## RF EXPOSURE EVALUATION METHOD

## SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for $100 \mathrm{MHz}-6 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $\leqslant 50 \mathrm{~mm}$

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 <br> 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 $\leqslant 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ are determined by:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, $\mathrm{mm})] \cdot[\sqrt{ }(\mathrm{GHz})] \leqslant 3.0$ for $1-\mathrm{g}$ SAR and $\leqslant 7.5$ for $10-\mathrm{g}$ extremity SAR, where $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{GHz})$ 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 $\leqslant 50$ mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz . When the minimum test separation distance is $<5 \mathrm{~mm}$, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Maximum measured transmitter power.
BT4.1+EDR The Worst Case

| Mode | frequency | Maximum Peak <br> Conducted Output Power | Tune up tolerance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GHz | dBm | dBm |
| GFSK | 2.402 | 0.98 | $0 \pm 1$ |
| $\pi / 4-$ DQPSK | 2.441 | 0.46 | $0 \pm 1$ |
| 8DPSK | 2.480 | 0.37 | $0 \pm 1$ |

Remark: The worst case gain of the antenna is 0 dBi .
OdBi logarithmic terms convert to numeric result is nearly 1

Tune up $\operatorname{Power}_{(2402)}=1.259 \mathrm{mw}$
Tune up $\operatorname{Power}_{(2441)}=1.259 \mathrm{mw}$
Tune up $\operatorname{Power}_{(2480)}=1.259 \mathrm{mw}$
[(GFSK power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW$) /($ min. test separation distance,mm)] • [ $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{GHz})]=1.259 / 5^{*} \sqrt{ } 2.402=0.390 \leqslant 3.0$
[(т/4-DQPSK power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW$) /(\mathrm{min}$. test separation distance, mm$)] \cdot[\sqrt{ }(\mathrm{GHz})]=1.259 / 5^{*} \sqrt{ } \sqrt{ } .441=0.393 \leqslant 3.0$
[(8DPSK power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW$) /($ min. test separation distance, mm )] • $[\sqrt{ } \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{GHz})]=1.259 / 5^{*} \sqrt{ } 2.480=0.397 \leqslant 3.0$

Threshold at which no SAR required is $0.397 \leqslant 3.0$ for $1-\mathrm{g}$ SAR, Separation distance is 5 mm .

