

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	ATV495
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 ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure ($S = 5\text{mW/cm}^2$) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure ($S=1\text{mW/cm}^2$)
Antenna diversity	☒ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	2.412-2.462GHz IEEE 802.11b mode: 19.00 dBm IEEE 802.11g mode: 22.71 dBm IEEE 802.11n HT20 mode: 22.49 dBm
Antenna gain (Max)	FPCB antenna for 2.4GHz Gain 3.0dBi
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. The maximum output power is 22.71dBm (186.64mW) at 2437MHz (with 1.995 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/cm^2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.
4. All two antennas are completely uncorrelated with each other.

TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.

Calculation

Given $E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d}$ & $S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$

Where E = Field strength in Volts / meter

P = Power in Watts

G = Numeric antenna gain

d = Distance in meters

S = 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:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{3770 d^2}$$

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 = Distance in cm

P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power density in mW / cm²

Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using $d = 20$ cm into Equation 1:

Yields

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

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

S = Power density in mW / cm²

Modulation Mode	Frequency band (MHz)	Max. tune up power(dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Distance (cm)	Power density (mW/cm ²)	Limit (mW/cm ²)
IEEE802.11b	2412-2462	19.50	3.0	20	0.0354	1
IEEE802.11g		23.50	3.0	20	0.0889	1
IEEE802.11 n(20MHz)		23.50	3.0	20	0.0889	1

Note:

Only the WLAN 2.4G can transmit, the formula of calculated the MPE is:

$CPD1 / LPD1 < 1$

CPD = Calculation power density

LPD = Limit of power density

WLAN 2.4G Max Power density = 0.0889 < 1

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)