







Galileo: The European GNSS enhances location performance for IoT

IoT Week 2019

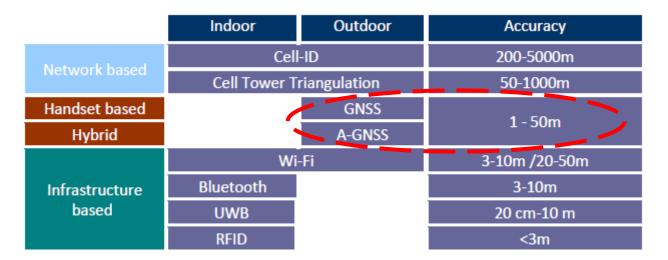
Omar Valdés Market Development Officer at European GNSS Agency

Aarhus, June 2019

Several technologies can provide positioning capabilities relevant to locate "things"



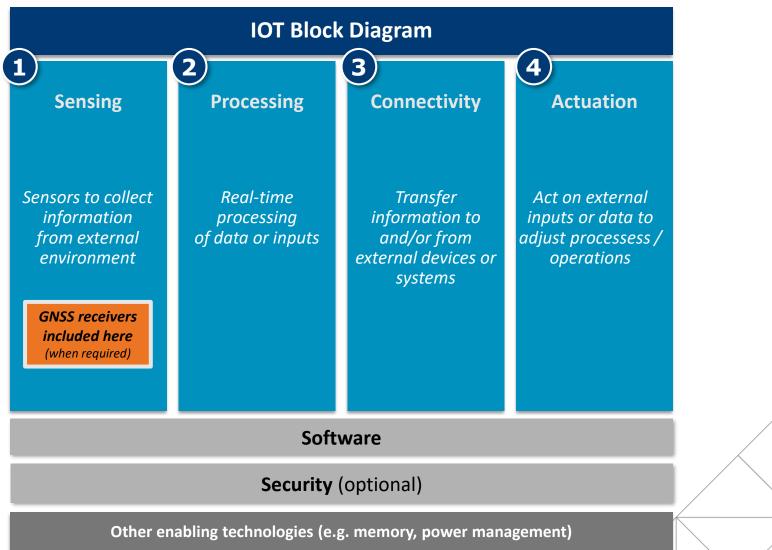
Main absolute positioning technologies and accuracy



- **Network based**: (Cell-ID, E-OTD, TDOA etc.) using the telecommunication networks
- Handset based: (GNSS) the handset itself is the primary means of positioning the user. The A-GNSS corresponds to a
 hybrid technology based on the GNSS but using the cellular network
- Infrastructure based: (Bluetooth, UWB, Wi-Fi or RFID) the position is computed by evaluating of the distance between the device and transmitters (for example a Bluetooth beacon or a Wi-FI router)

Internet of Things is developing alongside 4 building blocks where sensing is the enabler





Source: Bain analysis, 2016

Current GNSS is not enough... emerging applications are more and more demanding in terms of performance

Augmented reality



Self-driving cars



Drones



Smart cities



Automation on the farm



Antifraud applications





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Improving GNSS-based location (1/2)



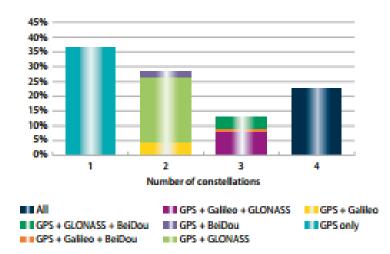
Multi – constellation is already widely used in many applications but is **not yet a standard in IoT**

Usual combination of GPS and Glonass is now expanded with Galileo and Beidou

R&D progress enabled multiple constellations to work together without much impact on the power consumption

Multi-constellation for more availability of the signals

Supported constellations by GNSS receivers²



² shows percentage of receivers capable of tracking 1, 2, 3 or all the 4 GNSS constellations

