



Recommendation WG 3.90.026

**COORDINATION CONTOURS**  
**for**  
**TERRESTRIAL MICROWAVE SYSTEMS**

[www.nsama.org](http://www.nsama.org)

April 1992

Source: Working Group 3

Subject:

Coordination contours for terrestrial microwave systems

**Background:**

A 125-mile circle has been used for many years as the coordination contour around a terrestrial microwave station with respect to other terrestrial microwave stations. For higher frequency bands, this distance seems too large. For boresight-to-boresight geometries, significant cases have been discovered beyond 125 miles. Establishing new coordination contours is necessary.

A theoretical study clearly demonstrated the variation in required analysis distance with frequency band and angle from boresight and, to a lesser extent, with antenna centerline. The theoretical mileages, however, were deemed too large to be practical for everyday usage. By group consensus, a simple set of four coordination distances was developed.

An earlier draft recommendation used one contour for analysis and a larger contour for notification. That recommendation was rejected in favor of a single contour to be used for both notification and analysis.

**Recommendation:**

For distribution of prior coordination notifications, use a circular coordination contour with a larger-radius sector extending 5 degrees on either side of the antenna main beam azimuth. These radii are referred to as the circular coordination distance (Dc) and the keyhole coordination distance (Dk).

Below 15 GHz, Dc = 125 miles and Dk = 250 miles

Above 15 GHz, Dc = 80 miles and Dk = 150 miles  
(See attached diagram)

# Coordination Contour for Terrestrial Microwave Systems

