

Federal Communications Commission

§ 25.218

§§ 25.142(d), 25.143(b)(2)(iv), 25.204(g), 25.210(c), 25.210(d), 25.210(f), 25.210(i), 25.210(j), 25.210(k), and 25.210(l).

(2) In addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Commission will coordinate with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) regarding the operations of any licensees authorized to operate in a shared government/non-government frequency band, pursuant to the procedure set forth in § 25.142(b)(2)(ii).

(3) Earth station licensees authorized to operate with one or more space stations described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall comply with the earth station antenna performance verification requirements in § 25.132, and the antenna gain pattern requirements in §§ 25.209(a) and (b). In addition, earth station licensees authorized to operate with one or more space stations described in paragraph (c)(1) of this paragraph in frequency bands shared with terrestrial wireless services shall comply with the requirements in § 25.203(c).

(4) In addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, earth station licensees with a gain equivalent or higher than the gain of a 1.2 meter antenna operating in the 14.0–14.5 GHz band, authorized to operate with one or more space stations described in paragraph (c)(1) of this paragraph in frequency bands greater than 14.5 GHz shall be required to comply with the antenna input power density requirements set forth in § 25.212(c).

(d) [Reserved]

(e) In the event that the Commission adopts frequency band-specific service rules for a particular frequency band after it has granted one or more space station or earth station licenses for operations in that frequency band, those licensees will be required to come into compliance with the frequency band-specific service rules within 30 days of the effective date of those rules, unless otherwise specified by either Commission or Bureau Order.

[68 FR 51508, Aug. 27, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 59277, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 25.218 Off-axis EIRP envelopes for FSS earth station operations.

(a) This section applies to all earth station applications, except for:

- (1) ESV and VMES applications,
- (2) Analog video earth station applications,

(3) Applications for feeder-link earth stations in the 17/24 GHz BSS.

(b) Earth station applications subject to this section are eligible for routine processing if they meet the applicable off-axis EIRP envelope set forth in this section below. For purposes of this section, the term “extended Ku-band” is the 10.7 through 11.7 GHz, 12.75 through 13.25 GHz, and 13.75 through 14.0 GHz band. The term “conventional Ku-band” is defined in § 25.201 of this chapter.

(c) *C-band analog earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

29.5–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	1.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7°
8.5	dBW/4 kHz	For	7° < θ ≤ 9.2°
32.5–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	9.2° < θ ≤ 48°
–9.5	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ is the angle in degrees from the line connecting the focal point of the antenna to the target satellite, and the geostationary orbit plane is determined by the focal point of the antenna and the line tangent to the arc of the geostationary satellite orbit at the position of the target satellite. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0°.

For θ greater than 7.0°, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

32.5–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	3° ≤ θ ≤ 48°
– 9.5	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ is the angle in degrees from the line connecting the focal point of the antenna to the target satellite, within any plane that includes that line, with the exception of the plane determined by the focal point of the antenna and the line tangent to the arc of the geostationary satellite orbit at the position of the target satellite. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the en-

velope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be interpreted as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

(d) *C-band digital earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

26.3–10log ₁₀ (N)– 25log ₁₀ θ.	dBW/4 kHz	For	1.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7°
5.3–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	7° < θ ≤ 9.2°
29.3–10log ₁₀ (N)– 25log ₁₀ θ.	dBW/4 kHz	For	9.2° < θ ≤ 48°
– 12.7–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ and the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit are defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and N is defined below. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0°. For θ greater than 7.0°, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB. For digital SCPC using frequency division multiple access (FDMA) or time divi-

sion multiple access (TDMA) technique, N is equal to one. For digital SCPC using code division multiple access (CDMA) technique, N is the maximum number of co-frequency simultaneously transmitting earth stations in the same satellite receiving beam.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

29.3–10log ₁₀ (N)– 25log ₁₀ θ.	dBW/4 kHz	For	3° ≤ θ ≤ 48°
– 12.7–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ is defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, and N is defined in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be

interpreted as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

(e) *Conventional Ku-band analog earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

