Biological Effects of Microwave Radiation

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Introduction: Microwaves affect living systems directly at a low level of exposure. To study the real effects, modeling of heat transfer in human tissue is cooperated with the modeling of electromagnetics. RF module solves for Electromagnetic field distribution and SAR in Human body. Heat Transfer solves for temperature Model increase electromagnetic Of because energy absorption.

Result: All the electrical properties of tissues are taken from Tables 1.

Electrical properties	value
Permittivity of substrate of patch	5.23
antenna	
Permittivity of brain	49.7
Conductivity of brain	0.59[S/m]
Mass density of brain	1.04e3[kg/m^3]
Heat capacity of blood	3639[J/(kg*K)]
Mass density of liver	1050[kg/m^3]
Mass density of blood	1000[kg/m^3]
Permittivity of skin	46.7
Permittivity of heart	66
Permittivity of skin	1010
Permittivity of liver	51.2
Permittivity of kidney	66.4
Conductivity of skin	0.69[S/m]
Conductivity of heart	0.97[S/m]
Conductivity of liver	0.65[S/m]
Conductivity of kidney	1.10[S/m]
Mass density of heart	1050[kg/m^3]
Mass density of kidney	1050[kg/m^3]



Figure 1. Model structure of human body with antenna

Table 1. elctrictic properties of tissue at 402 MHz



Computational Methods: Equation used for RF module :

$$\Delta \times \left(\frac{1}{\mu_r} \Delta \times E\right) - k_0^2 \left(\varepsilon_r - j\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon_0}\right) E = 0$$

Equation used for Heat Transfer:

 $\frac{\rho C \partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla (k \nabla T) + \rho_b C_b \omega_b (T_b - T) + Q_{met} + Q_{ext}$ **Conditions:**

perfect-electric-conductor boundary 1.The condition along the patches $n \times E = 0$. 2. Continuous boundary conditions along the interfaces two different mediums, Of $n \times (E_1 - E_2) = 0$.

Figure 5 Figure 6 Figure 7 **2**.Increased Temperature variation **3**.SAR in heart **4**.SAR in Lung **5**.SAR in head **6**.Temperature Gradient **7**.Electric field in Human body

Conclusions: These results can be taken as a reference for better design of EM emitting devices and also for treatment of illness related to these radiations.

3.The outer sides of free space are considered as scattering boundary conditions to define absorbing boundaries. 4. The boundaries of the human body are considered as an insulated $n.(k\nabla T) = 0.$ 5. The internal boundaries of human body are boundaries continuous assumed as n. $(k_1 \nabla T_1 - k_2 \nabla T_2) = 0$

References:

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