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HF ABSOLUTE TIME OF ARRIVAL SENSING

R. B. Rose

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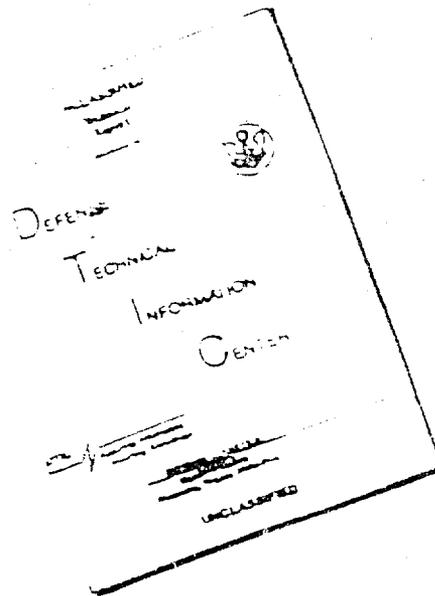
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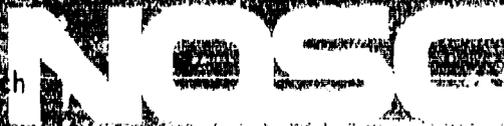
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Commander

R. M. HILLYER
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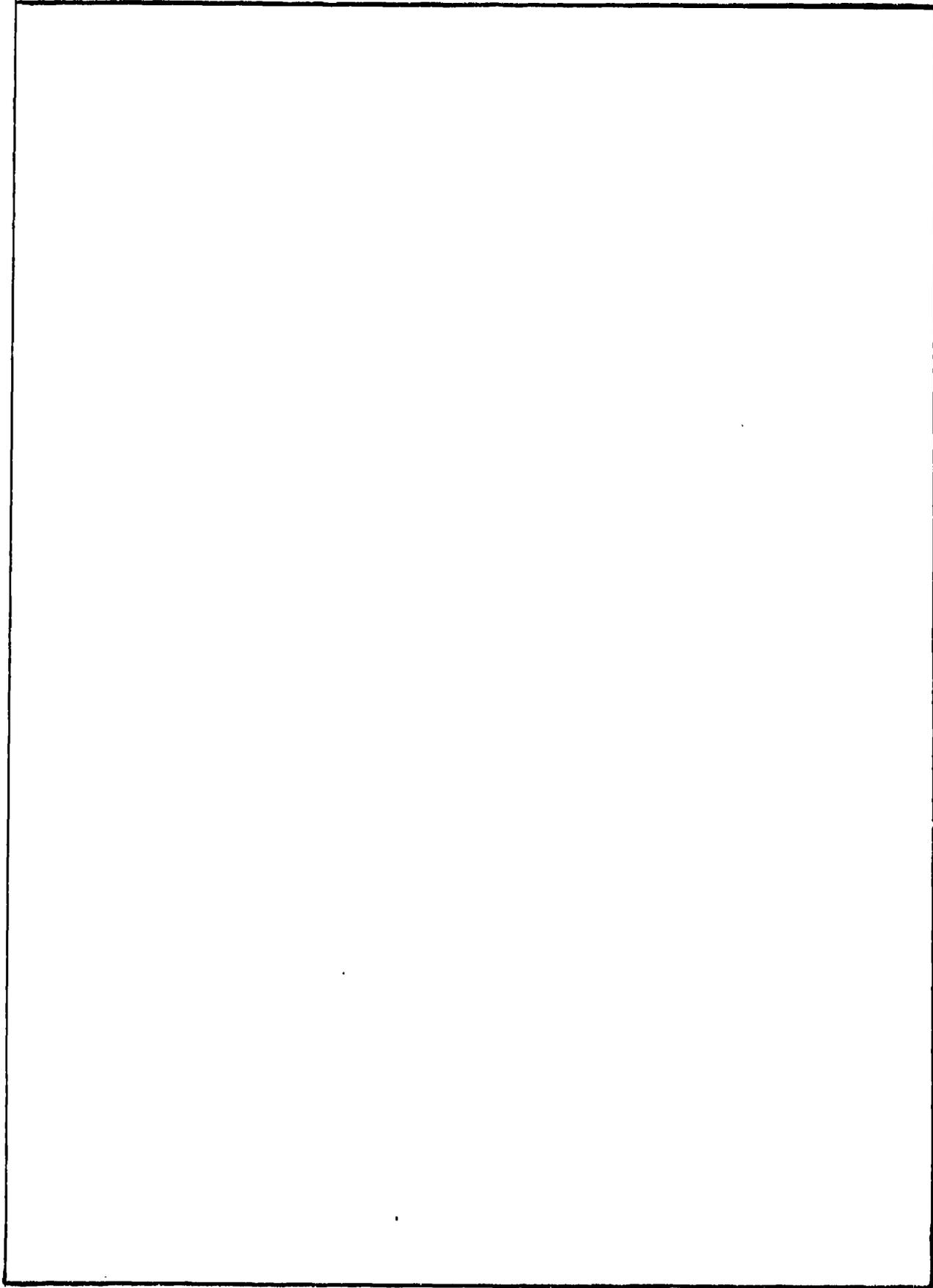
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INTRODUCTION

In late 1980 questions arose concerning whether the ionosphere was sufficiently stable to allow precisely measured time of arrival of skywave signals to be used for geolocation in the high frequency (HF) band between 2 and 32 MHz. The chief limitation in the accuracy of this type of system is the amount of uncertainty in the ionospheric height estimation and its temporal stability. Traditional ionospheric research resources did not address the issue in sufficient detail and time resolution to be of any assistance. In order to understand the exact nature of the ionospheric uncertainties and to quantify their extent, experimentation was proposed to sense the variation in the refraction height of the ionosphere as it relates to the time of arrival of the HF signal. The objective of this work was to determine the range of environmentally induced errors in a skywave Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA) measurement, thereby bounding the ultimate geolocation accuracy one could expect from this technique.

The first experimental measurement system, described in Reference 1, started operation in early 1981. This effort involved establishing a continuous absolute Time of Arrival (TOA) experiment over the one-hop midlatitude path between San Diego, California and Fort Collins, Colorado. The system is fully digital and stabilized with a cesium beam standard. This work was supplemented with vertical incidence sounder data at both ends of the path, a collateral Doppler sensing system, and coincident satellite solar data. A fully annotated database was prepared and is maintained by the Naval Ocean Systems Center Advanced Propagation Forecasting System (PROPHET). Figure 1 shows the TOA measurement hardware configuration.

In 1983 the Kenwood R1000 receiver was replaced with a newer R2000 which was microprocessor controlled. This allowed the receiver to now sequentially sample four frequencies at 1-second intervals. Because each frequency refracts from a different ionospheric height, the resulting data represent an almost (within 4 seconds) simultaneous look at different levels in the ionosphere. These multifrequency measurements were started in 1983 and have continued until the present. The data have produced startling results when compared to traditional concepts of how the ionospheric medium behaves.

Because of the high level of automation, both in the sensor system and in the processing system, it is expected that the TOA sensor will be maintained indefinitely.

In late 1983, a longer range adjunct was conceived to address new issues concerning TDOA signals. Dubbed the Long Baseline Time of Arrival (LBTOA) experiment, a sensor was placed in Hawaii that simultaneously measured time of arrival of signals from Fort Collins, Colorado (WWV) and Tokyo Japan (JJY). Although somewhat more ambitious than the original TOA sensor, the LBTOA was constructed and deployed in October 1983. The equipment, shown in Figure 2, was assembled at a modest cost.

From their inception, both TOA sensor experiments were fully digital, making the database more easily processed. Concurrent to the development of the TOA and LBTOA sensors, a significant effort was directed toward the computer processing of the data. This has led to an extensive data reduction capability which will be

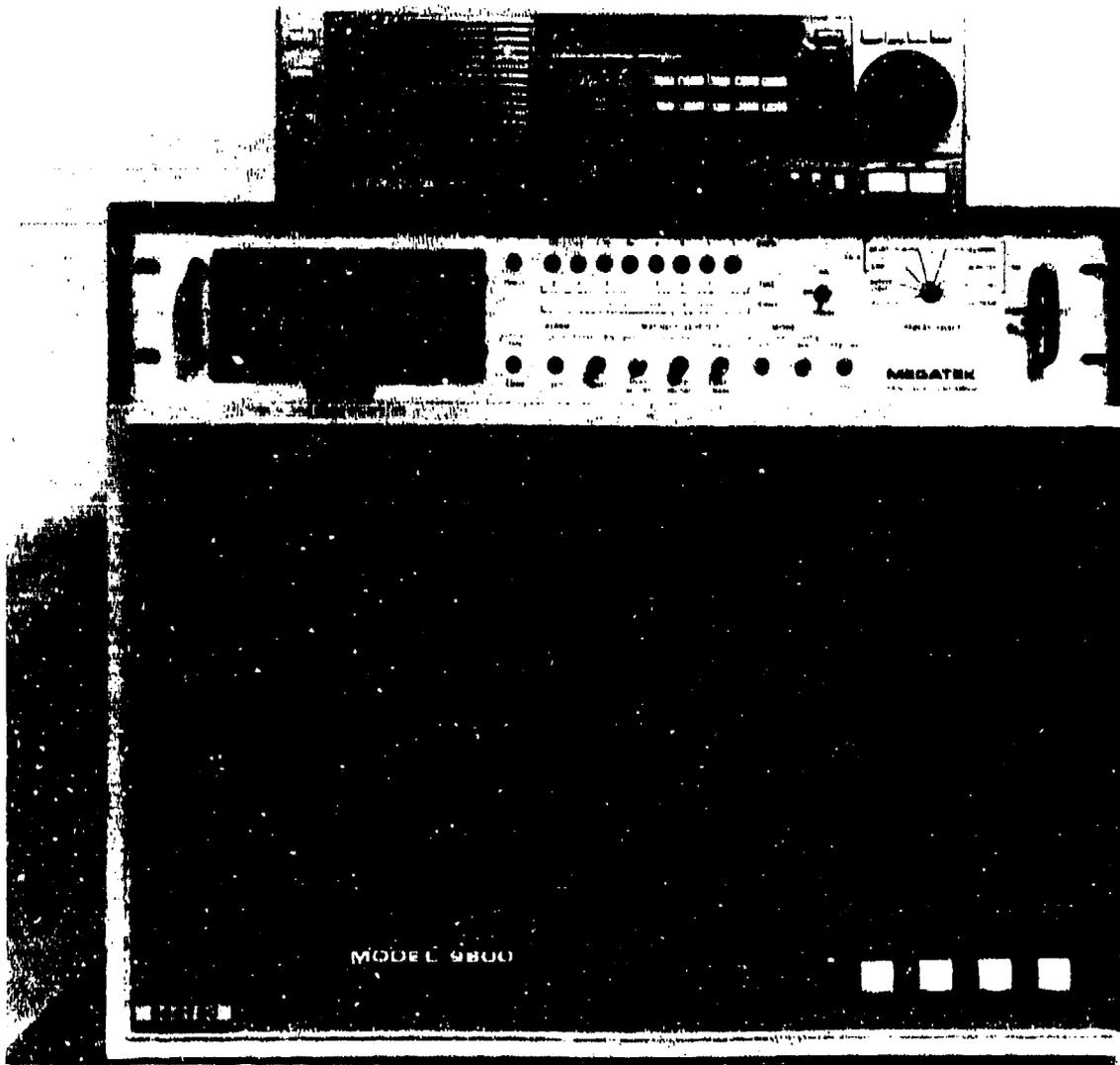


Figure 1. Version 1 absolute time of arrival sensor system.

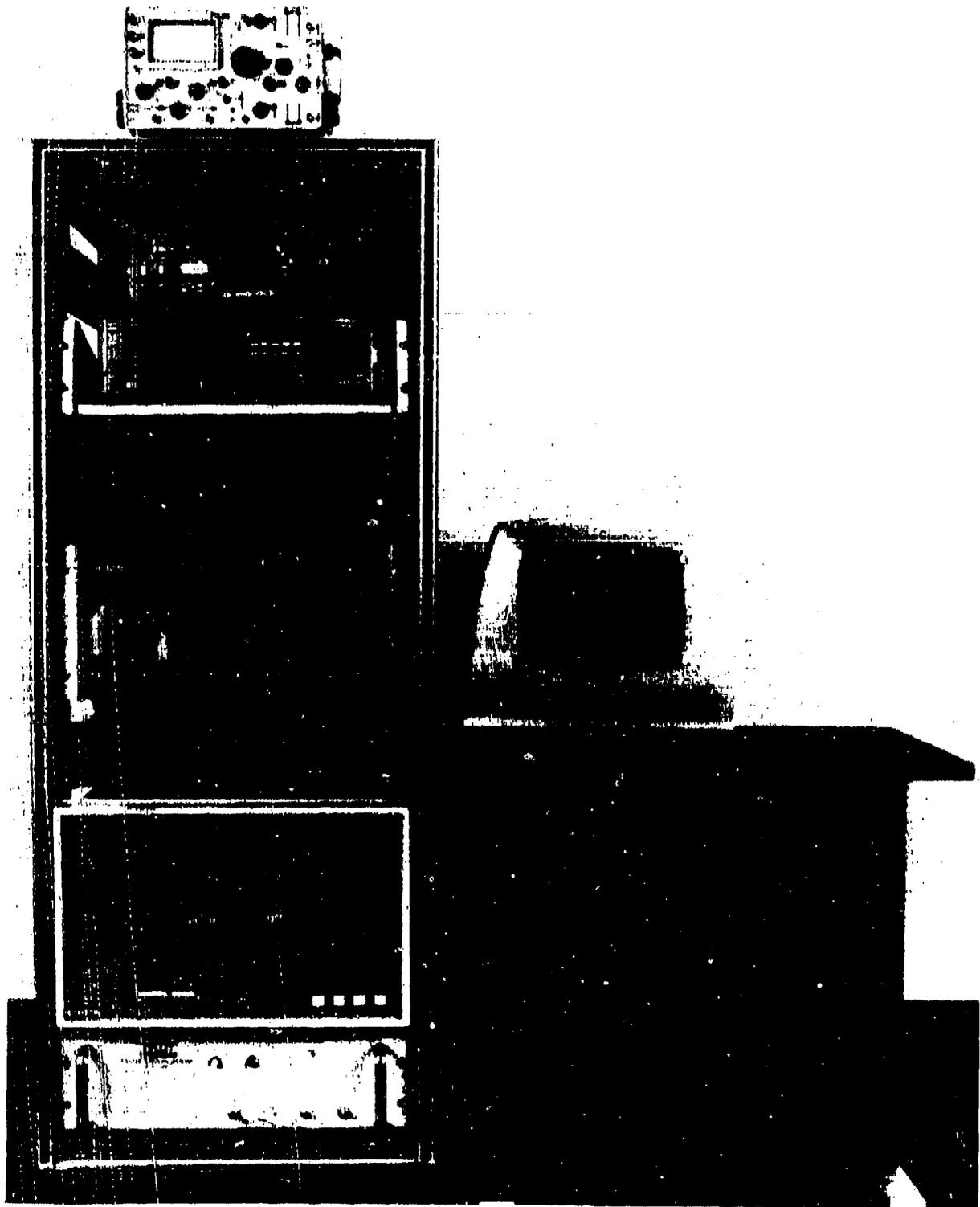


Figure 2. Version 2 Long Baseline Time Of Arrival Sensor (LBTOA) System.

evidenced in this report. Every time-standard "TIC" pulse is fully retained along with (1) time (UT), (2) frequency, (3) signal strength, and (4) frequency shift (Doppler) data. These data have been stored on magnetic tape since the project inception and now represent a sizable bank of information.

HF absolute TOA measurements assume that the precise time the signal is transmitted is known. The use of WWV and JJY TIC pulses make TOA measurement practical. The only required assumption is that the pulse is exactly transmitted at 00:00 seconds. Experience shows the U.S. Time Standard Station at Fort Collins, Colorado (WWV), and the Japanese Time Standard Station in Tokyo, Japan (JJY), are diligent in meeting this stability requirement. This being the case, TOA measurements are a straightforward process when the entire experiment is locked to a Cesium Beam Standard. In addition each station's TIC pulse is slightly different. WWV is a five-cycle pulse, WWVH (Hawaii) is six cycles, whereas JJY is eight cycles. In addition to normal pulse detection schemes that use the leading/falling edges of the pulse, recognition processors are used to identify the right signal for detection. Figure 3 shows examples of the measured WWV and JJY TIC pulses measured in Hawaii.

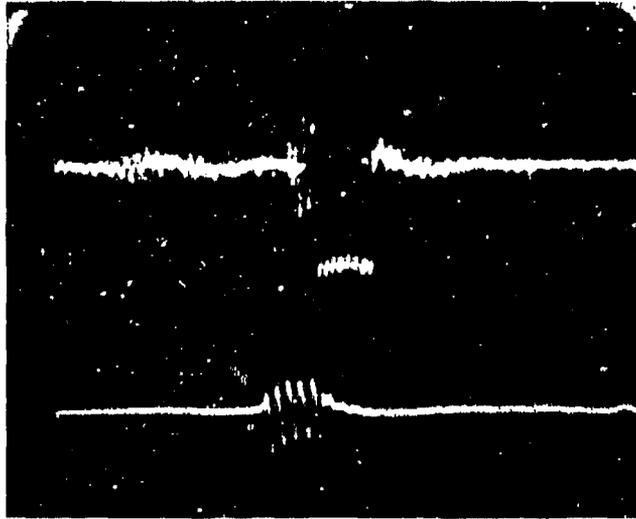
Because of the bizarre nature of the initial results obtained in 1981 and 1982, questions arose as to systematic error and stability of the original TOA system and the subsequent LBTOA hardware. To resolve these issues, care was exercised to identify, resolve, or mitigate error sources. A complete description of the TOA calibration procedures is contained in the appendix of Reference 1. It should suffice for this report to assure the reader that the ionospheric variations shown in subsequent sections are real.

A final consideration for the data presented in this report was collected during the decline of solar cycle 21. This cycle peaked in late 1979-early 1980 with a smoothed sunspot number (SSN) of 165. By March 1981, when the TOA experimentation started, the SSN was 145. By October 1983, when the LBTOA was started, the SSN had dropped to 58. It was apparent at that time, that the JJY signal had degraded significantly when compared to hearability tests conducted a year earlier. At this writing, the SSN is below 30 with conditions near solar minimum. Therefore, it is expected that solar cycle variations will be seen on the TOA data and to a lesser extent on the LBTOA data.

PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

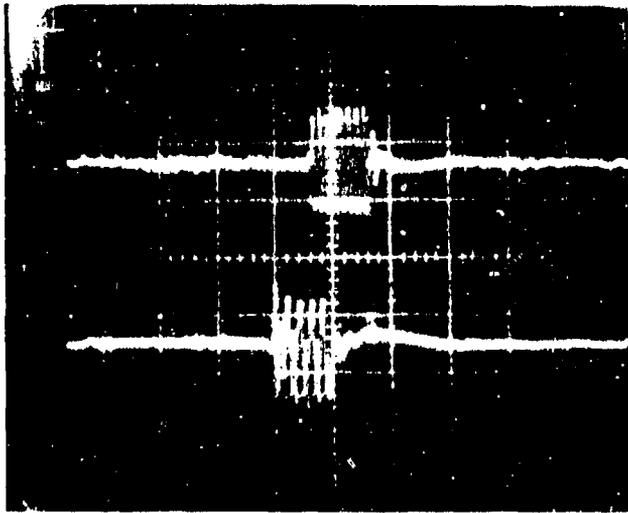
This report is an extension of the data presented in Reference 2. It is primarily intended as a compilation of data gathered from May 1981 until mid-1985. The purpose of this report is to summarize and present the data and some analysis from the TOA and LBTOA experimentation. The report will contain examples of how the data are processed, examples of different propagation phenomena, and a complete set of TOA and LBTOA monthly average plots. While this report represents 4 years of experimentation, the effort continues.

Initially, this entire effort was started to develop statistically significant numbers on expected ionospheric uncertainty. This has been accomplished to a degree



1 DEC 82
2047 UT
JJY 15 MHz

WWV 20 MHz



30 NOV 82
2205 UT
JJY 15 MHz

WWV 20 MHz

Figure 3. WWV and JJY time standard "TIC" pulses.

sufficient to allow HF geolocation system designers to know the constraints on the time-sensitive systems. However, it turned out that the TOA and LBTOA systems were highly sensitive ionospheric sensors. A new degree of temporal resolution is achieved when the medium is probed at 1-second intervals. Analysts have had the opportunity to try different time integration intervals to achieve the highest resolution in sensing ionospheric variation. The result is that a 2-minute integration time provided the ionospheric "focal point," allowing detailed viewing of both slowly varying and rapidly varying components of movement.

From this work emerges a picture of ionospheric movement that is very nontraditional. The reader will have difficulty in reconciling the data presented in this report and the traditional methods of typifying the ionospheric medium. It will be seen that the ionosphere moves much more than originally thought, is much more layered than is traditionally assumed, and has a very short temporal correlation period. This report will probably generate more questions than it answers. This is intended. The extensive databases developed under the TOA and LBTOA programs should be scrutinized by the entire HF signals research community to derive the maximum use of information.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

Several types of data will be depicted in this report. Singular examples will be used to illustrate certain phenomena. However, because one objective of this report is to serve as a reference document, as much of the data as possible has been compiled into monthly average plots for the period between May 1981 and February 1985; 113 monthly average plots have been derived from the TOA sensor. The remaining portions of this section will be grouped according to sensor type.

ONE HOP TIME OF ARRIVAL (TOA) DATA

The data presented in this section consist of measurements of absolute propagation time over a 1394 km path for HF radio signals between 2.5 and 20 MHz. The signals originated from the National Bureau of Standards Time Standard Station, WWV at Fort Collins, Colorado, and were received at Naval Ocean System Center, San Diego.

The bases for the measurements are the once a second (1/sec) "TIC" pulses present on the transmissions. These TICs correspond to 5 cycles of a 1-kHz tone which are accurately controlled by a primary frequency standard. A primary frequency standard is also maintained at the receiving site and the experimental procedure consists of determining the TOA of these pulses with respect to the local absolute second.

Primary detection of the 1/sec TIC is done first by recording the time in microseconds, after the second peak occurs, in the AM detected signals. These were accumulated, along with the time of day information, on magnetic tape. To minimize extraneous data, the received signals are windowed about the expected propagation time (4 to 12 milliseconds).

A threshold is used in the peak detection system so that only signals above a certain level will be detected. This eliminates low level noise. However, the system is still subject to high level noise. To reduce this problem, time averaging is used. The times when peaks were detected were accumulated over 2-minute periods. This creates enhancements in reoccurring events while random noise generally presents a low level background. The averaged data were then processed by searching for peak accumulations which matched the signature of the transmitted TIC. Figure 4 has been included to show what makes up a typical 2-minute TOA sample. This is a relatively stable example of 15-MHz signals and it is noted that the second-to-second "wander" is contained within a 100-microsecond window. While this may seem trivial, it should be kept in mind that a 10-microsecond error equates to an approximate 1.5-nmi range error in geolocation systems. Figure 4 implies that in a 2-minute period, the uncertainty in the emitter location due to ionospheric movement is between 10-15 nautical miles. If the observed period is expanded to a 24-minute interval, we can see the impact of sampling at 1-second intervals. Figure 5 shows a plot of all the 15-MHz TIC pulses received during a 24-minute interval. This "scatter-gram" shows the best-case (least) variability at about 25 microseconds, a nominal value of 50 microseconds, and excursions of up to 100 microseconds.

For the first year of operation, the TOA sensor could only sample one frequency at a time. The system would use two frequencies, normally 5 and 15 MHz, to assure continuous TOA sensing throughout the day. In early 1983, the receiver system was upgraded to provide microprocessor-controlled scanning. This allows 4 frequencies to be monitored sequentially, being revisited every 4 seconds. Figure 6 shows two days of four-frequency data. Here the 2-minute averages are plotted as a function of time. The important feature to note in Figure 6 is how each frequency (or more correctly the ionospheric control points) seems to vary almost independently of each other. TOAs of approximately 4.8 milliseconds are E-region modes. Above 5.0 milliseconds, TOAs are from the F-region. A later section will discuss some of these features in more detail. For now, it is only necessary to know that the TOA data shown in Figure 6 are fairly typical. The 510-microsecond TOA shift in the 10-MHz signal in Figure 6(a), between 0000UT and 0330UT equates to a range uncertainty of approximately 75 nautical miles. The uncorrelated movement at different reflection heights is illustrated in Figure 6(b) when 5, 10 and 15 MHz are compared between 14 and 17 UT. The period between 19 UT and 24 UT shows the same type of movement.

The principal product to be used for this report will be isometric population plots showing monthly averages of TOA as a function of time of day and time of arrival population. To achieve the desired monthly compilations, special processing was used. The initial processing consisted of performing a cross correlation of the TIC signature's 5-unit height events, spaced 1 millisecond apart; with the averaged data over the windowed period. Peaks in this cross-correlation function then locates areas within the average data which matches the TIC signature. For the significant peaks, the mean of the leading accumulation of pulses was calculated along with a count of the number of events which occurred within the pulse. If at least 10 percent of the expected events were within this pulse, TIC detection was assumed at

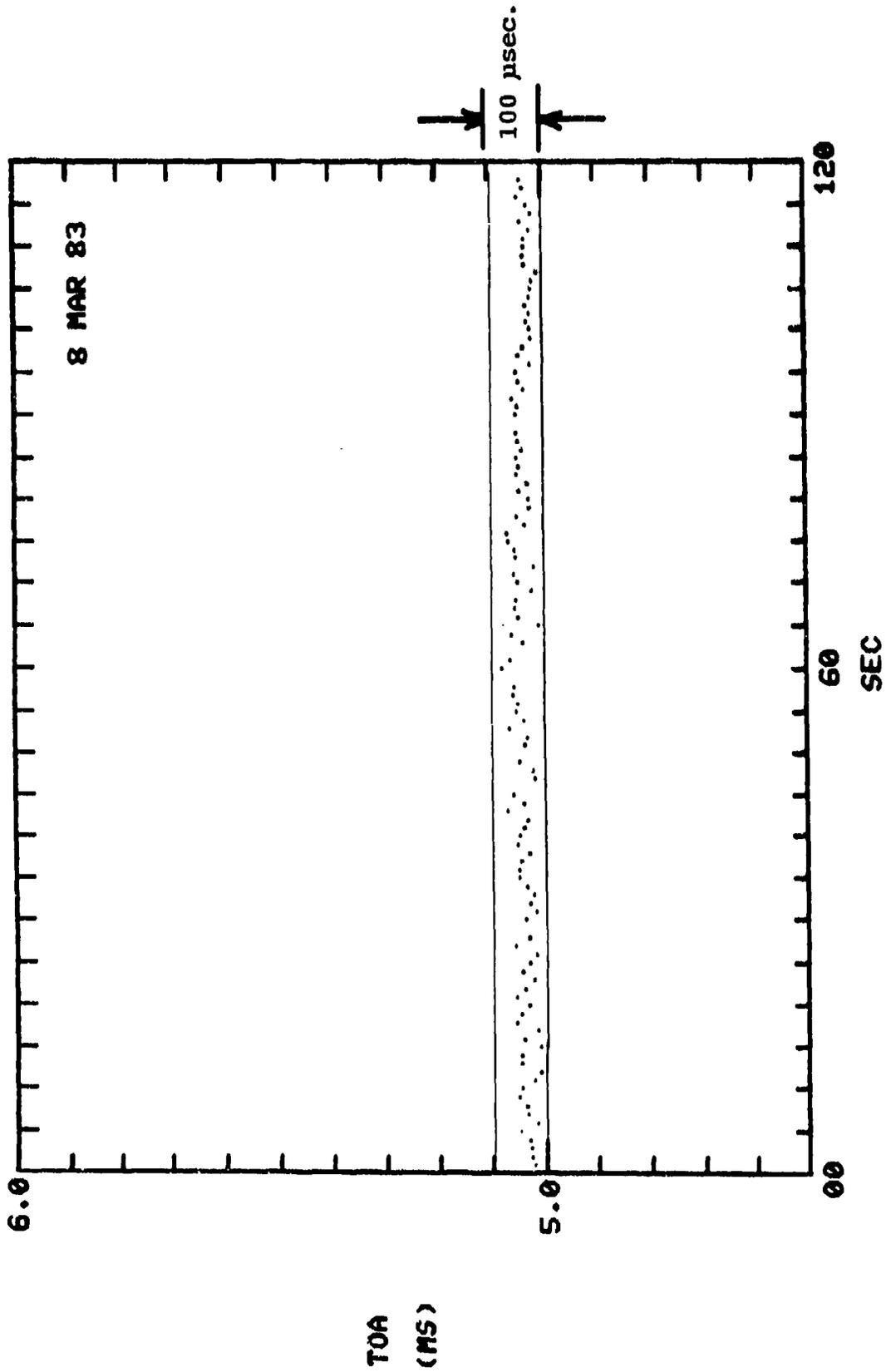
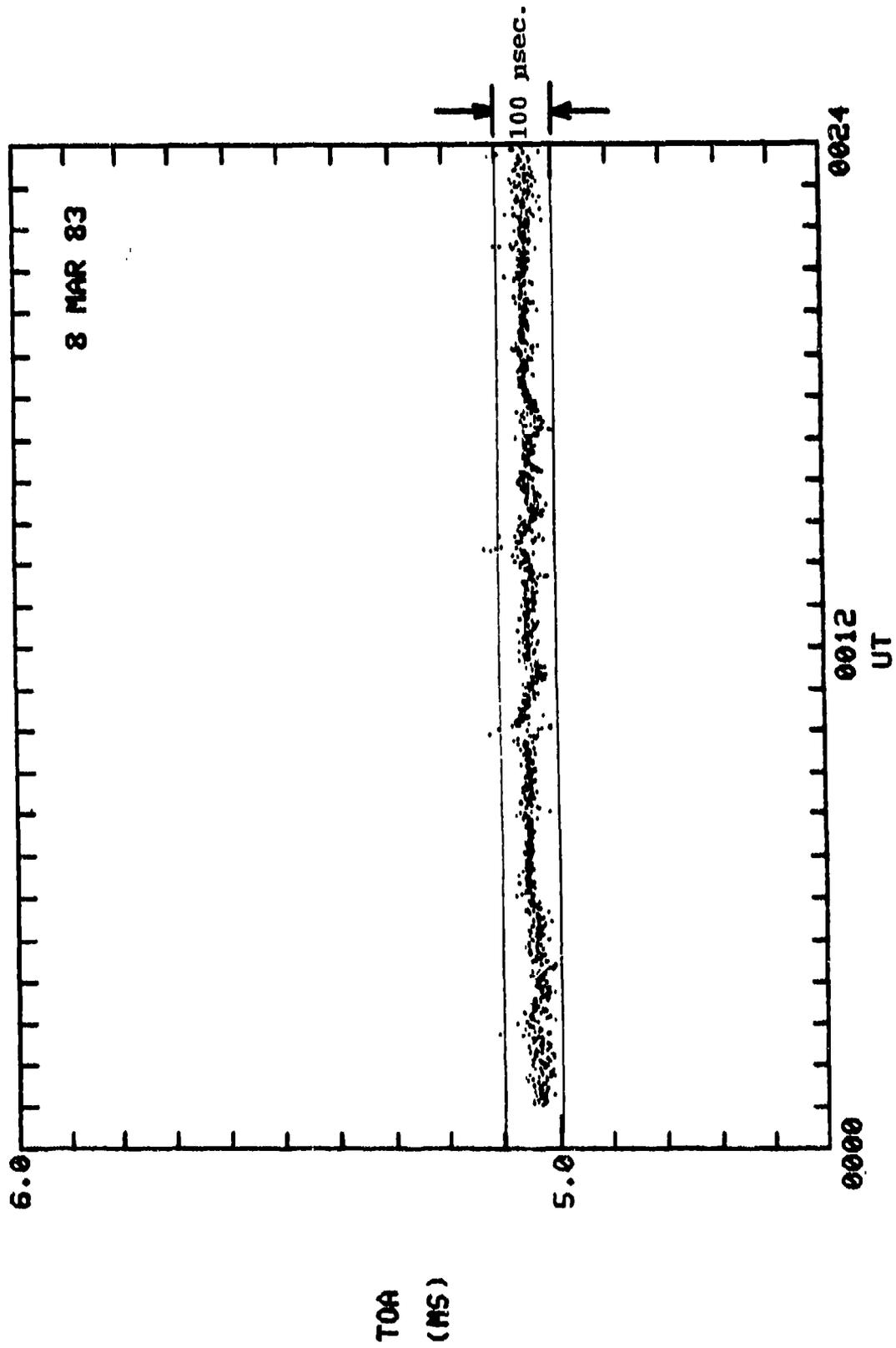


Figure 4. Plot of individual "TIC" pulses over a two minute period (relatively stable propagation).



Frequency (MHz): 15

Figure 5. Plot of individual WWV "TIC" pulses over a 24 minute period (relatively stable propagation).

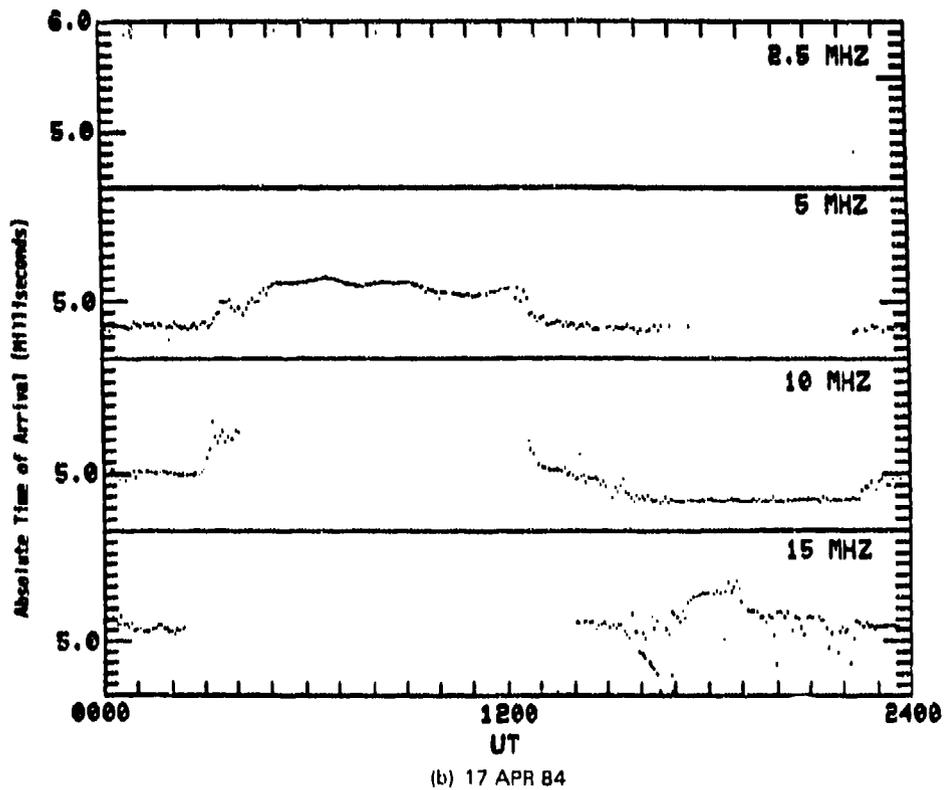
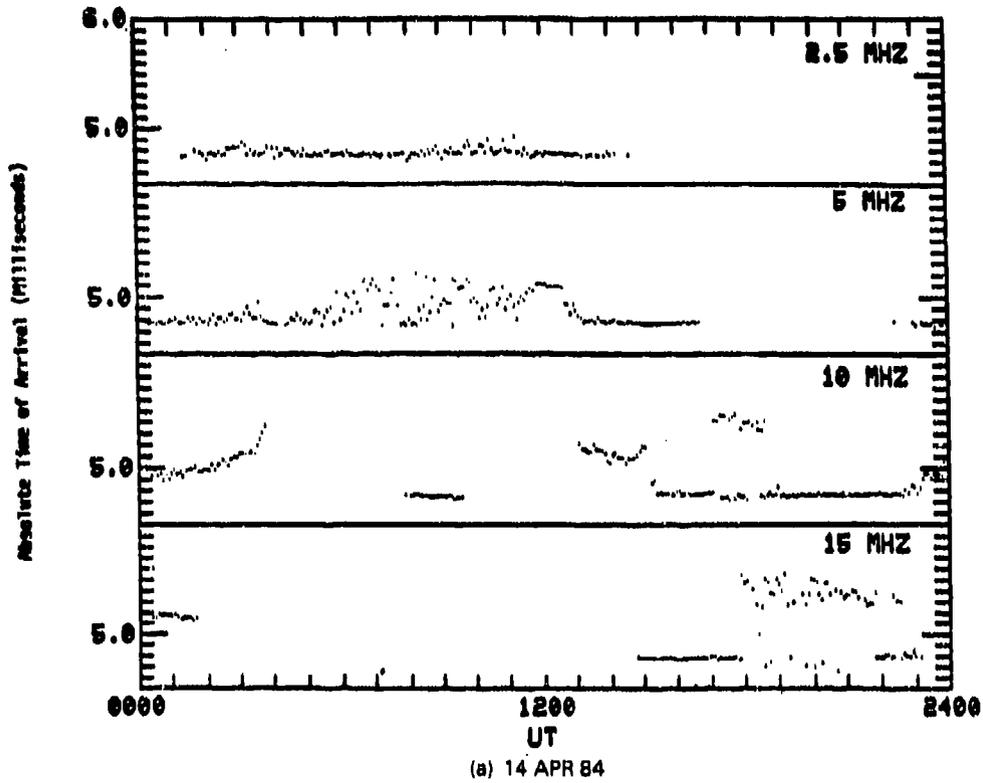


Figure 6. Four frequency absolute time of arrival plots (Ft. Collins, CO. to NOSC).

a propagation delay time equal to the calculated mean. Subsequent peaks in the cross-correlation function were examined in a like manner in case additional modes were propagating at different delays with sufficient amplitude to be detected by this system. The collection of 113 path months of these type data formed the basis for the monthly averages discussed in the next section. Table 1 contains a complete listing of the data to be presented.

Table 1. TOA DATA LISTING

(5/15 MHz) SINGLE CHANNEL	2.5 MHz	5.0 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz
May 81	Feb 84	Apr 83	Jan 83	Apr 83	May 83
Jul 81	Mar 84	May 83	Feb 83	May 83	Jun 83
Aug 81	Apr 84	Jun 83	Apr 83	Jun 83	Jul 83
Oct 81	May 84	Jul 83	May 83	Jul 83	Aug 83
Nov 81	Jun 84	Aug 83	Jun 83	Aug 83	Sep 83
Dec 81	Jul 84	Sep 83	Jul 83	Sep 83	Oct 83
Jan 82	Aug 84	Oct 83	Aug 83	Oct 83	
Feb 82	Sep 84	Nov 83	Sep 83	Nov 83	
Mar 82	Oct 84	Dec 83	Oct 83	Dec 83	
Apr 82	Nov 84	Jan 84	Nov 83	Jan 84	
May 82	Dec 84	Feb 84	Dec 83	Feb 84	
Jun 82	Jan 85	Mar 84	Jan 84	Mar 84	
Jul 82	Feb 85	Apr 84	Feb 84	Apr 84	
Aug 82		May 84	Mar 84	May 84	
Sep 82		Jun 84	Apr 84	Jun 84	
Oct 82		Jul 84	May 84	Jul 84	
Nov 82		Aug 84	Jun 84	Aug 84	
Dec 82		Sep 84	Jul 84	Sep 84	
Jan 83		Oct 84	Aug 84	Oct 84	
Feb 83		Nov 84	Sep 84	Nov 84	
Mar 83	Nov 83	Dec 84	Oct 84	Dec 84	
	Dec 83	Jan 85	Nov 84	Jan 85	
		Feb 85	Dec 84	Feb 85	
			Jan 85		
			Feb 85		

113 Monthly Average Plots

DISCUSSION OF TOA DATABASE

The following section discusses the TOA database shown in Figures 7 through 122. The database spans data collected between May 1981 and February 1985. The data collection has some minor gaps due to equipment problems and tape outages which occurred overnight and weekends when the system was not attended. The largest gap in the data was in 1981 when data for part of the month of August and all of September were lost due to equipment problems.

The routine from May 1981 until early 1983 consisted of operation at 15 MHz during daylight hours and 5 MHz at night. In early 1983 the system was reconfigured to measure the delays for several frequencies sequentially. From that point on, data were collected either at 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, and 15.0 MHz or 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, and 20.0 MHz depending on when the measurement was made in the solar cycle. Therefore, the remaining discussion will look at the data blocked accordingly:

1.	Bi-frequency	May 1981 - Apr 1983
2.	10 MHz	Jan 1983 - Feb 1985
3.	15 MHz	Apr 1983 - Feb 1985
4.	5 MHz	Apr 1983 - Feb 1985
5.	2.5 MHz	Feb 1984 - Feb 1985
6.	20 MHz	May 1983 - Dec 1983

BI-FREQUENCY TOA DATA (FIGURES 7-27)

The most surprising aspect of the initial data collected for this program was the regular existence of a night E-mode. This is not to be confused with sporadic E (Es) which appears to peak in the May, June, and July months at the latitudes at which the measurements were made. Between May 81 and May 82 the night E mode remains although a gradual decline is noted. Regular E can be distinguished from sporadic E by the standard deviation (σ TD) of the TOA. Regular E will have σ TDs of 15-20 microseconds. Sporadic E will have about half that variation.

The impact of this finding is that present ionospheric modeling does not weigh the influence of E-region propagation heavy enough. Traditionally, the normal HF propagation prediction program treats the E-layer (if it has one at all) as a simple Chapman function layer that has a higher electron density at solar maximum than at solar minimum and for the most part disappears at night. This later assumption appears to be wrong. The winter months of November 1981 through February 1982 show that nighttime propagation (02-15UT) is a variety of E, F, and mixed modes (see Figures 11-14). The typical spread in the TOAs is approximately 50 microseconds for E-modes and in excess of 100 microseconds if a singular F mode can be identified. By the winter of 1982 the solar cycle had sufficiently declined from a SSN of 125 in December 1981 to 80 in December 1982. The occurrence of night E had also almost disappeared (Figures 23-26). From this, it is suspected that the influence of the solar cycle on E region ionization is greater than originally thought and HF prediction models will have to be revised accordingly.

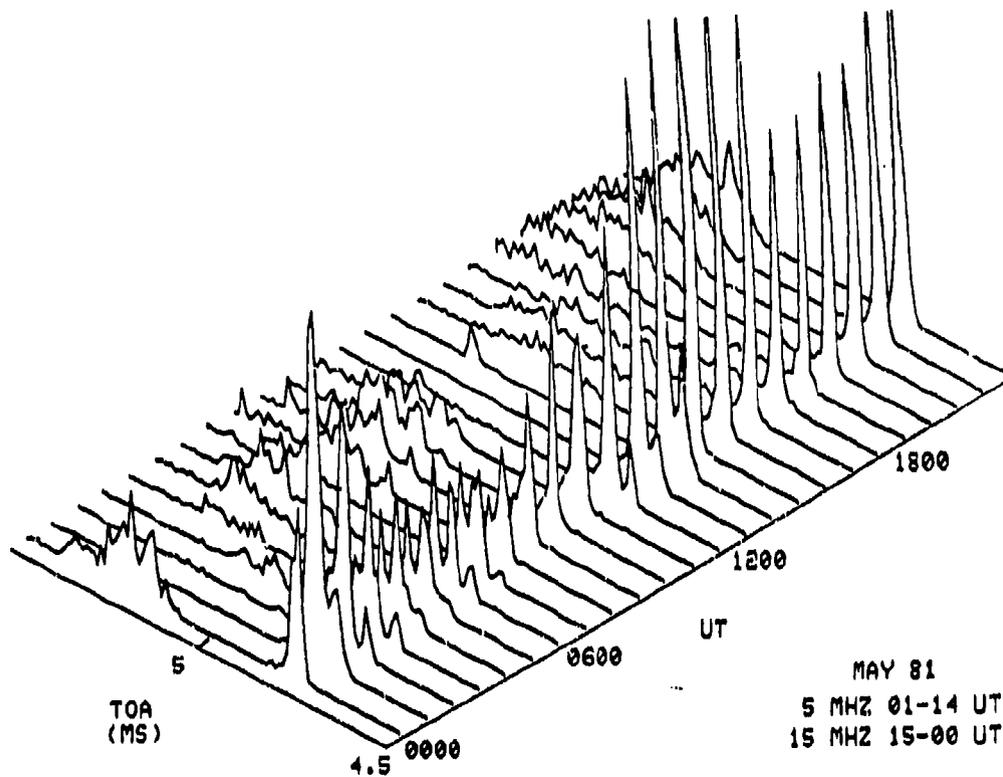


Figure 7. Hourly TOA averages May 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

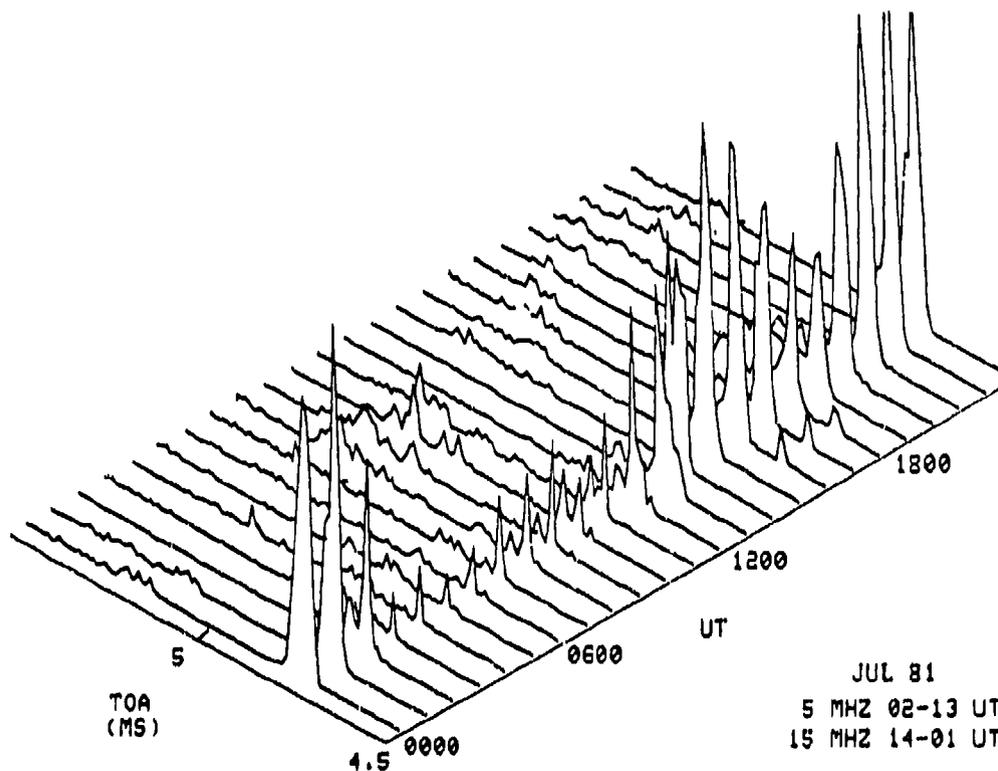


Figure 8. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

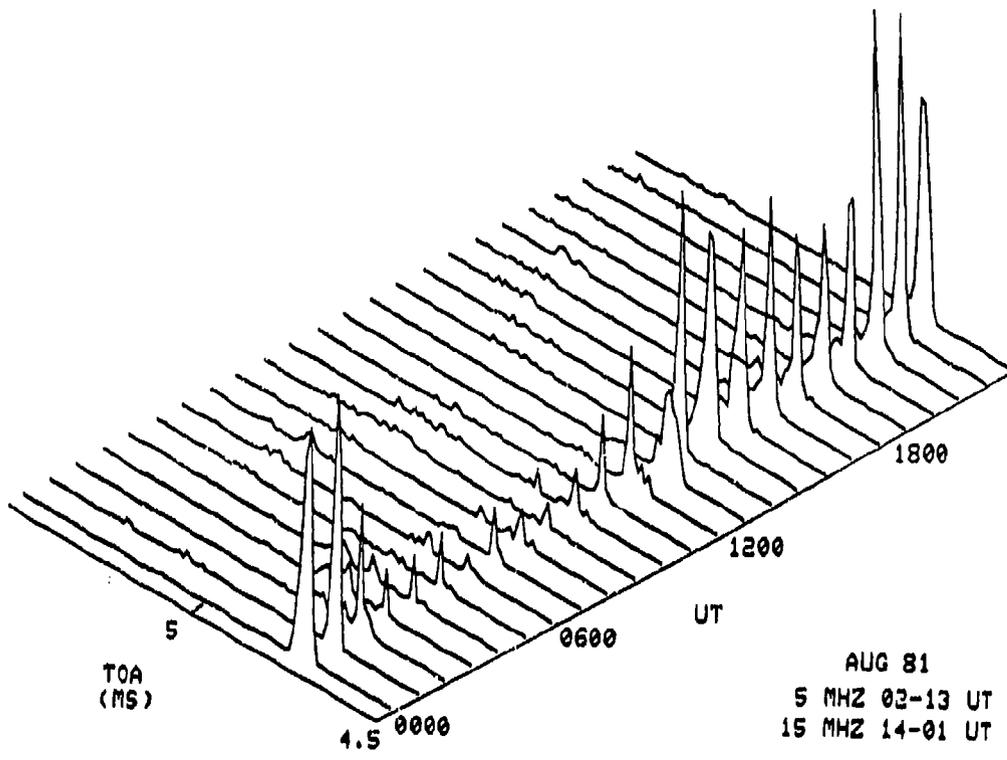


Figure 9. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

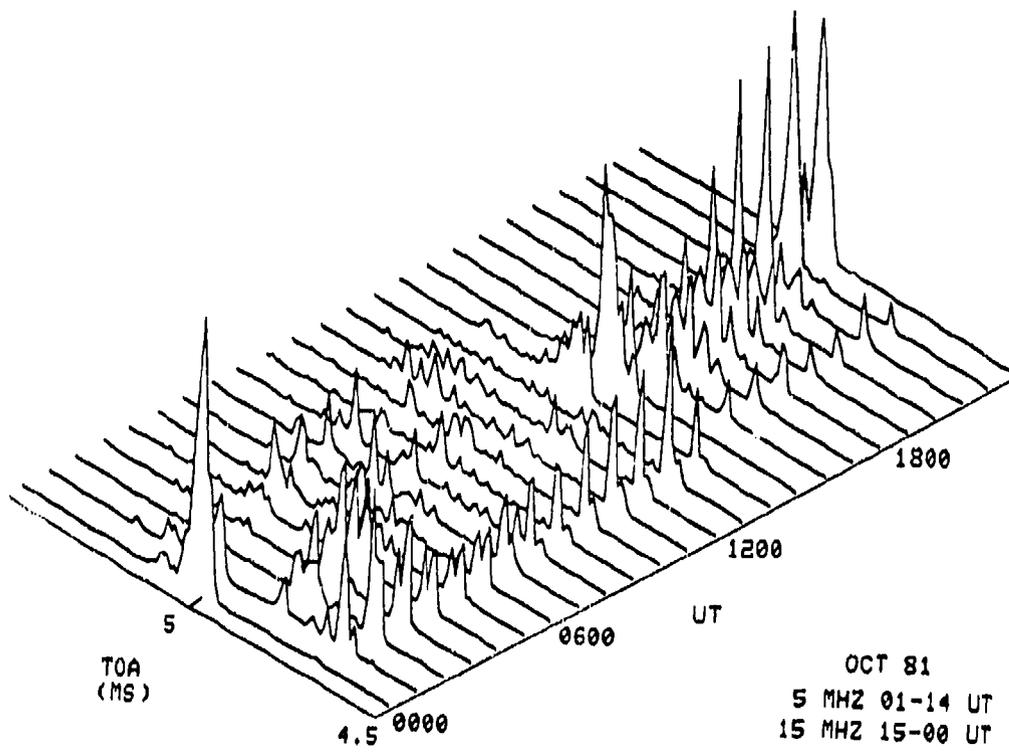


Figure 10. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

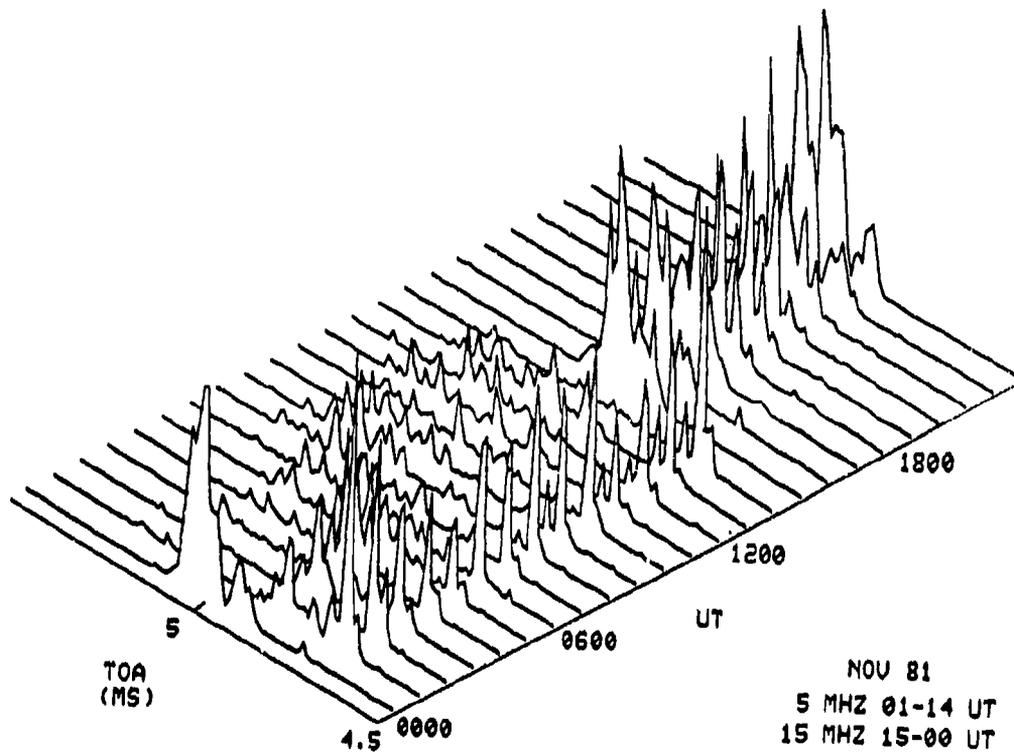


Figure 11. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

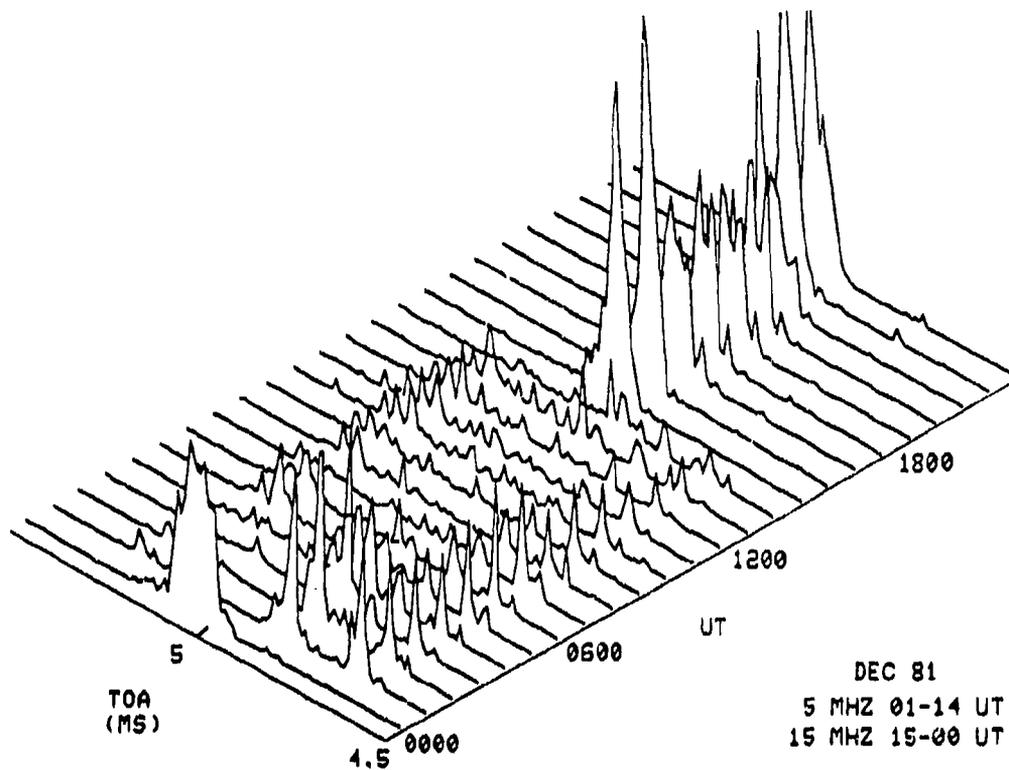


Figure 12. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1981 — WWV to NOSC.

