Satellite Communications Satellite system to provide communication services to polar regions in Europe and Russia

Ana Reviejo Jiménez Marta Munilla Díez Oscar Pla Terrada Davide Peron Cristina Gava Javier Garcia Camin

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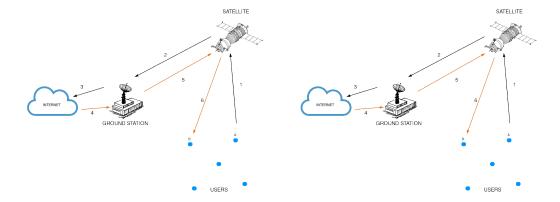


Figure 1: Scheme of the topology of the system.

Figure 2: Typical communication path between an user A and an user B.

1. Problem Description

This project results from the necessity of having a good broadband coverage of polar areas and the land areas of Northern Europe and Russia: this means the coverage of latitudes over 60° .

The subjects interested in this kind of communication are mostly industries involved in economic sector: they need a reliable communication system able to provide a service of 50 Mbps in download and 5 Mbps in upload.

The aim is to project a system able to provide a continuous, reliable and feasible communication service, maximizing the number of users allowed to access it over 60° latitudes and minimizing the costs. To do that, services in narrowband communication using LEO satellites are not useful, since the broadband communication required is not feasible with this technology.

A simple representation of the system to be built is shown in Figure 1 and a communication between two users is in Figure 2.

Typically, if a user A has to communicate with user B, it sends his packets to the satellite, with the recipient address in the header. The satellite receives the packets and forwards them to the Ground Station that sends them to the proper application (Skype, Hangout, ...). These packets are sent from the application to the Ground Station, that forwards them, through the satellite, to the recipient B.

2. Simulator and Orbits

To guarantee the service required in section 1., different orbits have been taken in account. The most used orbit to ensure a stable and reliable satellite communication is Geostationary. Figure 3 has been taken from the Inmarsat's Website, and it shows as a Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO) satellite can not reach the latitudes over 75°. For this reason a GEO does not fit our purpose.

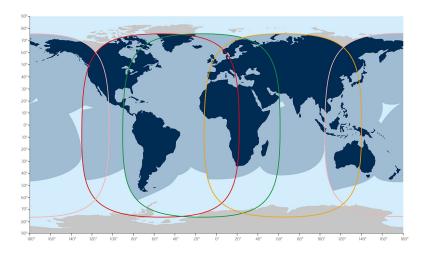


Figure 3: Approximate coverage of GEO Satellites.

Low Earth Orbits (LEOs) has been discarded since the time of visibility for a single satellite is very low, so an high number of satellites and an accurate tracking system are required to ensure a continuous service.

Medium Earth Orbits (MEOs) suffer the same problems of LEO ones, with the addition of the proximity to the Van Allen Belt where signal degradation increases significantly.

The most suitable solution for our problem is an High Elliptical Orbit (HEO), in particular we chose to analyse *Tundra* and *Molniya* orbits.

To analyse the behavior of these orbits, an orbital simulator has been implemented using MATLAB. The simulator architecture and its results are reported in subsection 2.1.

2.1 Simulator Architecture

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2.2 Orbit selection

3. Payload and Space Segment

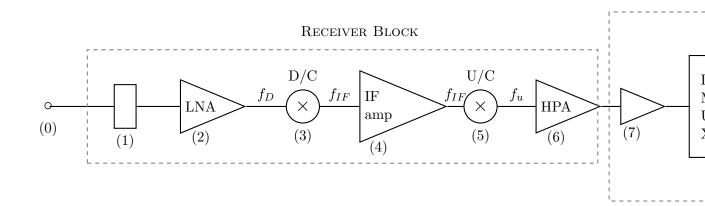
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3.1 Communication Module

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3.2 Payload





SECOND-ORDER NOISE SHAPER

3.2.1 Receiver Block

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3.2.2 Repeater Block

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3.3 Power Budget

3.3.1 Required Power

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3.3.2 Solar Panels specifications

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3.4 Weight Estimation

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4. Ground Segment

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4.1 Ground Station coordinates

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4.2 Ground Station requirements

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4.3 User requirements

5. Link Budget

5.1 Parameters setting and estimation

- 5.1.1 Antenna Parameters
- 5.1.2 Effective Isotropic Radiated Power(EIRP)
- 5.1.3 Losses
- 5.2 Uplink
- 5.3 Downlink

5.4 Overall Link Budget

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6. Cost Estimation

6.1 Spacecraft cost

The spacecraft cost can be estimated depending on several parameters and criteria, such as the type of mission, the subsystem considered and the unit over which calculate the cost. In our specific case we concentrated on the cost analysis for a communication-type satellite and review it for every subsystem of the spacecraft and its launch procedure.

The subsystems analyzed are the following:

- Attitude determination and Control subsystem (ADCS)
- Communication subsystem

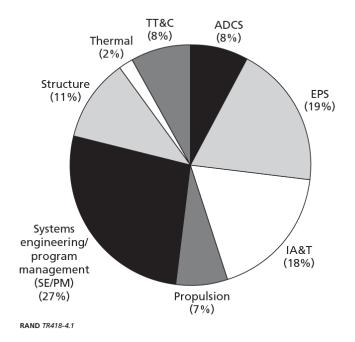


Figure 4: Communication spacecraft cost composition

- Electrical power subsystem (EPS)
- Integration assembly and test (IA&T)
- Passive sensor
- Propulsion
- System engineering
- Structure
- Thermal control
- Telemetry tracking and command (TT&C)

In particular, Figure 4 shows the cost percentage that each system represents: from it we can see that the System engineering is the most important item, followed by the EPS and the IA&T subsystems. Moreover, Figure 5 lists the different sections, depending on the type of mission the satellite is intended to accomplish, with their standard deviations; tables 6 and 7, instead, show the total cost depending on the mission type and the total cost per pound.

