

RF Exposure Considerations for Novariant 802.11b/g Radio Module

Novariant manufactures steering and guidance systems for large vehicles used in farming and mining operations. The system, called Timaru, is designed to control the lateral steering of a vehicle combined with wireless data management and remote IP-based service/diagnostics. The system is specifically designed to be easily adapted to other new vehicles with little or no product modification.

The radio communications section of the product is located in the Roof Module assembly. Novariant will install the following radio modules in the roof module:

Novariant 802.11b/g module, FCC ID: TMN-WMIA-166AGI

Novariant 900 MHz FHSS module, FCC ID: TMN-FGRM-501X005N*

Intelligent Wireless Products Amplifier, FCC ID: RFK-LMSWDJH819 (CDMA)

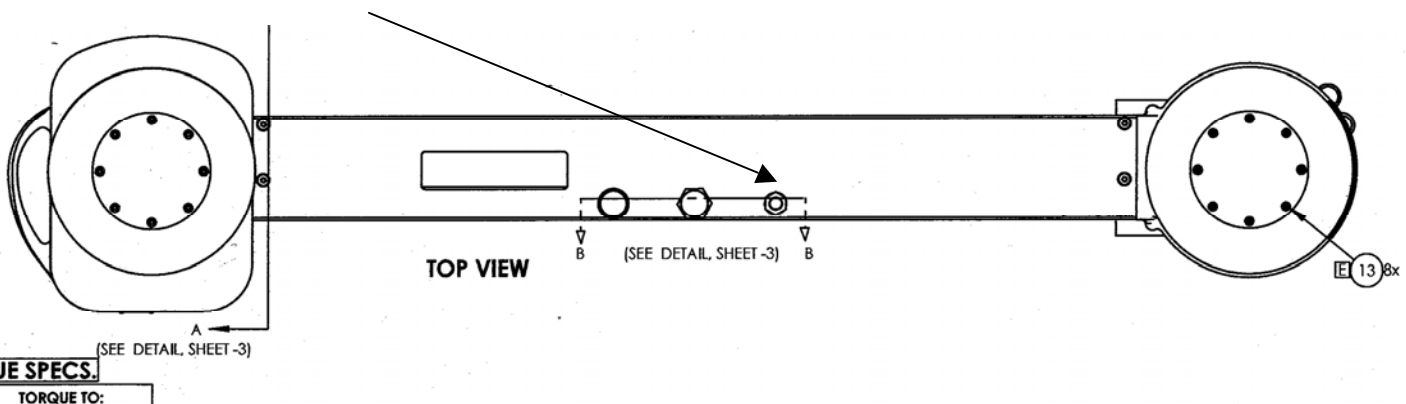
Multitech CDMA/AMPS/PSC module FCC ID: AU792U04A22750

The Multitech module drives the Intelligent Wireless Products amplifier and operates in CDMA mode only.

The roof modules will be essentially the same for all the machines Novariant will equip, therefore, the Novariant module antennas will always be co-located with the CDMA radio antenna.

Refer to attached drawing for details of roof module construction. The antennas are approximately 12 cm apart, however, to simplify worst-case RF exposure calculations, the antennas are assumed to be at zero separation.

Antenna locations



* Identical to Freewave 900 MHz FHSS module, FCC ID: KNY-6231812519. Novariant submitted a minimum filing application against this product and received a grant for Novariant FCC ID: TMN-FGRM-501X005N issued 12 November 2009.

RFx CALCULATION FOR MULTIPLE CO-LOCATED TX SOURCES

Novariant 802.11b/g module, FCC ID: TMN-WMIA-166AGI

Novariant 900 MHz FHSS module, FCC ID: TMN-FGRM-501X005N

Intelligent Wireless Products Cellular Amplifier, FCC ID: RFK-LMSWDJH819 (CDMA Operation)

Multitech CDMA/AMPS/PSC module FCC ID: AU792U04A22750

The Multitech module drives the Intelligent Wireless Products amplifier and operates in CDMA mode only.

