Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Positioning Service (SPS) Performance Analysis Report

Submitted To

Federal Aviation Administration

GPS Product Team

1284 Maryland Avenue SW

Washington, DC 20024

Report #75

October 31, 2011

Reporting Period: 1 July – 30 September 2011

Submitted by

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Executive Summary

The GPS Product Team has tasked the Navigation Branch at the William J. Hughes Technical Center to document the Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Positioning Service (SPS) performance in quarterly GPS Performance Analysis (PAN) Reports. The report contains the analysis performed on data collected at twenty-eight Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) Reference Stations. This analysis verifies the GPS SPS performance as compared to the performance parameters stated in the SPS Specification (September 2008).

This report, Report #75, includes data collected from 1 July through 30 September 2011. The next quarterly report will be issued January 31, 2012.

Analysis of this data includes the following standards and categories: PDOP Availability, NANU Summary and Evaluation, Service Availability, Position and Range Accuracy and Solar Storm Effects on GPS SPS performance.

PDOP availability is based on Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP). Utilizing the weekly almanac posted on the US Coast Guard navigation web site, the coverage for every 5^o grid point between 180W to 180E and 80S and 80N was calculated for every minute over a 24-hour period for each of the weeks covered in the reporting period. For this reporting period, the global availability based on PDOP less than six for CONUS was 100%.

NANU summary and evaluation was achieved by reviewing the “Notice: Advisory to Navstar Users” (NANU) reports issued between 1 July and 30 September 2011. Using this data, we compute a set of statistics that give a relative idea of constellation health for both the current and combined history of past quarters. A total of twelve outages were reported in the NANU’s this quarter. Nine outages were scheduled while three were unscheduled outages.

The quarterly service availability standard was verified using 24-hour position accuracy values computed from data collected at one-second intervals. All of the sites achieved a 100% availability, which exceeds the SPS “average location” value of 99% and the “worst-case location” value of 90%.

Calculating the 24-hour 95% horizontal and vertical position error values verified the accuracy standards. The User Range Error standard was verified for each satellite from 24-hour accuracy values computed using data collected at the following six sites: Boston, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, San Juan and Juneau. This data was also collected in one-second samples. All sites achieved 100% reliability, meeting the SPS specification. The maximum range error recorded was 19.361 meters on Satellite PRN 17. The SPS specification states that the range error should never exceed 30 meters for less than 99.79% of the day for a worst-case point and 99.94% globally. The maximum RMS range error value of 2.155 recorded on satellite PRN 30. The SPS specification states that RMS URE cannot exceed 6 meters in any 24-hour interval.

Geomagnetic storms had little to no effect on GPS performance this quarter. All sites met all GPS Standard Positioning Service (SPS) specifications on those days with the most significant solar activity.

The IGS is a voluntary federation of many worldwide agencies that pool resources and permanent GNSS station data to generate precise GNSS products. During the evaluation period, the maximum 95% horizontal and vertical SPS errors were 6.61 meters at Maspalomas, Spain and 6.70 meters at Dededo, Guam respectively.

From the analysis performed on data collected between 1 July and 30 September 2011, the GPS performance met all SPS requirements that were evaluated. There were no significant problems to report for the duration of the quarter.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objective of GPS SPS Performance Analysis Report

In 1993, the FAA began monitoring and analyzing Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Positioning Service (SPS) performance data. At present, the FAA has approved GPS and WAAS for IFR operations and is developing Local Area Augmentation (LAAS), which is an additional GPS augmentation system. In order to ensure the safe and effective use of GPS and its augmentation systems within the NAS, it is critical that characteristics of GPS performance as well as specific causes for service outages be monitored and understood. To accomplish this objective, GPS SPS performance data is documented in a quarterly GPS Analysis report. This report contains data collected at the following twenty-eight WAAS reference station locations:

- Bethel, AK
- Billings, MT
- Fairbanks, AK
- Cold Bay, AK
- Kotzebue, AK
- Juneau, AK
- Albuquerque, NM
- Anchorage, AK
- Boston, MA
- Washington, D.C.
- Honolulu, HI
- Houston, TX
- Kansas city, KS
- Los Angeles, CA
- Salt Lake City, UT
- Miami, FL
- Minneapolis, MI
- Oakland, CA
- Cleveland, OH
- Seattle, WA
- San Juan, PR
- Atlanta, GA
- Barrow, AK
- Merida, Mexico
- Gander, Canada
- Tapachula, Mexico
- San Jose Del Cabo, Mexico
- Iqaluit, Canada

The analysis of the data is divided into the four performance categories stated in the Standard Positioning Service Performance Specification (September 2008). These categories are:

- PDOP Availability Standard
- Service Availability Standard
- Service Reliability Standard
- Positioning, Ranging and Timing Accuracy Standard

The results were then compared to the performance parameters stated in the SPS.

1.2 Report Overview

Section 2 of this report summarizes the results obtained from the coverage calculation program developed by the GPS test team. The SPS coverage area program uses the GPS satellite almanacs to compute each satellite position as a function of time for a selected day of the week. This program establishes a 5-degree grid between 180 degrees east and 180 degrees west, and from 80 degrees north and 80 degrees south. The program then computes the PDOP at each grid point (1485 total grid points) every minute for the entire day and stores the results. After the PDOP's have been saved the 99.99% index of 1-minute PDOP at each grid point is determined and plotted as contour lines (Figure 2-1). The program also saves the number of satellites used in PDOP calculation at each grid point for analysis.

Section 3 summarizes the GPS constellation performance by providing the "Notice: Advisory to Navstar Users" (NANU) messages to calculate the total time of forecasted and actual satellite outages. This section also evaluates the Service Availability Standard using 24-hour 95% horizontal and vertical position accuracy values.

Section 4 summarizes service reliability performance. It will be reported at the end of the first year of this analysis because the SPS standard is based on a measurement interval of one year. Data for the quarter is provided for completeness.

Section 5 provides the position accuracies based on data collected on a daily basis at one-second intervals. This section also provides the statistics on the range error, range error rate and range acceleration error for each satellite. The overall average, maximum, minimum and standard deviations of the range rates and accelerations are tabulated for each satellite.

In Section 6, the data collected during solar storms is analyzed to determine the effects, if any, of GPS SPS performance.

Section 7 provides an analysis of GPS-SPS accuracy performance from a selection of high rate IGS stations around the world.

Section 8 provides a summary of GPS Test NOTAMs.

Section 9 provides four appendices to summarize the data found in this report and provide further information.

Appendix A provides a summary of all the results as compared to the SPS specification.

Appendix B provides the geomagnetic data used for Section 6.

Appendix C provides a PAN Problem Report.

Appendix D provides a glossary of terms used in this PAN report. This glossary was obtained directly from the GPS SPS specification document (October 2001).

1.3 Summary of Performance Requirements and Metrics

Table 1-1 over the next four pages lists the performance parameters from the SPS and identifies those parameters verified in this report.

Table 1-1 SPS SIS Performance Requirements Standards

Per-Satellite Coverage	**Conditions and Constraints**	**Evaluated in This Report**
Terrestrial Service Volume: 100% Coverage Space Service Volume: No Coverage Performance Specified	• For any health or marginal SPS SIS	**Future Report**
Constellation Coverage	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Terrestrial Service Volume: 100% Coverage Space Service Volume: No Coverage Performance Specified	• For any healthy or marginal SPS SIS	**Future Report**
User Range Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 7.8m 9%% Global Average URE during normal operations over All AODs • ≤ 6.0m 95% Global Average URE during operations at Zero AOD • ≤ 12.8m 95% Global Average URE during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1	✓
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 30m 99.94% Global Average URE during normal operations • ≤ 30m 99.79% Worst Case single point average during normal operations.	• For any healthy SPS SIS. • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1 • Standard based on measurement interval of one year; average of daily values within service volume • Standard based on 3 service failures per year, lasting no more than 6 hours each	✓
User Range Rate Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 6 mm/sec 95% Global Average URRE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors	✓

User Range Acceleration Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	**Evaluated in This Report**
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 2 mm/sec^2 95% Global average URAE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors	✓
Coordinated Universal Time Offset Error Accuracy		
• ≤ 40 nanoseconds 95% Global average UTCOE during normal operations at Any AOD.	• For any healthy SPS SIS	✓
Instantaneous URE Integrity	**Conditions and Constraints**	
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.	• 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 singe-frequency ionospheric delay model errors	**Future Report**
Instantaneous UTCOE Integrity	**Conditions and Constraints**	
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.	• For any healthy SPS SIS • SPS SIS URE NTE tolerance defined	**Future Report**
Unscheduled Failure Interruption Continuity	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Unscheduled Failure Interruptions: • ≥ 0.9998 Probability over any hour of not losing the SPS SIS availability from a slot due to unscheduled interruption	• 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	**Future Report**

Status and Problem Reporting	Conditions and Constraints	Evaluated in This Report
Scheduled event affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA at least 48 hours prior to the event	• For any SPS SIS	✓
Unscheduled outage or problem affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA as soon as possible after the event	• For any SPS SIS	✓
Per-Slot Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 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 health SPS SIS	• Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually • Applies to satellites broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS that also satisfy the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard.	**Quarter 4 Reports Only**
Constellation Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 0.98 Probability that at least 21 slots out of the 24 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 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	• Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually. • Applies to satellites broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS that also satisfies the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard.	**Quarter 4 Reports Only**
Operational Satellite Count	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 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	• Applies to the total number of operational satellites in the constellation (averaged over any day); where any satellite which appears in the transmitted navigation message almanac is defined to be an operation satellite regardless of whether that satellite is currently broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS or not and regardless of whether the broadcast SPS SIS also satisfies the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard or not.	✓

PDOP Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	**Evaluated in This Report**
• ≥ 98% global PDOP of 6 or less • ≥ 88% worst site PDOP of 6 or less	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval	✓
Service Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 99% Horizontal Service Availability, average location • ≥ 99% Vertical Service Availability, average location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.	✓
• ≥ 90% Horizontal Service Availability, worst-case location • ≥ 90% Vertical Service Availability, worst-case location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.	✓
Position/Time Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Global Average Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 9m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 15m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	✓
Worst Site Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 17m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 37m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	✓
Time Transfer Domain Accuracy • ≤ 40 nanoseconds time transfer error 95% of time (SIS only)	• Defined for a time transfer solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	✓

2 PDOP Availability Standard

PDOP Availability: The percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the PDOP value is less than or equal to its threshold for any point within the service volume.

Dilution of Precision (DOP): The magnifying effect on GPS position error induced by mapping GPS range errors into position within the specified coordinate system through the geometry of the position solution. The DOP varies as a function of satellite positions relative to user position. The DOP may be represented in any user local coordinate desired. Examples are HDOP for local horizontal, VDOP for local vertical, PDOP for all three coordinates, and TDOP for time.

PDOP Availability Standard	Conditions and Constraints
≥ 98% global PDOP of 6 or less ≥ 88% worst site PDOP of 6 or less	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval

Almanacs for GPS weeks used for this coverage portion of the report were obtained from the Coast Guard web site (www.navcen.uscg.mil). Using these almanacs, an SPS coverage area program developed by the GPS test team was used to calculate the PDOP at every 5^{o} point between longitudes of 180W to 180E and 80S and 80N at one-minute intervals. This gives a total of 1440 samples for each of the 2376 grid points in the coverage area. Table 2-1 provides the global averages and worst-case availability over a 24-hour period for each week. Table 2-1 also gives the global 99.9% PDOP value for each of the thirteen GPS Weeks. The PDOP was 3.160 or better 99.9% of the time for each of the 24-hour intervals.

Figure 2-1 is a contour plot of PDOP values over the entire globe. Inside each contour area, the PDOP value is greater than or equal to the contour value shown in the legend for that color line. That areas' value is also less than the next higher contour value, unless another contour line lies within the current area. A single "DOP hole" where the PDOP value is greater than 6 was evaluated for satellite visibility for one 24-hour interval from the week shaded in Table 2-1. The histogram in figure 2-2 shows the satellite visibility at the DOP hole position for the 24 hour interval in question.

The GPS coverage performance evaluated met the specifications stated in the SPS.

Table 2-1 PDOP Availability Statistics

Date Range of Week	Global 99.9% PDOP Value	Global Average (Spec: ≥ 98%)	Worst-Case Point (Spec: ≥ 88%)
3 – 9 July	2.839	100%	100%
10 – 16 July	2.844	100%	100%
17 – 23 July	2.850	100%	100%
24 – 30 July	2.856	100%	100%
31 July – 6 August	2.863	100%	100%
7 – 13 August	2.865	100%	100%
14 – 20 August	2.890	100%	100%
21 – 27 August	2.842	100%	100%
28 August – 3 September	2.886	100%	100%
4 – 10 September	2.866	100%	100%
11 – 17 September	2.840	100%	100%
18 – 24 September	2.855	100%	100%
25 June – 1 October	2.855	100%	100%

