

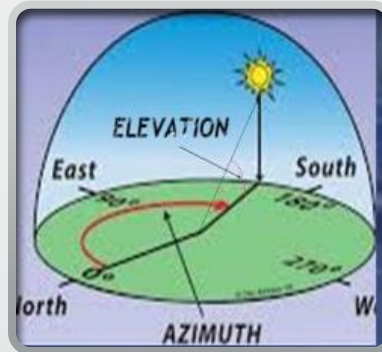
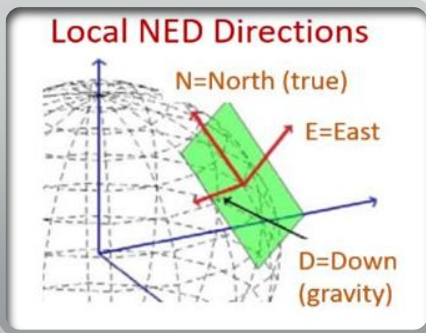


GPS6D TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

GPS6D is a next generation technology, extending GPS position and time by sensing the attitude of the antenna (i.e. 6-DOF orientation) through measuring the configuration of the GPS satellite constellation.

MULTIPATH SENSOR

Detects directions of interference with GPS signal, indicates line of obstruction by nearby physical features

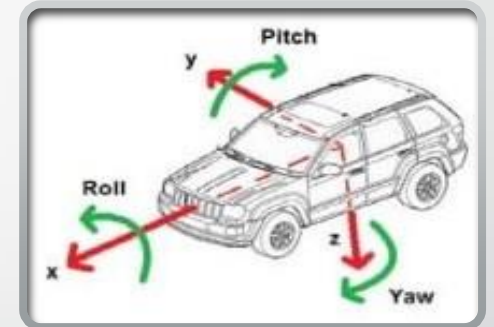


ORIENTATION SENSOR

Determines the 3 navigation directions (NED)

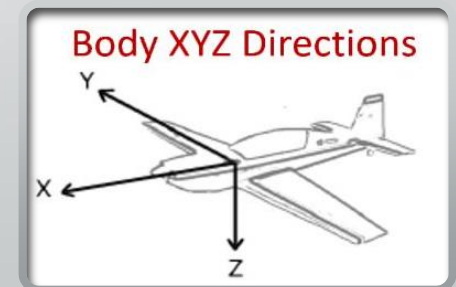
ALIGNMENT SENSOR

Measures the of arrival at which GPS signals are strongest



INCLINOMETER SENSOR

Provides 3 body angles relative to local NED

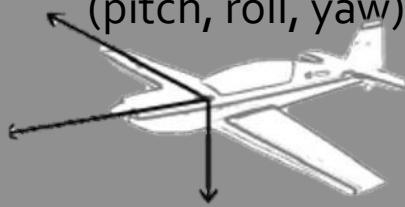




GPS6D Benefits

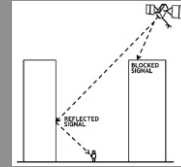
Body Orientation Data

Extends GPS, providing an independent source of geographical orientation (pitch, roll, yaw)



Miniaturization

Strong candidate for miniaturization, notably smaller footprint than systems requiring separated antennas



GPS Signal Identification

Provides a foundation for identifying fake GPS signals (anti-GPS spoofing) and physical signal obstructions



