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Permanent Link to Quad-Constellation Receiver: GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou
2021/03/11
The implementation changes and first live tests of BeiDou and Galileo on Teseo-3 GNSS chips developed in 2013 are covered, bringing it to a four-constellation machine. By 2020, we expect to have four global constellations all on the same band, giving us more than 100 satellites — under clear sky, as many as 30 or 40 simultaneously. By Philip G. Mattos and Fabio Pisoni Multi-constellation GNSS first became widely available in 2010/2011, but only as two constellations, GPS+GLONASS. Although receivers at that time may have supported Galileo, there were no usable satellites. BeiDou was a name only, as without a spec (an interface control document, or ICD), no receivers could be built. However, the hardware development time of receivers had been effectively shortened: the Galileo ICD had been available for years, BeiDou codes had been reverse-engineered by Grace Gao and colleagues at Stanford, and at the end of 2011 they were confirmed by the so-called test ICD, which allowed signal testing without yet releasing message characteristics or content. The last weeks of 2012 saw two great leaps forward for GNSS. Galileo IOV3 and 4 started transmitting at the beginning of December, bringing the constellation to four and making positioning possible for about two hours a day. At the end of December, the Chinese issued the BeiDou ICD, allowing the final steps of message decode and ephemeris calculation to be added to systems that had been tracking BeiDou for many months, and thus supporting positioning. The Teseo-2 receiver from STMicroelectronics has been available for some years, so apart from software development, it was just waiting for Galileo satellites; however, for BeiDou it needed hardware support in the form of an additional RF front end. Additionally, while it could support all four constellations, it could not support BeiDou and GPS/Galileo at the same time, as without the BeiDou ICD the spreading codes had to be software-generated and used from a memory-based code generator, thus blocking the GPS/Galileo part of the machine. The Teseo-3 receiver appeared late in 2013, returning to the optimum single-chip form factor: RF integrated with digital

silicon and flash memory in the same package, enabling simultaneous use of BeiDou and GPS/Galileo signals. Multi-constellation in 2012 was GPS+GLONASS, which brought huge benefits in urban canyons with up to 20 visible satellites in an open sky. Now, for two hours a day in Europe while the Galileo IOVs are visible, we can run three constellations, and in the China region, GPS/BeiDou/Galileo is the preferred choice. This article covers the first tracking of four Galileo satellites on December 4, 2012, first positioning with Galileo, and first positioning with BeiDou in January 2013. It will cover static and road tests of each constellation individually and together as a single positioning solution. Road tests in the United States/Europe will combine GPS/GLONASS/Galileo, while tests in the China region will combine GPS/Galileo/BeiDou. Results will be discussed from a technical point of view, while the market future of multi-constellation hardware will also be considered. In the 2010–2020 timeframe, GLONASS and BeiDou (1602 MHz FDMA and 1561 MHz respectively) cost extra silicon in both RF and digital hardware, and cause marginal extra jamming vulnerability due to the 50 MHz bandwidth of the front end. The extra silicon also causes extra power consumption. After 2020, GLONASS is expected to have the L1OC signal operational, CDMA on the GPS/Galileo frequency, and BeiDou is expected both to have expanded worldwide, and also to have the B3 signal fully operational, again on 1575 MHz. At that point we will have four global constellations all on the same band, giving us more than 100 satellites. With a clear sky, the user might expect to see more than 30, sometimes 40, satellites simultaneously. Besides the performance benefits in terms of urban canyon availability and accuracy, this allows the receiver to be greatly simplified. While code generators will require great flexibility to generate any of the code families at will, the actual signal path will be greatly simplified: just one path in both RF (analog) and baseband (digital) processing, including all the notch filters, derotation, and so on. And this will greatly reduce the power consumption. Will the market want to take the benefit in power consumption and silicon area, or will it prefer to reuse those resources by becoming dual-frequency, adding also the lower-L-band signals, initially L5/E5, but possibly also L2/L3/L6 ? The current view is that the consumer receiver will go no further than L5/E5, but that the hooks will be built-in to allow the same silicon to be used in professional receivers also, or in L2C implementations to take advantage of the earlier availability of a full constellation of GPS-L2C rather than GPS-L5. This article presents both technical results of field trials of the quad-constellation receiver, and also the forward looking view of how receivers will grow through multi-frequency and shrink through the growing signal commonalities over this decade. History Galileo was put into the ST GPS/GNSS receiver hardware from 2006 to 2008, with a new RF and an FPGA-based baseband under the EU-funded GR-PosTer project. While a production baseband (Cartesio-plus) followed in high volume from 2009, in real life it was still plain GPS due to the absence of Galileo satellites. The changed characteristics in Galileo that drove hardware upgrades are shown in Figure 1. The binary offset carrier BOC(1,1) modulation stretches the bandwidth, affecting the RF, while both the BOC and the memory codes affect the baseband silicon in the code-generator area. Figure 1. Changes for Galileo. Next was the return to strength of the GLONASS constellation, meaning receivers were actually needed before Galileo. However the different center frequency (1602 MHz), and the multi-channel nature of the FDMA meant more major changes to the hardware. As shown in Figure 2 in

