

APPLICATION FOR GATEWAY EARTH STATION

I. OVERVIEW

The Commission has authorized Space Exploration Holdings, LLC (“SpaceX”) to launch and operate a constellation of 4,408 non-geostationary orbit (“NGSO”) satellites (call sign S2983/S3018) using Ku- and Ka-band spectrum.¹ In doing so, the Commission recognized that granting the SpaceX Authorization would “allow SpaceX to make efficient use of valuable spectrum resources more safely, quickly, and cost-effectively as it initiates a new generation of broadband services available to customers worldwide, including those in areas previously underserved or even totally unserved by other broadband solutions.”² In May 2019, SpaceX began launching satellites to populate its constellation.

This application, filed by a sister company, SpaceX Services, Inc. (“SpaceX Services”), seeks authority to operate a Ka-band gateway earth station that SpaceX will use to deliver broadband data between the satellites of its NGSO system and terrestrial Internet exchange points. Specifically, SpaceX Services seeks authority for eight technically identical 1.85-meter antennas in Richardson, Texas (the “Richardson Gateway”). Consistent with SpaceX’s space station authorization, these earth stations will transmit in the 27.5-29.1 GHz and 29.5-30.0 GHz bands and receive in the 17.8-18.6 GHz and 18.8-19.3 GHz bands.

Below, we discuss certain spectrum sharing issues relevant to the operation of these earth stations. We then demonstrate that grant of this application would serve the public interest. Lastly, we provide technical information to supplement the information provided in Form 312. To support its ambitious timetable for launching satellites and deploying broadband services, SpaceX Services requests that the Commission grant the requested license as expeditiously as possible.

II. SPECTRUM SHARING ISSUES

Under the Commission’s spectrum allocations and the plan adopted for the Ka-band in particular,³ SpaceX Services will need to share with a variety of other systems operating in its bands. Below we demonstrate that the proposed Richardson Gateway will comply with all relevant sharing requirements.

A. Uplink Bands

The 27.5-28.35 GHz band has been designated for use by the Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service (“UMFUS”) on a primary basis, with a secondary designation for FSS. The Technical Appendix in this document demonstrates that the Richardson Gateway will satisfy the criteria set

¹ See *Space Exploration Holdings, LLC*, 33 FCC Rcd. 3391 (2018) (“SpaceX Authorization”); *Space Exploration Holdings, LLC*, 34 FCC Rcd. 2526 (IB 2019) (“SpaceX Modification”). These authorizations anticipate that Ka-band spectrum would be used for gateway communications.

² SpaceX Modification, ¶ 1.

³ See *Update to Parts 2 and 25 Concerning Non-Geostationary, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems and Related Matters*, 32 FCC Rcd. 7809, App. B (2017) (“NGSO Update Order”).

forth in Section 25.136(a)(4) of the Commission’s rules such that it may operate without providing additional interference protection to terrestrial UMFUS systems operating in the band.⁴

FSS is primary throughout the 28.35-29.1 GHz band, with NGSO designated as secondary to GSO in the 28.35-28.6 GHz portion and NGSO designated as primary in the 28.6-29.1 GHz portion. FSS is co-primary with Mobile Satellite Service (“MSS”) in the 29.5-30.0 GHz band, with NGSO designated as secondary to GSO.⁵

The Comsearch Report submitted with this application confirms that SpaceX Services has coordinated with existing terrestrial licensees in these bands in compliance with the Commission’s rules and can operate without causing harmful interference to any such deployments. SpaceX Services makes no claim of interference protection from U.S.-licensed GSO FSS systems in the 28.35-28.6 GHz and 29.5-30.0 GHz bands. In addition, SpaceX Services will comply with the applicable equivalent power flux-density (“EPFD”) limits set forth in Article 22 and Resolution 76 of the ITU Radio Regulations, which the Commission has found to be sufficient to protect GSO systems against harmful interference.⁶ SpaceX has demonstrated that its NGSO system will comply with these EPFD limits, and doing so is a condition of its Authorization.⁷

B. Downlink Bands

The Commission has allocated the 17.8-18.3 GHz band on a primary basis to the terrestrial fixed service (“FS”) and on a secondary basis for FSS. The 18.3-18.6 GHz band is allocated on a primary basis to FSS, with NGSO secondary to GSO and subject to international EPFD limits. The 18.8-19.3 GHz band is allocated to FSS on a primary basis, with NGSO designated as primary.

