

## RF Test Report

Test Report No. : TK-FR11042  
Standards : Part 15 Subpart B&C 15.247  
FCC ID : X4OREX-1000  
Description of Product : VoIP System  
Applicant : RF WINDOW Co., Ltd.  
Manufacturer : RF WINDOW Co., Ltd.  
Model Name : REX-1000(Family model: RAP-1000)  
Date of test(s) : 2011.06.13 ~ 2011.06.17  
Date of issue : 2011.06.20

The test results relate only to the items tested.

Test and Report Completed by :	Report Approval by :
	
Jeff Do Test Engineer	Gyu-cheol Shin Technical Manager

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### Revision history

Revision	Date of issue	Test report No.	Description
-	2011.06.20	TK-FR11042	Initial

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## 1. General product description

Equipment model name	:	REX-1000(Family model: RAP-1000)
Serial number	:	Prototype
EUT condition	:	Pre-production, not damaged
Antenna type & gain	:	Quadrifilar Helix Antenna(Max. 2 dBi)
Frequency range	:	2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Number of channels	:	79
Type of modulation	:	GFSK
Power source	:	AC 110 V

### Information about family model:

Original model (REX-1000) has family model(RAP-1000) according to the purpose and the technology of the product is fundamentally(Hardware & Software) the same. For detailed information, refer to the followings,

	Original model(REX-1000)	Family model(RAP-1000)
Software version	1.0.415	1.0.415

The REX-1000 and RAP-1000 are a base system for the PicoCast IP telephony.  
They are the wireless VoIP systems for SOHO business. They support the WAN and LAN interface.

The REX-1000 is the wireless small VoIP proxy server based on PicoCast protocol.  
It can concurrently register total 100 phones and 16 wireless phones, and service concurrently 4 calls for the wireless phones.

The RAP-1000 is the wireless VoIP base-system based on PicoCast protocol.  
It can concurrently register the 16 wireless phones and service concurrently 4 calls.

## 1.1 Test frequency

	Low channel	Middle channel	High channel
Frequency (MHz)	2402	2440	2480

## 1.2 Test mode

Pre-Scan has been conducted to determine the worst-case mode from all possible combinations between available modulations, data rates and antenna ports (if EUT with antenna diversity architecture).

## 1.3 Model differences

Not applicable

## 1.4 Device modifications

The following modifications were necessary for compliance: Not applicable manufacturer

## 1.5 Peripheral devices

Device	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.
Netbook	Lenovo	S10-2	2957N5K

## 1.6 Test facility

The measurement facility is located at 477-6, Hageo-ri, Yeju-eup, Yeju-gun, Gyeonggi-do, 469-803, Korea.  
Tel: +82-31-883-5092/Fax: +82-31-883-5169.

The sites are constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.7, ANSI C63.4 and CISPR Publication 22.

## 1.7 Laboratory accreditations and listings

Country	Agency	Scope of accreditation	Logo
USA	FCC	3 & 10 meter Open Area Test Sites and one conducted site to perform FCC Part 15/18 measurements.	 343818
KOREA	KCC	EMI (10 meter Open Area Test Site and two conducted sites) Radio (3 & 10 meter Open Area Test Sites and one conducted site)	 KR0100
Canada	IC	3 & 10 meter Open Area Test Sites and one conducted site	 4769B-1

## 1.8 Summary of tests

Section in FCC Part 15	Parameter	Status
15.247(a)(2)	6 dB Bandwidth	C
15.247(b)(3)	Maximum peak output power	C
15.247(e)	Power spectral density	C
15.247(d)	Conducted spurious emission & band edge	C
15.247(d)	Radiated spurious emission & band edge	C
15.207	AC conducted emission	C
15.247(i) 1.1307(b)(1)	RF exposure evaluation	C

Note 1: C=Complies NC=Not complies NT=Not tested NA=Not applicable

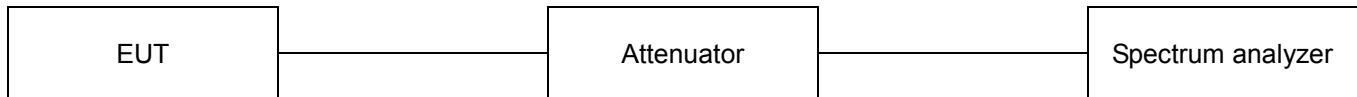
Note 2: The data in this test report are traceable to the national or international standards.

Note 3: The sample was tested according to the following specification:  
FCC Part 15.247, ANSI C63.4-2003

## 2.1 Technical characteristic test

### 2.1.1 6 dB Bandwidth

#### Test setup



#### Test procedure

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in the transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as RBW = 100 kHz, VBW = RBW, Span = 20 MHz, Sweep = auto.
4. Mark the peak frequency and -6 dB (upper and lower) frequency.
5. Repeat until all the rest channels are investigated.

#### Limit

According to §15.247(a)(2), systems using digital modulation techniques may operate in the 902 ~928 MHz, 2400 ~ 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 ~ 5825 MHz bands. The minimum of 6 dB Bandwidth shall be at least 500 kHz

#### Test results

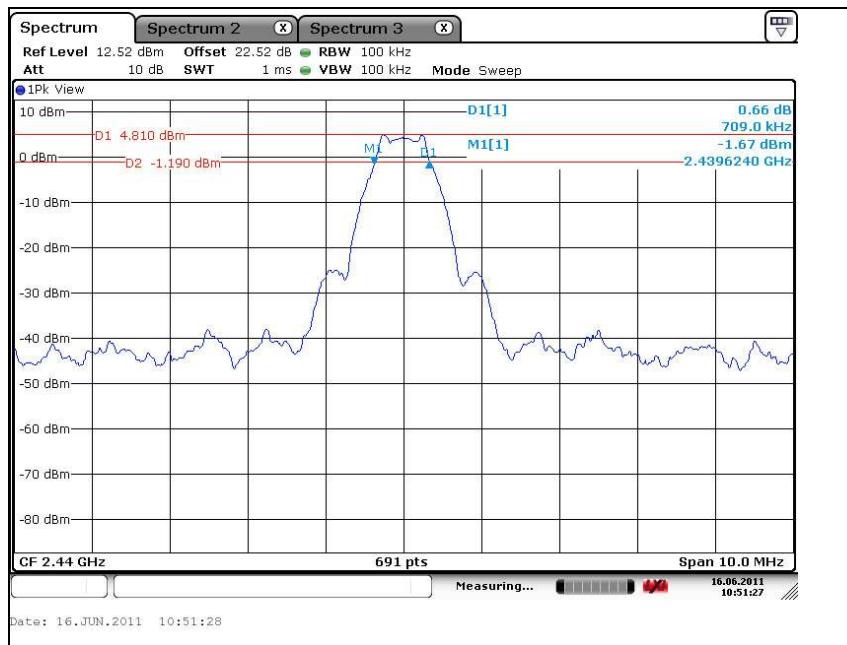
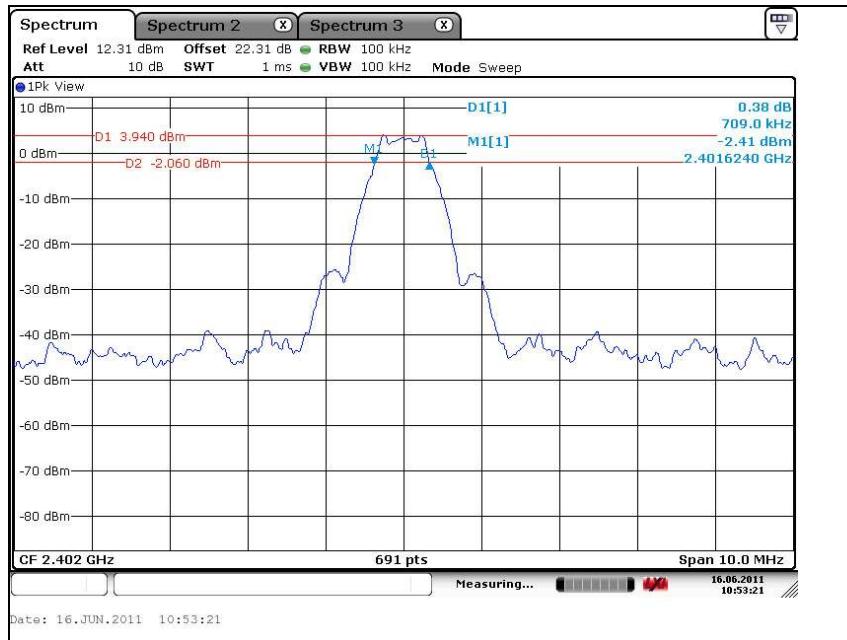
##### ANT1

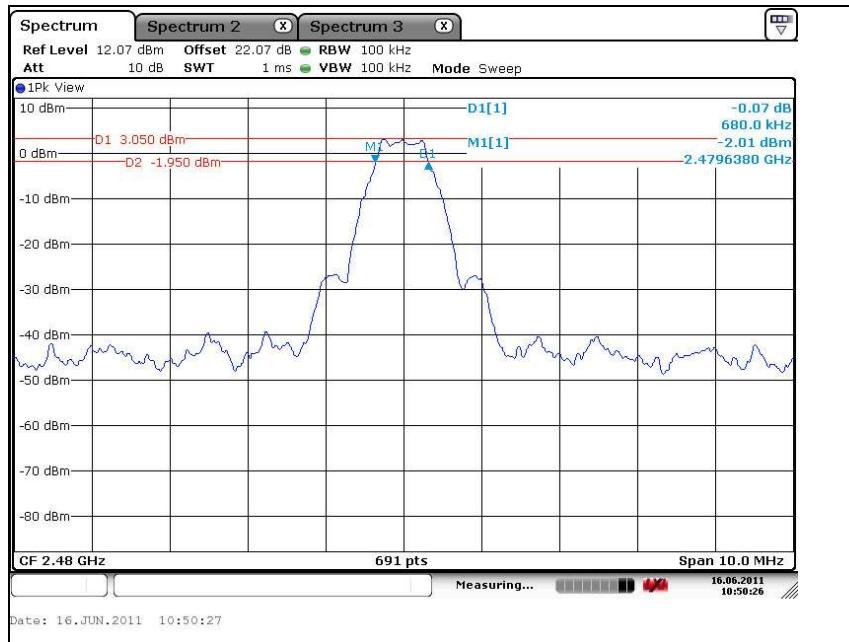
Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (kHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
2402	709	1.360
2440	709	1.360
2480	680	1.360

