

## Training Research Co., Ltd.

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# Measurement of MPE

#### 1. Foreword

In adopt with the Human Exposure IEEE C95.1, and according to the FCC 1.1310. The *Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)* is obligated to measure in order to prove the safety of radiation harmfulness to the human body.

The *Gain* of the antenna used is measured in an anechoic chamber. The maximum total power to the antenna is to be recorded. By adopting the *Friis Transmission Formula* and the power gain of the antenna, we can find the distance right away from the product, where the limit of the MPE is.

#### 2. Description of EUT

**EUT** : ASUS USB SpaceLink Client

**Classification**: Mobile Device

(i) Under normal condition, the product maybe used in mobile applications. The antenna is at least 20cm away from the user;

(ii) Caution statement for keeping 20cm separation distance and the prohibition of operating next to the person has been printed in the

user's manual

Model No. : WL-140

**Granted FCC ID**: MSQWL140

Frequency Range : 2.412 GHz ~ 2.462GHz

**Antenna Kit** : 1 panel patch antenna

**Supported Channel:** 11 Channel

**Modulation Skill**: DBPSK, DQPSK, CCK

**Power Type** : Powered by the USB port of the client's device

**Applicant** : ASUSTeK Computer Inc.

4/F, 150 Li-te Rd., Peitou, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.



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## 3. Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

| Frequency<br>Range<br>(MHz)                             | Electric Field<br>Strength (V/m) | Magnetic Filed<br>Strength (H)<br>(A/m) | Power Density (S)<br>(mW/cm2) | Averaging Time $ E ^2$ , $ H ^2$ or S (minutes) |  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| (A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure         |                                  |   |                               |   |  |
| 0.3-3.0   | 614                              | 1.63                                    | 100                           | 6   |  |
| 3.0-30  | 1842/f                           | 4.89/f                                  | $900/f^{2}$                   | 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 |                                  |   |                               |   |  |
| 0.3-1.34  | 614                              | 1.63                                    | 100                           | 30  |  |
| 1.34-30   | 824/f                            | 2.19/f                                  | $180/f^2$                     | 30  |  |
| 30-300  | 27.5                             | 0.073                                   | 0.2                           | 30  |  |
| 300-1500  |                                  |   | f/1500                        | 30  |  |
| 1500-100,000  |                                  |   | 1.0                           | 30  |  |

[The EUT is tested in transmit and receive modes and in the first, middle and the last channel separately. The following shows only our observation have the greatest emissions.]

## According to OET BULLETIN 56 Fourth Edition/August 1999, Equation for Predicting RF Fields:

Power density at the specific separation (portable): 
$$S = \frac{PG}{4pR^2} = \frac{29.99 \times 3.981}{4p(20)^2} = 2.375 \times 10^{-2} \, \text{mW/cm}^2$$
  
Estimated safe separation:  $R = \sqrt{\frac{PG}{4p}} = \sqrt{\frac{29.99 \times 3.981}{4p}} = 3.082 \, \text{cm}$ 

Remarks: "The safe estimated separation that the user must maintain from the antenna is at least 3.082 cm."

Where: S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm2)

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW)

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 (appropriate units, e.g., cm)

The *Numeric gain G* of antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by:

 $G = Log^{-1} (dB \text{ antenna gain}/10)$ 

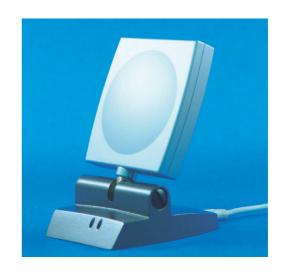
$$G = Log^{-1} (6/10) = 3.981$$

# for 2.4 GHz

# **USB 6 dBi Directional Antenna**

## **Electrical Specification**

| Frequency range     | 2400 MHz - 2500 MHz |  |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Gain                | 6 dBi               |  |
| VSWR                | 1.5 : 1 Max.        |  |
| Polarization        | Linear, vertical    |  |
| HPBW / horizontal   | 80°                 |  |
| HPBW / vertical     | 80°                 |  |
| Front to back ratio | 12 dB               |  |
| Impedance           | 50 Ohms             |  |
| Connector           | USB jack            |  |
|                     | •                   |  |



#### **Environmental & Mechanical Characteristics**

| Temperature     | - 10° C to +55° C |  |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Humidity        | 95% @ 25° C       |  |
| Radome material | ABS               |  |

