

University of Genoa, Italy





Desired system:

✓ Reconfigurable – able to treat different signal at the same time.

✓ Multi-services – offer more services with no additional hardware costs for the receiver.

**Possible solution:** 

## **SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO (SDR)**





Software Defined Radio technology can offer:

- ✓ Flexible architecture controlled and programmable via software.
- ✓ Digital elaboration instead radio functionality
- ✓ Dynamic reconfigurability by software download.
  - Multimodal and multi-standard terminal.
    - Complete control of all radio parameters.





Target: **coexistence**, in the same receiver, between Global Navigation Satellite Systems and telecommunication systems.

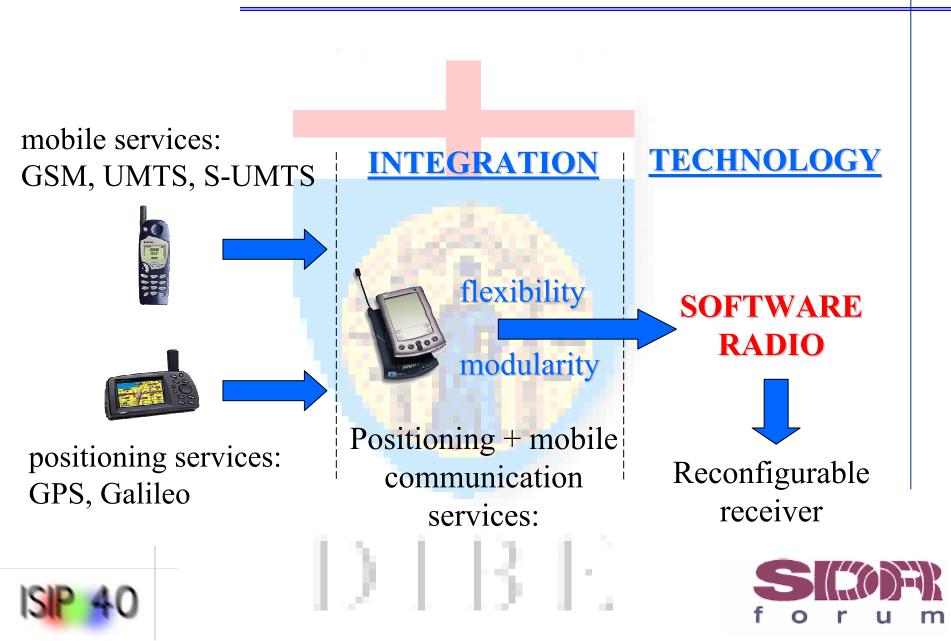
Proposal: develop a <u>unique receiver</u> employable for communication and satellite navigation.



