

RADIATION HAZARD CALCULATIONS FOR 1.8 meter EARTH STATION

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Nomenclature	Formula	Value	Unit
<b>INPUT PARAMETERS</b>			
D = Antenna Diameter		1.8	meters
d = Diameter of Feed Mouth		0.049	meters
P = Max Power into Antenna		8.5	Watts
n = Aperture Efficiency		67%	
k = Wavelength @ 30 GHz		0.0100	meters
<b>CALCULATED VALUES</b>			
A = Area of Reflector	$\pi D^2/4$	2.545	meters <sup>2</sup>
l = Length of Near Field	$D^2/4k$	81	meters
L = Beginning of Far Field	$0.6D^2/k$	194	meters
G = Antenna Gain @ 30 GHz	$n(\pi D/k)^2$	214,278	53.3 dBi
a = Area of Feed Mouth	$\pi d^2/4$	0.0019	meters <sup>2</sup>
<b>POWER DENSITY CALCULATIONS</b>			
Region	Maximum Power Density in Region		Hazard Assessment
	Formula	Value (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	(FCC MPE Limit = 5 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
1 Near Field	$4nP/A$	0.90	< FCC MPE Limit
2 Far Field	$GP/(4(\pi)L^2)$	0.38	< FCC MPE Limit
3 Transition	<= Nr Fld Region	0.90	< FCC MPE Limit
4 Near Reflector Surface	$4P/A$	1.34	< FCC MPE Limit
5 Between Reflector & Ground	$P/A$	0.33	< FCC MPE Limit
6 Between Reflector and Feed	$4P/a$	1803.0	> FCC MPE Limit ( See Text )

**RADIATION HAZARD ANALYSIS**  
**1.8 meter EARTH STATION**

This analysis calculates the non-ionizing radiation levels due to transmission from the earth station. The Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) Bulletin No. 65 specifies that the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limit for the persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment to non-ionizing radiation averaged over six minutes, is a power density of 5 milli-Watts per centimeter squared.

The analysis estimates the maximum power density levels in the vicinity of the antenna for six regions: near field; far field; transition zone; near the reflector surface; between the reflector and the ground; and between the feed mouth and the reflector.

A brief discussion for each region is given below. The attached table shows the assumptions, formulae and calculations for all cases.

**1. NEAR FIELD REGION**

The near field (or Fresnel region) is essentially a cylindrical region with its axis co-incident with the antenna boresight. The diameter of this cylinder is equal to that of the antenna. According to OET Bulletin No. 65, its length is equal to the square of the diameter divided by four times the wavelength. The maximum value of the on-axis power density is calculated using the equation given in the Bulletin.

**2. FAR FIELD REGION**

The far field (or Fraunhofer region) extends outwards from a distance equal to 0.6 times the square of the reflector diameter divided by the wavelength, according to OET Bulletin No. 65. Power density varies inversely as the square of the distance. The maximum value of the power density is calculated using the equation given in the Bulletin.

**3. TRANSITION REGION**

The transition region between the near field and the far field regions will have a power density that maximum essentially decreases inversely as distance. In any case, the maximum power density will not exceed the value calculated for the near field region, for the purpose of evaluating potential exposure.

**4. REGION NEAR REFLECTOR SURFACE**

The power density in the region near the reflector surface can be estimated as equal to four times the power divided by the area of the reflector surface, assuming that the illumination is uniform and that it would be possible to intercept equal amounts of energy radiated towards and reflected from the reflector surface.

**5. REGION BETWEEN REFLECTOR AND GROUND**

The power density in the region between the reflector and the ground can be estimated as equal to the power divided by the area of the reflector surface, assuming even illumination over the reflector.

**6. REGION BETWEEN THE FEED MOUTH AND REFLECTOR**

The radiation from the feed is essentially confined to a conical region whose vertex is located at the feed mouth and extends to the reflector. Power density is maximum at the feed mouth, and can be estimated as four times the output power divided by the area of the feed mouth.

The analysis shows that the power density levels will never exceed the FCC MPE limit even during periods of maximum output, except in the region between the feed and the reflector. To ensure compliance with the FCC MPE limit, the earth station transmitter will be turned off whenever maintenance and repair personnel are required to work within this potentially hazardous area.