Internship at: Master Control Facility(MCF) - ISRO Hassan

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About MCF Hassan

- Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan in Karnataka established in 1982 and Bhopal in Madhya
 Pradesh monitors and controls all the geo-stationary satellites of ISRO Indian Space Research
 Organisation.
- MCF carries out operations related to initial orbit raising of satellites, in-orbit payload testing, and on-orbit operations throughout the life of these satellites.
- The operations involve continuous tracking, telemetry and commanding, special operations like eclipse management, station-keeping manoeuvres and recovery in case of contingencies.

Satellites

1. INSAT Series: INSAT stands for Indian National Satellite System.

Communication, meteorology, and broadcasting satellites.

2. GSAT Series: GSAT stands for Geostationary Satallites.

Enhancing India's communication infrastructure.

- 3. Kalpana-1: Meteorological satellite for weather monitoring.
- 4. Edusat (GSAT-3): First Indian satellite dedicated to education.



- **Telemetry**: This involves collecting and transmitting data from satellites to ground stations for monitoring and control purposes.
- **Upconverters**: These devices convert low-frequency signals from ground systems to higher frequencies suitable for satellite transmission. They enable effective communication with satellites.
- **Downconverters**: These components convert high-frequency satellite signals back to lower frequencies for processing on the ground. They ensure that received signals can be analysed and used.
- **HPA (High Power Amplifier)**: HPAs amplify signals to ensure they are strong enough for transmission to satellites. They enhance the signal strength to maintain communication quality over long distances.
- **Earth Station**: An Earth station is a ground-based facility with antennas and equipment for communicating with satellites. It manages data reception and transmission, supporting satellite operations and services.
- In MCF, telemetry data is collected and monitored, upconverters and downconverters handle signal frequency conversions, HPAs boost signal strength, and Earth stations facilitate overall satellite communication and control.

Space Debries

Space debris, also known as space junk or space trash, refers to non-functional, human-made objects in orbit around Earth. Here are three key points about space debris:

- **1.Types of Space Debris**: Space debris includes defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, fragments from collisions or explosions, and mission-related debris like used tools or parts. These objects vary in size from tiny fragments to large, intact spacecraft.
- 2. Hazards to Space Operations: Space debris poses a significant risk to active satellites, spacecraft, and crewed missions.
- Collisions with debris can damage or destroy operational satellites and pose dangers to astronauts in space.
- **3.Mitigation Efforts**: Various strategies are being developed to manage and reduce space debris, including debris tracking, collision avoidance maneuvers, and technologies for debris removal. International guidelines and cooperation aim to minimize the creation of new debris and address existing issues

Norad Data

- The NORAD satellite database, officially known as the NORAD Catalog, is a comprehensive list of objects in Earth's orbit that are tracked by the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).
- This catalog includes satellites, debris, rocket bodies, and other objects that are larger than a certain size and are being tracked by NORAD's Space Surveillance Network.

Here are some of the columns in NORAD data for tracking space objects:

SNo: Serial Number

This is a unique identifier assigned to each entry in the dataset for easy reference and indexing.

NORAD-ID: NORAD Catalog Number

A unique identifier assigned to each space object by the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). This catalog number helps track and identify satellites, debris, and other space objects.

DATE:

The date on which the observation or data was recorded, usually formatted as YYYY-MM-DD.

TIME(UT): Time in Coordinated Universal Time

The time of the observation or data recording, given in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This helps standardize observations across different time zones.

SMA(km): Semi-Major Axis (kilometers)

The length of the semi-major axis of the object's orbit, measured in kilometers. This parameter defines the size of the orbit, representing the object's average distance from the center of the Earth.

ECC: Eccentricity

A dimensionless parameter that describes the shape of the object's orbit. Eccentricity values range from 0 (a perfect circle) to 1 (a parabolic trajectory). Values between 0 and 1 indicate elliptical orbits.

INC(deg): Inclination (degrees)

The angle between the plane of the object's orbit and the Earth's equatorial plane, measured in degrees. This determines how tilted the orbit is relative to the equator.

RAAN(deg): Right Ascension of the Ascending Node (degrees)

The angle, measured in degrees, from a reference direction (usually the vernal equinox) to the direction of the ascending node of the orbit. The ascending node is the point where the object crosses the equatorial plane from south to north.

AOP(deg): Argument of Perigee (degrees)

The angle, measured in degrees, from the ascending node to the point of closest approach to Earth (perigee) within the object's orbit. It describes the orientation of the elliptical orbit within its orbital plane.

MA(deg): Mean Anomaly (degrees)

An angular parameter that represents the object's position along its orbit at a specific time, measured in degrees. It helps determine the object's location in its orbital path.

Mini Project

The goal is to analyze NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) data to plot various necessary graphs and derive insights for effective space debris management. This analysis will help in understanding the current state of space debris, identifying potential risks, and planning mitigation strategies.

Software Requirements

Set Up Development Environment:

- NetBeans IDE.
- Set up a MySQL database server.
- Integrate JavaServer Faces (JSF)

framework within NetBeans.

