

Abstract

- CubeSats make up a large subset of the small satellite industry.
- Many CubeSat failure occur along the communication chain and failure to establish contact with the satellite
- GNU radio is a platform commonly used for processing signal, with the help of GR-satellite
- Establishing such decoding chains are a time-consuming task
- Machine learning can be used as a tool to decode signal coming from spacecrafts
- The focus is to target different layers of the OSI stack, and this poster demonstrates modulation detection layer

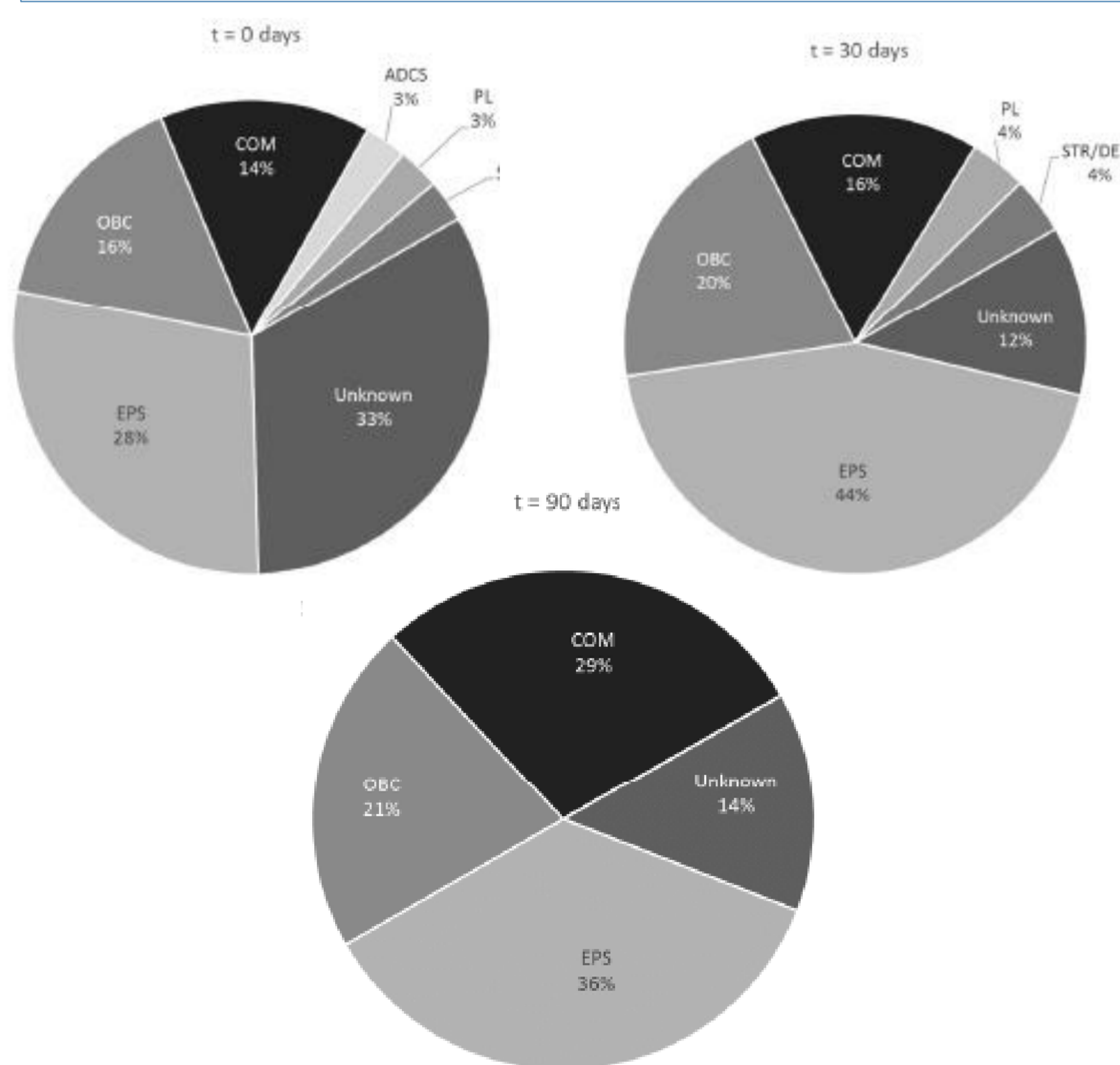


Figure 1. Subsystem contribution to CubeSat failure 0, 30 and 90 days after ejection.

