## LLB14973

December 1, 2010

RF Exposure calculations
Based on FCC 1.1307 & 2.1091, FCC OET Bulletin 65.

# (1) Absolute Maximum specifications of **LLB14973** transmitter

- Operational frequency band 450 MHz to 470 MHz.
- The LLB14973 transmitter is measured for Max RF Power = 0.813 W.
- Absolute Maximum transmission time (duration) for any Aclara RF transmitters does not exceed 150 mS (0.15second).
- Transmission period –
   Absolute maximum is 1 transmission per 4 hours.
- All Aclara RF Transmitters utilize FSK modulation.

### (2) Average RF Power Calculation:

FCC regulations on permissible RF exposure are not based on peak envelope power (PEP), but on average power (P\_ave) over a 30-minute time period for uncontrolled environments.

As mentioned in (2), during any 30 minute Aclara MTU can transmit only once. Duration = 0.15 second.

With maximum RF radiation equal to 0.813 W, the Average RF Power over 30 minutes is:

P\_ave (worst case) at 30 minute= = 0.813 mW\*1\* [0.15sec/((30\*60)sec)]=813\*0.000083=68 uW

#### (3) Maximum Radiated Power Density prediction (S):

To predict power density (S) at distance R=20 cm from transmitter with  $P_ave = 0.000093W$ , next formula is used:

 $S = P \text{ ave*Ga/}(4*(PI)*R^2).$ 

For the worst of the worst worst-case prediction of power density at or near a transmitter surface that uses the non-directional antenna (Ga=1) let's use:

 $S = (P_ave*Ga)/((PI)*R^2) = (68uW*1)/(3.14*20cm*20cm) = 0.0541 uW/cm^2$ 

This is the impossible worst Case of the near field power density of **LLB14973** transmitter.

#### (4) Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) from LLB14973:

AS FCC require, the maximum permissible exposure for general public in "uncontrolled situation" at 20 cm is:

MPE = frequency[MHz]/1500 ==  $460MHz/1500 = 0.307 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ .

Compare results in (4) and (5),

 $S=0.054uW/cm^2 < MPE=307 uW/cm^2$ 

We see that **LLB14973** fully complies with RF safety at a distance of 20 cm.

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