

The device has a standalone transmission.

According to KDB 447498 section 4.3.1, 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:

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

Antenna Location



Refer to above photo, the minimum test separation is 50mm.

RF Exposure evaluation

According to 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance
v05

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:

$$\left[\frac{\text{(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)}}{\text{(min. test separation distance, mm)}} \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \right]$$

 ≤ 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

Worse case is as below: [2480 MHz 12.89 dBm (19.45
mW) output power]

$$(19.45 \text{ mW} / 50\text{mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{2.480 \text{ (GHz)}}] = 0.615 < 7.5 \text{ for}$$

10-g SAR

Then SAR evaluation is not required