E070098 SES-STA-20090625-00795 IB2009001747
TerreStar License Inc.

Approved by OMB
3060–0678

APPLICATION FOR EARTH STATION SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY

APPLICANT INFORMATIONEnter a description of this application to identify it on the main menu:
Gateway station, Phase I IOT, 60 day extension (June 2009 refile)

1. Applicant

Name:	TerreStar License Inc.	**Phone Number:**	703–483–7800
DBA Name:		**Fax Number:**	
Street:	12010 Sunset Hills Road	**E–Mail:**	doug.brandon@terrestar.com
City:	Reston	**State:**	VA
Country:	USA	**Zipcode:**	20190 –
Attention:	Mr Douglas I Brandon		

With Condition

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
GRANTED
International Bureau

File # SES-STA-20090625-00795
Call Sign ______ Grant Date 8/11/09
(or other identifier)
Term Dates
From 7/31/09 To: 9/28/09
Approved: [signature]
Chief, Satellite Engrs Br.

Attachment

SES-STA-20090625-00795

Condition:

All operations shall be on an unprotected and non-harmful interference basis, i.e., TerreStar License Inc. shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from, interference caused to it by any other lawfully operating station and it shall cease transmission(s) immediately upon notice of such interference.

With Condition

File # SES-STA-20090625-00795

Call Sign ________ Grant Date 8/11/09

(or other identifier)

Term Dates

From 7/31/09 To: 9/28/09

Approved: [signature]

Chief Satellite Engrg Br.

TED

Bureau

2. Contact

Name:	Joseph A. Godles, Esq.	**Phone Number:**	202-429-4900
Company:	Goldberg Godles Wiener & Wright	**Fax Number:**	202-429-4912
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City:	Washington	**State:**	DC
Country:	USA	**Zipcode:**	20036 -2413
Attention:		**Relationship:**	Legal Counsel

(If your application is related to an application filed with the Commission, enter either the file number or the IB Submission ID of the related application. Please enter only one.)

3. Reference File Number SESLIC2007053000732 or Submission ID

4a. Is a fee submitted with this application?

◉ If Yes, complete and attach FCC Form 159. If No, indicate reason for fee exemption (see 47 C.F.R.Section 1.1114).

○ Governmental Entity ○ Noncommercial educational licensee

○ Other(please explain):

4b. Fee Classification CGX – Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Station

5. Type Request

○ Use Prior to Grant ○ Change Station Location ◉ Other

6. Requested Use Prior Date 07/31/2009	
7. CityNorth Las Vegas	8. Latitude (dd mm ss.s h) 36 14 9.9 N

9. State NV	10. Longitude (dd mm ss.s h) 115 7 1.3 W
11. Please supply any need attachments. Attachment 1: STA extension Attachment 2: Attachment 3:	
12. Description. (If the complete description does not appear in this box, please go to the end of the form to view it in its entirety.) In accordance with the details of the attached exhibit, Applicant hereby requests a 60-day extension, commencing July 31, 2009, of its Special Temporary Authority, in order to continue conducting in-orbit testing (IOT) of the TerreStar-1 satellite using its gateway earth station facility licensed under Call Sign E070098. (The instant request is being	
13. By checking Yes, the undersigned certifies that neither applicant nor any other party to the application is subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti–Drug Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. Section 862, because of a conviction for possession or distribution of a controlled substance. See 47 CFR 1.2002(b) for the meaning of "party to the application" for these purposes.	(●) Yes ( ) No
14. Name of Person Signing Douglas I Brandon	15. Title of Person Signing General Counsel and Senior Vice President
WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND / OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001), AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION AUTHORIZATION (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).	

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12. Description

In accordance with the details of the attached exhibit, Applicant hereby requests a 60-day extension, commencing July 31, 2009, of its Special Temporary Authority, in order to continue conducting in-orbit testing (IOT) of the TerreStar-1 satellite using its gateway earth station facility licensed under Call Sign E070098. (The instant request is being submitted to replace an original request submitted as SES-STA-20090522-00643, which has been withdrawn.)

