

RF Exposure evaluation

According to KDB 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, --- $10^{((\text{dBuV/m}) / 20)} / 10^6$

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

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

Field strength = 95.72dBuV/m @3m

Ant gain 0dBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

$$\text{So pt} = \{ [10^{(95.72/20)} / 10^6 \times 3]^2 / (30 \times 1) \} \times 1000 \text{mW} = 1.12 \text{mW}$$

$$\text{So } (1.12 \text{mW} / 5 \text{mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402 \text{GHz}} = 0.347 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required