

RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

According to §15.247(i) and §15.407(f), 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 levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See § 1.1307(b) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	ST10*****
Frequency band (Operating)	☐ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.15GHz ~ 5.25GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.25GHz ~ 5.35GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.47GHz ~ 5.725GHz ☒ WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.85GHz ☒ Zigbee:2.405GHz ~ 2.48GHz ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure ($S = 5\text{mW/cm}^2$) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure ($S=1\text{mW/cm}^2$)
Antenna diversity	☐ Single antenna ☒ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	Worst case: 2.4GHz 17.78dBm 5.745GHz 18.57dBm
Antenna gain (Max)	Dipole antennas for 2.4GHz Gain 0 dBi Dipole antennas for 5GHz Gain 5.0 dBi
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

- The maximum output power is 17.78dBm (59.98mW) at 2440MHz (with 1 numeric antenna gain.) and 15.56dBm (71.94mW) at 5745MHz (with 3.16 numeric antenna gain.)
- DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.
- For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.
- All two antennas are completely uncorrelated with each other.

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

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

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

Combining equations and re-arranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{3770d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

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

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

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P / 1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d / 100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where d = Distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power density in mW / cm²

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using $d = 20$ cm into Equation 1:

Yields

$$S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$$

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power density in mW / cm²

Channel	Frequency band (MHz)	Max. tune up power(dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Distance (cm)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Limit (mW/cm ²)
8	2440	17.78	0	20	0.0119	1
165	5745	18.57	5	20	0.0718	1

Note:

Both of the WLAN 2.4G&5.0G can transmit simultaneously, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$CPD1 / LPD1 + CPD2 / LPD2 + \dots \text{etc.} < 1$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

Zigbee 2.4G+ WLAN 5G=0.0119+0.0718=0.0837< 1

(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.)