##### ANT2

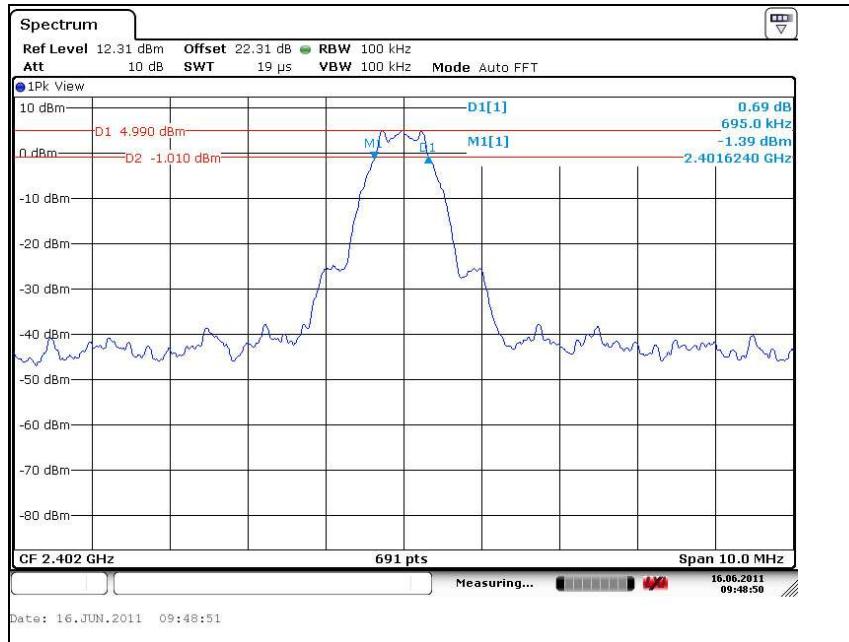
Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (kHz)	26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)
2402	695	1.360
2440	695	1.360
2480	680	1.360

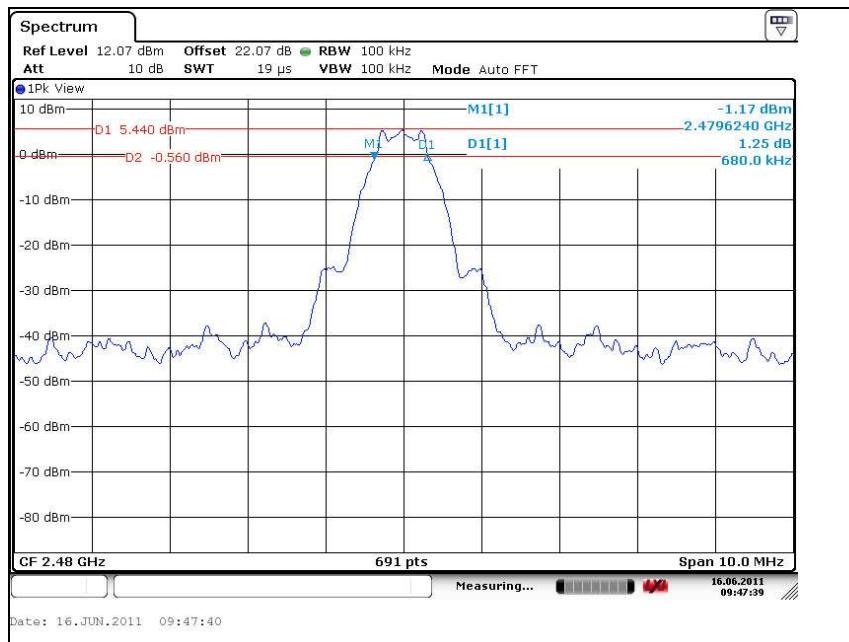
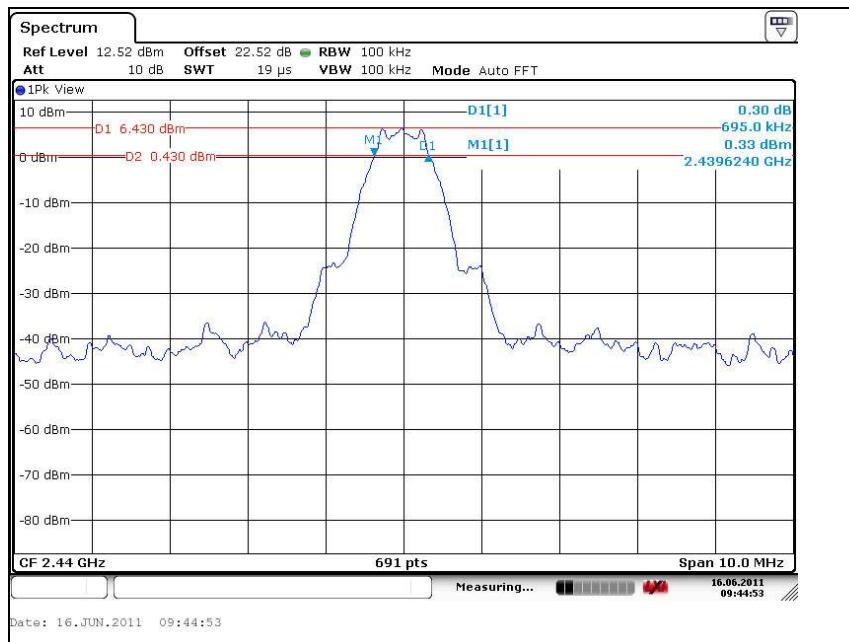
**ANT1**





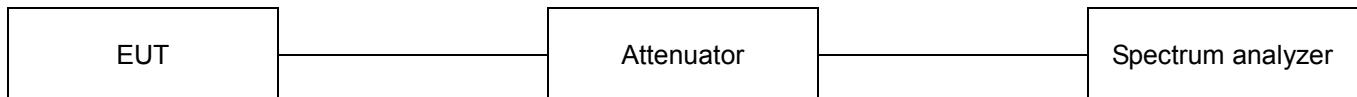
## ANT2





## 2.1.2 Maximum peak output power

### Test setup



### Test procedure

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in the transmitting mode.
2. Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.
3. Set the Spectrum analyzer as RBW = 1 MHz, VBW = 3 MHz, Span = Auto, Channel BW = 26 dB Bandwidth.

### Limit

According to §15.247(b)(3), for systems using digital modulation in the 902 ~ 928 MHz, 2400 ~ 2483.5 MHz, and 5725 ~ 5850 MHz band: 1 Watt.

As an alternative to a peak power measurement, compliance with the one watt limit can be based on a measurement of the maximum conducted output power.

Maximum Conducted output Power is defined as the total transmit power delivered to all antennas and antenna elements averaged across all symbols in the signaling alphabet when the transmitter is operating at its maximum power control level. Power must be summed across all antenna elements.

The average must not include any intervals during which the transmitter is off or is transmitting at a reduced power level. If multiple modes of operation are possible (e.g., alternative modulation methods), the maximum conducted output power is the highest total transmit power occurring in any mode.

### Test results

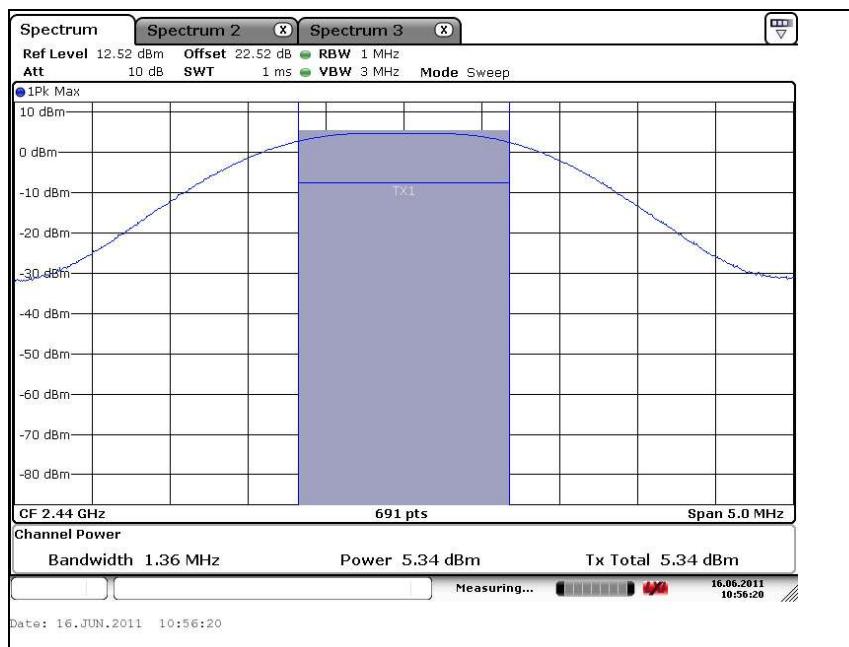
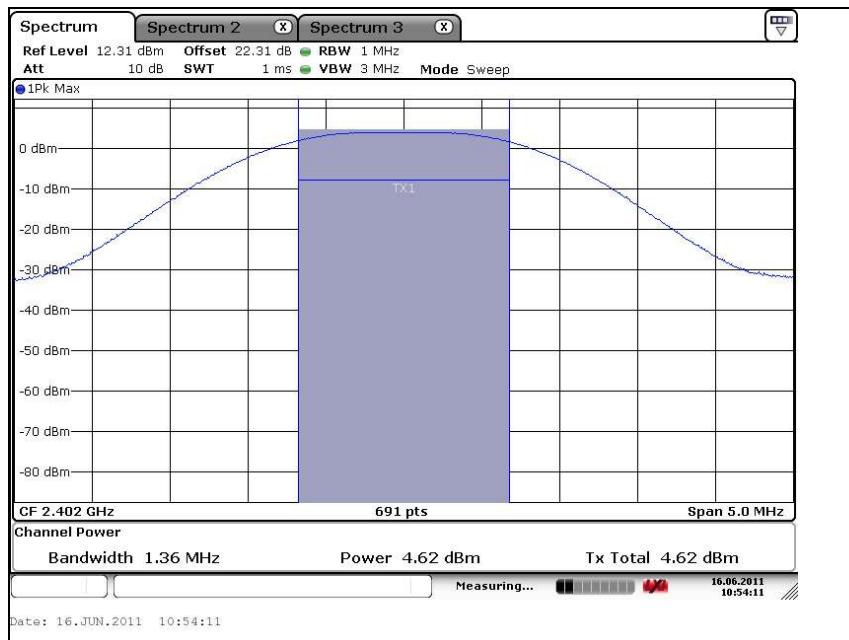
#### ANT1

