Satellite Communication Networks

A Network Simulation & Emulation Software

By

NetSim®
Accelerate Network R & D
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1 Introduction

NetSim satellite library models end-to-end, full stack, packet level communication between terrestrial nodes and Geostationary satellites. Geo satellites have the unique property of remaining permanently fixed in exactly the same position in the sky as viewed from any fixed location on Earth. This means ground-based antennas do not need to track them but can remain fixed in one direction. These satellites have orbital period that is the same as Earth’s rotation period and are the most common type of communications satellites.

The Satellite MAC layer protocol supported in NetSim is TDMA for forward link and MF-TDMA for return link (based on the DVB S2 standards). The forward link is in the Ku band (12 – 18 GHz) while the return link is in the Ka band (24 – 40 GHz).

The satellite can be thought of as a relay station. It operates on the bent-pipe (transparent star) principle, sending back to Earth what comes in, with only amplification and a shift from uplink to downlink frequency.

In NetSim, the satellite communication network library interfaces with Internetworks library. This means users can connect Satellite gateway and User Terminals to devices such as Routers, Switches Wired nodes, Access point and Wireless nodes etc.

![Figure 1-1: NetSim GUI showing Satellite User Terminals connected to a server via satellite links](image)
The PHY layer models include:

a. Channel model: Friis free space path loss with Loo Markov fading model.
b. Modulation: QPSK, 8PSK, 16APSK, 16QAM, 32APSK with appropriate coding rates.
c. Tx, Rx Antenna gains.
d. Antenna gain to noise temperature.

All the choices of transport protocols, and all types of applications in unicast mode can be run.

NetSim’s protocol source C code shipped along with (standard / pro versions) is modular and customizable to help researchers to design and test their own sat-com protocols.
2 Simulation GUI

Open NetSim, Go to **New Simulation → Satellite Comm. Networks**

![NetSim Home Screen](image)

**Figure 2-1:** NetSim Home Screen

### 2.1 Create Scenario

Satellite Communication Networks palette features various devices like Wired Nodes, L2 Switch, Access Point, Wireless node, UT Router (User Terminal Router), Router, UT Node (User Terminal Node), Satellite Gateway, and Satellite.

### 2.2 Devices specific to NetSim Satellite Comm. Library

a. **UT** - User Terminal. The user terminals are part of the same communication network as the Satellite Gateway. The User Terminals in NetSim are UT_Node and UT_Router

b. **UT Router** - User Terminal Router. A UT Router is used when a separate communication network is required. The typical use case is where there are multiple devices downstream who seek to utilize the sat-com link. The UT Router cannot be a source of any traffic.

c. **Satellite Gateway:** Each gateway has two interfaces, a satellite interface and multiple wired interfaces. The satellite interface connects via the forward link to the satellite. The wired interface allows for connection to routers via the wired interface. When connected to a satellite, the user terminals mapped to the gateway are part of the same network. Multiple gateways can be configured per satellite, and round-robin scheduling is run (at the Network control center (NCC) which is not displayed in NetSim GUI)
d. **Satellite:** Since the satellite model is a bent pipe the satellite does not have an IP. Each satellite can be connected to multiple gateways and to multiple User_Terminals. The satellite node cannot be the source of any traffic. The default altitude of the Satellite is 35,768,000 meters, which represents the circular geosynchronous orbit. Multiple satellites can be configured per scenario. However, no interference is modeled when multiple satellite communication occurs simultaneously.

e. **Coordinate System:** NetSim uses a Geodetic co-ordinate system. The altitude is from Mean Seal level. The geocentric co-ordinate system uses distance from the centre of the earth.

