# Образац за пријаву техничког решења<sup>1</sup>

| Назив       | Метод процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиран<br>на границама изложености |
|-------------|--|
| Аутори      | Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш-Лажетић, Вера Бајовић                                    |
| Категорија  | Ново техничко решење примењено на националном нивоу (М82)  |
| Кључне речи | мониторинг електромагнетских поља; изложеност нејонизујућем зрачењу                                  |

### За кога је решење рађено (правно лице или грана привреде):

Техничко решење је урађено за потребе националне информационе мреже за континуални мониторинг електромагнетских поља — CEMOHT (Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network), коју развија истраживачки тим са Факултета техничких наука, Универзитета у Новом Саду.

### Година када је решење комплетирано:

Техничко решење је комплетирано у априлу 2016. године.

### Година када је почело да се примењује и од кога:

Иницијална примена овог техничког решења је почела у јуну 2015. године, у оквиру информационе мреже СЕМОНТ, на Факултету техничких наука, Универзитета у Новом Саду.

### Област и научна дисциплина на коју се техничко решење односи:

Техничко решење представља програмско, односно софтверско решење, отвореног изворног кода, које покрива области телекомуникација и информационих технологија, са специфичном оријентацијом ка одређивању изложености популације електричном пољу високих фреквенција, на основу резултата широкопојасних мерења нивоа електричног поља.

### Како су резултати верификовани (од стране ког тела):

Техничко решење је верифоковано у оквиру Лабораторије за електромагнетску компатибилност, Факултета техничких наука, Универзитета у Новом Саду.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> У складу са одредбама "Правилника о поступку, начину вредновања и квантитативном исказивању научноистраживачких резултата истраживача", бр. 110-00-29/2016-04, који је Министарство просвете науке и технолошког развоја усвојило дана 01. 03. 2016. године ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 24/2016).

### Проблем који се техничким решењем решава:

У области мерења електричног, магнетског и електромагнетског поља, тренутно су заступљена два приступа: такозвано широкопојасно и фреквенцијски селективно мерење.

Код широкопојасног мерења, мерни инструмент мери ниво поља које потиче од свих активних извора у околини мерне локације, и то у одговарајућем фреквенцијском опсегу, дефинисаним мерном сондом самог инструмента. Излазни податак мерења јесте једна вредност, која представља свеукупну и кумулативну вредност нивоа поља. Једна таква измерена вредност представља допринос свих извора, из датог фреквенцијског опсега, и често се каже да је резултат оваквог начина мерења независан од фреквенције.

Ова врста мерења није у стању да разликује фреквенције на којима присутни извори емитују електромагнетско поље, односно, није у могућности да раздвоји доприносе појединачних извора. Стога се ова врста мерења најчешће користи у ситуацијама када је потребан податак о свеукупном нивоу поља, у неком тренутку или у интервалу времена.

За разлику од широкопојасног мерења, фреквенцијски селективни приступ мерењу омогућава анализу нивоа поља по фреквенцијама, односно одређивање појединачног доприноса сваке фреквенције, у одговарајућем фреквенцијском опсегу. Као излазни податак овог типа мерења се добија низ мерених вредности, од којих свака представља ниво поља за одговарајућу фреквенцију.

Приликом процене изложености популације електромагнетским пољима, домаћа акредитована тела и стручна јавност се ослањају на националне правилнике, којима је регулисана област испитивања електромагнетских поља, првенствено на "Правилник о границама излагања нејонизујућим зрачењима", "Службени гласни РС", бр. 104/2009 (у даљем тексту Правилник).

У оквиру овог правилника дефинисане су две категорије: базична ограничења излагања становништва и референтни гранични нивои. Базична ограничења излагања електричним, магнетским и електромагнетским пољима (у опсегу од 0 Hz до 300 GHz) јесу ограничења у излагању временски променљивим изворима електромагнетских поља, која су заснована на утврђеним здраственим ефектима и биолошким показатељима.

Референтни гранични нивои представљају нивое излагања популације електричним, магнетским и електромагнетским пољима, који служе за практичну процену изложености, како би се утврдило да ли постоји вероватноћа да базична ограничења буду прекорачена. Референтни гранични нивои се исказују у зависности од фреквенције, уобичајено помоћу величина: вектора јачине електричног поља Е [V/m], вектора јачине магнетског поља Н [A/m] или вектора магнетске индукције В [Т].

У случају процене изложености електричном пољу високих фреквенција, када су термички ефекти излагања доминантни, провера да ли су базична ограничења прекорачена се обавља на основу следећег критеријума:

$$\sum_{i=100kHz}^{1MHz} \left(\frac{E_i}{c}\right)^2 + \sum_{i>1MHz}^{300GHz} \left(\frac{E_i}{E_{Li}}\right)^2 \le 1,$$
(1)

при чему је  $E_i$  интензитет вектора јачине електричног поља на фреквенцији i,  $E_{Li}$  референтни гранични ниво вектора јачине електричног поља на фреквенцији i, дефинисан табелом I и самим  $\Pi$  равилником, док за општу популацију, константа c износи  $87/f^{1/2}$  [V/m], такође у складу са  $\Pi$  равилником.

Табела I – Референтни гранични нивои

| Φρουρουμμία f        | Вектор јачине електричног | Вектор јачине магнетског     | Вектор магнетске  | Време упросечења     |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Фреквенција <i>f</i> | поља E [V/m]              | поља Н [A/m]                 | индукција Β [μΤ]  | t                    |
| < 1 Hz               | 5600                      | 12800                        | 16000             |                      |
| 1-8 Hz               | 4000                      | 12800/ <i>f</i> <sup>2</sup> | 16000/f²          |                      |
| 8-25 Hz              | 4000                      | 1600/f                       | 2000/f            |                      |
| 0,025-0,8 kHz        | 100/f                     | 1,6/ <i>f</i>                | 2/f               |                      |
| 0,8-3 kHz            | 100/f                     | 2                            | 2,5               |                      |
| 3-100 kHz            | 34,8                      | 2                            | 2,5               |                      |
| 100-150 kHz          | 34,8                      | 2                            | 2,5               | 6                    |
| 0,15-1 MHz           | 34,8                      | 0,292/f                      | 0,368/f           | 6                    |
| 1-10 MHz             | 34,8/f <sup>1/2</sup>     | 0,292/f                      | 0,368/f           | 6                    |
| 10-400 MHz           | 11,2                      | 0,0292                       | 0,0368            | 6                    |
| 400-2000 MHz         | $0,55 f^{1/2}$            | $0,00148 f^{1/2}$            | $0,00184 f^{1/2}$ | 6                    |
| 2-10 GHz             | 24,4                      | 0,064                        | 0,08              | 6                    |
| 10-300 GHz           | 24,4                      | 0,064                        | 0,08              | 68/f <sup>1,05</sup> |

Може се уочити да је овај критеријум базиран на одређивању изложености по појединим фреквенцијама, односно да је прилагођен фреквенцијски селективним мерењима поља, пошто се за сваку фреквенцију појединачно одређује интензитет вектора јачине електричног поља и пореди са прописаним референтним граничним нивоом за ту фреквенцију.

У случају да се користи широкопојасно мерење, које не може да разликује фреквенције, нити може да разликује доприносе појединачних фреквенција, због чињенице да се из добијене кумулативне вредности поља не може добити информација о спектралном садржају, тада није могуће извршити процену изложености популације користећи критеријум (1). Разлог за то је што се не зна коју вредност референтног граничног нивоа треба узети у обзир. Додатно, ни национални *Правилник* не нуди одговор како да се процена изложености обави у случају широкопојасног мерења.

Овим техничким решењем предлаже се одговарајући метод процене изложености, базиран на границама изложености, који се може користити у случају широкопојасних мерења нивоа електричног поља високих фреквенција.

### Стање решености тог проблема у свету:

Имајући у виду потенцијалну штетност излагања електричним, магнетским и електромагнетским пољима, међународна независна организација *International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection* (ICNIRP) усвојила је низ препорука и упутстава која се односе на здравље опште популације, и на заштиту животне средине, услед потенцијално штетног излагања нејонизујућим зрачењима.

Препоруке које је ICNIRP усвојио, представљене су кроз документ "Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz):1998", (у даљем тексту ICNIRP документ), који је, у највећем броју земаља, постао основа законске регулативе којом се уређује област испитивања електромагнетских поља.

У оквиру овог документа се такође разликују две категорије: базична ограничења излагања становништва и референтни гранични нивои. Поред тога, *ICNIRP документ* базира процену изложености на фреквенцијски селективном мерењу нивоа поља, користећи критеријум дат једначином (1), како би се проверило да ли је дошло до прекорачења базичних ограничења. Нажалост, овај документ

такође не нуди одговор на питање: како да се изврши процена изложености, када се користи широкопојасно мерење нивоа електромагнетског поља.

Наша држава је прихватила препоруке дате у *ICNIRP документу* и уградила их у националну законску регулативу, али је при том усвојила сопствене референтне граничне нивое, који су строжији, и то два и по пута, од референтних граничних нивоа дефинисаних у оквиру *ICNIRP документа*.

Поред усвајања ICNIRP препорука, највећи део европских држава је област испитивања електромагнетских поља уредио кроз низ других докумената, у оквиру серије стандарда European Standard (EN). Најважнији стандард из ове серије је "Basic standard on measurement and calculation procedures for human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (0 Hz - 300 GHz)" – EN 50413:2008, са својим изменама дефинисаним документом EN 50413:2008+A1:2013.

У оквиру EN 50413 стандарда, тачка 5.2.4, која се односи на процену изложености добијену на основу мерења, такође се позива на фреквенцијски зависне референтне граничне нивое. Додатно, ова тачка предлаже употребу филтерских банака или брзе Фуријеове трансформације (Fast Fourier Transform – FFT), за одређивање спектралног садржаја измереног сигнала, како би се добијене вредности могле упоредити са фреквенцијски зависним референтним граничним нивоима. На овај начин се и сам базни стандард EN 50413, посредно, ослања на *ICNIRP документ* и фреквенцијски селективно мерење, односно на критеријум провере дефинисан једначином (1).

Нажалост, у многим ситуацијама, ови предлози су веома непрактични и због тога се не користе. Са друге стране, произвођачи мерних инструмената настављају са развојем и продајом комерцијално доступних инструмената који дају само једну излазну мерену вредност, као кумулативни допринос свих извора поља у одговарајућем фреквенцијском опсегу. При томе је корисницима остављено да сами спроведу одговарајући поступак процене изложености.

Једна од могућих идеја за процену изложености код широкопојасног мерења је предложена у стандарду "Basic standard for the in-situ measurement of electromagnetic field strength related to human exposure in the vicinity of base stations" — EN 50492:2008 и документу са одговарајућим изменама EN 50492:2008+A1:2014.

Овај стандард се односи на мерења нивоа електричног поља високих фреквенција у околини конкретног извора поља, односно базних станица мобилне телефоније. У свом одељку Annex K — "Examples of implementation of this standard in the context of Council Recommendation 1999/519/ЕС", који је информативног карактера, стандард EN 50492:2008 каже да би измерене вредности интензитета вектора јачине електричног поља требало поредити са минималним референтним граничним нивоом из фреквенцијског опсега мерне сонде коришћеног инструмента.

Овај стандард је специфичан, с обзиром да је оријентисан ка мерењу у околини конкретног извора поља, и то под претпоставком најгорег могућег случаја, односно највеће могуће снаге зрачења датог извора. Ове претпоставке не представљају генерализацију могућих мерења и стога, ни овај стандард не дефинише јасно и недвосмислено начин процене изложености, у случају широкопојасних мерења.

*ICNIRP документ* и поменути стандарди, EN 50413 и EN 50492, представљају опште прихваћене документе којима се уређује област испитивања електромагнетских поља, поготово на европском тлу. Нажалост, у овим основним документима, није прецизно и недвосмислено наведено на који начин

треба извршити процену изложености становништва, коришћењем мерних инструментата са мерним сондама за широкопојасна мерења, што отвара могућност предлагања неких нових и адекватнијих решења.

Поред поменутих и опште прихваћених докумената и стандарда, постоје и појединачна документа и акта из националне законске регулативе појединих држава, са вероватноћом да је у неком од њих предложена могућа метода процене изложености на основу широкопојасних мерења. Међутим, ауторима овог техничког решења није позната ни једна таква метода, нити је у доступној научној литератури она прихваћена као адекватна.

У националној законској регулативи Републике Србије, у области испитивања електромагнетских поља, која је дефинисана важећим правилницима из 2009. године, као и одговарајућим националним стандардима из ове области, не постоји ни једна метода процене изложености за случај широкопојасних мерења.

### Опис техничког решења са карактеристикама, укључујући пратеће илустрације и техничке цртеже:

Предложено техничко решење процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција је базирано на одређивању граница изложености, односно опсега у ком се реална изложеност електричном пољу може наћи.

Имајући у виду да широкопојасна мерења нису у могућности да пруже информацију о фреквенцијском садржају поља, присутног на испитној локацији, идеја је да се на основу фреквенцијског опсега мерне сонде, коришћеног мерног инструмента, и прописаних референтних граничних нивоа одреде границе стварне изложености пољу.

