QO-100 Presentation FRARS Hamfest 11/Aug/2019

All you need to know to get going on oscar 100

Presented By:

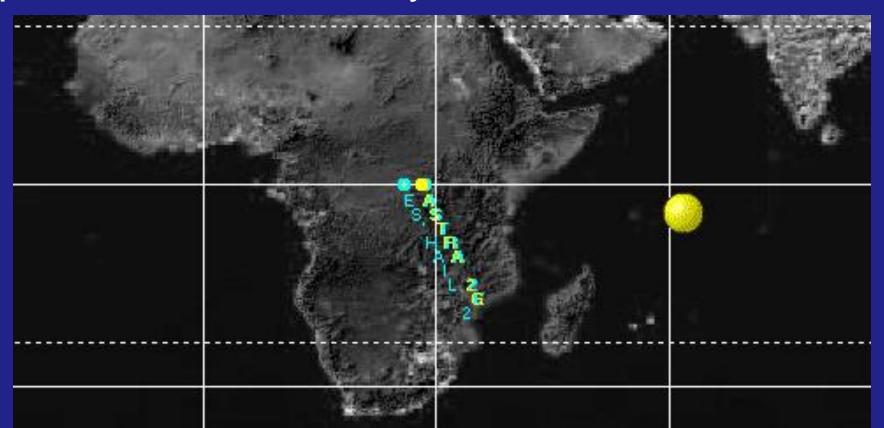
Paul MOEYT

What is QO100

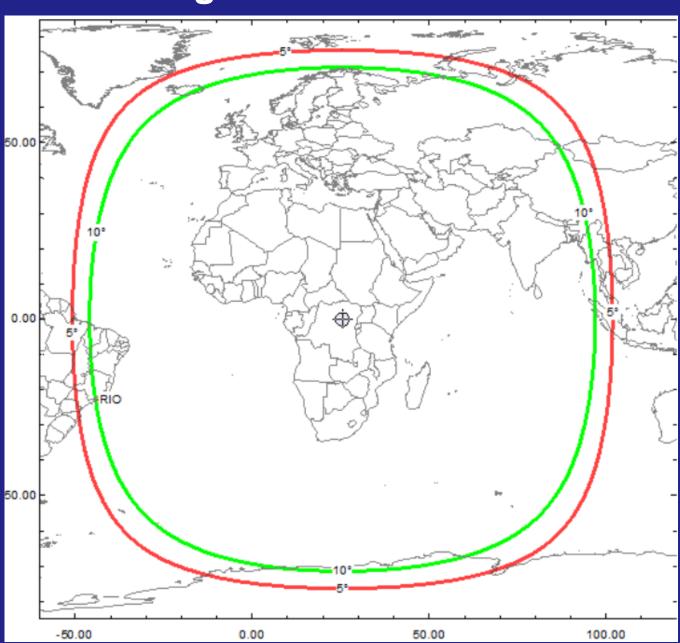
- Qatar / Oscar 100 Es'hail-2 is a geostationary satellite much like Astra used for Sky satellite TV
- Amateur payload built by Mitsubishi Electric CO with input from QARS + Amsat-DL
- Narrow transponder is 250KHz wide (800KHz)
- Wideband transponder is 8MHz wide
- Basically a bent-pipe repeater that covers 1/3 of Earth, up on 2.4GHz, down on 10GHz

Where is QO100

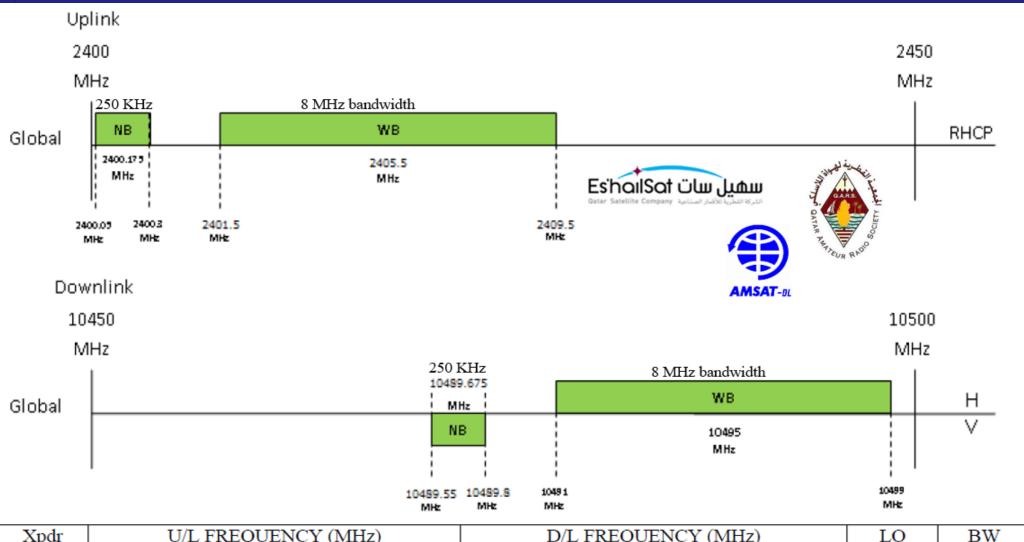
 Es'hail-2 is located at 25.9 east only a couple of degrees away from where a standard Sky-TV dish points, 38945Km away from us in the UK