GNSS USER TECHNOLOGY REPORT ISSUE 1

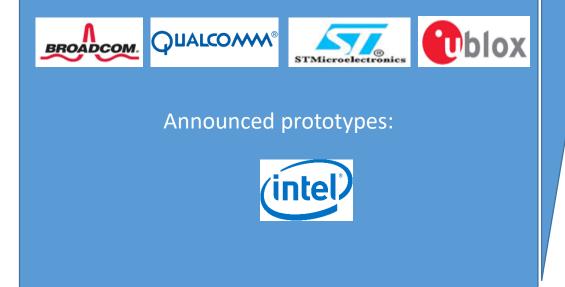
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Improving GNSS-based location (2/2)



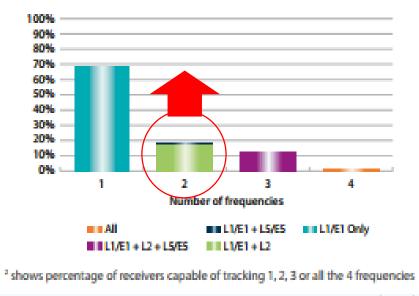
First dual frequency chipsets now available for the mass market

Available today:



Multi-frequency for better accuracy of the position

Supported frequencies by GNSS receivers²



E5/L5: The second frequency of choice



Wide band signal providing increased accuracy

Exceptional resistance to multipath

In combination with E1 providing **iono-free** solution

All constellations support this frequency, the number of available signals will grow rapidly

E1/E5 combination is recognized in all segments, professional, automotive and also mass market

Future GNSS/RNSS common frequencies, showing the potential of E5a/L5 and of E1/L1 combination

	L5 / L5OC / E5a / B2a	L2/L2C/L2OC	E6 / LEX	L1 / L1OC / E1 / B1
GPS	30	30		30
GLONASS	24	24		24
Galileo	30		30	30
BeiDou	35		35	35
QZSS				
IRNSS	7			
	129	ARNS ⁴	* Bands 🔶	122

Frequency band used by the system, with N = number of satellites

Frequency band not used by the system

* ARNS = Aeronautical Radio Navigation Service: Frequency bands allocated worldwide to GNSS on a primary basis, granting a better protection against interference

Galileo can contribute with innovative features to IoT



Authentication

- Data level: Navigation Message Authentication

Integrated in the E1-B band for OS. Aimed at consumer users and offered for free. Already prototyped and under testing

- Range level: Signal Authentication

Based on the E6-C Spreading Code Encryption to protect against more sophisticated attacks

Galileo OS Navigation Message Authentication

"Navigation Message Authentication" is the ability of the system to guarantee to the users that they are utilising legitimate navigation data that has not been modified and comes from the Galileo satellites and not from any other source (spoofing). Clear differentiator w.r.t. other GNSS available to the civil community

Fully backward compatible

Disseminated on the first Galileo frequency (E1B)

Contributes to mitigate GNSS vulnerabilities

No need to store secret keys in the Rx, just public key

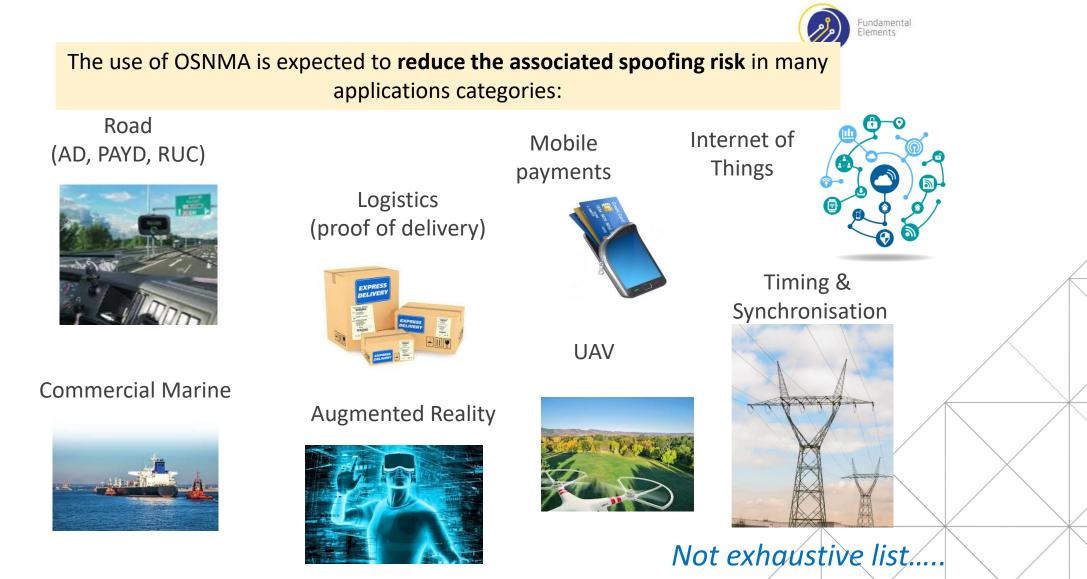
Follows crypto standards and recommendations to be secure over the next decades





