



Find it with GPS!

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Lesson Focus

Lesson focuses on exploring how the development of global positioning systems has revolutionized both defense and consumer product engineering. Students work in teams to understand the technology behind GPS, explore current applications, and brainstorm new applications for global use of GPS. They use both a simple GPS handheld device and online resources to understand the functioning and potential of this engineering technology.

Lesson Synopsis

The "Find it with GPS!" activity explores the technology that makes GPS possible, and takes a look at global variations. Students work in teams to brainstorm recommendations for applying GPS technology to meet the needs of a global society, and present their proposals to the class.

Age Levels

8-18.

Objectives

- ✦ Learn about global positioning systems.
- ✦ Learn about engineering design.
- ✦ Learn how engineering can help solve society's challenges.
- ✦ Learn about teamwork and problem solving.



Anticipated Learner Outcomes

As a result of this activity, students should develop an understanding of:

- ✦ global positioning systems
- ✦ interaction of technology and societal issues
- ✦ engineering design
- ✦ teamwork

Lesson Activities

Students explore the impact of how technology can positively impact the world by learning about global positioning systems. Students explore the technology behind GPS, find out about current applications, and work a part of an "engineering team" to brainstorm other applications of GPS to help solve world problems. Student teams present their new applications to the class.

Find it with GPS!

Developed by IEEE as part of TryEngineering
www.tryengineering.org

Resources/Materials

- ✦ Teacher Resource Documents (attached)
- ✦ Student Resource Sheet (attached)
- ✦ Student Worksheet (attached)

Alignment to Curriculum Frameworks

See attached curriculum alignment sheet.

Internet Connections

- ✦ TryEngineering (www.tryengineering.org)
- ✦ Global Positioning System (www.gps.gov)
- ✦ European Space Administration - Galileo System (www.esa.int/esaNA/galileo.html)
- ✦ GPS Application Examples (<http://gpshome.ssc.nasa.gov>)
- ✦ Trimble GPS Tutorial (www.trimble.com/gps)
- ✦ National Science Education Standards (www.nsta.org/publications/nse.aspx)
- ✦ ITEA Standards for Technological Literacy (www.iteaconnect.org/TAA)



Recommended Reading

- ✦ Fun with GPS (ISBN: 1589480872)
- ✦ GPS For Dummies (ISBN: 0470156236)
- ✦ Global Positioning System: Theory and Practice (ISBN: 3211835342)

Optional Writing Activity

- ✦ Write an essay or a paragraph exploring whether you think it is an appropriate or inappropriate use of GPS technology for police to track the whereabouts of a suspect of a crime? Presume the suspect has not been arrested nor convicted of this or any crime, and the police would attach a GPS system to the undercarriage of the suspect's car without their notification.

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For Teachers: Teacher Resources

◆ Lesson Goal

Students explore the impact of how technology can positively impact the world by learning about global positioning systems. Students explore the technology behind GPS, find out about current applications, and work a part of an "engineering team" to brainstorm other applications of GPS to help solve world problems. Student teams present their new applications to the class.

◆ Lesson Objectives

- ✦ Learn about global positioning systems.
- ✦ Learn about engineering design.
- ✦ Learn how engineering can help solve society's challenges.
- ✦ Learn about teamwork and problem solving.

◆ Materials

- Student Resource Sheets
- Student Worksheets
- Rope or string, measuring device.
- At least one handheld GPS system to demonstrate the use of a GPS system.
 - (note: these are sometimes embedded in cel phones already, or can be purchased for about \$45 from sporting stores or online. Suggestions are Bushnell - a list of retailers is at www.bushnell.com/global/company/international-distributors.)

