



Uputa za procjenu izloženosti elektromagnetskim poljima za bazne postaje s adaptivnim antenskim sustavima u pokretnim komunikacijskim mrežama u frekvencijskom području do 6 GHz

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1 Uvod

Hrvatska regulatorna agencija za mrežne djelatnosti (dalje: HAKOM) upravlja i obavlja nadzor nad uporabom radiofrekvencijskog (dalje: RF) spektra te adresnog i brojevnog prostora kao prirodno ograničenih općih dobara od interesa za Republiku Hrvatsku (dalje: RH).

U okviru svojih ovlasti propisanih Zakonom o elektroničkim komunikacijama (NN br. 73/08, 90/11, 133/12, 80/13, 71/14 i 72/17; dalje ZEK) HAKOM može uvesti ograničenja uporabe RF spektra za pojedine vrste radijskih mreža ili bežičnih pristupnih tehnologija kada je to nužno radi zaštite ljudskog zdravlja od djelovanja elektromagnetskih polja (dalje: EMP). Navedena ograničenja vezana su uz vrijednosti EMP-a koje nastaju prilikom rada elektroničkih komunikacijskih mreža, radijskih postaja i elektroničke komunikacijske opreme koja se smatra izvorom EMP-a. Kako bi se vrijednosti EMP-a računale i mjerile na jedinstven način HAKOM u Pravilniku o posebnim uvjetima postavljanja i uporabe radijskih postaja (NN br. 45/12 i 18/15) propisuje način i uvjete obavljanja izračuna i mjerenja EMP-a kao i posebne uvjete postavljanja i uporabe određenih vrsta radijskih postaja. Sukladno članku 6. stavku 3. prethodno navedenog Pravilnika, HAKOM propisuje metode i postupke za provođenje izračuna i mjerenja veličina EMP-a te ih objavljuje na svojim internetskim stranicama.

Vrijednosti graničnih razina veličina EMP-a propisane su posebnim propisom Ministarstva zdravstva, Pravilnikom o zaštiti od elektromagnetskih polja (NN br. 146/14 i 31/19, dalje: Pravilnik Ministarstva zdravstva). Navedene granične razine veličine EMP-a su jedine referentne veličine u RH i HAKOM u svojim propisima preuzima ove veličine. Jedan od važnih elemenata kontrole uporabe RF spektra je i mjerenje vrijednosti EMP-a koje HAKOM provodi ukoliko se provjerom podataka koje dobiva od korisnika RF spektra utvrdi potreba za mjerenjima.

Razvoj i uvođenje 5G tehnologije donijeli su sa sobom neke novine koje bi trebale omogućiti napredak ne samo u elektroničkim komunikacijama nego i drugim granama industrije, ali i svakodnevnom životu građana. Za uvođenje 5G-a bilo je potrebno omogućiti uporabu dodatnih frekvencijskih pojaseva (700 MHz, 3600 MHz i 26 GHz), razvijeni su adaptivni antenski sustavi te je potrebna izgradnja dodatnih lokacija za postavljanje baznih postaja (dalje: BS). 5G s jedne strane donosi veliki tehnološki napredak, no s druge strane izaziva zabrinutost dijela javnosti vezano uz utjecaj EMP-a na zdravlje, posebice jer se povećava broj BS.

S obzirom na pokretne komunikacije, Pravilnik Ministarstva zdravstva je tehnološki neutralan te se primjenjuje neovisno o tome je li pokretna komunikacijska tehnologija 2G (GSM), 3G (UMTS), 4G (LTE) ili 5G (NR eng. New Radio). Granične razine referentnih veličina EMP-a propisane Pravilnikom Ministarstva zdravstva vezuju se uz određena frekvencijska područja, a ne tehnologiju, te su sva frekvencijska područja namijenjena za 5G već obuhvaćena ovim pravilnikom. Pravilnik Ministarstva zdravstva također propisuje uvjete koji moraju biti zadovoljeni ukoliko se na nekoj lokaciji nalazi više frekvencijskih izvora.

5G frekvencijski pojasevi (700 MHz, 3600 MHz i 26 GHz) dodijeljeni su u RH operatorima pokretnih komunikacijskih mreža u postupku javne dražbe kojeg je proveo HAKOM. Dozvole za uporabu RF spektra u navedenim pojasevima izdane su 12. kolovoza 2021. za područje RH ili za područje određene regije, a na temelju njih operatori mogu sami planirati i graditi svoje mreže. Obveze vezane uz zaštitu od EMP-a ostaju iste kao i do sada, sukladno važećim propisima. To znači da su operatori obvezni podatke o BS-

ovima prijavljivati HAKOM-u u svrhu izdavanja potvrde o usklađenosti te ishoditi odgovarajuća odobrenja od Ministarstva zdravstva uz izradu proračuna i provođenje mjerenja EMP-a.

Bitna razlika 5G-a u odnosu na dosadašnje tehnologije je upravo uporaba adaptivnih antenskih sustava. Do sada su se u ranijim tehnologijama (2G, 3G, 4G) koristile isključivo pasivne antene koje tijekom odašiljanja u pravilu uvijek imaju jednaku prostornu raspodjelu zračenja. Adaptivne antene mogu fokusirati signal u smjeru korisnika ili mobilnog uređaja i smanjiti ga u drugim smjerovima, odnosno „prilagoditi se“ potrebama i broju korisnika u području koje pokrivaju. Ova funkcionalnost adaptivnih antena naziva se oblikovanje snopa (engl. beam forming).

Struktura 5G signala je fleksibilnija od strukture postojećih tehnologija i u pravilu predviđa uporabu adaptivnih antena za frekventijske pojaseve iznad i uključujući 1800 MHz. Adaptivne antene mogu se primjenjivati i u 4G tehnologiji, a s vremenom će se sve više koristiti, posebice kad se radio o 5G-u te pokrivanju urbanih gusto naseljenih područja.

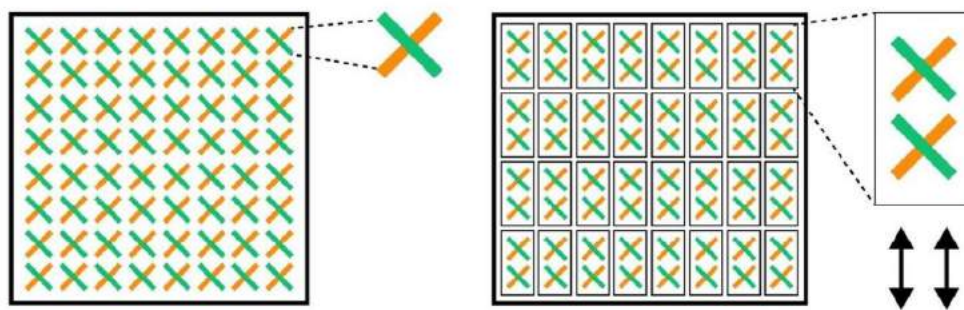
Uporaba adaptivnih antena zahtjeva određenu prilagodbu kod izrade procjene EMP-a kako bi se na ispravan način uzelo u obzir oblikovanje snopa, odnosno nejednaka prostorna raspodjela zračenja. Proizvođači antenskih sustava obvezni su u postupku proizvodnje provesti procjenu usklađenosti EMP-a temeljem koje utvrđuju razine EMP-a i jamče siguran rad svoje opreme. Na temelju procjena koja su proveli, određeni su korektivni faktori koji se koriste za izračun vrijednosti EMP-a. Korektivni faktori opisuju nejednaku prostornu raspodjelu zračenja i omogućuju jednostavniji izračun vrijednosti razine EMP-a za više frekventijskih izvora od kojih ne koriste svi adaptivne antenske sustave.

Cilj ovog dokumenta je odrediti općenite korektivne faktore adaptivnih antenskih sustava na temelju podataka dobivenih od proizvođača za adaptivne antenske sustave koje rade u frekventijskom području do 6 GHz s obzirom na trenutnu dinamiku implementacije 5G mreža. Općeniti korektivni faktori određuju se uzimajući u obzir dosadašnje rezultate procjena svakog proizvođača, a ovise o broju aktivnih antenskih elemenata tj. o broju snopova odnosno primopredajnih elemenata (nTX/nRX). Uporabom ovih faktora izračun vrijednosti razina EMP-a za lokacije koje u radu imaju više različitih tehnologija u različitim frekventijskim pojasevima i koje koriste različite antenske sustave bit će značajno olakšan uz osiguravanje propisane zaštite od elektromagnetskih polja. Također uporaba korekcijskih faktora osigurava jednoznačnu provedbu procjene izloženosti EMP-u od stranih svih dionika. HAKOM ovu uputu donosi temeljem članka 6. stavka 3. Pravilnika o posebnim uvjetima postavljanja i uporabe radijskih postaja.

2 Adaptivni Antenski Sustavi

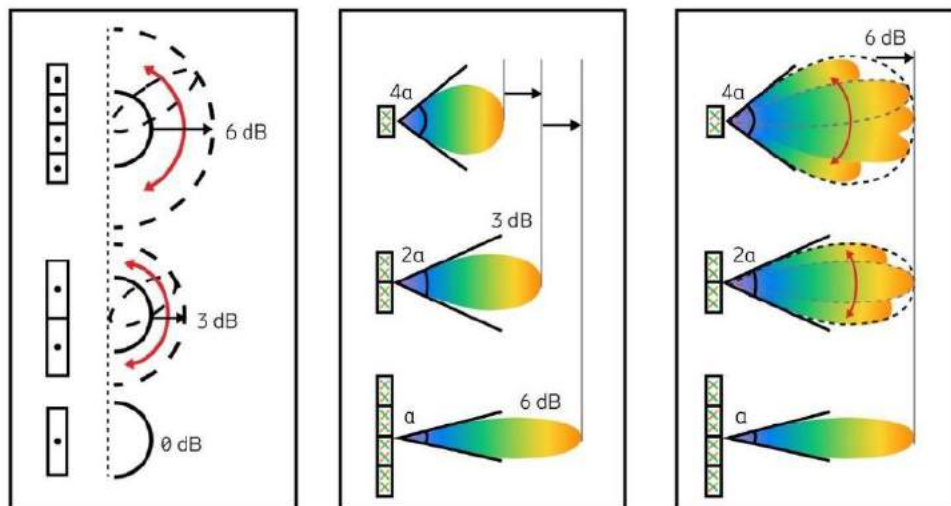
2.1 Struktura antenskog niza i definiranje adaptivnih antenskih sustava

Adaptivni antenski sustavi sastoje se od niza antenskih elemenata raspoređenih u stupcima i redovima, koji se nazivaju antenskim nizovima. Svaki antenski element najčešće se u praksi sastoji od dva križno polarizirana dipola (na slici 1.: zeleni polariziran -45° , narančasti $+45^\circ$). Međusobno povezani antenski elementi nazivaju se podnizovi i omogućuju stvaranje usmjerenog snopa zračenja. Podnizovi se sastoje od fizički povezanih elemenata kojima se privode dva niza ulaznih radijskih signala, svaki za jednu polarizaciju, pomoću kojih se upravlja amplitudom i fazom odašiljanog signala (slika 1.).



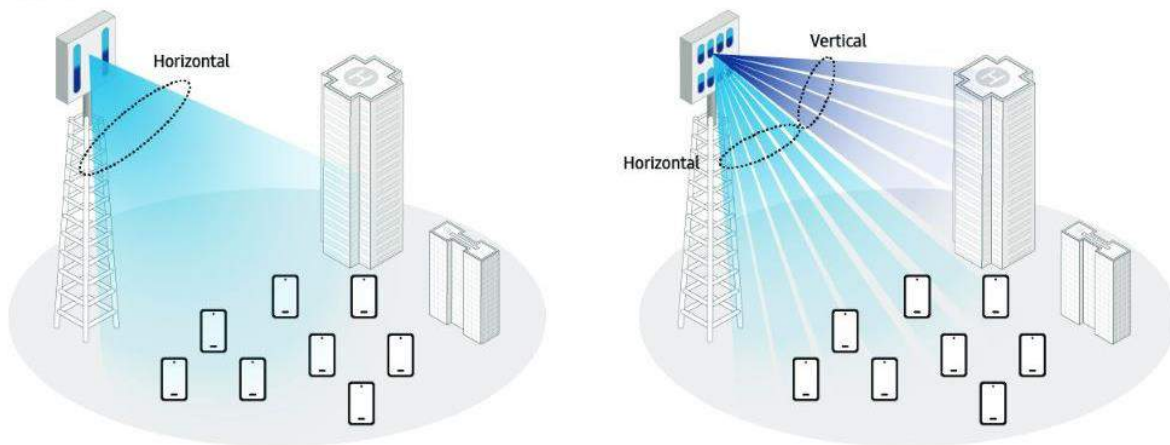
Slika 1. Prikaz antenskog niza (izvor: Advanced Antenna Systems for 5G White Paper – 5G Americas)

Što je veći broj povezanih elemenata to je veći antenski dobitak i snop je uži (slika 2.). Antenski dijagram jednog podniza određuje ovojnicu unutar koje se mogu „pomicati“ uži snopovi nastali kombiniranjem većeg broja podnizova. Ukupni antenski dobitak predstavlja umnožak dobitka niza i dobitka podniza.



Slika 2. Kombiniranje podnizova (izvor: Advanced Antenna Systems for 5G White Paper – 5G Americas)

Kombiniranje podnizova moguće je i po horizontalnoj i po vertikalnoj osi čime se postiže upravljanje, odnosno pomicanje u dvije dimenzije. Antene koje su do sad korištene u pokretnim komunikacijskim mrežama nemaju tako veliki broj elemenata koji bi omogućio ovakav način upravljanja te je glavina njihovog zračenja u horizontalnoj ravnini (slika 3.).



Slika 3. Antenski dijagram antena trenutno korištenih antena i antenski dijagram antenskog niza s velikim brojem elemenata (izvor: Massive MIMO for NR Technical White Paper – Samsung)

Uzimajući u obzir opisane mogućnosti adaptivnih antenskih sustava moguće ih je definirati kao odašiljačke antene odnosno antenske sustave koji automatski u kratkim vremenskim intervalima te bez promjene smjera instalacije prilagođavaju svoj smjer odašiljanja i izračenu snagu tj. imaju dijagram zračenja koji se mijenja ovisno o kratkotrajnim promjenama u radiookolini.

2.2 Oblikovanje snopa

Uporabom antenskih nizova i upravljanjem amplitudom i fazom podnizova postiže se oblikovanje snopa (eng. beam forming). Upravljanje je moguće na više načina i ovisno o tome u kom dijelu procesa obrade signala se odvija, razlikujemo analogno i digitalno upravljanje.

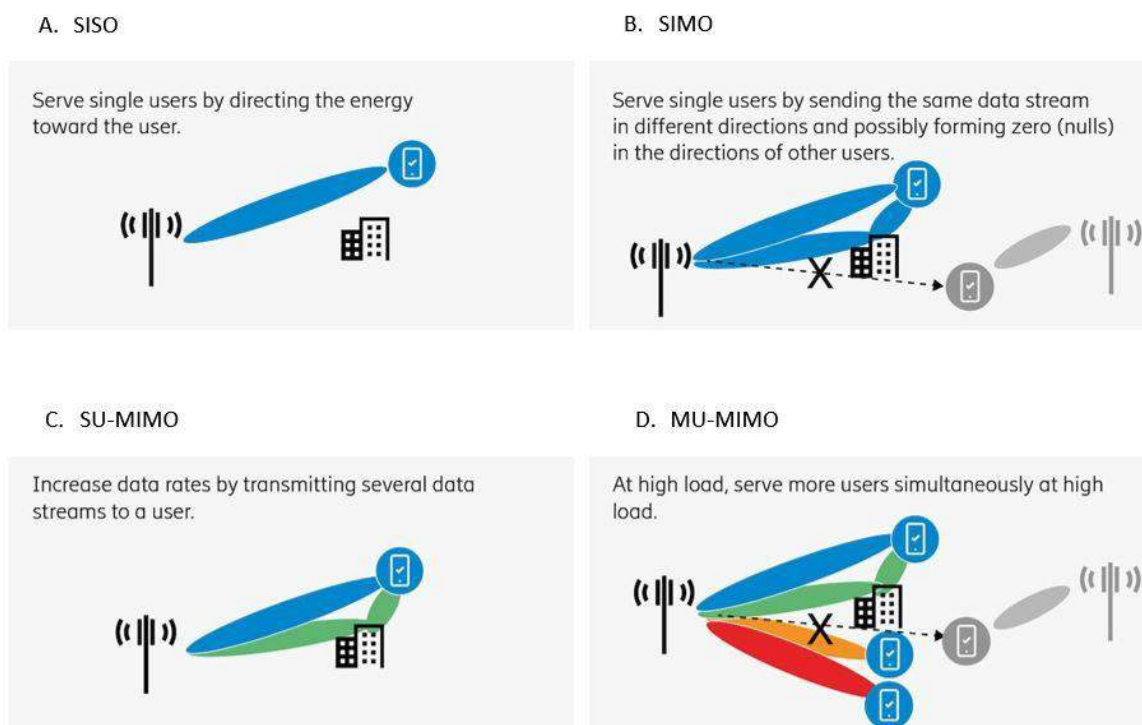
Ukoliko se upravlja fazom signala nakon digitalno-analogne pretvorbe (u visokofrekventnom dijelu antene), radi se o analognom oblikovanju snopa. Kod analognog oblikovanja antena može istovremeno prenijeti samo jedan snop ili jedan određeni antenski dijagram. Različiti snopovi ili dijagrami mogu se odašiljati isključivo jedan za drugim. Maksimalno broj različitih prostornih oblika odnosno snopova kod ovog tipa upravljanja jednak je broju zasebnih upravljačkih jedinica (podnizova) u anteni.

Ako se upravljanje vrši tijekom digitalne obrade signala (prije analogno-digitalne pretvorbe) govorimo o digitalnom oblikovanju snopa. Teoretski se digitalnim oblikovanjem može istodobno generirati bilo koji broj snopova u bilo kojem pravcu jer se svakom antenskom elementu mogu pridružiti vlastiti podaci o amplitudi i fazi.

