

The VTT logo consists of the letters 'VTT' in a white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within an orange square. The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of stylized, interlocking shapes in blue, orange, white, and black, creating a sense of depth and movement.

VTT

# Satellite communications for critical users

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17/04/2024 VTT – beyond the obvious

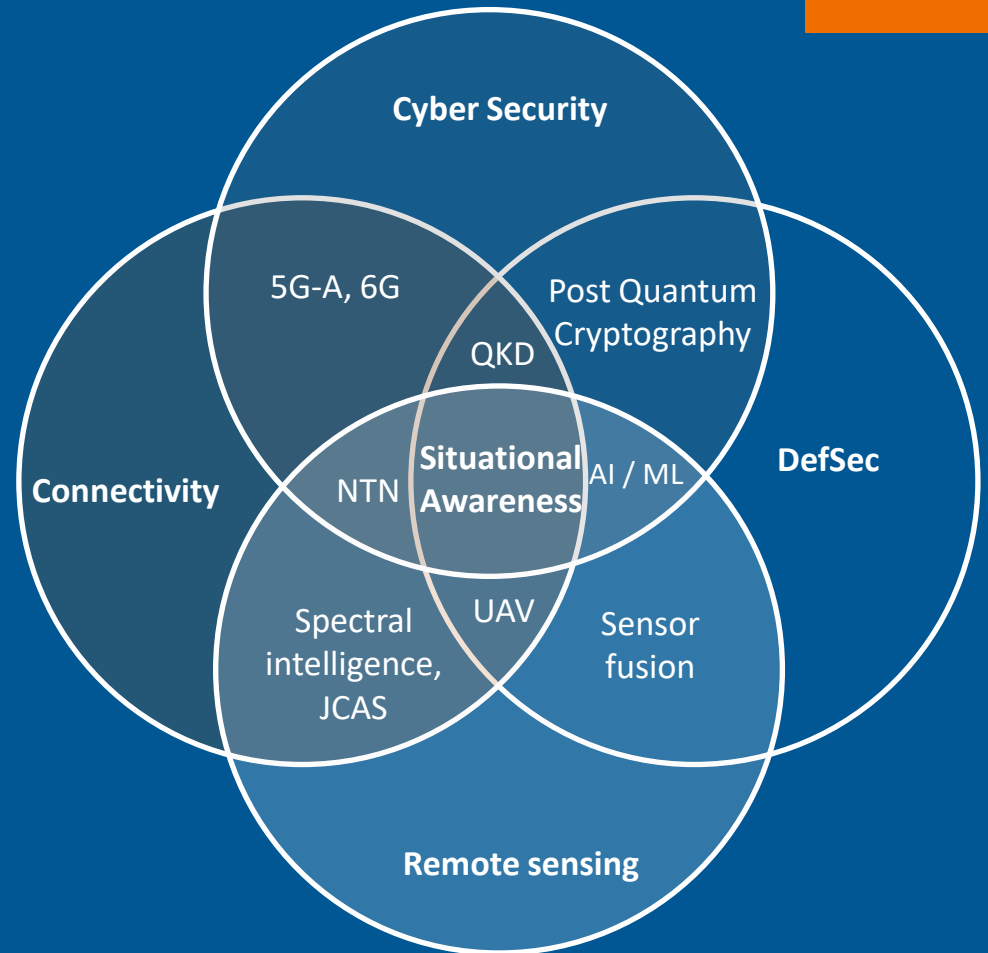


We focus on research and innovation relevant in defence, security, telecom, space and related vertical industries contributing to Europe's technological sovereignty and resilience.

We collaborate with companies which are deploying connectivity, cybersecurity, digital trust, data analytics and situational awareness in their products and services.

