

NSF SWIFT-SAT: DASS: Dynamically Adjustable Spectrum Sharing between Ground Communication Networks and Earth Exploration Satellite Systems Above 100 GHz



N Institute for the Wireless
Internet of Things
Northeastern University

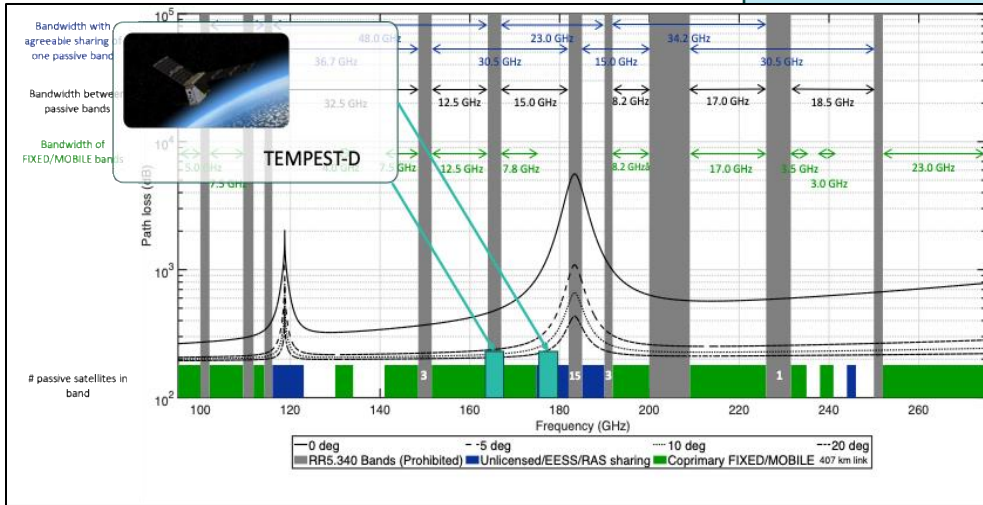
Paolo Testolina, Ahmad Masihi, Pietro
Brach del Prever, Sergey Petrushkevich,
Tommaso Melodia, Michael Marcus,
Michele Polese, Josep M. Jornet
Northeastern University
Steven C. Reising and Chandrasekar
Radhakrishnan
Colorado State University



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Project Goal

Transform how **terrestrial** wireless communication infrastructure and **satellite-based sensing** systems **share the spectrum above 100 GHz**



Spectrum allocations above 100 GHz and passive sensing incumbents Polese et al, "Coexistence and Spectrum Sharing Above 100 GHz", Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 111, No. 8, August 2023

Team with cross-cutting expertise:

- Terahertz Communications and Networks, Spectrum Sharing, RFI Modeling
- Passing Sensing instruments from GHz to Terahertz and Observational Algorithms for the Earth's Atmosphere and Oceans



Experimental Evaluation of RFI to the Orbiting **TEMPEST-H8** Sensor



RFI Model from Large-scale Terrestrial 6G Networks and Comparison with Measurements

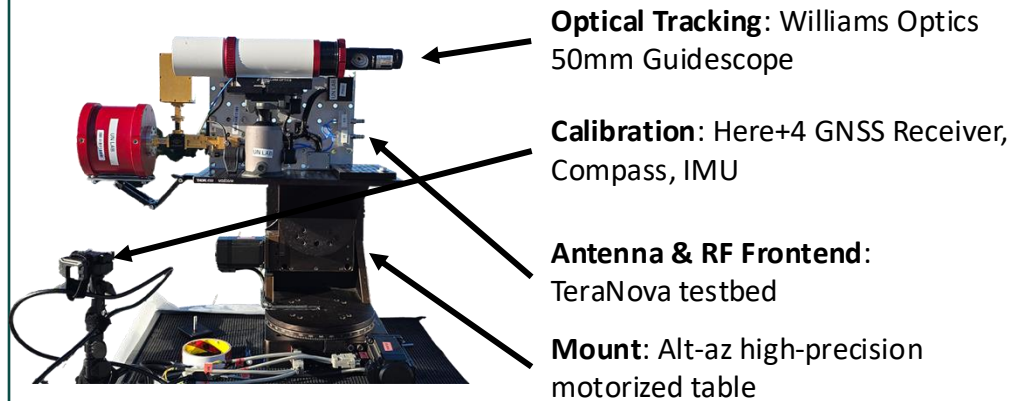


Interference Mitigation and **Co-Design** of Next-Generation Terrestrial and Satellite Systems

Thrust 1: Experimental RFI Evaluation

Transmit the first sub-THz signal from the ground to a LEO platform
Characterize RFI to an EESS sensor

