

# Advancing Ground Station Capabilities: A Web-based Application with GNU Radio for Seamless Satellite Tracking and Communication

**GNU Radio Conference 2023**

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# OUTLINE

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1. Introduction
2. System Architecture and Design
3. Development
4. Conclusions and Future Work

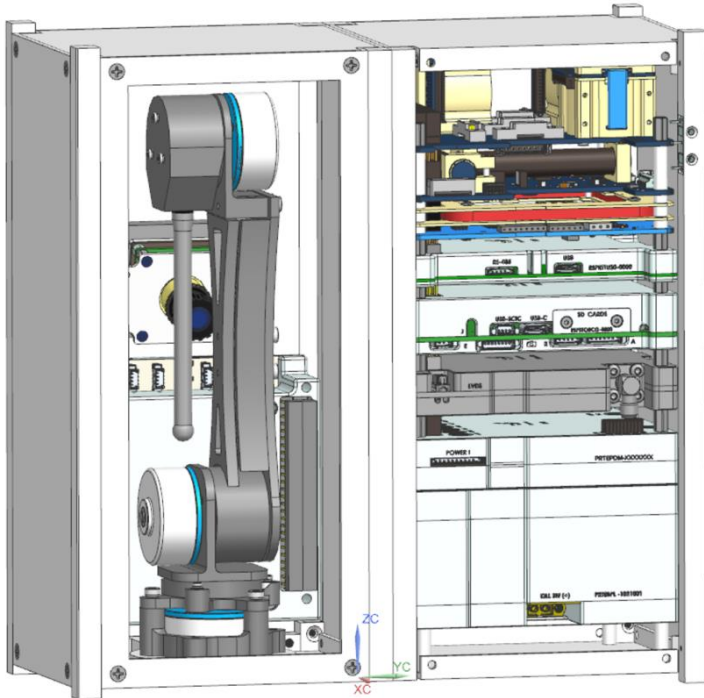
# Introduction

## CubeSats

- Nano satellites
- Size: 10 cm edge
- Weight: < 1.33 kg
- Benefits: low cost, low complexity, short development time, accessibility, versatility

## SleeperSat-1

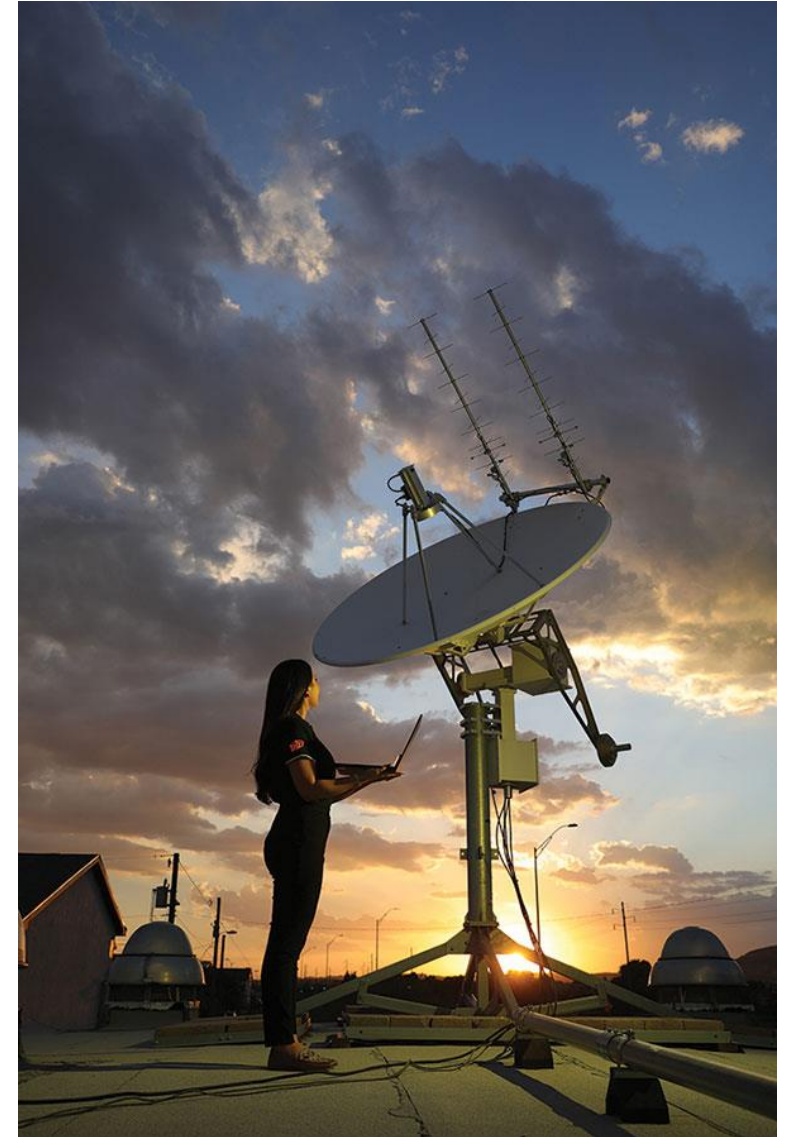
- CubeSat mission by the University of Texas at El Paso's Aerospace Center
- Scheduled Launch: Mid 2024
- Focus: Rapid-deployment modular CubeSat concept
- Emphasis on digital engineering principles for innovative satellite development