Adaptivni antenski sustavi i oblikovanje snopa primjenjuju se u određenoj mjeri u različitim bežičnim komunikacijskim sustavima (npr. pokretne komunikacijske mreže, radarski sustavi, WiFi¹), a najširu primjenu imaju upravo u 5G mrežama. Adaptivni antenski sustavi koje se koriste za 5G u oblikovanju najčešće koriste kombinaciju analognog i digitalnog oblikovanja snopa, tzv. hibridno oblikovanje. Na taj način se postiže istovremeno odašiljanje određenog većeg broja snopova, pri čemu se snaga odašiljanja raspoređuje između svih odašiljanih snopova.

Osnovna prednost primjene oblikovanja snopa je da će se podaci s BS-a prenijeti do korisnika odgovarajućom (najboljom mogućom) putanjom uz uzrokovanje minimalnih smetnji drugim korisnicima.

Različite tehnologije oblikovanja snopa primjenjuju se ovisno o karakteristikama radijskog kanala, očekivanom broju korisnika i vrsti prometa. Neke od tehnologija oblikovanja snopa prikazane su na slici 4.



Slika 4. Oblikovanje snopa (izvor: Advanced Antenna Systems for 5G Networks White Paper – Ericsson)

Situacija A. odnosi se na radijski kanal kod kojeg je BS u vidnom polju, postoji mali broj korisnika te veza ostvaruje izravnim snopom – SISO².

¹ Uporaba WiFi uređaja regulirana je općim dozvolama br. OD-16, OD-85a, OD-86a i OD-201 te se ovi uređaji, s obzirom na način rada i svoje performanse, ne smatraju izvorima EMP-a sukladno Pravilniku Ministarstva Zdravstva. S obzirom na snagu s kojom rade spadaju u kategoriju opreme za koju se ne rade dodatne provjere razina EMP-a jer proizvođač ishođenjem CE oznake jamči da je uređaj prilagođen na način da razine EMP-a koje stvara ne prelaze dopuštene vrijednosti.

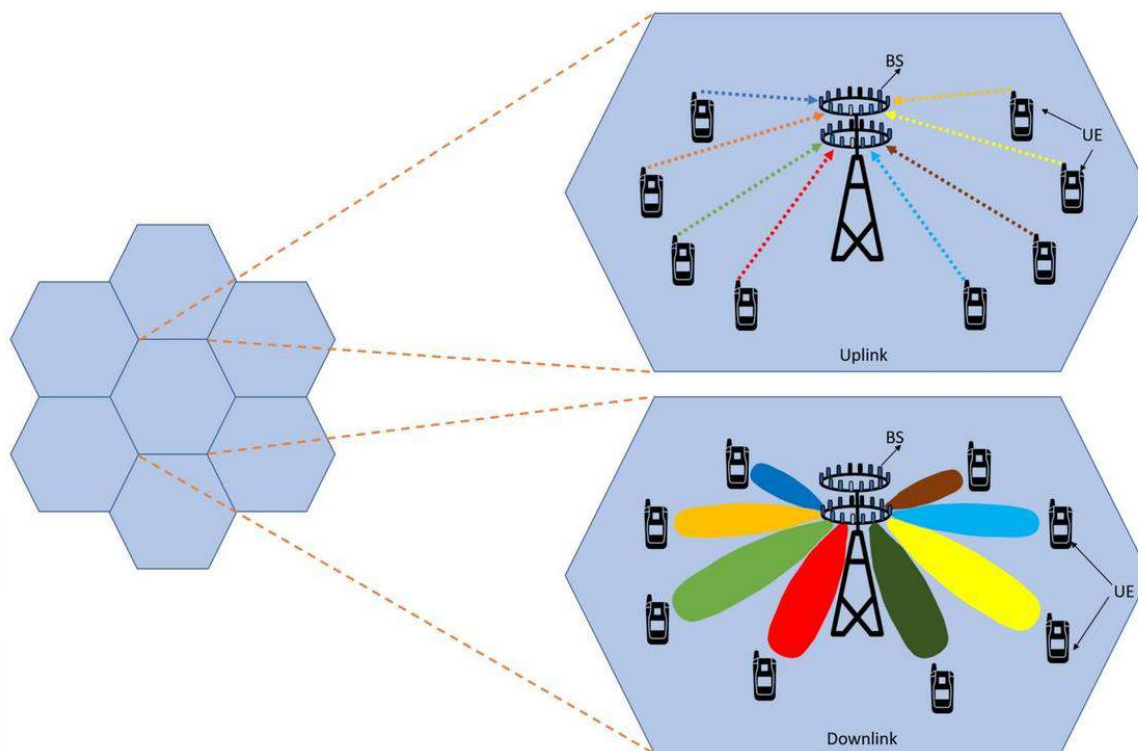
² SISO – Single Input Single Output

Situacija B. opisuje radijski kanal kod kojeg postoje fizičke prepreke između korisnika i BS-a te dolazi do refleksije odaslanog snopa. Korisnik prima iste podatke i putem izravnog snopa i putem snopa reflektiranog od okolnih objekata – SIMO³.

U slučaju prikazanom na slici C. kako bi se povećala brzina prijenosa podataka prema korisniku se podaci odašilju putem različitih snopova. Svaki snop sadrži različite podatke koji se ispravno dekodiraju nakon prijema u korisničkom uređaju – SU-MIMO⁴.

Slika D. odnosi se na sustave koji se već danas koriste u 4G tehnologiji i kod koje se podaci putem različitih snopova šalju prema više korisničkih uređaja s jedne BS. Pojedinačne veze prilagođavaju se strukturi radijskog kanala – MU-MIMO⁵.

Oblikovanje snopa kod antenskih sustava s vrlo velikim brojem elementa, tzv. masivnih MIMO (eng. massive MIMO; mMIMO) sustava, povećava spektralnu učinkovitost i povećava kapacitet prijenosa podataka. Moguće je podatke poslati do korisnika kroz više različitih putanja i uskladiti njihov ispravan dolazak, a također omogućuje istovremeno slanje podataka od većeg broja korisnika prema BS-u (Slika 5.).



Slika 5. Slanje podataka između bazne postaje (BS) i korisnika (UE) u mMIMO sustavu (izvor: Massive MIMO Systems for 5G and beyond Networks—Overview, Recent Trends, Challenges, and Future Research Direction – Sensor)

³ SIMO – single input multiple out

⁴ SU-MIMO – single user - multiple in multiple out

⁵ MU-MIMO – multiple user - multiple in multiple out

2.3 Adaptivni antenski sustavi s aspekta veličina EMP-a

Razine EMP-a u blizini određene BS ovise o efektivnoj izračenoj snazi (ERP), dijagramu zračenja antene, smjeru i udaljenosti promatrane točke od antene te, u zatvorenim prostorima, o gušenju zgrada. Antenski dijagram opisuje prostornu raspodjelu zračenja i predstavlja osnovni element za izračun vrijednosti EMP-a u nekoj točki.

Antenski dijagrami pasivnih antena imaju konstantnu prostornu raspodjelu zračenja tijekom odašiljanja što znači da se snaga odašilje u jednom, glavnom smjeru zračenja i da se taj smjer zračenja ne mijenja tijekom odašiljanja. Ovakav način rada relativno je jednostavno matematički opisati kako bi se izračunala vrijednost EMP-a u V/m u određenoj točki.

Način rada adaptivnih antenskih sustava, koji je ujedno njihova najveća prednost, podrazumijeva promjenjivost dijagrama zračenja u prostoru. Kako je prethodno opisano, moguće je odašiljanje više snopova različitih izračenih snaga u različitim smjerovima istodobno. Ovakvi sustavi imaju brojne tehnološke prednosti pred konvencionalnim antenskim sustavima. Međutim, nije jednostavno matematički opisati takav način rada kako bi se odredila razina EMP-a u određenoj točki na isti način kao kod pasivnih sustava.

Dodatno, novi 5G antenski sustavi postavljaju se na lokacije na kojima već postoje ranije tehnologije i pasivni antenski sustavi. Stoga je bitno omogućiti izračun vrijednosti EMP-a koji će obuhvatiti sve tehnologije koje rade na nekoj lokaciji i ispravno odrediti ukupnu razinu EMP-a u određenoj točki.

Kako se tijekom rada adaptivnih antenskih sustava izračena snaga raspoređuje između odaslanih snopova, za izračun veličina EMP-a bitan je podatak o broju podnizova, odnosno broju snopova zračenja. Podnizovi predstavljaju zasebno upravljane jedinice i o broju podnizova ovisi broj zasebnih snopova koji može odašiljati neki antenski niz. Proizvođači antena kao podatak ne objavljuju broj podnizova, nego broj primopredajnih elemenata (nTx/nRx) koji odgovara broju zasebnih snopova te vrstu polarizacije. Također, proizvođači objavljuju podatke vezane uz antenske dijagrame uključujući dijagram ovojnice (eng. *envelope diagram*) dijagram pojedinog adaptivnog antenskog sustava. Dijagrami ovojnice moraju sadržavati sve scenarije odnosno okolnosti za koje je adaptivna antena predviđena. Različiti scenariji odnose se na lokaciju na koju se antenski sustav postavlja i očekivani način rada. Ako će se adaptivna antena kasnije koristiti u nekim okolnostima koje nisu obuhvaćene antenskim dijagramom ovojnice, npr. u situaciji kada se koristi novi softver, operator mora dostaviti nadležnom tijelu ažurirane podatke o antenskim dijagramima ovojnice te po potrebi ažuriranu procjenu izloženosti EMP-a.

Broj odašiljačkih elemenata (Tx) u pravilu je jednak broju prijamnih elemenata (Rx) te ih zajednički nazivamo primopredajni elementi. Kod antena s križnom polarizacijom broj podnizova, računa se kao broj primopredajnih elemenata podijeljen s 2 (Tx/2 ili Rx/2). U nastavku ovog dokumenta broj primopredajnih elemenata za pojedinu antenu će se označavati kao nTRX.

U procjenama koje su proizvođači adaptivnih antenskih sustava obvezni provesti u postupku proizvodnje utvrđuju se razine EMP-a koje stvara svaki adaptivni antenski sustav. Procijenjene vrijednosti moraju zadovoljavati propisane razine EMP-a i jamčiti siguran rad proizvedene opreme. Kako se u proizvodnji provodi jako veliki broj mjerenja, moguće je empirijskim putem utvrditi određene vrijednosti, odnosno korektivne faktore, kojima se opisuje nejednaka prostorna raspodjela zračenja adaptivnih antenskih sustava.

Na ovaj način utvrđeno je da postoji veza između broja primopredajnih elemenata, korektivnih faktora i procijenjenih razina EMP-a, a rezultati različitih proizvođača pokazuju visoki stupanj poklapanja za adaptivne antenske sustave s istim brojem primopredajnih elemenata.

3 Načini procjene izloženosti EMP-u za adaptivne antenske sustave proizvođača radijske opreme

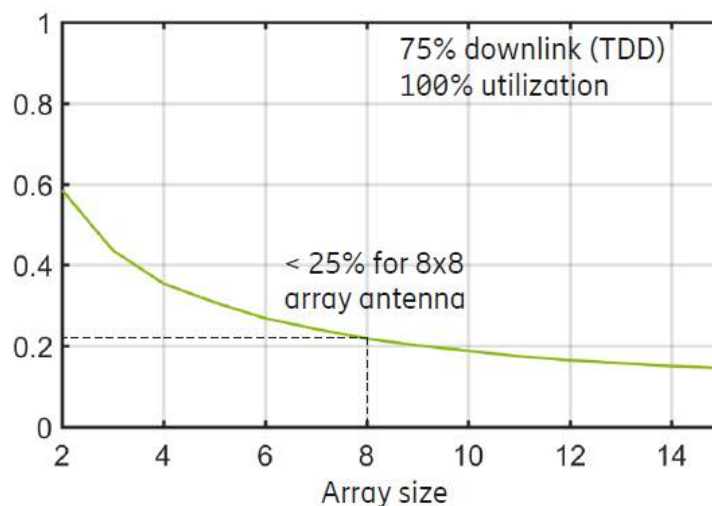
HAKOM je u postupku izrade ovog dokumenta zaprimio komentare i prijedloge vezane uz procjenu izloženosti EMP-u za adaptivne antenske sustave od strane tri proizvođača radijske opreme: Ericsson Nikola Tesla (dalje: ENT), Huawei i Nokia. Dokumenti pojedinog proizvođača s prijedlozima i komentarima se nalaze u prilogu ovog dokumenta, a u nastavku je dan kratki pregled njihovih stajališta od važnosti za donošenje zaključka o načinu procjene izloženosti EMP-u za adaptivne antenske sustave.

3.1 Ericsson Nikola Tesla

Na osnovu mjerenja provedenih od strane ENT-a, rezultat usmjeravanja snopa kod 5G antenskih sustava prema spojenom korisniku u kratkim vremenskim intervalima rezultira s vremenski uprosječenom snagom odašiljanja koja je manje od 25% maksimalno izračene snage antenskog sustava.

Također je naglašeno da je prilikom procjene izloženosti EMP-u kod 5G TDD antenskih sustava potrebno uzeti u obzir činjenicu da su međunarodno propisane razine EMP-a prikazane kao uprosječena vrijednost u određenom vremenskom intervalu (npr. 6 minuta) te je stoga prilikom procjene izloženosti EMP-u, neophodno i vremenski uprosječiti vrijednost izračene snage – EIRP-a tj. koristiti stvarnu maksimalnu izračenu snagu umjesto deklariranu maksimalnu snagu kako bi se izbjegla prekomjerno konzervativna procjena.

Statistički model za procjenu izloženosti EMP-u kod adaptivnih antenskih sustava pokazuje da samo dio ukupne snage antenskog sustava stvarno doprinosi izloženosti EMP-u što je prikazano na sljedećoj slici:



Slika 6. Stvarna maksimalna razina snage

Na osnovu provedenih testiranja i u skladu s međunarodnim tehničkim izvješćima (IEC TR 62269), ENT predlaže uporabu sljedećih korektivnih faktora za adaptivne antenske sustave u ovisnosti o broju primopredajnih elemenata (TRX):

- Za 16TRX, 32TRX i 64TRX - faktor 0,24
- Za 8TRX - faktor 0,32.

Svi faktori predloženi od strane ENT-a podrazumijevaju korekciju za adaptivni antenski sustav koji podržava usmjeravanje snopa, a uključuju i korekciju za TDD radni ciklus (0,75).

3.2 Huawei

U svojim dokumentima Huawei ističe da je pristup procjeni primjenom najgoreg scenarija za pojedino usmjerenje adaptivnog antenskog sustava, uz pretpostavku da služi jednom jedinom stacionarnom korisniku u radu s punom snagom i maksimalnim dobitkom sustava unutar područja pokrivenosti, ne odražava stvarnu situaciju u mreži. Stoga je kod procjene izloženosti EMP-a za adaptivne antenske sustave tj. masivne MIMO antenske sustave potrebno uzeti u obzir vremenski uprosječen EIRP, a ne vršnu vrijednost EIRP-a.

Ukupna snaga kod adaptivnih antenskih sustava se dijeli između pojedinačnih snopova što statistički rezultira nižom izračenom snagom, te stoga antenski dijagram adaptivnog antenskog sustava treba promatrati kao vremenski uprosječen dijagram snage za sve pojedinačne snopove. U skladu s dosadašnjim radovima, simulacijama u mrežama i mjerenjima IEC predlaže korekciju od 6 dB u odnosu na vršnu vrijednost snage uz vjerojatnost neprekoračenja korigirane vrijednosti snage od 95%.

U svojim analizama, na osnovu kojih je izračunata vremenski uprosječena vrijednost EIRP-a i korektivni faktor snage, Huawei je u obzir uzimao svoja stvarna komercijalna rješenja. Napravljene su simulacije za uparivanje određenog broja korisnika (2/4/8/16) kako bi se modelirao MU - MIMO u skladu s mogućnostima komercijalnih antenskih sustava za različite scenarije uporabe tj. za ravnomjernu raspodjelu korisnika, korisnika grupiranih u blizini BS-a i jednog korisnika. Na osnovu simulacija može se zaključiti da je razlika između vršne vrijednosti i stvarne vrijednosti EIRP-a u rasponu od 8-11 dB. Očekivano, s većim brojem primopredajnih elemenata (TRX) veća je i vjerojatnost za nižu izračenu snagu unutar jednog smjera, što rezultira s nižom izloženosti EMP-u. Stoga bi kod procjene izloženosti EMP-a kod BS-a koje koriste adaptivne antenske sustave trebalo uzimati u obzir odgovarajuće korektivne faktore snage.

Huawei predlaže sljedeće korektivne faktore snage kao funkciju konstrukcije tj. broja primopredajnih elemenata (TRX) koje bi trebalo uzeti u obzir kod procjene razina EMP-a za adaptivne antenske sustave:

Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Korektivni faktor K_{AA}	Korektivni faktor (dB)
≥ 64	$\geq 0,13$	≥ -9
32 - 63	$\geq 0,20$	≥ -7
16 - 31	$\geq 0,32$	≥ -5
8 - 15	$\geq 0,50$	≥ -3
1 - 7	1	0

Tablica 1. Huawei korektivni faktori za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX

Prikazane vrijednosti su univerzalne i primjenjuju se za adaptivne antenske sustave u frekvencijskom pojasu do 6 GHz. Korektivni faktor K_{AA} primjenjuje se na maksimalnu izračenu snagu adaptivnog antenskog sustava neovisno o radnom ciklusu, stoga se primjenjuje i za FDD i TDD način rada. Rezultirajuća korigirana izračena snaga odgovara odobrenoj prijenosnoj snazi ERPn:

$$ERPn = K_{AA} \times ERP_{max,n}$$

Preduvjet za primjenu korektivnog faktora za adaptivne antenske sustave je da su iste opremljene automatskim ograničavanjem snage, čime se osigurava da srednja snaga prijenosa tijekom određenog vremenskog razdoblja ne prelazi dopuštenu izračenu snagu prijenosa ERPn.

3.3 Nokia

U skladu s navodima Nokie za adaptivne antenske sustave, a što podrazumijeva 5G antenski sustav s mogućnošću oblikovanja snopa, procjena razina EMP-a je složenija u odnosu na klasične sustave jer ovisi o unutarnjem dizajnu hardvera i softverskoj konfiguraciji oblikovanja snopa. Stoga se procjena izloženosti EMP-u provodi od strane proizvođača radijske opreme koristeći stvarne parametre dizajna proizvoda i alate za modeliranje u skladu sa zahtjevima međunarodnog standarda IEC 62232: 2017.

