MOTOROLA

ACCREDITED
Certificate Number: 1449-01

FCC ID: ABZ99FT4080
DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE MPE ASSESSMENT

Government & Enterprise Mobility Solutions
EME Test Laboratory
8000 West Sunrise Blvd
Fort Lauderdale, FL. 33322

Date of Report: March 14, 2006
Report Revision: Rev. O
Report ID: FCC MPE rpt_XPR UHF Rev O_060314_SR2996

Responsible Engineer: Stephen Whalen (SR Staff EME Eng.)
Date/s Tested: 12/14/2005, 3/7/2006
Manufacturer/Location: Motorola / Penang
Date submitted for test: 11/1/2005
DUT Description: UHF Range 1, 25-40W, w/ GPS and a mini-U connector.
Test TX mode(s): CW
Max. Power output: 48W, 50% Duty Cycle
TX Frequency Bands: 403-470MHz
Signaling type: FM and TDMA 1:2
Model(s) Tested: PMUE2345A
Model(s) Certified: PMUE2345A
Serial Number(s): M01DLOGK, MB1ECO4U
Classification: Occupational Controlled (Operator); General Population/Uncontrolled (Passengers/Bystanders)
Rule Part(s): 2.1091 (d)

Approved Accessories:
Antenna(s):
HAE4002A (403-430MHz ¼ wave roof mount antenna; 0dBd gain), HAE4003A (450-470MHz ¼ wave roof mount antenna; 0dBd gain), HAE4010A (406-420MHz 5/8 wave roof mount antenna; 3.5dBd gain), HAE4011A (450-470MHz 5/8 wave roof mount antenna; 3.5dBd gain), RAE4004A (445-470MHz 5/8 wave roof mount antenna; 5dBd gain)

Final RF Exposure Results:
Mobile max calculated 1-g Avg. S.A.R.: 0.148mW/g

Based on the information and the testing results provided herein, the undersigned certifies that when used as stated in the operating instructions supplied, said product complies with the national and international reference standards and guidelines listed in section 3.0 of this report. This report shall not be reproduced without written approval from an officially designated representative of the Motorola EME Laboratory.

Signature on file
Ken Enger GEMS EME Lab Senior Resource Manager,
Laboratory Director,

Approval Date: 3/14/06

Certification Date: 3/14/06

Certification No.: L1060360P

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Product and System Description
2.0 Additional Options and Accessories
3.0 Measurement and Limit Standards
4.0 Data Collection Consideration
5.0 Measurement System Uncertainty Levels
6.0 Method of Measurement
6.1 EME measurements made with trunk mounted antenna(s)
6.1.1 External vehicle EME measurement
6.1.2 Internal vehicle EME measurement
6.2 EME measurements made with roof mounted antenna
6.2.1 External vehicle EME measurements
6.2.2 Internal vehicle EME measurement
7.0 Test Site
8.0 Measurement System/Equipment
9.0 Test Unit Description
10.0 Test Set-Up Description
11.0 Test Results Summary
12.0 Conclusion

APPENDIX A: Illustration of Antenna Location and Test Distances
APPENDIX B: Meter/Probe Calibration Certificates
APPENDIX C: Photos of Assessed Antennas
APPENDIX D: S.A.R. Simulation Results
APPENDIX E: Detailed MPE Measurement Data

REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Comments
03/14/06	O	Original release

1.0 Product and System Description

FCC ID: ABZ99FT4080, model PMUE2345A is a mobile transceiver that utilizes both analog and digital two-way radio communications and also includes GPS capability. The modulation scheme used for analog is narrowband Frequency Modulation (FM). The modulation scheme used for digital is 4 Level Frequency Shift Keying (4FSK) and Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA). TDMA is used to allocate portions of the RF signal by dividing time into two slots. Transmission from a unit or base station is accommodated in time-slot lengths of 30 milliseconds and frame lengths of 60 milliseconds.

The intended use of the radio is Push-To-Talk (PTT) while the device is properly installed in a vehicle with an external antenna mounted at the center of the roof or trunk.

This device will be marketed to and used by employees solely for work-related operations, such as public safety agencies, e.g. police, fire and emergency medical. User training is the responsibility of these agencies which can be expected to employ the usage instructions, safety information and operational cautions set forth in the user's manual, instructional sessions or other means.

Accordingly this product is classified as Occupational/Controlled Exposure. However, In accordance with FCC requirements, the passengers inside the vehicle and the bystanders external to the vehicle are evaluated to the General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure Limits.

(Note that “By-standers” as used herein mean people other than operator)

2.0 Additional Options and Accessories:

NA

3.0 Measurement and Limit Standards

Measurements were performed according to the recommended guidelines in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 and compared to FCC Limits Per 47 CFR 2.1091 (d) for General Population/Uncontrolled RF Exposure.

For test frequencies ranging from 403-470MHz the MPE (Maximum Permissible Exposure) limit to electromagnetic energy in equivalent plane wave free-space power density is 0.27 – 0.31mW/cm^2 and calculated using the formula f/1500.

4.0 Data Collection Consideration

Power density testing was performed with DUT installed in a 1991 Ford Taurus (4-door). Measurement data was taken with the vehicle running at idle and the vehicle battery measuring 14.0 volts.

5.0 Measurement System Uncertainty Levels

The information below presents an estimate of the possible errors that are associated with the measurement system.

Uncertainty Budget for Near Field Probe Measurements

	Tol. (± %)	**Prob. Dist.**	**Divisor**	***u_i* (±%)**
Measurement System				
Survey Meter Calibration	3.0	N	1.00	3.0
Repeatability Accuracy	7.0	N	1.00	7.0
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS		7.6
Expanded Uncertainty		*k*=2		15

6.0 Method of Measurement

6.1 EME measurements made with trunk mounted antenna(s)

(For reference, see Illustration of antenna location and test distances in appendix A)

6.1.1 External vehicle EME measurement

(Antenna mounted at trunk center)

MPE measurements for by-stander conditions are determined by taking the average of (10) measurements in a 2m vertical line for each of the (4) test positions indicated in appendix A with 20cm increments at the test distance of 90cm from the antenna under test. The measurement probe sensor is rotated 180º at each of the ten incremental measurements to ensure the highest result is captured. These measurements are representative of persons other than the operator standing next to the vehicle.

Each of the offered antennas mounted at the center of the trunk were assessed at the rear of the vehicle while maintaining a twenty (20) centimeter separation distance between the probe sensor and vehicle body. The worst case antenna was then tested at a 45º radial at the corner of the trunk, and 90º radial at the side of the trunk.

For the current test vehicle, the antenna to probe sensor separation distance is 60cm (directly behind vehicle), 99.5 cm (45 degree radial) and 104 cm (90 degree radial).

Note: the distance from the trunk-mounted antenna to the edge of the vehicle is 26cm and the distance from the edge of the vehicle's trunk to the MPE vertical line assessment is 34cm (trunk to edge of bumper is 10cm). The radial distance measured at 45˚ from corner of trunk to vertical test line is 99.5cm. The radial distance measured at 90˚ from the side of the trunk is 104cm.

6.1.2 Internal vehicle EME measurement
(Antenna mounted at trunk center)

While rotating survey meter probe through 180 degrees to ensure that the highest level is found, scans were performed inside of the vehicle, at both front and back seating areas, across the TX band to ascertain the highest level at the head. After the highest level is found, scans were performed vertically making two (2) additional measurements within an area approximately 40cm wide (representing the width of a person) so as to have a total of three (3) measured points, indicated below, that are averaged.

a) Head area

b) Chest area

c) Lower Trunk area

6.2 EME measurements made with roof mounted antenna(s)

(For reference, see Illustration of antenna location and test distances in appendix A).

6.2.1 External vehicle EME measurement
(Antenna mounted at roof center)

MPE measurements for by-stander conditions are determined by taking the average of (10) measurements in a 2m vertical line for each of the (4) test positions indicated in appendix A with 20cm increments at the test distance of 90cm from the antenna under test. The measurement probe sensor is rotated 180º at each of the ten incremental measurements to ensure the highest result is captured. These measurements are representative of persons other than the operator standing next to the vehicle.
Note: Actual test distance was 110cm (60cm from antenna to roof edge; 30cm from roof edge to edge of car door; 20cm vertical test line to car door); this is the closest distance that can be achieved to an antenna mounted to the center of the vehicle used for MPE compliance assessment.

6.2.2 Internal vehicle EME measurement
(Antenna mounted at roof center)

While rotating survey meter probe through 180 degrees to ensure that the highest level is found, scans were performed inside of the vehicle, both at the front and back seating areas, across the TX band to ascertain the highest level in each location. After the highest level is found, two (2) additional measurements were performed vertically within an area approximately 40cm wide (representing the width of a person) so as to have a total of three (3) measured points as indicated below that are averaged.

a) Head area

b) Chest area

c) Lower Trunk area

7.0 Test Site

The test site is the Motorola open area test site located at 8000 W. Sunrise Blvd., Plantation, FL. 33322.

8.0 Measurement System/Equipment

Equipment Type	Model #	SN	Calibration Due Date
Automobile	1991 Ford Taurus, 4-Door		
Survey Meter	NARDA Model 8718	01108	5/17/06
Probe - E-Field (Electric Field)	NARDA Model 8722B	13001	7/21/06
Probe - E-Field (Electric Field)	NARDA Model 8722B	13001	2/28/07

9.0 Test Unit Description

Power density measurements were performed on PMUE2345A with serial numbers M01DLOGK and MB1ECO4U. The tested frequencies and associated power outputs are presented below.

Frequency (MHz)	Po (W)
403	47.2
406	47.7
413	47.1
416.5	47.2
430	47.9
445	46.7
450	47.6
457.5	47.7
460	47.6
470	44.6, 46.3

10.0 Test Set-Up Description

The following are the mobile antenna test configurations used for this product.
(for reference, see Illustration of antenna location and test distances in the appendix A)

a) The ¼ wave 0dBd gain antennas (HAE4002A and HAE4003A), 5/8 wave 3.5dBd and gain antennas (HAE4010A and HAE4011A) and 5/8 wave 5.0dBd gain antenna (RAE4004A) were assessed while mounted at the center of the roof of the test vehicle.

b) The ¼ wave 0dBd gain antennas (HAE4002A and HAE4003A), 5/8 wave 3.5dBd and gain antennas (HAE4010A and HAE4011A) and 5/8 wave 5.0dBd gain antenna (RAE4004A) were assessed while mounted at the center of the trunk of the test vehicle.

Assessments were made internal and external to the test vehicle at the specified distances and test locations indicated in sections 6.0, 11.0, and appendix A.

11.0 Test Results Summary

Appendix E presents detailed MPE measurement information for each test configuration; person external or internal to the vehicle, TX frequency, antenna (location, model and gain), distance from antenna to probe sensor, E/H field measurements, calibration factor, MPE average over body, initial power, power density calc, power density max calc, IEEE/FCC controlled and uncontrolled limits, and maximum output power.

The Average over Body test methodology is consistent with IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 guidelines.

MPE results are based on a 50% duty cycle which is in accordance with the User Manual instructions.

External to vehicle - 10 measurements are averaged over the body (*Body_Avg*).
Internal to vehicle - 3 measurements are averaged over the body (*Body_Avg*).
Narda Survey Meter measures in percent of the controlled limit. Therefore the averages over the body used in the calculations below reflect percentages.

MPE results are based on a Push-To-Talk (PTT) 50% duty cycle in CW mode.

Therefore;

$$Average\_over\_Body = Body\_Avg * Controlled\_Limit$$

$$Pwr\_Density\_Calc = Average\_over\_Body * \_Duty\_Cycle$$

$$Pwr\_Density\_Max\_Calc = Pwr\_Density\_Calc * \frac{Max\_Output\_Power}{Initial\_Output\_Power}$$

Note; For *Initial Output Power> Max_Output_Power*, *Max_Output_Power / Initial Output Power* = 1

The table below summarizes the MPE results of the E field test configurations for the PMUE2345A mobile radio. See appendices A and E respectively for test positions and detailed MPE measurement data.

Tables	Antenna Model	Antenna Location	Test Frequency (MHz)	E/H Field	Passenger / By-stander	Max Calc Pwr Density (mW/cm^2)	% of Uncontrolled Limit
Trunk							
1	HAE4002A	Trunk	403	E	By-stander	0.16	59.3
2	HAE4002A	Trunk	403	E	Passenger	0.22	81.5
3	HAE4002A	Trunk	416.5	E	By-stander	0.19	67.9
4	HAE4002A	Trunk	416.5	E	Passenger	0.25	89.3
5	HAE4002A	Trunk	430	E	By-stander	0.12	41.4
6	HAE4002A	Trunk	430	E	Passenger	0.23	79.3
7	HAE4003A	Trunk	450	E	By-stander	0.15	50.0
*8	HAE4003A	Trunk	450	E	Passenger	0.34	113.3
9	HAE4003A	Trunk	460	E	By-stander	0.15	48.4
*10	HAE4003A	Trunk	460	E	Passenger	0.44	141.9
11	HAE4003A	Trunk	470	E	By-stander	0.13	41.9
12	HAE4003A	Trunk	470	E	Passenger	0.28	90.3
13	HAE4010A	Trunk	406	E	By-stander	0.11	40.7
14	HAE4010A	Trunk	406	E	Passenger	0.07	25.9
15	HAE4010A	Trunk	413	E	By-stander	0.10	35.7
16	HAE4010A	Trunk	413	E	Passenger	0.08	28.6
17	HAE4010A	Trunk	416.5	E	By-stander	0.08	28.6
18	HAE4010A	Trunk	416.5	E	Passenger	0.08	28.6
19	HAE4011A	Trunk	450	E	By-stander	0.10	33.3
20	HAE4011A	Trunk	450	E	By-stander	0.18	60.0
21	HAE4011A	Trunk	460	E	By-stander	0.10	32.3
22	HAE4011A	Trunk	460	E	By-stander	0.17	54.8
23	HAE4011A	Trunk	470	E	By-stander	0.06	19.4
24	HAE4011A	Trunk	470	E	By-stander	0.11	35.5
25	RAE4004A	Trunk	445	E	Passenger	0.11	36.7
26	RAE4004A	Trunk	445	E	By-stander	0.04	13.3
27	RAE4004A	Trunk	457.5	E	Passenger	0.14	45.2
28	RAE4004A	Trunk	457.5	E	By-stander	0.11	35.5
29	RAE4004A	Trunk	470	E	Passenger	0.14	45.2
30	RAE4004A	Trunk	470	E	By-stander	0.11	35.5
45 Degree From Trunk							
31	HAE4002 A	Trunk	416.5	E	By-stander	0.16	57.1
90 Degree From Trunk							
32	HAE4002 A	Trunk	416.5	E	By-stander	0.12	42.9

