

DT 360/28

5 JUL 1984

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Mobil
Station
with
DOS
equival
(see inside)

ESTABLISH GEODETIC CONTROL POINTS,
SIERRA LEONE
FOR
MOBIL EXPLORATION AND
PRODUCING SERVICES, INC.,
DALLAS, TEXAS

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SECTION I
PROJECT RECORD

PROJECT RECORD

Operator(s) : Mr. Graham Jackson
Mr. Phil Thompson

Client : Mobil Exploration & Producing Services
Dallas, Texas. U.S.A.

Local Contact : Mr. Alfred Amoah
Vice-President
Mobil Exploration & Producing Services
Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa

Area : Sierra Leone, West Africa

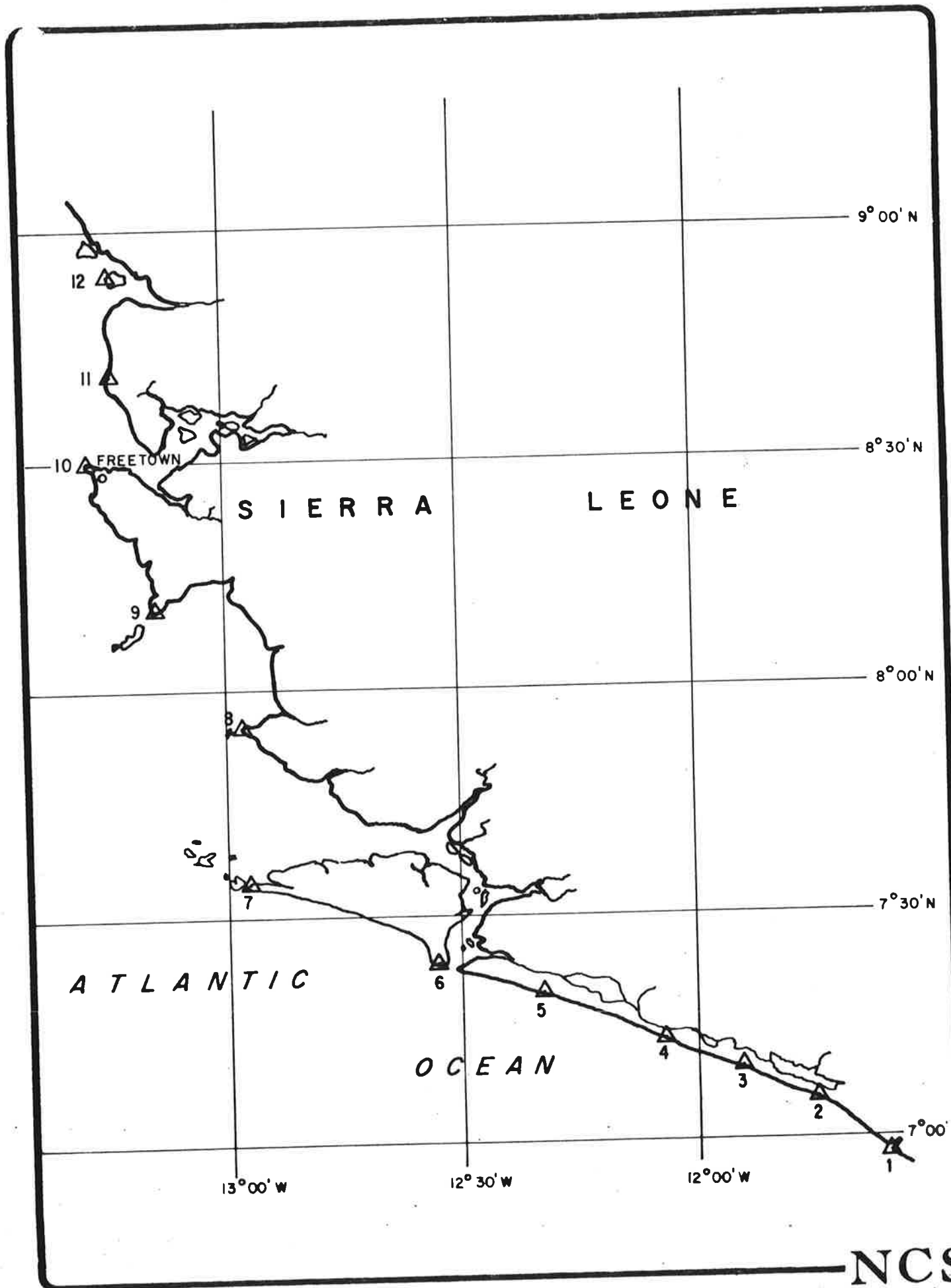
Project Name/No. : Mobil, Sierra Leone/210

Project team leaves London : 05/16/80
Project team returns London : 08/03/80
System begins field operation : 05/23/80
System completes field operation : 07/28/80

General Project Description :

Establishment of a network of geodetic control points suitable as base stations for offshore navigation in Sierra Leone waters. Collected satellite data to be GEODOP processed to maximize consistency and absolute accuracy.

SECTION II
LOCATION MAP



NCS

SECTION III
FINAL RESULTS

FINAL RESULTS

GEODOP processing of satellite data with vertical offsets reduced to monument level.

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator

Station Name : Mano Salija
Number : 1
Latitude : 06 Deg 56 Min 29.052 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 31 Min 43.149 Sec W
Height : 38.60 meters
Northing : 768,016.55 meters
Easting : 220,584.46 meters
Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Station Name : Kasi
Number : 2
Latitude : 07 Deg 05 Min 21.598 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 44 Min 39.329 Sec W
Height : 41.80 meters
Northing : 784,520.66 meters
Easting : 196,838.81 meters
Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Station Name : Bengani
Number : 3
Latitude : 07 Deg 09 Min 47.666 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 53 Min 36.375 Sec W
Height : 41.80 meters
Northing : 792,801.35 meters
Easting : 180,396.76 meters
Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Station Name : Mano Curanco
Number : 4
Latitude : 07 Deg 14 Min 27.381 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 05 Min 04.331 Sec W
Height : 42.72 meters
Northing : 801,417.00 meters
Easting : 821,983.33 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Yile
Number : 5
Latitude : 07 Deg 19 Min 52.490 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 19 Min 03.237 Sec W
Height : 42.12 meters
Northing : 811,252.32 meters
Easting : 796,169.07 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Shebar
Number : 6
Latitude : 07 Deg 23 Min 26.048 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 32 Min 49.968 Sec W
Height : 41.32 meters
Northing : 817,670.90 meters
Easting : 770,761.74 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Cape St. Ann
Number : 7
Latitude : 07 Deg 34 Min 18.527 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 11.831 Sec W
Height : 40.19 meters
Northing : 837,493.04 meters
Easting : 725,821.86 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Shenge
Number : 8
Latitude : 07 Deg 54 Min 59.211 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 38.358 Sec W
Height : 44.78 meters
Northing : 875,612.04 meters
Easting : 724,825.59 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

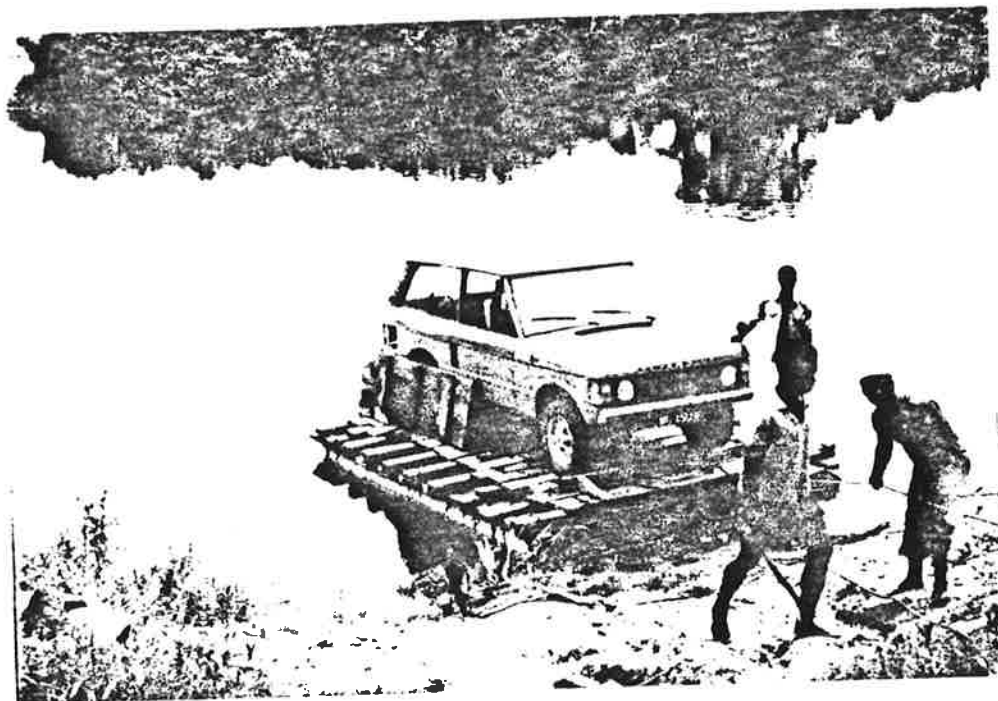
Station Name : Cape Shilling
Number : 9
Latitude : 08 Deg 10 Min 25.329 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 09 Min 51.182 Sec W
Height : 48.09 meters
Northing : 903,961.56 meters
Easting : 702,248.59 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Cape Sierra
Number : 10
Latitude : 08 Deg 29 Min 45.145 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 17 Min 48.561 Sec W
Height : 57.88 meters
Northing : 939,529.65 meters
Easting : 687,481.53 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Mondo
Number : 11
Latitude : 08 Deg 40 Min 45.962 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 39.432 Sec W
Height : 61.30 meters
Northing : 959,858.08 meters
Easting : 693,173.33 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Station Name : Korimaw
Number : 12
Latitude : 08 Deg 54 Min 16.577 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 20.811 Sec W
Height : 39.36 meters
Northing : 984,765.99 meters
Easting : 693,625.58 meters
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

SECTION IV
STATION INFORMATION



FERRIES



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Mano Salija
Station Number : 1
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 07/17/80 to 07/25/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 1.20 Meters

Station Latitude : 06 Deg 56 Min 29.052 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 31 Min 43.149 Sec W
Height : 38.60 meters
Northing : 768,016.55 meters
Easting : 220,584.46 meters

Antenna Latitude : 06 Deg 56 Min 29.052 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 31 Min 43.149 Sec W
Height : 39.80 meters
Northing : 768,016.55 meters
Easting : 220,584.46 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

At the very boundry between Sierra Leone and Liberia on a sand spit at the mouth of the River Mano.

Location :

Six miles southeast of Sulima and about one mile from Mano Sulija on the Sierra Leone boundry with Liberia.

Access :

Using Land or Range Rover from Freetown via Bo, Koribundu, Bandajuma, Poturu and Zimi to Sulima then onto the beach southeast for six miles to final sand spit of Sierra Leone, or via helicopter.

Marker :

A galvanized two inch iron pipe set in a cement block 0.5 meters x 0.5 meters and inscribed on top, "Station 1".

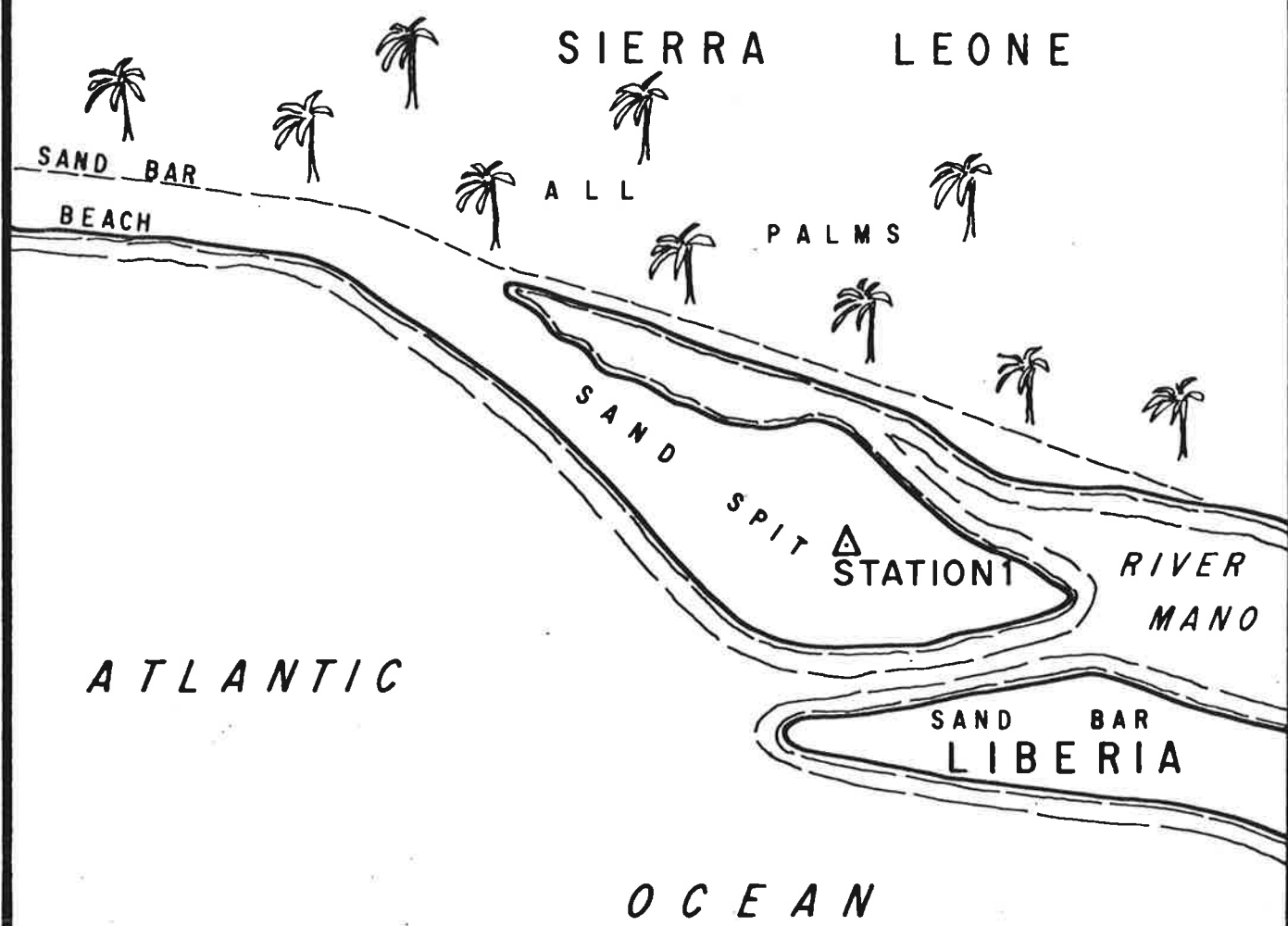
General :

The sand spit of Sierra Leone intrudes into the Mano River to the north in an easterly direction of a sand spit of Liberia to the south which is itself leading westerly in an overlap.

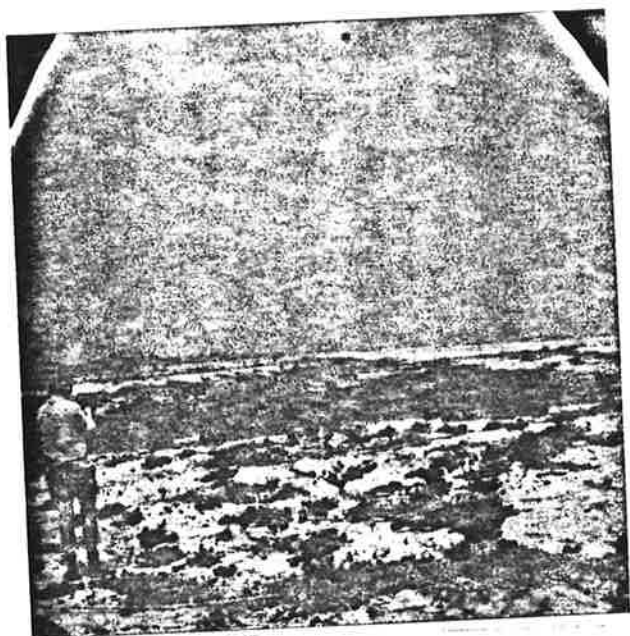
STATION 1
MANO SALIJA



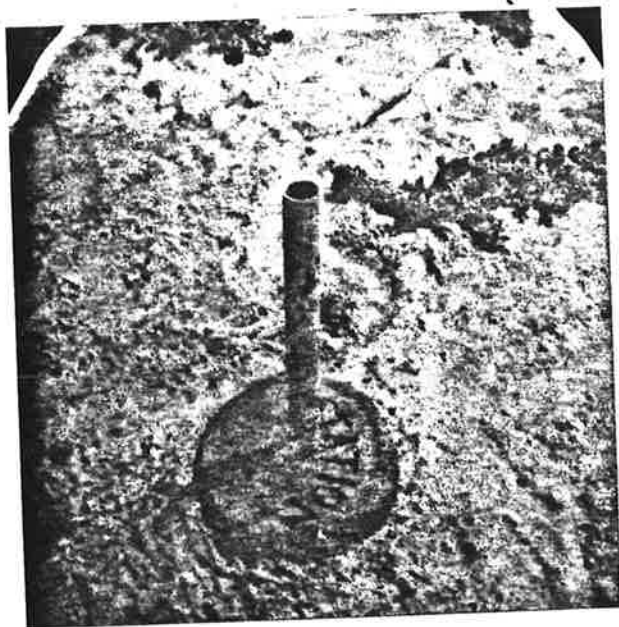
SCALE 1" = 100 M



STATION 1 - MANO SALIJA



General view (marker in center of picture). Looking east (trees on left) is Liberia.



Iron pipe set in cement inscribed "Station 1".

STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Kasi
 Station Number : 2
 Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 07/12/80 to 07/17/80

 Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
 Horizontal : N/A
 Bearing : N/A
 Vertical (up +) : 1.72 Meters

 Station Latitude : 07 Deg 05 Min 21.598 Sec N
 Longitude : 11 Deg 44 Min 39.329 Sec W
 Height : 41.80 meters
 Northing : 784,520.66 meters
 Easting : 196,838.81 meters
 Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 05 Min 21.598 Sec N
 Longitude : 11 Deg 44 Min 39.329 Sec W
 Height : 43.52 meters
 Northing : 784,520.66 meters
 Easting : 196,838.81 meters
 Spheroid Name : WGS-72
 Datum : Geocentric
 Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Nearby Geodetic Monument :

Secondary Trigonometrical Point 116X1. Identical with Station 2. Coordinates supplied by Land Surveys office in Freetown.

Latitude : 07 Deg 05 Min 20.96 Sec N
 Longitude : 11 Deg 44 Min 38.08 Sec W
 Northing : 784,429 meters
 Easting : 196,871 meters
 UTM : Zone 29

Site Description :

On a sand bar by the beach, backed by low bush and after palm trees. No other topography of note.

Location :

On the eastern end of Turners Peninsula on the south coast of Sierra Leone, one mile from the village of Kasi on Lake Mape.

Access :

Used helicopter but beach believed drivable from Station #3. Flew overhead Kasi village situated on eastern end of Lake Mape then 210 degrees for exactly one mile to beach.

Marker :

A cement filled metal drum erroded halfway up. Set up by D.O.S. as the secondary trigonometrical point number 116 X 1. Height is 4 feet, diameter 2 feet. Inscribed : 116 X 1

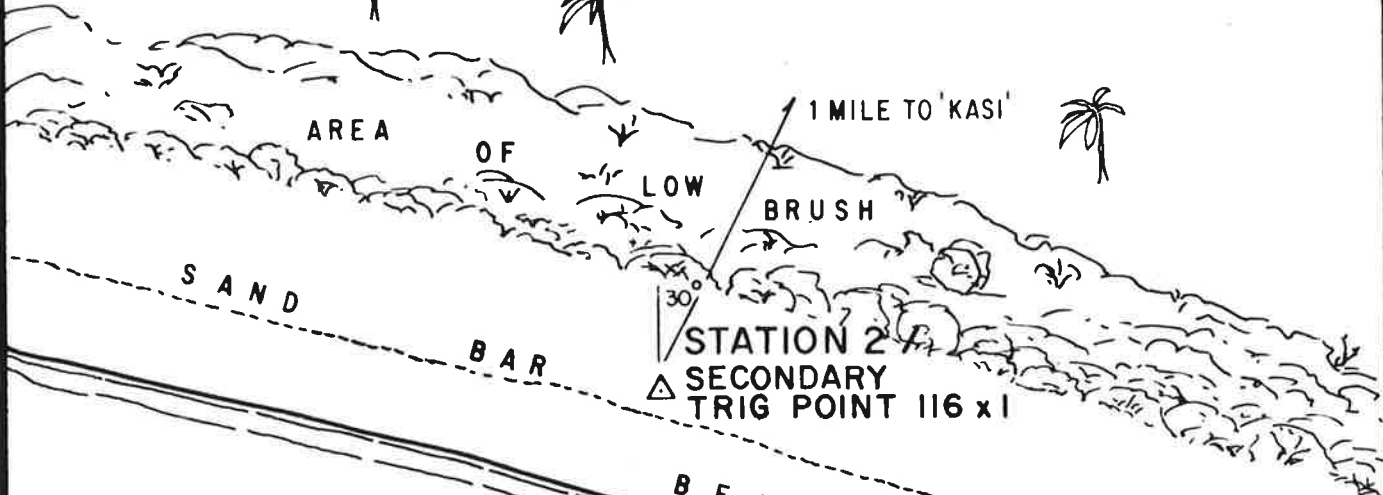
General :

No obstruction. Minimum antenna height for horizontal navigation.

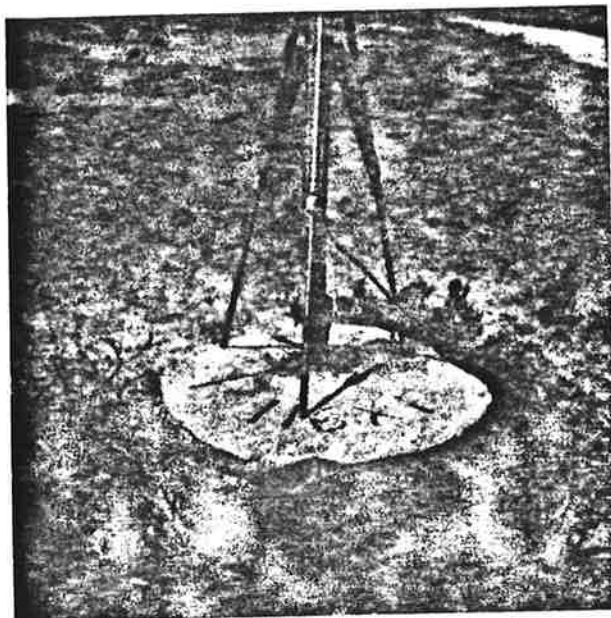
STATION 2
KASI



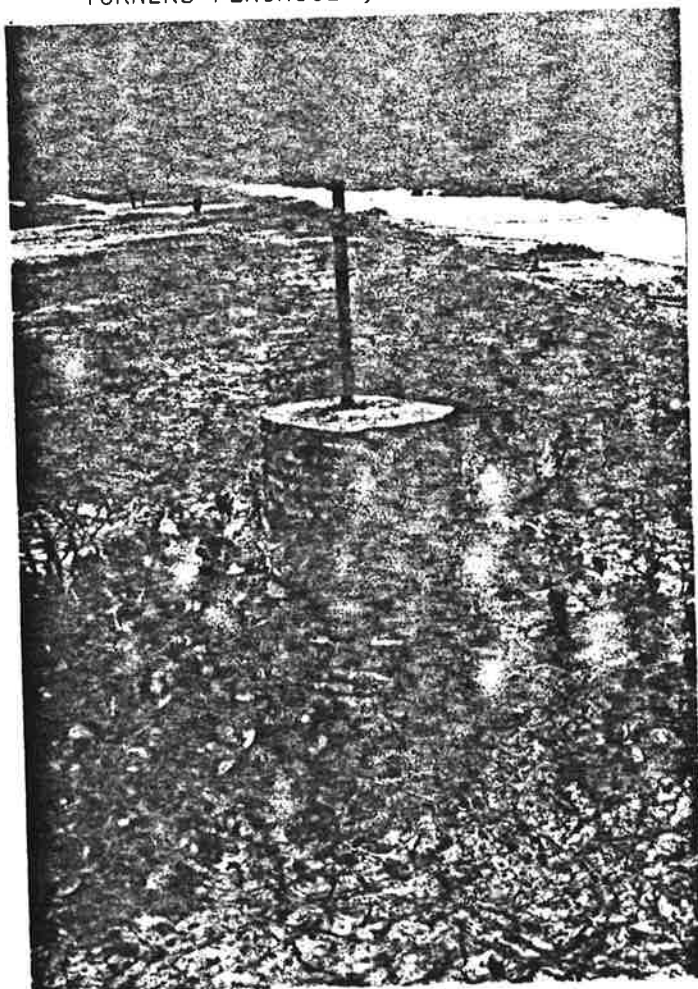
ALL PALMS AREA



ATLANTIC OCEAN



STATION 2 - KASI
CEMENT TRIG STATION POINT 116X1
TURNERS PENINSULA, SIERRA LEONE



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Bengani
Station Number : 3
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 07/09/80 to 07/12/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 0.50 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 09 Min 47.666 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 53 Min 36.375 Sec W
Height : 41.80 meters
Northing : 792,801.35 meters
Easting : 180,396.76 meters

Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 09 Min 47.666 Sec N
Longitude : 11 Deg 53 Min 36.375 Sec W
Height : 42.30 meters
Northing : 792,801.35 meters
Easting : 180,396.76 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 09 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

On a sand bar by the sea, backed by low bush and then palms.

