

### **RF Exposure / MPE Calculation**

No. : 13521383H  
Applicant : silex technology, Inc.  
Type of Equipment : Embedded Wireless Module  
Model No. : SX-USBAC  
FCC ID : N6C-USBAC

silex technology, Inc. declares that Model: SX-USBAC complies with FCC radiation exposure requirement specified in the FCC Rule 2.1091 (for mobile).

#### **RF Exposure Calculations:**

The following information provides the minimum separation distance for the highest gain antenna provided with the "SX-USBAC" as calculated from (B) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure of TABLE 1- LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE) of §1.1310 Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits.

#### **【WLAN 2.4 GHz band part】**

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$

Where

$P =$  101.86 mW (Maximum average output power)

☐ Time average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging

☒ Burst power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.

$G =$  1.585 Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 2dBi

$r =$  20 cm (Separation distance)

$$\text{Power Density Result } S = 0.03212 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

#### **【Bluetooth (BT LE) part】**

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$

Where

$P =$  1.20 mW (Maximum average output power)

☐ Time average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging

☒ Burst power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.

$G =$  1.585 Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 2dBi

$r =$  20 cm (Separation distance)

$$\text{Power Density Result } S = 0.00038 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

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### 【Bluetooth (BR/EDR) part】

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$

Where

$P =$  1.99 mW (Maximum average output power)

☒ Time average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging

☐ Burst power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.

$G =$  1.585 Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 2 dBi

$r =$  20 cm (Separation distance)

$$\text{Power Density Result } S = 0.00063 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

### 【WLAN 5 GHz band part】

This calculation is based on the highest EIRP possible from the system, considering maximum power and antenna gain, and considering a 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> uncontrolled exposure limit. The Friis formula used was:

$$S = \frac{P \times G}{4 \times \pi \times r^2}$$

Where

$P =$  25.41 mW (Maximum average output power)

☐ Time average was used for the above value in consideration of 6-minutes time-averaging

☒ Burst power average was used for the above value in consideration of worst condition.

$G =$  1.995 Numerical Antenna gain; equal to 3 dBi

$r =$  20 cm (Separation distance)

$$\text{Power Density Result } S = 0.01009 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

Even taking into account the tolerance, this device can be satisfied with the limits.

Therefore, if Bluetooth (BR/EDR) + WLAN 5 GHz transmit simultaneously,

$$S = 0.00063 \text{ mW/cm}^2 + 0.01009 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

$$= 0.01072 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

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