

5. RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION

5.1 Applicable Standard

According to §15.247(i) and §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensure that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guideline.

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06:

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:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ 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
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is \leq 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 according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

5.2 Measurement Result

The max conducted power including tune-up tolerance is 1 dBm (1.26mW).

$[(\text{max. power of channel, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 1.26 / 5 \cdot \sqrt{2.480} = 0.4 < 3.0$

Result: Compliant. The stand-alone SAR test is not necessary.