§ 90.309 Tables and figures.

(a) *Directions for using the tables.* (1) Using the method specified in § 1.958 of this chapter, determine the distances between the proposed land mobile base station and the protected co-channel television station and between the proposed land mobile base station and the protected adjacent channel television station. If the exact mileage does not appear in table A for protected co-channel television stations (or table B for channel 15 in New York and Cleveland and channel 16 in Detroit) or table E for protected adjacent channel television stations, the next lower mileage separation figure is to be used.

(2) Entering the proper table at the mileage figure found in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, find opposite, a selection of powers that may be used for antenna heights ranging from 15 m (50 ft) to 152.5 m (500 ft) (AAT). If the exact antenna height proposed for the land mobile base station does not appear in the proper table, use the power figure beneath the next greater antenna height.

(3) The lowest power found using the tables mentioned in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section is the maximum power that may be employed by the proposed land mobile base station.

(4) In determining the average elevation of the terrain, the elevations between 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) and 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the antenna site are employed. Profile graphs shall be drawn for a minimum of eight radials beginning at the antenna site and extending 16 kilometers (10 miles). The radials should be drawn starting with true north. At least one radial should be constructed in the direction of the nearest co-channel and adjacent channel UHF television stations. The profile graph for each radial shall be plotted by contour intervals of from 12.2 meters (40 feet) to 30.5 meters (100 feet) and, where the data permits, at least 50 points of elevation (generally uniformly spaced) should be used for each radial. For very rugged terrain, 61 meters (200 feet) to 122 meters (400 foot) contour intervals may be used. Where the terrain is uniform or gently sloping, the smallest contour interval indicated on the topographic chart may be used. The average elevation of the 12.8 kilometer (8 mile) distance between 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) and 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the antenna site should be determined from the profile graph for each radial. This may be obtained by averaging a large number of equally spaced points, by using a planimeter, or by obtaining the median elevation (that exceeded by 50 percent of the distance) in sectors and averaging those values. In the preparation of the profile graphs, the elevation or contour intervals may be taken from U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Maps, or Tennessee Valley Authority Maps. Maps with a scale of 1:250,000 or larger (such as 1:24,000) shall be used. Digital Terrain Data Tapes, provided by the National Cartographic Institute, U.S. Geologic Survey, may be utilized in lieu of maps, but the number of data points must be equal to or exceed that specified above. If such maps are not published for the area in question, the next best topographic information should be used.

(5) Applicants for base stations in the Miami, FL, urbanized area may, in lieu of calculating the height of average terrain, use 3 m (10 ft) as the average terrain height.

TABLE A—BASE STATION—COCHANNEL FREQUENCIES (50 dB PROTECTION) MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) [1]

Distance in kilometers (miles): [2]	Antenna height in meters (feet) (AAT)									
	15 (50)	30.5 (100)	45 (150)	61 (200)	76 (250)	91.5 (300)	106 (350)	122 (400)	137 (450)	152.5 (500)
260 (162)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
257 (160)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800
249 (155)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	875	775	700	625	575
241 (150)	1,000	1,000	950	775	725	625	550	500	450	400
233 (145)	850	750	650	575	500	440	400	350	320	300
225 (140)	600	575	475	400	350	300	275	250	230	225
217 (135)	450	400	335	300	255	240	200	185	165	150
209 (130)	350	300	245	200	185	160	145	125	120	100

TABLE A—BASE STATION—COCHANNEL FREQUENCIES (50 dB PROTECTION) MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) [1]—Continued

Distance in kilometers (miles): [2]	Antenna height in meters (feet) (AAT)									
	15 (50)	30.5 (100)	45 (150)	61 (200)	76 (250)	91.5 (300)	106 (350)	122 (400)	137 (450)	152.5 (500)
201 (125)	225	200	170	150	125	110	100	90	80	75
193 (120)	175	150	125	105	90	80	70	60	55	50

[1] The effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height above average terrain (AAT) shall not exceed the values given in this table.
[2] At this distance from transmitter site of protected UHF television station.