The following relationships between power density (S), distance from antenna (d meters), transmitter field strength (E V/m), transmitter power (P, watts) and antenna gain (G, numeric) are used to determine MPE for each transmitter:

$$\begin{aligned}E^2/3770 &= S, \text{ mW/cm}^2 \\E, \text{ V/m} &= (\text{Pwatts} * \text{Ggain} * 30)^{.5} / d, \text{ meters} \\ \text{MPE } d, \text{ m} &= ((\text{Pwatts} * \text{G} * 30) / (3770 * S))^{.5} \\ \text{Pwatts} * \text{Ggain} &= 10^{(\text{PdBm} - 30 + \text{GdBi}) / 10} \\ S @ \text{dist2} &= S @ \text{dist1} * (\text{dist1} / \text{dist2})^2\end{aligned}$$

The antenna gains and output powers of the different radios were obtained from Novariant test report and from exhibits submitted with FCC certification applications for the Freewave 900 MHz FHSS and the Intelligent Wireless Products cell radio amplifier.

1. MPE for Novariant 802.11b/g operation:

Maximum output power: 23.4 dBm

Source based duty cycle: 100%

Antenna gain : 7.4 dBi

Maximum eirp = 23.4 + 7.4 = 30.8 dBm eirp

Maximum allowed RF exposure, general exposure limit, 824 MHz, from Table1 OET 65: 1.0 mW/cm²

MPE : 9.8 cm

S at 20 cm: 0.24 mW/cm²

2. MPE for Intelligent Wireless Products 824-848 MHz amplifier operation:

Maximum output power: 27.44 dBm

Source based duty cycle: 100% = 0 dB

Antenna gain : 4 dBi effective antenna gain

Maximum eirp = 27.44 + 4 = 31.44 dBm eirp

Maximum allowed RF exposure, general exposure limit, 824 MHz, from Table1 OET 65: 0.55 mW/cm²

MPE : 14.2 cm

S at 20 cm: 0.28 mW/cm²

3. MPE for 902 MHz Novariant FHSS transmitter:

Maximum output power: 29.8 dBm

Source based duty cycle: 100% = 0 dB

(Note: Power and duty cycle information obtained from original Freewave certification application)

Antenna gain : 5 dBi

Maximum eirp = 29.8 + 5 = 34.8 dBm eirp

Maximum allowed RF exposure, general exposure limit, 902 MHz, from Table1 OET 65: 0.6 mW/cm²

MPE : 20.1 cm

S at 20 cm: 0.61 mW/cm²

Per OET 65, the allowed cumulative exposure limit at a given point from three transmitters operating at different frequencies is

$S_{f1}/S_{f1limit} + S_{f2}/S_{f2limit} + S_{f3}/S_{f3limit} < 1$, where

S_{f1} = power density at a given point for transmitter operating at F1 MHz

S_{f2} = power density at a given point for transmitter operating at F2 MHz

S_{f3} = power density at a given point for transmitter operating at F3 MHz

$S_{f1limit}$ = power density limit at frequency F1 (from Table 1 in Appendix A of OET 65)

$S_{f2limit}$ = power density limit at frequency F2 (from Table 1 in Appendix A of OET 65)

$S_{f3limit}$ = power density limit at frequency F3 (from Table 1 in Appendix A of OET 65)

From calculations above, at 20 cm, and limits from Table 1

$S_{824\text{ MHz}} = 0.28 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ $S_{824\text{ MHz}limit} = 0.55 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

$S_{902\text{ MHz}} = 0.61 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ $S_{902\text{ MHz}limit} = 0.6 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

$S_{2.4\text{ GHz}} = 0.24 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ $S_{1850\text{ MHz}limit} = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

Frequency weighted combined exposure at 20cm:

$0.28/.55 + .61/.6 + .24/1 = .51 + 1.016 + .24 = 1.766 > 1$ **Worst case**

Solving for separation distance that will result in frequency weighted combined exposure =1

From above:

$S@dist2 = S@dist1 * (dist1/dist2)^2$ $dist1 = 20\text{cm}$, $dist2 = \text{distance at which combined exposure} = 1$

$dist2 = 20\text{cm} * (1.766 / 1)^{0.5}$

$= 20 * 1.33$

= 26.6 cm MPE distance for simultaneous operation

Spread sheet used to calculate RFx is attached.

[illegible]