

$$F_{out} = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{r}, \quad F_{in} = m \cdot \frac{\mu}{r^2}$$

$$\text{centripetal acc} = \frac{\mu}{r^2}, \quad \text{centrifugal acc} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$*r = \frac{\mu}{v^2}, \quad r = r_e + h$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{2\pi r}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi(h+r_e)^{3/2}}{\mu^{0.5}}, \quad t = \frac{2\pi\mu}{v^3}$$

$$*F_{spl} = \frac{Pt}{Pr}$$

$$F_{spl} = 20\log(Dkm) + 20\log(FMHz) + 32.45$$

$$Pr = \text{flux density} * A_{eff}$$

$$\text{Flux density} = \frac{Pt \cdot G_t}{4\pi r^2}, \quad A_{eff} = \frac{Gr \lambda^2}{4\pi}$$

$$d(\text{slant range}) = rs \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{r_e}{rs}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{r_e}{rs}\right) \cos(\gamma) \right]^{0.5}$$

$$\cos(\gamma) (\text{center angle}) = \cos(L_e) \cos(L_s) \cos(l_s - l_e) + \sin(L_e) \sin(L_s)$$

$$\alpha (\text{intermediate angle}) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\tan(l_s - l_e)}{\sin(L_e)} \right)$$

$$\frac{rs}{\sin(\psi)} = \frac{d}{\sin(\gamma)}$$

$$EI = \psi - 90$$

$$\cos(EI) = \frac{\sin(\gamma)}{\left[ 1 + \left(\frac{r_e}{rs}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{r_e}{rs}\right) \cos(\gamma) \right]^{0.5}}$$

$$EI = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{6.6107345 - \cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma} \right] - \gamma$$

the maximum central angular

$$\gamma \leq 81.3^\circ \implies \gamma \leq \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{r_e}{rs} \right)$$

$$EIRP = Pt * G_t = w$$

$$EIRP = Pt + G_t = db$$

$$*G (\text{Antenna gain}) = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda^2} * A_{eff}$$

$$A_{eff} = \eta \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \quad D (\text{Antenna diameter})$$

$$\eta (\text{Aperture efficiency})$$

$$G = 10 \log (110 \cdot \eta \cdot D^2 \cdot m \cdot f^2 \cdot GHz) = dbw$$

$$N (\text{Noise Power}) = KTB = w$$

$$N = -228.6 + 10\log(T) + 10\log(B) = dbw$$

$$K (\text{Boltzmann's constant}) = 1.38 * 10^{-23} \text{ j/k}$$

$$B (\text{Bandwidth}) = \text{Hz}, \quad T (\text{noise temperature}) = \text{Kelvin}$$

$$N_0 (\text{noise power density}) = KT$$

Case 1: Earth station in North Hemisphere with

$$(a) \text{ Satellite to the SE of the earth station } Az = 180 - \alpha$$

$$(b) \text{ Satellite to the SW of the earth station } Az = 180 + \alpha$$

Case 2: Earth station in South Hemisphere with

$$(c) \text{ Satellite to the SE of the earth station } Az = \alpha$$

$$(d) \text{ Satellite to the SW of the earth station } Az = 360 - \alpha$$

$$NF (\text{Noise Figure}) = \frac{SNR_{in}}{SNR_{out}}$$

$$\text{Antenna thermal noise} = (1 - \eta) T_0$$

$$T_a (\text{Antenna noise}) = T_s + (1 - \eta) T_0$$

$$T_0 (\text{ambient temp}) = 290 \text{ k}$$

$$N (\text{Cluster size}) = i^2 + j^2 + ij$$

$$D (\text{frequency reuse distance}) = R \sqrt{3N}$$

$$q (\text{reuse ratio}) = \frac{D}{R} = \sqrt{3N}$$

$$C/No = Pr - No$$

$$G/T (\text{Figure of merit}) = \frac{Gr}{Ts} [\text{db/k}]$$

$$C/N = \frac{Pt G_t G_r}{K T_s B} \cdot \left[ \frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right]^2, \quad C/No = \frac{Pt G_t G_r}{K T_s} \cdot \left[ \frac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \right]^2$$

$$T_d (\text{convert noise figure to noise temp}) = T_0(NF-1)$$

$$T_s (\text{system noise temp}) = T_{in} + T_{rf} + \frac{T_m}{Grf} + \frac{T_{if}}{Grf \cdot G_m} [k]$$

(absolute temp)

$$C/N = (\text{signal power to noise power ratio}) = \frac{Pr}{Pn} =$$