

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 GSM 850 Function:

3G PCI Module, FCC ID: HFS-GLE

| 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 |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---|--|-------------|
| 824.2000 | 29.5700 | 31.7100 | 1482.5181 | 0.2951 | 0.549 | Complies |
| 836.6000 | 29.8500 | 31.9900 | 1581.2480 | 0.3147 | 0.549 | Complies |
| 848.8000 | 30.0800 | 32.2200 | 1667.2472 | 0.3319 | 0.549 | Complies |

For WLAN Function:

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11b/g : 23.24 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 |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 2.83 | 1.9187 | 23.2400 | 210.8628 | 0.080529 | 1 | 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 $0.33190 / 0.549 + 0.0805 / 1 = 0.6851$, which is less than "1".

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