SpaceX has previously demonstrated that its NGSO system will protect terrestrial fixed stations in the 17.8-18.6 GHz and 18.8-19.3 GHz bands, in compliance with a condition placed on its license.⁸ Moreover, the Comsearch report submitted with this application confirms that there should be no additional limitations placed on operations of the Richardson Gateway. Similarly, SpaceX has demonstrated that its NGSO system will comply with the relevant EPFD limits in the 18.3-18.6 GHz band, which the Commission considers sufficient to protect GSO networks from unacceptable interference.⁹

⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 25.146(a)(4).

⁵ See *id.*

⁶ See, e.g., *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Permit Operation of NGSO FSS Systems Co-Frequency with GSO and Terrestrial Systems in the Ku-Band Frequency Range*, 16 FCC Rcd. 4096, ¶ 77 (2000) (concluding that implementation of EPFD limits “will adequately protect GSO FSS networks”); 47 C.F.R. § 25.289 (NGSO satellite systems that comply with EPFD limits will be deemed not to cause unacceptable interference to any GSO network). SpaceX believes that the EPFD limits designed to protect GSO FSS systems will also protect GSO MSS systems in the band.

⁷ See SpaceX Authorization, ¶¶ 40(b), (d), and (e); 47 C.F.R. § 25.115(f)(1) (incorporating certification requirement in 47 C.F.R. § 25.146(a)(2)).

⁸ See SpaceX Modification, ¶ 29.

⁹ See SpaceX Authorization, ¶ 9.

III. GRANT OF THIS APPLICATION WOULD SERVE THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Granting this application would serve the public interest by helping to speed broadband deployment throughout the United States by authorizing the ground-based component of SpaceX's satellite system. U.S. and worldwide demand for broadband services and Internet connectivity continues to increase with escalating requirements for speed, capacity, and reliability and ongoing adaptations for usage. The volume of traffic flowing over the world's networks has exploded, with one report estimating that annual global Internet protocol traffic reached 1.5 zettabytes in 2017 – meaning that approximately 1,500 billion gigabytes of data were exchanged worldwide that year.¹⁰

Yet, as the Commission has recognized, many communities across the United States and the world still lack access to reliable broadband connectivity, preventing them from fully participating in economic, social, and civic activities.¹¹ To help close this digital divide, SpaceX is designing, constructing, and deploying an innovative, cost-effective and spectrum-efficient satellite system capable of delivering robust broadband service to customers around the world. SpaceX has already secured U.S. authority for the space station components of its NGSO system. This application takes the next step by seeking authority for one of the gateway earth stations that will connect the satellite system to the terrestrial Internet. Accordingly, an expeditious grant of this application would serve the public interest.

¹⁰ See Cisco Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2017-2022, at 1, CISCO (Nov. 26, 2018), <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/service-provider/visual-networking-index-vni/white-paper/c11-741490.html>.

¹¹ See, e.g., *Inquiry Concerning the Deployment of Advanced Telecommunications Capability to All Americans in a Reasonable and Timely Fashion*, 33 FCC Rcd. 1660, ¶ 50 (2018) (noting that “over 24 million Americans still lack fixed terrestrial broadband at speeds of 25 Mbps/3 Mbps,” and that “the gap in rural and Tribal America remains notable: 30.7 percent of Americans in rural areas and 35.4 percent of Americans in Tribal lands lack access to fixed terrestrial 25 Mbps/3 Mbps broadband”). Internationally, the disparities between broadband access and absence are even greater, with 4.2 billion people (or 57% of the world's population) offline. See BROADBAND COMMISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, “Open Statement from the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)” (July 11, 2016), <http://broadbandcommission.org/Documents/publications/HLPF-July2016.pdf>. See also BROADBAND COMMISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, “The State of Broadband 2015,” at 8 (Sep. 2015), <http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/reports/bb-annualreport2015.pdf> (“A large body of evidence has now been amassed that affordable and effective broadband connectivity is a vital enabler of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.”)

Respectfully submitted,

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TECHNICAL APPENDIX

In this Technical Appendix, SpaceX Services provides additional information on the proposed operations of its gateway earth station to supplement the data provided in Schedule B to Form 312 filed with this narrative application.¹²

A. Minimum Elevation Angle

SpaceX Service's gateway earth stations will communicate only with those SpaceX satellites that are visible on the horizon above a minimum elevation angle. This angle may be as low as 25 degrees, and thus SpaceX Services has used this minimum elevation angle in its analysis in order to capture the full potential range of service.

