

Appendix G: General SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

KDB 447498

Section 4.3 General SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

For Standalone SAR exclusion consideration, when SAR Exclusion Threshold requirement in KDB 447498 is satisfied, standalone SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions by measurement or numerical simulation is not required.

The SAR Test Exclusion Threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz will be determined as follows.

$$\text{SAR Exclusion Threshold (SARET)} = \text{Step 1} + \text{Step 2}$$

Step 1

$$NT = [(MP/TSD^A) * \sqrt{f_{GHz}}]$$

NT	=	Numeric Threshold (3.0 for 1-g SAR and 7.5 for 10-g SAR)
MP	=	Max Power of channel (mW) (including tune-up tolerance)
TSD ^A	=	Min Test separation Distance or 50mm (whichever is lower) = 5mm (in this case)

We can transpose this formula to allow us to find the maximum power of a channel allowed and compare this to the measured maximum power.

$$= [(NT * TSD^A) / \sqrt{f_{GHz}}]$$

For Distances Greater than 50 mm Step 2 applies

Step 2

$$(TSD^B - 50\text{mm}) * 10$$

Where:

$$TSD^B = \text{Min Test separation Distance (mm)} = 50$$

Note: Step 2 doesn't apply here as the TSD^A is less than 50 mm

Operating Frequency 915 MHz

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SARET} &= [(3.0 * 5) / \sqrt{0.915}] \\ \text{SARET} &= 15.68 \text{ mW} \end{aligned}$$

Channel Frequency (MHz)	EIRP (mW)	SAR Exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Evaluation
915.0	0.63	15.68	Not Required

Therefore standalone SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions by measurement or numerical simulation is not required.

Appendix H:**MPE Calculation****Prediction of MPE limit at a given distance**

For purposes of these requirements mobile devices are defined by the FCC and Industry Canada as transmitters designed to be used in other than fixed locations and to generally be used in such a way that a separation distance of at least 20 centimeters is normally maintained between radiating structures and the body of the user or nearby persons. These devices are normally evaluated for exposure potential with relation to the MPE limits. As the 20cm separation specified under FCC and Industry Canada rules may not be achievable under normal operation of the EUT, an RF exposure calculation is needed to show the minimum distance required to be less than the power density limit, as required under FCC and Industry Canada rules.

Equation from IEEE C95.1

$$S = \frac{EIRP}{4\pi R^2} \text{ re - arranged } R = \sqrt{\frac{EIRP}{S4\pi}}$$

Where:

S = power density

R = distance to the centre of radiation of the antenna

EIRP = EUT Maximum power

Result

Prediction Frequency (MHz)	Maximum EIRP (mW)	Power density limit (S) (mW/cm ²)	Distance (R) cm required to be less than power density limit
915.0	0.63	0.61	0.29