

## MPE Calculations

Systems operating under the provision of 47 CFR 1.1307(b)(1) shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the FCC guidelines.

The EUT will only be used with a separation of 20 centimeters or greater between the antenna and the body of the user or nearby persons and can therefore be considered a mobile transmitter per 47 CFR 2.1091(b). The MPE calculation for this exposure is shown below.

### Using the CF-73 802.11b Antennas:

The peak radiated output power (EIRP) is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EIRP} &= P + G \\ \text{EIRP} &= 16.65\text{dBm} + 3.30 \text{ dBi} \\ \text{EIRP} &= 19.95\text{dBm} (98.85 \text{ mW}) \end{aligned}$$

Where

P = Power input to the antenna (mW).  
G = Power gain of the antenna (dBi)

Power density at the specific separation:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= PG/(4R^2\pi) \\ S &= (46.24 \times 2.138) / (4 \times 20^2 \times \pi) \\ S &= 0.019 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Where

S = Maximum power density (mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
P = Power input to the antenna (mW).  
G = Numeric power gain of the antenna  
R = Distance to the center of the radiation of the antenna (20cm = limit for MPE)

The maximum permissible exposure (MPE) for the general population is 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The power density at 20cm does not exceed the 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> limit. Therefore, the exposure condition is compliant with FCC rules.

Estimated safe separation:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sqrt{PG/4\pi} \\ R &= \sqrt{(46.24 \times 2.138) / 4\pi} \\ R &= 2.80 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Where

P = Power input to the antenna (mW).  
G = Numeric power gain of the antenna  
R = The safe estimated separation that the user must maintain from the antenna (cm)

The numeric gain (G) of the antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \text{Log}^{-1} (\text{dB antenna gain}/10) \\ G &= \text{Log}^{-1} (3.30 \text{ dBi}/10) \\ G &= 2.138 \end{aligned}$$

### **Using the WLAN PIFA Antennas:**

The peak radiated output power (EIRP) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{EIRP} = P + G$$

$$\text{EIRP} = 16.65 \text{ dBm} + 3.0 \text{ dBi}$$

$$\text{EIRP} = 19.65 \text{ dBm} (92.26 \text{ mW})$$

Where

P = Power input to the antenna (mW).

G = Power gain of the antenna (dBi)

Power density at the specific separation:

$$S = PG/(4R^2\pi)$$

$$S = (46.24 \times 2.00) / (4 \times 20^2 \times \pi)$$

$$S = 0.0.18 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

Where

S = Maximum power density (mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)

P = Power input to the antenna (mW).

G = Numeric power gain of the antenna

R = Distance to the center of the radiation of the antenna (20cm = limit for MPE)

The maximum permissible exposure (MPE) for the general population is 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

The power density at 20cm does not exceed the 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> limit. Therefore, the exposure condition is compliant with FCC rules.

Estimated safe separation:

$$R = \sqrt{PG/4\pi}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(46.24 \times 2.00) / 4\pi}$$

$$R = 2.71 \text{ cm}$$

Where

P = Power input to the antenna (mW).

G = Numeric power gain of the antenna

R = The safe estimated separation that the user must maintain from the antenna (cm)

The numeric gain (G) of the antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by:

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

$$G = \text{Log}^{-1} (3.00 \text{ dBi}/10)$$

$$G = 2.00$$