

# Funzione Matlab

## Calcolo DOP di una Catena Loran



Lampedusa

$$\varphi_M = 35.509 \quad \lambda_M = 12.593$$

Sellia Marina

$$\varphi_X = 38.912 \quad \lambda_X = 16.741$$

Tripoli

$$\varphi_Y = 32.839 \quad \lambda_Y = 13.264$$

Golfo Napoli

$$\varphi_s = 40.578 \quad \lambda_s = 14.389$$

Catena1

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Lampedusa

$$\varphi_M = 35.509 \quad \lambda_M = 12.593$$

Sellia Marina

$$\varphi_X = 38.912 \quad \lambda_X = 16.741$$

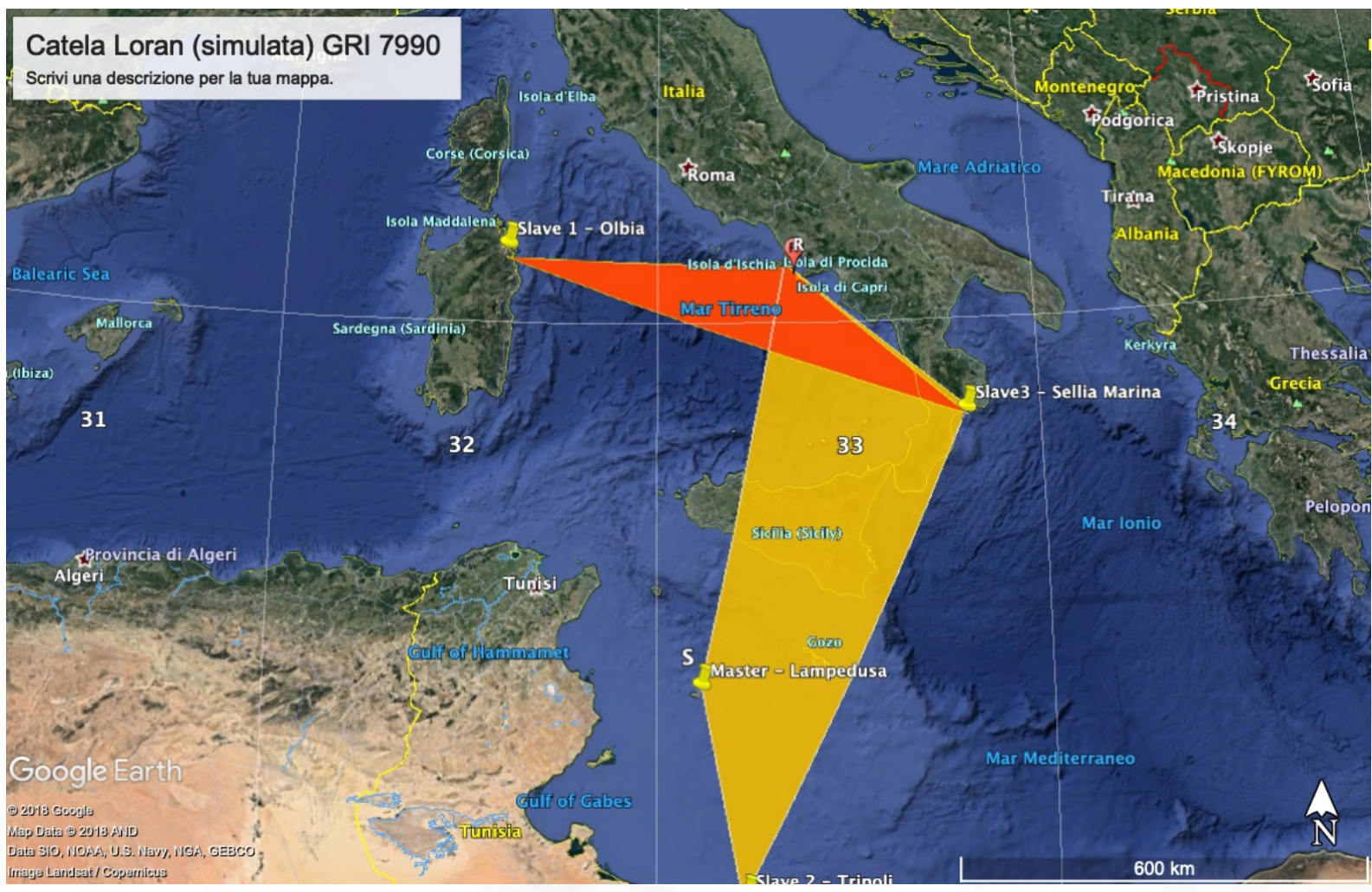
Olbia

$$\varphi_Y = 40.998 \quad \lambda_Y = 9.618$$

Catena2

Golfo Napoli

$$\varphi_s = 40.578 \quad \lambda_s = 14.389$$



Function Matlab  
distance

Misure  
Simultanee

Linea di Base  
DBase.