What is the coverage

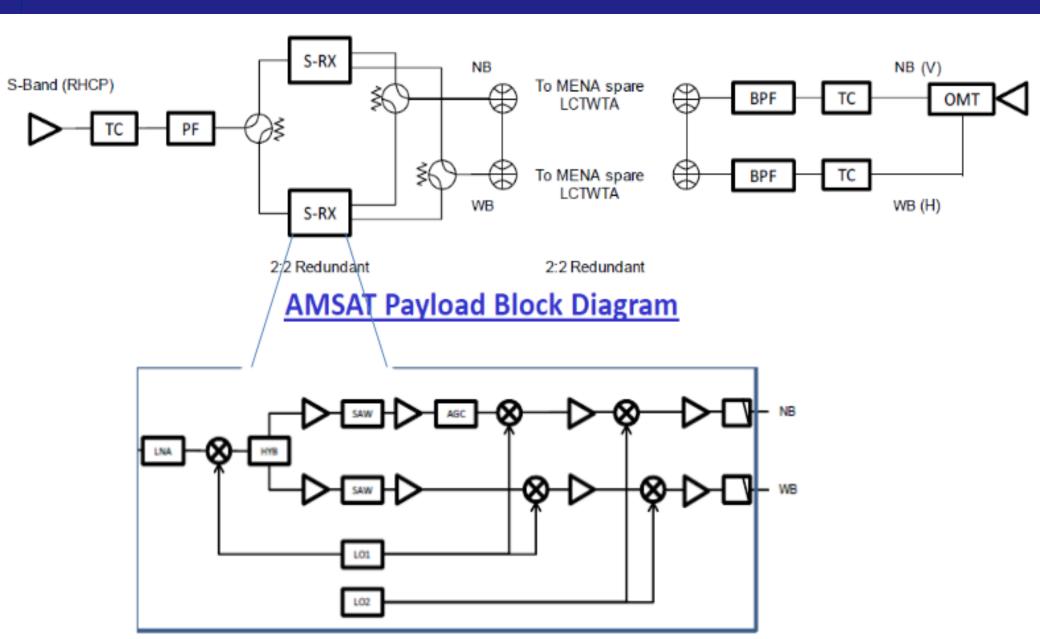


Frequencies / Band Plan



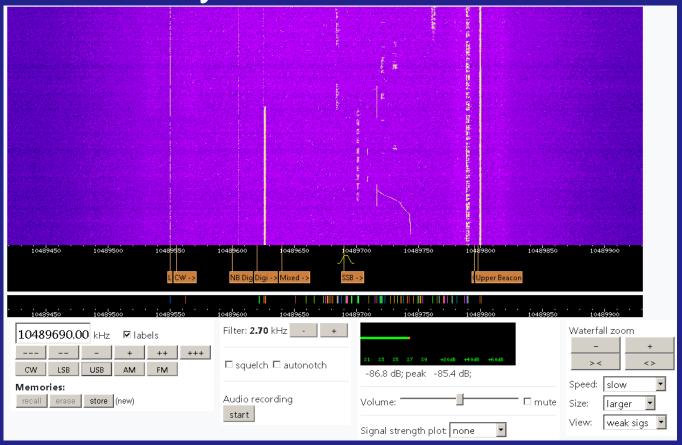
- I - CI-	(1111)									
No	Pol	Begin	Center	End	Pol	Begin	Center	End	(MHz)	(MHz)
NB	RHCP	2400.05	2400.175	2400.3	V	10489.55	10489.675	10489.8	8089.5	0.25
WB	RHCP	2401.5	2405.5	2409.5	Н	10491	10495	10499	8089.5	8

What is the transponder



How do you RX it

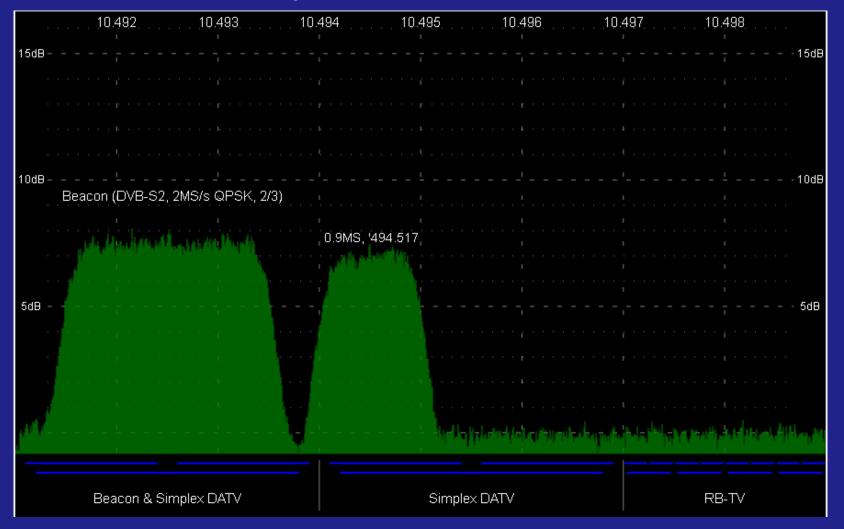
Use the Goonhilly Down Web SDR narrow band