# We aim at secure connectivity infrastructure and situational awareness on the surrounding world

- **Cyber Security**
  - Applied Cryptography
  - Cybersecurity for mission critical networks
  - Cyber security testing & security exercises
  - AI-enhanced cybersecurity
  - Quantum-safe cryptography
- **Connectivity**
  - 5G-Advanced, 6G and NTN networks
  - 5G test and experimentation network for development of new network technologies and services.
  - 6G communication & sensing
- **Remote sensing**
  - AI based Earth Observation analysis
  - Sensor fusion
- **Defense and Security**
  - DIANA accelerator and test centres in Finland



# VTT in Space: 100+ experts

VTT's research in space technology aims at developing

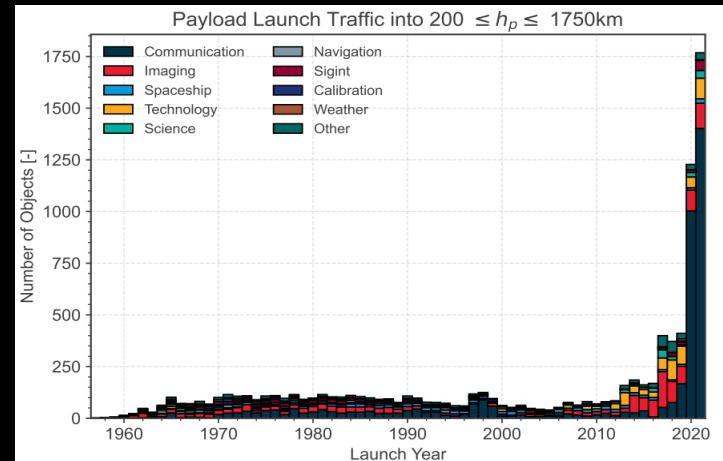
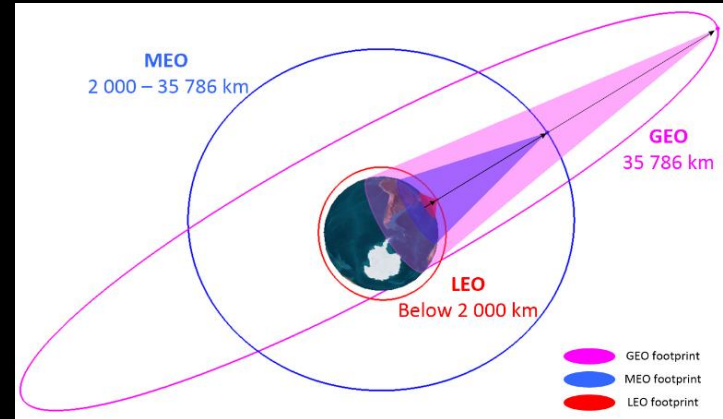
- **State-of-the-art imaging sensors and services for satellite imagery analytics.**
- **Communication HW and solutions for integrating communication technologies in space and terrestrial networks.**
  - Strategic partnership with ESA on 5G/6G development since 2019
  - RF and millimetre wave collaboration with NASA/Jet Propulsion Lab



# Satellite communications

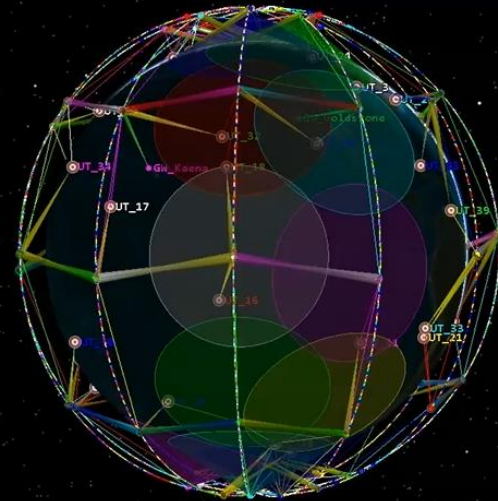
- Satellite communications enable connections everywhere in the air, ground, and sea (and deep space)
- Standardized systems enable interoperability.
- In many cases connection to satellites currently only possible with the equipment of the same vendor
  - E.g. Starlink is proprietary system

The combined use of satellite and terrestrial networks will provide more resilient connectivity and additional capacity for critical users.