◆ Procedure

1. Show students the student reference sheet. These may be read in class or provided as reading material for the prior night's homework.
2. If possible, have students visit the PBS interactive website (www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/longitude/gps.html) that illustrates the GPS technology and explains trilateration. If internet access is not available in your school, the activity may be downloaded from one computer and used offline in others. Activity is available in both MAC and PC format.
3. Have students work in teams of 2-3 students to compare measuring the distance between two spots in your school yard using both a GPS system (either handheld, or one embedded in a phone) and traditional measurement, using a rope or string.
 - a. Mark two positions in your school yard with a flag or small stick.
 - b. Mark the original location with a GPS, walk to the second location and mark the second spot.
 - c. Determine the distance between the two locations based on the location information provided by the GPS.
 - d. Next, students measure the distance using string or rope.
 - e. Student teams answer questions about the exercise.
4. Student teams next meet as a team to brainstorm new applications of GPS that solves a problem faced by humans, animals, or the environment.
5. Student teams complete a presentation plan, present their recommendations to the class and evaluate the ideas of other teams in the class. At the presentation, depending upon software available in your classroom, the students might create PowerPoint presentations or a poster outlining their proposal.

◆ Time Needed

One to two 45 minute sessions.

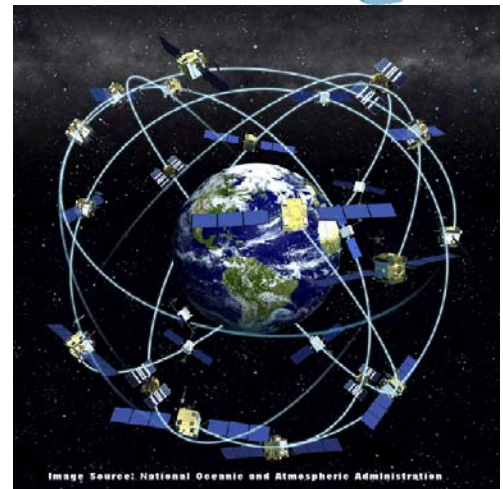
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Student Resource: What is the Global Positioning System?

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a constellation of navigation satellites that orbit the Earth at an altitude of about 12,000 miles (20,000 kilometers). At this altitude, the satellites complete two orbits in a little less than a day. Though originally designed by the U.S. Department of Defense for military applications, the federal government made the system available for civilian uses and lifted security measures designed to restrict accuracy to 10 meters. The optimal constellation consists of 21 satellites with 3 operational "spares." As the image to the right indicates, the orbits of GPS satellites are inclined to the Earth's equator by about 55° . The system is designed to ensure that at least four satellites are visible at least 15° above the horizon at any given time, anywhere in the world.



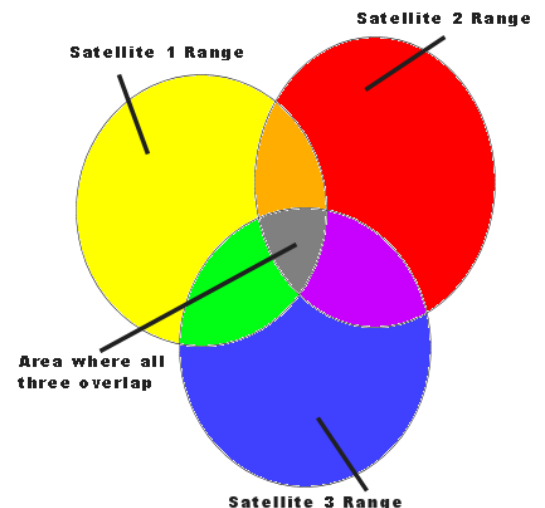
◆ GLONASS and GALILEO

GALILEO is the European global navigation satellite system that is currently under development. Currently users in Europe have had no alternative other than to use American GPS or Russian GLONASS satellite signals. This new system will be under civilian control, and promises to be interoperable with GPS and GLONASS.

◆ Determining Positions

Positions are obtained from GPS by determining distances to the visible satellites in a process known as trilateration. A PBS website illustrates this principle at www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/longitude/gps.html. The time of the signal transmission at the satellite is compared to the time of reception at the receiver. The difference of between the two indicates how long it took for the signal to travel from the satellite to the receiver. By multiplying the travel time by the speed of light, we determine the distance to the satellite. As the image to the right shows, by repeating this process on three satellites, you have an area where all three overlap which is a two-dimensional position on the Earth. A fourth satellite is needed to determine the third dimension -- height. The more satellites that are visible, the more accurate is the resulting position.

