

FCC ID: GDDJR-5000

➤ Test Standards and Limits

1. According to KDB 447498 D01 v06, Section 4.3.1

2. FCC Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits:

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:

$[(\text{max power of channel})/(\text{min test separation distance})]^{*}[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 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
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds

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 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

For 2.4G band device, the limit of worse case is

$$P_{\text{max}} \leq 3.0 * D_{\text{min}} / f = 3.0 * 5 / [\sqrt{2.474}] = 9.537 \text{mW}$$

➤ Measurement and Calculation

1. Maximum transmit power

SRD 2.4G, Antenna Gain: -2.7 dBi

Operation Mode	Channel Number	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level(dBuV/m)	EIRP (dBm)
2.4G SRD	0	2402	89.78	-5.45
	19	2440	89.97	-5.26
	39	2480	88.92	-6.31

* EIRP[dBm] = E[dBuV/m] + 20 log(d[meters]) - 104.77

2. MPE Calculation

According to the formula. calculate the EIRP test result:

$$\text{EIRP} = 0.3 \text{mW} < 9.525 \text{mW}$$

So the SAR report is not required.

Signature:



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