

Adaptation of the duo reception system in 10,5GHz

The antenna system described [here](#) allows the reception of the 10.5GHz downstream channel via an SMA connector to a converter or LNB, on a single dish.

Claude F1FY realized an adaptation to directly receive the 10GHz band with a machined [OCTAGON OSLO](#) head, while preserving the same principle of the double antenna, without having to go through a connection cable to a converter or LNB.

Instead of one polarization, both are available with this new design.



Figure 1 F1FY adaptation

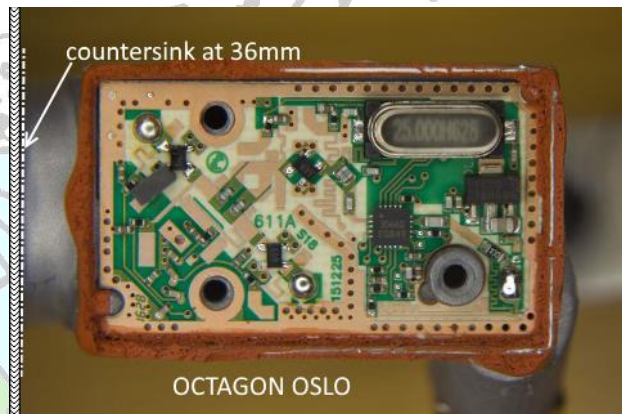


Figure 2 Open LNB OCTAGON OSLO

Machining

The LNB will be released from its plastic protection.

DO NOT OPEN the lid.

A 36 mm drilling from the end of the original horn allows the addition of an ϕ 22 / 24mm guide tube (see Figure 2).

This guide will be secured thanks to two 3mm dia. 40mm long screws (see Figure 1 F1FY adaptation).

The dimensions are given in the drawing Figure 3 achievement figures.

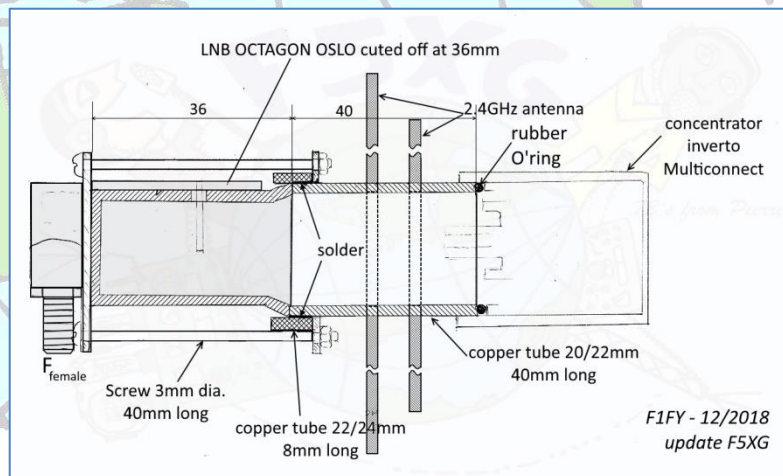


Figure 3 achievement figures

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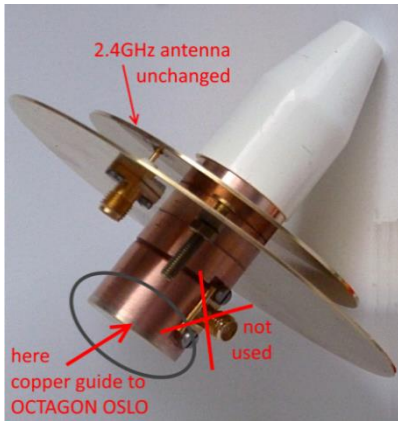


Figure 4 Changes

The principle

The SMA socket and the back cap of the 10 GHz guide are useless.

We replace this guide by a guide tube 20/22 length 40mm.

The results of the measurements in the lab, give the same performances on this adaptation as with the initial principle.



Figure 5: The new set Duo completed



Figure 6: Duo in a 100mm housing



Figure 7: Radom protection

Measurements

Claude has plotted the amplitude-frequency curve of the OCTAGON OSLO LNB with PLL compared to a conventional resonator LNB (DRO).

By design there is an additional gain ~ 10 dB on the OCTAGON LNB at 10.5GHz.

The IF is $10489.55 - 9750 = 739.55$ MHz, so not receivable for the SSB on our conventional transceivers.

A simple converter can convert this IF to 435 MHz.

