

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Applicable Standard

According to §1.1307(b)(5), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

Remark: 1) The maximum output power for antenna0 is 26.05dBm (402.72mW) at 920MHz, 2 dBi antenna gain(with 1.58 numeric antenna gain.)

The maximum output power for antenna1 is 25.83dBm (382.82mW) at 920MHz, 2 dBi antenna gain(with 1.58 numeric antenna gain.)

2) For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The minimum separation generally be used is at least 20cm, even if the calculation indicate that the MPE distance would be lesser.

Calculation

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

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

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antenna0 output power=402.72mW

Numeric Antenna gain=1.58

antenna1 output power=382.82mW

Numeric Antenna gain=1.58

Substituting the MPE safe distance using $d=20\text{cm}$ into above equation.

Yields:

$$S = 0.000199 * P * G$$

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power density in mW/cm²

antenna0 Power density=0.127mW/cm²

antenna1 Power density=0.120mW/cm²

$S1+S2=S$ Power density=0.247mW/cm²

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

Result: Because the result of power density is lower than the limit, so the device is exempt from SAR.