* Exceeds or meets MPE General Population/Uncontrolled exposure limit

Table continued

Tables	Antenna Model	Antenna Location	Test Frequency (MHz)	E/H Field	Passenger / By-stander	Max Calc Pwr Density (mW/cm^2)	% of Uncontrolled Limit
Roof							
33	HAE4002A	Roof	403	E	By-stander	0.09	33.3
34	HAE4002A	Roof	403	E	Passenger	0.06	22.2
35	HAE4002A	Roof	416.5	E	By-stander	0.09	32.1
36	HAE4002A	Roof	416.5	E	Passenger	0.05	17.9
37	HAE4002A	Roof	430	E	By-stander	0.07	24.1
38	HAE4002A	Roof	430	E	Passenger	0.04	13.8
39	HAE4003A	Roof	450	E	By-stander	0.09	30.0
40	HAE4003A	Roof	450	E	Passenger	0.04	13.3
41	HAE4003A	Roof	460	E	By-stander	0.10	32.3
42	HAE4003A	Roof	460	E	Passenger	0.04	12.9
43	HAE4003A	Roof	470	E	By-stander	0.12	38.7
44	HAE4003A	Roof	470	E	Passenger	0.06	19.4
45	HAE4010A	Roof	406	E	By-stander	0.06	22.2
46	HAE4010A	Roof	406	E	Passenger	0.01	3.7
47	HAE4010A	Roof	413	E	By-stander	0.06	21.4
48	HAE4010A	Roof	413	E	Passenger	0.01	3.6
49	HAE4010A	Roof	416.5	E	By-stander	0.05	17.9
50	HAE4010A	Roof	416.5	E	Passenger	0.01	3.6
51	HAE4011A	Roof	450	E	By-stander	0.10	33.3
52	HAE4011A	Roof	450	E	By-stander	0.02	6.7
53	HAE4011A	Roof	460	E	By-stander	0.10	32.3
54	HAE4011A	Roof	460	E	By-stander	0.02	6.5
55	HAE4011A	Roof	470	E	By-stander	0.06	19.4
56	HAE4011A	Roof	470	E	By-stander	0.01	3.2
57	RAE4004 A	Roof	445	E	Passenger	0.06	20.0
58	RAE4004 A	Roof	445	E	By-stander	0.01	3.3
59	RAE4004 A	Roof	457.5	E	Passenger	0.10	32.3
60	RAE4004 A	Roof	457.5	E	By-stander	0.01	3.2
61	RAE4004 A	Roof	470	E	Passenger	0.09	29.0
62	RAE4004 A	Roof	470	E	By-stander	0.02	6.5

12.0 Conclusion

Depending on the test frequency, the PMUE2345A mobile assessments were performed with an output power range of 44.6W – 47.9W. The highest power density results for the PMUE2345A UHF mobile device scaled to the maximum allowable power output is 0.44mW/cm^2 internal to the vehicle and 0.19mW/cm^2 external to the vehicle.

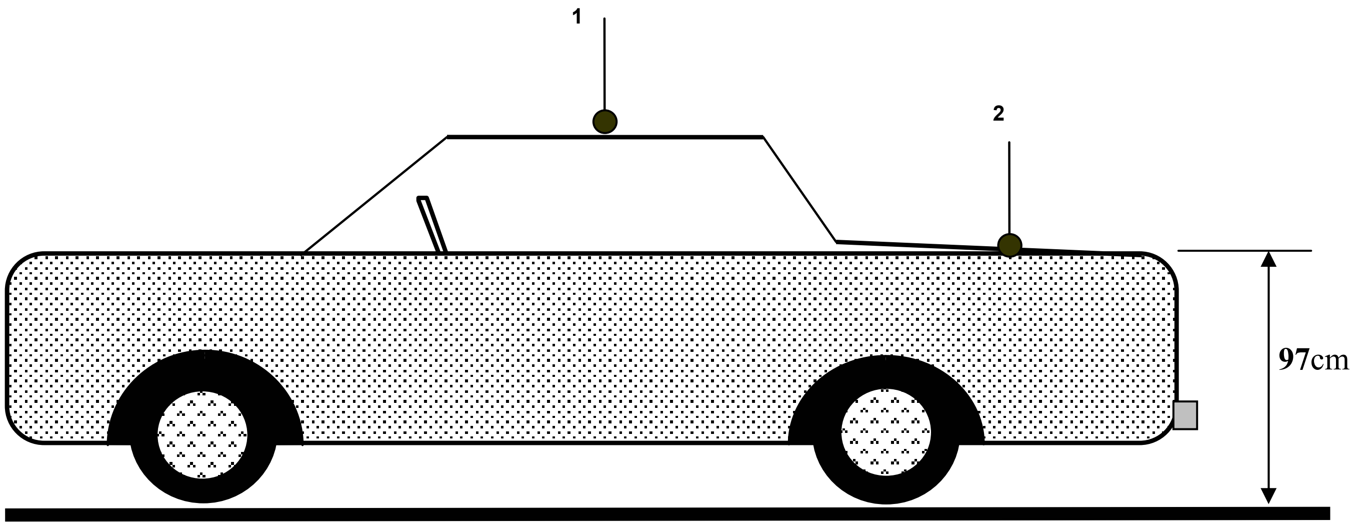
These MPE results demonstrate compliance to the FCC/IEEE Occupational/Controlled Exposure limit.

FCC rules require compliance for passengers and bystanders to the FCC General Population/Uncontrolled limits. Although MPE is a convenient method of demonstrating compliance, SAR is recognized as the "basic restriction". For those configurations exceeding the MPE limit noted in section 11.0 table, compliance to the FCC SAR General Population/Uncontrolled limit of 1.6mW/g is demonstrated in Appendix D via S.A.R. computational analysis.

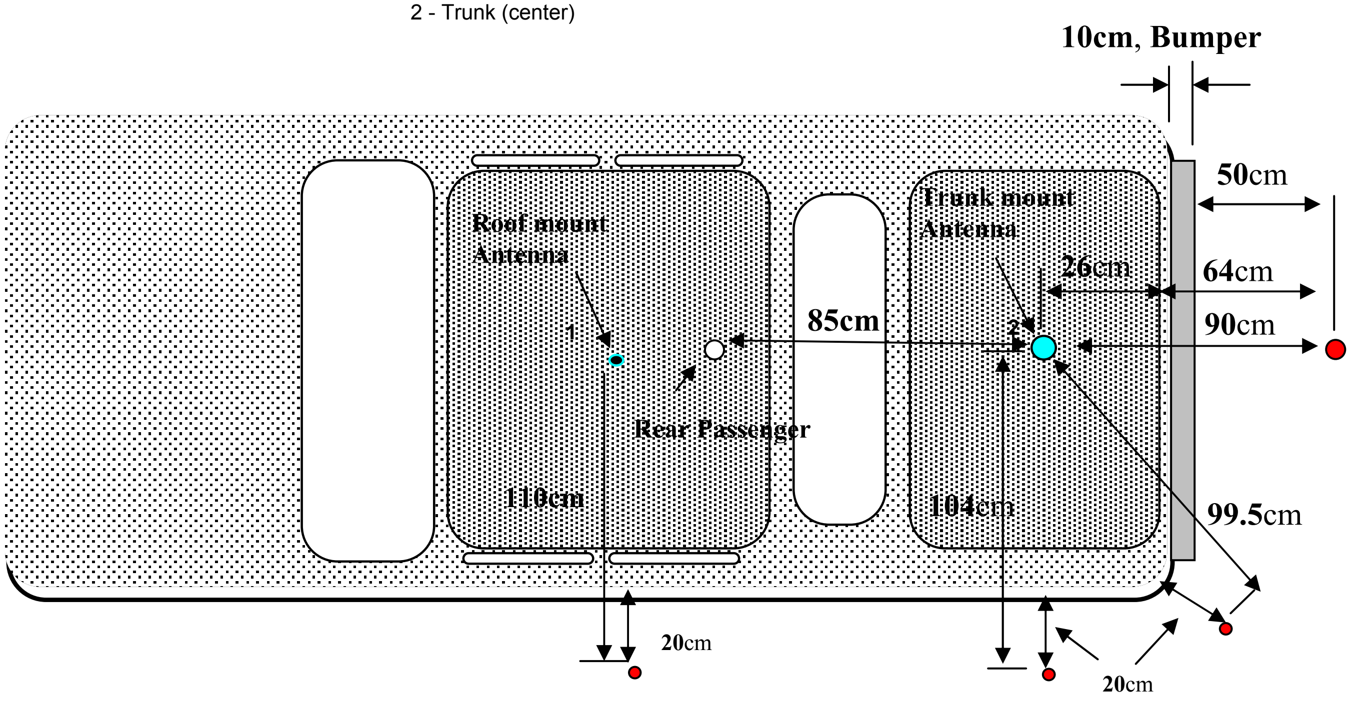
The computation results show that this device, when used with the specified antennas, exhibit a maximum combined peak 1-g average S.A.R. of 0.148mW/g.

APPENDIX A

Illustration of Antenna Locations and Test Distances



1 - Roof (center)
2 - Trunk (center)



Note: Test Locations

APPENDIX B

Meter/Probe Calibration Certificates

NARDA MICROWAVE-EAST
CALIBRATED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH ANSI Z540
CAL DATE 5-17-05 BY [illegible]
CAL DUE 5-17-06
MOD 8718-10 S/N 01108

L-3 communications
Narda Microwave-East

Certificate of Calibration

5/05

L-3 Communications, Narda Microwave-East, hereby certifies that the referenced RF Radiation Hazard monitoring equipment has been calibrated in accordance with MIL-STD-45662A, ANSI Z540, ISO 10012 and ISO 9001: 2000.

The measured values were determined by comparison with our standards, which are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to the extent allowed by NIST's calibration facilities.

Customer: MOTOROLA
SCHAUMBURG, IL 60168-0429

Certificate #: 56219 1

Model #: 8718-10

Serial #: 01108

Description: METER W/CABLE

PO #: NP1819669

Date Calibrated: 05/17/2005

R.O. #: 56219

Vince Donovan
Manager of Instruments Assembly and Test

John C. Stine
Director of Quality Assurance

L3 communications
Narda Microwave-East

NARDA MICROWAVE-EAST
CALIBRATED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH ANSI Z540
CAL DATE 7-21-05 BY [illegible]
CAL DUE 7-21-06
MOD 8722 B S/N 13001

Certificate of Calibration

L-3 Communications, Narda Microwave-East, hereby certifies that the referenced RF Radiation Hazard monitoring equipment has been calibrated in accordance with MIL-STD-45662A, ANSI Z540, ISO 10012 and ISO 9001: 2000.

The measured values were determined by comparison with our standards, which are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to the extent allowed by NIST's calibration facilities.

Customer: MOTOROLA
SCHAUMBURG, IL 60168-0429

Certificate #: 57518 1

Model #: 8722B

Description: PROBE

Date Calibrated: 07/21/2005

Serial #: 13001

PO #: NP1900854

R.O. #: 57518

Vince Donovan
Manager of Instruments Assembly and Test

John C. Stine
Director of Quality Assurance

narda
microwave-east
an L3 communications company

DATE 21-Jul-2005
REL HUMIDITY 40%

RELEASE # R57518
TEMP 21 DEG. C

NARDA MICROWAVE - EAST

MODEL # 8722B
SERIAL # 13001

Recal Probe - Date of Previous Probe Data = 06/10/2004

FREQ MHZ	PRE-CAL DATA	FINAL CAL DATA	ELLIPSE RATIO, dB	FINAL CORR. FACTOR	DEVIATION DELTA DB	PREVIOUS FINAL COF
.30	0.78	0.74	+/- 0.71	1.34	-0.29	1.21
3.00	1.36	1.30	+/- 0.47	0.77	-0.12	0.72
10.00	1.01	0.97	+/- 0.48	1.03	+0.43	1.09
30.00	0.80	0.77	+/- 0.44	1.30	+0.47	1.39
100.00	1.30	1.24	+/- 0.32	0.80	+0.18	0.81
300.00	0.93	0.89	+/- 0.16	1.13	+0.25	1.14
750.00	1.15	1.10	+/- 0.13	0.91	+0.95	1.09
1000.00	1.30	1.25	+/- 0.30	0.80	+1.09	0.99
1700.00	0.91	0.87	+/- 0.38	1.14	+1.03	1.39
2450.00	1.23	1.24	+/- 0.34	0.81	+1.07	1.04
4000.00	0.87	0.88	+/- 0.35	1.13	0.00	1.15
8200.00	1.06	1.07	+/- 0.45	0.93	0.00	0.94
10000.00	1.02	1.03	+/- 0.54	0.97	+0.05	1.00
18000.00	1.19	1.20	+/- 0.76	0.83	-0.22	0.80
26500.00	1.04	1.05	+/- 0.87	0.95	-0.17	0.93
40000.00	0.80	0.81	+/- 0.75	1.24	-0.04	1.25

LOW FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER = 0.96 HIGH FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER = 1.013
FREQ. DEV. (3-40000 MHZ) = 2.288 DB
FREQ. DEV. (0.3-40000 MHZ) = 2.43 DB
MAX. ELLIPSE RATIO (0.3-40000 MHZ) = +/- 0.87 DB
PRE-CAL DATA REFLECTS THE MEAN ELLIPSE RATIO OF PROBE AS RECEIVED BY NARDA CALIBRATION DEPARTMENT, OR IS THE INITIAL, UN-ADJUSTED RATIO.
(PRE-CAL x OLD CORR. FACTOR) - 1 = DEVIATION FROM PREVIOUS (OLD) CALIBRATION DATA. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE FOR NEW PROBES.
FINAL CAL DATA IS THE RATIO OF THE DISPLAYED TO THE APPLIED FIELD STRENGTH.
FINAL CORR. FACTOR IS THE RECIPROCAL OF FINAL CAL DATA.
FINAL CORR. FACTOR MULTIPLIED BY THE DISPLAYED FIELD STRENGTH READING GIVES THE ACTUAL ("CORRECTED") FIELD STRENGTH.
ELLIPSE RATIO IS EXPRESSED IN dB DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN DATA
RMS Uncertainty = +/- 0.5db. ATP # = 502120 REV J

ACCEPT 110 NARDA

TESTER V. M. Q.A. APPROVAL

L-3 communications
Narda Microwave-East

Certificate of Calibration

L-3 Communications, Narda Microwave-East, hereby certifies that the referenced RF Radiation Hazard monitoring equipment has been calibrated in accordance with MIL-STD-45662A, ANSI Z540, ISO 10012 and ISO 9001: 2000.

The measured values were determined by comparison with our standards, which are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology to the extent allowed by NIST's calibration facilities.

