
Satellite Navigation Technology

Past, Present, Future

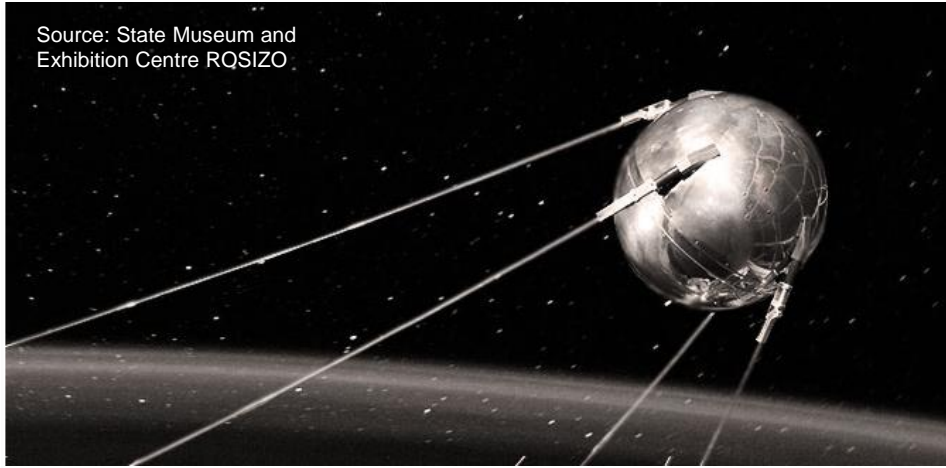
A/Prof Sue Lynn Choy

Discipline Leader (Geospatial), School of Science

Director, SPACE Research Centre

RMIT University

Space race in the 1950s



4 Oct 1957

The world's first satellite - Sputnik I

1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
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Satellite navigation in the 1960s



13 April 1960

The U.S. Navy navigation satellite system (Transit)
first experimental satellite successful

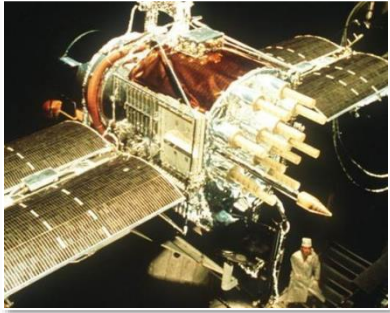
July 1964

Transit released for commercial use



1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
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Satellite navigation in the 1970s – 1980s



1975

First concept validation GPS Navigator, the GPS X-Set

1978 - 1985

GPS Block I satellites launches

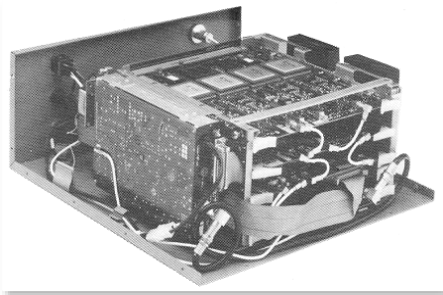


1984

Commercial 5 channel GPS navigator

1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
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Satellite navigation in the 1990s

