

Maximum Permissible Exposure

FCC ID: 2A2XV-N1121

Applicable Standard

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 limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 0.2m normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

(a) Limits for Occupational / Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Times E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	(900/f)*	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500			F/300	6
1500-100000			5	6

(b) Limits for General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Times E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500			F/1500	30
1500-100000			1.0	30

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

MPE Calculation Method

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = (30 \cdot P \cdot G)^{0.5} / d \quad \text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = E^2 / 377$$

E = Electric Field (V/m)

P = Peak RF output Power (W)

G = EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

d = Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

The formula can be changed to

$$Pd = (30 \cdot P \cdot G) / (377 \cdot d^2)$$

From the peak EUT RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=0.2m, as well as the gain of the used antenna, the RF power density can be obtained.

Calculated Result and Limit

Antenna Gain: 1.0dBi

Assembly Antenna Gain (Numeric)	Output Power (dBm)	Peak Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
1.259	16.92	49.20	0.0123	1	Compiles

Note: 802.11g was the worst case