



EUROPEAN GNSS (GALILEO) INITIAL SERVICES

OPEN SERVICE

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020



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1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the *Galileo Open Service (IS OS) Public Performance Report* for the period of **July, August and September 2020**. Following the declaration of Initial Services (IS) in December 2016, a new edition is published after each quarter, in order to provide the public with information about the Galileo Open Service measured performance statistics.

The document reports on the following performance parameters, with respect to their Minimum Performance Levels (MPLs) declared in the [OS-SDD]:

- ◇ Galileo Open Service Ranging Performance;
- ◇ Galileo UTC and GGTO Dissemination and Determination Performance;
- ◇ Galileo Positioning Performance;
- ◇ Timely Publication of Notice Advisory to Galileo Users (NAGUs)¹.

The document comprises the following sections:

Section 1: Provides an introduction to this report, including the status of the Galileo constellation over the quarterly reporting period.

Section 2: Provides an executive summary describing the achieved performance. Details are reported in the following chapters.

Section 3: The Open Service Ranging Performance comprises 2 subsections: “Per-slot Availability of HEALTHY Signal in Space” and “Galileo Signal in Space Ranging Accuracy”.

Section 4: The “UTC and GGTO Dissemination and Determination Performance” is presented in two subsections: the “Availability of the Galileo Time Correlation Parameters and of UTC Determination” and the “Accuracy of Galileo Time Correlation Parameters”. Performance is evaluated for the Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) Time & Frequency provision Service and the GST-GPS Time Offset (GGTO) Determination.

Section 5: The “Galileo Positioning Performance” is illustrated in two subsections: “Availability of the Galileo Positioning Service” and “Galileo measured Positioning Performance”.

Section 6: The “Timely Publication of Notice Advisory to Galileo Users (NAGUs)” is analysed.

Section 7: The cited reference documents are listed.

Section 8: The adopted terms, acronyms and abbreviations are defined.

¹ NAGUs are issued publicly by the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC)

Table 1 provides the status of the Galileo constellation for which the performance data has been measured over the reporting period.

Satellite Code	SV ID (PRN)	CCSDS ID [hex]	Orbital Slot	Status
GSAT-0101	11	3A5	B05	Available
GSAT-0102	12	3A6	B06	Available
GSAT-0103	19	3A7	C04	Available
GSAT-0203	26	263	B08	Available
GSAT-0205	24	265	A08	Available
GSAT-0206	30	266	A05	Available
GSAT-0207	7	267	C06	Available
GSAT-0208	8	268	C07	Available
GSAT-0209	9	269	C02	Available
GSAT-0210	1	26A	A02	Available
GSAT-0211	2	26B	A06	Available
GSAT-0212	3	26C	C08	Available
GSAT-0213	4	26D	C03	Available
GSAT-0214	5	26E	C01	Available
GSAT-0215	21	2C5	A03	Available
GSAT-0216	25	2C6	A07	Available
GSAT-0217	27	2C7	A04	Available
GSAT-0218	31	2C8	A01	Available
GSAT-0219	36	713	B04	Available
GSAT-0220	13	704	B01	Available
GSAT-0221	15	705	B02	Available
GSAT-0222	33	706	B07	Available

Table 1 : Galileo Reported Constellation Information

For the most up-to-date information about the Galileo Constellation, please refer to the information published by the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) on its website:

GNSS Service Centre Web Resources	
Constellation Status Information	https://www.gsc-europa.eu/system-service-status/constellation-information
Reference Constellation Orbital and Technical Parameters	https://www.gsc-europa.eu/system-service-status/orbital-and-technical-parameters
Incident Reporting (Galileo Incidents Report Form)	http://www.gsc-europa.eu/helpdesk → “Report a Galileo Incident”
Interactive support to users (Galileo Help Desk)	http://www.gsc-europa.eu/helpdesk → “Raise your questions”

Table 2 : GSC main information web pages for Galileo status

The Galileo Helpdesk at GSC allows close interaction with users, both to support the exploitation of Galileo services and to collect relevant information on signal performance as observed by the users.

The GSC is also responsible for providing the Notice Advisory to Galileo Users (NAGU) messages, as detailed in Section 6.

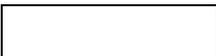
2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the quarterly reporting period under consideration, the measured Galileo Open Service performance figures exceed the Minimum Performance Level (MPL) targets specified in the [OS-SDD], in all cases. The following dashboards summarise the compliance with MPLs, using the colour coding defined in the legend below:

OS MPLs	Target Value	Space Vehicle	July-20					August-20					September-20				
			E5a-E1	E5b-E1	E1	E5a	E5b	E5a-E1	E5b-E1	E1	E5a	E5b	E5a-E1	E5b-E1	E1	E5a	E5b
Signal In Space (SIS) Ranging Accuracy, Any Satellite	≤ 7m [95%]	GSAT-0101 E11															
		GSAT-0102 E12															
		GSAT-0103 E19															
		GSAT-0203 E26															
		GSAT-0205 E24															
		GSAT-0206 E30															
		GSAT-0207 E07															
		GSAT-0208 E08															
		GSAT-0209 E09															
		GSAT-0210 E01															
		GSAT-0211 E02															
		GSAT-0212 E03															
		GSAT-0213 E04															
		GSAT-0214 E05															
		GSAT-0215 E21															
		GSAT-0216 E25															
		GSAT-0217 E27															
		GSAT-0218 E31															
		GSAT-0219 E36															
		GSAT-0220 E13															
		GSAT-0221 E15															
		GSAT-0222 E33															

Table 3 : MPL Fulfilment Status Dashboard (1/2)

Legend

	MPL measurement not available
	Target Value for MPL is fulfilled
	Target Value for MPL is NOT fulfilled (less than 10% away from the Target Value)
	Target Value for MPL is NOT fulfilled (more than 10% away from the Target Value)

		OS MPLs	Target Value	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
SIS Ranging	Accuracy, Over All Satellites	E1/E5a user		≤ 2m [95%]		
		E1/E5b user				
		E1 user				
		E5a user				
		E5b user				
	Availability	Per-slot	E1/E5a	≥ 87%		
			E1/E5b			
			E1			
			E5a			
			E5b			
Positioning and DOP	Availability	PDOP – F/NAV (E5a SIS)		≤ 6		
		PDOP – I/NAV (E1-B and E5b SIS)		≤ 6		
		DF, at Average User Location		≥ 77%		
		SF, at Average User Location		≥ 77%		
		DF, at Worst User Location		≥ 70%		
		SF, at Worst User Location		≥ 70%		
Timing	Accuracy	UTC Time Dissemination		≤ 30ns [95%]		
		UTC Frequency Dissemination		< 3E-13 [95%]		
		GGTO Determination		≤ 20ns [95%]		
	Availability	UTC Dissemination		≥ 87%		
		UTC Determination Accuracy		≥ 87%		
		GGTO Determination		≥ 80%		
User Interface	NAGU	Planned Timeliness		≥ 1 day		
		Unplanned Timeliness		≤ 3 days		

Table 4 : MPL Fulfilment Status Dashboard (2/2)

The “per-slot” **Availability of a Healthy Signal**, with average monthly values greater than **98.10%** for every Single-Frequency (E1-B, E5a, E5b) and Dual-Frequency combination (E1/E5a, E1/E5b), is considerably above the MPL threshold of **87%**. The figures are normalised annually, according to the MPL definition, by a moving average applied over the most recent 12 months.

The **Signal in Space Ranging Accuracy** shows a 95th percentile monthly accuracy between **0.22 [m]** and **0.58 [m]** for individual space vehicles (“Any Satellite”) on Single Frequency observables.² For Dual Frequency signal combinations³, the figure is in the range from **0.16 [m]** to **0.41 [m]**. Compliance with the [OS-SDD] MPL, where the threshold is specified as 7 [m], is achieved with considerable margins by all satellites of the Galileo constellation.

The average **Ranging Accuracy at constellation level** (over “All Satellites”) provides figures “per signal” that are better than **0.34 [m]** for Single Frequency signals and **0.21 [m]** for Dual Frequency signal combinations. Achieved results are almost one order of magnitude better than the specified MPL threshold of 2 [m] .

Concerning the **UTC Time related Service**, both **Availability of the Dissemination** and **Availability of Determination with a given Accuracy** (i.e.: better than 31 [ns]) are characterised. In both cases, metrics had a monthly value of **100%** during the entire quarterly reporting period, while the [OS-SDD] MPL targets are **87%**.

The **Availability of GGTO Determination** metric was **99.44%** over the whole quarter (at least 97.39%, max 97.65% during the previous one). Annually normalised figures provided in §4.1 are obtained with an average applied over the last 12 months. The measured values are comfortably above the [OS-SDD] MPL target of **80%**.

Good values are also achieved for the **UTC Time Dissemination Service Accuracy** (**14.4 [ns]** in July, dropping to **12.6 [ns]** in September), the **UTC Frequency Dissemination Service Accuracy** (normalised offset $\leq 1.7 \times 10^{-14}$) and the **GGTO Determination Accuracy** (**13.4 [ns]** in July, dropping to **11.2 [ns]** in September). The [OS-SDD] MPL targets, which are respectively 30 [ns], 3×10^{-13} and 20 [ns], are all met; all figures related to time accuracy are computed by accumulating daily measurement samples over the previous 12 months.

The [OS-SDD] includes commitments related to a full **3D Positioning Service** that are consistent with the achieved deployment status of the Galileo constellation, which currently includes 22 space vehicles actively contributing to the provision of navigation services. Associated metrics are as follows:

Availability of Global PDOP ≤ 6 was **99.9985%** in July, **99.94%** in August and at least **99.86%** in September, against a target MPL of **77%**.

² Ranging measurements on the OS signals E1, E5a, E5b.

³ Ranging measurements on OS signal combinations E1/E5a, E1/E5b.

Availability of Positioning, given the conditions that $95\% \text{ HPE} \leq 7.5 \text{ [m]}$ and, at the same time, $95\% \text{ VPE} \leq 15 \text{ [m]}$, equals:

- in July, and for the first month since the declaration of Galileo Initial Services, **100%** at any location;
- in August, at least **99.91%** at WUL and **99.990%** at AUL;
- in September, at least **99.61%** at WUL and **99.95%** at AUL.

The target MPL values are **70%** at WUL and **77%** at AUL, thus met with large margin.

The availability figures are complemented with measured “Galileo-only” 3D positioning performance, attainable when $\text{PDOP} \leq 6$. These metrics are not actually subject to an MPL target, but are reported because of their relevance, and obtained by processing data from a real network of receivers. For Dual-Frequency combinations (E1/E5a and E1/E5b), the 95th percentile of **Horizontal and Vertical 3D Positioning Errors** (HPE and VPE, correspondingly) did not exceed **1.98 [m]** and **3.41 [m]** respectively during the reporting period, as measured by the GSA network of reference receivers. The corresponding RMS values, which are also not subject to an MPL assessment, are respectively **1.14 [m]** and **1.82 [m]**.

Regarding **Publication of NAGUs**, [OS-SDD] MPLs are met during the whole period for both Planned and Unplanned events. The target of at least **24** hours before the start of a scheduled event, as well as not more than **72** hours after an unscheduled one, is achieved in all cases. Additional details about NAGU timeliness are presented in § 6. Note, that no NAGUs have been published in July and August, neither for planned nor for unplanned events.

3 OPEN SERVICE RANGING PERFORMANCE

In this section of the report the following performance figures for the Galileo Open Service are provided:

- ◇ Per-slot Availability of HEALTHY Signal in Space;
- ◇ Galileo Signal in Space Ranging Accuracy.

3.1 PER-SLOT AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHY SIGNAL IN SPACE

The “Availability of HEALTHY Signal in Space” is defined, for each Galileo operational satellite, as the percentage of time that the specific satellite broadcasts Galileo Open Service Signals in Space that are considered “HEALTHY” according to [OS-SDD] rules regarding the configuration of specific L-band SIS status flags and the validity period of Navigation messages.

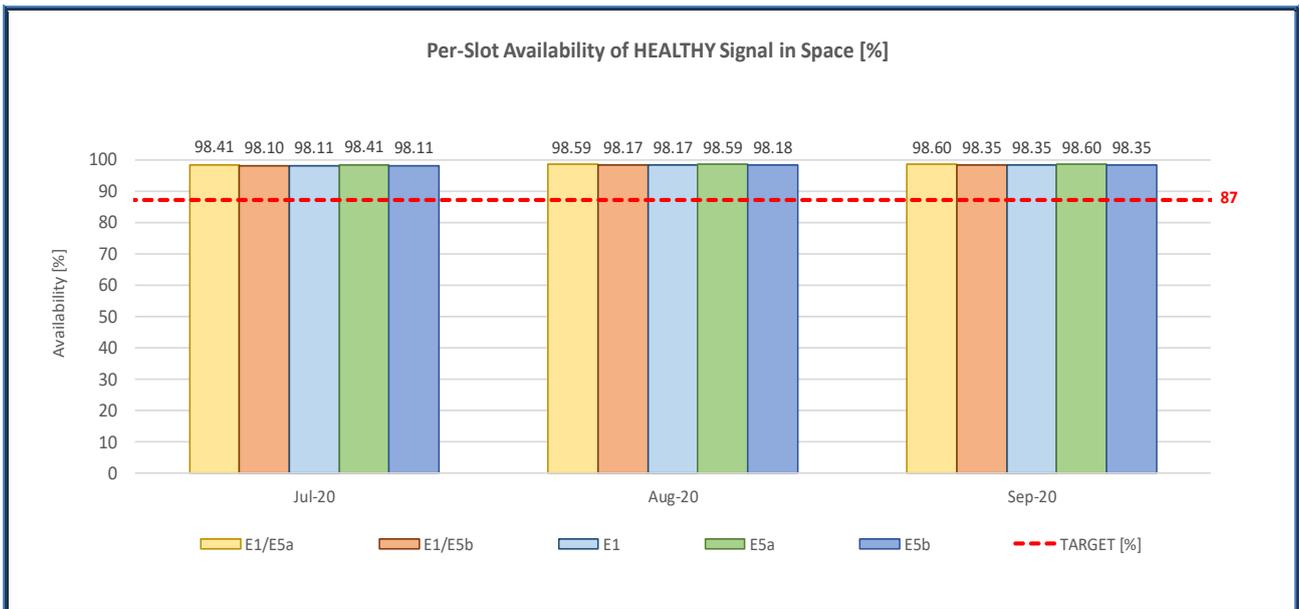


Figure 1 : “Per-Slot” availability of HEALTHY Signal in Space for the reporting period

Figure 1 provides the Signal in Space “per slot” availability of Galileo HEALTHY Signals in Space, averaged over the entire constellation during the reporting period and normalised annually.⁴

⁴ The [OS-SDD] foresees an “annual normalisation”, which is implemented with an incremental averaging process, accumulating data over the previous 12 months. Data for each month takes into account only those space vehicles that are declared active members of the constellation during the whole month.

