Exhibit 1

Interference Analysis

Interference Analysis

X-band PFD at the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

No. 22.5 of the ITU Radio Regulations specifies that in the frequency band 8025-8400 MHz, which the EESS (using non-geostationary satellites) shares with the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the meteorological-satellite service (Earth-to-space), the maximum PFD produced at the geostationary satellite orbit ("GSO") by any EESS space station shall not exceed -174 dB(W/m^2) in any 4 kHz band.[1] The calculation below shows that the PFD produced by the transmissions from the proposed HE360 satellites does not exceed the limit in No. 22.5, even in the worst possible hypothetical case.

The PFD at the GSO produced by the HE360 transmission is:

PFD [dBW/m^2 /4 kHz] = EIRP (dBW) - 71 - 20log10(D) - 10log10(BW) - 24

Where:

- EIRP is the Maximum EIRP of the transmission, in dBW;
- D is distance between the HE360 satellite and GSO, in km; and
- BW is the symbol bandwidth of the transmission, in MHz.

The closest distance between a HE360 satellite and the GSO is 35,786 - 610 = 35,176 km for the highest possible HE360 satellite orbit of 610 km. Under a hypothetical assumption that the HE360 satellite antenna is radiating at its peak EIRP toward the GSO, the X-band transmitters produce a PFD of approximately -179 dBW/ m^2 /4 kHz in worst-case scenarios, which is 5 dB below the protection criteria.[2]

[1] ITU Radio Regulations, Article 22, Section II.

[2] This is for the XTLM emission which has the higher EIRP density, other X-band emissions results in PFD at the GSO arc of: -189.1 dBW/m^2/4 kHz for XBAND2, -190.0 dBW/m^2/4 kHz for XBAND, and -195.3 dBW/m^2/4 kHz for XFAN