

A Space Multi-Beam Multi-Link Capable Laser Communications Terminal for Satellites [PPT]

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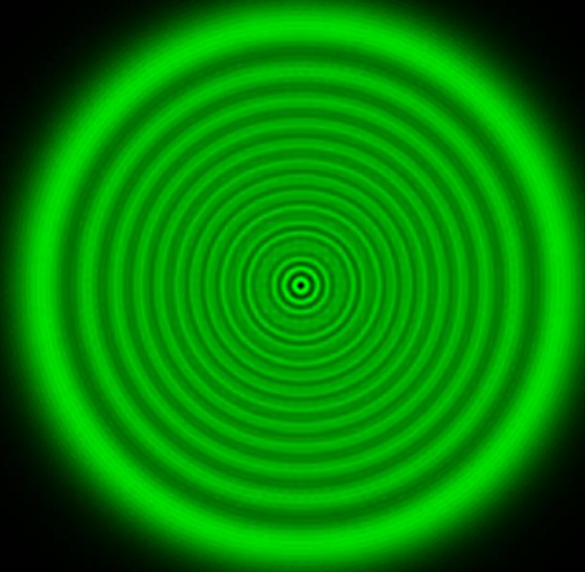
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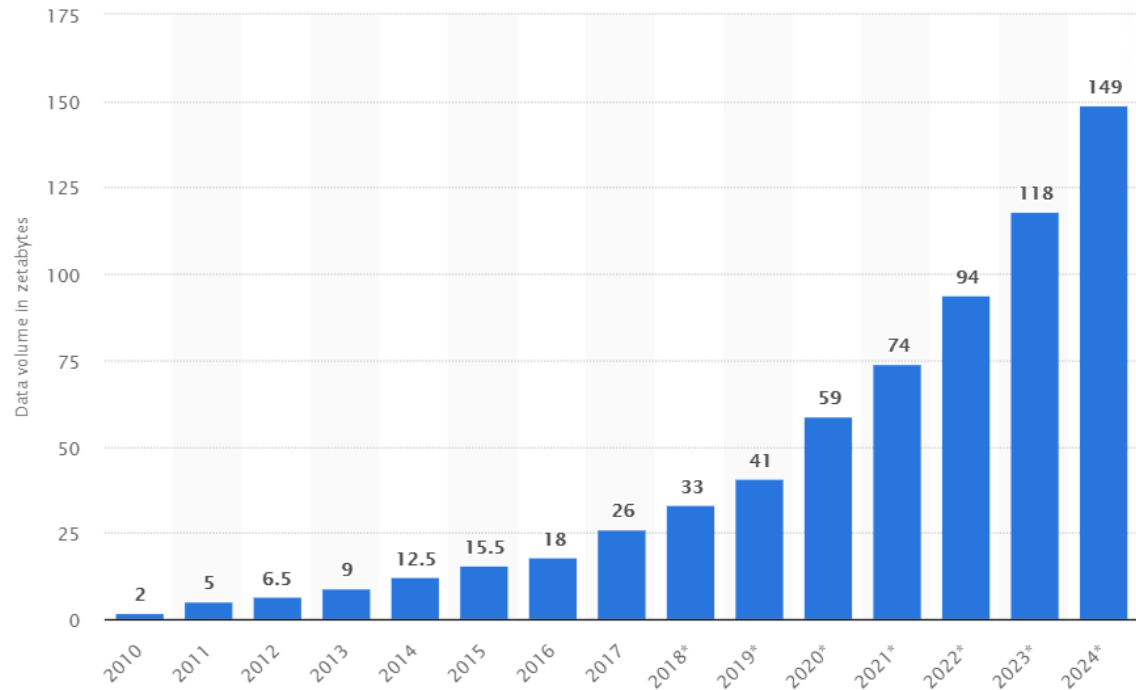
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Multi-Beam Terminal Design

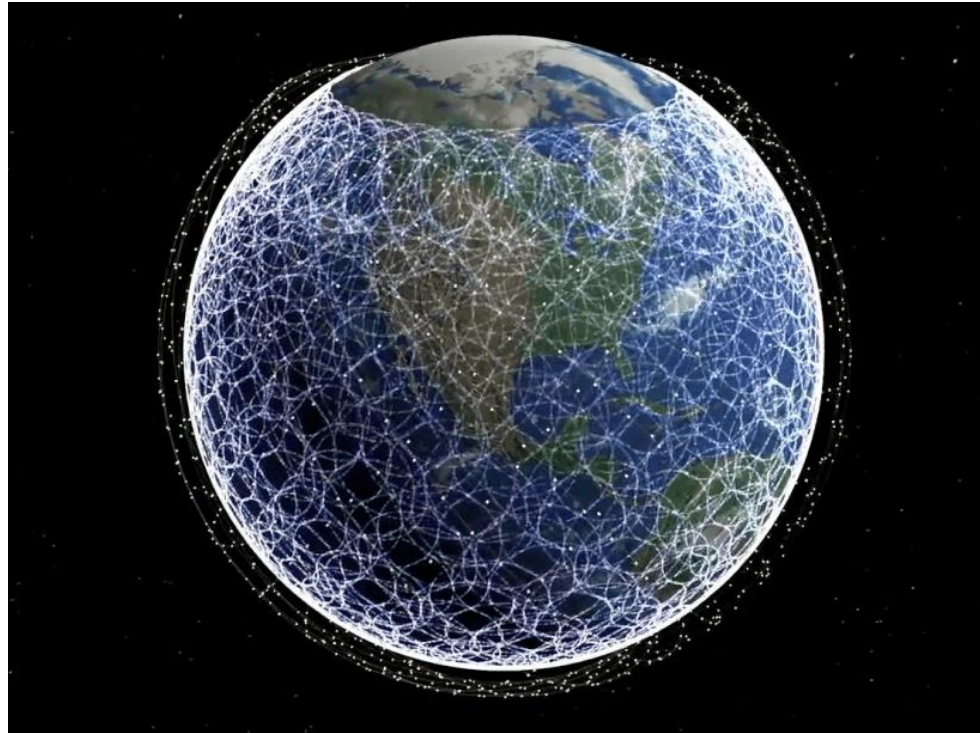


Background

Volume of data/information created, captured, copied, and consumed worldwide from 2010 to 2024 in (in zettabytes)



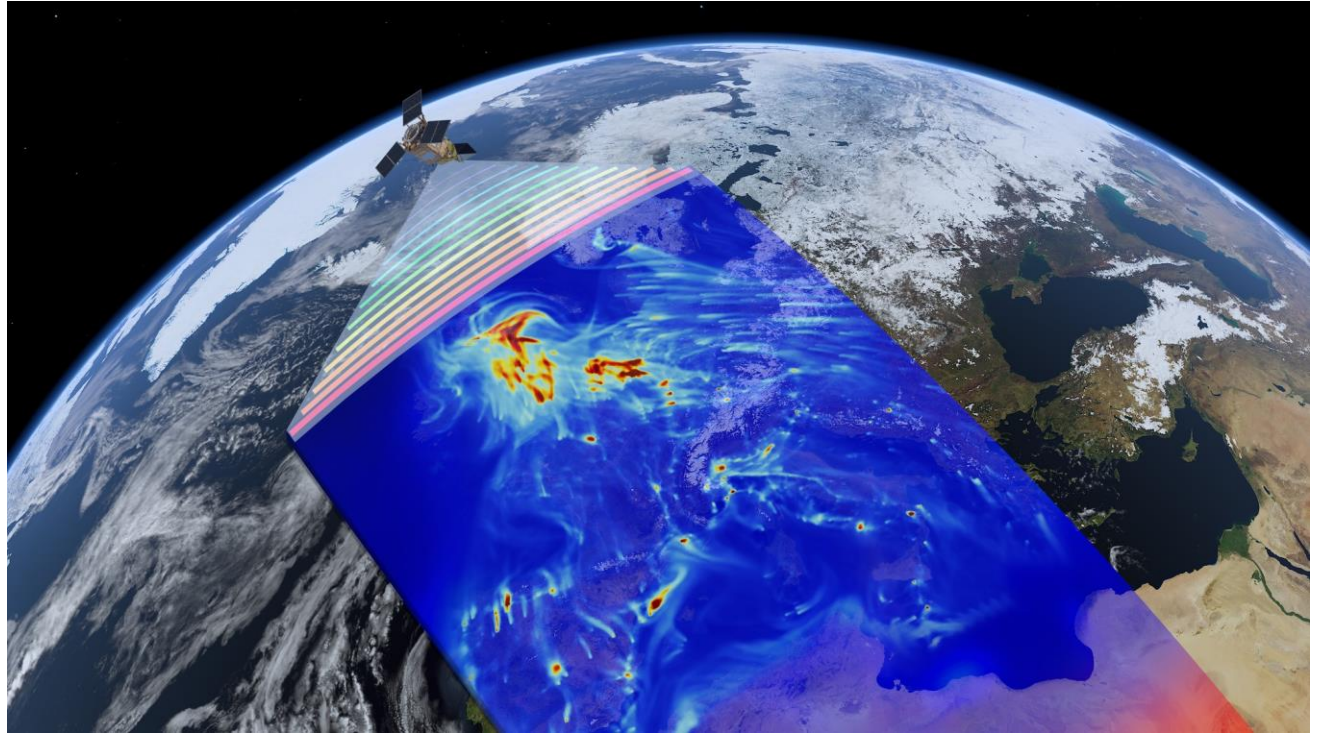
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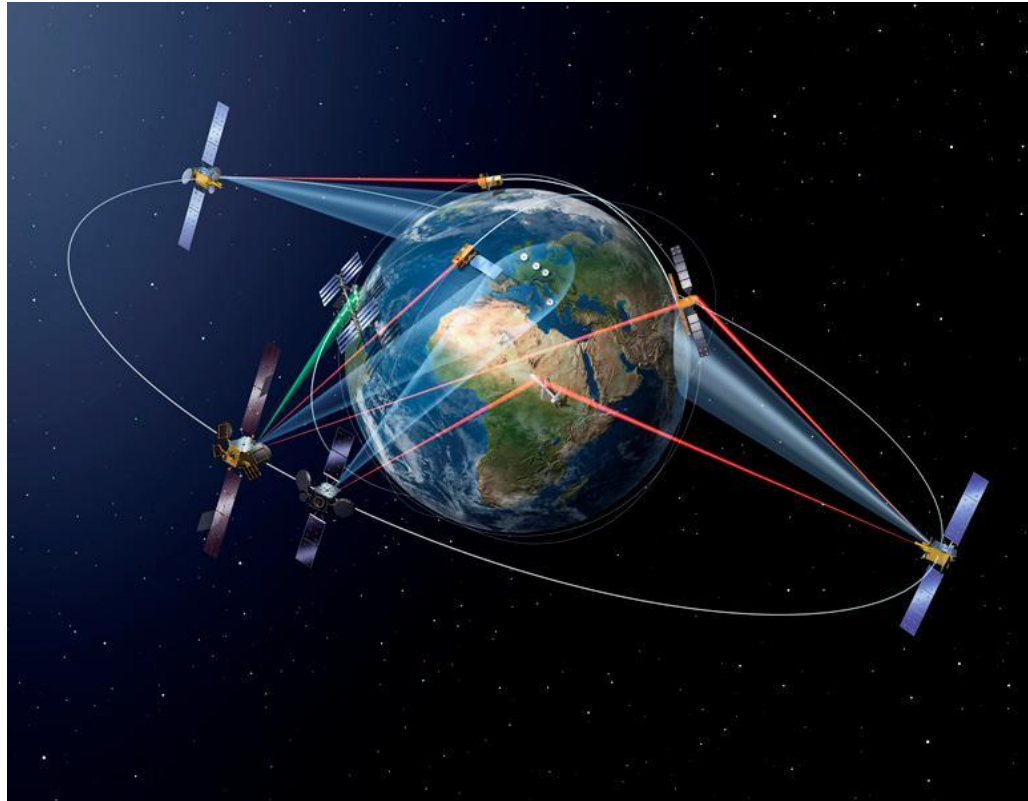
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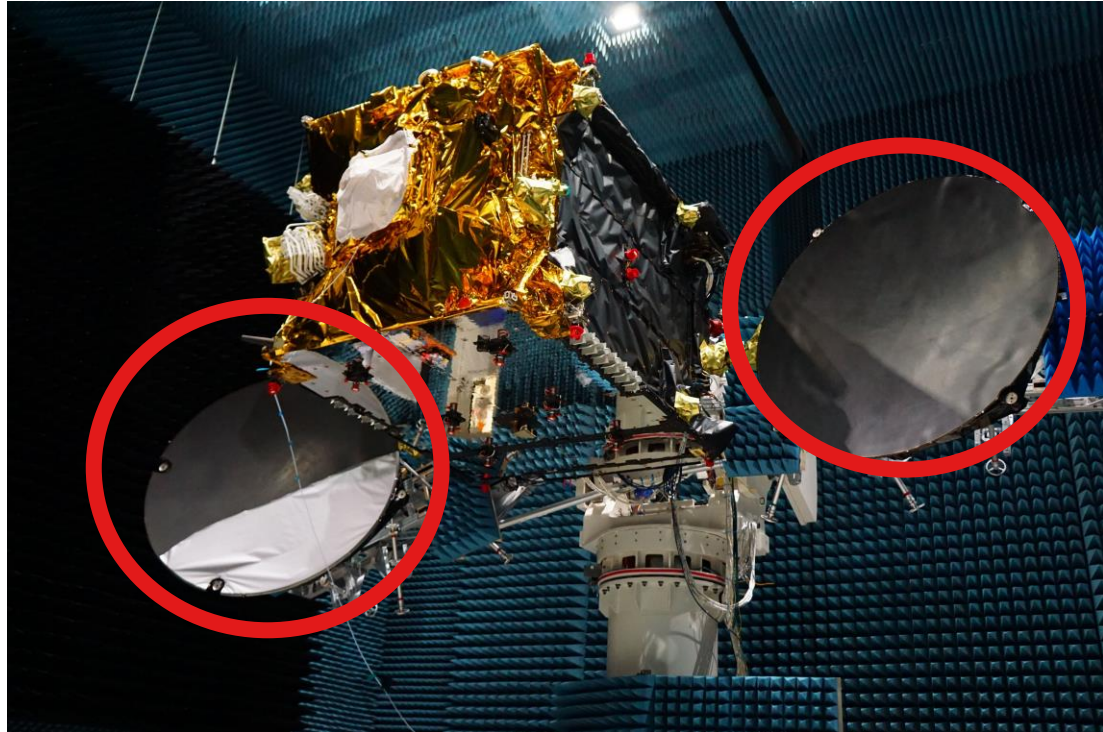
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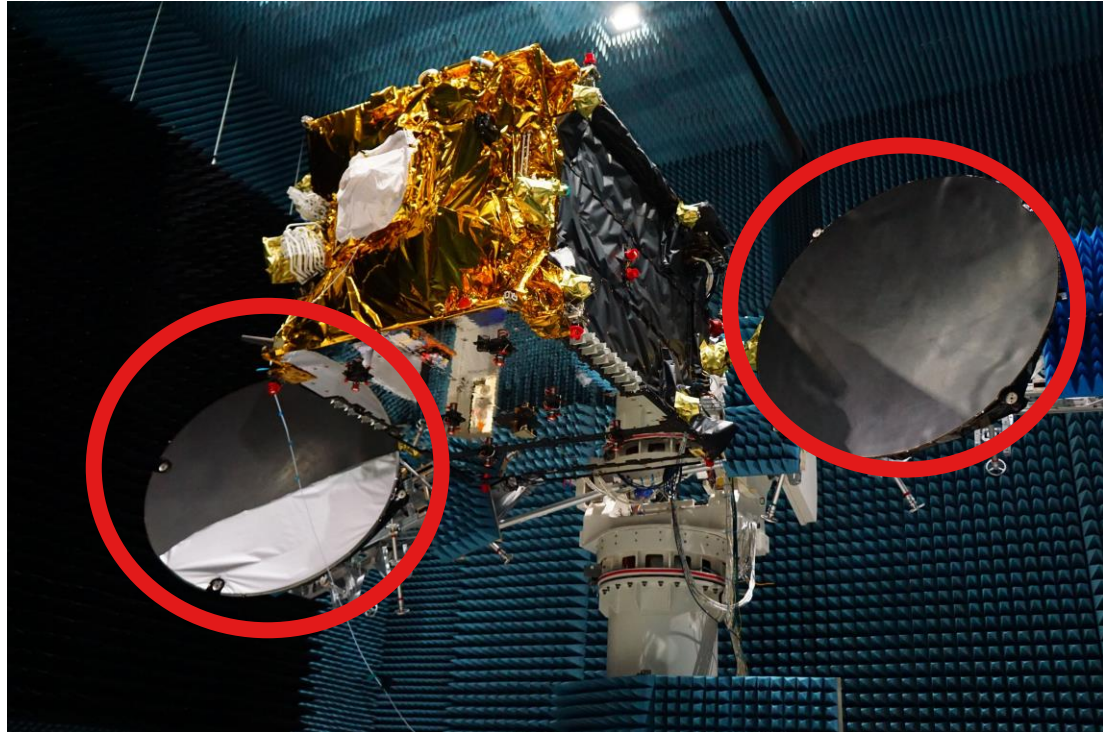
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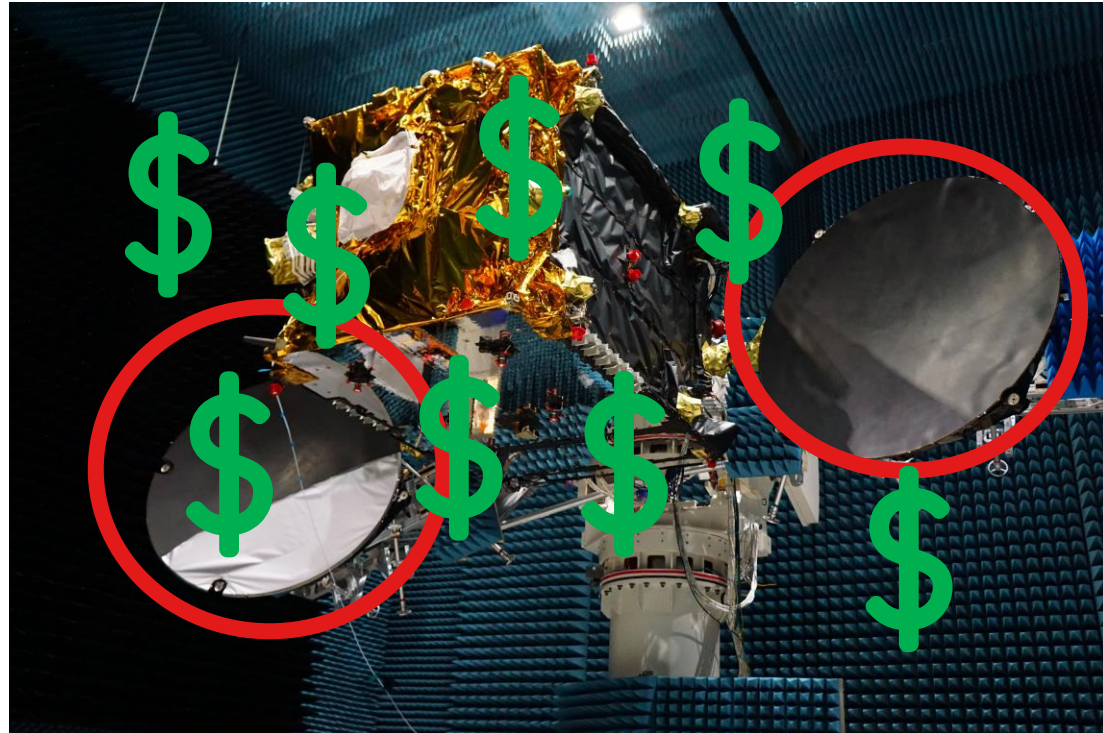
Ariane V Launch Costs:

