

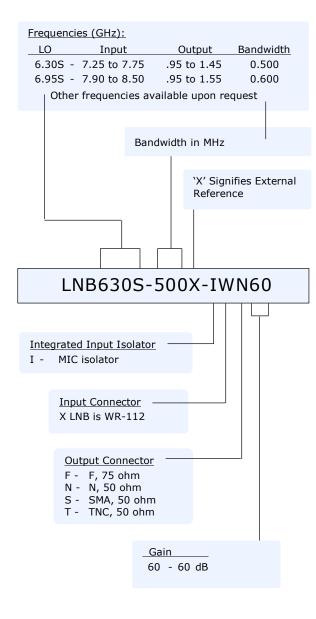
# **Orbital X-MIC**

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: 12 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 (typical)
- IP3 >25 dBm (typical)
- Noise Figure 0.7 ~ 0.8 dB (typical)
- CE, RoHS & REACH compliant

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# Specifications



#### Frequency Range:

Input RF Frequency:Various from 7.25Output IF Frequency:950 to 1750 MHzLocal Frequency:Dependent on inpLO Stability:Phase locked to e

Various from 7.25 - 8.5 GHz 950 to 1750 MHz Dependent on input range Phase locked to external 10MHz reference

# <u>Gain:</u>

Gain: $60 \text{ dB} \pm 2 \text{ dB}$  over temp & freqRipple: $\pm 0.5 \text{ dB}$  over any 10 MHz segmentFlatness: $\pm 2 \text{dB}$  max over freqStability: $\pm 1 \text{dB}$  max over 24hr @  $+25^{\circ}$ C

# VSWR:

Input: 1.3:1 max (integrated input isolator) Output: 2.0:1 max

# Amplitude Response:

ax ax 0.7-0.8 dB typ. @ +23°C

# Interfaces:

- Input: CPR-112 flange modified 12-hole Waterproof (when mated with matching flange and gasket)
- Output: N, 50 $\Omega$  female, coax connector. Optional: SMA (50 $\Omega$ )

## Environmental:

-40°C to +60°C Operating Temp: **Operating Altitude:** 10,000 ft ASL Operating Rel Humidity: 100% condensing -50°C to +70°C Non-operating Temp: 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 RoHS & REACH Compliances:

#### **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 mmColor:White (standard)Weight:750 grams

# LNB 10 MHz Phase Noise:

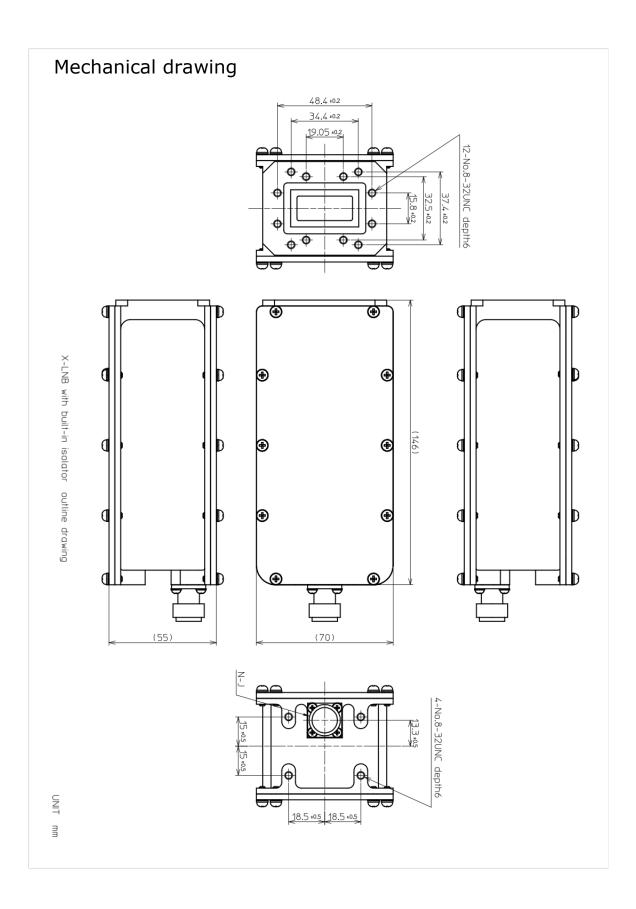
-62dBc/Hz max. @ 100 Hz -72dBc/Hz max. @ 1 kHz -82dBc/Hz max. @ 10 kHz -92dBc/Hz max. @ 100 kHz -102dBc/Hz max. @ 1 MHz

