

APPENDIX I: IEEE 802.11 RU SAR EXCLUSION

I.1 IEEE 802.11ax/be RU SAR Exclusion

To make the most efficient use of the additional available subcarriers (data tones), IEEE 802.11ax/be can utilize Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) which divides the existing 802.11 channels into smaller subchannels called Resource Units (RUs). Possible RU sizes are: 26T, 52T, 52T+26T, 106T, 106T+26T, 242T, 484T, 484T+242T, 996T, 996T+484T, 996T+484T+262T, 996T*2, and for WIFI 6E additionally 996T*2+484T, 996T*3, 996T*3+484T, and 996T*4.

Per FCC Guidance, 802.11ax/be was considered a higher order 802.11 mode when compared to a/b/g/n/ac to apply KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for OFDM mode selection. Therefore, SAR tests were not required for 802.11ax/be based on the maximum allowed output powers of OFDM modes and the reported SAR values. Per FCC Guidance, maximum conducted powers were performed for each RU size to demonstrate that the output powers would not be higher than the other OFDM 802.11 modes.

Please refer to 1M2603110020-14, 16, 18, 20 for IEEE 802.11ax/be RU powers.

I.2 IEEE 802.11ax/be RU Target Powers

I.2.1 2.4 GHz WLAN 802.11ax/be RU WLAN Output Power

The below table is applicable in the following conditions:

- Pmax
- DSI=0
- DSI=1

Band	IEEE 802.11ax/be RU Modulated/Frame Output Power (in dBm)															
	SISO/SISO IN MIMO								SISO/SISO IN MIMO							
	ANT G								ANT C							
	26T		52T, 52T+26T		106T, 106T+26T		242T		26T		52T, 52T+26T		106T, 106T+26T		242T	
Maximum / Nominal Power	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.	Max	Nom.
2.45 GHz	14.0	13.0	15.0	14.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	14.0	13.0	15.0	14.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	17.0
	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0	ch. 12: 1.0 ch. 13: 1.0	0.0 0.0



