



APPENDIX I RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

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 §15.247(i) and §1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	Handheld Terminal
Frequency band (Operating)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz <input type="checkbox"/> Bluetooth: <u>2.402GHz ~ 2.480 GHz</u>
Device category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portable (<20cm separation) <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (>20cm separation)
Exposure classification	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm2)
Antenna diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single antenna <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple antennas <input type="checkbox"/> Tx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Rx diversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b: 15.30 dBm (33.88mW) IEEE 802.11g: 16.26 dBm (42.27mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	3.45 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.21)
Evaluation applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MPE Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> SAR Evaluation* <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

Remark:

- The maximum output power is 16.26dBm (42.27mW) at 2412MHz (with 2.21 numeric antenna gain.)
- DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.
- For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm^2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.



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

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

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where $d =$ Distance in cm

$P =$ Power in mW

$G =$ Numeric antenna gain

$S =$ Power density in mW / cm²

Maximum Permissible Exposure

EUT output power = 42.27mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.21

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 / cm²

→ Power density = 0.01859 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.)