

Appendix C. Maximum Permissible Exposure

1. Maximum Permissible Exposure

1.1. Applicable Standard

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 limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 0.25 m normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

(A) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm ²)	Averaging Time E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842 / f	4.89 / f	(900 / f)*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			F/300	6
1500-100,000			5	6

(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm ²)	Averaging Time E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			F/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

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

1.2. MPE Calculation Method

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

E = Electric field (V/m)

P = Peak RF output power (W)

G = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

d = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

$$Pd = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377 \times d^2}$$

From the peak EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

1.3. Calculated Result and Limit

<For WLAN Function>:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11n MCS0 20MHz Ant. A + Ant. B: 23.12 dBm

Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Peak Output Power (dBm)	Peak Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
2.00	1.5849	23.1223	205.2263	0.064742	1	Complies

<For GSM 850 Function>:

3G USB Dongle (Mode 1), FCC ID: QISE169

Antenna Type : Fixed Internal Antenna

Frequency (MHz)	ERP power(dBm)	EIRP(dBm)	EIRP(mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
824.2	31.7800	33.9200	2466.0393	0.490852	0.549	Complies
836.4	31.7500	33.8900	2449.0632	0.487473	0.549	Complies
848.8	31.7300	33.8700	2437.8108	0.485233	0.549	Complies

CONCLUSION:

Both of the WLAN and GSM 850 can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$$CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + \dots \text{etc.} < 1$$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Therefore, the worst-case situation is $0.064742 / 1 + 0.490852 / 0.549 = 0.958826$, which is less than "1".

This confirmed that the device comply with FCC 1.1310 MPE limit.

<For GSM 850 Function>:

3G Express Card (Mode 2), FCC ID: UZI-C100

Antenna Type : Fixed Internal Antenna

Frequency (MHz)	ERP power(dBm)	EIRP(dBm)	EIRP(mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
824.2	30.3700	32.5100	1782.3788	0.354773	0.549	Complies
836.4	30.2900	32.4300	1749.8467	0.348298	0.549	Complies
848.8	30.7200	32.8600	1931.9683	0.384548	0.549	Complies

CONCLUSION:

Both of the WLAN and GSM 850 can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$$CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + \dots \text{etc.} < 1$$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Therefore, the worst-case situation is $0.064742 / 1 + 0.384548 / 0.549 = 0.765193$, which is less than "1".

This confirmed that the device comply with FCC 1.1310 MPE limit.