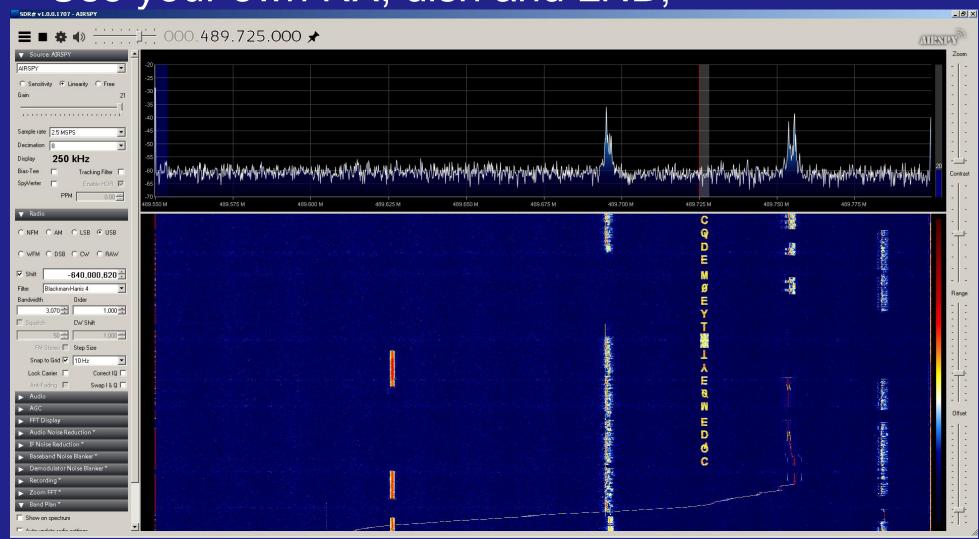
https://eshail.batc.org.uk/nb/

How do you RX it

Use the Goonhilly Down Web SDR wide band



Use your own RX, dish and LNB;



Standard 80cm dish will give excellent RX!



A modern LNB (without frontend filter)

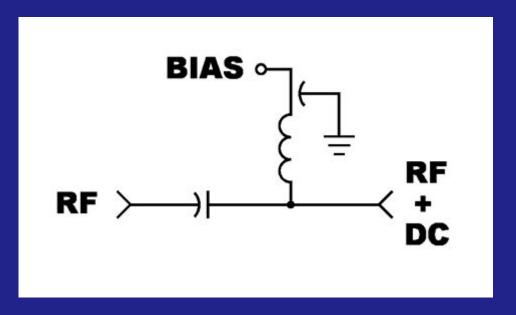
(Use a 'PLL' LNB which is more stable than the typical DRO TV LNB)



- LNB stability:
 - Use a PLL LNB instead of a DRO LNB
 - Lock the reference crystal (25/27 MHz) to 10 MHz frequency reference (GPS, Rubidium or TCXO)
 - Not needed for DATV
 - You can use software frequency correction if you are brave!

a DC power inserter





- 10-14V = vertical polarisation (narrow band)
- 15V+ = horizontal polarisation (wide band)
- 22KHz = Low/High band (LO 9750 / 10600mhz)

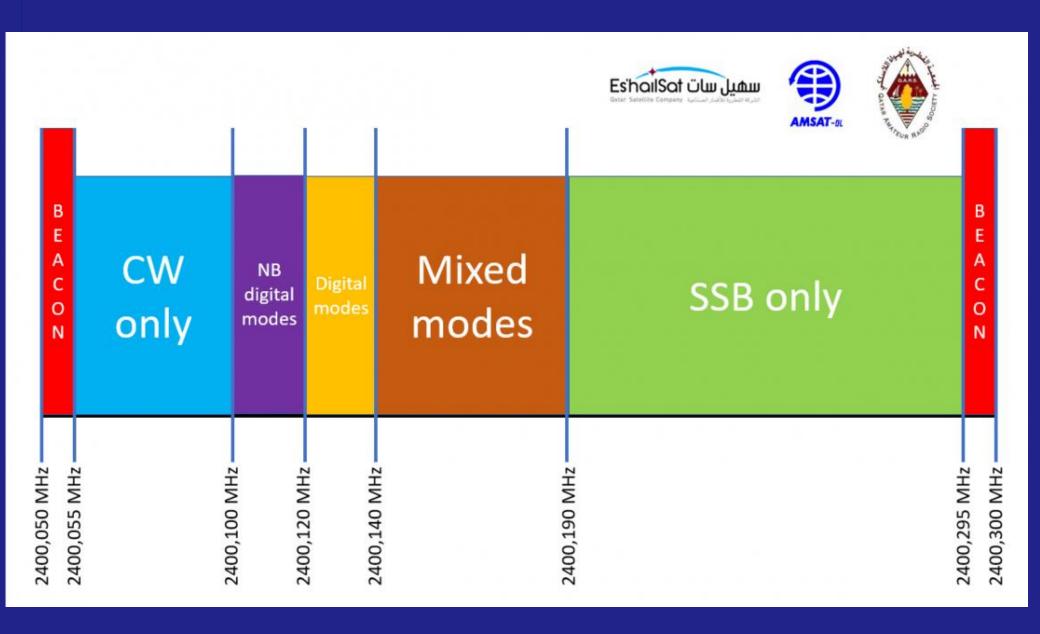
- A Receiver:
 - RTL-SDR, RSP, Airspy, HackRF, any SDR covering 600MHz-1.5GHz + suitable software
 - 2M / 70cm transceiver
 - Additional IF down converter (739MHz > 2M / 70cm)
 - A ready out of the box solution DB6NT (not recommended)