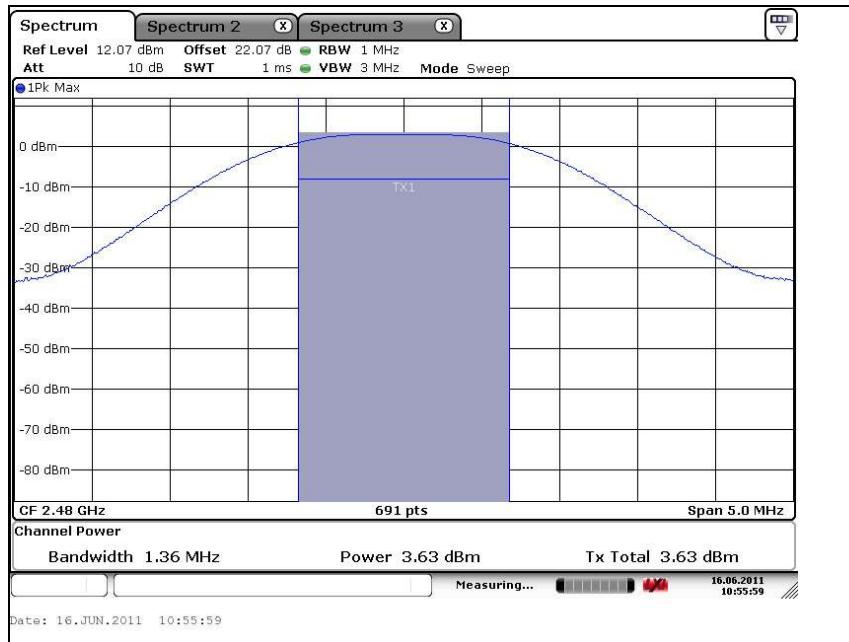
Frequency (MHz)	Maximum peak output power (dBm)
2402	4.62
2440	5.34
2480	3.63

#### ANT2

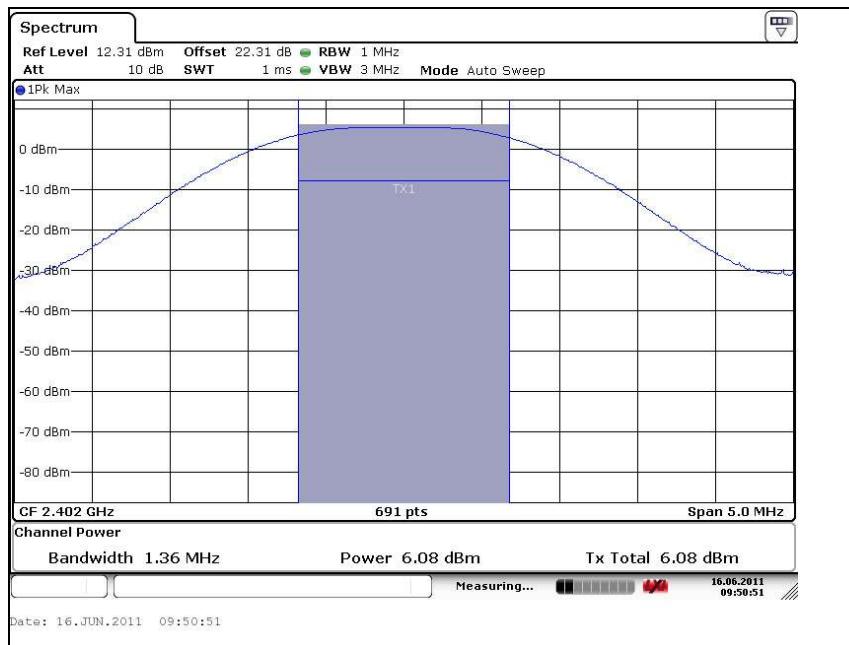
Frequency (MHz)	Maximum peak output power (dBm)
2402	6.08
2440	7.13
2480	6.05

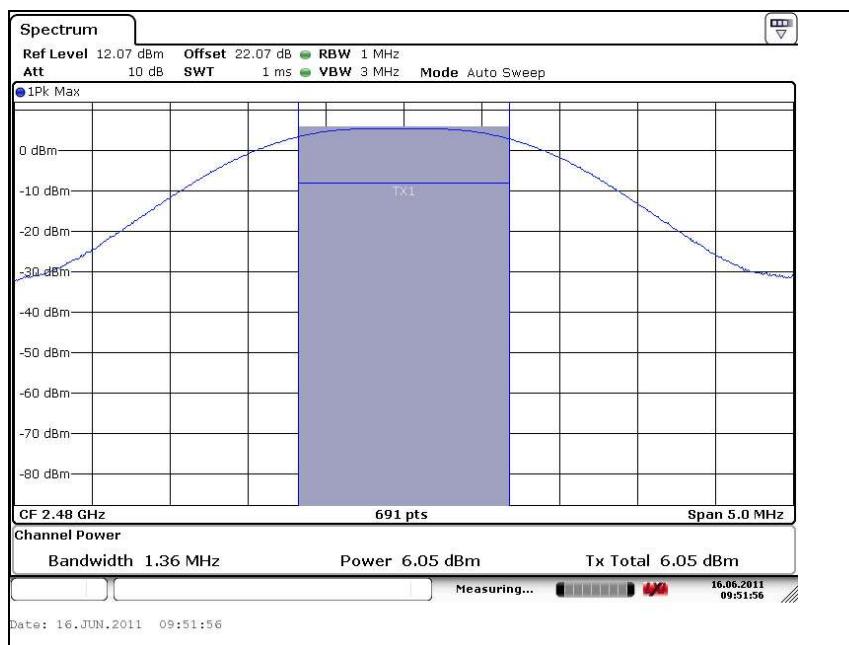
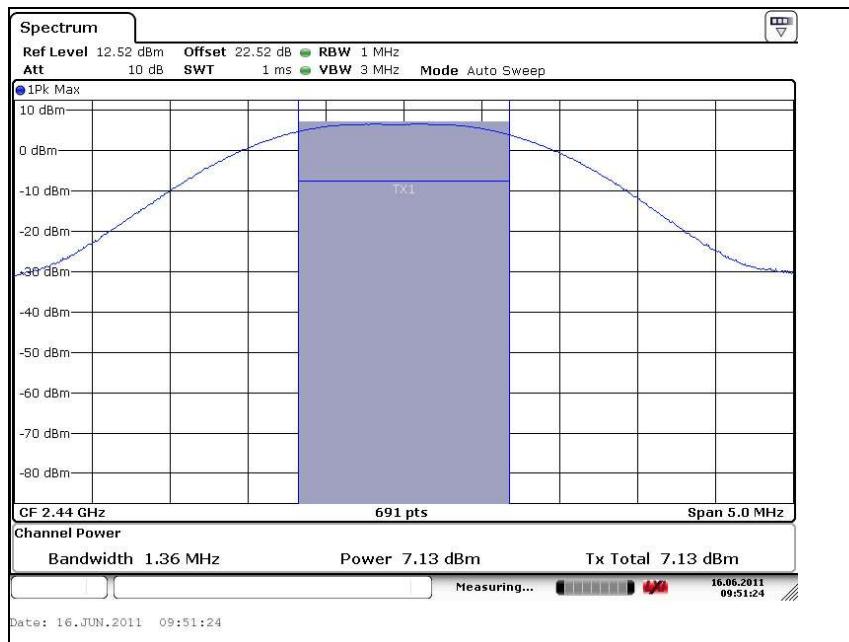
**ANT1**





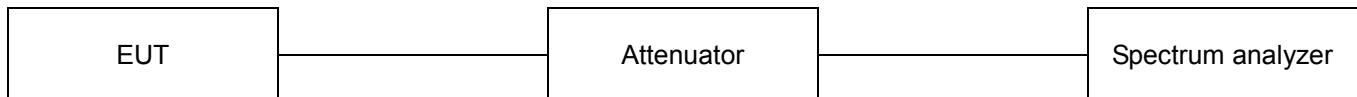
## ANT2





### 2.1.3 Power spectral density

#### Test setup



#### Test procedure

1. Place the EUT on the table and set it in transmitting mode  
Remove the antenna from the EUT and then connect a low loss RF cable from the antenna port to the spectrum analyzer.
2. Set the spectrum analyzer as RBW = 3 kHz, VBW = 10 kHz, Span = 300 kHz, Sweep = 100 s
3. Record the max reading.
4. Repeat the above procedure until the measurements for all frequencies are completed.

#### Limit

According to §15.247(e), For digitally modulated system, the power spectral density conducted from the intentional radiator to the antenna shall not be greater than 8 dBm in any 3 kHz band any time interval of continuous transmission. This power spectral density shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph(b) of this section. The same method of determining the conducted output power shall be used to determine the power spectral density

