RF Exposure evaluation

According to 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 \leq 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] \cdot [\sqrt{f} (GHz)] \leq 3.0 for 1-g SAR and \leq 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- ullet Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Worse case is as below: [2402 MHz -8.1dBm (0.155mW) output power]

 $(0.155 \text{mW} / 5 \text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.402} (\text{GHz})] = 0.05 < 3.0 \text{ for } 1-\text{g SAR}$

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eirp = pt x gt = (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^{((dBuV/m)/20)}/10^6

d = measurement distance in meters (m)---3m

So pt = (EXd)^2/30 x gt
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Field strength = 64.33dBuV/m @3m Ant gain OdBi; so Ant numeric gain=1

So pt={ $[10^{(64.33/20)}/10^6x3]^2/30x1$ }x1000mW = 0.0008mW So (mW/5mm)x $\sqrt{0.1079}$ GHz = 0.00005<3

0.05+0.00005=0.05005<3

Then SAR evaluation is not required