

DADDS/DAMS-NT Message Statistics

Presented by
Microcom Design, Inc.
May 2011



DADDS Message Data Tab



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	Address	Channel	Baud	Signal	Phase Noise	Msg Quality	Freq. Dev.	ARM	Carrier Time	End Time	Msg Time	Data Length	Data
	D10B8746	178	300	46.6	1.9	100	55.1	G	11/89 17:35:51.531	11/89 17:35:57.249	5.718	185	BST@Bn@MX@NR@Bn@MU@ ...
	AAA2D3FE	30	300	39.9	3.0	99	14.5	G	11/89 17:35:50.398	11/89 17:35:57.227	6.829	227	+2011.,+089.0,+12 ...
	336BD34A	150	300	39.6	3.0	99.4	-10	G	11/89 17:35:54.294	11/89 17:35:57.157	2.863	78	"P94498801Ag[~V@^DU ...
	43493148	20	100	43.5	2.2	100	-363	G	11/89 17:35:34.332	11/89 17:35:57.154	22.822	266	:HG 33 #60 6.185 6. ...
	DDF1F7DA	102	300	38.7	3.2	99	-0.5	G	11/89 17:35:52.284	11/89 17:35:57.043	4.759	149	bB1E@A @BP@Gc@A @BP@ ...
	DDBC1492	155	300	42.6	2.5	99.9	28.9	G	11/89 17:35:51.488	11/89 17:35:56.593	5.105	162	HG 10.07 10.06 10 ...
HG 10.07 10.06 10.06 10.07 10.07 10.06 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 10.07 PC 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 79.00 VB 13.5													
	3B04414A	152	300	45.9	1.9	100	-0.8	G	11/89 17:35:52.289	11/89 17:35:56.402	4.113	125	bB1M@Ox@Oc@OG@OE@X @ ...
	17886512	105	300	38.2	3.8	97.4	-5.3	G	11/89 17:35:53.516	11/89 17:35:55.963	2.447	62	4.91 4.92 4. ...
	DD3CF0D8	83	300	43.9	2.2	100	-16.6	G	11/89 17:35:53.510	11/89 17:35:55.823	2.313	58	"BCT@EY@EU@ER@EO@EM@ ...
	DD15C2F0	109	300	47	2.1	100	17.1	G	11/89 17:35:52.484	11/89 17:35:55.569	3.085	86	TW 6.29 6.08 5 ...
	4560C3B2	137	300	45.1	2.2	100	-0.4	G	11/89 17:35:50.295	11/89 17:35:55.491	5.196	166	":HG2 3 #15 1.005 1. ...
	DE0200A2	202	300	44.6	2.1	100	17.4	G	11/89 17:35:54.146	11/89 17:35:55.388	1.242	17	`B1E@Hv@Hv@Hv@HvH
	17EC81E8	153	300	44.3	2.1	100	-8.8	G	11/89 17:35:50.524	11/89 17:35:55.176	4.652	146	03/30 12:00 19.48 ...
	17DF6364	157	300	41.6	2.6	100	11.2	G	11/89 17:35:53.486	11/89 17:35:54.891	1.405	23	BCT@C~@DF@DL@DN@DQ@ ...
	32743016	46	100	47.5	1.7	100	-33.5	G	11/89 17:35:46.609	11/89 17:35:54.710	8.101	82	21.47 006 164 0 ...

Change page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 Change page: 1 [Go](#)
 Page size: 15 [Change](#)
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Message Stats – Who, What, Where & Why



- **Why Are They Important**
 - Message Data versus Message Quality
 - Proactive Monitoring versus Reactive Troubleshooting
- **Where Do They Come From**
 - NOAA/NESDIS
 - Via the DADDs Website
 - Beginning with the DAMS-NT System
- **What Are They**
 - Time, Frequency, Amplitude, Phase
 - What do they mean?
 - What do they tell us?
- **Who Needs to Know About Them and Can Access Them**
 - DCS Users, Managers, etc.
 - Field Techs, Service Depot Techs, etc.

Message Statistics

Why Are They Important?



Message Data versus Message Quality

- **Isn't getting the Message Data is what is most important?**
 - **Certainly!**
 - **The environmental data being collected is often critical and in some cases life-saving (e.g. flood, tsunami, etc.).**
- **However, these Data Collection Platforms (DCPs) are satellite based because ...**
 - **The are in remote locations.**
 - **Often difficult to get to (some require a helicopter trip).**
 - **Have no other communication option.**
- **For reliable message data reception it is important to know the quality of the “received” message.**

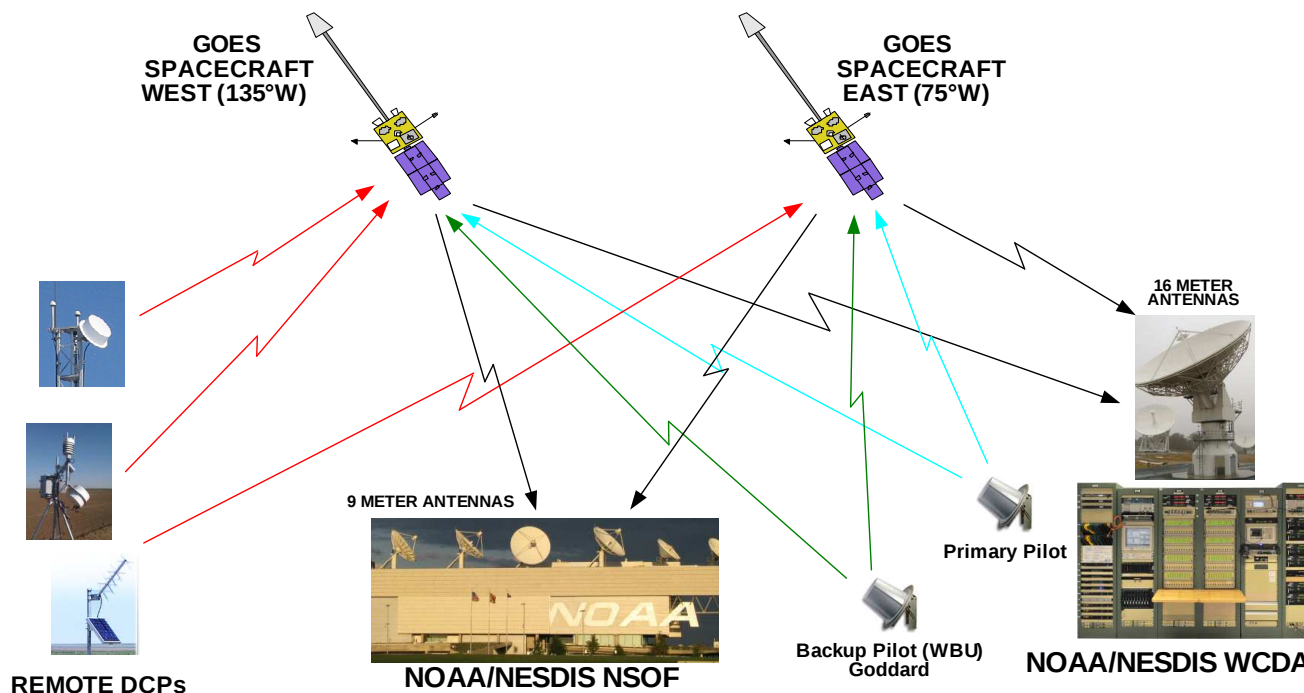
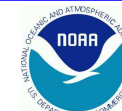
Proactive versus Reactive

- **Users should proactively monitor message quality.**
 - Failure to do so could result in loss of data when it is needed it most.
 - Data lost from a garbled or missed message typically cannot be recovered in real time.
- **Reactive troubleshooting is possible on a garbled message.**
 - Message statistics are available and can usually explain why message was received with errors.
- **A “missed” message is not received at all.**
 - No Data $\Rightarrow$ No site troubleshooting information is received, e.g. battery voltage or transmitter power readings.
 - No Message Quality or Statistics are available.
 - Cannot troubleshoot a missed message.
- **Proactive Monitoring of the Message Statistics is key to ensuring reliable message reception.**



Message Statistics Where Do They Come From?

