



## Maximum permissible emissions (MPE)

As outlined in the “TMAN installation and operation manual” the user is typically located 2-3 meter in front of the TrackMan™ Radar Unit.

The TrackMan™ Radar Unit can easily be re-located, so it is classified as a mobile device. The transmitting power  $P_{tx}$  is nominal  $2 * 14\text{dBm} = 17\text{dBm}$ . The transmitting antenna gain  $G_{tx}$  is at maximum direction  $15\text{dB}$ . The maximum equivalent isotropic radiated power EIRP of the TMAN consequently:

$$\text{EIRP}_{\text{max}} = P_{tx} * G_{tx} = 32\text{dBm} (1.6\text{W})$$

From the EIRP the power density  $\rho$  can be calculated using the equation below:

$$\rho = \frac{\text{EIRP}}{4 * \pi * D^2} \quad [1]$$

where  $D$  is the distance from the transmitting antenna.

Equation [1] assumes that the distance  $D$  is large enough to be in the far field of the antenna. In the near field of the antenna, the power density  $\rho$  will be less than what is obtained from equation [1]. The far field distance (Rayleigh distance) of the antenna is about 0.45 m

$$(R \gg \frac{2 * D_{\text{ant}}^2}{\lambda})$$

Using equation [1] with the nominal EIRP of  $32\text{dBm}$  at distance greater than 36 cm, the maximum power density is below  $0.1\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$ .

At the normal operating distance of 2.5 meter, the maximum power density is  $0.002\text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$ . The MPE of the TMAN is consequently far under the limit specified in FCC OET bulletin 65 of  $5\text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$  and  $1\text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$  for both controlled and uncontrolled exposure respectively.