

The Potential effects of GPS Jamming on Marine Navigation

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General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom and Ireland





GPS Jamming is a threat to safe navigation



£6m lorry hijackings gang face ten years Thursday 6th May 2010, 11:30AM BST.



Two robbers who were part of a violent gang which hijacked 40 lorries around the Midlands with loads totalling £6 million were today facing up to 10 years in prison.

"Satellite jamming equipment was used to stop lorries being tracked after they were stolen"



GLA GPS Jamming trials

RESEARCH & ADIONAVIGATION GENERAL LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES

The GLAs have conducted two trials investigating

the effects of GPS jamming.

April 2008 off Flamborough Head



NLB Pole Star

December 2009 off Newcastle Upon Tyne



THV Galatea



Flamborough Head trial



Effect of GPS jamming on safe navigation

Aids to Navigation (AtoN)

- eLoran
- Differential GPS
- AIS as an AtoN

On Ship

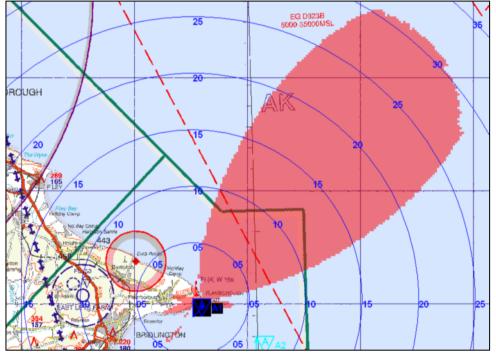
- Navigation systems
- Situational awareness

On Shore

Vessel Traffic Management

On People

Safe navigation

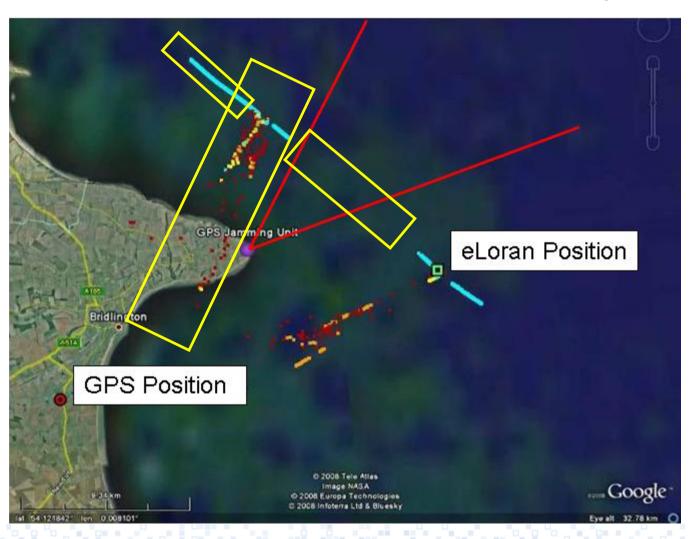


Coverage area of the GPS jamming unit at 25m above ground level on maximum power of 1.58W ERP.

Ship systems



GPS reported position is inland and 22km away from true position (eLoran).

