

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)

EUT Specification

EUT	Small camera				
Frequency band					
(Operating)	□ WLAN: 5.150GHz ~ 5.250GHz				
	□ WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.850GHz				
	☐ Others BT:2402-2480MHz				
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation)				
	☐ Others				
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm2)				
	□ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure				
	(S=1mW/cm2)				
Antenna diversity					
	☐ Multiple antennas				
	☐ Tx diversity				
	☐ Rx diversity				
	☐ Tx/Rx diversity				
Max. output power	6.524dBm (0.00449W)				
Antenna gain (Max)	5.22dBi				
Evaluation applied					
	☐ SAR Evaluation				



RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz $\,$ - $\,$ 6 GHz and $\,$ \leq 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 Threshold (mW)			
1500	12	24	37	49	61				
1900	11	22	33	44	54				
2450	10	19	29	38	48	- Timeshold (in W)			
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 ≤ 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 \leq 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 ≤ 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.

Operating Mode	Freque	Measur ed Power	max. power	Antenna Gain	min. test separation distance	[√ f(GHz)]	Result	Limit
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBi)	(mm)			_
802.11b	2412	6.524	4.49	5.22	20	1.553	0.3487	3
	2437	6.423	4.39	5.22	20	1.561	0.3427	3
	2462	6.245	4.21	5.22	20	1.569	0.3303	3
802.11g	2412	5.895	3.89	5.22	20	1.553	0.3021	3
	2437	5.654	3.68	5.22	20	1.561	0.2872	3
	2462	5.421	3.48	5.22	20	1.569	0.2730	3
802.11n (HT20)	2412	4.985	3.15	5.22	20	1.553	0.2446	3
	2437	4.658	2.92	5.22	20	1.561	0.2279	3
	2462	4.324	2.71	5.22	20	1.569	0.2126	3
802.11n (HT40)	2422	2.568	1.81	5.22	20	1.556	0.1408	3
	2437	2.423	1.75	5.22	20	1.561	0.1366	3
	2452	2.124	1.63	5.22	20	1.566	0.1276	3

Remark: The best case gain of the antenna is 5.22dBi.

5.22dBi logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 3.33

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:

[(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.

Conclusion: No SAR is required.