

MGA Webinar Series : 8

GNSS Raw Data Measurement from Android Device

Background Information

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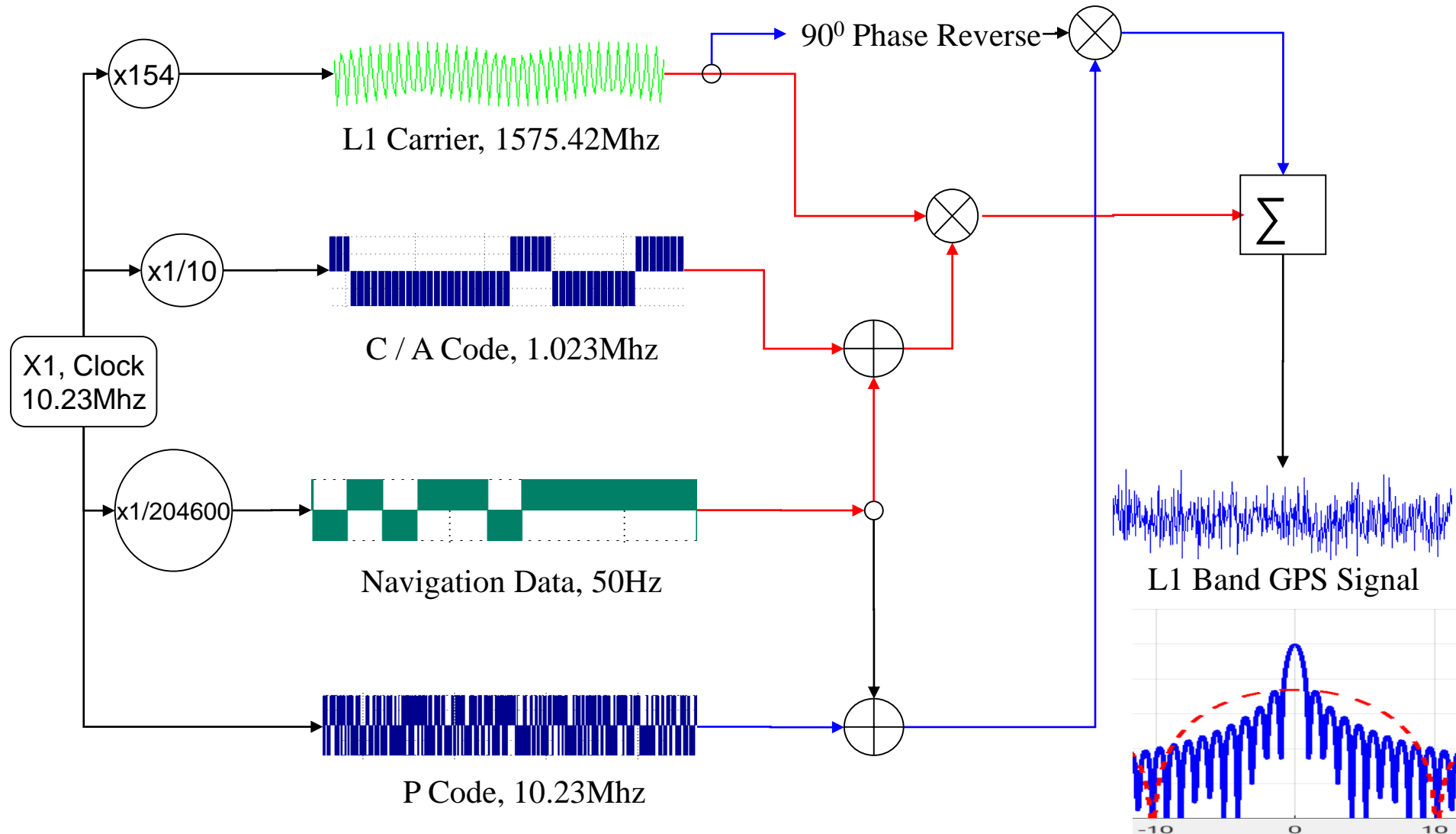
Center for Spatial Information Science

