

Assessment report No:

**NIE: 52641RAN.005**

## Assessment report RF EXPOSURE REPORT ACCORDING TO FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1091 ISED RSS-102 Issue 5:2015

Identification of item tested.....:	Analogic Wireless Datalogger
Trademark .....	Loadsensing G6
Model and /or type reference .....	LS-G6-VW-1P
Other identification of the product .....	FCC ID: 2AHN4-LS-G6-VW-1P IC: 21260-LSG6VW1P
Final HW version .....	1P
Final SW version .....	2.23
Features .....	Model with radio
Manufacturer .....	WORLDSENSING SL C/Viriat, 47, Edificio Numancia 1, 7th floor. 08014 Barcelona, SPAIN
Test method requested, standard.....:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1091 Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: mobile devices. ISED RSS-102 Issue 5 (2015-03) – Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)
Summary .....	IN COMPLIANCE
Approved by (name / position & signature) .....	Miguel Lacave Antennas Lab Manager
Date of issue .....	2018-02-19
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## Competences and guarantees

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## Identification of the client

WORLDSENSING SL

C/Viriat, 47, Edificio Numancia 1, 7th floor.

08014 Barcelona, SPAIN

## General description of the device under evaluation

The device under evaluation consists of a sensor which is capable of measuring changes in pressure by using a vibrating wire. The data information will be transmitted via radio using LoRa communications.

The minimum separation distance between the antenna and the body of the user will be greater than 20 cm.

The equipment specifications declared by the manufacturer for each supported feature are:

Band (MHz)	Technology	Maximum RF output power (dBm)	Maximum antenna gain (dBi)	Average radiated power (E.I.R.P.) (dBm)
902.3-914.9	LoRa (Híbrido mode)	20.0	+2.0	22.0

**Table 1:** Equipment specifications

# Assessment summary

Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits			
FCC 47 CFR § 2.1091 & ISSED RSS-102 Issue 5 (2015-03)			
Band (MHz)	Technology	Band	VERDICT (Pass/Fail)
902.3-914.9	LoRa (Hibrid mode)	900	Pass

Table 2: Assessment summary

## Appendix A – FCC RF Exposure

## FCC RF Exposure evaluation for mobile devices

Devices operating in standalone mobile device exposure conditions may contain a single transmitter or multiple transmitters that do not transmit simultaneously. A minimum test separation distance  $\geq 20$  cm is required between the antenna and radiating structures of the device and nearby persons to apply mobile device exposure limits. The distance must be at least 20 cm and fully supported by the operating and installation configurations of the transmitter and its antenna(s), according to the source-based time-averaged maximum power requirements of § 2.1091(d)(2). In cases where cable losses or other attenuations are applied to determine compliance, the most conservative operating configurations and exposure conditions must be evaluated. The minimum test separation distance required for a device to comply with mobile device exposure conditions must be clearly identified in the installation and operating instructions, for all installation and exposure conditions, to enable users and installers to comply with RF exposure requirements. For mobile devices that have the potential to operate in portable device exposure conditions, similar to the configurations described in § 2.1091(d)(4), a KDB inquiry is required to determine the SAR test requirements for demonstrating compliance.

When a device qualifies for the categorical exclusion provision of § 2.1091(c), the minimum test separation distance may be estimated, when applicable, by simple calculations according to plane-wave equivalent conditions, to ensure the transmitter and its antenna(s) can operate in manners that meet or exceed the estimated distance. The source-based time-averaged maximum radiated power, according to the maximum antenna gain, must be applied to calculate the field strength and power density required to establish the minimum test separation distance. When the estimated test separation distance becomes overly conservative and does not support compliance, MPE measurement or computational modeling may be used to determine the required minimum separation distance.

According to §1.1310 Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits, paragraph (e), the limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields are:

TABLE 1—LIMITS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Frequency range (MHz)	Electric field strength (V/m)	Magnetic field strength (A/m)	Power density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Averaging time (minutes)
<b>(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure</b>				
0.3–3.0 .....	614	1.63	* 100	6
3.0–30 .....	1842/f	4.89/f	* 900/f <sup>2</sup>	6
30–300 .....	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300–1,500 .....	.....	.....	f/300	6
1,500–100,000 .....	.....	.....	5	6
<b>(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure</b>				
0.3–1.34 .....	614	1.63	* 100	30
1.34–30 .....	824/f	2.19/f	* 180/f <sup>2</sup>	30
30–300 .....	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300–1,500 .....	.....	.....	f/1500	30
1,500–100,000 .....	.....	.....	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz \* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

## FCC MPE Evaluation Results

Each supported transmission technology will be evaluated to determine if it is in compliance with limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields.