TABLE B—BASE STATION—COCHANNEL FREQUENCIES (40 dB PROTECTION) MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) [1]

Distance in kilometers (miles):[2]	Antenna height in meters (feet) (AAT)									
	15 (50)	30.5 (100)	45 (150)	61 (200)	76 (250)	91.5 (300)	106 (350)	122 (400)	137 (450)	152.5 (500)
209 (130)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
201 (125)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	850	750	725
193 (120)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	750	675	600	550	500
185 (115)	1,100	1,000	800	725	600	525	475	425	375	350
177 (110)	850	700	600	500	425	375	325	300	275	225
169 (105)	600	475	400	325	275	250	225	200	175	150
161 (100)	400	325	275	225	175	150	140	125	110	100
153 (95)	275	225	175	125	110	95	80	70	60	50
145 (90)	175	125	100	75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	

[1] The effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height above average terrain shall not exceed the values given in this table.
[2] At this distance from the transmitter site of protected UHF television station.

TABLE C—MOBILE AND CONTROL STATION—DISTANCE BETWEEN ASSOCIATED BASE STATION AND PROTECTED COCHANNEL TV STATION

[50 dB protection]

Effective radiated power (watts) of mobile unit and control station	Distance	
	Kilometers	Miles
200	249	155
150	243	151
100	233	145
50	217	135
25	201	125
10	188	117
5	180	112

TABLE D—MOBILE AND CONTROL STATION—DISTANCE BETWEEN ASSOCIATED LAND MOBILE BASE STATION AND PROTECTED COCHANNEL TV STATION

[40 dB protection]

Effective radiated power (watts) of mobile unit and control station	Distance	
	Kilometers	Miles
200	209	130
150	201	125
100	193	120
50	185	115
25	177	110
10	169	105
5	161	100

TABLE E—BASE STATION ADJACENT CHANNEL FREQUENCIES MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) [1]

Distance in kilometers (miles): [2,3]	Antenna height in meters (feet) (AAT)									
	15 (50)	30.5 (100)	45 (150)	61 (200)	76 (250)	91.5 (300)	106 (350)	122 (400)	137 (450)	152.5 (500)
108 (67)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
106 (66)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750
104 (65)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	825	650	600
103 (64)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	775	625	500	400
101 (63)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	450	325	325	225
99 (62)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	525	375	250	200	150	125
98 (61)	1,000	1,000	700	450	250	200	125	100	75	50
96 (60)	1,000	1,000	425	225	125	100	75	50		

[1] The effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height above average terrain (AAT) shall not exceed the values given in this table.
[2] At this distance from transmitter site of protected UHF television station.
[3] The minimum distance is 145 km (90 miles) where there are mobile units associated with the base station. See sec. 90.307(d).

TABLE "F"—DECIBEL REDUCTION/POWER EQUIVALENTS

dB reduction below 1 kW	ERP permitted (figures rounded)
1	795
2	630
3	500
4	400
5	315
6	250
7	200
8	160
9	125
10	100
11	80
12	65
13	50
14	40
15	30
16	25
17	20
18	15
19	12
20	10
21	8
22	6
23	5
24	4
25	3
26	2.5
27	2
28	1.5
29	1.25
30	1

(b) *Directions for Using the Figures.* (1) Determine antenna height above average terrain. (According to § 90.309(a)(4).)

(2) Locate this value on the antenna height axis.

