

# Luplink : Link Budget Calculation UI

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## **Link Budget & Context**

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# Link Budget & Context

## Link Budget ?

$$P_{received}(dB) = P_{transmitted}(dB) + G_{dB} - L_{dB}$$

Losses : FSL, antenna depointing, polarization, edge of coverage, technological, rain attenuation, ...

# Link Budget & Context

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Losses : FSL, antenna depointing, polarization, edge of coverage, technological, rain attenuation, ...

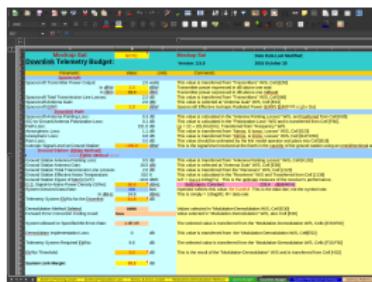


Figure 1: AMSAT.xls

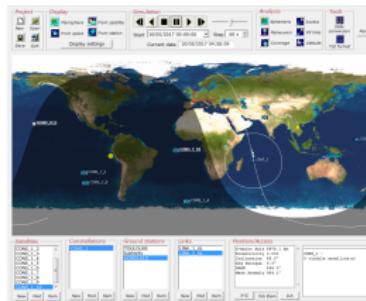
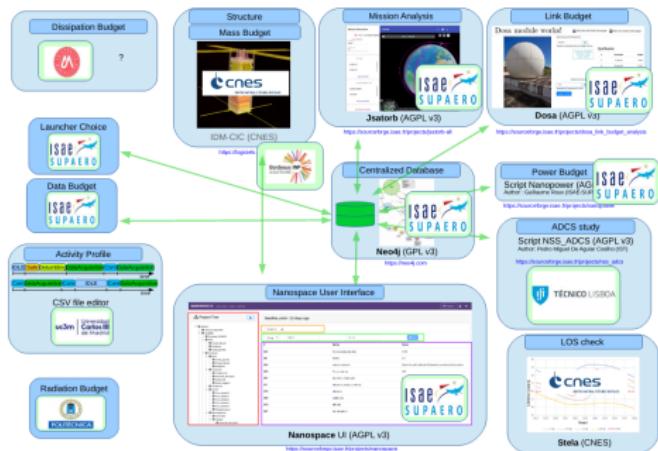


Figure 2: SatOrb

Python libraries :

- linkpredict
- luplink
- ...

# The Project : JSatOrb & Luplink



**Figure 3: Nanospace Software Suite (NSS)**

**Luplink**: Open-source tool integrated inside JSatOrb.

Requirements :

- Usable within NSS
- Suitable for teaching
- Modular
- Unit-tested

Luplink Diagram Simple Link Budget Full Link Budget Untitled\_Link\_Budget v Compute

Welcome

LINK BUDGET

Geometry

Uplink

**Carrier & Environment**

Transmitter

Receiver

Downlink

Carrier & Environment

Transmitter

Receiver

Results

Uplink Carrier

Documentation

Transmitter

Path

Receiver

Atmosphere

**Uplink Carrier**

Frequency: 146 MHz

Bandwidth: 3 Hz

Bit Rate: 1200 bps

Eb/N0 Threshold: 23.2 dB

Implementation Loss: -1 dB

System Margin: 10 dB

Atmosphere

Depointing Loss: -0.9 dB

**Documentation**

### Carrier & Environment

Here we can define the carrier used for the uplink. The Free Space Path Loss (FSPL) and atmospheric losses depend on frequency but also polarization of the carrier. This graph shows the losses in dB due to propagation in free space as a function of distance between antennas and frequency of the carrier

Free Space Path Loss

Log10 (Loss [dB])

Distance [km]

Frequency [GHz]

BER

Distance [km]