GOES DCS Overview



- Geostationary Satellites: GOES East @ 75°W and GOES West @ 135°W
- WCDA – Primary Receive Site NSOF – Alternate Receive Site
- DCPs Uplink in UHF Band (~402 MHz) & DCS Downlink in L Band (~1694 MHz)
- Primary Pilot: Uplink = 401.850 MHz Downlink = 1694.450 MHz
- Backup Pilot: Uplink = 401.700 MHz Downlink = 1694.300 MHz

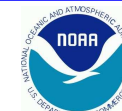


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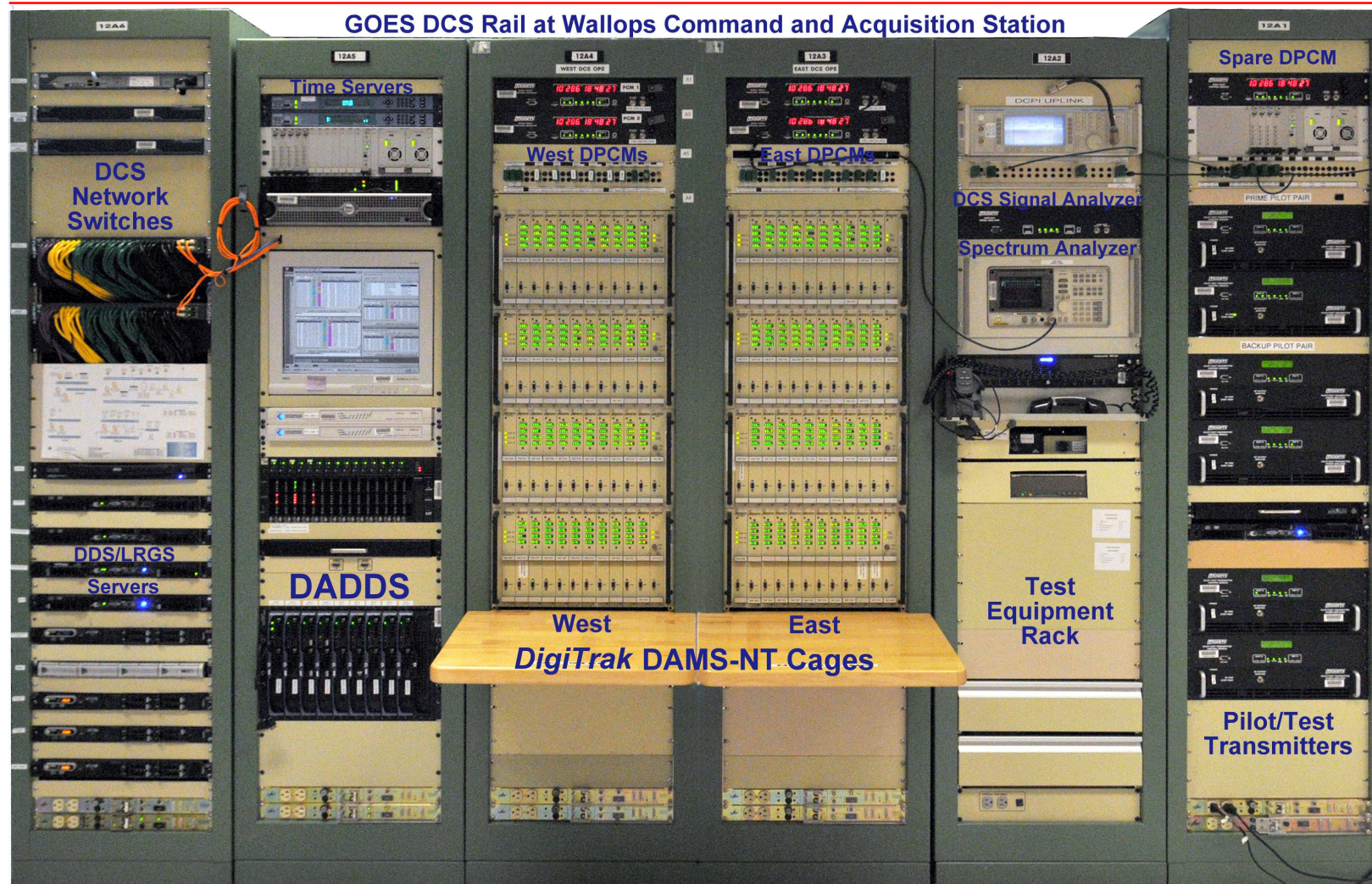
GOES DCS – A Shared Resource

- FDMA: Frequency Division Multiple Access
 - Each DCP is assigned a specific number channel.
 - Channel are shared by multiple DCPs and/or Users.
- TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access
 - On a given channel, each DCP is assigned a specific time window.
 - Time windows are typically 5-15 seconds.
- Power Sharing
 - All active DCP signals are received at the satellite, translated in frequency, and retransmitted as a composite signal to the Direct Readout Ground Stations (DRGS).
 - The composite signal's downlink power is held constant, i.e. each active DCP shares a portion of the total power.
- GOES DCS Pilots
 - Provide an Amplitude and Frequency reference for all DCPs.
 - Critical to system operation. No Pilot $\Rightarrow$ No DCS.
 - Pilots have special frequency (channel) and share downlink power.



GOES DCS Rail at WCD

GOES DCS Rail at Wallops Command and Acquisition Station



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DAMS-NT System – *DigiTrak* Demodulator



- Every GOES DCS Message is received by a DAMS-NT *DigiTrak* DSP based demodulator at WDCA and NSOF (and the USGS EDDN at EROS).
- As messages are received, the message data and message statistics are collected in real-time by the DAMS-NT Server application



DAMS-NT *DigiTrak* Message Statistics



Slot History [All]

2,658

<< Row 46 of 2500 >>

1

Slot	Chan	Baud	AddCorr	AddOrig	Carrier Time	Frame Time	End Time	Msg Time(S)	Len	BER	GDP	PHN	SNR	CgPilot	CgNois	Par	Bad	SS	FD	MI	DQ	FL
38	77E	100	165EA29A	165EA29A	08/061 19:38:11.322	08/061 19:38:12.457	08/061 19:38:18.295	6.973	68	0E-9	100.0	3.07	25.1	46.9	21.2	0	0	45.4	-33.8	N	N	00
73	147E	300	335F33F2	335F33F2	08/061 19:38:15.285	08/061 19:38:15.875	08/061 19:38:17.985	2.700	72	0E-9	99.4	2.96	25.1	47.0	21.1	0	0	44.1	1.1	N	N	00
85	171E	300	8C6253C6	8C6253C6	08/061 19:38:10.276	08/061 19:38:10.878	08/061 19:38:17.868	7.592	255	0E-9	90.0	5.12	17.8	46.9	21.2	0	0	38.3	-11.3	N	N	00
69	139E	300	17647272	17647272	08/061 19:38:10.297	08/061 19:38:10.876	08/061 19:38:17.360	7.063	236	0E-9	98.3	3.35	21.6	47.0	21.1	0	0	43.1	-3.1	N	N	00
76	153E	300	17ED60E0	17ED60E0	08/061 19:38:11.275	08/061 19:38:11.873	08/061 19:38:17.317	6.042	197	0E-9	100.0	2.49	27.5	47.0	21.1	0	0	47.1	4.2	N	N	00
14	29E	100	16FDA3C2	16FDA3C2	08/061 19:38:00.273	08/061 19:38:01.392	08/061 19:38:16.908	16.635	189	0E-9	100.0	3.64	25.0	47.0	21.5	0	0	43.1	1.3	N	N	00
80	161E	300	CE45F64A	CE45F64A	08/061 19:38:15.264	08/061 19:38:15.871	08/061 19:38:16.488	1.224	16	0E-9	98.8	3.10	24.5	46.9	20.0	0	0	43.6	-6.4	N	N	00
77	155E	300	DDBCF760	DDBCF760	08/061 19:38:14.266	08/061 19:38:14.871	08/061 19:38:16.154	1.888	41	0E-9	99.5	3.23	23.8	47.0	20.3	0	0	43.5	0.6	N	N	00
71	143E	300	4565121A	4565121A	08/061 19:38:11.736	08/061 19:38:12.340	08/061 19:38:15.330	3.594	105	0E-9	100.0	2.69	31.0	47.0	20.7	0	0	50.4	-49.3	N	N	00
79	159E	300	33659428	33659428	08/061 19:38:12.292	08/061 19:38:12.874	08/061 19:38:14.984	2.692	72	0E-9	100.0	2.42	26.2	47.0	20.7	0	0	47.3	2.7	N	N	00
41	83E	100	DD14F590	DD14F590	08/061 19:38:10.092	08/061 19:38:11.240	08/061 19:38:14.997	4.905	40	0E-9	100.0	3.29	21.8	47.0	21.0	0	0	44.5	-345.4	N	N	00
53	107E	300	17DC3416	17DC3416	08/061 19:38:10.501	08/061 19:38:11.096	08/061 19:38:14.566	4.065	123	0E-9	99.6	2.95	25.6	47.0	20.7	0	0	44.4	34.0	N	N	00
78	157E	300	17E070F0	17E070F0	08/061 19:38:12.263	08/061 19:38:12.872	08/061 19:38:14.156	1.893	41	0E-9	98.4	3.51	22.2	47.0	20.7	0	0	41.9	-3.6	N	N	00
73	147E	300	3358D234	3358D234	08/061 19:38:10.285	08/061 19:38:10.873	08/061 19:38:13.757	3.472	101	0E-9	91.5	4.71	13.3	47.0	20.7	0	0	41.4	12.8	N	N	00
15	31E	100	CE758878	CE758878	08/061 19:38:07.531	08/061 19:38:08.664	08/061 19:38:12.255	4.724	40	0E-9	100.0	2.88	24.6	47.0	21.2	0	0	45.4	-17.9	N	N	00

