

Demand-aware Resource Management Techniques for Flexible Broadband Satellite Communication Systems

Tedros Salih Abdu, Eva Lagunas, Steven Kisseleff, Joel Grotz[†], Symeon Chatzinotas, Bjorn Ottersten
 Snt, University of Luxembourg, [†]SES Engineering
 Email: tedros-salih.abdu@uni.lu

Introduction

- With the wide range of satellite applications available, end-users are **increasingly demanding satellite services**.
- The satellite is expected to accommodate this increasing **heterogeneous demand**.
- However, satellite **resources are limited**, and **proper resource management** is necessary to meet the increasing demand.

Conventional Resource Management Technique

- Multi-beam technology
- Frequency reuse scheme
- Uniform resource allocation
- Example, four color scheme

Single polarization

Dual polarization

Beam 1	Beam 2
P	P
B	B

Resource

Demand

Beam 1

Beam 2

- This resource allocation is not efficient for heterogeneous demand.
- We may not be able to provide a service if there is high demand.
- Example, we may not satisfy user demand in Beam 2.

Demand-Aware Resource Management Techniques for Flexible Broadband Satellite Communication Systems

- Multi-beam technology
- Onboard digital payloads**
 - It is possible to change the **bandwidth, carrier frequency, and transmit power** of the system.

A

B

C

Advanced algorithms can be implemented to manage the satellite resources in response to the heterogeneous traffic demand.

The algorithm is based on:

- Aggressive frequency reuse
- Multiple beams can reuse the same frequency.
- Multi-carrier operation while bandwidth per carrier is fixed (**A**)
- Single-carrier operation while its bandwidth varies (**B**)
- Multi-carrier operation while bandwidth per carrier varies (**C**)
- Each beam can be assigned two or more frequencies (**A**), (**B**).
- Interference management:
 - Power optimization
 - Flexible precoding optimization:** it can be done without precoding, with partial precoding, or with full precoding to control interference.