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|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Client      | Ecobee Inc                                           |  |
| Product     | Athena                                               |                                                                                     |
| Standard(s) | RSS 210 Issue 8:2010 / FCC Part 15 Subpart C 15:2014 |                                                                                     |

## **Maximum Permissible Exposure**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to ensure that the RF energy intentionally transmitted, in terms of power density emitted from the EUT at a stated operating distance does not exceed the limits listed below as defined in the applicable test standard, as calculated based upon readings obtained during testing. This helps protect human exposure to excessive RF fields.

### **Limit(s) and Method**

The limits, as defined FCC 1.1310 Table 1 (B) limits for general public exposure was applied. The limits for the frequency ranges 300 MHz to 1.5 GHz and 1.5 GHz to 100 GHz was applied. The limits are  $f/1500 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  and  $1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  respectively. The distance used for calculations was 20 cm, as this is the minimum distance an operator will be from the EUT during normal operation, as stated by the manufacturer.

### **Results**

The EUT passed the requirements. The worst case calculated power density was  $0.02 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , this is significantly under the  $1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  requirement.

### **Calculations**

#### **15.247 Device**

Method 1 (conducted power)

Internal antenna

$$P_d = (P_t * G) / (4 * \pi * R^2)$$

Where  $P_t = 18.68 \text{ dBm}$  or  $73.79 \text{ mW}$  as per Peak power conducted output

Where  $G = 2.1 \text{ dBi}$ , or numerically 1.62

Where  $R = 20 \text{ cm}$

$$P_d = (73.79 \text{ mW} * 1.62) / (4 * \pi * 20\text{cm}^2)$$

$$P_d = 73.79 \text{ mW} / 5026 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_d = 0.024 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

|             |                                                      |                                                                                     |
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### **15.249 Device**

Method 2 (EIRP)

PCB antenna

$$P_d = \text{EIRP} / (4 * \pi * R^2)$$

Where EIRP = equivalent isotropic radiated power

Where R = 20 cm

$$\text{EIRP} = E(\text{dBuV/m}) - 95.2$$

$$\text{EIRP} = 93.1 - 95.2$$

$$\text{EIRP} = -2.1 \text{ dBm or } 0.61 \text{ mW}$$

$$P_d = 0.61 \text{ mW} / (4 * \pi * 20\text{cm}^2)$$

$$P_d = 0.61 \text{ mW} / 5026 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_d = 0.00012 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

$$\text{The limit for 927 MHz is } (927/1500) = 0.618 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

$$\text{The power density for Zigbee module is } 0.0284 \text{ mW/cm}^2$$

The sum of ratios for each transmitter is

$$(P_d(\text{WIFI})/\text{Limit}(\text{WIFI})) + (P_d(903 \text{ MHz TX})/\text{Limit}) + (P_d(\text{Zigbee})/\text{Limit})$$

$$(0.024/1.0) + (0.00012/0.618) + (0.0284/1.0) = 0.053$$

The MPE requirement for collocated antennas are that the sum of ratios should be less than 1.

The EUT meets the antenna collocation MPE requirements.