

Confirmation for SAR test exclusion

Time Average Procedure for NIHON KOHDEN CORPORATION,

Model SX-SDMAN, FCC ID: B6BGZ-1XXP

Product description:

The device is an IEEE.802.11abgn Wireless LAN module.

Proposal for SAR test exclusion

The device operates in low duty cycle when installed in the specific host device (Telemeter).

Therefore, we measure the power value in time-averaging based on Section 6.3 of KDB 447498 D01 V05 r02. We propose the exclusion of SAR test by confirming the satisfaction with SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds based on the formula specified in Section 4.3.1 1) of KDB 447498 D01 V05 r02.

Confirmation method of time average power:

The WLAN Module is installed in the host device. Communication between the device and the opposite master device is established in the maximum duty factor. In this condition, time averaged power including the transmission period of ON-OFF is obtained using Power meter.

General test setup procedure:

1) Communication between the host device in which the WLAN Module (telemeter) is installed and the master access point with the maximal load configuration is established.

2) Mode of WLAN and data rate is set so that the duty factor is the maximum. The duty factor is determined based on the following information provided by the customer.

- Standards: IEEE802.11 a/b/g/n
- Data Rates: 11b 1.0/2.0/5.5/11.0 (Mbps)
11g 6.0/9.0/12.0/18.0/24.0/36.0/48.0/54.0 (Mbps)
11a 6.0/9.0/12.0/18.0/24.0/36.0/48.0/54.0 (Mbps)
11n MCS0/1/2/3/4/5/6
- Data Size: 1500 (max) [IP Packet] + (30 [802.11 MAC] + 6 [SNAP] + 2 [Type] + 4 [FSC]) * 2 = 1584 Byte
- Destinations: 4
- Transmission Duration: $1584 * 8 \text{ (bit)} * 4 / \text{Data Rates (Mbps)} * \text{Maximum Specification}$
- Transmission Interval : 256ms *Minimum Specification

* Details are shown in Table 1.

3) The output power transmitted from the host device (telemeter) is measured by Power meter via Directional Coupler. The test is performed with the rate which has the worst duty factor on each mode in Table 1.

4) The average value including the transmission period of ON-OFF is obtained, setting the detector of Power Meter to Average. Observing time is long enough (1 min.) in consideration of variability.

Table 1: Duty Factor (Maximum Specification) on each Rate

Mode	Duty Factor [%]							
11b	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps	-	-	-	-
	20	10	4	2	-	-	-	-
11a/11g	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
	3	2	2	1	1	1	< 0.5	< 0.5
11n	MCS0 (6.5Mbps)	MCS1 (13Mbps)	MCS2 (19.5Mbps)	MCS3 (26Mbps)	MCS4 (39Mbps)	MCS5 (52Mbps)	MCS6 (58.5Mbps)	-
	3	2	1	1	1	< 0.5	< 0.5	-

Duty Factor = Transmission Duration / Transmission Interval * 100 [%]

Results:

KDB 447498D01(v05r02) has the following exclusion for portable devices:

The 1g and 10g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances < 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{measured maximum average output power(mW)})/(\text{Minimum separation distance(mm)})] \cdot [\sqrt{f} \text{ (GHz)}]$$

 < 3.0 for 1g SAR and < 7.5 for 10g 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.

