

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xv
ACRONYMS	xvii
NOTATIONS	xxiii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Birth of Satellite Communications	1
1.2 Development of Satellite Communications	1
1.3 Configuration of a Satellite Communications System	3
1.3.1 Communications links	5
1.3.2 The space segment	6
1.3.3 The ground segment	10
1.4 Types of Orbit	11
1.5 Radio Regulations	16
1.5.1 The ITU organisation	16
1.5.2 Space radiocommunications services	17
1.5.3 Frequency allocation	18
1.6 Technology Trends	21
1.7 Services	23
1.8 The Way Forward	25
References	27
2 ORBITS AND RELATED ISSUES	29
2.1 Keplerian Orbits	29
2.1.1 Kepler's laws	29
2.1.2 Newton's law	29
2.1.3 Relative movement of two point bodies	30
2.1.4 Orbital parameters	33
2.1.5 The earth's orbit	38
2.1.6 Earth–satellite geometry	46
2.1.7 Eclipses of the sun	52
2.1.8 Sun–satellite conjunction	53
2.2 Useful Orbits for Satellite Communication	53
2.2.1 Elliptical orbits with non-zero inclination	54
2.2.2 Geosynchronous elliptic orbits with zero inclination	67

2.2.3	Geosynchronous circular orbits with non-zero inclination	68
2.2.4	Sun-synchronous circular orbits with zero inclination	70
2.2.5	Geostationary satellite orbits	70
2.3	Perturbations of Orbits	80
2.3.1	The nature of perturbations	81
2.3.2	The effect of perturbations; orbit perturbation	83
2.3.3	Perturbations of the orbit of geostationary satellites	85
2.3.4	Orbit corrections: station keeping of geostationary satellites	93
2.4	Conclusion	110
	References	110
3	BASEBAND DIGITAL SIGNALS, PACKET NETWORKS, AND QUALITY OF SERVICE (QOS)	113
3.1	Baseband Signals	114
3.1.1	Digital telephone signal	114
3.1.2	Sound signals	118
3.1.3	Television signals	118
3.1.4	Data and multimedia signals	122
3.2	Performance Objectives	123
3.2.1	Telephone	123
3.2.2	Sound	123
3.2.3	Television	123
3.2.4	Data	123
3.3	Availability Objectives	124
3.4	Delay	126
3.4.1	Delay in the terrestrial network	126
3.4.2	Propagation delay over satellite links	126
3.4.3	Baseband-signal processing time	127
3.4.4	Protocol-induced delay	127
3.5	IP Packet Transfer QOS and Network Performance	128
3.5.1	Definition of QoS in the ETSI and ITU-T standards	128
3.5.2	IP packet transfer performance parameters	129
3.5.3	IP service availability parameters	131
3.5.4	IP network QoS class	131
3.6	Conclusion	133
	References	133
4	DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS TECHNIQUES	135
4.1	Baseband Formatting	137
4.1.1	Encryption	137
4.1.2	Scrambling	138
4.2	Digital Modulation	138
4.2.1	Two-state modulation– BPSK and DE-BPSK	140
4.2.2	Four-state modulation – QPSK	141
4.2.3	Variants of QPSK	142
4.2.4	Higher-order PSK and APSK	145