# Satellite constellation design and analysis

- Number of satellites and their orbits
- Terminals
- Ground stations
- Desired coverage and services



Earth Inertial Axes  
2023:07:06:10:00:00.000 Time Step: 10.00 sec



# Objective of 3GPP non-terrestrial networking (NTN) work

- 3GPP is the main standardization body for mobile networks such as 5G
- NTN work will include satellites as part of the 3GPP specifications
  - Promise of worldwide access to 5G services and growth of satellite industry
  - Standardized services and interfaces
- The work is conducted in three main technical specification groups (TSGs), further divided into working groups (WGs)



Defining user equipment and core network functionality

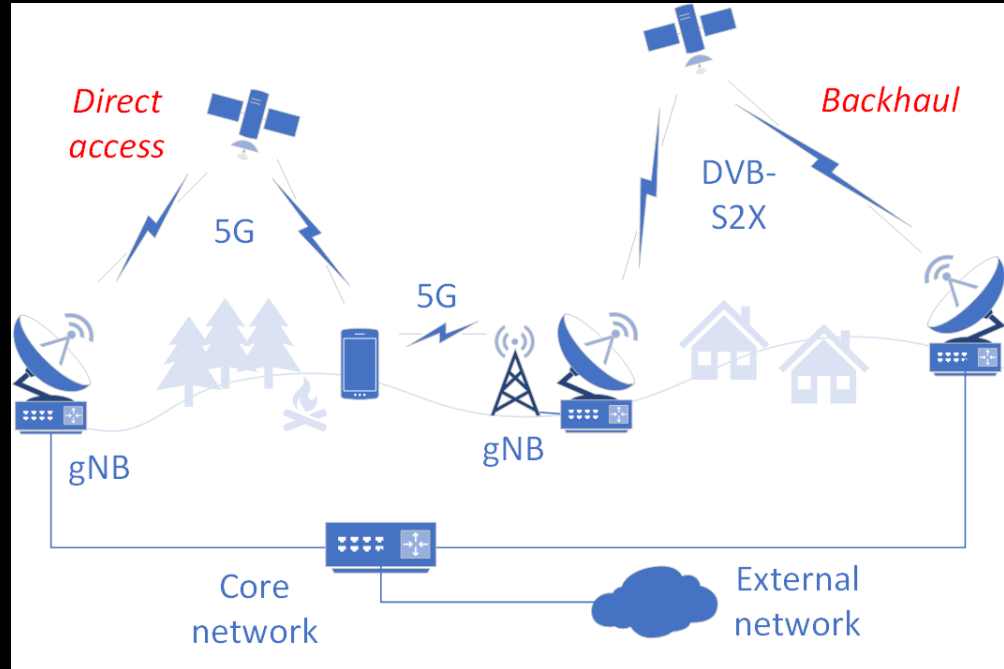
Radio layer functionalities, Network interfaces

System architecture, services Security



# How 5G systems integrate satellites in practice: Two main ways

- 1) Handheld device can directly connect via satellite
- 2) Connection to the local base station that connects to core/outside world via satellite



