

FCC RF EXPOSURE REPORT

FCC ID: 2ACFN-HORA301W

Project No. : 2002H016
Equipment : New Generation WiFi 6 and Dual 10GbE SD-WAN Router
Brand Name : QNAP
Test Model : QHora-301W
Series Model : N/A
Applicant : QNAP System, Inc.
Address : 2F, No.22, Zhongxing Road, Xizhi District, New Taipei City, 221,Taiwan
Manufacturer : QNAP System, Inc.
Address : 2F, No.22, Zhongxing Road, Xizhi District, New Taipei City, 221,Taiwan
Factory : CIG Shanghai Co., Ltd., Shanghai Branch.
Address : F/2, 3 Building 1, No. 505 Jiangyue Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, P.R. China
Date of Receipt : Feb. 27, 2020
Date of Test : Feb. 27, 2020~Jun. 15, 2020
Issued Date : Sep. 15, 2020
Report Version : R02
Test Sample : Engineering Sample No.: SH2020021330, SH2020021330-1
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.

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REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

| Report Version | Description | Issued Date |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| R00 | Original Issue | Jun. 24, 2020 |
| R01 | Revised report to address TCB's comments. | Jul. 29, 2020 |
| R02 | Added a description in page 5. | Sep. 15, 2020 |

1. MPE CALCULATION METHOD

Calculation Method of RF Safety Distance:

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

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) | Note |
|------|---|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 1 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 2.89 | N/A |
| 2 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 4.17 | N/A |
| 3 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 3.95 | N/A |
| 4 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 3.38 | N/A |

Note:

This EUT supports Beamforming and CDD, all antennas have the same gain, any transmit signals are correlated with each other, so

1) Beamforming:

Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{ANT}] \text{dBi}$,

that is Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{ANT}] \text{dBi} = 9.63$;

So output power limit is $30 - 9.63 + 6 = 26.37$, the power spectral density limit is $8 - 9.63 + 6 = 4.37$.

2) CDD:

For power spectral density measurements,

Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{ANT}] \text{dBi}$,

that is Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{ANT}] \text{dBi} = 9.63$;





So power spectral density limit is $8 - 9.63 + 6 = 4.37$.

For power measurements, Directional gain = $G_{ANT \text{ MAX.}} + \text{Array Gain}$, Array Gain = $0 \text{dB} (N_{ANT} \leq 4)$,

so the Directional gain = 4.17 .

| Operating Mode TX Mode | Ant. 1 | Ant. 2 | Ant. 3 | Ant. 4 | Ant. 1+2+3+4 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| IEEE 802.11b | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11g | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11n (HT20) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11n (HT40) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ax (HE20) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ax (HE40) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

For 5G

| Ant. | Brand | Model Name | Antenna Type | Connector | Gain(dBi) | Note |
|------|---|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 1 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 2.40 | N/A |
| 2 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 4.96 | N/A |
| 3 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 4.48 | N/A |
| 4 |  | N/A | PCB | N/A | 4.21 | N/A |

Note:

This EUT supports Beamforming and CDD, all antennas have unequal gains, any transmit signals are correlated with each other, so

1) Beamforming:

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{dBi},$$

that is Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{dBi} = 10.09$;

Then, the UNII-1, UNII-3 output power limit is $30 - 10.09 + 6 = 25.91$, the UNII-2A, UNII-2C output power limit is $24 - 10.09 + 6 = 19.91$. The UNII-1 power spectral density limit is

$17 - 10.09 + 6 = 12.91$, UNII-2A, UNII-2C power spectral density limit is $11 - 10.09 + 6 = 6.91$,

the UNII-3 power spectral density limit is $30 - 10.09 + 6 = 25.91$.

2) CDD:

For power spectral density measurements, the Directional

$$\text{gain} = 10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{dBi},$$

that is Directional gain = $10\log[(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \dots + 10^{GN/20})^2 / N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{dBi} = 10.09$;

Then, the UNII-1 power spectral density limited is $17 - 10.09 + 6 = 12.91$, UNII-2A, UNII-2C power spectral density limit is $11 - 10.09 + 6 = 6.91$, the UNII-3 power spectral density limit is

$30 - 10.09 + 6 = 25.91$.

For power measurements, Directional gain = $G_{\text{ANT MAX.}} + \text{Array Gain}$. Array Gain = $0 \text{dB} (N_{\text{ANT}} \leq 4)$,

so the Directional gain = 4.96 .

| Operating Mode TX Mode | Ant. 1 | Ant. 2 | Ant. 3 | Ant. 4 | Ant. 1+2+3+4 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| IEEE 802.11a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11n (HT20) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11n (HT40) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ac (VHT20) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ac (VHT40) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ac (VHT80) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ax (HE20) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ax (HE40) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| IEEE 802.11ax (HE80) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

2. TEST RESULTS

For 2.4GHz:

Beamforming

| Antenna Gain (dBi) | Antenna Gain (numeric) | Max. tune up Power (dBm) | Max. tune up Power (mW) | Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Test Result |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 9.63 | 9.18330 | 27 | 501.1872 | 0.50240 | 1 | Complies |

CDD:

| Antenna Gain (dBi) | Antenna Gain (numeric) | Max. tune up Power (dBm) | Max. tune up Power (mW) | Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Test Result |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 4.17 | 2.6122 | 29 | 794.3282 | 0.22650 | 1 | Complies |

For 5GHz :

Beamforming

| Antenna Gain (dBi) | Antenna Gain (numeric) | Max. tune up Power (dBm) | Max. tune up Power (mW) | Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Test Result |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 10.09 | 10.2094 | 26 | 398.1072 | 0.44370 | 1 | Complies |

CDD:

| Antenna Gain (dBi) | Antenna Gain (numeric) | Max. tune up Power (dBm) | Max. tune up Power (mW) | Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Limit of Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²) | Test Result |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 4.96 | 3.1333 | 29 | 794.3282 | 0.27170 | 1 | Complies |

For the max simultaneous transmission MPE:

2.4G+5G

| 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 | | | |
| 0.50240 | 0.44370 | 0.9461 | 1 | Complies |

Note: The calculated distance is 27 cm.

Output power including tune up tolerance.

While multi-user establish the connection with the AP, the antenna gain will not increase.

End of Test Report