



White Paper  
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Health safety and field  
strength exposure in ICS  
telecom

Sami NEDHIF

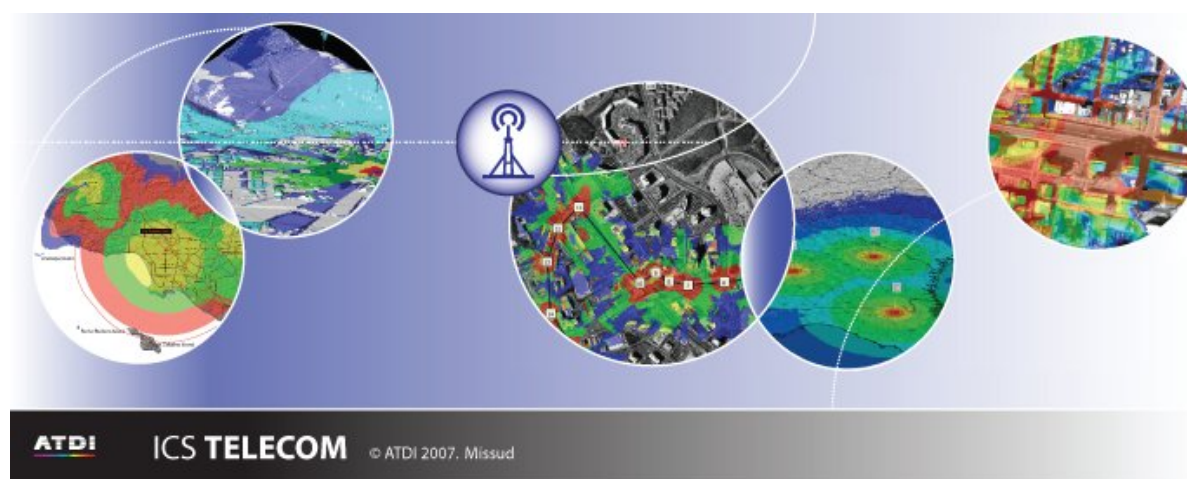


## Abstract

The rapid development of cellular communication systems all over the world has caused the appearance of many thousands of mobile telephone base stations. Installation of base station antennas has produced concerns about health and in some cases has resulted in litigation in court.

Independent research and measurements on electromagnetic fields in areas close to base stations was discussed, as well as a comparison of the level of exposure of local populations and current exposure limits.

This white paper addresses the problem of potential health risks of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields emitted by cellular networks (GSM, UMTS, WiMAX, Wifi...) in outdoor and indoor environments. This document is intended for radio-planner, technical director, project manager, authorities, expert responsible for population electromagnetic radiation safety, national regulators, scientists, government officials and industry representatives....



It focuses on international recommendation (IEEE standard 95.1-1-1999) related to the maximum permissible exposure for general public and it also provides methodologies of analysis of potential risk area inside a wireless mobile network. The suggested methodologies are divided into three topics:

- **Maximum permissible exposure area according to the international recommendation (ECC-1999/519) with ICS Telecom.**
- **Calculation of the field strength exposure level with ICS Telecom.**
- **Permissible exposure analysis for indoor transmitters with ICS Telecom.**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

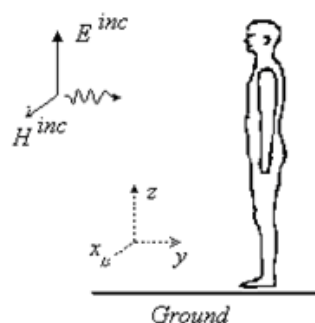
The potential health risks of radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (RF EMFs) emitted by cellular networks (GSM, UMTS, Wifi...) are currently of considerable public interest. A very important issue is the requirement for coexistence between wireless equipments and people living around those types of transmitters.

In the last few years a noticeable acceleration in the activities related to the technical standards in the area of the human exposure of electromagnetic fields has been investigated at international, European and national levels. Notifications have been specified by the European Union to the regulation authorities and cellular operators in the Europe union community (IEEE standard 95.1-1-1999). The purpose of those recommendations was to take into account the potential health risk especially when the antennas used by the operators are located in urban area (usually located on rooftops) and when they are close to sensitive areas like hospital, schools, people living near by the RF transmitters...

Today, the observance of existing EMF maximum permissible levels (standards) is mandatory for all base station equipment installations.

In order to assess the potential radiation hazard of the electromagnetic field around the base station, ICS telecom allows calculating:

- **The maximum permissible exposure (MPE) in a frequency range from 3kHz to 300GHz.**
- **The area of exposition risk where the field strength is higher than the acceptable level (in outdoor or indoor environment).**
- **All the EMF (electromagnetic fields) sources with different frequencies and different modulations.**
- **Full access to clear and accurate information about EMF emitting sources.**
- **The time rate of the RF energy absorbed.**







## 2. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Existing national standards on electromagnetic radiation safety are based on the results of extensive research and consideration of any possible health risks. The recommendations about the maximum exposure level are depending on the countries and can be a subject of disputes between public lobbies and operators.