The [OS-SDD] Minimum Performance Level (MPL) specifies **87%**⁵ as the target value for this constellation metric. The achieved performance is between **98.10%** (Dual Frequency combination E1-E5b, July) and **98.60%** (SIS E5a and Dual Frequency combination E1-E5a, September).

The availability of Galileo HEALTHY SIS, evaluated individually per frequency combination, satellite and month (without annual normalisation), is not subject to an MPL target. During the quarter, low values were observed for the following satellites:

- in July:
 - all space vehicles achieved a monthly availability of healthy SIS equal to 100%, with the exception of GSAT-0209 (E09), with 99.87%;
- in August:
 - the lowest measured availability was for I/NAV SIS of GSAT-0210 (E01) and GSAT-0211 (E02), which were respectively 93.82% and 93.64%;
- in September:
 - the lowest measured availability was again for F/NAV SIS of GSAT-0210 (E01) and GSAT-0211 (E02), which were respectively 93.59% and 93.44%; then GSAT-0219 (E36) with 93.51% for both F/NAV and I/NAV; and finally GSAT-0205 (E24) with 92.35% for all SIS, due to a planned on-board maintenance.

Other than the satellites mentioned above, the minimum HEALTHY SIS availability over the rest of the space vehicles was 100% in July, 99.93% in August and 97.36% in September. Most of the space vehicles had HEALTHY SIS availability of 100% during the whole reporting period.

⁵ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.1 (Table 13)

3.2 GALILEO SIGNAL IN SPACE RANGING ACCURACY

The Galileo Signal In Space Error (SISE) vector provides the instantaneous difference between the Galileo satellite position/clock offset as obtained from the broadcast Navigation message, and the “true” satellite position/clock offset. The true orbit path and clock performance are precisely reconstructed using sophisticated tools. When projecting SISE to the user location, the obtained scalar value is also named Ranging Accuracy and represents the ranging error affecting a user receiver. The following figures show the 95th percentile of the monthly global average of the instantaneous Ranging Accuracy, achieved for each Galileo operational satellite and Single Frequency/Dual Frequency combinations. Projection of SISE is implemented at the nodes of a virtual grid, representing all user locations within the Navigation Service coverage area. Any signals carrying Navigation message information with Age of Time of Ephemeris beyond the validity period of 4 hours are filtered out, as per [OS-SDD] and explained in §5.3.

As shown in the following Figure 2 and Figure 3, the 95% metric applied to the Galileo Signal in Space Ranging Accuracy “for any space vehicle”, over all satellites⁶ and frequency combinations, is:

- For individual space vehicles in **July**, worst case values of **0.29** [m] for Dual Frequency and **0.56** [m] for Single Frequency. The best case values over the month are **0.16** [m] and **0.22** [m], respectively.
- for individual space vehicles in **August**, worst case values of **0.29** [m] for Dual Frequency and **0.61** [m] for Single Frequency. The best case values over the month are **0.16** [m] and **0.22** [m], respectively.
- for individual space vehicles in **September**, worst case values of **0.41** [m] for Dual Frequency and **0.58** [m] for Single Frequency. The best case values over the month are **0.16** [m] and **0.23** [m], respectively.

⁶ Data for each month takes into account only those space vehicles that are declared active members of the constellation during the whole month.

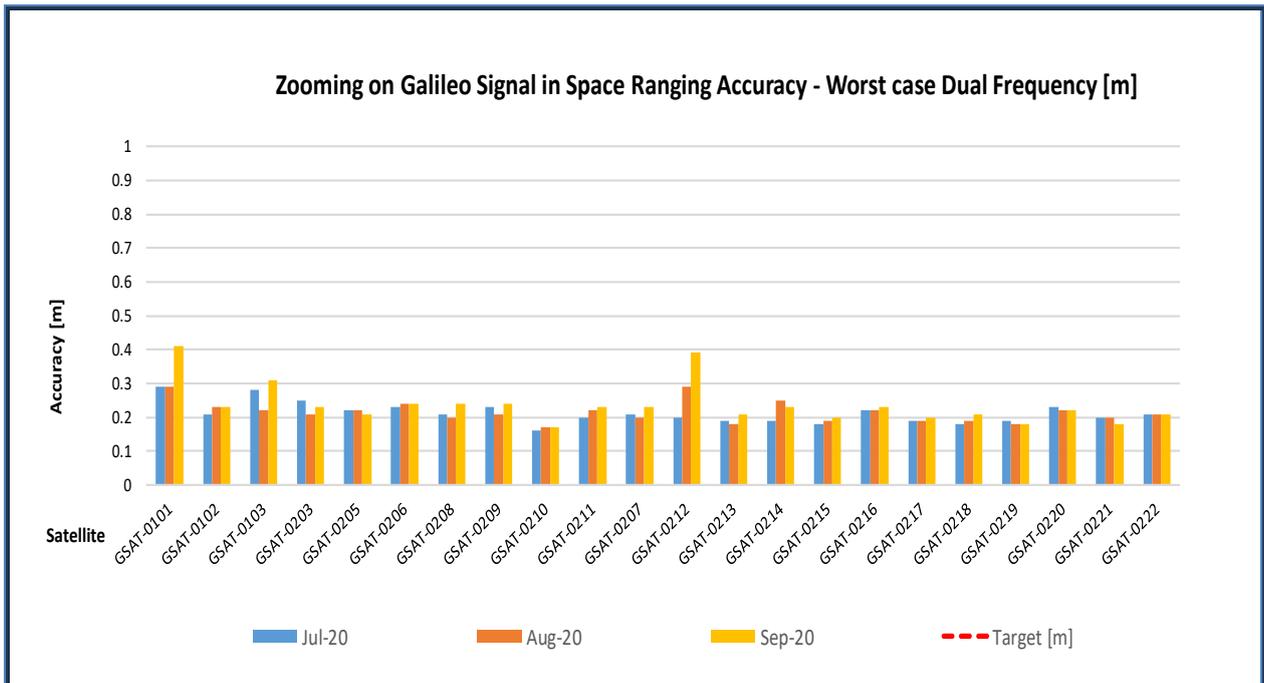
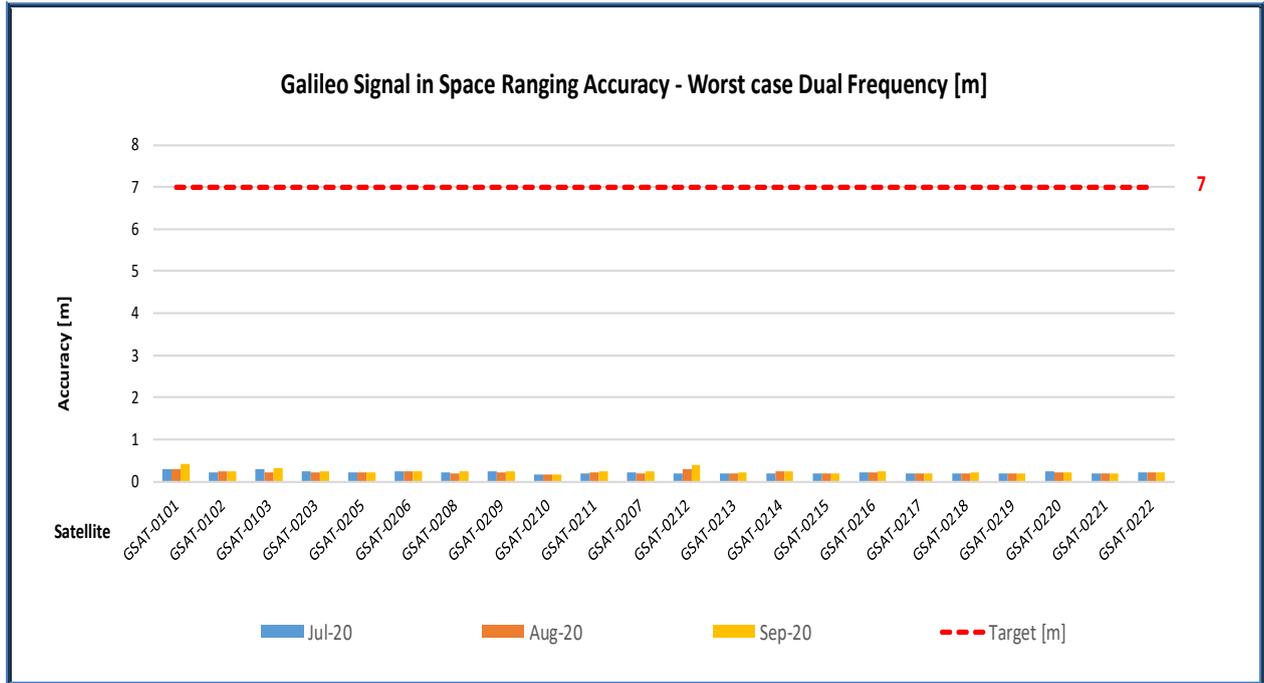


Figure 2 : Monthly Galileo SIS Ranging Accuracy (95th percentile) “for any satellite”, measured during reporting period for worst-case, Dual-Frequency (DF)

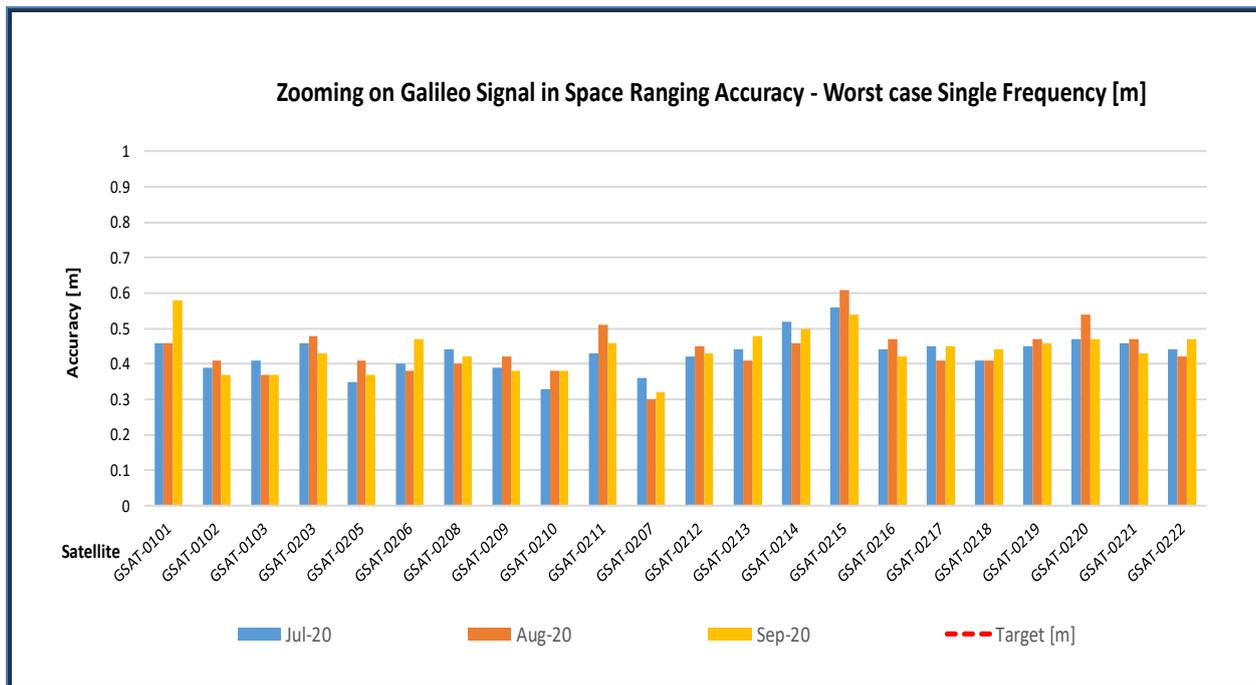
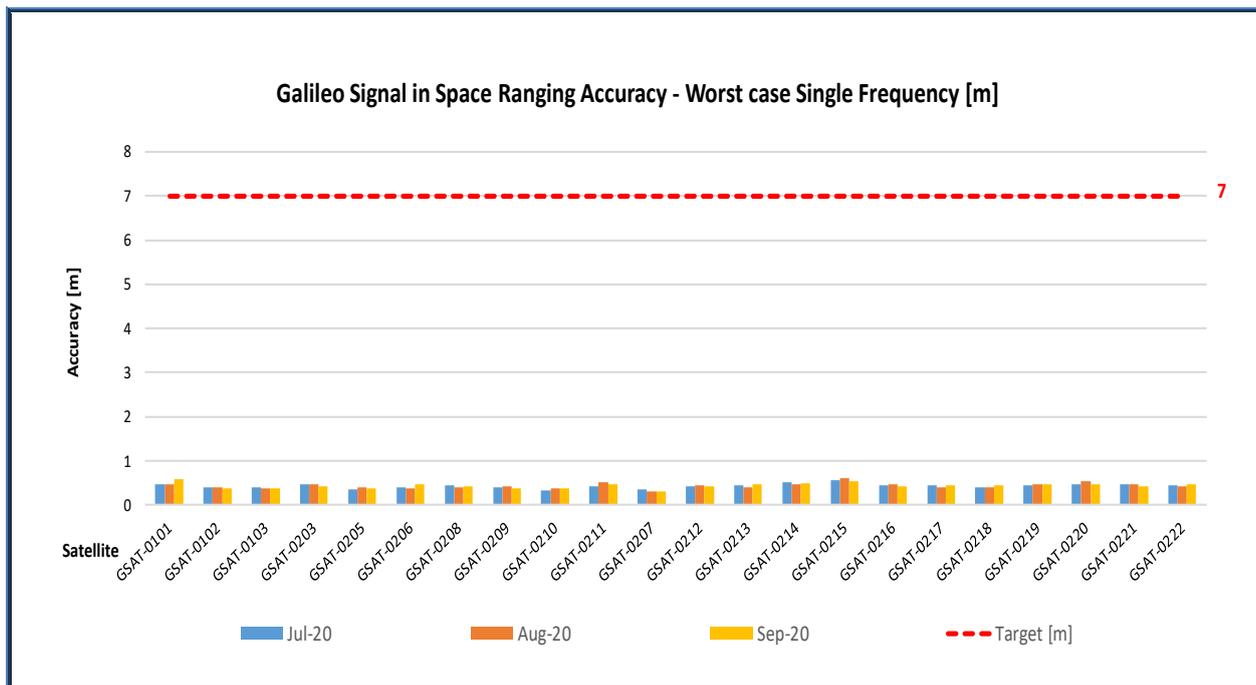


Figure 3 : Monthly Galileo SIS Ranging Accuracy (95th percentile) "for any satellite", measured during the reporting period for worst-case, Single-Frequency (SF)

Compliance with the MPL in [OS-SDD] is achieved in all cases, with a specified maximum threshold of 7 [m]⁷ for the monthly performance of each individual satellite.