Figure 2-1 World GPS Maximum PDOP

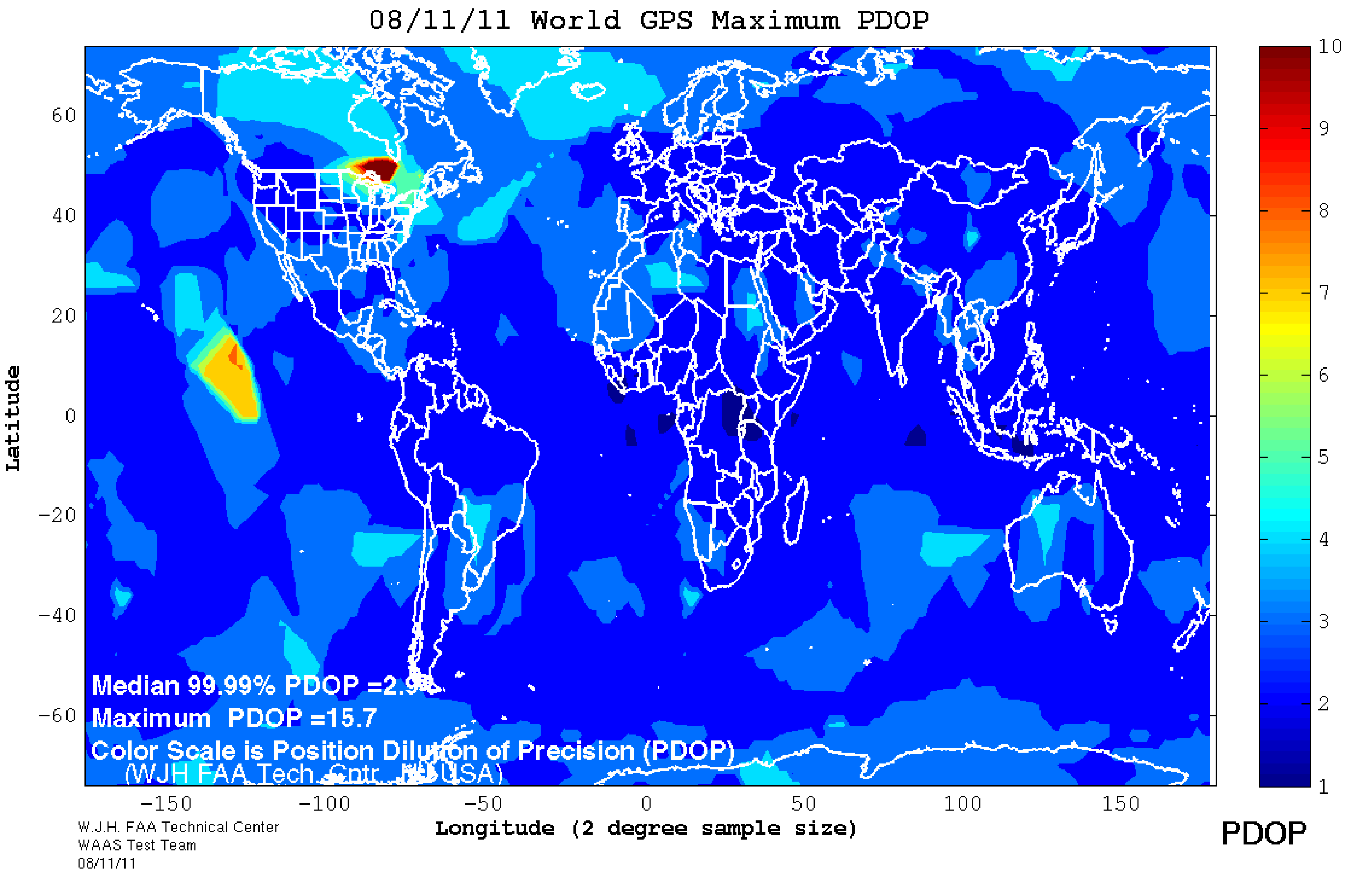
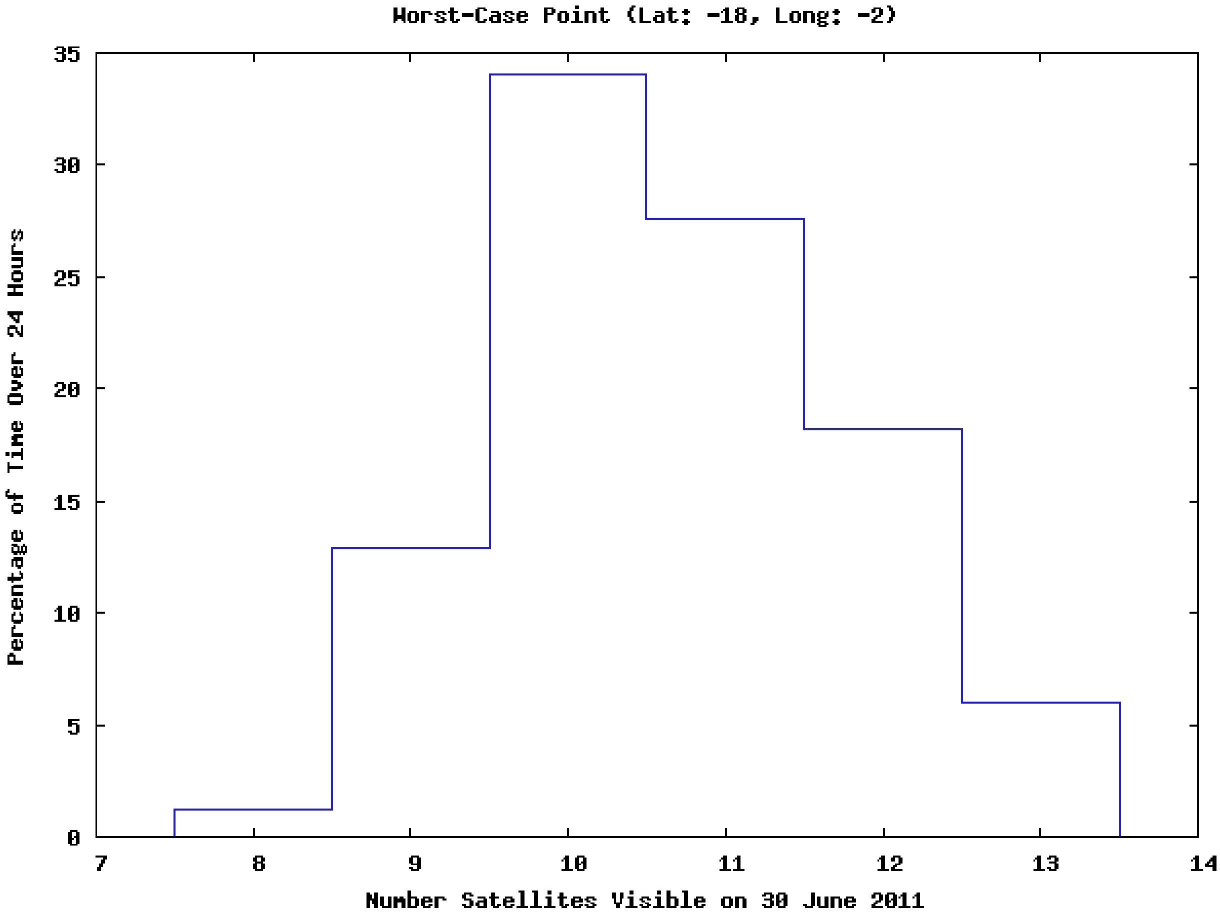


Figure 2-2 Satellite Visibility Profile for Worst-Case Point



3 NANU Summary and Evaluation

NANU: Notice Advisory to NAVSTAR Users – A periodic bulletin alerting users to changes in the satellite system performance.

Status and Problem Reporting	Conditions and Constraints
Scheduled event affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA at least 48 hours prior to the event	• For any SPS SIS
Unscheduled outage or problem affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA as soon as possible after the event	• For any SPS SIS

3.1 Satellite Outages from NANU Reports

Satellite availability performance was analyzed based on published "Notice: Advisory to Navstar Users" messages (NANU's). During this reporting period, 1 July through 30 September 2011, there were a total of twelve reported outages. Nine of these outages were maintenance activities and were reported in advance while three were unscheduled outages. A complete listing of outage NANU's for the reporting period is provided in Table 3-1. A complete listing of the forecasted outage NANU's for the reporting period can be found in Table 3-2. Canceled outage NANU's (if any) are provided in Table 3-3. The minimum duration a scheduled outage was forecasted ahead of time was 56.767 hours, which met the 48-hour requirement. The maximum response time for a NANU issued for an unscheduled outage was 0.85 hours.

Table 3-1 NANUs Affecting Satellite Availability

NANU#	PRN	TYPE	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Total Unscheduled	Total Scheduled	Total
2011050	6	FCSTSUMM	28-Jul	14:15	28-Jul	15:44		1.48	1.48
2011054	24	FCSTSUMM	3-Aug	11:07	3-Aug	17:56		6.82	6.82
2011060	17	FCSTSUMM	11-Aug	17:58	12-Aug	0:11		6.22	6.22
2011065	6	FCSTSUMM	23-Aug	4:06	23-Aug	11:43		7.62	7.62
2011068	8	FCSTSUMM	26-Aug	8:17	26-Aug	14:20		6.05	6.05
2011071	30	UNUSABLE	26-Aug	18:16	30-Aug	22:33	100.28		100.28
2011072	2	FCSTSUMM	30-Aug	22:31	31-Aug	4:30		5.98	5.98
2011073	13	FCSTSUMM	1-Sep	14:35	1-Sep	21:25		6.83	6.83
2011078	30	FCSTSUMM	7-Sep	20:37	14-Sep	0:13		147.6	147.6
2011081	16	FCSTSUMM	20-Sep	9:49	20-Sep	16:47		6.97	6.97
2011084	8	UNUSABLE	30-Sep	2:27	30-Sep	23:59	21.53		21.53
2011999	24	UNUSABLE	30-Sep	14:37	30-Sep	23:59	9.37		9.37
Totals of Unscheduled, Scheduled & Total Downtime							131.18	195.57	326.75

NOTE: At the time of writing, an 'UNUSABLE' NANU was never issued to close out the 'UNUSUFN' NANU on PRN24. A "dummy" NANU 2011999 was inserted in order to close out the quarter's statistics for publication.

GENERAL NANUs

2011046	1	2011-Jul-12	Discontinued transmitting L-band. PRN 1 available for future satellites
2011048	30	2011-Jul-20	Decommission
2011055	30	2011-Aug-03	Resume Transmitting L-band signal. Will not be included in almanac
2011057	30	2011-Aug-05	Transition PRN into the broadcast almanac. Will remain UNUSUFN
2011058	27	2011-Aug-05	Satellite unusable until further notice
2011059	27	2011-Aug-10	Decommission
2011061	30	2011-Aug-15	Will be set to usable @ 21:00z
2011062	30	2011-Aug-16	Set to usable @ 20:45z
2011074		2011-Sep-04	Forecast installing new ground software

Table 3-2 NANUs Forecasted to Affect Satellite Availability

NANU #	PRN	Type	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time	Total	Comments
2011049	6	FCSTMX	28-Jul	14:00	29-Jul	2:00	12	2011050
2011051	24	FCSTDV	3-Aug	10:30	3-Aug	22:30	0	2011052
2011053	24	FCSTDV	3-Aug	10:30	3-Aug	22:30	12	2011054
2011056	17	FCSTDV	11-Aug	17:40	12-Aug	5:40	12	2011060
2011063	6	FCSTDV	23-Aug	3:45	23-Aug	15:45	12	2011065
2011064	8	FCSTDV	26-Aug	8:00	26-Aug	20:00	12	2011068
2011066	2	FCSTDV	30-Aug	22:10	31-Aug	10:10	12	2011072
2011067	13	FCSTDV	2-Sep	8:20	2-Sep	20:20	0	2011069
2011069	13	FCSTRESCD	1-Sep	14:15	2-Sep	2:15	12	2011073
2011070	30	UNUSUFN	26-Aug	18:16				2011071
2011075	30	FCSTMX	7-Sep	20:00	9-Sep	20:00	48	2011077
2011076	16	FCSTDV	16-Sep	12:25	17-Sep	0:25	0	2011079
2011077	30	FCSTEXTD	7-Sep	20:00				2011078
2011080	16	FCSTDV	20-Sep	9:15	20-Sep	21:15	12	2011081
2011082	8	UNUSUFN	30-Sep	2:27				2011084
2011083	24	UNUSUFN	30-Sep	14:37				2011999
						Total Forecasted Downtime	144	

Table 3-3 Cancelled NANUs

NANU#	PRN	Type	Start Date	Start Time	Comments
2011052	24	FCSTCANC	3-Aug	10:30	2011051
2011079	16	FCSTCANC	16-Sep	12:25	2011076

Satellite Reliability, Maintainability, and Availability (RMA) data is being collected based on published “Notice: Advisory to Navstar Users” messages (NANU’s). This data has been summarized in Table 3-4. The “Total Satellite Observed MTTR” was calculated by taking the average downtime of all satellite outage occurrences. Scheduled downtime was forecasted in advance via NANU's. All other downtime reported via NANU was considered unscheduled. The "Percent Operational" was calculated based on the ratio of total actual operating hours to total available operating hours for every satellite.

Table 3-4 GPS Satellite Maintenance Statistics

Satellite Reliability/Maintainability/Availability (RMA) Parameter	**1-Jul-11 31-Sep-11**	**1-Jan-00 30-Jun-11**
Total Forecast Downtime (hrs):	144.00	8757.82
Total Actual Downtime (hrs):	326.75	37279.14
Total Actual Scheduled Downtime (hrs):	195.57	4888.74
Total Actual Unscheduled Downtime (hrs):	131.18	32390.4
Total Satellite Observed MTTR (hrs):	27.23	53.41
Scheduled Satellite Observed MTTR (hrs):	21.73	9.04
Unscheduled Satellite Observed MTTR (hrs):	43.73	206.31
# Total Satellite Outages:	12	698
# Scheduled Satellite Outages:	9	541
# Unscheduled Satellite Outages:	3	157
Percent Operational -- Scheduled Downtime:	99.71	99.85
Percent Operational -- All Downtime:	99.52	98.83

3.2 Service Availability Standard

Service Availability: The percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% position error is less than the threshold at any given point within the service volume.

• **Horizontal Service Availability:** The percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% horizontal error is less than its threshold for any point within the service volume.

• **Vertical Service Availability:** The percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% vertical error is less than its threshold for any point within the service volume.

Service Availability Standard	Conditions and Constraints
• ≥ 99% Horizontal Service Availability, average location • ≥ 99% Vertical Service Availability, average location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.
• ≥ 90% Horizontal Service Availability, worst-case location • ≥ 90% Vertical Service Availability, worst-case location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

To verify availability, the data collected from receivers at the twenty-eight WAAS sites was reduced to calculate 24-hour accuracy information and reported in Table 3-5. The data was collected at one-second intervals between 1 July and 30 September 2011.

Table 3-5 Accuracies Exceeding Threshold Statistics

Site	Total Number of Seconds of SPS Monitoring	Instances of 24-hour Threshold Failures	Quarters Service Availability %
Albuquerque	7923103	0	100%
Anchorage	7937164	0	100%
Atlanta	7141384	0	100%
Barrow	7946458	0	100%
Bethel	7571819	0	100%
Billings	7943541	0	100%
Boston	7932216	0	100%
Cleveland	7935689	0	100%
Cold Bay	7933753	0	100%
Fairbanks	7931921	0	100%
Gander	7944483	0	100%
Honolulu	7929468	0	100%
Houston	7839735	0	100%
Iqaluit	7944938	0	100%
Juneau	7918595	0	100%
Kansas City	7933599	0	100%
Kotzebue	7943999	0	100%
Los Angeles	7929720	0	100%
Merida	7942138	0	100%
Miami	7923694	0	100%
Minneapolis	7620101	0	100%
Oakland	7936853	0	100%
Salt Lake City	7931583	0	100%
San Jose Del Cabo	7938082	0	100%
San Juan	7922010	0	100%
Seattle	6800767	0	100%
Tapachula	Data Not	Available	Site Down
Washington, DC	7927642	0	100%
Global Average over Reporting Period = 100% (SPS Spec. > 95.87%)			

4 Service Reliability Standard

Service Reliability: The percentage of time over a specific time interval that the instantaneous SIS SPS URE is maintained within a specified reliability threshold at any given point within the service volume, for all healthy GPS satellites.

User Range Error Accuracy	Conditions and Constraints
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 30m 99.94% Global Average URE during normal operations • ≤ 30m 99.79% Worst Case single point average during normal operations.	• For any healthy SPS SIS. • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1 • Standard based on measurement interval of one year; average of daily values within service volume • Standard based on 3 service failures per year, lasting no more than 6 hours each

Table 4-1 shows a comparison to the service reliability standard for range data collected at a set of six receivers across North America. Although the specification calls for yearly evaluations, we will be evaluating this SPS requirement at quarterly intervals. Additional range analysis results can be found in table 5-2. The maximum User Range Error recorded this quarter was 19.361 meters on satellite PRN 17.

