

# The link budget

Example: TV signal, Modulation: QPSK, Bandwidth  $B = 2.048\text{MHz}$ ,  $B_{\text{dB}} = 63.1\text{dBHz}$

Boltzmann constant  $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ W/Hz/K}$ ,  $k_{\text{dB}} = -228.6 \text{ dBW/Hz/K}$

$$L_0 = (4\pi d/\lambda)^2$$

$$S/N = \text{EIRP}/L_0 \times G/T \times 1/kB \times 1/L_a \rightarrow S/N_{\text{dB}} = \text{EIRP} - L_0 + G/T - k - B - L_a$$

Transmit (Tx) figures:

EIRP = 50 dBW

Tx frequency = 29.7 GHz

Pointing loss = 1 dB

Atmospheric loss = 0.9 dB

Terminal to satellite distance = 38 039.81 km

G/T satellite = 13 dB/K

$$L_0 = 10\log_{10}(4\pi d/\lambda)^2 = 213.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$L_a = 1 \text{ dB} + 0.9 \text{ dB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S/N_{\text{dB}} &= \text{EIRP} - L_0 + G/T - k - B - L_a \\ &= 50 - 213.5 + 13 + 228.6 - 63.1 - 1.9 \\ &= 13.1 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

Receiver (Rx) figures:

EIRP = 29.8 dBW

Rx frequency: 18.5 GHz

Pointing loss: 0.3 dB

Atmospheric loss: 0.6 dB

Coupling loss: 0.5 dB

Satellite to receiver distance: 38 460.53 km

G/T receiver = 35.12 dB/K

$$L_0 = 10\log_{10}(4\pi d/\lambda)^2 = 209.5 \text{ dB}$$

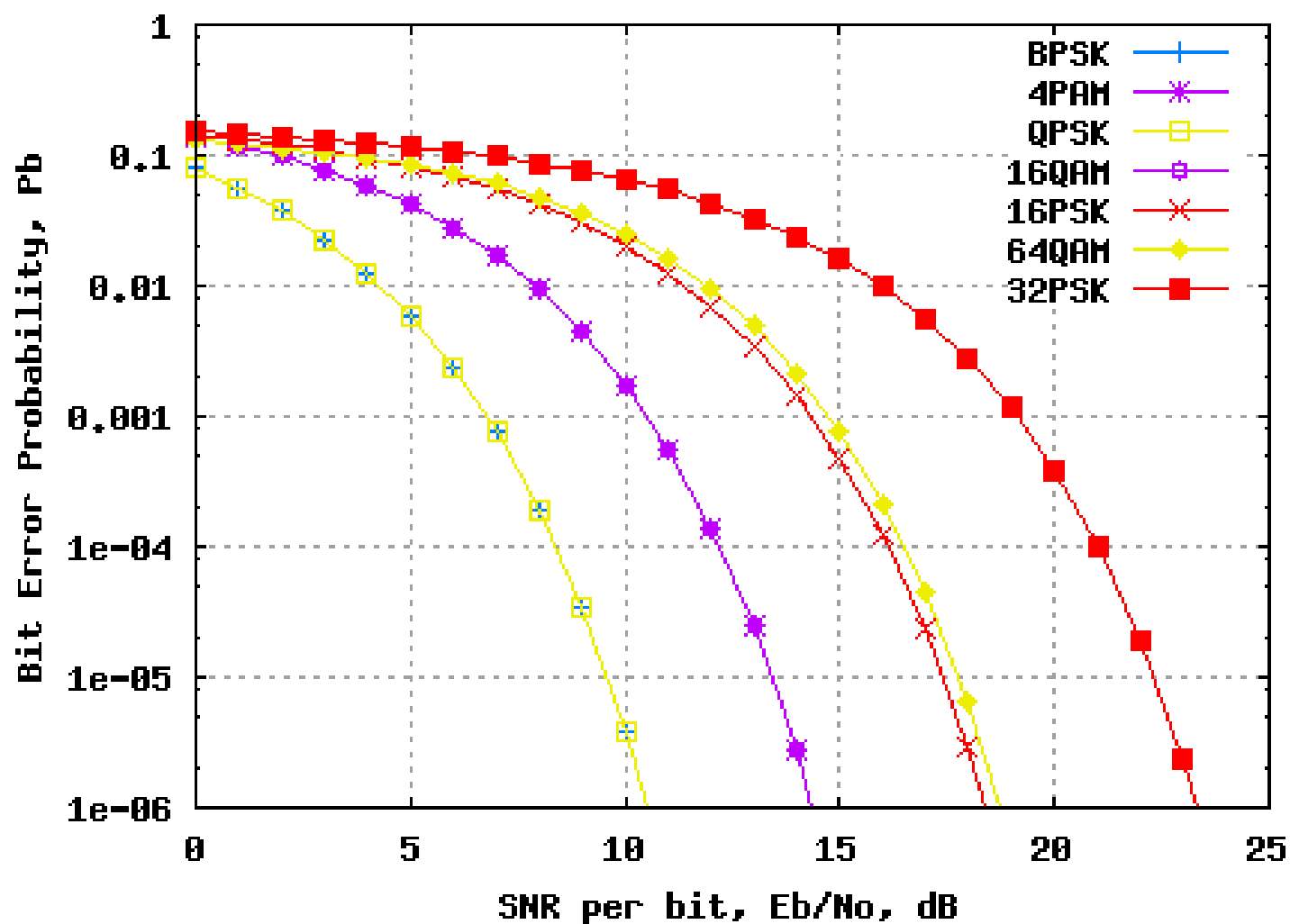
$$L_a = 0.3 \text{ dB} + 0.6 \text{ dB} + 0.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S/N_{\text{dB}} &= 29.8 - 209.5 + 35.12 + 228.6 - 63.1 - 1.4 \\ &= 19.5 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

