

Advanced GPS/GLONASS ASIC (AGGA2)

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Overview

- ◆ *History of the AGGA Development*
- ◆ *Related Activities*
- ◆ *AGGA Functionality*
- ◆ *Applications*
- ◆ *Current Developments Based on AGGA*
- ◆ *Conclusions*

History of the AGGA Development

- ◆ 93 - 95: GPS/GLONASS receiver bread-boarded, eight dual-frequency channels, with 20 FPGAs (50W) by the Institute of Navigation (ISN), University of Leeds (UK) (EOPP)
- ◆ 94 - 96: IMEC to study miniaturisation the digital part of above receiver by means of microelectronics (EOPP WO)
- ◆ 96 - 98: Redesign of ISN Receiver with functional enhancements into a highly integrated ASIC by IMEC (B), with support from ISN and ESA (jointly EOPP / TOS-ESM (ARTES 5)
 - **First iteration AGGA0 samples (commercial technology) Q4 1997**
- ◆ Full Validation by Austrian Aerospace and ESA Q1 1998 (EOPP)
- ◆ 98 - mid 99: Complete redesign of a flight worthy AGGA-2 (2nd generation) ESTEC internally by TOS-ESM, jointly funded by EOPP, METOP and TOS-ES.
 - **Second iteration AGGA2 samples Q4 1998**
- ◆ Full Validation by Austrian Aerospace and ESA Q1 1999 (EOPP)
- ◆ Q1/Q2 2000: P-Code Bug Fix in AGGA-2 by Saab-Ericsson Space, jointly funded by EOPP and METOP.
 - **Third iteration AGGA2a samples Q3 2000**
- ◆ Full Validation by Austrian Aerospace and ESA Q4 2000 (EOPP)

History of the AGGA Development

- ◆ **Companies contributing to functional specification of AGGA2**
 - Austrian Aerospace (A)
 - ASTRIUM (D)
 - ASTRIUM (F)
 - Laben (I)
 - Saab-Ericsson Space (S)

Related Activities

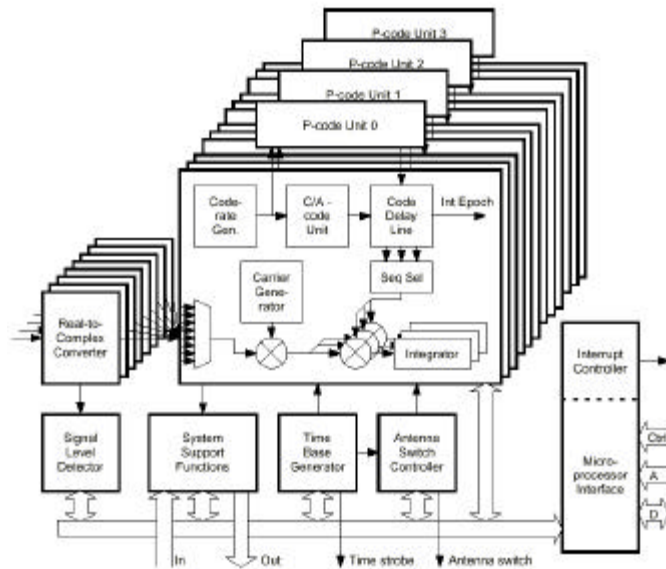
- ◆ “AGGA Modelling and Simulation”, to model the AGGA in C and validate functionality (acquisition, tracking, etc.) by simulation. (EOPP) (Austrian Aerospace)
- ◆ “AGGA Validation”, to validate AGGA0, AGGA2 and AGGA2a (EOPP) (Austrian Aerospace)
- ◆ “GPS/GLONASS ASSP Evaluation”, to evaluate the AGGA for Spacecraft Control (incl. Attitude determination) (TRP) (ASTRIUM D/F)
- ◆ “GPS/GLONASS Receiver Technology” based on AGGA0, a highly integrated frontend and a DSP, a ground receiver is being developed (ARTES 5) (IMEC)
- ◆ “Integrated Front-End for GNSS Sensors” fully monolithic integrated FrontEnd based on CMOS technology (EOPP) (Saab_Ericsson/VLSI Solutions)
- ◆ GreFe, GReCo development (ARTES 4) (Septentrio)
- ◆ Future, AGGA3, fully integrated receiver to further reduce cost and size (EOPP)

