

Wind Power GeoPlanner™

Licensed Microwave Report

Wilton IV



Prepared on Behalf of
Snyder & Associates,
Inc.

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COMSEARCH
A CommScope Company



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1. Introduction

The use of wind energy, one of the oldest forms of harnessing a natural energy source, is now one of the world's fastest growing alternative energy sources. The United States is committed to the use of wind energy, and over the next several years billions of dollars will be spent on wind power projects. However, as new wind turbine generators are installed around the country, it is important to note that they may pose an interference threat to existing microwave systems and broadcast stations licensed to operate in the United States.

Wind turbines can interfere with microwave paths by physically blocking the line-of-sight between two microwave transmitters. Additionally, wind turbines have the potential to cause blockage and reflections (“ghosting”) to television reception. Blockage is caused by the physical presence of the turbines between the television station and the reception points. Ghosting is caused by multipath interference that occurs when a broadcast signal reflects off of a large reflective object—in this case a wind turbine—and arrives at a television receiver delayed in time from the signal that arrives via direct path.

Many states and other jurisdictions recognize the need for regulations addressing interference to radio signal transmissions from the wind turbine installations. Specifically, local planning authorities typically require project developers to ensure wind turbines will not cause interference. In some cases they require developers to notify the telecommunication operators in the area of the proposed wind turbine installation. Other factors prompting developers to undertake proactive investigation into potential interference include the need to prevent legal and regulatory problems and the desire to promote goodwill within the community—a good neighbor approach.

Comsearch has developed and maintains comprehensive technical databases containing information on licensed microwave networks throughout the United States. Microwave bands that may be affected by the installation of wind turbine facilities operate over a wide frequency range (900 MHz – 23 GHz). These systems are the telecommunication backbone of the country, providing long-distance and local telephone service, backhaul for cellular and personal communication service, data interconnects for mainframe computers and the Internet, network controls for utilities and railroads, and various video services.

This report focuses on the potential impact of wind turbines on licensed non-federal government microwave systems. Comsearch provides additional wind energy services, a description of which is available upon request.

2. Summary of Results

An overall summary of results appears below.

Project Information

Name: Wilton IV

County: Burleigh

State: North Dakota

Total Microwave Paths	Paths with Obstructions	Total Turbines	Turbine Obstructions
11	N/A	N/A	N/A

Methodology

Our obstruction analysis was performed using Comsearch's proprietary microwave database, which contains all non-government licensed paths from 0.9 - 23 GHz¹. First, we determined all microwave paths that intersect the area of interest². The area of interest was defined by the client and encompasses the planned turbine locations. Next, for each microwave path that intersected the project area, we calculated a Worst Case Fresnel Zone (WCFZ). The mid-point of a full microwave path is the location where the widest (or worst case) Fresnel zone occurs. Fresnel zones were calculated for each path using the following formula.

$$R_n \cong 17.3 \sqrt{\frac{n}{F_{GHz}} \left(\frac{d_1 d_2}{d_1 + d_2} \right)}$$

Where,

- R_n = Fresnel Zone radius at a specific point in the microwave path, meters
- n = Fresnel Zone number, 1
- F_{GHz} = Frequency of microwave system, GHz
- d_1 = Distance from antenna 1 to a specific point in the microwave path, kilometers
- d_2 = Distance from antenna 2 to a specific point in the microwave path, kilometers

For worst case Fresnel zone calculations, $d_1 = d_2$

¹ Please note that this analysis does not include unlicensed microwave paths or federal government paths that are not registered with the FCC.

² We use FCC-licensed coordinates to determine which paths intersect the area of interest. It is possible that as-built coordinates may differ slightly from those on the FCC license.

The calculated WCFZ radius, giving the linear path an area or swath, buffers each microwave path in the project area. See the Tables and Figures section for a summary of paths and WCFZ distances. In general, this is the two-dimensional area where the planned wind turbines should be avoided, if possible. A depiction of the WCFZ can be found in the Tables and Figures section, and is also included on the enclosed spreadsheet and shapefiles^{3,4}.

Discussion of Potential Obstructions

For this project, turbine locations were not provided; thus we could not determine if any potential obstructions exist between the planned wind turbines and the incumbent microwave paths. If the latitude and longitude values for turbine locations are provided, Comsearch can identify where a potential conflict might exist.

³ The ESRI® shapefiles enclosed are in NAD 83 UTM Zone 14 projected coordinate system.

⁴ Comsearch makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the data included in this report beyond the date of the report. The data provided in this report is governed by Comsearch's data license notification and agreement located at http://www.comsearch.com/files/data_license.pdf.

