



PETERSON INTEGRATED GEOPOSITIONING

# Loran Data Channel

## Progress to Date and Future Plans

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Effort Supported by FAA Loran Evaluation Program  
Mitch Narins, Program Manager

# March 2004 LORIPP Report Conclusions

- *“The evaluation shows that the modernized Loran system can satisfy the current NPA, HEA, and timing/frequency requirements in the conterminous United States and could be used to mitigate the operational effects of a disruption in GPS services, thereby allowing the users to retain the benefits they derive from their use of GPS.”*



# Loran Data Channel (LDC) Transmits Information to enhance the LORAN Signal

- Absolute time & Station Identification
- Differential Loran
- Almanacs
- Early skywave warning
- Others (TBD, for example: geo-encryption, encrypted government use only )



# Current Loran Data Channel Information

- NAVCEN posts current status on their web site ([www.navcen.uscg.gov](http://www.navcen.uscg.gov)).
- “Loran Data Channel Communications using 9<sup>th</sup> Pulse Modulation” contains the signal specifications.
- An Almanac document will contain the information that is broadcasted.
- Daily transmitted data files will be available from LSU:
  - See Kevin Shmihluk for details.



# Example Almanac Document

Last Revised: 20 Oct 06

Subtype (0-LORSTA 1-REFSAT): 0  
LORSTA ID Seneca(GRI,Sta): 8970, X  
RefSta ID1 (FAA Tech Center): 8  
RefSta ID2 (CGA): 5  
Status(0-off,1-legacy,2-LDCtest,3-LDC): 2  
Control(0-SAM,1-TOT): 1

Subtype (0-LORSTA 1-REFSAT): 0  
LORSTA ID Seneca(GRI,Sta): 8970, X  
RefSta ID1 (Volpe): 1  
RefSta ID2 (URI): 6  
Status(0-off,1-legacy,2-LDCtest,3-LDC): 2  
Control(0-SAM,1-TOT): 1

Subtype (0-LORSTA 1-REFSAT): 1  
RefSta ID(USNO): 3  
Lat(degrees): 38.92038  
Lon(degrees): -77.06632  
Sig1 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 9960, M, 3100  
Sig2 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 9960, W, 5400  
Sig3 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 9960, X, 1500  
Sig4 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 9960, Y, 3100  
Sig5 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 9960, Z, 5300  
Sig6 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 7980, M, 5800  
Sig7 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 7980, Y, 2500  
Sig8 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 7980, Z, 2900  
Sig9 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 5930, X, 1500  
Sig10 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 8970, M, 4000  
Sig11 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 8970, W, 6400  
Sig12 ID (GRI,Sta), Offset (usec): 8970, X, 3100

