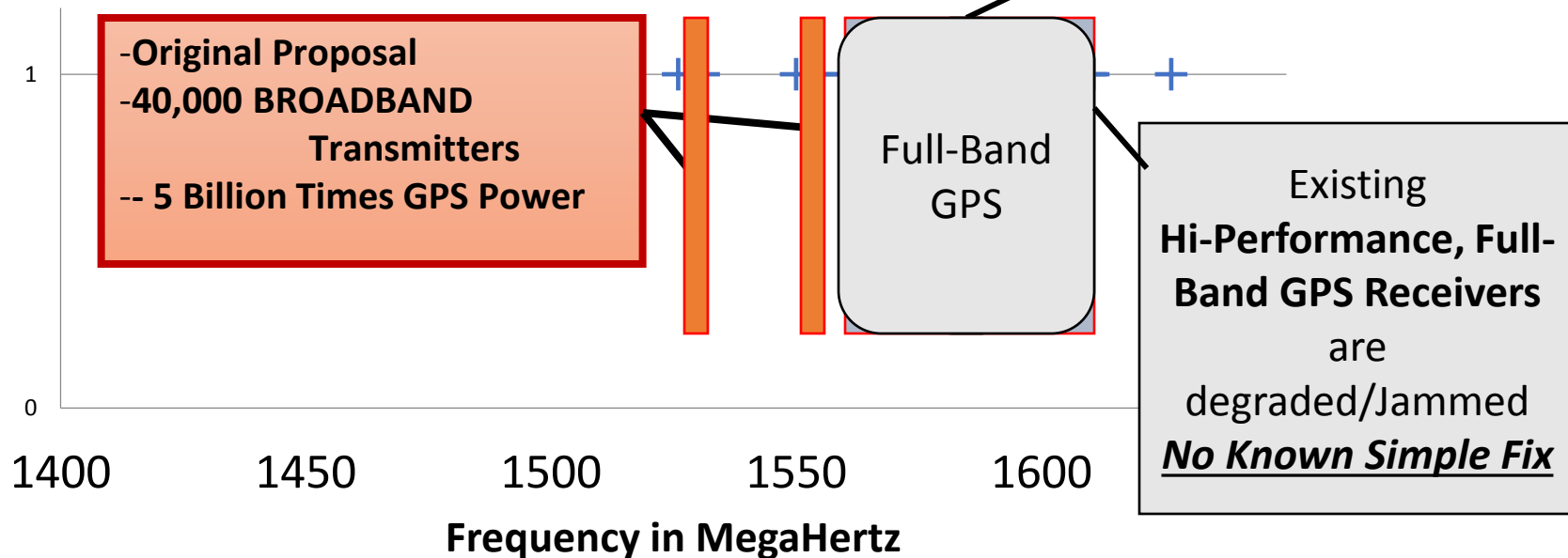


Frequency Allocations

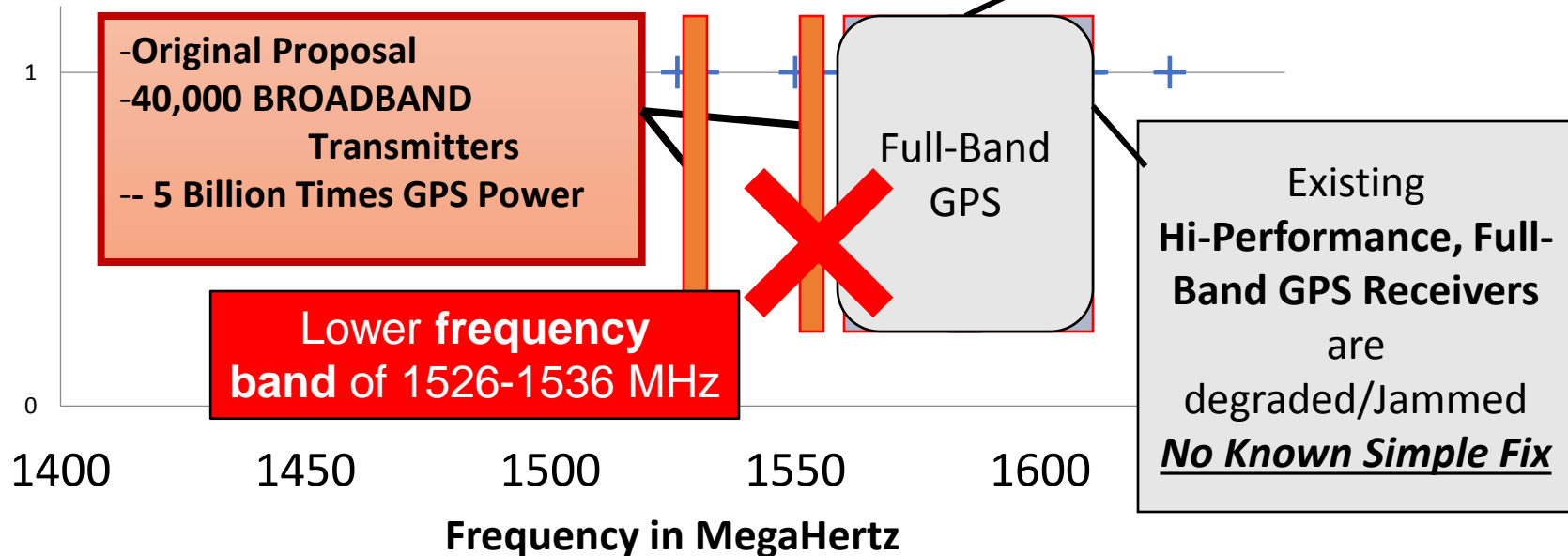
Existential Threat to GPS – FCC Re-allocation of Nearby Band to Higher Power