ICS telecom is based upon the IEEE standard (95.1-1-1999). The IEEE standard C95.1 is the current reference recommendation (US, EU) and it sets limits for human exposure to radio electromagnetic fields in the frequency range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

### 2.1 Human hazard (ECC-1999/519)

This part intends to outline a human hazard analysis with ICS Telecom.

The "**Coverage/Network analysis/Human Hazard (ECC-1999/519)**" function allows calculating the MPE (maximum permissible exposure). The method of calculation is based on Industry Canada and is calculated according to the following parameters:

- EIRP (W) transmitted by the BTS.
- The maximum "acceptable" power density ( $W_{max}$ ).
- The "acceptable" distance between the BTS and the public ( $R_{Limit}$ ).
- The distance from which the field strength is considered as far ( $R_{fsf}$ ).

The result is a map with two levels:

0 = No risk.

255 = Risk for the public.

NOTE:

The calculation radius of each transmitter is automatically updated in the site parameters of the station in ICS telecom.

### 2.2 Calculation method with ICS telecom

- The maximum "acceptable" threshold power density " $W_{Max}$ " is calculated as :  
 $W_{Max} = f/150$  (f is the frequency in MHz).
- Then, the "acceptable" distance between antenna and the people is estimated by :  
 $R_{Limit} (m) = (EIRP / \sqrt{4\pi * W_{Max}})$ .

Then, ICS Telecom will compare the distance  $R_{Limit}$  with  $R_{ffe}$  (distance from which the field exposure is considered as far).

First Case: If the antenna diameter is superior to  $300/f$  (lambda) ->  $R_{fsf} = 0.5 * (D * D) / \text{lambda}$

Second Case: The antenna diameter is not superior to  $300/f$  (lambda) ->  $R_{fsf} = 0$

The minimum distance from which the exposure of the field strength is acceptable is calculated as follows:

**$R_{min} = \text{MAX} (R_{fsf}; R_{Limit})$**



**Figure 1:** Maximum permissible exposure for a GSM 900MHz base station on a building in PARIS (EIRP=300W).



### 3. FIELD STRENGTH EXPOSURE CALCULATION WITH ICS TELECOM

The "**Coverage/Network analysis/ Field strength exposure**" function allows calculating the field strength exposure of the public.

This function is based on the publication 2002-775 (03/05/2002) referring to the 1999/519/CE Recommendation from the European Union Council from 12th July 1999 regarding public exposure and electromagnetic field strengths (from 3 KHz to 300 GHz).

For exposure in controlled environments (duration of exposure is defined) higher field strength are admissible. With this function, ICS telecom is able to make the distinction between exposed population, duration of exposure and frequencies.

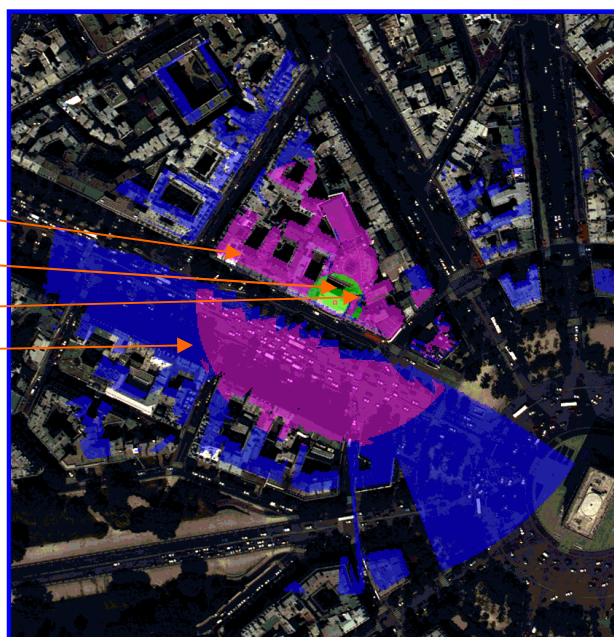
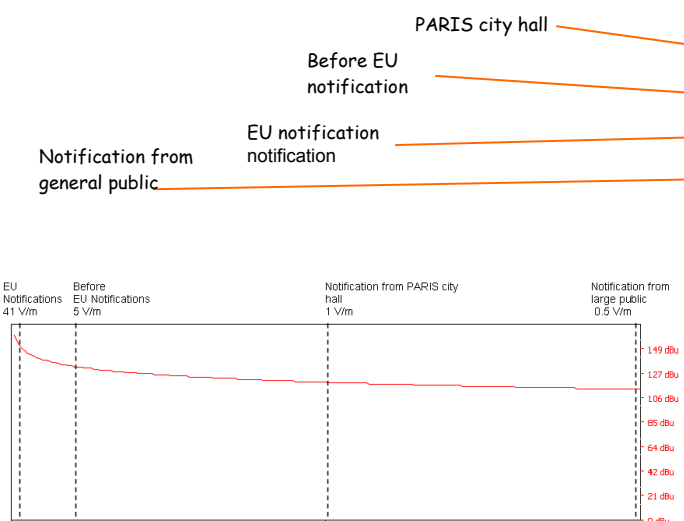
The analysis is done according to those parameters:

