APPENDIX I
RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

According to §15.247(i), 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 of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	Home Monitoring Gateway
Frequency band (Operating)	☒ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm^2) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm^2)
Antenna diversity	☐ Single antenna ☒ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☒ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 18.18 dBm (65.77 mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 26.77 dBm (475.34 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 20 MHz mode: 25.13 dBm (325.84 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 40 MHz mode: 28.79 dBm (756.83 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	Part Number / Gain / Numeric gain C147-510649-A(SSR-210213) / 3.3 dBi / 2.14 C147-510652-A(SSR-209470) / 2.0 dBi / 1.58 C147-510674-A(SSR-210468) / 2.4 dBi / 1.74 Antenna Calculation for MIMO Mode 10*LOG(((10^(3.3/20)+10^(2.4/20))^2)/2)= 5.87 dBi (Numeric gain: 3.86)
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. *The maximum output power is 28.79dBm (756.83mW) at 2437MHz (with 3.86 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/cm2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.*

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

MPE EVALUATION

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

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

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:

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

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

P (mW) = P (W) / 1000 and

d (cm) = d(m) / 100

Yields

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

Where *d = Distance in cm*
P = Power in mW
G = Numeric antenna gain
S = Power density in mW / cm^2

Maximum Permissible Exposure

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^2

IEEE 802.11b mode:

EUT output power = 65.77 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.14

→ Power density = 0.02801 mW / cm^2

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 475.34 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.14

→ Power density = 0.20243 mW / cm^2

IEEE 802.11n HT 20 MHz mode:

EUT output power = 325.5 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.86

→ Power density = 0.25002 mW / cm^2

IEEE 802.11n HT 40 MHz mode:

EUT output power = 756.1 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.86

→ Power density = 0.58079 mW / cm^2

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