Professional Development Short Course On:

Satellite RF Communications and Onboard Processing

Instructor:

Robert C. Moore Eric Hoffman

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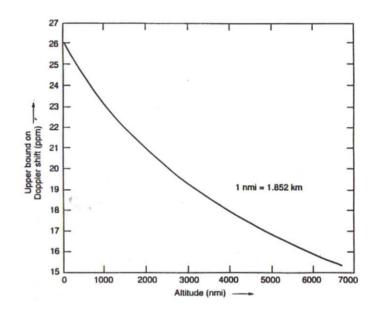
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Special Characteristics of Space Links (2)

The satellite is constantly moving -

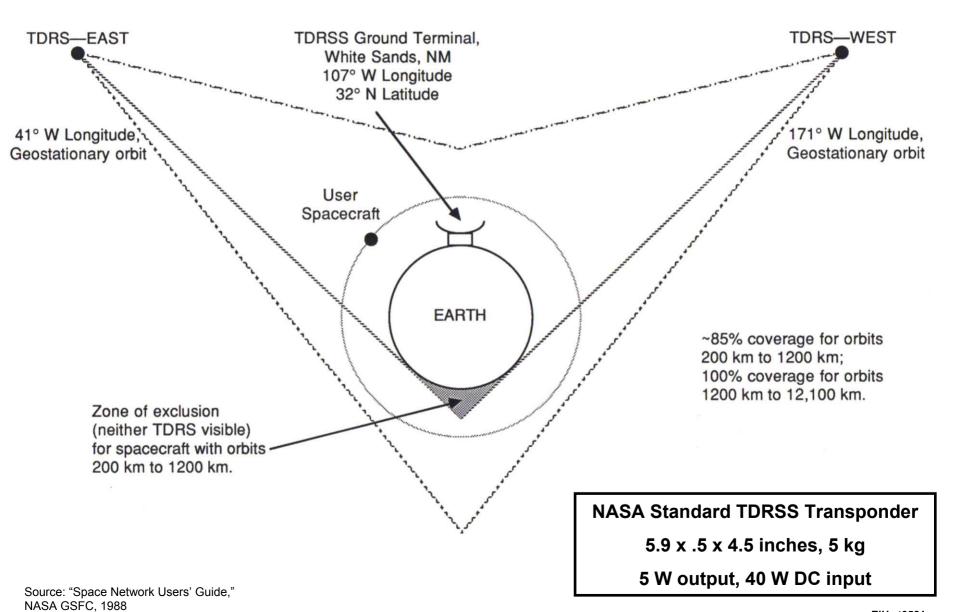
- Antennas must be constantly pointed
- Doppler shift complicates receiver design Example:

 $\Delta f/f$ can be \pm 25 ppm for LEO satellites (\pm 50 kHz at S-band).



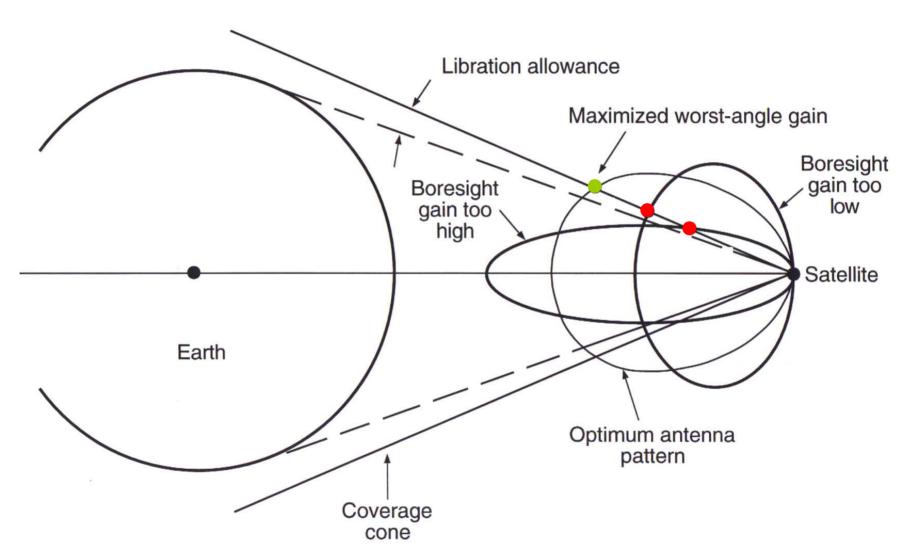
- Poor station coverage, short pass times
 - continuous coverage would require hundreds of ground stations
 - may need data storage
 - special communications orbits (geostationary, Molniya)
 - data relay satellite

Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS)



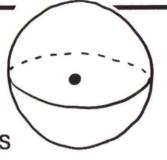
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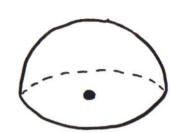
Optimizing the Beamwidth to Cover a Given Cone



Antenna Considerations for Spacecraft

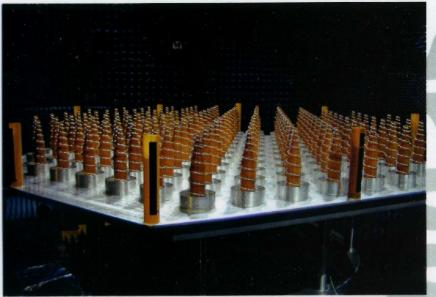
- Omnidirectional antennas
- Hemi omni antennas, paired hemi omni's
- Pencil beam antennas
- Toroidal beam antennas
- Fan beam antennas
- Despun antennas
- Antennas are often large, delicate structures that must be stowed for launch, then deployed.
- Antennas are outside the spacecraft: extreme heat and cold, atomic oxygen erosion, ionizing and ultraviolet radiation.









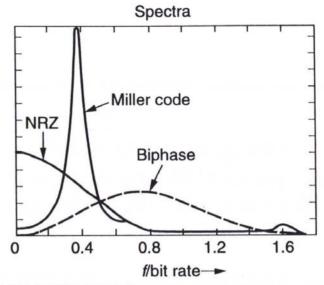


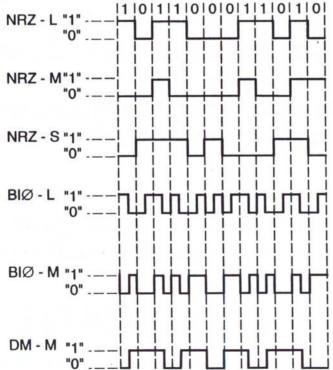
L-Band Multi-element TX/RX cup-helix feed

Space Station Ku-Band HGA



Standard PCM Formats





Non-return-to-zero-level

"One" is represented by one level.
"Zero" is represented by the other level.

Non-return-to-zero-mark

"One" is represented by a change in level.
"Zero" is represented by no change in level.

Non-return-to-zero-space

"One" is represented by no change in level. "Zero" is represented by a change in level.

Biphase level (split phase)

Level change occurs at center of every bit period.

"One" is represented by a "one" level with the transition to the "zero" level.

"Zero" is represented by a "zero" level with the transition

to the "one" level.

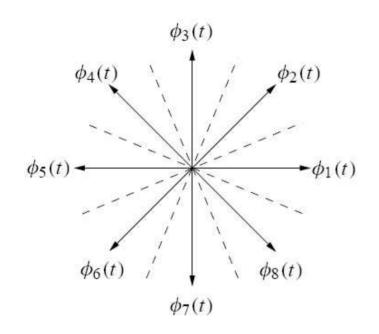
Biphase mark

Level change occurs at the beginning of every bit period. "One" is represented by a midbit level change. "Zero" is represented by no midbit level change.

Delay modulation-mark (Miller code)

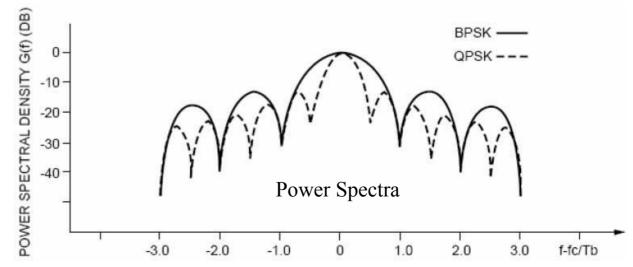
"One" is represented by a level change midbit time.
"Zero" followed by a "zero" is represented by a level change at the end of the first "zero" bit. No level change occurs when a "zero" is preceded by a "one."