- Receive IF frequency calculation:
 - NB transponder CW beacon 10489.550 MHz
 Vertical polarisation
 - 10489.550 MHz standard LNB LO 9750 MHz = 739.550 MHz IF (25MHz xtal)
 - 10489.550 MHz LNB LO 9360 MHz = 1129.550 MHz IF (24MHz xtal)
 - 10V-14V LNB power for vertical polarisation, 22 KHz off

Remember;

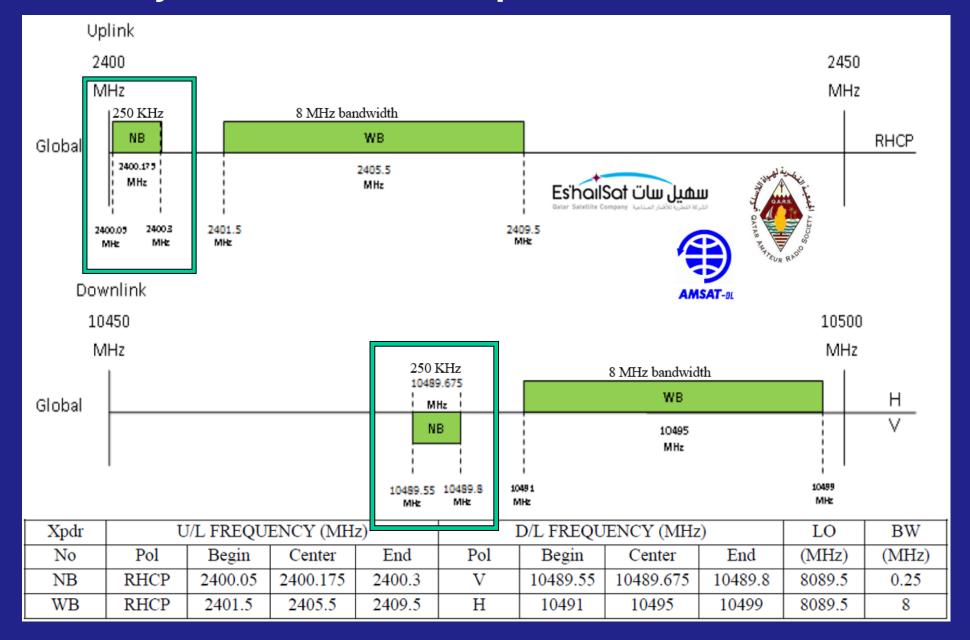
- If using a 'web SDR' then your QSO will not be valid!
- For a valid QSO you will need to have QO100 TX/RX at your location

- A multimode driver rig 2M / 70cm (or SDR exciter)
- A transverter to produce 2.4GHz output.
- A suitable 2.4GHz power amplifier to give a few watts at the feed
- 60cm+ dish with LHCP feed
- Use 2400.050MHz to 2400.300MHz segment



Uplink (EOC, SFD	=- 106 dB\	N/m2)	Downlink (EOC)				
Freq	2.4	GHz	Freq	10.5	GHz		
Di sh size	0.75	m	TWTA output power	100	W		
Antgain	23.64	dBi	ОВО	6	dB		
HPA Output Power	10	₩	On-board losses	1.5	dB		
Uplink path losses	1.5	dB	S/C Ant. Gain	17	dBi		
Ground EIRP	32.14	dBW	S/CEIRP	29.5	dBW		
			Power sharing	50	channels		
			S/CEIRP per channel	12.5	dBW		
Earth-S/C distance	41126	Km					
Free Space Loss	192.3	dB	Free Space Loss	205.1	dB		
95% availability att	0.12	dB	95% availability att	0.55	dB		
S/CG/T	-12	dB/K	Ground Sta. G/T	13.98	dB/K		
C/N0	56.3	dBHz	C/N0	49.4	dBHz		
Channel Bw	2.5	KHz	Channel Bw	2.5	KHz		
C/N per user (PEP)	22.3	dB	C/N per user (Avg.)	15.4	dB		

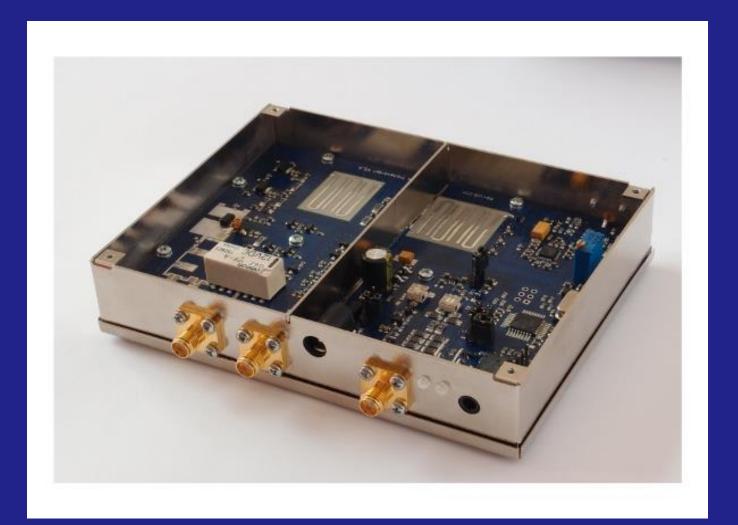
How do you TX into it - Frequencies / Band Plan