![](image)

**Figure 2-2:** The devices present in the ribbon in NetSim’s GUI

### 2.3 Placement of devices on the grid environment

f. Add a User Terminal (UT) – Click the **User_Terminal** > **UT_Node** icon on the toolbar and place the device in the grid. UT_Node must be connected to Satellite.

g. Add a UT Router – Click the **User_Terminal** > **UT_Router** icon on the toolbar and place the device in the grid. UT_Router must be connected to a Node or to a L2_Switch or to a Router or to an Access_Point or Satellite.

h. Add a Satellite – Click the **Satellite** icon on the toolbar and place the Satellite in the grid. Satellite must be connected to a Satellite_Gateway or to a UT_Node or to a UT_Router.

i. Add a Satellite_Gateway – Click the **Satellite_Gateway** icon on the toolbar and place the Satellite_Gateway in the grid. Satellite_Gateway must be connected to a Satellite or to a Router.

j. Add a Router – Click the **Router** icon on the toolbar and place the Router in the grid.

k. Add a Wired Node – Click the **Wired_Node** icon on the toolbar and place the device in the grid.

l. Add a L2_Switch – Click the **L2_Switch** icon on the toolbar and place the device in the grid.

m. Add an Access_Point – Click the **Access_Point** icon on the toolbar and place the Access_Point in the grid.

n. Add a Wireless Node – Click the **Wireless Node** icon on the toolbar and place the device in the grid.
Note: It is recommended not to connect multiple satellite gateways to a single satellite since this can lead to IP address and static route complications.

2.4 GUI Configuration Parameters

The SATELLITE parameters can be accessed by right clicking on a Satellite, Satellite Gateway, UT Router or UT and selecting Interface (SATELLITE) Properties → Datalink and Physical Layers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satellite Properties</th>
<th>Interface (Satellite) – Physical Layer</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G/T (dBk)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-100000dBk</td>
<td>Antenna gain-to-noise-temperature is ((G/T)) where (G) is the antenna gain in decibels at the receive frequency, and (T) is the equivalent noise temperature of the receiving system in kelvins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tx Power</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-10000dBW</td>
<td>It is the signal intensity of the transmitter. The higher the power radiated by the transmitter’s antenna the greater the reliability of the communications system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access Protocol</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>TDMA</td>
<td>TDMA allows a number of clients to access a single radio-frequency channel without interference by allocating unique time slots to each user within each channel, reducing the loss of packets and improving the data rate thereby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>MF-TDMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delivering QoS to the clients.

Multi-frequency time-division multiple access is a technology for dynamically sharing bandwidth resources in an over-the-air two-way communications network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Frequency (GHz)</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-band: 12-18GHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka-band: 26-40GHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "band" in use refers to the radio frequencies used to and from the satellite:

- Ku-band services uses the 12 - 18 GHz, and
- Ka-band services uses the 26- 40 GHz segment of the electromagnetic spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Microwave frequency band used for satellite communication and broadcasting, using frequencies in the range of 12 -18 GHz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Microwave frequency band used for satellite communication and broadcasting, using frequencies in the range of 26 - 40 GHz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rolloff Factor</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In NetSim,
Symbol Rate = BW / (1+Roll of factor) and

Bit Rate = Symbol rate * Modulation order * CodeRate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Spacing Factor</strong></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>0-1</th>
<th>In NetSim EffectiveBandwidth (Hz) = AllocatedBandwidth (Hz) / ((RollOffFactor + 1.0) * (SpacingFactor + 1.0)); Spacing factor should be in the range of [0,1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrier Bandwidth (Hz)</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-1000000 Hz</td>
<td>Bandwidth of the carrier in Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Framecount in Superframe</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-1000000</td>
<td>Number of frames present in a superframe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame Bandwidth (Hz)</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-1000000 Hz</td>
<td>Bandwidth of the frame in Hz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame Usage Mode</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>NORMAL SHORT</td>
<td>Baseband frame usage modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modulation</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>QPSK 8PSK 16APSK 16QAM 32APSK</td>
<td>Modulation is the process of varying one waveform in relation to another waveform. It is used to transfer data over an analog channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coding Rate</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1/3, 1/2, 3/5, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 8/9, 9/10</td>
<td>It states what portion of the total amount of information that is useful(non-redundant). This code rate typically a fractional number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slot Count in Frame</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Short Frame: QPSK-90, 8PSK-60, 16APSK/16QAM-45, 32APSK-36 Normal Frame: QPSK-360, 8PSK-240, 16APSK/16QAM-180, 32APSK-144</td>
<td>The number of slots per frame. The number of slots per frame is based on modulation and frame type chosen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symbol Rate</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>0-1000000</td>
<td>It is ratio of total bandwidth and (1+ Roll of Factor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol per Slot</td>
<td>The number of TDMA symbols within a slot, the default value of symbol per slot is 90.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Block Size (Symbols)</td>
<td>Size of pilot block in symbols</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Block Interval (Slots)</td>
<td>Interval (in symbols) between Pilot blocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Header (Slots)</td>
<td>The pilot block header size in slots.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Header Length (Bytes)</td>
<td>Baseband frame header length in bytes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER Model</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>File Based is a feature in NetSim with which users can define the BER. Users will have to provide a BER_FILE.txt file as input to NetSim by clicking on the Open file link the Physical Layer-Properties of the device.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MODEL_BASED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The BER model, calculates the BER via the pathloss model for the particular scenario.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER</td>
<td>This is the rate at which errors occur in the transmission of digital data.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UT Properties**

