

June 2025

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# 電子式掃描衛星終端天線(ESA) 的全球認證

-邱宗文 (川升創辦人&現任總經理)

# 講者介紹



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## 經歷

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- 川升股份有限公司創辦人暨現任總經理
- 至高頻科技/正于微波共同創辦人
- 2022低軌衛星工業局科專計畫負責人
- 2022國家發明獎/經濟部創新研究獎獲獎人
- 約200項發明專利發明人
- 2021亞太微波會議衛星workshop共同組織者
- 川升學苑創辦人



## 專長

- OTA量測、天線設計及微波電路應用

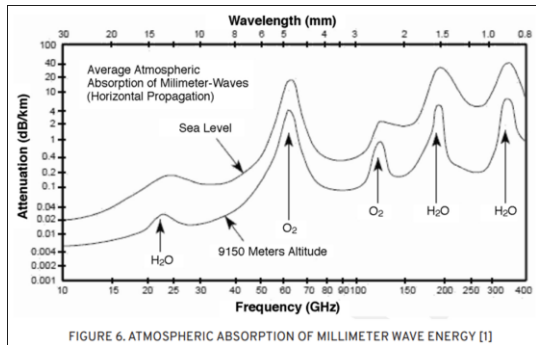
# 大綱

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- 低軌道衛星產業現況
- 國際認證 (GSOA/ATE/MRA/SSOTA)
- OTA暗室國際認證驗測分析
- 結論 - 衛星產業商業模式

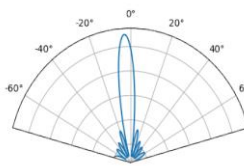
# 更廣連結：3D通訊(NtN) → LEO

- ❑ Large Path Loss → EIRP(熱) & G/T(高靈敏度)
- ❑ Environment Condition → 電離層、溫溼度
- ❑ LEO Satellite Tracking → CP & 3D radiation pattern
- ❑ 高精準系統 → 0.1度誤差?!
- ❑ Satellite condition : Handover、EL and Doppler effect



衛星高速移動  
~7 km/s

電離層效應  
EL影響距離



LEO UT

高-功率/靈敏/精度/智能

| Air Path Loss    | 800 km   | 8000 km  | 36000 km |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| L band (~1.5GHz) | ~ -154dB | ~ -174dB | ~ -187dB |
| Ku band (~15GHz) | ~ -174dB | ~ -194dB | ~ -207dB |
| Ka band (~30GHz) | ~ -180dB | ~ -200dB | ~ -213dB |



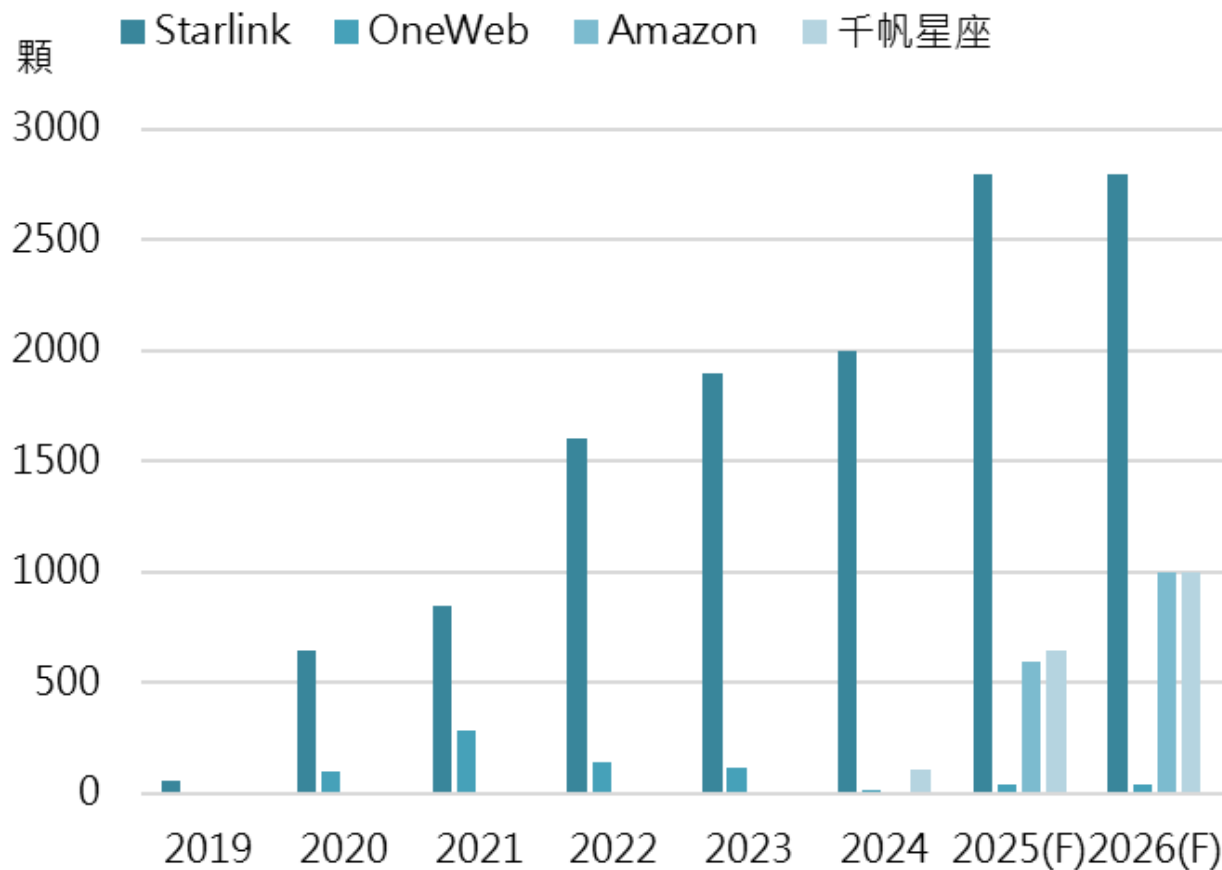
High Tx power & Rx sensitivity

$$SNR = \text{satellite transponder EIRP (dBW)} - \text{transponder BW (dBHz)} \\ - FSPL (dB) - \text{atmospheric loss (dB)} \\ + G/T \text{ of terminal (dB/K)} - k(dBW/K/Hz)$$

$$T = T_{\text{ext}} + T_A + T_e$$

$$(T_{\text{ext}} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi T_B(\theta, \phi) D(\theta, \phi) \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi D(\theta, \phi) \sin\theta d\theta d\phi})$$

# 2025年預估發射3500~4000顆衛星



| 低軌道衛星營運商      |                                 |                                                      |                             |         |         |                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
|               | Starlink<br>(SpaceX)            | Project Kuiper<br>(AMAZON)                           | OneWeb                      | IRIS    | Iridium | Telesat         |
| 1Q25在軌衛星數     | 約7,100顆                         | 2(原型衛星)                                              | 648                         | 0       | 81      | 0               |
| FCC許可顆數       | 12,000+<br>7500(部分許可)           | 3,236                                                | 720                         | --      | 82      | 1,671           |
| 總計畫顆數         | 42,000                          | 3,236                                                | 720                         | 290     | 82      | 1,671           |
| 軌道高度(公里)      | 500~600                         | 590~630                                              | 1200                        | 500~100 | 781     | --              |
| 衛星發射商         | SpaceX                          | ULA、<br>Arianespace、<br>Blue Origin、<br>SpaceX總計92次。 | Arianespace、<br>SpaceX、ISRO | 尚未公布    | SpaceX  | SpaceX<br>總計14次 |
| 衛星重量          | V2 mini 800<br>kg<br>V2 2000 kg | 400~600Kg                                            | 150 kg                      | 尚未公布    | 680Kg   | 750 kg          |
| 每次發射乘載<br>衛星數 | Falcon 9:23顆<br>(V2 mini)       | 27~60                                                | Falcon 9:約40顆<br>LVM3: 36顆  | 尚未公布    | --      | --              |

