



According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds at test separation distance ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [f(\text{GHz})] \leq 3.0$

The tune-up power is $-28\text{dBm} \pm 2\text{dB}$, therefore the highest tune-up power is $-28.18 \text{ dBm (0.002 mW) @ 2405 MHz}$

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.

So,

$$(\text{0.002mW} / 5\text{mm}) * (2.405\text{GHz}^{0.5}) = 0.0$$

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [f(\text{GHz})] = 0.0 < 3.0$$

Therefore, standalone SAR measurements are not required for both head and body.