Quasi-Zenith Satellite System



Hawaii 😭

Office of National Space Policy, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan



System Overview

Functional Capability:

- □ GNSS Complementary
- GNSS Augmentation
- Messaging Service
- Coverage: Asia and Pacific region
- Signals(QZS-1):
 - \Box L1C/A, L1C, L2C and L5
 - □ L1S (L1-SAIF) on 1575.42 MHz
 - □ L6 (LEX) on 1278.75MHz
- First QZSS satellite "MICHIBIKI"



Four satellites constellation shall be established

& the service will start in 2018.

Timeline of System Development

(Planned)





Functional Capability 1 GPS Complementary

QZSS improves positioning

availability time

Navigation signals L1-C/A, L1C, L2C, and L5 sent from high elevation will improve the time percentage of positioning availability.





Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

QZSS improves positioning accuracy and reliability





Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

Sub-meter Class Augmentation





Functional Capability 2 GPS Augmentation

Centimeter Class Augmentation





Functional Capability 3 Messaging Service

QZSS can send short messages

•QZSS can send short messages such as emergency warnings simultaneously to everyone with a mobile phone.







- Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011)
 - The Government of Japan has decided to accelerate the deployment of the operational QZSS as expeditiously as possible.
- Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI
 - □ Technical Verification by JAXA
 - Application Verification by private companies
 - Overall System Outline



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Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (1) Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011

The QZSS will contribute to

- Welfare of the Asia and Pacific region
- Broad range of security including the improvement the capacity to respond to natural disasters



Basic policy on the implementation of the operational QZSS project (2)

Cabinet Decision on September 30, 2011

- GOJ has decided to accelerate the deployment of the operational QZSS as expeditiously as possible.
- Four satellites constellation shall be established by the late 2010s.
- In the future, seven satellites constellation shall be completed to enable sustainable positioning.
- The Cabinet Office shall develop, deploy and operate the operational QZSS, based on the achievement of the first QZSS satellite MICHIBIKI, and shall submit a budget request to cover relevant cost.
- Legal amendments shall be made in order for the Cabinet Office to fulfill such a role in time for budget implementation.

The QZSS is regarded as one of the most important projects in the Japan's New Basic Plan on Space Policy. (January 25, 2013)

QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI

Accuracy : Signal-in-space User Range Error (SIS-URE)

MICHIBIKI SIS-URE meets its specification, within +/- 2.6m (95%). Its SIS-URE(RMS) is about 40cm & less than that of GPS's target, about 90cm*. (*refer to GPS Program Update to CGSIC 2011)





QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI

Availability Improvement in Ginza, Tokyo (Feb. 19, 2011)



Positioning result of GPS+QZSS combination use

Date of Observation: 2011/2/19 250 minutes driving observation data during 6:00-12:30 obtained under JAXA-Melco joint research experiment

Single Frequency DGPS positioning Availability

GPS:39.5%



GPS+QZSS:69.1%



QZSS Technical Verification of QZS-1 MICHIBIKI

Accuracy Improvement using augmentation signal L1-SAIF from **MICHIBIKI**



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- The Cabinet Office shall develop, deploy and operate QZSS.
- Four satellites orbit constellation shall be established and the service will start in 2018.
- The four satellites constellation will consist of three QZOs (IGSOs) and one GEO satellite.
- To enhance the utilization of QZSS would be beneficial and Japan would actively cooperate with related members for various issues.