資料來源：國泰證期研究部-衛星產業展望-202504

# LEO/MEO衛星商現況整理

|             |                                                     |                                    |                                     |                 |                               |                   |                                           |                         |                        |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 公司          | SpaceX (Starlink)                                   | Telesat                            | SES (Astra/O3b)                     | Amazon (Kuiper) | OneWeb、Eutelsat               | IRIS <sup>2</sup> |                                           | Iridium                 | AST SpaceMobile        |
| 國家          | 美國                                                  |                                    | 盧森堡                                 | 美國              | 英國                            | 歐盟 (布魯塞爾)         |                                           | 美國 (維吉尼亞州)              | 美國 (佛州)                |
| 成立          | 2002(Starlink服務始於2019)                              | 2023 Lightspeed                    | O3b MEO始於2013                       | 2019(計畫啟動)      | 2012                          | 2024年 (合約)        |                                           | 1998年                   | 2017                   |
| 軌道類型/高度     | LEO<br>≈550 km                                      | LEO<br>≈1000 km                    | MEO<br>≈8000 km                     | LEO<br>≈450 km  | LEO<br>≈1200 km               | MEO<br>8,000 km   | high LEO 1200 km、<br>low LEO 400 - 750 km | 780 km (極地軌道)           | 約500公里 (LEO)           |
| 2025年預計發射   | ≈1000+(預計)                                          | 0<br>Lightspeed將於2026年中開始批量發射      | 5顆 Gen2 mPower                      | 27(已發第一批)       | 0(第一代衛星2024年發射完畢)             |                   | 0                                         | 0                       | 0續建中                   |
| 累計已發射       | >8,000                                              | 3(驗證衛星，2018、2023)                  | 28(20顆Gen1+8顆Gen2 mPower)           | 29(含2023年2枚原型)  | ≈648(第一代)                     |                   | 0                                         | 075 (Iridium NEXT)      | 5                      |
| 未來計畫總發射     | ~12,000(初始)                                         |                                    | 198 13(Gen2 mPower)                 | ≈3,200          | 100(Eutelsat追加訂購)             | 18                | 274 (264 顆1200km + 10多顆低層LEO)             | 66+14 (備用)              | 243                    |
| FCC核准 (顆數)  | FCC已批准<br>≈12,000(含Gen2)                            | 117顆                               | 24顆Ka                               | FCC已批准3,236     | 一(非美籍，主要EU/UK許可)              | -                 | -                                         | - (原FCC執照無NGSO發射)       | 243 顆 (已核准)            |
| 頻譜 (頻段) GHz | Ku DL:10.7-12.7<br>Ku UL:14.0-14.5<br>Ka GW:26.5-40 | Ka service link<br>Q/V feeder link | Ku/Ka                               | Ka/Ku           | Ku/Ka                         | Ka波段              | Ku/Ka波段                                   | L波段 (1.6 GHz)           | 600 - 2100 MHz         |
| 極化方式        | DL:RHCP<br>UL:RHCP                                  | 圓極化                                | 圓極化                                 | 未公開             | DL:RHCP<br>UL:LHCP            | 右旋圓極化             | 線極化                                       | 左/右旋 圓極化                | 圓極化                    |
| 最大UT EIRP   | 36.6~38 dBW                                         | 50 - 60 dBW                        | 49.7~55 dBW                         | —               | 36.6 dBW                      | -                 | -                                         | ≈8 dBW級                 | -                      |
| UT G/T      |                                                     |                                    |                                     |                 | 9 dB/K                        |                   |                                           |                         |                        |
| 頻寬          | DL:250MHz<br>UL:125MHz                              |                                    |                                     |                 | DL:250MHz<br>UL:125MHz        |                   |                                           |                         |                        |
| 傳輸速率 (上/下)  | 下行:30-220Mbps<br>上行:5-30Mbps                        | 幾十Mbps到Gbps級                       | 從數十Mbps到數Gbps                       | 預計與Starlink相當   | DL:~200Mbps<br>UL:~50Mbps     | 高速 (政府專用寬頻)       | 高速 (公民寬頻服務)                               | 上行低速Kb/s / 下行最高176 Kb/s | 5G寬頻 (百Mbps等級)         |
| 終端設備合作廠商    | SpaceX自研「Dishy」終端機；合作：Dish Network、UTStarcom等       | Intellian                          | All.Space(Gen2 mPower)<br>Intellian | Amazon          | Kymeta<br>Intellian<br>Hughes | SES O3b、Eutelsat等 | 結合Govsatcom計畫使用成員國GEO衛星<br>多國衛星聯盟整合       | Garmin、Thales、Cobham 等  | AT&T、Verizon、Rakuten 等 |

# 衛星的3GPP ?

Global club for CEOs in the satellite world

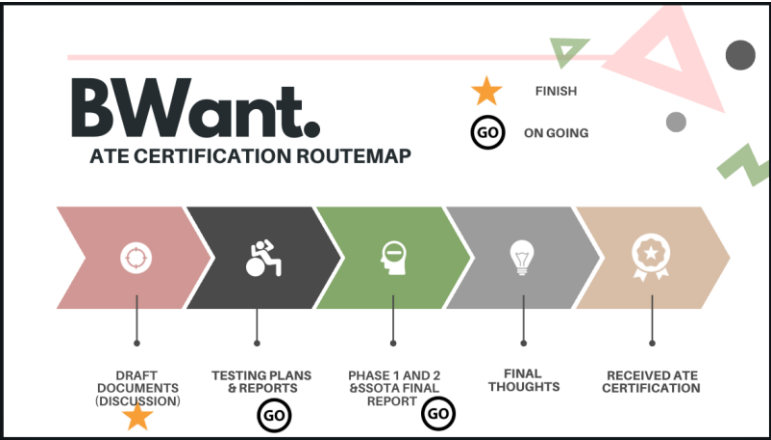
| Membership           | Eligibility                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Full membership      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open to all sizes satellite operators</li><li>• Emerging satellite operators</li></ul> |
| Associate membership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Companies that involved in the industry who support GSOA's mission</li></ul>           |

ATE (Authorised Test Entity)

Full members



Associate members



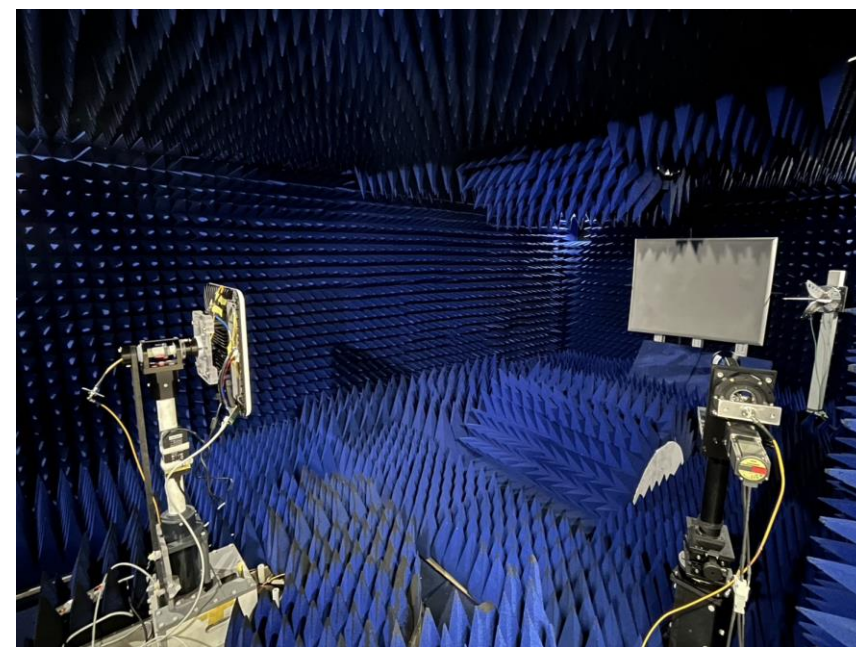
# GSOA ATE/MRA測試項目

- ATE (Authorized Test Entities): as representative of GSOA
- MRA (Mutual Recognized Approval): for product approval
- TX
  - RF Frequency
  - IF Frequency
  - EIRP
  - Roll off factor
  - XPD (or AR)
  - Beamforming angle
  - HPBW
  - SLL
  - Depointing loss
  - Group delay
  - ACLR
  - EIRP flatness
- RX
  - RF Frequency
  - IF Frequency
  - Roll off factor
  - XPD (or AR)
  - Beamforming angle
  - HPBW
  - SLL
  - Depointing loss
  - G/T (or antenna temperature)
  - Group delay
  - Gain flatness

Note:

- At least low, middle, high frequency should be measured at TX and RX band.
- Sampling angle during measurement must  $\leq 0.1 \times \text{HPBW}$  deg.
- Each beam have to be measured for ESA type product.(EL angle step 15 deg.)

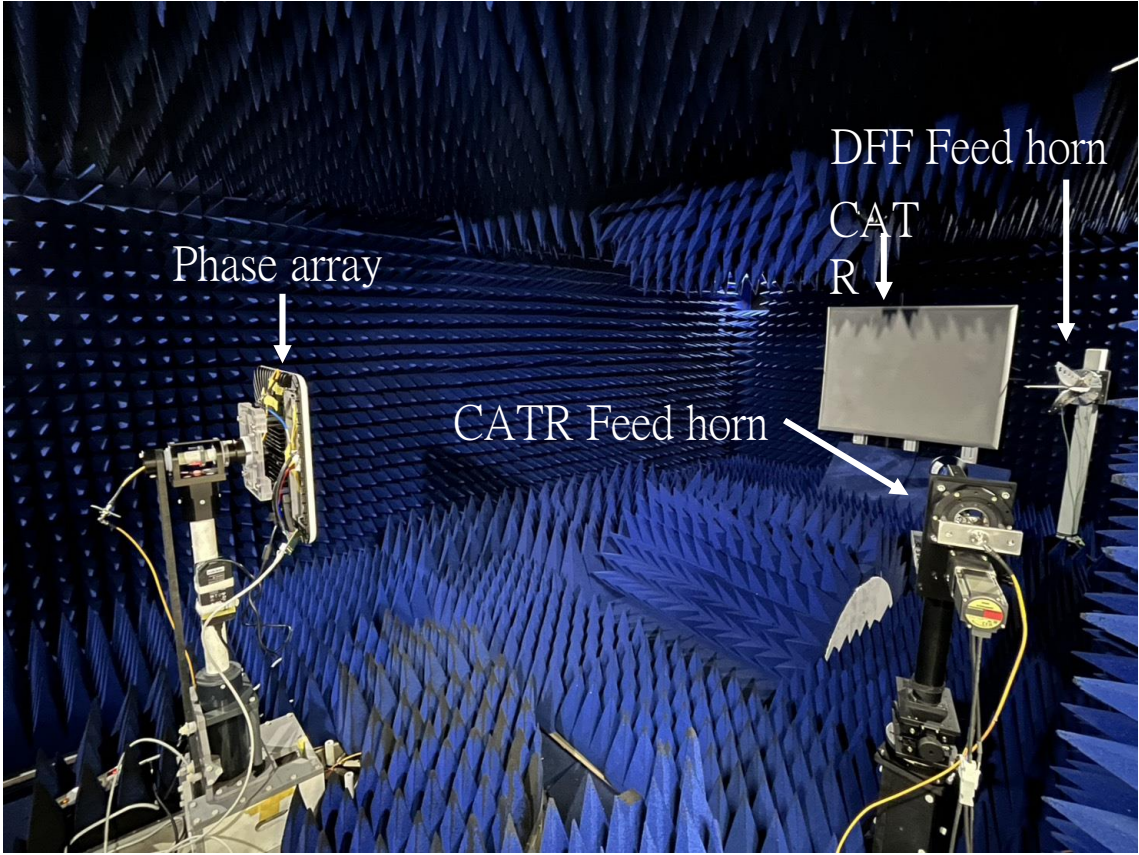
## Associate members



# 衛星系統OTA方案-MS10

| Chamber size and weight       |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Chamber external size (LxWxH) | 7.1x 4.1x 3.1 (m) |
| Weight                        | 2000 kg           |
| Direct far field (DFF)        |                   |
| Frequency range               | 0.7~10 GHz        |
| Test distance                 | 4 m               |
| QZ diameter                   | 30 cm             |
| Cross polarization            | -30 dB            |
| Compact test range (CATR)     |                   |
| Reflector size                | 1.2x1.2 (m)       |
| Frequency range               | 5~42 GHz          |
| QZ size (diameter x deep)     | 60x25 cm          |
| Cross polarization            | -30 dB            |