Figure 4 depicts the average “over all satellites” (constellation mean). Again, the [OS-SDD] MPL target of 2 [m]⁸ is met by the Constellation average value.

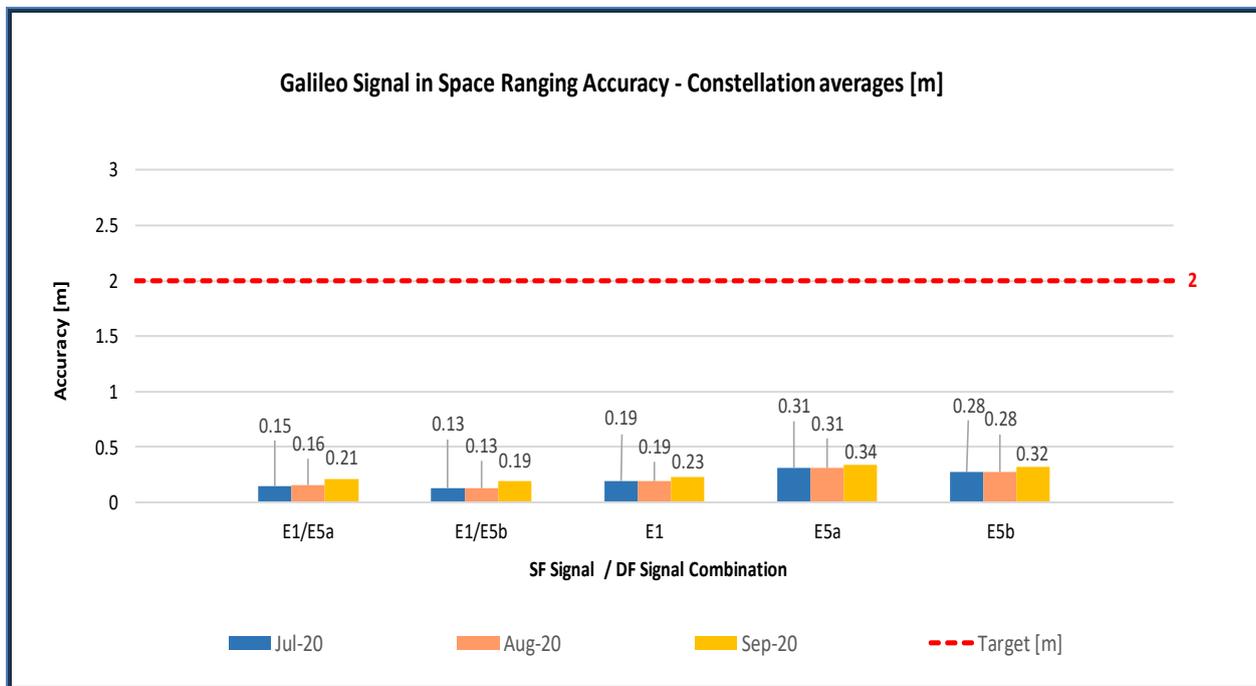


Figure 4 : Monthly Galileo SIS Ranging Accuracy (95th percentile) “over all satellites” (constellation average), measured during the reporting period

⁷ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.3.1 (Table 9)

⁸ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.3.1 (Table 10)

4 UTC AND GGTO DISSEMINATION AND DETERMINATION PERFORMANCE

In this section of the report the following performance figures are provided:

- ◇ Availability of the Galileo Time Correlation Parameters and of UTC Determination;
- ◇ Accuracy of Galileo Time Correlation Parameters.

4.1 AVAILABILITY OF THE GALILEO TIME CORRELATION PARAMETERS AND OF UTC DETERMINATION

The **Availability** of the Galileo Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) Time Dissemination Service is defined as the percentage of time that the system provides at least one HEALTHY ranging/timing Signal in Space above a minimum elevation angle of 5 degrees. Figure 5 provides the Worst User Location (WUL) Availability of such service, computed for a virtual grid of user positions over the service coverage area.

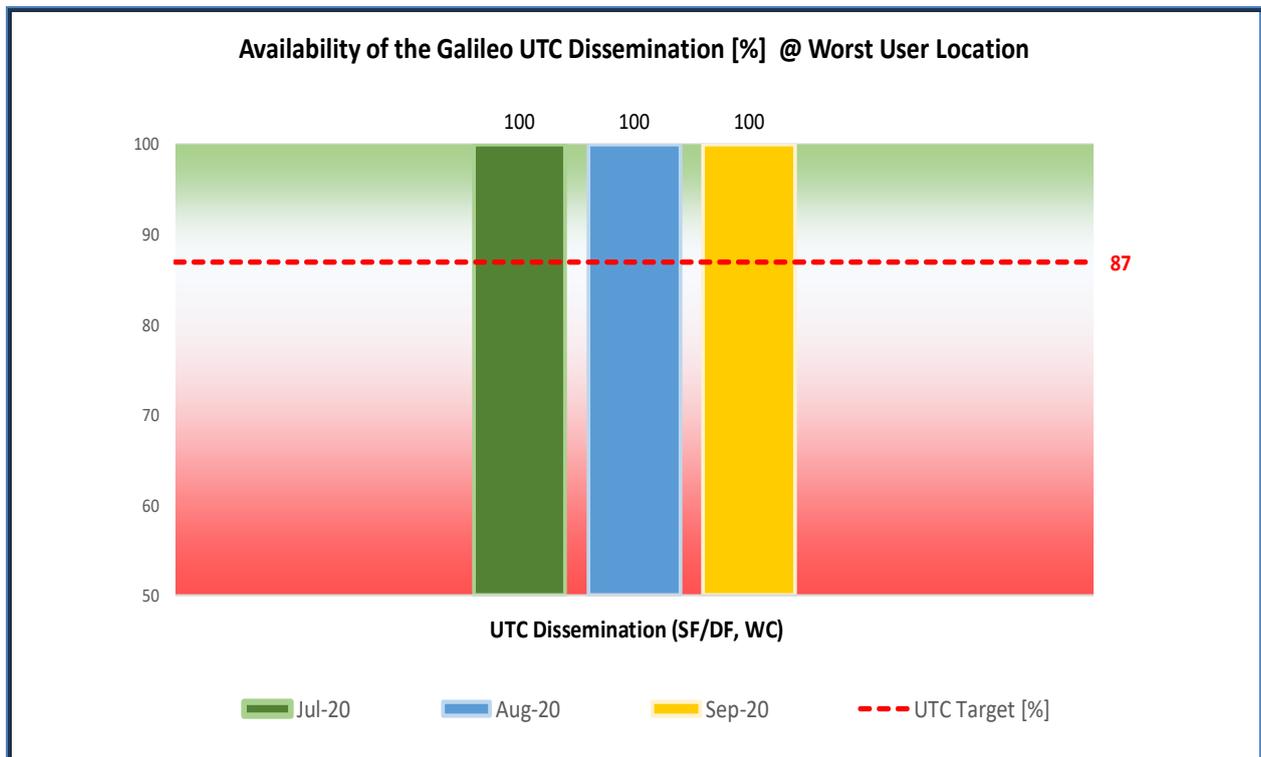


Figure 5 : Monthly availability of the UTC Dissemination Service during the reporting period

As shown in Fig. 6, the monthly (short-term) availability of the Galileo UTC Dissemination Service

achieved 100% during the whole quarterly reporting period. The MPL of 87%⁹ specified by [OS-SDD] for the long term is therefore fulfilled.

Regarding the commitment concerning the **Availability of UTC Time Determination Service** with the assigned accuracy threshold of 31 [ns], results for the observation period are given in Figure 6, with a required percentage of success of at least 87%. Similarly to the case of UTC Dissemination, targets for Availability are always met with an availability of 100% :

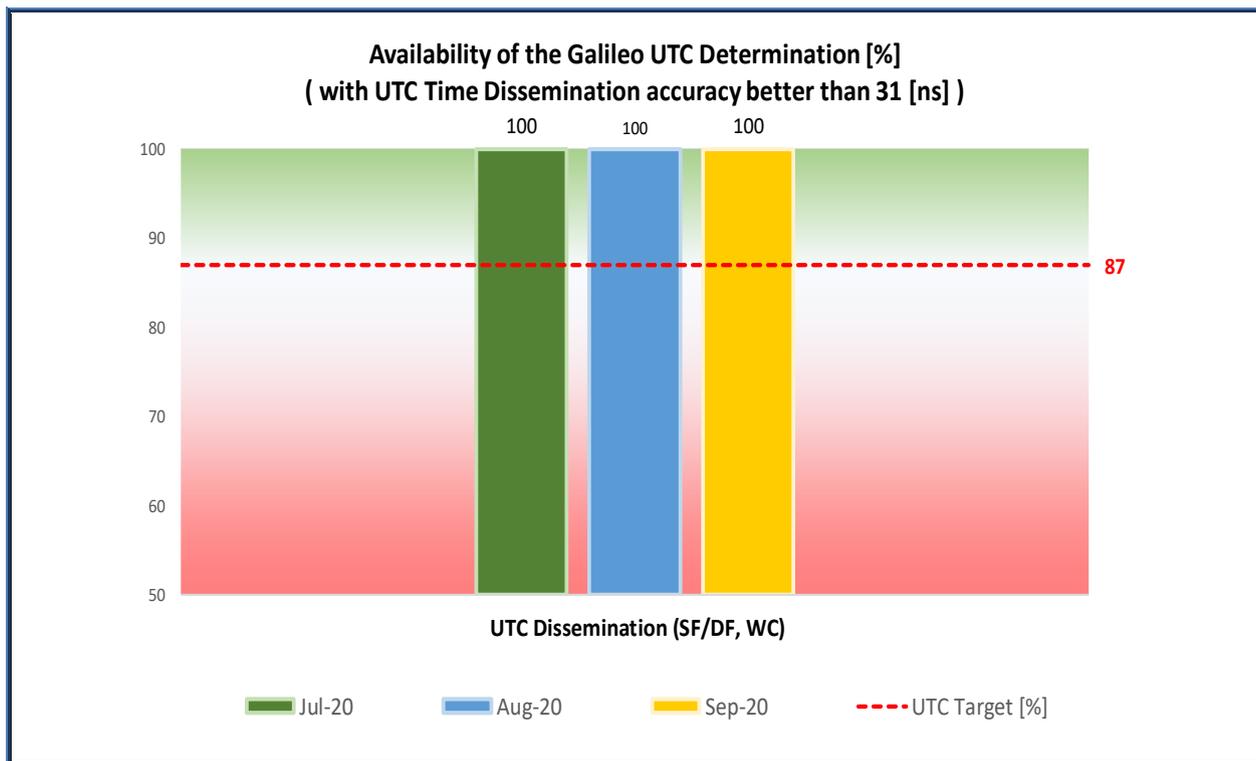


Figure 6 : Monthly availability of the UTC Determination with assigned Accuracy target during the reporting period

The Availability of Galileo to GPS Time Offset (GGTO) Determination is the percentage of time that the system provides at least one non-dummy GGTO¹⁰ set of coefficients within the Navigation message, acquiring SiS from a space vehicle seen above a minimum elevation angle of 5 degrees. Figure 7 gives the availability of the GGTO Determination for Worst User Location (WUL), computed for a virtual grid of user positions over the service coverage area. Values are normalised annually by accumulating data over the previous 12 months.

⁹ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.2 (Table 14)

¹⁰ “Dummy” GGTO is defined in [OS-SDD] and in Galileo SiS ICD in terms of “all 1’s” appearing in the GGTO parameters binary slot(s) carried by the Navigation message.

