

## Maximum Permissible Exposure calculations

The MPE distance will be calculated for the worst case of a 100% transmitter duty cycle. For an isotropic radiator the surface area of a sphere can be used to determine the area over which the transceiver energy is radiated.

$$\text{Surface area of a sphere} = 4 * \pi * \text{radius}^2$$

In the case where there is an antenna gain, the worst case energy density is increased by the antenna gain. In this case, the exposure level for a controlled environment can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{MPE distance} = ((\text{output power} * \text{duty cycle} * 10 * (\text{antenna gain}/10)) / (4 * \pi * \text{Exposure Limit} [\text{mW/cm}^2]))^{1/2}$$

In the case of 2.15 dBi dipole antenna

$$\begin{aligned}\text{MPE distance} &= ((6 \text{ mW} * 1 * 1.64) / (4 * 3.14 * 0.61))^{1/2} \\ &= 1.1 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$