

Exhibit 1

Attached hereto are the licensee's calculations demonstrating compliance with NTIA GPS Re-Radiation Criteria – Section 8.3.28 of NTIA Regulations Maximum Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power.

Compliance with NTIA GPS Re-Radiation Criteria – Section 8.3.28 of NTIA Regulations Maximum Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power

Two distribution networks are used to re-radiate the GPS L1 (1575.42 MHz) and L2 (1227.60 MHz) signals at several locations inside the building designated PTP02 located at NL 42-42-09, WL 71-25-52. These systems (dual band) are configured similarly with an active receiving antenna, a signal-boost amplifier (where necessary), a leveling amplifier, RF distribution network and a re-radiating antenna for both frequencies at several locations within the building site.

Calculations are performed based on Section 8.3.28 of the NTIA regulations¹, wherein item f states:

“The equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) must be such that the emissions are no greater than -140dBm/24 MHz as received by an isotropic antenna at a distance of 100 feet (30 meters) from the building where the test is being conducted. The calculation for maximum EIRP shall be based on free space propagation with no allowance for additional attenuation (e.g., building attenuation) as shown below.

$$P_{Tmax} = P_R + 20\log_{10}f + 20\log_{10}(30+d) - 27.55$$

Where: P_{Tmax} is the maximum permissible EIRP in dBm

P_R is the power received at 30 meters from the building (i.e. -140 dBm/24 MHz)

f is frequency in MHz (i.e. 1575.42 for L1, 1227.60 for L2, 1176.45 for L5)

d is the distance between the radiator and the closest exterior wall of the building in meters.

P_{Tmax} can then be converted to picowatts by using the formula: $P_{Tmax(pW)} = 10^{((P_{Tmax} / 10) + 9)}$

Applications requesting power greater than the P_{Tmax} calculated at $d=0$ meters (i.e. 39.3 pW for L1, 23.8 pW for L2, and 21.9 pW for L5) must provide the distance from the transmit antenna to the nearest exterior wall so that reviewing agencies can determine if the requested power meets the maximum EIRP described above.”

For this application, distance to the nearest exterior wall is assumed to be zero. Calculating the maximum transmit power:

$$L1 P_{Tmax(dBm)} = -140 + 20\log_{10}(1575.42) + 20\log_{10}(30) - 27.55 = -74.1 \text{ dBm}$$

$$L1 P_{Tmax(pW)} = 10^{((-74.1/10) + 9)} = 39.3 \text{ pW}$$

$$L2 P_{Tmax(dBm)} = -140 + 20\log_{10}(1227.6) + 20\log_{10}(30) - 27.55 = -76.2 \text{ dBm}$$

$$L2 P_{Tmax(pW)} = 10^{((-76.2/10) + 9)} = 23.8 \text{ pW}$$

¹ See *Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management* Para 8.3.28 (May 2013 Edition, Rev Sept 2015).

Distribution Network A - Eng Lab Path								
Component	Signal Level L1 (1575.42 MHz)	Signal Level L2 (1227.6 MHz)			Manufacturer	Part Number	Notes	
GPS Signal Input (Pr)	-130	-130	dBm	(typical)			-110 to -149 dBm (-130 dBm typical)	
Antenna Gain (Gr)	7.7	4.7	dBi		Antcom	123GM1215A4-XN-1		
RX Antenna LNA (G lna)	40	40	dB	(typical)				
Cable Loss, 100 ft (Lc1)	-25.5	-21.5	dB			RG58	-25.5dB/100ft [L1], -21.5dB/100 ft [L2]	
Leveling Amp Output Level (Ps)	-77	-77	dBm	set value	GPS Source	GLI-METRO	Automatic Level Control Set to -77 dBm	
Amplifier (Ga1)	16.4	17.9	dB	(typical)	Mini Circuits	ZX60-33LN		
Power Divider Loss (Ld1)	-9.7	-9.6	dB		Mini Circuits	ZN8PD1-53+	8-way Splitter	
Attenuator (Latten)	-10	-10	dB		Mini Circuits	BW-S10W2+		
Cable Loss, 24 ft (Lc2)	-3.2	-2.8	dB			LMR-200	-13.2dB/100ft [L1], -11.7dB/100 ft [L2]	
Re-Radiating Antenna (Gt)	3.0	3.0	dBi		Antcom	2.3G1215P-XRS-4		
GPS Transmit Power	-80.5	-78.5	dBm					
GPS Transmit Power	8.91	14.13	pW					
Path Loss at 100 ft (Lfs)	-66.1	-63.9	dB				Assume 0 ft distance from antenna to bldg wall	
EIRP @ 100 ft from Bldg (Psig)	-146.6	-142.4	dBm/24 MHz					
Psig (EIRP) = Ps + Ga1 + Ld1 + Latten + Lc2 + Gt + Lfs								

The only path in Distribution Network B is named Production Lab Path.

[illegible]