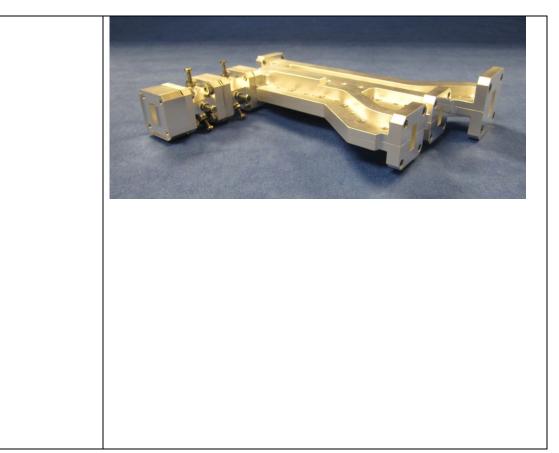
FINAL PRESENTATION DAYS - 2-3-4 February 2015 – ESA/ESTEC



| Title: | " Ka-band Circular Waveguide Quadruplexer Development" | | |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Contract type | ARTES 5.2 | Budget (K€) | 275 |
| Company (-ies) (including country) | Airbus Defence and Space Ltd (UK) | | |
| Team (name of the participant in the project) | Paul Booth Mark Harvey Mark Kunes Dave Kilroy Trevor Baker | | |
| (*) Speaker (s) | Paul Booth | Email | paul.booth@astrium.eads.net |
| Short Speaker Information (experience and involvement in this project) | Paul Booth was the Lead Engineer on the project. As a member of the antenna department at Airbus D&S he works on the RF design of filters and feeds. He graduated from the University of Leeds in 1987 and has worked on a variety of RF projects for space applications and ground based telecommunications. | | |
| Summary of the activity (maximum 400 words) | The programme was to develop a feed mounted Ka-band quadruplexer. This component will be developed for multi frequency antennas and will employ a combination of non-standard Tx and Rx bands. The filters were realised in a mixture of circular waveguide for the narrow band filters, traditional rectangular for wideband filters and a dual mode rectangular filter. Far-out-of-band rejection was provided where possible by integrating various techniques obviating the need for lowpass or 'cover' filters. The quadruplexer development focussed on the four bands detailed below: Tx1: 20.2GHz to 21.2 GHz Tx2: 25.5GHz to 27.0 GHz Rx1: 27.83GHz to 28.44 GHz Rx2: 30.0GHz to 31.0GHz With an operating band of over 10GHz the manifold design was critical and techniques were used to shift manifold generated resonances into unused bands. A key advantage that the design offers to the payload is the use of a single fed as opposed to a dual fed antenna or even a single antenna rather than two antennas. If the quadruplexer was part of the standard payload then there would be a very long run of waveguide operating at the extremes of its frequency range which has a significant impact on loss and over-moding. A dual fed reflector has mass implications and is usually a non-optimum solution. | | |

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(*) The speaker needs to do the registration through the website