

MFMC GBAS – Flight Trials and Performance Studies

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Knowledge for Tomorrow



Multi-Frequency Multi-Constellation GBAS

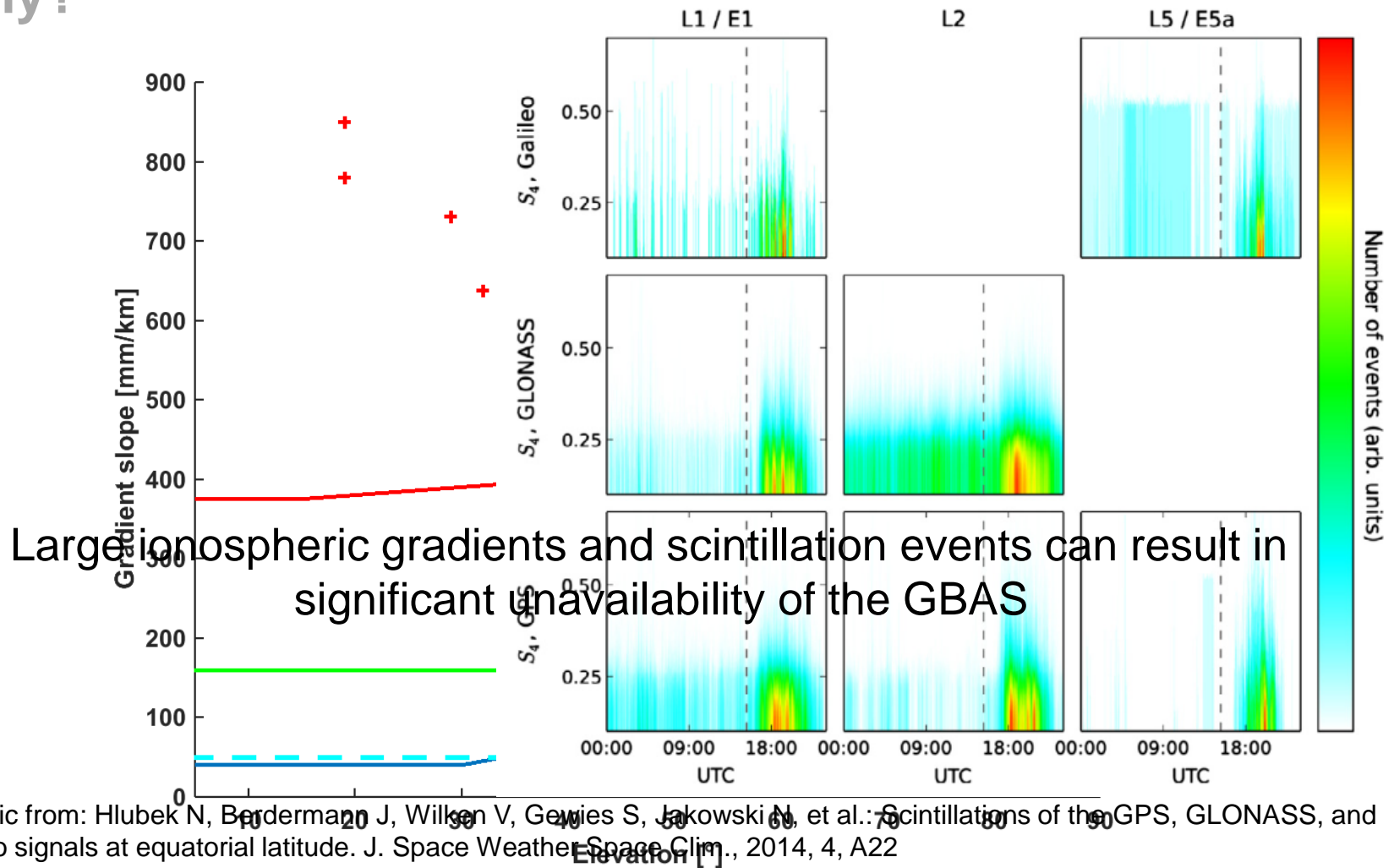
Why? How?

- Protection against ionospheric gradient threat
- Ionospheric scintillation issues in high/low latitudes
- Weak constellations and required masking may have impact on performance



Motivation

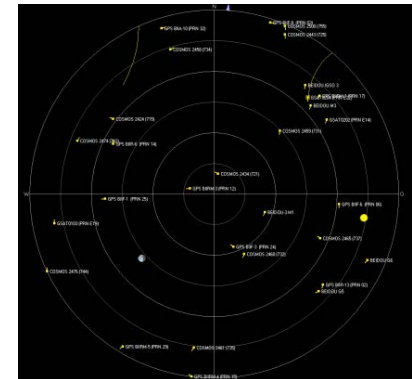
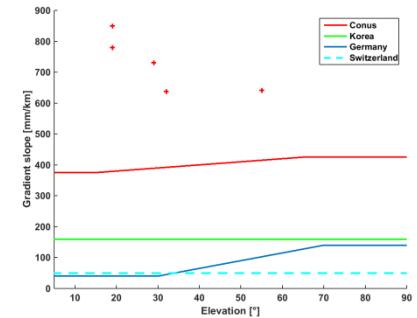
Why?