Location :

On the beach 2 miles from the village of Bengani, 7 1/3 miles from Mesima/Senehun, travelling east.

Access :

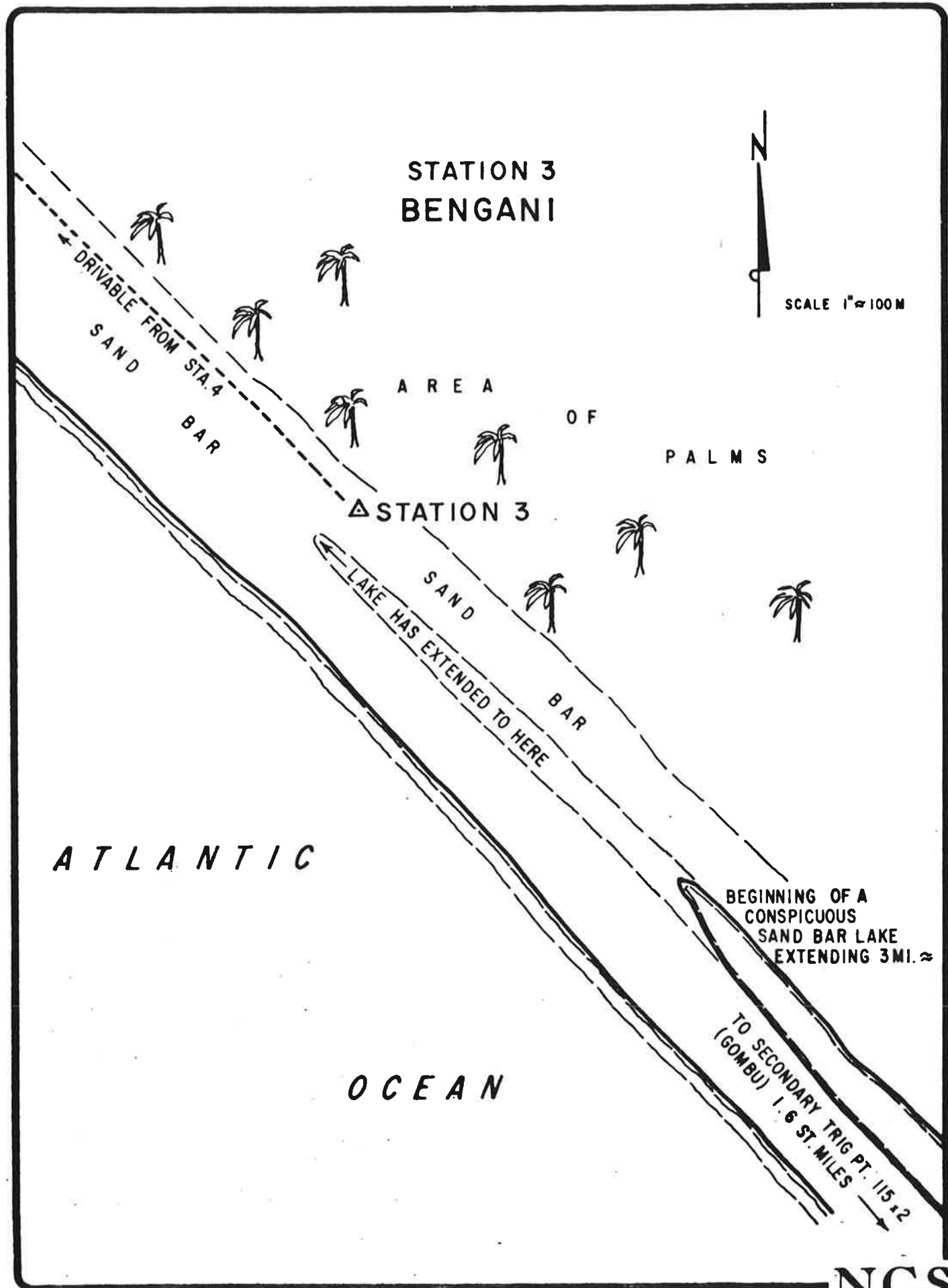
Use a Land or Range Rover from Freetown to Bo, Pujehan and Gbundapi. From there use the Ministry of Agriculture ferry south on the Malen and Waanje Rivers to Mesima/Senehun. Then via the beach eastward 7 1/3 miles to the site, or via helicopter.

Marker :

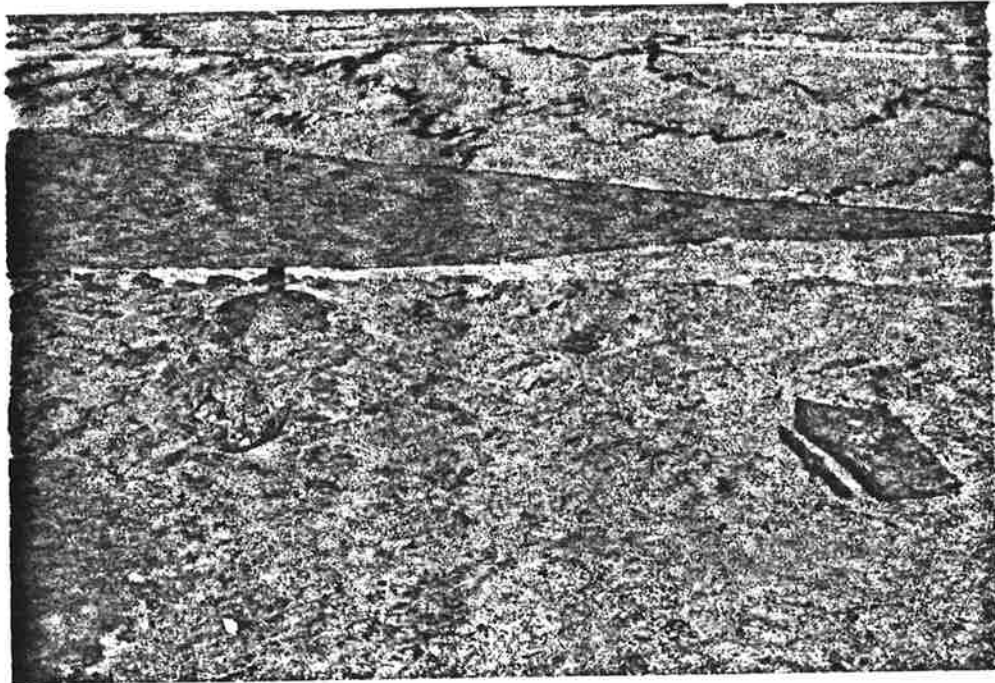
A galvanized steel pipe inset into a round cement block 0.5 meters x 0.5 meters and inscribed on top, "Station 3".

General :

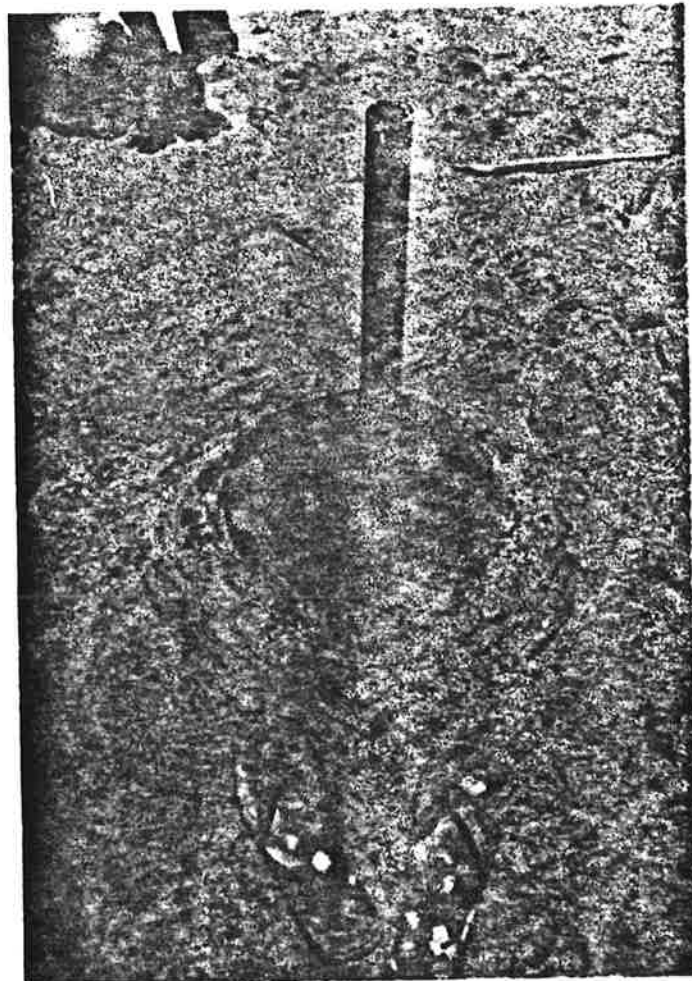
No obstruction. Minimum antenna height for horizontal navigation.



NCS



STATION 3 - BENGANI
Cement and iron pipe inscribed "STATION 3".
Turners Peninsula, Sierra Leone



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Mano Curanco
Station Number : 4
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 07/04/80 to 07/09/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 2.33 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 14 Min 27.381 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 05 Min 04.331 Sec W
Height : 42.72 meters
Northing : 801,417.00 meters
Easting : 821,983.33 meters

Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 14 Min 27.381 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 05 Min 04.331 Sec W
Height : 45.05 meters
Northing : 801,417.00 meters
Easting : 821,983.33 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Nearby Geodetic Monument :

Secondary Trigonometrical Point 114X1. Identical with Station 4. Coordinates supplied by Land Surveys office in Freetown.

Latitude : 07 Deg 14 Min 26.73 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 05 Min 03.08 Sec W
Northing : 801,324 meters
Easting : 822,028 meters
UTM : Zone 28

Site Description :

A grass covered sand bar by the sea backed by low brush and then palms.

Location :

On the beach near (500 yards) the two villages of Mano and Kuranko which are situated on the River Waanje at its closest to the sea. The land area is Turners Peninsula.

Access :

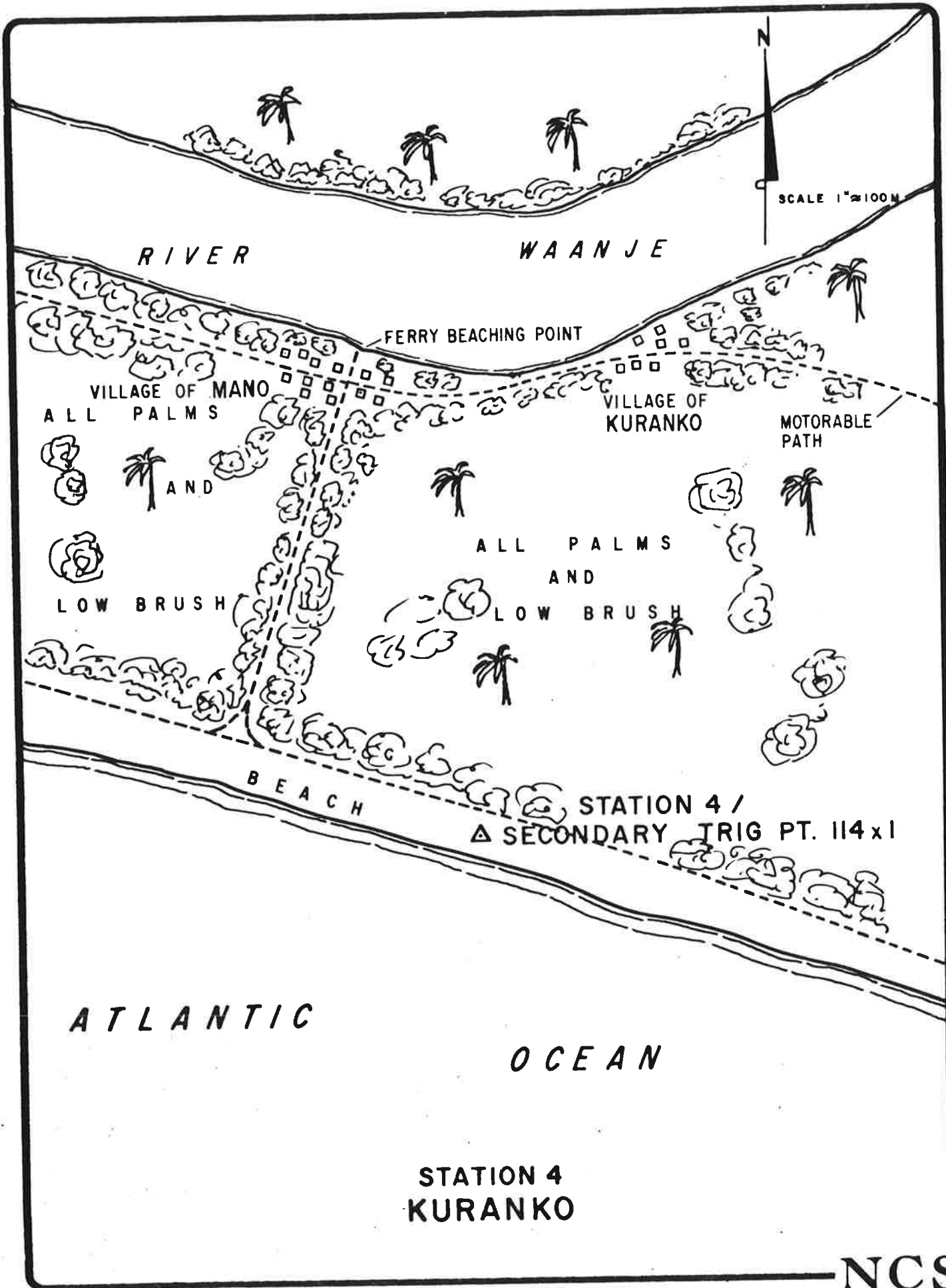
Use Land or Range Rover from Freetown via Bo, Pujehan and to Gbundapi. From there use the Ministry of Agriculture ferry on the Malen and Waanje Rivers to Mesima/Senehun and then either via inland path (motorable) or beach (motorable) west 8 miles to Mano and Kurankoo, or by helicopter.

Marker :

The marker is identical to secondary trig point "114 X 1" which consists of a cement filled column comprising two metal drums welded together, 6 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. There are no inscriptions on the marker.

General :

No obstructions. Minimum antenna height for horizontal navigation.



STATION 4
KURANKO

NCS

STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Yile
Station Number : 5
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 06/25/80 to 07/04/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 0.50 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 19 Min 52.490 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 19 Min 03.237 Sec W
Height : 42.12 meters
Northing : 811,252.32 meters
Easting : 796,169.07 meters
Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 19 Min 52.490 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 19 Min 03.237 Sec W
Height : 42.62 meters
Northing : 811,252.32 meters
Easting : 796,169.07 meters
Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

On a sand bar ridge on the beach with low bush and palms to landwards.

Location :

About 25 miles from Mesima/Senehun and 15 miles from the western end of Turners Peninsula.

Access :

Using Land or Range Rover from Freetown via Bo, Pujehan and then to Gbundapi, from there using the Ministry of Agriculture ferry south on the Malen and Waanje Rivers to Mesima/Senehun on Turners Peninsula. Then via the beach motoring west past Station 4 (Mano Curanco) to the site, or by helicopter.

Marker :

A galvanized 22 inch steel pipe set into a round cement block 0.5 X 0.5 meters and inscribed on the top : "Station 5".

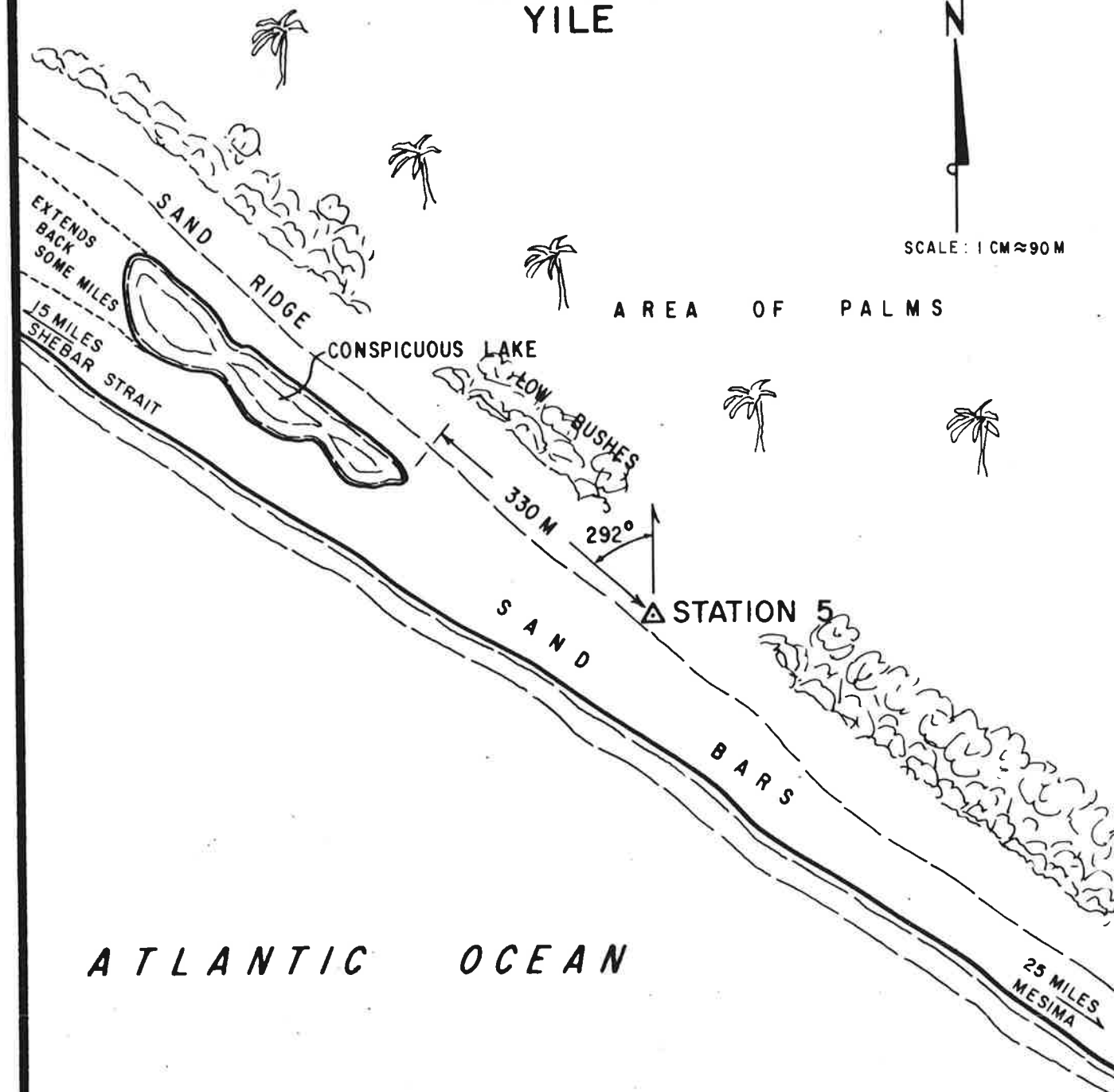
General :

No obstructions. Minimum antenna height for horizontal navigation.

STATION 5 YILE



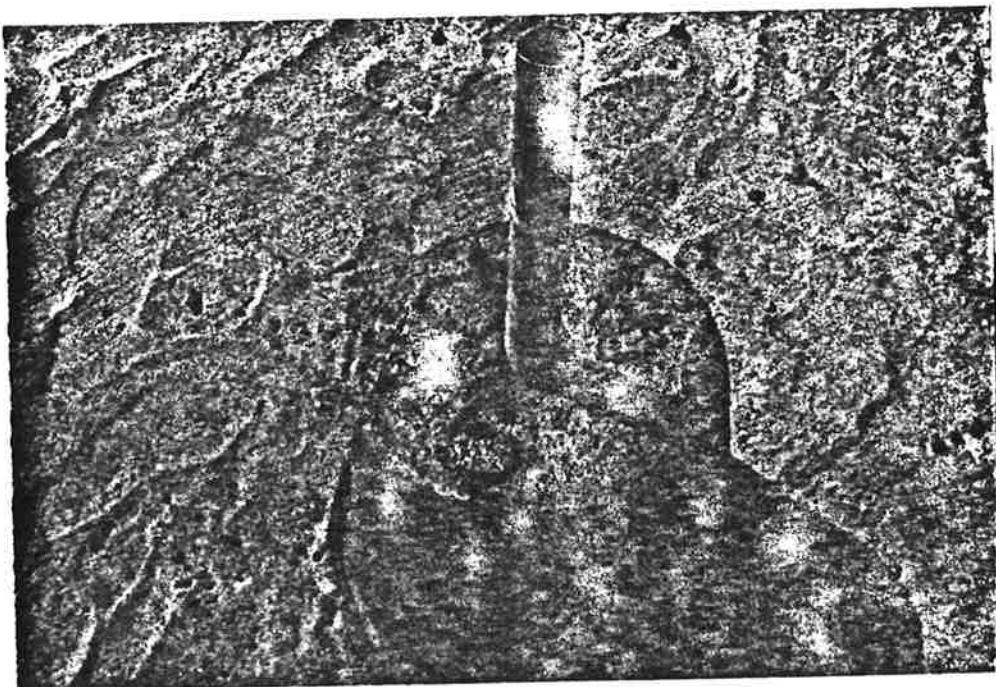
SCALE: 1 CM ≈ 90 M



ATLANTIC OCEAN



STATION 5 - YILE
Cement and iron pipe
inscribed "STATION 5":
Turners Peninsula, Sierra Leone



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Shebar
Station Number : 6
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 05/31/80 to 06/07/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 0.50 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 23 Min 26.048 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 32 Min 49.968 Sec W
Height : 41.32 meters
Northing : 817,670.90 meters
Easting : 770,761.74 meters

Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 23 Min 26.048 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 32 Min 49.968 Sec W
Height : 41.82 meters
Northing : 817,670.90 meters
Easting : 770,761.74 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

Site located on open ground with some palms; a cultivated area.

Location :

Approximately 1 1/2 kilometers from Mania village on the extreme southernly part of Sherbro Island.

Access :

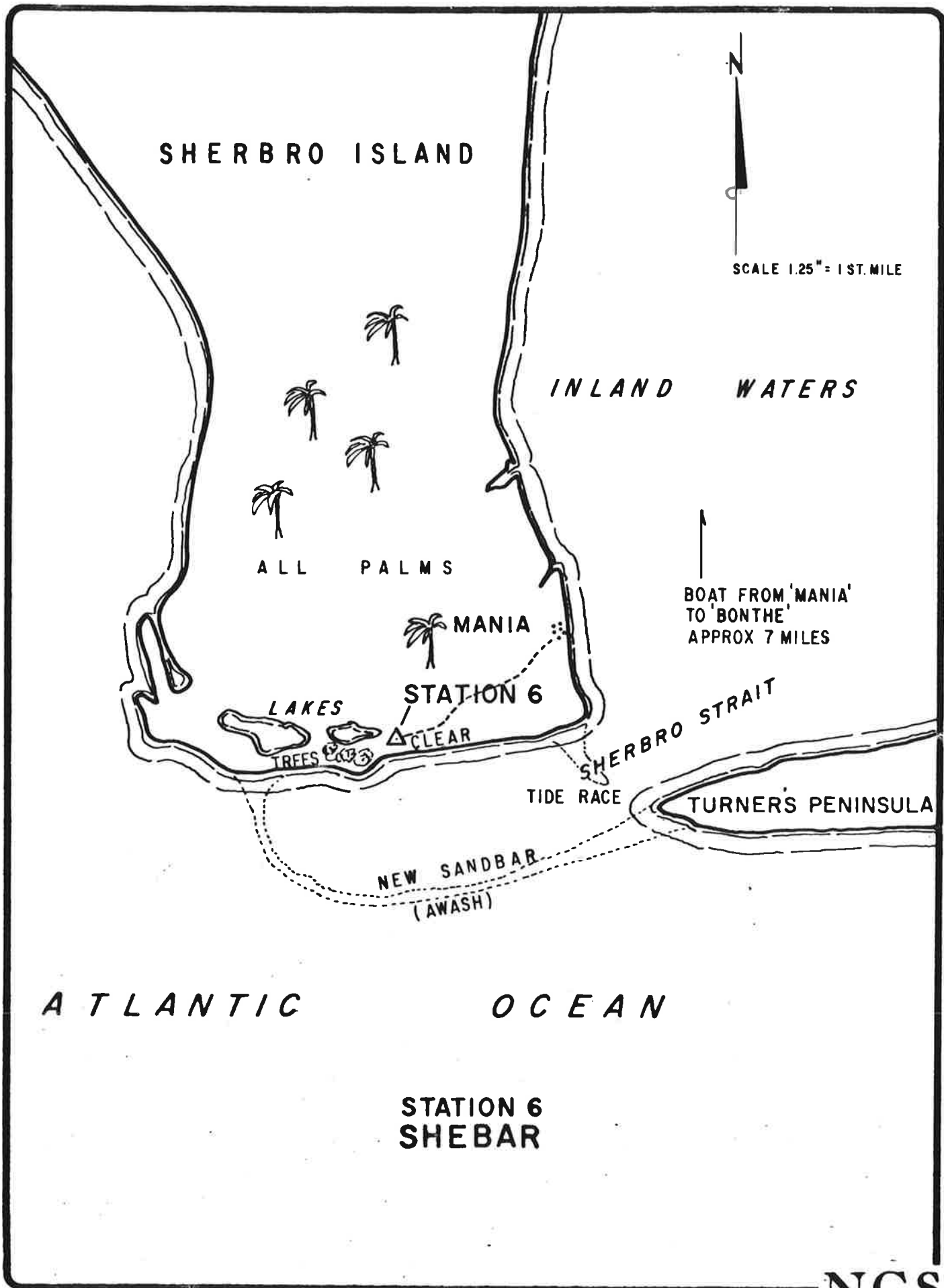
From Freetown to Bonthe via light plane (scheduled), then via speedboat (50 Leones per day) to Mania village, 7 miles south. Enroute a visit to the Paramount chief at Yoni village, Mr. George J.R. Brandon, is suggested. Mr. Burrah-Kallah, section chief at Mania, will guide you to the marker.

