DATASHEET

S-band Transmitter

S-BAND TRANSMITTER

DATASHEET

This datasheet details the specifications and features of EnduroSat's S-band Transmitter module.

Please contact EnduroSat if further information is needed.

Figure 1: S-band Transmitter Module

1 CHANGE LOG

Date	Version	Note
31/Jan/2019	Rev 0	Initial Document.
01/Aug/2019	Rev 1	Mechanical Drawings update

2 ACRONYMS LIST

16-APSK	16-Amplitude and Phase Shift Keying
8-PSK	8-Phase Shift Keying
CAN	Controller Area Network
CCSDS	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems
DVB-S2	Digital Video Broadcasting – Second Generation
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
GEVS	General Environmental Verification Standard
GND	Ground
GS	Ground Station
HW	Hardware
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LEO	Low Earth Orbit
LVDS	Low Voltage Differential Signaling
OBC	On Board Computer
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RF	Radio Frequency
SMA	Sub-Miniature version A
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

3 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

EnduroSat's S-Band Transmitter module is available in two frequency bands: commercial 2200 – 2290 MHz and amateur 2400 – 2450 MHz. The commercial band is allocated by the ITU for Space Operation Service (Space-to-Earth), Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS, Space-to-Earth) and Space Research Service (Space-to-Earth). The transmitter is designed to work in accordance with the DVB-S2 ETSI EN 302 307 standard. Other standards are also available upon request, for example CCSDS.

The form factor of the S-band Transmitter is built around the PC-104 connector standard which is the most common for CubeSat systems.

The module has two modes of operation: *Idle* mode and *Transmit* mode. In the *Idle* mode the device is recording data into its internal memory (up to 32GB) from the OBC or directly from a dedicated payload. It is intended for periods when the satellite is not communicating with the GS. Therefore, in this mode the module automatically switches off all unnecessary electronics and consumes less than 0.3 W. In the *Transmit* mode the device sends the loaded data through the radio channel. The optimum output power is 32 dBm and can be regulated from 27 dBm to 33 dBm with a 1 dB step. The power consumption in *Transmit* mode with 32 dBm RF output power is 7.2 W. The system provides wide power supply range – 10 to 24.5 V or 5 V buses.

A few interfaces are available on the PC-104 connectors: I2C, CAN, UART and RS-485 (primary and secondary). They are used for setting the communication parameters (e.g. operation mode, frequency, output power, symbol rate) and transferring the payload data. Furthermore, LVDS (data + CLK) and another RS-485 interface are available for direct data transmission, i.e. without accessing the internal memory. The LVDS is also available through a dedicated connector. The RF output connector to the antenna is a 50 Ohm SMA female jack.

The small overall dimensions of the metallic box combined with the robust HW architecture of the S-band Transmitter makes it a perfect choice for CubeSat or nanosat LEO missions.

4 FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Frequency Range: Commercial 2200 to 2290 MHz, Amateur 2400 – 2450 MHz
- RF Output Power: 27 dBm to 33 dBm
- Protocol: DVB-S2 – ETSI EN 302 307-1 v1.4.1
- Modulation: QPSK, 8-PSK, 16-APSK
- Spurious Emissions: < -60 dBc
- Frequency Stability: +/- 1 ppm
- Maximum Symbol Rate: 5 Msym/s
- Interfaces: RS-485 / I2C / CAN / UART / LVDS
- Input Interface Connector: PC-104
- RF Connector: 50 Ohm female SMA jack
- Internal Memory: up to 32 GB
- Wide Power Supply Range: 10 to 24.5 V or 5V
- Low Power Consumption: 7.2 W at 32 dBm RF output power
- Weight: 250 g

5 RF CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Condition	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Freq. Range	Commercial Band	MHz	2200		2290
Freq. Range	Amateur Band	MHz	2400		2450
Freq. Tuning		kHz	1		
RF Output Power	25 °C	dBm	27	32	33
Spurious Level		dBc		60	
Symbol Rate		Msym/s	2		5
SNR	25 °C	dB	29	32	35
Output Impedance		Ohm		50	

