

# APPENDIX I RADIO FREQUENCY EXPOSURE

## LIMIT

According to \$15.247(i), systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. See \$ 1.1307(b)(1) of this chapter.

### **EUT Specification**

EUT	Interactive Services - Outdoor Camera
Frequency band (Operating)	WLAN: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz
	WLAN: 5.18GHz ~ 5.32GHz / 5.50GHz ~ 5.70GHz
	□ WLAN: 5.745GHz ~ 5.825GHz
	Others
Device category	Portable (<20cm separation)
	Mobile (>20cm separation)
	Others
Exposure classification	Occupational/Controlled exposure ( $S = 5 \text{mW/cm}^2$ )
	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure
	$(S=1mW/cm^2)$
Antenna diversity	Single antenna
	Multiple antennas
	Tx diversity
	Rx diversity
	Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 23.14 dBm (206.06 mW)
	IEEE 802.11g mode: 21.25 dBm (133.35 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	4.2dBi (Numeric gain: 2.63)
Evaluation applied	MPE Evaluation*
	SAR Evaluation
	N/A
Remark:	

- 1. The maximum output power is <u>23.14dBm (206.06mW) at 2412MHz (with 2.63 numeric antenna</u> gain.)
- 2. DTS device is not subject to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.

3. For mobile or fixed location transmitters, no SAR consideration applied. The maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm2 even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.

### TEST RESULTS

No non-compliance noted.



### **Calculation**

Given

 $E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \& S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$ Where E = Field strength in Volts / meter P = Power in Watts G = Numeric antenna gain d = Distance in meters S = Power density in milliwatts / square centimeter

Combining equations and re-arranging the terms to express the distance as a function of the remaining variables yields:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{3770d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P(mW) = P(W) / 1000$$
 and  
 $d(cm) = d(m) / 100$ 

Yields

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{3770 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$
 Equation 1  
Where  $d = Distance$  in  $cm$   
 $P = Power$  in  $mW$   
 $G = Numeric$  antenna gain  
 $S = Power$  density in  $mW/cm^2$ 

### Maximum Permissible Exposure

Substituting the MPE safe distance using d = 20 cm into Equation 1:

Yields

 $S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$ 

*Where* P = Power in mW

G = Numeric antenna gain

 $S = Power density in mW/cm^2$ 



#### **IEEE 802.11b mode:**

EUT output power = 206.06mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 2.63

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.10784 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

IEEE 802.11g mode: EUT output power = 133.35 mW Numeric Antenna gain = 2.63

 $\rightarrow$  Power density = 0.06979 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is  $1.0 \text{ mW/cm}^2$  even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)