- Cost for launch: \$165 million
- Launch capacity: 18,000 kg
- Cost per kg: 9,167 \$/kg

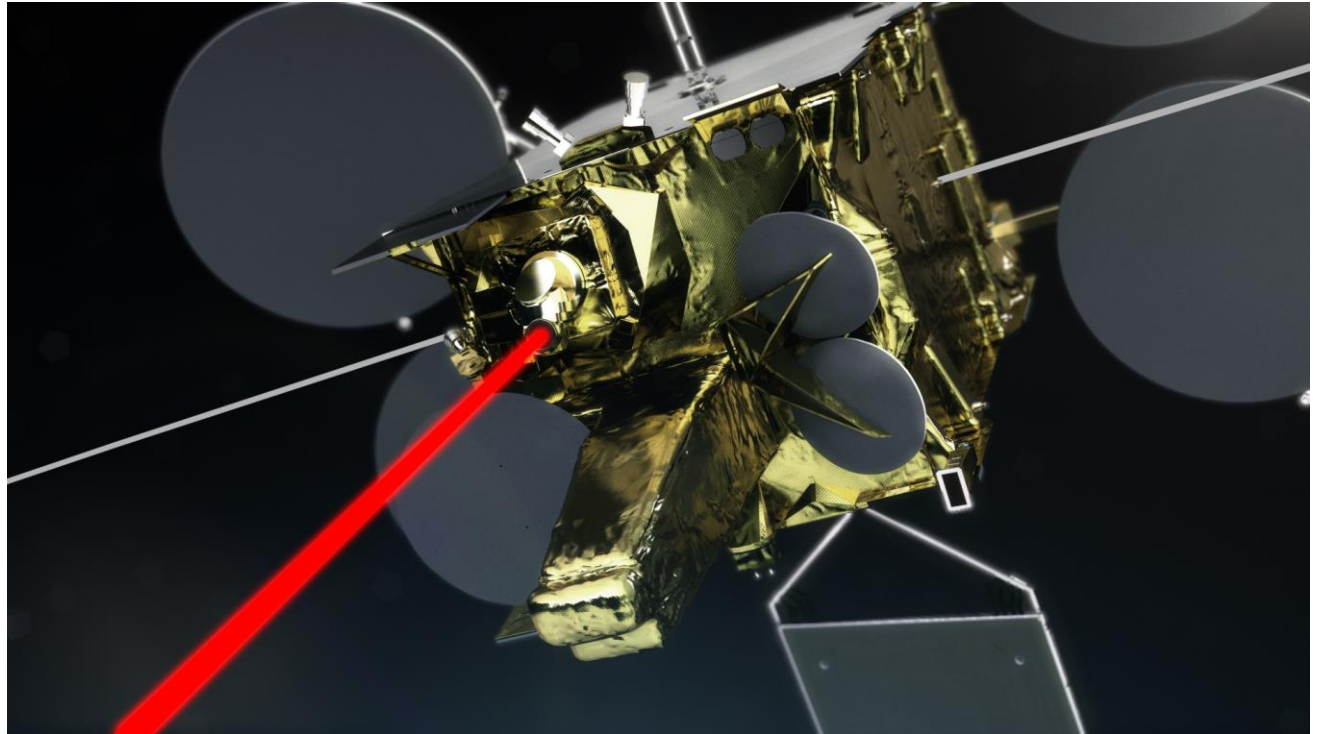
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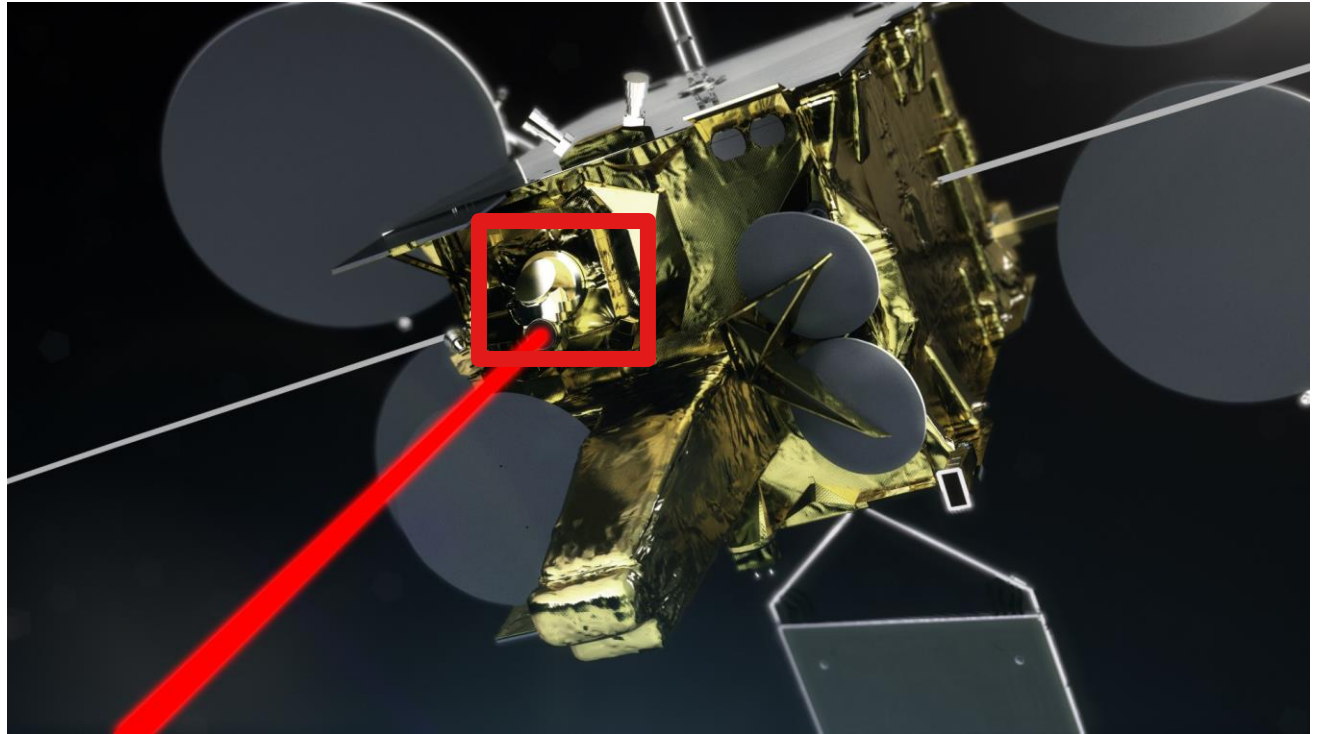
Background



Background



Background



Introduction and Background

Radio vs Optical Communications: 10 Mbps

- Radio:
 - Mass: 20.7 kg
 - Power: 104 W
- Optical:
 - Mass: 0.5 kg
 - Power: 10 W

Introduction and Background

	Lunar Laser Communications Demonstration (MIT LL)	Optical Payload for Lasercom Science (JPL)	Optical Communication and Sensor Demonstration (The Aerospace Corporation)	Nanosatellite Optical Downlink Experiment (MIT)
Data Rate	622 Mbps	50 Mbps	40 Mbps /300 Mbps	10 Mbps / 100 Mbps
Tx Power	0.5 W	2.5 W	6 W	200 mW
Orbit	Lunar	LEO (ISS)	LEO	LEO
Payload mass	30 kg	180 kg	2 kg	1 kg
Beamwidth	2.5 urad	~0.01 deg	0.30 deg	1.3 mrad
Ground station	White Sands	OCTL 1-m	MOCAM / MAFIOT	PorTeL / OCTL

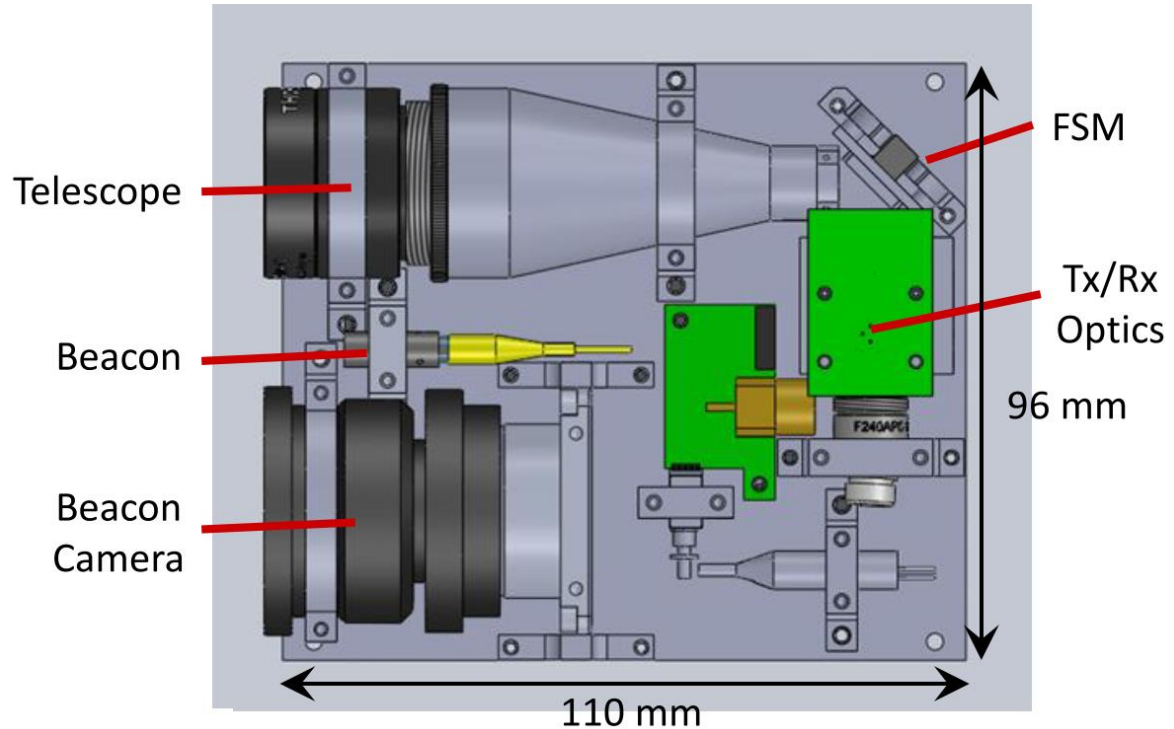
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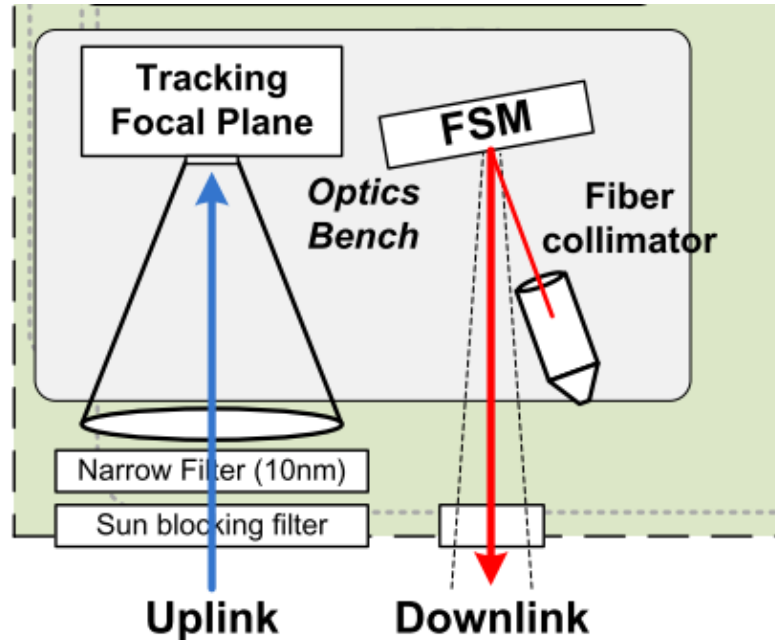
Introduction and Background



