

Loran of the Future – On-Air Tests of Some Possible Changes

*Prof. Peter Swaszek
Capt. Richard Hartnett
Dr. Gregory Johnson & ...*

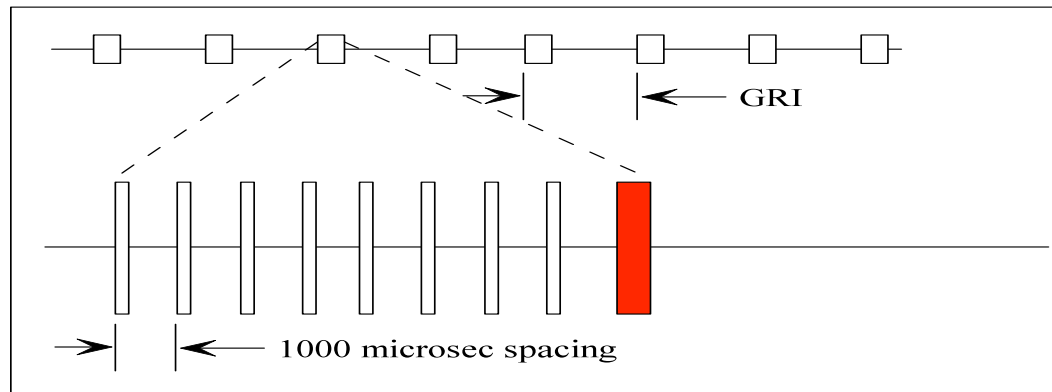
We have been looking at “modernizing” Loran

Recent questions:

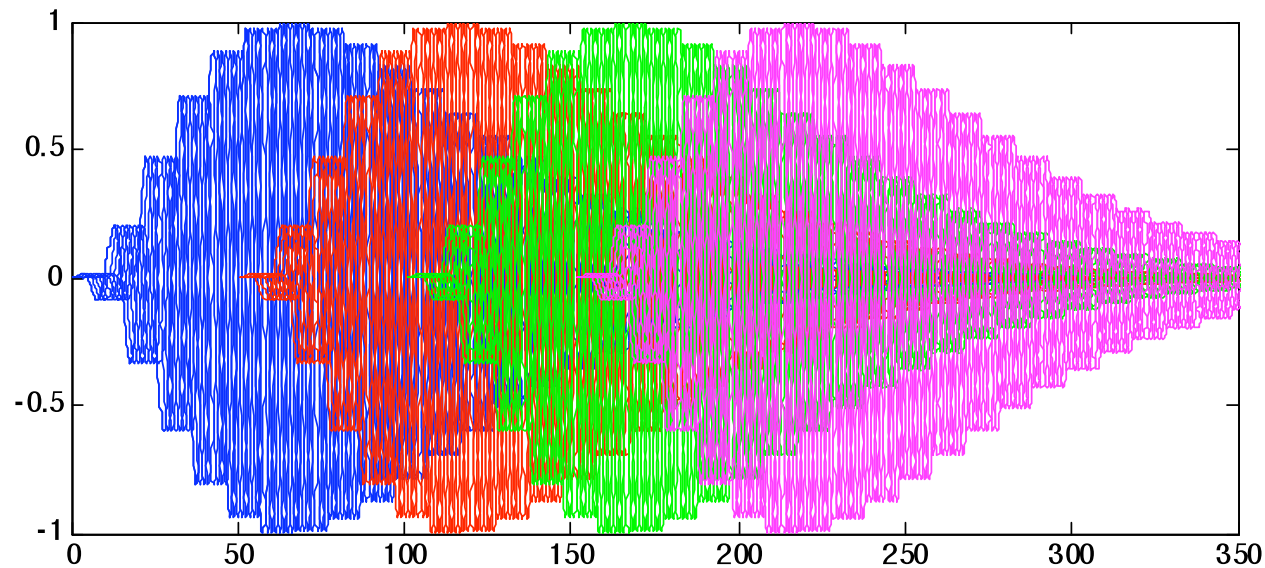
- Since LDC has limited rate (20-40 bps), **how would you increase it?**
 - While phase codes allow spectral overlap between chains (CRI), **how significant is it?**
- + Serendipity of some experimental transmitter testing this year at LSU (2 papers tomorrow)
= today’s paper