**Transmitter**

Amplifier power: 0.0

Circuit Loss: 0.0

Antenna Gain: 0.0

EIRP: 0.0

**Path**

Slant Range: 0.0

Depointing Angle: 0.0

FSL: 0.0

Medium Losses: 0.0

Total Path Loss: 0.0

**Receiver**

Isotropic power received: 0.0

Pointing Losses: 0.0

Antenna Gain: 0.0

Circuit Loss: 0.0

Noise Temperature: 0.0

G/T Figure of Merit: 0.0

4

# Technologies used

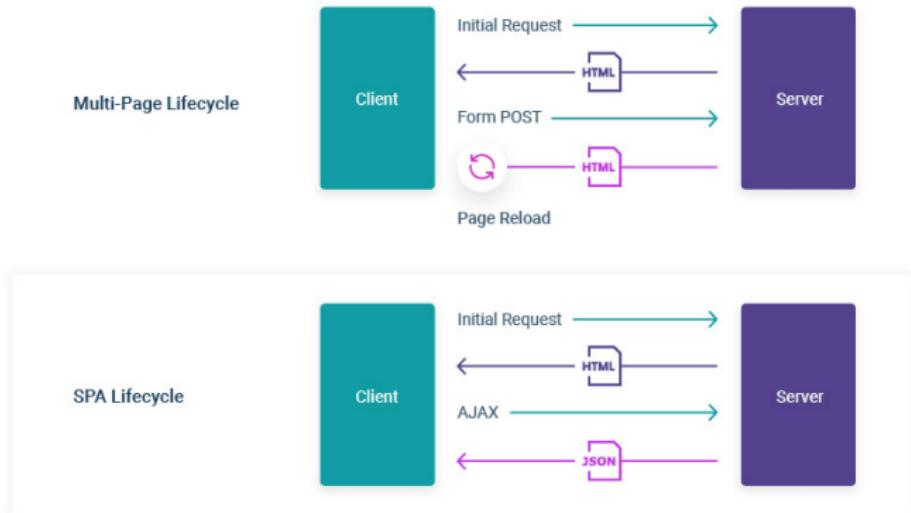
- Angular / TypeScript,
- Node.js
- SCSS/SASS,
- Bulma,
- D3.js
- ...



Sass



# Single Page Applications (SPA)



- No reload while navigating: faster load times
- Components are reusable

# Framework choice



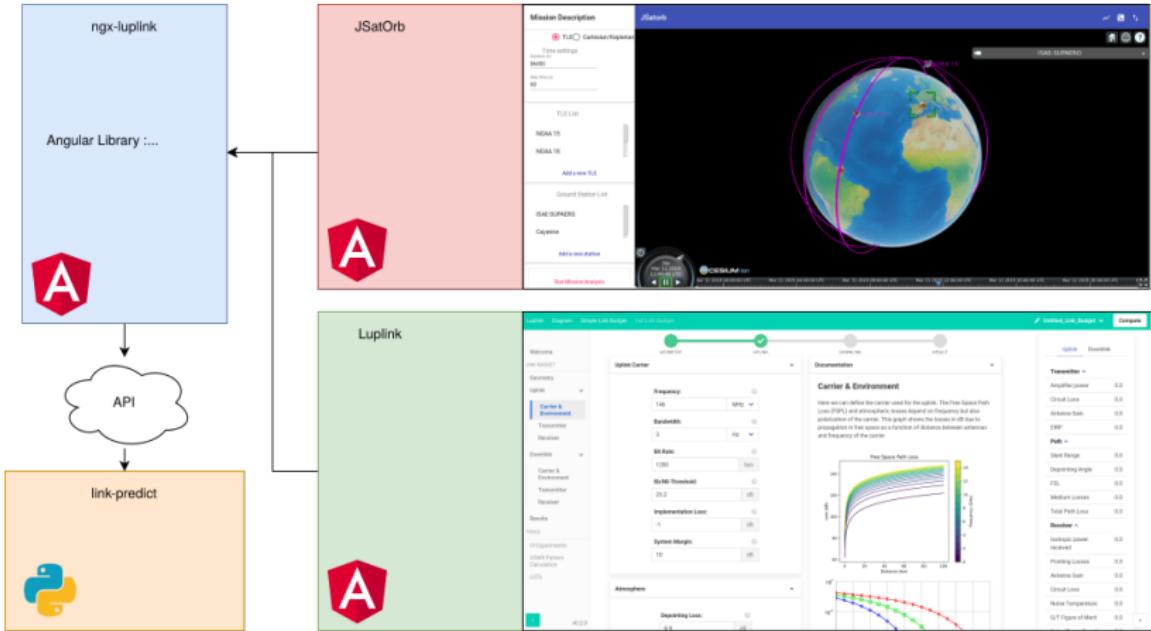
Alternatives:



