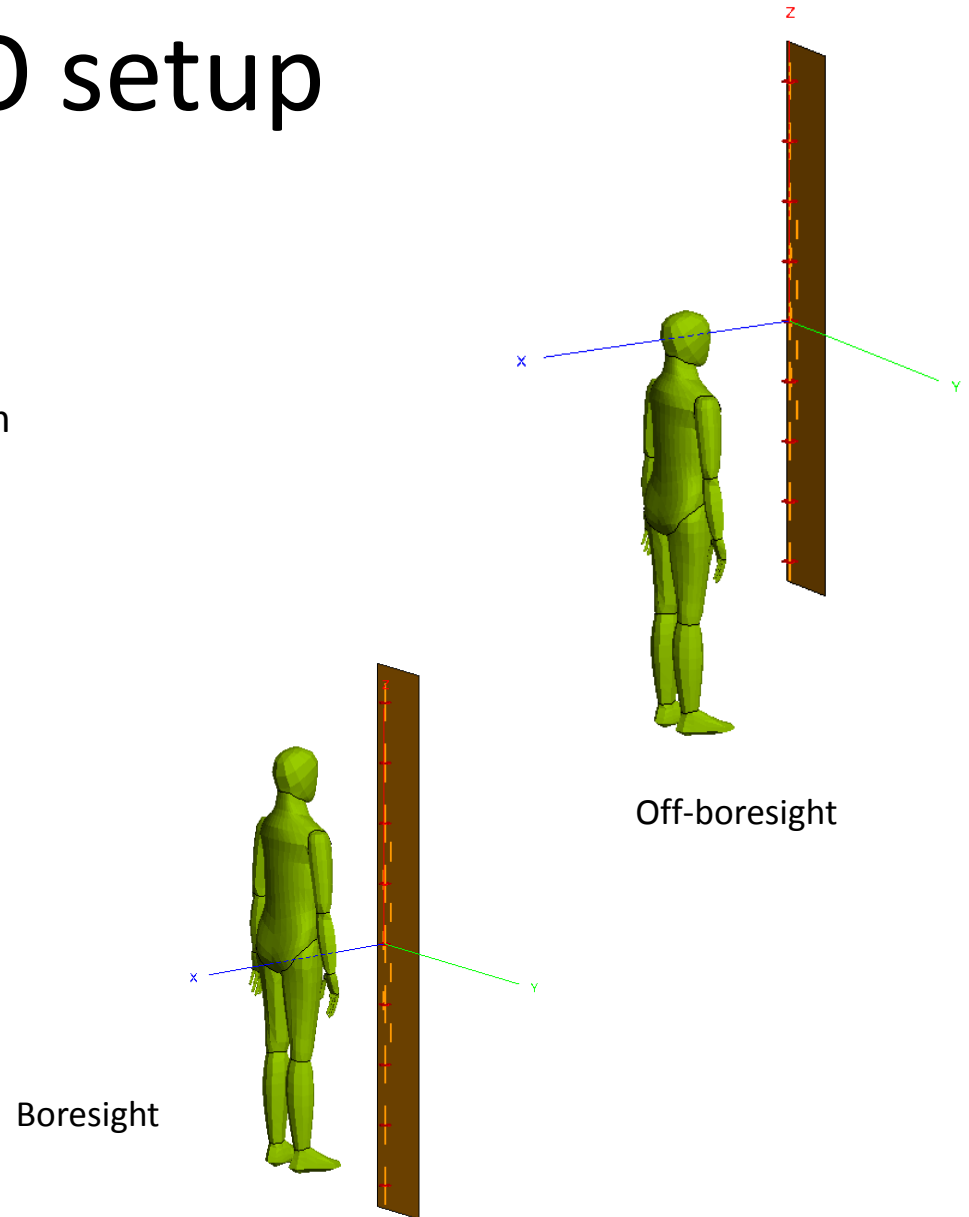


Compliance as a function of assessment method

Exposure evaluation in front of a
base station panel antenna: 200 W,
900 MHz

FEKO setup

- Panel antenna
 - Panel: 2250 mm x 300 mm
 - 200 W total radiated power
- Homogeneous tissue adult sized phantom
 - $\epsilon_r=55$, $\sigma=1.05$ at 900 MHz
 - ~15,270 dielectric triangles
 - Height=1.75m, mass=64 kg (1000 kg/m³)
 - Phantom on boresight and off-boresight
- SAR and field strengths calculated
 - Results compared to RPS3 occ. limits