Customer: MOTOROLA
PLANTATION, FL 33322

Certificate #: 63648 1

Model #: 8722B

Serial #: 13001

Description: PROBE

PO #: NP2316554

Date Calibrated: 02-28-06

R.O. #: 63648

Vince Donavan
Manufacturing

Ken Peck
Quality Assurance

narda
microwave-east
an L3 communications company

DATE 28-Feb-2006
REL HUMIDITY 25%

RELEASE # R63648
TEMP 20 DEG. C

NARDA MICROWAVE - EAST

MODEL # 8722B
SERIAL # 13001

Recal Probe - Date of Previous Probe Data = 07/21/2005

FREQ MHZ	PRE-CAL DATA	FINAL CAL DATA	ELLIPSE RATIO, dB	FINAL CORR. FACTOR	DEVIATION DELTA DB	PREVIOUS FINAL CORR.
.30	0.95	0.83	+/- 0.69	1.20	+1.06	1.34
3.00	1.74	1.53	+/- 0.91	0.65	+1.26	0.77
10.00	0.98	0.86	+/- 0.72	1.16	+0.04	1.03
30.00	0.75	0.65	+/- 0.68	1.53	-0.13	1.30
100.00	1.20	1.05	+/- 0.36	0.95	-0.16	0.80
300.00	0.75	0.66	+/- 0.47	1.52	-0.74	1.13
750.00	1.35	1.19	+/- 0.16	0.84	+0.89	0.91
1000.00	1.16	1.02	+/- 0.38	0.98	-0.32	0.80
1700.00	0.79	0.69	+/- 0.39	1.44	-0.44	1.14
2450.00	1.13	1.19	+/- 0.29	0.84	-0.43	0.81
4000.00	0.81	0.86	+/- 0.32	1.16	-0.37	1.13
8200.00	1.00	1.06	+/- 0.55	0.95	-0.33	0.93
10000.00	0.99	1.05	+/- 0.49	0.95	-0.17	0.97
18000.00	1.11	1.18	+/- 0.75	0.85	-0.34	0.83
26500.00	1.03	1.09	+/- 0.93	0.92	-0.10	0.95
40000.00	0.79	0.84	+/- 0.67	1.19	-0.08	1.24

LOW FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER = 0.878 HIGH FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER = 1.061
FREQ. DEV. (3-40000 MHZ) = 3.684 DB
FREQ. DEV. (0.3-40000 MHZ) = 3.68 DB
MAX. ELLIPSE RATIO (0.3-40000 MHZ) = +/- 0.93 DB
PRE-CAL DATA REFLECTS THE MEAN ELLIPSE RATIO OF PROBE AS RECEIVED BY NARDA CALIBRATION DEPARTMENT, OR IS THE INITIAL, UN-ADJUSTED RATIO.
(PRE-CAL x OLD CORR. FACTOR) - 1 = DEVIATION FROM PREVIOUS (OLD) CALIBRATION DATA. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE FOR NEW PROBES.
FINAL CAL DATA IS THE RATIO OF THE DISPLAYED TO THE APPLIED FIELD STRENGTH.
FINAL CORR. FACTOR IS THE RECIPROCAL OF FINAL CAL DATA.
FINAL CORR. FACTOR MULTIPLIED BY THE DISPLAYED FIELD STRENGTH READING GIVES THE ACTUAL ("CORRECTED") FIELD STRENGTH.
ELLIPSE RATIO IS EXPRESSED IN dB DEVIATION FROM THE MEAN DATA
RMS Uncertainty = +/- 0.5db. ATP # - 502120 REV J

ACCEPT 110 NARDA

TESTER C.V. Q.A. APPROVAL

APPENDIX C

Photos of Assessed Antennas

Antenna kit numbers, from left to right; HAE4002A, HAE4003A, HAE4010A, HAE4011A, RAE4004A

APPENDIX D

S.A.R. Simulation Results

COMPUTATIONAL EME COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE XPR UHF MOBILE RADIO, MODEL # PMUE2345A, FCC ID ABZ99FT4080

February 13, 2006

Giorgi Bit-Babik and Antonio Faraone

Motorola Corporate EME Research Lab, Plantation, Florida

Introduction

This report summarizes the computational [numerical modeling] analysis performed to document compliance of the XPR UHF, Model Number PMUE2345A, Mobile Radio and vehicle-mounted antennas with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) guidelines for human exposure to radio frequency (RF) emissions. The radio operates in the 403 - 470 MHz frequency band.

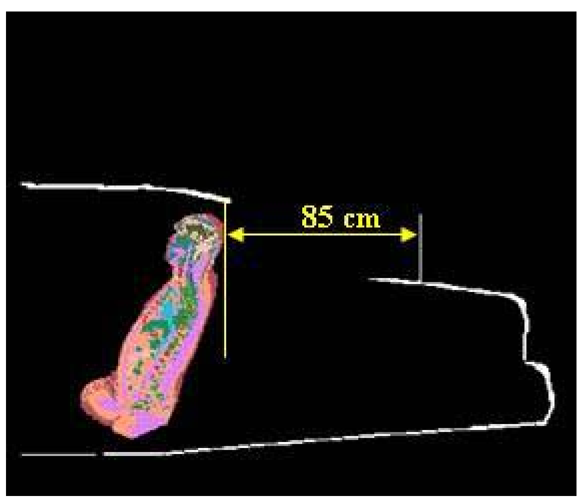
This computational analysis supplements the measurements conducted to evaluate the FCC *maximum permissible exposure* (MPE) limits for this mobile device. The test conditions (2 in total) that did not conform with applicable MPE limits were analyzed to determine whether those conditions complied with the *specific absorption rate* (SAR) limits for general public exposure (1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 gram of tissue and 0.08 W/kg averaged over the whole body) set forth in FCC guidelines, which are based on the IEEE C95.1-1999 standard [1]. In total 4 independent simulations have been performed which address the exposure to UHF mobile radios with trunk-mount quarter wavelength antennas. For all simulations a commercial code based on Finite-Difference-Time-Domain (FDTD) methodology was employed to carry out the computational analysis. It is well established and recognized within the scientific community that SAR is the primary dosimetric quantity used to evaluate the human body's absorption of RF energy and that MPEs are in fact derived from SAR. Accordingly, the SAR computations provide a scientifically valid and more relevant estimate of human exposure to RF energy.

Method

The simulation code employed is XFDTD™ v6.2, by Remcom Inc., State College, PA. This computational suite features a heterogeneous full body standing model (High Fidelity Body Mesh), derived from the so-called Visible Human [2], discretized in 5 mm voxels. The dielectric properties of 23 body tissues are automatically assigned by XFDTD™ at any specific frequency. The "seated" man model was obtained from the standing model by modifying the articulation angles at the hips and the knees. Details of the computational method and model are provided in the Appendix to this report, following the structure outlined in Appendix B.III of the Supplement C to the FCC OET Bulletin 65.

The car model has been imported into XFDTD™ from the CAD file of a sedan car having dimensions 4.98 m (L) x 1.85 m (W) x 1.18 m (H), and discretized in 5mm voxels. For the car model the wheels and part of the hood were omitted in order to fit within the computational memory available. These omissions would not be expected to affect the exposure calculations in any event.

For passenger exposure from mobile radio UHF trunk-mount antennas the distance of antennas from the passenger head was set at 85 cm and the antenna was located at 26 cm distance from the end of the trunk, so as to replicate the experimental conditions used in MPE measurements. Figures 1 shows one of the XFDTD™ computational models used for passenger exposure to trunk mounted antenna.



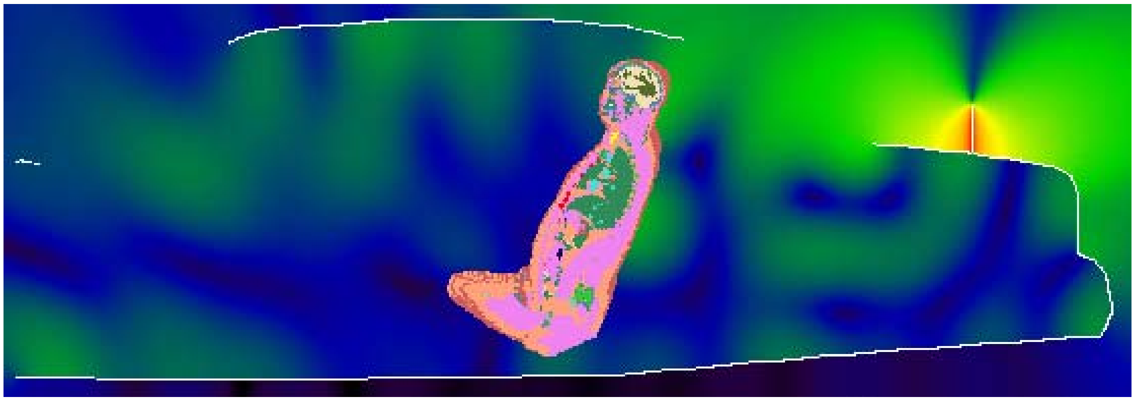


Figure 1: Passenger model exposed to a trunk-mount antenna (15.9 cm) operating at 460 MHz: XFDTD geometry (a) and H-field distribution (b). The antenna is mounted at 85 cm from the passenger.

The computational code employs a time-harmonic excitation to produce a steady state electromagnetic field in the exposed body. Subsequently, the corresponding SAR distribution is automatically processed in order to determine the whole-body and 1-g average SAR. The maximum output power from UHF mobile radio antenna is 48 W *rms*. Since the ohmic losses in the cable and in the car materials, as well as the mismatch losses at the antenna feed-point, are neglected, and source-based time averaging (50% talk time) is employed, all computational results are normalized to half of it, i.e., 24 W *rms* net output power.

Results of SAR computations for car passengers

The test condition requiring SAR computations is summarized in Table I, together with the antenna data and the SAR results. The condition is for antenna mounted on the trunk. The passenger is located in the center or on the side of the rear seat. The passenger model is surrounded by air, as the seat, which is made out of poorly conductive fabrics, is not included in the computational model. All the transmit frequency, antenna length, and passenger location combinations reported in Table I have been simulated individually. The maximum peak 1-g SAR is 0.148 W/kg, while the maximum whole-body average SAR is 0.00551 W/kg.

Table I: Results of the SAR computations for passenger exposure (50% talk-time).

MPE Table #	Mount location	Antenna Kit #	Antenna length		Freq [MHz]	Exposure location	SAR [W/kg]	
			Physical	XFDTD			1-g	WB
1	Trunk	**HAD4003A**	15.9 cm	16.0 cm	450	side	0.148	0.00551
2	Trunk	**HAD4003A**	15.9 cm	16.0 cm	450	center	0.087	0.00425
3	Trunk	**HAD4003A**	15.9 cm	16.0 cm	460	side	0.119	0.00545
4	Trunk	**HAD4003A**	15.9 cm	16.0 cm	460	center	0.074	0.00457

The SAR distribution in the passenger model in the exposure condition that gave highest 1-g SAR is reported in Fig. 1 (450 MHz, passenger in the side of the back seat, HAD4003A antenna). The same condition produced highest whole body average SAR.

An example of SAR and H field distribution at 450 MHz in the passenger located in the center of the back seat, produced by the trunk-mount HAD4003A antenna is shown in Fig 2.

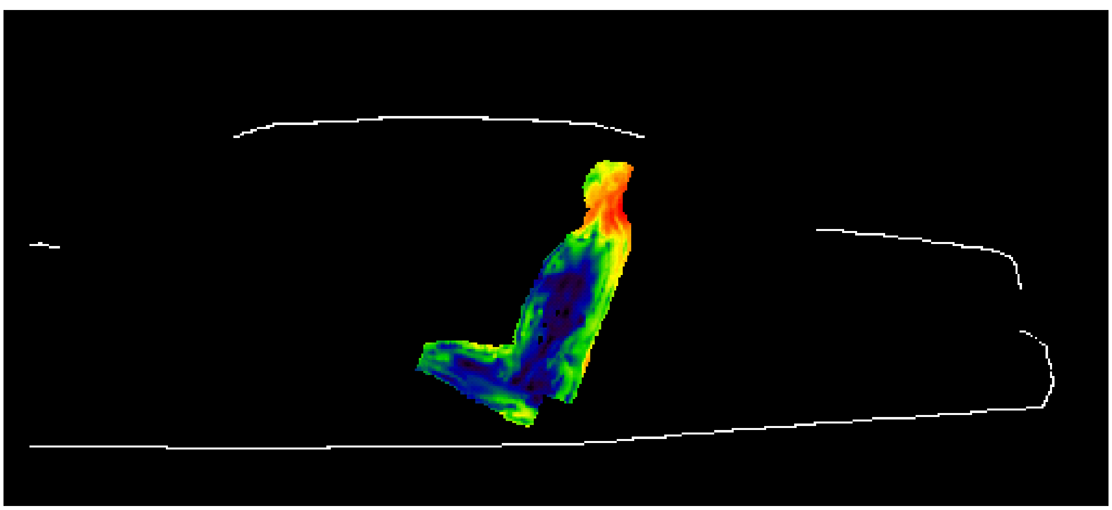


Figure 1. SAR distribution at 450 MHz in the passenger located in the side of the back seat, produced by the trunk-mount HAD4003A antenna. The contour plot in the figure is relative to the plane where the peak 1-g average SAR for this exposure condition occurs.

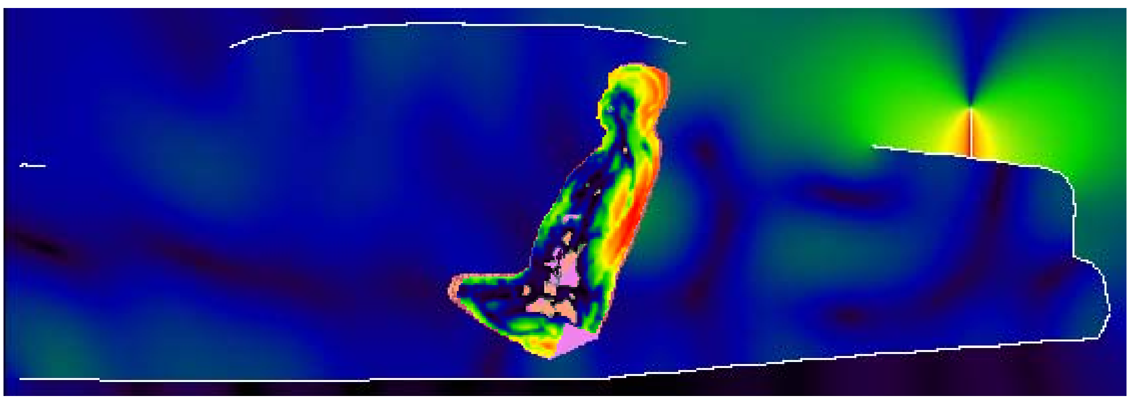


Figure 2. Example of SAR and H field distribution at 450 MHz in the passenger located in the center of the back seat, produced by the trunk-mount HAD4003A antenna.

Conclusions

Under the test conditions described for evaluating passenger exposure to the RF electromagnetic fields emitted by vehicle-mounted antennas used in conjunction with this mobile radio product, the present analysis shows that the computed SAR values are compliant with the FCC exposure limits for the general public.

References

[1] IEEE Standard C95.1-1999. *IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to RF Electromagnetic Fields*, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

[2] http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html

APPENDIX: SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR SAR COMPUTATIONS

This appendix follows the structure outlined in Appendix B.III of the Supplement C to the FCC OET Bulletin 65. Most of the information regarding the code employed to perform the numerical computations has been adapted from the XFDTD™ v5.3 User Manual. Remcom Inc., owner of XFDTD™, is kindly acknowledged for the help provided.