6 CONNECTORS

6.1 Location

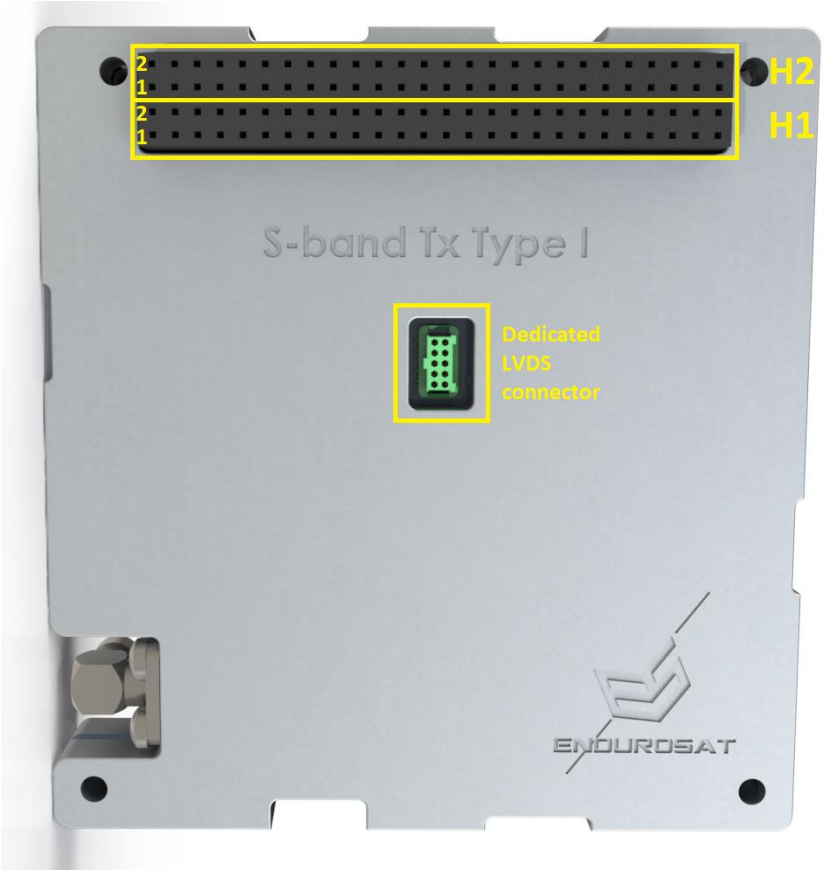


Figure 2: Main Stack Connectors

Figure 3: SMA and LED indicators

6.2 Pinout: H1 - Stack Connector

Pin	Mnemonic	Description
H1-1	CAN L	CAN communication Low (3.3V)
H1-3	CAN H	CAN communication High (3.3V)
H1-5	LVDS_1_TxD_N	LVDS 1 Data Negative
H1-6	LVDS_1_TxD_P	LVDS 1 Data Positive
H1-7	LVDS_1_TxC_N	LVDS 1 Clock Negative
H1-8	LVDS_1_TxC_P	LVDS 1 Clock Positive
H1-9	LVDS_2_TxD_N	LVDS 2 Data Negative
H1-10	LVDS_2_TxD_P	LVDS 2 Data Positive
H1-11	LVDS_2_TxC_N	LVDS 2 Clock Negative
H1-12	LVDS_2_TxC_P	LVDS 2 Clock Positive
H1-21	I2C SCL Payload	I2C clock for Payload usage
H1-23	I2C SDA Payload	I2C data for Payload usage
H1-22	RS-485_2_N	Secondary RS-485
H1-24	RS-485_2_P	Secondary RS-485
H1-29	RS-485_MOD_N	RS-485 to Modulator
H1-31	RS-485_MOD_P	RS-485 to Modulator
H1-37	RS-485_1_N	Primary RS-485
H1-38	RS-485_1_P	Primary RS-485
H1-39	TxD System	UART transmit data for System usage
H1-40	RxD System	UART receive data for System usage

6.3 Pinout: H2 - Stack Connector

Pin	Mnemonic	Description
H2-3	Out1	S-band power enable
H2-23	+12 V	+12V BUS Power supply
H2-24	+12 V	+12V BUS Power supply
H2-25	+5 V	+5V BUS Power supply
H2-26	+5 V	+5V BUS Power supply
H2-29	GND	Ground
H2-30	GND	Ground
H2-31	GND	Ground
H2-32	GND	Ground

