

## RF Exposure Compliance Requirement

$$E \text{ (V/m)} = (30 \cdot P \cdot G)^{0.5} / d$$

E=Electric Field (V/m)

Remark:  $E \text{ (V/m)} = 10^{(dB_{UV}/m)/20} \cdot 10^{-6}$

P=Peak RF output Power (W)

G=EUT Antenna numeric gain (numeric)

d= Separation distance between radiator and human body (m)

in the formula above:

d=3m, 55.9 dBuV/m (max described by client), antenna gain=0dBi as declared by applicant

so P=0.001175mW

The transmission frequencies of the device are below 100 MHz.

In KDB 447498 D01 v06: 4.3.1 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations:

- 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:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{\text{(GHz)}}}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR, and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR,}^{30} \text{ where}$$

- $f_{\text{(GHz)}}$  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.

Formulas as below:

$$P \leq (3 \times m) / \sqrt{f_{\text{GHz}}} \quad \text{a)}$$

P is the max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW

m is min.test separation distance, mm

$f_{\text{GHz}}$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz

$$P \leq (3 \times 50) / \sqrt{f_{\text{GHz}}} + (m-50) \times f_{\text{MHz}} / 150 \quad \text{b)1)}$$

$$P \leq [(3 \times 50) / \sqrt{0.1} + (m-50) \times 100 / 150] \times [1 + \lg(100 / f_{\text{MHz}})] \quad \text{c)1)}$$

$$P \leq \{[(3 \times 50) / \sqrt{0.1} + (50-50) \times 100 / 150] \times (1 + \lg 100 / 100)\} \times 1/2 \quad \text{c)2)}$$

$$P \leq 442.7 \text{mW} = \frac{1}{2} \times 474 \times [1 + \lg(100 / 13.56)]$$

The Max Conducted Output Power and SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW) are listed below:

Transmit frequency (MHz)	Max Output Power (mW)	SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW)
13.56	0.001175mW	442.7

According to SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 (D01) General RF Exposure Guidance v06, the SAR report is not required.

Test Location:

Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Guangzhou Branch

All tests were performed at:

Room102/104, No 203, KeZhu Road, Science City, GETDD Guangzhou, China