

**IEEE C95.1 2005  
KDB 447498 D01 V06  
47 C.F.R. Part 1, Subpart I, Section 1.1310  
47 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart J, Section 2.1091**

## **RF EXPOSURE REPORT**

**For**

**802.11a/b/g/n/ac 2Tx2R + BT V4.2 LE USB Combo Module**

**Model: WCBN4508M**

**Trade Name: LITE-ON**

*Issued to*

**LITE-ON Technology Corp.**  
Bldg. C, 90, Chien 1 Road, Chung Ho, New Taipei City 23585, Taiwan

*Issued by*

**Compliance Certification Services Inc.**  
**Wugu Laboratory**  
No.11, Wugong 6th Rd., Wugu Dist.,  
New Taipei City 24891, Taiwan. (R.O.C.)  
<http://www.ccsrf.com>  
Issued Date: June 13, 2018



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## Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By
00	June 13, 2018	Initial Issue	ALL	Doris Chu

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# 1. TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

**We hereby certify that:**

The above equipment was tested by Compliance Certification Services Inc. The test data, data evaluation, test procedures, and equipment configurations shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in ANSI C63.10: 2013 and the energy emitted by the sample EUT tested as described in this report is in compliance with the requirements of FCC Rules Part 15.207, 15.209, 15.247.

The test results of this report relate only to the tested sample EUT identified in this report.

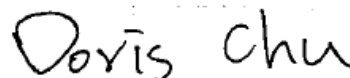
APPLICABLE STANDARDS	
STANDARD	TEST RESULT
IEEE C95.1 2005 KDB 447498 D03 47 C.F.R. Part 1, Subpart I, Section 1.1310 47 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart J, Section 2.1091	No non-compliance noted

*Approved by:*



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Sam Chuang  
 Manager  
 Compliance Certification Services Inc.

*Reporter:*



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Doris Chu  
 Report coordinator  
 Compliance Certification Services Inc.



<p align="center"><b>Antenna Specification</b></p>	<p><b>BT</b> PCB Antenna Ant 0: Gain: 3 dBi Ant 1 Gain: 3.3 dBi</p> <p><b>2.4G</b> PCB Antenna Ant 0: Gain: 3 dBi Ant 1 Gain: 3.3 dBi</p> <p><b>5G</b> PCB Antenna Ant 0: Gain: 1.7 dBi Ant 1 Gain: 2.3 dBi</p> <p>BT:           Antenna Gain :    3.30 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.14) Worst 2.4GHz:       Antenna Gain :    3.30 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.14) Worst 5GHz:          Antenna Gain :    2.30 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.70) Worst</p> <p>2.4GHz:       Directional Gain :  3.15 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.07) Worst 5GHz:          Directional Gain :  2.01 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.59) Worst</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> 1. Directional Gain: 10LOG(((10^(Ant0/10)+10^(Ant1/10))/2))</p>																											
<p align="center"><b>Max tune up Power</b></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bluetooth Mode:</td> <td>1.00 dBm</td> <td>(1.259 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11b Mode:</td> <td>21.00 dBm</td> <td>(125.893 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11g Mode:</td> <td>21.50 dBm</td> <td>(141.254 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11n 20 MHz Mode:</td> <td>21.00 dBm</td> <td>(125.893 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11n 40 MHz Mode:</td> <td>22.50 dBm</td> <td>(177.828 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11a Mode:</td> <td>19.50 dBm</td> <td>(89.125 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11n 20 MHz Mode:</td> <td>22.50 dBm</td> <td>(177.828 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11n 40 MHz Mode:</td> <td>23.00 dBm</td> <td>(199.526 mW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEEE 802.11ac VHT 80 MHz Mode:</td> <td>22.50 dBm</td> <td>(177.828 mW)</td> </tr> </table>	Bluetooth Mode:	1.00 dBm	(1.259 mW)	IEEE 802.11b Mode:	21.00 dBm	(125.893 mW)	IEEE 802.11g Mode:	21.50 dBm	(141.254 mW)	IEEE 802.11n 20 MHz Mode:	21.00 dBm	(125.893 mW)	IEEE 802.11n 40 MHz Mode:	22.50 dBm	(177.828 mW)	IEEE 802.11a Mode:	19.50 dBm	(89.125 mW)	IEEE 802.11n 20 MHz Mode:	22.50 dBm	(177.828 mW)	IEEE 802.11n 40 MHz Mode:	23.00 dBm	(199.526 mW)	IEEE 802.11ac VHT 80 MHz Mode:	22.50 dBm	(177.828 mW)
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<p align="center"><b>Evaluation applied</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MPE Evaluation*  <input type="checkbox"/> SAR Evaluation  <input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>																											

## 4. TEST RESULTS

**No non-compliance noted.**

### Calculation

Given  $E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$  &  $S = \frac{E^2}{377}$

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:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

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

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

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{377 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where  $d =$  Distance in cm

$P =$  Power in mW

$G =$  Numeric antenna gain

$S =$  Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

## 5. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE

Substituting the MPE safe distance using  $d = 20$  cm into Equation 1:

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where  $P =$  Power in mW

$G =$  Numeric antenna gain

$S =$  Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

### Bluetooth:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
19	2440	1.259	2.14	20	0.0005	1

### IEEE 802.11b:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
1	2412	125.893	2.14	20	0.0536	1

### IEEE 802.11g:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	141.254	2.14	20	0.0602	1

### IEEE 802.11n 20:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	125.893	2.07	20	0.0519	1

### IEEE 802.11n 40:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	177.828	2.07	20	0.0733	1

### IEEE 802.11a:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
149	5745	89.125	1.70	20	0.0302	1

### IEEE 802.11n 20:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
149	5745	177.828	1.59	20	0.0563	1

### IEEE 802.11n 40:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
151	5755	199.526	1.59	20	0.0631	1

### IEEE 802.11ac VHT80:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
155	5775	177.828	1.59	20	0.0563	1



## 6. SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION SAR ANALYSIS

Both of the WLAN and BT can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$$\text{CPD1} / \text{LPD1} + \text{CPD2} / \text{LPD2} + \dots \text{etc.} < 1$$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

### WIFI+BT

Therefore, the worst-case situation is  $0.0733 / 1 + 0.0005 / 1 = 0.0738$ , which is less than "1".