**Interface (Satellite) – Physical Layer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx Antenna Gain (dB)</td>
<td>A relative measure of an antenna’s ability to direct or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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concentrate radio frequency energy in a particular direction or pattern at the transmitter side.

A relative measure of an antenna’s ability to receive radio frequency energy in a particular direction or pattern at the receiver side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rx Antenna Gain (dB)</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>0-1000000dB</th>
<th>concentrate radio frequency energy in a particular direction or pattern at the transmitter side.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 2-1: Satellite, Satellite Gateway, UT Router or UT and selecting Interface (SATELLITE) Properties → Datalink and Physical Layers Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Propagation Model</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Link Properties</td>
<td>Propagation Medium</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Medium of propagation in NetSim would be Air for RF waves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Characteristics</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Pathloss and Fading and Shadowing</td>
<td>Path loss and fading and shadowing: In pathloss models, for a fixed distance between source and destination, path loss is same. We get varied path loss for some distance between source and destination in shadowing and fading is variation of the attenuation of a signal with various variables. These variables include time, geographical position, and radio frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shadowing Model</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>It Used to model the LOS path loss incurred in the channel. the Friis Free Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathloss Model</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Friis Free Space</td>
<td>It Used to model the LOS path loss incurred in the channel. the Friis Free Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free space model</td>
<td></td>
<td>Free space model is restricted to unobstructed clear path between the transmitter and the receiver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathloss Exponent ((\eta))</td>
<td>Fixed 2</td>
<td>Path loss exponent indicates the rate at which the path loss increases with distance. The value depends on the specific propagation environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fading Model</td>
<td>Fixed Markov Loo</td>
<td>Each state of the three-state Markov channel models obeys the Loo distribution with different parameters; while the state transition is modeled as a first-order Markov random process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Signal Mean (dB)</td>
<td>Link (-\infty ) to (\infty)</td>
<td>Mean value of the direct signal, value can be differentiated according to the state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Signal Standard Dev (dB)</td>
<td>Link 0 to (\infty)</td>
<td>Standard Deviation of the direct signal value can be differentiated according to the state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Multipath Power (dB)</td>
<td>Link (-\infty ) to (\infty)</td>
<td>RMS squared multipath power in dB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Direct Signal Oscillators</td>
<td>Link 0 to (\infty)</td>
<td>Number of direct signal oscillator is used for frequency conversion process in superheterodyne receiver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Multipath Oscillators | Link | $0$ to $\infty$ | Number of multipath oscillators is used to generate higher oscillation frequencies.
--- | --- | --- | ---
Direct Signal Doppler (Hz) | Link | $0$ to $\infty$ | The normalized PSD (its integral in the whole frequency range equals to one) constitutes the PDF for the Doppler frequencies, arising from the different angles of arrival the multipath components have with respect to the receiver’s motion.
Multipath Doppler (Hz) | Link | $0$ to $\infty$ | An initial probability distribution, defined on $S$, specifies the starting state. Usually this is done by specifying a particular state as the starting state.
Initial Probability | Link | $0$ to $1$ |  

