Radiation Hazard Study

Prodelin 1123

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure

There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure 5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters

The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	1.2	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	43.20	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14250	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	13.30	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	21.60	W	P

Calculated Parameters

The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	1.13	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	138.93	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.65		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	20892.96		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0211	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance

The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
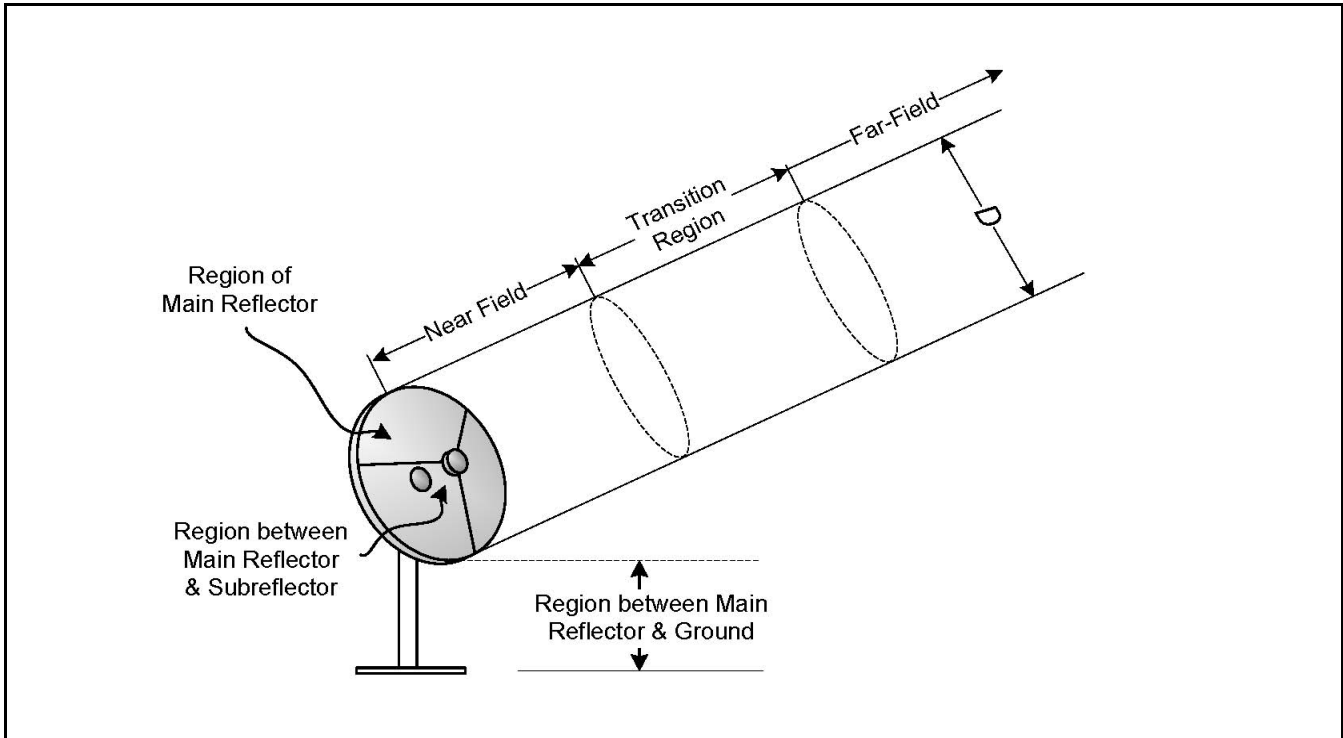

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	17.100	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	41.040	m	Rff = 0.60D2/(λ)
Distance of Trasition Region	17.100	m	Rt = Rnf

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations

The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	4.978	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	2.132	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	4.978	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf}R_{nf}/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	621.9	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P/a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	7.639	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P/A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	1.910	mW/cm^2	S_g	P/A

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	2.132	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	4.978	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	4.978	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	621.9	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	7.639	Exceeds Limitations
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	1.910	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.