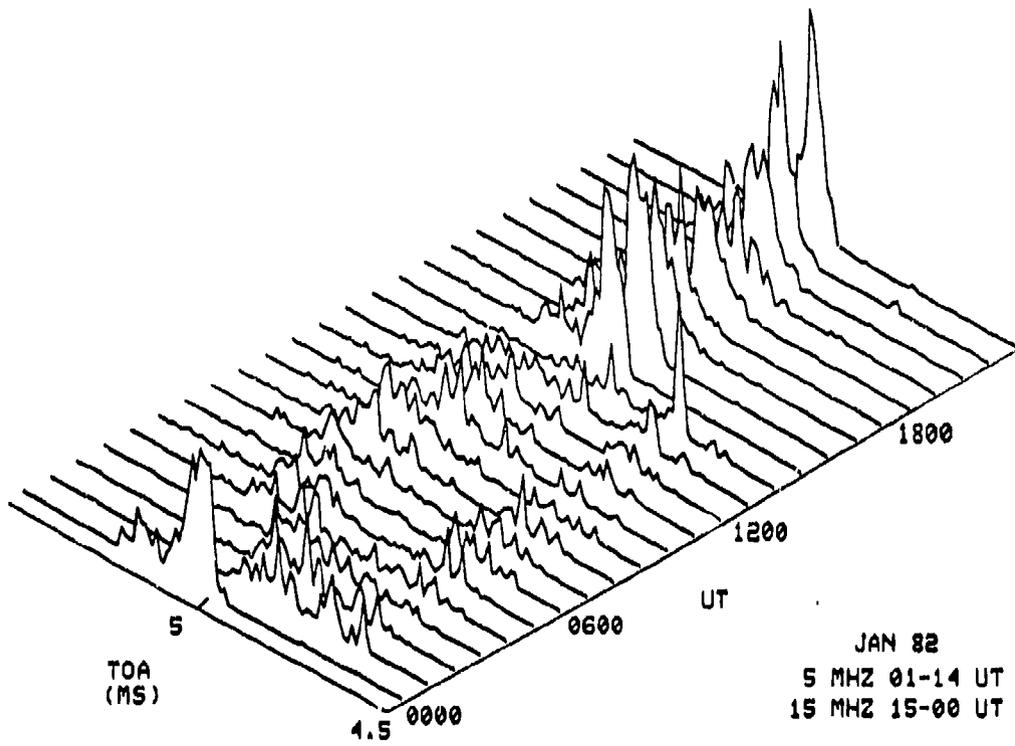


Figure 13. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

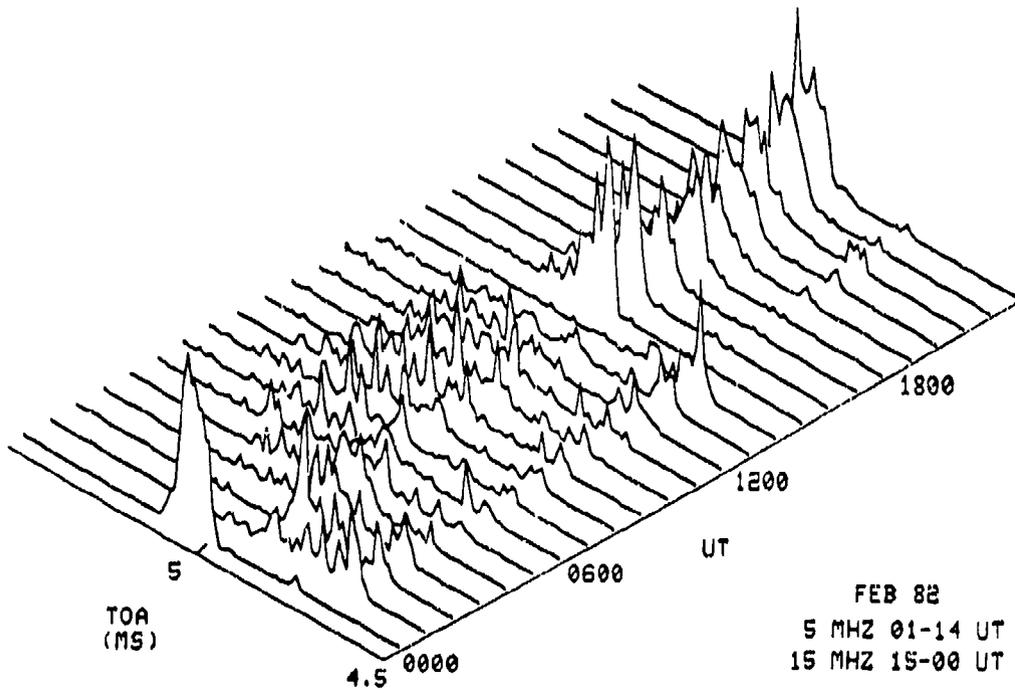


Figure 14. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

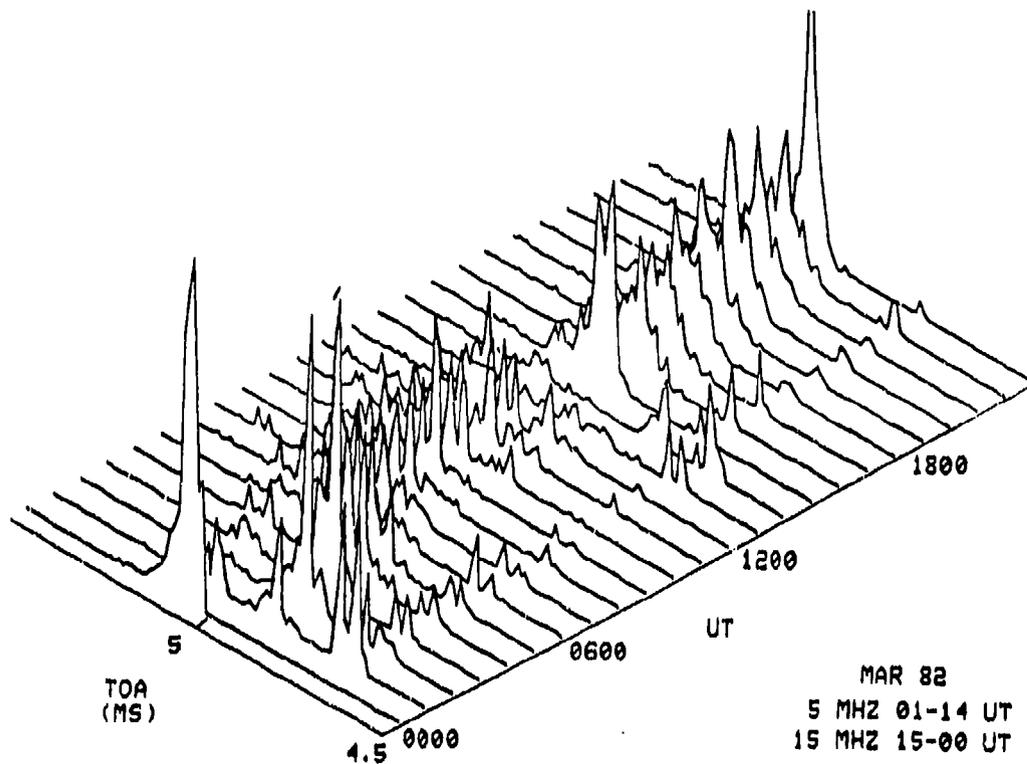


Figure 15. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

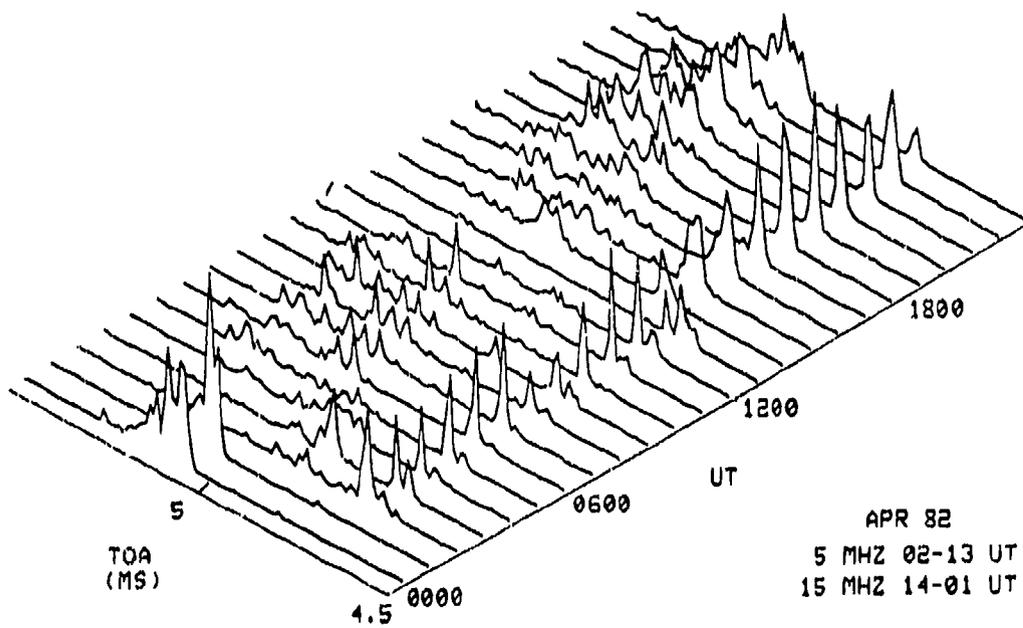


Figure 16. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

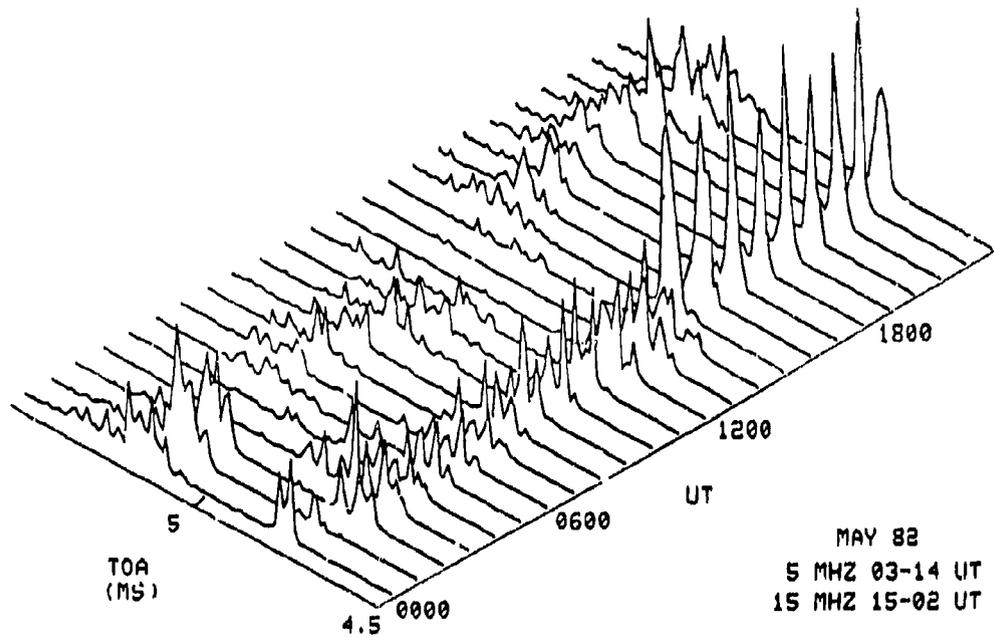


Figure 17. Hourly TOA averages May 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

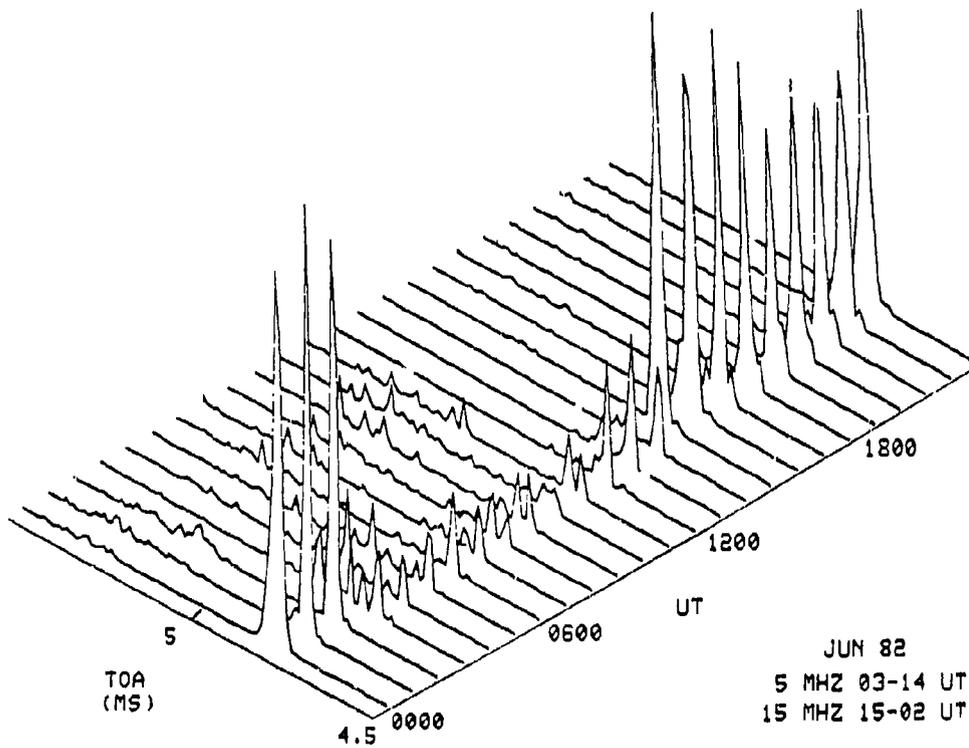


Figure 18. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

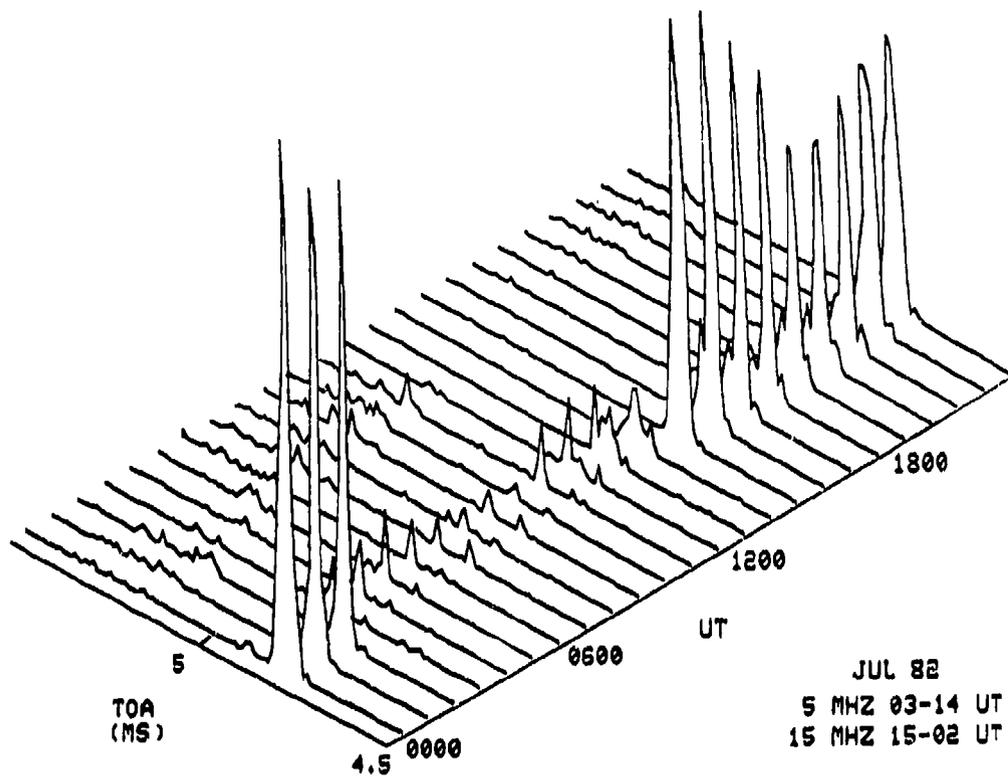


Figure 19. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

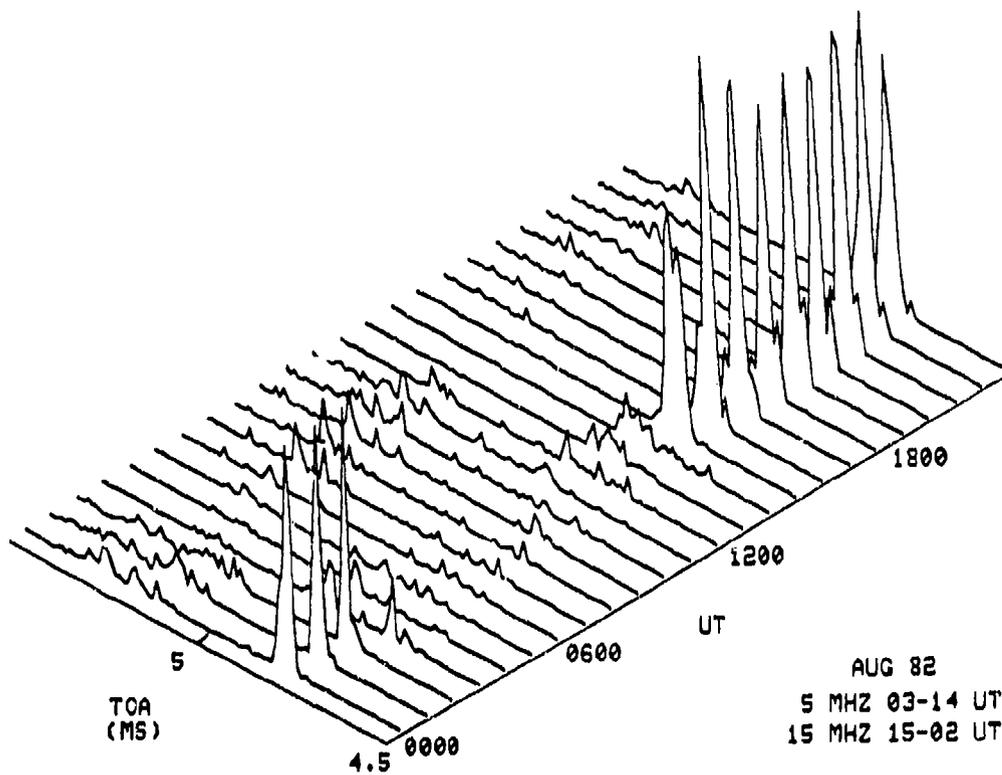


Figure 20. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

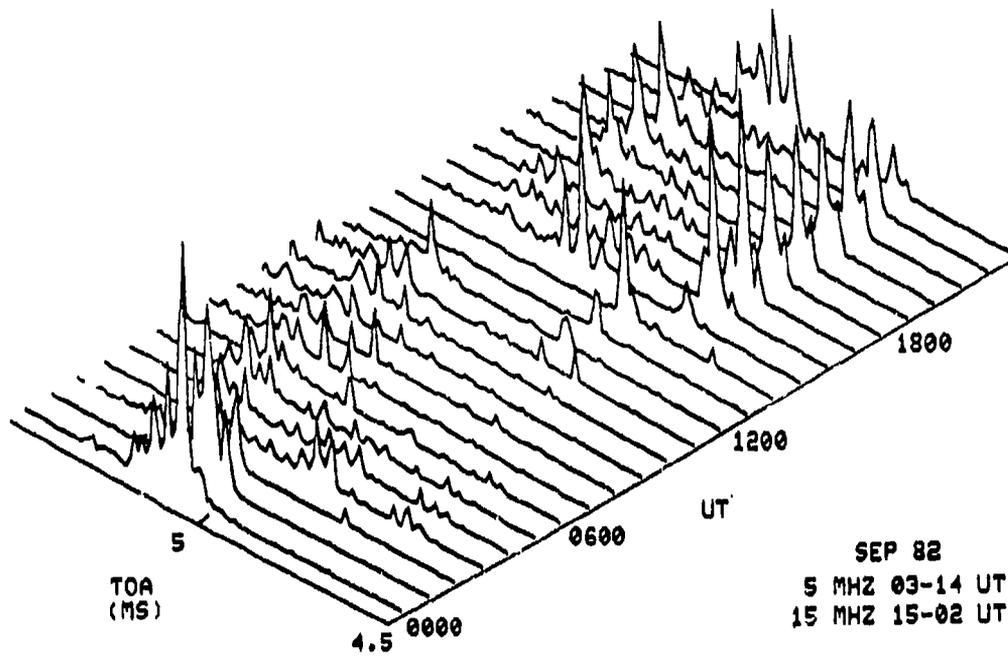


Figure 21. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

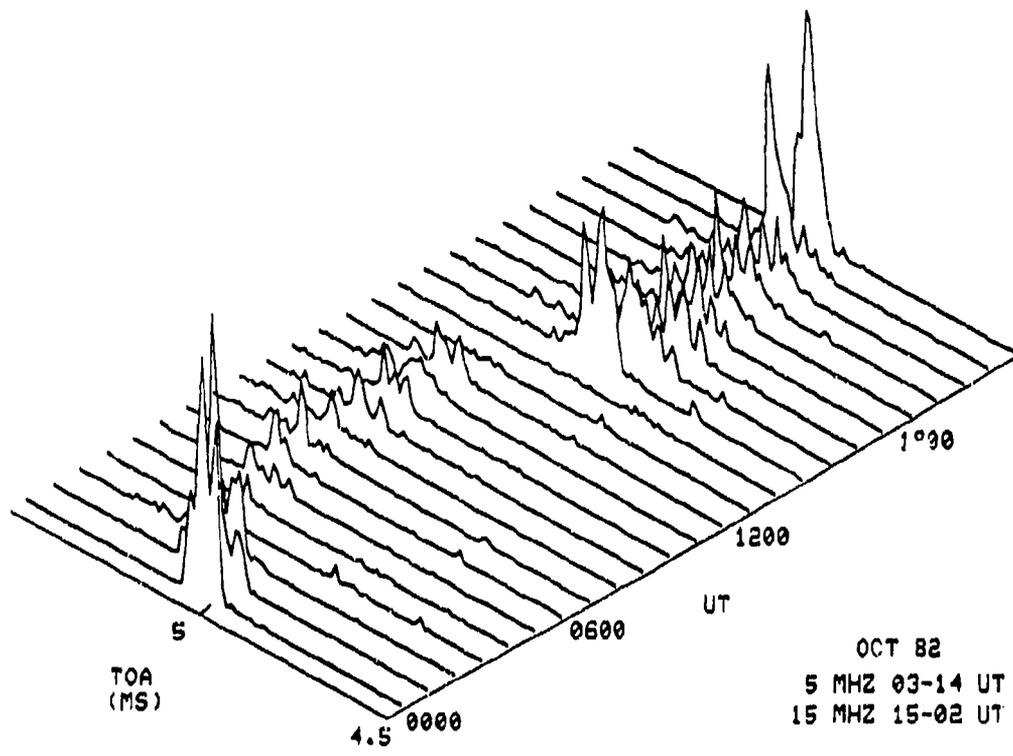


Figure 22. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

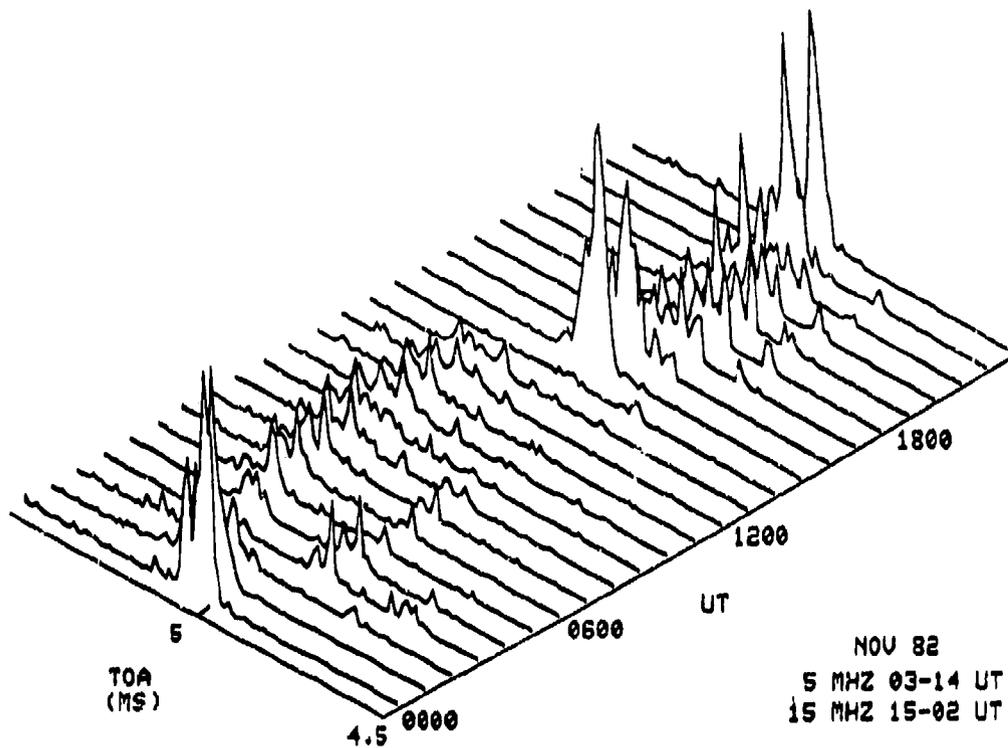


Figure 23. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

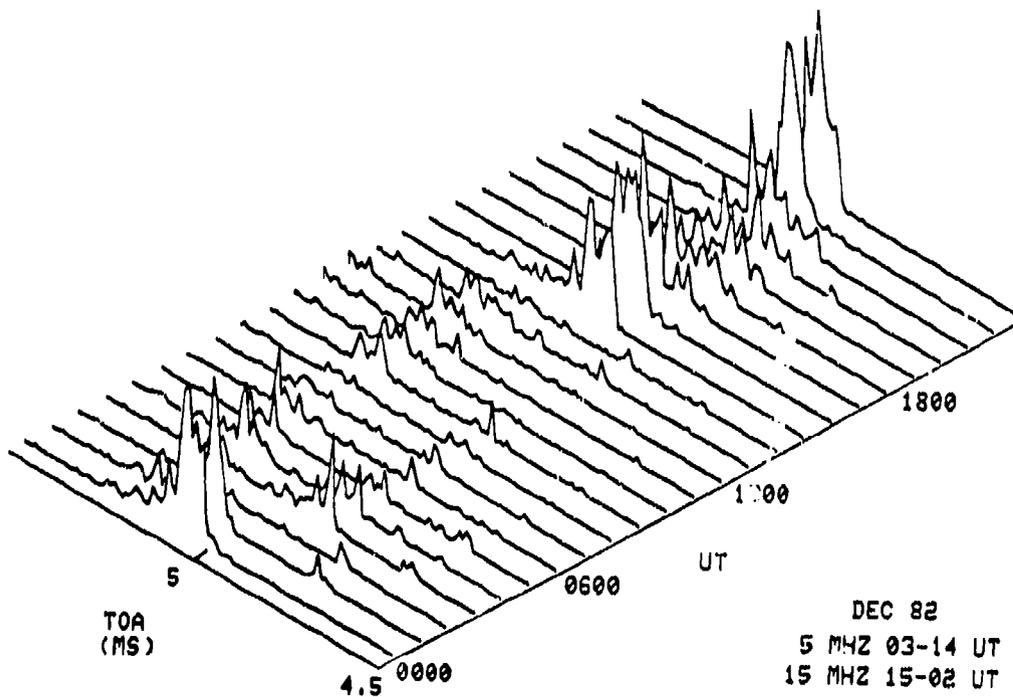


Figure 24. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1982 — WWV to NOSC.

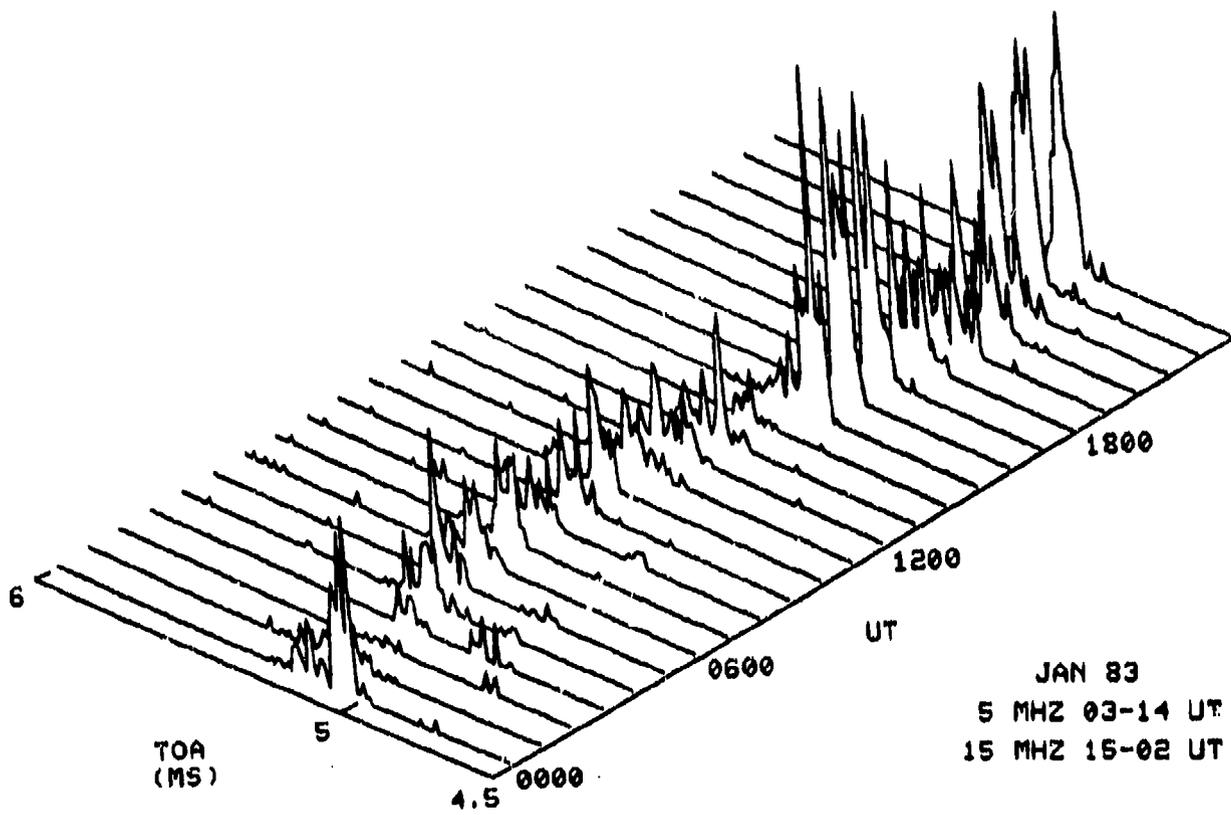


Figure 25. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

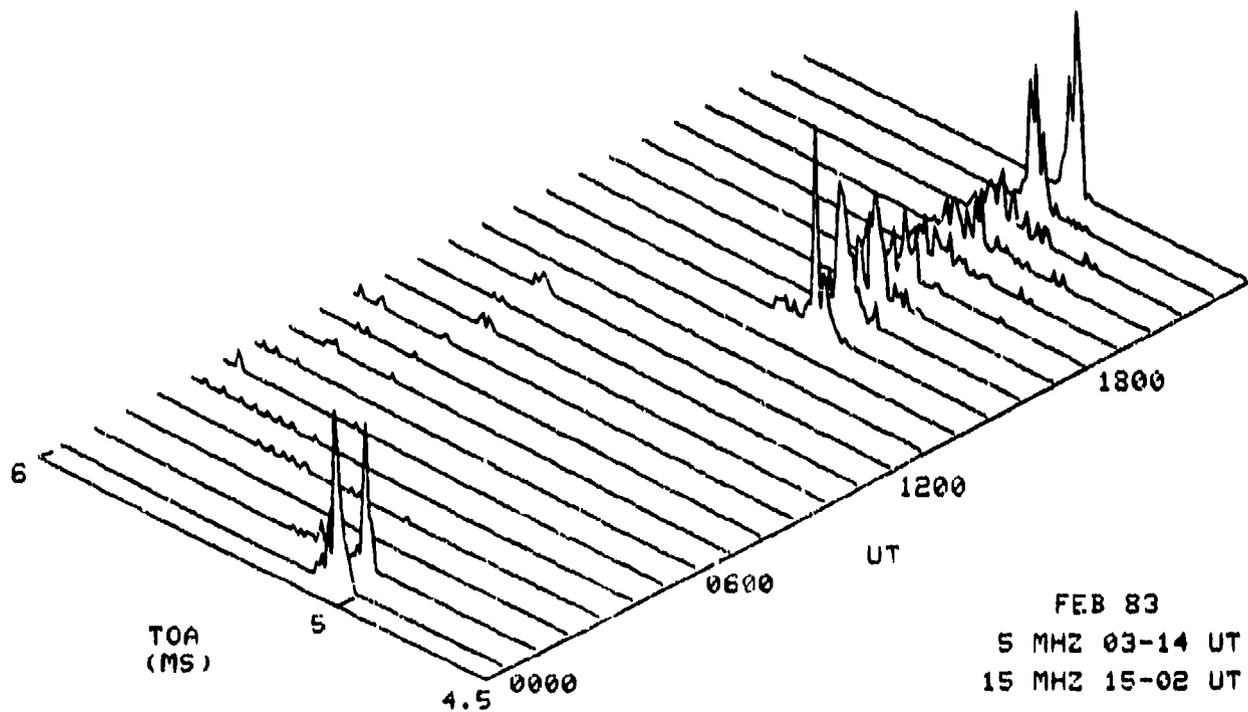


Figure 26. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

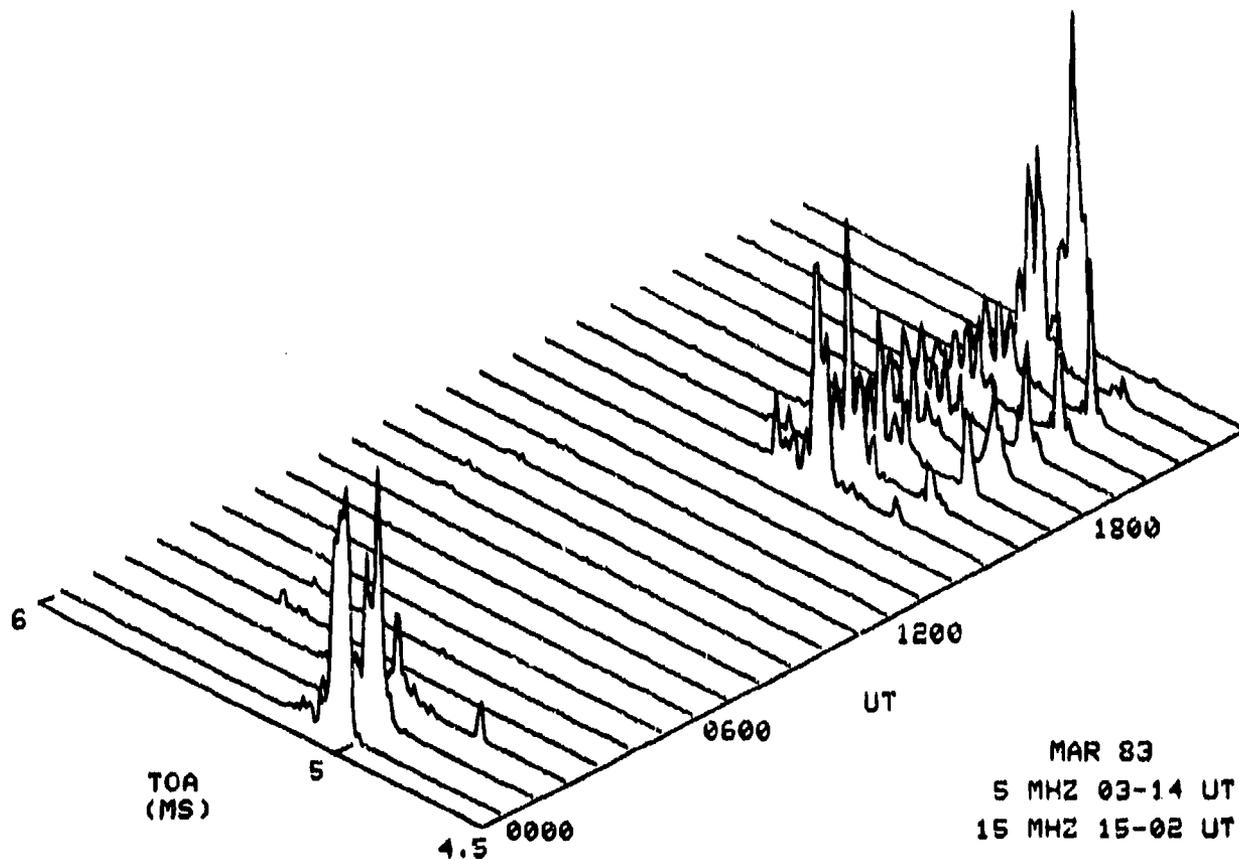


Figure 27. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

10-MHz TOA (FIGURES 28-52)

Of all the frequencies probed, the 30-meter signals were the most consistent and productive. This single frequency channel has produced data from January 1983 (Figure 28) through February 1985 (Figure 52). Here again the reoccurrence of night time E provided a major surprise. While its durability was somewhat of a surprise at 5 MHz in 1981 and 1982, its consistency on 10 MHz throughout 1983 and 1984 was even more surprising. This indicates that f_oE_s (f_oE_s of 2-3 MHz) at night exists on a routine basis. Most HF assessment systems based on pure physics do not make this provision which means night and sunrise transition estimates can be grossly in error. Experience has shown this to be the case when the accuracy of PROPHET, HFUFES IV, and ITS-78 were being studied. Even in December 1984 when the SSN had dropped to 36, the nighttime E still persisted.

The winter of 1983/84 (Figures 37-47) shows a precise, repeatable pattern of solid night E and a stable daytime F-region mode. The E-region TOA spread is approximately 50 microseconds while the F-region TOAs are distributed over 120 microseconds. Through February 1985, these trends persist. Throughout the entire data set, the gradual decline due to solar cycle is evident. In 1983, a strong daytime E mode is evident, blanketing F-region modes. In 1984, the E region dominance weakened.

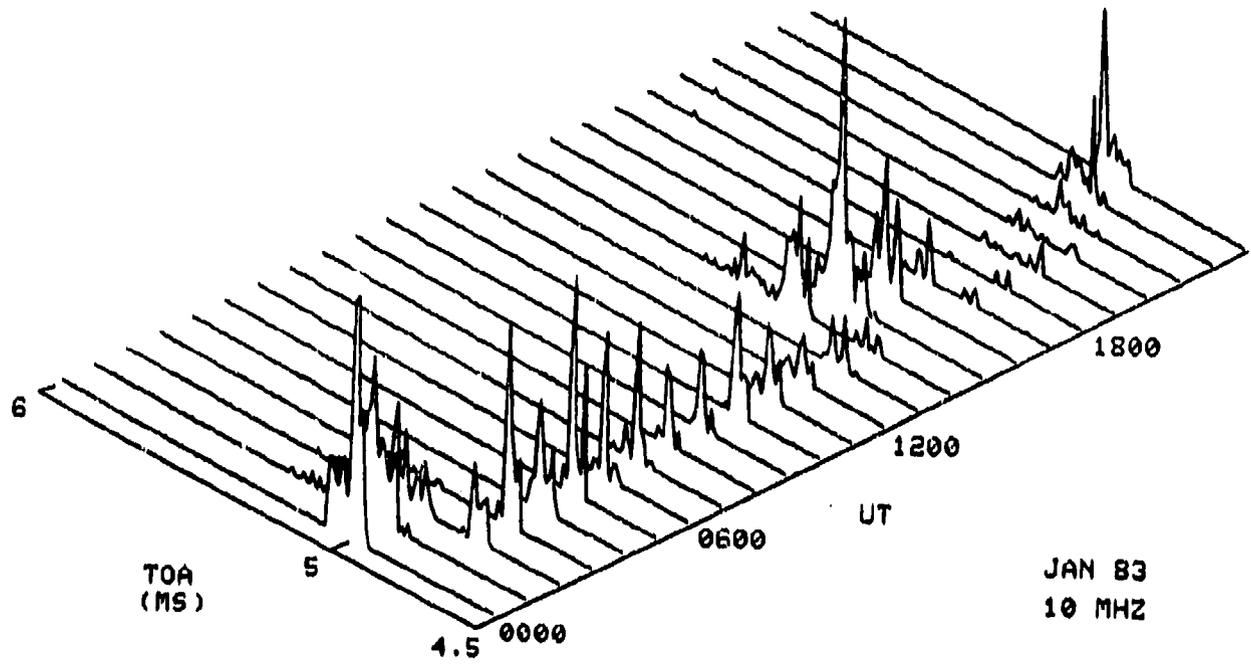


Figure 28. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

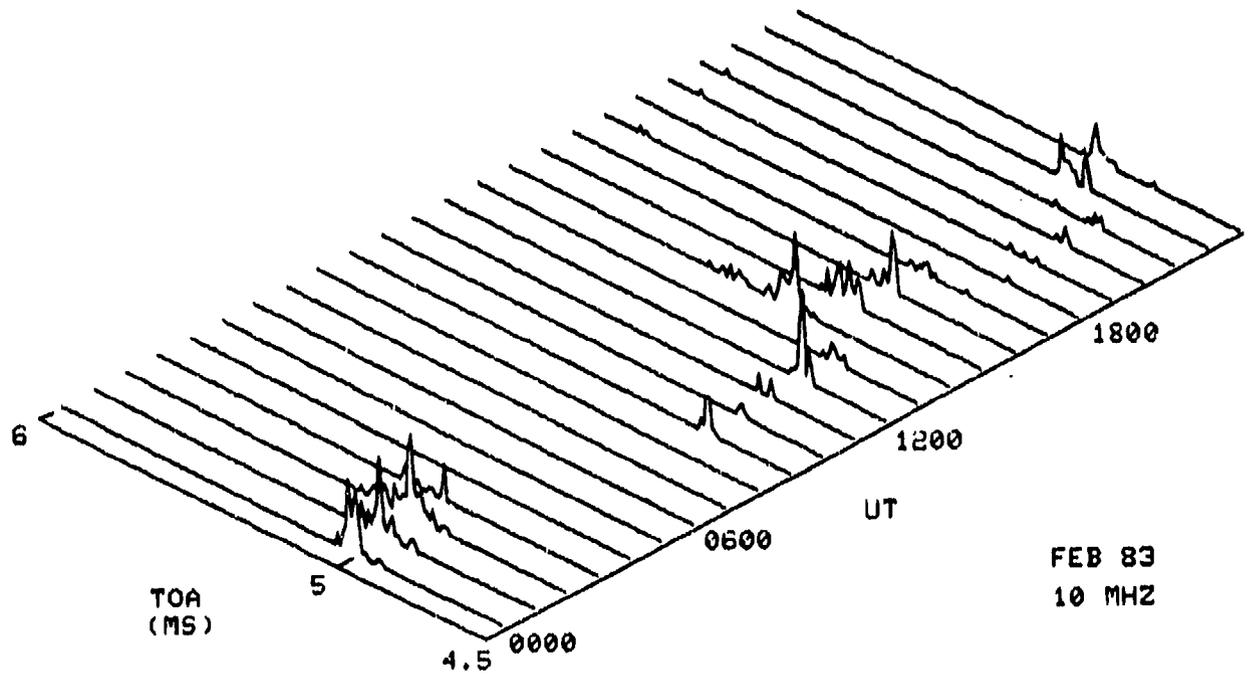


Figure 29. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

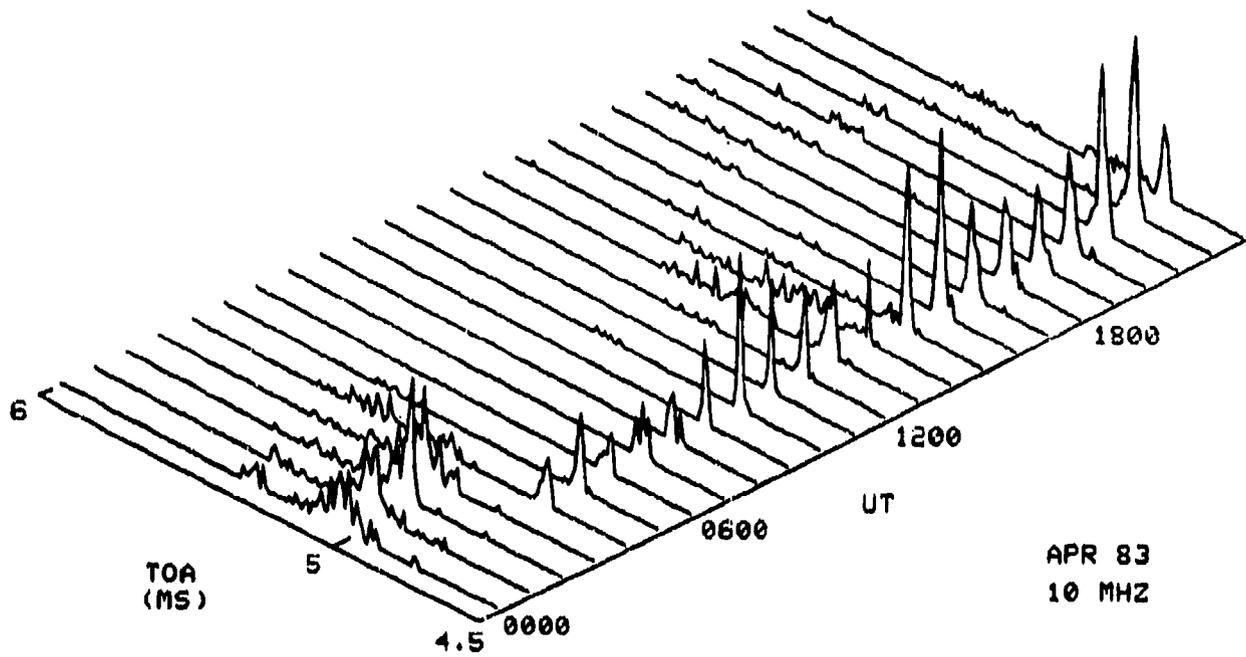


Figure 30. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

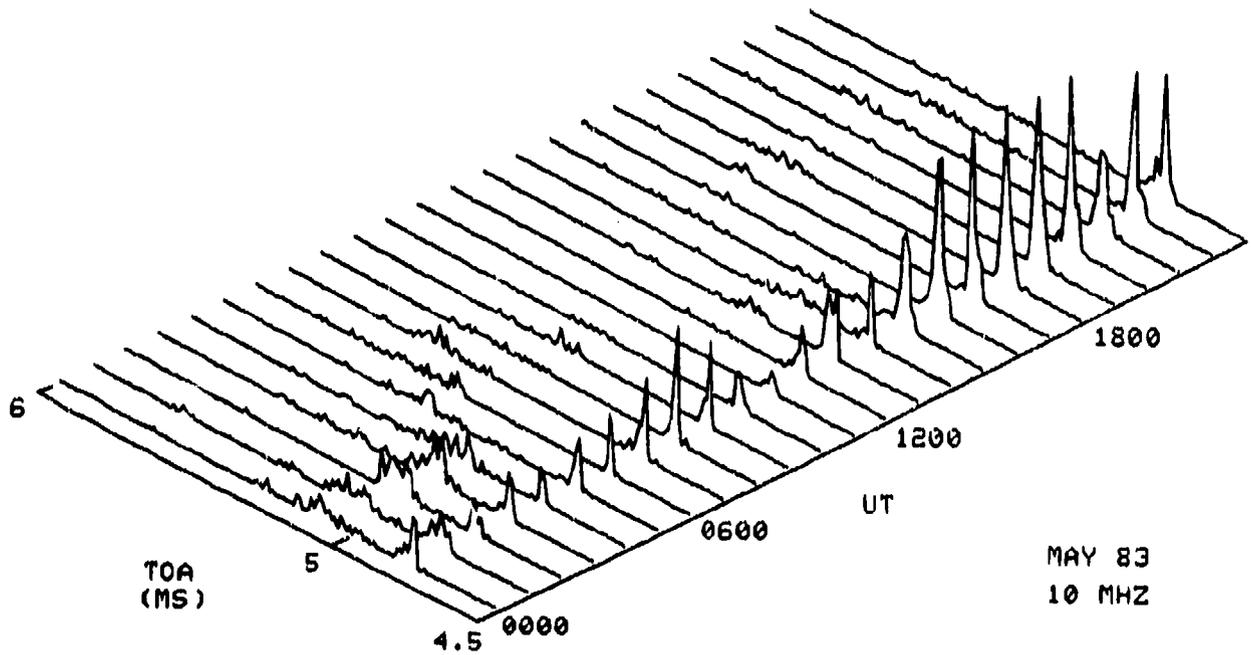


Figure 31. Hourly TOA averages May 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

