#### **RF Exposure / MPE Calculation**

| No.                 | 14033198S                              |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Customer            | Panasonic Automotive Systems Co., Ltd. |
| Description of EUT  | Car Navigation                         |
| Model Number of EUT | AT2107                                 |
| FCC ID              | ACJ932AT2107                           |

Panasonic Automotive Systems Co., Ltd. declares that Model: AT2107 complies with FCC radiation exposure requirement specified in the FCC Rule 2.1091 (for mobile).

#### **RF Exposure Calculations:**

The following information provides the minimum separation distance for the highest gain antenna provided with the "AT2107" as calculated from (B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure of TABLE 1- LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE) of §1.1310 Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits.

## [Bluetooth part]

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm^2 uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$
 Where 
$$P = \underbrace{3.29 \text{ mW (Maximum average output power)}}_{\text{average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.} \\ G = \underbrace{1.614 \text{ Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 2.08 dBi}}_{\text{C}} \\ r = \underbrace{20 \text{ cm (Separation distance)}}$$

Power Density Result S = 0.00106 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

## [Bluetooth Low Energy part]

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm^2 uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$
 Where 
$$P = 2.61 \text{ mW (Maximum average output power)}$$
 average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition. 
$$G = 1.614 \text{ Numerical Antenna gain; equal to } 2.08 \text{ dBi}$$

*r* = 20 cm (Separation distance)

Power Density Result S = 0.00084 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

# [WLAN 2.4 GHz band part]

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1 mW/cm^2 uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$
 Where 
$$P = 17.50 \text{ mW (Maximum average output power)}$$
 
$$\square \text{ Time average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging}$$
 
$$\square \text{ Burst power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.}$$
 
$$G = 2.535 \text{ Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 4.04 dBi}$$
 
$$r = 20 \text{ cm (Separation distance)}$$

Power Density Result  $S = 0.00883 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

Therefore, if Bluetooth (BR/EDR) and WLAN (2.4 GHz band) transmit simultaneously,

 $S = 0.00106 \text{ mW/cm}^2 + 0.00883 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

 $= 0.00989 \text{ mW/cm}^2$