# An Introduction For Using the Gator Nation Earth Station to Make OSCAR Satellite Contacts at W4DFU



Jay Garlitz, D.M.D., AA4FL
Courtesy Clinical Associate Professor
Univ. of Florida College of Dentistry
Co-Faculty Advisor, Gator Amateur Radio Club

### **GNES - The Gator Nation Earth Station**



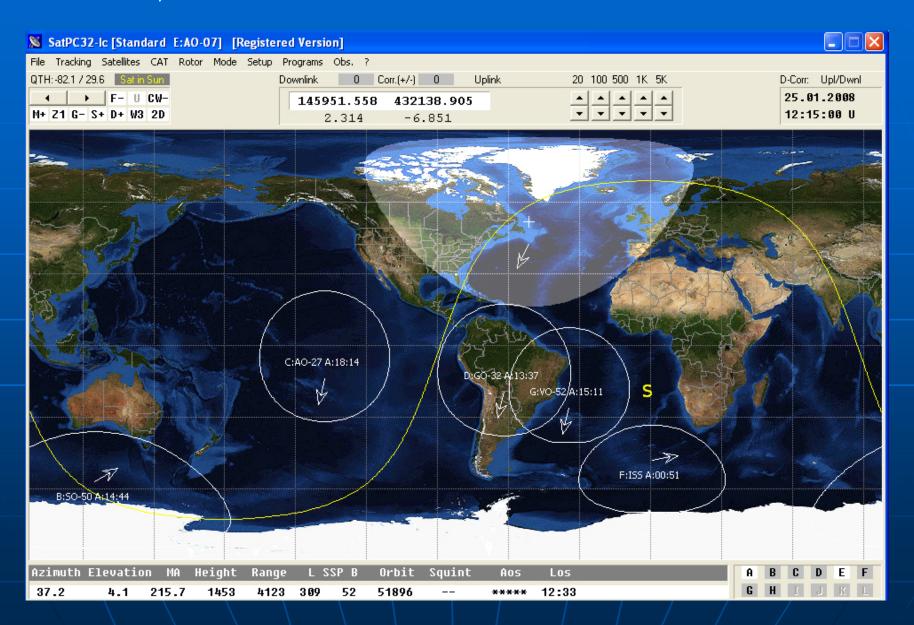
Ground Control Station for SwampSat, our upcoming CubeSat, www.ufsmallsat.com

## Location — Room D11-27 Dental Building — Shands Hospital Complex



The left tower contains our satellite antenna array and is visible from the 11<sup>th</sup> floor window

#### SatPC32, Our Control Software for our Radio and Antennas



## Large Arrays with Very High Gain are suggested for Applications such as EME, Earth-Moon-Earth



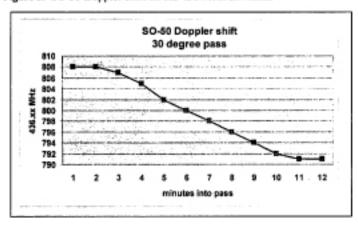
Fortunately We do not these for OSCAR SATS!

## Handheld Operations Low ERP – Minimal Needs

#### Doppler shift for SO-50

SO-50 is another FM Mode V/U (Mode J) satellite. So the downlink will experience quite a bit of Doppler shift, about 20 kHz. The uplink Doppler shift is generally not enough to worry about, keep the transmit frequency set on 145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone.

Figure 3. SO-50 Doppler shift on the 436 MHz downlink



	Downlink	Uplink
Beginning of pass	436.810 MHz	145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone
4 minutes into pass	436.805 MHz	145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone
Mid pass	436.800 MHz	145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone
9 minutes into pass	435.795 MHz	145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone
11 minutes into pass	435.790 MHz	145.850 MHz + 67 Hz PL tone

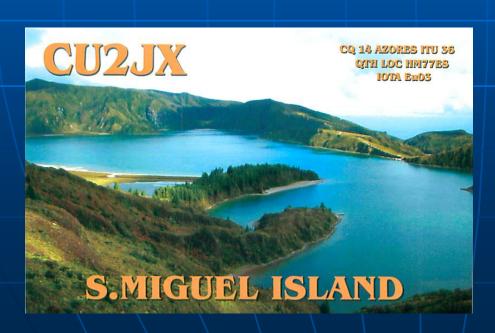


WOWTN, OP KKOSD, SEPT 30 2006 SPECIAL EVENT. 73, Val, WILPO PHOTO





#### Some OSCAR footprints extend outside NA



ZONE 13 - GF059E SOUTH AMERICA
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

#### LU2DPW

Amateur Radio AA4FL Confirming Our CN QSO of Feb. 5, © 2008

at 00.23 GMT. Vis Ac-C3 process

at 00.24 GMT. Vis Ac-C3 process

CALLE No. 417 6600 - MERCEDES Provincia de Benero Aleite

VIS ATELLITE AO-C3 MODES Orb: \$2039 - \$31 Just 2

World Record Contact on American Satellite AO7 Launced in 1974 4699 Miles - 7524 Km

Thanks dear Jay, for my best DX

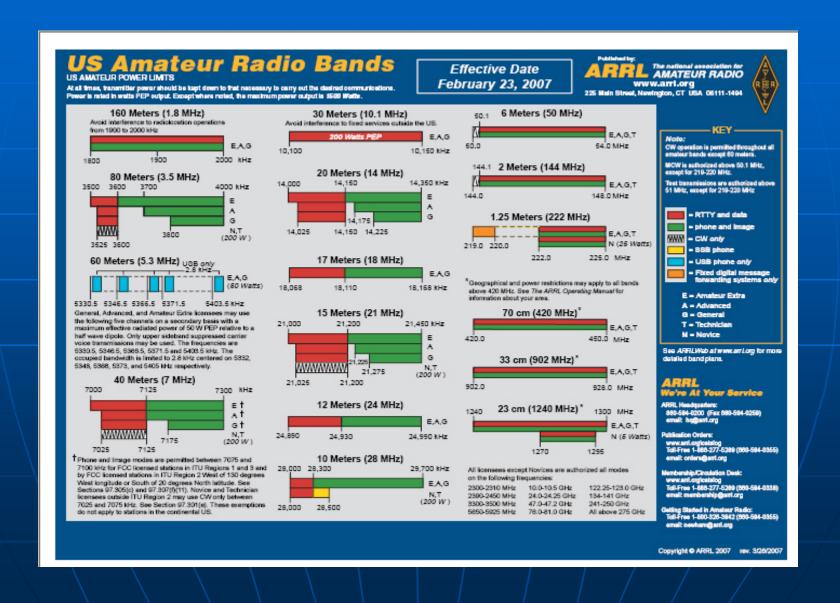
und first USA station on AO-Ø7

Mode B.

73's de Juby, Luzdew

05/02/08

#### We Use 2m and 70cm for Most of our Satellite Contacts



Before you turn on any radio hook up the appropriate antenna. Make sure there are no thunderstorms in the area!

Our GNES panel has a left column of connectors to ground antennas not in use. The right column are connectors for the radios available at GNES and our VHF/UHF station

This photo shows the GNES 2 meter antenna (red coded) and 70cm antenna (blue) hooked up and ready for use. The radio they hook up to is the ICOM IC-910

The yellow connector is for our Yaesu FT-1802 2m FM radio for speaking locally on our repeater.

When finished before leaving make sure to disconnect and ground the antennas.

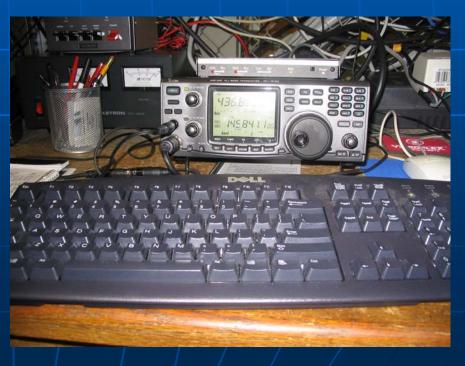




# Our Station Equipment ICOM IC-910 radio Yaesu G5500 Az-El Rotor Yaesu GS-232B Computer-Rotor Interface KPC9612plus TNC

An instructional video for the correct turn on and turn off procedure is on our Website.

