Product name: A0101
Manufacturer: IJINUS FCC Id: SE6A001

## Prediction of MPE limit at a given distance

Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01
$S=\frac{P G}{4 \pi R^{2}}$
where: $\mathrm{S}=$ power density
$\mathrm{P}=$ power input to the antenna
$G=$ power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator
$R=$ distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

## Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 1$

Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal $\qquad$

Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal: $\qquad$ $5.84893192(\mathrm{~mW})$ Antenna gain(typical): $\qquad$ Prediction distance: | Prediction frequency: |
| :--- |
| $915(\mathrm{~cm})$ |
| $(\mathrm{MHz})$ | MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure at prediction frequency: $\qquad$ ( $\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2$ )

Power density at prediction frequency: $\quad 0.003153\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2\right)$

Maximum allowable antenna gain: 22.8659969 (dBi)

## Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} \mathbf{2}$

Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal: $\qquad$ 32.31 (dBm)

Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal Antenna gain(typical) $\qquad$ (dBi)
Maximum antenna gain: $\quad 1.258925412$ (numeric) Prediction distance: $\qquad$ (cm)

Prediction frequency $\qquad$ $0.55\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2\right)$

Power density at prediction frequency:
$0.426315\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2\right)$
Maximum allowable antenna gain: 2.106325448 (dBi)

## Transmitter n ${ }^{\circ} 3$

Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal

| 29.35 | $(\mathrm{dBm})$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 860.9937522 | $(\mathrm{~mW})$ |
| 1.258925412 | $(\mathrm{dBi})$ |
| 20 | $(\mathrm{numeric})$ |
| 1900 | $(\mathrm{MHz})$ |
| 1 | $\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2\right)$ |

MPE limit for uncontrolled exposure $\qquad$ ( $\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge}$ 2)
$0.215640\left(\mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{\wedge} 2\right)$
7.662698554 (dBi)

## Collocation evaluation for the following cases:

$\operatorname{Pd}(n)=$ Power density of $n^{\text {th }}$ transmitter at 20 cm
$\operatorname{LPd}(\mathrm{n})=$ Power density limit for the $\mathrm{n}^{\text {th }}$ transmitter

## Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 1$ + Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 2$ :

$$
[\operatorname{Pd}(1) / \operatorname{LPd}(1)]+[\operatorname{Pd}(2) / \operatorname{LPd}(2)]=0.78029
$$

## Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 1+$ Transmitter $\mathrm{n}^{\circ} 3$ :

$$
[\mathrm{Pd}(1) / \operatorname{LPd}(1)]+[\operatorname{Pd}(3) / \operatorname{LPd}(3)]=0.22081
$$

Note: Transmitter $n^{\circ} 2$ \& transmitter $n^{\circ} 3$ can't transmit simultaneously