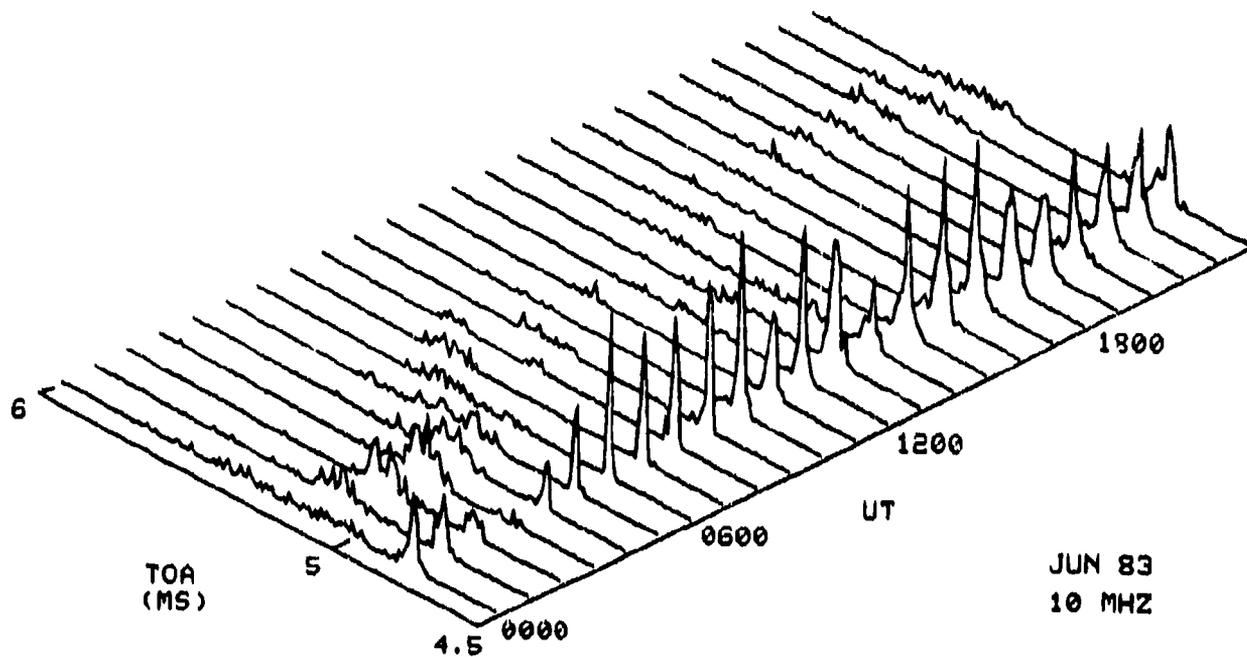


Figure 32. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

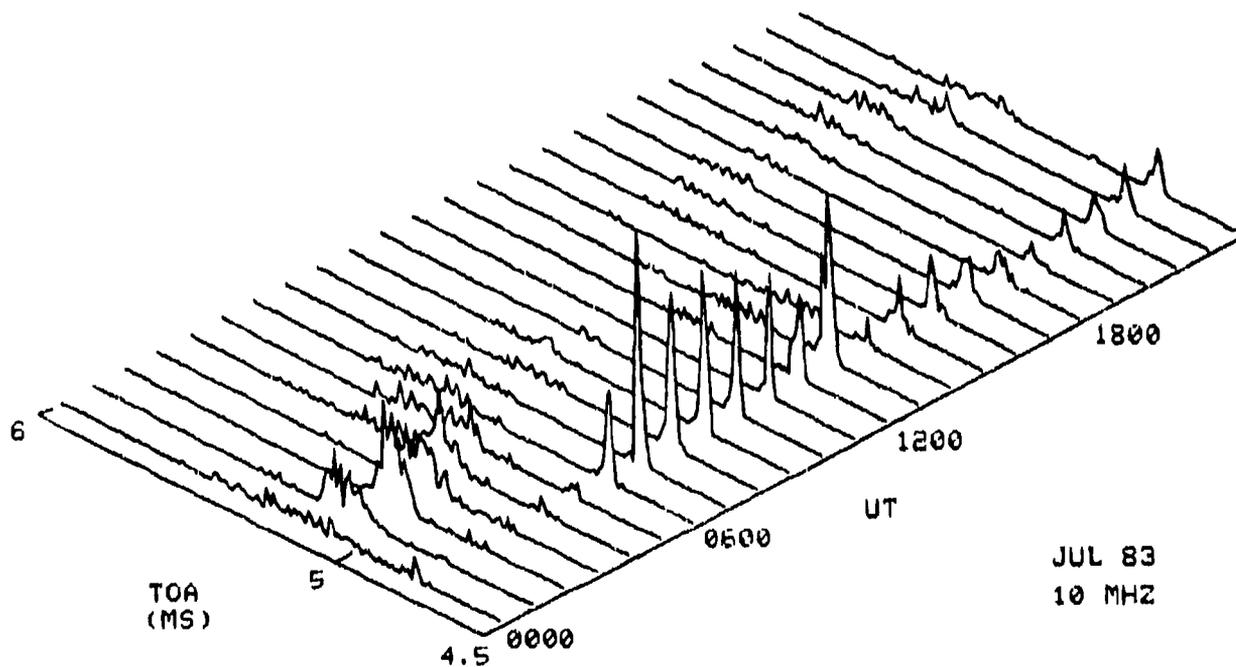


Figure 33. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

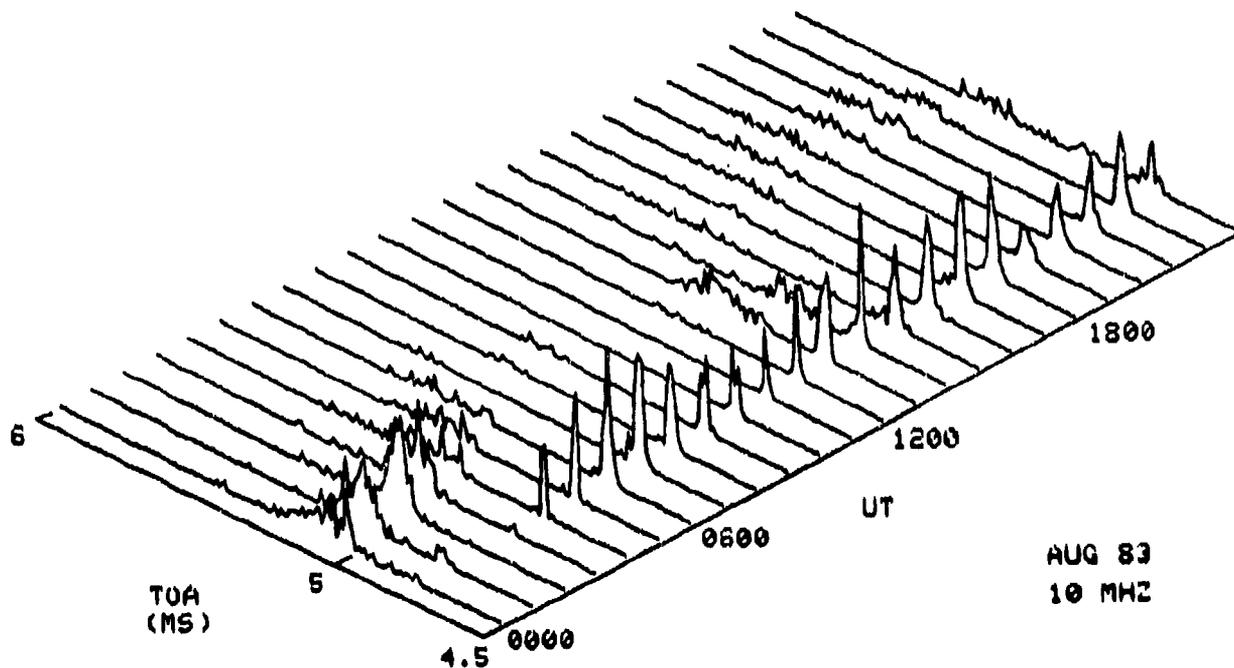


Figure 34. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

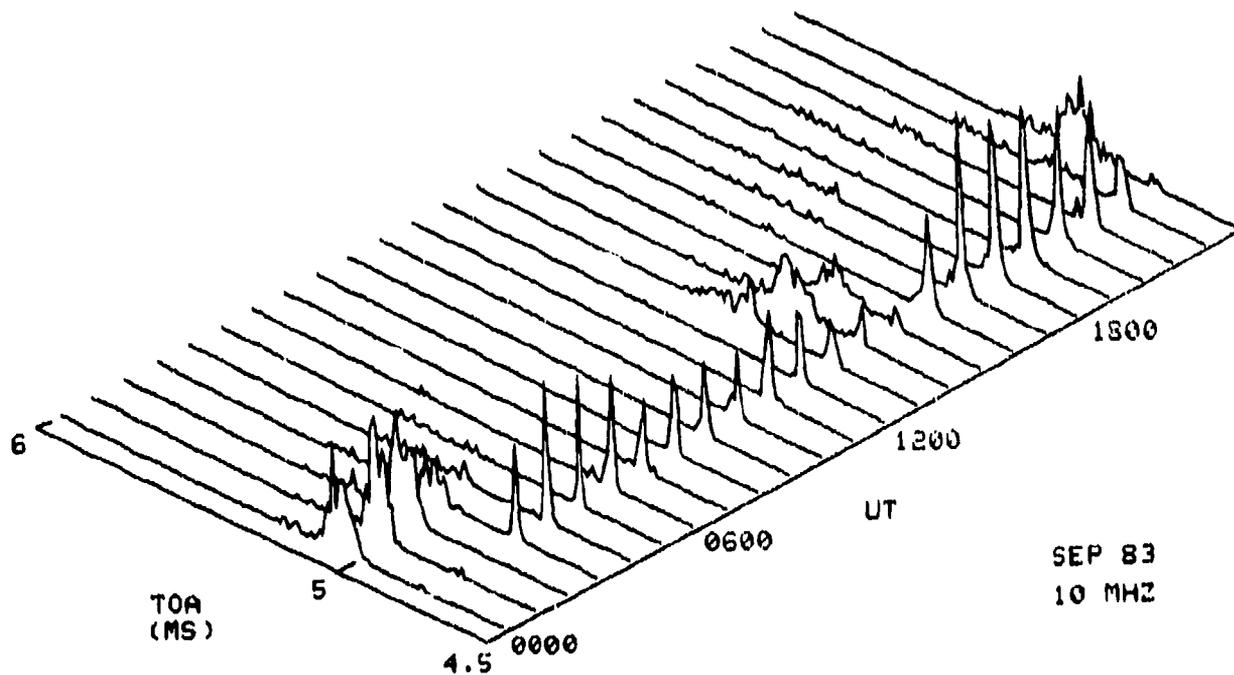


Figure 35. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

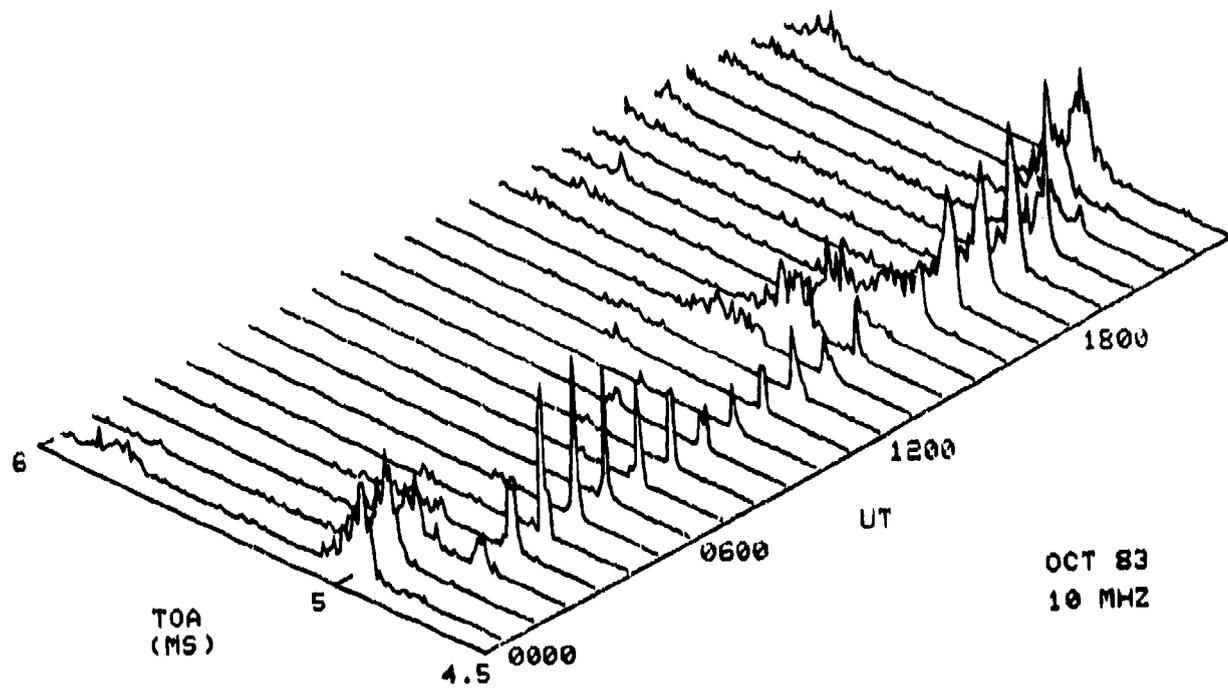


Figure 36. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

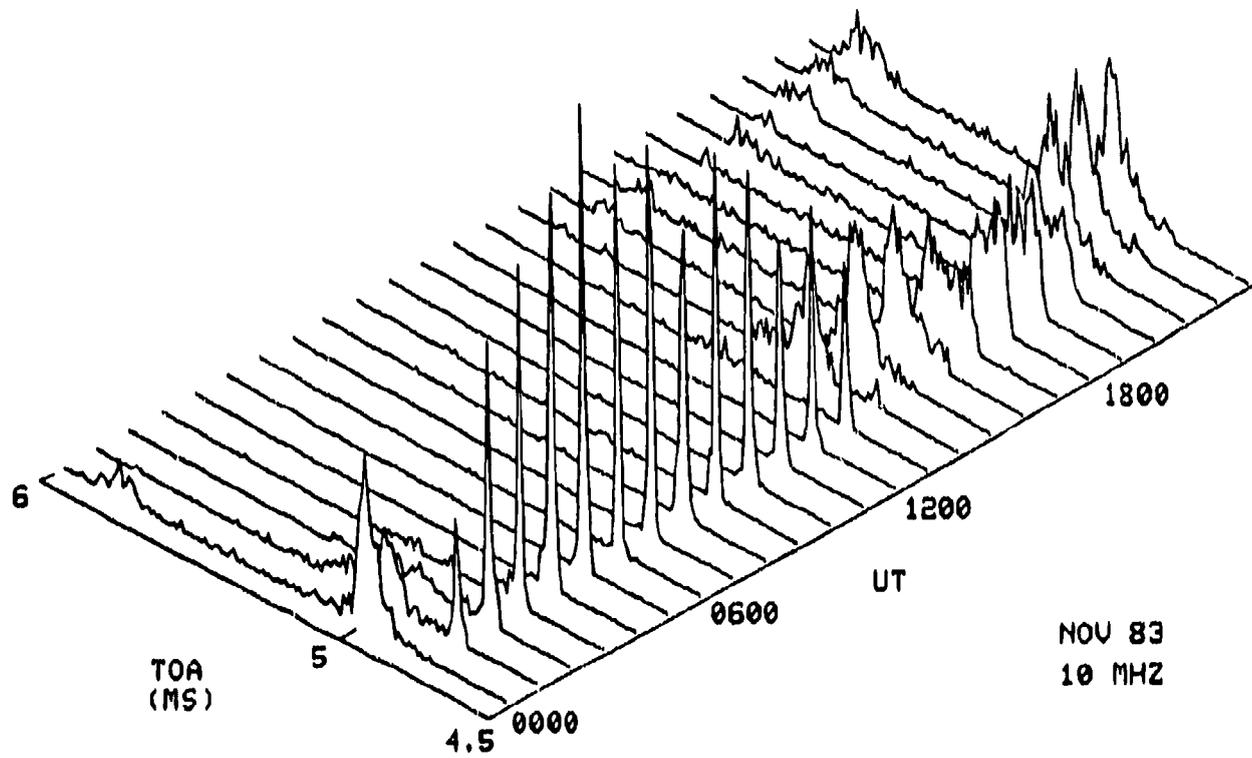


Figure 37. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

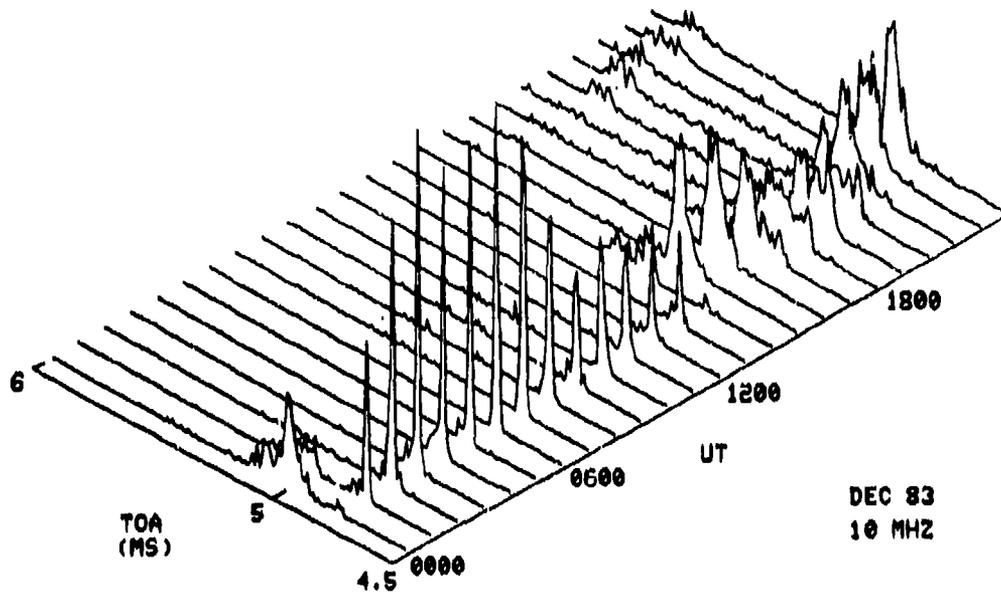


Figure 38. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

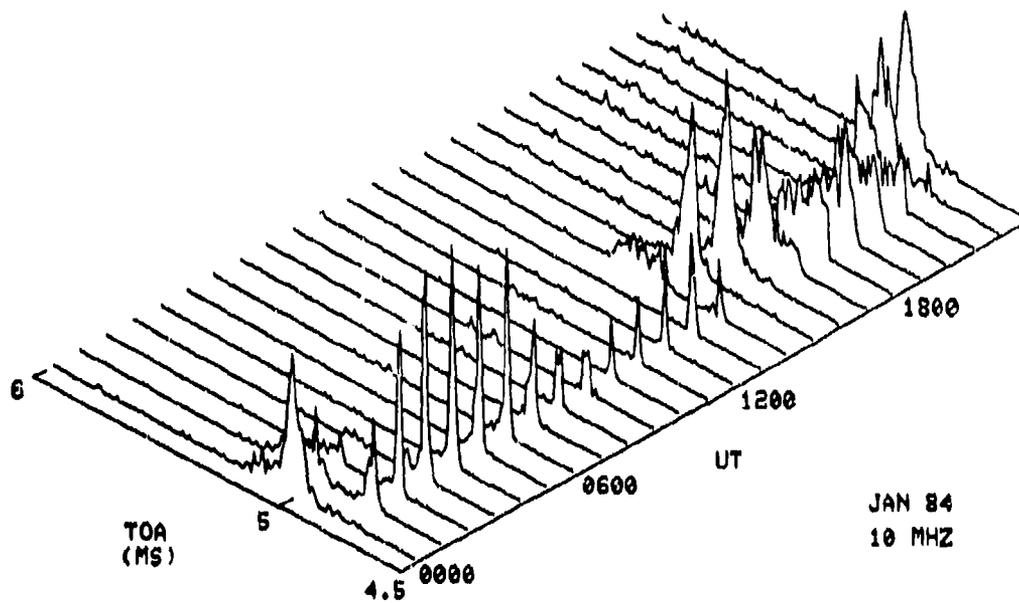


Figure 39. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

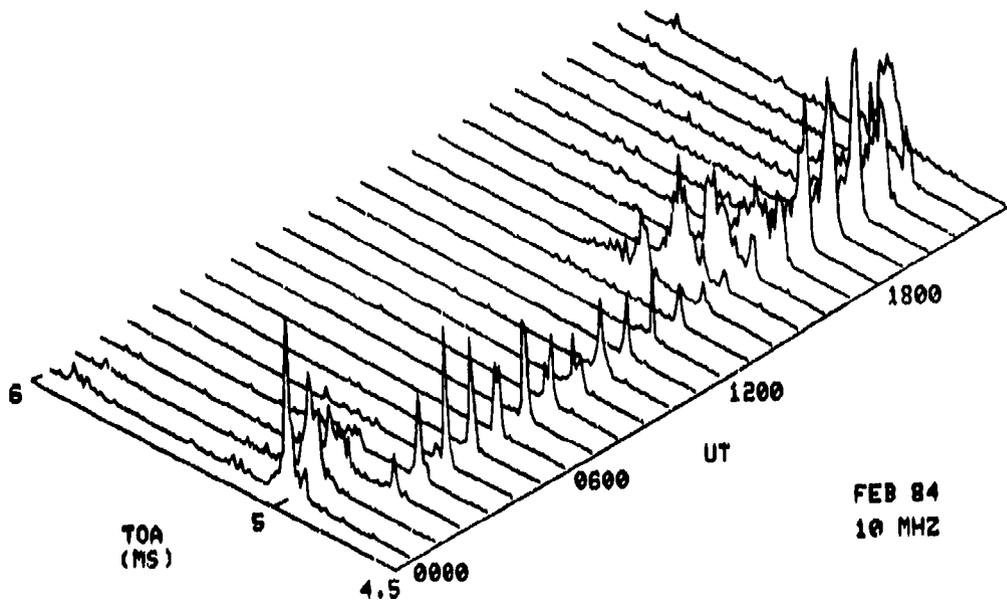


Figure 40. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1984 -- WWV to NOSC.

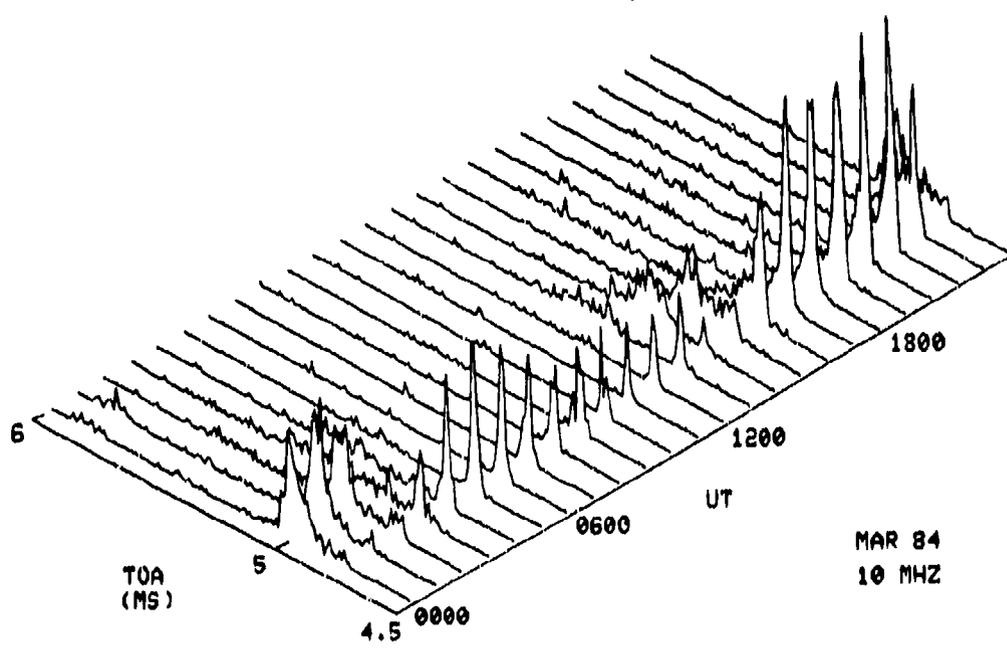


Figure 41. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1984 -- WWV to NOSC.

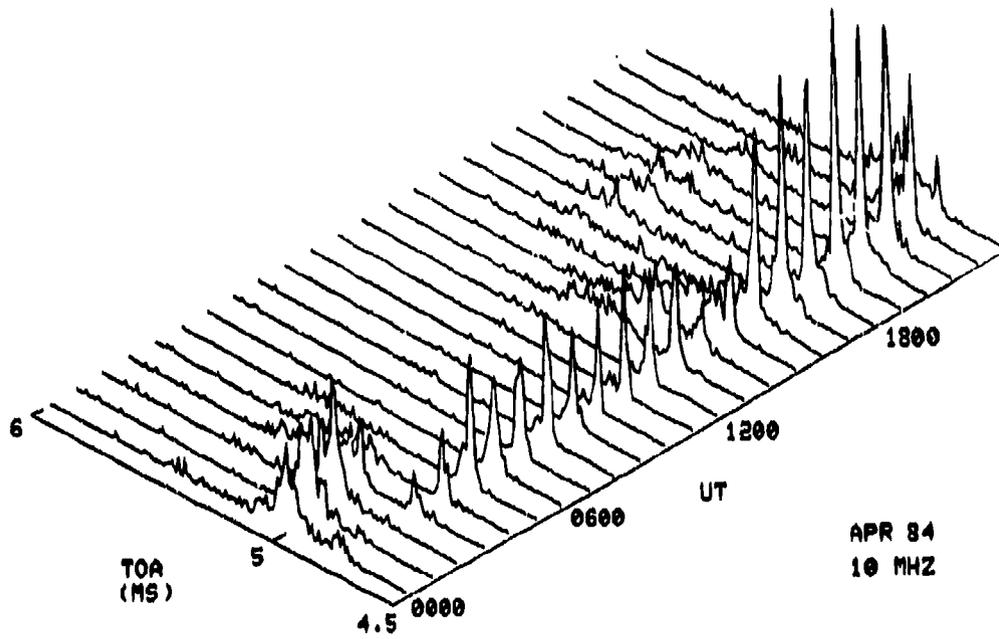


Figure 42. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

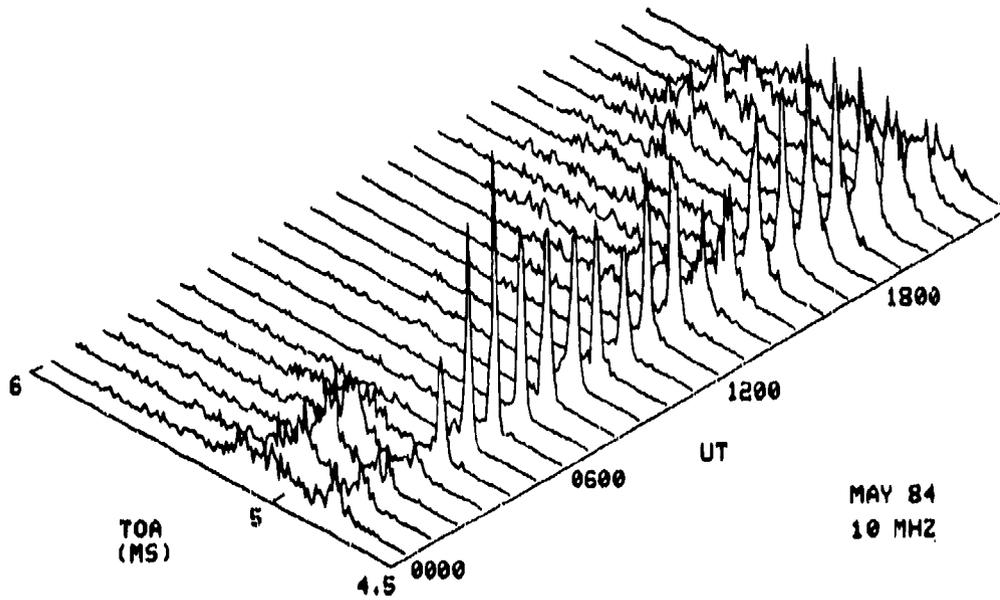


Figure 43. Hourly TOA averages May 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

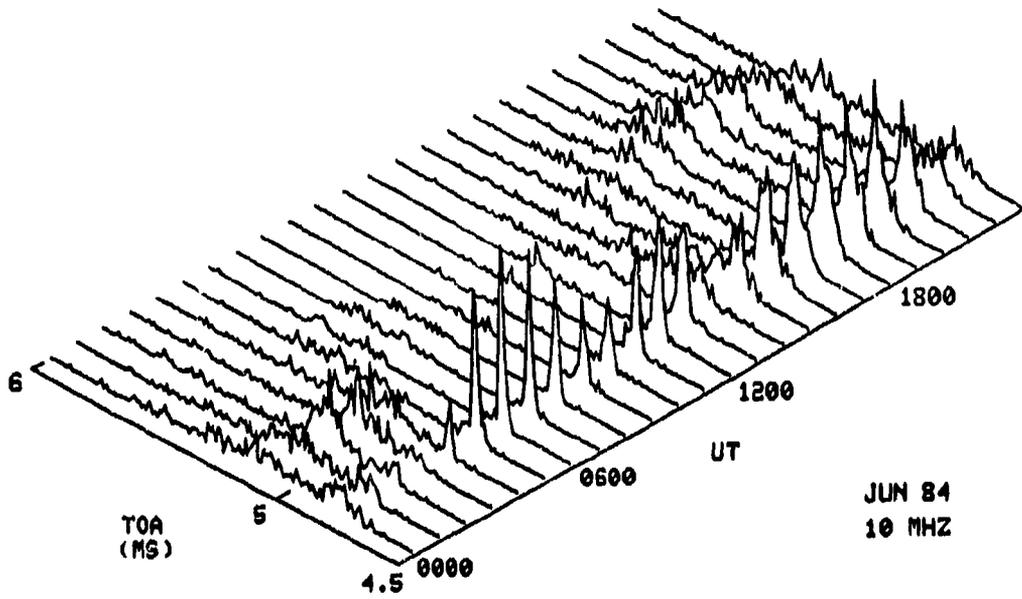


Figure 44. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

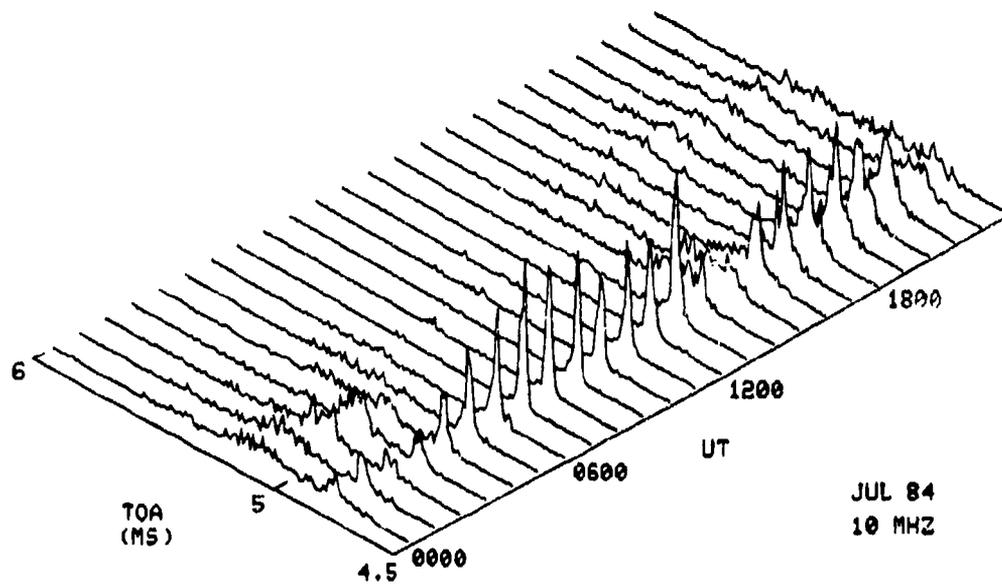


Figure 45. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

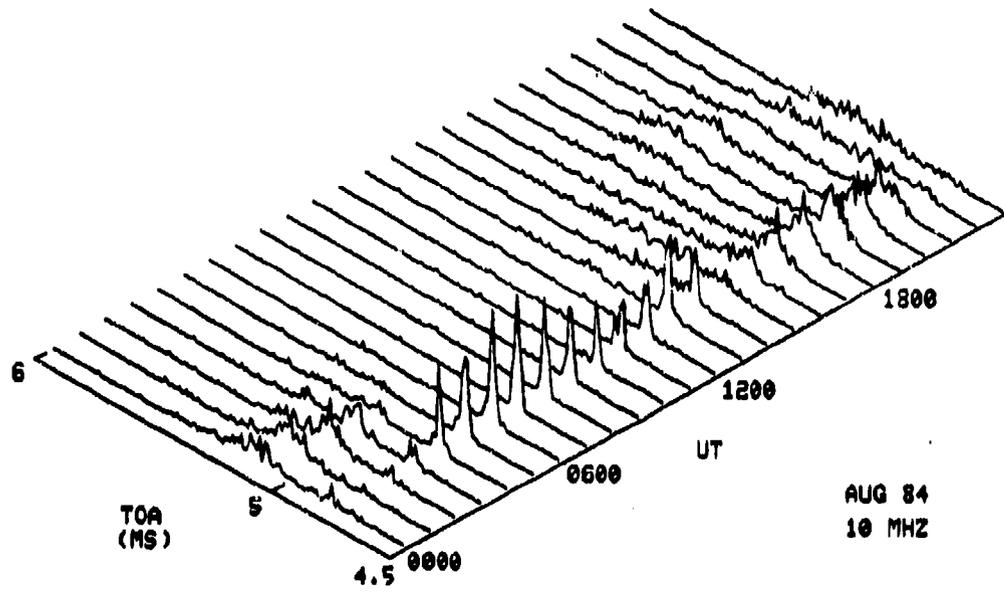


Figure 46. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

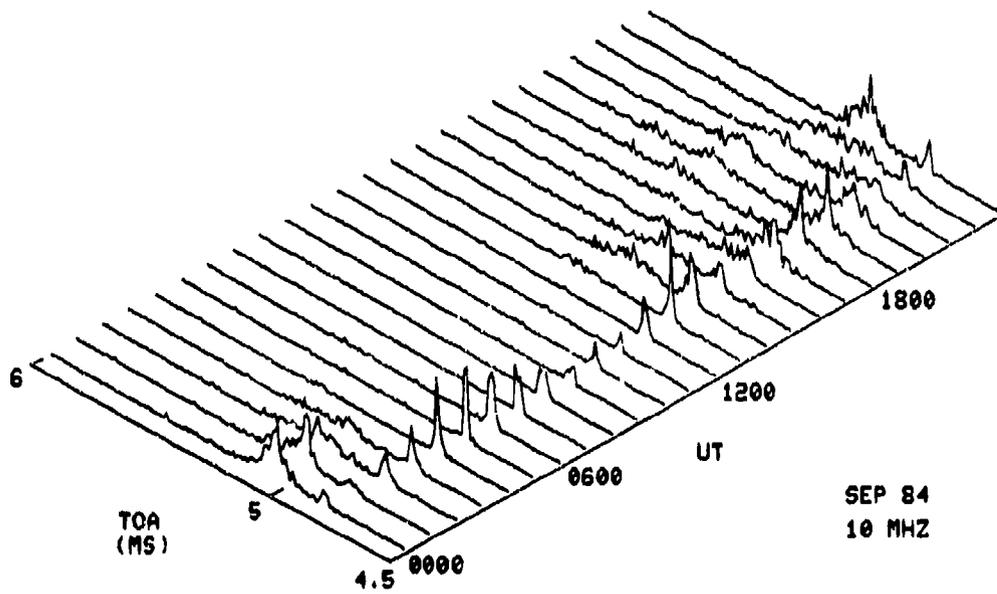


Figure 47. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

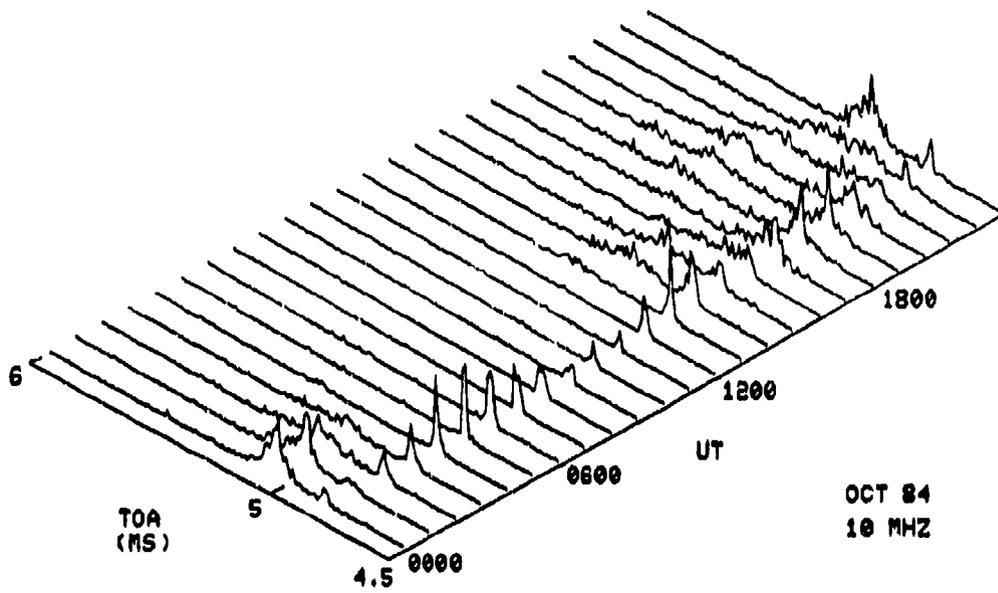


Figure 48. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

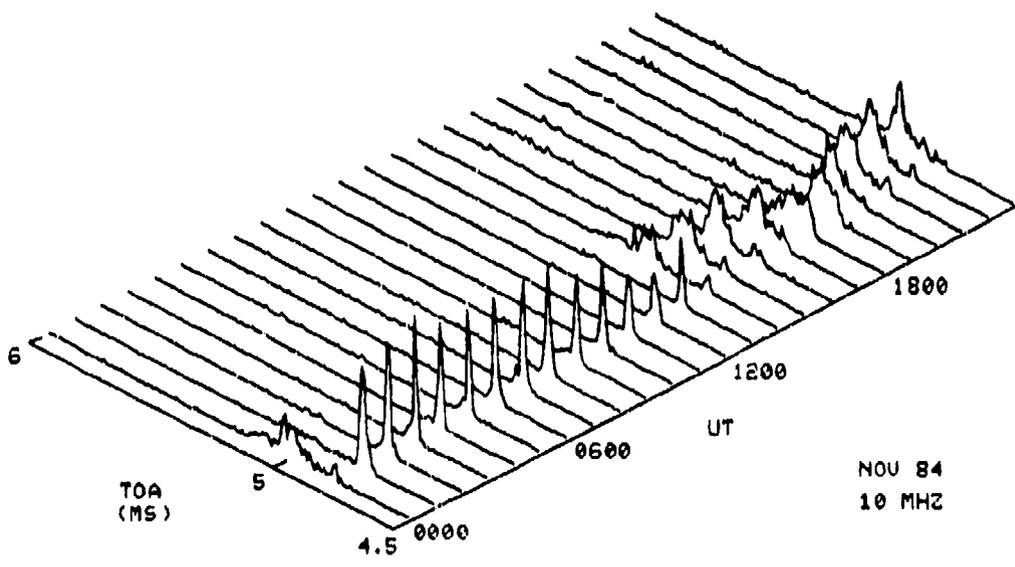


Figure 49. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

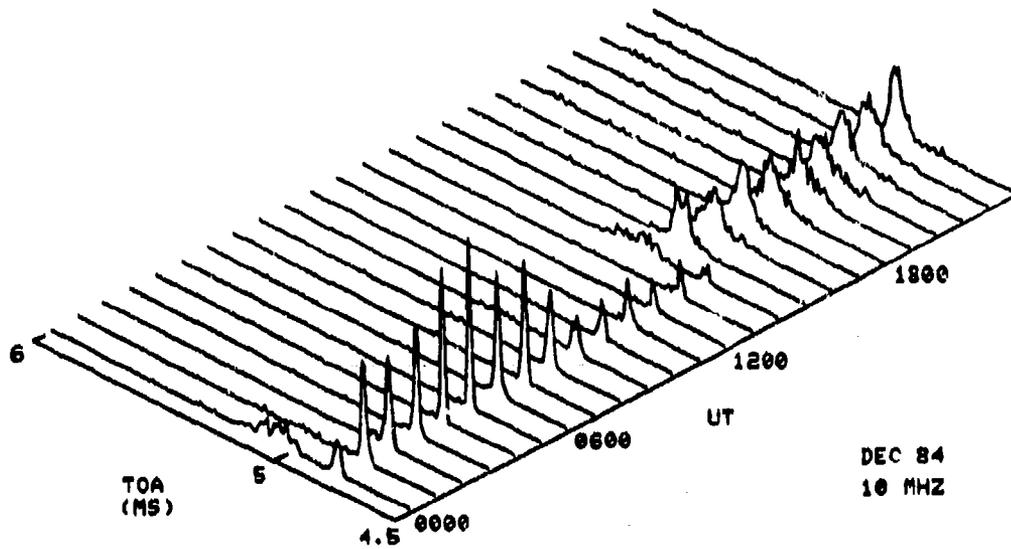


Figure 50. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

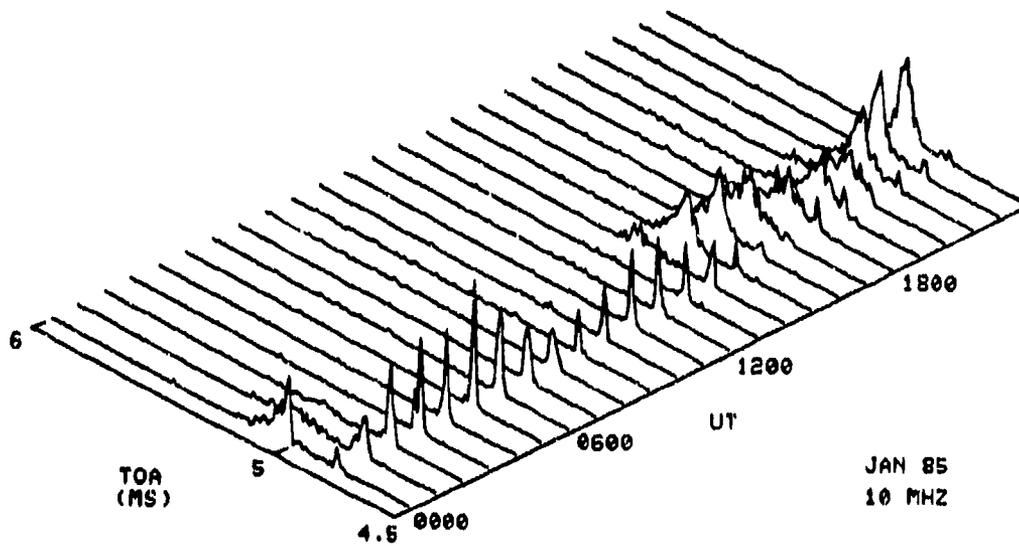


Figure 51. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

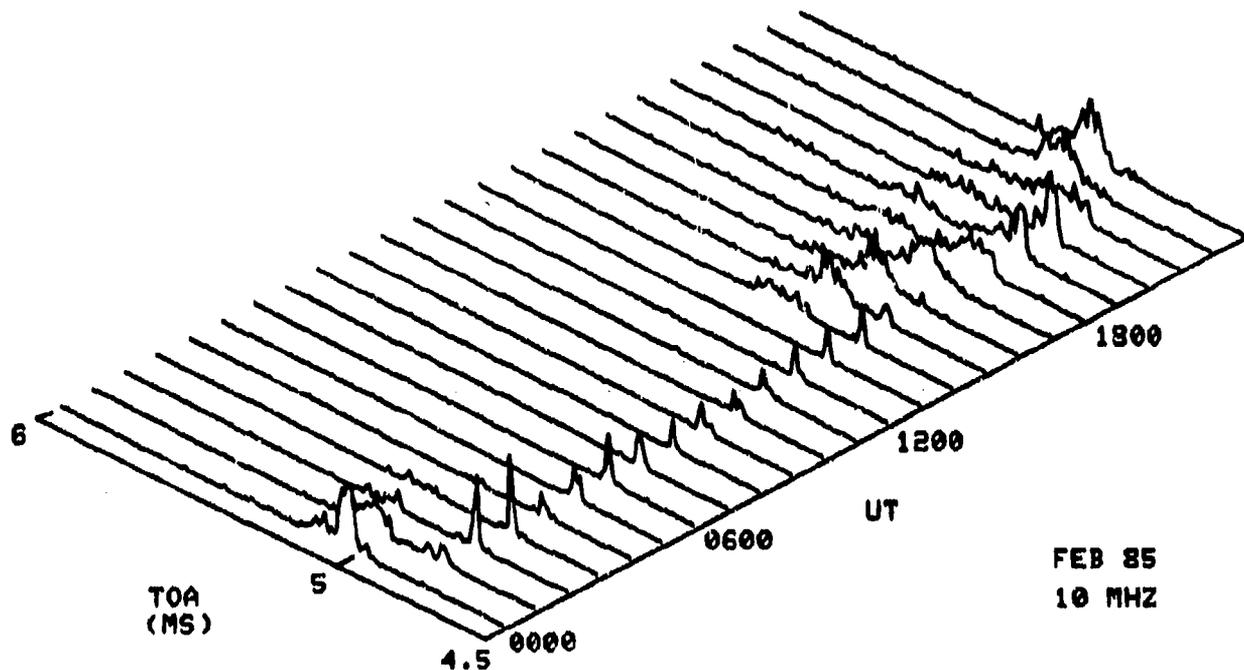


Figure 52. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

15-MHz TOA (FIGURES 53-76)

Probably the most dramatic demonstration of the solar decline is on the 15-MHz channel. Initially, this frequency appears to be heavily influenced by E-region propagation during night hours. This characteristic seems to decline through the solar decline. Comparison of January 1984 (Figure 63) and January 1985 (Figure 75) shows a decline in E propagation at night and a reduction of one hop F during the day. F-region time delays appear to have a spread of uncertainty of 100-200 microseconds. The months of May through September in both 1983 and 1984 show a very high occurrence of daytime E, almost completely negating the influence of F-region propagation. This trend was also seen in 1981 and 1982. Of all the frequencies under test, 15-MHz data produced the most clearly defined database. This is because only one-hop propagation could be sustained from the F-region most of the time. The predominant E-region mode was two hops.

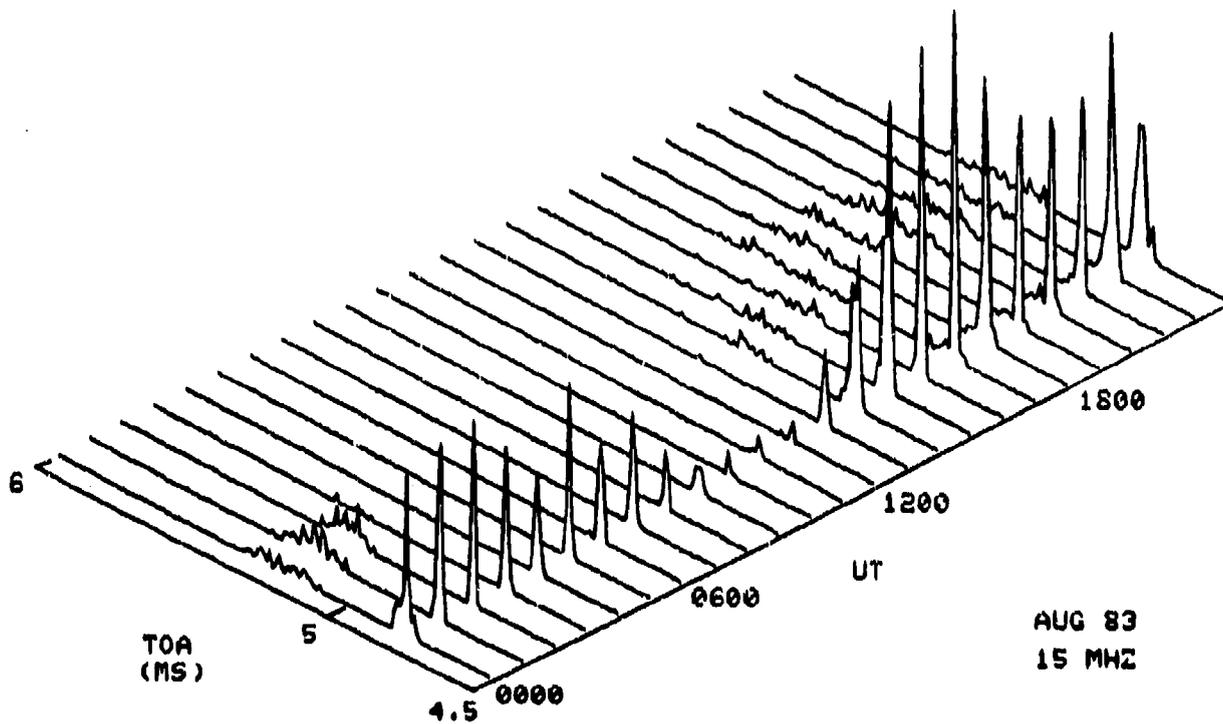


Figure 53. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

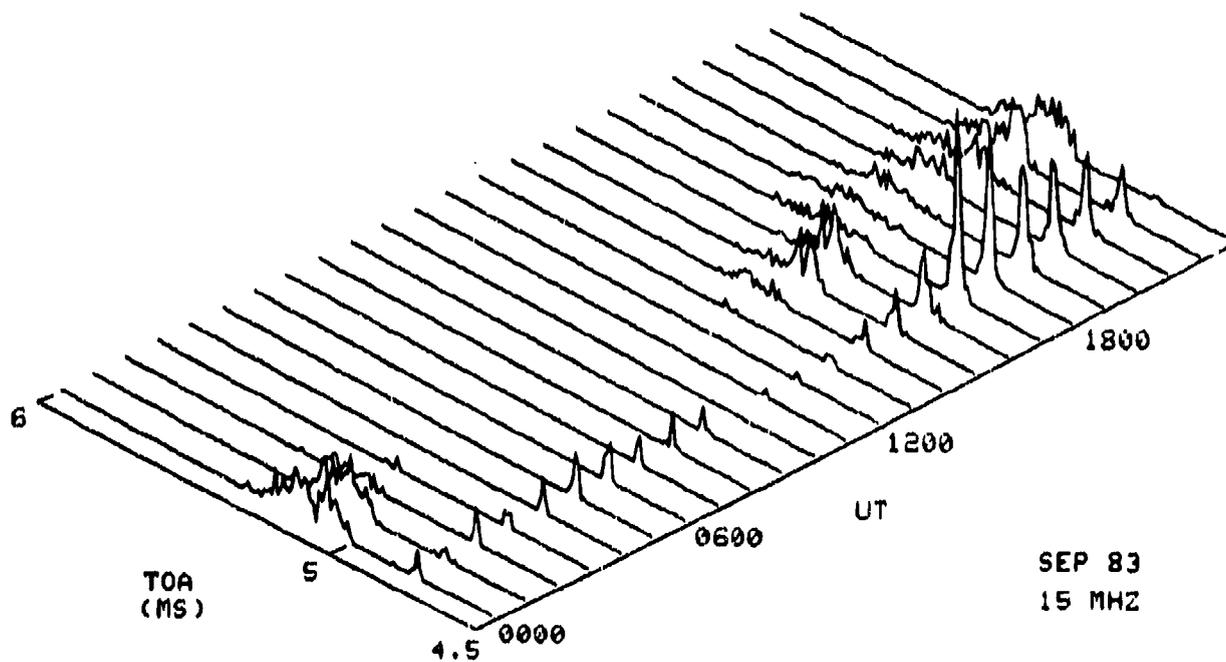


Figure 54. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

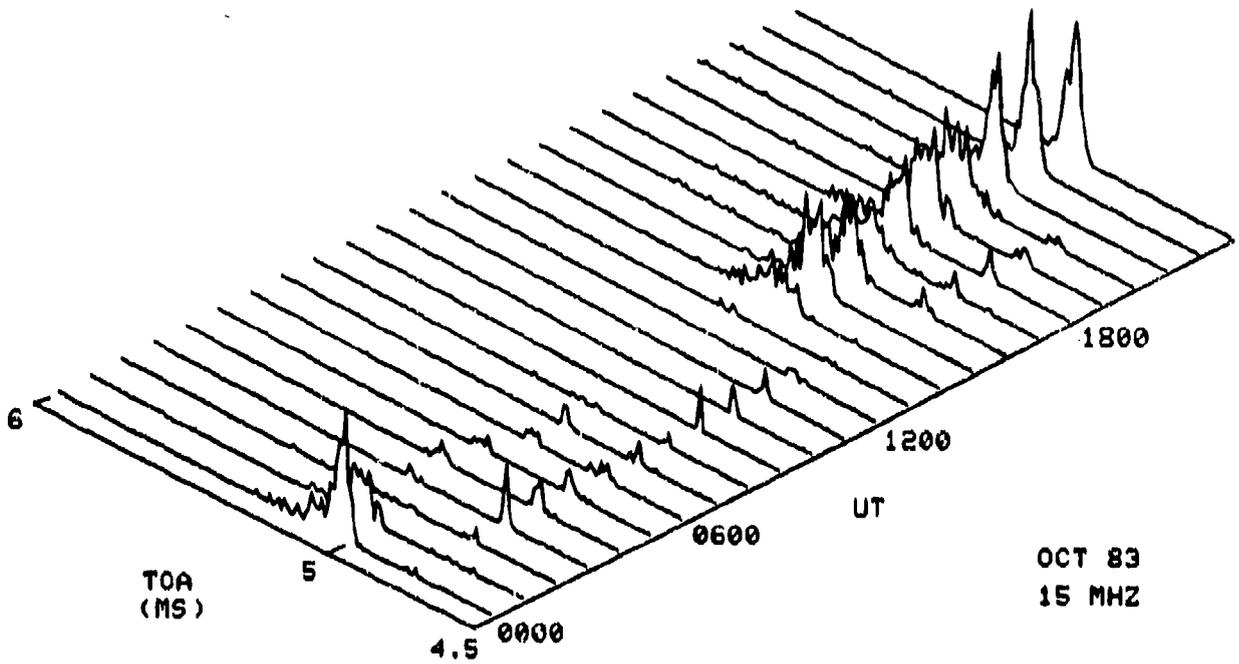


Figure 55. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

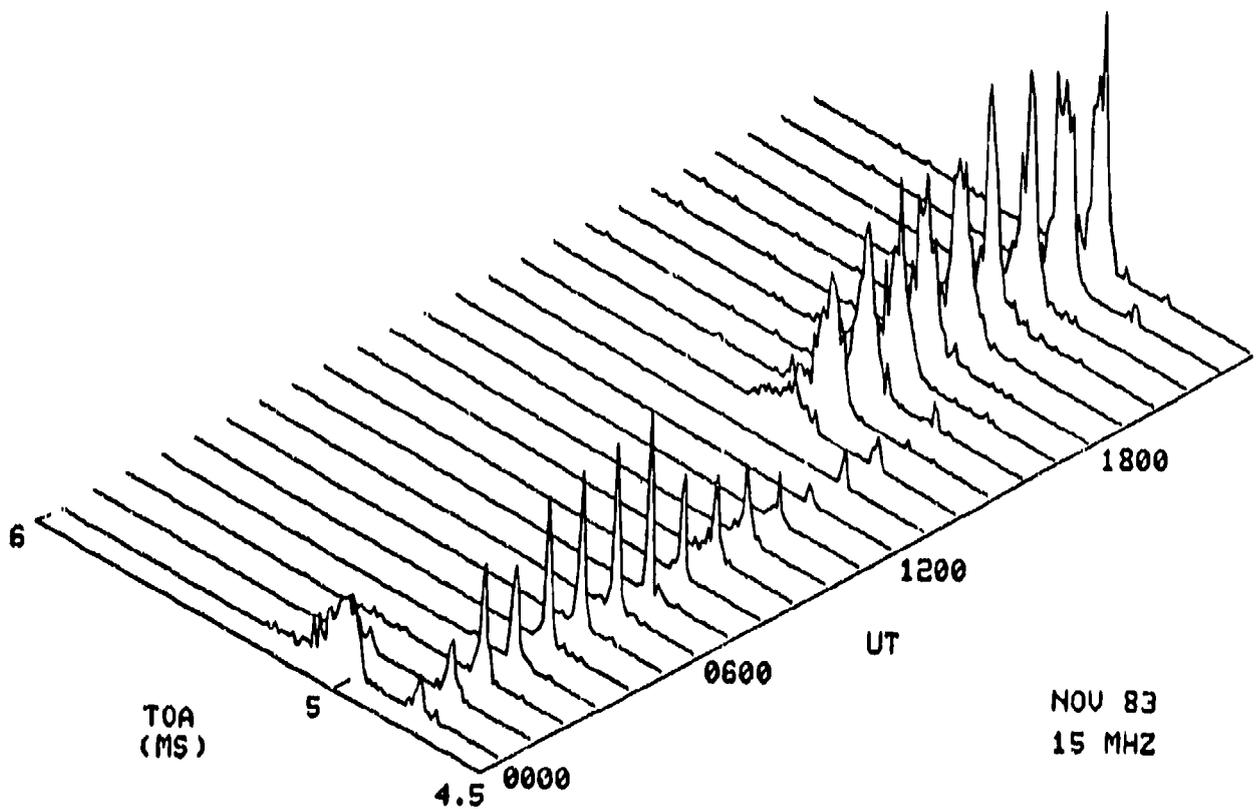


Figure 56. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1983 --- WWV to NOSC.