Marker :

A galvanized steel pipe set into a 0.5 X 0.5 meter round cement block and inscribed on top : "Station 6".

General :

Secondary trig marker No. 106-1, known to be washed away. Maximum horizontal antenna required is 40 feet.



STATION 6
SHEBAR



STATION 6 - SHEBAR

Cement and iron pipe inscribed
"STATION 6". Sherbro Island,
Sierra Leone



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Cape St. Ann
Station Number : 7
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 06/09/80 to 06/13/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 1.11 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 34 Min 18.527 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 11.831 Sec W
Height : 40.19 meters
Northing : 837,493.04 meters
Easting : 725,821.86 meters
Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 34 Min 18.527 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 11.831 Sec W
Height : 41.30 meters
Northing : 837,493.04 meters
Easting : 725,821.86 meters
Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

Site located on open ground with some palms. Old sand bars or ridges nearby.

Location :

Approximately 2 kilometers from Tisana village on the extreme west end of Sherbro Island.

Access :

From Freetown to Bonthe via light plane (scheduled), then via launch (contact Mr. Farma, 120 Leones per day) to Tisana (5 hours). See Paramount Chief George Ngbay or Treasurer Alfred Soloman. Hire area Chief of Kambia village, Kaing Borda, as guide to the site.

Marker :

Small mound of cement and shell mix about 1 foot high with 1 1/2 inch diameter hole in center (2 feet in diameter). There are no inscriptions on the marker.

General :

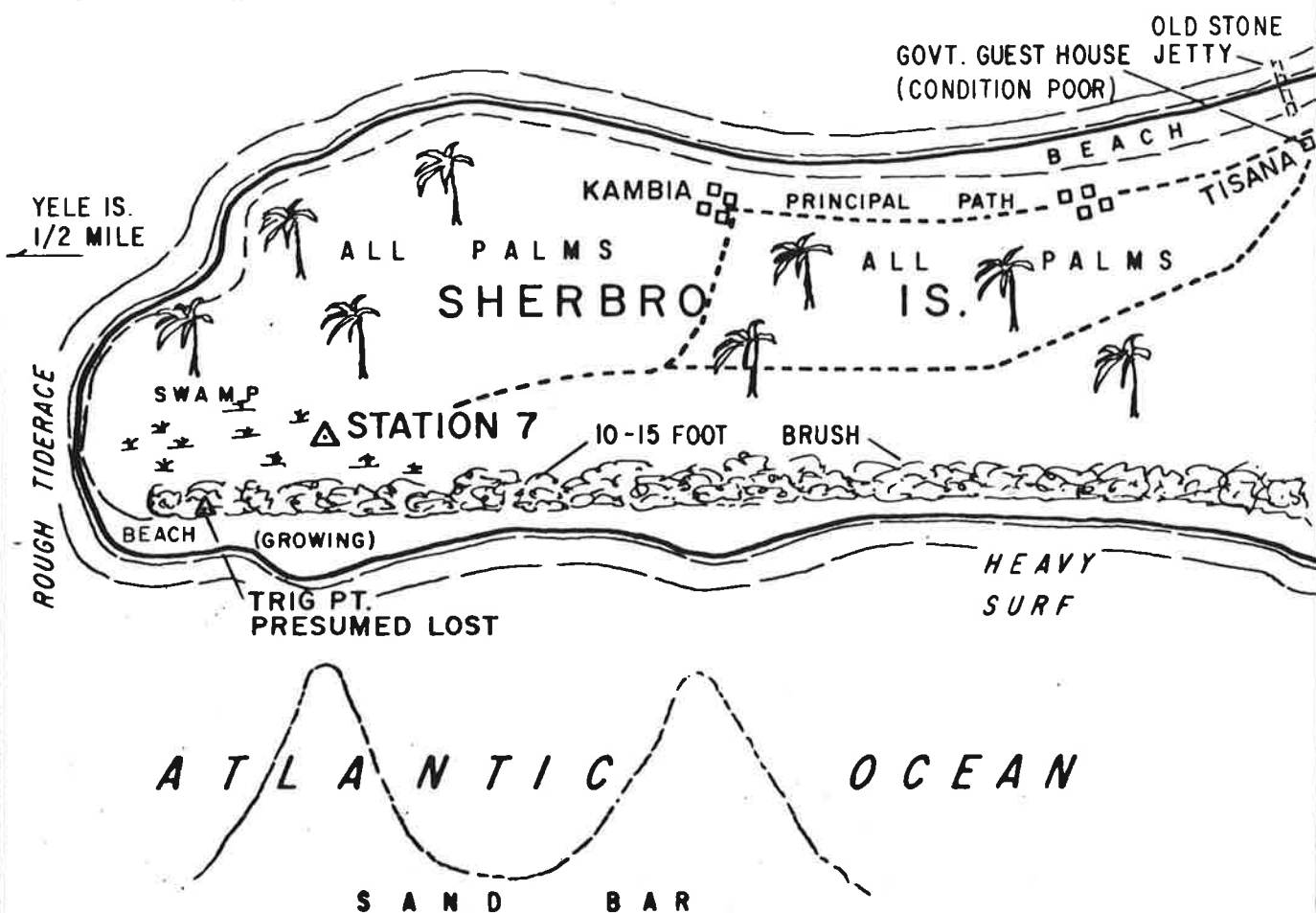
Secondary trig marker No. 96-1 lost in 10 foot brush. Believed still there. Site would require maximum of 40 foot antenna for all sea work.

STATION 7 CAPE ST. ANN



SCALE 1" = 1/3 MILE

SHALLOW WATER BAY





STATION 7 - CAPE ST. ANN

Marker is made of cement and shell mix.



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Shenge
Station Number : 8
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 05/23/80 to 06/05/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 0.50 Meters

Station Latitude : 07 Deg 54 Min 59.211 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 38.358 Sec W
Height : 44.78 meters
Northing : 875,612.04 meters
Easting : 724,825.59 meters

Antenna Latitude : 07 Deg 54 Min 59.211 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 38.358 Sec W
Height : 45.28 meters
Northing : 875,612.04 meters
Easting : 724,825.59 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Nearby Geodetic Monument :

Primary trigonometrical point is SPLT 22. Coordinates for SPLT 22 supplied by Land Surveys in Freetown. Eccentricity bearing is magnetic corrected for variation.

Eccentricity (NCSI 8 to SLPT 22) :
Horizontal : 86.7 meters
Bearing : 278.6 degrees true
Latitude : 07 Deg 54 Min 59.1019 Sec N
Longitude : 12 Deg 57 Min 39.8721 Sec W
Northing : 875,528.8424 meters
Easting : 724,783.4831 meters
Height : 25 feet
Semi-Major Axis : 6,378,249.145 meters

Site Description :

The site is near the beach on open ground. The area at this time is clear of brush and the trig marker, SLPT 22, can now be seen.

Location :

The marker is at Shenge Point near the village of Shenge some 77 kilometers from Freetown.

Access :

From Freetown take the road to Moyamba junction (156 kilometers). Turn right towards Moyamba (35 kilometers). AT Moyamba, turn left at the Mobil station and follow this road which curves to the right to Shenge (184 kilometers).

Marker :

A galvanized steel pipe set into a 0.5 meter X 0.5 meter round cement block inscribed "Station 8".

General :

Contact Shenge Paramount Chief, Madam Bailor-Caulker. Total distance from Shenge to Freetown is 279 kilometers (about 4 hours drive). Area clear south to 300 degrees from Station 8; thereafter a 40 foot tower is required. All clear from SLPT 22, minimum height required.

STATION 8
SHENGE



ATLANTIC

H E A V Y B R U S H

SMALL
HUT

WELL

ROCKS

SL.P.T. 22

AREA CLEAR
OF BRUSH
AT THIS TIME

SMALL
HUT

VILLAGE
ACCESS TRACK

STATION 8

WELL

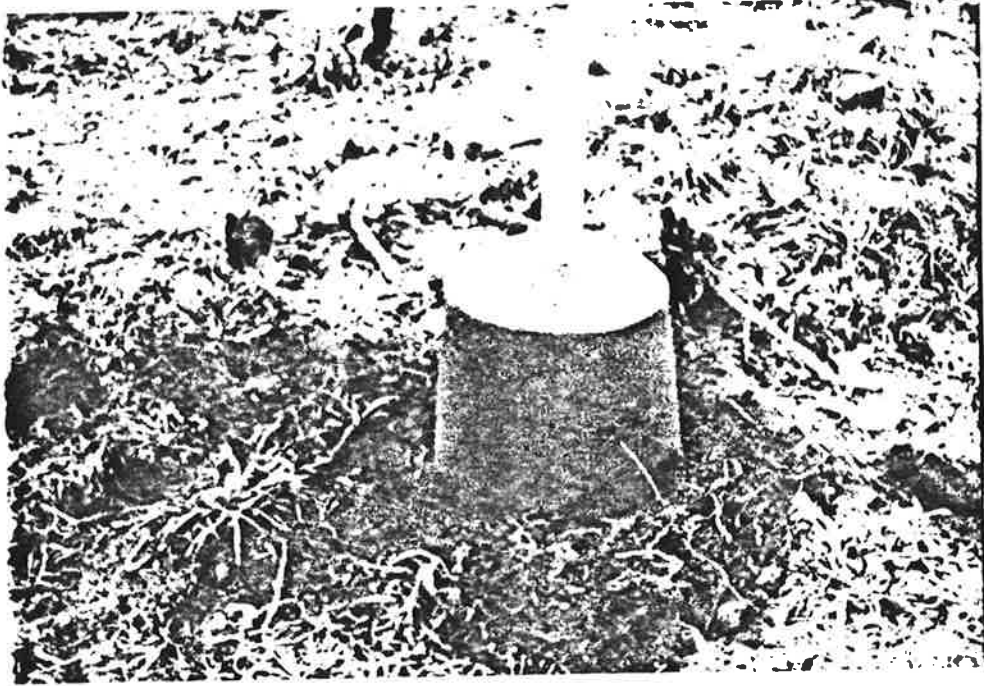
SEMI CLEAR AREA

SOME TREES

OCEAN

SANDY
BEACH

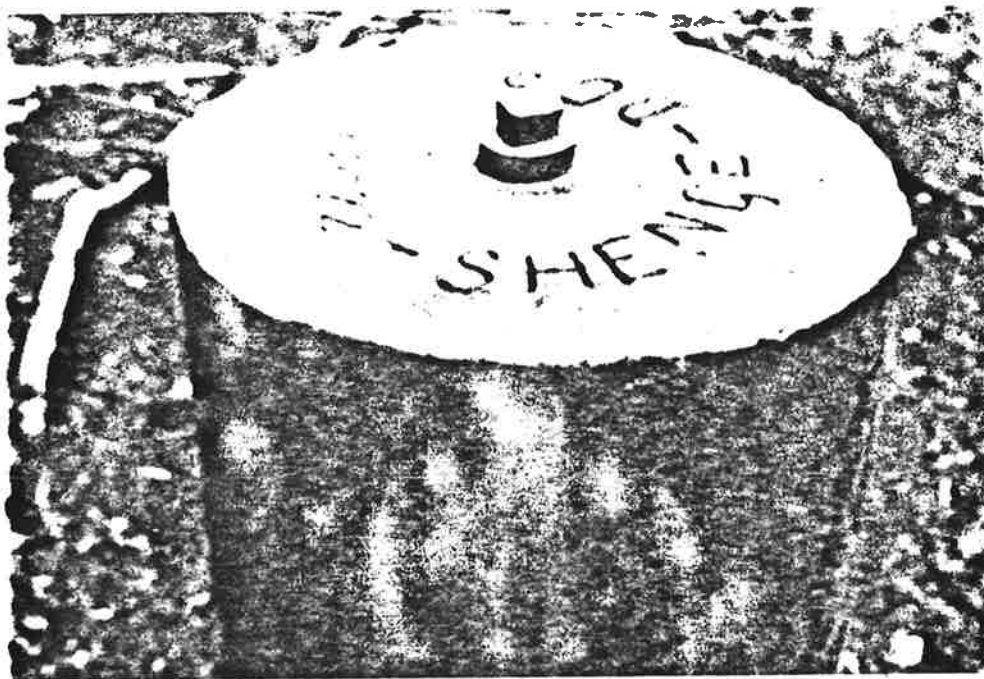
ROCKS



STATION 8 - SHENGE



SIERRA LEONE
PRIMARY TRIGONOMETRICAL POINT 22



STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Cape Shilling
Station Number : 9
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 05/28/80 to 06/13/80
06/30/80 to 07/28/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 1.11 Meters

Station Latitude : 08 Deg 10 Min 25.329 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 09 Min 51.182 Sec W
Height : 48.09 meters
Northing : 903,961.56 meters
Easting : 702,248.59 meters

Antenna Latitude : 08 Deg 10 Min 25.329 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 09 Min 51.182 Sec W
Height : 49.20 meters
Northing : 903,961.56 meters
Easting : 702,248.59 meters

Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees W

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

The site is some 100 meters from the beach within the grounds of the police post. The immediate area is clear but some trees nearby do cause obstruction. A minimum tower height of 60 feet is needed.

Location :

The marker is situated at Cape Shilling near the village of Kent some 37 kilometers south southeast of Freetown.

Access :

From Freetown, take the road to Waterloo (29 kilometers). Turn right just before the local market and follow the rough road for 20 kilometers. When the road branches, take the left fork. There will be a sign posted, "Kent". The marker is on the west side of Kent village.

Marker :

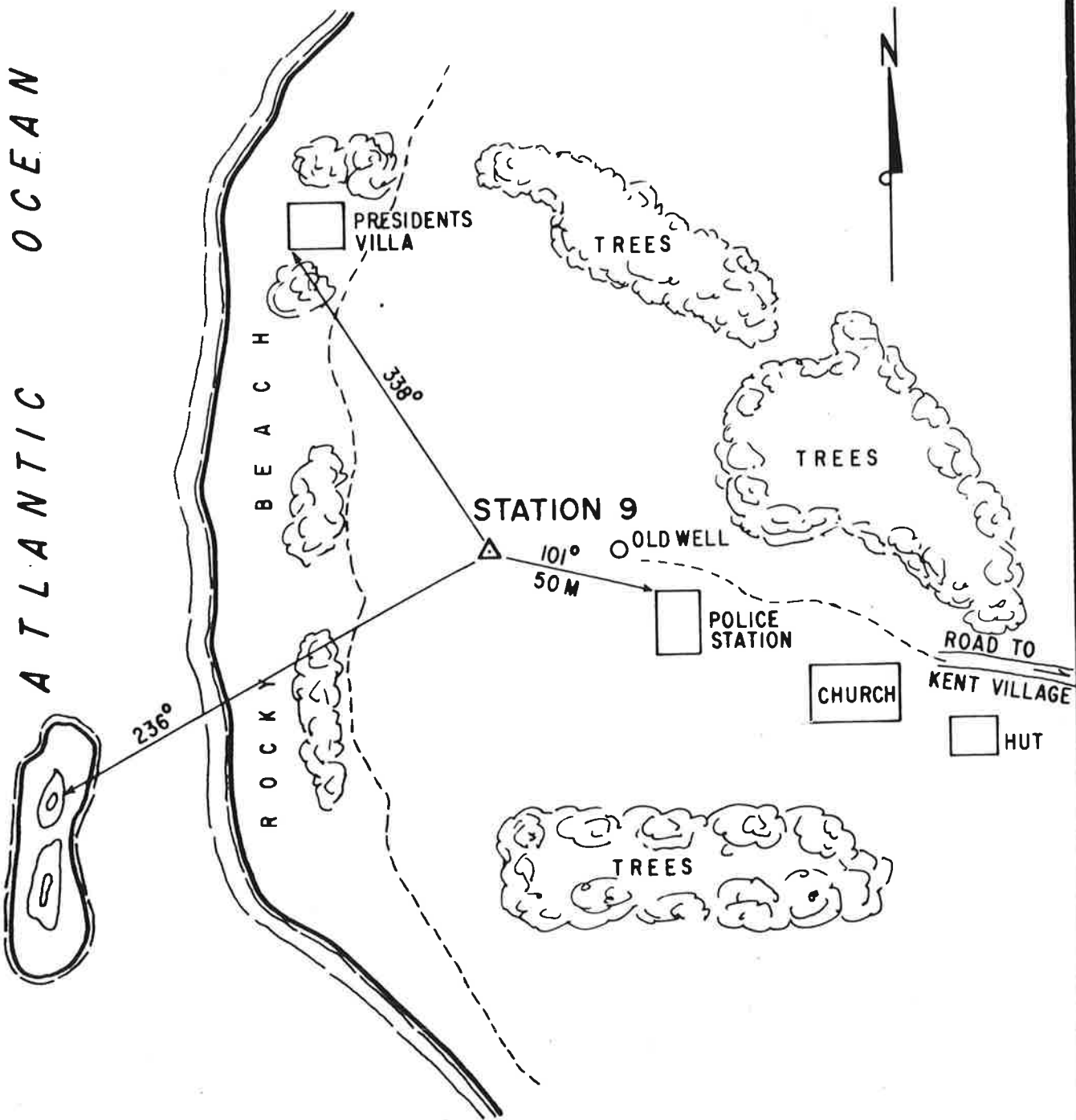
A galvanized steel pipe set into a 0.5 X 0.5 meter round cement block inscribed "Station 9".

General :

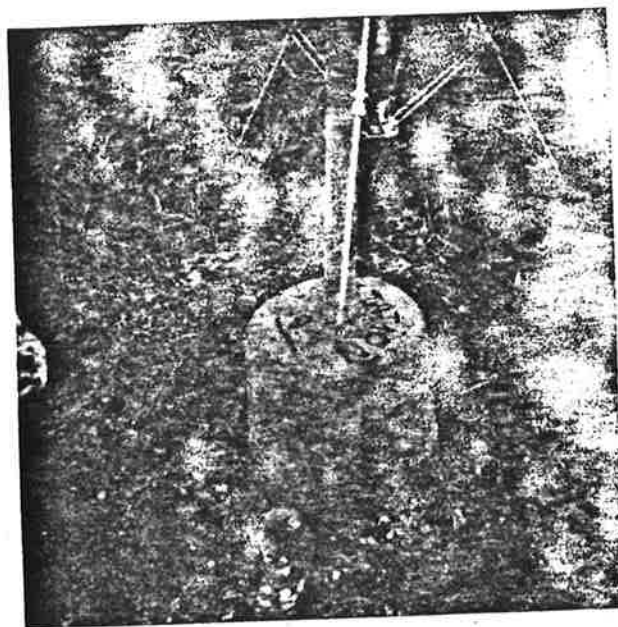
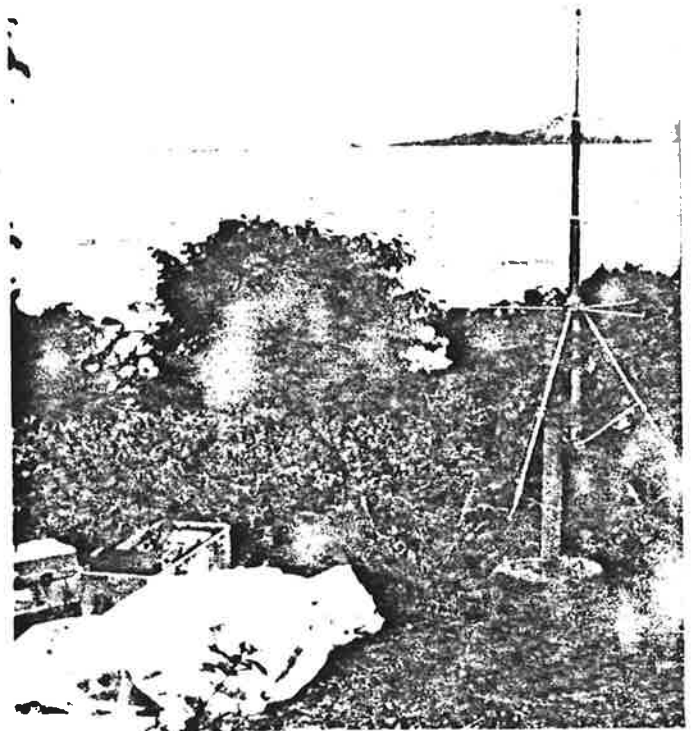
This area has lots of tall trees, therefore, a 70 foot antenna minimum would be required for horizontal navigation. There is plenty of clear space for layout, etc...

STATION 9 CAPE SHILLING

ATLANTIC OCEAN



STATION 9 - CAPE SHILLING
Site located at Kent village,
Cape Shilling.



Cement and iron pipe
inscribed "STATION 9".

STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Cape Sierra
Station Number : 10
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 05/24/80 to 05/28/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 1.11 Meters

Station Latitude : 08 Deg 29 Min 45.145 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 17 Min 48.561 Sec W
Height : 57.88 meters
Northing : 939,529.65 meters
Easting : 687,481.53 meters
Antenna Latitude : 08 Deg 29 Min 45.145 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 17 Min 48.561 Sec W
Height : 58.99 meters
Northing : 939,529.65 meters
Easting : 687,481.53 meters
Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

The site lies on high ground about 400 meters from the sea. The immediate area has some brush, therefore, a minimum height tower is required.

Location :

The marker is situated at Aberdeen 5 kilometers west of Freetown close to the Cape Sierra Hotel.

Access :

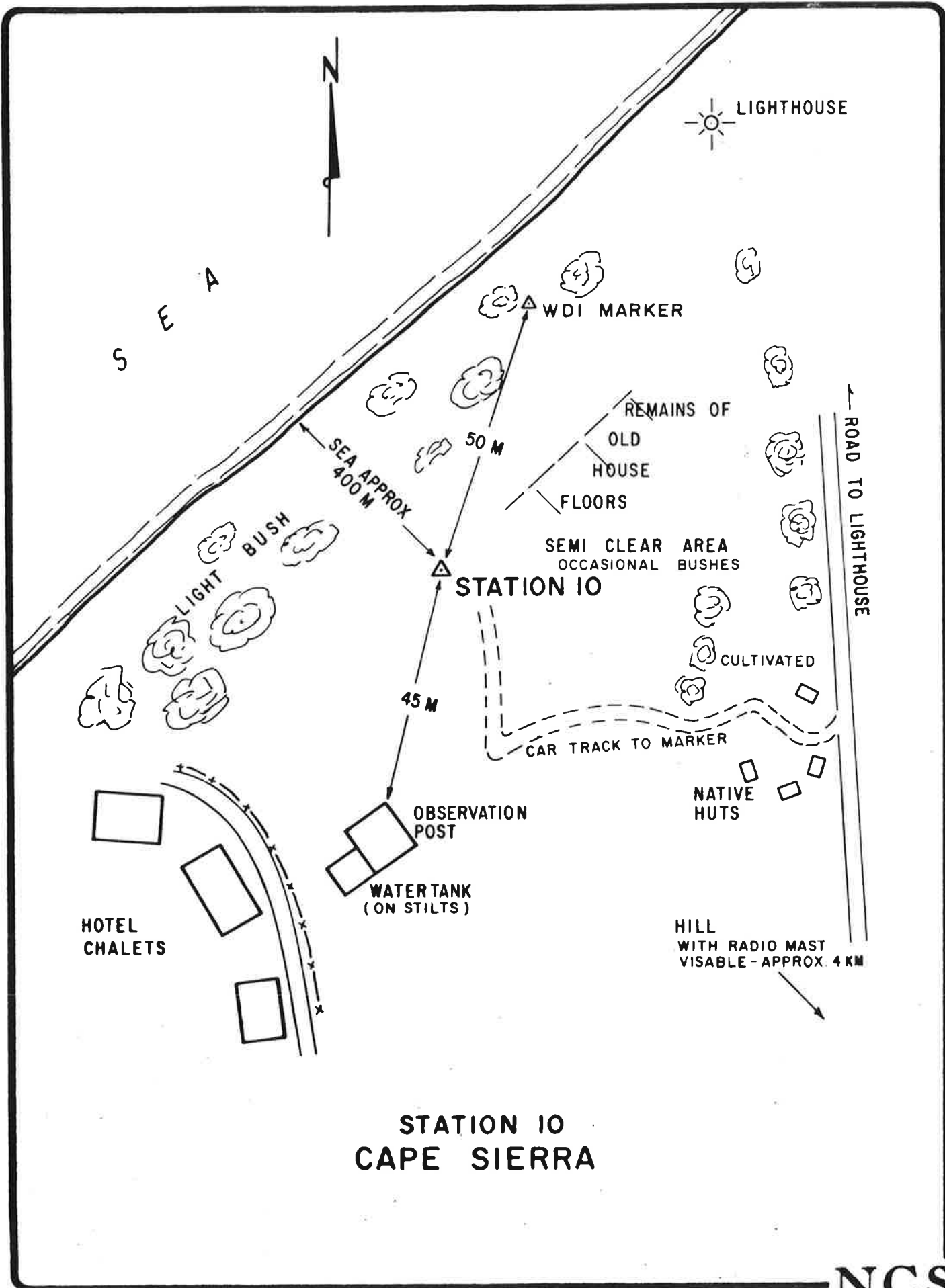
About 50 meters before the Cape Sierra Hotel a track leads off to the right towards the lighthouse. Turn left at the native huts and the marker lies 200 meters from there.

