

APPENDIX B

LOS PATH DATA CALCULATIONS

By appropriate substitutions and by converting d to miles and frequency in GHz as an inverse function of wavelength, the frequency path loss between two isotropic antennas becomes:

$$A = 96.6 + 20 \log_{10} F + 20 \log_{10} D \quad (\text{B-1})$$

where

A = free space attenuation between isotropics, in dB

F = frequency in GHz

D = path distance, in miles

Figure B-1 is a path data form. Utilization of the form, together with a numerical example, can be found in chapter 5.

MICROWAVE PATH DATA CALCULATIONS				
1	SITE			
2	LATITUDE			
3	LONGITUDE			
4	ELEVATION	Ft.		
5	TOWER HEIGHT	Ft.		
6	TOWER TYPE			
7	AZIMUTH FROM TRUE NORTH.			
8	PATH LENGTH	Mi.		
9	PATH ATTENUATION	dB		
10	RIGID WAVEGUIDE	Ft.		
11	FLEXIBLE WAVEGUIDE	Ft.		
12	WAVEGUIDE LOSS	dB		
13	CONNECTOR LOSS	dB		
14	CIRCULATOR OR HYBRID LOSS	dB		
15	RADOME LOSS, TYPE*	dB		
16	NEAR FIELD LOSS	dB		
17	CLOSE COUPLING LOSS (DOUBLE PASS.)	dB		
18	TOTAL FIXED LOSSES	dB		
19	TOTAL LOSSES	dB		
20	PARABOLA HEIGHT	Ft.		
21	PARABOLA DIAMETER	Ft.		
22	REFLECTOR HEIGHT	Ft.		
23	REFLECTOR SIZE, TYPE	Ft.		
24	PARABOLA - REFLECTOR SEP.	Ft.		
25	NEAR FIELD GAIN	dB		
26	ANTENNA SYSTEM GAIN	dB		
27	TOTAL GAINS	dB		
28	NET PATH LOSS	dB		
29	TRANSMITTER POWER	dBm		
30	MED. RECEIVED POWER (± 2 dB)	dBm		
31	RECEIVER NOISE THRESHOLD	dBm		
32	THEORETICAL RF C/N RATIO	dB		
33	FM IMP. THRESHOLD (dBa)	dBm		
34	FADE MARGIN (To FM Imp. Thresh.)	dB		
35	RELIABILITY SPACING†	%		
36	POLARIZATION ‡			
37	PROFILE NUMBER			

CUSTOMER _____

PROJECT NO. _____ FREQUENCY _____

SYSTEM _____ EQUIPMENT _____

LOADING _____ dBm0 (_____ CHANNELS OF _____)

* { U - Unheated
H - Heated }
† { F - Frequency Diversity
S - Space Diversity }
‡ { N - Non-Diversity
Q - Space And Frequency Diversity }
(Reliability Figures Are For Rayleigh Distributed Fading Only)

AIAA 224

DATE _____ ENGINEER _____ Sheet _____ of _____

Figure B-1. Microwave Path Calculation Sheet