## NTIA Space record data form

NTIA requires the following data for space related experiments using government shared spectrum. For each transmit frequency, please provide the data for both ends of the transmit-receive link. Use Part A to describe the satellite to ground information. Part B is for all ground to space transmit links.

## Part A: Space to Earth Downlink Data

Satellite Transmitter Data

Transmit Frequency	r			
2207.875 - 2208.525MHz				
Satellite Name: BlueWalker 1				
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments		
Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION		
Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM		
Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 6dBi BEAMWIDTH 80 degrees XAD = XAD01 06G080B	EC = EARTH COVERAGE (NTIA format (XAD), EXAMPLE, XAD01 16G030B)		
Type of satellite (State = SP) (City = geo or non)	Type = Nongeostationary	Choose either: Geostationary or Nongeostationary		
For Geostationary	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE (XLG AND/OR RLG).		
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE 97.5 degrees APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 521 km PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 442 km ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL.57, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1,  ORB = 97.5IN0521AP0442PE001.57H01NRT01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN TO1, EXAMPLE, REMO4 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01		

Earth Station Data (Receiver)				
State (RSC)	RSC = Texas			
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Midland			
Latitude	Lat =			
(DDMMSS)	315555N			
Longitude	Lon =			
(DDDMMSS)	1021227E			
Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION		
Antenna Azimuth (RAZ)	RAZ = V20	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00		
Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 31dBi BEAMWIDTH 4 degrees AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0-360 degrees THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 850m THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 0m	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006		
	RAD = RAD01 31G004B000-360A00850H000			

## FCC notes:

- 1. Use S-Note S945.
- 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, (insert name)

## Part B: Ground Stations, Earth to Space link data:

Earth Station Transmitter Data

Transmit Frequency: 2033.375 - 2033.625MHz				
State (XSC)	XSC = Texas			
City Name (XAL)	XAL = Midland			
Latitude	Lat =			
(DDMMSS)	315555N			
Longitude	Lon =			
(DDDMMSS)	1021227E			
Antenna	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE :		
Polarization (XAP)		H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL,		
, ,		S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL,		
		L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR,		
		R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR,		
		J = LINEAR POLARIZATION		
Antenna Azimuth	XAZ = V20	THE EARTH STATION Transmitter ANTENNA AZIMUTH (XAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF		
(XAZ)		ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00		
Antenna	ANTENNA GAIN <sup>31</sup> dBi	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY,		
Dimensions (XAD)	BEAMWIDTH 4 degrees	XAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006		
Difficusions (AAD)	AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0-360 degrees			
	THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA			
	LEVEL IN METERS 850m			
	THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN			
	IN METERS <sup>0m</sup>			
	XAD = RAD01 31G004B000-360A00850H000			
Satellite Receive Specifications				
Polarization (RAP)	RAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE :		
Totalization (IVII)		H = HORIZONTAL,		
		V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL,		
		L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR,		
		R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR,		
		J = LINEAR POLARIZATION		
Azimuth (RAZ)	RAZ = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM		
		EC = EARTH COVERAGE		
Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <sup>6dBi</sup>	(NTIA format (RAD), EXAMPLE, RAD01 16G030B)		
, ,	BEAMWIDTH 80 degrees			
	RAD = RAD01 06G080B			
Type of satellite	Type =	Choose either:		
(State = SP)		Geostationary or Nongeostationary		
City = G/No	Nongeostationary	,		

For Geostationary	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE (XLG AND/OR RLG).
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE 97.5 degrees APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 521 km PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 442 km ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 57 THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1 ORB = 97.5IN0521AP0442PE001.57H01NRT01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01