

European Sea Trials of Kalman-filtered Loran-C System

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Project Background

- Cooperative effort of STN Atlas and Locus, Inc.
- Locus:
 - provided SatMate Loran technology (here with E-field antenna)
- STN Atlas:
 - major service/system provider to German Navy
 - integrated GPS and SatMate systems
 - developed Kalman filter
 - developed track controller system
 - performed sea trials
- Both companies contributed to system optimization and data analysis

Two Major Trials

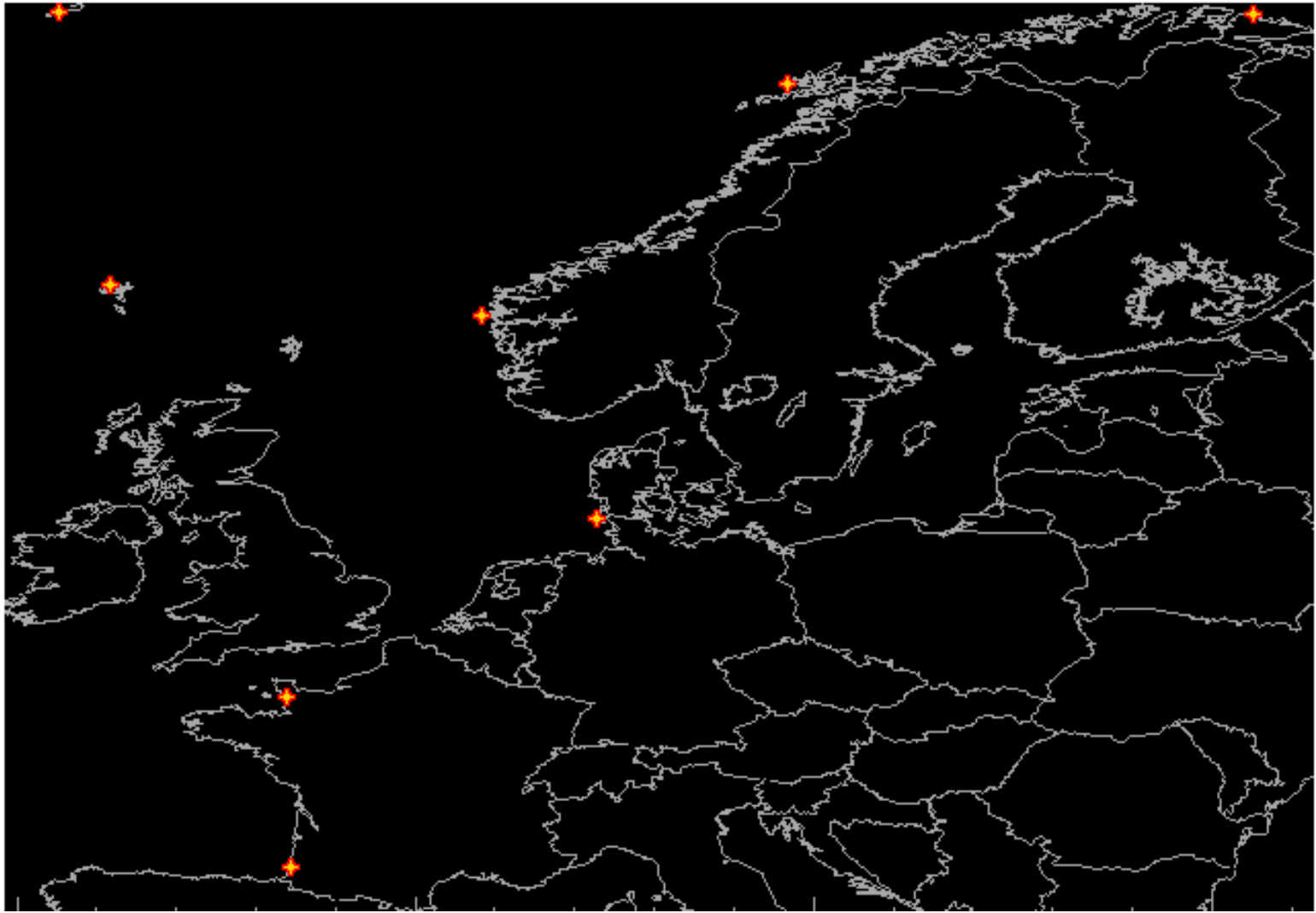
- Helgoland - September 27-29, 2001
 - Test navigation filter and control system for:
 - Single track steering of drone vessel
 - Transit steering of drone vessels
 - Multitrack steering of 4 drone vessels
- Kiel Canal - August 27, 2001
 - Did not include nav filter or track control system
 - Evaluated Loran and GPS performance
 - Loran performance illustrated with and without ASF corrections (supplied by University of Wales - Last and Williams)
- Important Qualification to Both Trials and All Loran Data:
 - the European Loran infrastructure is incomplete, so capabilities demonstrated here will be considerably enhanced when the system is completed.

Overview of Helgoland Project



- Main vessel remotely controls 4 drone vessels
- System must function independently if GPS denied

Loran-C Coverage in Test Area



Nav Filter and System Overview

- Navigation filter takes GPS data for ~ 30 seconds, and then GPS input to filter and track controller turned off by software switch on control vessel
- GPS shown throughout for reference only
- After GPS removed, raw Loran with no ASF corrections becomes the only sensor to provide input to the nav filter and track controller system
- SatMate used general conductivity of 5 millisiemens
- System functions automatically, i.e. without human intervention

Helgoland Sea Trials Overview

- Three types of trials:
 1. Single Track Steering - one drone, commanded to go between 2 waypoints at set speed, then into a waiting circle.
 2. Transit Steering - system automatically controls speed, course, and specified separation of 4 drones along a single track either in front of or behind the main vessel.
 3. Multi-track Steering - system automatically controls speed, course, and specified separation of 4 drones and main vessel along parallel tracks. *Multi-track steering* performance is the *critical* system test.
- Drones run in “waiting” circles prior to test for system calibration and drone positioning.

