

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$  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  
So  $\text{pt} = (\text{Exd})^2 / 30 \times \text{gt}$

Ant gain 1 dBi ; so Ant numeric gain=1.26

Field strength = 93.72 dBuV/m @ 3m  
So Pt =  $\{ [10^{(93.72/20)} / 10^6 \times 3]^2 / 30 \times 1.26 \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 0.71 \text{ mW}$

So  $(0.71 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.478 \text{ GHz}} = 0.2 < 3$

Then SAR evaluation is not required