

RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05

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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 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 calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

$$\text{eirp} = \text{pt} \times \text{gt} = (\text{EXd})^{2/30}$$

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

E = electric field strength in V/m, --- $10((\text{dBuV/m})/20)/106$

d = measurement distance in meters (m)---3m

$$\text{Sopt} = (\text{EXd})^{2/30} \times \text{gt}$$

Ant gain 1.5dBi ;so Ant numeric gain=1.41

Field strength = 71.75dBuV/m @3m

$$\text{So Pt} = \{ [10^{(71.75/20)} / 10^6 \times 3]^2 / 30 \times 1.41 \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 0.03 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{So } (0.03 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.440 \text{ GHz}} = 0.001 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required