

FCC ID: 2AVXR-HM-UHF

Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

According to FCC §2.1091, §1.1310: The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environment impact of human exposure to radio frequency(RF) Radiation as specified in §1.1307(b)

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	*100	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	*900/f ²	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1,500			f/300	6
1,500-100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	*100	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	*180/f ²	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1,500			f/1500	30
1,500-100,000			1.0	30

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

MPE Calculation Method

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = \frac{\sqrt{30 * P * G}}{d}$$

$$\text{Power Density: } Pd \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

E = Electric field (V/m)

P = Average 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

$$Pd = \frac{30 * P * G}{377 * D^2}$$

From the 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.

Measurement Result

Operation Frequency: 902.5MHz~927.5MHz

Ant Gain: 1.5dBi

R=20cm

ANT#	Channel Freq. (MHz)	conducted power(dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power		Antenna Gain		Evaluation result (mW/cm2)	Power density Limits (mW/cm2)
				(dBm)	(mW)	(dBi)	Numeric		
ANT 1	902.5	29.7	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.60
	915	29.28	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.61
	927.5	29.34	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.62
ANT 2	902.5	29.7	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.60
	915	29.27	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.61
	927.5	29.35	29±1	30	1000.000	1.50	1.41	0.2810	0.62

SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSIONS

When a number of sources at different frequencies, and/or broadband sources, contribute to the total exposure, it becomes necessary to weigh each contribution relative to the MPE. To comply with the MPE, the fraction of the MPE in terms of E^2 , H^2 (or power density) incurred within each frequency interval should be determined and the sum of all such fractions should not exceed unity. In order to ensure compliance with the MPE for a controlled environment, the sum of the ratios of the power density to the corresponding MPE should not exceed unity. That is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{S_i}{MPE_i} \leq 1$$

Note: Not Applicable, only one antenna activation at a time.

Conclusion: Pass

Signature: 

Date: 2026-07-14

NAME AND TITLE (Please print or type): alex li/Manager

COMPANY (Please print or type): Shenzhen NTEK Testing Technology Co., Ltd./ No. 24 Xinfu East Road, Xiangshan Community, Xinqiao Street, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, People's Republic of China