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GPS Synchronized Rubidium

Time and Frequency

9/20/2007



Global Positioning System (GPS)





GPS Principles



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GPS

GPS can provide global, all-weather, 24-hour, real-time, accurate navigation and time reference to an unlimited number of users.

• GPS Accuracies (2 σ)

Position:	120 m for Standard Positioning Service, SPS
	40 m for Precise Positioning Service, PPS
	1 cm + 1ppm for differential, static land survey
Velocity:	0.3 m/s (SPS), 0.1 m/s (PPS).
Time:	<u>350 ns to < 10 ns</u>

- 24 satellites in 6 orbital planes; 6 to 10 visible at all times; ~12 h period 20,200 km orbits.
- Pseudorandom noise (PRN) navigation signals are broadcast at L1 = 1.575 GHz (19 cm) and L2 = 1.228 GHz (24 cm); two codes, C/A and P are sent; messages provide satellite position, time, and atmospheric propagation data; receivers select the optimum 4 (or more) satellites to track. PPS (for DoD users) uses L1 and L2, SPS uses L1 only.



GPS-Rb Allan Deviation



For times shorter than the Loop Time Constant the stability follows the Rubidium For times longer than the Loop Time Constant the stability follows the GPS

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GPS-Rb PLL Diagram



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Why Use GPS-Rb?

- Performance Comparable to a Cesium for tenth of the price
- Low dependency on GPS reception
- Long Hold Over: 1 μ s for 24 hours





Rb-GPS Performance Graphs

Time Error AR-73A vs AR-73A





Time difference between two AR73A unit