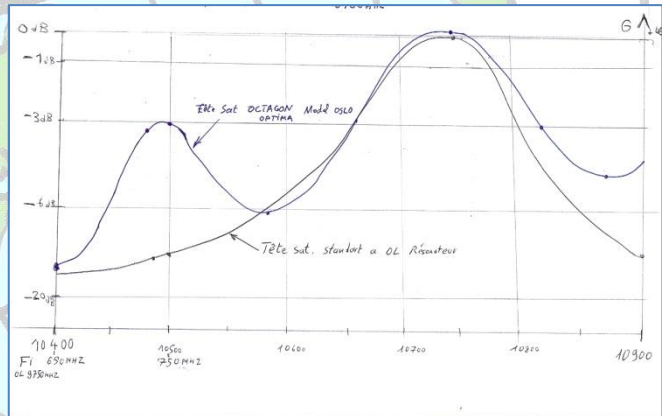


Figure 8 : Gain comparison OCTAGON vs standard DRO LNB

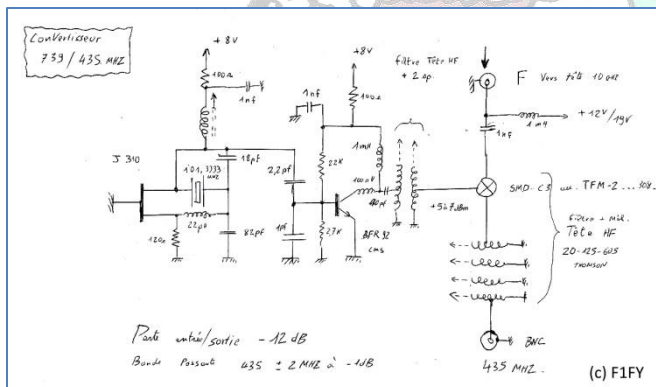


Figure 9: Converter 739/435

Description

The couple J310-BFR92 constitute the local oscillator at 304MHz.

A conventional mixer type MD108 / SBL1 / TFM2 converts this signal to $739.55 - \sim 304 = 435.55$ MHz

Filters are mandatory.

Attention

The LO of LNB although being PLL is not exactly at 9750MHz.

It will be necessary to check this point after $\sim 1 / 4$ hour of LNB heating, by listening to the band limit beacon.

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The new converter project using Murata SAW filters (no need of VNA or so on)

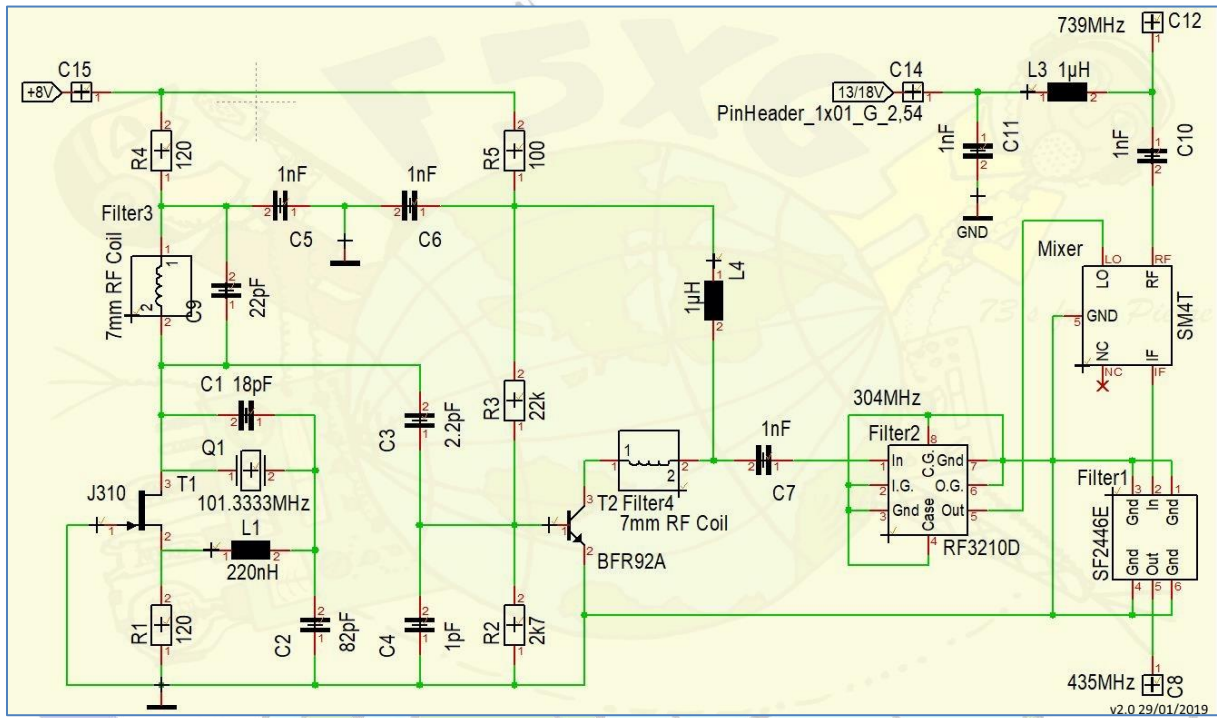


Figure 10 New converter v2.0 & SAW filters