



RNN Solna, 29 November 2018 Galileo next generation

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Presentation based on slides from Eric Guyaders (EC) presentation at ENC 2018 and a presentation from the last WGEE meeting in Brussel November 21st.

GNSS TOMORROW



- At least global constellations in Medium Earth Orbit
 - > 120 satellites broadcasting signals
- Use of positioning and timing information (PNT) generalized
 - The 5th facility (after water, electricity, gas, phone)
- Emerging new requirements from user communities
 - e.g. authentication , for applications requiring *trusted* position and timing information
 - Key feature to enable new types of commercial applications such as "Pay As You Drive" (PAYD), "Road User Charging" (RUC), access to mobile content, etc.
- New technologies could compete with GNSS
 - Terrestrial technologies (e.g. miniaturized sensors, mobile networks used for positioning)
 - New concepts for satellite-based positioning (e.g. mega constellations of small-size satellites)

PREPARE TODAY TO FACE TOMORROW'S CHALLENGES



- Since 2013, the European Commission has been developing modernisation plans for Galileo for answering to the new challenges in the use of GNSS.
- Distinguish Galileo as an attractive option to ensure that it is widely used
 - Continuous and independent provision of relevant, robust and accurate services
 - Timeliness of delivery when introducing new features
 - Cost effectiveness of the infrastructure development, deployment and exploitation
- Reinforce the EU industrial capacity and its commercial competitiveness in GNSS
 - Facilitate access to all elements of the infrastructure supply chain
 - Increase EU market shares in all segments (infrastructure and downstream markets)

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



- EC's approach towards the modernisation of Galileo is to:
 - Capture the strategic objectives and priorities of Member States (*top-down* analysis)
 - Understand the changing GNSS environment (*bottom-up entries*)
 - markets
 - lessons learnt
 - international scene
 - user changing habits
 - technological capabilities
 - signals and frequencies trends
- Approach largely supported by consultations:
 - Member States, in multi- and bi-lateral format
 - EC's internal services for sectorial inputs
 - ESA, GSA and JRC
 - Industry

TYPICAL QUESTIONS



- Should Galileo be made more accurate?
 - From a few meters accuracy today to sub-meter tomorrow ?
- Should Galileo expand the current service portfolio with new services, and if so which ones?
 - Emerency Warning Service ?
 - Ionosphere prediction service ?
- How much would those evolutions cost?
- Should Galileo allow the hosting of potential new mission(s), beyond the navigation and SAR missions?

STATE OF PLAY



- As of 2018, the European Commission has stabilized a programme document that identifies 3 scenarios for evolution (high level definition document for evolution)
 - Document approved by EU Member States
 - Cost-Benefit analysis for each scenario
- On this basis, the industry has been working on the feasibility of these scenarios ('Phase B').
 - System architectures
 - Technological readiness
 - Trade-off analysis between technical options
- Timeline
 - Review of phase B outcomes along 2018, Phase B0 Key Point Meeting in September 2018.
 - Target date for decision: 2019
 - Start of deployment: ~ 2025



STATUS TODAY



- Definition phase concluded with Member States
- \checkmark
- 3 scenarios identified for evolution gradual ambition levels
- Consolidation phase about to be finished
 - 1 scenario down-selected (KPM conclusions)
 - Performance targets and service characteristics for that scenario are described in the eHLD.
 - Several versions of the document iterated with MS at WGEE
 - Current version V2.0 draft under review
 - eHLD V2.0 to be distributed within 1 week.
 - eMRD and associated engineering documents are being drafted.
- Decision phase ahead
 - First opinion of MS at EGPC, 11-12 December 2018
 - Last iteration at WGEE#19, February 2019
 - Endorsement by MS at EGPC, 19-20 February 2019
 - Final decision at Implementing Act level, July 2019