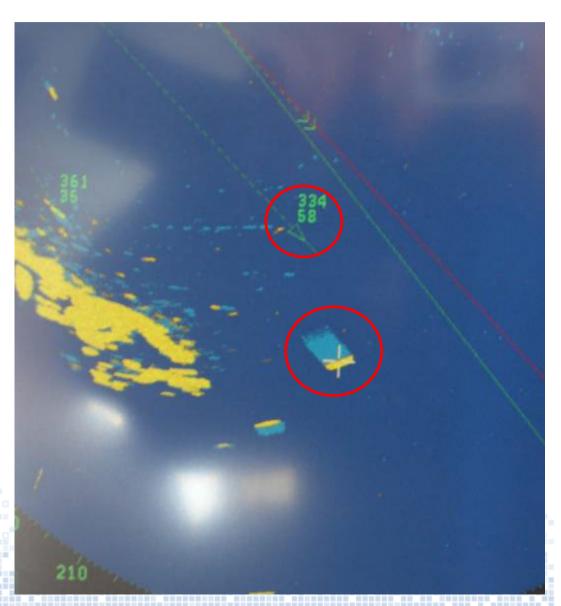


Effect on Ship & Shore



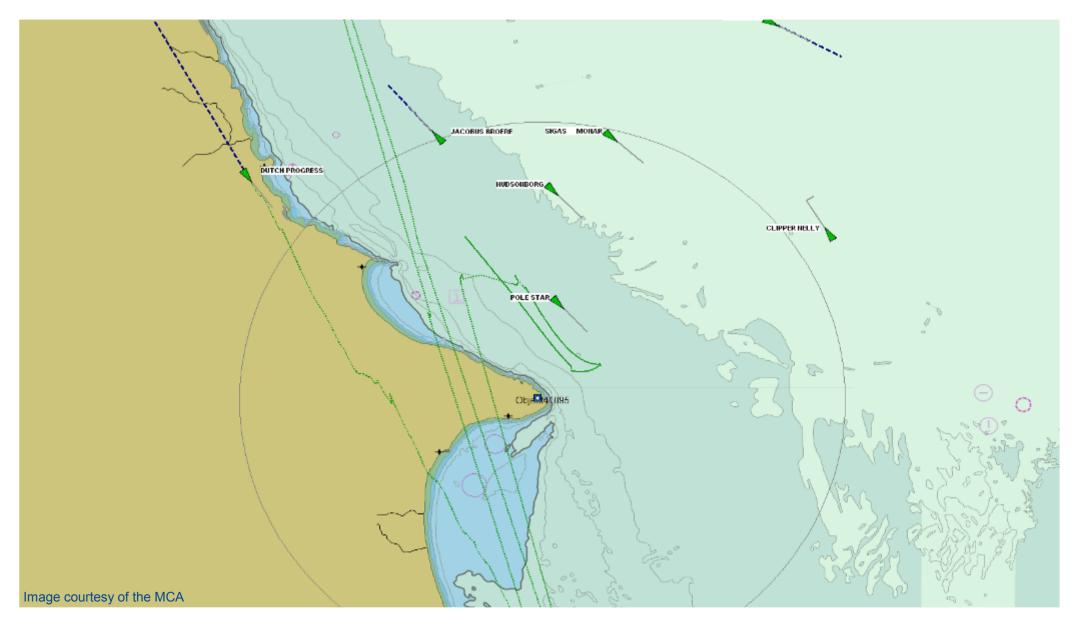
The effect of GPS jamming on AIS was observed by:

- NLV Pole Star's AIS alarmed when GPS was lost.
- •Without GPS it could not provide a range or bearing to surrounding vessels or AtoNs.
- Some AIS returns included erroneous positions.