DCP MSG DATA

DAPS1/DDS

DAMS-NT

HEX-ASCII

APPLY VIEW

FULL MSG

HIDE STATS

*P86388631CFv~[@@^0DMS1AIK@VCALE?>AIH3ARDQAd4Ao5AI6at7Cz<BN2@f^AYA^@fb3AVDKAc=Up=BG oTSbRB1BpBqBuBrBy

STAT EOM

BAUD RATE

BIT ERRORS RECEIVED

PARITY ERRORS

FREQUENCY DEVIATION

AVERAGE POWER

NOISE POWER

BIT ERROR RATE

SIGNAL/NOISE

SYMBOL TOTAL

CARRIER RMS

GOOD PHASES

PHASE STATS 0 DEG (+60)

45 DEG (-60)

90 DEG

135 DEG

180 DEG

225 DEG

270 DEG

315 DEG

MOD INDX/PHAS NOISE

MESSAGE CARRIER TIME

MESSAGE SYNC TIME

MESSAGE FRAME TIME

MESSAGE END TIME

00

300

0

0

+12.8

+41.4

+28.1

0E-9

+13.3

432

2.75

388

-0.30

+0.76

-0.08

+0.12

+0.54

+0.38

+1.77

+0.62

+0.48

08/061 19:38:10.285

08/061 19:38:10.756

08/061 19:38:10.873

08/061 19:38:13.757

61

424

91.5

52

47

53

53

59

56

48

56

4.71

+1.77

Message Statistics What Are They?

DADDs/DAMS-NT Message Statistics



Home Channel Stats Process Stats Message Data Platforms Channels Radios Groups													
Current View: All Msg Data Load Select a view to see related results. add/edit filters • clear filters • save current filter • delete current view • CSV export • PDF export													
	Address	Channel	Baud	Signal	Phase Noise	Msg Quality	Freq. Dev.	ARM	Carrier Time	End Time	Msg Time	Data Length	Data
	44414710	168	300	43.4	2.2	99.9	24.8	G	11/83 13:32:45.376	11/83 13:32:51.127	5.751	186	:PC 32#15 717.5 7 ...
	347D708C	170	300	38.6	2.9	100	-1.2	G	11/83 13:32:48.310	11/83 13:32:50.487	2.177	53	bB1B@Gv@Gu@Gt@Gt@Gt@ ...
	2633E69A	134	100	41.8	2.7	100	-266.2	G	11/83 13:32:45.901	11/83 13:32:50.343	4.442	36	QgQNgR}y@@@UM]{^i7u ...
	336SF1CE	159	300	41.4	2.8	100	0	G	11/83 13:32:48.298	11/83 13:32:50.317	2.019	47	"P84529511B)P@@@XDU ...
	15D7D708	117	300	48.1	2.5	100	-16.7	G	11/83 13:32:45.385	11/83 13:32:50.051	4.666	145	bOTA@xG' GUh@R@p~7s? ...
	5168D260	144	300	45.8	1.9	100	-0.5	G	11/83 13:32:45.290	11/83 13:32:50.044	4.754	149	bB1B@AS@AJ@AB@@{@@r@ ...
	3354305A	69	100	41.9	3.3	100	-1.3	G	11/83 13:32:30.280	11/83 13:32:49.781	19.501	225	N84474351AUM~Z@@@@@X ...
	17DDE084	157	300	34.7	5.3	87.6	17.7	G	11/83 13:32:40.508	11/83 13:32:49.776	9.268	318	03/24/11 08:30:00 ...
	CD10C284	188	1200	45.5	2.8	99.8	0.1	G	11/83 13:32:40.303	11/83 13:32:48.777	8.474	1225	`@_[@AS@TTI[B]NQA_U@ ...
	515874E8	176	300	43	2.3	100	1.9	G	11/83 13:32:45.307	11/83 13:32:48.769	3.462	101	bB1B@w@@v@@v@@v@@v@@ ...
	4451E076	146	300	47.4	2.2	100	-7.1	G	11/83 13:32:46.310	11/83 13:32:48.598	2.288	56	" :HG 2 #15 17.369 1 ...
	472645F0	67	300	47.9	2.2	100	9.5	G	11/83 13:32:45.367	11/83 13:32:48.576	3.209	91	`@BC@A[@IF@BD@Aa@Al@ ...
	515DC7A8	118	100	47.1	1.8	100	-2	G	11/83 13:32:39.370	11/83 13:32:48.500	9.130	14	2B@HY@HY@HYD~1
	DD40C172	153	300	48.1	1.9	100	35.4	G	11/83 13:32:45.530	11/83 13:32:48.350	2.820	77	`BCT@HG@HH@HF@HG@HF@ ...
	CE4DD400	73	300	48.6	2.0	100	-39.4	G	11/83 13:32:46.534	11/83 13:32:48.148	1.614	32	15.88 06.88 15.9 ...

Change page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...