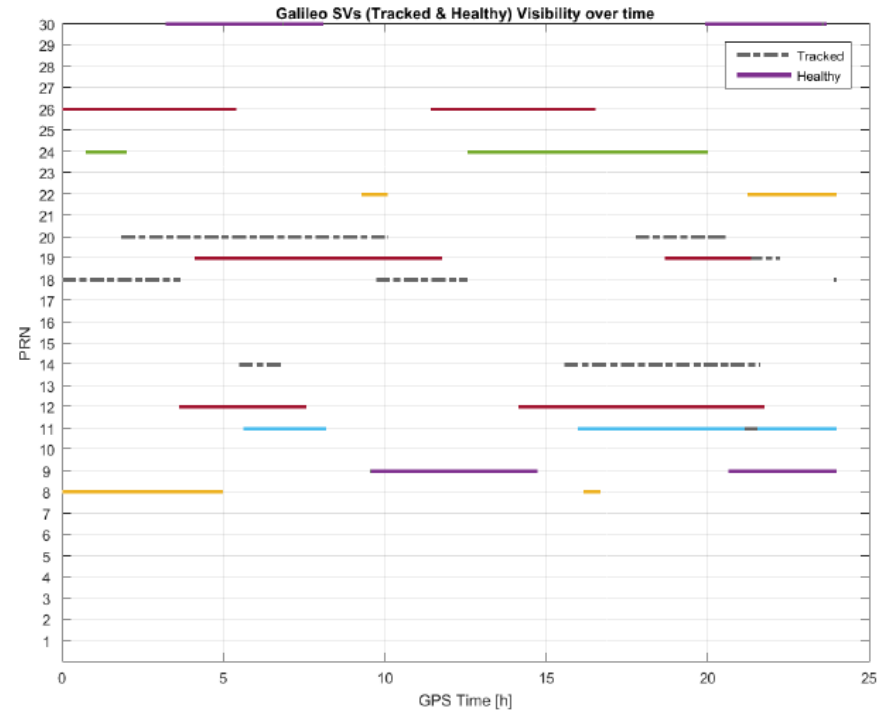
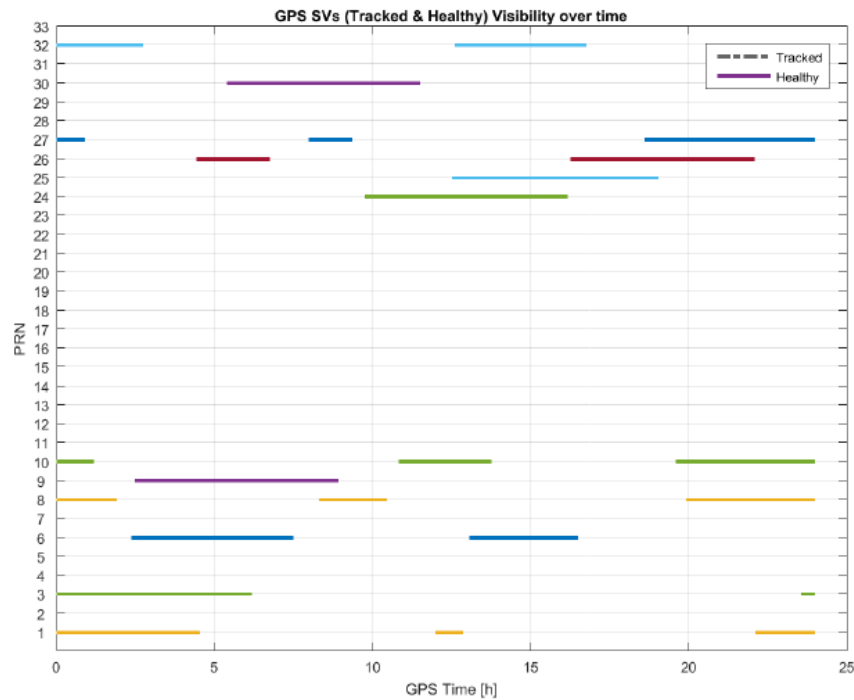
Motivation

How?

- Dual-frequency GBAS can tackle the ionospheric gradient problem
- Multi constellation GBAS can reduce the impact of scintillations on availability
- Quickly growing Galileo constellation (all satellites with E1/E5a)
- Currently 12 GPS Block IIF satellites with L1 and L5 operational, continuous launches all with second frequency



L5/E5a Satellite Status (12 GPS Block IIF, 14 (9) Galileo)



GPS Block IIF and Galileo status



Performance Metric: Availability

- Represented by protection levels:

$$VPL_{H0} = K_{ffmd} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_i (s_{vert,i}^2 \cdot \sigma_i^2)} + D_V + b_{other}$$
$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_{gnd}^2 + \sigma_{air}^2 + \sigma_{iono}^2 + \sigma_{tropo}^2 + \sigma_{other}^2}$$