Radiation Hazard Study

Prodelin 1132

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure
There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure   5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters
The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	1.2	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	43.30	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14125	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	14.60	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	20.80	W	P

Calculated Parameters
The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	1.13	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	167.42	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.68		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	21379.62		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0212	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance
The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
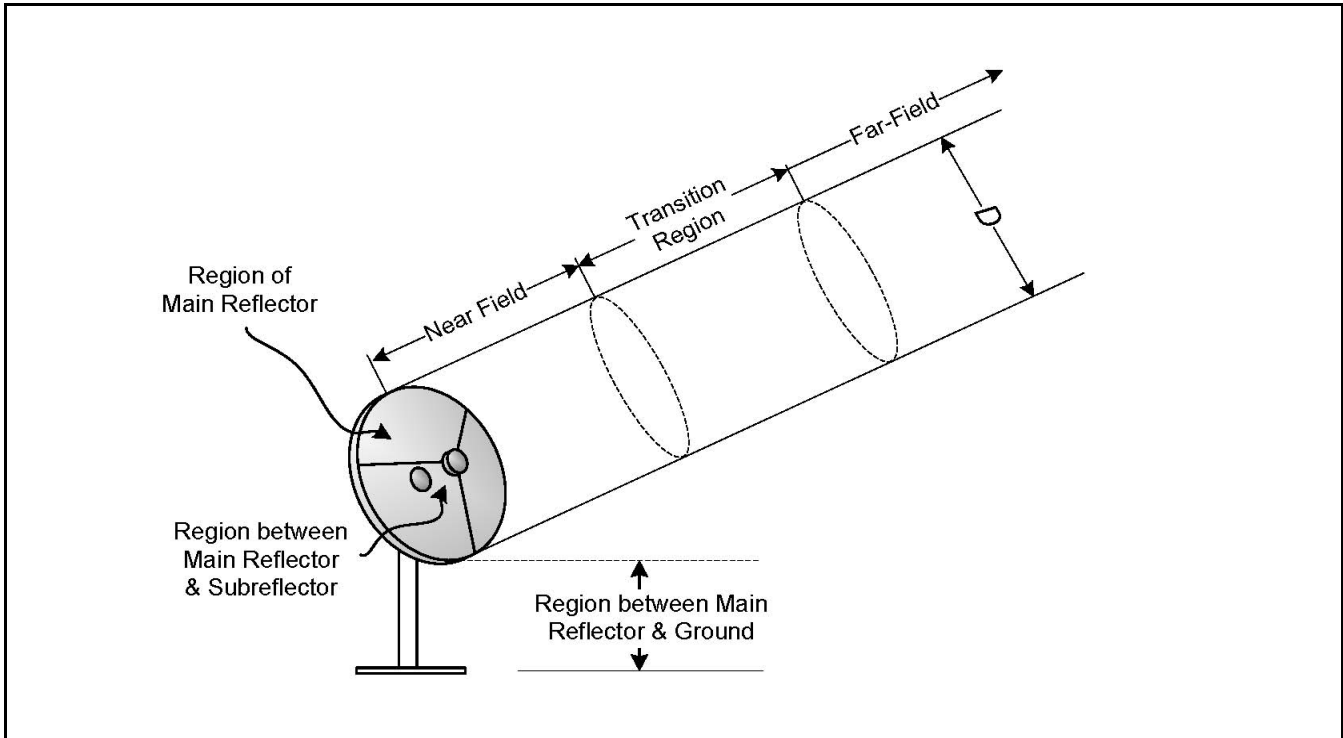

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	16.950	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	40.680	m	Rff = 0.60D2/(λ)
Distance of Trasition Region	16.950	m	Rt = Rnf

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations
The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	4.992	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	2.138	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	4.992	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf}R_{nf}/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	497.0	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P/a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	7.356	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P/A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	1.839	mW/cm^2	S_g	P/A

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	2.138	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	4.992	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	4.992	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	497.0	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	7.356	Exceeds Limitations
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	1.839	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.