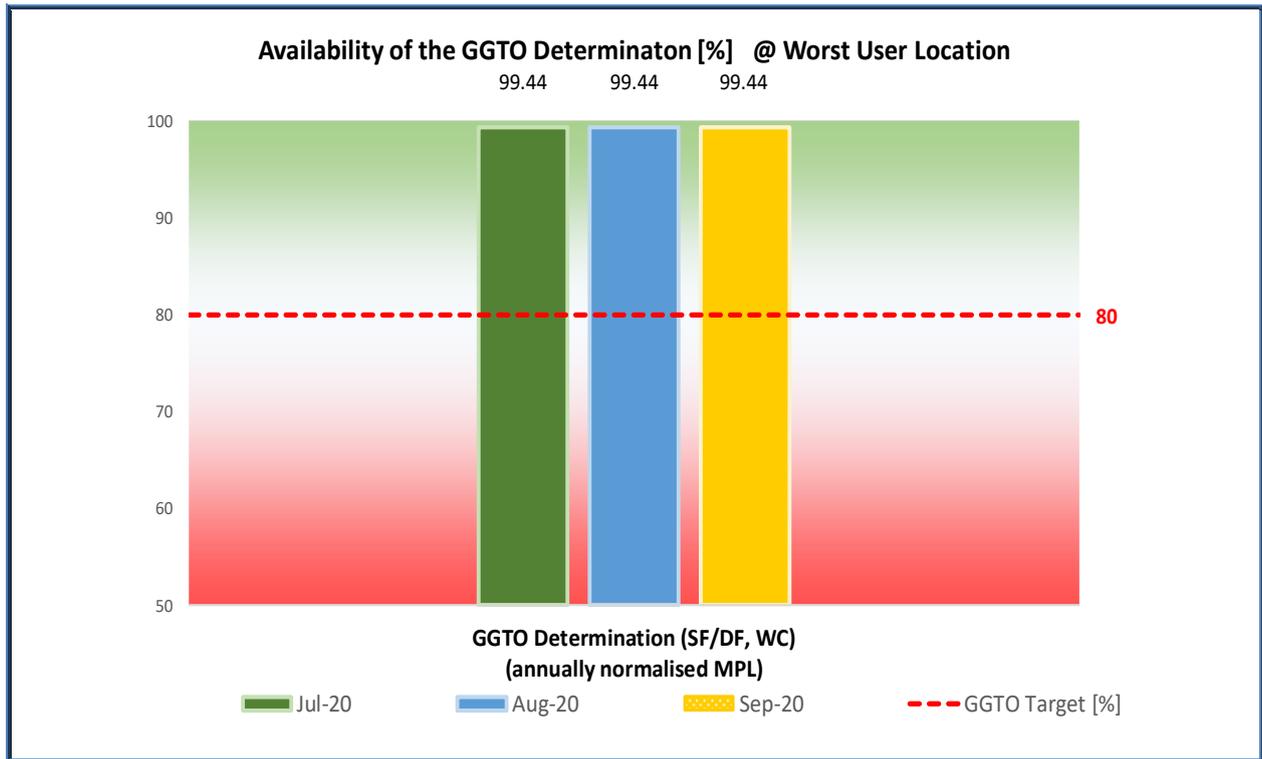


Figure 7 : Annually normalised availability of the GGTO Determination, during the reporting period

The MPL of 80%¹¹ specified by [OS-SDD] for the long term is fully achieved. The monthly (short-term) Galileo user GGTO Determination capability, which is not shown in the figures and not subject to an MPL target, was always 100% during the reporting period: no NAGUs were published announcing the dissemination of “dummy” coefficients.

4.2 ACCURACY OF GALILEO TIME CORRELATION PARAMETERS

The Galileo Signal in Space Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) **Time Dissemination Accuracy** and the Galileo Signal in Space Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) **Frequency Dissemination Accuracy** are computed as the daily average error of the normalised time and frequency offset relative to UTC for a user equipped with a Standard Timing / Calibration Laboratory Receiver¹².

The Galileo to GPS Time Offset (**GGTO**) **Determination Accuracy** is computed as the daily average of the difference between the GST-GPS Time Offset computed using the Galileo navigation message and the true GST-GPS Time Offset.

¹¹ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.5.1.2 (Table 20)

¹² Note that the final UTC Determination Accuracy experienced by the user will also be affected by ranging errors, on top of the committed UTC Dissemination Accuracy

Figure 8 shows the 95th percentile of the daily average of the UTC Dissemination Accuracy, observed and normalised over a period of 12 months.

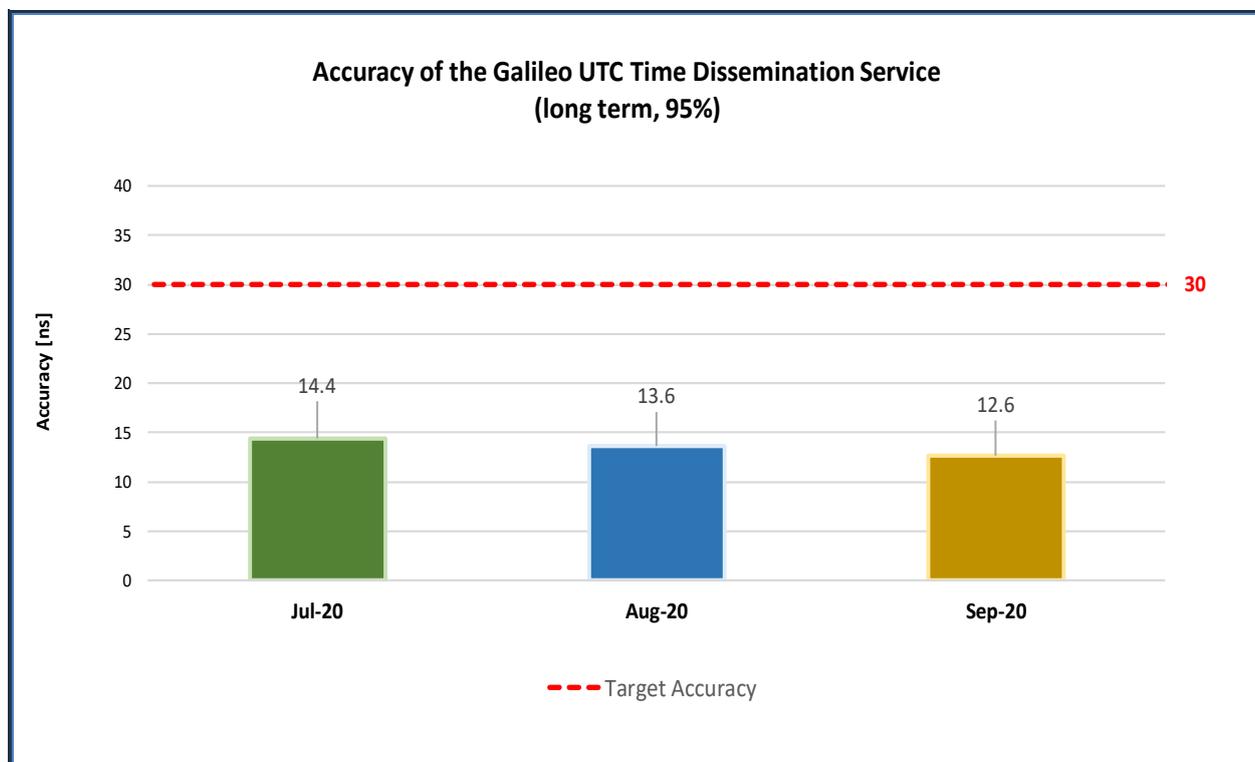


Figure 8 : Long-term 95th percentile of UTC Time Dissemination Accuracy

Figure 9 shows the 95th percentile of the UTC Frequency Dissemination Accuracy, computed accumulating measurement data over the past 12 months¹³. Figure 10 shows the 95th percentile of the daily average of the GGTO Determination Accuracy, also normalised annually.

As seen in Figure 8, the long term 95th percentile of UTC (Time) Dissemination Accuracy is slowly reducing from 14.4 [ns] to 12.6 [ns], well below the [OS-SDD] Minimum Performance Level specification of 30 [ns]¹⁴. Regarding UTC Frequency Dissemination accuracy, Figure 9 shows that the measured 95th percentile value is less than or equal to $1.7E-14$, which is an order of magnitude better than the [OS-SDD] MPL normalised annual ceiling of $3.0E-13$ ¹⁵.

About the GGTO Determination Accuracy, shown in Figure 10, the measured values are improving from 13.4 [ns] to 11.2 [ns] in the quarterly reporting period. These figures are within the [OS-SDD] MPL threshold of 20 [ns]¹⁶. Since the end of January, the short term (monthly) timing accuracy related metrics (which are not subject to MPL targets) exhibit much better performance, due to a

¹³ Long-term figures result from processing measurements accumulated since last 12 months

¹⁴ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.3.3 (Table 11)

¹⁵ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.4 (Table 12)

¹⁶ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.5.1.2 (Table 19)

fine calibration performed at the end of January, after the Galileo infrastructure upgrade activities that took place. However, this improvement is not visible looking at the MPLs of the quarter, due to the computation of 95% over a long term (sliding window of 12 months).

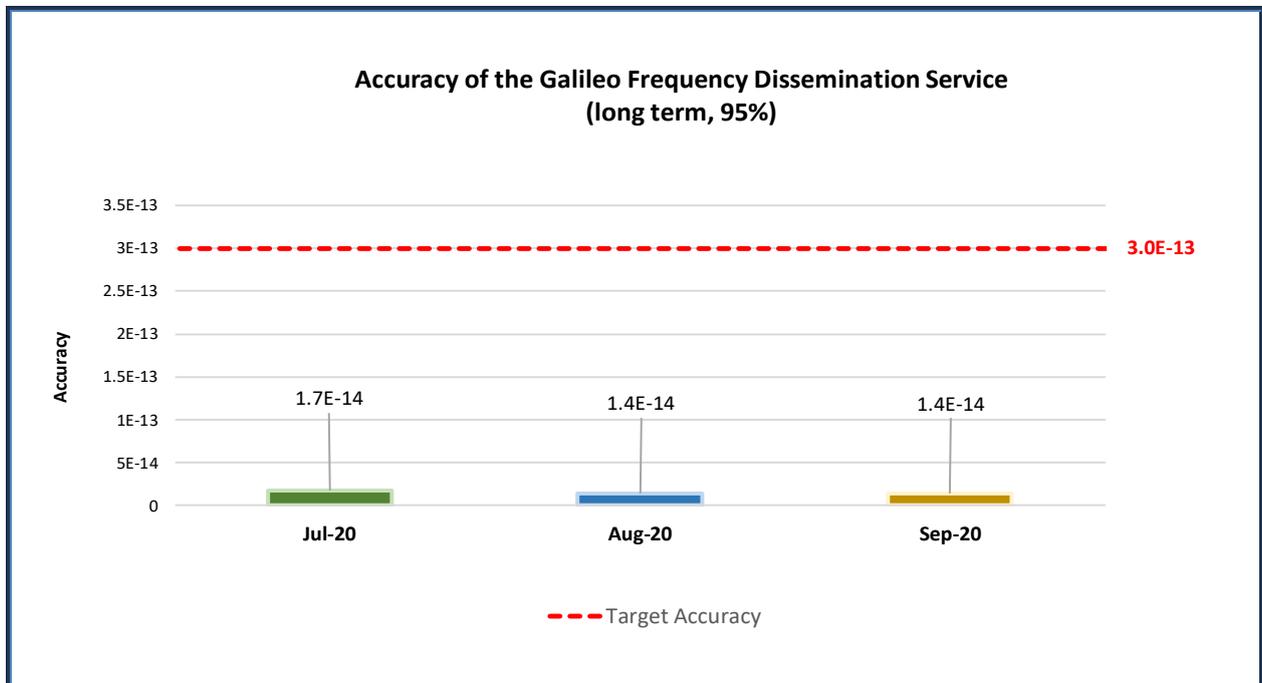


Figure 9 : Long-term 95th percentile of UTC Frequency Dissemination Accuracy

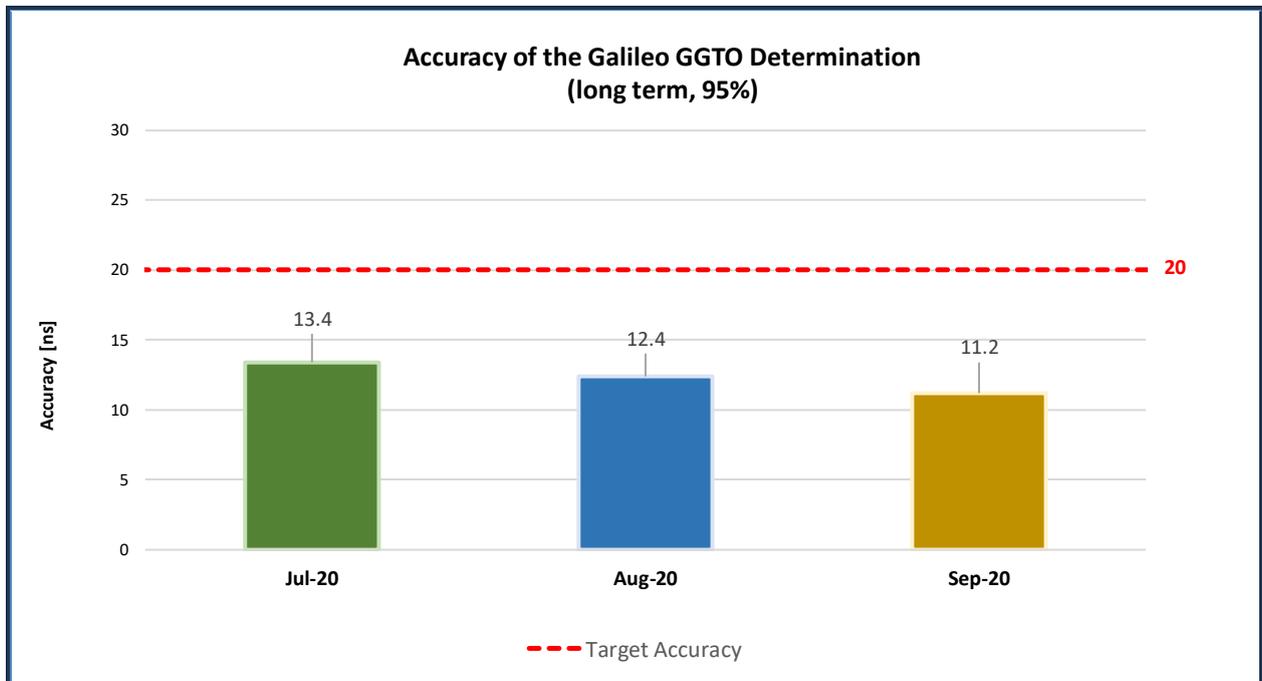


Figure 10 : Long-term 95th percentile of GGTO Determination Accuracy

5 GALILEO POSITIONING PERFORMANCE

In this section of the report the following performance figures are provided for information:

- ◇ Availability of the Galileo Position Dilution of Precision;
- ◇ Availability of the Galileo Positioning Service;
- ◇ Galileo measured Positioning Performance.

