



## Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) Evaluation Report

**Report No.** : EME-020991

**Model No.** : XI-330B

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# Intertek Testing Services

## ETL SEMKO

FCC ID. : M4Y-0330B

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# Intertek Testing Services

## ETL SEMKO

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### Summary of Tests

**MPE Evaluation meet FCC OET No. 65: 1997/ IEEE C95.1-1999**

**2.4GHz Wireless LAN Card-Model: XI-330B**

**FCC ID: M4Y-0330B**

Test	Reference	Results
MPE Evaluation	FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure IEEE C95.1	Complies



## 1. Introduction

The EUT operates in the 2.4GHz ISM band. Due to the EUT (include antenna) at its normal operation distance is near by the human body, the EUT was defined as a Portable Device.

The reason to do the MPE Evaluation is to avoid the RF hazard to human body. The maximum output power and gain of the antenna were used to calculate the limited distance from the product. The limit for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) specified in FCC 1.1310 is followed.

## 2. RF Exposure Limit

According to FCC 1.1310: The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation as specified in 1.1307(b).

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Average Time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational / Control Exposures				
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500	-	-	F/300	6
1500-100,000	-	-	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure				
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500	-	-	F/1500	30
1500-100,000	-	-	1.0	30

F= Frequency in MHz



### 3. RF Exposure calculations

From §FCC 1.1310 table 1, the maximum permissible RF exposure for an uncontrolled environment is  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$ , where,  $(\text{cm}^2) = \text{square cm}$ . The electric field generated for a  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$  exposure (S) is calculated as follows:

$$S = E^2/Z$$

where, S = Power density

E = Electric field

Z = Impedance

so,  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2) = 10\text{ W}/(\text{m}^2)$

Z is 377 ohm of the impedance of free space, where E and H field are perpendicular.

Thus the Electric field to produce a  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$  exposure is:

$$E = (10 \times 377)^{1/2} = 61.4\text{ V/m}, \text{ which is equivalent to } 1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$$

Maximum conducted peak output power is 16.40 dBm and maximum antenna gain is 0 dBi. The maximum radiated output power resulted in 43.65 mW.

Using the relationship between electric field E, effective radiated power in watts P, and distance in meters D, the corresponding distance D to produce a  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$  is calculated by the following expression:

$$D = (P \times 30)^{1/2} / E = (43.65 \times 10 \times 30)^{1/2} / 61.4 = 1.86\text{ cm}$$

where, P: maximum effective radiated power measured, 16.40 dBm (43.65 mW)

E: electric field equivalent to  $1\text{mW}/(\text{cm}^2)$ , 61.4 V/m

The minimum distance by calculation and normal use distance were listed in the table as below:

E.I.R.P.		Calculated RF Exposure Allowable Minimum Separation Distance(cm)
dBm	mW	
16.40	43.65	1.86

The calculated Minimum allowable distance is very close to the antenna, and is far away from the normal use distance.