



## **Activities of the GNSS Working Group of the International GPS Service (IGS)**

### **1 R. Weber**

Institute of Geodesy and Geophysics, TU Vienna, Gusshausstrasse 27-29, A-1040 Vienna, Austria ([rweber@mars.hg.tuwien.ac.at](mailto:rweber@mars.hg.tuwien.ac.at) / Fax: +43 1 58801-12896)

For more than 10 years the International GPS Service (IGS) has demonstrated a knack for innovation to maximize the benefits of GPS/GNSS signals in space. Today the IGS provides a large set of high quality products for a huge number of applications e.g. in geodynamics, surveying or atmosphere monitoring. A key objective of the IGS is to provide users anywhere in the world access to highest level GNSS data, products and resources, through an “open data policy”. This is naturally dependent upon the availability and performance of the various satellite systems. From modest beginnings, the IGS now consists of over 200 actively contributing organisations in more than 80 countries and a global network of 350+ stations with numerous associated regional networks. IGS provides GPS orbits (3-5 cm WRMS), sub-centimetre 3-D station positioning and velocities, and station and satellite clocks (sub nanosecond) for users worldwide. A similar suite of data and products is available for GLONASS, demonstrating the ability of the IGS to incorporate observations from other GNSSs for scientific applications.

It is the stated objective of the IGS also to pay utmost attention to the development of the upcoming Galileo System. In this context the IGS GNSS Working Group has been created to explore potential contributions to IGS products through the use of Galileo Signals and to prepare on the other hand a consolidated feedback to Galileo developments based on relevant IGS experience in specific areas such as orbit determination, reference frame maintenance, receiver site selection and installation.

This presentation will give a summary of the activities of this GNSS-WG and touch

upon the strategies of the International GPS Service for optimizing the future use of multiple integrated GNSS: GPS and its modernization, the new Galileo, and GLONASS. Furthermore the presentation will address the key recommendations from the 10th Anniversary Assembly in Bern (March 2004), highlighting those critical to the evolution of this GNSS service.