

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.

Date of Issue: July 21, 2010

EUT Specification

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EUT	Wireless 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 = 5mW/cm²) ☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)
Antenna diversity	 Single antenna Multiple antennas ☐ Tx diversity ☐ Rx diversity ☐ Tx/Rx diversity
Max. output power	IEEE 802.11b mode: 14.41 dBm (27.60 mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 22.02dBm (159.22 mW) draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 21.74 dBm (149.27 mW) draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 21.55 dBm (142.88 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	5.4 dBi (Numeric gain: 3.46)
Evaluation applied	MPE Evaluation*SAR EvaluationN/A
Remark: 1. The maximum output power is 22.02dBm (149.27 mW) at 2412MHz (with 3.46 numeric antenna gain.) 2. DTS device is not subject to routine RE evaluation: MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance.	

- 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.

MPE EVALUATION

No non-compliance noted.

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Report No.: T100603205-RP1

FCC ID: P27OC810

Date of Issue: July 21, 2010

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

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

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IEEE 802.11b mode:

EUT output power = 27.60 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.46

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.0190 mW/cm²

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 159.22 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.46

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.1096 mW/cm2

draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 149.27 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.46

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.1027 mW/cm2

draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 142.88 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 3.46

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.0983 mW/cm2

(For mobile or fixed location transmitters, the maximum power density is 1.0 mW/cm² even if the calculation indicates that the power density would be larger.)

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Date of Issue: July 21, 2010