Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for a AVL 1.8-Meter Earth Station System (Model 1812)

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 1.8-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	**1.8**	m
Antenna Surface Area	$A_{surface}$	$\pi D^2 / 4$	2.54	m^2
Feed Flange Diameter	D_{fa}	Input	7.0	cm
Area of Feed Flange	A_{fa}	$\pi D_{fa}^2/4$	38.48	cm^2
Frequency	F	Input	14250	MHz
Wavelength	λ	300 / F	0.021053	m
Transmit Power	P	Input	100.00	W
Antenna Gain (dBi)	G_{es}	Input	**46.7**	dBi
Antenna Gain (factor)	G	$10^{G_{es}/10}$	46773.5	n/a
Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$	0.65	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

Distance to the Far Field Region $\qquad R_{ff} = 0.60\ D^2\ /\ \lambda$ $\qquad$ (1)
$\qquad = 92.3\ m$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field $\qquad S_{ff} = G\ P\ /\ (4\ \pi\ R_{ff}{}^2)$ $\qquad$ (2)
$\qquad = 43.653\ W/m^2$
$\qquad = 4.365\ mW/cm^2$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Extent of the Near Field $\qquad R_{nf} = D^2\ /\ (4\ \lambda)$ $\qquad$ (3)
$\qquad = 38.5\ m$

The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Near Field Power Density $\qquad S_{nf} = 16.0\ \eta\ P\ /\ (\pi\ D^2)$ $\qquad$ (4)
$\qquad = 101.904\ W/m^2$
$\qquad = 10.190\ mW/cm^2$

3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

Transition Region Power Density $\qquad S_t\ = S_{nf}\ R_{nf}\ /\ R_t$ $\qquad$ (5)
$\qquad = 10.190\ mW/cm^2$

4. Region between the Feed Assembly and the Antenna Reflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the antenna reflector surface, and are confined within a conical shape defined by the type of feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the feed assembly and reflector surface can be calculated by determining the power density at the feed assembly surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Feed Flange $\qquad S_{fa} = 4000\ P\ /\ A_{fa}$ $\qquad$ (6)
$$= 10393.792\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

5. Main Reflector Region

The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the feed assembly. The area is now the area of the reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Reflector Surface $\qquad S_{surface} = 4\ P\ /\ A_{surface}$ $\qquad$ (7)
$$= 157.190\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 15.719\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

6. Region between the Reflector and the Ground

Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density between Reflector and Ground $\qquad S_g = P\ /\ A_{surface}$ $\qquad$ (8)
$$= 39.298\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 3.930\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

7. Summary of Calculations

Table 4. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Uncontrolled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 92.3 m)	S_{ff}	4.365	Potential Hazard
2. Near Field (R_{nf} = 38.5 m)	S_{nf}	10.190	Potential Hazard
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	10.190	Potential Hazard
4. Between Feed Assembly and Antenna Reflector	S_{fa}	10393.792	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	15.719	Potential Hazard
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Table 5. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Controlled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 92.3 m)	S_{ff}	4.365	Satisfies FCC MPE
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3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	10.190	Potential Hazard
4. Between Feed Assembly and Antenna Reflector	S_{fa}	10393.792	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	15.719	Potential Hazard
6. Between Reflector and Ground	S_g	3.930	Satisfies FCC MPE

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

8. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the FCC MPE guidelines have been exceeded (or met) in the regions of Table 4 and 5. The applicant proposes to comply with the MPE limits by one or more of the following methods.

The earth station's operational staff will not have access to the areas that exceed the MPE levels while the earth station is in operation.
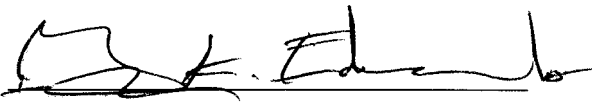
The earth station will be located in a secured location where the general public will not have access to the areas not meeting the MPE limits for the uncontrolled environment.

The transmitters will be turned off during antenna maintenance

Radiation Hazard Report

The applicant agrees to abide by the conditions specified in Condition 5208 provided below:

> *Condition 5208 - The licensee shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the antenna does not create potential exposure of humans to radiofrequency radiation in excess of the FCC exposure limits defined in 47 CFR 1.1307(b) and 1.1310 wherever such exposures might occur. Measures must be taken to ensure compliance with limits for both occupational/controlled exposure and for general population/uncontrolled exposure, as defined in these rule sections. Compliance can be accomplished in most cases by appropriate restrictions such as fencing. Requirements for restrictions can be determined by predictions based on calculations, modeling or by field measurements. The FCC's OET Bulletin 65 (available on-line at www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety) provides information on predicting exposure levels and on methods for ensuring compliance, including the use of warning and alerting signs and protective equipment for worker.*

