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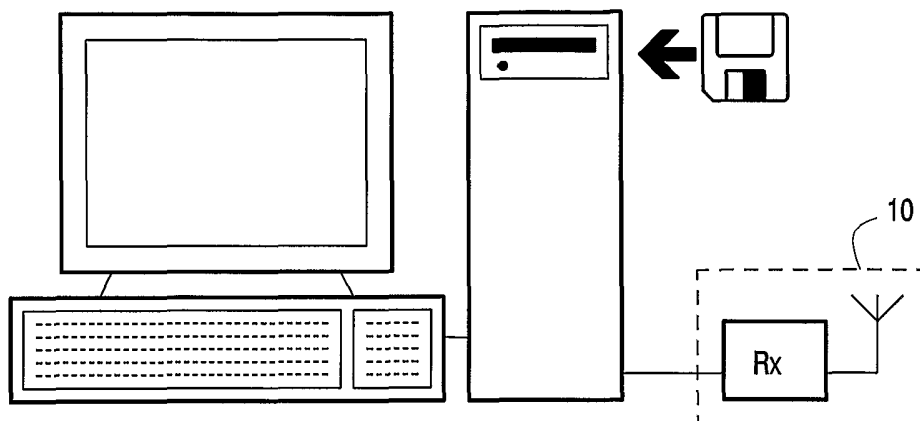
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(54) Title: GPS RECEIVER WITH ENCRYPTED DATA TRANSMISSION



(57) Abstract: A GPS receiver device is disclosed comprising a GPS antenna and a GPS RF front-end including an analogue to digital converter for receiving GPS signals and outputting GPS signal samples; and a processor for encrypting the GPS signal samples and transmitting the encrypted GPS signal samples to an external device. Also disclosed is a corresponding method of providing a position fix comprising the steps of connecting to a GPS receiver device and receiving encrypted GPS signal samples therefrom, decrypting the encrypted GPS signal samples and processing the decrypted GPS signal samples to determine a position fix; and a computer program, computer-readable storage medium and apparatus for the same.

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DESCRIPTION

GPS RECEIVER WITH ENCRYPTED DATA TRANSMISSION

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The present invention relates to a GPS receiver device comprising a GPS antenna and a GPS RF front-end including an analogue to digital converter for receiving GPS signals and outputting GPS signal samples; and a processor for transmitting the received GPS signal samples to an external
10 device.

The present invention further relates to a corresponding method of providing a position fix comprising the steps of connecting to such a GPS receiver device, receiving GPS signal samples therefrom and processing the GPS signal samples to determine a position fix; and to a computer program,
15 computer-readable storage medium and apparatus for the same.

Article "Real-time software radio architectures for GPS receivers" by Akos et al. (GPS World, July 2001) discloses GPS software receivers in which the GPS signal processing is accomplished by means of a programmable
20 micro-processor or digital signal processor as opposed to analogue or discrete hardwired components. As illustrated in figure 2 of this article, a simplified "GPS software receiver" is provided consisting of a GPS antenna and GPS RF front-end section for GPS signal pre-processing (including filtering, amplification and frequency down-conversion) and analogue to digital
25 conversion. The GPS signal samples outputted from the GPS RF front-end section can be fed in to a modern PC running appropriate GPS signal processing software to determine a position fix. The authors of this article have contemplated the GPS software receiver in the form a "plug-in" module, i.e. a "dongle" type device, which because of its simple architecture could be
30 manufactured cheaply, thereby facilitating widespread adoption. Of course, the GPS signal processing software which would reside on the PC is inherently cheap to replicate.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a GPS receiver device of the aforementioned type in which the processor first encrypts the GPS signal samples and then transmits the encrypted GPS signal samples to an external device.

5 Also provided in accordance with the present invention is a corresponding method of providing a position fix of the aforementioned type in which encrypted GPS signal samples are received and decrypted, and the decrypted GPS signal samples to determine a position fix; and a computer program, computer-readable storage medium and apparatus for the same.

10 The inventors have realised that there is a disadvantage with conventional GPS receiver devices of the plug-in type described in the aforementioned Akos article. Once such a GPS receiver device has become widely disseminated and the data format in which the GPS receiver device provides the GPS signal samples known, a user is free to employ alternative
15 GPS signal processing software to determine a position fix and not necessarily that of or authorised by the provider of the GPS receiver device. This hinders the commercial prospects of a provider of such GPS receiver devices distributing those devices at or below cost to obtain ubiquity in anticipation of generating revenue through use of their particular GPS signal processing
20 software, e.g. by licensing fees or by providing location based services. Encryption ensures that such a GPS receiver device could only be used with authorised GPS signal processing software which is able to decrypt the GPS signals samples to determine a position fix.

25 The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying figure which shows, schematically, a PC connected to a GPS receiver device, both operating in accordance with the present invention.

30 Referring to the accompanying figure, the PC is connected via a USB PC port and corresponding cable to the GPS receiver device 10 which consists of a GPS RF front-end section Rx and a GPS antenna. Whilst the device could

have been a "dongle" type device thereby omitting the cable, the cable facilitates positioning of the GPS receiver device (including the antenna) in a prominent position, thereby increasing the chances of acquiring GPS signals. For example, one might place the GPS receiver device near a window if
5 operating in doors.