#### Test results

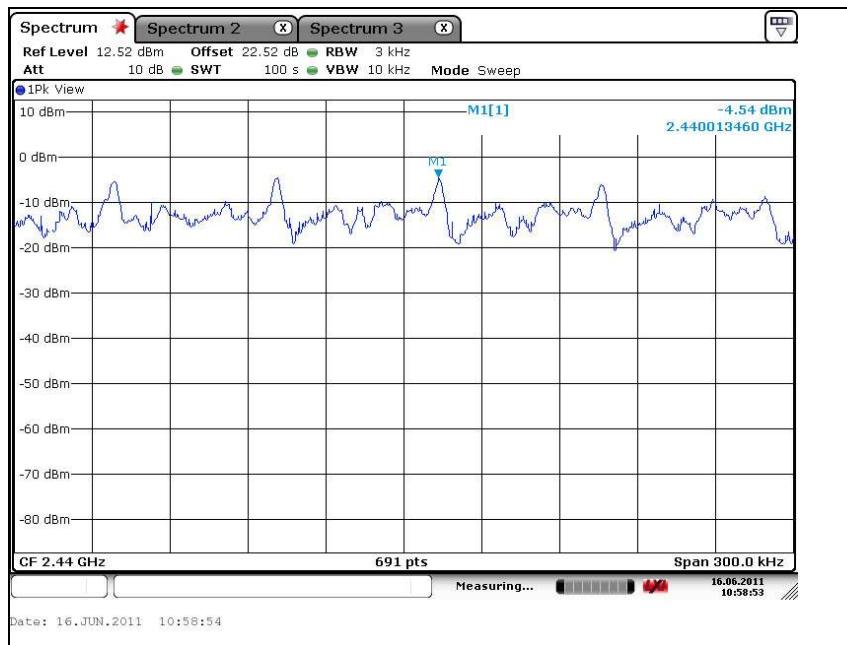
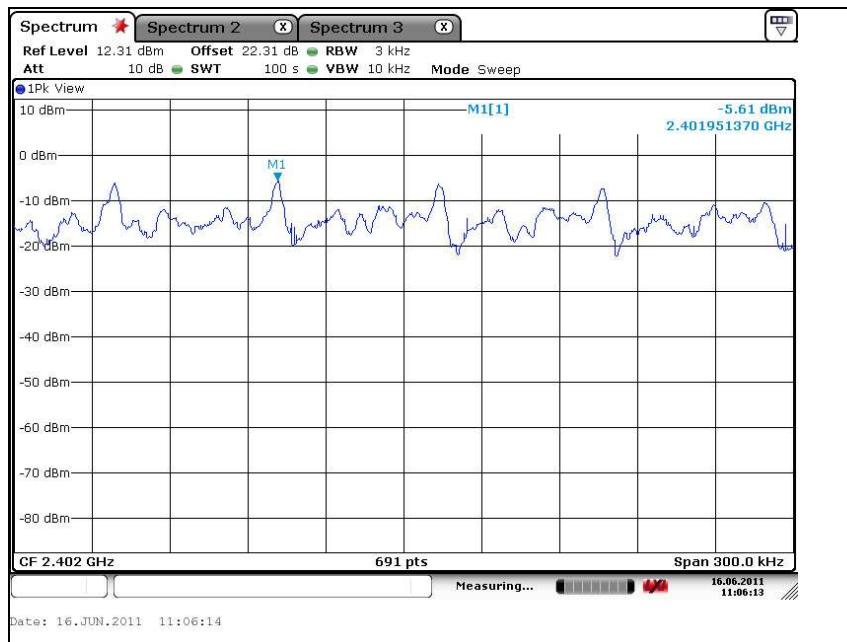
##### ANT1

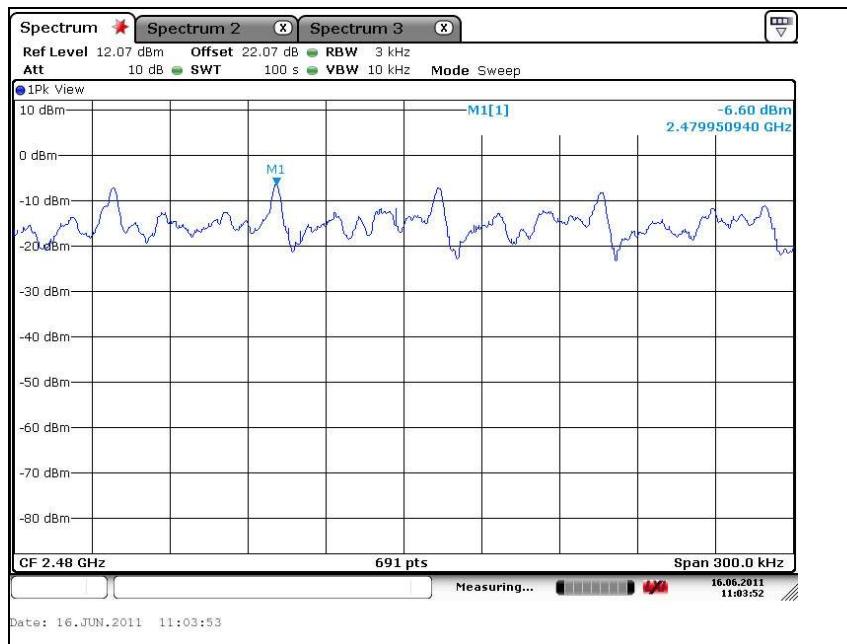
Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm)
2402	-5.61
2440	-4.54
2480	-6.60

##### ANT2

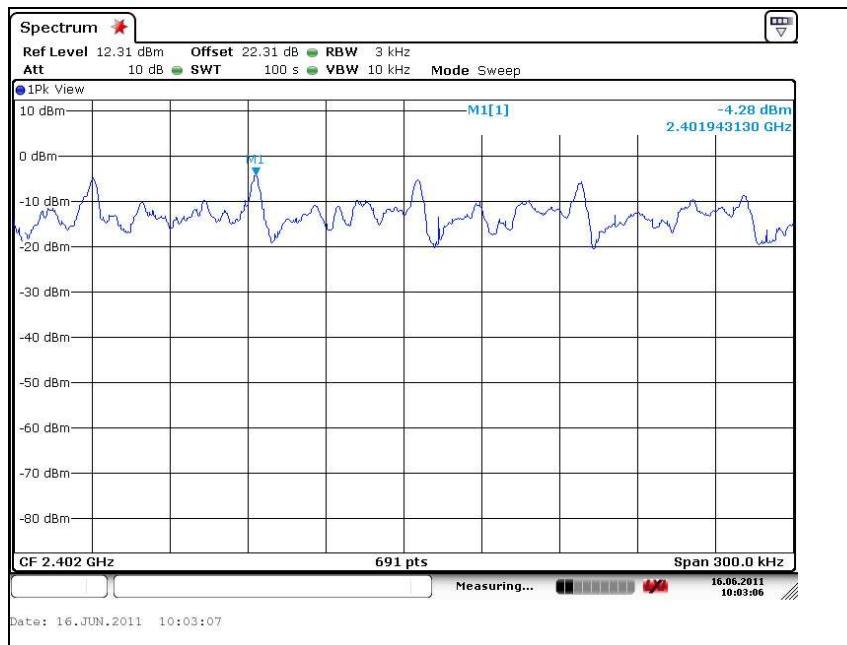
Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm)
2402	-4.28
2440	-3.26
2480	-4.38

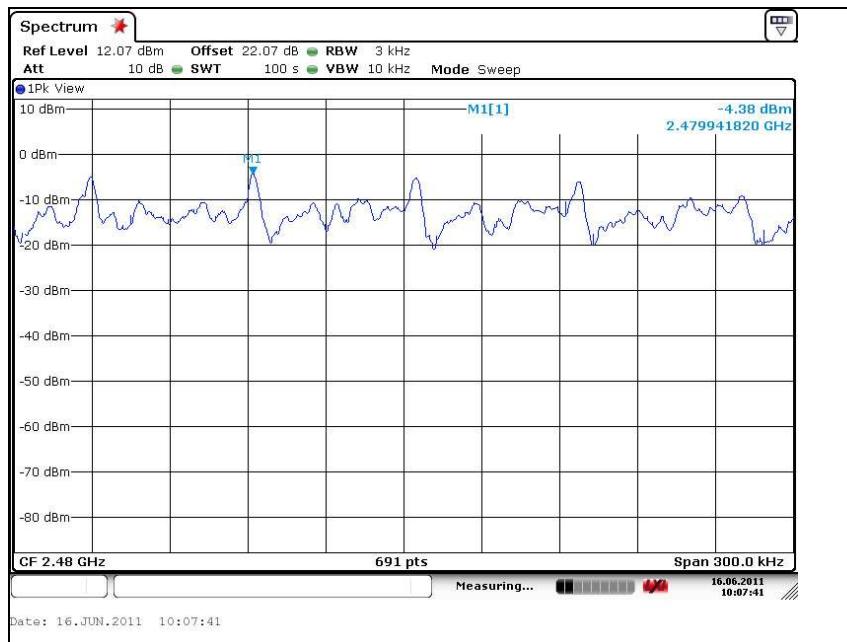
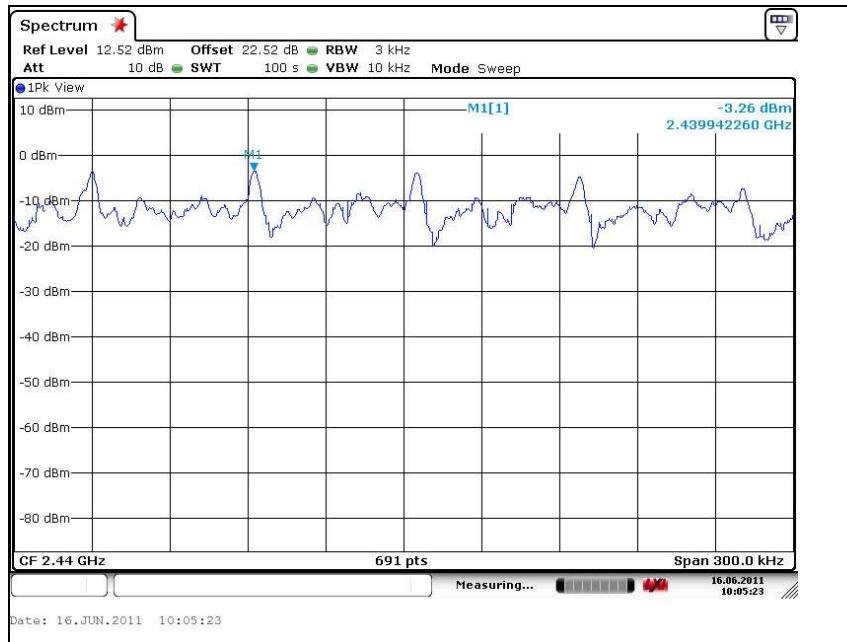
**ANT1**





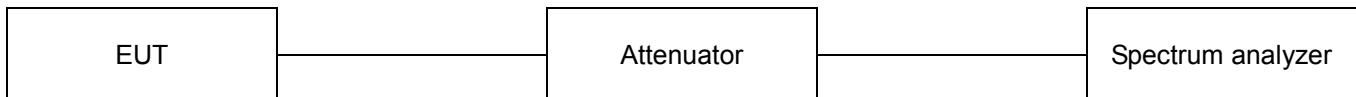
## ANT2





## 2.1.4 Conducted spurious emission & band edge

### Test setup



### Test procedure for band edge

1. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting  
 Center frequency: Lowest, middle and highest channels  
 Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the emission operating on the channel closest to the band edge, as well as any modulation products which fall outside of the authorized band of operation.  
 RBW = 100 kHz  
 VBW = 100 kHz ( $\geq$  RBW)  
 Sweep = auto  
 Detector function = peak  
 Trace = max hold
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the emission at the band edge, or on the highest modulation product outside of the band, if this level is greater than that at the band edge.  
 Enable the marker-delta function, then use the marker-to-peak function to move the marker to the peak of the in-band emission

### Test procedure for spurious emission

1. Use the following spectrum analyzer setting  
 Center frequency: Lowest, middle and highest channels  
 Span = wide enough to capture the peak level of the in-band emission and all spurious emissions from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT up through the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonics.  
 RBW = 100 kHz  
 VBW = 100 kHz ( $\geq$  RBW)  
 Sweep = auto  
 Detector function = peak  
 Trace = max hold
2. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the marker on the peak of any spurious emission recorded.