Effect on Ship & Shore





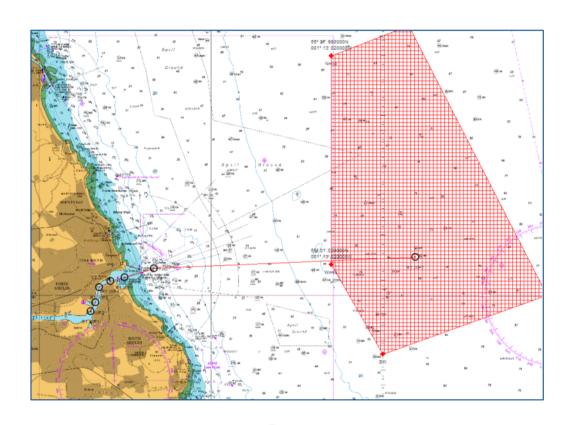
Newcastle demonstrations



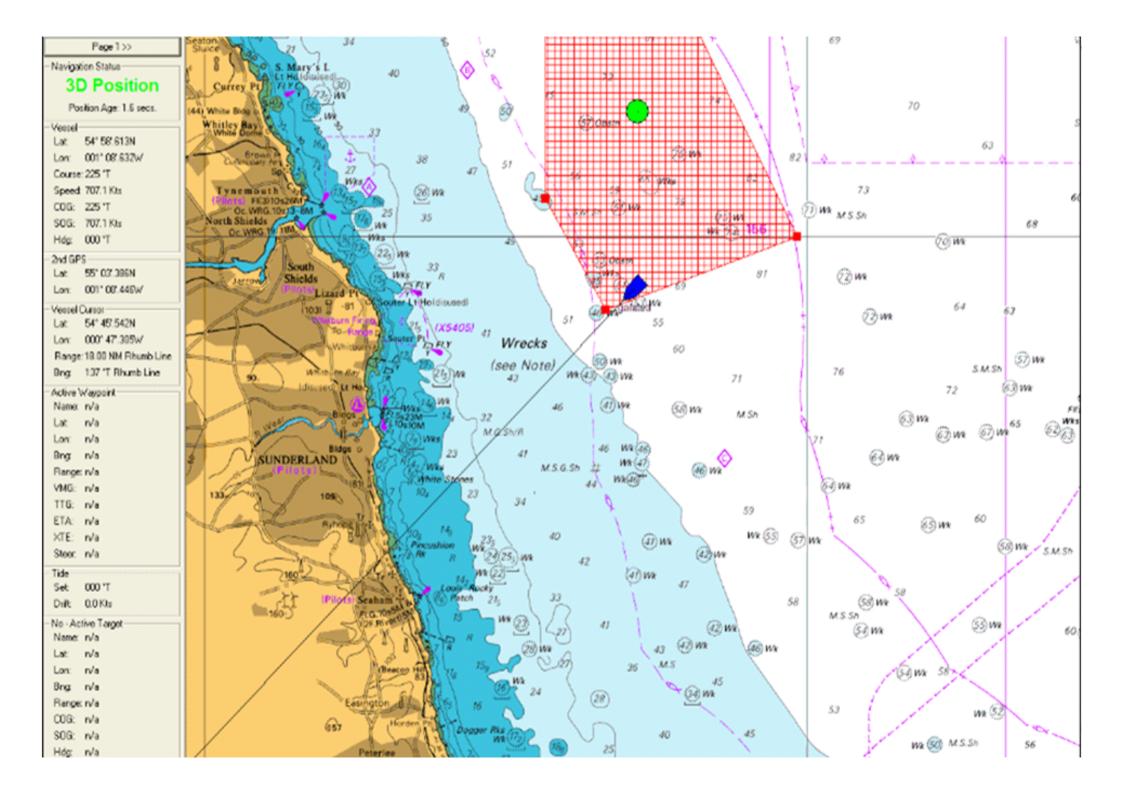
Aims:

To raise awareness of the impact of jamming to the wider community

Investigate further the result of low power jamming



The jamming unit for these demonstrations were installed on THV Galatea

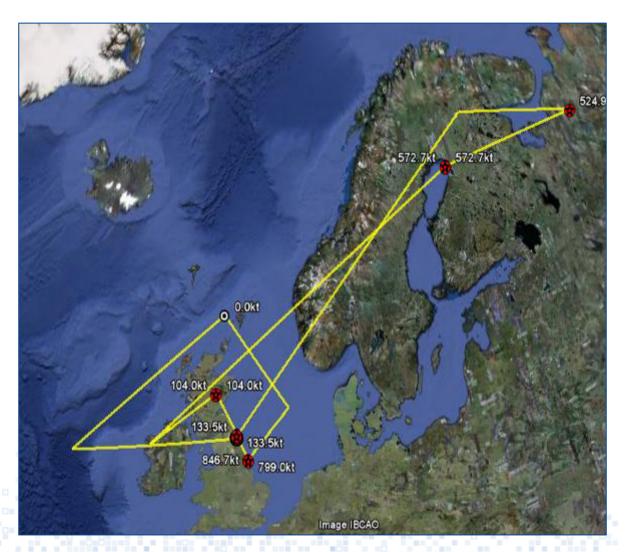


Observed GPS position errors



Erroneous GPS positions were observed on both typical GPS receivers installed for the demonstration.

Observers with their own handheld GPS receivers observed erroneous positions, with Ireland and Eastern Europe favourite destinations.

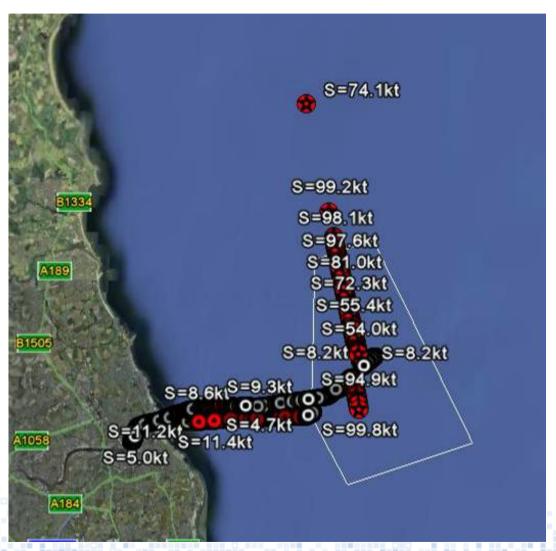


Potential for hazardous and misleading information



Subtle errors, giving hazardous and misleading information were also observed.

