

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: 437.025		
Satellite Name: LightSail 2		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Polarization (XAP)	XAP = J	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 EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u> 2.20 </u> BEAMWIDTH <u> 360 </u> XAD =	(NTIA format (XAD), EXAMPLE, XAD01 16G030B)
Type of satellite (State = SP) (City = geo or non)	Type = non	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 <u> 24 </u> , APOGEE IN KILOMETERS <u> 720 </u> , PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS <u> 720 </u> , ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS <u> 1 </u> AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL <u> 0.65 </u> , THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM <u> 1 </u> , ORB =	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

Earth Station Data (Receiver)		
State (RSC)	RSC = CA	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = San Luis Obispo	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 351808N	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1203955W	
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 = Azimuth range 0-360 Elevation range 0-90	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____ 18.9 _____, BEAMWIDTH _____ 21° _____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____ 0-360 _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____ 100 _____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____ 3 _____ RAD =	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006
FCC notes:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use S-Note S945. 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, (insert name) 		

Earth Station Data (Receiver)		
State (RSC)	RSC = GA	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Atlanta	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 334518N	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 842334W	
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 = Azimuth range 0-360 Elevation range 0-90	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____ 24.9 _____, BEAMWIDTH _____ 32° _____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____ 0-360 _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____ 300 _____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____ 13 _____ RAD =	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006
FCC notes: 1. Use S-Note S945. 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, (insert name)		

Earth Station Data (Receiver)		
State (RSC)	RSC = HI	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Lihue	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 215810N	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1592353W	
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 = Azimuth range 0-360 Elevation range 0-90	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00

Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u>18.9</u> , BEAMWIDTH <u>11°</u> , AZIMUTHAL RANGE <u>0-360</u> , THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS <u>371</u> THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS <u>6</u> RAD =	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006
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FCC notes:

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

Earth Station Data (Receiver)		
State (RSC)	RSC = IN	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = West Lafayette	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 402631N	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 865444W	
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 = Azimuth range 0-360 Elevation range 0-90	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (RAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN <u>25</u> , BEAMWIDTH <u>11°</u> , AZIMUTHAL RANGE <u>0-360</u> , THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS <u>187</u> THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS <u>10</u> RAD =	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, RAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006

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: ALL DATA IN SECTION B IS IDENTICAL TO SECTION A		
State (XSC)	XSC =	
City Name (XAL)	XAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat =	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon =	
Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP =	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 (XAZ)	XAZ =	THE EARTH STATION Transmitter ANTENNA AZIMUTH (XAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00
Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____, BEAMWIDTH _____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE _____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____ XAD =	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, XAD01 16G030B000-360A00357H006
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Polarization (RAP)	RAP =	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
Azimuth (RAZ)	RAZ =	STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA AZIMUTH (XAZ), THE MINIMUM ANGLE OF ELEVATION, V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN _____ BEAMWIDTH _____ RAD =	(NTIA format (RAD), EXAMPLE, RAD01 16G030B)
Type of satellite (State = SP) City = G/No	Type =	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).

<p>For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)</p>	<p>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 _____,</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>