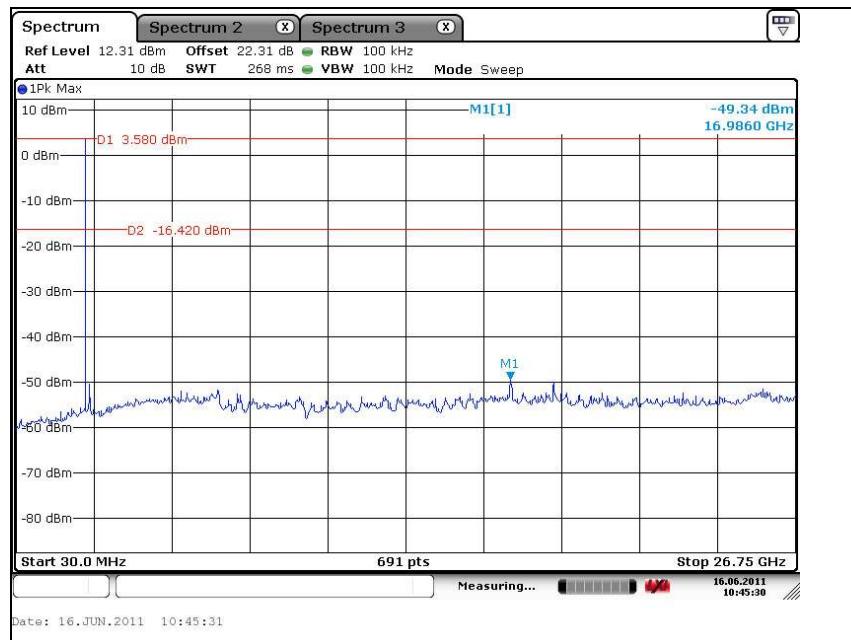
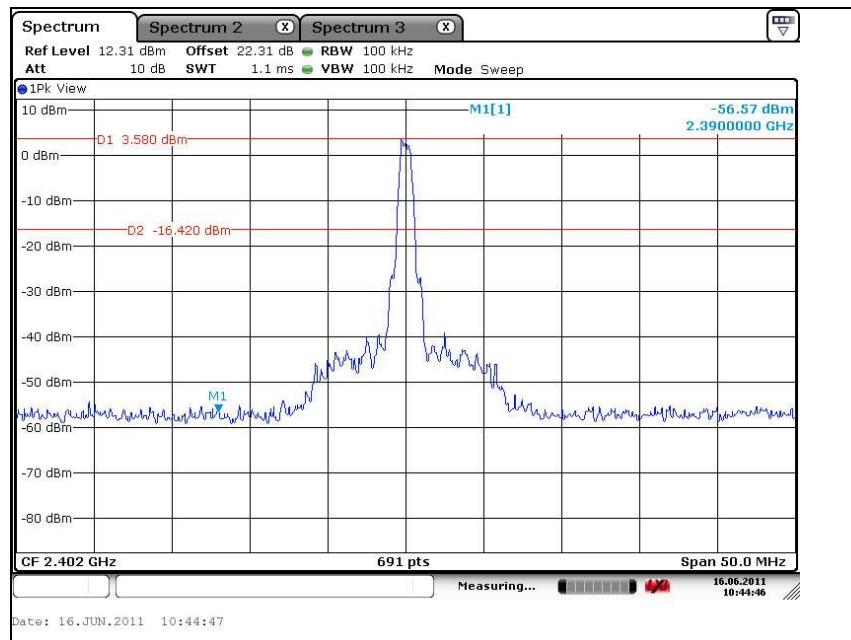
## Limit

According to 15.247(d), in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement , provided the transmitter demonstrates compliance with the peak conducted power limits. If the transmitter complies with the conducted power limits based on the use of RMS averaging over a time interval , as permitted under paragraph(b)(3) of this section , the attenuation required under this paragraph shall be 30 dB instead of 20 dB. Attenuation below the general limits specified in section 15.209(a) is not required.

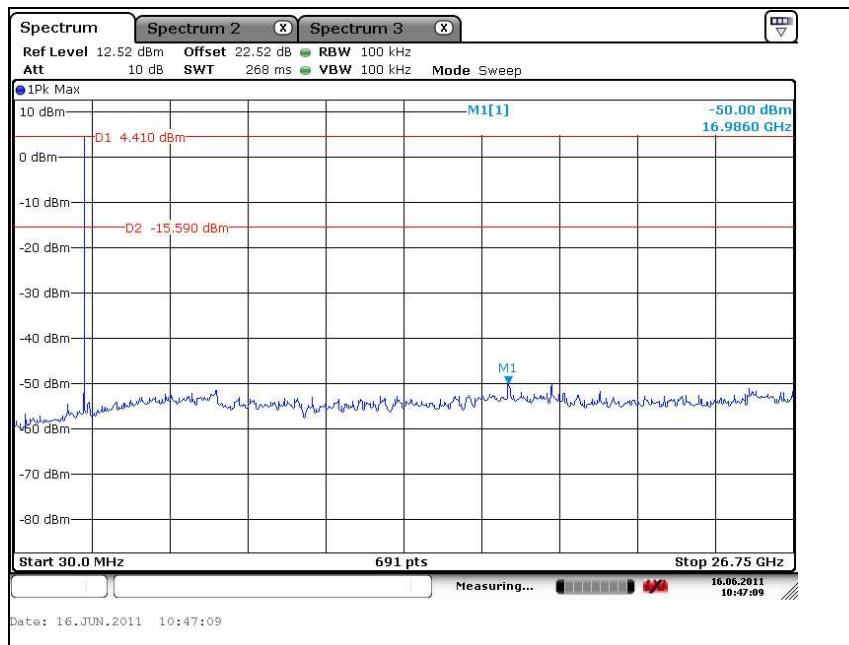
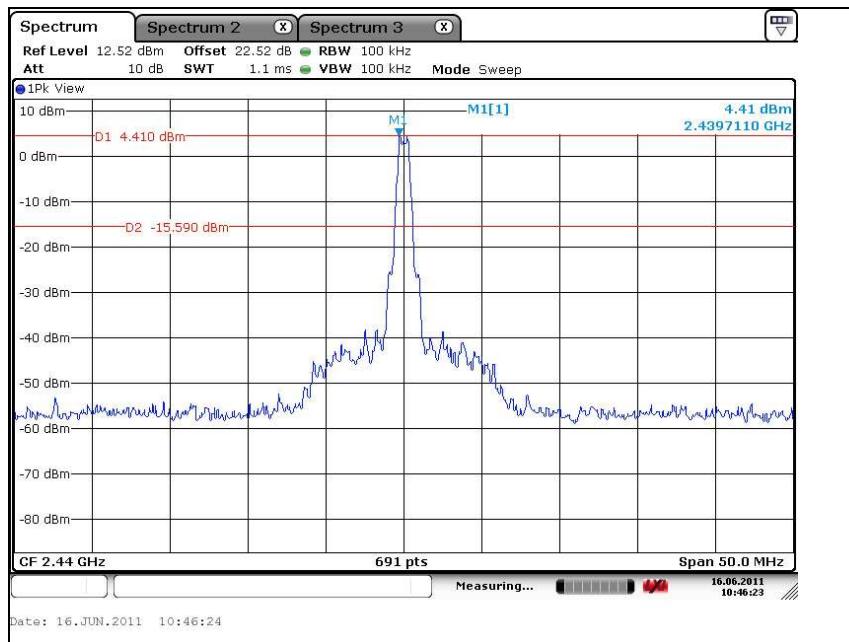
In addition, radiated emission which in the restricted band, as define in section 15.205(a), must also comply the radiated emission limits specified in section 15.209(a) (see section 15.205(c))

**Test results for ANT1**

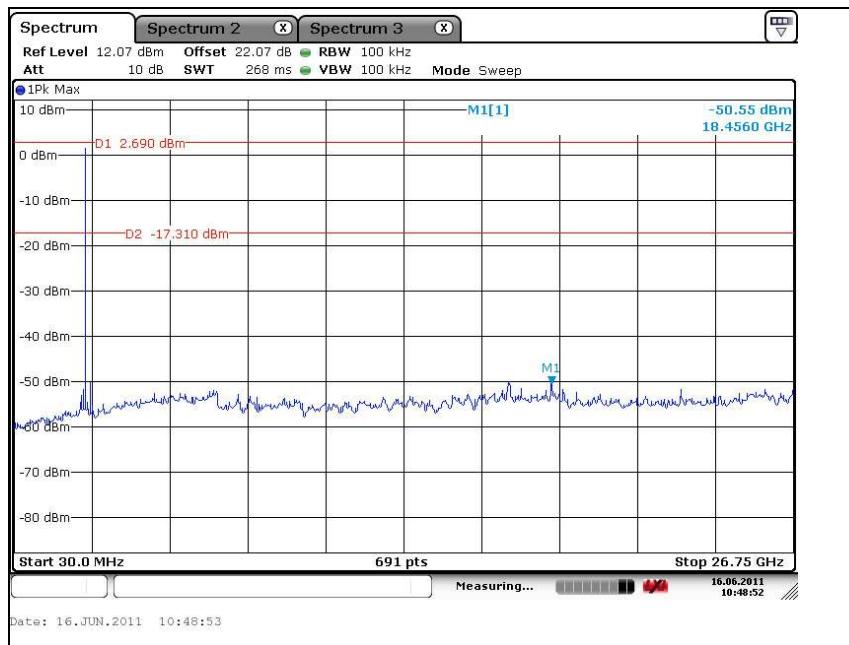
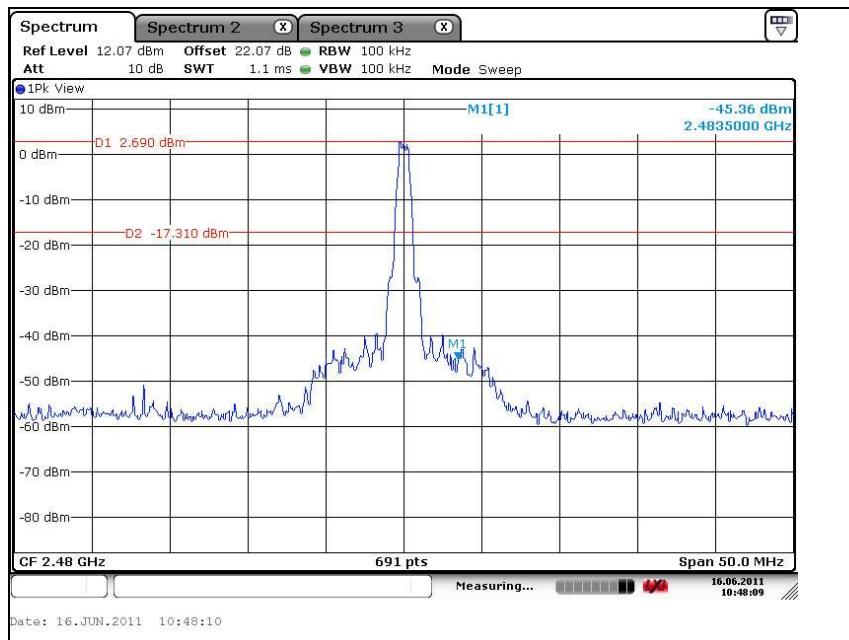
**Low channel**