1) Computational resources

a) A distributed Linux based multi-CPU computer cluster (Altrix) equipped with 64-bit Intel processors was employed for all simulations.

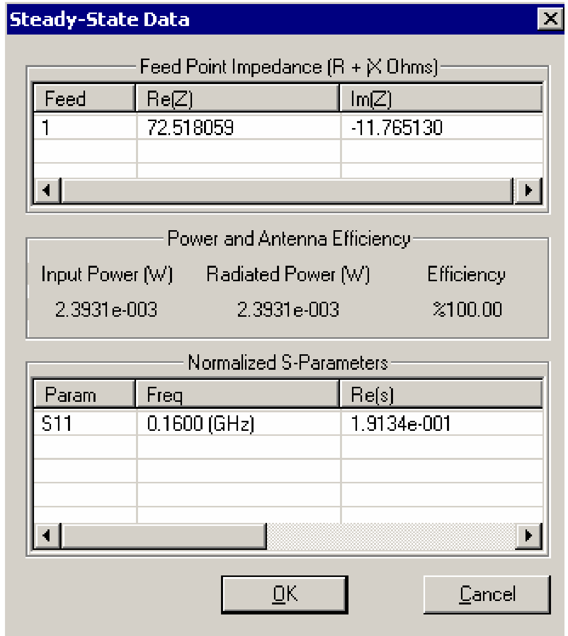
b) The memory requirement was close to 3 GB in all cases. Using the above-mentioned system with four processors operating concurrently, the typical simulation would run for 10 hours.

2) FDTD algorithm implementation and validation

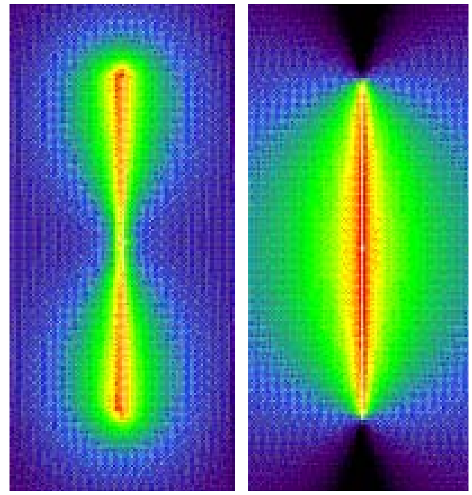
a) We employed a commercial code (XFDTD™ v6.2, by Remcom Inc.) that implements the classical Yee's FDTD formulation [1]. The solution domain was discretized according to a rectangular grid with a uniform 5 mm step in all directions. Sub-gridding was not used. 8-layer PML absorbing boundary conditions [2] are set at the domain boundary to simulate free space radiation processes. The excitation is a lumped voltage generator with 50-ohm source impedance. The code allows selecting *wire objects* without specifying their radius. We used a wire to represent the antenna. The car body is modeled by solid metal. We did not employ the "thin wire" algorithm in XFDTD™ since the antenna radius was never smaller than one-fifth the voxel dimension. In fact, the XFDTD™ manual specifies that "Thin Wire materials may be used in special situations where a wire with a radius much smaller than the cell size is required… in cases where the wire radius is important to the calculation and is less than approximately 1/5 the cell size, the thin wire material may be used to accurately simulate the correct wire dimensions." The voxel size in all our simulations was 5 mm, and the antenna radius is always at least 1 mm (1 mm for the short quarter-wave antennas and 1.5 mm for the long gain antennas), so there was no need to specify a "thin wire" material. Because the field impinges on the bystander or passenger model at a distance of several tens of voxels from the antenna, the details of antenna wire modeling are not expected to have significant impact on the exposure level.

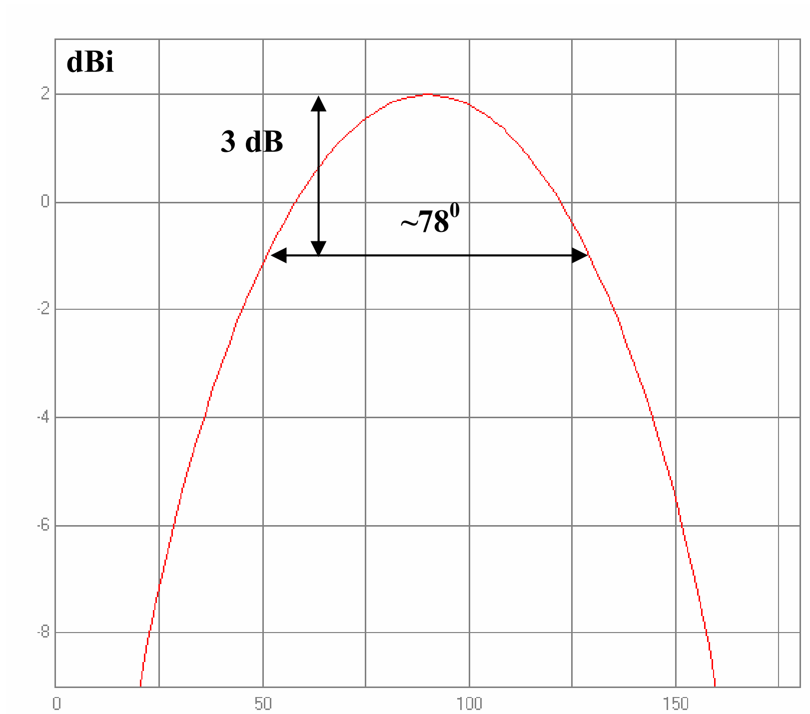
b) XFDTD™ is one of the most widely employed commercial codes for electromagnetic simulations. It has gone through extensive validation and has proven its accuracy over time in many different applications. One example is provided in [3].

We carried out a validation of the code algorithm by running the canonical test case involving a half-wave wire dipole. The dipole is 0.475 times the free space wavelength at 160 MHz, i.e., 88.5 cm long. The discretization used in the model was uniform in all directions and equal to 5 mm, so the dipole was 177 cells long. Also in this case, the "thin wire" model was not needed. The following picture shows XFDTD™ outputs regarding the antenna feed-point impedance (72.5 – j 11.8 ohm), as well as qualitative distributions of the total E and H fields near the dipole. The radiation pattern is shown as well (one lobe in elevation). As expected, the 3 dB beamwidth is about 78 degrees.



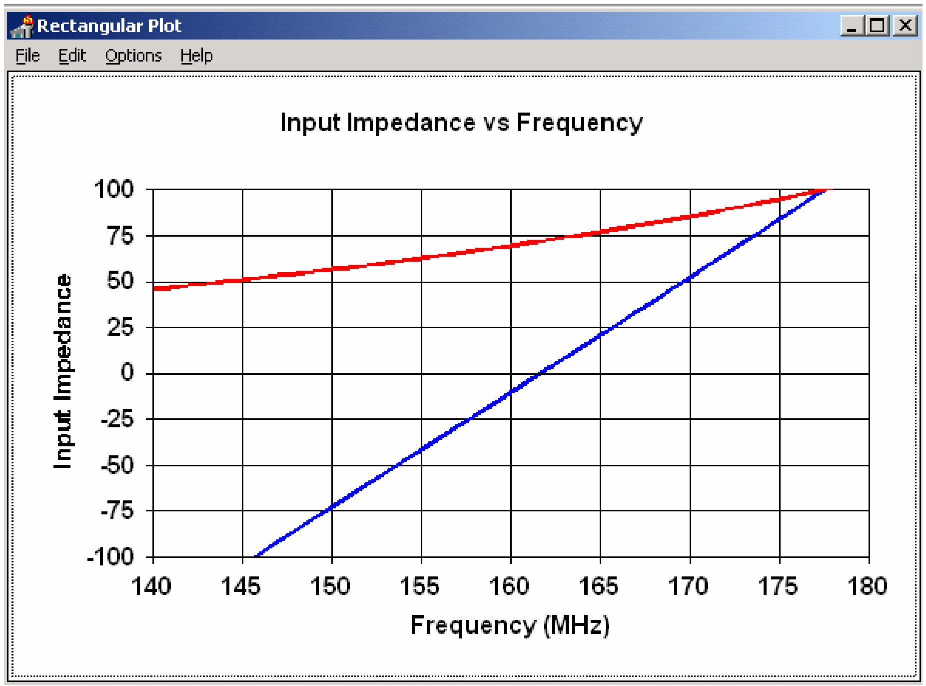
Total E-field **Total H-field**





Elevation Angle [degrees]

We also compared the XFDTD™ result with the results derived from NEC [4], which is a code based on the method of moments. In this case, we used a dipole with radius 1 mm, length 88.5 cm, and the discretization is 5 mm. The corresponding input impedance at 160 MHz is 69.5-j10.5 ohm. Its frequency dependence is reported in the following figure.



This validation ensures that the input impedance calculation is carried out correctly in XFDTD™, thereby enabling accurate estimates of the radiated power. It further ensures that the wire model employed in XFDTD™, which we used to model the antennas, produces physically meaningful current and fields distributions. Both these aspects ensure that the field quantities are correctly computed both in terms of absolute amplitude and relative distribution.

3) Computational parameters

a) The following table reports the main parameters of the FDTD model employed to perform our computational analysis:

PARAMETER	X	Y	Z
Voxel size	5 mm	5 mm	5 mm
Maximum domain dimensions employed for passenger computations with the trunk-mount antennas	387	737	256
Time step	Exactly equal to Courant limit (typically 10 *ps* at this frequency, with the body model)		
Objects separation from FDTD boundary (voxels)	>10	>10	>10
Number of time steps for passenger	At least 6000 in all simulations		
Excitation	Sinusoidal (approx. 9-10 periods)		

b) In order to fit the model within a grid size that would not use up the available memory, we chopped the hood of the car and the feet of the human model.

4) Phantom model implementation and validation

a) The FDTD mesh of a male human body was created using digitized data in the form of transverse color images. The data is from the *visible human project* sponsored by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and is available via the Internet (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html).

The male data set consists of MRI, CT and anatomical images. Axial MRI images of the head and neck and longitudinal sections of the rest of the body are available at 4 mm intervals. The MRI images have 256 pixel by 256 pixel resolution. Each pixel has 12 bits of gray tone resolution. The CT data consists of axial CT scans of the entire body taken at 1 mm intervals at a resolution of 512 pixels by 512 pixels where each pixel is made up of 12 bits of gray tone. The axial anatomical images are 2048 pixels by 1216 pixels where each pixel is defined by 24 bits of color. The anatomical cross sections are also at 1 mm intervals and coincide with the CT axial images. There are 1871 cross sections. The XFDTD™ High Fidelity Body Mesh uses 5x5x5 mm cells and has dimensions 136 x 87 x 397. Dr. Michael Smith and Dr. Chris Collins of the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pa, created the High Fidelity Body mesh. Details of body model creation are given in the *methods* section in [5]. The body mesh contains 23 tissues materials. Measured values for the tissue parameters for a broad frequency range are included with the mesh data. The correct values are interpolated from the table of measured data and entered into the appropriate mesh variables. The tissue conductivity and permittivity variation *vs.* frequency is included in the XFDTD™ calculation by a multiple-pole approximation to the Cole-Cole approximated tissue parameters reported by Camelia Gabriel, Ph.D., and Sami Gabriel, M. Sc. (http://www.brooks.af.mil/AFRL/HED/hedr/reports/dielectric/home.html).

a) The XFDTD™ High Fidelity Body Mesh model correctly represents the anatomical structure and the dielectric properties of body tissues, so it is appropriate for determining the highest exposure expected for normal device operation.

b) One example of the accuracy of XFDTD™ for computing SAR has been provided in [6]. The study reported in [6] is relative to a large-scale benchmark of measurement and computational tools carried out within the IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34, Sub-Committee 2.

5) Tissue dielectric parameters

a) The following table reports the dielectric properties used by XFDTD™ for the 23 body tissue materials in the High Fidelity Body Mesh at 450 MHz.

#	Tissue	ε_r	σ (S/m)	Density (kg/m^3)
1	skin	41.5	0.57	1125
2	tendon, pancreas, prostate, aorta, liver, other	50.3	0.76	1151
3	fat, yellow marrow	5.02	0.05	943
4	cortical bone	13.4	0.11	1850
5	cancellous bone	21.0	0.23	1080
6	blood	57.2	1.72	1057
7	muscle, heart, spleen, colon, tongue	63.5	0.99	1059
8	gray matter, cerebellum	54.1	0.88	1035.5
9	white matter	39.7	0.54	1027.4
10	CSF	68.9	2.32	1000
11	sclera/cornea	54.4	1.04	1151
12	vitreous humor	68.3	1.56	1000
13	bladder	17.6	0.31	1132
14	nerve	35.5	0.50	1112
15	cartilage	43.4	0.66	1171
16	gall bladder bile	76.5	1.62	928
17	thyroid	59.8	0.82	1035.5
18	stomach/esophagus	74.4	1.13	1126

19	lung	52.8	0.72	563
20	kidney	57.0	1.16	1147
21	testis	65.2	1.13	1158
22	lens	51.9	0.71	1163
23	small intestine	73.7	2.07	1153

b) The tissue types and dielectric parameters used in the SAR computation are appropriate for determining the highest exposure expected for normal device operation, because they are derived from measurements performed on real biological tissues (http://www.brooks.af.mil/AFRL/HED/hedr/reports/dielectric/home.html).

c) The tabulated list of the dielectric parameters used in phantom models is provided at point 5(a). As regards the device (car plus antenna), we used perfect electric conductors.

