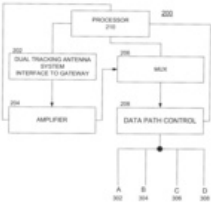
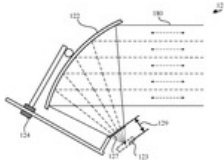
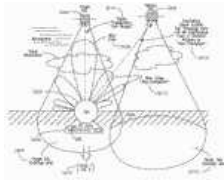
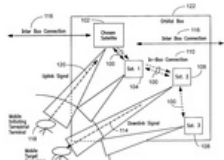
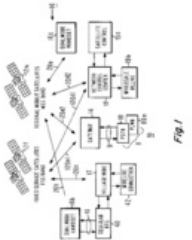
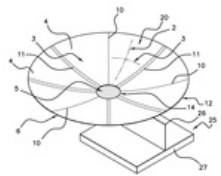
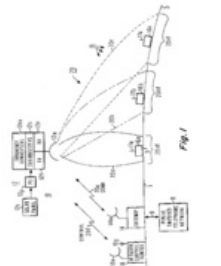
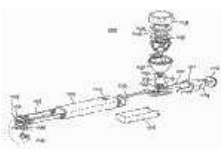
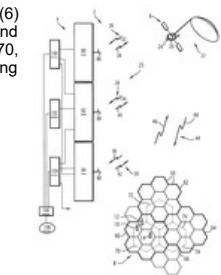


Patent families - 20 results

#	 Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Apparatus and methods for satellite communication	EP2210289	2007-10-18	O3B NETWORKS O3B O 3 B NETWORKS	100 %
A communications system and method are disclosed that may include a constellation of satellites operating in a substantially equatorial, non-geosynchronous orbit; a plurality of ground stations configured to communicate with the satellites, at least one given ground station of the ground stations lacking a wired connection to any global communications network; and at least one gateway station coupled to a global communications network and to at least one said satellite, wherein each satellite includes at least one antenna having a steerable beam, the antenna being controllable to continuously direct a concentrated spot beam toward the given ground station.					
					
2.	Method for limiting interference between satellite communications systems	US20010045494	2001-01-05	BOEING	89 %
Boeing achieves satellite diversity by having a large discrimination angle for a MEO constellation of communications satellites to limit interference in the Ku-band with GSO communications systems. Each satellite entering an exclusion zone over a GSO ground station terminates all transmissions to provide EPFD within acceptable limits. The Boeing MEO constellation preferably comprises 20 satellites, 5 in each orbit. The four orbits are inclined at about 57° with respect to the equator. Services include an Integrated Digital Service (IDS) and Backhaul Data Service (BDS) to accommodate the needs of different users.					
					
3.	Coverage area adjustment to adapt satellite communications	EP3610536	2017-04-10	VIASAT	85 %
The described features generally relate to adjusting a native antenna pattern of a satellite to adapt communications via the satellite. For example, a communications satellite may include an antenna having a feed array assembly, a reflector, and a linear actuator coupled between the feed array assembly and the reflector. The feed array assembly may have a plurality of feeds for communicating signals associated with a communications service, and the reflector may be configured to reflect the signals transmitted between the feed array assembly and one or more target devices. The linear actuator may have an adjustable length, or otherwise provide an adjustable position between the feed array assembly and the reflector. By adjusting the position of the feed array assembly relative to the reflector, the communications satellite may provide a communications service according to a plurality of native antenna patterns.					
					
4.	Systems and methods for establishing modular and flexible satellite communications networks	US20080045146	2007-01-17	OVERHORIZON	83 %
A system and method of building a satellite communications network provides a customer-driven, modular and flexible approach to providing satellite communications services. The satellite network provider carves out a solution for a customer problem from a design space constrained by satellite size, lifetime and payload given a set of specifications from a customer. The satellite network provider may continually gauge the needs of the users of the system in order to adapt the network to the current and future needs of the customer(s). Further, the use of small satellites utilizing on-board functionality provides modularity while maintaining economic feasibility.					
					