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RADIATION HAZARD REPORT, AND THAT IT IS COMPLETE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

BY: _

Gary K. Edwards
Senior Manager
COMSEARCH
19700 Janelia Farm Boulevard
Ashburn, VA 20147

DATED: April 13, 2018

Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for a AVL 1.8-Meter Earth Station System (Model 1878)

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 1.8-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	**1.8**	m
Antenna Surface Area	$A_{surface}$	$\pi D^2 / 4$	2.54	m^2
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Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2D^2)$	0.65	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

Distance to the Far Field Region $\qquad$ $R_{ff} = 0.60\ D^2\ /\ \lambda$ $\qquad$ (1)
$$= 92.3\ \text{m}$$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field $\qquad$ $S_{ff} = G\ P\ /\ (4\ \pi\ R_{ff}{}^2)$ $\qquad$ (2)
$$= 43.653\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 4.365\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Extent of the Near Field $\qquad$ $R_{nf} = D^2\ /\ (4\ \lambda)$ $\qquad$ (3)
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The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Near Field Power Density $\qquad$ $S_{nf} = 16.0\ \eta\ P\ /\ (\pi\ D^2)$ $\qquad$ (4)
$$= 101.904\ \text{W/m}^2$$
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3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

Transition Region Power Density $\qquad$ $S_t = S_{nf}\ R_{nf}\ /\ R_t$ $\qquad$ (5)
$$= 10.190\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

4. Region between the Feed Assembly and the Antenna Reflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the antenna reflector surface, and are confined within a conical shape defined by the type of feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the feed assembly and reflector surface can be calculated by determining the power density at the feed assembly surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

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The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the feed assembly. The area is now the area of the reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

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Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

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It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

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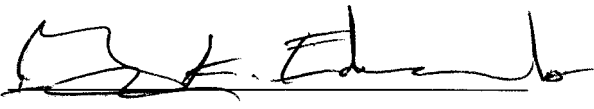
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It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

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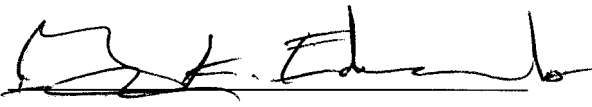
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Ashburn, VA 20147

DATED: April 13, 2018

Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for a AVL 1.2-Meter Earth Station System (Model 1098FA)

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 1.2-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	1.2	m
Antenna Surface Area	$A_{surface}$	$\pi D^2 / 4$	1.13	m^2
Feed Flange Diameter	D_{fa}	Input	7.0	cm
Area of Feed Flange	A_{fa}	$\pi D_{fa}^2/4$	38.48	cm^2
Frequency	F	Input	14250	MHz
Wavelength	λ	300 / F	0.021053	m
Transmit Power	P	Input	100.00	W
Antenna Gain (dBi)	G_{es}	Input	43.1	dBi
Antenna Gain (factor)	G	$10^{G_{es}/10}$	20417.4	n/a
Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$	0.64	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

Distance to the Far Field Region $\qquad\qquad R_{ff} = 0.60\ D^2 / \lambda$ $\qquad$ (1)
$$= 41.0\ \text{m}$$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field $\qquad S_{ff} = G\ P / (4\ \pi\ R_{ff}^2)$ $\qquad$ (2)
$$= 96.466\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 9.647\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Extent of the Near Field $\qquad\qquad\qquad R_{nf} = D^2 / (4\ \lambda)$ $\qquad$ (3)
$$= 17.1\ \text{m}$$

The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Near Field Power Density $\qquad\qquad\qquad S_{nf} = 16.0\ \eta\ P / (\pi\ D^2)$ $\qquad$ (4)
$$= 225.195\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 22.519\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

Transition Region Power Density $\qquad\qquad S_t = S_{nf}\ R_{nf} / R_t$ $\qquad$ (5)
$$= 22.519\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

4. Region between the Feed Assembly and the Antenna Reflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the antenna reflector surface, and are confined within a conical shape defined by the type of feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the feed assembly and reflector surface can be calculated by determining the power density at the feed assembly surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Feed Flange $\qquad$ $S_{fa} = 4000\ P\ /\ A_{fa}$ $\qquad$ (6)
$$= 10393.792\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

5. Main Reflector Region

The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the feed assembly. The area is now the area of the reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Reflector Surface $\qquad$ $S_{surface} = 4\ P\ /\ A_{surface}$ $\qquad$ (7)
$$= 353.678\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 35.368\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

6. Region between the Reflector and the Ground

Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density between Reflector and Ground $\qquad$ $S_g = P\ /\ A_{surface}$ $\qquad$ (8)
$$= 88.419\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 8.842\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

