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Model No.: STS-S-3

Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01v06 section 4.3.1, For frequencies below 100 MHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the Numeric threshold is determined as:

Step a)

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

Step b)

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

Step c) 1)

For test separation distances $> 50\text{mm}$ and $< 200\text{mm}$, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100MHz in step b) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$

Step c) 2)

For test separation distances $\leq 50\text{mm}$, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50mm and 100MHz is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$.

>> The fundamental frequency of the EUT is 112kHz, the test separation distance is $< 50\text{mm}$.
(Manufacturer specified the separation distance is: 20mm)

Step a)

>> Numeric threshold, mW / 50mm $\cdot \sqrt{0.1\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$
Numeric threshold $\leq 474.3\text{mW}$

Step b)

>> Numeric threshold $\leq 474.3\text{mW} + (50\text{mm} - 50\text{mm} \cdot 100\text{MHz}/150) = 474.3\text{mW}$
Numeric threshold $\leq 474.3\text{mW}$

Step c) 1) & c) 2)

>> Numeric threshold $\leq 474.3\text{mW} \cdot [1 + \log 100/100\text{MHz}] \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
Numeric threshold $\leq 273.15\text{mW}$

>> The power of EUT measured is: $-39.78\text{dBm} = 0.0001051\text{mW}$
Which is smaller than the Numeric threshold.
Therefore, the device is exempt from stand-alone SAR test requirements.