AGGA Functionality

- ◆ 12 single frequency channels (36 complex correlators) each capable of tracking any GNSS C/A code signals
- ◆ 4 P code units for dual-frequency operation and codeless tracking
- ◆ supports IF sampling (fs/4), R2C conversion, final down-conversion,
- ◆ highly configurable and programmable, e.g.
 - pairs of single frequency channels configured for attitude determination (Hybrid Parallel Multiplex Architecture)
 - slaving of three single frequency channels together with P-Code Unit into one dual frequency channel capable of tracking GNSS C/A Code on L1 and P-Code on L1 and L2 (using semi-codeless tracking techniques)
 - slaving of up to nine channels for fast acquisition
 - slaving for multi-path mitigation (also supports time-multiplexed multi-path mitigation)
- ◆ either eight real inputs or four complex inputs, each 2 bits, different input formats supported
- ◆ Signal level detector, Clock and Time-base generator and Antenna switch controller
- ◆ 32-bit microprocessor interface with interrupt controller and basic IO port
- ◆ Features for multipath mitigation and adaptive semi-codeless tracking of GPS Y- Code
- ◆ System Support: parallel I/O (monitoring & redundancy), Clk Output, Reset handling,

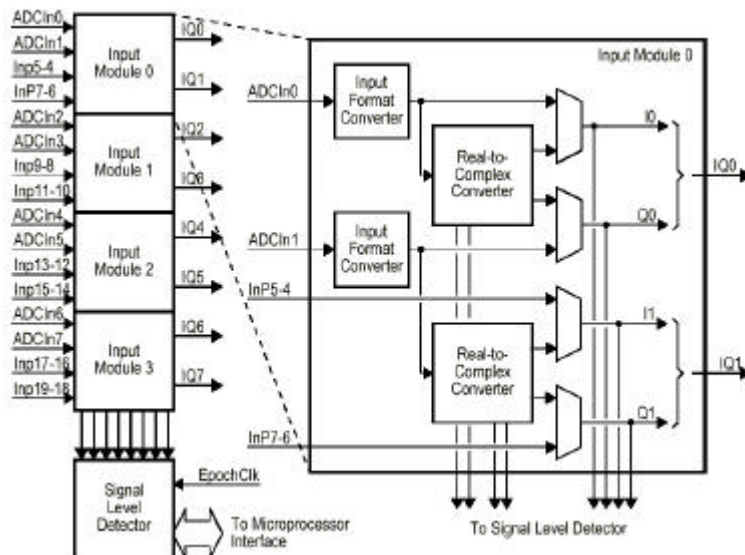
AGGA Block Diagram

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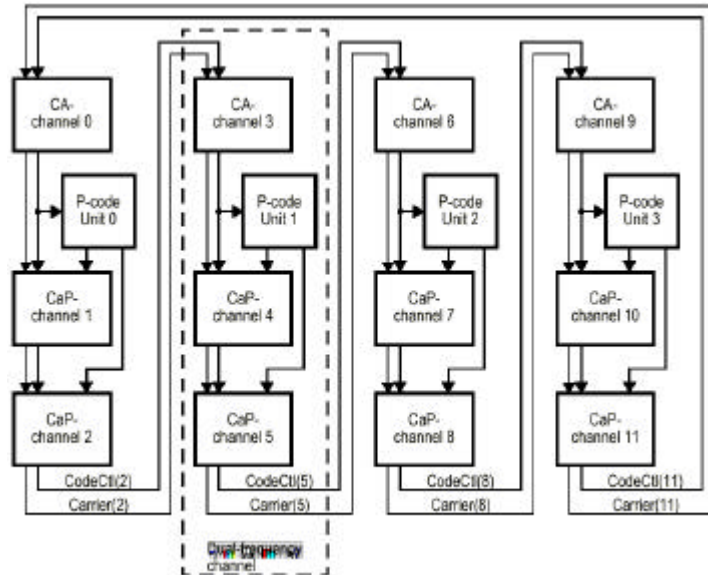


