RF Exposure Compliance Requirement

Standard Requirement

According to KDB447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Unless specifically required by the published RF exposure KDB procedures, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

Limits

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:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 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 mW and mm before calculation[17]

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 50 mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion

EUT RF Exposure

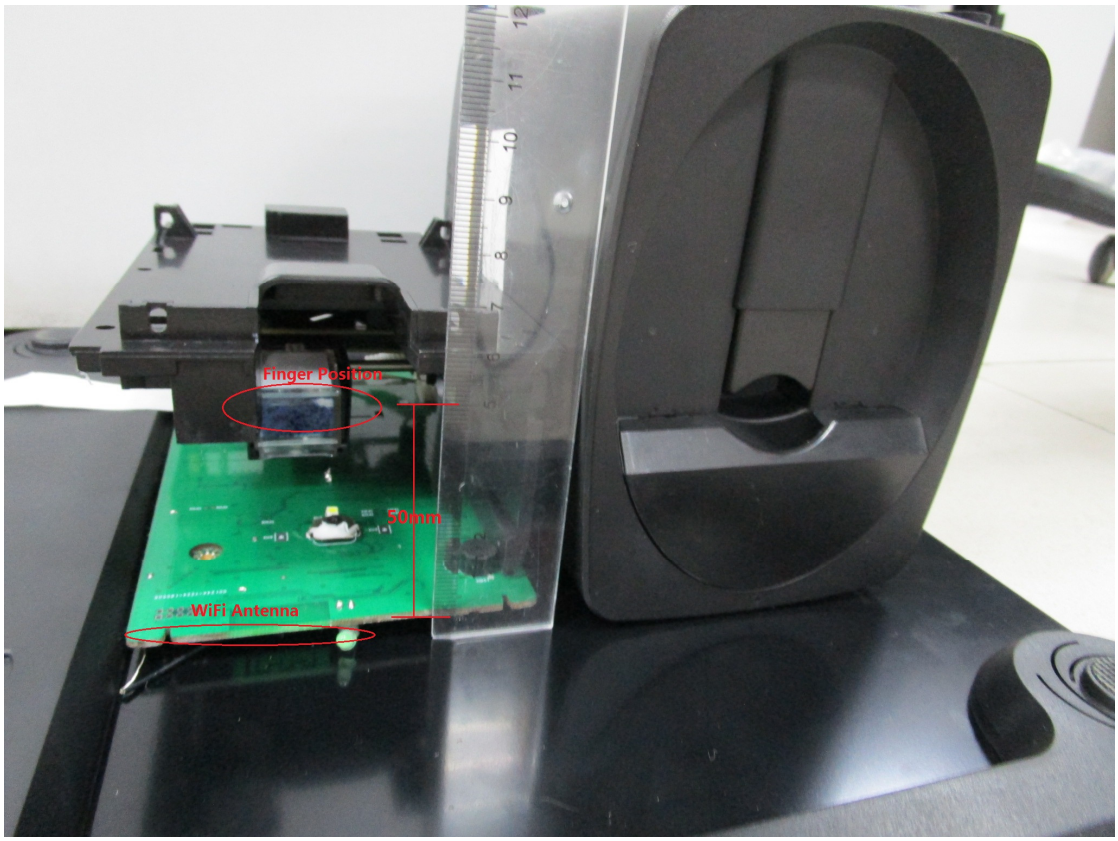
The Max Conducted Peak Output Power is 18.5dBm in highest channel(2.462GHz);

The best case gain of the antenna is 0.5dBi.

EIRP= 18.5dBm + 0.5dBi = 19.0dBm

19.0dBm logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 79.43mW

The separation distance is 50mm as below figure:



According to the formula. calculate the EIRP test result:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)]

General RF Exposure = (79.43mW / 50 mm) x √2.462GHz = 2.493 ①

SAR requirement:

S= 3.0 ②

① < ②.

So the SAR report is not required.