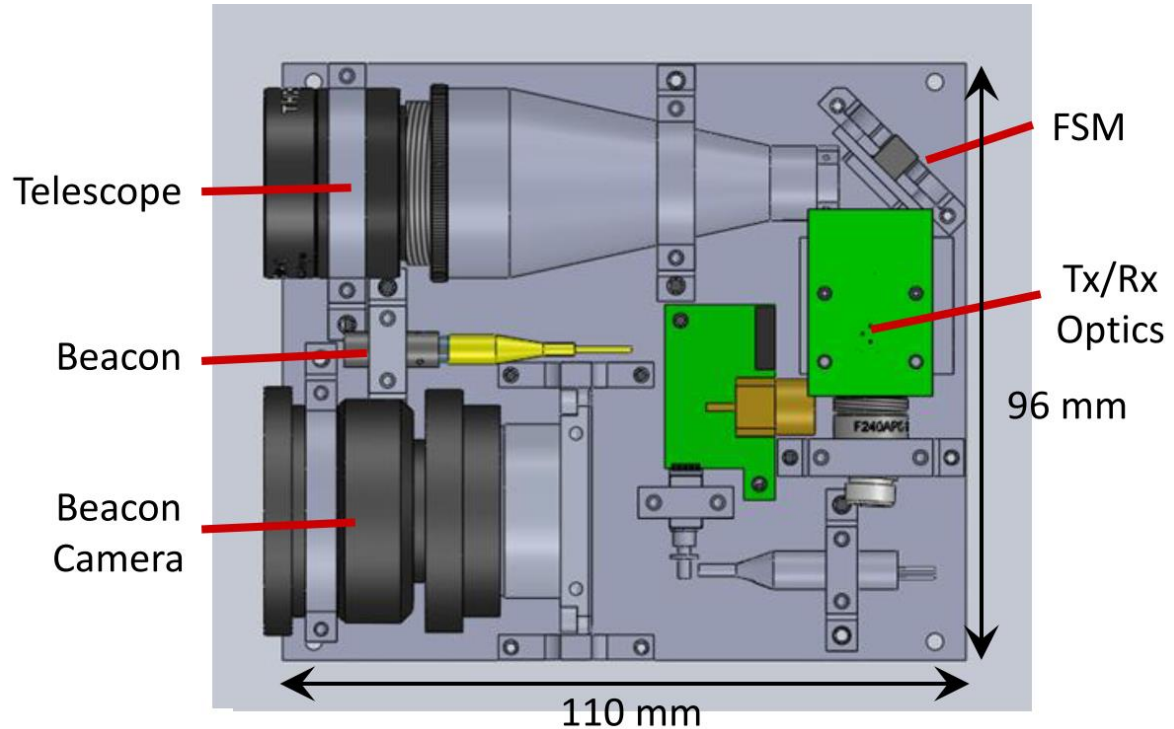
Introduction and Background



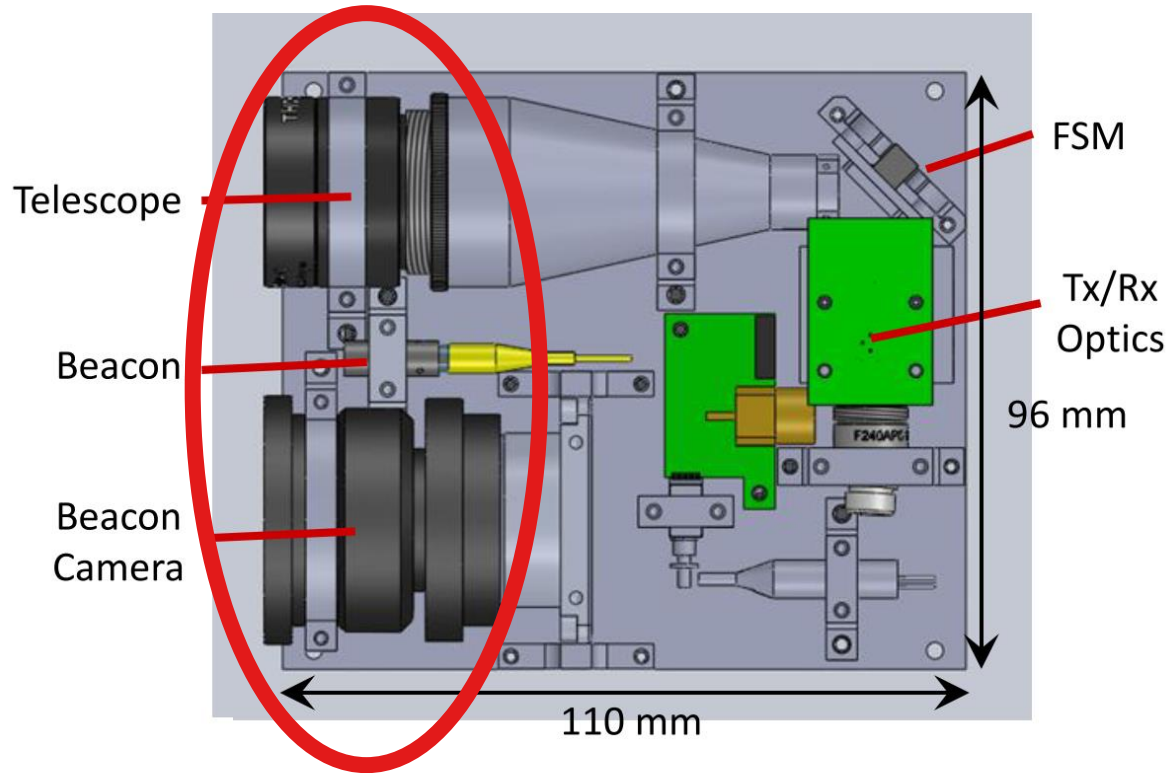
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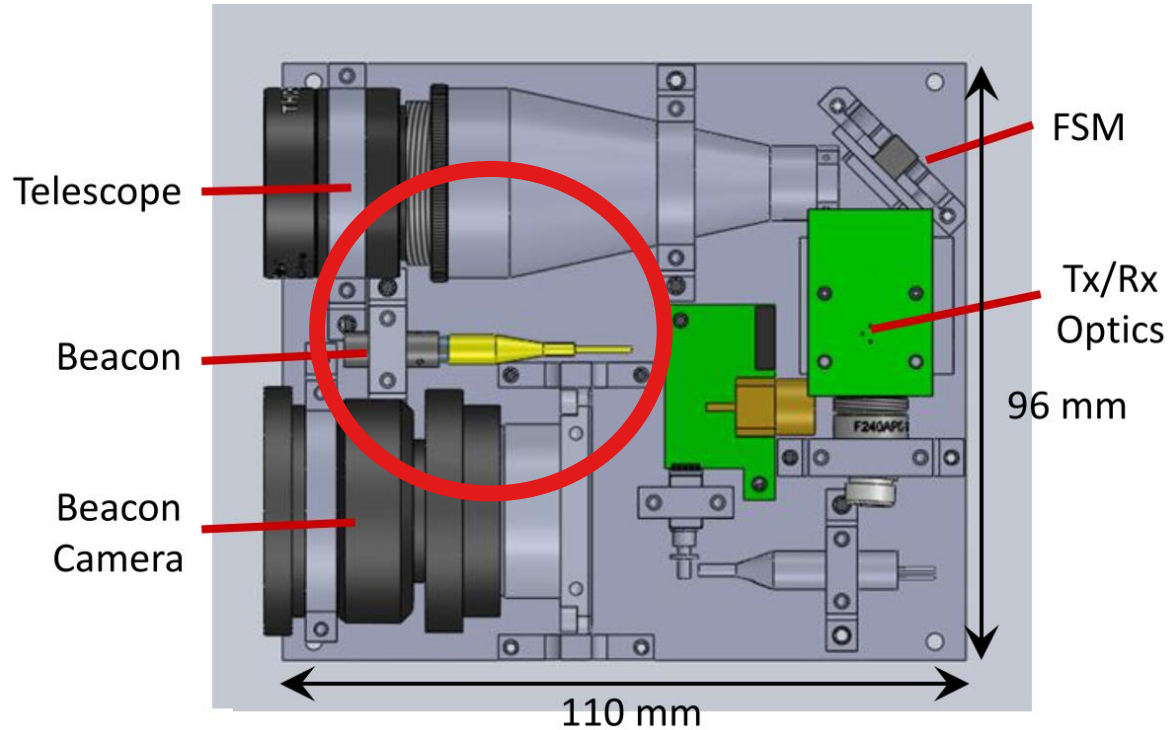
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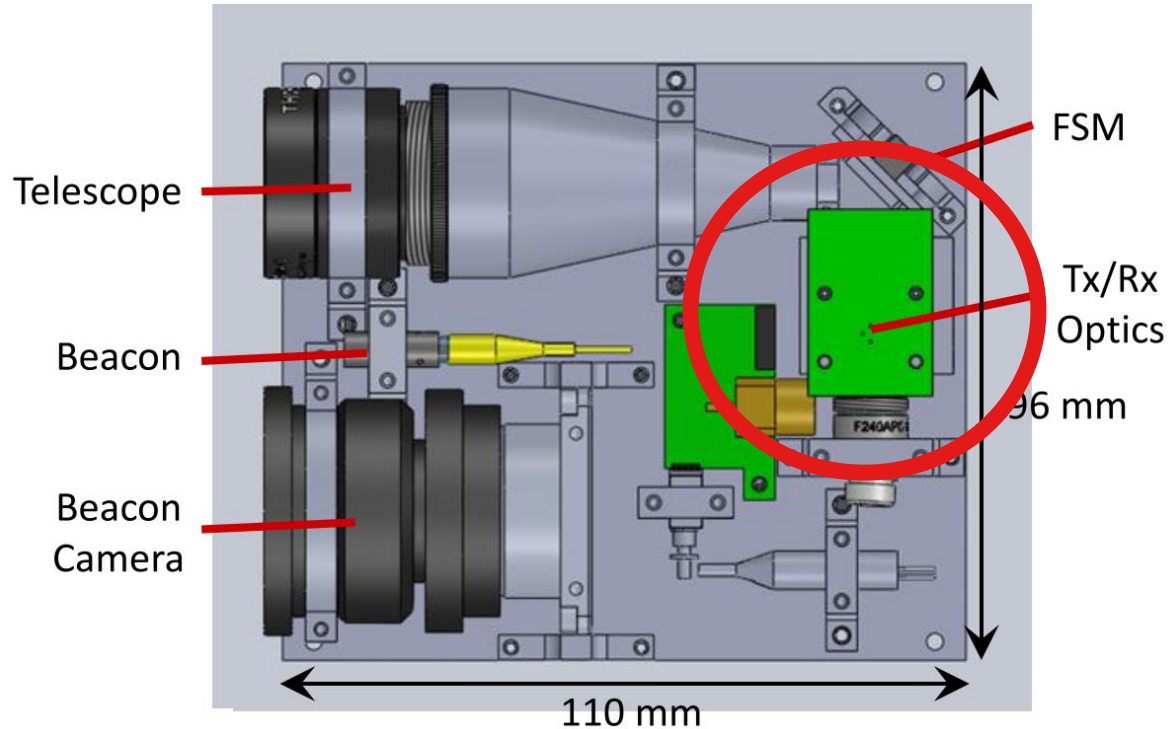
Introduction and Background



Introduction and Background



Introduction and Background

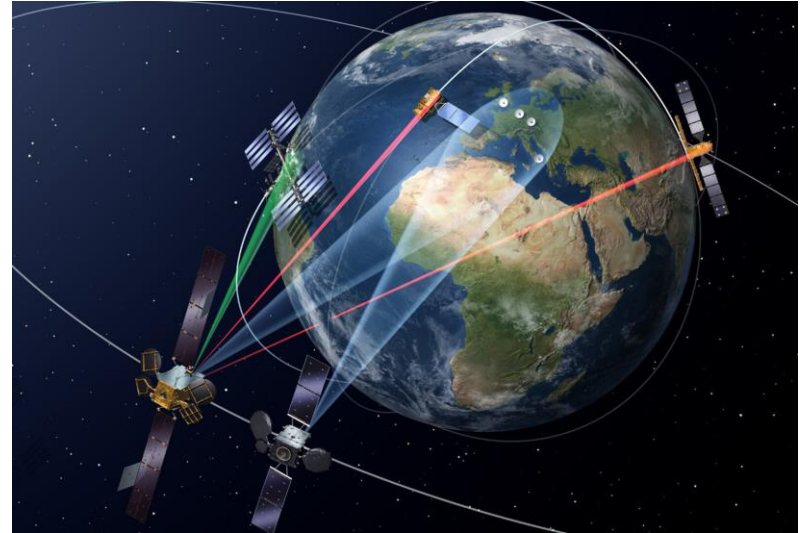


Introduction and Background

Goal:

Combine all the laser links into one Size, Weight and Power (SWaP) friendlier package.

