

**FCC Part 1.1307, 1.1310, 2.1091, 2.1093; IC RSS-102: RF Exposure****MPE Calculations Including Co-location Considerations**

The maximum permissible RF exposure for an uncontrolled environment is specified in FCC 1.1310 table 1B and RSS-102 Issue 5 Table 4.

**RF Exposure Limits**

Technology	Transmit Frequencies (MHz)	Uncontrolled Exposure		Controlled Exposure	
		FCC Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	ISED Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FCC Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	ISED Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
LMR	763 – 806	0.51	0.24	2.5	1.8
LMR	806 – 944	0.54	0.25	2.7	1.8
Bluetooth	2402 – 2480	1.0	0.54	5.0	3.2
2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	2412 – 2462	1.0	0.54	5.0	3.2
5 GHz Wi-Fi	5150 – 5825	1.0	0.90	5.0	4.6

\* The lowest frequency of the above frequency ranges produces the most conservative limit (when limit is based on frequency) and was used to calculate the limits above, where applicable.

**Maximum Powers**

Technology	Transmit Frequencies (MHz)	Duty Cycle (%)	Max Conducted Power (W)	Max Antenna Gain (dBi)	Max EIRP (W)
LMR	763 – 806	50	18	5	56.9
LMR	806 – 944	50	21	5	66.4
Bluetooth	2402 – 2480	100	0.013	-9	0.002
2.4 GHz Wi-Fi	2412 – 2462	100	0.005	-9	0.001
5 GHz Wi-Fi	5150 – 5825	100	0.003	-9	0.001

\* LMR power is based on rated power X 1.20 (per Part 90.205(s)) X 50% duty cycle (for licensed PTT radios)

**Calculated Minimum Safe Distance from LMR Antenna (based on maximum gain)**

Technology	Transmit Frequencies (MHz)	Uncontrolled Exposure		Controlled Exposure	
		United States (cm)	Canada (cm)	United States (cm)	Canada (cm)
LMR	763 – 806	94	137	43	50
LMR	806 – 944	99	145	44	50

## Co-location Considerations

The configuration of this radio consists of a control head and the main body of the radio (VCH). The control head contains the Bluetooth and Wi-Fi transceivers and antenna, and the VCH contains the LMR transceiver circuitry which uses an antenna that is some distance away from both the control head and VCH (such as on the roof or trunk of a vehicle).

Based on the distance between the control head and LMR antenna, one could say that these transceivers are not “co-located”. However, even if these transceivers were considered to be co-located, based upon inspection one can clearly see that the power density contributions of the Bluetooth and Wi-Fi transmitters are negligible compared to the power density of the LMR transmitter.

Both the Bluetooth and Wi-Fi transmitters (considered “stand-alone”) would be exempt from both FCC and ISED RF exposure evaluation.

## FCC Exemption Calculation

According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05 4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations, unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

### Limits

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before the calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion

## EUT RF Exposure

The max conducted peak output power is 13 mW for the Bluetooth transmitter operating at 2402 MHz.

The best case gain of the antenna is -9 dBi (0.13) numeric

$\text{EIRP} = 13 \text{ mW} \times 0.13 = 1.7 \text{ mW}$  (rounding to the nearest mW = 2 mW)

$\text{General RF Exposure} = (2 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402 \text{ GHz}} = 06$

Therefore, SAR test is not required since the result is below the  $\leq 3.0$  1-g SAR limit.

## ISED Exemption Statement

The Bluetooth and Wi-Fi EIRPs are below the exemption limits in RSS-102 Issue 5 Table 1 at a separation distance of  $\leq 5$  mm.