

RF exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02 Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 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 ≤ 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

Worse case for Bluetooth as below:

[2441MHz: 5.05dBm (3.20 mW) output power]

$$(3.20 \text{ mW} / 2\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.441(\text{GHz})}] = 2.50 < 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR}$$

So, SAR evaluation for Bluetooth is not required

Worse case for 2.4G Wi-Fi as below:

[2437MHz: 5.09dBm (3.23 mW) output power]

$$(3.23 \text{ mW} / 2\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.412(\text{GHz})}] = 2.51 < 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR}$$

So, SAR evaluation for WiFi is not required

Worse case for 5.2G Wi-Fi as below:

[5180MHz: 3.96dBm (3.96 mW) output power]

$$(3.96 \text{ mW} / 2\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{5.180(\text{GHz})}] = 2.83 < 3 \text{ for 1-g SAR}$$

So, SAR evaluation for WiFi is not required