

# Ground and Inflight Calibrations of GPS Transmit Antennas

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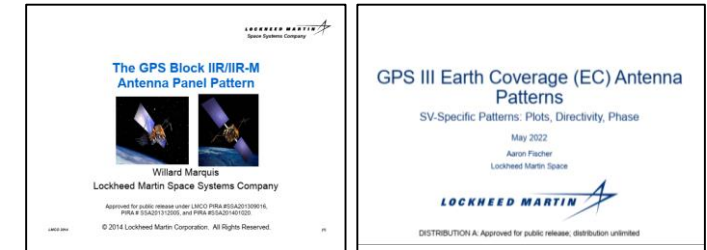
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# Manufacturer Calibrations of GPS Transmit Antennas



Block	Gain, Phase	PCO
IIR	Marquis (2015)	NGA (2014, 2020)
IIR-M	Marquis (2015)	NGA (2014, 2020)
IIF	Igwe (2023)	NGA (2014, 2020)
III	Fisher (2022)	Lockheed Martin (2021), NGA (2020)



<https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/gps-technical-references>  
<https://earth-info.nga.mil/php/download.php?file=gnss-precise>

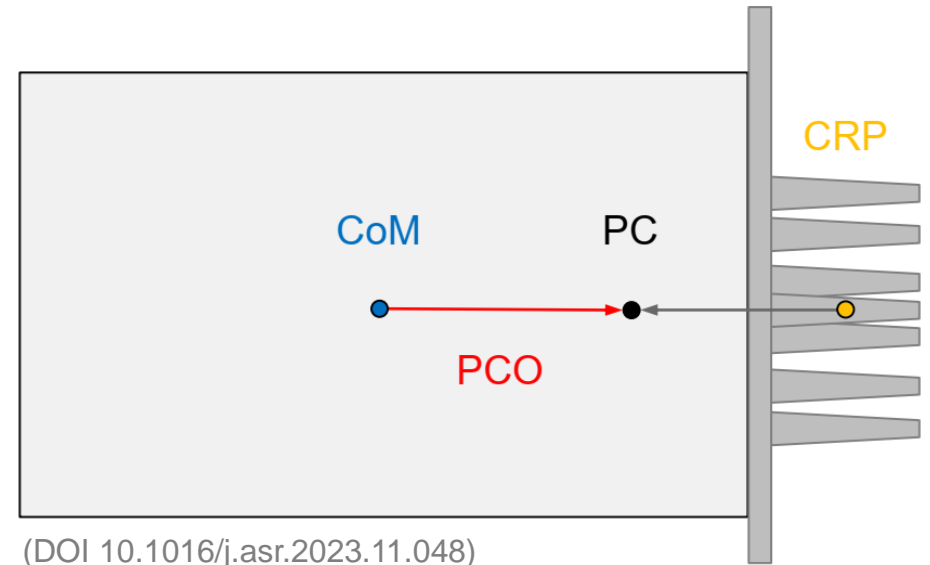
- Band-specific measurements for L1, L2, (L5)
- Focus on gain measurements (for space service volume)
- Phase calibrations lack proper documentation, raw data require extensive pre-processing (frame, wind-up, unwrapping)
- Phase patterns data refer to (unknown) calibration reference point
- NGA PCOs are (presumably) referred to L1



IIR-M panel (Hartman, ION GPS 2000)

# Fundamentals

- Calibration Reference Point (**CRP**):  
reference point used for phase measurements in ground calibration
- Center-of-mass (**CoM**):  
reference point for IGS antenna model
- Phase Center (**PC**):  
center of sphere approximating\* the wavefront
- Phase Variation (**PV**):  
line-of-sight dependent phase range relative to agreed-upon\*\* reference point
- Phase Center Offset (**PCO**):  
Vector from reference point (mostly CoM) to PC



(DOI 10.1016/j.asr.2023.11.048)

