



SolarTech Power Solutions

Maximum outdoor power output



Overview

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FCC 2.4 GHz BAND RULES (POINT-TO-MULTIPOINT) Maximum = +36dBm (4watts) *1 The FCC terminology of Intentional Radiator is the transmitter power of the wireless equipment, such as a wireless access point, router or bridge. FCC 2.4 GHz BAND RULES (POINT-TO-POINT) Maximum = See FCC Special Rule *2 *1.

eCFR :: 47 CFR 15.407 -- General technical requirements. Displaying title 47, up to date as of 9/29/2025. Title 47 was last amended 9/26/2025. § 15.407 General technical requirements. (a) Power limits: (1) (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted.

Here is a summary of those rules: Maximum transmitter output power, fed into the antenna, is 30 dBm (1 watt). Maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) is 36 dBm (4 watt). You can obtain the EIRP by simply adding the transmit output power, in dBm, to the antenna gain in dBi (if there is).

Understanding power allocation is essential for accurate network modeling and real-world performance expectations. Why Power Matters in Wireless Networks Power levels in wireless communications directly impact range, interference, and overall network efficiency. Miscalculating power settings can.

CFR 47 (FCC) part 15.407 (a) For the band 5.15–5.25 GHz. For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15–5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW

provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. For the 5.25-5.35 GHz.

reduction of the Intentional Radiator's RF output power. If antennas higher than 23dBi gain are utilized, a reduction of 1 dB is required for intentional radiator + maximum antenna gain of 6 dBi. For every 1 dB gain over 6 dB the power the intentional radiator must be reduced by $\log B$, where B is the.

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