

7.2 MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER

PEAK POWER LIMIT

§15.247 (b)(3) & RSS-247 Sec. 5.4.(4)

The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following:
For systems using digital modulation in the 2400-2483.5 MHz band: 1 Watt.

The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi.

b(4) The conducted output power limit specified in paragraph (b) of this section is based on the use of antennas with directional gains that do not exceed 6 dBi. Except as shown in paragraph (c) of this section, if transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the conducted output power from the intentional radiator shall be reduced below the stated values in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section, as appropriate, by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Therefore, the applicable output power limit shall be calculated as follows:

$$P_{out} = 30 - (G_{tx} - 6) \text{ for antenna gain } \leq 6 \text{ dBi or}$$

$$P_{out} = 30 - \text{Floor}[(G_{tx} - 6)/3]$$

G_{Tx} = the maximum transmitting antenna directional gain in dBi.

TEST PROCEDURE *per FCC 558074 D01 15.247 Meas Guidance v05r02*

TEST RESULT

No non-compliance noted.

Summary of Max. Conducted (average) Output Power Testing Data:

Max. Conducted output power is 7.10dBm/ 0.005W.

Max. e.i.r.p is 10.4dBm/ 0.011W with 3.3dBi gain monopole antenna.

Both conducted output power and e.i.p are under FCC & IC limit.

Mode No.1 802.11 b

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power* (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
Low	2412	7.01	30	-22.99
Middle	2437	7.10	30	-22.90
High	2462	7.05	30	-22.35

7.3 MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE

LIMITS & RSS-102

§1.1310 The criteria listed in Table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio-frequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1307(b), except in the case of portable devices which shall be evaluated according to the provisions of §2.1093 of this chapter.

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures				
0.3–3.0	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3.0–30	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f ²)	6
30–300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300–1500			f/300	6
1500–100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3–1.34	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34–30	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f ²)	30

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)—Continued

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging time (minutes)
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

NOTE 1 TO TABLE 1: Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational/controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

NOTE 2 TO TABLE 1: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

CALCULATIONS

Given

$$E = \sqrt{(30 * P * G) / d}$$

and

$$S = E^2 / 3770$$

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 rearranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$d = \sqrt{((30 * P * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

Changing to units of Power to mW and Distance to cm, using:

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

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

yields

$$d = 100 * \sqrt{((30 * (P / 1000) * G) / (3770 * S))}$$

$$d = 0.282 * \sqrt{(P * G / S)}$$

where

d = distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power Density in mW/cm²

Substituting the logarithmic form of power and gain using: P

$$(\text{mW}) = 10^{(P(\text{dBm}) / 10)} \text{ and}$$

$$G(\text{numeric}) = 10^{(G(\text{dBi}) / 10)}$$

yields

$$d = 0.282 * 10^{((P + G) / 20)} / \sqrt{S}$$

Equation (1)

$$S = 0.0795 * 10^{((P + G) / 10)} / d^2$$

Equation (2)

where

d = MPE distance in cm

P = Power in dBm

G = Antenna Gain in dBi

S = Power Density Limit in mW/cm²

Equation (1) and the measured Output power is used to calculate the MPE distance.

Equation (2) and the measured Output power is used to calculate the Power density.

LIMITS

From §1.1310 Table 1 (B),
for Public $S = 1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$
for Professional, $S = 5.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

RESULTS

No non-compliance noted:

For this EUT, $P+G=7.10+3.3=10.4 \text{ dBm}$, and $d=20\text{cm}$

Plug all three items into equation (2), yielding,

Power Density Limit (mW/cm^2)	Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Power Density (mW/cm^2)
1.0/5.0	7.10	3.3	0.0022

NOTE: For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the minimum separation distance between the antenna & radiating structures of the device and nearby persons is 20 cm, even if calculations indicate that the MPE distance would be less.