## FCC RF EXPOSURE REPORT

## FCC ID: TE7CPE710

| Project No. | $:$ | $1912 C 049$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Equipment | $:$ | $5 G H z$ 867Mbps 23dBi Outdoor CPE |
| Brand Name | $:$ | tp-link |
| Test Model | $:$ | CPE710 |
| Series Model | $:$ | N/A |
| Applicant | $:$ | TP-Link Technologies Co., Ltd. |
| Address | $:$ | Building 24(floors1,3,4,5) and 28(floors1-4) Central Scienceand |
|  |  | Technology Park, Shennan Rd, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China |
| Manufacturer | $:$ | TP-Link Technologies Co., Ltd. |
| Address | $:$ | Building 24(floors1,3,4,5) and 28(floors1-4) Central Scienceand |
|  |  | Technology Park, Shennan Rd, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China |
| Date of Receipt | $:$ | Dec. 10, 2019 |
| Date of Test | $:$ | Dec. 11, 2019~ Jan. 13, 2020 |
| Issued Date | $:$ | Feb. 14, 2020 |
| Report Version | $:$ | R00 |
| Test Sample | $:$ | Engineering Sample No.: DG2019121142 |
| Standard(s) | $:$ | FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure IEEE C95.1 \& FCC Part 2.1091 |
|  |  | FCC Title 47 Part 2.1091, OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C |

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

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## REPORT ISSUED HISTORY

| Report Version | Description | Issued Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R00 | Original Issue | Feb. 14, 2020 |

## 1. MPE CALCULATION METHOD

Calculation Method of RF Safety Distance:
$S=\frac{P G}{4 \pi^{2}}=\frac{E I R P}{4 \pi^{2}}$
where:
$\mathrm{S}=$ power density
$P=$ power input to the antenna
$\mathrm{G}=$ power gain of the antenna in the direction of interest relative to an isotropic radiator
$\mathrm{R}=$ distance to the center of radiation of the antenna
Table for Filed Antenna:
Group 1 Antenna

| Ant. | Brand | Model Name | Antenna Type | Connector | Gain (dBi) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-LNK | N/A | PCB | I-PEX | 20.8 |
| 2 | N-WNR | N/A | PCB | I-PEX | 20.8 |

Note:
This EUT supports CDD, and antenna gains are equal, so Directional gain $=G_{A N T}+$ Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows:
For power measurements, Array Gain $=0 \mathrm{~dB}\left(\mathrm{~N}_{\text {ANT }} \leq 4\right)$, so the Directional gain=20.8.
For power spectral density measurements, $N_{\text {ANT }}=2, N_{S S}=1$. So Directional gain $=G_{A N T}+$ Array Gain $=10 \log$ $\left(\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{ANT}} / \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{SS}}\right) \mathrm{dB}=20.8+10 \log (2 / 1) \mathrm{dBi}=23.81$.
For fixed point-to-point operation,

1) For UNII-1: The directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi , a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi . So the power spectral density limit is $17-(23.81-23)=16.19$.
2) For UNII-3: The devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. So the power spectral density limit 30-(23.81-6)=12.19.

Group 2 Antenna

| Ant. | Brand | Model Name | Antenna Type | Connector | Gain (dBi) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-LNK | N/A | PCB | I-PEX | 6.95 |
| 2 | N-LNK | N/A | PCB | I-PEX | 6.95 |

Note:
This EUT supports CDD, and antenna gains are equal, so Directional gain $=G_{A N T}+$ Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows:
For power measurements, Array Gain $=0 \mathrm{~dB}\left(\mathrm{~N}_{\text {ANT }} \leq 4\right)$, so the Directional gain=6.95.
For power spectral density measurements, $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{ANT}}=2, \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{SS}}=1$. So Directional gain $=\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{ANT}}+$ Array Gain $=10 \log$ $\left(N_{\text {ANT }} / N_{S S}\right) d B=6.95+10 \log (2 / 1) \mathrm{dBi}=9.96$.
For fixed point-to-point operation,

1) For UNII-1: The directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi , a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi . So the output power and power spectral density limit are not reduced.
2) For UNII-3: The devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. So the power spectral density limit $30-(9.96-6)=26.04$.

## 2. TEST RESULTS

Group 1 Antenna

| Directional <br> Gain <br> $(\mathrm{dBi})$ | Directional <br> Gain <br> (numeric) | Max. Output <br> Power <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ | Max. Output <br> Power <br> $(\mathrm{mW})$ | Power Density <br> $(\mathrm{S})\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Limit of Power <br> Density (S) <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20.8 | 120.2264 | 28.42 | 695.0243 | 0.92082 | 1 | Complies |

## Group 2 Antenna

| Directional <br> Gain <br> $(\mathrm{dBi})$ | Directional <br> Gain <br> (numeric) | Max. Output <br> Power <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ | Max. Output <br> Power <br> $(\mathrm{mW})$ | Power Density <br> $(\mathrm{S})\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Limit of Power <br> Density (S) <br> $\left(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.95 | 4.9545 | 28.49 | 706.3176 | 0.03856 | 1 | Complies |

Note: The calculated distance is 85 cm .
Output power including tune up tolerance(tune up tolerance: 0.5 dBm ).

## End of Test Report

