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SAR Test Reduction and Exclusion

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)] \cdot [\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
- 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 of 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Note: Minimum test separation distance from antenna to outer enclosure is found to be 9mm.

Calculations:

- **♦** f (GHz) = 2.480GHz
- **❖** Power = 0.042mW
- ❖ Minimum test separation distance = 9mm

 $[(0.042\text{mW}) / (9\text{mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{(2.480)}] = 0.0$

Limit: should be \leq 3.0 for 1-g SAR and \leq 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

Note: The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison. The Operating frequency at which the maximum RF output power was observed is used for above calculation.