Galileo OS-NMA can add value to multiple markets





Galileo High Accuracy Service on E6 to be offered for FREE



User positioning accuracy with **decimeter level** error (≈20cm)

No need of additional ground communication **channel** (448 bps allocated on Galileo E6B)

No need of proximity to base stations to access corrections (*as opposite to RTK*)

Triple frequency to further increase accuracy and reduce PPP convergence time*

Improved line-of-sight and **better coverage** at high latitudes

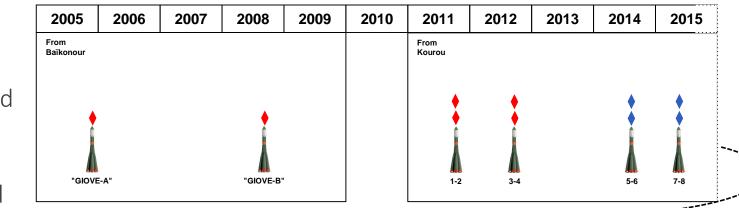


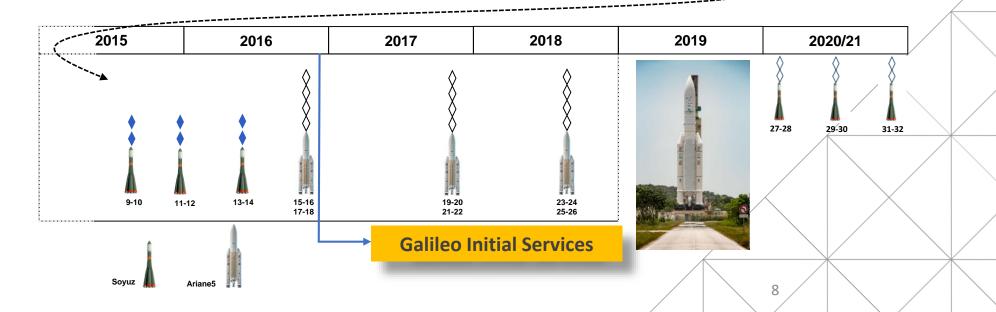
Can we use Galileo right now?

Short answer: Yes!

- Galileo operational since 2016
- 26 satellites already lunched
- 22 satellites are usable
- 12 more satellites procured