B. UMFUS Coordination - Section 25.136(a)(4)

Section 25.136(a)(4) of the Commission's rules defines four elements that, if met, permit an earth station licensee to operate without providing additional interference protection to terrestrial systems in the Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service ("UMFUS") operating in the 27.5-28.35 GHz band.¹³ As demonstrated below, the proposed Richardson Gateway satisfies these criteria, and the Commission should authorize this earth station without requiring additional protection for future UMFUS systems.

Summary of 25.136(a)(4) Compliance

Section	SpaceX Compliance Details
✓ 25.136(a)(4)(i) Number of gateways per county	There are no other earth stations authorized nor pending authorization in the 27.5-28.35 GHz band in Dallas County.
✓ 25.136(a)(4)(ii) Population coverage	The PFD contour of the Richardson Gateway covers 521 people, which is under the threshold of 2,614 people for Dallas County.
✓ 25.136(a)(4)(iii) Roadways and other "protected" areas	The PFD contour of the Richardson Gateway does not contain any major event venue, urban mass transit route, passenger railroad, or cruise ship port. In addition, it does not contain any roadways defined in this section.
✓ 25.136(a)(4)(iv) Frequency coordination	SpaceX Services has successfully completed frequency coordination in compliance with the Commission's rules. See Comsearch report submitted with this application for detail.

¹² To the extent relevant, SpaceX Services hereby incorporates the technical information submitted with SpaceX's space station applications. See IBFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20161115-00118, SAT-LOA-20170726-00110, SAT-MOD-20181108-00083, and SAT-MOD-20200417-00037.

¹³ See 47 C.F.R. § 25.146(a)(4).

Detail on 25.136(a)(4) Compliance

Section 25.136(a)(4)(ii)

Section 25.136(a)(4)(ii) provides that an earth station operator need not provide interference protection to future UMFUS systems if, in a UMFUS license area with a population greater than 450,000 people, no more than 0.1% of county population will be within the aggregate PFD contour that is equal to or exceeds $-77.6 \text{ dBm/m}^2/\text{MHz}$ of all earth stations that are authorized per Section 25.136(a) in that UMFUS license area. The Richardson Gateway is located in Dallas County, which has a population of approximately 2,613,539 people.¹⁴ As demonstrated below, the Richardson Gateway's PFD contour contains fewer than 2,614 people.

In order to conduct a technical analysis to determine the region around the Richardson Gateway site that would fall within the PFD contour defined by Section 25.136(a)(4), SpaceX used proprietary software, which implements the standard ITU-R Rec. P.452.16 propagation and clutter models.¹⁵ The use of the P.452 clutter model was recommended by the Commission in Report No. SPB-281.¹⁶ The ITU P.452 clutter category used in the analysis for this earth station was found to be the most appropriate category based on satellite and street view imagery in Google Earth, as well as in-person surveys at the proposed earth station location. Details on the clutter category and related assumptions can be found in Table 1 below. Because each of the eight antennas of the Richardson Gateway would track a different SpaceX satellite, SpaceX first determined the worst-case aggregate EIRP density toward the horizon to be -20.7 dBW/MHz .¹⁷ Next, SpaceX defined a reference antenna at 10 meters height above ground with 50.24 dBi gain pointed toward the Richardson Gateway. This is necessary because SpaceX proprietary software performs its calculations using receive power density rather than PFD. The 50.24 dBi gain effectively converts the receive power density value to a PFD value so that results can be displayed in terms of PFD.¹⁸ SpaceX also loaded information on the surrounding terrain at a 1-arc second resolution (approximately 30 meters by 30 meters) from NASA's SRTM Digital Terrain Elevation Data profile. No additional measures for radiofrequency shielding were deemed necessary for this gateway. Table 1 below summarizes the Richardson Gateway parameters used for the analysis.

With the inputs listed in Table 1 and an omni-directional pattern centered at the gateway site, SpaceX ran the proprietary software implementing the ITU propagation model to develop a composite (eight-antenna) PFD contour with a threshold of $-107.6 \text{ dBW/m}^2/\text{MHz}$ ¹⁹ at 10 meters above ground, as required under Section 25.136. The simulation works by moving the reference antenna in small steps all around the area surrounding the Richardson Gateway to measure the

¹⁴ See QuickFacts Dallas County, Texas, United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/dallascountytexas>

¹⁵ The PFD contours created by SpaceX's proprietary software have been compared with the Visualyse Professional software (from Transfinite Systems Ltd) to ensure consistency.

¹⁶ See Report No. SPB-281 (<https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-20-631A1.pdf>).