4.2.5	Spectrum of unfiltered modulated carriers	146
4.2.6	Demodulation	146
4.2.7	Modulation spectral efficiency	152
4.3	Channel Coding	153
4.3.1	Block encoding and convolutional encoding	153
4.3.2	Channel decoding	154
4.3.3	Concatenated encoding	156
4.3.4	Interleaving	157
4.4	Channel Coding and the Power–Bandwidth Trade-Off	157
4.4.1	Coding with variable bandwidth	157
4.4.2	Coding with constant bandwidth	159
4.4.3	Conclusion	161
4.5	Coded Modulation	162
4.5.1	Trellis-coded modulation	163
4.5.2	Block-coded modulation	166
4.5.3	Decoding coded modulation	167
4.5.4	Multilevel trellis-coded modulation	167
4.5.5	TCM using a multidimensional signal set	168
4.5.6	Performance of coded modulations	168
4.6	End-To-End Error Control	169
4.7	Digital Video Broadcasting via Satellite (DVB-S)	170
4.7.1	Transmission system	171
4.7.2	Error performance requirements	174
4.8	Second Generation DVB-S (DVB-S2)	175
4.8.1	New technology in DVB-S2	175
4.8.2	Transmission system architecture	177
4.8.3	Error performance	177
4.8.4	FEC encoding	179
4.9	New Features of DVB-S2X	183
4.10	Conclusion	184
4.10.1	Digital transmission of telephony	184
4.10.2	Digital broadcasting of television	185
	References	187
5	UPLINK, DOWNLINK, AND OVERALL LINK PERFORMANCE; INTERSATELLITE LINKS	189
5.1	Configuration of a Link	190
5.2	Antenna Parameters	190
5.2.1	Gain	190
5.2.2	Radiation pattern and angular beamwidth	192
5.2.3	Polarisation	194
5.3	Radiated Power	196
5.3.1	Effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP)	196
5.3.2	Power flux density	197
5.4	Received Signal Power	197
5.4.1	Power captured by the receiving antenna and free space loss	197
5.4.2	Additional losses	200
5.4.3	Conclusion	202

5.5	Noise Power Spectral Density at the Receiver Input	203
5.5.1	The origins of noise	203
5.5.2	Noise characterisation	203
5.5.3	Noise temperature of an antenna	206
5.5.4	System noise temperature	211
5.5.5	Conclusion	213
5.6	INDIVIDUAL LINK PERFORMANCE	213
5.6.1	Carrier power to noise power spectral density ratio at receiver input	213
5.6.2	Clear sky uplink performance	214
5.6.3	Clear sky downlink performance	216
5.7	Influence of the Atmosphere	219
5.7.1	Impairments caused by rain	220
5.7.2	Other impairments	234
5.7.3	Link impairments – relative importance	236
5.7.4	Link performance under rain conditions	236
5.7.5	Conclusion	237
5.8	Mitigation of Atmospheric Impairments	238
5.8.1	Depolarisation mitigation	238
5.8.2	Attenuation mitigation	238
5.8.3	Site diversity	238
5.8.4	Adaptivity	239
5.8.5	Cost-availability trade-off	240
5.9	Overall Link Performance with Transparent Satellite	241
5.9.1	Characteristics of the satellite channel	242
5.9.2	Expression for $(C/N_0)_T$	245
5.9.3	Overall link performance for a transparent satellite without interference or intermodulation	248
5.10	Overall Link Performance with Regenerative Satellite	252
5.10.1	Linear satellite channel without interference	253
5.10.2	Nonlinear satellite channel without interference	254
5.10.3	Nonlinear satellite channel with interference	255
5.11	Link Performance with Multibeam Antenna Coverage vs. Monobeam Coverage	257
5.11.1	Advantages of multibeam coverage	258
5.11.2	Disadvantages of multibeam coverage	263
5.11.3	Conclusion	265
5.12	Intersatellite Link Performance	265
5.12.1	Frequency bands	265
5.12.2	Radio-frequency links	265
5.12.3	Optical links	266
5.12.4	Conclusion	273
	References	273
6	MULTIPLE ACCESS	275
6.1	Layered Data Transmission	275
6.2	Traffic Parameters	276
6.2.1	Traffic intensity	276
6.2.2	Call blocking probability	276
6.2.3	Burstiness	278
6.2.4	Call delay probability	278