Using off the shelf components and implementing some improvements



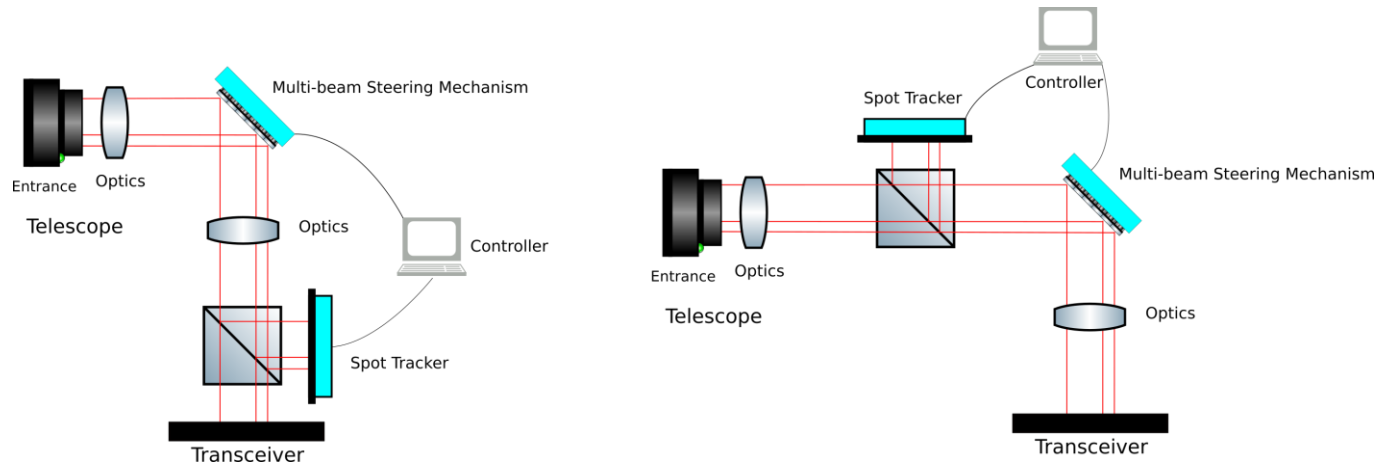
Introduction and Background

List of design goals:

- Closed feedback loop
- Multi-beam steering mechanism
- Shared components between all beams
- No required beacon
- Handle 2-way (duplex) communications
- Designed using only Commercial Of The Shelf (COTS) parts
- Make the SWaP per link similar to that of systems such as NODE

System Design

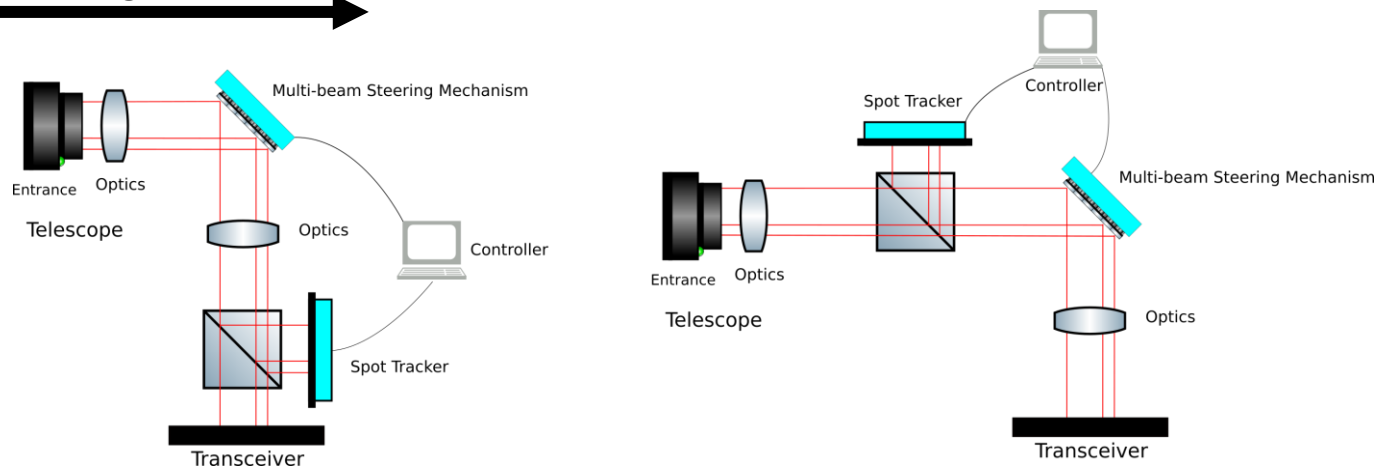
- Trade-off Steering Orientation



→
Incoming Beam Direction

System Design

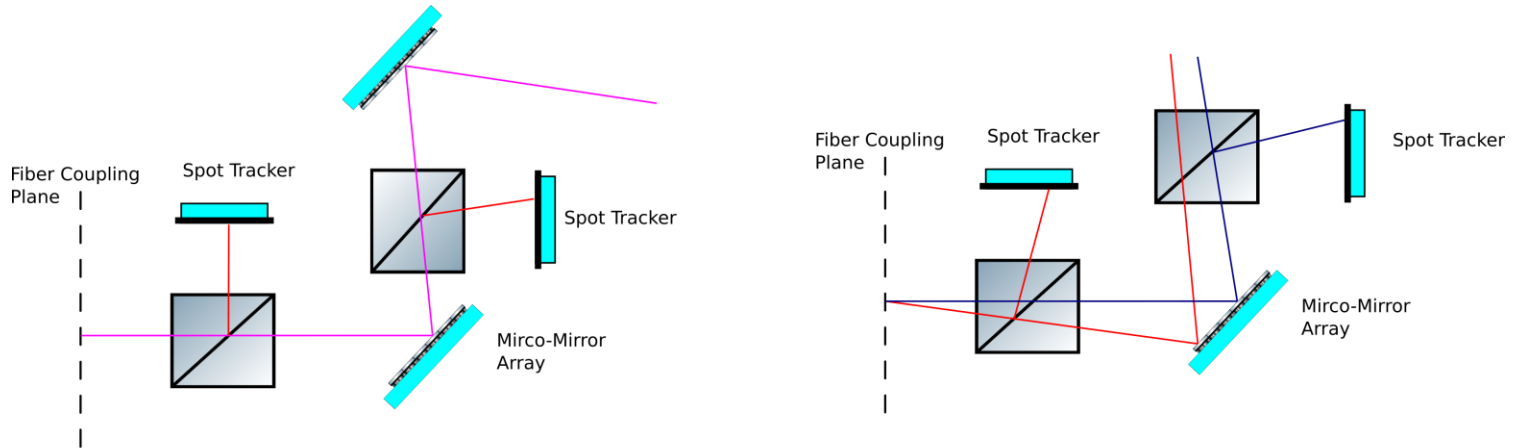
Incoming Beam Direction



Configuration	Incoming Beam Steering	Outgoing Beam Steering
Feasibility	Feasible	Feasible
Splitter Complexity	Low	High
Steering Complexity	Low	High
Number of Spots Tracked	High	Low

System Design

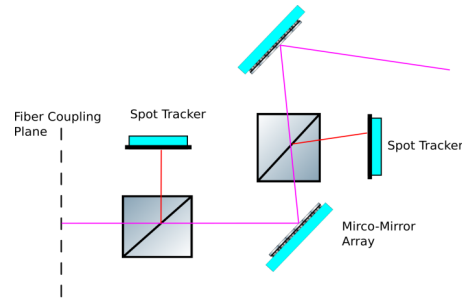
- Differences between same-path and multi-path methods.
(Incoming = Red Outgoing = Blue)



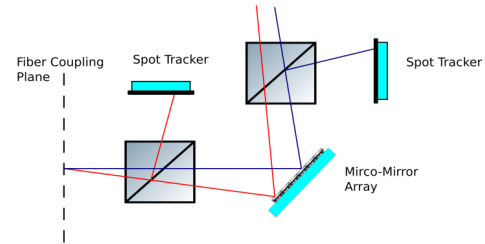
Same-Path

Multi-Path

System Design



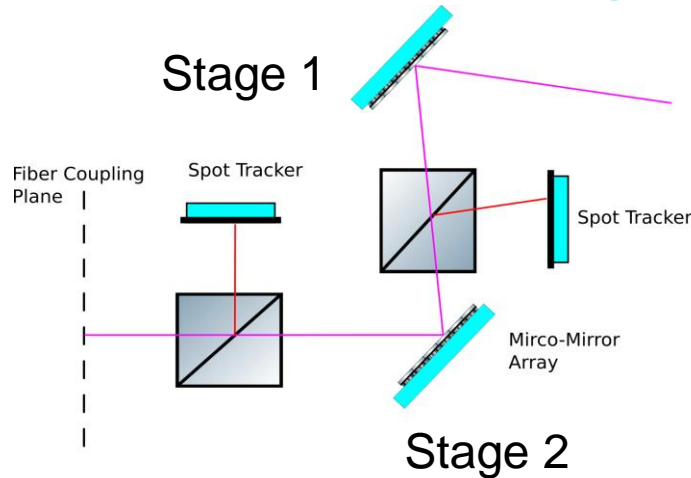
Same-Path



Multi-Path

Criteria	Single Path 2 Steering Stages	Dual Path 1 Steering Stage	Weights
Feedback Complexity	1	0	4
Number of Components	0	1	2
Design Flexibility	1	0	4
Number of Beams To Track	1	0	4
Maximum Number of Steerable Beams	1	0	4
Mass	0	1	3
Power	0	1	1
Singal Power Efficiency	0	1	5
Total	16	11	27

System Design



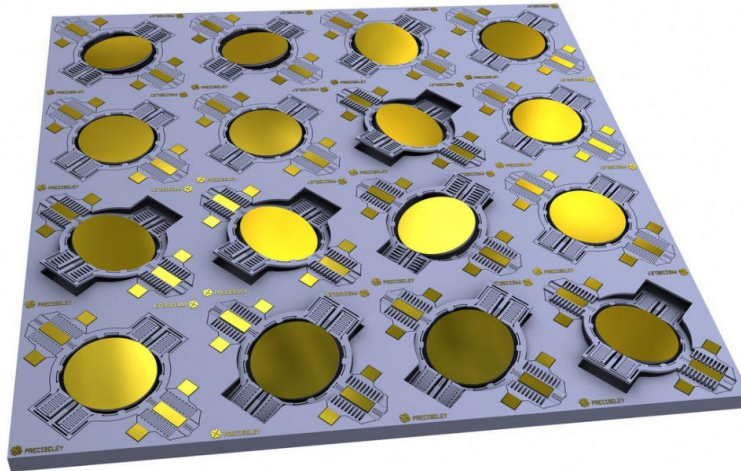
2 steering systems also allows for combining the best of both worlds of MMA's and SLM's.

This makes the speed of the system more than sufficient.

Criteria	MMA	SLM	Weight Stage 1	Weight Stage 2
Speed	>300 Hz	<200 Hz & >60 Hz	1	1
Resolution	~10 x 10	>1920 x 1080	2	0
Weighted Total Stage 1	1	2		
Weighted Total Stage 2	1	0		

System Design

- 10x10 MMA's are 10 times smaller than FSM's and almost as fast.

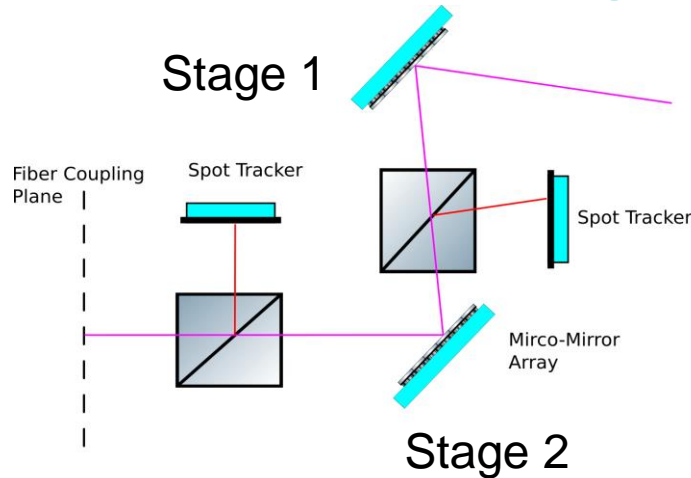


System Design

- SLM's (Spatial Light Modulators) where chosen because of their high resolutions.



System Design



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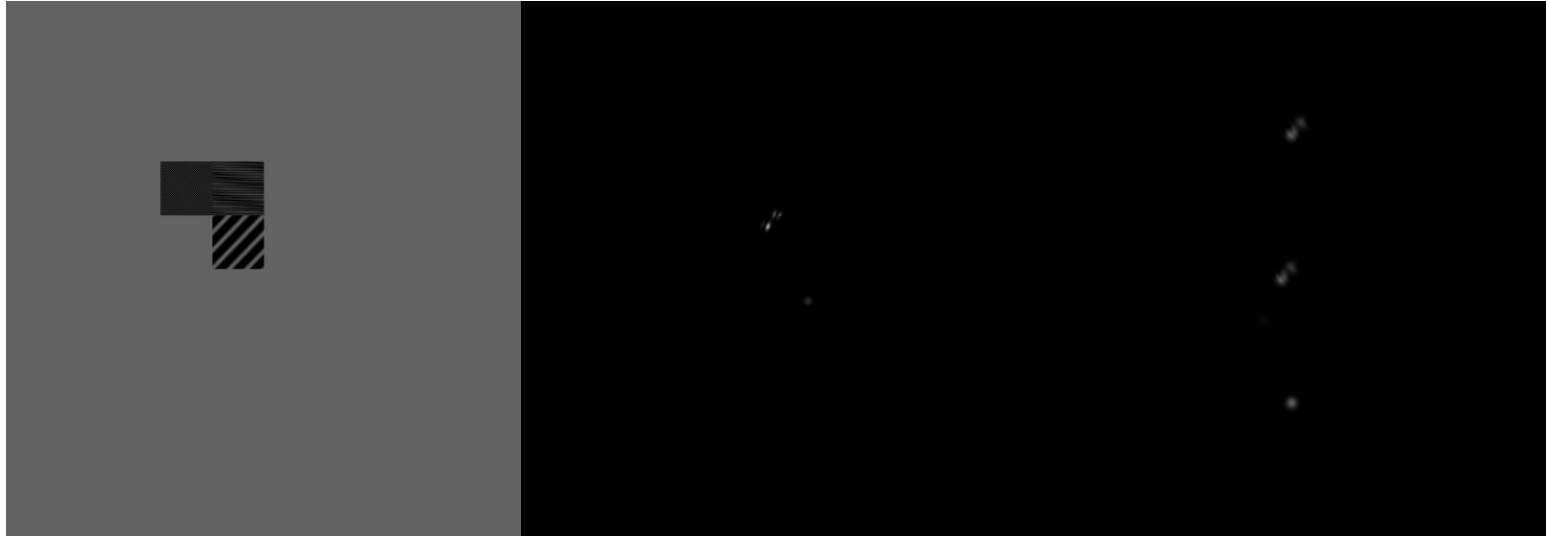
System Design

- High resolution vs low resolution steering



System Design

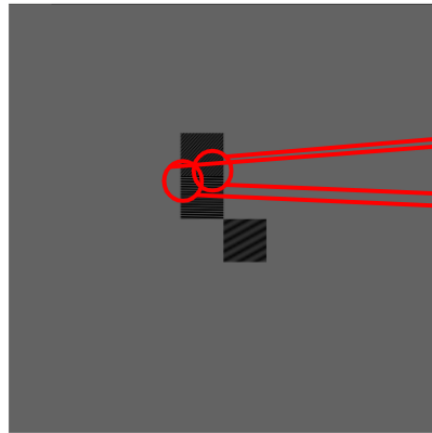
- High resolution vs low resolution steering



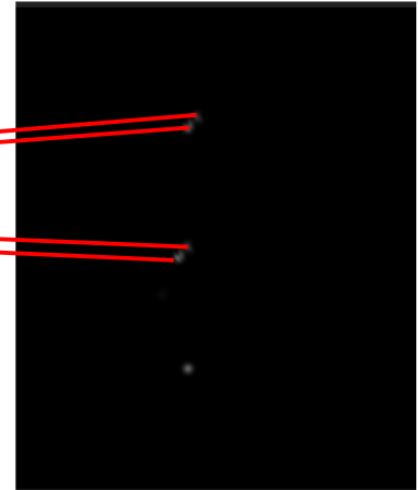
System Design

- High resolution vs low resolution steering

Beam steering algorithm: Results for MEMS MMA 10x10



Partial reflection of the beam by a pixel leads to half and quarter pixel diffractions. These decrease the received signal. This problem gets larger for larger beam widths.