Helgoland Sea Trials Overview



Drone Vessels

Helgoland Sea Trials Overview



Drone vessel Seehund 7 with SatMate Receiver

Helgoland Sea Trials Overview



Control Vessel

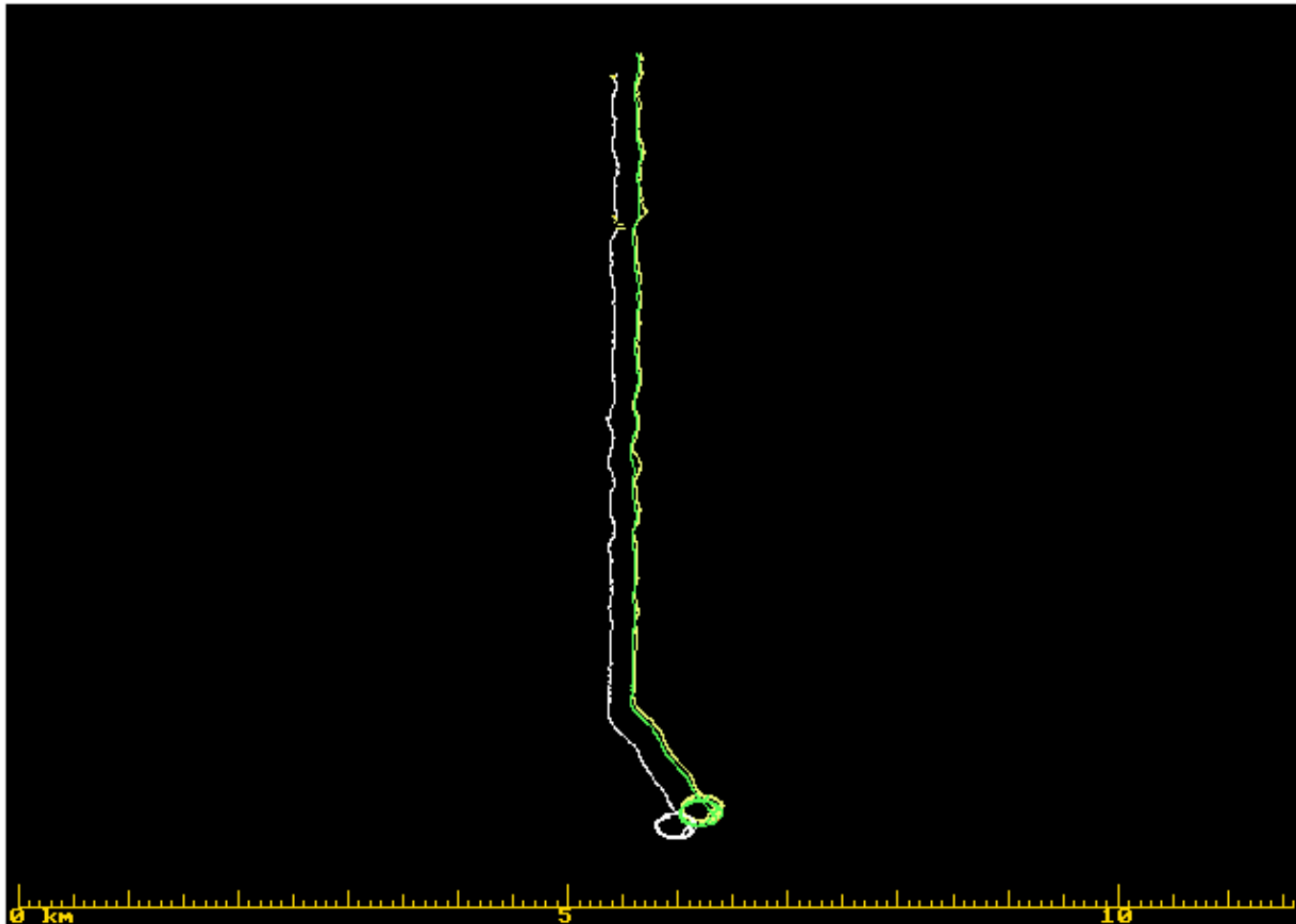
Helgoland Sea Trials Overview



2 drone vessels during sea trials

Single Track Steering North - South Trial

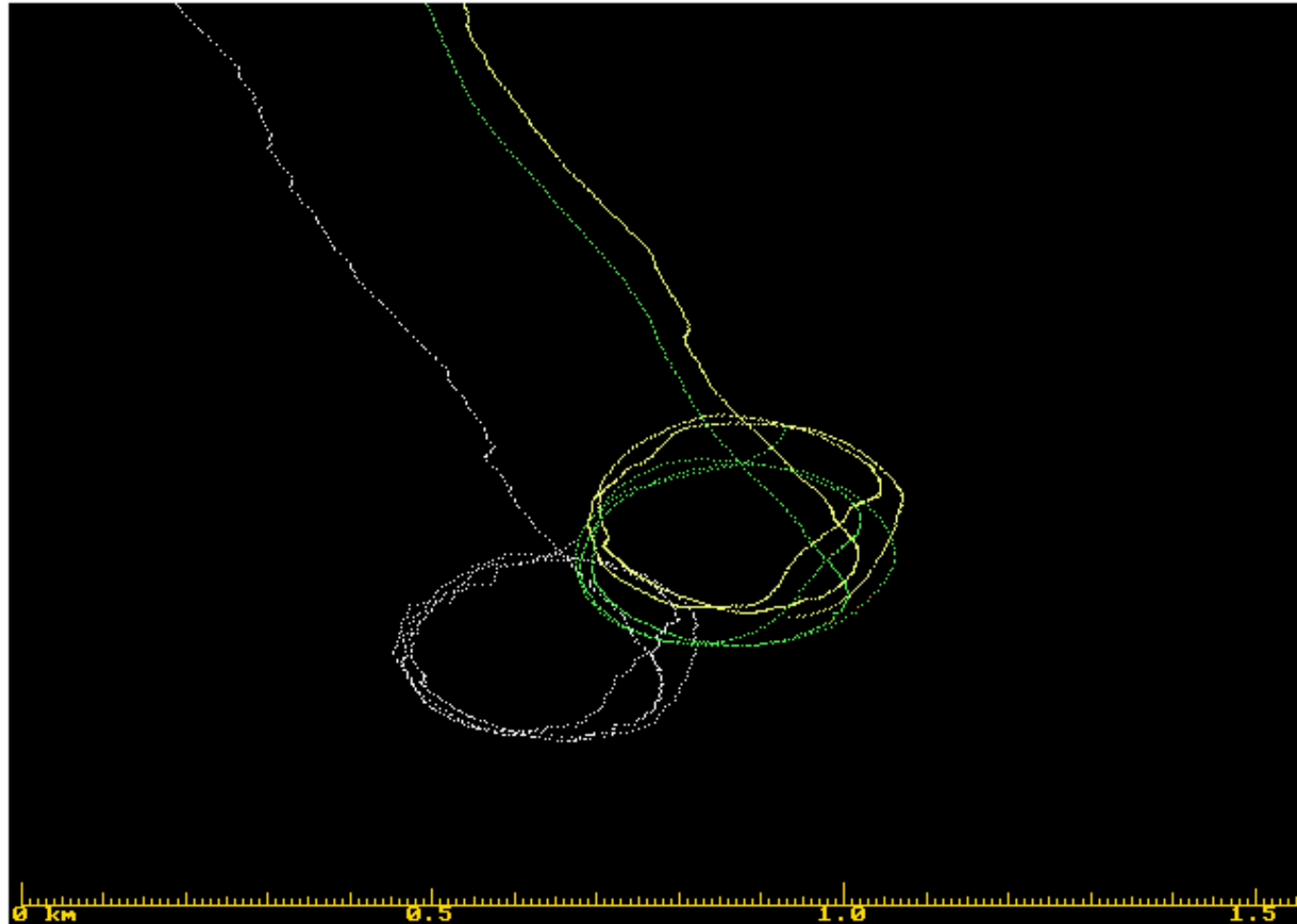
GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