# Introduction

## SleeperSat-1 Ground Station

- In-house satellite ground station
- Purpose: To automatically track and communicate with satellites operating in UHF and S-Band frequency ranges within a single web-application
- Significance: Streamlines satellite monitoring and facilitates seamless communication, marking a significant advancement in mission control and operations.



# Importance of Ground Stations in CubeSat Missions

- Challenges in CubeSat communication:
  - Limited physical space
  - Power scarcity forces strict management for all tasks
  - Complex task of attitude control for power generation and communication
- Ground station support is essential for overcoming these obstacles.
- They enable real-time tracking, data transmission, and command relay.
- Ground station reliability is crucial for mission success.
- Unreliable communication can lead to mission failure and data loss.

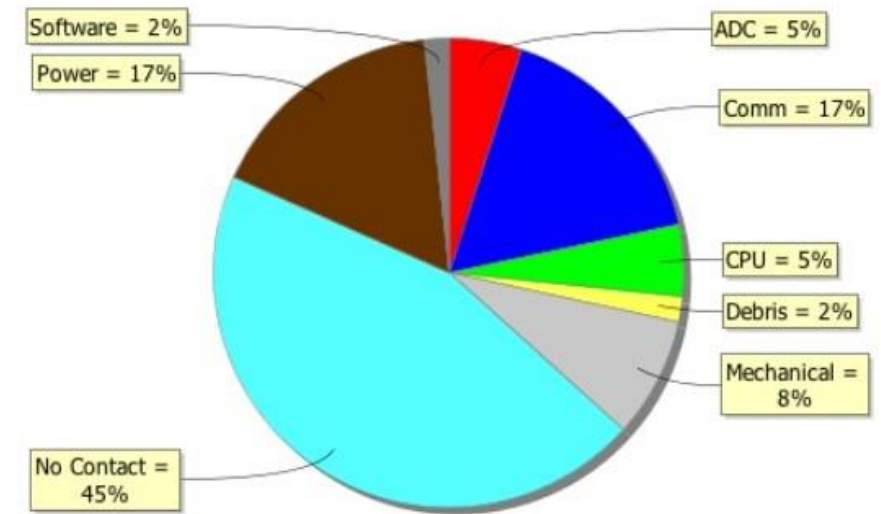


Figure 9. Causes for CubeSat Mission Failure, 2000-2012

# System Architecture and Design

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## Objectives

- Enable live satellite tracking
- Manage real-time communication
- Implement seamless UHF and S-Band signal decoding
- Provide real-time satellite data display
- Promote academic learning through hands-on experience

