
Proposals are encouraged that leverage the following NASA developed state-of-the-art capabilities:

- GEONS (http://techtransfer.gsfc.nasa.gov/ft_tech_geons.shtm)
- Navigator (http://techtransfer.gsfc.nasa.gov/ft_tech_gps_navigator.shtm)
- GIPSY (https://gipsy-oasis.jpl.nasa.gov/)
- Electra (http://descanso.jpl.nasa.gov/Monograph/series9_chapter.cfm)

NASA is not interested in funding efforts that seek to "re-invent the wheel" by duplicating the many investments that NASA and others have already made in establishing the current state-of-the-art.

General Operational Needs, Requirements and Performance Metrics:

Onboard Near-Earth Navigation Systems

NASA seeks proposals for development of a commercially viable transceiver with embedded orbit determination
software providing enhanced accuracy and integrity for autonomous onboard GPS-based and TDRSS-based navigation, along with time-transfer in near-Earth space via augmentation messages broadcast by TDRSS. The augmentation message should include information on the TDRS orbits, status, and health that could be provided by future TDRS, and should provide information on the GPS constellation based on NASA's TDRSS Augmentation for Satellites Signal (TASS). Proposers are advised that NASA's GEONS and GIPSY orbit determination software packages already support the capability to ingest TASS messages.

Onboard Deep-Space Navigation Systems

NASA seeks proposals to develop an onboard autonomous navigation and time-transfer system for reduction of DSN tracking requirements. Such a system should provide accuracy comparable to delta differenced one-way ranging (DDOR) solutions anywhere in the inner solar system, and exceed DDOR solution accuracy beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Proposers are advised that NASA's GEONS and DS-1 navigation software packages already support the capability to ingest many one way forward Doppler, optical sensor observation, and accelerometer data types.

Technologies Supporting Improved TDRSS-based Navigation

NASA seeks proposals providing improvements in TDRS orbit knowledge, TDRSS radiometric tracking, ground-based orbit determination, and Ground Terminal improvements that improve navigation accuracy for TDRS users. Methods for improving TDRS orbit knowledge should exploit the possible future availability of accelerometer data collected onboard future TDRS. The goal is navigation and communications integrated into a single processor.

Navigation Payload Technology for Lunar Relay Satellites

NASA seeks lunar relay navigation payload technologies that can:

- Transmit accurate spread spectrum signals (emphasizing the stability of the frequency reference yielding accurate timing and chipping rate of the PN code and a low noise carrier)
- Receive same in return (either in coherent mode (the relay transmits and receives using the same frequency reference) or non-coherent mode (where the accurate frequency reference is on one end of link, either the transmit side or the receive side)).

This relay navigation payload should be capable of receiving a satellite-to-satellite link with similar signal properties. The relay navigation payload has to measure the range (two-way), pseudo-range (one-way), and both one-way and two-way Doppler. The relay navigation payload must be able to de-commutate data received from Earth and lunar bases to maintain time synchronization with a master time source, use the data onboard to either slave its frequency reference or to update its reference, and turn-around the data to modulate onto the user data stream.

Additionally, the relay navigation payload must have:
• ‘Reasonable fidelity’ autonomous filtered navigation capability to fuse all data types listed above as well as antenna gimbal angles, accelerometer data, and rendezvous radar data, to estimate the lunar relay state

• Output data rates of 1 Hz for the states of multiple satellites and comprehensive fault detection and correction data

• State outputs that can be modulated on transmitted data streams

• TASS-like broadcast beacon capability for navigation. The data on the beacon can originate either at a base location (earth, moon), the relay, or another asset with which the relay communicates.

• Dissemination of time and navigation data for the local environment

Proposals can either address a single subject as described above or a combination of subjects.

For all above technologies, research should be conducted to demonstrate technical feasibility during Phase I (to reach TRL 3) and show a path toward Phase II hardware and software demonstration and delivering a demonstration unit or software package for NASA testing at the completion of the Phase II contract (to reach TRL 5).

Phase I Deliverables:

• Midterm Technical Report

• Final Phase I Technical Feasibility Report with a Phase II Integration Path. Proof-of-concept bench top demonstration preferred.

Phase II Deliverables:

• Final Phase II Technical Report

• Demonstration hardware/software/field test.