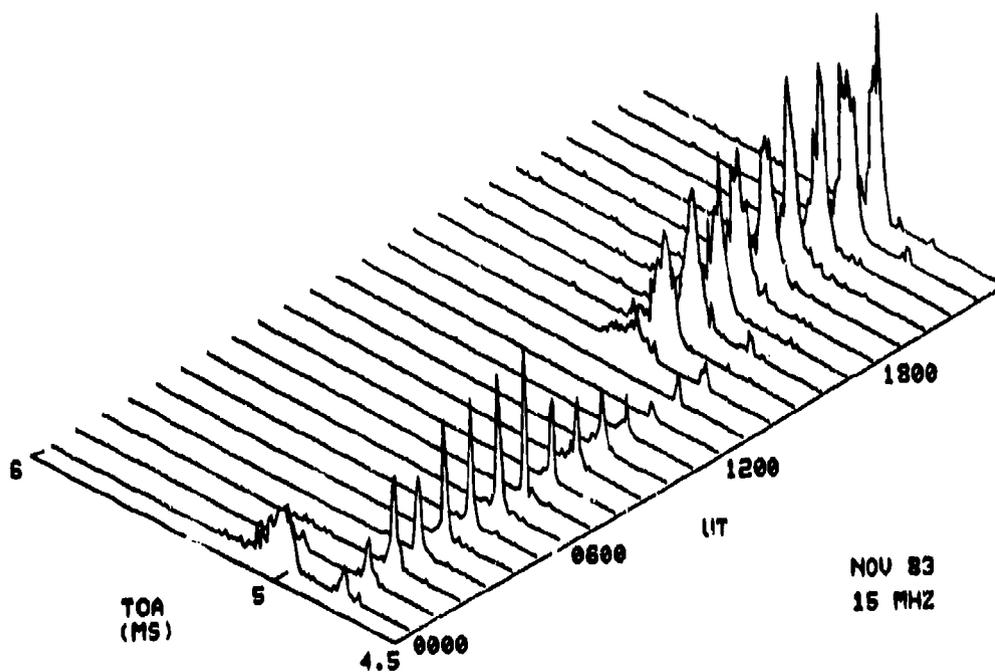


Figure 57. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

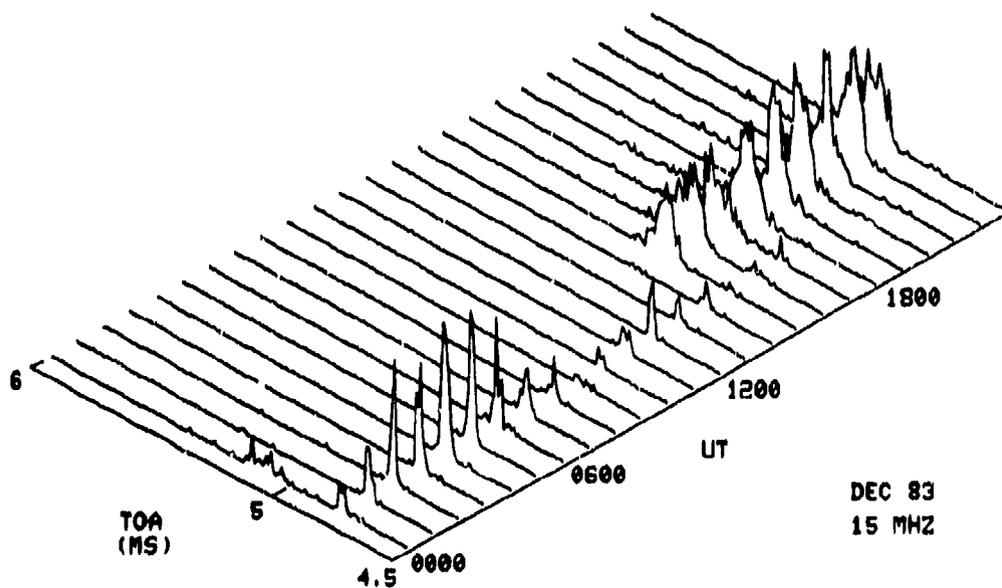


Figure 58. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

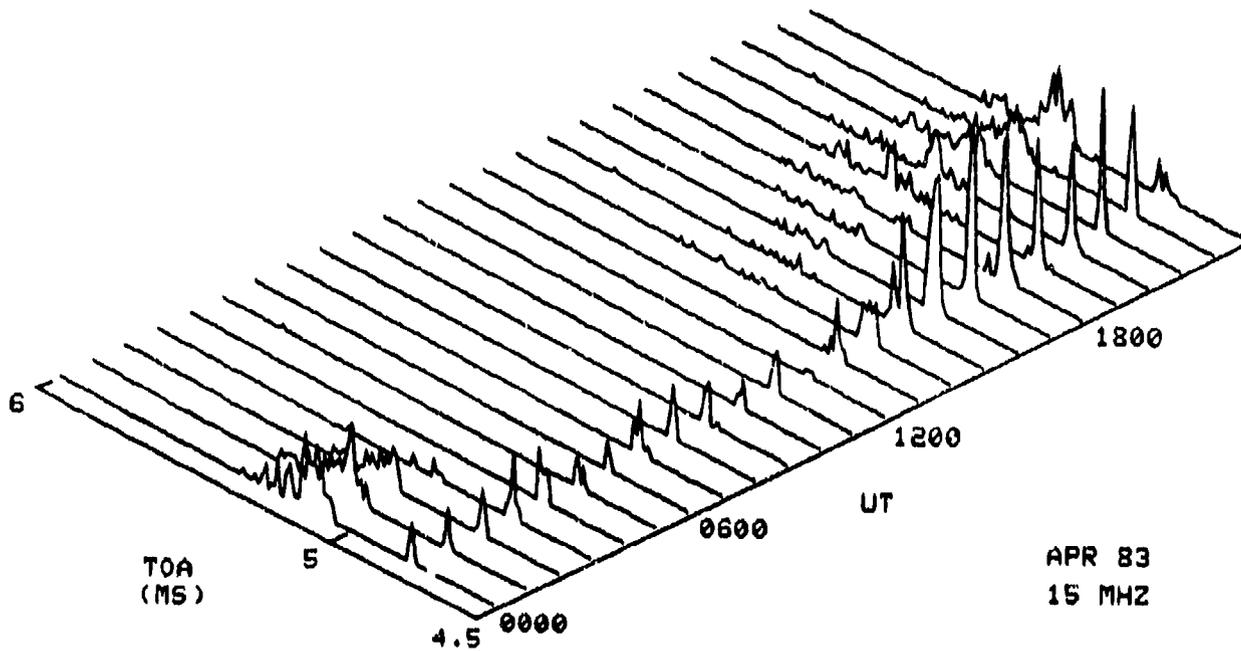


Figure 59. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

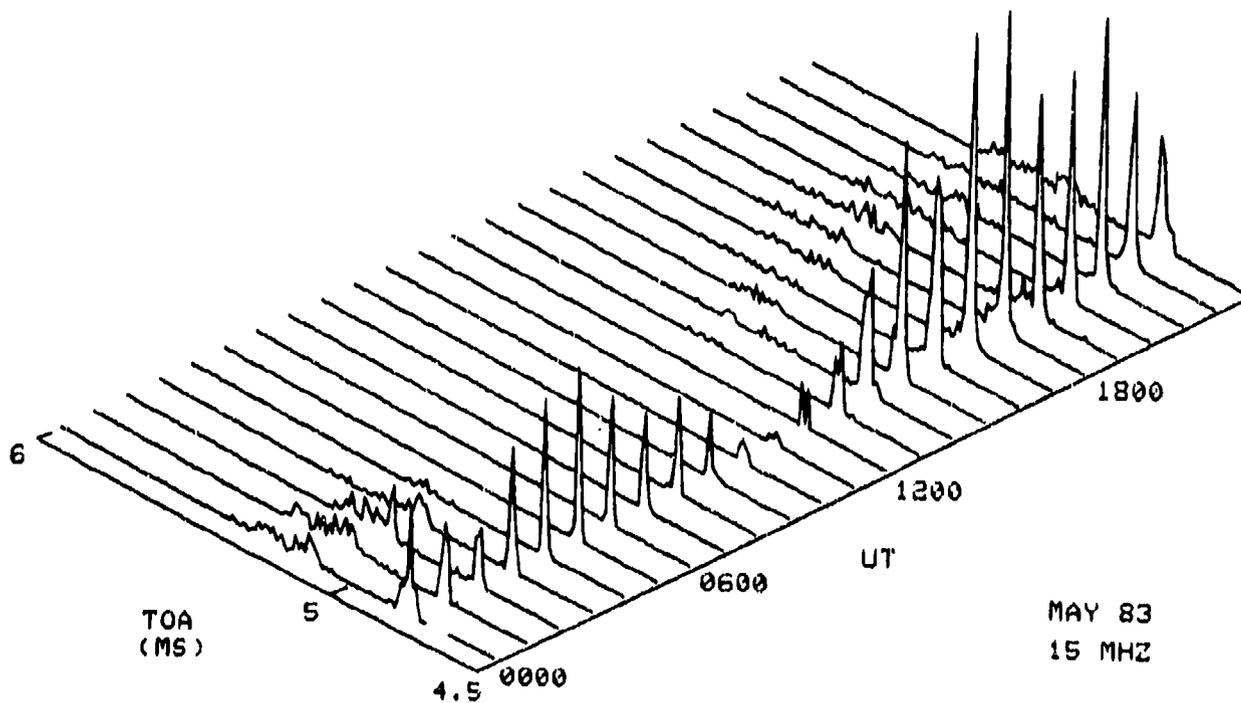


Figure 60. Hourly TOA averages May 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

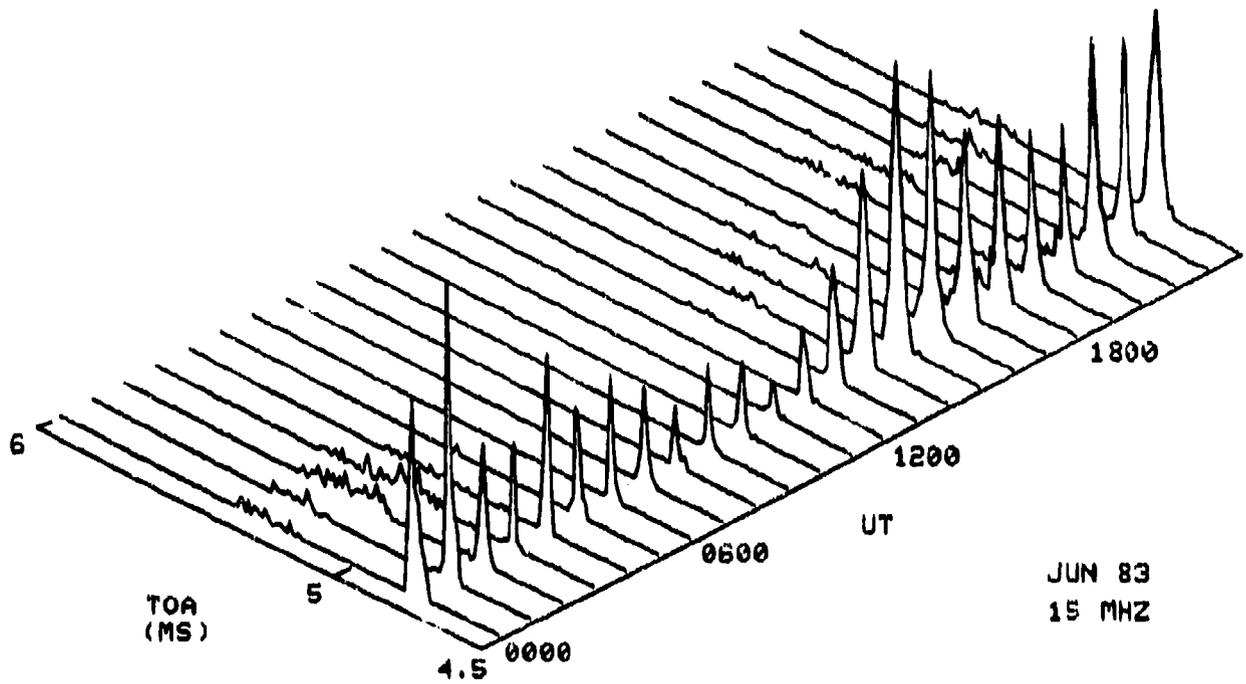


Figure 61. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

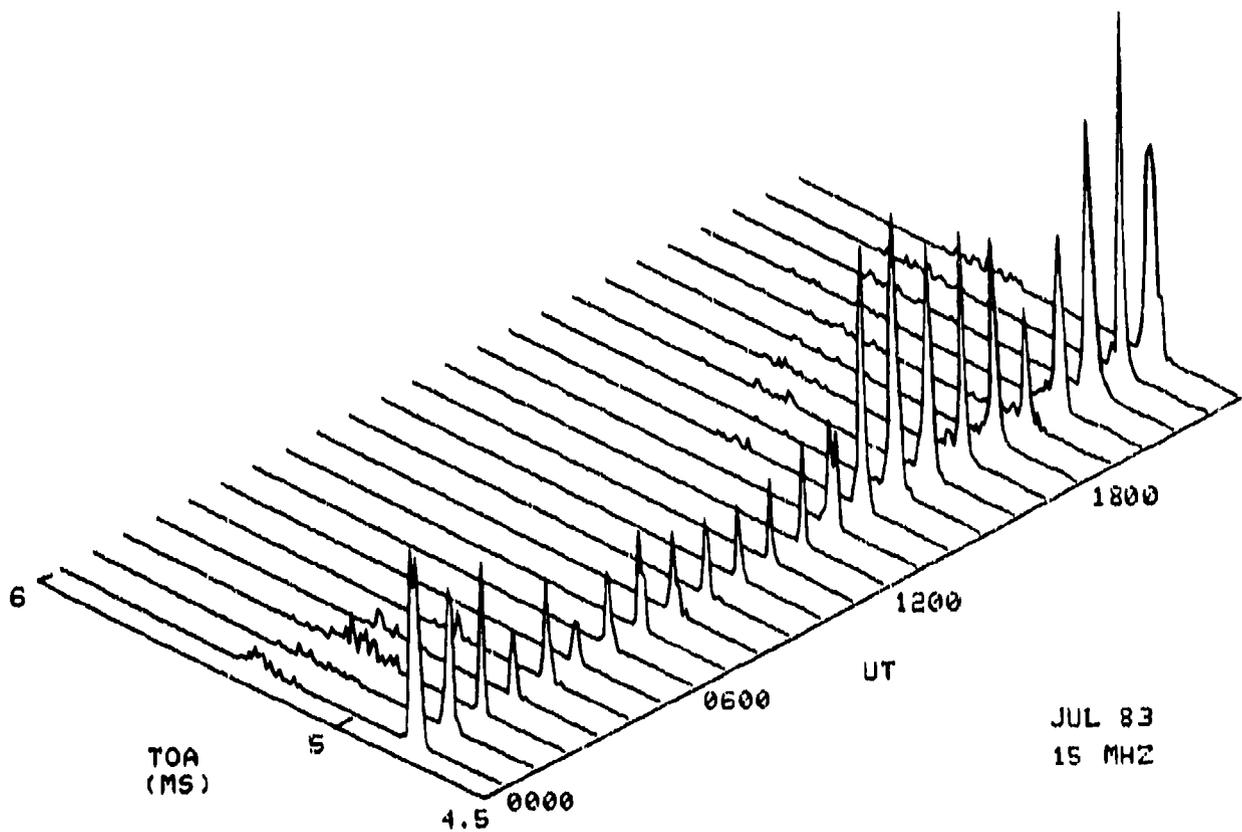


Figure 62. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

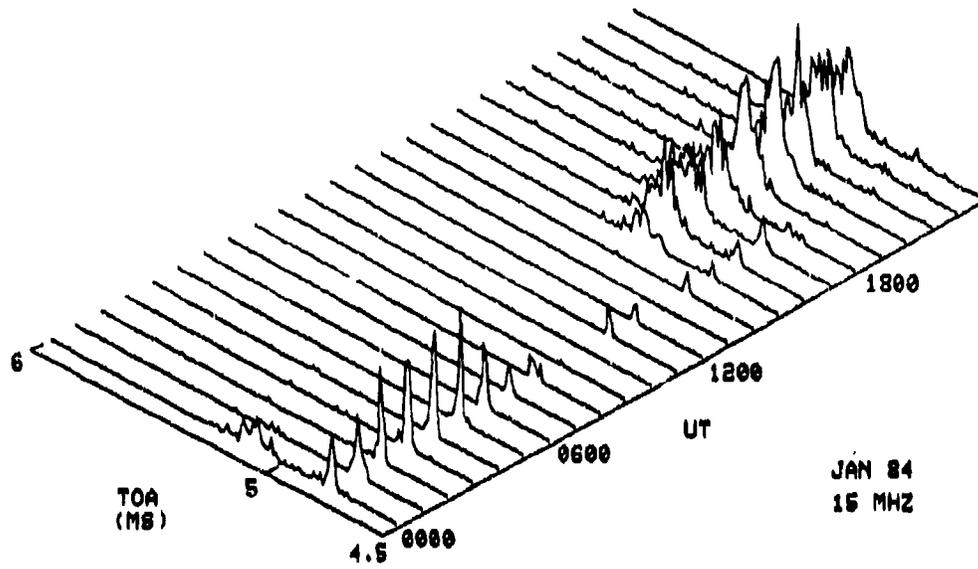


Figure 83. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

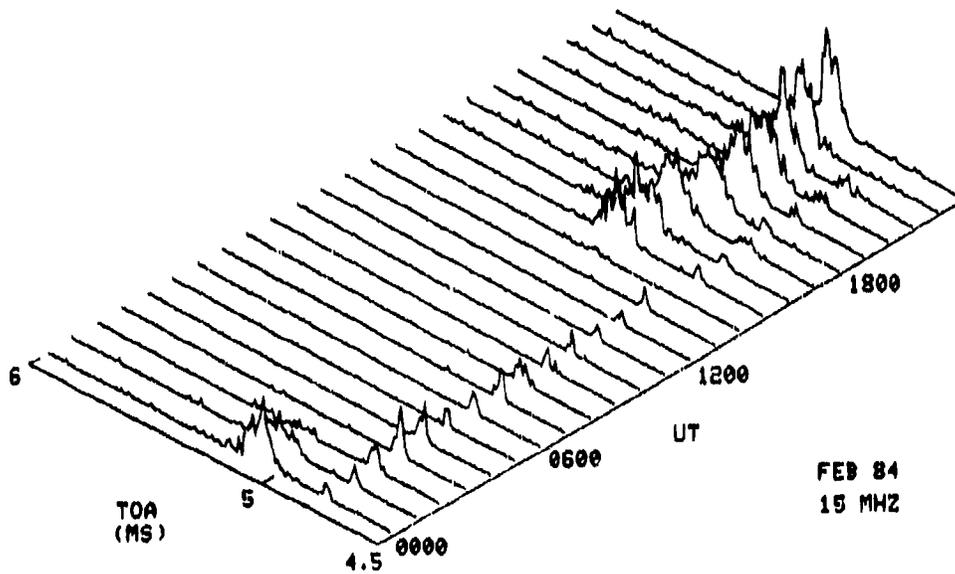


Figure 84. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

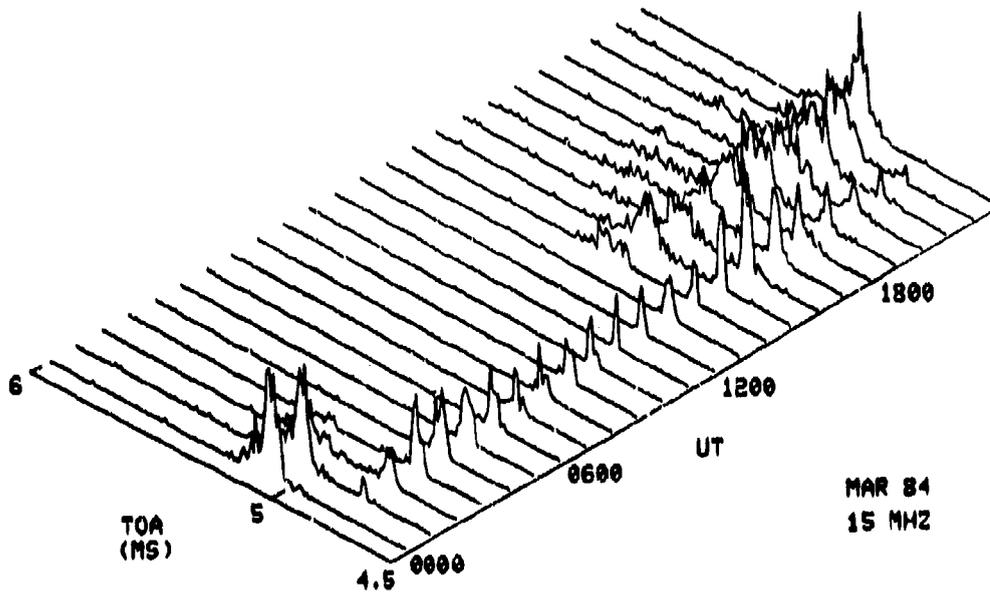


Figure 65. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

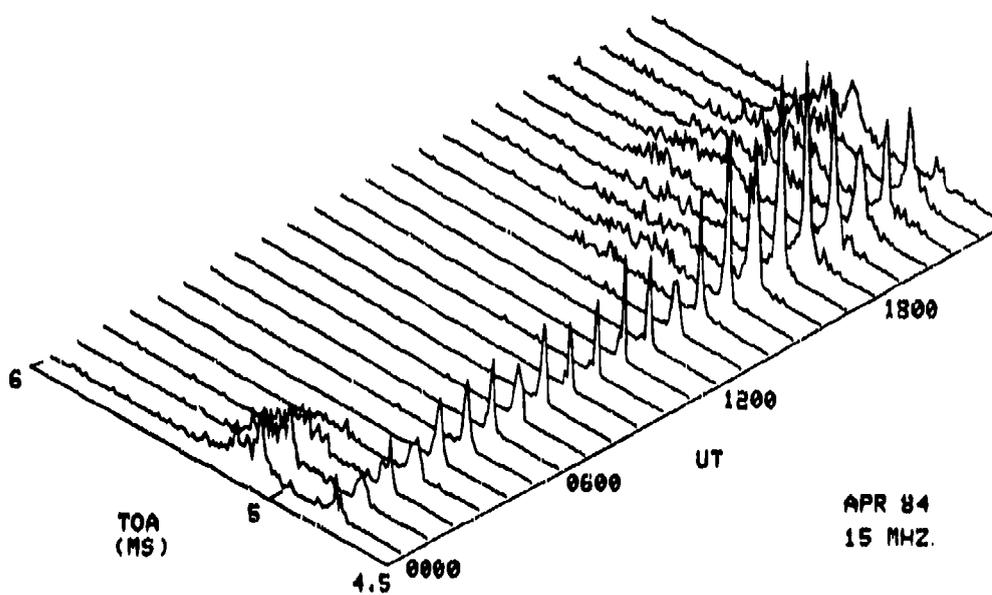


Figure 66. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

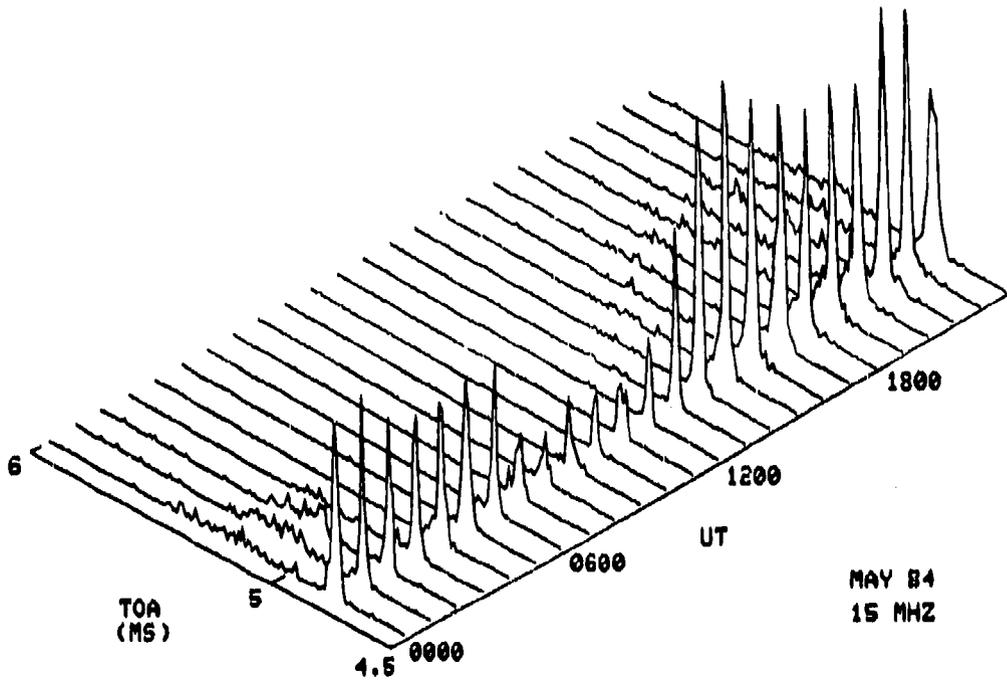


Figure 67. Hourly TOA averages May 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

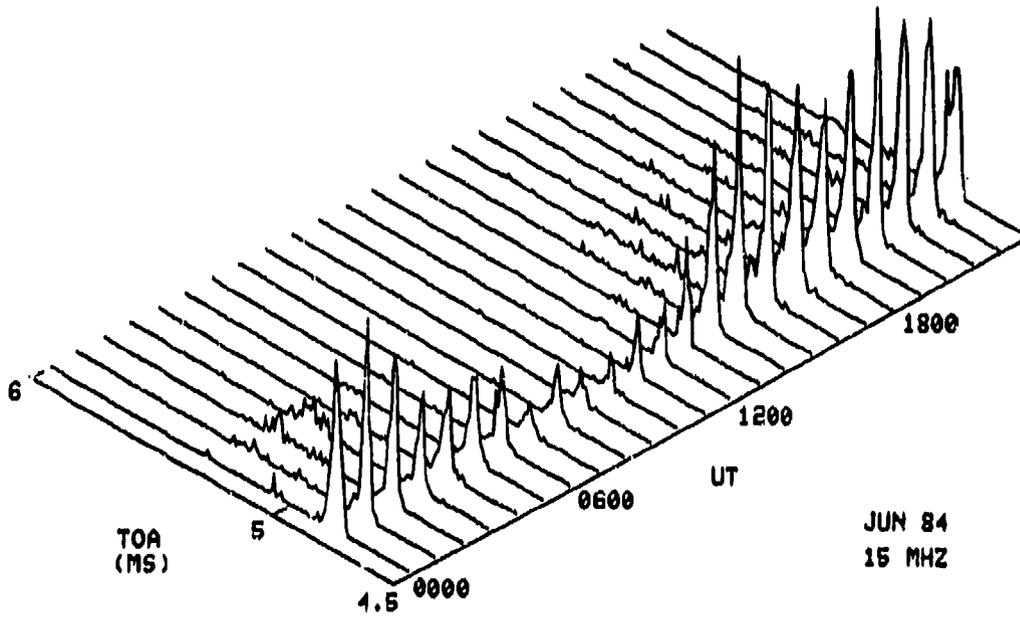


Figure 68. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

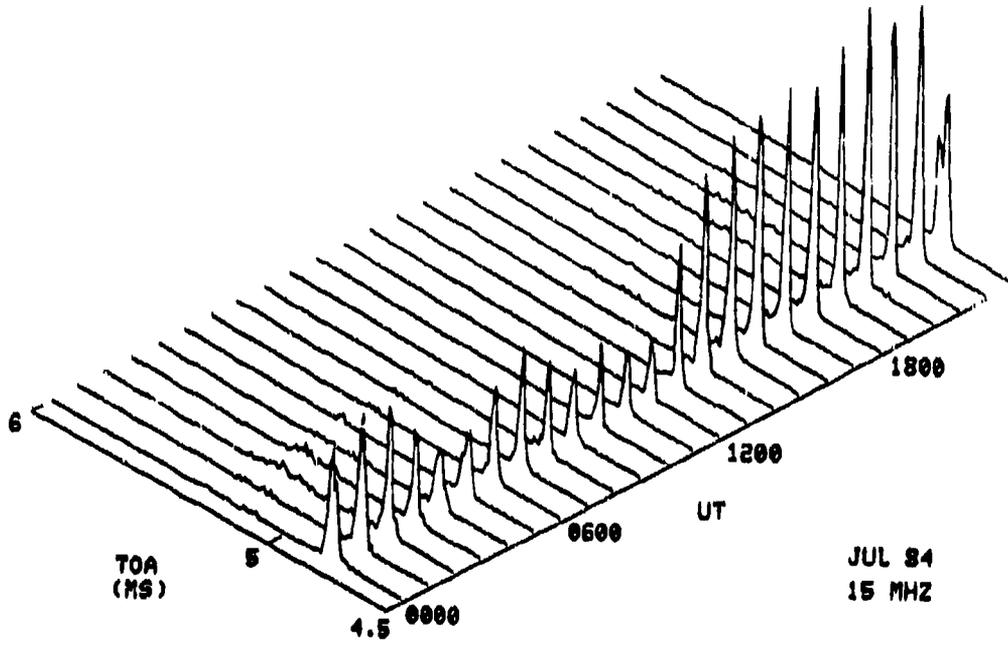


Figure 69. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

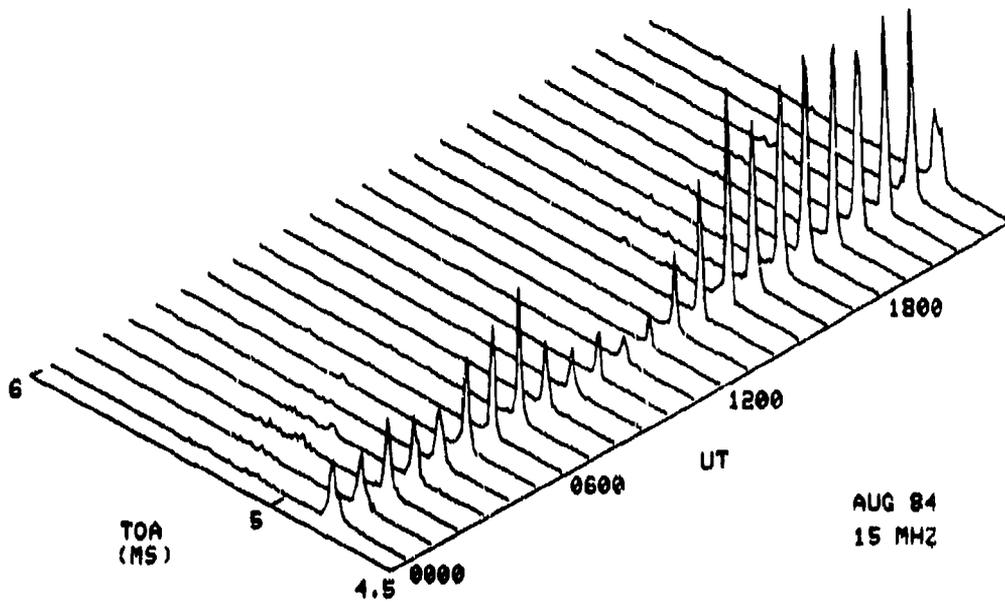


Figure 70. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

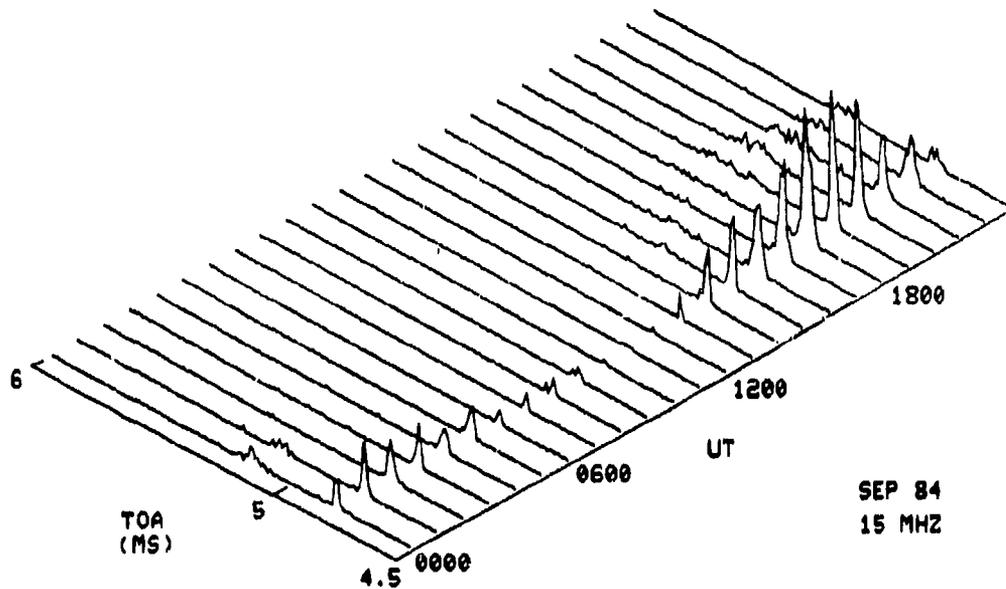


Figure 71. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

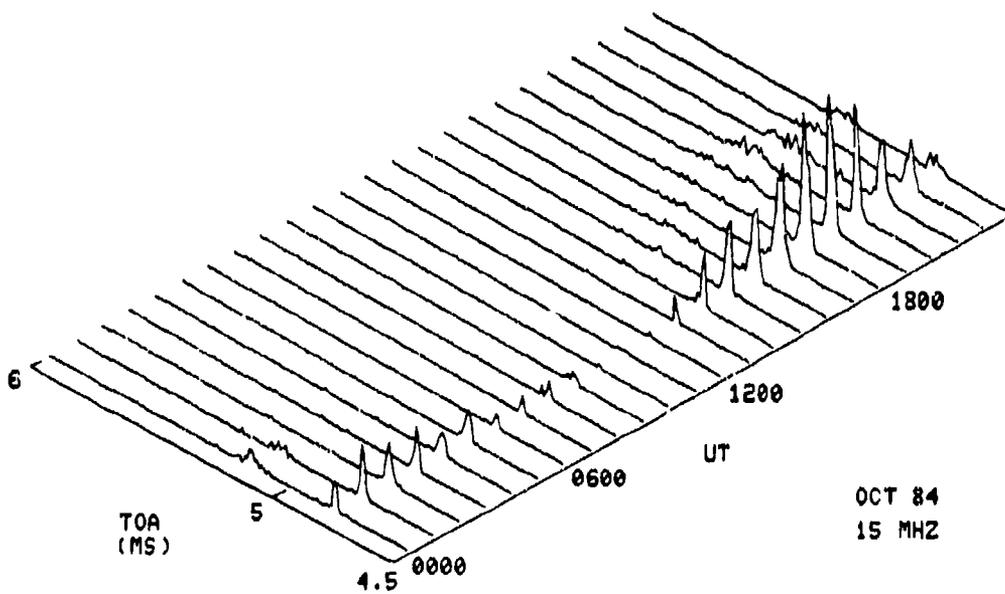


Figure 72. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

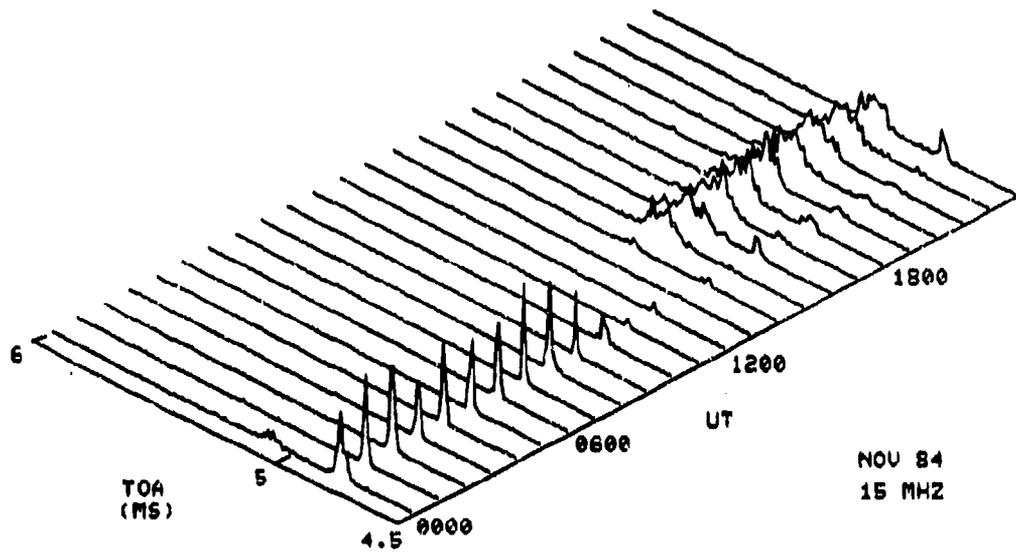


Figure 73. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

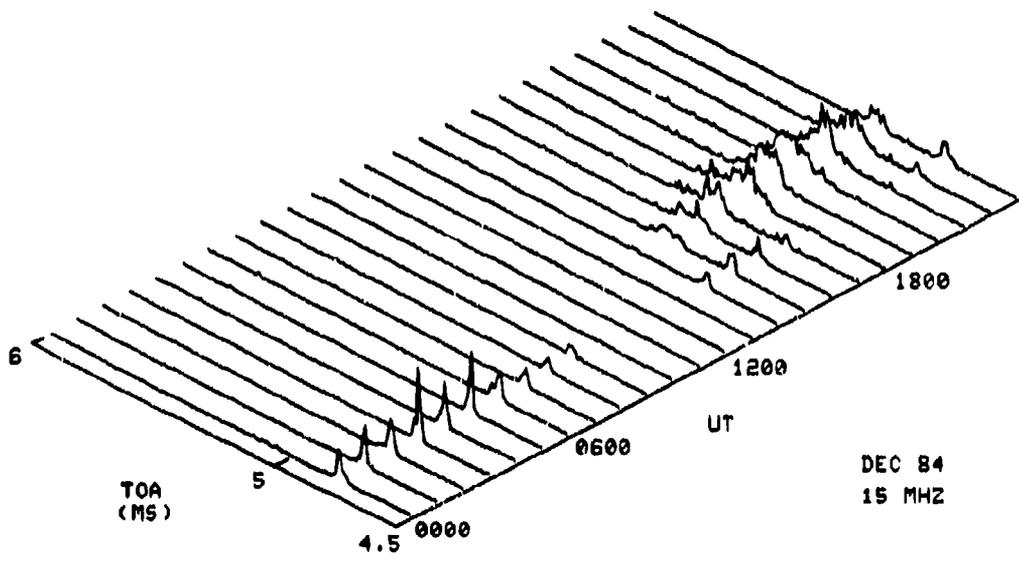


Figure 74. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

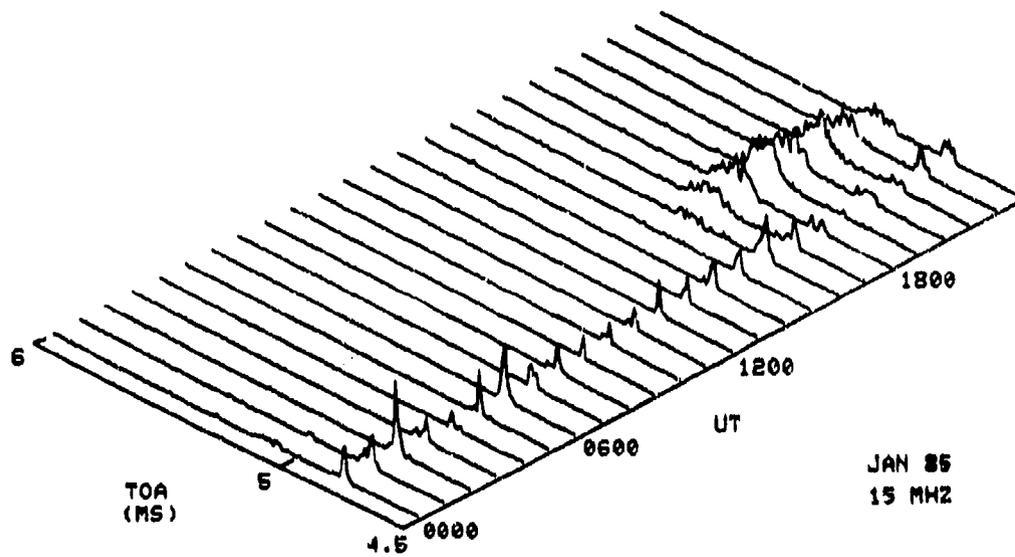


Figure 75. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985 — WWV to NO SC.

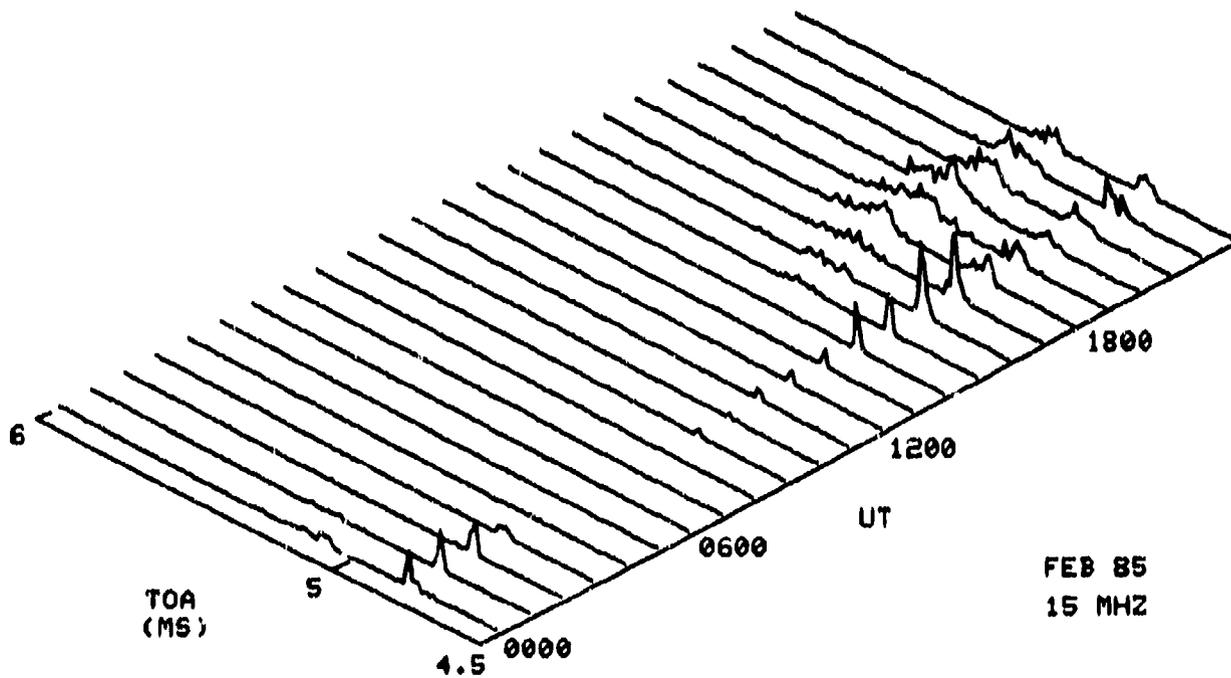


Figure 76. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985 — WWV to NO SC.

5.0-MHz TOA (FIGURES 77-99)

While night E was not totally unexpected on 5 MHz, it was quite strong in the early part of the test in 1983 and slowly declined through 1984. This indicates that at solar maximum, the E-region is built up during the daylight hours and decays at a slower rate after sunset than first thought. Careful observation of the 1983 data shows the TOAs are from the same layer, are much stronger and building throughout daylight hours and decaying after sunset. From the data reviewed, it is hypothesized that the E layers' recombination is more similar to the F-region decay than originally thought and has a much stronger dependence on the daily level of solar activity. The data from 5 and 15 MHz both strongly support this hypothesis.

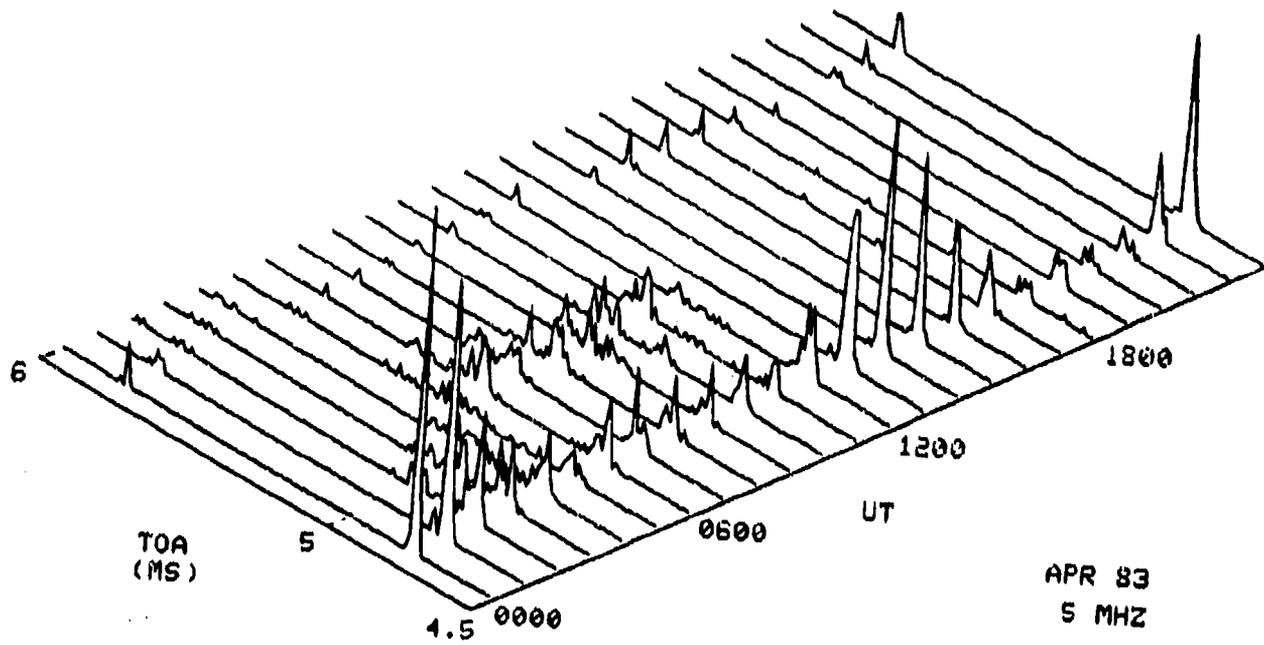


Figure 77. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

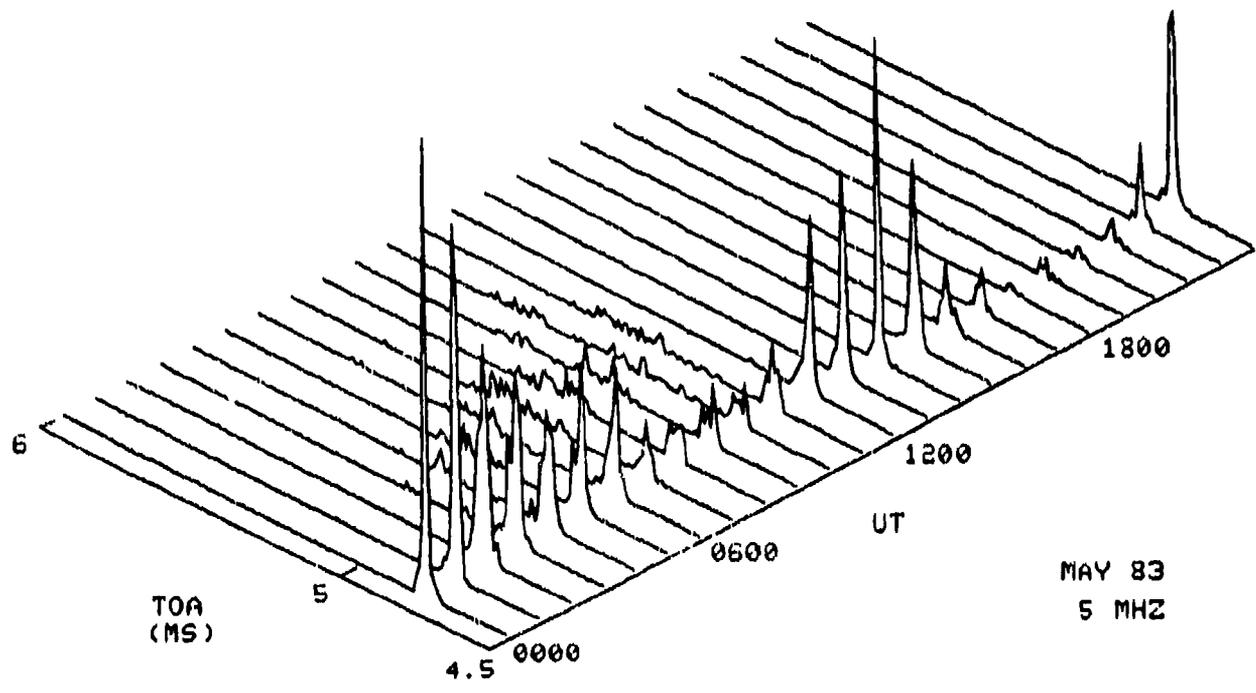


Figure 78. Hourly TOA averages May 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

