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**Electromagnetic field compliance assessments for 5G
wireless networks**

ITU-T K-series Recommendations – Supplement 16



Supplement 16 to ITU-T K-series Recommendations

Electromagnetic field compliance assessments for 5G wireless networks

Summary

Supplement 16 to the ITU-T K-series Recommendations provides guidance on the radio frequency-electromagnetic field (RF-EMF) compliance assessment considerations for IMT-2020 wireless networks also known as 5G. Given that the 5G technical standards have just been finalised and commercial 5G networks are not due to be launched before 2019-2020, the first version of this Supplement is mainly to address the computational assessment options and the assessments of trial networks.

History

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Supplement 16 to ITU-T K-series Recommendations

Electromagnetic field compliance assessments for 5G wireless networks

1 Scope

This Supplement provides guidance on the RF-EMF compliance assessment considerations for 5G wireless networks, including 5G base stations located at existing wireless network facilities.

2 References

- [ITU-T K.52] Recommendation ITU-T K.52 (2018), *Guidance on complying with limits for human exposure to electromagnetic fields.*
- [ITU-T K.70] Recommendation ITU-T K.70 (2018), *Mitigation techniques to limit human exposure to EMFs in the vicinity of radiocommunication stations.*
- [ITU-T K.91] Recommendation ITU-T K.91 (2018), *Guidance for assessment, evaluation and monitoring of human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields.*
- [ITU-T K.100] Recommendation ITU-T K.100 (2018), *Measurement of radio frequency electromagnetic fields to determine compliance with human exposure limits when a base station is put into service.*
- [ITU-T K-Sup.9] ITU-T K-series Recommendations – Supplement 9 (2017), *5G technology and human exposure to RF EMF.*
- [ITU-R P.1238] Recommendation ITU-R P.1238 (2017), *Propagation data and prediction methods for the planning of indoor radiocommunication systems and radio local area networks in the frequency range 300 MHz to 100 GHz.*
- [IEC 62209-1] IEC 62209-1 (2016), *Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Part 1: Devices used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz).*
- [IEC 62209-2] IEC 62209-2 (2010), *Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz).*
- [IEC 62232] IEC 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.*

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

This Supplement uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

- 3.1.1 actual value:** [ITU-T K.100]
- 3.1.2 actual max value:** [ITU-T K.100]
- 3.1.3 actual max threshold:** [ITU-T K.100].
- 3.1.4 antenna:** [ITU-T K.70].

- 3.1.5 averaging time** [b-IEC TR 62669]: Appropriate time over which exposure is averaged for purposes of determining compliance.
- 3.1.6 base station:** [ITU-T K.100].
- 3.1.7 basic restrictions:** [ITU-T K.70].
- 3.1.8 compliance boundary:** [ITU-T K.100].
- 3.1.9 electromagnetic field (EMF):** [ITU-T K.91].
- 3.1.10 equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP):** [ITU-T K.100].
- 3.1.11 exposure:** [ITU-T K.52].
- 3.1.12 exposure level:** [ITU-T K.52].
- 3.1.13 exposure limits:** [ITU-T K.70].
- 3.1.14 general public:** [ITU-T K.52].
- 3.1.15 massive MIMO** [b-IEC TR 62669]: Method used for multiplying the capacity of a radio link in a multicarrier cellular network in which a BS j is equipped with $M_j \gg 1$ antennas, to achieve channel hardening and communicates with K_j single-antenna UEs simultaneously on each time/frequency sample, with antenna-UE ratio $M_j/K_j > 1$.
- 3.1.16 power density (S):** [ITU-T K.52].
- 3.1.17 radio frequency (RF):** [ITU-T K.70].
- 3.1.18 rated maximum power:** [b-IEC TR 62669]: Value of transmitted power as declared by the manufacturer.
- 3.1.19 specific absorption rate (SAR):** [ITU-T K.52].
- 3.1.20 transmitter:** [ITU-T K.70].
- 3.1.21 transmitted power** [b-IEC TR 62669]: Total power transmitted by a base station under test during the transmitter ON period assessed either at the antenna input port(s) for passive antennas or as the total radiated power for base stations with built-in antennas.

3.2 Terms defined in this Supplement

None.

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Supplement uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

BS	Base Station
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
IMT-2020	International Mobile Telecommunication system
IoT	Internet of Things
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
mMIMO	massive MIMO

mmWave	millimetre-wave
NR	New Radio
RAN	Radio Access Network
RF	Radio Frequency
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
TDD	Time Division Duplex
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WRC	World Radiocommunication Conferences
5G	5th Generation of Wireless Networks

5 Overview of 5G networks

5G is the 5th generation of wireless networks, a significant evolution of the 4G LTE networks. 5G has been designed to meet the very large growth in data and connectivity of today's modern society, the Internet of things (IoT) with billions of connected devices and tomorrow's innovations.

The 5G wireless network that enables high-speed data transmission with ultra-low latency is the key infrastructure for the future technology that will lead the fourth or next industrial revolution including technologies such as artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, big data and cloud computing.

5G will initially operate in conjunction with existing 4G networks before evolving to fully standalone networks in subsequent releases and coverage expansions.

General information on 5G wireless networks can be found in [ITU-T K-Sup.9].

6 5G spectrum

5G will use additional spectrum predominately in the 3 – 86 GHz range to add significantly more capacity compared to the current mobile technologies. The additional spectrum and greater capacity will enable more users, more data and faster connections. It is also expected that there will be future reuse of existing low band spectrum for 5G as legacy networks decline in usage and also to support future use cases.

The increased spectrum also includes the millimetre-wave (mmWave) bands. The mmWave frequencies provide localised coverage as they mainly operate over short line of sight distances.

Figure 1 shows the existing and new spectrum that will be used for 5G mobile communications.

- **Low band (below 1 GHz)** – providing widespread coverage across urban, suburban and rural areas and supporting IoT for low data rate applications.
- **Medium band (1-6 GHz)** – providing good coverage and high speeds and including the expected initial 5G range of 3.3-3.8 GHz which has been identified as the most likely band for launching 5G globally.
- **High band (above 6 GHz)** – providing ultra-high broadband speeds for advanced mobile broadband applications and is most suitable for applications in dense traffic hotspots. The 26-28 GHz band has been identified by some administrations for future 5G applications.

