

RadComms 2022

New Frontiers for Optical Communications

15th November 2022

Mr Peter Kerr
Coordinator, Defence & National Security

SmartSat CRC

With contributions from Dr Gerald Bolding (DSTG) and A/Prof Sascha Schediwy (University of WA)

SMARTSAT
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

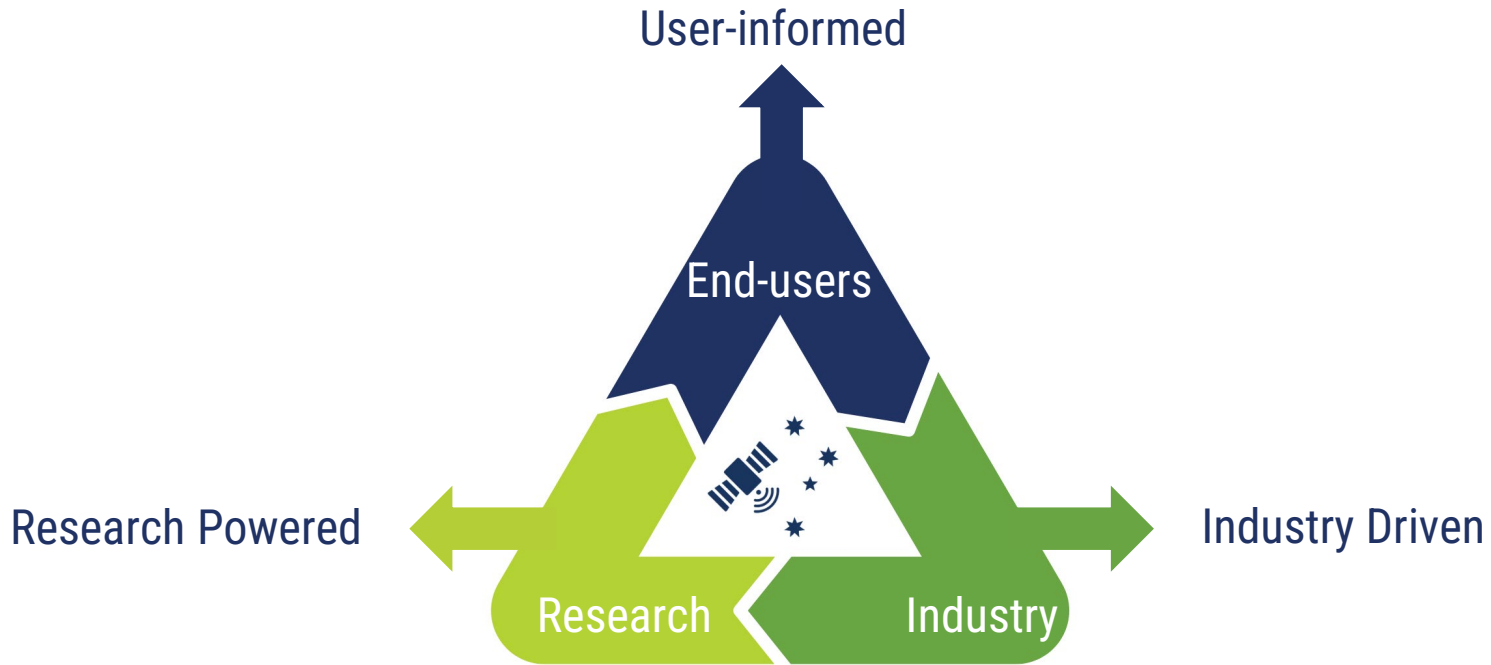
AusIndustry
Cooperative Research
Centres Program

Significant Space R&D coalition of researchers & industry...

