

RF Exposure evaluation

1 RF Exposure Compliance Requirement

1.1 Standard Requirement

According to KDB447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

4.3.1. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

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 Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

1.2 Limits

Limits for SAR evaluation

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation¹⁷
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is ≤ 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 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion

1.3 EUT RF Exposure

$$EIRP = E_{Meas} + 20 \log(d_{Meas}) - 104.7$$

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

E_{Meas} is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dB μ V/m

d_{Meas} is the measurement distance, in m

Frequency (MHz)	Field strength (dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Min. Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Limit	Result
2440	89.84	-5.31	0.294	5	0.039	3.0	PASS

Remark: antenna gain=3.23dBi

So the SAR report is not required.

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