APPENDIX I
RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

LIMIT

According to §15.247(i), 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)(1) of this chapter.

EUT Specification

EUT	Wireless PCI Express Adapter
Frequency band (Operating)	☒ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz ☐ Others
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others
Exposure classification	☒ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm^2) ☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm^2)
Antenna diversity	☒ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 12.70 dBm (18.62 mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 13.58dBm (22.80 mW) draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 13.74 dBm (23.65 mW) draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 13.57 dBm (22.75 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	2 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.58)
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. *The maximum output power is 13.58dBm (22.80 mW) at 2437MHz (with 1.58 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/cm2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.*

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 (mW) = P (W) / 1000 and

d (cm) = d(m) / 100

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$ ***Equation 1***

Where d = *Distance in cm*
P = *Power in mW*
G = *Numeric antenna gain*
S = *Power density in mW / cm*^{2}

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 / cm*^{2}

IEEE 802.11b mode:

EUT output power = 18.62mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

→ *Power density = 0.0058 mW / cm^2*

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 22.80 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

→ *Power density = 0.0071 mW / cm2*

draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 23.65 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

→ *Power density = 0.0074mW / cm2*

draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 22.7 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.58

→ *Power density = 0.0071 mW / cm2*

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm^2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)