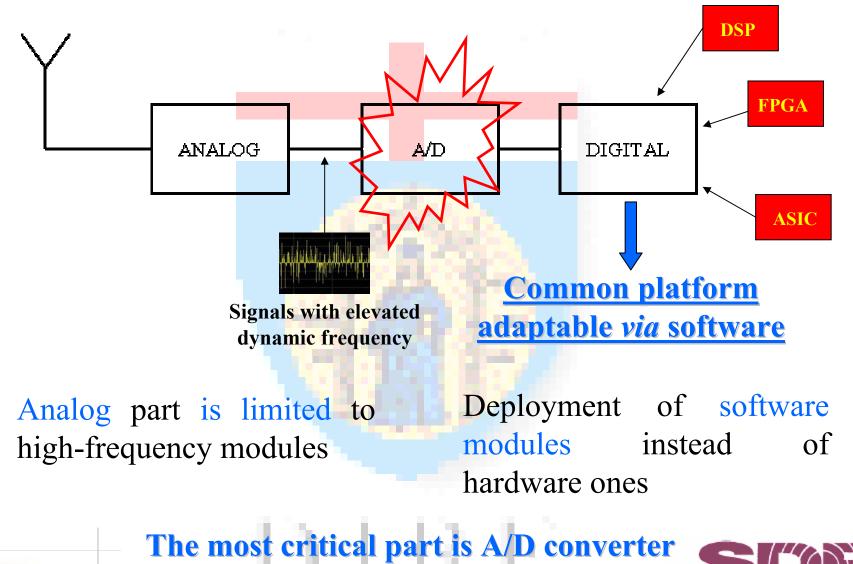
GPS, Galileo, GLONASS, NAVSTAR



#### Integration



#### **SDR** Receiver





Satellite UMTS provides worldwide access to UMTS services even in areas where terrestrial networks are technically or economically not feasible.

Two operating modes were identified

Satellite Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (SW-CDMA)

Adaptation of T-UMTS for satellite: specifications are still evolving at ITU Satellite Wideband Code and Time Division Multiple Access (SW-CTDMA)

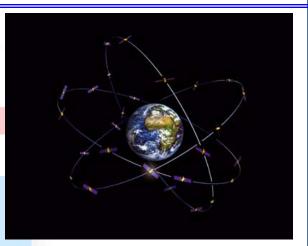
Multiple access	WCDMA
scheme	
Duplex scheme	FDD
Chip rate	3.84Mchip/s
Carrier spacing	4.4-5.0MHz (200 kHz
	raster)
Modulation type	QPSK





#### Galileo

- ✓ Constellation of MEO satellites.
- ✓ CDMA transmission.
- ✓ In the "European standalone scenario":

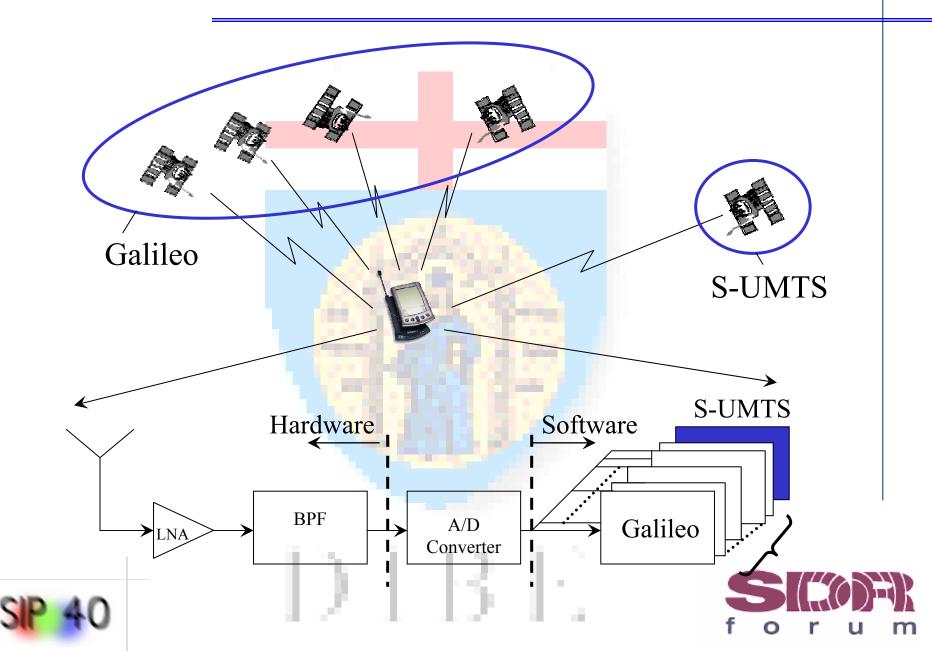


Modulation	QPSK	
Data message bit-rate	125 bps in the in-phase signal	
Pilot signal	In the quadrature signal	
Pseudo-noise codes	Gold sequences: chip-rate 20.46 Mchip/s and length 8184	
Central frequency	1280 MHz ( E6 band )	
Received power level	-159.6 dBw	
IP 40		

