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.

Report No.: 90618207

Date of Issue: August 10, 2009

EUT Specification

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EUT	Wireless-N Internet Home Monitoring 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: 18.81 dBm (76.03 mW) IEEE 802.11g mode: 16.89 dBm (48.87 mW) draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode: 15.40 dBm (34.67 mW) draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode: 14.87 dBm (30.69 mW)
Antenna gain (Max)	1.5dBi (Numeric gain: 1.41)
Evaluation applied	
gain.) 2. DTS device is not subje	ower is 18.81dBm (76.03mW) at 2462MHz (with 1.41 numeric antenna ct to routine RF evaluation; MPE estimate is used to justify the compliance. ation 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.

Page 102 Rev. 00

Calculation

Given

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{3770}$$

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

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

Page 103 Rev. 00

Report No.: 90618207

Date of Issue: August 10, 2009

IEEE 802.11b mode:

EUT output power = 76.03mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.41

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.021333 mW/cm²

IEEE 802.11g mode:

EUT output power = 48.87 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.41

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.013712 mW/cm²

draft 802.11n Standard-20 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power =34.67 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.41

 \rightarrow Power density = $0.009728 \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$

draft 802.11n Wide-40 MHz Channel mode:

EUT output power = 30.69 mW

Numeric Antenna gain = 1.41

 \rightarrow Power density = 0.008611 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.)

Page 104 Rev. 00

Report No.: 90618207

Date of Issue: August 10, 2009