9th Pulse LDC

- Modulation of a single extra pulse
– 1 “symbol” per group

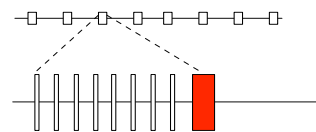
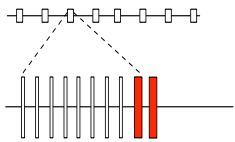


- 32-ary pulse position modulation (PPM)
 - 5 bits/pulse
 - 2 bits of coarse time delay ($\sim 50 \mu\text{sec}$)
 - 3 bits of fine time delay ($\sim 1.25 \mu\text{sec}$)



Adding Bits to 9th Pulse

- Add a 10th pulse (BP)
 - 32-ary PPM on each
- More bits on the 9th
 - 6 bits (64-ary PPM)
 - 7 bits (128-ary PPM)



10th Pulse Ideas

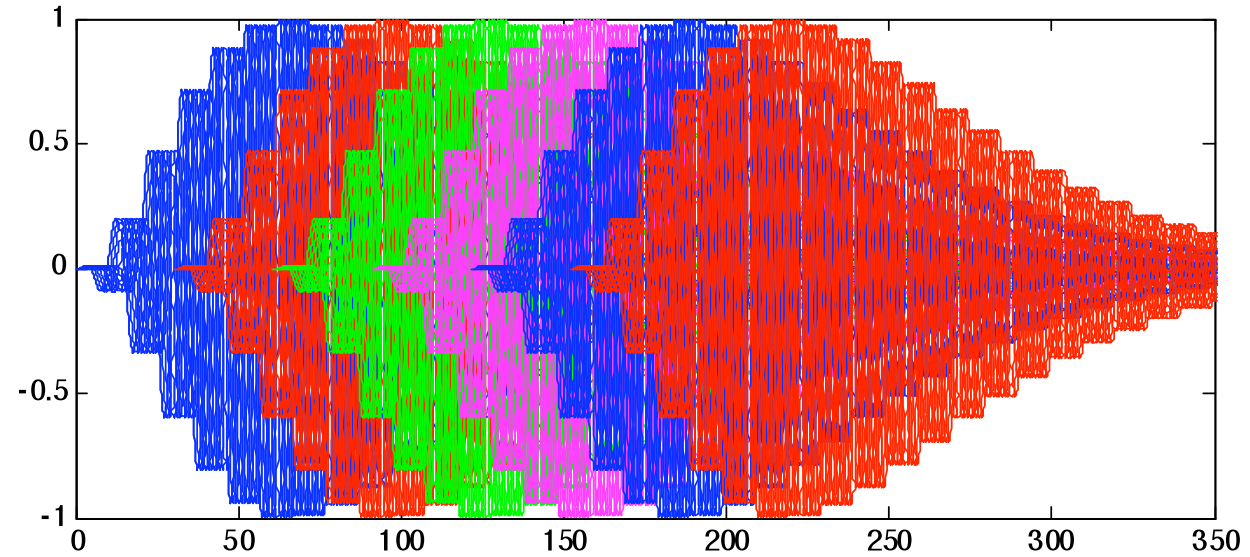
1. Separate codewords for each symbol
 - Correlation of symbol loss due to CRI and blanking
 - Not terribly interesting
2. Pairs of symbols vs “super symbol”
 - Pairs → codeword length of 12 groups
 - Super symbol would be 10 bits !!
 - Shannon Theory view