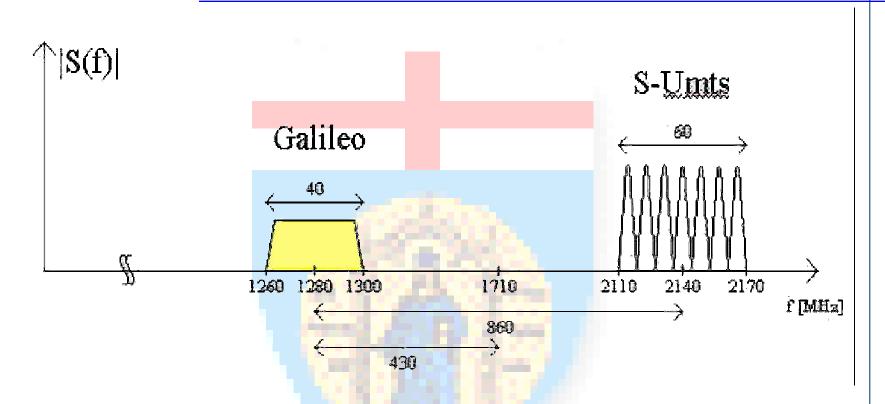




#### Proposed Method



#### **Frequency Allocation**



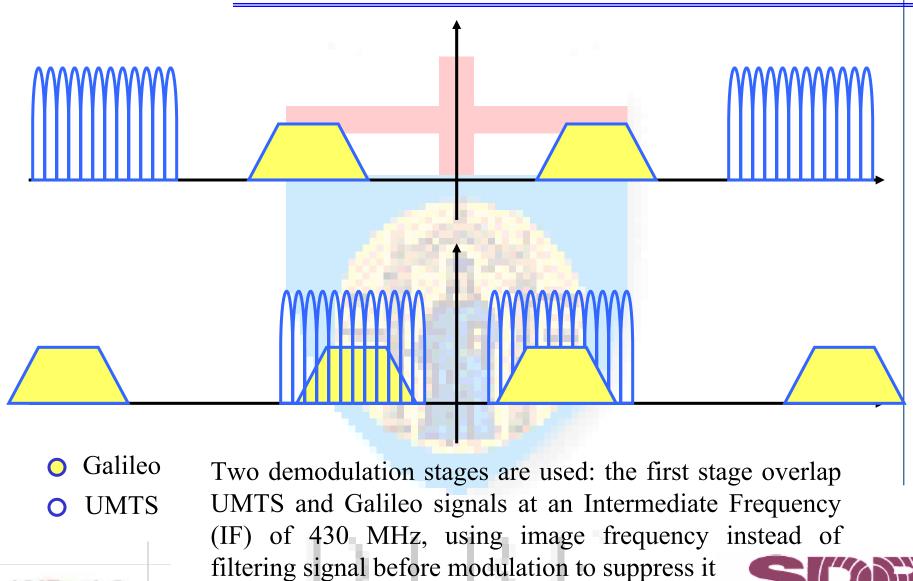
Due to the huge distance among the frequencies of the two standards a conventional super-heterodyne receiver cannot have great performances