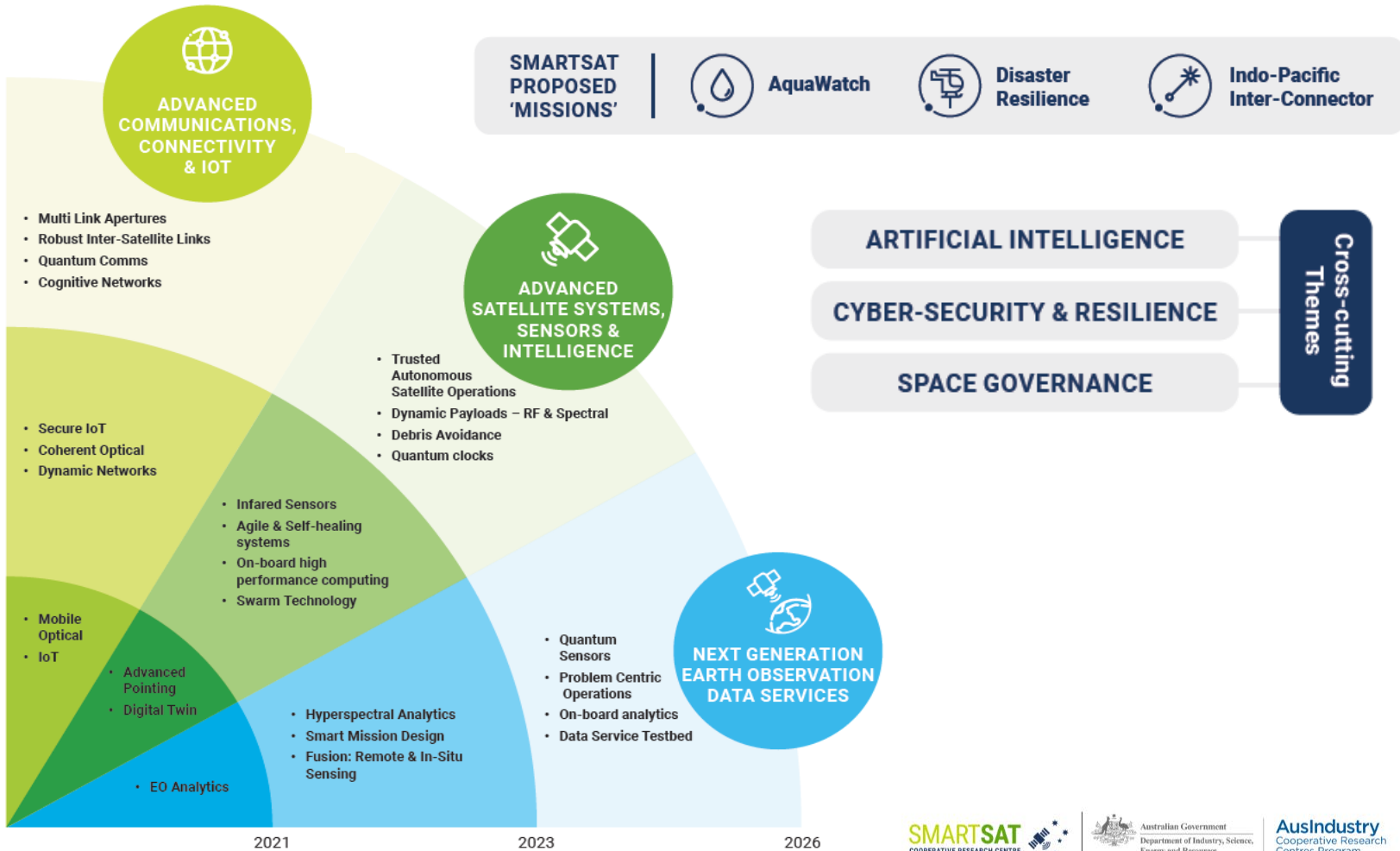


Innovation through collaboration

The SmartSat CRC Model...



SmartSat Technology Roadmap



Why Fund Optical Communications Research?

SmartSat Priority from Technology Roadmap

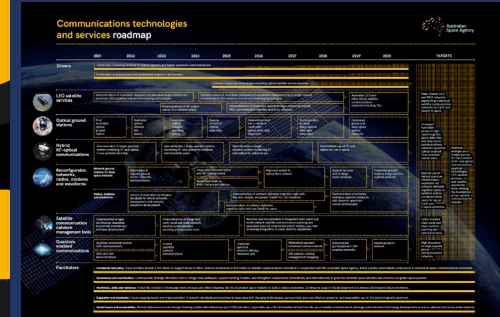
- Mobile Optical
- Coherent Optical
- Quantum Communications

Australian Space Agency Priority

- Optical Ground Stations
- Hybrid RF-Optical communications
- Quantum enabled communications

