1 APPENDIX I radio frequency exposure

LIMIT

According to §15.407(f), U-NII devices are subject to the radio frequency radiation exposure requirements specified in §§ 1.1307(b), 2.1091 and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. All equipment shall be considered to operate in a "general population/uncontrolled" environment.   Applications for equipment authorization of devices operating under this section must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements for both fundamental emissions and unwanted emissions. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

EUT Specification

EUT	Wireless AP
Frequency band (Operating)	☐ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.15GHz ~ 5.25GHz ☒ WLAN: 5.25GHz ~ 5.35GHz ☒ WLAN: 5.470GHz ~ 5.725GHz ☐ Bluetooth: 2.402 GHz ~ 2.482 GHz ☐ Others: _____
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others: _____
Exposure classification	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure *(S=1mW/cm^2)*

Antenna diversity	☐ Single antenna
	☒ Multiple antennas
	    ☐ Tx diversity
	    ☐ Rx diversity
	    ☒ Tx/Rx diversity

Max. output power	IEEE 802.11a mode: 13.02dBm (20.04mW) 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 16.67 dBm (46.45mW) 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 17.35 dBm (54.33mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	6.00 dBi (Numeric gain: 3.98)
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. *The maximum output power is* 17.35 dBm (54.33mW) *at 5670MHz (with 3.98 numeric antenna gain.)*

2. *For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm^2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger..*

3 . All three antennas are completely uncorrelated with each other.

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

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

> *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:

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

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

> *P (mW) = P (W) / 1000 and*
> *d (cm) = d(m) / 100*

Yields

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

> *Where   d = Distance in cm*
> *P = Power in mW*
> *G = Numeric antenna gain*
> *S = Power density in mW / cm^2*

Maximum Permissible Exposure

IEEE 802.11a:

EUT output power = 20.04mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.98

→ *Power density = 0.0159 mW / cm^2*

802.11an Standard-20 MHz Channel mode / Chain 0+ Chain 1 +Chain 2

EUT output power = 46.45mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.98

→ *Power density = 0.0368mW / cm^2*

802.11an Wide-40 MHz Channel mode / Chain 0+ Chain 1 +Chain 2

EUT output power =54.33mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.98

→ *Power density = 0.0430 mW / cm^2*

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

END OF REPORT

802.11an Wide-40 MHz Channel mode / Chain 0+ Chain 1 +Chain 2