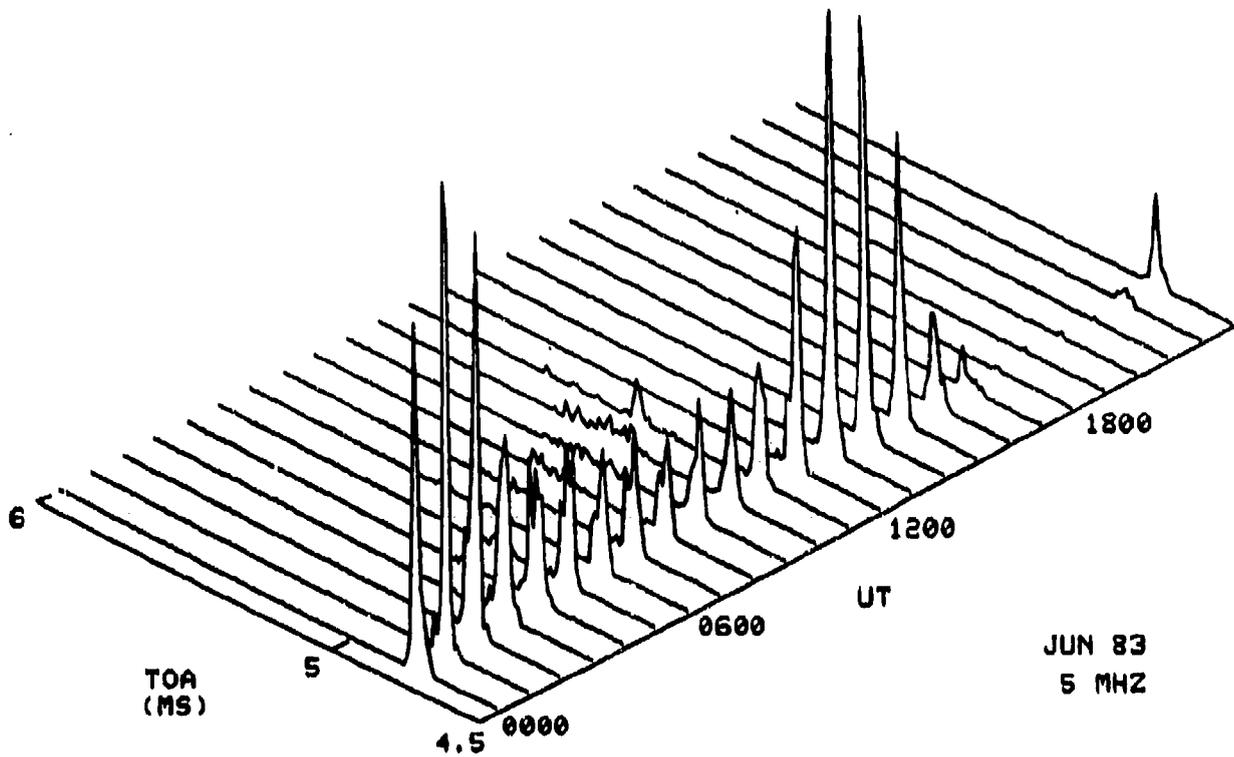


Figure 79. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

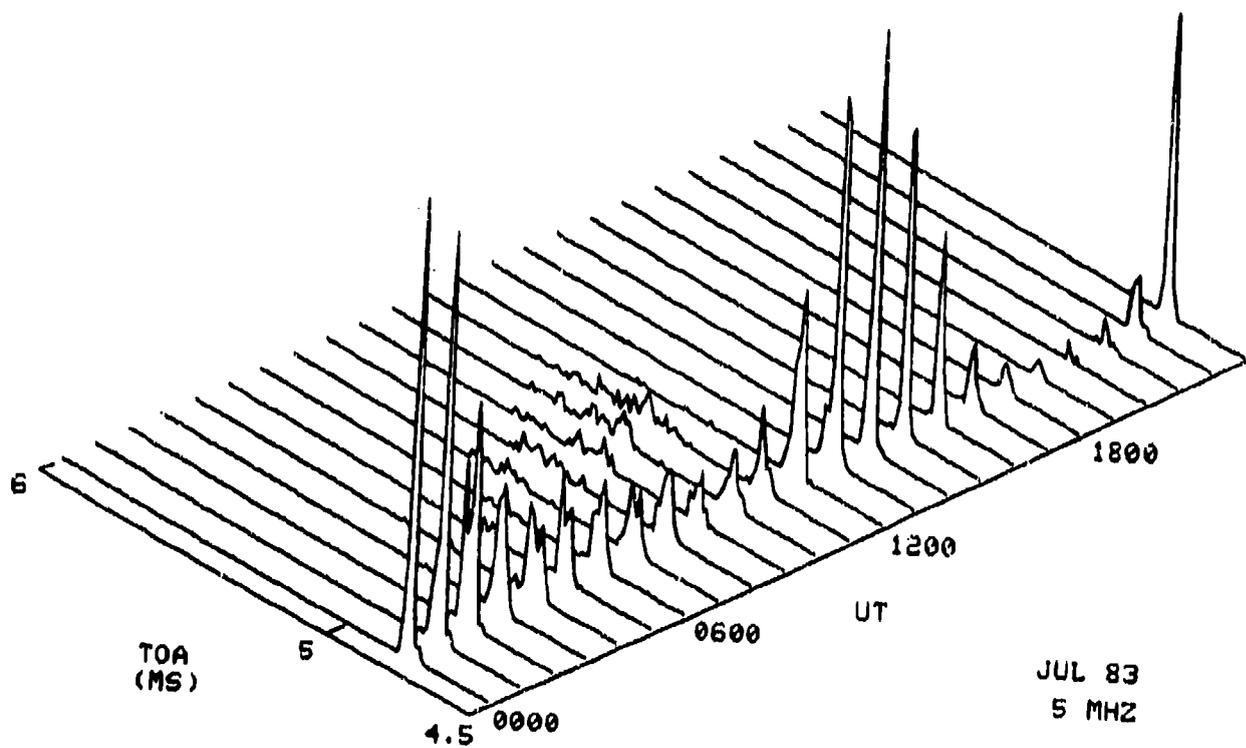


Figure 80. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

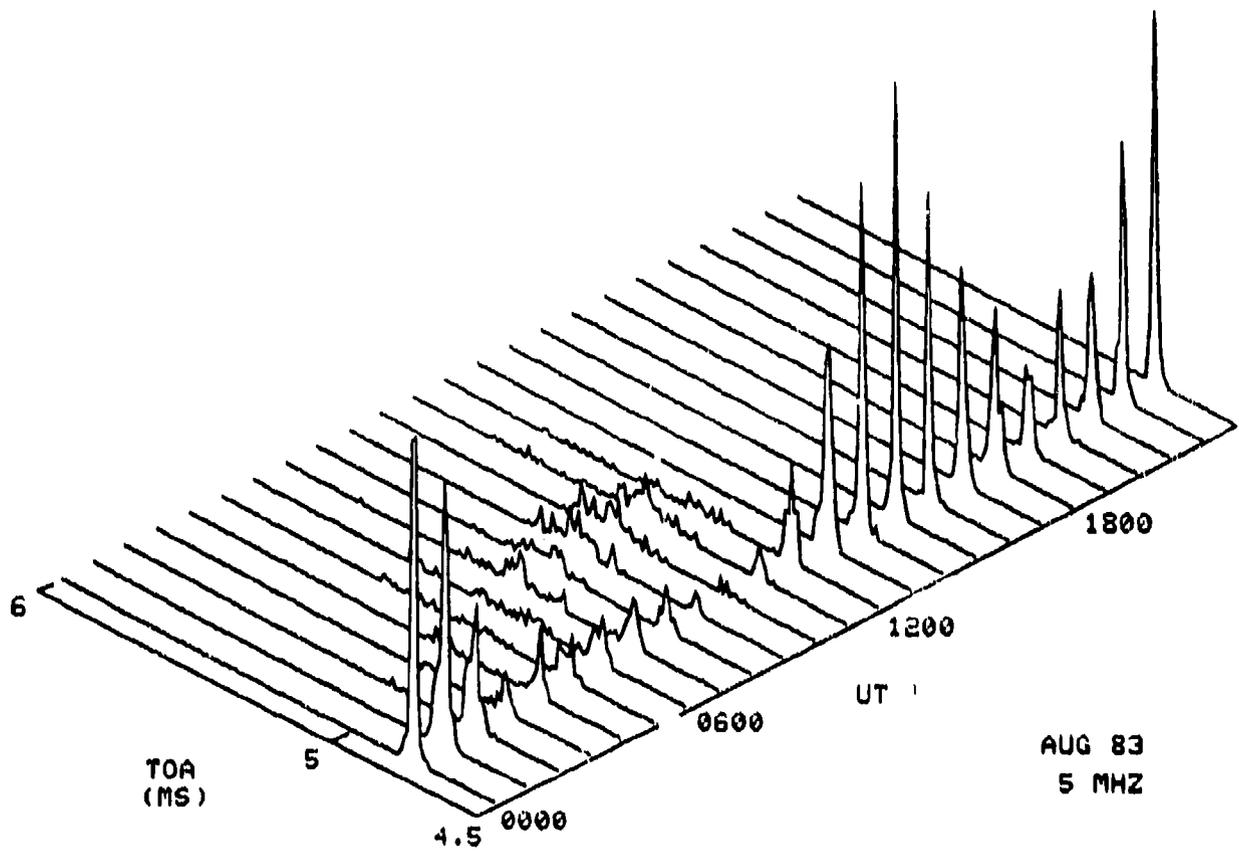


Figure 81. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

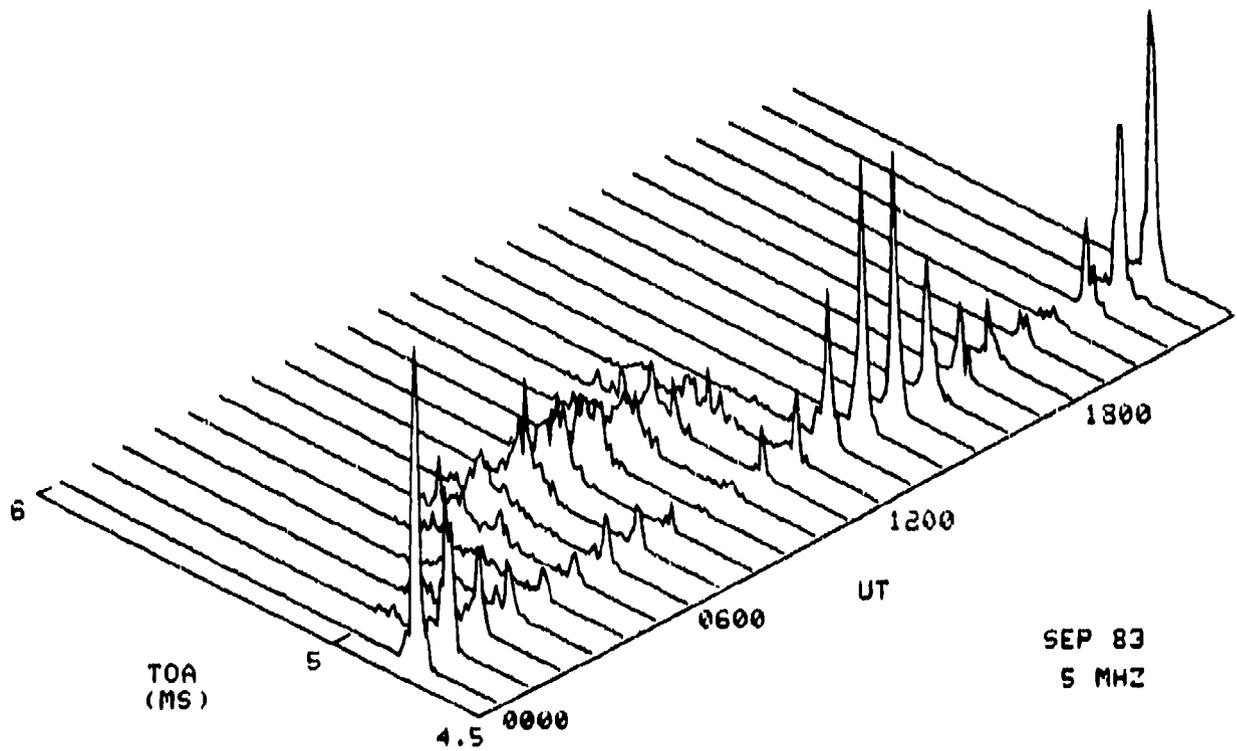


Figure 82. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

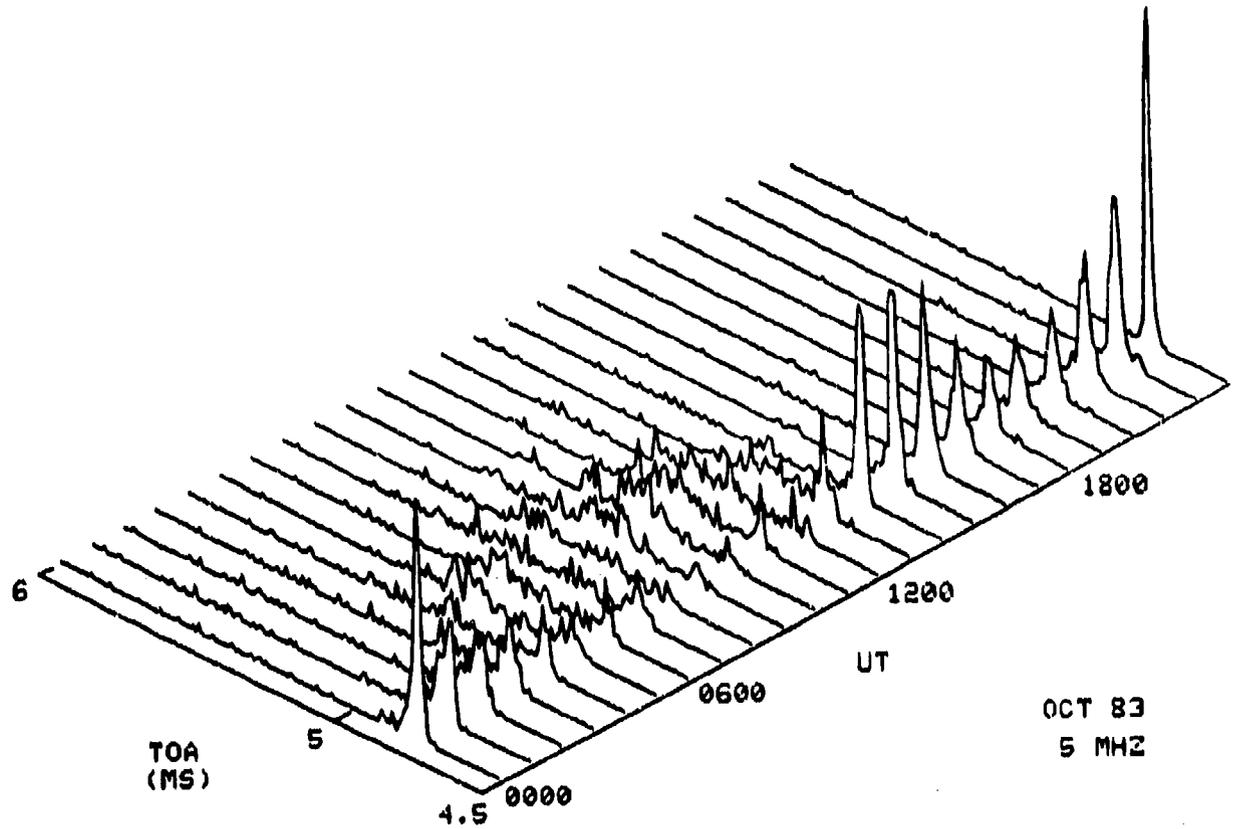


Figure 83. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

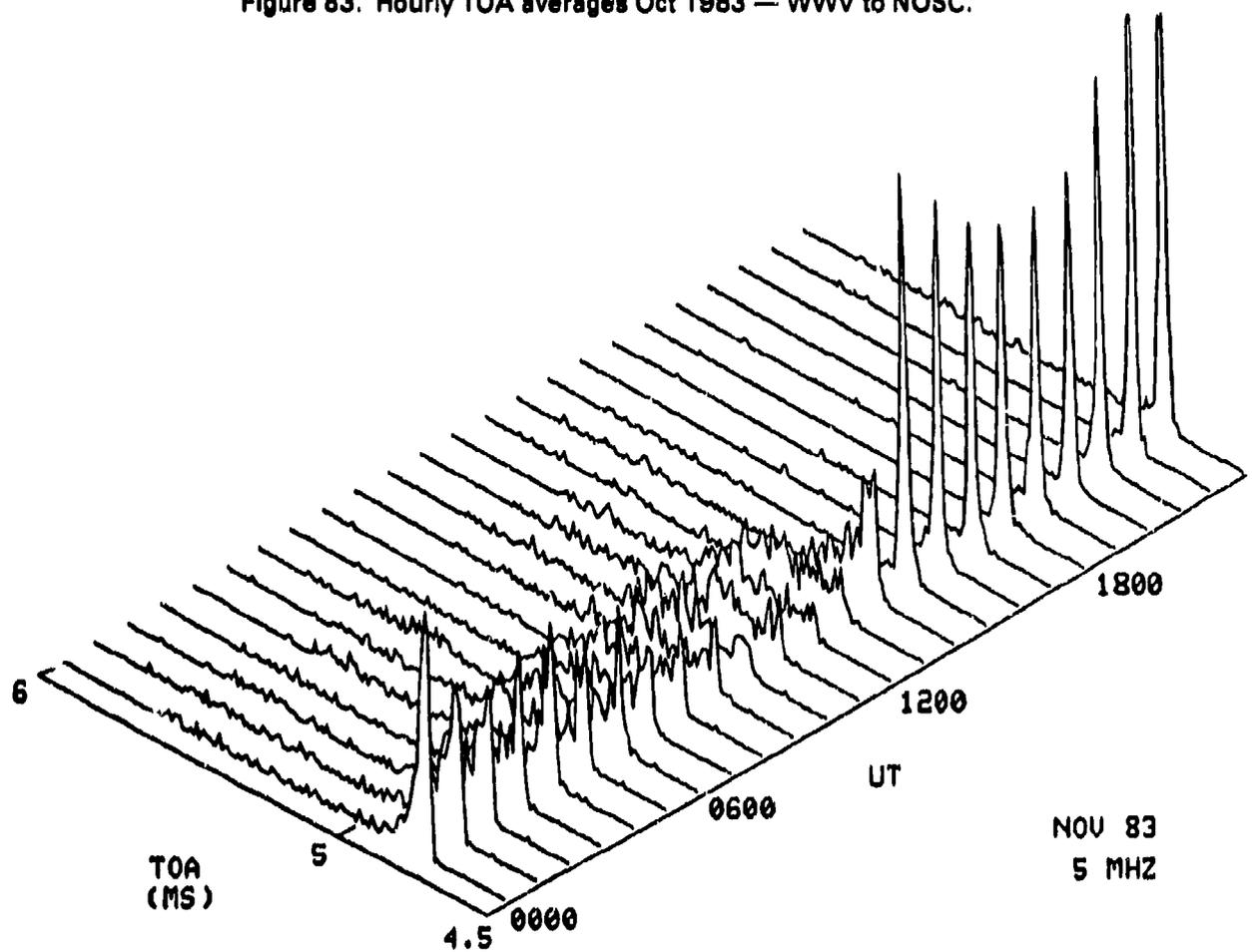


Figure 84. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

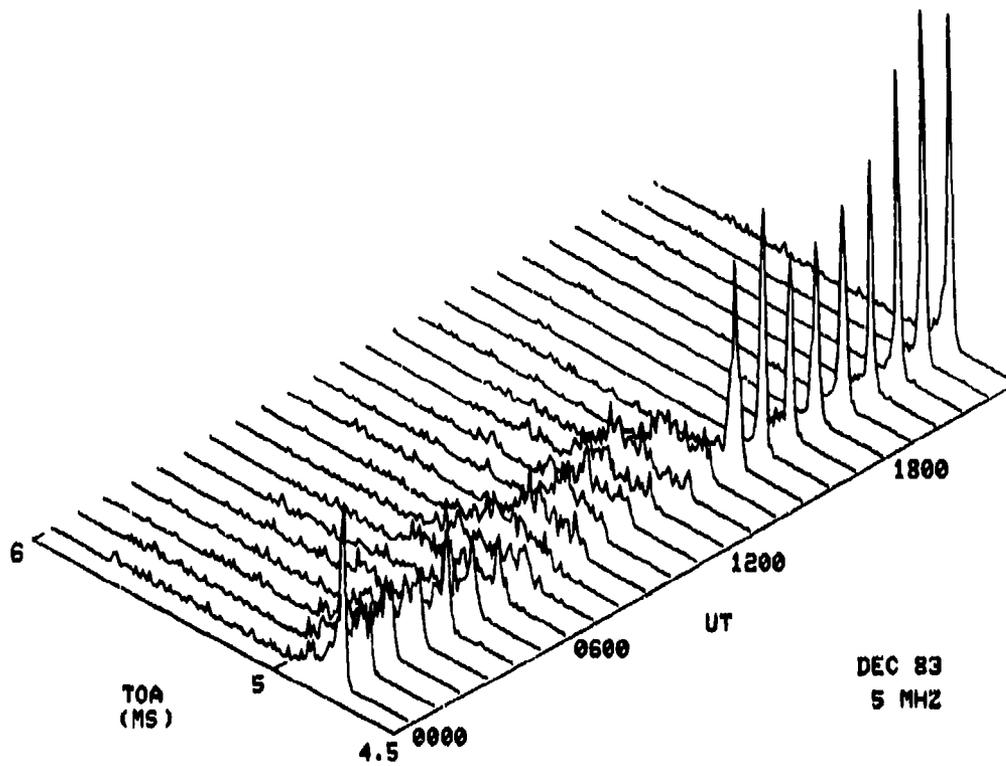


Figure 85. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

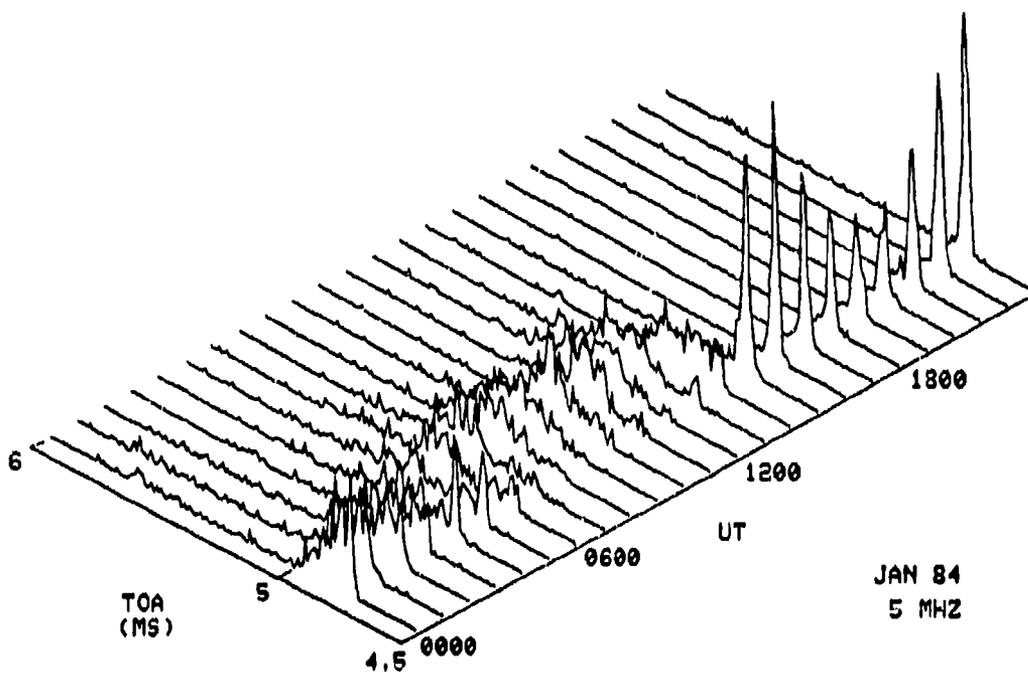


Figure 86. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

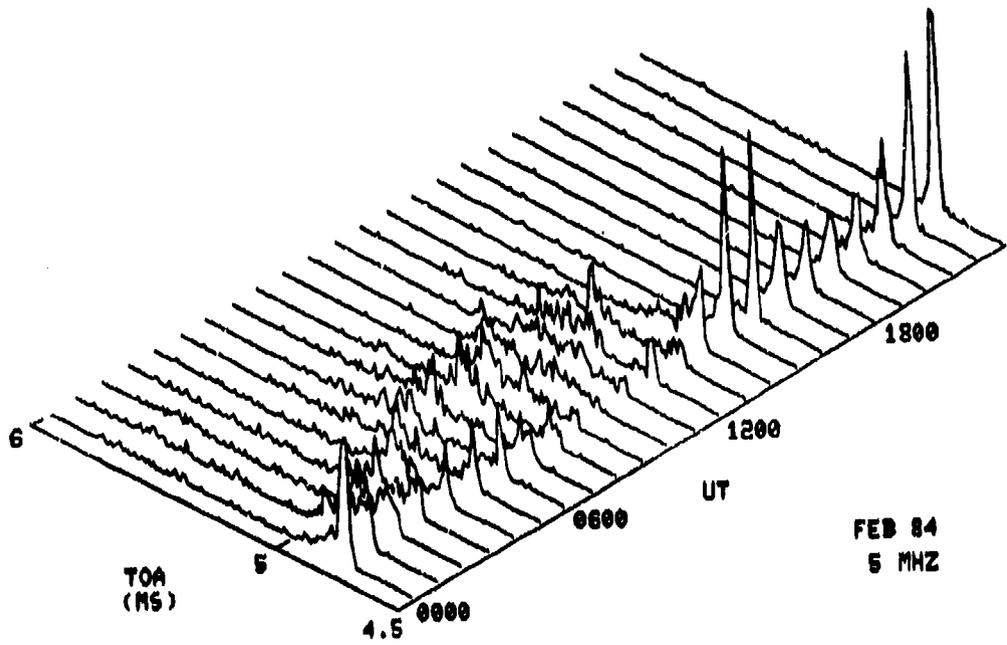


Figure 87. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

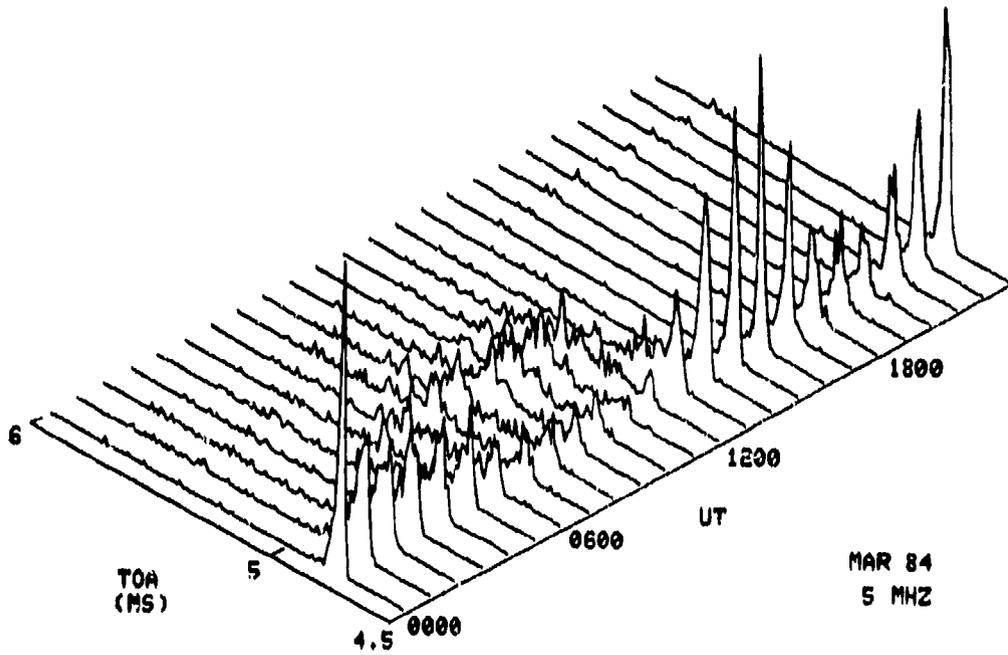


Figure 88. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

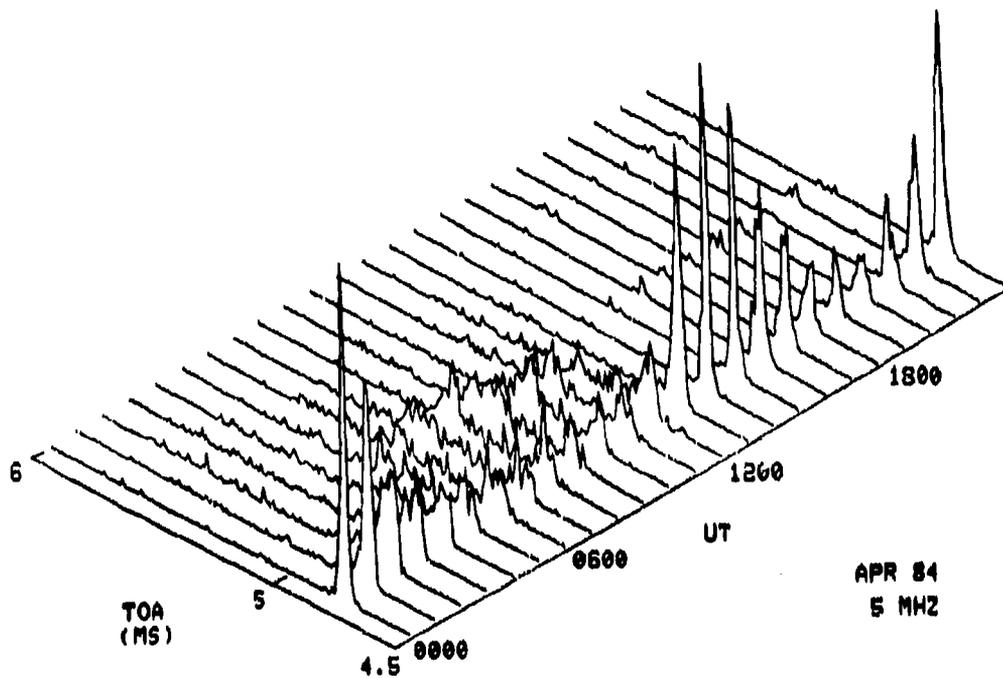


Figure 89. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

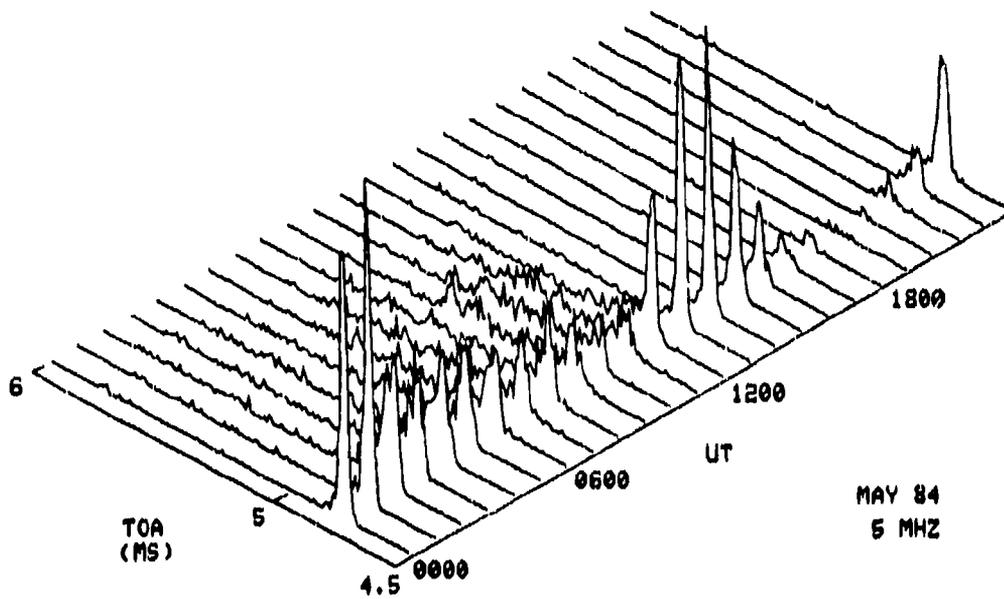


Figure 90. Hourly TOA averages May 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

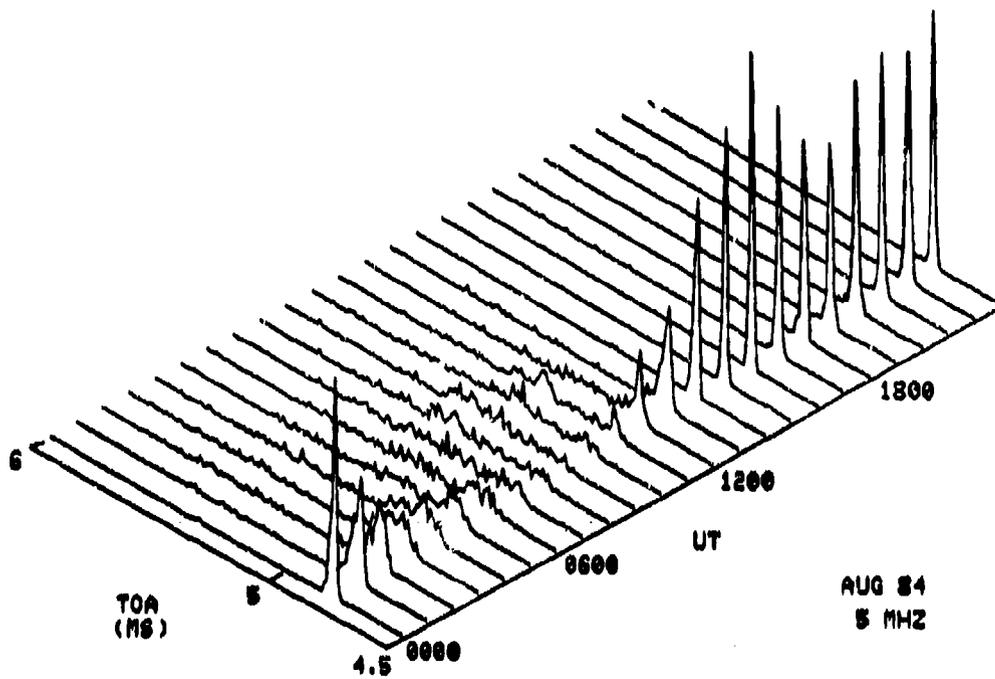


Figure 91. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

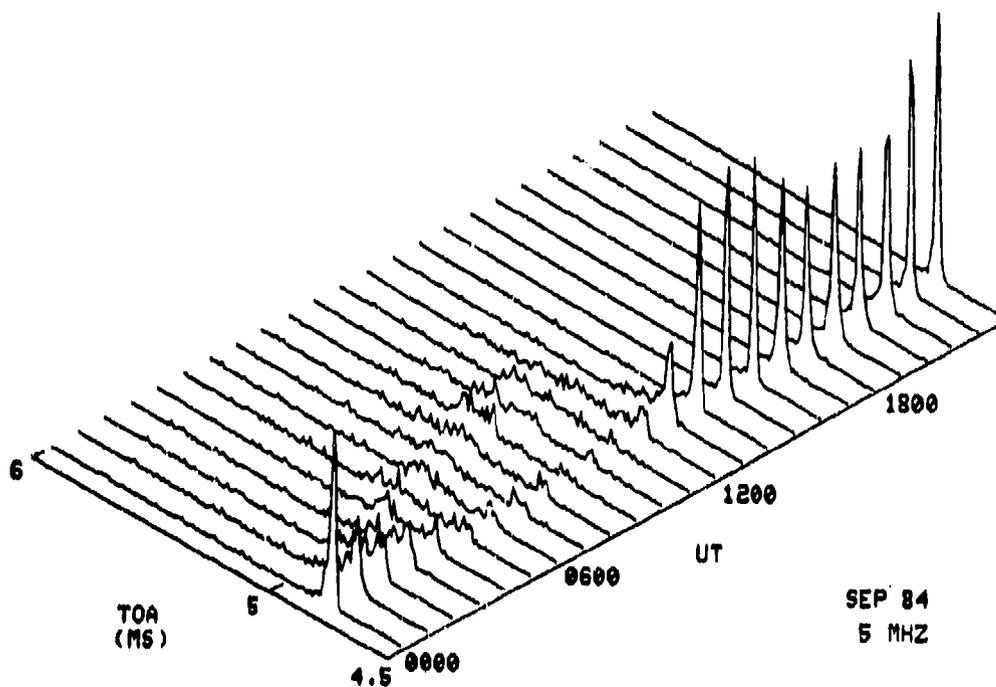


Figure 92. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

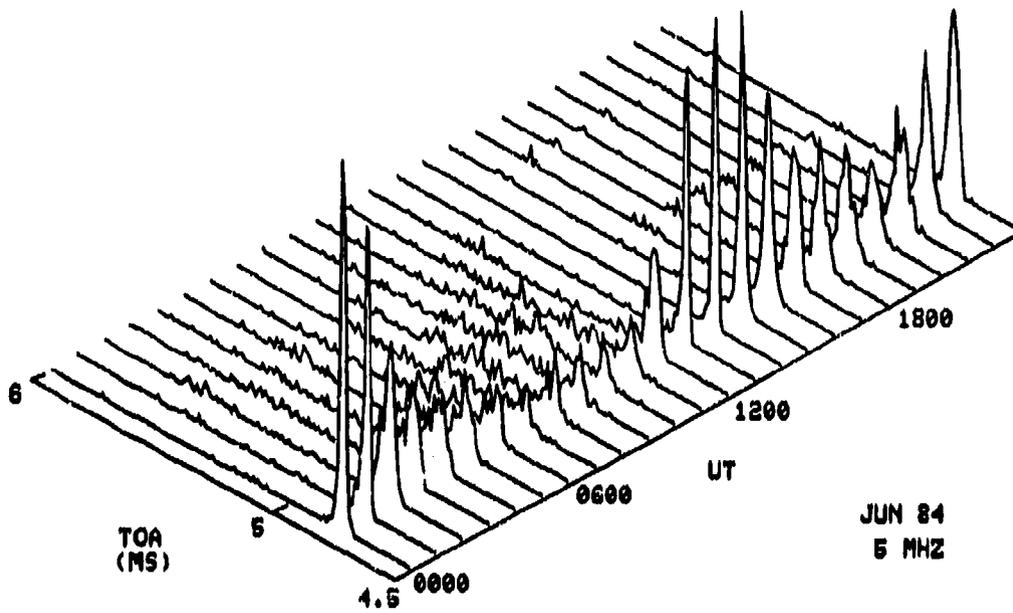


Figure 93. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

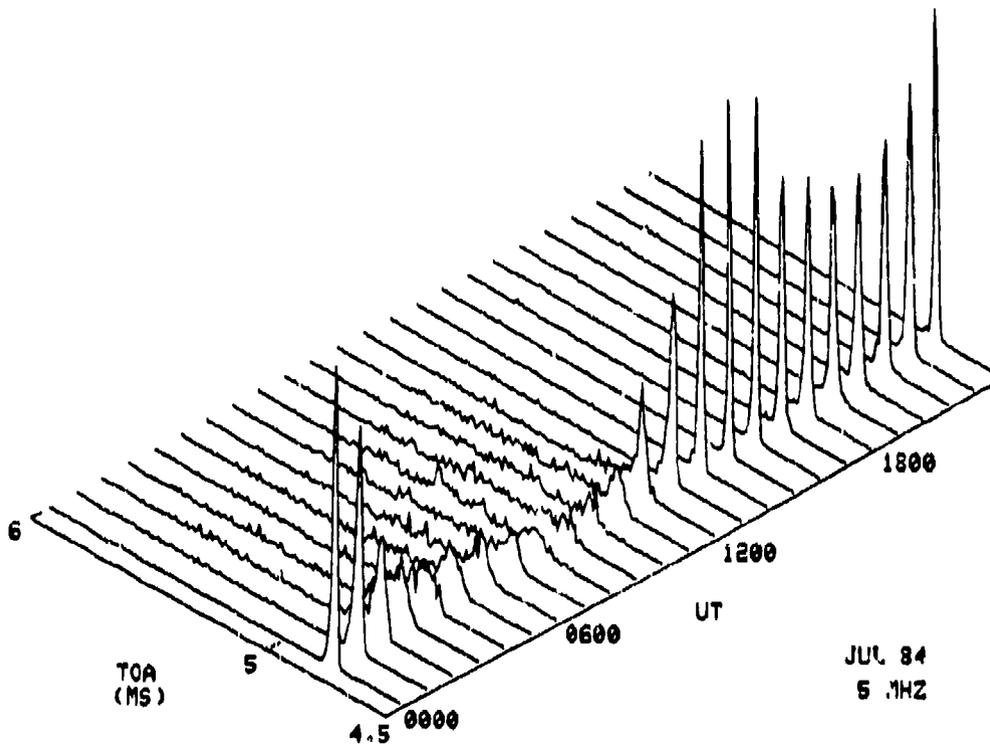


Figure 94. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

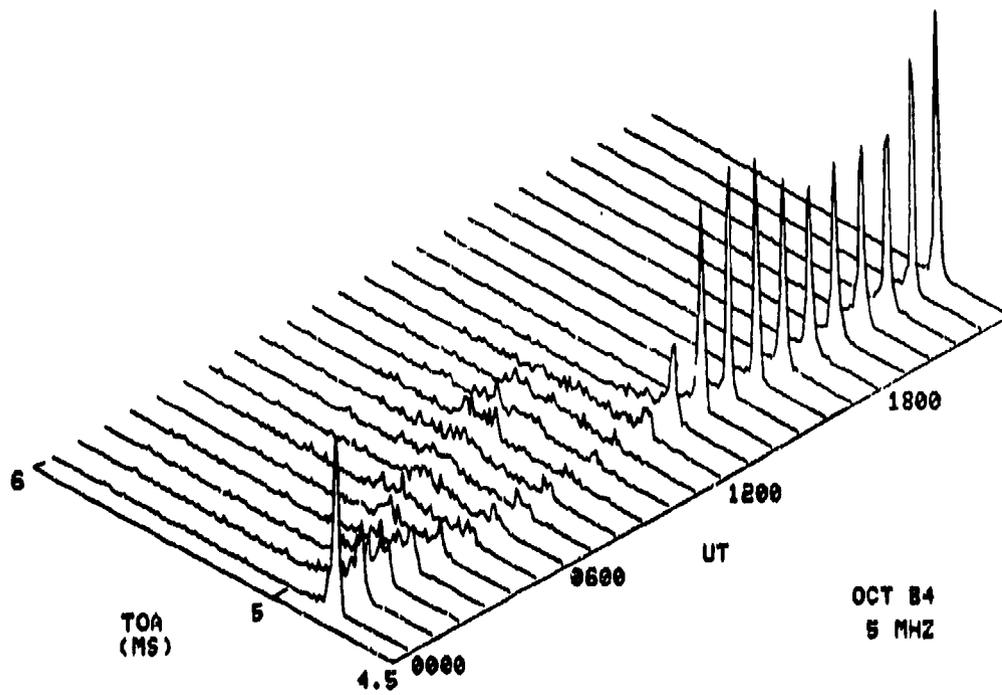


Figure 95. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

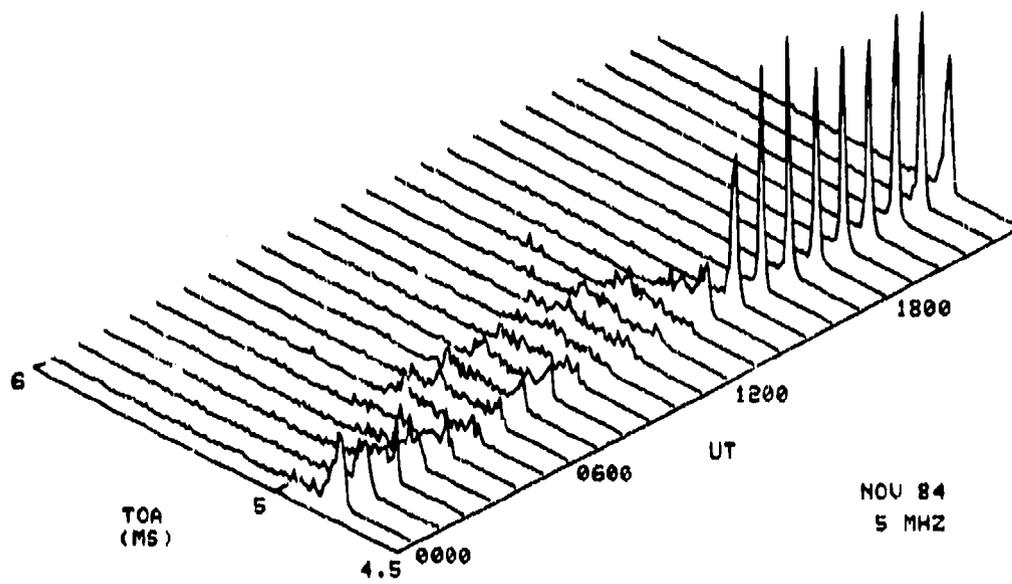


Figure 96. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

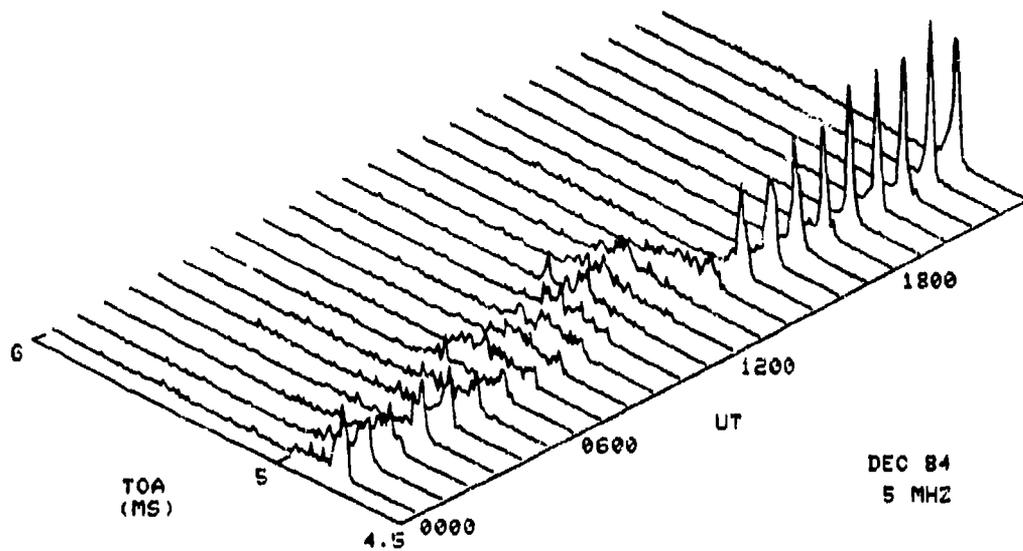


Figure 97. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

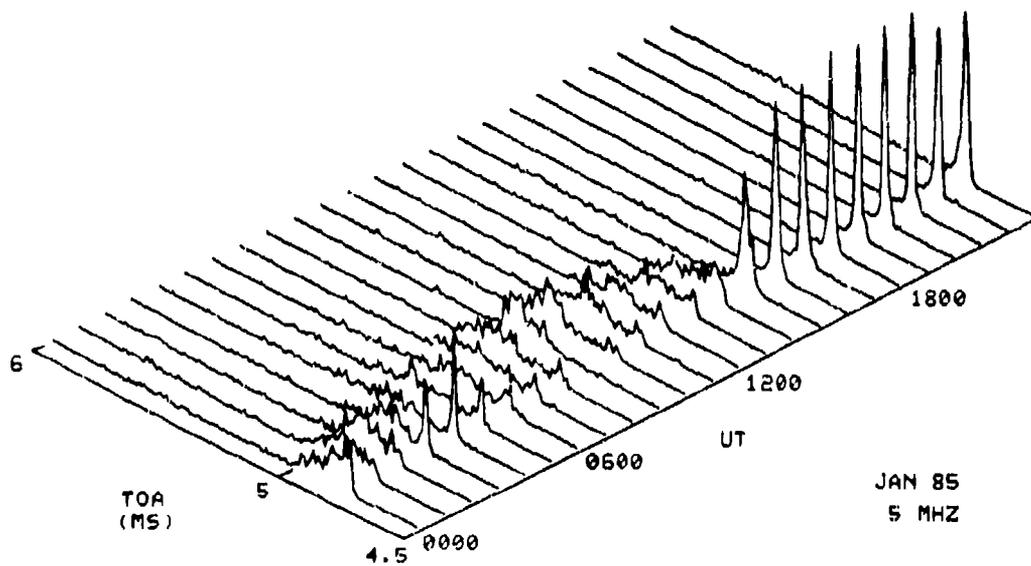


Figure 98. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

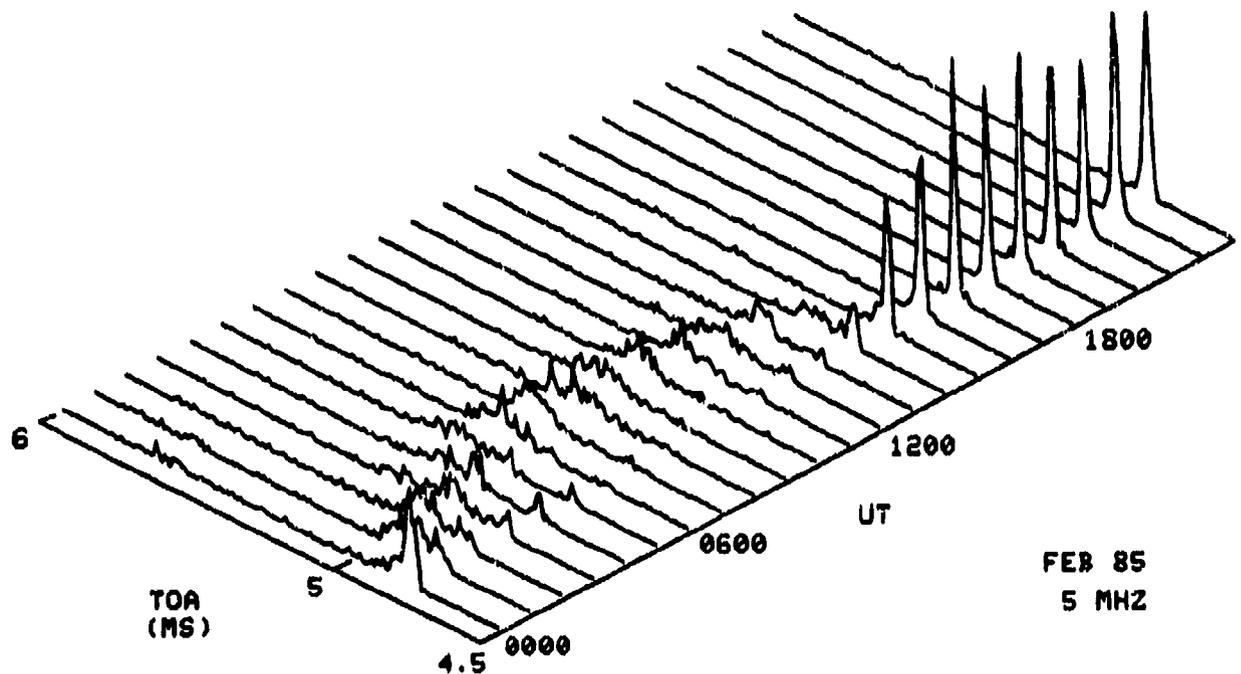


Figure 99. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

The F-region propagation on 5 MHz is only seen at night and is very dispersed. In the winter and spring months where there are both F and E modes at night, TOAs can be spread over a half millisecond (500 microseconds).

2.5-MHz TOA (FIGURES 100-112)

In early 1984, 20-MHz signal reliability had declined so badly that it was replaced with signals from the 2.5-MHz WWV transmission. Because of absorption at these frequencies, the 20-MHz signal is a difficult frequency to use. However, in February 1984, the new TOA system started producing good measurement results. The 2.5 MHz signal is strictly a night frequency which simple physics will tell a user the results will primarily use the E-region. As can be seen from the Figures 102-114, the TOA data are primarily E but are spread out to approximately 100 microseconds.

The other observation from these data is that whatever steep incidence F-region propagation exists is badly scattered and diminishes through 1984. As would be expected, there is no daytime propagation on 2.5 MHz. Further, it is expected that time-sensitive systems operating in this part of the HF spectrum will have a severe signal-to-noise problem.

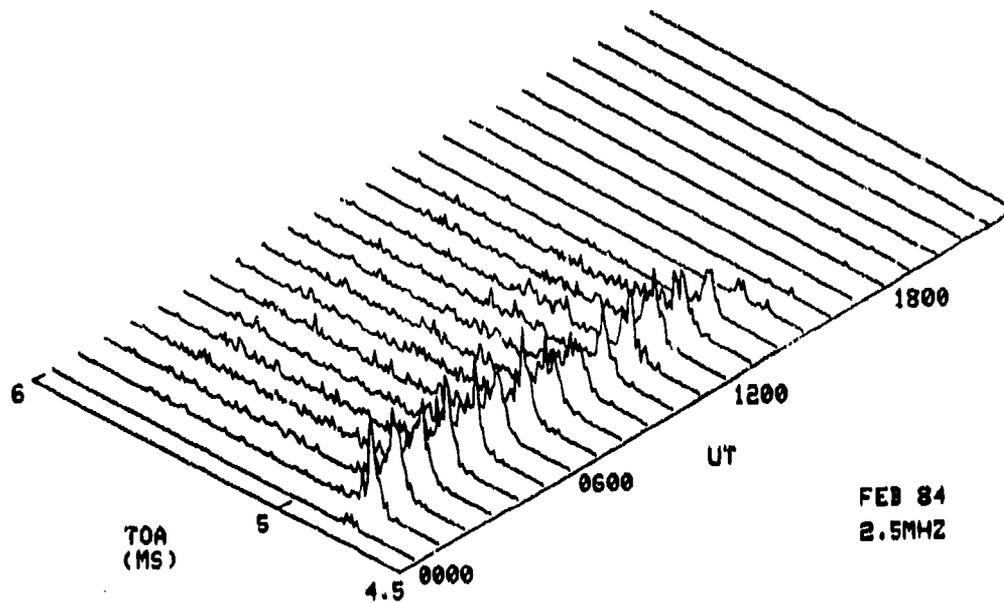


Figure 100. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

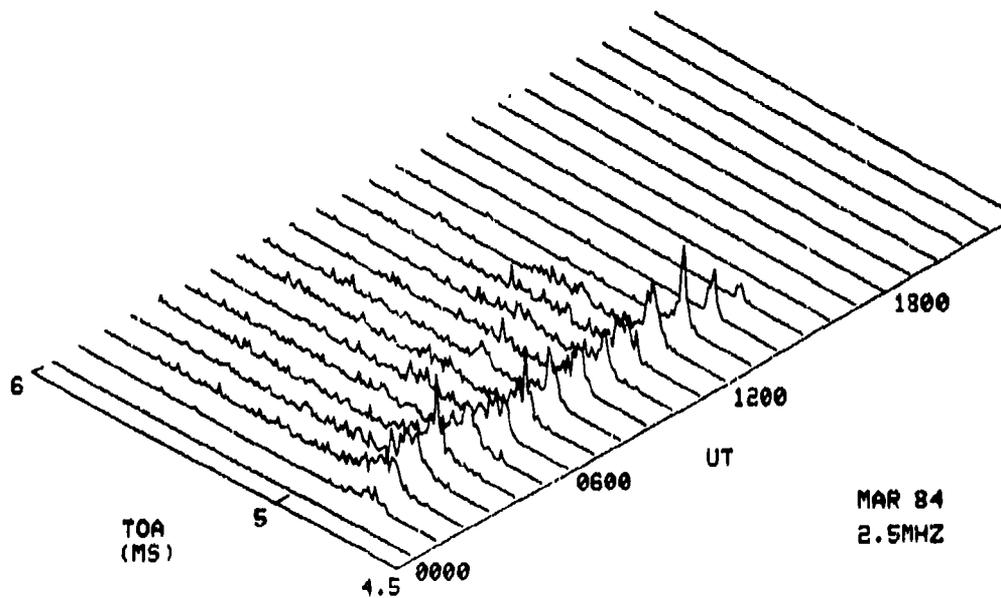


Figure 101. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

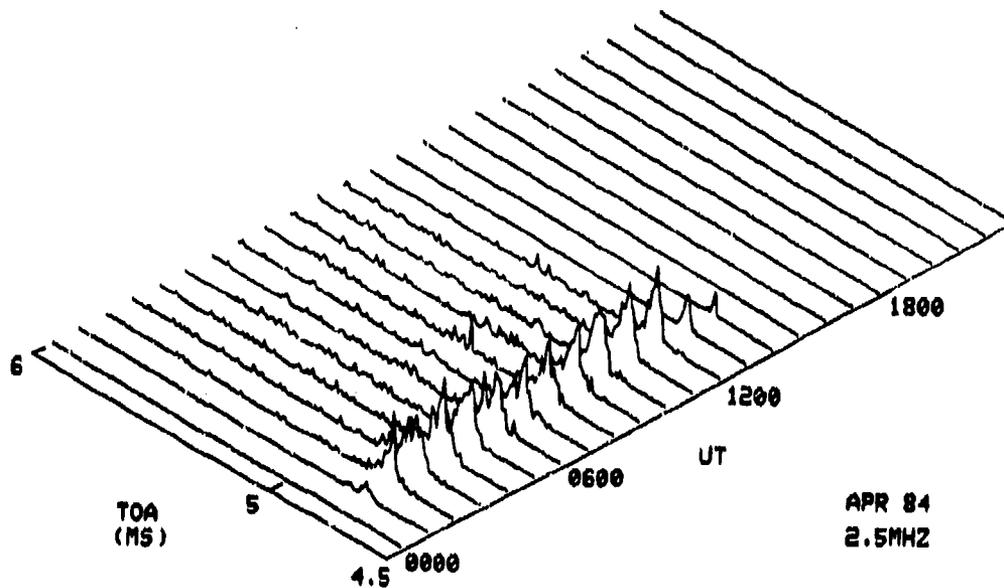


Figure 102. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1984 -- WWV to NOSC.

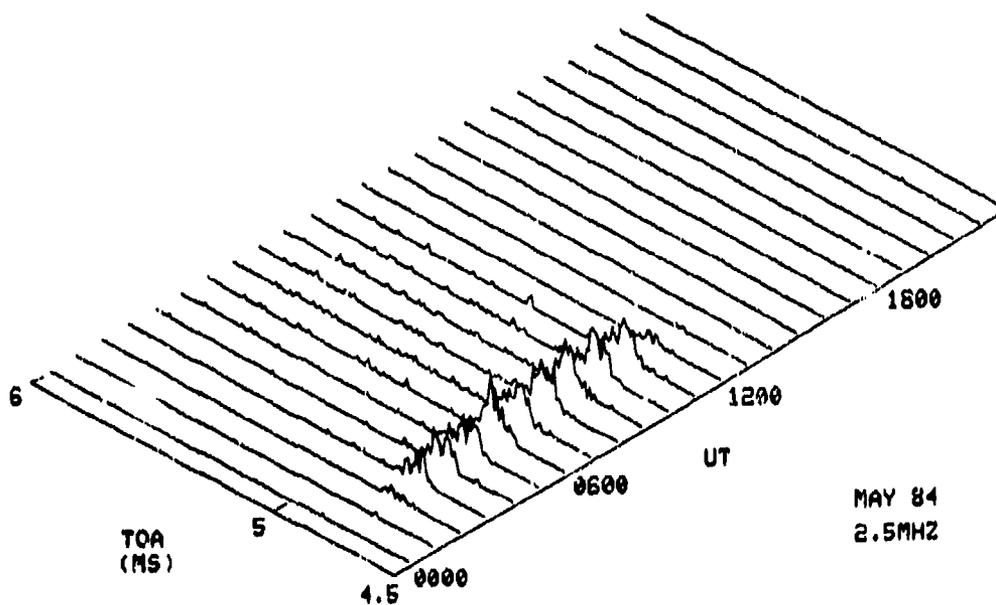


Figure 103. Hourly TOA averages May 1984 -- WWV to NOSC.