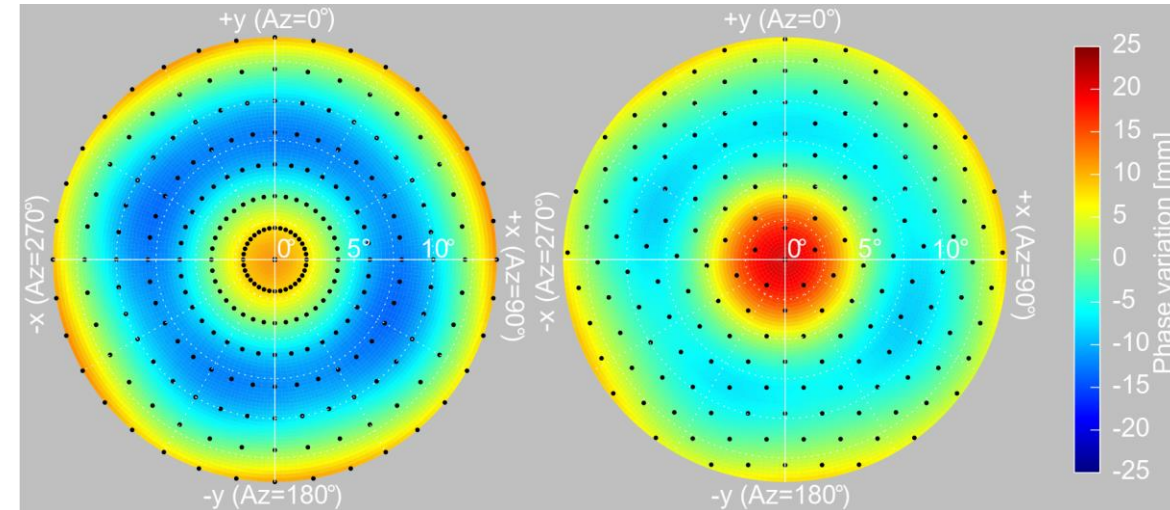
## Caveats:

- \* Depends on loss function for minimization of wavefront deviation from sphere
- \*\* Must ensure consistency of PC and PV



# Phase Center Definition

- PC depends on grid and weights used for “flattening” PV
- Inspection of GPS III calibrations suggests that manufacturer uses  $(Az, \theta)$  grid with equal weight (and  $\Delta\theta, \Delta Az = 2^\circ$ )
- This
  - suppresses the “red nose”
  - is roughly compatible with azimuth-averaged IGS patterns
  - but does not reflect the natural distribution of GNSS observations nor elevation weighting in PPP/POD