- Need to determine all the necessary parameters for the processing modes
- Analysis of extensive ground and flight data to establish expectable performance models



Data Collection



Airbus A320

*Duration: 100 hours A320 since May 2015
6 hours Dornier March 2015*

*Receiver: Javad Delta
23 Mhz bandwidth
2 correlator spacings*



Antenna: Antcom multiband

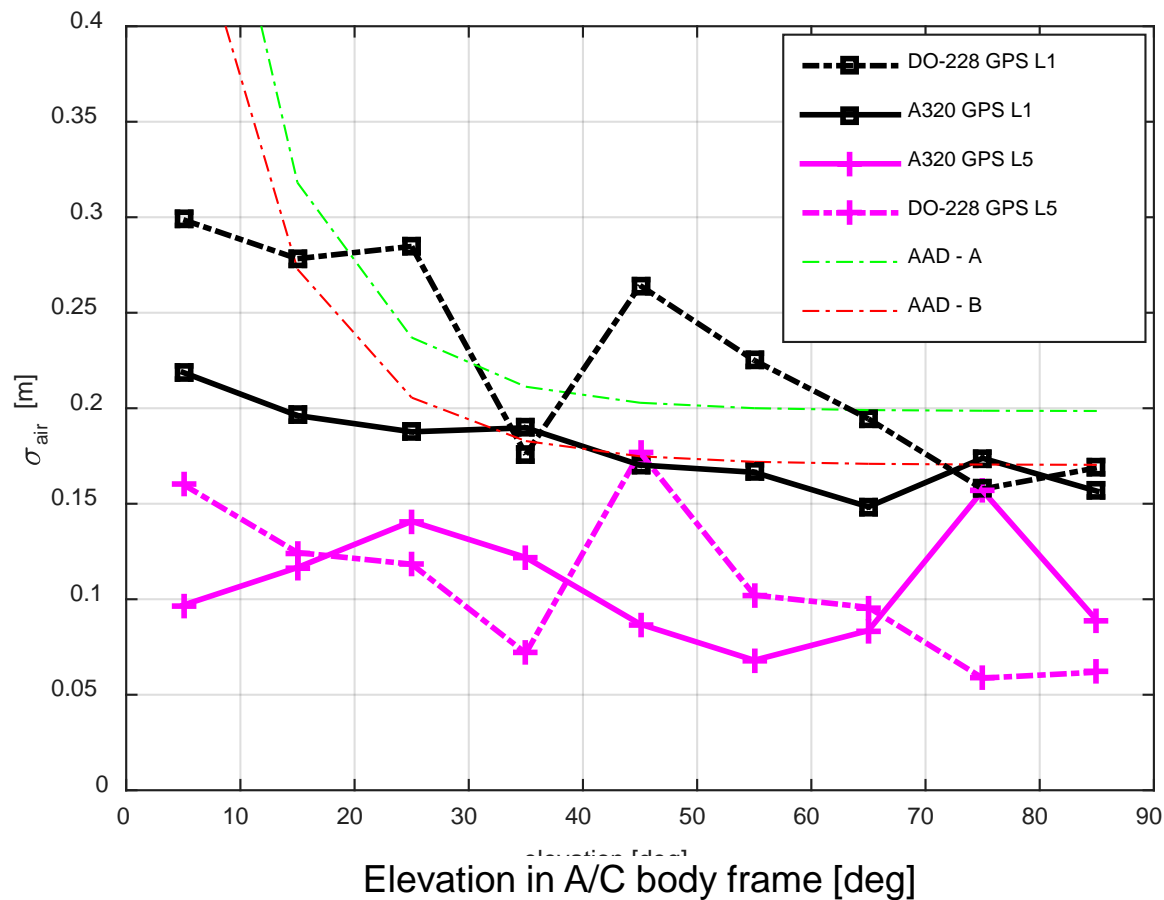


Dornier DO-228

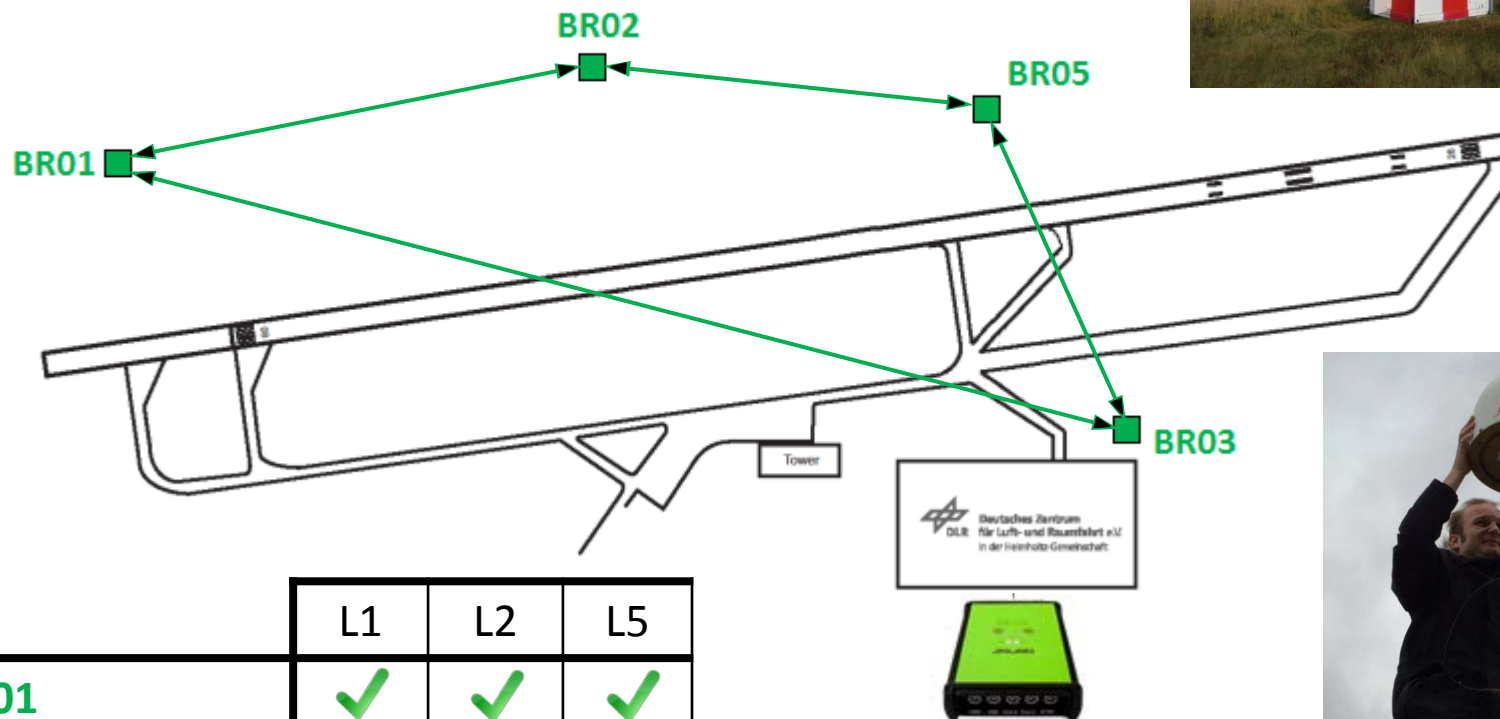


Towards MFMC GBAS – Performance Assessments

Sigma_{air}



DLR Ground Facility Braunschweig Airport



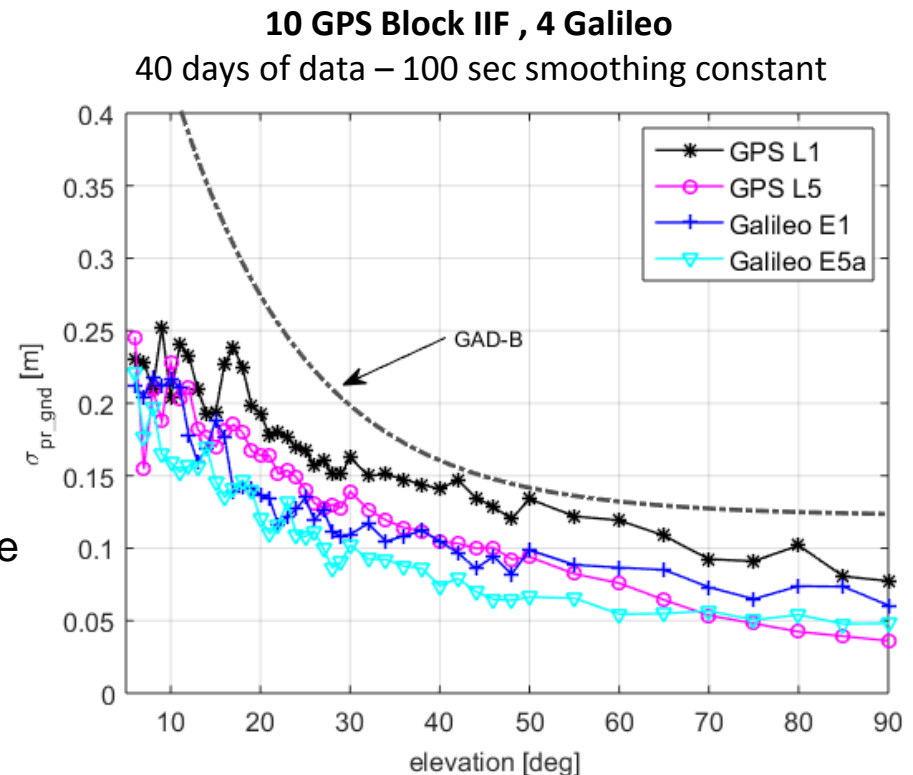
	L1	L2	L5
BR01	✓	✓	✓
BR02	✓	✓	✓
BR03	✓	✓	✓
BR05	✓	✓	✓