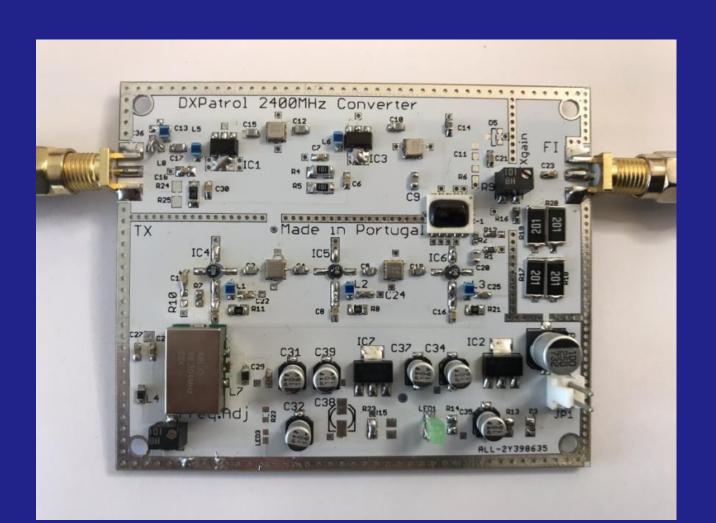
A 2M or 70cm multi-mode rig











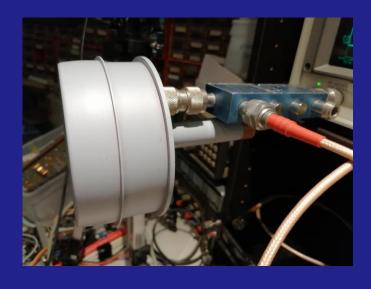
 A dish feed for 2400 MHz LHCP (single or separate RX/TX antenna)







 A feed for 2400 MHz LHCP (single or separate RX/TX antenna)







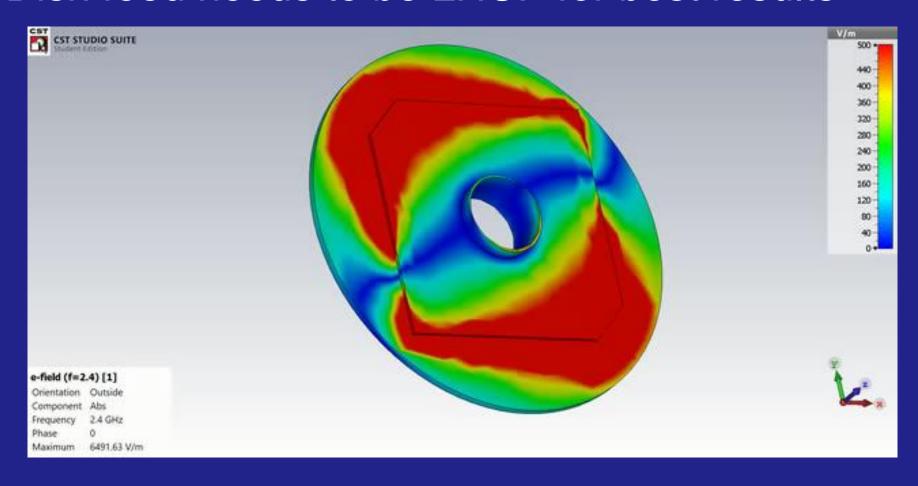
 A feed for 2400 MHz LHCP (single or separate RX/TX antenna)



 A feed for 2400 MHz RHCP (single or separate RX/TX antenna)