Овим техничким решењем се предлаже одређивање минималних и максималних прописаних референтних граничних нивоа,  $E_{ref\ min}$  и  $E_{ref\ max}$ , у фреквенцијском опсегу мерне сонде, од  $f_{min}$  до  $f_{max}$ , као што је приказано на слици 1.



Слика 1. Фреквенцијски опсег мерне сонде и референтни гранични нивои.

Референтни гранични нивои,  $E_{ref\ min}$  и  $E_{ref\ max}$ , не морају бити, и у општем случају се не јављају, на границама фреквенцијског опсега мерне сонде, односно на фреквенцијама  $f_{min}$  и  $f_{max}$ . Ове две вредности се могу појавити на неким другим фреквенцијама из опсега од  $f_{min}$  до  $f_{max}$ .

На основу референтних граничних нивоа  $E_{ref\ min}$  и  $E_{ref\ max}$ , предложеном методом се одређују доња и горња граница свеукупне изложености (Global Exposure Ration — GER), као:

$$GER_{donje} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \text{ max}}}\right)^2 \quad \text{if} \quad GER_{gornje} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \text{ min}}}\right)^2, \tag{2}$$

где је  $E_m$  измерене вредност укупног вектора јачине електричног поља, добијена широкопојасним мерењем, која у себи садржи доприносе свих фреквенција и активних извора електричног поља, у околини мерне локације, а које је мерна сонда у могућности да детектује.

У случају да електрично поље које се испитује садржи компоненте на различитим фреквенцијама, математичким путем, комбиновањем једначина (1) и (2), може се лако показати да се реална изложеност оваквом пољу, мора налазити у опсегу:

$$GER_{donje} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \max}}\right)^2 \le \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \left(\frac{E_i}{E_{Li}}\right)^2 \le GER_{gornje} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \min}}\right)^2.$$
(3)

У изразу (3) је претпостављено да референтни гранични нивои  $E_{ref\,min}$  и  $E_{ref\,max}$  важе за све фреквенције, односно за читав фреквенцијски опсег мерне сонде којом се обавља широкопојасно мерење јачине поља, пошто не постоји детаљан увид у фреквенцијски садржај присутног електричног поља.

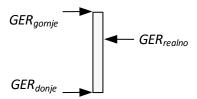
**Доказ**: на основу претпоставке да  $E_{ref\ min}$  и  $E_{ref\ max}$  нивои важе за све фреквенције, добија се:

$$\sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \left(\frac{E_{i}}{E_{Li}}\right)^{2} \leq \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \left(\frac{E_{i}}{E_{ref \min}}\right)^{2} = \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \frac{E_{i}^{2}}{E_{ref \min}^{2}} = \frac{1}{E_{ref \min}^{2}} \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} E_{i}^{2} = \frac{E_{m}^{2}}{E_{ref \min}^{2}} = \left(\frac{E_{m}}{E_{ref \min}}\right)^{2} = GER_{gornje},$$

$$\sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \left(\frac{E_{i}}{E_{Li}}\right)^{2} \geq \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \left(\frac{E_{i}}{E_{ref \max}}\right)^{2} = \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} \frac{E_{i}^{2}}{E_{ref \max}^{2}} = \frac{1}{E_{ref \max}^{2}} \sum_{i=f_{\min}}^{f_{\max}} E_{i}^{2} = \frac{E_{m}^{2}}{E_{ref \max}^{2}} = \left(\frac{E_{m}}{E_{ref \min}}\right)^{2} = GER_{donje},$$
(4)

што нам указује да  $GER_{donje}$  и  $GER_{gornje}$  представљају границе, у оквиру којих се може налазити стварна изложеност електричном пољу високих фреквенција, у фреквенцијском опсегу мерне сонде која се користи за одговарајуће широкопојасно мерење.

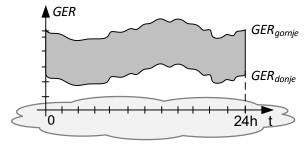
На овај начин, предложена метода поред граница изложености пружа и додатну информацију о ширини опсега у ком се реална изложеност може наћи, као што је приказано на слици 2.



Слика 2. Границе изложености електричном пољу високих фреквенција.

Поред конвенционалних мерења интензитета вектора јачине електричног поља, која се обављају тренутно, односно у кратком временском интервалу, предложена метода процене изложености је применљива и за модерни приступ континуалног широкопојасног мерења електричног поља, у дужем временском периоду.

Овај приступ је познат и као широкопојасни мониторинг електричног поља, у оквиру ког би имплементација предложене методе омогућила одређивање континуалних, односно дневних граница стварне изложености електричном пољу, као што је приказано на слици 3.



Слика 3. Дневне границе изложености.

Континуални широкопојасни мониторинг приказује дневне промене поља, као и промене у неком другом временском интервалу (недељном, месечном), на основу којих је могуће одредити и флуктуацију граница изложености, за дати период времена. Ова додатна информација о флуктуацији граница изложености може бити веома корисна, поготово у ситуацијама у којима је за одређену локацију неопходан историјат промене нивоа поља, као и опсежна анализа изложености електричном пољу високих фреквенција.

Анализирајући релативну разлику између граница изложености, дефинисану као:

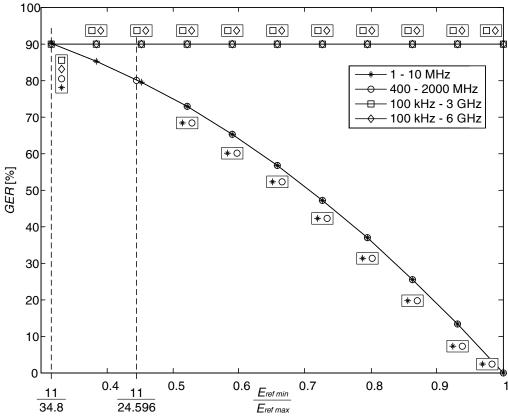
$$\delta[\%] = \frac{GER_{gornje} - GER_{donje}}{GER_{gornje}} \cdot 100\% = \left[1 - \left(\frac{E_{ref \min}}{E_{ref \max}}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot 100\%, \tag{5}$$

и водећи рачуна о националним прописаним референтним граничним нивоима, за опсег високих фреквенција, у складу са *Правилником*, приказаним у табели II:

Табела II – Референтни гранични нивои прописани националним *Правилником* 

| 100 kHz-1 MHz | 1 – 10 [MHz]          | 10 – 400 [MHz] | 400 – 2000 [MHz]             | 2 – 300 [GHz] |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 34.8          | 34.8 f <sup>1/2</sup> | 11.2           | 0.55 <i>f</i> <sup>1/2</sup> | 24.4          |

добија се да се релативна разлика између граница изложености предложене методе мења, како по фреквенцијским опсезима, тако и са променом односа нивоа  $E_{ref\ min}/E_{ref\ max}$ , као што је приказано на слици 4.



Слика 4. Релативна разлика граница изложености.

Уочава се да са повећањем ширине фреквенцијског опсега мерне сонде, у ком се обавља широкопојасно мерење, релативна разлика граница изложености има значајнију вредност. На пример, у фреквенцијском опсегу мерења од 100 kHz до 3 GHz, као и у опсегу од 100 kHz до 6 GHz, релативна разлика између граница изложености износи 90% од вредности горње границе,  $GER_{gornje}$ , што резултује знатно ширим опсегом у ком се реална изложеност може наћи. Нажалост, проширење опсега у ком се изложеност може наћи, утиче посредно и на прецизност предложене методе за процену изложености.

Међутим, овакав резултат није неочекиван. Проширењем фреквенцијског опсега у ком се мерења врше, може се очекивати све сложенији фреквенцијски садржај поља, о којем широкопојасна мерења немају никаквих информација. Додатно, проширеном фреквенцијском опсегу одговара и скуп одговарајућих референтних граничних нивоа, од којих се по предложеној методи бирају само две вредности, односно  $E_{ref\ min}$  и  $E_{ref\ max}$ , за које се сматра да одговарају свим фреквенција, што није у потпуности исправно. Овај проблем све више долази до изражаја, како се фреквенцијски опсег мерења проширује, што значајно умањује прецизност предложене методе за процену изложености, на основу граница изложености.

Међутим, у ситуацијама када је фреквенцијски опсег мерне сонде сужен, као што је пример опсега од 1 до 10 MHz, односно од 400 MHz do 2 GHz, може се уочити да релативна разлика граница изложености опада, са променом односа  $E_{ref\ min}/E_{ref\ max}$ . Последица овога је да се границе изложености све више међусобно приближавају, чиме сужавају опсег у ком се реална изложеност може наћи, и посредно повећавају прецизност предложене методе.

### Како је реализовано и где се примењује, односно које су могућности примене (техничке могућности):

Предложено техничко решење, тачније метода процене изложености базирана на границама изложености, представља програмско, односно софтверско решење, које је реализовано на принципу отвореног изворног кода, у складу са Прилогом 2 — Техничко решење, "Правилника о поступку, начину вредновања и квантитативном исказивању научноистраживачких резултата истраживача", бр. 110-00-29/2016-04, који је Министарство просвете науке и технолошког развоја усвојило дана 01. 03. 2016. године ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 24/2016).

Предложена метода представља додатак широкопојасним мерењима, и користи се у завршној фази обраде самих резултата мерења, када је неопходно извршити процену изложености. Метода не захтева никакве посебне ресурсе, и ослања се на уобичајене аритметичке операције, доступне у практично свим програмским алатима за обраду података.

Предложена метода поседује изузетно малу аритметичку комплексност, пошто се користе само две аритметичке операције по једној граници изложености, односно, укупно четири аритметичке операције за обе границе изложености. Ова чињеница резултује једноставношћу у примени предложене методе, која може бити коришћена и у току, али и након завршетка, широкопојасних мерења интензитета вектора јачине електричног поља.

Преложена метода је адекватна за примену при коришћењу мерних инструмената који обављају конвенционална широкопојасна мерења у одређеном тренутку времена, али и код најновијих система за широкопојасни мониторинг нивоа електричног поља, код којих се мерења врше у дужем временском периоду.

У ситуацији када се метода користи у системима за континуални мониторинг, могуће је добити дневне промене граница изложености, што омогућава увид у историјат флуктуација изложености електричном пољу за одговарајућу мерну локацију.

Имајући у виду да је предложену методу могуће користити у фази обраде резултата мерења, када се подаци извлаче, односно експортују из самог мерног инструмента, неопходно је нагласити да примена предложене методе не зависи од конкретног мерног инструметна и може се користити са свим комерцијално доступним мерним инструментима.

Паралелно са употребом код мерних инструмената, предложена метода процене изложености се може користити и у системима за обраду и визуализацију резултата мерења, где се помоћу графикона и табела може ефикасније приказати тренутна изложеност, али и изложеност која је у претходном временском периоду постојала на одговарајућој мерној локацији.

Додатно, имајући у виду и развијене технике за статистичку обраду података, могуће је ову методу користити и у сврху предикције, како би се предвидела потенцијална изложеност електричном пољу у неком будућем временском периоду.

У овом моменту, предложена метода процене изложености се користи у оквиру CEMOHT система, који је конструисан и дизајниран да обавља континуални широкопојасни мониторинг, и код ког се наменски Интернет портал користи како би се путем графикона приказала изложеност на одговарајућој локацији, где је обављен или је још увек у току мониторинг нивоа електромагнетског поља.

Поред СЕМОНТ система, предложену методу је могуће користити и у свим акредитованим организацијама за испитивање електромагнетских поља, али и у оним лабораторијама које обављају одговарајућа мерења у научне сврхе.

Коначно, предложена метода процене изложености на основу граница изложености се лако може применити како за процену изложености опште популације, тако и професионалног особља, користећи одговарајуће прописане референтне граничне нивое за ове две категорије становништва.

Додатно, метода се може применити и на међународном нивоу, користећи референтне граничне нивое прописане у оквиру *ICNIRP документа*, као и у свим националним законодавствима, користећи њихове, адекватно прилагођене, реферетне граничне нивое.

Имајући у виду да је метода настала на основу научних радова, објављених у еминентним научним, међународним часописима, њен отворени код је доступан свим заинтересованим корисницима.

### Прилози:

Предложена метода процене изложености је делом објављена и у научном раду:

1. N. Đurić, D. Kljajić, K. Kasaš-Lažetić and V. Bajović, "The SEMONT continuous monitoring of daily EMF exposure in an open area environment ", Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, Springer; April 2015, pp. 187-191, ISSN 0167-6369, ISBN 0167-6369, DOI 10.1007/s10661-015-4395-8 (категорија **M22**, **IF**: **1.679**, позиција 107/216, из 2014. године),

где су детаљи везани за саму методу објашњени у поглављу "The SEMONT procedure for the exposure assessment", на страни четири овог научног рада.

Додатно, предложена метода је детаљно анализирана и у научном раду презентованом на конференцији:

2. N. Đurić and D. Kljajić, "Assessment of Daily Exposure in the Broadband Continuous Monitoring System – SEMONT", 11th IEEE AFRICON 2013 Conference, Mauritius, 9-12 September 2013, pp. 903-907. ISBN: 978-1-4673-5943-5/13, ISSN 2153-0025.

