



RF Exposure evaluation

FCC ID: 2ATQZ-VE200

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:

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

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to 47 CFR § 2.1093, a portable device is defined as a transmitting device designed to be used so that the radiating structure(s) of the device is/are within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. This device is classified as a portable device and is subject to SAR evaluation requirements unless it meets the exclusion thresholds.

EDR:

Worse case output power is as below: [2441MHz: 1.17dBm]

Maximum output power is 1.17dBm (1.31 mW).

$(1.31 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.441(\text{GHz})}] = 0.41 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR.

BLE:

Worse case output power is as below: [2440MHz: -0.36dBm]

Maximum output power is -0.36dBm (0.92 mW).

$(0.92 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.440(\text{GHz})}] = 0.29 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR.

Then SAR evaluation is not required.