Prilikom analize adaptivnih antenskih sustava pokazalo se da je trenutni pristup kod procjene usklađenosti EMP-u na temelju maksimalne nazivne snage previše konzervativan. Sukladno navedenom, tehničko izvješće IEC TR 62669: 2019 objavljeno u travnju 2019. daje smjernice za procjenu sukladnosti na temelju stvarne najveće izračene snage tijekom rada BS. Konkretno, formalno se dopušta iskorištavanje stvarne najveće izračene snage kod procjene izloženosti EMP-u, pod uvjetom da operator osigura da se tijekom rada ne prijeđe konfigurirani stvarni maksimalni prag, koristeći mehanizme praćenja i kontrole razina EMP-a. Ovaj pristup potvrđen je i u nacrtu revizije norme IEC 62232 dovršenim u prosincu 2019.

Od strane Nokie dan je primjer procjene izloženosti EMP-u tj. određivanja sigurnosne udaljenosti u skladu s normom IEC 62232:2017 za 64TRX antenski sustav. Korekcija od 25% (6 dB korekcija) vrijedi za 100% opterećenje i radni ciklus od 75%. Uzimanje u obzir varijacije prometa odnosno variranje razine opterećenja vodi do moguće korekcije od 9 dB, a ista vrijednost može se primijeniti na 32TRX i 64TRX antenske sustave. Za 8TRX, ako se koristi formiranje snopa, moguće je koristiti korektivni faktor od 3-4 dB. Za antenske sustave bez mogućnosti formiranja snopa korektivni faktor se ne primjenjuje.

Sukladno navedenom Nokia preporučuje da se pri definiranju budućeg regulatornog okvira u obzir uzme sljedeće: kod procjene usklađenosti EMP-u dozvoljava se operateru korištenje vremenski uprosječene, stvarne najveće snage ili EIRP-a umjesto najveće moguće trenutne snage pod uvjetom da su od strane mrežnog operatera implementirani brojači za nadzor i mehanizmi za kontrolu EIRP u skladu s normom IEC

62232 kako bi se osiguralo i potvrdilo da stvarna najveća snaga ne prelazi deklarirane i konfigurirane vrijednosti.

Također, naglašeno je da propisivanje fiksnih vrijednosti korektivnih faktora snage predstavlja rizik da kod procjene izloženosti EMP-a nastane razlika zbog drugačijih vrijednosti između propisanih i stvarnih korektivnih parametara što će potencijalno zahtijevati redovita ažuriranja upute kojom je propisana uporaba korektivnih faktora.

4 Normizacija u području EMP-a u ljudskom okolišu

Norma IEC 62232:2017 propisuje metode za određivanje jakosti, gustoće snage i specifične gustoće apsorbirane snage (dalje: SAR) EMP-a u blizini radiokomunikacijskih BS. Navedene veličine koriste se za potrebe procjene izloženosti ljudi EMP-u. Nastavno na navedenu normu, tehničko izvješće IEC/TR 62669:2019 sadrži niz studija slučaja procjene pojedinačnih izvora EMP-a koji rade u frekventijskom području od 110 MHz do 100 GHz kako bi se poduprle metode navedene u normi IEC 62232:2017.

Navedenim normativnim dokumentima propisana je metodologija i pristupi koji se mogu koristiti za procjenu 5G BS tj. 5G adaptivnih antenskih sustava. Uvedena su i obrazložena načela provedbe procjene izloženosti EMP-u primjenom stvarne maksimalne izračene snage ili EIRP-a pogotovo za BS koje koriste masivne MIMO sustave, a čija se implementacija očekuje kod uvođenja 5G mreža.

4.1 Načela provođenja procjene izloženosti EMP-u na temelju stvarne maksimalno izračene snage sukladno tehničkom izvješću IEC/TR 62669:2019

Razina izračene snage BS u pokretnoj mreži s vremenom varira kako bi se optimizirala usluga na korisničkoj opremi (UE) uz minimiziranje smetnji na susjednim ćelijama. Iz rezultata mjernih kampanja i studija slučaja navedenih u tehničkom izvješću IEC/TR 62669:2019 proizlazi da je stvarna vremenski uprosječena izračena snaga BS-a, tj. stvarna izračena snaga, općenito niža od prosječne maksimalne izračene snage u stvarnom vremenu. Stoga se, kao konzervativni pristup, stvarna maksimalna izračena snaga može upotrijebiti za određivanje granice usklađenosti pod uvjetom da operator implementira alate kojima se osigurava da se određeni prag ne prelazi tijekom rada BS-a. Ti alati razvijeni od strane proizvođača radijske opreme uključuju brojače i kontrolne mehanizme koje omogućuju nadzor i kontrolu izračene snage odnosno EIRP-a kao i drugih relevantnih karakteristika BS-a.

Korektivni faktor snage izvodi se iz statističke analize tj. kumulativne funkcije raspodjele (CDF) vremenski uprosječene izračene snage i stoga ne uključuje determinističke faktore kao što je faktor radnog ciklusa. Stvarna maksimalna izračena snaga (P_{TXMA}) predstavlja umnožak maksimalne izračene snage (P_{TXM}) koja općenito odgovara nazivnoj maksimalnoj izračenoj snazi ako nema dodatnih gubitaka, korektivnog faktora (F_{PR}) i faktora skaliranja (F_{TDC}) koji predstavlja radni ciklus:

$$P_{TXMA} = P_{TXM} \times F_{TDC} \times F_{PR}$$

Proces implementacije provođenja procjene izloženosti EMP-u trebao bi sa sastojati od:

- a) određivanja stvarne najveće izračene snage ili EIRP-a za pojedini sektor BS-a od strane operatora koristeći sljedeće opcije:
 - I. određivanjem najveće vrijednosti izmjerene prosječno izračene snage ili EIRP-a (ako je CDF poznat iz mjerenja na točno određenoj BS ili na BS sa sličnim karakteristikama i u sličnom okruženju)
 - II. određivanjem postotka vjerojatnosti (npr. 95 ili druga vrijednost koju odredi operator) CDF-a za CDF izveden iz mjerenja na reprezentativnom velikom uzorku lokacija BS;
 - III. u suprotnom, određivanjem postotka vjerojatnosti (npr. 95 ili druga vrijednost koju odredi operator) CDF-a za CDF izveden iz računskih modela na BS-ove sa sličnim karakteristikama i okruženjem

- b) postupaka prije puštanja BS u rad:
- I. operator utvrđuje granicu sukladnosti tj. procjenjuje izloženost EMP-u koristeći stvarnu najveću izračenu snagu ili EIRP definiran u koraku a) i bilježi parametre i rezultate procjene, uključujući i CDF;
 - II. operator konfigurira BS i implementira alate koji osiguravaju da prosječno izračena snaga ili EIRP ne prelazi vrijednost uprosječne stvarne maksimalne izračene snage ili EIRP-a tijekom vremena definiranog u koraku a) i deklariranog u koraku b) i);
- c) postupaka tijekom rada BS:
- operator povremeno bilježi CDF uprosječne izračene snage ili EIRP-a;
 - stvarna najveća izračena snaga BS ili EIRP-a i zapisi CDF-a o uprosječnoj izračenoj snazi ili EIRP-u dostupni su u izvješćima o procjeni;
 - kod povećanja konfigurirane stvarne najveće izračene snage ili EIRP, izračun granice sukladnosti tj. procjena izloženost EMP-u se ažurira korištenjem koraka b)

5 Način procjena razina EMP-a

U ovom poglavlju prikazan je rezultat analize podataka dobivenih od strane proizvođača radijske opreme te je prikazan način primjene korektivnog faktora u procjeni razina EMP-a.

5.1 Analiza podataka proizvođača radijske opreme

Vrijednosti korektivnih faktora proizvođača radijske opreme u skladu s njihovim analizama i simulacijama opisanim u poglavlju 3. normirani kao vrijednost s uključenim i bez uključenog faktora za radni ciklus prikazani su u tablicama 2. do 4. u nastavku:

Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Korektivni faktor bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus	Korektivni faktor s uključenom korekcijom za TDD radni ciklus (0,75)
≥ 16	≥ 0,32	≥ 0,24
8 – 15	≥ 0,40	≥ 0,32
1 – 7	1	0,75

Tablica 2. ENT korektivni faktori za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX bez korekcije za TDD i s korekcijom za TDD

Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Korektivni faktor bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus	Korektivni faktor s uključenom korekcijom za TDD radni ciklus (0,75)
≥ 64	≥ 0,13	≥ 0,10
32 - 63	≥ 0,20	≥ 0,15
16 - 31	≥ 0,32	≥ 0,24
8 – 15	≥ 0,50	≥ 0,38
1 – 7	1	0,75

Tablica 3. Huawei korektivni faktori za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX bez korekcije za TDD i s korekcijom za TDD

Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Korektivni faktor bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus	Korektivni faktor s uključenom korekcijom za TDD radni ciklus (0,75)
32 i 64	≥ 0,33	≥ 0,25
8	0,5	0,38

Tablica 4. Nokia korektivni faktori za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX bez korekcije za TDD i s korekcijom za TDD

Analiza predloženih korektivnih faktora za adaptivne antenske sustave na temelju podataka iz tablica 2. do 4. koji su isključivo rezultat usmjeravanja snopa tj. bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus, prikazana je u Tablici 5. Rezultat analize je najviša vrijednost korektivnog faktora za određeni opseg

vrijednosti broja primopredajnih elemenata (TRX) sukladno podacima dobivenim od sva tri proizvođača opreme.

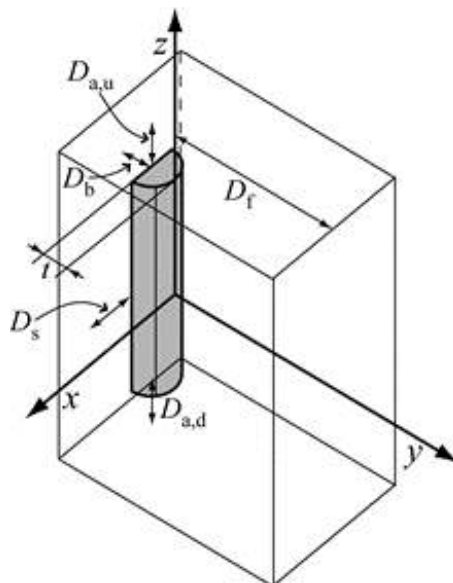
Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Faktor korekcije bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus	Faktor korekcije s uključenom korekcijom za TDD radni ciklus
≥ 16	$\geq 0,32$	$\geq 0,24$
≥ 8	$\geq 0,5$	$\geq 0,38$

Tablica 5. Najviša vrijednost korektivnog faktora za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX bez korekcije za TDD i s korekcijom za TDD

5.2 Primjer načina procjene izloženosti EMP-a primjenom korektivnog faktora

Primjena korektivnog faktora osigurava da se u procjeni izloženosti EMP-u odnosno prilikom određivanja granica usklađenosti u obzir uzme stvarna vremenski uprosječena izračena snaga BS-a, tj. stvarna izračena snaga.

Sukladno tehničkom izvješću IEC/TR 62669:2019, a u skladu sa smjernicama navedenim u normi IEC 62232:2017 za procjenu usklađenosti proizvoda s masivnim MIMO antenskim sustavom tj. adaptivni antenski sustav, može se upotrijebiti postupak jednostavnog određivanja granica RF usklađenosti u obliku pravokutnog okvira. Granica RF usklađenosti opisana je u smislu dimenzija proizvoda i udaljenosti granica usklađenosti ispred, iza, iznad/ispod i sa strane proizvoda prema Slici 7.



Slika 7. Određivanje granica RF usklađenosti u obliku pravokutnog okvira (prema prilogu D)

Za adaptivni antenski sustav s karakteristikama navedenim u Tablici 6. možemo odrediti granicu RF usklađenosti ispred proizvoda sa i bez primjene korektivnog faktora. Navedeni primjer izračuna granica RF usklađenosti uzima u obzir vrijednost granične razine referentne veličine za područje povećane osjetljivosti koja vrijedi u RH sukladno Pravilniku Ministarstva zdravstva i iznosi $1,6 \text{ W/m}^2$.

	Način procjene	
	Teoretski maksimum	Stvarna maksimalna izračena snaga uz korektivni faktor 0,32
Frekvencijski pojas	3600 MHz	3600 MHz
Standard	NR	NR
Nominalna vršna snaga	200 W	200 W
Tolerancija snage	1,5 dB	1,5 dB
Dobitak	24 dBi	24 dBi
TDD radni ciklus	75%	75%
Granica RF usklađenosti uz primjenu RH granične razine $1,6 \text{ W/m}^2$	51,5 m	29,6 m

Tablica 6. Granica RF usklađenosti za adaptivni antenski sustav s određenim vrijednostima snage i dobitka u pojasu 3600 MHz

U prilogu D je dan primjer određivanja granica RF usklađenosti za Nokia postojeće komercijalne proizvode - masivne MIMO proizvode oznake AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP. Navedeni primjer izračuna granične RF udaljenosti uzima u obzir različite vrijednosti graničnih razina referentnih veličina za područje za adaptivne antenske sustave s tehničkim karakteristikama navedenim u tablici 7. U tablicama 8. i 9. prikazane su izračunate granične RF udaljenosti za navedene proizvode za graničnu razinu referentne veličine od 10 W/m^2 što odgovara graničnoj vrijednosti za opću populaciju sukladno ICNIRP smjernicama odnosno Preporuke Vijeća Europske Unije 1999/519/EC. Uz podatke iz priloga D dane su i okvirne vrijednosti graničnih RF udaljenosti za granične razine referentne veličine za područje povećane osjetljivosti sukladno Pravilniku Ministarstva zdravstva od $1,6 \text{ W/m}^2$. U tablici 8. prikazani su rezultati dobiveni na osnovu uprosječne maksimalne izračene snage od 212 W (odgovara maksimalnoj nominalnoj snazi od 200 W), a u tablici 9. na osnovu uprosječne stvarne izračene snage od 53 W (odgovara maksimalnoj nominalnoj snazi od 200 W).

Frekvencijski pojas	3500 MHz
Standard	NR
Nominalna vršna snaga	200 W
Tolerancija snage	1,5 dB
Dobitak	24,9 dBi
TDD radni ciklus	75%

Tablica 7. Osnovne tehničke karakteristike AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP serije proizvoda

Granične razine referentne veličine	10 W/m ²	1,6 W/m ²
Udaljenost ispred (Df)	22,9 m	57,2 m
Udaljenost sa strane (Ds)	11,1 m	27,7 m
Udaljenost ispod i iznad (Da,d and Da,u)	4,6 m	11,5 m

Tablica 8. Rezultati dobiveni na osnovu uprosječne maksimalne izračene snage

Granične razine referentne veličine	10 W/m ²	1,6 W/m ²
Udaljenost ispred (Df)	11,3 m	28,2 m
Udaljenost sa strane (Ds)	5,4 m	13,5 m
Udaljenost ispod i iznad (Da,d and Da,u)	2,1 m	5,2 m

Tablica 9. Rezultati dobiveni na osnovu uprosječne stvarne izračene snage

6 Zaključak

Sukladno podacima navedenim u ovom dokumentu te sukladno normi IEC 62232:2017, odnosno tehničkom izvješću IEC/TR 62669:2019, kod procjene izloženosti EMP-u za adaptivne antenske sustave koje rade u frekventijskom području do 6 GHz dozvoljeno je korištenje stvarne maksimalne izračene snage ili EIRP-a uz uvjet da operator kod rada predmetnog adaptivne antenske sustave koristi EIRP brojač za nadzor i mehanizme za kontrolu EIRP-a.

Stvarna maksimalna izračena snaga predstavlja umnožak maksimalne izračene snage (koja općenito odgovara nazivnoj maksimalnoj izračenoj snazi ako nema dodatnih gubitaka), korektivnog faktora i faktora skaliranja koji predstavlja radni ciklus.

U slučaju da operator ne koristi EIRP brojač za nadzor i mehanizme za kontrolu EIRP-a, procjena izloženosti EMP-u se mora provesti uzimajući u obzir maksimalnu izračenu snagu tj. teoretski maksimum izračene snage.

Na osnovu rezultata analize podataka dobivenih od strane proizvođača radijske opreme kod procjene izloženosti EMP-a na temelju stvarne maksimalne izračene snage može se koristiti općeniti korektivni faktor za opremu bilo kojeg proizvođača u skladu sa sljedećom tablicom:

Broj primopredajnih elemenata (TRX)	Faktor korekcije bez uključene korekcije za TDD radni ciklus	Faktor korekcije s uključenom korekcijom za TDD radni ciklus
≥16	≥ 0,32	≥ 0,24
≥8	≥ 0,5	≥ 0,38

Tablica 10. Općeniti korektivni faktor za adaptivne antenske sustave ovisno o broju TRX bez korekcije za TDD i s korekcijom za TDD

Ukoliko je za pojedini adaptivni antenski sustav poznat točan korektivni faktor koji proizvođač opreme koristi za procjenu usklađenosti proizvoda isti se može koristiti kod procjeni izloženosti EMP-u umjesto korektivnog faktora iz Tablice 10.

Kako bi se zadovoljili uvjeti propisani ovim zaključkom operator je obvezan voditi dokumentaciju za adaptivne antenske sustave, te ju dostaviti nadležnim institucijama u sklopu proračuna EMP-a i prijave podataka o BS, a iz koje je vidljivo sljedeće:

- Primijenjeni korektivni faktor
- Izabrani scenarij područja pokrivanja tj. dijagrama zračenja
- Podatak je li EIRP kontrolni mehanizam uključen
- Vrijednost korekcije za TDD radni ciklus ukoliko odstupa od 0,75.

Kod uporabe EIRP brojača za nadzor i kontrolnog mehanizma potrebno je podesiti vremenski interval uprosječenja od 6 minuta.