Table 2-2: Propagation Model/Wireless Link Properties Description

2.4.1 Mapping of User_Terminal (UT_Note / UT_Router) to Satellite_Gateway

Each satellite can be connected to multiple Satellite_Gateways and to Multiple User_Terminals. The following screen shot shows how to map the User_Terminal to Satellite_Gateway as shown Figure 2-3.
In order to Map User_Terminal (UT_Node / UT_Router) to Satellite_Gateway right click go to 
the properties of UT_Node/UT_Router → INTERFACE1_(SATELLITE) → DATALINK_LAYER → Gateway user can map the Satellite_Gateway with UT_Node / UT_Router accordingly.

Additionally, in the UT_Router/UT_Node -> Interface_Satellite the default gateway IP should be set as the IP of the connected Satellite_Gateway.

Incorrect mapping of the Satellite_Gateway and/or the default_Gateway IP address, in the properties of the UT_Node / UT_Router could lead application crash or NIL application throughputs.

2.4.2 Configuring Static Routes

After mapping the UT_Router/UT_Node to a Satellite_Gateway, static routes need to be configured in the devices to forward traffic. Let us consider the following network scenario as shown Figure 2-4.
In this network scenario, for UDP traffic to be sent from UT_Node_2 to UT_Node_3, static routes need to be set in UT_Node_2 and in the Satellite_Gateway_4.

If TCP traffic needs to be sent from UT_Node_2 to UT_Node_3, then static routes need to be set in UT_Node_3 as well. This is essential for connection establishment and sending acknowledgements.

Refer the featured example on Configuring applications from UT Node to UT Node for detailed information on static route configuration.

2.4.3 Multiple gateways connected to a single satellite

An example where Multiple gateways are connect to the single Satellite is shown in below screenshot Figure 2-5.
Figure 2-5: Network Topology for this experiment. The red arrows indicate packet flow. The satellite is at an altitude ≈ 35,000 kms and hence should be imagined as being at this height.

In order to Map User_Terminal (UT_Node / UT_Router) to Satellite_Gateway, right click /properties of UT_Node/UT_Router → INTERFACE1_(SATELLITE) → DATALINK_LAYER → Gateway. Here the user must map the Satellite_Gateway¹ for the UT_Node / UT_Router. For UT_Node_6, the satellite gateway is 3, and for UT_Node_5 the Satellite gateway is 2.

In this network scenario, for UDP traffic is sent from UT_Node_5 to UT_Node_6. The traffic flow is UT_Node_5 > Satellite_1 > Sat_Gateway_2 > Router_4 > Sat_Gateway_3 > Satellite_1 > UT_Node_6. Appropriate static routes need to be configured in UT_Node_5, Sat_Gateway_2, Router_4, and Sat_Gateway_3.

Refer the featured example on Configuring applications from UT Node to UT Node for detailed information on static route configuration.

¹ Default Gateway IP address is an IP layer address configuration, and is different from Satellite Gateway which is a device
3 Model Features

3.1 TDMA Forward Link and MF TDMA Return Link

**Figure 3-1:** Forward and Return links. The Network Control Centre (NCC) is not displayed in NetSim and is assumed to be part of every satellite.

In NetSim, a Forward link is defined as the direction from Satellite Gateway to Satellite to UT_Node / UT_Router. A Return link is defined as the direction from the UT_Node / UT_Router to Satellite to the Satellite Gateway.

The protocol operating in the Forward link is Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA). The protocol operating in the Return link is Multi Frequency Time Division Multiple Access (MF-TDMA).

Both the Forward link and Return link transmissions in NetSim are modeled as Layer-2 transmissions. The framing is as explained in the subsequent paragraph.