The University of Tokyo

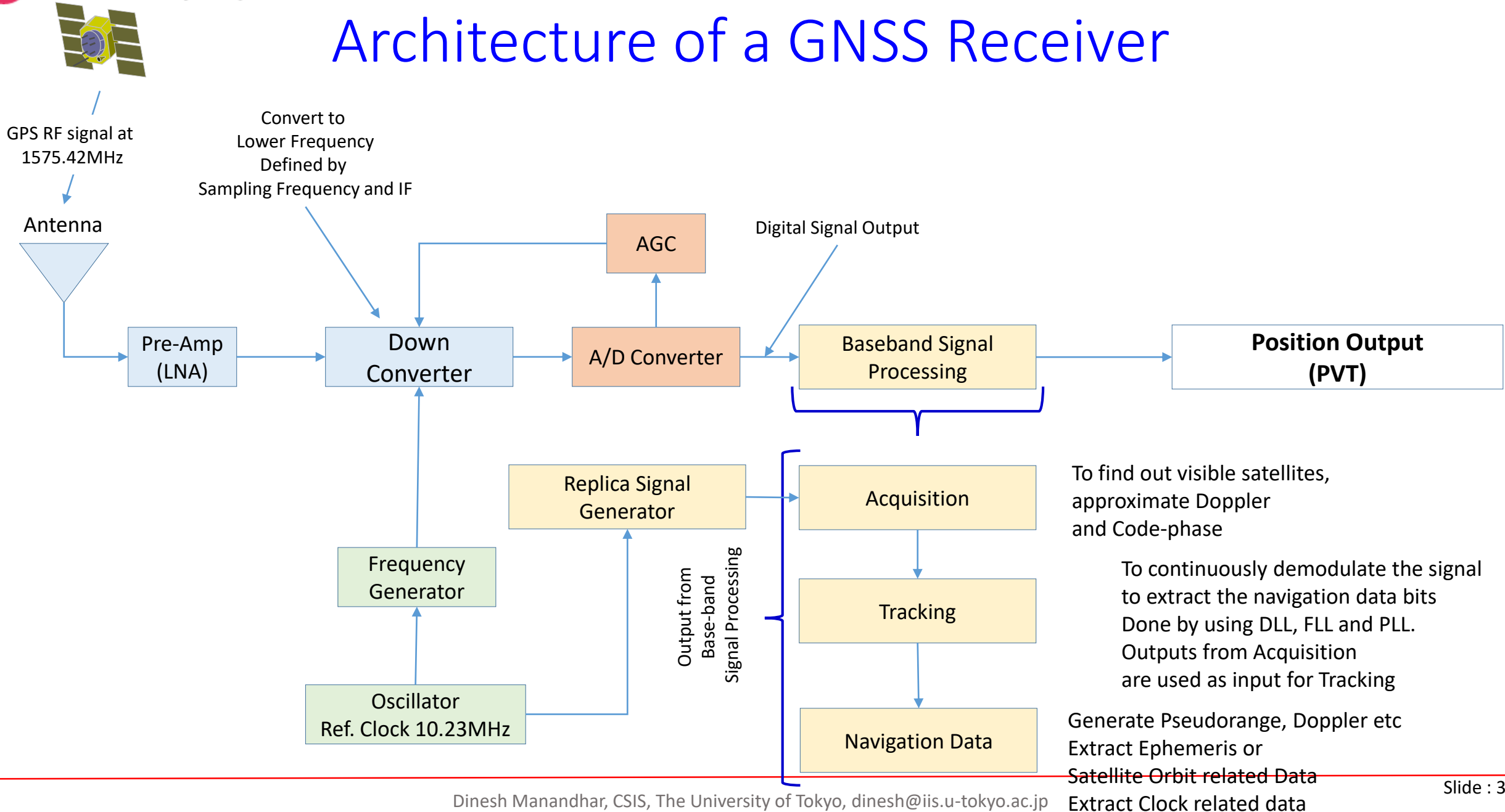
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