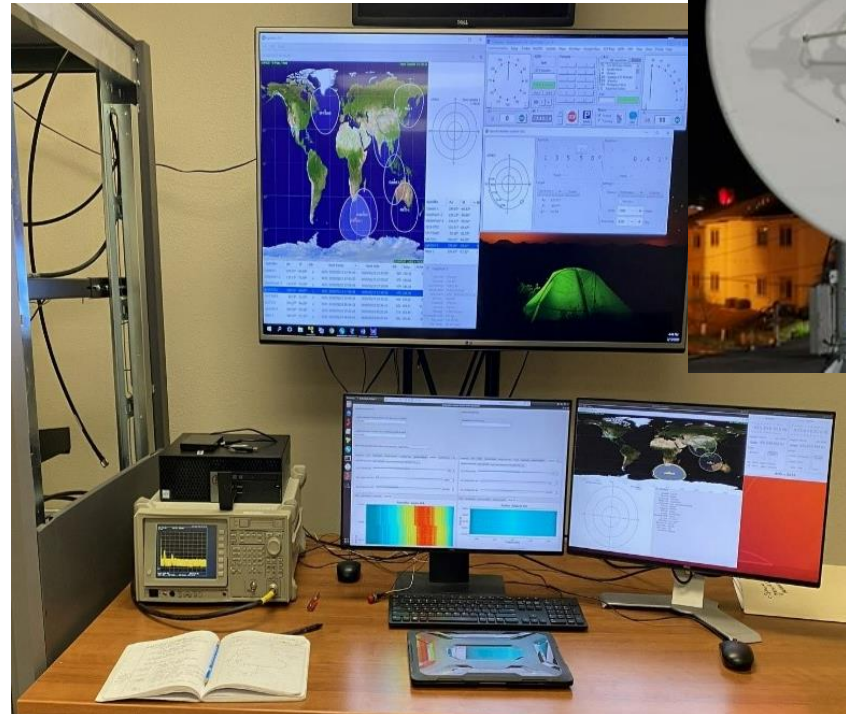
# System Components

## Hardware

- UHF Cross Polarized Yagi-Uda Antennas
- S-Band Parabolic Reflector Antenna
- Azimuth and Elevation Rotor Controller
- USRP x300 Software-Defined Radio

## Software

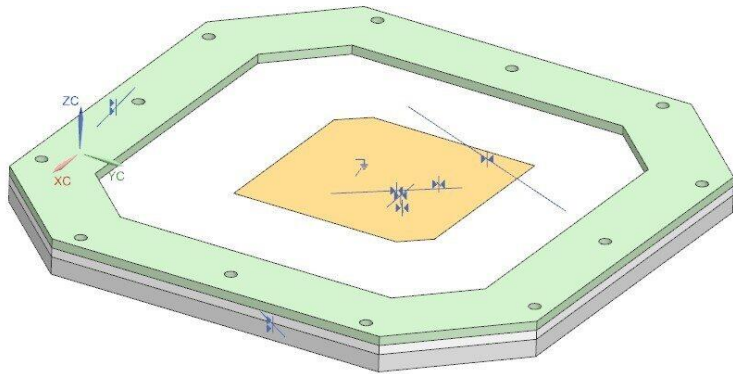
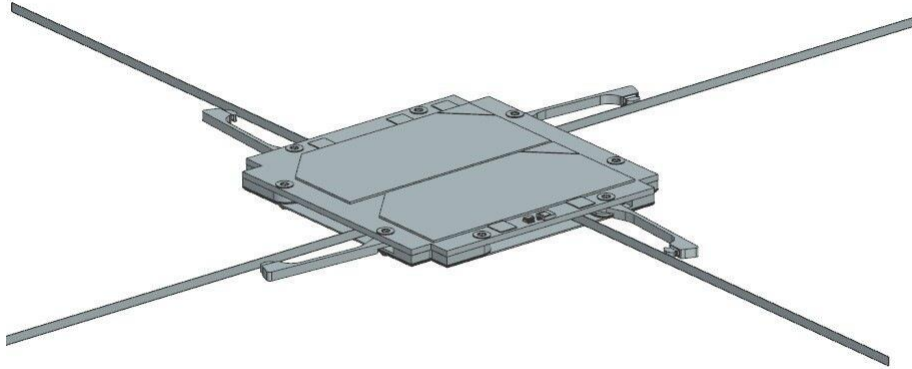
- Ground Station computer (Linux OS)
- GNU Radio
- Gpredict
- Server



# Communication Configuration

## SleeperSat-1

- UHF Transceiver (Half-Duplex)
- Deployable UHF Antenna
- S-Band Transceiver (Full-Duplex)
- Patch S-Band Antenna
- Modulation Scheme: Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK)
- Communication Protocols:
  - AX.25 Packet Protocol
  - ESTTC Protocol (EnduroSat Standard Telemetry and Telecommand Communication)