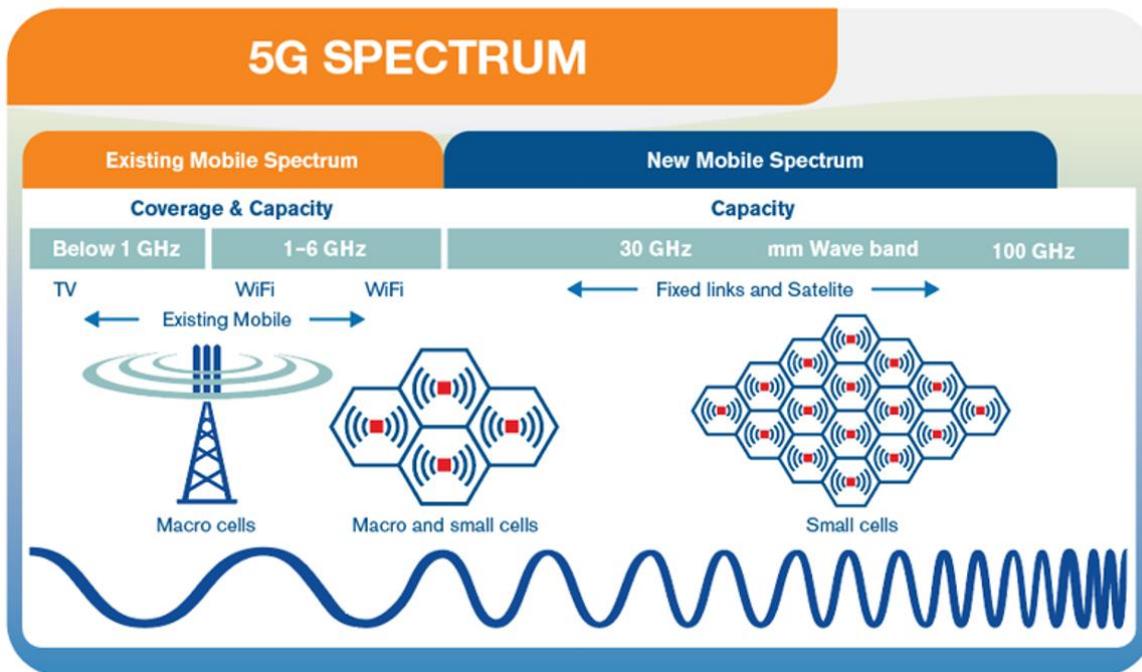


Figure 1 – Existing and new spectrum to be used for 5G mobile communication services [b-EmfExpl]

Spectrum for mobile telecommunication services including 5G is determined by the World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC) which are held every three to four years. It is the job of the WRC to review, and if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits. Revisions are made on the basis of an agenda determined by the ITU Council, which takes into account proposals made by previous WRCs. The WRC designates frequencies for the use by IMT-2020.

The 5G standards are expected to support both frequency division duplex (FDD) and time division duplex (TDD). Research is also underway on full duplex systems for 5G to transmit and receive simultaneously on the same channel. Full duplex effectively doubles the spectrum efficiency.

7 How 5G wireless networks work

Most operators will initially integrate 5G networks with existing 4G networks to provide a continuous connection. In Figure 2, an illustration of the 5G network architecture is provided. More information can be found in [ITU-T K-Sup.9].

A wireless network has two main components, the 'radio access network' (RAN) and the 'core network'.

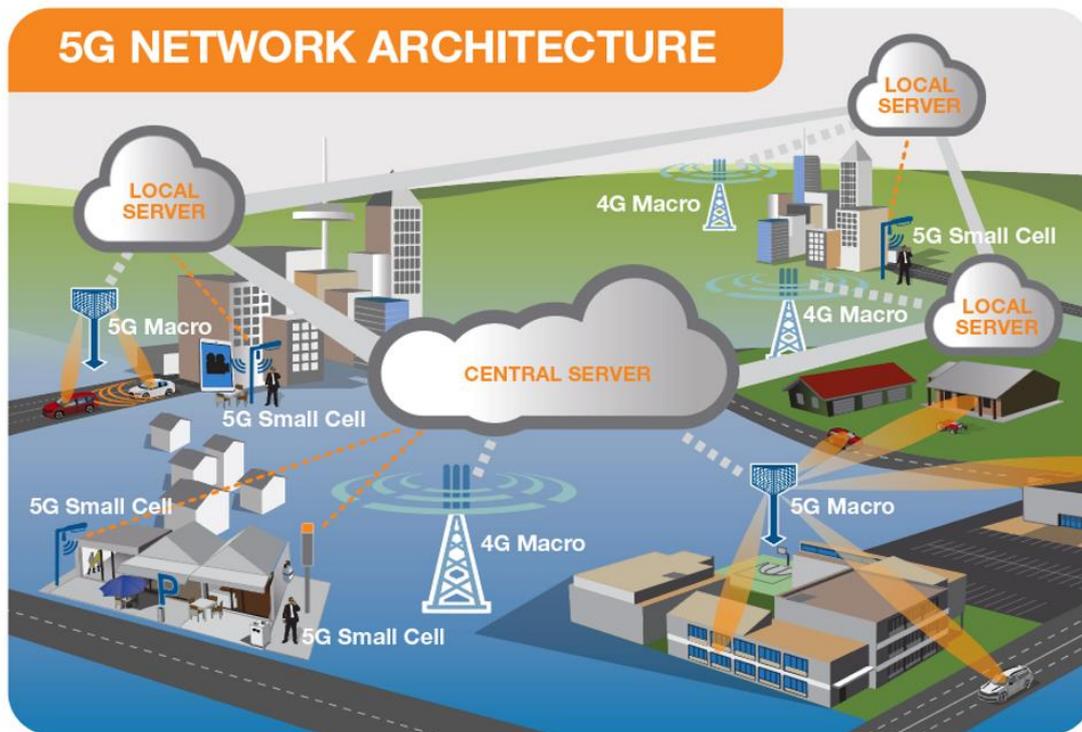


Figure 2 – Schematic illustration of the architecture for 5G mobile communication networks [b-EmfExpl]

7.1 The radio access network

The radio access network (RAN) consists of various types of facilities including small cells, towers, masts, street fixtures and dedicated in-building and home systems which connect mobile users and wireless devices to the main core network.

