

What we want:

Targetable Affordable Long-Wavelength **Fine-Scale** Fast **Dual-Polarization Vector-Winds**



What we have:

Big Stationary Radars

Targetable Affordable Long-Wavelength Fine-Scale Fast

Dual-Polarization Vector-Winds Mobile Radars (X,C,Rapid)

Targetable Affordable Long-Wavelength Fine-Scale Fast/Rapid Dual-Polarization Vector-Winds Quickly-Deployable COW

Targetable Affordable Medium-Wavelength Fine-Scale Fast Dual-Polarization Vector-Winds APAR (will have)

Targetable Affordable Medium-Wavelength Fine-Scale Fast Dual-Polarization

Vector-Winds (slow, pseudo)



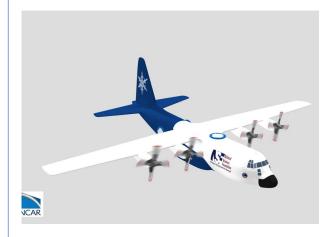












To partially address some of these gaps:

We built the COW

It sets up (and tears down) in 2 hours 3 people



Figure 8. COW assembly. COW as transported, antenna being assembled, antenna lifted onto pedestal, deployed.

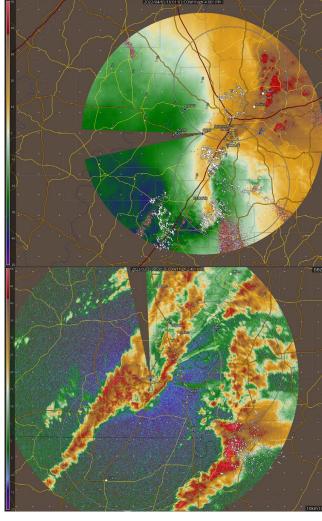
COW works great:

1-degree beam C-band

Pretty fast scanning

- RELAMPAGO (2018)
- ---- COVID -----
- PERILS (2022)
- WINTRE-MIX (2023)
- PERILS (2023)
- CONVECT (proposed 2025)
- ICE-CHIP (proposed 2025, 2026)









S-band On Wheels SOW

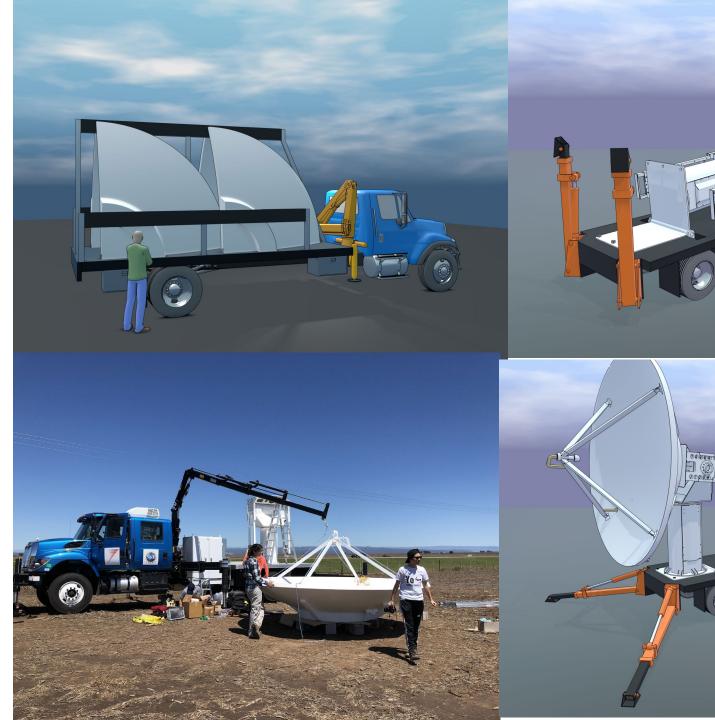
Truck-1 carries antenna Truck-2 carries pedestal

4-6 hours4 people (1 "skilled")

