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Portable device

According to §15.247(i) and §1.1307(b)(1), 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 level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

According to KDB447498 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:

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

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;

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.

We use 5mm as separation distance to calculate.

Maximum measured transmitter power:

Transmit Frequency (GHz)	Mode	Max Conducted Power (dBm)	tune up maximum power(dBm)	Result calculation	1-g SAR
2.402	GFSK	-0.31	0	0.289	3
2.441	GFSK	-1.59	-1	0.217	3
2.480	GFSK	-0.27	0	0.296	3
2.402	PI/4 DQPSK	0.95	1	0.386	3
2.441	PI/4 DQPSK	-0.43	0	0.283	3
2.480	PI/4 DQPSK	0.93	1	0.390	3
2.402	8DPSK	1.33	2	0.421	3
2.441	8DPSK	-0.26	0	0.294	3
2.480	8DPSK	1.06	2	0.402	3

Conclusion:

For the max result : $0.421 \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR extremity SAR, No SAR is required.