# System Development

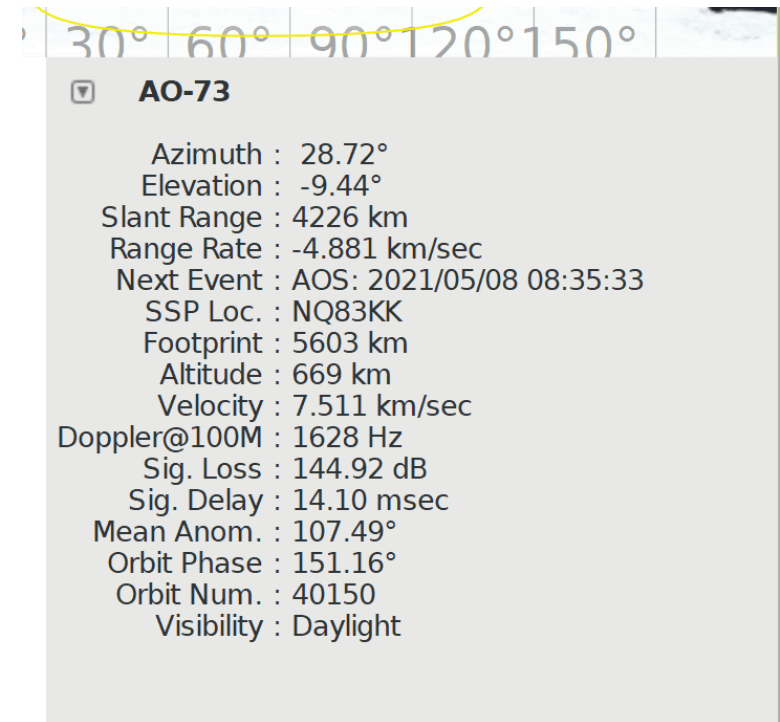
## Satellite Tracking Capabilities

### GPredict Integration:

- TLE Data Updates
- SGP4 Model
- Real-time Positioning

### Key Outputs:

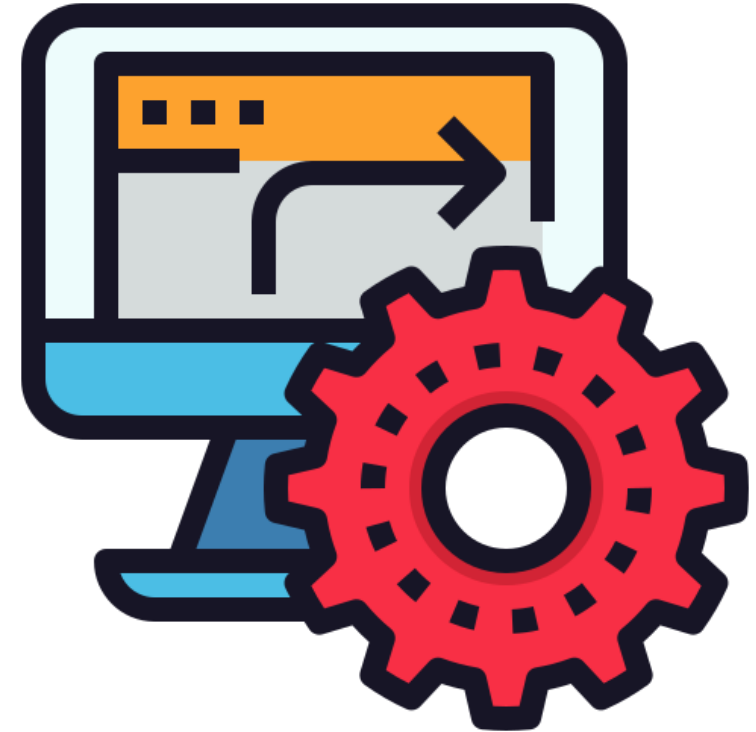
- Latitude/Longitude
- Azimuth/Elevation
- Velocity
- AOS/LOS Predictions
- Doppler Shift Correction

