## 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	WISCON							
Model	WISC-106							
Data Applies To	WISC-104; WISC-102							
Model Discrepancy	original model(WISC-106	s), exc	WISC-102)are all the same of the cept for different model name and AC just for the marketing purpose.  AC output power port quantity  6  4 2					
RF Module	Broadcom	Mode	el:	WN	И-N-BM-02			
Frequency band (Operating)	<ul><li></li></ul>							
Device category	<ul><li>☐ Portable (&lt;20cm separation)</li><li>☐ Mobile (&gt;20cm separation)</li><li>☐ Others</li></ul>							
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm²) ☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)							
Antenna Specification	Antenna Gain (2.4GHz) 1.4 dBi (Numeric gain: 1.39)							
Maximum Average output power	IEEE 802.11b Mode : IEEE 802.11g Mode : IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mo		9.48 dBm 8.84 dBm 8.51 dBm		(8.872 mW) (7.656 mW) (7.096 mW)			
Maximum Tune up Power	IEEE 802.11b Mode: IEEE 802.11g Mode: IEEE 802.11n HT20 Mo		19.00 dBn 19.00 dBn 18.00 dBn	n	(79.433 mW) (79.433 mW) (63.096 mW)			
Evaluation applied	<ul><li>✓ MPE Evaluation*</li><li>☐ SAR Evaluation</li><li>☐ N/A</li></ul>							

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## Compliance Certification Services Inc.

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# **Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By	
00	April 22, 2014	Initial Issue	ALL	Eva Lin	

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## **TEST RESULTS**

## No non-compliance noted.

#### **Calculation**

Given

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

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:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P(mW) = P(W) / 1000$$
 and

$$d(cm) = d(m) / 100$$

**Yields** 

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{377 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$
 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:

 $S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$ 

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power density in mW / cm^2$ 

#### **IEEE 802.11b mode:**

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
1	2412	79.433	1.39	20	0.0220	1	Pass

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**IEEE 802.11g mode:** 

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
1	2412	79.433	1.39	20	0.0220	1	Pass

#### IEEE 802.11n HT20 mode:

Ī	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)	Result
	1	2412	63.096	1.39	20	0.0175	1	Pass