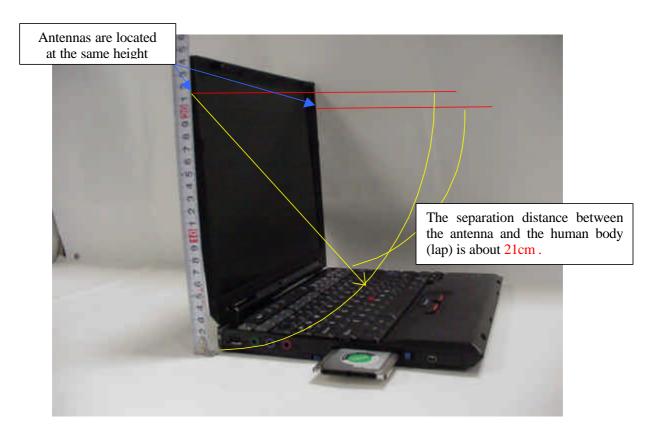
# RF Exposure

## 1. RF Exposure evaluation for the applying transmitter

As shown in the following photo, both main and auxiliary WLAN antennas of the applying laptop PC, IBM ThinkPad X30 Series, are located at the upper part of the display (LCD) bezel. The separation distances between the antennas and the human body are 20cm or more. Therefore the laptop PC can be categorized as a mobile device by FCC CFR 47 Section 2.1091.



#### [MPE on 5.2GHz band]

The highest conducted peak output power of the Test Report is 56.2mW (17.5dBm) and the maximum antenna gain is 1.42 dBi (See page 4 of this exhibit.).

Therefore the peak radiated output power(EIRP) is calculated as follows. EIRP = P + G = 17.5 dBm + 1.42 dBi = 18.92 dBm (77.98 mW)

Then, the maximum power density at 20cm distance is calculated as :  $S = EIRP/(4 \times R^2 \times \pi) = 0.0155 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ 

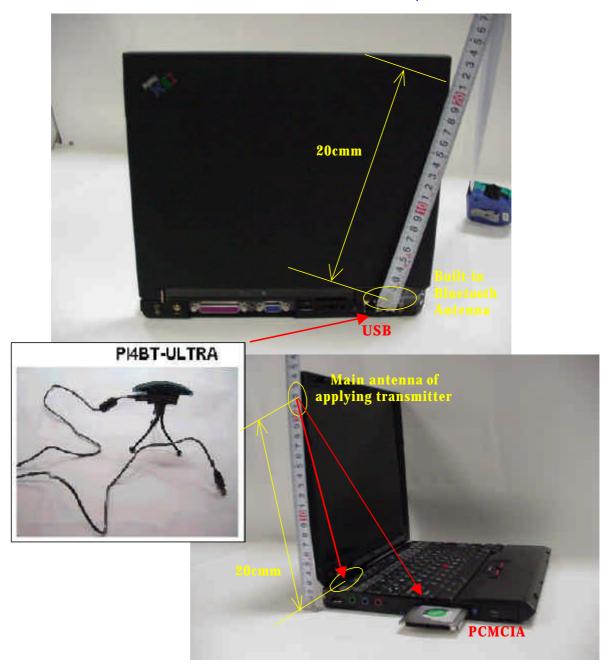
Since the applying laptop PC's WLAN transmitter does not function to emit the radio frequency from both diversity antennas simultaneously, the above value is the maximum RF exposure to the persons and is below the MPE limit (1.0 mW/ cm²). Therefore the laptop PC meets the MPE requirements for general Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

# 2. RF Exposure evaluation for Bluetooth transmitters

The applying laptop PC (ThinkPad X30 Series) supports three kinds of Bluetooth devices as follows.

	FCC ID	Grantee Name	Product Name	<b>Granted Date</b>	ERP in FCC Test Report
User's option	Jser's option PI4BT-ULTRA TDK S		Bluetooth Ultraport Module	May/22/2001	1.4 mW
	PI4BT-IBM-PCII	Europe Ltd.	Blutooth PC Card II	August/21/2001	1.0mW
Built-intype LMA Transmitter	ANO20020100MTN	IBM Japan, Ltd.	IBM integrated Blutooth with 56K Modem	Under inspection with this application	2.5mW

Interfaces to connect Wireless options



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The main and auxiliary antennas of the applying transmitter in the LCD section are assembled apart from each Bluetooth antenna shown in the previous page with 20 cm or more distance.