Frequency Allocations in GPS Frequency Vicinity



New? Proposal

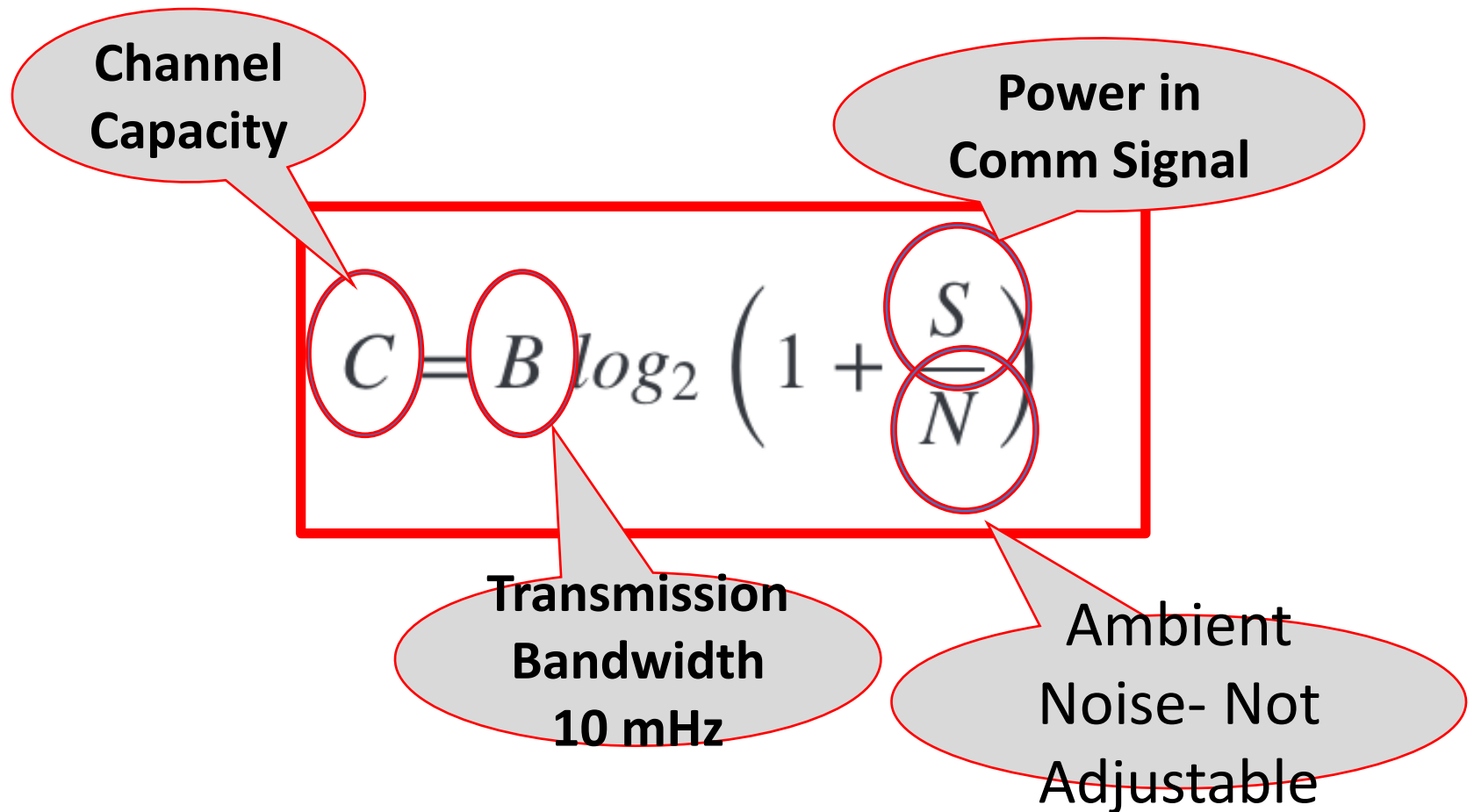
Frequency Allocations in GPS Frequency Vicinity