Наведени радови представљају прилоге овог техничког решења.

Лабораторија за електромагнетску компатибилност Департман за енергетику, електронику и телекомуникације Факултет техничких наука Универзитет у Новом Саду Трг Д. Обрадовића 6 21000 Нови Сад

У складу са одредбама "Правилника о поступку, начину вредновања и квантитативном исказивању научноистраживачких резултата истраживача", бр. 110-00-29/2016-04, који је Министарство просвете науке и технолошког развоја усвојило 01. 03. 2016. године ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 24/2016), Лабораторија издаје ову

## ПОТВРДУ

о верификацији Методе процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиране на границама изложености

На основу низа обављених камапања мониторинга електричног поља високих фреквенција, за потребе Информационе мреже за испитивање електромагнетских поља — CEMOHT (Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network), као и спроведених поступака провере и валидације "Методе процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиране на границама изложености", овим документом потврђујемо да је метода верификована у оквиру Лабораторије за електромагнетску компатибилност ФТН Нови Сад и уз коришћење мерне опреме која припада Лабораторији.

У Новом Саду, дана 28.04.2016. године

Руководилац Лабораторије

проф. др Неда Пекарић-Нађ





Трг Доситеја Обрадовића 6, 21000 Нови Сад, Република Србија Деканат: 021 6350-413; 021 450-810; Централа: 021 485 2000 Рачуноводство: 021 458-220; Студентска служба: 021 6350-763

Телефакс: 021 458-133; e-mail: ftndean@uns.ac.rs

ПНТЕГРПСАНИ СПСТЕМ МЕНАЦМЕНТА СЕРТПФПКОВАН ОД:

| Валентина Вребалов  |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Шеф кабинета декана |  |
|                     |  |

Наш број: كالم

Ваш број:

Датум: 19.04.2016. Нови Сад

# ПРЕДМЕТ: Именовање рецензената и прихватање рецензије за Техничко решење

Наставно-научно веће Департмана за енергетику, електронику и телекомуникације на 25. седници од 19.04.2016., на иницијативу Катедре за теоријску електротехнику једногласно је донело одлуку о именовању рецензената и прихватању рецензије за следеће техничко решење, које је резултат рада на пројекту ТР-32055.

Наслов: Метод процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиран на границама изложености

Аутори: Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш Лажетић, Вера Бајовић.

### Предложени рецензенти:

1. др Злата Цветковић, ред. проф., Електронски факултет, Ниш,

2. др Бранислав Вулевић, научн. сарадник, Електротехнички Институт "Никола Тесла", Београд.

С поштовањем,

Доц. др Борис Думнић руководилац Департмана

### **Доставити:**

- 1 Јасмина Димић, Служба за опште и правне послове,
- 2 архива Департмана ЕЕТ.





Трг Доситеја Обрадовића 6, 21000 Нови Сад, Република Србија Деканат: 021 6350-413; 021 450-810; Централа: 021 485 2000 Рачуноводство: 021 458-220; Студентска служба: 021 6350-763 Телефакс: 021 458-133; e-mail: ftndean@uns.ac.rs

| ИНТЕГРИСАНИ<br>СИСТЕМ<br>МЕНАЦМЕНТА<br>СЕРТИФИКОВАН ОД: | TUV NORD  TOW some case:  (SO 900) | TUV NORD THE WORL CHIEF Sector TO 14001 | SH242 1 ROQ |
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| Ваш број: |            |  |
| Датум:    | 2016-05-05 |  |

## ИЗВОД ИЗ ЗАПИСНИКА

Наставно-научног већа Факултета техничких наука у Новом Саду, на 14. редовној седници одржаној дана 27.04.2016. године, донело је следећу одлуку:

-непотребно изостављено-

Тачка 12.1. Верификација нових техничких решења и именовање рецензената

### Тачка 10.1.1: У циљу верификације новог техничког решења усвајају се рецензенти:

- 1. Проф. др Злата Цветковић, Електронски факултет, Универзитет у Нишу
- 2. Др Бранислав Вулевић, научни сарадник, Електротехнички институт "Никола Тесла", Београд

Назив техничког решења:

## "МЕТОД ПРОЦЕНЕ ИЗЛОЖЕНОСТИ ЕЛЕКТРИЧНИМ ПОЉИМА ВИСОКИХ ФРЕКВЕНЦИЈА БАЗИРАН НА ГРАНИЦАМА ИЗЛОЖЕНОСТИ"

Аутори техничког решења: Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш Лажетић и Вера Бајовић.

-непотребно изостављено-

Записник водила:

Тачност података оверава Секретар Декан

Јасмина Димић, дипл. правник

Иван Нешковић, дипл. правник

. др Раде Дорословачки

# Рецензија техничког решења

| Основни пода | аци о техничком решењу:   |
|--------------|---|
| Назив        | Метод процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиран на границама изложености |
| Аутори       | Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш-Лажетић, Вера Бајовић                                 |
| Категорија   | Ново техничко решење примењено на националном нивоу (М82)   |
| Реализатор   | Факултет техничких наука, Универзитет у Новом Саду  |

| Основни подаци о рецезенту                             |  |
|--|--|
| Име и презиме, звање                                   | Проф. др Злата Цветковић, редовни професор |
| Ужа област за коју је изабран<br>у звање, датум избора | Теоријска електротехника, 12.12.2012.      |
| Установа где је запослен                               | Електронски факултет, Универзитет у Нишу   |

### Стручно мишљење рецезента:

Техничко решење представља иновативан допринос у домену испитивања електирчних поља високих фреквенција, првенствено за процене потенцијале изложености овим пољима, у ситуацијама када се користи широкопојасно мерење нивоа поља, за које до сада није постојала адекватна метода за процену изложености.

Метода процене изложености електричном пољу високих фреквенција базирана на границама изложености, предложена овим техничким решњем, због своје једноставности поседује могућност примене и за оцену изложености опште популације, али и професионалног особља.

Додатно, техничко решење и сама метода процене изложености, поред примене на националном нивоу, у домаћој информационој мрежи за испитивање електромагнетских поља – CEMOHT (Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network), може да се примењује и на међународном нивоу, у националним законодавствима других држава, коришћењем адекватних референтних граничних нивоа.

Техничко решење је добило потврду валидности, објављивањем у научном раду, у часопису међународног карактера. Стога, сматрам да ово техничко решење испуњава све услове за "Ново техничко решење примењено на националном нивоу (М82)", предвиђене одредбама "Правилника о поступку, начину вредновања и квантитативном исказивању научноистраживачких резултата истраживача", бр. 110-00-29/2016-04, који је Министарство просвете науке и технолошког развоја усвојило 01. 03. 2016. године ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 24/2016).

У Нишу, дана 06.05.2016. године

проф. др Злата Цветковић

Bulewis Bu

# Рецензија техничког решења

| Основни пода | іци о техничком решењу:  |
|--------------|--|
| Назив        | Метод процене изложености електричним пољима високих фреквенција базиран<br>на границама изложености |
| Аутори       | Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш-Лажетић, Вера Бајовић                                    |
| Категорија   | Ново техничко решење примењено на националном нивоу (М82)  |
| Реализатор   | Факултет техничких наука, Универзитет у Новом Саду   |

| Основни подаци о рецезенту    |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Име и презиме, звање          | др Бранислав Вулевић, научни сарадник          |
| Ужа област за коју је изабран | Природно-математичке науке (физика)            |
| у звање, датум избора         | 21.05.2011                                     |
| Установа где је запослен      | Електротехнички институт Никола Тесла, Београд |

### Стручно мишљење рецезента:

Техничко решење даје значајан допринос нашој националној информационој мрежи за испитивање електромагнетских поља — CEMOHT (Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network), која користи широкопојасна мерења. Ово техничко решење намењено је процени изложености електричном пољу високих фреквенција, када се користе широкопојасна мерења нивоа поља. Метода представља иновативно решење проблема процене изложености, пошто до сада није постојала ни једна адекватна метода за процену изложености код овог типа мерења нивоа поља.

Метод процене изложености базиран на границама изложености одређује опсег могуће стварне изложености и веома је практичан за примену у реалним условима, како за процену изложености опште популације, тако и професионалног особља у оквиру њихових свакодневних дужности.

Техничко решење и сама метода процене изложености представља програмско решење, при чему су технички детаљи примене ове методе у реалним условима објављени у научном раду аутора, у часопису међународног карактера. Отворени изворни код ове методе је чини лако применљивом и на међународном нивоу.

Мишљења сам да техничко решење испуњава све услове за "Ново техничко решење примењено на националном нивоу (М82)", предвиђене одредбама "Правилника о поступку, начину вредновања и квантитативном исказивању научноистраживачких резултата истраживача", бр. 110-00-29/2016-04, који је Министарство просвете науке и технолошког развоја усвојило дана 01. 03. 2016. године ("Службени гласник РС" бр. 24/2016).

У Београду, дана 27.04.2016. године

др Бранислав Вулевић, дипл.инж.ел.





Трг Доситеја Обрадовића 6, 21000 Нови Сад, Република Србија Деканат: 021 6350-413; 021 450-810; Централа: 021 485 2000 Рачуноводство: 021 458-220; Студентска служба: 021 6350-763 Телефакс: 021 458-133; e-mail: ftndean@uns.ac.rs

| ИНТЕГРИСАНИ<br>СИСТЕМ<br>МЕНАЦМЕНТА<br>СЕРТИФИКОВАН ОД: | TUV HORD  106 WING CIPT  CIPTOR  500 9001 | TUV NORD TO 14801 SO 14801 | TIV NORD THE MADE CHE CORNEL OFFSAS 1801 |
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2016-05-26

## ИЗВОД ИЗ ЗАПИСНИКА

Наставно-научно веће Факултета техничких наука у Новом Саду, на 16. редовној седници одржаној дана 25.05.2016. године, донело је следећу одлуку:

# -непотребно изостављено-

## ТАЧКА 13. Питања научноистраживачког рада и међународне сарадње

Тачка 13.1.1.: На основу позитивног извештаја рецензената верификује се техничко решење (М82) под називом:

# "МЕТОД ПРОЦЕНЕ ИЗЛОЖЕНОСТИ ЕЛЕКТРИЧНИМ ПОЉИМА ВИСОКИХ ФРЕКВЕНЦИЈА БАЗИРАН НА ГРАНИЦАМА ИЗЛОЖЕНОСТИ"

Аутори: Никола Ђурић, Драган Кљајић, Каролина Касаш-Лажетић и Вера Бајовић

-непотребно изостављено-

Записник водила:

Тачност података оверава: Секретар Декан

Јасмина Димић, дипл. правник

Иван Нешковић, дипл. правник

Проф. др Раде Дорословачки

# The SEMONT continuous monitoring of daily EMF exposure in an open area environment

Nikola Djuric • Dragan Kljajic • Karolina Kasas-Lazetic • Vera Bajovic

Received: 30 March 2014 / Accepted: 4 March 2015 / Published online: 20 March 2015 © Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015

Abstract Wireless networks traffic has experienced a considerable growth in recent years. Likewise, it is to be expected that billions of objects will be connected to the Internet in years to come, many of them wirelessly. Such increase in a number of wireless connections and the inevitability of wireless communications in proximity of users highlight the healthcare concern on electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure. Thus, the intelligent monitoring systems, such as the Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network—SEMONT—have been required to be developed and utilized for continuous and real-time EMF monitoring, as well as for the assessment of the potential in situ daily exposure of population. This paper presents the results of the SEMONT initial campaign of continuous monitoring of the high-frequency electric field strength over the campus of the University of Novi Sad, as an open area environment. Several locations, most frequently visited by the student population in their everyday activities, have been monitored during the rush hour in order to determine the fluctuation of daily exposure on this, usually considered, highly sensitive area. The results of monitoring suggest that potential exposure is far below the allowable limit, regarding reference levels prescribed by the Serbian legislation for the general population.

**Keywords** Electromagnetic field monitoring · Non-ionizing radiation exposure · Wireless sensors network

### Introduction

Rapid technological progress over the past century has multiplied the sources of electromagnetic field (EMF), which possess diversified characteristics. The environmental exposure to such man-made artificial sources of EMF has therefore increased dramatically, especially since users are nowadays progressively reliant on pervasive wireless connectivity for a number of communication devices. Consequently, the population is likely to be increasingly exposed to EMF of these additional wireless connections, along with well-known sources as high-voltage power lines, radars, radio and television broadcast facilities, and some other EMF sources (EUROBAROMETER 347).

The predicted increase in the density of the wireless connected objects will require wireless small cells to be omnipresent in communication infrastructure, as well as in the environment, enabling users' devices to transmit at a lower power, though consequently and unfortunately being closer to the users. This fact, as well as the appearance of new EMF sources, along with their proximity to users, constantly arouses the public concerns on potentially dangerous exposure to EMF radiation (EUROBAROMETER 347).