Načela provođenja procjene izloženosti EMP-u na temelju stvarne maksimalnog izračene snage navedena u Poglavlju 4. u bitnome bi se trebala primjenjivati i sukladno novoj reviziji norme IEC 62232 s obzirom na

dosadašnje objavljene nacрте norme IEC 62232 ED3 106/511/CD i 106/550/CDV. U slučaju donošenja nove verzije norme IEC 62232 ili utvrđene nove prakse zaključci doneseni u ovom dokumentu revidiraju se u slučaju potrebe.

Prilozi

Prilog A: Ericsson

Prilog B: Huawei

Prilog C: Nokia

Prilog D: Nokia procjena izloženosti EMP-u za proizvode oznake AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP

5G radna skupina, podskupina EMP - Ericssonovi komentari





1

Uvod

U okviru radne podskupine 5G EMP (elektromagnetska polja), Ericsson je prezentirao činjenice, tehničke izvještaje i procedure za procjenu učinka djelovanja radio frekvencijskog EMP-a od strane 5G masivni MIMO (*Massive Input Massive Output*) antena.

Ovaj izvještaj je sažeti pregled prezentiranog materijala i zaključaka s 5G EMP radne podskupine.

Osnove činjenice o izloženosti RF EMP-u od strane 5G-a sažete su niže:

1. 5G koristi radio valove (RF EMP) za potrebe komunikacije poput i prijašnjih generacija mobilnih mreža, radio difuzije i TV difuzije
2. 5G frekvencijski pojasevi (< 1 GHz, 1-6 GHz, > 6 GHz) su unutar opisa postojećih standarda za EMP kao i sigurnosnih razina za EMP
3. 5G uređaji kao i bazne stanice moraju funkcionirati unutar istih EMP sigurnosnih razina kao i već postojeća oprema
4. 5G koristi napredne antene i formiranje snopa (*beamforming*) s ciljem poboljšanja performansi, no istovremeno zadržavajući uprosječene vrijednosti EMP na razini postojećih mreža, tj. ispod međunarodno propisanih razina EMP-a

Međunarodno propisani limiti razine izloženosti RF EMP-u su definirani ICNIRP EMP preporukama iz 1998 i 2020 godine.

Power density			
General public		Workers	
400 -2000 MHz	$f/200 \text{ W/m}^2$	400 -2000 MHz	$f/40 \text{ W/m}^2$
> 2 GHz	10 W/m^2	> 2 GHz	50 W/m^2

Više detalja se može dobiti u [ICNIRP report](#), tablica 5 i tablica 6.

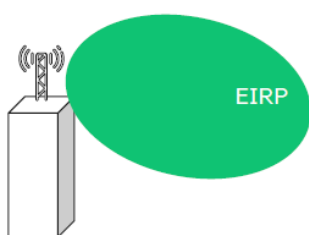
Iste vrijednosti su uključene i u preporuci Europske Komisije 1999/519/EC i EU Direktivi 2013/35/EU.

2 Ericssonova rješenja za radijsko pristupnu mrežu

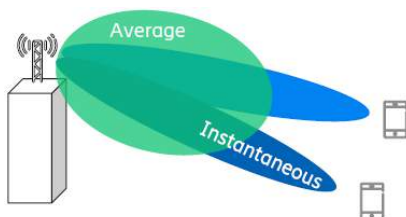
Ericsson testira i osigurava da su svi proizvodi unutar radijsko pristupne mreže usklađeni s važećim standardima i preporukama za EMP, uključujući EN 50385 i EN/IEC 62232. Detaljne specifikacije polja EMP-a kao i npr. sigurnosne razine za opću populaciju, standardno se isporučuju kupcima naših proizvoda/opreme.

2.1 Procjena izloženosti EMP-u

Uvođenjem 5G masivni MIMO antena, procjena izloženosti EMP-u treba razmotriti sljedeću situaciju prikazanu niže.



Slika 1 Klasična antena (2G, 3G, 4G)

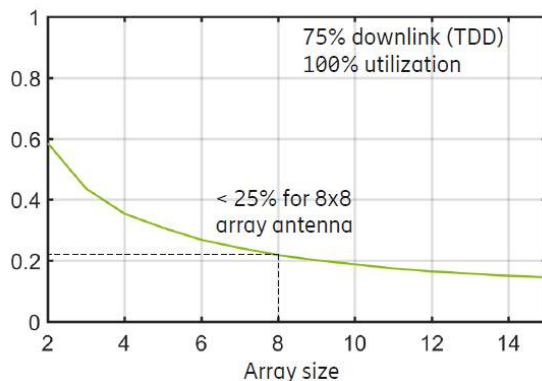


Slika 2 5G masivni MIMO antena (5G)

5G antena usmjerava snop zračenja (plavo polje) prema spojenom korisniku u kratkim vremenskim intervalima, što vremenski uprosječno daje polje (zeleno polje) koje je na razini onog u klasičnim antenama (pokazuje se da snaga takvog vremenski uprosječenog polja je manja od 25% od maksimalno izračene snage antene).

Ključno je prilikom procjene/izračuna izloženosti EMP-u od strane 5G TDD antena koje koriste formiranje snopa, razmotriti da su međunarodno propisane razine EMP-a prikazane kao uprosječena vrijednost u nekom vremenskom periodu (npr. 6 minuta), stoga je prilikom procjene/izračuna izloženosti EMP-u, neophodno i vremenski uprosječiti vrijednost izračene snage – EIRP tj. koristiti stvarno maksimalno izračenu snagu umjesto deklariranu maksimalnu snagu, s ciljem da bi se izbjegla konzervativna procjena.

Statistički model za stvarnu izloženost EMP-u od strane masivnih MIMO antena pokazuje da samo djelić od ukupne snage antene doprinosi stvarnoj izloženosti EMP-u. Detalji su dostupni na slici niže.



Slika 3 Stvarna maksimalna razina snage

Zaključno, uzevši u obzir da masivni MIMO antene snagu raspršuju u više smjerova korištenjem niza antena i formiranjem snopa te TDD (*Time Division Duplex*) tehnologija vremenski ograničava vrijeme odašiljanja (*transmit time*), stvarna izloženost EMP-u je na razini <25% maksimalne deklarirane snage (stvarna maksimalna snaga).

Korektivni faktor od 0,24 je predložen za nase 16T, 32T i 64T sustave.

Na osnovu provedenih testiranja i u skladu s međunarodnim tehničkim izvješćima (IEC), Ericsson predlaže uporabu sljedećih korektivnih faktora:

- Za 16T, 32T i 64T - faktor 0,24
- Za 8T - faktor 0,3.

Svi faktori podrazumijevaju korekciju za AAS sustav koji podržava beamforming i korekciju TDD radnog ciklusa (0,75) tj. predloženi korektivni faktor je rezultat korektivnih faktora za beamforming i TDD karakteristike.

Ericsson TDD rješenja podržavaju *average power monitor* funkcionalnost. Testiranja Ericssonovih rješenja su pokazala da su i bez korištenja navedene funkcionalnosti, razine EMP-a unutar propisanih graničnih vrijednosti.

3 Zaključci i preporuke

- 5G uređaji i bazne stanice/antene trebaju ispunjavati jednake zahtjeve na RF EMP sigurnosne razine kao i postojeća oprema
- U 5G-u, stvarna izloženost RF EMP-u ostaje jednaka, tj. u skladu s propisanim međunarodnim razinama
- Nekoliko vladinih tijela i regulatora je zaključilo da ne postoji utjecaj 5G radio valova na zdravlje
- ICNIRP preporuke kao i IEC i ITU standardi trebaju biti ugrađeni u nacionalnu regulativu po uzoru na najbolje svjetske prakse



4

Reference

- [1] [Radio waves and health](#), fact sheet from Ericsson
- [2] [5G, EMF Exposure and Safety](#), brochure from GSMA
- [3] [Safety of 5G Mobile Networks](#), fact sheet from GSMA
- [4] [EMF explained information](#)
- [5] [ICNIRP](#)
- [6] [IEC TR 62269](#)

Prilog B

EMF Aspects for Massive MIMO



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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The aim of this document is to suggest to Croatian Spectrum Regulatory Authority HAKOM a need to update EMF exposure regulations by concluded correction factors for cellular networks built based on M-MIMO antenna technology. Massive MIMO antennas use beamforming technique, hence the peak antenna gain is much higher than that of a traditional antenna but the average gain can actually be lower. Hence, the appropriate regulation updates are studied and resulting correction factors are derived per each M-MIMO antenna type.

In addition, solutions for controlling and reducing the electromagnetic field are comprehensively presented in this report.

1.2 Abstract

In order to secure the success of 5G, which is highly dependent on the spectral efficiency enabled by massive MIMO, peak antenna gain cannot be assumed when defining exclusion zones. Larger than necessary exclusion zones may have a negative impact on the roll-out of 5G since re-use of the existing sites may not always be possible.

Due to antenna beamforming, the peak antenna gain of massive MIMO can be much higher than that of traditional antennas. The interference is reduced thanks to sharp antenna beams that are focused towards the end users. Several beams can be generated simultaneously pointing towards different users i.e. spatial multiplexing re-using the resources both in the time and frequency domain.

Since the antenna gain can be high compared to a traditional antenna, also higher electromagnetic fields (EMF) can be generated. However, the average output power of massive MIMO will be much lower since the power is split between users. Also, in a NLOS environment, the energy is spread out over multiple paths due to reflections further lowering EMF levels.

Both network simulations and field measurements show that the average EMF is much lower than peak EMF. It is therefore important that when characterizing a massive MIMO antenna a more realistic antenna gain must be used when calculating the exclusion zone. It is proven that the output power is more than 6dB lower than peak which means that the true antenna gain is comparable with a traditional antenna.

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) provides limits for electromagnetic fields generated by cellular base stations. Most of the European countries follow these recommendations however, some countries are stricter and use lower limits or more conservative modelling of EMF.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) includes a model for evaluating massive MIMO in its standard IEC 62232 (2017). In the technical report IEC TR 62669 a compliance assessment of a macro base station with massive MIMO has been done using the proposed model. The new compliance assessment is included in already available Committee Draft of IEC 62232 ed3 106/511/CD. Operators can refer to both the IEC standard and the technical report, when using the statistical model.

There may still be specific scenarios where the EMF levels can be too high. Therefore vendors should implement monitoring and mitigation functionality to secure that the output of the antenna is always within defined limits.

1.3 Massive MIMO and Beamforming

The massive MIMO technology is an evolution of multiple antenna technology, and is widely recognized as the key technology for 5G. Massive MIMO delivers significant gains in wireless capacity and data rates by using more antenna elements and transceivers at the base station than in current base stations. With a large number of antenna elements, Massive MIMO focuses the energy only where it is needed, which effectively reduces both interference and total emitted radio power. This is particularly attractive in today's interference-limited cellular networks. The area spectral efficiency is increased by an order of magnitude by using beamforming combined with spatial multiplexing of many users.

In short, a Massive MIMO system is defined by:

- A large number of transceivers
- Spatial multiplexing
- Multi-user scheduling (MU MIMO)
- Large antenna array with high gain in uplink and downlink
- For TDD; downlink beamforming based on the uplink channel thanks to channel reciprocity
- For FDD; feedback from end user to do downlink beamforming

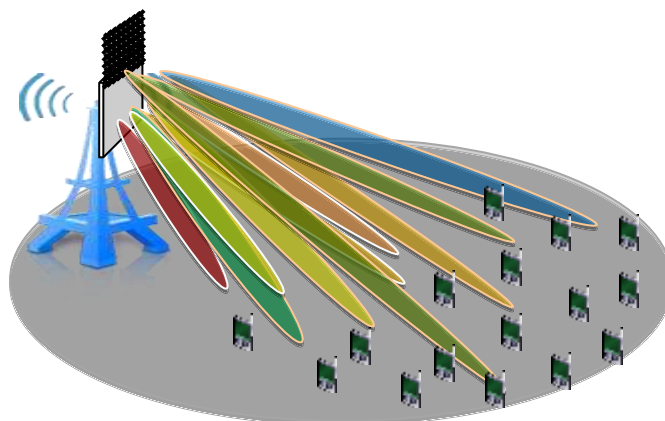


Figure 1, Massive MIMO capacity boost with multi user scheduling

1.4 Beamforming and Electromagnetic Radiation

Beamforming antennas have much higher peak antenna gain compared to traditional antennas because of the increased number of antenna elements. However, due to the use of multiple paths and spatial multiplexing, the electromagnetic radiation will be similar to that of a traditional antenna.

When evaluating the electromagnetic fields (EMF) of a base station using beamforming technology, new methods are needed. The current approach for evaluation is to apply the worst case scenario in every direction. The Massive MIMO antenna is assumed to serve one stationary single user with full power and peak antenna gain in every direction within the coverage area. This approach does not reflect the actual network situation.

Several research papers, Reference [1] and [2], that have been published conclude that the emission levels from Massive MIMO antennas are much lower than the levels obtained by applying peak antenna gain. This is mainly due to the following factors:

- Distribution of users within the cell coverage area
- Multiple paths in the radio environment
- TDD sub-frame configuration i.e. time division between downlink and uplink
- The ICNIRP regulation allows a 30 minute averaging on EMF levels

The papers show that the average output power is in the range of 6dB lower than the peak power. The research papers have been one of the inputs for the IEC standardization activities as described in the following section.

2 Standards

2.1 Ongoing Standardisation Activities

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) provides guidelines for protection of humans exposed to electromagnetic fields (EMF) in the range 100 kHz to 300 GHz.

ICNIRP guidelines were updated in March 2020 after 18 years since the previous guidelines were published in 1998. The EMF levels are the same in the proposed, although the averaging time is increased from 6 minutes to 30 minutes. This provides strong confidence of the maximum allowed EMF exposure levels, as after 18 years of independent research, ICNIRP has decided to maintain the originally proposed limits. Reference levels have been derived from a combination of computation and measurement studies to provide a means of demonstrating compliance using quantities that are easily assessed.

The International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC published the IEC 62232 ed3 106/511/CD Committee Draft, which provides methods for the determination of radio-frequency (RF) field strength and specific absorption rate (SAR) in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations (RBS) for the purpose of evaluating human exposure.

This document will introduce statistical models, as detailed below, for evaluating field strength for massive MIMO using beamforming. The revision of this document is planned for end of 2020. Meanwhile this new approach is described in the Technical Report IEC TR 62669. Also examples of case studies of massive MIMO are included in this report.

2.2 New Proposed Model by IEC

In order to have a more realistic approach for massive MIMO, IEC proposes a statistical model where antenna pattern of beams, antenna steering and user distribution are modelled. This generates a gain back-off factor for the antenna.

Figure 22 presents the model of the smart antenna with a number (N_u) of independently steerable (in ϕ (phase) only) narrow beams each of beamwidth NB_{3dB} combining to provide coverage over a vector beamwidth of $SMRT_{3dB}$.

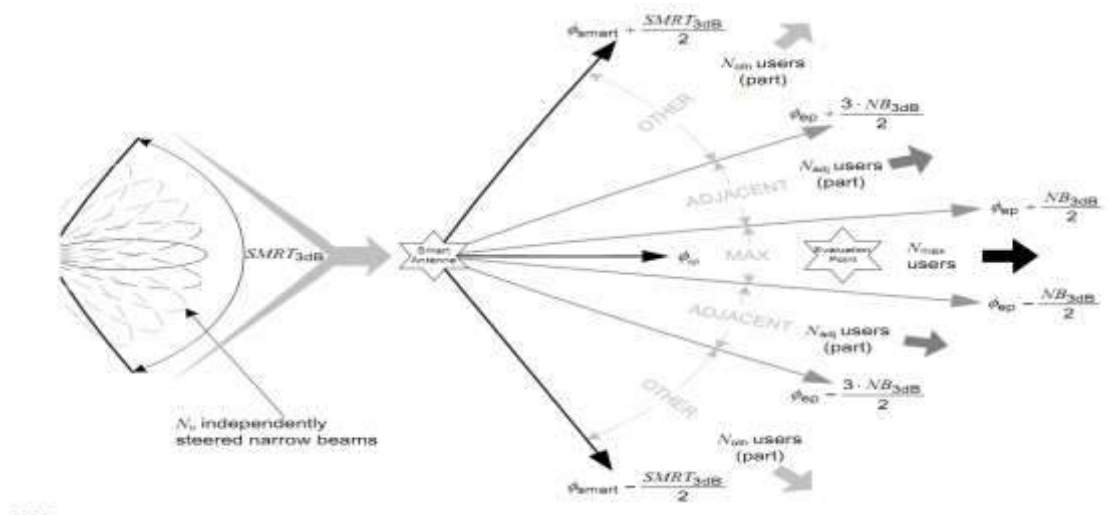


Figure 2, IEC model of beamforming; IEC 66232

The model assumes that all users are in the same direction as the evaluation point and that all the transmitted power is directed towards the evaluation point. Considering that over a long time period, each narrow beam is effectively covering the full smart antenna beamwidth $SMRT_{3dB}$ the effective gain of each of the narrow beams is therefore reduced by the ratio of these two beam widths, NB_{3dB} and $SMRT_{3dB}$. It is still necessary to account for all the transmitted power, but not necessarily with all the users in a single narrow beam since also vertical directivity needs to be assumed.

The horizontal gain of the narrow beams also considers power transmitted to non-target users. The distribution of the users in the target and non-target area is given by a binomial distribution function. For further details of the model, see IEC 62232.