This results in diffraction losses

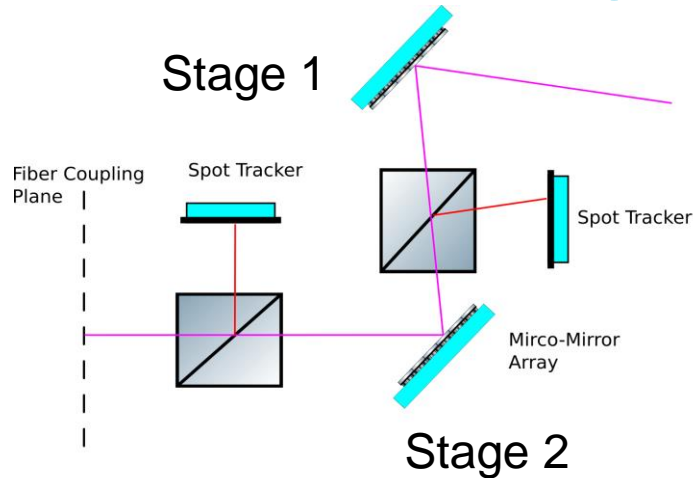
System Design

- High resolution vs low resolution steering



Higher resolutions have less issues with diffraction losses

System Design

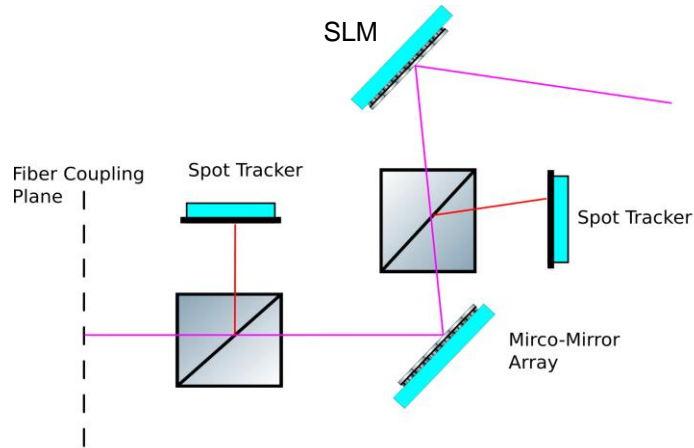


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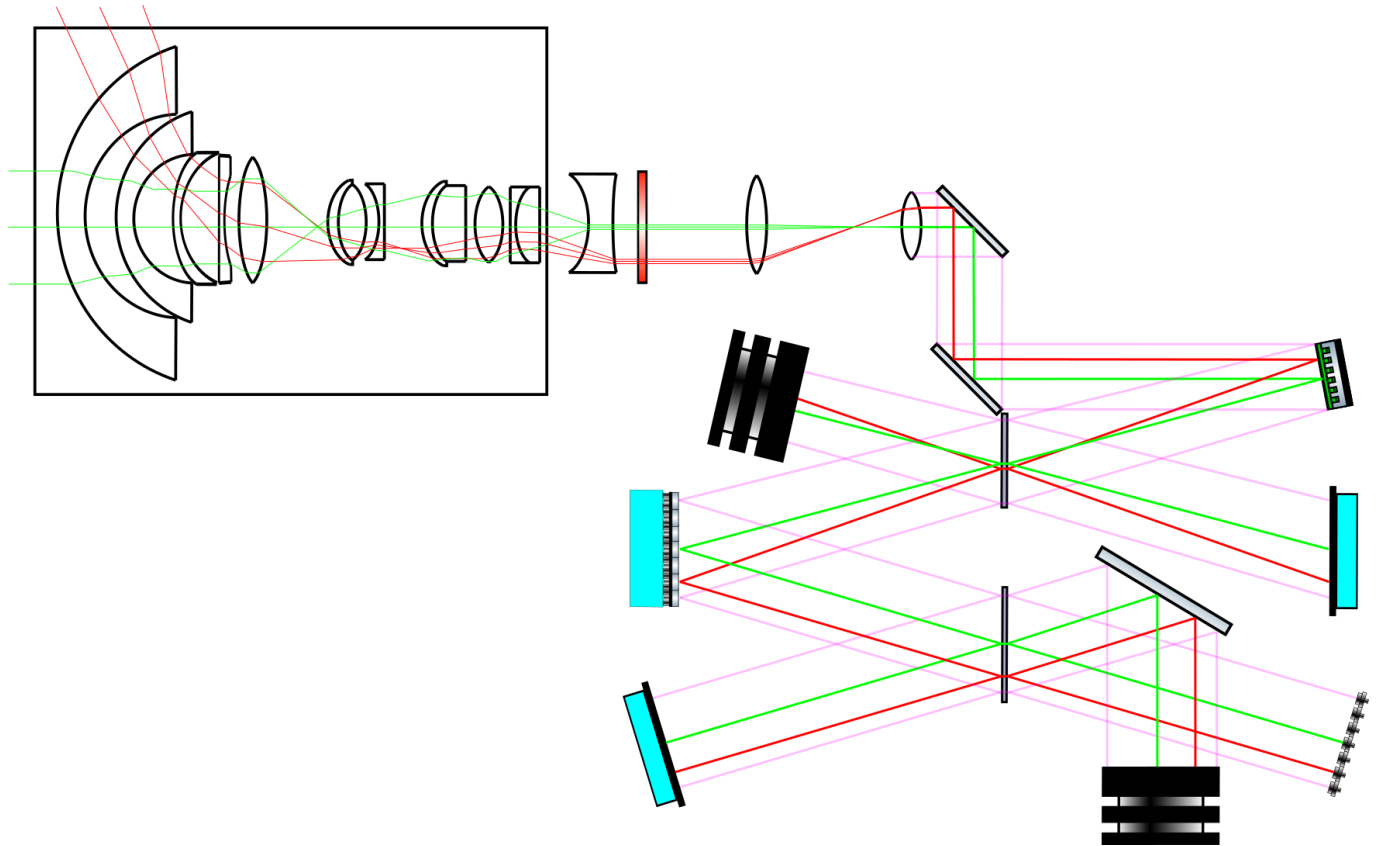
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System Design

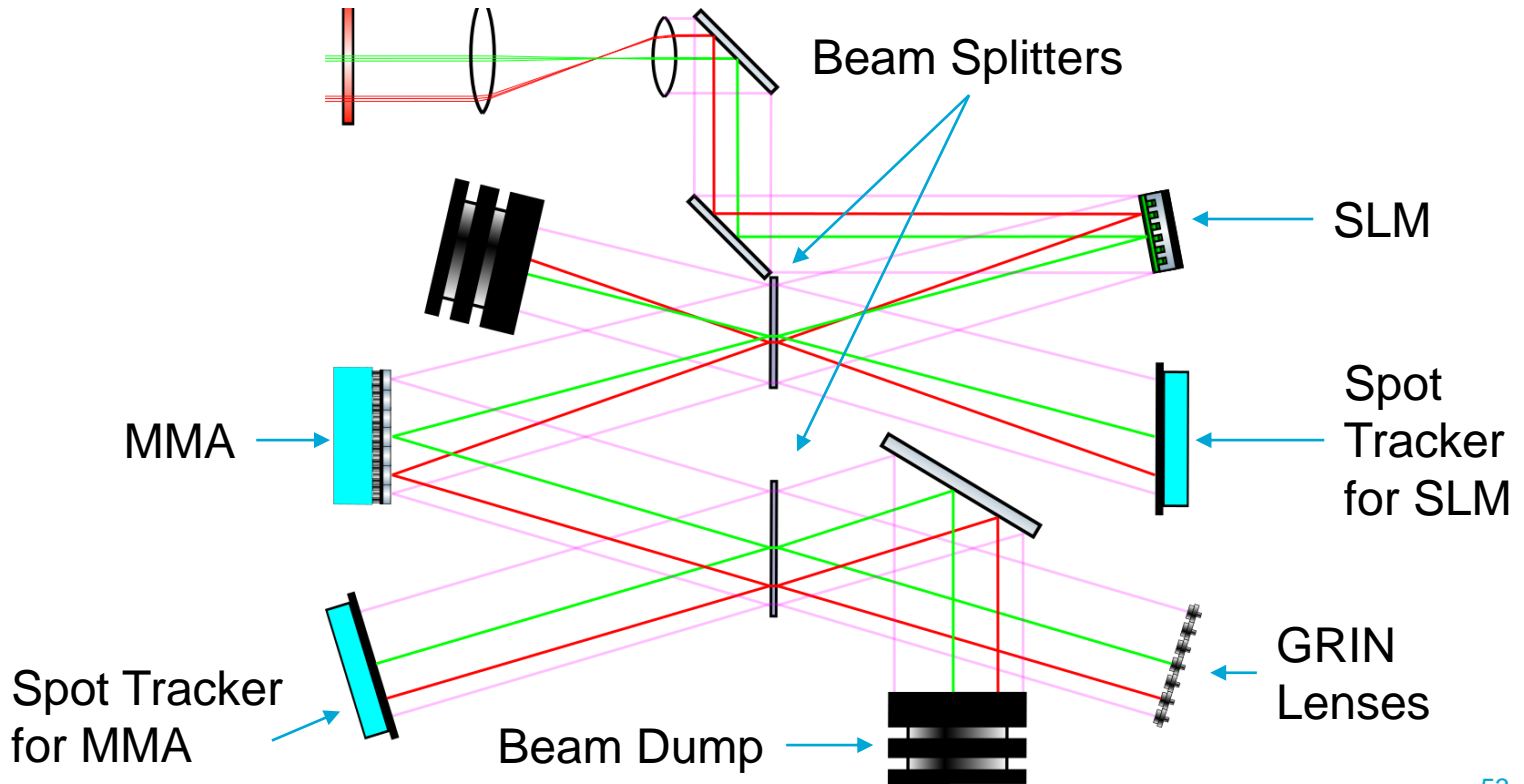


The use of the same-path approach implies very high-performance COTS fiber hardware can be used.