7. Summary of Calculations

Table 4. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Uncontrolled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 41.0 m)	S_{ff}	9.647	Potential Hazard
2. Near Field (R_{nf} = 17.1 m)	S_{nf}	22.519	Potential Hazard
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	22.519	Potential Hazard
4. Between Feed Assembly and Antenna Reflector	S_{fa}	10393.792	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	35.368	Potential Hazard
6. Between Reflector and Ground	S_g	8.842	Potential Hazard

Table 5. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Controlled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 41.0 m)	S_{ff}	9.647	Potential Hazard
2. Near Field (R_{nf} = 17.1 m)	S_{nf}	22.519	Potential Hazard
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	22.519	Potential Hazard
4. Between Feed Assembly and Antenna Reflector	S_{fa}	10393.792	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	35.368	Potential Hazard
6. Between Reflector and Ground	S_g	8.842	Potential Hazard

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

8. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the FCC MPE guidelines have been exceeded (or met) in the regions of Table 4 and 5. The applicant proposes to comply with the MPE limits by one or more of the following methods.

The earth station's operational staff will not have access to the areas that exceed the MPE levels while the earth station is in operation.
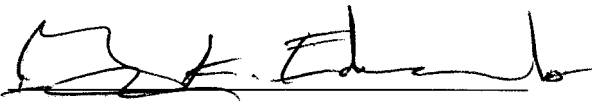
The earth station will be located in a secured location where the general public will not have access to the areas not meeting the MPE limits for the uncontrolled environment.

The transmitters will be turned off during antenna maintenance

The applicant agrees to abide by the conditions specified in Condition 5208 provided below:

Condition 5208 - The licensee shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the antenna does not create potential exposure of humans to radiofrequency radiation in excess of the FCC exposure limits defined in 47 CFR 1.1307(b) and 1.1310 wherever such exposures might occur. Measures must be taken to ensure compliance with limits for both occupational/controlled exposure and for general population/uncontrolled exposure, as defined in these rule sections. Compliance can be accomplished in most cases by appropriate restrictions such as fencing. Requirements for restrictions can be determined by predictions based on calculations, modeling or by field measurements. The FCC's OET Bulletin 65 (available on-line at www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety) provides information on predicting exposure levels and on methods for ensuring compliance, including the use of warning and alerting signs and protective equipment for worker.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RADIATION HAZARD REPORT, AND THAT IT IS COMPLETE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

BY: _

Gary K. Edwards
Senior Manager
COMSEARCH
19700 Janelia Farm Boulevard
Ashburn, VA 20147

DATED: April 13, 2018

Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for an AVL 1.2-Meter Earth Station System (Model 1278)

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 1.2-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	1.2	m
Antenna Surface Area	$A_{surface}$	$\pi D^2 / 4$	1.13	m^2
Feed Flange Diameter	D_{fa}	Input	7.0	cm
Area of Feed Flange	A_{fa}	$\pi D_{fa}^2/4$	38.48	cm^2
Frequency	F	Input	14250	MHz
Wavelength	λ	300 / F	0.021053	m
Transmit Power	P	Input	100.00	W
Antenna Gain (dBi)	G_{es}	Input	**43.2**	dBi
Antenna Gain (factor)	G	$10^{G_{es}/10}$	20893.0	n/a
Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$	0.65	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

Distance to the Far Field Region $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad R_{ff} = 0.60\ D^2\ /\ \lambda$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (1)
$$= 41.0\ \text{m}$$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field $\quad\quad\quad S_{ff} = G\ P\ /\ (4\ \pi\ R_{ff}{}^2)$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (2)
$$= 98.713\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 9.871\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Extent of the Near Field $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad R_{nf} = D^2\ /\ (4\ \lambda)$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (3)
$$= 17.1\ \text{m}$$

The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Near Field Power Density $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad S_{nf} = 16.0\ \eta\ P\ /\ (\pi\ D^2)$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (4)
$$= 230.440\ \text{W/m}^2$$
$$= 23.044\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

Transition Region Power Density $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad S_t = S_{nf}\ R_{nf}\ /\ R_t$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (5)
$$= 23.044\ \text{mW/cm}^2$$

4. Region between the Feed Assembly and the Antenna Reflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the antenna reflector surface, and are confined within a conical shape defined by the type of feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the feed assembly and reflector surface can be calculated by determining the power density at the feed assembly surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Feed Flange $\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad S_{fa} = 4000\ P / A_{fa}$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (6)
$$= 10393.792\ mW/cm^2$$

5. Main Reflector Region

The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the feed assembly. The area is now the area of the reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Reflector Surface $\quad\quad\quad S_{surface} = 4\ P / A_{surface}$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (7)
$$= 353.678\ W/m^2$$
$$= 35.368\ mW/cm^2$$

6. Region between the Reflector and the Ground

Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density between Reflector and Ground $\quad\quad S_g = P / A_{surface}$ $\quad\quad\quad$ (8)
$$= 88.419\ W/m^2$$
$$= 8.842\ mW/cm^2$$

7. Summary of Calculations

Table 4. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Uncontrolled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
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Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 41.0 m)	S_{ff}	9.871	Potential Hazard
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3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	23.044	Potential Hazard
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It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

8. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the FCC MPE guidelines have been exceeded (or met) in the regions of Table 4 and 5. The applicant proposes to comply with the MPE limits by one or more of the following methods.

