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.

Date of Issue: July 2, 2010

EUT Specification

EUT	Wireless PCI Card
Frequency band (Operating)	 \Box WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz \Box WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz \Box WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz \Box Others
Device category	 □ Portable (<20cm separation) □ Mobile (>20cm separation) □ Others
Exposure classification	 ✓ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm²) ✓ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)
Antenna diversity	 Single antenna Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 10.12 dBm(10.28 mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 14.88 dBm(30.76 mW) draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 12.83 dBm(19.18 mW) draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 13.72 dBm(23.55 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	2 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)
Evaluation applied	
Remark:	
1. The maximum output power is <u>14.88dBm (30.76 mW) at 2412MHz (with 1.58 numeric antenna</u>	
 gain.) 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.

MPE EVALUATION

Not applicable.

Page 78 Rev. 00

Calculation

Given

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

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 79 Rev. 00

Date of Issue: July 2, 2010

IEEE 802.11b mode:

EUT output power = 10.28mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.003232 mW/cm2

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 30.76 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.009672 mW/cm2

draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power =19.18 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.006031 mW/cm2

draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 23.55mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.007405 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.)

Page 80 Rev. 00

Date of Issue: July 2, 2010