¹⁷ This value is based on eight earth station antennas with -10 dBi gain toward the horizon, each operating at -29.7 dBW/MHz EIRP density toward the horizon, based on -19.7 dBW/MHz input power density.

¹⁸ This is the gain of a meter square antenna at 27.5 GHz ($G = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(4\pi/\lambda^2)$), where $\lambda = 1.09 \text{ cm}$ at 27.5 GHz). This is a physical quantity corresponding to an antenna with one-meter square effective area, necessary to convert Visualyse's calculation in terms of receive power density into power flux density.

¹⁹ This is equivalent to the $-77.6 \text{ dBm/m}^2/\text{MHz}$ value used in Section 25.136(a)(4).

value of received power at each location step. Figure 1 and 2 show the PFD contour as calculated by SpaceX proprietary software, superimposed on Google satellite imagery.

The PFD contour can be used to determine the population that falls within the contour. SpaceX used 2020 US Census data, and projected the PFD contour onto a map of census blocks. Then SpaceX integrated the share of the population covered by the PFD contour in each block to reach an aggregate figure. Using this approach, the estimated population within the PFD contour is 521 people – confirming compliance with the 2,614-person limit. See Figures 1 & 2 for detail.

Table 1: Richardson Gateway Parameters	
Site location	Richardson, Texas
County	Dallas County, Texas
Site coordinates	32° 57' 55.5" N, 96° 42' 45.2" W
Simulation frequency	27.5 GHz
Antenna sidelobe level toward horizon²⁰	-10 dBi
Input power density²¹	-19.7 dBW/MHz
Number of active antennas	8
Height to midline of antenna	14.94m
ITU P.452 clutter category	Urban
Extra site shielding²²	0 dB
Worst-case aggregate EIRP	-20.7 dBW/MHz

Section 25.136(a)(4)(iii)

The Richardson Gateway complies with this section of the Commission’s rules because its PFD contour does not contain any “major event venue, urban mass transit route, passenger railroad, or cruise ship port.” In addition, the PFD contour does not cross any roadways classified as “Other Freeways and Expressways or Other Principal Arterials.”

To make the certification regarding roadways, SpaceX conducts an analysis of a comprehensive dataset of roadways obtained from the 2017 release of the HPMS²³ ARNOLD²⁴ dataset, belonging to the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation.

²⁰ There have been changes over time in the antenna sidelobe level toward the horizon used in SpaceX’s earth station applications. The changes are due to improvements in SpaceX earth station antenna design over time.

²¹ For this application, SpaceX conservatively uses worst-case input power density and does not change maximum power during rain fade conditions. Clear-sky maximum power is the same as during rain fade for this application.

²² Most ground-based SpaceX earth stations in the US are surrounded with a solid metal panel fence, which is 8 feet in height and is set 11 feet and 6 inches from the centerline of the outermost antennas. Each earth station is analyzed independently to determine the shielding value required to comply with 47 CFR § 25.136(a)(4)(ii) and 47 CFR § 25.136(a)(4)(iii), based on PFD contours. The independent nature of the analysis explains the variation in shielding values between applications. SpaceX installs shielding at all sites with effectiveness equal to or greater than the value required to remain in compliance with 47 CFR § 25.136(a)(4)(ii) and 47 CFR § 25.136(a)(4)(iii).

²³ Highway Performance Monitoring System.

²⁴ All Road Network of Linear Referenced Data.

To ensure compliance with 47 CFR § 25.136(a)(4)(iii), SpaceX analysis considers the following categories within the dataset: “Interstate,” “Principal Arterial – Other Freeways and Expressways,” and “Principal Arterial – Other.” SpaceX uses the comprehensive dataset of roadways to ensure that the PFD contour does not cross any roads classified as “Other Freeways and Expressways or Other Principal Arterials.” According to the website from which the dataset is obtained²⁵: “[the dataset] derives and is collected from State DOT road data. ARNOLD consists of locations of all roads in the U.S.”

C. Antenna Patterns

SpaceX will comply with a mask similar to the one in Section 25.209(a)(3) applicable to earth station antennas operating in the 24.75-25.25 GHz and 28.35-30.0 GHz bands with geostationary satellites but will improve that pattern to -8 dBi (rather than 0 dBi) beyond 25 degrees off-axis. The mask can be stated as follows:

$29-25\log_{10}\theta$	dBi	for $2^\circ \leq \theta \leq 7^\circ$.
8	dBi	for $7^\circ < \theta \leq 9.2^\circ$.
$32-25\log_{10}\theta$	dBi	for $9.2^\circ < \theta \leq 25^\circ$.
-10	dBi	for $25^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$.