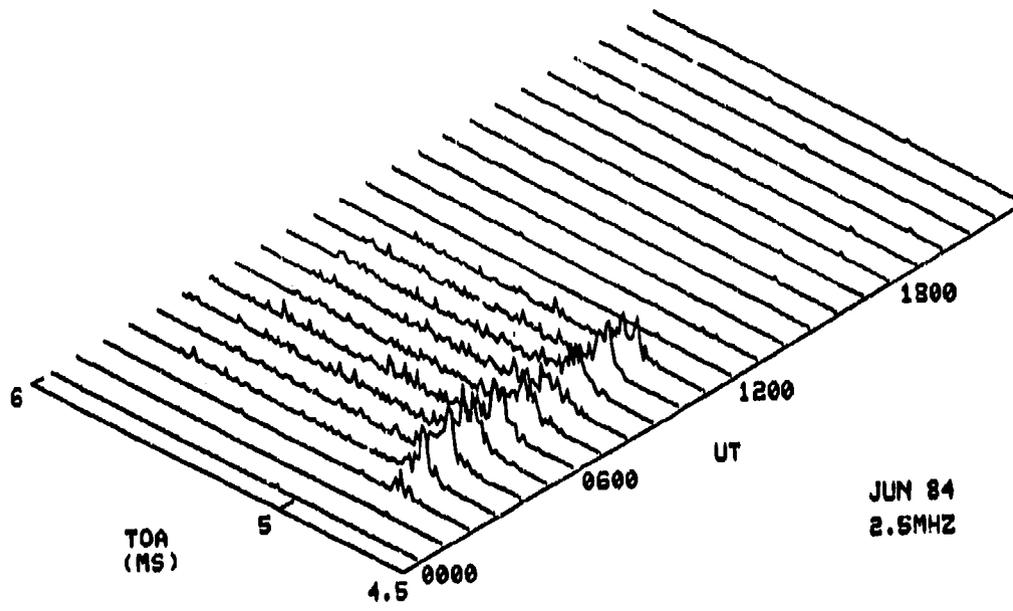


Figure 104. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

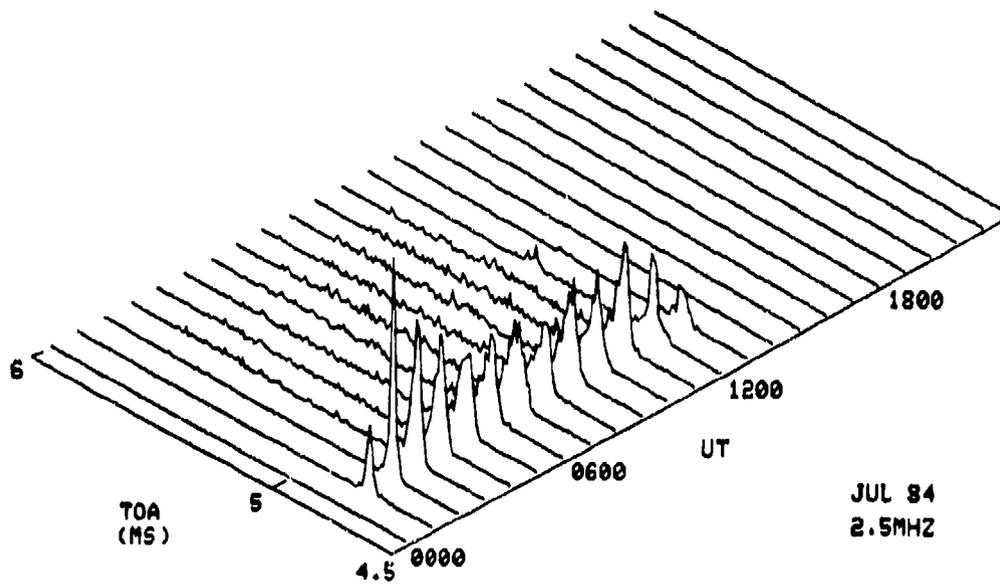


Figure 105. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

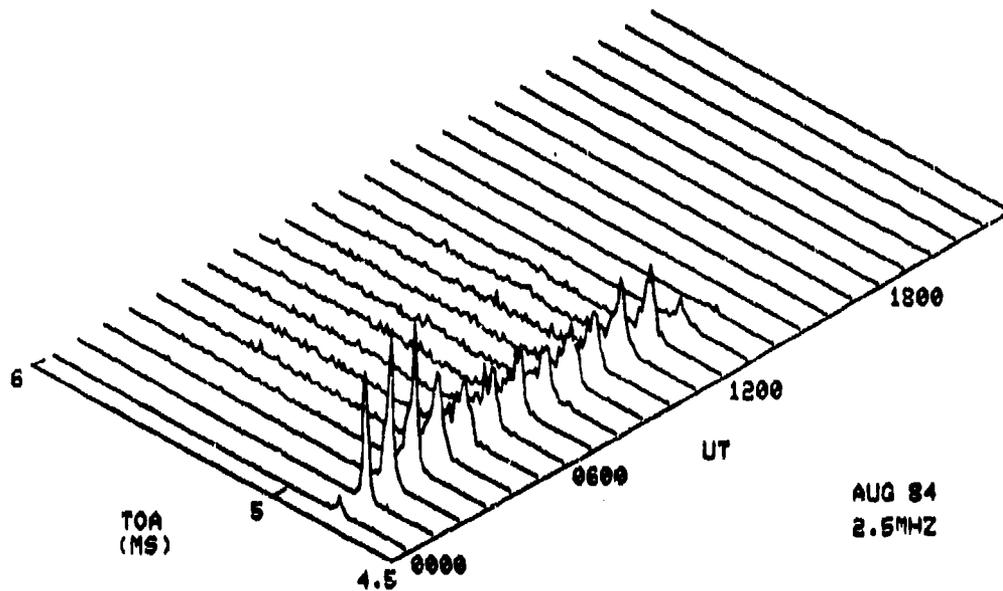


Figure 106. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

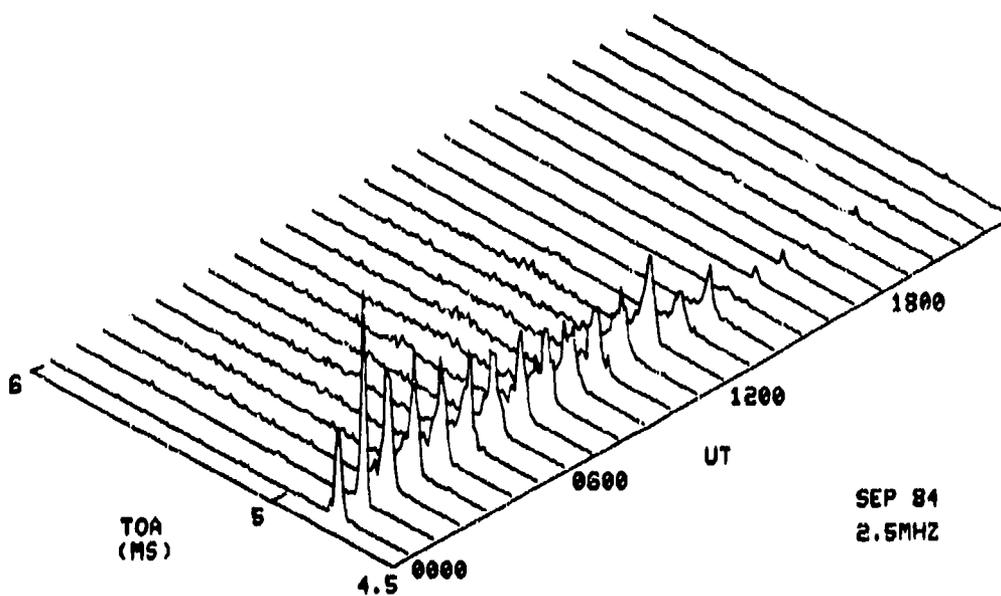


Figure 107. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

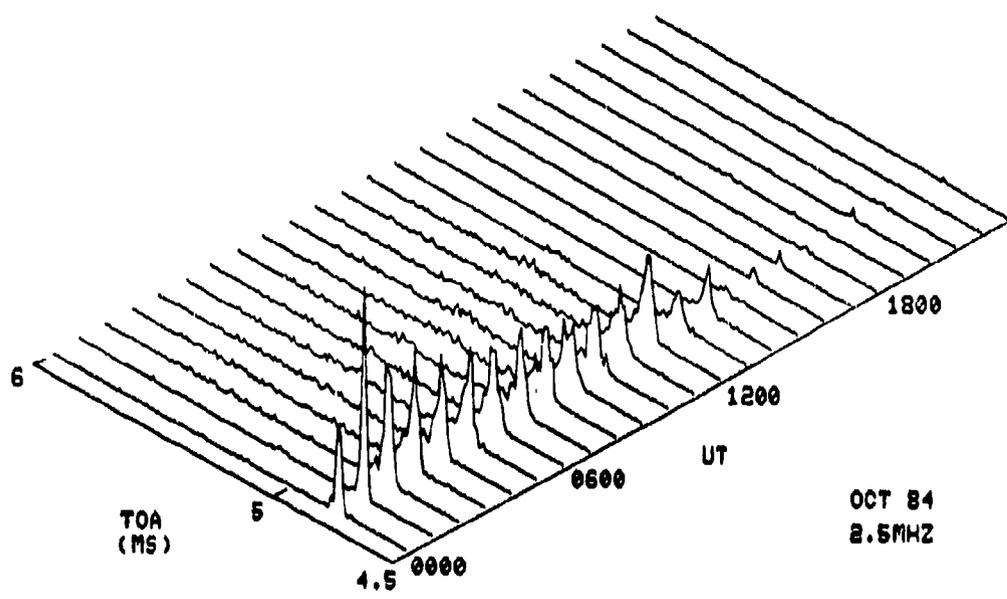


Figure 108. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

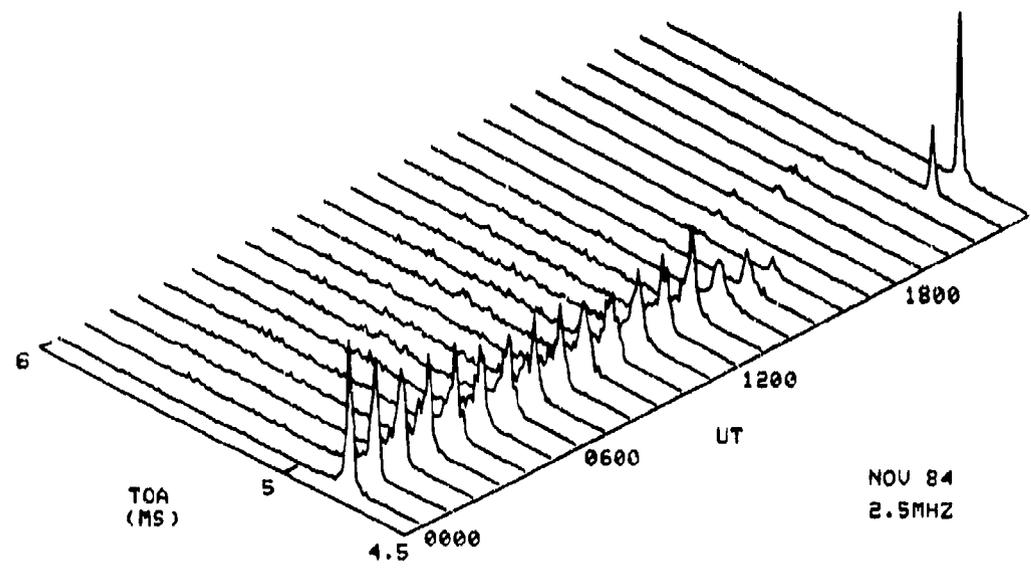


Figure 109. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

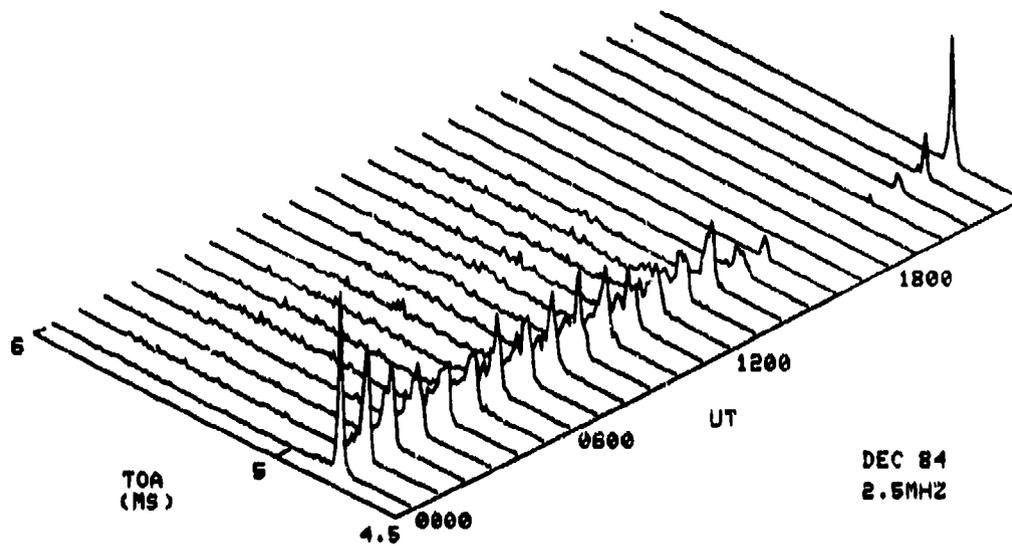


Figure 110. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984 — WWV to NOSC.

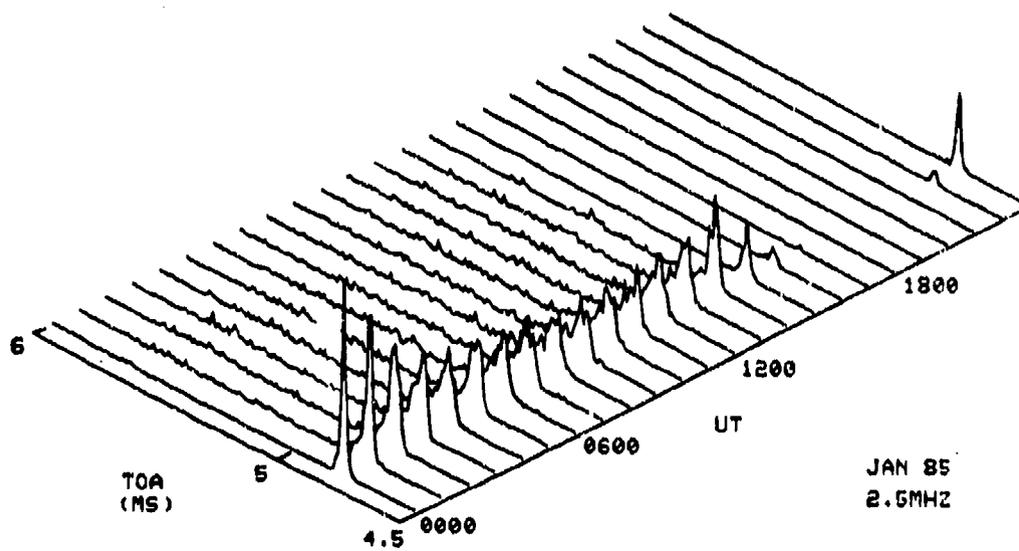


Figure 111. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

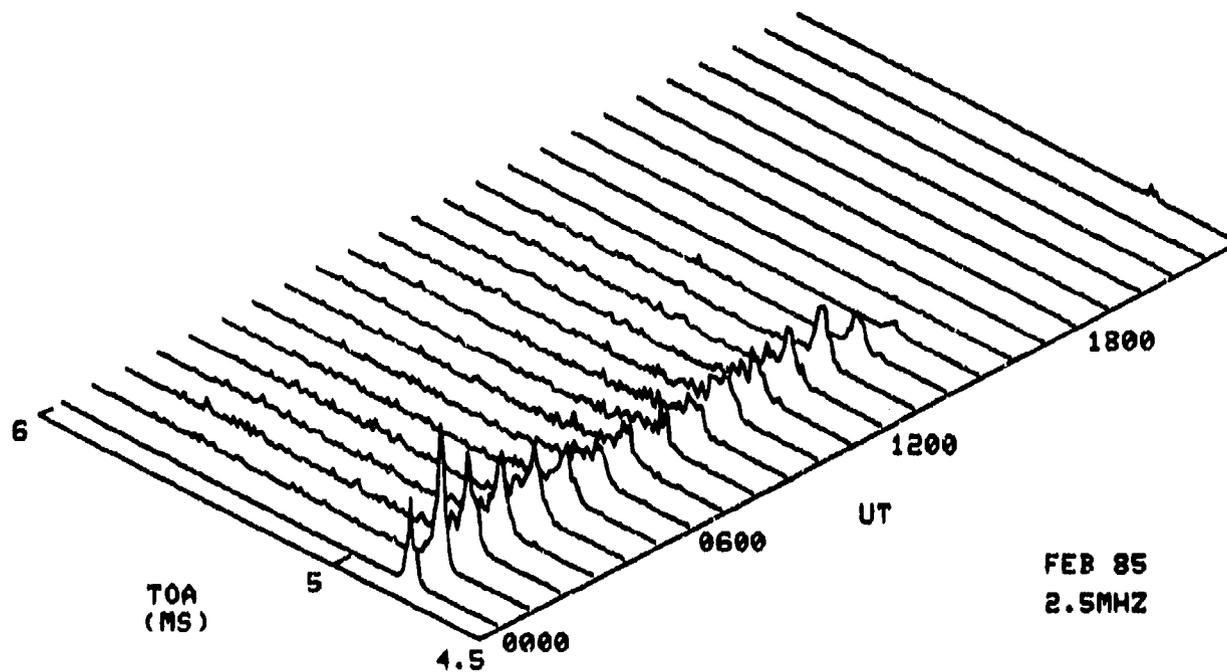


Figure 112. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985 — WWV to NOSC.

20-MHz TOA (FIGURES 113-120)

The separate 20-MHz channel was in operation only between May and December 1983. This frequency is a bit high for the short path between Fort Collins and San Diego, and the solar decline eventually negated its usefulness. The only modes seen were daytime F and seasonal sporadic E. Of all the data reviewed so far, 20 MHz was the only one to produce no surprises.

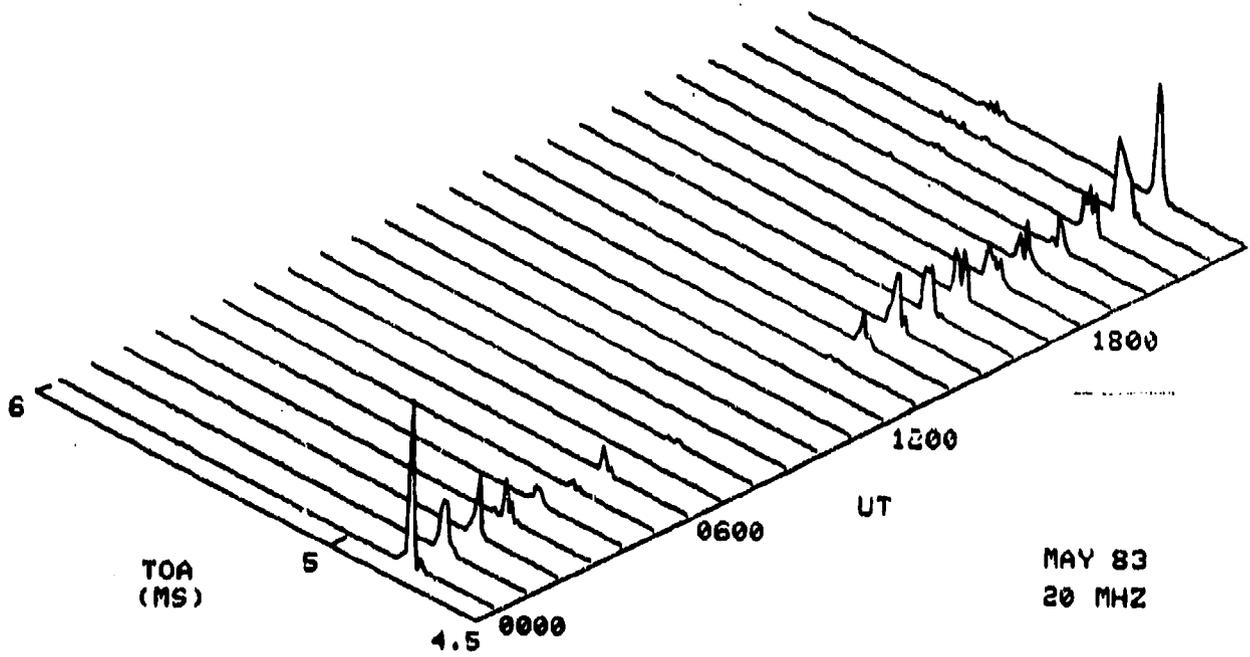


Figure 113. Hourly TOA averages May 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

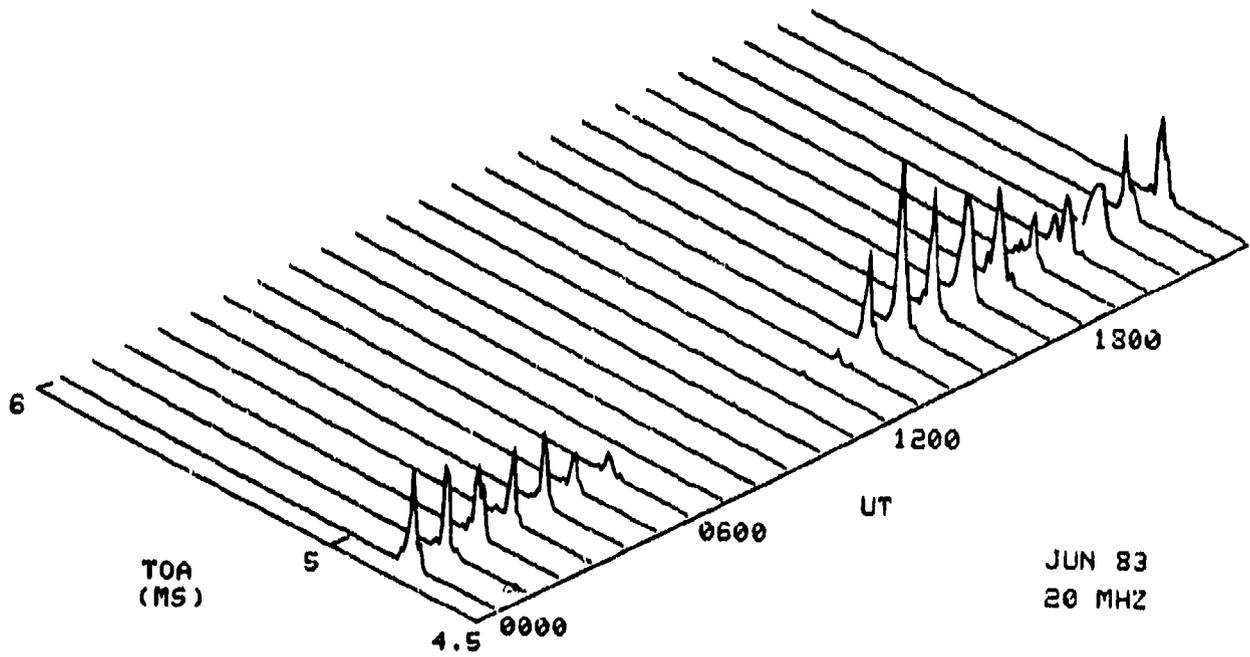


Figure 114. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

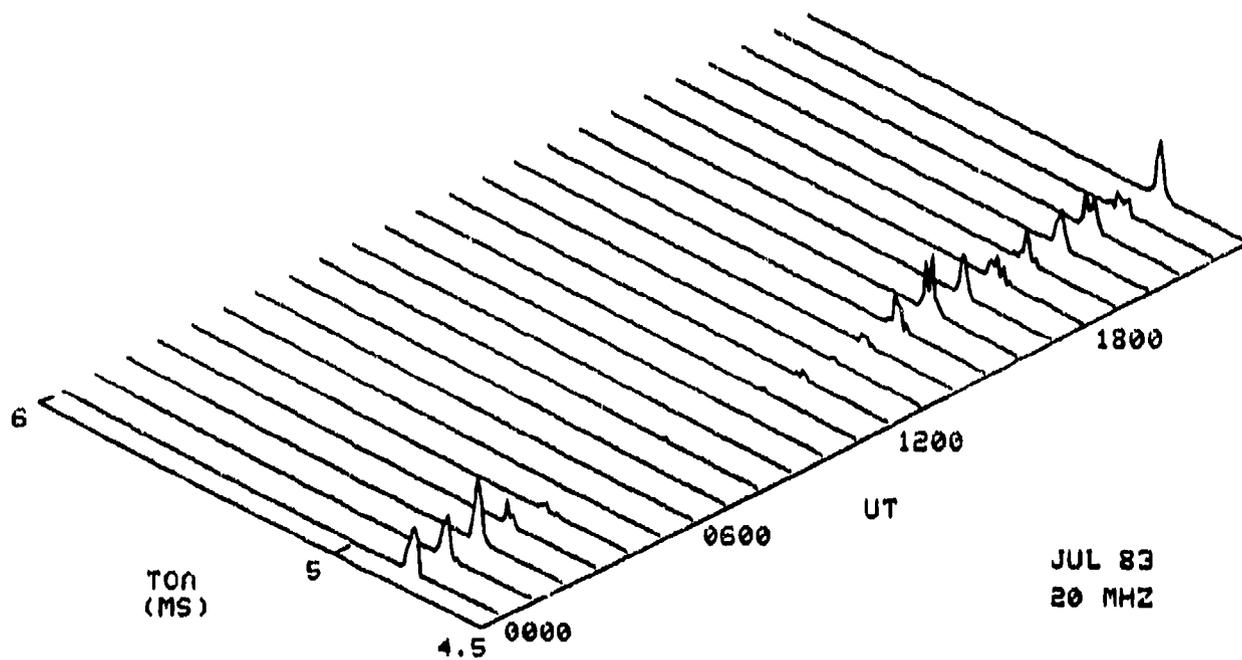


Figure 115. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

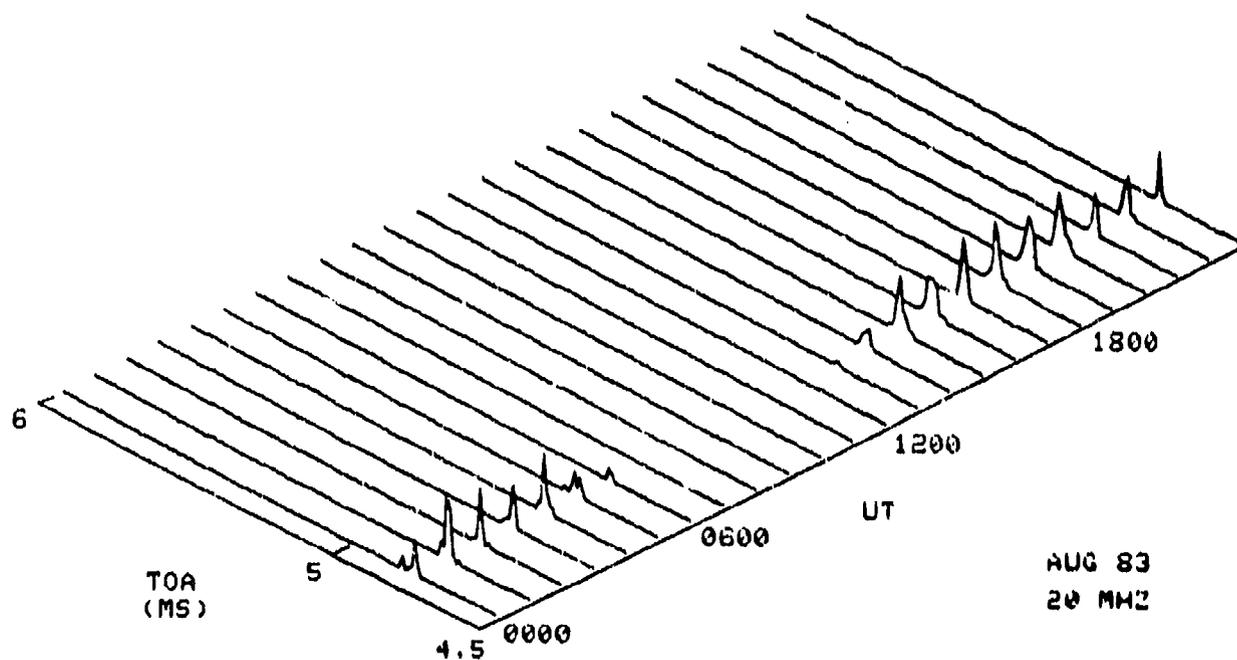


Figure 116. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1983 -- WWV to NOSC.

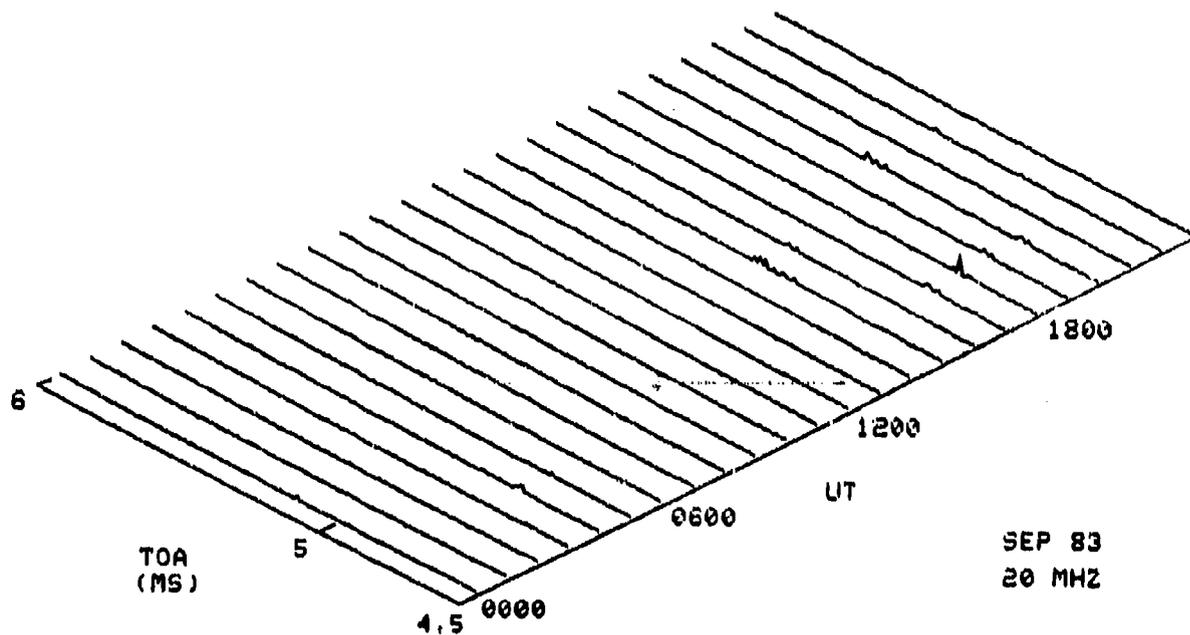


Figure 117. Hourly TOA averages Sep 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

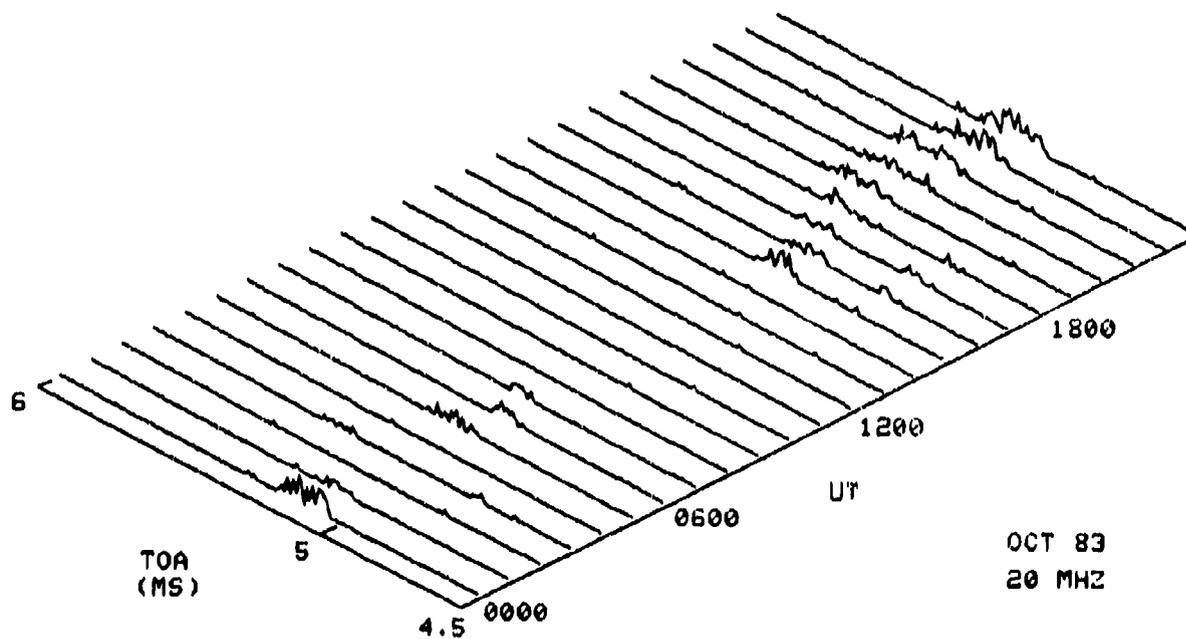


Figure 118. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1983 — WWV to NOSC.

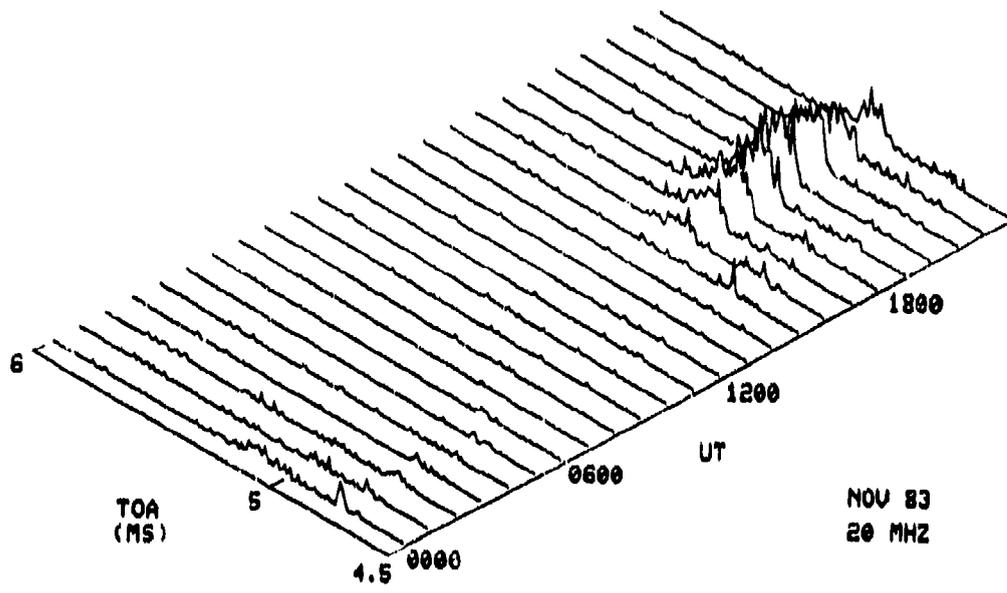


Figure 119. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1983 -- WWV to NOSC.

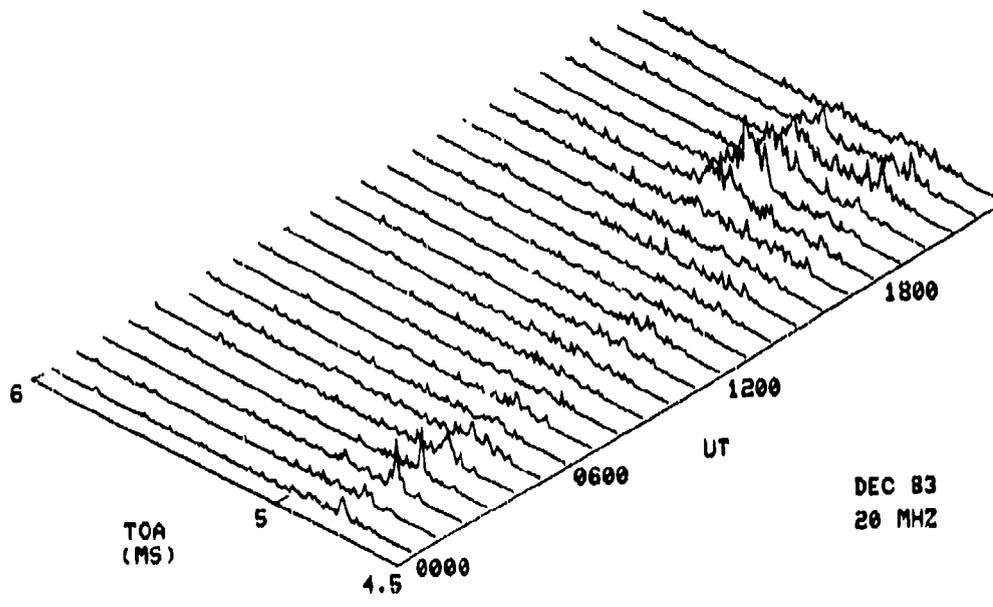


Figure 120. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1983 -- WWV to NOSC.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is not the intention of this report to exhaustively examine every figure presented. Its objective is to report certain trends and the ramifications of the findings. It is felt that others in the community will also scrutinize the data and reach other conclusions, further exploiting these data. To further this cause, Appendix A contains the hourly average TOA and its standard deviation for the years of 1983 and 1984. This should provide HF time-sensitive geolocation system engineers with the data needed to bound the potential accuracy of a proposed system. At best what we see is a best case uncertainty of approximately 25 microseconds, a nominal range of 75-100 microseconds, and the worst case showing 200- to 500-microsecond uncertainty. This is all seen on a supposedly well behaved, medium-range, mid-latitude, north-south path.

The most important result from this experiment is that the TOA sensor has proven to be a sensitive ionospheric sensor, especially with respect to ionospheric movement. The short range experiment has proven to provide extremely high resolution data and has shown the correlation time of a single ionospheric measurement at about 2 minutes. It has shown that the ionospheric medium is more stratified and volatile than traditionally thought.

LONG BASELINE TIME OF ARRIVAL (LBTOA) DATA

The NOSC Long Baseline Time of Arrival (LBTOA) experiment was installed at the Naval Security Group Activity, Wahiawa, Hawaii, on 4 October 1983. This experiment was designed to measure the TIC signals from WWV, Fort Collins, Colorado, and JJY Tokyo, Japan. Figure 121 shows the test configuration.

A extensive hearability study was conducted in November - December 1982. The current LBTOA design was based on these studies. The heart of the LBTOA system is the Kenwood R2000 receiver which is controlled by an 8086 microprocessor. The frequency to be monitored and the exact time window of the signal to be looked at is controlled by this microcomputer. The system is slaved to a cesium beam primary standard.

The LBTOA system uses two 16-degree beamwidth sectors from the FRD-10A CDAA antenna system. One is pointed at WWV and the other at JJY. Experience with this antenna has shown that it has more than enough rejection to eliminate co-channel interference. For example, both JJY and WWV can be monitored on 15 MHz without the signals interfering with one another.

The experiment consists of monitoring first WWV and then JJY in succession each second. The time gates for each are opened at preprogrammed times. This allows the desired signal to be measured and the unwanted time standard signals which have different and known TOAs to be rejected. The most troublesome interfering signals are BSF, Taipei, Formosa, and the RID and RIB Soviet Time Standard Stations on 10 and 15 MHz. Time-gating also eliminates noise from contaminating the experiment. In addition, a signal recognition module was built into the system. The system performed satisfactorily between October 1985 and August

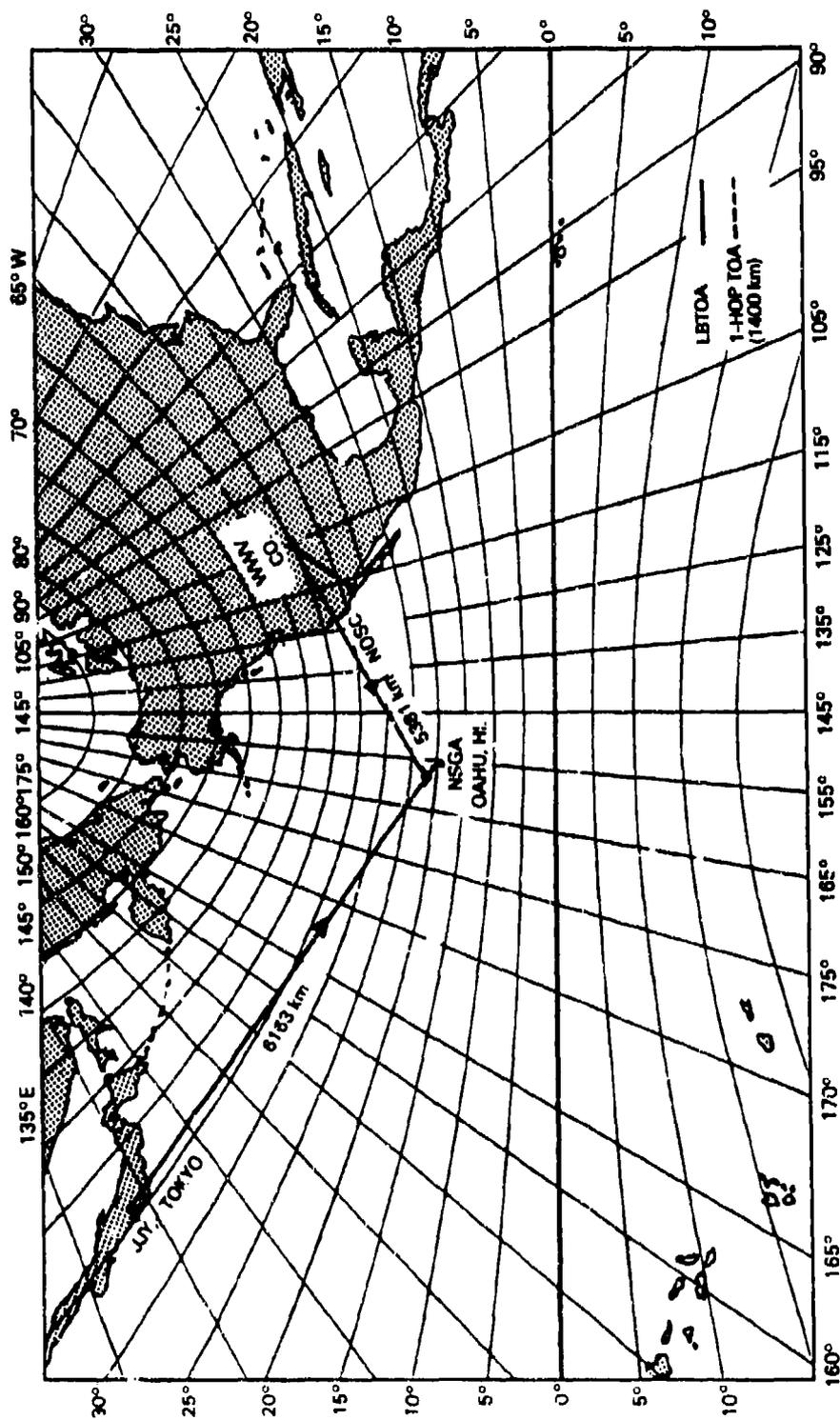


Figure 121. Configuration of NOSC Long Baseline Time of Arrival (LBTOA) experiment.

1985, when Hawaiian operations were discontinued. New priorities dictated the system's redeployment sometime in late 1985.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

Compared to the short range TOA data, the LBTOA sensor has produced some startling results. Reference 3 provided a discussion of some of the phenomena observed. Basically, that report showed ionospheric uncertainties are best described as range errors of 15-30 nautical miles at two-hop ranges. The modal structure described in that reference has persisted throughout the experiment. Propagation between Colorado and Hawaii is predominately two- and three-hop modes from the F-region. To insure continued measurements, the LBTOA sensor used split frequencies for day and night. These were

- (a) Colorado to Hawaii, 20 MHz Day/10 MHz Night
- (b) Japan to Hawaii, 15 MHz Day/8 MHz Night

The path between Japan and Hawaii has not produced the quality of data desired. The hearability tests conducted in 1983 indicated JJY signals to be very strong. However, by the time the LBTOA was deployed in 1984, JJY signals were not as consistent or strong. This was attributed to the solar decline because propagation in general in early 1984 showed strong solar minimum tendencies. However, in September 1984, a hard crash was experienced in the cesium beam clock. While this was undergoing repair, the entire LBTOA was rehabilitated.

During this service cycle, a malfunctioning multicoupler was found in the 16-degree beam pointed at JJY. This was repaired and JJY signals significantly improved. By November 1984, the realignment was completed and strong JJY signals were monitored. For these reasons, the JJY data recorded prior to November 1984 are not of the same quality as those collected after that date.

The LBTOA data discussed in this report consist of the isometric monthly average plots listed in Table 2. The objective of these studies is to identify ionospheric variations that are not easily predictable nor mitigated. These are the primary accuracy constraints on geolocation systems. The subsequent discussions will first review results from WWV signal studies; then present analysis of JJY signals; and finally review coincident signals to do crude time-difference-of-arrival studies.

Table 2. LBTOA Listing

(Monthly Averages)

WWV To Hawaii	JJY To Hawaii
Mar 84	Mar 84
Apr 84	Apr 84
May 84	Jul 84
Jun 84	Aug 84
Jul 84	Oct 84
Aug 84	Nov 84
Sep 84	Dec 84
Oct 84	Jan 85
Nov 84	Feb 85
Dec 84	Mar 85
Jan 85	Apr 85
Feb 85	May 85
Mar 85	
Apr 85	
May 85	

Time Differences

JJY-WWV (Measured in Hawaii)

Nov 84	Mar 85
Dec 84	Apr 85
Jan 85	May 85
Feb 85	

33 Monthly Average Sets

Each hourly average represents approximately 54,000 TIC pulse samples. When a population of this size is plotted as a function of TOA, certain features appear. Each peak in occurrence represents a different propagation mode or a permutation of that mode. For the example shown in Figure 122, different configurations are shown for each mode. It is a basic fact that the more times a signal interacts with the ionosphere, the greater the amount of variation in the signal TOA. A two-hop mode has only two control points which interact with a lower part of the ionosphere. The three hop signal is steeper incidence, is refracted higher in the ionosphere, and therefore, is subject to a larger number of variations. The example shown in Figure 122 depicts two different multiple-hop configurations which can be due to variety of reasons. Irrespective of the exact cause of each peak, the real concern is the amount of uncertainty introduced into the TOA measurement. The WWV LBTOA show a high level of variation in the model mix that can exist over paths that are longer than 4000 km. One fundamental question to be addressed was

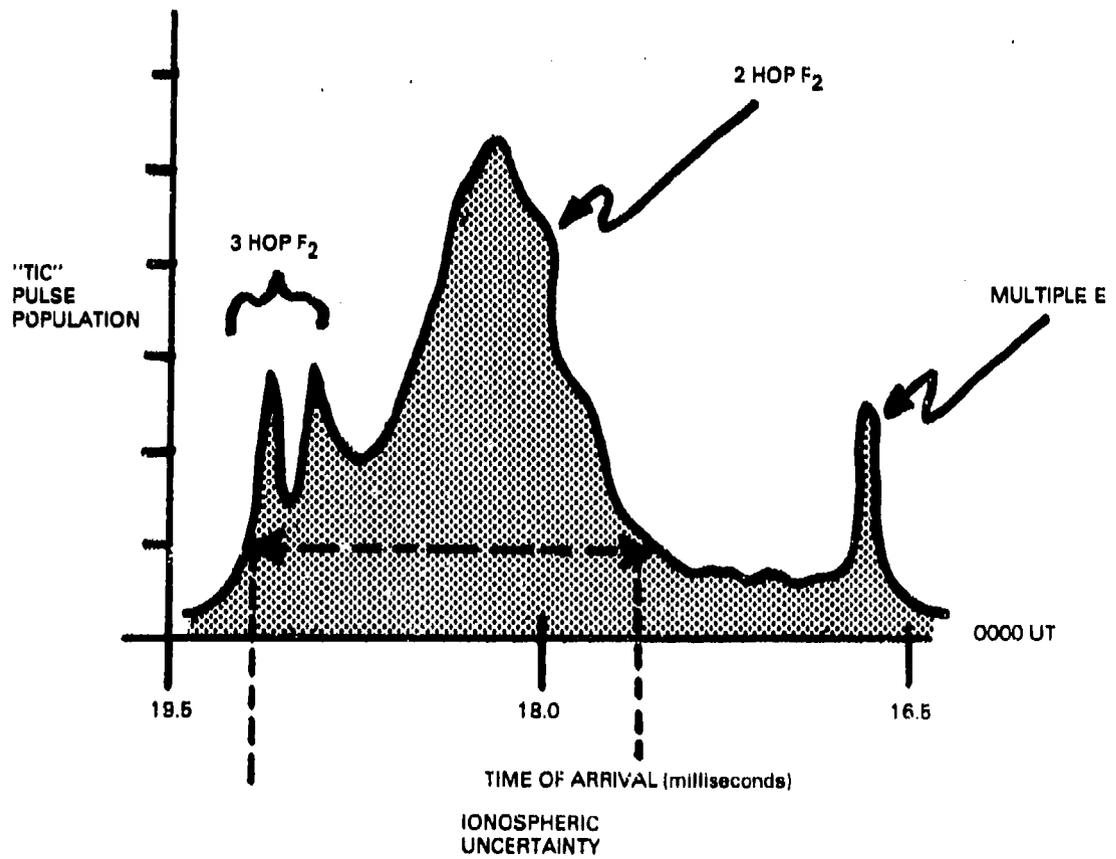


Figure 122. Explanation of hourly TOA averages.

whether TDOA systems were feasible over paths greater than one hop. Could ionospheric uncertainties be either predicted and/or mitigated sufficiently to perform HF geolocation at these ranges? In order to answer this question, the subsequent discussions will deal with how widely spread the TOA population is in each hourly average. It is to be remembered that each hourly average can consist of upwards of 54,000 samples.

WWV LBTOA DATA

There are 14 months of WWV LBTOA data. The month of September was lost due to system malfunction. The data for the month of August were badly degraded due to standard instability. Some October data were lost as the system was being brought back on line and calibrated. Figure 123 shows two typical days of LBTOA measurements from WWV transmissions. Each small dot is a 2-minute average. The rapidly and slowly varying components of the TOA are discussed in Reference 3.

The 10-MHz night frequency produced fewer discrete modal populations and a more singular widely spread distribution. Ten MHz at night, at high solar cycle, is somewhat like an HF wave guide which will support many different modes of propagation. As solar minimum approaches, the ionosphere weakens and fewer modes can be sustained. In March 1984 (Figure 124), a typical hourly TOA average spread (04UT) is 2 milliseconds with the major part of the population concentrated in 1 millisecond. This equates to an approximate 150-nautical-mile range uncertainty. Eleven months later, in February 1985, this spread appears to be about halved.

The use of 20 MHz as the daytime frequency for this test provided a situation where the two-hop mode was predominant. As solar decline continued, the TOA characteristics became more consistent. Some evidence of E region intervention is seen in March 1984 (the modes at 17.0 milliseconds starting at 17 UT). It is doubtful that these are pure multiple E but more likely M and N mode permutations. The primary mode is the two-hop F2 mode arriving at 18 milliseconds. Three-hop F2 mode can also exist on this path, although its probability of occurrence is less than the two-hop mode.

In cases where the daytime TOA populations have multiple peaks, then both the two and three-hop F2 modes exist. March 1984 (Figure 124) and July 1984 (Figure 128) are good examples of this. Here the TOA uncertainty is between 500 and 750 microseconds and in most cases, the probability of occurrence is about equal. As solar activity declined, the ionosphere became less ionized and not capable of sustaining the steeper incidence three-hop F2 mode. The results were a very consistent unimodal two-hop F2 mode TOA. November 1984 (Figure 131) and February 1985 (Figure 134) are good examples. In these cases the TOA uncertainty is 250 to 400 microseconds centered around 19 milliseconds. This is approximately a 38- to 60-nautical-mile range uncertainty. From the long baseline data reviewed thus far, the daylight hours (17- 02UT) of November 1984, December 1984, and February 1985 represent about the best TOA stability that could be expected on paths longer than one hop.

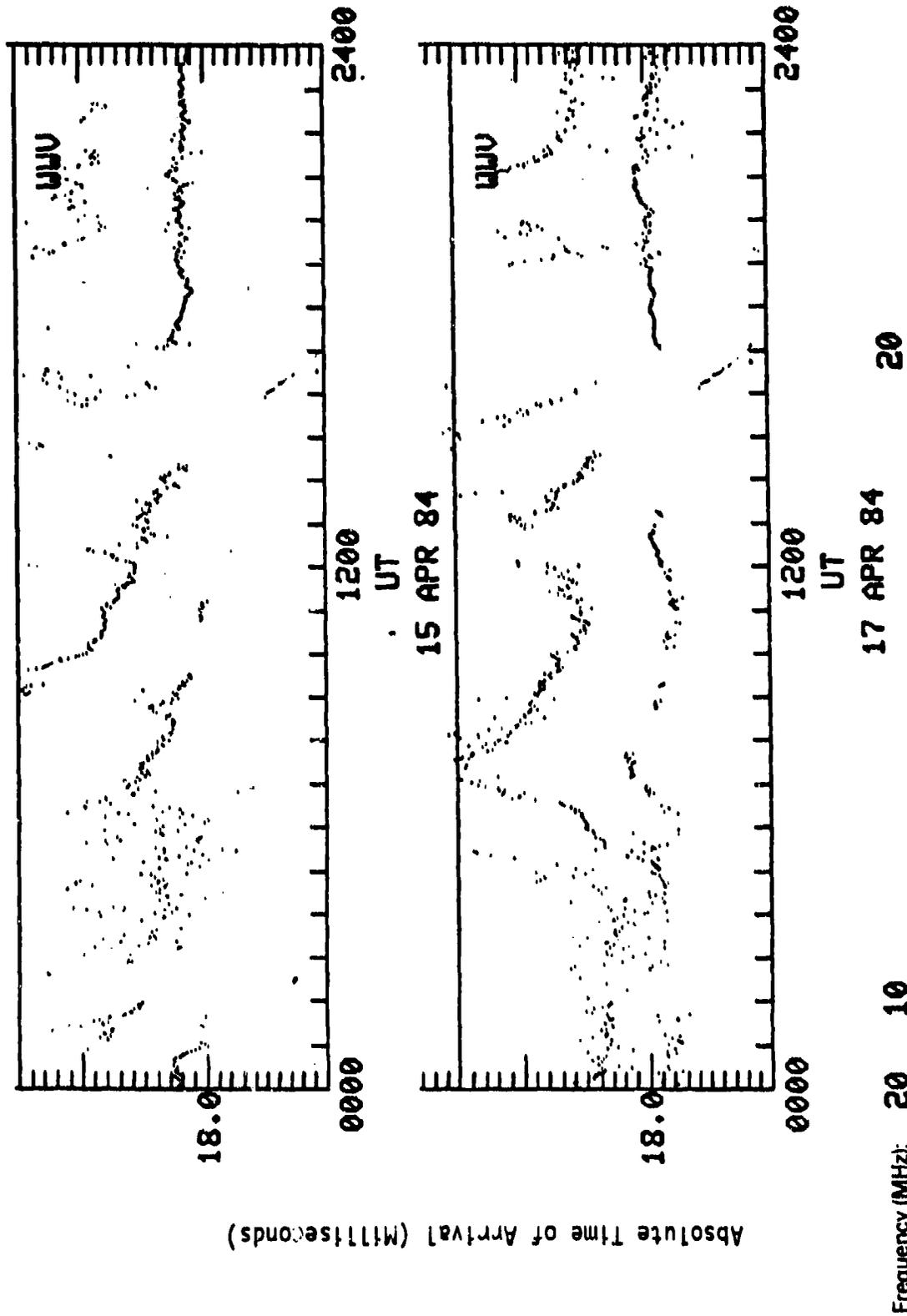


Figure 123. Long Baseline Time of Arrival Data (LBTOA), Colorado to Hawaii, April 1984.

JJY LBTOA DATA

Since the inception of the LBTOA, the JJY-to-Hawaii measurement has provided only "snapshots" of propagation and not the consistent hour-to-hour path hearability need to develop the monthly average plots. Reference 3 describes the results from studying the daily plots.

Until the renovation of the system in September and October 1984, very little useful data were collected on the 8-MHz nighttime frequency. The 15 MHz daytime (20-05 UT) frequency displayed a very erratic, multimode propagation path; three-, four-, and five-hop modes of propagation were spread from 750 to 1000 microsecond TOAs. This is best seen in November 1984, December 1984, January 1985, and February 1985, Figures 143, 144, 145, and 146 respectively. Although it takes another year of data on this path to develop meaningful monthly averages for this 6163-km path, the data characteristic appears typical of long path multimode propagation.

In November 1984, a repaired multicoupler allowed the system to start producing more meaningful data on the nighttime (05-18 UT) frequency. The result was multiple mode propagation spread across 1.5-millisecond TOAs. Each hourly average at 8 MHz displays several TOA population peaks although none are dominant. Also the apparent shift in TOA between December 1984 (Figure 144) and January 1985 (Figure 145) is an artifact of the cesium standard realignment.

DIFFERENTIAL TOA

Because this entire effort was motivated by questions arising on just how accurate a skywave TDOA system could be, a simple time difference comparison was performed on the JJY and WWV signals. Because at any instant, the precise mode of propagation was not known, it was not possible to calculate an actual TDOA line of position. This is an absolute requirement for an operational TDOA system. However, the plots shown in Figures 150 through 156 do represent the spread of TOA difference population a system designer would be faced with over long baselines. As was presented in Reference 3, multimodal conditions are difficult to deal with in that the propagation path switches between modes in an almost random manner. Therefore, the TDOA populations shown in Figures 150-156, do show how much uncertainty does exist over long baselines. The daylight hours between 19UT and 24UT show the only real peaks in the population distribution. The population spread at 21UT varies between 750 microseconds in January 1985 to 1300 microseconds in November 1984. Nighttime values range between 1200-1500 microseconds. The data in Figures 150-156 depict the range of variability that must be mitigated in long baseline TDOA systems.

