447498 Errata Corrige and Comment Answers

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1) The formula for P_{431b1} reported at the bottom the Table B.1 did not reflect the correct definition of P_{431b1} , as it is in Eq. (B.2.5).

The Eq. (B.2.5) actually provides the correct definition, and it has been used for all the calculations, so the numbers in the tables are correct. However the formula as quoted in the table B.1 was copied incorrectly.

Thus, the bottom of Table B.1 should instead be:

where

$$S_{f}(f_{MHz}) = e^{-\frac{\left(f_{MHz} - 100\right)^{2}}{250}} \qquad S_{d}(d_{mm}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\frac{\left(d_{mm} - 50\right)^{2}}{250}}}{2}$$

$$P_{431a}(d_{mm}f_{MHz}) = \frac{3 d_{mm}}{\sqrt{f_{MHz}/1000}} \qquad P_{431b1}(d_{mm}, f_{MHz}) = \frac{150}{\sqrt{f_{MHz}/1000}} + \frac{\left(d_{mm} - 50\right) \cdot f_{MHz}}{150}$$

That is, the numerator first term of P_{431b1} is "150", corresponding to 3.50, where 50 is the threshold distance, and not " $3 \cdot d_{mm}$ ".

2) In Sec. B.3 the definitions of the smoothing function parameters that have been used were not were not explicitly reported. They are: $f_{max}=100$, Df=100, $d_{max}=50$, and Dd=50.

3) Addendum/clarification to the Section E.3.3

In some cases, the URS contribution may be included as part of the intentional radiator RF exposure assessment also when RF exposure is evaluated via MPE (as per guidelines of Table 1, Sec. 1.4.1). This requires the use of a sufficiently wide band detector that properly captures both the intentional radiator emissions and those from the URS fundamental frequency.

Furthermore, when the MPE is a field quantity, and the minimum test distance considered for certification is not in the far field (computed for the lowest frequency), then both E and H components need to be assessed independently (e.g. the E is not equal to H times the free-space wave impedance).

Accordingly, EIRP-based measurements are not in general sufficient, unless the far field conditions are met for both URS and intentional radiators. This is because the EIRP is by default considered in the far field, where the antenna pattern is fully formed. In addition, one should also account for the fact that the emission pattern of the URS may be quite different than that of the intentional radiator.