- GPS input to nav filter turned off after initial calibration
- Loran losses due to Sylt (7499 and 6731) going off air

Single Track Steering - Close-up of S Waiting Circle

GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



Transit Steering North - South Trial

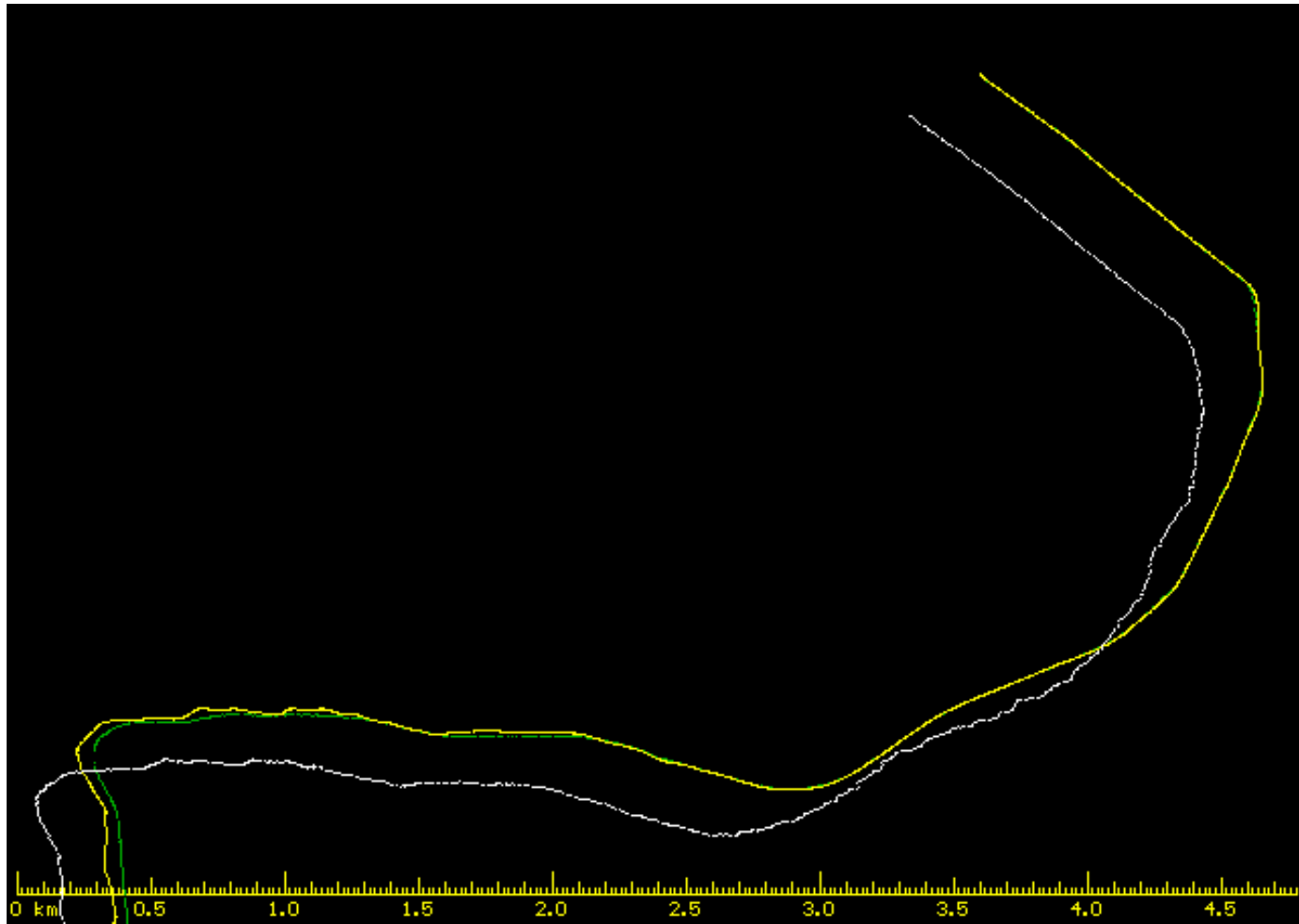
GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