6.3	TRAFFIC ROUTING	280
6.3.1	One carrier per station-to-station link	281
6.3.2	One carrier per transmitting station	281
6.3.3	Comparison	281
6.4	ACCESS TECHNIQUES	281
6.4.1	Access to a particular satellite channel (or transponder)	281
6.4.2	Multiple access to the satellite repeater	283
6.4.3	Performance evaluation – efficiency	284
6.5	FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (FDMA)	284
6.5.1	TDM/PSK/FDMA	284
6.5.2	SCPC/FDMA	284
6.5.3	Adjacent channel interference	285
6.5.4	Intermodulation	286
6.5.5	FDMA efficiency	289
6.5.6	Conclusion	289
6.6	TIME DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (TDMA)	290
6.6.1	Burst generation	291
6.6.2	Frame structure	294
6.6.3	Burst reception	294
6.6.4	Synchronisation	296
6.6.5	TDMA efficiency	300
6.6.6	Conclusion	302
6.7	CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (CDMA)	303
6.7.1	Direct sequence (DS-CDMA)	303
6.7.2	Frequency hopping CDMA (FH-CDMA)	307
6.7.3	Code generation	308
6.7.4	Synchronisation	309
6.7.5	CDMA efficiency	311
6.7.6	Conclusion	313
6.8	FIXED AND ON-DEMAND ASSIGNMENT	314
6.8.1	The principle	314
6.8.2	Comparison between fixed and on-demand assignment	315
6.8.3	Centralised or distributed management of on-demand assignment	315
6.8.4	Conclusion	316
6.9	RANDOM ACCESS	317
6.9.1	Asynchronous protocols	317
6.9.2	Protocols with synchronisation	321
6.9.3	Protocols with assignment on demand	321
6.10	CONCLUSION	322
	References	323
7	SATELLITE NETWORKS	325
7.1	Network Reference Models and Protocols	325
7.1.1	Layering principle	325
7.1.2	Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model	326
7.1.3	IP reference model	327
7.2	Reference Architecture for Satellite Networks	329

7.3	Basic Characteristics of Satellite Networks	330
7.3.1	Satellite network topology	330
7.3.2	Types of link	332
7.3.3	Connectivity	333
7.4	Satellite On-Board Connectivity	334
7.4.1	On-board connectivity with transponder hopping	335
7.4.2	On-board connectivity with transparent processing	336
7.4.3	On-board connectivity with regenerative processing	342
7.4.4	On-board connectivity with beam scanning (BFN – beam-forming network)	346
7.5	Connectivity Through Intersatellite Links (ISLs)	347
7.5.1	Links between geostationary and low earth orbit satellites (GEO–LEO)	347
7.5.2	Links between geostationary satellites (GEO–GEO)	348
7.5.3	Links between low earth orbit satellites (LEO–LEO)	353
7.5.4	Conclusion	353
7.6	Satellite Broadcast Networks	353
7.6.1	Single uplink (one programme) per satellite channel	354
7.6.2	Several programmes per satellite channel	354
7.6.3	Single uplink with time division multiplexing (TDM) of programmes	355
7.6.4	Multiple uplinks with time division multiplexing (TDM) of programmes on downlink	355
7.7	Broadband Satellite Networks	356
7.7.1	Overview of DVB-RCS/RCS2 and DVB-S/S2/S2X networks	357
7.7.2	Protocol stack architecture for broadband satellite networks	359
7.7.3	Physical layer and MAC layer	360
7.7.4	Satellite MAC layer	367
7.7.5	Satellite Link Control layer	373
7.7.6	Quality of service	376
7.7.7	Network layer	379
7.7.8	Regenerative satellite mesh network architecture	382
7.8	Transmission Control Protocol	387
7.8.1	TCP segment header format	388
7.8.2	Connection setup and data transmission	389
7.8.3	Congestion control and flow control	389
7.8.4	Impact of satellite channel characteristics on TCP	390
7.8.5	TCP performance enhancement (PEP) protocols	392
7.9	IPV6 OVER SATELLITE NETWORKS	393
7.9.1	IPv6 basics	394
7.9.2	IPv6 transitions	395
7.9.3	IPv6 tunnelling through satellite networks	395
7.9.4	6to4 translation via satellite networks	396
7.10	CONCLUSION	396
	References	397
8	EARTH STATIONS	401
8.1	Station Organisation	401
8.2	Radio-Frequency Characteristics	402
8.2.1	Effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP)	402
8.2.2	Figure of merit of the station	404
8.2.3	Standards defined by international organisations and satellite operators	405