## Angular framework :

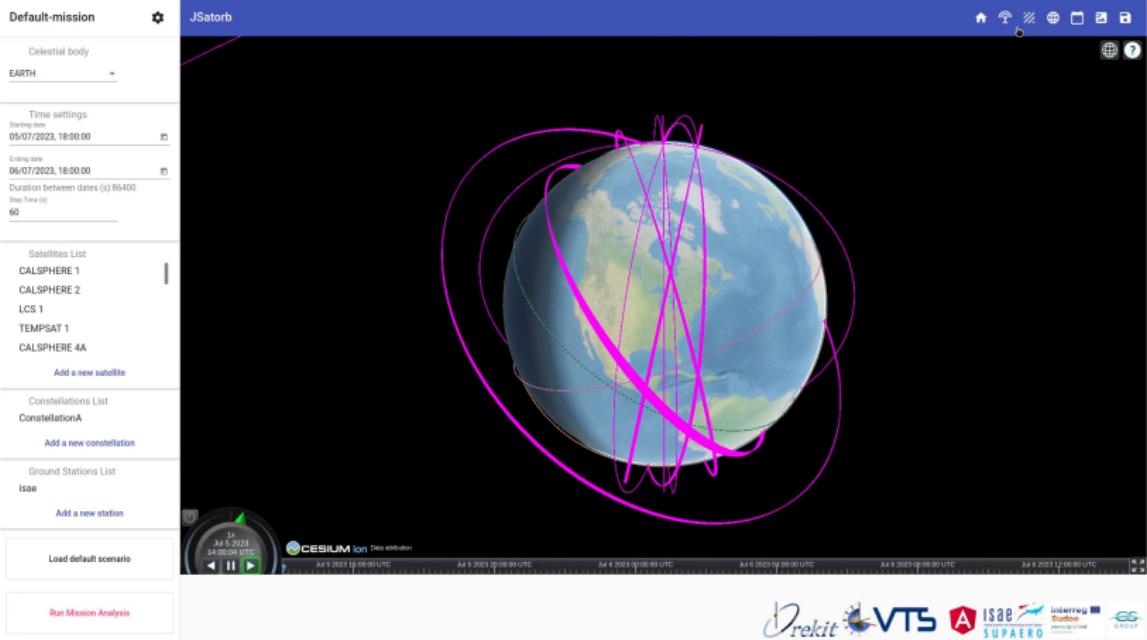
- Components,
- Typescript,
- Good testing capabilities
- Used by JSatOrb (better integration)

# Project Architecture



# Usage

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Welcome

LINK BUDGET

**Geometry**

Uplink

Carrier & Environment  
Transmitter  
Receiver

Downlink

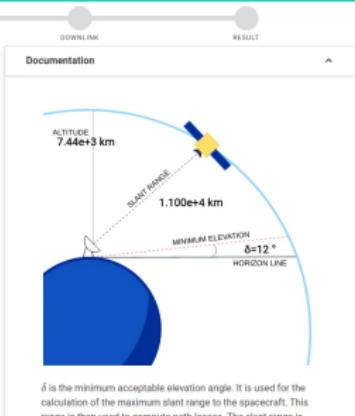
Carrier & Environment  
Transmitter  
ReceiverResults  
About

**Import from JSatOrb**

Satellite: CALSPHERE 2 Station: Isae

**Geometry**

Altitude: 7441.99499997203 km  
Elevation Angle: 12  
Slant Range: 11004 km



$\delta$  is the minimum acceptable elevation angle. It is used for the calculation of the maximum slant range to the spacecraft. This range is then used to compute path losses. The slant range is calculated using the following formula :

$$S = R_e \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{R_e}\right)^2 - \cos^2 \delta - \sin \delta}$$

with:

$S$ , the slant range in km  
 $r$ , the distance of satellite from center of Earth in km ( $r = R_e + h$ )  
 $R_e$ , the Earth's radius (in km)  
 $\delta$ , the minimum acceptable elevation angle

Uplink	Downlink
<b>Transmitter</b>	
Amplifier power	0.0
Circuit Loss	0.0
Antenna Gain	0.0
EIRP	0.0
<b>Path</b>	
Slant Range	0.0
Depointing Angle	0.0
FSL	0.0
Medium Losses	0.0
Total Path Loss	0.0
<b>Receiver</b>	
Isotropic power received	0.0
Pointing Losses	0.0
Antenna Gain	0.0
Circuit Loss	0.0
Noise Temperature	0.0
G/T Figure of Merit	0.0
Noise Power Density	0.0
C/N0 ratio	0.0
Bit Rate	0.0
Eb/N0 ratio	0.0