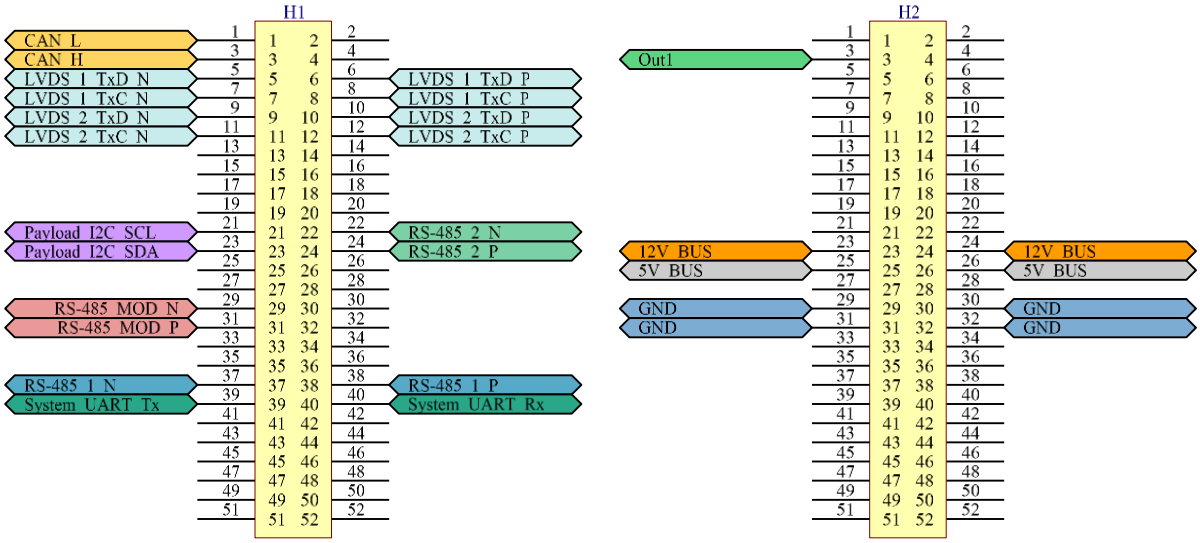


Figure 4: Pinout of the Stack Connectors

6.4 Dedicated LVDS Connector

A separate connector for the LVDS interface is available – see figure 3. For more information please contact EnduroSat.

6.5 SMA Connector

The SMA connector shown in figure 3 is for the RF output signal and is a 50 Ohm female jack. It is recessed into the case to save space and its position allows easy routing of the coaxial cable within the satellite. As an option, it can be purchased in a straight or right-angled configuration.

7 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max
Supply Voltage [V]	+12 V BUS	10	12	24.5
	+5 V BUS	4.75	5	5.25
Enable [V]	Logic High disables the device	1.8	3.3	5
Current Consumption [A]	Idle mode, +12 V		0.025	
	Transmit mode at 32 dBm RF power, +12 V		0.6	
Operating Temperature [°C]		-30		70

8 MECHANICAL DRAWING

The following pictures show the external dimensions of the S-band Transmitter module.

STEP files can be provided upon request. All dimensions are in mm.

