

For FCC Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

FCC ID: 2AB6UAKR2

Range
F(MHz)
2400-2480

According to **KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05**

#### **4.3.1 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations**

1) 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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR, where

- $f(\text{GHz})$  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
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

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 according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

2) At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances  $> 50$  mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in Appendix B:

- a)  $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)]$  mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- b)  $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10]$  mW at  $> 1500$  MHz and  $\leq 6$  GHz

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

- a) The power threshold at the corresponding test separation distance at 100 MHz in step 2) is multiplied by  $[1 + \log(100/f(\text{MHz}))]$  for test separation distances  $> 50$  mm and  $< 200$  mm
- b) The power threshold determined by the equation in a) for 50 mm and 100 MHz is multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm
- c) SAR measurement procedures are not established below 100 MHz. When SAR test exclusion cannot be applied, a KDB inquiry is required to determine SAR evaluation requirements for any test results to be acceptable. Note: when the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Based on The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm and the formula below:

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}} :$$

Band	Exposure Condition	Pmax	Pmax	Distance	f(GHz)	calculation result	Stand-alone Test exclusion threshold	SAR Test
		(dBm)	(mw)	(mm)				
BT	Body	2.03	1.60	5	2.440	0.50	3.00	No

Conclusion: 2400MHz-2480MHz SAR was not required.