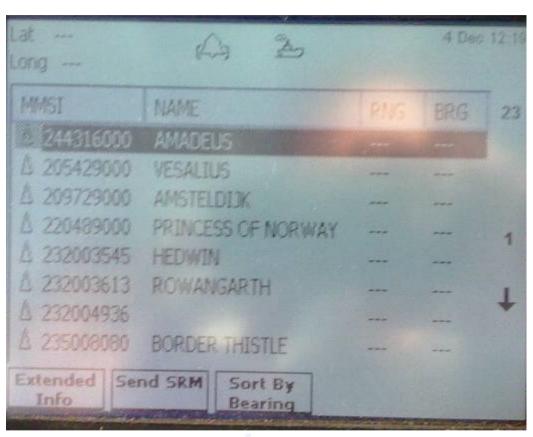
THV Galatea was steaming at approximately 10 knots.



Observed effects on AIS MKD

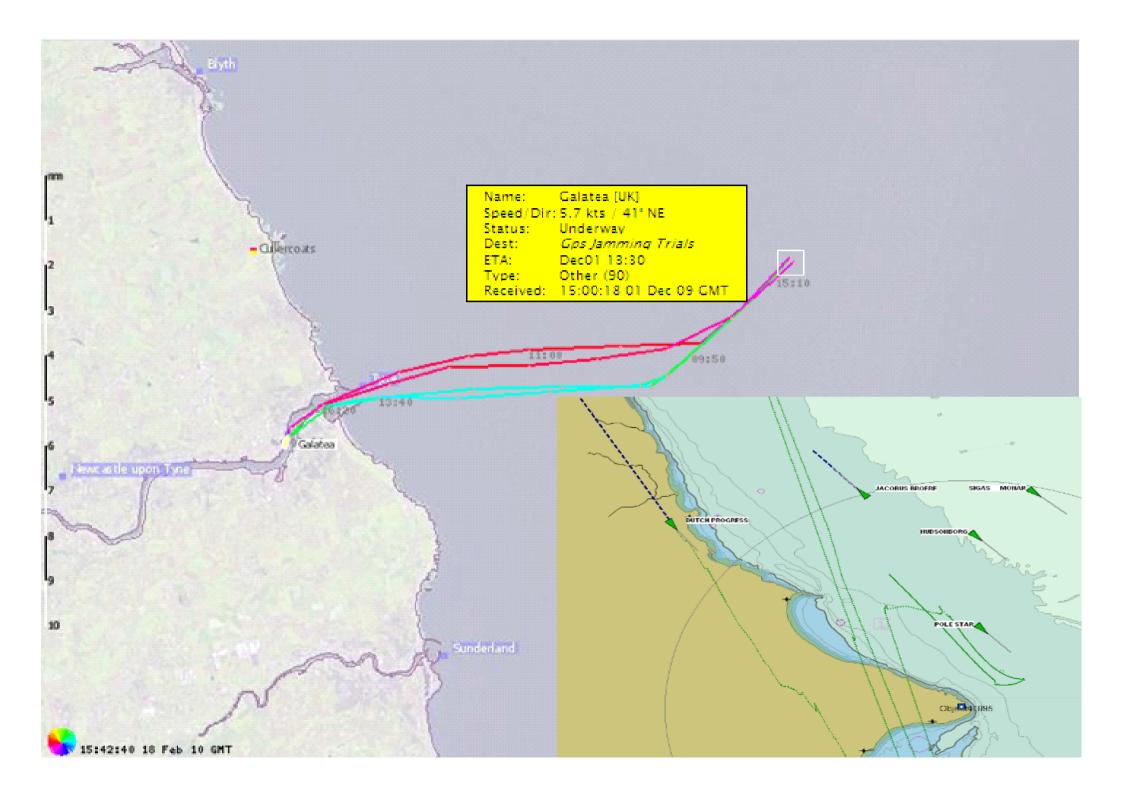


MMSI	NAME	RNG	BRG	22
3 235031351		0.1	199	
△ 232003545	HEDWIN	0.4	211	
△ 235064739	COLLINGWOOD	0.6	186	
△ 244110000	NORTHSEA TRADER	0.7	212	1
A 636010538		0.8	223	
△ 256555000	CITY OF NORDIC	0.9	233	1
△ 233234000	CITY OF BARCELONA	1.0	237	M
△ 563413000	DN26	1.3	246	



