RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01v06 and part 2.1093，Unless specifically required by the *published RF exposure KDB procedures*, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding *SAR Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where
    $f_{(GHz)}$ 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

$EIRP = E_{Meas} + 20\log(d_{Meas}) - 104.7$
EIRP   is the equivalent isotropically radiated power, in dBm
E_{Meas} is the field strength of the emission at the measurement distance, in dBμV/m
d_{Meas} is the measurement distance, in m

Here,
For wifi 2.4G

Max Power(dBm)	Max Power(mW)	Frequency(MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
4.81	3.0	2437	5	0.95	3.0

For wifi 5G

Max Power(dBm)	Max Power(mW)	Frequency(MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
5.8	3.8	5745	5	1.8	3.0

For Simultaneous transmitting, 1): The sum of the ratios of the spatially averaged results to the applicable frequency dependent MPE limits = 0.95/3+1.8/3 = 0.9< 1 Since the sum of the MPE ratios for all simultaneously transmitting antennas incorporated in the device is ≤ 1.0, the EUT is considered to satisfy MPE compliance for simultaneous transmission operations.
So a SAR test is not required