Table 2: Results of testing in each mode for Confirmation for exclusion of SAR

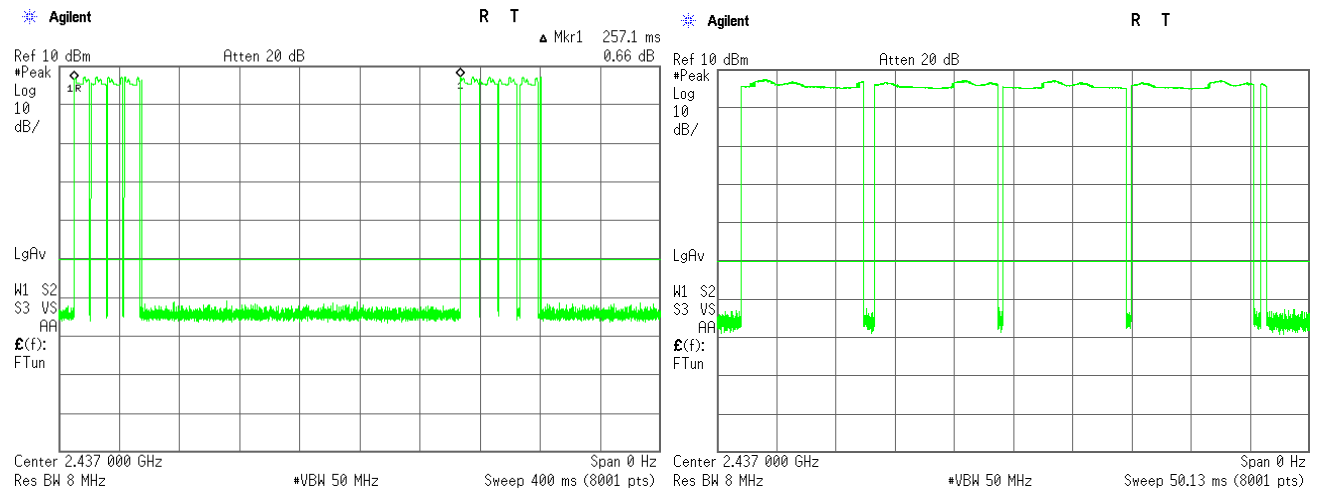
Band	Mode	Rate	Duty Factor [%]	Time average power		Separation distance [mm]	Frequency [GHz]	Result	Result with tolerance (+2dB)	no SAR required
				[dBm]	[mW]					
2.4GHz	11b	1Mbps	16	6.3	4	5	2.48	1.3	2.2*	< 3.0
	11g	6Mbps	3	-4.24	0.4	5	2.48	0.1	0.3	
	11n-HT20	MCS0	3	-4.71	0.3	5	2.48	0.1	0.3	
5GHz	11a (W52/W53)	6Mbps	3	0.03	1	5	5.35	0.5	0.9	
	11n-HT20 (W52/W53)	MCS0	3	-0.72	1	5	5.35	0.5	0.5	
	11a (W58)	6Mbps	3	-1.77	1	5	5.85	0.5	0.5	
	11n-HT20 (W58)	MCS0	3	-1.93	1	5	5.85	0.5	0.5	

Duty factor is calculated from the typical waveform since the waveform of the maximum duty factor is difficult to be measured. Total ON Time in 1 Period varies. Therefore, observing time is long enough to capture the period which has the maximum duty factor and the maximum average value is measured.

* Calculated with the difference between theoretical value and measured value, the result is 2.8. (less than 3.0)

Calculation formula: 20% / 16%/*2.2=2.75

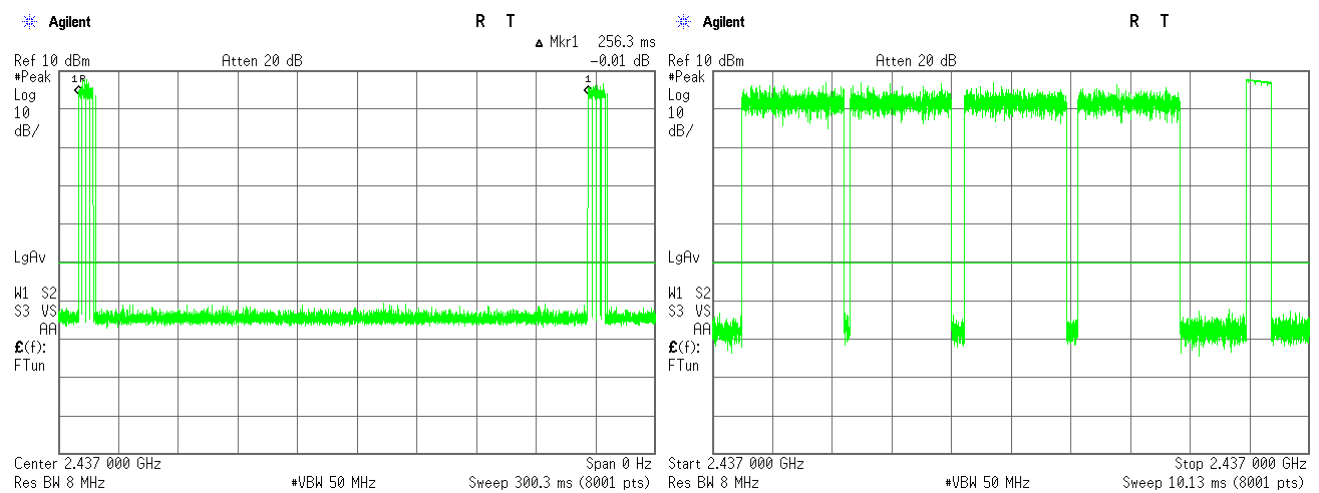
Figure



(1Period: 257ms)