There are sources of error though, including clock errors, atmospheric delays, signals reflecting off of objects on the surface of the Earth, and degradation of the satellite signal.



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Student Resource: A Closer Look at the Science and Math

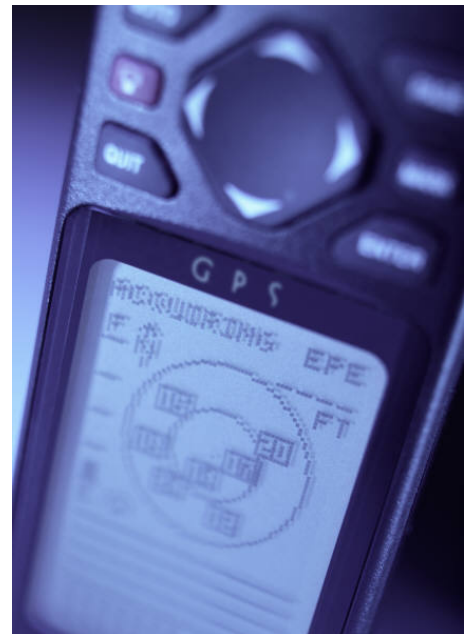
The Global Positioning System allows a GPS receiver to determine its position by using the formula:

$$\text{Velocity} \times \text{Time} = \text{Distance}$$

For a common example, consider the question if a bicycle is travelling at 15 miles or kilometers an hour for three hours, how far would it have travelled? In this case, the answer is

$$\text{Velocity (15 mph or kph)} \times \text{Time (3 hours)} = \text{Distance (30 miles)}$$

For GPS we are not measuring the speed of a bicycle, but rather the speed at which a radio signal travels which is roughly 186,000 miles per second. The bigger challenge is measuring the travel time. If one of the satellites is overhead the travel time would be very short, about 0.06 seconds. So the system relies on very precise clocks to be able to differentiate the time it takes one satellite to send a signal to a GPS device.



The signal is really called "Pseudo Random Code" (PRC) which is basically a complex sequence of "on" and "off" digital pulses. The GPS satellites continuously transmit these PRCs at specific, planned times. The GPS device then has to measure the exact instant when the PRC arrives and calculate the difference between the receiving time and the time the signal left the satellite in order to determine the "time." The times have to be very accurate because a clock error in the receiver of even a few nanoseconds would result in a positioning error of several hundred meters.

So, for a GPS formula example:

$$\text{Velocity (186,000 miles per second)} \times \text{Time (.065 seconds or 650,000 nanoseconds)} = \text{Distance (12090 miles)}$$

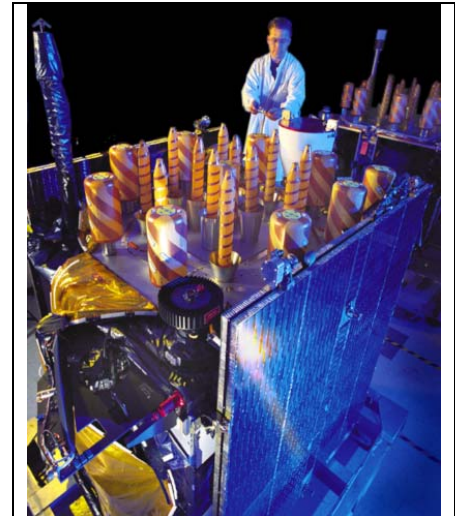
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Student Resource: Engineering Advances with GPS

