

Measurement of MPE

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Filed Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	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, by the *Friis Transmission Formula*:

$$\text{Power density at the specific separation (portable): } S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{508.159 \times 0.501}{4\pi R^2} = 2.026 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

$$\text{Estimated safe separation: } R = \sqrt{\frac{PG}{4\pi S}} = \sqrt{\frac{508.159 \times 0.501}{4\pi \times 2.026}} = 3.162 \text{ cm}$$

Remarks: "The safe estimated separation that the user must maintain from the antenna is at least [3.162 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:

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

$$G = \text{Log}^{-1} (-3 / 10) = 0.501$$