

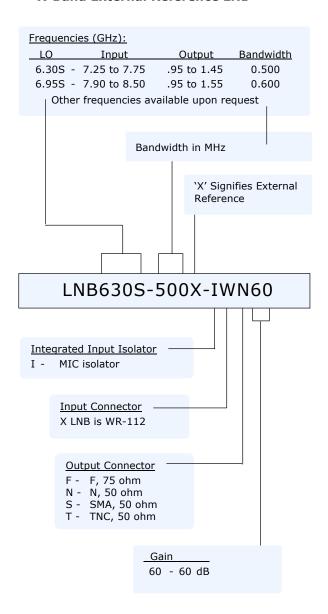
Orbital X-MIC

X-Band Ext Ref LNB with internal Isolator



Designed for the expanding Commercial X-Band markets

How to order an Orbital X-MIC, X-Band External Reference LNB



Orbital Features:

The new X-MIC LNB is the evolution of our high performance X-Band LNB. Orbital has brought the isolator inside to effectively reduce the overall size and weight. Over the sale of thousands of X-Band LNBs, we have learned that the isolator is necessary in ALL applications. Bringing it inside makes the entire LNB hermetically sealed with a more standard overall size.

This change does not negatively effect any of the performance specs.

Improvements:

- Integrated Isolator which provides less weight and smaller (more standard) package
- Increased Transmit Reject filtering: 55 dB
- Switching power supply which provides:
 - Increased input Voltage range: 9 to 28 VDC
 - Lower power consumption: 3.8 Watts max

The X-MIC was designed for LEO, MEO, drones, FEMA, emergency services and Earth Observation Satellites along with the standard military VSAT use.

Orbital Specs:

- P1 dB > 15 dBm
- IP3 >25 dBm
- Noise Figure 0.7 dB typical
- RoHS & REACH compliant

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Specifications



Frequency Range:

Input RF Frequency: Various from 7.25 - 8.5 GHz

Output IF Frequency: 950 to 1750 MHz

Local Frequency: Dependent on input range LO Stability: Phase locked to external

10MHz reference

Gain:

Gain: 62 dB ±4dB over temp & freq

Flatness: ±2dB max over freq

Stability: ±1dB max over 24hr @ +25°C

VSWR:

Input: 1.3:1 max (integrated input isolator)

Output: 2.0:1 max

Amplitude Response:

10 MHz Band: ±0.3dB max 120 MHz Band: ±1.0dB max Receive Band: ±1.5dB max

Noise Figure:

 $0.7 \text{ dB typ.} \ \text{@} +23^{\circ}\text{C}$

10 MHz Reference:

Insertion: Multiplexed onto the IF

coaxial connector

Input Level: -5 to +5 dBm

Phase Noise: -135dBc/Hz max. @ 100Hz

-148dBc/Hz max. @ 1kHz -152dBc/Hz max. @ 10kHz -155 dBc/Hz max. @ 100kHz

Mechanical:

Dimensions: 70 x 55 x 146 mm Color: White (standard) Weight: 750 grams

LNB 10 MHz Phase Noise:

-65dBc/Hz max. @ 100 Hz

-75dBc/Hz max. @ 1 kHz

-85dBc/Hz max. @ 10 kHz

-95dBc/Hz max. @ 100 kHz

-105dBc/Hz max. @ 1 MHz

Interfaces:

Input: CPR-112 flange modified 12-hole

Waterproof (when mated with matching flange and gasket)

Output: N, 50Ω female, coax connector.

Optional: SMA (50 Ω)

Power:

DC in: +9 to +28 VDC Power: 3.8 Watts max

Interface: DC power is multiplexed with the

IF & 10 MHz reference signals on

the output connector

Environmental:

Operating Temp: -40°C to +60°C
Operating Altitude: 10,000 ft ASL
Operating Rel Humidity: 100% condensing
Non-operating Temp: -50°C to +70°C
F Shock: 20g, 11ms, half sine
Vibration: MIL-STD-810F, method 514-4
MTBF: >125,000 hours

Optional Military Mobile Vibration Spec:

Mil-Spec 810F chapter 514.5C-1, & temp range of -30 to +70°C

Compliances: RoHS & REACH

Other Specs:

Filter:

LO Leakage: Output: -45 dBm max

Input: -90 dBm max at waveguide flange

55 dB Attenuation

(Transmit Reject)