Change page: 1

Go

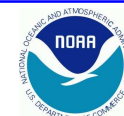
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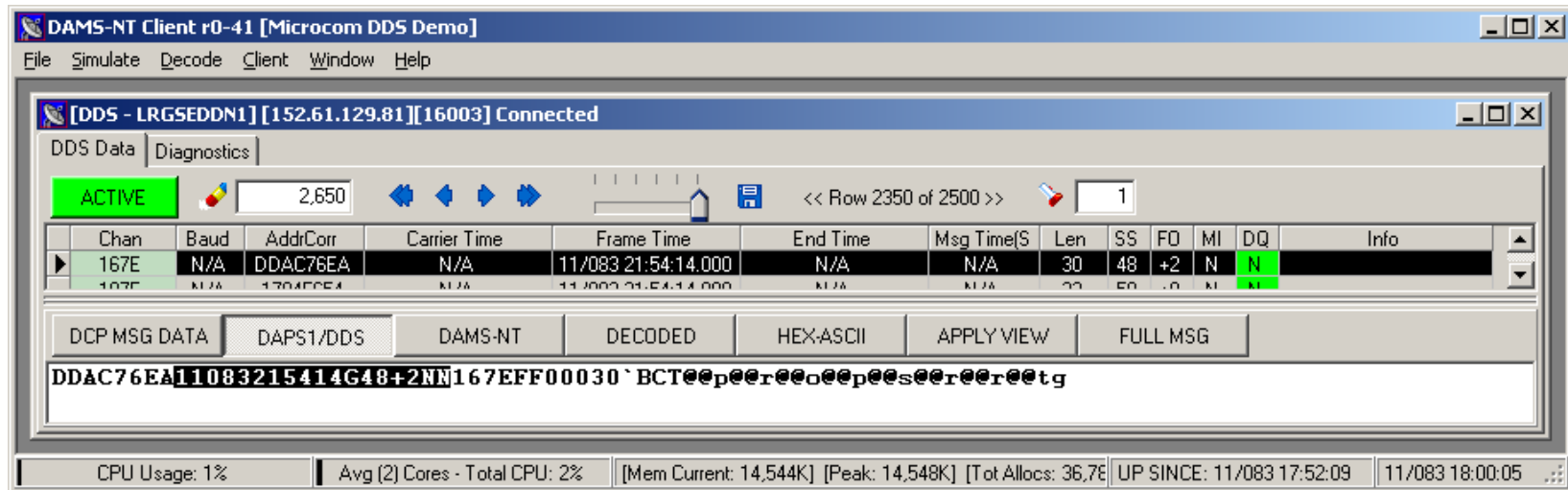
Message Statistics – The Final Four

- **Four Most Critical/Useful Message Statistics:**
 - **Time**
 - DCP transmissions must stay with NESDIS window or time slot.
 - Straying outside the window can cause interference with another DCP/User.
 - Transmission start and end times should be monitored.
 - **Frequency**
 - Transmissions must be within ± 500 Hz of center of 1500 Hz channel.
 - Future changes will tighten up frequency requirements.
 - Straying outside of channel can affect other transmissions.
 - **Signal Strength**
 - Ensures that the message can be received in a noisy radio environment.
 - Upper and lower limits must be observed.
 - **Phase Measurements**
 - DCP Transmitters use Phase Modulation (PM) to convey information.
 - Phase statistics can single handedly identify the reliability of signal reception and message data processing.
- **Maintaining these four in acceptable ranges will virtually guarantee valid message data reception.**





Message Statistics – DADDS versus DAPS



➤ DAPS Legacy Stats Still Used by DDS

11083215414G48+2NN

YYDDDDHHMMSS

T

SS

±X

M

D

Time: YYDDDDHHMMSS (Frame Sync)

Type: G = Good ? = Parity Errors (ARM)

Signal Strength: dBm EIRP

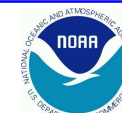
Frequency: Sign & Digit (±F times 50 Hz)

Modulation Index (Phase): Normal, High, Low

Data Quality (Phase): Normal, Fair, Poor



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Message Statistics – DADDS versus DAPS

Home Channel Stats Process Stats Message Data Platforms Channels Radios Groups													
Current View: All Msg Data Load Select a view to see related results. add/edit filters • clear filters • save current filter • delete current view • CSV export • PDF export													
	Address	Channel	Baud	Signal	Phase Noise	Msg Quality	Freq. Dev.	ARM	Carrier Time	End Time	Msg Time	Data Length	Data
+	44414710	168	300	43.4	2.2	99.9	24.8	G	11/83 13:32:45.376	11/83 13:32:51.127	5.751	186	:PC 32#15 717.5 7 ...
+	347D708C	170	300	38.6	2.9	100	-1.2	G	11/83 13:32:48.310	11/83 13:32:50.487	2.177	53	bB1B@Gv@Gu@Gt@Gt@Gt@ ...
+	2633E69A	134	100	41.8	2.7	100	-266.2	G	11/83 13:32:45.901	11/83 13:32:50.343	4.442	36	QgQNkgR]y@@@UM]{^7u ...
+	336SF1CE	159	300	41.4	2.8	100	0	G	11/83 13:32:48.298	11/83 13:32:50.317	2.019	47	"P84529511B]P@@@XDU ...
+	15D7D708	117	300	48.1	2.5	100	-16.7	G	11/83 13:32:45.385	11/83 13:32:50.051	4.666	145	bOTA@xG' GUh@R@p~7s? ...
+	5168D260	144	300	45.8	1.9	100	-0.5	G	11/83 13:32:45.290	11/83 13:32:50.044	4.754	149	bB1B@AS@AJ@AB@@{@@r@ ...

- Time: “Carrier Time” (Start) & “End Time” to 0.001 seconds
“Msg Time” in seconds to 0.001 seconds
- Frequency: “Freq. Dev” from channel center to 0.1 Hz
- Strength: “Signal” dBm EIRP to 0.1 dB
- Phase: “Phase Noise” in degrees RMS to 0.1°
“Msg Quality” in percent to 0.1% (aka “Batting Average”)
- Type: “ARM” is same as in DAPS legacy stats



Message Stats – Time – Relative or Absolute?

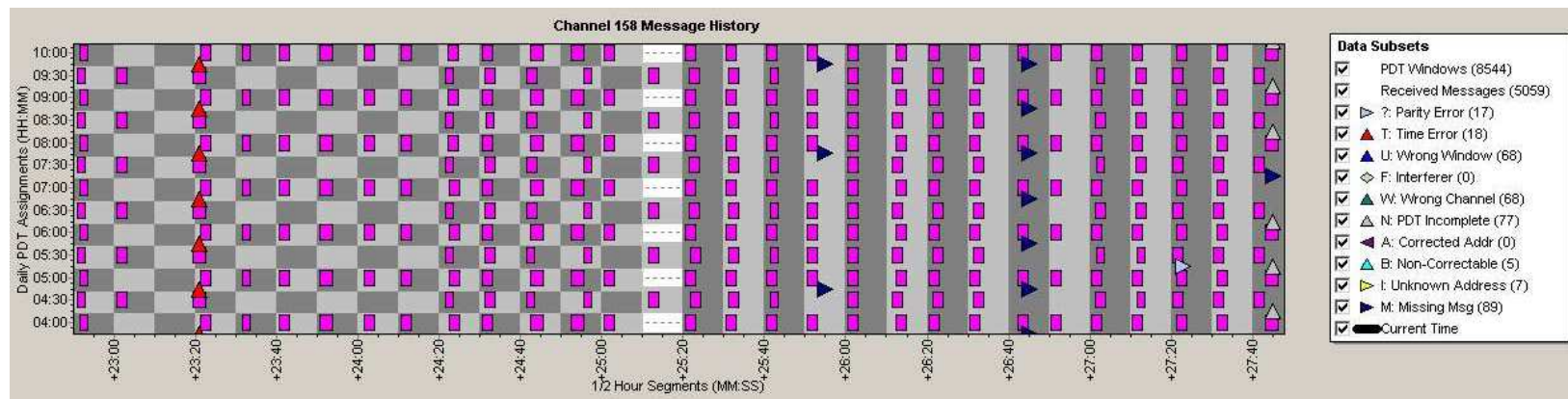


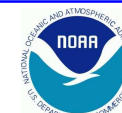
➤ Absolute

- Each DCP has a defined Time Window.
- Time windows and time stamps are in UTC (Universal Time Coordinated), which is same as GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).
- Time stamps down to the millisecond.

➤ Relative

- ~0.24 second travel time (72,000 km / 300,000 km per sec)
- How close are we to our neighbor?
- Message length versus window size.





