Measurement of MPE

1. Foreword

In adopt with the Human Exposure IEEE C95.1, and according to the FCC 1.1310. The *Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)* is obligated to measure in order to prove the safety of radiation harmfulness to the human body.

The *Gain* of the antenna used is measured in an a*nechoic chamber.* The *maximum total power to the antenna* is to be recorded. By adopting the ***Friis Transmission Formula*** and the *power gain of the antenna,* we can find the distance right away from the product, where the limit of the MPE is.

2. Limits for *Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)*

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Filed Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm2)	Averaging Time $\|E\|^2$, $\|H\|^2$ or S (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	100	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	$900/f^2$	6
30-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500	--	--	f/300	6
1500-100,000	--	--	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	100	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	$180/f^2$	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500	--	--	f/1500	30
1500-100,000	--	--	1.0	30

EUT Specification

EUT	Wireless access point
Frequency band (Operating)	☒ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz ☐ Bluetooth: 2.402GHz ~ 2.480 GHz
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☒ Mobile (>20cm separation)
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: 22.40 dBm (173.78mW) IEEE 802.11g: 21.09 dBm (128.53mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	3.5dBi (Numeric gain: 2.24)
Evaluation applied	☒ MPE Evaluation* ☐ SAR Evaluation ☐ N/A

Remark:

1. *The maximum output power is 22.40dBm (173.78mW) at 2412MHz (with2.24numeric 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.*

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

EUT output power = 173.78mW
Numeric Antenna gain = 2.24
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

→ Power density = 0.077mW / cm^2

(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.)