Each Super Frame is composed of a number of Frames. This is taken as a user input, given by the attribute Framecount_in_SuperFrame available in Satellite -> Interface_Satellite -> Physical_Layer properties. The frames in turn are composed of carriers (in frequency) and slots (in symbols). The number of carriers would be

\[
\text{Number of Carriers} = \frac{\text{Frame Bandwidth (Hz)}}{\text{Carrier Bandwidth (Hz)}}
\]

The number of slots per frame is determined by the modulation scheme chosen by the user.
3.2 Modulation and coding schemes supported

1. QPSK with coding rates 1/3, 1/2, 3/5, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 8/9, 9/10
2. 8PSK with coding rates 3/5, 2/3, 3/4, 5/6, 8/9, 9/10
3. 16APSK with coding rates 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 8/9, 9/10
4. 16QAM with coding rates 3/4, 5/6
5. 32APSK with coding rates 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, 8/9

3.3 Physical layer framing for forward and return links

![Diagram of Physical Layer Frame](image)

**Figure 3-2:** Format of a “Physical Layer Frame” PLFRAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>η_{idpc} (bits/Hz)</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>η % no - pilot</th>
<th>( l = 16200 ) (normal frame)</th>
<th>( 90(S+1)+P ) int((S-1)/16) (P=36 pilots)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( η_{MOD} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>99.72</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>98.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>99.59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>98.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>99.45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>97.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>99.31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>97.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3-1:** S = number of SLOTs per FRAME (number of symbols per slot is 90)

The normal frame and short frame setting can be done using the Frame_Usage_Mode parameter in the GUI as shown **Figure 3-3**.

Changing the Modulation scheme in UI would change the value of S (Slot_count_in_frame)
3.4 Satellite PHY: Date Rate

Given below is the data rate calculation methodology for both forward and return links. The parameter values used are the default values in NetSim GUI.

\[
Symbol\ Rate = \frac{BW}{1 + (\text{Roll of factor})}
\]

\[
Bit\ Rate = Symbol\ rate \times \text{Modulation order} \times \text{CodeRate}
\]

\[
Bandwidth\ (Hz) = Frame\ Bandwidth\ (Hz) = 10^6\ Hz
\]
Central Frequency (Hz) = Base Frequency (Hz) + \frac{\text{Bandwidth (Hz)}}{2.0} \\
\text{Central Frequency (Hz)} = 26 \times 10^9 + \frac{10^6}{2} = 26000500000 \text{ Hz} \\
Effective Bandwidth (Hz) = \frac{\text{Carrier Bandwidth (Hz)}}{(Roll\text{OfFactor} + 1.0) \times (SpacingFactor + 1.0)} \\
\text{Effective Bandwidth (Hz)} = \frac{10^6}{(1.0 + 1.0) \times (1.0 + 1.0)} = 25 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz} \\
\text{Symbol Rate} = \text{Effective Bandwidth (Hz)} = 25 \times 10^4 \text{Hz}

\text{Modulation Bits} = 2

The number of Modulation Bits depends on the modulation scheme. 

Modulation Bits (QPSK) = 2, Modulation Bits (8PSK) = 3 \\
Modulation Bits (16APSK / 16QAM) = 4, Modulation Bits (32APSK) = 5 \\

\text{Slots} = \text{Slot Count in Frame} + \text{Pilot Header (slots)} = 360 + 1 = 361 \\
\text{Data Symbols} = \text{Slots} \times \text{Symbol per Slot} = 361 \times 90 = 32490 \\
\text{Pilot Slot} = \frac{\text{Slots}}{\text{Pilot Block Interval}} = \frac{361}{16} = 22 \\
\text{Pilot Symbol} = \text{Pilot Slot} \times \text{Pilot block Size (symbols)} = 22 \times 36 = 792 \text{ Symbols} \\
\text{Total Symbol} = \text{Pilot Symbol} + \text{Data Symbols} = 792 + 32490 = 33282 \\
\text{Frame length} = \frac{\text{Total Symbol}}{\text{Symbol Rate}} \times 1000000 = \frac{33282}{250000} \times 1000000 = 133128 \mu s \\
\text{Pilot Block Length} = \frac{\text{Pilot block Size}}{\text{Symbol Rate}} \times 1000000 = \frac{36}{250000} \times 1000000 = 144 \mu s \\
\text{Slot Length} = \frac{\text{Symbol per Slot}}{\text{Symbol Rate}} \times 1000000 = \frac{90}{250000} \times 1000000 = 360 \mu s \\
\text{SuperFrame Duration} = \text{Frame length} \times \text{Frames per SuperFrame} = 133128 \times 10 \\
= 1331280 \mu s
\[
\text{Bits per Slot} = \text{Symbol per slot} \times \text{Modulation Bits} \times \text{Coding Rate} = 90 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 90
\]

