

RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01 V06 and §1.1307(b)(1), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

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

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]$.

$[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 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 calculation³¹
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below

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 according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

- b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances > 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):³²

- 1) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]\}$ mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- 2) $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a)}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]\}$ mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

- c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):³³

- 1) For test separation distances > 50 mm and < 200 mm, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step b) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$
 - 2) For test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 3) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz.
- (1) $P_b(\text{mW}) \cdot [1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))] = 474 \text{ mW} \cdot [1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$
 - (2) $P_b(\text{mW}) \cdot [1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))] \cdot 0.5 = 474 \text{ mW} \cdot [1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))] \cdot 0.5 = 237 \cdot [1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$

$$\text{EIRP} = E_{\text{Meas}} + 20 \log(d_{\text{Meas}}) - 104.7$$

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

E_{Meas} is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dB $\mu\text{V/m}$

d_{Meas} is the measurement distance, in m

Here,

Field strength (dB $\mu\text{V/m}$)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Limit (mW)
76.21	-18.95	0.013	0.125	50	925.03

So a SAR test is not required