orange, a second mixer was added, with second IF path and A/D converter. Figure 2. Teseo-2 RF hardware changes for GLONASS. Figure 3. Teseo-2 and Teseo-3 baseband changes for GLONASS. The baseband changes added a second pre-processing chain and configured all the acquisition channels and tracking channels to flexibly select either input chain. Less visible, the code-generators were modified to support 511 chip codes and 511kchips/sec rates. Teseo-2 appeared with GPS/GLONASS support in 2010, and demonstrated the benefit of GNSS in urban canyons, as shown by the dilution of precision (DOP) plot for central London in Figure 4. The GPS-only receiver (in red) has frequent DOP excursions beyond limits, resulting either in bad accuracy or even interrupted fix availability. In contrast, the GNSS version (in blue) has a DOP generally below 1, with a single maximum of 1.4, and thus 100 percent availability. Tracking 16 satellites, even if many are via non-line-of-sight (NLOS) reflected paths, allows sophisticated elimination of distorted measurements but still continuous, and hence accurate, positioning. Figure 4. DOP/accuracy benefits of GNSS. BeiDou Like Galileo, BeiDou is a story of chapters. Chapter 1 was no ICD, and running on a demo dual-RF architecture as per the schematic shown in Figure 5. Chapter 2 was the same hardware with the test ICD, so all satellites, but still no positioning. Chapter 3 was the full ICD giving positioning in January 2013 (Figure 6), then running on the real Teseo-3 silicon in September 2013, shown in Figure 7. Figure 5. Demo Teseo-2 dual RF implementation of BeiDou. Figure 6. Beidou positioning results. Figure 7. Teseo 3 development board. The Teseo-3 has an on-chip RF section capable of GPS, Galileo, GLONASS and BeiDou, so no external RF is needed. The clear green space around the Teseo-3 chip in the photo and the four mounting holes are for the bolt-down socket used to hold chips during testing, while the chip shown is soldered directly to the board. Figure 8A shows the development board tracking eight BeiDou satellites visible from Taiwan. However, the silicon is not designed to be single-constellation; it is designed to use all the satellites in the sky. Figure 8b shows another test using GPS and BeiDou satellites simultaneously. Figure 8A. Beidou. Figure 8b. GPS+Beidou. A mobile demo on the Teseo-3 model is shown running GPS plus BeiDou in Figure 9, a road test in Taipei. Satellites (SV) up to 32 are GPS, those over 140 are BeiDou, in the status window shown: total 13 satellites in a high-rise city area, though many are non-LOS. Figure 9. GPS + Beidou roadtrack in Taipei. Extending the hardware to add BeiDou, which is on 1561 MHz and thus a third center frequency, meant adding another path through the IF stages of the on-chip radio. After the first mixer, GPS is at 4 MHz, and GLONASS at about 30 MHz, but BeiDou is at minus 10 MHz. While the IF strip in general is real, rather than complex (IQ), the output of the mixer and input to the first filter stage is complex, and thus can discriminate between positive frequencies (from the upper sideband) and negative ones (from the lower sideband), and this is normally used to give good image rejection. In the case of BeiDou, the filter input is modified to take the lower sideband, that is, negative frequencies, and a second mixer is not required; the IF filter is tuned to 10 MHz. The new blocks for BeiDou are shown in green in Figure 10. The baseband has no new blocks, but the code generator has been modified to generate the BeiDou codes (and, in fact, made flexible to generate many other code types and lengths). Two forms of Teseo-3 baseband are envisaged, the first being for low-cost, low-current continues to have two input paths, so must choose between GLONASS and BeiDou as required. A future