Table 4-0-1 User Range Error Accuracy

Date Range of Data Collection	Site	Number of Samples This Quarter	Number of Samples where SPS URE > 30m NTE	Percentage
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Boston**	65,641,347	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Honolulu**	68,367,957	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Los Angeles**	67,383,452	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Miami**	65,702,273	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**San Juan**	66,979,388	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Juneau**	68,055,976	0	100%
1 Apr – 30 Jun 2011	**Global**	402,130,393	0	100%

5 Accuracy Standard

Positioning Accuracy: The statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

• **Horizontal Positioning Accuracy**: The statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between horizontal position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

• **Vertical Positioning Accuracy**: The statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between vertical position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

Position/Time Accuracy	Conditions and Constraints
Global Average Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 9m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 15m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.
Worst Site Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 17m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 37m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.
Time Transfer Domain Accuracy • ≤ 40 nanoseconds time transfer error 95% of time (SIS only)	• Defined for a time transfer solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.

User Range Accuracy	Conditions and Constraints
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 7.8m 9%% Global Average URE during normal operations over All AODs • ≤ 6.0m 95% Global Average URE during operations at Zero AOD • ≤ 12.8m 95% Global Average URE during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 6 mm/sec 95% Global Average URRE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 2 mm/sec^2 95% Global average URAE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors
Coordinated Universal Time Offset Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**
• ≤ 40 nanoseconds 95% Global average UTCOE during normal operations at Any AOD.	• For any healthy SPS SIS

5.1 Position Accuracy

The data used for this section was collected for every second from 1 July through 30 September 2011 at the selected WAAS locations. Table 5-1 provides the 95% and 99.99% horizontal and vertical error accuracies for the quarter. Every twenty-four hour analysis period this quarter passed both the worst-case and global position accuracy requirements set forth by the SPS specification.

Table 5-1 Horizontal & Vertical Accuracy Statistics for the Quarter

Site	95% Horizontal (Meters)	95% Vertical (Meters)	99.99% Horizontal (Meters)	99.99% Vertical (Meters)
Albuquerque	2.089	3.788	5.377	9.956
Anchorage	2.488	3.803	4.773	13.106
Atlanta	2.039	4.178	4.050	9.629
Barrow	2.273	4.068	4.369	13.242
Bethel	2.434	4.134	5.113	13.042
Billings	1.966	3.461	7.625	9.989
Boston	1.954	3.564	7.464	9.588
Cleveland	1.874	3.763	6.964	10.307
Cold Bay	2.071	4.494	4.932	12.885
Fairbanks	2.570	3.910	5.251	13.118
Gander	2.145	3.268	10.958	9.932
Honolulu	5.582	5.273	10.690	14.649
Houston	2.507	4.127	5.222	10.648
Iqaluit	2.020	3.533	4.434	8.838
Juneau	2.452	3.548	4.695	11.580
Kansas City	1.912	3.831	6.043	9.962
Kotzebue	2.588	4.152	5.131	12.622
Los Angeles	2.296	4.257	5.418	8.973
Merida	3.836	5.245	7.630	14.597
Miami	2.865	4.368	5.944	10.594
Minneapolis	1.890	3.498	6.829	9.254
Oakland	2.163	4.453	6.504	9.540
Salt Lake City	1.957	3.795	6.846	9.125
San Jose Del Cabo	3.996	5.414	10.539	14.977
San Juan	3.445	4.914	8.892	12.564
Seattle	2.113	3.871	6.639	9.631
Tapachula	Data	Not	Available	Site Down
Washington, DC	1.947	3.824	5.421	10.945

Figures 5-1 and 5-2 are the combined histograms of the vertical and horizontal errors for all twenty-eight WAAS sites from 1 July to 30 September 2011.

Figure 5-1 Global Vertical Error Histogram

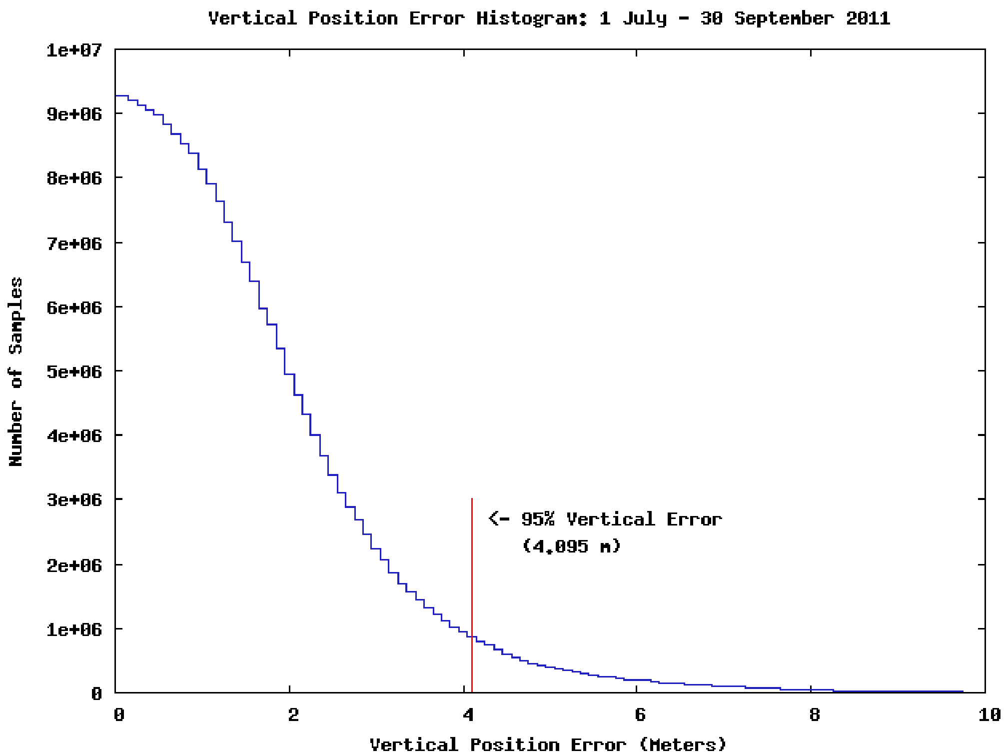
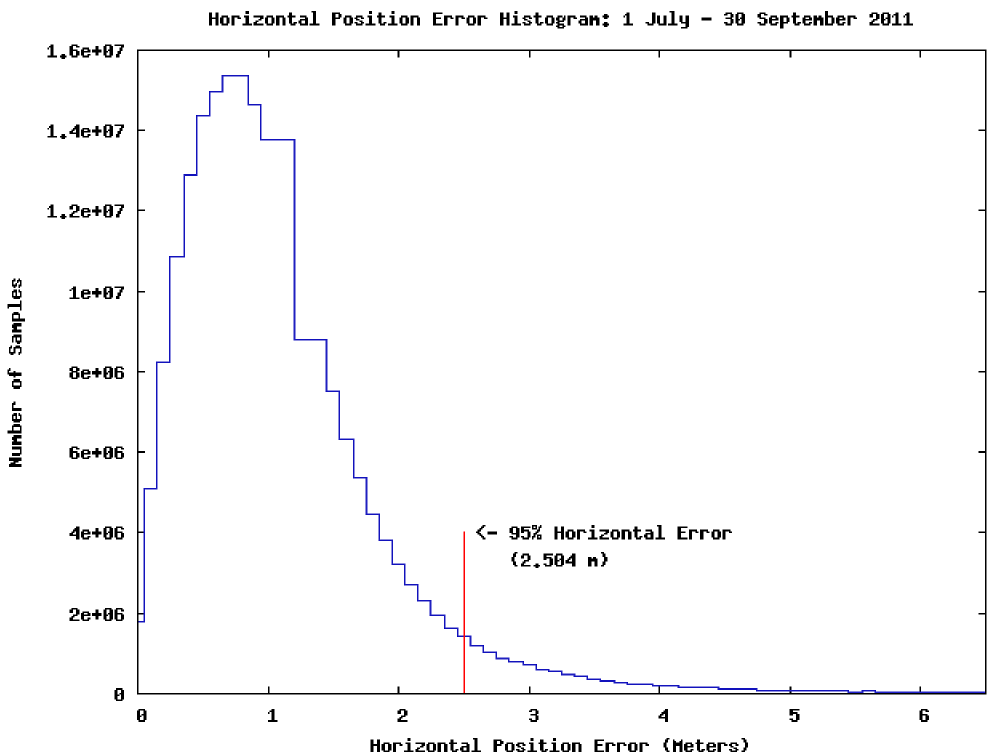


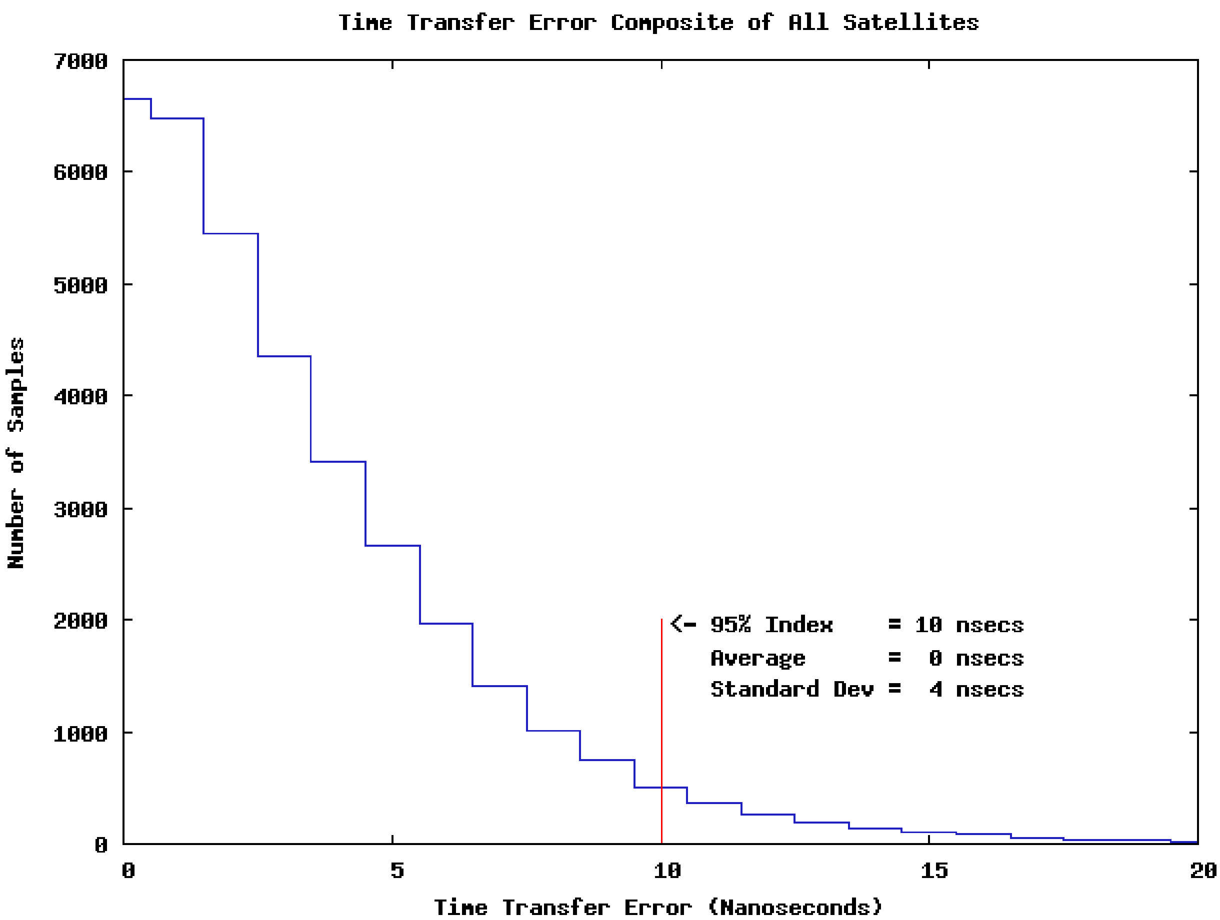
Figure 5-2 Global Horizontal Error Histogram



5.2 Time Transfer Accuracy

The GPS time error data between 1 July and 30 September 2011 was down loaded from USNO Internet site. The USNO data file contains the time difference between the USNO master clock and GPS system time for each GPS satellites during the time period. Over 10,000 samples of GPS time error are contained in the USNO data file. In order to evaluate the GPS time transfer error, the data file was used to create a histogram (Fig 5-3) to represent the distribution of GPS time error. The histogram was created by taking the absolute value of time difference between the USNO master clock and GPS system time, then creating data bins with one nanosecond precision. The number of samples in each bin was then plotted to form the histogram in Fig 5-3. The mean, standard deviation, and 95% index are within the requirements of GPS SPS time error.

Figure 5-3 Time Transfer Error



5.3 Range Domain Accuracy

Tables 5-3 through 5-5 provide the statistical data for the range error, range rate error and the range acceleration error for each satellite. This data was collected between 1 July and 30 September 2011. A weighted average filter was used for the calculation of the range rate error and the range acceleration error. All Range Domain SPS specifications were met.