Javad Delta Receivers with
GPS (L1/L2/L5) + Galileo (E1/E5a) + Glonass + BDS
Connected to Leica AR25 choke ring antennas



Evaluating Performance of GPS L5 and Galileo E1/E5a Using Ground Measurements

- Improved performance of the Galileo signals
- RX configuration:
 - 0.1 chips correlator spacing (L1/E1)
 - 1 chip correlator spacing (L5/E5a)
- Multipath and noise on Galileo E1 is lower than on GPS L1, especially at low elevation
 - BOC(1,1) modulation
 - Wider transmission bandwidth
- Galileo E5a shows lower multipath and noise than Galileo E1
 - BPSK(10) signal
 - Higher chip rate
 - Higher signal power

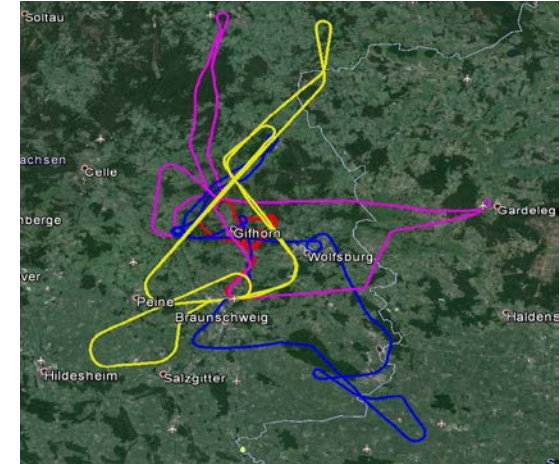


Paper presented at ITM 2015 : M-S Circiu et. Al – “Evaluation of GPS L5, Galileo E1 and Galileo E5a Performance for Multi Frequency Multi Constellation GBAS”

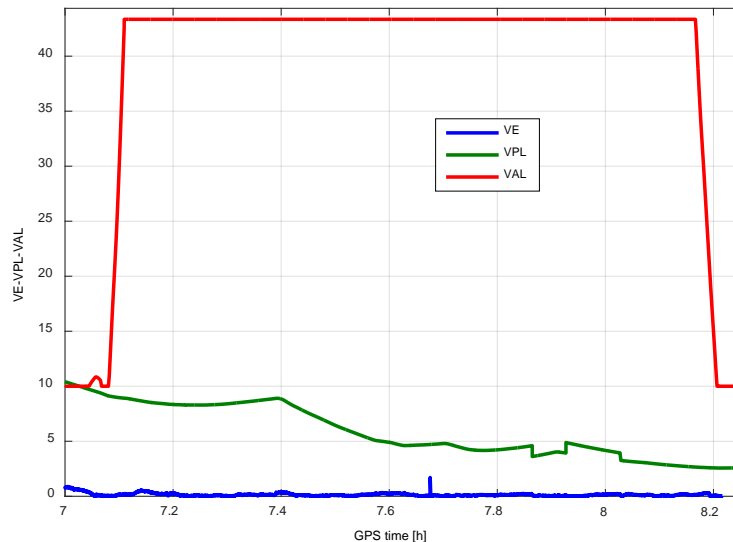


Dual-Frequency Dual-Constellation GBAS Flight Trials

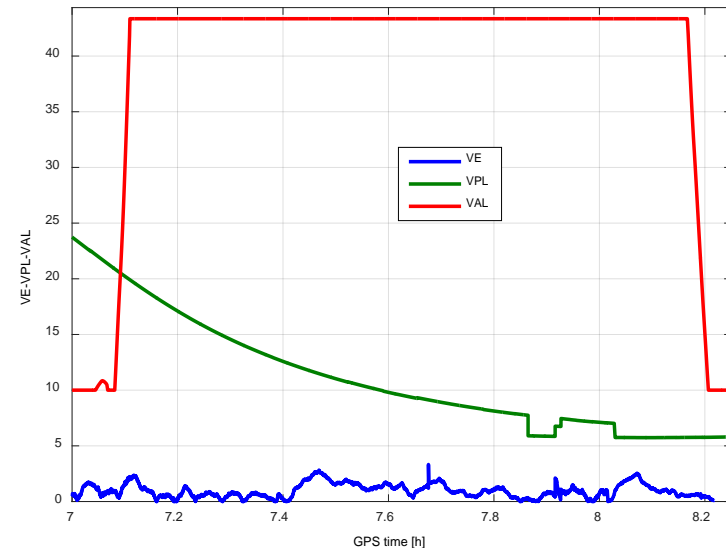
- 4 flights in March 2015 with Dornier DO-228 (6h total)
- Satellite visibility: 5-7 dual frequency (GPS+Gal)