Marker :

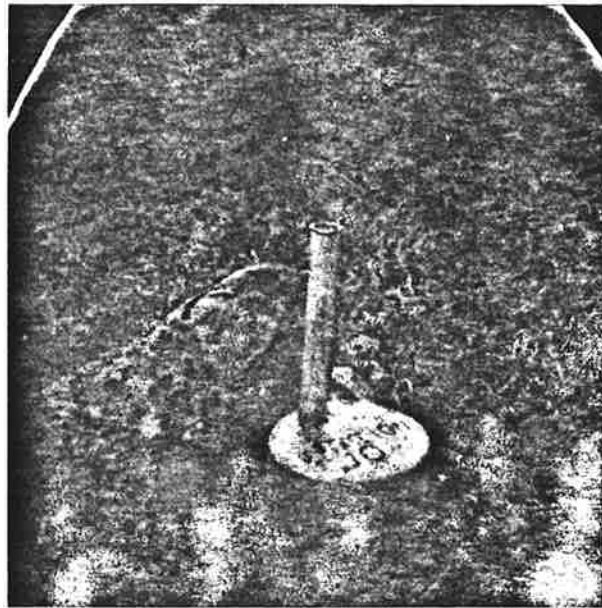
A galvanized steel pipe is set into a 0.5 X 0.5 meter round cement block inscribed "Station 10".

General :

Some blockage from the bush but a 30 foot antenna should be adequate for horizontal navigation.



**STATION 10
CAPE SIERRA**



STATION 10 - CAPE SIERRA

STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Mondo
 Station Number : 11
 Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 06/28/80 to 07/05/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)

Horizontal : N/A
 Bearing : N/A
 Vertical (up +) : 1.72 Meters

Station Latitude : 08 Deg 40 Min 45.962 Sec N
 Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 39.432 Sec W
 Height : 61.30 meters
 Northing : 959,858.08 meters
 Easting : 693,173.33 meters
 Antenna Latitude : 08 Deg 40 Min 45.962 Sec N
 Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 39.432 Sec W
 Height : 63.02 meters
 Northing : 959,858.08 meters
 Easting : 693,173.33 meters
 Spheroid Name : WGS-72
 Datum : Geocentric
 Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian : 15 degrees

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Nearby Geodetic Monument :

Secondary trigonometrical point is TEL 1 DOS 1959.
 Identical with Station 11. Coordinates supplied by
 Land Surveys office in Freetown.

Latitude : 08 Deg 40 Min 45.7487 Sec N
 Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 38.1042 Sec W
 Northing : 959,764.6267 meters
 Easting : 693,217.6548 meters
 Height : 82 feet
 UTM : Zone 28
 Semi-Major Axis : 6,378,249.145 meters

Site Description :

On a small point (no name), opposite a small island named Leopard Island, cleared of vegetation to southward, but close to palm trees northward.

Location :

On a point of land north of Freetown, on the coast opposite Leopard Island.

Access :

Cross on the ferry which goes from Freetown to the Lungi Airport Road. From the ferry drop, drive 9.1 miles to Lungi Airport Access Road. Continue on Northward Coast Road for 6.2 miles to Mayaya village. Take a guide.

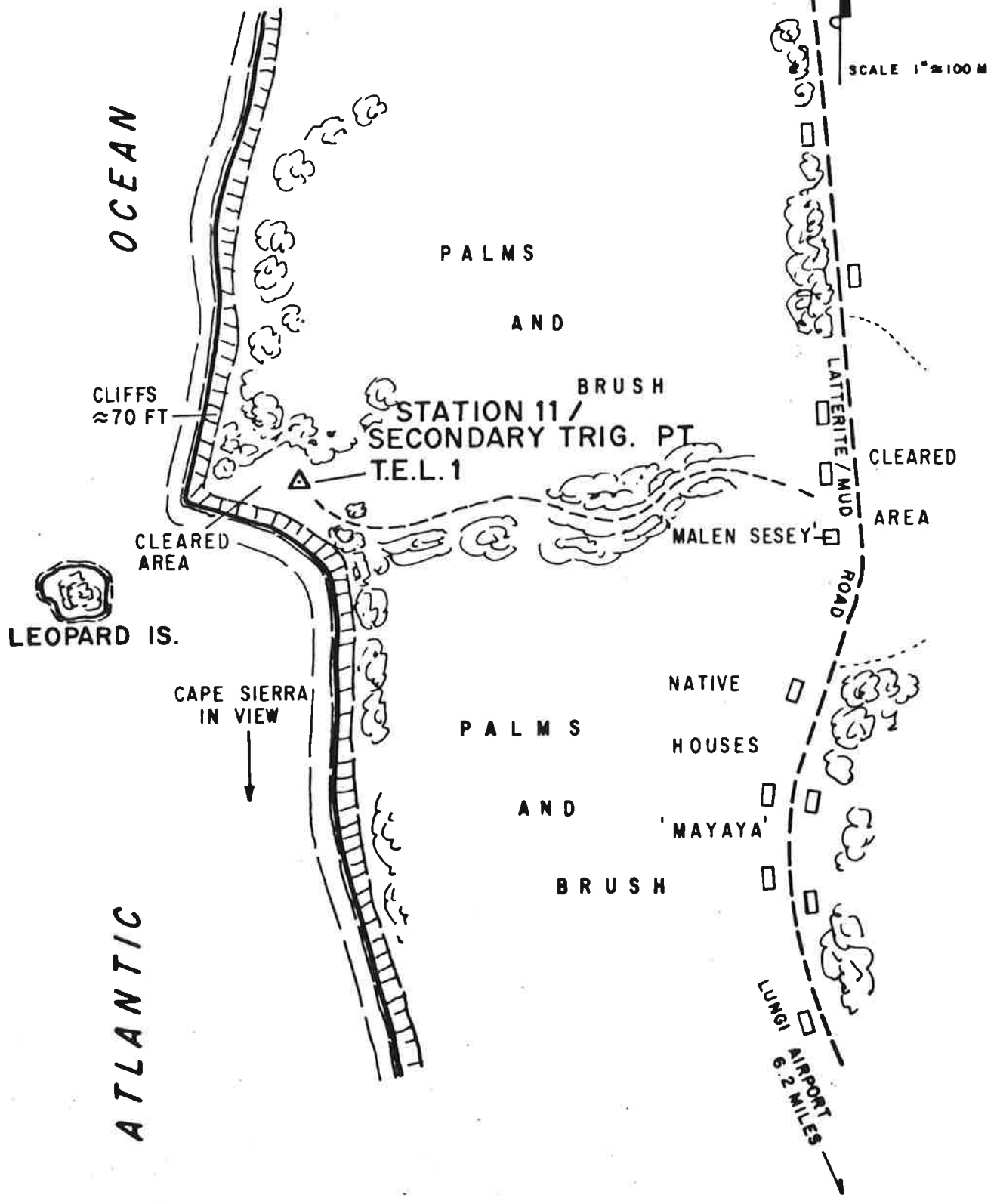
Marker :

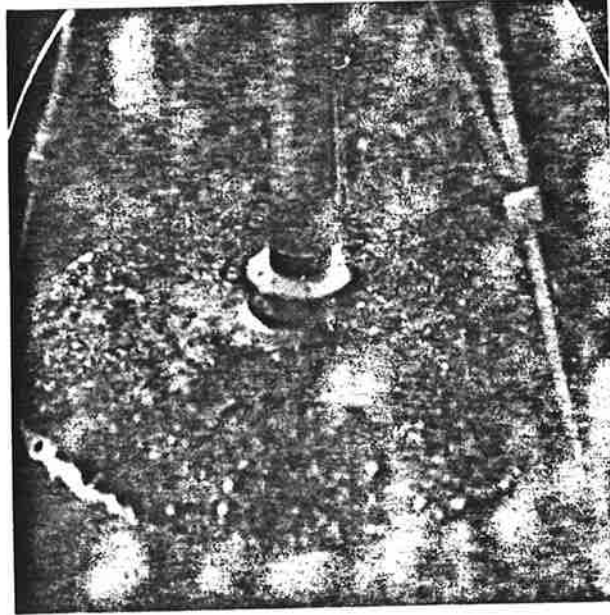
A secondary trigonometrical marker 5 feet high. The marker is round and 1 1/2 feet in diameter, unpainted cement inscribed "Tel 1 D.O.S. 1959".

General :

At Mayaya village, contact Area Chief, Mr. Pa-Alimami Lahie-Mansaray, who will provide guide (Mr. Malen Sesey recommended). The area is clear and minimum antenna height is required for horizontal navigation.

STATION 11 MONDO





STATION 11 - MONDO
Cement trig station point, "TEL 1 D.O.S. 1959"

STATION INFORMATION

Station Name : Kortiman
Station Number : 12
Dates Occupied (Mo/Day/Yr) : 07/25/80 to 07/28/80

Eccentricity (Monument to Antenna)
Horizontal : N/A
Bearing : N/A
Vertical (up +) : 1.10 Meters

Station Latitude : 08 Deg 54 Min 16.577 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 20.811 Sec W
Height : 39.36 meters
Northing : 984,765.99 meters
Easting : 693,625.58 meters
Antenna Latitude : 08 Deg 54 Min 16.577 Sec N
Longitude : 13 Deg 14 Min 20.811 Sec W
Height : 40.46 meters
Northing : 984,765.99 meters
Easting : 693,625.58 meters
Spheroid Name : WGS-72
Datum : Geocentric
Projection : Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian : 15 degrees

Source of Coordinates :

GEODOP processing of satellite data in free adjustment.

Site Description :

The site is situated on a very low flat sand beach which is by a very low mud sea bed. A village surrounds the marker area which would probably have to be abandoned in one to two years due to sea encroachment.

Location :

The site is located on the most westerly point of the island of Kortimaw, 28 miles north of Freetown at the mouth of the Great Scarcies River.

Access :

Take Land or Range Rover to Port Loko, Mange and then Mambolo. Hire a boat on the Great Scarcies River to Kortimaw Island. The easiest access is via helicopter.

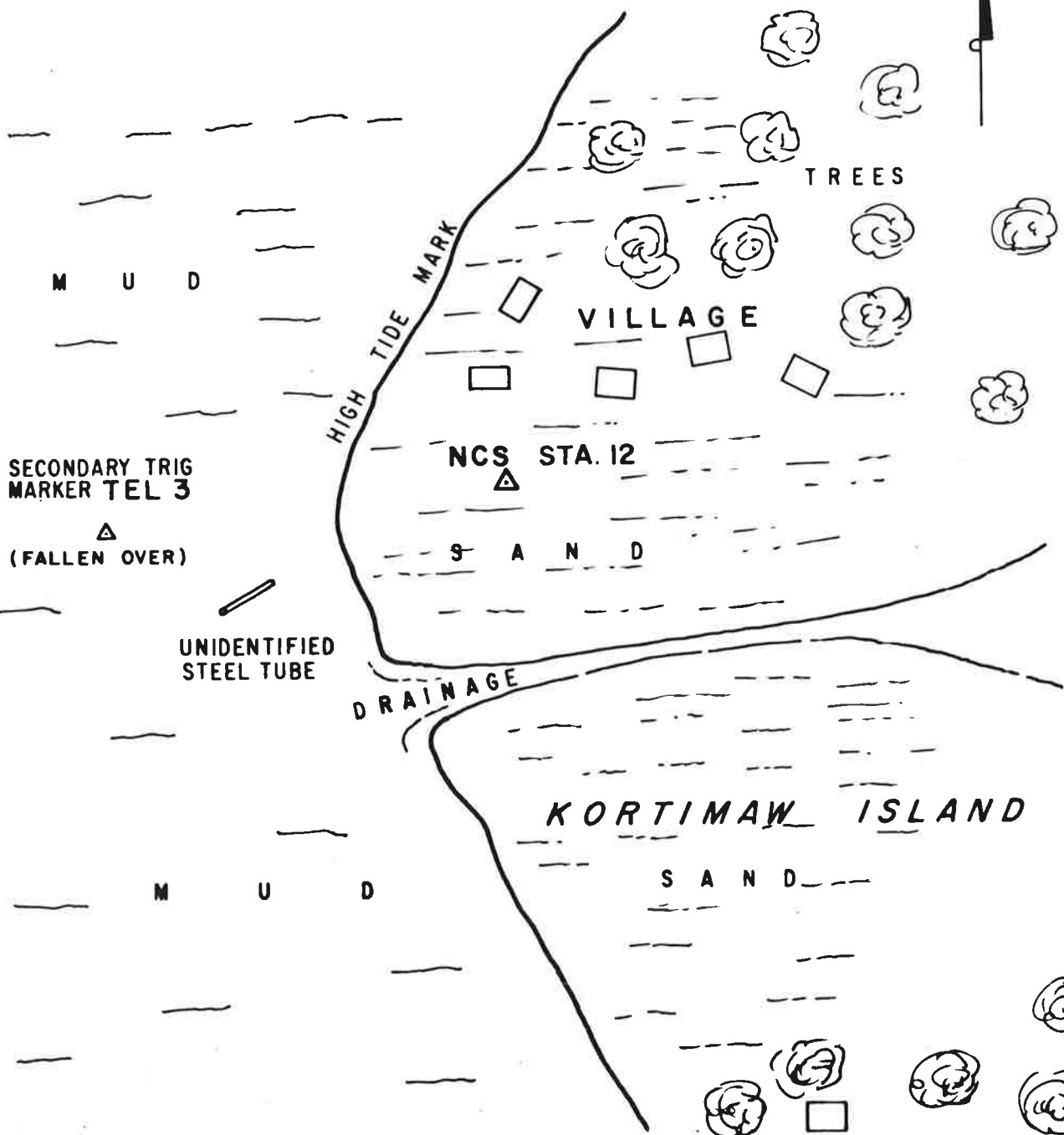
Marker :

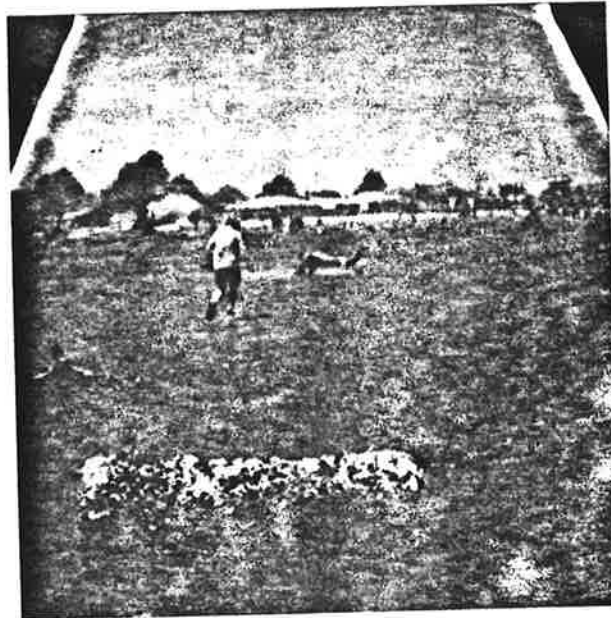
A galvanized steel pipe is set into a 0.5 X 0.5 meter round cement block inscribed "Station 12".

General :

It is believed that the TEL 3 marker has been rolled by sea action.

STATION 12 KORTIMAW





STATION 12 - KORIMAW
(Destroyed TEL 3 monument
in the foreground.)

SECTION V
INTRODUCTION TO GEODOP

INTRODUCTION TO GEODOP

GEODOP is both a collective term describing a family of satellite reduction FORTRAN programs, developed initially for the CDC 6400 computer, and the name of the family's principal member. This GEODOP family of programs is currently installed for processing on commercially accessible CDC Cyber 175 computing facilities. GEODOP reduces raw doppler and broadcast ephemeral data of the Navy Navigation Satellite System and computes geocentric observing station positions. Optimal results are obtained by maintaining professional standards of data collection, observing a coordinated pattern of site occupation maximizing common data, and by assiduously recording barometric pressures and wet and dry bulb temperatures.

GEODOP computation is a multi-stage process, a flow chart of which is included. Steps in this process are as follows:

Transcription

Raw satellite data is transcribed in EBCDIC code on 9-track tape on a JMR-CR/Pertec 6840 system. Output data tapes are entered into the computer facility library.

Decoding

These "stranger" tapes are accessed and the data decoded is stored on disk in an acceptable CDC format.

Majority Voting

Verified binary files of raw data are "majority voted" by accepting as correct the most commonly occurring redundant digits in the satellite message. Remaining are the satellites orbital parameters and the measured doppler counts in a format acceptable to PREDOP.

PREDOP

PREDOP accesses that section of the formatted majority voted data collected at a particular site and then for each pass does a first order ionospheric refraction correction. The satellite orbit is computed and the doppler counts are compared to theoretical values and edited appropriately. Meteorological data can be input at this stage.

GEODOP

GEODOP in the single station option inputs the PREDOP results plus estimated station position in Cartesian coordinates, receiver time delay, frequency offset, oscillator drift and a receiver weighting factor. Computed are station position and pertaining statistics and, on a pass by pass basis, inputs of receiver delay time, frequency offset and oscillator drift are refined.

Tape 7

"Tape 7" is the disk storage permanent file name of a combined PREDOP/GEODOP run. Previous single station PREDOP and GEODOP "trial runs" have isolated and eliminated all glitches. Input parameters are refined and receiver weighting factors have been adjusted on the basis of program statistics. A final combined PREDOP/GEODOP single station run is cataloged on disk as "Tape 7".

MERGE

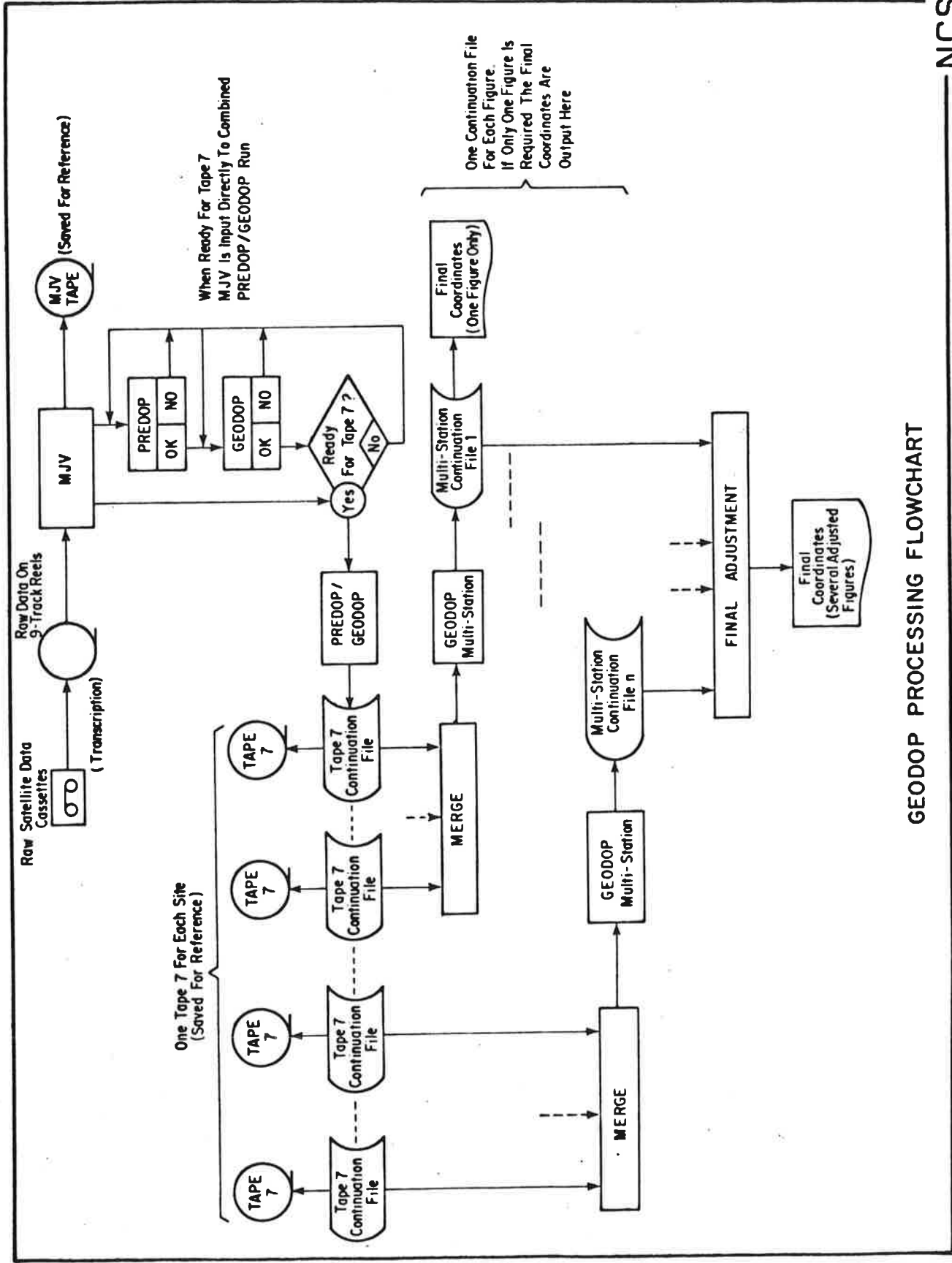
MERGE chronologically combines the Tape 7 output files in a single pass by pass file.

GEODOP Multi-Station

GEODOP Multi-Station is GEODOP in an option mode accepting up to 15 stations for simultaneous processing. This is the program designed to yield the most reliable positions for groups of stations occupied simultaneously and to give reliable variance covariance estimates. A phase adjustment approach is employed whereby each pass is added to the cumulative solution of all preceding passes after surviving statistical rejection tests.

Final Adjustment

This multi-purpose adjustment program is used in combining more than one multi-station solution. Input coordinates and variance-covariance matrices for two or several "figures" (GEODOP Multi-Station solutions) are combined into a single net of adjusted coordinates with one complete variance-covariance matrix. Adjustment may be free or constrained; scale, rotation and shift factors may be applied. Chord distances between stations are also output.



GEODOP PROCESSING FLOWCHART

PRINTOUT HIGHLIGHTS

MAJORITY VOTED SECTION

This sections contains the majority vote run listing pass header information as transcribed to 9-track and the full listing run containing satellite parameters, doppler counts and sequential line numbers. These line numbers are used to extract a particular site for later programs. The signal status editing option is noted on the first page.

PREDOP SECTION

Delete numbers refer to data records excluded. Most options noted are self-explanatory. Ones (1s) in the doppler string indicate dopplers used; passes rejected are boldly noted. A frequency offset plot is included. There is one PREDOP run per station.

GEODOP SECTION

GEODOP options are noted on the first two pages of each station's run. Satellites are listed by pass and are clearly annotated. Meteorological data are default values at this stage. Positions with pertaining statistics and a pass summary are given.

TAPE 7 SECTION

These are clearly combined PREDOP/GEODOP runs with improved inputs. Meteorological data is also input.

MERGE SECTION

In MERGE commonality of satellite data is indicated in the station listing at each pass.

GEODOP MULTI-STATION SECTION

Doppler by doppler commonality is displayed in the individual pass reports. Figure results are given at the middle of the multi-station printout, after the pass by pass reports and before the station summaries and coverage graphs.

FINAL ADJUSTMENT

Specified program options are noted on the first few pages of printout. Input figures in Cartesian coordinates are noted under "Residuals" and these are followed by the adjusted results in Cartesian coordinates. The adjusted geographical coordinates follow the inter-station chord distances and are followed by the complete variance-covariance matrix. Eastern Hemisphere longitudes are reported as the explement of the conventional longitude.