5.1 AVAILABILITY OF THE GALILEO POSITION DILUTION OF PRECISION

Applicable [OS-SDD] defines an MPL on the global **Availability of a (3D) PDOP** (Position Dilution of Precision) less than or equal to 6, with a target of **77%**¹⁷. Results are presented in Figure 11, which distinguishes between the cases of SIS carrying I/NAV or F/NAV messages. With figures of **99.86%** at least, the target value is exceeded with significant margin.

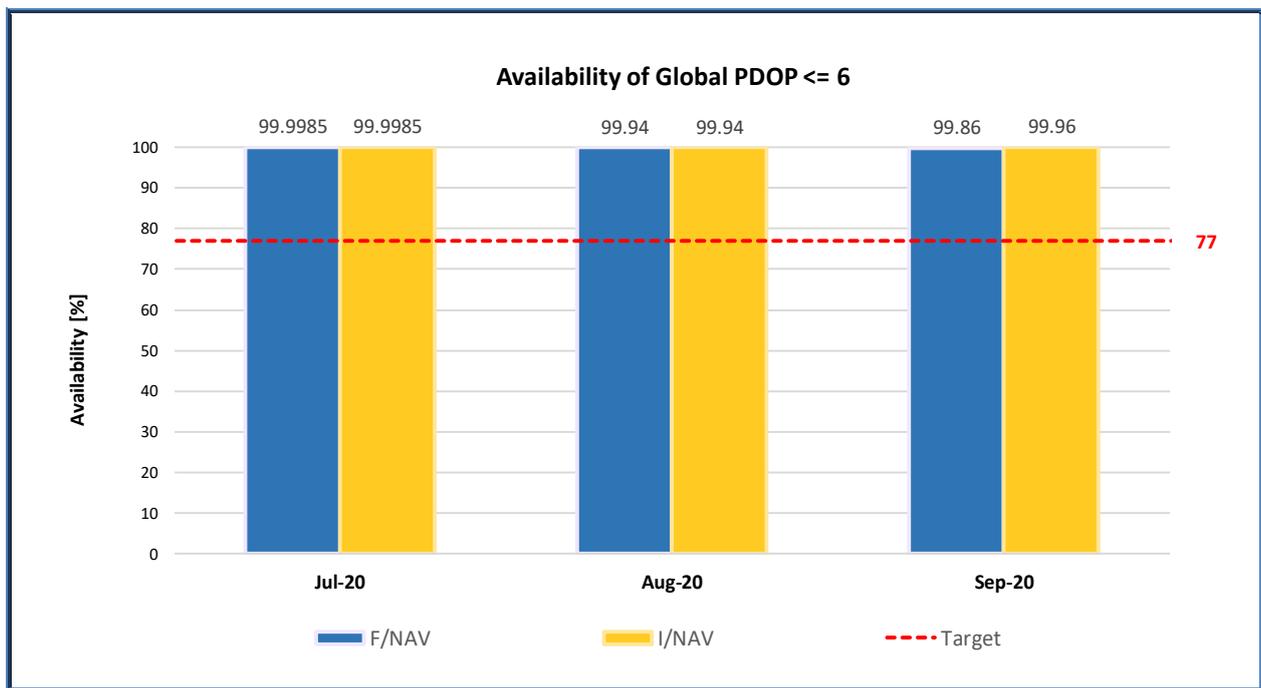


Figure 11 : Monthly Global Average Availability of PDOP ≤ 6

¹⁷ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.3 (Table 15)

5.2 AVAILABILITY OF THE GALILEO POSITIONING SERVICE

The [OS-SDD] defines the **Availability of Positioning**, under the condition that location error due to system contribution is required to be not worse than **7.5 [m]** for the horizontal component (HPE), and not worse than **15 [m]** for the vertical one (VPE), evaluated at 95%.

Different targets are assigned: **70%**¹⁸ at Worst User Location (WUL), and **77%**¹⁹ for the Average User Location (AUL).

The achieved results are shown separately for the case of worst Single Frequency SIS (E1, E5a, E5b) and of worst Dual Frequency combination (E1-E5a, E1-E5b) in the following Figure 12 and Figure 13. Target values are met with large margins.

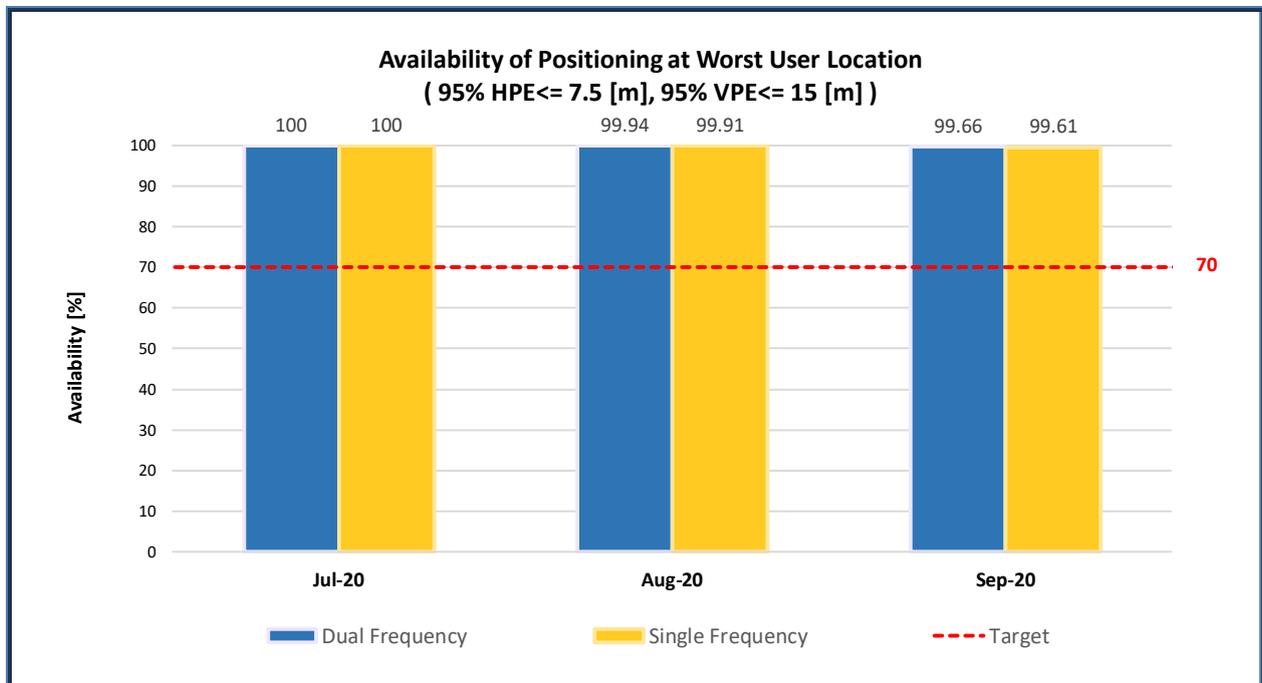


Figure 12 : Availability of Positioning at Worst User Location (WUL)

¹⁸ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.4 (Table 17)

¹⁹ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.4.4 (Table 16)

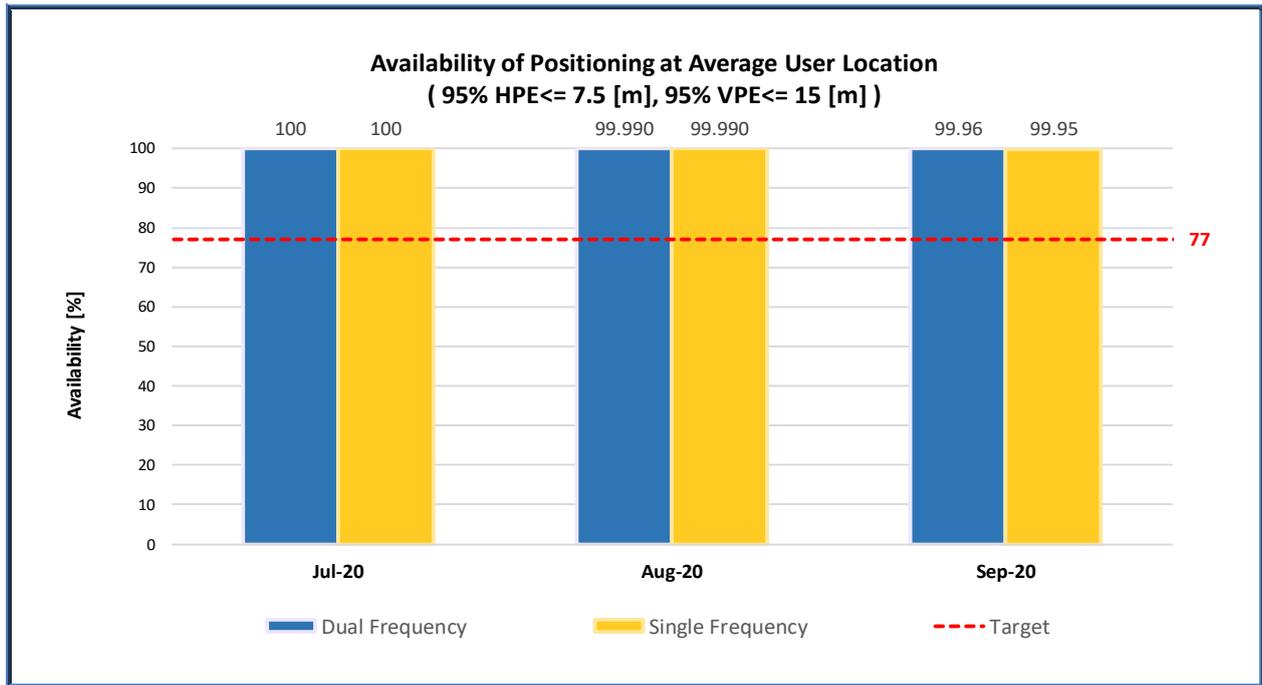


Figure 13 : Availability of Positioning at Average User Location (AUL)

5.3 GALILEO MEASURED POSITIONING PERFORMANCE

Although the Galileo FOC constellation is not yet completely deployed, since May 2019 the 3D Positioning Service achievable with the Galileo system is subject to a commitment regarding the Availability for given Positioning Accuracy targets, as reported in the previous section 5.2.

In addition, this section provides Navigation Sensor Error estimates for a full (3D) solution of Navigation equations, i.e.: the Horizontal and Vertical Positioning Accuracy performance based on real measurements, collected over a number of test receivers, solving for user coordinates with a constraint of $PDOP \leq 6$ and following [OS-SDD] recommendations regarding SIS health status and "Age of Ephemeris"²⁰.

To this end it is recalled that, as specified in the [OS-SDD], Navigation message coefficients with an "Age of Ephemeris" beyond 4 hours are no longer considered valid, so that ranging observables from the corresponding satellite and signal should not be used for positioning and/or time measurement purposes.

Samples affected by local issues, thus not attributable to Galileo SIS, are no longer included in the reported results, based on the adoption of an automatic outliers detection filtering, which was introduced since January 2020.

In the following figures, the horizontal axis is limited on each plot to a maximum error of 20 metres. Each figure also reports the number of samples exceeding a horizontal or vertical error larger than 20 [m].

²⁰ The Time of Ephemeris (toE in the [OS-SDD]), also called Ephemeris Reference Time (t_{0E} in the [SIS-ICD], section 5.1.1.), is disseminated in the Navigation message, as part of the Precision Ephemeris Set. The terms "Age of Ephemeris" mentioned by the [OS-SDD] and "Time from ephemeris reference epoch" appearing in the [SIS-ICD] are equivalent.