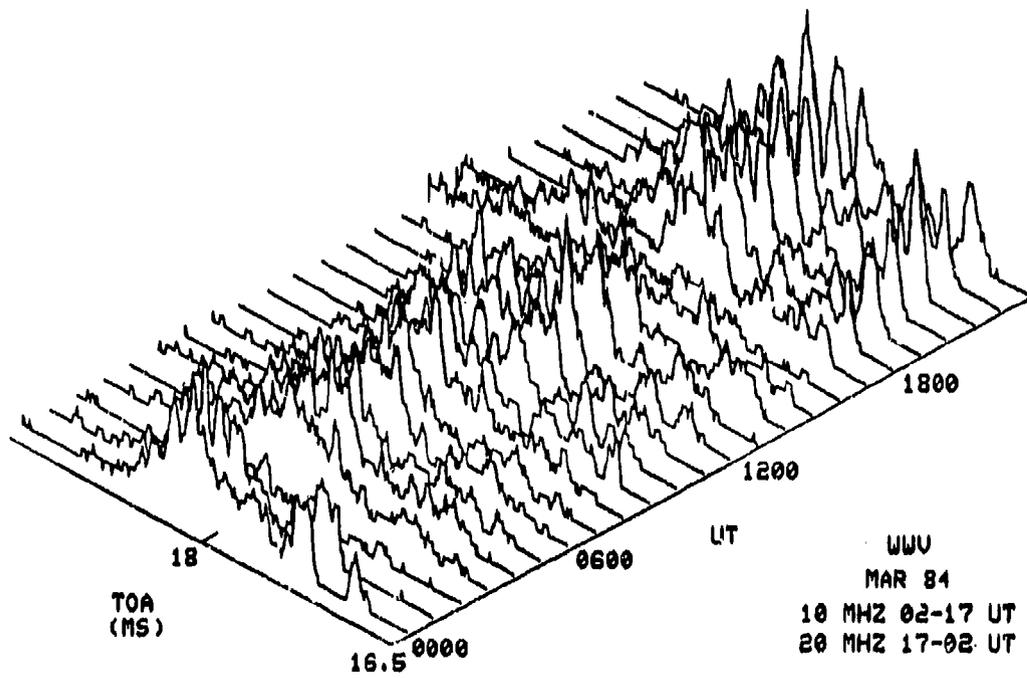


Figure 124. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

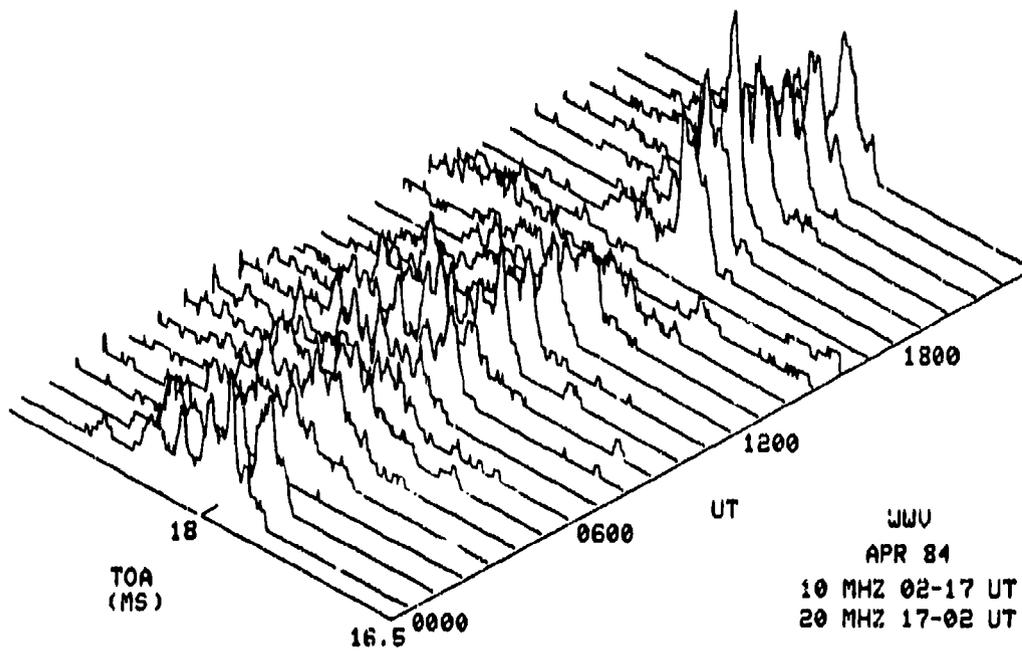


Figure 125. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

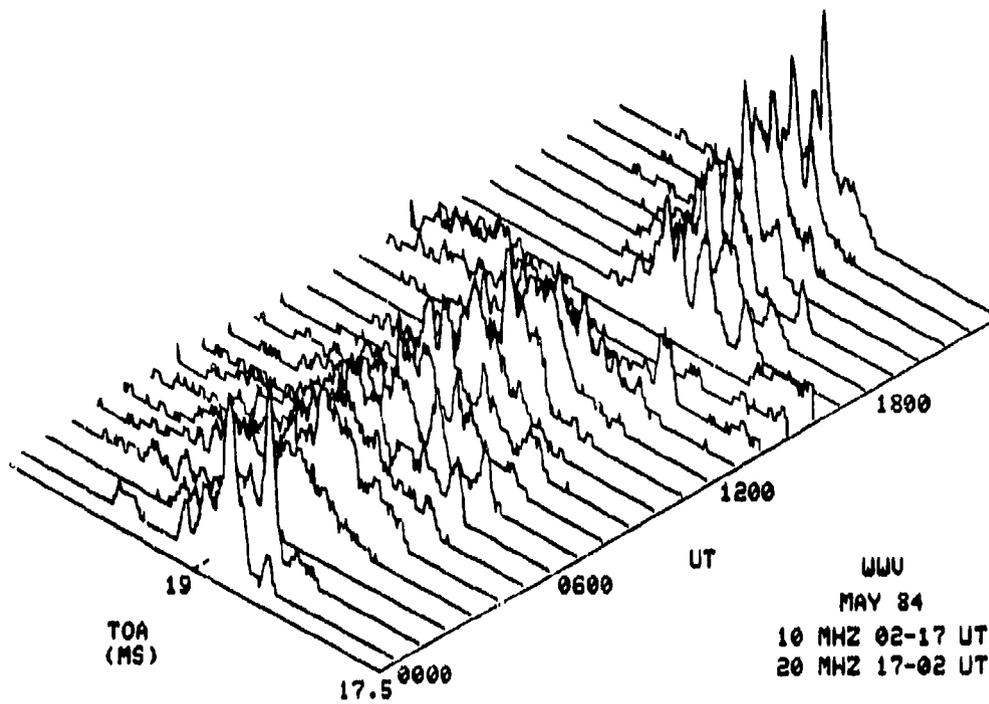


Figure 126. Hourly TOA averages May 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

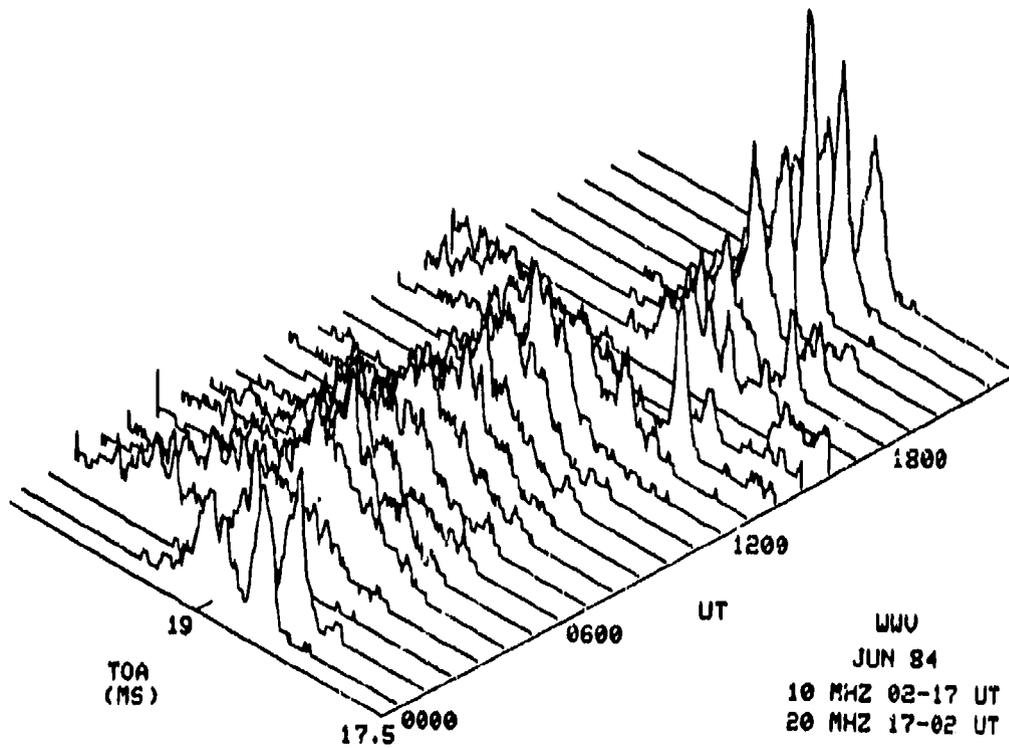


Figure 127. Hourly TOA averages Jun 1984 — WWV to Hawaii

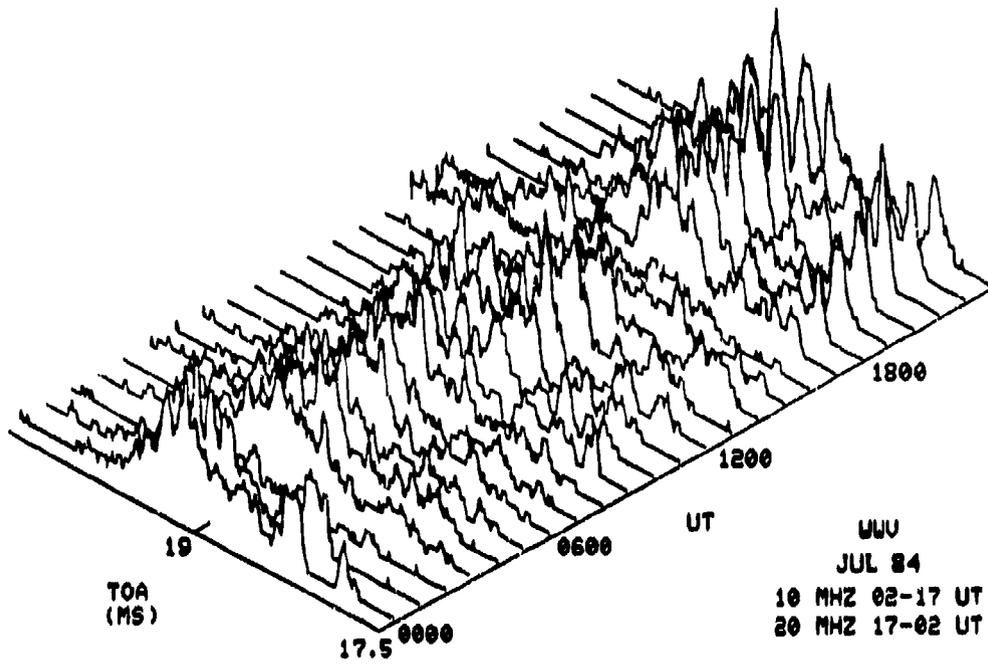


Figure 128. Hourly TOA averages Jul 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

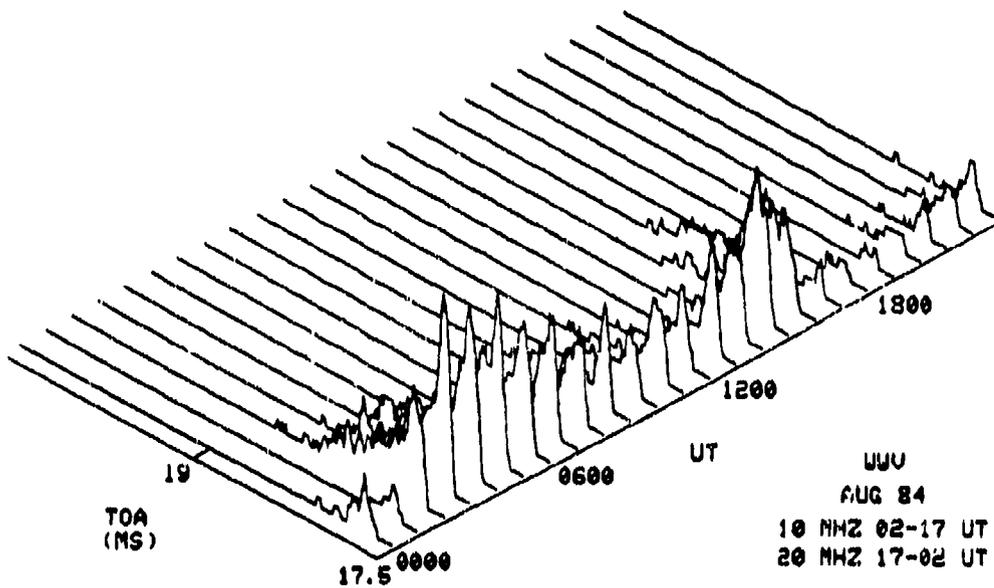


Figure 129. Hourly TOA averages Aug 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

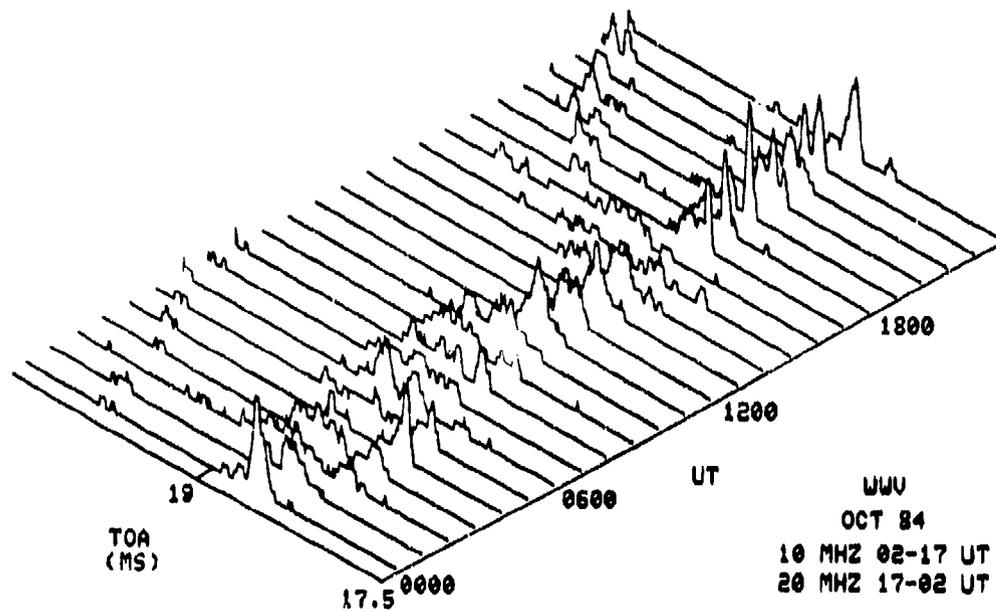


Figure 130. Hourly TOA averages Oct 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

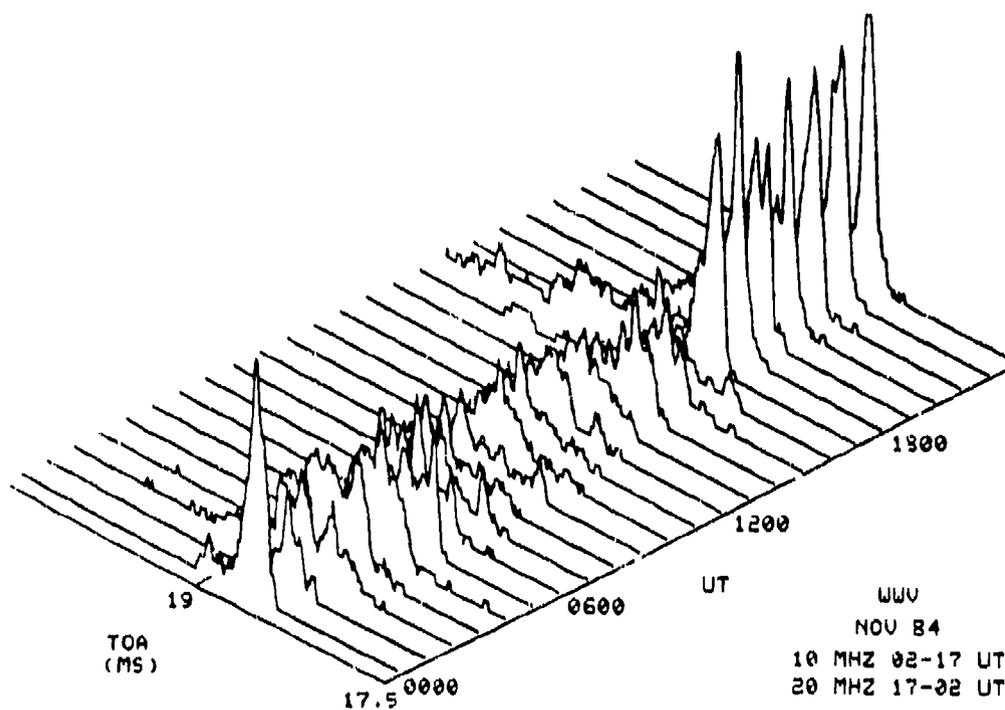


Figure 131. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

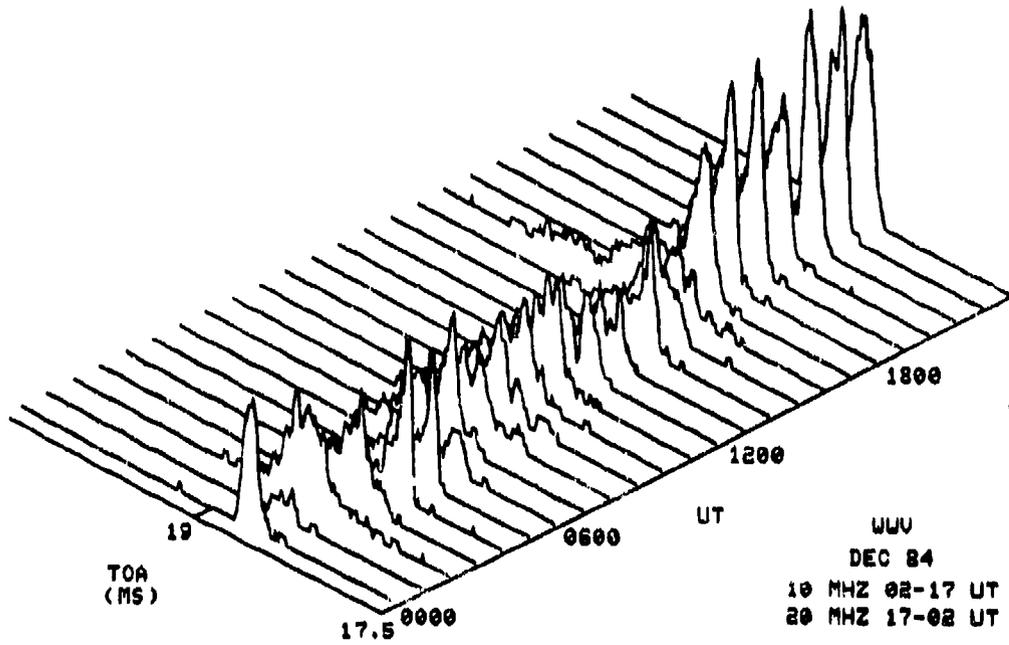


Figure 132. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984 — WWV to Hawaii.

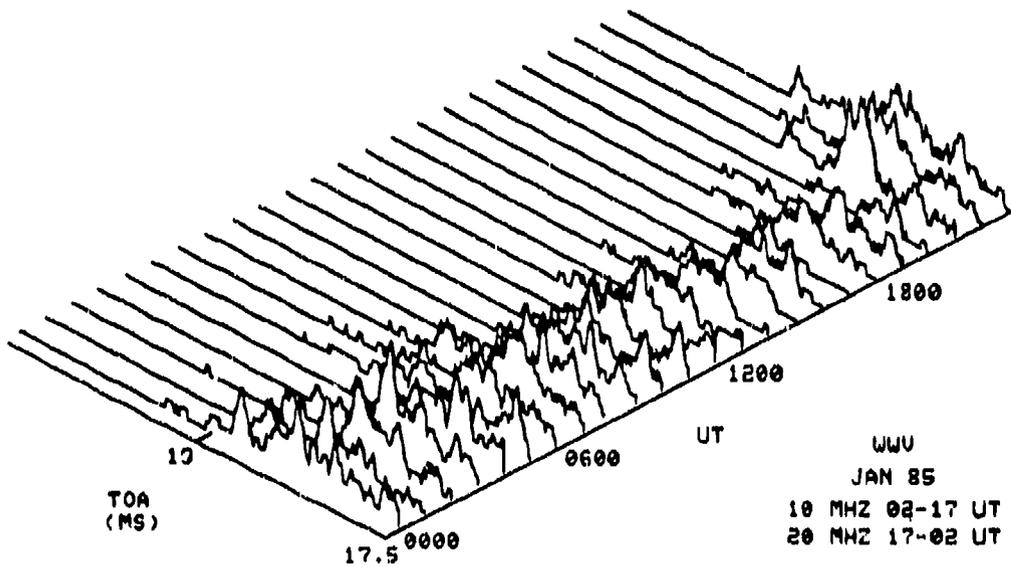


Figure 133. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985 — WWV to Hawaii.

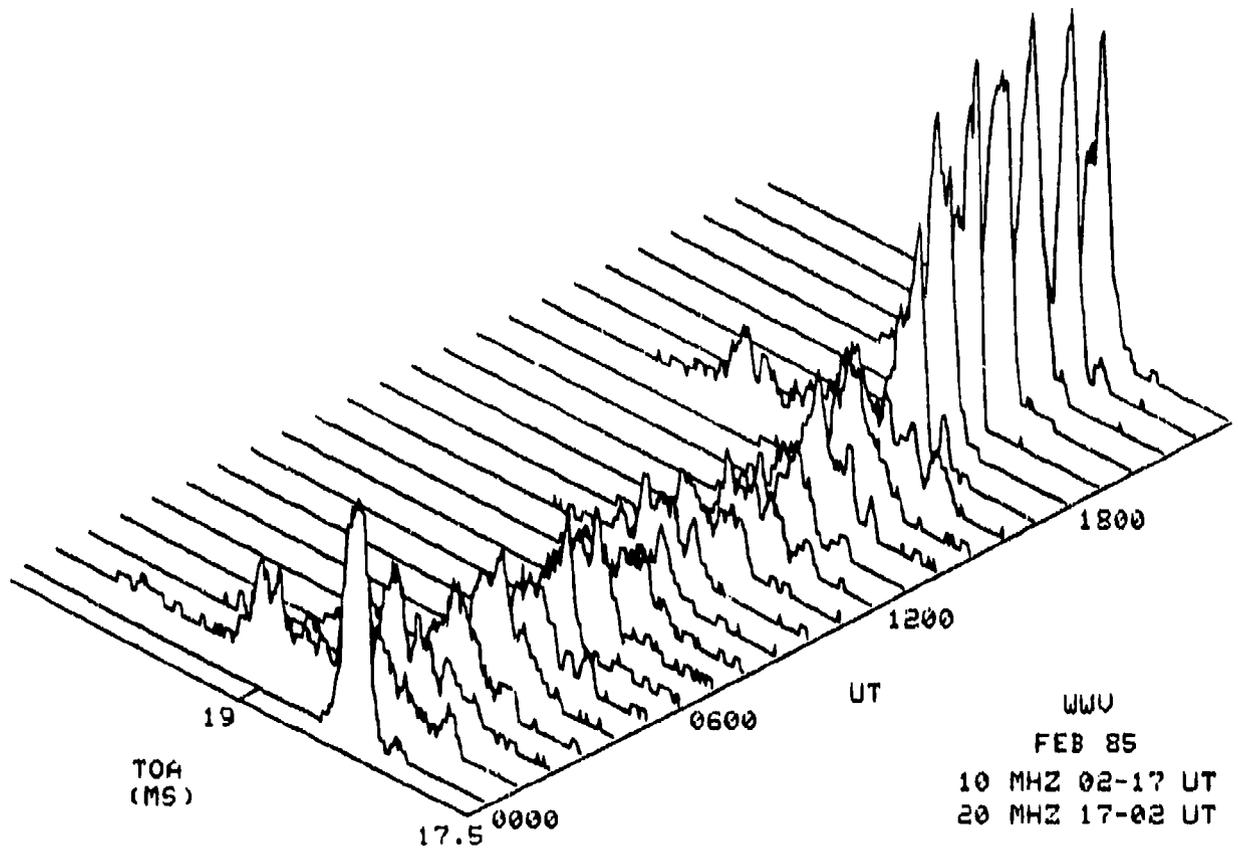


Figure 134. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985 — WWV to Hawaii.

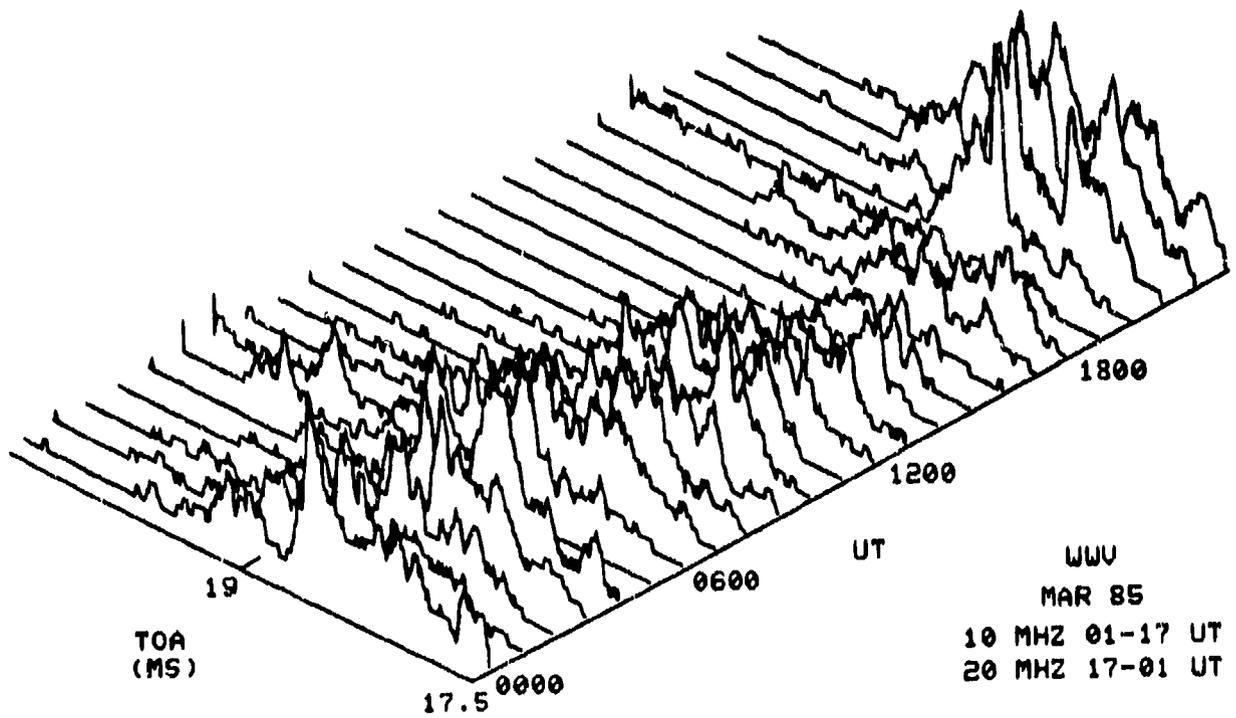


Figure 135 Hourly TOA averages Mar 1985 - WWV to Hawaii.

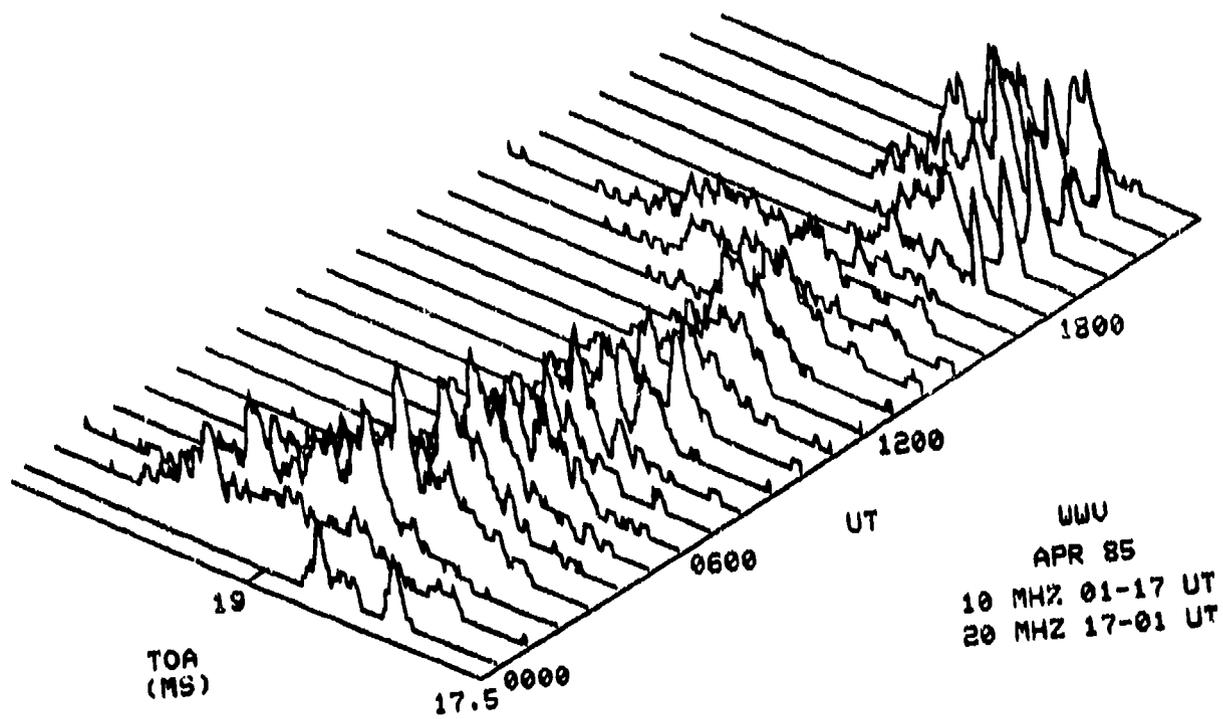


Figure 136. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1985 — WWV to Hawaii.

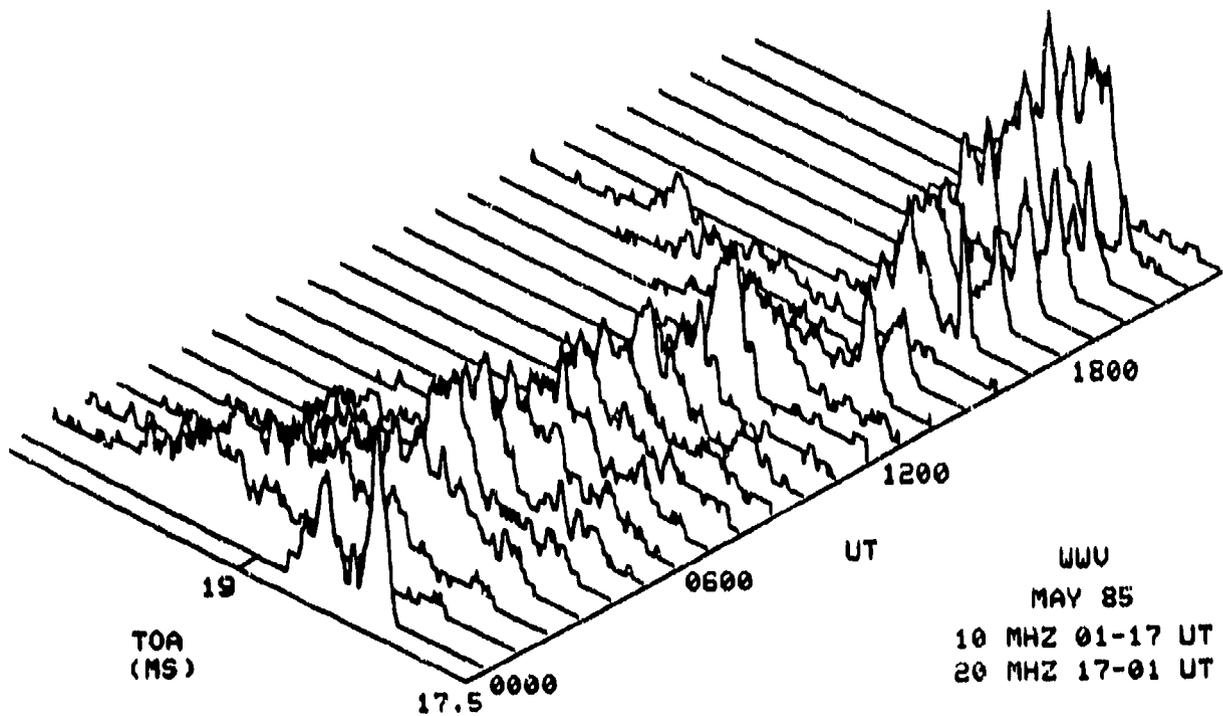


Figure 137. Hourly TOA averages May 1985 — WWV to Hawaii.

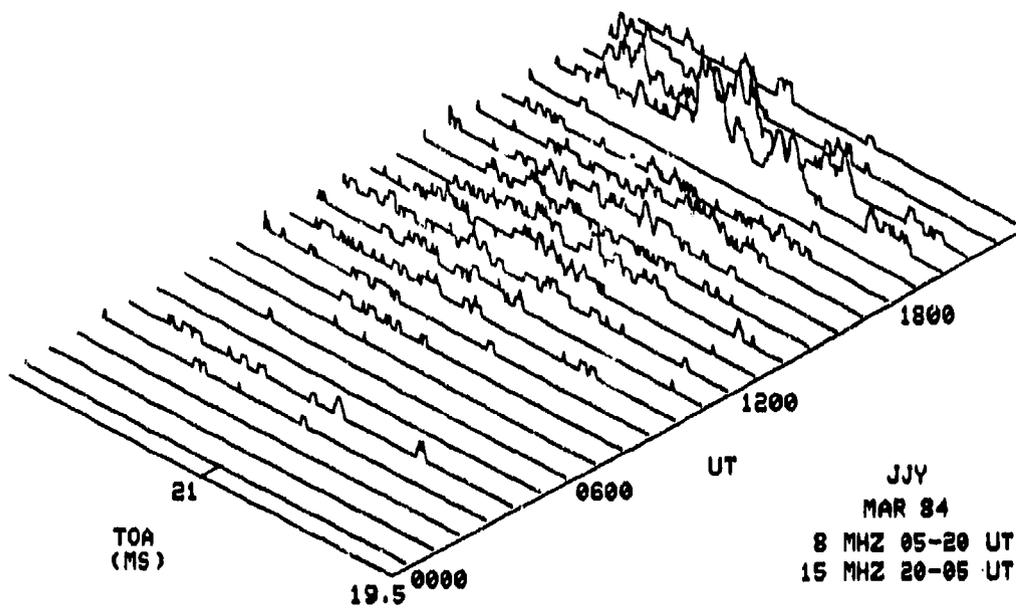


Figure 138. Hourly LBTOA averages Mar 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

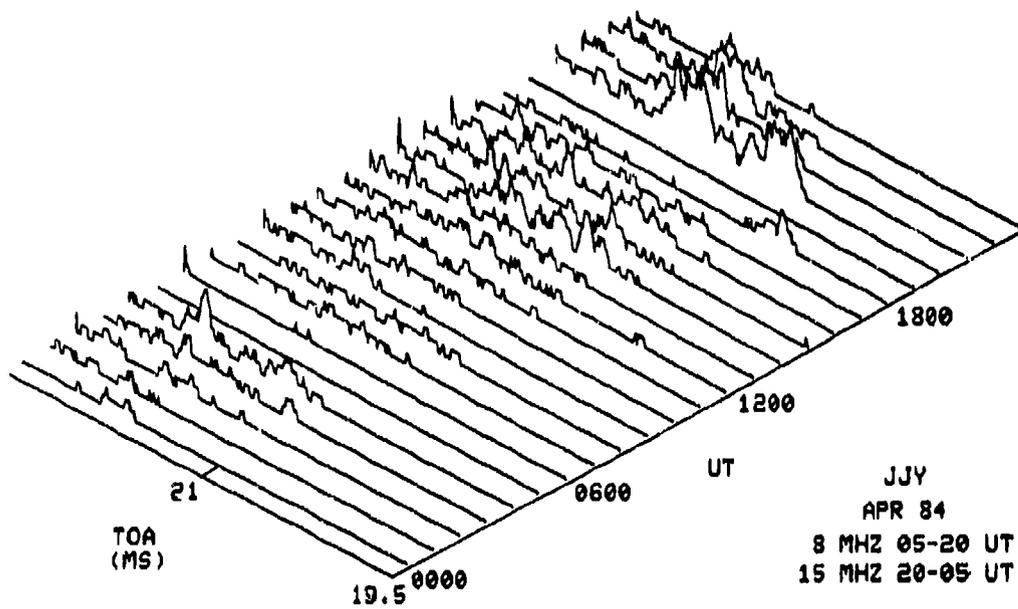


Figure 139. Hourly LBTOA averages Apr 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

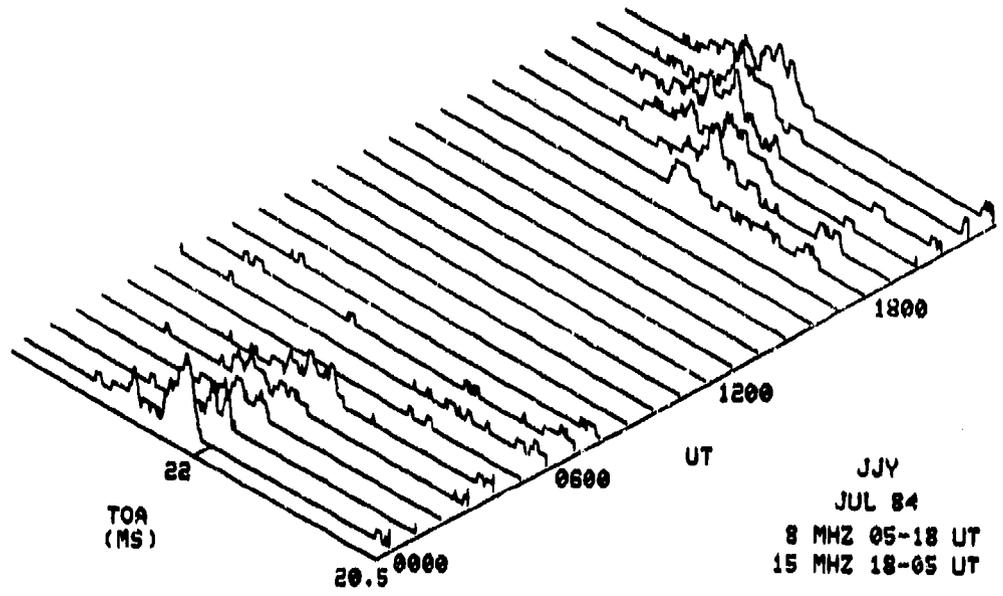


Figure 140. Hourly LBTOA averages Jul 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

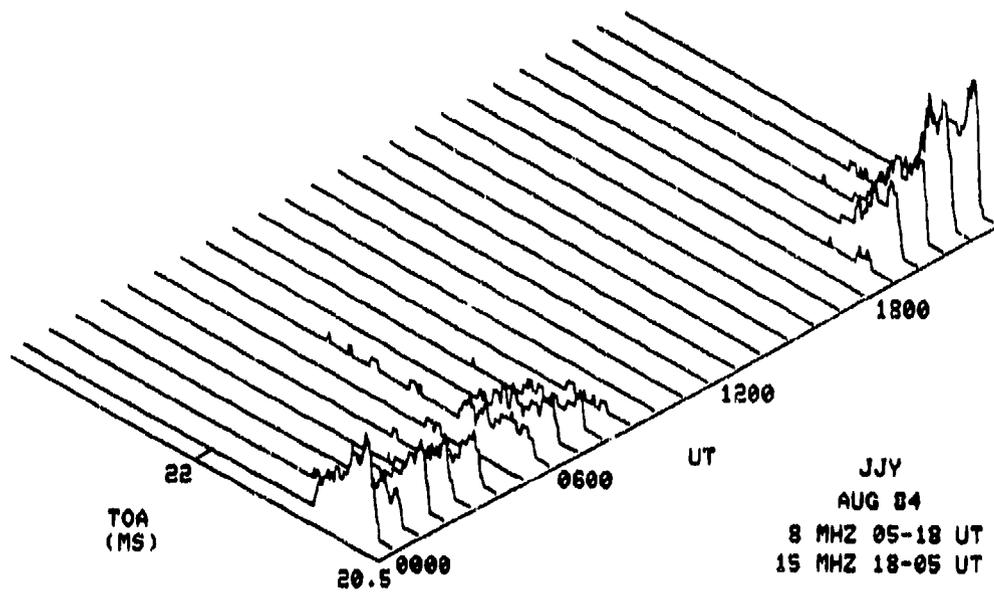


Figure 141. Hourly LBTOA averages Aug 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

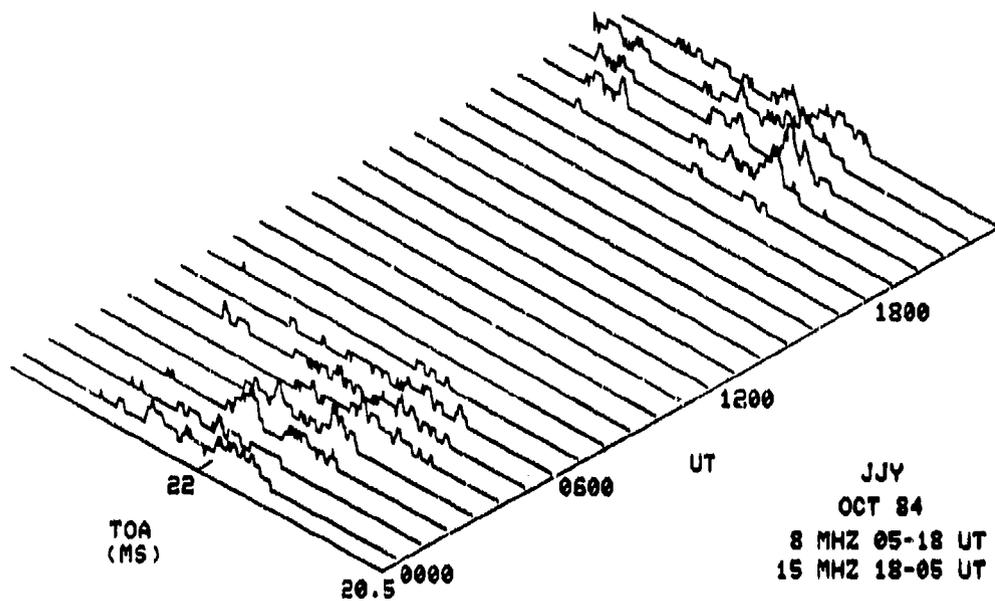


Figure 142. Hourly LBTOA averages Oct 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

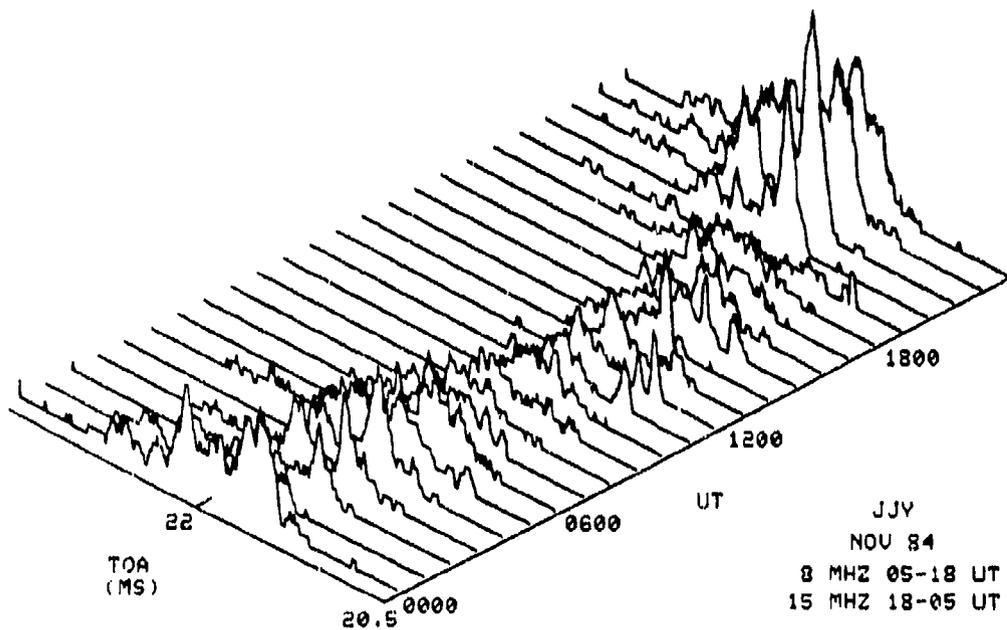


Figure 143. Hourly LBTOA averages Nov 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

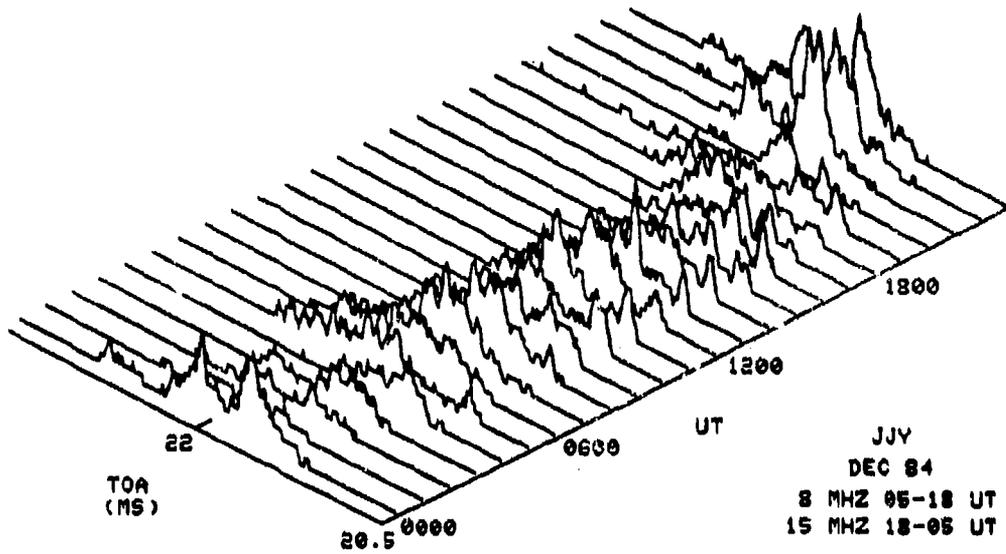


Figure 144. Hourly LBTOA averages Dec 1984 — Japan to Hawaii.

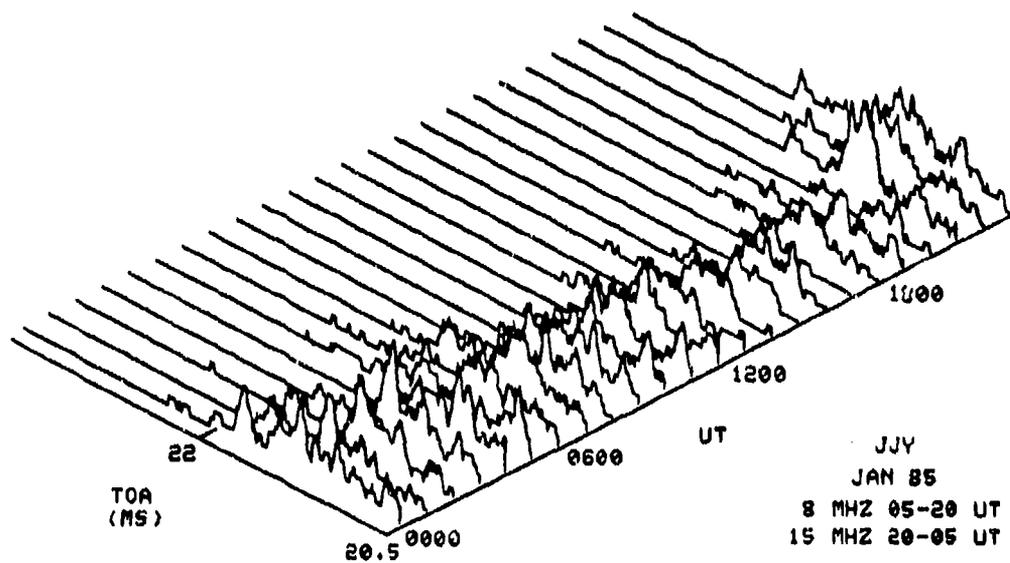


Figure 145. Hourly LBTOA averages Jan 1985 — Japan to Hawaii.

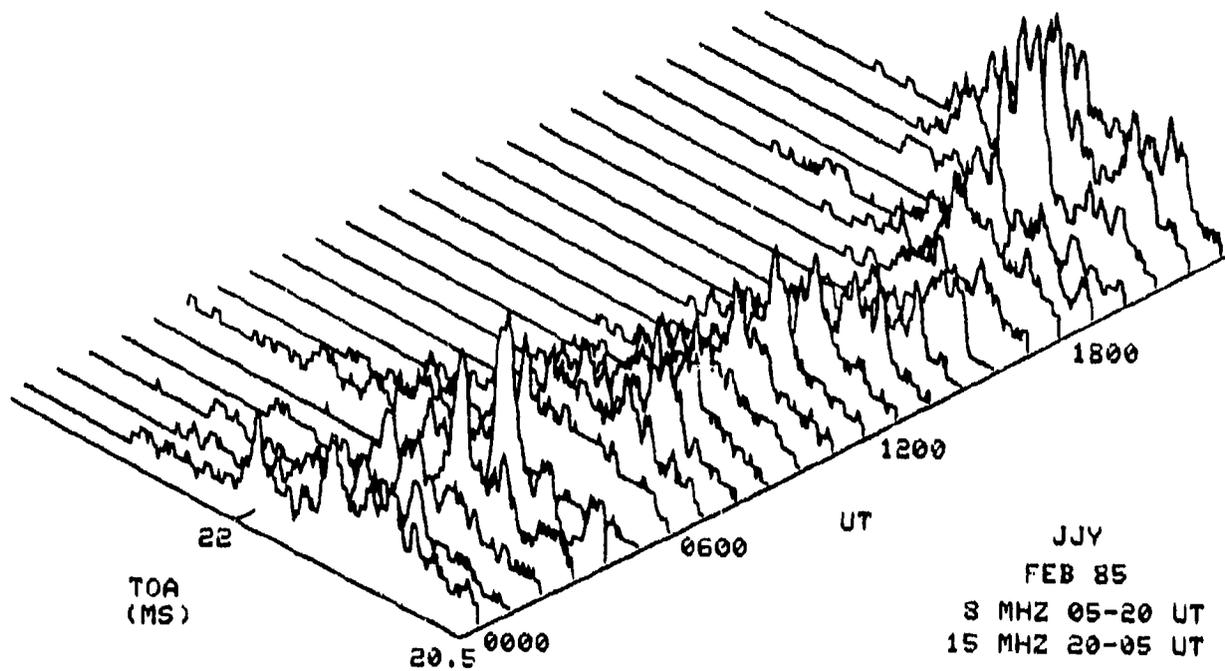


Figure 146. Hourly LBTOA averages Feb 1985 — Japan to Hawaii.

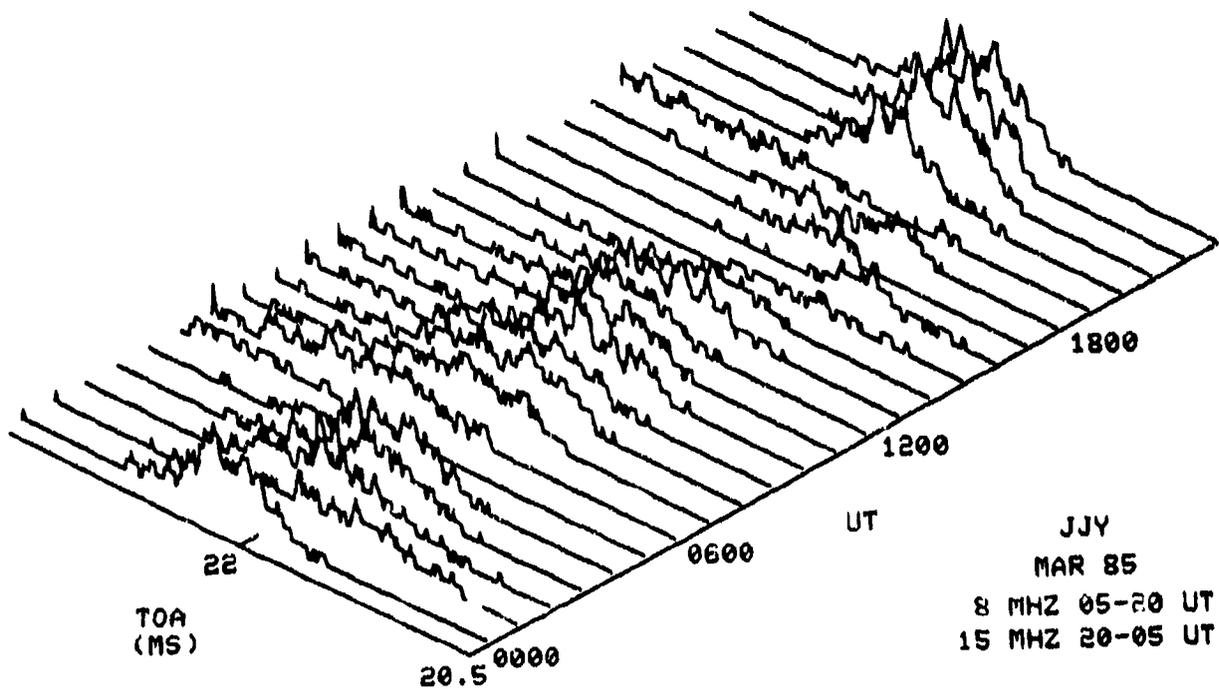


Figure 147. Hourly LBTOA averages Mar 1985 — Japan to Hawaii.