Dish feed needs to be LHCP for best results



Few watts power amplifier to >60cm dish



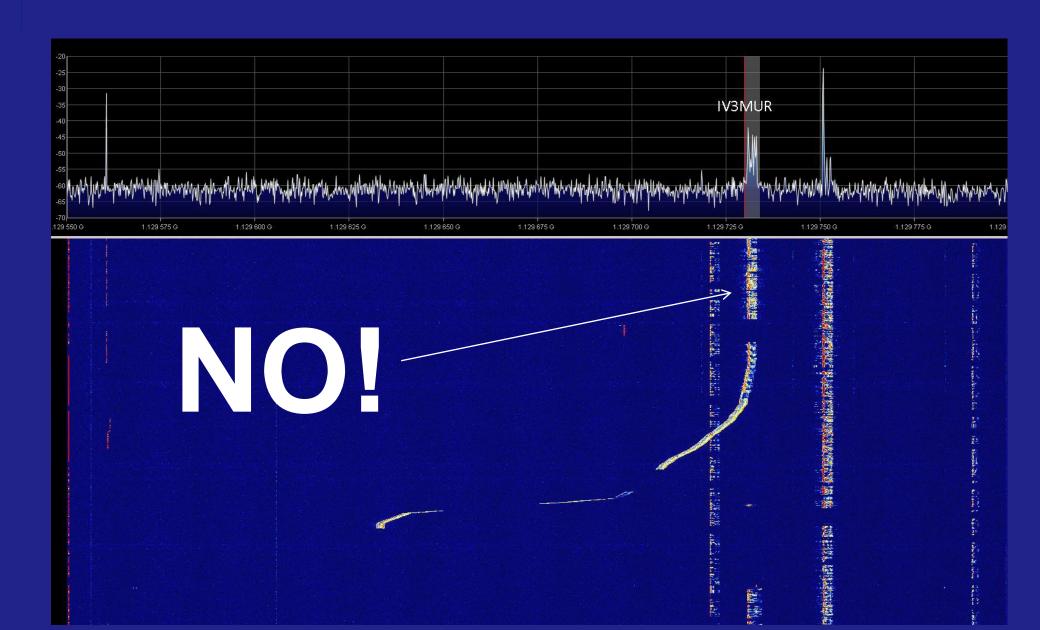
Few watts power amplifier to >60cm dish



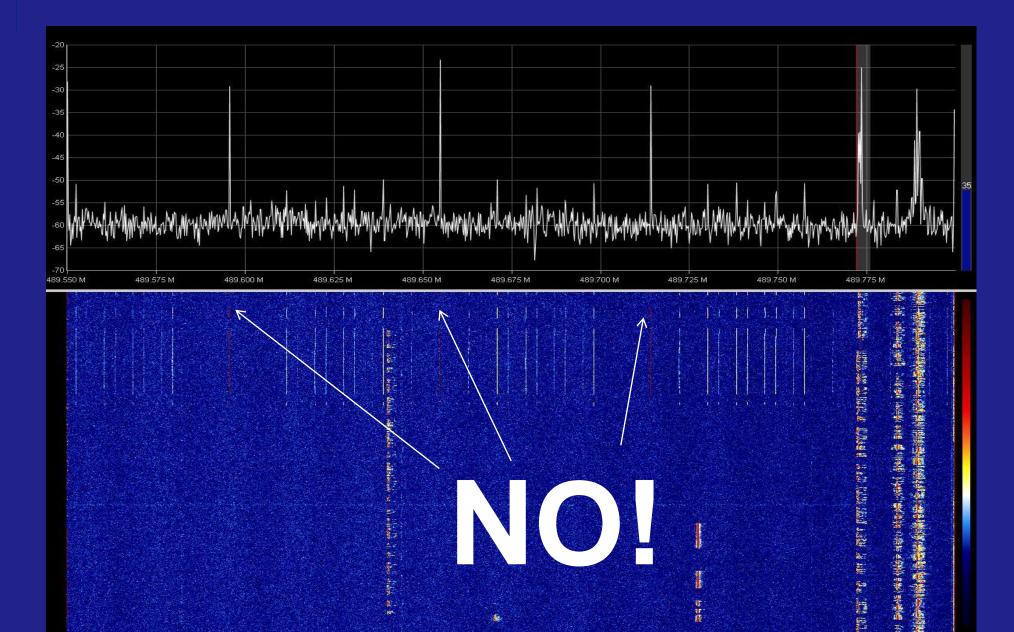
- Calibrate your TX so it reads the 10489.xxx MHz downlink, i.e. 489.xxx MHz
- Net onto others far more easily!
- "BE" on frequency
- Do not under any circumstances tune during TX!