Single-frequency L5/E5a GPS and Galileo

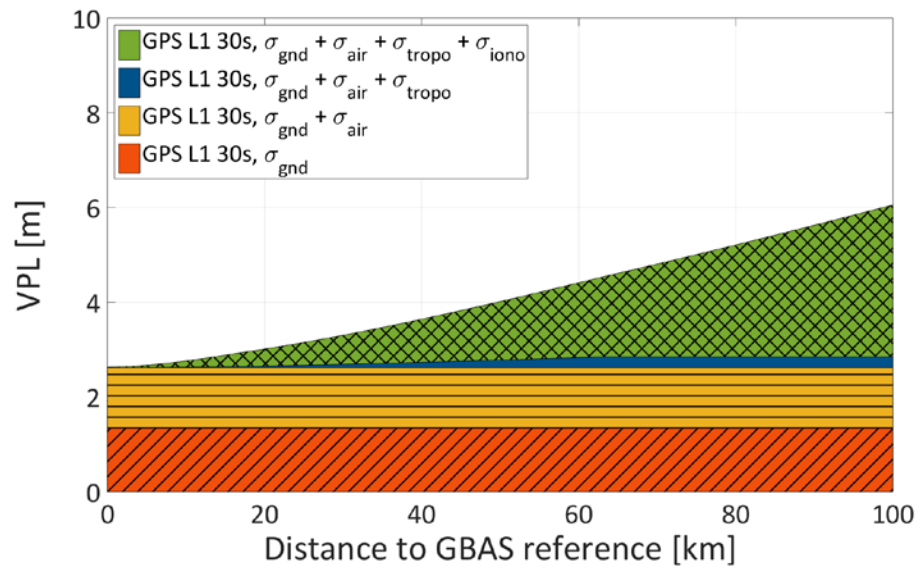


Dual-frequency L1/E1+L5/E5a GPS and Galileo

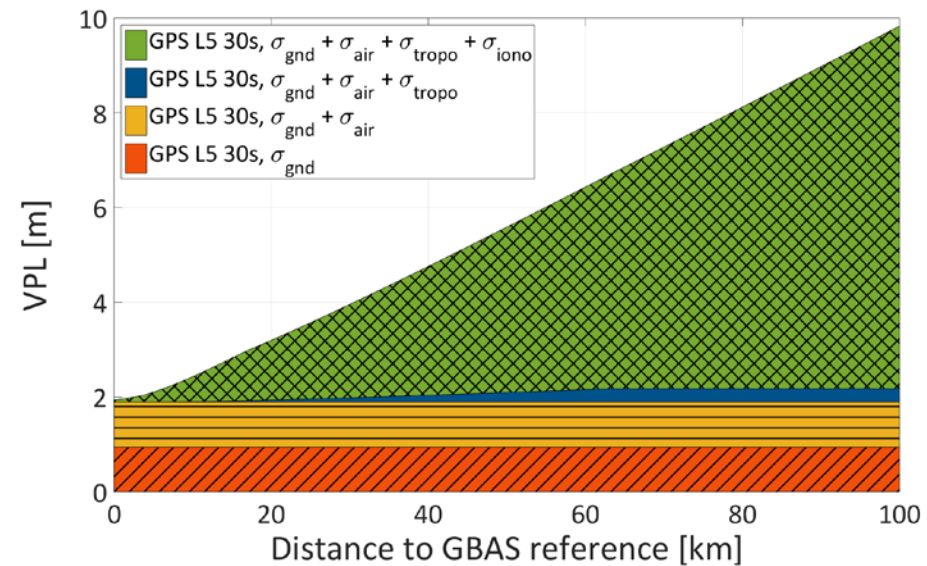


Protection Levels

Contribution of Different Sigma Terms



GPS L1 30s (GAST D)

