RF Exposure evaluation

FCC ID: 2BAXH-80418

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
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:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] •[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g 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

$eirp = pt \times gt = (EXd)^2/30$
where:
pt = transmitter output power in watts,
gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),
E = electric field strength in V/m, --- $10^{((dBuV/m)/20)}/10^6$
d = measurement distance in meters (m)---3m
So $pt = (EXd)^2/30 \times gt$

BT
Field strength = 92.37dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain =2.0 dBi ;so Ant numeric gain= 1.58

So pt={ $[10^{(92.37/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1.58$ }x1000 mW =0.821mW
So (0.821/mW/5mm)x √2.402GHz = 0.254<3

BLE
Field strength = 92.31dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain =2.0 dBi ;so Ant numeric gain= 1.58

So pt={ $[10^{(92.31/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1.58$ }x1000 mW =0.809mW
So (0.809/mW/5mm)x √2.402GHz = 0.251<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required