

RF Exposure evaluation

According to KDB 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 ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min.
test separation distance, mm)] \cdot [$\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}$] ≤ 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
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 pt = $(\text{Exd})^2/30 \times \text{gt}$

Field strength = 95.67 dBuV/m @ 3m
Ant gain 0 dB; so Ant numeric gain = 1

$$\text{So pt} = \{ [10^{(95.67/20)}/10^6 \times 3]^2/30 \times 1 \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 1.11 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{So } (1.11 \text{ mW}/5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.480 \text{ GHz}} = 0.35 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required