

## Appendix G:

## MPE Calculation

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### 47 CFR §§1.1307 and 2.1091

2.1091 Radio frequency radiation exposure evaluation: mobile devices.

For purposes of these requirements mobile devices are defined by the FCC as transmitters designed to be used in other than fixed locations and to generally be used in such a way that a separation distance of at least 20 centimeters is normally maintained between radiating structures and the body of the user or nearby persons. These devices are normally evaluated for exposure potential with relation to the MPE limits. As the 20cm separation specified under FCC rules may not be achievable under normal operation of the EUT, an RF exposure calculation is needed to show the minimum distance required to be less than 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup> power density limit, as required under FCC rules.

### Prediction of MPE limit at a given distance

Equation from page 18 of OET Bulletin 65, Edition 97-01

$$S = \frac{EIRP}{4 \pi R^2} \text{ re - arranged } R = \sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{S 4 \pi}}$$

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 centre of radiation of the antenna

Sample No.	S03	
Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal:	5.49	dBm
Maximum peak output power at the antenna terminal:	3.53997341	mW
Power density	1.00000000	mW/cm <sup>2</sup>
Antenna gain (typical):	1	dBi
Maximum antenna gain:	1.258925412	numeric
Prediction frequency:	2405	MHz

### Result

Prediction Frequency (MHz)	Maximum allowable antenna gain: (dBi)	Power density limit (S) (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Distance (R) cm required to be less than 1mW/cm <sup>2</sup>
2405	1	1.000000	<b>0.59551824</b>