Problem

- New technology can aid in overcoming or reducing CubeSat failure rate
- Development of software tools to automate the signal processing from CubeSat signals will help in the success rate of CubeSats
- Using already existing GNU radio software an RF dataset can be synthesized to replicate CubeSat signal.
- Machine learning algorithm can be used to detect modulation sequences in CubeSat signals
- Different methods and algorithms can be used to compare the efficiency of modulation detection within space-based signals

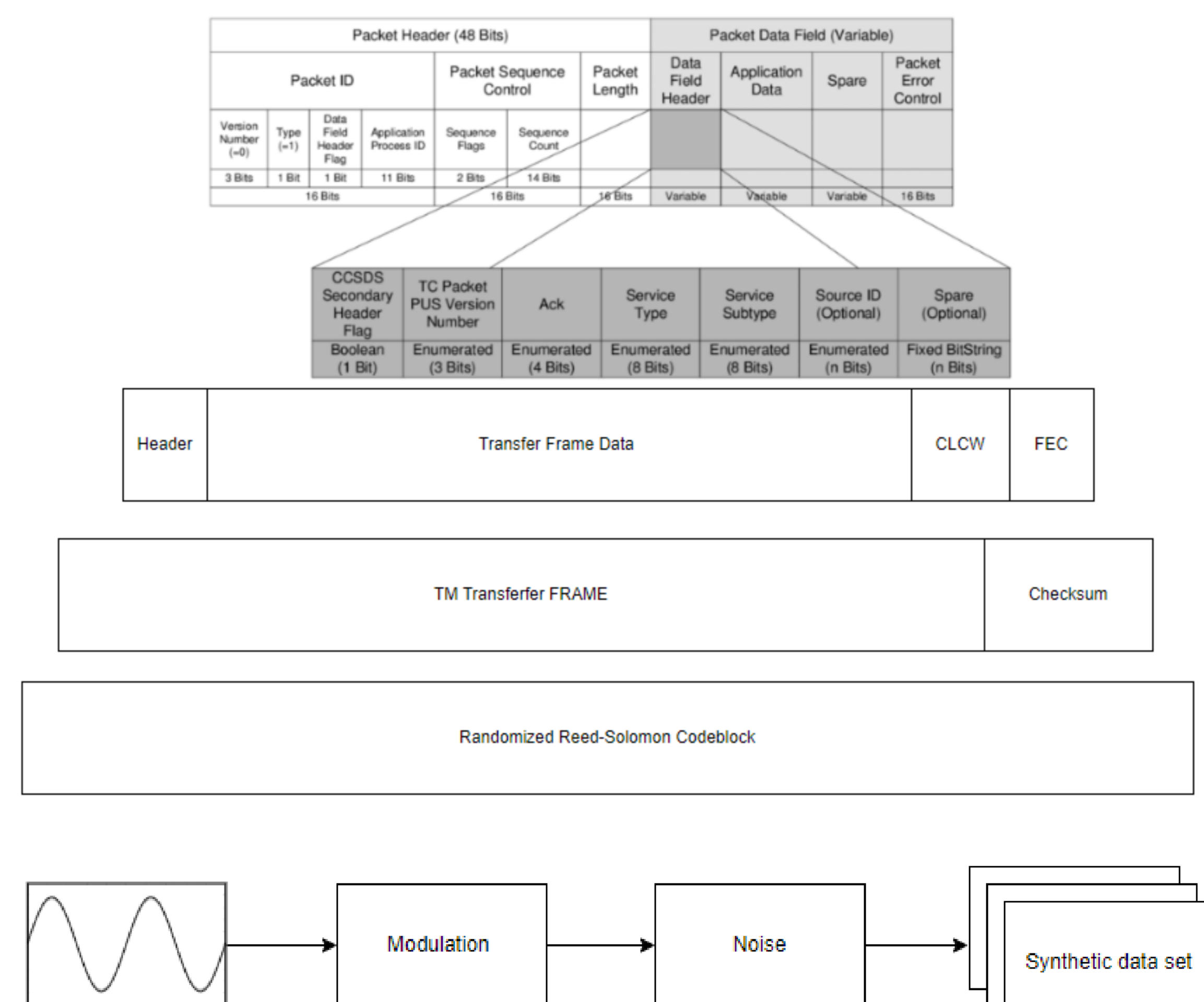


Figure 2. Illustration of CubeSat OSI stack and noise insertion for synthetic Dataset generation

