RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD

According to FCC 1.1310: The criteria listed in the following table shall be used to evaluate the environment impact of human exposure to radio frequency(RF) Radiation as specified in §1.1307(b)

According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06, Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Test Exclusion Threshold condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

EUT	Wireless Game Controller							
Frequency band	WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz							
(Operating)	□ WLAN: 5.150GHz ~ 5.250GHz							
	□ WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.850GHz							
	☑ Others BT:2402-2480MHz							
Device category	☑ Portable (<20cm separation)							
	☐ Mobile (>20cm separation)							
	□ Others							
Exposure classification	\Box Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm ²)							
	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure							
	(S=1mW/cm ²)							
Antenna diversity	⊠ Single antenna							
	Multiple antennas							
	□ Tx diversity							
	🗆 Rx diversity							
	□ Tx/Rx diversity							
Max. output power	-8.649dBm (0.00014W)							
Antenna gain (Max)	-2.79dBi							
Evaluation applied	□ MPE Evaluation							
	SAR Evaluation							

EUT Specification

RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm		
150	39	77	116	155	194			
300	27	55	82	110	137			
450	22	45	67	89	112			
835	16	33	49	66	82			
900	16	32	47	63	79	SAR Test Exclusion		
1500	12	24	37	49	61			
1900	11	22	33	44	54	Threshold (mW)		
2450	10	19	29	38	48			
3600	8	16	24	32	40			
5200	7	13	20	26	33			
5400	6	13	19	26	32			
5800	6	12	19	25	31			

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:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance,

mm)] • $[\sqrt{f(GHz)}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 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 $\leq\,$ 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 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Maximum measured transmitter power.

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Operating Mode	Frequenc y	Measure d Power	max. power	Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain (linear)	min. test separation distance	Result	Limit
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBi)	1	(mm)		
GFSK	2402	-10.837	0.08	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0134	3
	2441	-9.711	0.11	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0176	3
	2480	-9.580	0.11	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0182	3
π/4DQPS K	2402	-9.919	0.10	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0166	3
	2441	-8.845	0.13	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0214	3
	2480	-8.649	0.14	-2.79	0.53	5	0.0226	3

Remark: The best case gain of the antenna is -2.79dBi.

-2.79ddBi logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 0.53

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:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation

distance,mm)] $\cdot [\sqrt{f(GHz)}]$

The test Result is less than 3.0 for 1-g SAR and \leq 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR.

Operat ing	Frequen cy	Field strength	EIRP	Max tune-up	Antenna Gain	Antenna Gain	min. test separation distance	Result	Limit
Mode	(MHz)	(dBuV/m @3)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBi)	(linear)	(mm)		
	2402	103.15	7.99	6.30	-2.79	0.53	5	1.0264	3
GFSK	2440	99.54	4.38	2.74	-2.79	0.53	5	0.4506	3
	2480	95.24	0.08	1.02	-2.79	0.53	5	0.1688	3

For 2.4G Measurement Data

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

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

 E_{Meas} is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBuV/m d_{Meas} is the measurement distance, in m

Conclusion: No SAR is required.