◆ Global Navigation Systems -- Present and Planned

In 2004, the United States Government signed an agreement with the European Community establishing cooperation related to GPS and Europe's planned Galileo system. As of 2009, the United States NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) is the only fully operational GNSS. The Russian GLONASS is a GNSS in the process of being restored to full operation. China has indicated it will expand its regional Beidou navigation system into the global COMPASS navigation system by 2015. The European Union's Galileo positioning system is a GNSS in initial deployment phase, scheduled to be operational in 2013. The Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS) is an autonomous regional satellite navigation system being developed by Indian Space Research Organisation which would be under the total control of Indian government. The government approved the project in May 2006, with the intention of the system to be completed and implemented by 2012. It will consist of a constellation of 7 navigational satellites by 2012. All the 7 satellites will be placed in the Geostationary orbit (GEO) to have a larger signal footprint and lower number of satellites to map the region. It is intended to provide an absolute position accuracy of better than 20 meters throughout India and within a region extending approximately 2,000 km around it. A goal of complete Indian control has been stated, with the space segment, ground segment and user receivers all being built in India.



Lockheed Martin Space Systems
Global Positioning Satellite
construction in Valley Forge, PA.
Image Source: Lockheed Martin

◆ Satellite Advances

Lockheed Martin is currently building the next-generation Global Positioning System Space System program, known as GPS III. The new engineering will improve position, navigation, and timing services for the warfighter and civil users worldwide and provide advanced anti-jam capabilities yielding superior system security, accuracy and reliability. The team of Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company, ITT Corporation, and General Dynamics, will produce the first two GPS IIIA satellites with the first launch projected for 2014. Eight GPS IIIB and 16 GPS IIIC satellites are planned for later increments, with each increment including additional capabilities. When fully deployed, the GPS III constellation will contribute to improved accuracy and assured availability for military and civilian users worldwide.



Lockheed Martin Global
Positioning Satellite IIRM
*Image Source:
Lockheed Martin*

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Student Resource: GPS Applications

◆ Civilian Usage

There are many GPS application for civilian use. Many use GPS systems to keep track of their location and destination when hiking or driving. In many parts of the world, GPS is improving bus and taxi service and safety. Having the ability to track cabs or busses with a GPS system, dispatchers can ensure that their companies' drivers reach passengers quickly and thus do more business per day.



In Australia, GPS is making train travel more predictable. GPS technology keeps on-board and waiting passengers informed of a train's location and destination arrival times. In the United Kingdom, the 1995 British Olympic Sailing Trials at Weymouth Bay and Portland Harbour represented the first-ever use of GPS technology in sailing race course mapping. Traditional course setting has been difficult and inconsistent as weather conditions have often forced course layers to make changes in courses. In doing so, the course setters can inadvertently alter the intended length of a course. Using handheld GPS receivers, however, the Royal Yachting Association's organizers of the British Olympic Trials were able to collect positioning data and thus ensure that the qualifying events maintained the same, accurate course lengths, no matter what the existing weather conditions. This way, the trial courses would meet the standards upheld by the organizers of the Olympic Games.

Tracking glaciers, ice flows and icebergs with GPS prevent damage and loss of life, and have applications wherever humans travel or live in Arctic regions. Notably in Iceland, GPS is used to track a recent glacier meltdown caused by a volcanic eruption beneath the glacier's ice sheet. The data collected is helping to predict the movement of the ice and flood waters. By allowing effective safety measures to be put in place, planning with this information will save lives in the future.

◆ Military Applications

GPS has become important for nearly all military operations and weapons systems. It allows troops to advance in sandstorms, and helps identify the location of individual soldiers.

◆ New Applications

Engineers and scientists are always coming up with new applications for established technologies such as GPS! For example, during the recent H1N1 Flu Outbreak, the GPS system was used to create immediate mapping of cases of the flu as they were reported.



