



Urgent warning about 5G

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(by Hans-U. Jakob, President of Gigahertz.ch)

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Steven Mollenkopf, CEO of the US chip producer Qualcomm is convinced: The new mobile communications standard 5G – i.e. the 5th generation – will unleash a revolution. He even compares it with the introduction of electricity. The new network is supposed to bring a higher data supply to the consumer – surf the internet 100 times faster; and it should allow autonomous driving due to its ultra-short reaction times. Plus, the industry could process huge quantities of data.

The biggest Swiss mobile communications provider Swisscom wants to introduce the ultra-fast mobile communications network 5G already in the year 2018, thus bringing the start, originally planned for 2020, forward by two years.

Today the existing networks 2G, 3G and 4G are emitting in the range between 790 Megahertz (MHz) and maximally 2.6 Gigahertz (GHz) and depending on the network they may not irradiate more than 5-6 Volts per meter (V/m).

But to make 5G able to deal with the huge amounts of data it must process in a minimum amount of time, higher frequencies must be applied.

From this year onwards 3.5 Gigahertz, and then later in the microwave range between 6 and 100 Gigahertz.

However, in the range above 7 Gigahertz, the waves are shortened so strongly that their spread is clearly worse and therefore they are held up more easily by buildings and trees.

How are these high frequencies going to be transmitted, and what does this radiation exposure mean regarding humans and the environment?

The Swiss association "Gigahertz.ch" which for years has been standing up for protection against electromagnetic radiation, has investigated these questions.

To that end, they examined a publication of the Swedish firm Ericsson, the firm which will supply the equipment for 5G base stations, including antenna systems for Swisscom.

Observe in the following, the most important excerpts from an article by Hans-Ulrich Jakob, President of Gigahertz.ch, published under the title "Urgent warning of 5G", published on July 25th 2018.

The firm Ericsson supplies 5G base stations for the frequency ranges 3.6 and 28 Gigahertz. These are wavelengths of 8.3 cm respectively and 2.15 cm for 28GHz.

A general rule says: If the wavelength is shorter than the thickness of the wall (almost) nothing will penetrate anymore.

The following slides show how Ericsson and Swisscom want to outwit this physical disadvantage [---]

Slide 1: For the previous modes of propagation of mobile communication radiation [...] in 2G, 3G and 4G mode [...] it was important not to irradiate the neighboring façade, but rather to go beyond them in order to cover as big an area as possible. For behind the buildings a radio shadow or a poor connection quality prevails. Therefore, an antenna had to be placed as high up as possible. [...]

For 5G everything will be different: because with 3.6 or 28 GHz respectively, walls are difficult to penetrate if they can be at all, so practically every single façade has to be irradiated.

Therefore, at least every 100 meters, a mobile communications antenna has to be installed at the lowest possible level.

Slide 2: 100 times more data at 100 times higher speed is promised. We have always been puzzled over how this might work. Now we know.

Instead of just one radiation club per direction of transmission, now there shall be 64 per sector: [...]

The electric field strength after 25 meters is 61 Volts per meter (V/m).

This is where the nearest neighboring houses are, so far with a valid threshold value of 5 or 6 V/m.

At a distance of 11 meters, which is the beginning of the red zone, the value of 61 V/m rises steadily to 120 V/m.

Until now, this red zone, formerly known as the safety distance, was the area within which no person should stay longer than seven minutes, and this amounted to 61 V/m. Depending on the caliber of the base station, it lies between 4 and 10 meters.

Now, for 5G, it is almost to be doubled to 120 V/m at a distance of 11.1 meters.

The ICNIRP which calls itself 'international commission on radiological protection', is in reality is not an official authority, but an entirely private association, which has already modified its value-limit recommendations to meet with the 5G standard.

For the frequency range of 5G they are now newly fixed at 200 V/m for workplaces and at 90 V/m for the general population.

In order to be able to introduce 5G in Switzerland, the installation guidelines limit of 5, respectively 6 V/m would have to be completely changed and the safety distance raised from 61 V/m now to 200V/m.

The UNO will immediately follow this guideline, since the ICNIRP is acting there as a top advisor. [...]

A first-building application of Swisscom for a 5G mobile communications antenna is already on hand at the center for non-ionizing radiation of Gigahertz.ch

According to the site data sheet of Swisscom, 2.65 V/m would result in a distance of 25 meters and in 50 meters at 1.32 V/m. Yet, according to Ericsson, as defined in slide 2, at a distance of 25 meters it would result in 61 V/m and at 50 meters in 30.5 V/m.

In conformity with current law, this would exceed the value-limit by 5 times.

Whence does this striking difference of factor 23 come from?

Swisscom is trying to deceive the local residents with this trick: Instead of 64 (8x8) radiation clubs per sector, they fib with the locals by saying that there is only a single club. And

moreover it would only emit a 100 Watt effective radiation power (ERP).
But in the same site data sheet for the transmitting power of 3G (UMTS) in the 2.100MHz-band, it is even declared that it is 1000 Watt ERP per sector.
(This is a 10-fold higher figure than the supposed (suppo-sed aussprechen!) 100 Watt transmitting power of 5G.)
Even a fundamental layperson should realize with this that in regards to 5G they are being misinformed and deceived.

from dd.

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