Exhibit 1

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY*

TerreStar License Inc. ("TerreStar"), pursuant to Section 25.120 of the Commission's rules, hereby requests Special Temporary Authority ("STA") to conduct in-orbit testing ("IOT") of the TerreStar-1 satellite in the manner described below. This STA request covers IOT operations during the first of two IOT phases. During Phase I, IOT will be conducted in the United States via the following three facilities: (1) TerreStar-1, a Canadian-licensed satellite as to which TerreStar holds a letter of intent ("LOI") authorization (Call Sign S2633) to serve the United States; (2) the 6.3-m and 9.3-m antennas associated with TerreStar's licensed gateway earth station located in North Las Vegas, Nevada (Call Sign E070098) (all gateway IOT transmission and reception will be via the 9.3-m antenna with the exception of the telecommand transmissions on 13.7505 and 13.7525 GHz, which will be via the 6.3-m antenna); and (3) an unlicensed 1.8-m mobile earth terminal ("MET")[1] that will be co-located with TerreStar's North Las Vegas gateway earth station. Phase I IOT also will be conducted via TerreStar's other gateway earth station, which has been licensed by Industry Canada and is located at Allan Park, Ontario, Canada.

This exhibit describes the operational parameters during Phase I IOT for all three facilities that will be used to conduct IOT in the United States. A copy of this exhibit accompanies each of the STA requests TerreStar is filing in connection with Phase I IOT. The STA request form this exhibit is attached to identifies, for each Phase I IOT STA request: (1) the time period for which an STA is sought; and (2) the facility for which an STA is sought.

Based on discussions with the FCC's staff, and in light of the fact that no FCC radio license has been issued for TerreStar-1, TerreStar is not filing any request for special temporary authority for the satellite in connection with IOT. Rather, TerreStar is identifying in the IOT STA requests relating to TerreStar's gateway earth station in North Las Vegas the parameters for TerreStar-1's operations during IOT that deviate from the parameters on which the LOI authorization for TerreStar-1 are based.

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* The instant requests for Special Temporary Authority are being filed as replacements for original requests submitted as SES-STA-20090522-00643 and SES-STA-20090522-00647, in order to correct a technical detail as it relates to the proposed operation of TerreStar's gateway antennas. (Those referenced applications have been withdrawn.) The instant requests do not contemplate any changes to the proposed operation of the other, non-gateway antenna facilities.

[1] The 1.8-m MET, which will operate in a temporary fixed mode, uses a custom antenna that is designed for the express purpose of testing service link performance on TerreStar-1. The 1.8-m MET is entirely different from the MET handsets that will be used by TerreStar's customers.

STA is required because the technical operations required for IOT go beyond the operations authorized by TerreStar's FCC licenses and authorizations. In particular, TerreStar requires authority for the following operations that are not already authorized:

- ☐ TerreStar-1: Use of unmodulated (CW) carriers not covered by the LOI authorization and use of power levels higher than are authorized by the LOI authorization

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of 13.7505 GHz and 13.7525 GHz contingency telecommand carriers via the 6.3-m gateway antenna (the gateway license limits use of these frequencies to periods during which on-station telecommand operations cannot be conducted in the 12.75-13.0 GHz frequency band and requires an STA if the contingency on-station telecommand carriers will be used for more than five consecutive days)

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of unmodulated (CW) carriers in the 12.75-13.25 GHz band that are not covered by the license and use of power levels higher than are authorized by the license (this STA request includes a Comsearch report reflecting temporary coordination of the unmodulated carriers)

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of higher power and wider bandwidth for 12.751 and 12.999 GHz command carriers than is authorized by the license and corresponding changes to the emission designators for the carriers. The EIRP, EIRP density, and bandwidth of these command carriers have been increased to 72 dBW, 48.8 dBW, and 832 kHz, respectively, from what is currently licensed. (this STA request includes a Comsearch report reflecting temporary coordination of the higher power and wider bandwidth)

- ☐ NLV gateway: Feeder link transmissions on discrete frequencies in the upper half of the 12.75-13.25 GHz band (the gateway license authorizes transmissions only in the lower half of the band; this STA request includes a Comsearch report reflecting temporary coordination of the additional frequencies)

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of a different polarization and higher power for the 12.992 GHz CW pilot signal than is authorized by the license (the license shows right hand polarization; left hand polarization will be used). The EIRP and EIRP density of the pilot signal has been increased to 80 dBW from what is currently licensed (this STA request includes a Comsearch report reflecting temporary coordination of the CW carriers).