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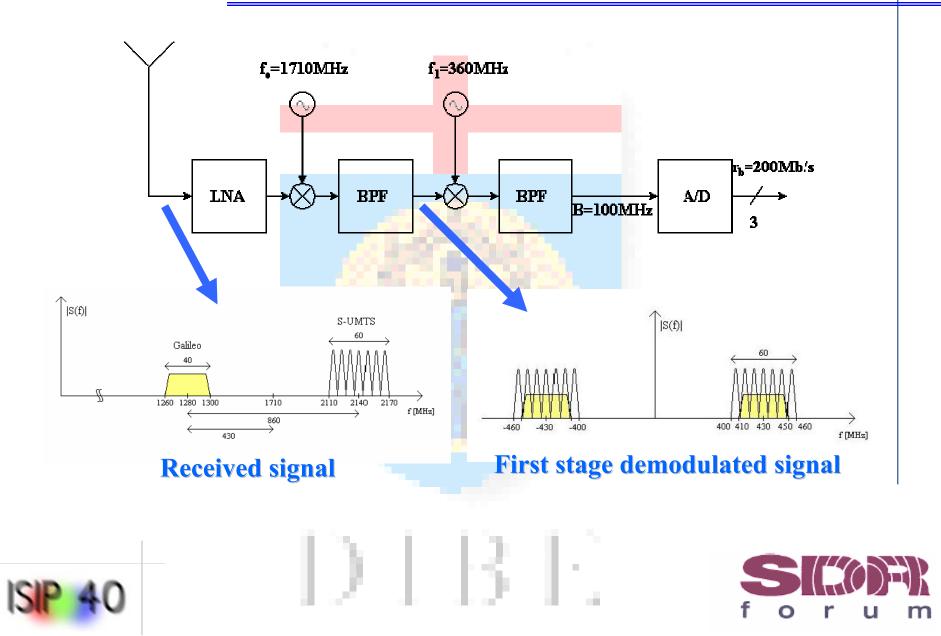


#### Down-conversion Proposed Method

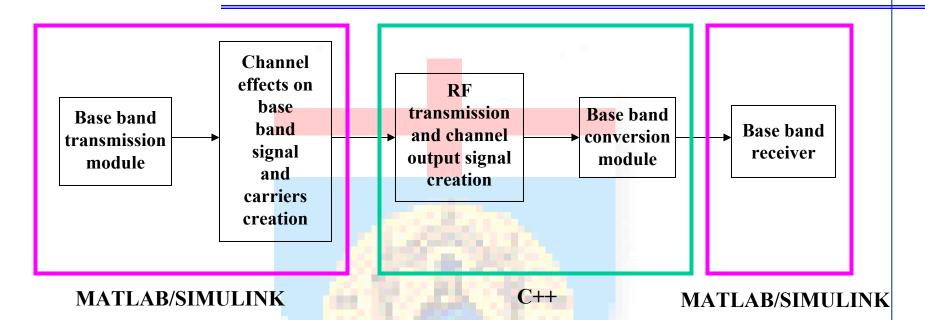




#### **Proposed Receiver**



### Simulation method



To demonstrate effectiveness of the proposed approach a simulation environment has been developed:

✓ Whole UMTS and Galileo transmitter and channel effects have been simulated using MATLAB<sup>TM</sup> SIMULINK<sup>TM</sup> 6.0 environment

✓ RF transmission and demodulation effects has been simulated using C++

✓ Whole Galileo receiver has been implemented using MATLAB<sup>TM</sup> SIMULINK<sup>TM</sup> 6.0 environment