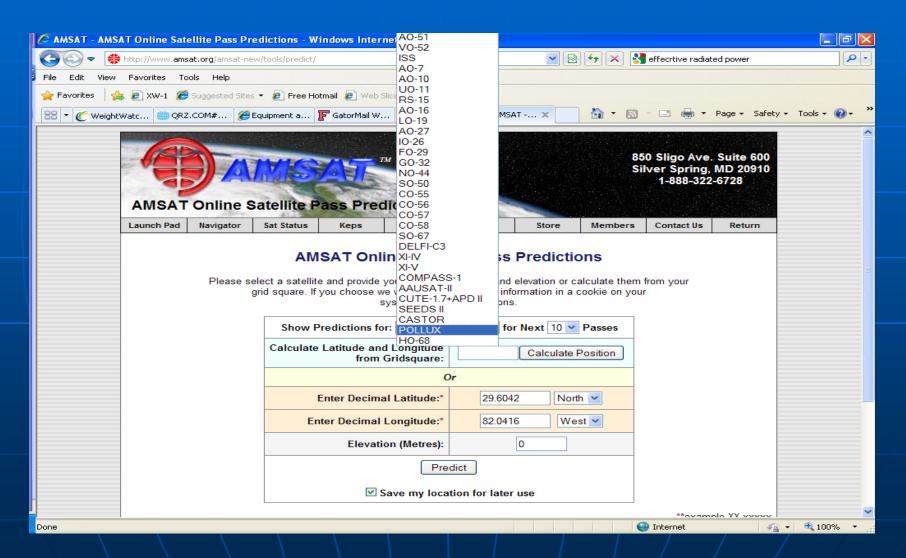
The Manuals for this equipment are also available on the satellite/space page of our Website as pdf file links



## OSCAR Satellites Orbiting Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio

- Includes satellites containing VHF repeaters, V/U VHF up, UHF down
- Voice Modes FM, LSB/USB, FM/DSB
- Some Birds have linear inverting transponders
- Digital modes
- Many operate on schedules due to power budgets and experimental modes

Use the <a href="www.amsat.org">www.amsat.org</a> Website's passes page to see the passes available for EL89 (our location); or any other computer satellite tracking program, or smart phone application



## Use the <a href="www.amsat.org">www.amsat.org</a> Website's status page to see if the satellite you are interested in is in operational and if it has a operation schedule



#### **Operational OSCAR Satellite Status Summary**

All OSCAR Satellites | Future Satellites | Satellite Frequencies | Satellite Chronology

Operational [▲] | Semi-Operational [▶] | Non-Operational [▼] | Future Launch [▲] | Unknown [?]

Name	Beacons	HF	VHF	UHF	L-Band	S-Band	C-Band	X-Band	K-Band	APRS	Packet	Schedule
HO-68	<b>A</b>										•	Commisioning
ITUpSAT1	_			<b>A</b>								ITU Space Systems Lab
UWE-2				▼								UWE-2 Website
BEESAT				<b>A</b>								T.U. Berlin
SwissCube				<b>A</b>								EPFL Swisscube website
SO-67	•		_	<b>A</b>								Activation Schedule
Aggiesat-2				<b>A</b>								Aggiesat Webpage
Castor	_		_									Castor Webpage
PRISM	_											

### Other Considerations

- Must be licensed to operate (easy to obtain)
- The hobby is non-commercial in nature, no profit motive is allowed
- Rules and Regulations must be followed
- Frequencies are coordinated and shared with other satellites that are different orbits
- Low Earth Sun-Synchronous Polar Orbits make for about 4 ten to fifteen minute passes a day at our Latitude
- Ground stations for our purposes need to be computer driven

Start simple with the FM birds easiest to use. They are repeaters in the sky receiving on one frequency on one band and re-transmitting the transmission one frequency on another band. These birds get busy and weekday during work hours are the best time to use them.

AO-51: the easiest to use, check the schedule to make sure it is in mode V/U (VHF up/UHF down.

AO-27 is also easy to use. It is only turned on for six minutes of the footprint when over the US.

SO-50 is a third EasySat but has a little wobble and is this not consistent throughout the pass.

These three are three easiest to use as they are active most of the time. Detailed information about these three birds and for SO-67, Hope-1 and ISS follows on the next eight slides.

#### AMSAT-OSCAR 51 (Echo)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: AMSAT-OSCAR 51
International Designator: 2004-025K
Common Name: Echo
Satellite Type: Microsatellite
Oscar Number: A0-51
Norad Number: 28375
Alternate Name: OSCAR-E
Launch Date: 28 June, 2004

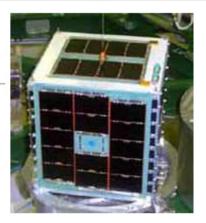
Launch Location: Baikonur Cosmodrome Launch Vehicle: Dnepr

 Apogee:
 818.00
 Perigee:
 696.00

 Inclination:
 99.97
 Period:
 99.97

 Dimensions:
 25 x 25 x 25 cube
 Weight:
 11.140 Kg

Organization: AMSAT-NA



#### Frequency Information

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater (QRP): Operational

Uplink: 145.8800 MHz FM Downlink 435.1500 MHz FM

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater: Operational

Uplink: 145.9200 MHz FM, PL 67.0 Hz.

Downlink 435.3000 MHz FM

#### Callsign(s)

Broadcast: PECHO-11 BBS: PECHO-12

#### AO-27 is easy to use. It is only turned on for six minutes of the footprint when over the US so do not be surprised when you do not acquire signal at AOS (turned on over mid-US).

#### AMRAD-OSCAR 27 (EYESAT-1)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: AMRAD-OSCAR 27 Oscar Number: AO-27 International Designator: 1993-061C Norad Number: 22825

Common Name: EYESAT-1 Satellite Type: Microsatellite

Launch Date: 26 September, 1993 Launch Location: Kourou, French Guiana

Launch Vehicle: Ariane 4 Apogee: 800.00
Perigee: 789.00 Inclination: 98.27

Organization: AMRAD/Interferometrics



#### Frequency Information

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater: Operational

Uplink: 145.8500 MHz FM Downlink 436.7950 MHz FM

### Saudi-OSCAR 50 (Saudisat-1C)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: Saudi-OSCAR 50 Oscar Number: SO-50 International Designator: 2002-058C Norad Number: 27607

Common Name: Saudisat-1C Satellite Type: Microsatellite

Launch Vehicle: Dnepr Apogee: 713.00
Perigee: 603.00 Inclination: 64.56
Period: 97.89 Weight: 10.000 Kg

Organization: King Abdulaziz University for Science & Technology



#### **Frequency Information**

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater: Operational

Uplink: 145.8500 MHz FM, PL 67.0 Hz.

Downlink 436.7950 MHz FM

## SO-67, Sumbandilla, is also easy to use but is a secondary usage, when the primary transponder is not needed. You must check the schedule. Use narrow FM for this bird.

#### Sumbandila Oscar 67 (SumbandilaSat)

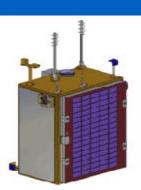
#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: Sumbandila Oscar 67 Oscar Number: SO-67

Norad Number: 35870 Common Name: SumbandilaSat
Alternate Name: SO-67 Satellite Type: Microsatellite
Launch Date: 17 September, 2009
Launch Vehicle: Soyuz-2-B/Fregat Apogee: 520.00

Perigee: 498.00 Inclination: 97.30
Period: 95.00 Weight: 81.000 Kg

Organization: AMSAT-SA



#### Frequency Information

Callsign(s) Beacon: ZS0SUM

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater (Use Narrow FM on the uplink): Unknown

Uplink: 145.8750 MHz FM, PL 233.6 Hz.

Downlink 435.3450 MHz FM

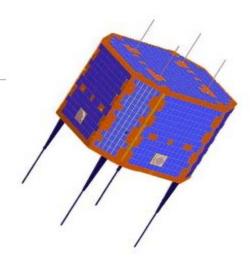
#### **Current Keplerian Elements**

SO-67

1 35870U 09049F 10049.10571325 .00001461 00000-0 65187-4 0 4553 2 35870 97.3492 101.1220 0012727 111.7662 329.4810 15.22889765 23341 Hope-1, is also easy to use in FM mode but is on a schedule that turns it on at different times, and in different modes. See the following slide for mode info. The transponder pairs are entered into SatPC32 and the current pair needs to be selected under the satellite tab. Check online for scheduling.

#### Hope Oscar 68 (XW-1) (XW-1)

#### Spacecraft Summary



OSCAR Designation: Hope Oscar 68 (XW-1)

International Designator: 2009-072?

Alternate Name: CAS-1

Launch Date: 15 December, 2009

Launch Vehicle: CZ-4C(LM-4C) Rocket

Perigee: 1200.00

Period: 109.00

Oscar Number: HO-68 Common Name: XW-1

Satellite Type: Microsatellite

Launch Location: Taiyuan Satellite Launch

Center of China

Apogee: 1200.00

Inclination: 100.50

Dimensions: 680mm\*480mm (Envelope

dimension), not include

antennas

Weight: 60.000 Kg Organization: CAMSAT

#### Frequency Information

#### Callsign(s)

Mode V/U (J) FM Voice Repeater (30 dbm (1 w) Currently Scheduled Operation): Operational

Broadcast: BJ1SA

Uplink: 145.8250 MHz FM, PL 67.0 Hz.

