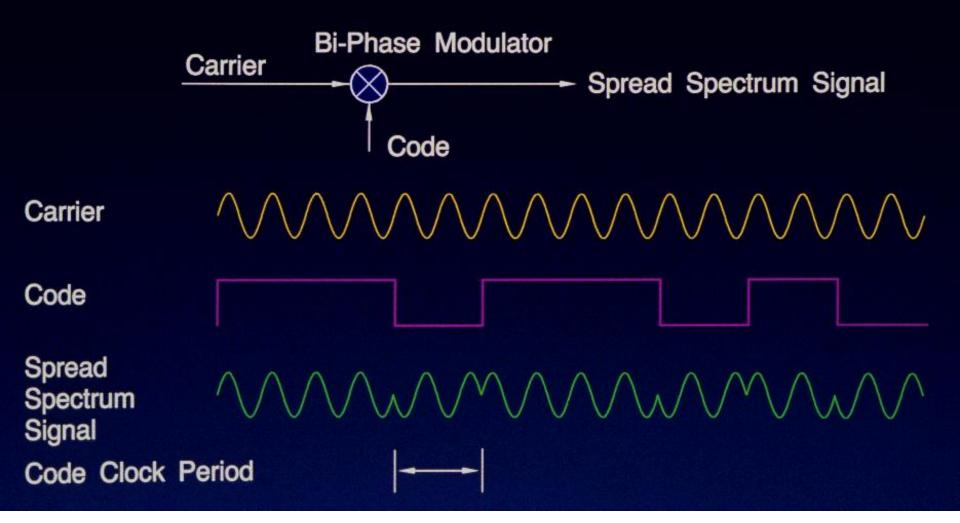


GNSS Receiver Fundamentals

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any government agency

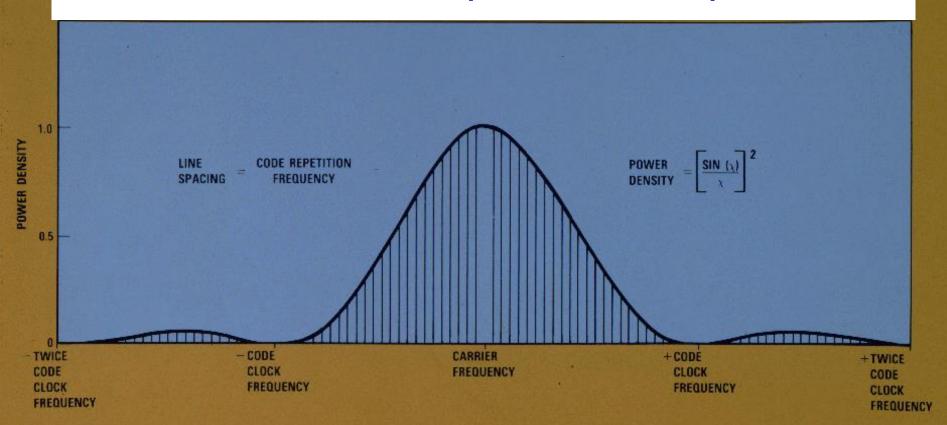
PN MODULATION





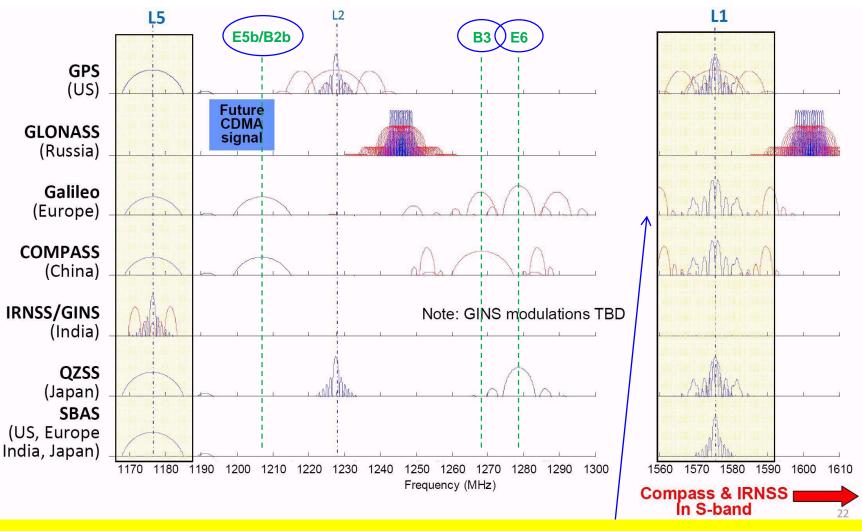
SPREAD SPECTRUM POWER DENSITY

Code Modulation Spreads the Spectrum



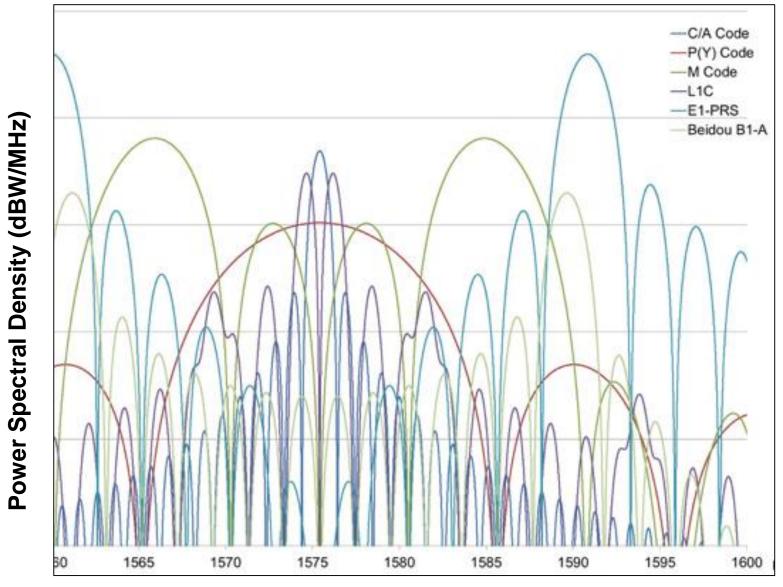
Frequency Domain

GNSS Spectra To Protect



