FCC OET-65 RF Exposure Study - Satellite Uplink Facility

| NBC Digital Ku-band transportable uplink - "FrontlineR" |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antenna Vendor/Model | AVL 1810K |  |
| Antenna Size: | 1.8 m |  |
| Amplifier Make/Model: | MCL MT3400 |  |
| Amplifier Max Output Power: | 360w. |  |
| Feed Flange Power after system loss of 0.1 dB | 352w |  |
| FCC Maximum Permissible Exposure Levels | Source | Units |
| Public/uncontrolled area exposure limit | 47CFR § 1.1310 | $1 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |
| Occupational/controlled area exposure limit | 47CFR §1.1310 | $5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |
| Input Data |  |  |
| Antenna Diameter | datasheet | 180.0 cm |
| Antenna surface area | calculated | $25447 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ |
| Feed flange diameter | estimated | $6.350 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ |
| Feed flange area | calculated | 32 |
| Frequency | (entry) | 14125 MHz |
| Wavelength (speed of light $=299,792,458 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) | calculated | 2.122 cm |
| Transmit power at flange | Application | 352000 milliwatts |
| Antenna gain | datasheet | 46.5 dBi |
| Antenna gain factor | calculated | 44668 |
| Height of base of antenna above ground | measured | 3.47 m |
| Height of center of antenna above ground | measured | 4.37 m |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | (entry) | 5 degrees |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | calculated | 0.08727 radians |


| Results calculated using FCC Bulletin OET-65 (Edition 97-01 August 1997) |  |  | FCC Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Uncontrolled | Controlled |
| Maximum power density at antenna surface | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $55.33 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Power density at feed flange | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $44459.58 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Extent of near-field | Eq. 12 Pg 27 | 3816 cm |  |  |
| Maximum near-field power density | Eq. 13 Pg 28 | $34.82 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Aperture efficiency | Eq. 14 Pg 28 | 0.63 |  |  |
| Distance to beginning of far-field | Eq. 16 Pg 29 | 9159.34 cm |  |  |
| Power density at end of the transition regiion | Eq. 17 Pg 29 | $14.51 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Maximum far-field power density | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $14.914 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |


| Main Beam Far-field region safe exposure distances |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $\mathbf{3 5 3 . 7 3}$ meters |
| Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | 35.2 meters |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | $\mathbf{3 5 2 . 3 8}$ meters |
| Minimum distance for occupational/controlled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 |  |
| Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | $\mathbf{1 5 8 . 1 9}$ meters |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1 6}$ meters |

Off-Axis Near Field/Transition Region safe exposure distances from antenna
( 20 dB reduction in power density at distances greater
than one antenna diameter from the main beam center.)
Maximum off-axis near field power density
Public/uncontrolled exposure off-axis distance
Occupatonal/controlled exposure off-axis distance

| OET-65 Pg 30 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Eq. $\mathbf{1 3 ~ P g ~} 28$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 4 8 2} \mathbf{~ m W} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |
| Diam/or Eq 17 | $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ meters |
| Diam/or Eq 17 | $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ meters |

Below FCC MPE Below FCC MPE

Off-Axis Far Field safe exposure distances from the antenna
(Based on side lobe attenuation required by FCC 25.209(a)(2))

| Angle off main beam axis (1 to 48 degrees) | (entry) | 5 degree(s) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Off-axis antenna gain factor | OET-65 Pg 30* | $\mathbf{2 8}$ |
| $\quad$ Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 ** | $\mathbf{9 1 . 5 9}$ meters |

* Gain converted from dBi to linear multiple
** If calculated distance is less than the start of the far field region, the distance to the start of the far field region is used.