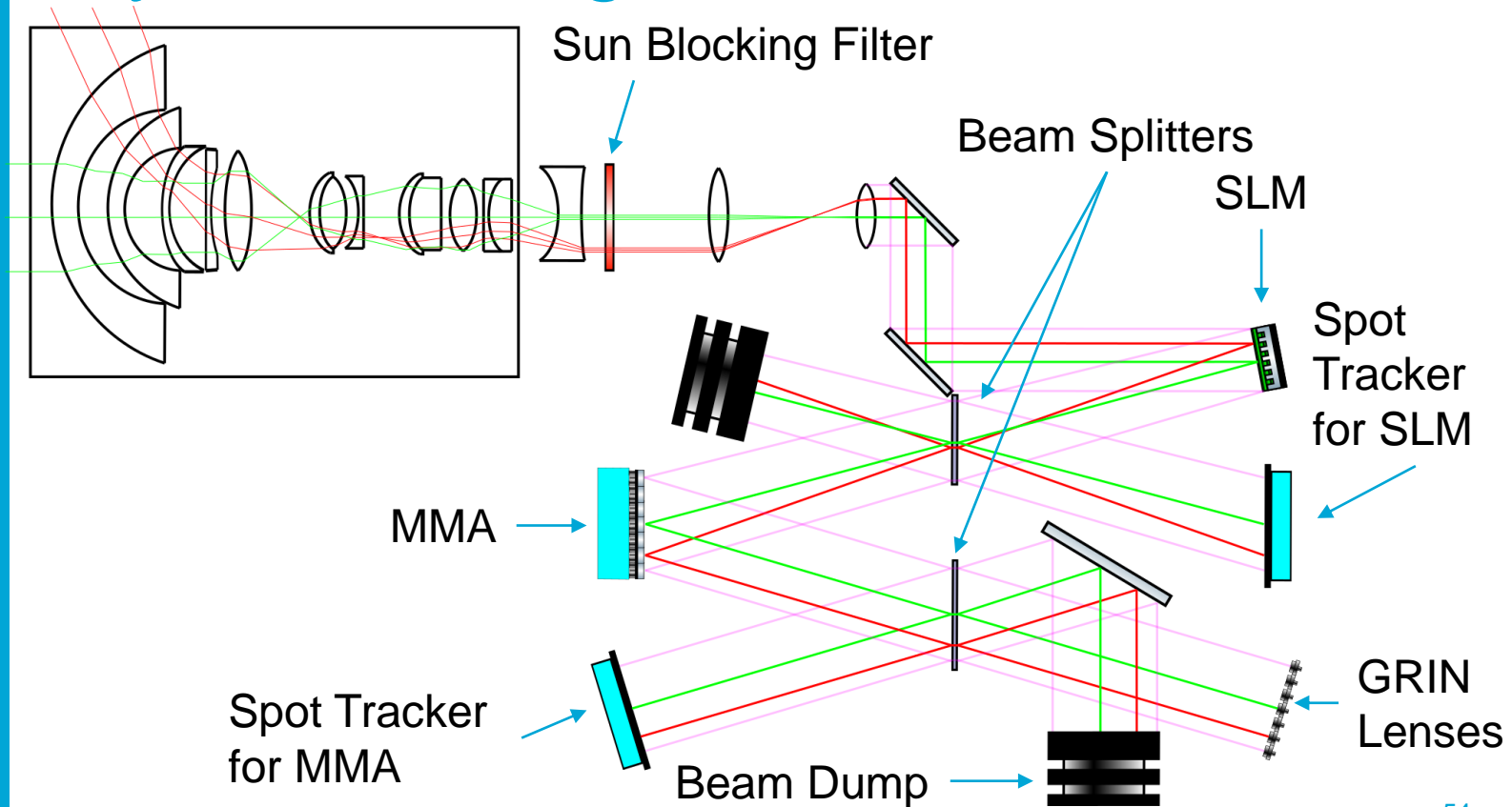
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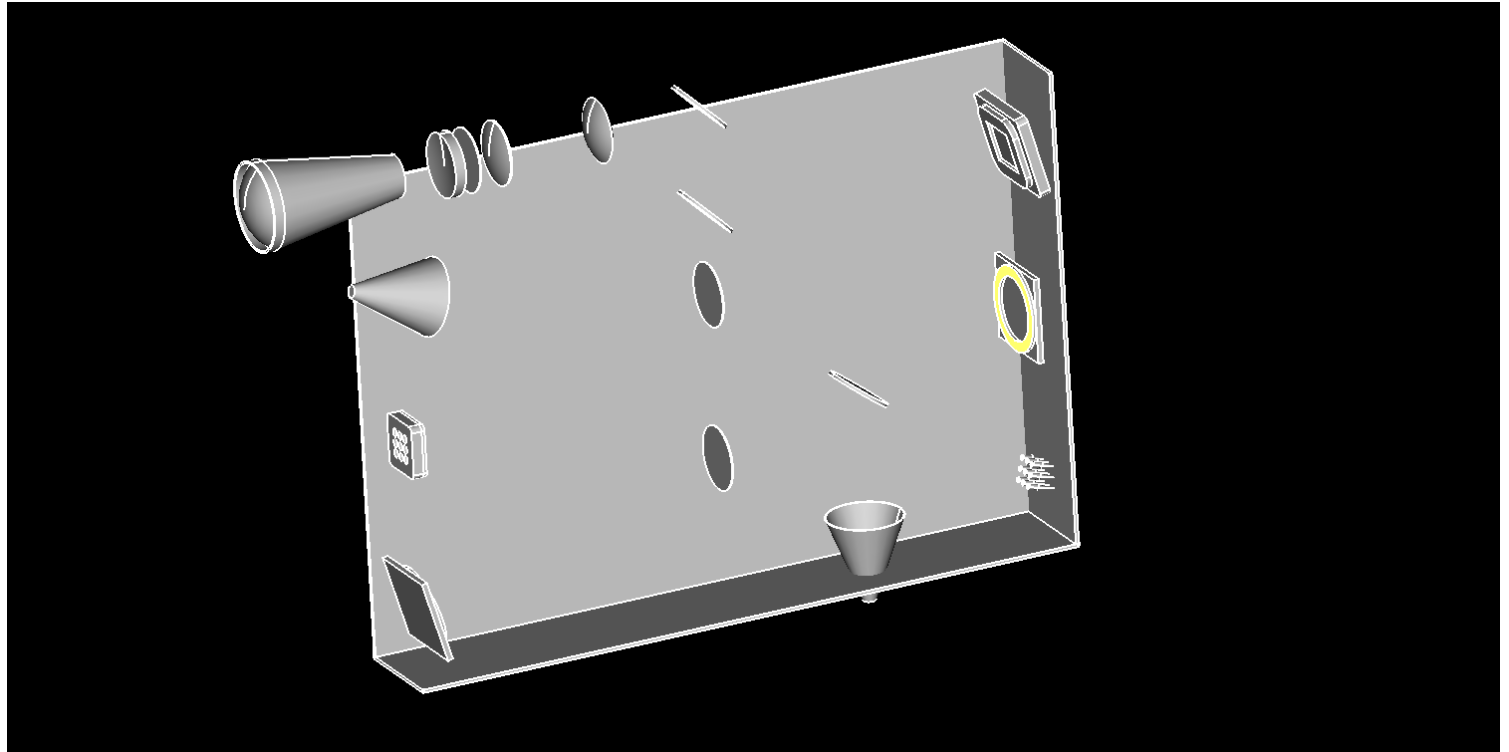
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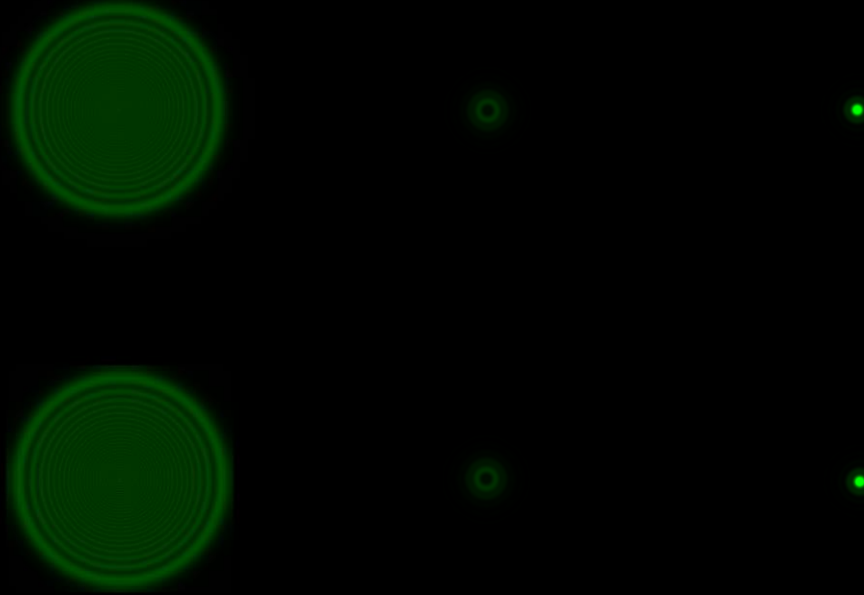
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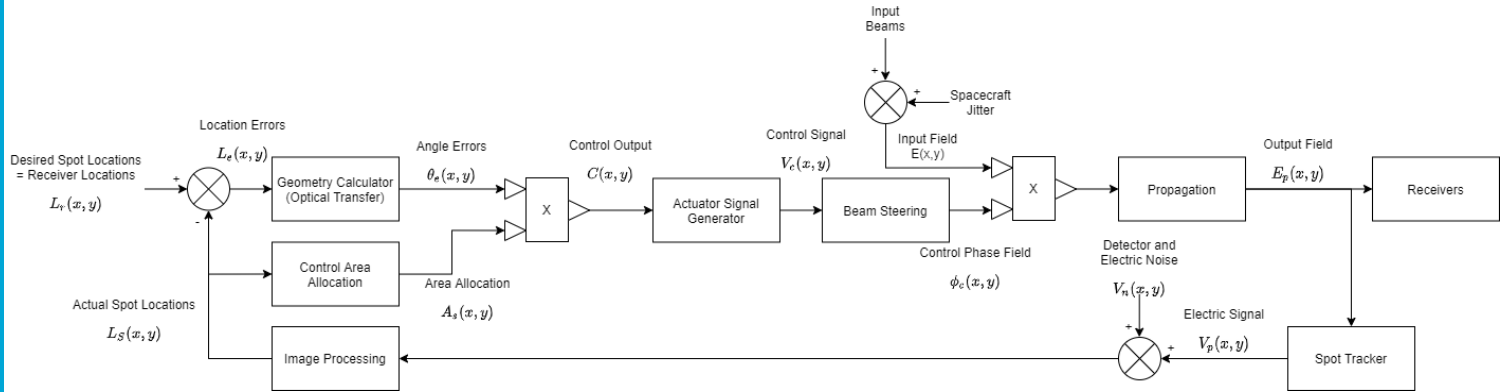
System Design



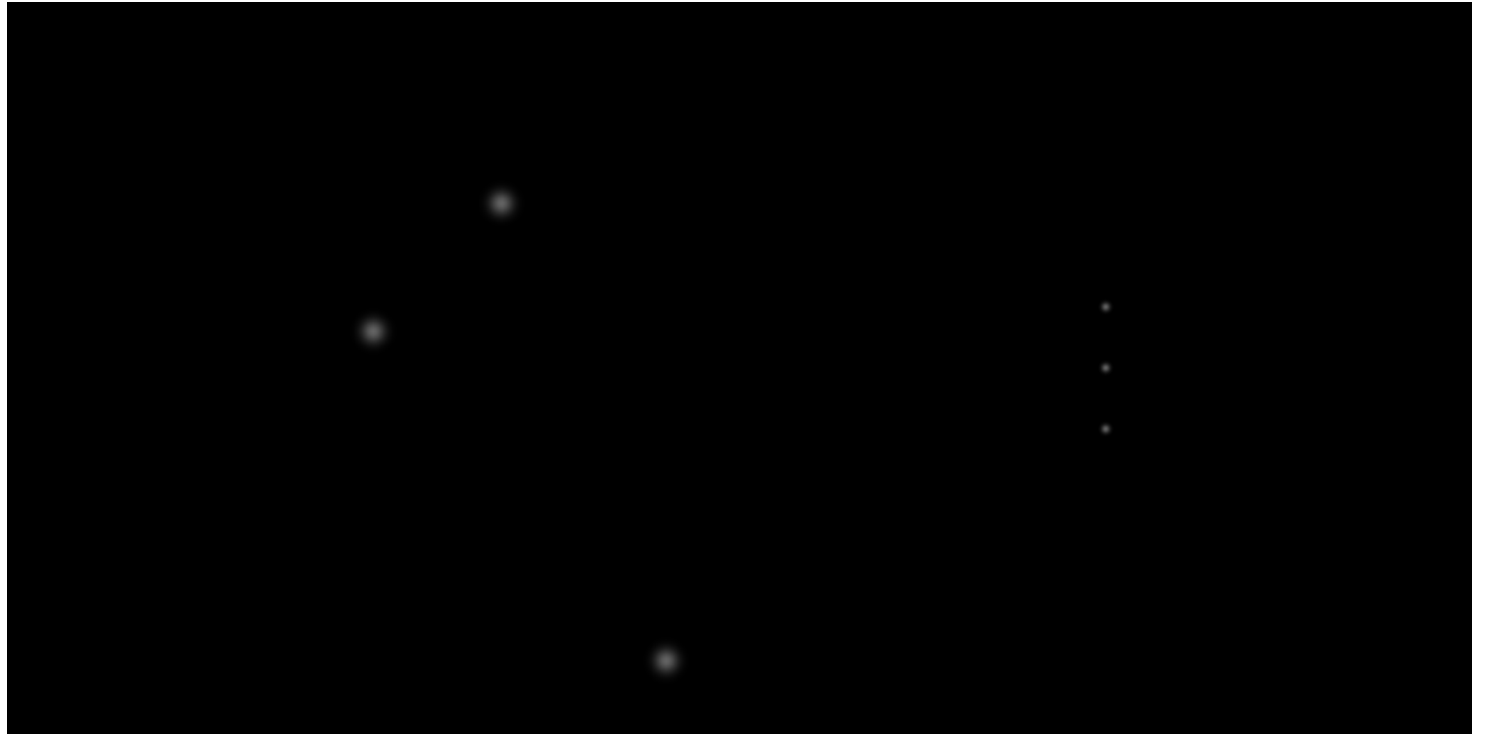
Modeling and Simulations



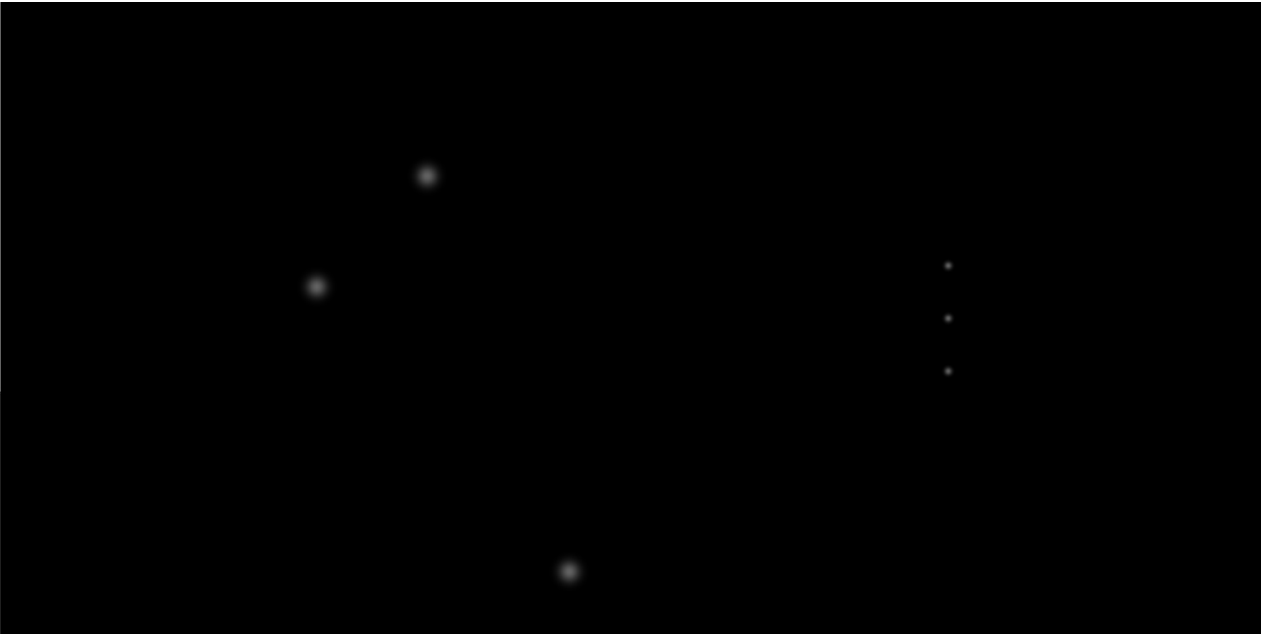
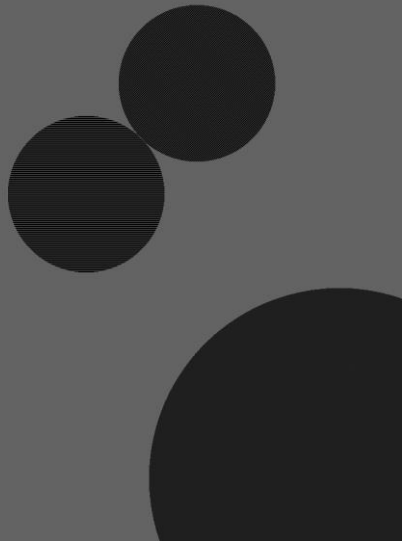
Full System Simulation