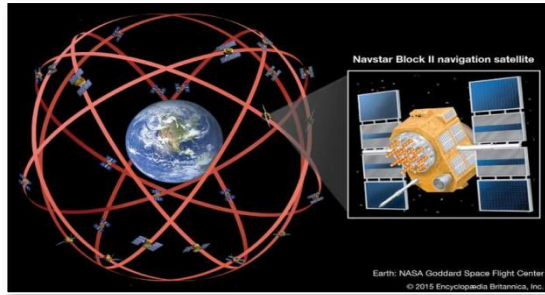


1990

GPS and Russia's GLONASS navigator

26 Dec 1991

Dissolution of the Soviet Union enacted



4 April 1991

Selective Availability (S/A) turned on

27 April 1995

GPS reached full operational capability

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

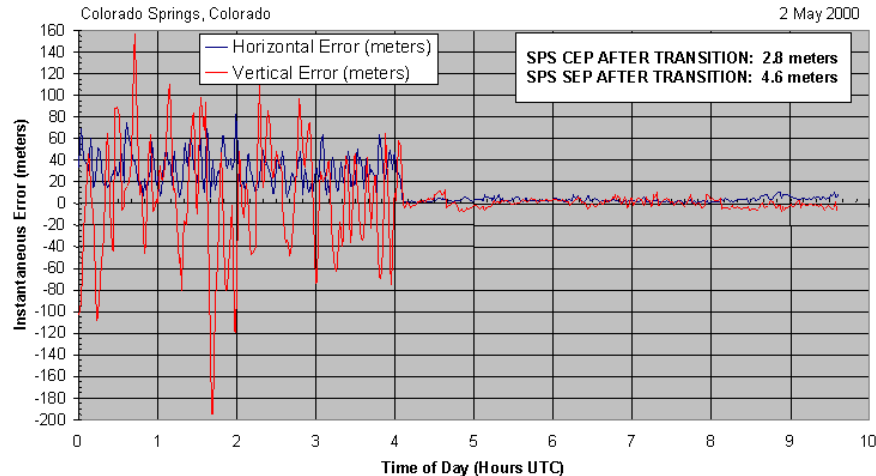
2000s

2010s

Satellite navigation in the 2000s



SA Transition -- 2 May 2000



1 May 2000

S/A turned off
(new GPS blocks IIR launches)

26 May 2002

EU's Galileo approved (others
in planning)

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

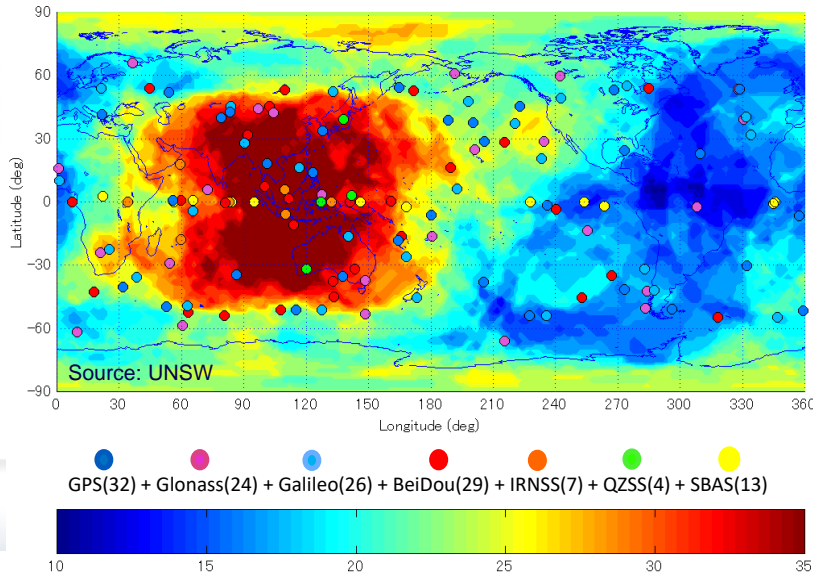
2000s

2010s

Satellite navigation in the 2010s



Multi Constellation GNSS



GNSS Golden Era

Over 100 GNSS (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, QZSS etc) satellites today!