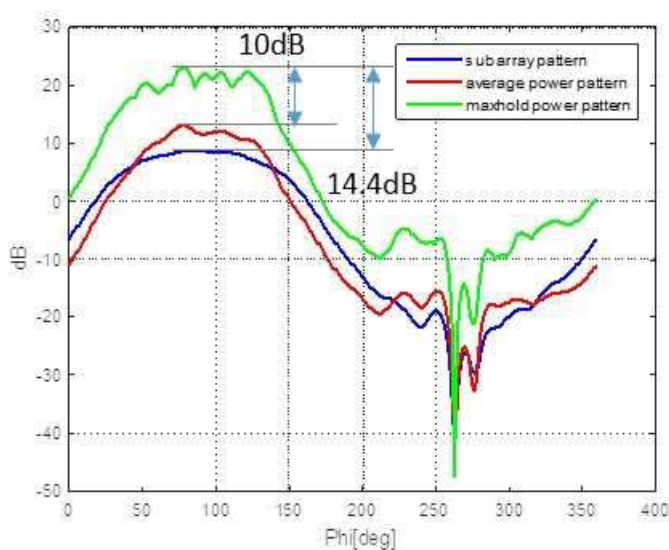
3

M-MIMO Propagation Characteristics and Resulting EMF Exposure

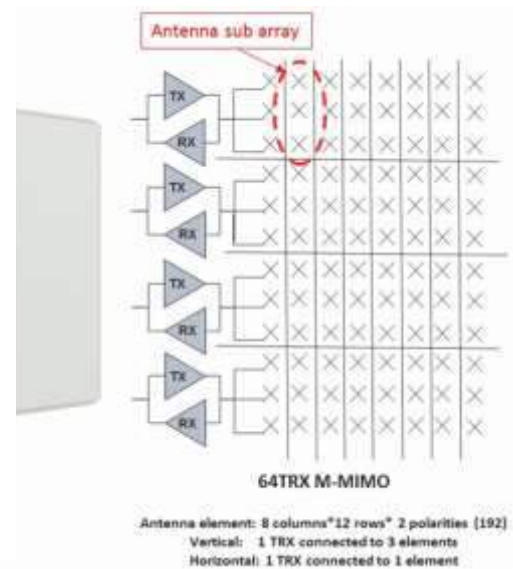
3.1 M-MIMO Antenna Pattern

The compliance boundaries of a massive MIMO antenna should be evaluated through the time averaged EIRP pattern and not peak antenna gain in all directions. The total power is shared between the beams which leads to statistically lower power transmission. Therefore, the Massive MIMO antenna pattern should be regarded as the time-averaged power pattern for all beams.

For example, analyses of EIRP patters in M-MIMO antenna with 64TRX (16H4V) using a 3D Uma model with averaging time of just 1 second indicate that the average antenna back-off is as much as 10dB (see Figure 3 (a)). Both vertical and horizontal beam forming contributes to the resulting power back-off value. The resulting average pattern is close to the sub array pattern which is defined by a set of antenna element connected to one transceiver. The Huawei M-MIMO 64 TRX antenna uses three antenna elements per transceiver, see Figure 3 (b)



(a)



(b)

Figure 3 (a) - Power pattern of Massive MIMO 64TRX antenna and resulting differences between peak EIRP, observed time-averaged (1 s) EIRP and a single subarray, (b) –Architecture of Huawei 64TRX antenna (H16V4).

Given that the effective antenna area is the same, the average back-off will increase with increasing number of transceivers. Therefore, from an EMF perspective, the EMF exposure is significantly lowered when antennas with higher number of TRX are used. For a comprehensive view please, corresponding power back-off factors were evaluated in a similar manner for 32TR and 8TRX antennas. All antennas models used in this time-averaged simulations of resulting EIRP represent the actual commercial Huawei solutions, see Figure 4 (a) and (b) for comparison.

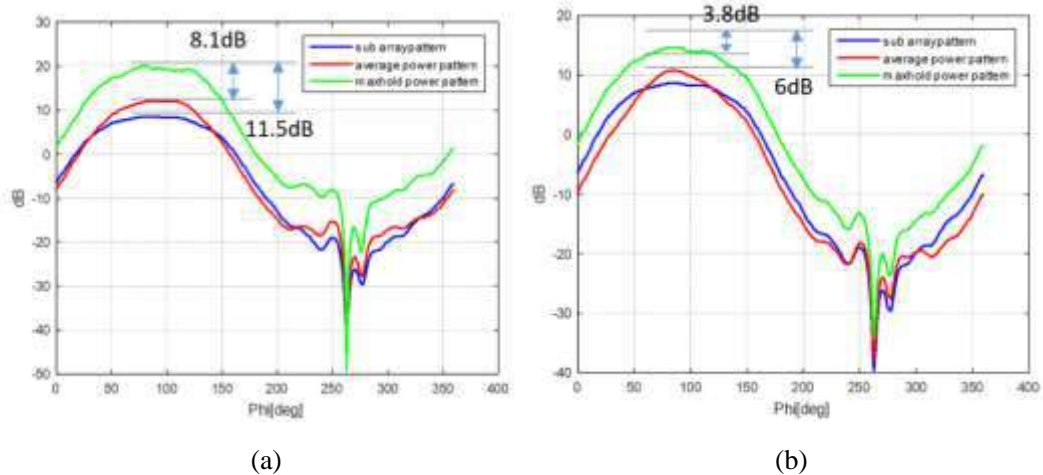


Figure 5, Power pattern of Massive MIMO 32TRX (a) and 8TRX (b) antennas together with resulting differences between peak EIRP, observed time-averaged (1 s) EIRP and a single subarray.

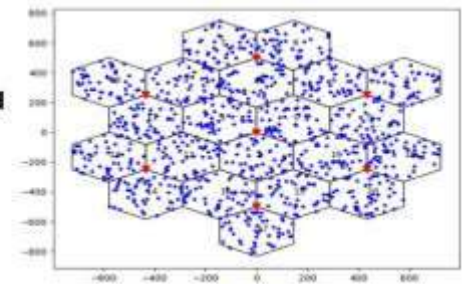
3.2 Simulation of EMF

Huawei has performed simulations in order to better understand the behavior of beamforming and to illustrate resulting power reduction factors. By monitoring EIRP in all directions of the antenna and defining a power grid, statistics have been collected. The model is based on a cluster of 7x3 cells using 3D-Uma 3GPP model. Three different scenarios have been evaluated; evenly distributed users, fully centralized users and single user. Simulations have been made for 2/4/8/16 user pairing in order to model MU (Multi user)-MIMO in line with capabilities offered by commercial M-MIMO antennas. Averaging period of 3 seconds has been made, see also Figure 6 for complete simulation assumptions.

S1:Normal MU	7*3cell + 50UE evenly distributed per cell
S2:Extreme MU	7*3cell + 50UE fully centralized per cell
S3:Single UE	7*3cell + single UE distributed per cell

General Parameters		Values
Scenario		3D-Uma
Layout		Hexagonal grid, 7macro sites, 3 sectors per site + ISD 500m
UE Bx configuration		4T4R
UE mobility		3km/h
BS antenna height		28m
Total BS Tx Power		-43 dBm for 10MHz(50 PRBs)
Carrier frequency		3.5 GHz
Min. UE-eNB 2D distance		35m
UE height (h _u) in meters	general equation	$h_u = 3(n_u - 1) + 1.5$
	n _u for outdoor UEs	1
	n _u for indoor UEs	$n_u \sim \text{uniform}(1, N_u)$ where $N_u \sim \text{uniform}(4, 8)$
Indoor UE fraction		80%
UE distribution (in x,y plane)	Outdoor UEs	uniform in cell
	Indoor UEs	uniform in cell
Traffic model		Fullbuffer (2/4/B layer)

UE evenly distributed



UE fully centralized

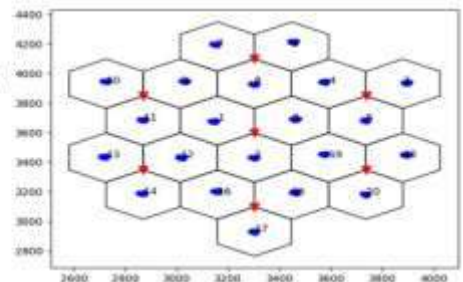


Figure 6, Simulation assumptions

In our simulation environment, each grid point represent a Poynting vector with an azimuth and elevation angle. The EIRP value is recorded accordingly in each point, see also Figure 7.

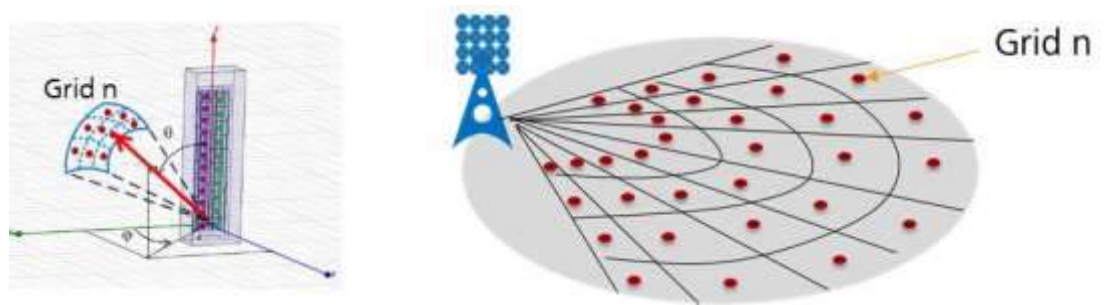


Figure 7, Grid points of the antenna

3.2.1 Scenario 1; Evenly Distributed Users

When looking at the instantaneous probability of exceeding a threshold of -6 dB back-off, one can notice that for 2 layers, the probability is close to 10% in some grid points. For 4 layers, the probability is almost zero. The CDF for all grid points, shows a 95% probability, that the output power of the antenna is 9-11dB less than peak power.

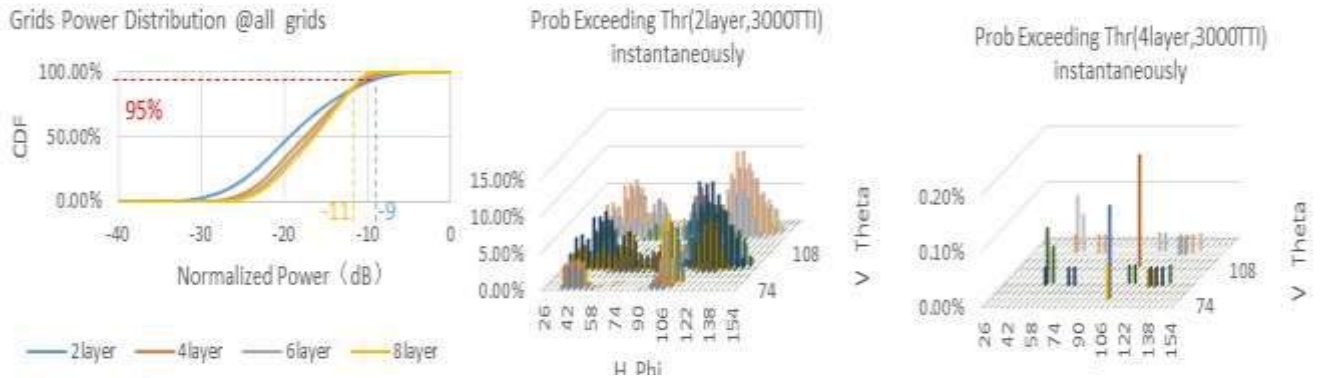


Figure 8, Simulation results for evenly distributed users

If we now study the averaged power in each grid point, we find that the level is always less than the -6 dB threshold ($P_n=0.25$), see also Figure 2. The averaging is here done over three seconds but similar result is expected using a longer filtering time such as 30 minutes as defined by ICNIRP.

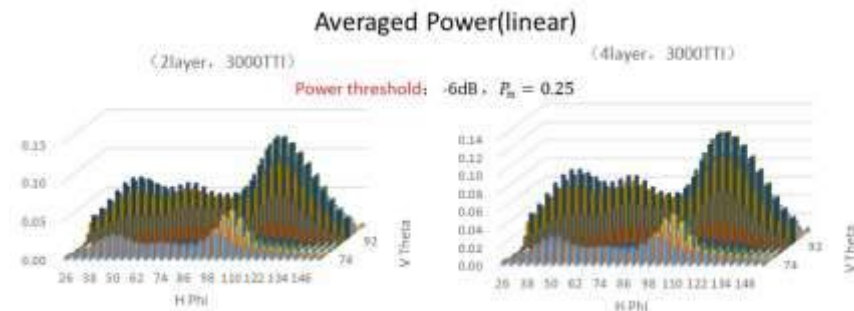


Figure 2, Grid points for averaged power

The conclusion is that thanks to multi paths, multi user and user distribution, it is clear that the average power levels of a massive MIMO antenna will be much lower than the peak levels.

3.2.1.1 Multi-user pairing per M-MIMO antenna type

In the same simulation environment, effect of antenna complexity, in terms of number of TXs, on multi-user pairing has also been studied, hence illustrating a practical network environment. As expected, with higher dominance of multi-user pairing, the average power back-off from the peak EIRP is clearly observed. The analysis has been made using 3 s averaging window. Commercial antenna models have been taken into account, including 64TRX, 32TRX, 8TRX and regular 2TRX products. See Table 1 for the results.

Average Back Off From The Peak EIRP on TTI Snapshot				
	64TRX	32TRX	8TRX	2TRX
1 layer-SU	-11.5dB	-10.5dB	-5.2dB	0
2 Layer-MU	-11.5dB	-10.7dB	-5.3dB	---
4 Layer-MU	-11.8dB	-11.0dB	-5.6dB	---
8 Layer-MU	-12.6dB	-11.3dB	---	---
16Layer-MU	-13.5dB	-11.4dB	---	---

Table 1, Average power back off from the peak EIRP observed based on 3s averaging time.

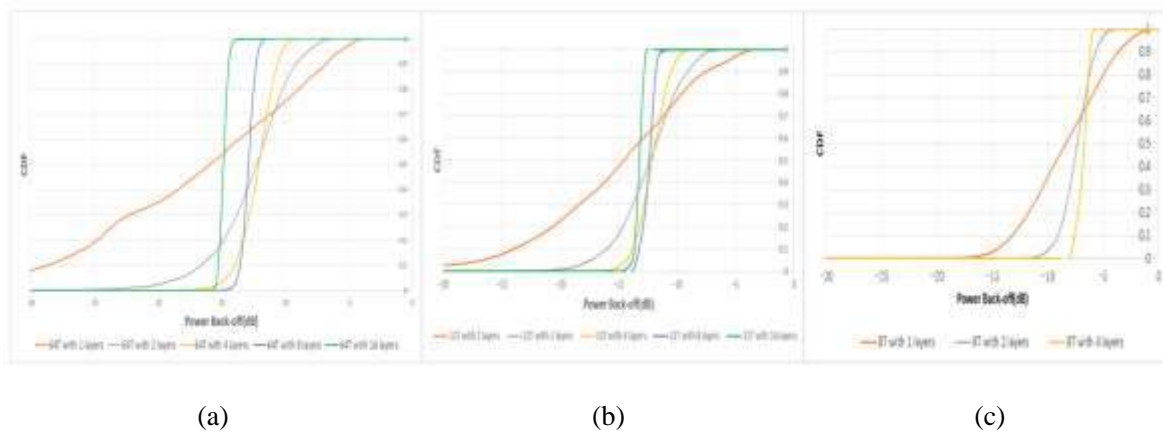


Figure 8, CDF of observed power back-off for various modeled antenna products (a) – 64TRX, (b) -32 TRX, (c) – 8 TRX with various degree of multi-user pairing

3.2.2 Scenario 2; Centralized Users

When looking at a this scenario, all users are close to the antenna, we can see that the instantaneous probability that the power level exceed the -6 dB threshold will be significantly higher, see Figure 3. The CDF for all grid points, shows a 95% probability, that the output power of the antenna is 8-10 dB less than peak power i.e. 1 dB more compared to scenario 1.



Figure 3, Simulation results for even centralized users

If we now study the averaged power in each grid point, we find that the levels are very similar to those in scenario 1, i.e. always less than the -6 dB threshold ($P_n=0.25$), see also Figure 4. It is clear that beamforming can create spatial separation between different users even though the users are close to each other.

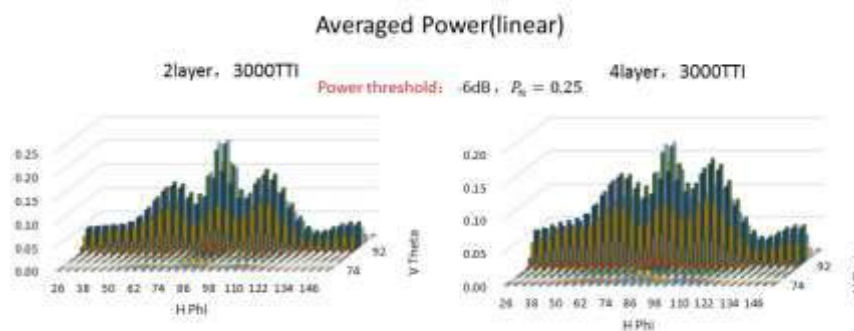


Figure 4, Averaged power per grid point

3.2.3 Scenario 3; Single User

In case of a single user, the CDF for all grid points will be similar to scenario 1 and 2 and the probability to exceed the -6 dB level will be low, see also **Error! Reference source not found.** However, since we are transmitting all the power to a single user there will be no back-off when averaging the power. This is a case that needs to be mitigated through EMF controlling solutions in accordance to recommendation provided in IEC 62232.

4 EMF Controlling Solutions

4.1 Introduction

EMF impact can be reduced by engineering measures such as increasing antenna height, changing azimuth and tilt, reducing number of carriers and decreasing output power. These measures are usually expensive to implement and can have negative impact on the network performance.

Huawei offers different options for EMF mitigation solutions. Beamforming offers great flexibility since the antenna pattern can be controlled by adding different weights to each transceiver. In principle, EMF can then be monitored and mitigated in certain directions. Very advanced are developed allowing operators for an efficient monitoring and controlling of EMF exposure in each cell.

It is also important that the whole industry is using similar approaches for EMF mitigation in order to be able to meet regulators' requirements.

4.2 Power Amplifier Control

This solution monitors and controls the average power of the amplifiers in the antenna. In case the output power is too high, the output of the power amplifiers will be reduced. This means that in a more loaded scenario, the capacity will be reduced. However, this solution is easy to implement in the antenna. This solution is by its nature well defined and the industry can potentially agree to a standardized implementation.

4.3 Three Dimension EIRP Pattern Control

3D EIRP pattern control is another approach developed in line with recommendation included in IEC 62232 that monitors the time averaged EMF levels in all directions by defining different grid points, as discussed in section 4.1. If the average EMF limit is exceeded in any grid point, the power is reduced for that specific point. The contribution from all users in one grid point must be considered. This solution requires slightly more baseband processing power but practically is has no impact on the network performance.

