

# KEY PARAMETERS TO CHOOSE A PERSONAL LF/RF MONITOR



## ENSURE CORRECT RESULTS

### GOOD ISOTROPY

Isotropic sensors (3 axis) are necessary to avoid wrong measurements. Instruments without good isotropy show drastically different results when you rotate them.

### FREQUENCY RANGE

Make sure you pick an LF or RF monitor that covers the frequency range of interest, for example above 40GHz for 5G applications or below 100 kHz for low frequency applications.

### SHAPED RESPONSE

Measurements following the exposure standards (FCC, Europe, SC6, etc.) with result in % values of their respective limits. Flat response monitors may overestimate — or underestimate — results.

## Smart LF/RF Personal Monitors



## MAXIMIZE YOUR WORK TIME

### IMMUNITY TO LOW FREQUENCY FIELDS

High immunity at low frequencies (50/60 Hz) is mandatory to avoid false alarms when working close to energy-related installations.

### TIME AVERAGE ALARMS

Maximum permissible exposure is defined as time averaged. Make sure your RF personal monitor is capable of giving alarms from time averaged results. Alarms only on instant values may force you to leave the area for no reason.

### CONFIGURABLE BY THE USER

Smart personal monitors allow user configuration, maximum flexibility, and future upgrade capabilities to cover your needs.

## DO NOT EXPECT LESS FROM YOUR INVESTMENT

### GPS & ALTIMETER

Get the maximum information from your personal monitor, having the exact position and height of all your measurements.

### SELECT LIMITS

Add more flexibility when same meter provides results according to workers and general public limits.

### DATA LOGGER

Download, check, process, and store your exposure history. Software and free updates are included.