(Total On Time: 42ms)

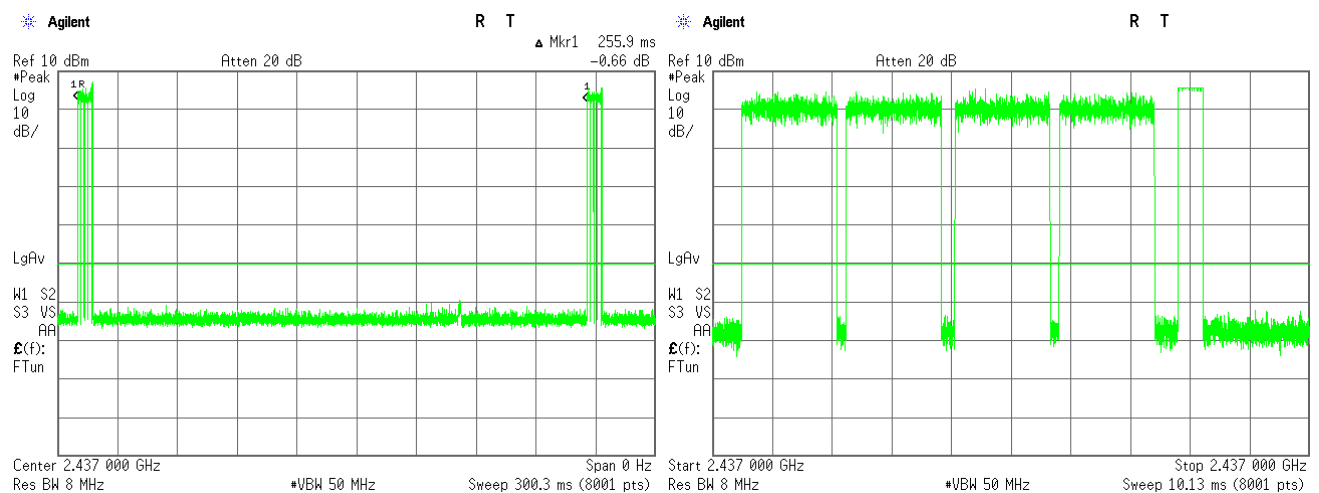
Figure 1 – WLAN Traffic at 2.4GHz / 11b 1Mb/s (Duty Factor: 16%)



(1Period: 256ms)

(Total On Time: 7ms)

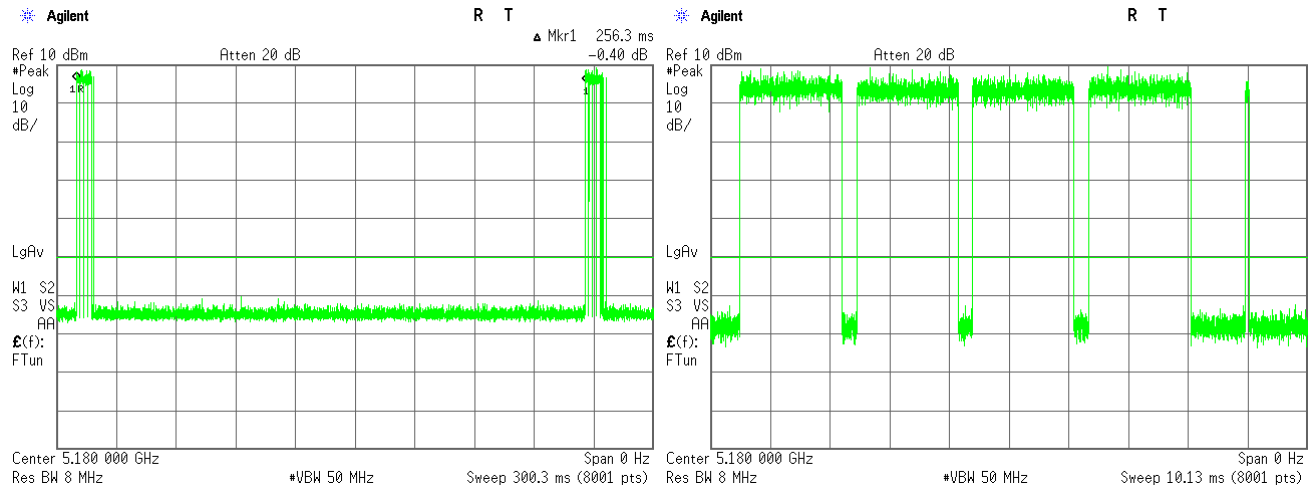
Figure 2 – WLAN Traffic at 2.4GHz / 11g 6Mb/s (Duty Factor: 3%)



