RF exposure evaluation

Standard Requirement

According to §1.1307b(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 levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance.

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 calculation17
- 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.

Measurement Result

$$E = EIRP - 20\log D + 104.8$$

where:

E = electric field strength in dBμV/m,
EIRP = equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBm
D = specified measurement distance in meters.

EIRP=E-104.8+20logD= 86.15 -104.8+20log3= -9.1076dbm = 0.1228mW

Note 1: Calculation Value =[(max. power of channel, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√f(GHz)].
Fox example: 0.1228/5* √0.915= 0.0235 ≤3.0

The SAR measurement is not necessary.