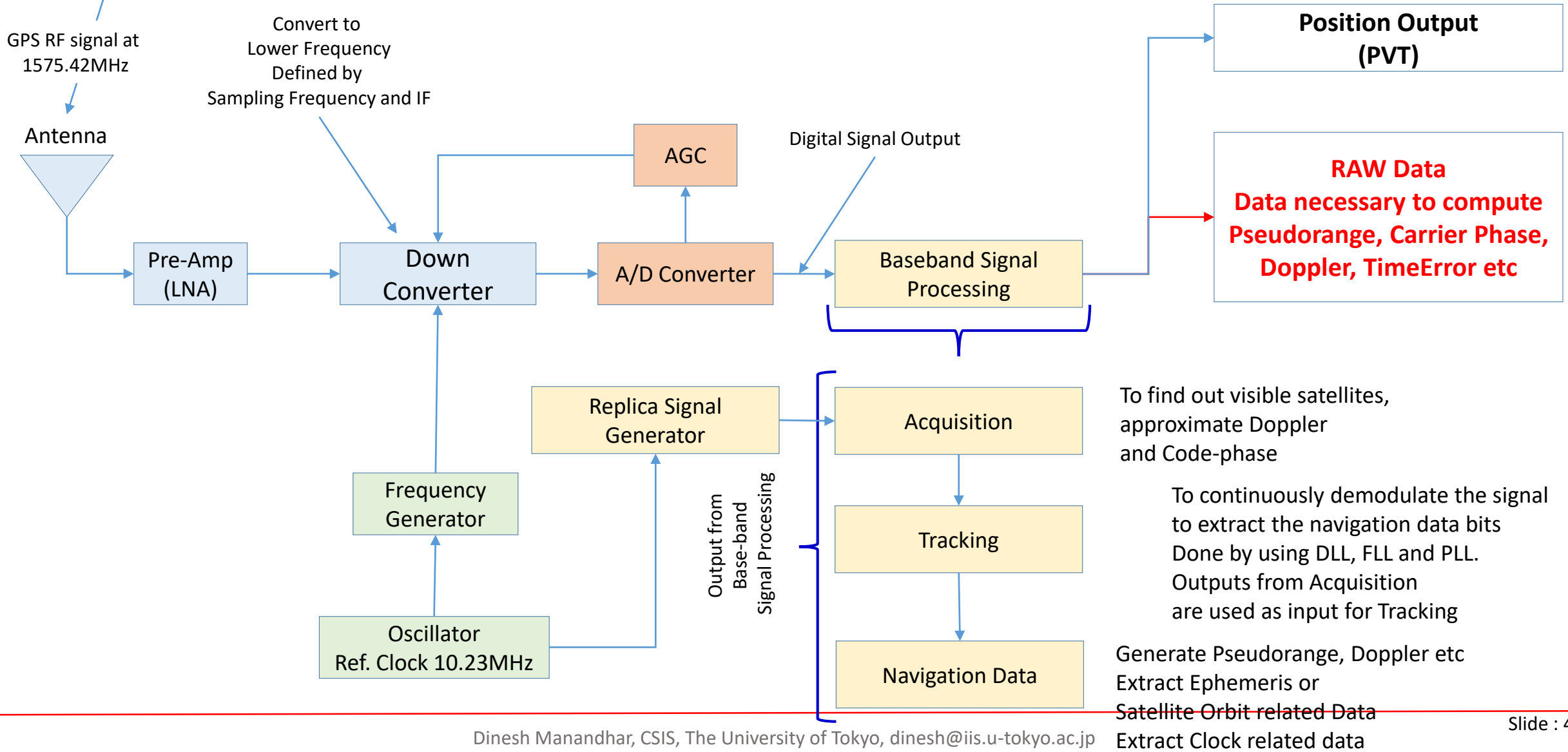
Background Information : GPS Signal Structure