AIS (normal conditions)

AIS (jamming conditions)



Reverting to traditional means





RADAR

Alarms raised at the loss of GPS Can be misleading if AIS is overlaid

Gyrocompass

Alarms raised at the loss of GPS Drift errors can occur over time

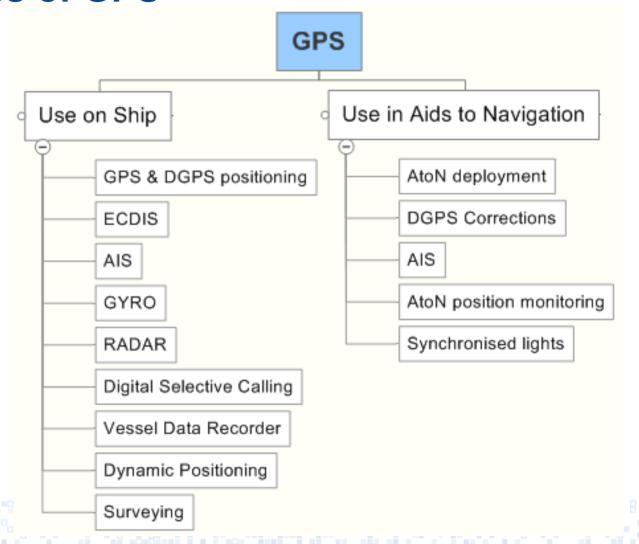


Equipment which can enter a failure mode with the loss of GPS



GPS has become the normal means for maritime positioning, navigation and timing.

The level of integration onboard is different for each vessel depending on equipment fitted.



Conclusions



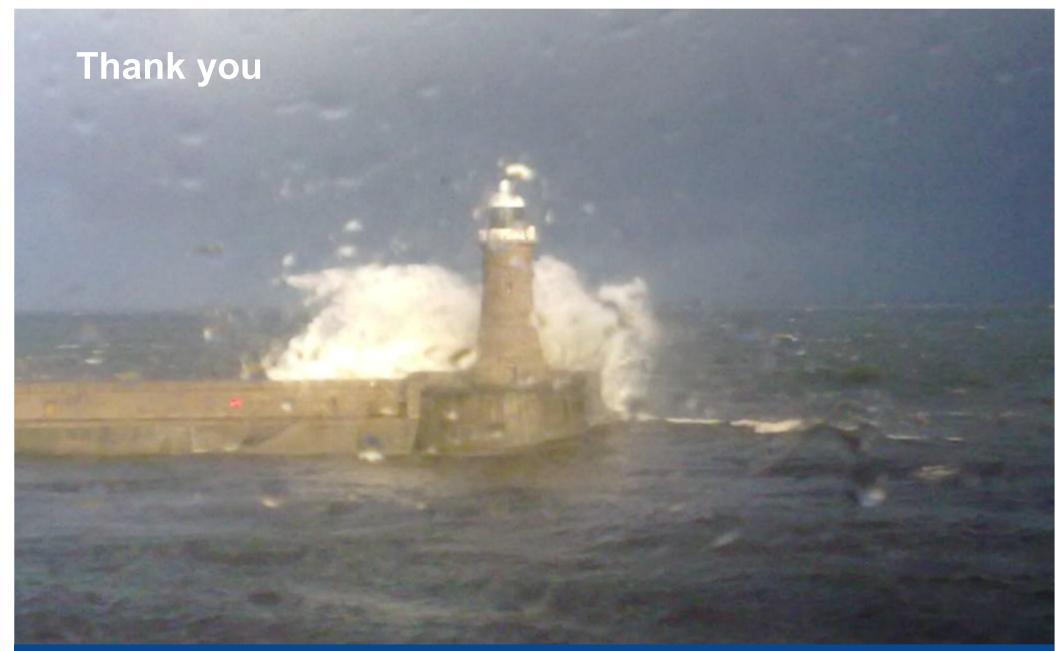
GPS jamming whether by intentional or unintentional means significantly affects maritime navigation.

GPS jamming can cause Hazardous and Misleading information

The level of disruption is dependent on:

- the make and model of the equipment installed on the vessel
- the configuration of the equipment (i.e. inputs to the ECDIS)
- the signal strength of the jamming signal

The GLAs recommend the use of multiple means of navigation and support the development of resilient PNT.



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