

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE

KDB 447498 D01 Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies v06.

According to FCC 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)

EUT Specification

FCC ID	VJC-E9TCDS
EUT	Wireless Switch
Frequency band (Operating)	☐ BT: 2.402GHz ~ 2.480GHz ☐ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ RLAN: 5.180GHz ~ 5.240GHz ☐ RLAN: 5.260GHz ~ 5.320GHz ☐ RLAN: 5.500GHz ~ 5.700GHz ☐ RLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz ☒ Others:902.875 MHz
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others ____
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure
Antenna diversity	☒ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Antenna gain (Max)	-1.51dBi
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation ☐ SAR Evaluation

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure(MPE)

Frequency Range(MHz)	Electric Field Strength(V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength(A/m)	Power Density(mW/cm ²)	Average Time
(A) Limits for Occupational/Control Exposures				
300-1500	--	--	F/300	6
1500-100000	--	--	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrol Exposures				
300-1500	--	--	F/1500	30
1500-100000	--	--	1	30

Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited

Friis transmission formula: $P_d = (P_{out} * G) / (4 * \pi * R^2)$

Where

P_d = Power density in mW/cm^2

P_{out} = output power to antenna in Mw

G = gain of antenna in linear scale

$\pi = 3.1416$

R = distance between observation point and center of the radiator in cm

P_d the limit of MPE. If we know the maximum gain of the antenna and total power input to the antenna, through the calculation, we will know the distance where the MPE limit is reached.

Measurement Result

Operating Mode	Maximum output power (dBm)	Tune up tolerance (dBm)	Max. Tune up Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Power density at 20cm (mW/cm^2)	Power density Limits (mW/cm^2)
902.875MHz	-47.168	-47.168 ± 1	-46.168	-1.51	0.0000000034	0.602

$$E = EIRP - 20 \log D + 104.8$$

where:

E = electric field strength in $dB\mu V/m$,

$EIRP$ = equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm

D = specified measurement distance in meters.

$$EIRP = E - 104.8 + 20 \log D = 48.09 - 104.8 + 20 \log 3 = -47.168 \text{ dBm}$$

Result: No Standalone SAR test is required.

