

RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD

According to FCC 1.1310: The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environment impact of human exposure to radio frequency(RF) Radiation as specified in §1.1307(b)

EUT Specification

EUT	MUSEZ WIRELESS HEADPHONE
Frequency band (Operating)	<input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.150GHz ~ 5.250GHz <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.850GHz <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others BT:2402-2480MHz
Device category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portable (<20cm separation) <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile (>20cm separation) <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Exposure classification	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm ²) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm ²)
Antenna diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single antenna <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple antennas <input type="checkbox"/> Tx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Rx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	3.11dBm (0.002W)
Antenna gain (Max)	-0.58 dBi
Evaluation applied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MPE Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> SAR Evaluation

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SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz - 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where } f(\text{GHz}) \text{ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz}$

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Maximum measured transmitter power.

Operating Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power	Tune up tolerance	Max. Tune up Power	max. power (mW)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	min. test separation distance (mm)	[$\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}$]	Result	Limit
		(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mm)			
GFSK	2402	3.01	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.01	0.77833	3
	2441	3.11	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.40	0.78462	3
	2480	3.02	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.80	0.79087	3
π/4DQPSK	2402	3.01	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.01	0.77833	3
	2441	2.87	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.40	0.78462	3
	2480	2.62	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.80	0.79087	3
8DPSK	2402	2.54	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.01	0.77833	3
	2441	2.31	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.40	0.78462	3
	2480	2.28	3±1	4	2.51	-0.58	5	49.80	0.79087	3

Remark: The best case gain of the antenna is -0.58dBi.

-0.58 dBi logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 0.87

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances \leq 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}]$

The test Result is less than 3.0 for 1-g SAR and \leq 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR.

Conclusion: No SAR is required.