

## RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05  
The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz  
to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined  
by:  $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$   
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

$$\text{eirp} = \text{pt} \times \text{gt} = (\text{EXd})^{2/30}$$

where:

pt = transmitter output power in watts,

gt = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless),

E = electric field strength in V/m, ---

$$10^{((\text{dBuV/m})/20)/10^6}$$

d = measurement distance in meters (m)---3m

$$\text{Sopt} = (\text{EXd})^{2/30} \times \text{gt}$$

Ant gain= 0dBi ;so Ant numeric gain= 1

Field strength =97.17 dBuV/m @3m

$$\text{So Pt} = \{ [10^{(97.17 / 20) / 10^6} \times 3]^{2/30 \times 1} \} \times 1000 \text{ mW} = 1.564 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{So } (1.564 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.480 \text{ GHz}} = 0.5 < 3$$

Then SAR evaluation is not required