



RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06.

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 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 ≤ 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

2.4G WIFI:

MIMO mode:

Worse case output power is as below: [2437MHz: 8.09dBm]

Antenna Gain is 1.04dBi

Maximum output power is 9.13dBm (8.18mW).

$(8.18\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.437(\text{GHz})}] = 2.56 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

Then SAR evaluation is not required



SISO mode:

ANT1:

Worse case output power is as below: [2422MHz: 5.16dBm]

Antenna Gain is 1.04dBi

Maximum output power is 6.2dBm (4.17mW).

$(4.17\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.422(\text{GHz})}] = 1.30 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

ANT2:

Worse case output power is as below: [2437MHz: 5.16dBm]

Antenna Gain is 1.04dBi

Maximum output power is 6.2dBm (4.17mW).

$(4.17\text{mW} / 5\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.437(\text{GHz})}] = 1.30 < 3.0$ for 1-g SAR

Then SAR evaluation is not required