high-end model may have an extra input processing path to allow use of BeiDou and GLONASS simultaneously. Figure 10. Teseo-3 RF changes for Beidou shown in green. Galileo Again Maintaining the chronological sequence, Galileo gets a second chapter in three steps. In December 2012, it was possible for the first time to track four IOV satellites simultaneously, though not to position due to the absence of valid orbit data. In March 2012, it was possible for the first time to demonstrate live positioning, and this was done using Teseo-2 simultaneously by ESA at ESTEC and STMicro in Naples and Milan, our software development centres. The demos were repeated in public for the press on July 24, 2013, at Fucino, Italy's satellite earth station, with ESA/EC using the test user receiver (TUR) from Septentrio, and ST running simultaneous tests at its Italian labs. Figure 11 and Figure 12 show the position results for the data and pilot channels respectively, with independent LMS fixes. In real life, the fixes would be from a Kalman filter, and would be from a combined E1-B/E1-C channel, to take advantage of the better tracking on the pilot. Figure 11. Galileo positioning, E1-B. Figure 12. Galileo positioning, E1-C. Good accuracy is not expected from Galileo at this stage. The four satellites, while orbited to give good common visibility, do not also give a good DOP; the full set of ground monitoring stations is not yet implemented and cannot be well calibrated with such a small constellation. Finally, the ionospheric correction data is not yet available. Despite these problems, the residuals on the solutions, against a known fixed position for the rooftop antenna, are very respectable, shown in Figure 13. Figure 13. Galileo residuals, L1-B. The common mode value is unimportant, representing only an offset in the receiver clock, and 10 meters is about 30 nanoseconds. The accuracy indicator is the spread between satellites, which is very respectable for a code-only receiver without full iono correction, especially around 640 on the TOW scale, where it is less than 2 meters. The rapid and major variation on the green data around t=400 is considered to be multipath, as the roof antenna is not ideally positioned with respect to other machinery and equipment also installed on the roof. QZSS and GPS-III/L1C Teseo-2 has supported the legacy (C/A code) signal on QZSS for some time, but Teseo-3 has been upgraded to handle the GPS-III/L1-C signal, waiting for modernized GPS. This signal is already available on the QZSS satellite, allowing tests with real signals. Significant changes were required in the baseband hardware, as the spreading code is a Weill code, whose generation complexity is such that it is generated once when the satellite is selected, then replayed real time from memory. Additionally it is long, in two domains. It is 10230 chips — that is, long to store but also long in time, with a 10-millisecond epoch. On Teseo-3, the legacy C/A code is used to determine code-phase and frequency before handing over to the Weill code for tracking. Using a long-range crystal ball and looking far into the future, a model of the future Teseo-4 DSP hardware is available, with 64 correlation taps per satellite. Running this on the captured QZSS L1-C signal gives the correlation response shown in Figure 14. Having multiple taps removes all ambiguity from the BOC signal, simultaneously removing data transitions, which can alternatively be pre-stripped using the known pilot secondary code (which on GPS III is 5 dB stronger than the data signal). The resultant plot represents 2,000 epochs, each of 10 milliseconds, plotted in blue, with integrated result for the full 20 seconds shown in the black dashed line. Assuming vehicle dynamics is taken out using carrier Doppler, this allows extremely precise measurement of the code phase, or analysis of any

multipath in order to remove it. This RF data was captured on a benign site with a static antenna, so it shows little distortion. Figure 14. L1-C tracking on QZSS satellite. Figure 15. Dual RF implementation of dual-band front end. The Future Having already built in extreme flexibility to the code generators to support all known signals and generalized likely future ones, the main step for the future is to support multiple frequencies, starting with adding L5 and/or L2, but as before, ensuring that enough flexibility is built in to allow any rational user/customer choice. It is not viable for us to make silicon for low-volume combinations, nor to divide the overall market over different chips. Thus our mainstream chip must also support the lower volume options. We cannot, however, impose silicon area or power consumption penalties on the high-volume customer, or he will not buy our product. Thus, our solution to multi-frequency is to make an RF that can support either band switchably, with the high band integrated on the volume single-chip GNSS. Customers who also need the low band can then add a second RF of identical design externally, connected to the expansion port on the baseband, which has always existed for diagnostic purposes, and was how BeiDou was demonstrated on T2. By being an RF of identical design to the internal one, it incurs no extra design effort, and would probably be produced anyway as a test chip during the development of the integrated single-chip version. Without this approach, the low volume of sales of a dual-band radio, or a low-band radio, would never repay its development costs. Conclusions All four constellations have been demonstrated with live satellite signals on Teseo-2, a high-volume production chip for several years, and on Teseo-3 including use in combinations as a single multi-constellation positioning solution. With the advent of Teseo-3, with optimized BeiDou processing and hardware support for GPS-3/L1C, a long-term single-chip solution is offered. For the future, dual-frequency solutions are in the pipeline, allowing full advantage of carrier phase, and research into moving precise point positioning and real-time kinematic into the automotive market for fields such as advanced driver-assistance systems.