Much better availability, accuracy, integrity

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

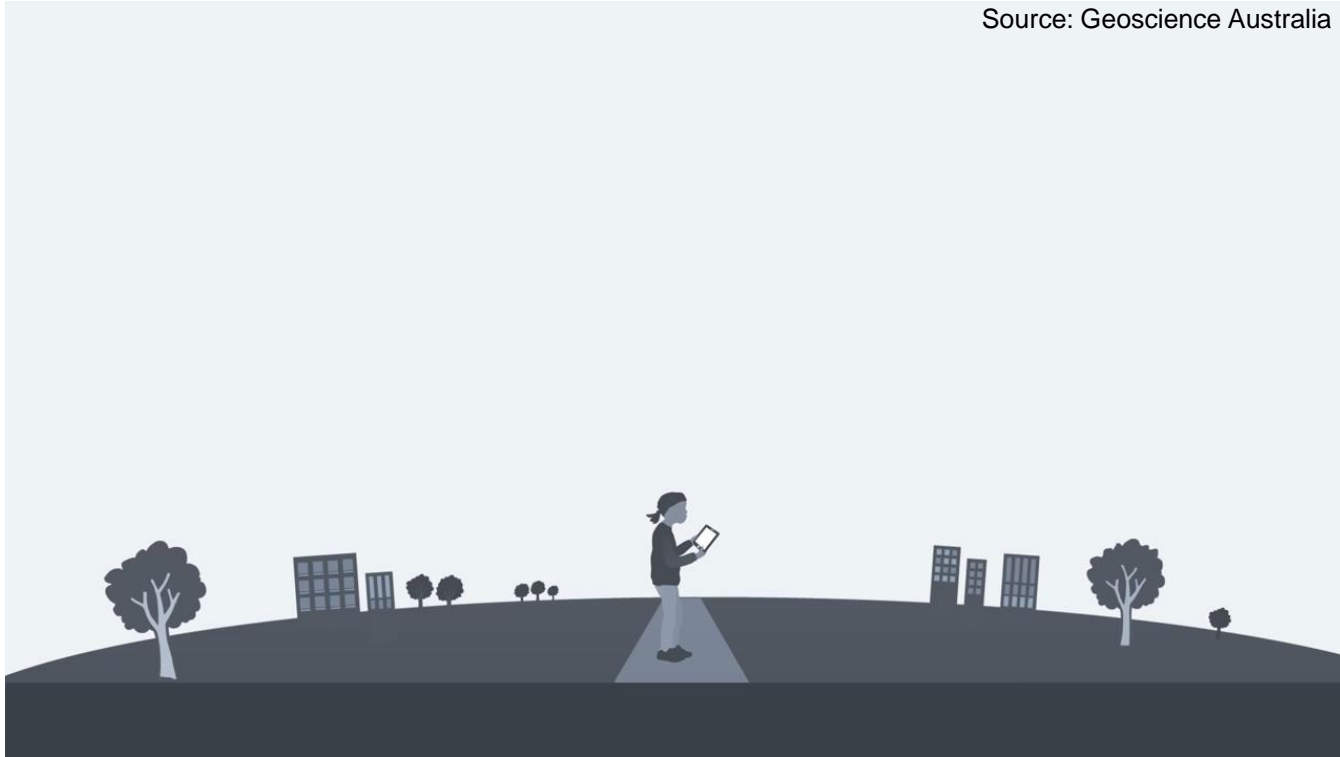
1990s

2000s

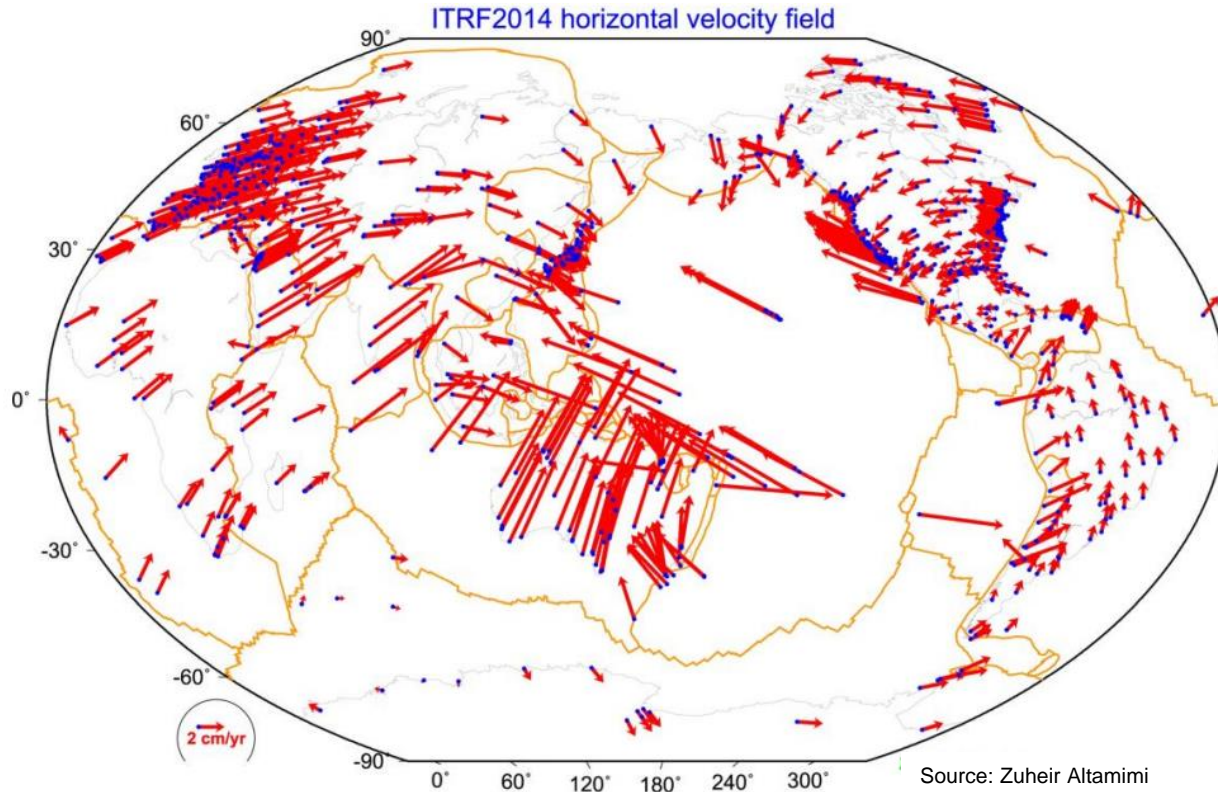
2010s

Where am I?

