

**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**

**Wi-Fi (11a/b/g/n 2Tx2R)+BT (V4.2LE) USB Combo Module**

**Model: WCBN4513R**

**Trade Name: LITE-ON**

*Issued to*

**Lite-On Technology Corp.  
Bldg. C, 90, Chien 1 Road, Chung Ho, New Taipei City 23585, Taiwan,  
R.O.C**

*Issued by*

**Compliance Certification Services Inc.  
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Issued Date: August 22, 2016**



Testing Laboratory  
1309

**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By
00	August 22, 2016	Initial Issue	ALL	Doris Chu
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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION..... 4

2. LIMIT ..... 5

3. EUT SPECIFICATION..... 5

4. TEST RESULTS..... 7

5. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE ..... 8

6. SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION SAR ANALYSIS ..... 9

# 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:**Test by:*




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Miller Lee  
 Manager  
 Compliance Certification Services Inc.

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Doris Chu  
 Report coordinator  
 Compliance Certification Services Inc.

## 2. 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.

## 3. EUT SPECIFICATION

<b>Product</b>	Wi-Fi (11a/b/g/n 2Tx2R)+BT (V4.2LE) USB Combo Module
<b>Model Number</b>	WCBN4513R
<b>Model Discrepancy</b>	N/A
<b>Trade Name</b>	LITE-ON
<b>Frequency band (Operating)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bluetooth 2.1 + EDR / 4.0: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz 802.11b/g/n HT20: 2412MHz ~ 2462MHz 802.11n HT40: 2422MHz ~ 2452MHz 802.11a/n HT20: 5180MHz ~ 5700MHz / 5745MHz ~ 5825MHz 802.11n HT40: 5190MHz ~ 5670MHz / 5755MHz ~ 5795MHz <input type="checkbox"/> Others
<b>Device category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable (<20cm separation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobile (>20cm separation) <input type="checkbox"/> Others
<b>Exposure classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )

<p><b>Antenna Specification</b></p>	<p><b>BT</b>                      1. Walsin / RFMTA400530IMAB302                      PIFA Antenna / Gain: 3.79dBi                      2. Walsin / RFMTA400550IMAB301                      PIFA Antenna / Gain: 3.79dBi                      3. Hong Lin / 290-10311                      PIFA Antenna / Gain: 3.79dBi                      4. Hong Lin / 290-10289                      PIFA Antenna / Gain: 3.79dBi  <b>2.4G</b>                      Walsin / RFMTA200700NNLB002                      PIFA Antenna                      Ant0: Gain: 1.63dBi                      Ant1: Gain: 2.49dBi  <b>5G</b>                      Walsin / RFMTA200700NNLB002                      PIFA Antenna                      Ant0: Gain: 2.62dBi                      Ant1: Gain: 3.22dBi</p> <p>BT:           Antenna Gain :    3.79 dBi   (Numeric gain: 2.39)   Worst                      2.4GHz:    Antenna Gain :    2.49 dBi   (Numeric gain: 1.77)   Worst                      5GHz:       Antenna Gain :    3.22 dBi   (Numeric gain: 2.10)   Worst</p> <p>2.4GHz:                      Directional gain = 2.49 dBi +10log ( 2 ) = 5.50 dBi   (Numeric gain: 3.55)                      5GHz:                      Directional gain = 3.22 dBi +10log ( 2 ) = 6.23 dBi   (Numeric gain: 4.20)</p>
<p><b>Maximum Average output power</b></p>	<p>Bluetooth Mode :                   8.39 dBm   (6.902 mW)                      IEEE 802.11b Mode:               18.00 dBm   (63.096 mW)                      IEEE 802.11g Mode:               22.52 dBm   (178.649 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode:       22.46 dBm   (176.198 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode:       13.40 dBm   (21.878 mW)                      IEEE 802.11a Mode:               13.36 dBm   (21.677 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode:       18.48 dBm   (70.469 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode:       16.70 dBm   (46.774 mW)</p>
<p><b>Maximum Tune up Power</b></p>	<p>Bluetooth Mode :                   9.50 dBm   (8.913 mW)                      IEEE 802.11b Mode:               19.50 dBm   (89.125 mW)                      IEEE 802.11g Mode:               24.00 dBm   (251.189 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode:       23.50 dBm   (223.872 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode:       14.50 dBm   (28.184 mW)                      IEEE 802.11a Mode:               14.50 dBm   (28.184 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode:       19.50 dBm   (89.125 mW)                      IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode:       18.00 dBm   (63.096 mW)</p>
<p><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 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
79	2480	8.913	2.39	20	0.0042	1

### IEEE 802.11b mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	89.125	1.77	20	0.0314	1

### IEEE 802.11g mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	251.189	1.77	20	0.0885	1

### IEEE 802.11n HT 20 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	223.872	3.55	20	0.1582	1

### IEEE 802.11n HT 40 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	28.184	3.55	20	0.0199	1

### IEEE 802.11a mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
44	5220	28.184	2.10	20	0.0118	1

### IEEE 802.11n HT 20 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
157	5785	89.125	4.20	20	0.0745	1

### IEEE 802.11n HT 40 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
38	5190	63.096	4.20	20	0.0527	1



## 6. SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION SAR ANALYSIS

Both of the BT and WLAN 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

### BT+WIFI

Therefore, the worst-case situation is  $0.0042 / 1 + 0.1582 / 1 = 0.1624$ , which is less than "1".