M-ary Phase Shift Keying (m = 8)



For P_{ε} small,

$$P_{\epsilon} pprox 2 \mathrm{erfc} \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{\eta} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{M}}, \qquad M > 2$$



Properties of Gaussian Noise

Probability density of amplitude

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

- Average value, mean square value
- Time behavior, autocorrelation function

$$R_{v}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(t)v(t+\tau)dt$$

• Power spectral density, "white" noise

$$G_{v}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_{v}(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau$$

Noise temperature

$$T = \frac{N_o}{k} \frac{(W/Hz)}{(W/Hz K)}$$

where k is Boltzmann's constant = 1.38×10^{-23} W/Hz/K

Receiving System Figure of Merit - G/T

 The receiving system antenna gain divided by the system noise temperature provides a convenient "figure of merit" to compare receiving stations.

Example:
$$G_r = + 50.0 \text{ dBi} = 100,000$$

 $T_s = 200 \text{ K}$

$$G/T = \frac{100,000}{200} = 500 = +27.0 \text{ dB/K}$$

 Two systems having the same G/T will (to first order) have the same link performance.

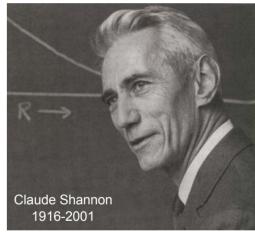
State of	
the art!	

DSN Configuration	Typical G/T
Single 70 m	59 dB/K
Single 34 m	53 dB/K
Array of two 34 m	55.8 dB/K
Array of 1 70 m & 3 34 m	61.2 dB/K

Shannon's Channel Capacity

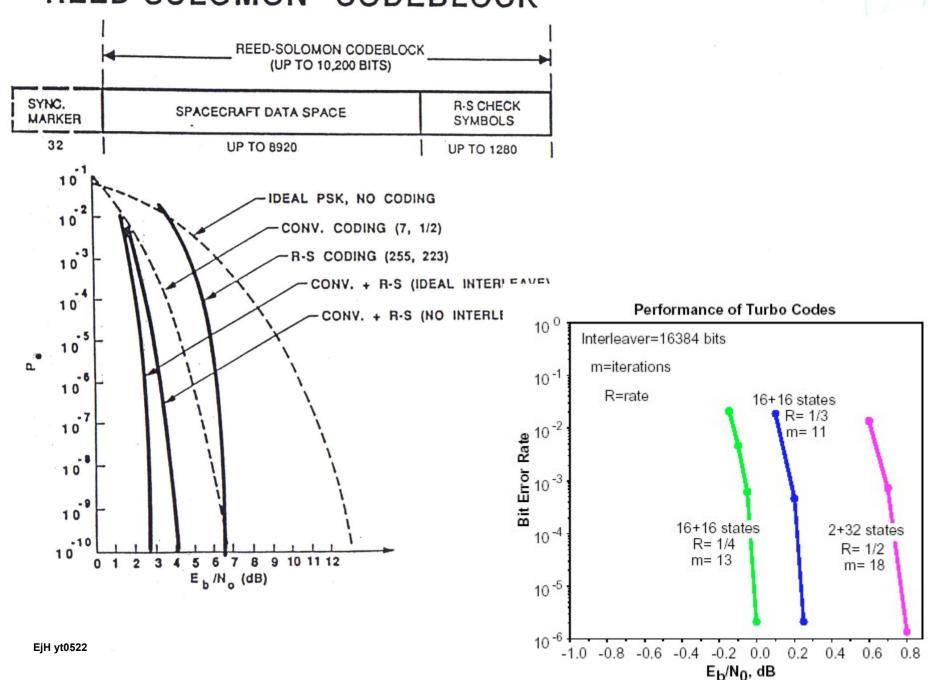
- Consider a channel with bandwidth W and signal-to-noise ratio S/N.
- In 1948 Claude Shannon proved "there exist" codes and modulations which permit <u>error-free</u> communication, provided the bit rate does not exceed

$$C = W \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right)$$



- Do <u>not</u> use this upper bound for design!
- By letting $N = N_o$ W and $W \rightarrow \infty$, can show that error-free digital communication cannot take place below $E/N_o = -1.6$ dB ($\ln 2$)
- High performance exacts a price: bandwidth spreading, abrupt thresholds, complex coding/decoding equipment, computational delays

REED-SOLOMON CODEBLOCK

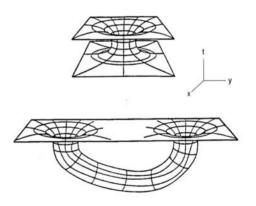


Supraluminal (faster-than-c) Communications



- Can a particle be accelerated to c?
- Can a particle have a velocity > c?
 - Tachyons: how generate, modulate, detect?

