

## RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01 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  $\leq 50$  mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:

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

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

EIRP is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm

$E_{\text{Meas}}$  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 (dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
92.09	-3.067	0.493	2480	5	0.155	3.0

$$\text{MPE} = 0.493 \text{ mw} / 5\text{mm} * \sqrt{(2.480\text{GHz})} = 0.155$$

So a SAR test is not required