APPENDIX I RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

According to §15.247(i), 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 levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	Smart I/O+ Contr	oller					
Model	KT-61205W						
Data Applies To	KT-61220W; KT-63511W; KT-63514W						
	Model	iscrepancy					
	KT-61205W	 ⊚Ethernet 10/100 Mbps ⊚2.4GHz, IEEE802.11b/g/n 1T1R ⊚USB HOST 2.0 ⊚RS232/RS485 configurable port * 2 ports ⊚12 DIO 					
	KT-61220W	©Ethernet 10/100 Mbps ©2.4GHz, IEEE802.11b/g/n 1T1R ©USB HOST 2.0 ©RS232/RS485 configurable port * 2 ports ©6 AI					
Model Discrepancy	KT-63511W	 Cloud Enabler Ethernet 10/100 Mbps 2.4GHz, IEEE802.11b/g/n 1T1R USB HOST 2.0 RS232/RS485 configurable port * 1 ports 128 Registers(SW) 					
	KT-63514W	 Cloud Enabler Ethernet 10/100 Mbps 2.4GHz, IEEE802.11b/g/n 1T1R USB HOST 2.0 RS232/RS485 configurable port * 2 ports 256 Registers(SW) 					
Brand	KEYSTONE MICR	OTECH	I				
RF Module	Realtek		Model:	RTL8196E			
Frequency band (Operating)	 № 802.11b/g/n HT 802.11n HT40: 2.4 № 802.11a, 802.1 802.11n HT40: 51 802.11ac VHT80: Others 	· 5240MHz; 5745 ~ 5825MHz					
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☐ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others						



Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm²) ☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)					
Antenna Specification	Antenna Gain 2.4GHz 2.0 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)					
Maximum Average output power	IEEE 802.11b Mode : IEEE 802.11g Mode : IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mode : IEEE 802.11n HT40 Mode :	23.07 dBm 22.55 dBm 22.57 dBm 21.78 dBm	(202.768 mW) (179.887 mW) (180.717 mW) (150.661 mW)			
Evaluation applied						



Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By	
00	September 3, 2015	Initial Issue	ALL	Eva Lin	

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

Given

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

Where E = Field strength in Volts / meter

P = Power in Watts

G = Numeric antenna gain

d = *Distance in meters*

S = Power density in milliwatts / square centimeter

Combining equations and re-arranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P(mW) = P(W) / 1000$$
 and

$$d(cm) = d(m) / 100$$

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{377 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$
 Equation 1

Where d = Distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power density in mW / cm^2$

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using d = 20 cm into Equation 1:

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power density in mW / cm^2$

IEEE 802.11b Mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
Low	2412	202.768	1.58	20	0.0638	1	Pass

IEEE 802.11g Mode:

	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
ı	High	2462	179.887	1.58	20	0.0566	1	Pass

IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
Mid	2437	180.717	1.58	20	0.0568	1	Pass

IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode:

Ī	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
	High	2452	150.661	1.58	20	0.0474	1	Pass