where the threshold is exceeded. The affected satellite appears to be PRN30 and the problem ends when a new navigation message starts being used at 13:08:30. This period is also associated with an increase in the vertical position error (up to 9m), but does not appear to correlate with any increased geomagnetic activity.

The second day is 5th September (day 248) where the instantaneous URE exceeds the threshold on PRN30 for 3 seconds starting at 11:58:10. Looking at the instantaneous errors, the values for PRN30 are higher than the other satellites but below the threshold around that period, but for those 3 seconds the receiver loses track of one of the satellites, which affects the geometry of the solution and the receiver clock estimation (which is important for the URE computation). It is only during this short period where tracking of PRN14 is lost that the threshold is exceeded, which implies this is not a real problem but is a receiver issue.

Overall this requirement is not met in this quarter due to the period where there are multiple failures of PRN30 on day 233. This is appears to be related to the navigation message.

3.4 SPS SIS Continuity

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for SPS SIS Continuity performance [RD.1] are:

- Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually;
- Given that the SPS SIS is available from the slot at the start of the hour.

During this reporting period, there were three unscheduled outages on PRN 30 (slot B5), PRN 8 (slot A3) and PRN 24 (slot D5). One of these (PRN 8) is in the baseline constellation and so affects continuity.

To compute the continuity, the fraction of hours in a year that the SIS from any slot is lost due to unscheduled failure is computed. It is computed as an average over all 24 slots. In this monitoring period, the number of hours is 2204, the length of the outage was 21.55 hrs and the number of satellites is 24 (baseline, giving a continuity value of 99.96%. Therefore the GPS SPS SIS Continuity performance during this reporting period did not satisfy the Performance Standard (≥ 0.9998 probability over any hour of not losing the SPS SIS Availability from a slot due to unscheduled interruption).

It should be noted that as these statistics have only been calculated over the 3-month monitoring period they are not fully representative of the requirement. The requirement can only be fully verified when 1-year of data is available.

3.5 SPS SIS Availability

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for SPS SIS Availability performance [RD.1] are:

- Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually;
- Applies to satellites broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS which also satisfy the other performance standards in this SPS Performance Standard.

The total period (in this monitoring period) in which satellites from the baseline 24-satellite constellation broadcast an unhealthy SIS was 53.59 hours. This is equivalent to an average of 0.999 over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, and satisfies SPS SIS Per-slot Availability standard (≥ 0.957).

The minimum number of the baseline constellation satellites broadcasting healthy SPS SIS was 23, greater than the specifications of 20 and 21. Hence, performance during the monitoring period was measured at the 100% level, satisfying the Performance Standard as specified below.

- ≥0.98 Probability that at least 21 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be Occupied Either by a Satellite Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Baseline 24-Slot Configuration or by a Pair of Satellites Each Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Expanded Slot Configuration;
- ≥ 0.99999 Probability that at least 20 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be occupied either by a Satellite Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Baseline 24-Slot Configuration or by a Pair of Satellites Each Broadcasting a Healthy SPS SIS in the Expanded Slot Configuration.

The minimum number of operational satellites broadcasting healthy messages in this reporting period was 28. This represents performance at the 100% level, satisfying the Performance Standard as specified below.

- ≥ 0.95 Probability that the Constellation has at least 24 operational satellites regardless of whether the operational satellites are located in the baseline slots.

It should be noted that as these statistics have only been calculated over the 3-month monitoring period they are not fully representative of the requirement. The requirement can only be fully verified when 1-year of data is available.

3.6 PDOP Availability

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for PDOP performance [RD.1] are:

- Defined for position solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval;
- Based on using only satellites transmitting standard code and indicating "healthy" in the broadcast navigation message.

The following plot shows the daily PDOP availability (PDOP < 6) calculated at the site for all healthy satellites above 10 degrees elevation during the period July 1 to September 30 2011.

