

## RF Exposure Evaluation

According to *KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06* and part 2.1093, Unless specifically required by the *published RF exposure KDB procedures*, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding *SAR Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $\leq$  5 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

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

$$\text{EIRP} = \text{Field strength} + 20 \log(\text{dmeas}) - 104.7$$

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

Field strength is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBuV/m

dmeas is the measurement distance, in m

Here,

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max Power (mW)	Min. Distance (mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
868	77.33	-17.83	0.0165	5.00	0.003	3.0

So a SAR test is not required