Problems:

Proximity (geographic and RF spectrum)
and Power

The Fundamental Problem: The Shannon Limit



PNTAB view: Minimum Criteria for Testing/Evaluation of Interference Potential of High Power terrestrial transmitters in repurposed radio bands

1. **Accept and strictly apply the 1 dB degradation Interference Protection Criterion (IPC) for worst case conditions.** *(This is the accepted, world-wide standard for PNT and many other radio-communication applications)*
2. Verify interference for **all classes of GPS receivers is less than criteria, especially precision** *(Real Time Kinematic - requires both user and reference station to be interference-free)* **and timing receivers** *(economically these two classes are the highest payoff applications – many \$B/year)*
3. Test and **verify interference for receivers in all operating modes** is less than criteria, particularly **acquisition and reacquisition** of GNSS signals under difficult conditions (see attachment of representative interference cases)
4. **Focus analysis on worst cases:** use **maximum authorized transmitted interference powers** and **smallest-attenuation propagation models** (antennas and space losses) that do not underrepresent the maximum power of the interfering signal (including multiple transmitters).
5. Ensure **interference to emerging Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) signals** *(particularly wider bandwidth GPS L1C – Galileo, GLONASS)*, is less than criteria
6. **All testing must include GNSS expertise** and be **open to public comment** and scrutiny.

Correction: The recent testing by proposer does not meet any of the six universal Criteria

PNTAB view: Minimum Criteria for Testing/Evaluation of Interference Potential of High Power terrestrial transmitters in repurposed radio bands

1. Accept and strictly apply the 1 dB degradation Interference Protection Criterion (IPC) for worst case conditions as an accepted, world-wide standard for PNT and many other advanced mobile applications. **Not Met**
2. Verify interference for all classes of GPS receivers is less than criteria, especially precision (Real Time Kinematic) requires both user and reference station to be interference-free) and high receive sensitivity. These two classes are the highest paid applications – many \$\$/year. **Not Met**
3. Test and verify interference for receivers in all operating modes, less than criteria, particularly acquisition/reacquisition of GNSS signals under difficult conditions (see attached references for interference cases). **Not Met**
4. Focus analysis on worst cases, use maximum authorized transmitter interference powers and attenuation propagation model (antennas and space losses) that do not over-represent the maximum power of the interfering signal (including multiple transmitters). **Not Met**
5. Ensure interference to essential Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) signals (particularly wider bandwidth GPS L1C, Galileo, etc. GNSS), is less than criteria. **Not Met**
6. All testing must include GNSS and public comment and scrutiny. **Not Met**

2011 Tested and 2016 proposed Base Stations – no significant changes to configuration that has now failed USG tests twice

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>2011 LSQ Proposal</u>	<u>2011 NPEF Test**</u>	<u>2016 Proposal</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Transmit Power (EIRP)	42 dBW	32 dBW**	32 dBW*	NPEF/2016* Identical
Frequency Range	1526-1536 and 1545-1555 MHz	1526-1536 MHz**	1526-1536 MHz	NPEF/2016 Identical
Emissions into RNSS Band (1559-1610 MHz)	- 100 dBW/MHz	- 100 dBW/MHz	- 100 dBW/MHz	NPEF/2016 Identical
Emissions into MSS Band (1541-1559 MHz)	No commitment	- 81 to - 135 dBW/MHz (Measured values)	- 85 dBW/MHz (Commitment)	New proposal significantly worse across MSS band compared to NPEF test measurements

* Ligado studies submitted by FAA to RTCA on October 20, 2016. No consensus in RTCA and FAA has not agreed. Nominal eirp per tower could be as low as 10-12

** Revised proposal by LSQ in 2011.

Correction to Public Statements: The “New Proposal” Does not differ from the one that failed NPEF Testing, except the interference emissions are Worse

Proposer Claim: We have agreement from all principal GPS manufacturers

- Four major companies specifically **did not support** changing the International 1 dB interference criterion
- Manufacturers **do not represent** the diverse and multifaceted GPS user community
 - Aviation
 - Survey and Farmers
 - Applications of RTK

Current Proposers still have not acknowledged or agreed to protect existing and future high precision GNSS users



GNSS Precision Survey in construction of High-Rise Buildings



UAVs – Delivery and Reconnaissance



Flying Car/Robotic Taxi



Precision control of Construction Vehicles