

According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [f(\text{GHz})] \leq 3.0$$

The tune-up power is 5.0 dBm +/- 1dBm, therefore the highest tune-up power is

$$6.00 \text{ dBm} \quad (3.98 \text{ mW}) \quad @ 2480 \text{ MHz}$$

When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

So,

$$((3.98 \text{ mW}) / 5 \text{ mm}) \cdot (2.480 \text{ GHz})^{0.5} = 1.3$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [f(\text{GHz})] = 1.3 < 3.0$$

Therefore, standalone SAR measurements are not required for both head and body.