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The proposed spectrum allocation would be a disaster for amateur radio weak signal development on the 10-10.5 GHz band. Amateur Radio operators have been instrumental in development and testing new low-SNR communications protocols, studying atmospheric and ionospheric propagation, and in developing techniques for EME and other long distance communication. The proposal would largely eliminate the utility of the 10 GHz frequency allocation due to interference.

Summarizing:

1. Co-channel interference to other users cannot be minimized.

1.A. Despite the proposed high-power transmitter fitted with "brick wall" output filtering, the strong passband signal will be adjacent to other user's frequencies who operate in weak signal modes. The result will be receiver overload for those users.

1.B. The transmitted signal will be spread out in frequency into any adjacent guard bands due atmospheric dispersion effects. This will happen no matter how well the transmitter output is filtered.

1.C. Due to the high power proposed (55dBW), the Mimosa system signal will not just be localized, it will have strong propagation for hundreds of miles, due to ducting and inversion effects in the atmosphere.

2. There are other frequency allocations that Mimosa can use to accomplish its business goals.