m-ary 9th Pulse, $m > 32$

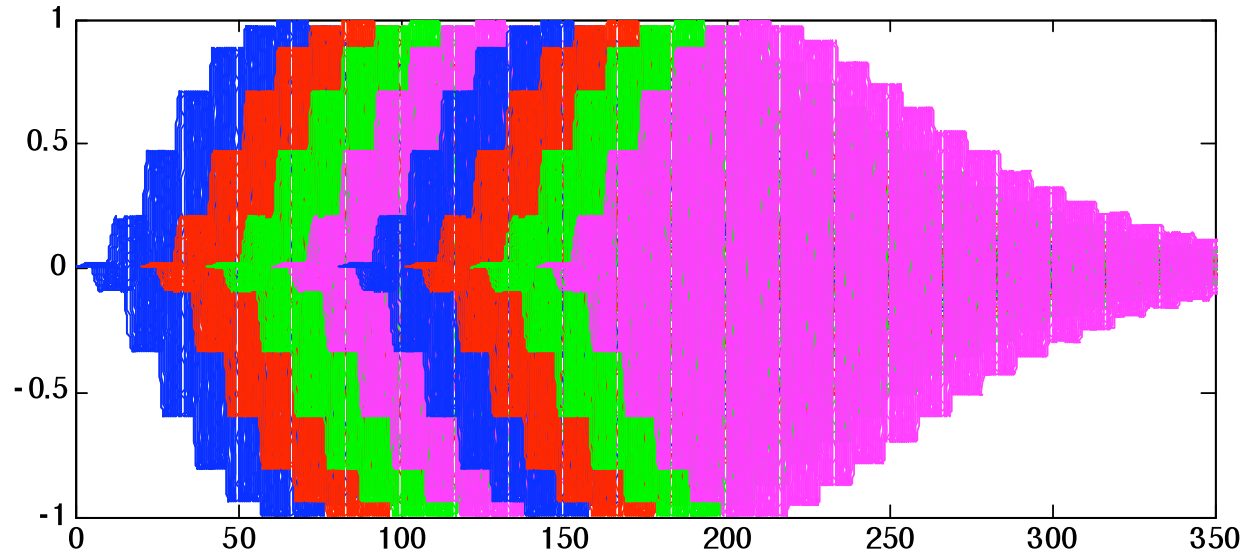
- Add more signals with same fine/coarse spacing
 - Elongated signal window
- Standard digital communications approach
 - Compromise in signal space
 - Modify both coarse and fine time spacing simultaneously