SECTION VI
GEODOP FINAL ADJUSTMENT
FREE AND FIXED

FINAL ADJUSTMENT - FREE

NO. OF STATIONS = 12
NO. OF STATIONS = 12
NO. CURR. STATIONS = 12

REQUIRED SAME 11174 ON TAPE IN DETAIL

PARAMETERS CHOSEN FROM CONTROL CARD

COL 25 SOLVE TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS YES
C/L 30 SUPPRESS NORMALS YES
COL 35 SUPPRESS COVARIANCE MATRIX YES
COL 40 TO SUPPRESS INTERSTATION LENGTHS NO
COL 45 ARBITRARY ORIGIN SHIFT NO
COL 50 COMPUTE LATS AND LONGS YES
C/L 55 PUNCH 3D COORD. AND COV MATRIX NO
C/L 60 WRITE ON TAPE 2D COORD. AND COV
COL 65 COMPUTE ERROR ELLIPSOIDS NO
COL 70 ARBITRARY VARIANCE FACTOR 1.0
C/L 75 GAMET'S CODE 4 APP. COORDINATES NO
COL 80 TO ADD COMPLEN GAMET FIXED STA NO

GEODETIC SURVEY

DATE 03/09/80

1984 NCS 247 SIERRA LEONE PROJECT FOR MINIL EXPLORATION

NOTE-ELLIPSOID PARAMETERS MGS72 A = 6378135.0000 F = 298.2600000

APPROXIMATE STATION COORDINATES

10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8801	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8802	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8803	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8804	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8805	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8806	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8807	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8808	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8809	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8810	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8811	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 8812	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
40	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
50	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3-D DOPPLER BINARY FILE
VAR/CUVAR MATRIX MULTIPLIED BY SCALAR=== 1.00

POSITION EQUATIONS FROM FILE = BROADCAST WITH PASSES 212
LOCK IN TIME 144 15 2.0 LOCK OUT TIME 165 15 56.0

SOLVE FOR TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS

60	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
61 8894	6187899.4088	-1437926.5546	900806.0255	
61 8806	6174467.8072	-1374185.4182	814992.3608	
61 8807	6163038.8372	-141725.8108	810866.1882	
61 8884	6156846.0393	-1816967.2580	872633.9406	
61 8810	6139537.9452	-1450965.6700	936062.7181	
62	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

WEIGHT COEFFICIENT MATRIX WITH POSITION VARIANCE OF 1.000000 ADDED

3-D DOPPLER BINARY FILE
VAR/CUVAR MATRIX MULTIPLIED BY SCALAR=== 1.00

POSITION EQUATIONS FROM FILE = BROADCAST WITH PASSES 378

1.0000

60	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
61 8894	6147901.2205	-1437927.1450	900806.8655	
61 8801	6203991.3992	-1265447.6765	765706.8856	
61 8802	6197232.9107	-1288378.4907	781944.6036	
61 8803	6192863.9937	-1304300.4412	790054.9147	
61 8804	6147327.5630	-1324733.2011	788580.1541	
61 8805	6180749.7439	-1349606.6115	808486.8102	
61 8811	6137920.5107	-1444642.5370	956136.3119	
61 8812	6133321.9270	-1443311.9485	887744.3491	
62	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000 ADDED

WEIGHT COEFFICIENT MATRIX WITH POSITION VARIANCE OF

63	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
64	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
65	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
66	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
67	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
68	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
69	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
70	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

SOLUTION

61 8811	.620399E+07	-.126545E+07	.765706E+06	.619723E+07	-.128838E+07	.781944E+06
61 8801	.619286E+07	-.130430E+07	.790855E+06	.618743E+07	-.132672E+07	.798580E+06
61 8802	.618075E+07	-.134961E+07	.808486E+06	.617447E+07	-.137419E+07	.814993E+06
61 8803	.616203E+07	-.141733E+07	.834867E+06	.615085E+07	-.141697E+07	.872634E+06
61 8804	.614790E+07	-.143793E+07	.900806E+06	.613954E+07	-.145097E+07	.936063E+06
61 8805	.613792E+07	-.144464E+07	.956136E+06	.613432E+07	-.148321E+07	.980746E+06
61 8812	.394745E-12	-.869304E-13	.770494E-13	.258993E-11	-.149602E-12	.632216E-12
62	.145883E-12					

RESIDUALS

STATION	X COORD	RESID	Y COORD	RESID	Z COORD	RESID
8894	617467.807	.865	-137418.418	-.312	814992.381	.446
8897	6162029.837	.868	-1417325.811	-.307	834866.168	.447
8898	6155848.828	.872	-1415847.258	-.302	825033.841	.446
8899	6139537.945	.872	-1450965.670	-.301	936062.718	.447
889A	6147901.221	-.846	-1437927.145	.285	908806.865	-.391
889B	6203991.399	-.840	-1265447.677	.296	765706.886	-.389
889C	6197233.911	.840	-1294378.091	.285	741944.604	-.389
889D	6192863.994	-.843	-1303300.441	.292	790054.915	-.389
889E	6187428.564	-.844	-1327231.294	.290	798580.354	-.389
889F	6184749.794	.842	-1345846.611	.282	808446.814	-.389
889G	6137420.511	-.844	-144642.537	.281	956138.312	-.390
889H	6134323.827	-.842	-1443211.549	.286	980746.349	-.391

S. D. OF UNIT WT. .766 DEGREES OF FREEDOM 3.

ADJUSTED COORDS. AND S.D.

	X (COORD)	S.D.	Y (COORD)	S.D.	Z (COORD)	S.D.
8801	680390.5590	.8769	-130547.3808	.9319	795706.8961	1.0569
8802	644252.0764	.8694	-120276.1054	.8634	821082.2142	1.0433
8803	619283.1512	.8539	-130430.1491	.9402	790054.5259	1.0689
8804	6187427.7202	.7988	-1320723.0033	.8934	798579.9650	1.0486
8805	6180700.0410	.8205	-1320606.3103	.8325	808486.4210	1.0626
8806	6174468.6719	.7866	-1374185.7304	.8782	814992.8272	1.0433
8807	6162030.5054	.7890	-1417326.1180	.8826	834866.6157	1.0471
8808	6154846.0114	.8048	-1416047.8408	.8572	822634.3466	1.0462
8809	6147900.3744	.7535	-1037926.8600	.8051	900806.4746	1.0203
8810	6139538.8169	.7787	-1050945.9706	.8350	936063.1650	1.0382
8811	6133019.6810	.7384	-1188882.2664	.8045	856137.9223	1.0447
8812	6134322.4453	.8310	-1403211.2627	.9239	900745.9584	1.0643

TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS

SCALE = 0.0000 PPM S.D. = .0001 PPM
OMEGA = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
PHI = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
KAPPA = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
X SFT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE
Y SFT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE
Z SFT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE

7

LENGTH S.D.

DATE

8801	8802	S.D.#	5367	LENGTH#	28899.1056
8901	8903	S.D.#	6273	LENGTH#	47102.4479
8804	8804	S.D.#	5676	LENGTH#	48775.2868
8901	8905	S.D.#	6386	LENGTH#	97226.6608
8901	8906	S.D.#	5694	LENGTH#	122982.5719
8804	8807	S.D.#	5717	LENGTH#	172074.2166
8801	8808	S.D.#	6209	LENGTH#	191349.0588
8901	8909	S.D.#	4034	LENGTH#	226157.6526
8804	8810	S.D.#	6631	LENGTH#	259885.7092
8801	8811	S.D.#	4747	LENGTH#	269704.0862
8901	8912	S.D.#	5398	LENGTH#	287568.3205
8804	8803	S.D.#	6005	LENGTH#	18394.9217
8802	8804	S.D.#	5299	LENGTH#	41156.0266
8902	8905	S.D.#	5996	LENGTH#	66739.1208
8802	8806	S.D.#	5250	LENGTH#	94727.5893
8802	8807	S.D.#	5289	LENGTH#	103761.9474
8902	8908	S.D.#	4730	LENGTH#	162452.7418
8802	8809	S.D.#	3016	LENGTH#	197298.3919
8802	8810	S.D.#	4122	LENGTH#	231335.1403
8802	8811	S.D.#	4282	LENGTH#	241412.2317
8802	8812	S.D.#	4997	LENGTH#	259717.0868
8903	8908	S.D.#	6214	LENGTH#	22788.5935
8903	8905	S.D.#	6817	LENGTH#	50389.8685
8803	8806	S.D.#	6177	LENGTH#	76447.8267
8803	8807	S.D.#	6053	LENGTH#	125433.8276
8903	8908	S.D.#	5578	LENGTH#	144258.6170
8803	8809	S.D.#	4496	LENGTH#	179286.7628
8803	8810	S.D.#	4992	LENGTH#	213712.1207
8903	8911	S.D.#	5065	LENGTH#	224273.0208

8804	8805	S.D.#	.6140	LENGTH#	27602.9690
8804	8806	S.D.#	.5420	LENGTH#	53701.7723
8804	8807	S.D.#	.5300	LENGTH#	102450.2620
8804	8808	S.D.#	.4720	LENGTH#	122181.4291
8804	8809	S.D.#	.3463	LENGTH#	157568.3455
8804	8810	S.D.#	.4111	LENGTH#	192607.3362
8804	8811	S.D.#	.4226	LENGTH#	208098.4672
8804	8812	S.D.#	.4884	LENGTH#	223705.2294
8805	8804	S.D.#	.4171	LENGTH#	26190.1138
8805	8807	S.D.#	.3063	LENGTH#	75048.0123
8805	8808	S.D.#	.5209	LENGTH#	96040.6346
8805	8809	S.D.#	.4102	LENGTH#	114918.6718
8805	8810	S.D.#	.4621	LENGTH#	168071.0434
8805	8811	S.D.#	.4587	LENGTH#	180740.5278
8805	8812	S.D.#	.5167	LENGTH#	201471.0882
8806	8807	S.D.#	.5181	LENGTH#	49099.5774
8806	8808	S.D.#	.3940	LENGTH#	73914.5508
8806	8809	S.D.#	.3071	LENGTH#	110148.9361
8806	8810	S.D.#	.3382	LENGTH#	147557.8760
8806	8811	S.D.#	.3758	LENGTH#	161931.7435
8806	8812	S.D.#	.4376	LENGTH#	183084.5121
8807	8808	S.D.#	.3463	LENGTH#	38123.5893
8807	8809	S.D.#	.2660	LENGTH#	70513.2340
8807	8810	S.D.#	.3019	LENGTH#	108987.4182
8807	8811	S.D.#	.3547	LENGTH#	126826.3546
8807	8812	S.D.#	.4116	LENGTH#	150726.6732
8808	8804	S.D.#	.2811	LENGTH#	34235.3321
8808	8810	S.D.#	.2285	LENGTH#	74019.0514
8808	8811	S.D.#	.3550	LENGTH#	89903.1639
8808	8812	S.D.#	.4110	LENGTH#	113508.4627
8809	8810	S.D.#	.2126	LENGTH#	38509.3270
8809	8811	S.D.#	.2349	LENGTH#	54624.0285

SS10	SS11	S.D.#	LENGTH#	21109.4030
SS10	SS12	S.D.#	LENGTH#	45649.6706
SS11	SS13	S.D.#	LENGTH#	30010.8247

STANDARD DEVIATIONS (METRES)

LATITUDES, LONGITUDES AND HEIGHTS

STATION	LONG	LAT	HEIGHT	LONG	LAT	HEIGHT
SS01	6 56 29.05215	11 31 43.14872	39.795	1.061	.926	.807
SS02	7 5 21.59820	11 44 39.32844	41.515	1.048	.890	.766
SS03	7 9 47.66979	11 53 36.37462	42.300	1.074	.948	.839
SS04	7 14 27.38117	12 5 4.33147	45.046	1.053	.898	.768
SS05	7 19 52.48863	12 16 7.33744	43.444	1.067	.943	.843
SS06	7 23 26.04770	12 32 49.96814	41.816	1.050	.885	.771
SS07	7 34 18.52698	12 57 11.83119	41.300	1.053	.888	.775
SS08	7 50 59.21145	13 57 35.36798	45.282	1.050	.864	.742
SS09	8 10 25.32883	13 9 51.18223	49.198	1.026	.809	.741
SS10	8 29 45.14515	13 17 48.56104	58.985	1.042	.841	.759
SS11	8 40 45.94100	13 14 39.43199	63.017	1.049	.849	.746
SS12	8 54 16.57665	13 10 20.81053	40.463	1.071	.938	.807

STATION	LONG	LAT	HEIGHT	LONG	LAT	HEIGHT
110948220E+04	6955730E+01	11124233E+04	6661372E+01	11118228E+04	10731423E+01	
11134731E+04	80232079E+01	11128263E+04	11770490E+01	11125487E+04	10691976E+02	
11122171E+04	70667612E+01	11110357E+04	10877235E+02	11154357E+04	16695909E+01	
11126271E+04	39476315E+00	11123240E+04	50859125E+01	11141374E+04	10420218E+02	
6955730E+01	90936442E+03	10293683E+02	68219478E+03	10459478E+02	68011459E+03	
10472976E+02	68095422E+03	94819312E+01	68095242E+03	91577998E+01	67583345E+03	
68052907E+01	67222012E+03	80439148E+01	67675372E+03	83967361E+01	68711514E+03	
76455245E+01	67387514E+03	81945671E+01	68085905E+03	76998779E+01	68532881E+03	
11124233E+04	10293683E+02	11642326E+04	90352047E+01	11089164E+04	11788706E+01	
11085448E+04	60713823E+01	11084015E+04	10655100E+01	11086242E+04	10708572E+02	
11092962E+04	69081687E+01	11081266E+04	10990480E+02	11125186E+04	15289523E+01	
11091262E+04	23998529E+00	11094401E+04	51056359E+01	11112498E+04	10209021E+02	
68012324E+01	68219478E+03	80352047E+01	84138614E+03	68407082E+01	68245578E+03	
60453471E+01	68303491E+03	52473802E+01	68531283E+03	47055062E+01	67795102E+03	
45586644E+01	68078811E+03	45167234E+01	67336302E+03	39568911E+01	68975275E+03	
11111111E+04	67447451E+03	38186944E+01	68334203E+03	32859922E+01	68587578E+03	
11118328E+04	10459478E+02	11089164E+04	60407082E+01	12223067E+04	57509931E+00	
11099749E+04	78272522E+01	11093304E+04	12928153E+01	11090363E+04	11083441E+02	
11087132E+04	73982818E+01	11075530E+04	10504573E+02	11118409E+04	19360019E+01	
11085619E+04	64403322E+00	11088868E+04	47395410E+01	11106799E+04	10551438E+02	
10703027E+01	68011459E+03	11088706E+01	68245578E+03	57509931E+00	95444096E+03	
68010975E+00	68174128E+02	13712819E+01	68108195E+01	23652351E+01	67649561E+03	
25040819E+01	67907785E+03	25203029E+01	67178198E+03	30992578E+01	68807875E+03	
37689916E+01	67484150E+03	31556933E+01	68201184E+03	37300845E+01	68415563E+03	
11134315E+04	10472976E+02	11105440E+04	60483271E+01	11089248E+04	98810072E+00	

20 NAVYGAR WAIRY IN (001) INC SECONDS 80

Table containing columns of numbers, likely representing a financial ledger or data list. The numbers are arranged in a grid-like structure with approximately 10 columns and 300 rows.

Doc 0000000000

FINAL ADJUSTMENT - FIXED

NOTE : Master Sute 9 fixed to results of Final Adjustment Free; positional results for all stations identical to Final Adjustment Free. This exercise merely exhibits relative accuracies, rather than absolute accuracies, in output statistics.

NO. OF STATIONS = 12
NO. FREE STATIONS = 12
NO. CURR. STATIONS = 12

REQUIRED CURVE = 33374 OR 10113 IN DETAIL

PARAMETERS CHOSEN FROM CONTROL CARD

COL 25 SOLVE TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS YES
COL 30 SUPPRESS NORMALS YES
COL 35 SUPPRESS CONVENIENCE MATRIX YES
COL 40 TO SUPPRESS INTERSTATION LENGTHS NO
COL 45 ARBITRARY ORIGIN SHIFT NO
COL 50 COMPUTE LATS AND LONGS YES
COL 55 PUNCH 3D COORD. AND COV MATRIX NO
COL 60 WRITE ON TAPE 2D COORD. AND COV
MATRIX IN (.001) ARC SECONDS OR YES
COL 65 COMPUTE ERROR ELLIPSOIDS NO
COL 70 APPRIORI VARIANCE FACTOR 1.0
COL 75 GAMETS CONV 4 APP. COORDINATES NO
COL 80 TO ADD COMPLEX GAMET FIXED STA NO

DATE= 03/11/80

GEODETIC SURVEY

1980 NGS INT. SIEMRA LEONE PROJECT FOR NAVI. EXPLORATION

F = 298.2600000

A = 6378135.0000

NOTE=ELLIPSOID PARAMETERS WGS72

APPROXIMATE STATION COORDINATES

10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5501	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5502	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5503	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5504	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5505	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5506	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5507	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5508	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5509	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5510	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5511	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 5512	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
40	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
50	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3-D DOPPLER BINARY FILE
VAR/COVAR MATRIX MULTIPLIED BY SCALAR=== 1.00

POSITION EQUATIONS FROM FILE = BROADCAST WITH PASSES 212
LOCK IN TIME 144 15 2.0 LOCK OUT TIME 165 15 58.0

SOLVE FOR TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS

60	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
61 559A	614789.4988	-1437926.5546	900806.0255	
61 5506	6174467.8072	-1374185.4182	814992.3808	
61 5507	6162023.8372	-1417325.8108	830468.1682	
61 558A	6158846.0393	-1414861.2580	872633.9406	
61 8810	6139537.9452	-1450965.6700	936062.7181	
62	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

WEIGHT COEFFICIENT MATRIX WITH POSITION VARIANCE OF 1.00000 ADDED

3-D DOPPLER BINARY FILE
VAR/COVAR MATRIX MULTIPLIED BY SCALAR=== 1.00

POSITION EQUATIONS FROM FILE = BROADCAST WITH PASSES 374
LOCK IN TIME 177 4 16.0 LOCK OUT TIME 210 12 00.0

01	SS94	6147901.2205	37927.1450	900806.8655				
01	SS01	6205941.3992	-265447.6765	765706.8856				
01	SS02	619732.9107	-1288378.4907	781944.6036				
01	SS03	6192863.9937	-1304300.4412	790054.9147				
01	SS04	6197428.5536	-1324723.6936	788589.3544				
01	SS05	6180749.7439	-1349606.6115	808486.6102				
01	SS11	6137920.5107	-1448482.5370	956138.3118				
01	SS12	6139923.6270	-1485211.5485	800748.3491				
02		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	ADDED		
00								
01	SS9A	6147900.3780	-1437926.8600	900806.8750				
01	X-SHIFT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			
02	Y-SHIFT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001			
03	Z-SHIFT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001			
04	664E	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001			
05	KAPPA	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001			
06	PHI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001			
07	OMEGA	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			
99								
SOLUTION								
		.620399E+07	-.126545E+07	.765706E+06	.619732E+07	-.128838E+07	.781944E+06	
		.619286E+07	-.130430E+07	.790055E+06	.618743E+07	-.132472E+07	.790054E+06	
		.618075E+07	-.134961E+07	.808486E+06	.617487E+07	-.137419E+07	.814993E+06	
		.616203E+07	-.141733E+07	.834867E+06	.615685E+07	-.141697E+07	.872634E+06	
		.614790E+07	-.143793E+07	.900806E+06	.613954E+07	-.145097E+07	.936063E+06	
		.613742E+07	-.144464E+07	.956138E+06	.613432E+07	-.144321E+07	.980746E+06	
		-.701258E-11	.287375E-13	.301302E-11	-.804750E-10	.861498E-10	.120840E-09	
		.211076E-10						

RESTUALS

STATION	X COORD	RESID	Y COORD	RESID	Z COORD	RESID
8974	617467.807	.864	-1374185.418	-.312	614992.381	.447
8906	6162029.637	.868	-1417325.811	-.307	634866.168	.448
8907	617467.807	.864	-1374185.418	-.312	614992.381	.447
8910	613937.945	.871	-1450885.870	-.301	936062.716	.487
STATION	X COORD	RESID	Y COORD	RESID	Z COORD	RESID
8994	6147901.221	-.847	-1437927.145	.285	900806.865	-.390
8901	6203991.399	-.841	-1265447.677	.296	765706.886	-.389
8902	6192863.994	-.843	-1304300.441	.292	790054.915	-.388
8903	6187428.564	-.844	-1324725.294	.290	798580.354	-.389
8905	6144744.744	-.842	-1349444.611	.282	808444.810	-.388
8911	6137420.511	-.844	-1444642.537	.281	956138.312	-.389
8912	6154323.827	-.842	-1443211.549	.286	980746.349	-.390
STATION	X COORD	RESID	Y COORD	RESID	Z COORD	RESID
899A	6147900.374	.000	-1437928.860	.000	900806.475	-.000

S. U. OF UNIT WT. 542 DEGREES OF FREEDOM 6.

ADJUSTED COORDS. AND S.D.

	X (COORD)	S.D.	Y (COORD)	S.D.	Z (COORD)	S.D.
8801	620390.5985	.2556	-1655887.3805	.4659	765706.4965	.2745
8802	619725.0499	.2987	-1388354.1954	.5776	791984.2146	.2276
8803	6192861.150A	.4100	-1304300.1491	.4986	790054.5262	.3283
8804	6187427.7198	.2805	-1329723.0833	.4016	798579.9654	.2460
8805	6186748.915	.3401	-1349866.5193	.4833	806486.9214	.3014
8806	6174468.6715	.2418	-1374185.7304	.3787	814992.8276	.2325
8807	6162030.5849	.2856	-1417326.1180	.3820	834866.6161	.2501
8808	6158886.9116	.2594	-1418987.5688	.3368	832634.3869	.2385
8809	6147900.3740	.0100	-1437926.8600	.0100	900806.4750	.0100
8810	6139538.0164	.2036	-1450969.9706	.2732	936063.1654	.1977
8811	6133919.6665	.2137	-1444442.2854	.3360	856437.8324	.2316
8812	6134322.9449	.3574	-1443211.2627	.4647	980745.9588	.3068

TRANSFORMATION PARAMETERS

SCALE = .0000 S.D. = .0001 PERM
OMEGA = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
PHI = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
KAPPA X = .0000 SEC. S.D. = .0001 SEC.
X SPT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE
Y SPT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE
Z SPT. = .0000 METRE S.D. = .0001 METRE

DATE=

LENGTH S.D.