Reliable Redundancy

Additional standalone redundancy into PNT autonomous systems



Systems Integration

Platform for potential integration with MEMS and electrically small antennas



Low Cost Next Generation Technology

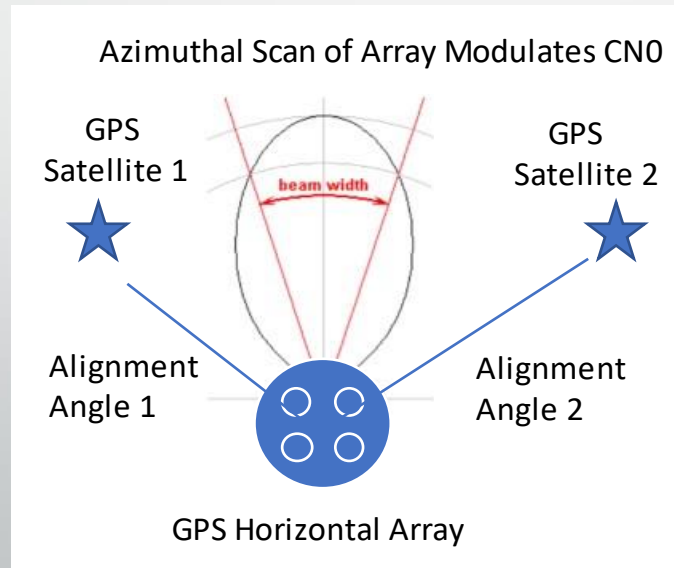
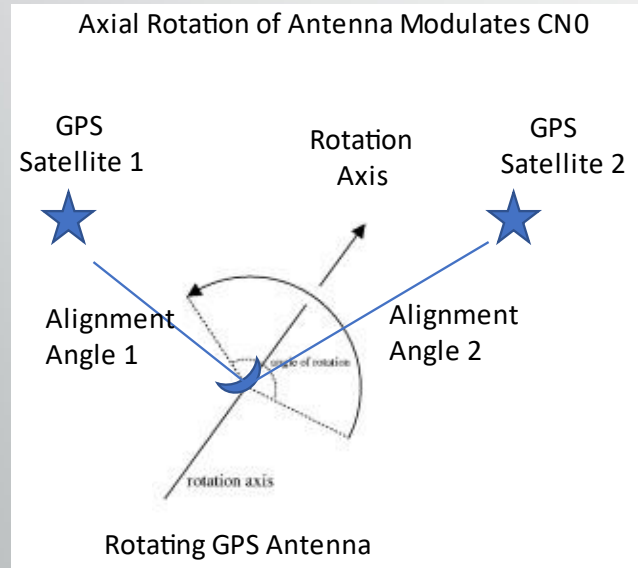
Builds on existing GPS infrastructure, allowing streamlined integration path with current systems





GPS6D MILESTONES

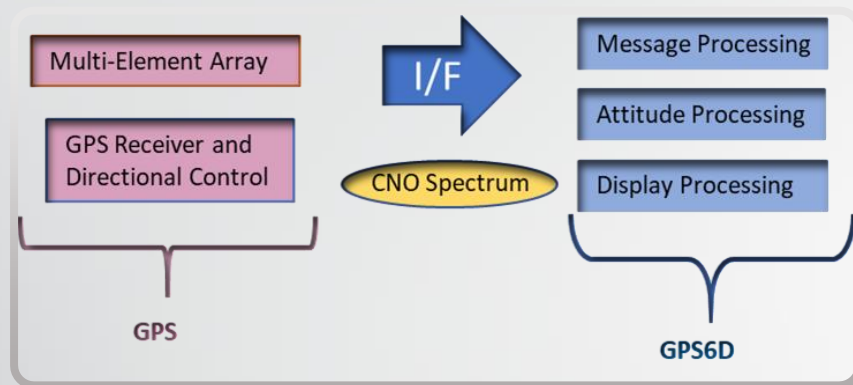
- ✓ US Patent Published: November 2011
 - US Patent: US 2011/0285590 A1
 - Dr. Robert Wellington
- ✓ Prototype 1- Data taken from precision antennas: 2015
- ✓ Prototype 2- Miniaturization, software testing: 2018





GPS6D DASHBOARD

GPS6D is read



GPS6D Alignment Sensor

GPS Alignment Sensor 'Looks Around' at Satellites

GPS6D rotates the antenna around an axis to measure the angle at which each GPS signal is strongest.

Simulated GPS satellite alignment measurements

#	Name	Est.	Meas	QOS
1	13	-71	-74	1.00
2	9	-69	-61	1.00
3	30	-67	-76	1.00
4	5	-54	-64	1.00
5	2	6	9	1.00
6	28	8	4	1.00
7	6	53	63	1.00
8	19	70	74	1.00
9	17	71	78	1.00
10	24	83	78	1.00

Alignment Angles (Expected/Measured)

GPS6D Inclinometer

GPS-Only Attitude and Heading Reference!

GPS6D estimates the three geographic rotation angles that specify the current spatial attitude and heading of the sensor body.

Azimuth (Yaw)

Measure this angle in degrees East of due East heading.

Elevation (Pitch)

Measure this angle in degrees above the local horizon.