- Velocity 7-9 knots before 90° turn to South
- Velocity 3-4 knots during due South excursion
- Velocity 8-9 knots after 45° turn to East

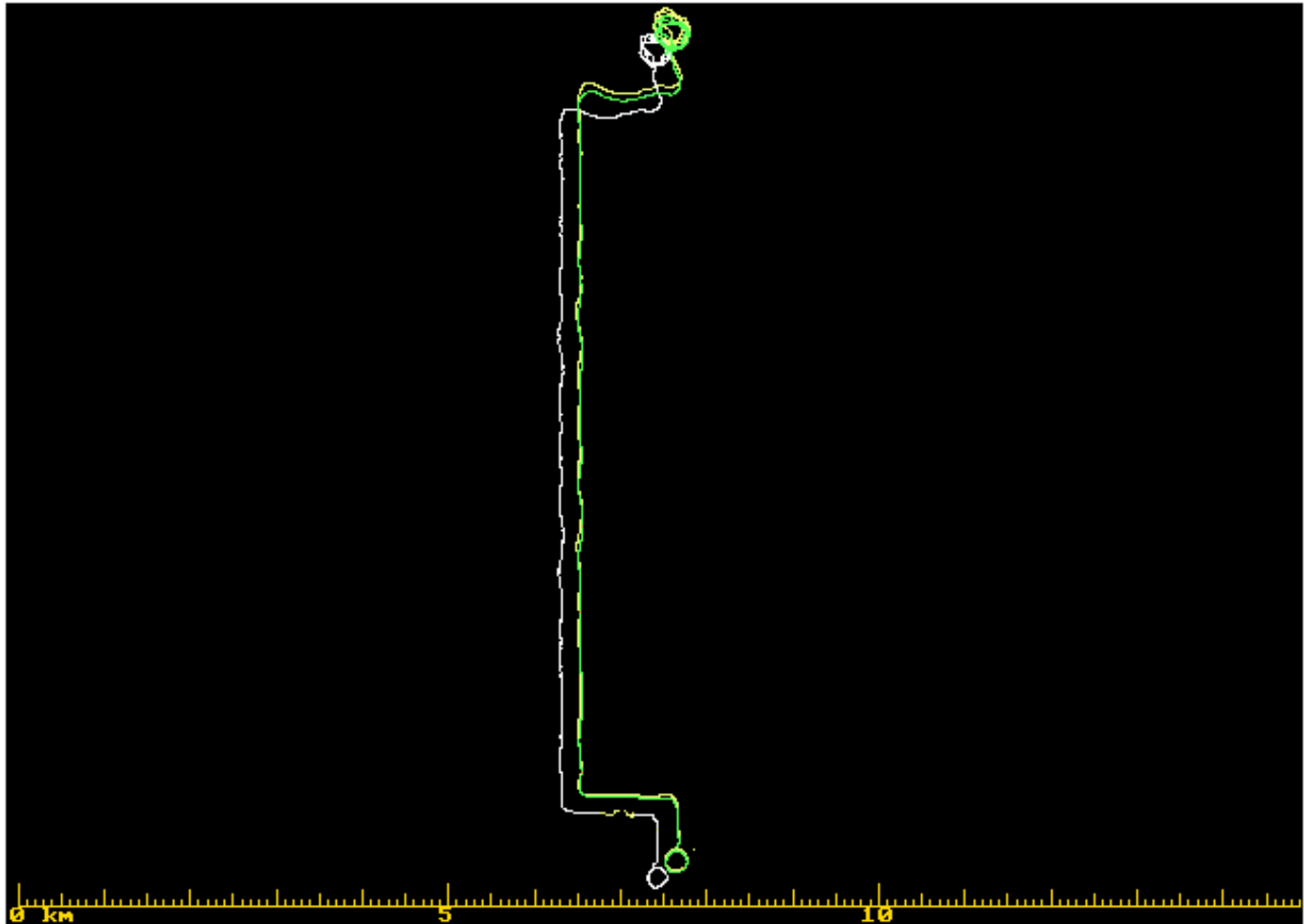
Transit Steering - Close-up

GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



Multitrack Steering, South - North Track, Waiting Circles Shown

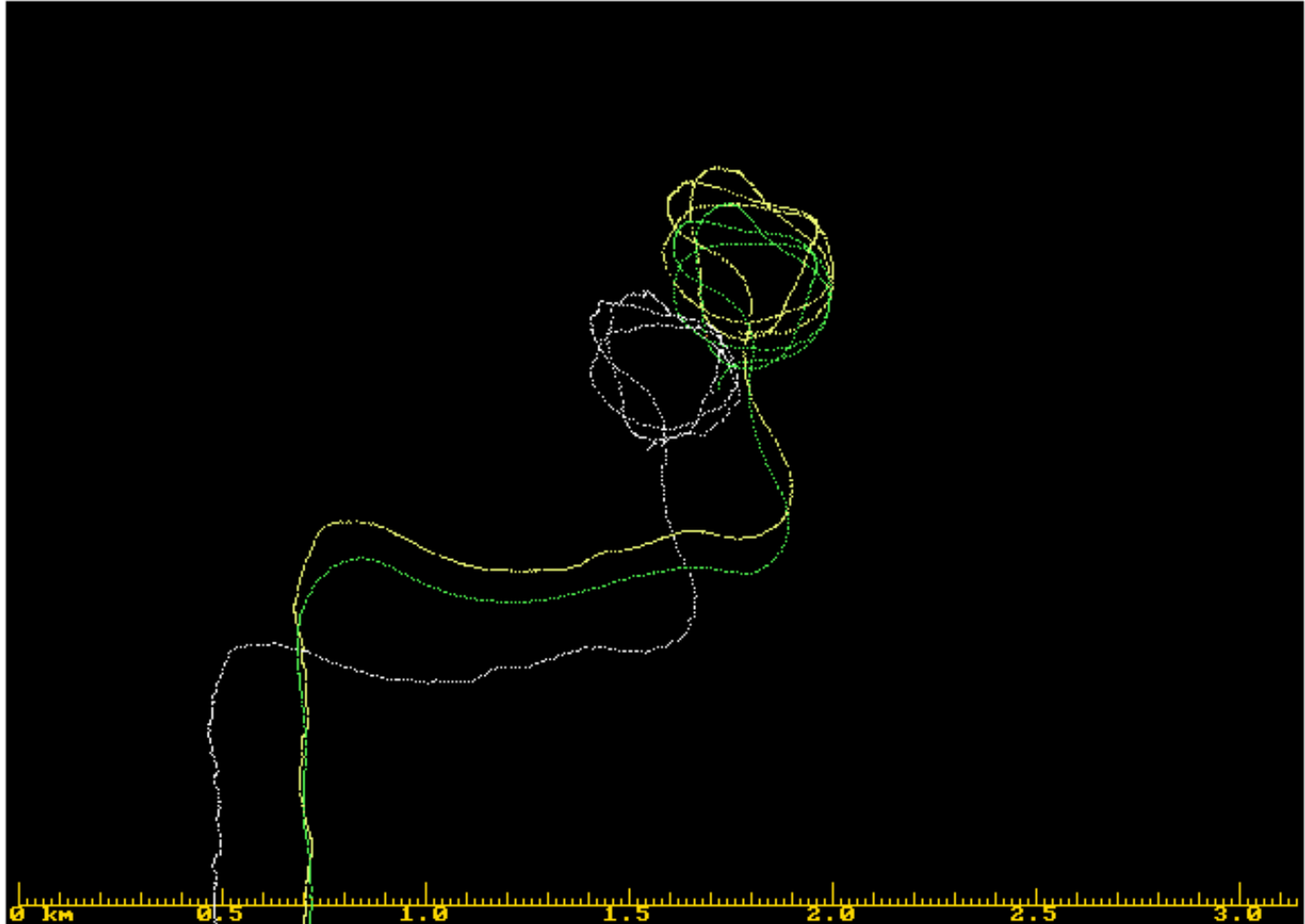
GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



- 4 drones and main vessel under automated system control
- Loran gaps due to Sylt (7499 and 6731) going off air

Multitrack Steering - Close-up of N Waiting Circle

GPS - green
SatMate - white
NavFilter - yellow



Helgoland Sea Trials

- Conclusions -

- a Kalman-filtered Loran and track controller system meet necessary performance requirements for automated operation of up to four drones and one main vessel in minesweeping operations
- the system can operate independent of GPS if that system is denied
- ASF corrections and a complete Loran infrastructure would generate even better results

Kiel Canal Tests

- August 27, 2001, from Kiel to Brunsbuettel on same test vessel used for Helgoland trials
- Kalman filter not applied to SatMate data
- Simultaneous GPS and SatMate recordings
- SatMate data shown:
 - without ASFs (sea water conductivity)
 - with ASF corrections provided by University of Wales using their ASF model (Last and Williams)
- SatMate nav solution used only 4 stations and 3 baselines (i.e. 7499 MXY and 6731 MXZ)

