



SAR Exclusion Justification

Test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm

Guidance document reference: 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02, page 11, paragraph 4.3.1(1).

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:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]^*$$
$$[f(\text{GHz})] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$$

- 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 ≤ 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 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

SAR test exclusion analysis:

The minimum separation distance from antennas to hands is 30mm for the 915 MHz frequency band.

Max,Power of Channel:	29.65 dBm
Tune up tolerance:	0.5 dB
Duty Cycle:	21 %
Average power	217.38
Min. separation distance:	30 mm
Max. frequency:	0.915 GHz

$$[(\text{Pwr}/\text{Dist}) * \sqrt{\text{Freq.}}] = 6.93$$

Max. power is source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance.

The result of the above SAR threshold calculation demonstrates that the result is less than the 10-g numeric threshold of 7.5.

Conclusion: The above analysis shows that the evaluated device qualifies for exemption from SAR testing.

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