Small cells will be a significant feature of 5G networks particularly at the new mmWave frequencies where the connection range is very short. To provide a continuous connection, small cells will be distributed in clusters depending on where users require connection and this will complement the macro network.

5G macro cells will use antennas that have multiple elements to send and receive more data simultaneously and cater for multiple connections. The benefit to users is that more people can simultaneously connect to the network and maintain high throughput. Antenna arrays for 5G are often referred to as 'massive MIMO' (mMIMO) due to the large number of multiple elements.

7.2 5G massive MIMO antenna configurations

5G massive MIMO (mMIMO) antennas are similar to existing 3G and 4G base station antennas, but with a much higher frequency. The individual element size is smaller allowing more elements (for example 64 or 512). Figure 3 shows the difference between conventional sector antennas and the mMIMO antennas used in 5G networks.

Beam steering and beamforming is a technology that allows the mMIMO base station antennas to direct the radio signal to the users and devices rather than in all directions. The beam steering technology uses advanced signal processing algorithms to determine the best path for the radio signal to reach the user. This increases efficiency as it reduces interference (unwanted radio signals). Figure 4 illustrates how beam steering and beamforming works in a 5G network.

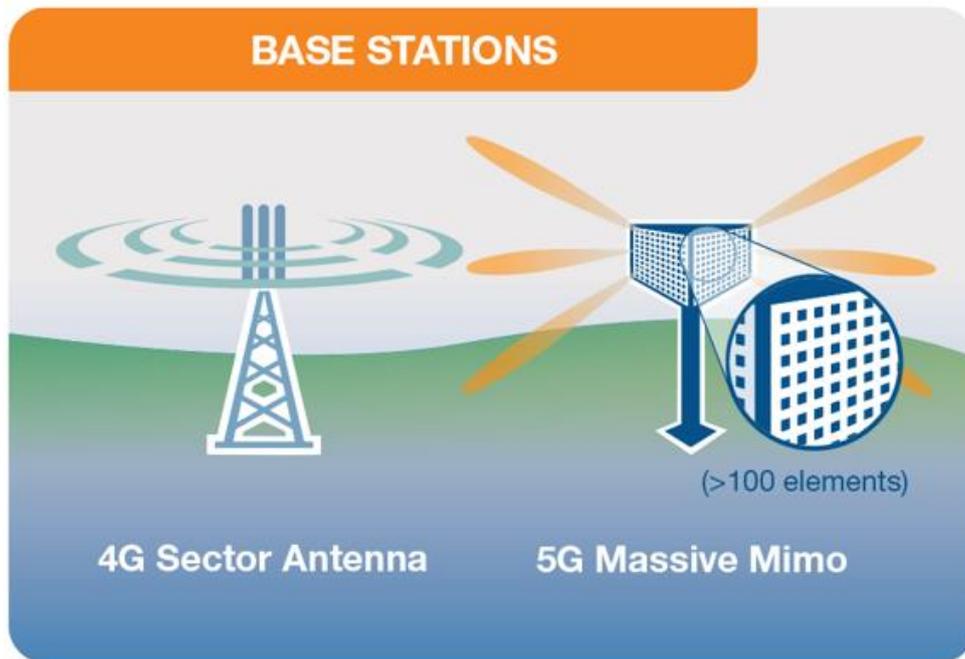


Figure 3 – 4G base station with sector antennas and 5G base station with multi-element massive MIMO antenna array [b-EmfExpl]

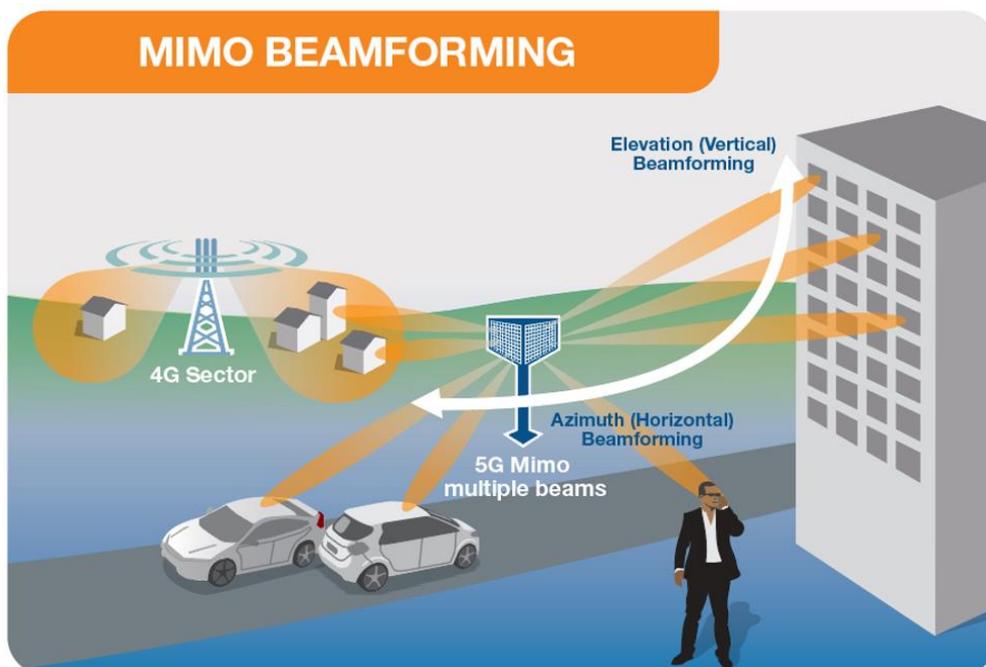


Figure 4 –Massive MIMO beamforming and beam steering in a 5G network [b-EmfExpl]

7.3 The core network

The core network is the mobile exchange and data network that manages mobile voice, data and Internet connections. For 5G, the core network is being redesigned to better integrate with the Internet and cloud based services and also includes distributed servers across the network improving response times (reducing latency).

Many of the advanced features of 5G, including network virtualization and network slicing for different applications and services, will be managed in the core network.

