

## Maximum Permissible Exposure

Applicable Standard

According to §1.1307(b)(5), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

Remark: 1) The maximum output power for antenna0 is 9.61dBm (9.14mW) at 5230MHz, 5 dBi antenna0 gain(with 3.16 numeric antenna gain.)  
The maximum output power for antenna1 is 9.95dBm (9.89mW) at 5230MHz, 5 dBi antenna1 gain(with 3.16 numeric antenna gain.)

### Calculation

$$\text{Given } E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$$

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

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antenna0 output power=9.14mW

Numeric Antenna gain=3.16

antenna1 output power=9.89mW

Numeric Antenna gain=3.16

Substituting the MPE safe distance using  $d=20\text{cm}$  into above equation.

Yields:

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

Where  $P$  = Power in mW

$G$  = Numeric antenna gain

$S$  = Power density in  $\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$

antenna0 Power density= $0.006\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$

antenna1 Power density= $0.006\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$

$S1 + S2 = S$  Power density= $0.012\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is  $1.0\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$  even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)