## RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD

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)

According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06, 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.

**EUT Specification** 

EUT	Remote Controller						
Frequency band	□ WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz						
(Operating)	□ WLAN: 5.150GHz ~ 5.250GHz						
	□ WLAN: 5.725GHz ~ 5.850GHz						
	☑ Others BT:2402-2480MHz						
Device category	□ Portable (<20cm separation)						
	☐ Mobile (>20cm separation)						
	☐ Others						
Exposure classification	☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm²)						
	☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure						
	(S=1mW/cm <sup>2</sup> )						
Antenna diversity	Single antenna						
	☐ Multiple antennas						
	☐ Tx diversity						
	Rx diversity						
	☐ Tx/Rx diversity						
Max. output power	-11.18dBm (0.000076W)						
Antenna gain (Max)	-3.81dBi						
Evaluation applied	☐ MPE Evaluation						
	SAR Evaluation     SAR						

## RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz − 6 GHz and ≤ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

MHz	5	10	15	20	25	mm				
150	39	77	116	155	194					
300	27	55	82	110	137					
450	22	45	67	89	112					
835	16	33	49	66	82					
900	16	32	47	63	79	SAR Test				
1500	12	24	37	49	61					
1900	11	22	33	44	54	Exclusion Threshold (mW)				
2450	10	19	29	38	48					
3600	8	16	24	32	40					
5200	7	13	20	26	33					
5400	6	13	19	26	32					
5800	6	12	19	25	31					

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

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance,

mm)] •  $[\sqrt{f(GHz)}] \le 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\le 7.5$  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

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq$  50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq$  5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Maximum measured transmitter power.

For 2.4G Measurement Data

Operating Mode	Freque ncy	Field strengt h	Measur ed Power	max. power	Antenn a Gain	min. test separatio n distance	[ √ f(GHz)]	Result	Limit
	(MHz)	(dBuV/ m@3)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBi)	(mm)			
GFSK	2405	83.98	-11.18	0.076	-3.81	5	1.551	0.0098	3
	2438	78.71	-16.45	0.023	-3.81	5	1.561	0.0029	3
	2471	74.81	-20.35	0.009	-3.81	5	1.572	0.0012	3

EIRP=E<sub>Meas</sub>+20log(d<sub>Meas</sub>)-104.7

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

 $E_{\text{Meas}}$  is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBuV/m

 $d_{\text{Meas}}$  is the measurement distance, in  $\boldsymbol{m}$ 

EIRP=E+20log(d)-104.7

Conclusion: No SAR is required.