



This month's Technology Topic revisits satellites, a subject last addressed by RTT in our July 2007 Technology Topic, Satellites and Terrestrial Hybrid Radio Networks.

This time we review specifically the evolving role of satellites in emergency service provision and look in particular at the past and possible future role of low earth orbit (LEO) satellites in public protection and disaster relief.

We suggest a related need to develop **integrated** satellite, cellular, two way radio and broadcasting specialist service solutions.

Ten years of low earth orbit satellite service

Just over ten years ago two companies, Iridium and Globalstar started providing service from two low earth orbit constellations.

The Iridium project, championed, engineered and financed by Motorola, involved launching sixty six satellites into low earth orbit to provide cellular type services at a time when cellular networks were becoming increasingly ubiquitous and cellular service increasingly competitively priced.

The system was and still is a spectacular engineering success; a tribute to largely US based engineering resource but at the time was a fiscal failure.

The business model was predicated on the existence of a user community who would prefer not to use their cellular phone or two way or short wave radio as a preferred communications device.

This user community would instead choose a system where the phones and phone service were made available at a substantial premium with poor indoor coverage, packaged in a form factor similar to a Motorola World War walkie talkie radio.

Globalstar launched a competing constellation of 48 higher altitude satellites. Like Iridium these were an engineering triumph but at the time a fiscal failure. Both Iridium and Globalstar went into Chapter 11 administration.

But life moves on and moves in mysterious ways. A retrospectively prescient decision was taken not to de orbit the satellites but to maintain both constellations and continue to service and develop a loyal group of specialist users.

And then came 9/11, and the second Gulf War and Afghanistan and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the Asian Tsunami, the Madrid bombings and the 7/7 bus and tube bombing in London and more recently the forest fires in California plus earthquakes, famine and floods and other natural and unnatural disasters around the

world.

Satellites and Cellular Networks

Cellular networks were and are not always ideal to provide first responder support in these often hazardous and naturally or unnaturally chaotic unwanted and unpredictable events.

For example towers and or terrestrial telephone links can be blown up or blown down.

Iridium has always had a number of inherent resiliency advantages both over terrestrial only networks and other satellite networks. It was and is the first and only civilian low earth orbit satellite system to implement inter satellite switching, reducing dependency on any single ground facility.

As a LEO (low earth orbit) constellation, round trip latency is 20 milliseconds, substantially lower than the 133 milliseconds of a MEO (medium earth) or the 500 milliseconds of a GEO (geostationary) satellite system. This makes speech and latency sensitive data exchanges easier to support.

Additionally the satellites have proved to be significantly more robust than expected and continue to provide service across the US, Alaska, Hawaii, the Pacific Ocean (as an integral part of the now updated tsunami warning system) and other hard to reach parts of the world.

Iridium therefore has a perhaps unexpected opportunity both politically and financially to justify new investment in a replacement constellation and updated service platforms, to negotiate innovative collaborative deals with other traditional and non traditional service providers and possibly to justify preferential access to new spectral allocations at L band between 1518 and 1675 MHz or S band between 1.97 and 2.69 GHz. Globalstar and a number of other entities have similar plans.

The impact of changing technology and a changed and changing economic and regulatory climate- common interest opportunities

This opportunity has to be seen within the context of a substantially changed and changing economic and regulatory climate.

Satellites are attractive again as investment opportunities.

Partly this shift is technologically driven.

Satellites can now pack more processing power into a much smaller space. Advances in RF and baseband hardware have delivered a steady year on year increase in functionality per kilogram of orbital weight. Solar panel arrays are more efficient and can deliver more on board power to support wider bandwidth two way communication.

Smart antenna technologies have improved over the past ten years so available power can be more accurately and adaptively deployed. Improvements in station keeping efficiency and hardware reliability have helped to increase the life span of satellites. An operational life of 15 years is now a realistic expectation even for the

traditionally shorter lived low earth orbit platforms.

A reasonably broad choice of launch options and some innovative mission insurance solutions have helped trim launch costs. All these factors together have contributed positively to the overall economics of providing or updating and upgrading satellite based services.

Iridium and Globalstar both have the advantage of having existing constellations, an established and loyal user base and a track record of providing emergency service support.

It has to be said that cellular operators have not been as conspicuously successful at nurturing and serving specialist user communities. The lack of service immediately post Hurricane Katrina for example was understandable but resulted in politically costly censure.

Cellular operators would do well to review their service offerings for the public safety sector and ensure that these sectors are at least adequately represented in their overall customer mix.

Just focusing on consumer and corporate users and or consumer and corporate applications is probably not wise either financially or politically in the present unstable world climate. This suggests an opportunity for cellular operators to work with satellite service providers on integrated services for specialist users

Conversely Iridium and Globalstar have to manage their user base across a transitional period where the existing constellations are past their nominal end of life expectancy. Globalstar has had a number of RF hardware failures that have reduced availability of their S band voice services and both Globalstar and Iridium will have to finance and launch new satellites over the next five years.