Methodology

- Simulated CubeSat telemetry packetized and inserted into frames
- Randomized code blocks modulated according to several standard CubeSat transponder modulation schemes; noise added to generate a simulated noisy space dataset relevant to most space missions
- Simulated dataset used to train neural networks to detect the modulation scheme used, with a bootstrap method
- To test the usability of the algorithm a ConvLSTM algorithm was used on a gaussian and phase synthesized signal

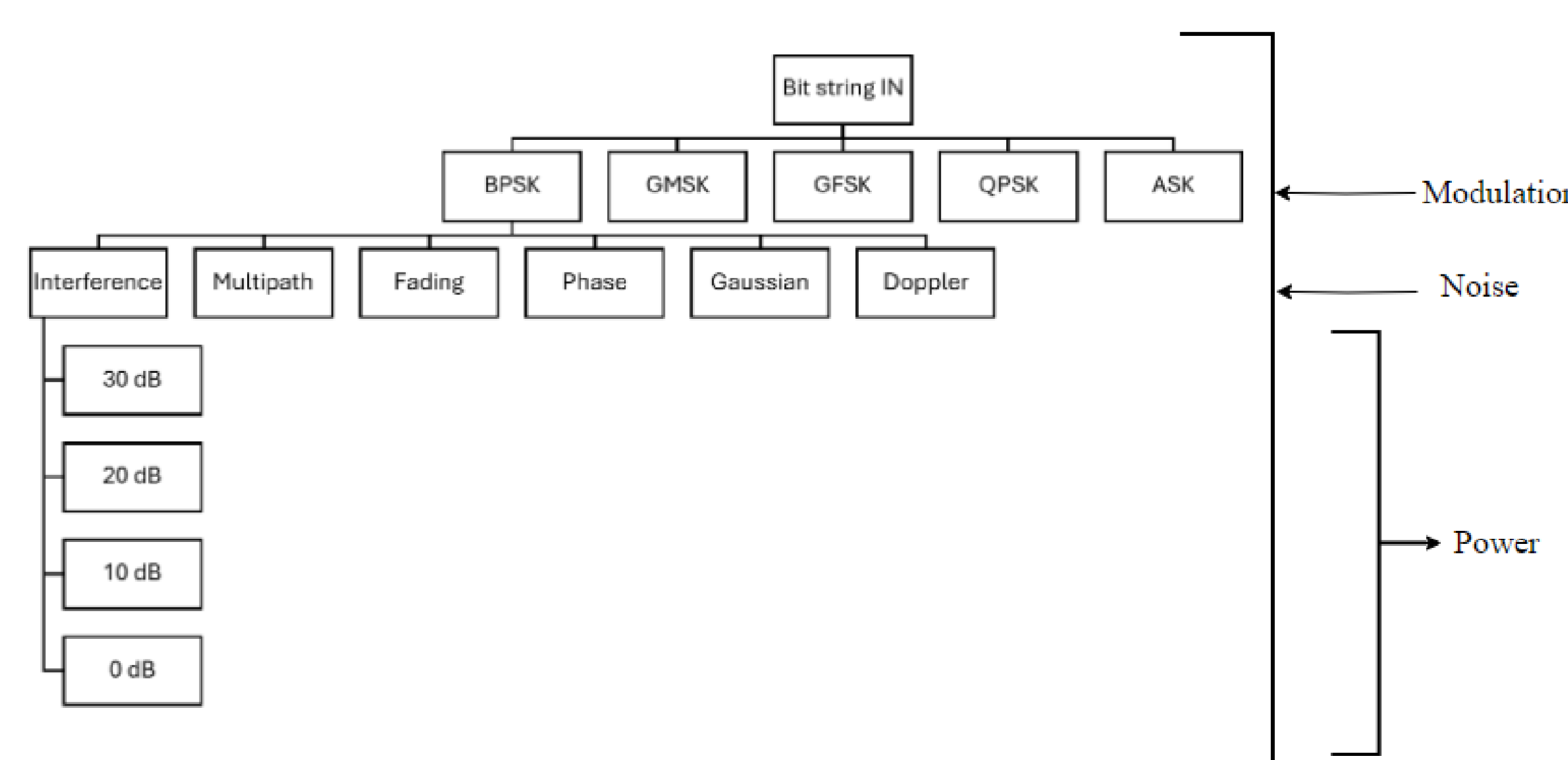