- Threshold (V/m).
- Equivalent frequency (MHz).
- Traffic factor/24h: Ratio between the mean effective exposure levels measured on 24 hour and the maximum theoretical field strength level.

NOTE: The method of calculation is defined in the APPENDIX.

The result of the calculation is the area where the field strength (V/m)  $\geq$  Threshold (V/m).

EU notificat	Before EU notification	Notification from PARIS city hall	Notification from general public
41 V/m	5 V/m (*)	1 V/m (*)	0.5 V/m (*)
GREEN	Red	PINK	BLUE



**Figure 2:** Maximum permissible exposure for a GSM 900MHz base station located on a rooftop in Paris (EIRP=300W).



## 4. INDOOR PERMISSIVE EXPOSURE WITH ICS TELECOM

In order to take into account the antennas installed inside an indoor environment (Airports, stations, business center, tunnels, schools...) where the risk of exposure is important, ICS telecom incorporates Indoor network functions for WiFi and cellular applications (repeaters, micro cell...). It integrates specific coverage analysis functions in order to perform the indoor field strength exposure including W-LAN (WiFi, 802.11-b).

The building data can be manually extracted using ICS telecom from a **basic digitized floor plan**. Based upon the material crossed (walls in concrete, separators in brick on the same floor...) standard or manual attenuations can be applied, as well as attenuation when a ceiling/floor is crossed.

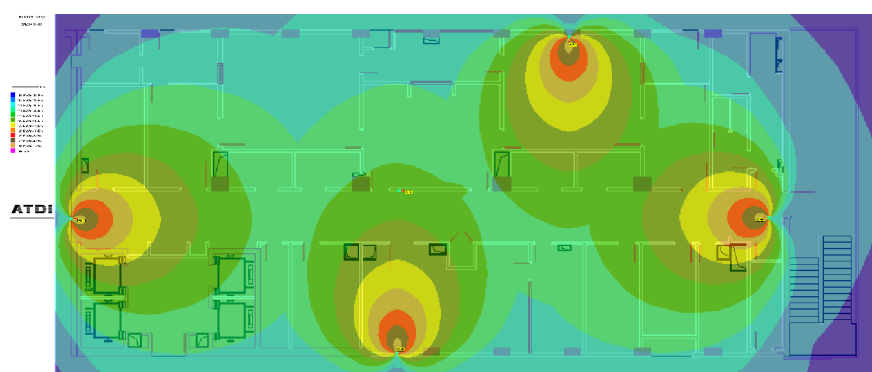


Figure 3: Threshold coverage for Wifi indoor stations.

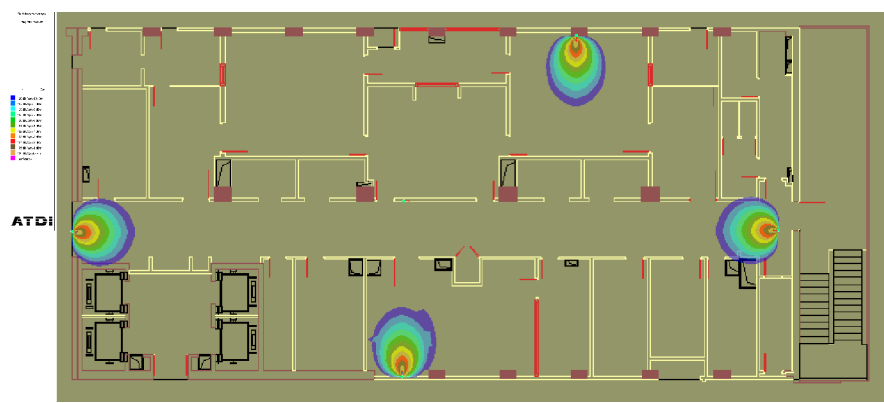


Figure 4: Field strength exposure  $\geq 1$  V/m for Wifi indoor stations.