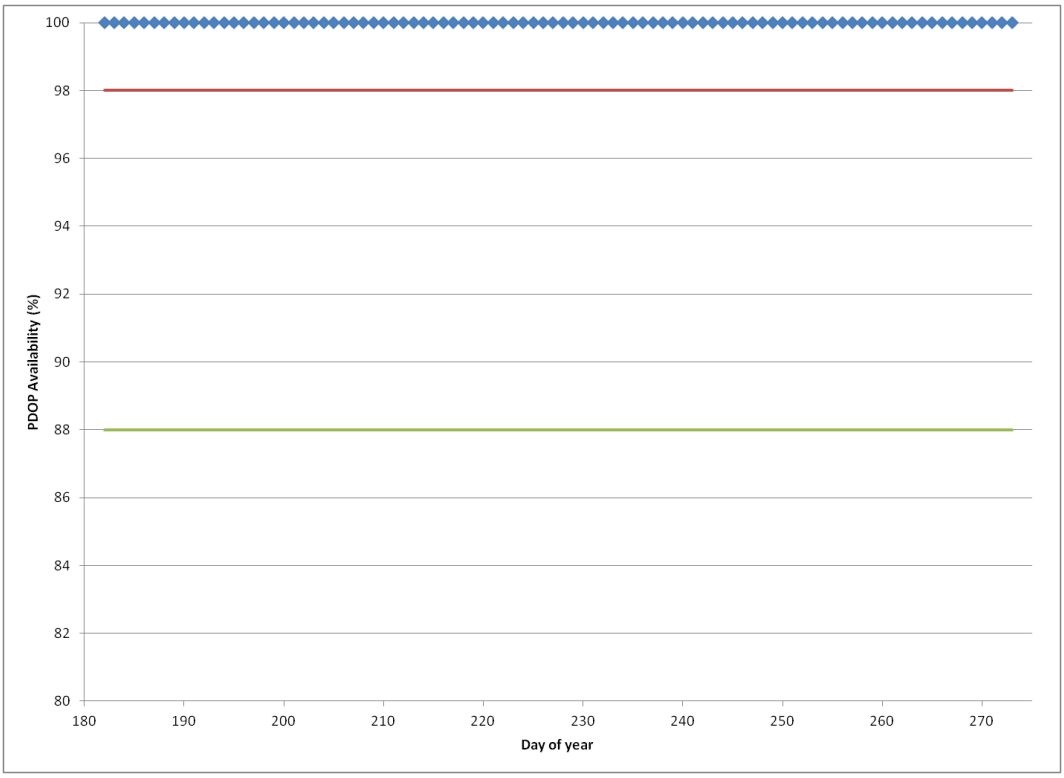

Figure 3-3: Daily PDOP Availability in the Reporting Period

It can be seen that the daily PDOP availability values are all above the thresholds of 98% (global average) and 88% (worst site). Therefore the PDOP availability fulfils the requirements.

In addition, the daily mean and maximum PDOP values are displayed for the same period.

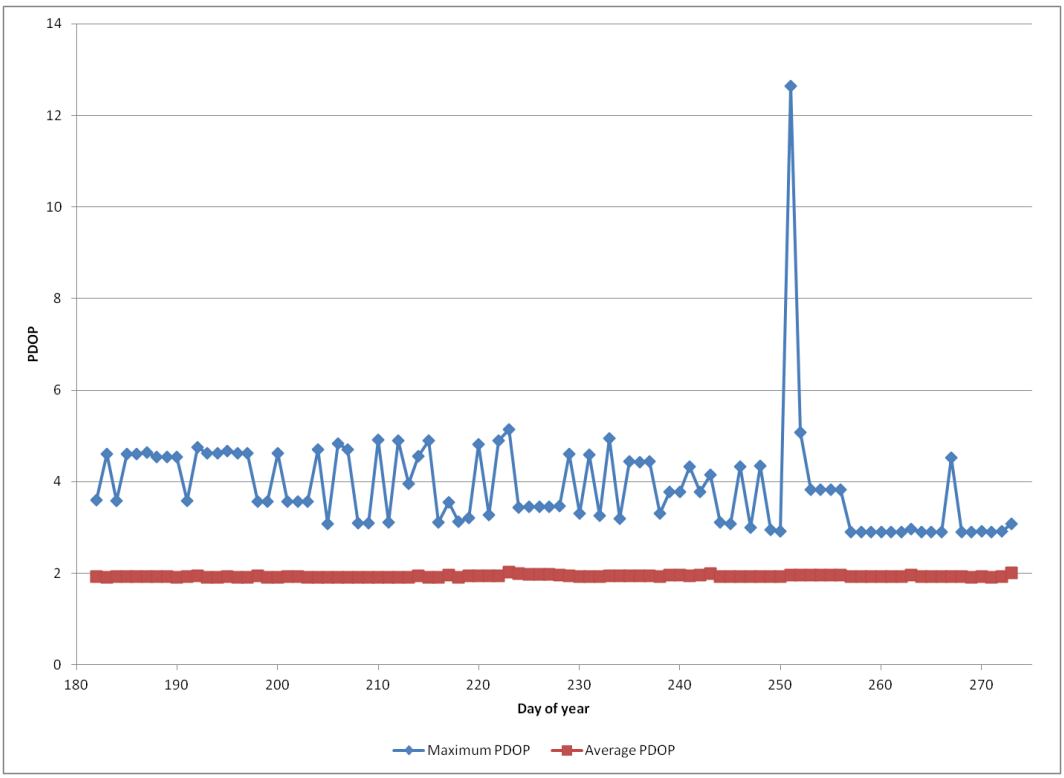

Figure 3-4: Daily Maximum PDOP Value in the Reporting Period

The daily PDOP values PDOP can be used to identify specific days that have different performance from the others. The main thing than can be seen is that the maximum PDOP is below 6 on all days except one. The large PDOP on day 251 (8th September) is due to the receiver losing track of two satellites for a 1 second (at 14:56:56), which causes a spike in the HDOP and HPL values. It only affects a single epoch and seems to be a receiver issue. If that epoch is discounted, the maximum HDOP is less than 6 on all days.