Radiation Hazard Study

Prodelin 1134

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure
There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure   5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters
The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	1.2	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	43.00	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14250	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	14.60	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	22.70	W	P

Calculated Parameters
The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	1.13	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	167.42	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.62		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	19952.62		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0211	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance

The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
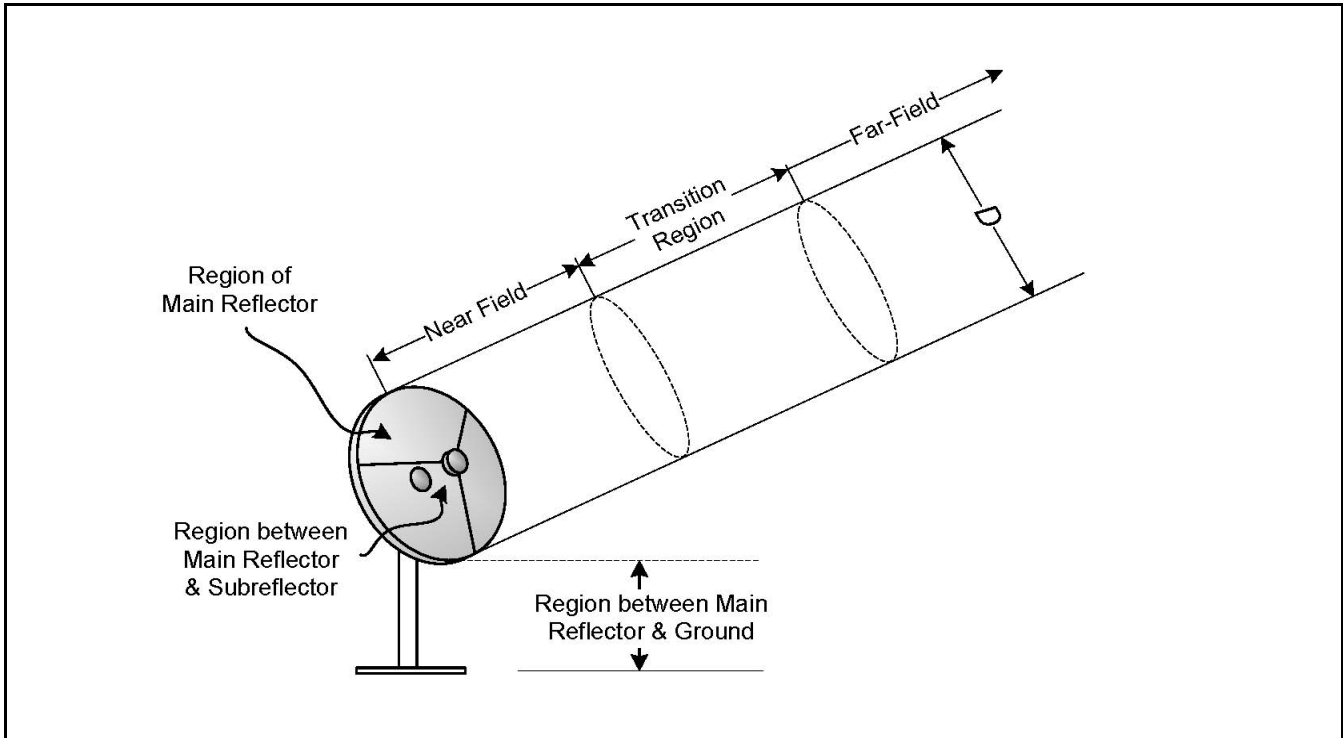

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	17.100	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	41.040	m	Rff = 0.60D2/(λ)
Distance of Trasition Region	17.100	m	Rt = Rnf

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations

The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	4.996	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	2.140	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi\,R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	4.996	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf}\,R_{nf}/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	542.4	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P/a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	8.028	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P/A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	2.007	mW/cm^2	S_g	P/A

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	2.140	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	4.996	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	4.996	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	542.4	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	8.028	Exceeds Limitations
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	2.007	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.

