

RF exposure evaluation: 2.1093 Portable devices / RSS-102 2.5.1

Date 2015-12-01	Temperature 22°C ± 3 °C	Humidity 45% ± 5 %
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Procedure

Systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1093 this device has been defined as a portable device to be used within 20 centimetres of the body of the user.

According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

Results

Standalone SAR exclusion:

The following formula was used to calculate the RF exposure SAR exclusion threshold,
 $Thld = [P_{out}/r] \times [\sqrt{f}]$

where,

Thld = SAR exclusion threshold

Pout = Maximum output power measured with RMS detector, in mW

r = minimum test separation distance , in mm

f=frequency, in GHz

The difference between the output power measured with a RMS detector and a Quasi Peak detector was less than 0.1 dB thus the Quasi peak level measured during maximum fundamental radiation are used for the calculation.

Frequency f, (GHz)	Maximum output power Pout, (mW) Note 2	Distance r, (mm)	Exclusion threshold Thld	Limit Threshold 1-g SAR	Limit Threshold 10-g SAR
0.9162375	0.75	>5	0.14	< 3	< 7.5

The maximum radiated field strength stated by client was used for calculation.

Max. Field strength (dBμV/m)	Output power Pout (dBm) Note 1	Output power Pout, (mW)
94	-1.2	0.75

Note 1: The measurements were performed in field strength in dBμV/m. The EIRP level was then calculated by the formula $P = (E \times d)^2 / 30 \times G$, with G as unity gain of 1.

Note 2: According to RSS-102 cl. 2.5.1 the RMS value shall be adjusted for tune-up tolerance. According to the client the data sheet for the radio circuit, the RF power accuracy is declared to +0 dB/-7 dB, thus the values at Note 2 are increased with 0 dB.

Limits

FCC- 2.1093 / KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

4.3.1 Standalone SAR exclusion:

1) 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:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ 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.

2) At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, , and as illustrated in Appendix B.

- a) $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)] \text{ mW}$, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- b) $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$ at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

IC RSS-102 Issue 5 cl. 2.5.1 Exemption from Routine Evaluation Limits – SAR Evaluation

SAR evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device is less than or equal to 20 cm, except when the device operates at or below the applicable output power level (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) for the specified separation distance defined in Table 1.

Table 1: SAR evaluation – Exemption limits for routine evaluation based on frequency and separation distance

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤ 5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤ 300	71 mW	101 mW	132 mW	162 mW	193 mW
450	52 mW	70 mW	88 mW	106 mW	123 mW
835	17 mW	30 mW	42 mW	55 mW	67 mW
1900	7 mW	10 mW	18 mW	34 mW	60 mW
2450	4 mW	7 mW	15 mW	30 mW	52 mW
3500	2 mW	6 mW	16 mW	32 mW	55 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	15 mW	27 mW	41 mW

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥ 50 mm
≤ 300	223 mW	254 mW	284 mW	315 mW	193 mW
450	141 mW	159 mW	177 mW	195 mW	123 mW
835	80 mW	92 mW	105 mW	117 mW	67 mW
1900	99 mW	153 mW	225 mW	316 mW	60 mW
2450	83 mW	123 mW	173 mW	235 mW	52 mW
3500	86 mW	124 mW	170 mW	225 mW	55 mW
5800	56 mW	71 mW	85 mW	27 mW	41 mW

Output power level shall be the higher of the maximum conducted or equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) source-based, time-averaged output power. For controlled use devices where the 8 W/kg for 1 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in Table 1 are multiplied by a factor of 5. For limb-worn devices where the 10 gram value applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in Table 1 are multiplied by a factor of 2.5. If the operating frequency of the device is between two frequencies located in Table 1, linear interpolation shall be applied for the applicable separation distance. For test separation distance less than 5 mm, the exemption limits for a separation distance of 5 mm can be applied to determine if a routine evaluation is required.

For medical implants devices, the exemption limit for routine evaluation is set at 1 mW. The output power of a medical implants device is defined as the higher of the conducted or e.i.r.p to determine whether the device is exempt from the SAR evaluation.

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Complies?	Yes
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