The earth station's operational staff will not have access to the areas that exceed the MPE levels while the earth station is in operation.

The earth station will be located in a secured location where the general public will not have access to the areas not meeting the MPE limits for the uncontrolled environment.
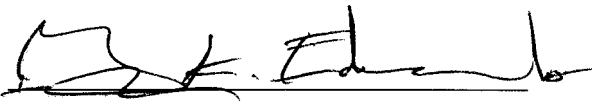
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DATED: April 13, 2018

Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for a 1.6-Meter Earth Station System

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 1.6-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	1.6	m
Antenna Surface Area	$A_{surface}$	$\pi D^2 / 4$	2.01	m^2
Feed Flange Diameter	D_{fa}	Input	7.0	cm
Area of Feed Flange	A_{fa}	$\pi D_{fa}^2/4$	38.48	cm^2
Frequency	F	Input	14250	MHz
Wavelength	λ	300 / F	0.021053	m
Transmit Power	P	Input	100.00	W
Antenna Gain (dBi)	G_{es}	Input	45.3	dBi
Antenna Gain (factor)	G	$10^{G_{es}/10}$	33884.4	n/a
Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$	0.59	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

Distance to the Far Field Region $\qquad$ $R_{ff} = 0.60\ D^2 / \lambda$ $\qquad$ (1)
$$= 73.0\ m$$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field $\qquad$ $S_{ff} = G\ P / (4\ \pi\ R_{ff}^2)$ $\qquad$ (2)
$$= 50.655\ W/m^2$$
$$= 5.065\ mW/cm^2$$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Extent of the Near Field $\qquad$ $R_{nf} = D^2 / (4\ \lambda)$ $\qquad$ (3)
$$= 30.4\ m$$

The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

Near Field Power Density $\qquad$ $S_{nf} = 16.0\ \eta\ P / (\pi\ D^2)$ $\qquad$ (4)
$$= 118.251\ W/m^2$$
$$= 11.825\ mW/cm^2$$

3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

Transition Region Power Density $\qquad$ $S_t = S_{nf}\ R_{nf} / R_t$ $\qquad$ (5)
$$= 11.825\ mW/cm^2$$

4. Region between the Feed Assembly and the Antenna Reflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the antenna reflector surface, and are confined within a conical shape defined by the type of feed assembly. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the feed assembly and reflector surface can be calculated by determining the power density at the feed assembly surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Feed Flange S_{fa} = 4000 P / A_{fa} (6)
                                                   = 10393.792 mW/cm^2

5. Main Reflector Region

The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the feed assembly. The area is now the area of the reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density at the Reflector Surface $S_{surface}$ = 4 P / $A_{surface}$ (7)
                                                   = 198.944 W/m^2
                                                   = 19.894 mW/cm^2

6. Region between the Reflector and the Ground

Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

Power Density between Reflector and Ground S_g = P / $A_{surface}$ (8)
                                                   = 49.736 W/m^2
                                                   = 4.974 mW/cm^2

7. Summary of Calculations

Table 4. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Uncontrolled Environment

Region		Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm^2)	Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field (R_{ff} = 73.0 m)	S_{ff}	5.065	Potential Hazard
2. Near Field (R_{nf} = 30.4 m)	S_{nf}	11.825	Potential Hazard
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	11.825	Potential Hazard
4. Between Feed Assembly and Antenna Reflector	S_{fa}	10393.792	Potential Hazard
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5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	19.894	Potential Hazard
6. Between Reflector and Ground	S_g	4.974	Satisfies FCC MPE

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

8. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the FCC MPE guidelines have been exceeded (or met) in the regions of Table 4 and 5. The applicant proposes to comply with the MPE limits by one or more of the following methods.

The earth station's operational staff will not have access to the areas that exceed the MPE levels while the earth station is in operation.
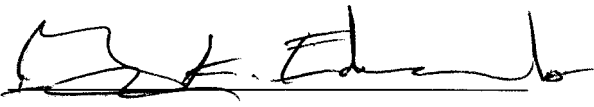
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The transmitters will be turned off during antenna maintenance

The applicant agrees to abide by the conditions specified in Condition 5208 provided below:

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DATED: May 2, 2018