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	WLAN USB LGA module					
Model	LGA22U					
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 802.11AC HT80: 5170 ~ 5330 MHZ / 5490 ~ 5815 MHZ Others 					
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 Specification	5GHz: Antenna Gain: 5.90 dBi (Numeric gain 3.89) 2.4GHz: Antenna Gain: -5.20 dBi (Numeric gain 0.30)					
Maximum Average output power	IEEE 802.11b Mode: 18.90 dBm (77.625 mW) IEEE 802.11g Mode: 15.59 dBm (36.224 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode 16.13 dBm (41.020 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode 16.31 dBm (42.756 mW) IEEE 802.11a Mode: 12.63 dBm (18.323 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mode: 13.76 dBm (23.768 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT40 Mode: 13.68 dBm (23.335 mW)					
Maximum Tune up Power	IEEE 802.11b Mode: 19.00 dBm (79.433 mW) IEEE 802.11g Mode: 17.00 dBm (50.119 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 20 Mode 18.00 dBm (63.096 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT 40 Mode 18.00 dBm (63.096 mW) IEEE 802.11a Mode: 14.00 dBm (25.119 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mode: 15.00 dBm (31.623 mW) IEEE 802.11n HT40 Mode: 15.00 dBm (31.623 mW)					
Evaluation applied	✓ MPE Evaluation*☐ SAR Evaluation☐ N/A					

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Revision History

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By
00	2014/10/13	Initial Issue	ALL	Angel Cheng

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TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

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

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:

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

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:

ĺ	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
	6	2437	79.433	0.3	20	0.0047	1

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IEEE 802.11g mode:

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
6	2437	50.119	0.3	20	0.0030	1

IEEE 802.11n HT20 mode:

ĺ	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
ĺ	6	2437	63.069	0.3	20	0.0038	1

IEEE 802.11n HT40 mode:

I	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
I	9	2452	63.096	0.3	20	0.0038	1

IEEE 802.11a mode:

	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
ſ	149	5745	25.119	3.89	20	0.0194	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	31.623	3.89	20	0.0245	1

IEEE 802.11a HT40 mode:

С	h.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm ²	Limit (mW/cm2)
15	57	5795	31.623	3.89	20	0.0245	1