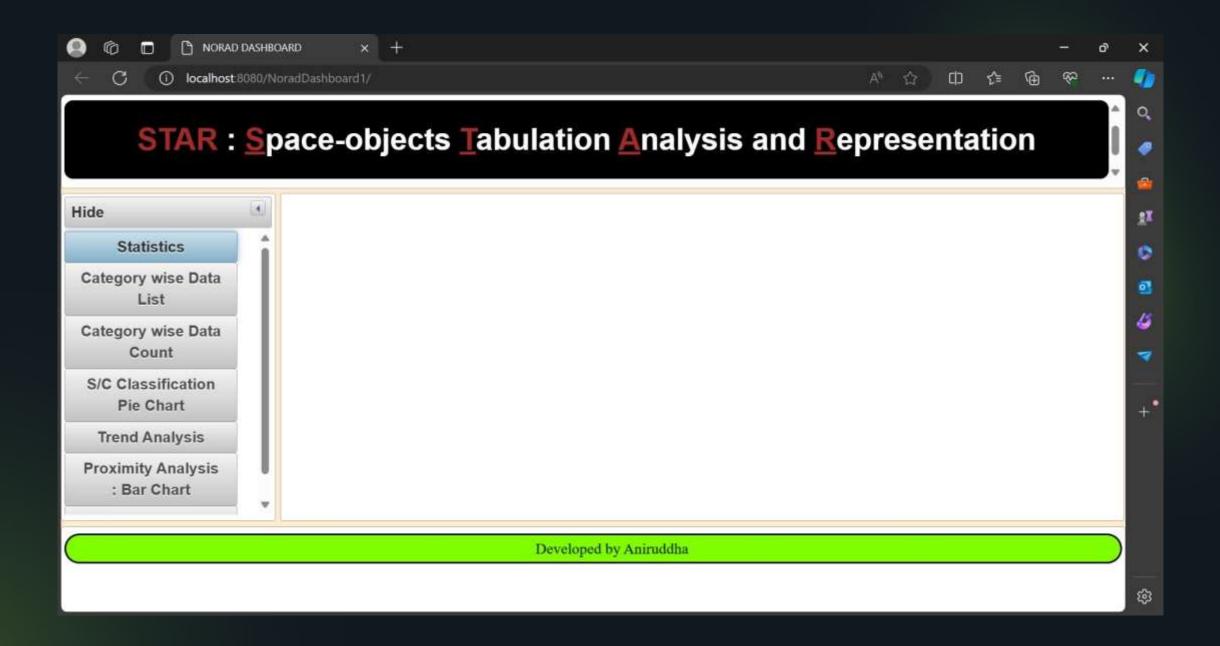
• JDBC

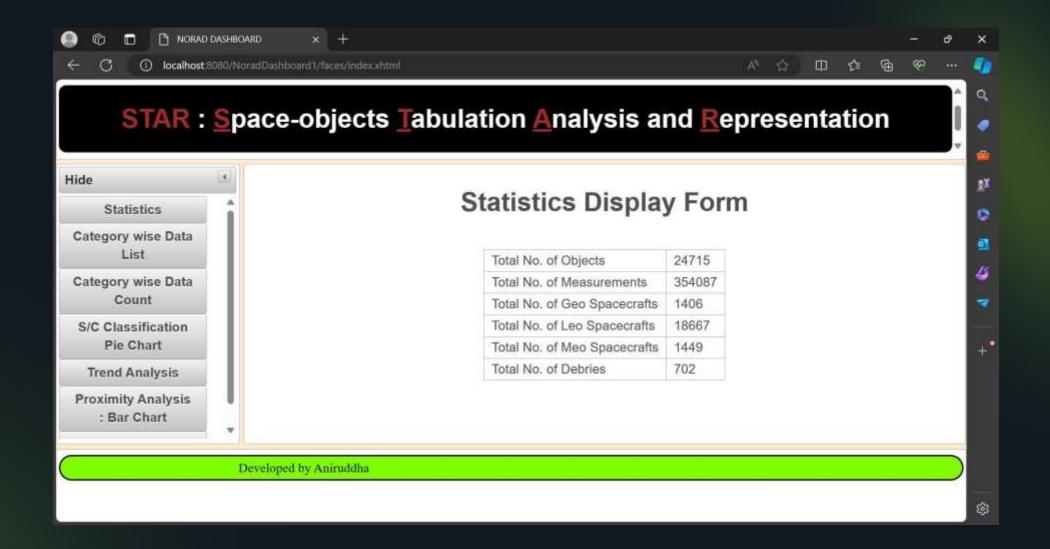
Project STAR

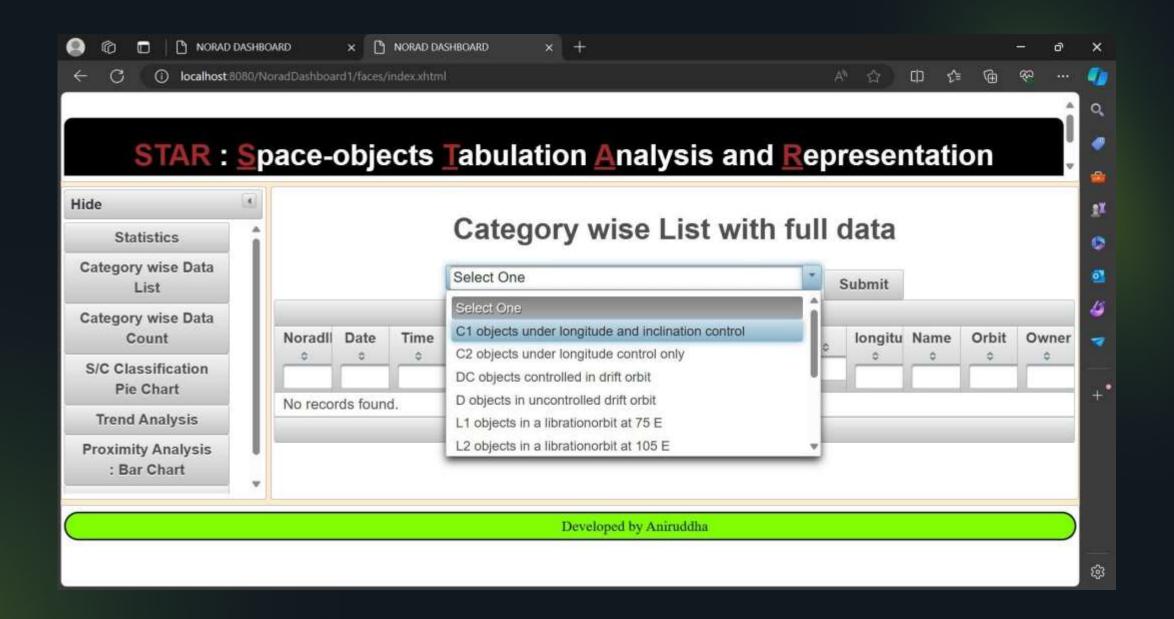
The Abbreviation of STAR is: Space Objects Tabulation Analysis & Representation.

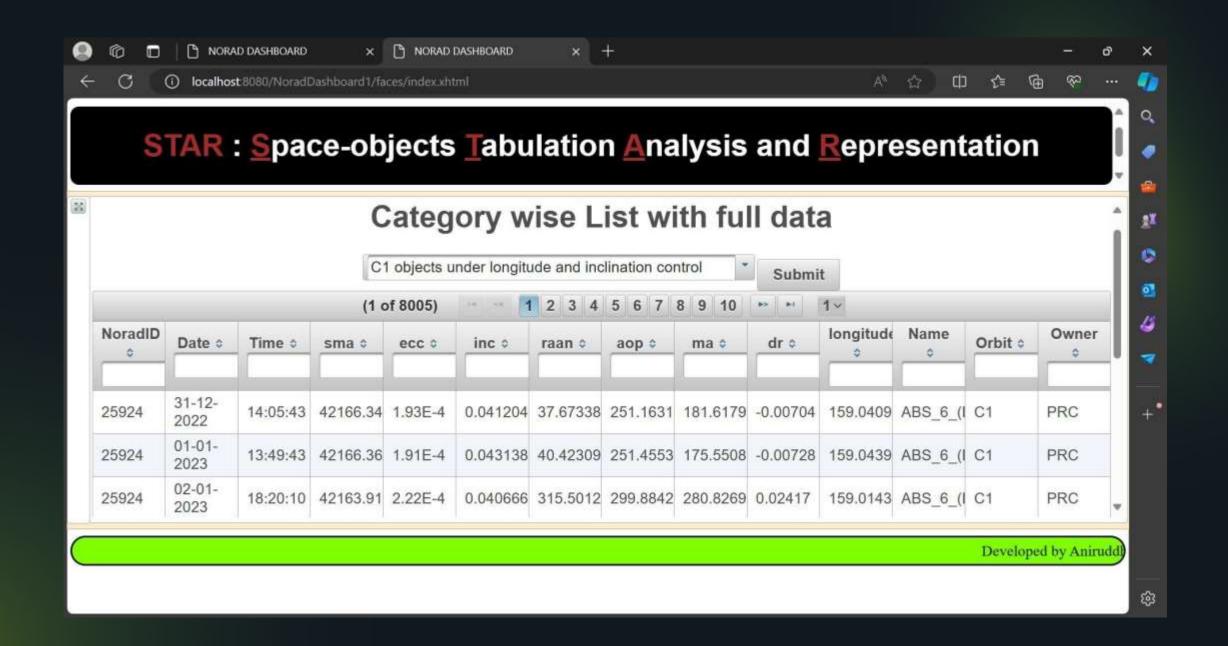
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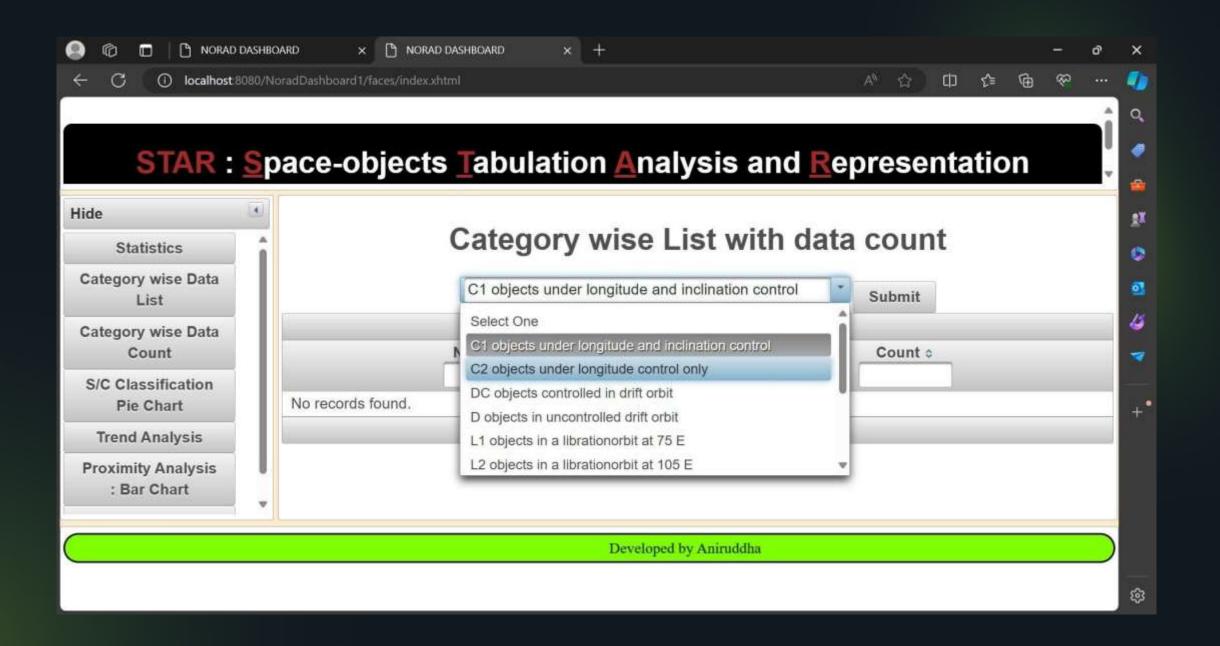
- Statistics: Displays numerical values summarizing the counts and key orbital parameters.
- Category wise Data List: Provides a detailed tabular list of space objects, categorized into groups like satellites, debris, longitude & inclination control etc.
- · Category wise Data Count: Shows a count of objects in each category, represented as numbers clarity.
- S/C Classification Pie Chart: A pie chart visually illustrating the proportion of space objects in different spacecraft classifications.
- Trend Analysis: Line or bar charts displaying changes in the number of space objects or debris over a specific timeline.
- Proximity Analysis: Bar Chart: Bar charts showing the frequency or distance distribution of objects based on proximity.