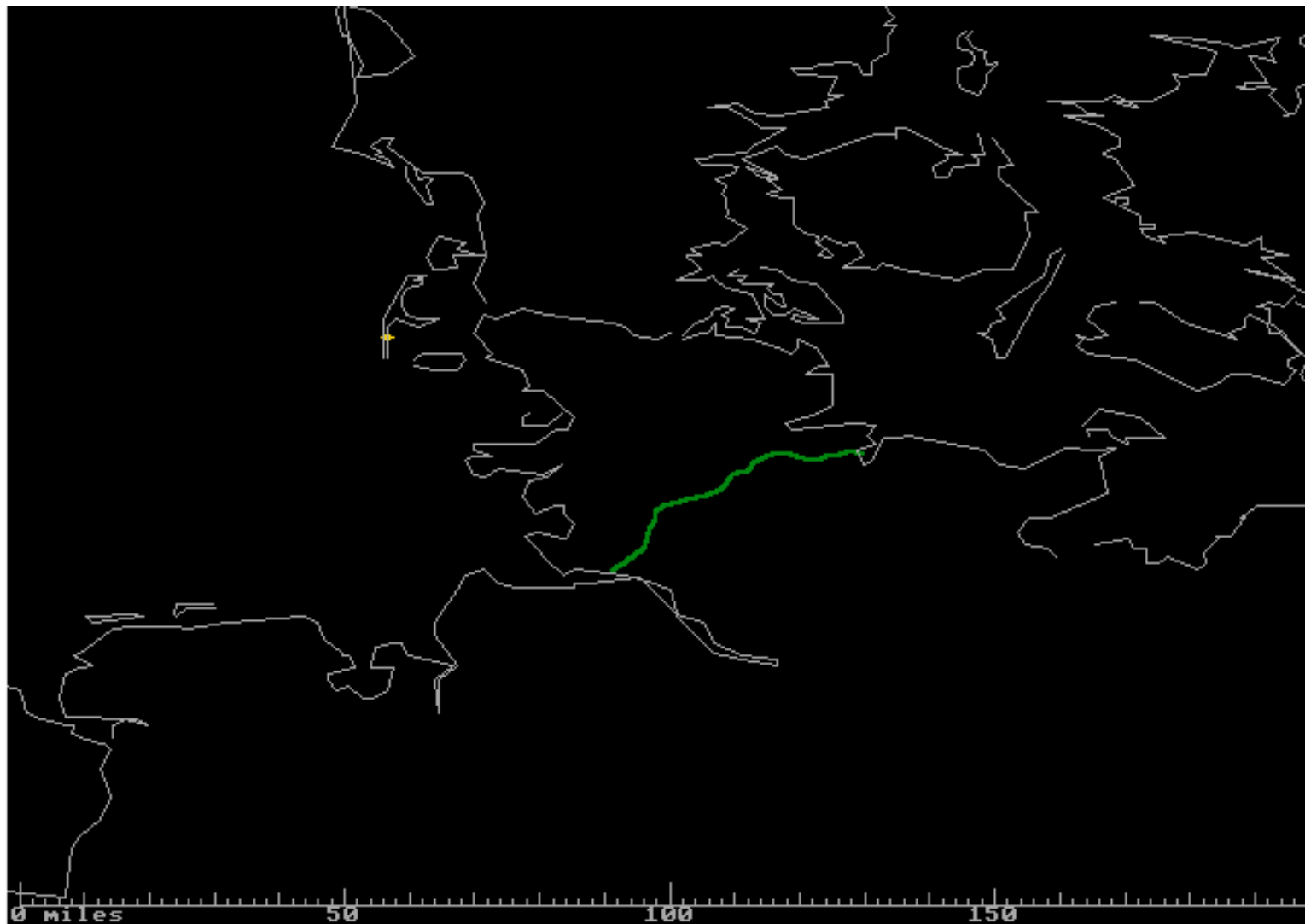
Kiel Canal



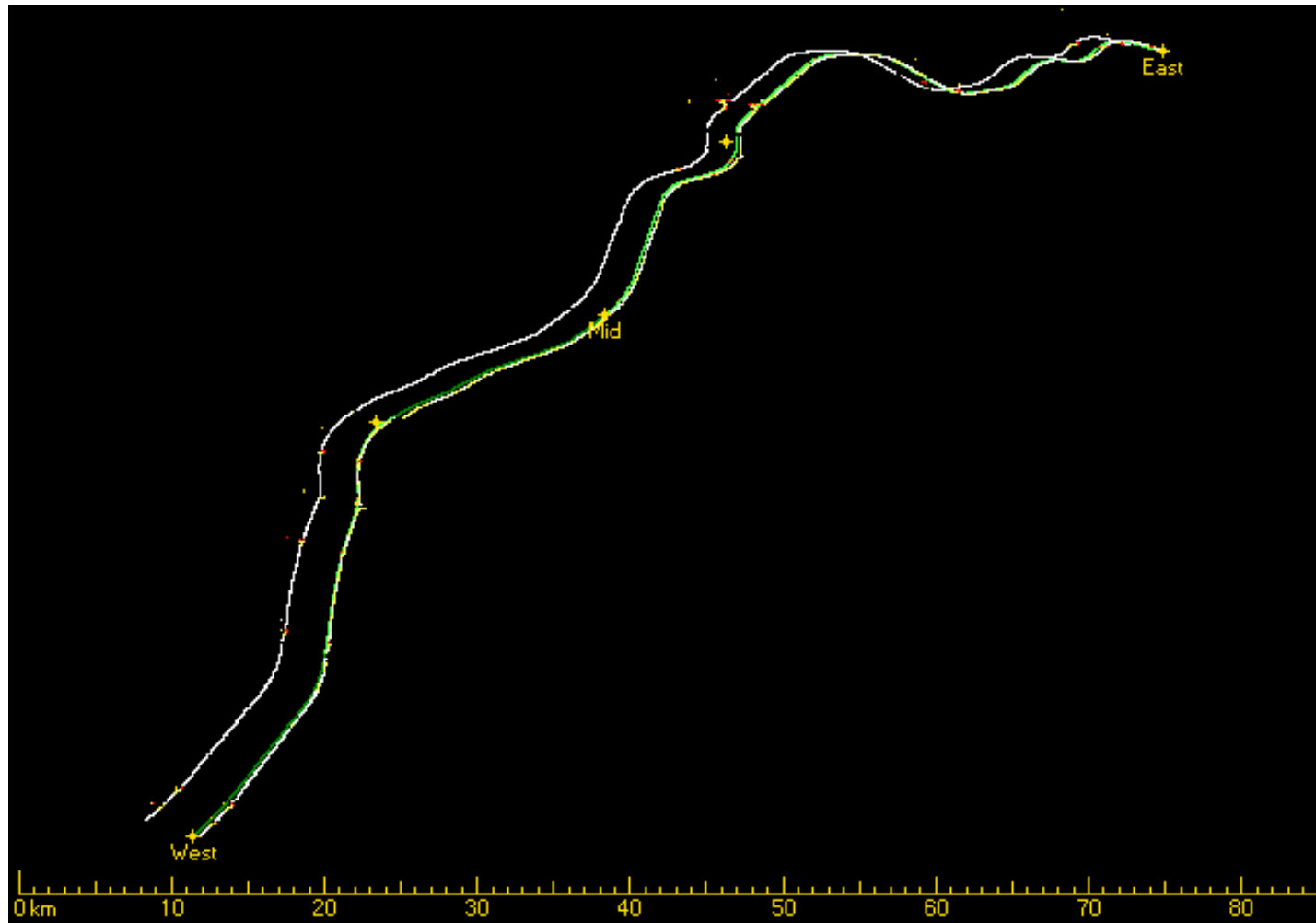