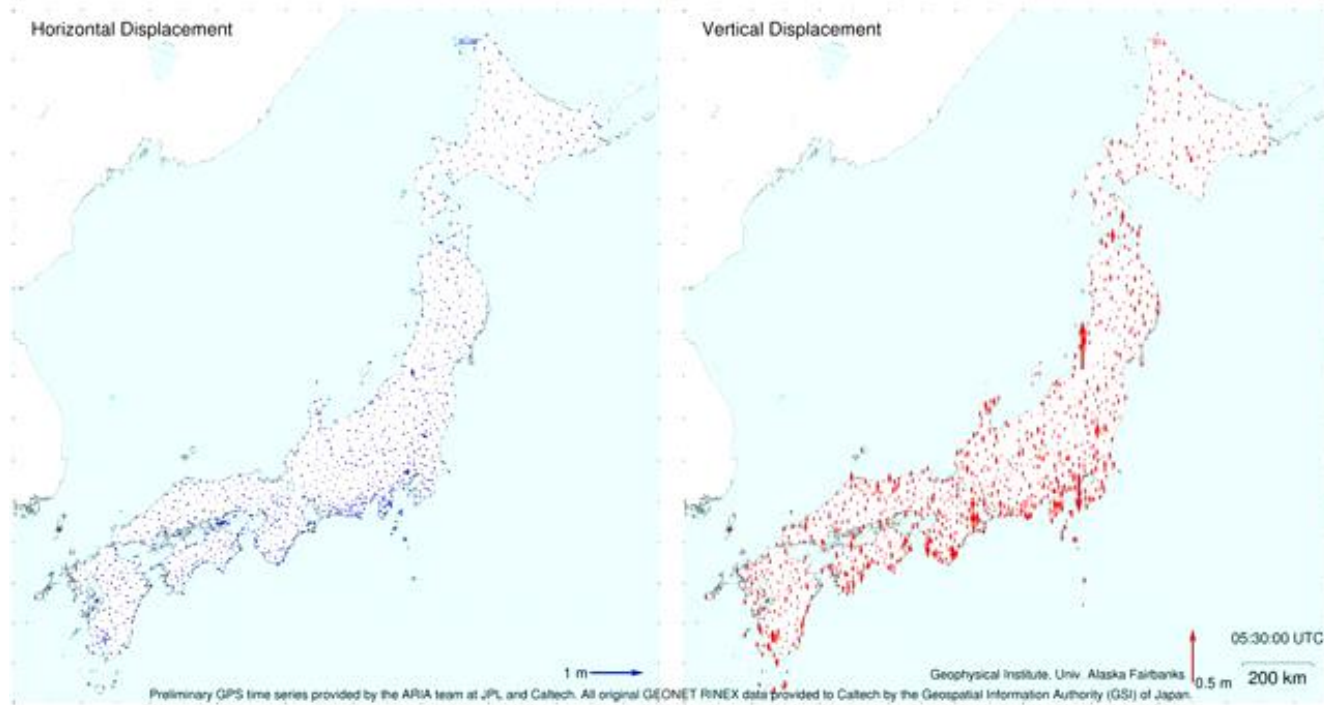
Source: Geoscience Australia



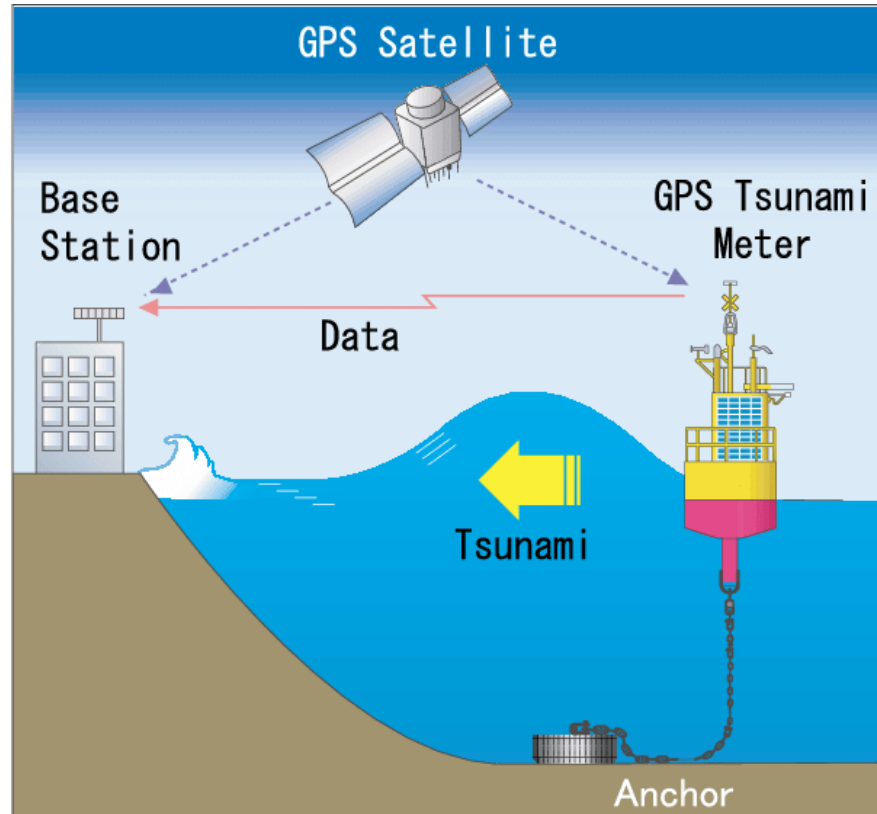
Earth's plates



Tohoku-oki Earthquake 2011



Tsunami monitoring



Engineering and construction



Millau Viaduct



Burj Khalifa

Precision agriculture



GNSS save lives

Source: GSA



Emergency alert



