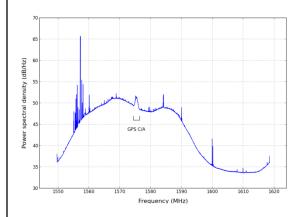
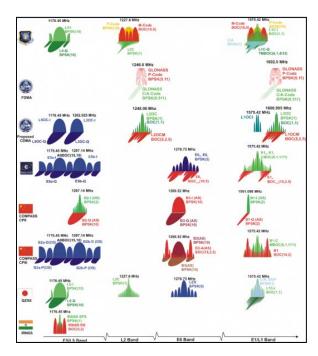
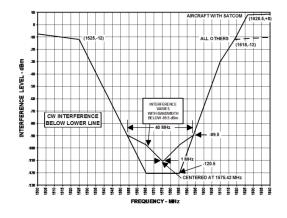
Automation and results of Adjacent Band Emission testing



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Agenda

- Problem Space
- Automation System PANACEA
- Test Setups
- Example Test
- Example Results
- Findings
- Summary





Problem Statement

- Adjacent band testing is not fully defined
 - Multiple groups conduct tests in various ways
 - Outcomes vary based on test setup and assumptions
 - No standard has been established to conduct such tests
- Spectrum is scarce and the need for compliance testing will only increase
- Simplified process is needed across the enterprise to conduct testing and analyze results

What is PANACEA?

- GPS in-the-loop Test and Analysis Suite
 - Controls Environment
 - GPS Signals
 - Threat Signals
 - User Motion





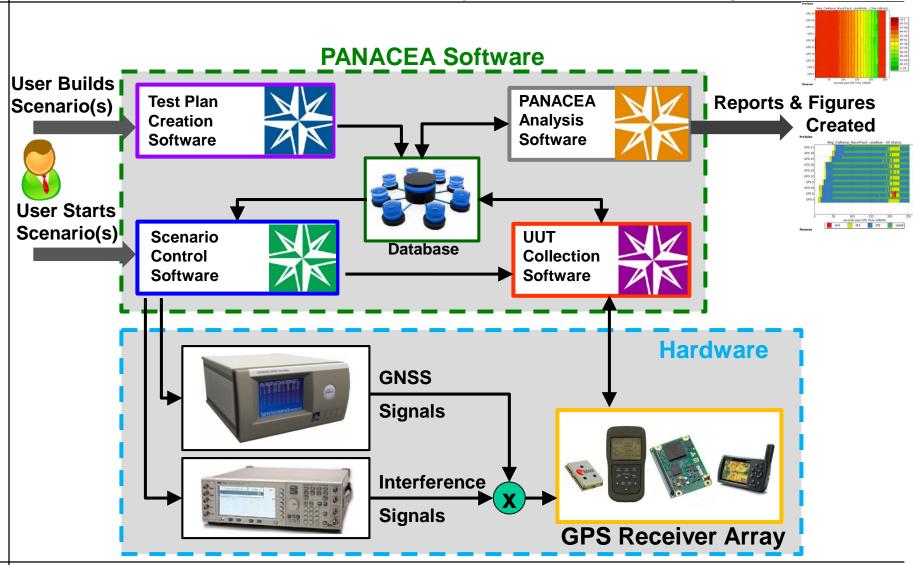
- Controls GPS Unit(s) Under Test
 - Receiver Initialization
 - Real-Time Monitoring



- Collects and Stores Receiver Performance Data
 - Navigation, Measurement data collected and translated into common message structure
- Produces Reports and Figures
 - Quick and Accurate way to begin Analysis of the results



PANACEA System Design





Capabilities

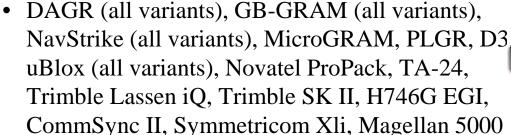
• Version 1.3 interfaces with:

- **GNSS sources:** Spirent (GPS)

Interference sources: Agilent (443x)

- GPS Receivers:

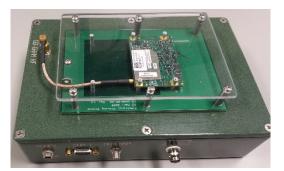
• Interface via USB, RS-232, RS-422, 1553 Bus