L1, L2, & L5 are paramount, but also GLONASS, PRS, E5b, B3, & E6

GNSS L1 Spectrum



Frequency (MHz)

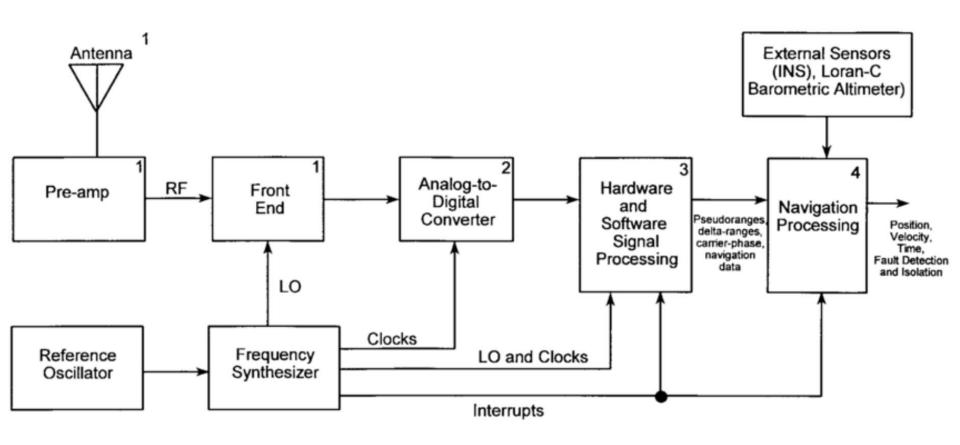
GNSS signal power

- Signals generated in satellites travel more than 23,000 km to reach receivers on the Earth
 - Receivers will have to decode/demodulate signals and the contained messages
 - For this purpose, signals must be received with certain level of strength