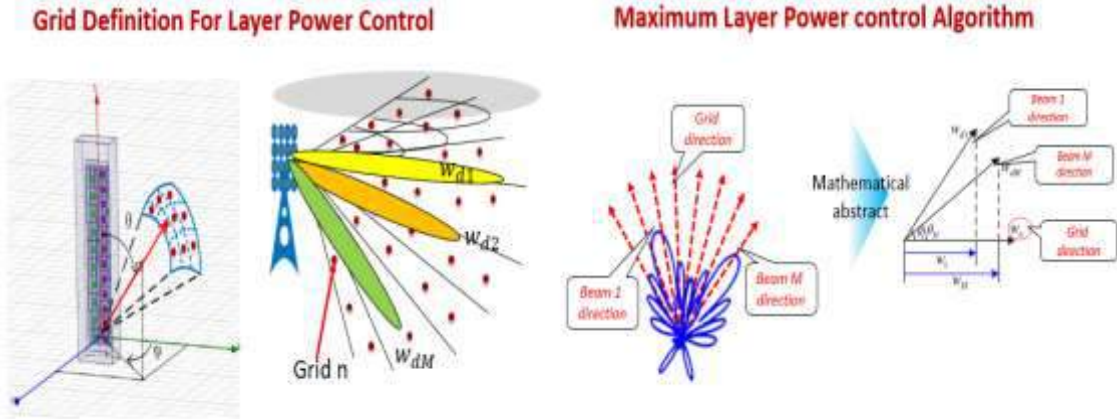


Figure 10, 3D EIRP Pattern Control

5 Summary & Conclusions

The compliance boundaries of a massive MIMO antenna should be evaluated through the time averaged EIRP pattern and not the peak EIRP value. This is truly important for the success of 5G.

IEC proposes antenna models that better represent a nature of beamforming. This statistical model proposes a back-off value that represents the gap between peak and average EIRP levels. IEC proposes to allow a 6 dB back-off from peak level and not to exceed this value with a 95% probability.

Huawei has studied comprehensively a nature of beamforming and considering its time-varying behavior concluded that the resulting difference between the peak EIRP and the real observed value appears to be within a range of 8-11 dB. Expectedly, with a higher number of antenna TRXs there is an increasing probability of lower radiated power towards a single direction, hence resulting in a lower EMF exposure. Thus, the EMF limits in network deployed using adaptive M-MIMO beamforming antenna products should be updated through inclusion of a corresponding power correction factors.

Huawei suggests the following power correction factors as a function of antenna TRXs structure that should be taken into consideration for definition of a new EMF regulation, see Table 2. Based on the concluded correction factors, mitigation methods should be used. Presented values are universal and apply for adaptively operated beamforming antennas that transmit at frequencies of up to 6 GHz.

No. TRXs	Correction factor K_{AA}	Correction factor in dB
64 and more	≥ 0.13	≥ -9 dB
32 to 63	≥ 0.20	≥ -7 dB
16 to 31	≥ 0.32	≥ -5 dB
8 to 15	≥ 0.50	≥ -3 dB
1 to 7	1	0 dB

Table 2, Average power back off from the peak EIRP observed.

In line with our recommendation, a correction factor K_{AA} should be applied to the maximum antenna transmission power of the adaptive antenna (corresponds to the total input power of the adaptive antenna multiplied by the maximum antenna gain).

The correction factor K_{AA} is calculated on a general level without taking into account actual duty cycle, hence applicable for both Frequency Division Duplex (FDD) and Time Division Duplex (TDD) deployment modes. Specifically, in TDD operation mode, the downlink duration in one certain time interval (duty cycle) must be taken into account when specifying the approved transmission power ERP_n . For example, in globally preferred NR-only frame structure for C-band deployments DDDSU with four time units for downlink and one time unit for uplink, the power correction factor should be further decreased by approximately -1 dB.

The correction factor K_{AA} depends on the number of separately controllable antenna units (sub-arrays). Following, the resulting corrected transmission power corresponds to the approved transmission power ERP_n

$$ERP_n = K_{AA} \times ERP_{max,n}$$

The prerequisite for the use of the correction factor for adaptive antennas is that they are equipped with automatic power limitation, which ensure that the transmission power averaged over a defined time window does not exceed the approved transmission power ERP_n

Huawei has identified a number of solutions to monitor and mitigate EMF level in line with IEC recommendations in order to comply with ICNIRP and national regulations. It is important that the whole industry is using similar approaches for EMF mitigation in order to be able to meet regulators' requirements.

A Acronyms and Abbreviations

3D-Uma	3 Dimension Urban Macro
3GPP	3 rd Generation Partnership Project
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function
EMF	Electro Magnetic Field
EIRP	Equalent Isotrpic Radiated Power
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MU	Multi User

B References

- [1] Björn Thors, et al have published an IEEE paper named “*Time-averaged Realistic Maximum Power Levels for the Assessment of Radio Frequency Exposure for 5G Radio Base Stations using Massive MIMO*“, proposed to use time-averaged realistic power in 5G EMF assessment. This study derives an analytic expression of the actual transmit power based on assumptions in terms of **beam-forming design and the traffic conditions**. The key finding is that one can use more realistic power, which is **7%-22%** of the maximum power, in the EME assessment.
- [2] Paolo Baracca, et al have submitted a paper named “*A Statistical Approach for RF Exposure Compliance Boundary Assessment in Massive MIMO Systems*”. It is based on **3GPP TR 36.873 and derived a statistical model**. The conclusion from the paper is that by considering only one active UE per BS, numerical results show that the 95th/99th percentile of the actual BS transmit power is just **26%/32%** in UMa (Urban Macro scenario) and **22%/27%** in UMi (urban micro scenario) of the maximum transmit power.

**EMF mitigation
solutions
for mobile networks**



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Product Compliance

The assessment of RF exposure compliance boundaries is a mandatory item in the product certification process required for putting any radio product on the market.

For traditional radio products with external fixed beam antennas, this assessment is performed by a 3rd party based on product transmitted power and typical antenna parameters. Before putting the equipment into service, the operator will have to perform its own assessment based on the real antenna used and other equipment collocated on each site.

For products with active antennas embedded in the equipment, like 5G beamforming antennas, the assessment of the compliance boundary is more complex because it depends on the internal HW design and the SW configuration of beam sets. Therefore, the RF exposure assessment is performed internally by Nokia using real product design parameters and modelling tools conforming to the requirements of the applicable international standard IEC 62232:2017.

EMF mitigation features

With the introduction of 5G beam forming base stations, the current EMF compliance assessment approach based on the maximum rated power have been shown to be over conservative, which is unnecessarily limiting deployment capabilities on a significant number of sites (from 67% to 92% of sites impacted according to operator studies).



Picture: Difference in safety distance assessment using Pmax and actual max approach

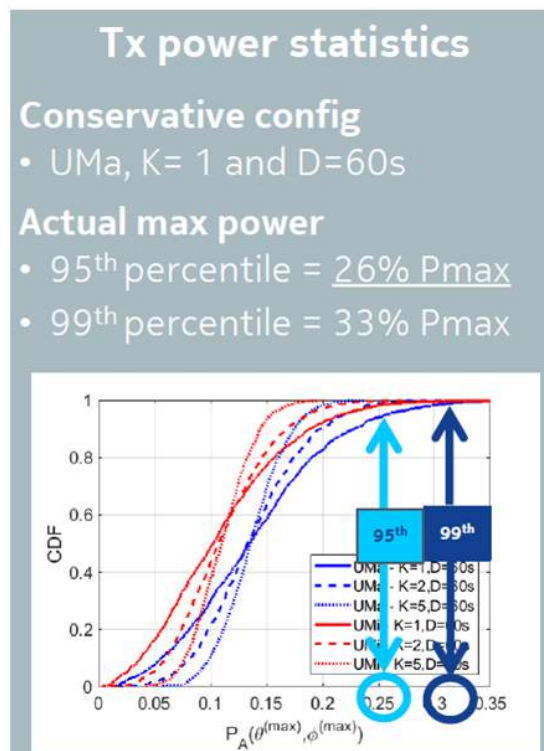
Published in April 2019, the international Technical Report IEC TR 62669:2019 is providing guidelines for compliance assessment based on the actual maximum transmitted power of the base station during operation. In particular, it formally allows to leverage the actual maximum transmitted power for site EMF certification provided that the operator ensures the configured actual maximum threshold is not exceeded during operation, leveraging EMF monitoring and control features. This actual maximum approach has been confirmed in the Committee Draft of IEC 62232 revision completed in December 2019.

Nokia has developed a comprehensive portfolio of EMF mitigation tools and features supporting the end-to-end implementation of the actual maximum approach. This EMF mitigation portfolio provides a holistic approach among 3G, 4G and 5G technologies and is addressing EMF monitoring, EMF control, analytics reporting, EMF test modes and global management and optimisation tools.

Example: Massive MIMO Adaptive Antenna Products → correction factor 0,25

The following example describes the logic on which EMF assessment is performed. The RF compliance distances are provided for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and, for information, the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W taking a 95th percentile approach. These values include a technology duty cycle factor of 75 % for time averaging and a power tolerance of 1.5 dB due to electronic component dispersion and operational environmental conditions (temperature).

The 25% (6dB) reduction is for full buffer traffic model (100% load) and reduction is due to beam steering and technology duty cycle (75%). Adding traffic variation statistics would lead us to the reduction up to 9 dB. The same correction factor can be applied to 32TRX and 64TRX. For 8TRX with beam forming the correction factor of 3-4dB can be applied. For antenna system without beamforming capability the correction factor does not apply.



[from P. Baracca et al., "A Statistical Approach for RF Exposure Compliance Boundary Assessment in Massive MIMO Systems"
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.08351& IEC TR62669>]

Conclusion

Nokia recommends the following approach when defining the future regulatory framework:

- a. For site declaration, the operator is allowed to use the actual maximum power or EIRP (i.e. time-averaged value) threshold configured on the site instead of the maximum instantaneous power configured.
- b. The operator verifies that the actual maximum threshold is not exceeded during the BS operation using power or EIRP monitoring counters and control features as specified in IEC62232 (see below)
- c. The monitoring counters and control features are validated using the methods specified in IEC 62232.

By specifying fixed power reduction values in a regulatory document, there is a real risk that there is a gap with real deployment parameters which would require regular updates. Therefore the typical power reduction values shall be used for information only.

RF exposure compliance assessment

Massive MIMO Adaptive Antenna Products – AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP

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Change History

Version	Status	Date	Author	Owner	Reviewed by	Reviewed date	Approver	Approval date	Description of changes
0.1	Draft	29-08-2018	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat					Initial draft
0.2	Draft	31-08-2018	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat					Completed draft
0.3	Draft	06-09-2018	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat					Update with more accurate model
1.0	Final	26-07-2019	K. Bechta	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat	26-07-2019	Alain Gohn	26-07-2019	Final version of beamset patterns
1.1	Final	28-08-2019	K. Bechta	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat	26-07-2019	Alain Gohn	26-07-2019	Document ID added
2.0	Final	31-10-2019	K. Bechta	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat	31-10-2019	Alain Gohn		New beam patterns. Range extended to AEQB/AEQE/AEQP
2.1	Final	19-12-2019	K. Bechta	C. Grangeat	C. Grangeat	31-10-2019	Alain Gohn	19-12-2019	Document ID updated
2.2	Final	10-01-2020	K. Bechta	C. Grangeat	Alain Gohn	10-01-2020	Alain Gohn	10-01-2020	Editorial corrections

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1 General content

This test report is addressing human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields (RF-EMF) transmitted by the following massive MIMO Adaptive Antenna (MAA) Product (see §2.2):

- Nokia AEQA AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W
- Nokia AEQB AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W
- Nokia AEQE AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE n78 200W
- Nokia AEQP AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE n78 200W

It provides the RF exposure compliance boundaries for these products regarding both general population and occupational exposure. Outside of these compliance boundaries, human exposure to RF-EMF is below the limits defined by the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Canada Safety Code 6, Australia ARPANSA and European regulations (see §2.1 and 3).

2 References

2.1 Applicable RF exposure standards and regulations

- [1] EU 1999/519/EC, “Council Recommendation on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)”, July 1999
- [2] EU 2013/35/EU, “Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields) (20th individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) and repealing Directive 2004/40/EC”, June 2013
- [3] EN 50385:2017, “Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of base station equipment with radiofrequency electromagnetic field exposure limits (110 MHz - 100 GHz), when placed on the market”, July 2017
- [4] IEC/EN 62232:2017, “Determination of RF field strength, power density and SAR in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations for the purpose of evaluating human exposure”, September 2017.
- [5] AS/NZS 2772.2, "Radiofrequency fields Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement and computation-3 kHz to 300 GHz", 2016
- [6] ARPANSA “Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields — 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, Radiation Protection Series Publication No. 3, 2016
- [7] Canada Safety Code 6, “Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Energy in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, June 2015

- [8] Canada RSS-102, “Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)”, Issue 5, March 2015,
- [9] US FCC 47CFR 1.1310 “Radiofrequency radiation exposure limits”, August 1997.
- [10] US FCC OET Bulletin 65, “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields and its supplements”, edition 97-01, August 1997.

2.2 Product and assessment method

- [11] Nokia, “Massive MIMO Adaptive Antenna Product Description” DN207523773, Issue 02, 16-04-2018.
- [12] Microwave Vision Group (MVG), “EMF Visual User Manual”, SEWB/EMF-VISUAL-UM.1/v2019.1.
- [13] Z. Altman, B. Begasse, C. Dale, A. Karwowski, J. Wiart, M. Wong and L. Gattoufi, “Efficient models for base station antennas for human exposure assessment”, IEEE Trans. Electromagnetic Compatibility, Nov 2002, vol.44, pp. 588-592.
- [14] P. Baracca, A. Weber, T. Wild and C. Grangeat, “A Statistical Approach for RF Exposure Compliance Boundary Assessment in Massive MIMO Systems”, WSA 2018, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.08351>.
- [15] IEC TR62669, “Case studies supporting the implementation of IEC 62232”, (106/463/CD, July 2018).

3 RF exposure limits

The applicable RF exposure limits are defined by [1] and [2] to in Europe and ICNIRP countries, by [5] in Australia and New Zealand, by [7] in Canada and by [9] in the US and related countries such as Bolivia, Estonia, Mexico and Panama. The applicable power density limits are recalled in Table 1 for the frequency range applicable to the equipment under test.

Table 1 – Applicable RF exposure levels in n78 band expressed in power density

Region of application	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures	Occupational/Controlled Exposures
EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ, US/related	10 W/m ²	50 W/m ²
Canada	6.8 W/m ²	37.6 W/m ²

4 Description of the equipment under test (EUT)

The main technical characteristics of AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP product are reproduced in Table 2.

Table 2 – AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP product general technical characteristics

Product name	Nokia AEQA AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W Nokia AEQB AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W Nokia AEQE AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE n78 200W Nokia AEQP AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE n78 200W
Model number	AEQA: 474212A AEQB: 474413A AEQE: 474750A AEQP: 475238A
Rated max Tx power	200 W
Number of TXRX	64TX64RX
Beamforming	Yes
SW supported techno.	5G NR
Frequency range	AEQA/AEQB: 3400 – 3600 MHz (3GPP Band 42) AEQE: 3480 – 3800 MHz (3GPP Band n78) AEQP: 3410 – 3700 MHz (3GPP Band n78)
Nb of antenna elements	8 (horizontal) x 12 (vertical) x 2 (polarization)
Gain	24 dBi maxi
EIRP	77.5 dBm
Dynamic Beam steering range	Horizontal: $\pm 45^\circ$ (3 dB), $\pm 60^\circ$ (5 dB) Vertical: $+6^\circ$ +/- 10° (upper SLS > 6dB) (+ means down)

<p>Dimensions</p> 	<p>AEQA:</p> <p>Height: 1110 mm</p> <p>Depth: 185 mm</p> <p>Width: 480 mm</p> <p>Note: includes front covers, without cooling fins.</p>	
	<p>AEQB:</p> <p>Height: 750 mm</p> <p>Depth: 240 mm</p> <p>Width: 450 mm</p>	
	<p>AEQE/AEQP:</p> <p>Height: 750 mm</p> <p>Depth: 246 mm</p> <p>Width: 450 mm</p>	
<p>Technology duty cycle factor</p>	<p>75 %</p>	
<p>Transmitted power tolerance</p>	<p>1.5 dB</p>	

The EMF Visual model used for the RF exposure assessment is derived from the model of the antenna array (pattern and gain) using the real beamforming weights (BFW) configured in the product. The EMF Visual model is validated with the product antenna model using the same BFW, pattern and gain. Table 3 to Table 6 include the comparison of the EMF Visual model and the product antenna model for beam configurations used for the assessment of the compliance boundary. Selected patterns ensure that maximum compliance distance, applicable to evaluated product, is obtained.