This suggests a need to work with rather than against cellular operators. Each party has something the other party needs, always a good basis for a collaborative venture. There may be additional opportunities to work with other satellite operators with medium earth or geostationary satellite systems, two way radio service providers and the broadcasting community. Most broadcasters for example have a public service remit which extends to providing emergency broadcasting services in response to local, national or international emergencies.

Satellites have always been a politically sensitive sector and so has satellite spectrum particularly the allocations in L band and S band. Some of that spectrum has been acquired or allocated on advantageous terms and can potentially be repurposed beyond an original remit to provide specialist broadcasting and/or emergency service provision. For example spectrum originally intended for broadcast TV could be extended to embrace a much broader multiplex of essential and non essential service propositions.

There is substantial scope here for special pleading on the basis of social need, for example the provisioning of broadcasting and or emergency service communications in emerging countries. Special pleading can however sometimes be a smoke screen

for more prosaic economic ambition.

Cellular operators are right to be wary of new competitors who could be potentially successful at leveraging political influence into preferred access to new or existing spectrum. To an extent the very specific public service obligations imposed on the public safety bands in the upper band UHF US auction are an early indication of similar battles that will be fought internationally over the next three to five years in the ongoing L band and S band allocation and auction process.


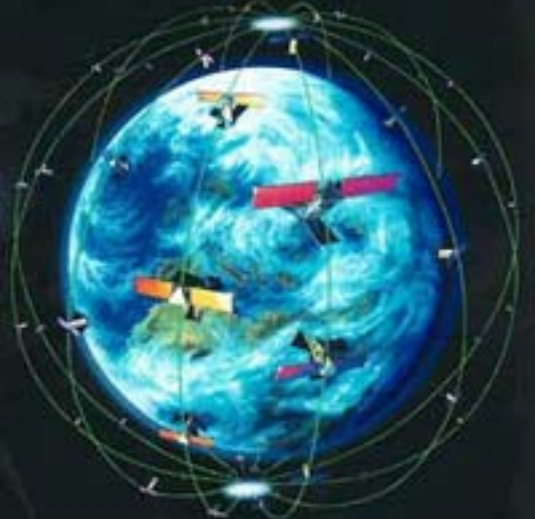
Such an adversarial approach to spectral allocation is inappropriate in a world where radio communications, particularly integrated radio communications, have an increasingly important role to play in emergency service provision.

Iridium will be presenting a paper on the role of satellites in emergency service provision at the forthcoming Specialist Radio Conference 'May Day May Day' being held on Thursday May 1st at the Imperial War Museum at Duxford near Cambridge. Additional information on this event is available from Cambridge Wireless.

Some of the more technical aspects of this subject will be addressed in the 'Looking At' section of the March edition of Land Mobile Magazine, the media partner for the May Day May Day event.

The business positioning of Iridium and Globalstar is discussed in the most recent issue of Insights, the bi monthly strategic briefing from the Shostek Group.

More information on Globalstar and Iridium is available by following the links below.

