The Journey of O3b The World's First Broadband NGSO Constellation

2022 Clarksburg Seminar on Advanced Satellite Communications Ashok Kolar Rao, VP Product Development, SES

The Path







O3b mPOWER evolution massive scale, performance, & flexibility

O3b Classic compared to GEO

500ms



- A different kind of satellite:
 - The Medium Earth Orbit reduces delay by 75% compared with GEO – round trip delay less than 125 msecs
 - O3b's low latency improves the quality of voice and data services
 - Much lower cost to build and launch compared with GEO
 - Do not need to apply for orbital slots can launch tens or hundreds of satellites into the equatorial arc at that altitude
 - Fully steerable beams are ideal for hot spot applications

O3b Classic Satellite Architecture

- 2 Gateway Antennas per satellite; one for each region and independently steerable ±26°
- Circular polarization is used RHCP and LHCP for each Gateway antenna
- The Antennas typical configuration is Terminal/Gateway Cross Strapped

- The Space Vehicle is designed, integrated and tested, by Thales Alenia Space.
- Leveraging the Globalstar 2 heritage with redundant Satellite/payload platforms.

ThalesAlenia



- 10 independently steerable Customer Beam Antennas which are used to point a customer beam to any location within +/-45° latitude.
- 5 beams per Region, 2 regions per satellite. Circular polarization is used RHCP and LHCP for each region
- Each customer beam is configured with a 216 MHz Ka-band transponder in the forward direction
- a 216 MHz Ka-band transponder in the return direction
- Each Satellite has 10 x 65 W Ka Band TWT Amplifiers providing 46dBW EIRP

The Comsat Connection

Viasat Comsat Labs Developed MEOLink Modem

- DVB-S2 SCPC and Point to Multipoint
- Symbol Rates From 10 Msps to 180Msps in 1Msps steps
- All Modulations and Codes (QPSK, 8PSK, 16APSK, 32APSK)
- 810Mbps Peak Data Rate Each Direction

Dual DVB-S2 Receivers

- Make-Before-Break Operation
 During Satellite Handover
- No Lost or Repeated Packets
- Only single unit required for handover





O3b Classic vs O3b mPower

O3b Classic (F1~F20)

- Dedicated User and GW Beams, users connect to one of two GWs per region (limited flexibility)
- 10 User Beams (700 km/beam)
- 4-7M km² of coverage
- 4.4 GHz total spectrum
- 6 Gbps per Spacecraft (to 1.2m terminals)

Markets <u>best</u> served:

- Trunk
- Maritime (local)
- Government

User Terminals

10 to 25x Improvement

GW/NOC

mPower:

- Full flexibility: up to 5,000 formed beams per spacecraft >> any antenna to any antenna connectivity
- +/- 26° FOV Phased Array ubiquitous coverage
- Each beam can get up to 2x2.5 GHz of bandwidth – Frequencies can be reused
- Beams share power
- Allocate bandwidth and power to beam as necessary
- 100 million km² of coverage per spacecraft
- 100 Gbps per Spacecraft (to 1.2m terminals)

Markets targeted:

- Trunk
- Maritime (regional)
- Government (ISR, Navy, COTP)
- Aviation (regional)
- Aviation (global)
- Backhaul
- Enterprise
 - Energy

In-Country GW

User Terminals

O3b mPOWER Summary*

O3b mPOWER	
Mission duration	12 years (planned)
Spacecraft properties	
Spacecraft type	All-electric propulsion
<u>Bus</u>	<u>BSS-702X</u>
Manufacturer	Boeing
Launch mass	1700 kg
Start of mission	
Launch date	Q2 2022
Rocket	Falcon 9
Launch site	Cape Canaveral,
Contractor	<u>SpaceX</u>
Orbital parameters	
Reference system	Geocentric orbit
Regime	Medium Earth orbit
Altitude	8,030 km (5,000 mi)

* Wikipedia, March 2022





O3b mPOWER Deployment Schedule

 LAUNCH
 SpaceX Falcon 9

 O3b mPOWER
 1-3
 April '22

 O3b mPOWER
 4-6
 May '22

 O3b mPOWER
 7-9
 H2 '22

 O3b mPOWER
 10-11
 H2 '24