6 and 7 Bit Versions

- 6 x 11



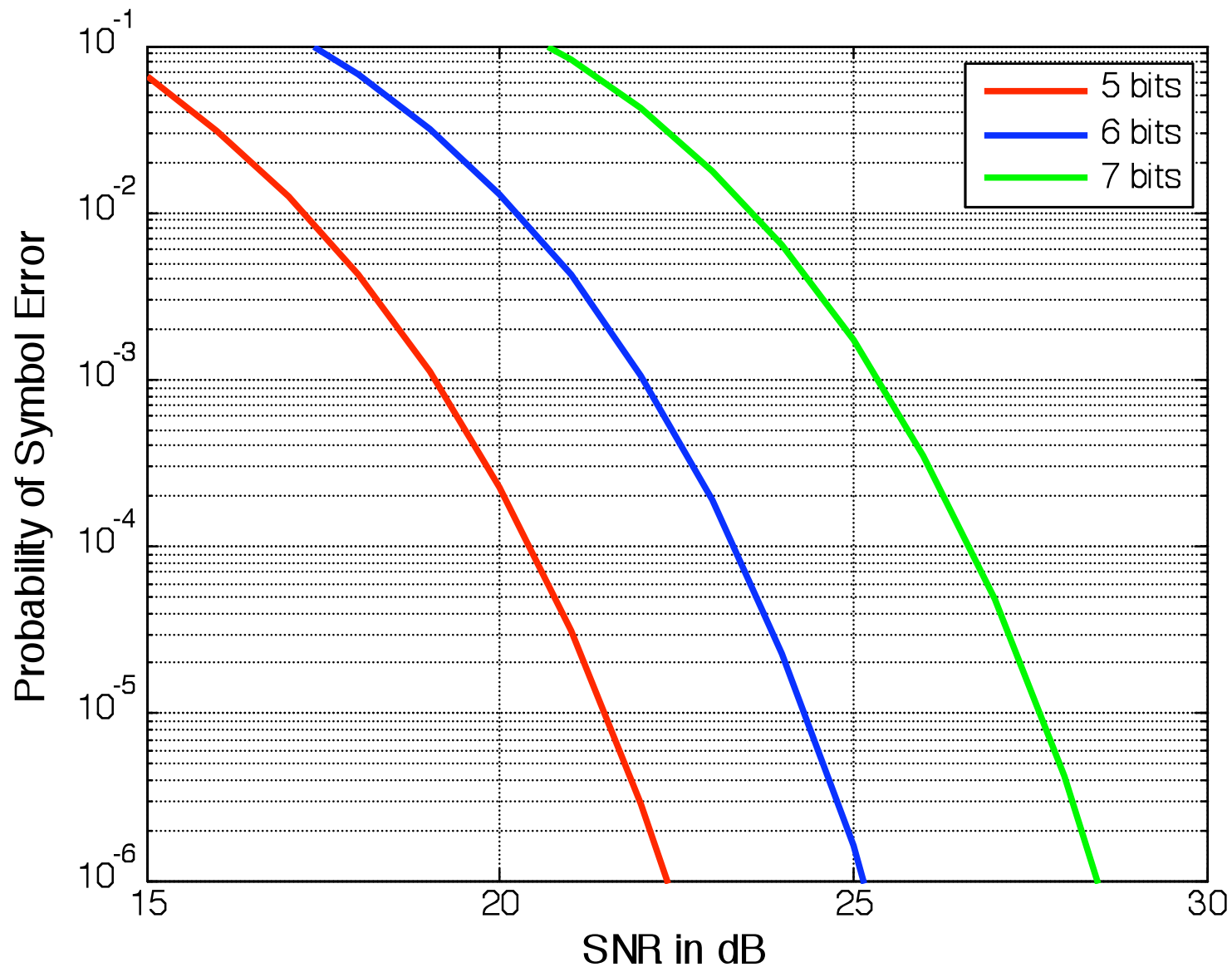
- 8 x 16



- Channel error analysis
 - White Gaussian noise assumption
 - Union bound (γ is the SNR)

$$P_e \leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j \neq i} Q\left(d_{k,j} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\right)$$

- Useful also for weak CRI analysis



Phase Code Analysis

- Frequency domain analysis
 - Loran is periodic on a PCI
 - Fourier Series
 - Start with a single pulse at baseband
 - Add 16 such pulses with phase code and time delays
 - Modulate to 100 kHz
 - Spectral lines with spacing $1/PCI$