7.4 5G working with 4G

In non-standalone deployments (i.e., 5G working jointly with 4G), when a 5G connection is established, the user equipment (or device) connects to the 4G network to provide the control signalling and to the 5G network to help provide the fast data connection by adding to the existing 4G carriage.

Where there is limited 5G coverage, the data is carried on the 4G network providing the continuous connection. Essentially with this design, the 5G network is complementing the existing 4G network. Figure 5 illustrates how the 5G integration with 4G networks will work.

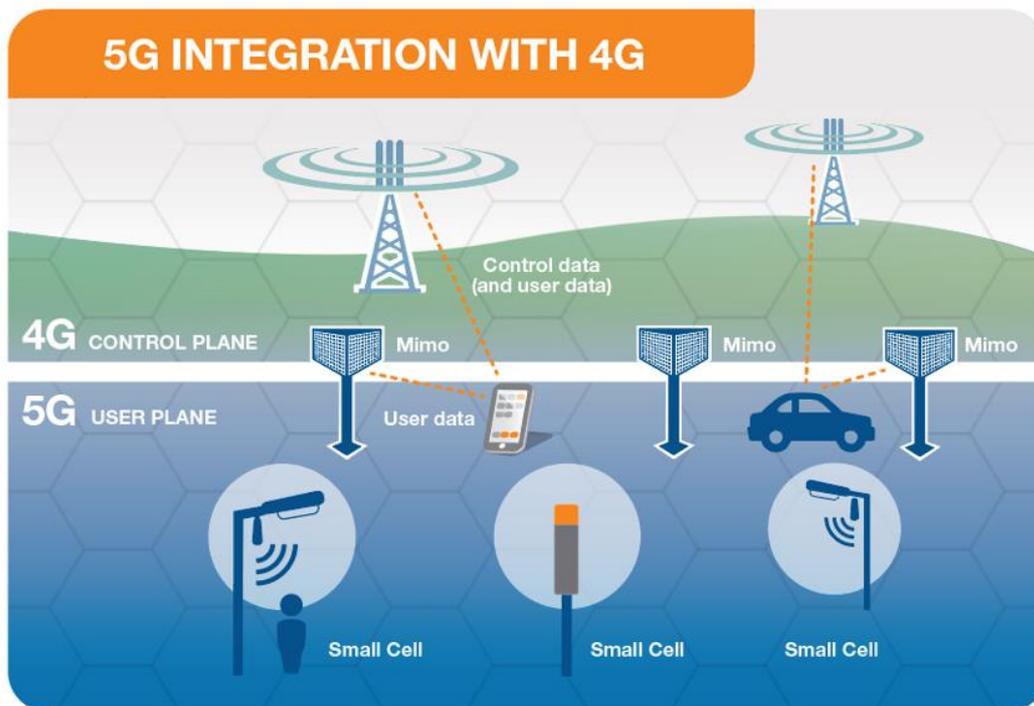


Figure 5 – How the 5G networks will initially be integrated with existing 4G networks [b-EmfExpl]

8 5G and RF-EMF exposure

8.1 5G, RF-EMF and health

The radio frequency bands allocated for use by 5G including the mmWave frequencies have been used by other radio frequency applications such as microwave communication, satellite and radar for decades. 5G wireless networks are designed to be very efficient. This means that both the network and device transmission power will be low, which means that levels of RF-EMF in a 5G environment are within the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) exposure limits.

The World Health Organization (WHO), the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) of the European Union and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) concluded that exposure related to wireless networks and their use does not lead to adverse effects for public health if it is below the limits recommended by the ICNIRP. Research on possible human health effects of RF-EMF exposure to mmWave frequencies goes back many decades and is continuing. In terms of research specifically on the 5G frequency range, the EMF Portal database [b-EMF] lists approximately 350 studies on mmWave RF-EMF health related research. Extensive research on mmWave and health has been conducted on radar, microwave and military applications.

Tissue heating remains the only recognised and substantiated hazard of exposure to mmWave frequencies based on scientific research to date.

However, despite much research and communication efforts to resolve it, there is still some public concern about the possible harmfulness of RF-EMFs from mobile communication equipment. In addition, there will be numerous new 5G base stations around the areas where people live and work, which may lead to additional public concern. It is very important to properly address these concerns, and to ensure the efficiency of wireless networks and maintain low RF-EMF levels through the evolution of the current networks and expansion of 5G wireless networks, which constitute the key infrastructure that will enable entry into the smart information society.

8.2 RF-EMF exposure limits

Comprehensive international guidelines exist governing exposure to radio waves used at 5G frequencies. The limits have been established by independent scientific organizations, such as the ICNIRP and include substantial margins of safety to protect all populations.

These guidelines have been widely adopted in standards and regulations around the world and also endorsed by the WHO. Where national limits do not exist, or if they do not cover the frequencies of interest, then ICNIRP limits should be used [ITU-T K.52].

9 RF-EMF exposure compliance assessments

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Technical Committee 106 is responsible for preparing international standards on measurement and calculation methods to assess human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields. The IEC and ICNIRP have agreed on the sharing of responsibilities for EMF standards. EMF exposure limit guidelines are developed by ICNIRP and EMF exposure assessment standards developed by IEC and ITU.

A list of the relevant IEC standards is available from the IEC TC106 web site.

9.1 5G RF-EMF assessment standards

9.1.1 Base stations and wireless networks

[IEC 62232] specifies assessment methods for base stations and wireless networks. It covers frequency range up to 100 GHz and includes methodology applicable for 5G.

IEC Technical Report [b-IEC TR 62669] provides case studies for the implementation of [IEC 62232], including 5G base stations, and describes the general guidelines for the compliance of base stations using mMIMO. [b-IEC TR 62669] also includes case studies for the assessment of standalone and shared 3G, 4G and 5G base stations and small cells.

9.1.2 Mobile devices

IEC has developed a Technical Report [b-IEC TR 63170] that describes the state of the art measurement techniques and test approaches for evaluating the local and spatial-average incident power density of wireless devices operating in close proximity of the users at 6 GHz to 100 GHz. As a follow-up, new standards are being developed on computation methods [b-IEC/IEEE 62704-5] and measurement methods [b-IEC/IEEE 63195], which are expected to be published by 2020. The methods in these standards are also intended to be included in the next edition of [IEC 62232]. For SAR assessments of 5G devices using frequency bands up to 6 GHz, [IEC 62209-1] and [IEC 62209-2] are applicable.

