

International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems

GNSS Receiver Fundamentals

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PN MODULATION





SPREAD SPECTRUM POWER DENSITY

Code Modulation Spreads the Spectrum



GNSS Spectra To Protect



5

GNSS L1 Spectrum



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

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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

Signal/SV	lir				
L1 C/A	 Image: A start of the start of	Direct civil access to C/A code			
L1 P(Y)	\checkmark				
L1 M		Indirect civil access by codeless			
L1C		and semi-codeless means			
L2 P(Y)	\checkmark				
L2C					
L2 M					
L5					



GPS IIR-M Satellites Add Three More



GPS IIF Satellites Add L5



GPS III Satellites Add L1C

Signal/SV	lir	IIR-M	lif	III
L1 C/A	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
L1 P(Y)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
L1 M		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
L1C	Better perforr		\checkmark	
L2 P(Y)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
L2C		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
L2 M		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
L5			\checkmark	\checkmark
	1978 to 2005	2005	2010	2018