Figure 3. Modulation schemes and noise types used in simulated dataset

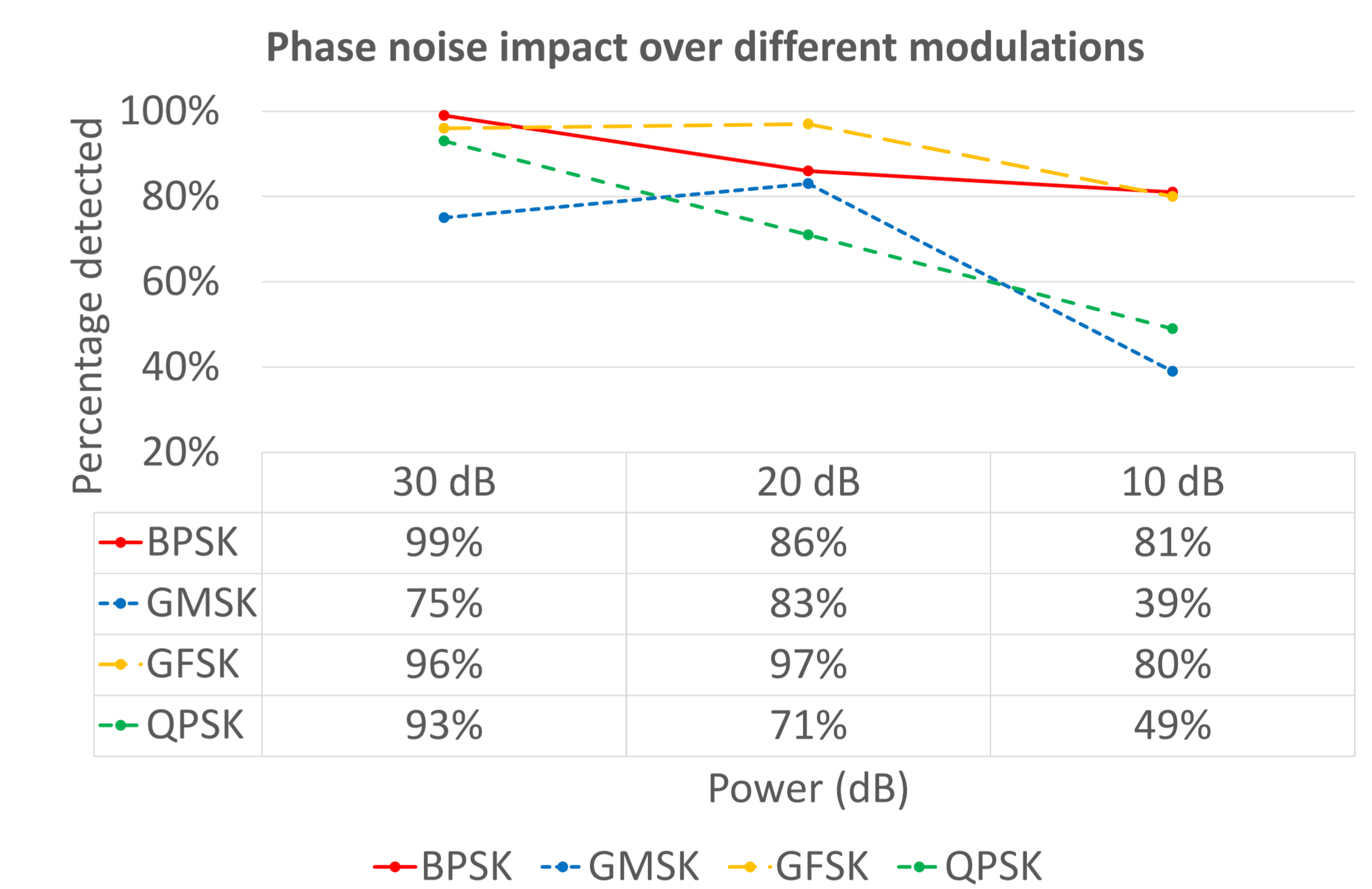
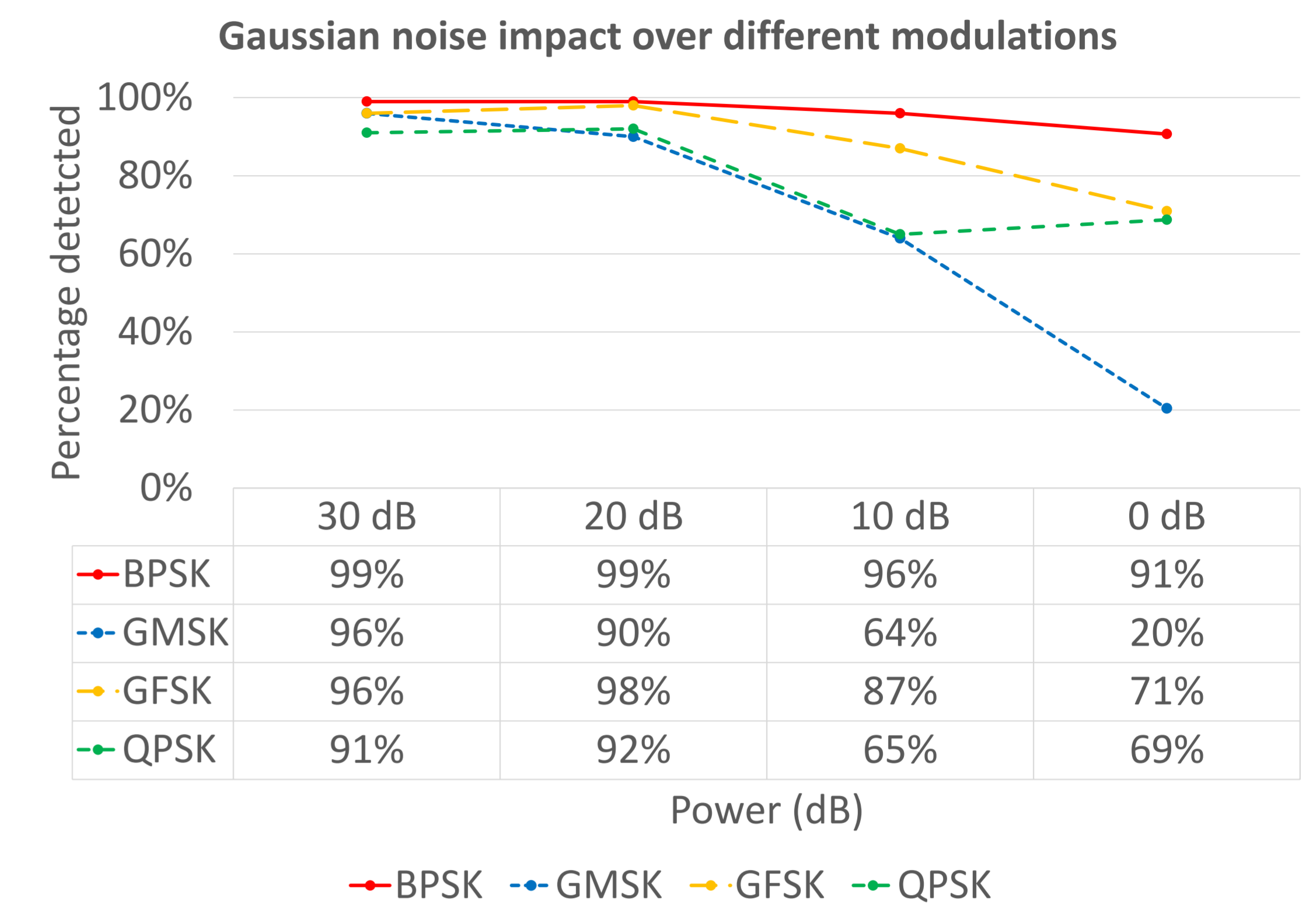


Chart 1. Modulation detection performance for preliminary simulated data

Discussion

- From both noise it is evident that BPSK was detected more accurately than other modulation schemes
- GMSK had the worst performance, and detection did get more difficult as the signal to noise ratio decreased.
- Analysis chain has been proven, ready for full simulated dataset and subsequent testing on actual flight data.

Future Work

- Further generation of signals using different modulation schemes and noise sources
- Testing the algorithm with a random distribution of the synthesised signal
- Checking the feasibility of the algorithm using SATNOGs received signal on an operating CubeSat
- Comparing the efficiency of different algorithms

Contact

Vidushi Jain
York University
Email: Vidushi.jain.jv@gmail.com
Phone: 6476331956
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