

Integrating GPS and Loran-C

Basic principles and first testing results

TeleConsult Austria

Günther Abwerzger

International Loran Association, 30th Annual Convention and Technical Symposium

Saint Germain-en-Laye, October 9th, 2001





- Introduction
- Fundamentals
 - GNSS
 - Loran-C
- Integration of GNSS and Loran-C
- Characteristics of TOAs
- Combined GPS/Loran-C position solutions
- Conclusions

Fundamentals



GNSS

- High absolute accuracy
- 3D positioning
- Needs line-of-sight to satellites
- Integrity problems
- Loran-C
 - Low absolute accuracy
 - High repeatability
 - No line-of-sight to transmitters required
 - High availability and integrity



Integration of GNSS and Loran-C



- Pre-computed position fixes vs. raw data
- TDs vs. TOAs
 - Error sources:
 - ASF
 - Receiver clock error
 - Transmitter clock error
 - Synchronization error between chains

\rightarrow Conclusions: Integration on raw data basis by use of TOAs!

Characteristics of TOAs (1)







- SNR as weighting factor
- Unique trend (receiver clock)
- Magnitude of TOA variability differs

!! Measurements on
the outer limit of the
nominal coverage !!

Characteristics of TOAs (2)



Time series of time differences (TDs)



Combined GPS/Loran-C position solution (1)





Combined GPS/Loran-C position solution (2)





Combined position solution with initial calibration

Combined GPS/Loran-C position solution (3)





Conclusions (1)



- Loran-C

Poor absolute accuracy
 Good repeatability
 High availability

> High integrity

- GNSS

High absolute accuracy

- Good repeatability
- Moderate availability (depends on surroundings)

Moderate integrity

Conclusions (2)



- Integration of GNSS and Loran-C is promising
- Too poor coverage of Loran-C in Europe
 - Re-activation of existing transmitters
 - Installation of new transmitters
- Further development of Loran-C receivers
- Pushing of new satellite systems for political and performance reasons
- Further research on integration techniques