Full System Simulation

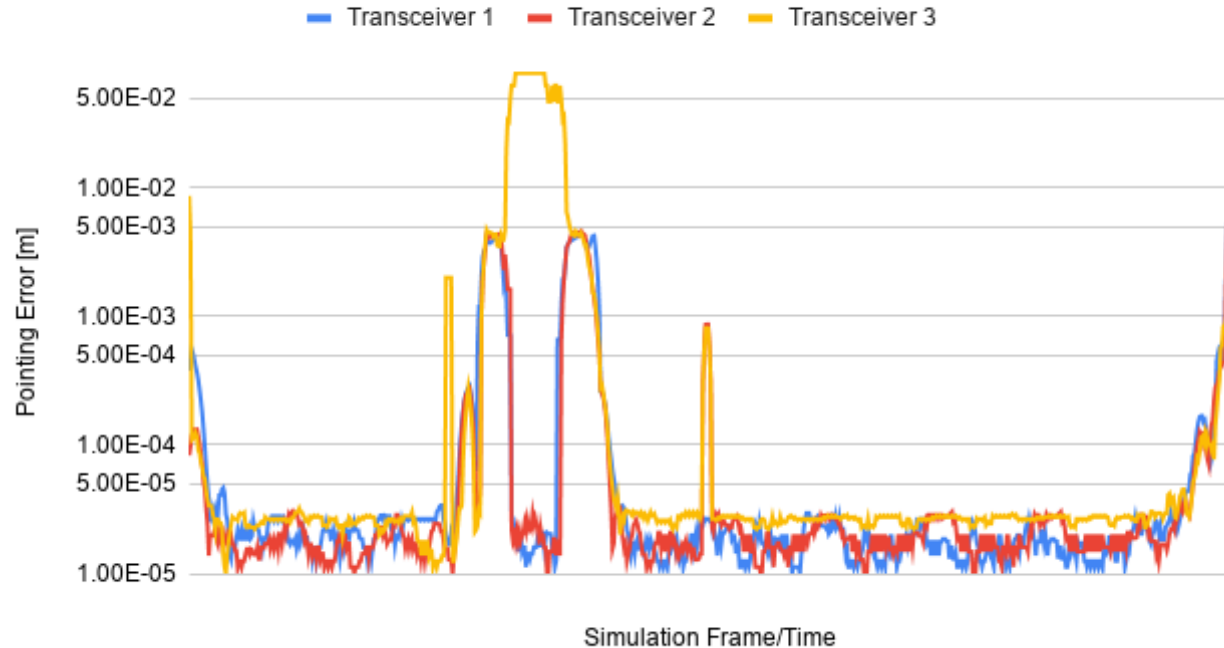


Full System Simulation



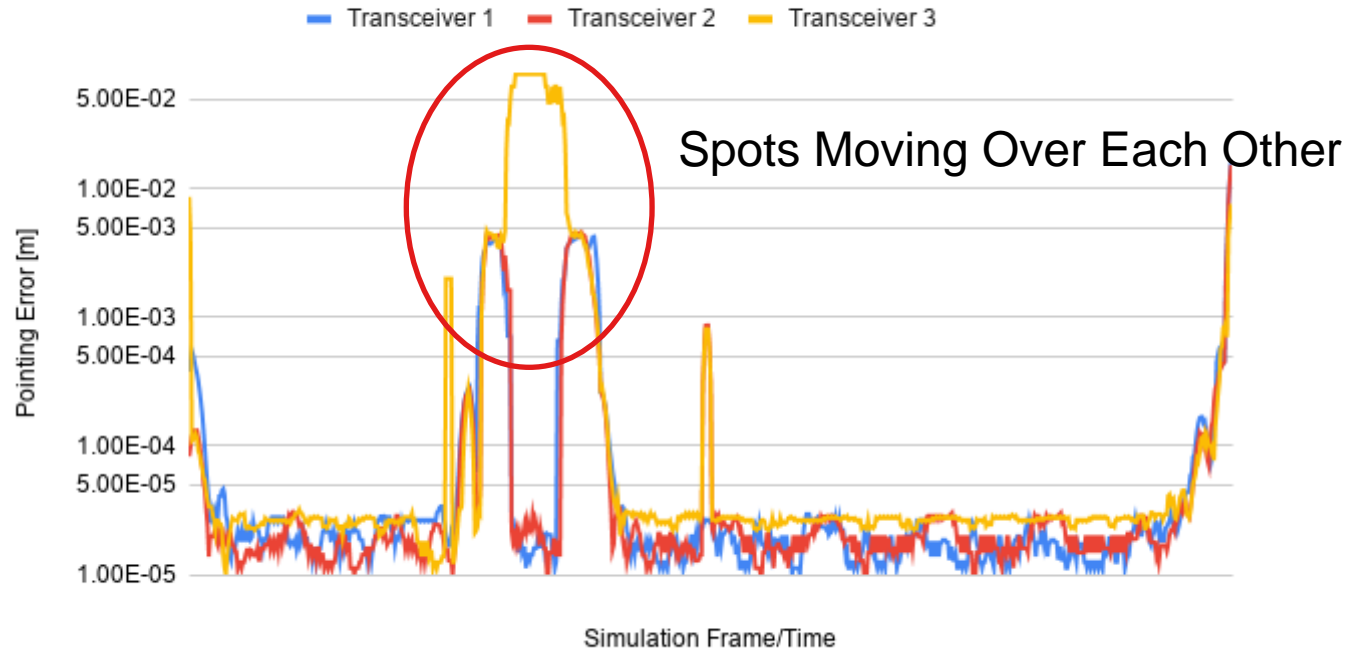
Full System Simulation

Pointing Error Over Time Logarithmic with 5 Frame Moving Average

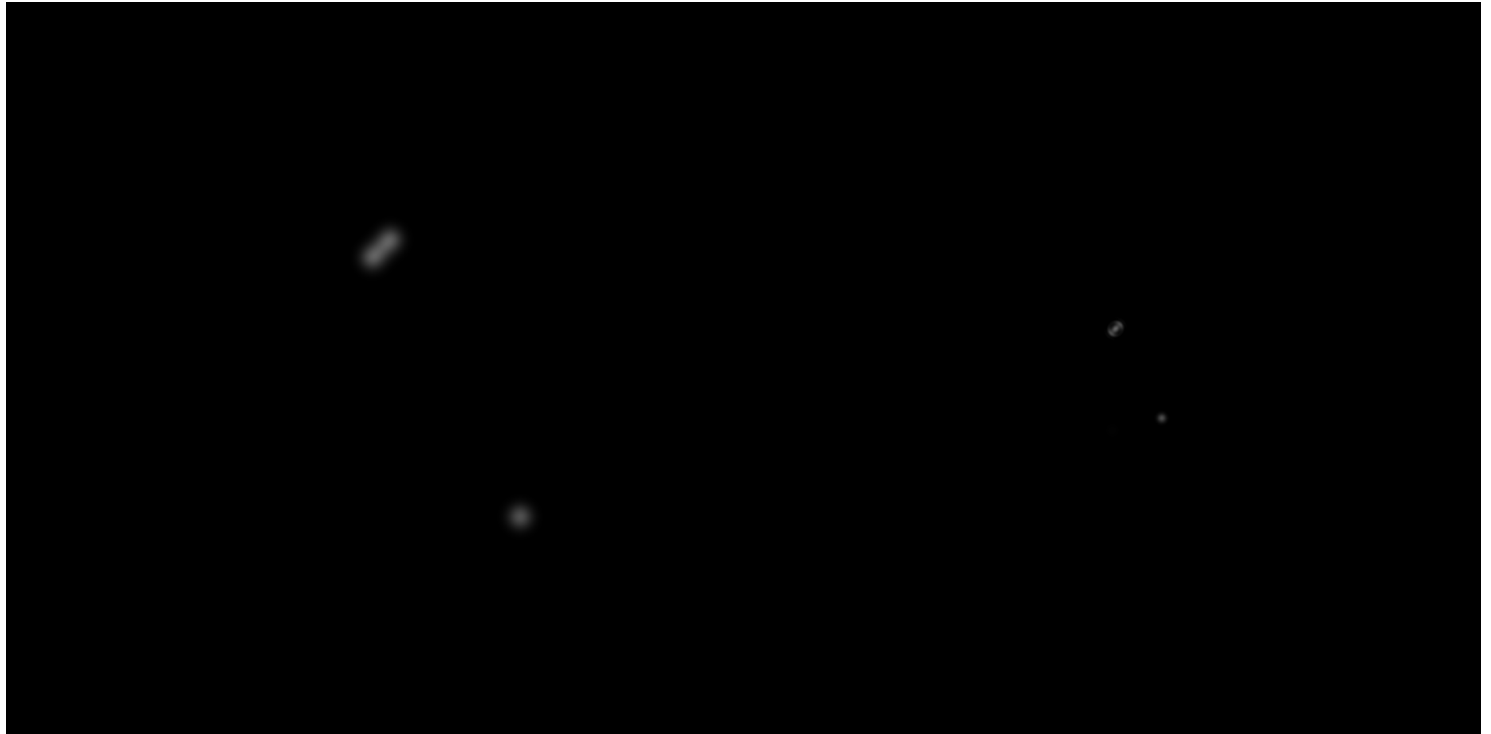


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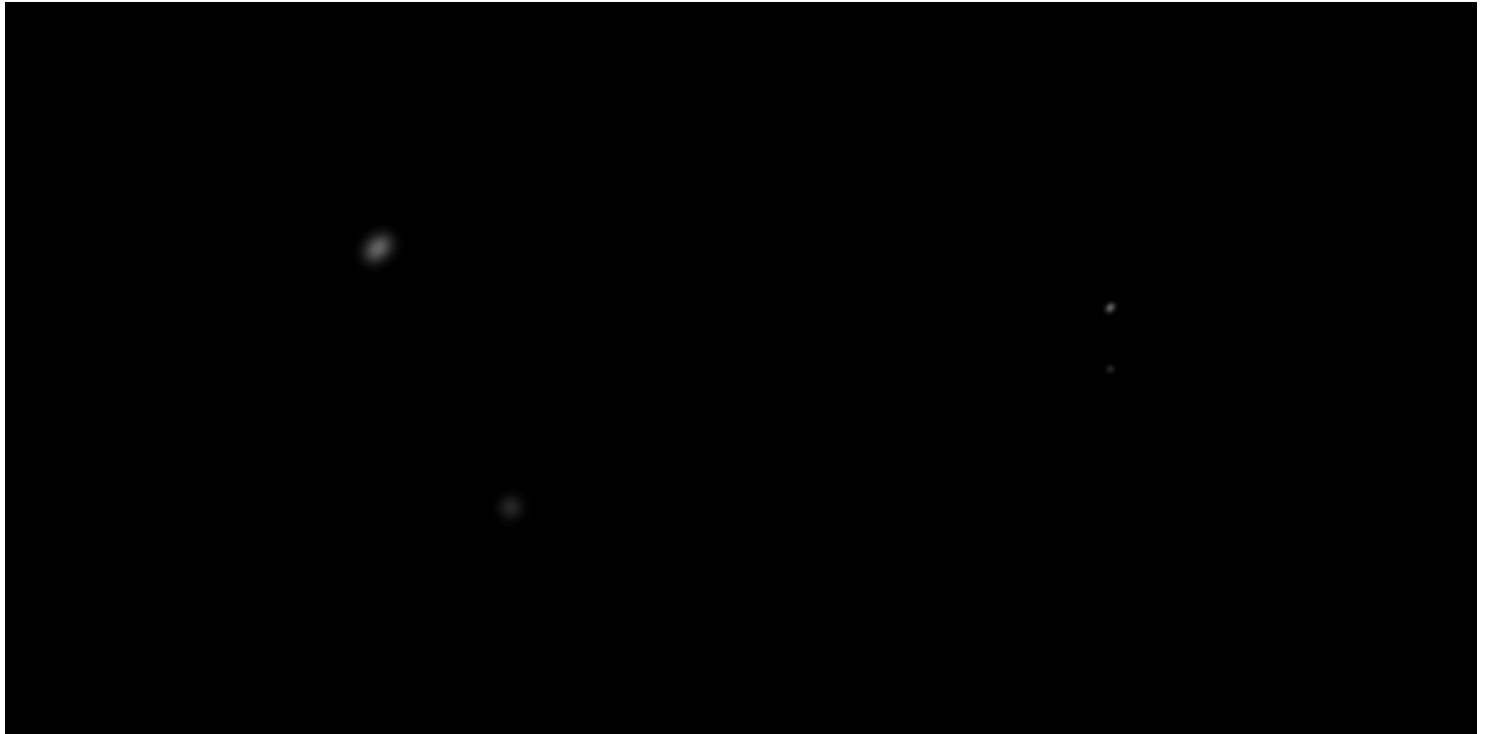
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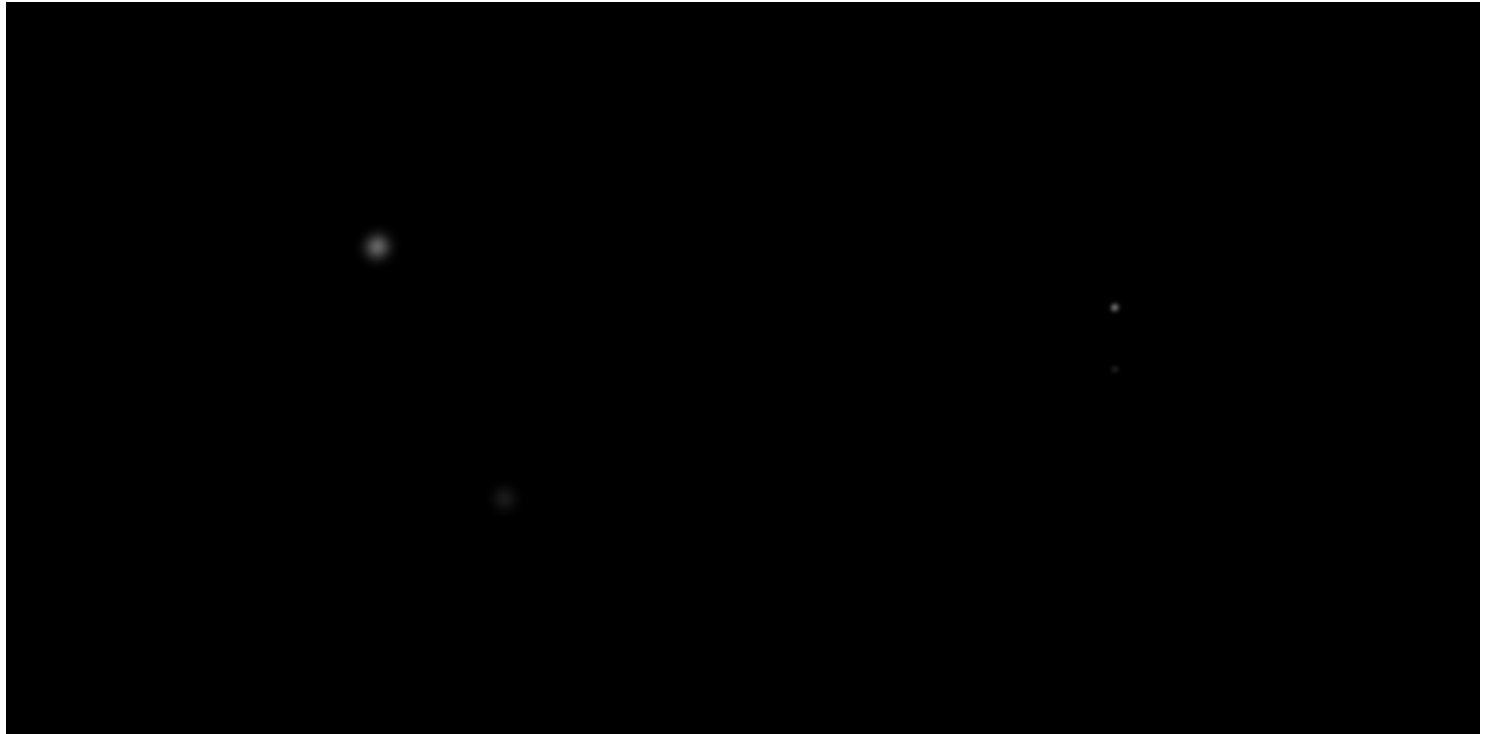
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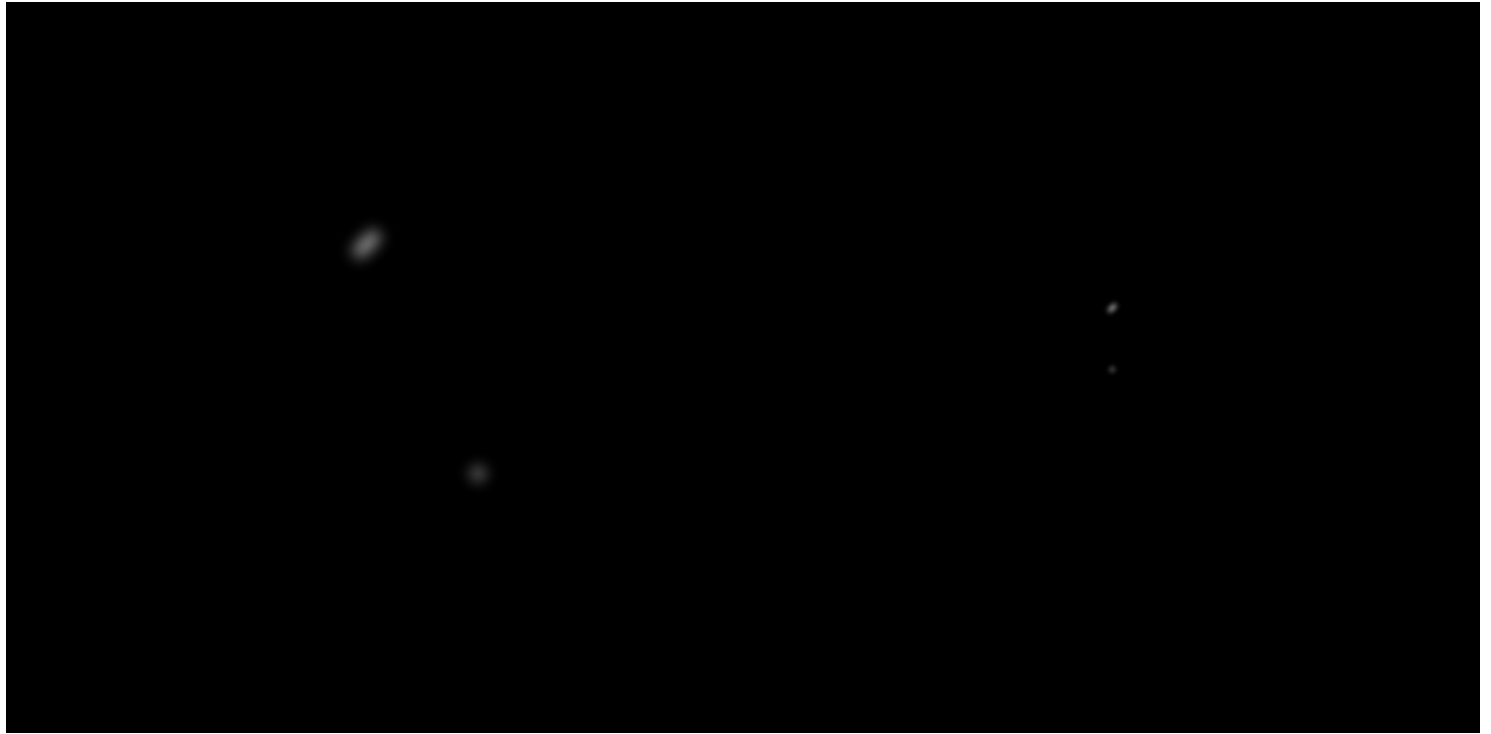
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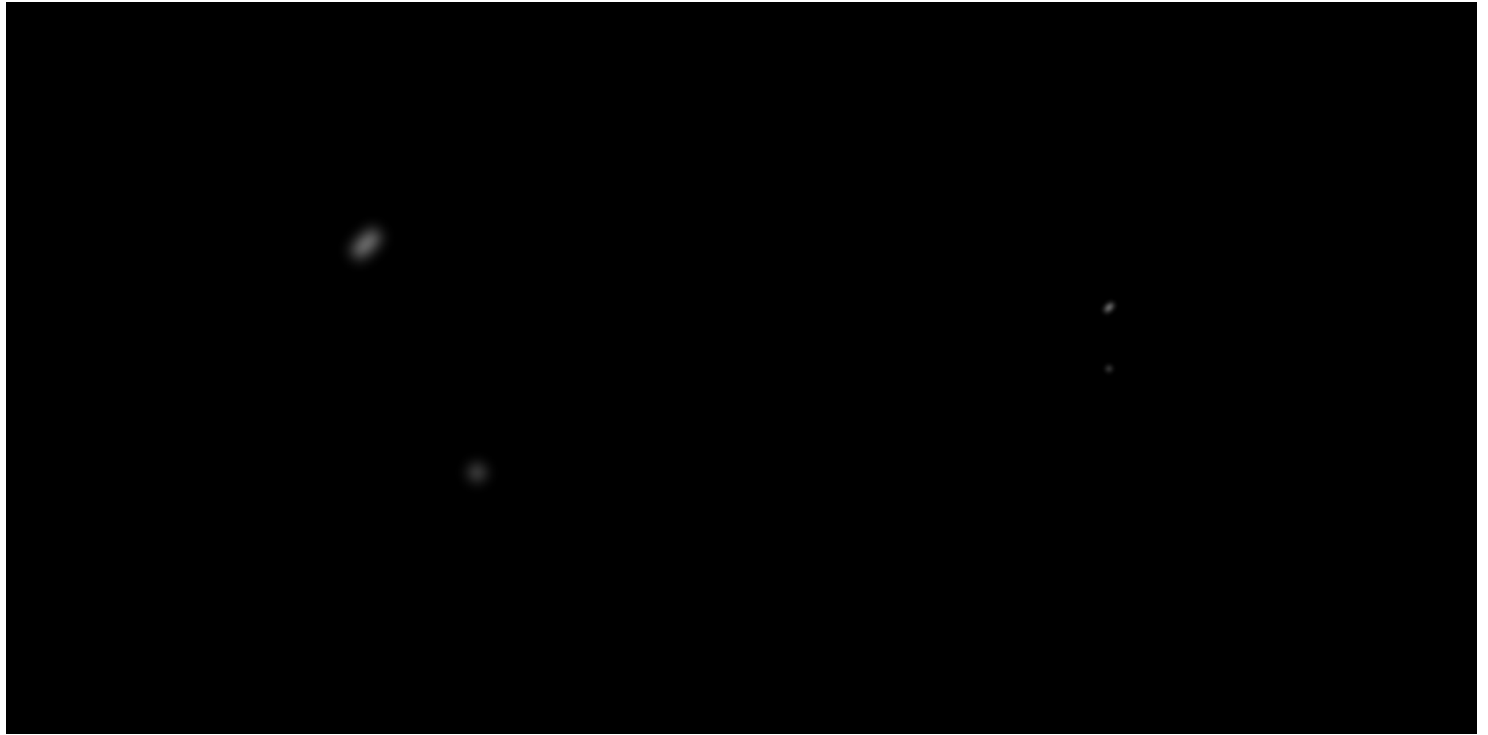
Full System Simulation