code	material	atten (dB)	w
0	No effect	0 dB	
1	Concrete	6.90	W/all
2	Brick	6.90	W/all
3	Plaster	3.40	light wall
4	Glass	3.40	light wall
5	Metal	3.40	light wall
6	Wood	3.40	light wall
7	Furniture wood	0.00	furniture
8	Furniture metal	0.00	furniture
9	Other	0.00	other

☒ ITU R-1225 model\* ☐ user attenuations: atten\*factor  
☒ IMT 2000 ☐ Thickness factor: 1.0000  
 Floor factor (dB): 18.30 Reference floor: 0

\* number of penetrated walls of type w \* constant loss (atten dB)  
 \* use for coverage analysis and coverage interference

Figure 5: Indoor parameters for the Attenuation per material.

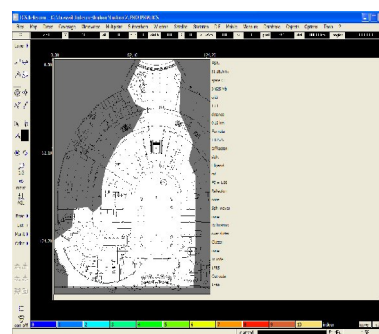


Figure 6: Basic digital floor plan In ICS Telecom.



## 5. APPENDIX

### Calculation method for field strength exposure

#### Principle:

This function is based on the publication 2002-775 (03/05/2002) referring to the 1999/519/CE Recommendation from the European Union Council from the 12th of July 1999 regarding public exposure to electromagnetic field strengths (from 0 Hz to 300 GHz).

The result is a map with two levels:

0 = No risk.

255 = Risk for the public.

#### Method of calculation:

This function displays on the map electrical fields (V/m) greater or equal to the predefined threshold given in V/m.

#### Calculation method:

The electrical field in V/m is equal to: basic field in V/m (per channel) \* (Ei/Eiq).

The parameter "Ei" is calculated as follows:

- If (transmitting frequency  $\geq 10$  and transmitting frequency  $\leq 400$ ),  $E_i = 28$
- If (transmitting frequency  $> 400$  and transmitting frequency  $\leq 2000$ ),  $E_i = 1.375 * (\text{transmitting frequency})^{0.5}$
- If (transmitting frequency  $> 2000$ ),  $E_i = 61$

The parameter "Eiq" is calculated as follows:

- If (equivalent frequency  $\geq 10$  and equivalent frequency  $\leq 400$ ),  $E_{iq} = 28$
- If (equivalent frequency  $> 400$  and equivalent frequency  $\leq 2000$ ),  $E_{iq} = 1.375 * (\text{equivalent frequency})^{0.5}$
- If (equivalent frequency  $> 2000$ ),  $E_{iq} = 61$ .

#### NOTE:

1. These formulas are given in the EEC-1999/519 recommendation.
2. All the fields are summed using a integer quadratic sum.
3. The resulting field strength is equal to: Summed field \* Traffic factor (V/m).

"Traffic factor" corresponds to the ratio between the mean effective exposure level measured on 24 hours and the maximum theoretical field strength level.



**ATDI SA**  
8, rue de l'Arcade  
75008 Paris - France  
Tel. +33 (0) 53 30 89 40  
Fax +33 (0)1 53 30 89 49  
e-mail : [atdi@atdi.com](mailto:atdi@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi.com>

**ATDI Inc.**  
2, Pidgeon Hill Drive, Suite 560  
Sterling - VA 20165 - USA  
Tel. +1 703 433 54 50  
Fax +1 703 433 54 52  
e-mail : [americas@atdi.com](mailto:americas@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi-us.com>

**ATDI Ibérica**  
c/Manuel González Longoria,8  
28010 Madrid - Spain  
Tel. +34 91 44 67 252  
Fax +34 91 44 50 383  
e-mail : [southern-europe@atdi.com](mailto:southern-europe@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi.es>

**ATDI Ltd.**  
Kingsland Court - Three Bridges Road  
Crawley - West Sussex - RH10 1HL - UK  
Tel. +44 (0)1293 522052  
Fax +44 (0)1293 522521  
e-mail : [northern-europe@atdi.com](mailto:northern-europe@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi.co.uk>

**ATDI SAL**  
812 Tabaris, Avenue Charles Malek  
Achrafieh, Beirut - Lebanon  
Tel. +961 1 330 331  
Fax +961 1 216 206  
e-mail : [mea@atdi.com](mailto:mea@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi.com>

**ATDI EST**  
Bd. Aviatorilor, 59  
Bucharest  
Romania  
Tel +40 21 222 42 10  
Fax +40 21 222 42 13  
e-mail : [eastern-europe@atdi.com](mailto:eastern-europe@atdi.com)  
<http://www.atdi.ro>