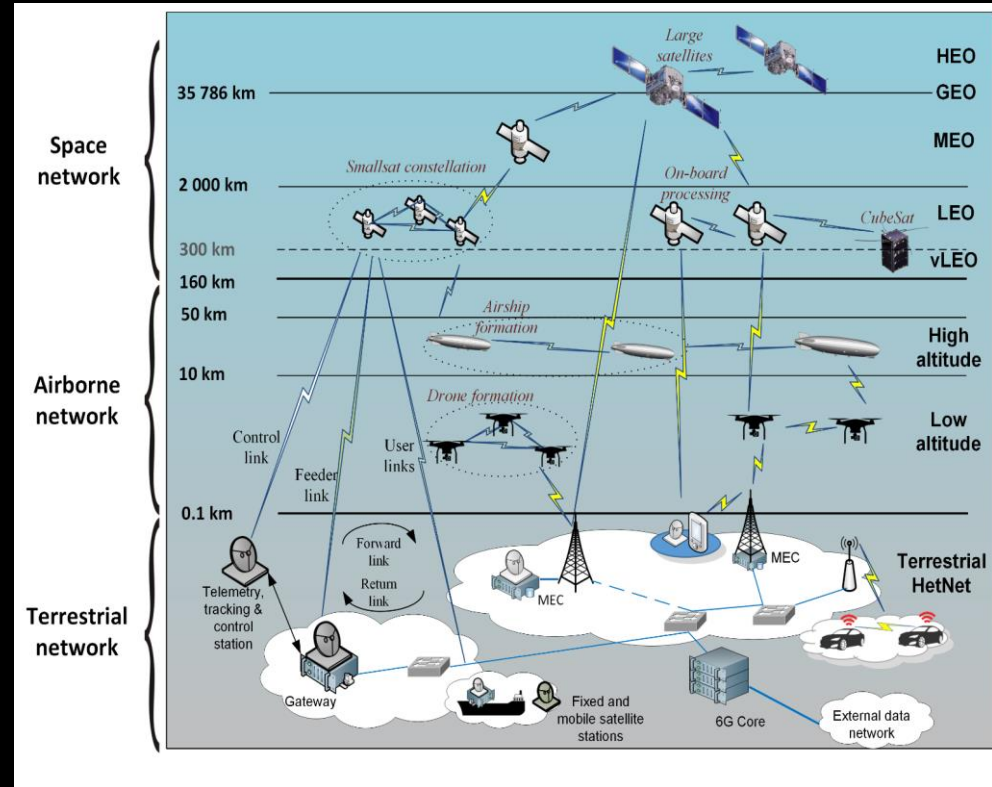


# VTT competences in NTN: 5G and towards 6G SatCom

# Multi-layer satellite systems: Towards 6G

Multi-layer systems will enable unprecedented possibilities

- In 5G integration of networks is “loose” → tighter in 6G
- VTT has done visionary work for next-generation networks architecture
- **Europe planning own IRIS<sup>2</sup> secure connectivity system as multi-layer activity ~ €6B – VTT contributing for testbed development**



# Selected recent or on-going NTN projects



NTN security  
OneWeb measurements



Three-dimensional architecture  
Roadmap towards 6G



Connectivity for machines  
Remote areas and maritime  
Public safety



NTN for mobile platforms,  
Road safety  
Starlink and Iridium  
measurements



W-Cube: World's first 75 GHz satellite and  
Ground station

4SSTB

Simulation and emulation  
testbed towards IRIS<sup>2</sup>



Multi-layer GEO-LEO networks for  
Ultra-high availability and resilience



Direct 5G satellite connectivity for  
commercial smart phones

# Application areas



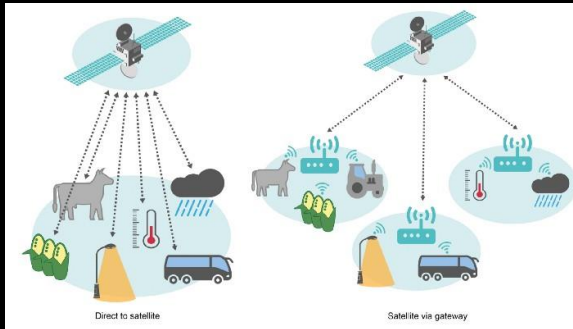
Public safety



Dynamic spectrum pilot under development in Netherlands: 3.8-4.2 GHz



SatCom for consumers:  
Internet and handheld connections



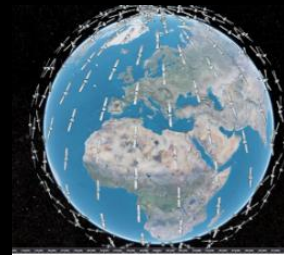
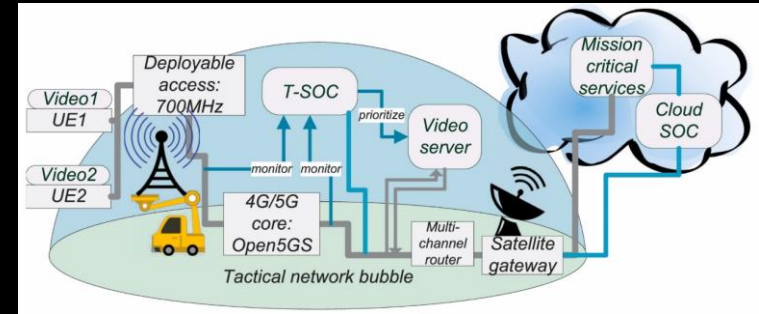
Satellite IoT