3.7 Position Service Availability

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for Service Availability performance [RD.1] are:

- 17 meters horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold;
- 37 meters vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold;
- Defined for position solution meeting representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval;
- Based on using only satellites transmitting standard code and indicating

"healthy" in the broadcast navigation message.

The computation of these values is detailed in section 2.2.

The daily horizontal and vertical service availabilities for the period July 1 to September 30 2011 are shown in the following figures.

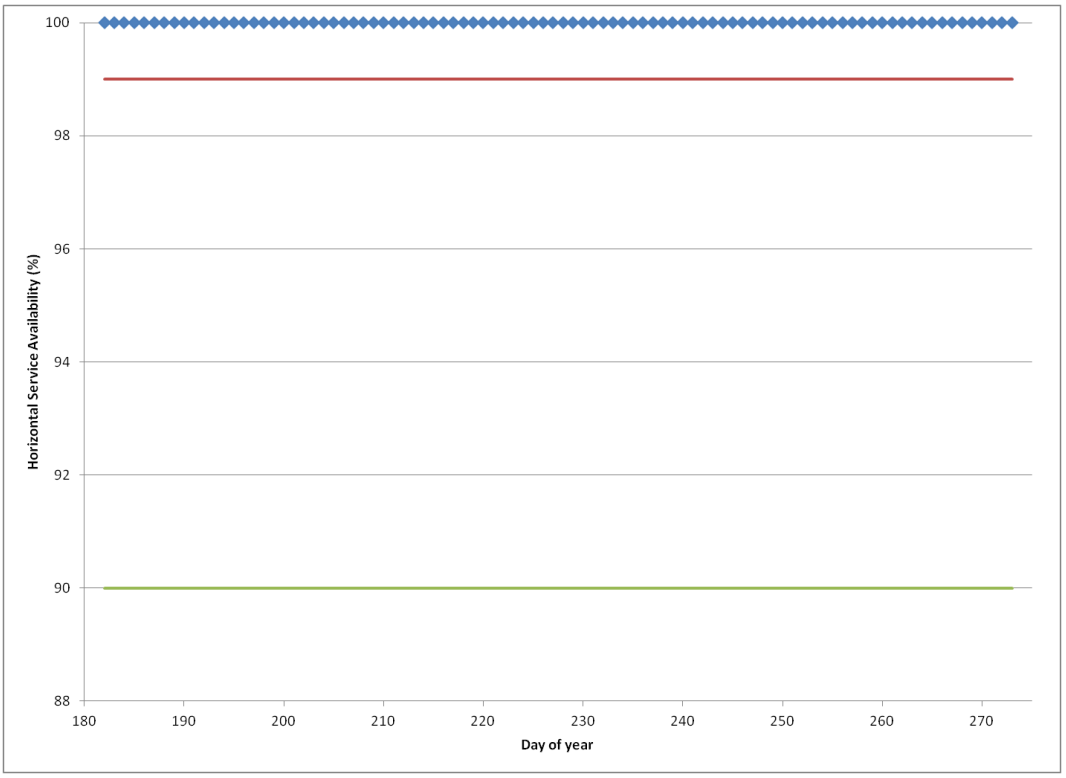

Figure 3-5: Daily Horizontal Service Availability Values for Reporting Period

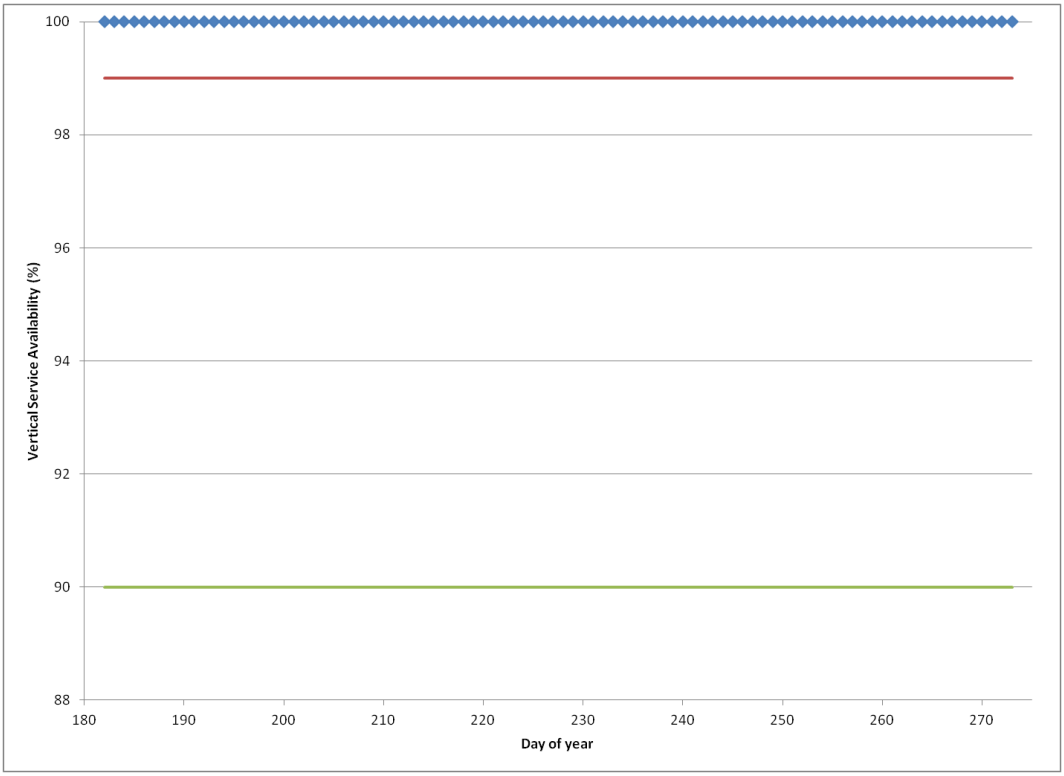

Figure 3-6: Daily Vertical Service Availability Values for Reporting Period

These plots show the horizontal and vertical availability are well above the thresholds of 99% (global average) and 90% (worst site) for the reporting period. Therefore the position service availability fulfils the requirements.

3.8 Positioning Accuracy

In addition to the specifications in Table 2-1, the Conditions and Constraints for Positioning Accuracy performance [RD.1] are:

- Defined for position solution meeting the representative user conditions;
- Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points within the service volume.

For this monitoring activity it should be noted that the position accuracy is assessed through analysis of real data at a single point, rather than through service volume analysis.

The daily horizontal and vertical accuracy values (95%) for the period July 1 to September 30 2011 are shown in the following figures.

