

## Appendix C. Maximum Permissible Exposure

## 1. Maximum Permissible Exposure

### 1.1. Applicable Standard

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 limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 0.2 m normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

#### (A) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842 / f	4.89 / f	(900 / f)*	6
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

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/ cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging Time  E  <sup>2</sup> ,  H  <sup>2</sup> or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			F/1500	30
1500-100,000			1.0	30

Note: f = frequency in MHz ; \*Plane-wave equivalent power density

### 1.2. MPE Calculation Method

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

**E** = Electric field (V/m)

**P** = Average RF output power (W)

**G** = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

**d** = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

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

From the EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

### 1.3. Calculated Result and Limit

Exposure Environment: General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure

For 5GHz UNII Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 VHT20 : 23.47 dBm

Distance (m)	Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	The maximum combined Average Output Power		Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
			(dBm)	(mW)			
0.2	8.81	7.6033	23.4746	222.5647	0.336827	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain =  $10 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{SS}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ANT}} g_{j,k} \right\}^2}{N_{ANT}} \right]$

For 5GHz ISM Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 VHT20: 26.26 dBm

Distance (m)	Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	The maximum combined Average Output Power		Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
			(dBm)	(mW)			
0.2	8.71	7.4323	26.2588	422.5505	0.625101	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain =  $10 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{SS}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ANT}} g_{j,k} \right\}^2}{N_{ANT}} \right]$

For 2.4GHz Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 VHT20: 25.92 dBm

Distance (m)	Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	The maximum combined Average Output Power		Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Test Result
			(dBm)	(mW)			
0.2	6.68	4.6572	25.9204	390.8752	0.362335	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain =  $10 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_{SS}} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ANT}} g_{j,k} \right\}^2}{N_{ANT}} \right]$

#### CONCLUSION:

Both of the WLAN 2.4GHz Band and WLAN 5GHz Band can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$$CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + \dots \text{etc.} < 1$$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Therefore, the worst-case situation is  $0.362335 / 1 + 0.625101 / 1 = 0.987436$ , which is less than "1". This confirmed that the device comply with FCC 1.1310 MPE limit.