Table 3 – Antenna patterns for most boresight direction

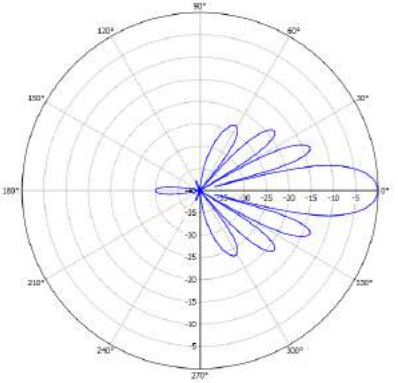
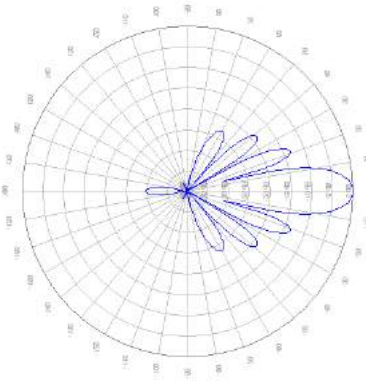
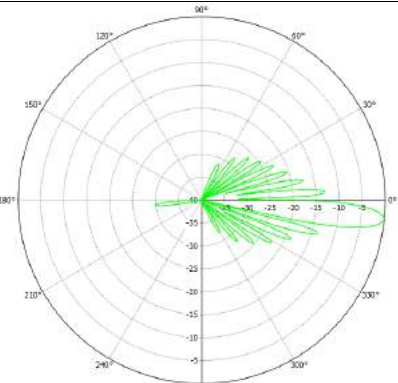
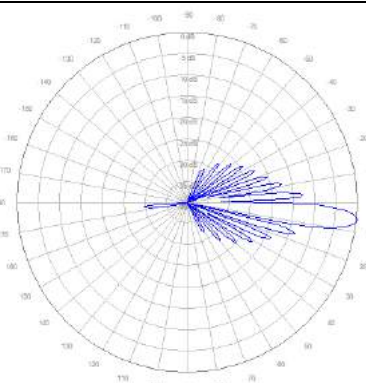
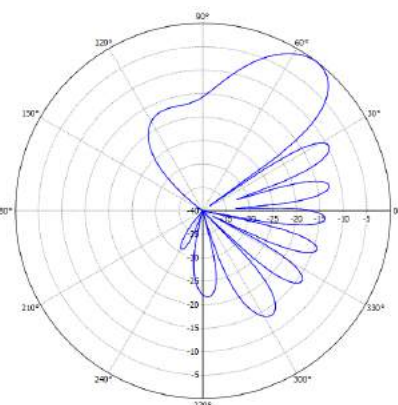
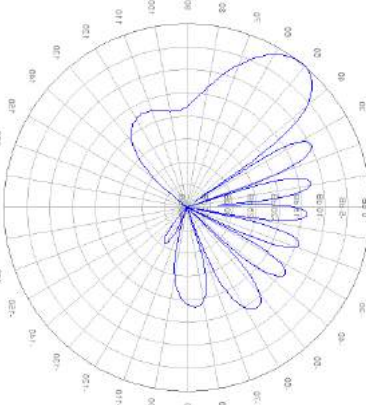
	Model for EMF evaluation	Product antenna model
Horizontal cut		
Vertical cut		

Table 4 – Antenna patterns for max azimuth steering

	Model for EMF evaluation	Product antenna model
Horizontal cut		

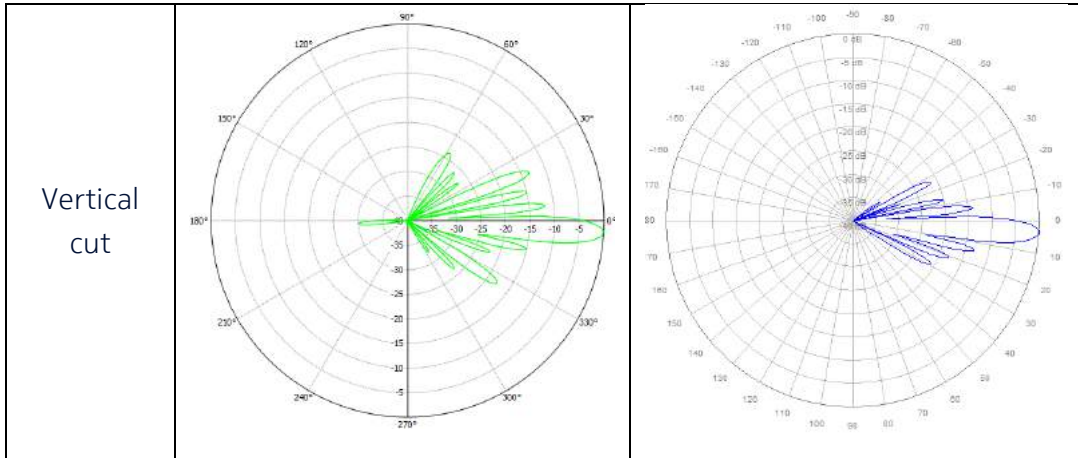


Table 5 – Antenna patterns for max elevation steering

	Model for EMF evaluation	Product antenna model
Horizontal cut	<p>A polar plot showing the antenna radiation pattern in a horizontal cut. The plot is circular with concentric grid lines representing gain levels (from -5 to -35 dB) and radial grid lines representing azimuth angles (from 0° to 330°). The radiation pattern is shown in blue, with a main lobe pointing towards 0° and several side lobes extending outwards.</p>	<p>A polar plot showing the antenna radiation pattern in a horizontal cut. The plot is circular with concentric grid lines representing gain levels (from -5 to -115 dB) and radial grid lines representing azimuth angles (from 0° to 180°). The radiation pattern is shown in blue, with a main lobe pointing towards 0° and several side lobes extending outwards.</p>
Vertical cut	<p>A polar plot showing the antenna radiation pattern in a vertical cut. The plot is circular with concentric grid lines representing gain levels (from -5 to -35 dB) and radial grid lines representing azimuth angles (from 0° to 330°). The radiation pattern is shown in green, with a main lobe pointing towards 0° and several side lobes extending outwards.</p>	<p>A polar plot showing the antenna radiation pattern in a vertical cut. The plot is circular with concentric grid lines representing gain levels (from -5 to -115 dB) and radial grid lines representing azimuth angles (from 0° to 180°). The radiation pattern is shown in blue, with a main lobe pointing towards 0° and several side lobes extending outwards.</p>

Table 6 – Antenna gain characteristics for various beam steering directions used during EMF evaluation

	Azimuth	Elevation	Gain (dBi)
			3500 MHz
Boresight	0°	-6°	24.9
Max azimuth	51°	-4°	20.7
Max elevation	5°	-15°	22.9

The compliance boundary is defined by the box shape perimeter shown in Figure 4 of IEC 62232:2017 [4] and displayed in Figure 1. The distances D_f , D_s , $D_{a,u}$ and $D_{a,d}$ are taken from the nearest point of the antenna. For convenience, the distances D_{sc} , D_{uc} and D_{dc} (respectively) taken from antenna center are also provided.

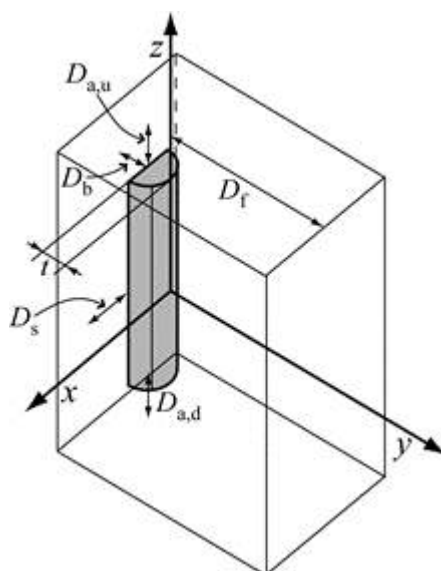


Figure 1 – Shape of the compliance boundary used for the RF exposure compliance assessment (from [4]).

5 RF exposure assessment method

RF exposure assessment is performed using the synthetic model computation method defined in B.4.4.1 of IEC 62232:2017. Calculations are performed with the “EMF Visual” software release OKTAL 2019 Version 4.0 (see [12] and [13]).

The validation of the model is performed in the configuration with the beam in front (azimuth = 0° and elevation = - 6°). The validation results are provided in Table 7.

Table 7 - Validation of the antenna model at 3500 MHz

	Product model	EMF Visual model	Deviation
Gain	24.9 dBi	24.9 dBi	0.0 dB
Horizontal half-power beamwidth	14.0°	13.0°	1.0°
Vertical half-power beamwidth	7.0°	6.3°	0.7°

For each configuration, the directivity pattern is derived from the simulation model and the antenna gain is adjusted to match exactly the simulated values for accurate scaling.

The RF compliance distances are provided for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and, for information, the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W taking a 95th percentile approach as defined in [4], [14] and [15]. These values include a technology duty cycle factor of 75 % (see Table 2) for time averaging and a power tolerance of 1.5 dB due to electronic component dispersion and operational environmental conditions (temperature).

6 RF exposure computation results

6.1 Regions of application: EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related

The computed power density 3D distributions are displayed in Figure 2 to Figure 7 for RF exposure limits defined in [1], [2] for EU/ICNIRP countries, [5] for Australia/NZ and [9] for US/related countries.

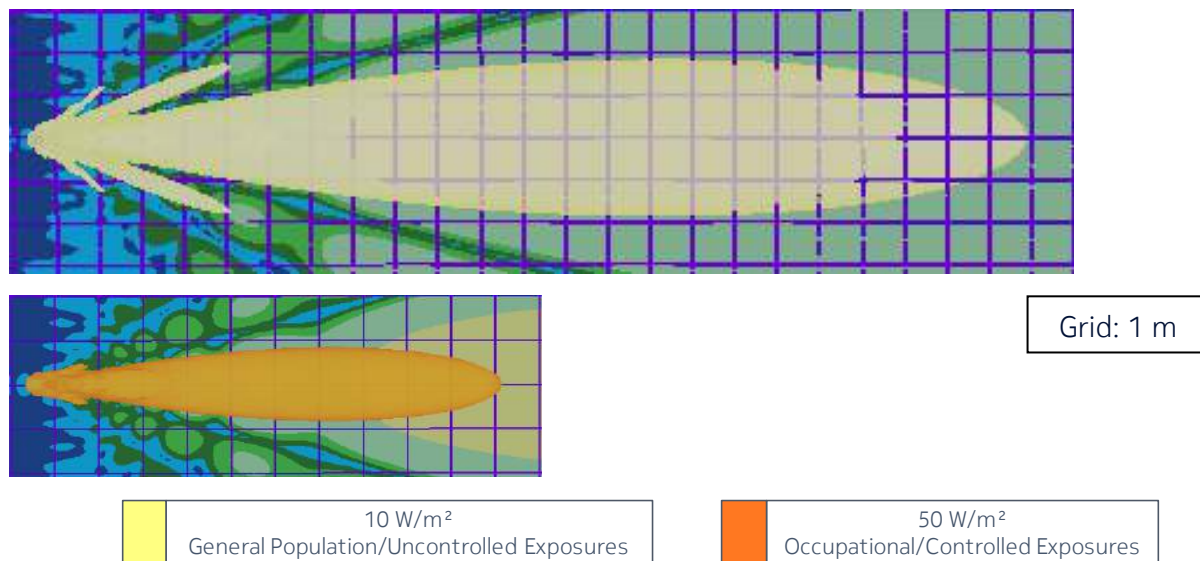


Figure 2 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 0° & elevation = -6° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)

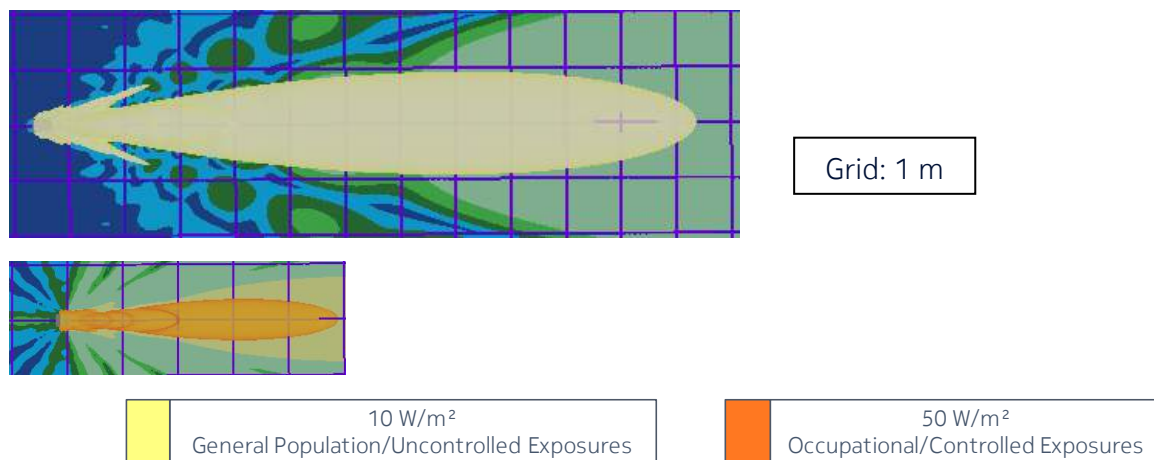
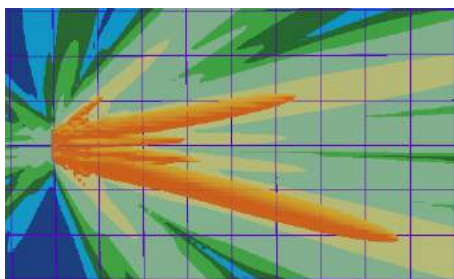
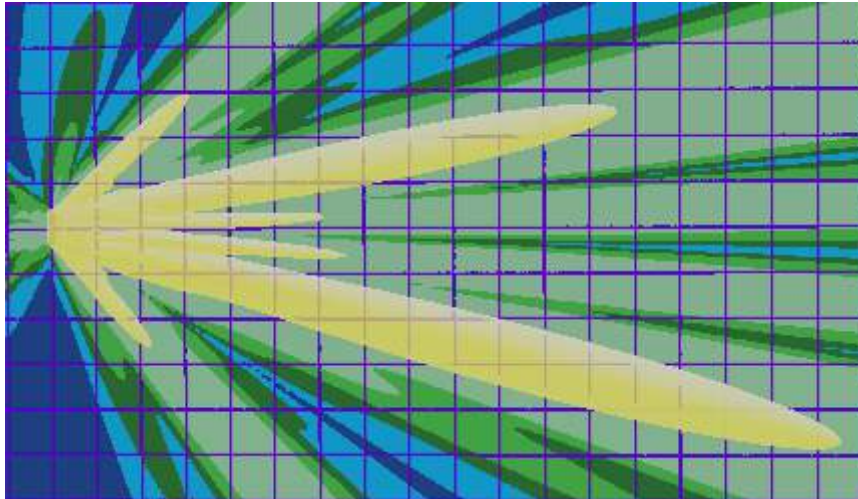


Figure 3 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 0° & elevation = -6° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)

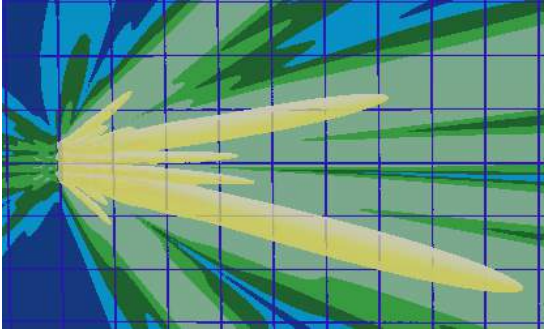


Grid: 1 m

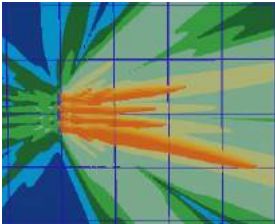
10 W/m²
General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures

50 W/m²
Occupational/Controlled Exposures

Figure 4 – Side view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 5° & elevation = -15° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)



Grid: 1 m



10 W/m²
General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures

50 W/m²
Occupational/Controlled Exposures

Figure 5 – Side view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 5° & elevation = -15° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)

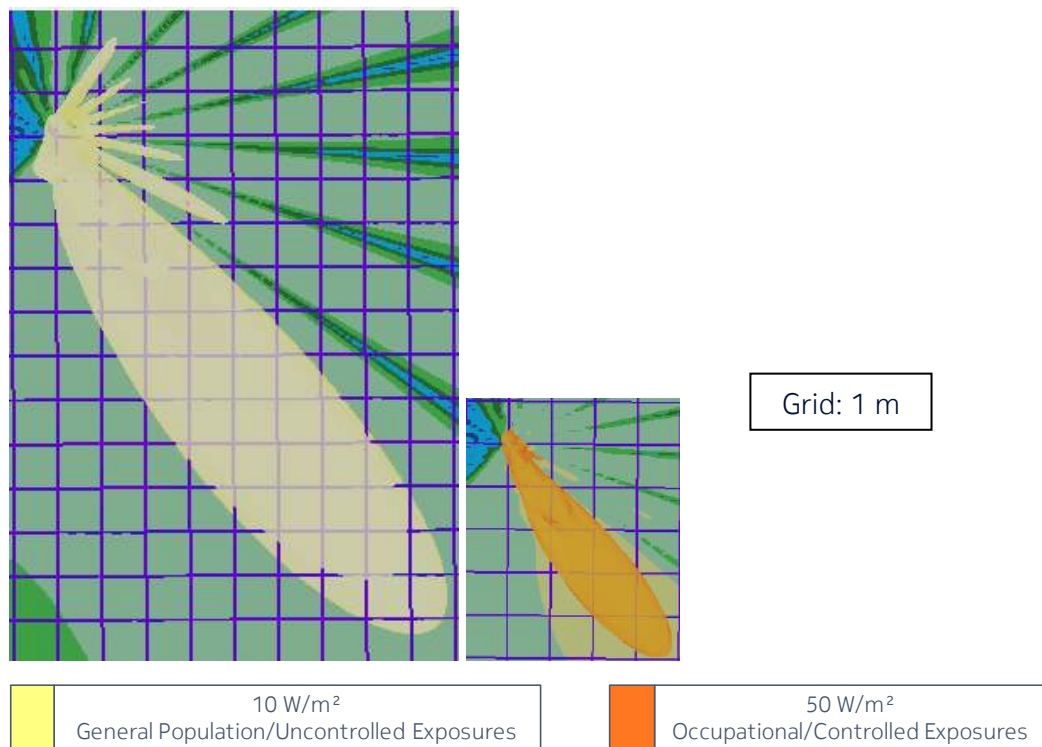


Figure 6 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 51° & elevation = -4° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)

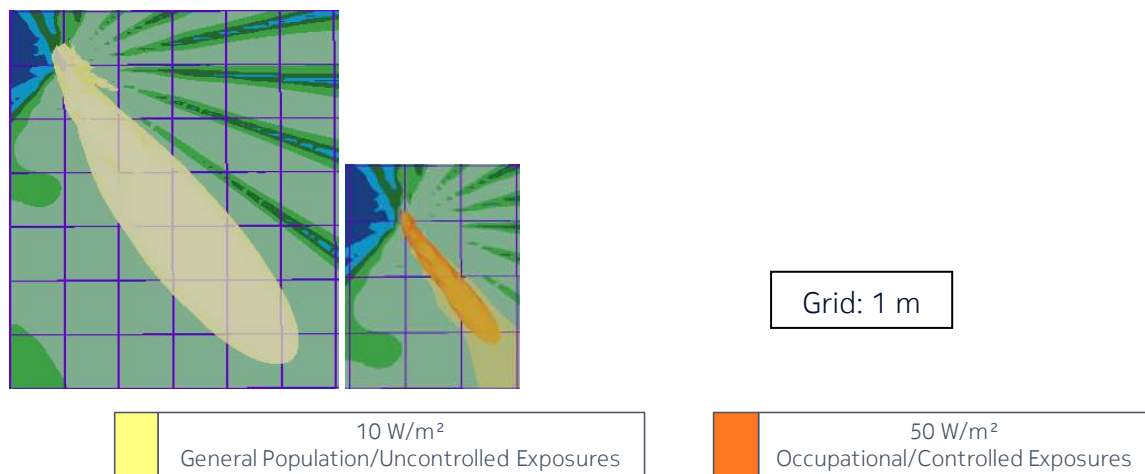


Figure 7 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 51° & elevation = -4° (EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related)

6.2 Regions of application: Canada

The computed power density distributions are displayed in Figure 8 to Figure 13 for RF exposure limits defined in [7] for Canada.