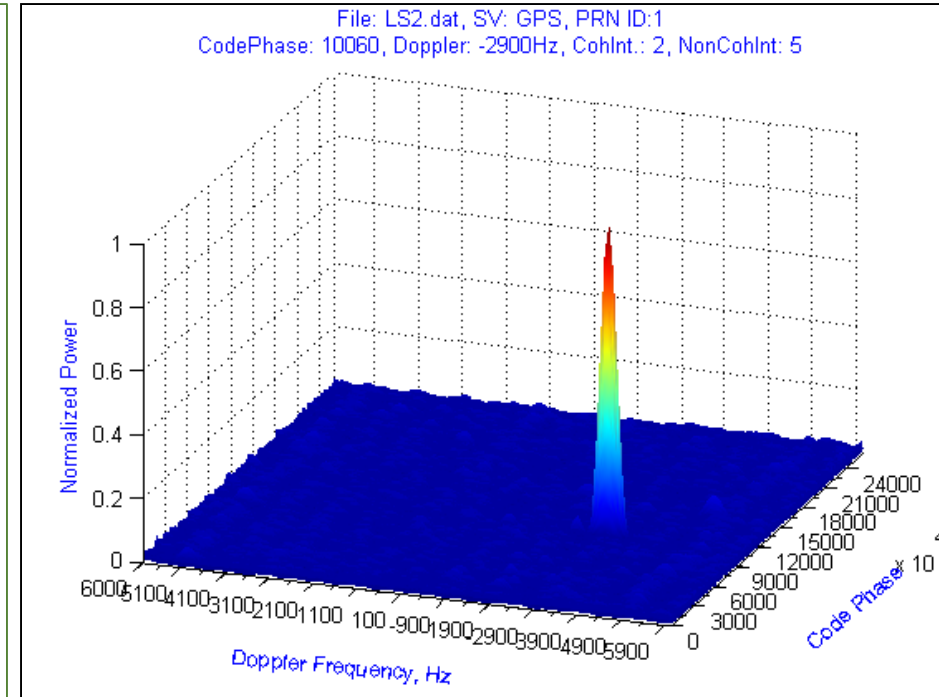
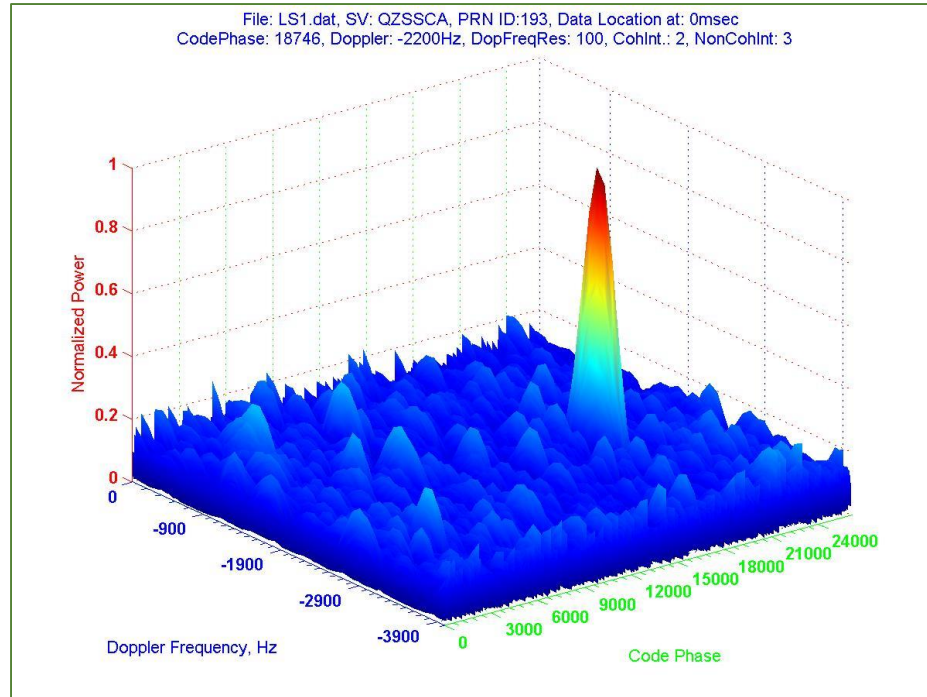
Architecture of a GNSS Receiver



