

Evaluating the pre-flight GPS Block IIR/IIR-M antenna phase pattern measurements

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Background

- 12 Block IIR and 8 IIR-M SVs launched between July 1997 and August 2009 to replenish GPS constellation
 - "Backbone" of the current constellation, two-thirds of all active GPS SVs
- Two different antenna panel types in use
 - "Legacy" panel on first 8 IIRs
 - "Modernized" panel on final 4 IIRs and all 8 IIR-Ms
 - Each housing a 12-element L-band helix array
- Manufacturer, Lockheed Martin (LMCO), has measured phase and directivity patterns for each SV antenna on both GPS carrier frequencies L1 and L2 prior to launch
- Data publically released in February 2014
 (⇒ www.lookheedmartin.com)









- Antenna pattern measurement system
- Characterize measured phase patterns
- Comparison to estimated phase patterns (ESOC, IGS)
 - Phase center offsets (PCOs)
 - Phase center variations (PCVs)
- Summary and conclusions

Antenna Pattern Measurement System



- Body-fixed RF

- +Z axis along L-band antenna toward Earth (nadir)
- +Y axis along solar panel axis, S-band antenna in (+X, -Y) corner
- +X axis completes right-handed set, points *against* Sun (≠ ANTEX RF)



 Measurements taken at intervals of 10° in azimuth from 0° to 360° and 2° in elevation from -90° to +90°

Antenna Pattern Measurement System



- Azimuth ϕ counted anti-clockwise from +X axis ($\phi = 0^{\circ}$) toward +Y axis ($\phi = 90^{\circ}$) when looking along -Z axis toward deep space
- Elevation θ counted from +Y axis (θ = -90°) through nadir (θ = 0°) to -Y axis (θ = -90°)



 Reference wrt center-to-mass given by NGA offsets (W. Marquis, pers. comm.) ⇒ <u>http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/sathtml/</u>





Measured Phase Patterns – Legacy Panel





Measured Phase Patterns – Modernized Panel



esa

SV-specific vs. Mean Phase Patterns





Comparison to estimated phase patterns



- ESOC's approach for deriving the GPS antenna phase patterns
 - Process ground- and space-based tracking data simultaneously in a single solution
 - Select Jason-1/2 to sample GPS antennas down to 17° off-nadir
 - Use spherical harmonics (8,4) to account for both azimuthal and non-azimuthal variations
 - Estimate parameters for both GPS transmit antennas and Jason receiver antennas
 - Combine daily antenna and station coordinate parameters on NEQ-level



Estimated vs. Measured – Offsets





Estimated vs. Measured x-offsets

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Summary



Legacy Panel Measurements

- No azimuthal variations in L1; four-fold pattern in iono-free LC originates from L2
- Poor consistency; several mm differences among individual SVs
- Good agreement with estimated PCVs except for η > 14°; nonazimuth-dependent parts match to within 1-2 mm
- Similarity wrt estimated offsets; measured z-PCOs 0.3 m larger

Modernized Panel Measurements

- Good consistency; sub-mm differences among individual SVs for both L1 and L2
- Excellent agreement with ESOC PCVs, even beyond EoE; nonazimuth-dependent parts agree on sub-mm level
- Similarity wrt estimated offsets; measured z-PCOs 1.0 m smaller





- Current approach of the IGS to calibrate GNSS satellite antennas in space yields accurate results
- Differences between estimated and measured PCVs beyond 14° boresight angle likely related to correlations between GPS and LEO antenna parameters
- Consider adopting the measured PCVs for next major update of the IGS phase center model ("igs14.atx")
- Clarification needed regarding use of NGA antenna z-offsets
 - Would pave way for GPS-based realization of the TRF scale
 - Use z-offset estimates otherwise



Backup

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Estimated (ESOC) vs. Measured (LMCO)





Azimuth- and elevation-dependent part

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