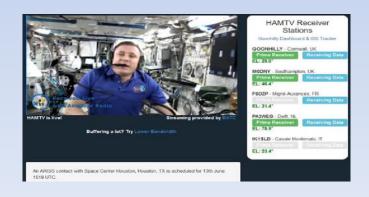






# Receiving HamTV from the ISS Noel Matthews – G8GTZ







#### HamTV

- The original HamTV unit was installed on the ISS in 2013 and commissioned in April 2014
  - used for Tim Peake ARISS contacts in 2016
- Unit failed in 2019 and was shipped back to Kaiser Italia for repair.





#### **Current status**

- Unit has been repaired and is finally back with NASA awaiting flight back to the ISS
- Due to fly on Antares NG-19 launch
  - Original plan was April, latest estimate is August
- Then needs to be installed and commissioned by trained astronaut....
- But hopefully we can have some fun before the end of 2023
  - Space schedules only ever move to the right!



## HamTV repairs

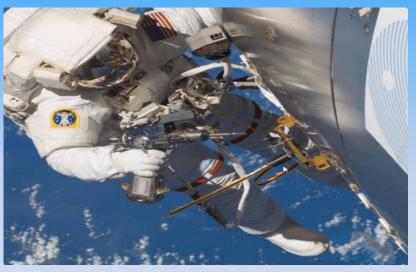
- The original unit has been repaired
  - Not known what the problem was
  - Changes made to correct the DVB service information
- Still running DVB-S MPEG2 on 2395MHz
  - Not known which camera will be used
- An HDMI test pattern generator has been built but will not be included at this stage
  - Blank raster will be transmitted when camera not plugged in





#### HamTV antennas

- HamTV runs 5 watts maximum to a simple patch antenna on the ISS.
  - This patch antenna is located on the earth side of the ISS but is surrounded by solar panels etc...
- The ISS "flies" slightly nose down to protect the cupola windows from space debris
- RF performance, particularly when it is rising from the west, is slightly unpredictable.







#### How to receive - antennas

- It is possible to receive HamTV on a simple antenna when ISS is overhead
- Higher gain required for more than 5 minutes
- 1.2mt dish is optimum
  - Smaller dishes are easier to track
- Transmissions are Right hand Circular so in theory a POTY may be able to receive the ISS





## Pre-amp and filter

- An LNA with a 2395MHz BPF at masthead
- 2395MHz is only 5MHz below the 2.4GHz wifi band!
  - Good filtering required
- A downconverter will be needed if not using a Serit 4434 NIM



#### Receivers





- Any DVB-S receiver may work
  - SI error is corrected
- Cannot "scan" for the signal before the pass
- Receiver designed for DATV is best
  - BATC Ryde, Portsdown and Longmynd have been tested and will receive HamTV
  - Minitioune and OpenTuner software



## Tracking the ISS

- It's not like Q0100!
  - The ISS moves at 27,358Kilometer per hour!
  - A pass lasts maximum of 11 minutes
- A 1.2 mt has a beam width of approx 6 degrees
- The dish needs to track it very accurately in all planes





## Tracking the ISS

- Antennas need to be mounted on an X-Y rotator
  - Yaesu GR5600
- Computer controlled tracking
  - PST rotator
- Track the sun to test your dish system
- Use a noise power meter to measure sun noise
  - Portsdown
  - Minitiouner
- Test your receive system with a local signal on 2395MHz

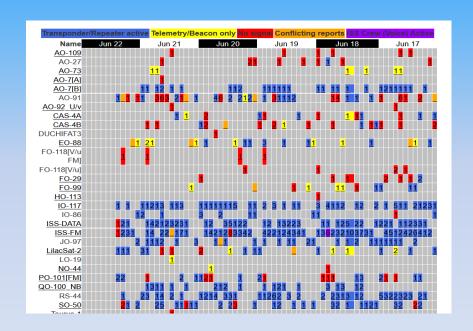






#### When will HamTV be on?

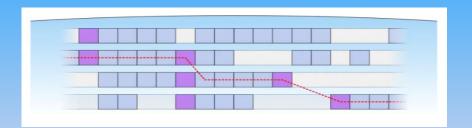
- We don't know!
- In 2016 mainly used for ARISS schools contacts
  - Transmitter was on at other times but no video
- Once commissioned it will be tested before contacts
- It will be added to the Amsat status page
  - https://www.amsat.org/status/





## TS merger system

- Once HamTV is active from ISS BATC will be running the TS merger system.
  - A server which combines the UDP outputs from several ground stations
- Enables continuous video stream from the ISS
  - Typically 25 mins over Europe
- We will be looking for ground stations to join the network







### HamTV first live video

First live video received by G4KLB on 13/4/14





## Beyond the ISS

- Next project is Lunar Gateway
  - Platform orbiting the moon
- There is an opportunity for amateur capability on the platform
- BATC and ARISS actively looking at digital communication systems to simultaneously transmit data, voice and video in low or high data rates.





## Questions?