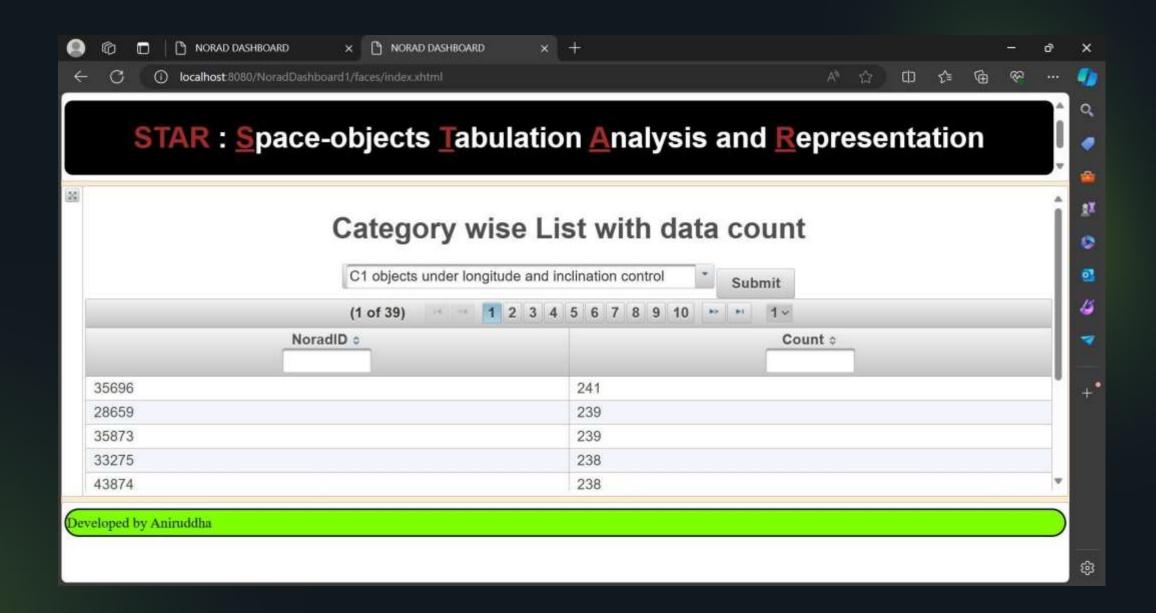


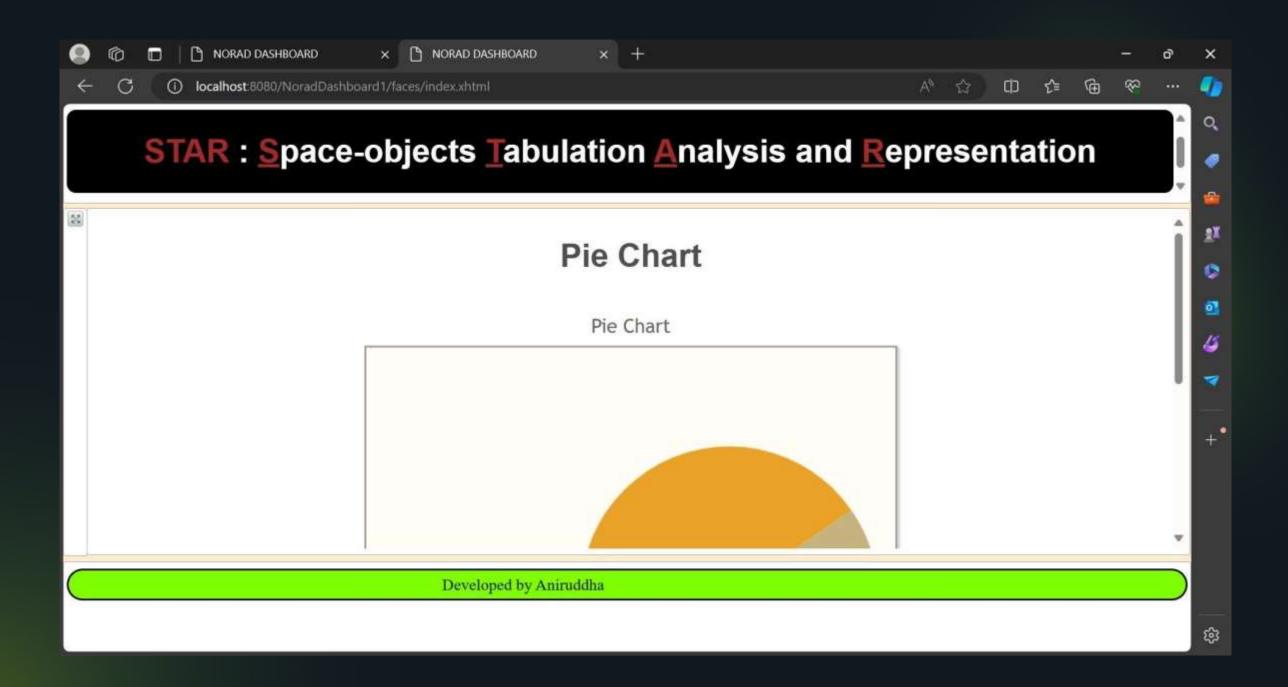


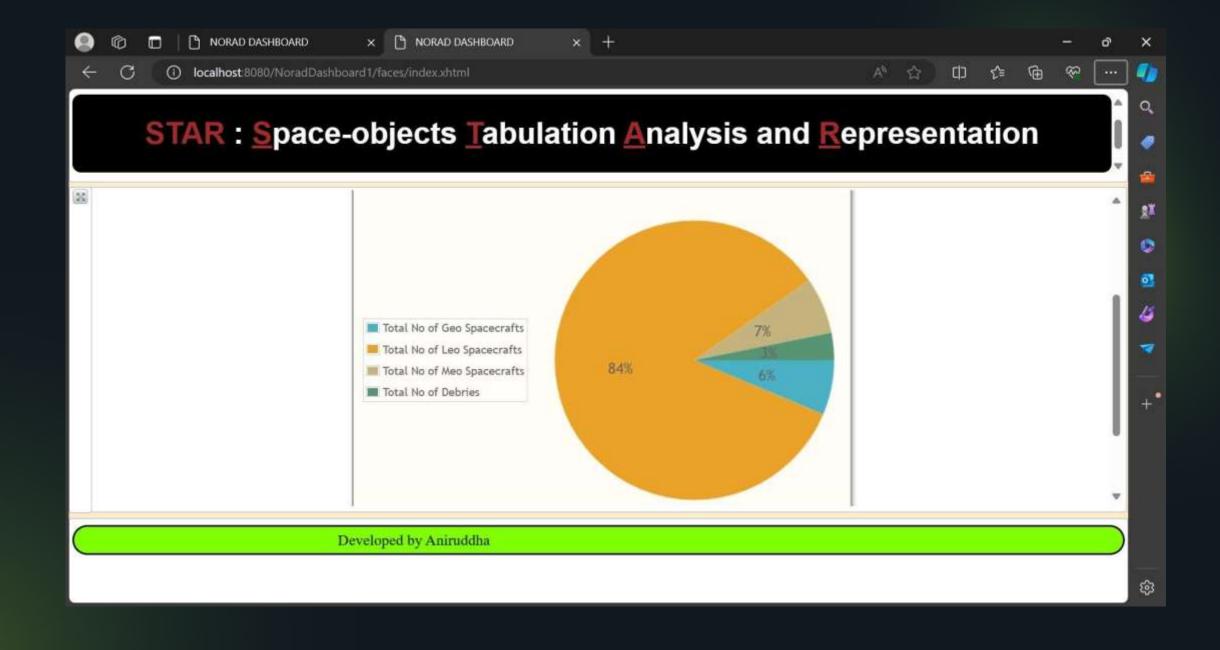


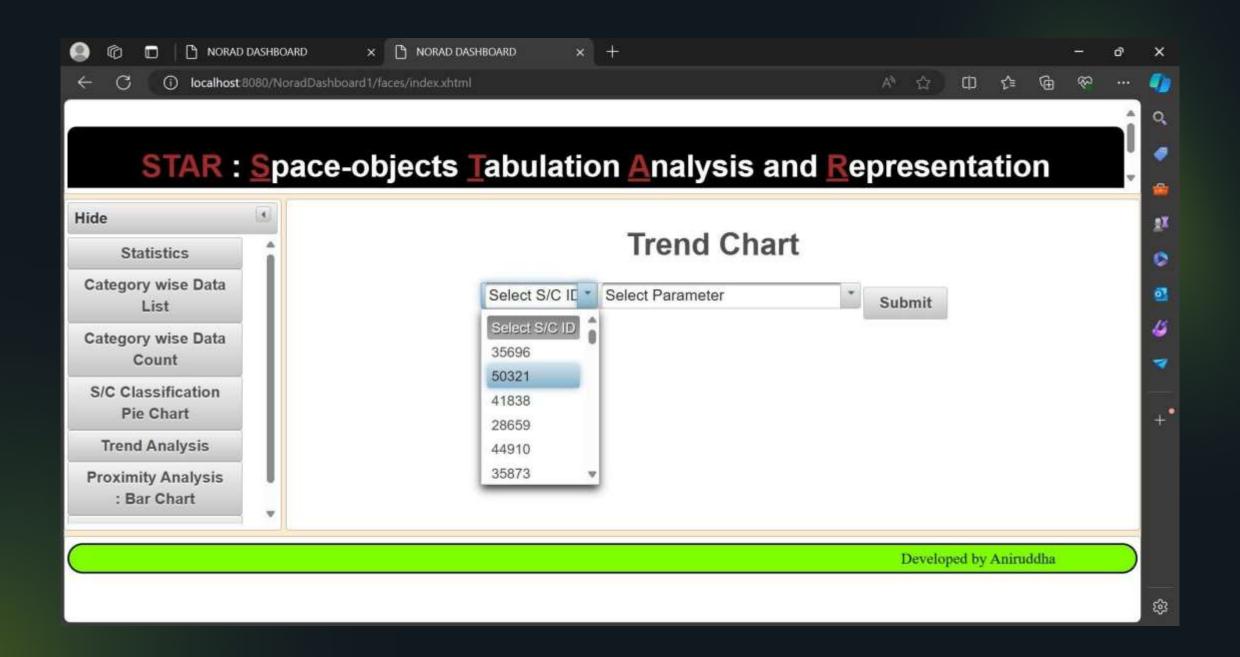


