



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 ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$$
$$f(\text{GHz}) \text{ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz}$$

Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

EDR:

Worse case output power is as below: [Bluetooth glasses Left: 2480MHz: 4.49dBm], [Bluetooth glasses Right: 2480MHz: 4.47dBm]

Bluetooth glasses Left: Maximum output power is 4.49dBm (2.81 mW),

Bluetooth glasses Right: Maximum output power is 4.47dBm (2.80 mW),

Bluetooth glasses Left: $(2.81 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.480(\text{GHz})}] = 0.88 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

Bluetooth glasses Right: $(2.81 \text{ mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.480(\text{GHz})}] = 0.88 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

Bluetooth glasses Left and Bluetooth glasses Right can transmit at the same time.

Bluetooth glasses Left and Bluetooth glasses Right: $0.88 + 0.88 = 1.76 < 3.0$

Then SAR evaluation is not required