

Training Day 14 Report:

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Earth Station and Satellite Communication

Earth Station: An Earth station is a ground-based structure used for communicating with satellites. It comprises antennas, transmitters, receivers, and other equipment necessary for uplinking (sending data to the satellite) and downlinking (receiving data from the satellite).

Different Bands Used for Satellite Communication:

1. C Band:

- Frequency Range: 4 to 8 GHz
- Used for: Professional broadcasting, long-distance telecommunication
- Characteristics: Less affected by rain fade, suitable for large geographical areas

2. Ku Band:

- Frequency Range: 12 to 18 GHz
- Used for: Direct-To-Home (DTH) television services
- Characteristics: Higher bandwidth, more susceptible to rain fade, ideal for smaller satellite dishes

Satellite Communication at Doordarshan Bhawan:

● Uplinking Using C Band:

- Doordarshan Bhawan uses the C band for uplinking signals to the satellite. This band is chosen due to its reliability and wider coverage area, making it ideal for professional broadcasting purposes.

● Ku Band for DTH:

- For Direct-To-Home (DTH) services, the Ku band is utilized. This allows for high-quality video and audio transmission directly to homes using smaller satellite dishes.

MPEG Format:

- **What and Why:**

- MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) is a set of standards for compressing digital video and audio data. MPEG formats are used to efficiently store and transmit video and audio files.
- **MPEG-2** is commonly used for broadcasting and DVD video.
- **MPEG-4** is used for streaming media, online video, and mobile applications due to its higher compression rates and improved quality.
- These formats help in reducing the bandwidth required for transmission without compromising on quality.

Uplinking and Downlinking Cycles:

- **Uplinking Cycle:**

- The process begins at the Earth station where the video and audio signals are encoded using MPEG format.
- These signals are then modulated onto a carrier wave and amplified.
- The amplified signals are transmitted to the satellite via the Earth station's antenna using the C band.

- **Downlinking Cycle:**

- The satellite receives the uplinked signals and retransmits them back to Earth.
- At home, a DTH receiver using a Ku band dish captures these signals.
- The signals are then demodulated and decoded back into video and audio formats for viewing on television.

[illegible]

1. Signal Input:

- ## 2. Encoding:

- ### 3. Switching and Redundancy:

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- **Redundancy:** There are systems in place for redundancy to ensure continuous transmission even if one part fails.

4. **Modulation and Transmission:**

- **IF (Intermediate Frequency) Equalizer:** The signals are converted to an intermediate frequency.
- **IF Splitter and Amplifier:** The signals are split and amplified.
- **Transmission:** Finally, the signals are transmitted to the satellite using the uplink antenna.

5. **Satellite to Home:**

- The satellite receives the signals and transmits them back to Earth in the Ku band.
- At home, a satellite dish receives the Ku band signals, which are then demodulated and decoded for television viewing.

Summary

On day 15 of training, I learned about Earth station, the different frequency bands used in satellite communication, and the specific usage of C band for professional broadcasting and Ku band for DTH services. We also covered the importance of MPEG formats in compressing video and audio signals for efficient transmission. The uplinking and downlinking cycles were explained in detail, highlighting the technical processes involved in transmitting and receiving satellite signals. Understanding these aspects is crucial for ensuring high-quality and reliable broadcasting services.
