

# Electromagnetic Field Measurement Method to Generate Radiation Map

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September 28, 2012

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# Introduction

- Radio-based technologies bring two factors that must be well managed in order to increase a real quality of life in our society. One of them is the great set of opportunities for social development that these technologies provide and the other is the need of an environmentally friendly technology deployment for anticipating what some people call electrosmog.
- Spectrum managements, and standards and regulations for Non-ionizing radiation need to be implemented in each country where wireless telecommunications demand is being increased continuously like in Colombia.

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# Pre-engineering process

- **Segmentation of the city.**
- Extracting a map of georeferenced antennas in the city.
- Definition of measurement routes.
- Determination of type of electromagnetic field region.
- Determining the field to be measured (electric and/or magnetic).
- Selection of equipment and probes for broadband measurement.

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# Measurement process

- Automatic taking of broadband measurement.
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# Analysis data process

- Statistic analyze of measurement.
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# Measurements And Results

# Antennas	Service Type	Approximate frequency
78	Celular Telephony	850, 900 1900 MHz
12	Broadcasting on FM	90 – 104 MHz
11	Broadcasting on AM	880 – 1390 KHz
2	Trunking System	800 Mhz

**Table:** Antennas inventory inside and outside of Bucaramanga city.





Figure: Measurement System<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Copy to Electromagnetic field measurement method to generate radiation map, Page 4

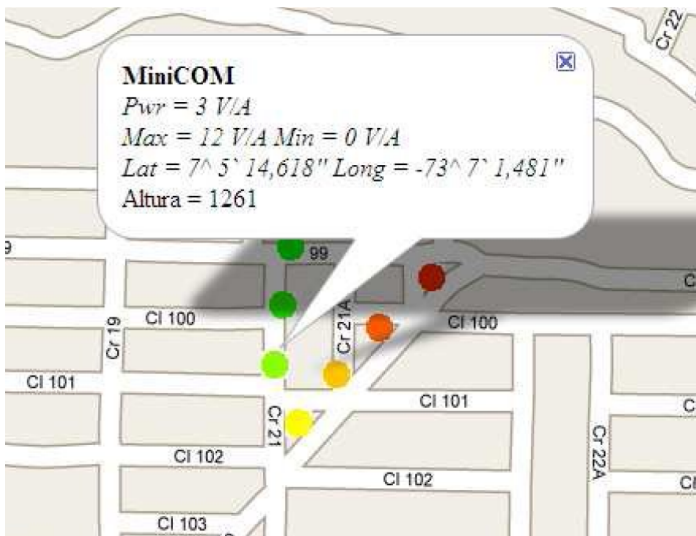


Figure: Map generated by Georadsaner.

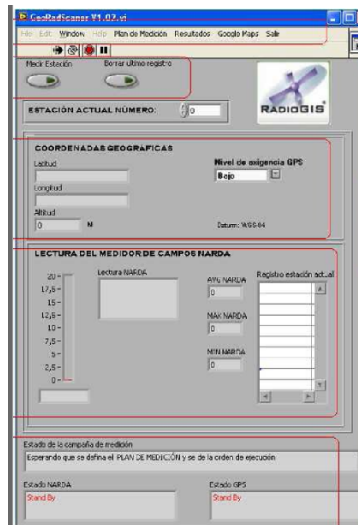


Figure: Window main Georadscanner.

**Etiqueta PLAN V2.vi**

**PLAN DE MEDICIÓN**

Nombre de la campaña de medición  
DRIVE TEST 1

Cantidad estaciones a medir  
1

Campo a medir  
Campo eléctrico

Tiempo de medición x estación  
20 segundos

Intervalo de captura (dt)  
4 segundos

Nivel de exigencia GPS  
Bajo

Referencia del medidor de campo  
NBM-520

Sonda de Medición  
Sonda de campo electrico

Config. Serial NARDA

PUERTO NARDA COM1

Bits de datos 8

Bits por segundos 4800

Paridad Ninguno

Bits de parada 1

Control de flujo XON/XOFF

Config. Serial GPS

PUERTO GPS COM10

Bits de datos 8

Bits por segundos 4800

Paridad Ninguno

Bits de parada 1

Control de flujo None

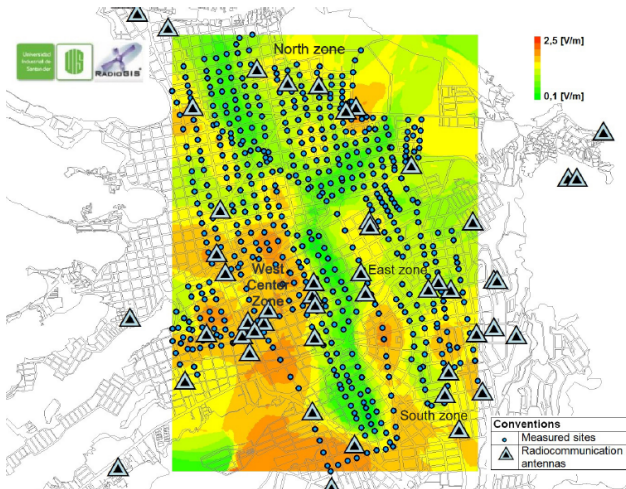
Guardar PLAN

Figure: Window to set the measurement plan.

# Measurements And Results

<b>Radiation Level</b>	<b>Range [V/m]</b>	<b>Description</b>
Low	0-0.8	Residential and educational areas and four main hospitals. North zone.
Medium	0.8-2.0	Business district and shopping areas at old city (commercial areas). West central, east and south zones.
High	over 2.0	Specific sites: Court house, city hall and around 2 important shopping centers.
Hotpoint	over 28	None

**Table:** Radiation level of Bucaramanga city



**Figure:** Map of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation in Bucaramanga city<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Copy to Electromagnetic field measurement method to generate radiation map, Page 6

# Conclusions

- A radiation monitoring method was designed and tested during measurement campaigns at city urban zones by covering 70% of Bucaramanga city area; it was registered around 52 points per Km<sup>2</sup> for a total amount of 564 measured points. An iterative and agile process was explained and accomplished into a practical and semi automatic way to record field strength of electromagnetic waves by using both broadband field meter and spectrum analyzer in order to establish whether regulation norms are being met and to know which factors are contributing to radiation level increasing by means of a spectral view. Also a telecommunications service was developed to measure, send and request online for measured data in real time and integrated into a Geographic Information System supported by RadioGis R&D Group with a web platform of Telecommunication services.

# Bibliography



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