Source: Cabinet Office of Japan



災害・危機管理通報サービス「災危通報」

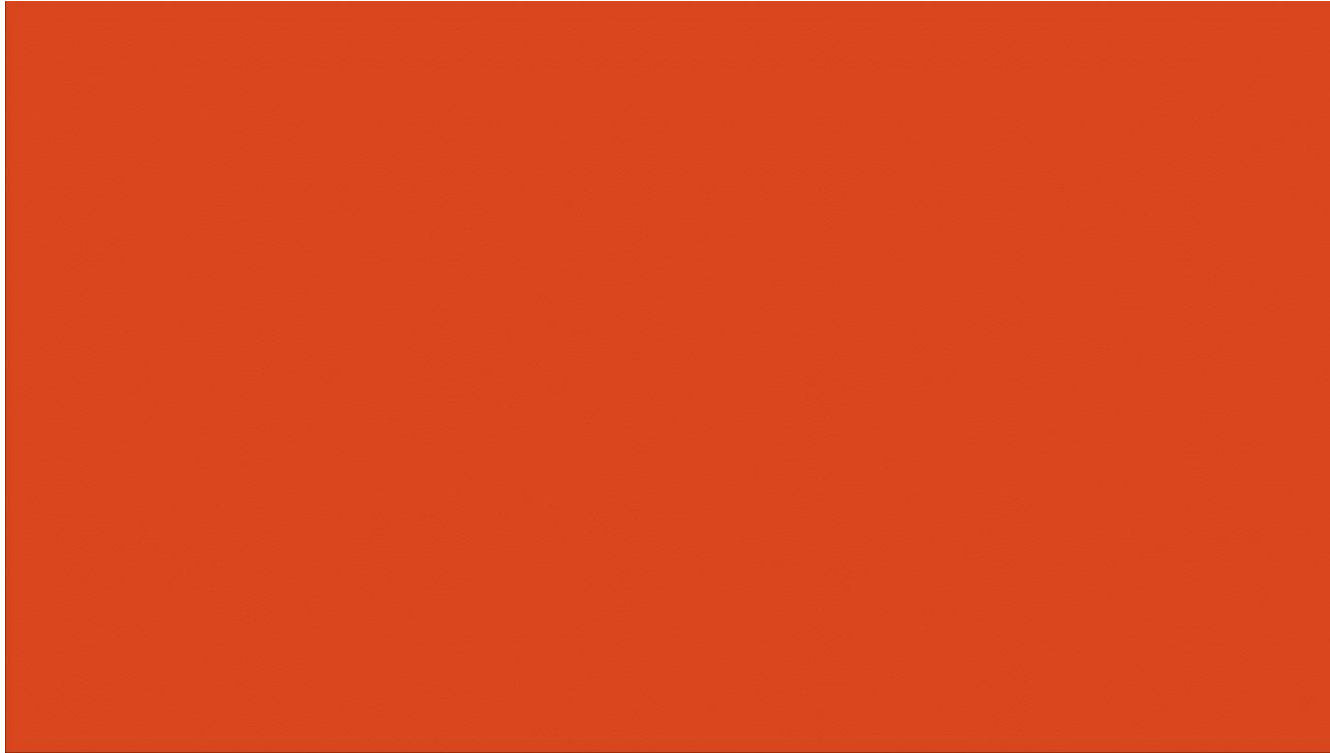
Economic (and Social) Benefits



Source: FrontierSI

- Successful 2-year program exploring benefits of Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) technology for Australia and NZ
- Delivers \$6.2 billion in economic benefits to