8.3	The Antenna Subsystem	415
8.3.1	Radiation characteristics (main lobe)	415
8.3.2	Side-lobe radiation	419
8.3.3	Antenna noise temperature	420
8.3.4	Types of antenna	425
8.3.5	Pointing angles of an earth station antenna	429
8.3.6	Mountings to permit antenna pointing	432
8.3.7	Tracking	439
8.4	The Radio-Frequency Subsystem	450
8.4.1	Receiving equipment	450
8.4.2	Transmission equipment	452
8.4.3	Redundancy	459
8.5	Communication Subsystems	459
8.5.1	Frequency translation	460
8.5.2	Amplification, filtering, and equalisation	462
8.5.3	Modems	464
8.6	The Network Interface Subsystem	466
8.6.1	Multiplexing and demultiplexing	468
8.6.2	Digital speech interpolation (DSI)	468
8.6.3	Digital circuit multiplication equipment (DCME)	469
8.6.4	Equipment specific to SCPC transmission	472
8.6.5	Ethernet port for IP network connections	472
8.7	Monitoring and Control; Auxiliary Equipment	474
8.7.1	Monitoring, alarms, and control (MAC) equipment	475
8.7.2	Electrical power	475
8.8	Conclusion	476
	References	476
9	THE COMMUNICATION PAYLOAD	479
9.1	Mission and Characteristics of the Payload	479
9.1.1	Functions of the payload	479
9.1.2	Characterisation of the payload	480
9.1.3	The relationship between the radio-frequency characteristics	481
9.2	Transparent Repeater	482
9.2.1	Characterisation of nonlinearities	482
9.2.2	Repeater organisation	491
9.2.3	Equipment characteristics	497
9.3	Regenerative Repeater	509
9.3.1	Coherent demodulation	510
9.3.2	Differential demodulation	510
9.3.3	Multicarrier demodulation	511
9.4	Multibeam Antenna Payload	511
9.4.1	Fixed interconnection	512
9.4.2	Reconfigurable (semi-fixed) interconnection	512
9.4.3	Transparent on-board time domain switching	513
9.4.4	On-board frequency domain transparent switching	515
9.4.5	Baseband regenerative switching	516
9.4.6	Optical switching	518

9.5	Introduction to Flexible Payloads	520
9.6	Solid State Equipment Technology	522
9.6.1	The environment	522
9.6.2	Analogue microwave component technology	522
9.6.3	Digital component technology	523
9.7	Antenna Coverage	523
9.7.1	Service zone contour	524
9.7.2	Geometrical contour	527
9.7.3	Global coverage	527
9.7.4	Reduced or spot coverage	529
9.7.5	Evaluation of antenna pointing error	531
9.7.6	Conclusion	542
9.8	Antenna Characteristics	543
9.8.1	Antenna functions	543
9.8.2	The RF coverage	544
9.8.3	Circular beams	545
9.8.4	Elliptical beams	548
9.8.5	The influence of depointing	549
9.8.6	Shaped beams	552
9.8.7	Multiple beams	553
9.8.8	Types of antenna	556
9.8.9	Antenna technologies	559
9.9	Conclusion	569
	References	569
10	THE PLATFORM	573
10.1	Subsystems	575
10.2	Attitude Control	576
10.2.1	Attitude control functions	576
10.2.2	Attitude sensors	577
10.2.3	Attitude determination	579
10.2.4	Actuators	582
10.2.5	The principle of gyroscopic stabilisation	584
10.2.6	Spin stabilisation	586
10.2.7	Three-axis stabilisation	588
10.3	The Propulsion Subsystem	595
10.3.1	Characteristics of thrusters	595
10.3.2	Chemical propulsion	597
10.3.3	Electric propulsion	601
10.3.4	Organisation of the propulsion subsystem	606
10.3.5	Electric propulsion for station-keeping and orbit transfer	609
10.4	The Electric Power Supply	610
10.4.1	Primary energy sources	611
10.4.2	Secondary energy sources	617
10.4.3	Conditioning and protection circuits	623
10.4.4	Example calculations	628
10.5	Telemetry, Tracking, and Command (TTC) and On-Board Data Handling (OBDH)	629
10.5.1	Frequencies used	630