Defence Interest

- High-capacity Communications
- Resilient Tactical Communications



SmartSat Defence and National Security Sector Strategy Map				
Purpose	To drive and support collaborative research and development for assured, sovereign access to space systems and services that safeguard Australia			
Desired End State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research proposals contribute to the development of resilient space systems and services to drive future national security capabilities. Ongoing support for cutting edge SAT to understand and mitigate risk, characterise performance and demonstrate independent national space capabilities. Australian Space Industry positioned for sustainable growth in a globally competitive market. Commercially attractive systems and services, that also meet Australia's security needs have been developed. Commercially attractive systems and services, that also meet Australia's security needs have been developed. 			
Sector Needs	Network Capabilities Create 'new ways' to 'connect' and 'coordinate' through 'secure', 'resilient' and 'adaptive' communication networks.	Situational Awareness Create 'new ways' to 'connect' and 'coordinate' through 'secure', 'resilient' and 'adaptive' communication networks.	Autonomous Space Operations To build Australia's capability and capacity to what is happening in space more rapidly than competitors.	Rapid Prototyping To rapidly demonstrate advanced technologies in space as a key enabler of sovereign space capabilities.
Research Priorities	Resilient Tactical Comms Offer secure, resilient, secure-to-highly mobile users through adaptive, power and bandwidth efficient data links and radio-coverage approach.	Novel Sensors Development of novel technologies and techniques, including advanced optics, multi-spectral, multi-modal, multi-spectral, spatial and temporal resolution of earth.	Intelligent Constellations Space/communications that can autonomously operate, sense and react to their immediate environment and contribute to space situational awareness.	Space Hardware Develop space-to-space, manufacturing and testing capabilities to design, manufacture and test space hardware.
Strategic Foundations	High Capacity Communications Develop high capacity, secure-to-highly mobile users through adaptive, power and bandwidth efficient data links and radio-coverage approach.	Multi-Sensor Integration Develop multi-sensor capabilities, including data fusion, to enhance understanding of the operational environment through 'intelligent' data and image fusion.	Space Domain Understanding Create products tools that allow observations to be made/analysed to improve lines to hazards can be understood or avoided.	Digital Twins Development of skills, tools and infrastructure to use 'digital' digital engineering to reduce space system development time, risk, cost of ownership, improve safety and support economy.
	Cognitive Networks Continuously to assess, to assess and improve communication networks in a dynamic environment.	Intelligent Processing Develop AI-based systems (Autonomy and Deep Learning), including specific processing, to enhance early warning & human understanding of all forms of cyber risks.	Cyber Security Ensure that effective cyber security is designed and applied to digital high levels of trust in a secure, resilient, autonomous and administrative applications.	
	Things Signals Develop a suite of high capacity, secure-to-highly mobile users through adaptive, power and bandwidth efficient data links and radio-coverage approach.			
	Aligned: Align research that addresses opportunities identified in: <i>More Together</i> , 2020 Defence Strategic Update, Force Structure Plan and broader national security needs.			
	Enables: National security needs and services to support the 'Strong' needs of the Defence and National Security Space (NS3) elements.			
	Connects and Collaborates: Connect people and facilitate collaborative and coordinated partnerships between Academia and Industry (via Defence and International) to further Defence and National Security Space (NS3) elements.			
	Differentiated: Internationally competitive with a focus on national strengths, including basic science and disruptive technologies, not playing catch-up.			
	Quality Engineering: Use commercial, logical engineering approaches to optimise operational and service delivery, not playing catch-up.			
	Data-led performance: SMARTSAT will support programs which generate technology that can be applied to other markets, and which has commercial applications which works to grow the viability of Australian space industry.			
	Infrastructure: Create R&D alliances through access to highly specialised space-based infrastructure and equipment.			
	STEMWorkforce: SMARTSAT will work with Academia to support and focus national STEM education and training goals and needs on the targeting and coordination of space research education and specialist skills development programs, ensuring which includes the creation of centres of excellence, that enables the generation of space-related programs that have the critical mass to be expensive and valuable.			
	Value-for-Money: Access to ongoing lines of funding to secure and sustain Australia's space-based R&D supporting the Defence and National Security sector.			

