#### FCC Workshop on GPS Protection and Receiver Performance

June 20, 2014





### **Receiver Design - GPS Signals are Very Weak and Very Complex**

GPS is a **<u>navigation</u>** system, not a communication system

- The issue is not the correct reception of a 1 or a 0
- The issue is timing the edge of a 1 or 0 to sub-ns accuracy

GPS signals are very weak, below thermal noise floor

- Receivers must be extremely sensitive
- Difficult to exclude nearby strong signals

Precision GPS requires:

- Wideband signals
- Multiple frequencies
- Continuous carrier tracking

Additional GNSS are important

Add reliability and integrity

#### -60 <sup>o</sup>ower Spectral Density (dBW/Hz) BPSK(1) PRS 1559 MHz BOC(15,2.5) MBOC -65 M-Code BOC(10,5) P(Y) BPSK(10) -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 Offset from 1575.42 MHz Center Frequency (MHz) Many existing and future

**GNSS** signals are wideband

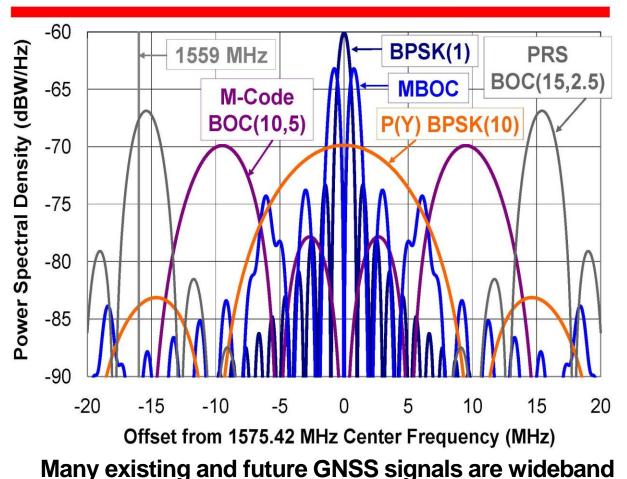
#### **GPS and Galileo L1 Signals**



## **Receiver Design - GPS Signal Wideband Evolution**

- GNSS wideband signals by design stretch to the edge or beyond the GNSS spectrum (1559-1610 MHz)
- Government
  designed signal
  structure

# **GPS and Galileo L1 Signals**

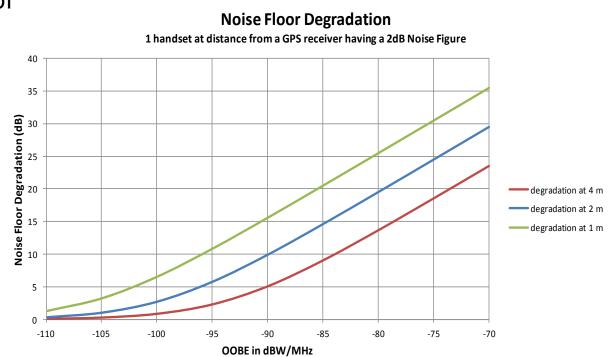




## **Receiver Design - Noise Floor Must Remain Low**

In GPS processing, interfering signals are spread over the entire bandwidth, potentially increasing the noise floor

- Multiple wireless base stations, handsets and other systems could cumulatively add noise until GPS is degraded
- General OOBE limits of
  -43 or -70 dBW/MHz
  OOBE limits too high
- OOBE Interference at -95 dBW/MHz degrades GPS performance





#### **Receiver Design – Future Possibilities Depend on Application and Other Factors**

Certainty on the spectrum environment is needed

- Difficult to design for the future without it

GPS receiver designs vary enormously

- Timing design is very different from high precision design
- Multi-frequency, multi-GNSS design adds challenges
- Additional interference protection is more feasible for some receivers than others

Filtering cellular signals

- Might impact sensitivity, involve excessive size or cost
- Might cause distortion of GPS measurements
- Effects depend on the spectrum environment and user requirements