- Wormholes. Spacewarps through higher dimensions.
- Would supraluminal communications violate the Causality Principle?



References:

"Particles That Go Faster Than Light," Gerald Feinberg, Sci. Amer., 222, 2, Feb. 1970

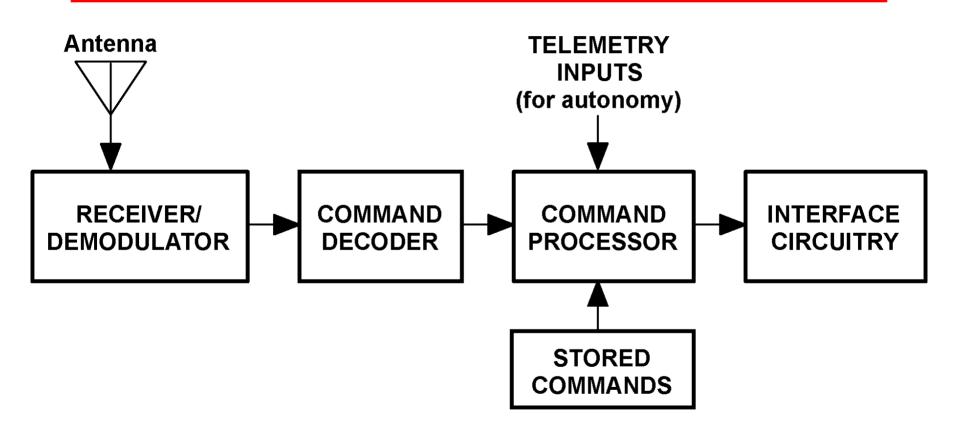
Timescape, Gregory Benford, Simon & Schuster, 1980

A Brief History of Time, Steven W. Hawking, Bantam, 1988

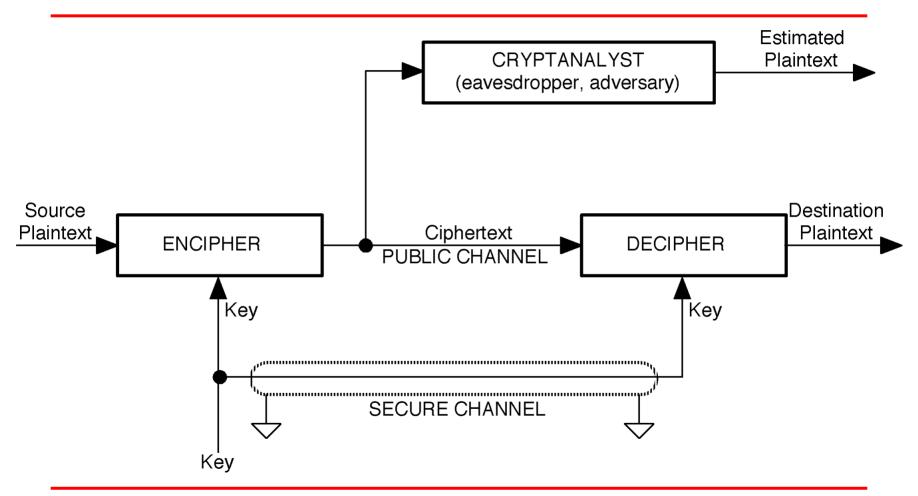
"Faster than Light?" R. Y. Chiao et al, Sci Amer., Aug. 1993

