## FCC OET-65 RF Exposure Study - Satellite Uplink Facility

NBC Universal Englewood Cliffs C-Band 9 meter Uplinks

| FCC Maximum Permissible Exposure Levels | Source | Units |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public/uncontrolled area exposure limit | 47CFR §1.1310 | $1 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Occupational/controlled area exposure limit | 47CFR §1.1310 | $5 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Input Data |  |  |  |  |
| Antenna Diameter | datasheet | 900.0 cm |  |  |
| Antenna surface area | calculated | $636173 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Sub-reflector diameter | measured | 122.000 cm |  |  |
| Sub-reflector area | calculated | $11690 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Feed flange diameter | measured | 40.284 cm |  |  |
| Feed flange area | calculated | $1275 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Frequency | (entry) | 6175 MHz |  |  |
| Wavelength (speed of light $=299,792,458 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) | calculated | 4.855 cm |  |  |
| Transmit power at flange | Application | 1000000 milliwatts |  |  |
| Antenna gain | datasheet | 53.7 dBi |  |  |
| Antenna gain factor | calculated | 234423 |  |  |
| Height of base of antenna above ground | measured | 0.1 m |  |  |
| Height of center of antenna above ground | measured | 4.15 m |  |  |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | (entry) | 15 degrees |  |  |
| Minimum Elevation Angle | calculated | 0.26180 radians |  |  |
| Results calculated using FCC Bulletin OET-65 (Edition 97-01 August 1997) |  |  | FCC Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) |  |
| Maximum power density at antenna surface | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $6.29 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Power density at subreflector | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $342.18 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Power density at feed flange | Eq. 11 Pg 27 | $3138.38 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Potential Hazard |
| Extent of near-field | Eq. 12 Pg 27 | 41710 cm |  |  |
| Maximum near-field power density | Eq. 13 Pg 28 | $4.35 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Below FCC MPE |
| Aperture efficiency | Eq. 14 Pg 28 | 0.69 |  |  |
| Distance to beginning of far-field | Eq. 16 Pg 29 | 100104.25 cm |  |  |
| Power density at end of the transition regiion | Eq. 17 Pg 29 | $1.81 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Below FCC MPE |
| Maximum far-field power density | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | $1.862 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Potential Hazard | Below FCC MPE |
| Main Beam Far-field region safe exposure distances |  |  |  |  |
| Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | 1365.83 meters |  |  |
| Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | 357.65 meters |  |  |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | 1319.29 meters |  |  |
| Minimum distance for occupational/controlled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 | 610.82 meters |  |  |
| Height at minimum antenna elevation angle | calculated | 162.24 meters |  |  |
| Horizontal distance | calculated | 590 meters |  |  |
| Off-Axis Near Field/Transition Region safe exposure distances from antenna |  |  |  |  |
| ( 20 dB reduction in power density at distances greater |  |  |  |  |
| than one antenna diameter from the main beam center.) | OET-65 Pg 30 |  |  |  |
| Maximum off-axis near field power density | Eq. 13 Pg 28 | $0.0435 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | Below FCC MPE | Below FCC MPE |
| Public/uncontrolled exposure off-axis distance | Diam/or Eq 17 | 9 meters |  |  |
| Occupatonal/controlled exposure off-axis distance | Diam/or Eq 17 | 9 meters |  |  |
| Off-Axis Far Field safe exposure distances from the antenna |  |  |  |  |
| (Based on side lobe attenuation required by FCC 25.209(a)(2)) |  |  |  |  |
| Angle off main beam axis (1 to 48 degrees) | (entry) | 5 degree(s) |  |  |
| Off-axis antenna gain factor | OET-65 Pg 30* | 28 |  |  |
| Minimum distance for public/uncontrolled exposure | Eq. 18 Pg 29 ** | 1001.04 meters |  |  |
| * Gain converted from dBi to linear multiple |  |  |  |  |
| ** If calculated distance is less than the start of the far field region, the distance to the start of the far field region is used. |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Areas identified as "Potential Hazard" are secured by fence and locked gate or otherwise inaccessible to the public.