✓ importing data 0.0 >

Welcome

LINK BUDGET

Geometry

Uplink

Carrier &amp; Environment

Transmitter

Receiver

Downlink

Carrier &amp; Environment

Transmitter

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About



## Uplink Carrier

Frequency:

146 MHz

Bandwidth:

3 Hz

Bit Rate:

1200 bps

Eb/No Threshold:

23.2 dB

Implementation Loss:

-1 dB

System Margin:

10 dB

## Atmosphere

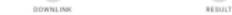
Depointing Loss:

-0.9 dB

Cross Polarization:

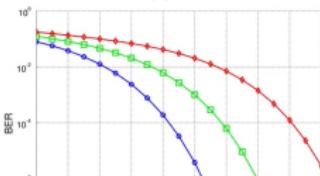
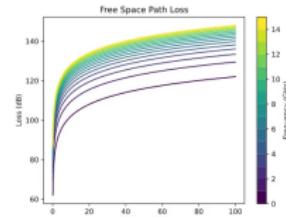
-3 dB

Atmosphere Gases:



## Carrier &amp; Environment

Here we can define the carrier used for the uplink. The Free Space Path Loss (FSPPL) and atmospheric losses depend on frequency but also polarization of the carrier. This graph shows the losses in dB due to propagation in free space as a function of distance between antennas and frequency of the carrier



Uplink Downlink

## Transmitter

Amplifier power 0.0

Circuit Loss 0.0

Antenna Gain 0.0

EIRP 0.0

## Path

Slant Range 0.0

Depointing Angle 0.0

FSL 0.0

Medium Losses 0.0

Total Path Loss 0.0

## Receiver

Isotropic power received 0.0

Pointing Losses 0.0

Antenna Gain 0.0

Circuit Loss 0.0

Noise Temperature 0.0

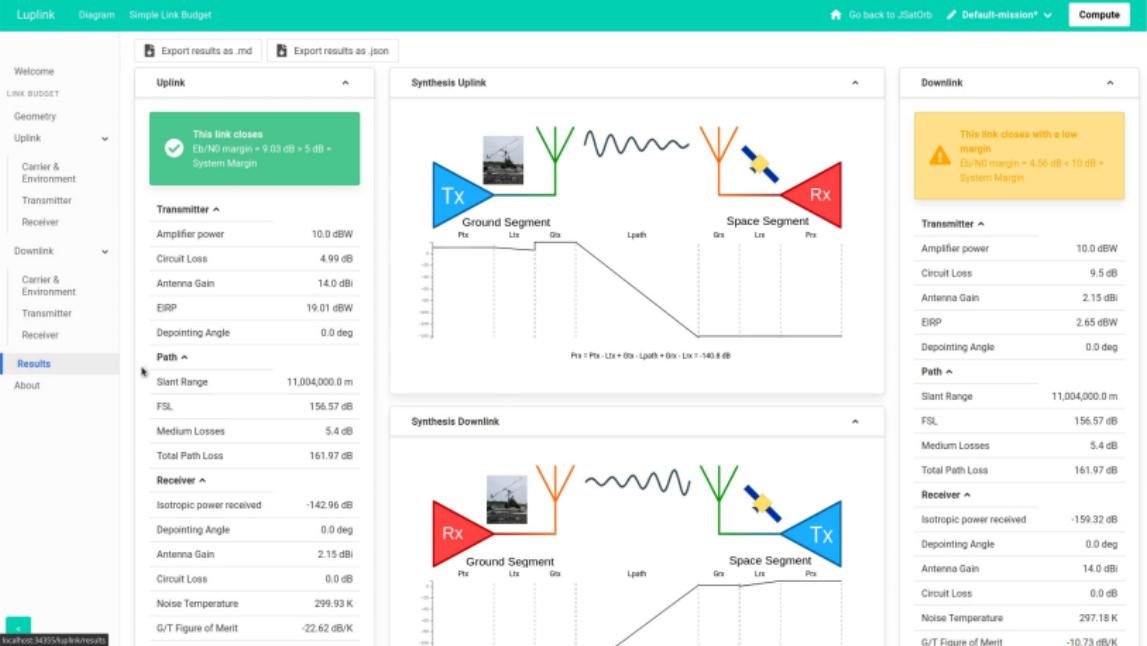
G/T Figure of Merit 0.0

Noise Power Density 0.0

C/N0 ratio 0.0

Bit Rate 0.0

Eb/No ratio 0.0



Thank you for your attention!