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of wider bandwidth for 11.2005 GHz and 11.4495 GHz telemetry carriers than is authorized by the license and corresponding changes to the emission designators for the carriers. The bandwidth of these telemetry carriers have been increased to 400 kHz from what is currently licensed.

- ☐ NLV gateway: Use of 5 MHz carriers in the 12.75-13.00 GHz band that are not covered by the license (this STA request includes a Comsearch report reflecting temporary coordination of the 5 MHz carriers).[2]

- ☐ 1.8-m MET: Operation of this earth station, which has not been licensed

I. Introduction

TerreStar is scheduled to launch its TerreStar-1 satellite on June 24, 2009. Once the satellite has reached its assigned orbital position of 111.0° W.L., TerreStar will need to perform IOT of its communication payload to ensure that no components were damaged during the launch procedures. The IOT will be performed by employees of TerreStar's satellite contractor, Space Systems Loral ("Loral"), under TerreStar's direction and supervision.

The IOT will consist of two sequential phases. During Phase I, the satellite's primary components and communication payload will be tested, and engineers will obtain critical in-orbit performance measurements for the first time following the launch. During Phase II, the components related to its Satellite Beam-forming Network ("SBN") will be tested as engineers check the combined payload performance with the Ground-Based Beam Forming ("GBBF") network to determine how well various S-band beams are formed.

TerreStar is herein seeking STA to conduct Phase I testing. TerreStar will be submitting separate requests for STA to cover the Phase II testing in the near future, since Phase II testing cannot be performed until the Phase I IOT is completed and since Phase II testing will involve a different set of procedures and parameters from those used in Phase I.

The communication payload of the TerreStar-1 satellite consists of two repeater subsystems: one associated with the Forward channel and another one associated with the Return channel. The Forward channel refers to the Ku-to-S band signal path that originates from a Ku-band gateway facility to the satellite, and then traverses to an S-band device on the ground: in this instance the 1.8-m IOT antenna. The Return channel refers to the reverse link, *i.e.,* from an S-band device such as the 1.8-m IOT antenna to the satellite and then back to the Ku-band gateway on the ground.

Table 1 below summarizes the types of signals along with their characteristics that will be employed in each of the Forward payload and Return payload Phase I tests.

II. Forward Payload Tests

The following key Forward payload tests are planned to be conducted:

- S-band EIRP test: The saturated EIRP for each of the 64 active S-band TWTAs will be measured against the expected performance and specification, one at a time, using a steady CW signal. As can be seen in Table 1, the required Ku-band EIRP can be as high as 80 dBW because the uplink signal will be received by a relatively low-gain Ku-band IOT horn instead of the normal high-gain Ku-band communication antenna due to the need for an off-nominal satellite attitude.

- Frequency response test: A relatively low-power CW signal will be swept across the 10 MHz S-band (i.e. 2190-2200 MHz) to determine the in-band frequency response of all element paths.

- Fixed frequency/backed-off tests: A steady CW signal will be used to determine the path gain and transfer characteristics of all feed/element paths. Saturation flux density for the paths will also be determined. For gain transfer testing, the uplink EIRP will be swept from a low value to 80 dBW.

- Satellite feed path equalization test: A special signal, which consists of a large number of evenly spaced tones across the 5 MHz signal bandwidth, will be radiated to rapidly obtain the complex (*i.e.,* magnitude and phase) frequency response of each of the element paths. Additionally, it will obtain the differential path-to-path delays. Both the complex frequency response and the differential path-to-path delay are critical in the GBBF network.

Other relatively minor tests, such as determination of transponder gain steps, uplink/downlink translation frequency, and characterization of any spurious signals, also will be conducted.

Regarding the S-band downlink, TerreStar is conscious of its interference-related responsibilities with respect to Fixed Service (FS) stations that are operating co-channel with TerreStar in the 2190-2200 MHz band in some locations. TerreStar has selected frequencies for S-band IOT that are optimal for interference avoidance[2]; all IOT test signals will be short in duration; and the number of transmissions during the test period will be limited. TerreStar has conducted a study and determined that these transmissions all satisfy the interference-avoidance standards specified in TIA's Telecommunication System Bulletin (TSB) 86.

