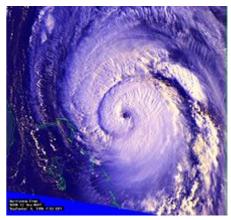
# **High-resolution picture transmission**

Weather satellite pictures are often broadcast as high-resolution picture transmissions (HRPTs), color high-resolution picture (CHRPTs) for transmissions Chinese weather transmissions, or advanced high-resolution picture transmissions (AHRPTs) for EUMETSAT weather satellite transmissions. HRPT transmissions are available around the world and are available from both polar and geostationary weather satellites. The polar satellites rotate in orbits that allow each location on earth to be covered by the weather satellite twice per day while the geostationary satellites remain in one location at the equator taking weather images of the earth from that location over the equator. The sensor on weather satellites that picks up the data transmitted in HRPT is referred to as an Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR).[1]



An HRPT Image from a NOAA Satellite

### **Broadcast signal**

The working frequency band for HRPT is <u>L Band</u> at 1.670–1.710 GHz and the modulation types are <u>BPSK</u> and <u>QPSK</u>.<sup>[2]</sup> On <u>NOAA</u> KLM satellites the transmission power is 6.35 Watts, or 38.03 dBm.<sup>[3]</sup> The METOP-A satellite broadcasts with a bandwidth of 4.5 MHz.<sup>[4]</sup>



An HRPT Image from a NOAA Satellite

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# Reception

#### **Hardware**

In order to receive HRPT transmissions a high gain antenna is required, such as a small <u>satellite dish</u>, a <u>helical antenna</u>, or a <u>crossed yagi</u>. Basic reception equipment includes a parabolic dish antenna attached to an <u>Azimuth-Elevation</u> unit. The HRPT signal is further enhanced with a 1.7 GHz pre-amplifier. An HRPT receiver unit and a <u>dish tracking</u> controller are required to steer the Azimuth-Elevation unit controlling the parabolic dish. As an alternative to receiving direct broadcast from polar orbiting satellites, users in Europe and Africa can also receive rebroadcast data from the <u>EUMETSAT</u> EUMETCAST service via <u>Digital</u> Video Broadcasting using a simple stationary satellite dish.

#### Software

Both commercial and free software for <u>demodulating HRPT</u> transmission signals exists: Example of commercial <u>demodulation</u> software is XHRPT Decoder. [6] Free software exists as a part of GNURadio package, the GR-NOAA blocks and flowcharts distributed by Manuel Bülo. [7]

Free software for decoding <u>data packets</u> contained in HRPT is available, for example DWDSAT HRPT Viewer V1.1.0 $^{[8]}$  or AAPP $^{[9]}$  with Satpy. $^{[10]}$ 

### **Satellite status**

Organization	Satellite Name	Orbit	Format	Frequency	Data rate
NOAA	NOAA-15	Polar	HRPT	1702.5 MHz	0.665Mbps <sup>[11]</sup>
NOAA	NOAA-18	Polar	HRPT	1707.0 MHz	0.665Mbps <sup>[11]</sup>
NOAA	NOAA-19	Polar	HRPT	1698.0 MHz <sup>[12]</sup>	0.665Mbps <sup>[11]</sup>
EUMETSAT	Metop-A <sup>[13]</sup>	Polar	AHRPT	1701.3 MHz	4.66Mbps <sup>[14]</sup>
EUMETSAT	Metop-B	Polar	AHRPT	1701.3 MHz	4.66Mbps <sup>[14]</sup>
EUMETSAT	Metop-C	Polar	AHRPT	1701.3 MHz	4.66Mbps <sup>[14]</sup>
CMA	Feng Yun FY-3A <sup>[15]</sup>	Sun-synchronous	AHRPT	1704.5 MHz	4.2Mbps <sup>[16]</sup>
CMA	Feng Yun FY-3B <sup>[17]</sup>	Sun-synchronous	AHRPT	1704.5 MHz	4.2Mbps <sup>[16]</sup>
CMA	Feng Yun FY-3C <sup>[18]</sup>	Sun-synchronous	AHRPT	1701.3 MHz	4.2Mbps <sup>[16]</sup>
RosHydroMet	Meteor-M N2	Sun-synchronous	AHRPT	1700.0 MHz <sup>[19]</sup>	0.665Mbps <sup>[19]</sup>
RosHydroMet	Meteor-M N2-2	Sun-synchronous	AHRPT	1700.0 MHz <sup>[20]</sup>	0.665Mbps <sup>[20]</sup>

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