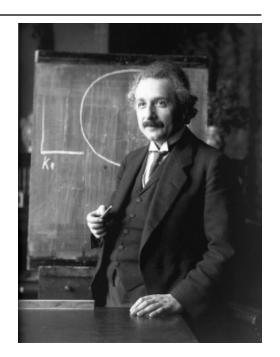






Test Setups

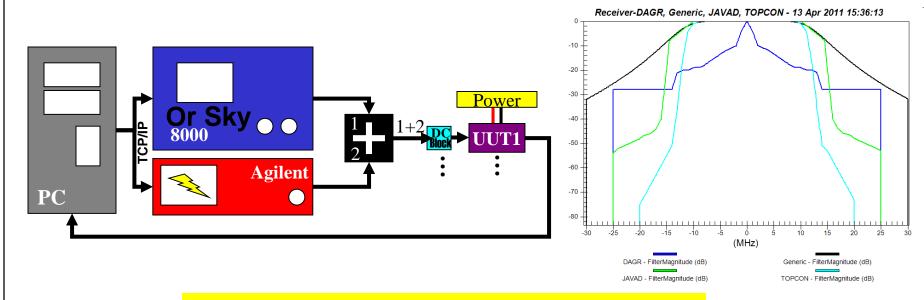
- Basic approach
 - Setup tests one at a time
 - Single unit under test
 - Collect/analyze data manually



- Production approach
 - Parametric tests / automated execution
 - Multitude of units under test
 - Collect/analyze data as a part of execution

Basic Test Setup (prior to PANACEA)

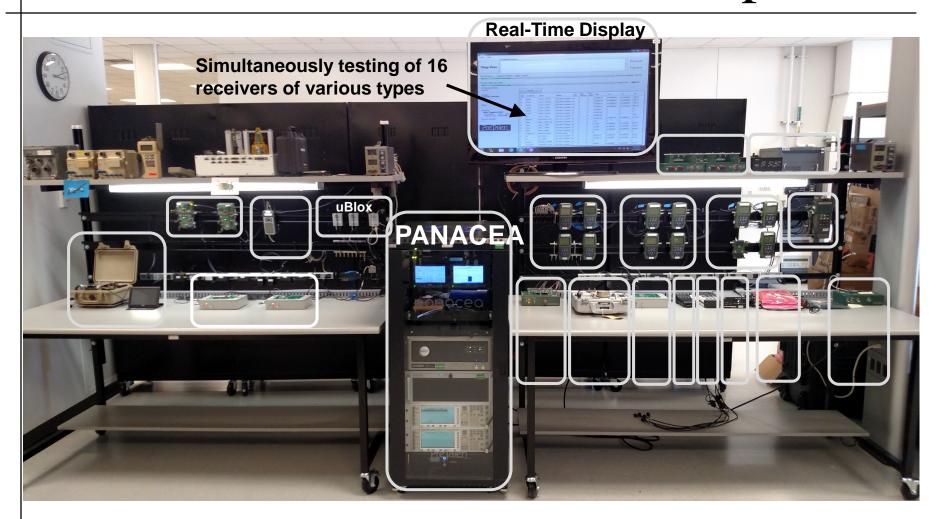
- Analyzed GPS receiver performance across the band
 - Stepped 2 MHz noise in 1 MHz steps from 1575-1550
 - Started power below the noise and stepped up 1dB / 5 sec
 - Collected transfer function across the band
 - Includes front end filter/gain and processing in the receiver
 - Does not include antenna/external gain effects