Optical and Radio Communication SWOT

Strengths

- Easy to acquire and point to a satellite
- Tradeable Size, Weight and Power (SWaP)
- Capacity scales with physical aperture (small to large)
- Highly robust to 'all weather' (<10GHz)
- Mature / available technology / standards
- Hard to Contest
 - Narrow beams → narrow field of view receivers
 - Hard to intercept and jam
- High capacity

Opportunities

- Frequency band diversity
- Basis for Quantum Security methods (Incl. QKD)
- Large Spectrum availability – Medium to High Capacity
- Current investment is maturing technologies
- Market demand for bandwidth

Weaknesses

- Contestable – wide beams, susceptible to interference, easy to intercept
- High capacity requires large antennas
- Very difficult to acquire and maintain pointing
- Fragile in some common weather scenarios (clouds)
- Currently requires exquisite technology
- Large stabilized ground terminals
- Communications technologies and standards less mature than RF counterpart

Threats

- Congestion – finite spectrum availability / increasing demand
- Uncertain Regulatory Environment

Coherent Optical Free Space Communications

Overview: Four-year project to develop a system that will enable internet-like data transfer rates (>1 Tb/s) for space-to-ground communication.

Demonstrated over free-space laser links between buildings and via drones and planes as a stepping-stone towards a satellite-based system.



Recent Highlight: Coherent Data-link to Drone Emulating LEO Satellite

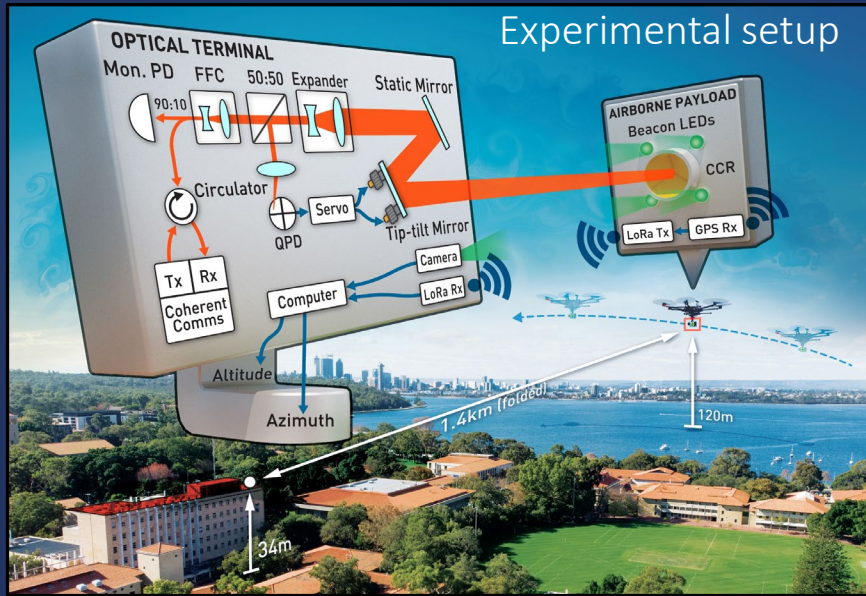


Transportable optical terminal

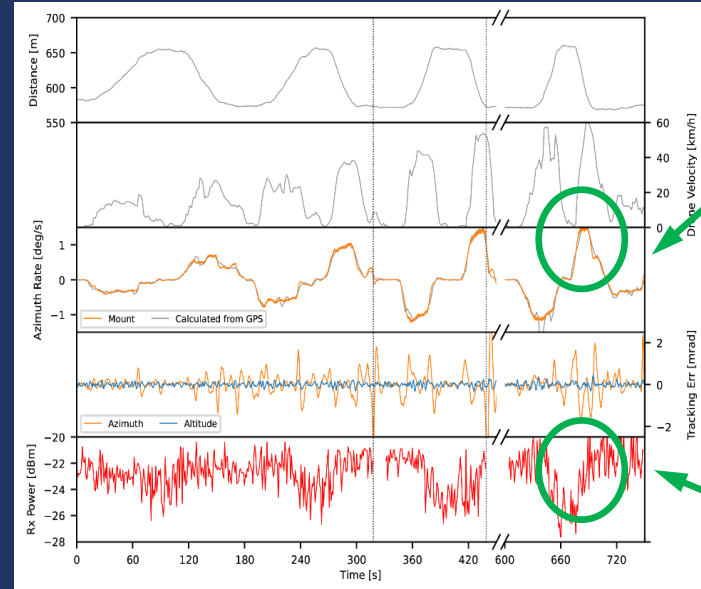


Active drone acquisition and tracking

Recent Highlight: 100 Gbps Sustained Data Transfer



Experimental setup



More information: Walsh et al. *Sci. Rep.* **12**, 18345 (2022) www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-22027-0