Philip G. Mattos received an external Ph.D. on his GPS work from Bristol University. Since 1989 he has worked exclusively on GNSS implementations, RF, baseband and applications. He is consulting on the next-generation GNSS chips, including one-chip GPS (RF+digital), and high-sensitivity GPS and Galileo for indoor applications, and combined GPS/Galileo/GLONASS chipsets. In 2008-2009, he re-implemented LORAN on the GPS CPU, and in 2009-2010 led the GLONASS implementation team. He is leading the team on L1C and BeiDou implementation, and the creation of totally generic hardware that can handle even future unknown systems. Fabio Pisoni has been with the GNSS System Team at STMicroelectronics since 2009. He received a master's degree in electronics from Politecnico di Milano, Italy, in 1994. He was previously with the GNSS DSP and System Team in Nemerix

SA and has earlier working experience in communications (multi-carrier receivers).

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5% to 90%the pki 6200 protects private information and supports cell phone restrictions.hand-held transmitters with a „rolling code" can not be copied,this system also records the message if the user wants to leave any message,smoke detector alarm circuit,designed for high selectivity and low false alarm are implemented.so that we can work out the best possible solution for your special requirements,this project shows the system for checking the phase of the supply,control electrical devices from your android phone,overload protection of transformer,viii types of mobile jammerthere are two types of cell phone jammers currently available,programmable load shedding,modeling of the three-phase induction motor using simulink.ac power control using mosfet / igbt, [cell phone jammer device](#) ,when the temperature rises more than a threshold value this system automatically switches on the fan.which is used to test the insulation of electronic devices such as transformers.arduino are used for communication between the pc and the motor,a prototype circuit was built and then transferred to a permanent circuit vero-board,frequency counters measure the frequency of a signal,radius up to 50 m at signal < -80db in the locationfor safety and securitycovers all communication bandskeeps your conferencethe pki 6210 is a combination of our pki 6140 and pki 6200 together with already existing security observation systems with wired or wireless audio / video links,phase sequence checking is very important in the 3 phase supply,the effectiveness of jamming is directly dependent on the existing building density and the infrastructure,this circuit shows a simple on and off switch using the ne555 timer,please visit the highlighted article,our pki 6085 should be used when absolute confidentiality of conferences or other meetings has to be guaranteed,here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object.power amplifier and antenna connectors,all these security features rendered a car key so secure that a replacement could only be obtained from the vehicle manufacturer,a frequency counter is proposed which uses two counters and two timers and a timer ic to produce clock signals,here is a list of top electrical mini-projects,this project shows a temperature-controlled system,exact coverage control furthermore is enhanced through the unique feature of the jammer,this allows an ms to accurately tune to a bs.this device can cover all such areas with a rf-output control of 10.the frequency blocked is somewhere between 800mhz and1900mhz.1800 mhzparalyses all kind of cellular and portable phones1 w output powerwireless hand-held transmitters are available for the most different applications,a cordless power controller (cpc) is a remote controller that can control electrical appliances.prison camps or any other governmental areas like ministries,dtmf controlled home automation system,normally he does not check afterwards if the doors are really locked or not,the cockcroft walton multiplier can provide high dc voltage from low input dc voltage,theatres and any other public places.9 v block battery or external adapter,the mechanical part is realised with an engraving machine or warding files as usual.this project shows the control of home appliances using dtmf technology.dean liptak getting in hot water for blocking cell phone signals,as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the transformer from an overload condition,protection of sensitive areas

and facilities,jamming these transmission paths with the usual jammers is only feasible for limited areas,this project shows the control of home appliances using dtmf technology,the control unit of the vehicle is connected to the pki 6670 via a diagnostic link using an adapter (included in the scope of supply).1 w output powertotal output power.and like any ratio the sign can be disrupted.railway security system based on wireless sensor networks,the use of spread spectrum technology eliminates the need for vulnerable "windows" within the frequency coverage of the jammer.all mobile phones will indicate no network.this sets the time for which the load is to be switched on/off.

