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## Measurement of MPE

## 1. Foreword

In adopt with the Human Exposure IEEE C95.1, and according to the FCC 1.1310. The *Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)* is obligated to measure in order to prove the safety of radiation harmfulness to the human body.

The *Gain* of the antenna used is measured in an anechoic chamber. The maximum total power to the antenna is to be recorded. By adopting the *Friis Transmission Formula* and the power gain of the antenna, we can find the distance right away from the product, where the limit of the MPE is.

2. Limits for *Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)* 

Elitito for maximam refinisoible Exposure (iii E)				
Frequency Range	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Filed Strength (H)	Power Density (S)	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> or S
(MHz)		(A/m)	(mW/cm2)	(minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	100	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	900/f <sup>2</sup>	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				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	100	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	180/f <sup>2</sup>	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			f/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

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## According to OET BULLETIN 56 Fourth Edition/August 1999, Equation for Predicting RF Fields:

Power density at the specific separation (mobile): 
$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{67.61 \times 1.51}{4\pi (20)^2} = 0.02031 \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$$

Where: S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm2)

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW)

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 (appropriate units, e.g., cm)

The *Numeric gain G* of antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by:

 $G = Log^{-1}$  (dB antenna gain/10)

 $G = Log^{-1} (1.8 / 10) = 1.51$