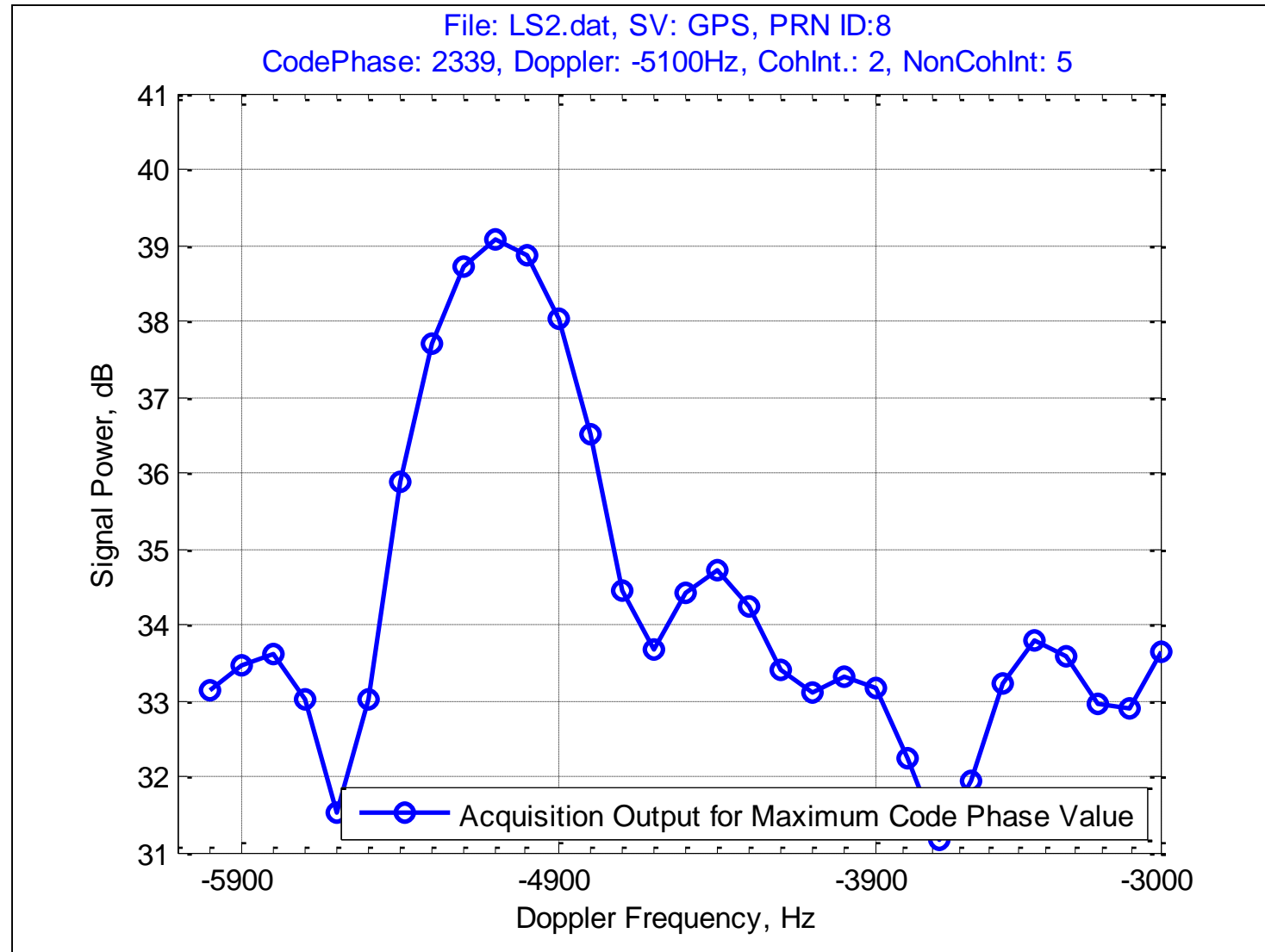
Architecture of a GNSS Receiver



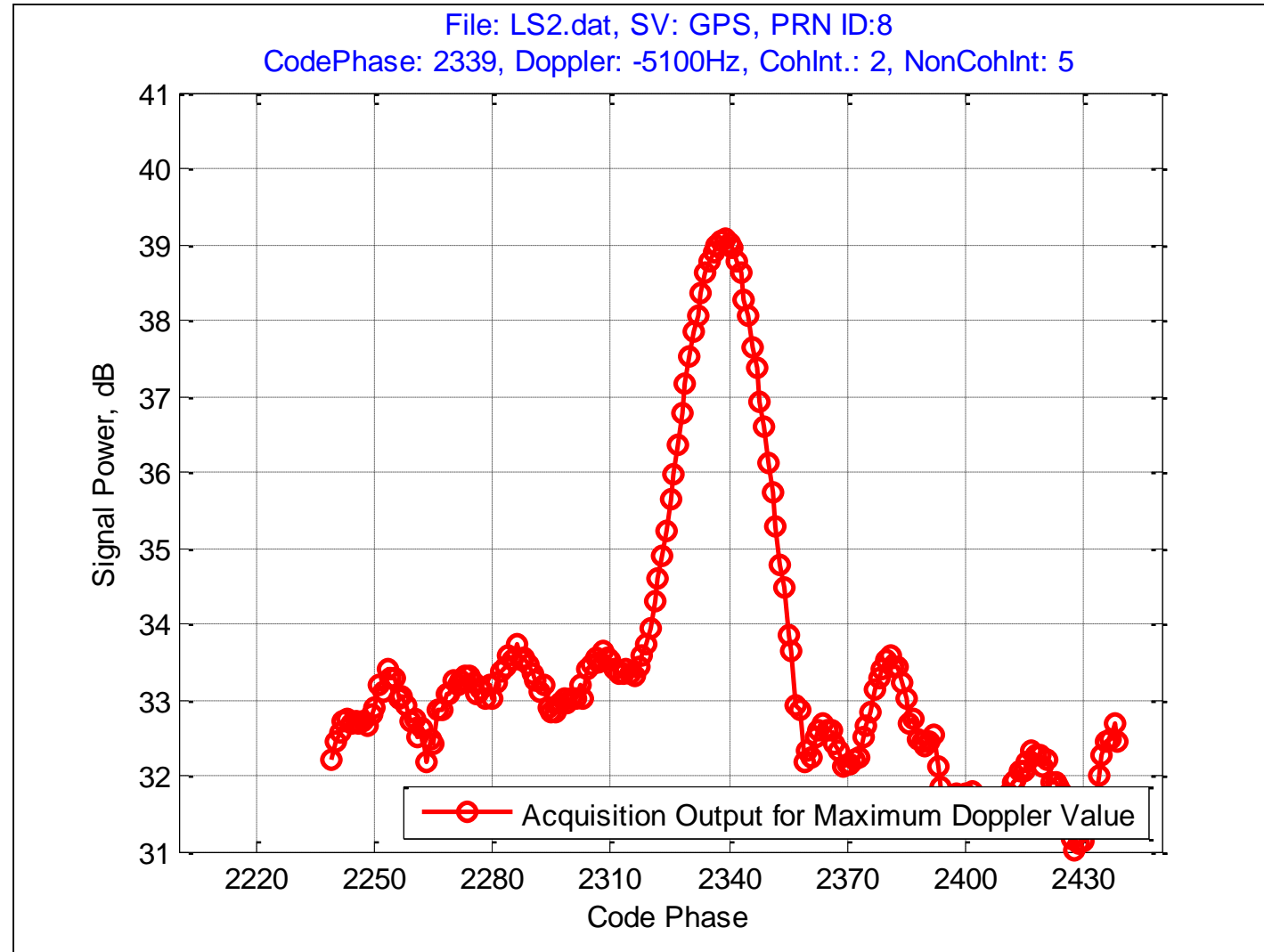
Acquisition of GPS L1C/A Signal



Acquisition Output shown for Doppler Frequency



Acquisition Output shown for Code Phase (PRN Code Chip Delay)