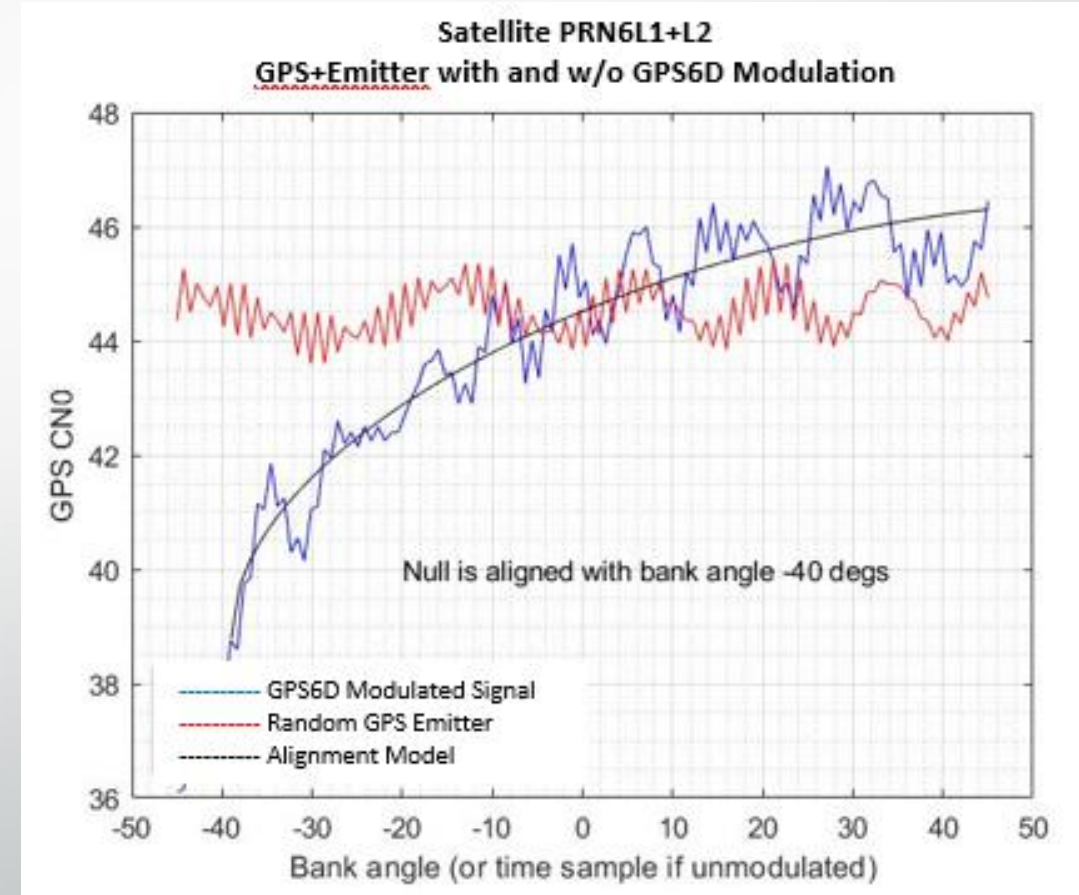
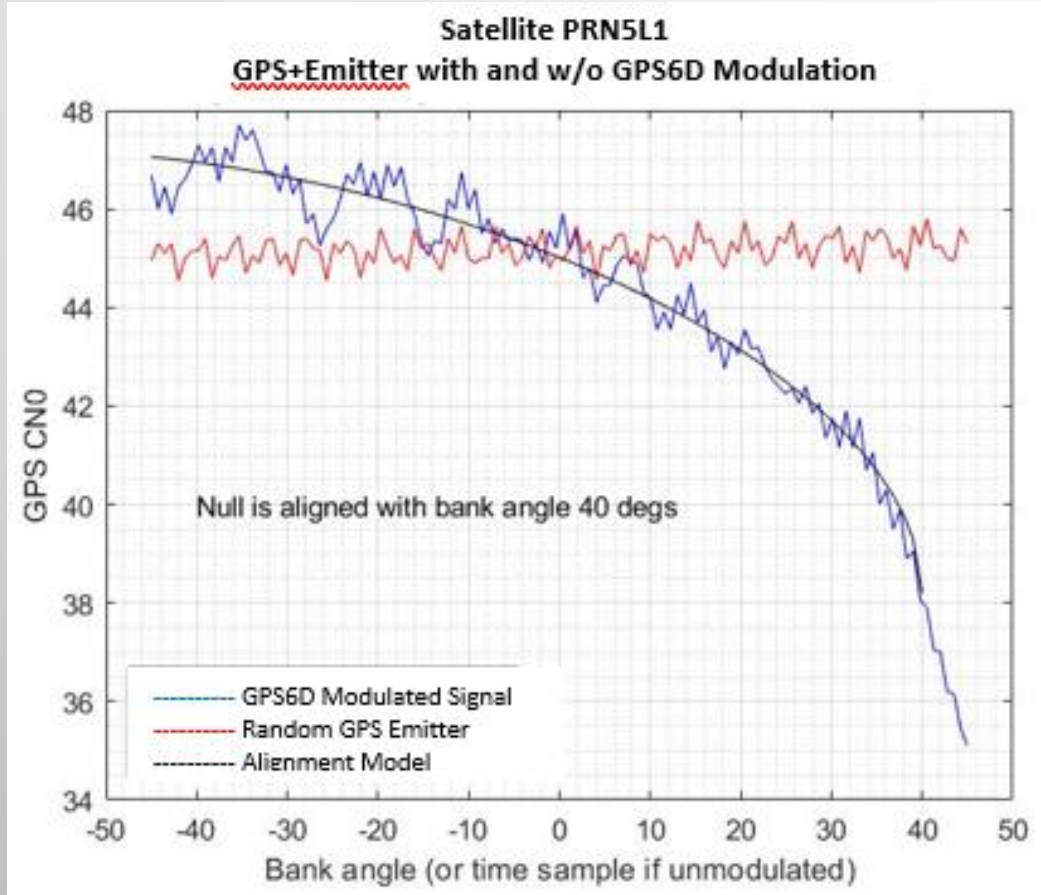
Bank (Roll)

