

Orion Space – RROCI: NTIA Space record data form

This form covers all three communications links included in the RROCI satellite:

2217 MHz data link, 8025-8225 payload data, and Globalstar back-up link

File Number: 0195-EX-CM-2022

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 (Required for Each Frequency):

<u>Transmit Frequency:</u> 2217 MHz		
Satellite Name: RROCI		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR01 W2	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	4M	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data		2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	OQPSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	2 Mbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> FEC Type: __convolutional 7 ½ encoding _____, FEC Rate: _____	

Total Symbol Rate		DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUT TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BEACON MODE IS NORMALLY CONSIDERED A REGULAR AND PERIODIC SHORT DURATION TRANSMISSION THAT IS OFTEN USED TO ASSIST WITH TRACKING, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, OR SMALL SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION WHOSE TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO DURATIONS WHEN SUPPORTING GROUND STATIONS ARE VISIBLE.
If transmitter has a beacon mode, can the beacon be commanded off?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Transmit Antenna 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
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN ___4.5 dBi___, BEAMWIDTH _____, XAD01 4.5G040B	NTIA FORMAT (XAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH XAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) (City = Geo or Nongeo)	Type =Nongeo	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE ___98___, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS ___525___, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS ___525___, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___ AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL __.58___, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM ___1___, ORB = *ORB,98IN00642AP00525PE1.58H01NT01	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,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRTO 1, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR0 1
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) = 21:30	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

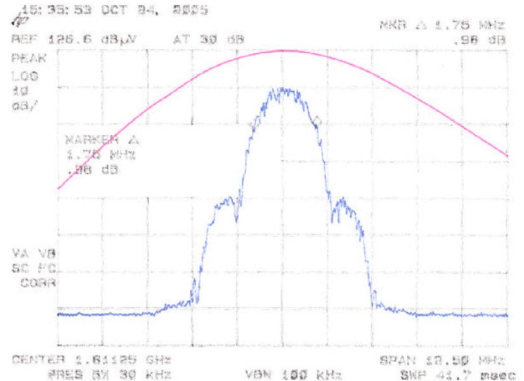
Earth Station Data (Receiver) at Each Earth Station Location See Table Below		
State (RSC)	RSC =	
City Name (RAL)	RAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat =	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon =	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP =R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ01 V05 RAZ02 V05 RAZ03 V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____ 37.13 _____, BEAMWIDTH _____ 2.56 _____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____, RAD = RAD01 37.13G02.56B001-360A0462.5H003 RAD02 37.13G02.56B001-360A0010.2H003 RAD03 37.13G02.56B001-360A0014.8H003 RAD04 37.13G02.56B001-360A1254.5H003 RAD05 37.13G02.56B001-360A0024.9H003	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER _____ 3.7 m _____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY _____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Normally, one per week at Svalbard. If X band fails, then 14 per day at each ground station, but that would be the failsafe	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	Normally, less than 5 min per week	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT

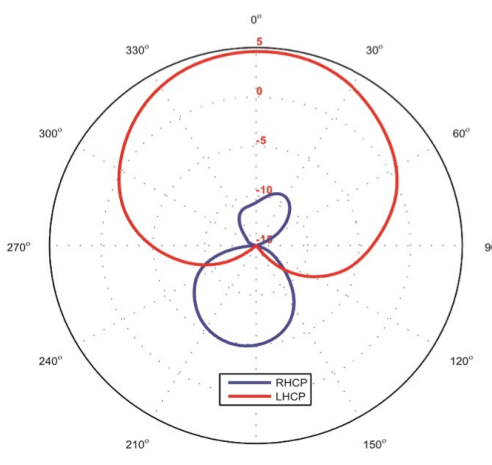
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mission Payload Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
FCC notes: 1. Use S-Note S945. 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, RROCI		