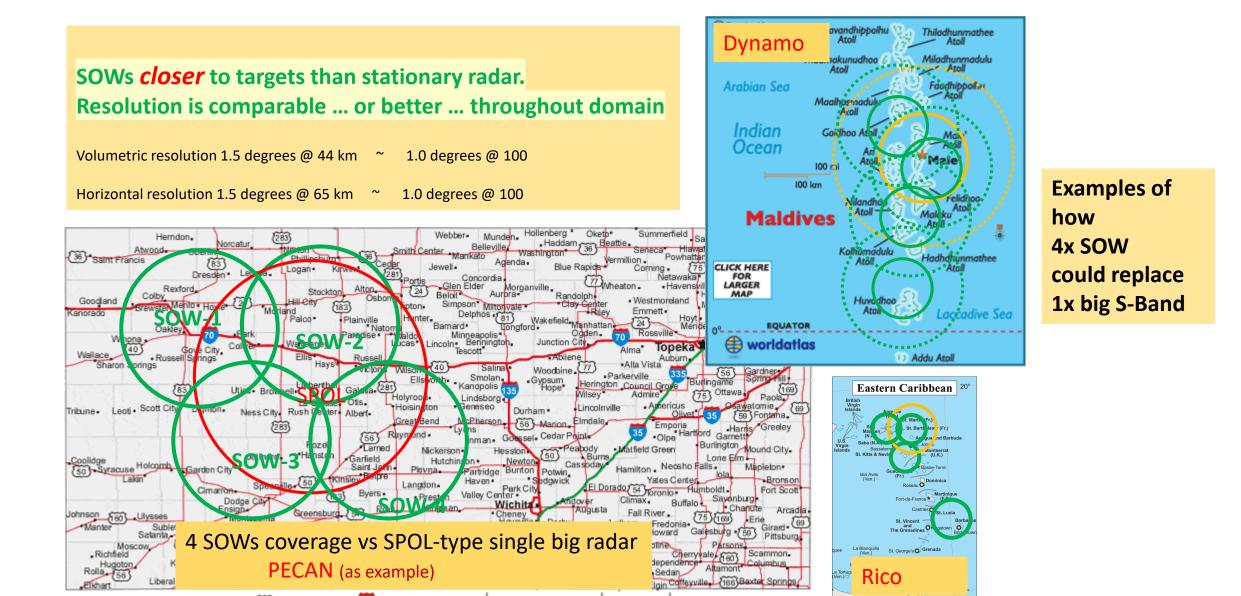
Crew can set up 1 SOW/day

Full SOW-NET setup takes 4 people for 1 week

Zero site prep

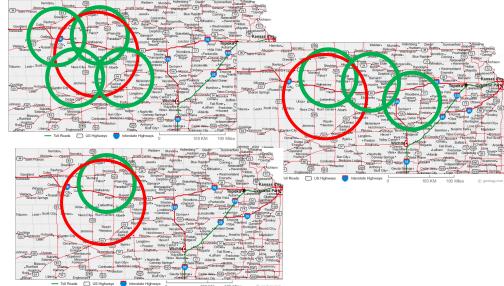


Size/Beamwidth Doesn't Matter -- Resolution at Targets Matters



Network of 1.5^o S-Band SOW (or 1^o C-band COW)

- More flexible coverage configurations: (triangle, linear, overlapping or spread out) (Single S-band radar coverage is rigidly a circle)
- 1, 2, 3, ... N could be requested for **small**, medium, and large projects
- Multiple-Doppler vectors from coordinated scanning network
- ~< ½ cost to deploy whole network compared to big S-band
 No big pedestal, dish, trailers, site prep, power to maintain ... quicker
- 1-Day set up and tear down time, each. 1-week for full network. 4 crew total.
- Same or better scientific capability in nearly all deployments
 - \circ equal or better spatial resolution
 - 2x scan rates with dual-frequency
 - better sensitivity with 2x 1MW transmitters
 - o but only 2/3 resolution far out to sea (if 1.5 deg S-band. Same resolution if COW-NET



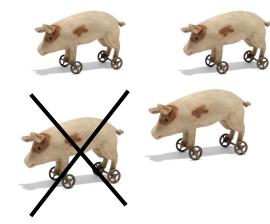


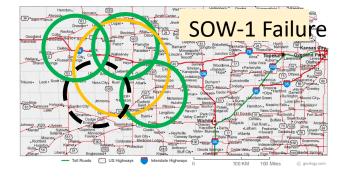
Failure-Tolerant Network

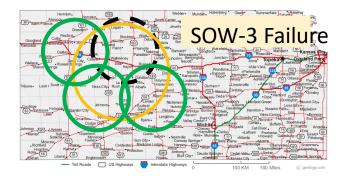
If one radar fails, rest of network is still up and providing dual-Doppler over broad area

Radars break sometimes.

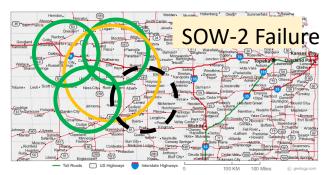
SOW-NET retains much capability even if one breaks