Realistic receiver effects to interference



PANACEA Test Setup

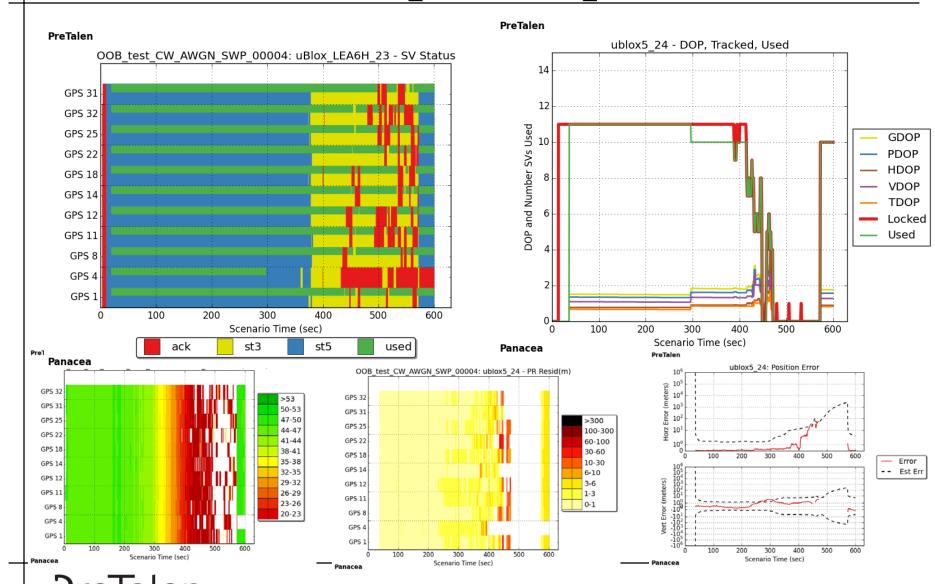


Courtesy of Army CERDEC - APG

Example Test

- Purpose: Determine adjacent band interference susceptibility
- Tested uBlox5, 6, 8 and MicroGRAM Rcvrs
- Tested CW, AWGN, and Swept CW
- Test 1 discrete frequencies ramping up power starting at 90 seconds (after good track)
 0.5 dB every 3 seconds
- Collected tracking data pulled results once 1
 SV dropped and when track was lost

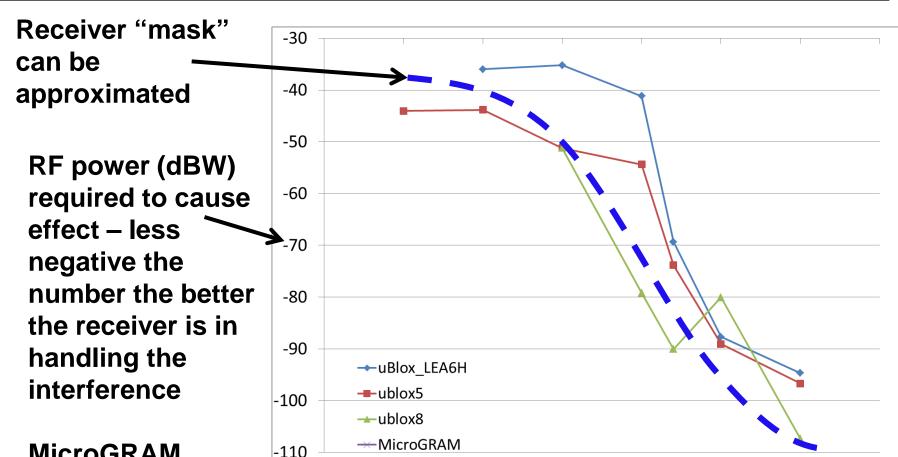
Example Outputs



Considerations / Assumptions

- Antenna and resulting filtering effects are not present
- Signals are "perfect" and free from intermodulations and environmental effects
- These conclusions are for demonstration purposes only and should not be used to make purchase or evaluation decisions

Description of Results

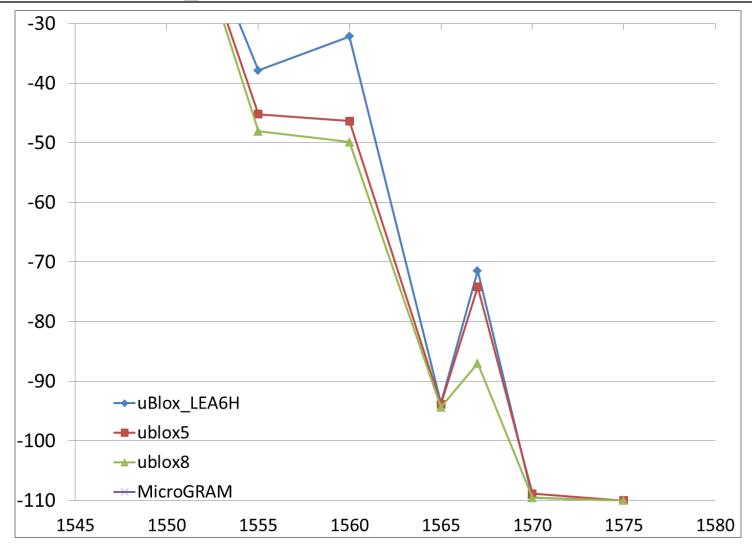


MicroGRAM results removed

Frequency (MHz) of the interfering signal – power ramped 0.5 dB every 3 sec – started

