## MPE Calculations (Mobile and Fixed Location)

The device is not a portable device (i.e. intended to be worn on the body or be hand-held), so it is classified as being either a mobile device or a fixed mounted device. The userís manual specifies a minimum separation distance of at least 20 cm , consistent with this classification.

FCC part 1.1310, Table 1 limits the power density for uncontrolled exposure. The power density, $\mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm} 2)$ calculated from the maximum EIRP $\mathrm{Pt}=($ EUT power + gain of antenna $(\mathrm{dBi}))(\mathrm{mW})$ and the distance, $\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{m})$, between the transmitting antenna and the closest person, can be calculated using:
Formula is: $\mathrm{Pd}=\mathrm{Pt} /\left(4^{*} \mathrm{pi}^{*} \mathrm{~d}^{2}\right)$

| Frequency $(\mathrm{MHz})$ | MPE Limit <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Eirp $(\mathrm{mW})$ | Pd at 20 cm <br> $\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Distance where Pd <br> $=$ Limit $(\mathrm{cm})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2400-5825$ | 1 | 1649.17 | 0.33 | 11.5 |


| Band | Mode | Output Power |  | Antenna gain (Max) | EIRP |  | Channels Available | Channels Used | Total EIRP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Peak | Average |  | dBm | W |  |  | W | dBm |
| 2412-2462 | CCK | - | 18.6 | 13.0 | 31.6 | 1.445 | 11 | 1 | 1.445 | 31.60 |
| 5180-5240 | OFDM | - | 6.8 | 5.0 | 11.8 | 0.015 | 4 | 1 | 0.015 | 11.80 |
| 5260-5320 | OFDM | - | 16.3 | 5.0 | 21.3 | 0.135 | 4 | 1 | 0.135 | 21.30 |
| 5745-5825 | OFDM | - | 12.8 | 4.5 | 17.3 | 0.054 | 5 | 1 | 0.054 | 17.30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals: | 4 | 1.649 | 32.17 |

With two transceivers operating in different bands, the configuration with the highest aggregate eirp would be the case with one transceiver are operating in the band with the highest eirp ( 2412 ñ 2462 MHz band) and the second in the band with the second highest eirp ( 5260 ñ 5320 MHz ) The total eirp for this case would be $1437+136=1573 \mathrm{~mW}$

| Formula is: $\quad \mathrm{Pd}=\mathrm{Pt} /\left(4^{*} \mathrm{p}^{*} \mathrm{~d}^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Frequ | (MHz) | MPE Limit ( $\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) 1 | Eirp (mW) |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Distance where Pd } \\ \text { = Limit }(\mathrm{cm}) \end{array} \\ \hline 15.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Band | Mode | Output Power |  | Antenna gain (Max) | EIRP |  | Channels Available | Channels Used | Total EIRP |  |
| Band | Mode | Peak | Average |  | dBm | W |  |  | W | dBm |
| 2412-2462 | CCK | - | 18.6 | 13.0 | 31.6 | 1.445 | 11 | 1 | 1.445 | 31.60 |
| 2412-2462 | CCK | - | 18.6 | 13.0 | 31.6 | 1.445 | 11 |  | 1.445 | 31.60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Totals: | 2 | 2.891 | 34.61 |

With two transceivers operating in the same band, the configuration with the highest aggregate eirp would be the case where both transceivers are operating in the band with the highest eirp ( 2412 n 2462 MHz band).
The total eirp for this case would be $2 \times 1437=2874 \mathrm{~mW}$.