In recent years, such concerns have initiated a number of EMF surveys and measurements campaign on

N. Djuric ( ) · D. Kljajic · K. Kasas-Lazetic · V. Bajovic Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Trg D. Obradovica 6, 21000 Novi Sad, Serbia e-mail: ndjuric@uns.ac.rs



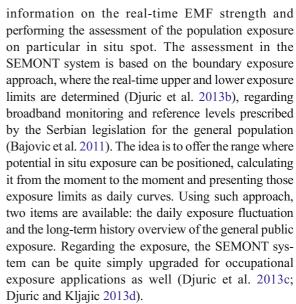
international scale, testing the compliance of various EMF sources with national and international standards (Henderson and Bangay 2006; Rowley and Joyner 2012; Aerts et al. 2013; Gajsek et al. 2013). Moreover, the rapid development of modern wireless-based EMF monitoring systems, as a valuable tool for environmental EMF monitoring, has been required for prevention and population protection against nonionizing EMF radiation (Fabbri et al. 2001; Yalofas et al. 2003; Oliveira et al. 2007; Gallo et al. 2009).

The Serbian Electromagnetic Field Monitoring Network—SEMONT (Djuric et al. 2011; 2013a)—presents one of such EMF monitoring systems, newly developed and intended for the continuous and broadband monitoring of the overall and cumulative EMF strength over the open area, without the necessity for a prior knowledge on present EMF sources.

The concept of monitoring in this system is quite diverse than the classic compliance testing of existing or newly installed EMF sources, such as the base stations. The conventional compliance testing is oriented toward a particular source, trying to determine the field strength distribution in the vicinity of that EMF source and then to assess if the field strength level reaches or is above the prescribed level. On the other hand, the SEMONT system is oriented toward the location and long-term observation of EMF in only one particular spot of location, the so-called hot spot, which is suitably determined. The location itself can be surrounded by a number of different EMF sources, and the SEMONT system is responsible to provide information on the daily fluctuation of EMF strength and corresponding exposure on the location.

Moreover, the conventional compliance usually uses the short-term measurement in a number of spots around the source, evaluating by extrapolation of the possible maximal radiation power and consequent exposure that the source can produce, as suggested in (EN 50492 2010). Later, the compliance testing to the relevant standard is based on the assessed maximal exposure. Contrary, the SEMONT system performs monitoring without assessing any maximal level of potential exposure, rather showing the in situ exposure as it is. Additionally, this system offers the insight on the in situ daily variation of EMF strength and EMF exposure, without intention to offer any compliance conclusion for surrounding EMF sources, nor the particular EMF source.

Recently, the SEMONT system has started with some initial monitoring and functionality testing, acquiring



The SEMONT system is designed as a sensors network that uses remote and autonomous field sensors. However, the system is capable of incorporating the results of measurements obtained by the handheld measuring equipment, extending its basic functionality of monitoring with the aid of remote sensors. This paper presents the SEMONT system as a daily observation system over an open area, as well as a public tool for the dissemination of the present EMF levels and potential in situ daily exposure (Kljajic et al. 2013a).

The paper is organized as follows: The concept and measuring procedure of "The SEMONT system" is reintroduced briefly, presenting the process for the determination of the spot where long-term monitoring will be performed. "The SEMONT initial monitoring" presents several locations over the University of Novi Sad campus where this initial monitoring was conducted. "The measurement results" considers the obtained results, statistical processing of collected data, and exposure assessment. Finally, "Conclusion" section is provided on this paper.

### The SEMONT system

Detailed description of the SEMONT monitoring system, its concept, main functionality, and the measurement procedure have been specified in previously published papers (Djuric et al. 2013a, 2014). In this section, only the brief reintroduction on the system will be



presented before explaining the results of this initial monitoring.

The SEMONT system is based on wireless sensors network technology, utilizing autonomous, and spatially distributed EMF sensor nodes with appropriate broadband field measuring probes for remote and permanent supervision of the real-time and overall EMF strength, over the area that is covered by the sensors network, as shown in Fig. 1.

The SEMONT system applies sensor elements that contain two interchangeable field probes capable of monitoring the electric and the magnetic field strength in a corresponding frequency range (Narda 2007). The EMF field sensors perform isotropic and broadband EMF monitoring from all active EMF sources around sensor nodes, continuously 24/7 (Milutinov et al. 2011a, b; Narda 2007). At certain intervals, the acquired data of monitoring are transferred over the GSM network to the centralized database of the SEMONT Internet portal, to be available for public dissemination.

Furthermore, the system was designed to be capable of incorporating the measurement results obtained by the handheld measuring equipment, as presented in Fig. 1 (Kljajic et al. 2013b; Milutinov et al. 2013). In this paper, the utilization of Narda NBM 550 handheld broadband field meter (Narda 2006a), equipped with the electric field probe EF 0691, with the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz (Narda 2006b), has been

presented. This equipment possesses almost identical capabilities of continuous monitoring as the SEMONT's sensors; however, the NBM 550 was more easily handled in this initial monitoring campaign. The additional reason for utilizing the equipment was related to the fact that the focus was on the continuous EMF monitoring and the assessment of corresponding real-time exposure boundaries, though normally, the corresponding sensors would be installed in the hot spot. On some future occasions, the monitoring results obtained from the SEMONT's sensors would be presented.

The measurement procedure utilizing the handheld equipment

The SEMONT system uses the measurement procedure described in Djuric et al. (2014), implementing the following steps on every in situ location:

First of all, a preliminary spatial field scan over the grid of measurement points, as shown in Fig. 2, has been performed using the handheld instrument, in order to determine the spatial distribution of the EMF strength, according to the standard (EN 50413 2010), and further to detect the location of the local maximum of the EMF strength, the so-called hot spot, according to the standard (EN 50492 2010).

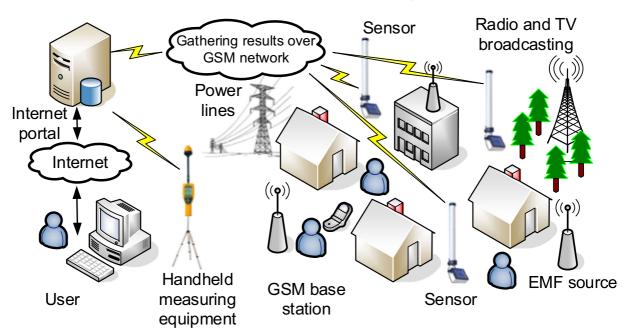


Fig. 1 The SEMONT implementation over an urban area



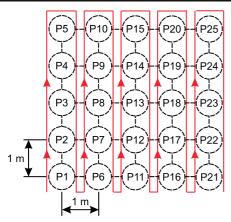
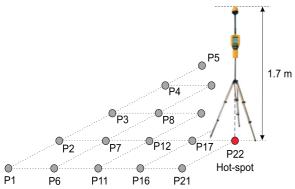


Fig. 2 Example of measurement grid

- Secondly, a field-averaging protocol is applied, evaluating the potential whole human body exposure, according to EN 50492 (2010), in order to determine the potential dangerous body exposure of the person that can stand at this spot for a longer period of time, especially the technical personnel who handle the equipment at the site.
- Finally, the long-term detailed measurements within the hot spot, as shown in Fig. 3, use the continuous isotropic and broadband EMF monitoring approach.

The first two steps of this procedure and their results are independent of the SEMONT continuous monitoring. They can be used to indicate the spatial variation of the field strength and exposure on location, as well as for some other purposes. However, in the SEMONT system, their primary role is a safety issue and a necessity to determine the hot spot for the continuous monitoring that will follow.

The final step of this procedure is a main objective and feature of the SEMONT system, offering the real



**Fig. 3** Example of monitoring in the hot spot



insight in EMF strength fluctuation on particular location, without any extrapolation to the possible maximum radiation of sources. This feature also offers the history record of the real EMF strength changes, as shown in Fig. 4, and not the extrapolated maximal one, given by the conventional compliance testing, which is assumed to exist during the entire day on the location, even though it is possible for the maximum never to happen on that location.

At this early stage, the SEMONT performed measurements in an open area, in the so-called unperturbed field (without the presence of people), as suggested in standards (EN 50413 2010; EN 50492 2010). The measurement results were acquired during a period of 4 h, from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., using 6 min averaging, as suggested in the guidelines (ICNIRP 1998; ITU K.83 2011).

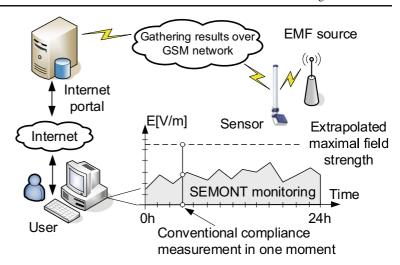
The period from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. is a rush period in the university campus, when numerous students are passing through the area of the campus, attending their daily activities. Thus, there is a strong belief that the EMF radiation from various sources, as well as from active personal cell phones, reaches its peak during this period. The continuous EMF monitoring is able to provide a clue on the real highest level of the field strength rather than some extrapolated, as well as the indication on the daily filed strength fluctuation and the open area EMF pollution of this highly sensitive students' zone.

The SEMONT procedure for the exposure assessment

The SEMONT system with broadband sensor provides only one field strength value per measurement and per time instant, e.g., the cumulative field strength, for frequency range enclosed by the broadband measuring probe. In addition, the broadband approach is not capable to distinguish the emitting frequencies of EMF sources in the vicinity of the sensor. Therefore, the exposure assessment cannot be performed by applying the mostly used frequency selective measurements and calculating the exposure per frequency, as suggested in ICNIRP (1998). Consequently, the exposure assessment method requires modifications in order to offer exposure for the entire frequency span of the field probe, taking into the account the cumulative field strength and all present EMF sources.

The SEMONT exposure assessment is based on the boundary approach, calculating the lower and the upper level of the global exposure ratio (GER) (EN 50492

**Fig. 4** Comparison of the SEMONT monitoring and conventional compliance testing



2010), in order to determine the range where real exposure can be located. In the case of the high-frequency electric field strength monitoring, the following expressions are used for *GER* levels assessment, regarding standard EN 50492 (2010) and Djuric and Kljajic (2013d):

$$GER_{lower} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \, max}}\right)^2$$
 and (1)
$$GER_{upper} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \, min}}\right)^2,$$

where  $E_m$  is the measured value and  $E_{ref\ min}=11\ V/m$  and  $E_{ref\ max}=34.8\ V/m$  are minimal and maximal reference levels of the electric field strength, over the frequency range of EF 0691 field probe (Narda 2006b), prescribed by the Serbian legislation for the general population (BAJOVIC et al. 2011; REGULATION 2009). It should be emphasized that those reference levels are related to the Serbian legislation, though the SEMONT system is able to incorporate reference levels from any other legislation easily, such as ICNIRP (1998) or others.

Since it is unable to recognize frequencies, the SEMONT system assumes that some of present EMF sources emit on working frequencies that match the frequencies for which the reference levels  $E_{ref\ min}$  and  $E_{ref\ max}$  have been prescribed. Consequently, the monitoring results are simultaneously compared with those reference levels, producing the lower and the upper level

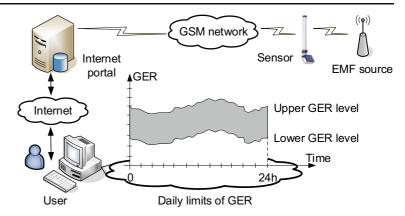
of *GER*, e.g., the boundary approach of the exposure assessment. This approach is used to assess the range where the real in situ exposure can be located, at any moment, as presented in Fig. 5.

The introduction of this exposure range was necessary, because the system cannot offer exposure per frequency, as usually expected accordingly by ICNIRP (1998). Therefore, the application of the  $E_{ref min}$  and  $E_{ref\ max}$  variables was essential, helping us to roughly determine the range in which the real exposure can be located in the case of the broadband monitoring. Moreover, the broadband sensors are not capable to determine the lowest and the highest emitting frequencies of sources, nor the existence of frequencies that correspond to  $E_{ref\ min}$  and  $E_{ref\ max}$  values. Consequently, it can lead to the overestimation of the upper exposure border level and the underestimation of the lower exposure border level, in in situ situations where EMF sources do not radiate on frequencies related to  $E_{ref\ min}$  and  $E_{ref\ max}$  levels. However, using boundary approach, the SEMONT system enables users to keep the track on fluctuation and the range of the potential exposure during a long period of time, by continuously publishing the daily boundaries.

In cases when the compliance consideration of the cumulative field strength level is required, only the upper border level should be taken into account. Unfortunately, if  $GER_{upper} \ge 1$ , no definitive conclusion can be drawn on the compliance of the exposure. Such situation requires additional and comprehensive frequency selective testing on the observed location, in



**Fig. 5** The SEMONT boundary approach of exposure assessment



order to determine which of the existing sources are most problematic. In this paper, the compliance testing was not the objective of the SEMONT system, although our current research efforts have been oriented toward that goal.

### The SEMONT initial monitoring

The initial monitoring campaign was performed over the open area of the University of Novi Sad campus. Unfortunately, in the past, the university campus did not have any systematic testing of EMF pollution, even though it has been usually considered as a highly sensitive area with almost constant presence of student population. Therefore, our motivation was to try, for the first time, to obtain an overview of the present EMF levels on campus locations and to generate the so-called EMF register of the campus which will record and keep the history of EMF fluctuation (Djuric et al. 2012).