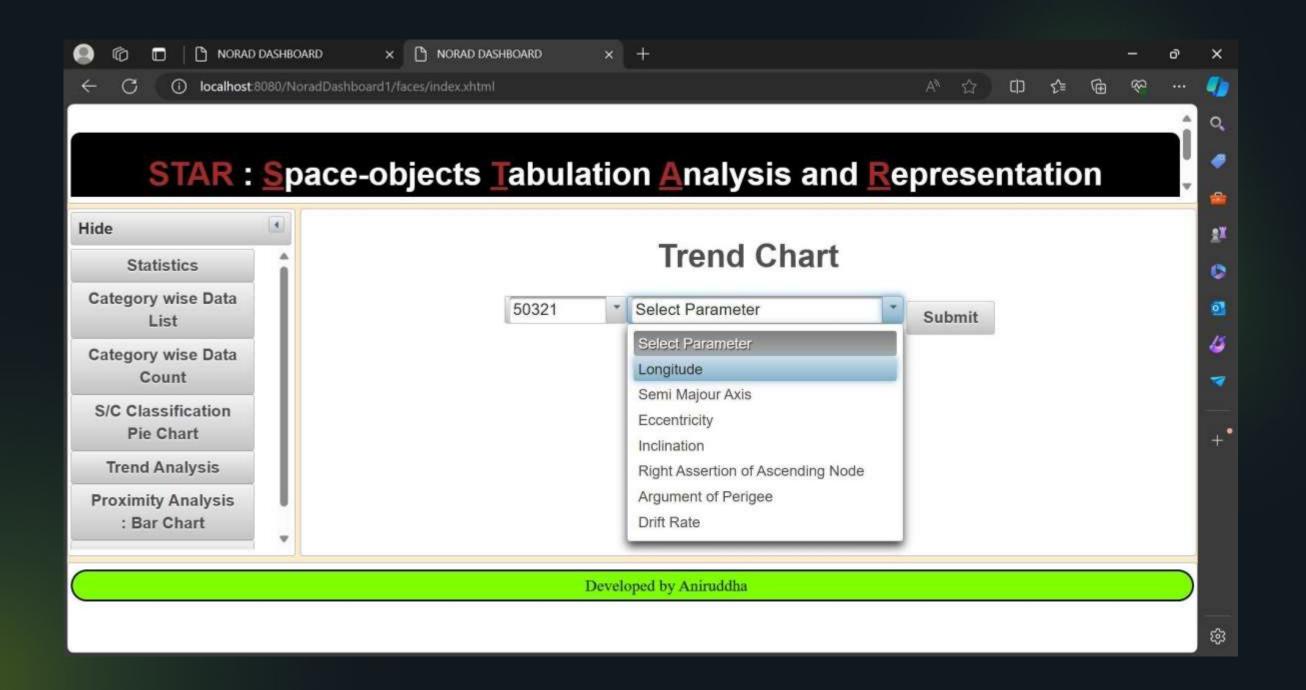


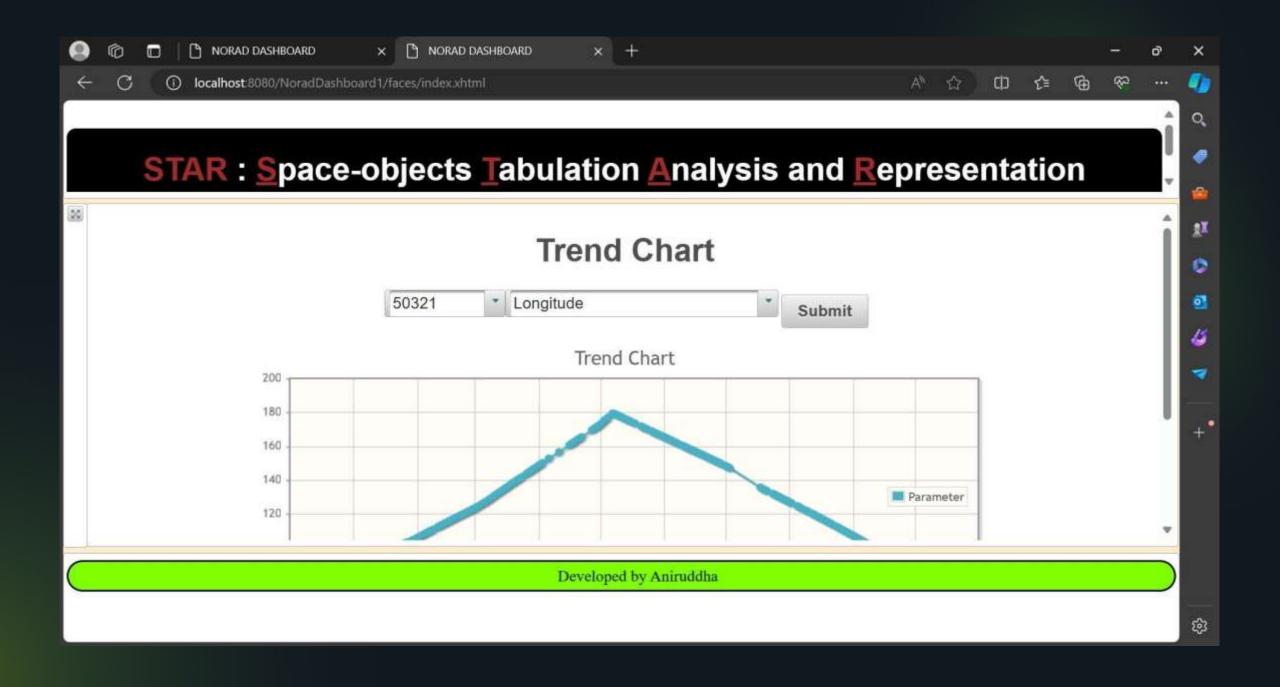


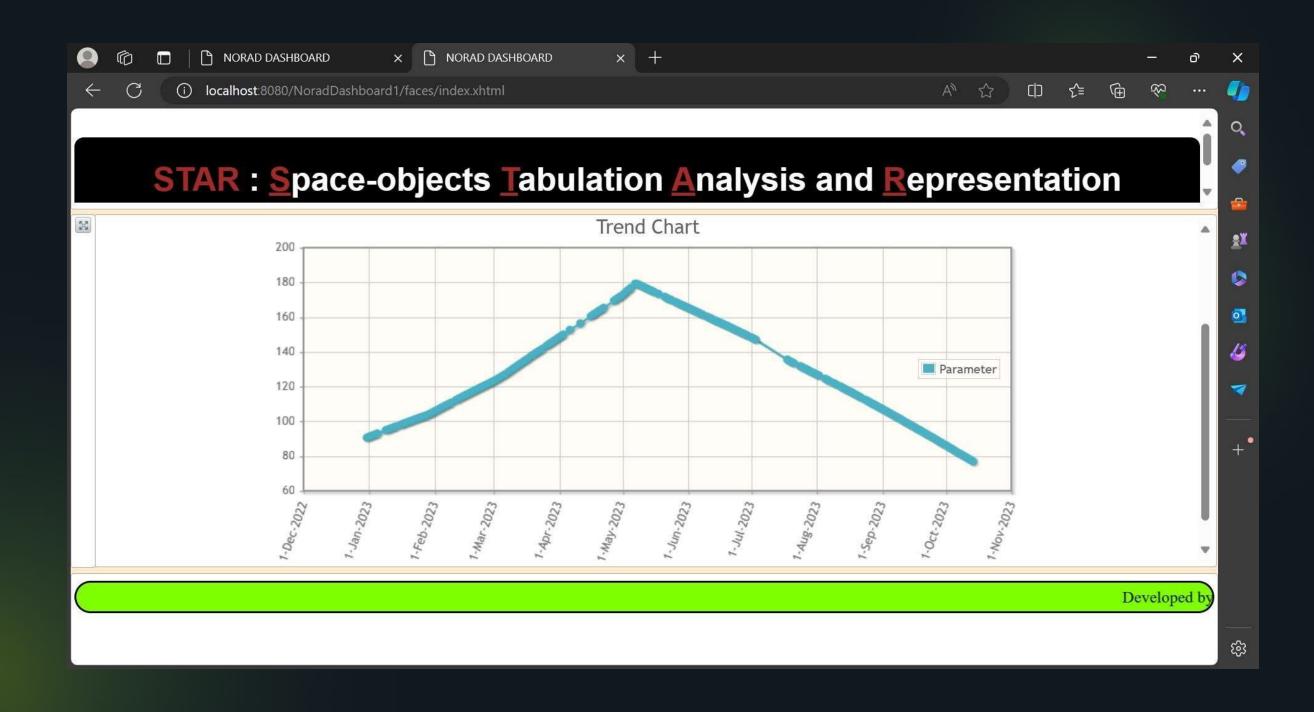


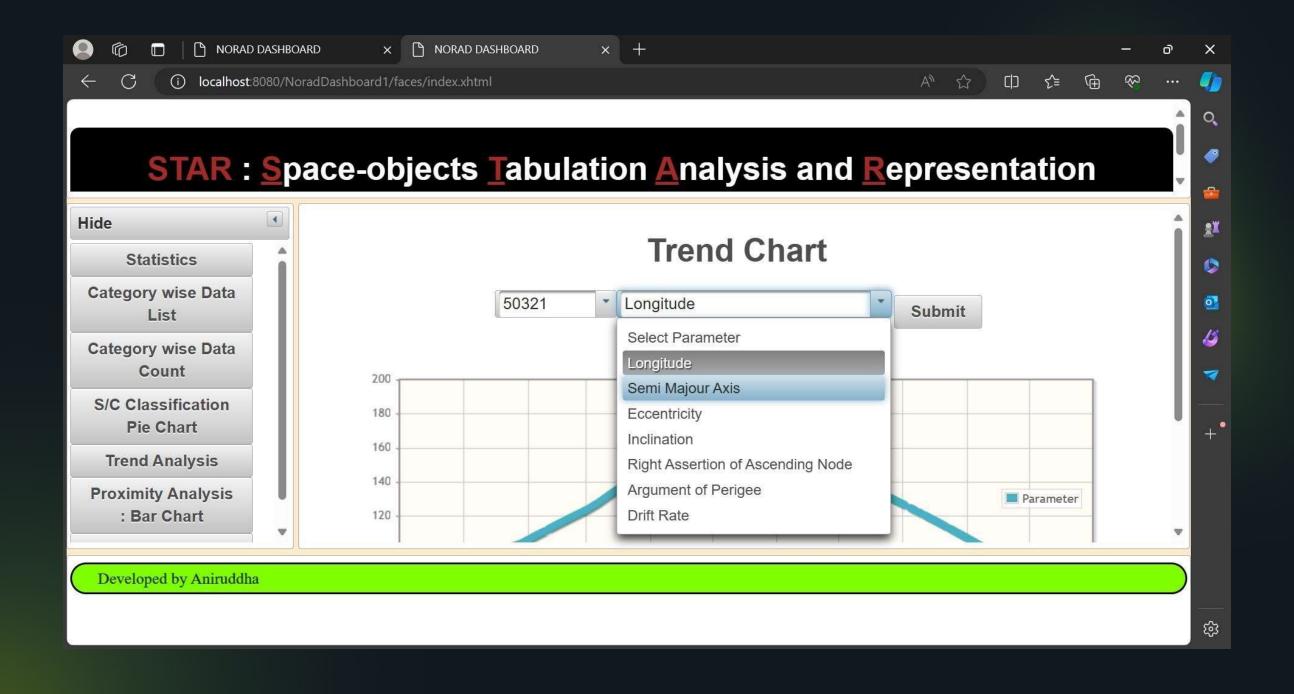


