

### Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation

According to KDB 447498 D01v06 section 4.3.1, For frequencies between 100 MHz to 6GHz and test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm, the Numeric threshold is determined as:

Step a)

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

>> The fundamental frequency of the EUT is 2402-2480MHz,  
the test separation distance is  $\leq 50$ mm.  
(Manufacturer specified the separation distance is: 5mm)

Step b)

>> Numeric threshold (2402MHz),  $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} \cdot \sqrt{2.402\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$   
Numeric threshold (2402MHz)  $\leq 38.713\text{mW}$

>> Numeric threshold (2440MHz),  $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} \cdot \sqrt{2.440\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$   
Numeric threshold (2440MHz)  $\leq 38.411\text{mW}$

>> Numeric threshold (2480MHz),  $\text{mW} / 5\text{mm} \cdot \sqrt{2.480\text{GHz}} \leq 3.0$   
Numeric threshold (2480MHz)  $\leq 38.100\text{mW}$

>> The power of EUT measured (2402MHz) is:  $1.26\text{dBm} = 1.337\text{mW}$   
The power of EUT measured (2440MHz) is:  $0.83\text{dBm} = 1.211\text{mW}$   
The power of EUT measured (2480MHz) is:  $0.06\text{dBm} = 1.014\text{mW}$

Which is smaller than the Numeric threshold.

Therefore, the device is exempt from stand-alone SAR test requirements.