Besides the EMF testing, the student population will be able to introduce the SEMONT system as a modern and state-of-the-art EMF monitoring system. Furthermore, the SEMONT, as a unique EMF monitoring system at the Serbian national level, can be promoted as a respectable monitoring tool for the daily supervision of overall and cumulative EMF level, from all active field sources over the area of interest.

### Locations of monitoring

Ten locations, which have been included in the monitoring campaign, were carefully selected in order to cover the most frequently visited places in the campus, as shown in Fig. 6.

Generally, on these locations, a high daily student fluctuation exists, and moreover, the students usually stay for a period of time on these locations. Therefore, these locations require a detailed and continuous EMF monitoring, having in mind the sensitivity of the campus area. Some details on the monitored locations are presented in Table 1.

Each of these locations were enclosed during monitoring activities, restricting access to pedestrians, in order to achieve measurement conditions as in an area with the so-called unperturbed field.

### Preliminary field scan over the grid

On each location, the measuring grid contained 25 measurement points and had a matrix form, comprising five rows and five columns, as shown in Fig. 2 and Table 2. The measurement points were positioned equidistantly, with a distance of 1 m between them, as suggested in standard (EN 50492 2010).

The grid was usually positioned to be in the closest possible proximity to the pavements, or to partially cover them, to avoid the entire pedestrian pathway blockade. The measurements were performed in realistic conditions, with a number of students in the vicinity, so that any kind of blockade was not possible nor wanted.

Unfortunately, at location no. 4, we decided to suspend measurements in the last column of the grid, in order to avoid the possible influence of the trees located near the pathway. The alley of equidistantly positioned trees, of the height of nearly 5 m, was at about 3-m distance from the last column; however, counting the width of treetops, the real distance was about 1.8 m.



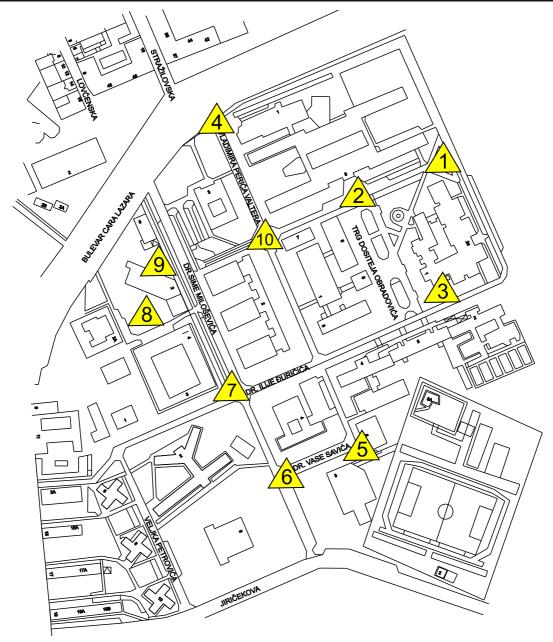


Fig. 6 Test locations in the university campus

Thus, there was a possibility for the treetops to shelter certain grid spots, resulting in the situation that the planned measurements were not in the open area.

Moreover, in the case when the location was in the vicinity of parking lots, the nearby parking lots were left empty during EMF measurements in order to provide an open area, without presence of any metallic objects that could cause reflection and interference with the

measuring equipment. Additional reason for this was the safety issue of the measurement equipment, since the frequent traffic on such lots and a possible intentional stay of car drivers near the equipment may also affect validity and the accuracy of the measurement procedure.

The standard EN 50492 (2010) suggests at least 50-cm distance of probe from metallic objects in order to avoid electromagnetic induction or the coupling effects



Table 1 Description of the campus locations for EMF monitoring

### Location Location description

- Area near the students' library and reading room at the Faculty of Philosophy in front of the new building of the University of Novi Sad headquarters.
- Space on D. Obradovic Square, in front of the Faculty of Agriculture, which is the gathering place for students during breaks between lectures.
- Space on D. Obradovic Square, in front of the Faculty of Law, the Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Sciences and the Faculty of Technical Sciences, which is a place of students' assembly and a variety of students' performances.
- 4. The entrance to the campus, at the corner of Cara Lazara Boulevard and V. Peric Street. Due to the bus station with few lines of public transport, this location is the busiest location of the campus and a place where students enter and exit the campus.
- Space at the end of V. Savic Street, in front of a small student cafeteria, where a number of students pass or stay during the period provided for meals.
- 6. Space between the buildings of the Novi Sad Business School and the Student Sports Centre. In this area, there is a great fluctuation of students, and in addition, it is of close proximity to the primary school Jovan Popovic and the day nursery and kindergarten—Happy Childhood.
- 7. At the corner of S. Milosevic Street and I. Djuricic Street, next to the dormitory Slobodan Bajic, close to the new building of the Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Technical Sciences, a place that represents the intersection of roads leading to or from the dormitory Slobodan Bajic, the Novi Sad Business School and the Faculty of Economics.
- Space between the students' dormitories Slobodan
  Bajic and Veljko Vlahovic, the space behind the
  main cafeteria. This area is the crossroad to the
  dormitories and also a place with a high
  concentration of student population.
- Space in front of the main student cafeteria on the campus, which itself is one of the central campus places and the position of everyday gathering of students.
- On the square in front of the Faculty of Technical Sciences (next to the building of ITC), a place that is a crossroad toward the faculties at the University and the main cafeteria. Furthermore, this is a location for selling used books, which is an additional reason for students' gathering.

with the measurement probe, if the measurements are performed for frequency above 300 MHz. Since we were not aware in advance on the existing EMF sources in vicinity of the campus, nor their working frequencies,

**Table 2** Position of measurement points in the grid

| Particular location |     |     |     |     |  |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| P5                  | P10 | P15 | P20 | P25 |  |
| P4                  | P9  | P14 | P19 | P24 |  |
| P3                  | P8  | P13 | P18 | P23 |  |
| P2                  | P7  | P12 | P17 | P22 |  |
| P1                  | P6  | P11 | P16 | P21 |  |

we decided to use this minimal distance as a preventive restriction for all locations.

Measurements for the averaging protocol at the hot spot

After finishing the preliminary field scan over the grid and declaring one of the grid points as the hot spot, additional measurements were performed, applying three height measurements for the assessment of the potential whole body exposure at the hot spot, according to the standard (EN 50492 2010).

The three height measurements were taken at the heights of 1.1, 1.5, and 1.7 m above the ground surface, while the spatially averaged field value was calculated using the following equation:

$$E_{spa} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} E_i^2},\tag{2}$$

where  $E_i$  is the broadband measured electric field strength at height i, while N is a number of heights (in our case N=3). The corresponding  $E_{spa}$  value was later used for the whole body exposure assessment at a particular location.

Additionally, the measurements were performed in a manner that the technical personnel held the instrument at a particular height and performed one short time measurement. Between consecutive measurements at different heights, the short pauses were taken in order to prevent electromagnetic induction, due to the fact that the equipment was moving vertically through the space.

### Monitoring at the hot spot

For the purpose of monitoring at the hot spot, the measuring equipment was placed on a wooden tripod, and the field probe was set at a height of 1.7 m, as presented in Fig. 3. This height was chosen as the average human



height, in order to perform monitoring on the highly sensitive position of the human head.

The test monitoring was conducted during the period of 4 h, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. We are aware that this period should be extended, and we are planning it for the next monitoring campaigns. In this initial experiment, we believed that 4-h monitoring during the rush hour could be quite appropriate to obtain an overview of EMF levels and potential exposure over the university campus.

### The measurement results

The test measurements and the monitoring were performed using the electric field probe Narda EF 0691 (Narda 2006b), in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 6 GHz. The measuring probe is an isotropic probe with a flat frequency response, whose parameters are partially presented in Table 3. Those parameters are in full consistency with the requirements of the standard (EN 50492 2010), enabling an adequate broadband in situ measurement.

### Measurements over the grid

On each location, the preliminary field scan was performed over the appropriate grid of measurement points, in a way where technical personnel moved from one measurement point to another, as presented in Fig. 2. The equipment was held 50 cm from a personnel's body, on 1.1 m above the ground, conducting one time measurement in each grid point.

At each point of the grid, the personnel would stay for a short period, holding the equipment, taking the measurement and moving forward. Short pauses between consecutive measurements were taken in order

Table 3 Parameters of the electric field probe EF 0691

| Parameter             | Value                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Frequency range       | 100 kHz to 6 GHz              |
| Measurement range     | 0.35 to 650 V/m               |
| Linearity             | $\pm 0.5$ dB (2 to 400 V/m)   |
| Frequency sensitivity | $\pm 1.5$ dB (1 MHz to 4 GHz) |

From Narda 2006b

to avoid possible electromagnetic induction that could be caused while moving the probe horizontally through the grid.

Unfortunately, there is not any official national database with EMF sources near the campus, so the visual inspection was the only way to detect their presence. Preparing the measurements, we noticed that dominant EMF sources in vicinity of the campus were GSM base stations.

The results of preliminary field scans are presented in Table 4, from which it can be observed that electric field strengths are similar over all monitored locations, except at location no. 6. This location lies in the direction of the main beams of GSM900 and GSM1800 base stations and is directly exposed, as presented in Fig. 7.

These two base stations cover three sectors, and their technical data is presented in Tables 5 and 6 (Prsa et al. 2004; Milosevic and Pascan 2008). It can be noticed that location no. 6 is at the intersection of the main beams from the first sector antennas of both base stations, as shown in Fig. 7. Furthermore, there is a direct optical visibility between both first sector antennas and this location. The distances between the antennas and the location center are 187 and 201 m, respectively.

Relating to the technical data of the antennas, the height where the main beam passes near the test location can be easily calculated, as presented in Table 7. It can be seen that the main beams are highly above the average human height, on 19.85 and 4.18 m above the ground, reaching the ground far behind the location, at distances of 188.82 and 119.73 m from location, for GSM900 and GSM1800, respectively. Thus, these base stations cannot be seen as a direct threat for population, but rather as sources which can increase EMF level on this location.

Measurement at location no. 6, together with technical characteristics of base stations as dominant EMF sources in the vicinity of location, has been presented in detail in the previously published paper (Djuric et al. 2014). Moreover, the comprehensive compliance analysis of these two base stations with relevant standards, including the field strength estimation around the stations, as well as measurement in a number of spots in their vicinity, has already been performed, confirming their full compliance with the requirements of the standard EN 50413 (EN 50413 2010; Prsa et al. 2004; Milosevic and Pascan 2008). Unfortunately, the page restriction does not allow us



Table 4 Results of the preliminary field scan over the grid on a particular location

| Location 1- | − <i>E</i> [V/m] |      |      |      | Location           | 2—E [V/m]  |      |      |      |
|-------------|------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|------------|------|------|------|
| 0.26        | 0.23             | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.31               | 0.26       | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.22 |
| 0.24        | 0.24             | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.26               | 0.34       | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.26 |
| 0.28        | 0.22             | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.3                | 0.31       | 0.2  | 0.28 | 0.24 |
| 0.28        | 0.21             | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.24               | 0.22       | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.24 |
| 0.21        | 0.34             | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.25               | 0.27       | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Location 3- | <i>−E</i> [V/m]  |      |      |      | Location           | 4—E [V/m]  |      |      |      |
| 0.23        | 0.29             | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.14               | 0.13       | 0.17 | 0.27 | _    |
| 0.2         | 0.31             | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.15               | 0.18       | 0.14 | 0.23 | _    |
| 0.22        | 0.2              | 0.2  | 0.22 | 0.1  | 0.18               | 0.13       | 0.16 | 0.2  | _    |
| 0.2         | 0.25             | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.15 | 0.16               | 0.13       | 0.16 | 0.21 | -    |
| 0.26        | 0.15             | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.15 | 0.22               | 0.18       | 0.15 | 0.26 | -    |
| Location 5- | -E[V/m]          |      |      |      | Location           | 6—E [V/m]  |      |      |      |
| 0.18        | 0.2              | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.73               | 0.85       | 0.63 | 0.79 | 0.93 |
| 0.26        | 0.13             | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.72               | 0.79       | 0.8  | 0.74 | 0.93 |
| 0.33        | 0.18             | 0.2  | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.67               | 0.74       | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.84 |
| 0.21        | 0.26             | 0.2  | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.64               | 0.73       | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.89 |
| 0.29        | 0.2              | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.2  | 0.65               | 0.67       | 0.74 | 0.86 | 0.68 |
| Location 7- | -E[V/m]          |      |      |      | Location 8—E [V/m] |            |      |      |      |
| 0.25        | 0.32             | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.18               | 0.26       | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.29 |
| 0.33        | 0.21             | 0.32 | 0.38 | 0.3  | 0.18               | 0.21       | 0.2  | 0.29 | 0.24 |
| 0.32        | 0.31             | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.16               | 0.19       | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.26 |
| 0.29        | 0.34             | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.27               | 0.2        | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.29 |
| 0.27        | 0.3              | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.29               | 0.18       | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.34 |
| Location 9- | -E[V/m]          |      |      |      | Location           | 10—E [V/m] |      |      |      |
| 0.16        | 0.22             | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.21               | 0.16       | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.22 |
| 0.29        | 0.25             | 0.24 | 0.1  | 0.23 | 0.23               | 0.2        | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.19 |
| 0.17        | 0.21             | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.18               | 0.23       | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.27 |
| 0.22        | 0.24             | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.18 | 0.27               | 0.2        | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.2  |
| 0.26        | 0.22             | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.28               | 0.26       | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.22 |

to show details on their compliance testing in this paper.

