

RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION

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):

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 according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):³²

- 1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{\text{MHz}}/150)]\}$ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- 2) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]\}$ mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Routine SAR evaluation refers to that specifically required by §2.1093, using measurements or computer simulation. When routine SAR evaluation is not required, portable transmitters with output power greater than the applicable low threshold require SAR evaluation to qualify for TCB approval.

FCC ID: 2AFDGAJ-CBL001

EUT Specification

EUT	NAIL PRINTER
Frequency band (Operating)	☒ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz ☐ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5825GHz ☐ Others: 2.402GHz~2.480GHz
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☐ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☒ Others <u>100mm</u>
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm ²) ☒ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm ²)
Antenna diversity	☒ Single antenna ☐ Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	19.24 dBm (0.0839W)
Antenna gain (Max)	0.66 dBi
Evaluation applied	☐ MPE Evaluation ☒ SAR Evaluation

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure

Friis transmission formula:

4.3. General SAR test exclusion guidance

4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the *published RF exposure KDB procedures*, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding *SAR Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied. These test exclusion conditions are based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power of the RF channel requiring evaluation, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum *test separation distance* required for the exposure conditions.²⁸ The minimum *test separation distance* defined in 4.1 f) is determined by the smallest distance from the antenna and radiating structures or outer surface of the device, according to the host form factor, exposure conditions and platform requirements, to any part of the body or extremity of a user or bystander. To qualify for SAR test exclusion, the *test separation distances* applied must be fully explained and justified, typically in the SAR measurement or SAR analysis report, by the operating configurations and exposure conditions of the transmitter and applicable host platform requirements, according to the required *published RF exposure KDB procedures*. When no other RF exposure testing or reporting are required, a statement of justification and compliance must be included in the equipment approval, in lieu of the SAR report, to qualify for SAR test exclusion. When required, the device specific conditions described in the other *published RF exposure KDB procedures* must be satisfied before applying these SAR test exclusion provisions; for example, handheld PTT two-way radios, handsets, laptops and tablets, etc.

a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR *test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following:

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

■ $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

■ Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation³¹

■ The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

■ The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as *numeric thresholds* in step b) below

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 according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR *test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):

1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]\}$ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

2) {[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step ^{a)}] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Measurement Result

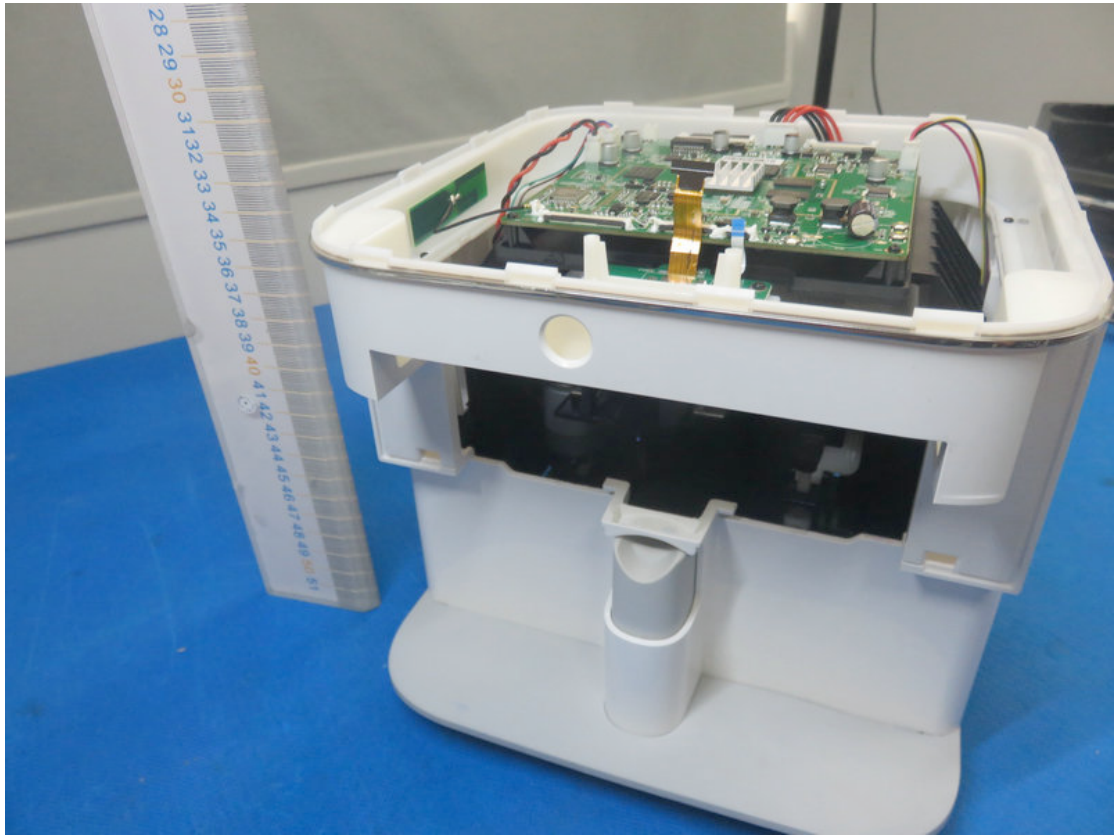
Operating Mode	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Measured Power (dBm)	Tune up tolerance (dBm)	Max. Tune up Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)
802.11b	2412	16.06	16.06±1	17.06	0.66
	2437	16.75	16.75±1	17.75	0.66
	2462	19.24	19.24±1	20.24	0.66
802.11g	2412	15.89	15.89±1	16.89	0.66
	2437	16.62	16.62±1	17.62	0.66
	2462	17.22	17.22±1	18.22	0.66
802.11n (HT20)	2412	15.95	15.95±1	16.95	0.66
	2437	16.26	16.26±1	17.26	0.66
	2462	17.16	17.16±1	18.16	0.66

{[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step ^{a)}] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW =95.6+500=595.6mW

Max.Tune up Power: 20.24dBm=105.68mW

105.68mW<595.6mW







Calculation: Pass, SAR test no need.