

1 Safety Human Exposure

1.1 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance

1.1.1 Electromagnetic Fields

RESULT:

Pass

Test Specification

Test standard : CFR47 FCC Part 2: Section 2.1091
CFR47 FCC Part 1: Section 1.1310
FCC KDB Publication 447498 v06
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 v01r02
OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01)
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FCC ID: Z9G-EDF65

IC: 1004A-EDF65

➤ FCC requirements

FCC requirement: 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 limit for maximum permissible exposure. In accordance with 47 CFR FCC Part 2 Subpart J, section 2.1091 this device has been defined as a mobile device whereby a distance of 20cm normally can be maintained between the user and the device.

MPE Calculation Method according to OET Bulletin 65

Power Density: $S_{(mW/cm^2)} = PG/4\pi R^2$ or $EIRP/4\pi R^2$

Where:

S = power density (mW/cm²)

P = power input to the antenna (mW)

G = power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (cm)

The nominal maximum conducted output power specified:

2.4GHz FHSS: 0.34 dBm

5.8GHz: 3.60 dBm

From the peak RF output power, the minimum mobile separation distance, d=20 cm, as well as the antenna gain (Max. 2.5 dBi for 2.4GHz FHSS and 1.5 dBi 5.8GHz), the RF power density can be calculated as below:

For 2.4GHz FHSS: $S_{(mW/cm^2)} = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.0004$ mW/cm²

For 5.8GHz: $S_{(mW/cm^2)} = PG/4\pi R^2 = 0.001$ mW/cm²

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) according to FCC Part 1.1310:

1.0 mW/cm²

For Simultaneous transmitting of 2.4GHz FHSS and 5.8GHz:

According to 865664D02 2.2 d) 1):

The sum of the ratios of the spatially averaged results to the applicable frequency dependent MPE limits = $0.0003/1 + 0.004/1 = 0.0043 < 1$

➤ **IC requirements:** The EUT shall comply with the requirement of RSS-102 section 2.5.2.

Exemption from Routine Evaluation Limits – RF Exposure Evaluation

RF exposure evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the device's radiating element is greater than 20 cm, except when the device operates as follows:

at or above 300 MHz and below 6 GHz and the source-based, time-averaged maximum e.i.r.p. of the device is equal to or less than $1.31 \times 10^{-2} f^{0.6834}$ W (adjusted for tune-up tolerance), where f is in MHz;

- RF exposure evaluation exempted power for 2.4GHz FHSS: 2.676 W
- RF exposure evaluation exempted power for 5.8GHz: 4.849 W

The nominal maximum conducted output power specified:

2.4GHz FHSS: 0.34 dBm

5.8GHz: 3.60 dBm

Antenna Gain: 2.5 dBi for 2.4GHz FHSS

Antenna Gain: 1.5 dBi for 5.8GHz

The Max. e.i.r.p. for 2.4GHz FHSS: 2.84 dBm = 0.002 W

The Max. e.i.r.p. for 5.8GHz: 5.10 dBm = 0.003 W

For Simultaneous transmitting of 2.4GHz FHSS and 5.8GHz:

According to 865664D02 2.2 d) 1):

The sum of the ratios of the spatially averaged results to the applicable frequency dependent MPE limits = $0.001/2.676 + 0.019/4.849 = 0.0043 < 1$

Both e.i.r.p. for the 2.4GHz FHSS and 5.8GHz are less than the RF exposure evaluation exempted power. So RF exposure evaluation is not required.

“RF Radiation Exposure Statement Caution: This Transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons.”