Nine Crazy Ideas in Science, Robert Ehrlich, Princeton Univ. Press, 2001

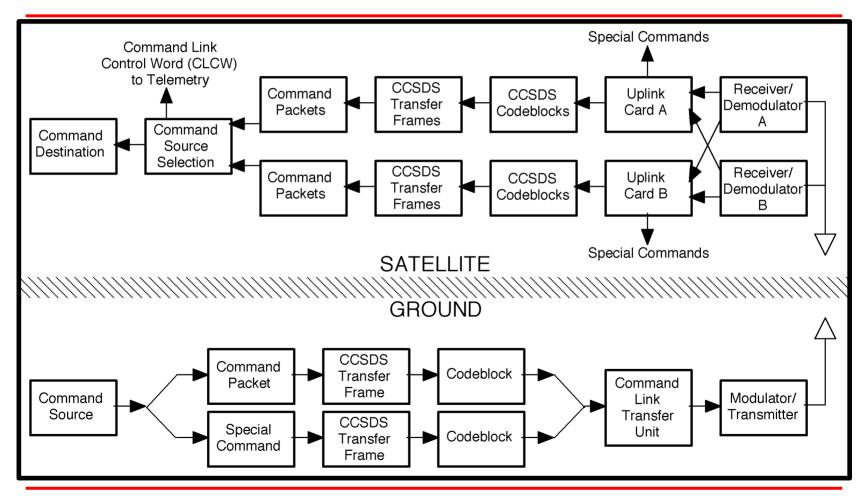
Spacecraft Command System



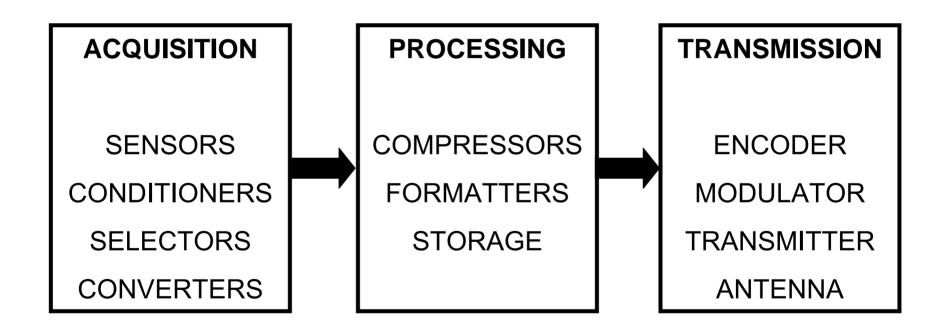
Encryption / Decryption Model



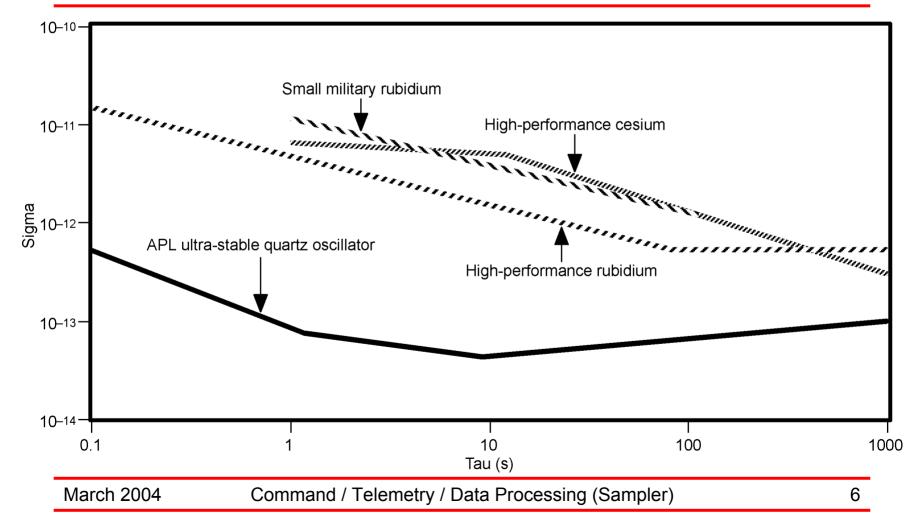
End-to-End Command Flow



Spacecraft Telemetry System



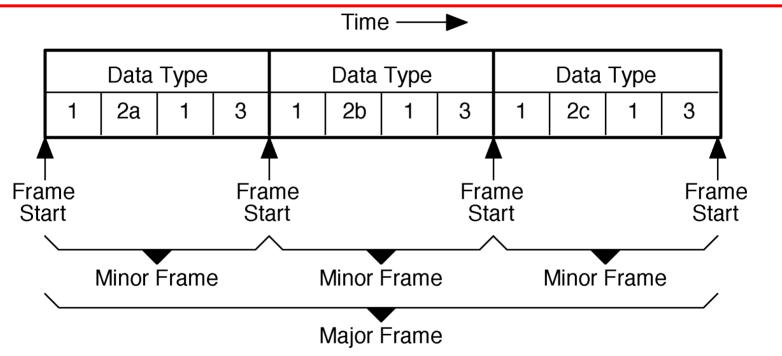
Allan Deviation of Precision Frequency Standards