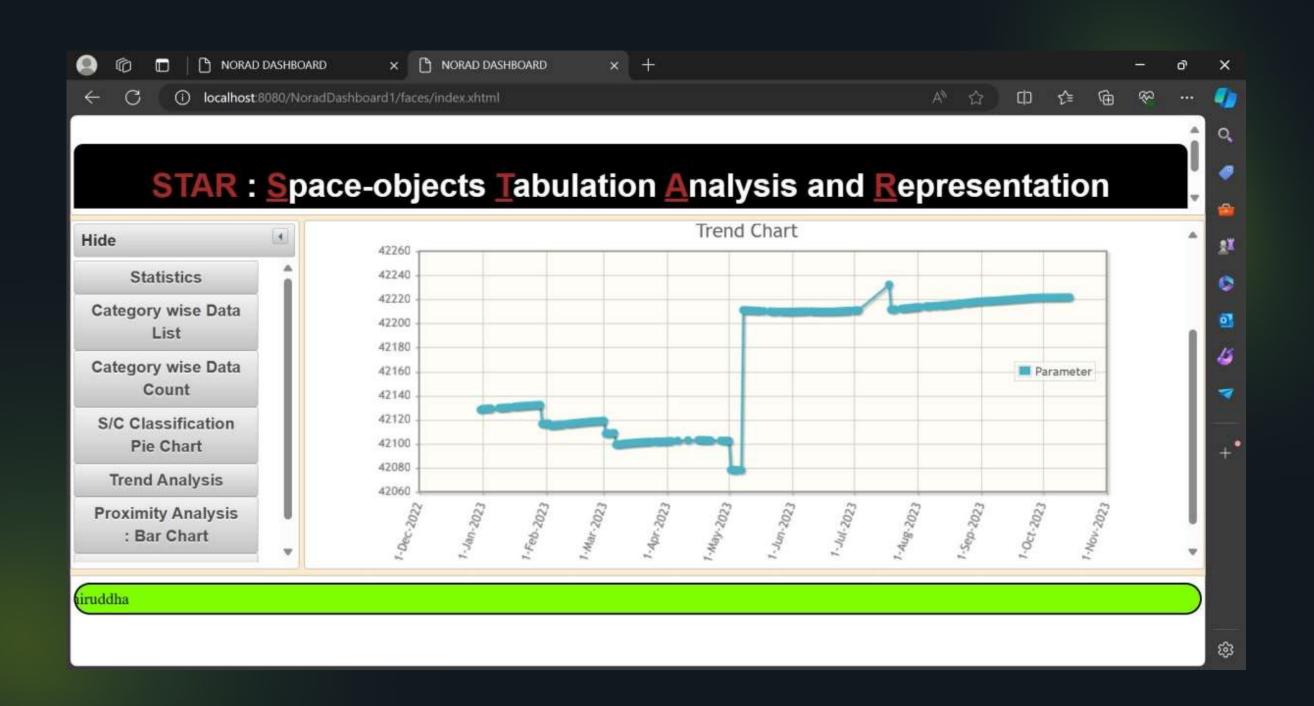


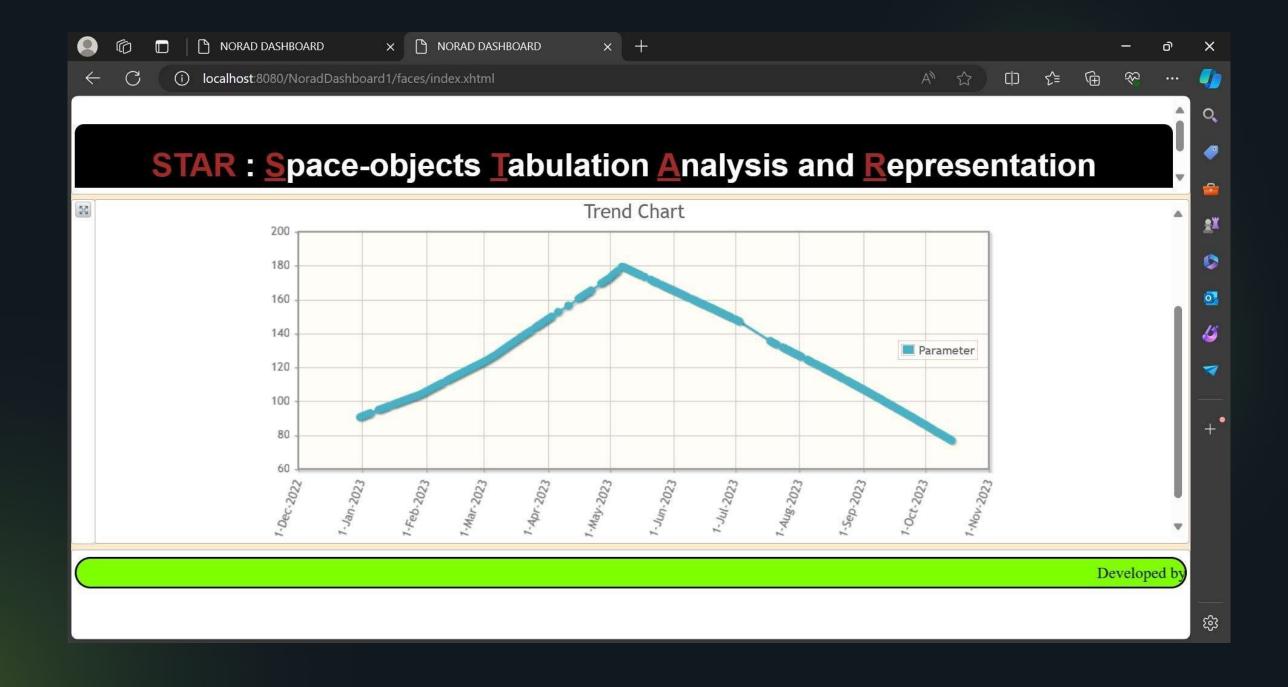


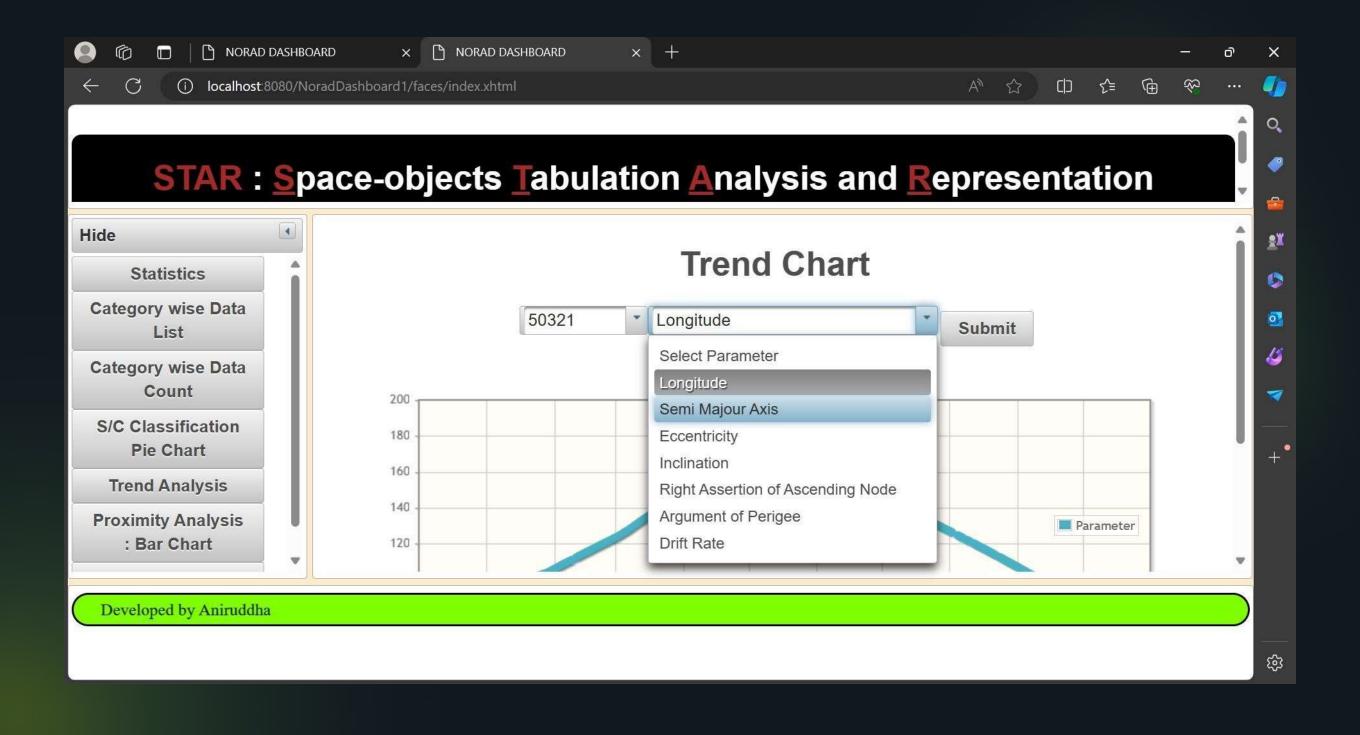


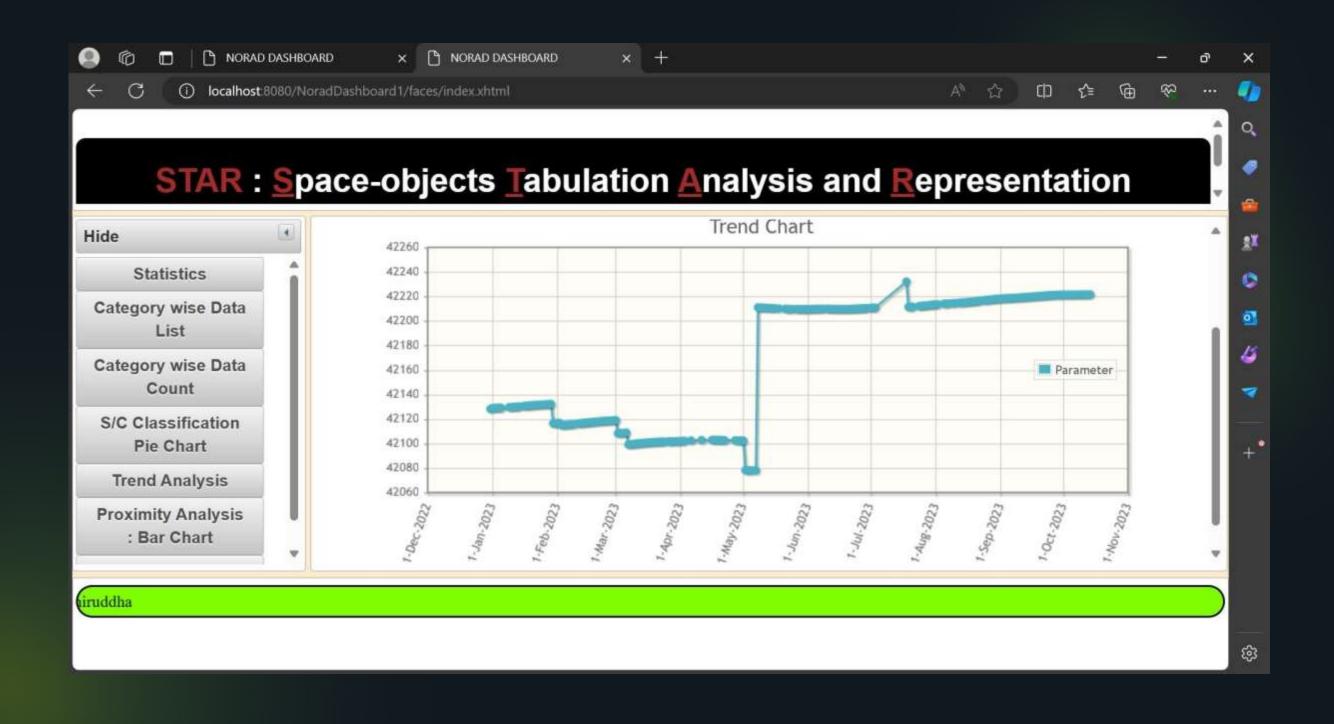