Front End Interface

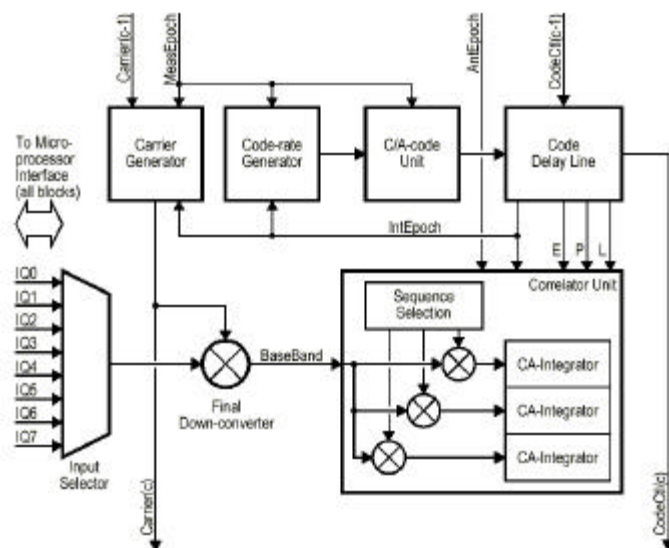
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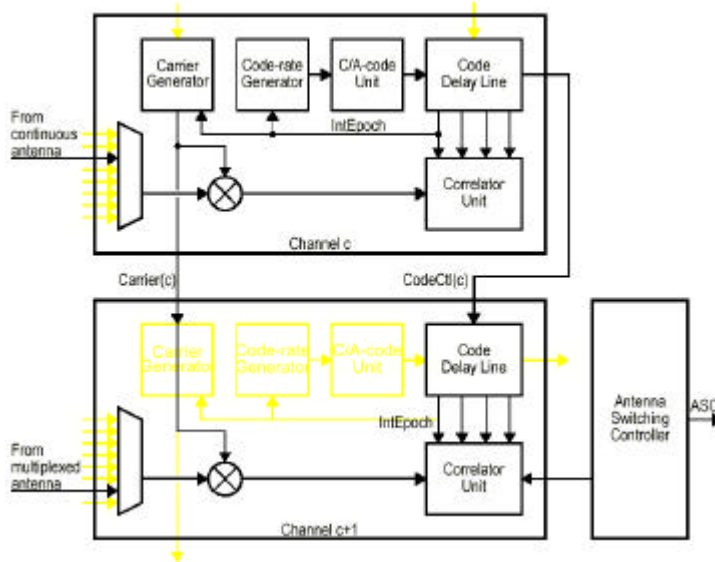
Channel Matrix with Slaving Connections



CA-Channel

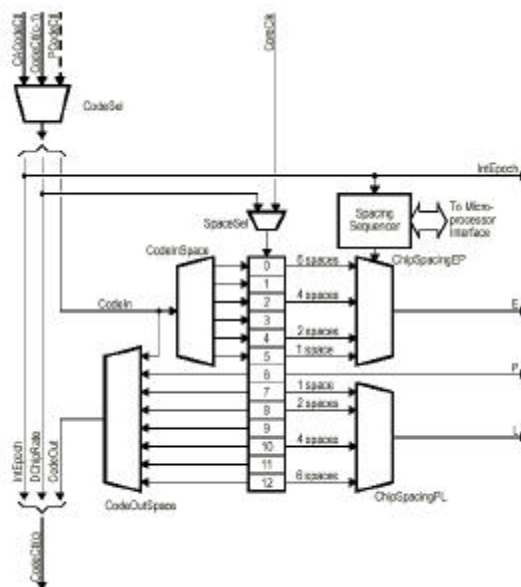


Two Channels Slaved

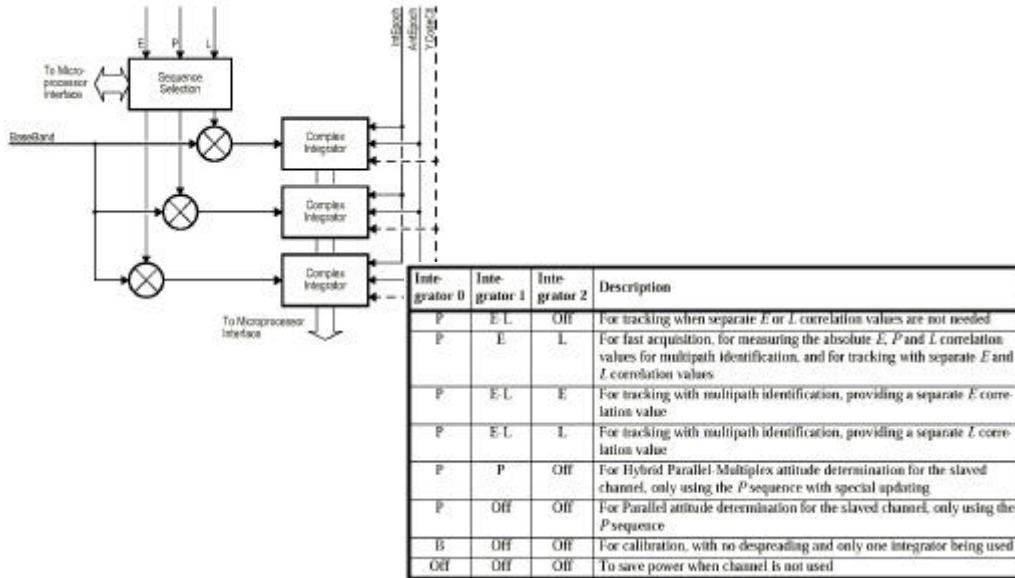


- ◆ for Hybrid Parallel Multiplex Attitude Determination
- ◆ Can mix slaving: e.g. 3 dual-frequency channels + 2 (single-fq) channels + 1 (single-fq) channel with 3 channels slaved for fast acquisition in one AGGA