(1Period: 256ms)

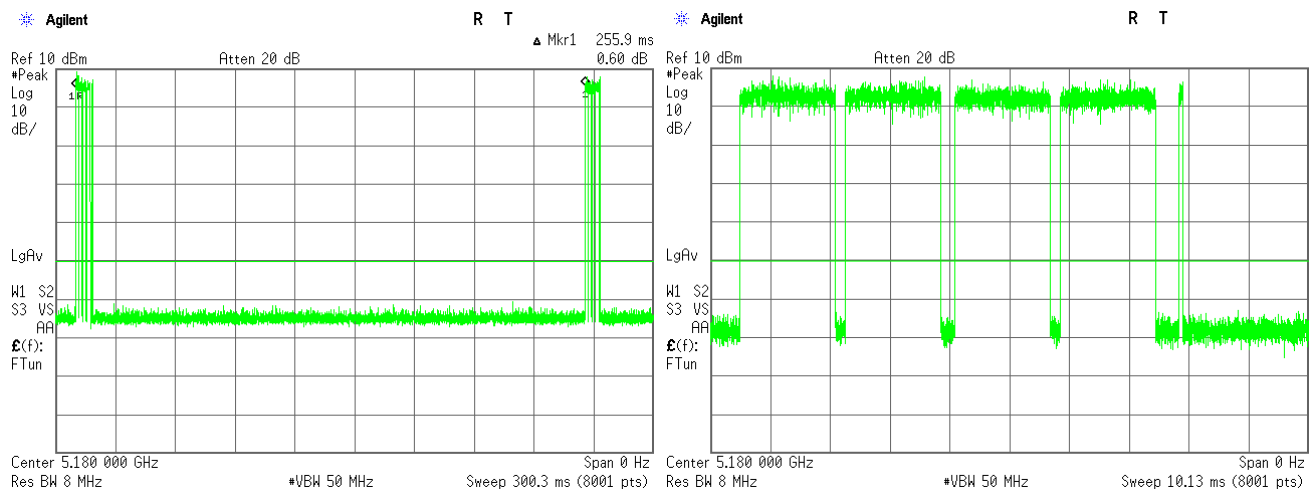
(Total On Time: 7ms)

Figure 3 – WLAN Traffic at 2.4GHz / 11n MCS0 (Duty Factor: 3%)