When operative, the GPS receiver device receives NAVSTAR SPS GPS signals through its antenna and pre-process them, typically by passive bandpass filtering in order to minimise out-of-band RF interference, preamplification, down conversion to an intermediate frequency (IF) and
10 analogue to digital conversion. The resultant GPS signal samples contain the IF signal which remains modulated, still containing all the information from the available satellites.

In accordance with the present invention, the GPS signal samples are first encrypted and then outputted from the GPS receiver device via the USB
15 link into PC memory (not shown).

Using appropriate PC based decryption and GPS signal processing software, the GPS signal samples are first decrypted and then processed so that GPS signals may acquired for the purpose of deriving pseudorange information from which the position of the PC can be determined using
20 conventional navigation algorithms. Such GPS signal acquisition and pseudorange processing is well known, for example, see GPS Principles and Applications (Editor, Kaplan) ISBN 0-89006-793-7 Artech House.

Suitable types of encryption would suggest themselves to a skilled person in that art but for the avoidance of doubt, by encryption, it is meant that
25 GPS signal samples values are scrambled and / or changed by the encryption and not merely that a GPS signal sample block is incorporated unscrambled or unchanged in a proprietary file or data stream format.

For example, a very simple encryption method would be XORing the samples with a sequence generated by a shift register, starting in a known
30 state each time. An appropriate 32-bit shift register would generate a sequence $(2^{32}) - 1$ samples long (i.e. ~4000 million samples). This method could be further enhanced by a different starting state each time; the PC

software could indicate a random starting state to the dongle at PC boot up. It is also worth noting that as the GPS samples contain signals which are very close to white noise, cracking the encryption without inside knowledge ought to be very difficult.

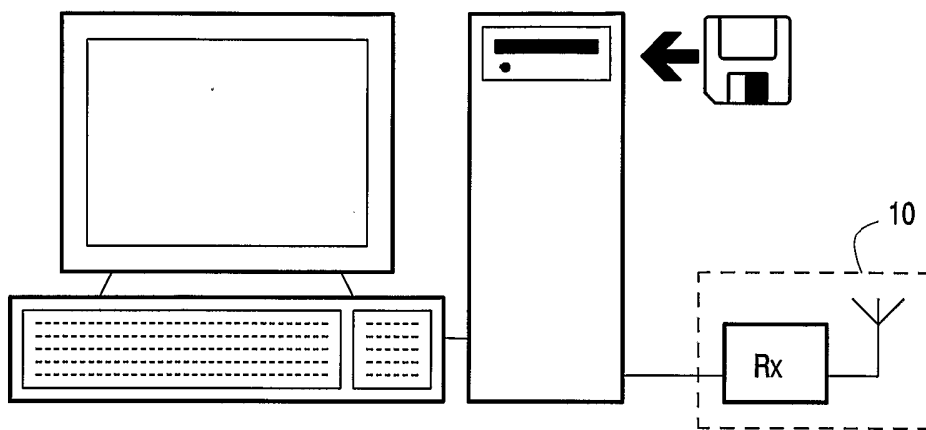
5 Also, whilst the present invention has been illustrated in the context of a PC, it is of course equally applicable to other apparatus able to support decryption and GPS signal processing software, and to which a GPS receiver device according to the present invention can be connected. For example, the invention may be employed with mobile devices such as laptop PCs, PDAs
10 and telephone; or generally stationary objects such as a TVs or TV set-top boxes.

 Finally, whilst the invention has been described in the context of NAVSTAR GPS, the all weather, spaced based navigation system developed and currently operated by the US Department of Defense, it will be appreciated
15 that the invention is equally applicable to other global positioning systems including GLONASS and Galileo and hybrids thereof.

CLAIMS

1. A GPS receiver device comprising a GPS antenna and a GPS RF front-end including an analogue to digital converter for receiving GPS signals and outputting GPS signal samples; and a processor for encrypting the GPS signal samples and transmitting the encrypted GPS signal samples to an external device.
2. A method of providing a position fix comprising the steps of connecting to a GPS receiver device and receiving encrypted GPS signal samples therefrom; decrypting the encrypted GPS signal samples; and processing the decrypted GPS signal samples to determine a position fix.
3. A computer program comprising instructions for performing the method of claim 2.
4. A computer-readable storage medium having recorded thereon data containing instructions for performing a method according to claim 2.
5. Apparatus configured to perform a method according to claim 2.
6. Apparatus according to claim 5 configured to connect to a GPS receiver device of the type claimed in claim 1.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 508 405 A (SHARP KK) 14 October 1992 (1992-10-14) column 6, line 44 - column 7, line 43 column 11, line 3 - line 12 figures 1-5	1-6
Y	EP 1 241 553 A (ESECURIUM SA) 18 September 2002 (2002-09-18) paragraph '0001! - paragraph '0017! -/-	1-6

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	THOR J ET AL: "A direct RF sampling multifrequency GPS receiver" IEEE 2002 POSITION LOCATION AND NAVIGATION SYMPOSIUM. (PLANS 2002). PALM SPRINGS, CA, APRIL 15 - 18, 2002, POSITION LOCATION AND NAVIGATION SYMPOSIUM, NEW YORK, NY: IEEE, US, 15 April 2002 (2002-04-15), pages 44-51, XP010590484 ISBN: 0-7803-7251-4 page 45 ----	1-6
P,A	US 2002/196181 A1 (FALL KEVIN R) 26 December 2002 (2002-12-26) paragraph '0014! paragraph '0016! paragraph '0020! - paragraph '0021! figure 1 -----	1-6

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