ANALYSIS OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION
for HARRIS CORPORATION
Site: CDLS State: AK
Latitude: 61 9 16.9 Longitude: 149 50 5.4 (NAD83)
12-22-2015

The Office of Science and Technology Bulletin, No. 65, October 1985 and revised August 1997, specifies that the maximum level of non-ionizing radiation that a person may be exposed to over a six minute period is an average power density equal to 5 mW/cm**2 (five milliwatts per centimeter squared) for a controlled environment. For an uncontrolled environment, the maximum level of non-ionizing radiation that a person may be exposed to over a thirty minute period is an average power density equal to 1 mW/cm**2 (one milliwatt per centimeter squared). It is the purpose of this report to determine the maximum power flux densities of the earth station in the far zone, near zone, transition zone, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground.

Parameters which were used in the calculations:
==

Antenna Diameter,	(D)	= 2.4000 m		
Antenna Surface Area	(Sa)	= pi(D**2)/4	= 4.5239 m**2	
Wavelength at 6.1750 GHz	(lambda)	= 0.0485 m		
Transmit Power at Flange	(P)	= 2.3000 Watts		
Antenna Gain at Earth Site	(GES)	= 41.6000 dBi	= 14454.3977	Power Ratio: AntiLog(GES/10)
pi		= 3.1415927		
Antenna Aperture Efficiency	(n)	= 0.6000		

1. FAR ZONE CALCULATIONS

Distance to the Far Zone (Df) = $\frac{(n)(D^{2})}{\lambda}$ = 71.2577 m

Far Zone Power Density (Rf) = $\frac{(GES)(P)}{4\pi(Df^{2})}$ = 0.5210 W/m**2

= 0.0521 mW/cm**2

2. NEAR ZONE CALCULATIONS

Power Flux Density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of this Zone. The Zone is contained within a cylindrical volume which has the same diameter as the antenna. Beyond the Near Zone, the Power Flux Density will decrease with distance from the Antenna.

Distance to the Near Zone (Dn) = $\frac{D^{2}}{4\lambda}$ = 29.6907 m

Near Zone Power Density (Rn) = $\frac{16.0(n)P}{\pi(D^{2})}$ = 1.2202 W/m**2

= 0.1220 mW/cm**2

3. TRANSITION ZONE CALCULATIONS

The Power Density begins to decrease with distance in the Transition Zone. While the Power Density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition Zone, the Power Density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Zone. Since the maximum Power Density in the Transition Zone will not exceed the Near Zone values, it is not calculated.

4. MAIN REFLECTOR ZONE

Main Reflector Power Density = $\frac{2(P)}{Sa}$ = 1.0168 W/m**2

= 0.1017 mW/cm**2

5. ZONE BETWEEN THE MAIN REFLECTOR AND THE GROUND

Applying uniform illumination of the Main Reflector Surface:

Main to Ground Power Density = $\frac{P}{Sa}$ = 0.5084 W/m**2

= 0.0508 mW/cm**2

CALCULATED SAFETY MARGINS SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

Controlled Safety Margin = 5.0 - Calculated Zone Value (mW/cm**2)

Zones	Safety Margins (mW/cm**2)	Conclusions
1. Far Zone	4.9479	Complies with ANSI
2. Near Zone	4.8780	Complies with ANSI
3. Transition Zone	Rf < Rt < Rn	Complies with ANSI
4. Main Reflector Surface	4.8983	Complies with ANSI
5. Main Reflector to Ground	4.9492	Complies with ANSI

Uncontrolled Safety Margin = 1.0 - Calculated Zone Value (mW/cm**2)

Zones	Safety Margins (mW/cm**2)	Conclusions
1. Far Zone	0.9479	Complies with ANSI
2. Near Zone	0.8780	Complies with ANSI
3. Transition Zone	Rf < Rt < Rn	Complies with ANSI
4. Main Reflector Surface	0.8983	Complies with ANSI
5. Main Reflector to Ground	0.9492	Complies with ANSI

6. EVALUATION

A. Controlled Environment
B. Uncontrolled Environment
All Zones comply with ANSI Standards.