Analyzing the minimal, maximal, and averaged values of the electric field strength over the grid points, presented in Table 8, it can be observed that all locations have a standard deviation, over spatially distributed points in the grid, lower than 6 %, except for location no. 6, for which it is 9 %. The 6 % of deviation in the field strength indicates that the area of the grid, which is  $5 \times 5$  m<sup>2</sup> of space, as presented in Fig. 2, is equally exposed to the EMF radiation. Additionally, the average value of the standard deviation for all test locations is 4.92 %, suggesting that the campus area is also almost equally exposed during rush periods.

Measurements for the averaging protocol at the hot spot

The preliminary scan resulted with the spatial distribution of the electric field strength on locations, as well as with the position of the local maximum of the field strength, the so-called hot spot, as bolded in Table 4. Unfortunately, on several locations, we had to declare a near point to act as a hot spot, since we faced certain practical problems related to the installment of the equipment on the real hot spot position. In order to justify this slight changes and such decisions, one should bear in mind that a small standard deviation of the electric field strength, lower than 10 %, is present at all locations, resulting that the movement of a hot spot from one



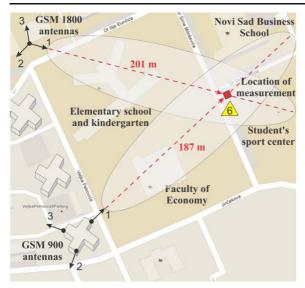


Fig. 7 Positions of the dominant EMF sources in the vicinity of location no. 6

position to the neighboring position will not cause considerable errors and will still provide accurate results of a long-term monitoring for that location.

The results of measurements for the averaging protocol and the whole body exposure assessment in hot spots are presented in Table 9, where the spatial averaging of the electric field values,  $E_{spa}$ , was calculated from three-height measurements using the Eq. (2). The calculated values for the lower and the upper GER limits, using the  $E_{spa}$  value instead of the  $E_m$  in the Eq. (1), show that the potential whole body exposure is beneath the value of  $8.87 \times 10^{-4}$ , i.e., of 0.887 %, which is far below the allowed limit of  $GER_{allowed}$ =1, prescribed by the legislation (Bajovic et al. 2011; REGULATION 2009).

### Continuous monitoring

The idea behind the SEMONT system is a permanent EMF monitoring, recording field fluctuation through an

Table 5 Technical data for GSM 900 antennas

|                      | Sector 1 | Sector 2 | Sector 3 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Туре                 | K739495  | K739495  | K739495  |
| Azimuth              | 45°      | 200°     | 290°     |
| Electric down-tilt   | 2°       | 2°       | 2°       |
| Mechanical down-tilt | 4°       | 1°       | 4°       |
| Antenna height       | 39.5 m   | 37.5 m   | 37.5 m   |
|                      |          |          |          |

From Prsa et al. 2004

**Table 6** Technical data for GSM 1800 antennas

|                      | Sector 1 | Sector 2  | Sector 3 |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Туре                 | K742241  | K80010292 | K742241  |
| Azimuth              | 105°     | 225°      | 350°     |
| Electric down-tilt   | 2°       | 2°        | 2°       |
| Mechanical down-tilt | _        | _         | _        |
| Antenna height       | 11.2 m   | 11.2 m    | 11.2 m   |

From Milosevic and Pascan 2008

EMF register of the observed area (Djuric et al. 2012; 2013d; Djuric et al. 2014).

During the initial monitoring over the campus, the maximum, minimum, and average values of the high-frequency electric field strength were observed. The results have been presented as time curves in Fig. 8.

Since this monitoring has resulted in a number of data, we conducted certain statistical analyses of the behavior of the minimum, maximum, and averaged values of the monitored electric field strength. Considering them as continuous curves, we found the minimum, maximum, and average value, as well as the standard deviation of those curves, as presented in Table 10.

It can be noticed that most locations have a small variation of the field strength, lower than 8 % for minimum, less than 12.4 % for maximum, and 5.4 % for average values. Only locations no. 6 and no. 9 have a considerable fluctuation of the maximum of the electric field strength, which are 35.58 and 81.76 %, respectively. The reason for this lies in the fact that location no. 6 is on the direction of main beams of two base stations, while location no. 9 represents the space in front of the main student cafeteria at the campus, which itself is one of the central campus places and the position of everyday student gatherings. A number of students regularly pass through location no. 9 using their cell phones

**Table 7** The main beam over location no. 6

| GSM<br>service | Azimuth | Passing on the height of | Reach the ground at |  |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| GSM 900        | 45°     | 19.85 m                  | 375.82 m            |  |
| GSM 1800       | 105°    | 4.18 m                   | 320.73 m            |  |



Table 8 Electric field strength fluctuation over the grid points

| Location | $E_{min}$ [V/m] | $E_{max}$ [V/m] | $E_{avg}$ [V/m] | $E_{std.dev.}$ [%] |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1.       | 0.170           | 0.340           | 0.248           | 4.143              |
| 2.       | 0.190           | 0.340           | 0.254           | 3.593              |
| 3.       | 0.100           | 0.310           | 0.212           | 5.025              |
| 4.       | 0.130           | 0.270           | 0.178           | 4.204              |
| 5.       | 0.130           | 0.330           | 0.203           | 4.862              |
| 6.       | 0.630           | 0.930           | 0.775           | 9.066              |
| 7.       | 0.210           | 0.390           | 0.328           | 4.289              |
| 8.       | 0.160           | 0.340           | 0.239           | 4.816              |
| 9.       | 0.100           | 0.380           | 0.211           | 5.715              |
| 10.      | 0.160           | 0.290           | 0.224           | 3.476              |

switched on for calls or Internet surfing. Thus, it should be expected that the measuring equipment would notice the increased EMF strength, especially maximal values, in a moment when someone passes with their cell phones switched on, or when a cell phone is trying to establish a communication with nearby base stations.

However, analyzing the standard variation of average values, it can be noticed that it is below 3.89 % for all locations except for location no. 9, where a slight increase is detected, having a value of 5.37 %. Such results suggest that sporadic peaks in the maximum field strength should not be considered as dominant in the case of thermal effect analyses of the human tissue long-term exposure to EMF. Therefore, for the assessment of the lower

and upper limits of the daily exposure, the SEMONT system uses the averaged field values.

### Boundary exposure assessment

The SEMONT system performs boundary exposure assessment (Djuric and Kljajic 2013d), defined by the Eq. (1), and regarding the Serbian-prescribed reference levels. The exposure limits are presented in Fig. 9.

As it can be noticed, the lower and upper GER limits show certain levels of variation at all locations; however, during the period of time from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., all levels of the potential exposure are far below the maximal allowable level of  $GER_{allowed}=1$ .

Analyzing those *GER* limits as curves, the minimal, maximal, and averaged values can be found, as well as the standard deviation, as presented in Table 11. At location no. 6, the calculated  $GER_{upper}$  limit is lower than  $5.5573 \times 10^{-3}$ , which is 0.5573 %, while the daily standard deviation possesses a quite small, almost negligible variation, which is below 0.0031959 % for  $GER_{lower}$  and 0.031986 % for  $GER_{upper}$ , respectively. For all other locations, the values are even smaller.

However, even though the monitoring period encompassed only the rush hour at all locations, the results of test monitoring illustrate that the potential exposure of general population, as well as student population that gathers and stays at those locations, is very small and far below the allowable levels, considering the unwanted health effects.

Table 9 Measurements for the averaging protocol and exposure assessment in the hot spot

| Location/hot spot |     | <i>E</i> [V/m] | <i>E</i> [V/m] |       |           |                         |                         |
|-------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                   |     | 1.1 m          | 1.5 m          | 1.7 m | $E_{spa}$ | GER <sub>lower</sub>    | $GER_{upper}$           |
| 1.                | P6  | 0.34           | 0.35           | 0.29  | 0.328     | 8.8684×10 <sup>-5</sup> | 8.8760×10 <sup>-4</sup> |
| 2.                | P9  | 0.34           | 0.25           | 0.23  | 0.277     | $6.3582 \times 10^{-5}$ | $6.3636 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 3.                | P9  | 0.31           | 0.17           | 0.26  | 0.253     | $5.3012 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5.3058 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 4.                | P20 | 0.27           | 0.26           | 0.25  | 0.260     | $5.5875 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5.5923 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 5.                | P3  | 0.33           | 0.43           | 0.55  | 0.446     | $1.6413 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.6427 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 6.                | P22 | 0.89           | 0.84           | 0.86  | 0.864     | $6.1581 \times 10^{-4}$ | $6.1634 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 7.                | P15 | 0.39           | 0.34           | 0.36  | 0.364     | $1.0936 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.0945 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 8.                | P21 | 0.34           | 0.30           | 0.27  | 0.305     | $7.6656 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7.6722 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 9.                | P17 | 0.38           | 0.29           | 0.29  | 0.323     | $8.6042 \times 10^{-5}$ | $8.6116 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 10.               | P15 | 0.29           | 0.21           | 0.23  | 0.246     | $4.9847 \times 10^{-5}$ | $4.9890 \times 10^{-4}$ |



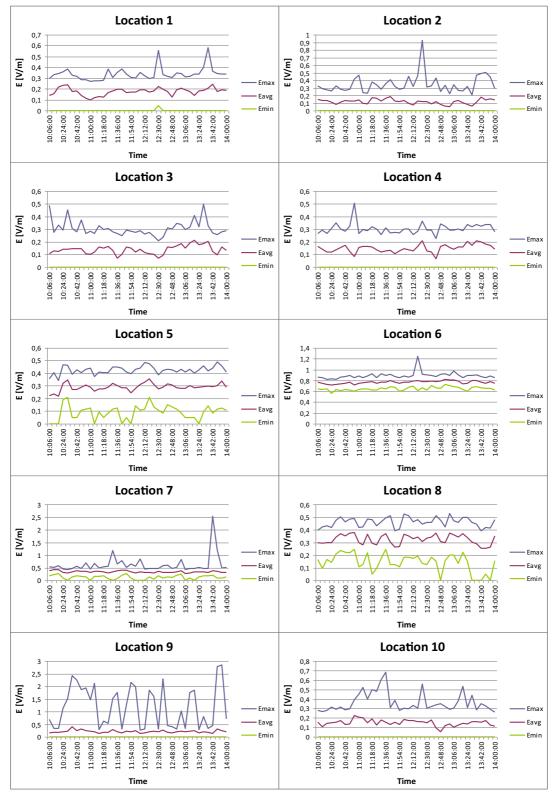


Fig. 8 The high-frequency electric field strength monitoring over the campus locations

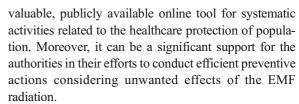


Table 10 Values of minimum, maximum, and average electric field strength

|          | Min (E-field) [V/m] |                   |                   |                            |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Location | $(E_{min})_{min}$   | $(E_{min})_{max}$ | $(E_{min})_{avg}$ | $(E_{min})_{std.dev.}$ [%] |
| 1.       | 0.000               | 0.048             | 0.001             | 0.751                      |
| 2.       | 0.000               | 0.000             | 0.000             | 0.000                      |
| 3.       | 0.000               | 0.000             | 0.000             | 0.000                      |
| 4.       | 0.000               | 0.000             | 0.000             | 0.000                      |
| 5.       | 0.000               | 0.207             | 0.089             | 5.738                      |
| 6.       | 0.564               | 0.727             | 0.648             | 3.375                      |
| 7.       | 0.000               | 0.277             | 0.120             | 7.935                      |
| 8.       | 0.000               | 0.242             | 0.141             | 7.212                      |
| 9.       | 0.000               | 0.000             | 0.000             | 0.000                      |
| 10.      | 0.000               | 0.000             | 0.000             | 0.000                      |
|          | Max (E-fie          | eld) [V/m]        |                   |                            |
| Location | $(E_{max})_{min}$   | $(E_{max})_{max}$ | $(E_{max})_{avg}$ | $(E_{max})_{std.dev.}$ [%] |
| 1.       | 0.269               | 0.580             | 0.338             | 6.211                      |
| 2.       | 0.207               | 0.926             | 0.348             | 12.316                     |
| 3.       | 0.207               | 0.496             | 0.307             | 6.208                      |
| 4.       | 0.228               | 0.507             | 0.306             | 4.379                      |
| 5.       | 0.343               | 0.489             | 0.424             | 3.176                      |
| 6.       | 0.819               | 1.248             | 0.888             | 6.642                      |
| 7.       | 0.411               | 2.529             | 0.622             | 35.577                     |
| 8.       | 0.392               | 0.529             | 0.460             | 3.779                      |
| 9.       | 0.269               | 2.834             | 1.186             | 81.756                     |
| 10.      | 0.260               | 0.684             | 0.363             | 10.273                     |
|          | Avg (E-fie          | ld) [V/m]         |                   |                            |
| Location | $(E_{avg})_{min}$   | $(E_{avg})_{max}$ | $(E_{avg})_{avg}$ | $(E_{avg})_{std.dev.}$ [%] |
| 1.       | 0.101               | 0.244             | 0.176             | 3.417                      |
| 2.       | 0.052               | 0.187             | 0.119             | 3.288                      |
| 3.       | 0.072               | 0.214             | 0.139             | 3.395                      |
| 4.       | 0.066               | 0.210             | 0.149             | 3.131                      |
| 5.       | 0.217               | 0.355             | 0.290             | 2.911                      |
| 6.       | 0.718               | 0.820             | 0.766             | 2.522                      |
| 7.       | 0.275               | 0.421             | 0.337             | 3.705                      |
| 8.       | 0.252               | 0.377             | 0.323             | 3.887                      |
| 9.       | 0.126               | 0.405             | 0.210             | 5.367                      |
| 10.      | 0.053               | 0.227             | 0.149             | 3.268                      |

### Conclusion

The SEMONT broadband monitoring system, as an advanced and modern application of the wireless sensors network for the daily supervision of EMF sources, over an area of interest, is intended to be a respectable,



Recently, the system has begun with initial monitoring, and the results of the monitoring campaign over the campus area of the University of Novi Sad have been presented in this paper. Unfortunately, in the past, the campus did not have any systematic activities for EMF pollution testing, even though it has been considered to be a highly sensitive area with the daily presence of student population.

