

## RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05 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

For Bluetooth BR/EDR

$p_t = 7.138 \text{ dBm} = 5.17 \text{ mW}$  at 2402 MHz

So  $(5.17 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402 \text{ GHz}} = 1.603 < 3$

For BLE

$p_t = 5.474 \text{ dBm} = 3.53 \text{ mW}$  at 2402 MHz

So  $(3.53 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.402 \text{ GHz}} = 1.094 < 3$

For 2.4 GHz wifi

$p_t = 9.57 \text{ dBm} = 9.06 \text{ mW}$  at 2462 MHz

So  $(9.06 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{2.462 \text{ GHz}} = 2.842 < 3$

For 5 GHz wifi

$p_t = 6.47 \text{ dBm} = 4.44 \text{ mW}$  at 5180 MHz

So  $(4.44 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ mm}) \times \sqrt{5.180 \text{ GHz}} = 2.021 < 3$

Then SAR evaluation is not required