## **RF Exposure Evaluation**

According to KDB 447498 D01 V06 and part 2.1093, 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 Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $\leq$  50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)]  $\cdot \left[\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}\right] \le 3.0$  for 1-g SAR, and  $\le 7.5$  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 The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

## EIRP=E<sub>Meas</sub>+20log(d<sub>Meas</sub>)-104.7

EIRPis the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm $E_{Meas}$ is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dB  $\mu$  V/m $d_{Meas}$ is the measurement distance, in m

Here,

Field strength	EIRP	Max tune-up	Frequency	Min.	Calc.	limit
(dBuV/m)	(dBm)	(mW)	(MHz)	distance(mm)	thresholds	
85.02	-10.14	0.1	2402	5	0.03	3.0

So a SAR test is not required