## 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.

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#### **EUT Specification**

EUT	miniPCI
Frequency band (Operating)	<ul> <li>         \Boxed{\text{WLAN: 2.412GHz} ~ 2.462GHz}     </li> <li>         \Boxed{\text{WLAN: 5.745GHz} ~ 5.825GHz}     </li> <li>         \Boxed{\text{Others: Bluetooth: 2.402GHz} ~ 2.480GHz}     </li> </ul>
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☐ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm2) ☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm2)
Antenna diversity	<ul> <li>Single antenna</li> <li>Multiple antennas</li> <li>☐ Tx diversity</li> <li>☐ Rx diversity</li> <li>☐ Tx/Rx diversity</li> </ul>
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 22.44 dBm (175.38mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 18.55 dBm (71.61mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	2 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)
Evaluation applied	<ul><li></li></ul>
Remark:	
1. The maximum output power is 22.44dBm (175.38mW) at 2462MHz (with 1.58 numeric	
<ul> <li>antenna gain.)</li> <li>DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.</li> </ul>	
3. For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.	

## **TEST RESULTS**

No non-compliance noted.

#### **MPE**

No non-compliance noted.

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**Calculation** 

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

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** 

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

EUT output power = 175.38mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

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

 $S = Power\ density\ in\ mW/cm^2$ 

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.05514 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

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EUT	miniPCI
Frequency band (Operating)	<ul> <li>□ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz</li> <li>□ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz</li> <li>□ Others: <u>Bluetooth</u>: 2.402GHz ~ 2.480GHz</li> </ul>
Device category	Portable (<20cm separation)  Mobile (>20cm separation)  Others
Exposure classification	<ul> <li>☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm2)</li> <li>☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm2)</li> </ul>
Antenna diversity	<ul> <li>Single antenna</li> <li>Multiple antennas</li> <li>☐ Tx diversity</li> <li>☐ Rx diversity</li> <li>☐ Tx/Rx diversity</li> </ul>
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11a mode: 19.05 dBm (80.35mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	2 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)
Evaluation applied	<ul><li>MPE Evaluation*</li><li>SAR Evaluation</li><li>N/A</li></ul>
Remark:	
antenna gain.)	outine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the

# **TEST RESULTS**

No non-compliance noted.

# **MPE**

No non-compliance noted.

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**Calculation** 

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

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** 

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

EUT output power = 80.35 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

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

 $S = Power\ density\ in\ mW/cm^2$ 

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.02526 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

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