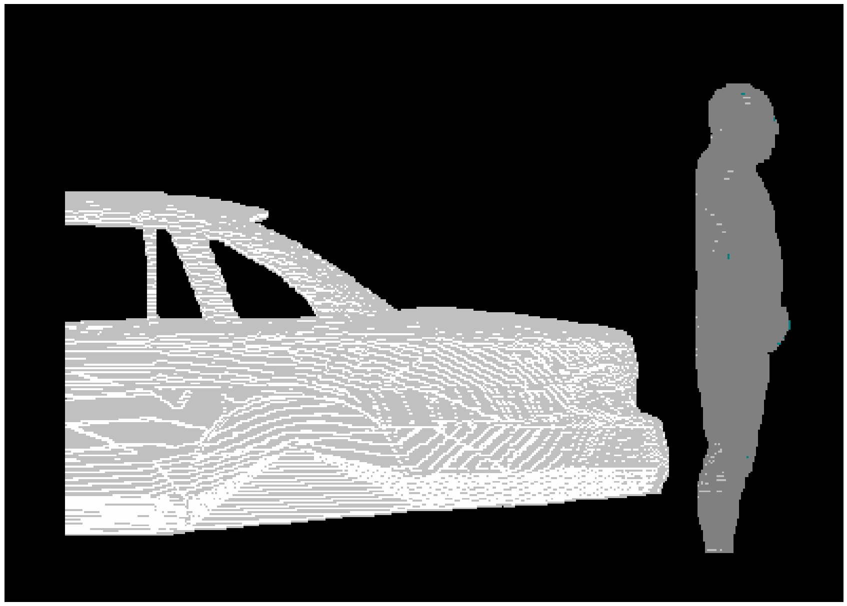
6) Transmitter model implementation and validation

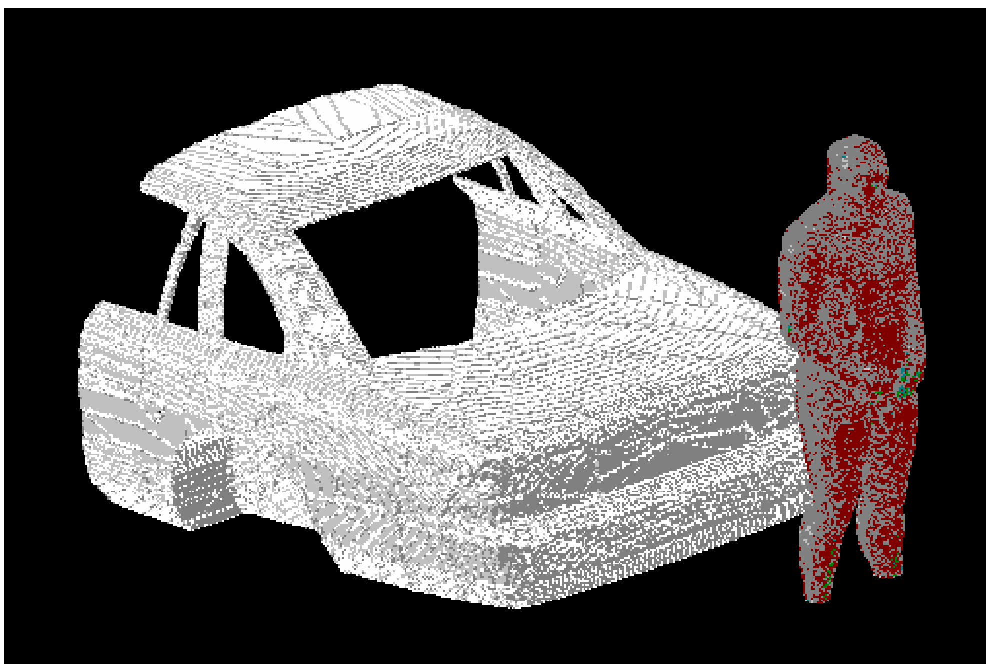
a) The essential features that must be modeled correctly for the particular test device model to be valid are:

- Car body. We developed one very similar to the car used for MPE measurements, so as to be able to correlate measured and simulated field values. The model was imported in XFDTD™ from a CAD model that is commercially available at http://www.3dcadbrowser.com/

- Antenna. We used a straight wire in all cases, even though the gain antenna has a base coil for tuning. All the coil does is compensating for excess capacitance due to the antenna being slightly longer than half a wavelength. We do not need to do that in the model, as we used normalization with respect to the net radiated power, which is determined by the input resistance only. In this way, we neglect mismatch losses and artificially produce an overestimation of the SAR, thereby introducing a conservative bias in the model.

- Antenna location. We used the same location, relative to the edge of the car trunk, the backseat, or the roof, used in the MPE measurements. The following pictures show a lateral and a perspective view of the whole model (XFDTD™ does not show wires in this type of view, that is why the antenna is not visible).





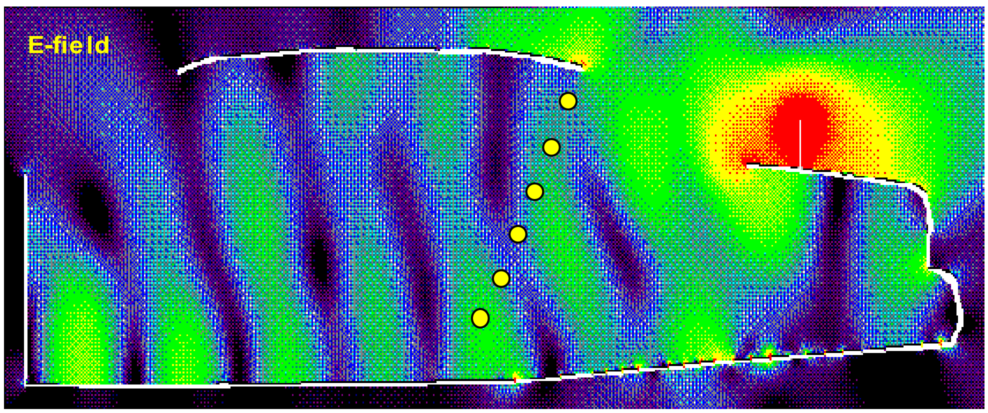
The car model is constituted by perfect electric conductor and does not include wheels in order to reduce its complexity. The passenger model is surrounded by air, as the seat, which is made out of poorly conductive fabrics, is not included in the computational model. The pavement has not been included in the model.

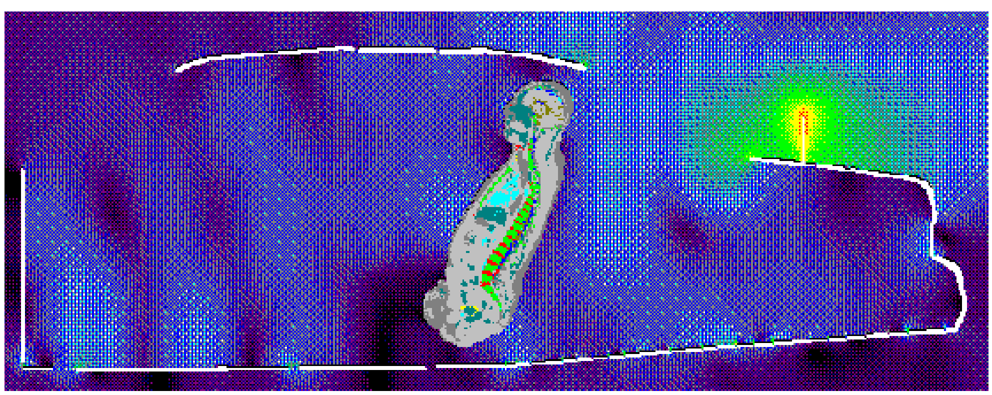
The passenger and bystander models were validated for similar antenna and frequency conditions by comparing the MPE measurements at two UHF frequencies (421.5 MHz and 425 MHz). The validation at 421.5 MHz was performed in 2004 (FCC ID#ABZ99FT4064). The corresponding MPE measurements are reported in the compliance report relative to FCC ID#ABZ99FT4064. The comparison results are presented below, according to following definitions for the equivalent power densities (based on E or H-field):

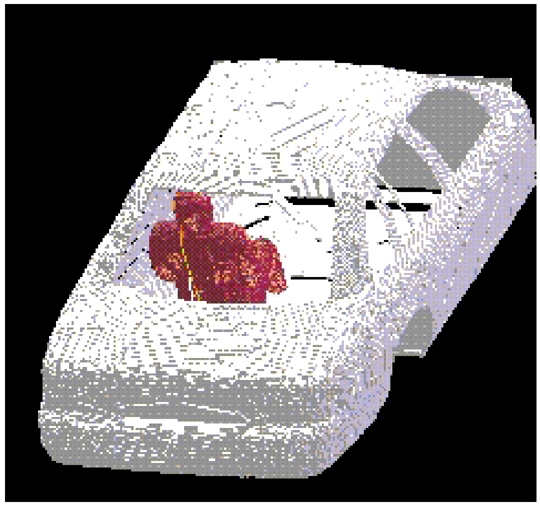
$$S_E = \frac{|\mathbf{E}|^2}{2\eta}, \quad S_H = \frac{\eta}{2}|\mathbf{H}|^2, \quad \eta = 377\,\Omega$$

<u>Passenger with 17.5 cm monopole antenna (HAE4002A 421.5 MHz)</u>

The following figure of the test model shows the car model, where the yellow dots individuate the back seat, as it can be observed from the other figure showing the cross section of the passenger. The comparison has been performed by taking the average of the computed steady-state field values at the six dotted locations, corresponding to the head, chest, and legs along the yellow dots line, and comparing them with the average of the MPE measurements performed at the head, chest and legs locations. Such a comparison is carried out at the same rms power level (22 W, including the 50% duty factor) used in the MPE measurements.







The equivalent power density (S) is computed from the E-field and the H-field separately. The following table reports the E-field values computed by XFDTD™ at the six locations, and the corresponding power density.

Location Number	E-field, V/m	Eq. Power Density 1.0 V source	Scaled Power Dens. 22 W output, mW/cm^2
1	5.83E-01	4.51E-04	4.41E-01
2	6.31E-01	5.28E-04	5.16E-01
3	6.50E-01	5.60E-04	5.48E-01
4	5.50E-01	4.01E-04	3.92E-01
5	4.50E-01	2.69E-04	2.63E-01
6	7.80E-01	8.07E-04	7.89E-01
Equivalent average Power Density			**4.92E-01**

Location Number	B-field, Weber/m2	Eq. Power Density 1.0 V source	Scaled Power Dens. 22 W output, mW/cm^2
1	2.26E-09	0.00061	5.96E-01
2	9.00E-10	0.00010	9.45E-02
3	1.20E-09	0.00017	1.68E-01
4	2.20E-09	0.00058	5.65E-01
5	1.90E-09	0.00043	4.21E-01
6	9.00E-10	0.00010	9.45E-02
Equivalent average Power Density			**3.23E-01**

The input impedance is 36.2+j24.8 ohm, therefore the radiated power (considering the mismatch to the 50 ohm unitary voltage source) is 2.25E-3 W, therefore a factor equal to 9779 is required to scale up to 22 W radiated. The corresponding scaled-up power densities are reported in the tables above, which show that the simulation overestimates the average power density from the MPE measurements (0.29 mW/cm^2), as derived from the measured E-field reported in the following table:

Position	SE (meas), 22 W output mW/cm^2
Head	0.38
Chest	0.33
Lower Trunk	0.16

The simulations tend to overestimate the average power density levels, which is understandable since there are no ohmic losses and perfect impedance matching is enforced in the computational models. Based on these results, we conclude that the simulation will produce slight exposure overestimates (about12%).

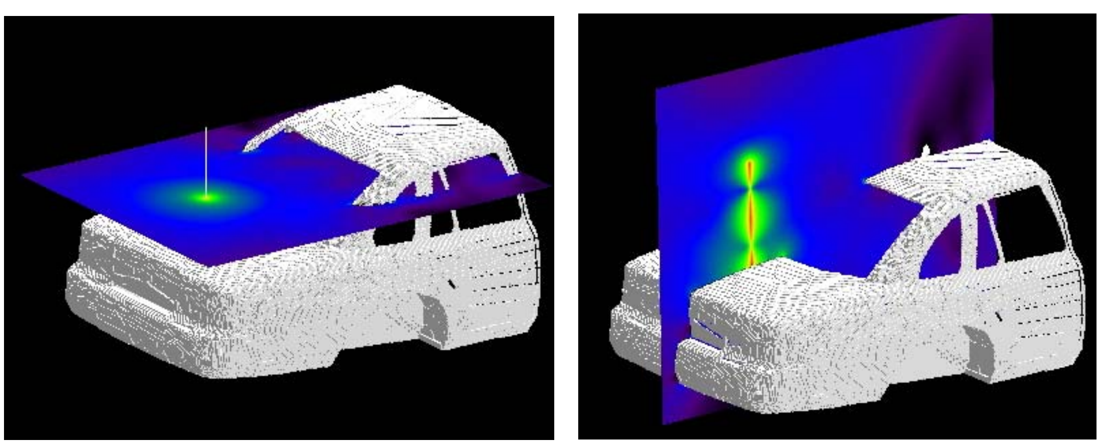
b) Descriptions and illustrations showing the correspondence between the modeled test device and the actual device, with respect to shape, size, dimensions and near-field radiating characteristics, are found in the main report.

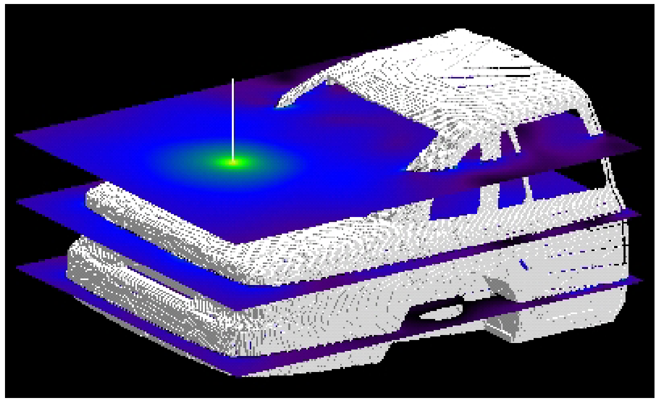
c) Verification that the test device model is equivalent to the actual device for predicting the SAR distributions descends from the fact that the car and antenna size and location in the numerical model correspond to those used in the measurements.

d) The peak SAR is in the neck region for the passenger, which is in line with MPE measurements and predictions.

<u>Passenger with 63.5 cm monopole antenna (HAE6010A 425 MHz)</u>

The following figures show the car model with the field distribution in the horizontal planes where the MPE measurements have been performed. The comparison has been performed by taking the average of the computed steady-state field values at the three locations, corresponding to the head, chest, and lower trunk, and comparing them with the average of the MPE measurements performed at the head, chest and lower trunk locations. Such a comparison is carried out at the same rms power level (61.5 W, including the 50% duty factor) used in the MPE measurements.





The equivalent power density (S) is computed from the E-field. The following table reports the E-field values computed by XFDTD™ at the three locations, and the corresponding power density.