8901	8902	8.D.8	.5360	LENGTH=	28899.1856
8901	8903	S.D.8	.6271	LENGTH=	47182.4478
8901	8904	S.D.8	.5673	LENGTH=	69715.4868
8901	8905	S.D.8	.6345	LENGTH=	97226.6608
8901	8906	S.D.8	.5694	LENGTH=	122982.5719
8901	8907	S.D.8	.5717	LENGTH=	173078.2356
8901	8908	S.D.8	.5205	LENGTH=	191349.0588
8901	8909	S.D.8	.4031	LENGTH=	226157.6526
8901	8910	S.D.8	.4419	LENGTH=	354085.7492
8901	8911	S.D.8	.4744	LENGTH=	269704.0862
8901	8912	S.D.8	.5398	LENGTH=	287568.3205
8902	8903	S.D.8	.6095	LENGTH=	18304.4237
8902	8904	S.D.8	.5297	LENGTH=	41156.0268
8902	8905	S.D.8	.5995	LENGTH=	68739.1208
8902	8906	S.D.8	.5240	LENGTH=	84727.5893
8902	8907	S.D.8	.5249	LENGTH=	143761.9878
8902	8908	S.D.8	.4726	LENGTH=	162452.7418
8902	8909	S.D.8	.3015	LENGTH=	197288.3930
8902	8910	S.D.8	.4120	LENGTH=	231335.1403
8902	8911	S.D.8	.4281	LENGTH=	241412.2317
8902	8912	S.D.8	.4886	LENGTH=	259717.0868
8903	8904	S.D.8	.6214	LENGTH=	22788.5935
8903	8905	S.D.8	.6617	LENGTH=	50389.8685
8903	8906	S.D.8	.6176	LENGTH=	76407.8267
8903	8907	S.D.8	.6153	LENGTH=	125833.8276
8903	8908	S.D.8	.5577	LENGTH=	144258.6170
8903	8909	S.D.8	.4485	LENGTH=	178286.7628
8903	8910	S.D.8	.4991	LENGTH=	233712.1207

8804	8805	S.D.#	.6140	LENGTH#	27602.9690
8804	8806	S.D.#	.5417	LENGTH#	53701.7723
8804	8807	S.D.#	.5175	LENGTH#	102650.2626
8804	8808	S.D.#	.4726	LENGTH#	122161.4291
8804	8809	S.D.#	.3461	LENGTH#	157566.3455
8804	8810	S.D.#	.4110	LENGTH#	192687.3682
8804	8811	S.D.#	.4226	LENGTH#	208098.4672
8804	8812	S.D.#	.4883	LENGTH#	223705.2294
8805	8804	S.D.#	.4173	LENGTH#	24180.1138
8805	8807	S.D.#	.6062	LENGTH#	75048.4123
8805	8808	S.D.#	.5208	LENGTH#	96040.6346
8805	8809	S.D.#	.4141	LENGTH#	131918.6718
8805	8810	S.D.#	.4620	LENGTH#	168071.0834
8805	8811	S.D.#	.4587	LENGTH#	180740.5278
8805	8812	S.D.#	.5167	LENGTH#	20471.0882
8806	8807	S.D.#	.5140	LENGTH#	49099.5774
8806	8808	S.D.#	.3937	LENGTH#	73914.5508
8806	8809	S.D.#	.2889	LENGTH#	110148.9361
8806	8810	S.D.#	.3361	LENGTH#	147557.8760
8806	8811	S.D.#	.3757	LENGTH#	161931.7435
8806	8812	S.D.#	.4376	LENGTH#	183984.5123
8807	8808	S.D.#	.3463	LENGTH#	38123.5193
8807	8809	S.D.#	.2680	LENGTH#	70513.2340
8807	8810	S.D.#	.3418	LENGTH#	108987.4182
8807	8811	S.D.#	.3547	LENGTH#	126626.3586
8807	8812	S.D.#	.4117	LENGTH#	150726.6732
8808	8804	S.D.#	.2867	LENGTH#	36235.3321
8808	8810	S.D.#	.2284	LENGTH#	74016.9515
8808	8811	S.D.#	.3550	LENGTH#	8983.1639
8808	8812	S.D.#	.4118	LENGTH#	113508.4627
8809	8810	S.D.#	.2125	LENGTH#	36509.3270

8910	8911	S.D.#	.3176	LENGTH#	21109.4030
8910	8912	S.D.#	.3694	LENGTH#	45649.6706
8911	8912	S.D.#	1860	LENGTH#	34610.6261

7

STANDARD DEVIATIONS (METRES)

LATITUDES, LONGITUDES AND HEIGHTS

LAT LONG HT

AN 6378139.000 88 6356750.828

STATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	HEIGHT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	HEIGHT
8801	6 56 29.05216	11 31 43.14872	34.795	.272	.468	.324
8802	7 5 21.58831	11 04 39.13862	41.515	.238	.347	.272
8803	7 9 47.66581	11 53 36.37468	42.300	.328	.510	.346
8804	7 14 27.38118	12 5 4.33147	45.045	.247	.406	.273
8805	7 19 52.00405	12 18 3.23711	42.619	.302	.498	.317
8806	7 23 26.04772	12 32 49.96814	41.816	.233	.386	.230
8807	7 34 18.52700	12 57 11.63120	41.299	.251	.387	.237
8808	7 54 58.21117	12 57 38.75700	45.283	.230	.350	.242
8809	8 10 25.32884	13 9 51.18223	49.197	.010	.010	.010
8810	8 29 45.14517	13 17 48.56105	58.985	.198	.281	.142
8811	8 40 45.98200	13 14 39.43188	63.014	.232	.341	.249
8812	8 50 16.57666	13 14 20.81053	60.663	.309	.486	.327

20 JAN 1974 14 14 (401) APC SECONDS SA

STATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	HEIGHT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	HEIGHT
8813	9 00 06.31540	11 18 02.13540	100.38855+00	11866471E+00	62186512E+01	
8814	66300090E+01	11644151E+00	65813829E+01	10567891E+00	-11773894E+02	
8815	74922996E+03	10551581E+00	90675606E+03	10592729E+00	-27532614E+03	
8816	14533574E+03	14628042E+00	65451443E+01	9746001E+01	56805398E+01	
8817	23234615E+03	7478437E+01	26941492E+01	26107867E+00	24200500E+01	
8818	20586206E+01	16903863E+00	23590931E+01	-96021758E+03	10326626E+00	
8819	10367888E+00	61402748E+03	19254428E+00	83057514E+03	10502882E+00	
8820	10300267E+00	13178211E+00	64869396E+00	-16405831E+00	10508990E+01	
8821	74784347E+01	54853725E+02	31250321E+01	12907919E+00	34274749E+02	
8822	13398595E+00	12388522E+01	10539814E+00	10539814E+00	-11449316E+02	
8823	7705933E+03	1053785E+00	92675667E+03	10564893E+00	-25289803E+03	
8824	12417868E+03	12073385E+00	85312415E+01	10958595E+00	12605089E+01	
8825	24041828E+01	11250321E+01	15316848E+03	2290871E+00	22137048E+01	
8826	19496083E+01	15030475E+00	21620394E+01	-53325068E+03	10364903E+00	
8827	10406965E+00	48022907E+01	10993769E+00	-40666466E+03	10545032E+00	
8828	10339781E+00	98022907E+01	48380372E+00	-16302126E+00	78758178E+00	
8829	26107867E+00	12907919E+00	22940871E+00	11414817E+03	-13829875E+01	
8830	10129137E+00	13342132E+00	16077007E+00	10533959E+00	-12054979E+02	
8831	8256438E+03	10518188E+00	86178749E+03	10558220E+00	-11435007E+03	
8832	18495033E+03	12804011E+00	-43152279E+01	48283278E+01	71806308E+01	
8833	24200500E+01	34274749E+02	22137046E+01	-13829875E+01	27591500E+03	
8834	19624803E+01	93185622E+01	20821325E+01	14375551E+03	10334024E+00	
8835	10300733E+00	17634921E+03	10269021E+00	26632007E+03	10517126E+00	
8836	10316683E+00	59038935E+01	77796484E+00	-16409127E+00	79169077E+00	
8837	23822051E+00	11980141E+00	22242590E+00	1368108E+00	-22212922E+00	
8838	53061363E+00	12829776E+00	62013904E+00	10549297E+00	-12148087E+02	

10356909E+00	103530287E+03	10428137E+00	10624003E+01
10537747E+00	92500526E+03	80530287E+03	10356909E+00
58982648E+00	16608263E+00	92500526E+03	10537747E+00
93195642E+01	13342132E+00	16608263E+00	58982648E+00
10762111E+03	10540745E+00	93195642E+01	10762111E+03
18610136E+03	10568919E+00	10540745E+00	18610136E+03
38160456E+01	10568919E+00	10568919E+00	38160456E+01
2462139E+01	10352390E+00	10568919E+00	2462139E+01
10352390E+00	10353101E+00	10352390E+00	10352390E+00
7576030E+00	10533101E+00	10353101E+00	7576030E+00
14375551E+03	14375551E+03	14375551E+03	14375551E+03
23680757E+01	23680757E+01	23680757E+01	23680757E+01
8175861E+04	8175861E+04	8175861E+04	8175861E+04
90850203E+03	90850203E+03	90850203E+03	90850203E+03
10338020E+00	10338020E+00	10338020E+00	10338020E+00
15844981E+01	15844981E+01	15844981E+01	15844981E+01
10482909E+00	10482909E+00	10482909E+00	10482909E+00
10413899E+00	10413899E+00	10413899E+00	10413899E+00
16620608E+03	16620608E+03	16620608E+03	16620608E+03
52074259E+01	52074259E+01	52074259E+01	52074259E+01
89146784E+03	89146784E+03	89146784E+03	89146784E+03
65720048E+04	65720048E+04	65720048E+04	65720048E+04
10380753E+00	10380753E+00	10380753E+00	10380753E+00
10890200E+01	10890200E+01	10890200E+01	10890200E+01
10530217E+00	10530217E+00	10530217E+00	10530217E+00
17634921E+03	17634921E+03	17634921E+03	17634921E+03
22550254E+00	22550254E+00	22550254E+00	22550254E+00
80708432E+04	80708432E+04	80708432E+04	80708432E+04
90590216E+03	90590216E+03	90590216E+03	90590216E+03
10268021E+00	10268021E+00	10268021E+00	10268021E+00
11590037E+02	11590037E+02	11590037E+02	11590037E+02
10416080E+00	10416080E+00	10416080E+00	10416080E+00
10450974E+00	10450974E+00	10450974E+00	10450974E+00
26632007E+03	26632007E+03	26632007E+03	26632007E+03
87031280E+03	87031280E+03	87031280E+03	87031280E+03
15618909E+00	15618909E+00	15618909E+00	15618909E+00
82908615E+03	82908615E+03	82908615E+03	82908615E+03
10517126E+00	10517126E+00	10517126E+00	10517126E+00
10482909E+00	10482909E+00	10482909E+00	10482909E+00
10671029E+00	10671029E+00	10671029E+00	10671029E+00
10600177E+00	10600177E+00	10600177E+00	10600177E+00
3792636E+03	3792636E+03	3792636E+03	3792636E+03
54442732E+00	54442732E+00	54442732E+00	54442732E+00
93667948E+04	93667948E+04	93667948E+04	93667948E+04
7332015E+03	7332015E+03	7332015E+03	7332015E+03
10314683E+00	10314683E+00	10314683E+00	10314683E+00
1512972E+02	1512972E+02	1512972E+02	1512972E+02
10486663E+00	10486663E+00	10486663E+00	10486663E+00
10397332E+00	10397332E+00	10397332E+00	10397332E+00
5903925E+01	5903925E+01	5903925E+01	5903925E+01
87017349E+03	87017349E+03	87017349E+03	87017349E+03
20363366E+04	20363366E+04	20363366E+04	20363366E+04
66556060E+01	66556060E+01	66556060E+01	66556060E+01
7792484E+00	7792484E+00	7792484E+00	7792484E+00
10379588E+00	10379588E+00	10379588E+00	10379588E+00
10566756E+00	10566756E+00	10566756E+00	10566756E+00
10356756E+00	10356756E+00	10356756E+00	10356756E+00
55656930E+03	55656930E+03	55656930E+03	55656930E+03
1056611E+00	1056611E+00	1056611E+00	1056611E+00
6391133E+03	6391133E+03	6391133E+03	6391133E+03
8921033E+01	8921033E+01	8921033E+01	8921033E+01
98283278E+01	98283278E+01	98283278E+01	98283278E+01
16809127E+00	16809127E+00	16809127E+00	16809127E+00
73224545E+03	73224545E+03	73224545E+03	73224545E+03
9578680E+00	9578680E+00	9578680E+00	9578680E+00
53394741E+01	53394741E+01	53394741E+01	53394741E+01
10091795E+03	10091795E+03	10091795E+03	10091795E+03

SECTION VII
NCS/JMR SATELLITE SYSTEM

NCS/JMR-1 SATELLITE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION:

The JMR-1 Doppler Survey Set is a portable receiving and data recording system which receives the Navy Navigation Satellite System (NNSS) transmissions; formats and records orbital and doppler data on digital cassette tapes for later processing in a computer. The JMR-1 Survey Set can be connected directly to the computer for 'Real-time' observation of Satellite passes with the cassette tapes serving as back-up.

The entire set can be readily moved to an extremely remote area by jeep or helicopter, back-packed to the actual site, set up and operated by one man. The set will automatically record adequate data for a precision survey in one or two days of unattended operations.

A normal lead-acid car battery is all that is required to keep the unit operating for a twenty-four hour period.

Satellite data, whether gathered in 'Real-time' or processed from the cassette tapes, is reduced and combined into a three dimensional fix representing the antenna location.

FEATURES:

1. A pass programmer which turns on only during desirable Satellite passes. This drastically reduces power consumption and power supply weight.
2. An internal rechargeable battery begins frequency standard stabilization up to thirty (30) hours before arrival on site. Good Satellite data logging can then commence immediately, thus saving an additional twenty-four (24) hours on site.
3. A hermetically sealed unit, which can be operated exposed to the elements, completely unattended.
4. A 7-segment display for observation of Satellite message, doppler count, GMT time, frequency search and other recorded data.
5. Magnetic recording via cassette.
6. Auto frequency search.
7. Analog refraction correction.
8. Digital VCO.

DATA PROCESSING

Should an extensive survey using several JMR-1 Receivers be conducted, one computer installation in a central location can service all Receivers. The Software (SP-7) currently used establishing a 3-dimensional fix was written by JMR. In this program, each successive Satellite fix is based on previous pass data stored in the computer's memory since initialization. Estimates of Latitude, Longitude and Height are improved with each Satellite fix that best fits all the doppler measurements for that particular site.

Several functions may be performed by the SP-7 program including:

1. Majority Voting of the Raw Cassette Data
2. Computing Short Doppler Fixes
3. Antenna Height Solution
4. Plotting the Fixes
5. Computing Statistical Means and Probable Errors
6. Computing Alerts
7. Cassette Manipulating Functions.

Each pass is individually evaluated for acceptance into the three-dimensional matrix. This editing process is automatic and insures that only those passes falling within the quality control constraints of the program are included in the final position fix. An attempt is made to compute every fix on tape and report the result on the printer. A STATUS MESSAGE precedes each fix print-out and can be interpreted as follows:

SM01	Good Fix
SM02	Final Doppler Residual Too High (above 10)
SM03	Did not converge in 21 iterations
SM04	Not used
SM05	Difference between Lat/Lon estimate and Lat/Lon fix was too large (greater than 1500 meters)
SM06	Less than 16 dopplers remaining
SM07	Elevation angle exceeded high or low angle cut-offs (greater than 80 degrees or less than 15 degrees)
SM08	Imbalanced doppler data
SM09	Bad data

It is worth noting that the process of gathering Satellite data can be continued indefinitely; however, the final result will tend to change less and less as the true position is approached.

SPECIFICATIONS: (In brief)

POWER: By external 12 V battery. Average consumption 5 Watts.
10.8 to 13.5 Volts D.C.

TEMP. RANGE: -40 ° C to +55 ° C

DIMENSIONS: 22 CM X 38 CM X 52 CM

WEIGHT: 16 Kg.

SATELLITE PASS PROGRAMMER: Up to fifty (50) passes selectable.

CASSETTE CAPACITY: Up to fifty (50) passes.

OSC. STABILITY: Less than 5×10^{-12} /100 Sec.
avg.'g time

VIBRATION: 0-100HZ .25 MM Peak Displacement
100-500HZ .025MM Peak Displacement
5 G's Max. Acceleration

DUAL CHANNEL: 150 MHZ & 400 MHZ

FIELD OPERATIONS

The NCS/JMR-1 System computes three-dimensional geographical positions referenced to the WGS-72 Spheroid. The method requires the NCS Operator to monitor several Satellite passes in order to obtain a single three dimensional (latitude, longitude and height) position fix to an RMS accuracy of ten (10) meters or less.

Orbit data and doppler information from the present constellation of six satellites are reduced on a small digital computer located on site, or a central location, into a position fix.

The NCS/JMR System has provided high quality horizontal control for many applications in Hi-Arctic and jungle environments. It is particularly suited toward the establishing of Navigational Radio Base Stations, offshore rig positioning, confirming the position of already established rigs, pipe laying, boundary surveys, plus many other applications.

ACCURACY:

Several tests have been made to evaluate the accuracy of the JMR-1. Included in this report, under APPENDIX B, can be found the following paper presented at the INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC SYMPOSIUM on SATELLITE DOPPLER POSITIONING during October 1976.

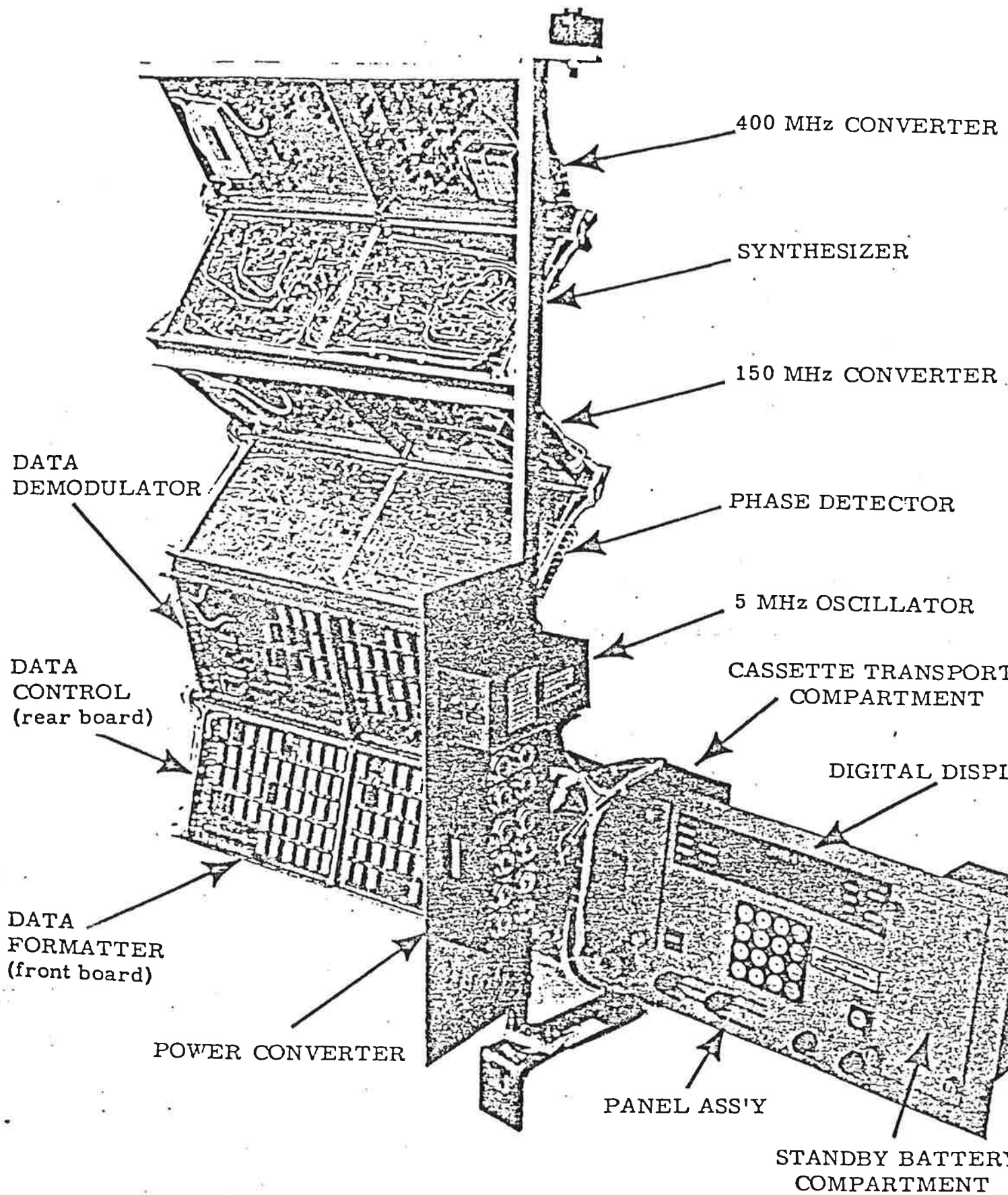


FIGURE 1.0: THE JMR-1; OPENED FOR SERVICING

SECTION VIII
NAVY NAVIGATION
SATELLITE SYSTEM

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document will provide the reader with a general understanding of the U.S. Navy Navigation Satellite System (NNSS) and of the nature of the signals which it transmits. Such a general understanding is important to full appreciation of the operation of the JMR-1 Doppler Survey Set, which records data from the NNSS transmissions from which precision three-dimensional positions can be determined.

1.2 SYSTEM SUMMARY

The JMR-1 Doppler Survey Set uses the U.S. Navy Navigation Satellites as its only references in determining the precise, three-dimensional position of a point on the Earth's surface. This satellite system has been operationally used for precise positioning, world-wide, for over 10 years. Six operational satellites are now in polar, 600 n. mile, circular orbits, some of which have been operating continuously for over six years. The satellites transmit information on a continuous basis and their signals may be received and used by anyone who has appropriate instrumentation.

The track of the satellite in its orbit must be precisely known as it is the surveyor's position reference. The data which describes the satellite position as of each two minutes into the future is predicted by the U.S. Navy and stored in the satellite's memory. The satellite is programmed to transmit this data, as modulation on its carrier frequencies, in the appropriate time slots for reception by user's equipment. The orbit data is correlated with satellite-transmitted time marks. The accuracy of this prediction data has been periodically improved over the past ten years and continuing improvement is anticipated. Orbit data of greater precision is computed by the U.S. Naval Weapons Laboratory from tracking data obtained by its tracking network during the time period of the survey.

The JMR-1 Set receives the two coherently-related satellite-transmitted signals, at frequencies of approximately 150 MHz and 400 MHz, and extracts and records timing information, predicted satellite ephemeris, and doppler shift data. The timing and ephemeral information may be taken from either signal.

1.3 THE NNSS

The NNSS is a world-wide, all weather system that enables both surveyors and navigators to determine accurate positional information from data collected during passes of the orbiting satellites.

This system consists of three major subsystems:

The ground support subsystem

The satellite subsystem

The user subsystem

1.3.1 The Ground Support Subsystem

The ground support subsystem consists of four types of stations. Tracking, Injection, Computing and Naval Observatory Stations.

A station may perform one or more of the ground support functions.

1.3.1.1 Tracking Stations

The tracking stations are located in Hawaii, California, Minnesota and Maine (see Figure 1-1). Each tracking station includes radio receiving and data processing equipment that receive and decode the satellite transmission. The tracking station antennas have a directional pattern and must be programmed to point toward the satellite throughout the duration of the pass. This antenna directivity provides greater antenna gain and offers an additional measure of discrimination against spurious signals from local transmitters. It also ensures tracking of the selected satellite during those instances when two satellites converge within radio line-of-sight. The programming data for pointing the tracking station antenna either originates at the computing center, and is routed through the central control center, or is locally derived at the tracking station. Just before the satellites time-of-rise, the antenna is pointed so as to acquire the satellite signals. As the satellite rises above the horizon, the antenna continues to follow the pass, allowing the radio receiver at the tracking station to lock on the signals. The receiver and data processing equipment decode and record the satellite message. The doppler signal is digitized and sent with satellite data to the computing center.

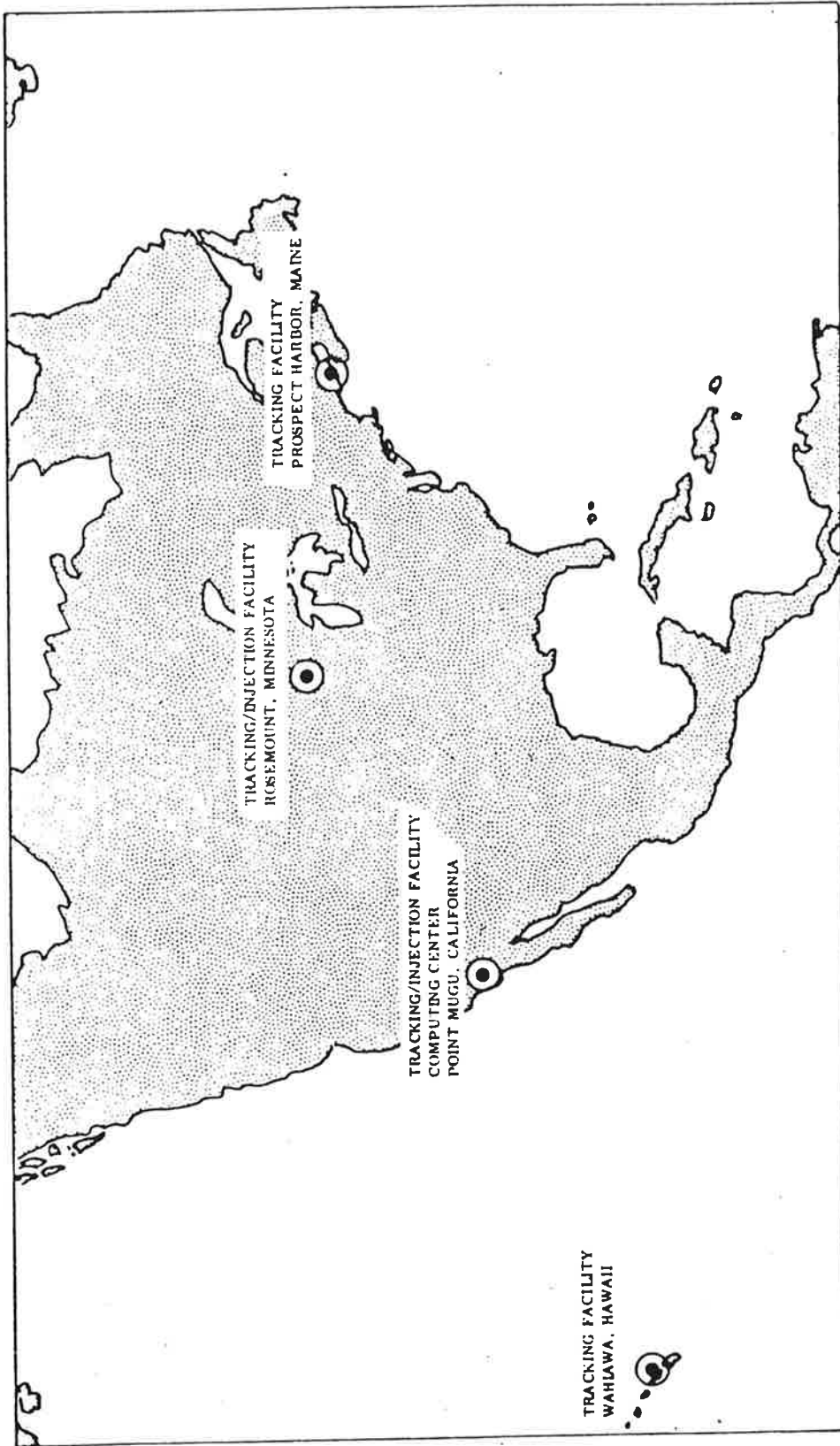


Figure 1-1. NNSS Ground Station Locations

1. 3. 1. 2 Naval Observatory Station

The Naval Observatory receives signals during each satellite pass. During a pass, the data processing equipment compares the time of reception of the 78th bit of each two-minute message received with the even two minutes of Universal Time (UT-2). The times at which satellite time signals are received are then transmitted to the computing center.