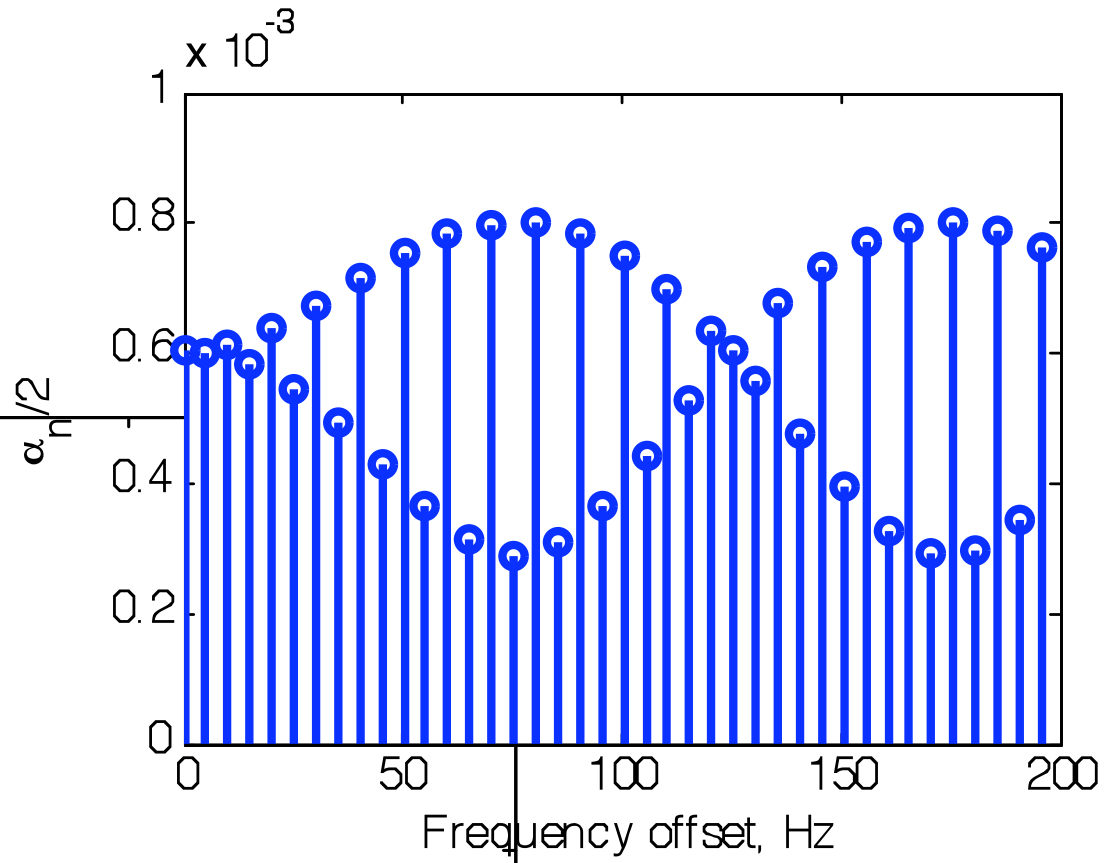
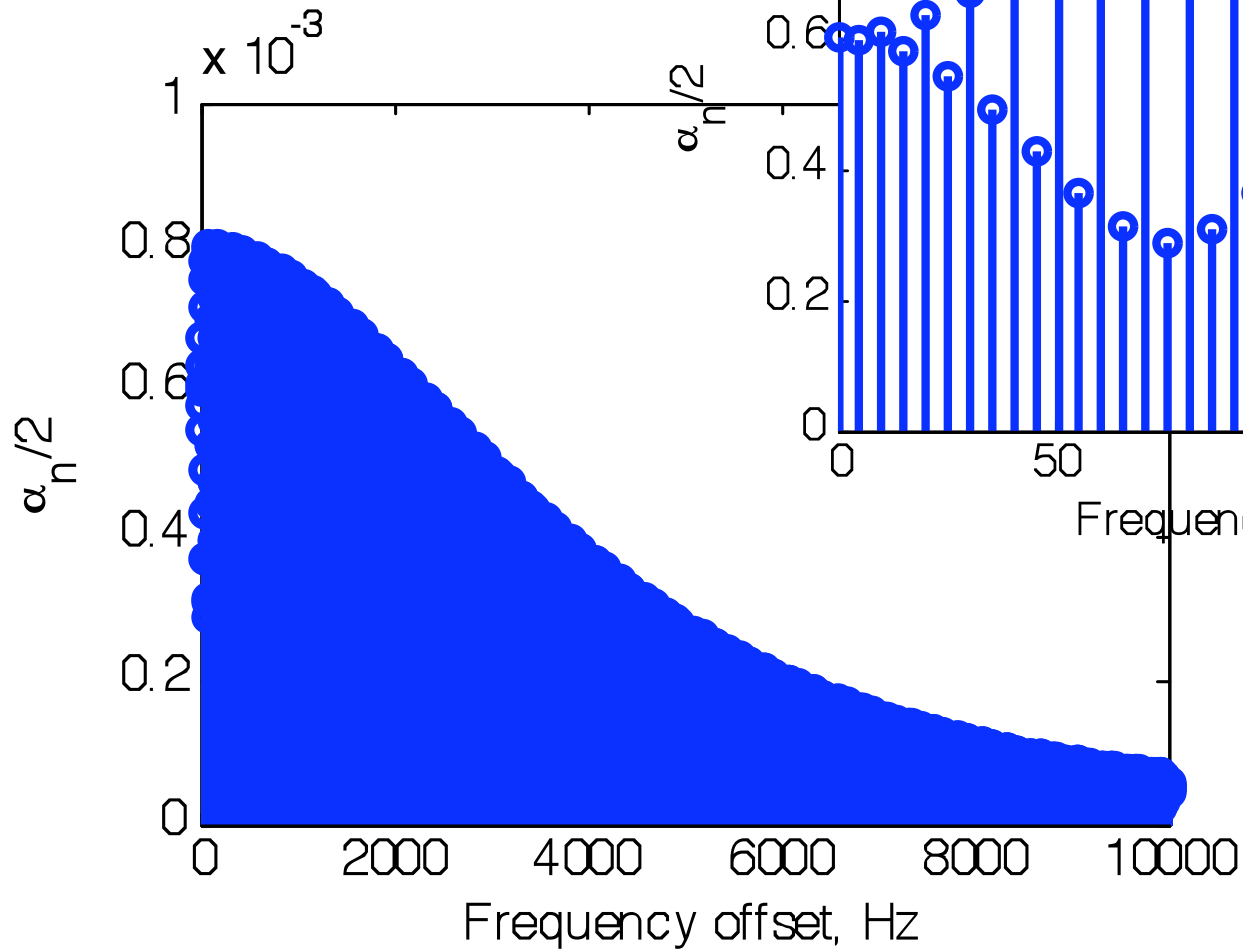
$$s(t) = \sum_n \alpha_n \sin(2\pi(0.1 + n / PCI)t + \beta_n)$$