Location Number	E-field, V/m	Eq. Power Density 1.0 V source	Scaled Power Dens. 61.5 W output, mW/cm^2
1	2.10E-01	5.85E-05	0.561
2	3.66E-01	1.78E-04	1.70
3	1.72E-01	3.92E-04	0.376
Equivalent average Power Density			**0.88**

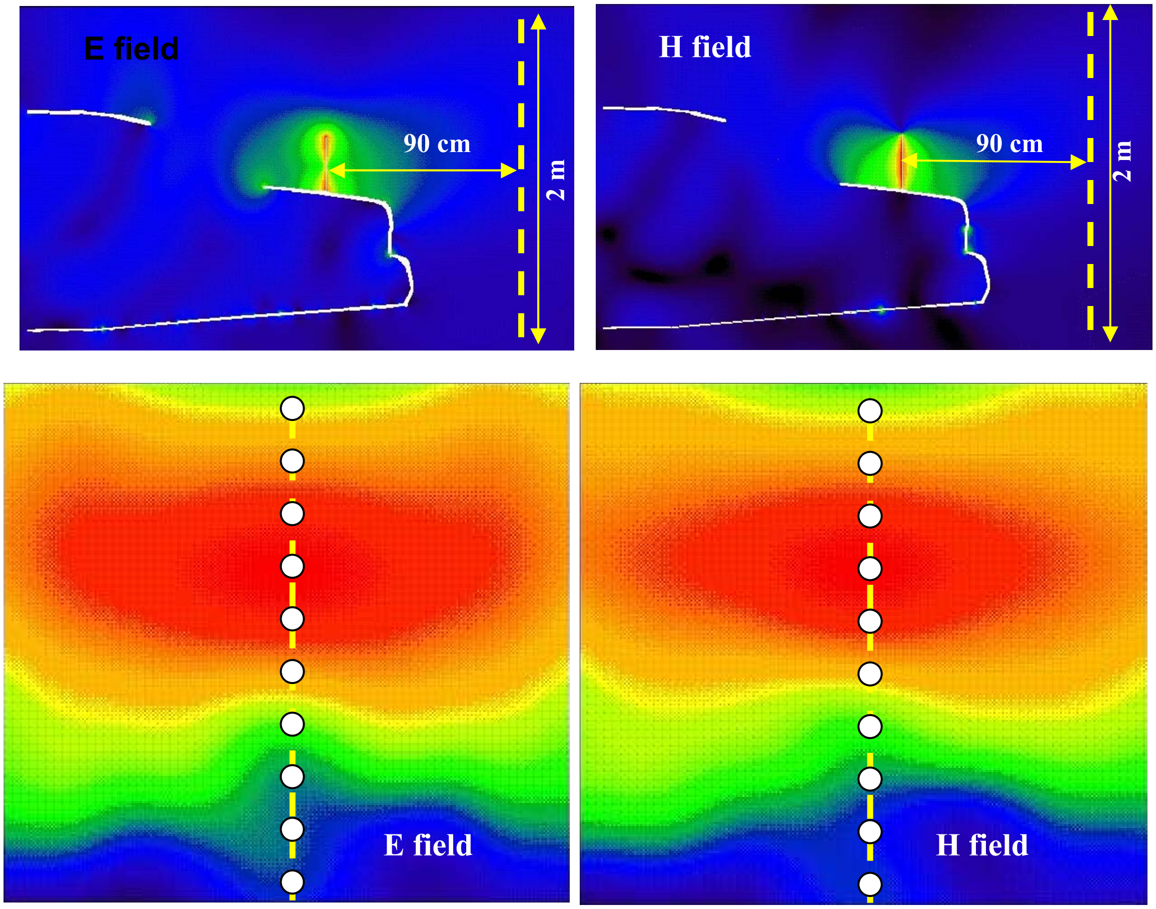
The corresponding scaled-up power densities are reported in the tables above, which show that the simulation overestimates the average power density from the MPE measurements (0.52 mW/cm^2), as derived from the measured E-field reported in the following table:

Position	**SE (meas), 60 W output mW/cm^2**
Head	0.72
Chest	0.64
Lower Trunk	0.19

The simulations tend to overestimate the average power density levels, which is understandable since there are no ohmic losses and perfect impedance matching is enforced in the computational models. Based on these results, we conclude that the simulation will produce exposure overestimates (about 69%).

<u>Bystander with 29 cm monopole antenna (HAE6013A 425 MHz)</u>

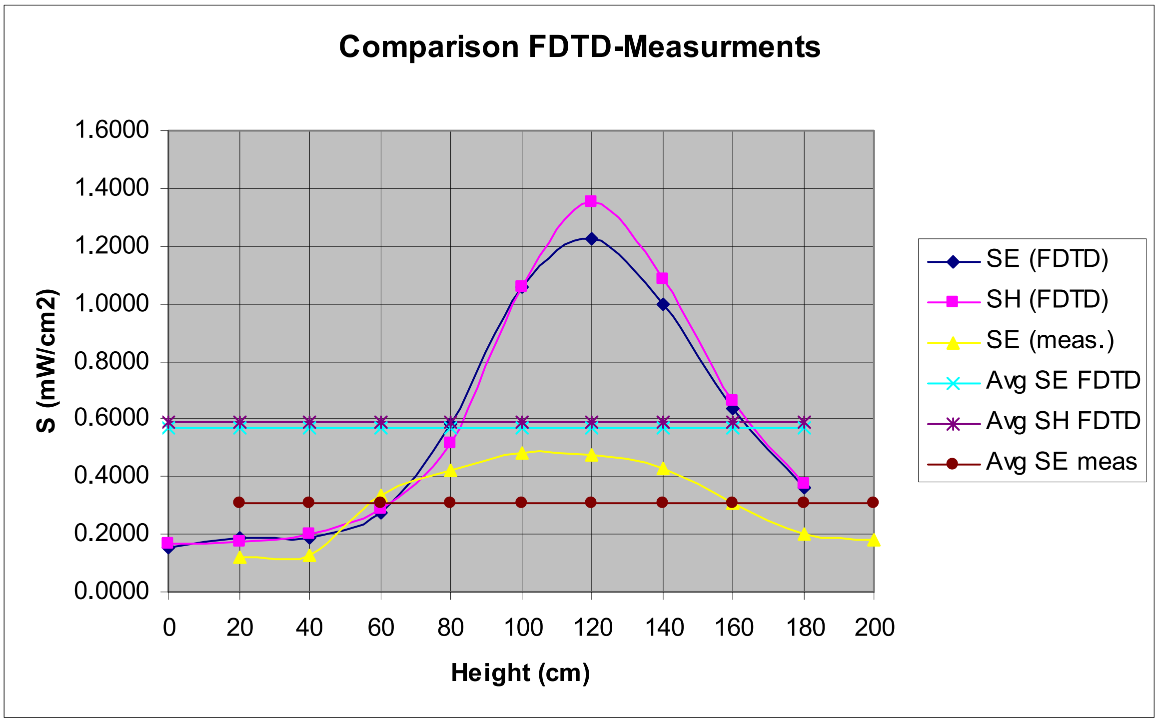
The following figures show the E-field and H-field distributions across a vertical plane passing for the antenna and cutting the car in half. As done in the measurements, the MPE is computed from both E-field and H-field distributions, along the yellow dotted line at 10 points spaced 20 cm apart from each other up to 2 m in height. These lines and the field evaluation points are approximately indicated in the figures. The E-field and H-field distributions in the vertical plane placed at 90 cm from the antenna, behind the case, are shown as well. The points where the fields are sampled to determine the equivalent power density (S) are approximately indicated by the white dots. A picture of the antenna is not reported because it is identical to the HAE6013A.



The following table reports the field values computed by XFDTD™ and the corresponding power density values. The average exposure levels are computed as well.

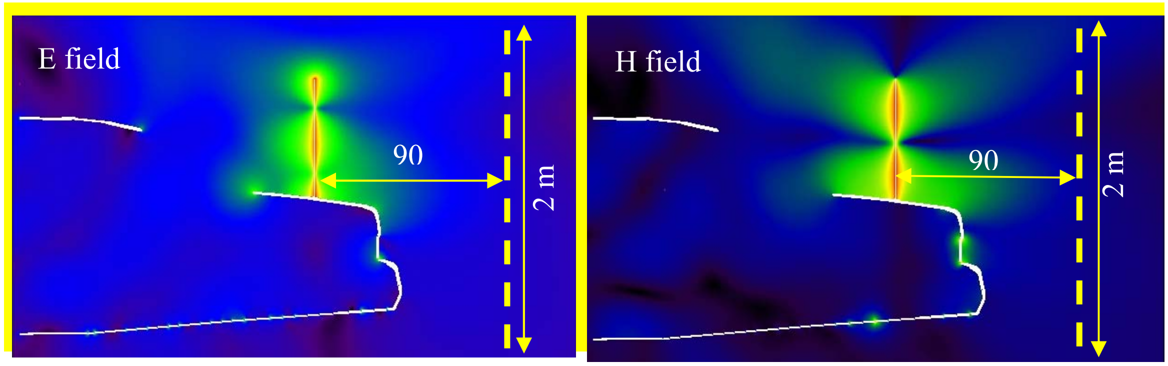
Height (cm)	E (V/m)	S_E (W/m^2)	H (A/m)	S_H (W/m^2)
0	1.05E-01	1.46E-05	2.90E-05	1.589E-05
20	1.14E-01	1.72E-05	2.90E-05	1.598E-05
40	1.16E-01	1.78E-05	3.14E-05	1.871E-05
60	1.39E-01	2.56E-05	3.75E-05	2.669E-05
80	2.03E-01	5.47E-05	5.03E-05	4.795E-05
100	2.73E-01	9.88E-05	7.23E-05	9.923E-05
120	2.94E-01	1.15E-04	8.17E-05	1.266E-04
140	2.65E-01	9.31E-05	7.32E-05	1.016E-04
160	2.12E-01	5.96E-05	5.73E-05	6.219E-05
180	1.60E-01	3.40E-05	4.32E-05	3.531E-05
Average S_E		**5.302E-05**	**Average S_H**	**5.501E-05**

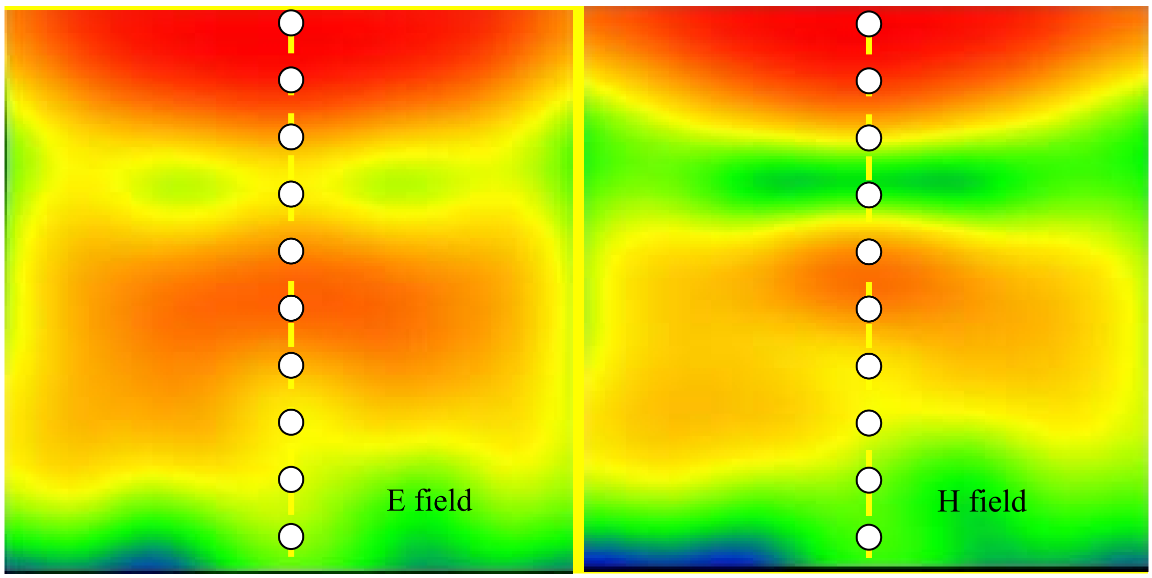
Since the conducted power during the MPE measurement was 123 W the calculated power density was then scaled up for 61.5 W radiated power (taking into account 50% talk time). This model does not include the mismatch loss, loss in the cable and finite conductivity of the car surface and as represents a conservative model for exposure assessment. The scaled-up power density values for 61.5 W radiated power are 5.67 W/m^2 (E), and 5.88 W/m^2 (H), that correspond to 0.57 mW/cm^2 (E), and 0.59 mW/cm^2 (H). Measurements yielded average power density of 0.309 mW/cm^2 (E), which shows that the calculated power density is overestimated. The following graph shows a comparison between the measured power density and the simulated one, based on E or H fields, normalized to 61.5 W radiated power.



Bystander with 63.5 cm monopole antenna (HAE6010A 425 MHz)

The following figures show the E-field and H-field distributions across a vertical plane passing for the antenna and cutting the car in half. As done in the measurements, the MPE is computed from both E-field and H-field distributions, along the yellow dotted line at 10 points spaced 20 cm apart from each other up to 2 m in height. These lines and the field evaluation points are approximately indicated in the figures. The E-field and H-field distributions in the vertical plane placed at 90 cm from the antenna, behind the case, are shown as well. The points where the fields are sampled to determine the equivalent power density (S) are approximately indicated by the white dots. A picture of the antenna is not reported because it is identical to the HAE6010A.

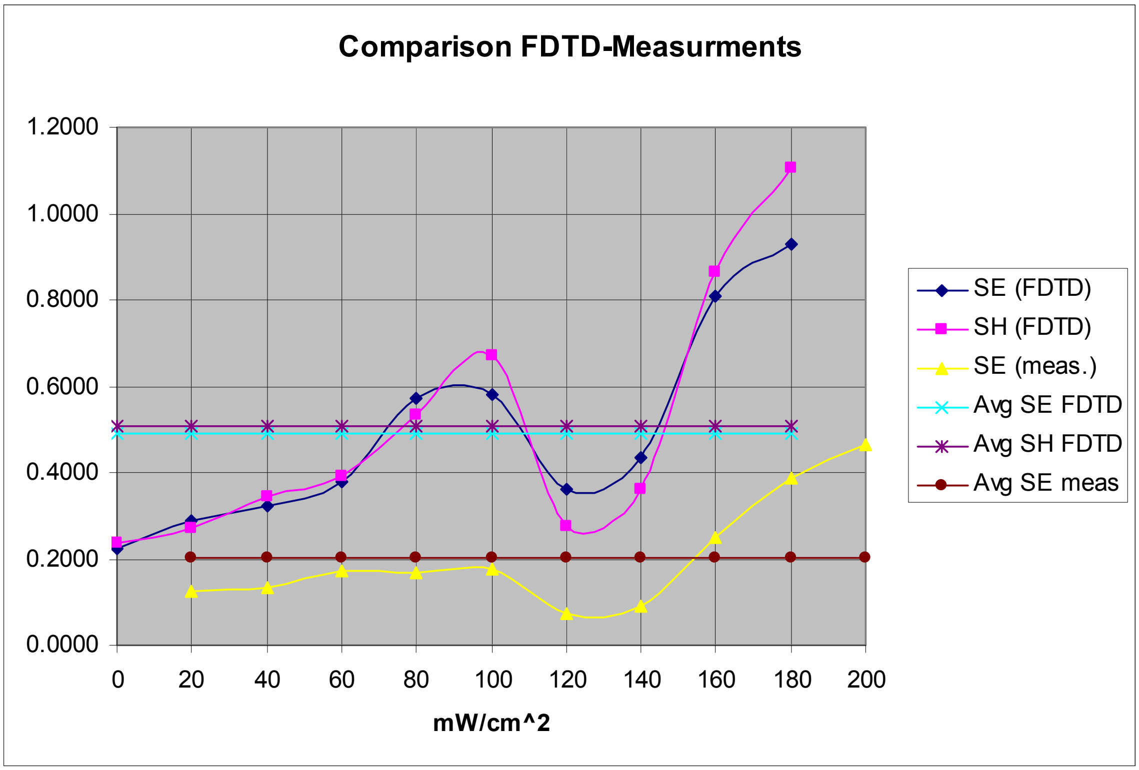




The following table reports the field values computed by XFDTD™ and the corresponding power density values. The average exposure levels are computed as well.