Receiver Processing Flow



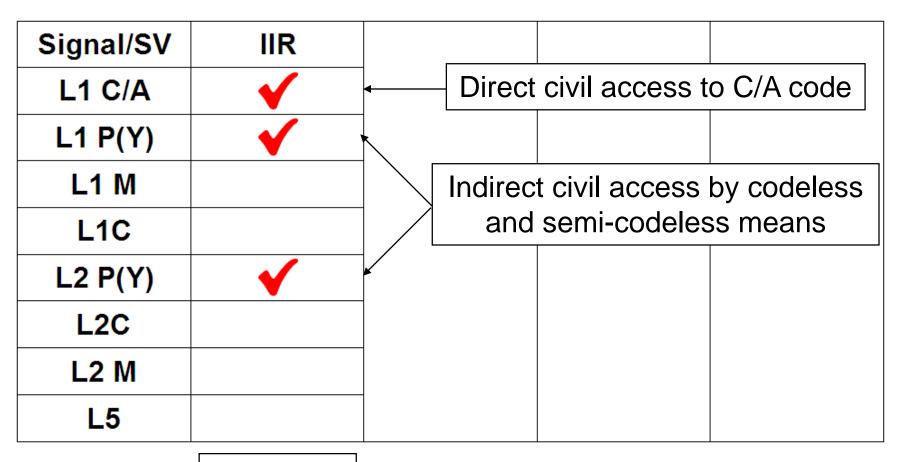
Michael Braasch and A.J. van Dierendonck, GPS Receiver Architectures and Measurements, Proceeding of the IEEE, Vol. 87, No 1. Jan 1999

Various Receivers

- There are various types of receivers as follows:
 - Receiving only one signal from one system
 - Receiving multiple signals from one system in the same frequency range
 - Receiving signals from multiple systems in the same frequency range
 - Receiving multiple signals from one system in multiple frequency ranges
 - Receiving multiple signals from multiple systems in multiple frequency ranges

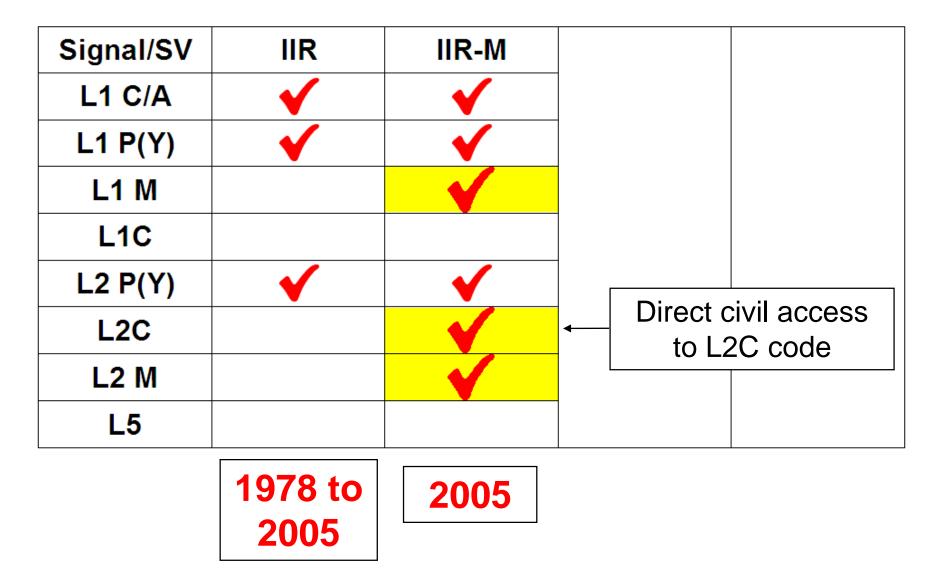


27 Years with Just 3 GPS Signals



1978 to 2005

GPS IIR-M Satellites Add Three More



GPS IIF Satellites Add L5

Signal/SV	IIR	IIR-M	IIF	
L1 C/A	√	✓	√	
L1 P(Y)	√	✓	√	
L1 M		-	1	
L1C				
L2 P(Y)	√	✓	√	Safety
L2C		√	√	service in
L2 M		V	1	ARNS
L5				band
	1978 to 2005	2005	2010	

GPS III Satellites Add L1C

Signal/SV	IIR	IIR-M	IIF	III
L1 C/A	√	√	√	√
L1 P(Y)	√	√	√	√
L1 M			√	
L1C	Better performance		-	
L2 P(Y)	✓	√	√	√
L2C		1	√	1
L2 M		1	√	✓
L5			\checkmark	1

1978 to 2005

Thank You

Questions?