



Aligned with your needs.

Advances in TIREM: Preparing for a New Round of Model Building and Validation





Site-Specific Propagation Models

- **Crowded, Contested, Expensive Spectrum...**
 - Most useful bands occupied
 - Often by more than one user
- **Spatial Diversity – Exclusion Zones...**
 - Find region around a military base or port excluding civilian radios
 - Small enough not to exclude too much useful civilian area
 - Large enough to ensure security and QoS of military comms
- **Accurate, Site-specific, Environment-specific Propagation Models are a must...**
 - ITM, TIREM, ITU models, ...
 - Must evolve with new data, new models, new ideas



TIREM and TIREM Evolution

- **The Terrain Integrated Rough Earth Model**
 - Models radio frequency propagation loss over irregular terrain and sea water for ground-based and airborne transmitters and receivers
 - A central part of RF analysis and planning tools (AGI STK, OPNET, GATE, NPT, ...)
 - Accurate and Fast
 - Portable (Linux, Windows, 32/64-bit)
 - Well-known and tested algorithms: diffraction, reflection, refraction, ...
- **TIREM is evolving to meet new demands**
 - Models for diffraction, troposcatter, losses due to rain, fog, have advanced over the years
 - The demands for accuracy and speed are driven by spectrum crowding and co-location



Integrated Physics Models

- **Spherical Earth Model**
 - Propagation over terrain at 2 MHz or less, or smooth terrain (water, parking lot)
 - Always in TIREM – Expose API for HF and smooth Earth problems
 - Invertible: range as a function of loss – exclusion radius or coverage radius
- **Terrain Diffraction**
 - Knife-edge Diffraction (ITU-R P.526)
 - Augmented by round hill diffraction
- **Liebe Millimeter Wave Model (MMWProp)**
 - Atmospheric absorption O₂, H₂O > 10GHz
 - TIREM/SEM has always had this baked in for Std US Atmosphere
 - Extend LOS propagation to 350 GHz (New version in TIREM - ITU-R P.767-9 - goes up to 1000 GHz!)



New Integrated Physics Models Cont'd

- **Scintillation Model**
 - Propagate through F-layer of the ionosphere
 - Frequency < 10 GHz; $225 \text{ km} < h < 400 \text{ km}$ - Satellites
- **Rayleigh Dust Model**
 - Very fine dust and smog
 - Auxiliary tool to convert visibility to particle density
 - Sandstorms, rotor wash, smog
- **Flexible Atmosphere modeling**
 - Accurate refractivity gradient (eventually including ducting)
 - Accurate absorption (with MMWave model above)



New Integrated Physics Models Cont'd

- **Flexible Terrain Profile Data Structures**
 - Allow overlay of clutter, buildings, vegetation
 - Allow exploration and comparison of Knife Edge identification algorithms
 - Allow variable surface permittivity and conductivity
- **Expansive Analysis Output Data Structures**
 - Loss contributions from all internal algorithms
 - Ancillary geometrical parameters effecting propagation losses
 - Helps measure the impact of constituent model changes and parameter changes



New Integrated Physics Models Cont'd

- **Hata Urban Model**
 - Empirical urban propagation model
 - Provide link geometry, level of urbanization
 - COST-231 Hata enhancements added
- **Slab forest model**
 - Slab of lossy-dielectric
 - Direct, Internally reflected, refracted waves
- **Long Term Fading**
 - TN 101 curves – fits to measured deviations from mean loss
 - Should be revisited by the RF propagation community (ITU-R P617)
 - Or... Run TIREM with varied realistically terrain, atmospheric, and electrical parameters – Monte Carlo simulations