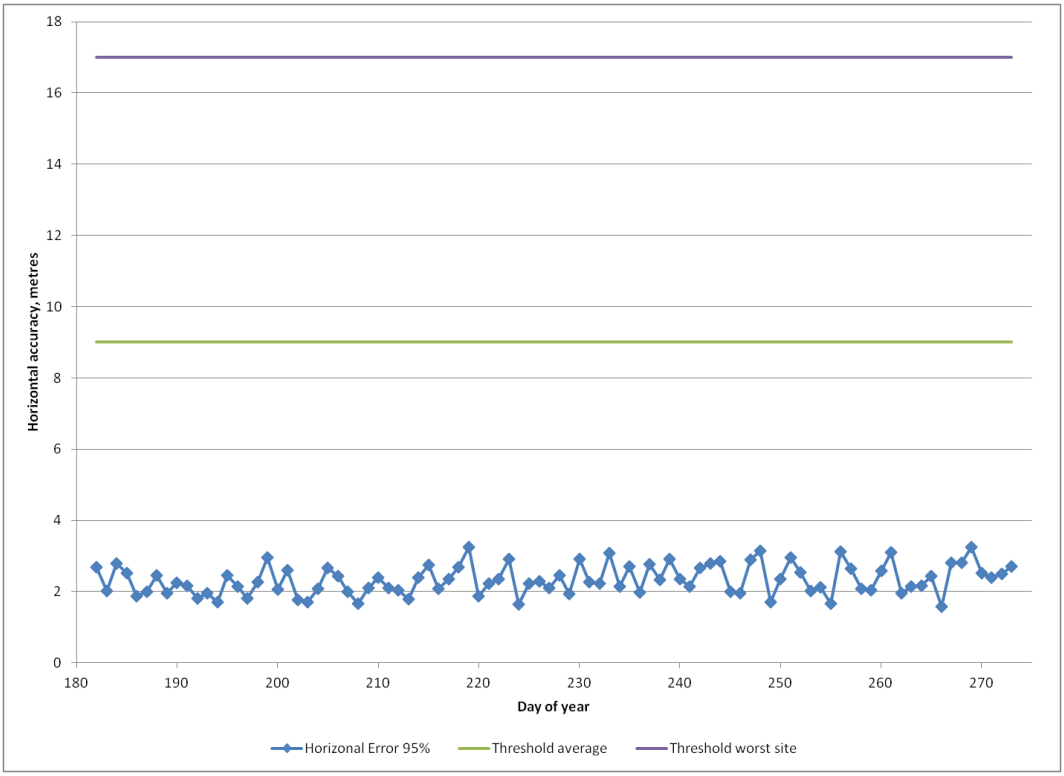

Figure 3-7: Daily Horizontal Position Accuracy (95%) for Reporting Period

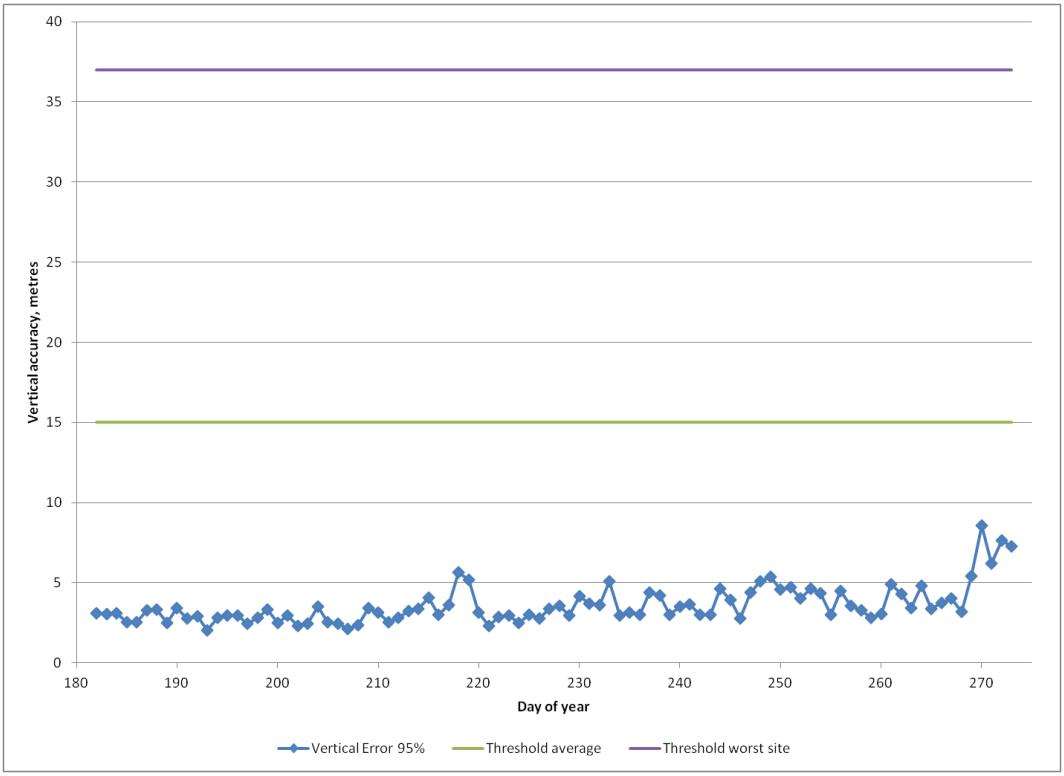

Figure 3-8: Daily Vertical Position Accuracy (95%) for Reporting Period

It can be seen that the daily horizontal accuracy values are all well below the

thresholds of 9m (global average) and 17m (worst site).

Also the daily vertical accuracy values are well below the thresholds of 15m (global average) and 37m (worst site).

In addition, the daily position accuracy values at the 99.99% level are shown for the same period.

