

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 (Required for Each Frequency)

Transmit Frequency: S-band Downlink (2245 MHz)		
Satellite Name: Prodigy		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 1.047 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	9000 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		2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth	7500 kHz	
-20 dB bandwidth	8925 kHz	
-40 dB bandwidth	11250 kHz	
-60 dB bandwidth	15000 kHz	
Modulation Type	PSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
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 = 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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE

Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 8 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 83 deg, XAD = 08G083B	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 = Nongeostationary	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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) = NA	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 – Earth Stations located outside of U.S.		
State (RSC)	Outside of U.S.	
City Name (RAL)	Outside of U.S.	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
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 = V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00

Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 40 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 1.5 deg, AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0 – 360 deg, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 21 m, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 2.4 m, RAD = 16G01.5B000-360A00021H002.4	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 5.3 M, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY 0.65,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Up to 5-6 per station	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	5-10 min	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.		
Transmit Frequency: S-band Downlink (2245 MHz)		
Satellite Name: Prodigy		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = .012 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	99 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		2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth	57 kHz	
-20 dB bandwidth	100 kHz	
-40 dB bandwidth	134 kHz	
-60 dB bandwidth	173 kHz	
Modulation Type	GMSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
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 = 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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 2.3 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 134 deg, XAD = 2.3G134B	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 = Nongeostationary	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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) = NA	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 – Earth Stations located outside of U.S.		
State (RSC)	Outside of U.S.	
City Name (RAL)	Outside of U.S.	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	

Longitude (DDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
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 = V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 40 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 1.5 deg, AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0 – 360 deg, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 21 m, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 2.4 m, RAD = 40G1.5B000-360A00021H02.4	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 5.3 M, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY 0.65,	

Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Up to 5-6 per station	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	5-10 min	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.		

Transmit Frequency: X-band Downlink (8250.00 MHz)		
Satellite Name: Prodigy		
Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 3.3 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	55550 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		2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth	50000 kHz	
-20 dB bandwidth	59500 kHz	
-40 dB bandwidth	75000 kHz	
-60 dB bandwidth	100000 kHz	
Modulation Type	DVB-S2	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
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 = 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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 12.5 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 43 deg, XAD = 12.5G043B	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 = Nongeostationary	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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) = NA	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 – Earth Stations located outside of U.S.		
State (RSC)	Outside of U.S.	
City Name (RAL)	Outside of U.S.	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
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 = V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 47.6 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 0.66 deg, AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0 – 360 deg, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 21 m, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 2.4 m, RAD = 47.6G0.66B000-360A00021H002.4	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 3.4 M, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY 0.65,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Up to 5-6 per station	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	5-10 min	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.		

Transmit Frequency: 400.15-401 MHz		
Satellite Name: Prodigy		
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 EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN (dBi) 0 dBi BEAMWIDTH@ ½ Power 175 degrees XAD = 00G175B	(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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) at Each Earth Station Location – Earth Stations located outside of U.S.		
State (RSC)	Outside of U.S.	
City Name (RAL)	Outside of U.S.	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Outside of U.S.	
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 = V05	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 17 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 30 deg, AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0 – 360 deg, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 21 m, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 2.4 m, RAD = 17G30B000-360A00021H02.4	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 2.0 M, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY 0.65,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	Up to 5-6 per station	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	5-10 min	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.		

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

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

Transmit Frequency: 2050 MHz		
State (XSC)	XSC = Norway	
City Name (XAL)	XAL = Svalbard	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 78.228° N	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 15.394° E	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = 100 W	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	1.2 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	1000 kHz	
-20 dB bandwidth	1190 kHz	
-40 dB bandwidth	1500 kHz	
-60 dB bandwidth	2000 kHz	
Modulation Type	PSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
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 = V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00
Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 37 dBi, BEAMWIDTH 1.65 deg, AZIMUTHAL RANGE 0 – 360 deg, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS 21 m, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS 2.4 m, RAD = 037G1.65B000-360A021H02.4	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 4 M, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY 0.65,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	5-6 per station	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	5-10 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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 7 dB, BEAMWIDTH 79 deg, RAD = 07G079B	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 = Nongeostationary	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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) = NA	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)
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 = EC	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN 2.3 dB, BEAMWIDTH 137 deg, RAD = 02.3G137B	NTIA FORMAT(RAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH RAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) City = Geo or Nonge	Type = Nongeostationary	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 97.4 deg, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS 510 km, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS 1 AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL 0.58, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM 1, ORB = 97.4IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01	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) = NA	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)