RF Exposure Evaluation

According to KDB 447498 and part 2.1093，Unless specifically required by the *published RF exposure KDB procedures*, standalone 1-g head or body and 10-g extremity SAR evaluation for general population exposure conditions, by measurement or numerical simulation, is not required when the corresponding *SAR Test Exclusion Threshold* condition(s), listed below, is (are) satisfied.

For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:
[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR, and ≤ 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

Here,

EDR-worst mode and channel					
Mode	Channel	Max Power (dBm)	Tune up tolerance (dBm)	Maximum tune-up	
				(dBm)	(mW)
π/4-DQPSK	Highest	-1.67	-2±1	-1	0.794

BLE-worst mode and channel					
Mode	Channel	Max Power (dBm)	Tune up tolerance (dBm)	Maximum tune-up	
				(dBm)	(mW)
BLE	Middle	-2.34	-2±1	-1	0.794

Mode	Maxtune-up Power (dBm)	Max tune-up Power (mW)	Frequency (MHz)	Min. distance (mm)	Calc. thresholds	limit
π/4-DQPSK	-1	0.794	2480	< 5mm	0.250	3.0
BLE	-1	0.794	2440	< 5mm	0.248	3.0

So a SAR test is not required