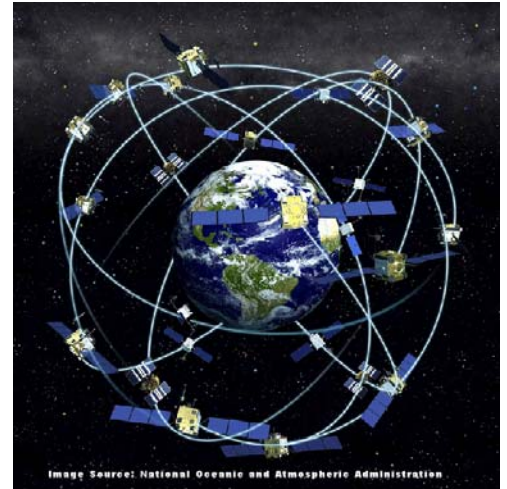
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Student Worksheet: Applying Technology to Solve Problems

You are a team of engineers who have been given the challenge of solving a problem the world faces through the use of GPS. You will brainstorm within your group to identify three challenges, and then determine which of the three has the greatest impact on society. These might solve a human problem, and animal problem, or an environmental problem.

You'll develop a proposal to present to your class and then each team will reflect and consider the best new application of GPS. You'll have to consider whether potential errors or even sabotage of the GPS system would cause more problems than your application would solve. For example, some are considering using GPS to keep track of criminals on early release programs from prison. If we know that GPS is sometimes unreliable in the middle of large buildings, would this be a safe application?



◆ Research/Preparation Phase

1. Review the various Student Reference Sheets to learn all about GPS.
2. Visit the PBS interactive website (www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/longitude/gps.html) that illustrates the GPS technology and explains trilateration. If internet access is not available in your school, your teacher may provide the activity to you on a local computer.

◆ Investigation Phase

1. Demonstrate the GPS system using a handheld GPS device, or phone equipped with GPS technology. Here's how:
 - Mark two positions in your school yard with a flag or small stick.
 - Mark the original location with your GPS, walk to the second location and mark the second spot.
 - Determine the distance between the two locations based on the location information provided by the GPS. Incorporate any notes in the box below:

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Student Worksheet: Applying Technology to Solve Problems (continued)

◆ Investigation Phase (continued)

- Now...try measuring the distance using string or rope.
- Answer the following questions -- be sure to discuss as a group!

1. Did you find a difference between the physical measurements you made using a string or rope and the GPS result? If so, why do you think there was a difference?

2. Which method did you think was easier? Why?

3. Which method would be easier if you were measuring the distance between two schools across town? Why?

◆ Brainstorming as a Team

1. Meet as a team to brainstorm new applications of GPS that would solve a problem faced by humans, animals, or the environment. Be creative and think of large or small problems that people deal with either on an individual or global basis. As an example, sheepherders may need to identify the location of their animals if a large storm was approaching. They frequently roam in remote areas. Attaching a GPS device to the animals would allow tracking of the location of the animals in an emergency situation.



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Student Worksheet (continued):

2. In the box below indicate the three problems you think could be addressed using GPS and answer the related questions.

Problem Description	How would GPS help?	How many people/animals are impacted by this challenge?	Who would pay for the costs associated with this solution?	What products would have to be adapted, if any, as part of this application
1.				
2.				
3.				

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Student Worksheet (continued):

◆ Presentation Preparation

1. As a team, agree which of the three problems you identified would result in the greatest benefit to the world.
2. Answer the following questions about the new application, in preparation for your class presentation. You may want to draw a diagram to illustrate your idea, create a poster or PowerPoint presentation, or use other materials to demonstrate your idea for the class.

Briefly describe the problem your team decided to address:

How does the application of GPS aid in solving this challenge?

What would happen to your solution, if for some reason the satellite system stopped working temporarily? Permanently? Would there be any bad effects?

How many people or animals do you estimate would be impacted by your solution?

Who should pay to implement your idea? A government, a business, individuals, a university? Why?

How long do you think it would take engineers to implement your idea? Be specific and consider research, testing, manufacturing.

Are there any ethical considerations that might make others not approve your idea?

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Student Worksheet (continued):

◆ Presentation

1. Present your GPS application recommendation to the class and pay attention to the recommendations of the other teams in your classroom.

