

§ 73.157

(new to old) for each measurement location along a given radial).

(d) The result of the most recent partial proof of performance measurements and analysis is to be retained in the station records available to the FCC upon request.

[50 FR 47054, Nov. 14, 1985]

§ 73.157 Antenna testing during daytime.

(a) The licensee of a station using a directional antenna during daytime or nighttime hours may, without further authority, operate during daytime hours with the licensed nighttime directional facilities or with a nondirectional antenna when conducting monitoring point field strength measurements or antenna proof of performance measurements.

(b) Operation pursuant to this section is subject to the following conditions:

(1) No harmful interference will be caused to any other station.

(2) The FCC may notify the licensee to modify or cease such operation to resolve interference complaints or when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

(3) Such operation shall be undertaken only for the purpose of taking monitoring point field strength measurements or antenna proof of performance measurements, and shall be restricted to the minimum time required to accomplish the measurements.

(4) Operating power in the nondirectional mode shall be adjusted to the same power as was utilized for the most recent nondirectional proof of performance covering the licensed facilities.

[50 FR 30947, July 31, 1985]

§ 73.158 Directional antenna monitoring points.

(a) When a licensee of a station using a directional antenna system finds that a field monitoring point, as specified on the station authorization, is no longer accessible for use or is unsuitable because of nearby construction or other disturbances to the measured field, an informal application to change the monitoring point location

is to be promptly submitted to the FCC in Washington, DC. The application must include the following information:

(1) A partial proof of performance conducted on the radial containing the monitoring point to be changed.

(2) A written description of the routing to the new selected monitoring point.

(3) A map showing the location and routing to the new selected monitoring point.

(4) A photograph showing the new monitoring point in relation to nearby permanent landmarks that can be used in locating the point accurately at all times throughout the year. Do not use seasonal or temporary features in either the written descriptions or photographs as landmarks for locating field points.

(b) When the descriptive routing to reach any of the monitoring points as shown on the station license is no longer correct due to road or building construction or other changes, the licensee must prepare and file with the FCC, in Washington, DC, a request for a corrected station license showing the new routing description. A copy of the description is to be posted with the existing station license. The notification is to include the information specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.

[47 FR 28387, June 30, 1982]

§ 73.160 Vertical plane radiation characteristics, f(θ).

(a) The vertical plane radiation characteristics show the relative field being radiated at a given vertical angle, with respect to the horizontal plane. The vertical angle, represented as θ, is 0 degrees in the horizontal plane, and 90 degrees when perpendicular to the horizontal plane. The vertical plane radiation characteristic is referred to as f(θ). The generic formula for f(θ) is:

$f(\theta) = E(\theta)/E(O)$

where:

E(θ) is the radiation from the tower at angle θ.

E(O) is the radiation from the tower in the horizontal plane.

(b) Listed below are formulas for f(θ) for several common towers.