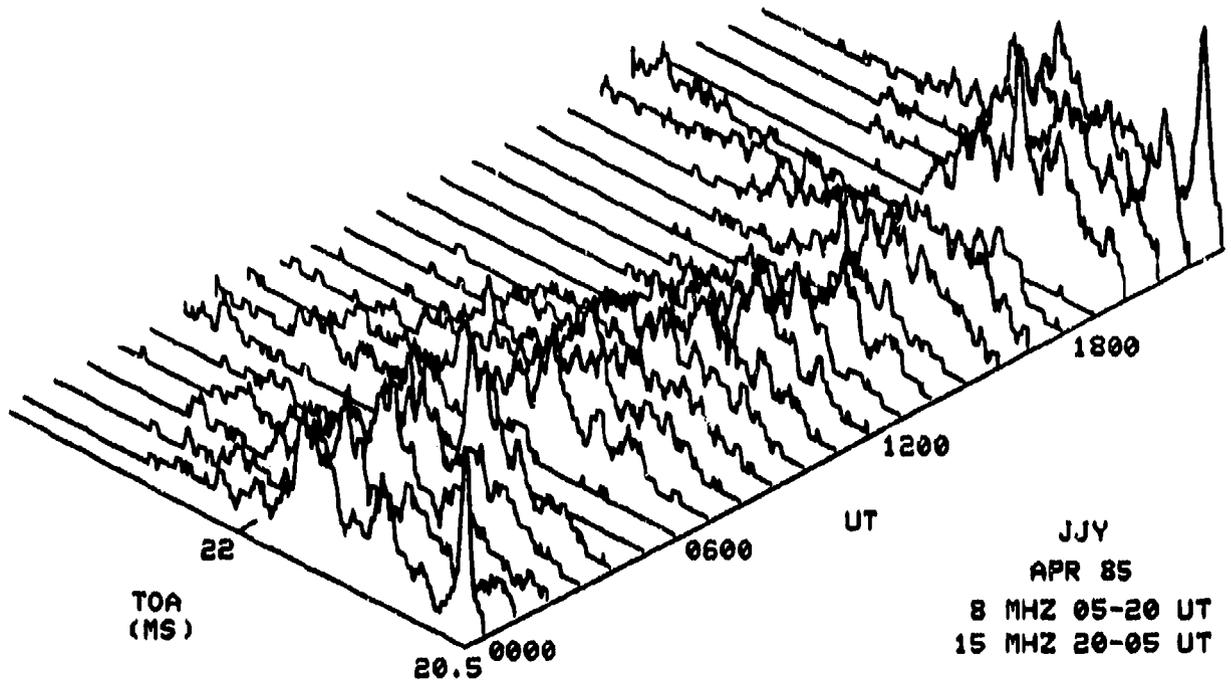


Figure 148. Hourly LBT OA averages Apr 1985 — Japan to Hawaii.

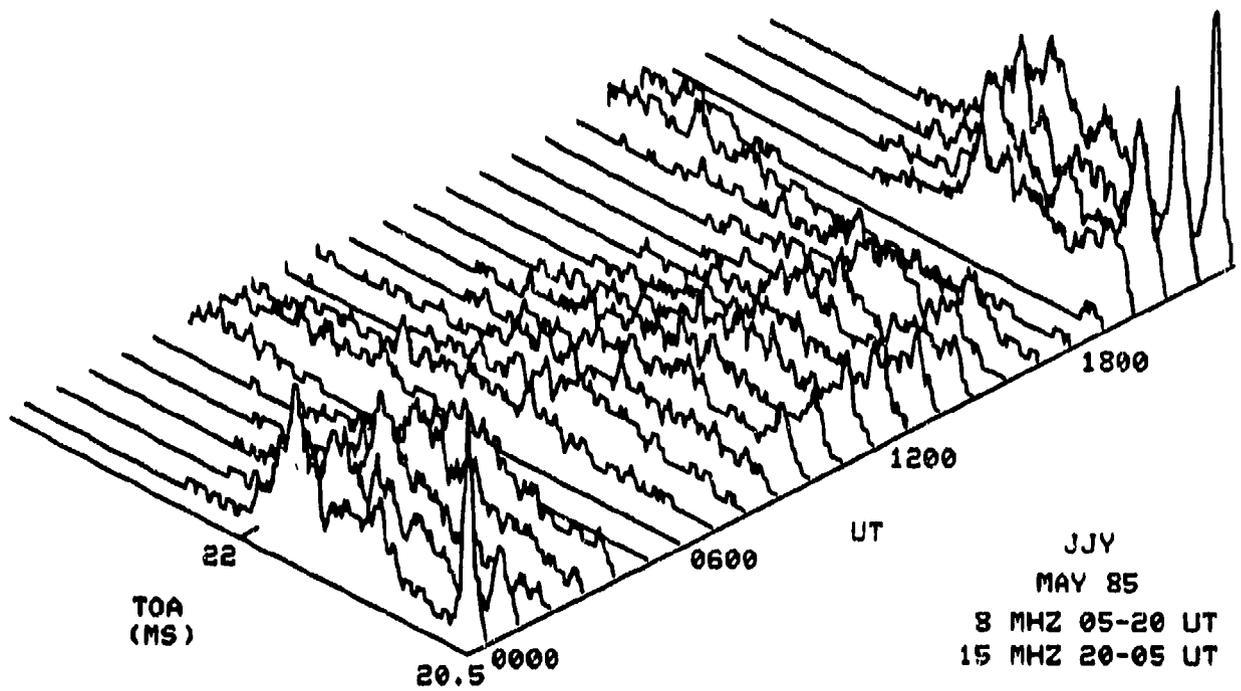


Figure 149. Hourly LBT OA averages May 1985 — Japan to Hawaii.

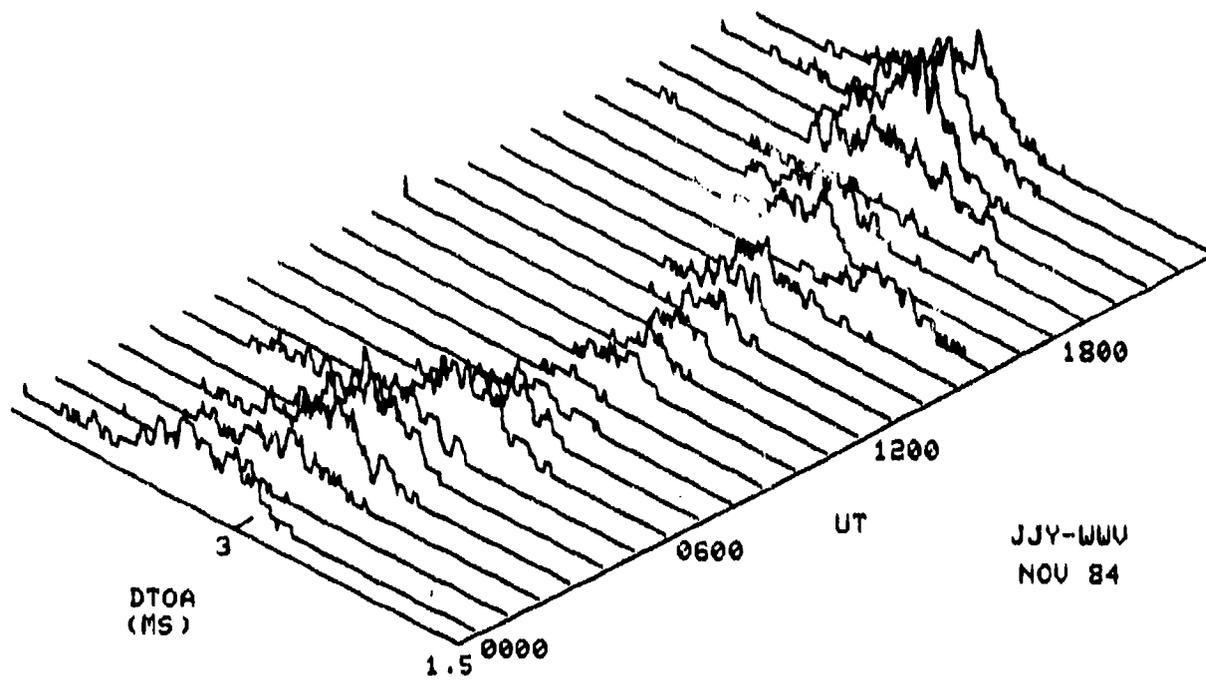


Figure 150. Hourly TOA averages Nov 1984.

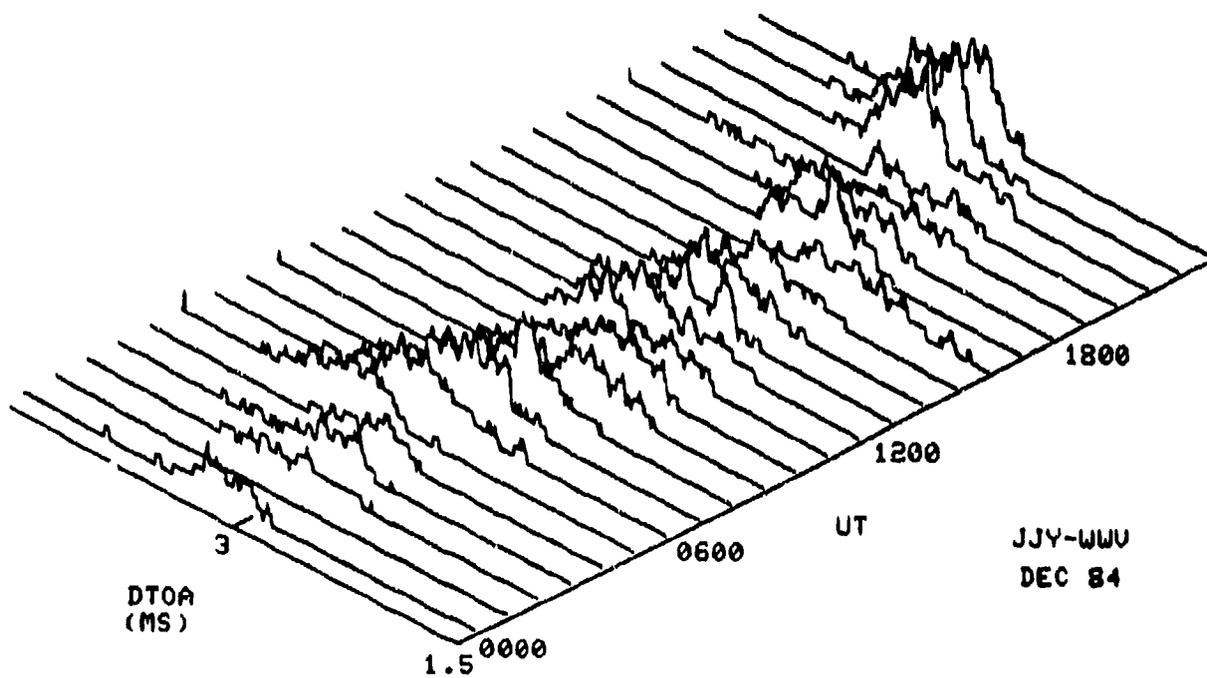


Figure 151. Hourly TOA averages Dec 1984.

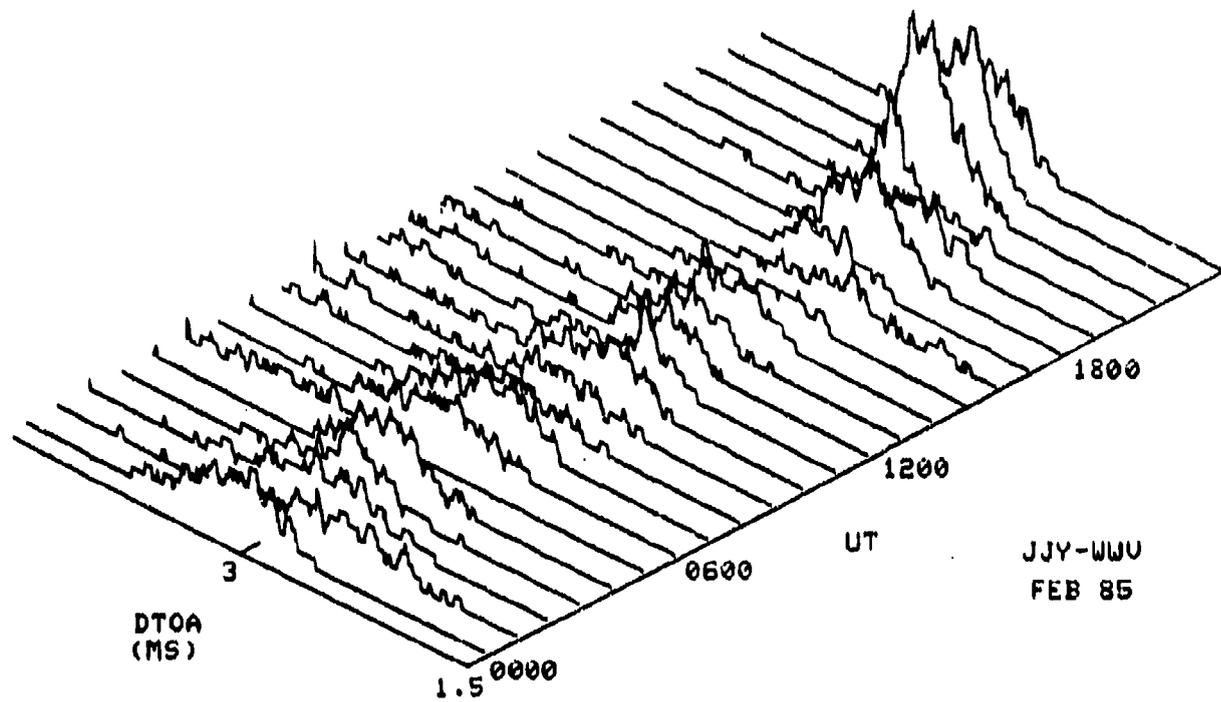


Figure 152. Hourly TOA averages Feb 1985.

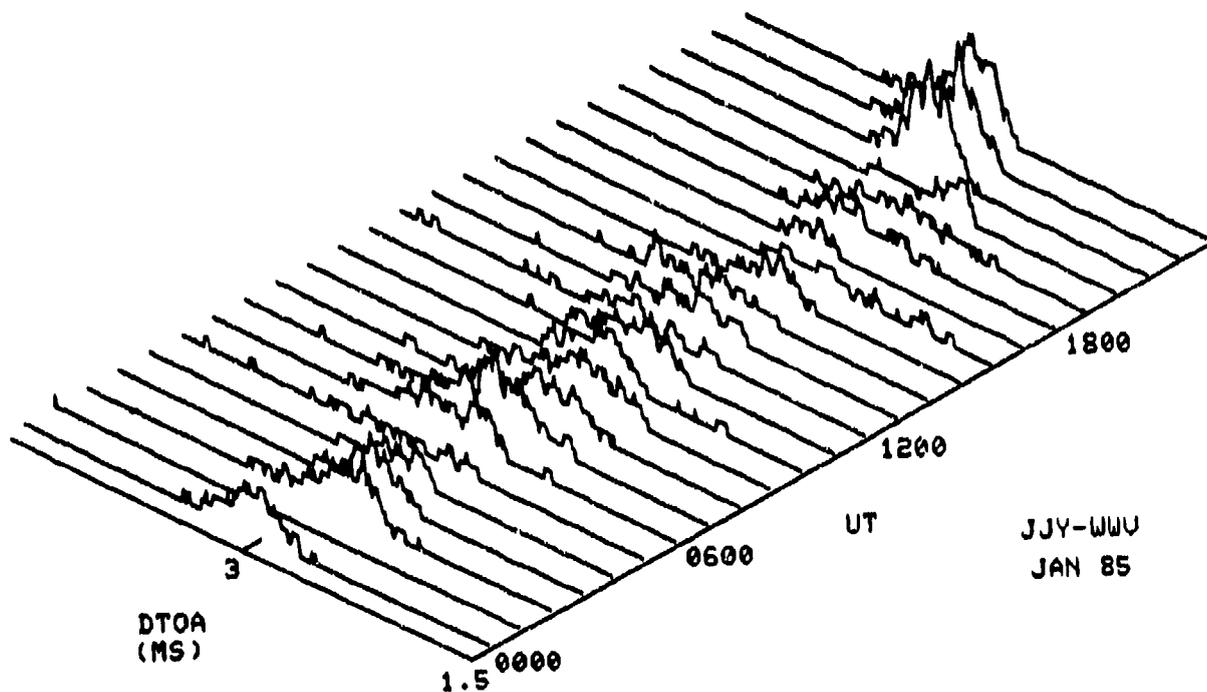


Figure 153. Hourly TOA averages Jan 1985.

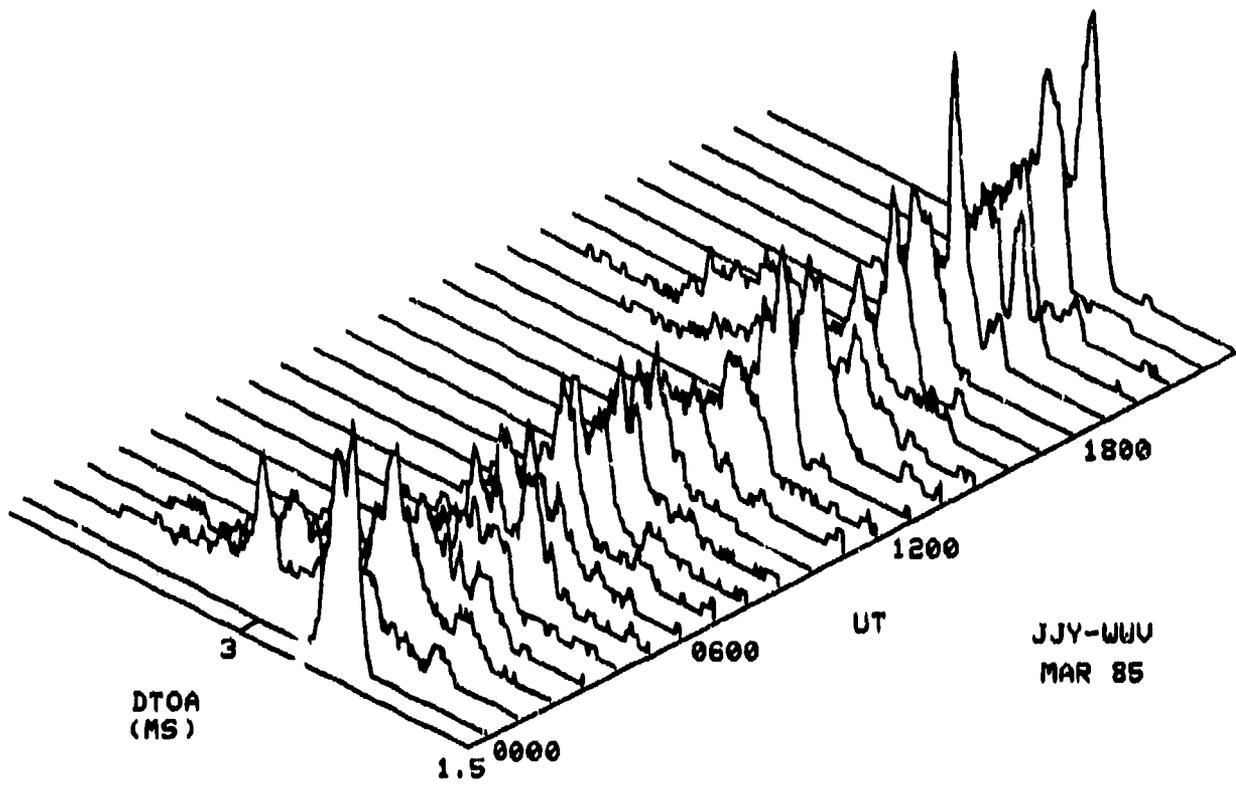


Figure 154. Hourly TOA averages Mar 1985.

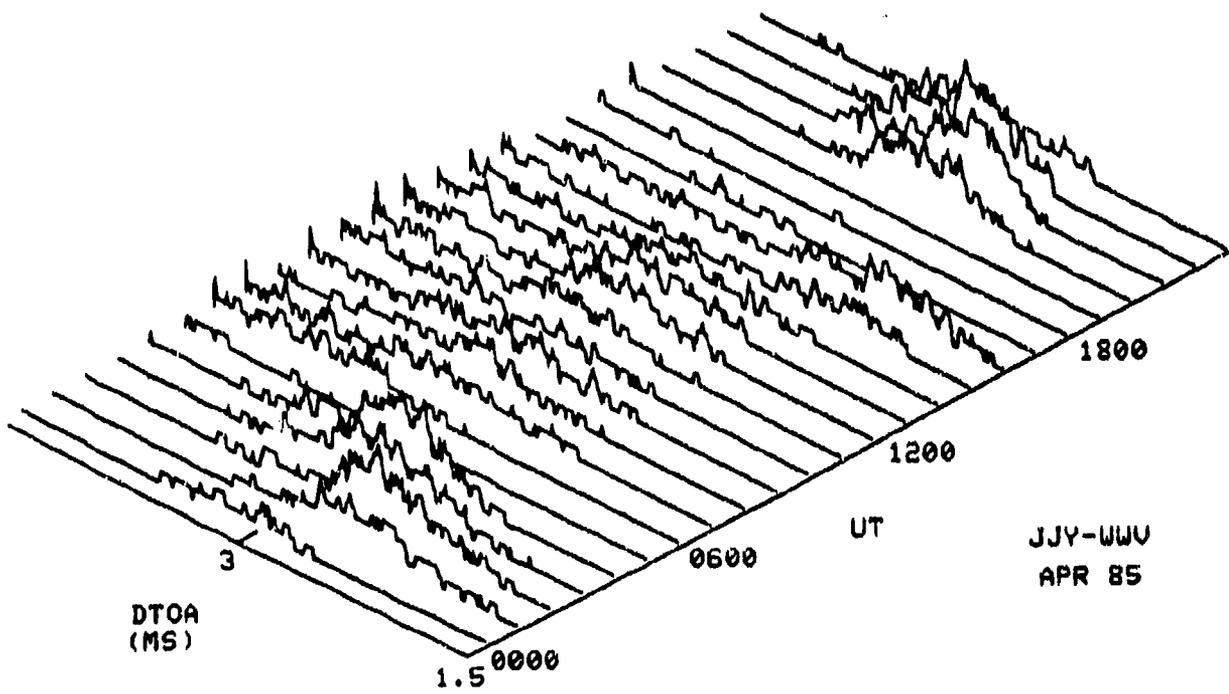


Figure 155. Hourly TOA averages Apr 1985.

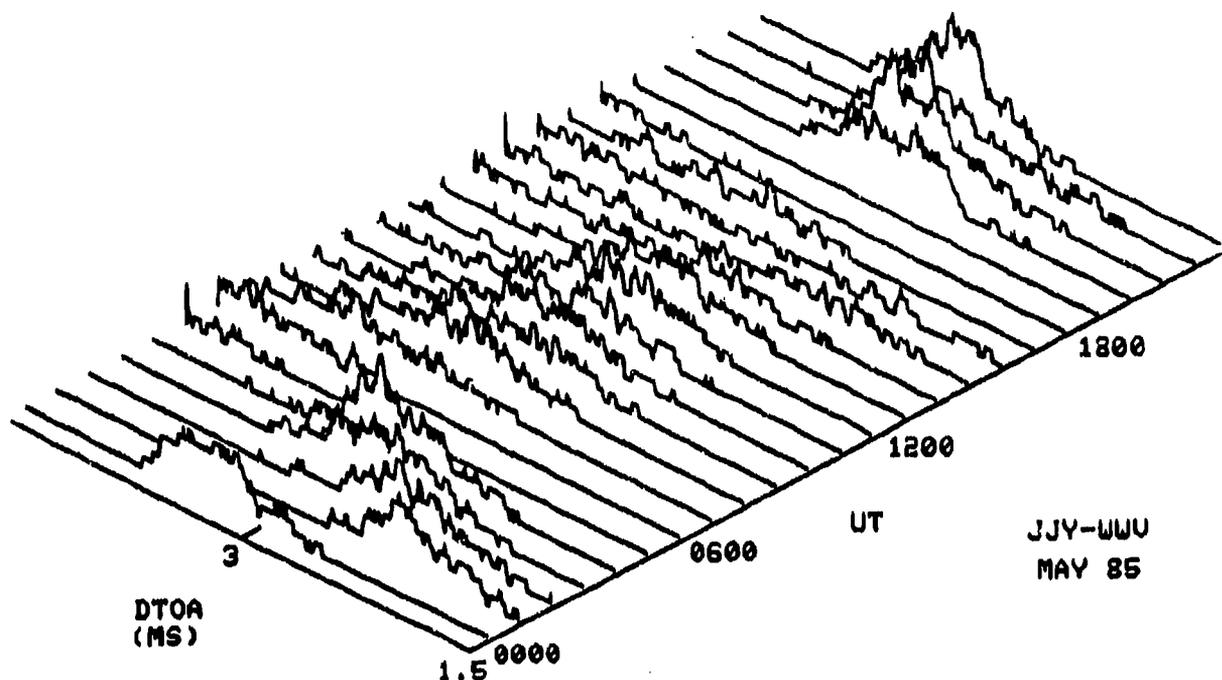


Figure 156. Hourly TOA averages May 1985.

CONCLUSION

It was the intention of this report to present a substantial amount of skywave HF TOA data for review by the HF propagation research community. The sensitivity and durability of the sensing hardware exceeded the expectations of the developers and data analysts. The cost of hardware was extremely cost effective with both the TOA and LBTOA systems costing less than \$25k to construct, deploy, and operate. The technical objective of quantifying the range of ionospheric uncertainty that could be expected on a skywave time sensitive system is continuing to be met as new analysis is performed. Thus far this has been a successful experiment.

This conclusion section is not meant to be exhaustive because analysis is still underway. It will highlight those areas where some judgment has been made and present new concepts based on observations. It is expected that the subsequent comment will "trigger" new ideas, approaches, ways to interpret the data, and even controversy. This is acceptable and even desirable if the subsequent dialogue moves ionospheric sciences forward.

The most significant observation made during the analysis thus far is that the ionosphere is much more volatile with respect to time sensitive systems than first thought. This is the consensus of NOSC scientists after viewing both the TOA and LBTOA results. It is generally concluded that the ionospheric layer is

- a. more stratified as evidenced by the simultaneous multifrequency measurements.
- b. constantly moving in all directions and these movements are not necessarily correlated. Further, traditional approaches to ionospheric predictions do not account for the amount of observed variability.

There is a higher incidence of night E than thought earlier. It is also tightly related to solar cycle activity. Current prediction systems do not account for this during dark hours.

In cases where there are multiple modes of propagation, the receiving sensor has an almost equal probability of seeing one or the other or both. This switching between modes appears to be almost random and is a very common occurrence.

After much experimentation in averaging or time integrating the "TIC" pulse data it was determined that 2-minute averages produced the greatest resolution in interpreting TOA data. It was also learned that the correlation between one 2-minute average to the next was very poor. Based on previous 2-minute averages, it was virtually impossible to tell which direction the next 2-minute average would move and by how much. This puts into question tables of coefficients which are based on single hourly Vertical Ionosonde Sounder (VIS) measurements which are used to typify that hour. These tables of coefficients are the basis of most traditional HF prediction programs. It is obvious now that a single measurement made once an hour does not provide a valid representation of the entire 60-minute period.

Because of the amount of data collected and presented, it is difficult to reduce the aggregate into a few simple conclusions. Tables 3 and 4 provide estimates for the short and long baseline testing. Range uncertainties are based on 1.5 nautical miles for each 10 microseconds of error. This is an optimistic estimate based on tests conducted during the CLASSIC NABLA TDOA program in 1976.

These numbers provide a first estimate of the level of uncertainty introduced into a skywave time measurement. It indicates that TDOA is only realistic at ranges inside one hop and on frequencies that will sustain only one or two modes of propagation. Further the user must be able to positively identify which mode the TDOA measurement was made on.

The results thus far on the short range system are consistent with real world TDOA data collected during Classic Toad, Reference 4.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue both TOA and LBTOA sensors operations. Further investigate new path configurations for the LBTOA.
2. Provide additional support in the analysis and dissemination of the data.

Table 3. Short Range TOA/Range Uncertainties

Level	Typical TOA (msec) Population	Range Uncertainty (nmi)
Best Observed	25	4
Nominal	75-100	12-15
Worst	200-500	30-75

Table 4. Long Baseline TOA/Range Uncertainties

Path	Typical TOA Population	Range Uncertainty (nmi)
JJY (8 MHz) NITE	1500	225
JJY (15 MHz) DAY	750	100
WWV (10 MHz) NITE	1000	150
WWV (20 MHz) DAY	250	38

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1. LaBahn, R.W. and Rose, R.B., "*Time delay variations in HF propagation.*" Radio Science, Vol 17, No. 5, pg 1285-1299, Sept-Oct 1982.
2. LaBahn R.W. and Paul, A.K., "*HF Propagation Modes for 5 and 15 MHz over a 1400km Mid latitude Path.*" NOSC Technical Document TD 658, October 1983.
3. Rose, R.B., "*Long Baseline Time of Arrival (LBTOA) Experiment.*" NOSC Technical Document TD 693, April 1984.
4. Rose, R.B., "*Cross fix by Single HFDF Line of Bearing vs Single TDOA Line of Position.*" NOSC Technical Report TR 834.

Appendix A

F and E Region Mean Time of Arrivals and Standard Deviations

1983 and 1984

All Times are in Microseconds

1984		JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
LT	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	
0	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	
1	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	19	4771	
2	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	22	4774	
3	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	
4	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	21	4773	
5	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	22	4772	
6	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	19	4779	
7	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	25	4776	
8	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	27	4771	
9	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	24	4774	
10	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	30	4769	
11	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	23	4775	
12	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	25	4771	
13	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	
14	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	15	4778	
15	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	0	4736	
16	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	0	4690	
17	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	0	4650	
18	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	0	4720	
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

JULY		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER				
LT	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN		
0	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757	0	4757		
1	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827	19	4827		
2	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785	12	4785		
3	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784	13	4784		
4	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787	12	4787		
5	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785		
6	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785		
7	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785	14	4785		
8	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784	16	4784		
9	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785	13	4785		
10	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785	15	4785		
11	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786	16	4786		
12	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778	19	4778		
13	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778	20	4778		
14	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730	0	4730		
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1953		JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F
0	1	4777	11	4810	9	4775	12	4813	5	4769	8	4771	7	4777	11	4817	14	4817	0
1	1	4783	10	4816	13	4779	13	4817	15	4775	10	4778	10	4777	10	4817	7	4776	5
2	1	4786	10	4821	15	4781	16	4842	13	4777	8	4778	11	4777	13	4822	11	4783	11
3	1	4790	11	4826	35	4781	12	4961	16	4983	69	4776	14	4787	100	4874	12	4787	22
4	1	4789	13	4843	79	4782	11	5018	130	4776	109	4775	15	4788	262	4786	13	4786	78
5	1	4788	11	4856	154	4783	14	5033	205	4776	104	4775	16	4784	5084	4931	10	4777	103
6	1	4785	13	4930	224	4784	12	5055	285	4777	101	4774	16	4783	5197	4998	10	4729	167
7	1	4786	12	5081	198	4781	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	12	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
8	1	4787	12	5113	198	4782	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	12	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
9	1	4787	12	5113	198	4782	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	12	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
10	1	4789	12	5142	222	4791	13	5207	157	4786	197	4784	16	4783	5195	5125	10	4786	188
11	1	4790	12	5142	222	4791	13	5207	157	4786	197	4784	16	4783	5195	5125	10	4786	188
12	1	4784	10	4818	8	4782	12	4814	5	4772	8	4772	14	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
13	1	4775	10	4810	0	4777	12	4814	0	4772	8	4772	14	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
14	1	4772	10	4820	0	4772	12	4814	0	4772	8	4772	14	4784	5188	5097	11	4785	167
15	1	4768	11	4820	0	4767	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
16	1	4762	14	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
17	1	4759	14	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
18	1	4761	13	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
19	1	4761	13	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
20	1	4761	13	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	5137	4952	14	4774	12
21	1	4765	14	4820	0	4768	11	4820	0	4765	17	4764	23	4783	5133	4952	14	4774	12
22	1	4765	14	4820	0	4768	11	4820	0	4765	17	4764	23	4783	5133	4952	14	4774	12
23	1	4770	11	4820	0	4771	10	4815	7	4769	8	4764	23	4783	5133	4952	14	4774	12

1953		JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F	MEAN	SIG	F
0	1	4777	11	4810	9	4775	12	4813	5	4769	8	4771	7	4777	11	4817	14	4817	0
1	1	4783	10	4816	13	4779	13	4817	15	4885	69	4775	16	4778	15	4856	321	4774	15
2	1	4786	10	4821	15	4781	16	4842	13	4930	69	4774	16	4778	15	4856	321	4774	15
3	1	4790	11	4826	35	4781	12	4961	16	4983	84	4775	19	4787	19	4922	255	4780	13
4	1	4789	13	4843	79	4782	11	5018	130	4776	109	4775	19	4788	19	5093	289	4780	13
5	1	4788	11	4856	154	4783	14	5033	205	4776	104	4774	17	4784	19	5093	289	4780	13
6	1	4785	13	4930	224	4784	12	5055	285	4777	101	4774	17	4783	19	5093	289	4780	13
7	1	4786	12	5081	198	4781	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	20	4784	19	5093	289	4780	13
8	1	4787	12	5113	198	4782	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	20	4783	19	5093	289	4780	13
9	1	4787	12	5113	198	4782	14	5180	127	4777	168	4774	20	4783	19	5093	289	4780	13
10	1	4789	12	5142	222	4791	13	5207	157	4786	197	4784	16	4783	19	5093	289	4780	13
11	1	4790	12	5142	222	4791	13	5207	157	4786	197	4784	16	4783	19	5093	289	4780	13
12	1	4784	10	4818	8	4782	12	4814	5	4772	8	4772	22	4784	16	4814	22	4774	14
13	1	4775	10	4810	0	4777	12	4814	0	4772	8	4772	22	4784	16	4814	22	4774	14
14	1	4772	10	4820	0	4772	12	4814	0	4772	8	4772	22	4784	16	4814	22	4774	14
15	1	4768	11	4820	0	4767	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
16	1	4762	14	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
17	1	4759	14	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
18	1	4761	13	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
19	1	4761	13	4820	0	4764	11	4810	0	4766	10	4764	18	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
20	1	4765	14	4820	0	4768	11	4820	0	4765	17	4764	23	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
21	1	4765	14	4820	0	4768	11	4820	0	4765	17	4764	23	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
22	1	4770	11	4820	0	4771	10	4815	7	4769	8	4764	23	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12
23	1	4770	11	4820	0	4771	10	4815	7	4769	8	4764	23	4783	14	4952	220	4774	12

1954		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4777	16	5033	273	4775	13	4960	301	4769	13	5217	365
1	2	4778	33	5012	262	4783	14	4965	262	4776	15	4979	240
2	3	4781	14	5006	221	4785	14	4998	265	4781	14	4977	248
3	4	4774	28	4990	164	4788	12	4952	238	4782	13	5006	236
4	5	4770	18	5085	164	4773	14	5022	204	4780	18	5036	190
5	6	4752	24	5127	194	4757	28	5049	204	4786	23	5023	213
6	7	4765	34	5087	146	4769	30	5182	193	4778	34	5116	247
7	8	4783	16	5086	139	4764	24	5168	205	4778	27	5118	189
8	9	4775	14	5086	138	4773	16	5155	202	4776	32	5104	174
9	10	4784	28	5034	177	4789	14	5155	185	4778	26	5071	158
10	11	4781	16	5045	125	4783	22	5173	168	4773	25	5094	175
11	12	4782	16	5109	157	4774	12	5166	196	4771	33	5038	225
12	13	4782	25	5100	134	4772	12	4963	175	4780	13	4998	254
13	14	4788	10	4978	154	4788	14	4918	221	4772	14	5173	363
14	15	4783	13	4960	237	4784	14	4993	353	4766	14	5220	331
15	16	4778	13	4869	201	4780	12	4987	342	4772	18	5160	259
16	17	4773	14	4938	317	4777	13	5225	459	4769	17	5263	308
17	18	4772	16	4819	9	4775	16	5170	459	4774	16	5059	298
18	19	4775	16	4949	340	4772	25	5132	434	4773	14	5280	247
19	20	4775	17	4873	153	4779	25	5192	446	4775	16	5136	309
20	21	4772	16	4979	342	4773	21	5184	428	4771	19	5404	319
21	22	4770	16	5002	316	4774	16	5078	421	4771	18	5215	340
22	23	4773	14	5209	376	4770	14	5216	461	4767	15	5188	383

1954		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER					
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG				
0	1	4784	9	4813	4	4788	123	4795	8	4825	240	4789	11	4939	233		
1	2	4789	9	4944	257	4789	10	4792	10	4962	222	4790	10	4982	258		
2	3	4791	10	4978	254	4790	10	4892	268	4981	217	4788	11	5000	246		
3	4	4789	10	4995	235	4784	15	5011	256	5003	233	4786	15	5056	212		
4	5	4790	13	5022	225	4778	30	5042	215	5022	162	4783	31	5059	221		
5	6	4786	16	5040	212	4765	36	5077	214	5139	209	4777	27	5048	199		
6	7	4786	13	5093	221	4772	21	5096	193	4769	35	5078	178	4793	13	5025	157
7	8	4766	34	5127	216	4779	28	5138	195	4776	29	5196	191	4773	26	5078	155
8	9	4774	19	5101	191	4787	19	5138	180	4758	53	5195	175	4783	22	5066	155
9	10	4775	27	5135	222	4782	20	5121	213	4785	47	5180	175	4785	11	5071	188
10	11	4783	17	5162	208	4783	20	5096	190	4781	26	5063	187	4787	16	5025	140
11	12	4788	15	4939	198	4792	10	4975	177	4777	41	5089	163	4784	17	5074	156
12	13	4789	9	4917	228	4794	7	4827	224	4794	11	4931	187	4789	16	5029	168
13	14	4783	8	4869	130	4791	8	4827	66	4795	7	4919	237	4796	15	4935	158
14	15	4776	8	5275	658	4785	8	4811	4	4792	7	4821	45	4792	8	4872	188
15	16	4774	9	5190	459	4780	8	5190	0	4782	9	4819	14	4787	9	4841	169
16	17	4774	11	5276	461	4780	10	5235	438	4781	15	4895	180	4782	12	4836	84
17	18	4772	13	5024	357	4778	10	4817	16	4777	16	4879	141	4777	13	4870	159
18	19	4774	14	4979	314	4778	11	4870	169	4773	14	4819	22	4778	13	4847	144
19	20	4774	13	4965	327	4778	11	4825	114	4781	12	4867	129	4779	14	4908	191
20	21	4774	13	5017	387	4780	10	4814	322	4784	13	4889	160	4782	10	4868	124
21	22	4775	11	4900	282	4781	10	4814	9	4786	8	4817	10	4783	10	4869	126
22	23	4778	11	4975	390	4784	8	4816	11	4788	10	4895	1245	4788	10	4912	222

1983	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE			
	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	
0	4778	0	0	5084	27	0	4777	0	0	5082	120	0	4779	12	0	4778	13	5166	221
1	4777	0	0	5014	45	0	4790	0	0	5074	189	0	4787	13	0	4786	14	5026	153
2	4781	0	0	5033	58	0	4760	0	0	5084	189	0	4786	13	0	4787	14	5026	153
3	4781	0	0	5079	60	0	4773	0	0	5121	107	0	4787	19	0	4760	13	5092	101
4	4780	0	0	5076	0	0	4773	0	0	5126	141	0	4786	17	0	4784	8	5221	90
5	4780	0	0	5076	0	0	4773	0	0	5131	223	0	4778	11	0	4778	7	5287	114
6	4787	0	0	5076	0	0	4781	0	0	4815	6	0	4776	13	0	4776	9	5420	106
7	4787	0	0	5076	0	0	4781	0	0	4815	6	0	4776	13	0	4776	9	5420	106
8	4790	0	0	5076	0	0	4781	0	0	4815	6	0	4776	13	0	4776	9	5420	106
9	4788	0	0	5076	0	0	4785	0	0	4815	6	0	4776	13	0	4776	9	5420	106
10	4780	0	0	5076	0	0	4777	0	0	5230	34	0	4778	11	0	4778	11	5151	358
11	4777	0	0	4320	0	0	4780	0	0	5068	158	0	4779	12	0	4781	10	5199	288
12	4777	0	0	4815	7	0	4780	0	0	5058	176	0	4789	8	0	4791	12	5072	200
13	4768	0	0	4820	0	0	4789	0	0	5069	185	0	4789	9	0	4786	13	5008	179
14	4766	0	0	5071	80	0	4781	0	0	5069	185	0	4776	11	0	4775	15	5115	229
15	4766	0	0	4961	36	0	4764	0	0	5116	288	0	4771	11	0	4769	17	5321	321
16	4766	0	0	4920	23	0	4757	0	0	5333	216	0	4759	15	0	4763	19	5221	381
17	4766	0	0	5089	382	0	4756	0	0	5600	43	0	4759	15	0	4759	17	5269	383
18	4766	0	0	5089	382	0	4752	0	0	5753	96	0	4796	17	0	4750	19	5561	64
19	4766	0	0	5360	735	0	4751	0	0	5603	215	0	4758	16	0	4752	20	5603	102
20	4755	0	0	4900	0	0	4752	0	0	5554	91	0	4758	16	0	4753	18	5454	250
21	4780	0	0	4900	0	0	4759	0	0	5533	34	0	4760	17	0	4762	20	5523	179
22	4777	0	0	4951	36	0	4762	0	0	5200	261	0	4763	15	0	4765	18	5457	175
23	4782	0	0	4973	24	0	4769	0	0	5061	231	0	4773	14	0	4770	16	5285	279

1983	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			
	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	UT	MEAN	SIG	
0	4781	0	0	5074	84	0	4785	0	0	5193	354	0	4779	21	0	4784	10	5023	89
1	4795	0	0	5074	84	0	4763	0	0	5047	174	0	4776	12	0	4780	8	5035	56
2	4780	0	0	5084	82	0	4790	0	0	5131	139	0	4777	11	0	4781	13	5021	177
3	4792	0	0	5134	123	0	4777	0	0	5057	150	0	4779	9	0	4782	8	4822	11
4	4787	0	0	5198	103	0	4780	0	0	5057	150	0	4783	9	0	4782	8	4822	11
5	4789	0	0	5236	103	0	4786	0	0	4996	67	0	4780	8	0	4780	10	4822	9
6	4783	0	0	5269	181	0	4778	0	0	4950	104	0	4777	8	0	4789	8	4822	9
7	4783	0	0	5334	46	0	4778	0	0	4918	85	0	4777	8	0	4777	9	5256	113
8	4783	0	0	5334	46	0	4779	0	0	5069	12	0	4775	12	0	4776	11	5095	213
9	4786	0	0	4810	0	0	4781	0	0	5046	32	0	4775	12	0	4776	11	5095	213
10	4783	0	0	5150	141	0	4781	0	0	5046	32	0	4775	12	0	4776	11	5095	213
11	4791	0	0	5054	166	0	4783	0	0	5088	5	0	4775	10	0	4772	13	5085	209
12	4791	0	0	5054	166	0	4783	0	0	5088	5	0	4775	10	0	4772	13	5085	209
13	4777	0	0	5054	161	0	4783	0	0	5088	5	0	4775	10	0	4772	13	5085	209
14	4777	0	0	5247	309	0	4783	0	0	5222	156	0	4774	10	0	4790	226	4924	111
15	4776	0	0	5318	323	0	4783	0	0	5356	107	0	4778	10	0	4778	12	4837	24
16	4776	0	0	5318	323	0	4783	0	0	5356	107	0	4778	10	0	4778	12	4837	24
17	4773	0	0	5480	261	0	4783	0	0	5356	107	0	4778	10	0	4778	12	4837	24
18	4761	0	0	5480	261	0	4783	0	0	5356	107	0	4778	10	0	4778	12	4837	24
19	4761	0	0	5548	61	0	4773	0	0	5097	257	0	4783	8	0	4777	11	4911	270
20	4766	0	0	5547	133	0	4773	0	0	5097	257	0	4783	8	0	4777	11	4911	270
21	4770	0	0	5533	160	0	4773	0	0	5097	257	0	4783	8	0	4777	11	4911	270
22	4777	0	0	5381	183	0	4773	0	0	5097	257	0	4783	8	0	4777	11	4911	270
23	4782	0	0	5316	196	0	4775	0	0	5041	171	0	4783	10	0	4773	16	5097	307

1984		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4747	104	4715	92	5100	273	4784	27	5047	46	4766	43
1	2	4782	107	4773	93	5064	199	4773	15	5034	34	4776	38
2	3	4785	123	4773	17	5057	133	4772	23	5071	12	4784	32
3	4	4779	136	4775	13	5113	116	4772	32	5150	20	4771	23
4	5	4779	167	4775	10	5064	187	4775	27	5224	12	4778	23
5	6	4779	11	4775	10	5117	265	4772	16	5230	18	4779	18
6	7	4776	243	4780	13	5071	0	4789	19	4949	11	4779	14
7	8	4777	5	4773	9	4623	15	4771	14	5119	11	4779	15
8	9	4780	165	4777	18	4980	333	4774	14	5031	14	4779	15
9	10	4775	117	4774	10	4918	10	4773	15	4994	12	4773	24
10	11	4782	551	4777	20	4961	223	4780	9	4948	17	4775	20
11	12	4777	154	4779	16	4830	0	4786	10	4935	31	4775	17
12	13	4777	79	4781	11	5093	159	4781	13	5132	18	4784	26
13	14	4778	92	4782	12	5074	81	4781	26	5062	21	4784	26
14	15	4730	70	4772	63	4977	56	4771	29	5122	21	4755	51
15	16	4787	119	4786	29	4953	99	4773	28	5130	30	4757	29
16	17	4787	141	4786	13	4950	174	4775	26	5218	25	4763	34
17	18	4786	177	4785	11	4942	195	4770	27	5334	27	4763	30
18	19	4787	246	4785	11	4922	179	4773	22	5355	27	4757	31
19	20	4780	332	4782	10	4952	210	4774	22	5423	25	4756	30
20	21	4780	302	4787	12	4942	197	4774	24	5484	27	4757	33
21	22	4782	195	4788	13	4969	176	4781	23	5453	35	4750	31
22	23	4795	191	4755	42	5025	182	4773	19	5009	35	4745	37
									24	5014	39	4742	40

1984		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4749	248	4733	45	5134	159	4742	31	5074	18	4791	103
1	2	4774	191	4748	48	5125	134	4795	32	5058	11	4789	129
2	3	4764	182	4769	38	5095	142	4786	15	5003	19	4792	129
3	4	4777	166	4776	30	5113	147	4788	14	4905	10	4795	162
4	5	4781	181	4789	13	5130	172	4792	10	4828	5	4796	132
5	6	4784	220	4795	13	5093	229	4790	9	4828	13	4799	178
6	7	4785	196	4786	14	4981	116	4782	9	4878	10	4792	184
7	8	4784	233	4784	10	4847	116	4786	8	4866	10	4787	10
8	9	4782	213	4782	13	5038	236	4786	10	4810	11	4784	18
9	10	4782	258	4783	17	5053	246	4788	10	4810	11	4785	10
10	11	4785	258	4783	12	5075	248	4788	12	4877	9	4788	11
11	12	4785	228	4783	18	4946	210	4792	12	4866	11	4786	13
12	13	4795	189	4783	27	4952	249	4794	9	4810	9	4788	17
13	14	4792	262	4779	16	4964	249	4791	8	4810	10	4788	10
14	15	4783	193	4779	13	4983	166	4792	8	5031	12	4788	8
15	16	4770	216	4765	37	5093	182	4762	20	4996	12	4800	0
16	17	4770	267	4765	40	5071	219	4788	20	5046	92	4800	0
17	18	4770	311	4768	31	5128	268	4772	24	4925	185	4791	0
18	19	4767	341	4768	33	5262	290	4771	24	4995	185	4786	0
19	20	4767	308	4755	35	5218	273	4768	13	4973	179	4786	0
20	21	4768	308	4751	37	5163	258	4768	9	4995	168	4786	0
21	22	4766	329	4751	40	5149	201	4776	13	4973	150	4750	87
22	23	4752	221	4734	44	5141	159	4780	40	5033	65	4750	87
									10	5023	0	4775	32

1987		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4785	12	5147	236	4785	12	5147	236	4785	12	5147	236
1	2	4781	11	5165	154	4784	11	5165	154	4784	11	5165	154
2	3	4778	10	5194	76	4778	10	5194	76	4778	10	5194	76
3	4	4776	10	5191	56	4777	9	5131	65	4778	10	5126	82
4	5	4786	11	5086	30	4779	8	5081	100	4776	9	5139	97
5	6	4782	10	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
6	7	4777	7	4814	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
7	8	4775	13	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
8	9	4776	12	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
9	10	4777	7	4814	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
10	11	4783	11	4865	201	4785	11	4776	14	4776	9	4774	38
11	12	4786	10	4847	111	4785	11	4776	14	4776	9	4774	38
12	13	4781	12	5029	257	4781	11	5108	175	4781	11	5108	175
13	14	4778	12	5048	257	4778	11	5150	171	4778	10	5126	82
14	15	4777	11	5013	259	4779	11	5229	128	4779	11	5116	114
15	16	4775	15	5097	259	4776	11	5226	128	4780	11	5104	56
16	17	4776	12	5123	321	4776	11	5205	110	4780	11	5122	109
17	18	4776	14	5252	305	4779	10	5192	126	4780	11	5122	109
18	19	4782	12	5190	330	4786	10	5175	178	4785	10	5107	74
19	20	4785	13	5042	266	4787	14	5162	74	4785	10	5107	74
20	21												
21	22												
22	23												

1987		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
HR	UT	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4785	12	5147	236	4785	12	5147	236	4785	12	5147	236
1	2	4781	11	5165	154	4784	11	5165	154	4784	11	5165	154
2	3	4778	10	5194	76	4778	10	5194	76	4778	10	5194	76
3	4	4776	10	5191	56	4777	9	5131	65	4778	10	5126	82
4	5	4786	11	5086	30	4779	8	5081	100	4776	9	5139	97
5	6	4782	10	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
6	7	4777	7	4814	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
7	8	4775	13	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
8	9	4776	12	4810	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
9	10	4777	7	4814	0	4780	10	4778	12	4776	9	4774	38
10	11	4783	11	4865	201	4785	11	4776	14	4776	9	4774	38
11	12	4786	10	4847	111	4785	11	5108	175	4781	11	5108	175
12	13	4781	12	5029	257	4781	11	5150	171	4778	10	5126	82
13	14	4778	12	5048	257	4778	11	5229	128	4779	11	5116	114
14	15	4777	11	5013	259	4779	11	5226	128	4780	11	5104	56
15	16	4775	15	5097	259	4776	11	5205	110	4780	11	5122	109
16	17	4776	12	5123	321	4776	11	5192	126	4780	11	5122	109
17	18	4776	14	5252	305	4779	10	5175	178	4785	10	5107	74
18	19	4782	12	5190	330	4786	10	5162	74	4785	10	5107	74
19	20	4785	13	5042	266	4787	14	5162	74	4785	10	5107	74
20	21												
21	22												
22	23												

1984		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
UT	HR	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG
0	1	4780	15	5091	10	5086	11	5166	17	4789	24	4790	11
1	2	4775	16	5055	10	5082	14	5144	16	4787	14	4788	12
2	3	4781	15	4957	14	5108	11	5129	14	4787	9	4788	12
3	4	4781	15	4928	14	5075	17	5057	22	4779	12	4782	16
4	5	4778	14	4912	14	4778	17	4812	13	4782	12	4781	17
5	6	4775	14	4815	17	4777	17	4888	12	4794	12	4785	17
6	7	4775	19	4810	16	4777	15	4820	10	4783	13	4783	13
7	8	4782	16	4810	16	4773	15	4845	9	4785	16	4776	18
8	9	4783	16	4839	16	4786	15	4839	8	4786	11	4777	19
9	10	4780	16	4810	16	4783	15	4822	11	4788	11	4782	16
10	11	4786	16	4810	16	4791	14	4812	7	4785	16	4782	16
11	12	4786	16	4810	16	4804	11	4811	6	4793	16	4779	15
12	13	4786	16	4810	16	4787	5	4812	8	4788	8	4779	10
13	14	4783	16	4810	16	4797	5	4813	8	4786	8	4787	10
14	15	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
15	16	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
16	17	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
17	18	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
18	19	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
19	20	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
20	21	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
21	22	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
22	23	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8
23	24	4782	16	4810	16	4795	9	4813	11	4793	8	4793	8

JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
UT	HR	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG		
0	1	4783	19	4860	12	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
1	2	4783	15	4849	19	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
2	3	4781	14	4831	17	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
3	4	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
4	5	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
5	6	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
6	7	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
7	8	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
8	9	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
9	10	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
10	11	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
11	12	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
12	13	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
13	14	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
14	15	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
15	16	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
16	17	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
17	18	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
18	19	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
19	20	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
20	21	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
21	22	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
22	23	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14
23	24	4782	13	4819	16	4793	13	5088	16	4784	17	4787	14

1983		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE			
HR	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	
1	4785	11	4812	0	4781	0	4781	0	4781	10	4813	6	4777	15	4815
2	4786	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	35	4778	14	4810	0	4774	13	4813
3	4788	10	4810	0	4775	0	4775	0	4777	11	4810	0	4776	13	4815
4	4791	11	4810	0	4780	0	4780	0	4775	13	4830	0	4776	11	4815
5	4778	11	4810	0	4788	0	4788	0	4780	10	4815	0	4783	11	4820
6	4778	11	4810	0	4790	0	4790	0	4778	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
7	4778	11	4810	0	4790	0	4790	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
8	4778	11	4810	0	4790	0	4790	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
9	4778	11	4810	0	4790	0	4790	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
10	4778	11	4810	0	4790	0	4790	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
11	4795	12	4810	0	4778	0	4778	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
12	4792	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
13	4792	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
14	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4780	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
15	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4780	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
16	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4780	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
17	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4780	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
18	4792	14	4814	0	4782	0	4782	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
19	4790	16	4813	0	4784	0	4784	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
20	4790	16	4813	0	4784	0	4784	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
21	4790	8	4822	0	4780	0	4780	0	4782	12	4815	0	4774	13	4810
22	4788	9	4822	0	4785	0	4785	0	4786	13	4922	218	4786	15	4812
23	4786	12	4813	0	4779	0	4779	0	4785	11	5184	1259	4785	13	4820

1983		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
HR	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	MEAN	SIG	
1	4785	11	4812	0	4781	0	4781	0	4781	24	4820	0	4781	14	4820
2	4786	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	0	4781	25	4820	0	4781	14	4820
3	4788	10	4810	0	4778	0	4778	0	4781	28	4820	0	4781	14	4820
4	4791	11	4810	0	4780	0	4780	0	4781	42	4820	0	4781	14	4820
5	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
6	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
7	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
8	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
9	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
10	4778	11	4810	0	4777	0	4777	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
11	4795	12	4810	0	4775	0	4775	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
12	4792	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
13	4792	11	4813	0	4778	0	4778	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
14	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
15	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
16	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
17	4791	10	4813	0	4783	0	4783	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
18	4792	14	4814	0	4782	0	4782	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
19	4790	16	4813	0	4784	0	4784	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
20	4790	16	4813	0	4784	0	4784	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
21	4790	8	4822	0	4780	0	4780	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
22	4788	9	4822	0	4785	0	4785	0	4781	30	4820	0	4781	14	4820
23	4786	12	4813	0	4779	0	4779	0	4781	33	4820	0	4781	14	4820