Regarding the cost per subsystem, Table 1 and Table 2 show the different cost each subsystem is intended to have:

	Average (%) (standard deviation)							
Cost	ADCS	EPS	IA&T	Prop	SE/PM	Structural	Thermal	TT&C
Communication	8.0	19.1	18.0	6.6	26.8	11.2	2.3	8.0
	(2.2)	(7.9)	(8.6)	(3.3)	(9.2)	(6.7)	(1.4)	(3.5)
Environmental	19.8	15.6	15.6	4.1	24.9	5.4	1.4	13.2
	(6.1)	(4.2)	(9.0)	(1.9)	(6.8)	(2.4)	(0.7)	(4.3)
Navigation	13.6	21.0	16.9	7.7	20.0	7.6	3.1	10.1
	(2.4)	(3.2)	(4.2)	(1.5)	(7.9)	(5.4)	(0.3)	(3.6)
Scientific/survey	11.4	12.3	22.2	3.6	25.0	8.2	1.9	15.4
	(1.4)	(7.8)	(13.0)	(4.5)	(8.8)	(3.7)	(0.9)	(18.2)
Experimental	9.6	12.0	13.9	8.0	23.3	10.0	1.4	22.0
	(4.8)	(2.2)	(4.6)	(9.3)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(4.5)
Communication/ navigation/ environmental	12.0 (6.4)	18.3 (6.8)	17.2 (8.2)	6.0 (3.0)	25.5 (8.5)	9.2 (6.1)	2.1 (1.2)	9.8 (4.3)

Figure 5: Communication spacecraft cost composition: averages and standard deviations

Spacecraft T1 by Mission (\$K)						
Mission	# Obs	Mean	Std Dev	12 10		
Communications	17	31,214.76	9,587.34	\$\\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ \ 1 \\ 2 \\ \ \ \ 1 \\ 2 \\ \ \ \ \		
	Coeff of Variation	Lower 90% Pred. Limit	Upper 90% Pred. Limit	12,000 24,000 36,000 48,000 More to to to to than		
	30.7	17,875.95	50,273.65	24,000 36,000 48,000 60,000 60,000		

Figure 6: Total spacecraft cost

Mission	# Obs	Mean	Std Dev	14 12
Communications	17	15.56	6.63	9 8 0 6
				O 6
	Coeff of	Lower 90%	Upper 90%	1 1
	Variation	Pred. Limit	Pred. Limit	Less 7.5 to 15 15 to 22.5 to More
	42.6	8.05	26.61	than 7.5 22.5 30 than 30
Communications SC weigh between 1200.	7 and 3857.3 lbs			

Figure 7: Total spacecraft cost per pound

Subsystem	Mean Cost (k€)	Standard deviation
IA&T	8311,49	8719,94
EPS	8441,34	5681,80
Structure	4111,49	$2955,\!92$
SEPM	$12167,\!05$	$7825,\!63$
Thermal	$903,\!45$	$562,\!3$
TT&C	$4423,\!24$	2942,24

Table 1: List of the costs per subsystem

Subsystem	Mean Cost/unit (k€/kg or ch)	Standard deviation
ADCS	94,70	8719,94
Communication $(1 < ch < 10)$	3923,19	1443,98
Communication $(10 < ch < 25)$	$1534,\!45$	$558,\!37$
Communication $(25 < ch)$	708,40	$197,\!35$
EPS	24,7	$7,\!27$
Propulsion	54,68	14,32
Structure	15,94	$4,\!37$

Table 2: List of the costs per subsystem per pound/channel

Communication spacecraft						
IA&T	8311,49 €	+				
EPS	24,7 €/Kg	$\times NCHILI +$				
Structure	15,94 €/Kg	$\times NCHILI +$				
SEPM	12167,05 €	+				
Thermal	903,45 €	+				
TT&C	4423,24 €	+				
ADCS	94,70 €/Kg	$\times NCHILI +$				
Propulsion	54,68 €/Kg	$\times NCHILI +$				
Communication $(10 < ch < 25)$	1534,45 €/ch	$\times 12ch =$				
Total cost:		TOT				

Table 3: List of the costs per subsystem per pound/channel

Through this data we can make a raw hypothesis on the average total cost of the spacecraft with a summary estimation of its mass:

6.2 Launch cost

For the launch cost we based our considerations on the prices listed by the *SpaceX* company. Figure 8 shows the prices for different types of launches, depending on the mass of the spacecrafts and the orbits they should reach.

Through the considerations we have made in the previous sections we can state that around 180 Millions of dollars (151.793.055 €(Cri says: verifica il prezzo)) are needed for the launch: in fact each spacecraft has a total mass of about (Cri says: mettere massa) and the Molniya orbit is a HEO orbit; moreover, since the raans of the two orbital planes are separated of 180 deg it is necessary to use two separate launchers, one for each spacecraft.

Through this analysis the total cost for the project is:

 $Cost_{Total} = Cost_{Launch} + Cost_{Spacecraft} = (Cri says: Mettere costo finale) \in (6.1)$



Figure 8: SpaceX price list

7. Final considerations and conclusions

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