Compact Hybrid Optical-RF User Segment (CHORUS)

Status:

Phase 1: 'Feasibility Investigation' : Complete

- Value: \$540k cash + \$740k in-kind == \$1.28m
- Outcome: **Concept is analytically feasible**

Phase 2: 'Engineering Model' (18 months)

- Value: \$1.28m cash and \$1.56m in-kind == \$2.85m
- July 2021 to April 2023 : **Underway**



+

=



CHORUS Target Function and Performance

Orbit

- LEO (elevation >15 degrees), MEO and GEO

Data Rates (typical)

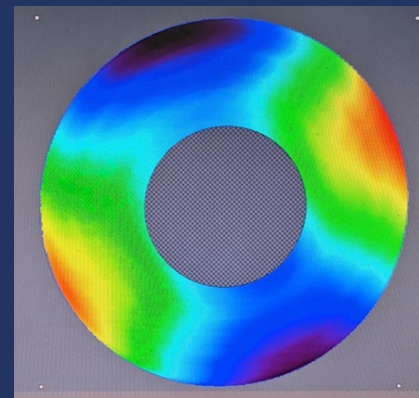
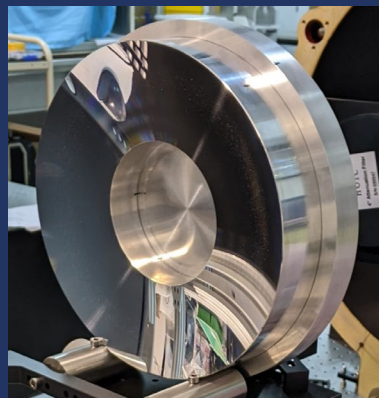
- RF 1-5Mbps
- Optical
 - Earth-space: 0.1-5Mbps
 - Space-earth: 100Mbps

Frequency/Wavelength

- RF
 - U/L 7.9-8.4GHz,
 - D/L 7.25-7.75GHz
- Optical
 - 1550nm (+/- delta)
 - (1064nm)

Aperture

- ⑩ RF: 1.1m
- ⑩ Optical: Rx = 460mm, Tx = 2 @ 50mm



Left: Diamond turned 300 mm diameter mirror for testing. (93% reflectivity)
Right: Interferogram of mirror surface with < 1.3 μm (PV) surface quality

CHORUS Planned Outcomes from Project

On track to demonstrate CHORUS over terrestrial path in Q1 2023

Key lessons

- Simple approach to optical receiver
- Re-connecting engineering and physics

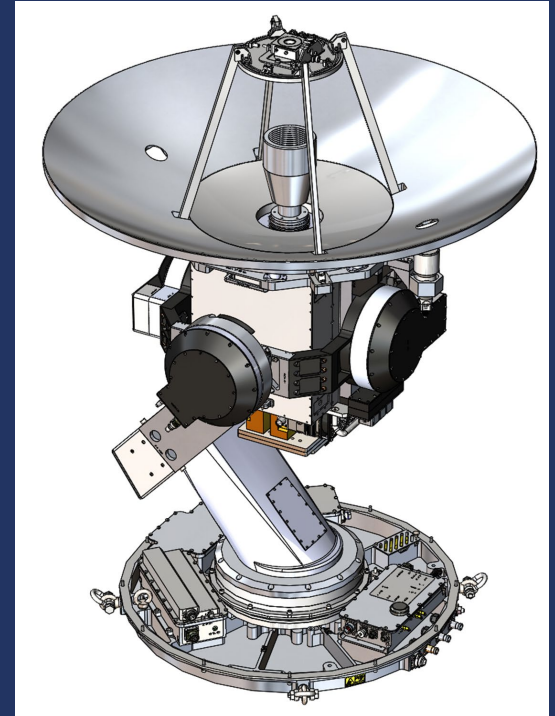
Space Demonstration Opportunities

- Defence Resilient Multi-mission Space STaR Shot

MBSE supporting early stage research

Land Environment

- Potential for Ka band and smaller RF aperture



Hybrid Optical/E-band Correlated Channel Model

Project aimed to understand channel diversity for Optical/RF hybrid communications at mm Wave frequencies

