

FCC ID: SXS-GSOUU180

BT (Portable device)

According to §15.247(e)(i) and §1.1307(b)(1), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance V05

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

$f(\text{GHz})$ 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:

Conducted Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (mw)	Channel	Frequency
2.333	1.71	79	2480MHz

So, $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]$

$* [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = 1.71/5 * \sqrt{2.480} = 0.54$

Conclusion:

For $0.54 \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR extremity SAR, No SAR is required.

Sincerely,



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