BBS: BJ1SA

Downlink 435.6750 MHz FM

Mode V/U (J) Linear Transponder (Inverting) (30 dbm (1 w) Currently Scheduled Operation): Operational

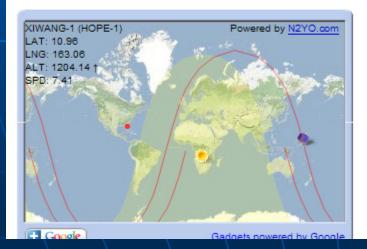
Uplink: 145.9250 - 145.9750 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 435.7650 - 435.7150 MHz SSB/CW

Mode V/U (J) PacSat BBS (30 dbm (1 w) Currently Scheduled Operation): Operational

Uplink: 145.8250 MHz AFSK 1200 BPS Downlink 435.6750 MHz AFSK 1200 BPS

Mode Beacon (23 dbm (200mw)): Operational

Downlink 435,7900 MHz CW



The ISS has an easy to use 2m FM transponder. You need to start the desktop icon for "SatPC32ISS" and make sure to update your keps as the orbit changes with frequent burns. Check the online schedule at www.issfanclub.com. The next slide explains more.

#### ARISS

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: ARISS International Designator: 1998-067A
Norad Number: 25544 Common Name: ARISS
Alternate Name: Zarya Satellite Type: Other
Launch Date: 20 November, 1998 Launch Location: Various

Launch Vehicle: Various Apogee: 353.00
Perigee: 341.00 Inclination: 51.64
Period: 91.48 Weight: 0.000 Kg

Organization: ARISS/AMSAT/ARRL



#### Frequency Information

Mode V/V Crew Contact (Regions 2 & 3): Operational

Uplink: 144.4900 MHz FM Downlink 145.8000 MHz FM

Mode V/V Crew Contact (Region 1): Operational

Uplink: 145.2000 MHz FM Downlink 145.8000 MHz FM

Mode V/V Packet (Worldwide): Operational

Uplink: 145.9900 MHz AFSK 1200 BPS Downlink 145.8000 MHz AFSK 1200 BPS

#### Amateur Radio on the ISS

The International Space Station is operational and permanently manned by teams of astronauts and cosmonauts, most of whom have amateur licenses. Amateurs from the ISS partner countries, in the USA, Russia, Japan, Europe and Canada, have set up the ARISS program, a program who's mission is to foster amateur radio communications between the astronauts and cosmonauts who reside on the station. These include scheduling and assisting with school contacts, promoting field day and arranging other special events. Additionally the ARISS team works to help astronauts and cosmonauts who do not have amateur licenses become licensed before launch.

The first amateur radio equipment was carried to the ISS on Space Shuttle Atlantis in September 2000 and installed by the Expedition 1 crew. The first amateur contacts were made by Commander William Shepherd in mid November 2000, and the first school contact took place in December 2000.

ISS Information on the AMSAT website includes:

- · Amateur Radio Equipment and Frequencies
- · School Contact Application Information
- . The Latest News from the ARISS Team
- · ISS Facts and Figures
- SuitSat Information

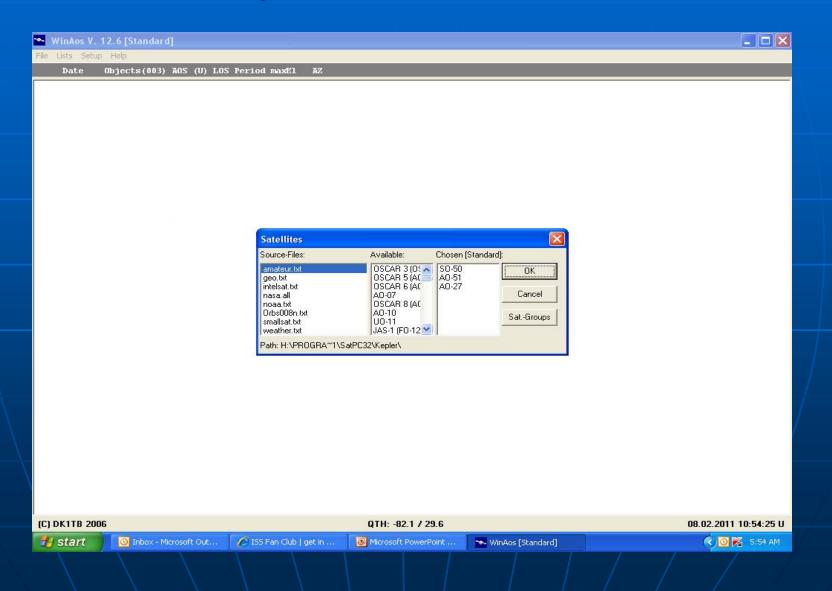


Astronaut Susan Helms KC7NHZ having a QSO

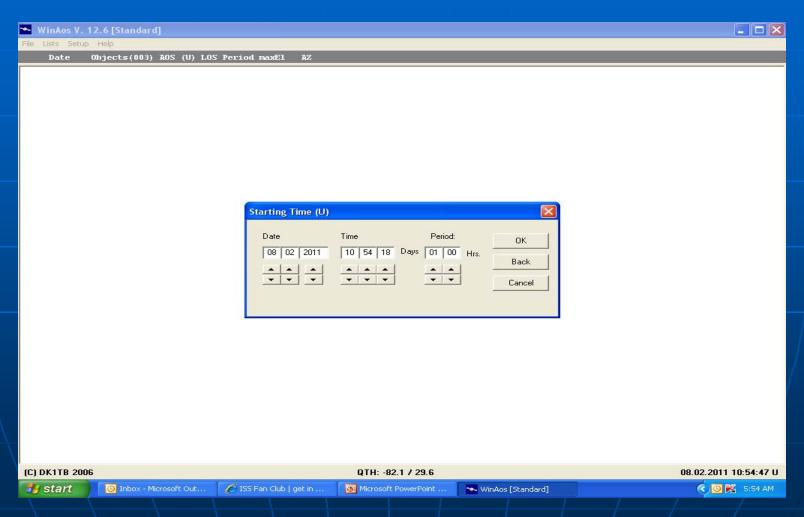
#### The SuitSat Re-Entry Contest

SuitSat-1 was launched on February 3, 2006 at 23:03 UTC, and as planned, it immediately began falling slowly towards the Earth every day. Over time, SuitSat-1 picked up more drag from the Earth's upper atmosphere and heated up, until it eventually burned up and vaporized. Since SuitSat-1 didn't contain any heat shields, it is unlikely that any part of it ever reached the Earth's surface. Just for fun, we held an impromptu contest to see who could most closely predict the re-entry date and time.

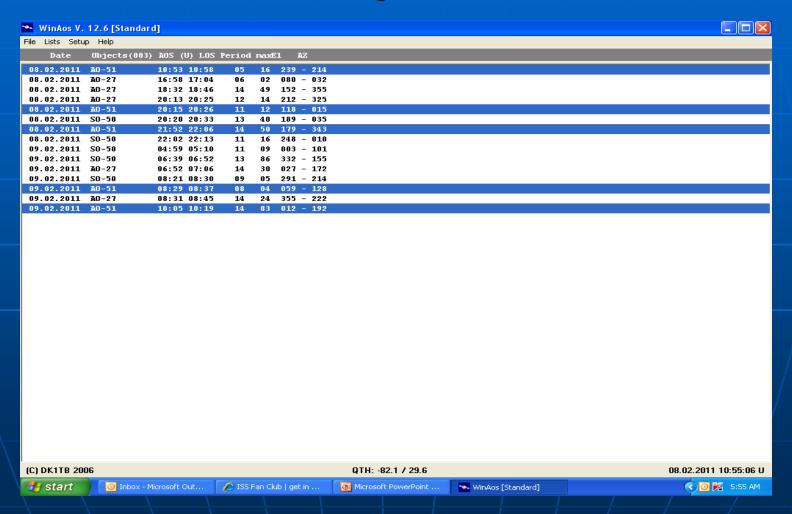
Use the desktop icon for program WinAOS to make to display information for satellites you are interested in working. Open the software and select amateur source files as shown below, click on those available that you desire to list and the once chose hit OK.



Select the time range that you are interested in getting a report for. You can select what day/time to start the report so you can plan for the best time to come in the station or go on a portable operation.