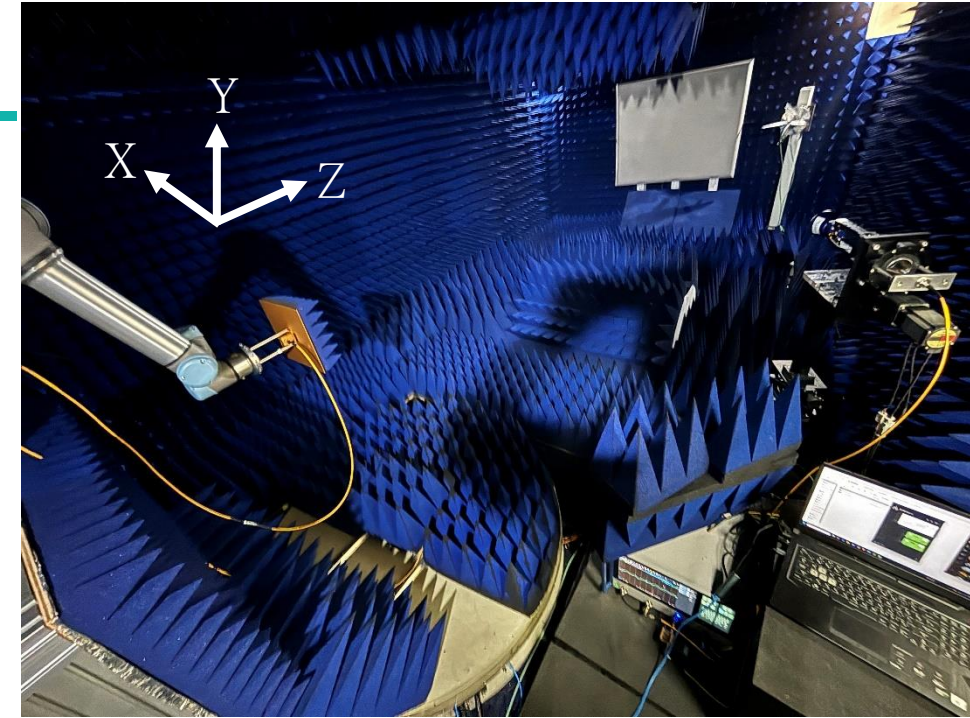
- DFF and CATR test range are designed in MS10 chamber.



| CATR QZ performance (10~15 GHz) |        |                 |                  |                       |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Reflectivity (by VSWR method)   | XPD    | Amplitude taper | Amplitude ripple | Phase total variation |
| -33 dB                          | -30 dB | 1 dB            | +/-0.5 dB        | 15 deg                |

# MRA的OTA系統要求 - QZ

- The probe horn is mounted with the robotic arm. The robotic arm will move across the QZ with certain sampling step. The VNA will capture the S12 while the robotic arm is moving to each position of the QZ. The test conditions are listed below.
- Test range:
  - X and Y range: -30 ~ +30 cm, step: 1 cm ( $1.4\lambda@42\text{ GHz}$ )
  - Z range: -12.5 ~ +12.5 cm, step: 12.5 cm
- VNA power = 0 dBm, IF bandwidth = 1 kHz.



|                         | Manufacturer/model                        | Description                            |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Vector network analyzer | Rohde & Schwarz/ZNA67                     | Frequency 10 MHz to 67 GHz             |
| Robotic arm             | Universal robots/UR5e                     | Pose Repeatability +/-0.03 mm          |
| Pre-amplifier           | Eravant/SBB-0117033015-0117033015-VFVF-E3 | Frequency 0.01 to 70 GHz<br>Gain 30 dB |

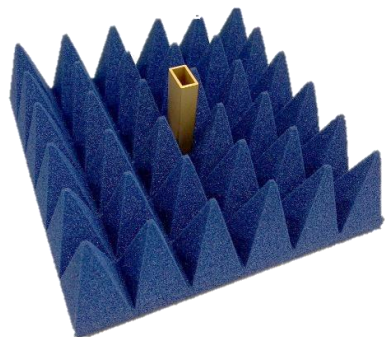


Rohde & Schwarz/ZNA67

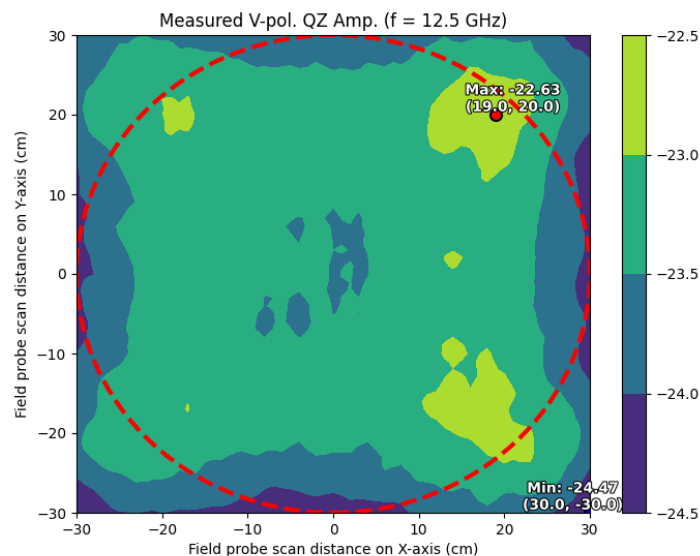
# QZ驗證用標準天線(SGH)

| Probe horn antenna (for QZ test) |                 |                           |              |                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Name                             | Frequency range | Antenna type              | Antenna Gain | 3 dB beamwidth |
| HA_0915G8                        | 10~15 GHz       | Open-ended waveguide horn | 6~8 dBi      | 57~70 deg.     |
| HA_1522G8                        | 15~22 GHz       | Open-ended waveguide horn | 6~9 dBi      | 55~75 deg.     |
| HA_2442G8                        | 24~42 GHz       | Open-ended waveguide horn | 6~9 dBi      | 50~75 deg.     |

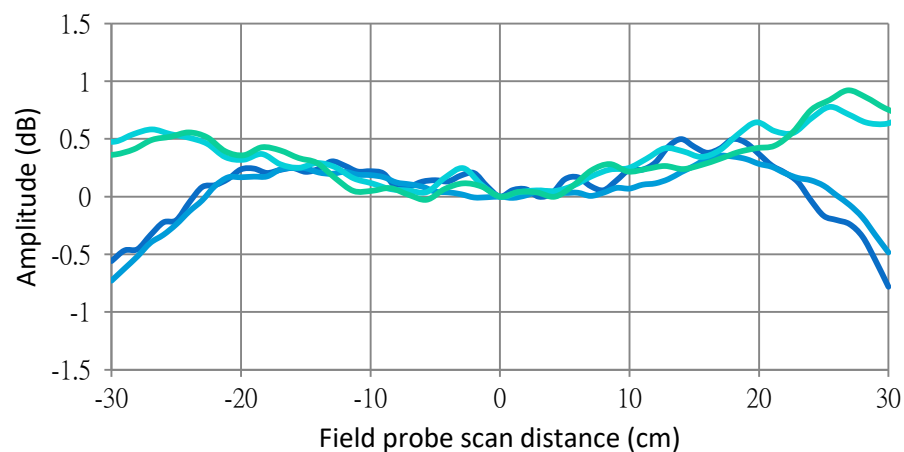
| Probe horn antenna (for reflectivity test) |                 |                  |              |                |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Name                                       | Frequency range | Antenna type     | Antenna Gain | 3 dB beamwidth |
| HA_0915G22                                 | 9~15 GHz        | Rectangular horn | 21~23 dBi    | 11~19 deg.     |
| HA_1522G24                                 | 15~22 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 22~24 dBi    | 8~14 deg.      |
| HA_2442G24k                                | 24~42 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 22~25 dBi    | 9~15 deg.      |



