

## 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 0.2 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 <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> 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

in the normal operation, the transmit time is 55% across all hopping channels.

The other 45% off time is the channel change time and receive time.

This would bring the factor to be:  $10\log(0.55) = -2.6\text{dB}$ .

The final result is as below:

Frequency (MHz)	Peak Conducted Power (dBm)	Average Conducted Power (dBm)	EIRP Power (dBm)
2402.049	11.39	8.79	7.20
2438.913	18.03	15.43	13.84
2477.313	17.75	15.15	13.56

$$60/f = 60/2.438913 \text{ GHz} = 24.601 \text{ mW} = 13.909 \text{ dBm}$$

The test result 13.84 dBm is lower than 13.909 dBm.

Antenna Type : Printed Antenna

Max Average Conducted Power: 15.43 dBm

Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Peak Output Power (dBm)	Peak Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
-1.59	0.6934	15.4300	34.9140	0.004819	1	Complies

$$18.03 + (-2.6) + (-1.59) = 13.84 \text{ dBm}, \text{ it is lower than } 13.909 \text{ dBm},$$

It is not required SAR test.