



## 12 RF EXPOSURE COMPLIANCE

### 12.1 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 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.

### 12.2 MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS LIST

| Item | Kind of Equipment  | Manufacturer | Type No. | Serial No. | Calibrated until |
|------|--------------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| 1    | Power Meter        | Anritsu      | ML2495A  | 1128008    | Aug. 15, 2014    |
| 2    | Power Meter Sensor | Anritsu      | MA2411B  | 1126001    | Aug. 15, 2014    |

NOTE: **N/A**: denotes No Model Name, No Serial No. or No Calibration specified.

### 12.3 MPE CALCULATION METHOD

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

**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

$$Pd = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377 \times d^2}$$

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

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



#### **12.4 TEST SETUP LAYOUT**



#### **12.5 DEVIATION FROM TEST STANDARD**

No deviation

#### **12.6 EUT OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The EUT tested system was configured as the statements of 4.6 Unless otherwise a special operating condition is specified in the follows during the testing.

#### **12.7 TEST RESULTS**

The power is so low so there is no need for RF calculations.