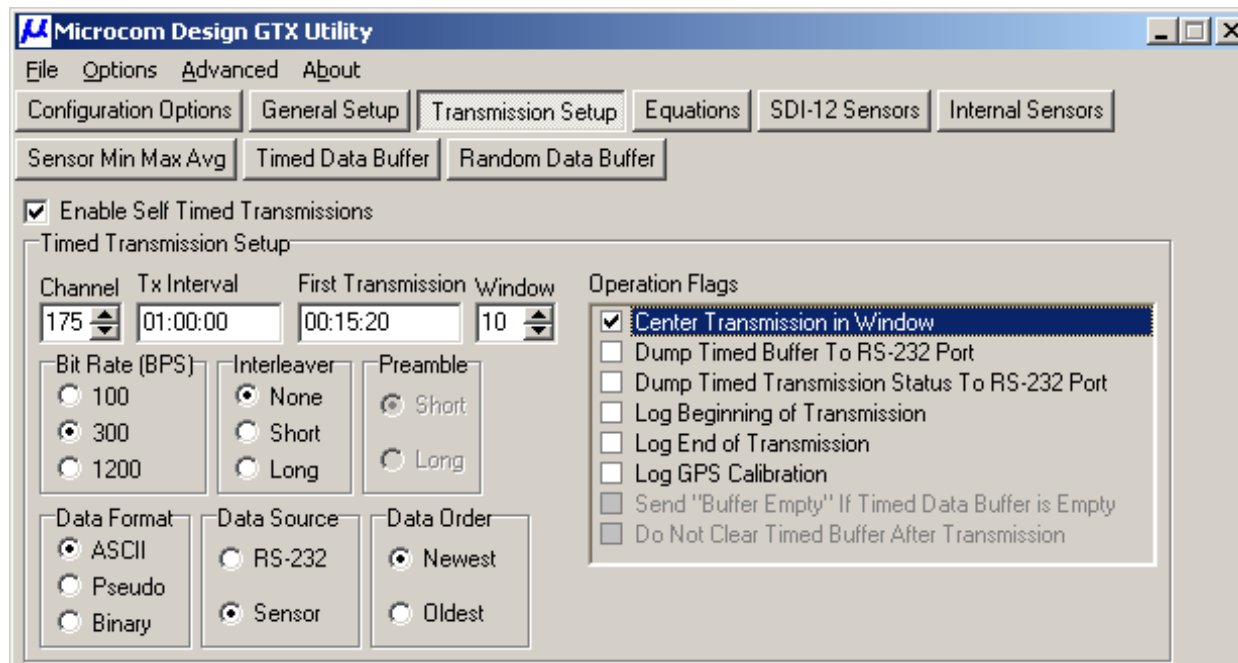
Message Stats – Time – Keeping Synced

- Monitor for Time Syncs in Data Stream
 - Flag Byte or Character is a required part of certification.
 - All GOES transmitters must send this byte after GOES ID and before user's data.
 - Identifies:
 - Message format - ASCII or Pseudo-Binary (Binary in future)
 - Whether or not there has been a GPS time sync since the last transmission.
- Deciphering the Flag Byte/Character:
 - ASCII Message:
 - No Time Sync: Space (0x20)
 - GPS Time Sync: " Double Quote (0x22)
 - Pseudo-Binary:
 - No Time Sync: ` Tic Mark (0x60)
 - GPS Time Sync: b (0x62)

17DDE084	157	300	34.7	5.3	87.6	17.7	G	11/83 13:32:40.508	11/83 13:32:49.776	9.268	318	03/24/11 08:30:00 ...
CD10C284	188	1200	45.5	2.8	99.8	0.1	G	11/83 13:32:40.303	11/83 13:32:48.777	8.474	1225	`@_[@A5@TTI[B]NQA_U@ ...
515B74E8	176	300	43	2.3	100	1.9	G	11/83 13:32:45.307	11/83 13:32:48.769	3.462	101	bB1B@@w@@v@@v@@v@@v@ ...
4451E076	146	300	47.4	2.2	100	-7.1	G	11/83 13:32:46.310	11/83 13:32:48.598	2.288	56	".HG 2 #15 17.369 t ...
472645F0	67	300	47.9	2.2	100	9.5	G	11/83 13:32:45.367	11/83 13:32:48.576	3.209	91	`@BC@A[@1F@BD@Aa@A]@ ...

Message Stats – Time – Making Sure

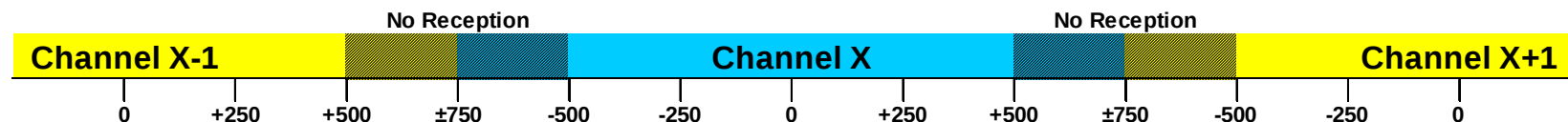
- “To Center or Not to Center”
 - Until DADDS, message centering was not advisable due to latency in DAPS time stamping.
 - Centering ensures maximum time guard bands at start and end of transmission



Message Stats – Frequency – Where Are You?



- *DigiTrak* DSP Demods currently allow ± 500 Hz error from channel center.
 - 300 BPS Channel is 1500 Hz.
 - 1200 BPS Channel is 3000 Hz.
- Outside this designed limit, messages will not be received.
- Most transmitters today have little trouble meeting this limit.
 - Loss of data due to frequency is usually the result of a faulty transmitter.
- Good idea to monitor “Freq. Dev.” for excessive deviation from channel center.



Message Stats–Frequency–Today & Tomorrow



- Certification Standard 1 (CS1) versus Certification Standard 2 (CS2)

	Current (CS1)	Future (CS2)
Channel Capacity	220	440
Total Frequency Bandwidth	330 kHz	330 kHz
Basic Channel Bandwidth	1500 Hz	750 Hz
100 bps Bandwidth	1500 Hz	N/A
300 bps Bandwidth	1500 Hz	750 Hz
1200 bps Bandwidth	3000 Hz	2250 Hz
Tx Allowed Uncertainty	±400 Hz	±125 Hz
Tx Frequency Stability	±1 ppm	±0.3 ppm

- CS1 versus CS2 Channel Mapping

1		2		3		4		5		6		... OLD ...		215		216		217		218		219		220			
	1	301	2	302	3	303	4	304	5	305	6	306	... NEW ...		514	215	515	216	516	217	517	218	518	219	519	220	520

- Transition to CS2 will most likely require reducing demodulator acquisition range to ±150 Hz making frequency monitoring more critical in future.



Message Stats – Signal Strength – Bad?

➤ Too Low

- Missed messages - *DigiTrak* DSP Demods have programmable reception threshold of 30 dBm EIRP.
- Poor Signal-Noise-Ratio (SNR)
 - Signal Strength relative to RF Noise.
 - Lower Signal Strength $\Rightarrow$ Higher SNR $\Rightarrow$ Increased Phase Noise $\Rightarrow$ Worse Performance

➤ Too High

- Demod overload - *DigiTrak* DSP Demods have maximum reception threshold of 56 dBm EIRP.
- Violation of certification and use agreements.
- Not being a good neighbor – excessive transmit powers increases noise which lowers SNR for others.
- Unnecessary battery discharge.



Message Stats – Signal Strength – Good?

- Measured in dBm EIRP (Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power)
 - Three Components:
 - Transmitter Power – Usually specified in Watts
 - Antenna Gain – Specified in dB (typical 3-11 dB)
 - Cable Loss – Between Transmitter & Antenna (0.5 – 1.0 dB)
 - dBm = Decibel (logarithmic) scale relative to one milliwatt.

Watts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
dBm	30.0	33.0	34.8	36.0	37.0	37.8	38.5	39.0	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.8	43.0

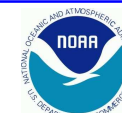
- Example: Microcom GTX (12 Watts) with Microcom UB8 (8 dB).
 - $40.8 \text{ dBm} + 8 \text{ dB} - 0.8 \text{ dB} = 48.0 \text{ dBm EIRP}$
- Certification Levels:
 - CS1:
 - 300 BPS: 48 dBm EIRP
 - 1200 BPS: 51 dBm EIRP
 - CS2: GOES-13 and Higher (GOES-12)
 - 300 BPS: 39 dBm EIRP (44 dBm)
 - 1200 BPS: 45 dBm EIRP (50 dBm)
 - Reported variations of $\pm 3 \text{ dB}$ are normal since Signal Strength is measured relative to GOES DCS Pilot.



