

## Exhibit Number B - Radiation Hazard Analysis

### ANALYSIS OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION FOR A 3.8 METER EARTH STATION

Completed: 12/02/2010

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 3.8 meter earth station. It is the purpose of this report to determine the power flux densities of the earth station at the antenna surface, near field, far field, and the transition region. Results are summarized in Table 1 on page 4.

The Office Engineering & Technology Bulletin, No. 65, August 1997, specifies the following Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) levels for non-ionizing radiation :

1. Occupational/Controlled Exposure is  $5\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$  (five milliwatts per centimeter squared) over an average time of 6 (six) minutes.
2. General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure is  $1\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$  (one milliwatt per centimeter squared) over an average time of 30 (thirty) minutes.

The following parameters were used to calculate the various power flux densities for this earth station:

Location:	Dillingham Earth Station, Alaska
Latitude:	59.04 °N
Longitude:	158.46 °W
Operating Frequency:	6175 MHz
Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ):	0.0485 meters
Antenna Diameter (D):	3.8 meters
Antenna Area (A):	11.34 meters <sup>2</sup>
Transmit Antenna Gain:	46.1 dBi
Transmit Antenna Gain (G):	40738.0 numeric
Maximum 1° Off Axis Gain	29.0 dBi
Maximum 1° Off Axis Gain ( $G_{\theta}$ )	794.3 numeric
Antenna Efficiency ( $\eta$ ):	0.674 numeric
Feed Power (P):	200 Watts

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### 1. Antenna Surface

The power density in the main reflector region can be estimated by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density at Reflector Surface, } S_{\text{surface}} &= 4P/A \\ &= 70.54 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{7.05 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$S_{\text{surface}}$  = maximum power density at antenna surface

P = power fed to the antenna

A = physical area of the antenna

### 2. Near Field Calculations

In the near field region, of the main beam, the power density can reach a maximum before it begins to decrease with distance. The magnitude of the on axis (main beam) power density varies according to location in the near-field.

The distance to the end of the near field can be determined by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Extent of Near Field, } R_{\text{nf}} &= D^2/4(\lambda) \\ &= 74.36 \text{ meters} \end{aligned}$$

$R_{\text{nf}}$  = extent of near field

D = maximum dimension of antenna (diameter if circular)

$\lambda$  = wavelength

The maximum near-field, on-axis, power density is determined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On Axis Near Field Power Density, } S_{\text{nf}} &= 16\eta P/D^2\pi \\ &= 47.53 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{4.75 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

The maximum near-field, 1° off-axis, power density is determined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density at 1° Off Axis } S_{\text{nf } 1^\circ} &= (S_{\text{nf}}/G) * G_{1^\circ} \\ &= \mathbf{0.0927 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$S_{\text{nf}}$  = maximum near-field power density

$S_{\text{nf } 1^\circ}$  = maximum near-field power density (1° off axis)

$\eta$  = aperture efficiency

P = power fed to antenna

D = maximum dimension of antenna (diameter if circular)

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### 3. Far Field Calculations

The power density in the far-field region decreases inversely with the square of the distance.

The distance to the beginning of the far field region can be found by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance to the Far Field Region, } R_{ff} &= 0.6D^2/\lambda \\ &= 178 \text{ meters} \end{aligned}$$

$R_{ff}$  = distance to beginning of far field  
 $D$  = maximum dimension of antenna (diameter if circular)  
 $\lambda$  = wavelength

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field, } S_{ff} &= (P)(G)/4\pi(R_{ff})^2 \\ &= 20.36 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{2.04 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

The maximum far-field, 1° off-axis, power density is determined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density at 1° Off Axis } S_{ff_{1^\circ}} &= (S_{ff}/G)*G_{1^\circ} \\ &= \mathbf{0.0397 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$S_{ff}$  = power density (on axis)  
 $S_{ff_{1^\circ}}$  = power density (1° off axis)  
 $P$  = power fed to antenna  
 $G$  = power gain of antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator  
 $R_{ff}$  = distance to beginning of far field

### 4. Transition Region Calculations

The transition region is located between the near and far field regions. The power density decreases inversely with distance in the transition region, while the power density decreases inversely with the ~~square~~ *square* of the distance in the far-field region. The maximum power density in the transition region will not exceed that calculated for the near-field region. The power density in the near field region, as shown above will not exceed

$$\begin{aligned} S_t &= \mathbf{4.75 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \\ S_{t_{1^\circ}} &= \mathbf{0.0927 \text{ mW/cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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Table 1

<b>Summary of Expected Radiation Levels</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Calculated Maximum Radiation Level (mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)</b>	
		<b>Occupational</b>	<b>General Population</b>
1. Antenna Surface	$S_{\text{surface}} = 7.05$	Potential Hazard	Potential Hazard
2. Near Field	$S_{\text{nf}} = 4.75$	Satisfies MPE	Potential Hazard
3. Far Field	$S_{\text{ff}} = 2.04$	Satisfies MPE	Potential Hazard
4. Transition Region	$S_{\text{t}} = 4.75$	Satisfies MPE	Potential Hazard
5. Near Field 1° Off Axis	$S_{\text{nf } 1^\circ} = 0.0927$	Satisfies MPE	Satisfies MPE
6. Far Field 1° Off Axis	$S_{\text{ff } 1^\circ} = 0.04$	Satisfies MPE	Satisfies MPE
7. Transition Region 1° Off Axis	$S_{\text{t } 1^\circ} = 0.0927$	Satisfies MPE	Satisfies MPE

### 7. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the only risk of exposure to levels higher than the Maximum Permissible Exposure limit : at the surface of the antenna, in the near-field of the main beam, in the far-field of the main beam, and in the transition region of the main beam. At 1° off axis the radiation levels are well within limits. A 5° minimum elevation angle and a fence surrounding the facility will protect the public from exposure to high radiation levels. The transmitter will be turned off during antenna maintenance and the 5° minimum elevation angle will ensure safety of the earth station personnel.

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