Appendix B. 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 0.25 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/ cm²)	Averaging Time $\|E\|^2, \|H\|^2$ 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/ cm²)	Averaging Time $\|E\|^2, \|H\|^2$ 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

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

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=0.25m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

1.3. Calculated Result and Limit

For 5GHz UNII Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 80MHz : 16.99dBm

Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Test Result
5.67	3.6908	16.9914	50.0192	0.023517	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain=G_{ANT}+10log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=5.67dBi<6dBi, so the limit doesn't reduce.

For 5GHz ISM Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 20MHz : 29.90dBm

Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Test Result
5.67	3.6908	29.8989	976.9888	0.459347	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain=G_{ANT}+10log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=5.67dBi<6dBi, so the limit doesn't reduce.

For 2.4GHz Band:

Antenna Type : Dipole Antenna

Max Conducted Power for IEEE 802.11ac MCS0/Nss1 20MHZ : 29.13 dBm

Directional Gain (dBi)	Antenna Gain (numeric)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm²)	Test Result
5.37	3.4445	29.1283	818.1352	0.358985	1	Complies

Note: Directional gain=G_{ANT}+10log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=5.37dBi<6dBi, so the limit doesn't reduce.

CONCULSION:

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

CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + ……etc. < 1

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Therefore, the worst-case situation is 0.459347 / 1 + 0.358985 / 1 = 0.8183, which isless than "1". This confirmed that the device comply with FCC 1.1310 MPE limit.