RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01 V06 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 BT

Field strength (dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
85.76	-9.4	0.11	2441	5	0.03	3.0

For 2.4G

Field strength (dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)	Max tune-up (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Min. distance(mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
84.88	-10.28	0.09	2480	5	0.02	3.0

So a SAR test is not required