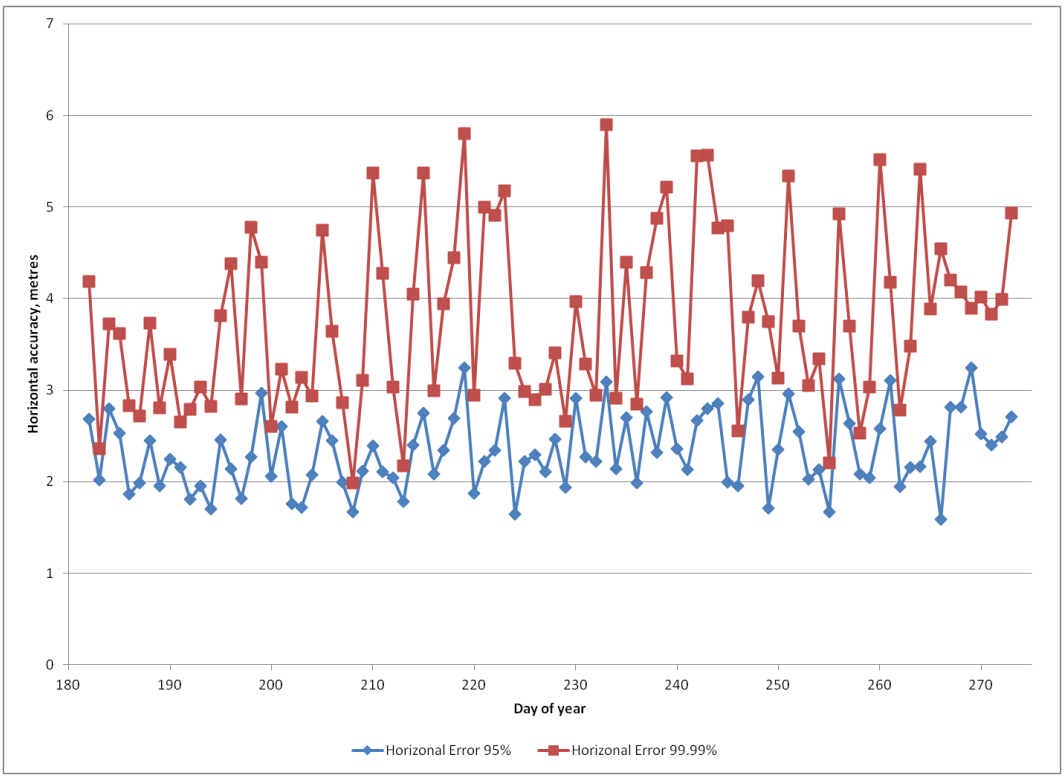

Figure 3-9: Daily Horizontal Position Accuracy (99.99%) for Reporting Period

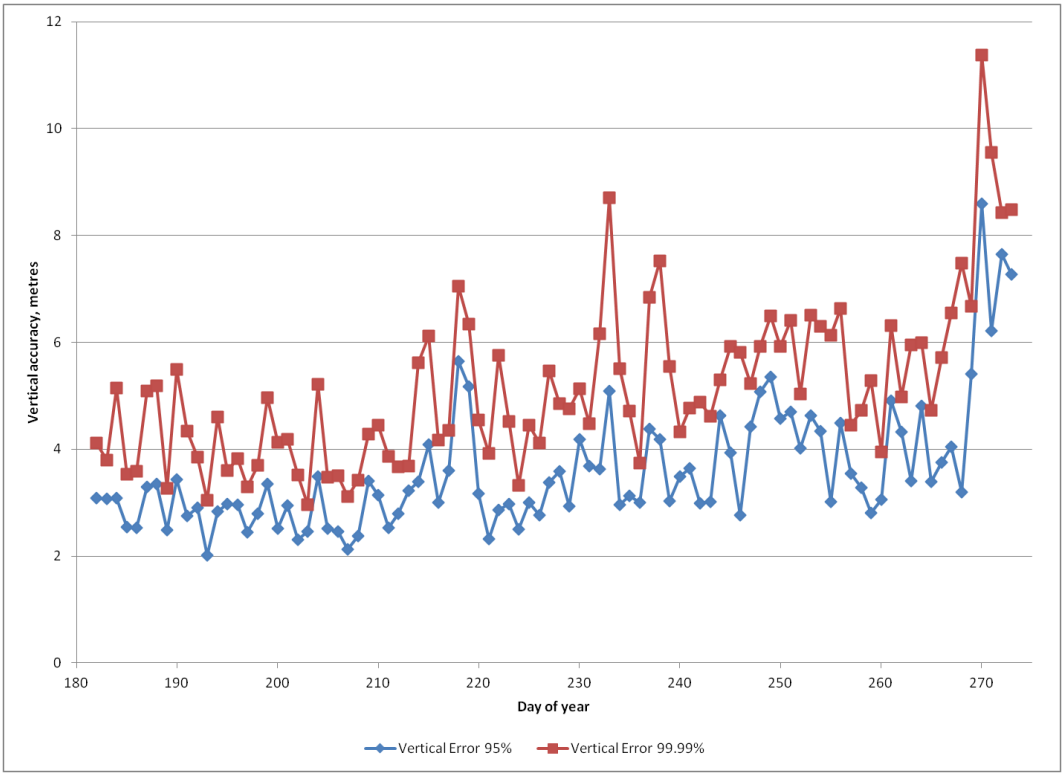

Figure 3-10: Daily Vertical Position Accuracy (99.99%) for Reporting Period

It can be seen that for both horizontal and vertical accuracy, the 99.99% values follow a similar pattern to the 95% values. It can also be seen that even at the 99.99% level, the position errors are below the thresholds defined for 95% errors (i.e. 9m horizontal and 15m vertical).

4 NANU Analysis

NANU information is downloaded from the US Coast Guard Navigation Centre website (http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=gpsNanuInfo). Summaries of the forecast and actual outages for scheduled and unscheduled events are given below. NANUs that affect the baseline constellation are highlighted in green.

