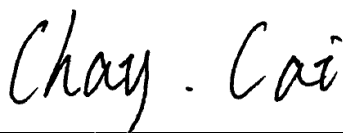


FCC RF EXPOSURE REPORT

FCC ID: V7TAC19

Project No. : 1912C171
Equipment : AC2100 Dual Band Gigabit WiFi Router
Brand Name : Tenda
Test Model : AC19
Series Model : N/A
Applicant : SHENZHEN TENDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Address : 6-8 Floor, Tower E3, No. 1001, Zhongshanyuan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China. 518052
Manufacturer : SHENZHEN TENDA TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Address : 6-8 Floor, Tower E3, No. 1001, Zhongshanyuan Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China. 518052
Date of Receipt : Dec. 25, 2019
Date of Test : Dec. 27, 2019 ~ Feb. 21, 2020
Issued Date : Mar. 02, 2020
Report Version : R00
Test Sample : Engineering Sample No.: DG2019122549
Standard(s) : FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure IEEE C95.1 & FCC Part 2.1091
FCC Title 47 Part 2.1091, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.



Prepared by : Chay Cai



Approved by : Ethan Ma



Certificate #5123.02

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REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

Report Version	Description	Issued Date
R00	Original Issue	Mar. 02, 2020

1. MPE CALCULATION METHOD

Calculation Method of RF Safety Distance:

$$S = \frac{PG}{4\pi^2} = \frac{EIRP}{4\pi^2}$$

where:

S = power density

P = power input to the antenna

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

Table for Filed Antenna:

For 2.4G:

Ant.	Brand	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4
2	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4

Note:

This EUT supports CDD, and all antennas have the same gain,

(1) For Non-Beamforming function, Directional gain = G_{ANT} +Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows:

For power spectral density measurements, $N_{ANT} = 2$, $N_{SS} = 1$.

So Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain} = G_{ANT} + 10 \log (N_{ANT}/ N_{SS})$ dB = $4+10\log(2/1)$ dBi=7.01.

Then, the power density limit is $8-(7.01-6) = 6.99$.

For power measurements, Array Gain = 0 dB ($N_{ANT} \leq 4$), so the Directional gain=4.

(2) For Beamforming function, Beamforming Gain: 3 dB

So Directional gain = $3+4=7$. Then, the output power limit is $30-(7-6) = 29$.

For 5G:

Ant.	Brand	Model Name	Antenna Type	Connector	Gain (dBi)
1	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4
2	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4
3	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4
4	N/A	N/A	Dipole	N/A	4

Note:

This EUT supports CDD, and all antennas have the same gain,

(1) For Non-Beamforming function, Directional gain = G_{ANT} +Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows:

For power spectral density measurements, $N_{ANT} = 4$, $N_{SS} = 1$.

So Directional gain = $G_{ANT} + \text{Array Gain} = G_{ANT} + 10 \log (N_{ANT}/ N_{SS})$ dB = $4+10\log(4/1)$ dBi = 10.02.

Then, the UNII-1 power spectral density limit is $17-(10.02-6) = 12.98$.

the UNII-3 power spectral density limit is $30-(10.02-6) = 25.98$.

For power measurements, Array Gain = 0 dB ($N_{ANT} \leq 4$), so the Directional gain=4.

(2) For Beamforming function, Beamforming Gain: 6.00 dB.

So Directional gain = $4+6=10$. Then, the UNII-1 and UNII-3 output power limit is $30-(10-6) = 26$,

The worst case for 3TX as follow:

For 2.4G:

For Non Beamforming:

Operating Mode / TX Mode	1TX	2TX
IEEE 802.11b	V (Ant. 1)	-
IEEE 802.11g	V (Ant. 1)	-
IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	-	V (Ant. 1+ Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	-	V (Ant. 1+ Ant. 2)

For Beamforming:

Operating Mode / TX Mode	2TX
IEEE 802.11n(HT20)	V (Ant. 1+ Ant. 2)
IEEE 802.11n(HT40)	V (Ant. 1+ Ant. 2)

For 5G:

For Non Beamforming:

Operating Mode / TX Mode	1TX	4TX
IEEE 802.11a	V (Ant. 4)	-
IEEE 802.11n (HT20)	-	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11n (HT40)	-	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT20)	-	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40)	-	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80)	-	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)

For Beamforming:

Operating Mode / TX Mode	4TX
IEEE 802.11n (HT20)	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11n (HT40)	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT20)	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT40)	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)
IEEE 802.11ac(VHT80)	V (Ant. 1+Ant. 2+Ant. 3+Ant. 4)

2. TEST RESULTS

For 2.4GHz_Non Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. AVG Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
4	2.5119	22.74	187.9317	0.09396	1	Complies

For 2.4GHz_Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. AVG Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
7	5.0119	18.93	78.1628	0.07797	1	Complies

For 5GHz UNII-1_Non Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
4	2.5119	26.15	412.0975	0.20604	1	Complies

For 5GHz UNII-1_Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
10	10.0000	25.88	387.2576	0.77082	1	Complies

For 5GHz UNII-3_Non Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
4	2.5119	28.37	687.0684	0.34352	1	Complies

For 5GHz UNII-3_Beamforming:

Directional Gain (dBi)	Directional Gain (numeric)	Max. Output Power (dBm)	Max. Output Power (mW)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
10	10.0000	25.99	397.1915	0.79059	1	Complies

For the max simultaneous transmission MPE:

Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Total	Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Test Result
2.4GHz	5GHz			
0.09396	0.79059	0.88455	1	Complies

Note: The calculated distance is 20 cm.

End of Test Report