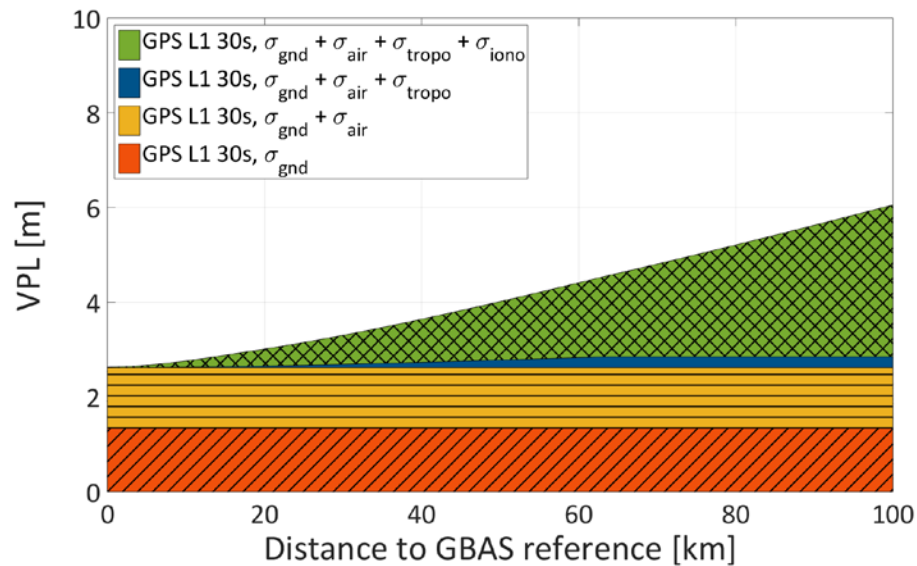


GPS L5 30s

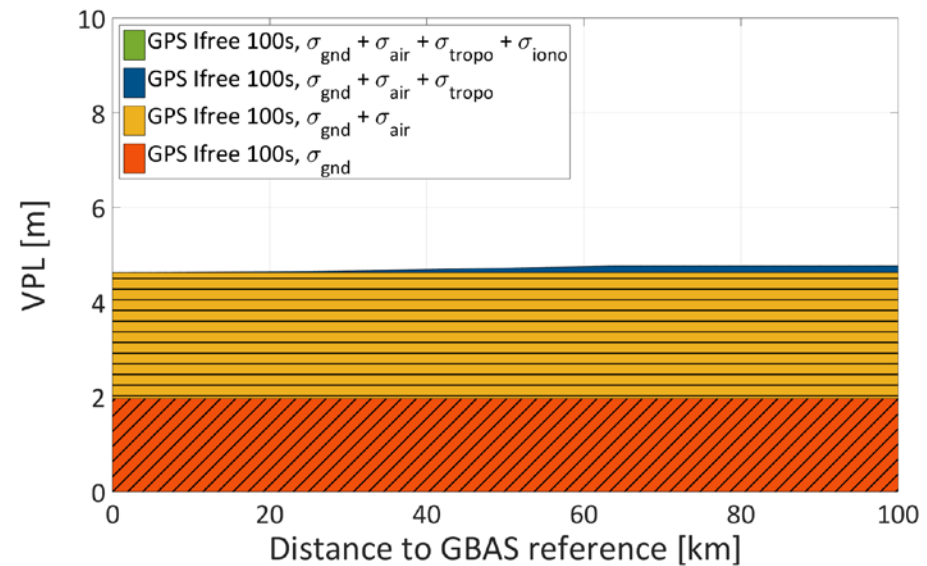


Protection Levels

Contribution of Different Sigma Terms



GPS L1 30s (GAST D)

