

# Signal Transmission and Networking Improvements of the SLR Telescope Systems in Kunming Station

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# Outline

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Introduction

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Modularity and Scalability  
Improvements

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Signal Transmission Improvements

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Networking and IoT Integration

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Future outlook and Summary

# I. Introduction: SLR Telescopes of Kunming Station



53cm Binocular

ILRS station:  
7819

The 53cm Binocular

- routine SLR observation
- Time-to-time extra experiments duty

The 1.2m Telescope

- DLR, LLR
- Multi-task experiment platform



1.2m Telescope

Experiment  
platform

7820  
(inactive)



# I. Introduction: Challenges

Limited Resource

VS

Greedy Needs

## Limitations:

- Outdated frame
- Fixed mechanical structure
- Redundant cables
- Mono-task oriented design

## Needs:

- New devices mounting
- High performance
- Automation oriented
- Multi-task oriented
- Universal interfaces
- Long distance signal transmission

## II. Modularity and Scalability Improvements

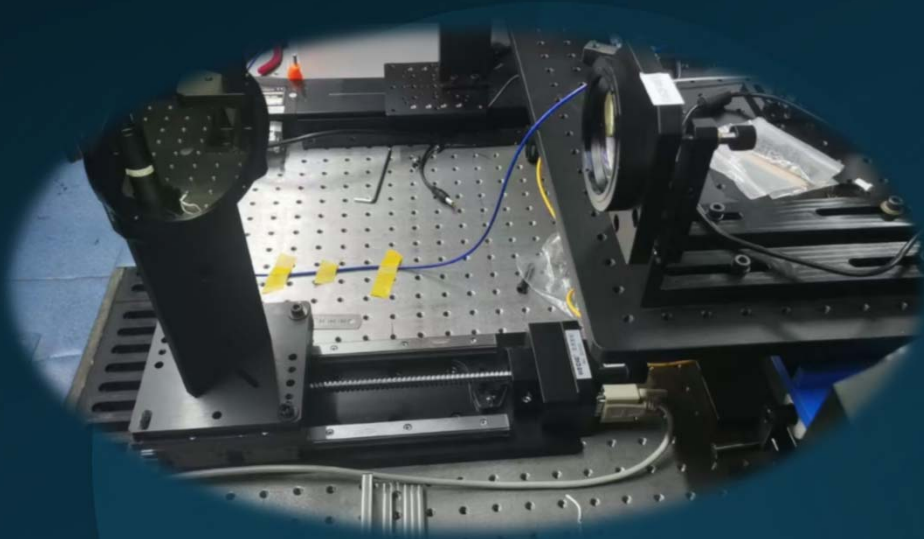
### Modular Optical Frame

Camera  
Optic structure  
SPAD detector  
Temp control

- + Flexible
- + Packed design
- Complex routing
- Installation difficulties



## II. Modularity and Scalability Improvements



Shifting Platforms and Fast Steering Mirrors:  
+ fast switch between functions: night - daytime  
+ accurate positioning/pointing

- Size of servo/power/comm. parts
- Routing

Sensors/Heaters/Coolers  
+ Static temp. inside  
+ overall sys. Info. Feedback  
+ close-loop