**Middle channel**

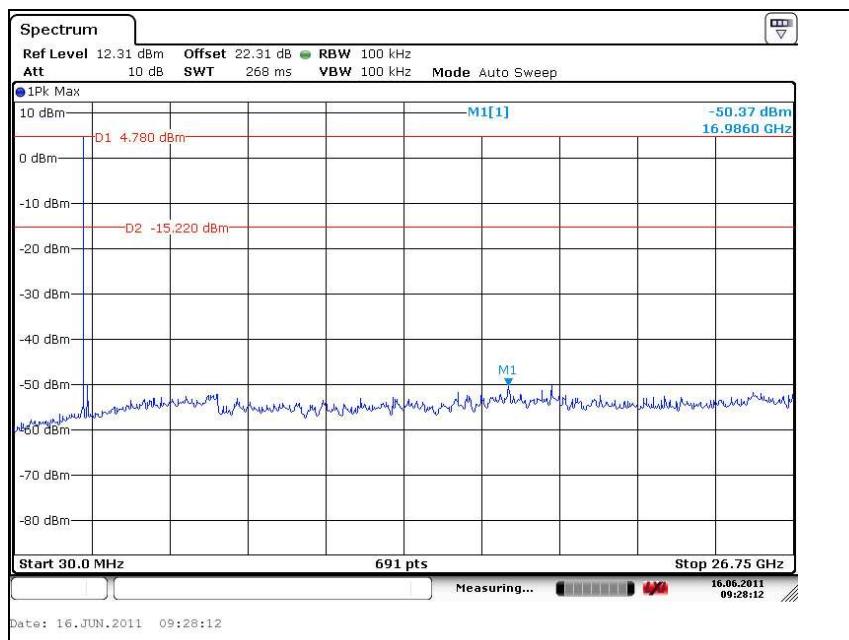
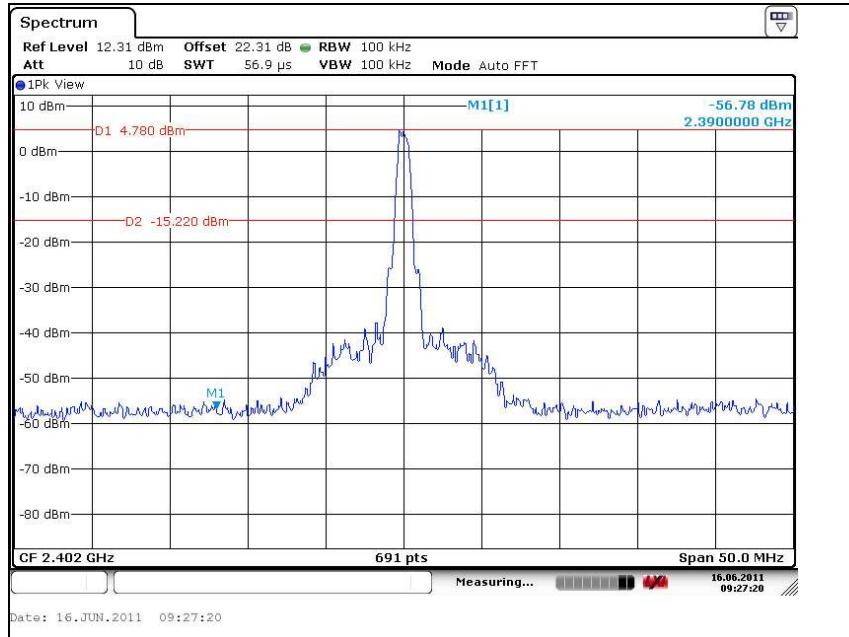


**High channel**

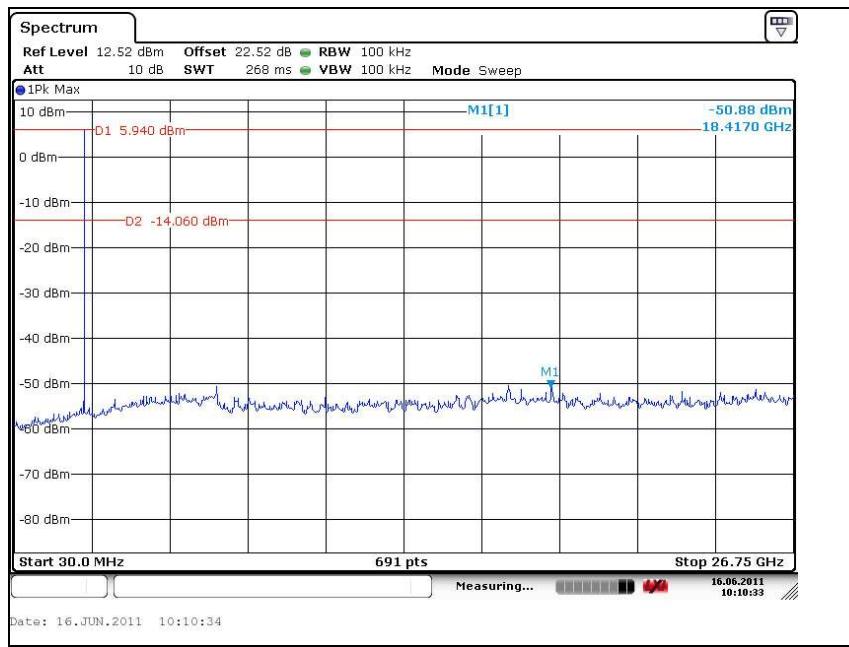
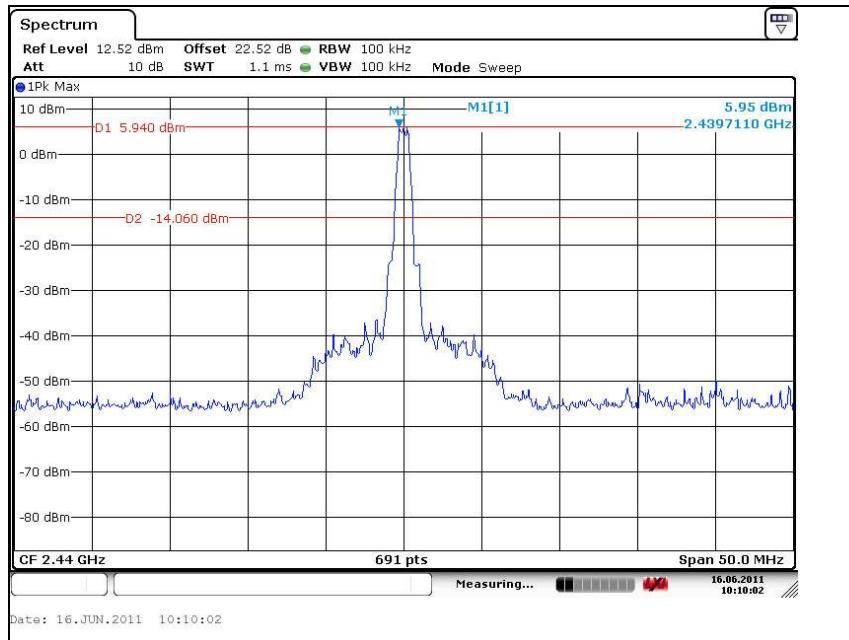


