

Radiation Hazard Analysis

6.3 Meter Cedar Hill, Texas

Introduction

A radiation hazard analysis is presented for a 6.3 meter Ka band aperture antenna to be installed in Cedar Hill Texas at the SES Cedar Hill. This Radiation Analysis calculates the non-ionizing radiation levels expected to be emitted from the earth station on a worst case basis and is performed in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) Bulletin, No. 65.

Requirements

OET 65 outlines the maximum permissible exposure limits in two cases for operation in this frequency range.

1. The first case is the maximum level that a person may be exposed to in the general population. The exposure limit is defined as a non-ionizing power level equal to 1 milliwatt per centimeter squared averaged over a thirty minute period.
2. The second case is a controlled environment where the maximum permissible exposure limit must not exceed 5 milliwatts per centimeter squared averaged over any six minute period.

Summary

The results indicate that no significant hazard will be presented to the general population and will be fully mitigated in the controlled area by the use of procedures that require the removal of transmit power before accessing the area around the main reflector.

Analysis

This analysis was performed on seven zones with the results shown in Radiation Hazard Zones. The Table labeled Input Values provides the - input data required to perform the analysis. The table labeled OET 65 Calculated Values provides the intermediate calculation used to perform the assessment in accordance with OET 65. The Analysis is performed for each of the seven radiation zones as shown in figure 1 – Analysis Zones. These zones are:

1. Point between the feed and the sub-reflector
2. The power at the surface of the antenna
3. The power level between the main reflector and ground
4. The near-field or Fresnel region in which the maxima can be reached before the field starts to diminish with distance
5. The Transition region where power begins to decrease inversely with distance from the antenna
6. The Far Field or Fraunhofer region where power decreases inversely with the square of the distance. This is the point at which the antenna beam is fully collimated
7. The off axis level in the near field. This is defined as the area outside of the main beam removed and at least one antenna diameter removed from the main beam

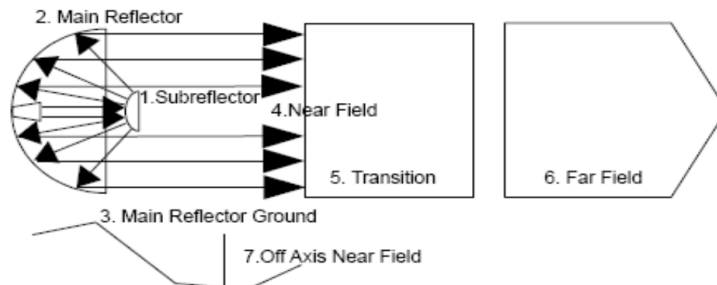


Figure 1 – Analysis Zones

Radiation Hazard Analysis

Operator: **SES**
 Location Designation: **Cedar Hill**
 County: **Cedar Hill**
 Town: **Cedar Hill**
 State/Zip: **Texas**

FCC Callsign: _____
 SES ID: _____
 STA: _____

Input Values	Value	Unit
$D = \text{Aperture Diameter}$	6.30	Meters
$d = \text{Subreflector Diameter}$	0.7	Meters
$G = \text{Antenna Gain}$	62.8	dBi
FCC Designation	Ka	Band
$F = \text{Frequency}$	28.000	GHz
$P = \text{Transmitter Power Watts}$	447	Watts
$R_{ua} = \text{closest point to uncontrolled area}$	50	meters
Elevation angle at closest point R_{ua}	10	Degrees
Height (AGL)	2.50	meters

Band	Frequency
L	1000-2000
S	2000-4000
C	4000-8000
X	8000-12500
Ku	12500-18000
K	18000-25500
Ka	26500-40000
O	40000-50000
V	50000-75000

OET 65 Calculated Values	Formula	Value	Unit
$\lambda = \text{Wavelength}$	$\frac{c}{F}$	0.0107	meters
$G = \text{Antenna Gain}$	$10^{(G/10)}$	1905460.718	(W) linear
$\eta = \text{Aperture Efficiency}$	$\frac{G\lambda^2/4\pi}{\pi D^2/4}$	56%	percentage
$A = \text{Area of reflector}$	πR^2	31.172	meters ²
$a = \text{area of subreflector}$	πr^2	3848.451	cm ²
$R_{nf} = \text{Near-Field Region}$	$\frac{D^2}{4\lambda}$	926.718	meters
		161	Meters AGL
$R_t = \text{Transition Region}$	$>R_{nf}$	926.718	>meters
	$<R_{ff}$	2224.123	<meters
$R_{ff} = \text{Far Field Region}$	$\frac{0.6D^2}{\lambda}$	2224.123	meters
		386	Meters AGL

Radiation Analysis Zone	Formula	Level	Value	Exposure Limits		
				General Public	Occupational	
				<1mW/cm2	<5mW/cm2	
1	Power Subreflector	$\frac{4P}{a}$	464.603	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 1	>FCC MPE See Note 2
2	Antenna Surface	$\frac{4P}{A}$	5.736	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 1	>FCC MPE See Note 2
3	Main Reflector Ground	$\frac{P}{A}$	1.434	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 1	<FCC MPE
4	$S_{nf} = \text{Near-Field Power Density}$	$\frac{4\eta P}{A}$	3.199	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 1	<FCC MPE
5	$S_t = \text{Max Transition Power Density}$	$\leq S_{nf}$	3.199	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 1	<FCC MPE
6	$S_{ff} = \text{Max Far field Power Density}$	$\frac{PG}{4\pi R_{ff}^2}$	1.370	mW/cm2	>FCC MPE See Note 3	<FCC MPE
7	Off Access Level Near Field	$S_{nf} - 20 \text{ dB}$	0.03199	mW/cm2	<FCC MPE	<FCC MPE

Notes

1. The antenna is installed in a controlled location access is restricted to authorized personnel only. The antenna is marked with RF Radiation Hazard signage.
2. Inside the controlled area, MPE levels exceed the MPE exposure for occupational levels. The levels will be reduced to safe MPE by removing power to the transmitters when work is performed on or around the antenna. This area can only be accessed by qualified personnel.
3. The field develops 2.5 meters above ground level at the minimum elevation angle which is not accessible to the general public.