



## APPENDIX I RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

### LIMIT

According to RSS-Gen §5.5, before equipment certification is granted, the applicable requirements of RSS-102 shall be met.

### EUT Specification

<b>EUT</b>	High Power MiniPCI 5.8GHz
<b>Frequency band (Operating)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bluetooth: 2.402GHz ~ 2.480GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz
<b>Device category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable (<20cm separation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobile (>20cm separation)
<b>Exposure classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational/Controlled exposure (S=5mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Antenna diversity</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single antenna <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple antennas <input type="checkbox"/> Tx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Rx diversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tx/Rx diversity
<b>Max. output power</b>	IEEE 802.11a: 26.19 dBm (415.91mW)
<b>Antenna gain (Max)</b>	2 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)
<b>Evaluation applied</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MPE Evaluation* <input type="checkbox"/> SAR Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

### Remark:

- 1.The maximum output power is 26.19dBm (415.91mW) at 5745MHz (with 1.58 numeric antenna gain.)
- 2.DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.
- 3.For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.

### TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

### Calculation

$$\text{Given } E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$$

Where  $E$  = Field strength in Volts / meter

$P$  = Power in Watts

$G$  = Numeric antenna gain

$d$  = Distance in meters

$S$  = Power density in milliwatts / square centimeter

Combining equations and re-arranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{3770d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

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$$P (mW) = P (W) / 1000 \text{ and}$$

$$d (cm) = d(m) / 100$$

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where  $d =$  Distance in cm

$P =$  Power in mW

$G =$  Numeric antenna gain

$S =$  Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

### Maximum Permissible Exposure

EUT output power = 415.91mW

Numeric Antenna gain =1.58

Substituting the MPE safe distance using  $d = 20$  cm into Equation 1:

Yields

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where  $P =$  Power in mW

$G =$  Numeric antenna gain

$S =$  Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

→ Power density =0.13077mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

**END OF REPORT**