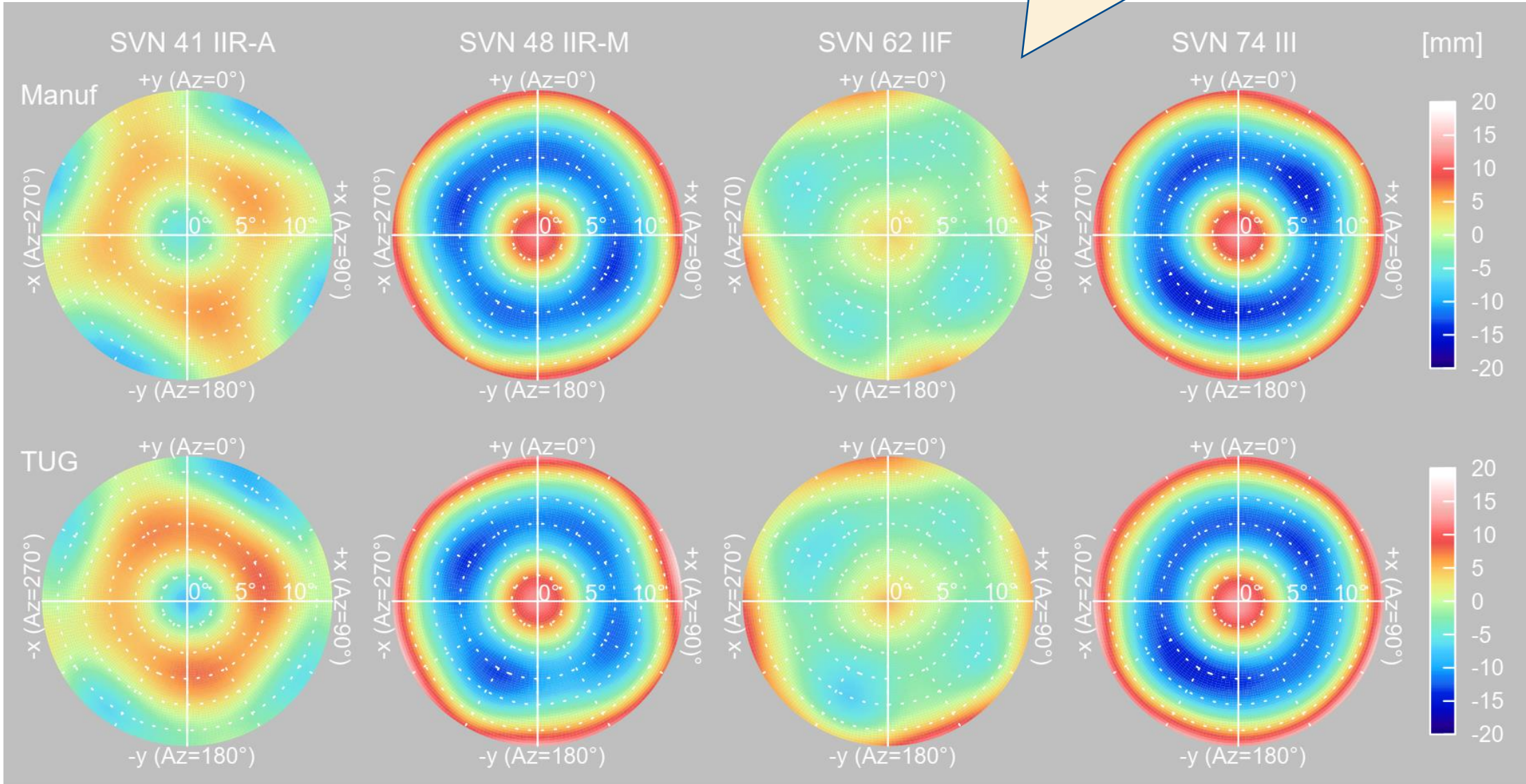


Block IIR-M pattern after minimization on equidistant  $Az, \theta$  grid (left) and isotropic grid (right)

# GPS Phase Patterns



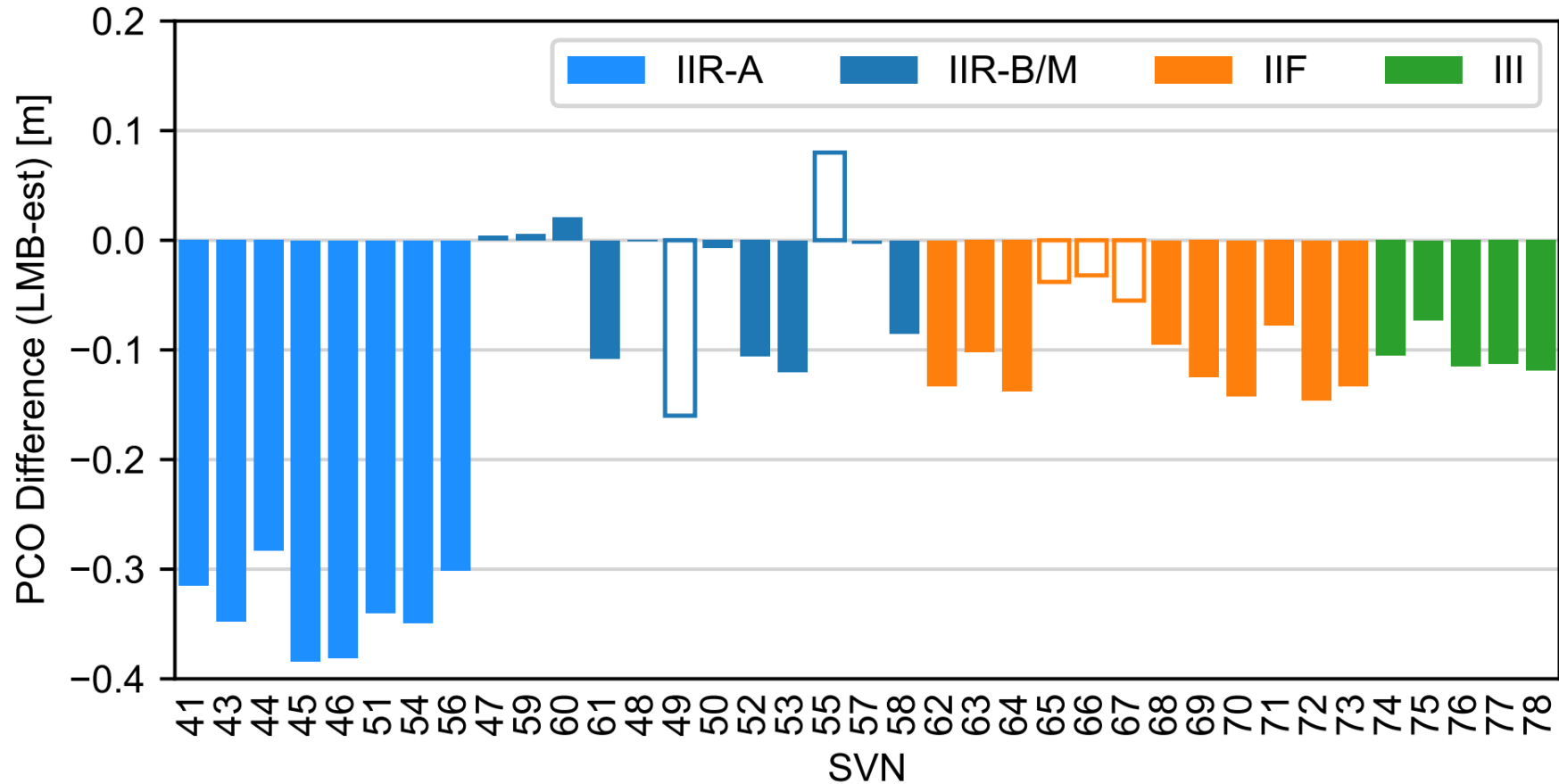
Good match of manufacturer calibrated patterns with estimated patterns of TUG after harmonizing the phase center concept (flattening condition)