III. Return Payload Tests

The types of Return payload test signals along with their characteristics are described in Table 1 below. The following key Return payload tests are planned to be conducted:

- Receive antenna pattern test: Each pattern of the elementary beams in the satellite receive direction at S-band will be characterized by radiating a CW signal from the 1.8-m IOT antenna and by skewing the satellite attitude to move the beams across the Ku-band gateway facility at North Las Vegas.

- Transmit antenna pattern test: Each Ku-band gateway beam in the transmit direction will be characterized by radiating a CW beacon signal from the satellite while the satellite attitude is skewed to move the beams, one at a time, across the Ku-band gateway facility at North Las Vegas.

- Gain Transfer test: Saturation flux density for each elementary beam will be determined.

- Receive S-band G/T test: The G/T (Gain-to-Noise Temperature ratio) of each return channel will be determined via measurement of (C/N) in a narrow-band signal with the Ku-band TWTA operating in a linear region. The satellite will be in off-normal attitude.

[2] The frequencies are identified in Tables 1 and 2 below.

- Frequency response test: A relatively low-power CW signal will be swept across the 10 MHz S-band (*i.e.*, 2000-2010 MHz) to determine the in-band frequency response of all element paths.

- Satellite feed path equalization test: A special signal, which consists of a large number of evenly spaced tones across the 5 MHz signal bandwidth, will be radiated to rapidly obtain the complex (*i.e.*, magnitude and phase) frequency response of each of the element paths. Additionally, it will obtain the differential path-to-path delays. Both the complex frequency response and the differential path-to-path delay are critical in the GBBF network.

Other relatively minor tests, such as determination of transponder gain steps, uplink/downlink translation frequency, and characterization of any spurious signals, also will be conducted.

Regarding the IOT test signal transmissions at 2 GHz, TerreStar understands from Sprint's submissions to the Commission that BAS stations in both Las Vegas and the near-by Phoenix DMA clusters have been relocated from BAS channels 1 and 2 in the 1990-2025 MHz band.[3] TerreStar has selected 2004.90 MHz and 2007.75 MHz for S-band IOT transmissions to eliminate the possibility of interference to any BAS receiver. The frequencies selected provide 18 MHz or more of separation between the TerreStar CW test signal and BAS users in the Las Vegas or Phoenix DMAs who have migrated to the new BAS channel plan above 2025 MHz.

IV. <u>Contingency Telecommand Frequency Tests</u>

Throughout Phase I testing, both on-station command carriers (transmitted at 12.751 GHz and 12.999 GHz) as well as contingency command carriers (transmitted at 13.7505 GHz and 13.7525 GHz) will be used to command and range the satellite. The contingency command carriers are necessary to command and range the satellite for those Phase I tests that require off-nominal attitude positioning of the satellite, which will position each of the elementary

[3] Sprint's filings also show that the Los Angeles and Palm Spring DMA clusters, which are further removed from Las Vegas, are to be cleared by June 2009. Even if the Los Angeles and Palm Springs DMAs failed to transition on schedule to the new BAS channel plan in June, the elevation and azimuth angles of the 1.8 meter antenna would only cover the far eastern edge of the Mohave Desert. Moreover, the 1.8m antenna has excellent sidelobe suppression and off-axis discrimination characteristics. Finally, the 2007.75 MHz test frequency was selected because it resides at the upper edge of BAS channel A1 which will be immune to interference from the narrowband CW emission. Similarly, the 2004.9 MHz test frequency was selected because it resides at the upper edge of a BAS channel A1 emission that is narrowed in place which will be immune to interference from a narrowband CW emission.

beams under test over the main test site in North Las Vegas. The 13.7505 GHz and 13.7525 GHz signals will be transmitted in bursts lasting approximately two minutes. During the first few days of IOT, ranging signals will be transmitted once every half hour. After that, the signals will be transmitted once every hour.

V. Conclusion

TerreStar's request for STA is supported by good cause. Grant of the instant STA request is in the public interest, as it will enable TerreStar to perform in-orbit testing on its TerreStar-1 satellite and ensure the proper functioning of the satellite's communications payload in anticipation of providing service to the public over the satellite and the network's gateway antennas.

