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**RF Exposure Technical Brief**

**Tait Unify Vehicle**

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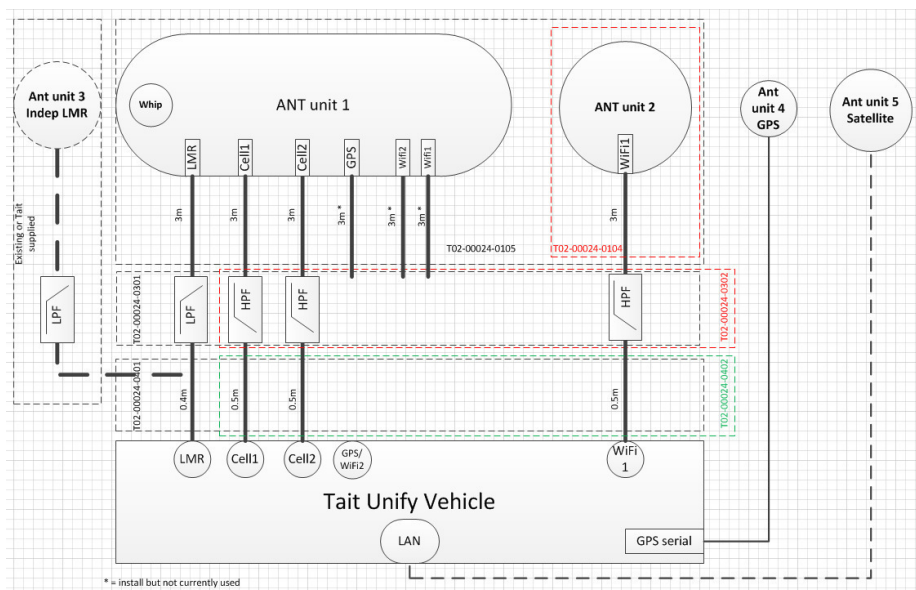
**Equipment:** TUFM4B  
**FCC identification** CASTUFM4B  
**Rated transmit power:** 23dBm (LTE), 16.5dBm (Wi-Fi), 11.7dBm (Bluetooth)  
**Frequency range:**  
LTE 699→960MHz, 1710→2170MHz, 2500→3800MHz  
Wi-Fi 2412 → 2484 MHz, 5150 →5725 MHz  
Bluetooth 2412 → 2484 MHz  
**Test standards:** USA – 47CFR 1.1310  
**Reference Standard:** IEEE C95.3 -2002

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## Introduction

The Tait TUFM4B Unify Vehicle mobile radio contains modules to provide Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and LTE cellular radio connectivity. The Wi-Fi/Bluetooth and LTE functions use two separate antennae, spaced more than one metre apart, and can operate simultaneously. The antennas are mounted outside the vehicle.



In the above diagram “ANT unit 1” is a multi-bearer “Sharkee” antenna (GPSD-7-27-24-58-T), produced by Panorama antennas which has a gain of 4dBi. “ANT unit 2” is a PCTEL WLP2458NGP-T that has a gain of 3.9dB in the 2.4GHz band and 3.0dBi in the 5GHz band.

The LTE unit will only transmit in one band at a time.

The Wi-Fi system may operate in both the 2.4GHz and 5GHz band simultaneously.

Bluetooth transmissions are interlaced with the Wi-Fi

The MPE requirements of the attached commercial mobile radio are not dealt with in this report.



## MPE Calculation Method

### Near field Calculation

*Equation 39 of IEEE C95.3-2002*

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

### Fresnel region and far field calculation

*Equation 37 of IEEE C95.3-2002*

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

### Far Field boundary calculation

The near field equation may be applied close to 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

$$d = \frac{Gh}{2}$$

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 = Effective linear gain of antenna relative to an isotropic radiator

F = frequency (MHz)

### Example Calculation:

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Service                    | LTE                        |
| Frequency                  | 699MHz                     |
| Highest Transmitter Power: | 23dbm = 0.2W               |
| Antenna Type:              | Roof mount multi band      |
| Antenna Make:              | Panorama Antennas          |
| Antenna Model:             | GPSD-7-27-24-58-T          |
| Specified Antenna Gain:    | 4dBi = 2.5                 |
| Antenna Length:            | 50mm                       |
| Antenna Coupling Loss:     | 2.2dB (Cables and filters) |
| Antenna Height:            | 0.05m                      |

#### Effective Transmit Power

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{net power output to the antenna (W)} \\ &= \text{Specified transmitter power} - \text{Antenna Coupling Loss} \\ &= 23 - 2.2 \\ &= 20.8 \text{ dBm} \\ &= 120\text{mW} \end{aligned}$$

#### Far Field boundary calculation

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{Gh}{2} \\ d &= \frac{2.5 \times 0.05}{2} \\ &= 0.063\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

For a 0.05m antenna at 699MHz, the crossover point is 0.063m.

### Power density at distance requirement stated in the user manual

The minimum safe distance stated in the manual is 0.2m. This is outside the near/far field boundary so the far field occasion is appropriate to calculate the power density.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{far} &= \frac{P G}{4 \pi d^2} \\ &= \frac{0.012 \times 2.5}{4 \pi \times 0.2^2} \\ &= 0.60 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= 0.06 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### References:

1. 47CFR 1.1310 Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits
2. IEEE Std C95.3-2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency

End