Table 5-2 Range Error Statistics

(Meters)

PRN	RMS Range Error ($\leq$ 6 m)	Range Error Mean	1σ	95% Range Error	Max Range Error (SPS Spec. $\leq$ 30 m)	Samples
2	1.569	0.068	1.333	2.994	11.924	14540669
3	2.025	0.241	1.441	3.632	15.423	12379947
4	1.703	-0.224	1.432	3.210	11.582	14343480
5	1.596	-0.366	1.359	3.059	12.638	14220437
6	1.605	-0.080	1.297	2.949	14.812	13146368
7	1.723	-0.497	1.303	3.145	15.833	12444202
8	1.928	0.091	1.489	3.527	13.265	12619274
9	1.822	0.182	1.462	3.392	18.392	13327079
10	1.943	0.791	1.413	3.540	14.821	12664597
11	1.757	0.006	1.386	3.172	15.302	12370825
12	1.461	-0.210	1.285	2.814	12.581	14726573
13	1.504	-0.130	1.272	2.841	13.037	13855356
14	1.535	0.438	1.308	2.857	14.883	14507670
15	1.374	-0.138	1.137	2.614	18.783	13203802
16	1.513	-0.071	1.261	2.867	17.728	13910199
17	1.908	-0.559	1.520	3.587	19.361	14405831
18	1.589	0.447	1.242	2.838	10.673	13233001
19	1.818	0.391	1.452	3.276	13.952	12633973
20	1.600	0.228	1.353	3.032	17.419	14487094
21	1.704	0.322	1.273	3.021	11.516	12593846
22	2.009	0.929	1.301	3.455	16.141	12598271
23	1.392	0.101	1.178	2.639	19.143	12874801
24	2.126	0.021	1.632	3.826	15.098	13301600
25	1.469	0.018	1.322	2.857	13.770	13865491
26	1.552	-0.068	1.249	2.986	13.466	12978409
27	1.696	0.014	1.407	3.184	7.518	6196991
28	2.045	-0.110	1.481	3.622	14.267	12934701
29	1.656	-0.363	1.362	3.077	13.263	14088676
30	2.155	0.577	1.749	4.004	14.932	4998346
31	1.553	-0.393	1.301	2.878	14.011	14327995
32	1.678	0.408	1.363	3.289	17.799	14350889

Table 5-3 Range Rate Error Statistics

(Millimeters/ Second)

PRN	Range Rate Error RMS	95% Range Rate Error	Max Range Rate Error	Samples
2	1.523	2.881	177.07	14540669
3	1.825	3.067	172.95	12379947
4	1.500	2.818	156.27	14343480
5	1.471	2.826	126.51	14220437
6	1.599	2.674	144.96	13146368
7	1.513	2.818	118.93	12444202
8	1.967	3.176	169.46	12619274
9	1.891	2.967	173.02	13327079
10	1.837	3.000	153.53	12664597
11	1.600	2.931	141.04	12370825
12	1.531	2.930	179.19	14726573
13	1.576	2.971	128.67	13855356
14	1.462	2.776	132.70	14507670
15	1.450	2.763	145.52	13203802
16	1.498	2.833	156.51	13910199
17	1.724	3.039	162.63	14405831
18	1.422	2.742	99.25	13233001
19	1.526	2.892	119.98	12633973
20	1.545	2.974	162.08	14487094
21	1.504	2.893	80.00	12593846
22	1.583	2.717	169.05	12598271
23	1.446	2.753	110.66	12874801
24	2.103	3.101	170.51	13301600
25	1.362	2.592	148.95	13865491
26	1.536	2.720	159.33	12978409
27	1.979	2.846	154.02	6196991
28	1.702	2.858	134.83	12934701
29	1.502	2.828	129.22	14088676
30	2.546	2.843	299.96	4998346
31	1.564	2.748	125.67	14327995
32	1.515	2.760	154.32	14350889

Table 5-4 Range Acceleration Error Statistics

(Micrometers/Second^2)

PRN	Range Acceleration Error RMS ($\mu m/s^2$)	95% Range Acceleration Error ($\mu m/s^2$)	Max Range Acceleration Error ($\mu m/s^2$)	Samples
2	10.911	21.313	1780	14540669
3	12.932	23.118	1720	12379947
4	10.984	20.517	1560	14343480
5	10.530	21.644	1270	14220437
6	12.185	20.683	1450	13146368
7	10.921	20.939	1200	12444202
8	14.442	22.980	1680	12619274
9	14.341	22.304	1730	13327079
10	13.706	22.577	1510	12664597
11	11.411	21.950	1410	12370825
12	10.732	21.829	1790	14726573
13	11.061	22.245	1260	13855356
14	10.479	21.380	1330	14507670
15	10.485	21.650	1460	13203802
16	10.632	21.455	1530	13910199
17	12.466	22.055	1620	14405831
18	10.241	21.375	1010	13233001
19	10.781	21.458	1220	12633973
20	10.784	21.337	1620	14487094
21	10.258	21.968	810	12593846
22	11.958	20.831	1700	12598271
23	10.497	20.519	1110	12874801
24	16.041	22.135	1710	13301600
25	10.450	19.980	1470	13865491
26	11.660	21.244	1590	12978409
27	15.645	21.409	1540	6196991
28	12.996	21.588	1370	12934701
29	10.639	20.992	1300	14088676
30	21.522	21.243	3000	4998346
31	11.625	21.232	1230	14327995
32	11.045	20.219	1550	14350889

Figures 5-4, 5-5 and 5-6 are graphical representations of the distributions of the maximum range error, range rate error and range acceleration error for all satellites. The highest maximum range error occurred on satellite 17 with an error of 19.361 meters. Satellite 27 had the lowest maximum range error of 7.518 meters.

