

## **Appendix A. 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 0.2 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

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$$

$$\text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

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

**P** = Peak 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 peak EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

### 1.3. Calculated Result and Limit

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11n (20MHz) port A: 23.39dBm

Test Mode	Min. User Distance (cm)	Gain (dBi)	Numeric Gain	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm2)
2.4G	20	5	3.162278	23.39	218.2730	0.1374

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11n (20MHz) port B: 23.01dBm

Test Mode	Min. User Distance (cm)	Gain (dBi)	Numeric Gain	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm2)
2.4G	20	5	1.584893	23.01	199.9862	0.1259

IEEE 802.11n (20MHz) port A + port B Power Density = 0.1374 + 0.1259 = 0.2633 (mW/cm2)

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11n (40MHz) port A: 21.56dBm

Test Mode	Min. User Distance (cm)	Gain (dBi)	Numeric Gain	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm2)
2.4G	20	5	1.584893	21.56	143.2188	0.0901

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11n (40MHz) port B: 21.27dBm

Test Mode	Min. User Distance (cm)	Gain (dBi)	Numeric Gain	Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm2)
2.4G	20	5	1.584893	21.27	133.9677	0.0843

IEEE 802.11n (40MHz) port A + port B Power Density = 0.0901 + 0.0843 = 0.1744 (mW/cm2)