

Advancement and Challenges for Satellite Communication Systems

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Available online at: www.xournals.com

Received 12th September 2018 | Revised 9th October 2018 | Accepted 11th December 2018

Abstract:

The communication in the entire world is evolving and revolutionized with the satellite's advent and it has also served mankind in many ways for example to forecast the weather, thereby reducing the effects of disasters. Provides broad range of communication services such as televisions, radio, astronomical signals etc. The linkage of satellite communication may be utilized for the purpose of fax and voice transmission to Aircraft on international paths. GPS, Global telephony, multimedia video and the connectivity of internet, earth imaging using the remote sensing satellites for monitoring the resources. The system of satellite communication has entered a point of transition from high cost to affordable cost. In this paper, the advancements in satellite communication, different applications of satellite communication has been explained in detail.

Keywords: *Satellite communication, International Aircraft, GPS*

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Introduction

A parallel world of satellite communication has grown rapidly after 1992 and this rapid growth is considered as a global phenomenon for entire world. With the advancement in technologies and urbanization, a simultaneous increase in communication services was required for easy communication, data transfer, navigation, weather forecasting etc.

The development of mobile phones, computers and other gadgets and internet related businesses encouraged the mandate for new multi-state constellation of satellite to aid this market on both national as well as international measures. Satellites of any kind needs a big capital to set up therefore every country is competing in the race of providing best satellite services to its people For the purpose of satellite research and development projects, many countries have allocated funds to ensure their long term. According to Vanzara, Sharma and Bhatt 2015, the current research on satellites shows that there are many loopholes that needs to be filled such as internetworking using other access technologies such as LAN & Wi- Max, QoS enhanced version provisioned over multi segment networks, security and on board satellite processing that is used for challenging applications over satellites. On the basis of altitude, satellites are categorized into three groups: Geo stationary Earth orbit (GEO), Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) and Low Earth Orbit (LEO). MEO and LEO satellites have a short round trip and GEO satellite have a round long trip time.

For the purpose of development of seamless nomadic networks, there is a requirement of NASA Research & Education Network (NREN) as well the association with other projects based on space such as the Protocol Testbed and EOS that necessitates NREN staff who has a working knowledge of basic technology of satellite. As the satellites are the objects present in orbits around the Earth and orbit is basically a trajectory that maintains gravitational equilibrium to encircle the earth without power assistance. The very first satellite was the Moon and the idea of the satellites introduced by Sire Arthur C. Clark in 1945. In the present scenario, the satellites have become an essential organ along with the important applications of satellite technology which are voice, video, radio, space and Earth observations, micro gravity science and other related factors.

According to the studies of many renowned researchers and scientists, it is reported that various

channels of satellite experience long delays and have high rates of error that may sometimes cause the loss of security synchronization. So, the encryption systems require careful evaluation to prevent service degradation due to the security processing. Satellite communication also protects the satellite and integrity, discretion of the downlink earth stations and data set up of the control systems (Jamil Shah, Nasir and Ahmed 2014).

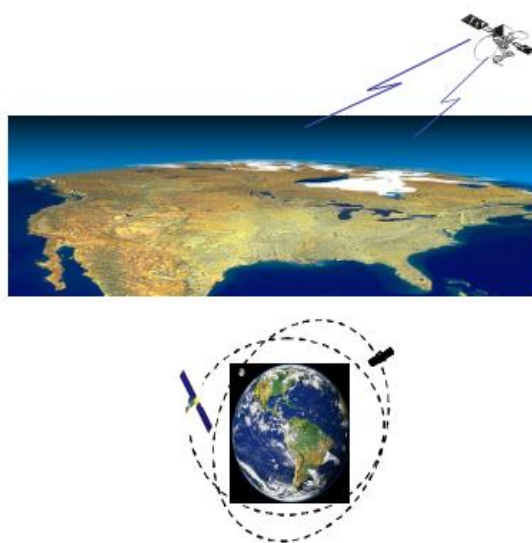


Figure 1 – Satellite System

Elements of Satellite Communication

Satellite communication is comprises of two major elements which are:

The space section – Satellite is known as space section and comprises of multifaceted or compound structure which has some of the chief subsystems such as TTC system, Transponder, Fuel tank called thursters tank. The transponders of the satellite includes the receiving antenna for the purpose of receiving signals from ground stations. The role of satellite is to transmit the signal that is received in other forms of signal to re-transmit it to the ground stations. Other uses of satellites is surveillance where the satellite is furnished with cameras, sensors etc.

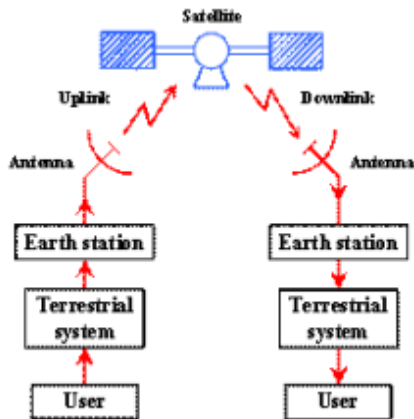


Figure 2 – Overview of Satellite Communication

The Ground Section – The ground section of satellite communication includes the earth stations. At the time of uplink or transmitting station, the terrestrial data is generated in the form of base band signals which is passed through a base band processor.

Whereas in case of down link or receiving station, the job is performed by converting the signals that is received through the parabolic antenna to base band signal (Misra, Misra and Tripathi, 2013).