Radiation Hazard Study

Prodelin 1251

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure
There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure   5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters
The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	2.4	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	49.20	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14125	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	14.60	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	56.00	W	P

Calculated Parameters
The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	4.52	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	167.42	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.66		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	83176.38		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0212	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance
The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
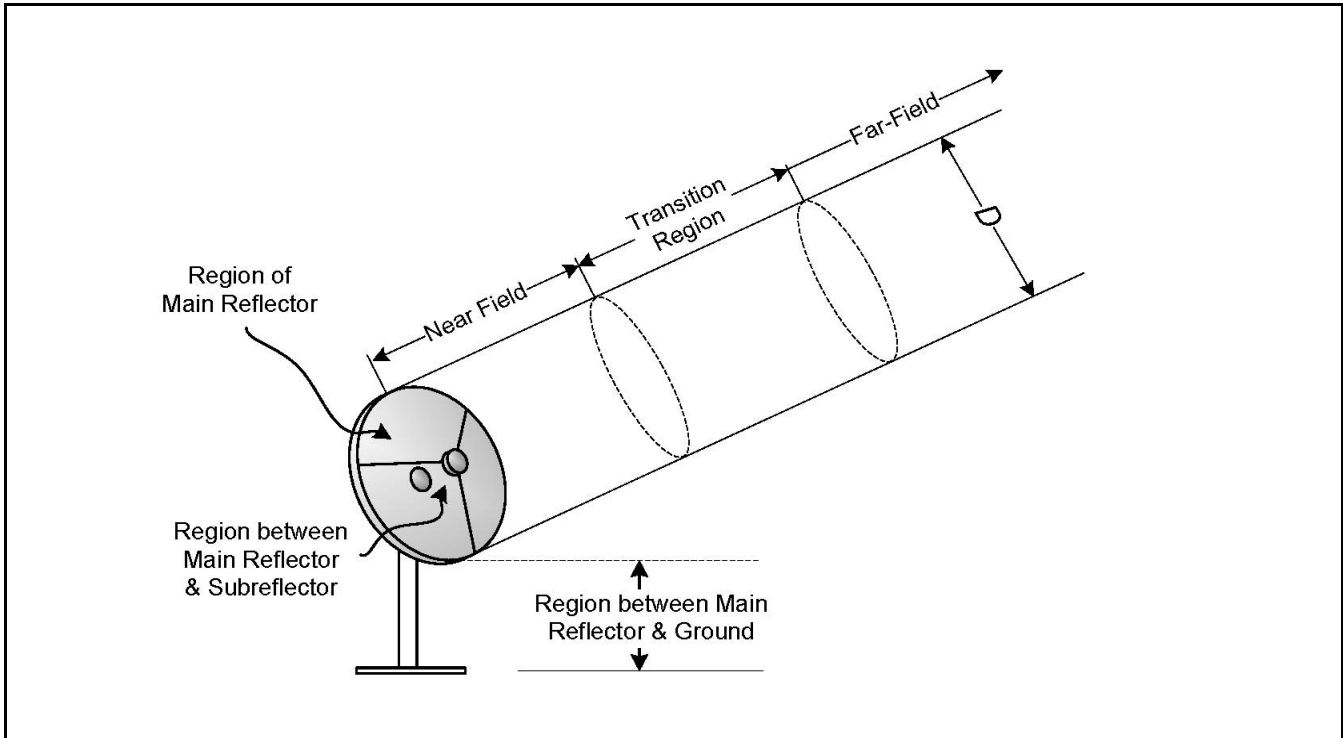

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	67.800	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	162.720	m	Rff = 0.60D2/(λ)
Distance of Trasition Region	67.800	m	Rt = Rnf

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations
The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	3.268	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	1.400	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	3.268	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf}R_{nf}/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	1338.0	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P/a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	4.951	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P/A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	1.238	mW/cm^2	S_g	P/A

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	1.400	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	3.268	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	3.268	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	1338.0	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	4.951	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	1.238	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.