Table 1. TerreStar Satellite IOT Test Signal Characteristics

	S-band EIRP (in dBW)	Bandwidth Used	S-band Frequency (in MHz)	Estimated Duration for each Test Signal Transmission (in minutes; see Notes 1 & 2)	Estimated Number of Instances of Test Signal Transmission (see Note 1)	Ku-band EIRP from/at NLV (in dBW)	Ku-band Frequency (in MHz)
Forward Payload Tests							
S-band EIRP Test	57.6	CW	2199.900 2193.609	1	150	80	(see Table 2)
Frequency Response Test	45.6	10 MHz swept CW	2190-2200	2	140	62	12750-13250
Fixed-Frequency/backed-off Tests	45.6	CW	2199.900 2193.609	2	200	62	(see Table 2)
Satellite Feed Path Equalization Test	51.6	5 MHz	2190-2200	60	50	62	12750-13250 (see Note 3)
Return Payload Tests							
Receive Antenna Pattern Test	37	CW	2007.75	N/A	N/A	15	10700-10950 11200-11450
Transmit Antenna Pattern Test	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	11448
Gain Transfer Test	37	CW	2007.75 (NLV) 2004.90 (APK)	N/A	N/A	33	10700-10950 11200-11450
Receive S-band G/T Test	20	CW	2007.75 (NLV) 2004.90 (APK)	N/A	N/A	33	10700-10950 11200-11450
Frequency Response Test	20	10 MHz swept CW	2000-2010	N/A	N/A	33	10700-10950 11200-11450
Satellite Feed Path Equalization Test	35.5	5 MHz	2000-2010	N/A	N/A	13.5	10700-10950 11200-11450

Note 1: Each 10 MHz sweep or each forward path testing using a steady CW is considered as one Test Signal Transmission.

Note 2: Duration is the duration of the actual signal transmission (and therefore interference) and does not include the time it takes to maneuver the satellite or position the beams.

Note 3: Ku-band transmission from NLV will be in 12750-13000 MHz; that from AP will be in 13000-13250 MHz.

Note 4: All entries are estimates

Table 2. Ku-band Element Frequencies that correspond to Two S-band Test Signal Frequencies in Forward Payload Tests

Element No.	S-band 2199.9 MHz Frequency	
1	12764.9	MHz
2	12771.9	MHz
3	12778.9	MHz
4	12785.9	MHz
5	12792.9	MHz
6	12799.9	MHz
7	12806.9	MHz
8	12813.9	MHz
9	12820.9	MHz
10	12827.9	MHz
11	12834.9	MHz
12	12841.9	MHz
13	12848.9	MHz
14	12855.9	MHz
15	12862.9	MHz
16	12869.9	MHz
17	12876.9	MHz
18	12883.9	MHz
19	12890.9	MHz
20	12897.9	MHz
21	12904.9	MHz
22	12911.9	MHz
23	12918.9	MHz
24	12925.9	MHz
25	12932.9	MHz
26	12939.9	MHz
27	12946.9	MHz
28	12953.9	MHz
29	12960.9	MHz
30	12967.9	MHz
31	12974.9	MHz
32	12981.9	MHz

Element No.	S-band 2193.609 MHz Frequency	
1	13008.609	MHz
2	13015.609	MHz
3	13022.609	MHz
4	13029.609	MHz
5	13036.609	MHz
6	13043.609	MHz
7	13050.609	MHz
8	13057.609	MHz
9	13064.609	MHz
10	13071.609	MHz
11	13078.609	MHz
12	13085.609	MHz
13	13092.609	MHz
14	13099.609	MHz
15	13106.609	MHz
16	13113.609	MHz
17	13120.609	MHz
18	13127.609	MHz
19	13134.609	MHz
20	13141.609	MHz
21	13148.609	MHz
22	13155.609	MHz
23	13162.609	MHz
24	13169.609	MHz
25	13176.609	MHz
26	13183.609	MHz
27	13190.609	MHz
28	13197.609	MHz
29	13204.609	MHz
30	13211.609	MHz
31	13218.609	MHz
32	13225.609	MHz