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# AMATEUR RADIO SATELLITES

#### OSCAR PROGRAM

- The Orbital Satellite Containing Amateur Radio (OSCAR) program began in 1961 and has continued with a succession of progressively more sophisticated and technologically advanced projects
- While the satellites gather useful telemetry information and conduct meaningful scientific inquiry, some are equipped with FM repeaters, allowing hams to communicate using their ground stations and, more recently, using hand-held and portable equipment from virtually anywhere

## CUBE SATS AND MICRO SATS

- Cube sats were 8" to a side (such as AO-51)
- Utilized "trays" for functional organization, e.g., transmit/receive, guidance, power management, telemetry
- Were primarily deployed via Soyuz launch vehicle
- Cost to deploy obsoleted this form factor
- Micro sats are 4" to a side
- Volume is one-eighth of cube sat resulting in greatly lower deployment cost
- Electronics adapted from cell phone technology
- Reduced surface area created challenges for solar cell recharging
- Power output typically 250 milliwatts

## WORKING LEO SATELLITES

- Some low earth orbit (LEO) satellites have FM repeaters allowing hams to make QSOs when a satellite is making a "pass" near the ham's QTH and each ham has line of sight contact with the satellite
- LEOs have an altitude of 1,200 miles or less and an orbital period of 128 minutes or less
- The 2-meter and 440 MHz bands are used for the uplink and downlink frequencies
- Communication can be accomplished using satellite tracking software with servocontrolled high-gain antennas with specialized satellite transceivers

- OR -

• A handheld transceiver with a high-gain manually guided antenna can accomplish the same thing...sometimes

### EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- A full-duplex transceiver is ideal so that you can confirm your signal has keyed the repeater in real time
- Only one or two new model hand-helds operate in true full-duplex mode
- Two transceivers can be used one for the downlink and one for the uplink
- Alternatively, any dual band transceiver can be used with some success
- A high gain antenna is necessary to capture the satellite signal
- Two popular commercially made antennas are the Arrow Model 146/437-10WBP and the Elk Dual-Band 2M/440L5
- Numerous articles detail home-brew satellite antennas
- Useful accessories are a compass, a protractor and a tripod, SMA/BNC adapter

### GETTING STARTED

- Go to amsat.org, select "Satellite Info" and click on "Pass Predictions"
- Select desired satellite (e.g. AO-91)
- Enter either your grid square or latitude and longitude
- Select number of passes to predict
- Click on "Predict"
- Identify passes with a maximum elevation at least 30 degrees
- In a clear, line-of-sight area, begin listening for the satellite as soon as it clears the horizon
- When traffic is clear, insert your call sign phonetically and grid square
- Limit exchanges to call signs and locations

#### THINGS TO JUGGLE SIMULTANEOUSLY

- Azimuth
- Elevation
- Polarization
- Time
- Doppler Shift
- Transmit/Receive
- Logging
- And you have to be listening, as well!





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# SET-UP

# AO-91

#### Pass on September 23

1:39 PM CDST



# AO-91

# Signal Captured Indoors!



# INCLINOMETER

### Aids in Aiming Antenna



# LOG PERIODIC ANTENNA

- Each element is a driven element resonant on a different frequency
- Multiple driven elements result in a broad-banded antenna
- Lack of a reflector element and parasitic directors yields a lower gain antenna than a Yagi
- All elements mounted on same place eliminating rotation between transmit and receive for correct polarization
- No duplexer is required, thus eliminating insertion loss
- Feed point of antenna is at the front and at a right angle to the boom

# ELK 2M/440L5

#### Detail of Connection Point



### YAGI ANTENNA

- Yagi design uses reflector, driven element and one or more directors for each band
- Two bands can be mounted on one boom but must be phased
- Duplexer is utilized to isolate desired band
- Duplexer does result in some insertion loss
- Antenna must be rotated between transmit/receive for correct polarization
- Resonant frequency is narrower than log periodic but antenna is higher gain









	SO-50									
Channel #	Alpha	TX Freq	TX Tone	RX Freq	RX Ton					
501	50 +2	145.850	67.0	436.805	None					
502	50 +1	145.850	67.0	436.800	None					
503	50 74	145.850	74.4	436.795	None					
504	SO-50	145.850	67.0	436.795	None					
505	50 -1	145.850	67.0	436.790	None					
506	50 -2	145.850	67.0	436.785	None					
		AC	)-91							
911	AOS 2	435.240	67.0	145.960	None					
912	AOS 1	435.245	67.0	145.960	None					
913	AO-91	435.250	67.0	145.960	None					
914	LOS 1	435.255	67.0	145.960	None					
915	LOS 2	435.260	67.0	145.960	None					
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	912 AOS 1	435.245 67.0	) 145.960 None			
	913 AO-91	435.250 67.0	0 145.960 None			
	914 LOS 1	435.255 67.0	) 145.960 None			
	915 LOS 2	435.260 67.0	) 145.960 None			
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	921 AOS 2	435.340 67.0	0 145.880 None			
	922 AOS 1	435.345 67.0	) 145.880 None			
	923 AO-92	435.350 67.0	0 145.880 None			
	924 LOS 1	435.355 67.0	) 145.880 None			
	925 LOS 2	435.360 67.0	) 145.880 None			

#### **ISS Frequencies**

FM Voice - ITU Region 1	FM Voice - ITU Regions 2/3							
Europe, Middle East, Africa, North Asia	N./S. America, Caribbean, Australia, S. Asia							
145.800 downlink 145.200 uplink	145.800 downlink 144.490 uplink							
FM SSTV downlink 145.800	AX.25 1200-baud packet 145.825							

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Clint Bradford K6LCS

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### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- AMSAT.ORG for pass predictions, schedules, useful articles
- •WORK-SAT.COM Clint Bradford's website offering operating protocols and tips for success