Height (cm)	E (V/m)	S_E (W/m^2)	H (A/m)	S_H (W/m^2)
0	1.32E-01	2.31E-05	4.51E-10	2.43E-05
20	1.49E-01	2.94E-05	4.82E-10	2.77E-05
40	1.58E-01	3.31E-05	5.44E-10	3.53E-05
60	1.71E-01	3.88E-05	5.79E-10	4.00E-05
80	2.10E-01	5.85E-05	6.78E-10	5.48E-05
100	2.12E-01	5.96E-05	7.60E-10	6.89E-05
120	1.67E-01	3.70E-05	4.86E-10	2.82E-05
140	1.83E-01	4.44E-05	5.57E-10	3.70E-05
160	2.50E-01	8.29E-05	8.62E-10	8.86E-05
180	2.68E-01	9.53E-05	9.75E-10	1.13E-04
Average S_E		**5.38E-05**	**Average S_H**	**5.18E-05**

Since the conducted power during the MPE measurement was 123 W the calculated power density was then scaled up for 61.5 W radiated power (taking into account 50% talk time). This model does not include the mismatch loss, loss in the cable and finite conductivity of the car surface and as represents a conservative model for exposure assessment. The scaled-up power density values for 61.5 W radiated power are 5.25 W/m^2 (E), and 5.06 W/m^2 (H), that correspond to 0.52 mW/cm^2 (E), and 0.51 mW/cm^2 (H). Measurements yielded average power density of 0.204 mW/cm^2 (E), which shows that the calculated power density is overestimated. The following graph shows a comparison between the measured power density and the simulated one, based on E or H fields, normalized to 61.5 W radiated power.



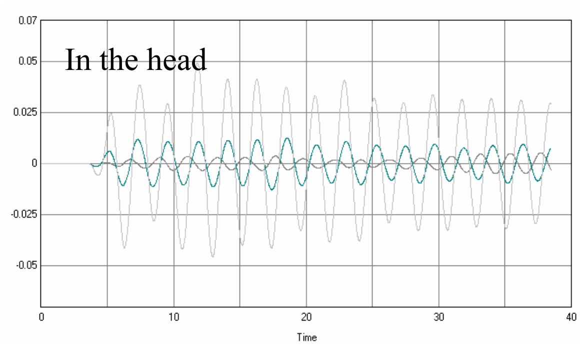
7) Test device positioning

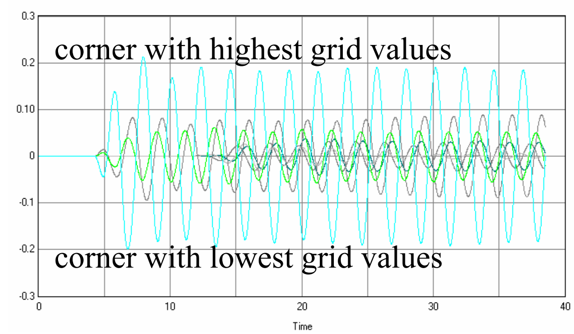
a) A description of the device test positions used in the SAR computations is provided in the SAR report.

b) Illustrations showing the separation distances between the test device and the phantom for the tested configurations are provided in the SAR report.

8) Steady state termination procedures

a) The criteria used to determine that sinusoidal steady-state conditions have been reached throughout the computational domain for terminating the computations are based on the monitoring of field points to make sure they converge. For at least one passenger and one bystander exposure condition, we placed one “field sensor” near the antenna, others between the body and the domain boundary at different locations, and one inside the head of the model. In all simulations, isotropic E-field sensors were placed at opposite corners of the computational domain. We used isotropic E and H field “sensors”, meaning that all three components of the fields are monitored at these points. The following figures show an example of the time waveforms at the field point sensors in the head and in two opposite points in the computational domain. In the latter case, we selected points near the lowest and highest grid index points. They are shown together in the figure. The highest field levels are observed for the higher index point, as it is closer to the antenna. In all cases, the field reaches the steady-state after a few cycles.





b) 4000 time steps were used, with a time step approximately equal to 10 *ps* (meeting the Courant criterion), which corresponds to 18 wave periods at 450 MHz.

c) The XFDTD™ algorithm determines the field phasors by using the so-called “two-equations two-unknowns” method. Details of the algorithm are explained in [7].

9) Computing peak SAR from field components

a) The twelve E-field phasors at the edges of each Yee voxel are combined to yield the SAR associated to that voxel. In particular, the average is performed on the SAR values computed at the 12 edges of each voxel. Notice that in XFDTD™ the dielectric tissue properties are assigned to the voxel edges, thereby allowing said averaging procedure.

b) The IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34, Sub-Committee 2 draft standard P1529 (June 2000) discusses several algorithms for volumetric SAR averaging. It states that “It is observed that while the 12 components algorithm is the most appropriate from the mathematical point of view, the differences in 1g SAR calculated with either the 12 or 6 component methods are negligible for practical mesh resolutions (below 5mm). On the other hand, it is shown that the 3 components approach may lead to significant errors.” XFDTD™ employs the 12-component method, which is the one recommended in the draft standard, thus providing the best achievable accuracy.

10) One-gram averaged SAR procedures

a) XFDTD™ computes the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in each complete cell containing lossy dielectric material and with a non-zero material density. To be considered a complete cell, the twelve cell edges must belong to lossy dielectric materials. The averaging calculation uses an interpolation scheme for finding the averages. Cubical spaces centered on a cell are formed and the mass and average SAR of the sample cubes are found. The size of the sample cubes increases until the total mass of the enclosed exceeds either 1 or 10 grams. The mass and average SAR value of each cube is saved and used to interpolate the average SAR values at either 1 or 10 grams. The interpolation is performed using two methods (polynomial fit and rational function fit) and the one with the lowest error is chosen. The sample cube must meet some conditions to be considered valid. The cube may contain some non-tissue cells, but some checks are performed on the distribution of the non-tissue cells. A valid cube will not contain an entire side or corner of non-tissue cells.

b) The sample cube increases in odd-numbered steps (1x1x1, 3x3x3, 5x5x5, etc) to remain centered on the desired cell. Since the visible human model employed herein has 5 mm resolution, the one-gram SAR is computed by averaging first over 1x1x1 voxels, corresponding to 0.125 cm^3 (not enough yet), and then over a 3x3x3 voxel cube, corresponding to about 3.4 cm^3, which is enough to include 1-g, and finally over a 5x5x5 voxel cube, corresponding to about 15.6 cm^3, which includes 10-g. The 1-g average SAR is computed by interpolating these three data points. This procedure is repeated in the surroundings of each voxel that is constituted by lossy materials, so as to determine the 1-g and/or 10-g SAR distributions.

c) As mentioned at points 10(a) and 10(b), the 1- gram average SAR is determined by interpolating the average SAR for the 1x1x1 , 3x3x3, and the 5x5x5 data points, corresponding to 0.125 cm^3, 3.4 cm^3, and 15.6 cm^3, respectively. Because the interpolation is carried out across three data points, the error introduced should be negligible because the interpolating curve crosses exactly the data points.

11) Total computational uncertainty – We derived an estimate for the uncertainty of FDTD methods in evaluating SAR by referring to [6]. In Fig. 7 in [6] it is shown that the deviation between SAR estimates using the XFDTD™ code and those measured with a compliance system are typically within 10% when the probe is away from the phantom surface so that boundary effects are negligible. In that example, the simulated SAR always exceeds the measured SAR.

As discussed in 6(a), a conservative bias has been introduced in the model so as to reduce concerns regarding the computational uncertainty related to the car modeling, antenna modeling, and phantom modeling. The results of the comparison between measurements and simulations presented in 6(a) suggest that the present model produces an overestimate of the exposure between 4% and 36%. Such a conservative bias should eliminate the need for including uncertainty considerations in the SAR assessment.

12) Test results for determining SAR compliance

a) Illustrations showing the SAR distribution of dominant peak locations produced by the test transmitter, with respect to the phantom and test device, are provided in the SAR report.

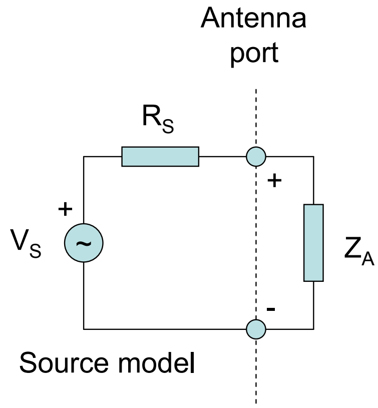
b) The input impedance and the total power radiated under the impedance match conditions that occur at the test frequency are provided by XFDTD™. XFDTD™ computes the input impedance by following the method outlined in [8], which consists in performing the integration of the steady-state magnetic field around the feed point edge to compute the steady-state feed point current (I), which is then used to divide the feed-gap steady-state voltage (V). The net *rms* radiated power is computed as

$$P_{XFDTD} = \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Re}\left\{VI^*\right\}$$

Both the input impedance and the net rms radiated power are provided by XFDTD™ at the end of each individual simulation.

We normalize the SAR to such a power, thereby obtaining SAR per radiated Watt (*normalized SAR*) values for the whole body and the 1-g SAR. Finally, we multiply such normalized SAR values times the max power rating of the device under test. In this way, we obtain the exposure metrics for 100% talk-time, i.e., without applying source-based time averaging.

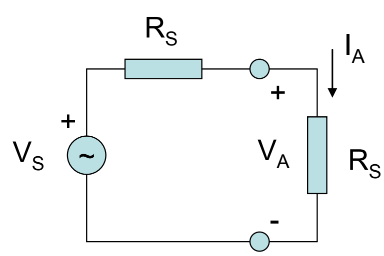
A Thevenin model showed in the following figure, featuring a voltage source V_S and real source impedance R_S, is employed in XFDTD to represent the antenna feed.



The antenna impedance is $Z_A = R_A + j\,X_A$. The available power from the source is the one that would be dissipated on the load if perfect the impedance match condition ($Z_A = R_S$) is enforced:

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Re}\left\{V_A I_A^*\right\} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{V_S}{2}\frac{V_S^*}{2R_S} = \frac{|V_S|^2}{8R_S}.$$

The operative condition under which the available power is measured is represented in the following figure. Note that this is the same condition, where the load resistance is represented by a power metering device, used to measure the maximum conducted power from a radio.



Therefore, it is possible to establish the Thevenin voltage that would be representative of a radio transmitter with maximum rated power $P_{\max}$ as follows:

$$P_{\max} = \frac{|V_S|^2}{8R_S} \Rightarrow |V_S| = \sqrt{8R_S P_{\max}}\ .$$

When the transmitter is connected to an antenna that exhibits an input impedance Z_A, the power radiated is less or equal than the maximum rated power because of two physical mechanisms: energy dissipation in the antenna structure and energy reflection at the antenna port. The first mechanism is due to dielectric and ohmic losses while the second one is due to the impedance mismatch at the antenna port. Neglecting energy dissipation is a mean to introduce a conservative bias in the compliance assessments. In XFDTD, this is accomplished by defining ideal (non lossy) material properties for the radiating structures. Additional conservative bias is introduced by neglecting the mismatch losses. The mismatch loss factor is:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{rad}}{P_{\max}} = 1 - |\Gamma|^2 = 1 - \left|\frac{Z_A - R_S}{Z_A + R_S}\right|^2 = \frac{4R_A R_S}{|Z_A + R_S|^2},$$

where Γ is the reflection coefficient at the antenna port. Therefore, in order to neglect the mismatch loss, in XFDTD the fields are scaled up by a factor $\sqrt{1/\eta}$. This is equivalent to setting $P_{rad} = P_{\max}$ and therefore $\Gamma = 0$, which is equivalent to say that there are no mismatch losses and that the maximum rated power of the radio transmitter is radiated.

c) For mobile radios, 50% source-based time averaging is applied by multiplying the SAR values determined at point 12(b) times a 0.5 factor.

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[8] *The Finite Difference Time Domain Method for Electromagnetics*, Chapter 14.2, by K. S. Kunz and R. J. Luebbers, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1993.

APPENDIX E

Detailed MPE Measurement Data

Table 1

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 403 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90	E	1.08	0.318	47.2	0.159	0.16
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**			IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	8.9%	6	120	42.4%			1.34	0.27
2	40	11.6%	7	140	31.1%				
3	60	19.2%	8	160	24.7%				
4	80	24.5%	9	180	17.2%				**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	39.0%	10	200	18.1%				48.0

Table 2

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 403 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.08	0.436	0.180	47.2	0.218	0.22
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.34
Back Seat		47.6%		22.9%		26.8%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.27
Front Seat		15.4%		14.0%		10.9%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 3

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90	E	1.07	0.364	47.2	0.182	0.19
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**			IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	10.8%	6	120	41.8%			1.39	0.28
2	40	11.6%	7	140	31.7%				
3	60	24.4%	8	160	25.6%				
4	80	34.8%	9	180	20.6%				**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	44.3%	10	200	16.7%				48.0

Table 4

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.500	0.321	47.2	0.250	0.25
Measurement Grid										
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.39					
Back Seat	48.7%	46.0%	13.3%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28					
Front Seat	41.2%	12.9%	15.3%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0					

Table 5

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 430 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90	E	1.07	0.246	47.9	0.123	0.12
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit		
1	20	7.1%	6	120	23.6%	1.43	0.29		
2	40	7.3%	7	140	19.7%				
3	60	19.7%	8	160	17.1%				
4	80	22.7%	9	180	13.6%		RF Po (*Max)		
5	100	29.3%	10	200	11.3%		48.0		

Table 6

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 430 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.454	0.199	47.9	0.227	0.23
Measurement Grid										
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.43					
Back Seat	45.1%	31.0%	19.0%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.29					
Front Seat	21.0%	6.4%	14.3%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0					

Table 7

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90	E	1.06	0.303	47.6	0.151	0.15
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	8.7%		6	120	25.7%		1.50	0.30
2	40	10.0%		7	140	26.0%			
3	60	29.0%		8	160	21.3%			
4	80	19.6%		9	180	15.5%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	33.5%		10	200	12.6%			48.0

Table 8

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.06	0.669	0.470	47.6	0.335	0.34
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.50
Back Seat		62.9%		38.0%		33.0%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.30
Front Seat		34.7%		26.7%		32.5%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 9

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90	E	1.05	0.291	47.6	0.146	0.15
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	7.6%		6	120	28.2%		1.53	0.31
2	40	7.6%		7	140	28.1%			
3	60	20.7%		8	160	21.3%			
4	80	22.1%		9	180	14.5%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	27.1%		10	200	12.7%			48.0

Table 10

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.876	0.540	47.6	0.438	0.44

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.53
Back Seat	58.3%	60.6%	52.4%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	31.0%	23.3%	51.3%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 11

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90	E	1.05	0.237	44.6	0.119	0.13

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	5.1%	6	120	23.9%	1.57	0.31
2	40	10.0%	7	140	24.0%		
3	60	15.1%	8	160	15.9%		
4	80	19.4%	9	180	9.6%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	21.8%	10	200	6.7%		48.0

