



## RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06

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

### EDR:

#### ANT1:

Worse case output power is as below: [2441MHz: 2.62dBm]

Antenna Gain is 1.95dBi

Maximum output power is 4.57dBm (2.86mW).

$(2.86\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.441(\text{GHz})}] = 0.89 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR

#### ANT2:

Worse case output power is as below: [2441MHz: 1.83dBm]

Antenna Gain is 1.95dBi

Maximum output power is 3.78dBm (2.39mW).

$(2.39\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.441(\text{GHz})}] = 0.75 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR

#### ANT1+ANT2:

$0.89 + 0.75 = 1.64 < 3.0$  for 1-g SAR

Then SAR evaluation is not required