Telemetry Multiple Access

- Frequency division multiple access (FDMA): different data on different sub-carrier frequencies
- **Time division multiple access** (TDMA): a cyclic data frame is defined in which different bit fields in the frame are assigned to different users
- Code division multiple access (CDMA): coding techniques are used to avoid interference between different users. Each different coding algorithm is decoded using a separate decoder (e.g., ±90°, ±180° phase shift; orthogonal binary pseudo-random modulations; frequency-hopping)
- **Polarization division multiple access** (PDMA): two signal sources use orthogonal polarizations of single carrier
- Space division multiple access (SDMA): spot-beam antennas provide spatial separation of RF links

Sub-Commutation and Super-Commutation



Data type 1 is super-commutated. It is sampled more than once in each minor frame. Data types 2a, 2b, and 2c are sampled less often. They are sub-commutated in three successive minor frames.

Structure of a Typical Packetized Telemetry Frame

PRIMARY **SECONDARY** DATA **CHECKSUM** SYNC **PACKETS TELEMETRY TELEMETRY** or PATTERN **FRAME FRAME** (each up to 64K bytes REED-SOLOMON **HEADER** in length) CHECK BLOCK **HEADER PRIMARY** SECONDARY **PACKET OPTIONAL APPLICATION APPLICATION APPLICATION PACKET** PACKET **PACKET** DATA **CHECKSUM HEADER HEADER**

Structure of a Typical Real-Time Communications Bus Schedule

0	Synchronization
1	Instrument long data poll
2	•
3	Instrument long data read
4	Instrument long data read
5	Instrument long data read
6	Instrument long data read
7	Instrument command
8	Instrument short data poll
တ	Instrument long data poll
10	Instrument short data read
11	Instrument long data read
12	Instrument long data read
13	Instrument long data read
14	Instrument long data read
15	Instrument short data poll
16	Instrument command
17	Instrument short data read
18	Instrument long data poll
19	,
20	Instrument long data read
21	Instrument long data read
22	Instrument long data read
23	Instrument long data read
24	Instrument command

25	Instrument short data poll
26	Instrument long data poll
27	Instrument short data read
28	Instrument long data read
29	Instrument long data read
30	Instrument long data read
31	Instrument long data read
32	Instrument command
33	Instrument short data poll
34	Instrument long data poll
35	Instrument short data read
36	Instrument long data read
37	Instrument long data read
38	Instrument long data read
39	Instrument long data read
40	Instrument short data poll
41	Instrument command
42	Instrument short data read
43	Instrument long data poll
44	•
45	Instrument long data read
46	Instrument long data read
47	Instrument long data read
48	Instrument long data read
49	Instrument command

50	Instrument short data poll
51	Instrument long data poll
52	Instrument short data read
53	Instrument long data read
54	Instrument long data read
55	Instrument long data read
56	Instrument long data read
57	Instrument command
58	Reset IDS Remote Terminal
59	Instrument long data poll
60	Time Code Transfer
61	Instrument long data read
62	Instrument long data read
63	Instrument long data read
64	Instrument long data read
65	Instrument short data poll
66	Instrument command
67	Instrument short data read
68	Instrument long data poll
69	-
70	Instrument long data read
71	Instrument long data read
72	Instrument long data read
73	Instrument long data read
74	Instrument command

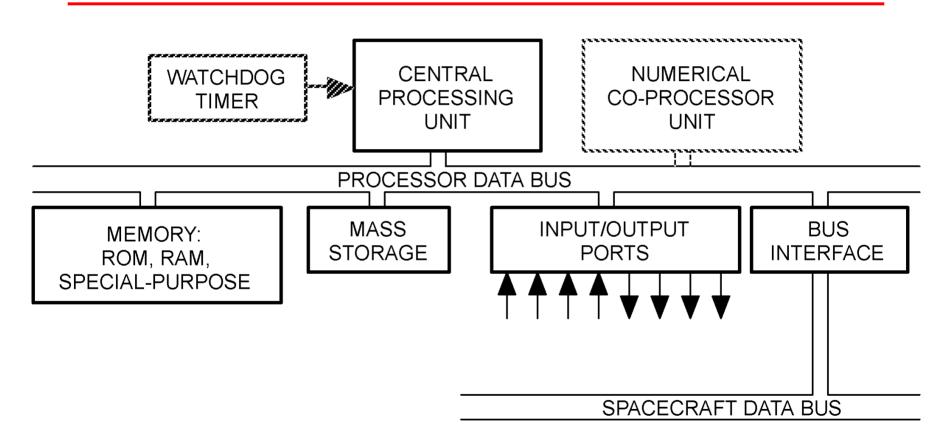
75	Instrument short data poll
76	Instrument long data poll
77	Instrument short data read
78	Instrument long data read
79	Instrument long data read
80	Instrument long data read
81	Instrument long data read
82	Instrument command
83	Instrument short data poll
84	Instrument long data poll
85	Instrument short data read
86	Instrument long data read
87	Instrument long data read
88	Instrument long data read
89	Instrument long data read
90	Instrument short data poll
91	Instrument command
92	Instrument short data read
93	Instrument long data poll
94	
95	Instrument long data read
96	Instrument long data read
97	Instrument long data read
98	Instrument long data read
99	Instrument command