Transmit Frequency: 8025-8225		
Satellite Name: RROCI		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 3W PWR01 3W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	200M	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	G1D	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	OQPSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	100 Mbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> FEC Type: __convolutional 7 ½ encoding _____, FEC Rate: _____	
Total Symbol Rate		DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUT TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BEACON MODE IS NORMALLY CONSIDERED A REGULAR AND PERIODIC SHORT DURATION TRANSMISSION THAT IS OFTEN USED TO ASSIST WITH TRACKING, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, OR SMALL SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION WHOSE TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO DURATIONS WHEN SUPPORTING GROUND STATIONS ARE VISIBLE.
If transmitter has a beacon mode, can the beacon be commanded off?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Transmit Antenna 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
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN__ 10.5_____, BEAMWIDTH _____ 40_____, XAD = XAD01 10.5G040B	NTIA FORMAT (XAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH XAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) (City = Geo or Nongeog)	Type =Nongeog	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE- _____ 98_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS _____ 525_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS _____ 525_____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1_____ AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL___.58_____, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM__ 1_____, ORB = *ORB,98IN00642AP00525PE01.58H01NT 01	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
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) = 21:30	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)
Earth Station Data (Receiver) at Each Earth Station Location – see table below		
State (RSC)	RSC =	
City Name (RAL)	RAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat =	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon =	

Receive 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
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = 5 degrees RAZ01 V05 RAZ02 V05 RAZ03 V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____ 47.01 _____, BEAMWIDTH _____ .69 _____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____, RAD = RAD01 47G00.69B001-360A0462.5H003 RAD02 47G00.69B001-360A0010.2H003 RAD03 47G00.69B001-360A0014.8H003 RAD04 47G00.69B001-360A1254.5H003 RAD05 47G00.69B001-360A0024.9H003	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER _____ 3.7 m _____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY _____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Svalbard - 14 per day, commissioning Awarua – 1 per day Punta Arenas – 1 per day Queen Maud – 2 per day, commissioning Long Beach – 2 per day	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	Less than 10 min (expected to be 5 min)	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mission Payload Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
FCC notes: 3. Use S-Note S945. 4. REM AGN, Cubesat, RROCI		

Transmit Frequency: 1616.25 MHz – Globalstar link		
Satellite Name: RROCI		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR01 W0.06	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	2.5 MHz	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data		2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	BPSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	64 Bits/sec	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Total Symbol Rate	64 Symbols/sec	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUT TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	BEACON MODE IS NORMALLY CONSIDERED A REGULAR AND PERIODIC SHORT DURATION TRANSMISSION THAT IS OFTEN USED TO ASSIST WITH TRACKING, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, OR SMALL SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION WHOSE TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO DURATIONS WHEN SUPPORTING GROUND STATIONS ARE VISIBLE.
If transmitter has a beacon mode, can the beacon be commanded off?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

<p>Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)</p>	<p>XAP = L</p> 	<p>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</p>
<p>Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)</p>	<p>XAZ = NB, Pointed anti-Nadir (Zenith)</p>	<p>NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE</p>
<p>Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)</p>	<p>ANTENNA GAIN <u>4 dBi</u>, BEAMWIDTH <u>105</u>, XAD01 04G105B</p>	<p>NTIA FORMAT (XAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH XAD01 16G030B</p>
<p>Type of satellite (State = SPCE) (City = Geo or Nongeo)</p>	<p>Type =Nongeo</p>	<p>CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY</p>
<p>For Geostationary Satellites</p>	<p>Longitude =</p>	<p>IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).</p>
<p>For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)</p>	<p>INCLINATION ANGLE- <u>98</u>, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS <u>525</u>, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS <u>525</u>, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS <u>1</u> AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL <u>.58</u>, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM <u>1</u>, ORB = *ORB,98IN00642AP00525PE1.58H01NT01 *ORB,52.0IN01414AP01414PE001.90H48NRR01</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits</p>	<p>Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) = 21:30</p>	<p>MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)</p>

The following section is not applicable as this is a space-to-space link. Reference GlobalStar applications as part of:

Receiver Data – Globalstar Satellite

Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = RAP01 T	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
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ = NB	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u> 12 </u> , BEAMWIDTH <u> 037 </u> , Receive antenna on satellite RAD = RAD01 12G037B	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Once per day for the first 3-4 weeks of operation	
Expected Duration of Each Contact	No more than 10 minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mission Payload Data <input type="checkbox"/>	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
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 (Required for Each Frequency at Each Earth Station Location)

There is only 1 earth to space link, so this table has all of the relevant data.

