## RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD

## SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz - 6 GHz and $\leq$ 50 mm

Approximate SAR Test Exclusion Power Thresholds at Selected Frequencies and Test Separation Distances are illustrated in the following Table.

| MHz  | 5  | 10 | 15  | 20  | 25  | mm                                |
|------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 150  | 39 | 77 | 116 | 155 | 194 | SAR Test Exclusion Threshold (mW) |
| 300  | 27 | 55 | 82  | 110 | 137 |                                   |
| 450  | 22 | 45 | 67  | 89  | 112 |                                   |
| 835  | 16 | 33 | 49  | 66  | 82  |                                   |
| 900  | 16 | 32 | 47  | 63  | 79  |                                   |
| 1500 | 12 | 24 | 37  | 49  | 61  |                                   |
| 1900 | 11 | 22 | 33  | 44  | 54  |                                   |
| 2450 | 10 | 19 | 29  | 38  | 48  |                                   |
| 3600 | 8  | 16 | 24  | 32  | 40  |                                   |
| 5200 | 7  | 13 | 20  | 26  | 33  |                                   |
| 5400 | 6  | 13 | 19  | 26  | 32  |                                   |
| 5800 | 6  | 12 | 19  | 25  | 31  |                                   |

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq$  50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [ $\sqrt{f(GHz)}$ ]  $\leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  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

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

According to the KDB-447498 D01 V06, FCC 47CFR§2.1093 the following RF exposure evaluation shall to demonstrate RF exposure compliance.

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

## For 2.4G mode

-- The max. field strength of fundamental frequency is 101.19 dBuv/m.

 $EIRP[dBm] = E[dB\mu V/m] - 95.2 = 101.19 - 95.2 = 5.99dBm,$ 

conducted power = EIRP - ANT gain = 5.99 - (1.74) = 4.25 dBm.

The max. tune-up level is 5.25dBm(3.349mw),

MPE=3.349 mw / 5mm \*  $\sqrt{(2.402\text{GHz})}$  = 1.038 < 3.0 (extremity sar), sar exempt.

## For BLE mode

-- The max. field strength of fundamental frequency is 101.63 dBuv/m.

 $EIRP[dBm] = E[dB\mu V/m] - 95.2 = 101.63 - 95.2 = 6.43dBm,$ 

conducted power = EIRP - ANT gain = 6.43 - (1.74) = 4.69 dBm.

The max. tune-up level is 5.69dBm(3.706mw),

MPE=3.706 mw / 5mm \*  $\sqrt{(2.402\text{GHz})}$  = 1.148 < 3.0 (extremity sar), sar exempt.

Note: BLE and SRD 2.4G can't be launched at the same time.

Conclusion: No SAR is required.