100 Instrument short data poll
101 Instrument long data poll
102 Instrument short data read
103 Instrument long data read
104 Instrument long data read
105 Instrument long data read
106 Instrument long data read
107 Instrument command
108 Instrument short data poll
109 Instrument long data poll
110 Instrument short data read
111 Instrument long data read
112 Instrument long data read
113 Instrument long data read
114 Instrument long data read
115 Instrument short data poll
116 Instrument command
117 Instrument short data read
118 Instrument long data poll
119
120 Instrument long data read
121 Instrument long data read
122 Instrument long data read
123 Instrument long data read
124 Instrument command

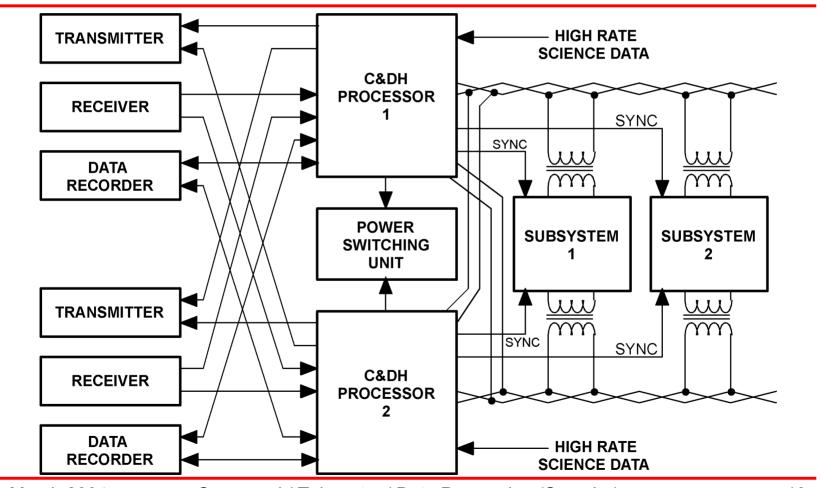
125 real-time slots, each 8 ms in duration

Instrument short data: 256-byte packets, 13 Hz maximum Instrument long data: 1024-byte packets, 15 Hz maximum Instrument command: 250-byte packets, 15 Hz maximum RT reset (slot 58) occurs at 1/8 Hz (i.e., every 8 seconds)