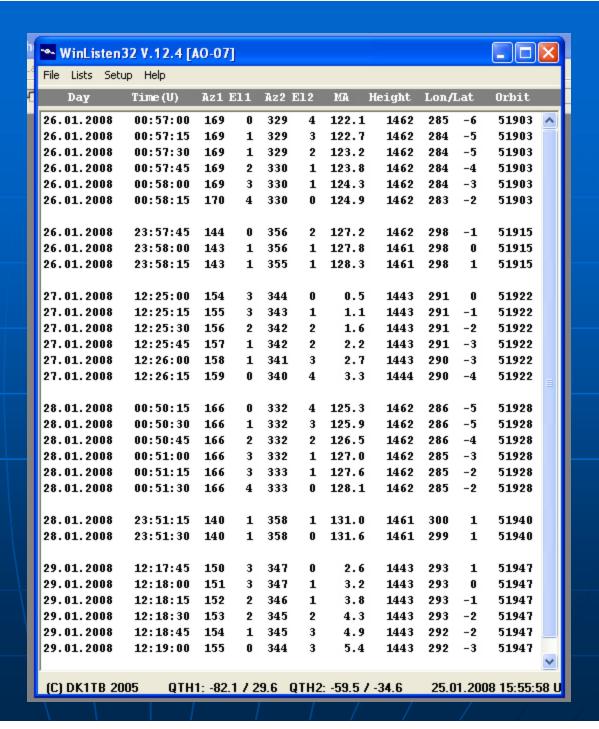


Select one satellite and all passes for that bird are highlighted for easier use. Each pass displays AOS (acquisition), LOS (loss), max elevation, range of AZ. We can usually work satellites reliably at elevations above 5 degrees, and often below.



WinListen software lets you select the coordinates for two stations, and the satellite desired. It then computes the common footprint where both stations can make contact

This is very helpful for working stations on the fringes of a footprint, and for making schedules between two stations



Before you turn on any radio or control software hook up the appropriate antenna.

Make sure there are no thunderstorms in the area!

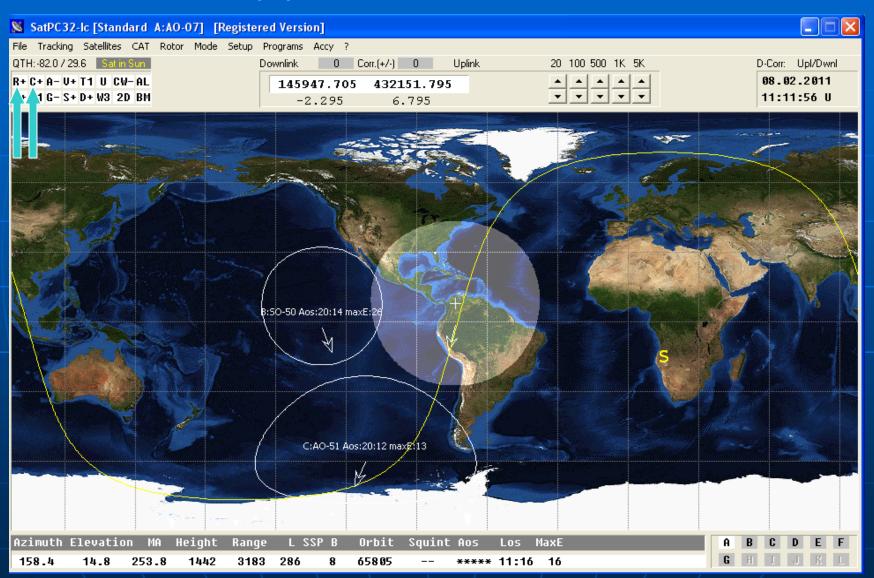
Our GNES panel has a left column of connectors to ground antennas not in use. The right column are connectors for the radios available at GNES and our VHF/UHF station

This photo shows the GNES 2 meter antenna (red coded) and 70cm antenna (blue) hooked up and ready for use. The radio they hook up to is the ICOM IC-910

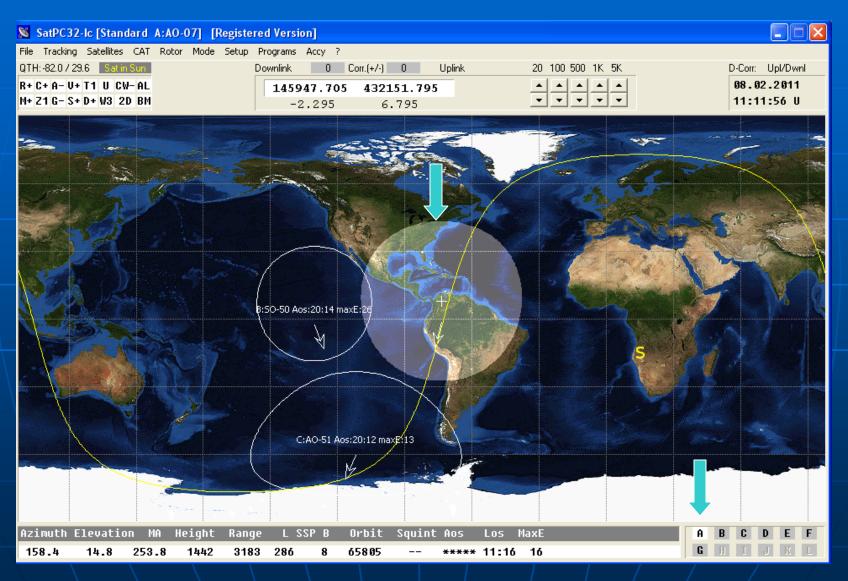
When finished before leaving make sure to disconnect and ground the antennas.



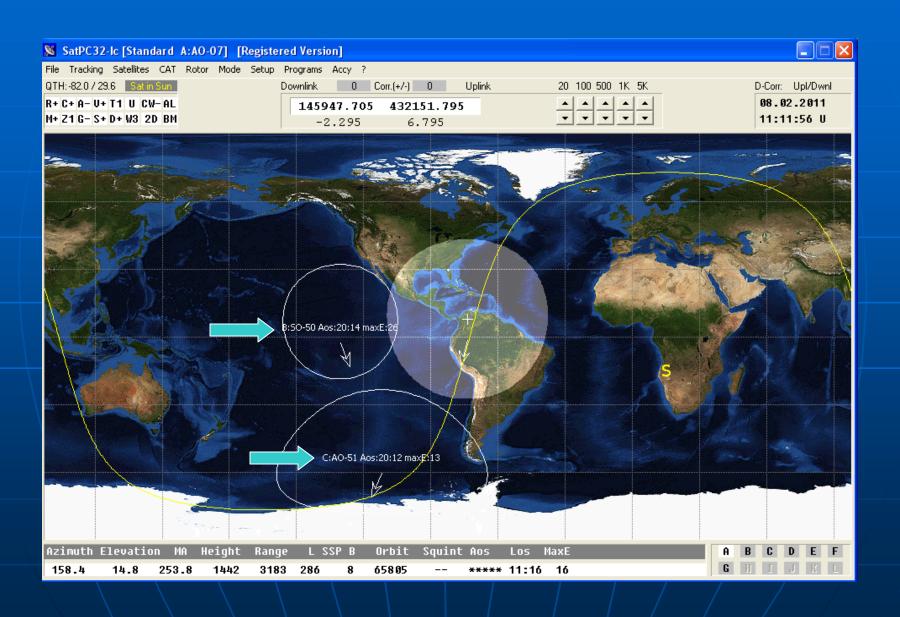
SatPC32 is the software we use for CAT (computer assisted tuning) and computer antenna tracking control. Before starting the software make sure to turn on all equipment in the correct order (see website video).



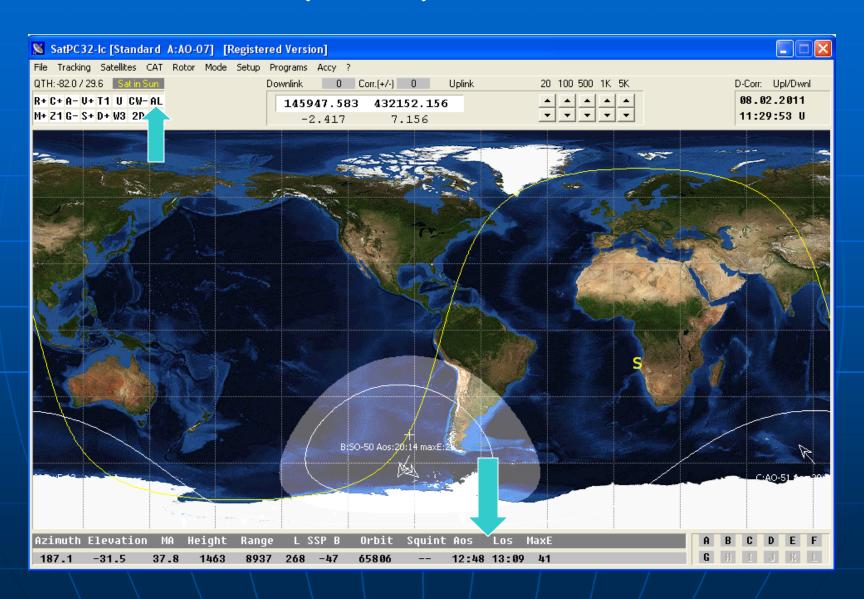
In this image Satellite AO7 is selected as the active satellite for CAT/rotor control, by hitting tab A on the lower right. If the footprint is over our location (QTH), the tabs highlight.