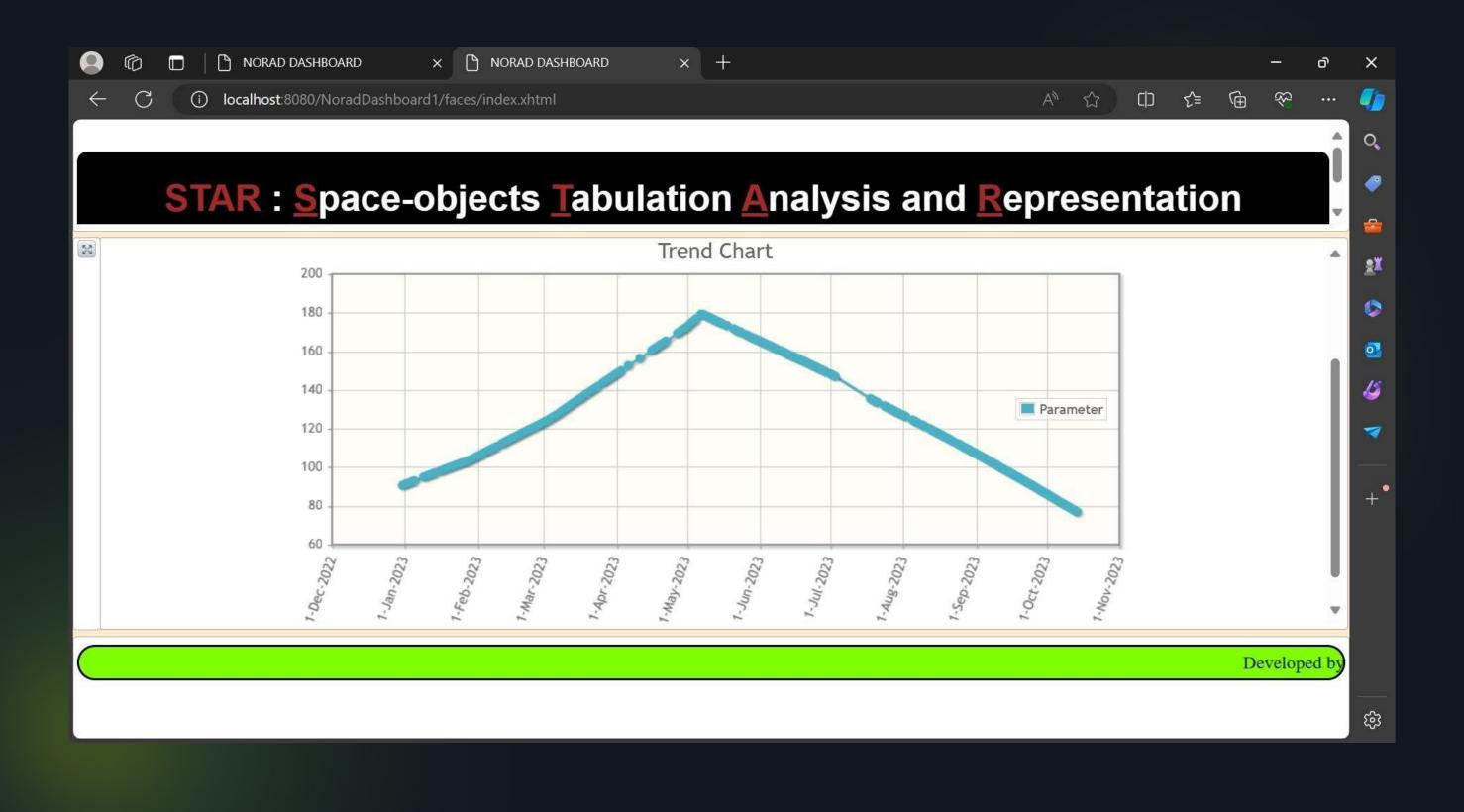


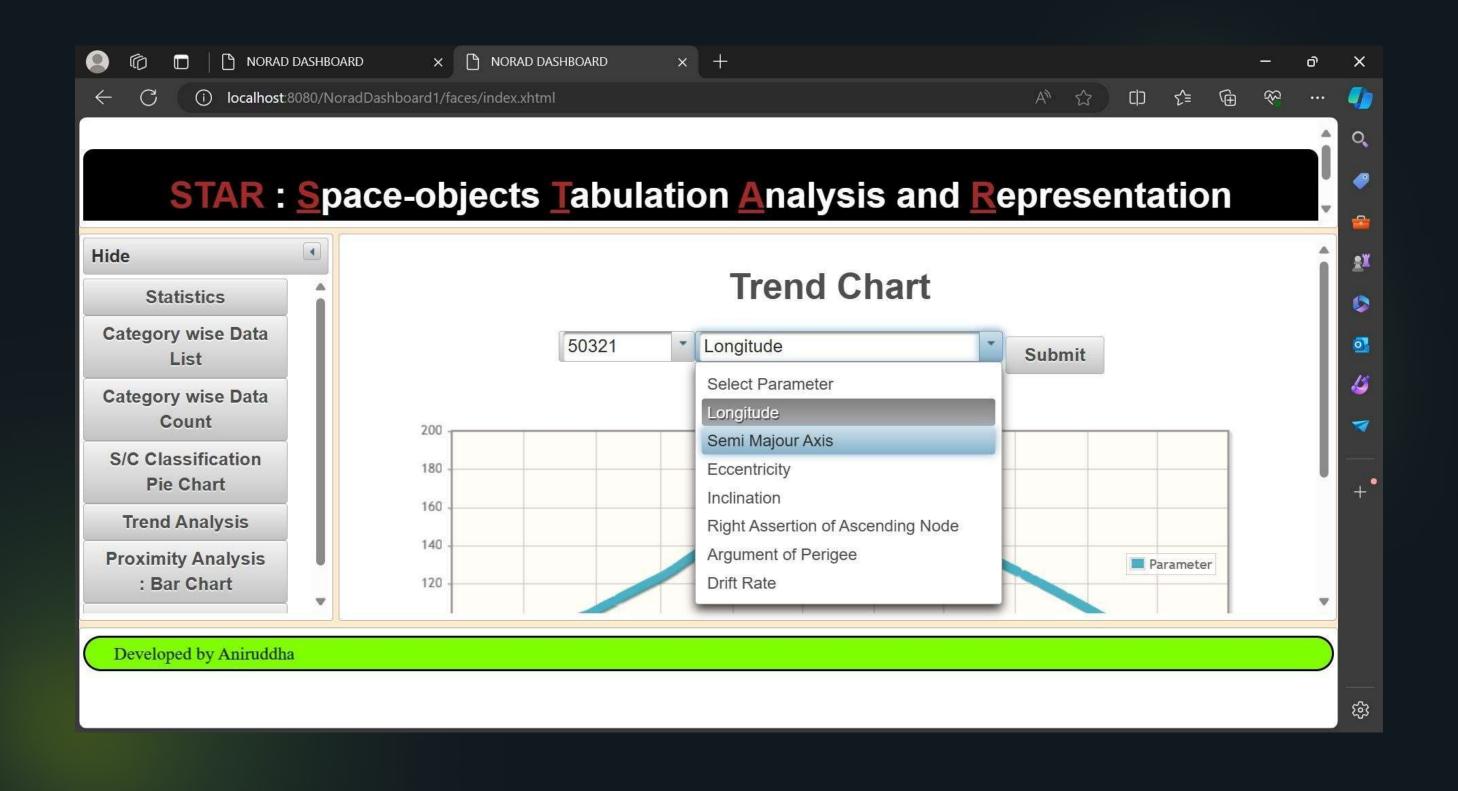


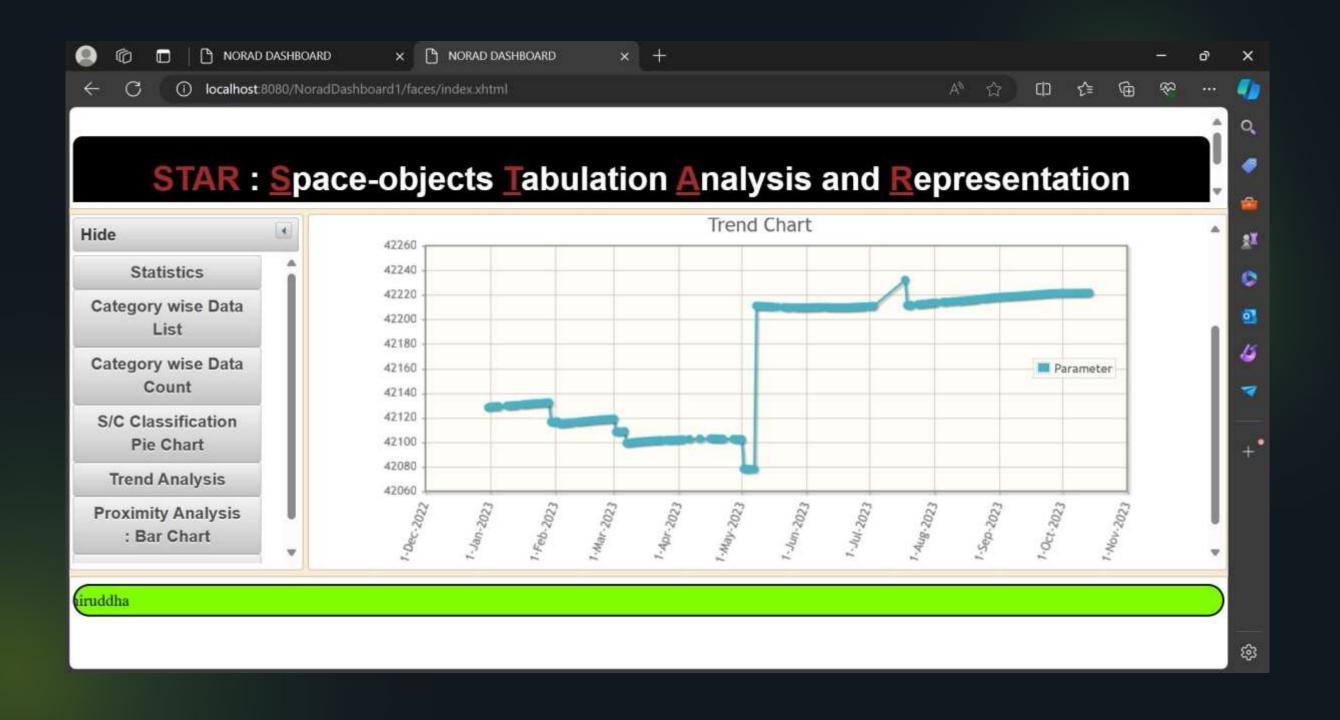


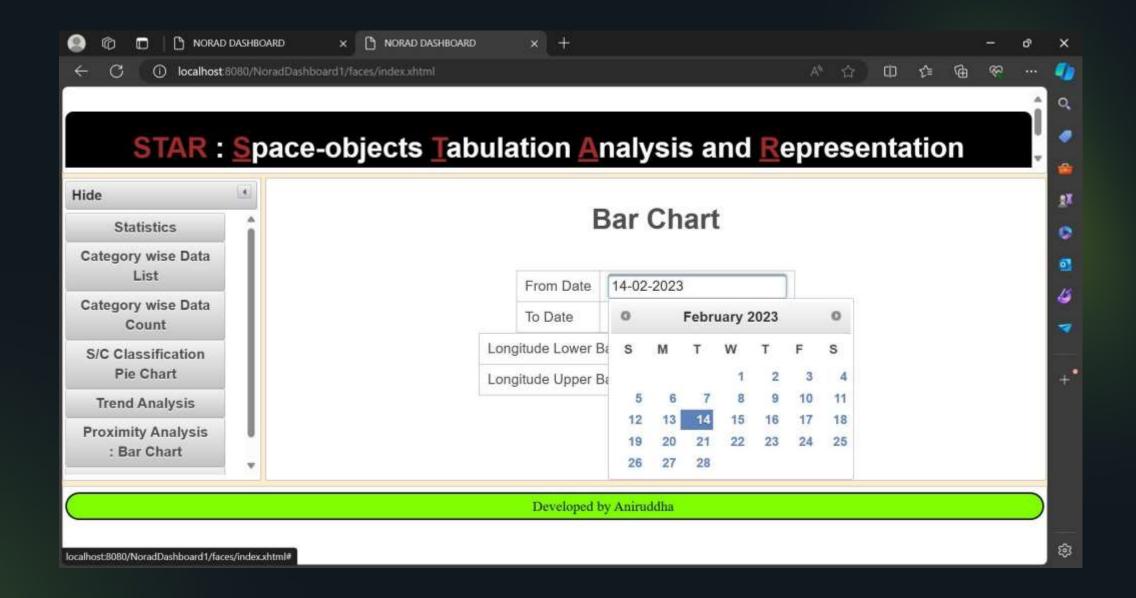