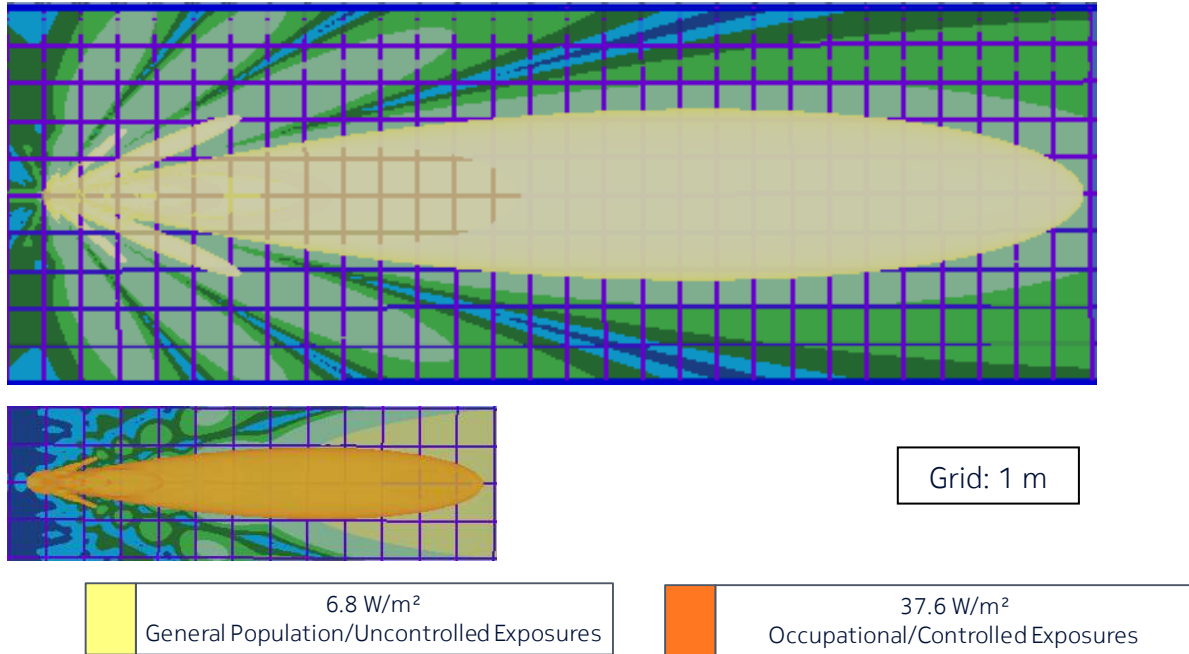


Figure 8 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 0° & elevation = -6° (Canada)

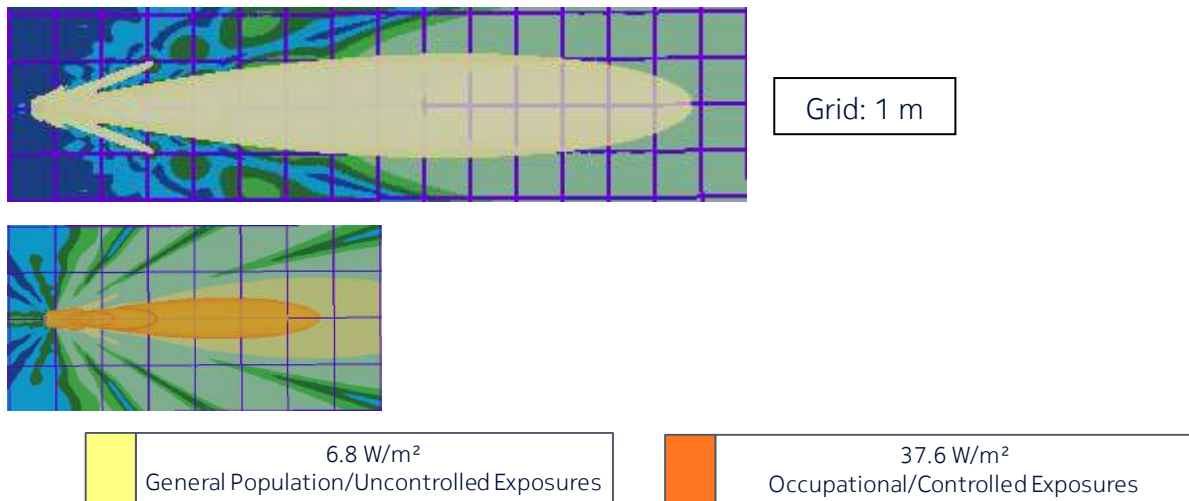
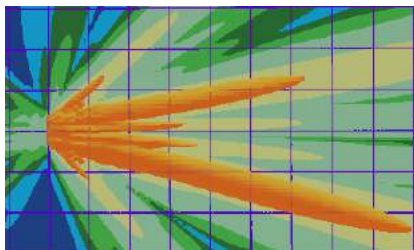
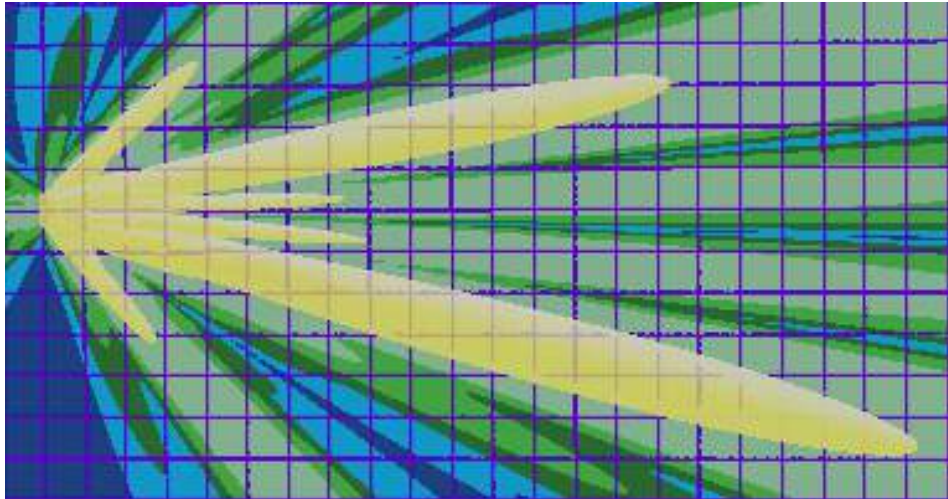


Figure 9 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 0° & elevation = -6° (Canada)

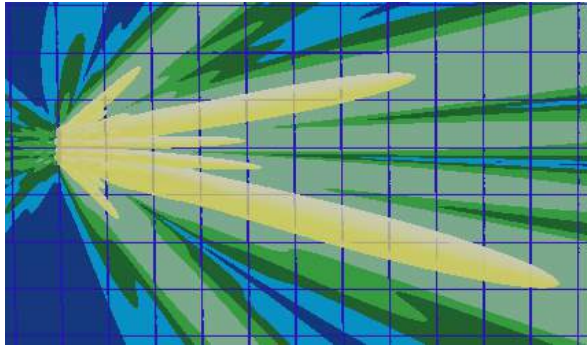


Grid: 1 m

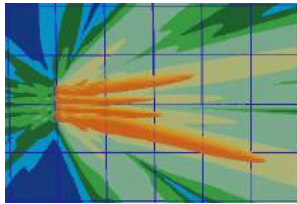
6.8 W/m²
General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures

37.6 W/m²
Occupational/Controlled Exposures

Figure 10 – Side view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 5° & elevation = -15° (Canada)



Grid: 1 m



6.8 W/m²
General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures

37.6 W/m²
Occupational/Controlled Exposures

Figure 11 – Side view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 5° & elevation = -15° (Canada)

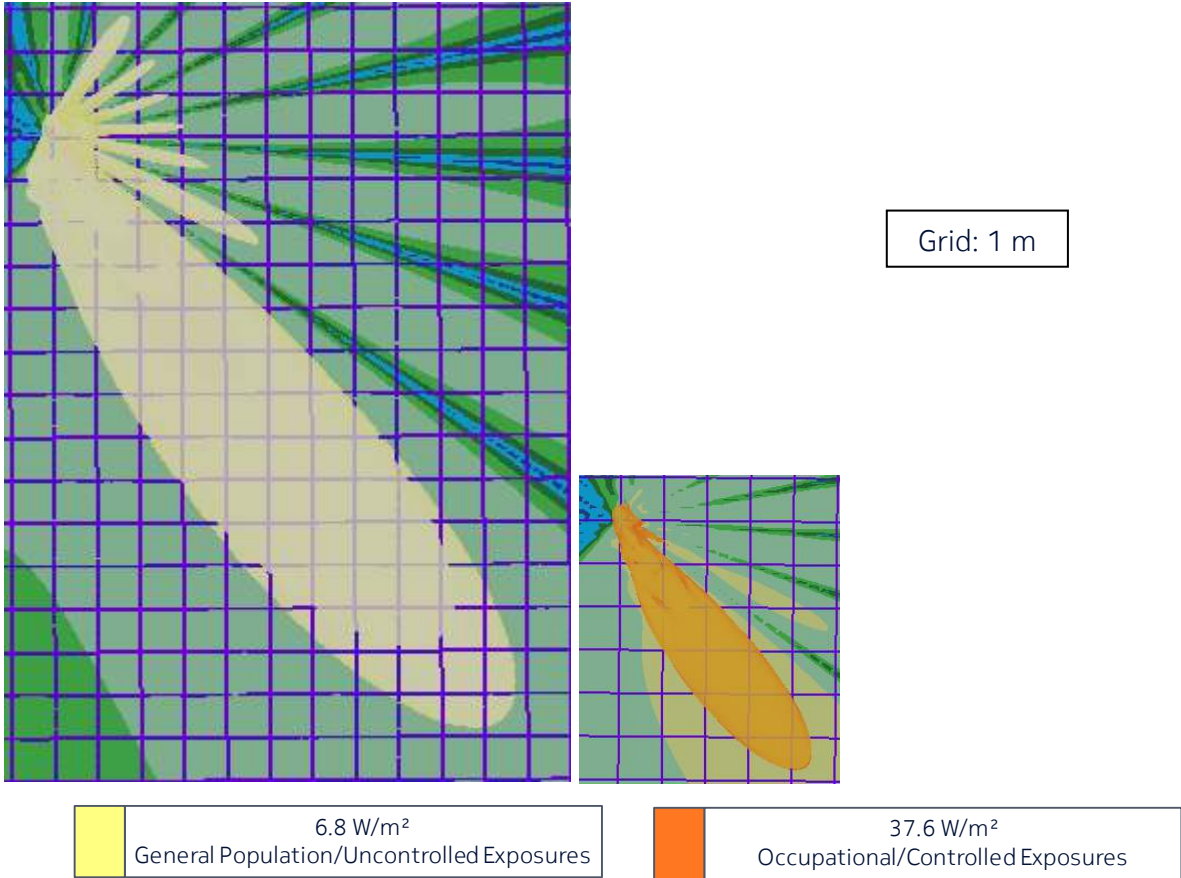


Figure 12 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 51° & elevation = -5° (Canada)

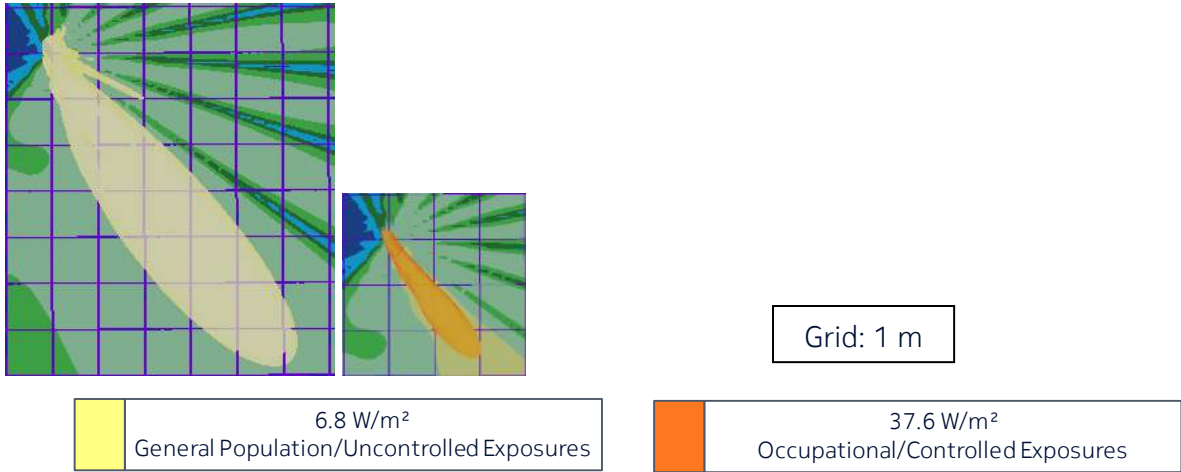


Figure 13 – Top view of the power density for the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W and the beam oriented in azimuth = 51° & elevation = -4° (Canada)

7 Conclusion and installation recommendations

The RF exposure compliance distances for the Nokia AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP product are summarized in Table 8 for EU/ICNIRP [1][2], Australia/NZ [5] and US/related [9] requirements and in Table 9 for Canada [7] requirements.

Table 8 - AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP RF exposure compliance distances based on the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W (corresponding to 200 W rated max transmitted power) for EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related

Region of application: EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures	Occupational/Controlled Exposures
RF-EMF power density exposure limits	10 W/m ²	50 W/m ²
Distance in front (Df)	22.9 m	10.2 m
Distance to the side (Ds)	11.1 m	4.8 m
Distance below and above (Da,d and Da,u)	4.6 m	1.9 m
Distance to the side (Dsc)	11.3 m	5.0 m
Distance below and above (Ddc and Duc)	4.9 m	2.2 m

Table 9 - AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP RF exposure compliance distances based on the time-averaged maximum transmitted power of 212 W (corresponding to 200 W rated max transmitted power) for Canada

Region of application: Canada	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures	Occupational/Controlled Exposures
RF-EMF power density exposure limits	6.8 W/m ²	37.6 W/m ²
Distance in front (Df)	27.8 m	11.7 m
Distance to the side (Ds)	13.6 m	5.5 m
Distance below and above (Da,d and Da,u)	5.7 m	2.2 m
Distance to the side (Dsc)	13.8 m	5.7 m
Distance below and above (Ddc and Duc)	6.0 m	2.5 m

The RF exposure compliance distances based on the actual maximum transmitted power considering a 95th percentile approach are summarized in Table 10 and Table 11. These values

are provided for information about the RF exposure levels that may be reached in operational conditions considering a time-averaging window of 6 minutes according to [4], [14] and [15].

Table 10 – AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP RF exposure compliance distances based on the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W (corresponding to 200 W rated max transmitted power) for EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related

For information in EU/ICNIRP, Australia/NZ and US/related countries based on IEC/EN 62232:2017 [4] and IEC TR62669 [15]	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures	Occupational/Controlled Exposures
RF-EMF power density exposure limits	10 W/m ²	50 W/m ²
Distance in front (Df)	11.3 m	4.9 m
Distance to the side (Ds)	5.4 m	2.0 m
Distance below and above (Da,d and Da,u)	2.1 m	0.7 m
Distance to the side (Dsc)	5.6 m	2.2 m
Distance below and above (Ddc and Duc)	2.4 m	1.0 m

Table 11 – AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP RF exposure compliance distances based on the time-averaged actual maximum transmitted power of 53 W (corresponding to 200 W rated max transmitted power) for Canada

For information in Canada based on IEC/EN 62232:2017 [4] and IEC TR62669 [15]	General Population/Uncontrolled Exposures	Occupational/Controlled Exposures
RF-EMF power density exposure limits	6.8 W/m ²	37.6 W/m ²
Distance in front (Df)	13.8 m	5.7 m
Distance to the side (Ds)	6.6 m	2.4 m
Distance below and above (Da,d and Da,u)	2.7 m	0.9 m
Distance to the side (Dsc)	6.8 m	2.6 m
Distance below and above (Ddc and Duc)	3.0 m	1.2 m

Installation of the Nokia AirScale MAA 64T64R 192AE B42 200W AEQA-AEQB-AEQE-AEQP product shall be performed in accordance with all applicable manufacturer's recommendations and national laws and regulations related to human exposure to radiofrequency fields. In particular:

- The operator or entity putting the equipment into service shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the general population cannot access the area within the general population/uncontrolled compliance boundary in the vicinity of the transmitting antennas (see Table 8 and Table 9).
- Depending on the site installation configuration, the operator or the entity putting the equipment into service determines the most suitable place to display the appropriate warning signs and any other necessary information or precautionary measures.
- Workers that are required to operate in the close proximity of the transmitting antennas connected to the equipment, for example installation and maintenance personnel, need to be informed about the potential risks of human exposure to RF fields and how to protect against them. They should strictly follow instructions provided by their employer. They should stand-off the occupational/controlled exposure compliance boundary defined in the vicinity of transmitting antennas (see Table 8 and Table 9). If it is necessary to operate within this compliance boundary, workers shall make sure that the transmitters contributing to exposure in this area are all switched off, or they must contact the relevant operator(s) to switch off emissions during operation period.

----- end of the test report -----