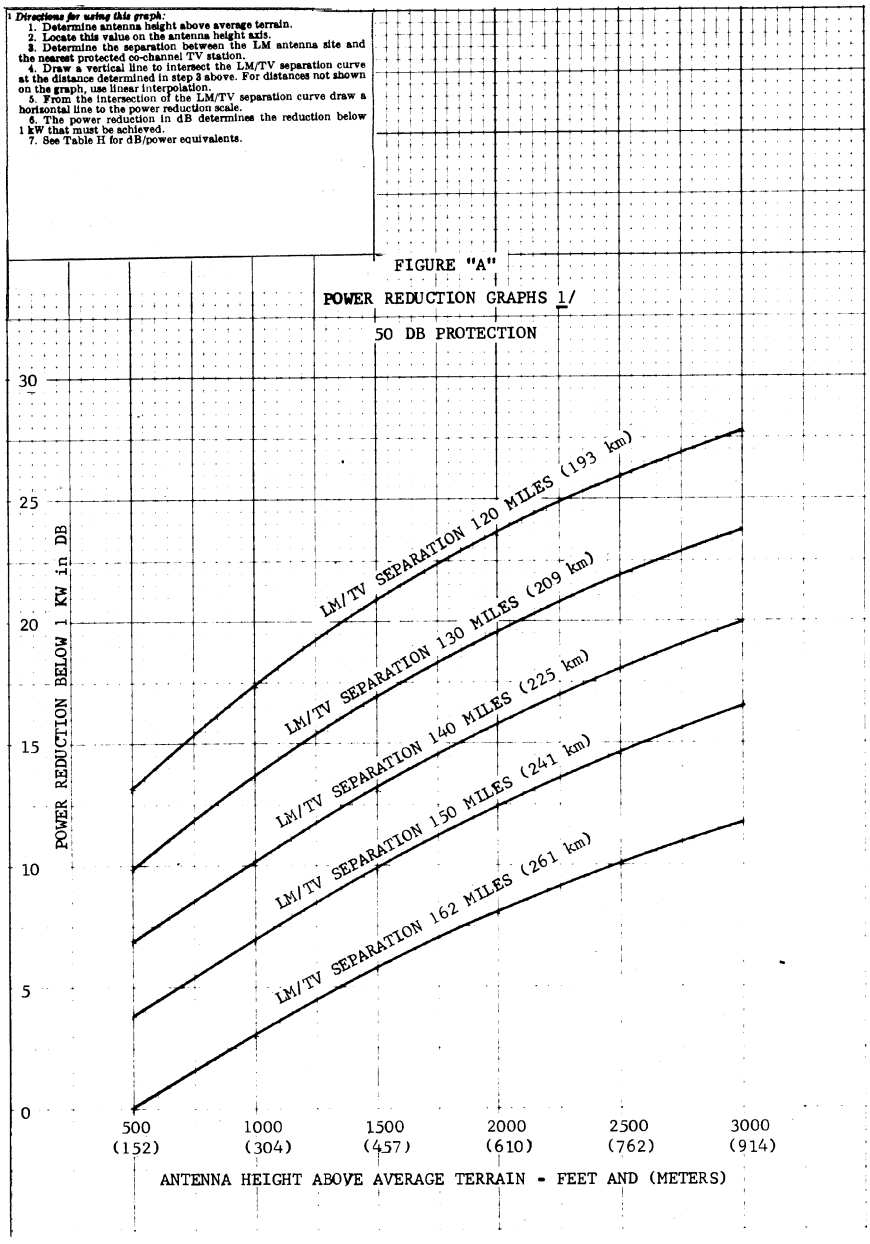
(3) Determine the separation between the LM antenna site and the nearest protected co-channel TV station. (According to § 73.611.)

