

Prediction of MPE limit at a given distance

Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2}$$

where: S = power density
P = power input to the antenna
G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator
R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

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| Maximum peak output power at device output terminal: | <u>2.83</u> dBm |
| Cable and Jumper loss: | <u>0.0</u> dB |
| Maximum peak output power at antenna input terminal: | <u>2.83</u> dBm |
| | <u>1.918668741</u> mW |
| Single Antenna gain (typical): | <u>1.5</u> dBi |
| Number of Antennae: | <u>1</u> |
| Total Antenna gain (typical): | <u>1.5</u> dBi |
| | <u>1.412537545</u> (numeric) |
| Prediction distance: | <u>20</u> cm |
| Prediction frequency: | <u>2480</u> MHz |
| MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure at prediction frequency: | <u>1</u> mW/cm ² |
| Power density at prediction frequency: | 0.000539 mW/cm ² |
| | 0.005392 W/m ² |
| Tx On time: | 1.000000 ms |
| Tx period time: | 1.000000 ms |
| Average Factor: | 100.000000 % |
| Average Power density at prediction frequency: | 0.005392 W/m ² |
| Maximum allowable antenna gain: | 34.18269855 dBi |
| Margin of Compliance: | 32.68269855 dB |