- Extra power/comm. part





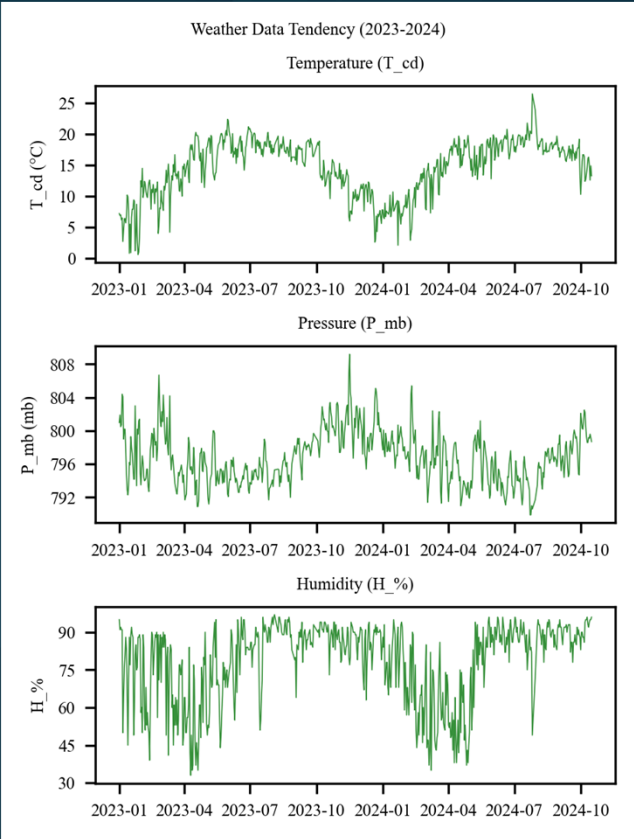
# III. Signal Transmission Improvements

High performance co-ax cable (25m length, 12G BW)

Key requirements:

- Propagation latency
- Stability

Meteorological  
Parameters  
Of  
Kunming  
Station



Thermostat  
(temperature -40°C~50°C)



10MHz signal transmission stability

Freq/Hz	Std. dev/Hz	Stability
10.0M	1.4k	0.14‰

	Sample cable A		Sample cable B	
Temp	Std. dev/Hz	Stability	Std. dev/Hz	Stability
50°C	2.39k	0.24‰	2.60k	0.26‰
24.4°C	2.33k	0.23‰	2.37k	0.24‰
0°C	2.20k	0.22‰	2.23k	0.23‰
-40°C	1.84k	0.18‰	1.87k	0.19‰

Signal transmission Latency

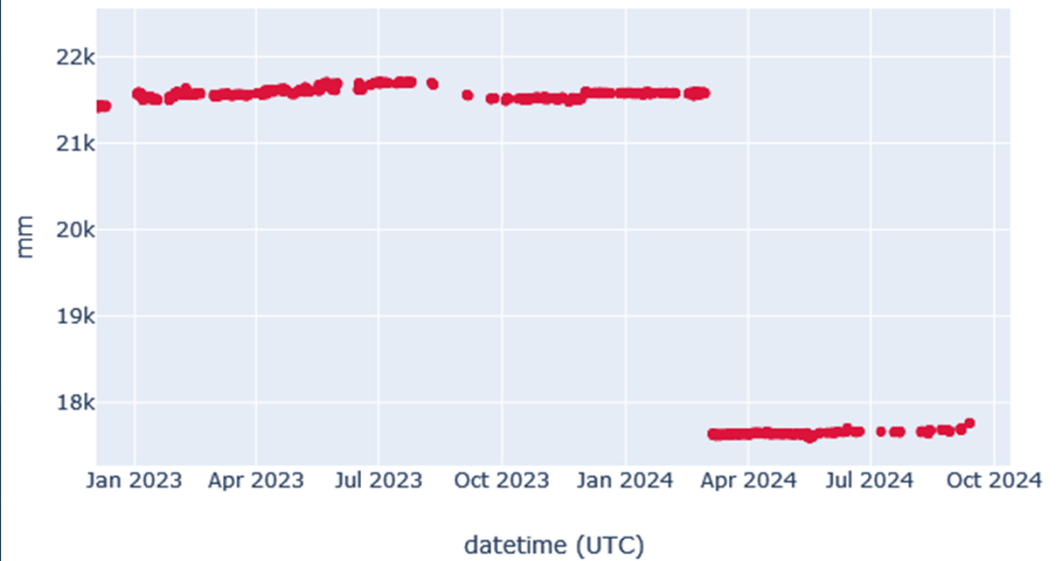
	Sample cable A		Sample cable B	
Temp	Latency/ns	Std.dev/ps	Latency/ns	Std.dev/ps
50°C	20.75	116	21.56	98
24.4°C	20.80	90	21.61	92
0°C	20.79	107	21.59	111
-40°C	20.81	107	21.62	110

### III. Signal Transmission Improvements



#### Performance Improvement

KUN2 Pass LAGEOS System Delay





## IV. Networking and IoT Integration: Analysis

1

Each device is a unity of ...