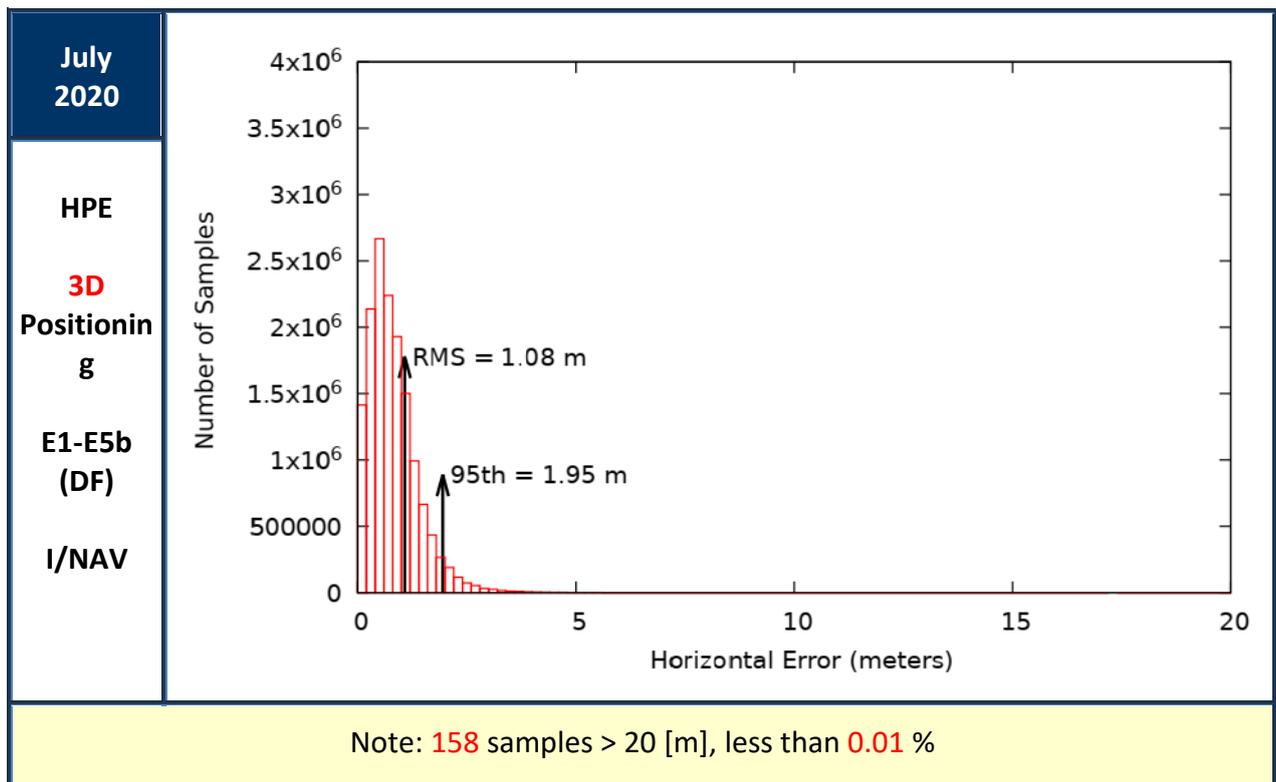
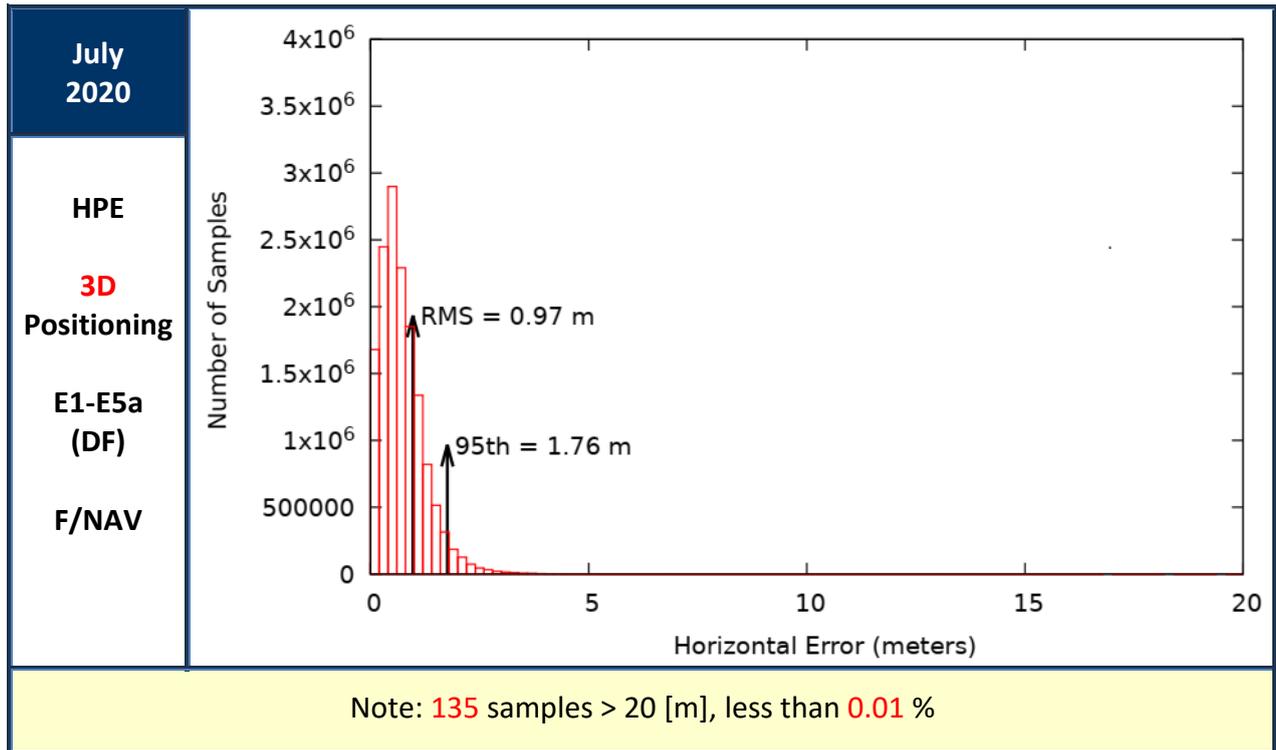


Figure 14 : Horizontal Positioning Error (HPE) for “Galileo-only” users in July 2020

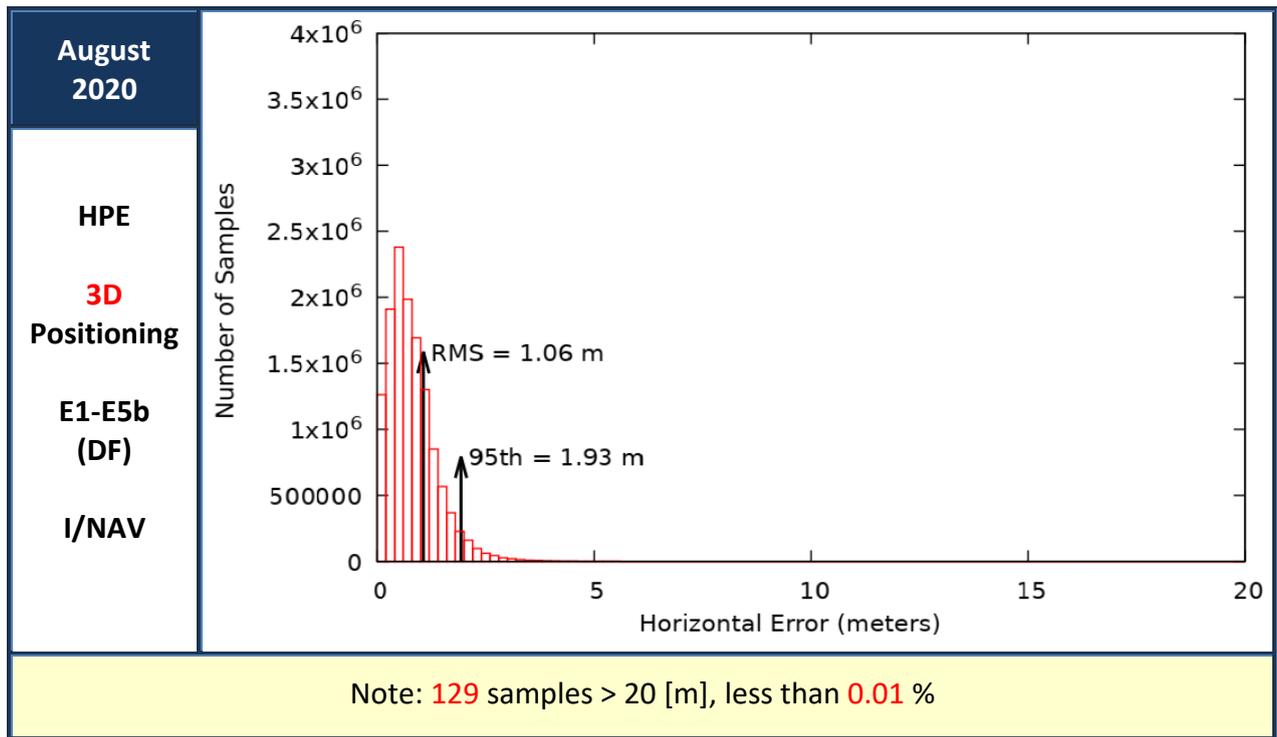
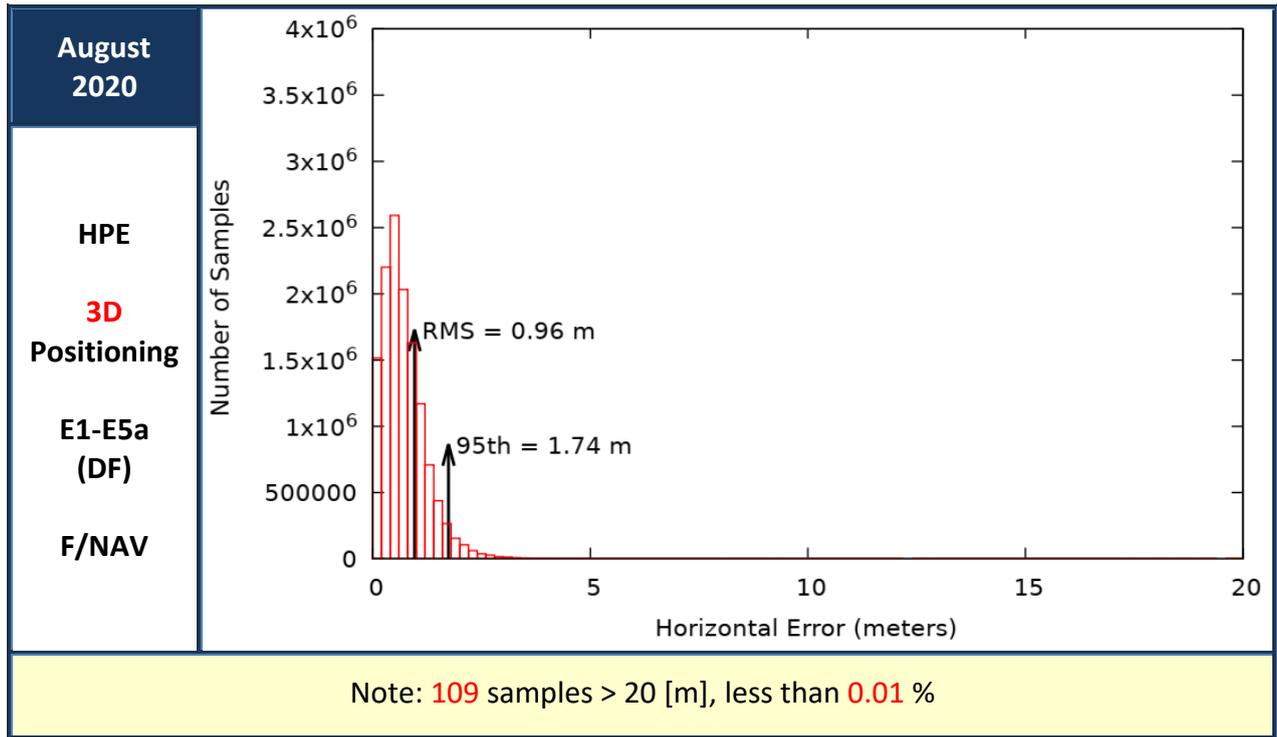


Figure 15 : Horizontal Positioning Error (HPE) for "Galileo-only" users in August 2020

