



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 v05r01, 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:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ 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
- 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.

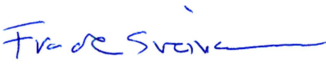
SAR test exclusion analysis:

Assumptions: Since the exact separation distance may vary from sensor to sensor, the minimum separation distance of 5 mm is assumed per the guidance document.

Max. power of channel:	7.28 mW
Min. separation distance:	5 mm
Max. Frequency:	2.48 GHz
$[(\text{Pwr}/\text{Dist}) * \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] =$	2.29

The result of the above SAR threshold calculation demonstrates that the result is less than the 1-g numeric threshold of 3 and the 10-g numeric threshold of 7.5.

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

Signed: 
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