Section 4.3 General SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

For Standalone SAR exclusion consideration, when the considering SAR exclusion Threshold requirement in KDB 447498 is satisfied standalone SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions by measurement or numerical simulation is not required.

In the frequency range below 100 MHz and test separation distance ≤ 50mm, the SAR Test Exclusion Threshold will be determined as follows

SAR Exclusion Threshold (SARET)

SAR Exclusion Threshold = ([Step 1 + Step2] * Step 3a) * Step 3b

Step 1

$$NT = [(MP/TSD^A) * \sqrt{f_{GHz}}]$$

NT = Numeric Threshold (3.0 for 1-g SAR and 7.5 for 10-g SAR)

MP = Max Power of channel (mW) (inc tune up)

TSD^A = Min Test separation Distance or 50mm (whichever is lower) = 50

 f_{GHz} = Transmit frequency (or 100MHz if lower)

We can transpose this formula to allow us to find the maximum power of a channel allowed and compare this to the measured maximum power.

$$MP = [(NT \times TSD^{A}) / \sqrt{f_{GHz}}]$$

For Distances Greater than 50 mm Step 2 applies

Step 2

$$(TSD^{B} - 50mm) * f_{(MHz)}/150$$

Where:

 f_{MHz} = Transmit frequency

 TSD^B = Min Test separation Distance (mm) = 50

Step 3

- 3a) The power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step 2) is multiplied by $[1 + \log(100/f(MHz))]$ for test separation distances > 50 mm and < 200 mm
- 3b) The power threshold determined by the equation in steps 1 and 2 for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ for test separation distances \leq 50 mm

The calculated output power is 1.0 nW (eirp) is less than the SAR Exclusion Threshold of 891.0 mW, at 5mm test separation distance, for general population and uncontrolled exposure.

Therefore standalone SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions by measurement or numerical simulation is not required.