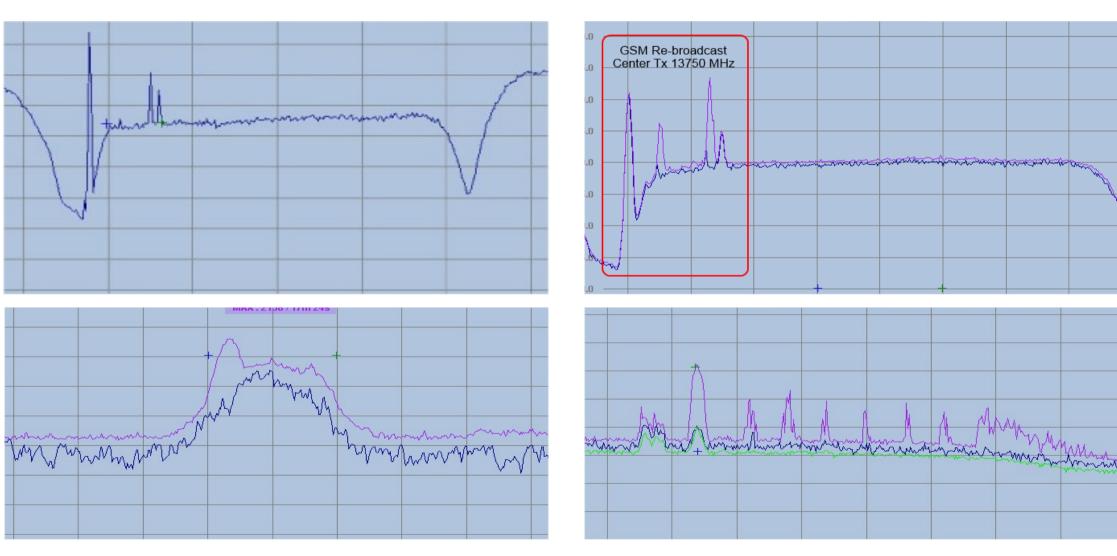


HE SITUATION



OW DOES IT HAPPEN?

Equipment failure

- → L-Band retransmission of terrestrial signals
- → Connectors or Cables got broken
- → GSM signal from base stations is inserted into the transmission system
 - → From Base stations: 920 960 MHz
 - → Translates with a 13050 MHz BUC: 13970 14010 MHz
 - → Translates with a 12800 MHz BUC: 13750 13760 MHz
 - → Translates with a 15450 MHz BUC: 14500 14490 MHz

SM DEMODULATION

Demodulation of the GSM channel gives:

- → Country code
- → Network code
- → Cell ID number

This information is sufficient for

- → Datamining on Internet for transmission sites to receive LAT LONG information
- **→** Escalation to country's regulatory office for site identification
- → Data base search for installed VSATs and stations in the vicinity
- → Visual check on internet maps

RESENT DRAWBACKS

Demodulation issues

- → Traffic channels in use do not carry network information
- **→** Only GSM beacons carry this
- → Relatively high C/N level needed to demodulate
 - → higher than 9 dB C+N/N of the

This results in many cases not being possible to be analysed while knowin that it is a GSM retransmission

→ Customers complain from 0.5 to 1 dB C+N/N interference value on

JTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Version 2 coming!

- → Use of DSP calculus
- → Decrease of required C/N level envisaged
 - → laboratory environments reach down to 2 dB C+N/N of GSM interference value

Development of other tools

- → Integration of GSM demodulation in the VERISAT system
- → Integration of GSM demodulation as standard tool in measurement systems
- eutelsat

HANK YOU!

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