Test Vessel near Rendsburg Bridge



Kiel Canal

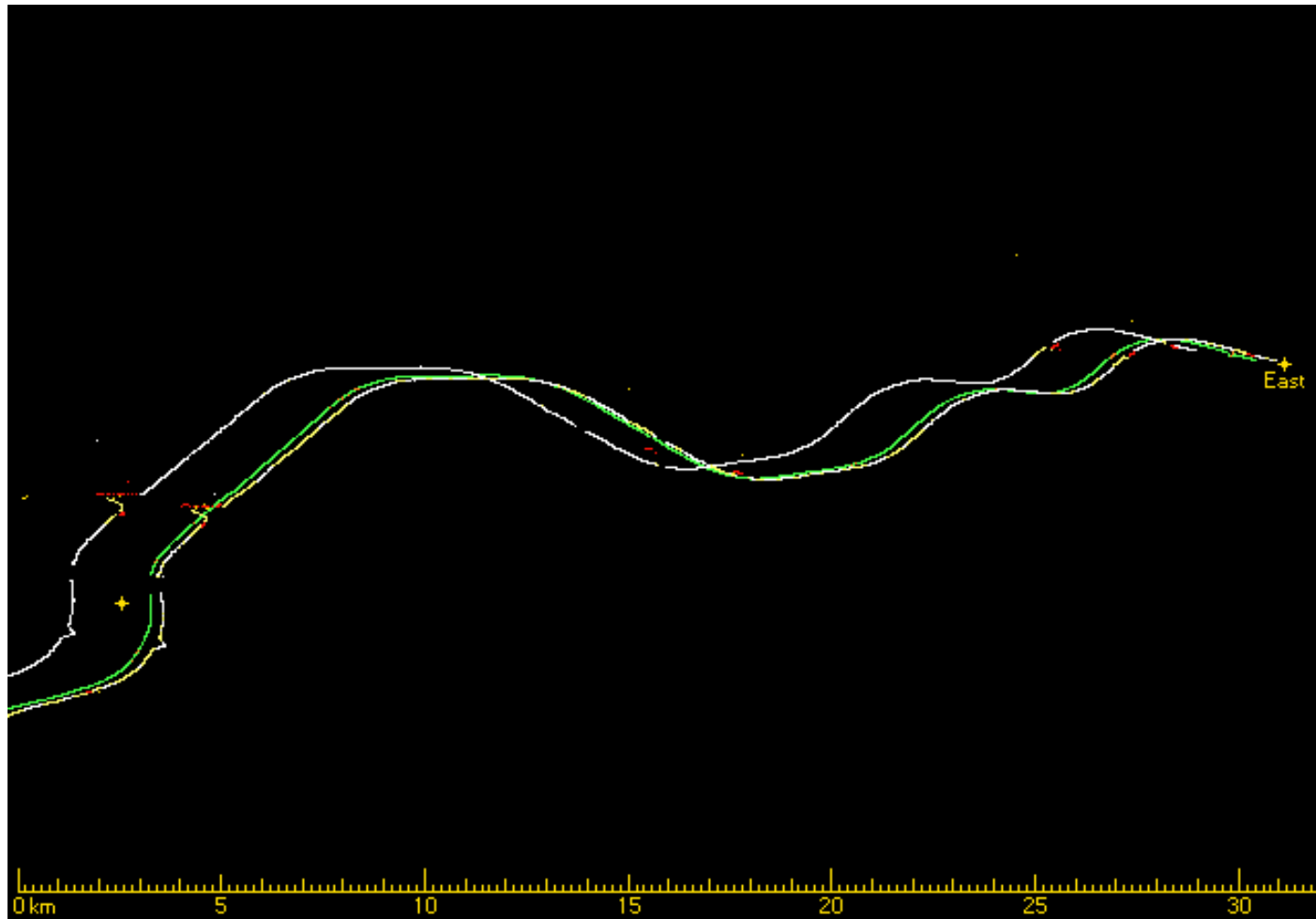


Kiel Canal