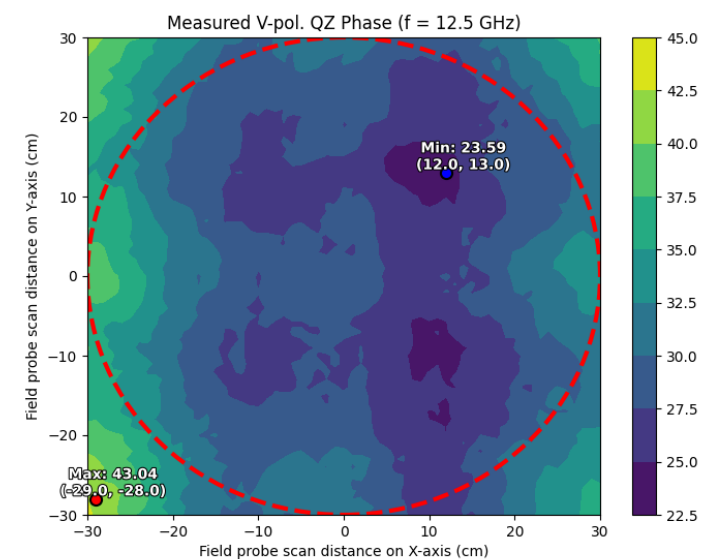
# QZ Amp./Phase測試結果 – 北科大MS10



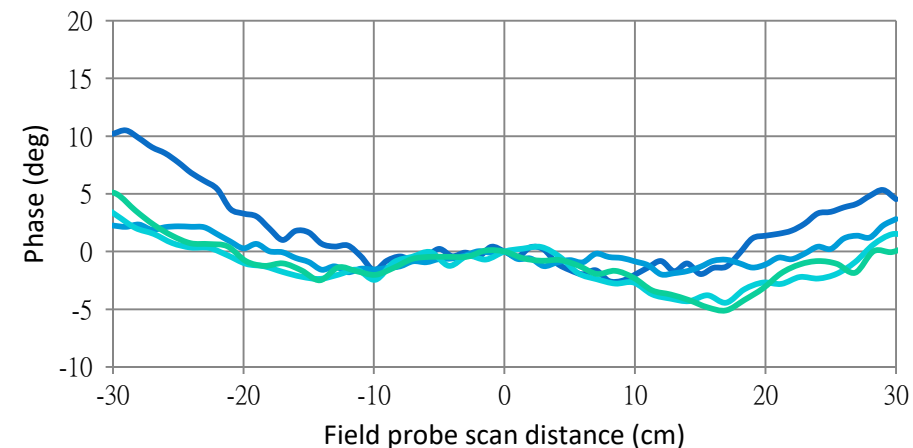
Measured V-pol. QZ Amp. (f = 12.5 GHz)



— Measured QZ Amp. (XZ plane) — Measured QZ Amp. (YZ plane)  
— Measured QZ Amp. (+45 plane) — Measured QZ Amp. (-45 plane)

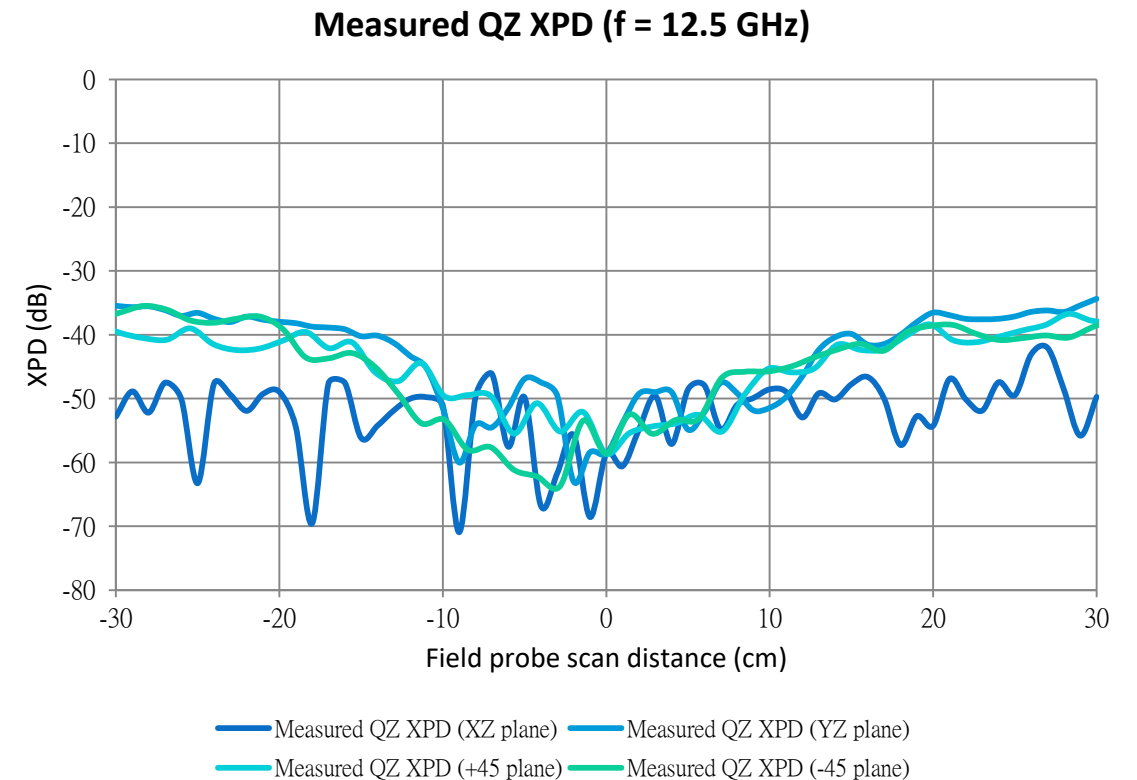
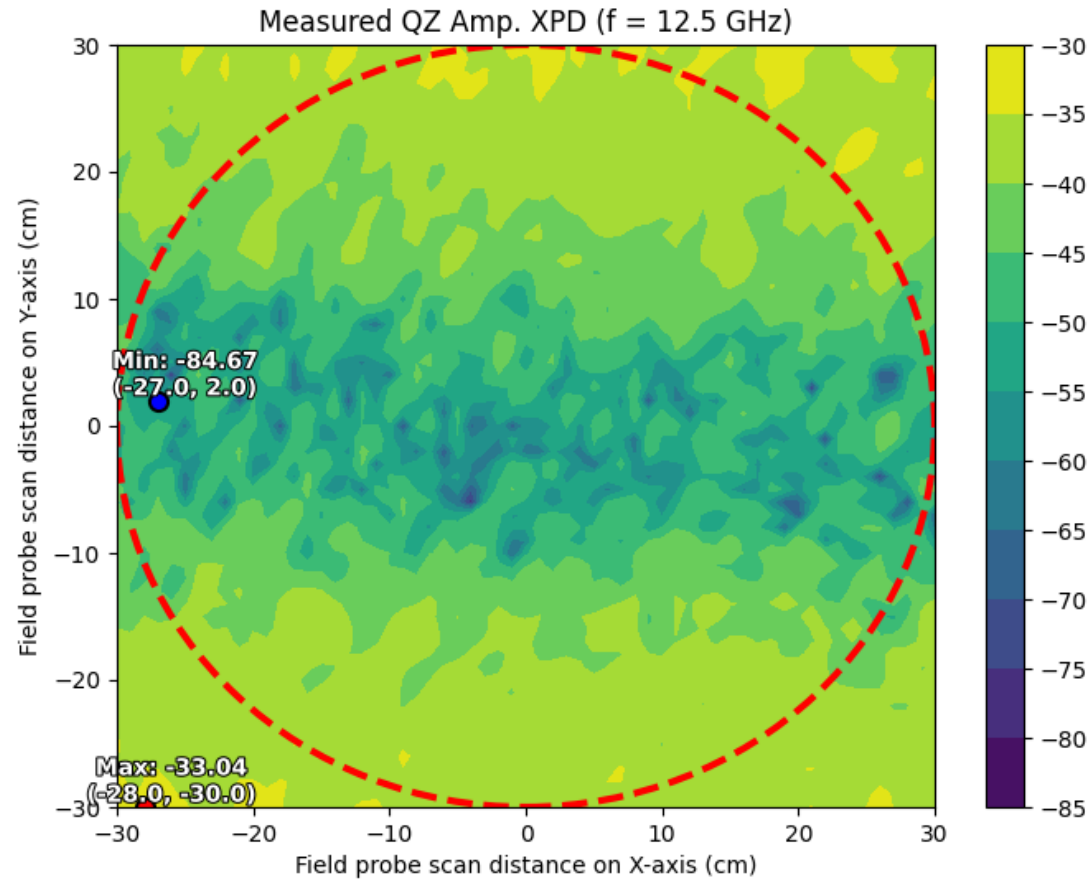


Measured V-pol. QZ Phase (f = 12.5 GHz)



