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Glossary

Isotropic Radiator A theoretical source of electromagnetic waves which radiates the same intensity in all directions.. 7

Acronyms

EIRP Equivalent Isotropical Radiation Power. 7, 8

ICNIRP International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection. 5

UABS Unmanned Arial Base Station. 6

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Introduction

1.1 Outline of the issue

Society is constantly getting more dependent on electronic communication. On any given moment in any given location, an electronic device can request to connect to a bigger wireless medium. More and more devices need to be connected like IOT devices starting from small sensors up to self-driving cars.

Once again it becomes clear why we're on the eve of a new generation of cellular communication named 5G. This new technology is capable of handling millions of connections every square meter while satisfying only a few microseconds of a delay and providing connections up to 10Gbps [1].

Also in exceptional and possibly life-threatening situations, we rely on the cellular network. For example during the terrorist attacks in Zaventem, a Belgian city. Mobile network operators saw all telecommunications drastically increasing causing moments of contention. Some operators decided to temporarily exceed the limited exposure in order to handle all connections. [2]

Electromagnetic exposure can however not be neglected. Research shows how electromagnetic radiation can cause diverse biological side effects [3] and human exposure to these electromagnetic waves should be limited. The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) suggests a limitation of 61 V/m. Also on national levels restrictions have been

enforced but differ from location to location. In Brussels for example is a far more restrictive limitation enforced of 6 V/m for all sources [4, 5].

1.2 Objective

In order to provide a network, even if the existing network is damaged, a deployment tool has been developed by the UGent. The idea is to attach base stations to unmanned aircraft. Such a device is called an Unmanned Arial Base Station (UABS). The tool calculates where drones need to be positioned to connect an active user to the backbone network.

todo: several files, namelijk 4. This tool requires two input files. Firstly, a so-called shapefile of the disaster area describing the location of different buildings and their design. Secondly, the time period of the disaster is provided. The tool generates random users in different locations requiring certain bitrates.

Hereafter, the optimal locations for the different UABS are calculated. It is assumed that the entire existing network infrastructure down is and all active users, therefore, need to be reconnected.

The deployment tool does not calculate the electromagnetic exposure of the different active users in the area.

1.3 Structure

The following chapter 2 exists of several successive sections explaining how the electromagnetic exposure of a single human being is calculated. The first section 2.1 explains how the exposure is calculated between a user and a single femtocell. Section 2.2 defines how to combine all exposures from the different femtocells towards a single users. Finally, section ?? explains how directional antenna's are taken into account.

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State of the art

2.1 Calculating exposure

To determine the total exposure of a single human being or even of the entire network, the electric-field \vec{E} of a single femtocell i should be calculated. The formula to determine this electromagnetic value E (expressed in V/m) for a specific location is given in equation 2.1.

$$E_i = 10^{\frac{EIRP - 43.15 + 20 \cdot \log(f) - PL}{20}} \quad (2.1)$$

This formula requires several values to be known. The frequency f on which the transmitting antenna is operating is expressed in MHz. The other values are explained in 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

2.1.1 EIRP

A directional antenna can achieve gain by focussing its input power into certain directions. By doing this, some areas experience a decreased radiation power in order to gain radiation power in the other privileged areas. If a theoretical Isotropic Radiator existed, the Equivalent Isotropical Radiation Power (EIRP) is the power it would require to achieve the same power level as the actual antenna's main lob. The main lob is the area of the directional antenna experiencing the

most gain. This EIRP value can be calculated as described in eq 2.2.

$$EIRP = P_t + G_t - L_t \quad (2.2)$$

This value is expressed in dBm and requires three values. P_t is the transmit power (dBm), G_t is the gain (dBi) of the transmitting antenna and L_t stands for its cable loss (dB) [6].

2.1.2 PL

At last, formula 2.2 requires the path loss (dB). In order to calculate the path loss, an appropriate propagation model is required. Several propagation models exist and the tool already uses the Walfish-Ikegami model [7]. This is because the Walfish-Ikegami model performs well for femtocell networks in urban areas. The chosen propagation model consists of two formulas depending on whether a free line of sight between the user and the base station exists or not. Both formulas expect a distance in kilometers.

input power hangt af van bs tot bs.

2.2 Combining exposure

manets -> exposure combineren

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n E_i^2} \quad (2.3)$$

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Deployment tool

Schrijf over hoe die exposure nu toegevoegd is aan de tool. -Wat deed de tool al? Users en femtocell's uniform verdelen op publiek transport, uabs etc - dat de exposure pas op het einde wordt berekend nadat het netwerk gemodelleerd is.

Algorithm 1 describes the implementation on how to calculate the exposure of a user towards a single base station as described in formula 2.1. Several values need to be known for this to work. In the first place, the path loss is calculated. However, the different path loss values are already calculated during the network initialization phase and can, therefore, be reused on the condition they were saved. By only calculating the path loss once, the time complexity of the tool decreases drastically. After this, the gain is calculated by adding the antenna gain to the current input power of the antenna and by subtracting the feeder loss as already stated in equation 2.2. In the last place, equation 2.1 is used and the exposure is returned.

Algorithm 1 getExposure

Input user, basestation

Output exposure of a user towards a single basestation

- 1: $PL \leftarrow$ pathloss between user and basestation
 - 2: $gain \leftarrow$ getBSantennagain + basestation.getInputPower - getBSFeederLoss
 - 3: $exposure \leftarrow 10^{(gain-43.15+20*\log_{10}(getFrequency-PL)/20)}$
 - 4: **return** exposure
-

To combine all exposures for a specific user, equation 2.3 is translated into algorithm 2. Finally, this needs to be repeated for every users. Algorithm 3 is used to iterate over each user and each simulation and saves the computed value into the appropriate attribute.

Algorithm 2 getTotalExposure

Input user, basestations[]

Output combine all exposures for the given user

- 1: $E_{tot} \leftarrow 0.0$
 - 2: **for all** basestation in basestations **do**
 - 3: $E \leftarrow \text{getExposure}(\text{user}, \text{basestation})$
 - 4: $E_{tot} \leftarrow E_{tot} + E^2$
 - 5: $E_{tot} \leftarrow \text{sqrt}(E_{tot})$
 - 6: **return** E_{tot}
-

Algorithm 3 Calculate and save the total exposure for each user in each simulation

Input users[], basestations[]

Output /

- 1: **for** $\text{simulation} = 1, 2, \dots, \text{basestations}$ **do**
 - 2: **for all** user in users[simulation] **do**
 - 3: $E_{tot} \leftarrow \text{getTotalExposure}(\text{user}, \text{basestations}[\text{simulation}])$
 - 4: user.totalExposure $\leftarrow E_{tot}$
-

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Scenarios

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