

# RFID and Bluetooth collocation

Technology Solutions UK Ltd  
Suite C  
Loughborough Technology  
Centre  
Epinal Way  
Loughborough  
Leicestershire  
LE11 3GE  
United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 1509 238248  
Fax: +44 (0) 1509 220020  
Email: [enquiries@tsl.uk.com](mailto:enquiries@tsl.uk.com)



## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Calculation of the effect of collocated transmitters .....	3
2.1	Basic requirement .....	3
2.2	Bluetooth (n = 1) .....	3
2.3	RFID (n = 2) FCC ID S6J1062 .....	3
2.4	SAR calculation .....	4

## History

Version	Date	Modifications
1.0	19/06/07	Document Creation
1.1	12/07/07	Added FCC ID of Handscanner

Technology Solutions (UK) Ltd reserves the right to change the specifications of products and services without notice. The information contained in this document is Private and Confidential and is subject to Non Disclosure Agreement between Technology Solutions (UK) Ltd and the receiving company. No part of this document may be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the author.

## 1 Introduction

The 1062 Hand Scanner products (FCC ID S6J1062) include a 13.56MHz RFID interface and a Bluetooth transceiver. There is no provision for an external antenna interface.

## 2 Calculation of the effect of collocated transmitters

### 2.1 Basic requirement

$\Sigma[P(n)/T(n)] \leq 1$  must be satisfied in order to be exempt from SAR evaluation, where;

$P(n)$  is the higher of the maximum source-based time-averaged radiated (EIRP) or conducted output of the individual transmitter "n"

$T(n)$  is the applicable low threshold for the transmitter "n", based on its operating frequency and it is defined as follows;

$T(n) = 60/f(GHz)$  in mW for general population. (Portable exposure category d < 2.5cm)

### 2.2 Bluetooth (n = 1)

$T(1) = 60/2.48 = 24.19\text{mW}$  (taking the highest frequency to give the most restrictive power level).

From the test report as submitted to FCC as part of the application for FCC ID PI401B (number RFI/MPT1/47077JD03A) the EIRP is greater than the conducted output power because the antenna has gain. Using the EIRP:

$$P(1) = 4.2\text{dBm} = 2.63\text{mW}$$

$$P(1)/T(1) = 0.109$$

### 2.3 RFID (n = 2) FCC ID S6J1062

$$T(2) = 60/0.01356 = 4424.78\text{mW}$$

The EIRP of the RFID section can be estimated from the measured value of field strength. From KTL test report (number 6G9939GUS1) the maximum field strength was 27.8dB $\mu$ V/m at 30m.

The loop antenna used by the RFID section has very small dimensions relative to the wavelength; therefore it will approach an isotropic radiator. Field strength (E) at a given distance (R) is related to the EIRP ( $P_T$ ) by:

$$E = (30 \times P_T)^{0.5} / R$$

$$\text{For } E = 24.5\mu\text{V/m} \text{ and } R = 30\text{m}, P_T = 18\text{nW}$$

The conducted RF power was measured as 19.3dBm (85mW). The reason for the large difference between conducted and radiated power is that a loop

Technology Solutions (UK) Ltd reserves the right to change the specifications of products and services without notice. The information contained in this document is Private and Confidential and is subject to Non Disclosure Agreement between Technology Solutions (UK) Ltd and the receiving company. No part of this document may be reproduced in any form without the written consent of the author.

antenna is used to provide good H field coupling between reader and transponder. A small loop antenna is a very inefficient radiator.

Using the conducted RF power:

$$P(2)/T(2) = 0.019$$

## 2.4 SAR calculation

$$\{P(1) / T(1)\} + \{P(2) / T(2)\} = 0.109 + 0.019 = 0.128$$

Since this is less than 1 then the Hand Scanner complies with FCC's RF radiation exposure limits for a portable device intended for general population/uncontrolled exposure.