NANU	PRN	Type	Start day	Start Time	Stop day	Stop time	Outage (hours)	Ref
2011049	6	FCSTMX	209	1400	210	200	12	C6
2011051	24	FCSTDV	215	1030	215	2230	12	D5
2011053	24	FCSTDV	215	1030	215	2230	12	D5
2011056	17	FCSTDV	223	1740	224	540	12	C4
2011058	27	general	222	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	A6
2011063	6	FCSTDV	235	345	235	1545	12	C6
2011064	8	FCSTDV	238	800	238	2000	12	A3
2011066	2	FCSTDV	242	2210	243	1010	12	D1
2011067	13	FCSTDV	245	820	245	2020	12	F3
2011069	13	FCSTRESCD	244	1415	245	215	12	2011067
2011075	30	FCSTMX	250	2000	252	2000	48	B5
2011077	30	FCSTEXTD	250	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	2011075
2011076	16	FCSTDV	259	1225	260	25	12	B1
2011080	16	FCSTDV	263	915	263	2115	12	B1

Table 4-1: Summary of Forecast Scheduled Outages

NANU	PRN	Type	Start day	Start Time	Stop day	Stop time	Outage (hours)	Ref
2011050	6	FCSTSUMM	209	1415	209	1544	1.483	2011049
2011054	24	FCSTSUMM	215	1107	215	1756	6.816	2011053
2011060	17	FCSTSUMM	223	1758	224	11	6.216	2011056
2011059	27	general	222	2019	222	2359	3.67	2011058

NANU	PRN	Type	Start day	Start Time	Stop day	Stop time	Outage (hours)	Ref
2011065	6	FCSTSUMM	235	406	235	1143	7.616	2011063
2011068	8	FCSTSUMM	238	817	238	1420	6.05	2011064
2011072	2	FCSTSUMM	242	2231	243	430	5.983	2011066
2011073	13	FCSTSUMM	244	1435	244	2125	6.83	2011069
2011078	30	FCSTSUMM	250	2037	257	13	147.6	2011075
2011081	16	FCSTSUMM	263	949	263	1647	6.96	2011080

Table 4-2: Summary of Actual Scheduled Outages

It should be noted that PRN27 was decommissioned after day 222 (10th August), and so the end of the outage notified in the general NANU 2011058 is taken as 23:59 on day 222. After this time, the number of satellites in the constellation was reduced by 1.

NANU	PRN	Type	Start day	Start Time	Stop day	Stop time	Ref
2011052	24	FCSTCANC	215	1030	-	-	2011051
2011079	16	FCSTCANC	259	1225	-	-	2011076

Table 4-3: Summary of Cancelled Outages

NANU	PRN	Type	Start day	Start Time	Stop day	Stop time	Outage (hours)	Ref
2011070	30	UNUSUFN	238	1816	-	-	N/A	B5
2011071	30	UNUSABLE	238	1816	242	2233	100.283	2011070
2011082	8	UNUSUFN	273	227	-	-	N/A	A3
2011083	24	UNUSUFN	273	1437	-	-	N/A	D5

Table 4-4: Summary of Forecast and Actual Unscheduled Outages

It should be noted that PRN 8 and PRN24 remained unusable after NANU 2011082 and 2011083 throughout the rest of the reporting period. Therefore the total outage times for these NANUs are 21.55hrs and 9.38hrs respectively.

The constellation availability and continuity figures for the baseline constellation, and for all satellites, based on the NANU information are shown in the following table.

	Q3 2011
hrs	2208
total forecast downtime (all)	168
total forecast downtime (baseline)	72
total actual scheduled downtime (all)	199.22
total actual scheduled downtime (baseline)	32.04
Scheduled satellite outage events (all)	10
Scheduled satellite outage events (baseline)	5
Unscheduled satellite outage events (all)	3
Unscheduled satellite outage events (baseline)	1
Total actual unscheduled downtime (all)	131.21
Total actual unscheduled downtime (baseline)	21.55
Total actual downtime (all)	330.44
Total actual downtime (baseline)	53.59
Availability (all)	99.52
Availability (baseline)	99.90
Continuity (baseline)	99.96

Table 4-5: Summary of NANU Statistics for Monitoring Period

From the results it can be seen that the forecast downtime was shorter than the actual downtime. This is due to one scheduled outage that was extended without an end time (2011077).

There were three unscheduled outages in this reporting period on PRN30, PRN8 and PRN24. PRN8 is part of the baseline constellation and so this affects the continuity.

From analysis of the broadcast navigation messages it can be seen that all occurrences of unhealthy satellites were linked with NANUs. As well as the outages listed above, the following other events are noted:

- PRN35 discontinued transmitting PRN1 on 12th July. SNV63 (transmitting PRN1) was launched on 16th July but remained unhealthy throughout this monitoring period;
- On 20th July, SVN30 (PRN30) was decommissioned. SVN35 started

transmitting PRN30 on 5th August and was set healthy on 16th August;

- PRN27 was decommissioned after 10th August.