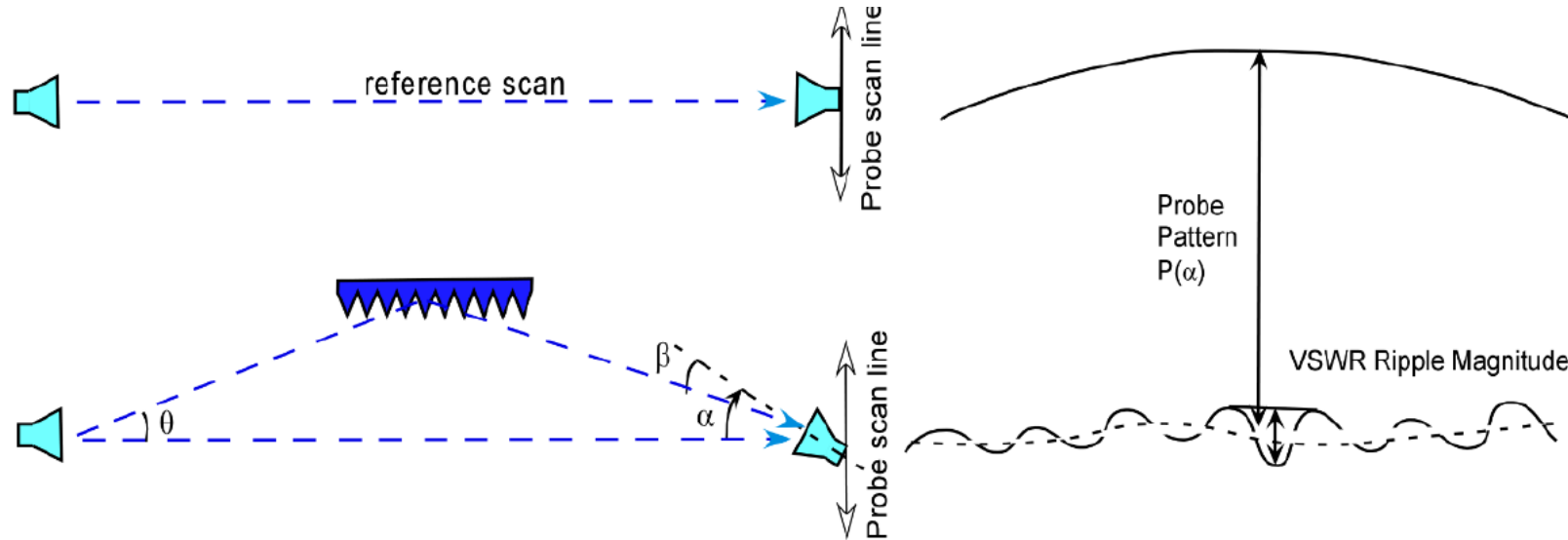
— Measured QZ Phase (XZ plane) — Measured QZ Phase (YZ plane)  
— Measured QZ Phase (+45 plane) — Measured QZ Phase (-45 plane)

# QZ XPD測試結果 – 北科大MS10



# MRA的OTA系統要求 - Reflectivity

3D test fixture



$$R_{d-p-s} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{10^{\left( \frac{r_{p-p}}{20} \right)} - 1}{10^{\left( \frac{r_{p-p}}{20} \right)} + 1} \right) - \Delta L$$

Taper<sub>QZ</sub>-Taper<sub>multipath</sub>  
Ripple<sub>QZ</sub>-Ripple<sub>multipath</sub>

where

$R_{d-p-s}$  is the reflectivity for each direction ( $\alpha$ ), polarization, and scan

$r_{p-p}$  is the peak-to-peak ripple in dB of the interfering signals

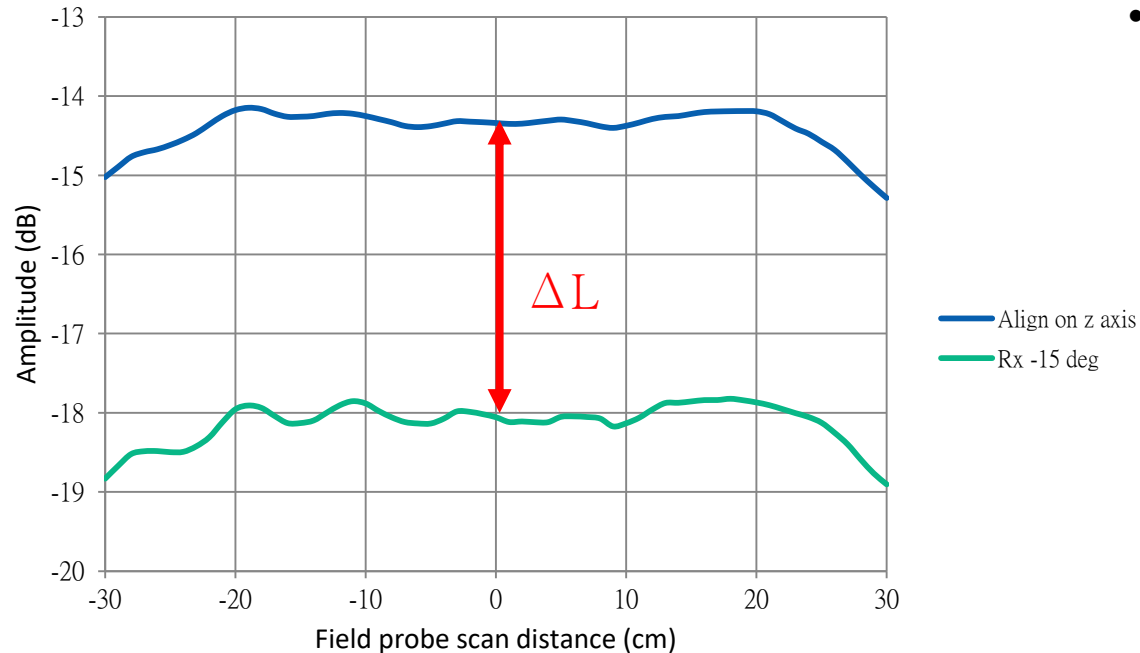
$\Delta L$  is the difference in level from the reference to the interference signal in dB as shown in Figure 33 and Figure 34

QZ reflectivity of chamber is related to following factor

- Probe horn Gain (Gain  $\geq 20$  dBi is recommended)
- Reflectivity of absorber
- Direction of probe horn
- Reflected signal (1<sup>st</sup> reflection or 2<sup>nd</sup> reflection)
- CATR feed horn spill over
- Shape of chamber and absorber placement

# Reflectivity計算

Measured H-pol. QZ XZ plane Amp. ( f = 12.5 GHz )



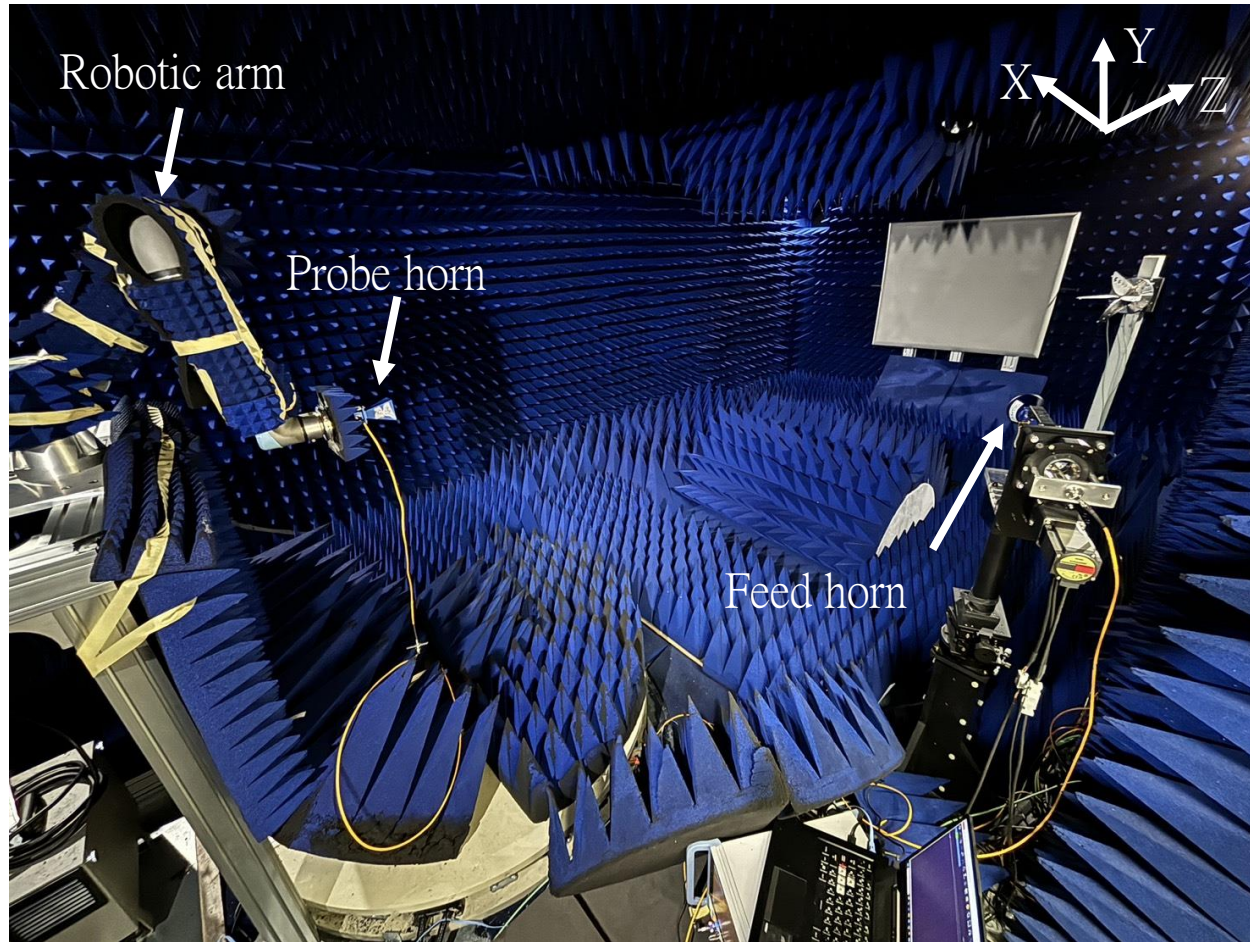
$$SWR = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{10^{\left( \frac{r_{p-p}}{20} \right)} - 1}{10^{\left( \frac{r_{p-p}}{20} \right)} + 1} \right) \quad - \text{Equ. 1}$$

$$\text{Reflectivity} = SWR - \Delta L \quad - \text{Equ. 2}$$

- When the on axis and the target angle (Rx -15 deg. as example) QZ amplitude is measured. Do the following calculation to quantify the reflectivity of the CATR chamber

| Step | Calculation procedure                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | (Align on Z axis) – (Rx -15 deg.) unit in dB<br>-> because the measurement result including QZ taper, QZ ripple and multiple reflection signal for “Rx -15 deg.” case. First step is to take off the factor of QZ taper and ripple. |
| 2    | Calculate SWR of the reflection by Equ. 1. $r_{p-p}$ is $\max[(\text{Align on Z axis}) - (\text{Rx -15 deg.})] - \min[(\text{Align on Z axis}) - (\text{Rx -15 deg.})]$                                                             |
| 3    | Calculate $\Delta L$ . $\Delta L = [\text{Align on Z axis}(0)] - [\text{Rx -15 deg}(0)]$ .                                                                                                                                          |
| 4    | Calculate reflectivity by Equ. 2                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

