## 6. RF Exposure

<sup>2</sup> Table 6-1 gives a summary of the expected radiation exposure levels versus

<sup>3</sup> distance from the transmitter antenna using equation (6-1). The maximum ERP

<sup>4</sup> power 1.209 W in Table 5-2 is used in evaluation of the RF exposure level.

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$$S = \frac{EIRP}{4\pi D^2} = \frac{1.64ERP}{4\pi D^2}$$
(6-1)

 $_{6}$  where *S* is power density at distance *D* from the antenna. For near field,

<sup>7</sup> equation (6-1) could be used as "worst case" or conservative prediction<sup>1</sup>.

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Table 6–1. Rl	exposure	level versus	distance
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Distance (cm)	10	50	100
MPE (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.962	0.038	0.010

<sup>9</sup> Table 5-1 shows that the RF exposure level complies with the uncontrolled

exposure environment defined by IEEE STD C95.1. In real application, the

transmission antenna shall be mounted on a trailer roof and will be at least 2 meter apart from the ground level. In normal operation, the TUTT will be

meter apart from the ground level. In normal operation, the TUTT will be
transmitting message data for 3-5 seconds every few hours. Thus, the actual

duty cycle of the transmitter is very small and there would be no RF exposure

<sup>15</sup> risk from this product.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> FCC OET Bulletin, No. 65, Edition 97-01, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", August 1997.