9.2 5G wireless network RF-EMF compliance assessment methods

RF-EMF compliance assessments for 5G networks will require careful analysis of the design and configuration of the site to be evaluated and whether a mMIMO or small cell configuration has been

deployed. The purpose of the assessment is typically to determine the size of the RF-EMF compliance boundary (exclusion zone) for the general public and workers around the antennas and to verify that this zone is not accessible. Alternatively, calculations or measurements may be conducted close to a base station site, in areas which are accessible for the general public, to verify that the RF-EMF exposure levels are below the applicable limits. Guidance on how to perform RF-EMF compliance assessments are provided in [ITU-T K.100] as well as [IEC 62232] and [b-IEC TR 62669].

9.3 Uncertainty considerations for 5G compliance assessments

Providing uncertainty estimates is particularly important when determining compliance with exposure limits.

The assessment of uncertainty relevant for 5G compliance assessments is detailed in [IEC 62232], [ITU-T K.91] and an example of uncertainty estimation including some of the factors listed in [IEC 62232] is described in [b-Kim, 2012].

9.4 Determining the actual maximum EIRP (directly or derived from actual maximum transmitted power) for RF-EMF compliance assessments of 5G networks

The advances in wireless network technology for 5G have resulted in the wireless networks becoming significantly more efficient and requiring less transmitted power to deliver the same data rates. 5G networks will transmit similar power levels compared to previous mobile technologies. Like current 2G, 3G and 4G networks, 5G base stations will not be designed to operate at maximum power except for very short times in order to handle traffic variations. This means that the transmitted power averaged over time periods of relevance for RF-EMF exposure assessments, e.g., six minutes, is significantly lower than the rated maximum transmitted power for the equipment.

Consequently, using the rated maximum power will lead to overly conservative RF-EMF exposure values and compliance boundaries, especially in the case of several different technologies and antennas at the site. To address this issue, both [ITU-T K.100] and [IEC 62232] open up the possibility to use the 'actual maximum power', which can be determined from measurements of the base station's real output power, from measurements of a large number of representative base stations in the network, or by using statistical models or network simulations [b-Thors], [b-Baracca].

[b-IEC TR 62669] provides measurement campaign and simulation results showing that the real time-averaged transmitted power by a base station (BS) during service, called actual transmitted power, is generally below the time-averaged maximum transmitted power. The process for using the actual max EIRP (directly or derived from the actual maximum transmitted power) for BS compliance is defined in [b-IEC TR 62669] and [ITU-T K.100].

Massive MIMO base stations transmit a number of simultaneous beams to the connected devices. These beams vary rapidly in both time and space and there will be no transmission in a certain direction at the rated maximum power for long time periods.

9.5 EIRP, transmitted power and RF-EMF exposure from 5G massive MIMO antennas

The configuration of a massive MIMO 5G site will vary depending on the operator network design and implementation of the applicable 3GPP standards. The calculation of actual maximum transmitted EIRP (directly or derived from the actual maximum transmitted power) and the related EMF exposure from a mMIMO 5G antenna array requires a number of factors to be considered, including:

- total maximum transmitted power;
- fraction of power used for traffic beams and broadcast/synchronization beams;
- beam steering ranges and half-power beamwidths;

- antenna radiation pattern (envelope of all traffic beams);
- maximum gain for traffic beams and broadcast/synchronization beams;
- number of possible simultaneous traffic beams;
- installation environment;
- distribution of connected devices;
- time division duplex (TDD) or frequency division duplex (FDD).

[b-IEC TR 62669] and [ITU-T K.100] provide guidance on methods to determine the actual maximum EIRP (directly or derived from the actual maximum transmitted power) for mMIMO base station antennas. [b-IEC TR 62669] also includes case studies describing how to assess RF-EMF compliance for a number of typical 5G sites. Clauses 10 and 11 describe two case studies illustrating how EMF compliance assessments of 5G macro and small cell sites may be performed.

10 Case study on RF-EMF compliance assessment of a 5G massive MIMO macro BS site

This case study illustrates a typical 5G NR macro base station operating in the medium frequency bands around 3.5 GHz and which has a mMIMO array antenna with 64 antenna element sub-arrays and the same number of transmitters and receivers. With this antenna, narrow traffic beams can be steered ± 60 degrees in the horizontal direction and ± 20 degrees in the vertical direction. Manufacturers of such base station products generally provide antenna radiation pattern data files, which are constructed by combining the patterns for all possible traffic beams. These antenna files thus give the maximum gain in all possible directions and correspond to the envelope of traffic beams.

In this case study, a 5G rooftop macro site with a 3.5 GHz mMIMO base station was modelled. The base station has a rated maximum transmitted power of 200 W and uses TDD with a maximum downlink duty cycle of 0.75 (i.e., the base station transmits only 75% of the time). As a conservative assumption for 5G NR, all of the power was assumed to be used for the traffic beams, i.e., no power was used for control channel transmission. Figure 6 shows the site with the installed base station and Table 1 provides data for the assessed product.

The ICNIRP limits [b-ICNIRP] for the general public (10 W/m²) and workers (50 W/m²), with an averaging time of 6 minutes, were applied to determine three-dimensional compliance boundaries used to verify that the RF-EMF exposure is below the limits in accessible areas.

10.1 RF exposure compliance evaluation process

The evaluation was based on computations using the "synthetic model and ray tracing algorithms" method specified in [IEC 62232] and using the commercial software IXUS (Alphawave, South Africa). A model of the antenna was created based on the traffic beam envelope data files and this model was used with the computation software. Contributions from other ambient sources were considered insignificant.

