## 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	Action Cam				
	Model	Trade Name			
Trade Name / Model:	HD-99AW	CALIV			
	HD-95AW	SALIX			
	V1 PLUS	NECKER			
	Model	Difference			
Medal Disarananay	HD-99AW	Aluminium shell difference			
Model Discrepancy	HD-95AW	Plastic housing difference			
	V1 PLUS	Marketing purpose only			
Frequency band (Operating)	<ul> <li>☑ Bluetooth 2.1 + EDR / 4.0: 2402 ~ 2480 MHz</li> <li>802.11b/g/n HT20: 2.412GHz ~ 2.462GHz</li> <li>☐ Others</li> </ul>				
Device category	☐ Portable (<20cm separation) ☐ Mobile (>20cm separation) ☐ Others				
Exposure classification	<ul> <li>☐ Occupational/Controlled exposure (S = 5mW/cm²)</li> <li>☐ General Population/Uncontrolled exposure (S=1mW/cm²)</li> </ul>				
Antenna Specification	2.4GHz: Antenna Gain: -0.50 dBi (Numeric gain 0.89)				
Maximum Average output power		7 dBm (29.309 mW) 3 dBm (29.376 mW) 2 dBm (27.040 mW)			
Maximum Tune up Power		0 dBm (44.668 mW) 0 dBm (44.668 mW) 0 dBm (39.811 mW)			
Evaluation applied	<ul><li></li></ul>				

Date of Issue: January 6, 2015



## Compliance Certification Services Inc.

Report No.: T141215W03-MF Date of Issue: January 6, 2015

# **Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Revisions	Effect Page	Revised By
00	2015/01/06	Initial Issue	ALL	Doris Chu

#### Date of Issue: January 6, 2015

## **TEST RESULTS**

## No non-compliance noted.

#### **Calculation**

Given

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{30 \times P \times G}}{d} \quad \& \quad S = \frac{E^2}{377}$$

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:

$$S = \frac{30 \times P \times G}{377d^2}$$

Changing to units of mW and cm, using:

$$P(mW) = P(W) / 1000$$
 and

$$d(cm) = d(m) / 100$$

**Yields** 

$$S = \frac{30 \times (P/1000) \times G}{377 \times (d/100)^2} = 0.0796 \times \frac{P \times G}{d^2}$$
 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:

 $S = 0.000199 \times P \times G$ 

Where P = Power in mW

*G* = *Numeric* antenna gain

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

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

Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
11	2462	44.668	0.89	20	0.0079	1

Date of Issue: January 6, 2015

## **IEEE 802.11g mode:**

(	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
	11	2462	44.668	0.89	20	0.0079	1

#### IEEE 802.11n HT20 mode:

ĺ	Ch.	Frq.(MHz)	P (mW)	Gain (num.)	D (cm)	Power density in mW / cm <sup>2</sup>	Limit (mW/cm2)
ĺ	11	2462	39.811	0.89	20	0.0071	1