Figure 5-4 Distribution of Daily Max Range Errors

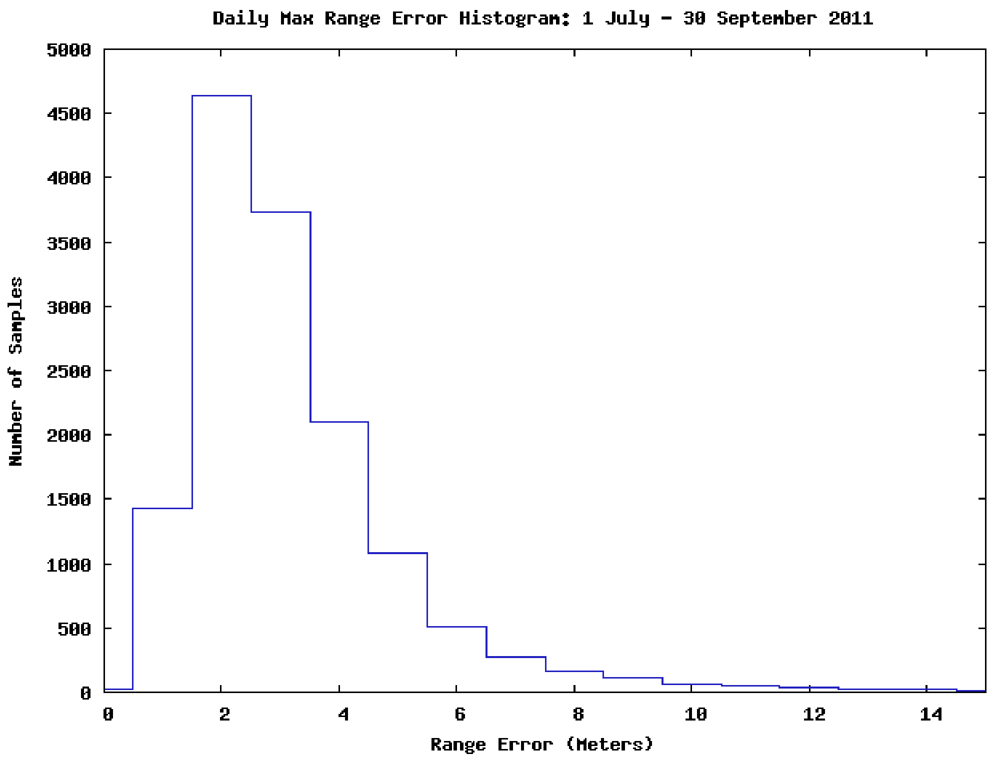


Figure 5-5 Distribution of Daily Max Range Rate Errors

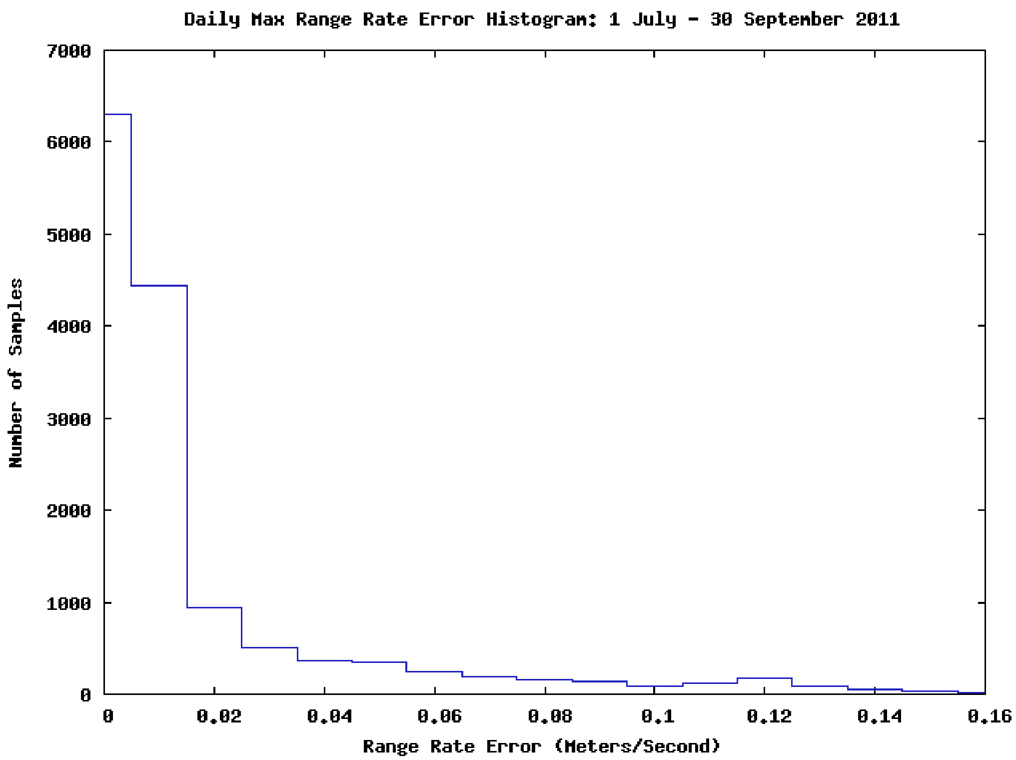


Figure 5-6 Distribution of Daily max Range Acceleration Errors

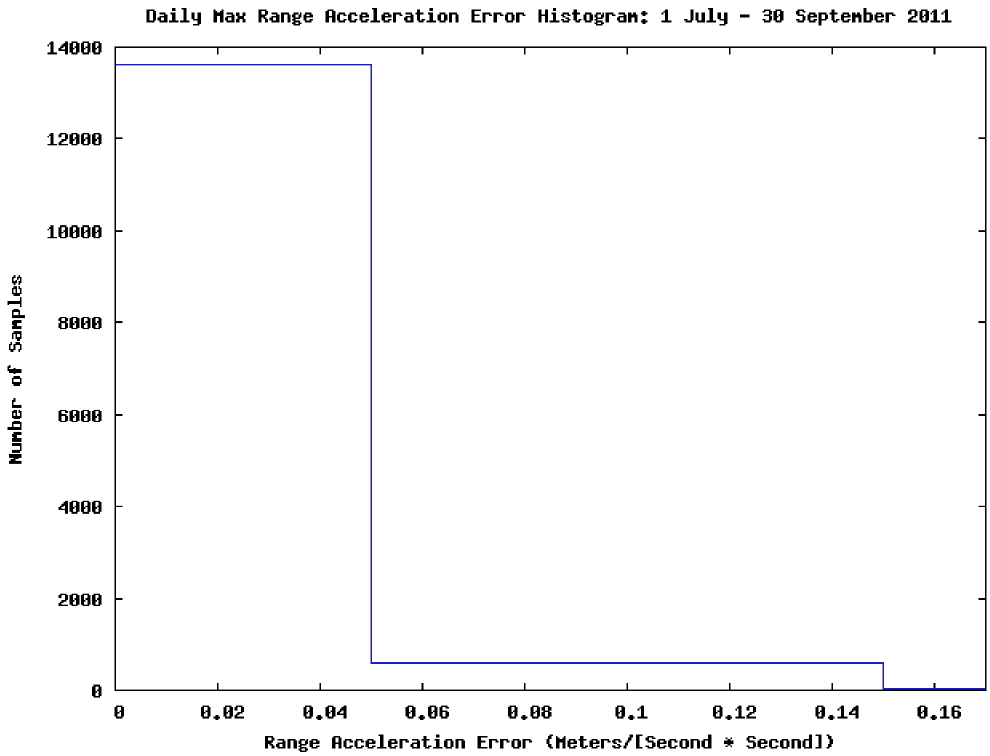


Figure 5-7 Range Error Histogram

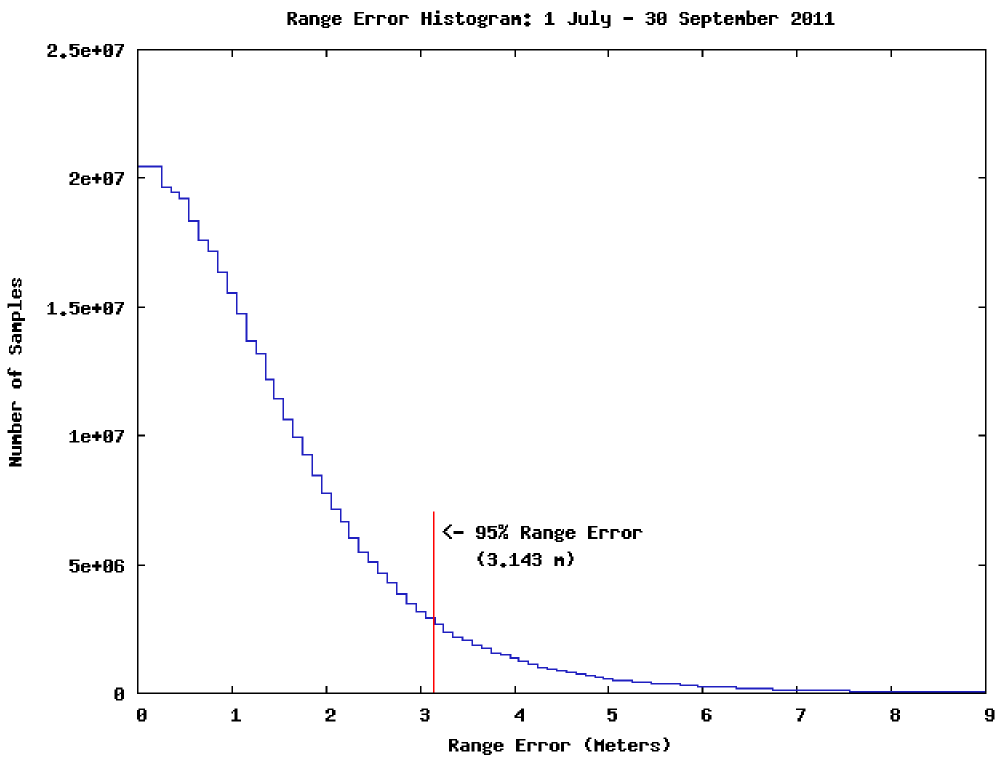


Figure 5-8 Maximum Range Error Per Satellite

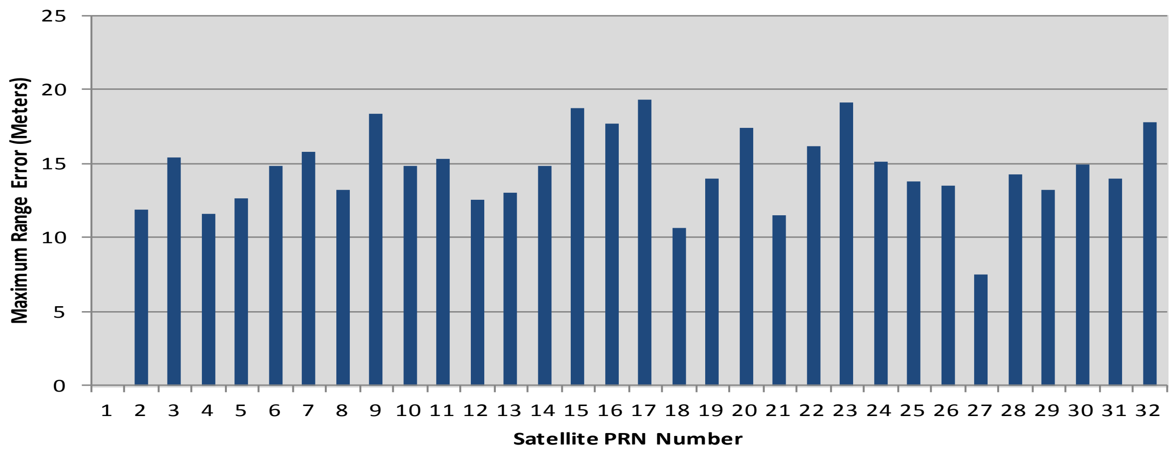


Figure 5-9 Maximum Range Rate Error Per Satellite

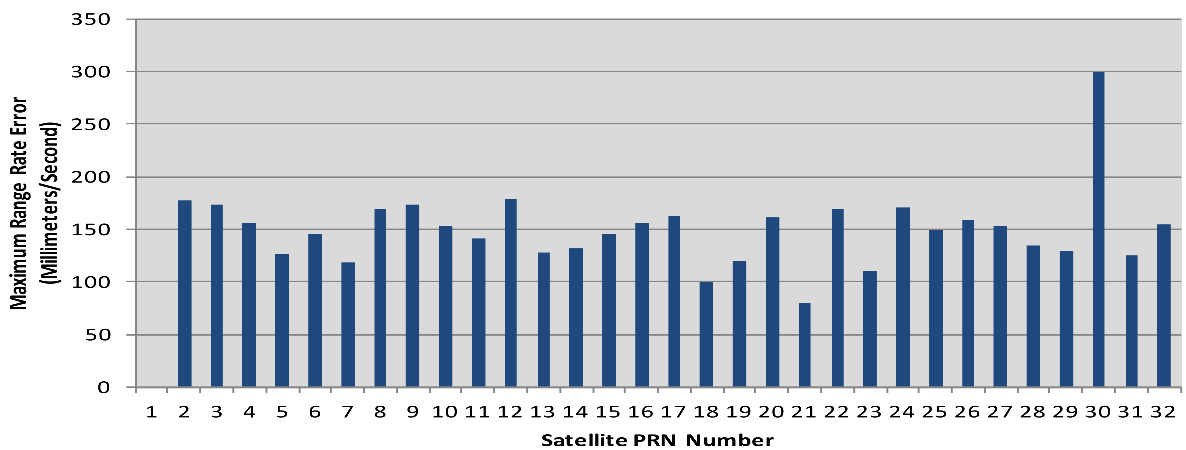
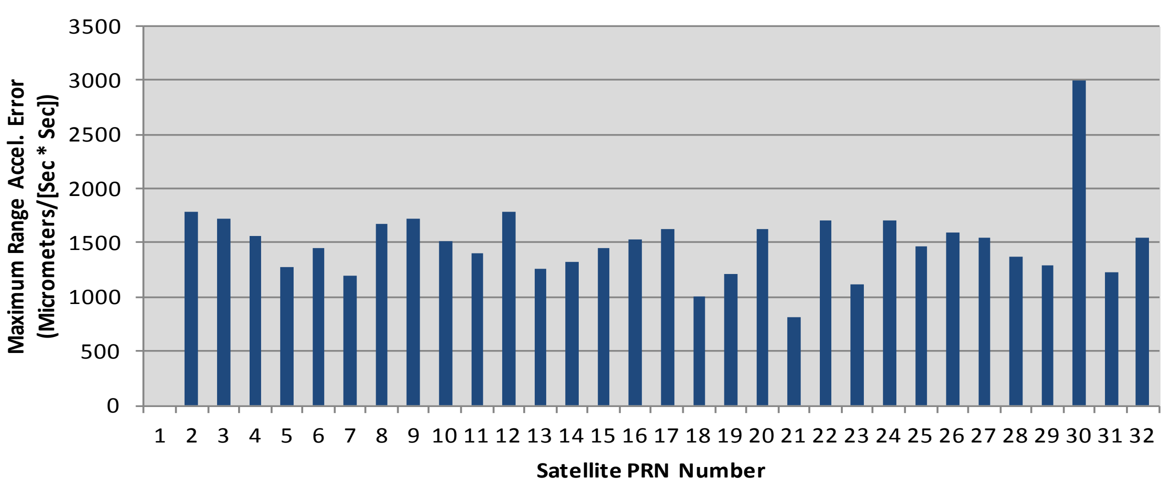


Figure 5-10 Maximum Range Acceleration Error Per Satellite



6 Solar Storms

Solar storm activity is being monitored in order to assess the possible impact on GPS SPS performance. Solar activity is reported by the Space Environment Center (SEC) , a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). When storm activity is indicated, ionospheric delays of the GPS signal, satellite outages, position accuracy and availability will be analyzed.

The following article was taken from the SEC web site http://sec.noaa.gov. It briefly explains some of the ideas behind the association of the aurora with geomagnetic activity and a bit about how the ‘K-index’ or ‘K-factor’ works.

> *The aurora is caused by the interaction of high-energy particles (usually electrons) with neutral atoms in the earth's upper atmosphere. These high-energy particles can ‘excite’ (by collisions) valence electrons that are bound to the neutral atom. The ‘excited’ electron can then ‘de-excite’ and return back to its initial, lower energy state, but in the process it releases a photon (a light particle). The combined effect of many photons being released from many atoms results in the aurora display that you see.*
>
> *The details of how high energy particles are generated during geomagnetic storms constitute an entire discipline of space science in its own right. The basic idea, however, is that the Earth’s magnetic field (let us say the ‘geomagnetic field’) is responding to an outwardly propagating disturbance from the Sun. As the geomagnetic field adjusts to this disturbance, various components of the Earth’s field change form, releasing magnetic energy and thereby accelerating charged particles to high energies. These particles, being charged, are forced to stream along the geomagnetic field lines. Some end up in the upper part of the earth’s neutral atmosphere and the auroral mechanism begins.*
>
> *An instrument called a magnetometer may also measure the disturbance of the geomagnetic field. At NOAA’s operations center magnetometer data is received from dozens of observatories in one-minute intervals. The data is received at or near to ‘real-time’ and allows NOAA to keep track of the current state of the geomagnetic conditions. In order to reduce the amount of data NOAA converts the magnetometer data into three-hourly indices, which give a quantitative, but less detailed measure of the level of geomagnetic activity. The K-index scale has a range from 0 to 9 and is directly related to the maximum amount of fluctuation (relative to a quiet day) in the geomagnetic field over a three-hour interval.*
>
> *The K-index is therefore updated every three hours. The K-index is also necessarily tied to a specific geomagnetic observatory. For locations where there are no observatories, one can only estimate what the local K-index would be by looking at data from the nearest observatory, but this would be subject to some errors from time to time because geomagnetic activity is not always spatially homogenous.*
>
> *Another item of interest is that the location of the aurora usually changes geomagnetic latitude as the intensity of the geomagnetic storm changes. The location of the aurora often takes on an ‘oval-like’ shape and is appropriately called the auroral oval.*

Figures 6-1 through 6-3 show the K-index for three time periods with significant solar activity. Although there were other days with increased solar activity, these time periods were selected as examples. (See Appendix B for the actual geomagnetic data for this reporting period.)

Figure 6-1 K-Index for 26-28 September 2011

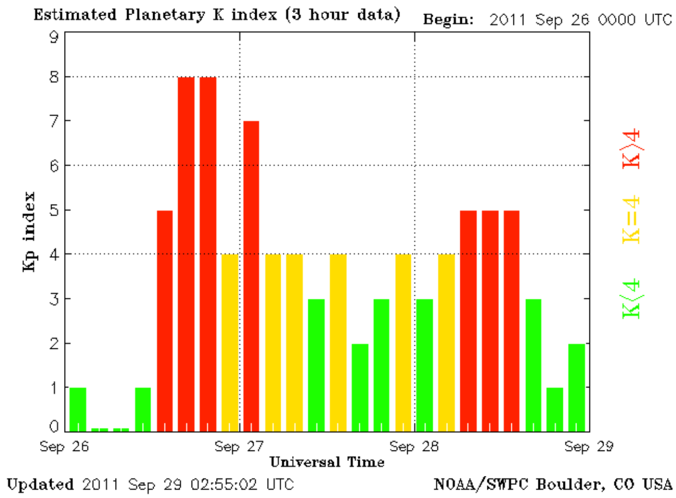


Figure 6-2 K-Index for 5-7 August 2011

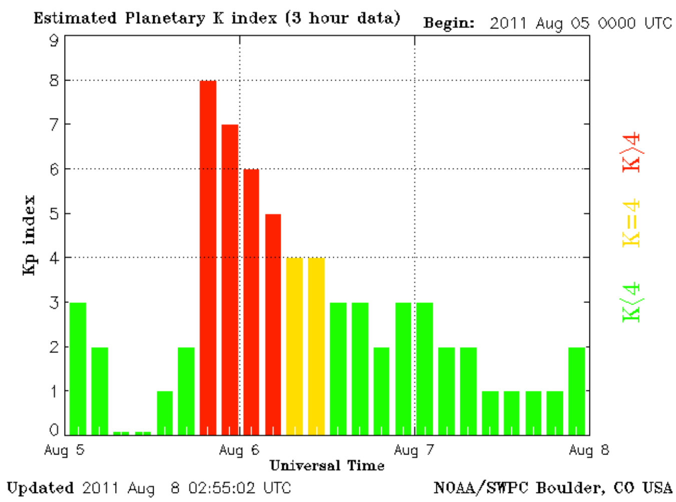


Figure 6-3 K-Index for 9-11 September 2011

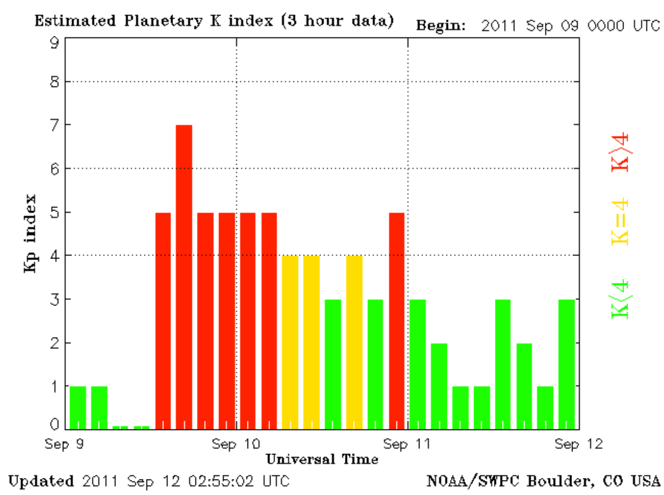


Table 6-1 shows the position accuracy information for the day corresponding to Figure 6-1. The GPS SPS performance met all requirements during all storms that occurred during this quarter.

Table 6-1 Horizontal & Vertical Accuracy Statistics for September 26, 2011

Site	95% Horizontal (Meters)	95% Vertical (Meters)	Maximum Horizontal (Meters)	Maximum Vertical (Meters)
Albuquerque	4.470	6.012	5.414	7.379
Anchorage	3.915	6.901	4.862	8.460
Atlanta	1.573	5.959	4.264	7.125
Barrow	3.206	7.218	4.079	12.580
Bethel	3.243	7.569	4.409	9.082
Billings	5.742	6.396	7.865	9.011
Boston	6.586	5.498	8.069	7.426
Cleveland	3.665	6.587	7.358	9.425
Cold Bay	2.059	7.981	3.158	9.153
Fairbanks	3.883	6.658	4.447	8.625
Gander	9.318	5.401	11.446	10.571
Honolulu	8.581	6.487	10.477	12.905
Houston	2.914	5.685	4.056	6.929
Iqaluit	3.024	5.559	4.932	7.831
Juneau	3.861	7.135	4.638	8.811
Kansas City	3.502	6.324	7.279	9.371
Kotzebue	3.914	7.359	5.131	10.477
Los Angeles	4.605	5.968	5.931	7.143
Merida	3.100	5.937	4.256	10.825
Miami	2.324	6.008	2.862	7.314
Minneapolis	4.526	7.057	7.205	9.360
Oakland	5.218	5.754	6.766	8.143
Salt Lake City	6.119	5.738	6.903	6.958
San Jose Del Cabo	2.700	5.505	3.881	6.519
San Juan	4.677	5.306	7.241	11.579
Seattle	5.510	5.435	6.874	7.660
Tapachula	Data Not	Available	Site	Down
Washington, DC	2.743	6.426	6.552	8.705

7 IGS Data

GPS SPS accuracy performance was evaluated at a selection of high rate IGS stations(1). The IGS is a voluntary federation of many worldwide agencies that pool resources and permanent GNSS station data to generate precise GNSS products.

High data rate (1 Hz) sites that had high availability in 2006, were outside of the WAAS service area, and provided a good geographic distribution have been selected. To facilitate differentiating between GPS accuracy issues and receiver tracking problems, an automatic data screening function excluded errors greater than 500 meters and or times when VDOP or HDOP were greater than 10. The remaining receiver tracking issues are still included in the processing and are forced into the 50.1 meter histogram bin and are believed to influence the outliers in the 99.99% statistics. The MATE site had a large ramping error on day 267 that appears to be a receiver clock failure. The MATE data for this day has been removed from the statistics computation and trend lines, see figure 7-4.

High quality navigation data is created by voting across all available IGS high rate navigation data. The IGS global navigation data file is not used because it contains occasional errors. (Round off precision, false track records, truncated numbers, probable bit errors in the parent subframe data, missing updates and corrupted Klobachar data.)

Table 7.1 and Figure 7-1 show the IGS site information and locations. Table 7.2 shows the GPS SPS Accuracy Performance observed at a selection of High Rate IGS sites. Figure 7-2 shows the 95% horizontal accuracy trends at these sites. Figure 7-3 shows the 95% vertical accuracy trends at these sites. A value of zero indicates no data. Figure 7.4 is a position accuracy plots for a MATE site, which are the outliers in the 95% horizontal error trend plots. This example plot suggests that the receiver is encountering hardware resets and tracking problems.