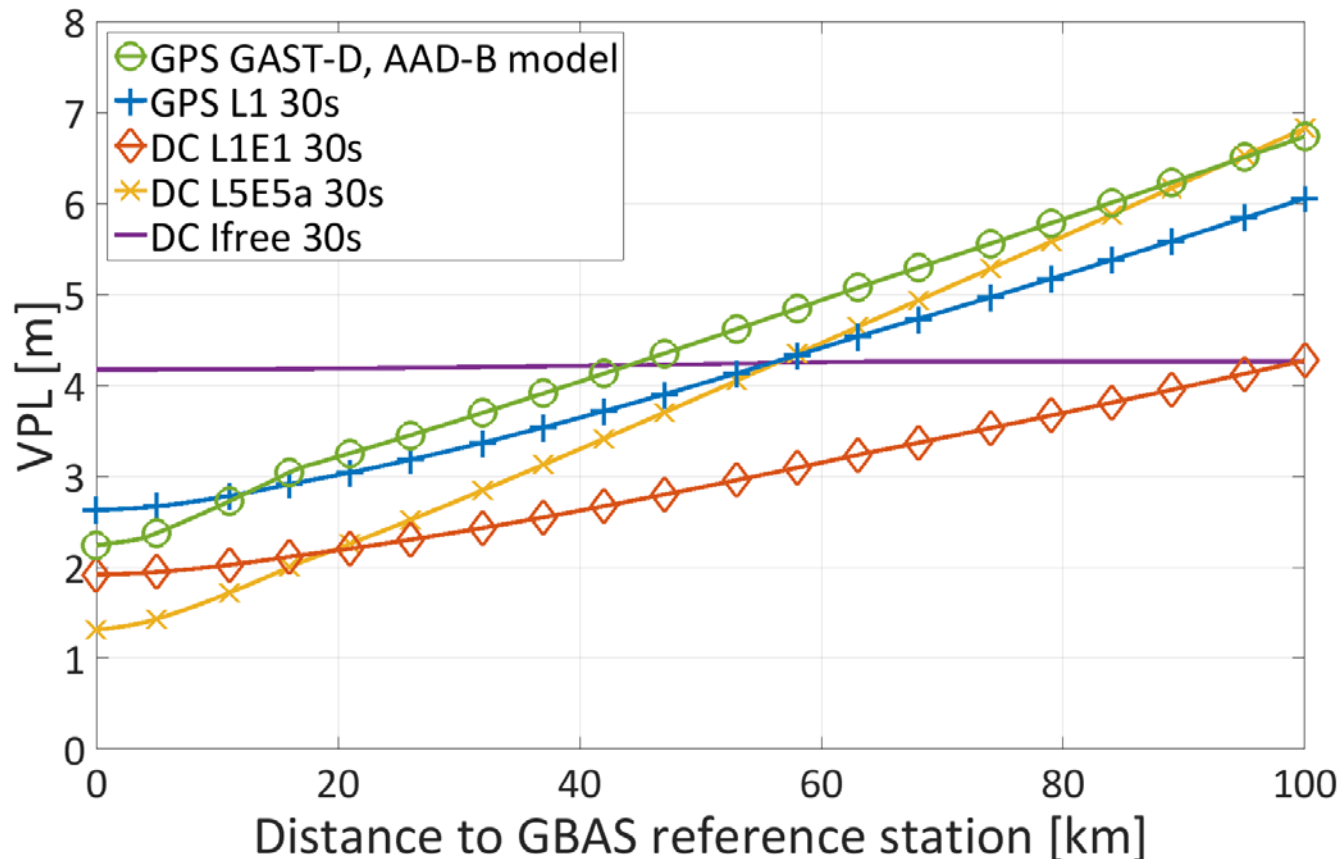


GPS L1/L5 100s Ifree



Comparison and Trade-Off Studies

30s Smoothing Constant

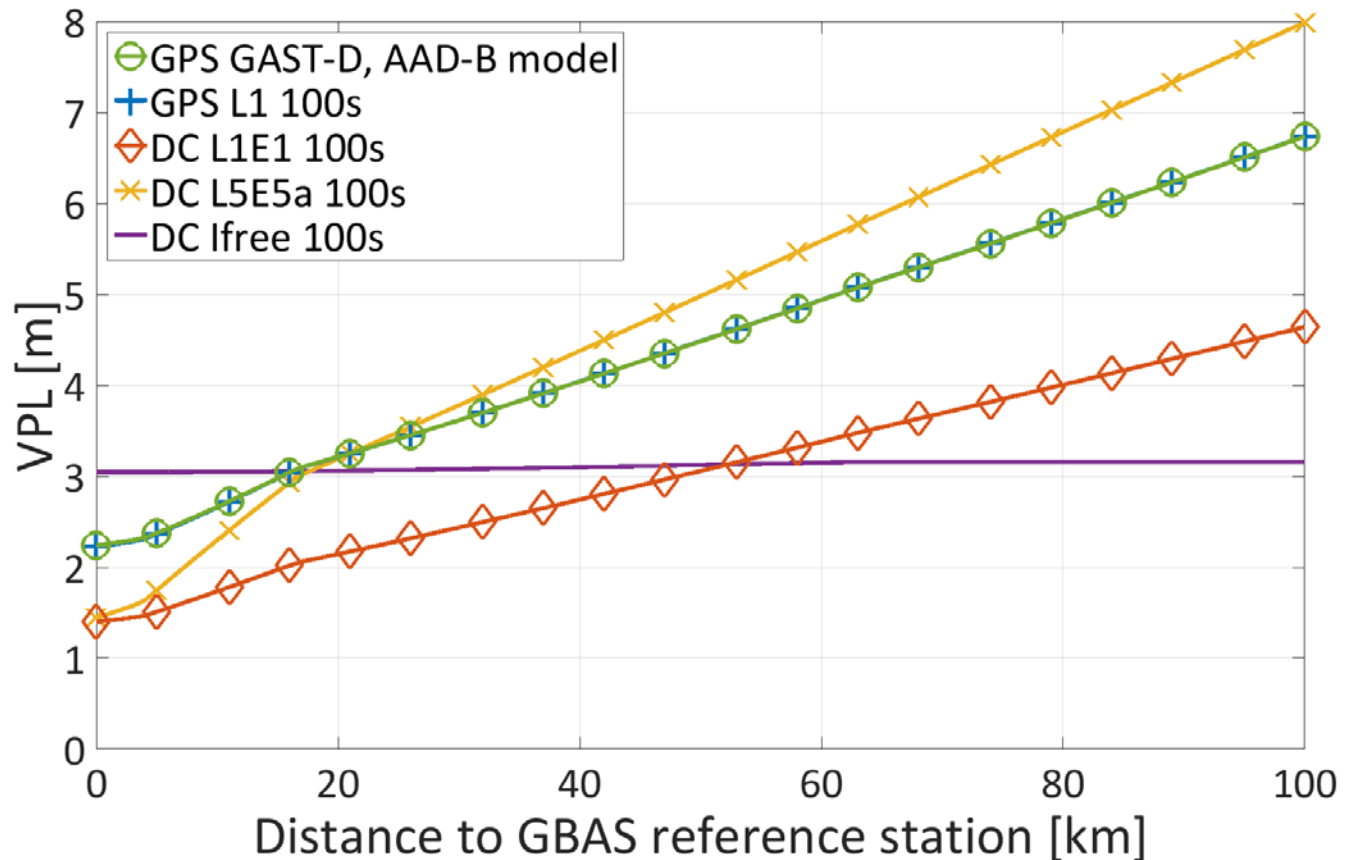


- Nominal Performance of Future Dual-Frequency Dual-Constellation GBAS'
In press, August 2016, IJAE



Comparison and Trade-Off Studies

100s Smoothing Constant



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Conclusions

- Dual frequency and multi constellation GBAS can resolve many of the current GBAS issues
- More data and investigations needed for suitable models covering all aircraft, receivers, antennas etc.
- No solution to all problems
- No defined way ahead concerning different modes
- Trade-off is a difficult task



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

