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Innovation Needs Support: Two Examples of German Support Strategy in Satcom

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Innovation needs Support Two Examples of German Support Strategy in Satcom

Frank Bensch
German Aerospace Center (DLR) – Space Administration





A platform is needed to reach for the stars

Acquire and maintain know-how and resources on prime level

- Geostationary (satcom) service modul & satellites, satcom payload
-for own needs and as a strategic tool

Why satcom? ⇒ Know-how and resources are maintained by commercial business.



The SmallGEO service modul (platform):

- 3,6 kW payload power, 400 kg payload
- 3,2 t launch mass
- Optimized for satcom needs
- Prime: OHB

2005: Study in German Nat. Space Progr.

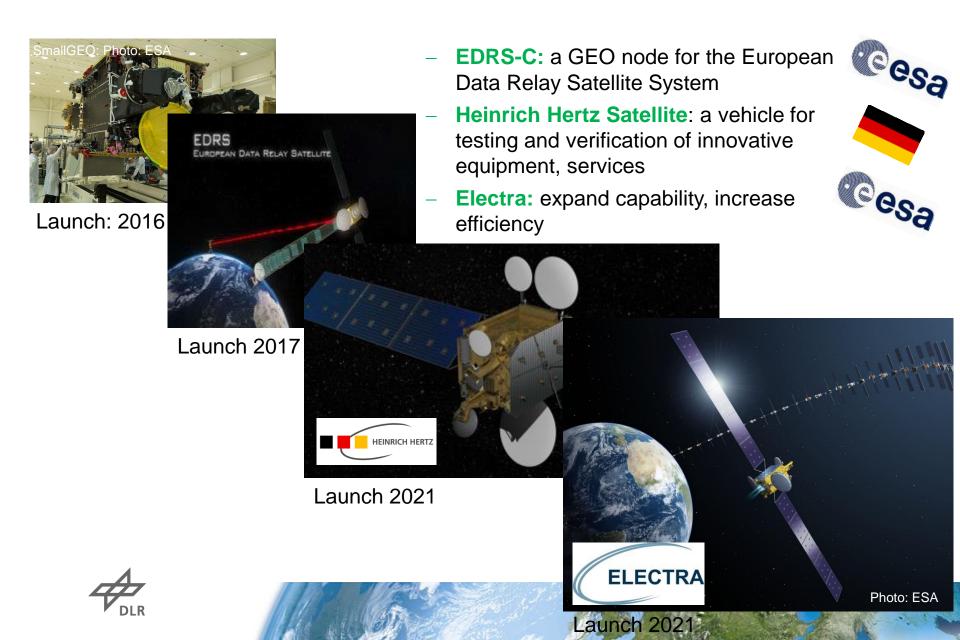
2007: Start of development phase at ESA

2016: Launch with first customer Hispasat





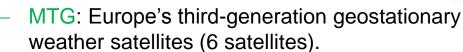
Maintain, use and expand the know-how and capability



SmallGEO: a platform for exploration....



SmallGEO is the basis for

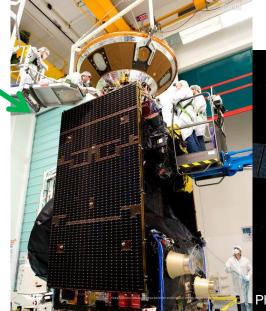


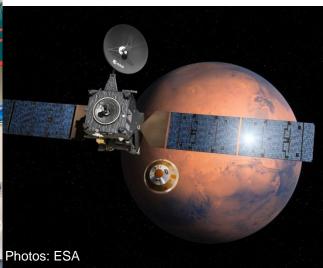
ExoMars: Trace Gas Orbiter support module





MTG: 4 imaging satellites, 2 sounder; launch starting 2020

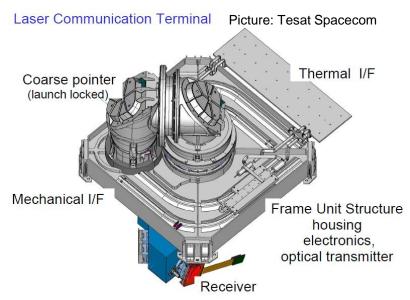




ExoMars: Trace Gas Orbiter; launched: March 14th 2016



Laser communication: Technology



Rationale:

- Open up new resources (radio → optical)
- Higher data rate
- Secure communication
- Commercial market & institutional needs

Development in German National Space Programme

2000+: technology development

2003+: flight programme

Industrial team led by Tesat Spacecom

A terminal for commercial application and standards (GEO, 15 years lifetime,...)