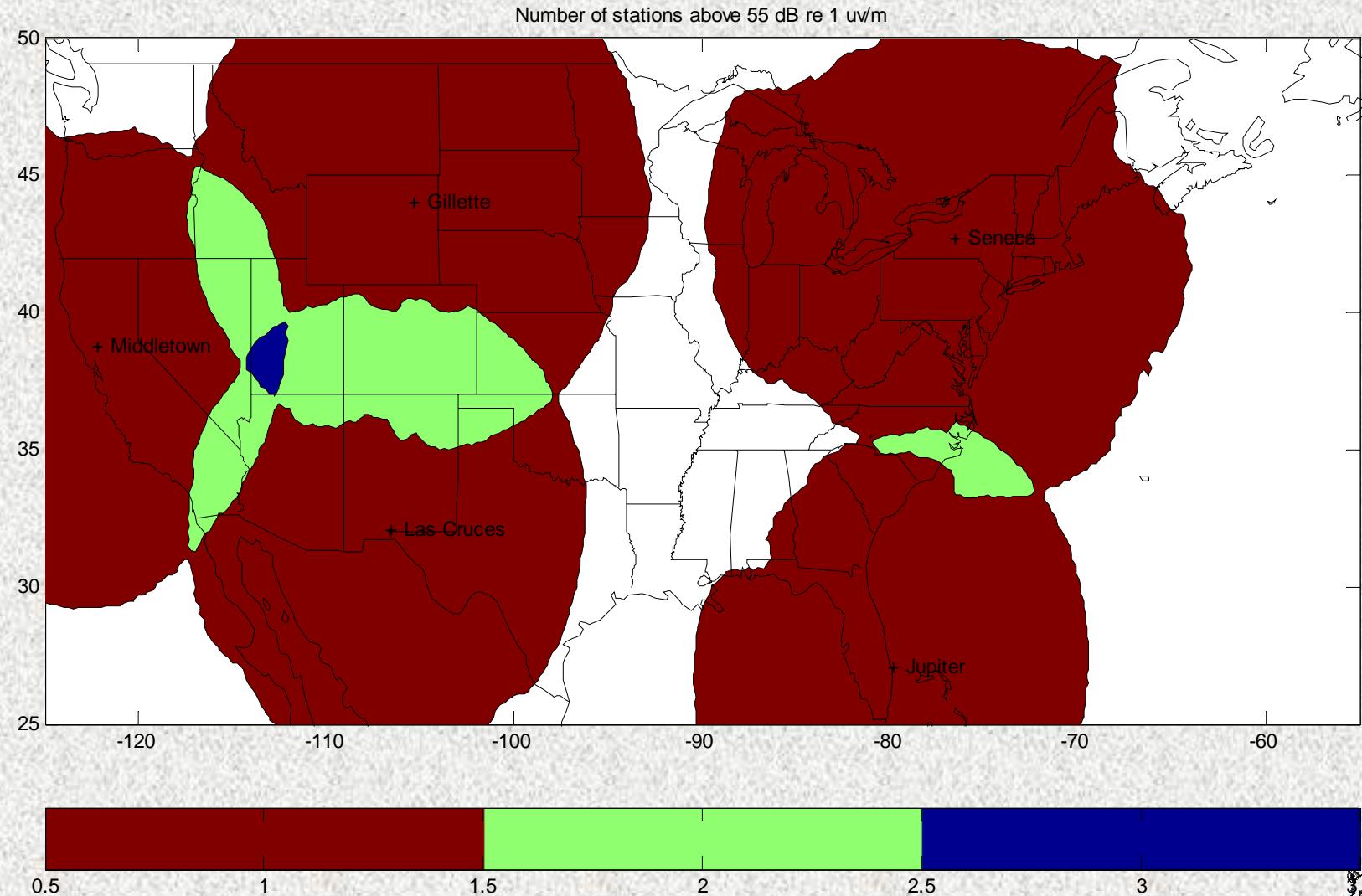


# Status of Loran Stations Transmitting Loran Data Channel Data

- Since Oct 2005, Jupiter on air with time messages only
- Oct/Nov 2005, Las Cruces on air with time messages to support testing during JAMFEST at White Sands Missile Range, now on air permanently
- Dec 2005, Seneca on air with time messages differential corrections from monitor at USNO
  - Test of leap second transition on 1/1/2006 successful in both modulator & user receiver
  - Sept 2006 transmitted corrections from USCAG, Volpe, URI, FAA Tech Center.
- Gillette came on air with time messages on Oct 2006
- In cooperation with Stanford, Middletown came on air with time and authentication messages on Oct 2006.



# Loran Data Channel Coverage as of Oct 06



# LDC Modulation & Coding Scheme

- 9<sup>th</sup> pulse Pulse Position Modulation (PPM)
- 32 state PPM, 5 bits/GRI
  - 3 bits phase, 2 bits envelope & phase
- Message length is 24 GRI or max of 2.38 seconds
  - 9 words/45 bits data
  - 15 words/75 bits Reed Solomon parity
    - Corrects up to 7 word errors
- Coset Vector added before transmission
- Averages to zero in legacy receivers, CRI increases 0.5dB
- PPM vice IFM means no transmitter modifications, modulation done in software in TFE
- 9<sup>th</sup> pulse in cross rate would be blanked, other 8 will be cancelled



# Symbol Delays

$i = [0, 7]$		$i = [8, 15]$		$i = [16, 23]$		$i = [24, 31]$	
<b>0</b>	0.0	<b>8</b>	50.6	<b>16</b>	101.2	<b>24</b>	151.8
<b>1</b>	1.2	<b>9</b>	51.8	<b>17</b>	102.6	<b>25</b>	153.2
<b>2</b>	2.6	<b>10</b>	53.2	<b>18</b>	103.8	<b>26</b>	154.4
<b>3</b>	3.8	<b>11</b>	54.4	<b>19</b>	105.0	<b>27</b>	155.6
<b>4</b>	5.0	<b>12</b>	55.6	<b>20</b>	106.2	<b>28</b>	156.8
<b>5</b>	6.2	<b>13</b>	56.8	<b>21</b>	107.6	<b>29</b>	158.2
<b>6</b>	7.6	<b>14</b>	58.2	<b>22</b>	108.8	<b>30</b>	159.4
<b>7</b>	8.8	<b>15</b>	59.4	<b>23</b>	110.0	<b>31</b>	160.6

Table 1: Symbol Delays from Zero-symbol Offset ( $\mu\text{s}$ )





Photo: GENE FRANZEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES