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.

Data below for Varisat-1A and Varisat-1B, two identical satellites deployed together

Part A: Space to Earth Downlink Data

Satellite Transmitter Data (Required for Each Frequency)

Transmit Frequency: 24.585 MHz 24.5864 MHz 24.687 MHz 24.6884 MHz All data same for all frequencies		
Satellite Name: Varisat-1A and Varisat-1B		
Data Field	**Data Answer**	**Description/Comments**
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = PWR01 1.91 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	2.4 kHz	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	N/A	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	1000 baud	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☒ No ☐ FEC Type: _Reed-Solomon, with Viterbi type decoder, both coder outputs being sent successively, 2x2x160 interleave FEC Rate: R(Rate)=1/2, K (Constraint length)=7_,	
Total Symbol Rate	1000 Symbols/second	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.

Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes ☐ No ☒	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 ☐ No ☐	
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = V	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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___3____, BEAMWIDTH _____60____, XAD = XAD01 03G060B	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____114_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__350_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS___200_____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS ___1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL_.50___, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM__2_____, ORB = ORB,114IN00350AP00200PE001.49H02NRT01	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) =_____	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		
State (RSC)	RSC = WV	

City Name (RAL)	RAL = HILLSBORO	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 380645 NORTH	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0801558 WEST	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = L	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 = RAZ01 V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___2.5_____, BEAMWIDTH____60_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE__000-360____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS ___975____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____12___ RAD = RAD01 02G060B000-360A00975H012	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_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____, Not parabolic	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	5	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	17 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
FCC notes: 1. Use S-Note S945. 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, Varisat-1		

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

Earth Station Transmitter Data (Required for Each Frequency at Each Earth Station Location)

Transmit Frequency: 24.585 MHz 24.5864 MHz 24.687 MHz 24.6884 MHz All data same for all frequencies		
State (XSC)	XSC = WV	
City Name (XAL)	XAL = Hillsboro	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 380645 NORTH	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0801558 WEST	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 200W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	2.4 kHz	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	N/A	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		INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☒ No ☐ FEC Type: _Reed-Solomon, with Viterbi type decoder, both coder outputs being sent successively, 2x2x160 interleave FEC Rate: R(Rate)=1/2, K (Constraint length)=7_,	
Total Symbol Rate	1000 Symbols/second	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = L	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 = XAZ01 V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00
Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___2.5_____, BEAMWIDTH____60_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE__000-360____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS ___975____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS _____12___ XAD = XAD01 02G060B000-360A00975H012	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_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____, Not Parabolic	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	5	NUMBER OF TIMES THE EARTH STATION WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE STATELLITE IN THE EARTH TO SPACE DIRECTION (UPINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	17 minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = V	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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN____3_____ BEAMWIDTH _____60___ RAD = RAD01 03G060B	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____114_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__350_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS___200_____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS ___1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL_.49___, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM__2_____, ORB = ORB,114IN00350AP00200PE001.49H02NRR01	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) =_____ Not Sun Sync	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)