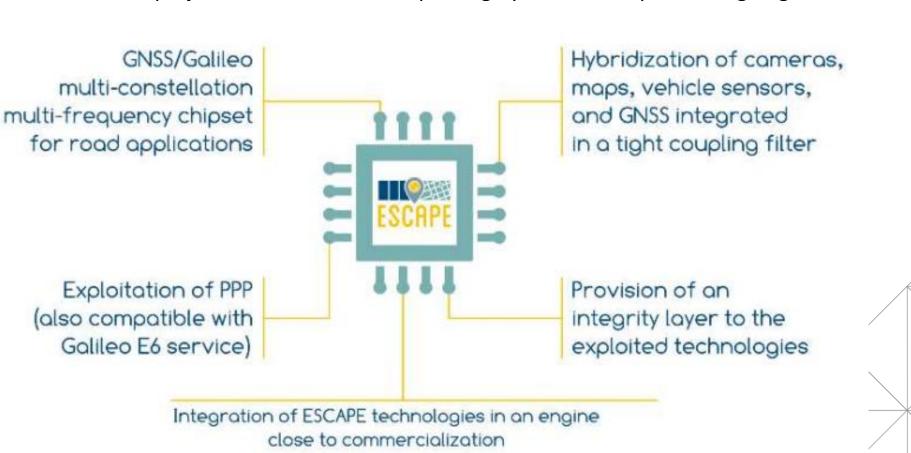




First dual frequency phone was launched in 2018







GSA funded project ESCAPE that develops a highly automated positioning engine

Example of implementation of a dual frequency positioning module for autonomous driving

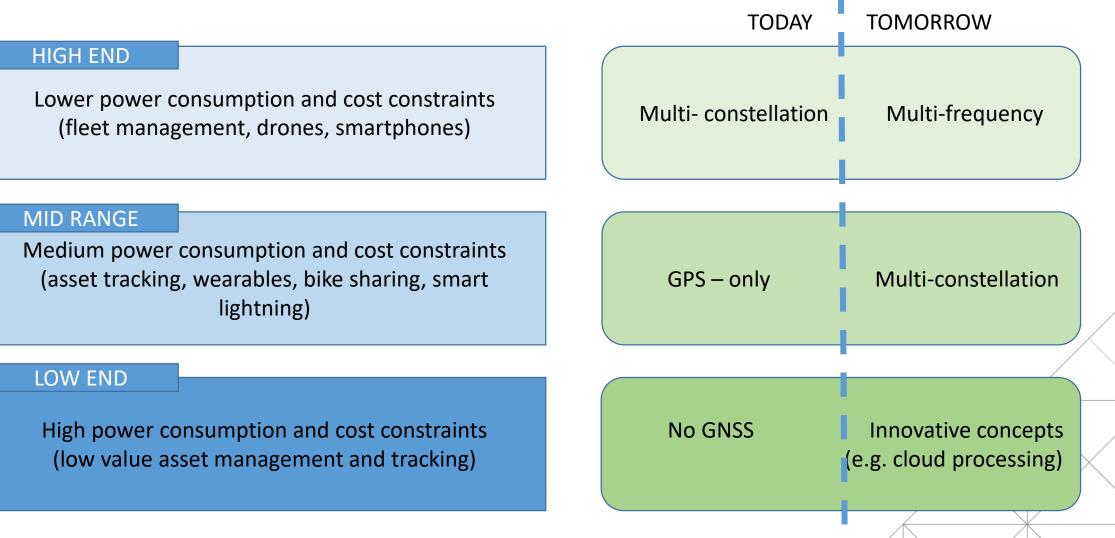


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A perspective of IoT from the GNSS point of view





Summary of Galileo differentiators for IoT applications



Need for NMA authentication emerged from users to enhance Galileo value proposition wrt: Enabling commercially sensitive applications • Enhancing **big data** collection **Galileo High** Main applications: Fraud management, billing, Accuracy payment by location... Service Free provision service based on **Galileo NMA** Authentication PPP transmission in E6B and via internet link **Development of new** value-added services Future differentiator of Galileo **Enhancement of offered** for **semi-professional** ones applications Galileo better mitigates multipath effects through dual frequency E1/E5 Main applications: navigation, tracking, **Multipath** augmented reality... Resistant

Linking space to user needs



How to get in touch:



GSA Newsletter



<u>GSA Twitter - @EU_GNSS</u> <u>EGNOS Twitter - @EGNOSPortal</u>



GNSS YouTube Channel



European GNSS Agency LinkedIn Page GNSS Market, Research & Development





GNSS Slideshare Page (presentations)