\[
\text{Bits per Frame} = \text{Bits per Slot} \times \text{Slot Count in Frame} = 90 \times 360 = 32400
\]

\[
\text{Data Rate} = \frac{\text{Bits per Slot}}{\text{Slot Length}} = \frac{90 \text{ bits}}{360 \mu s} = 0.25 \times 10^6 \text{ bits/sec} = 0.25 \text{ Mbps}
\]

### 3.5 Analytical throughput estimation

Let us an example in which the Packet Size (App layer) is 1460B which translates to 1488B at the PHY layer after addition of overheads, with QPSK modulation and \(\frac{1}{3}\) coding rate. For this modulation and coding rate the raw PhyRate of the channel is 162249 bps using the formulas given in 3.4. The analytical throughput estimate for such a scenario would be:

\[
\text{Packet Transmission Time} = \frac{\text{Packet Size (at PHY)} \times 8}{\text{Phy Rate (bps)}} = \frac{1488 \times 8}{162249} = 0.0733687 s = 73368.7 \mu s
\]

\[
\text{Packets Per Frame} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{Frame Time}}{\text{Packet Transmission Time}} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{133128}{73368.7} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor 1.81 \right\rfloor = 1
\]

\(\text{Packets Per Frame}\) is the number of packets that can be packed in a frame, and hence the greatest integer or floor function is used.

\[
\text{Bytes Per Frame} = \text{Packets Per Frame} \times \text{Packet Size (B)} = 1488 \times 1 = 1488
\]

\[
\text{NumberOfFramesPerSecond} = \frac{1}{\text{Frame Duration (s)}} = \frac{1}{0.133128} = 7.51
\]

\[
\text{Phy Throughput} = \text{NumberOfFramesPerSecond} \times (\text{Bytes Per Frame} \times 8)
\]

\[
= 7.51 \times (1488 \times 8) = 89399.04 \text{ bps} = 0.089 \text{ Mbps}
\]

\[
\text{Application Throughput} = \frac{1460}{1488} \times \text{Phy Throughput} = 0.087 \text{ Mbps}
\]

### 3.6 PHY rate for various modulations and coding rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulation</th>
<th>Modulation bits</th>
<th>Slot Count in a frame</th>
<th>Coding Rate</th>
<th>PHY Rate (Mbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>0.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>0.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation Scheme</td>
<td>Code Rate</td>
<td>Link PHY Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PSK</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>0.450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>0.667</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16APSK</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.667</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>0.833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>0.833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32APSK</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>1.042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>1.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2: List of support modulation schemes and coding rates, and their respective link PHY Rates

3.7 Satellite PHY: Land Satellite Channel Model

3.7.1 Propagation

The distance between the ground nodes and the satellite determines the propagation delay and path loss of the radio signal. The distance is computed based on the cartesian distance between the ground nodes and the satellite. NetSim computes the propagation delay of the radio signal traveling from the source node to the destination node at the speed of light. The propagation model calculates the weakening of the radio signal as it propagates from the source node per the pathloss and fading model.

3.7.2 Pathloss Model – Friis Free Space Propagation

The free space propagation model is used to predict received signal strength when the transmitter and receiver have a clear, unobstructed line-of-sight path between them. Satellite
communication systems and microwave line-of-sight radio links typically undergo free space propagation. The free space power received by a receiver antenna which is separated from a radiating transmitter antenna by distance $d$, is given by the Friis free space equation.

$$P_r = P_t + G_t + G_r + 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\lambda}{(4 \pi d \nu)} \right) + (10 \cdot 2 \cdot \log_{10} (\frac{d \nu}{d}))$$

where $P_t$ is the transmitted power.

$P_r$ is the received power.

$G_t$ is the transmitter antenna gain.

$G_r$ is the receiver antenna gain.

$d$ is the T-R separation distance in meters.