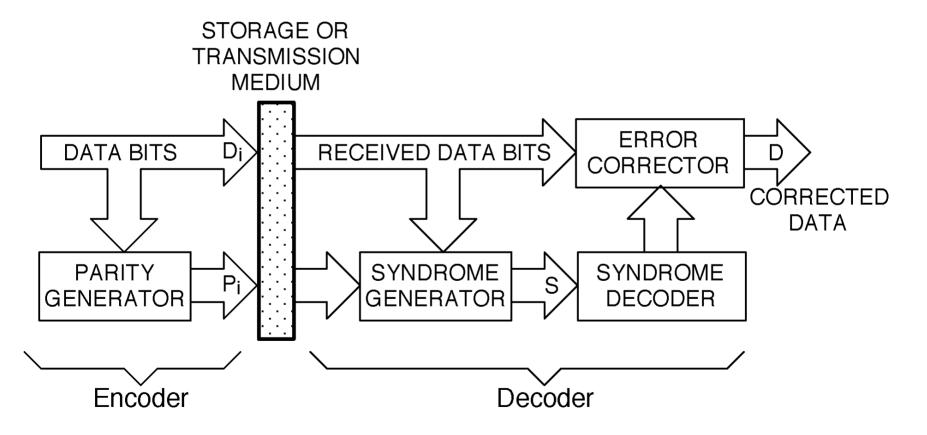
Spacecraft Data Processing System



Spacecraft Block Diagram



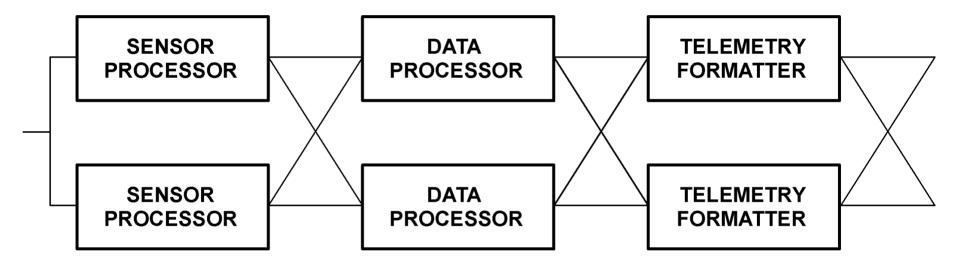
Block Diagram of Error-Correcting Logic



Earth-Orbit Radiation Environment

- Low altitude (200 500 km), low inclination (i ≤ 28°)
 - 100 1k rad(Si)/year. Design to 10k rad(Si)/year. Incident charged particles, Van Allen Belts, make SEUs an important concern at low inclination.
- Low altitude (200 1000 km), high inclination (i > 28°)
 - 1k 10k rad(Si)/year. Design to 100k rad(Si)/year. More protons from Van Allen Belts, so use Adams ten percent worst case environment for SEU calculations.
- Medium altitude (1000 4000 km)
 - 100k 1M rad(Si)/year. Design to 1M rad(Si)/year. Almost no geomagnetic shielding. Must use the most radiation-tolerant parts available.
- High altitude (> 5000 km); e.g., geosynchronous (36,000 km)
 - 1k 5k rad(Si)/year. Design to 50k rad(Si)/year. Spacecraft charging occurs as Earth's magnetic field interacts with Solar wind, so SEU effects are dominated by the Adams ten-percent worst-case environment.

Cross-Strapping Redundant Systems (Box-level)

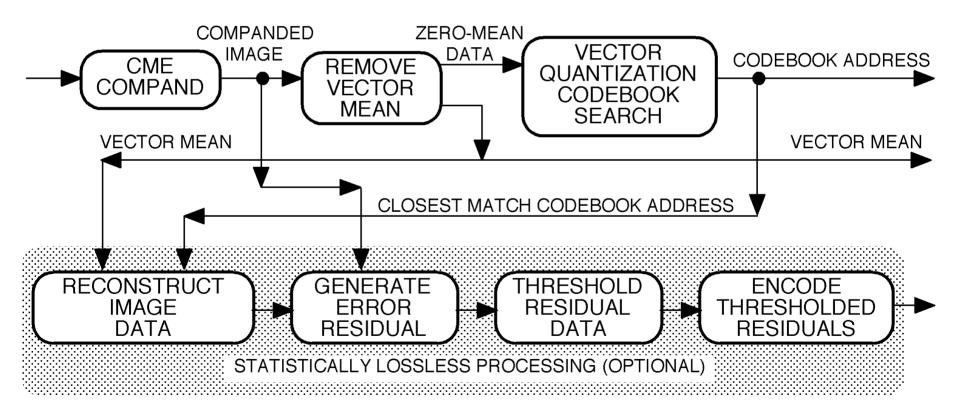


No single-point failure should be able to drag down both sides!

Hot Tips for Flight Software

- 1 Keep it simple. (10% increase in problem complexity can double the software complexity.)
- 2 Use the right people. (Good programmers can be up to 30 times more productive than mediocre ones.)
- 3 Estimate testing realistically. (Error detection/removal accounts for $\sim 40\%$ of software development costs.)
- 4 Address efficiency early in the software development cycle. (Efficiency results from good design more than good coding.)
- 5 Be alert to the two primary causes of "runaway" software projects: Optimistic estimates, made before the problem is fully understood Unstable requirements that "creep" during the development effort
- 6 Have serious design reviews and code walkthroughs. (Rigorous reviews can remove up to 90% of errors prior to testing.)

Hybrid Image Compression Algorithm



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