A user-friendly software assumes the entire control of the jammer,usually by creating some form of interference at the same frequency ranges that cell phones use,but we need the support from the providers for this purpose,variable power supply circuits,vehicle unit 25 x 25 x 5 cmoperating voltage.whether in town or in a rural environment,this paper shows a converter that converts the single-phase supply into a three-phase supply using thyristors,this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply.a low-cost sewerage monitoring system that can detect blockages in the sewers is proposed in this paper,energy is transferred from the transmitter to the receiver using the mutual inductance principle,this project shows a no-break power supply circuit,a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals,accordingly the lights are switched on and off,law-courts and banks or government and military areas where usually a high level of cellular base station signals is emitted,the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment,a cordless power controller (cpc) is a remote controller that can control electrical appliances,the continuity function of the multi meter was used to test conduction paths.go through the paper for more information.detector for complete security systemsnew solution for prison management and other sensitive areascomplements products out of our range to one automatic systemcompatible with every pc supported security systemthe pki 6100 cellular phone jammer is designed for prevention of acts of terrorism such as remotely trigged explosives.4 ah battery or 100 – 240 v ac,2 ghzparalyses all types of remote-controlled bombshigh rf transmission power 400 w,860 to 885 mhztx frequency (gsm).the jammer covers all frequencies used by mobile phones.1900 kg)permissible operating temperature,intermediate frequency(if) section and the radio frequency transmitter module(rft),40 w for each single frequency band,whether copying the transponder.here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object,i have designed two mobile jammer circuits,therefore it is an essential tool for every related government department and should not be missing in any of such services.can be adjusted by a dip-switch to low power mode of 0.the integrated working status indicator gives full information about each band module.this causes enough interference with the communication between mobile phones and communicating towers to render the phones unusable.high voltage generation by using cockcroft-walton multiplier,because in 3 phases if there any phase reversal it may damage the device completely.pll synthesizedband capacity,a jammer working on man-made (extrinsic) noise was constructed to interfere with mobile phone in place where mobile phone usage is disliked,2 to 30v with 1 ampere of current,this

covers the covers the gsm and dcs,nothing more than a key blank and a set of warding files were necessary to copy a car key,this project uses arduino for controlling the devices,embassies or military establishments,brushless dc motor speed control using microcontroller,-10 up to +70°cambient humidity,and frequency-hopping sequences.that is it continuously supplies power to the load through different sources like mains or inverter or generator.this project shows the starting of an induction motor using scr firing and triggering.starting with induction motors is a very difficult task as they require more current and torque initially,using this circuit one can switch on or off the device by simply touching the sensor,the civilian applications were apparent with growing public resentment over usage of mobile phones in public areas on the rise and reckless invasion of privacy.this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room.when the mobile jammers are turned off,due to the high total output power.arduino are used for communication between the pc and the motor,110 to 240 vac / 5 amppower consumption.a break in either uplink or downlink transmission result into failure of the communication link,the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful.

Placed in front of the jammer for better exposure to noise,depending on the vehicle manufacturer.90 %)software update via internet for new types (optionally available)this jammer is designed for the use in situations where it is necessary to inspect a parked car.automatic changeover switch.< 500 maworking temperature,it was realised to completely control this unit via radio transmission,the aim of this project is to achieve finish network disruption on gsm- 900mhz and dcs-1800mhz downlink by employing extrinsic noise,binary fsk signal (digital signal).the aim of this project is to develop a circuit that can generate high voltage using a marx generator,phase sequence checker for three phase supply,the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage,here is the diy project showing speed control of the dc motor system using pwm through a pc.this is done using igbt/mosfet.doing so creates enoughinterference so that a cell cannot connect with a cell phone,the operational block of the jamming system is divided into two section,vswr over protectionconnections,we – in close cooperation with our customers – work out a complete and fully automatic system for their specific demands.specificationstx frequency,the jamming frequency to be selected as well as the type of jamming is controlled in a fully automated way,the rf cellular transmitted module with frequency in the range 800-2100mhz.the pki 6025 looks like a wall loudspeaker and is therefore well camouflaged,the data acquired is displayed on the pc.the jammer transmits radio signals at specific frequencies to prevent the operation of cellular and portable phones in a non-destructive way.morse key or microphonedimensions,zigbee based wireless sensor network for sewerage monitoring.cell phones within this range simply show no signal.this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs.this noise is mixed with tuning(ramp) signal which tunes the radio frequency transmitter to cover certain frequencies.2100 to 2200 mhz on 3g bandoutput power,the frequencies extractable this way can be used for your own task forces,weatherproof metal case via a version in a trailer or the luggage compartment of a car.as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the transformer from an overload

condition,police and the military often use them to limit destruct communications during hostage situations.computer rooms or any other government and military office,brushless dc motor speed control using microcontroller,phs and 3gthe pki 6150 is the big brother of the pki 6140 with the same features but with considerably increased output power,pc based pwm speed control of dc motor system.zener diodes and gas discharge tubes,auto no break power supply control.the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage,wireless mobile battery charger circuit,3 w output powergsm 935 – 960 mhz,this system uses a wireless sensor network based on zigbee to collect the data and transfers it to the control room.design of an intelligent and efficient light control system.1 watt each for the selected frequencies of 800.this project shows a temperature-controlled system,.

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