## RF Exposure Report

Report No.: SA160901E04A
FCC ID: Z3M-E2100
Test Model: E2100
Received Date: Sep. 01, 2016
Test Date: Oct. 25 to Nov. 11, 2016
Issued Date: Mar. 06, 2017

Applicant: Greenwave Systems Pte. Ltd.
Address: 10 Science Park Road, \#02-07/08, The Alpha (Science Park II), Singapore 117684

Issued By: Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch Hsin Chu Laboratory

Lab Address: E-2, No.1, Li Hsin 1st Road, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan R.O.C.

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## Release Control Record

| Issue No. | Description | Date Issued |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SA160901E04A | Original release. | Mar. 06, 2017 |

## 1 Certificate of Conformity

Product: Wi-Fi Extender
Brand: NA
Test Model: E2100
Sample Status: MASS-PRODUCTION
Applicant: Greenwave Systems Pe. Ltd.
Test Date: Oct. 25 to Nov. 11, 2016
Standards: FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1091)
KB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
IEEE C95.1-1992

The above equipment has been tested by Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taiyuan Branch, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation \& Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's EMC characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

Prepared by : $\qquad$ , Date: $\qquad$
Midoli Peng / Specialist

Approved by : $\qquad$ , Date: $\qquad$ Mar. 06, 2017

May Chen / Manager

## 2 RF Exposure

2.1 Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

| Frequency Range <br> $(\mathrm{MHz})$ | Electric Field <br> Strength (V/m) | Magnetic Field <br> Strength $(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{m})$ | Power Density <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Average Time <br> $($ minutes $)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limits For General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure |  |  |  |  |
| $300-1500$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{~F} / 1500$ | 30 |
| $1500-100,000$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1.0 | 30 |

$\mathrm{F}=$ Frequency in MHz

### 2.2 MPE Calculation Formula

$\operatorname{Pd}=\left(\right.$ Pout $\left.^{*} G\right) /\left(4^{*}\right.$ pi $\left.^{*} r^{2}\right)$
where
$\mathrm{Pd}=$ power density in $\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
Pout = output power to antenna in mW
$G=$ gain of antenna in linear scale
$\mathrm{Pi}=3.1416$
$R=$ distance between observation point and center of the radiator in cm

### 2.3 Classification

The antenna of this product, under normal use condition, is at least 32cm away from the body of the user.
So, this device is classified as Mobile Device.
2.4 Antenna Gain

The antennas provided to the EUT, please refer to the following table:

| No. | PCB <br> Chain No | Brand | Antenna <br> Gain(dBi) Including cable loss | Frequency range <br> ( $\mathrm{GHz} \sim \mathrm{GHz}$ ) | Antenna Type | Connector type | Cable Length (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2G-1 | Chain 2 | WNC | 4.62 | 2.4~2.4835 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 75 |
| 2G-2 | Chain 1 | WNC | 3.33 | 2.4~2.4835 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 52 |
| 2G-3 | Chain 0 | WNC | 3.63 | 2.4~2.4835 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 187 |
| 5G-5 | Chain 3 | WNC | 3.24 | 5.15~5.25 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 171 |
|  |  |  | 3.24 | 5.25~5.35 |  |  |  |
| 5G-6 | Chain 2 | WNC | 4.39 | 5.15~5.25 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 187 |
|  |  |  | 4.58 | 5.25~5.35 |  |  |  |
| 5G-8 | Chain 1 | WNC | 4.63 | 5.15~5.25 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 237 |
|  |  |  | 4.07 | 5.25~5.35 |  |  |  |
| 5G-7 | Chain 0 | WNC | 3.68 | 5.15~5.25 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 228 |
|  |  |  | 3.62 | 5.25~5.35 |  |  |  |
| 5G-1 | Chain 3 | WNC | 3.45 | 5.47~5.725 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 43 |
|  |  |  | 3.45 | 5.725~5.85 |  |  |  |
| 5G-2 | Chain 2 | WNC | 4.28 | 5.47~5.725 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 37 |
|  |  |  | 4.47 | 5.725~5.85 |  |  |  |
| 5G-4 | Chain 1 | WNC | 2.71 | 5.47~5.725 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 90 |
|  |  |  | 2.95 | 5.725~5.85 |  |  |  |
| 5G-3 | Chain 0 | WNC | 4.01 | 5.47~5.725 | Dipole | i-pex(MHF) | 73 |
|  |  |  | 3.54 | 5.725~5.85 |  |  |  |

The Directional gain table:

| Frequency (MHz) | Max Gain (dBi) |
| :---: | :---: |
| UNII-1 band | 3.97 |
| UNII-2A band | 4.29 |
| UNII-2C band | 5.21 |
| UNII-3 band | 4.88 |

Note:

1. Non-TxBF mode \& TxBF mode antenna gain refer to KDB 662911 F 2) f) (ii)

DirectionalGain $=10 \cdot \log \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{s s}}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{N_{A N T}} g_{j, k}\right\}^{2}}{N_{A N T}}\right]$
where
Each antenna is driven by no more than one spatial stream;
$N_{S S}=$ the number of independent spatial streams of data;
$N_{A N T}=$ the total number of antennas
$g_{j, k}=10^{G_{k} / 20}$ if the $k$ th antenna is being fed by spatial stream $j$, or zero if it is not;
$G_{k}$ is the gain in dBi of the k th antenna.
2.5 Calculation Result of Maximum Conducted Power

For 15.247 data was copied from the original test report (Report No.: SA160901E04)

| Frequency <br> $(\mathrm{MHz})$ | Max Power <br> $(\mathrm{mW})$ | Antenna Gain <br> $(\mathrm{dBi})$ | Distance <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Power Density <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Limit <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2412-2462$ | 896.52 | 8.65 | 32 | 0.51056 | 1 |
| $5180-5240$ | 767.196 | 3.97 | 32 | 0.14873 | 1 |
| $5260-5320$ | 249.65 | 4.29 | 32 | 0.05210 | 1 |
| $5500-5720$ | 231.867 | 5.21 | 32 | 0.05980 | 1 |
| $5745-5825$ | 897.877 | 4.88 | 32 | 0.21464 | 1 |

NOTE:
2.4GHz: Directional gain $=10 \log \left[\left(10^{\mathrm{G} 1 / 20}+10^{\mathrm{G} 2 / 20}+10^{\mathrm{G} 3 / 20}\right)^{2} / 3\right]=8.65 \mathrm{dBi}$

5 GHz : Directional gain $=3.97 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{UN}-\mathrm{II}-1), 4.29 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{UN}-\mathrm{II}-2 \mathrm{~A}), 5.21 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{UN}-\mathrm{II}-2 \mathrm{C}), 4.88 \mathrm{dBi}(\mathrm{UN}-\mathrm{II}-3)$

## Conclusion:

The formula of calculated the MPE is:
CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + ......etc. < 1
CPD = Calculation power density
LPD = Limit of power density
Simultaneously transmission condition.

| Technology |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WLAN $(2.4 \mathrm{GHz})$ | WLAN | WLAN |

$0.51056 / 1+0.14873 / 1+0.21464 / 1=0.87393$
Therefore the maximum calculations of above situations are less than the " 1 " limit.
--- END ---

