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#### SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

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MIKE HECKROTTE ENGINEERING MANAGER COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION SERVICES

# **6.4 MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE**

#### **LIMITS**

§1.1310 The criteria listed in Table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of §2.1093 of this chapter.

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

| Frequency range<br>(MHz) | Electric field<br>strength<br>(V/m) | Magnetic field<br>strength<br>(A/m) | Power density<br>(mW/cm²) | Averaging time<br>(minutes) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Lim                  | nits for Occupational               | I/Controlled Exposu                 | res                       |                             |
| 0.3–3.0<br>3.0–30        | 614<br>1842/f                       | 1.63<br>4.89/f                      | *(100)<br>*(900/f²)       | 6                           |
| 30–300<br>300–1500       | 61.4                                | 0.163                               | 1.0<br>f/300              | 6                           |
| 1500–100,000             | for Ganaral Panulati                | ion/Uncontrolled Ex                 | 5                         | 6                           |
|                          |                                     | 1.63                                |                           | 20                          |
| 0.3–1.34<br>1.34–30      | 614<br>824/f                        | 1.03<br>2.19/f                      | *(100)<br>*(180/f²)       | 30<br>30                    |

TABLE 1-LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)-Continued

| Frequency range<br>(MHz) | Electric field<br>strength<br>(V/m) | Magnetic field<br>strength<br>(A/m) | Power density<br>(mW/cm²) | Averaging time<br>(minutes) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 30–300                   | 27.5                                | 0.073                               | 0.2                       | 30                          |
| 300–1500<br>1500–100,000 |                                     |                                     | f/1500<br>1.0             | 30<br>30                    |

exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

**DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004** FCC ID: LDK 102054

f = frequency in MHz

\* = Plane-wave equivalent power density
NOTE 1 TO TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

NOTE 2 TO TABLE 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

## DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004 FCC ID: LDK 102054

## **CALCULATIONS**

Given

$$E = \sqrt{(30 * P * G) / d}$$

and

$$S = E ^2 / 3770$$

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 rearranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$d = \sqrt{((30 * P * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

Changing to units of Power to mW and Distance to cm, using:

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

$$d(cm) = 100 * d(m)$$

yields

$$d = 100 * \sqrt{((30 * (P / 1000) * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

$$d = 0.282 * \sqrt{(P * G / S)}$$

where

d = distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power Density in mW/cm^2$ 

Substituting the logarithmic form of power and gain using:

$$P(mW) = 10 ^ (P(dBm) / 10)$$
 and

$$G (numeric) = 10 ^ (G (dBi) / 10)$$

yields

$$d = 0.282 * 10 ^ ((P + G) / 20) / \sqrt{S}$$
 Equation (1)

where

d = MPE distance in cm

P = Power in dBm

G = Antenna Gain in dBi

 $S = Power Density Limit in mW/cm^2$ 

Equation (1) and the measured peak power is used to calculate the MPE distance.

# LIMITS

From §1.1310 Table 1 (B),  $S = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

#### **RESULTS**

No non-compliance noted:

| Mode    | Power Density   | Output         | Antenna       | MPE              |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
|         | Limit (mW/cm^2) | Power<br>(dBm) | Gain<br>(dBi) | Distance<br>(cm) |
| 802.11b | 1.0             | 25.64          | 4.00          | 8.56             |
| 802.11g | 1.0             | 24.82          | 4.00          | 7.78             |

NOTE: For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the minimum separation distance is 20 cm, even if calculations indicate that the MPE distance would be less.

DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004

FCC ID: LDK102054

# 6.8 CO-LOCATED MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE

§1.1310 The criteria listed in Table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of §2.1093 of this chapter.

TABLE 1-LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

| Frequency range<br>(MHz)                | Electric field<br>strength<br>(V/m) | Magnetic field<br>strength<br>(A/m) | Power density<br>(mW/cm²)           | Averaging time<br>(minutes) |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Lim                                 | its for Occupational                | I/Controlled Exposu                 | res                                 |                             |
| 0.3–3.0<br>3.0–30<br>30–300<br>300–1500 | 614<br>1842#<br>61.4                | 1.63<br>4.89/f<br>0.163             | *(100)<br>*(900/f²)<br>1.0<br>f/300 | 6<br>6<br>6<br>6            |
| 1500–100,000(B) Limits :                | for General Populati                | on/Uncontrolled Ex                  | 5<br>posure                         | 6                           |
| 0.3–1.34                                | 614<br>824/f                        | 1.63<br>2.19/f                      | *(100)<br>*(180/f²)                 | 30<br>30                    |

TABLE 1-LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)-Continued

| Frequency range<br>(MHz) | Electric field<br>strength<br>(V/m) | Magnetic field<br>strength<br>(A/m) | Power density<br>(mW/cm²) | Averaging time<br>(minutes) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 30–300                   | 27.5                                | 0.073                               | 0.2<br>f/1500<br>1.0      | 30<br>30<br>30              |

f = frequency in MHz

f = frequency in MHz

\* = Plane-wave equivalent power density
NOTE 1 TO TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their
employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.
Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

NOTE 2 TO TABLE 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for
exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004

FCC ID: LDK 102054

#### DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004 FCC ID: LDK 102054

## **CALCULATIONS**

Given

 $E = \sqrt{(30 * P * G)/d}$ 

and

 $S = E ^2 / 3770$ 

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 rearranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$d = \sqrt{((30 * P * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

Changing to units of Power to mW and Distance to cm, using:

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

d(cm) = 100 \* d(m)

yields

 $d = 100 * \sqrt{((30 * (P / 1000) * G) / (3770 * S))}$ 

 $d = 0.282 * \sqrt{(P * G / S)}$ 

where

d = distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power Density in mW/cm^2$ 

For multiple colocated transmitters operating simultaneously the total power density can be calculated by summing the Power \* Gain product of each transmitter.

yields

 $d = 0.282 * \sqrt{(P1 * G1) + (P2 * G2) + ... + (Pn * Pn)} / S$  Equation (1)

where

d = distance in cm

Px = Power of transmitter x in mW

Gx = Numeric gain of antenna x

 $S = Power Density in mW/cm^2$ 

In the table below, Power and Gain are entered in units of dBm and dBi respectively, then these are converted to their linear forms prior to the summation function.

The conversions from the logarithmic form of power and gain are made using:

 $P (mW) = 10 ^ (P (dBm) / 10)$  and Equation (2)  $G (numeric) = 10 ^ (G (dBi) / 10)$  Equation (3)

Equations (1), (2) and (3) and the measured peak powers are used to calculate the MPE distance.

#### **LIMITS**

From  $\S1.1310$  Table 1 (B), S = 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

#### **RESULTS**

No non-compliance noted:

| Mode     | <b>Power Density</b> | Output | Antenna | MPE      |
|----------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
|          | Limit                | Power  | Gain    | Distance |
|          | (mW/cm^2)            | (dBm)  | (dBi)   | (cm)     |
| 802.11g  |                      | 25.64  | 4.00    |          |
| 802.11a  |                      | 17.31  | 4.00    |          |
| Combined | 1.0                  |        |         | 9.16     |

NOTE: For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the minimum separation distance is 20 cm, even if calculations indicate that the MPE distance would be less.

DATE: AUGUST 30, 2004

FCC ID: LDK 102054