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Test report No:
NIE: 57072RAN.002

Assessment report
FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1091
ISED RSS-102 Issue 5:2015

Identification of item tested	Wireless Sensor Node
Trademark	Wave Plus
Model and /or type reference	2930
Other identification of the product	FCC ID :2APPT-2930 IC ID :23900-2930
Features	Bluetooth and Airthings SmartLink
Applicant	Airthings AS Wergelandsveien 7, 0167, Oslo, Norway
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  MIGUEL LACAVE GARCÍA 2018.06.12 12:14:57 +02'00'
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Identification of the client

Airthings AS

Wergelandsveien 7, 0167, Oslo, Norway

General description of the device under evaluation

The device under evaluation consists of a platform for Smart Radon Detector intended for use in public buildings, workplaces or homes. The product comes as evolution of its predecessor, the Airthings Wave, with some additional features and connectivity options to make it suitable for public areas and professional environments.

According to the manufacturer, during its normal use, the separation distance between the device and the body of nearby users will be greater than 20 cm. In order to perform the assessment a conservative separation distance of 20 cm has been used.

The equipment specifications declared by the manufacturer for each supported technology and band are:

Band (MHz)	Technology	Band	Max. RF output power (dBm)	Max. Antenna gain (dBi)	Maximum E.I.R.P. (dBm)
902-928	Airthings SmartLink	ISM 915 MHz	14.0	+5.0	19.0
2402-2485	Bluetooth	ISM 2.4 GHz	5.0	+3.3	8.3

Table 1: Equipment specifications

Assessment summary

Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits				
FCC 47 CFR § 2.1091 & ISED RSS-102 Issue 5 (2015-03)				
Assessment	**Band (MHz)**	**Technology**	**Band**	**VERDICT (Pass/Fail)**
1	902-928	Airthings SmartLink	ISM 915 MHz	Pass
2	2402-2480	Bluetooth	ISM 2.45 GHz	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 ≥ 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/cm²)	Averaging time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure				
0.3–3.0	614	1.63	*100	6
3.0–30	1842/f	4.89/f	*900/f²	6
30–300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300–1,500			f/300	6
1,500–100,000			5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3–1.34	614	1.63	*100	30
1.34–30	824/f	2.19/f	*180/f²	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; 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:

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

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 – Airthings SmartLink - 915 MHz Band

Maximum output power (dBm):	14.0
Maximum antenna Gain (dBi):	5.0
Minimum use distance (cm):	20.0
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	902.0
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	19.0
Maximum EIRP (mW):	79.43
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm^2):	0.601

Power density at minimum use distance:

Power density (mW/cm^2):	0.016
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm^2):	0.601
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):	3.24
Minimum use distance (cm):	20.0
Verdict for general population:	PASS

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

Assessment 2 – Bluetooth 2.45 GHz Band

Maximum output power (dBm):	5.0
Maximum antenna Gain (dBi):	3.3
Minimum use distance (cm):	20.0
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	2402.0
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	8.3
Maximum EIRP (mW):	6.76
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm^2):	1.0

Power density at minimum use distance:

Power density (mW/cm^2):	0.0014
General population - Power density limit (mW/cm^2):	1.0
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):	0.73
Minimum use distance (cm):	20.0
Verdict for general population:	PASS

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

Multiple frequencies assessment

When multiple sources are introduced into an environment, it becomes necessary to address the sources interdependently, since each source will contribute some percentage of the maximum exposure toward the total exposure at a fixed location. The sum of the ratios of the exposure from each source to the corresponding maximum exposure for the frequency of each source must be evaluated.

The exposure complies with the maximum permissible exposure if the sum of the ratios is less than unity:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{S_i}{MPE_i} < 1$$

Where
S_i is the power density of each source;
MPE_i is the power density basic restriction of each source.

The device under evaluation is able to transmit simultaneously using 868 MHz and Bluetooth transmitters, therefore the worst case multiple frequencies calculation will be as follow:

$$\frac{0.016}{0.601} + \frac{0.001}{1} = 0.027+0.001 = 0.028 < 1 \text{ Limit}$$

Appendix B: SED 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 stablished in Healths 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^2)	Reference Period (minutes)
0.003-10[21]	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	$0.158 f^{0.5}$	$4.21 \times 10^{-4} f^{0.5}$	$6.67 \times 10^{-5} f$	$616000/f^{1.2}$

Note: f is frequency in MHz.
*Based on nerve stimulation (NS).
** Based on specific absorption rate (SAR).

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; 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:

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

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 – Airthings SmartLink - 915 MHz Band

Maximum output power (dBm):	14.0
Maximum antenna gain (dBi):	5.0
Minimum use distance (m):	0.2
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	902.0
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	19.0
Maximum EIRP (W):	0.08
General public - Power density limit (W/m^2):	2.73

Power density at minimum use distance:

Power density (W/m^2):	0.158
General public - Power density limit (W/m^2):	2.73
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):	0.048
Minimum use distance (m):	0.2
Verdict for general public:	PASS

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

Assessment 2 – Bluetooth 2.45 GHz Band

Maximum output power (dBm):	5.0
Maximum antenna gain (dBi):	3.3
Minimum use distance (m):	0.2
Worst Case Frequency (MHz):	2402.0
Maximum EIRP (dBm):	8.30
Maximum EIRP (W):	6.76
General public - Power density limit (W/m^2):	5.35

Power density at minimum use distance:

Power density (W/m^2):	0.013
General public - Power density limit (W/m^2):	5.35
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):	0.01
Minimum use distance (m):	0.2
Verdict for general public:	PASS

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

Multiple frequencies assessment

When multiple sources are introduced into an environment, it becomes necessary to address the sources interdependently, since each source will contribute some percentage of the maximum exposure toward the total exposure at a fixed location. The sum of the ratios of the exposure from each source to the corresponding maximum exposure for the frequency of each source must be evaluated.

The exposure complies with the maximum permissible exposure if the sum of the ratios is less than unity:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{S_i}{MPE_i} < 1$$

Where
S_i is the power density of each source;
MPE_i is the power density basic restriction of each source.

The device under evaluation is able to transmit simultaneously using 868 MHz and Bluetooth transmitters, therefore the worst case multiple frequencies calculation will be as follow:

$$\frac{0.158}{2.73} + \frac{0.013}{5.35} = 0.058+0.002 = 0.060 < 1 \text{ Limit}$$