21–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	1.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7°
0	dBW/4 kHz	For	7° < θ ≤ 9.2°
24–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	9.2° < θ ≤ 48°
– 18	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 85°
– 8	dBW/4 kHz	For	85° < θ ≤ 180°

Federal Communications Commission

§ 25.218

where θ and the plane of the geostationary satellite are defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0°. For θ greater than 7.0°, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no indi-

vidual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

24–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	3° ≤ θ ≤ 48°
– 18	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 85°
– 8	dBW/4 kHz	For	85° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ is defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be interpreted

as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

(f) *Conventional Ku-band digital earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

15–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	1.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7°
– 6–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	7° < θ ≤ 9.2°
18–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	9.2° < θ ≤ 48°
– 24–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 85°
– 14–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	85° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ and the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit are defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and N is defined below. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0°. For θ greater than 7.0°, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB. For digital SCPC using frequency divi-

sion multiple access (FDMA) or time division multiple access (TDMA) technique, N is equal to one. For digital SCPC using code division multiple access (CDMA) technique, N is the maximum number of co-frequency simultaneously transmitting earth stations in the same satellite receiving beam.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

18–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	3° ≤ θ ≤ 48°
– 24–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	48° < θ ≤ 85°
– 14–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	85° < θ ≤ 180°

where θ is defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, and N is defined in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be

interpreted as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

(g) *Extended Ku-band analog earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

21–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	1.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7°
0	dBW/4 kHz	For	7° < θ ≤ 9.2°
24–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	9.2° < θ ≤ 48°

§ 25.218

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–12 Edition)

– 18	dBW/4 kHz	For	$48^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$
------------	-----------------	-----------	------------------------------------

where θ and the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit are defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0° . For θ greater than 7.0° , the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no

individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

24–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	$3^\circ \leq \theta \leq 48^\circ$
– 18	dBW/4 kHz	For	$48^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$

where θ is defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be interpreted

as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

(h) *Extended Ku-band digital earth station operations.* (1) In the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit as it appears at the particular earth station location:

15–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	$1.5^\circ \leq \theta \leq 7^\circ$
– 6–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	$7^\circ < \theta \leq 9.2^\circ$
18–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	$9.2^\circ < \theta \leq 48^\circ$
– 24–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	$48^\circ < \theta \leq 180^\circ$

where θ and the plane of the geostationary satellite orbit are defined in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and N is defined below. For the purposes of this section, the peak EIRP of an individual sidelobe may not exceed the envelope defined above for θ between 1.5° and 7.0° . For θ greater than 7.0° , the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes, provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 3 dB. For digital SCPC using frequency division multiple access (FDMA) or time divi-

sion multiple access (TDMA) technique, N is equal to one. For digital SCPC using code division multiple access (CDMA) technique, N is the maximum number of co-frequency simultaneously transmitting earth stations in the same satellite receiving beam.

(2) In all other directions, or in the plane of the horizon including any out-of-plane potential terrestrial interference paths:

18–10log ₁₀ (N)–25log ₁₀ θ	dBW/4 kHz	For	$3^\circ \leq \theta \leq 48^\circ$
– 24–10log ₁₀ (N)	dBW/4 kHz	For	$48^\circ < \theta \leq 85^\circ$

where θ is defined in paragraph (c)(2) of this section and N is defined in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. For the purposes of this section, the envelope may be exceeded by no more than 10% of the sidelobes provided no individual sidelobe exceeds the envelope given above by more than 6 dB. The region of the main reflector spillover energy is to be interpreted as a single lobe and shall not exceed the envelope by more than 6 dB.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 74 FR 9962, Mar. 9, 2009, § 25.218, which contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements, became effective with approval by the Office of Management and Budget for a period of three years.

[73 FR 70902, Nov. 24, 2008, as amended at 74 FR 57099, Nov. 4, 2009]