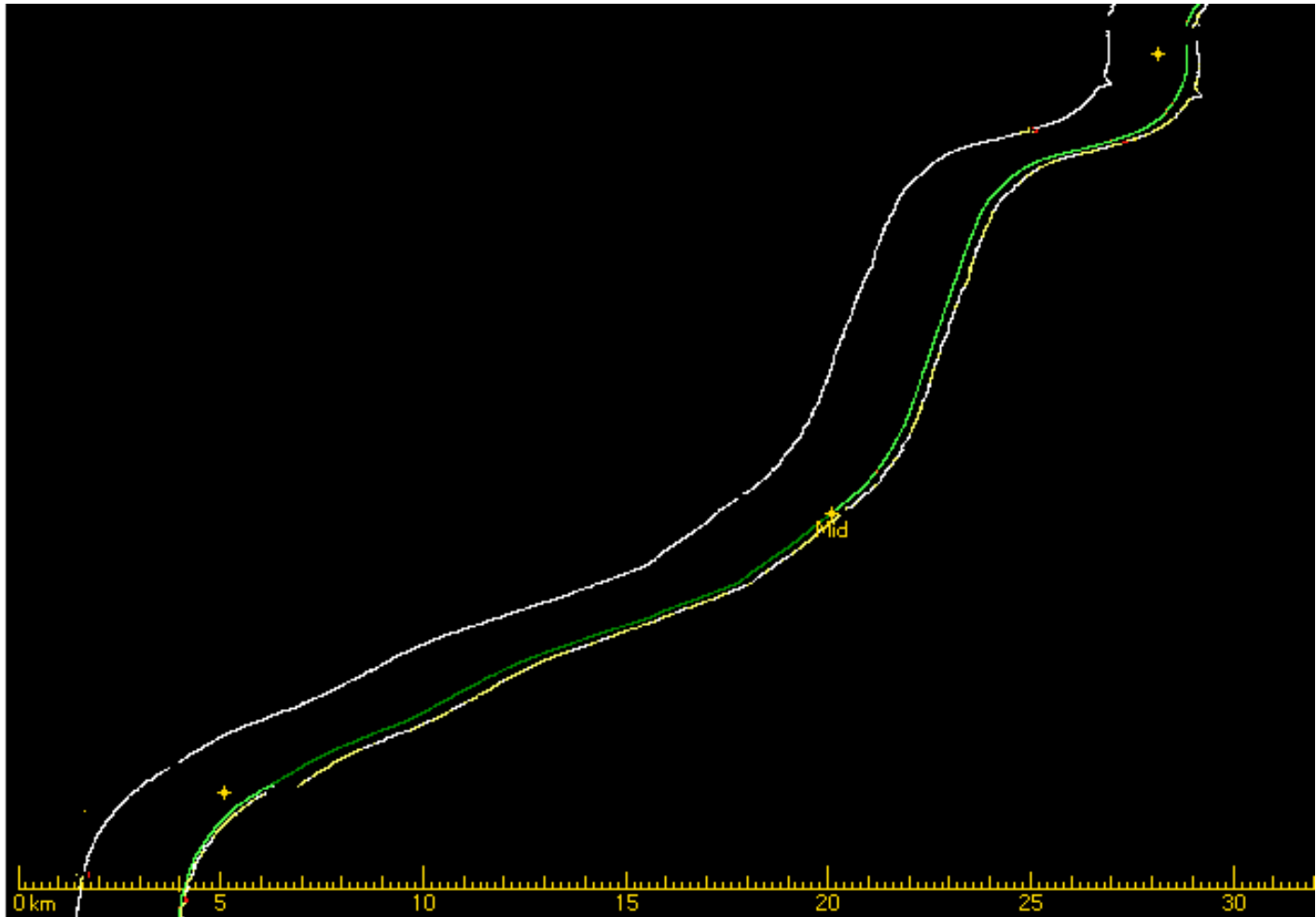
GPS - green; SatMate with ASF - yellow;
SatMate with no ASF - white