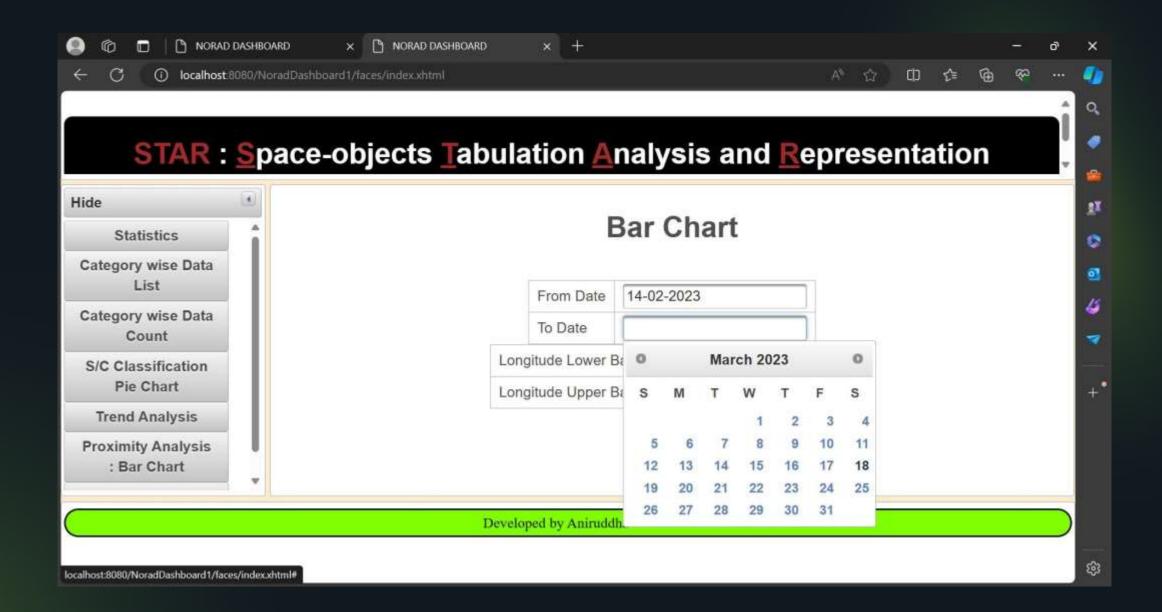


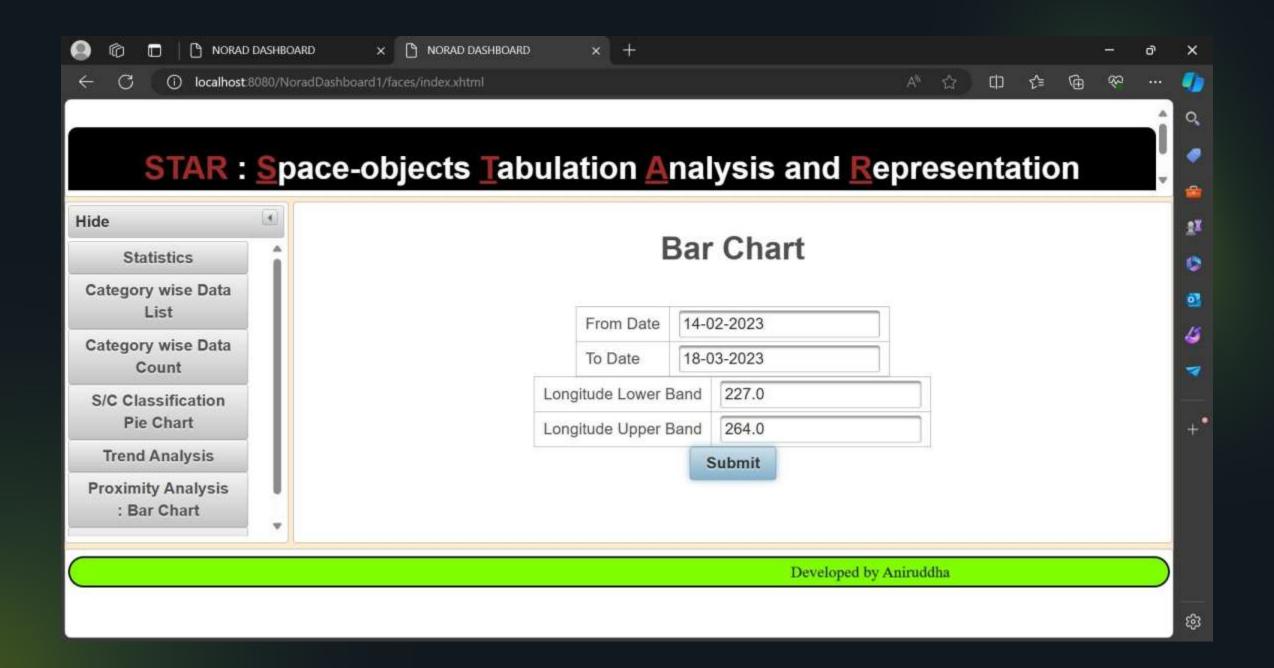


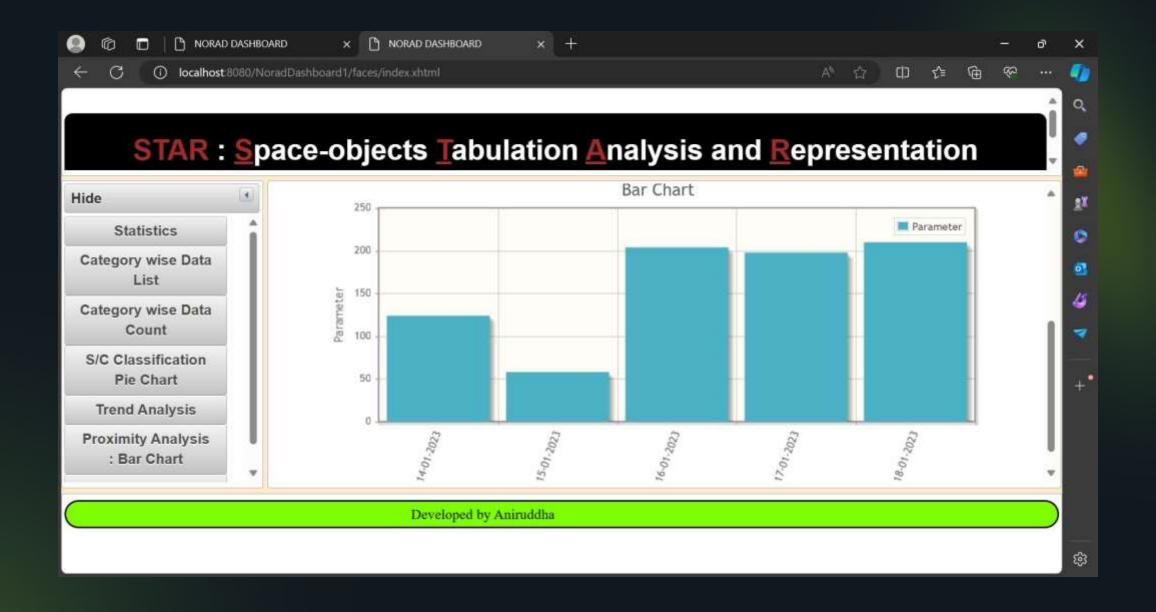


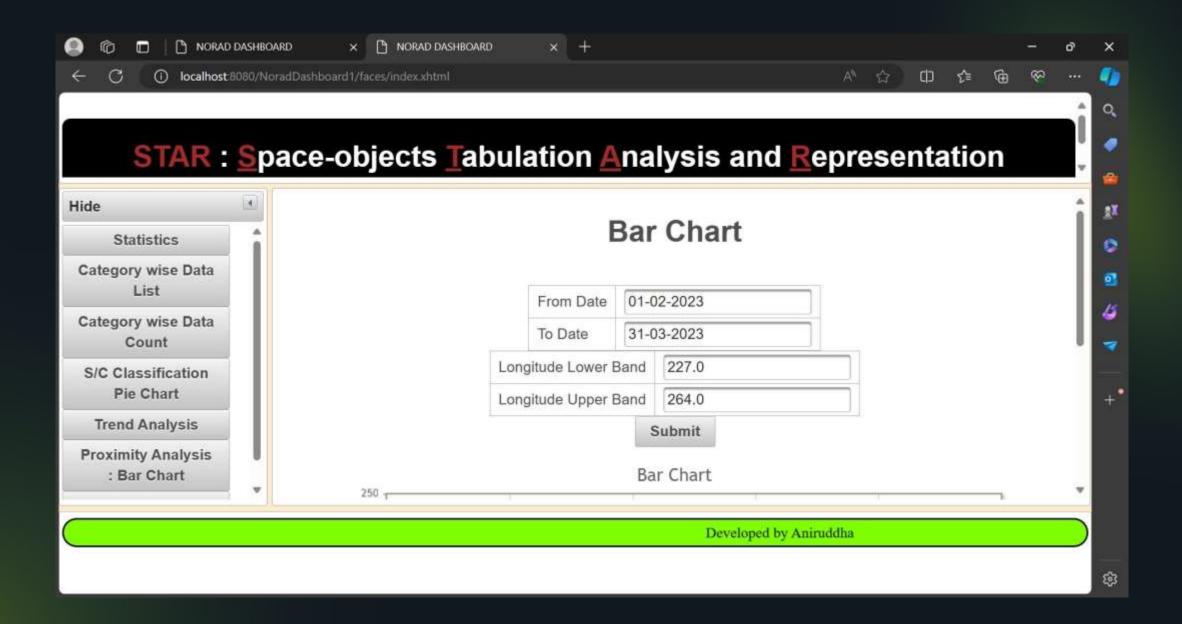