QO-100 - Gallery of shame



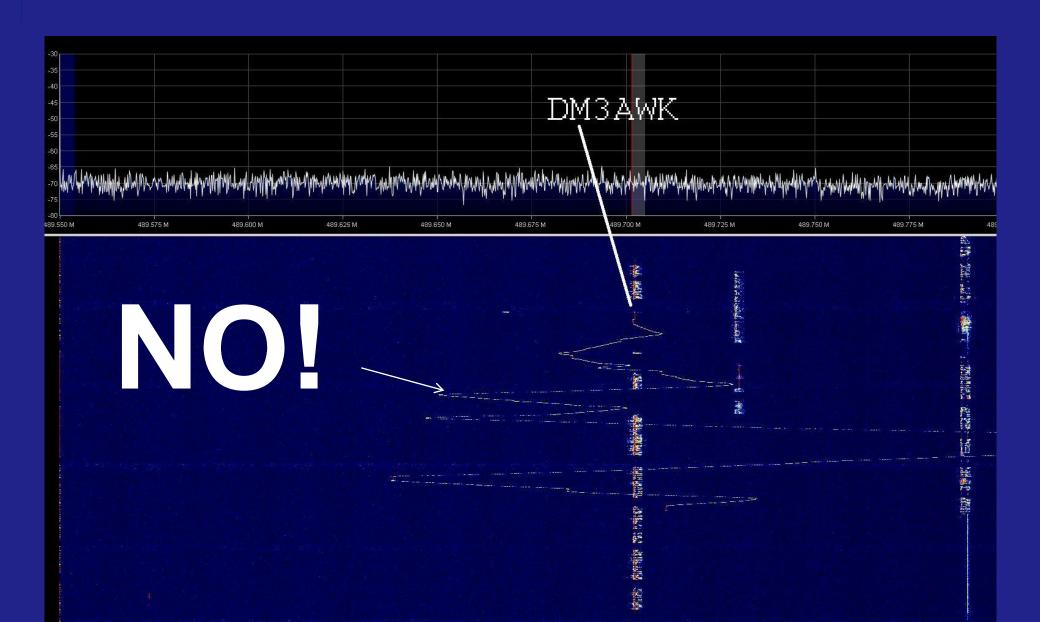
QO-100 - Gallery of shame



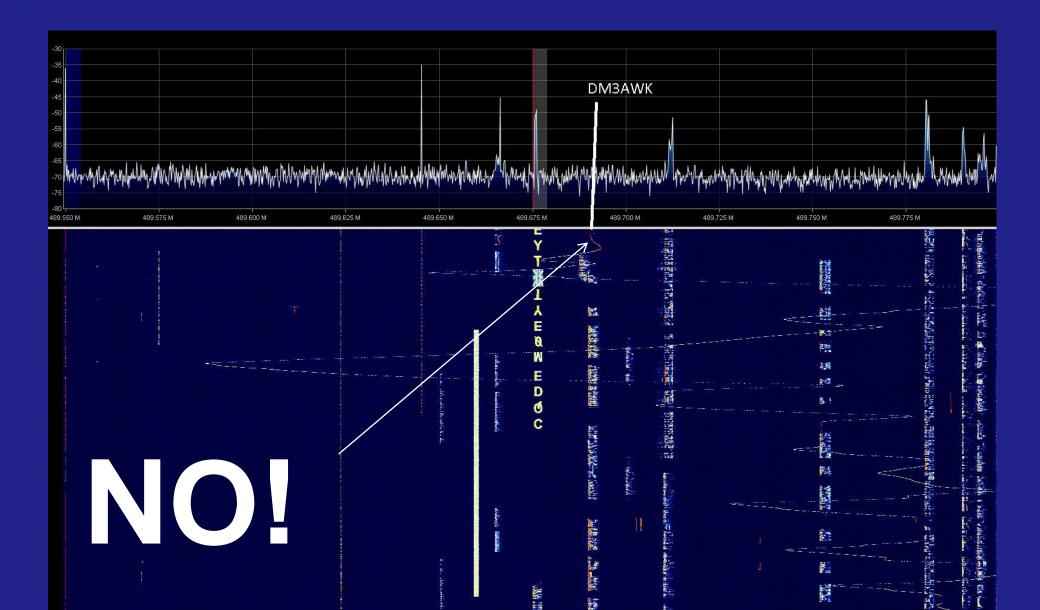
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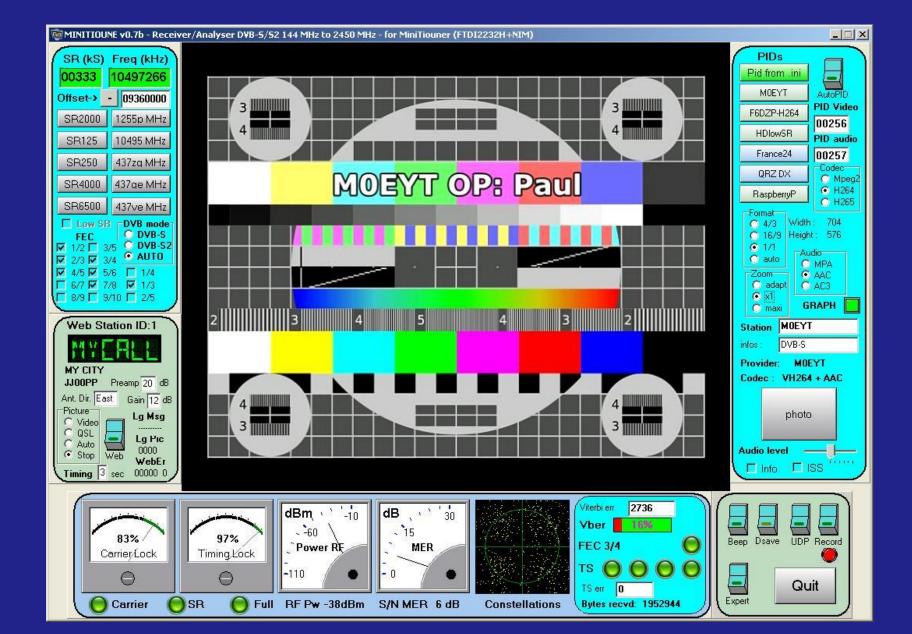
How do you TX into it

- Ensure you can monitor your own 2.4GHz uplink signal
- Cheap SDR's cover 2.4GHz, old Cal-Amp MVDS down converters cover the same band
- Don't use the transponder receiver as part of your test equipment!
- Set your signal peak to that of the CW beacon
- Ensure your signals are clean and of good quality before transmitting into your antenna!

