STENTOR, the French experimental satellite, has been built as a test bed for future technologies. Its scheduled launch date is October 2001. The propagation payload on the satellite provides the UK with an opportunity to increase the knowledge base of slant path propagation loss at Ka and V-Band. Having already collected data from OLYMPUS and ITALSAT measurements we now have the possibility to record slant path data for a period of more than 10 years from one site. In addition, by having close involvement with the experimental measurement campaign we are developing close links with French groups who intend to make the first measurements of V-Band slant path loss from a tropical site (Guyana).

This experiment should serve to answer important questions about the cost effectiveness of site diversity as a fade mitigation technique, and also serve as an important step in the process of understanding the spatio-temporal structure of rain and rain cells.

Our measurements from the two beacons on STENTOR will be from two sites, Chilbolton and Sparsholt. At Sparsholt, there will be receivers for both the 20.7 and the 41.4 GHz beacons, while at Chilbolton there will be another 20.7 GHz receiver and possibly a 41.4 GHz receiver owned by the University of Portsmouth. Limited European coverage at 41.4 GHz will be available during the first six months of the experiment. Along with measurements taken from the meteorological instruments at the two sites, data from the CAMRa radar will be used to provide valuable information on the spatio-temporal characteristics of rain cells, leading to a broader understanding of the physical mechanism underlying tropospheric propagation.

Rain causes the most significant propagation loss to satellite communication systems operating above 10 GHz. In addition, at the higher frequencies, propagation factors like cloud and light rain are also likely to degrade system performance.

Rain and clouds change in time and space. Intense rain cells that cause large amounts of attenuation on Earth-space links often have horizontal dimensions of no more than a few kilometres. Site diversity employs two or more ground stations receiving the same satellite signal with a separation distance usually greater than the diameter of the rain cells. The sites in a properly configured arrangement experience the rain at different times and switching to the site experiencing the least fading improves system performance considerably.

### Aims of the project

To undertake a long term and detailed study of site diversity at Ka-Band. The use of two or more communication satellite ground stations that are linked is perceived as a way to minimise the loss that can result from rainfall along one slant path. This so-called site diversity is a fade mitigation technique that is being actively considered by operators of such systems. Results from the STENTOR measurements will be the first results of this type to be made in the UK that we are aware of. By combining these measurements with those from the CAMRa meteorological radar we will be able to confirm the way in which the spatio-temporal characteristics of rain cells in Southern England should influence the orientation and separation of such ground stations.

To study orbital diversity by making concurrent measurements from STENTOR and ITALSAT F2. The possibility to observe the slant path loss to two Ka Band satellites from the same location on the ground provides a rare opportunity to study the propagation statistics associated with this arrangement of geostationary satellites. (In this instance the satellites will be separated by 24 degrees.)

To investigate the effects of interference experienced when slant path signals in the same band follow different paths to a receiver at the ground. As a result of the spatial variation in rain, one radio signal may experience interference from another when there is significant loss along the primary signal path. From our experimental configuration we can measure the differential attenuation between two such paths and use the resulting data in the study of interference.