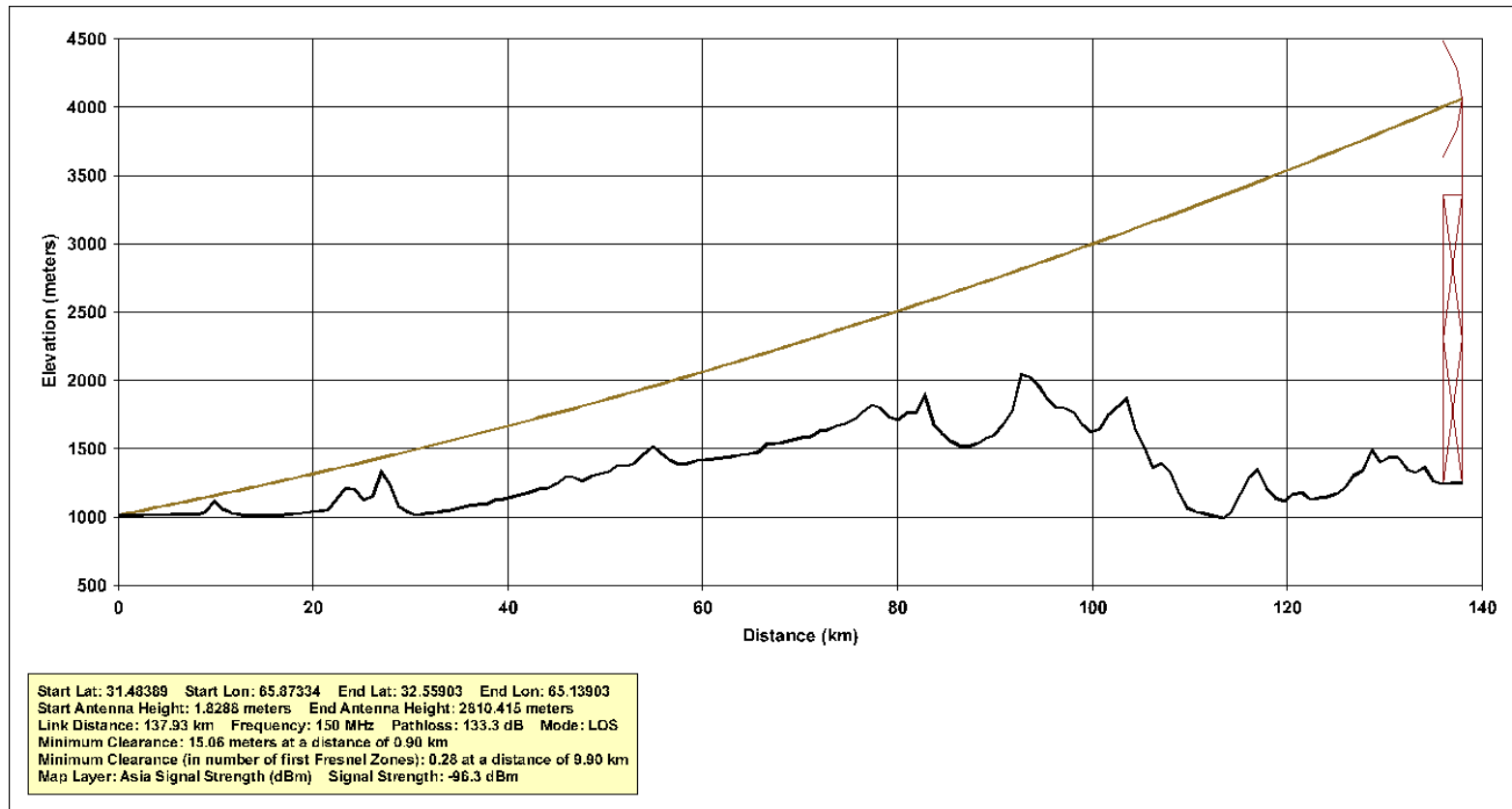


Testing and Validation

- **Continual regression and unit tests**
 - Part of build process
 - Make sure no surprises happen
- **Recover/Build a validation and model comparison framework**
 - Old NOAA measurement campaigns: Gunbarrel Hill, ...
 - Old Danish terrain profiles at 5 m delta – Ravenstru,
 - Measured propagation losses from HF up through about 20 GHz
- **Waiting on / looking for new measured data**
 - NOAA anomalous propagation from White Sands
 - ASMO - White Sands Missile Range large exercise – 225, 1370, 1840



Multipath Fading – A Recent Challenge





Multi-Path Deep Fading “Surprises”

- In 11/2010 Alion staff noticed some puzzling features in radar coverage plots
 - Deep notches in smoothly changing loss plots
 - Sensitive to small changes in geometry
- Traced to terrain intrusion into antenna – antenna horizon path segments
 - Near cancellation of direct and reflected waves
 - Multi-path fading **is** a real phenomenon. Really, it is.
 - Point of confusion and difficulty for years (TIREM-SEM Handbook)
 - Abrupt large changes in loss even for small terrain features
 - TIREM uses an admittedly *ad-hoc* modeling of rough-surface reflection; Cuts off when Fresnel clearance is 0.56 (first Fresnel zone).

