Spectrum Research & Testing Lab., Inc.
No.167,Ln. 780, Shan-Tong Rd.,Ling 8, Shan-Tong Li, Chung-Li Dist., Taoyuan City 320, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

RF exposure evaluation

Subject: FCC Application for FCC ID: ZME-CF

According to 447498 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 ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] ·

[$\sqrt{}$f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

f(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

eirp = pt x gt = $(EXd)^2$ / 30

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

E = electric field strength in V/m --- $10^{((dBuV/m)/20)}$ / 10^6

d = measurement distance in meters (m) --- 3m

So pt = $(EXd)^2$ / (30 x gt)

Field strength = 93.95 dBuV/m @3m (2401.35 MHz) (Test Report page 44/77)

Ant gain = 1.68 dBi ;so Ant numeric gain = $10^{(1.68 / 10)}$ = 1.472

So pt = {{ [$10^{(93.95 / 20)}$ / 10^6] x 3 } ^{2} / (30 x 1.472) } x 1000 mW = 0.506 mW

So (0.506 mW / 5 mm) x $\sqrt{}$2.40135 = 0.0039 < 3

Then SAR testing/evaluation is not required