**Test results for ANT2**

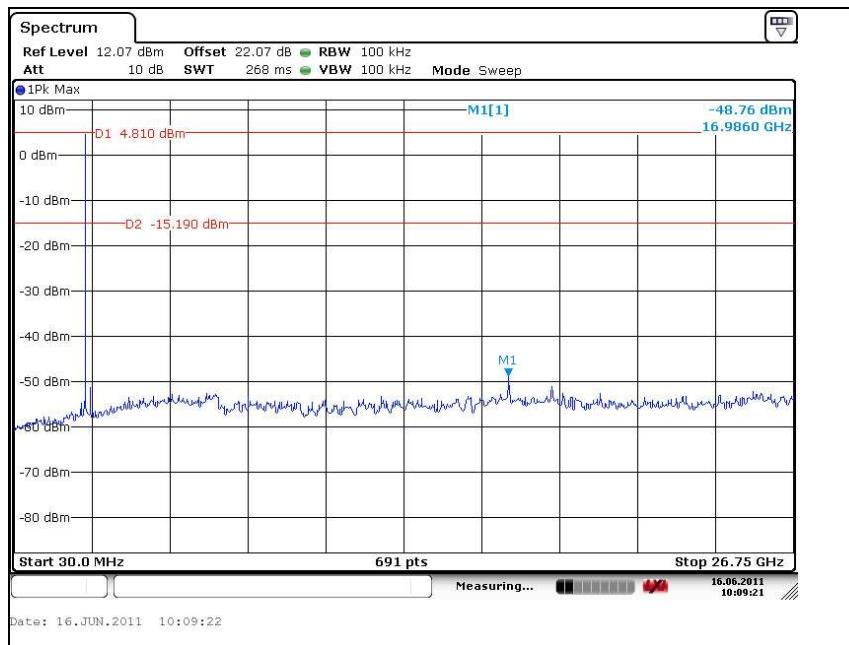
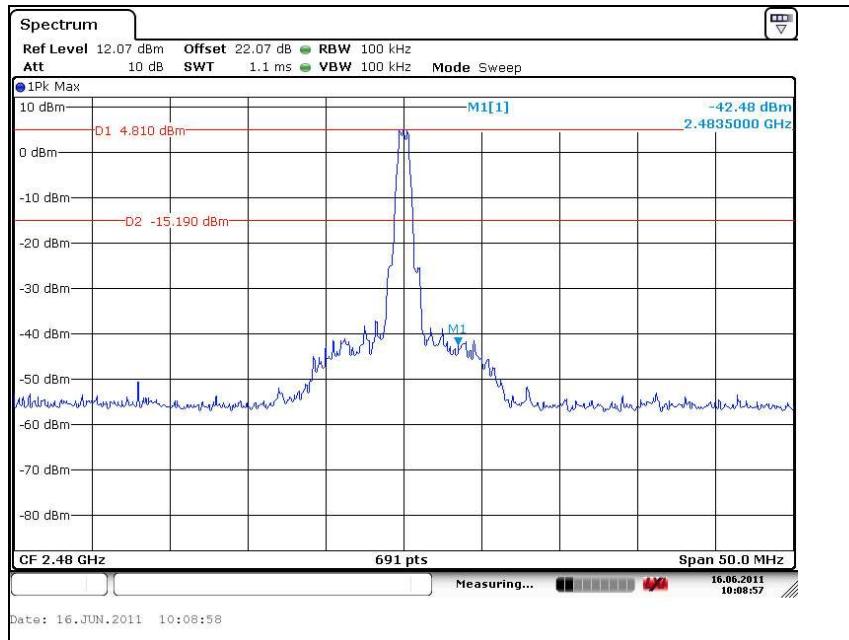
**Low channel**



**Middle channel**



**High channel**



## 2.1.5 Radiated spurious emission & band edge

### Test location

Testing was performed at a test distance of 3 meter Open Area Test Site

### Test procedures

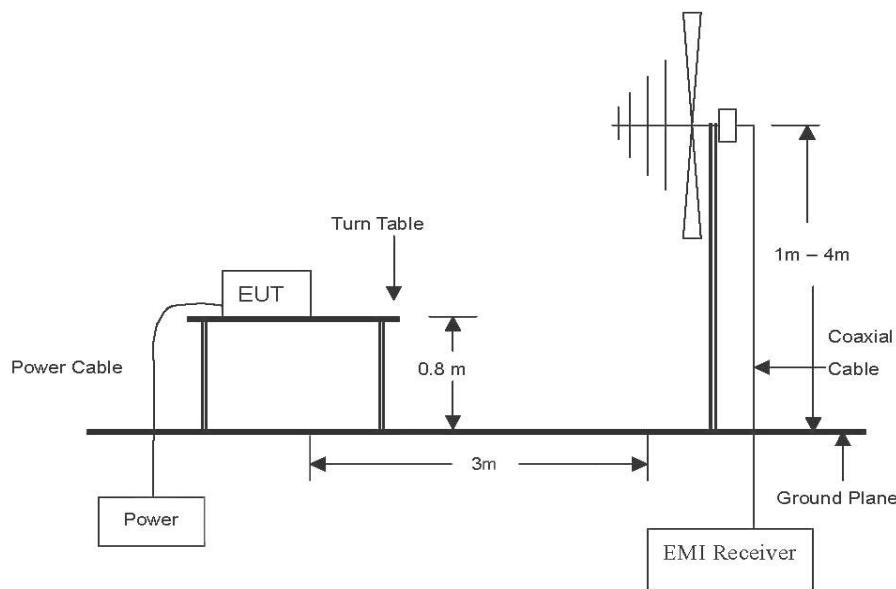
The height of the measuring antenna was varied between 1 to 4 m and the table was rotated a full revolution in order to obtain maximum values of the electric field intensity.

The measurement was made in both the vertical and horizontal polarization, and the maximum value is presented in the report.

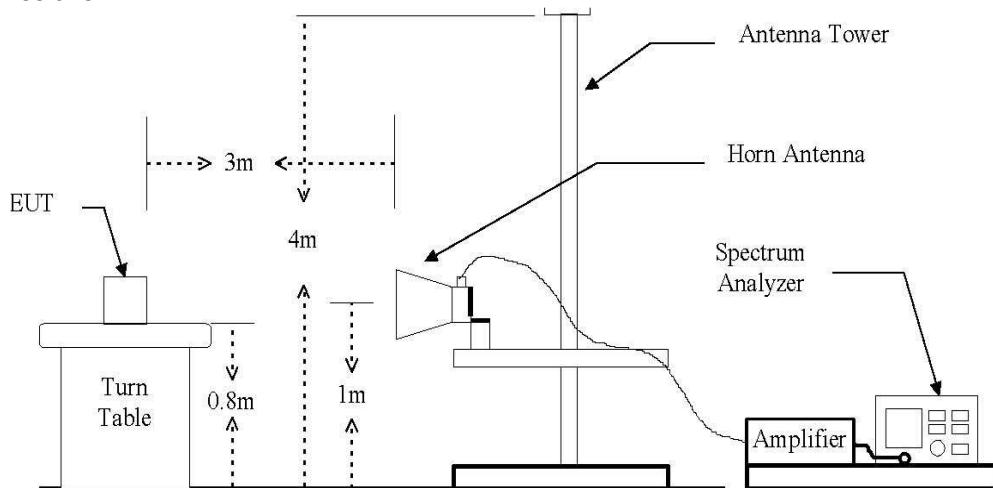
The spectrum analyzer is set to:

1. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer 120 kHz for Peak detection (PK) or Quasi-peak detection (QP) at frequency below 1 GHz.
2. The resolution bandwidth and video bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz for Peak detection and frequency above 1 GHz.
3. The resolution bandwidth of test receiver/spectrum analyzer is 1 MHz and the video bandwidth is 10 Hz for Average detection (AV) at frequency above 1 GHz.

The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 MHz to 1 GHz emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 GHz to 24 GHz emissions.



### Limit

According to 15.209(a), for an intentional radiator devices, the general required of field strength of radiated emissions from unintentional radiators at a distance of 3 meters shall not exceed the following values :

Frequency (MHz)	Distance (Meters)	Radiated (dB $\mu$ N/m)	Radiated ( $\mu$ N/m)
30 ~ 88	3	40.0	100
88 ~ 216	3	43.5	150
216 ~ 960	3	46.0	200
Above 960	3	54.0	500

**Test results (Below 1000 MHz)**

The frequency spectrum from 30 MHz to 1000 MHz was investigated. Emission levels are not reported much lower than the limits by over 20 dB.

Radiated emissions		Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ W)	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Cable loss (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ W/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ W/m)	Margin (dB)
31.9	19.90	V	13.28	0.83	34.01	40.00	5.99
52.1	20.77	V	13.37	0.95	35.09	40.00	4.91
91.1	25.37	V	9.52	1.20	36.09	43.50	7.41
330.2	20.46	H	13.51	1.95	35.92	46.00	10.08
369.2	19.34	H	14.21	2.06	35.61	46.00	10.39
490.9	16.01	H	16.40	2.53	34.94	46.00	11.06
495.2	20.04	H	16.45	2.54	39.03	46.00	6.97
501.1	16.42	H	16.53	2.56	35.51	46.00	10.49
503.7	16.12	H	16.58	2.57	35.27	46.00	10.73
647.6	12.34	V	19.07	3.02	34.43	46.00	11.57
660.2	15.39	H	19.22	3.06	37.67	46.00	8.33
660.2	14.08	V	19.22	3.06	36.36	46.00	9.64
672.9	11.86	V	19.37	3.10	34.33	46.00	11.67
685.6	11.06	V	19.50	3.14	33.70	46.00	12.30
825.2	13.70	H	20.87	3.29	37.86	46.00	8.14
825.2	10.08	V	20.87	3.29	34.24	46.00	11.76
828.1	13.68	H	20.89	3.30	37.87	46.00	8.13

**\* Remark**

1. All spurious emission at channels are almost the same below 1 GHz of ANT1 & ANT2, so that middle channel of ANT2 was chosen at representative in final test.
2. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + Cable loss
3. Detector mode: Quasi peak
4. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, XZ and YZ planes.

**Test results (Above 1000 MHz) for ANT1**

**Low channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2390.0*	43.70	Peak	H	28.31	-24.62	47.39	74.00	26.61
2390.0*	43.48	Peak	V	28.31	-24.62	47.17	74.00	26.83
4804.0*	34.90	Peak	H	33.91	-17.58	51.23	74.00	22.77
4804.0*	35.05	Peak	V	33.91	-17.58	51.38	74.00	22.62

**Middle channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4880.0*	34.77	Peak	H	34.16	-17.33	51.60	74.00	22.40
4880.0*	33.90	Peak	V	34.16	-17.33	50.73	74.00	23.27

**High channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2483.5*	54.37	Peak	H	28.50	-24.47	58.40	74.00	15.60
2483.5*	44.49	Average	H	28.50	-24.47	48.52	54.00	5.48
2483.5*	50.65	Peak	V	28.50	-24.47	54.68	74.00	19.32
2483.5*	40.33	Average	V	28.50	-24.47	44.36	54.00	9.64
4960.0*	34.44	Peak	H	34.42	-17.06	51.80	74.00	22.20
4960.0*	34.27	Peak	V	34.42	-17.06	51.63	74.00	22.37

**Test results (Above 1000 MHz) for ANT2**

**Low channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2390.0*	43.74	Peak	H	28.31	-24.62	47.43	74.00	26.57
2390.0*	43.81	Peak	V	28.31	-24.62	47.50	74.00	26.50
4804.0*	33.28	Peak	H	33.91	-17.58	49.61	74.00	24.39
4804.0*	34.50	Peak	V	33.91	-17.58	50.83	74.00	23.17

**Middle channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
4880.0*	34.28	Peak	H	34.16	-17.33	51.11	74.00	22.89
4880.0*	33.98	Peak	V	34.16	-17.33	50.81	74.00	23.19

**High channel**

Radiated emissions			Ant.	Correction factors		Total	Limit	
Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dB $\mu$ V)	Detector mode	Pol.	Ant. factor (dB/m)	Amp + CL (dB)	Actual (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	Margin (dB)
2483.5*	53.74	Peak	H	28.50	-24.47	57.77	74.00	16.23
2483.5*	44.47	Average	H	28.50	-24.47	48.50	54.00	5.50
2483.5*	50.78	Peak	V	28.50	-24.47	54.81	74.00	19.19
2483.5*	39.89	Average	V	28.50	-24.47	43.92	54.00	10.08
4960.0*	34.27	Peak	H	34.42	-17.06	51.63	74.00	22.37
4960.0*	33.98	Peak	V	34.42	-17.06	51.34	74.00	22.66

**\* Remark**

1. \*\* means the restricted band.
2. Measuring frequencies from 1 GHz to the 10<sup>th</sup> harmonic of highest fundamental frequency.
3. Radiated emissions measured in frequency above 1000 MHz were made with an instrument using peak/average detector mode. Average test would be performed if the peak result were greater than the average limit.
4. Actual = Reading + Ant. factor + Amp + CL (Cable loss)
5. To get a maximum emission level from the EUT, the EUT was moved throughout the XY, XZ and YZ planes.

