

§ 80.765

§ 80.765 Effective radiated power.

Effective radiated power is used in computing the service area contour. The effective radiated power is derived from the transmitter output power, loss in the transmission system including duplexers, cavities, circulators, switches and filters, and the gain relative to a half-wave dipole of the antenna system.

§ 80.767 Propagation curve.

The propagation graph, § 80.767 Graph 1, must be used in computing the service area contour. The graph provides data for field strengths in dBu for an effective radiated power of 1 kW, over sea water, fresh water or land (smooth earth); transmitting antenna heights of 4,800, 3,200, 1,600, 800, 400, 200, and 100 feet; based on a receiving antenna height of 9 meters (30 feet), for the 156–162 MHz band. The use of this is described in this section.

(a) Calculate the effective radiated power of the coast station, Ps in dB referred to 1 kW (dBk), as follows:

$$P_s = P_t + G - L$$

where,

Pt = Transmitter output power in dB referred to 1 kW: Transmitter output power in watts is converted to dBk by $P_t = 10 [\log_{10} (\text{Power in watts})] - 30$. Also see § 80.761 Graph 1 for a conversion graph.

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–16 Edition)

G = Antenna gain in dB referred to a standard half-wave dipole, in the direction of each plotted radial, and

L = Line losses between the transmitter and the antenna, in dB.

NOTES: 1. To determine field strengths where the distance is known, for effective radiated powers other than 1kW (0 dBk): Enter the graph from the “statute miles” scale at the known distance, read up to intersection with the curve for the antenna height, read left to the “dBu for 1 kW radiated” scale and note the referenced field strength (Fe). The value of the actual field strength (F) in dBu will be $F = F_e + P_s$ where Ps is the effective radiated power calculated above.

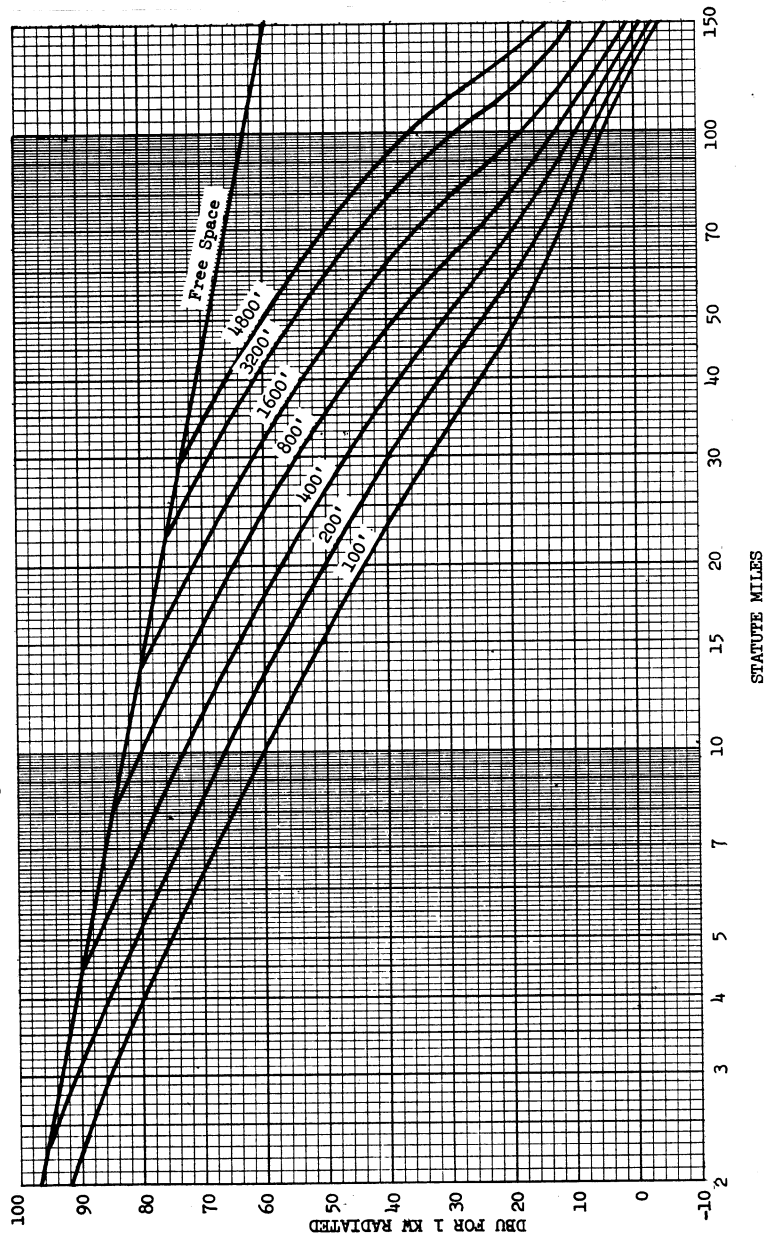
2. To determine distance, where the actual field strength is specified, for effective radiated powers other than 0 dBk: The value of the field referenced strength will be $F_e = F - P_s$ in dBu. Enter the graph, from the “dBu for 1 kW radiated” scale at the corrected value of Fe, read right to intersection with the antenna height, read down to “statute miles” scale.

(b) Determine the antenna height. For antenna heights between the heights for which this graph is drawn, use linear interpolation; assume linear height-gain for antennas higher than 4,800 feet.

(c) For receiver antenna heights lower than 9 meters (30 feet), assume that the field strength is the same as at 9 meters (30 feet).

(d) Assume that propagation over fresh water or over land is the same as that over sea water.

PROPAGATION CURVES FOR THE VHF MARITIME MOBILE RADIO SERVICE
 Seawater, Fresh Water Or Land (Smooth Earth)
 Field Strengths, In dB From 1 Microvolt Per Meter (dBu), For An Effective
 Radiated Power Of 1 KW.
 Vessel Antenna Height = 30 Feet.
 Coast Antenna Heights: 4800, 3200, 1600, 800, 400, 200 and 100 Feet.



§ 80.769 Shadow loss.

Where the transmission path is obstructed the received signal must be adjusted to include shadow loss. At

tenuation due to shadowing must be taken from § 80.769 Graph 1, as follows:

(a) Inspect the map(s) to determine if a hill(s) obstructs an imaginary line of