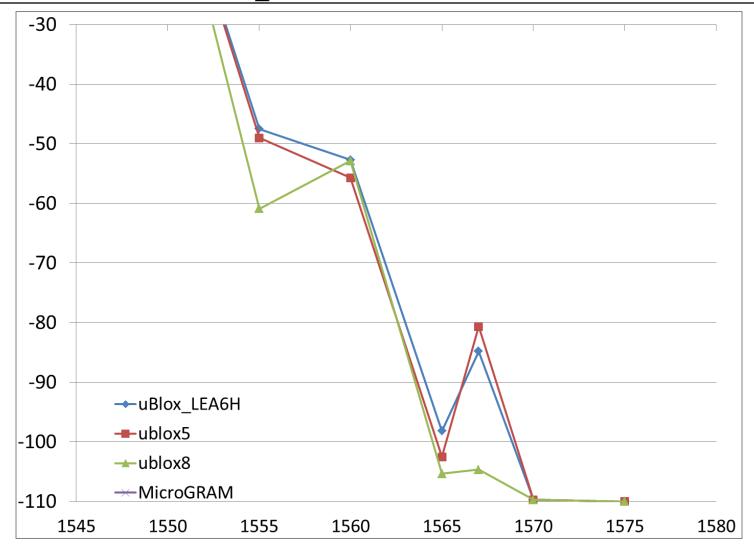
90 sec into the scenario

Swept CW Effect Noticed



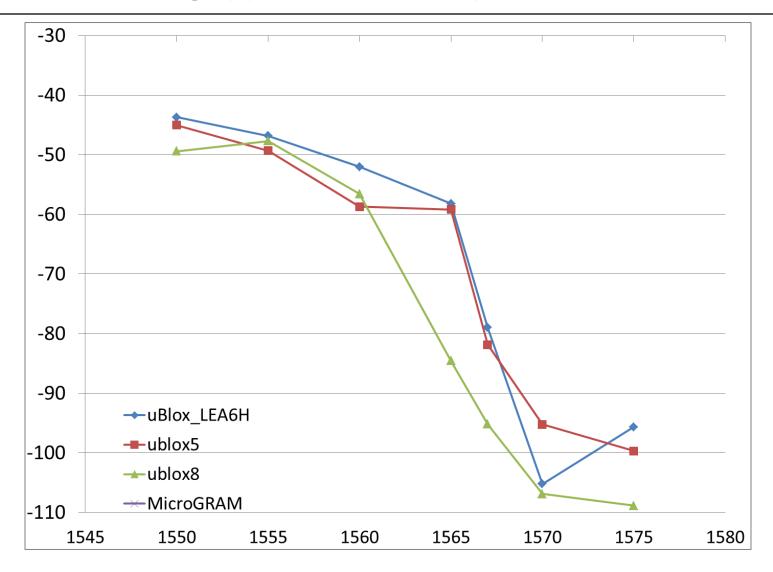


Swept CW - Denied



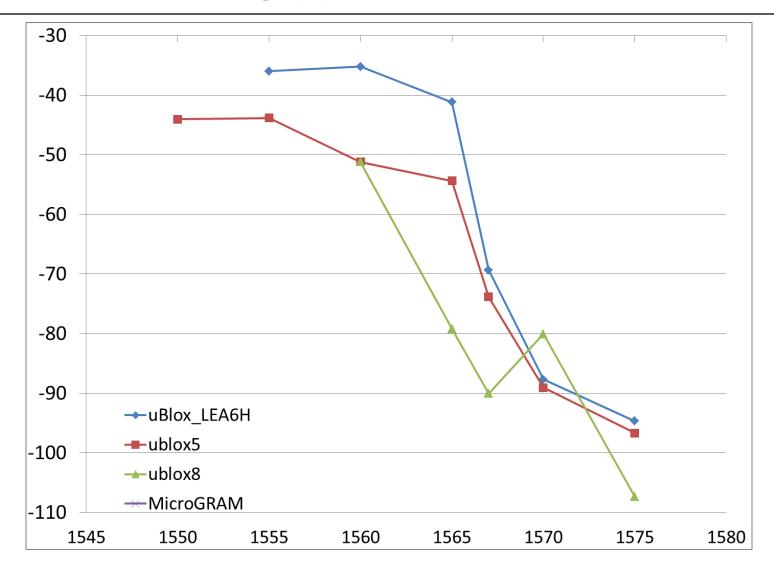


CW Effect Noticed



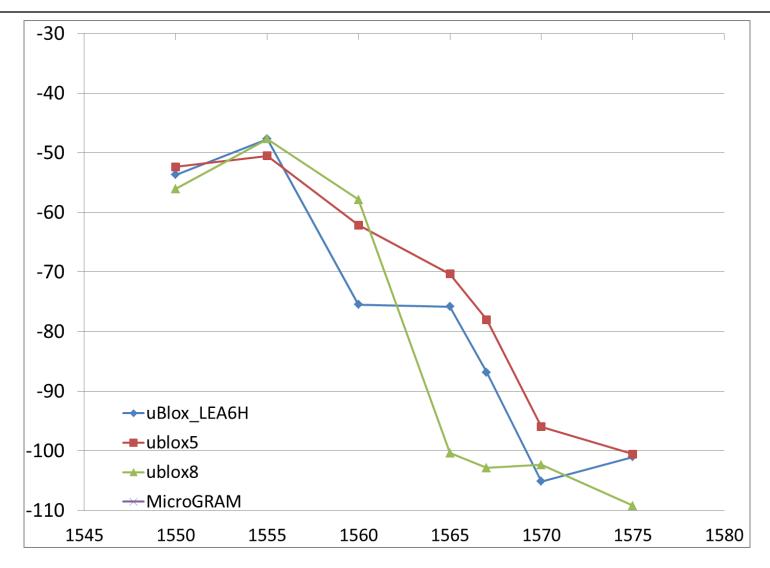


CW - Denied



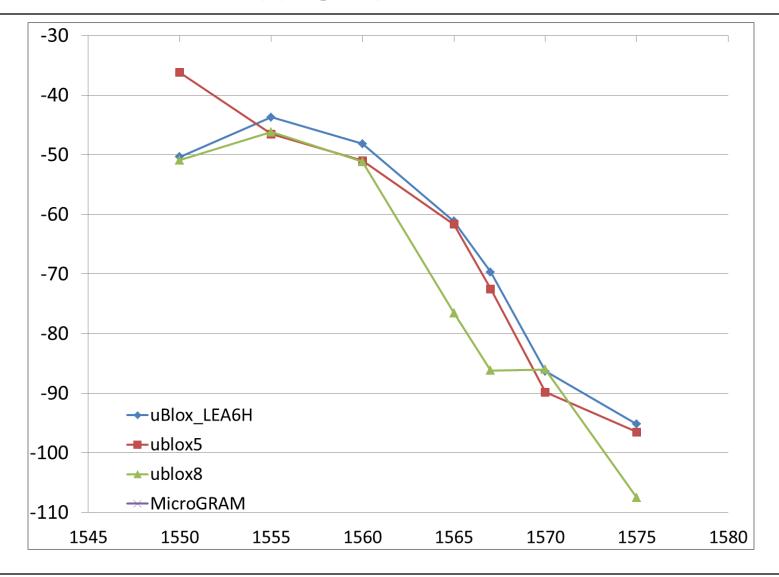


AWGN Effect Noticed





AWGN - Denied





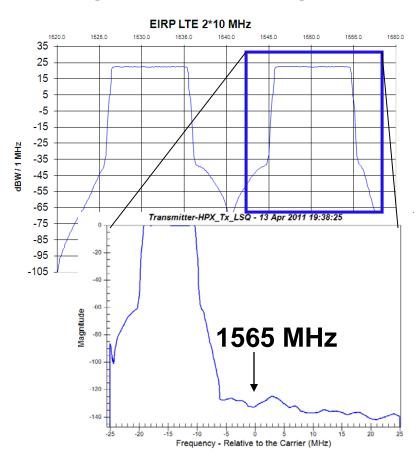
Findings

- Receiver front end/susceptibility can be determined by the placement of test signals
- Modulation of the adjacent band signal also should be considered (many receivers incorporate a narrow band filter)
- Both the transmission filter mask and the receiver mask should be considered

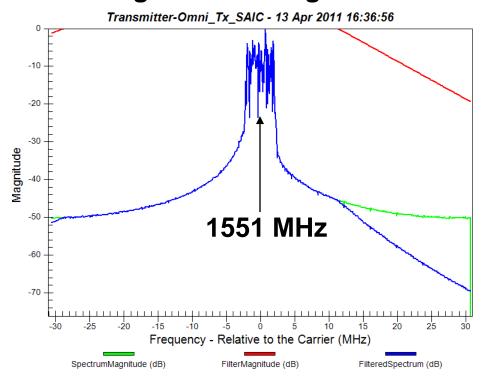
Hypothetical Data Only

LTE Signals – which is right....

LSQ provided envelope



Actual signal emulating LSQ-OFDM



Assumptions on signal out-of-band emission is key



Summary

 Problem exists for a prescribed and consistent test setup/process for adjacent band emission testing across the PNT enterprise

 Numerous tests have been conducted and lessons learned/shared will arrive at a best of breed solution – working group fosters growth

 Several solutions are possible to resolve spectrum issues – tests will prove the potential