

Data Sources for Rain Fade Forecasting

Tom Shaw, Principal Engineer tshaw@oitc.com



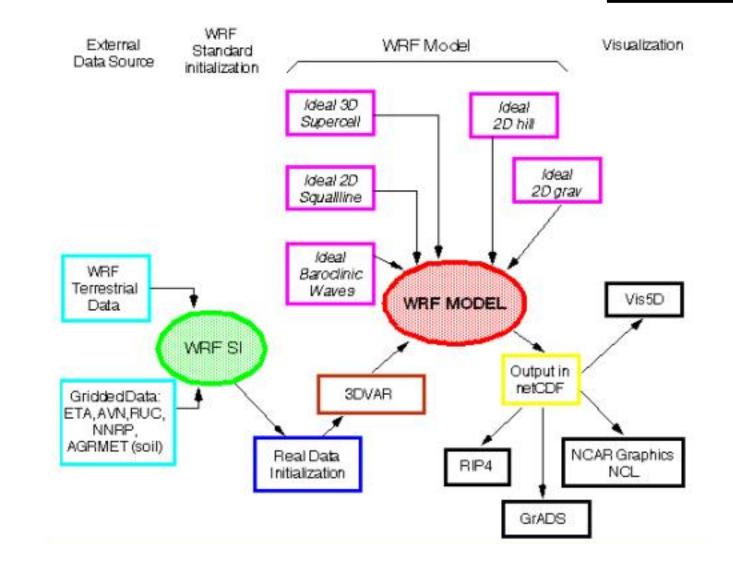
- Wide-area diversity
 - Both space and ground
- Power Control
 - Encoding
 - Multi-beam power sharing
 - Variable data rates
- Transmission time shifting



- Mission Planning
 - Long term forecast days to weeks to years
 - Global/Regional weather models
 - Climatology data
- Near Earth Communication
 - Extreme Nowcasting
 - Forecasting < 30 minutes
 - Direct measurement using Doppler radar
- Deep Space Communication
 - Short term forecasts minutes to hours to days
 - Mesoscale models
 - WRF & MM5

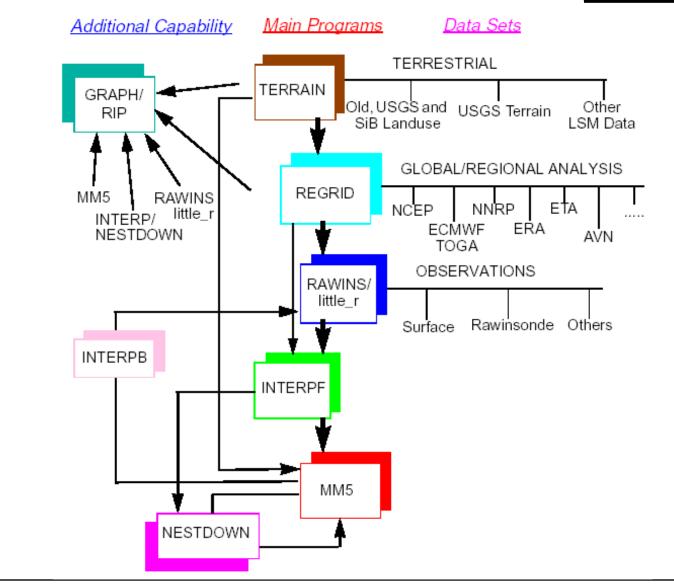
WRF Mesoscale Model





MM5 Mesoscale Model







- Land Information
 - Land type/use
 - NDVI from USGS
 - DTED from USGS
 - Agrimet if available
 - Soil moisture for northwest US
- Global and regional grids
 - ETA, AVN, RUC, ECMWF, etc.
- Observations
 - Surface
 - Rawindsonde
 - Doppler radar



 Deploy a mesonet for each site for direct input to model computations

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

- A mesonet is a regional network of observing stations (usually surface stations) designed to diagnose mesoscale weather features and their associated processes.
- Install site specific Doppler radar located specifically to support model prediction of rain rates

Summary



- Environmental prediction can help in mitigating rain fade
 - Deep Space
 - Provides guidance for data rate selections for scientific payload transmissions.
 - Provides guidance for time shifting payload transmissions.
 - Allows for time scheduled bit rate changes to maximize payload data recovery
 - Near Space
 - Provides direct inputs to mission operations to select the optimum mitigation technique: Wide-area diversity, adaptive power control or time shifting data recovery
- Rain prediction improvements
 - For space communications, mesonets can be deployed at each site to improve model forecast accuracy.