Therefore the RF exposure evaluation for those Bluetooth transmitters is able to be done independently of the applying antennas. In other word, a collocated SAR testing is not required.

When a customer operates the applying PC on one's lap, the sufficient separation distance (minimum 20cm) between the above Bluetooth antennas and the person's body (lap) can not be maintained.

But the footnote of the Section 3 in Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 states "<sup>14</sup> ......... If a device, its antenna or other radiating structures are operating at closer than 2.5 cm from a person's body or in contact with the body, SAR evaluation may be necessary when the output is more than 50 – 100 mW, depending on the device operating configurations and exposure conditions."

The total output power of the three Bluetooth transmitters in the previous table does not exceed 5mW. Therefore these transmitters also satisfy the RF exposure evaluation regarding CFR 47 Part 15.247(b)(4) without a SAR compliance test report, and can operate with the applying transmitter simultaneously.

IBM Web site guides to customers about the **grant condition** related to those collaborating transmitter devices. See page 6 of this exhibit.

# 3. Antenna Gains of applying equipment

### 3.1 Antenna Specification

Transmission Antenna assembly overview

Transmission rincemic	Transmission Timelina assembly overview					
Designator	Manufacture	Antenna type	Cable type		Gain (dBi)	
			and length		Note 1)	
08K4083	Nissei Electric	Dual Band	coax	394mm	5150-5350MHz	
	Ltd. (Japan)	Inverted F type			1.42 dBi (peak)	
Main antenna	, , ,	Antenna			. ,	
08K4084	Nissei Electric	Dual Band	coax	534mm	5150-5350MHz	
	Ltd. (Japan)	Inverted F type			0.19 dBi (peak)	
Auxiliary antenna		Antenna			. ,	

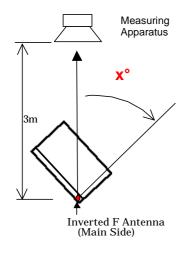
#### Notes:

- 1a. Includes all cable losses.
- 1b. Antenna type should be Omni Directional and have gain of 3.0 dBi or less for IEEE802.11a(5GHz band), regarding the IBM internal specification.

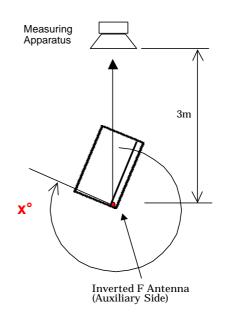
#### 3.2 Radiation characteristic of antennas

Radiation characteristic of antenna is measured in regard to the rotation angle  $\mathbf{x}^{\circ}$  as shown below.

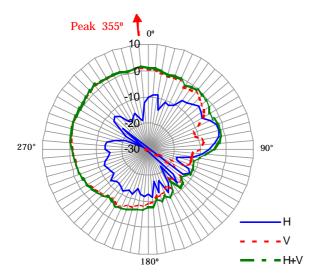
Main Antenna



**Auxiliary Antenna** 



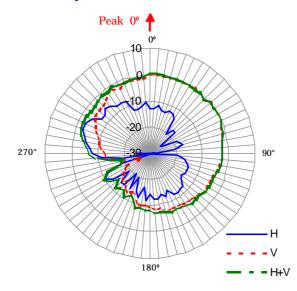
#### Main antenna



Hori (dBi) ave.	-10.19
Vert (dBi) ave.	-2.89
H+V (dBi) ave.	-2.15
Peak(dBi) (V)	1.42
Peak Angle ( Xº= )	355⁰
Center Frequency	5350MHz

Note1) The measurement was performed at 3 frequencies (5150, 5250, 5350MHz). Note2) The maximum antenna gain was found around **355 degree** angle from measuring apparatus in **vertical** polarization at the high frequency (5350MHz).

#### **Auxiliary antenna**



Hori (dBi) ave.	-10.92
Vert (dBi) ave.	-3.92
H+V (dBi) ave.	-3.13
Peak(dBi) (V)	0.19
Peak Angle ( X°= )	00
Center Frequency	5150MHz

Note1) The measurement was performed at 3 frequencies (5150, 5250, 5350MHz). Note2) The maximum antenna gain was found around **0 degree** angle from measuring apparatus in **vertical** polarization at the low frequency (5150MHz).

### 4. IBM Web site for user's guidance concerning the co-located transmitters

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Note) The contents will be available after the product announcement.

http://www.pc.ibm.com/atechinfo/MIGR-44156.html

