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.

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EUT Specification

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EUT	802.11n 1x1 PCIe Minicard transceiver
Frequency band	☐ WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz
(Operating)	☐ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz
	Others
Device category	Portable (<20cm separation)
	Mobile (>20cm separation)
	Others
Exposure classification	Occupational/Controlled exposure ($S = 5 \text{mW/cm}^2$)
	$ (S=1 \text{mW/cm}^2) $
Antenna diversity	Single antenna
	Multiple antennas
	Tx diversity
	Rx diversity
	☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 21.13 dBm (129.7179 mW)
	IEEE 802.11g mode: 25.21 dBm (331.8945 mW)
	draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 25.28 dBm (337.2873 mW)
	draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 21.95 dBm (156.6751 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	1. PIFA Antenna / Gain: 3.62 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.30)
	2. Dipole Antenna / Gain: 3.2 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.09)
Evaluation applied	MPE Evaluation*
	SAR Evaluation
	□ N/A
Remark:	
1 The maximum output power is 25 288dRm (337 2873 mW) at 2437MHz (with 2 30 numeric	

- 1. The maximum output power is <u>25.288dBm (337.2873 mW) at 2437MHz (with 2.30 numeric antenna gain.)</u>
- 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.

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Calculation

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

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:

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

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

Yields

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

 $S = Power\ density\ in\ mW/cm^2$

Page 187 Rev. 00 **IEEE 802.11b mode:**

EUT output power = 129.7179 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.30

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.059372 mW/cm²

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 331.8945 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.30

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.151908 mW/cm²

draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power =337.2873 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.154376mW/cm²

draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 156.6751 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.30

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.071700 mW/cm²

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

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