2

Signal transmission priority

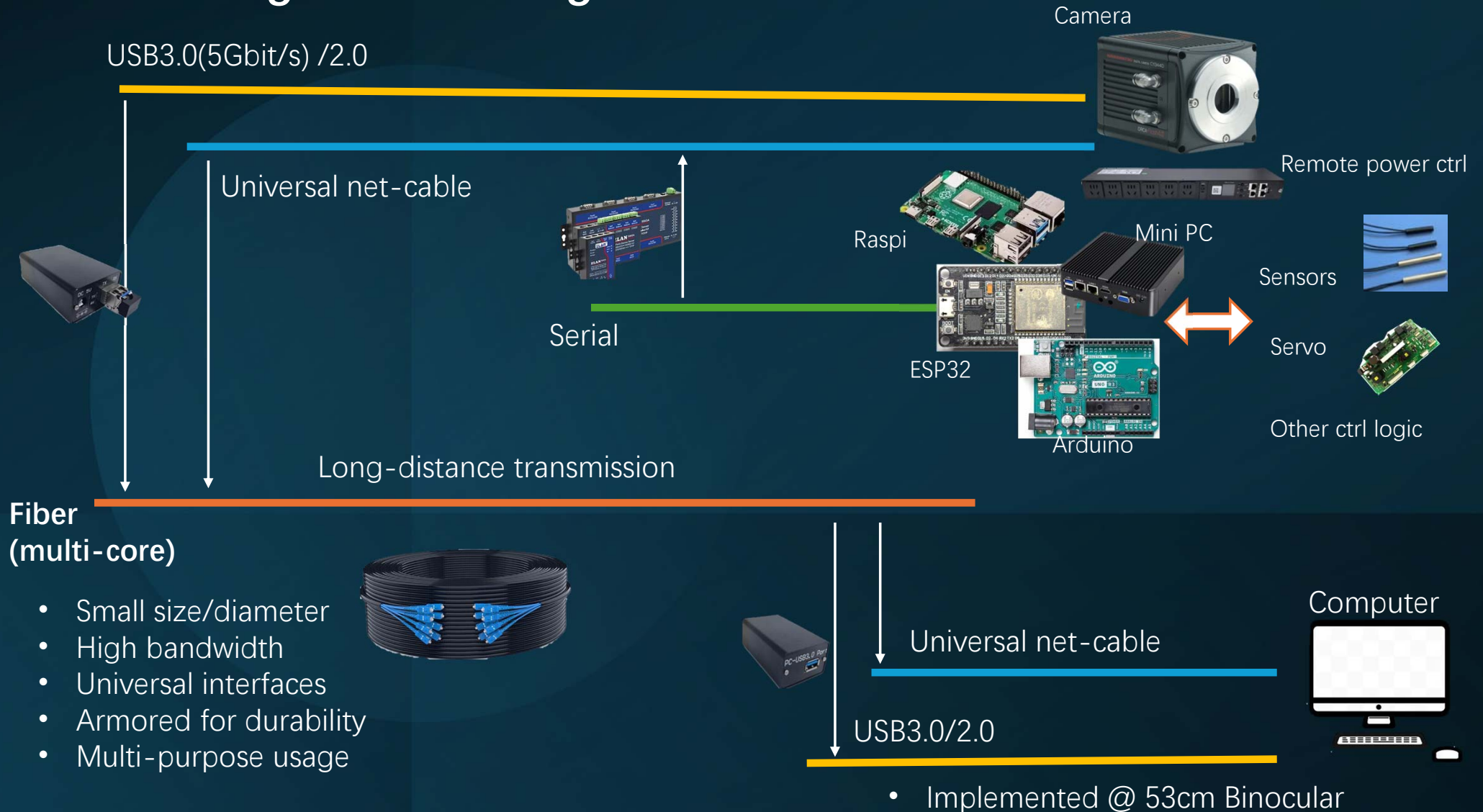
- Transmit/echo: time-related parameters
- Image (Bandwidth)
- Control/feedback
- Fundamental needs