with $d_n = \alpha_n \exp(j\beta_n)$ and

$$d_n = \begin{cases} \frac{65e^2 PCI^2}{4(PCI + j65\pi n)^3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + e^{-j2\pi n 2000 / PCI} \\ + e^{-j2\pi n 4000 / PCI} - e^{-j2\pi n 6000 / PCI} \end{bmatrix} & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{65e^2 PCI^2}{4(PCI + j65\pi n)^3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-j2\pi n 1000 / PCI} + e^{-j2\pi n 3000 / PCI} \\ - e^{-j2\pi n 5000 / PCI} + e^{-j2\pi n 7000 / PCI} \end{bmatrix} & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

e.g. 9960

5.02 Hz spacing



- Result is common spectral lines between two rates
 - Locations depend on gcd of PCIs
- Minimally
 - US: 90, 95, 100, 105, 110 kHz
 - Europe: 100 kHz
- Impact: CRI energy not removed by PCI averaging
 - Need other processing at the receiver

- For a generic phase code $\{b_0 \dots b_{15}\}$, lines at 5000 Hz spacing have

$$d_n = \frac{65e^2}{4(PCI + j65\pi n)^3} \left(\sum_{k=0}^7 b_k \pm \sum_{k=8}^{15} b_k \right)$$

- Using “**balanced**” phase codes would cancel these lines

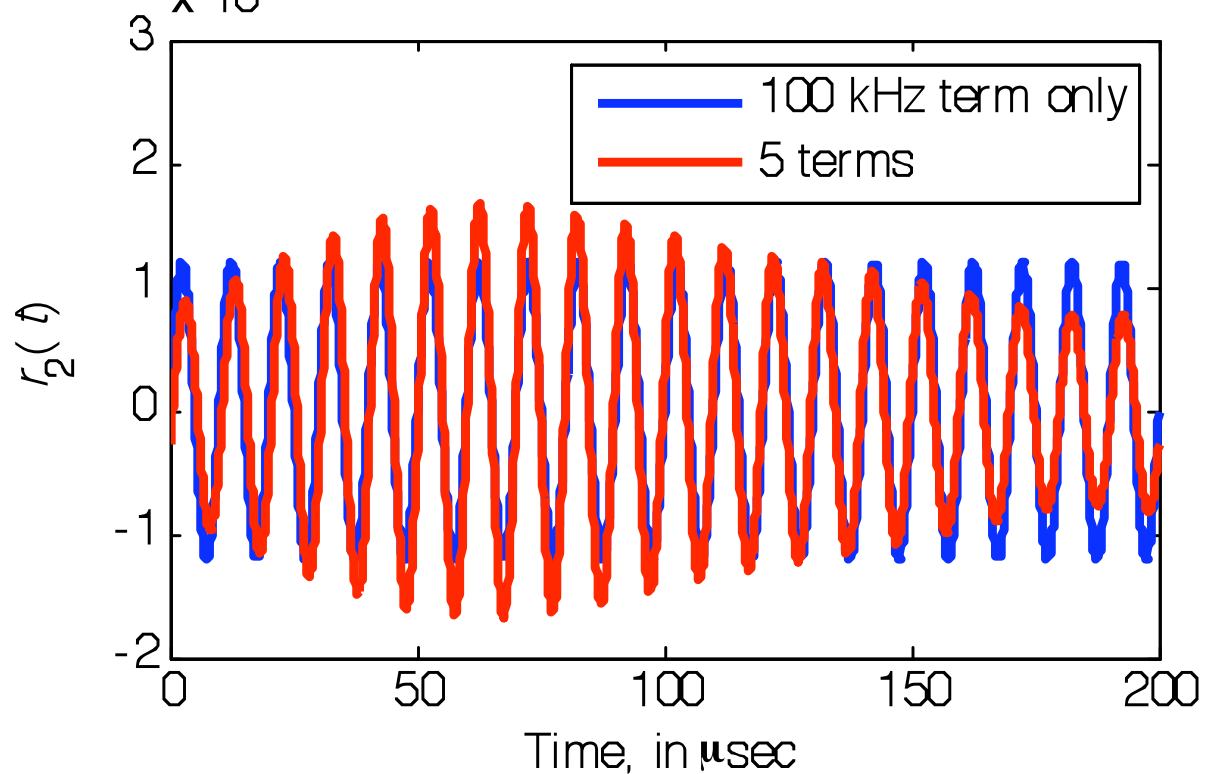
$$\sum_{k=0}^7 b_k = 0, \sum_{k=8}^{15} b_k = 0 \implies d_n = 0$$