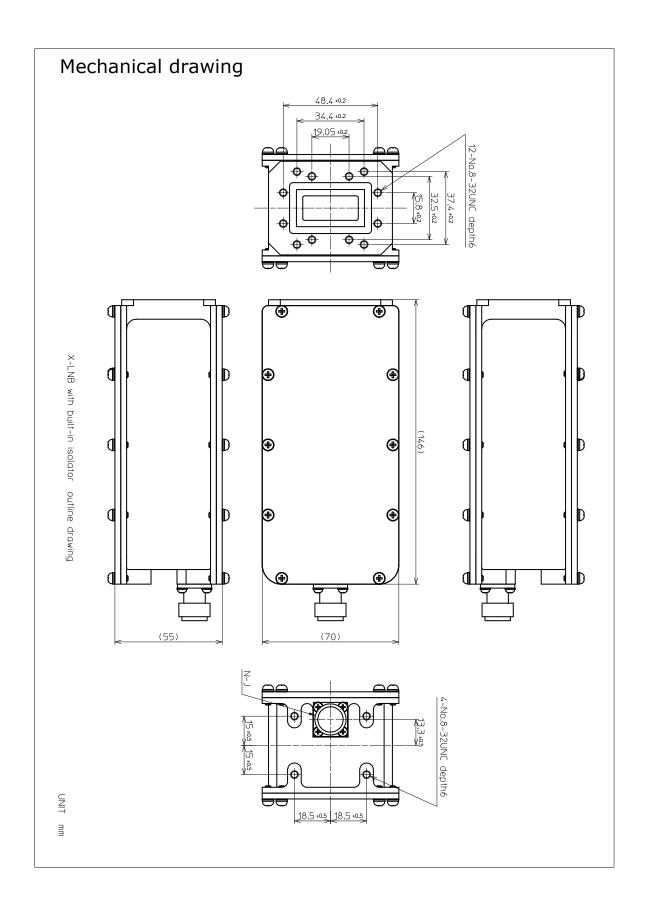
Image Rejection: -60 dBc max P1 dB comp pt: +15 dBm min

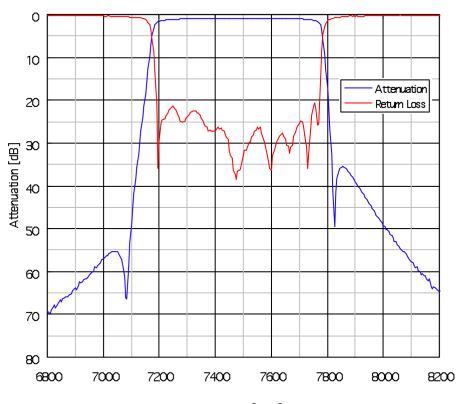
Desense level: -20dBm, 7.9-8.4GHz at

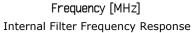
no more than 0.1 dB of NF

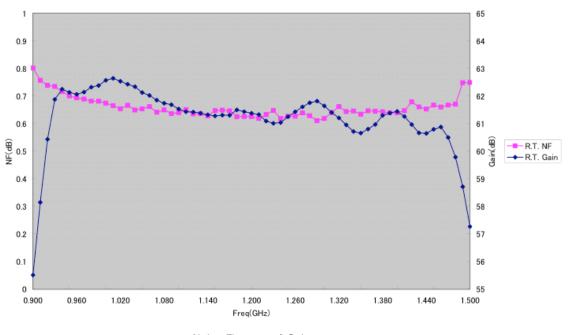
degradation

Overdrive: -20 dBm, non-damaging





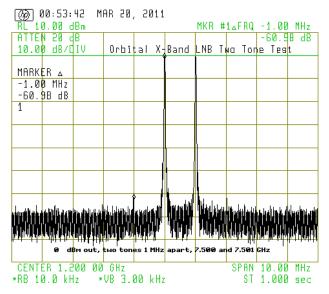


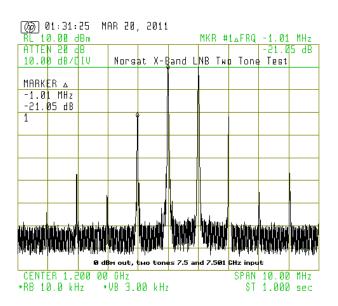


Noise Figure and Gain

Two Tone Test

The two plots below compare gain linearity for the Orbital design with competitor designs. Two tones at 7.500 GHz and 7.501 GHz are injected into the LNBs to provide 0 dBm out. The first spur in the Orbital design is over -60 dBc down compared to the multiple spurs on the competitive LNB starting at only -20 dB down. Intermodulation (IM) distortion for a given output is reduced in the Orbital LNB while providing higher overall gain, 60 dB minimum for the Orbital LNB.





Orbital LNB

Competitor LNB

The LNB has to amplify the multiple signals from the satellite by a factor of a million (60 dB) without adding significant noise (noise figure), but also to perform this conversion without adding distortion. The above graphs represent the comparative levels of distortion between the Orbital design and competitive designs. Basically, if you put two signals into the LNB, you should get two signals, and only two signals, out. You can imagine the mess using a poor quality LNB when you amplify and convert the dozens or even hundreds of signals from the satellite.

While an LNB would never be operated at 0 dBm output level, the test and design represent the linear conversion quality of each LNB and the P1 dB compression point. The Two Tone tests are proxies for the quality of conversion that is absolutely necessary for low bit error rate satellite transmissions. LNB non-linearity starts at much lower levels than 0 dBm output, and the 2 tone test is the best method of comparing the quality of design and manufacture of LNBs. The ultimate benefit to the end user is lower noise figure, higher conversion gain, and most importantly, lower bit error rate for their digital transmissions.

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