

## RF exposure Estimation

### Introduction

Applicant:	DOUBLEEAGLE INDUSTRY (CHINA) LIMITED
Address:	XINGDA INDUSTRIAL PARK, CHENGHAI, SHANTOU CITY, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA
Product:	Remote controller
FCC ID:	2AAFASY-E511-003-05
Model No.:	E511-003, E549-003, E550-003, E560-003, E561-003, E562-003, E563-003, E564-003, E565-003, E566-003, E567-003, E568-003, E569-003, E570-003, E571-003, E572-003, E573-003, E574-003, E575-003, E576-003, E577-003, E578-003, E579-003, E580-003, E581-003, E582-003, E583-003, E584-003, E585-003
Reference RF report #	68.940.22.0055.01

### 1. Limit and Guidelines on Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields

According to §1.1307(b)(1), 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 KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06, Mobile Portable RF Exposure, no SAR required if power is lower than the flowing threshold:

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]$

$[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  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<sup>25</sup>
- 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.



**2. Calculation method**

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$

According to ANSI C63.10-2013 (9.5 Equations to calculate EIRP),

Calculate the EIRP from the radiated field strength in the far field using Equation (22):

$$EIRP = E_{Meas} + 20 \log(d_{Meas}) - 104.7 \tag{22}$$

where

- EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm
- $E_{Meas}$  is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dB $\mu$ V/m
- $d_{Meas}$  is the measurement distance, in m

NOTE—Because this equation yields the identical result whether the field strength is extrapolated using the default 20 dB/decade of distance extrapolation factor, or the field strength is not extrapolated for distance, this equation can generally be applied directly (with no further correction) to determine EIRP. In some cases, a different distance correction factor may be required; see 9.1.

Field Strength ( $E_{Meas}$ ):	92.84 (dB $\mu$ V/m) (f=2.405 GHz)
Measurement Distance( $d_{Meas}$ ):	3 (m)
Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power(EIRP):	0.59 (mW)

Radiated Power + tune up tolerance = 0.59 mW  
 Distance = 5 mm  
 f = 2.405 GHz

$[0.59/5] * \text{SQRT}(2.405) = 0.18$   
 $0.18 \leq 3.0$

Therefore, excluded from SAR testing.

TÜV SÜD Certification and Testing (China) Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch

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