

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	YVR.1717
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 ☒ Bluetooth: 2.402GHz ~ 2.480GHz ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm ²) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm ²)
Antenna diversity	☒ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	5725MHz-5850MHz IEEE 802.11a:17.93dBm IEEE 802.11n HT20 MHz Channel Mode: 17.80dBm Bluetooth:4.92 dBm
Antenna gain (Max)	2.4G: FPC Antenna Gain: -3.41 dBi 5G: FPC Antenna Gain: -3.09 dBi
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. The maximum output power is 17.93dBm (62.087mW) at 5745MHz (with 0.491 numeric antenna gain.)
2. DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.
3. 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.

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

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

$d = \text{Distance in meters}$ $S = \text{Power density in milliwatts / square centimeter}$

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 $d = \text{Distance in cm}$

$P = \text{Power in mW}$

$G = \text{Numeric antenna gain}$

$S = \text{Power density in mW / cm}^2$

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using $d = 20 \text{ cm}$ into Equation 1:

Yields

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

Where $P = \text{Power in mW}$

$G = \text{Numeric antenna gain}$

$S = \text{Power density in mW / cm}^2$

For WLAN:

Modulation Mode	Frequency band (MHz)	Max. tune up power(dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Distance (cm)	Power density (mW/cm2)	Limit (mW/cm2)
IEEE802.11a mode	5725~5850	18.00	-3.09	20	0.0062	1
IEEE802.11an HT20 mode		18.00	-3.09	20	0.0062	1

For Bluetooth:

Modulation Mode	Frequency band (MHz)	Max. tune up power(dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Distance (cm)	Power density (mW/cm2)	Limit (mW/cm2)
BLE4.0	2402-2480	5	-3.41	20	0.0003	1

Note:

All of the Bluetooth& WLAN 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

Bluetooth+ WLAN 2.4G= $0.0003+0.0062=0.0065\text{mW/cm}^2$

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm^2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)