Dove 3 NTIA Formatted Info

1.) THE TYPE OF SATELLITE, GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY, (XAL AND/OR RAL).

NonGeostationary

A.) IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE (XLG AND/OR RLG).

B.) 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

*ORB,97.8IN00800AP00597PE01.633H01NRT01

2.) THE SATELLITE TRANSMITTER ANTENNA GAIN AND BEAMWIDTH (XAD), EXAMPLE, XAD01 16G030B

XAD01 05G090B
XAD02 05G090B
XAD03 02G360B

Note: XAD01 represents the X-band satellite antenna and XAD02 represents the S-band satellite antenna. XAD03 reperesents the non-directional UHF antenna

3.) THE SATELLITE TRANSMITTER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (XAZ), NARROWBEAM, NB, EARTH COVERAGE, EC, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 EC OR LEAVE BLANK FOR SPACE-TO- SPACE OPERATIONS.

XAZ01 NB
XAZ02 NB
XAZ03 EC

Note: XAZ01 represents the X-band satellite antenna, XAZ02 represents the S-band satellite antenna, and XAZ03 represents the UHF satellite antenna.

4.) THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA GAIN, BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS AND THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS (RAD), EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006

RAD01 46G0.85B000-360A00150H004
RAD02 31G3.33B000-360A00150H004

RAD03 11G30.0B000-360A00150H004
RAD04 45G0.91B000-360A00150H020
RAD05 35G2.92B000-360A00150H020

Note: RAD01 and RAD02 represents the X-band and S-band feeds, respectively, on the 3m parabolic dish. RAD03 represents the boom-mounted UHF yagi. RAD04 and RAD05, represent the S-band and UHF feeds, on the 18 m parabolic dish.

5.) THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00

RAZ01 V05
RAZ02 V05

Note: RAZ01 represents the 3 m parabolic dish with X-band and S-band feeds and boom-mounted UHF yagi antenna. RAZ02 represents the 18 m parabolic dish with S-band and UHF feeds.

6.) THE S NOTE (ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, USE S871--THIS ASSIGNMENT SUPPORTS OF THE NON-GEOSTATIONARY CUBESAT TEST BED (CSTB) SATELLITE).

S871

7.) THE TRANSMITTER ANTENNA ORIENTATION (XAP), EXAMPLE XAP01 J , AND THE RECEIVER ANTENNA ORIENTATION (RAP), EXAMPLE RAP01 J , WHERE J REPRESENTS LINEAR POLARIZATION. OTHER POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE H FOR HORIZONTAL, V FOR VERTICAL, S FOR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L FOR LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R FOR RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T FOR RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, E FOR ELLIPTICAL AND O FOR OBLIQUE ANGLED CROSSED.

XAP01 R
XAP02 J
XAP03 R
XAP04 R
XAP05 R
XAP06 R

RAP01 R
RAP02 R

Note: XAP01 and XAP02 represent X-band and UHF antennas on the satellite, respectively. XAP03 represents the S-band feed on the 3 m parabolic dish. XAP04 represents the boom-mounted UHF yagi. XAP05 and XAP06 represent the S-band and UHF feeds on the 18 m parabolic dish, respectively. RAP01 represents the X-band feed on the 3 m parabolic dish. RAP02 represents the S-band antenna on the satellite.

All UHF antennas listed function as transmit and receive antennas (with the same polarity in each direction), but are only listed once to avoid redundancy.