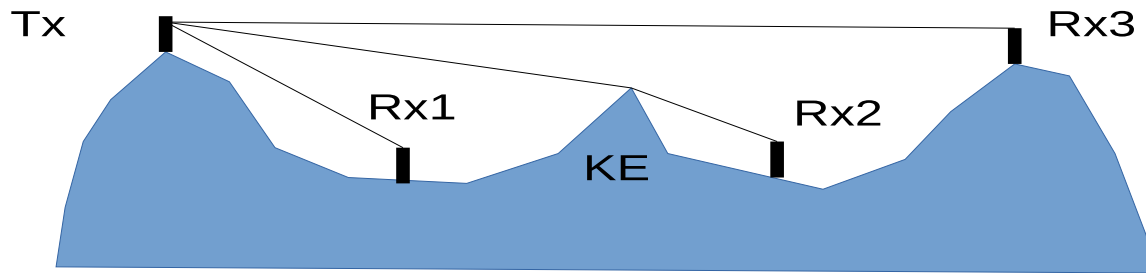


Multi-Path Deep Fading Solutions

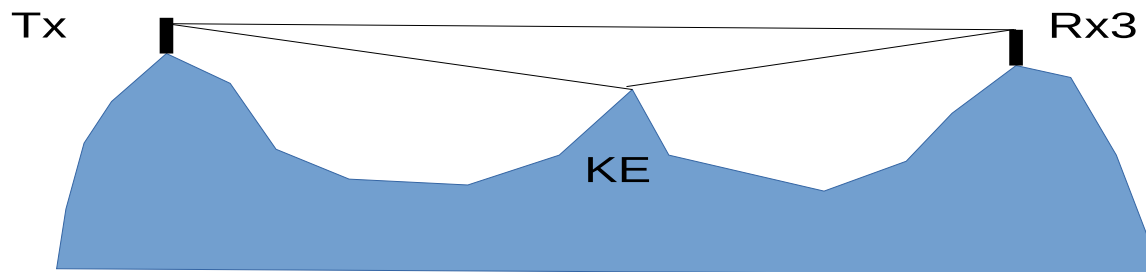
- Mean Multi-path solution still required
 - We could average interference extrema
 - We can do better though
- Consider an elevated Tx. As you move Rx away over a knife edge:
 - The path begins as a simple LOS path.
 - As the Rx goes over the knife edge we have a BLOS path treated as a knife-edge diffraction
 - As you move the Rx to an opposite hill (LOS again) the “knife edge” is now a “smooth plain”?!? This is inconsistent
 - Effectively assumes long uninterrupted visible reflection region



Picture of Previous Slide



KE is a knife edge for Rx2



KE should also be a knife edge for Rx3



Multi-path Deep Fading - Solutions

- Offer Lit-region knife-edge diffraction
 - The loss deltas are in the low teens instead of mid twenties or higher – we soften, realistically, the near-null multi-path fading
 - There is a logical consistency to the algorithm – everything is a knife edge (except over the ocean) – no extra magic parameters, continuation of known knife edge physics
 - We are still honest about multi-path fading by providing an estimate of fading variability
- Leave the old model in as an option
 - It's pessimistic but familiar
 - Three guesses which users select...
 - Deprecate (but keep) access the old multi-path algorithm in new TIREM



The Future (What keeps us up at night)

- **TIREM Evolution**
 - TIREM (or something) must evolve to solve the current and emerging spectrum issues
 - Real urban propagation: data gathering, integration (handoff) to terrain propagation
 - What happens when (not if) someone shows us 10 cm terrain data (preprocessing, feature interpretation, problem size)
 - More atmospheric components and pollutants (CO₂, aerosols)
 - Wedge diffraction option instead of knife-edge diffraction
 - Anomalous propagation - ducting



The Future (What keeps us up at night)

- TIREM Evolution continued
 - Re-examine TIREM models and free parameters (Is current TIREM an 'overfit'?)
 - Multipath fading is a large source of variability – geometrical problem
 - Troposcatter is the largest source of long term variability – meteorological problem
 - Clutter, man made terrain, mobile terrain
 - Inter-knife-edge multipath
 - **Expand testing and validation with more data – we need a framework for comparing models, curating measured data, machine learning, ...**