RF EXPOSURE REPORT

REPORT NO.: RF920321H01
MODEL NO.: FWAG114

ACCORDING: FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure
IEEE C95.1

APPLICANT: NETGEAR, Inc.

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RF Exposure Measurement

1. Introduction

In this document, we try to prove the safety of radiation harmfulness to the human body for our product. The limit for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) specified in FCC 1.1310 is followed. The Gain of the antenna used in this product is measured in a Fully Anechoic Chamber (FAC) calibrated for antenna measurement in ADT, and also the maximum total power input to the antenna is measured. Through the Friis transmission formula and the maximum gain of the antenna, we can calculate the distance, away from the product, where the limit of MPE is reached.

Although the Friis transmission formula is a far field assumption, the calculated result of that is an over-prediction for near field power density. We will take that as the worst case to specify the safety range.

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^2)	Average Time (minutes)
(A)Limits For Occupational / Control Exposures				
300-1500	…	…	F/300	6
1500-100,000	…	…	5	6
(B)Limits For General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure				
300-1500	…	…	F/1500	6
1500-100,000	…	…	1.0	30

F = Frequency in MHz

3. Friis Formula

Friis transmission formula : Pd = (Pout*G) / (4*pi*r^2)

where
Pd = power density in mW/cm^2
Pout = output power to antenna in mW
G = gain of antenna in linear scale
Pi = 3.1416
R = distance between observation point and center of the radiator in cm

Pd is the limit of MPE, 1 mW/cm^2. If we know the maximum Gain of the antenna and the total power input to the antenna, through the calculation, we will know the MPE value at distance 20cm.

Ref. : David K. Cheng, *Field and Wave Electromagnetics*, Second Edition, Page 640, Eq. (11-133).

4 EUT Operating condition

The software provided by Manufacturer enabled the EUT to transmit and receive data at lowest, middle and highest channel individually.

5 Climate Condition

The temperature and related humidity: 20 deg. C and 63 % RH

6. Classification

This device is not fixed inside the host equipment, it is connected with host through wire. So it is easy to be re-located in the place where at least 20 cm far away from the body of the user. Warning statement to the user for keeping at least 20cm or more separation distance with the antenna should be included in users manual. So, this device is classified as **Mobile Device**.

7 Test Results

7.1 Antenna Gain

The maximum Gain measured in Fully Anechoic Chamber are 5.5dBi or 3.55(numeric) for 5.15-5.35GHz, 5.0dBi or 3.16(numeric) for 5.725-5.825GHz and 3dBi or 1.99(numeric) for 2.4GHz.

7.2 Output Power Into Antenna & RF Exposure value at distance 20cm:

For Part 802.11b:

Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Output Power to Antenna (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)	Limit of Power Density (mW/cm^2)
1	2412	31.12	0.0123	1.0
6	2437	31.62	0.0125	1.0
11	2462	31.62	0.0125	1.0

For Part 802.11g:

Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Output Power to Antenna (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)	Limit of Power Density (mW/cm^2)
1	2412	63.68	0.0252	1.0
6	2437	62.37	0.0247	1.0
11	2462	56.23	0.0223	1.0

For 802.11a (5GHz Band):
Normal Mode :

Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Output Power to Antenna (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)	Limit of Power Density (mW/cm^2)
1	5180	32.43	0.023	1.0
4	5240	35.65	0.025	1.0
5	5260	50.12	0.035	1.0
8	5320	52.36	0.037	1.0
9	5745	76.03	0.043	1.0
12	5805	68.23	0.048	1.0

Turbo Mode :

Channel	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Output Power to Antenna (mW)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)	Limit of Power Density (mW/cm^2)
1	5210	39.99	0.028	1.0
2	5250	35.55	0.027	1.0
3	5290	54.20	0.038	1.0
4	5760	15.96	0.010	1.0
5	5800	17.82	0.011	1.0

The minimum allowable power density is (0.0252+0.0478=0.0730) which is lower than 1 mW/ cm^2