

MEOSAR Update and Plans for Initial Operational Capability (IOC)

SARSAT Beacon Manufacturers Workshop 2021

Beth Creamer

ERT, Inc.

USMCC Chief



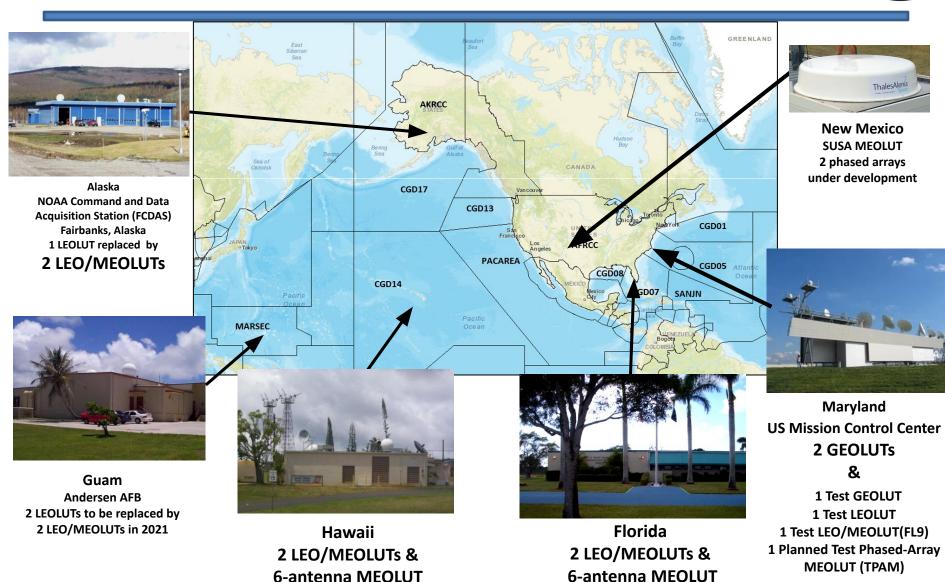








US SARSAT Ground Segment



USA LEO/MEOLUT Plans



- Hybrid LEO/MEO LUTs bridge the transition from LEOSAR to MEOSAR
 - 2 more LEO/MEO planned (Guam)
 - The 4th Generation LEOLUTs track MEOSAR when no LEOSAR satellites are in view
 - The MEO data provided will be used as additional channels to existing MEOLUTs
 - Guam will feed MEO data to HI MEOLUT
- MEOLUTs
 - FL and HI MEOLUTs to be commissioned at IOC in 2021
 - New Mexico Phased-Array MEOLUT planned (SUSA)
 - Maryland Test Phased-Array MEOLUT planned (L-band only) (TPAM)

Currently Operational: Phased Array Phased Array Guam LEO/MEO LEO/MEO Channels: **MEOLUT MEOLUT** Channels (2) In NM-SUSA Alaska (2) In MD-TPAM Florida (2) Hawaii (2) Mar 2022 June 2022 2022 Maryland (1)

USA LGM MCC Commissioning Schedule



- Commissioned
 - 2020 CHMCC went EOC November 2020
 - 2021 CHMCC FOC soon
- 2021 In Progress
 - CMCC
- 2022 Planned (WDDR Telecon Feb 24)
 - ARMCC still selecting an LGM vendor
 - BRMCC support contract pending
 - PEMCC is flexible





tGM Commissioned as of Sept 2021



MEOSAR Initial Operational Capability (IOC)

Florida MEOLUT – IOC commissioning Sep 2021 Hawaii MEOLUT – IOC commissioning late 2021

Challenges from the US perspective:

Expected Horizontal Error (EHE)

Slow-moving beacon location accuracy

Suspect alerts

QMS requirements

C/S Beacon System Test



- In June of 2021, C/S participants conducted a System Test focused on the new beacon technologies, ELT(DT)s (FGB and SGB) and SGBs in general
- This testing encompassed 6 days and demonstrated the end-to-end performance of the System to:
 - Validate the associated specifications
 - Assess the readiness of the C/S System to support these beacons
- Operational MCCs and LUTs were employed with key participants including Canada, France/EC, Spain, Russia, Turkey and the USA

C/S Beacon System Test



- LUTs and MCCs received alert data and distributed it throughout the global data distribution network
- The test campaign did uncover issues at both the national and global system levels, the most notable being the increased data load caused by ELT(DT)s:
 - ELT(DT)s transmit as many as 12 bursts per minute
 - Sending all this data throughout the system, in particular when in human readable form, proved overwhelming
 - Specifications are being changed to reduce this impact
- The testing was a success, significantly advancing C/S readiness for operational use of these new beacons



QUESTIONS?

Contact USMC Chief

Beth Creamer

Elizabeth.creamer@noaa.gov