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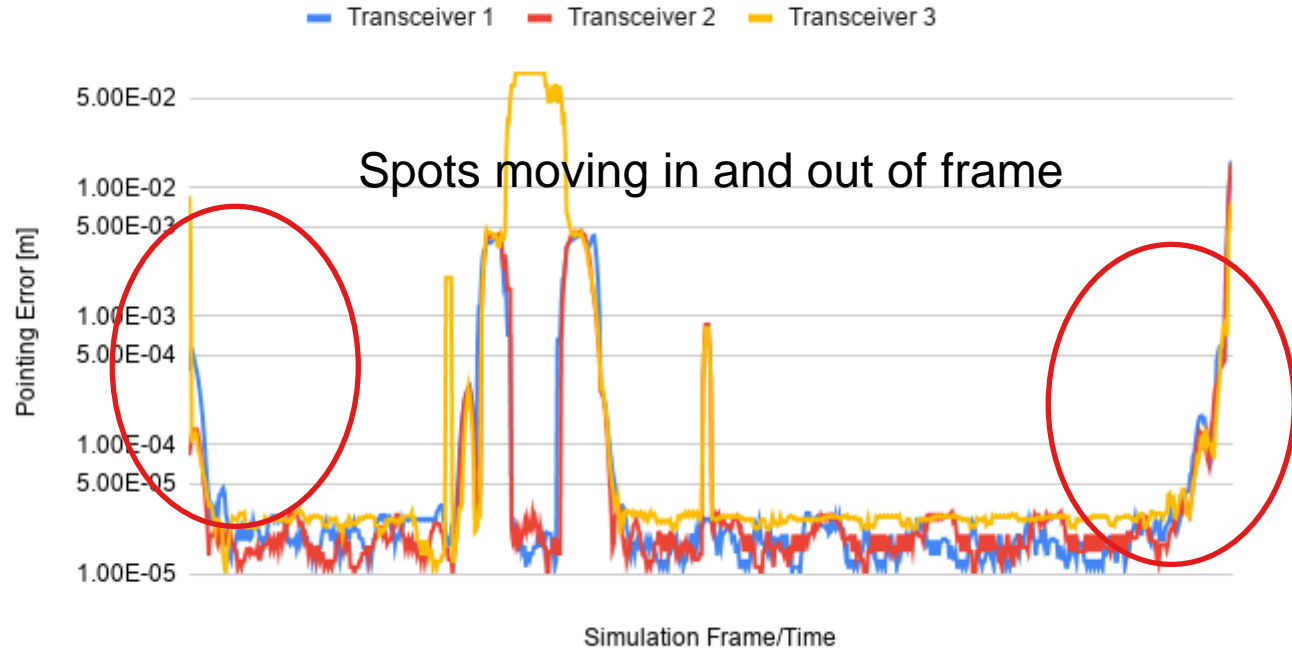


Full System Simulation



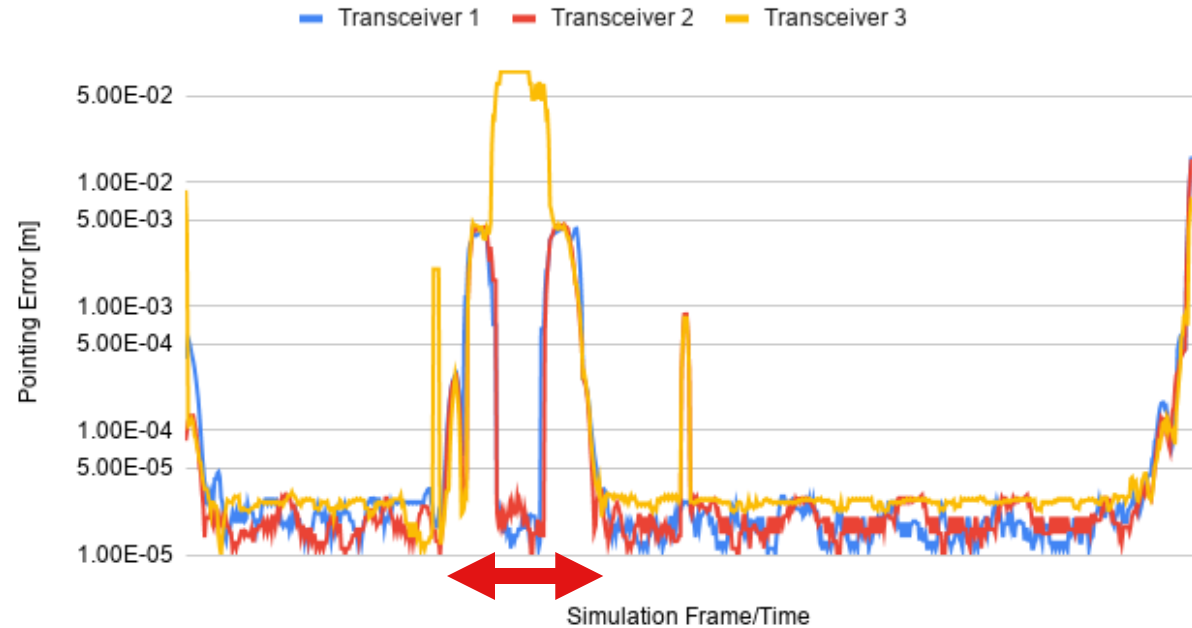
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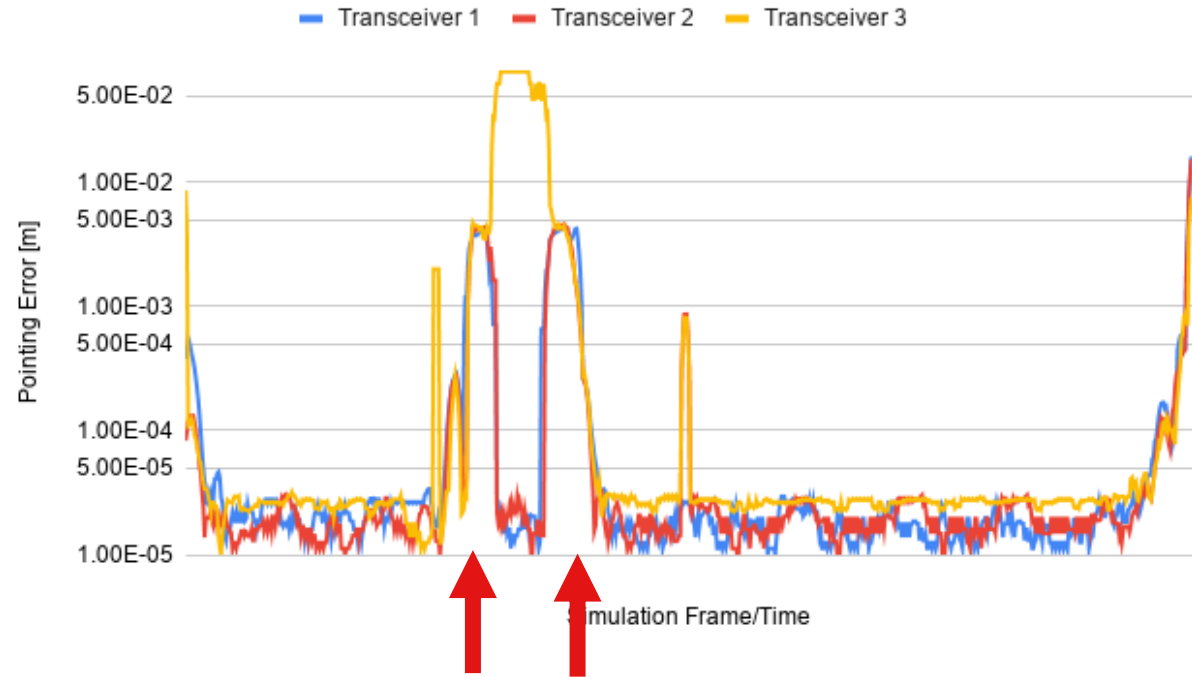
Pointing Error Over Time Logarithmic with 5 Frame Moving Average



11% of the time spots where crossing

Full System Simulation

Pointing Error Over Time Logarithmic with 5 Frame Moving Average



5% down time unaffiliated spot

Thank you!