5G base station

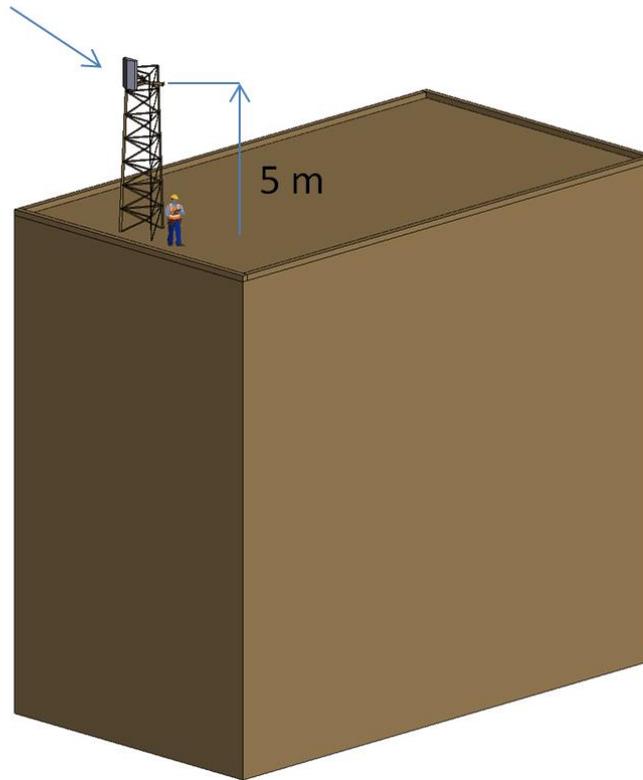


Figure 6 – Drawing of the assessed 5G macro site with a 3.5 GHz massive MIMO base station. The lower part of the antenna is at a 5-metre height above the rooftop [b-EmfExpl]

Table 1 – Data for the assessed base station

Product name	5G NR base station (TDD)
Operating frequency band	3400 MHz to 3600 MHz
Antenna array configuration	(8 x 8) array of cross-polarized antennas (128 antenna elements) 64 (2 x 1) sub-arrays (32 per polarization)
Tx/Rx configuration	64T / 64R
Maximum gain	23.7 dBi
Maximum scan range in the horizontal plane	$\pm 60^\circ$
Maximum scan range in the vertical plane	$\pm 20^\circ$
Downtilt	3°
TDD duty cycle	75%
Total rated maximum power	200 W
Maximum EIRP	73.7 dBm

10.2 RF exposure compliance evaluation

The actual maximum transmitted power of the array antenna was determined using the methodology described in [b-IEC TR 62669] and the results from statistical modelling studies referenced in that technical report. There are three main factors impacting the actual maximum

power that contributes to the time-averaged RF-EMF exposure from mMIMO antennas: 1) Time division duplexing (technology duty cycle), 2) Scheduling time and spatial distribution of served users, and 3) BS utilization (traffic load). The second factor can be expressed as a 'power reduction factor' and takes into account that the power (or EIRP) is spread in different directions during the 6-minute averaging time. Figure 7, adapted from [b-IEC TR 62669], shows the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of the power reduction factor for an 8x8 mMIMO antenna for both rural and urban installation scenarios, determined using statistical methods. The 95th percentile value for rural environments, i.e., 0.32, was selected for this case study.

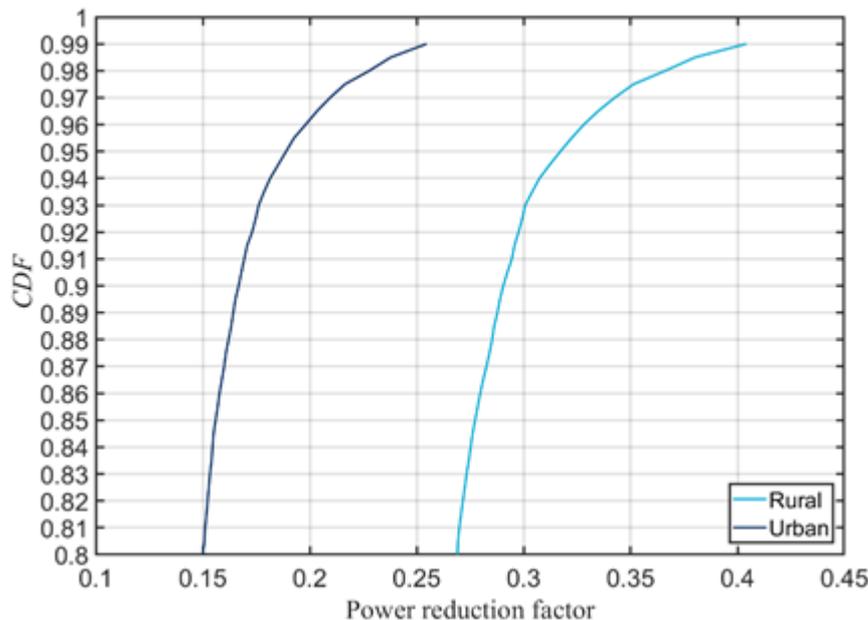


Figure 7 – Cumulative distribution functions (CDFs) of the power reduction factor for rural and urban installation scenarios of an 8x8 massive MIMO antenna array

With a technology duty cycle of 0.75 and a power reduction factor of 0.32, the actual maximum power (averaged over 6 minutes) is 25% (0.75×0.32) of the rated maximum power. Consequently, an actual maximum power of 50 watt (25% of 200 W) was used for the 5G site assessment. The applied power reduction factor of 0.32 is applicable for 8x8 antenna arrays and for realistic device distributions in rural environments. The results can be expected to be conservative for urban installations, where the user device distribution will lead to a smaller power reduction factor (95th percentile value less than 0.2, as can be seen in Figure 7). In addition, a BS utilization (traffic load) close to 100% was assumed, which adds to the conservativeness of the computations since typical traffic loads are around 50% or less.

Figures 8 and 9 show the resulting compliance boundaries (exclusion zones) for the general public and workers at the evaluated 5G NR mMIMO rooftop site and for the actual maximum power of 50 watt. The minimum vertical distance from the rooftop to the lower edge of the compliance boundary is 2.8 metres for the general public and 4.2 metres for workers, and larger on the roof, so if the rooftop is accessible for both these groups, the RF-EMF exposure is below the relevant limits. In front of the base station antenna, the general public RF-EMF compliance distance is 9.6 metres. Assuming that the distance to adjacent buildings and areas accessible for the general public is larger than this, the 5G site is compliant with the relevant limits.