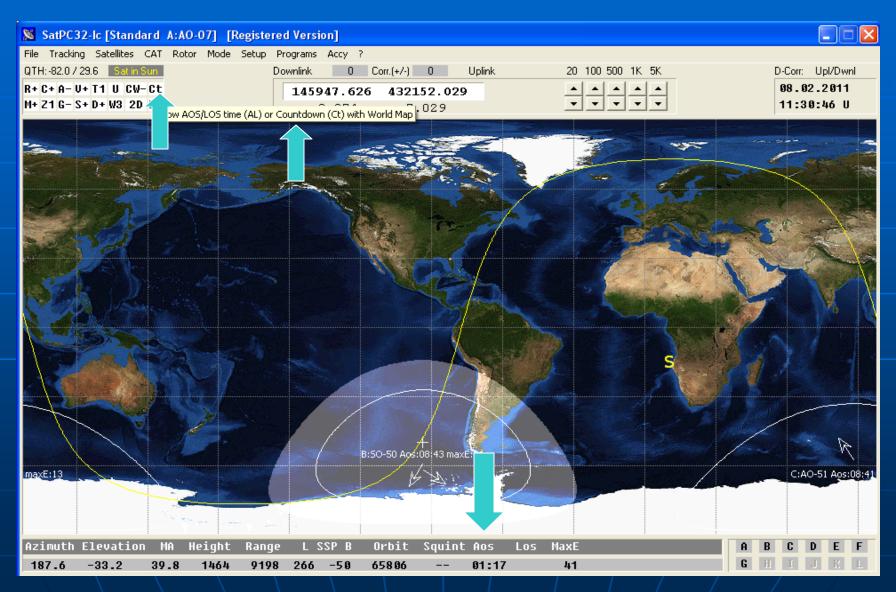
## Note that other satellites are also appear on the screen and have the tab letter preceding the name



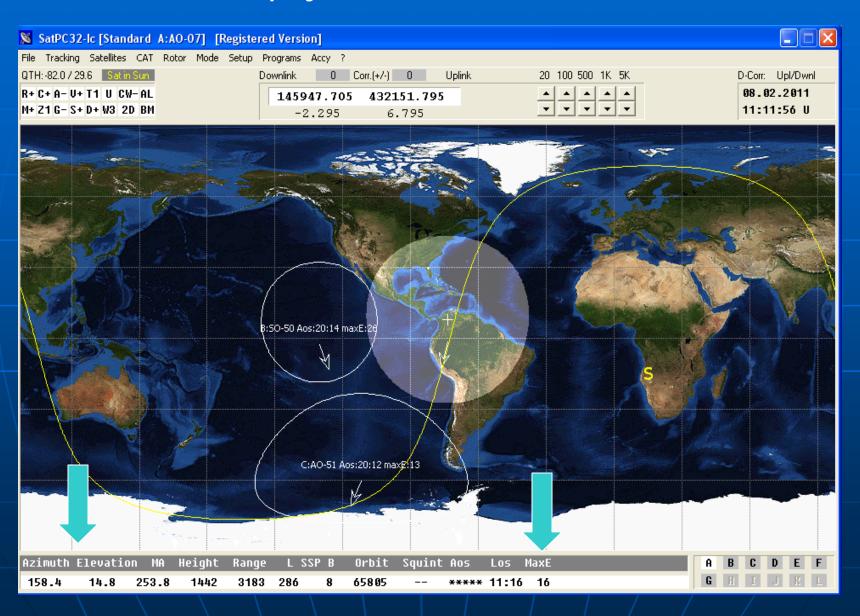
### By using the AL/Ct button on top in the AL mode the bottom of the screen shows the AL (AOS/LOS) times of the selected satellite.



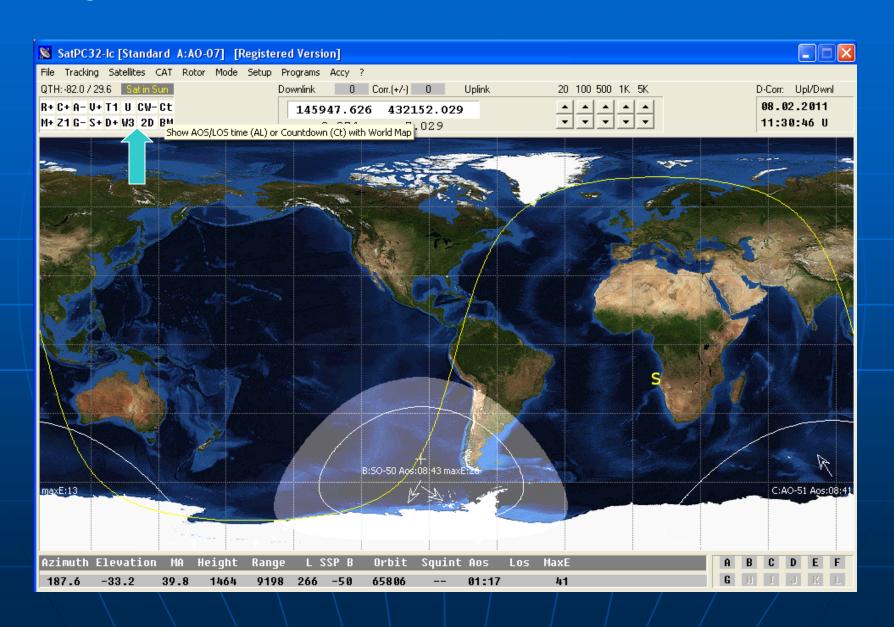
By using the AL/Ct button on top in the Ct mode the bottom of the screen shows the amount of time until the next AOS of the selected satellite. Note the mouseover description.



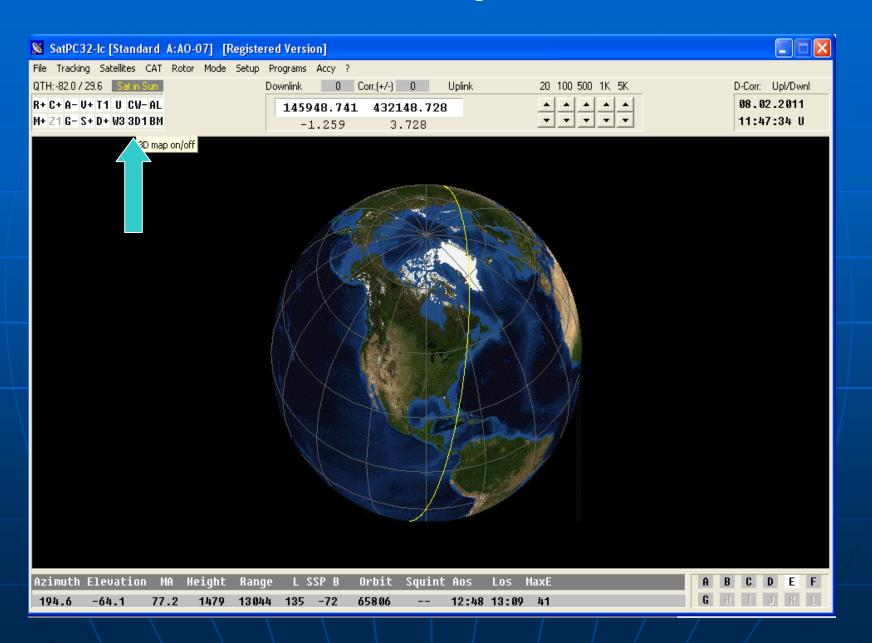
## Note the maximum elevation of the pass of the selected satellite is displayed as well as the current Az and El



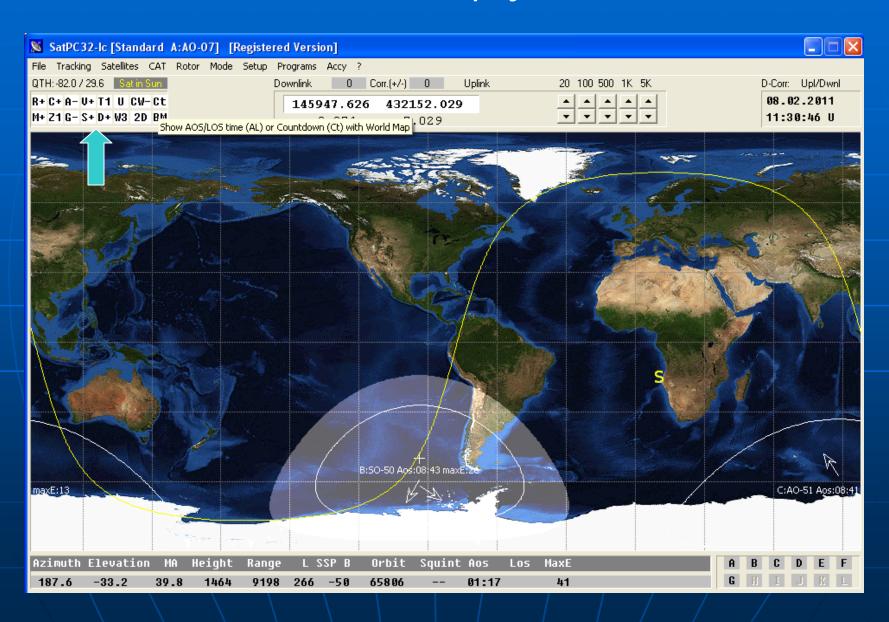
### The screen map displays can be changed in 2D size and whether 3D globe view is desired. Use mouseover for details.