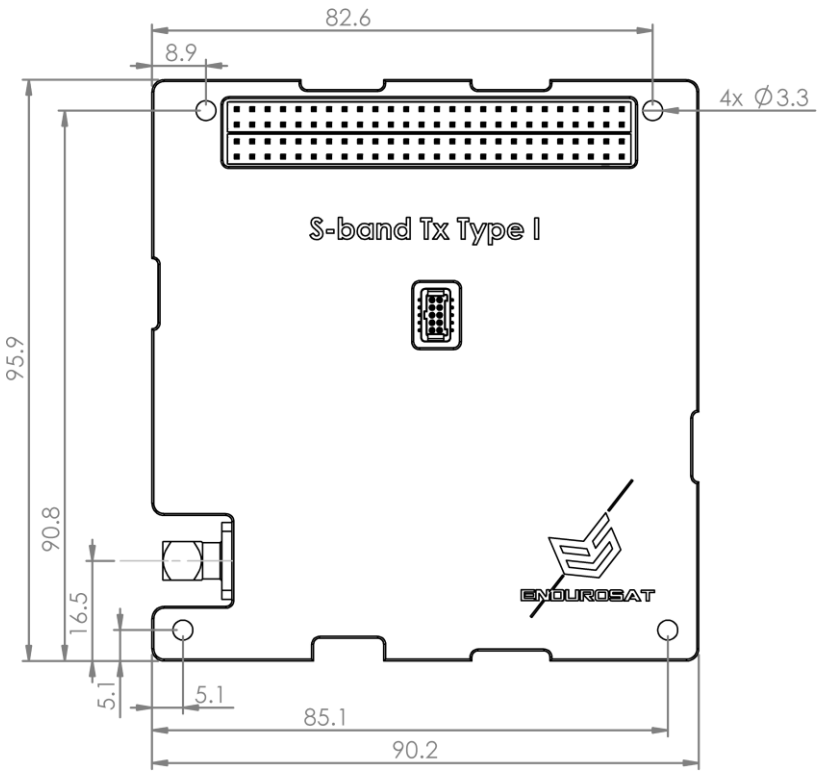


Figure 5: S-band Transmitter - Top View

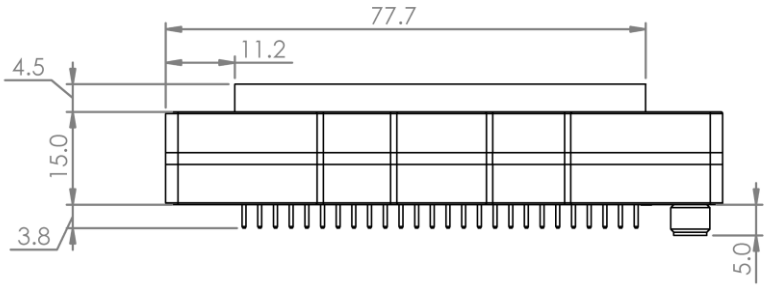


Figure 6: S-band Transmitter - Side View

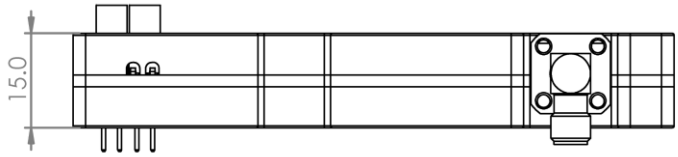


Figure 7: S-band Transmitter - Side View

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AND MECHANICAL TESTING

A full campaign of tests at qualification level will be performed on the qualification engineering model. Qualification tests, levels and duration will follow the GEVS standard: GSFC-STD-7000A.

- Random Vibration
- Sinusoidal Vibration
- Pyroshock Test
- Thermal Cycling
- Thermal Vacuum
- Total Ionizing Dose

10 MATERIALS AND PROCESSES

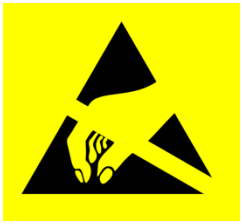
- Surface mount technology component placement
- Standard: IPC-A-610E Class 3
- Aluminum 6061 T651 box
- Visually inspected
- X-Ray checked
- Functionally verified

11 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Particular attention shall be paid to the avoidance of damage to the module during handling, storage and preservation. The handling of the module should be performed in compliance with the following instructions:

- Handle using PVC, latex, cotton (lint free) or nylon gloves.
- The environment where the device will be handled shall meet the requirements for a class environment 100,000, free of contaminants such as dust, oil, grease, fumes and smoke from any source.
- Store in such a manner as to preclude stress and prevent damage
- To prevent the deterioration, the module shall be stored in a controlled environment, i.e. the temperature and humidity levels shall be maintained within the proper ranges:
    - Ideal storage temperature range: 15 ºC to 27 ºC
    - Ideal storage humidity range: 30 % to 60 % relative humidity (RH)

12 WARNINGS



This product uses semiconductors that can be damaged by electrostatic discharge (ESD). Observe precautions for handling.

Sensitive electronic device. Do not ship or store near strong electrostatic, electromagnetic, magnetic or radioactive fields.

Communication module. Do not transmit without antenna or attenuator. Be mindful of RF interference issues.