3. Tables and Figures

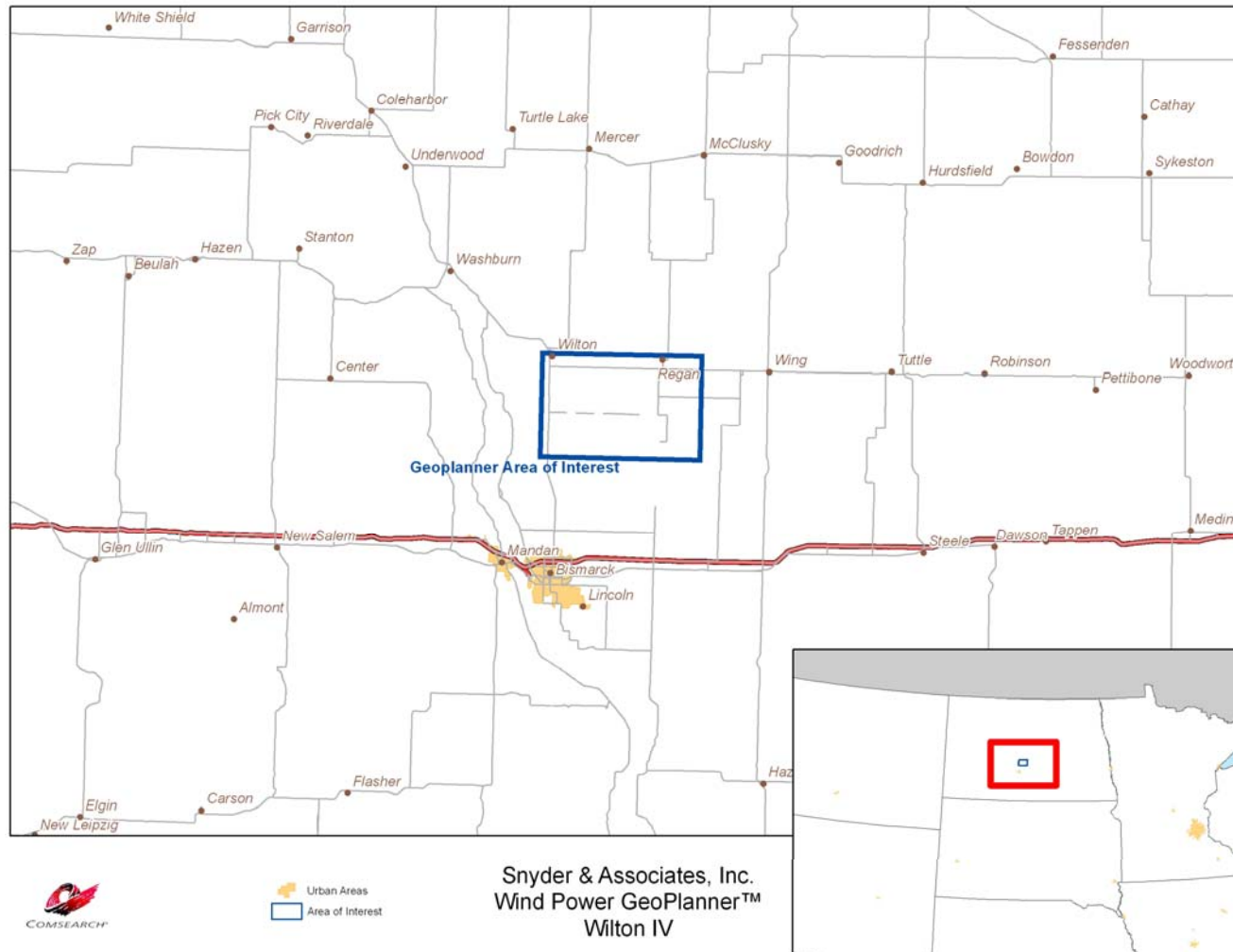


Figure 1: Area of Interest



Area of Interest

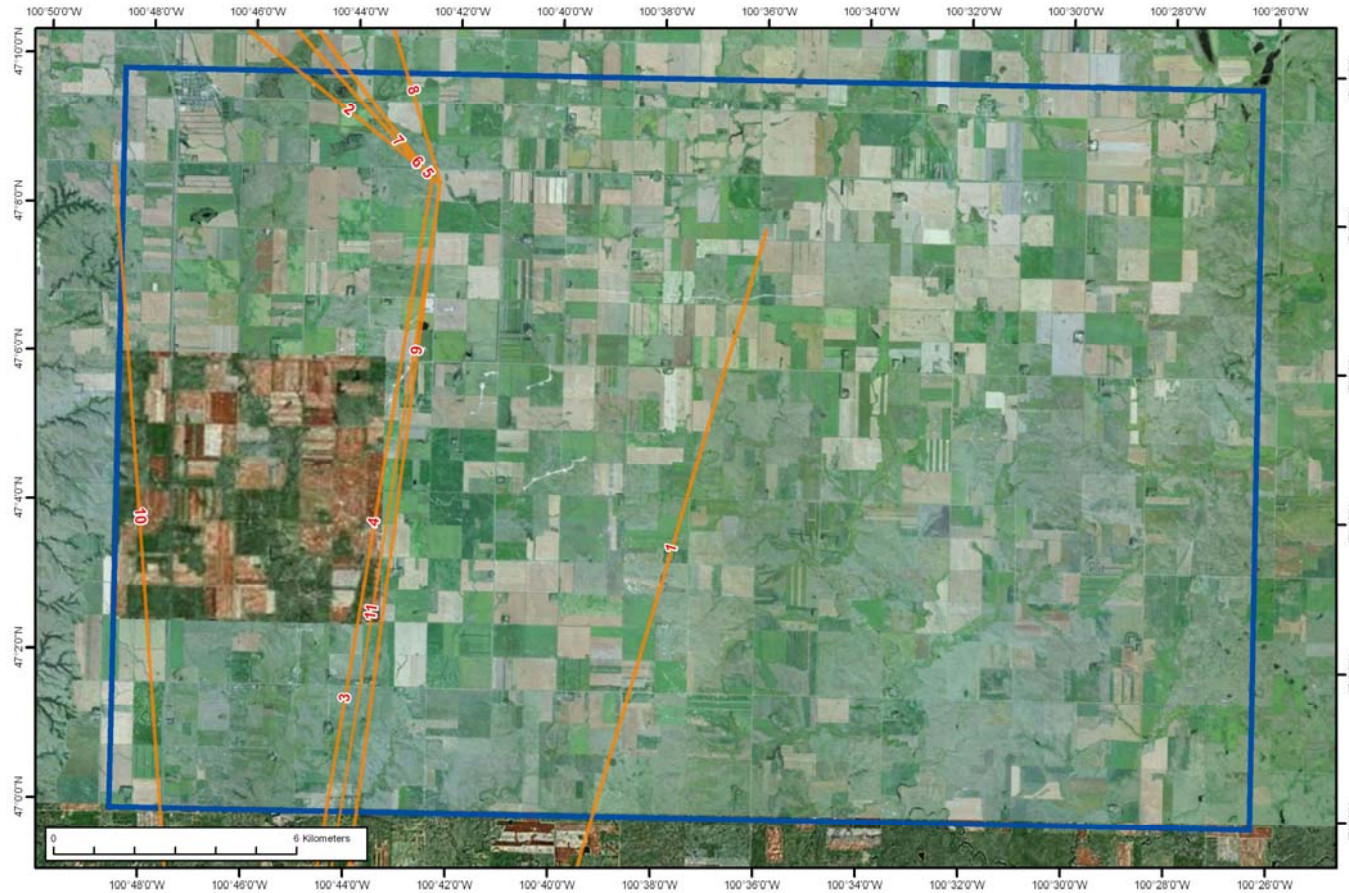
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Microwave GeoPlanner Bands (labeled with Link ID)

940-950 MHz	4 GHz	10 GHz
950 MHz	6 GHz	11 GHz
2 GHz	6.1 GHz	13 GHz
2.1 GHz	6.7 GHz	18 GHz
2.4 GHz	7 GHz	23 GHz



Figure 2: Microwave Paths that Intersect the Area of Interest



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Orange line: WCFZ (Labeled with Link ID)
Blue box: Area of Interest



Figure 3: Microwave Paths with WCFZ Buffers

ID	Site Name 1	Site Name 2	Callsign 1	Callsign 2	Band	Licensee	WCFZ (m)
1	ST ANTHONY	REGAN	KAQ27	RXONLY	7 GHz	HOAK MEDIA OF DAKOTA LICENSE, LLC	25.44
2	COAL CRK SU	WILTON	WEE881	WEE868	Upper 6 GHz	Great River Energy	21.88
3-4	MTSO BISMARCK	WILTON EAST	WPOP550	WPOP551	Lower 6 GHz	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC (was WWC)	20.63
5	WILTON EAST	UNDERWOOD	WPOP551	WPOP552	Lower 6 GHz	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC (was WWC)	23.90
6-7	WILTON EAST	UNDERWOODREL	WPOP551	WQLC290	Lower 6 GHz	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC (was WWC)	23.83
8	WILTON	TURTLE LAKE	WPSF813	RXONLY	7 GHz	PRIME CITIES BROADCASTING, INC.	21.95
9	ST ANTHONY	WILTON	WPSF814	RXONLY	7 GHz	PRIME CITIES BROADCASTING, INC.	25.63
10	BISMARCK	WILTON	WPYN599	WPYN600	Lower 6 GHz	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING INC	20.67
11	16TH AND DIV	UPA WILTON	WQND727	WQND740	18 GHz	BISMARCK, CITY OF	11.87

Table 1: Microwave Paths that Intersect the Area of Interest

*(See enclosed mw_geopl.xls for more information and
GP_dict_matrix_description.xls for detailed field descriptions)*



4. Contact Us

For questions or information regarding the Licensed Microwave Report, contact:

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