Kiel Canal - Northeast Section



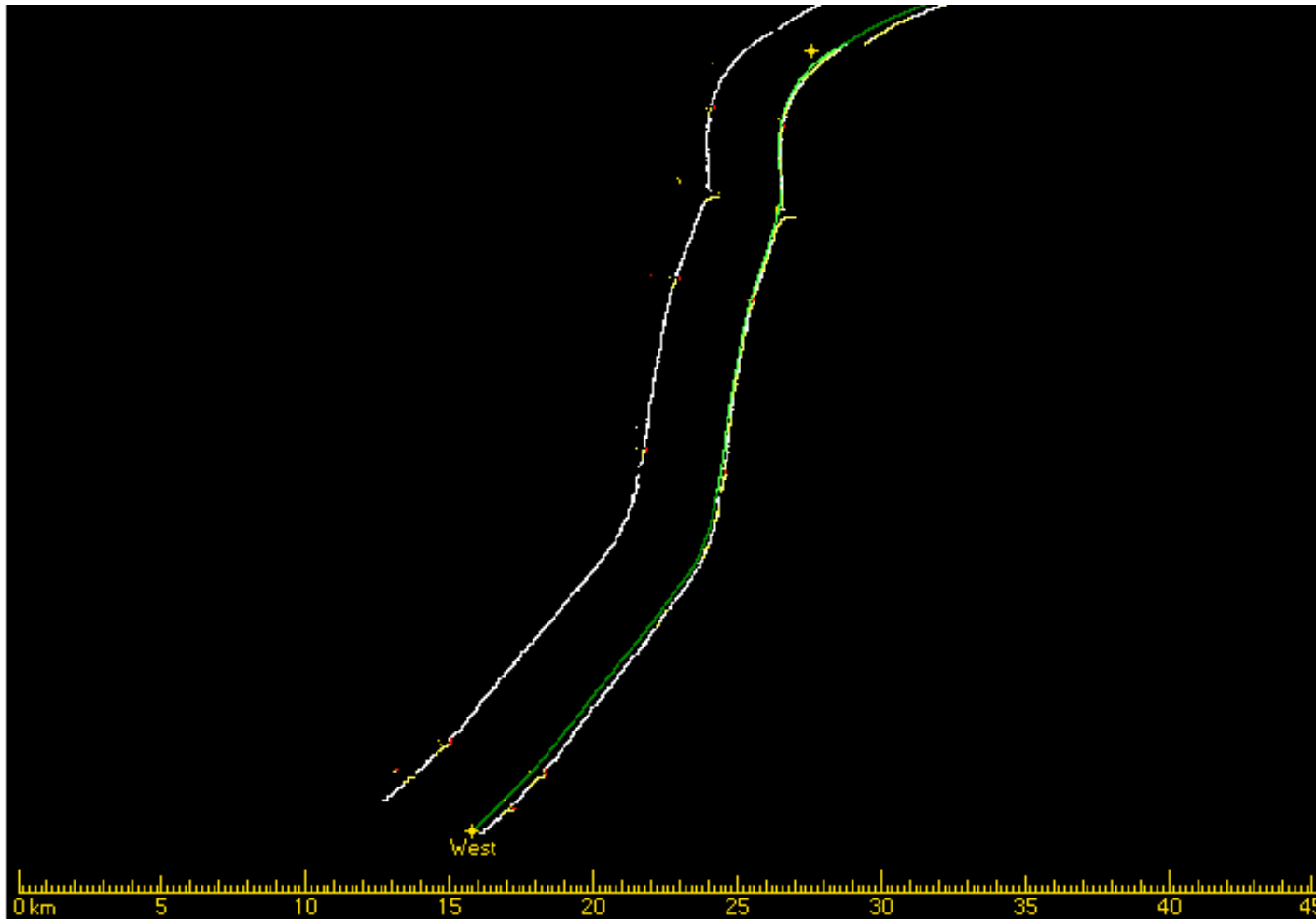
GPS - green; SatMate with ASF - yellow;
SatMate with no ASF - white

Kiel Canal - Central Section



GPS - green; SatMate with ASF - yellow;
SatMate with no ASF - white

Kiel Canal - Southwest Section



GPS - green; SatMate with ASF - yellow;
SatMate with no ASF - white

Kiel Canal Trial

- Conclusions

- Loran availability throughout the Kiel Canal is good, even with an incomplete Loran infrastructure
- Even with poor system geometry, Loran positions show consistent offset from GPS
- With ASF corrections, Loran accuracy is very good
- Obviously, overall Loran system performance would be enhanced with a complete infrastructure