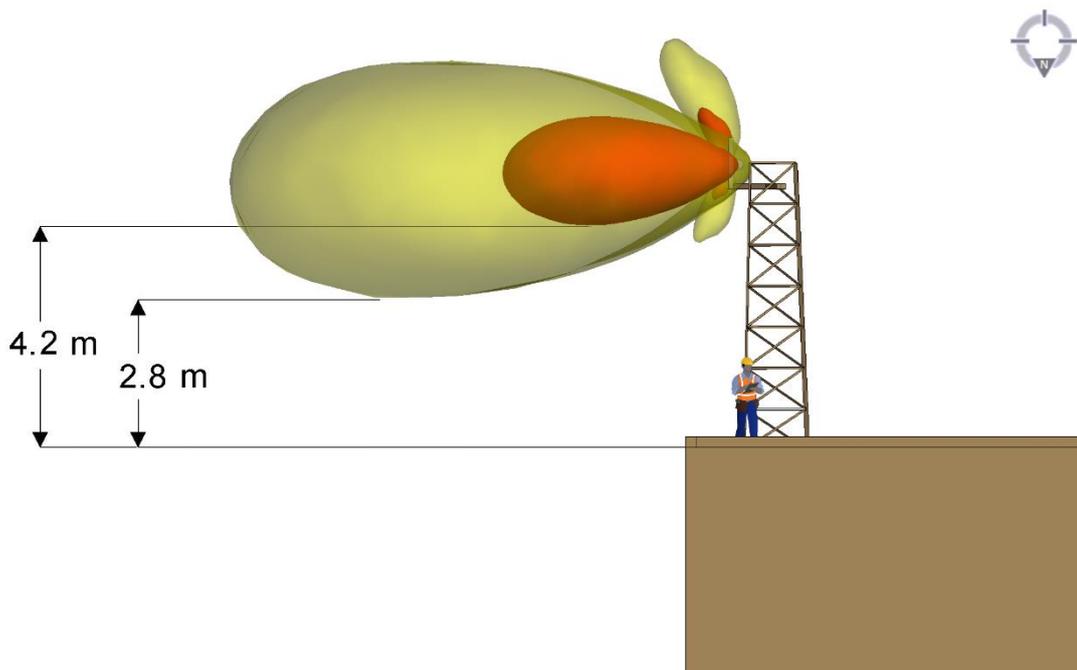


Figure 8 – Vertical view of the computed compliance boundaries for the general public (yellow) and workers (red) around the 5G 3.5 GHz base station installed on a building rooftop. Indicated are the vertical distances from the rooftop to the lowest point of the compliance boundaries [b-EmfExpl]

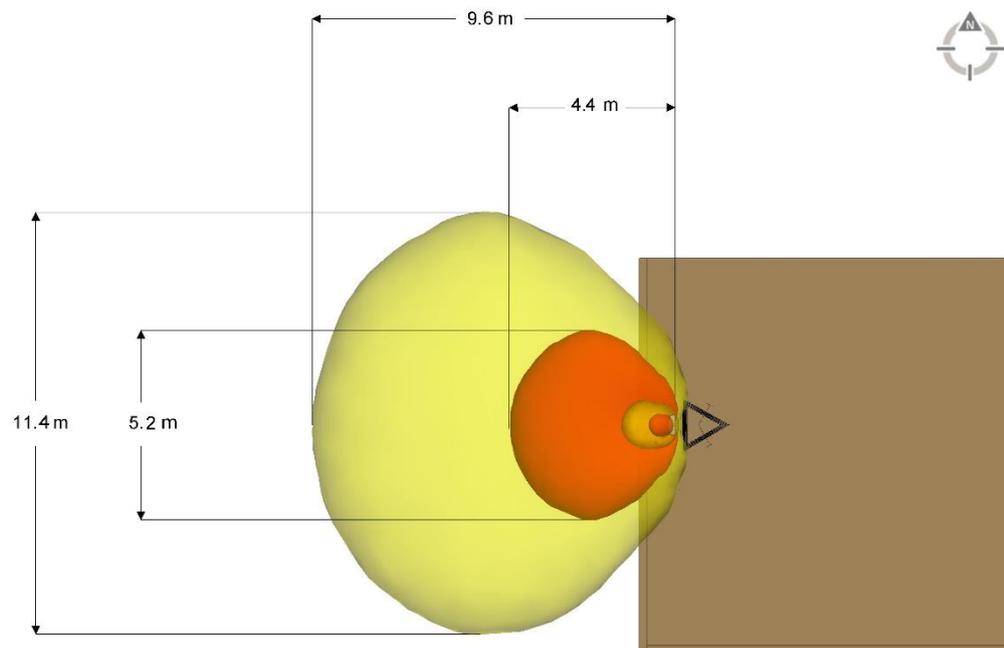
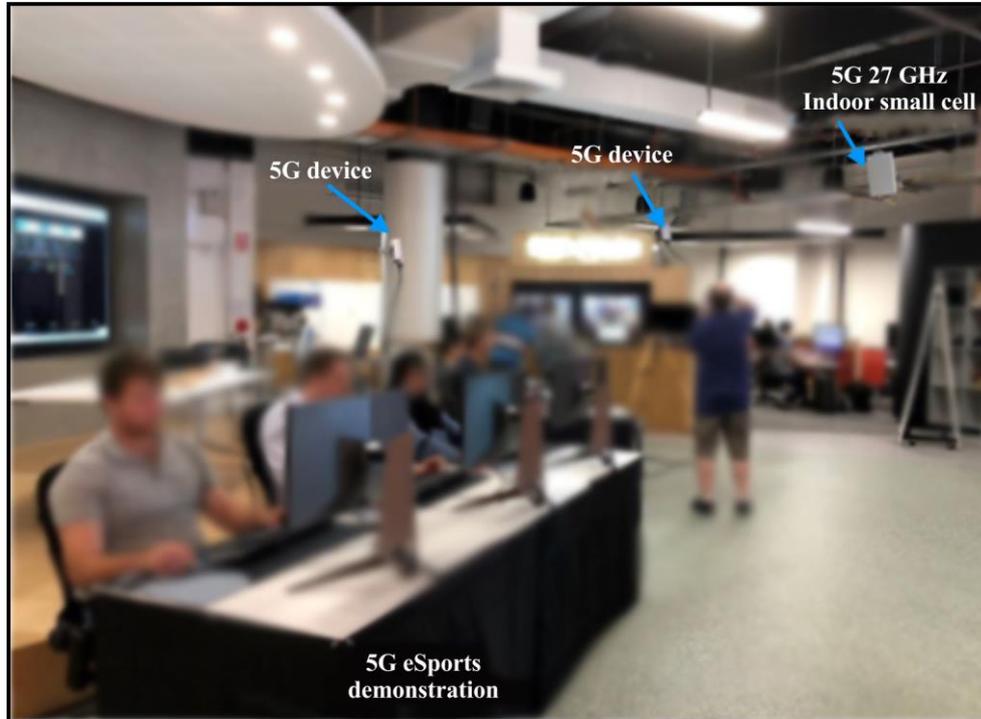