(1) J.M. Dow, R.E. Neilan, G. Gendt, "The International GPS Service (IGS): Celebrating the 10th Anniversary and Looking to the Next Decade," Adv. Space Res. 36 vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 320-326, 2005. Doi: 10.1016/j.asr.2005.05.125

Table 7-1 Selected IGS Site Information

ID	City	Country
GLPS	Puerto Ayora	Ecuador
GUAM	Dededo	Guam
IISC	Bangalore	India
KIRU	Kiruna	Sweden
KOUR	Kourou	French Guyana
MADR	Robledo	Spain
MAL2	Malindi	Kenya
MAS1	Maspalomas	Spain
MOBN	Obninsk	Russian Federation
NNOR	New Norcia	Australia
NRIL	Norilsk	Russian Federation
PETS	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka	Russian Federation
POL2	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstan
SANT	Santiago	Chile
SUTM	Sutherland	South Africa
TIDB	Tidbinbilla	Australia
USUD	Usuda	Japan

Figure 7-1 Selected IGS Site Locations

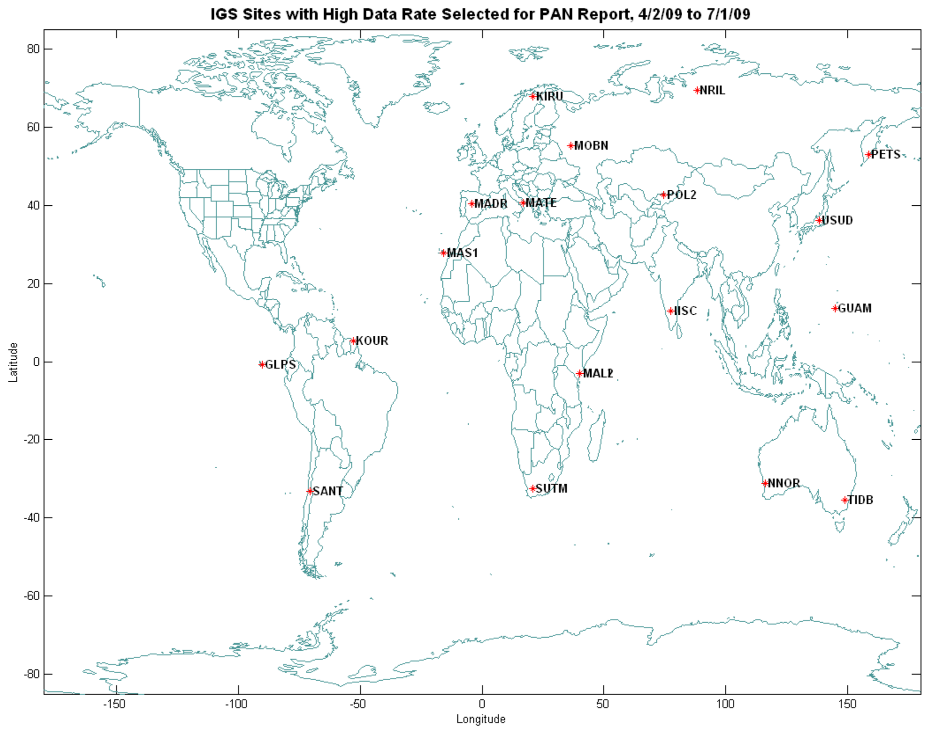


Table 7-2 GPS SPS Performance at Selected High Rate IGS Sites

Site	95% Horizontal Error (m)	95% Vertical Error (m)	99.99% Horizontal Error (m)	99.99% Vertical Error (m)	Percent Data Available
GLPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00%
GUAM	2.67	6.7	7.15	17.36	98.92%
IISC	3.03	6.33	7.39	16.59	59.24%
KIRU	2.32	4.23	6.6	14.39	98.65%
KOUR	3.17	4.48	7.57	13.26	99.93%
MADR	2.58	4.41	9.85	22.32	99.29%
MAL2	3.85	5.37	9.77	13.04	95.59%
MAS1	6.61	5.14	12.77	13.58	99.84%
MATE	2.69	4.55	7.45	10.2	99.02%
MOBN	2.31	4.89	6.49	12.3	97.42%
NNOR	2.26	4.28	5.04	12.14	99.98%
NRIL	2.04	4.53	5.38	12.42	98.56%
PETS	2.5	4.86	8.37	18.45	82.15%
POL2	2.46	4.84	15.4	22.58	89.34%
SANT	5.67	4.59	14.35	14.83	99.99%
SUTM	1.84	3.89	6.45	10.25	99.18%
TIDB	2.28	4.03	8	15.47	99.32%
USUD	3.18	5.48	17.25	12.74	99.96%

Figure 7-2 GPS SPS 95% Horizontal Accuracy Trends at Selected IGS Sites

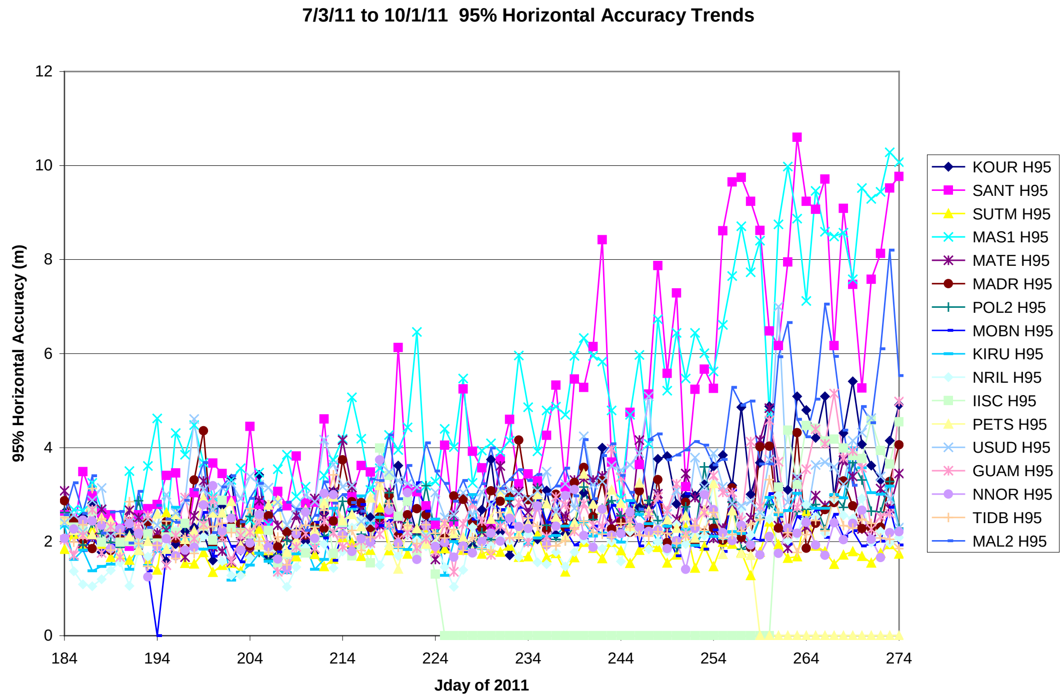
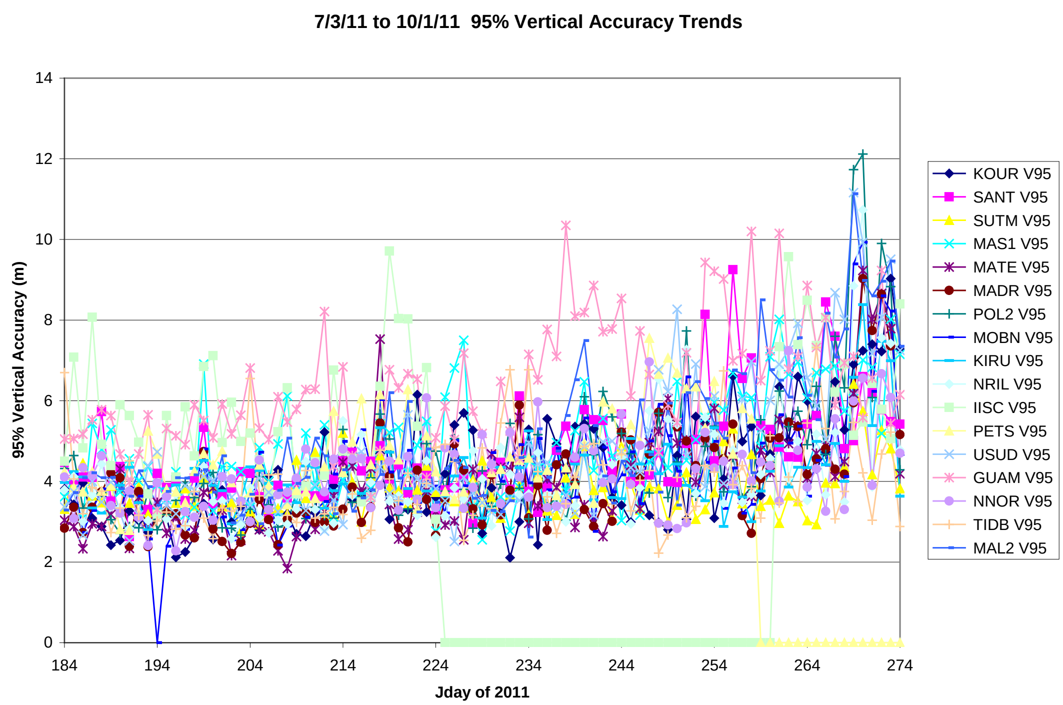


Figure 7-3 GPS SPS 95% Vertical Accuracy Trends at Selected IGS Sites



8 GPS Test NOTAMs Summary

GPS test NOTAM: Global Positioning System test Notices to Airmen - GPS test NOTAMs are issued in the event that GPS is predicted to be unreliable and/or unavailable at a defined location for specific times, as indicated in the NOTAM, due to scheduled testing events.

Status and Problem Reporting	Conditions and Constraints
Scheduled event affecting service • Appropriate GPS Test NOTAM issued to the FAA at least 5 hours prior to the event	• For any SPS SIS

8.1 GPS Test NOTAMs Issued

GPS test NOTAMs were tracked and trended from GPS test NOTAMs posted on the FAA PilotWeb website (https://pilotweb.nas.faa.gov/PilotWeb/). During this reporting period, July 1 through September 30, 2011, there were a total of 19 GPS test NOTAMs issued. The total number of days affected in this reporting period was 64. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 below list the statistics of areas affected and durations. Note that the durations are on a per GPS test NOTAM basis.

Table 8-1 GPS test NOTAM Durations

Cumulative duration	743 hours
Minimum duration	1.00 hours
Average duration	11.61 hours
Maximum duration	50.00 hours

Table 8-2 GPS Test NOTAM Affected Areas (Square Miles) by Altitude

	40,000 feet	25,000 feet	10,000 feet	4,000 feet
Minimum	326,175	220,085	99,953	70,311
Average	487,720	362,269	203,328	182,540
Maximum	1,124,970	958,554	682,408	616,674

8.2 Tracking and Trending of GPS Test NOTAMs

The GPS Test NOTAMs that are tracked and trended for this reporting period were done with a specialized software analysis tool that is designed to not only trend but also archive GPS Test NOTAMs. It is designed to trend archived GPS Test NOTAMs for any specified time frame. In addition to the data provided in this report, this tool provides all affected RNAV routes and procedures for each NOTAM in a web interface format. It can be accessed at the following link: **http://waas.faa.gov/ess/gps_test_outage/index.html**

The four plots below illustrate a visual depiction of the affected areas at their corresponding altitudes along with the impacted RNAV routes (indicated in red). Note that some GPS Test NOTAMs occupy the same area and position but differ in effective dates and/or durations.