Laser communication: verification – LEO to LEO







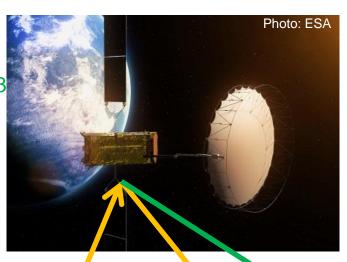
More than 7 years of tests in orbit:

- Data rate 5.6 Gbps (bi-directional)
- Acquisition time down to < 10 sec
- Distance up to 8.000 miles, 16.000 mph
- 7+ years of ISLs (> 500 links)
- 3+ years of LEO to ground



Laser communication: verification – GEO to LEO

Alphasat (Inmarsat XL) Launched 2013



More than 2 years of in orbit tests:



- GEO to LEO, GEO to ground;
- ~ 1000 links
- Data rate 1.8 Gbps (bi-directional),
 Ka-Band downlink
- Distance up to 28,000 miles (50,000 mi)
- 53 kg, power consumption 180 W max.





Sentinel 1A Lunched 2014



Laser communication: putting into service

EDRS System



- ESA programme with European partner nations
- Two GEO relay stations (optical and Ka ISL, downlink: Ka freq.
- First node launched 1/2016
- Service start: summer 2016

Anchor Customer:

Fleet of Sentinel earth observation satellites with opt.
 ISL: 3 in orbit; +1 (2017) + 4





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Laser communication: putting into service

EDRS System

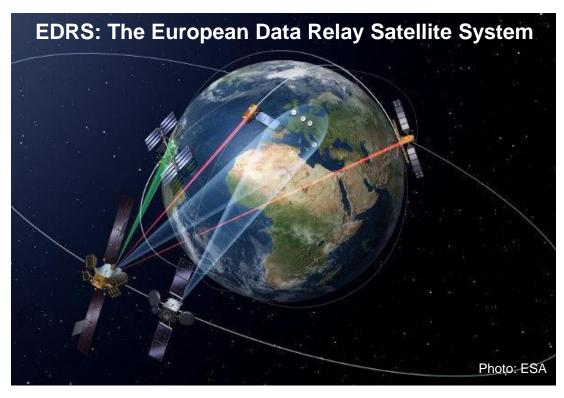


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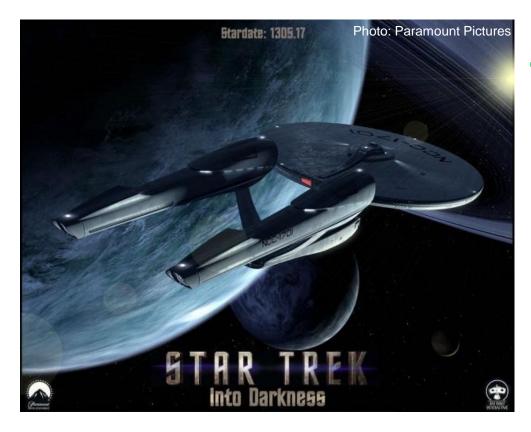




Optical communication terminals in orbit:

- Right now: 6 terminals (2 GEO, 4 LEO)
- 2 to be launched in 2017 (1 LEO, 1 GEO)
- 4 under contract (LEO, Sentinel EO Satellites)
- ISS/Columbus to be served starting 2018 (Ka Band)

Laser communication....



...it's not science fiction



Laser communication....

