# APPENDIX I RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

# LIMIT

According to §15.407(f), U-NII devices are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure requirements specified in §§ 1.1307(b), 2.1091 and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. All equipment shall be considered to operate in a "general population/uncontrolled" environment. Applications for equipment authorization of devices operating under this section must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements for both fundamental emissions and unwanted emissions. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

### **EUT Specification**

EUT	802.11a/b/g/n access point
Frequency band (Operating)	<ul> <li>WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz</li> <li>WLAN: 5.15GHz ~ 5.25GHz</li> <li>WLAN: 5.25GHz ~ 5.35GHz</li> <li>WLAN: 5.470GHz ~ 5.725GHz</li> <li>Bluetooth: 2.402 GHz ~ 2.482 GHz</li> <li>Others:</li> </ul>
Device category	<ul><li>☐ Portable (&lt;20cm separation)</li><li>☐ Mobile (&gt;20cm separation)</li><li>☐ Others:</li></ul>
Exposure classification	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)
Antenna diversity	☐ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11a mode: 12.65dBm (18.41mW) draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 16.70 dBm (46.77mW) draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 19.09 dBm (81.10mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	3 dBi (Numeric gain: 2.00) TOTAL ANTENNA GAIN=7.77dBi(Numeric gain: 5.98)
Evaluation applied	MPE Evaluation SAR Evaluation* N/A
<ol> <li>Remark:         <ol> <li>The maximum output power is 19.09 dBm (81.10mW) at 5270MHz (with 5.98 numeric antenna gain.)</li> <li>For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

Page 386 Rev. 00

#### TEST RESULTS

## No non-compliance noted.

# Calculation

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

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:

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

#### IEEE 802.11a:

EUT output power = 18.41 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 5.98

$$\rightarrow$$
 Power density = 0.0219 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

Rev. 00 Page 387

### draft 802.11an Standard-20 MHz Channel mode / Chain 0+ Chain 1+Chain 2

EUT output power = 46.77mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 5.98

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.0557mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

### draft 802.11an Wide-40 MHz Channel mode / Chain 0+ Chain 1 + Chain 2

EUT output power =81. 10mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 5.98

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.0965 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.)

Page 388 Rev. 00