5.	Systems and methods for satellite communications with mobile terrestrial terminals	EP1977536	2007-01-17	OVERHORIZON CYPRUS M N C MICROSAT NETWORKS CYPRUS OVERHORIZON	76 %
A system of satellite communications provides high throughput data transmission rates for mobile terrestrial terminals. The system may allow point to point communication between two terrestrial terminals. Further, the system may allow point to multipoint communication from an initiating terrestrial terminal to a plurality of target terrestrial terminals. Still further, the system may allow multipoint to multipoint communication from a plurality of initiating terrestrial terminals to a plurality of target terrestrial terminals. The satellites in the system may utilize on-board functionality such as routing, network management and other data handling functionality. Further, the satellites in the system may communicate amongst each other and route signals through in-box and inter-box communication.					
					
				FIG. 1	
6.	Architecture for an integrated mobile and fixed telecommunications system including a spacecraft	US5907541	1997-10-20	LOCKHEED MARTIN	76 %
A communication system (10) includes a plurality of fixed terrestrial gateway terminals (14) and fixed village terminals (18), and also includes a plurality of mobile user terminals (16). The system includes a first satellite (12m) which provides communication in a bent-pipe manner between user terminals (16) lying in spot-beams of the first satellite's antenna and gateway terminals (18) lying in a broad antenna beam. The system also includes a second satellite which provides communications in a bent-pipe manner between or among the gateways/village terminals. The village terminals differ from the gateways in that the village terminals do not include the subscriber of user home or visitor registers. The village terminal includes a wireless local communication system such as a WLL, for communicating with user terminals (16) lying within its range. The user terminals (16) are dual-mode. In a first operating mode, the user terminals (16) communicate with other users by way of the village terminal when within its range, and otherwise switch to a second mode, in which they communicate by way of the first satellite. The village terminal communicates with gateways by means of the second spacecraft.					
					