Radiation Hazard Study

SkyWare Global 845 (SF 840)

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure
There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure   5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters
The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	0.84	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	40.30	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14300	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	8.25	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	10.20	W	P

Calculated Parameters
The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	0.55	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	53.46	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.68		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	10715.19		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0210	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance

The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
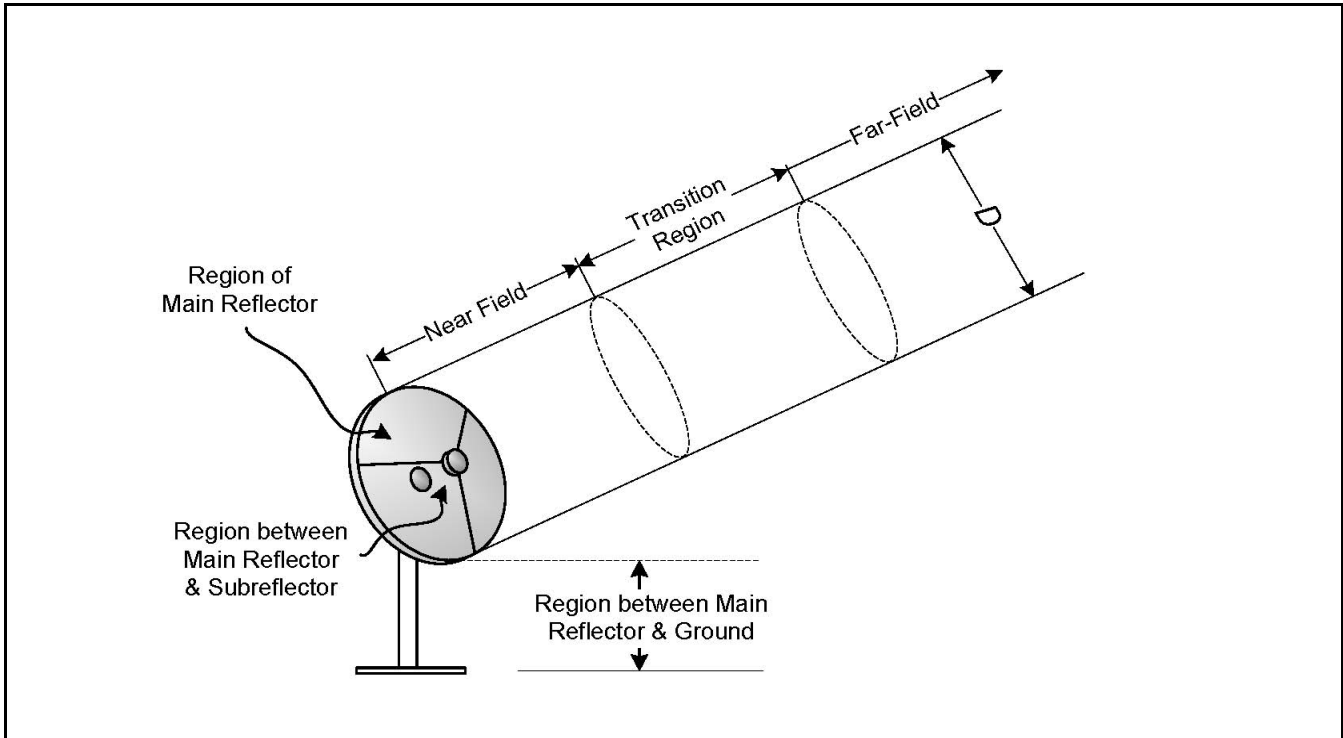

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	8.408	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	20.180	m	$Rff = 0.60D2/(\lambda)$
Distance of Trasition Region	8.408	m	$Rt = Rnf$

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations

The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	4.986	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	2.136	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi\,R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	4.986	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf}\,R_{nf}\,/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	763.2	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P\,/\,a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	7.362	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P\,/\,A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	1.841	mW/cm^2	S_g	$P\,/\,A$

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	2.136	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	4.986	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	4.986	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	763.2	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	7.362	Exceeds Limitations
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	1.841	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.