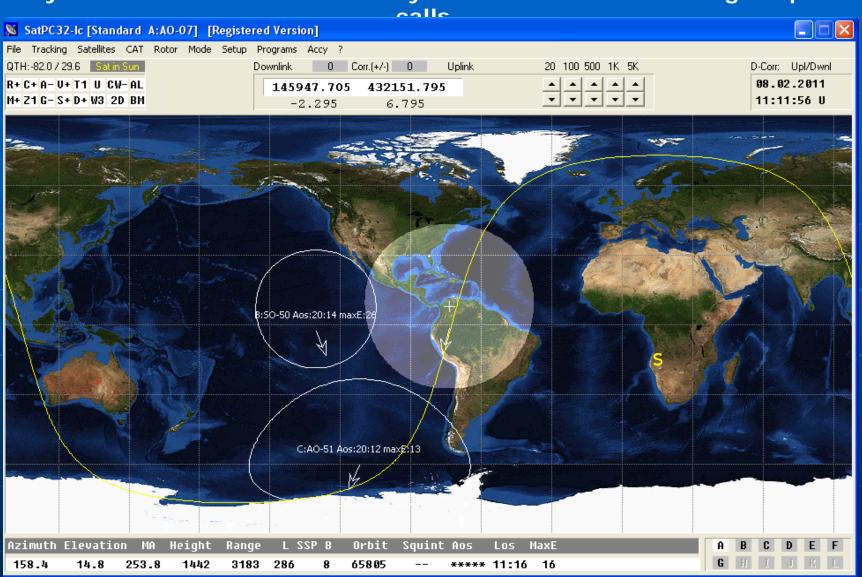
#### This view shows the 3D globe view.



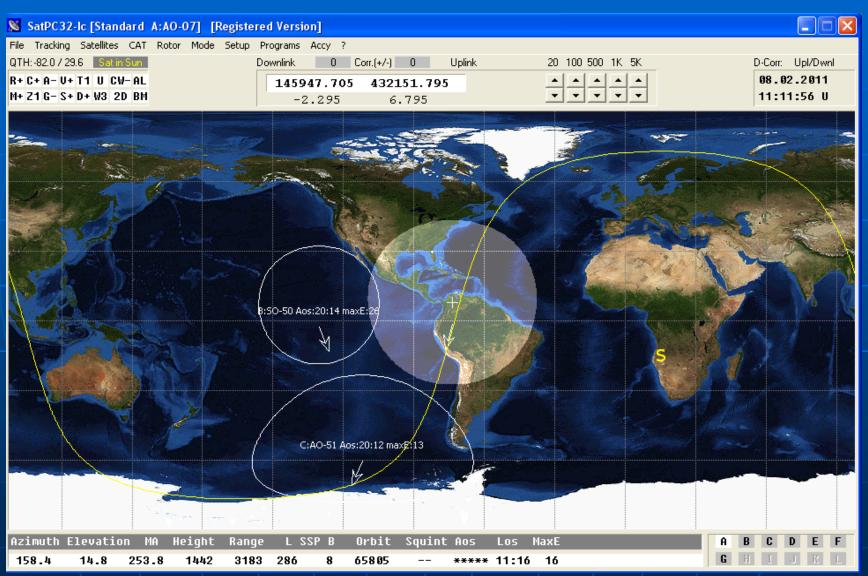
# Mouseover to see what the other buttons do to the satellite display.



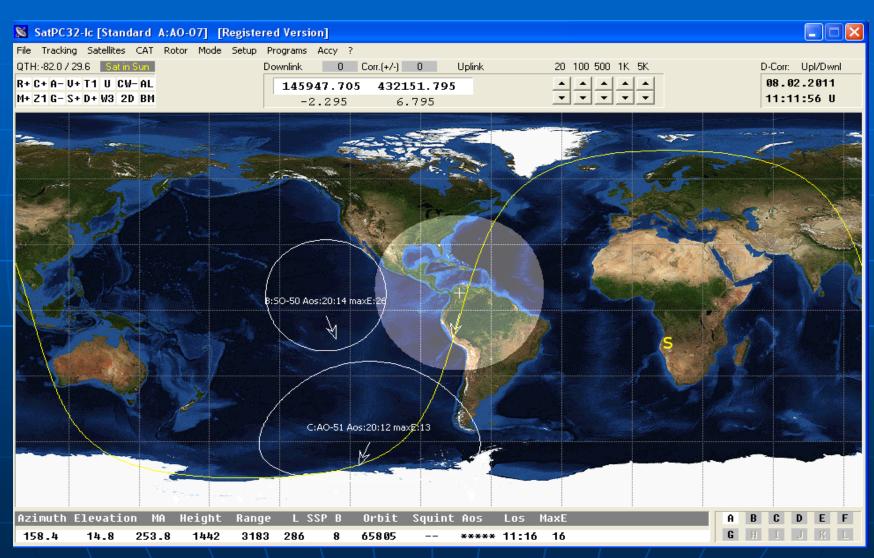
When you are in footprint and ready to transmit use the boom microphone/headset (Heil) and activate transmit by foot pedal. Listen for your downlink and make sure you hear it or avoid making frequent



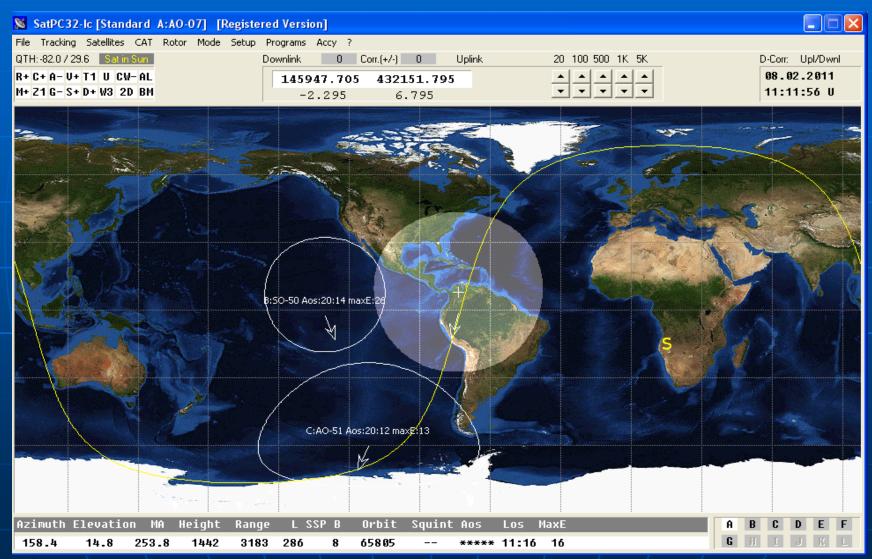
If you do not hear your downlink you may still be getting into the bird but not receiving it and be causing interference to others (tumbling bird with antennas orientation changing).



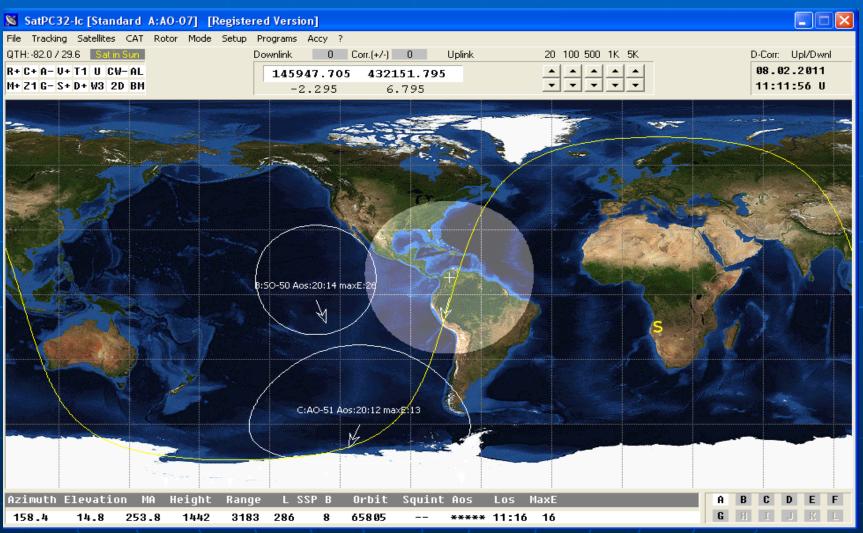
The FM birds are one frequency crossband repeaters. You may have many stations on at once trying to transmit, use etiquette. Say their callsign from W4DFU, your first name, "Univ. FL" Club Station Gainesville in EL89 (grid square).



