

## RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01 V06 and §1.1307(b)(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 level in excess of the Commission's guidelines.

a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]$ .

$[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR, and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR,<sup>30</sup> 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<sup>31</sup>
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  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 according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $> 50$  mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following (also illustrated in Appendix B):<sup>32</sup>

- 1)  $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]\}$  mW, for 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- 2)  $\{[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step a}] + [(\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]\}$  mW, for  $> 1500$  MHz and  $\leq 6$  GHz

c) For frequencies below 100 MHz, the following may be considered for SAR test exclusion (also illustrated in Appendix C):<sup>33</sup>

- 1) For test separation distances  $> 50$  mm and  $< 200$  mm, the power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step b) is multiplied by  $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$
- 2) For test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm, the power threshold determined by the equation in c) 1) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz.

Routine SAR evaluation refers to that specifically required by §2.1093, using measurements or computer simulation.

When routine SAR evaluation is not required, portable transmitters with output power greater than the applicable low threshold require SAR evaluation to qualify for TCB approval.

One antenna is available for the EUT. The minimum separation distance is 5mm.

$$\text{EIRP} = \text{E}_{\text{Meas}} + 20 \log(d_{\text{Meas}}) - 104.7$$

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

$\text{E}_{\text{Meas}}$  is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dB  $\mu$  V/m

$d_{\text{Meas}}$  is the measurement distance, in m

Here,

Field strength (dB $\mu$ V/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Limit (mW)
74.16	-21	0.008	27.145	372

So a SAR test is not required