## FCC §1.1310 & §2.1091 –MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

## **Applicable Standard**

According to subpart §2.1091 and subpart §1.1310, 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 of the Commission's guidelines.

| (B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure |                                  |                                  |  |                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Frequency Range<br>(MHz)                                | Electric Field<br>Strength (V/m) | Magnetic Field<br>Strength (A/m) | Power Density<br>(mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Averaging Time<br>(minutes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.3-1.34  | 614                              | 1.63                             | *(100)                                 | 30                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.34-30   | 824/f                            | 2.19/f                           | *(180/f <sup>2</sup> )                 | 30                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30-300  | 27.5                             | 0.073                            | 0.2                                    | 30                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300-1500  | /                                | /                                | f/1500                                 | 30                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1500-100,000  | /                                | /                                | 1.0                                    | 30                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) (§1.1310, §2.1091)

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

According to §1.1310 and §2.1091 RF exposure is calculated.

Calculated Formulary:

Predication of MPE limit at a given distance

 $S = PG/4\pi R^2 =$  power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm<sup>2</sup>);

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW);

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain;

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm);

**Calculated Data:** 

| Mode             | Frequency<br>Range<br>(MHz) | Antenna Gain |           | Tune-up<br>Output<br>Power |        | Evaluation<br>Distance | Power<br>Density      | MPE<br>Limit          | MPE<br>Ratio |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|                  |                             | (dBi)        | (numeric) | (dBm)                      | (mW)   | (cm)                   | (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) |              |
| 802.11b          | 2412~2462                   | 3.0          | 2.00      | 17.0                       | 50.12  | 20                     | 0.0199                | 1.0                   | 0.0199       |
| 802.11g          |                             | 3.0          | 2.00      | 23.0                       | 199.53 | 20                     | 0.0794                | 1.0                   | 0.0794       |
| 802.11n-<br>HT20 |                             | 3.0          | 2.00      | 22.5                       | 177.83 | 20                     | 0.0707                | 1.0                   | 0.0707       |
| 802.11n-<br>HT40 | 2422~2452                   | 3.0          | 2.00      | 22.5                       | 177.83 | 20                     | 0.0707                | 1.0                   | 0.0707       |

Note: The Tune-up output power was declared by the Manufacturer.

**Conclusion:** The device meets MPE at distance 20cm.