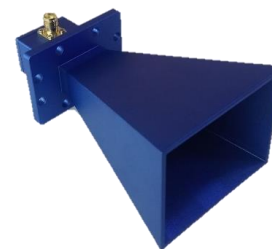
# Reflectivity測試設定及流程



| Step | Test procedure                                                                                                                                      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | Install the robotic arm in the chamber.                                                                                                             |
| 2    | Mount the probe horn on robotic arm.                                                                                                                |
| 3    | Align the probe horn on Z axis and aperture at the center of quiet zone.                                                                            |
| 4    | Set the feed horn as V polarization.                                                                                                                |
| 5    | Set the polarization of the probe horn same as the feed horn                                                                                        |
| 6    | Scan on XZ plane ( $X = -30 \sim +30\text{cm}$ , scan step 1 cm, Y&Z fix at 0cm) by moving the arm. Then acquire amplitude of S12 at each position. |
| 7    | Scan on YZ plane ( $Y = -30 \sim +30\text{cm}$ , scan step 1 cm, X&Z fix at 0cm) by moving the arm. Then acquire amplitude of S12 at each position. |
| 8    | Rotate probe horn to X axis -30 degree. And repeat Step 6~7 until probe horn rotate to X axis +30 degree (rotate step 15 deg.).                     |
| 9    | Rotate probe horn to Y axis -30 degree. And repeat Step 5~7 until probe horn rotate to Y axis +30 degree (rotate step 15 deg.).                     |
| 10   | Set the feed horn as H polarization. Repeat Step 5~9.                                                                                               |
| 11   | Finish measurement                                                                                                                                  |

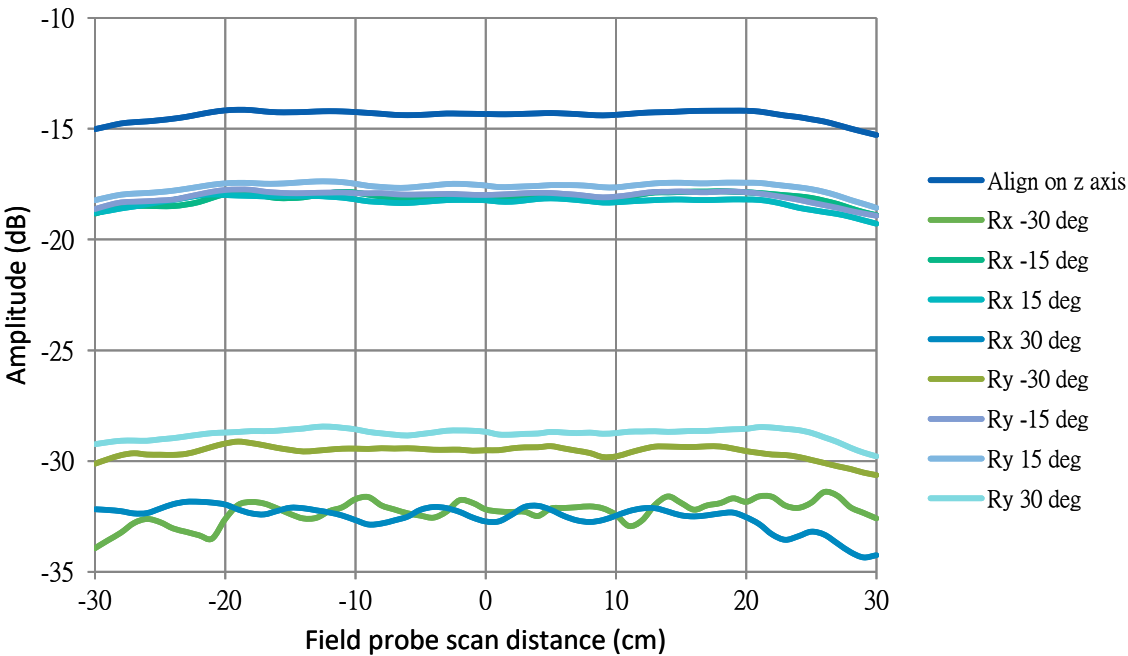
# Reflectivity測試用標準天線(SGH)

| CATR feed horn     |                 |                  |               |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Name               | Frequency range | Antenna type     | Antenna Gain  | 3 dB beamwidth |
| HA_1015G17c        | 10~15 GHz       | Corrugated horn  | 13.8~17.6 dBi | 24~38 deg.     |
| HAD_1522G17        | 15~22 GHz       | Corrugated horn  | 15.5~18.7 dBi | 21~34 deg.     |
| HAD_2442G17        | 24~42 GHz       | Corrugated horn  | 13~19 dBi     | 17~34 deg.     |
| Probe horn antenna |                 |                  |               |                |
| Name               | Frequency range | Antenna type     | Antenna Gain  | 3 dB beamwidth |
| HA_0915G17         | 10~15 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 15~18.2 dBi   | 22~33 deg.     |
| HA_0915G22         | 10~15 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 20.5~24 dBi   | 11~19 deg.     |
| HA_1524G24         | 15~22 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 20.8~24.1 dBi | 10~14 deg.     |
| HA_2442G24k        | 24~42 GHz       | Rectangular horn | 21.9~24.8 dBi | 8~15 deg.      |

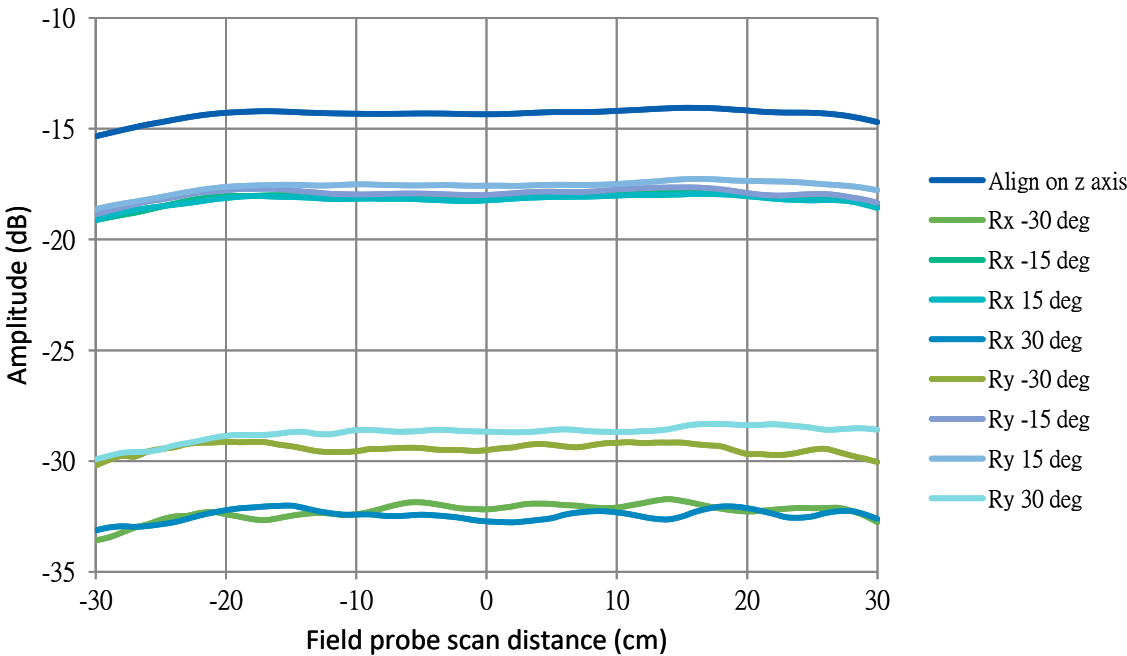


# Reflectivity測試結果 – 北科大MS10

Measured H-pol. QZ XZ plane Amp. ( f = 12.5 GHz )