DSTG funded access to industry dataset

- Commercial communications links
- Concurrent bidirectional terrestrial LOS transmission
- Optical and E-band communications on a near coincident path.
 - E-band = 73.5/83.5 GHz; Optical = 193.5 THz

Dataset captured at a number of locations around the world accompanied by weather observations of varying fidelity

Opportunistic dataset - no possibility of 'designing' the experiment



Principal Researcher: Dr. Siu-Wai Ho (Teletraffic Research Centre, University of Adelaide)

Project Lead: Dr. Gerald Bolding (DSTG)

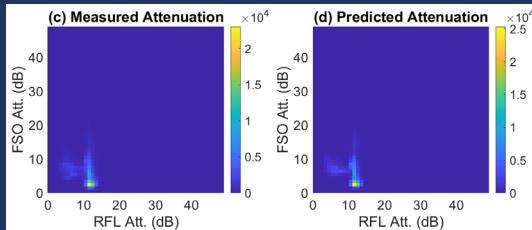
Contributors: Mark Stewart, Vince Wang, Andre` Costa, Lewis Mitchell (University of Adelaide)

Hybrid Optical/E-band Correlated Channel Model

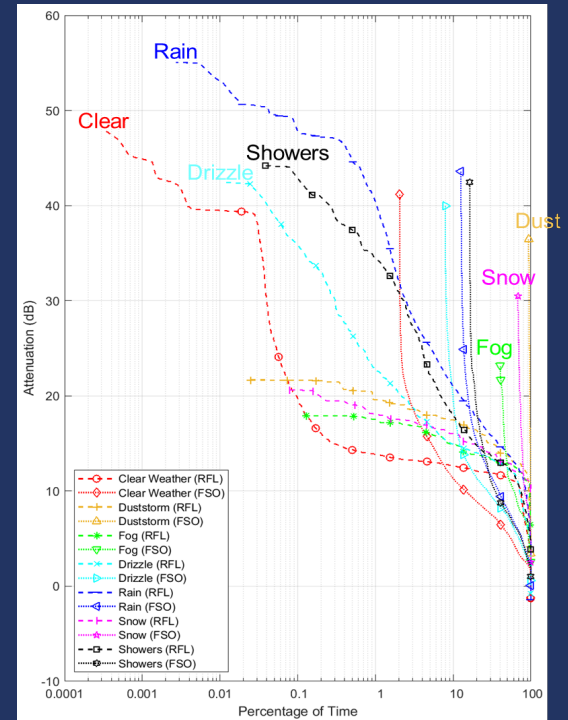
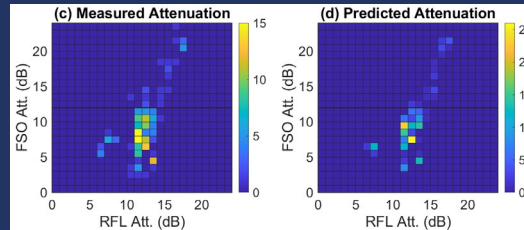
For this Data Set

- Dust, Snow and Fog have much more significance for FSO
- Rain, Drizzle and Showers appear to have more 'equal' impacts on both FSO and RFL
- From the data labelled 'Clear', it appears there are other factors affecting the links
- Potential factors could include scintillation (FSO), equipment issues and mis-pointing

Clear Weather



Fog or Ice Fog



Towards a Federated QKD System

Jointly funded project under Australia-UK Space Bridge Program

Develop Australian optical communications ground stations to access Arqit's QuantumCloud™

Creating opportunities for Australia to join international partners for commercial quantum key distribution

Support industry access to quantum technology supply chains for space-based infrastructure

Potential to extend this initial project through the iLAUNCH Trailblazer



User Informed • Industry Driven • Research Powered

CONTACT

Mr Peter Kerr

peter.kerr@smartsatcrc.com

SMARTSAT
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE



Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources

AusIndustry
Cooperative Research
Centres Program