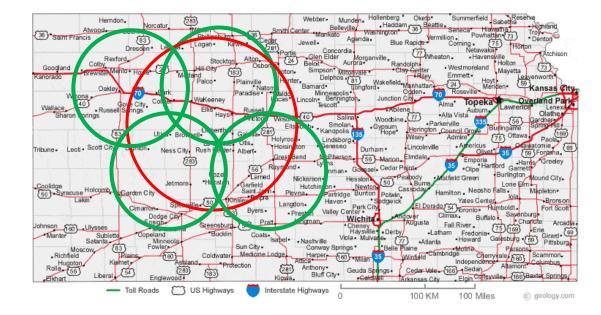
even if 2 fail, there's still coverage

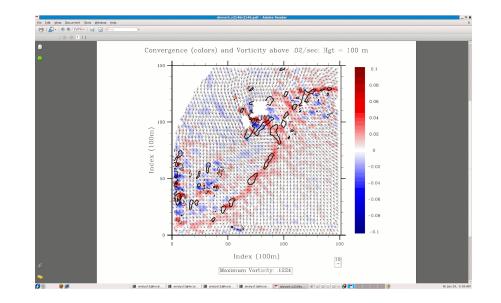


Vector Winds

Inherent to SOW-NET

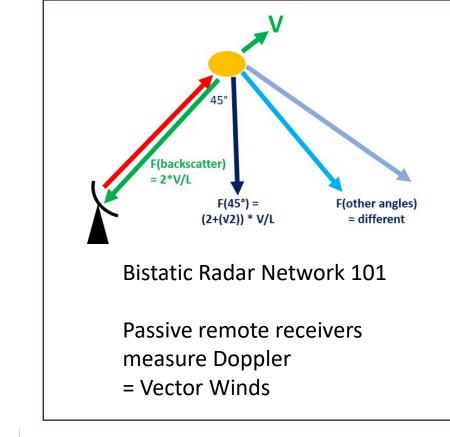
Look at all those dual-Doppler Lobes !

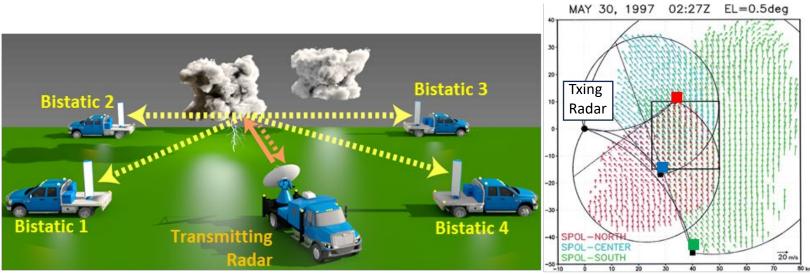




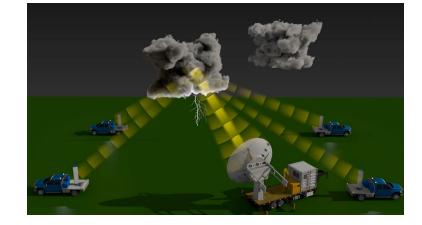


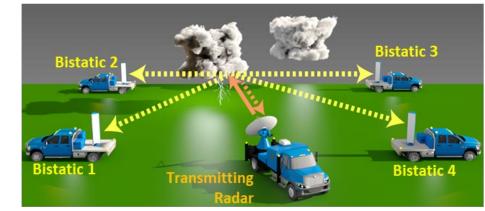
Bistatic Adaptable Radar Network (BARN)





We all want those vectors





The key features of BARN are: (other than too many words)

- Multiple-Doppler vector wind measurements over targeted regions.
- While **SOWNET** is providing **moderate-resolution** vectors,

BARN provides finer-scale and/or customized vectors over smaller domains.

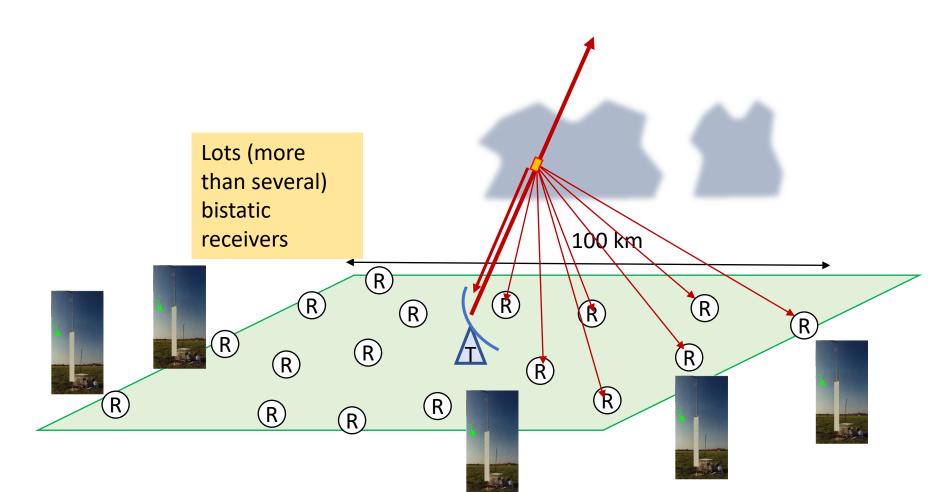
• BARN units connect to SOWS, COW, or DOWs.

Only the receiver front ends and antennas are frequency-specific.

- BARN units stationary or mobile.
- Stationary BARN units unattended, low power, and logistically similar to deployable weather stations.
- Highly redundant BARN units provide extreme reliability of multiple-Doppler operations.
- BARN units are cheap to build and deploy

Extreme Overdetermination

With >> faster computer power than 1990's bistatic networks, can use extremely over-determined voting/variational/etc. methods





What the FARM SOW-NET with BARN could provide:

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