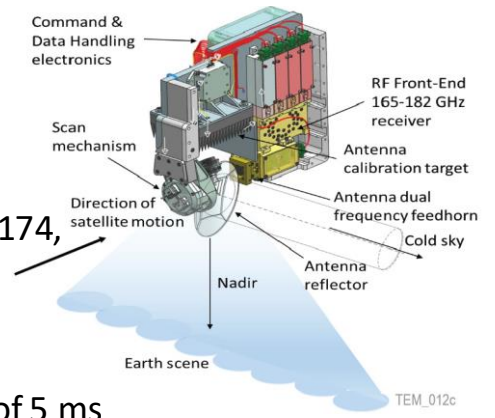
Ground System (TX)



Incumbent

TEMPEST-H8: Earth Remote Sensing Radiometer on the ISS

- Frequency Bands: 87, 165, 174, 178, and 181 GHz
- $\pm 60^\circ$ nadir angles
- 1550 km wide swath with radiometer sampling time of 5 ms



Challenges:

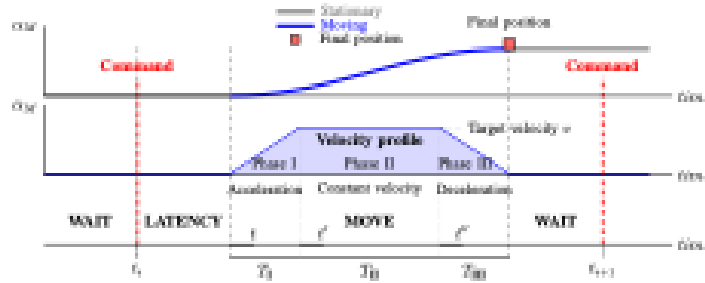
- Link budget to ensure that sensor is not damaged
- Open-loop tracking with small beamwidth (about 2 degrees) and ISS velocity (7.67 km/s)
 - No feedback on movement and/or received signal (delayed)
 - Limited tracking opportunities
- *Experimental license* - multiple iterations over 1.5 years, still not possible to perform experiments. The sensor will be removed soon

Successfully addressed

Blocker

Thrust 1: Experimental RFI Evaluation - Tracking

1 - System modeling to characterize tracking errors



Model:

- Limitations of the alt-az mount: latency, acceleration, sampling effects
- Imprecise positioning (compass, GPS errors)
- Narrow beam (limited margin of error)

2 - Two-step experiment setup

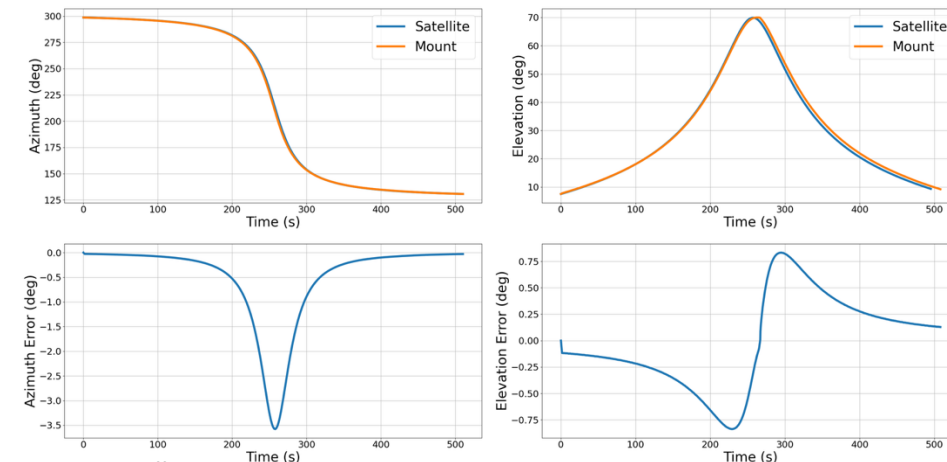
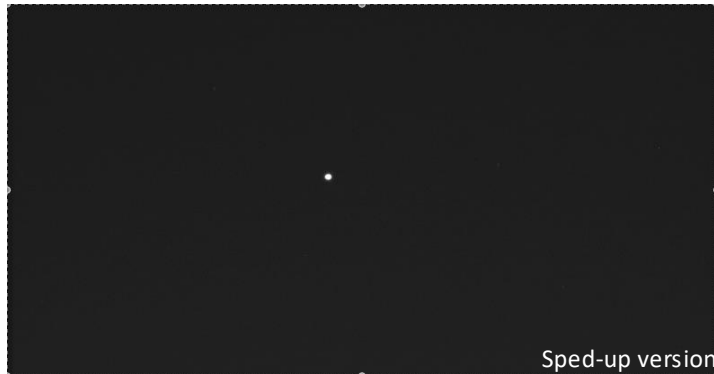
Calibration:
track precise
and known
object (e.g.,
the sun/moon)