- So, what’s left currently?

- Residual signal

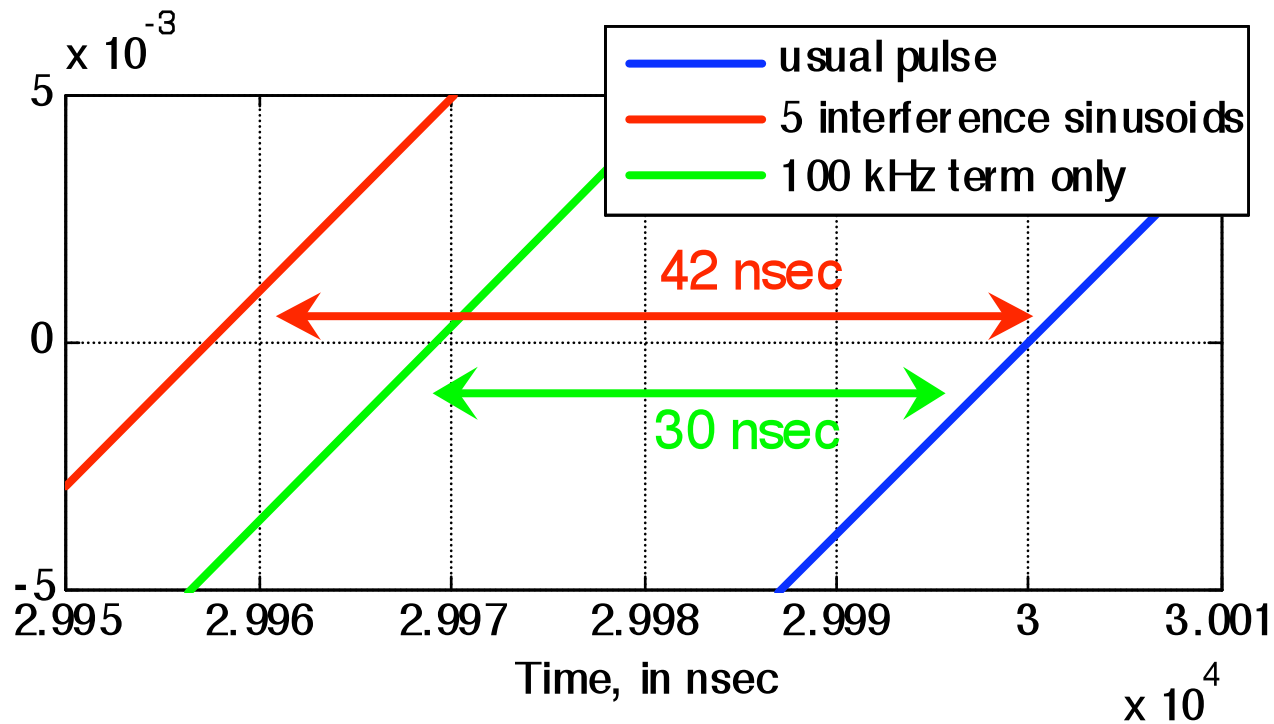
$$r(t) \approx A \sum_{m=-2}^2 \alpha_{(m)} \sin\left(2\pi(0.1 + 0.005m)(t + \tau) + \beta_{(m)}\right)$$

$\times 10^{-3}$



After PCI averaging, what is the effect at the 30 μ sec point?