The other station may say QSL to confirm the contact, and you the same after a successful two way exchange. You may get more calls from others, or make more yourself. If the SAT is crowded do not hog the bird, 2-3 contacts if others are on is good etiquette



Make sure to enter the contact in the paper log at the SAT station. List the date in UTC (see clock), time UTC, mode used, callsign of the station contacted, frequency up/down, their grid square, sign your name and callsign. Not logging contacts is a club violation and can result in losing station rights.



# OSCAR Satellites Orbiting Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio

Some more information follows about satellites for advanced users. Look for a primer in the near future for using these birds and ask Dr. Garlitz if you would like more information about making contact with them, at <a href="mailto:jqarlitz@ufl.edu">jqarlitz@ufl.edu</a>.

Many of the following birds use linear transponders, transmitting LSB, USB (or CW) up on one side of the center of the bandwidth and the opposite side down (50 KHz bandwidth on most).

This allows multiple users to make contacts on the satellite simultaneously.

## AMSAT-OSCAR 7 (OSCAR 7)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: AMSAT-OSCAR 7 Oscar Number: AO-7
International Designator: 1974-089B Norad Number: 7530
Common Name: OSCAR 7 Alternate Name: Phase-IIB

Satellite Type: Satellite Launch Date: 15 November, 1974

Launch Location: Vandenberg, AFB Launch Vehicle: Delta 2310
Apogee: 1459.00 Perigee: 1440.00

Apogee: 1459.00 Perigee: 1440.00 Inclination: 101.59 Period: 114.87 Weight: 28.800 Kg

octahedron

Organization: AMSAT-NA

### Frequency Information

Mode V/A (A) Linear Transponder (Non-Inverting): Semi-Operational

Uplink: 145.8500 - 145.9500 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 29.4000 - 29.5000 MHz SSB/CW

Mode V/A (A) TLM Beacon: Semi-Operational

Downlink 29.5020 MHz CW

Mode U/V (B) Linear Transponder (Inverting): Semi-Operational

Uplink: 432.1250 - 432.1750 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 145.9750 - 145.9250 MHz SSB/CW OSCAR Designation: AMSAT OSCAR 16

International Designator: 1990-005D

Common Name: PacSAT Launch Date: 22 January, 1990

Launch Vehicle: Ariane 4

Perigee: 778.00 Period: 100.58

......

Weight: 13.340 Kg Organization: AMSAT-NA Oscar Number: AO-16 Norad Number: 20439

Satellite Type: Microsatellite Launch Location: French Guiana

> Apogee: 794.00 Inclination: 98.19

Dimensions: 22.6 x 22.6 x 22.3 cm

cube

## **Frequency Information**

#### Mode V/U (J) PacSat BBS: Non-Operational

Downlink 437.0260 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS Downlink 437.0510 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.9000 MHz MFSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.9200 MHz MFSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.9400 MHz MFSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.9600 MHz MFSK 1200 BPS

Mode S Packet: Non-Operational

Downlink 2401.1428 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS

#### Mode FM Voice Repeater (Downlink is double sideband.): Operational

Simplex: 145.9200 MHz FM Downlink 437.0260 MHz SSB/CW

### Callsign(s)

Broadcast: PACSAT-

BBS: PACSAT-

# Fuji-OSCAR 29 (JAS 2)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: Fuji-OSCAR 29 Oscar Number: FO-29
International Designator: 1996-046B Norad Number: 24278
Common Name: JAS 2 Satellite Type: Satellite

Launch Date: 17 August, 1996 Launch Location: Tanegashima Space Center

Launch Vehicle: H-II No. 4 Apogee: 1323.00 Perigee: 800.00 Inclination: 98.54

Period: 106.44 Dimensions: 44 x 47 polyhedron

Weight: 50.000 Kg

Organization: Japan Amateur Radio League

# Frequency Information

Callsign(s) BBS: 8J1JCS

Mode V/U (J) Linear Transponder (Inverting): Semi-Operational

Uplink: 145.9000 - 146.0000 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 435.8000 - 435.9000 MHz SSB/CW

Mode V/U (J) PacSat BBS: Non-Operational

Uplink: 145.8000 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.8700 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS Uplink: 145.9100 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS Downlink 435.9100 MHz FSK 9600 BPS

Mode U Beacon: Semi-Operational

# **Gurwin OSCAR-32** (TechSat1b)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

OSCAR Designation: Gurwin OSCAR-32 Oscar Number: GO-32 Norad Number: 25397 International Designator: 1998-043D Common Name: TechSat1b Alternate Name: Gurwin II Satellite Type: Microsatellite Launch Date: 10 July, 1998

Launch Location: Baikonur Cosmodrome Launch Vehicle: Zenith Apogee: 816.00 Perigee: 814.00 Inclination: 98.48 Period: 101.19 Dimensions: 44.5 x 44.5 x 44.5 cm Weight: 60.000 Kg

cube

Organization: Technion Institute of Technology

# Frequency Information

Mode V/U (J) APRS (Set Path to be via 4XTECH): Non-Operational

Uplink: 145.9300 MHz FM 9600 BPS Downlink 435,2250 MHz FM 9600 BPS

Mode V/U (J) PacSat BBS: Non-Operational

Uplink: 145.8500 MHz FSK 9600 BPS

Mode V/U (J) PacSat BBS (PBBS has been off, in bootloader mode): Semi-Operational

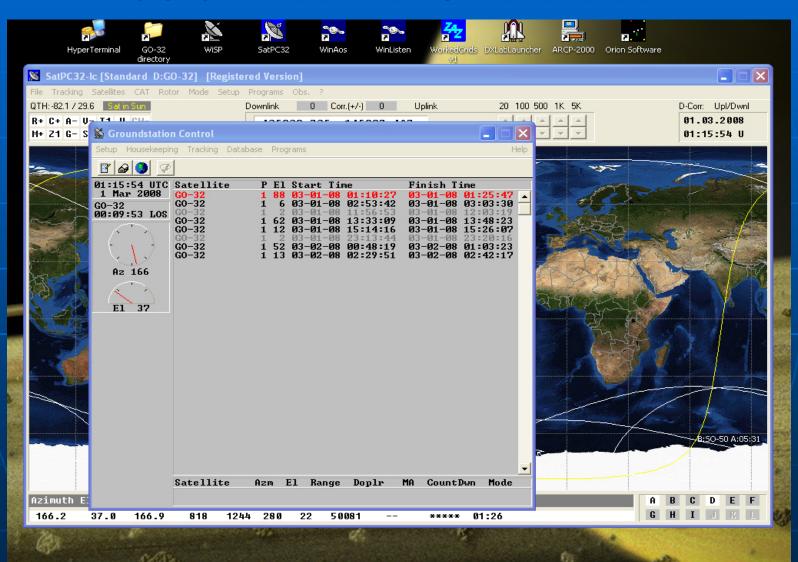
Uplink: 145.8900 MHz FSK 9600 BPS

Callsign(s)

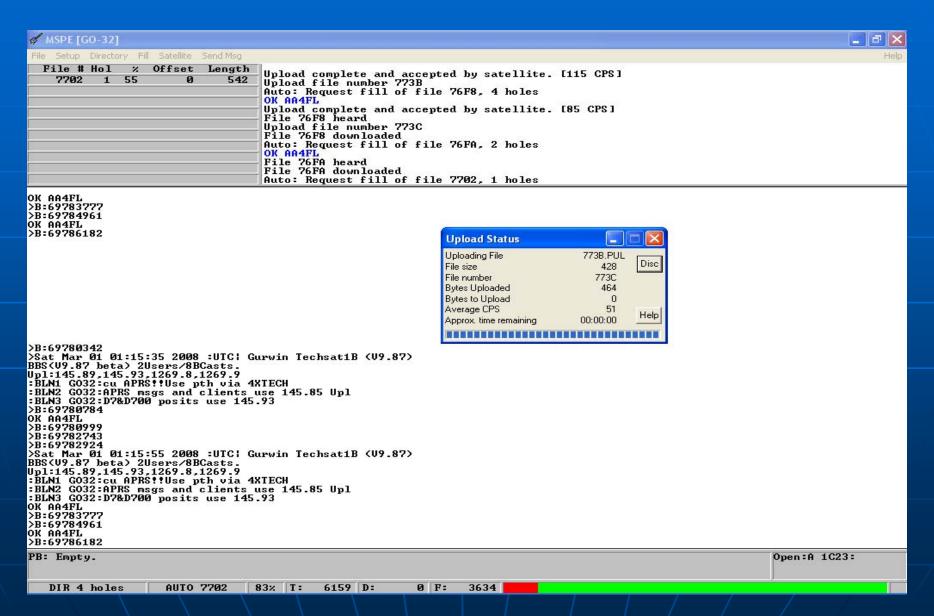
BBS: 4XTECH

Beacon: 4XTECH

# OSCAR Digital Satellites GO-32 - Technion U Haifa Israel



# Store and Forward BBS



## VUSat OSCAR-52 (HAMSAT)

#### **Spacecraft Summary**

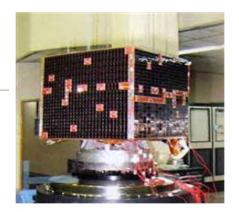
Satellite Type: Microsatellite Launch Date: 5 May, 2005
Launch Location: Sirharkota Launch Vehicle: PSLV