Figure 9 – Horizontal view of the computed compliance boundaries for the general public (yellow) and workers (red) around the 5G 3.5 GHz base station installed on a building rooftop. Indicated are the lengths and widths of the compliance boundaries

11 Case study on RF-EMF compliance assessment of a 5G small cell site

This case study illustrates a product installation compliance assessment for a 5G small cell operating in time division duplex (TDD) with a massive MIMO antenna transmitting at 27 GHz installed at an indoor 5G test and innovation laboratory at Southport, Australia. Figure 10 shows the environment in which the 5G small cell was installed.



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Figure 10 – Picture of the assessed indoor 5G small cell at the Southport 5G -innovation laboratory [b-EmfExpl]

11.1 Small cell configuration

The small cell antenna is installed 3 m above ground level and has two power configurations:

- power configuration 1: full power test mode (48 dBm EIRP);
- power configuration 2: demonstration mode (38 dBm EIRP).

The demonstration mode is the installed configuration for the 5G indoor trials and demonstrations, and includes a minimum of 10 dB attenuation [ITU-R P.1238] due to the small indoor coverage area, good quality signal and requirement to not overload the system.

Depending on the ongoing trials in the laboratory, the TDD factor varied from 50% to 96%. For the compliance assessment a TDD factor of 100% was chosen due to the specific laboratory configuration.

11.2 Compliance evaluation process

This product installation compliance assessment follows the procedures as defined in [IEC 62232] and [ITU K.100], and specifically the simplified evaluation process described in clause 6.2.4 of [IEC 62232] and clause 7 of [ITU-T K.100]. Table 2 in [IEC 62232] and Table 7-1 in [ITU-T K.100] specify the product installation classes where a simplified evaluation process is applicable based on ICNIRP general public limits.

11.3 RF exposure compliance evaluation

The indoor small cell installation in demonstration mode is classed as E10 (<10 W or 40 dBm EIRP) and therefore meets the requirements for the simplified installation. For the E10 class, the simplified installation criteria state: 'The product is installed according to instructions from the manufacturer and/or entity putting into service and the lowest radiating part of the antenna(s) is at a minimum height of 2.2 m above the general public walkway'.

In summary, the indoor small cell is located 3 m above the ground, away from public access and operates at a low power level, therefore meeting the simplified assessment requirements of [IEC 62232] and [ITU-T K.100] and no further assessment is required.

The indoor small cell installation in full power test mode is classed as E100 (<100 W or 50 dBm EIRP) and must meet the requirements for the simplified installation under the following conditions:

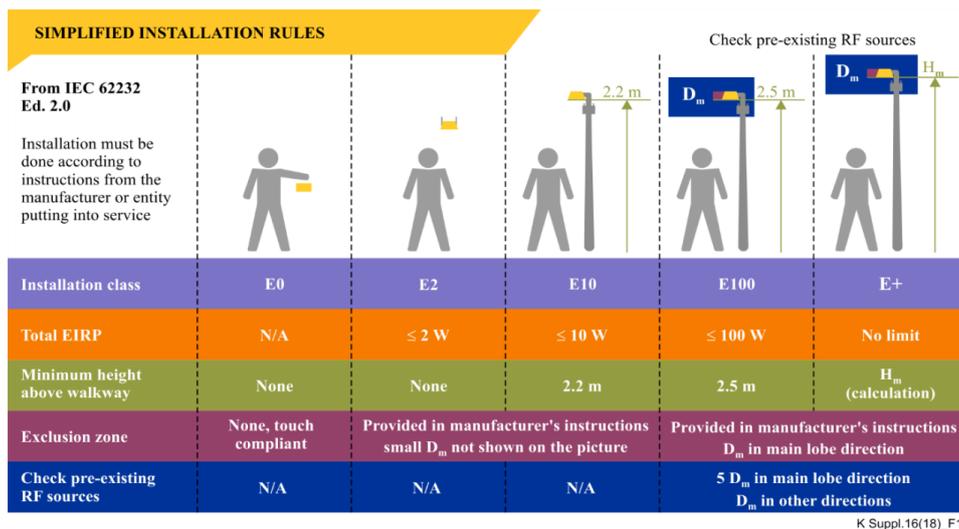
The product is installed according to instructions from the manufacturer and complies with the following criteria:

- the lowest radiating part of the antenna(s) is at a minimum height of 2.5 m above the general public walkway,
- the minimum distance to areas accessible to the general public in the main lobe direction is $D_m = 0.7$ m as provided by the manufacturer.

There is no pre-existing RF sources with EIRP above 10 W installed within a distance of 3.5 metres ($5D_m$) in the main lobe direction (as determined by considering the half power beam width) and within 0.7 metre (D_m) in other directions.

In summary, the indoor small cell antenna is located 3 m above the ground and there is no access to the minimum distance of 0.7 m in the main lobe. There are no pre-existing RF sources with an EIRP above 10 W installed within a distance of 3.5 m ($5D_m$) in the main lobe direction and within 0.7 m (D_m) in other directions. The small cell meets the simplified assessment and no further assessment is required.

These results confirm the simplified installation rules developed in [IEC 62232] and [ITU-T K.100] that are outlined in Figure 11 from [b-SCF012] and [ITU-T K-Sup.9].



(Source: Small Cells Forum and GSMA)

Figure 11 – Simplified installation rules

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