Figure 8-1 GPS Test NOTAMs @ FL400

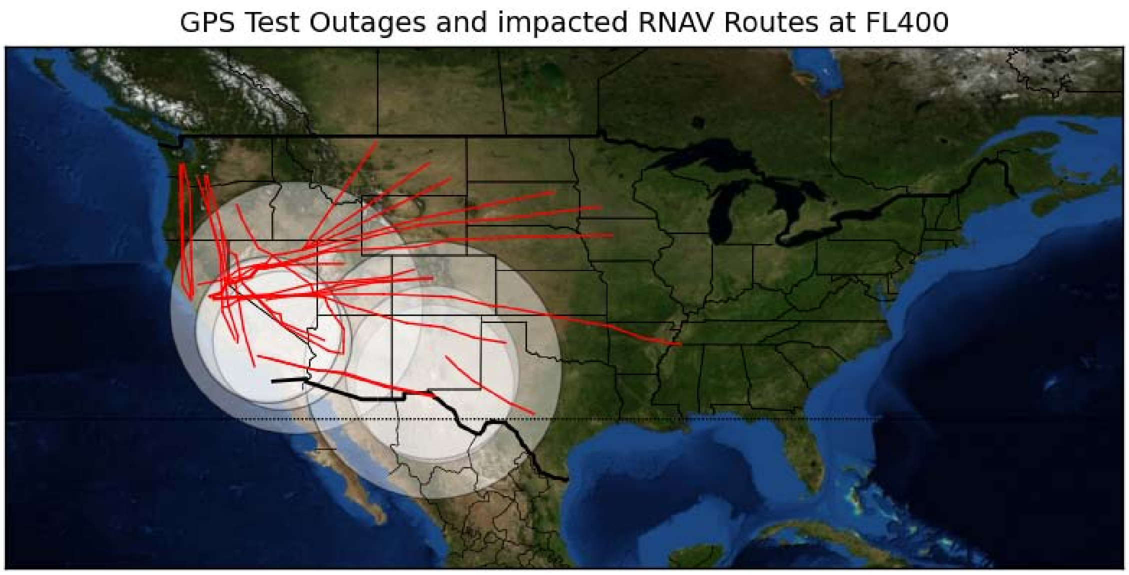


Figure 8-2 GPS NOTAMs @ FL250

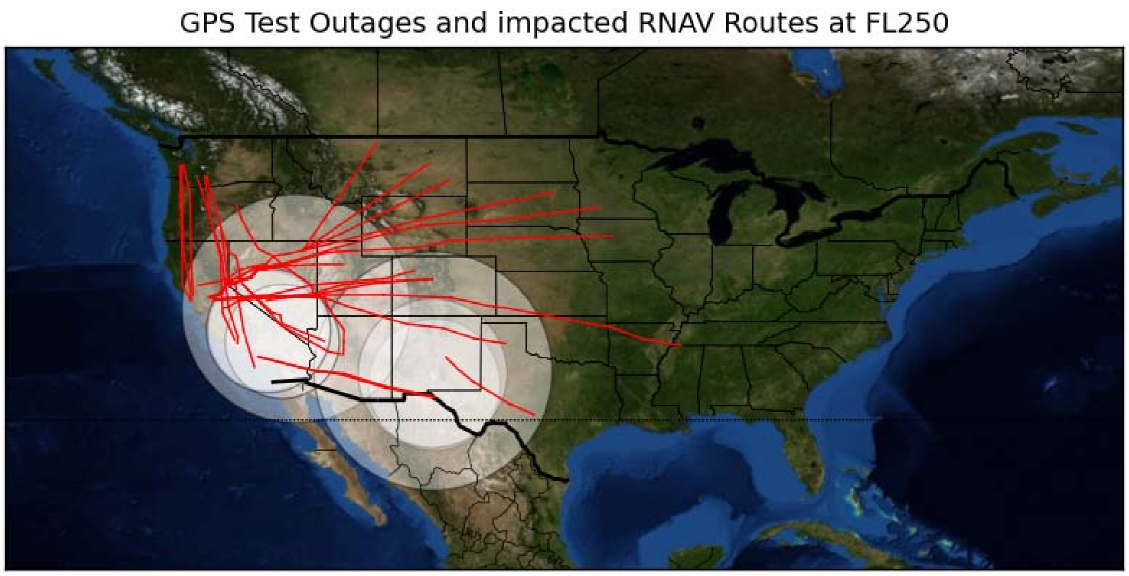


Figure 8-3 GPS NOTAMs @ 10k Feet

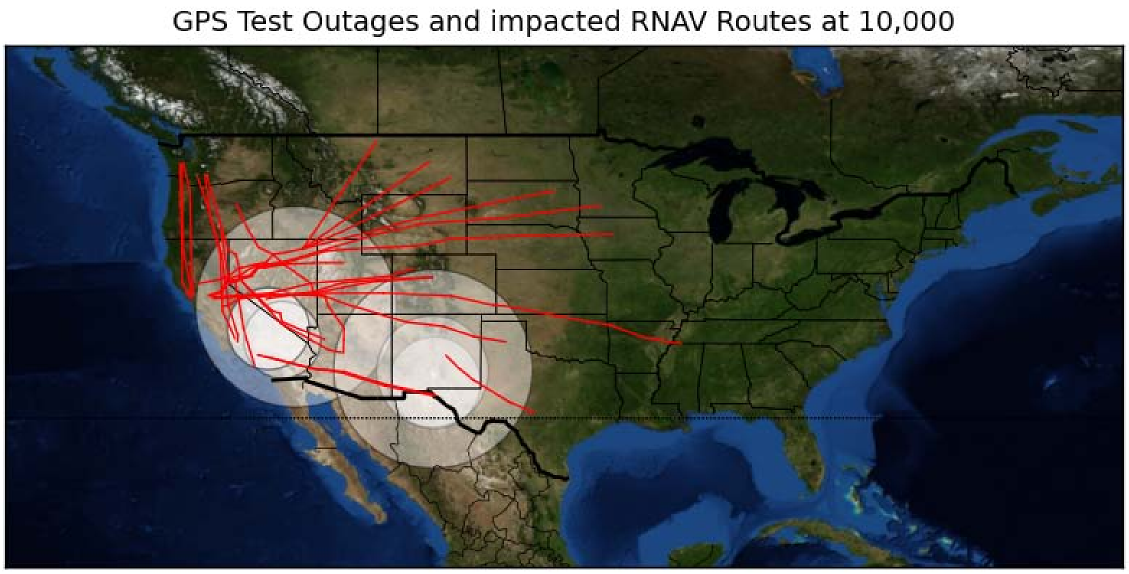
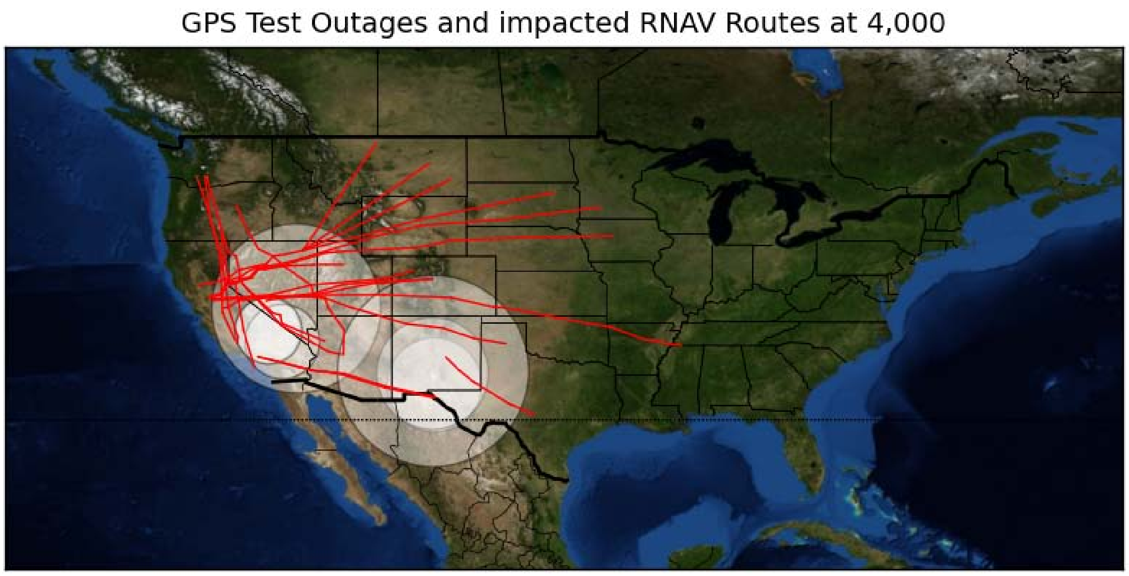


Figure 8-4 GPS NOTAMs @ 4k Feet



8.3 GPS Availability

The impacts to GPS availability are listed below for the corresponding locations and times. The percentage impact to GPS availability indicates that GPS is impacted for *X* % of the total time that the GPS Test NOTAM is active within the indicated area, centered at the indicated latitude/longitude. The radius column indicates the distance from the latitude/longitude for which the impacted GPS availability extends. Note that the radius listed is for an altitude of 40,000 feet. The impact to GPS availability at lower altitudes is the same. Each row of the following table represents one GPS Test NOTAM. The remaining tables each represent one GPS Test NOTAM.

Table 8-3 NOTAM Impact to GPS Availability

DATE	TIME	Location(lat/lon)	Radius (nautical miles)	Impact to GPS availability (%)
July 18	07:00 – 13:00	37.4822N/115.4507W	510	21.00
August 2	21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	8.33
August 2 - 6	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	33.33
August 9	21:00 – 22:30	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	6.25
August 9 - 13	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	33.33
August 11	17:00 – 19:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	8.33
August 12 - 13	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	8.33
August 16	21:00 – 22:30	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	6.25
August 16 - 20	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	33.33
August 17	16:00 – 18:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	8.33
August 18	18:00 – 19:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	4.17
August 18	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	33.33
August 20	02:00 – 10:00	33.1306N/106.3005W	350	33.33
Sept. 15 - 16	07:00 – 12:00	35.2635N/116.3856W	280	20.83
Sept. 24 - 28	07:00 – 13:00	36.0054N/117.3137	295	25.00
Sept. 30	02:00 – 08:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	25.00

Table 8-4 Summary of GPS Test NOTAM 1

DATE	TIME	Location (lat/lon)	Radius (nautical miles)	Impact to GPS availability (%)
July 1	07:01 – 12:00	32.3652N/106.1722W	320	20.83
July 3	19:00 – 23:00	32.3652N/106.1722W	320	16.67
July 4 – 15	02:00 – 12:00 and 19:00 – 23:00	32.3652N/106.1722W	320	50.00

Table 8-5 Summary of GPS Test NOTAM 2

DATE	TIME	Location (lat/lon)	Radius (nautical miles)	Impact to GPS availability (%)
July 5 - 8	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
July 11 - 15	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
July 18 – 22	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
July 25 – 29	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
August 8 – 12	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
August 15 – 19	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00
August 22 – 26	15:00 – 19:00 and 21:00 – 23:00	36.0055N/117.3719W	285	25.00

Table 8-6 Summary of GPS Test NOTAM 3

DATE	TIME	Location (lat/lon)	Radius (nautical miles)	Impact to GPS availability (%)
September 7	19:00 – 23:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	16.67
September 8 - 10	04:00 – 11:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	29.17
September 12	19:00 – 23:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	16.67
September 13 – 16	02:00 – 07:00 and 19:00 – 23:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	37.5
September 17	02:00 – 07:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	20.83
September 27 – October 1	02:00 – 12:00	33.2947N/106.2657W	520	33.33

9 Appendices

9.1 Appendix A: Performance Summary

Table 9-1 Performance Summary

User Range Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	**Measured Performance**
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 7.8m 95% Global Average URE during normal operations over All AODs • ≤ 6.0m 95% Global Average URE during operations at Zero AOD • ≤ 12.8m 95% Global Average URE during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1	≤ 3.144 m N/A N/A
Single Frequency C/A-Code • ≤ 30m 99.94% Global Average URE during normal operations • ≤ 30m 99.79% Worst Case single point average during normal operations.	• For any healthy SPS SIS. • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors • Including group delay time correction (T_{GD}) errors at L1 • Including inter-signal bias (P(Y)-code to C/A-code) errors at L1 • Standard based on measurement interval of one year; average of daily values within service volume • Standard based on 3 service failures per year, lasting no more than 6 hours each	100% Global 100% WCP
User Range Rate Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 6 mm/sec 95% Global Average URRE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors	≤ 1.610 mm/sec
User Range Acceleration Error Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Single-Frequency C/A-Code: • ≤ 2 mm/sec^2 95% Global average URAE over any 3-second interval during normal operations at Any AOD	• For any healthy SPS SIS • Neglecting all perceived pseudorange rate errors attributable to pseudorange step changes caused by NAV message data cutovers • Neglecting single-frequency ionospheric delay model errors	≤ 0.021 mm/s^2

Status and Problem Reporting	Conditions and Constraints	Measured Performance
Scheduled event affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA at least 48 hours prior to the event	• For any SPS SIS	≥ 56.767 hours Prior to event
Unscheduled outage or problem affecting service • Appropriate NANU issued to the Coast Guard and the FAA as soon as possible after the event	• For any SPS SIS	≤ 0.85 hours
Operational Satellite Count	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 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	• Applies to the total number of operational satellites in the constellation (averaged over any day); where any satellite which appears in the transmitted navigation message almanac is defined to be an operation satellite regardless of whether that satellite is currently broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS or not and regardless of whether the broadcast SPS SIS also satisfies the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard or not.	100%
PDOP Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 98% global PDOP of 6 or less • ≥ 88% worst site PDOP of 6 or less	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval	100 % 100 %
Service Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 99% Horizontal Service Availability, average location • ≥ 99% Vertical Service Availability, average location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.	100% Horizontal 100% Vertical
• ≥ 90% Horizontal Service Availability, worst-case location • ≥ 90% Vertical Service Availability, worst-case location	• 17m Horizontal (SIS only) 95% threshold • 37m Vertical (SIS only) 95% threshold • Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions and operating within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.	100% Horizontal 100% Vertical
Position/Time Accuracy	**Conditions and Constraints**	
Global Average Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 9m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 15m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	≤ 2.504 m Horizontal ≤ 4.095 m Vertical
Worst Site Position Domain Accuracy • ≤ 17m 95% Horizontal Error • ≤ 37m 95% Vertical Error	• Defined for a position/time solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	≤ 5.582 m Horizontal ≤ 5.414 m Vertical
Time Transfer Domain Accuracy • ≤ 40 nanoseconds time transfer error 95% of time (SIS only)	• Defined for a time transfer solution meeting the representative user conditions • Standard based on a measurement interval of 24 hours averaged over all points in the service volume.	≤ 10 nanoseconds

Per-Slot Availability	Conditions and Constraints	
• ≥ 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	• Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually • Applies to satellites broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS that also satisfy the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard.	Quarter 4 Report Only
Constellation Availability	**Conditions and Constraints**	
• ≥ 0.98 Probability that at least 21 slots out of the 24 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 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	• Calculated as an average over all slots in the 24-slot constellation, normalized annually. • Applies to satellites broadcasting a healthy SPS SIS that also satisfies the other performance standards in the SPS performance standard.	Quarter 4 Report Only

9.2 Appendix B: Geomagnetic Data

Prepared by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Space Weather Prediction Center