In order to perform the assessment, the following equations have been used for the calculations:

In order to perform the assessment, the following equations have been used for the calculations; these equations are accurate in the far-field of an antenna and will over-predict power density in the near field, where they could be used for making a "worst case" or conservative prediction:

$$\text{Power density: } S[mW / cm^2] = \frac{P_{E.I.R.P.}[mW]}{4\pi R[cm]^2}$$

$$\text{Minimum compliance distance: } R_{\min}[cm] = \sqrt{\frac{P_{E.I.R.P.}[mW]}{4\pi S[mW / cm^2]}}$$

Where:

$S$  = power density

$P_{E.I.R.P.}$  = Equivalent isotropically radiated power

$R$  = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (evaluation distance)

$R_{\min}$  = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna



## **Assessment 1 – LoRa Hibrid Mode – 900 MHz Band**

Maximum output power (dBm):	20.0
Maximum Antenna Gain (dBi):	2.0
Minimum use distance (cm):	0.2
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	902.3
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	22.0
Maximum EIRP (mW):	158.5
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ):	4.51

### **Power density at minimum use distance:**

Power density (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ):	0.32
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ):	4.51
Verdict for general population:	PASS

The power density level for this transmission mode is below general population exposure power density limit.

### **Minimum compliance distance for this technology:**

Minimum compliance distance for general population (cm):	5.0
Minimum use distance (cm):	20
Verdict for general population:	PASS

The minimum use distance is greater than general population exposure minimum compliance distance.

## Appendix B – ISED RF Exposure

## ISED RF Exposure evaluation for mobile devices

According to RSS-102 Issue 5, Paragraph “4. Exposure Limits”, Industry of Canada has adopted the RF field strength limits established in Health Canada’s RF exposure guideline, Safety code 6:

**Table 4: RF Field Strength Limits for Devices Used by the General Public  
(Uncontrolled Environment)**

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field (V/m rms)	Magnetic Field (A/m rms)	Power Density (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	Reference Period (minutes)
0.003-10 <sup>21</sup>	83	90	-	Instantaneous*
0.1-10	-	0.73/ $f$	-	6**
1.1-10	87/ $f^{0.5}$	-	-	6**
10-20	27.46	0.0728	2	6
20-48	58.07/ $f^{0.25}$	0.1540/ $f^{0.25}$	8.944/ $f^{0.5}$	6
48-300	22.06	0.05852	1.291	6
300-6000	3.142 $f^{0.3417}$	0.008335 $f^{0.3417}$	0.02619 $f^{0.6834}$	6
6000-15000	61.4	0.163	10	6
15000-150000	61.4	0.163	10	616000/ $f^{1.2}$
150000-300000	0.158 $f^{0.5}$	4.21 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> $f^{0.5}$	6.67 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> $f$	616000/ $f^{1.2}$
<p><b>Note:</b> <math>f</math> is frequency in MHz.  *Based on nerve stimulation (NS).  ** Based on specific absorption rate (SAR).</p>				

## ISED MPE Evaluation Results

Each supported transmission technology will be evaluated to determine if it is in compliance with RSS-102 Issue 5, RF Field Strength Limits for devices used by the General Public.

In order to perform the assessment, the following equations have been used for the calculations:

In order to perform the assessment, the following equations have been used for the calculations; these equations are accurate in the far-field of an antenna and will over-predict power density in the near field, where they could be used for making a "worst case" or conservative prediction:

$$\text{Power density: } S[W/m^2] = \frac{P_{E.I.R.P.}[W]}{4\pi R[m]^2}$$

$$\text{Minimum compliance distance: } R_{\min}[m] = \sqrt{\frac{P_{E.I.R.P.}[W]}{4\pi S[W/m^2]}}$$

Where:

$S$  = power density

$P_{E.I.R.P.}$  = Equivalent isotropically radiated power

$R$  = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (evaluation distance)

$R_{\min}$  = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna

### **Assessment 1 – LoRa Hibrid Mode – 900 MHz Band**

Maximum output power (dBm):	20.0
Maximum antenna gain (dBi):	2.0
Minimum use distance (m):	0.2
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	902.3
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	22.0
Maximum EIRP (W):	1.16
General public - Power density limit (W/m <sup>2</sup> ):	2.74

#### **Power density at minimum use distance:**

Power density (W/m <sup>2</sup> ):	0.315
General public - Power density limit (W/m <sup>2</sup> ):	2.74
Verdict for general public:	PASS

The power density level for this transmission mode is below general public power density limit.

#### **Minimum compliance distance for this technology:**

Minimum compliance distance for general public (m):	0.068
Minimum use distance (m):	0.20
Verdict for general public:	PASS

The minimum use distance is greater than general public minimum compliance distance.