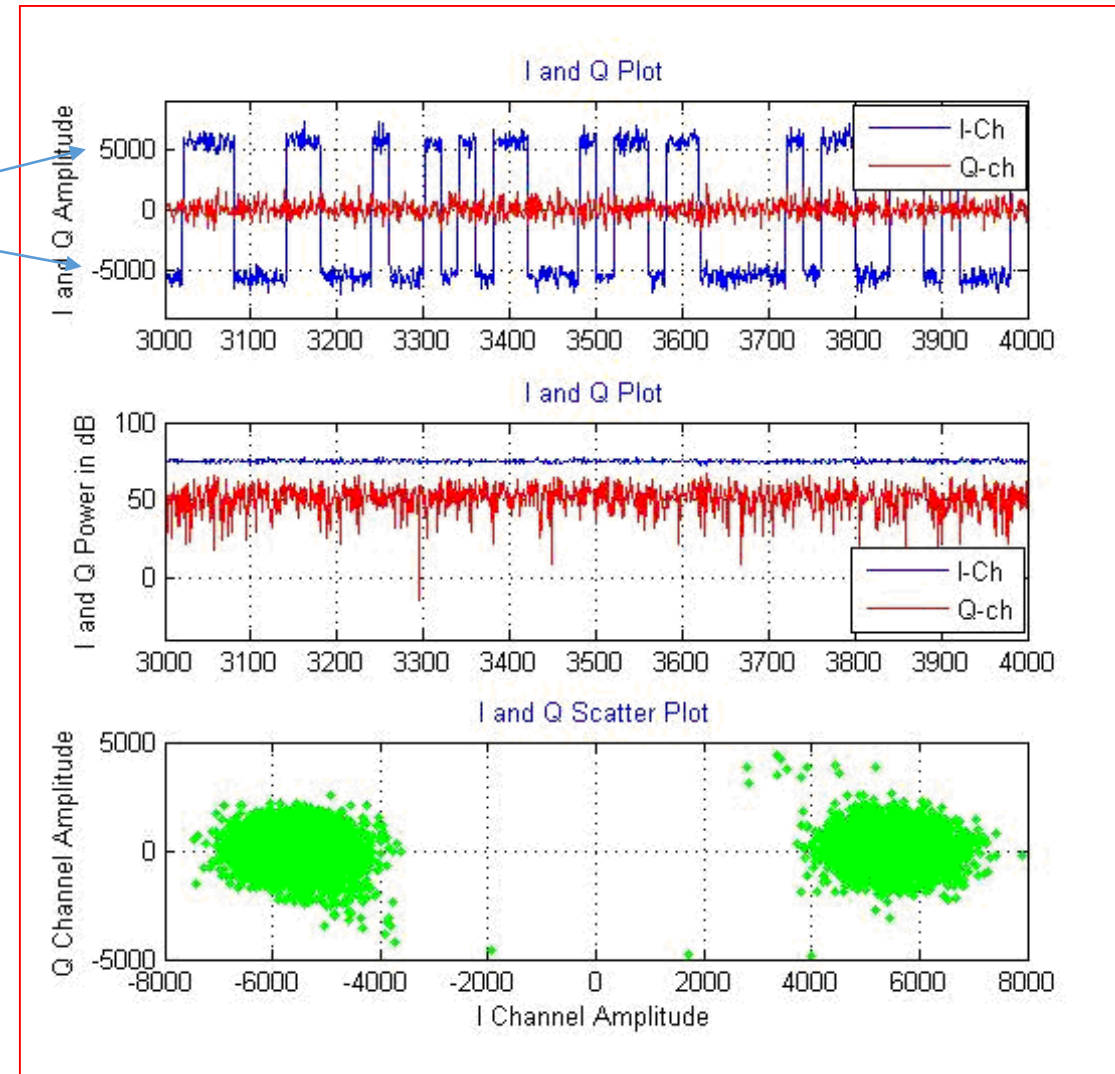


GPS Signal Tracking

- Tracking Loops (PLL & DLL) are used to continuously lock the incoming signal and demodulate it by using the carrier frequency and code phase values detected in Acquisition.
- PLL
 - Phase Lock Loop
 - To Track the Carrier Frequency
- DLL
 - Delay Lock Loop
 - To Track the Code Phase (PRN Code Delays)

GPS Signal Tracking Output

Navigation Data Bits
1's and 0's



SNR & C/No

- SNR
 - Signal to Noise Ratio, unit is dB
 - S: Signal Power in dBm or dBW
 - N: Noise power in a given bandwidth in dBm or dBW
- C/No
 - Carrier to Noise Density, unit is dB-Hz
 - C: Carrier power in dBm or dBW
 - No: Noise power density in dBm-Hz or dBW-Hz
- $SNR = C/No - BW$ (BW = bandwidth of the Front End)
 - If $BW = 4\text{MHz} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(4000000) = 66\text{dB}$
 - If $C/No = 48\text{dB-Hz}$
 - $SNR = C/No - BW = 45 - 66 = -21\text{dB}$
- Noise Density (No) at Room Temperature (290K): -204dBW/Hz
- Received Power (GPS L1C/A Signal) at Antenna: -158.5dBW
- $C/No = -158.5 - (-204) = 45.5\text{dB-Hz}$