## 2.1.7 AC conducted emission

### Frequency range of measurement

150 kHz to 30 MHz

### Instrument settings

IF Bandwidth: 9 kHz

### Test procedures

The EUT was placed on a non-metallic table 0.8m above the metallic, grounded floor and 0.4m from the reference ground plane wall. The distance to other metallic surfaces was at least 0.8m.  
Amplitude measurements were performed with a quasi-peak detector and an average detector.

### Limit

15.207(a) for an intentional radiator that is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies, within the band 150 kHz to 30 MHz, shall not exceed the limits in the following table, as measured using a 50uH/50 ohm line impedance stabilization network (LISN). Compliance with the provision of this paragraph shall be on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminal. The lower applies at the boundary between the frequencies ranges.

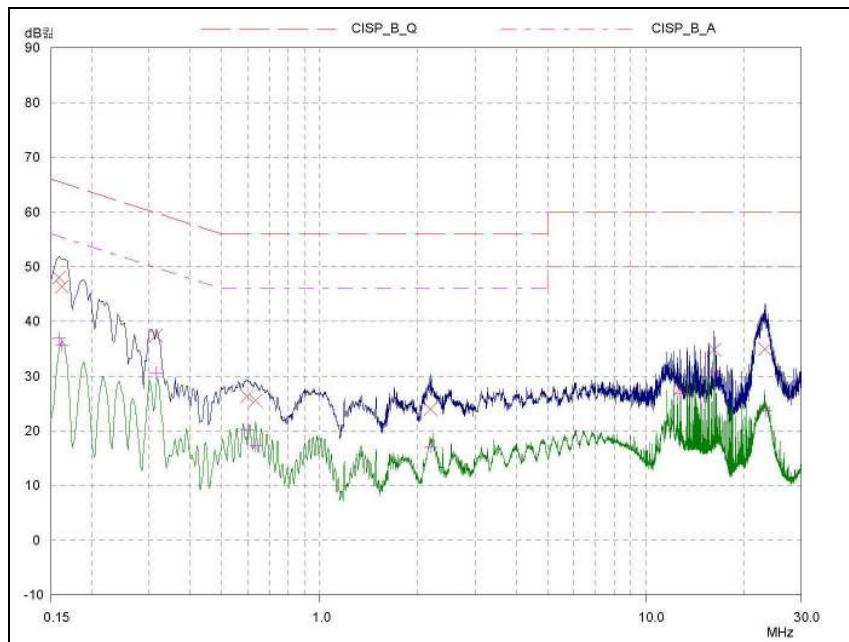
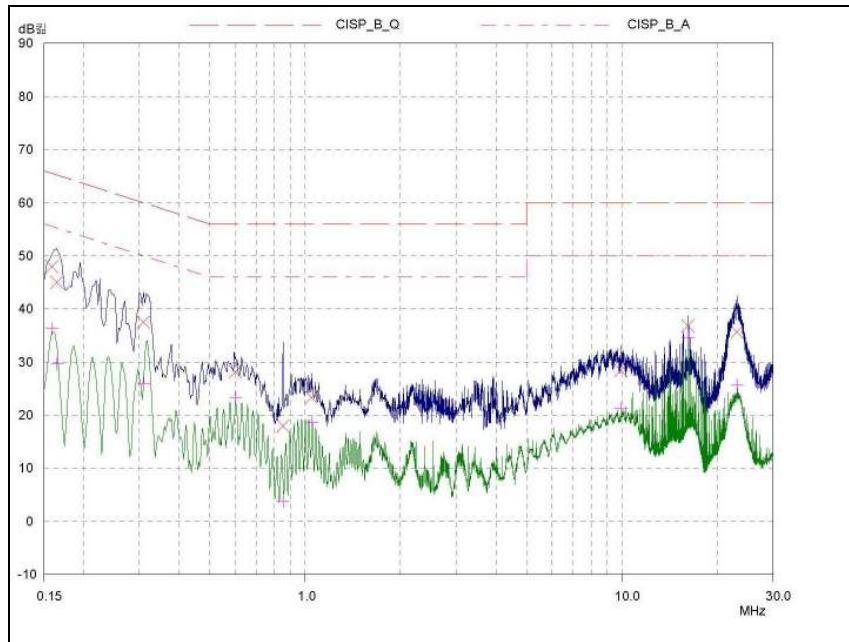
Frequency of Emission (MHz)	Conducted limit (dB $\mu$ V/m)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 – 0.50	66 - 56*	56 - 46*
0.50 – 5.00	56	46
5.00 – 30.0	60	50

### \* Remark

Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.

Test results

Frequency (MHz)	Correction		Phase Hot/ Neutral	Quasi peak			Average		
	LISN	Cable loss		Reading	Result	Limit	Reading	Result	Limit
0.150	9.800	0.200	H	35.760	45.760	<b>66</b>	23.450	33.450	<b>56</b>
0.159	9.786	0.158	N	38.006	47.950	<b>66</b>	26.396	36.340	<b>56</b>
0.165	9.784	0.145	N	35.111	45.040	<b>65</b>	19.751	29.680	<b>55</b>
0.309	9.759	0.100	N	27.601	37.460	<b>60</b>	16.141	26.000	<b>50</b>
0.399	9.760	0.100	H	39.510	49.370	<b>58</b>	24.860	34.720	<b>48</b>
0.405	9.760	0.100	H	38.890	48.750	<b>58</b>	23.230	33.090	<b>48</b>
0.603	9.750	0.100	N	18.330	28.180	<b>56</b>	13.460	23.310	<b>46</b>
0.810	9.760	0.100	H	32.950	42.810	<b>56</b>	19.410	29.270	<b>46</b>
1.050	9.760	0.100	N	13.460	23.320	<b>56</b>	8.760	18.620	<b>46</b>
1.236	9.762	0.100	H	33.068	42.930	<b>56</b>	20.268	30.130	<b>46</b>
1.890	9.769	0.100	H	32.561	42.430	<b>56</b>	21.101	30.970	<b>46</b>
6.726	9.817	0.100	H	24.173	34.090	<b>60</b>	11.873	21.790	<b>50</b>
6.771	9.818	0.100	H	24.422	34.340	<b>60</b>	12.022	21.940	<b>50</b>
9.939	9.838	0.103	N	18.469	28.410	<b>60</b>	11.289	21.230	<b>50</b>
16.167	9.840	0.141	N	26.869	36.850	<b>60</b>	24.669	34.650	<b>50</b>
23.070	9.970	0.100	N	25.580	35.650	<b>60</b>	15.560	25.630	<b>50</b>
29.910	10.208	0.105	H	23.727	34.040	<b>60</b>	13.007	23.320	<b>50</b>



## 2.1.7 RF exposure evaluation

According to FCC 1.1310 : The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environment 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 <sup>2</sup> )	Average time
(A) Limits for Occupational / Control exposures				
300 – 1500	--	--	F/300	6
1500 – 100000	--	--	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrol Exposures				
300 – 1500	--	--	F/1500	6
1500 – 100000	—	—	1	30

Friis transmission formula:  $P_d = (P_{out} \times G) / (4 \times \pi \times R^2)$

Where;

$P_d$  = power density in  $\text{mW/cm}^2$

$P_{out}$  = output power to antenna in  $\text{mW}$

$G$  = gain of antenna in linear scale

$\pi = 3.1416$

$R$  = distance between observation point and center of the radiator in  $\text{cm}$

$P_d$  the limit of MPE,  $1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ . If we know the maximum gain of the antenna and the total power input to the antenna, through the calculation, we will know the distance where the MPE limit is reached.

Output power into antenna & RF exposure evaluation distance

**ANT1**

Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Max. antenna gain (dBi)	Power density at 20 cm (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
2402	3.70	2.00	0.00074	1
2440	4.52	2.00	0.00089	
2480	2.91	2.00	0.00062	

**ANT2**

Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Max. antenna gain (dBi)	Power density at 20 cm (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )
2402	4.44	2.00	0.00088	1
2440	5.51	2.00	0.00112	
2480	4.69	2.00	0.00093	

**\* Remark**

The power density  $P_d$  at a distance of 20 cm calculated from the friis transmission formula is far below the limit of 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**Appendix A – Test equipment used for test**

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Calibration due.
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV30	2012-01-07
Vector Signal Generator	R&S	SMBV2100A	2012-01-07
Synthesized Signal Generator	HP	8673D	2011-06-25
Power Meter	Agilent	N1911A	2012-05-04
Power Sensor	Agilent	N1912A	2012-05-04
Attenuator	HP	8495B	2012-05-04
Attenuator	HP	8494B	2012-05-04
Trilog-BroadBand Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168	2013-04-28
Horn Antenna	A.H.	SAS-571	2013-03-22
High Pass Filter	Wainwright Instrument	WHJS3000-10TT	2012-01-07
Preamplifier	HP	8449B	2011-07-27
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESHS10	2012-05-09
LISN	R&S	ENV216	2012-02-16

## Test setup photos

Radiated field emissions



AC conducted emission

