

# Battery life of a solar-powered camera?



The battery life of a solar-powered camera varies under different operating conditions.

Next, we will introduce the battery performance of the solar-powered camera based on various test scenarios.

## 1. Test Scenarios and Battery Life

### Testing Prerequisites:

- Device Information:** Model: TD-9846SP1, Version: 5.1.2.0.60398.
- Settings:** Motion detection, video anomaly detection, line crossing detection, and PIR event detection are all enabled on the solar-powered camera.
- Measurement:** The maximum value within the fluctuation range is used for calculation.
- Battery Capacity :**  
Assuming a lithium battery capacity of  $24\text{Ah} \times 12\text{V} = 288\text{Wh}$ ,  
The actual usable capacity is calculated as 85% of the total, i.e.,  $288\text{Wh} \times 85\% \approx 244\text{Wh}$ .
- Power Consumption Mode:** Defaults to low-power mode. For information on power management settings and tests for the solar-powered camera, refer to the section "Solar-Powered IPC Power Management Settings and Power Tests."

## Battery Life Tests Under Different Alarm Scenarios

### a. Worst-case Scenario: Continuous Alarm Triggering

- Scenario 1:** Rainy weather, daytime 12 hours (continuous sound alarm), nighttime 12 hours (continuous sound alarm + light alarm + white light).  
**Daily power consumption:**  $2.16\text{W} \times 14\text{h} + 3.6\text{W} \times 10\text{h} = 66.24\text{Wh}$   
**Battery life:**  $244\text{Wh} \div 66.24\text{Wh} \approx 3.68 \text{ days}$

Note: The 2.16W (daytime) and 3.6W (nighttime) are measured under low-power mode. Power

consumption varies under different modes.

- **Scenario 2:** Daytime 12 hours (sound alarm triggered), nighttime 12 hours (sound + light alarm triggered).

**Daily power consumption:**  $2.16\text{W} \times 12\text{h} + 3.6\text{W} \times 12\text{h} = 69.12\text{Wh}$

**Battery life:**  $244\text{Wh} \div 69.12\text{Wh} \approx 3.53 \text{ days}$

Note: Data is based on continuous alarm triggering, but actual use rarely involves constant alarms.

#### b. Nighttime Alarms Triggered 60 Times (1 minute each, 1 hour total per day) with White Light Always On at Night

- **Scenario 1:** Rainy weather, daytime 14 hours, nighttime 10 hours.

Daily power consumption:  $1.8\text{W} \times 14\text{h} + 3.6\text{W} \times 1\text{h} + 2.7\text{W} \times 9\text{h} = 53\text{Wh}$

Battery life:  $244\text{Wh} \div 53\text{Wh} \approx 4.6 \text{ days}$

Note: The power values of 1.8W, 3.6W, and 2.7W are measured as the actual power consumption for one hour of continuous operation in low-power mode. These values may vary under different power modes.

- **Scenario 2:** Rainy weather, daytime 12 hours, nighttime 12 hours.

**Daily power consumption:**  $1.8\text{W} \times 12\text{h} + 3.6\text{W} \times 1\text{h} + 2.7\text{W} \times 11\text{h} = 54.9\text{Wh}$

**Battery life:**  $244\text{Wh} \div 54.9\text{Wh} \approx 4.4 \text{ days}$

#### c. Sleep Mode

**Daily power consumption:**  $1.8\text{W} \times 24\text{h} = 43.2\text{Wh}$

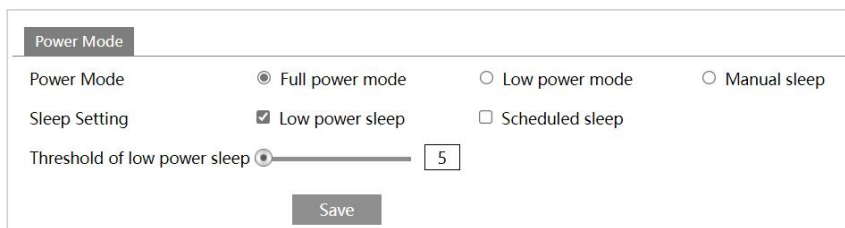
**Battery life:**  $244\text{Wh} \div 43.2\text{Wh} \approx 5.6 \text{ days}$

#### d. Default Configuration (No Features Enabled)

- **Power consumption in standby:**  $12\text{V} \times 0.13\text{A} = 1.56\text{W}$
- **Daily power consumption:**  $1.56\text{W} \times 24\text{h} = 37.44\text{Wh}$
- **Battery life:**  $244\text{Wh} \div 37.44\text{Wh} \approx 6.5 \text{ days}$

## 2. Solar-Powered IPC Power Management Settings and Power Tests

Navigate to **System** → **Power Management** to select the Power Mode.



The screenshot shows a settings window titled "Power Mode". It contains three rows of settings: "Power Mode" with three radio buttons (Full power mode, Low power mode, Manual sleep), "Sleep Setting" with two checkboxes (Low power sleep, Scheduled sleep), and "Threshold of low power sleep" with a slider and a numeric input box set to 5. A "Save" button is at the bottom.

Power Mode			
Power Mode	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Full power mode	<input type="radio"/> Low power mode	<input type="radio"/> Manual sleep
Sleep Setting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low power sleep	<input type="checkbox"/> Scheduled sleep	
Threshold of low power sleep	<input type="range"/> 5		
<input type="button" value="Save"/>			

### Power Mode Details

- **Sleep Mode:**

Power consumption: 1.8W (no infrared light, white light, or sound).

Default configuration with no features enabled: Approximately 1.56W.

In sleep mode, the device can be activated by PIR alarms and will return to sleep after the alarm ends.

- **Low-Power Mode:**

Daytime: Only sound alarms are active (approximately 2.16W).

Nighttime: Sound alarms, light alarms, and white lights are all active (approximately 3.6W).

- **Full-Power Mode:**

Daytime/Nighttime: Sound alarms, light alarms, and white lights are all active (approximately 3.6W).



**Q1.How does the solar-powered camera charge the solar battery through an external power source?**

**A1:** The port that connects the battery to the photovoltaic panel is the charging port. A DC 24V power supply is required to charge the battery.

**Q2.What is the approximate battery level when the product is shipped?**

**A2:** The battery is charged to about 50%-60% at the factory, allowing for approximately 6 months of storage.

**Q3.What is the battery life from production to installation for the solar-powered camera?**  
**/ How long can the unopened battery be stored?**

**A3:** The battery (individual unit) can last 3-6 months. **Note: Please Avoid allowing the battery to remain at 0% charge for an extended period, as this may trigger secondary protection, which requires factory reactivation.**

**Q4. How should the battery be stored when not in use?**

**A4:** It is recommended to store the battery in an environment with a temperature between -10°C and 30°C and humidity below 75%. The battery should be charged at least 30% before disconnecting the power supply from the camera and the battery. Additionally, recharge the battery to above 30% every six months.

**Q5. Will it be difficult for the solar panel to fully charge the battery when the battery level is very low?**

**A5:**There is no restriction; theoretically, the battery can be charged from 0% to full capacity.

**Q6. Why can't the battery be charged after over-discharging?**

**A6:**This is due to the characteristics of lithium battery cells. When fully discharged, the cells enter an irreversible state and can no longer be recharged.