Consistent with Section 25.209(a)(3), “[t]his envelope may be exceeded by up to 3 dB in 10% of the range of θ angles from ± 7 - 180° , and by up to 6 dB in the region of main reflector spillover energy.”²⁶ In addition, the half power beamwidth for the proposed antenna is 0.5 degrees at 30 GHz.

²⁵ Source: <https://www.bts.gov/geography/geospatial-portal/NTAD-direct-download>.

²⁶ *Id.* § 25.209(a)(3).

Figure 1. Wide-Area View Showing Census Blocks and County Boundaries

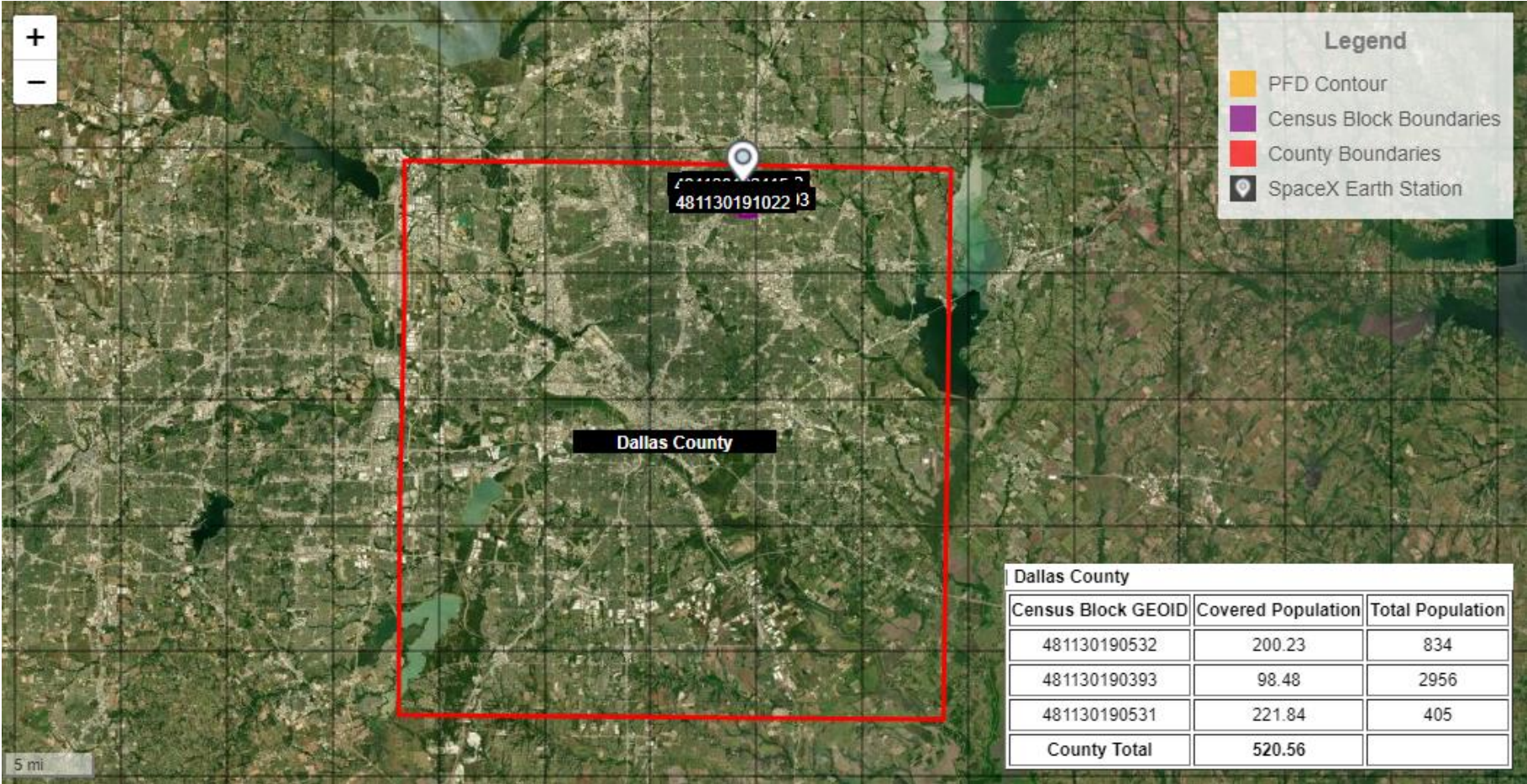


Figure 2. PFD Contour and Population Coverage