Globalstar	Iridium
 A diagram of the Globalstar satellite constellation. It shows a globe with several satellite orbits in purple. The satellites are labeled with their names and frequencies, such as 'GSAT 1000', 'GSAT 1001', 'GSAT 1002', 'GSAT 1003', 'GSAT 1004', 'GSAT 1005', 'GSAT 1006', 'GSAT 1007', 'GSAT 1008', 'GSAT 1009', 'GSAT 1010', 'GSAT 1011', 'GSAT 1012', 'GSAT 1013', 'GSAT 1014', 'GSAT 1015', 'GSAT 1016', 'GSAT 1017', 'GSAT 1018', 'GSAT 1019', 'GSAT 1020', 'GSAT 1021', 'GSAT 1022', 'GSAT 1023', 'GSAT 1024', 'GSAT 1025', 'GSAT 1026', 'GSAT 1027', 'GSAT 1028', 'GSAT 1029', 'GSAT 1030', 'GSAT 1031', 'GSAT 1032', 'GSAT 1033', 'GSAT 1034', 'GSAT 1035', 'GSAT 1036', 'GSAT 1037', 'GSAT 1038', 'GSAT 1039', 'GSAT 1040', 'GSAT 1041', 'GSAT 1042', 'GSAT 1043', 'GSAT 1044', 'GSAT 1045', 'GSAT 1046', 'GSAT 1047', 'GSAT 1048', 'GSAT 1049', 'GSAT 1050', 'GSAT 1051', 'GSAT 1052', 'GSAT 1053', 'GSAT 1054', 'GSAT 1055', 'GSAT 1056', 'GSAT 1057', 'GSAT 1058', 'GSAT 1059', 'GSAT 1060', 'GSAT 1061', 'GSAT 1062', 'GSAT 1063', 'GSAT 1064', 'GSAT 1065', 'GSAT 1066', 'GSAT 1067', 'GSAT 1068', 'GSAT 1069', 'GSAT 1070', 'GSAT 1071', 'GSAT 1072', 'GSAT 1073', 'GSAT 1074', 'GSAT 1075', 'GSAT 1076', 'GSAT 1077', 'GSAT 1078', 'GSAT 1079', 'GSAT 1080', 'GSAT 1081', 'GSAT 1082', 'GSAT 1083', 'GSAT 1084', 'GSAT 1085', 'GSAT 1086', 'GSAT 1087', 'GSAT 1088', 'GSAT 1089', 'GSAT 1090', 'GSAT 1091', 'GSAT 1092', 'GSAT 1093', 'GSAT 1094', 'GSAT 1095', 'GSAT 1096', 'GSAT 1097', 'GSAT 1098', 'GSAT 1099', 'GSAT 1100'. The orbits are shown as a grid of latitude and longitude lines.	 A diagram of the Iridium satellite constellation. It shows a globe with several satellite orbits in green. The satellites are labeled with their names and frequencies, such as 'IRIDIUM 1', 'IRIDIUM 2', 'IRIDIUM 3', 'IRIDIUM 4', 'IRIDIUM 5', 'IRIDIUM 6', 'IRIDIUM 7', 'IRIDIUM 8', 'IRIDIUM 9', 'IRIDIUM 10', 'IRIDIUM 11', 'IRIDIUM 12', 'IRIDIUM 13', 'IRIDIUM 14', 'IRIDIUM 15', 'IRIDIUM 16', 'IRIDIUM 17', 'IRIDIUM 18', 'IRIDIUM 19', 'IRIDIUM 20', 'IRIDIUM 21', 'IRIDIUM 22', 'IRIDIUM 23', 'IRIDIUM 24', 'IRIDIUM 25', 'IRIDIUM 26', 'IRIDIUM 27', 'IRIDIUM 28', 'IRIDIUM 29', 'IRIDIUM 30', 'IRIDIUM 31', 'IRIDIUM 32', 'IRIDIUM 33', 'IRIDIUM 34', 'IRIDIUM 35', 'IRIDIUM 36', 'IRIDIUM 37', 'IRIDIUM 38', 'IRIDIUM 39', 'IRIDIUM 40', 'IRIDIUM 41', 'IRIDIUM 42', 'IRIDIUM 43', 'IRIDIUM 44', 'IRIDIUM 45', 'IRIDIUM 46', 'IRIDIUM 47', 'IRIDIUM 48', 'IRIDIUM 49', 'IRIDIUM 50', 'IRIDIUM 51', 'IRIDIUM 52', 'IRIDIUM 53', 'IRIDIUM 54', 'IRIDIUM 55', 'IRIDIUM 56', 'IRIDIUM 57', 'IRIDIUM 58', 'IRIDIUM 59', 'IRIDIUM 60', 'IRIDIUM 61', 'IRIDIUM 62', 'IRIDIUM 63', 'IRIDIUM 64', 'IRIDIUM 65', 'IRIDIUM 66', 'IRIDIUM 67', 'IRIDIUM 68', 'IRIDIUM 69', 'IRIDIUM 70', 'IRIDIUM 71', 'IRIDIUM 72', 'IRIDIUM 73', 'IRIDIUM 74', 'IRIDIUM 75', 'IRIDIUM 76', 'IRIDIUM 77', 'IRIDIUM 78', 'IRIDIUM 79', 'IRIDIUM 80', 'IRIDIUM 81', 'IRIDIUM 82', 'IRIDIUM 83', 'IRIDIUM 84', 'IRIDIUM 85', 'IRIDIUM 86', 'IRIDIUM 87', 'IRIDIUM 88', 'IRIDIUM 89', 'IRIDIUM 90', 'IRIDIUM 91', 'IRIDIUM 92', 'IRIDIUM 93', 'IRIDIUM 94', 'IRIDIUM 95', 'IRIDIUM 96', 'IRIDIUM 97', 'IRIDIUM 98', 'IRIDIUM 99', 'IRIDIUM 100'. The orbits are shown as a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

RTT, the Shostek Group and The Mobile World are presently working on a number of research projects in the cellular, two way radio, satellite and broadcasting industry focusing in particular on present opportunities for collaborative rather than competitive 'balanced business' models.

If you would like more information on this work then please contact

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[RTT](#), the [Shosteck Group](#) and [The Mobile World](#) are presently working on a number of research and forecasting projects in the cellular, two way radio, satellite and broadcasting industry.

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