Australia over the next 30 years to 9 industry sectors
- Agriculture, resources, construction sectors have major benefits

Accelerate adoption and development



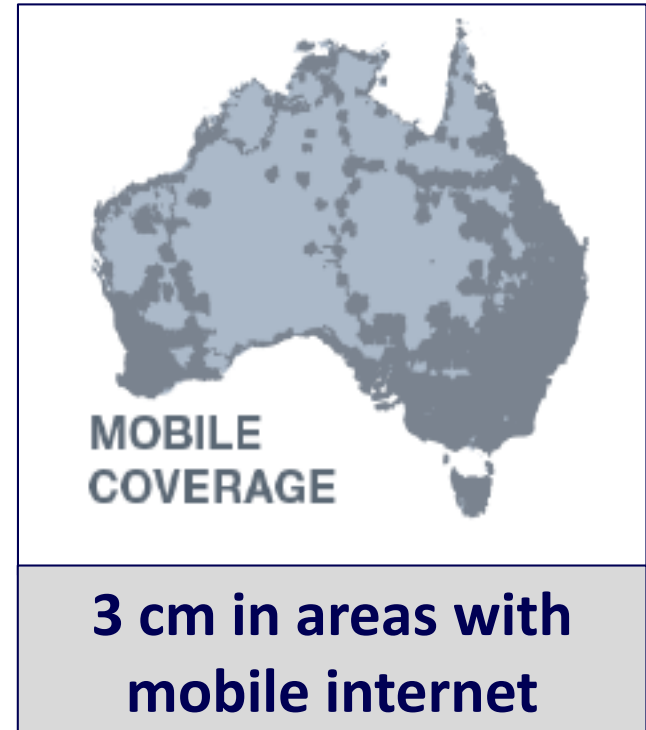
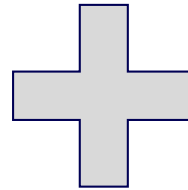
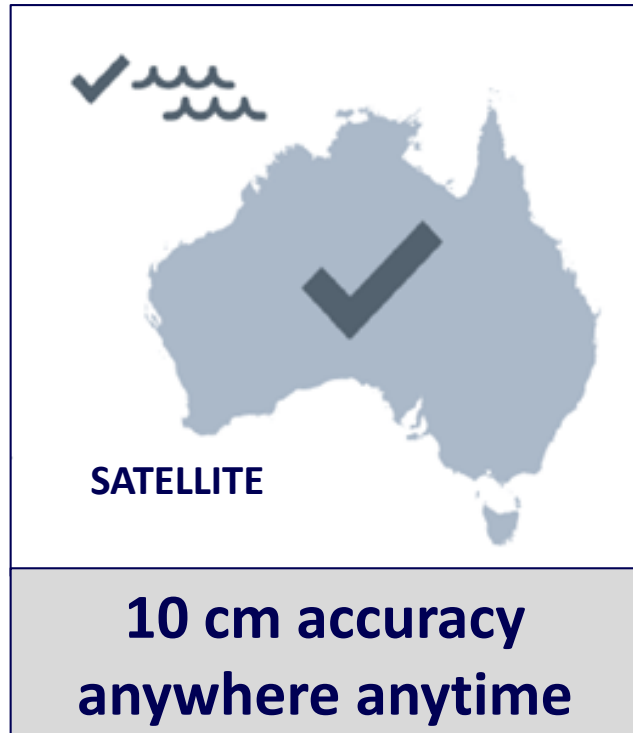
Australian Government
Geoscience Australia



