

## Appendix B. Maximum Permissible Exposure

## 1. Maximum Permissible Exposure

### 1.1. Applicable Standard

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 limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 0.25 m normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

(A) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842 / f	4.89 / f	(900 / f)*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			F/300	6
1500-100,000			5	6

(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			F/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

Note: f = frequency in MHz ; \*Plane-wave equivalent power density

### 1.2. MPE Calculation Method

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

**E** = Electric field (V/m)

**P** = Average RF output power (W)

**G** = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

**d** = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

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

From the EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.25m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

### 1.3. Calculated Result and Limit

For 5GHz UNII Band:

Antenna Type : PCB Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0 20MHz : 16.87 dBm

Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
5.26	3.3574	16.8681	48.6191	0.032491	1	Complies

For 5GHz ISM Band:

Antenna Type : PCB Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11a: 25.17 dBm

Directional Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
8.02	6.3387	25.1709	328.9171	0.414989	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain =  $10 \log[(10^{G_1/20} + 10^{G_2/20} + \dots + 10^{G_N/20})^2 / N]$  dBi = 8.02 dBi

For 2.4GHz Band:

Antenna Type : PCB Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11g: 24.61 dBm

Directional Antenna Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
6.33	4.2954	24.6100	289.0680	0.247144	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain =  $10 \log[(10^{G_1/20} + 10^{G_2/20} + \dots + 10^{G_N/20})^2 / N]$  dBi = 6.33 dBi

#### CONCLUSION:

Both of the WLAN 2.4GHz Band and WLAN 5GHz Band can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

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

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Therefore, the worst-case situation is  $0.414989 / 1 + 0.247144 / 1 = 0.662133$ , which is less than "1". This confirmed that the device comply with FCC 1.1310 MPE limit.