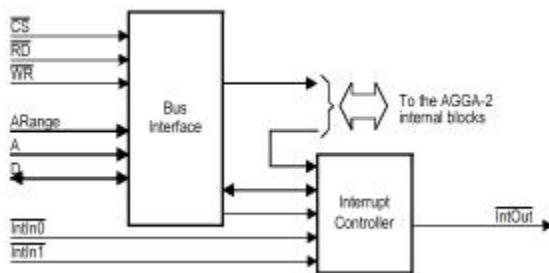
Code Delay Line



Correlator Unit



Microprocessor Interface



- ◆ **generic, memory mapped**
 - 10b address (A), 32 data (D), chip select (CS), read (RD), write (WR)
- ◆ **directly compatible with:**
 - ERC32 SPARC chip-set, ERC32SC/TSC695E, TSC21020
- ◆ **two Interrupt inputs allow multiple AGGAs in tree configuration**

- ◆ **Interrupt Controller (six types of interrupt)**
 - Integration Epoch Interrupts (one per channel)
 - Measurement Epoch Interrupts (one)
 - Antenna Switch Epoch Interrupt (one)
 - Pulse-Per_second Interrupt (one)
 - Signal Level Detector Interrupt (one)
 - Daisy Chain Interrupts from other AGGAs or external devices (two)
- ◆ **18 interrupt sources, all equal priority**

Technology

- ◆ ATMEL MG2-RT sea of gates using MG2-265 matrix
- ◆ 200 kgates
- ◆ 160-pin MQFPL package with 25 mil pitch
- ◆ Directly compatible with ERC-32 and TSC21020
- ◆ CoreClk 30MHz (ClkIn 60MHz)
- ◆ Power Supply: 2.7 V - 5.5 V, Core supply can be reduced
- ◆ Temperature Range -55 - 125 °C
- ◆ Power consumption at room temperature:

		3.3V	5V
after reset	3 MHz	90mW	220mW
after reset	30 MHz	900mW	2200mW
GPS/GLONASS full operation, 4 dual frequ. Ch.	30 MHz	1200mW	3000mW

Applications supported by the AGGA

- ◆ **Spacecraft Control** (on-board determination of the spacecraft position, attitude and time in real-time)
- ◆ **Precise Orbit Determination** (on-board receiver, L1, L2 carrier phase, in combination with reference stations on ground and with post-processing on ground (cm accuracy))
- ◆ **Atmospheric Sounding** (limb sounding technique, on-board receiver with post-processing on the ground, to determine temperature and humidity profile up to 50 km, based on variations in refraction)
- ◆ **Reference Stations** (ground-based receiver with real-time processing, to compensate for intentional and non-intentional errors)
- ◆ **Standard Precision Positioning** - low cost
- ◆ in general high performance receivers supporting **GPS, GLONASS, EGNOS (Europe), WAAS (US), MTSAT (Japan)**

Current Developments Based on AGGA

- ◆ **Saab Ericsson Space / Austrian Aerospace**
 - GRAS (GNSS Receiver for Atmospheric Sounding) on METOP
 - GPSOS (GPS Occultation Sensor) for DoD/NOAA/NASA
- ◆ **LABEN**
 - EGNOS RIMS Receiver
 - LAGRANGE (Precise Orbit Determination)
- ◆ **ASTRIUM**
 - MOSAIC GNSS Receiver
- ◆ **IMEC**
 - development of a fully integrated FrontEnd
 - combine the RF-FE together with AGGA and a DSP for a complete ground based Receiver
- ◆ **Septentrio**
 - offer products based on the AGGA (GReCo@1A01)

Conclusions

- ◆ **AGGA2 successfully developed and validated**
- ◆ **a number of receivers have been developed and tested based on AGGA2**
(Saab Ericsson Space, Astrium, Austrian Aerospace, Laben, IMEC, Septentrio)
- ◆ **Several Instruments for several Missions are based on AGGA2**
GRAS on METOP (ESA), GPSOS on NPOESS (DoD)
- ◆ **Complete Data Sheet and relevant publications are available**
- ◆ **Device is available through ATMEL Wireless & Microcontrollers**