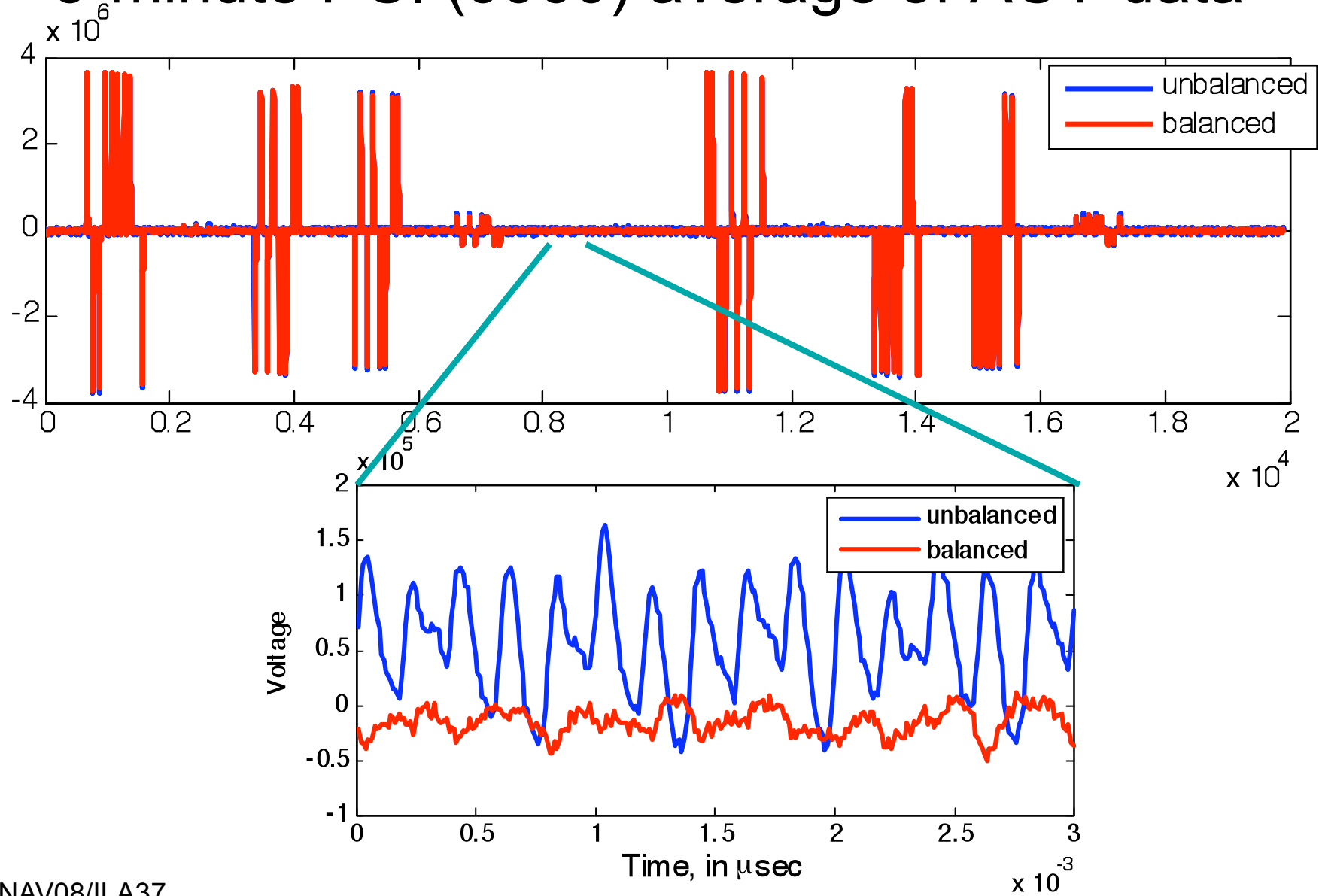
- Example: 20 dB stronger 9960 interferer, worst time offset between rates



On-Air Tests

- Implemented various 9th pulse extensions:
 - 10 pulse
 - 6 bit 9th pulse
 - 7 bit 9th pulse
- Achieved “signal in space”
 - Too little data for accurate error assessment
- Phase code:
 - Implemented current and “balanced” phase codes using test GRI of 5030
 - Collected data for PCI averaging

- 5-minute PCI (9960) average of ACY data



Conclusions/Recommendations

- Want to add bits to LDC?
 - 10th pulse with super symbols
- What about phase codes?
 - Change to a “balanced” version