10.5.2 The telecommand links	631
10.5.3 Telemetry links	632
10.5.4 Telecommand (TC) and telemetry (TM) message format standards	633
10.5.5 On-board data handling (OBDH)	639
10.5.6 Tracking	644
10.6 Thermal Control and Structure	648
10.6.1 Thermal control specifications	648
10.6.2 Passive control	650
10.6.3 Active control	653
10.6.4 Structure	654
10.6.5 Conclusion	655
10.7 Developments and Trends	655
References	658
11 SATELLITE INSTALLATION AND LAUNCH VEHICLES	659
11.1 Installation in Orbit	659
11.1.1 Basic principles	659
11.1.2 Calculation of the required velocity increments	661
11.1.3 Inclination correction and circularisation	662
11.1.4 The apogee (or perigee) motor	671
11.1.5 Injection into orbit with a conventional launcher	677
11.1.6 Injection into orbit from a quasi-circular low altitude orbit	679
11.1.7 Operations during installation (station acquisition)	681
11.1.8 Injection into orbits other than geostationary (non-GEO orbits)	683
11.1.9 The launch window	685
11.2 Launch Vehicles	685
11.2.1 Brazil	686
11.2.2 China	686
11.2.3 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	690
11.2.4 Europe	696
11.2.5 India	704
11.2.6 Israel	705
11.2.7 Japan	705
11.2.8 South Korea	708
11.2.9 United States of America	708
11.2.10 Reusable launch vehicles	718
11.2.11 Cost of installation in orbit	719
References	719
12 THE SPACE ENVIRONMENT	721
12.1 Vacuum	721
12.1.1 Characterisation	721
12.1.2 Effects	722
12.2 The Mechanical Environment	722
12.2.1 The gravitational field	722
12.2.2 The earth's magnetic field	724
12.2.3 Solar radiation pressure	725

12.2.4 Meteorites and material particles	725
12.2.5 Torques of internal origin	726
12.2.6 The effect of communication transmissions	726
12.2.7 Conclusions	726
12.3 Radiation	726
12.3.1 Solar radiation	727
12.3.2 Earth radiation	728
12.3.3 Thermal effects	728
12.3.4 Effects on materials	730
12.4 Flux of High-Energy Particles	730
12.4.1 Cosmic particles	730
12.4.2 Effects on materials	731
12.5 The Environment During Installation	734
12.5.1 The environment during launching	734
12.5.2 Environment in the transfer orbit	734
References	735
13 RELIABILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	737
13.1 Introduction to Reliability	737
13.1.1 Failure rate	737
13.1.2 The probability of survival, or reliability	738
13.1.3 Failure probability or unreliability	739
13.1.4 Mean time to failure (MTTF)	739
13.1.5 Mean satellite lifetime	740
13.1.6 Reliability during the wear-out period	741
13.2 Satellite System Availability	741
13.2.1 No backup satellite in orbit	742
13.2.2 Backup satellite in orbit	742
13.2.3 Conclusion	742
13.3 Subsystem Reliability	743
13.3.1 Elements in series	743
13.3.2 Elements in parallel (static redundancy)	744
13.3.3 Dynamic redundancy (with switching)	745
13.3.4 Equipment having several failure modes	749
13.4 Component Reliability	749
13.4.1 Component reliability	749
13.4.2 Component selection	751
13.4.3 Manufacture	752
13.4.4 Quality assurance	752
References	754
INDEX	755