Transmit Frequency: 2085 MHz		
State (XSC)	XSC =	
City Name (XAL)	XAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat =	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon =	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 10 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	512K	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	G1D	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type		THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	256 kbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> FEC Type: _____, FEC Rate: _____,	
Total Symbol Rate		DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUT TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Transmit Antenna 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
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = 5 degrees XAZ01 V05 XAZ02 V05 XAZ03 V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00

Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u>35.91</u> , BEAMWIDTH <u>2.73</u> , AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____, XAD = XAD01 36G2.73B001-360A0462.5H003 XAD02 36G2.73B001-360A0010.2H003 XAD03 36G2.73B001-360A0014.8H003 XAD04 36G2.73B001-360A1254.5H003 XAD05 36G2.73B001-360A0024.9H003	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: XAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Transmit Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER <u>3.7</u> m _____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY _____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Svalbard – 14 - commissioning Awarua – 1 Punta Arenas – 1 Queen Maud – 2 - commissioning Long Beach - 2	NUMBER OF TIMES THE EARTH STATION WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE SATELLITE IN THE EARTH TO SPACE DIRECTION (UPINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	Less than 10 min	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Receive 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
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u>4.5</u> , BEAMWIDTH _____, RAD = RAD01 4.5G040B	NTIA FORMAT(RAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH RAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) City = Geo or Nongeo	Type = nongeo	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).

For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE- ____98____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS____525____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS____525____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS __1__AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL____.58____, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1____, *ORB,98IN00642AP00525PE1.58HT01	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
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) = 21:30	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

Ground Station Information:

Name of station, city and country and site elevation	Lat (North)	Long (East)	X band	S band – expected to be in use only once a week for 5 min	# of X band contacts w/satellite per day, time of each
Svalbard, Norway 1503 Ft	78-13-47 N	15-23-53 E	Beamwidth = 0.69 ° Gain: 47.01 dBi	Beamwidth = 2.73 ° Gain: 35.91 dBi	Contacts = ~ 14 x / day Duration - ~ 10 min / contact
Awarua, New Zealand Venture Southland Ground station, 781 Colyer Road 33 Ft.	46-31-45 S	168-22-52 E	Beamwidth = 0.69 ° Gain: 47.01 dBi	Beamwidth = 2.73 ° Gain: 35.91 dBi	Contacts = ~ 1 x / day Duration - ~ 10 min / contact
Punta Arenas, Chile Sunta Arenas SpA, El Vergel 2850 Providencia, Santiago 48 Ft	52-56-17 S	70-51-28 W	Beamwidth = 0.69 ° Gain: 47.01 dBi	Beamwidth = 2.73 ° Gain: 35.91 dBi	Contacts = ~ 1 x / day Duration - ~ 10 min / contact
TrollSat, Queen Maud Land, Antarctica 4077 Ft.	72-00-06 S	2-31-32 E	Beamwidth = 0.69 ° Gain: 47.01 dBi	Beamwidth = 2.73 ° Gain: 35.91 dBi	Contacts = ~ 2 x / day Duration - ~ 10 min / contact

Long Beach, California USA 4022 E. Conant St., Long Beach 81 Ft.	33-49-27 N	118-08-47 W	Beamwidth = 0.69° Gain: 47.01 dBi	Beamwidth = 2.73° Gain: 35.91 dBi	Contacts = ~ 2 x / day Duration - ~ 10 min / contact
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