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 \leq 50 mm are determined by:

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

• f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

• Power and distance are rounded to the nearest $\mathsf{m}\mathsf{W}$ and $\mathsf{m}\mathsf{m}$ before calculation

• The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Worse case is as below: [2402 MHz -8.1dBm (0.155mW) output power]

 $(0.155 \text{mW} / 5 \text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.402} (\text{GHz})] = 0.05 < 3.0 \text{ for } 1-\text{g SAR}$

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• f(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
eirp = pt x gt = (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^{((dBuV/m)/20)}/10^{6}
d = measurement distance in meters (m) ---3m
So pt = (EXd)^2/30 \times qt
Field strength = 64.33dBuV/m @3m
Ant gain OdBi; so Ant numeric gain=1
So pt = \{ [10^{(64.33/20)}/10^{6}x3]^{2}/30x1 \} \times 1000 \text{mW} = 0.0008 \text{mW} \}
So ( mW/5mm) x \sqrt{0.1079GHz} = 0.00005<3
0.05+0.00005=0.05005<3
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Then SAR evaluation is not required