**Feedback Loop
Tracking**

Error Correction

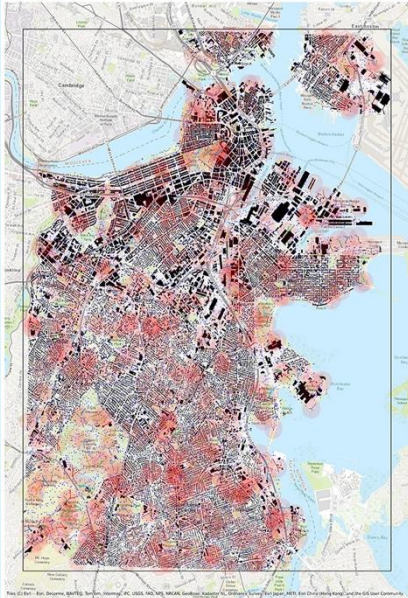
Experiment: track the ISS
without feedback

Open Loop "Tracking"



Thrust 2: Large-scale RFI Modeling

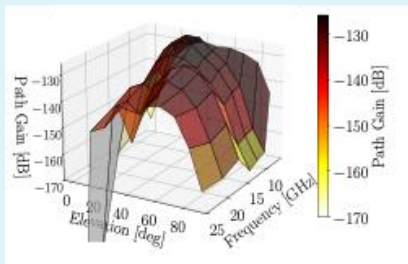
Ground-to-sat RFI



City-scale ground network modeling and RFI (above 100 GHz and in FR-3 for comparison)

Highlights:

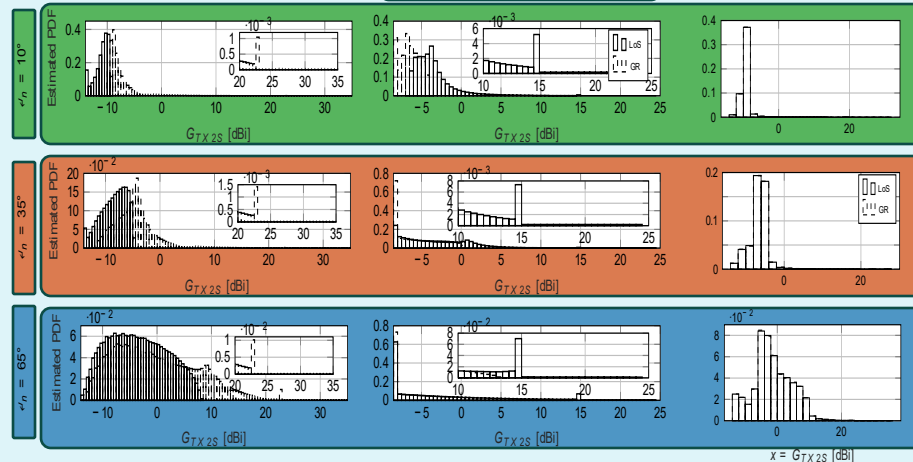
- Impact of ground reflection alters RFI geometry
 - Interplay between main lobe steering and ground reflection
- At scale, aggregate RFI from UEs may be harmful
- Path loss, building, and atmospheric attenuation provide the most protection, especially above 100 GHz



Downlink (from gNBs)

Uplink (from UEs)

Backhaul (gNBs)

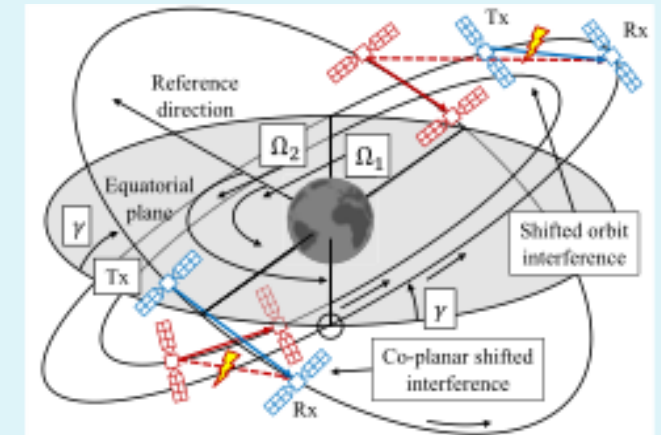


Cross-link sat-to-sat RFI

Mathematical framework for modeling directional interference in orbital systems

Highlights:

- Analytical model and numerical validation
- Identify regimes where RFI needs to be accounted for despite directionality



Broader Impacts

Bridging two communities

- Provide learning opportunities across different disciplines
- Discuss requirements, pain points, and opportunities for co-design

Outreach

- EuCAP 2025 special session
- Led spectrum summer workshop for 38 undergrads from 12 universities in 9 states

Policy

- Participation in American Meteorological Society committee on RF Allocations
- Participation in ATIS NextG Alliance Spectrum working group
- Feedback in FCC proceedings

Education

- Coursework on spectrum policy at Northeastern University

Future technology

- Tracking system will be used for future THz-based space science missions at Northeastern University

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