

The ILRS is faced with a large increase in the number of GNSS satellites that will require SLR tracking. New technology systems and operational procedures need to recognize this need.

As a result of the LARGE meeting in Vienna in April 2014, an SLR Pilot Project was undertaken to assess the current ability of the ILRS Network to expand tracking on GNSS satellites. A campaign took place during August and September asking stations to track all of the present constellations: GLONASS, Galileo/Giove, Compass, and GPS and provide us with feedback on their experience. During this same period special short campaigns have been conducted on the IRNSS 1A and 1B. A number of stations were able to provide some data on all of the GNSS satellites; several averaged a few passes a week on each. In the IRNSS campaigns, periods of simultaneous observations were scheduled to include east-west and north-south baselines for geometric calibration of the orbits.

This talk will present the results from these tests and the implications for future tracking on these satellites by the ILRS network.