$S/N = ((S/N_{\text{up}})^{-1} + (S/N_{\text{down}})^{-1})^{-1}$  NB! Linear calculation, convert to dB:  $S/N = 12.2 \text{ dB}$

$$S/N = E_s/N_0 = E_b \times m / N_0 = E_b \times 2 / N_0 \rightarrow E_b/N_{0\text{dB}} = S/N_{\text{dB}} - 3\text{dB} = 12.2 - 3 = 9.2 \text{ dB}$$

We want a BER <  $10^{-6} \rightarrow E_b/N_{0\text{dB}} = 10.5 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{Margin} = 9.2 - 10.5 = -1.3 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{☹}$

Bit Error rate vs  $E_b/N_0$  for various modulation schemes

# Channel coding to solve the link budget challenge

TV signal, Modulation: QPSK, Bandwidth 2.048MHz

Boltzmann constant  $k_{dB} = -228.6 \text{ dBW/Hz/K}$

$$L_0 = (\lambda/4\pi d)^2$$

$$S/N = \text{EIRP}/L_0 \times G/T \times 1/kB \times 1/L_a \rightarrow S/N_{dB} = \text{EIRP} - L_0 + G/T - k - B - L_a$$

$$S/N = ( (S/N \text{ up})^{-1} + (S/N \text{ down})^{-1} )^{-1} \rightarrow S/N = 12.2 \text{ dB}$$

$$S/N = E_s/N_0 = E_b \times m / N_0 = E_b \times 2 / N_0 \rightarrow E_b/N_{0dB} = S/N_{dB} - 3\text{dB} = 12.2 - 3 = 9.2 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{We want a BER} < 10^{-6} \rightarrow E_b/N_{0dB} = 10.5 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{Margin} = 9.2 - 10.5 = -1.3 \text{ dB}$$

So if we select a code with 3 dB coding gain in  $E_b/N_0$  at  $\text{BER} < 10^{-6}$

$$\rightarrow \text{Margin} = -1.3 \text{ dB} + 3\text{dB} = 1.7 \text{ dB}$$

And we have a positive margin.