## FCC §15.407 (f) & §1.1310 & §2.1091- MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

## **Applicable Standard**

According to subpart 15.407(f)and subpart §1.1310, 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 level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) (§1.1310, §2.1091)

| (B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure |                                  |                                  |                        |                          |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Frequency Range (MHz)                                   | Electric Field<br>Strength (V/m) | Magnetic Field<br>Strength (A/m) | Power Density (mW/cm²) | Averaging Time (minutes) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.3-1.34  | 614                              | 1.63                             | *(100)                 | 30                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.34–30   | 824/f                            | 2.19/f                           | *(180/f²)              | 30                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30–300  | 27.5                             | 0.073                            | 0.2                    | 30                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300–1500  | /                                | /                                | f/1500                 | 30                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1500-100,000  | /                                | /                                | 1.0                    | 30                       |  |  |  |  |  |

f = frequency in MHz; \* = Plane-wave equivalent power density;

According to §1.1310 and §2.1091 RF exposure is calculated.

## **Calculation formula:**

Prediction of power density at the distance of the applicable MPE limit

 $S = PG/4\pi R^2 = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm^2);$ 

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, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain;

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm);

For simultaneously transmit system, the calculated power density should comply with:

$$\sum_{i} \frac{S_{i}}{S_{Limit,i}} \le 1$$

Report No.: RDG181204011-00B

## **Calculated Data:**

| Frequency (MHz) | Ante  | nna Gain  | output<br>includir | lucted<br>power<br>ng Tune-<br>lerance | Evaluation<br>Distance<br>(cm) | Power<br>Density<br>(mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | MPE<br>Limit<br>(mW/cm²) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
|                 | (dBi) | (numeric) | (dBm)              | (mW)                                   |                                |   |                          |
| 2412-2462       | 5     | 3.16      | 27                 | 501.19                                 | 20.00                          | 0.32                                      | 1.0                      |
| 5150-5250       | 5     | 3.16      | 21                 | 125.89                                 | 20.00                          | 0.08                                      | 1.0                      |
| 5725-5850       | 5     | 3.16      | 19                 | 79.43                                  | 20.00                          | 0.05                                      | 1.0                      |

The 2.4GHz band and 5GHz band can transmit simultaneously:

$$\sum_{i} \frac{S_{i}}{S_{Limit,i}}$$

$$=S_{2.4}/S_{limit-2.4} + S_5/S_{limit-5}$$

**Result:** The device meet FCC MPE at 20 cm distance