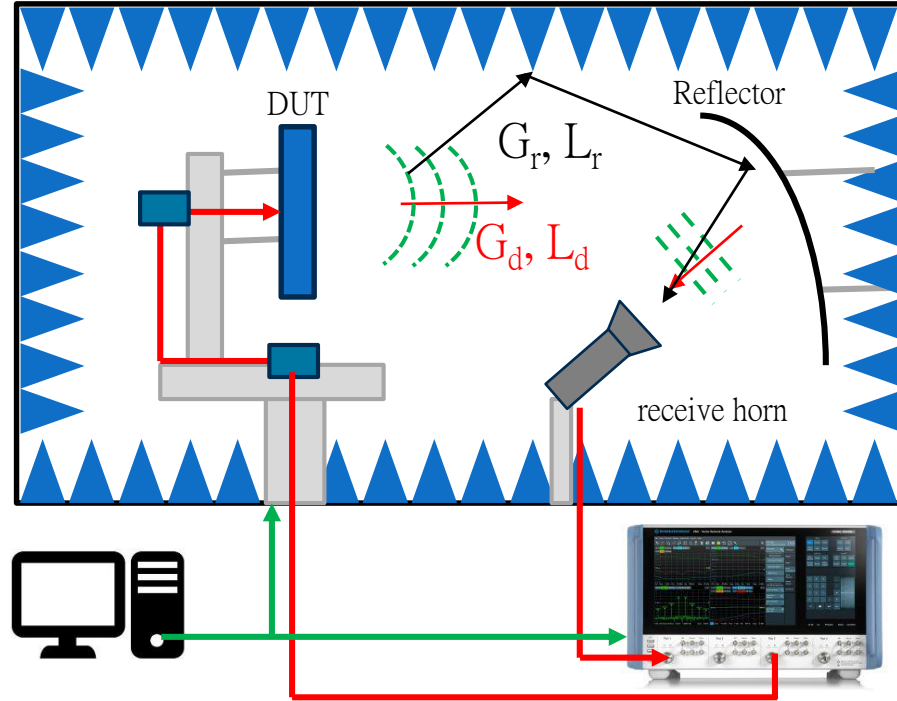
Measured H-pol. QZ YZ plane Amp. ( f = 12.5 GHz )



| Reflectivity (dB)<br>f=12.5GHz | Rx -30 | Rx -15 | Rx 15 | Rx 30 | Ry -30 | Ry -15 | Ry 15 | Ry 30 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| XZ plane                       | -36.7  | -35.8  | -36.3 | -34.7 | -46.4  | -42.1  | -44.8 | -46.9 |
| YZ plane                       | -45.1  | -42.3  | -42.5 | -43.6 | -41.8  | -39.2  | -38.3 | -40.3 |

Note: “Rx -30 deg.” means the probe horn is rotated to X axis -30 degree

# Reflectivity對量測結果影響分析



- Control instruments
- Control DUT
- Control positioner
- Data analysis

- Receive power of the receive horn  
->  $P_{\text{receive}} = (G_d - L_d) \angle \phi_d + (G_r - L_r) \angle \phi_r$
- $\phi_d$  and  $\phi_r$  could be in phase or out of phase
- Reflectivity =  $L_r - L_d$

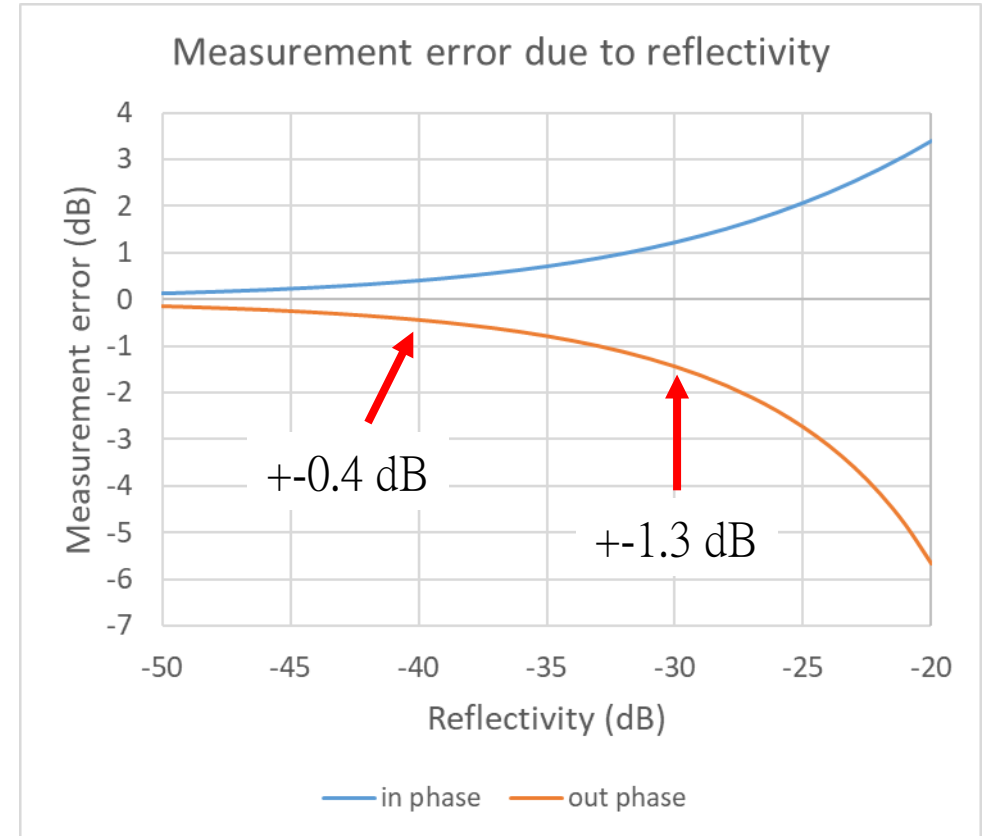
$G_d$ : gain of direct path  
 $G_r$ : gain of reflected path  
 $L_d$ : path loss of direct path  
 $L_r$ : path loss of reflected path

# 分析結果

- When measure main lobe of the phase array (for  $G_d = 35$  dBi,  $G_r = 21.4$  dBi)



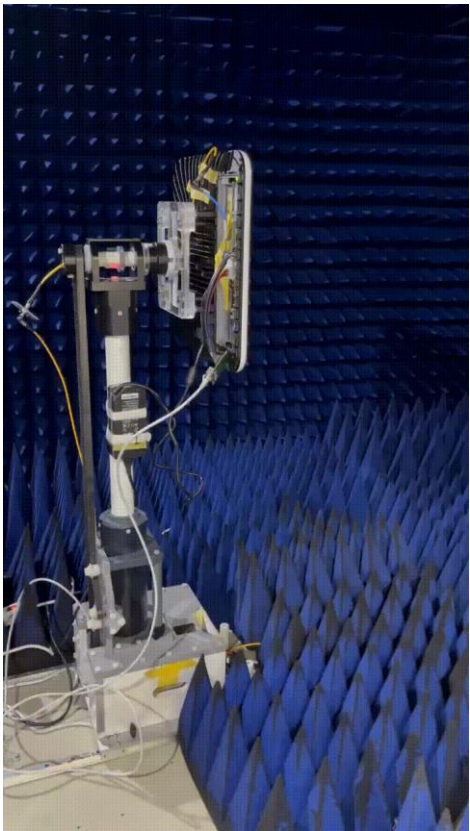
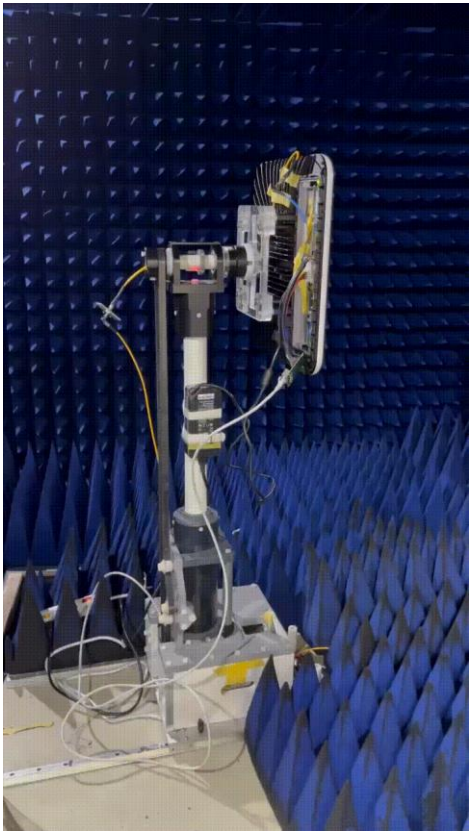
- When measure main lobe of the phase array (for  $G_d = 21.4$  dBi,  $G_r = 35$  dBi)



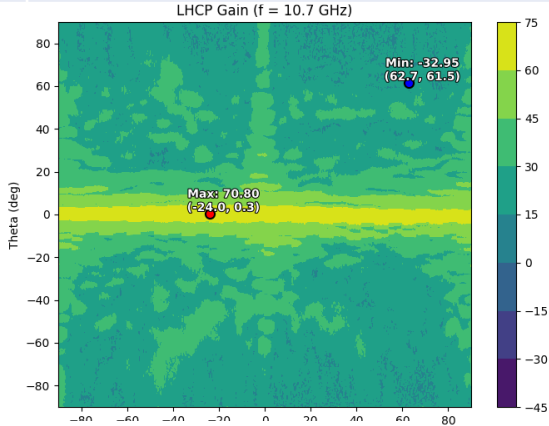
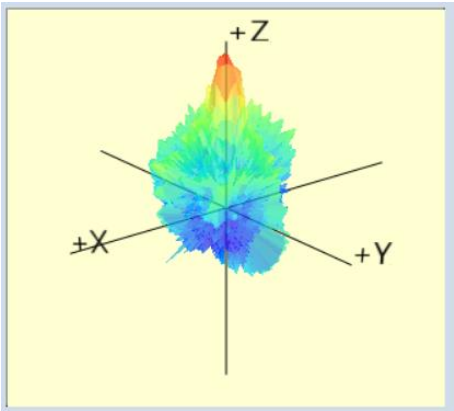
- Higher directivity DUT, lower reflectivity is required.