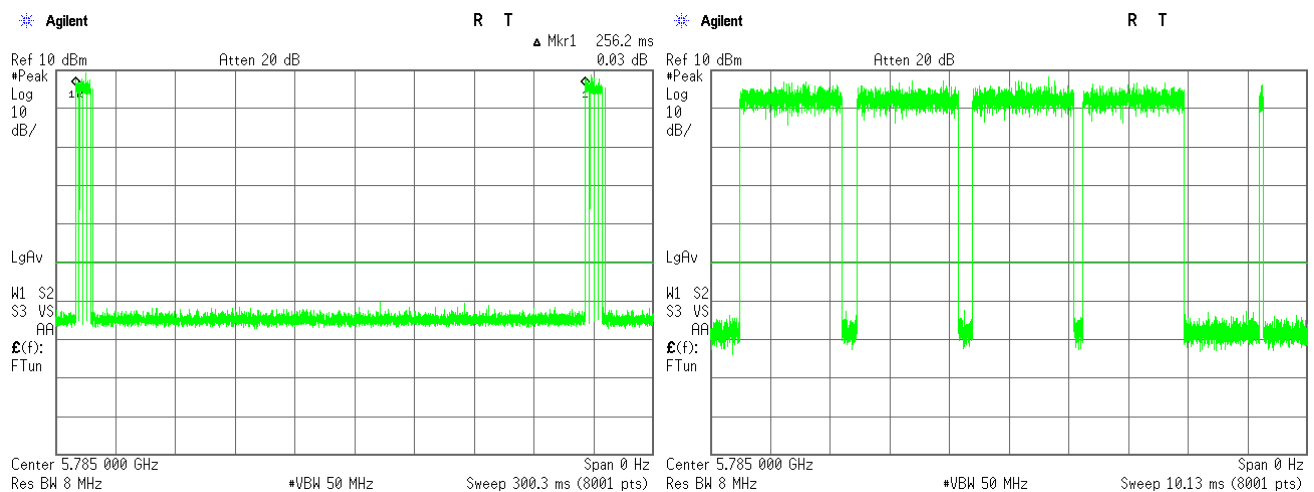
(1Period: 256ms) (Total On Time: 7ms)

Figure 4 – WLAN Traffic at 5GHz (W52/W53) / 11a 6Mb/s (Duty Factor: 3%)



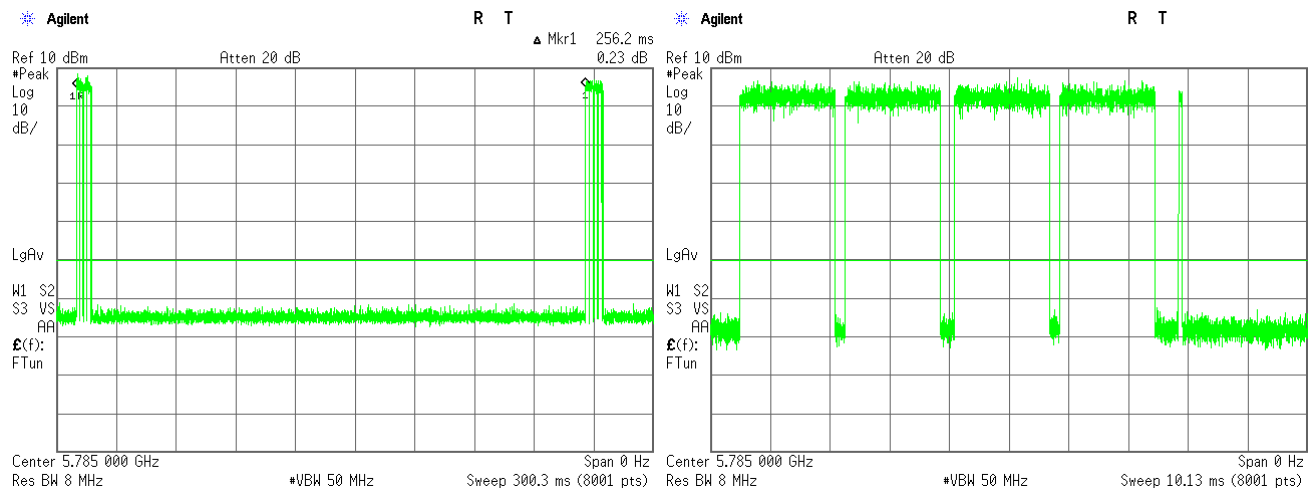
(1Period: 256ms) (Total On Time: 7ms)

Figure 5 – WLAN Traffic at 5GHz (W52/W53) / 11n MCS0 (Duty Factor: 3%)



(1Period: 256ms) (Total On Time: 7ms)

Figure 6 – WLAN Traffic at 5GHz (W58) / 11a 6Mb/s (Duty Factor: 3%)



(1Period: 256ms)

(Total On Time: 7ms)

Figure 7 – WLAN Traffic at 5GHz (W58) / 11n MCS0 (Duty Factor: 3%)

Conclusion:

From the measurement procedure for Time-Averaged Power we confirmed and the results, we consider SAR test can be excluded when the module is installed in the host device (telemeter).

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