$\lambda$ is the wavelength in meters.

### 3.7.3 Fading model

NetSim uses a 3 state (state 1, state 2 and state 3) Markov model to simulate fading.

The conditional probabilities of state $s_{n+1}$ given the state $s_n$ are described by state transition probabilities $p_{ij}$

Where $S_1, S_2, S_3$ denotes respective channel state, $P_{ij}$ is the probability the Markov process goes from state $i$ to state $j$.

"Figure 3-4: Switching of three-state Markov process"

The switching among each state is described by a transition matrix $P$, which is

$$P = \begin{pmatrix}
    p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\
    p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\
    p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Each state of the three-states of the Markov model obeys the Loo distribution with different parameters, while the state transition is modeled as a first-order Markov random process.
The Loo distribution considers the received signal as a sum of two signal components. A log-normally distributed direct signal expresses the slow fading component corresponding to varying shadowing conditions of the direct signal. A Rice distribution characterizes the fast-fading component due to multipath effects.

The Loo parameter triplet consists of the mean, the standard deviation for the log-normally distributed direct signal, and the average multipath power.

\[ N(\mu, \sigma^2) + R \]

Depending on the current state interval and on the environment of the terminal, a new random Loo parameter triplet is generated. The output of the channel model is a time-series of the received signal in form of a complex envelope.

And finally, the model computes the Loo distributed time-series including Doppler shaping for every new state interval, which is the output of the proposed LMS channel model.

![Diagram of the Satellite LMS channel model](image)

**Figure 3-5: The Satellite LMS channel Model**

### 3.7.4 SNR - BER Calculation

\[
SNR (dBm) = \log_{10}\left( \frac{\text{Received power (in mW)}}{\text{Thermal Noise (in mW)}} \right)
\]

The SNR is calculated separately for each 'hop' of each link. This means the calculation is done from Gateway to Satellite and then separately again from Satellite to UT, and vice versa.

\[
Noise = k_B T B \quad \text{where } k_B \text{ is the Boltzmann's constant, } B \text{ is the carrier bandwidth and } T \text{ is the temperature calculated per user input of } \frac{E}{T} (dBK) \text{ in NetSim UI.}
\]

NetSim provides three options for BER.
- **Model Based:** The BER is then calculated for each link based on the SNR. Please see *Propagation-Models.pdf* document for detailed information on BER calculation.

- **Fixed:** the BER value can be input in the GUI. If this option is chosen, the SNR (derived from propagation model) is not used.

- **File Based:** SNR – BER table should be provided in a file per the format given below. This table should be in increasing order of SNR. The SNR is calculated by NetSim from the RF propagation model. For this SNR, the appropriate BER is selected from this table. BER is 1.0 for any SNR value below SNR1, and BER is 0.0 for any SNR greater than SNRn.

  \[
  \begin{align*}
  SNR1, & \quad BER1 \\
  SNR2, & \quad BER2 \\
  \ldots & \\
  \ldots & \\
  SNRn, & \quad BERn
  \end{align*}
  \]

### 3.8 Results

Please see NetSim User manual, Results and Analysis section.

#### 3.8.1 Satellite Log File

A log file specific to satellite communication, is generated post simulation as shown in screen shot below,
On opening it would look like the image below

![NetSim Satellite communication log file](image)

**Figure 3-7: NetSim Satellite communication log file**

This file logs details such as

- UE – Satellite Gateway association
- Calculated Super frame, frame, slot, bandwidth, carrier count etc. for each satellite.
- Frame by frame transmissions with time stamps

### 3.9 Omitted Features

- Regenerative transponder where the signal is demodulated, decoded, re-encoded and modulated aboard the satellite.
- Impact of Rain/Weather on signal propagation
- Forward Error Coding in Layer 2
- IPv6 Addressing
- No support for LEO, MEO
4 Featured Examples

4.1 Bandwidth variation through MCS configuration

Open NetSim, Select Examples -> Satellite-Communication -> Bandwidth-variation-through-MCS-configuration as shown Figure 4-1.