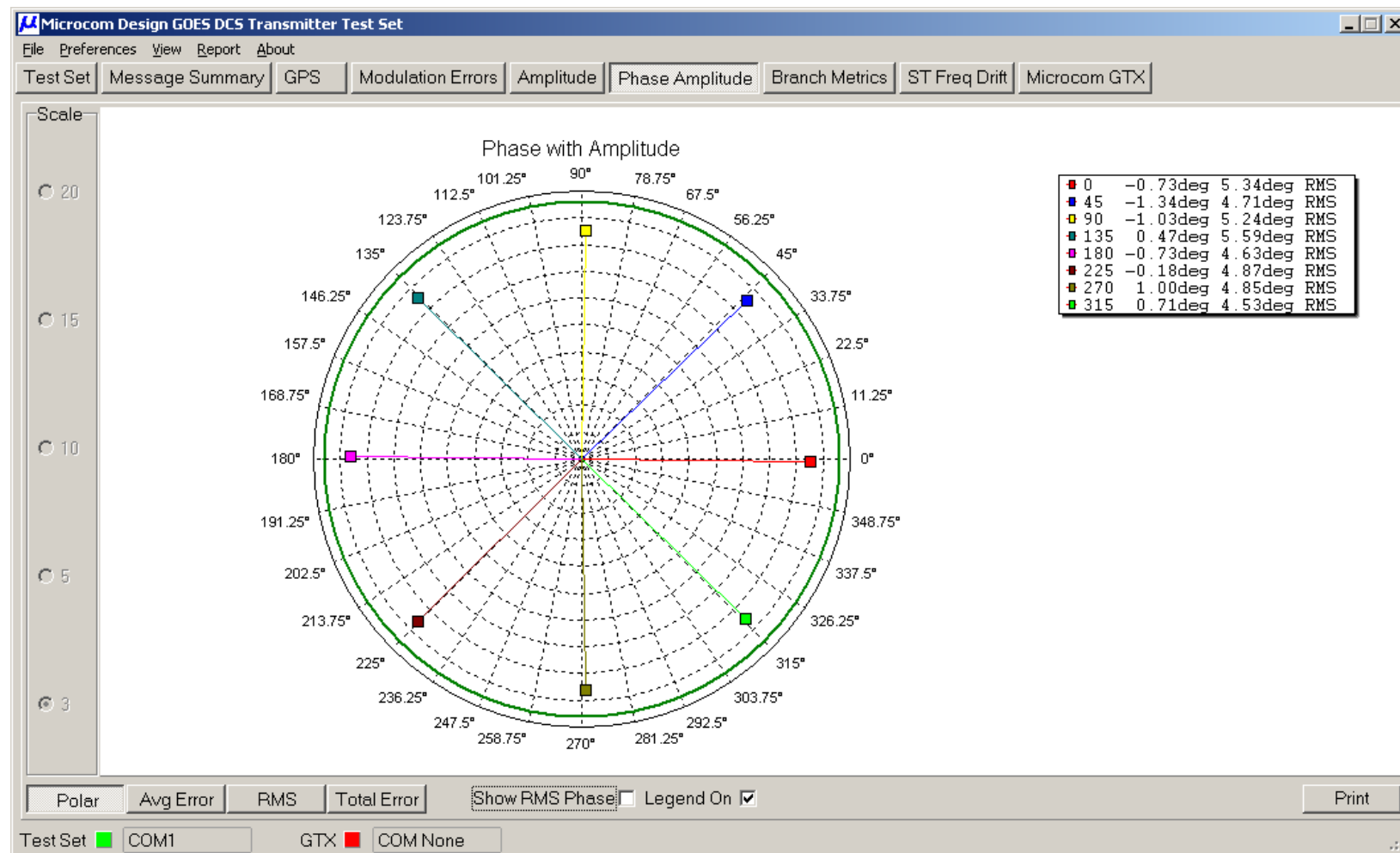
Message Stats – Phase – The Ultimate Telltale



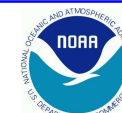
- What Is Phase?
 - GOES DCS Transmitters use Phase Modulation, as opposed to Amplitude Modulation (AM) or Frequency Modulation (FM).
 - Modulation $\Rightarrow$ Change in a Deterministic Pattern.
 - Phase is Measure in Degrees $\Rightarrow$ Think of Position Around a Circle
 - Transmitters send one of Eight Phase Symbols to convey message information (0° , 45° , 90° , 135° , 180° , 225° , 270° , 315°).
- Two Components Determine Quality of Phase Modulation
 - Absolute Phase – Average – How close is average to nominal?
 - RMS Phase Noise – Standard Deviation – How much do the phase symbols vary around the average?
- Under Normal Circumstances ...
 - Average Phase is strictly a function of the transmitter.
 - Phase Noise is a function of the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR).



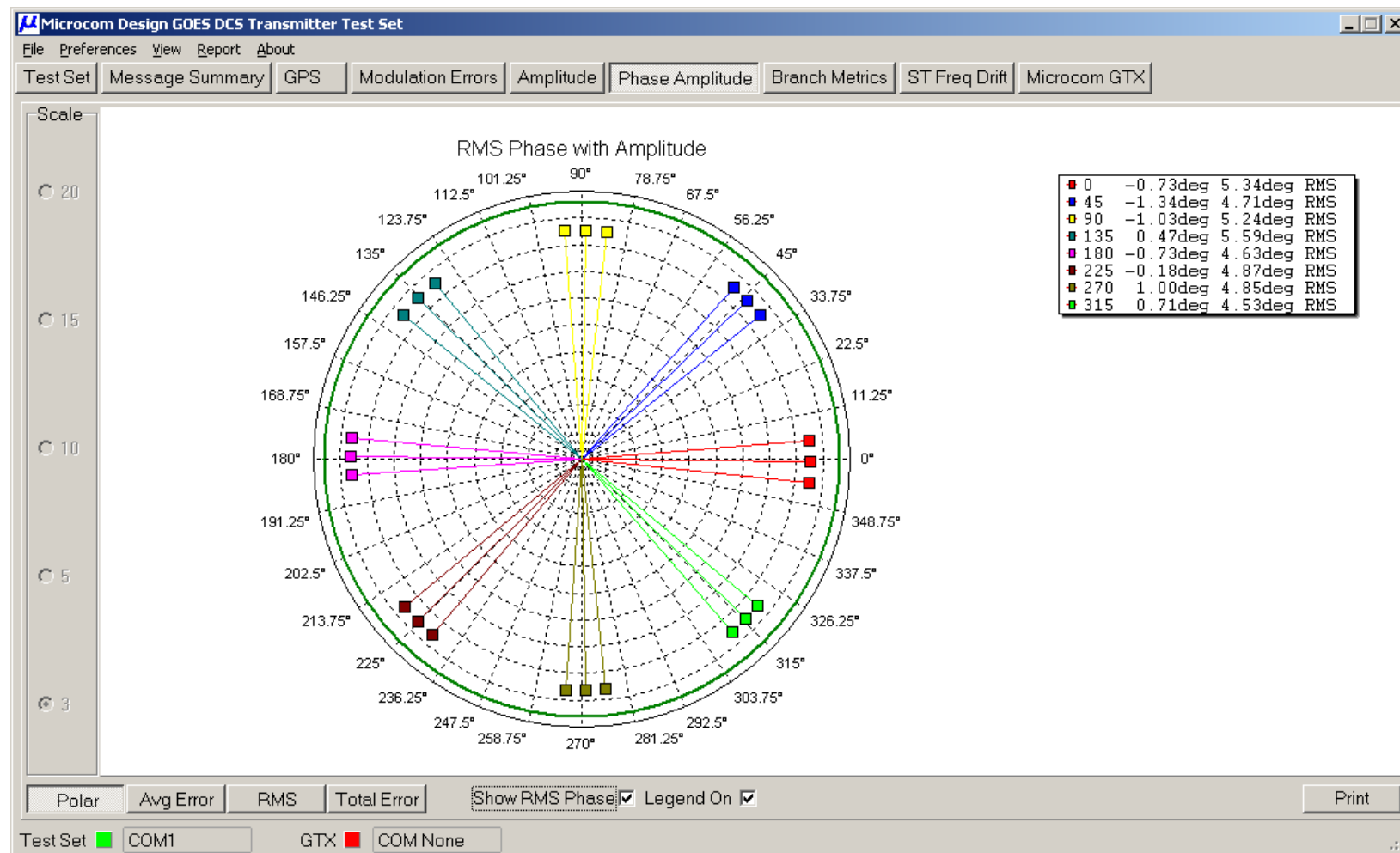
Message Stats – Phase – Average



Microcom Design, Inc.