Apogee: 646.00 Perigee: 607.00

Inclination: 97.24 Period: 97.24

Dimensions: 63 x 63 x 55 cuboid Weight: 42.500 Kg

Organization: AMSAT-India



#### Frequency Information

Mode V Beacon (Indian Beacon): Operational

Downlink 145.9360 MHz Carrier

Mode V Beacon (Dutch Beacon): Operational

Simplex: 145.8600 MHz CW

Mode U/V (B) Linear Transponder (Inverting) (Indian Transponder): Operational

Uplink: 435.2200 - 435.2800 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 145.9300 - 145.8700 MHz SSB/CW

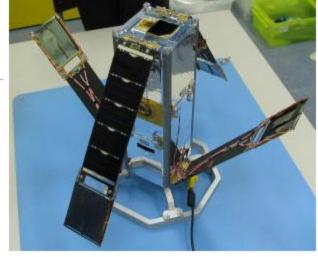
Mode U/V (B) Linear Transponder (Inverting) (Dutch Transponder): Operational

Uplink: 435.2250 - 435.2750 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 145.9250 - 145.8750 MHz SSB/CW

# 3U CubeSat Form Factor

## Delfi OSCAR-64 (Delfi-C3)

### **Spacecraft Summary**



OSCAR Designation: Delfi OSCAR-64
Norad Number: 32789
Satellite Type: Nanosatellite
Oscar Number: DO-64
Common Name: Delfi-C3
Launch Date: 28 April, 2008

Launch Location: Satish Dawan Space Launch Vehicle: PSLV

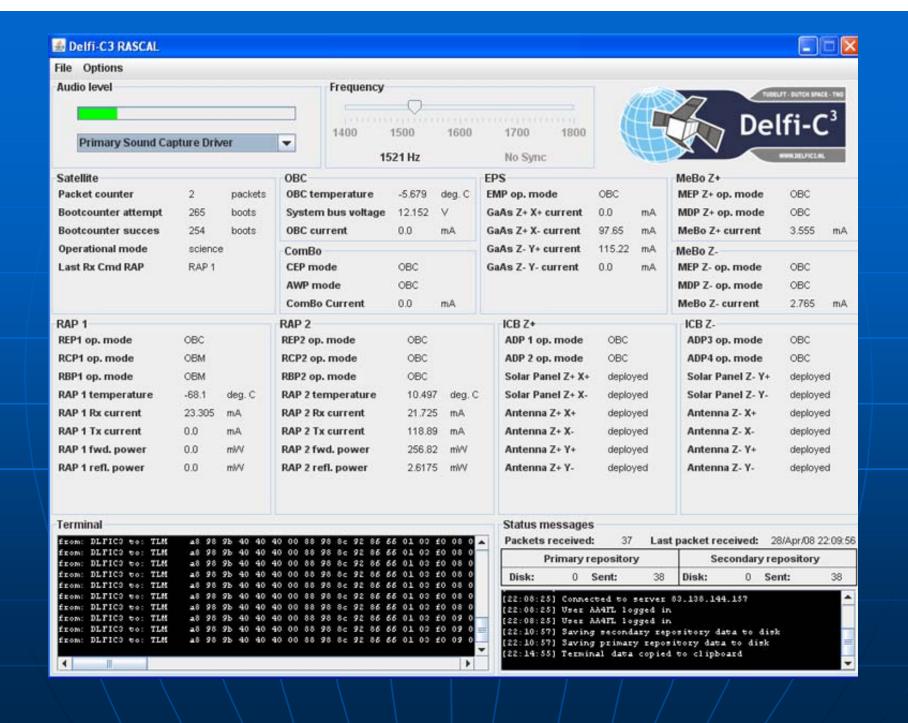
Center, India

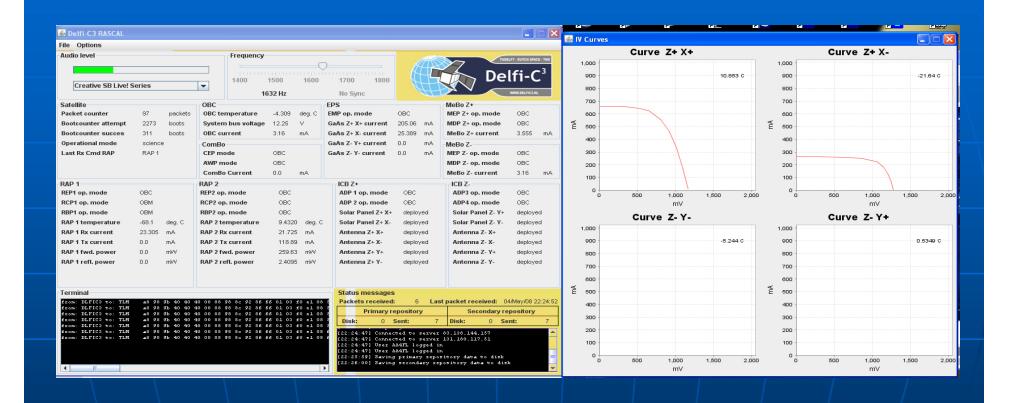
 Apogee:
 642.10
 Perigee:
 621.60

 Inclination:
 98.00
 Period:
 97.20

 Dimensions:
 10cm x 10cm x 34cm
 Weight:
 2.200 Kg

Organization: Delft University of Technology





# Experimentation and Communication – DO64

#### Frequency Information

Mode V Beacon (Transponder Mode Beacon): Non-Operational

Downlink 145.8700 MHz CW

Mode V Telemetry (Primary, Not Continuous Operation): Operational

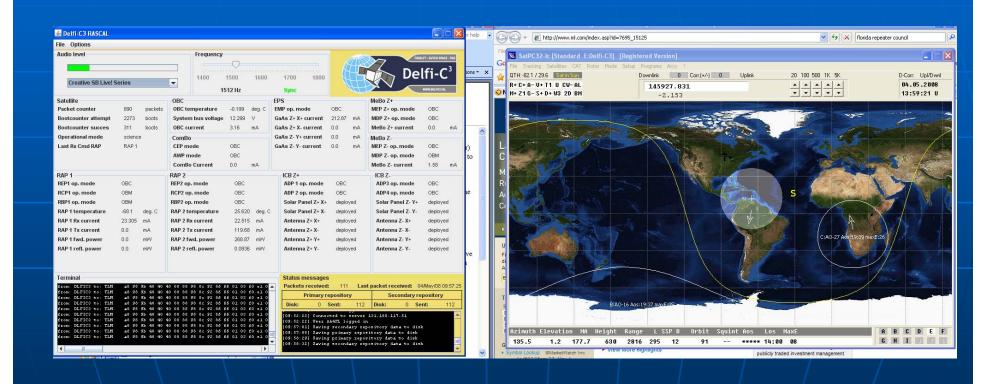
Downlink 145.8700 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS

Mode V Telemetry (Backup, Not Continuous Operation): Operational

Downlink 145,9300 MHz BPSK 1200 BPS

Mode U/V (B) Linear Transponder (Inverting): Non-Operational

Uplink: 435.5300 - 435.5700 MHz SSB/CW Downlink 145.8800 - 145.9200 MHz SSB/CW



# Successes of Delphi 3C Mission

- Experiment longevity
- Use of online support ground station network
- Distributed Software with simplicity of Sound Card for receiving
- Carried Amateur Radio on-board for actual use by Hams mitigates Town and Gown issues

# When done using W4DFU

- Make sure all radios and connected equipment are turned off in the correct order
- It is OK to leave the computers on
- Make sure to ground all antennas
- Shut off the lights
- Lock the fence lock
- Make sure the door is locked when you leave
- If any questions or issues e-mail Dr. Jay Garlitz at <u>igarlitz@ufl.edu</u> or call his cell, 352-246-6003.