

1 RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE EVALATION

1.1 Evaluation Method

KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01

1.2 Applicable Standard:

KDB 447498 D04 v01:

Section 2.1.2: 1-mW Test Exemption.

Per § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(A), a single RF source is exempt RF device (from the requirement to show data demonstrating compliance to RF exposure limits, as previously mentioned) if the available maximum time-averaged power is no more than 1 mW, regardless of separation distance.

This exemption applies to all operating configurations and exposure conditions, for the frequency range 100 kHz to 100 GHz, regardless of fixed, mobile, or portable device exposure conditions. This is a standalone exemption, and it cannot be applied in conjunction with any other test exemption.

Section 2.1.3: SAR-Based Exemption.

A more comprehensive exemption, considering a variable power threshold that depends on both the separation distance and power, is provided in § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(B). This exemption is applicable to the frequency range between 300 MHz and 6 GHz, with test separation distances between 0.5 cm and 40 cm, and for all RF sources in fixed, mobile, and portable device exposure conditions.

Accordingly, a RF source is considered an RF exempt device if its available maximum time-averaged (matched conducted) power or its effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, are below a specified threshold. This exemption threshold was derived based on general population 1-g SAR requirements and is detailed in Appendix C.

Section 2.1.4: MPE-Based Exemption

An alternative to the SAR-based exemption is provided in § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C), for a much wider frequency range, from 300 kHz to 100 GHz, applicable for separation distances greater or equal to $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. The MPE-based test exemption condition is in terms of ERP, defined as the product of the maximum antenna gain and the delivered maximum time-averaged power.¹⁰ For this case, a RF source is an RF exempt device if its ERP (watts) is no more than a frequency-dependent value, as detailed tabular form in Appendix B. These limits have been derived based on the basic specifications on Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) considered for the FCC rules in § 1.1310(e)(1).

FCC CFR 47 §1.1307

Section (b)(3):Determination of exemption.

(i)A single RF source is exempt if:

(A): The available maximum time-averaged power is no more than 1 mW, regardless of separation distance. This exemption may not be used in conjunction with other exemption criteria other than those in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section. Medical implant devices may only use this

exemption and that in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A);

(B): or the available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, is less than or equal to the threshold P_{th} (mW) described in the following formula. This method shall only be used at separation distances (cm) from 0.5 centimeters to 40 centimeters and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). P_{th} is given by:

$$P_{th} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} (d/20 \text{ cm})^x & d \leq 20 \text{ cm} \\ ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} & 20 \text{ cm} < d \leq 40 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

Where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \sqrt{f}} \right) \text{ and } f \text{ is in GHz;}$$

and

$$ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 1.5 \text{ GHz} \\ 3060 & 1.5 \text{ GHz} \leq f \leq 6 \text{ GHz} \end{cases}$$

d = the separation distance (cm);

(C): Or using Table 1 and the minimum separation distance (R in meters) from the body of a nearby person for the frequency (f in MHz) at which the source operates, the ERP (watts) is no more than the calculated value prescribed for that frequency. For the exemption in Table 1 to apply, R must be at least $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. If the ERP of a single RF source is not easily obtained, then the available maximum time-averaged power may be used in lieu of ERP if the physical dimensions of the radiating structure(s) do not exceed the electrical length of $\lambda/4$ or if the antenna gain is less than that of a half-wave dipole (1.64 linear value).

Table 1 to § 1.1307(b)(3)(i)(C)—Single RF Sources Subject to Routine Environmental Evaluation

RF Source frequency (MHz)	Threshold ERP (watts)
0.3–1.34	$1,920 R^2$.
1.34–30	$3,450 R^2/f^2$.
30–300	$3.83 R^2$.
300–1,500	$0.0128 R^2 f$.
1,500–100,000	$19.2 R^2$.

(ii)(B): For multiple RF sources: Multiple RF sources are exempt if: in the case of fixed RF sources operating in the same time-averaging period, or of multiple mobile or portable RF sources within a device operating in the same time averaging period, if the sum of the fractional contributions to the applicable thresholds is less than or equal to 1 as indicated in the following equation.

$$\sum_{i=1}^a \frac{P_i}{P_{th,i}} + \sum_{j=1}^b \frac{ERP_j}{ERP_{th,j}} + \sum_{k=1}^c \frac{Evaluated_k}{Exposure Limit_k} \leq 1$$

*KDB 412172 D01 Determining ERP and EIRP v01r01:**Section 1.1. For Field Strength Approach(linear terms):*

$$\text{eirp} = p_t \times g_t = (E \times d)^2 / 30$$

where p_t = transmitter output power in watts, g_t = numeric gain of the transmitting antenna (unitless), E = electric field strength in V/m, d = measurement distance in meters (m).

$$\text{erp} = \text{eirp} / 1.64 = (E \times d)^2 / (30 \times 1.64)$$

where all terms are as previously defined.

Section 1.3 Relationship Between ERP and EIRP:

$$\text{ERP} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15 \text{ dB.}$$

1.3 RF Exposure evaluation:

Mode	Max. Measured value		Measurement distance (d)	E.I.R.P		E.R.P	Pth
	dBuV/m @3m	V/m @3m	m	W	mW	mW	mW
5.8G	96.79	0.069103	3	0.0014326	1.4326	0.8735	3060

Note1: For this EUT, and the separation distance is 20 cm.

Note2: The Maximum ERP is no greater than the threshold P_{th} , that meets the exemption, the RF exposure evaluation is not required.

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