The constellation availability and continuity figures for the baseline constellation, and for all satellites, based on the NANU information for the year to date are shown below.

	Q1+Q2+Q3 2011
Hrs	6552
total forecast downtime (all)	378
total forecast downtime (baseline)	210
total actual scheduled downtime (all)	290.63
total actual scheduled downtime (baseline)	94.77
Scheduled satellite outage events (all)	25
Scheduled satellite outage events (baseline)	15
Unscheduled satellite outage events (all)	7
Unscheduled satellite outage events (baseline)	1
Total actual unscheduled downtime (all)	1396.33
Total actual unscheduled downtime (baseline)	21.55
Total actual downtime (all)	1686.95
Total actual downtime (baseline)	116.32
Availability (all)	99.17
Availability (baseline)	99.93
Continuity (baseline)	99.99

Table 4-6: Summary of NANU Statistics for Q1, Q2 and Q3 2011

5 Conclusions

The following table summarises the measured performance against the specification.

Criteria	Specifications	Measured Performance	Passed
SPS SIS Accuracy	The User Range Error (URE) ≤7.8 m 95%	<7m	Yes
SPS SIS rms	≤4 m	All days <3.5m	Yes.
SPS SIS Integrity	The SIS Integrity ≤1x10^{-5} Probability Over Any Hour (<0.7 events per quarter)	Multiple failures of PRN30 on day 233 (21st August)	No. Problem seems to be related to navigation message.
SPS SIS Continuity	≥ 0.9998 Probability Over Any Hour	99.96% (1 unscheduled outage)	No, although 1 year of data necessary for representative value
SPS SIS Availability	SPS SIS Per-Slot Availability • ≥ 0.957 SPS SIS Constellation Availability • ≥ 0.98 Probability that at least 21 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be healthy • ≥ 0.99999 Probability that at least 20 Slots out of the 24 Slots will be healthy • ≥ 0.95 Probability that the Constellation will have at least 24 Operational Satellites	1) 99.9% per-Slot Availability 2) 100% Constellation Availability 3) 100% probability that the number of operational satellite is lager than 24.	Yes, although 1 year of data necessary for representative value

Criteria	Specifications	Measured Performance	Passed
PDOP Availability	• ≥ 98% global PDOP of 6 or less • ≥ 88% worst site PDOP of 6 or less	>99.99% availability on all days	Yes
SPS Position Service Availability	• ≥ 99% Horizontal Service Availability average location • ≥ 90%Horizontal Service Availability worst-case location • ≥ 99% Vertical Service Availability average location • ≥ 90% Vertical Service Availability worst-case location	>99.99% availability on all days	Yes
Positioning Accuracy	• ≤ 9 meters 95% All-in-View Global Average Horizontal Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 17 meters 95% All-in-View worst site Horizontal Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 15 meters 95% All-in-View Global Average Vertical Error (SIS Only) • ≤ 37 meters 95% All-in-View worst site Vertical Error (SIS Only)	1) <4 metres 95% Horizontal Error at the IGS site 2) <9 metres 95% Vertical Error at the IGS site	Yes

Table 5-1: Summary of Performance

From the table it can be seen that most measured performances meet the specification. The exceptions are the SIS integrity and continuity.

The SIS continuity is a marginal failure due to a single unscheduled outage. The full verification can only be completed when there is a full year of data available to compute the statistics.

The SIS integrity failures are for PRN30 on a single day (day 233, 21st August). The failures seem to be related to the navigation message because the instantaneous range errors drop below the threshold when a new navigation message is used.

6 Appendix A: Geomagnetic Data

The solar activity during a particular period can be determined using the K index data provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in the UK. This data is available from http://www.geomag.bgs.ac.uk/data_service/data/magnetic_indices/k_indices.html.

The K index at each observatory summarises the geomagnetic activity by assigning an index value (in the range 0 – 9) to each 3-hr time interval. The index values are determined form the maximum range in H or D with allowance made for the normal (undisturbed) diurnal variation. The conversion from range to index value is made using a quasi-logarithmic scale, with the scale values dependent on the geomagnetic latitude of the observatory.

In general, the higher the K index the more active the Earth's magnetic field. K-index values of 5 of higher indicate geomagnetic storm level activity and index values of 7 or higher indicate a severe geomagnetic storm.

The geomagnetic activity is important to consider for GPS signals as geomagnetic storms may affect GPS performance, either by increasing the residual ionospheric delay errors in the position solution or by causing problems with tracking the satellite signals.

It can be seen from the BGS website that during the monitoring period there are several occasions at each observatory where geomagnetic storm conditions (K index >=5) are observed. Days with K-index >= 5 that are common to Lerwick, Eskdalemuir and Hartland observatories are 217, 218, 252, 253 and 269. There is no obvious difference in the measured GPS SIS performance on these days.

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