

1. Satellite TLE Analysis

(卫星双行根数分析)

a. Identifying the Geostationary Satellite

(确定地球同步卫星)

- A geostationary satellite satisfies:
地球同步卫星满足以下条件:
 1. Orbital inclination $i \approx 0^\circ$.
轨道倾角 $i \approx 0^\circ$.
 2. Orbital period $T = 1436$ minutes (~ 24 hours).
轨道周期 $T = 1436$ 分钟 (~ 24 小时).
- From the TLEs:
根据TLE数据:
 - Satellite 28884 satisfies these conditions.
卫星28884符合这些条件。

b. Computing Semi-Major Axis and Altitude

(计算轨道半长轴和高度)

- Formula (公式):

$$\text{Semi-major axis } a = \left(\frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\text{轨道半长轴 } a = \left(\frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\text{Altitude } h = a - R_E, \text{ where } R_E = 6378 \text{ km.}$$

$$\text{高度 } h = a - R_E, \text{ 其中 } R_E = 6378 \text{ km.}$$

- Calculation (计算):

- Satellite 41918: $T = \frac{86400}{14.34217262} \text{ s}$

$$\text{卫星41918: } T = \frac{86400}{14.34217262} \text{ 秒}$$

- Satellite 43233: $T = \frac{86400}{5.00116407} \text{ s}$

$$\text{卫星43233: } T = \frac{86400}{5.00116407} \text{ 秒}$$

- Satellite 28884: $T = \frac{86400}{1.00271913} \text{ s}$

$$\text{卫星28884: } T = \frac{86400}{1.00271913} \text{ 秒}$$

2. Spectral Efficiency

(频谱效率)

a. Data Rate and Nyquist Bandwidth

(数据速率与奈奎斯特带宽)

- Formula (公式):

$$\eta = \frac{R_b}{2B}, \text{ where } R_b: \text{Data rate, } B: \text{Bandwidth.}$$

$$\eta = \frac{R_b}{2B}, \text{ 其中 } R_b: \text{数据速率, } B: \text{带宽。}$$

b. Data Rate and Symbol Rate

(数据速率与符号速率)

- Formula (公式):

$$\eta = \frac{R_b}{R_s \log_2(M)}, \text{ where } M: \text{Modulation order.}$$

$$\eta = \frac{R_b}{R_s \log_2(M)}, \text{ 其中 } M: \text{调制阶数。}$$

3. Relationships

(关系讨论)

a. E_s/N_0 and E_b/N_0

- Formula (公式):

$$E_b/N_0 = \frac{E_s/N_0}{\log_2(M)}.$$

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b. E_s/N_0 and C/N

- Formula (公式):

$$C/N = E_s/N_0 \cdot R_s.$$

$$C/N = E_s/N_0 \cdot R_s.$$

c. C/N_0 and C/N

- Formula (公式):

$$C/N = \frac{C/N_0}{B}.$$

$$C/N = \frac{C/N_0}{B}.$$

4. DVB-S2 16APSK Calculations

(DVB-S2 16APSK计算)

a. Symbol Rate (符号率)

- Formula (公式):

$$R_s = \frac{B}{1+\alpha}, \text{ where } \alpha = 0.2.$$

$$R_s = \frac{B}{1+\alpha}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = 0.2.$$

b. Spectral Efficiency (频谱效率)

- Formula (公式):

$$\eta = \frac{\log_2(M)}{1+\alpha}.$$

$$\eta = \frac{\log_2(M)}{1+\alpha}.$$

c. Data Rate (数据速率)

- Formula (公式):

$$R_b = R_s \cdot \log_2(M) \cdot \frac{4}{5}.$$

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d. E_s/N_0 and E_b/N_0

- Compute E_s/N_0 from the DVB-S2 graph.

从DVB-S2图中计算 E_s/N_0 。

- Use $E_b/N_0 = \frac{E_s/N_0}{\log_2(M)}.$

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5. Uplink and Downlink Analysis

(上行与下行分析)

a. Total C/N_0 Expression

(总 C/N_0 表达式)

- Formula (公式):

$$\frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{uplink}}} + \frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{downlink}}}.$$
$$\frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{总}}} = \frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{上行}}} + \frac{1}{(C/N_0)_{\text{下行}}}.$$

b. Typical Downlink Frequency

(典型下行频率)

- For Ku band, $f \approx 12$ GHz.
对于Ku波段, $f \approx 12$ GHz.

c. Free Space Losses (自由空间损耗)

- Formula (公式):

$$L_f = \left(\frac{4\pi df}{c} \right)^2.$$
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d. Total C/N_0 with Clear Sky

(晴空条件下的总 C/N_0)

- Use the total C/N_0 formula and substitute clear sky values.
使用总 C/N_0 公式, 代入晴空条件下的值。