Message Stats – Phase – Average



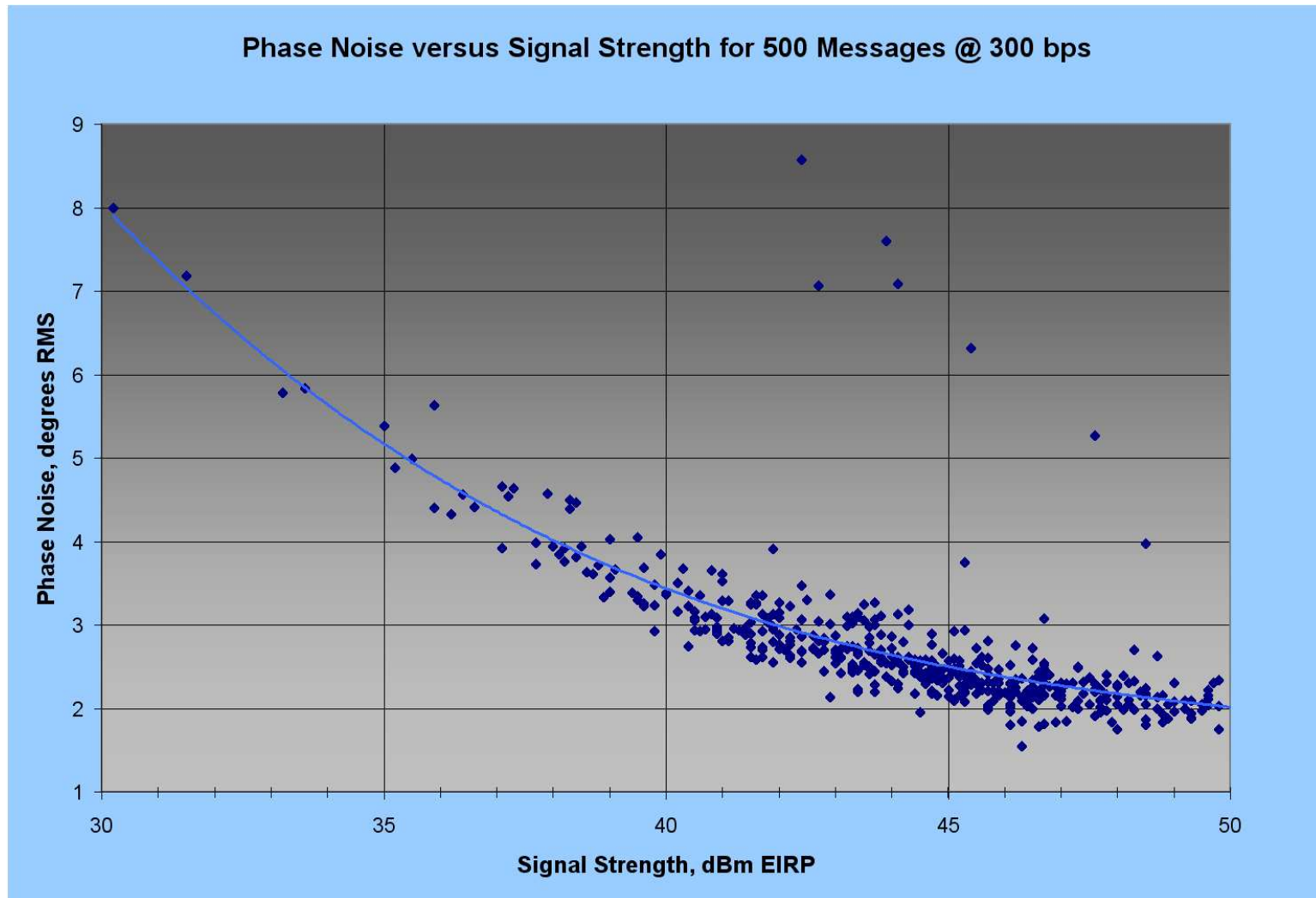
Microcom Design, Inc.



Message Stats – RMS Phase Noise

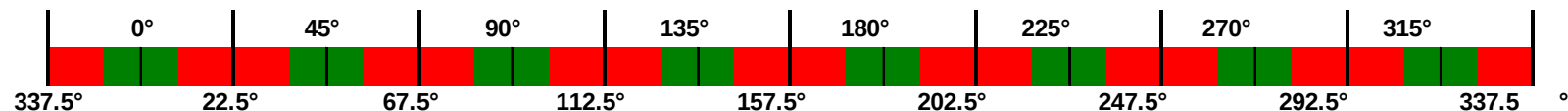
- Standard Deviation of Phase Symbols Relative to Average
 - Designated by Greek Symbol σ (sigma).
 - 68.3% of received symbols should be within $\pm 1\sigma$
 - 95.4% of received symbols should be within $\pm 2\sigma$
 - 99.7% of received symbols should be within $\pm 3\sigma$
- Good, Fair, and Poor ...
 - 300 BPS: Good $< 6.0^\circ$ < Fair $< 8.0^\circ$ < Poor
 - 1200BPS: Good $< 5.5^\circ$ < Fair $< 7.5^\circ$ < Poor
- Lower Limit
 - Can never be less than 0
 - Typically, never less than 1.5° - 2.0°
- Upper Limit
 - Reception barely possible around 11° - 12° (short mess ages)
 - Beyond 13° highly unlikely.