Measure this angle in degrees as a bank angle relative to upright.



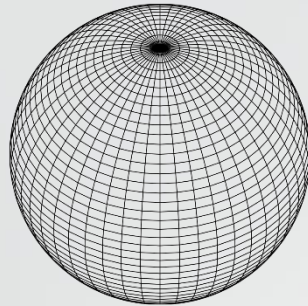
GPS6D Analysis

Alignment even in the presence of emitter signals





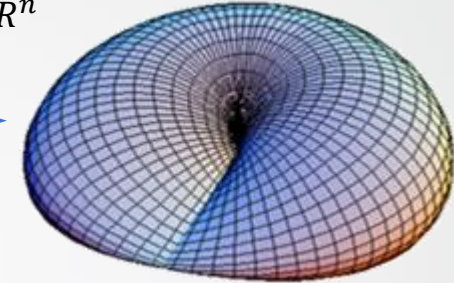
GPS6D MATHTASTIC CHART



Alignment Model: $G: H \rightarrow R^n$ by $G(q) = \vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \in R^n$

$\pi: S^3 \rightarrow RP^3$ so that $G: H \approx S^3 \rightarrow RP^3 \rightarrow R^n$

$\pi_2: S^2 \rightarrow RP^2$



- $\vec{r}(1) = (L/(2\sqrt{2}) * (1, 1, 0)); \vec{r}(2) = (L/(2\sqrt{2}) * (-1, 1, 0);$
- $\vec{r}(3) = (L/(2\sqrt{2}) * (-1, -1, 0); \vec{r}(4) = (L/(2\sqrt{2}) * (1, -1, 0);$

• Complex signal arrives as a plane wave of the form $S(t) = R(t) * \exp(j * \theta(t))$; ignore polarization for $R(t)$ and recognize that $\theta(t)$ is changing as the GPS frequency. Convenient to describe the arriving signal as having a pseudo-azimuth ϕ_0 relative to X and a vertical polar angle θ_0 , so the vector direction in X, Y and Z is then:

- $S_0 = (\sin(\theta_0) * \cos(\phi_0), \sin(\theta_0) * \sin(\phi_0), \cos(\theta_0))$

• Wave vector: $\vec{k} = (2\pi / \lambda) * S_0$. Projection of wavevector onto array vectors gives the relative phase delays at the corners of the square

- $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(1) = (\pi/\sqrt{2}) * \sin(\theta_0) * (\cos(\phi_0) + \sin(\phi_0))$
- $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(2) = (\pi/\sqrt{2}) * \sin(\theta_0) * (-\cos(\phi_0) + \sin(\phi_0))$
- $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(3) = (\pi/\sqrt{2}) * \sin(\theta_0) * (-\cos(\phi_0) - \sin(\phi_0))$
- $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(4) = (\pi/\sqrt{2}) * \sin(\theta_0) * (\cos(\phi_0) - \sin(\phi_0))$

• Coherently sum the complex signals $S(i), i=1...4$, remove the relative phase shifts to get a matching phase for all 4 elements. The phase exactly matches in the direction of the satellite S_0 . Use the steering vector:

- $\vec{V}(\vec{k}) = [\exp(-j\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(1)), \exp(-j\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(2)), \exp(-j\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(3)), \exp(-j\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}(4))]$

Add coherently to form the complex sum: $F = \sum \vec{V}(\vec{k})(i) S(i) \approx 4 * S(t)$



INTERESTED IN FURTHERING THIS TECH?

- The company is currently seeking parties interested in further hardware development including antenna design, performance testing and commercialization of **GPS6D** technology
- All inquiries regarding this technology can be directed to:

Alissa Wellington, Chief Executive Officer
Six Degrees of Freedom GPS, LLC
Mobile: 952-201-8869
Office: 810-937-2727
Email: awellington@6dofgps.com