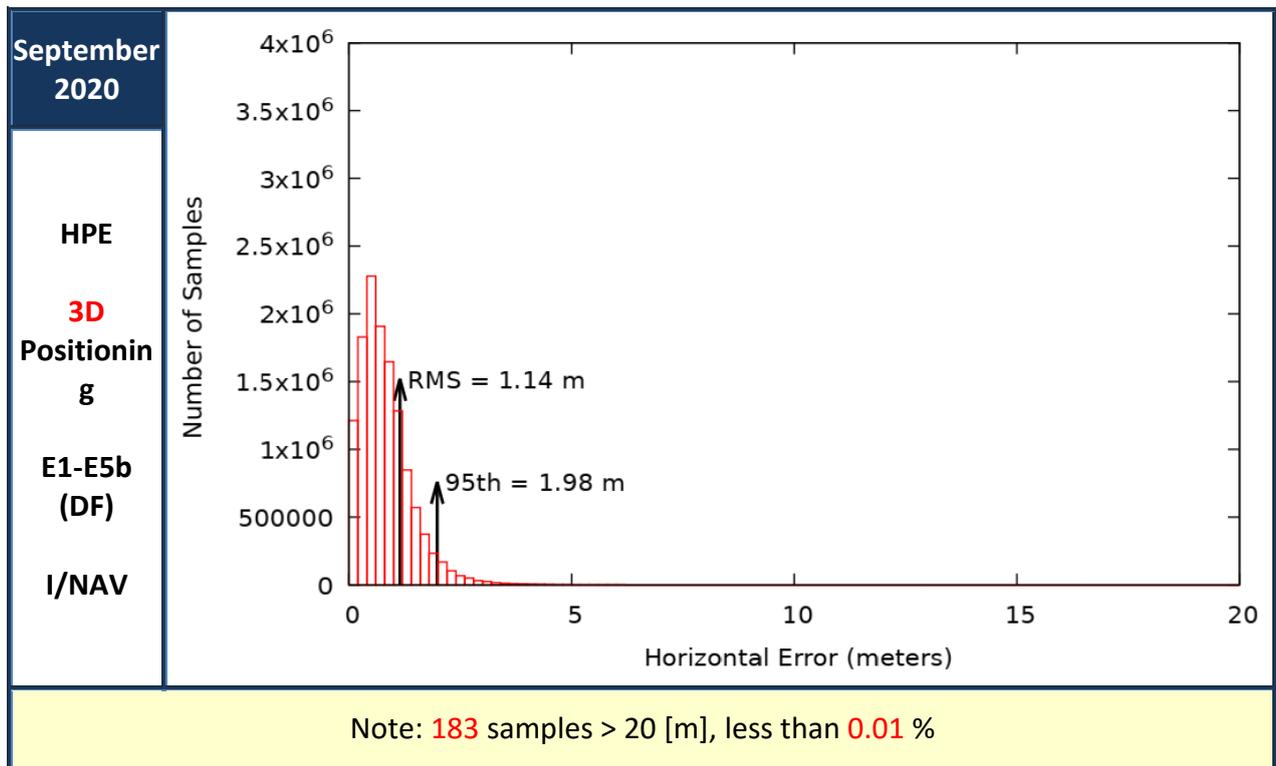
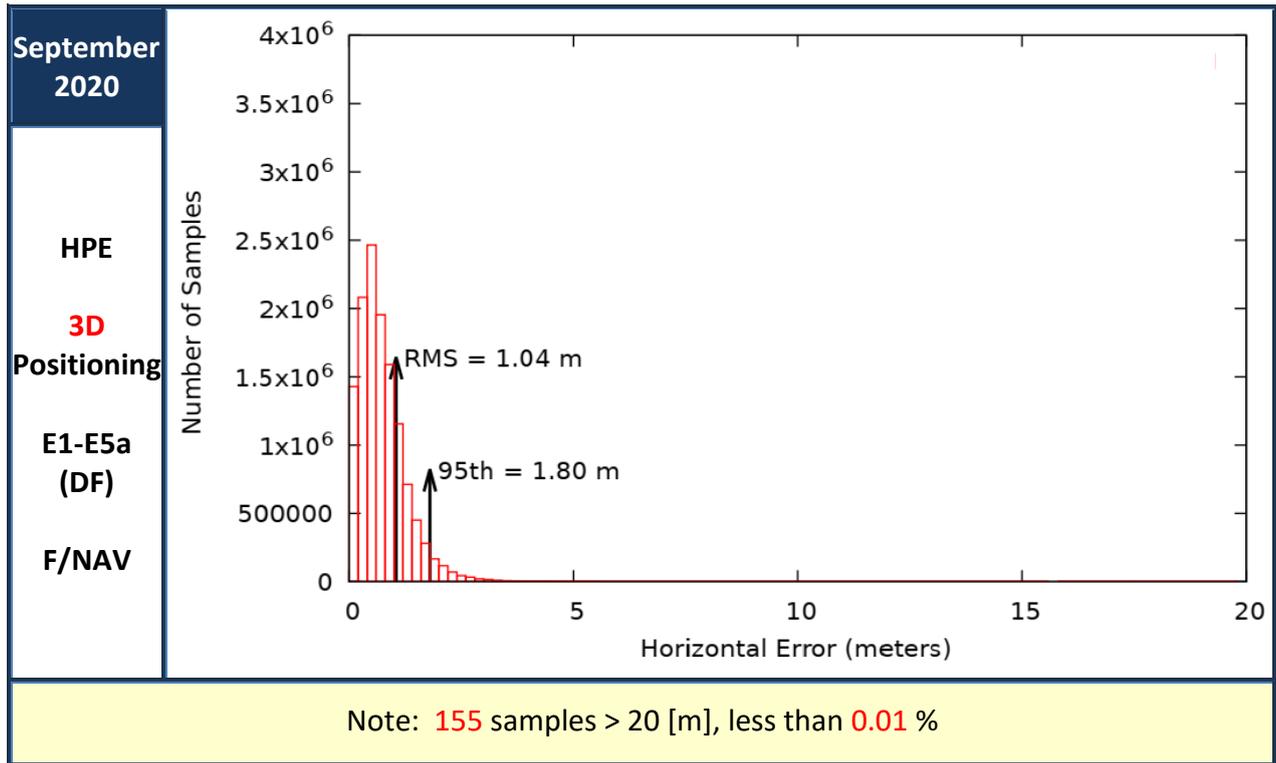


Figure 16 : Horizontal Positioning Error (HPE) for "Galileo-only" users in September 2020

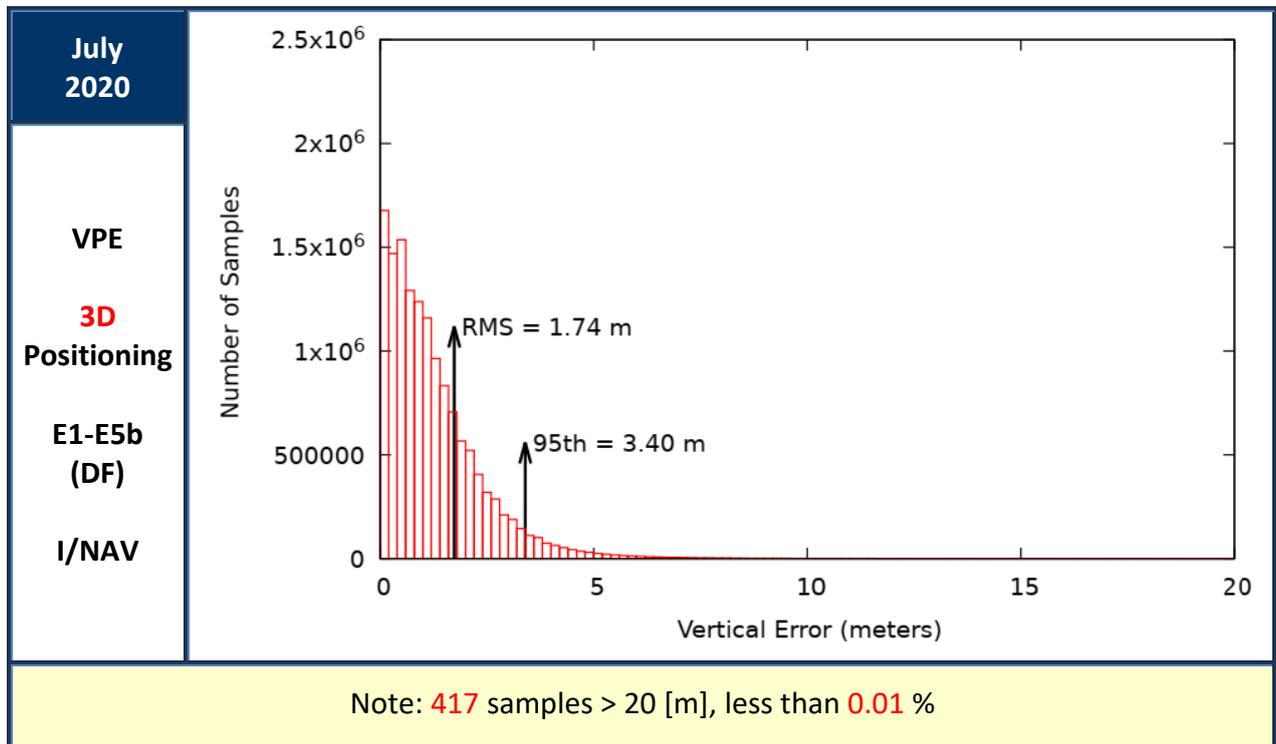
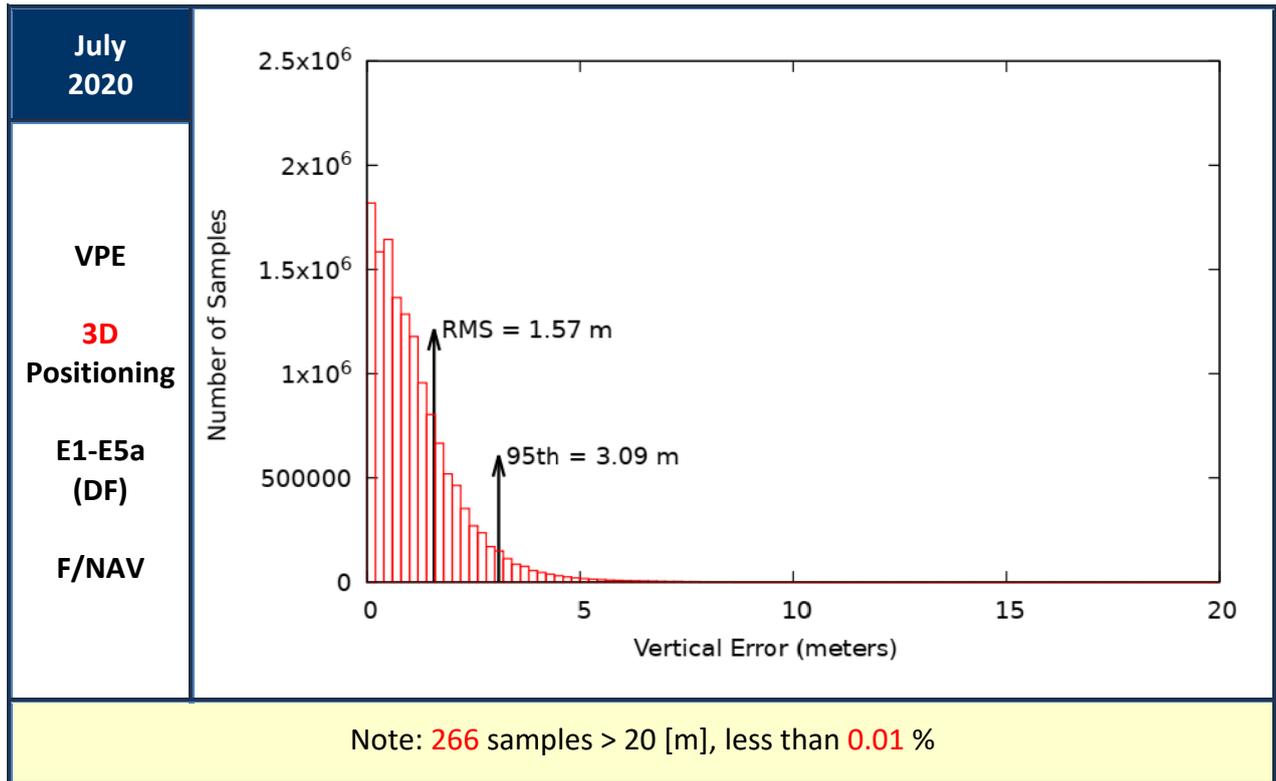


Figure 17 : Vertical Positioning Error (VPE) for “Galileo-only” users in July 2020

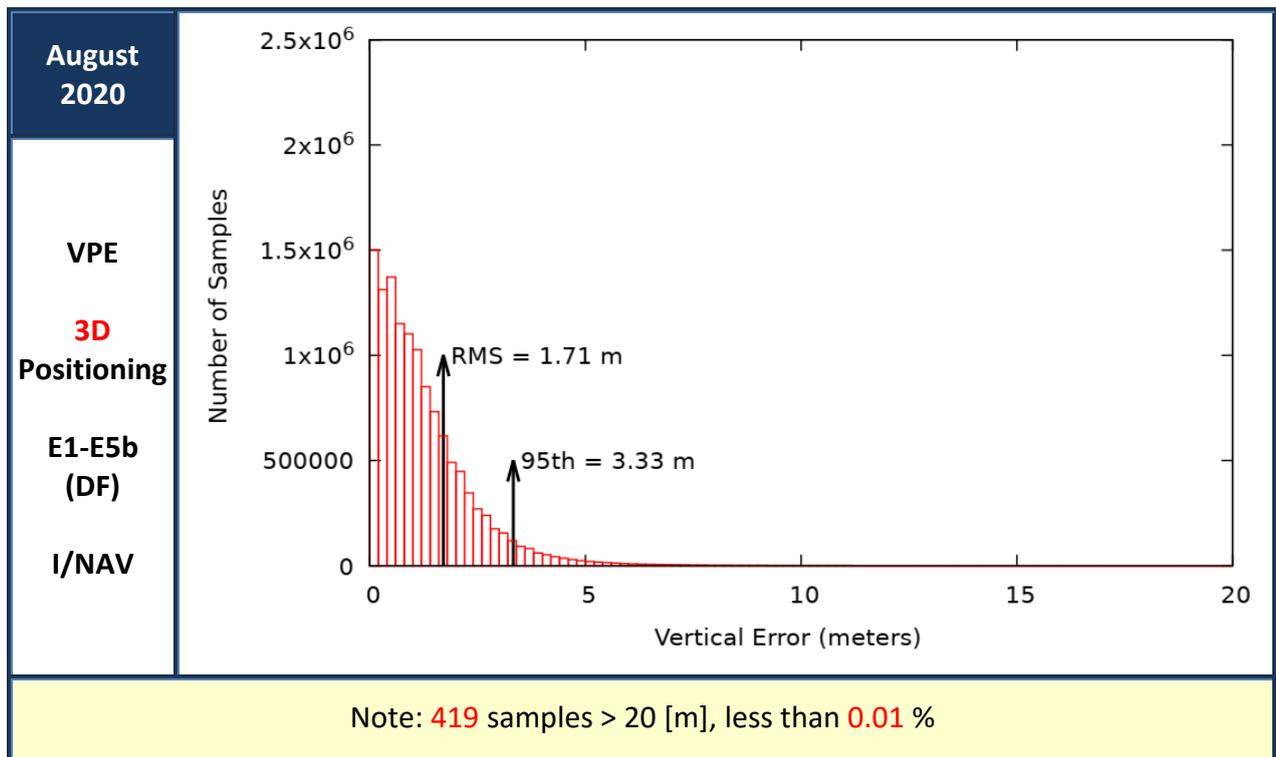
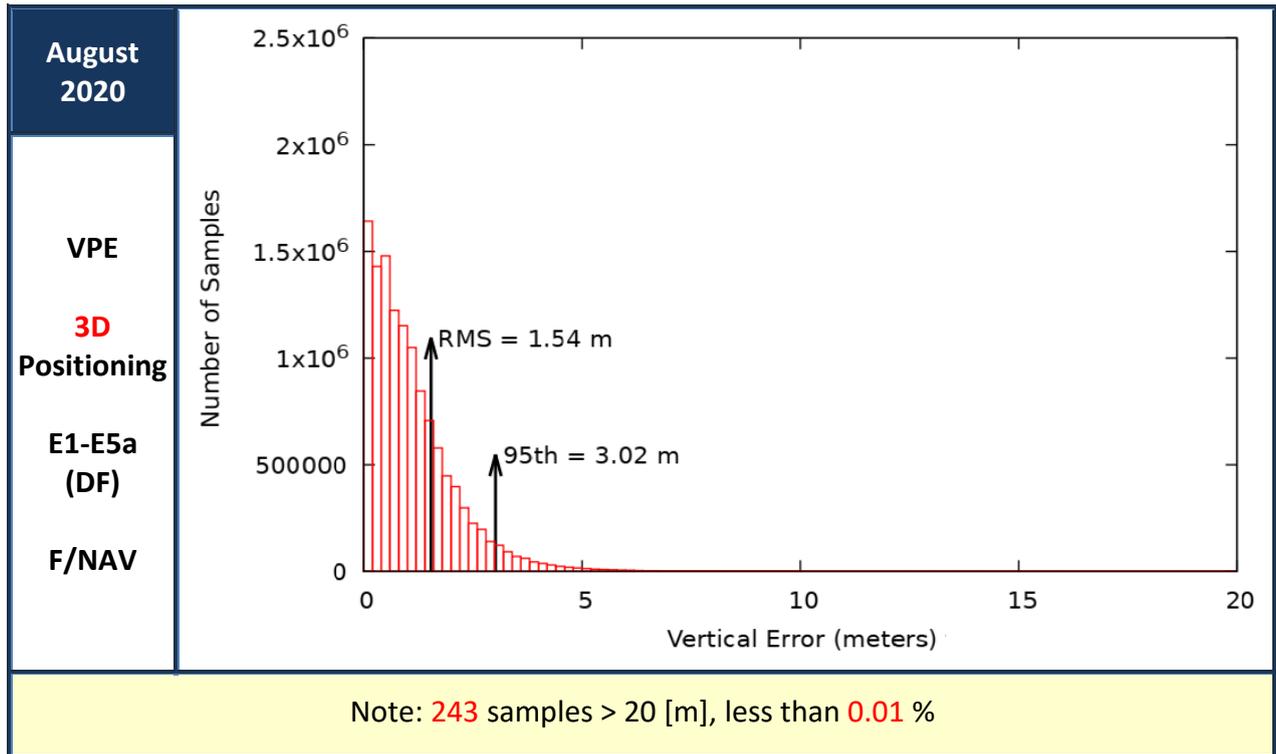