The initial monitoring and measurements have been conducted on ten locations over the campus, carefully chosen to cover places that are most frequently visited by student population. Intention of this campaign was to obtain a clear overview of the daily fluctuation of the EMF strength, as well as the EMF pollution over the campus, looking forward to determine the potentially dangerous spots on this highly sensitive students' area.

The high-frequency electric field was monitored, using the continuous approach during the period from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., which represents a rush hour in the campus, considering students' daily activities and class attendance.

At all ten locations, during the monitoring period, the measurements show that the electric field strength is far below the reference levels, prescribed by the Serbian legislation. Furthermore, using the SEMONT boundary approach for the exposure assessment, the measurements show that the potential exposure at all locations is significantly below the maximal allowable level of  $GER_{allowed}=1$ , with an almost legible standard deviation, which is lower or equal to 0.031986 % for  $GER_{upper}$ , during the entire monitoring period.

The results of this initial campaign suggest that the levels of the high-frequency electric field strength, during the campus rush period, do not represent threat on human health and safety, since they are far below the prescribed reference levels. However, a better overview could be obtained by monitoring over a longer period of time, which is the intention for campaigns that are to follow.

The obtained results of measurements are stored into a centralized database of the SEMONT Internet portal and are available for public dissemination,



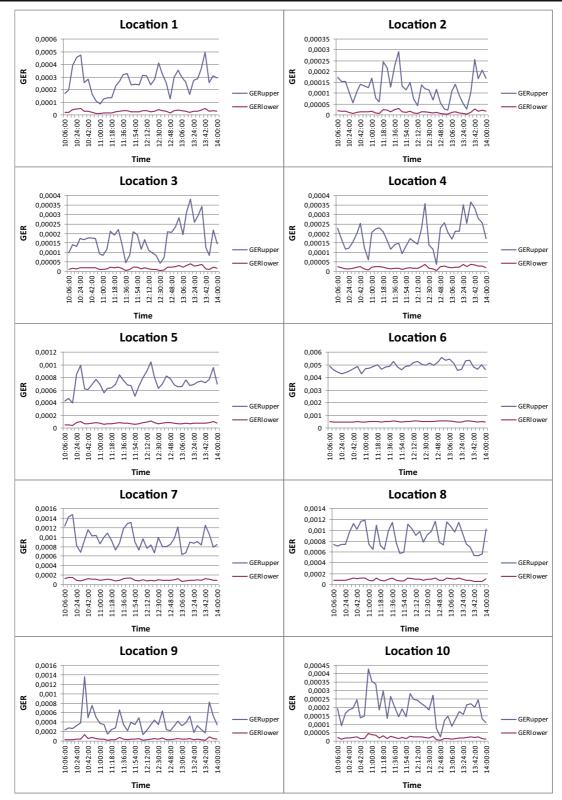


Fig. 9 Boundary approach of the exposure assessment



**Table 11** Values of the GER limits for exposure

|          | GER <sub>lower</sub>    |                         |                         |   |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Location | $(GER_{lower})_{min}$   | $(GER_{lower})_{max}$   | $(GER_{lower})_{avg}$   | (GER <sub>lower</sub> ) <sub>std.dev.</sub> [%] |
| 1.       | $8.3973 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4.9229 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.6604 \times 10^{-5}$ | $9.8072 \times 10^{-4}$                         |
| 2.       | $2.1907 \times 10^{-6}$ | $2.8956 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.2548 \times 10^{-5}$ | $6.4274 \times 10^{-4}$                         |
| 3.       | $4.2406 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.7871 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.6882 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7.9691 \times 10^{-4}$                         |
| 4.       | $3.6174 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.6343 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.9213 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7.6604 \times 10^{-4}$                         |
| 5.       | $3.8762 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.0403 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7.0181 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.3789 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 6.       | $4.2625 \times 10^{-4}$ | $5.5526 \times 10^{-4}$ | $4.8538 \times 10^{-4}$ | $3.1959 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 7.       | $6.2415 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.4648 \times 10^{-4}$ | $9.4971 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.1208 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 8.       | $5.2526 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.1766 \times 10^{-4}$ | $8.7164 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.0505 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 9.       | $1.3095 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.3516 \times 10^{-4}$ | $3.8576 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.2114 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 10.      | $2.3264 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4.2551 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.9218 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7.9589 \times 10^{-4}$                         |
|          | $GER_{upper}$           |                         |                         |   |
| Location | $(GER_{upper})_{min}$   | $(GER_{upper})_{max}$   | $(GER_{upper})_{avg}$   | (GER <sub>upper</sub> ) <sub>std.dev.</sub> [%] |
| 1.       | $8.4046 \times 10^{-5}$ | $4.9271 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.6627 \times 10^{-4}$ | $9.8156 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 2.       | $2.1926 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.8981 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.2558 \times 10^{-4}$ | $6.4330 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 3.       | $4.2443 \times 10^{-5}$ | $3.7903 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.6897 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7.9760 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 4.       | $3.6205 \times 10^{-5}$ | $3.6374 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.9230 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7.6670 \times 10^{-3}$                         |
| 5.       | $3.8795 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.0412 \times 10^{-3}$ | $7.0242 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.3801 \times 10^{-2}$                         |
| 6.       | $4.2661 \times 10^{-3}$ | $5.5573 \times 10^{-3}$ | $4.8579 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.1986 \times 10^{-2}$                         |
| 7.       | $6.2469 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.4661 \times 10^{-3}$ | $9.5053 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.1226 \times 10^{-2}$                         |
| 8.       | $5.2571 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.1776 \times 10^{-3}$ | $8.7239 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.0523 \times 10^{-2}$                         |
| 9.       | $1.3106 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.3527 \times 10^{-3}$ | $3.8609 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2.2133 \times 10^{-2}$                         |
| 10.      | $2.3284 \times 10^{-5}$ | $4.2588 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.9234 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7.9657 \times 10^{-2}$                         |

serving to interested users to track the fluctuation of the EMF strength and the potential exposure during a period of time, as well as to generate the EMF register of the campus area.

**Acknowledgments** This paper is supported by the Ministry of Education, Sciences and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia through the project TR 32055 campus area.

**Ethical statement** This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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# Assessment of Daily Exposure in the Broadband Continuous Monitoring System – SEMONT

Nikola Djuric and Dragan Kljajic
Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad
Novi Sad, Serbia
ndjuric@uns.ac.rs

Abstract – The Serbian electromagnetic field monitoring network – SEMONT, has recently started taking initial broadband continuous measurements of electromagnetic (EM) field in surrounding environment. The SEMONT system is designed to perform daily observations of EM field sources present in the area covered by sensors network. The measurement results are collected and stored into a centralized database of EM field register and will be used to timely inform the public on real-time level of EM field and to determine the potential exposure of the general population, in accordance to the Serbian legislation and ICNIRP recommendations. An approach for the assessment of daily exposure limits, regarding the high-frequency electric field, is considered in this paper as a solution for the EM field broadband monitoring system – SEMONT.

Keywords— EM field monitoring; radiation exposure; wireless sensors network.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Considering almost constant public concerns about potentially dangerous effects of long-term exposure to electromagnetic (EM) fields [1] and the enforcements of the Serbian legislation and the existing Law on non-ionized radiation protection [2], [3], the initial measurements have begun in the Serbian electromagnetic field monitoring network – SEMONT [4]-[6].

The SEMONT monitoring system is based on wireless sensors network technology (WSN), designed to acquire real-time information on instantaneous, the in-situ EM field strength, as depicted in Fig. 1.

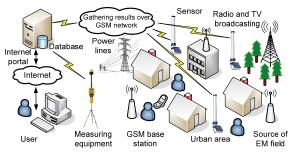


Fig. 1. The SEMONT implementation over an urban area.

The SEMONT network utilizes wireless sensor nodes [8], [9], which are to be spatially distributed over an area of interest, performing continuous broadband EM field monitoring.

This research is supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological development of the Republic of Serbia, under the grant for project TR 32055.

A sensor element contains two interchangeable field probes that are able to monitor the electric and the magnetic component of EM field, in particular frequency range [9].

The central control station of the SEMONT system controls and coordinates activities of remote sensors, collecting data and storing them into a database of an Internet portal [10].

The communication between the central control station and a remote sensor relies on digital cellular network infrastructure of the Serbian mobile phone companies. The autonomous sensor node communicates with the SEMONT Internet portal over a quad-band GPRS modem for data upload/download [11].

Aside from that, the SEMONT system is designed to and is able to incorporate measurement results obtained using some of the handheld measuring equipment [12].

The SEMONT monitoring system is intended to be a valuable tool for municipal agencies for environmental protection, in their efforts to timely inform the public on present EM pollution. This system is able to offer the respectable answers on current field levels, as well as on the potential exposure of the general population, in accordance with the Serbian legislation [2], [3], and with recommendations of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) [7].

This paper is organized in a manner that Section I briefly explains the ICNIRP guidelines for the exposure assessment. Section II considers an approach for assessment in broadband monitoring system – SEMONT, and Section III offers real-time measurements and corresponding assessments of daily limits of exposure. Section IV brings the conclusion of this paper.

### II. EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO THE ICNIRP

The ICNIRP document "Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz)" [13], appears to be the most important document in non-ionizing radiation protection framework of many countries, as well as of the Republic of Serbia.

The intention of this document is to establish the guidelines for limiting EM field exposure that will and that can provide protection against known adverse health effects. An adverse health effect causes detectable impairment of the health of the exposed individual or of his or her offspring. A biological effect, on the other hand, may or may not result in an adverse health effect [13].

The ICNIRP Guidelines recognize two classes, the basic restrictions on exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and EM fields that are based directly on established health effects, and reference levels, which are provided for practical exposure assessment purposes to determine whether the basic restrictions are likely to be exceeded.

Some reference levels are derived from relevant basic restrictions using measurement and/or computational techniques, and some address perception and adverse indirect effects of the exposure to EM field [13]. The derived quantities are electric field strength (E), magnetic field strength (H), magnetic flux density (B), power density (S), and currents flowing through the limbs  $(I_L)$ . In most practical measurements, the electric field strength (E) and magnetic field strength (H) are most usable.

The ICNIRP Guidelines, in addition, highlight the fact that compliance with a reference level will ensure compliance with a relevant basic restriction. If the measured or calculated value exceeds the reference level, it does not necessarily follow that the basic restriction will be exceeded.

However, whenever a reference level is exceeded it is necessary to test compliance with the relevant basic restriction and to determine whether additional protective measures are necessary [13].

Considering the growing number of EM field sources, it is most likely that simultaneous exposure to multiple frequency fields will be present on a particular location, initiating the effects of thermal and electrical stimulation. This paper will consider only the thermal effects, relevant above 100 kHz [13].

Practical applications of basic restrictions require that criteria regarding reference levels of field strengths should be applied. In case that thermal effects are considered, and in order to tell if the exposure is below the allowed limits, the following two requirements have to be met:

$$\sum_{i=100 \, kHz}^{1MHz} \left(\frac{E_i}{c}\right)^2 + \sum_{i>1MHz}^{300 \, GHz} \left(\frac{E_i}{E_{L,i}}\right)^2 \le 1 \tag{1}$$

and

$$\sum_{j=100kHr}^{1MHz} \left(\frac{H_j}{d}\right)^2 + \sum_{j>1MHz}^{300GHz} \left(\frac{H_j}{H_{L,j}}\right)^2 \le 1$$
 (2)

where  $E_i$  is the electric field strength at frequency i,  $E_{L,i}$  is the electric field strength reference level for frequency i,  $H_j$  is the magnetic field strength at frequency j,  $H_{L,j}$  is the magnetic field reference level for frequency j, the c is 610/f [V/m] (f in MHz) for occupational exposure and  $87/f^{1/2}$  [V/m] for general public exposure, while d is 51.6/f [A/m] (f in MHz) for occupational exposure and 0.73/f [A/m] for general public exposure [13].