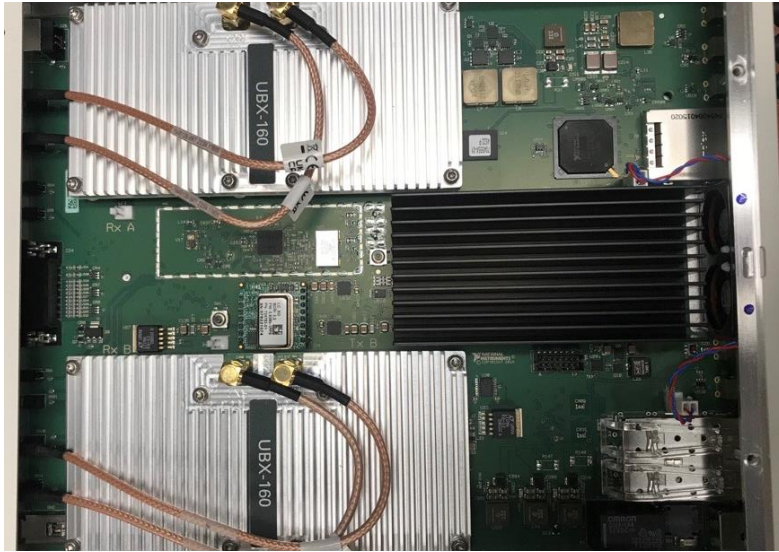


# System Development

## Communication Scheduling

- Precise Antenna alignment using outputs from backend
- Streamlined Automation: Serial link between ground station computer and rotor controller.
- Anticipating AOS: Transmitting azimuth and elevation values just before Acquisition of Signal (AOS).
- Proactive Tracking: Antennas begin adjusting before satellite enters the communication range.
- Reliable Connectivity: Minimizing signal loss for consistent data collection and transmission.