3

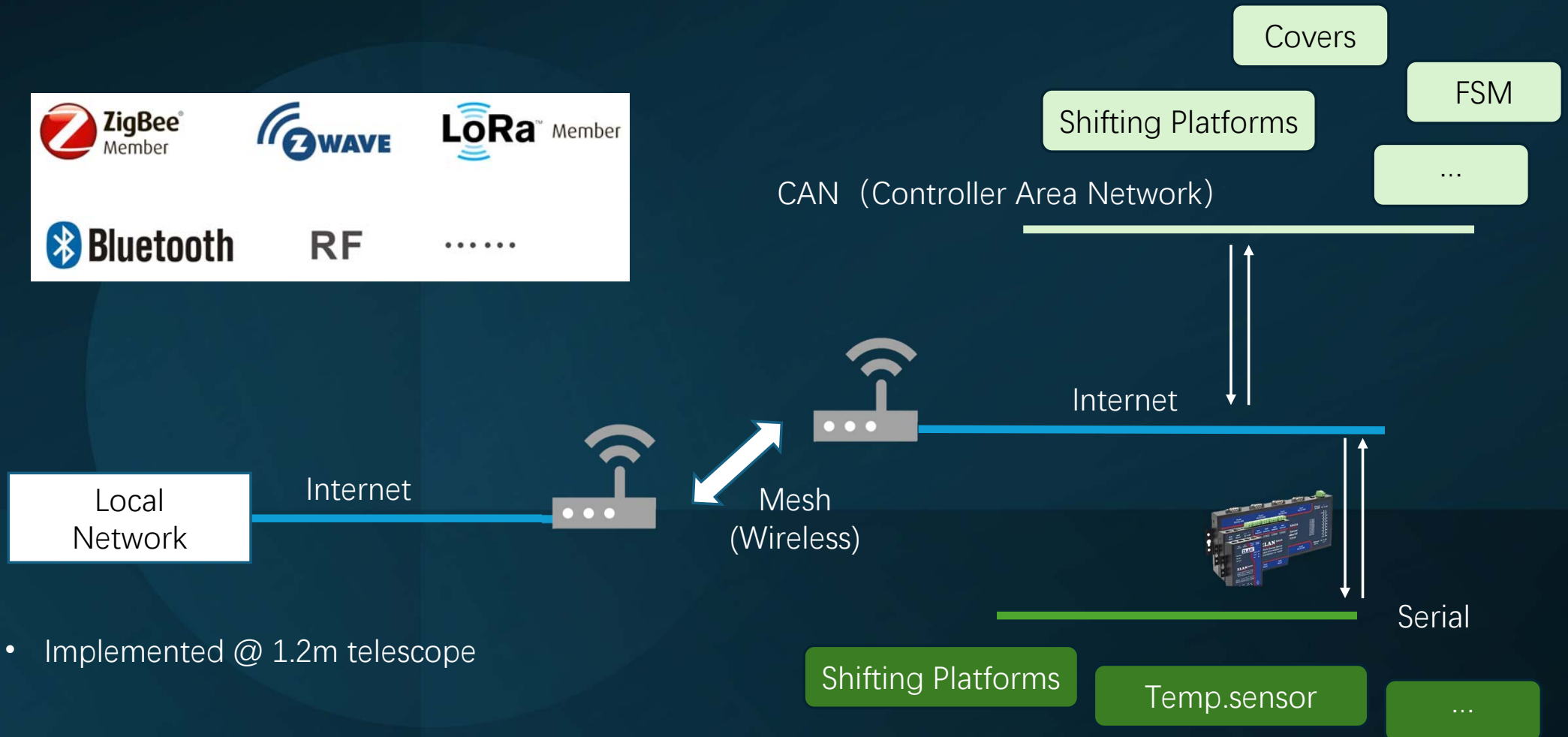
Interface/protocol requirements:

- Universal
- Small size
- Easy for testing/maintenance

## IV. Networking and IoT Integration



## IV. Networking and IoT Integration



## V. Future Outlook

Edge computing

Reduce of redundancy

Automation

- Reduced communication latency between IoT devices and the central IT network.
- Faster response times and improved efficiency.
- Increase network bandwidth.
- Systems can continue to operate offline in case of loss of network connectivity.
- Data processing, aggregation and fast decision-making locally through analytical algorithms and machine learning.

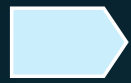
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Window Incremental Forest for System Delay Prediction in Satellite Laser Ranging

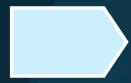
Speaker: Yang Chun

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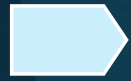
## V. Summary



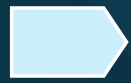
Limitation results from outdated telescope structures in adaptability to new experimental requirements and technological integrations.



Recent enhancements in modularity and scalability aimed at improving the system's performance and expanding its functional capabilities.



High-performance co-ax cables significantly reducing system latency.



Integration of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, enhancing data bandwidth and enabling more efficient remote management of the telescope system.



谢谢！  
Thank you!



*23<sup>rd</sup> International Workshop on Laser Ranging*



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Oct.22, Kunming