1. 3. 1. 3 Computing Center

The computing center continually accepts data inputs on the four satellites from the tracking stations and the Naval Observatory. Periodically, to obtain the fixed orbital parameters for a satellite, the computing center computes an orbit for each satellite that best fits the doppler curves obtained from all tracking stations. Then, using the computed orbital shape, the computing center extrapolates the position of the satellite at each even two minutes, in Universal Time, for the next 12 to 16 hours subsequent to data injection. The data, together with commands and time correction data for the satellite, and antenna-pointing orders for the injection station antenna, are supplied to the injection station.

1. 3. 1. 4 Injection Station

The injection station, after receiving and verifying the incoming message from the computing center, stores the message until it is needed for transmission to the satellite. Just before a satellite time-of-rise, the injection station antenna is pointed to acquire, lock-on and track the satellite throughout the pass. As soon as the receiving equipment receives and locks onto the satellite signals, the injection station reads the injection data and commands from storage and transmits them to the satellite. Transmission to the satellite is on a different frequency from that used by the satellite, and the bit rate is much higher; thus, injection is completed in a matter of seconds.

The next two-minute transmission by the satellite, during the pass, contains part of the newly injected data. In the injection station, this readback is compared with the data that the satellite should be transmitting as a check for errors. Because most of the newly injected data (the variable parameters) will not be transmitted until the appropriate time during the satellite's orbit, the initial readback from the satellite includes parity check data. These data provide for error detection of the variable parameters so that the injection station can verify that the parameters were received correctly.

If no errors are detected, injection is complete. If one or more errors are noted, injection is repeated at two-minute intervals (updating the variable parameters as necessary) until the satellite transmission is verified as being correct or until the satellite is no longer available for data injection.

Once data injection is complete, the satellite continues to transmit its normal two-minute messages. Any time corrections for the satellite clock and any commands for the satellite (such as changeover to the standby oscillator, cease transmission, and the like) are also performed during the period of data injection. These precautions ensure that the navigational equipment, which depends on accurate satellite data for determining its position, is provided the best possible data from each satellite.

1.3.2 Satellite Subsystem

Each of the satellites is placed in a nominally circular polar orbit at an altitude of 400-700 (nominal 600) nautical miles. The orbital planes of the satellites intersect at the earth's rotational axis and at launch are spaced optimally apart in longitude at the equator. Thus, since the orbital planes remain essentially fixed in space, the satellites appear to traverse the longitudinal meridians as the earth rotates beneath them. The NNSS satellites provide contact anywhere on earth almost on an hourly basis. Figure 1-2 illustrates satellite availability for 4 satellites. Six satellites are currently in use.

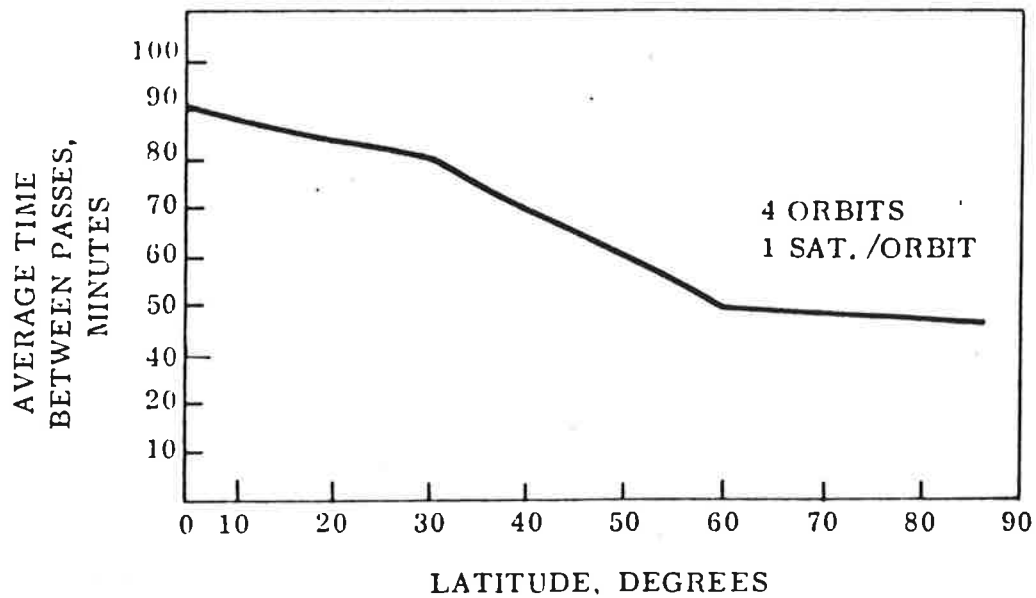


Figure 1-2. Satellite Availability Chart

Each satellite orbits the earth in approximately 108 minutes. Through its useful life, each satellite continuously transmits the following phase-modulated data as two-minute messages on two rf carriers: two-minute mark synchronization signals, a 400 Hz "beep" signal, and fixed and variable parameters describing its own orbit.

The fixed parameters describe the satellites nominal orbit and are accurate for a 12 to 16 hour interval. The variable parameters describe the fine structure in the satellite's nominal orbit as a function of time and are correct only for the time at which they are transmitted by the satellite. Thus, the satellite's memory stores sufficient variable parameters to describe its orbit at two-minute intervals between subsequent injections of data into its memory. Each transmission is timed so that the end of the 78th bit of each two minutes message (the last bit of the synchronization signal) coincides with the even two minutes of UT-2. Thus, the satellites also serve as an accurate time reference for all navigators that are equipped with an adequate system to receive and decode satellite transmissions.

All data transmitted by a satellite that does not change, such as synchronization and identification signals, etc. are wired into the satellite's memory. All data that changes with time, such as the parameters of its orbits, are replaced at 12 to 16 hour intervals by transmission from an injection station.

1.3.2.1 NSS Satellite

Figure 1-3 illustrates a simplified diagram of the electronics contained in a NSS satellite.

The 5 MHz oscillator provides the base frequency for the transmitted signals and the internal timing.

Each of the transmitters are in continuous operation. The 400 MHz output is offset by 32 kHz which results in an emitted frequency of 399.968 MHz. The 150 MHz output is offset by 12 kHz which results in an emitted frequency of 149.988 MHz.

The internal timing will be utilized for memory gating, both for the transmission of data and input of the injected data, and for the wired functions.

Memory consists of 636 39-bit words. Memory contains, in addition to other datum, the fixed and variable parameters of the orbits required for navigational fix.

1.3.2.2 Satellite Radiation Considerations

The satellite transmitter has an output capability of approximately 1.5 watts. With such a low power availability a radiation pattern was chosen to result in the maximum radiated power at the desired angular displacement. (Figure 1-4 illustrates the radiation pattern of the satellite.) The radiation pattern results in maximum radiated power at the angles at which the distance will be the greatest, and minimum radiation at angles at which the distance is the shortest. The Vector-distance relationship is illustrated by Figure 1-5.

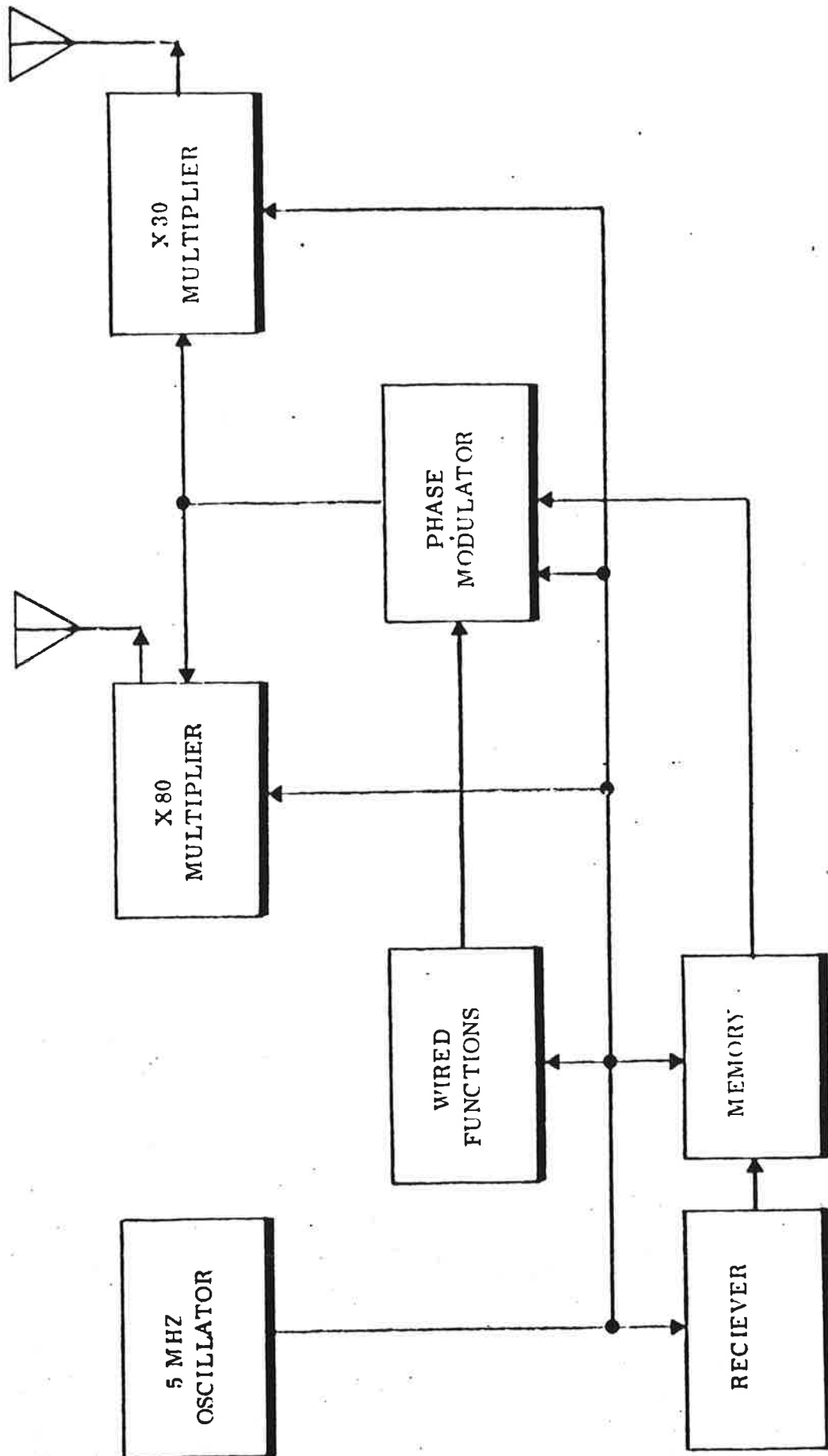


Figure 1-3. NNSS Satellite, Simplified

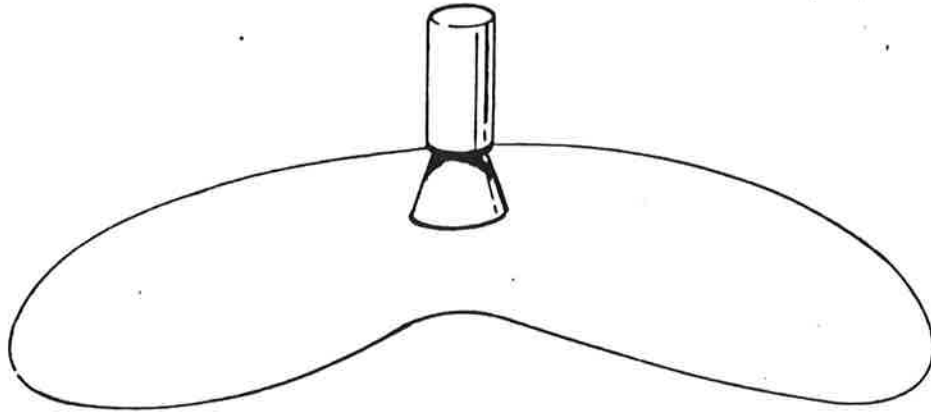


Figure 1-4. Satellite Radiation Pattern

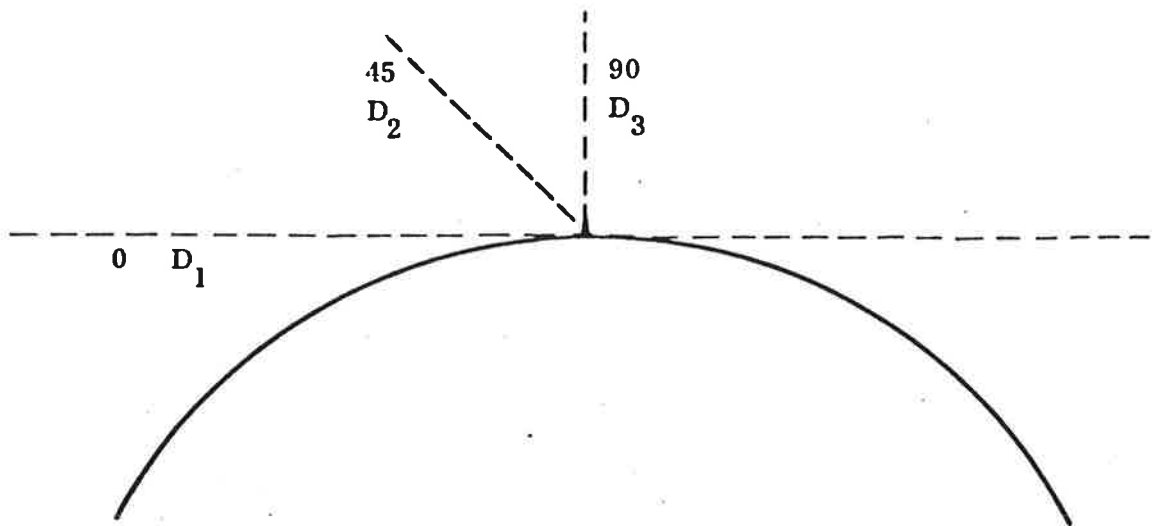


Figure 1-5. Angular Position VS. Distance

The satellite antenna is designed for left-hand circularly polarized radiation at both 150 and 400 MHz. This allows maximum signal energy transfer to a left-hand circularly polarized receiving antenna, and also optimum rejection of reflected and re-radiated signals at the circularly-polarized receiving antenna. An anomaly in the satellite's 400 MHz radiation pattern requires use of a vertically-polarized receiving antenna at that frequency until new satellites with corrected radiation patterns are launched.

Any time that the satellite is within radio line-of-sight and the angle at time of closest approach is equal to or greater than 15 degrees and equal to or less than 75 degrees, the satellite's transmission may be used to compute the exact position on the earth of the positioning equipment. Satellite passes suitable for use in obtaining a position fix will generally occur at least every two hours.

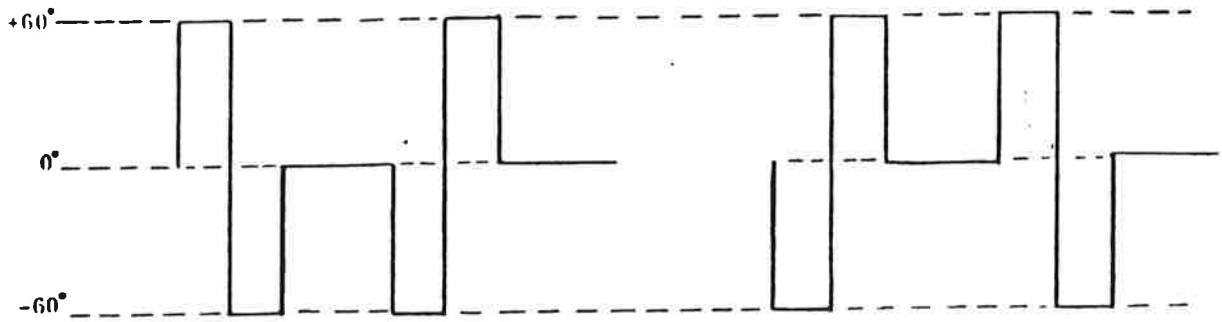
1.3.2.3 Satellite Transmission Format

The data transmitted by the satellite is in the form of phase modulation on the carrier frequency. A data bit requires approximately 20 ms.

A bit time is divided into two time periods of 10 ms called doublet times.

Each doublet time period consists of four equal time periods of 2.5 ms. The first two time periods are data periods. The last two time periods are "rest" periods. The data periods are of equal and opposite phase shift. The rest time has no associated phase shift.

The doublet pairs representing a logic quantity (1 or 0) are illustrated by Figure 1-6.



a. Binary 1

b. Binary 0

Figure 1-6. Binary Data Represented by Doublets

The data transmitted is in the form of binary-coded-decimal-excess 3. Table 1-1 compares decimal/octal/BCD/BCDXS3 coding for the decimal digits.

TABLE 1-1. DIGITAL CODE COMPARISON

DECIMAL	OCTAL	BCD	BCDXS3
0	0	0000	0011
1	1	0001	0100
2	2	0010	0101
3	3	0011	0110
4	4	0100	0111
5	5	0101	1000
6	6	0110	1001
7	7	0111	1010
8	10	1000	1011
9	11	1001	1100

Each satellite data word is 39 bits in length. This represents 9 digits, 36 bits, and three bits that are not utilized for positional information. Figure 1-7 illustrates the 9 digits of a typical satellite word.

1.3.2.4 Satellite Message

The satellite message consists of 156 words of 39 bits and a word of 19 bits, a total of 6103 bits which is transmitted in exactly two minutes.

Refer to Table 1-2 during the following discussion.

The words that are of particular interest to the navigational equipment are Word 2, Word 3, Word 8 and every sixth word thereafter through Word 152.

Each of the words shall be discussed in the order of their occurrence.

WORD 2 - the last 25 bits of this word contain a distinctive pattern that is used for synchronization. This pattern is a logic 0 bit followed by 23 bits of logic 1 followed by a logic 0 bit. The end of the last logic 0 bit coincides with the start of Word 3.

WORD 3 - The exact start of word 3 is the two minute time mark. During word 3 the phase modulation pattern is altered so that a 400 Hz tone may be heard. Time marks emitted by the satellite are accurate to about 200 us.

Although the absolute time accuracy of a time mark may be no better than 200 us, the two minute accuracy between marks is accurate to about 10 us.

WORD 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50 - these are the Ephemeral data words.

WORD 56, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98

104, 110, 116, 122, 128, 134,

140, 146, 150

- these are the Kepler data words.

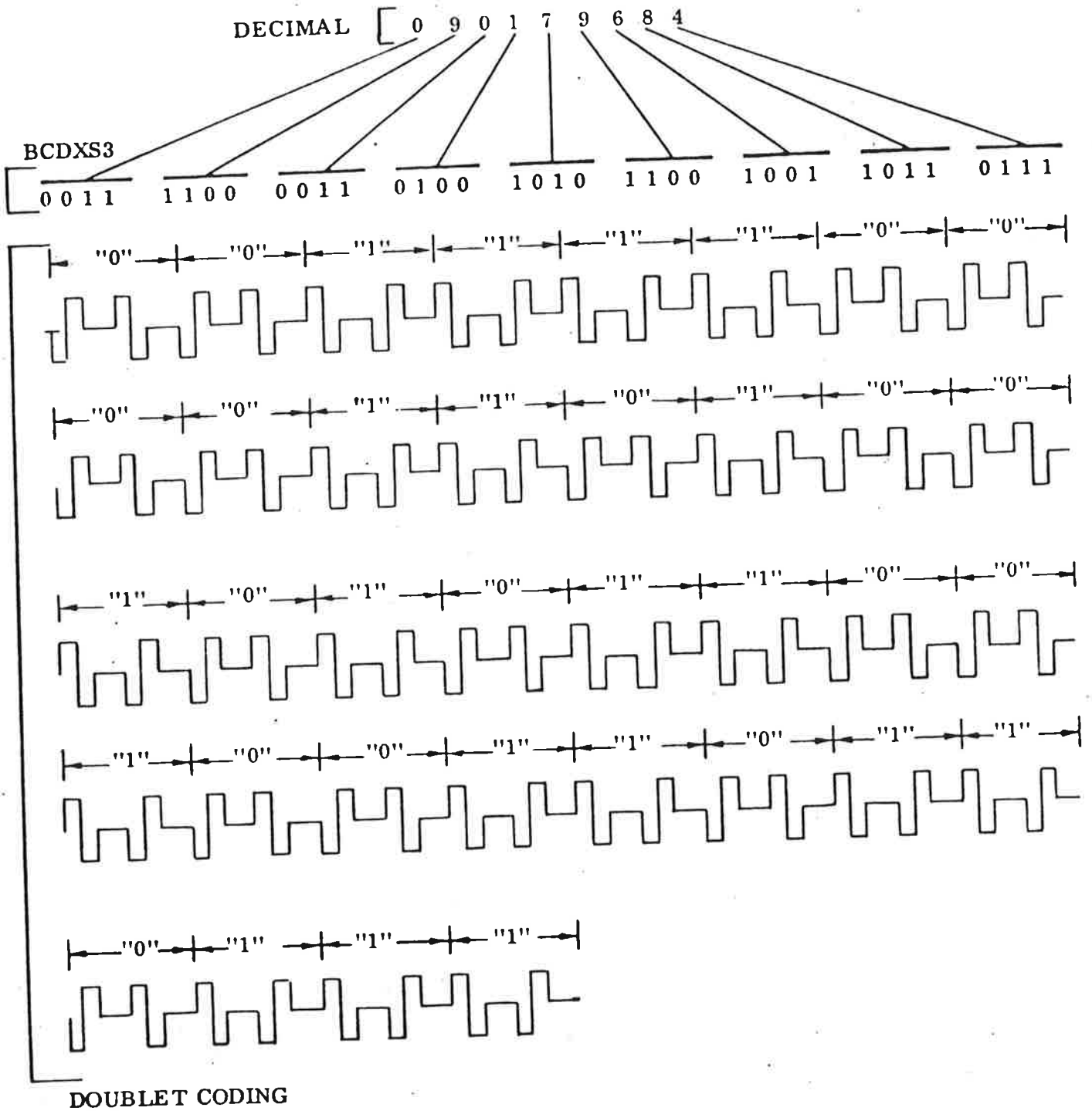


Figure 1-7. Satellite Word Code Format

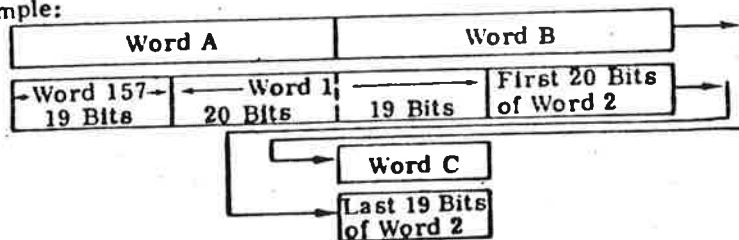
TABLE 1-2. ORGANIZATION OF SATELLITE MESSAGE

Two Minute
Time Mark

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	1st Ephemeral Word 2nd Ephemeral Word
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	
3	15	16	17	18	19	20	8th Ephemeral Word 1st Fixed Word 2nd Fixed Word
4	21	22	23	24	25	26	
5	27	28	29	30	31	32	
6	33	34	35	36	37	38	
7	39	40	41	42	43	44	
8	45	46	47	48	49	50	
9	51	52	53	54	55	56	
10	57	58	59	60	61	62	
11	63	64	65	66	67	68	17th Fixed Word
12	69	70	71	72	73	74	
13	75	76	77	78	79	80	
14	81	82	83	84	85	86	
15	87	88	89	90	91	92	
16	93	94	95	96	97	98	
17	99	100	101	102	103	104	
18	105	106	107	108	109	110	
19	111	112	113	114	115	116	
20	117	118	119	120	121	122	
21	123	124	125	126	127	128	
22	129	130	131	132	133	134	
23	135	136	137	138	139	140	
24	141	142	144	144	145	146	
25	147	148	149	150	151	152	
26	153	154	155	156	A	B	
27						C	

Note: Word A - Word 157 (19 bits) plus first 20 bits of word one
 Word B - Last 19 bits of word one plus first 20 bits of word two
 Word C - Last 19 bits of word two

Example:



Ephemeral Data

The ephemeral data will change each two minute segment. The manner in which the data changes is illustrated in Figure 1-8. Notice that the words shift and a new word is inserted in the word 50 position.

WORD POSITION	1ST TWO-MINUTE SEGMENT	2ND TWO-MINUTE SEGMENT	3RD TWO-MINUTE SEGMENT
8	080490390	090179684	500730930
14	090179684	500730930	510821264
20	500730930	510821264	620871610
26	510821264	620871610	730901950
32	620871610	730901950	540892288
38	730901950	540892288	300862570
44	540892288	300862570	010802817
50	300862570	010802817	120712990

Figure 1-8. Ephemeral Data, an Example

The quantities contained in the ephemeral data words are:

t_k - the number of two minute increments past the hour or half hour.

NOTE

The real value of t_k is only true if the word occupies the WORD 26 position in the message.

ΔE_k - the incremental eccentric anomaly.

($\Delta E_k = \pm .0XXX$ degrees.)

ΔA_k - the incremental length of semi-major axis of orbit ellipse.

($\Delta A_k = \pm X.XX$ kilometers.)

n_k - the incremental out-of-plane component of the satellite. Since the desired magnitude of n_k is $\pm .XX$ kilometers, two n_k digits are required. The process of obtaining n_k is explained as part of Table 1-4.