Current Quarter Daily Geomagnetic Data

	Middle Latitude - Fredericksburg -		High Latitude ---- College ----		Estimated --- Planetary ---	
Date	A	K-indices	A	K-indices	A	K-indices
2011 07 01	7	2 3 2 1 2 2 1 2	24	2 4 4 4 5 5 1 1	13	3 4 3 2 3 3 2 1
2011 07 02	3	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2	3	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2	6	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 3
2011 07 03	6	2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2	9	4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	8	3 3 1 1 2 2 1 2
2011 07 04	7	1 2 1 0 2 2 3 3	10	1 2 2 2 3 3 3 2	11	1 2 2 1 2 3 4 4
2011 07 05	8	2 4 2 1 1 1 2 2	12	3 4 3 3 1 2 2 2	14	3 5 2 1 1 2 2 2
2011 07 06	7	1 3 3 1 2 1 1 1	9	2 3 4 3 0 1 1 1	8	2 3 3 1 1 2 2 2
2011 07 07	6	3 2 1 2 2 1 2 1	6	2 2 2 3 2 1 1 1	6	3 2 1 2 1 1 2 1
2011 07 08	6	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 3	6	1 1 3 3 1 1 0 2	8	2 1 3 2 1 2 2 3
2011 07 09	10	3 4 1 2 1 2 2 3	16	2 4 2 4 3 4 2 2	12	3 4 1 2 1 3 2 4
2011 07 10	8	2 3 2 1 2 2 2 2	12	3 2 4 2 3 3 2 2	12	3 4 3 1 2 3 2 2
2011 07 11	10	2 1 3 3 2 3 2 2	29	3 2 3 7 4 3 2 2	13	3 2 3 4 2 3 3 3
2011 07 12	7	3 2 0 2 2 2 2 1	11	3 3 0 2 4 3 2 1	8	3 3 0 1 2 2 2 2
2011 07 13	6	2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1	6	3 2 1 2 2 1 1 1	8	3 2 2 1 2 2 3 2
2011 07 14	6	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2	15	2 2 3 5 4 2 1 1	8	2 3 2 3 2 2 1 2
2011 07 15	5	1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1	2	1 2 1 0 0 1 1 0	6	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2
2011 07 16	4	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	2	1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1	6	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2
2011 07 17	3	1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1	3	2 1 0 1 0 1 1 1	5	1 2 0 1 1 1 2 2
2011 07 18	6	1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2	9	2 3 2 3 3 1 1 1	8	2 3 2 2 2 2 1 2
2011 07 19	10	1 1 2 3 3 3 3 2	14	1 1 2 4 3 4 3 3	18	1 1 2 3 3 5 4 4
2011 07 20	12	3 3 2 3 3 2 2 3	27	3 4 2 6 5 3 2 3	19	3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3
2011 07 21	10	3 3 3 1 2 2 2 3	14	3 3 4 2 4 2 2 2	12	3 3 3 1 3 2 3 3
2011 07 22	10	3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2	20	3 4 6 3 2 2 1 2	10	2 3 3 1 2 3 2 2
2011 07 23	6	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2	7	2 3 2 3 1 1 1 0	8	3 3 2 2 1 1 2 2
2011 07 24	3	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 2	3	0 1 1 2 0 1 1 1	4	2 0 0 1 1 1 2 2
2011 07 25	10	3 2 2 2 3 2 3 2	20	2 3 4 5 5 2 2 2	12	2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2
2011 07 26	5	2 2 2 1 2 0 1 1	7	2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1	5	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
2011 07 27	2	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1	2	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 1	4	1 2 0 0 1 1 0 2
2011 07 28	3	1 2 0 0 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2
2011 07 29	3	0 1 0 1 2 1 1 1	3	1 1 0 0 1 3 1 0	5	1 1 0 0 2 2 2 1
2011 07 30	10	0 0 1 2 3 3 4 3	16	0 1 1 3 5 4 3 3	16	1 1 1 2 3 4 5 4
2011 07 31	7	3 2 2 1 2 1 2 2	14	4 3 3 4 1 2 2 2	8	3 2 2 1 1 2 2 3
2011 08 01	6	2 3 2 1 1 1 1 2	7	2 3 3 2 0 1 0 2	9	3 3 3 1 1 2 1 3
2011 08 02	3	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	2	2 1 0 1 1 1 0 0	3	2 1 0 0 1 1 0 1
2011 08 03	3	1 0 0 0 2 2 1 0	2	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	3	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
2011 08 04	3	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3	2	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 2	4	1 0 0 0 1 2 1 3
2011 08 05	32	3 1 0 0 1 3 6 7	18	2 2 0 0 0 1 5 6	49	3 2 0 0 1 2 8 7
2011 08 06	14	3 3 4 3 3 2 1 3	33	5 5 5 4 5 4 2 2	31	6 5 4 4 3 3 2 3
2011 08 07	6	3 2 2 1 1 0 1 2	7	2 1 3 2 2 1 2 2	7	3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2
2011 08 08	8	3 2 1 3 2 1 1 2	24	2 2 2 6 6 1 1 1	10	3 3 2 3 3 2 2 2
2011 08 09	5	2 2 2 2 0 1 1 1	8	2 3 3 3 0 1 2 1	9	3 3 3 2 1 1 2 2
2011 08 10	8	1 2 4 1 1 1 3 0	15	2 3 5 4 3 0 2 1	7	2 2 3 2 1 0 2 1
2011 08 11	3	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 2	3	1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1	6	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3
2011 08 12	3	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	1 1 0 3 2 1 1 0	5	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2
2011 08 13	4	1 2 1 0 1 1 1 2	2	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	5	1 2 1 0 1 1 1 3
2011 08 14	8	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	10	2 2 3 2 1 3 3 2	9	2 2 2 2 1 2 2 3
2011 08 15	9	4 2 1 2 1 1 2 3	10	4 2 1 3 2 2 2 2	13	4 3 1 2 2 3 3 3
2011 08 16	6	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	12	2 3 3 4 4 1 1 0	8	2 2 2 2 3 1 2 2
2011 08 17	6	2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	8	2 1 2 3 4 1 1 0	6	3 1 2 1 2 1 1 1
2011 08 18	1	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	2	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	3	1 0 0 0 1 1 2 1
2011 08 19	1	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	1	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
2011 08 20	4	1 1 0 0 2 0 2 3	3	1 2 0 0 0 1 1 2	5	1 1 0 0 2 1 2 3

2011 08 21	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	2	2	-1	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
2011 08 22	5	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	-1	2	1	3	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	7	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	3
2011 08 23	8	2	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	-1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	-1	9	3	0	1	1	2	2	4	3
2011 08 24	5	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	6	3	1	0	1	2	2	0	2
2011 08 25	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	8	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	2
2011 08 26	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
2011 08 27	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	3	3	-1	5	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
2011 08 28	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	-1	1	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
2011 08 29	7	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	12	3	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	9	3	0	3	3	2	2	3	2
2011 08 30	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1
2011 08 31	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
2011 09 01	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
2011 09 02	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
2011 09 03	9	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	22	3	3	2	6	4	4	0	1	13	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
2011 09 04	7	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	13	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	8	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	2
2011 09 05	4	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	6	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	2
2011 09 06	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	18	2	3	5	4	4	2	1	2	7	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
2011 09 07	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
2011 09 08	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
2011 09 09	13	0	1	0	1	4	4	3	4	22	0	0	0	1	3	6	5	4	36	1	1	0	0	5	7	5	5
2011 09 10	20	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	28	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	33	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	5
2011 09 11	8	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	14	3	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	9	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	3
2011 09 12	17	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	34	3	4	3	6	5	5	4	3	27	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5
2011 09 13	11	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	28	4	5	6	4	4	1	2	2	17	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	3
2011 09 14	5	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2011 09 15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
2011 09 16	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
2011 09 17	14	0	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	57	1	2	4	6	7	7	5	2	32	0	3	3	4	6	6	4	3
2011 09 18	5	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	10	2	2	0	4	4	1	0	2	5	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	3
2011 09 19	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
2011 09 20	6	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	6	1	3	2	2	2	0	2	2
2011 09 21	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	1	5	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
2011 09 22	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
2011 09 23	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
2011 09 24	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2
2011 09 25	4	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2
2011 09 26	20	2	0	1	1	3	4	6	4	51	1	0	0	3	7	7	6	4	67	1	0	0	1	5	8	8	4
2011 09 27	22	6	3	3	2	3	1	3	4	42	5	4	5	6	6	2	3	4	30	7	4	4	3	4	2	3	4
2011 09 28	13	4	3	4	2	3	2	1	1	44	4	5	7	5	5	4	1	2	24	3	4	5	5	5	3	1	2
2011 09 29	16	5	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	28	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	15	4	4	3	3	4	1	1	1
2011 09 30	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4

9.3 Appendix C: Performance Analysis (PAN) Problem Report

In 1993, the FAA began monitoring and analyzing Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Positioning Service (SPS) performance data. At present, the FAA has approved GPS for IFR and is developing WAAS and LAAS, both of which are GPS augmentation systems. In order to ensure the safe and effective use of GPS and its augmentation systems within the NAS, it is critical that characteristics of GPS performance as well as specific causes for service outages be monitored and understood. To accomplish this objective, GPS SPS performance data is documented in a quarterly GPS Performance Analysis (PAN) report. The PAN report contains data collected at various National Satellite Test Bed (NSTB) and Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) reference station locations. This PAN Problem Report will be issued only when the performance data fails to meet the GPS Standard Positioning Service (SPS) Signal Specification.

Problem Description:

There were no problems to report for the quarter.

9.4 Appendix D: Glossary

The terms and definitions discussed below are taken from the Standard Positioning Service Performance Specification (October 2001). An understanding of these terms and definitions is a necessary prerequisite to full understanding of the Signal Specification.

General Terms and Definitions

Almanac Longitude of the Ascending Node (.o): Equatorial angle from the Prime Meridian (Greenwich) at the weekly epoch to the ascending node at the ephemeris reference epoch.

Coarse/Acquisition (C/A) Code: A PRN code sequence used to modulate the GPS L1 carrier.

Corrected Longitude of Ascending Node (Ωk) and Geographic Longitude of the Ascending Node (GLAN): Equatorial angle from the Prime Meridian (Greenwich) to the ascending node, both at arbitrary time T_k.

Dilution of Precision (DOP): The magnifying effect on GPS position error induced by mapping GPS ranging errors into position within the specified coordinate system through the geometry of the position solution. The DOP varies as a function of satellite positions relative to user position. The DOP may be represented in any user local coordinate desired. Examples are HDOP for local horizontal, VDOP for local vertical, PDOP for all three coordinates, and TDOP for time.

Equatorial Angle: An angle along the equator in the direction of Earth rotation.

Geometric Range: The difference between the estimated locations of a GPS satellite and an SPS receiver.

Ground track Equatorial Crossing (GEC, λ, 2 SOPS GLAN): Equatorial angle from the Prime Meridian (Greenwich) to the location a ground track intersects the equator when crossing from the Southern to the Northern hemisphere. GEC is equal to Ωk when the argument of latitude (Φ) is zero.

Instantaneous User Range Error (URE): The difference between the pseudo range measured at a given location and the expected pseudo range, as derived from the navigation message and the true user position, neglecting the bias in receiver clock relative to GPS time. A signal-in-space (SIS) URE includes residual orbit, satellite clock, and group delay errors. A system URE (sometimes known as a User Equivalent Range Error, or UERE) contains all line-of-sight error sources, to include SIS, single-frequency ionosphere model error, troposphere model error, multipath and receiver noise.

Longitude of Ascending Node (LAN): A general term for the location of the ascending node – the point that an orbit intersects the equator when crossing from the Southern to the Northern hemisphere.

Longitude of the Ground track Equatorial Crossing (GEC, λ, 2 SOPS GLAN): Equatorial angle from the Prime Meridian (Greenwich) to the location a ground track intersects the equator when crossing from the Southern to the Northern hemisphere. GEC is equal to Ωk when the argument of latitude (Φ) is zero.

Mean Down Time (MDT): A measure of time required to restore function after any downing event.

Mean Time Between Downing Events (MTBDE): A measure of time between any downing events.

Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF): A measure of time between unscheduled downing events.

Mean Time to Restore (MTTR): A measure of time required to restore function after an unscheduled downing event.

Navigation Message: Data contained in each satellite's ranging signal and consisting of the ranging signal time-of-transmission, the transmitting satellite's orbital elements, an almanac containing abbreviated orbital element information to support satellite selection, ranging measurement correction information, and status flags. The message structure is described in Section 2.1.2 of the SPS Performance Standard.

Operational Satellite: A GPS satellite which is capable of, but is not necessarily transmitting a usable ranging signal.

PDOP Availability: Defined to be the percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the PDOP value is less than or equal to its threshold for any point within the service volume.

Positioning Accuracy: Defined to be the statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

- **Horizontal Positioning Accuracy:** Defined to be the statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between horizontal position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

- **Vertical Positioning Accuracy:** Defined to be the statistical difference, at a 95% probability, between vertical position measurements and a surveyed benchmark for any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

Position Solution: An estimate of a user's location derived from ranging signal measurements and navigation data from GPS.

Position Solution Geometry: The set of direction cosines that define the instantaneous relationship of each satellite's ranging signal vector to each of the position solution coordinate axes.

Pseudo Random Noise (PRN): A binary sequence that appears to be random over a specified time interval unless the shift register configuration and initial conditions for generating the sequence are known. Each satellite generates a unique PRN sequence that is effectively uncorrelated (orthogonal) to any other satellite's code over the integration time constant of a receiver's code tracking loop.

Representative SPS Receiver: The minimum signal reception and processing assumptions employed by the U.S. Government to characterize SPS performance in accordance with performance standards defined in Section 3 of the SPS Performance Standard. Representative SPS receiver capability assumptions are identified in Section 2.2 of the SPS Performance Standard.

Right Ascension of Ascending Node (RAAN): Equatorial angle from the celestial principal direction to the ascending node.

Root Mean Square (RMS) SIS URE: A statistic that represents instantaneous SIS URE performance in an RMS sense over some sample interval. The statistic can be for an individual satellite or for the entire constellation. The sample interval for URE assessment used in the SPS Performance Standard is 24 hours.

Selective Availability: Protection technique formerly employed to deny full system accuracy to unauthorized users. SA was discontinued effective midnight May 1, 2000.

Service Availability: Defined to be the percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% positioning error is less than its threshold for any given point within the service volume.

- **Horizontal Service Availability:** Defined to be the percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% horizontal error is less than its threshold for any point within the service volume.

- **Vertical Service Availability:** Defined to be the percentage of time over any 24-hour interval that the predicted 95% vertical error is less than its threshold for any point within the service volume.

Service Degradation: A condition over a time interval during which one or more SPS performance standards are not supported.

Service Failure: A condition over a time interval during which a healthy GPS satellite's ranging signal exceeds the Not-to-Exceed (NTE) SPS SIS URE tolerance.

Service Reliability: The percentage of time over a specified time interval that the instantaneous SIS SPS URE is maintained within a specified reliability threshold at any given point within the service volume, for all healthy GPS satellites.

Service Volume: The spatial volume supported by SPS performance standards. Specifically, the SPS Performance Standard supports the terrestrial service volume. The terrestrial service volume covers from the surface of the Earth up to an altitude of 3,000 kilometers.

SPS Performance Envelope: The range of nominal variation in specified aspects of SPS performance.

SPS Performance Standard: A quantifiable minimum level for a specified aspect of GPS SPS performance. SPS performance standards are defined in Section 3.0.

SPS Ranging Signal: An electromagnetic signal originating from an operational satellite. The SPS ranging signal consists of a Pseudo Random Noise (PRN) C/A code, a timing reference and sufficient data to support the position solution generation process. A description of the GPS SPS signal is provided in Section 2. The formal definition of the SPS ranging signal is provided in ICDGPS-200C.

SPS Ranging Signal Measurement: The difference between the ranging signal time of reception (as determined by the receiver's clock) and the time of transmission derived from the navigation signal (as defined by the satellite's clock) multiplied by the speed of light. Also known as the *pseudo range*.

SPS SIS User Range Error (URE) Statistic:

- A satellite SPS SIS URE statistic is defined to be the Root Mean Square (RMS) difference between SPS ranging signal measurements (neglecting user clock bias and errors due to propagation environment and receiver), and "true" ranges between the satellite and an SPS user at any point within the service volume over a specified time interval.

- A constellation SPS SIS URE statistic is defined to be the average of all satellite SPS SIS URE statistics over a specified time interval.

Time Transfer Accuracy Relative to UTC (USNO): The difference at a 95% probability between user UTC time estimates and UTC (USNO) at any point within the service volume over any 24-hour interval.

Transient Behavior: Short-term behavior not consistent with steady-state expectations.

Usable SPS Ranging Signal: An SPS ranging signal that can be received, processed, and used in a position solution by a receiver with representative SPS receiver capabilities.

User Navigation Error (UNE): Given a sufficiently stationary and ergodic satellite constellation ranging error behavior over a minimum sample interval, multiplication of the DOP and a constellation ranging error standard deviation value will yield an approximation of the RMS position error. This RMS approximation is known as the UNE (UHNE for horizontal, UVNE for vertical, and so on). The user is cautioned that any divergence away from the stationary and ergodic assumptions will cause the UNE to diverge from a RMS value based on actual measurements.

User Range Accuracy (URA): A conservative representation of each satellite's expected (1σ) SIS URE performance (excluding residual group delay) based on historical data. A URA value is provided that is representative over the curve fit interval of the navigation data from which the URA is read. The URA is a coarse representation of the URE statistic in that it is quantized to levels represented in ICDGPS200C.