

**RF Exposure Technical Brief**  
**Supplementary to Teltest report 3587**

**Equipment:** TBCH2B Base Station Transceiver  
**IC identification** 737A-TBCH2B  
**Rated transmit power:** 100W  
**Frequency range:** 450 → 470 MHz  
**Test standard:** RSS102 issue 4  
**Reference Standard:** IEEE C95.3 -2002

**Contents**

RSS102 Annex A - RF Technical Brief Cover Sheet..... 2  
RSS102 Annex B - Declaration of RF Exposure Compliance ..... 3  
Safe Distance calculations – Uncontrolled environment ..... 4  
Minimum distance requirement stated in the user manual ..... 5  
References:..... 5

## RSS102 Annex A - RF Technical Brief Cover Sheet

All Fields must be completed with the requested information or the following codes:  
N/A for Not Applicable, N/P for Not Performed or N/V for Not Available.  
Where applicable, check appropriate box.

1. COMPANY NUMBER: **737A**
2. MODEL NUMBER: **TBCH2B**
3. MANUFACTURER: **Tait Communications**
4. TYPE OF EVALUATION: **(d) RF Exposure Evaluation.)**

Note: The worst-case scenario (i.e. highest measured value obtained) shall be reported.

(a) SAR Evaluation: Device Used in the Vicinity of the Human Head

- Multiple transmitters: Yes  No
- Evaluated against exposure limits: General Public Use  Controlled Use
- Duty cycle used in evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ %
- Standard used for evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_
- SAR value: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ W/kg Measured  Computed  Calculated

(b) SAR Evaluation: Body-Worn Device and Body-Supported Device

- Multiple transmitters: Yes  No
- Evaluated against exposure limits: General Public Use  Controlled Use
- Duty cycle used in evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ %
- Standard used for evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_
- SAR value: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ W/kg Measured  Computed  Calculated

(c) SAR Evaluation: Limb-Worn Device

- Multiple transmitters: Yes  No
- Evaluated against exposure limits: General Public Use  Controlled Use
- Duty cycle used in evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ %
- Standard used for evaluation: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_
- SAR value: \_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_ W/kg Measured  Computed  Calculated

(d) RF Exposure Evaluation

- Evaluated against exposure limits: General Public Use  Controlled Use
- Duty cycle used in evaluation: 100 %
- Standard used for evaluation: IEEE C95.3 -2002
- Measurement distance: 3.6 m
- RF field strength value: 2.0 V/m  A/m  W/m<sup>2</sup>

Measured  Computed  Calculated

**RSS102 Annex B - Declaration of RF Exposure Compliance**

ATTESTATION: I attest that the information provided in Annex A is correct; that the Technical Brief was prepared and the information contained therein is correct; that the device evaluation was performed or supervised by me; that applicable measurement methods and evaluation methodologies have been followed; and that the device meets the SAR and/or RF field strength limits of RSS-102.

Signature:



Date:

**17 July 2014**

NAME:

**Mike James**

TITLE:

**Laboratory Technical Manager**

COMPANY:

**Teltest Laboratories  
Tait Communications**

## Safe Distance calculations – Uncontrolled environment

Transmitter power : 100W  
Antenna Type: Dual dipole array, Vertically polarised  
Antenna Gain: 5.1dBi  
Antenna Length: 1.0m  
Calculation frequency: 450MHz

RF Field Strength limit for uncontrolled environments (RSS102 table 4.2) 300MHz to 1500MHz

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Limit} &= f/150 \text{ Wm}^2 \\ &= 450/150 \\ &= 3.0 \text{ W/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

### Near field Calculation

*Equation 39 of IEEE C93.3-2002*

$$S_{near} = \frac{P}{(2 \pi d h)}$$

Rearranged to find d

$$d = \frac{P}{(2 \pi S_{near} h)}$$

For 100W

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \frac{100}{2\pi \times 2.67 \times 1} \\ &= 5.31\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

### Fresnel region and far field calculation

*Equation 37 of IEEE C93.3-2002*

$$S_{far} = \frac{P G}{4 \pi d^2}$$

Rearranged to find d

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{P G}{4 \pi S_{far}}}$$

For 100W

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 3.24}{4 \pi \times 2.67}} \\ &= 2.93\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

### Far Field boundary calculation

The near field equation may be applied for several metres from the antenna, but may over predict the power density at longer distances. To determine which result should be used the crossover point where the predicted field strengths are the same is calculated.

$$S_{near} = S_{far}$$
$$\frac{P}{(2 \pi d h)} = \frac{P G}{4 \pi d^2}$$

Rearranged to find d

$$d = \frac{Gh}{2}$$
$$d = \frac{3.24 \times 1.2}{2}$$
$$= \frac{3.24 \times 1.2}{2}$$
$$= 1.62m$$

For a 1.0m antenna at 450MHz, the crossover point is 1.62m. Therefore the far-field calculation is appropriate and the minimum safe distance for the general public is 2.93m.

### **Minimum distance requirement stated in the user manual**

For convenience the derived figure of 1.62m is rounded up to 3.6m giving the following for 100W

$$S = \frac{100 \times 3.24}{4 \pi 3.6^2}$$
$$= 2.0 W/m^2$$

Where: S=power density in W/m<sup>2</sup>

P= net power output to the antenna (W)

d = radius of a cylinder around the antenna (m)

h = aperture height of antenna (m)

G = linear gain of antenna relative to an isotropic radiator (5.1dBi = 3.24 linear terms)

F = frequency (MHz)

### **References:**

1. RSS102 issue 4 March 2010 Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)
2. IEEE Std C95.3-2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency

End