Table 12

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.492	0.514	44.6	0.257	0.28

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.57
Back Seat	41.2%	40.6%	12.4%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	35.7%	17.7%	45.0%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 13

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 406 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90	E	1.08	0.215	47.7	0.108	0.11
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	4.6%		6	120	33.1%		1.35	0.27
2	40	3.7%		7	140	40.1%			
3	60	4.1%		8	160	20.9%			
4	80	9.3%		9	180	9.5%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	22.9%		10	200	10.9%			48.0

Table 14

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 406 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)		Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
						Back	Front			
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.08	0.131	0.053	47.7	0.065	0.07
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		% of Control Limit Head		% of Control Limit Chest		% of Control Limit Lower Trunk		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.35
Back Seat		15.9%		4.9%		8.2%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.27
Front Seat		4.7%		3.8%		3.4%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 15

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 413 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90	E	1.07	0.189	47.1	0.094	0.10
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	4.4%		6	120	25.1%		1.38	0.28
2	40	4.7%		7	140	33.0%			
3	60	5.9%		8	160	22.8%			
4	80	10.0%		9	180	8.9%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	12.4%		10	200	9.9%			48.0

Table 16

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 413 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.157	0.066	47.1	0.079	0.08

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.38
Back Seat	18.8%	8.3%	7.2%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28
Front Seat	7.4%	3.8%	3.2%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 17

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90	E	1.07	0.150	47.2	0.075	0.08

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	3.8%	6	120	23.1%	1.39	0.28
2	40	3.5%	7	140	22.5%		
3	60	5.2%	8	160	13.9%		
4	80	6.7%	9	180	8.0%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	13.8%	10	200	7.4%		48.0

Table 18

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.149	0.069	47.2	0.075	0.08

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.39
Back Seat	18.6%	6.5%	7.1%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28
Front Seat	8.3%	3.7%	3.0%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 19

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90	E	1.06	0.203	47.6	0.102	0.10
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	1.1%	6	120	35.7%		1.50	0.30	
2	40	2.3%	7	140	31.3%				
3	60	2.7%	8	160	18.6%				
4	80	8.9%	9	180	6.5%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	20.1%	10	200	8.1%			48.0	

Table 20

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)** Back	Front	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.06	0.356	0.159	47.6	0.178	0.18
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**	**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**			IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.50	
Back Seat		32.0%	23.1%		16.0%			IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.30	
Front Seat		15.5%	8.7%		7.6%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0	

Table 21

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90	E	1.05	0.198	47.6	0.099	0.10
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	1.7%	6	120	30.1%		1.53	0.31	
2	40	2.2%	7	140	32.5%				
3	60	4.7%	8	160	16.2%				
4	80	8.0%	9	180	6.1%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	18.0%	10	200	9.4%			48.0	

Table 22

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.334	0.166	47.6	0.167	0.17

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.53
Back Seat	28.6%	25.7%	11.0%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	10.2%	9.4%	12.9%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 23

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90	E	1.05	0.107	44.6	0.054	0.06

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	1.5%	6	120	18.7%	1.57	0.31
2	40	2.1%	7	140	17.3%		
3	60	3.2%	8	160	9.7%		
4	80	2.9%	9	180	2.8%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	5.9%	10	200	4.3%		48.0

Table 24

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.203	0.100	44.6	0.102	0.11

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.57
Back Seat	18.6%	14.9%	5.4%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	4.4%	5.5%	9.3%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 25

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 445 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.3	0.219	46.7	0.109	0.11
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**			IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	2.4%	6	120	20.1%			1.48	0.30
2	40	2.5%	7	140	35.1%				
3	60	3.7%	8	160	38.5%				
4	80	4.2%	9	180	22.2%				**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	5.5%	10	200	13.4%				48.0

Table 26

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 445 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.3	0.077	0.050	46.7	0.038	0.04
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.48
Back Seat		9.1%		4.4%		2.0%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.30
Front Seat		5.0%		3.3%		1.8%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 27

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 457.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.28	0.276	47.7	0.138	0.14
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**			IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	2.9%	6	120	27.5%			1.53	0.31
2	40	3.5%	7	140	47.8%				
3	60	4.6%	8	160	40.5%				
4	80	7.0%	9	180	24.7%				**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	8.9%	10	200	13.8%				48.0

Table 28

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 457.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.28	0.211	0.191	47.7	0.106	0.11

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.53
Back Seat	20.9%	12.4%	8.3%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	10.7%	10.8%	16.1%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 29

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.26	0.266	46.3	0.133	0.14

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	3.0%	6	120	28.8%	1.57	0.31
2	40	3.8%	7	140	46.7%		
3	60	4.9%	8	160	41.7%		
4	80	5.1%	9	180	17.7%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	11.7%	10	200	6.5%		48.0

Table 30

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Trunk (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.26	0.196	0.211	46.3	0.105	0.11

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.57
Back Seat	18.5%	16.5%	2.6%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	9.7%	9.5%	21.2%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Worst case antenna from above (by-stander only)

Table 31 45 degree

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90	E	1.07	0.309	47.2	0.154	0.16
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	4.9%		6	120	38.7%		1.39	0.28
2	40	9.0%		7	140	32.9%			
3	60	18.2%		8	160	23.2%			
4	80	22.6%		9	180	18.4%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	41.7%		10	200	12.7%			48.0

Worst case antenna from above (by-stander only)

Table 32 90 degree

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Trunk (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90	E	1.07	0.231	47.2	0.115	0.12
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	7.5%		6	120	27.5%		1.39	0.28
2	40	4.7%		7	140	26.5%			
3	60	8.0%		8	160	24.2%			
4	80	13.7%		9	180	20.5%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	18.2%		10	200	15.3%			48.0

Table 33

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 403 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.08	0.174	47.2	0.087	0.09
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	1.7%		6	120	11.7%		1.34	0.27
2	40	1.1%		7	140	16.9%			
3	60	3.1%		8	160	24.5%			
4	80	7.1%		9	180	26.4%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	11.6%		10	200	25.3%			48.0

Table 34

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 403 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)		Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
						Back	Front			
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.08	0.125	0.068	47.2	0.063	0.06

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.34
Back Seat	10.2%	5.2%	12.6%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.27
Front Seat	10.1%	1.7%	3.4%	**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 35

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.07	0.173	47.2	0.087	0.09

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	1.3%	6	120	9.7%	1.39	0.28
2	40	1.8%	7	140	15.7%		
3	60	2.2%	8	160	26.0%		
4	80	7.6%	9	180	25.6%		**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	11.1%	10	200	23.7%		48.0

Table 36

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)		Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
						Back	Front			
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.090	0.099	47.2	0.050	0.05

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.39
Back Seat	5.9%	6.5%	7.1%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28
Front Seat	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%	**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 37

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 430 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.07	0.142	47.9	0.071	0.07
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.8%		6	120	9.9%		1.43	0.29
2	40	1.1%		7	140	11.0%			
3	60	3.2%		8	160	21.0%			
4	80	5.9%		9	180	22.1%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	6.8%		10	200	17.5%			48.0

Table 38

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 430 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Roof (cnt)	HAE4002A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.078	0.050	47.9	0.039	0.04
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.43
Back Seat		6.3%		6.5%		3.5%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.29
Front Seat		2.4%		4.7%		3.4%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 39

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.06	0.179	47.6	0.089	0.09
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.7%		6	120	8.6%		1.50	0.30
2	40	2.0%		7	140	16.7%			
3	60	3.4%		8	160	25.7%			
4	80	4.7%		9	180	29.8%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	4.1%		10	200	23.5%			48.0

Table 40

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.06	0.069	0.082	47.6	0.041	0.04
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		% of Control Limit Head		% of Control Limit Chest		% of Control Limit Lower Trunk		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.50
Back Seat		4.1%		4.3%		5.3%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.30
Front Seat		3.0%		6.0%		7.4%			RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 41

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.05	0.189	47.6	0.094	0.10
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.7%		6	120	8.6%		1.53	0.31
2	40	0.8%		7	140	20.8%			
3	60	2.2%		8	160	28.2%			
4	80	3.3%		9	180	28.9%			RF Po (*Max)
5	100	6.1%		10	200	23.5%			48.0

Table 42

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.065	0.083	47.6	0.042	0.04
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		% of Control Limit Head		% of Control Limit Chest		% of Control Limit Lower Trunk		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.53
Back Seat		4.6%		4.2%		4.0%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.31
Front Seat		3.8%		5.6%		6.9%			RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 43

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	90 (actual 110)	E	1.05	0.225	44.6	0.112	0.12
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	1.1%	6	120	10.9%		1.57	0.31	
2	40	1.7%	7	140	23.6%				
3	60	2.9%	8	160	33.4%				
4	80	4.0%	9	180	34.0%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	6.4%	10	200	25.7%			48.0	

Table 44

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Roof (cnt)	HAE4003A	2.15	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.066	0.107	44.6	0.054	0.06
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.57
Back Seat		3.3%		4.8%		4.5%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.31
Front Seat		5.9%		5.4%		9.2%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 45

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 406 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.08	0.126	47.7	0.063	0.06
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	0.6%	6	120	1.5%		1.35	0.27	
2	40	0.5%	7	140	6.3%				
3	60	0.5%	8	160	19.8%				
4	80	0.5%	9	180	33.4%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	0.7%	10	200	29.4%			48.0	

Table 46

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 406 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.08	0.012	0.010	47.7	0.006	0.01

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.35
Back Seat	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.27
Front Seat	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 47

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 413 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.07	0.120	47.1	0.060	0.06

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.8%	6	120	1.5%	1.38	0.28
2	40	1.1%	7	140	6.5%		
3	60	1.0%	8	160	17.6%		
4	80	0.9%	9	180	30.4%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	0.9%	10	200	26.2%		48.0

Table 48

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 413 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.022	0.015	47.1	0.011	0.01

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.38
Back Seat	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28
Front Seat	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 49

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.07	0.104	47.2	0.052	0.05
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	0.6%	6	120	1.1%		1.39	0.28	
2	40	0.6%	7	140	4.7%				
3	60	0.6%	8	160	15.9%				
4	80	1.0%	9	180	26.1%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	0.9%	10	200	23.0%			48.0	

Table 50

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 416.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4010A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.07	0.019	0.016	47.2	0.009	0.01
Measurement Grid										
Test Position	**% of Control Limit Head**	**% of Control Limit Chest**	**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**					IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.39	
Back Seat	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%					IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.28	
Front Seat	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%					**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0	

Table 51

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.06	0.189	47.6	0.095	0.10
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	0.7%	6	120	5.7%		1.50	0.30	
2	40	0.6%	7	140	15.3%				
3	60	1.0%	8	160	33.9%				
4	80	2.5%	9	180	39.2%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	2.4%	10	200	24.9%			48.0	

Table 52

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 450 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.06	0.034	0.031	47.6	0.017	0.02

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.50
Back Seat	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.30
Front Seat	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 53

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.05	0.206	47.6	0.103	0.10

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.6%	6	120	4.7%	1.53	0.31
2	40	0.7%	7	140	16.3%		
3	60	0.8%	8	160	35.5%		
4	80	1.3%	9	180	45.8%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	2.0%	10	200	26.7%		48.0

Table 54

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 460 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2) Back	Front	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.028	0.037	47.6	0.018	0.02

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.53
Back Seat	1.8%	1.3%	2.3%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 55

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	90 (actual 110)	E	1.05	0.114	44.6	0.057	0.06
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.6%		6	120	1.9%		1.57	0.31
2	40	0.6%		7	140	7.5%			
3	60	0.6%		8	160	20.4%			
4	80	0.8%		9	180	24.1%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	1.3%		10	200	14.7%			48.0

Table 56

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Roof (cnt)	HAE4011A	5.65	Highest Reading	E	1.05	0.019	0.026	44.6	0.013	0.01
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.57
Back Seat		1.1%		1.4%		1.1%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.31
Front Seat		1.2%		1.8%		2.0%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0

Table 57

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 445 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.3	0.119	46.7	0.059	0.06
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	1.0%		6	120	1.0%		1.48	0.30
2	40	1.1%		7	140	2.6%			
3	60	1.1%		8	160	11.8%			
4	80	1.0%		9	180	26.0%			**RF Po (*Max)**
5	100	1.2%		10	200	33.1%			48.0

Table 58

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 445 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)		Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
						Back	Front			
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.3	0.015	0.012	46.7	0.007	0.01

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.48
Back Seat	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.30
Front Seat	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 59

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 457.5 MHz									
Antenna Location	Antenna Model	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Body (mW/cm^2)	Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.28	0.191	47.7	0.095	0.10

Measurement Grid							
Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	Test Position	Height (cm)	% of Control Limit	IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit
1	20	0.6%	6	120	1.3%	1.53	0.31
2	40	0.8%	7	140	8.1%		
3	60	1.2%	8	160	27.5%		
4	80	1.4%	9	180	45.9%		RF Po (*Max)
5	100	1.7%	10	200	36.7%		48.0

Table 60

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 457.5 MHz										
Antenna Location	Antenna	Gain (dBi)	Meas. Distance (cm)	E/H Field	Calibration Factor	Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)		Initial Power (W)	Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)	Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)
						Back	Front			
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.28	0.025	0.026	47.7	0.013	0.01

Measurement Grid					
Test Position	% of Control Limit Head	% of Control Limit Chest	% of Control Limit Lower Trunk	IEEE Controlled Limit:	1.53
Back Seat	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:	0.31
Front Seat	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	RF Po (*Max):	48.0

Table 61

External Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz									
Antenna Location	**Antenna Model**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Body (mW/cm^2)**	**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	90	E	1.26	0.175	46.3	0.087	0.09
Measurement Grid									
Test Position	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**	**Test Position**	**Height (cm)**	**% of Control Limit**		IEEE Controlled Limit	IEEE Uncontrolled Limit	
1	20	0.8%	6	120	2.6%		1.57	0.31	
2	40	0.9%	7	140	10.5%				
3	60	1.0%	8	160	25.8%				
4	80	1.5%	9	180	35.7%			**RF Po (*Max)**	
5	100	1.6%	10	200	31.1%			48.0	

Table 62

Internal Vehicle MPE Assessment @ 470 MHz										
Antenna Location	**Antenna**	**Gain (dBi)**	**Meas. Distance (cm)**	**E/H Field**	**Calibration Factor**	**Average over Head, Chest, Lower Trunk Back/Front seats (mW/cm^2)**		**Initial Power (W)**	**Pwr. Density Calc. (mW/cm^2)**	**Pwr. Density Max Calc. (mW/cm^2)**
						Back	**Front**			
Roof (cnt)	RAE4004A	7.15	Highest Reading	E	1.26	0.029	0.045	46.3	0.023	0.02
Measurement Grid										
Test Position		**% of Control Limit Head**		**% of Control Limit Chest**		**% of Control Limit Lower Trunk**		IEEE Controlled Limit:		1.57
Back Seat		1.5%		2.0%		2.0%		IEEE Uncontrolled Limit:		0.31
Front Seat		1.2%		2.5%		5.0%			**RF Po (*Max):**	48.0