$$d_M d_X d_y$$

$$\Delta_X \Delta_Y$$

PSI ANGLE

$$\Psi_1$$

$$\Psi_2$$

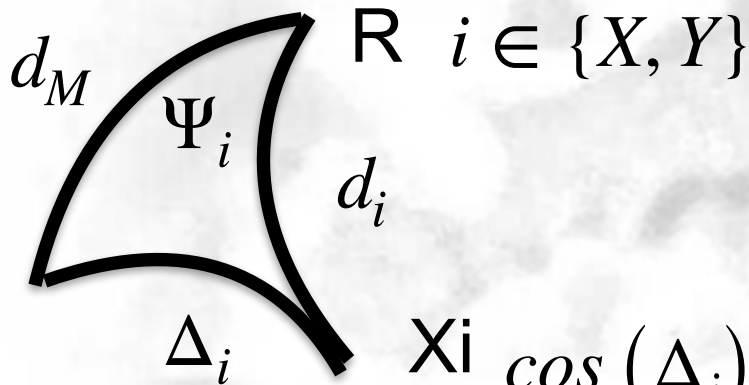
DOP

Loran\_DOP

$$DOP$$

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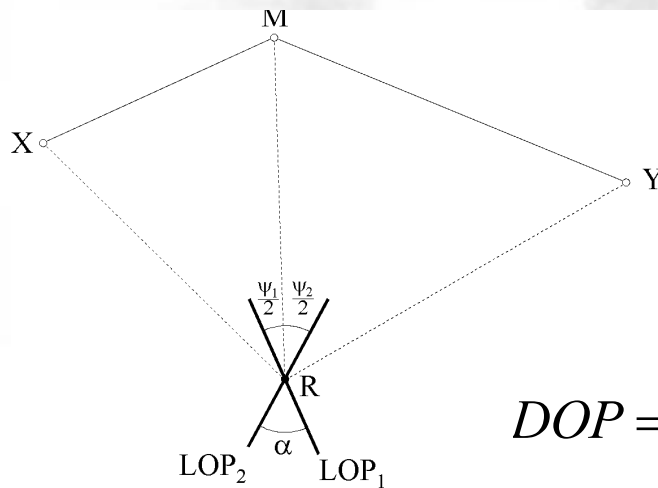
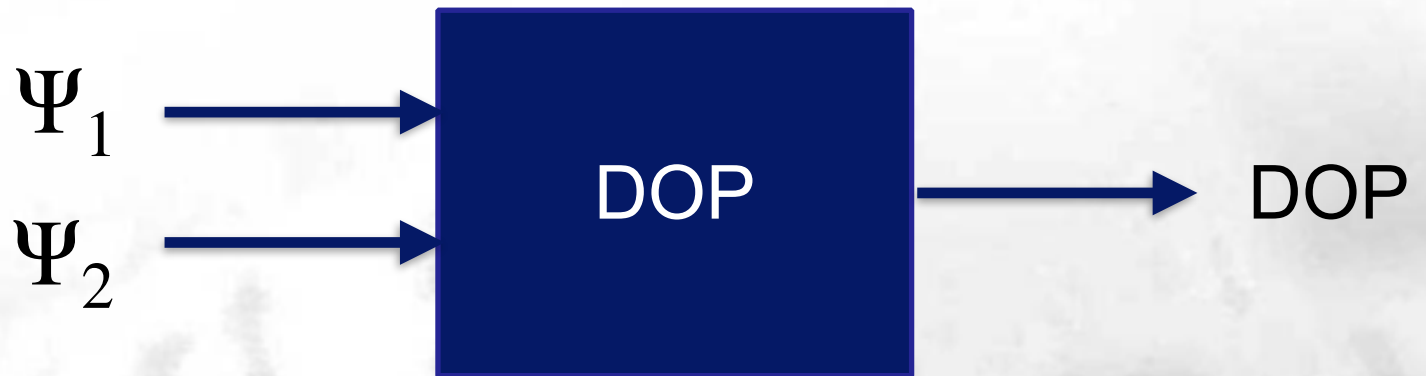
Teorema di Eulero

$$\cos(\Delta_i) = \cos d_M \cos d_i + \sin d_M \sin d_i \cos \Psi_i$$

$$\Psi_i = \arccos[(\cos \Delta_i - \cos(d_M) \cos(d_i)) / \sin d_M \sin d_i]$$

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$$DOP = \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\psi_1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{\psi_2}{2}} + \frac{2 \cos \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{2}}{\operatorname{sen} \frac{\psi_1}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\psi_2}{2}}}$$

## **Bibliografia**

Cap. 4 di “Sistemi di Navigazione Aerea a Lungo Raggio”, V. Nastro – G. Messina, Hoepli, 2003