

Prediction of Maximum Permissible Exposure

Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = \frac{PG}{4 \Pi R^2}$$

where: S = power density

P = power input to the antenna

G = directional power gain of the antenna relative to an isotropic radiator

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

Max. output power at antenna terminal(mW): 354.813 Antenna gain for prediction(dBi): 9 Maximum antenna gain(numeric): 7.9432823 Duty Cycle(%): 50 Prediction distance(cm): 20 Prediction frequency(MHz): 2300	25.50	Max. output power at antenna terminal(dBm):
Antenna gain for prediction(dBi): 9 Maximum antenna gain(numeric): 7.9432823 Duty Cycle(%): 50 Prediction distance(cm): 20 Prediction frequency(MHz): 2300	354.813	Max. output power at antenna terminal(mW):
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Duty Cycle(%):50Prediction distance(cm):20Prediction frequency(MHz):2300	7.9432823	Maximum antenna gain(numeric):
Prediction distance(cm): 20 Prediction frequency(MHz): 2300	50	Duty Cycle(%):
Prediction frequency(MHz). 2300	20	Prediction distance(cm):
	2300	Prediction frequency(MHz):
Limit for uncontrolled exposure(mw/cm ²): 1.000	1.000	Limit for uncontrolled exposure(mw/cm ²):

S(mw/cm²) = : 0.280

NOTE: 50% duty cycle is based on Time Division Duplex (TDD) which is the normal operating mode of the device. In this mode the transmitter is active 50% of the time and the Receiver is active 50% of the time. The power used in the above calculations was measured with the transmitter in a continuous transmit mode. The measurement was made with an average detector.