The equations (1) and (2) assume the worst-case conditions among fields radiated from multiple sources. As a result, typical exposure situations may, in practice, require less restrictive exposure levels than indicated by equations (1) and (2).

The Government of the Republic of Serbia mainly adopted the ICNIRP Guidelines recommendations in 2009, through the set of laws in the framework of non-ionizing radiation protection of the environment [2]. Moreover, the new national reference levels were introduced, which are 2.5 times more restrictive than those set out in the ICNIRP Guidelines [2], [14].

### III. THE SEMONT EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT APPROACH

It should be noted that the criteria in equations (1) and (2) are mostly suitable for frequency selective measurements, resulting in a comprehensive exposure assessment [15]. However, in many situations broadband equipment is used, being unable to discriminate signal frequencies. Thus, some different approach should be followed in order to evaluate the compliance of the broadband measurements with the reference levels.

The SEMONT monitoring system is primarily designed for remote, automated and continuous broadband measurements of the instantaneous EM field level. Monitoring is performed at an open area, taking into account all active sources of EM field in the vicinity of sensor nodes.

Furthermore, the SEMONT system does not have the ability to quantify individual contributions of specific field sources to overall the in-situ EM field level, neither to identify frequencies at which field source emits. Consequently, the system does not know the reference level to which the measurement results have to be compared. Thus, the SEMONT system and, in general, the broadband monitoring approach, has to take into account the entire frequency range of the used field probe.

### A. The SEMONT Exposure Limits

The SEMONT monitoring system is designed to compare measured values with the lowest and highest reference levels in a frequency range covered by the sensor's field probes.

The assessment of the lower and upper level of the global exposure ratio (GER) [15], is performed using expressions

$$GER_{low} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \, max}}\right)^2 and \, GER_{up} = \left(\frac{E_m}{E_{ref \, min}}\right)^2,$$
 (3)

where  $E_m$  is the broadband measured value,  $E_{ref min}$  and  $E_{ref max}$  are minimal and maximal reference levels of the electric field strength, prescribed by the Serbian legislation for the general population [14], over the frequency range of the field probe.

The intention is for the SEMONT system to be able to assess the limits of possible exposure, and to present them as a daily curves over the Internet portal, as depicted in Fig. 2.

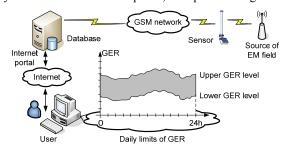


Fig. 2. Limits of the GER as daily curves.

The SEMONT monitoring system was designed to meet the requirements of relevant standards for EM field testing [15], [16]. The standard SRPS EN 50492:2010 suggests that in case when broadband equipment is to be used, the measured value should be compared with lowest reference level in a frequency range covered by the probe [15].

Unfortunately, such an approach will result in a large overestimation of real-time exposure and, consequently, the result of such estimation can be far from the real exposure. Therefore, this paper proposes an extension, so that the comparison of the measured values shall be made with the highest reference level in an associated frequency range of a field probe, in order that lower boundary of potential exposure can be determined.

Using such an approach, the SEMONT monitoring system will be able to offer daily limits of exposure, where real exposure should be in range

$$GER_{low} \le GER_{real} \le GER_{un},$$
 (4)

resulting in a much clearer overview of the exposure of the insitu location. Additionally, considering the necessity to restrict the exposure, the requirement  $GER_{up} \le 1$  shall be met. Otherwise, the comprehensive exposure assessment, i.e. the investigation of the contribution from each of EM field sources, using frequency selective analysis, should be performed [15].

### B. Error Analyses in the Proposed Exposure Assessment

The proposed approach for the GER assessment, using the broadband measuring method, can result in insufficiently accurate results. Thus, it is highly important to quantify errors that can be encountered. By defining the relative error between the proposed exposures limits as the following

$$\delta = \frac{GER_{up} - GER_{low}}{GER_{up}} \cdot 100\% = 1 - \left(\frac{E_{ref \min}}{E_{ref \max}}\right)^2 \cdot 100\%, \quad (5)$$

it can be shown that, in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz, suggested by the standard SRPS EN 50492:2010 that the measurement system shall cover [15], and using Serbian reference levels for this range  $E_{ref\ min}=11\ V/m$  and  $E_{ref\ max}=34.8\ V/m$ , the difference between limits is 90% of the upper exposure limit  $GER_{um}$ .

Unfortunately, the tendency is for the measurement equipment to cover a wider frequency range in order to encounter the variety of commercial sources in different telecommunication services. In that case, the proposed exposure limits, using broadband measurement approach, will be substantially distinguished and real exposure will be positioned in a wider range.

The Serbian legislation prescribes national reference levels, which are partially presented in Table I, for the high-frequency electric field strength [2], [14].

TABLE I. THE ELECTRIC FIELD STRENGTH E [V/M] [2], [14]

| 100 kHz- | 1 – 10         | 10 – 400 | 400 – 2000     | 2 – 300 |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| 1 MHz    | MHz            | MHz      | MHz            | GHz     |
| 34.8     | $34.8 f^{1/2}$ | 11.2     | $0.55 f^{1/2}$ |         |

where particular frequency is marked with f.

It can be observed that minimal and maximal reference levels can change with frequencies, affecting the relative error and distance between the proposed GER limits, which can and will change with frequencies, as depicted in Fig. 3.

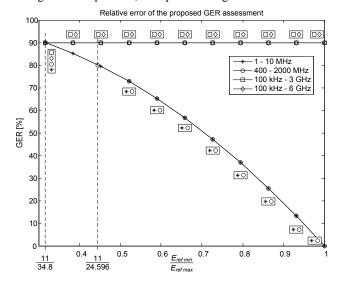


Fig. 3. Relative error of the proposed GER assessment approach.

It can be observed that this relative error can be decreased in two frequency ranges, from 1 MHz – 10 MHz and for 400 MHz – 2 GHz, by shrinking the frequency range of probe in which the measuring equipment will perform measurements.

Unfortunately, the sensor elements and handheld measuring equipment planned for the implementation into the SEMONT system, work in the high-frequency range of 100 kHz – 6 GHz [9], [12]. Thus, the SEMONT broadband measuring approach, regarding Serbian prescribed reference level, will result in a constant discrepancy of 90% between the proposed daily limits of GER. The proposed limits represent the over and under estimation of the real exposure to EM field, but they can help to detect boundaries of the real in-situ exposure.

Furthermore, the reference values of ICNIRP are 2.5 times higher than the Serbian prescribed levels, but the relative error of the GER assessment will be in same range, as depicted in Fig. 3. This conclusion is valuable when the proposed approach is to be considered for an accomplishment in the non-ionizing legislation framework of some other countries.

### IV. MEASUREMENT RESULTS

In order to test the proposed approach of the daily limits assessment, the initial monitoring was performed in an open area, in an unperturbed field (without the presence of persons), at a high traffic location on campus of the University of Novi Sad. The measurements were conducted on June 25, 2012, from 10 AM until 2 PM, in good weather conditions, with the temperature of about 30° C.

The corner of Dr S. Milosevica Street and Dr V. Savica Street was chosen as the location for test measurement. It is a crossroad between buildings of the Higher School of Professional Business Studies, the Faculty of Economy and the Student's Sport Center. Also, in the vicinity of this location there is an elementary school and a kindergarten, as shown in Fig. 4.

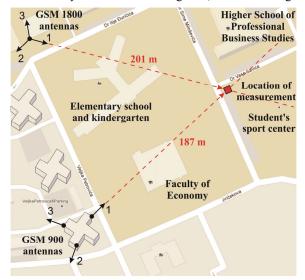


Fig. 4. Test location and dominant EM field sources.

As dominant EM field sources, two base stations were identified, which are intended for GSM 900 and 1800 services, both covering three area sectors, as shown in Fig. 4.

Considering the technical data of these base stations, presented in Table I and II [17], [18], it can be additionally noted that test location is at the intersection of the main beams radiated from first sector antennas of both base stations, as shown in Fig. 4.

TABLE I. TECHNICAL DATA FOR GSM 900 ANTENNAS [17].

|                      | Sector 1 | Sector 2 | Sector 3 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Type                 | K739495  | K739495  | K739495  |
| Azimuth              | 45°      | 200°     | 290°     |
| Electric down-tilt   | 2°       | 2°       | 2°       |
| Mechanical down-tilt | 4°       | 1°       | 4°       |
| Antenna height       | 39.5 m   | 37.5 m   | 37.5 m   |

TABLE II. TECHNICAL DATA FOR GSM 1800 ANTENNAS [18].

|                      | Sector 1 | Sector 2  | Sector 3 |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Type                 | K742241  | K80010292 | K742241  |
| Azimuth              | 105°     | 225°      | 350°     |
| Electric down-tilt   | 2°       | 2°        | 2°       |
| Mechanical down-tilt | -        | -         | -        |
| Antenna height       | 11.2 m   | 11.2 m    | 11.2 m   |

Additionally, there is a direct optical visibility between the first sector antennas and the test measurement location, while the distances between the antennas and the location are 187 m and 201 m, respectively.

The test measurements were performed using Narda NBM 550 broadband field meter [12], and an electric field probe EF 0691 [19]. The probe is an isotropic probe with a flat frequency response and with a frequency range of 100 kHz – 6 GHz.

The measurement campaign was performed in two stages: first, a preliminary scan was conducted over the grid of measurement points [16], to determine the spatial distribution of the field strength, and further to discover the location with the local maximum of field strength, the so called hot-spot [15].

Later, detailed measurements were carried out within the hot-spot, by installing the measuring equipment on a wooden tripod, as shown in Fig. 5, and using the continuous monitoring mode of the instrument [12].

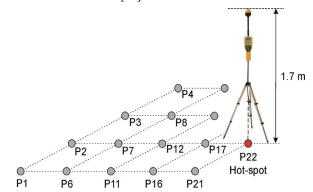


Fig. 5. Measuring equipment

The field probe was set at a height of 1.7 m, which is the average human height, in order to perform monitoring at highly sensitive position of the human head.

The "Timer Logging mode" of the NBM-550 measuring instrument was used [12], while the results were recorded without interruption during the time period of 4 hours and with an averaging interval of 6 minutes [1], [20].

During this test monitoring, the maximum and average field values were observed, as shown in Fig. 6.

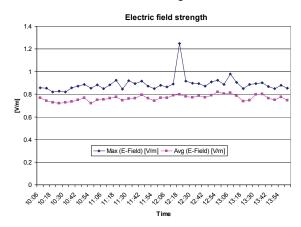


Fig. 6. Results of the continuous monitoring.

It can be noted that the average values were very close to 0.8 V/m, throughout the entire monitoring period. Moreover, the recorded values show the presence of the unvarying electric field, in spite of a peak in sequence of the maximal field. This peak probably occurs due to mobile phone signal of person that passed the test location.

The SEMONT monitoring network is designed to use average field values for the assessment of GER limits, according to (3). The results are presented in Fig. 7.

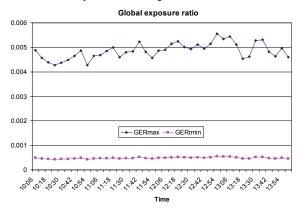


Fig. 7. The GER according to the Serbian prescribed reference levels.

The performed test measurement shows that the real exposure level of the general population at hot-spot ranges between 0.00043 and 0.00556, having in mind the prescribed reference levels in the Republic of Serbia. These values are, also, far below the allowed limit of the  $GER_{max} = 1$ , prescribed by the legislation for the general population [2], [14].

Moreover, during the entire monitoring period, the upper exposure level was around 0.005, suggesting that the test location has a small level of potential exposure, without sudden and substantial changes. However, a far better overview of the resulting exposure level at this test site can be obtained through monitoring that will last more than a few hours. It will be one of the main tasks of the following monitoring campaigns.

### V. CONCLUSION

The SEMONT monitoring network introduces an advanced and modern approach of wireless sensor network implementation for daily broadband supervision of overall and cumulative level of EM sources, over an area of interest.

The SEMONT system is designed to record fluctuations of EM field on a daily basis and to store them indefinitely into a centralized database of the Internet portal. The intention for the SEMONT network is to be considered as an adequate solution for EM field register of the observed area.

Furthermore, the SEMONT monitoring system and accompanying Internet portal are able to offer a respectable response to the public concerns about long-term exposure to EM radiation. Thus, this paper proposes the assessment of daily limits of the GER, as an approach which could help enhancing the estimate on the potential long-term exposure to EM radiation.

The GER limits will be presented as daily curves over the Internet portal of the SEMONT system, as a part of the effort for the in-situ broadband observation and the exposure assessment of the general population.

In the future, the continuous EM field monitoring and consequent assessment of daily exposure limits will be the base of the SEMONT monitoring campaigns to follow.

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