Requirement of Satellite Image Classification

The image classification of satellite plays a vital role in extracting and interpreting the valued data from the gigantic satellite images. This cataloguing is mandatory for:

Extracting information for the application processing

- Spatial data extraction
- Thematic map creation
- Field surveys
- Decision making
- Disaster management
- Satellite Image Techniques

There are various types of methods and techniques for classifying satellite image which are widely classified into three of the categories,

- Automated
- Manual
- Hybrid

Automated Image includes algorithms which are applied systematically on the whole satellite image

that groups pixels into the relevant categories. This type of classification is further classified into two categories,

Supervised – This classification method requires the input from an analyst which is known as training set.

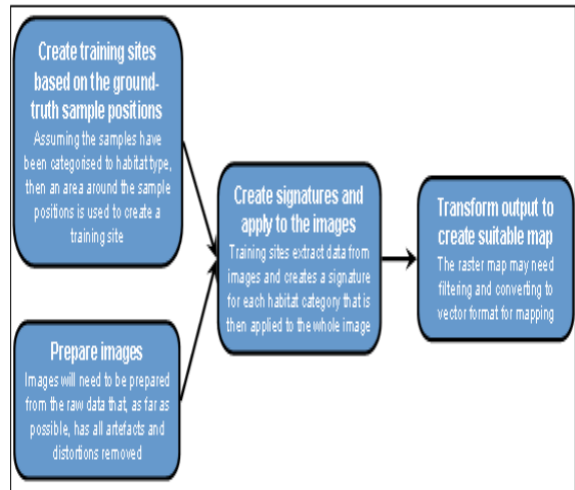


Figure 3 – Supervised Satellite Image Classification method

Unsupervised methods- This technique uses the mechanism of clustering that groups the satellite images pixels into unlabeled classes or clusters.

Manual

Manual type of classification method for satellite image are robust, effective and efficient. The major drawback for this classification is that it is more time consuming. In this, the analyst has to be accustomed to the part that is protected by the satellite image.

Hybrid

This Hybrid cataloguing means syndicates the benefits of both the methods: mechanical as well as physical. This approach uses the image classification of mechanical satellite for doing initial classification and then physical methods are used to enhance the classification and for the correction of errors (Abburu and Golla, 2015).

Satellite image classification methods

S. Muhammad et al proposed a method for classification of satellite image and uses the decision tree technique that extracts different kinds of features

from satellite image on the basis of its color and intensity. The features which are extracted are then used to determine objects that resides in the satellite images whereas J Shabnam et al introduced the classification of satellite imaging into various specific classes. This method majorly classifies the satellite images into five major classes which are shadow, vegetation, road, building and bare land. The image segmentation is used in the first level that identifies and classifies the shadow, vegetation and road but in second level of segmentation the buildings are identified. Then A. Selim also introduced a model of satellite image classification that uses Bayesian technique that uses spatial information for classifying high resolution satellite images. This method basically perform the classification in two parts: spectral and textural; iterative split and merge algorithm.

Review of Literature

As stated by Cola et al 2008, the objective of satellite network of excellence project is to provide community, the scientific views that operates on the basis of satellite communications having measurement, results and tools for evaluation.

Prakash, A. and Rao 2012, explained the importance of direct and diffuse signal power loss and delay in time during signal receiving on the antenna of an aircraft. Then, Ray tracing models were designed for the simulation of results that causes noise in the carrier, ratio is less than 100dB and below 17 degree of aircraft elevation angle.

According to **Misra, Misra and Tripathi 2013**, the GPS navigation, global telephony, internet connectivity, earth imaging is performed through Remote sensing satellites for monitoring the resources. Telemedicine, Tele-education services etc. and other related features are also an applications of satellite communication.

Vaishnav and Diwan 2013, obtained the assessment using the design and the construction of a resonant inductive powering system of wireless network that is suited to supply a primary satellite between the power ranges from 480-1920 watts having efficiency 80-90%.

Devabalan 2014, worked on the satellite image processing which is based on grid computing environment. In this particular study, CSF4 is considered as a meta- scheduler in the collective layer for such a network environment. The

transmission of message is basically implemented by protocol that is defined by Grid Middleware GRAM i.e., Globus Resource Allocation Manger are used in the fabric layer of the grid environment.

Shah, Nasir and Ahmed 2014, surveyed on security issues in satellite communication Network. Infrastructure in which they have explored the security importance, trivial and deploying security tools and considered limitations at the time of deployment such as security techniques and the protocols for securing the satellite communication. For the optimization of the security tools and for the measurement of appropriate security framework over the infrastructure of satellite communication is optimized.

Abburu and Golla 2015, studied the satellite image classification methods and techniques. This paper compares works of various researchers and provide comparative study on satellite image classification method. In this, the automated satellite image classification methods are classified into supervised and unsupervised which differs in the way of grouping pixels into the meaningful categories.

Vanzara, Sharma and Bhatt 2015, focused on the satellite based data communication along with the parameters such as quality of service, interplanetary internet, Mobile management, explicit load balancing and the issue of packet reordering. This paper concludes that can bring to differentiate the architectural services over satellite system. Minimum number of satellites are needed for the global coverage and overlapped coverage areas of the nearby satellites do not explore the coverage of satellites.

Aapaoja et al 2017, explained the small satellite solutions for land transport monitoring whose one possibility is the extension of the sensor and support network to space where the small satellites can provide unprecedented observation frequency having the low capital requirement. The needs according to the various industries for small satellites in land transportation were identified and then classified into three categories which are in accordance to transport system.

Conclusion

This paper reviews the details of satellite communication, the advancement of its constituents. Satellite communication in the present and its future applications. Several reviews have been drafted by

various researchers on satellite communication and the automated satellite image classification: classified into supervise and unsupervised and they both differ in the way of pixel grouping into

meaningful categories. This summarized way of paper helps the researchers to select appropriate satellite image classification method or techniques on the basis of requirements.



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