Phase Noise vs. Signal Strength



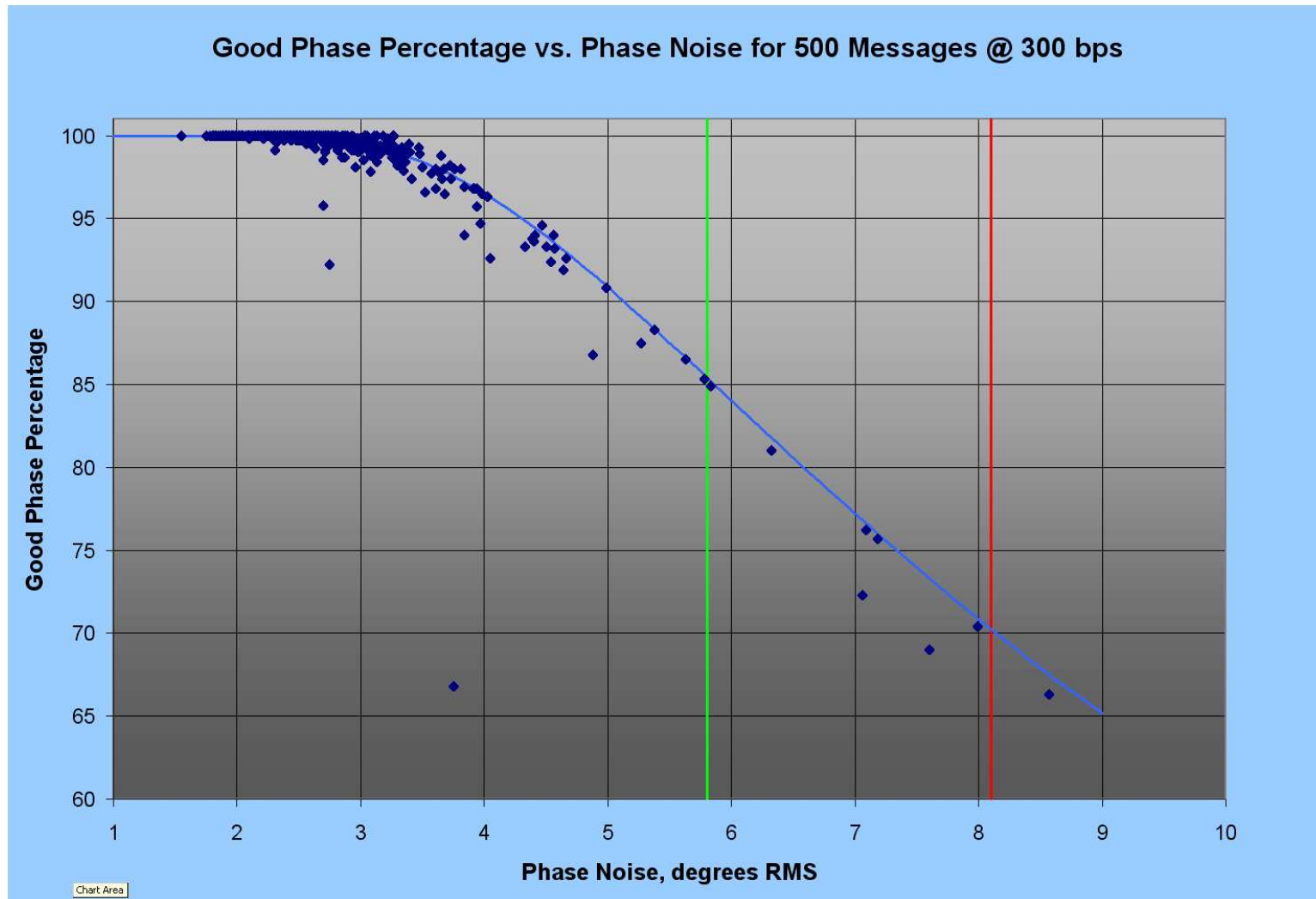
Message Stats – Phase – Batting Average

- Also Known As – “Good Phases”
 - Percentage of “Good” phase symbols relative to total.
 - Combines phase average and standard deviation into one metric.
 - Used to determine DAPS Data Quality:
 - Good: 100%-85% Fair: 85%-70% Poor: Below 70%
- What is a “Good” Phase Symbol
 - Any symbol received within $\sim \pm 8.4^\circ$ of nominal phase (0° , 45° , etc.).

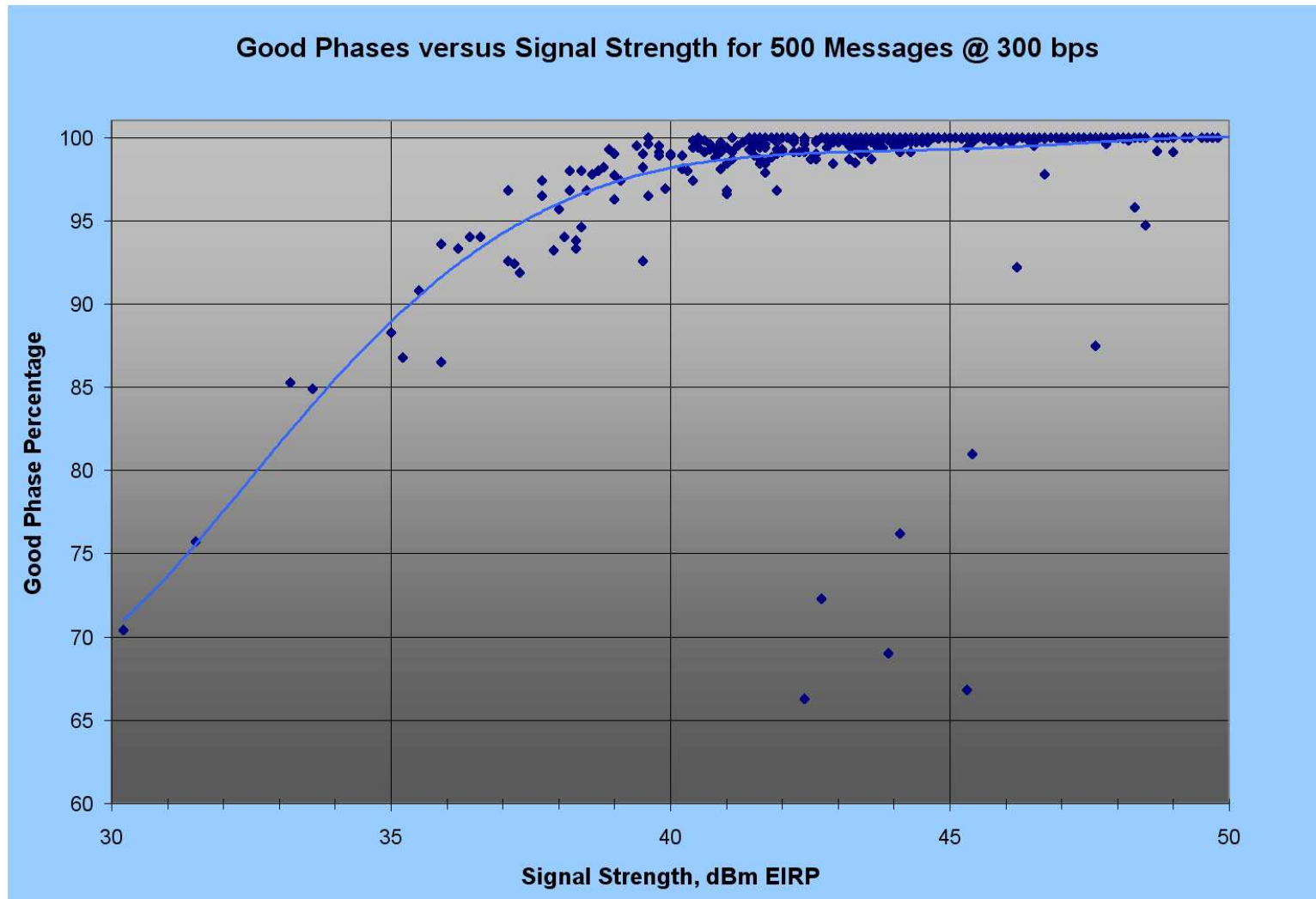


- “Good Phases” versus RMS Phase Noise with Perfect Average
 - $85\% \Rightarrow \sim 1.44\sigma = 8.4^\circ \Rightarrow \sigma \approx 5.8^\circ$
 - $70\% \Rightarrow \sim 1.04\sigma = 8.4^\circ \Rightarrow \sigma \approx 8.1^\circ$

Good Phases vs. Phase Noise



Good Phases vs. Signal Strength



Message Stats – Signal Strength – Optimum?



➤ 300 bps

- 38-42 dBmi yields consistent good phase percentage in upper 90's to 100%.
- Optimum range is independent of CS1 or CS2.
- Point of diminishing returns is ~42 dBmi
 - Good Phases consistently at 100%.
 - Phase Noise below 3 ° RMS.
 - Signal performance at peak $\Rightarrow$ increasing signal strength provides little benefit while negatively affecting battery drain.

➤ 1200 bps

- ~44 – 48 dBmi should produce equivalent results to graphs shown for 300 bps.



Message Stats – Summary – Thumb Rules

- Time:
 - Verify Message (Start-to-End) is in Window
 - Use Window Centering if Available
 - Verify Transmitter Clock is Being Synced to GPS (UTC)
- Frequency:
 - Verify Frequency Deviation is within ± 400 Hz Now
 - ± 150 Hz In Future
- Signal Strength:
 - Not Too High (< 53 dBm EIRP) and Not too Low (> 33 dBm EIRP)
 - Best If Within Optimum Range
- Phase:
 - RMS Phase Noise Should Be Less Than 5.5°
 - Message Quality Should be Greater Than 85%



END OF PRESENTATION
“THANK YOU” FOR YOUR ATTENTION