# 3D OTA量測速度提升

- Step measurement
- Continue measurement



|                   | Sphere Efficiency (dB) | Hemi sphere Efficiency (dB) |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11.7GHz Beam 0    | 43.31                  | 43.30                       |
| 11.7GHz Beam 45 0 | 44.37                  | 44.35                       |



| Test Category | Test Item                  | Frequency point | Measurement Step                    | Beam Count | Time Required |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| half-3D       | Tx beam direction x=0, y=0 | 1               | 0.3°                                | 1          | 17 hrs        |
|               | Rx beam direction x=0, y=0 | 1               | 0.3°                                | 1          | 17 hrs        |
|               | Tx other beam direction    | 1               | 5° for sidelobe, 0.3° for main beam | 16         | 2 hrs x 16    |
|               | Rx other beam direction    | 1               | 5° for sidelobe, 0.3° for main beam | 16         | 2 hrs x 16    |
| 2D            | vertical cut               | 3               | 0.3°                                | 17         | 5 hrs         |
|               | horizontal cut             | 3               | 0.3°                                | 17         | 5 hrs         |
| parameter     | EIRP                       | 26              | 20 MHz                              | -          | 1 hrs         |
|               | Tx depointing loss         | 1               | -                                   | 5          | 1 hrs         |
|               | Rx depointing loss         | 1               | -                                   | 5          | 1 hrs         |
|               | group delay                | -               | -                                   | -          | 8 hrs         |
|               | G/T                        | 26              | 125 MHz                             | -          | 4 hrs         |

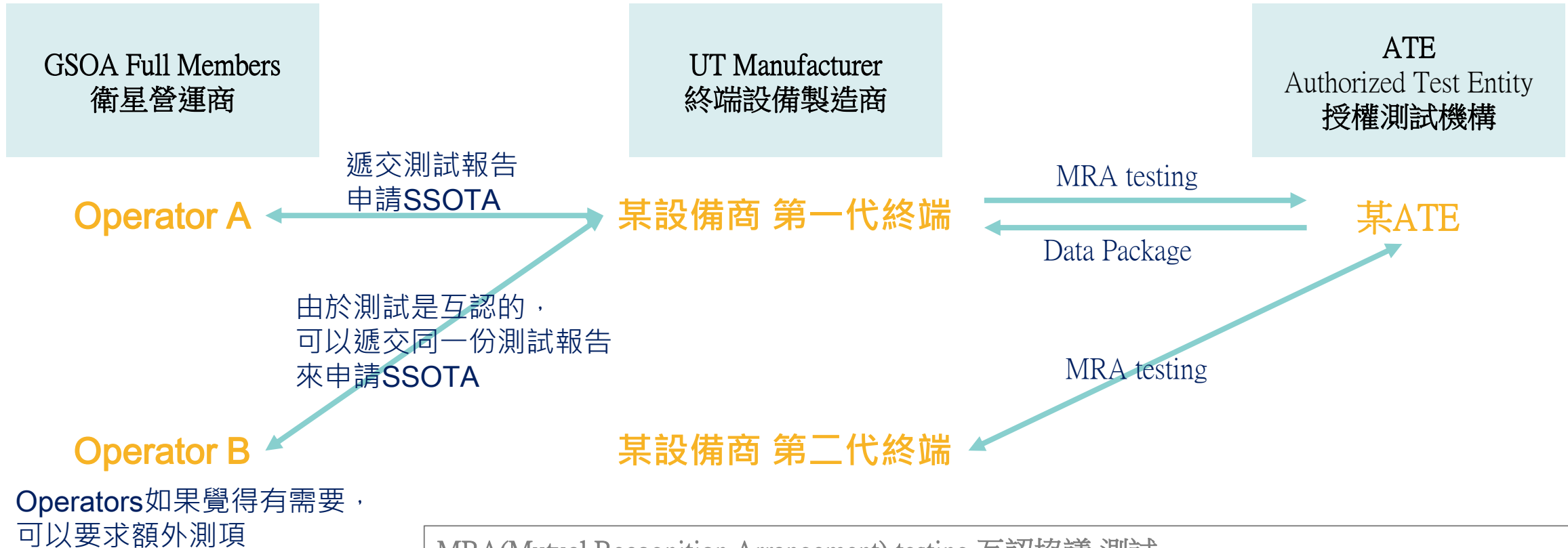
123 hrs

- Hemisphere measurement 1000 hrs by step measurement  
-> reduced to 17 hrs by continue measurement

Total 7235 hr ~ 301天!!!!???

# 衛星終端認證流程

- ATE需要見證(監督)MRA test過程，以確認該測試是準確且完整的
- ATE需要審查MRA test結果，然後ATE需要簽署表示認可測試結果



MRA(Mutual Recognition Arrangement) testing 互認協議 測試

- 設備製造商的產品通過1次MRA testing後，可以向多家衛星運營商分別申請該產品的SSOTA

SSOTA (Satellite System Operator Type Approval)衛星系統運營商 型式認證

- 設備製造商的產品如果具備某家衛星運營商的SSOTA，即該產品得到該運營商的認證，可以連接該運營商的衛星並正常運作，且不需要額外進行現場驗證

# 結論-國際標準的**韌性**執行模式

技術、人才及國際標準!!!

一款天線認證費用 >100萬

一座暗室滿載認證測試產能 約20次/年

MRA推廣單位

衛星UT量測

MRA執行單位  
(學校、法人)

產發署

未來延伸：  
其他衛星相關量測

3GPP

MTK  
工研院  
Sharp

衛星地面站

Kratos  
昇達科  
工研院

衛星/HAPS/  
無人載具

昇達科  
稜研  
中光電/神耀

量測技術

川升

2025 H2  
取得GSOA ATE

未來延伸：  
其他衛星相關認證

衛星UT  
取得MRA

衛星相關技術、  
衛星天線應用經驗、  
量測技術挑戰

專家技術團隊 (學會、法人...)

衛星營運商 | 衛星UT商

SES/Iridium  
OneWeb  
Starlink  
Amazon  
Viasat  
TASA  
Telesat

正于微波  
Sharp  
WNC  
國碁  
永辰  
工研院  
芳興



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02-27951002



02-27951009



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NKUST



高雄研發中心  
高科大楠梓校區立誠樓5樓



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300 新竹市東區慈雲路118號4樓 / 03-6109663

戰略夥伴II：正于微波股份有限公司  
806 高雄市前鎮區新生路248之1號3樓  
(臨廣科技產業園區)



# 火箭發射商與發射相關資訊(一)

| 火箭發射商       | 發射衛星類型  | 衛星所屬公司                                                  | 每次發射成本 ( 億美元 ) | 每次發射數量 | 平均每顆衛星發射成本 ( 萬美元 ) | 發射場地         | 發射時間區段 ( 年 ) | 平均發射衛星總顆數(顆/年) |
|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Arianespace | 通訊、小型   | SES、Eutelsat、Intelsat、OneWeb、亞馬遜 ( Kuiper計劃 )           | 0.6            | 36     | 167                | 法屬圭亞那庫魯發射中心  | 2020-2025    | 288            |
| SpaceX      | 通訊、星鏈   | SpaceX ( Starlink )、OneWeb、亞馬遜 ( Kuiper計劃 )、NASA、國際商業公司 | 0.5            | 60     | 83                 | 佛羅里達州甘迺迪航天中心 | 2018-2025    | 1200           |
| ISRO        | 通訊、地球觀測 | 印度政府 ( ISRO )、Bharti Airtel、OneWeb、國際科研機構               | 0.5            | 36     | 139                | 印度薩迪什·達萬航天中心 | 2015-2025    | 216            |
| Blue Origin | 通訊、科研   | 亞馬遜 ( Kuiper計劃 )、NASA、國際商業公司                            | 0.65           | 45     | 144                | 美國德克薩斯州發射場   | 2022-2025    | 135            |
| Rocket Lab  | 小型、科研   | NASA、Planet Labs、Spire Global、Capella Space、BlackSky    | 0.075          | 10     | 75                 | 紐西蘭馬希亞發射場    | 2018-2025    | 120            |

# 火箭發射商與發射相關資訊(二)

| 火箭發射商                       | 發射衛星類型  | 衛星所屬公司                                                              | 每次發射成本 ( 億美元 ) | 每次發射數量 | 平均每顆衛星發射成本 ( 萬美元 ) | 發射場地          | 發射時間區段 ( 年 ) | 平均發射衛星總顆數(顆/年) |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Northrop Grumman            | 通訊、軍事   | 美國國防部 ( DoD ) 、<br>NASA、商業公司                                        | 0.7            | 20     | 350                | 美國維珍尼亞州瓦勒普斯島  | 2020-2025    | 100            |
| Relativity Space            | 小型      | 國際商業公司、科研機構                                                         | 0.12           | 6      | 200                | 美國佛羅里達州卡納維拉爾角 | 2023-2025    | 12             |
| ULA                         | 通訊、軍事   | 美國國防部 ( DoD ) 、<br>NASA、Boeing、<br>Lockheed Martin、亞馬遜 ( Kuiper計劃 ) | 1.65           | 20     | 825                | 佛羅里達州甘迺迪航天中心  | 2015-2025    | 80             |
| Mitsubishi Heavy Industries | 地球觀測、通訊 | 日本政府 ( JAXA ) 、Sky Perfect JSAT Corporation、科研機構                    | 0.9            | 30     | 300                | 日本種子島宇宙中心     | 2015-2025    | 90             |
| Firefly Aerospace           | 小型、科研   | NASA、科研機構、商業公司                                                      | 0.15           | 8      | 187.5              | 美國德克薩斯州發射場    | 2021-2025    | 32             |
| Roscosmos                   | 通訊、軍事   | 俄羅斯政府 ( Roscosmos ) 、<br>OneWeb、俄羅斯國防部、<br>科研機構                     | 0.4            | 34     | 118                | 俄羅斯拜科努爾航天發射場  | 2010-2025    | 204            |