## A bit of black magic and empiricism

- Manufacturer phase calibrations refer to unknown CRP
- NGA has published PCOs of unknown nature (for use in GPS ground segment)
- Comparison of NGA with LM PCOs for GPS III suggests that NGA provides L1 PCOs (relative to CoM)
- Phase center (relative to CRP) can be derived by minimizing difference of measured phase from sphere around PC on agreed upon grid (see slide 4)
- CRP to CoM offset from comparison with NGA L1 PCOs

# Z-PCO Comparison with igs20.atx



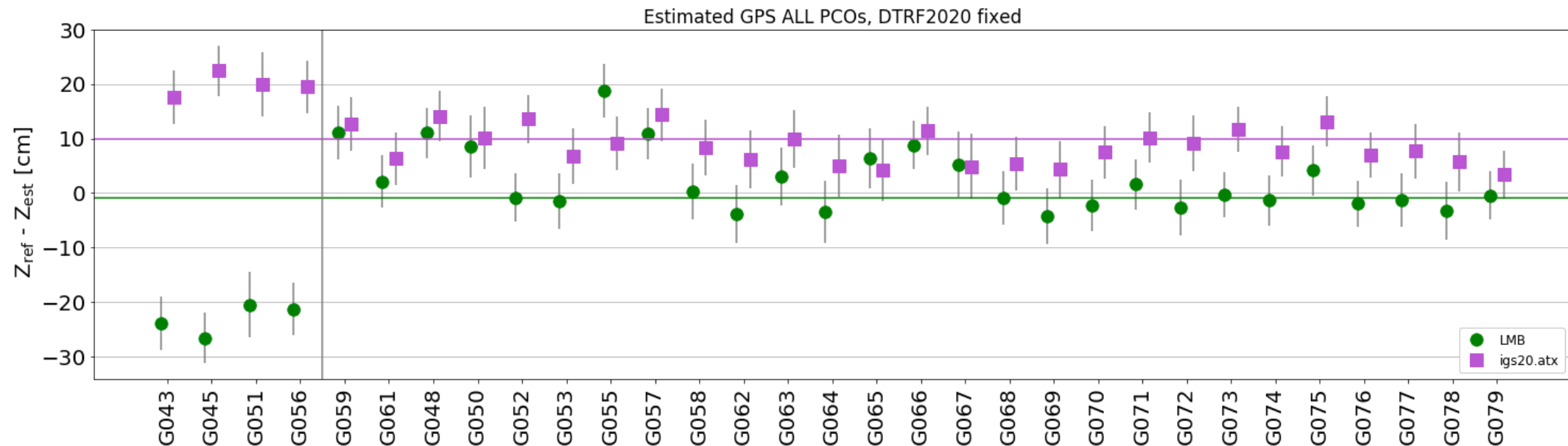
- $\sim -12$  cm offset for GPS III, IIF, and (partly IIR-B/M)
- Large discrepancy for IIR-A (different calibration chamber)

- Frequency-specific phase patterns from manufacturer
  - 2-dimensional
  - up to 20° (to support LEOs)
- Frequency-specific manufacturer PCOs plus common correction to align L1/L2 with IGS20 frame
  - Block-specific offsets estimated for GPS III and IIF
  - Satellite-specific offsets estimated for GPS IIR, IIR-M
- Publicly available for community testing  
(electronic supplement of DOI 10.1007/s00190-023-01809-y)



# Scale Contribution

- Scale offset between manufacturer calibrations of GPS III, IIF, IIR-B/M and IGS20 is close to that of Galileo manufacturer calibrations (12 cm PC shift @ GPS corresponds to 15 cm @ Galileo)
- Good consistency of GPS III, IIF, IIR-B/M manufacturer PCOs with estimated PCOs aligned to DTRF2000 (which inherits repro3/Galileo scale)



# Summary



- Comprehensive set of manufacturer calibrations made available for all current GPS satellites
- Trustworthy phase patterns (2D, available up to 20° and up)
- Missing info on calibration reference point replaced by “creativity”
- Prepared igs20.atx compatible “lmb20.atx” antenna model
- GNSS TRF scale implied by manufacturer calibrations of GPS III, IIF, IIR-B/M and Galileo appear largely consistent