Radiation Hazard Study

SkyWare Global 123

This study analyzes the potential Radio Frequency (RF) human exposure levels caused by the Electro Magnetic (EM) fields of the above-captioned antenna. The mathematical analysis performed below complies with the methods described in the Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (1985 rev. 1997) R&O 96-326.

Maximum Permisible Exposure
There are two separate levels of exposure limits. The first applies to persons in the general population who are in an uncontrolled environment. The second applies to trained personnel in a controlled environment. According to 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310, the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for frequencies above 1.5 GHz are as follows:

- General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure 1.0 mW/cm2
- Occupational / Controlled Exposure   5.0 mW/cm2

The purpose of this study is to determine the power flux density levels for the earth station under study as compared with the MPE limits. This comparison is done in each of the following regions:

1. Far-field region
2. Near-field region
3. Transition region
4. The region between the feed and the antenna surface
5. The main reflector region
6. The region between the antenna edge and the ground

Input Parameters
The following input parameters were used in the calculations:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol
Atenna Diameter:	1.2	m	D
Antenna Transmit Gain:	43.30	dBi	G
Trasmit Frequency:	14300	MHz	f
Feed Flange Diameter:	10.80	cm	d
Power Input to the Antenna:	21.30	W	P

Calculated Parameters
The following values were calculated using the above input parameters and the corresponding formulas.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Anenna Surface Area:	1.13	m^2	A	$\pi D^2/4$
Area of Feed Flange:	91.61	cm^2	a	$\pi d^2/4$
Antenna Efficiency:	0.66		η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$
Gain Factor:	21379.62		g	$10^{G/10}$
Wavelength:	0.0210	m	λ	$300/f$

Behavior of EM Fields as a Function of Distance

The behavior of the characteristics of EM fields varies depending on the distance from the radiating antenna. These characteristics are analyzed in three primary regions: the near-field region, the far-field region and the transition region. Of interest also are the region between the antenna main reflector and the subreflector, the region of the main reflector area and the region between the main reflector and ground.
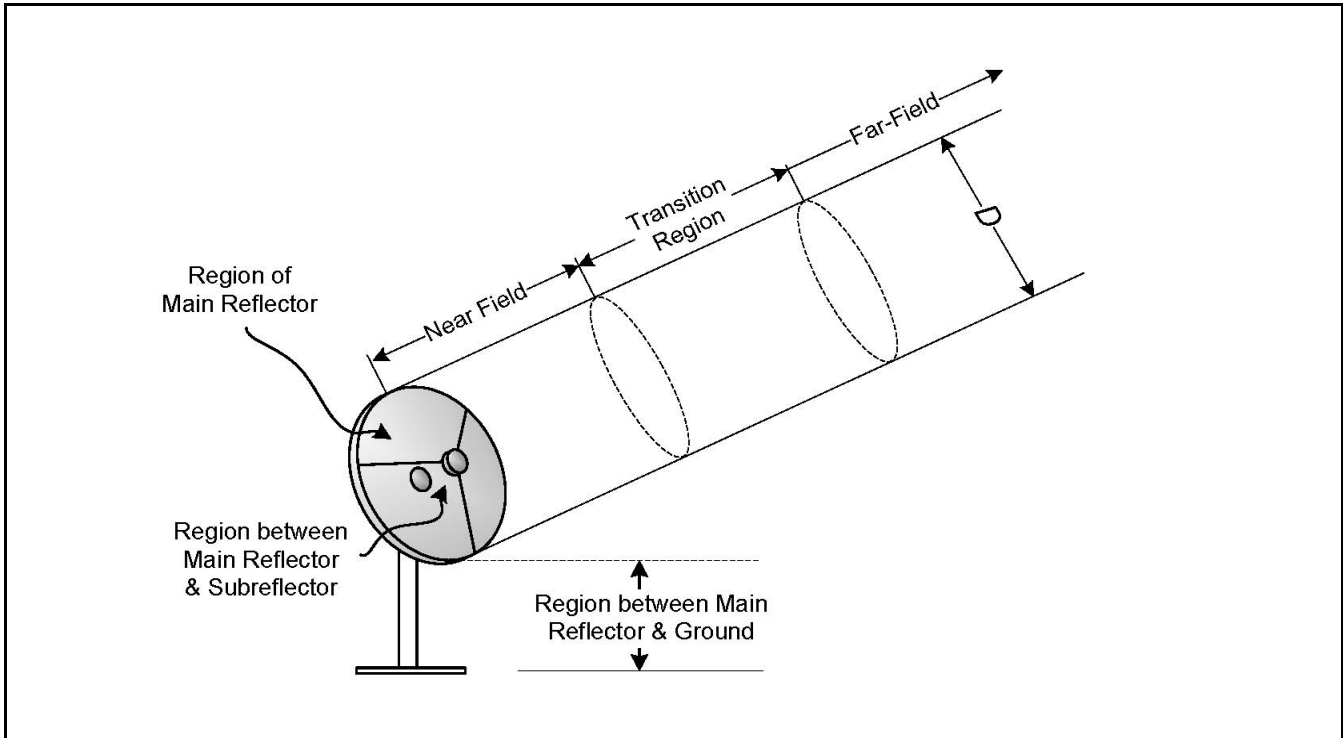