POSITIONING
AUSTRALIA



An integrated national positioning system



Source: Geoscience Australia

Market today – Australia

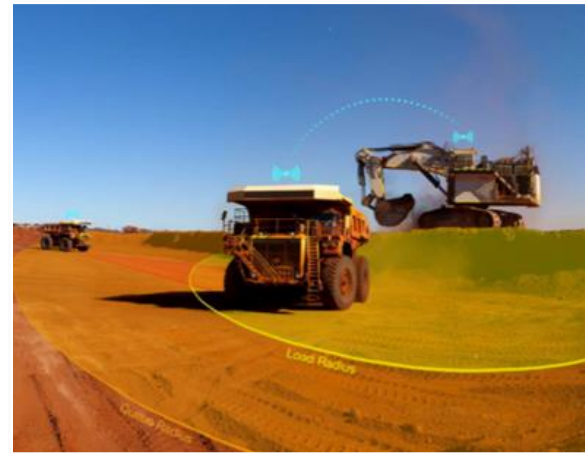
- 52%^ fuel cost savings
- \$820M* saving in feed and fertiliser
- 20-40%^ labour cost savings
- Reduction in collision, injuries and fatalities
- 15%^ productivity gains
- \$577M* savings through improved efficiency



Agriculture



Geospatial and Construction



Resources and Mining

^ Acil Allen Economic Benefits of GNSS Report 2013

* EY & FrontierSI SBAS Test-bed Demonstrator Trial Economic Benefits Report 2019

Autonomous vehicles




Who anticipated in mobile phones?



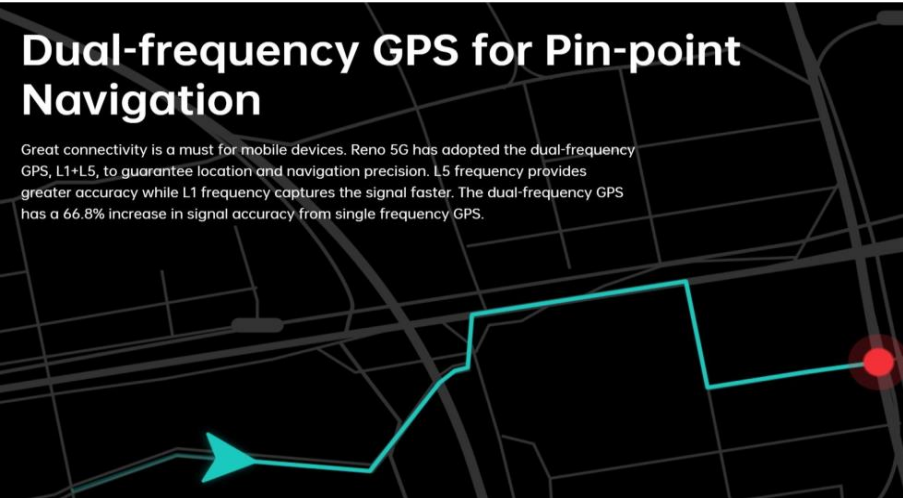
Source: Higgins (2018)