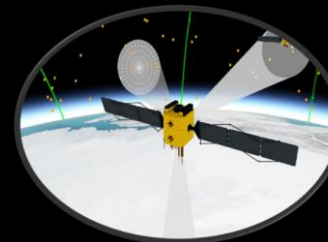
Autonomous/remote controlled systems;  
Maritime and road traffic

# NTN competences: Secure connectivity and space safety

- **Tactical security operations center (T-SOC):** Security monitoring of a local network (tactical bubble) and related adaptation of the traffic
- **Simulation testbed to support future space systems such as IRIS<sup>2</sup>**
- **5G satellites for debris detection:** Improving space safety with joint communication and sensing



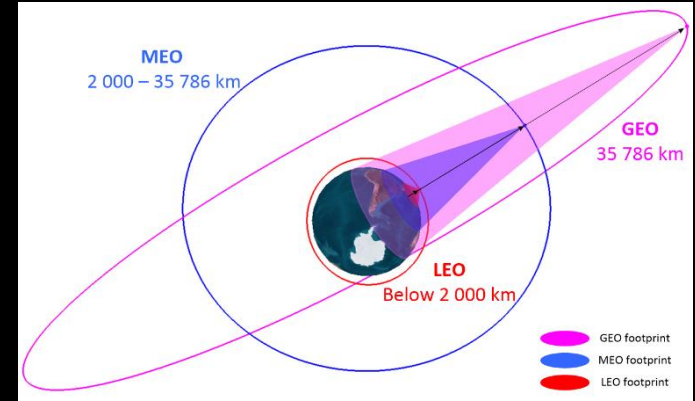
ESA 4SSTB, partly based on ESA SCNE  
-VTT responsible for simulator



# Results from measurements of GEO and LEO satellite systems

## Summary of SatCom measurements

- Capabilities of current satellite systems in arctic regions were studied and their performance both Uplink (UL) and Downlink (DL) directions was measured.
- Several low orbit (LEO) ja geostationary orbit (GEO) satellites were used
- **Findings:** Delays, coverages, and data transfer speeds in some LEO systems are good in northerns regions. Data is routed through several countries even if connection is from Finland to Finland.



Satellite systems at different orbits and their coverages on ground.

Measured systems:





# Measurements with Starlink and Iridium devices



Iridium Certus terminal,  
A few hundred kbps

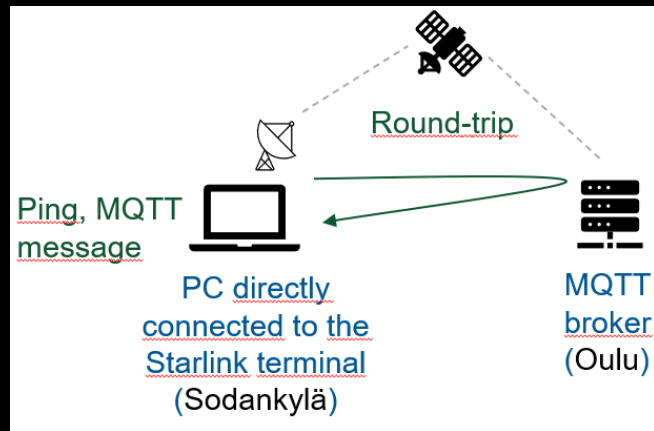
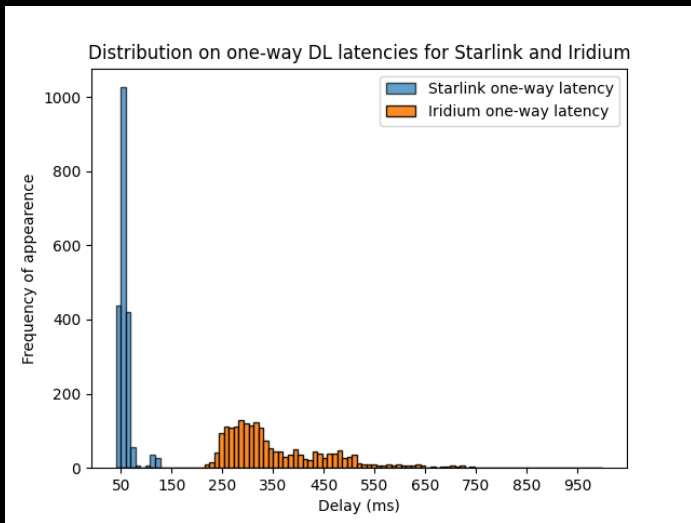


Starlink terminal on top of a  
car (Used terminal is designed  
for static/nomadic use.)