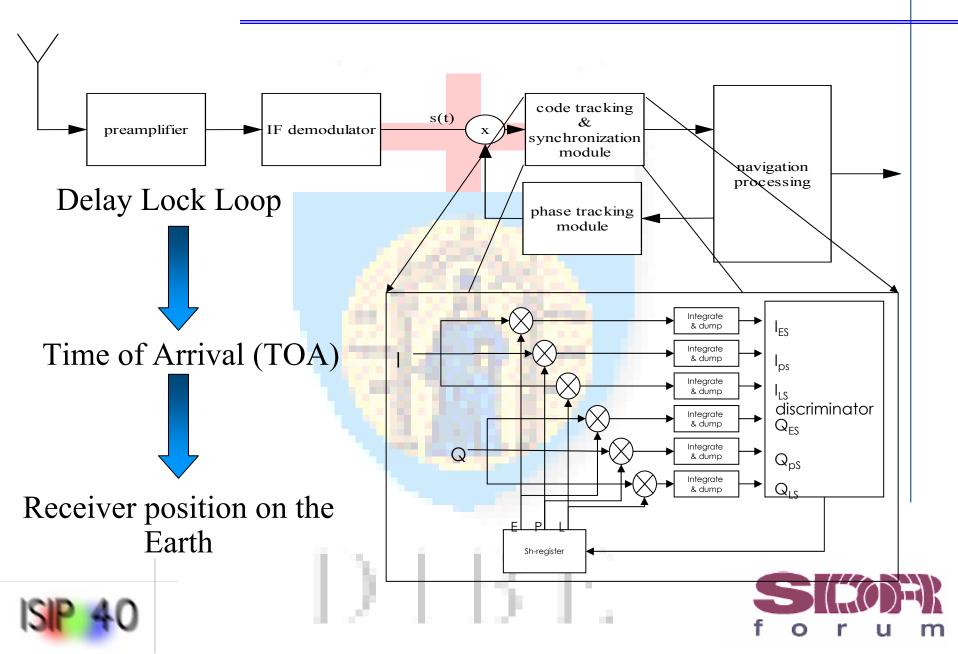


# Simulations are done by using low pass equivalent signals and assuming:

- ✓ Four satellites in view for the Galileo system;
- ✓ AWGN channel;
- ✓ UMTS transmission from LEO satellites at 3KW power;
- $\checkmark$  12 UMTS channels in the considered bandwidth;
- ✓ For every UMTS channel 3 overlapped coded channels, one at bit-rate 16 Kb/s and the other two at bit-rate 8 Kb/s, are considered;
- ✓ UMTS frequency spacing 5 MHz.

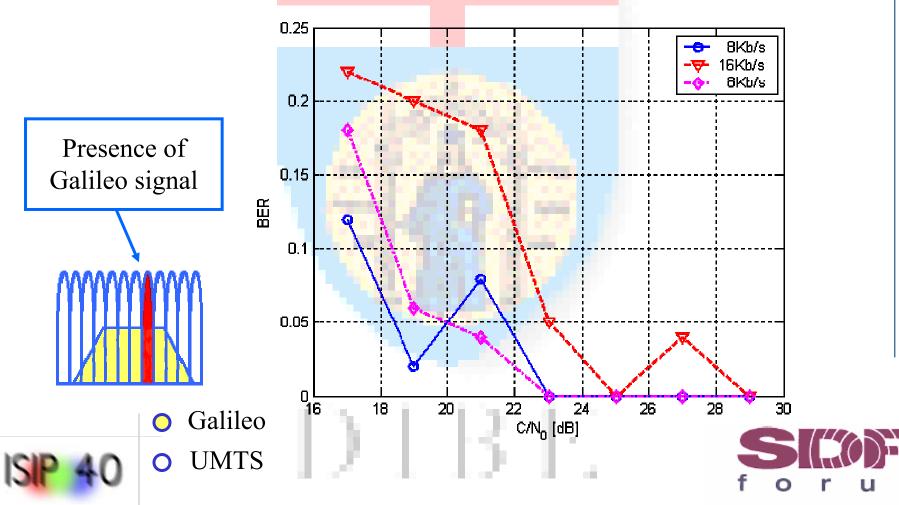


#### Receiver Model



## UMTS BER in case of central channels

(7,5 MHz from the central frequency)



#### **UMTS BER in case of external channels** (27,5 MHz from the central frequency) 0.25 8Kb/s 16Kb/s 8Kb/s 0.2 Out of Galileo signal band 0.15 BER 0.1 0.05 0 L 16 Galileo 20 22 $\bigcirc$ 18 24 26 28 C/N<sub>O</sub> [dB] **UMTS** $\mathbf{O}$

•A method to **integrate positioning and cellular services** is presented. This method permits to model an A/D converter with less stringent properties.

•The achieved results shows that the **integration of UMTS and Galileo services is a traversable method**.

•The <u>S-UMTS performances are not reduced</u> by the presence of a Galileo signals.

•Future works will deal with the study of possible methods to recognised the transmission standard present on the channel.

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