OPPO Reno 10x Zoom

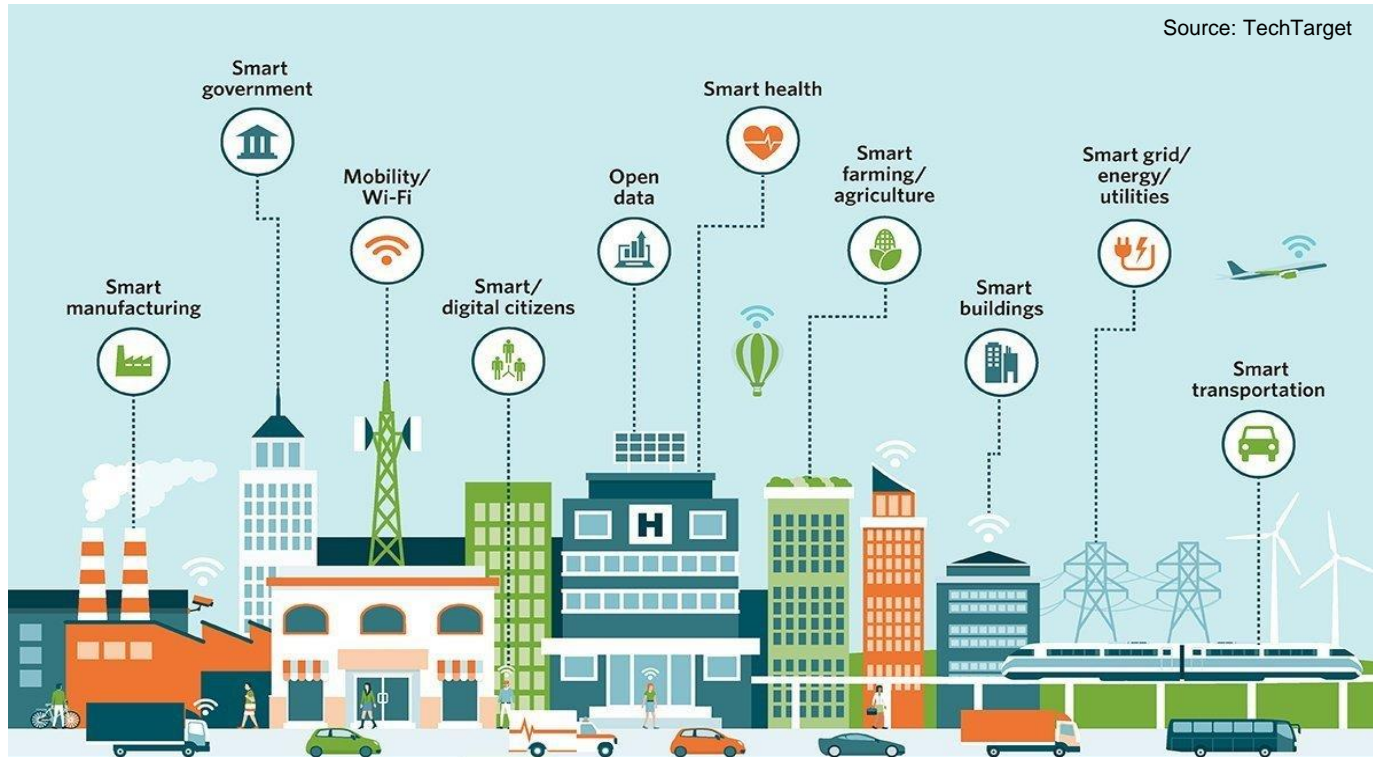


Dual-frequency GPS for Pin-point Navigation

Great connectivity is a must for mobile devices. Reno 5G has adopted the dual-frequency GPS, L1+L5, to guarantee location and navigation precision. L5 frequency provides greater accuracy while L1 frequency captures the signal faster. The dual-frequency GPS has a 66.8% increase in signal accuracy from single frequency GPS.



Smart cities, smart everything



Future?

“Tax authorities are currently writing-off a GNSS receiver in three years. The knowledge of mankind is doubling presently in two years (compared to 100 years between 1800 and 1900).

Thus, how can we predict how satellite navigation looks in 50 years, or only in 20 years from now?”

Günter W. Hein (2018)