

**Exhibit For
Lockheed Martin Corporation
Carpentersville, New Jersey
TIW 14.2 Meter Earth Station
Call Sign E7541**

**Compliance with FCC Report & Order (FCC96-377) for the 13.75 - 14.0 GHz Band
Analysis and Calculations**

1. Background

This Exhibit is presented to demonstrate the extent to which the Lockheed Martin Corporation satellite earth station, which is operated in Carpentersville, New Jersey, is in compliance with FCC REPORT & ORDER 96-377. The potential interference from the earth station to US Navy shipboard radiolocation operations (RADAR) and the NASA space research activities in the 13.75 - 14.0 GHz Band is addressed in this exhibit. The parameters for the earth station are:

Table 1. Earth Station Characteristics

- Coordinates (NAD83): 40°38' 39.1" N, 75° 11' 27.8" W
- Satellite Location for Earth Station: 30.5° E (Arabsat-6A)
- Frequency Band: 13.75-14.0 GHz for uplink
- Polarizations: Circular and Linear
- Emissions: 1M50F2D
1M00G8D
- Modulation: Digital
- Maximum Aggregate Uplink EIRP: 83.0 dBW for the 1 MHz Carriers
83.0 dBW for the 400 kHz Carriers
- Transmit Antenna Characteristics
 - Antenna Size: 14.2 meters in Diameter
 - Antenna Type/Model: TIW Systems
 - Gain: 63.5 dBi
- RF power into Antenna Flange: 1 MHz
19.1 dBW
or -4.9 dBW/4 kHz (Maximum)

400 kHz
 19.1 dBW
 or -0.9 dBW/4 kHz (Maximum)

- Minimum Elevation Angles:
 Carpentersville, NJ. 18.4° @ 244.5° Az. at 30.5° E
- Side Lobe Antenna Gain: 32 - 25*log(θ)

Because the above uplink spectrum is shared with the Federal Government, coordination in this band requires resolution data pertaining to potential interference between the earth station and both Navy Department and NASA systems. Potential interference from the earth station could impact with the Navy and/or NASA systems in two areas. These areas are noted in FCC Report and Order 96-377 dated September 1996, and consist of (1) Radiolocation and radio navigation, (2) Data Relay Satellites.

Summary of Coordination Issues:

- 1) Potential Impact to Government Radiolocation (Shipboard Radar)
- 2) Potential Impact to NASA Data Relay Satellite Systems (TDRSS)

2. Potential Impact to Government Radiolocation (Shipboard Radar)

Radiolocation operations (RADAR) may occur anywhere in the 13.4 - 14 GHz frequency band aboard ocean going United States Navy ships. The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order 96-377 allocates the top 250 MHz of this 600 MHz band to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) on a co-primary basis with the radiolocation operations and provides for an interference protection level of -167 dBW/m²/4 kHz.

The closest distance to the shoreline from the Carpentersville earth station is approximately 82.0 km Southeast toward the Atlantic Ocean. The calculation of the power spectral density at this distance is given by:

	<u>1 MHz</u>	<u>400 kHz</u>
1. Clear Sky EIRP:	83.0 dBW	83.0 dBW
2. Carrier Bandwidth:	1 MHz	400.0 kHz
3. PD at antenna input: dBW/4 kHz	-4.9	-0.9
4. Transmit Antenna Gain:	63.9 dBi	
5. Antenna Gain Horizon:	FCC Reference Pattern	
6. Antenna Elevation Angles:	18.4°	

The proposed earth station will radiate interference toward the Chesapeake Bay according to its off-axis side-lobe performance. A conservative analysis, using FCC standard reference pattern, results in off-axis antenna gains of -10.0 dBi towards the Atlantic Ocean.

The signal density at the shoreline, through free space is:

1MHz Carriers

PF_D = Antenna Feed Power density (dBW/4 kHz) + Antenna Off-Axis Gain (dBi) – Spread Loss (dBW-m²).

$$\begin{aligned} &= -4.9 \text{ dBW/4 kHz} + (-10.0) \text{ dBi} - 10 \cdot \log[4\pi \cdot (82000\text{m})^2] \\ &= -124.1 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} + \text{Additional Path Losses } (\sim 64 \text{ dB}) \\ &= -188.1 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

400 kHz Carriers

PF_D = Antenna Feed Power density (dBW/4 kHz) + Antenna Off-Axis Gain (dBi) – Spread Loss (dBW-m²).

$$\begin{aligned} &= -0.9 \text{ dBW/4 kHz} + (-10.0) \text{ dBi} - 10 \cdot \log[4\pi \cdot (82000\text{m})^2] \\ &= -120.1 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} + \text{Additional Path Losses } (\sim 64 \text{ dB}) \\ &= -184.1 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

Our calculations show additional path loss of approximately 64 dB including absorption loss and earth diffraction loss for the actual path profiles from the proposed earth station to the nearest shoreline.

The calculated PF_D including additional path losses to the closest shoreline location is -184.1 dBW/m²/4 kHz. This is 17.1 dB below the -167 dBW/m²/4 kHz interference criteria of R&O 96-377. Therefore, there should be no interference to the US Navy RADAR from the Carpentersville earth station due to the distance and the terrain blockage between the site and the shore.

3. Potential Impact to NASA's Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS)

The geographic location of the Lockheed Martin earth station in Carpentersville, New Jersey is outside the 390 km radius coordination contour surrounding NASA's White Sands, New Mexico ground station complex. Therefore, the TDRSS space-to-earth link will not be impacted by the Lockheed Martin earth station in Carpentersville, New Jersey.

The TDRSS space-to-space link in the 13.772 to 13.778 GHz band is assumed to be protected if an earth station produces an EIRP less than 71 dBW/6 MHz in this band. The 14.2 meter earth station antenna will have an EIRP greater than 71 dBW/6 MHz for both the 1 MHz and 400 kHz carriers in this band. Therefore, the Carpentersville, New Jersey earth station may not be tuned to operate on frequencies in the 13.772 to 13.778 GHz band.

4. Coordination Issue Result Summary and Conclusions

The results of the analysis and calculations performed in this exhibit indicate that compatible operations between the earth station at the Carpentersville facility and the US Navy and NASA systems space-to-earth link. The Carpentersville facility will not transmit in the NASA systems space-to-space link (13772.0 to 13778.0 MHz) therefore avoiding conflict with this system.