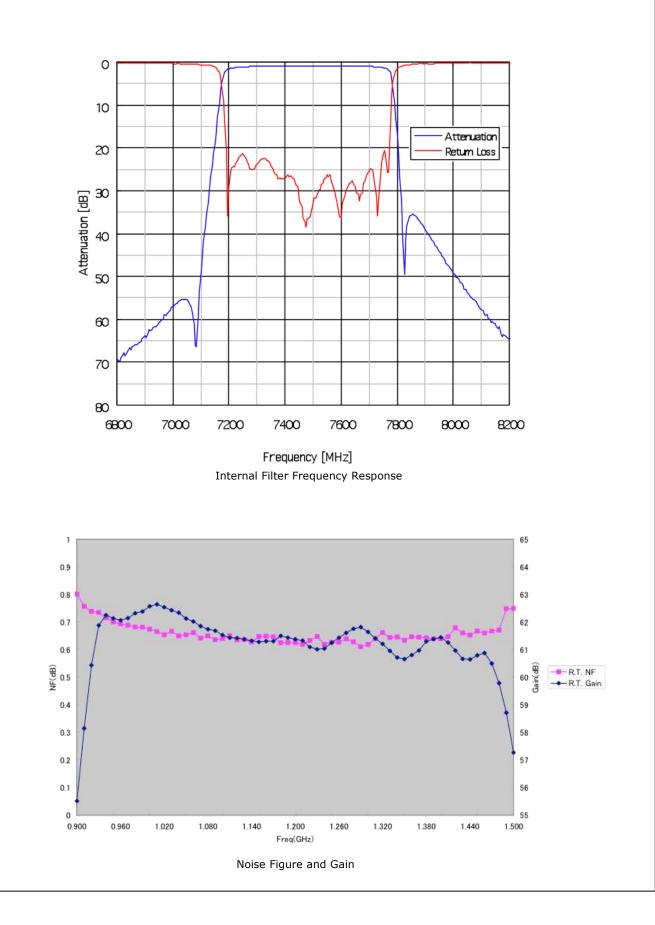
## Power:

DC in: +12 to +28 VDC Power: 3.8 Watts max Interface: DC power is multiplexed with the IF & 10 MHz reference signals on the output connector

## **Other Specs:**

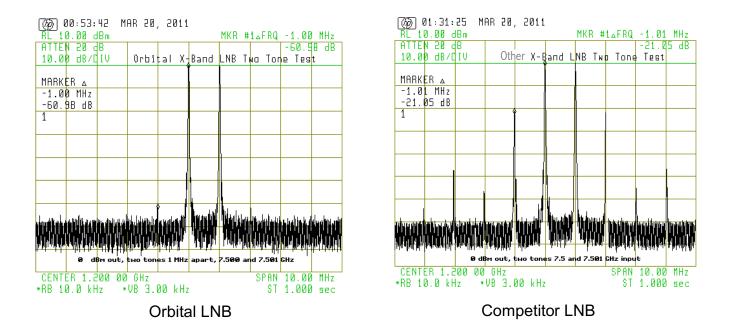
LO Leakage:	Output: -35 dBm max Input: -45 dBm max at
Filter:	waveguide flange 55 dB Attenuation (Transmit Reject)
Image Rejection: P1 dB comp pt: OIP3: Desense level: Overdrive: In band spurs:	-40 dBc max +15 dBm (typical) +25 dBm (typical) @ -40dBm, <0.1dB -20 dBm, non-damaging -45 dBc max





# Two Tone Test

**What it means** - 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.



**How it works** - 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 <u>without adding distortion</u>. 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.

**What it shows** - 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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