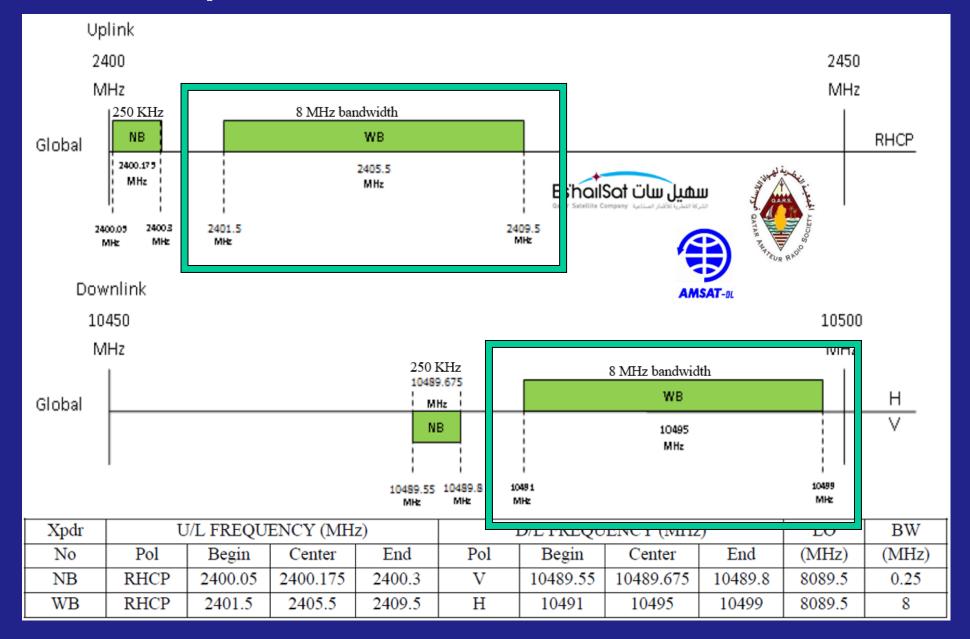
Ground station enhancements

- Lock LNB to a GPSDO for frequency precision
- Lock your transverter to GPS as well
- Fit a TCXO in your driver rig or lock to GPS
- Add a power amplifier for DATV modes or use a bigger antenna
- Make a digital modes interface

DATV:



DATV: Frequencies / Band Plan



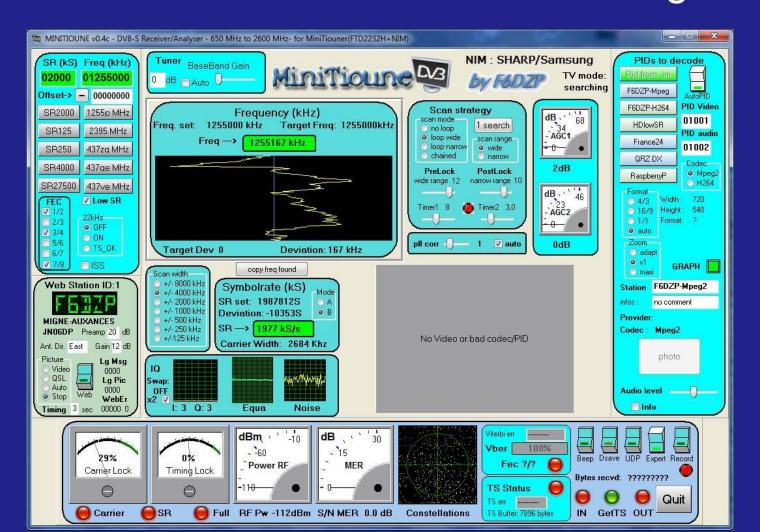
DATV: Receivers

RX: MiniTiouner F6DZP direct receiving



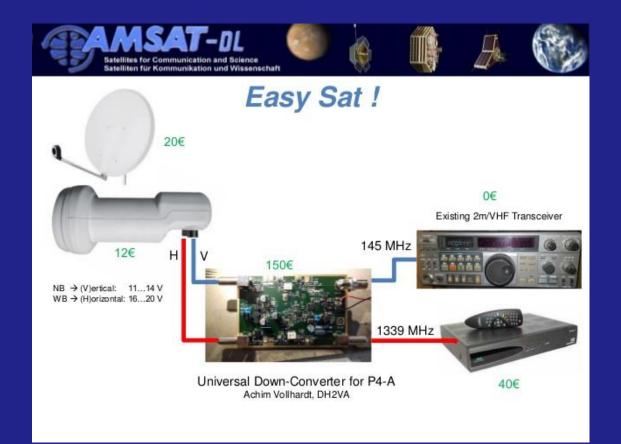
DATV: Software

RX: MiniTiouner F6DZP direct receiving



DATV: Down Converter

- RX: DVBS/S2 RX (low symbol rate capable)
- Additional up-converter & LO



RX:

- Golden Interstar GI202 LNB GPS locked 24MHz
- Single 1.2M offset dish + dual band feed
- Leo Bodnar GPSDO-mini (24MHz o/p)
- AR5000 (locked to 10MHz) for SSB / etc
- AirSpy on 1129.675MHz +- for pan-adapter
- BATC MiniTiouner for DATV

TX:

- Elad FDM-DUO (GPS 10MHz)
- G4DDK 10M to 70cm transverter (GPS 101MHz)
- SG-Labs 70cm to 13cm transverter (GPS 10MHz)
- Leo Bodnar GPSDO-mini (101MHz)
- PE1RKI 100W power amplifier (@3W o/p)
- Single 1.2M offset dish + dual band feed











That's all there is to it! See you on the satellite!

73's DE MOEYT

Credits:

Original Presentation: M0EYT Updated by: ON4BCB

Tweaks for FRARS: M0EYT