RF exposure evaluation: 2.1091 Mobile devices / RSS-102 2.5.2

Date	Temperature	Humidity
2015-03-22	5.5°C to 8°C ± 3 °C	90% to 80% ± 5 %

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 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device. As no separation distance is declared by manufacture a test separation distance <=50 mm is used for exposure evaluation. According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

Results

The following formula was used to calculate the RF exposure,
$P = (E \times d)^2 / 30 \times G$, with G set to unity gain of 1
Where
P: Power
d: Distance between EUT and antenna.
G: the gain of EUT antenna

The maximum radiated peak output power from Appendix 3 was used for calculation of Exclusion threshold

Frequency f, (MHz)	Maximum output power Pout, (mW)	Distance (mm)	Test Exclusion power thresholds for 1-g SAR (mW)
0.125	2.7	<50	925.6

Max. Field strength (dBµV/m) Note 2	Output power Pout (dBm) Note 1	Output power Pout, (mW)
89.1	4.3	2.7

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 RF power accuracy is declared to ±3 dB, thus the values at Note 2 are increased with 3 dB.

Limits

FCC- 2.1091 / KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

4.3.1 Standalone SAR exclusion:

a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:
[(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,[30] where

- $f_{(GHz)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation31
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below

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 according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):[32]
1) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·(f(MHz)/150)]} mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
2) {[Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):[33]
1) For test separation distances > 50 mm and < 200 mm, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step b) is multiplied by [1 + log(100/f(MHz))]
2) For test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by ½
3) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz.

RSS-102 — Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)

2.5.1 Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation — 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

	Exemption Limits (mW)				
Frequency (MHz)	**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
	Exemption Limits (mW)				
Frequency (MHz)	**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	345 mW
450	141 mW	159 mW	177 mW	195 mW	213 mW
835	80 mW	92 mW	105 mW	117 mW	130 mW
1900	99 mW	153 mW	225 mW	316 mW	431 mW
2450	83 mW	123 mW	173 mW	235 mW	309 mW
3500	86 mW	124 mW	170 mW	225 mW	290 mW
5800	56 mW	71 mW	85 mW	97 mW	106 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.

Complies?	Yes