7.	Satellite cellular network resource management method and apparatus	EP0652649	1993-11-10	CDC PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE CDC PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE MOTOROLA	74 %	
A method for managing resource usage within a cellular communications system (10) having at least one satellite (12) and, capable of communicating with the satellite(s) (12), at least one controlling station (28) and multiple ground terminals (26). The controlling station (28) predicts (372, 380) system communication traffic and operating capabilities for a future period; generates (216) a system plan (250) and an individual operational plan (270-30n) for each satellite (12) based on the prediction; distributes (222) each individual operational plan (270-30n) to each corresponding satellite (12); monitors (226) execution of the system plan (250) during the future period to determine (228) whether the plan is operating acceptably and when the plan is not operating acceptably (228), generates (216) a new plan, or portion thereof, to alleviate the unacceptable operation; and repeats the foregoing steps for additional future periods. Each satellite (12) receives (502), stores (504), executes (224) and monitors execution (226) of its individual operational plan (270-30n) and transmits out-of-plan messages (338) to the controlling station (28) when it detects an out-of-plan condition (336).						
8.	Foldable/deployable device comprising at least four warped sectors connected by hinges	WO2019/145663	2018-01-29	CNES - CENTRE NATIONAL D ETUDES SPATIALES	70 %	
The invention relates to a foldable/deployable device comprising at least four central sectors (4) each extending from a central portion (5) and forming, in a deployed state of said device, a main surface (20) in which: - each sector is elastic in flexion and is connected laterally to two other central sectors, each sector being connected to another sector by a hinge, each hinge (10, 11) extends in a radial direction, in the deployed state of said device said main surface is a non-ruled warped surface and the shape of each sector has double warping such that it has radial curvature and latitudinal curvature, said radial curvature and said latitudinal curvature being of the same sign, the device being returned to the deployed state by elastic deformation in flexion of each sector.						
9.	Spacecraft cellular communication system in which the return control receive slot duration is a function of antenna beam direction	US6212378	1998-08-12	LOCKHEED MARTIN	59 %	
A spacecraft cellular time-division multiple access (TDMA) communication system (10) includes a spacecraft (12) with an antenna (12a) which produces multiple beams (20a, 20b, 20c) in different directions, to form footprints (20af, 20bf, 20cf) at different locations, including the nadir (3) and the horizon (5). User terminals (16a, 16b, 16c) in each footprint (20af, 20bf, 20cf) transmit reverse control signals (312) as bursts in TDMA time slots over uplinks (106, 110, 114), which are routed by the spacecraft to a network control center (NCC 18), to aid in controlling the operation of the system (10). The NCC (18) receives the bursts within receive time slots (310, 314, 316) which have durations which depend upon the origin of the reverse control signals. Those reverse control signals (310) received from footprints (20af) near the nadir (3) are received in receive slots (310) which are shorter in duration than the duration of receive time slots (312) in which reverse control signal bursts are received from footprints (20cf) near the horizon (5). This allows more guard time for reception of bursts from antenna beams in which there is more potential time error from one edge of the antenna beam to the other edge.						
10.	Electrical connector system	EP2194606	2009-05-29	TE CONNECTIVITY TAIIAN TYCO ELECTRONICS	58 %	
An electrical connector system for mounting a substrate comprises a plurality of wafer assemblies. Each of the wafer assemblies comprises a center frame (208), a first array of electrical contacts (210), a second array of electrical contacts (212), and a plurality of ground shields. The center frame (208) defines a first side (218) and a second side (220) opposing the first side, wherein the first and second sides each define a plurality of electrical contact channels. At least one of the first and second sides defines a plurality of ground shield channels (224) that are positioned on the wafer assembly (206) such that each ground shield channel is separated from another ground shield channel by an electrical contact channel of the plurality of electrical contact channels (222). The first array of electrical contacts (210) is positioned within the plurality of electrical contact channels (222) of the first side (218), the second array of electrical contacts (212) is positioned within the plurality of electrical contact channels (226) of the second side (220), and the plurality of ground shields is positioned within the plurality of ground shield channels (224).						
11.	Wireless headset comprising a housing and an earbud electrically coupled to the housing by a flexible circuit board	EP2421115	2007-06-28	APPLE	58 %	
A system (800) comprising: a bus (820) coupled to receive power from a source external to the system; a battery (830); core processing circuitry (824) and radio frequency (RF) processing circuitry (834) selectively coupled to each other via a switch (810), the switch operative to toggle between OPEN and CLOSED based on a signal level received on the bus (820); first power regulating circuitry (822) electrically coupled to the bus (820), the core processing circuitry (824) and the switch (810); second power regulating circuitry electrically (832) coupled to the battery (830), the RF processing circuitry (834), and the switch (810); and control circuitry (840) operative to selectively turn ON OFF the first power regulating circuitry (822) and the second power regulating circuitry (832) based on a number of monitored conditions.						
12.	System and method for multiple management of transmission resources of a space system for multi-cell radio communication	EP2555446	2011-08-04	CNES - CENTRE NATIONAL D ETUDES SPATIALES	58 %	
The system has a set of user terminals (10, 12, 14) receiving and transmitting service and signal messages from and to a transparent or bent-pipe communication satellite (6) i.e. relay, on a bidirectional wireless way (44), which consists of an outbound downlink (48) and an inbound uplink (46). The satellite transmits and receives the received and transmitted service and signal messages on the downlink and on the uplink. Control units (100, 102, 104) manage frequency and spatial resources of associated virtual cells (70, 72, 74), and pass the messages to the virtual cells. An independent claim is also included for a method for changing transmission resources within same virtual cell during communication of a terminal in a satellite cellular radio-communication system. (From EP2555446 A1)						