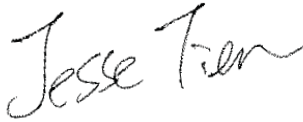



## Radio Frequency Exposure

<b>Report Number</b>	MLT2211P15002
<b>Applicant</b>	VAXEE Corporation
<b>Product</b>	VXD01
<b>Sample Received Date</b>	2022/11/29
<b>Sample Tested Date</b>	2023/02/08

<b>Report Prepared By</b>	Jesse Tien
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date Prepared</b>	2023/02/09

<b>Report Authorized By</b>	Roger Chen
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date Authorized</b>	2023/02/09

### EUT INFORMATION

<b>EUT</b>	VXD01
<b>Frequency band (Operating)</b>	2.402~2.480 GHz
<b>Antenna diversity</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single antenna <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple antennas <input type="checkbox"/> Tx diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Rx diversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tx/Rx diversity
<b>Field strength</b>	90.64 dBuV/m @3m
<b>Antenna gain (Max)</b>	1.3 dBi

## TEST RESULT

According to KDB 447498 D01 v06 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

The min. test separation distance (mm) is 5 mm,

$$\text{eirp} = \text{pt} * \text{gt} = (\text{E} * \text{d})^2 / 30$$

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

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

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

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

$$\text{So pt} = (\text{E} * \text{d})^2 / (30 * \text{gt})$$

Ant. numeric gain, Ant. = 1.3 dBi = 1.35

$$\text{So pt} = \{ [10^{(90.64/20)} / 10^{6*3}]^2 / (30 * 1.35) \} * 1000 = 0.258 \text{ mW}$$

So  $(0.258 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) * \sqrt{2.402 \text{ GHz}} = \mathbf{0.080} < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR

Therefore, standalone SAR measurements are not required for both head and body.