Figure 1. EM Fields as a Function of Distance

For parabolic aperture antennas with circular cross sections, such as the antenna under study, the near-field, far-field and transition region distances are calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Formula
Near Field Distance:	17.160	m	$R_{nf} = D^2/(4\lambda)$
Distance to Far Field:	41.184	m	Rff = 0.60D2/(λ)
Distance of Trasition Region	17.160	m	Rt = Rnf

The distance in the transition region is between the near and far fields. Thus, Rnf ≤ Rt ≤ Rff . However, the power density in the transition region will not exceed the power density in the near-field. Therefore, for purposes of the present analysis, the distance of the transition region can equate the distance to the near-field.

Power Flux Density Calculations

The power flux density is considered to be at a maximum through the entire length of the near-field. This region is contained within a cylindrical volume with a diameter, D, equal to the diameter of the antenna. In the transition region and the far-field, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance. The following equations are used to calculate power density in these regions.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density in the Near-Field	4.988	mW/cm^2	S_{nf}	$16.0\,\eta\,P/(\pi D^2)$
Power Density in the Far-Field	2.137	mW/cm^2	S_{ff}	$GP/(4\pi R_{ff}^2)$
Power Density in the Trans. Region	4.988	mW/cm^2	S_t	$S_{nf} R_{nf}/(R_t)$

The region between the main reflector and the subreflector is confined within a conical shape defined by the feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges. This energy is determined as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at the Feed Flange	930.0	mW/cm^2	S_{fa}	$4P/a$

The power density in the main reflector is determined similarly to the power density at the feed flange; except that the area of the reflector is used.

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density at Main Reflector	7.533	mW/cm^2	$S_{surface}$	$4P/A$

The power density between the reflector and ground, assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, is calculated as follows:

Parameter	Value	Unit	Symbol	Formula
Power Density between Reflector and Ground	1.883	mW/cm^2	S_g	P/A

Table 1 summarizes the calculated power flux density values for each region. In a controlled environment, the only regions that exceed FCC limitations are shown below. These regions are only accessible by trained technicians who, as a matter of procedure, turn off transmit power before performing any work in these areas.

Power Densities	mW/cm2	Controlled Environment (5 mW/cm2)
Far Field Calculation	2.137	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Near Field Calculation	4.988	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Transition Region	4.988	Satisfies FCC Requirements
Region between Main and Subreflector	930.0	Exceeds Limitations
Main Reflector Region	7.533	Exceeds Limitations
Region between Main Reflector and Ground	1.883	Satisfies FCC Requirements

Table 1. Power Flux Density for Each Region

In conclusion, the results show that the antenna, in a controlled environment, and under the proper mitigation procedures, meets the guidelines specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.1310.