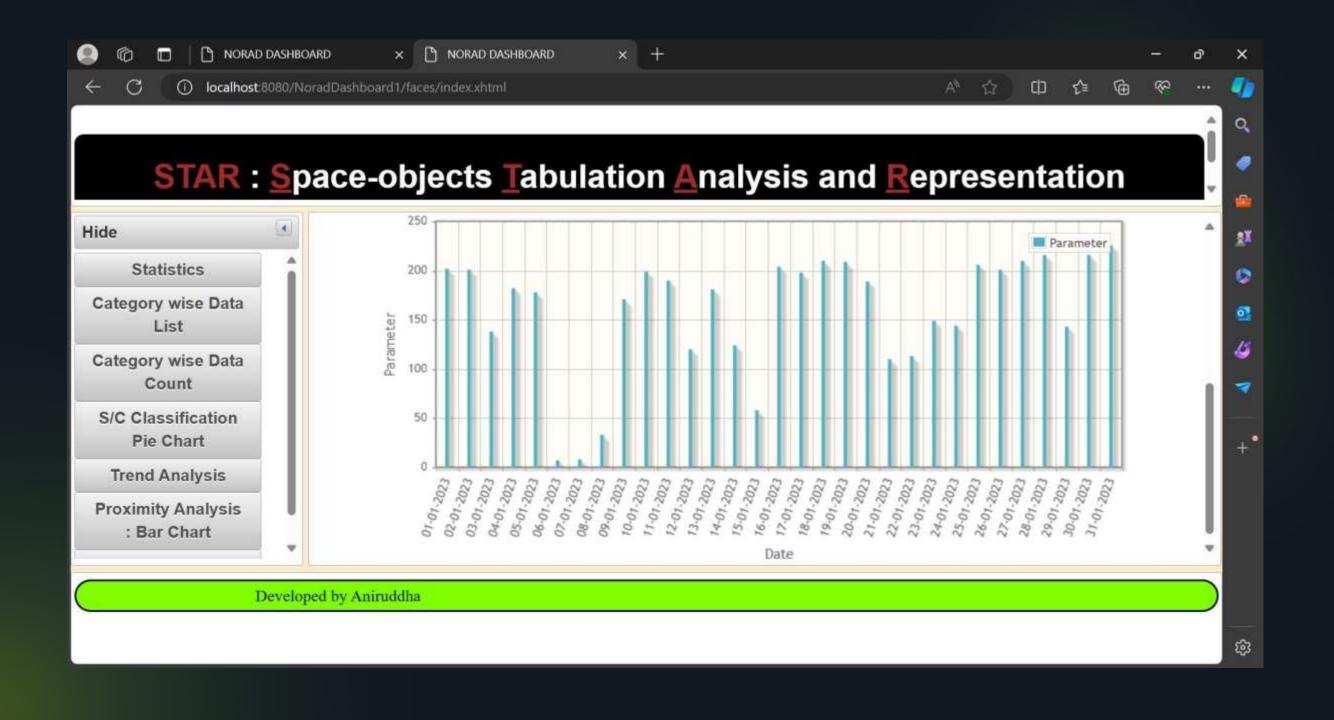


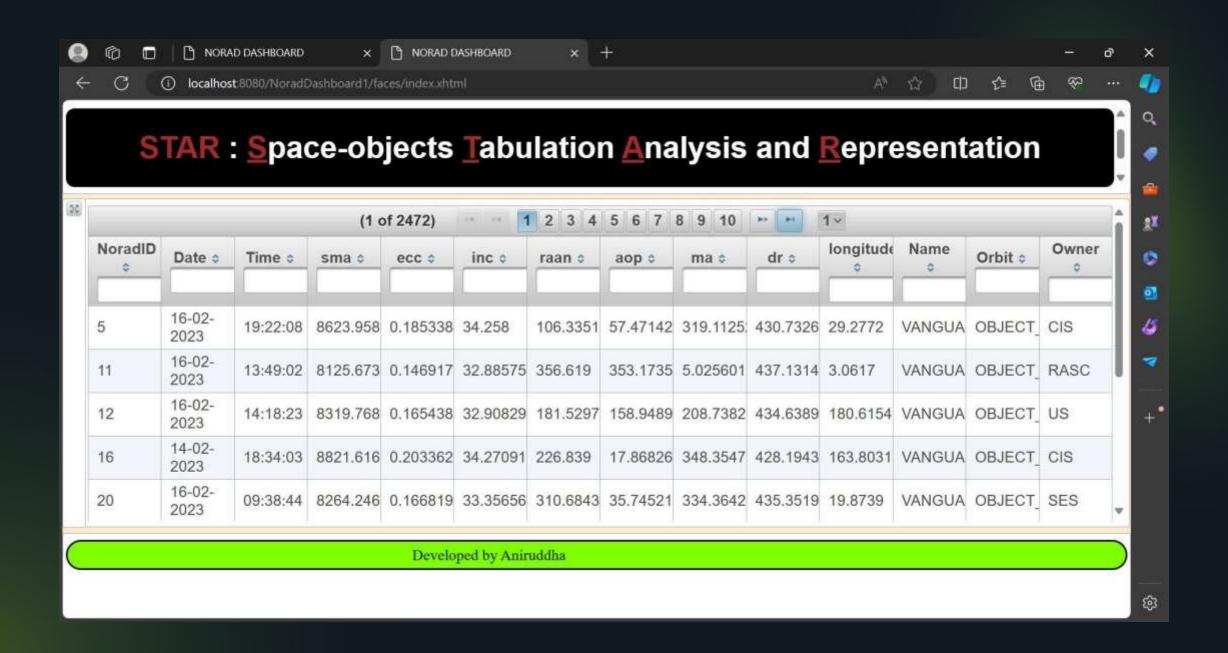


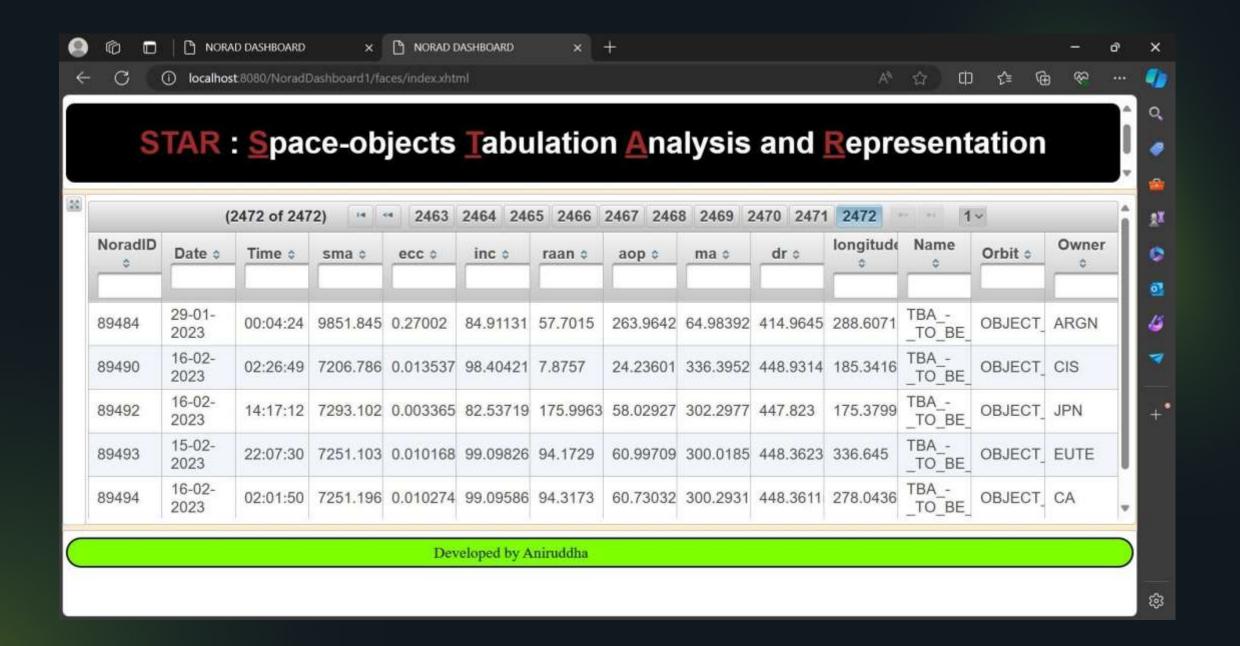












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