Starlink terminal on the ground

# Delay and throughput measurements in Oulu and Sodankylä

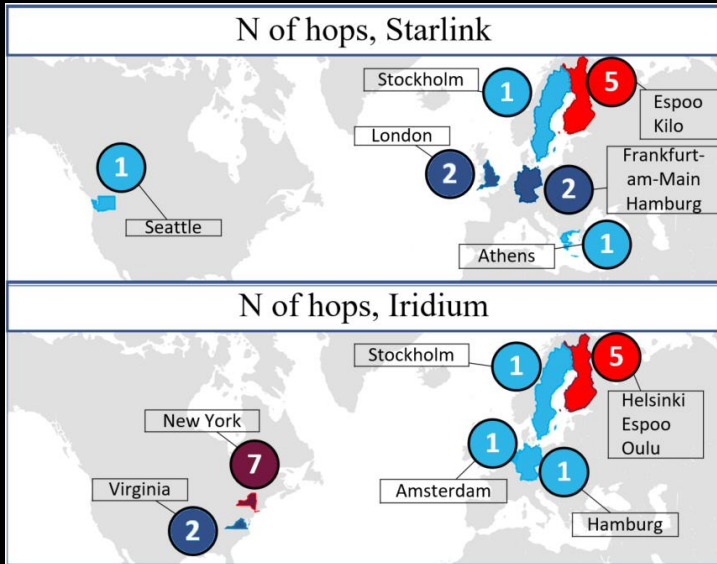


	Min	Max	Average
DL	102.7 Mbps	250 Mbps	176.1 Mbps
UL	16 Mbps	64.4 Mbps	35.3 Mbps

Latency	average
Ping	123.1 ms
MQTT	503.2 ms

## Further information

Iridium and Starlink can route the data via U.S even when source and destination are in Finland.



OneWeb system in Kajaani:

- 100Mbps DL / 20 Mbps UL (max)
- Ping delay ~200 ms
- Ground station in London and PoP-server in Wermerveer → sea cables



Viasat GEO performance:

- 50Mbps DL / 10 Mbps UL
- Ping delay around 700ms
- Unreliable in Northern Finland

# Conclusions

Satellite communications can be used to support critical systems and critical infrastructure. However, careful analysis of signaling and data to be transferred need to be done. Selection of the best system to support requirements must take into account criteria such as:

- Availability of the services
- Security level (incl. where the data is routed)
- What is the achievable throughput, latency and jitter (requires measurements at the location of interest)
- Cost of the terminals and the service

→ VTT is currently both developing next-generation technology as well as assessing current state-of-the art systems.

# Some references

## Websites

- VTT Space technology:  
<https://www.vttresearch.com/en/our-services/space-technology>
- W-Cube satellite:  
<https://kuvaspace.com/2021/09/01/w-cube-transmits-the-first-75-ghz-signal-from-space/>
- VTT Beyond 5G and 6G Networks:  
<https://www.vttresearch.com/en/our-services/beyond-5g-and-6g-networks>

## Scientific articles

- A. Yastrebova et al., “Positioning in the Arctic Region: State-of-the art and future perspectives,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 53964–53978, Mar. 2021.
- A. Anttonen et al., “Space debris detection over intersatellite communication signals,” *Acta Astronautica*, vol. 187, pp. 156–166, Oct. 2021.
- M. Höyhty et al., “Sustainable Satellite Communications in the 6G Era: A European View for Multi-Layer Systems and Space Safety,” *IEEE Access*, 2022.
- I. Ahmad et al., “Security of satellite-terrestrial communications: Challenges and Potential Solutions,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 10, pp. 96038–96052, Sep. 2022.
- H. Kokkonen et al., “Mission-critical connectivity over LEO satellites: Performance measurements using OneWeb system,” submitted to *IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems Magazine*

# bey<sup>0</sup>nd

## the obvious

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