APPLIED TEST LAB INC.								
Customer SMART Techn		SMART Techn	nologies Inc.	Project	S002E	E010		
Manufacturer SMART Techn				Prime	Adise	eshu Nyshadham		
Model SM	ΛA	RT kapp™ 84″	′ capture board			-		
Standard FCC 15.247(b)(4), 47 CFR 1.1310, RSS-210								
Maximum Permissible Exposure								
the specification Date of Assessm	Objective: The objective of this test session is to perform final qualification testing of the EUT with respect to the specification listed above Date of Assessment: Apr 06, 2015							
Tested By: Hua	Ya	n						
	Frequency Band (operating) Bluetooth 2402-2480 MHz Portable < 20 cm separation							
Device Categor	Device Category Mobile(Indoor/Movable/Wall Mount) >20 cm separation Others							
Exposure Class	sifi	cation	☐ Occupational/Controlled ☐ General Population/Un-General Population/Un-General Population/Un-General Population/Un-General Population/Un-General Population	•	xposure			
Antenna Divers	sit	у	Multiple Antennas	Diversity []Tx/Rx D	iversity		
Antenna Gain ((M	ax)	1.88 dBi					
Evaluation App	Evaluation Applied SAR Evaluation N/A							
Calculation uses the free space transmission formula: $S = (PG)/(4 \pi d^2)$ Where: S is power density (W/m2), P is output power (W), G is antenna gain relative to isotropic, d is separation distance from the transmitting antenna (m).								
Summary of Results								
Device complies with Power Density requirements at 20cm separation: Worse Case Power Density (mW/cm^2): 0.0053								
Modifications Made During Testing No modifications were made to the EUT during testing								
Deviations From The Standard No deviations were made from the requirements of the standard.								



APPLIED TEST LAB INC.

Customer	SMART Technologies Inc.	Project	S002E010
Manufacturer	SMART Technologies Inc.	Prime	Adiseshu Nyshadham

Model SMART kapp™ 84" capture board

Standard FCC 15.247(b)(4), 47 CFR 1.1310, RSS-210

Antenna Mode: External Antenna with attached cable

Bluetooth Basic-Max Power

Freq EUT Power		Cable	Ant	Power at	EIRP	Power Density MPE Limit		
rreq	EUT Power		Loss	Gain	Ant	EIKľ	(S) at 20 cm	20cm
MHz	dBm	mW	dB	dBi	dBm	mW	mW/cm ²	mW/cm ²
2402	12.373	26.63	0	1.88	12.373	26.63	0.0053	1.000
2441	12.191	25.53	0	1.88	12.191	25.53	0.0051	1.000
2480	12.231	25.77	0	1.88	12.231	25.77	0.0051	1.000

Bluetooth LE-Max Power

Freq	EUT Power		Cable	Ant	Power at	EIRP	Power Density	MPE Limit at
rreq	БОТТ	OVVCI	Loss	Gain	Ant	LIIG	(S) at 20 cm	20cm
MHz	dBm	mW	dB	dBi	dBm	mW	mW/cm ²	mW/cm ²
2402	9.070	12.445	0	1.88	9.070	12.445	0.0025	1.000
2440	8.960	12.134	0	1.88	8.960	12.134	0.0024	1.000
2480	8.620	11.220	0	1.88	8.620	11.220	0.0022	1.000

Bluetooth Classic-Normal Power

Freq	רו זיד ו	EUT Power		Ant	Power at	EIRP	Power Density	MPE Limit at		
rieq	EUII	rowei	Loss	Gain	Ant	EIKI	(S) at 20 cm	20cm		
MHz	dBm	mW	dB	dBi	dBm	mW	mW/cm ²	mW/cm ²		
2402	-7.590	0.269	0	1.88	-7.590	0.269	0.0001	1.000		
2440	-7.422	0.279	0	1.88	-7.422	0.279	0.0001	1.000		
2480	-7.699	0.262	0	1.88	-7.699	0.262	0.0001	1.000		



APPLIED TEST LAB INC.

Customer		SMART Technologies Inc.	Project	S002E010		
Manufacturer		SMART Technologies Inc.	Prime	Adiseshu Nyshadham		
Model	SMA	ART kapp™ 84″ capture board				
Standard	FCC 15.247(b)(4), 47 CFR 1.1310, RSS-210					

MPE Calculation

Given E = SQRT(30xPxG)/d and $S = E^2/3770$

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 centimetre

Re-arranging the terms in above equations to express the S as a function of P,G and d variables

 $S = 30xPxG/(3770xD^2)$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using

P(mW) = p(W)/1000 and D(cm) = d(m)/100

Yields

 $S = 30x(P/1000)xG/(3770x(d/100)^2)$

 $S = 0.0796xPxG/d^2$

Where P = Power in mW

G = Numeric Antenna Gain

d = Distance in cm

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

Maximum Permissible Exposure

EUT Max Output Power = 17.0 mW

Numerical Antenna Gain = 1.54

MPE Safe distance d = 20cm

Power density $S = 0.00521 \text{ mW/cm}^2$

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)