7.3. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE

LIMITS

§15.247 (b) (5) 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.

CALCULATIONS

Given

$$E = \sqrt{(30 * P * G)} / d$$

and

$$S = E ^2 / 3770$$

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

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

$$d = \sqrt{(30 * P * G) / (3770 * S)}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P(mW) = P(W) / 1000 \text{ and}$$

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

yields

$$d = 100 * \sqrt{((30 * (P / 1000) * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

$$d = 0.282 * \sqrt{(P * G / S)}$$

where

d = distance in cm

P = Power in mW

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G = Numeric antenna gain

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

Substituting the logarithmic form of power and gain using:

 $P(mW) = 10 \land (P(dBm) / 10)$ and $G(numeric) = 10 \land (G(dBi) / 10)$

yields

$$d = 0.282 * 10 ^ ((P + G) / 20) / \sqrt{S}$$

Equation (1)

where

d = MPE distance in cm

P = Power in dBm

G = Antenna Gain in dBi

 $S = Power Density Limit in mW / cm^2$

Equation (1) and the measured peak power is used to calculate the MPE distance.

LIMITS

 $S = 1.0 \text{ mW} / \text{cm}^2 \text{ from } 1.1310 \text{ Table } 1$

RESULTS

No non-compliance noted:

Mode	Power Density Limit	Output Power	Antenna Gain	MPE Distance
	(mW/cm^2)	(dBm)	(dBi)	(cm)
Normal	1.0	15.61	4.94	3.00
Turbo	1.0	16.11	4.94	3.18

NOTE: For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the minimum separation distance is 20 cm, even if calculations indicate that the MPE distance would be less.