Figure 1-9 illustrates the position, in an ephemeral word, of each ephemeral quantity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
t_k		ΔE_k			ΔA_k			n_k

Figure 1-9. Format of an Ephemeral Word

To decode an ephemeral word the following steps must be performed.

- a. To arrive at a value for t_k :
 1. Select word 26 of the first two minute segment. (From Figure 1-8, 510821264)
 2. Decode the first digit. (From Table 1-3, 5 = + -1)
 3. The number from step 2 (1) and the second digit from the selected ephemeral word results in the value of t_k . (11)
 4. Multiply t_k by 2. ($11 \times 2 = 22$) the time is 22 minutes past the hour or half-hour.
- b. To arrive at a value for ΔE_k :
 1. Extract the first sign obtained in a .2 (+).
 2. Extract the third through fifth digit of the ephemeral word. (510821264 = 082)
 3. Attach the sign from step b .1. to the quantity from step B.2. (+082) this is the signed value of ΔE_k .
- c. To arrive at a value for ΔA_k :
 1. Extract the second sign obtained in a .2(-).
 2. Extract the sixth through eighth digit of the ephemeral word. (510821264 = 126)
 3. Attach the sign from step c.1 to the quantity from step c.2. (-126). This is the signed value of ΔA_k .

TABLE 1-3. DIGIT DECODE SIGN AND VALUE

DECIMAL NUMBER	DECODE	FIRST DIGIT OF t_k	SIGN OF ΔE_k	SIGN OF ΔA_k	DECODED FOR n_k
0	++0	0	+	+	-0
1	+ -0	0	+	-	-4
2	-+0	0	-	+	-3
3	--0	0	-	-	-2
4	++1	1	+	+	-1
5	+ -1	1	+	-	+0
6	-+1	1	-	+	+1
7	--1	1	-	-	+2
8	+				+3
9	-				+4

NOTE: 8 and 9 are reserved for sign and values of n_k and Kepler data signs.

d. To arrive at a value for n_k :

1. Extract the ninth digit of the ephemeral word. (510821264 = 4)
2. Decode the digit. (From Table 1-3, 4 = -1)
3. Extract the ninth digit from the next ephemeral word. (620871610 = 0)
4. Attach the sign and value from step d.2 to the quantity from step d.3 (-10) this is the signed value of n_k .

When decoding is completed the data in Figure 1-8 would be as shown in Figure 1-10.

Fixed Data

Table 1-4 describes the fixed data quantities. To decode the first digit for sign consult Table 1-3.

WORD POSITION	FIRST TWO MINUTES				SECOND TWO MINUTES				THIRD TWO MINUTES			
	t_k	ΔE_k	ΔA_k	n_k	t_k	ΔE_k	ΔA_k	n_k	t_k	ΔE_k	ΔA_k	n_k
8		+049	+039	-04		+017	+968	-10		+073	-93	-04
14		+017	+968	-10		+073	-093	-04		+082	-126	-10
20		+073	-093	-04		+082	-126	-10		-087	+161	-00
26	11	+082	-126	-10	12	-087	+161	-00	13	-090	-195	-08
32		-087	+161	-00		-090	-195	-08		+089	-228	+30
38		-090	-195	-08		+089	-228	+30		-086	-257	-07
44		+089	-228	+30		-086	-257	-07		+080	+281	+20
50		-086	-257	-07		+080	+281	+20		+071	-299	-00

NOTE: t_k is decoded for word 26 only.

Figure 1-10. Decoded Ephemeral Data, an Example

1.3.2.5 The Doppler Factor

The navigational solution is based upon "the apparent frequency shift of the transmitted frequency, at the receiving antenna, due to the relative motion of the transmitting station, satellite, and the receiving station" or, doppler frequency shift.

As the satellite approaches, the doppler effect is such that the frequency appears to increase, and as the satellite recedes, the doppler effect is such that the frequency appears to decrease. (See Figure 1-11.)

Every cycle of increase in doppler means that the satellite has moved one wavelength nearer. This is a precise measurement since a wavelength, at 400 MHz, is 3/4 meter.

The doppler shift measurement is made by accumulating doppler cycle counts for each two-minute satellite data interval or submultiple thereof.

TABLE 1-4. FIXED DATA QUANTITIES

SATELLITE WORD	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
56	t_p	Time of satellite perigee (minutes)
62	n	Mean motion of satellite (degrees/minute) X . X X X X X X
68	ω	Argument of perigee at t_p (degrees)
74	$\dot{\omega}$	Precession rate of perigee (degrees/minute)
80	ϵ	Eccentricity
86	A_o	Mean semi-major axis (kilometers)
92	Ω	Right ascension of ascending node at t_p (degrees)
98	$\dot{\Omega}$	Precession rate of node (degrees/minute)
104	C_i	Cosine of inclination
110	\wedge_G	Longitude of Greenwich at t_p (degrees)
116	—	Satellite Identification Number
122	t_i	Time of last injection (fiducial interval & day No.)
128	S_i	Sine of inclination
134	Frequency	Offset of satellite oscillator in parts per million below 150 & 400 MHz
140	—	BCDXS3 zeros except during injection
146	—	BCDXS3 zeros except during injection
152	—	BCDXS3 zeros except during injection

Word 128 is distinctive and may be used to identify the satellite. At the time this book was written the following "signatures" were applicable.

SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	SIGNATURE SINE OF INCLINATION
30120	809999930
30130	809999800
30140	809999160
30180	810000000
30190	809999990
30200	809999960

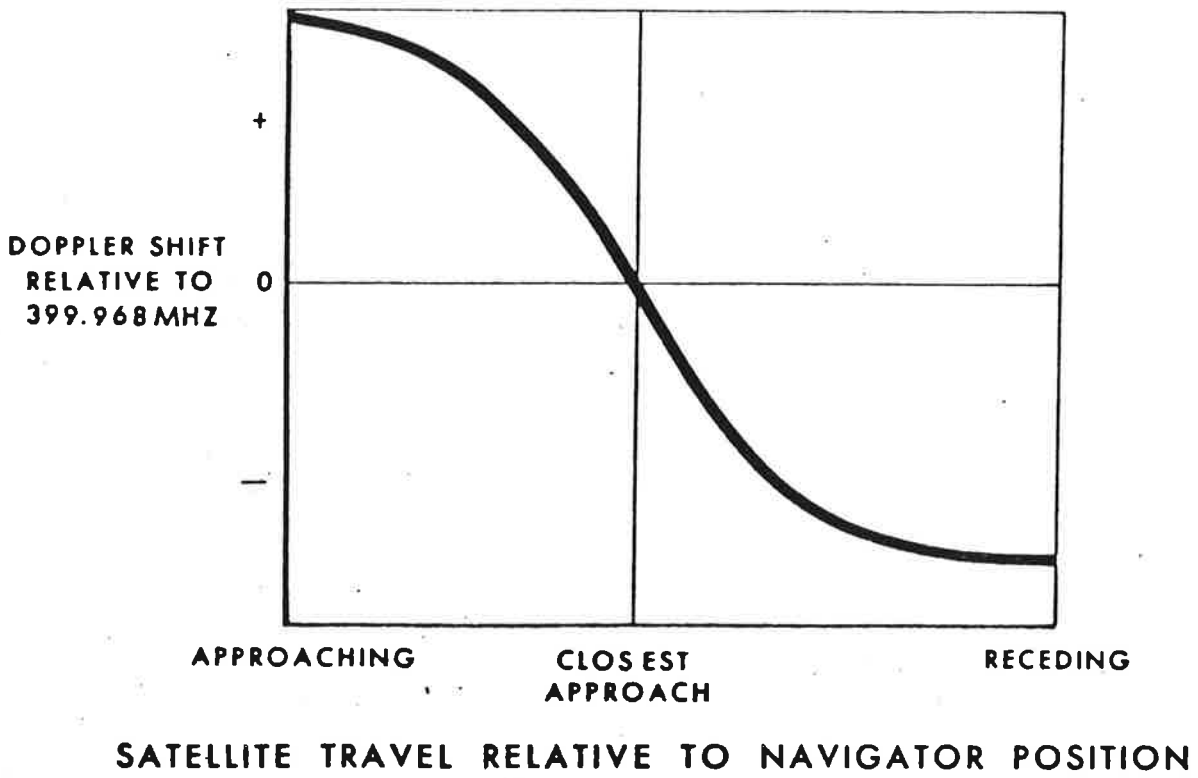
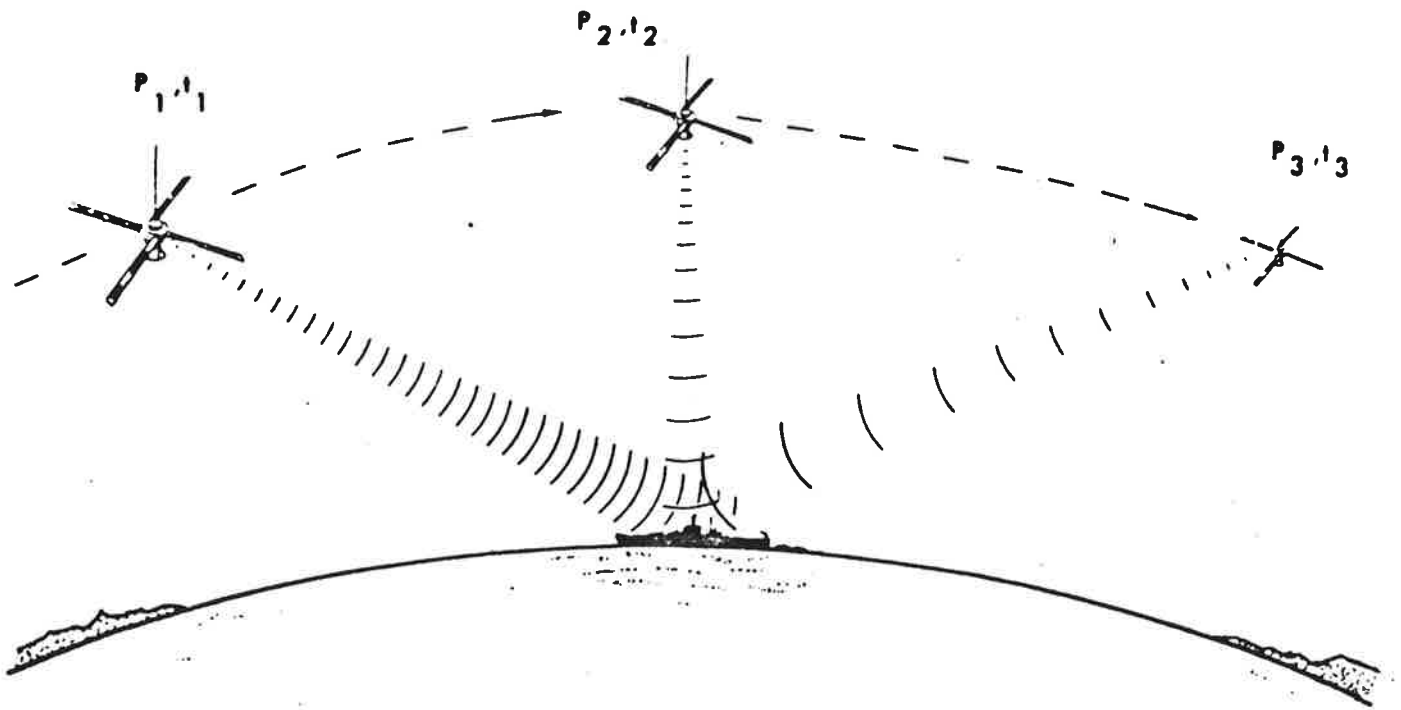


Figure 1-11. Satellite 400 MHz-Signal Subjected to Doppler Effect

1.3.2.6 Signal Refraction

The satellite could transmit the data using a single ultra-high frequency. This frequency would travel along a line-of-sight path towards the receiving antenna. However, while passing through the ionosphere the propagation path becomes bent, or refracted. (See Figure 1-12.) Refraction of the signal path affects the accuracy of the receiver doppler count, producing errors in the computed navigation fix. To correct the major part of this effect a second transmission frequency is employed. During propagation both frequencies are affected by refraction but, by different amounts. The refraction difference is measured by the receiver and used to correct the doppler count. If this correction is not made, the position fix may be in error by hundreds of feet, particularly during the daytime. Thus refraction correction is necessary for full accuracy.

1.3.3 The User Subsystem Equipment

The user's system is the final link in the NNSS System. This equipment receives the signals transmitted by the satellite, measures the doppler shift, decodes the satellite message, and organizes the data for position fix computation by a computer.

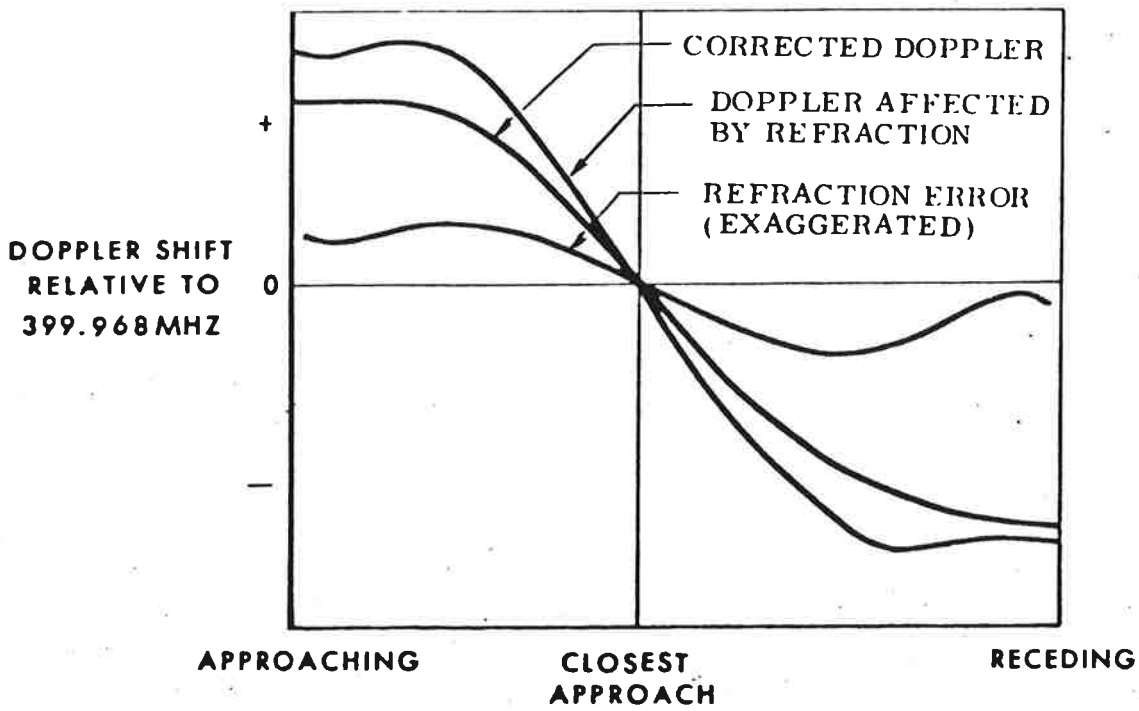
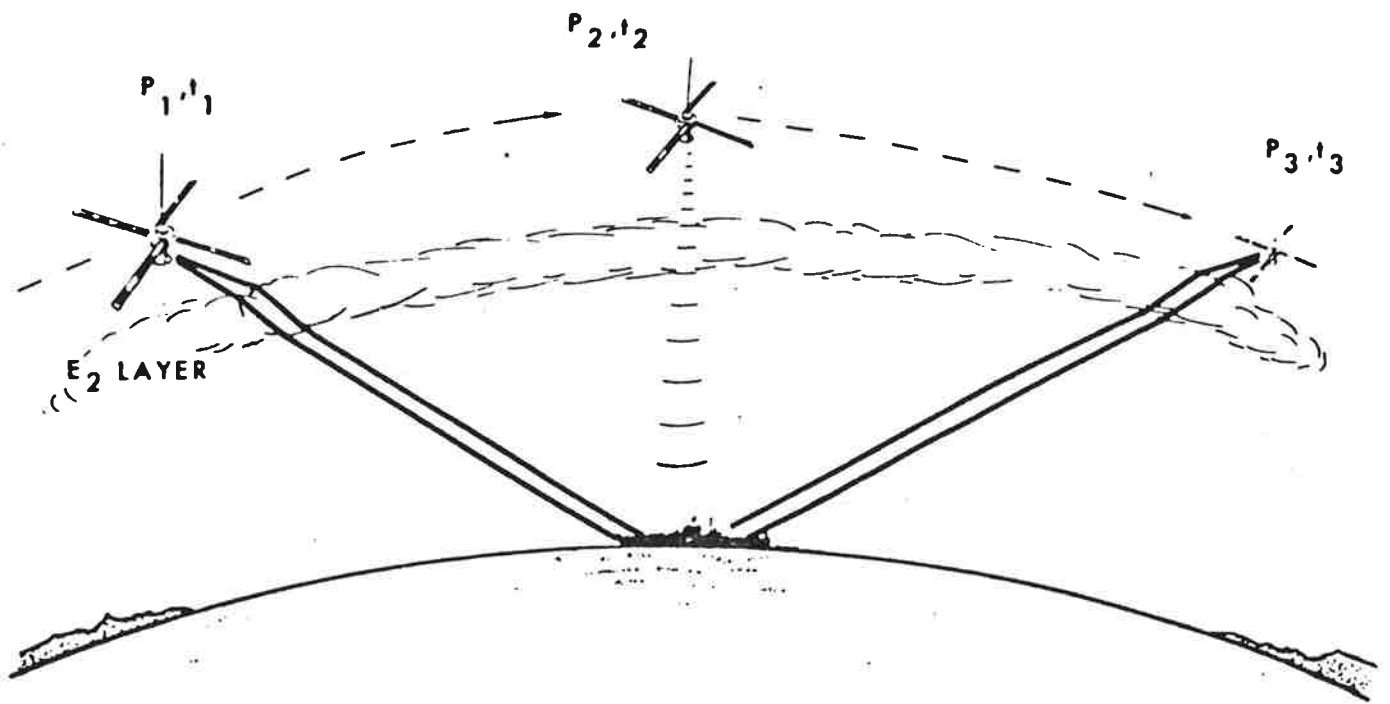


Figure 1-12. Satellite 400 MHz Signal Subjected to Refraction

The user's system consists of the following basic elements:

- A dual frequency antenna
- A dual frequency phase-lock receiver
- A precision 5 MHz frequency standard
- A digital processing unit

1.3.3.1 The Navigational Fix

As stated, the satellite describes the orbital position of the satellite every two minutes, on the even two minutes. To obtain a position fix, it is necessary only to determine the user's location relative to the known location of the satellite. The user's system employs an "integrated" doppler measurement for this purpose. In Figure 1-13, positions for the satellite in its orbit are shown for times t_1 through t_4 . The slant range from ship to satellite is given for S_1 through S_4 . From Figure 1-12, it is evident that the number of wavelengths, of the transmitted signal, enroute at time t_1 along S_1 is greater than at time t_2 along S_2 . Every doppler cycle received means that the satellite has moved one wavelength closer. The satellite's transmission frequencies are 400 MHz offset by 32 KHz (399.968 MHz) and 150 MHz offset by 12 KHz (149.988 MHz). This offset allows the user system to obtain unambiguous doppler information during a satellite pass when using a reference oscillator whose frequency is an exact sub-multiple of 400 MHz. The integrated doppler measurement is simply the count of the number of doppler cycles received between t_1 and t_2 , which is a direct measure of the total changes of slant range during that time interval. Since the satellite positions, at t_1 and t_2 , are known, the receiver must be on some surface defined by the measured slant range difference between these points. This surface is a hyperboloid of revolution with the foci at the known satellite position. The receiver must be located somewhere along the curve defined by the intersection of this hyperboloid and the earth's surface.

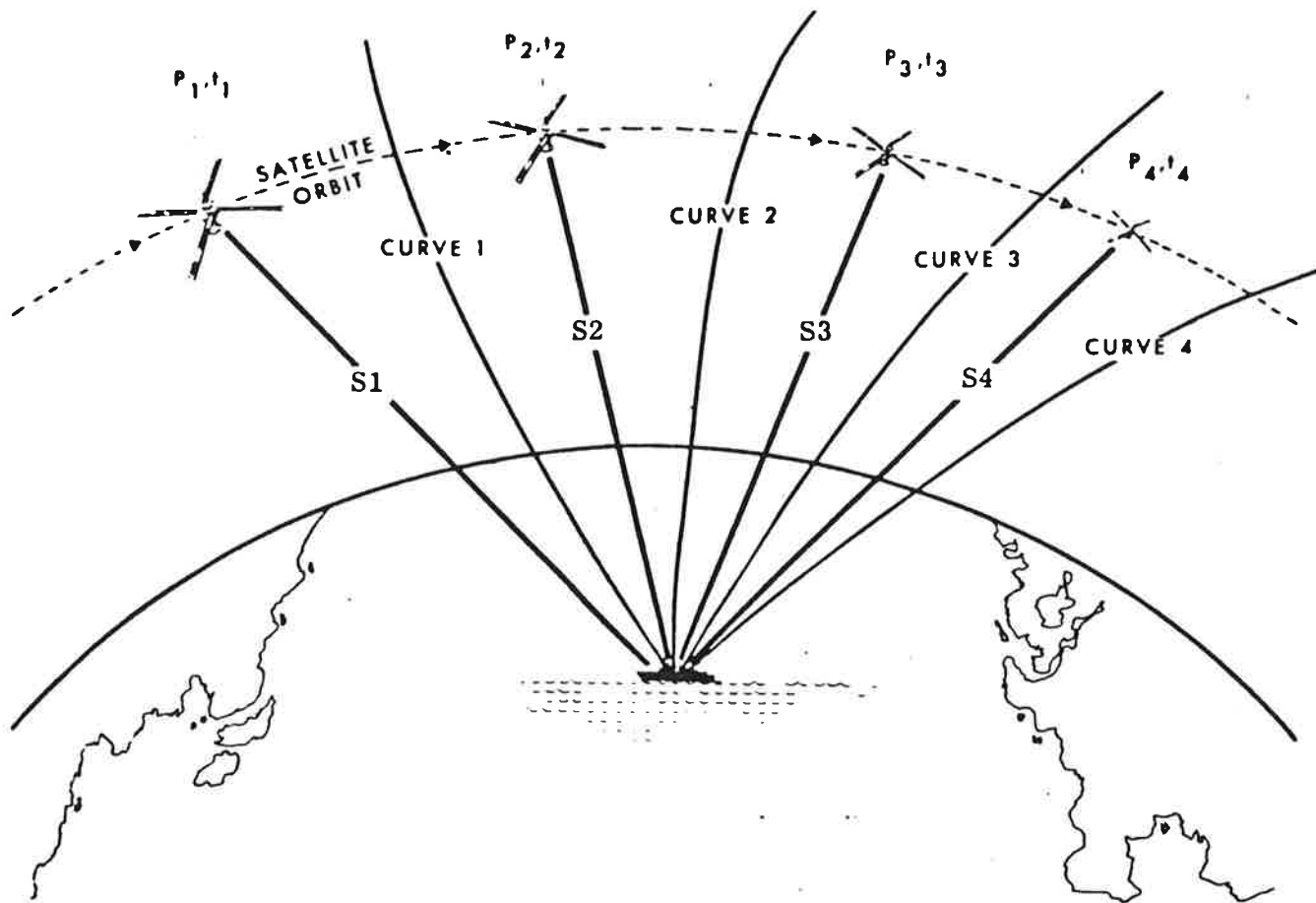


Figure 1-13. Obtaining a Position Fix Using Satellite Navigation Equipment

The next doppler count will define a second curve, and the intersection of this plus an additional curve (shown in Figure 1-13) results in a navigational fix. At least three doppler counts are required in order to obtain a position fix. As many as nine two-minute counts may be recorded per satellite pass, and all are used to improve the accuracy of the computed position fix.

1.3.3.2 System Operation

Regardless of the configuration involved, the system operation is basically the same. The receiving equipment of the user's system receives the incoming satellite message, extracts the message information, measures the doppler shift and records the information for entry into a computer for fix computation.

The user system will extract and measure the following from the received signals.

- Measured doppler
- Measured refraction
- Satellite orbital data
- Timing information.

The received signals will be shifted by doppler and/or refraction. The doppler effect is directly proportional to the transmitted frequency. Therefore, the doppler effect is greatest on the 400 MHz signal and will be measured from the 400 MHz signal. Refraction effects are inversely proportional to the transmitted frequency. Therefore, the refraction measurement will be accomplished on the 150 MHz signal.

Before meaningful data can be extracted from the received satellite message, the user system must be synchronized with its modulation. Synchronization is accomplished in three steps.

Step 1 . DOUBLET SYNCHRONIZATION

The receiver allots 16 seconds for the internal doublet clock (≈ 100 Hz) to be synchronized with the received doublets.

Step 2 BIT SYNCHRONIZATION

The receiver requires one or two seconds after doublet synchronization for the internal bit clock (≈ 50 Hz) to be synchronized with the received bits.

Step 3 MESSAGE SYNCHRONIZATION

After doublet and bit synchronization have been accomplished, the receiver will search for the distinctive pattern that appears in satellite word 2 and, at the time that the full pattern is recognized (the start of satellite word 3) message synchronization is accomplished.