



## RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

### LIMIT

According to §15.247(i) and §15.407(f), 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 of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b) of this chapter.

### EUT Specification

<b>EUT</b>	UIDTG2472
<b>Frequency band (Operating)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.15GHz ~ 5.25GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.25GHz ~ 5.35GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.47GHz ~ 5.725GHz <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.85GHz <input type="checkbox"/> Others
<b>Device category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable (<20cm separation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobile (>20cm separation) <input type="checkbox"/> Others
<b>Exposure classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational/Controlled exposure ( $S = 5\text{mW/cm}^2$ ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Population/Uncontrolled exposure ( $S=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ )
<b>Antenna diversity</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single antenna <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple antennas <input type="checkbox"/> Tx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Rx diversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tx/Rx diversity
<b>Max. output power</b>	2.412-2.462GHz IEEE 802.11b mode: 29.87 dBm IEEE 802.11g mode: 29.82 dBm draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 28.83 dBm draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 28.19 dBm 5.15-5.25GHz: 802.11a mode: 24.40 dBm 802.11an Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 23.37 dBm 802.11an Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 20.59 dBm 802.11ac Standard -20 MHz Channel mode: 23.36 dBm 802.11ac Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 20.63 dBm 802.11ac Wide-80 MHz Channel mode: 18.01 dBm 5.725-5.85GHz: IEEE 802.11a mode: 25.64 dBm draft 802.11an Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 25.62 dBm draft 802.11an Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 25.41 dBm draft 802.11ac Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 25.59 dBm draft 802.11ac Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 25.37 dBm draft 802.11ac Wide-80 MHz Channel mode: 25.17 dBm
<b>Antenna gain (Max)</b>	Dipole antennas for 2.4GHz Gain 3.20 dBi and Dipole antennas for 5 GHz Gain 5.20 dBi
	Dipole antennas for 2.4GHz Gain 5.40 dBi and Dipole antennas for 5 GHz Gain 3.50 dBi
<b>Evaluation applied</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MPE Evaluation* <input type="checkbox"/> SAR Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

**Remark:**

1. The maximum output power is 29.87dBm (966.1mW) at 2437MHz (with 5.4 numeric antenna gain.); 24.40dBm (275.4mW) at 5190MHz (with 3.50 numeric antenna gain.); 24.64dBm (291.1mW) at 5825MHz (with 3.5 numeric antenna gain.)
2. DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.
3. For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.
4. All three antennas are completely uncorrelated with each other.

## TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

### Calculation

Given  $E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$  &  $S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$

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 re-arranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{3770d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P \text{ (mW)} = P \text{ (W)} / 1000 \text{ and}$$

$$d \text{ (cm)} = d \text{ (m)} / 100$$

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where  $d$  = Distance in cm

$P$  = Power in mW

$G$  = Numeric antenna gain

$S$  = Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>

### Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using  $d = 20$  cm into Equation 1:

Yields

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where  $P$  = Power in mW

$G$  = Numeric antenna gain

$S$  = Power density in mW / cm<sup>2</sup>



# Compliance Certification Services Inc.

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Modulation Mode	Frequency band (MHz)	Max. Conducted output power(dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Distance (cm)	Power density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
802.11b	2412-2462	29.87	5.4	20	0.659658	1
802.11g		29.82	5.4	20	0.651993	1
802.11 n(20MHz)		28.83	5.4	20	0.527052	1
802.11 n(40MHz)		28.19	5.4	20	0.454834	1
802.11a	5150-5250	24.40	3.5	20	0.122702	1
802.11 an(20MHz)		23.37	3.5	20	0.096795	1
802.11 an(40MHz)		20.59	3.5	20	0.051033	1
802.11 ac(20MHz)		23.36	3.5	20	0.096572	1
802.11 ac(40MHz)		20.63	3.5	20	0.051505	1
802.11 ac(80MHz)		18.01	3.5	20	0.028174	1
802.11a	5725-5850	25.64	3.5	20	0.163250	1
802.11 an(20MHz)		25.62	3.5	20	0.162500	1
802.11 an(40MHz)		25.41	3.5	20	0.154829	1
802.11 ac(20MHz)		25.59	3.5	20	0.161381	1
802.11 ac(40MHz)		25.37	3.5	20	0.153410	1
802.11 ac(80MHz)		25.17	3.5	20	0.146505	1

Note:

Both of the WLAN 2.4G&5.0G can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

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

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

WLAN 2.4G+ WLAN 5G=0.6597+0.1633=0.8230

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)