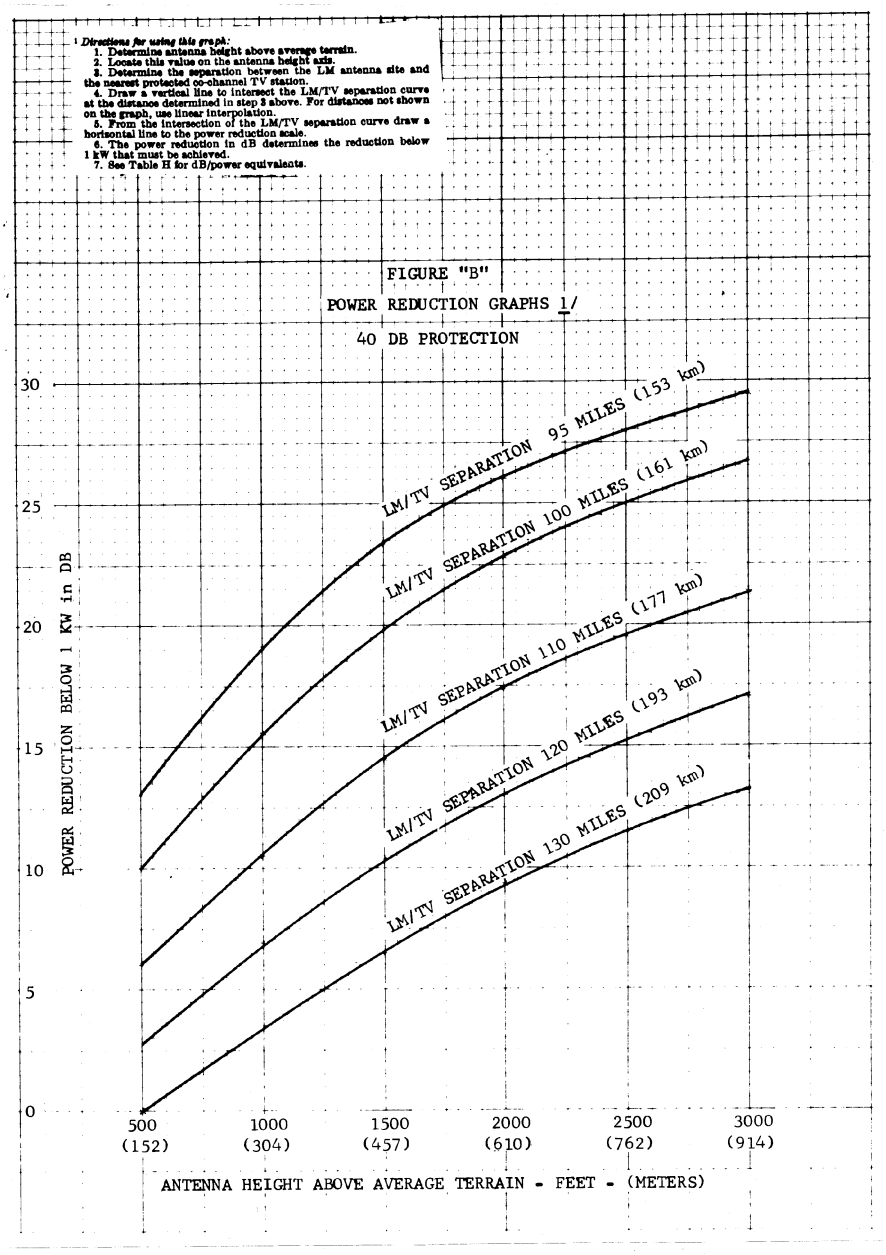
(4) Draw a vertical line to intersect the LM/TV separation curve at the distance determined in step 3 above. For distances not shown in the graph use linear interpolation.

(5) From the intersection of the LM/TV separation curve draw a horizontal line to the power reduction scale.

(6) The power reduction in dB determines the reduction below 1 kW that must be achieved.

(7) See table F for dB/power equivalents.


Directions for using this graph:
1. Determine antenna height above average terrain.
2. Locate this value on the antenna height axis.
3. Determine the separation between the LM antenna site and the nearest protected co-channel TV station.
4. Draw a vertical line to intersect the LM/TV separation curve at the distance determined in step 3 above. For distances not shown on the graph, use linear interpolation.
5. From the intersection of the LM/TV separation curve draw a horizontal line to the power reduction scale.
6. The power reduction in dB determines the reduction below 1 kW that must be achieved.
7. See Table H for dB/power equivalents.
FIGURE "A"
POWER REDUCTION GRAPHS 1/
50 DB PROTECTION
POWER REDUCTION BELOW 1 KW in DB
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
LM/TV SEPARATION 120 MILES (193 km)
LM/TV SEPARATION 130 MILES (209 km)
LM/TV SEPARATION 140 MILES (225 km)
LM/TV SEPARATION 150 MILES (241 km)
LM/TV SEPARATION 162 MILES (261 km)
500 (152)
1000 (304)
1500 (457)
2000 (610)
2500 (762)
3000 (914)
ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE AVERAGE TERRAIN - FEET AND (METERS)



(Section 0.231(d) of the Commission's Rules and secs. 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act, as amended)

[43 FR 54791, Nov. 22, 1978, as amended at 49 FR 36107, Sept. 14, 1984; 49 FR 49837, Dec. 17, 1984; 58 FR 44958, Aug. 25, 1993; 70 FR 19312, Apr. 13, 2005; 72 FR 35197, June 27, 2007]