◆ Evaluation

Complete the evaluation questions below:

1. What was the best new application of GPS you heard during your class presentations? Why?

2. What steps do you think you would need to take to try and actually make this application a reality?

3. Are there any ethical or legal issues you think you would need to address if you actually implemented your idea? For example, if you added GPS to a product that already exists, such as a ski design, who would benefit from the sale of the new GPS ski? You or the original ski designer, or both? Why?

4. How important an invention do you think GPS is? Why?

5. Can you think of other engineering achievements that have impacted the world? Which do you think has had the most positive impact on people? On the environment? On animals?

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For Teachers:

Alignment to Curriculum Frameworks

Note: All lesson plans in this series are aligned to the National Science Education Standards which were produced by the National Research Council and endorsed by the National Science Teachers Association, and if applicable, also to the International Technology Education Association's Standards for Technological Literacy or the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics' Principles and Standards for School Mathematics.

◆ National Science Education Standards Grades K-4 (ages 4-9)

CONTENT STANDARD A: Science as Inquiry

As a result of activities, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry
- ✦ Understanding about scientific inquiry

CONTENT STANDARD B: Physical Science

As a result of the activities, all students should develop an understanding of

- ✦ Position and motion of objects

CONTENT STANDARD D: Earth and Space Science

As a result of their activities, all students should develop an understanding of

- ✦ Objects in the sky

CONTENT STANDARD E: Science and Technology

As a result of activities, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities of technological design
- ✦ Understanding about science and technology

CONTENT STANDARD F: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives

As a result of activities, all students should develop understanding of

- ✦ Science and technology in local challenges

◆ National Science Education Standards Grades 5-8 (ages 10-14)

CONTENT STANDARD A: Science as Inquiry

As a result of activities, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry
- ✦ Understandings about scientific inquiry

CONTENT STANDARD B: Physical Science

As a result of their activities, all students should develop an understanding of

- ✦ Motions and forces

CONTENT STANDARD E: Science and Technology

As a result of activities in grades 5-8, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities of technological design
- ✦ Understandings about science and technology

CONTENT STANDARD F: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives

As a result of activities, all students should develop understanding of

- ✦ Risks and benefits
- ✦ Science and technology in society

CONTENT STANDARD G: History and Nature of Science

As a result of activities, all students should develop understanding of

- ✦ History of science

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For Teachers: Alignment to Curriculum Frameworks (cont.)

◆ National Science Education Standards Grades 9-12 (ages 14-18)

CONTENT STANDARD A: Science as Inquiry

As a result of activities, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry
- ✦ Understandings about scientific inquiry

CONTENT STANDARD E: Science and Technology

As a result of activities, all students should develop

- ✦ Abilities of technological design
- ✦ Understandings about science and technology

CONTENT STANDARD F: Science in Personal and Social Perspectives

As a result of activities, all students should develop understanding of

- ✦ Science and technology in local, national, and global challenges

CONTENT STANDARD G: History and Nature of Science

As a result of activities, all students should develop understanding of

- ✦ Historical perspectives

◆ Standards for Technological Literacy - All Ages

The Nature of Technology

- ✦ Standard 1: Students will develop an understanding of the characteristics and scope of technology.
- ✦ Standard 2: Students will develop an understanding of the core concepts of technology.
- ✦ Standard 3: Students will develop an understanding of the relationships among technologies and the connections between technology and other fields of study.

Technology and Society

- ✦ Standard 4: Students will develop an understanding of the cultural, social, economic, and political effects of technology.
- ✦ Standard 5: Students will develop an understanding of the effects of technology on the environment.
- ✦ Standard 6: Students will develop an understanding of the role of society in the development and use of technology.
- ✦ Standard 7: Students will develop an understanding of the influence of technology on history.

Design

- ✦ Standard 9: Students will develop an understanding of engineering design.

Abilities for a Technological World

- ✦ Standard 13: Students will develop abilities to assess the impact of products and systems.

The Designed World

- ✦ Standard 17: Students will develop an understanding of and be able to select and use information and communication technologies.