# **APPENDIX C - RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION**

## Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

### **Applicable Standard**

According to subpart §1.1310 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 level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) (§1.1310, §2.1091)

| (B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure |                                  |                                  |  |                             |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Frequency Range<br>(MHz)                                | Electric Field<br>Strength (V/m) | Magnetic Field<br>Strength (A/m) | Power Density<br>(mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Averaging Time<br>(minutes) |  |  |  |
| 0.3–1.34  | 614                              | 1.63                             | *(100)                                 | 30                          |  |  |  |
| 1.34–30   | 824/f                            | 2.19/f                           | *(180/f <sup>2</sup> )                 | 30                          |  |  |  |
| 30–300  | 27.5                             | 0.073                            | 0.2                                    | 30                          |  |  |  |
| 300-1500  | /                                | /                                | f/1500                                 | 30                          |  |  |  |
| 1500-100,000  | /                                | /                                | 1.0                                    | 30                          |  |  |  |

f = frequency in MHz; \* = Plane-wave equivalent power density;

According to §1.1310 and §2.1091 RF exposure is calculated.

### **Calculation formula:**

Prediction of power density at the distance of the applicable MPE limit

 $S = PG/4\pi R^2$  = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm<sup>2</sup>);

P = power input to the antenna (in appropriate units, e.g., mW);

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator, the power gain factor, is normally numeric gain;

 $\mathbf{R}$  = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (appropriate units, e.g., cm);

#### **Calculated Data:**

| Frequency<br>(MHz) | EIRP including Tune-<br>up Tolerance |       | Evaluation<br>Distance | Power Density<br>(mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | MPE Limit<br>(mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| (MIIIZ)            | (dBm)                                | (mW)  | (cm)                   | (mw/cm)                                | (mw/cm)                            |
| 5925-6425          | 13                                   | 19.95 | 20.00                  | 0.004                                  | 1.0                                |
| 6425-6525          | 13                                   | 19.95 | 20.00                  | 0.004                                  | 1.0                                |
| 6525-6875          | 14                                   | 25.12 | 20.00                  | 0.005                                  | 1.0                                |
| 6875-7125          | 14                                   | 25.12 | 20.00                  | 0.005                                  | 1.0                                |

Note:

The EIRP including Tune-up Tolerance provided by manufacturer

Result: The device meet FCC MPE at 20 cm distance