Figure 18 : Vertical Positioning Error (VPE) for "Galileo-only" users in August 2020

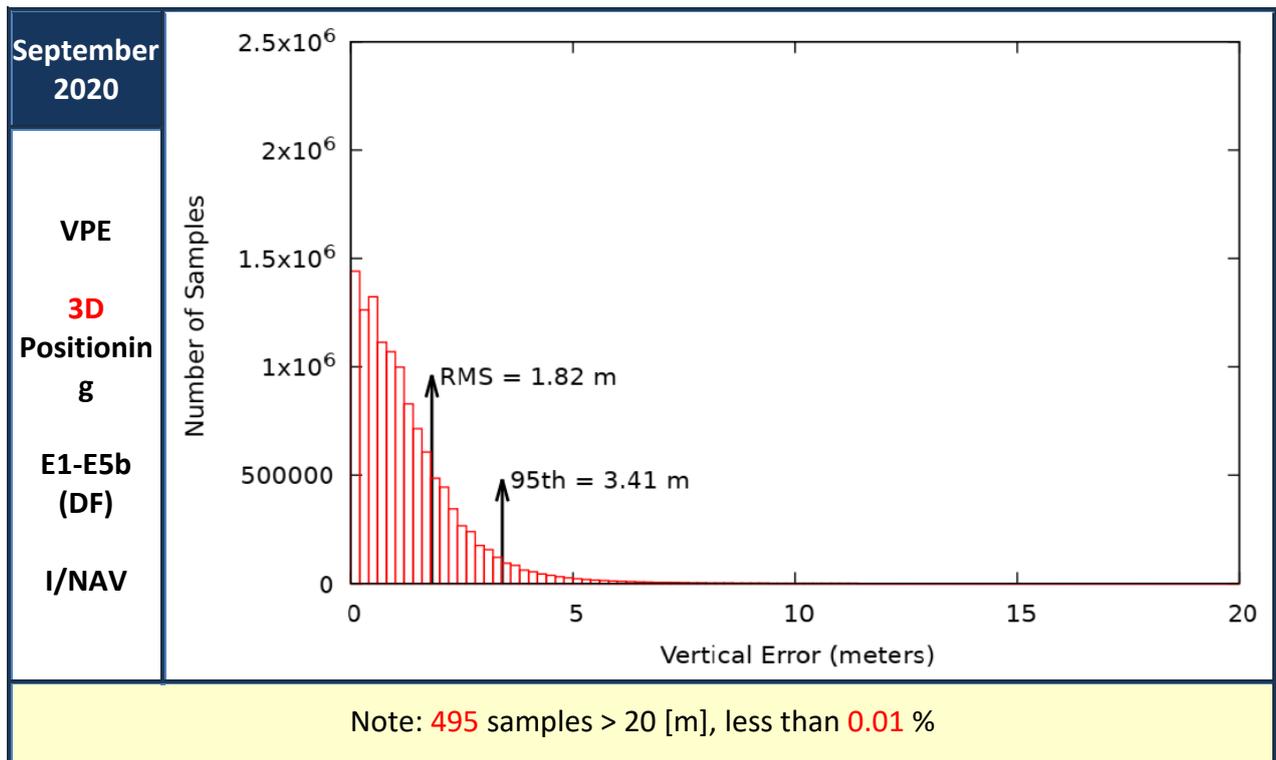
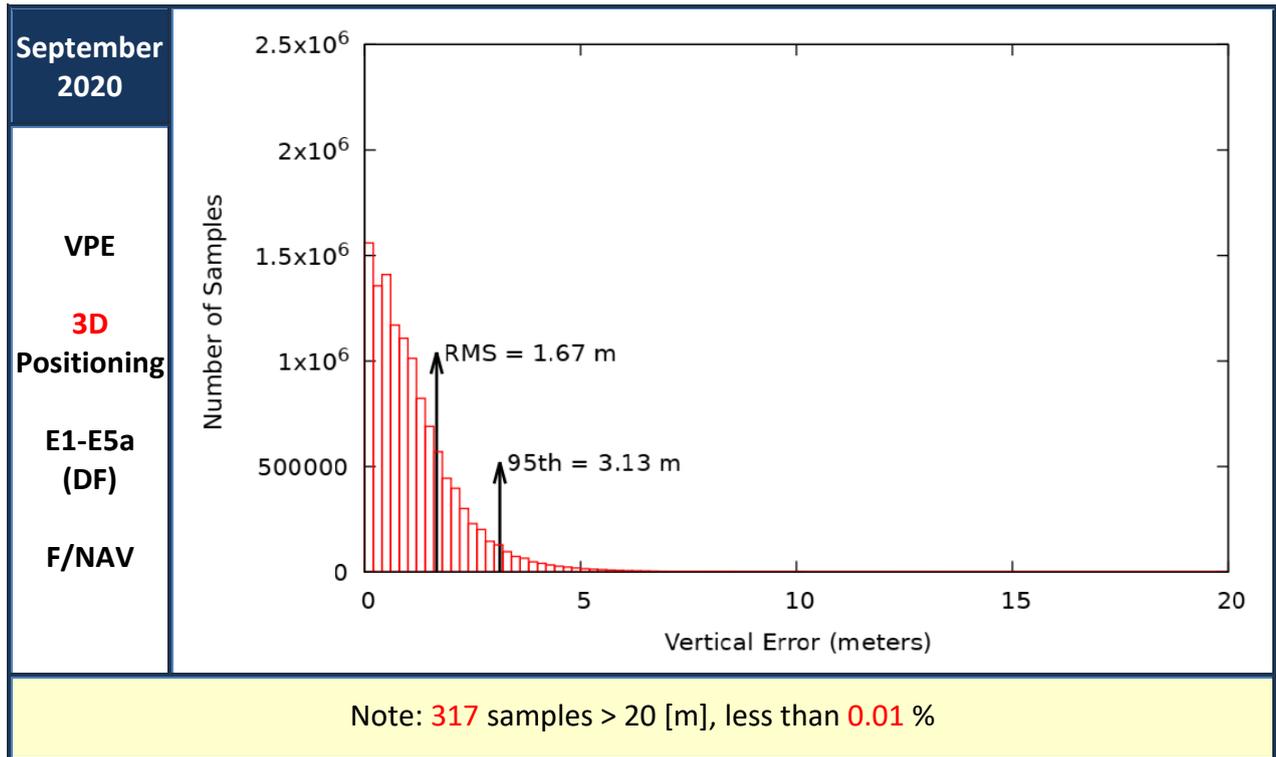


Figure 19 : Vertical Positioning Error (VPE) for “Galileo-only” users in September 2020

6 TIMELY PUBLICATION OF NOTICE ADVISORY TO GALILEO USERS (NAGUS)

The European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) is responsible for timely publication of Notice Advisory to Galileo Users (NAGU) messages on its web pages:

GNSS Service Centre NAGU Publication Service Web Pages	
NAGUs	https://www.gsc-europa.eu/system-status/user-notifications (Active user Notifications)
Information	https://www.gsc-europa.eu/system-status/user-notifications-archive (Archived user Notifications)

Table 5 : GSC web pages for Galileo User Notifications (NAGUs)

According to MPLs in the [OS-SDD], NAGUs related to Planned events need to be published at least 24 hours²¹ before the event starts. For Unplanned events, the [OS-SDD] specifies a delay of up to 72 hours²¹ from the detection of the unplanned event until a corresponding NAGU is issued.

The summary of NAGUs that have been published during the reporting period is as per the following Table 6 . NAGU publication timeliness requirements were met with large margins, as per figures reported in the table.

During the quarter only one planned NAGU was issued, and there were no unplanned NAGUs. In particular:

- in July, and August, no NAGUs were published;
- in September, a single planned NAGU was issued, following by a second one on October 1st, both referring to an on-board maintenance occurring at the end of September for GSAT-0205 (E24). According to the rules, the second NAGU is categorised as “Unplanned”, even if it refers to an overall scheduled operation; it is reported in Table 6 for completeness, even though it was actually published at the very beginning of the next reporting quarter.

²¹ Ref.: [OS-SDD] issue 1.1, §3.6.1 (Table 21)

Month	NAGU Type	Reason for publishing	Notice Advisory ID	NAGU Categ.	Timeliness
July	No NAGU published in July 2020				
August	No NAGU published in August 2020				
September	PLN_OUTAGE	Warning users on the unavailability for on-board maintenance of GSAT-0205 (E24) for all Navigation signals, from 28/09/2020 @ 09:00 to 30/09/2020 @ 20:30 UTC	2020015	P	Publication of NAGU occurred 90h:20m (3.76 days) before the beginning of outage
	USABLE	Announcing the recovery of Navigation services by GSAT-205 (E24), starting from 30/09/2020 @ 19:04	2020016	U	Publication of NAGU occurred 19h:51m (0.827 days) after the restart of service provision
NAGU Categorisation for timeliness evaluation: "P" = Planned, "U" = Unplanned					

Table 6 : NAGUs published during 3rd Quarter of 2020

7 REFERENCES

This section identifies the documents explicitly referenced in this Galileo Open Service Public Performance Report.

- [SIS-ICD] European GNSS (Galileo) Open Service Signal-In-Space Interface Control Document (OS-SIS-ICD), Issue 1.3, European Union, December 2016
- [IONO] Ionospheric Correction Algorithm for Galileo Single Frequency Users, Issue 1.2, European Union, September 2016
- [OS-SDD] European GNSS (Galileo) Open Service Definition Document (OS-SDD), Issue 1.1, European Union, May 2019.

Previous documents are available to users through the web portal of the European GNSS Service Centre (<http://www.gsc-europa.eu/>), with the exception of Issue 1.0 of the OS-SDD.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Issue 1.1 of the [OS-SDD] is in force since May 2019. This version is accessible for download from the European GNSS Service Centre (GSC) website.

The previous OS-SDD version (Issue 1.0) can still be obtained from the GSC, upon user request.

For an exhaustive description of the Minimum Performance Levels (MPLs), the reader is referred to the [OS-SDD]. Individual sections of the [OS-SDD] have been referenced throughout this report when referring to MPL target values.

8 LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AUL	Average User Location
DF	(Galileo OS) Dual Frequency combination (E1/E5a, E1/E5b)
DOP	Dilution of Precision
ECEF	Earth Centred, Earth Fixed frame coordinates
F/NAV	Navigation message provided by the E5a signal [SIS-ICD]
FOC	Full Operational Capability
GSA	European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency
GGTO	GST-GPS Time Offset
GMS	Galileo Mission Segment
GPS	Global Positioning System
G/S	Ground Segment
GSC	European GNSS Service Centre
GST	Galileo System Time
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution of Precision
HPE	Horizontal Positioning Error
ICD	Interface Control Document
I/NAV	Navigation message provided by the E1-B and E5b signals [SIS-ICD]
IS	(Galileo) Initial Services
MPL	Minimum Performance Level
NAGU	Notice Advisory to Galileo Users
OS	(Galileo Navigation) Open Service
PDOP	Position Dilution of Precision
SBDO	StandBy Duty Officer
SDD	Service Definition Document
SDM	Service Delivery Manager
SF	(Galileo OS) Single Frequency (E1, E5a, E5b)
SIS	Signal in Space
SISE	Signal In Space Error vector (4-dimensional)
toE	Time of Ephemeris
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
VPE	Vertical Positioning Error
WUL	Worst User Location

End of Document



European GNSS Service Centre:
<https://www.gsc-europa.eu/>