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Model No.: Lunar

Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01v06 section 4.3.1, For frequencies between 100 MHz to 6GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the Numeric threshold is determined as:

Step a)

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

>> The fundamental frequency of the EUT is 2402-2480MHz,
the test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm.
(Manufacturer specified the separation distance is: 5mm)

Step a)

>> Numeric threshold (2402MHz), $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} * \sqrt{2.402\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$
Numeric threshold (2402MHz) $\leq 9.678\text{mW}$

>> Numeric threshold (2440MHz), $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} * \sqrt{2.441\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$
Numeric threshold (2440MHz) $\leq 9.601\text{mW}$

>> Numeric threshold (2480MHz), $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} * \sqrt{2.480\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$
Numeric threshold (2480MHz) $\leq 9.525\text{mW}$

>> The power of EUT measured (2402MHz) is: $-4.19\text{dBm} = 0.381\text{mW}$
The power of EUT measured (2440MHz) is: $-4.37\text{dBm} = 0.366\text{mW}$
The power of EUT measured (2480MHz) is: $-4.89\text{dBm} = 0.324\text{mW}$

Which is smaller than the Numeric threshold.
Therefore, the device is exempt from stand-alone SAR test requirements.