FCC OET-65 RF Exposure Study - Satellite Uplink Facility

| NBC Digital Ku-band transportable uplink - "Broadway" |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antenna Vendor/Model | AVL 1810K |  |
| Antenna Size: | 1.8 m |  |
| Amplifier Make/Model: | CPI-400W |  |
| Amplifier Power at output flange: | 350w. |  |
| Feed Flange Power after system loss of 0.25 dB | 330.4w |  |
| 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 | 330400 milliwatts |
| Antenna gain | datasheet | 46.5 dBi |
| Antenna gain factor | calculated | 44668 |
| Height of base of antenna above ground | measured | 3.05 m |
| Height of center of antenna above ground | measured | 3.47 m |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | (entry) | 10 degrees |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | calculated | 0.17453 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 | $51.94 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Power density at feed flange | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $41731.38 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Extent of near-field | Eq. 12 Pg 27 | 3816 cm |  |  |
| Maximum near-field power density | Eq. 13 Pg 28 | 32.68 mW/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 | $13.62 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Maximum far-field power density | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $13.999 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |


| Main Beam Far-field region safe exposure distances |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $\mathbf{3 4 2 . 7}$ meters |
| $\quad$ Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | $\mathbf{6 2 . 9 8}$ meters |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | $\mathbf{3 3 7 . 4 9}$ meters |
|  |  |  |
| Minimum distance for occupational/controlled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $\mathbf{1 5 3 . 2 6}$ meters |
| Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 8}$ meters |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | $\mathbf{1 5 0 . 9 3}$ 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. 13 Pg 28 | $\mathbf{0 . 3 2 6 8} \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Diam/or Eq 17 | $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ meters |
| Diam/or Eq 17 | $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ meters |

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) |
| :--- | ---: |
| OET-65 Pg 30* | $\mathbf{2 8}$ |
| Eq. 18 Pg 29 ** | $\mathbf{9 1 . 5 9}$ meters |

Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure
Eq. 18 Pg 29 **
91.59 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.

