APPENDIX I
RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

According to §15.247(i), 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 § 1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	Enterprise Access Point
Model Number	EAP717
Frequency band (Operating)	☒ 802.11b/g/n HT20: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz 802.11n HT40: 2.422GHz ~ 2.452GHz 802.11a: 5150 ~ 5250MHz / 5725 ~ 5850MHz 802.11 HT20: 5150 ~ 5250MHz / 5725 ~ 5850MHz 802.11 HT40: 5150 ~ 5250MHz / 5725 ~ 5850MHz ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm^2) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm^2)
Antenna Specification	Chain 0: PIFA Antenna Gain : 3.0 dBi (Numeric gain 2.00) Chain 1: PIFA Antenna Gain : 3.0 dBi (Numeric gain 2.00)
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b Mode: 19.50 dBm (89.125 mW) IEEE 802.11g Mode: 16.00 dBm (39.811 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode: 19.00 dBm (79.433 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode: 19.00 dBm (79.433 mW) IEEE 802.11a Mode: 14.00 dBm (25.119 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mode: 17.00 dBm (50.119 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT40 Mode: 17.00 dBm (50.119 mW)
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By
00	2013/11/07	Initial Issue	ALL	Scott Hsu
01	2013/12/23	Modify MIMO mode MPE evaluation	1,4	Scott Hsu

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

Given $E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$ & $S = \frac{E^2}{377}$

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:

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

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

P (mW) = P (W) / 1000 and

d (cm) = d(m) / 100

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{377 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$ ***Equation 1***

Where d = Distance in cm
P = Power in mW
G = Numeric antenna gain
S = Power density in mW / cm^2

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using d = 20 cm into Equation 1:

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where P = Power in mW
G = Numeric antenna gain
S = Power density in mW / cm^2

IEEE 802.11b mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	89.125	2	20	0.0355	1

IEEE 802.11g mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	39.881	2	20	0.0159	1

IEEE 802.11n HT20 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	79.433	2	20	0.0316	1

IEEE 802.11n HT40 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
3	2422	79.433	2	20	0.0316	1

IEEE 802.11a mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
165	5825	25.119	2	20	0.0100	1

IEEE 802.11a HT20 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
149	5745	50.119	2	20	0.0199	1

IEEE 802.11a HT40 mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm^2	Limit (mW/cm2)
151	5755	50.119	2	20	0.0199	1