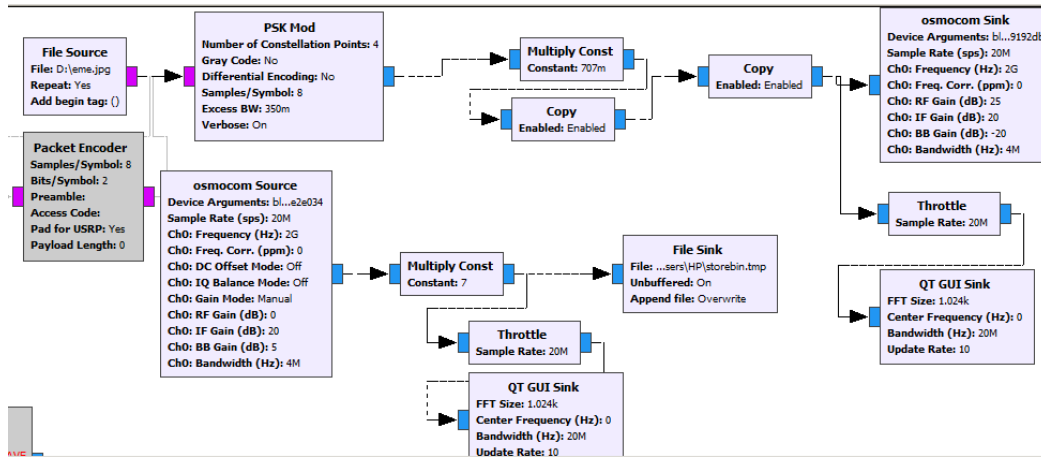


# Signal Reception and Processing

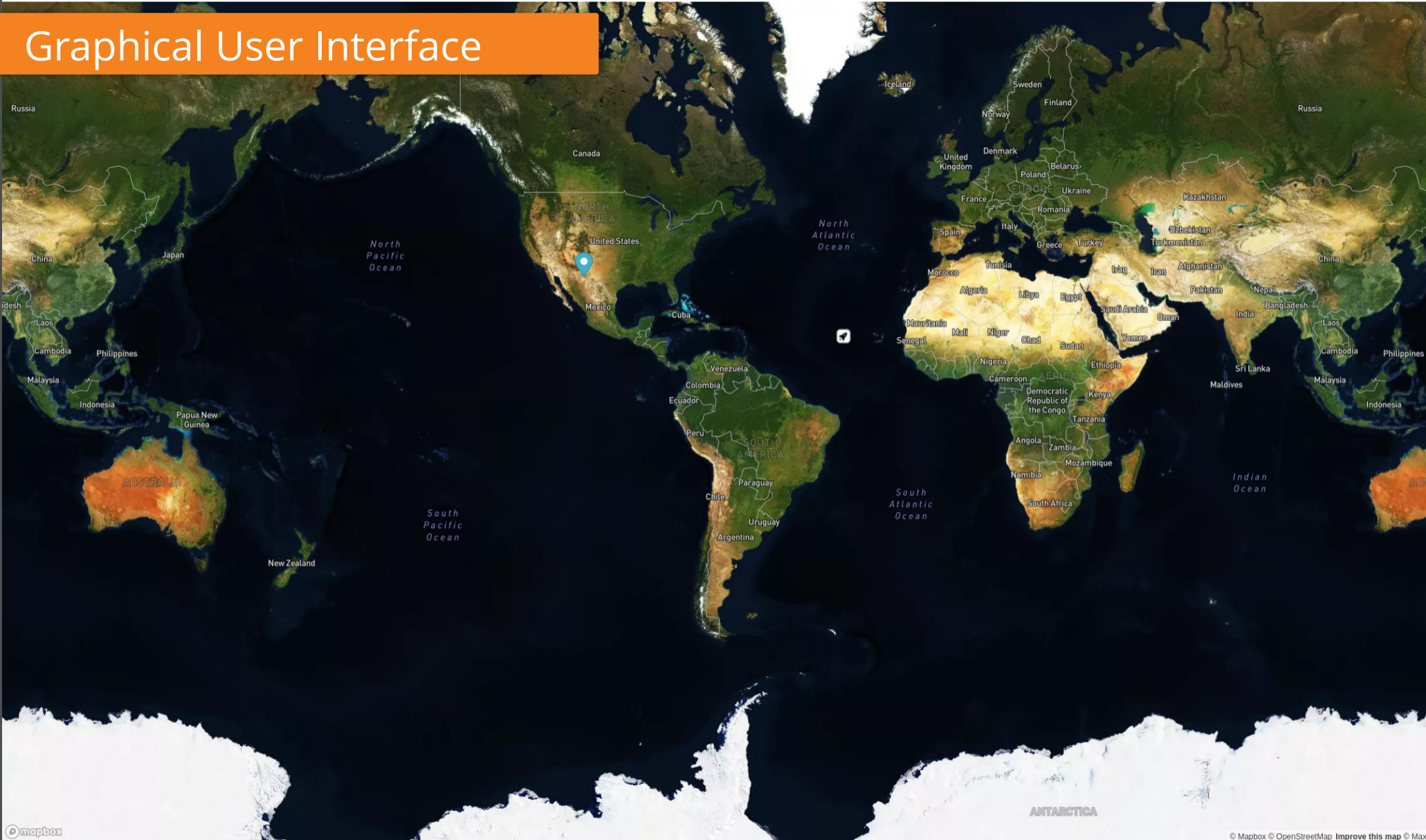
USRP x300 with Dual Daughterboards: Adaptable hardware supporting diverse CubeSat frequencies and signal types.

Seamless Integration with GNU Radio: Leveraging GNU Radio's Python API for signal processing within our web application.

- 1. Signal Decoding:** Custom scripts decode incoming data from USRP x300, extracting mission-critical information.
- 2. Enhanced Data Integrity:** Robust error correction codes guarantee data accuracy, even in challenging signal conditions.
- 3. Structured Data:** Parsed data conforms to predefined protocols, ensuring accessibility for mission control and analysis.
- 4. Real-time Data Display:** Processed data displayed in real-time on our web app, enabling continuous satellite status monitoring.



# Graphical User Interface



## ISS (ZARYA)

Catalog Number: 25544

Latitude: 16.3820°

Longitude: -33.7937°

Azimuth: 84.36°

Elevation: -30.74°

Velocity: 7.6684 km/s

Sunlit: false

## Future Passes

AOS: 2023-09-06

05:38:49.233300+00:00

LOS: 2023-09-06

05:40:39.596693+00:00

Pass Duration: 3.69 minutes

AOS: 2023-09-06

12:12:23.274397+00:00

LOS: 2023-09-06

12:13:06.205164+00:00

Pass Duration: 1.43 minutes

AOS: 2023-09-06

13:48:24.426774+00:00

LOS: 2023-09-06

13:49:48.115155+00:00

Pass Duration: 2.79 minutes

Add Satellite



## Future Work

- Integrate and test seamless signal processing into web-application backend
- Integrate and test signal processing GUI

THANK  
YOU

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Questions?