![NetSim Standard Network Simulation Simulation Platform Version 13.0.4 (84.39)](image1)

**Figure 4-1: Featured Example list**

The following network diagram illustrates what the NetSim UI displays when you open the example configuration file as shown Figure 4-2.

![Network topology](image2)

**Figure 4-2: Network topology**
Settings done in example config file:

1. Set the following property as shown in below given table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satellite Properties -&gt; Interface (Satellite) -&gt; Physical Layer -&gt; Forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BER_Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4-1:** Satellite Properties > Interface (Satellite) > Physical Layer > Forward

2. Set the following property as shown in below given table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT_Router Properties -&gt; Interface (Satellite) -&gt; DataLink Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4-2:** UT_Router Properties > Interface (Satellite) > DataLink Layer

3. Go to Router_4 properties -> Network_Layer -> Configure Static Route IP

4. Set the properties in Static Route IP window as per the screenshot below and click on **Add**. Click on **Accept**.

**Figure 4-3:** Router Network layer properties window

**Figure 4-4:** Configuring Static route window for router
5. Go to Satellite_Gateway_3 properties -> Network_Layer -> Configure Static Route IP
   Set the properties in Static Route IP window as per the screenshot below and click on **Add**. Click on **Accept**.

   ![Static IP Routing Configuration](image)

   **Figure 4-5:** Configuring Static route window for Satellite_Gateway_3

6. Go to UT_Router_2 properties -> Network_Layer -> Configure Static Route IP Set the properties in Static Route IP window as per the screenshot below and click on **Add**. Click on **Accept**.

   ![Static IP Routing Configuration](image)

   **Figure 4-6:** Configuring Static route window for UT_Router_2

7. CBR application source id as 6 and destination id as 5 with packet size as 1460Bytes and Inter_Arrival_time as 467μs (Generation Rate=25). Transport Protocol is set to **UDP**.
8. In NetSim GUI Plots are Enabled. Run simulation for 10 seconds and observe the result.

Note: Satellite properties in the physical layer changes done only for the forward and Return layer properties.

Result: Observe the application throughput as we change the modulation scheme (Satellite Properties → Interface (Satellite) → Physical_Layer → Forward → Modulation) and respective coding rates (Satellite Properties → Interface (Satellite) → Physical_Layer → Forward → Coding_Rate).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulation</th>
<th>Coding_Rate</th>
<th>Throughput (Mbps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QPSK</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PSK</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>0.380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16APSK</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>0.677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16QAM</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>0.675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32APSK</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>0.843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-3: Comparing the different Modulation Scheme and Coding Rate vs. Throughput

4.2 Configuring applications from UT Node to UT Node

Open NetSim, Select Examples -> Satellite-Communication -> UT-to-UT-Communication
The following network diagram illustrates what the NetSim UI displays when you open the example configuration file as shown Figure 4-8.

Figure 4-8: Network topology

Settings done in example config file

1. Set the following property as shown in below given table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT_Node Properties -&gt; Interface (Satellite) -&gt; DataLink Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-4: UT_Node Properties > Interface (Satellite) > DataLink Layer

2. Go to UT_Node_2 properties -> Network_Layer -> Configure Static Route IP

Figure 4-9: Network layer properties window for UT_Node_2

3. Set the properties in Static Route IP window as per the screenshot below and click on Add. Click on Accept.
4. Go to Satellite_Gateway_4 properties -> Network_Layer -> Configure Static Route IP

5. Set the properties in Static Route IP window as per the screenshot below and click on Add. Click on Accept.

7. Run simulation for 100 seconds and observe the result.

**Result:** Go to the result window and open packet trace/ Animation window user can observe the packet flow from UT node (source) → Satellite → Satellite gateway → Satellite → UT node (destination)
5 Reference Documents

1. ETSI EN 301 545-2 V1.2.1 (2014-04). Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Second Generation DVB. Interactive Satellite System (DVB-RCS2); Part 2: Lower Layers for Satellite standard

2. ETSI EN 302 307 V1.2.1 (2009-08). Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Second generation framing structure, channel coding and modulation systems for Broadcasting, Interactive Services, News Gathering and other broadband satellite applications (DVB-S2)
