

Increased Amateur Satellite Service 2 Metre Usage – A Discussion Paper by Graham Shirville G3VZV

(based on proposals raised at the AMSAT International Meeting held at UoS
Guildford in July 2005)

The Amateur Satellite Service has, according to ITU decisions, access to the full allocation of 144-146MHz but, by agreement of all three IARU Regions, only uses a section of the allocation on an exclusive basis - namely 145.800 – 146.000 MHz.

Current Use

It is used for both for satellite uplinks and downlinks. It is the most popular of the Amateur Satellite allocations for the following reasons:

- It is the only band between 30 MHz and 24 GHz that we have primary use and hence some control. The 435 MHz, 1.26, 2.4, 5.6, 5.8, and 10 GHz bands are all shared with either high power users (radars) or large numbers of consumer devices which raise the noise floor.
- 144 MHz is the best band for amateur satellite downlinks due to ease of on board RF power generation and efficiency thereof and the reduced path losses.
- Receiving equipment is widely available; this is an important consideration in many countries where Amateur Satellites are seen as an important tool in encouraging young people to pursue technical self-training.
- Ready availability of launch opportunities where size constraints mean Attitude Control is not be possible. The lack of attitude control mandates the use of simple omni-directional antennas. This in turn means the use of VHF due to the lower path losses.

Although, in theory, our primary status should prevent this, there has been a dramatic increase in levels of unlicensed usage in the 2 metre band in a large number of countries in ALL IARU regions. It is therefore apparent that we should start to use 145.800 – 146.000 primarily for downlinks to overcome the interference that is caused to uplinks. This part of the 2 metre band is presently quite heavily used by Amateur Satellites. In addition, on the International Space Station, there is an Amateur Packet Repeater and Voice operation from the Amateurs onboard are also taking place in this narrow segment.

Future Use Requirements

An area that has been growing rapidly has been the development of Amateur Satellites by university students. Already large numbers of students have been involved in developing Amateur Satellites; this growth activity is beneficial to both the students and the wider Amateur community. The students of today are becoming our successors and supporters of tomorrow.

There is, under development, a very small (triple cubesat), university student satellite using a Linear Transponder for CW/SSB use with a bandwidth of 40-50 kHz. The uplink will be on 435 MHz and the downlink on 144 MHz. It is expected that more of

these projects will materialise and developments are also taking place to develop DSP based AGC systems for these transponders to remove the “alligator effect” problem.

It is also anticipated that additional and unexpected launch opportunities may occur where this sort of transponder could be quickly/easily incorporated.

There is therefore a need for an additional Satellite segment at 144 MHz that could be used for linear transponder downlinks for CW/SSB operation. Given that these transponders might have a bandwidth of perhaps 40 kHz, the use of a segment approximately 50kHz wide would be required to allow for Doppler shift, which can be as high as +/- 3 kHz.

It has been reported that there is a reduced level of terrestrial CW/SSB activity on 2 metres in all countries in recent years and this may provide an opportunity. In particular, at least in Region 1, the segment between 144.315 and 144.365 MHz has become much quieter. Except in major VHF contests it is rare to find high levels of activity in this section.

Discussion points

1+ To permit satellites, operating in the Amateur Satellite Service, which incorporate “linear” transponders, which are generally used for narrow band non channelised signals, to use, on a **non exclusive basis**, the section of the 2 meter band 144.315 – 144.365MHz for downlink (satellite to ground) mode only, by amending the bandplans in each IARU Region.

An analysis of current band use and operator flexibility in this part of the 2 metre band suggests that this would be compatible with the existing terrestrial activities around the world and would have no detrimental affect on them.

Amateur Satellite “linear” transponders operating in this section of the band might even have the additional benefit of helping to stimulate both terrestrial CW/SSB operation and new narrow band modes.

2+ The presence of interfering non-amateur signals in the 145.80-146.00MHz part of this band, in many parts of the world, is well documented. To prevent the retransmission of interfering terrestrial signals, satellites in the Amateur Satellite Service that plan to use the 2 meter Amateur band are encouraged to use this band for downlink (satellite to ground) modes only, regardless of modulation type

Proposal

These ideas be discussed at the forthcoming IARU Region 1 VHF Managers meeting in Vienna and, at the same time, be circulated for discussion in the two other IARU regions