Towards High Data Rate Hybrid RF/Optical Lunar Communication Architecture

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Background

Motivation

Lunar science and exploration is set to explode in the coming decade.

- NASA's Artemis Project will send first woman and next man to the moon by 2024 [1].
- Dozens of additional Lunar missions are planned by 2028 [2].
- Lunar missions will include human crews, rovers, smallSats, and more

These missions will require a reliable and high data rate network.

Existing Technology

RF (S, X, K band): Robust, but limited capability

- Mature and well-supported
- Low alignment requirements
- Operates under most weather conditions
- Difficult to achieve high data rates

Free Space Optical (FSO): High data rate, hard to use

- Gbps rates are common
- Stringent point/tracking requirements
- Easily disrupted by weather
- Sensitive to atmospheric turbulence [3]

Neither can provide a network that is **both** reliable and fast.

The Solution: Hybrid Network Design

Combine the high throughput of FSO with the reliability of RF. This is a difficult engineering challenge. There are many questions:

- Understanding the limits of FSO (atmosph., weather, etc.)
- Integration of RF/Optical Systems
- Network architecture and switching strategies



LEO Const.	Access Count	Min (sec)	Mean (sec)	Max (sec)	Sum (sec)
1-by-1	09	150.628	0800.570	1026.864	07205.132
2-by-2	29	150.628	0940.415	1185.900	27272.037
3-by-3	43	499.098	1361.578	1763.173	58547.839
4-by-4	01	86400.00	86400.00	86400.00	86400.00