Maximum Permissible Exposure

FCC ID: 2A6VOTAPHTIEKEVAD

Applicable Standard

Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 0.2m normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

(a) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Times $ E ^2, H ^2 $ or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	(900/f)*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			F/300	6
1500-100000			5	6

(b) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Times E 2 , H 2 or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			F/1500	30
1500-100000			1.0	30

Note: f=frequency in MHz; *Plane-wave equivalent power density

MPE Calculation Method

 $E (V/m) = (30*P*G)^{0.5}/d$ Power Density: Pd $(W/m^2) = E^2/377$

E = Electric Field (V/m)

P = Peak RF output Power (W)

G = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

d = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

 $Pd = (30*P*G) / (377*d^2)$

From the peak EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

Calculated Result and Limit

Antenna Gain: 0dBi

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	1	24.96	313.329	0.0623	1	Compiles

Note: 802.11n HT20 was the worst case