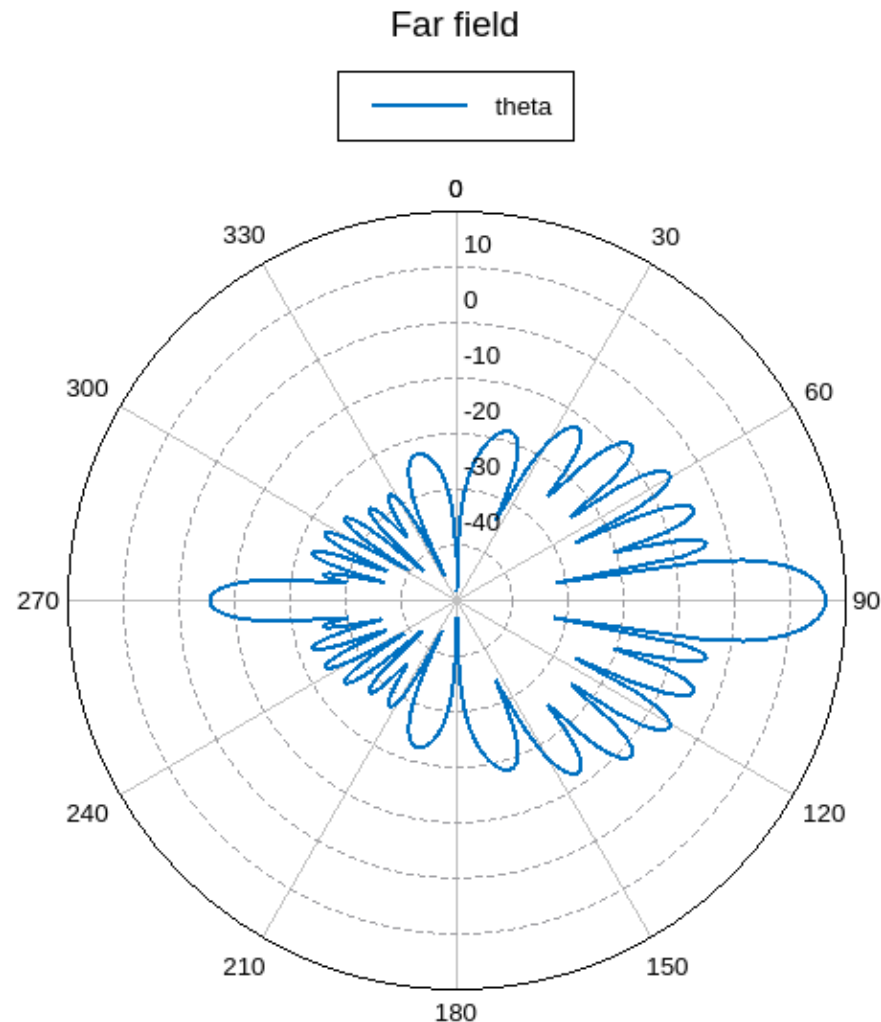
SAR: 900 MHz plane wave exposure

- Comparing whole body average SAR_{wb} in FEKO homogeneous phantom to that in heterogeneous NORMAN (Dimbylow, 2002)
- SAR_{wb} 1 V/m (rms) plane wave, vertical polarisation, incident from front
 - FEKO: 16.6 $\mu\text{W/kg}$
 - NORMAN (2 mm voxel): 17.0 $\mu\text{W/kg}$

Panel antenna

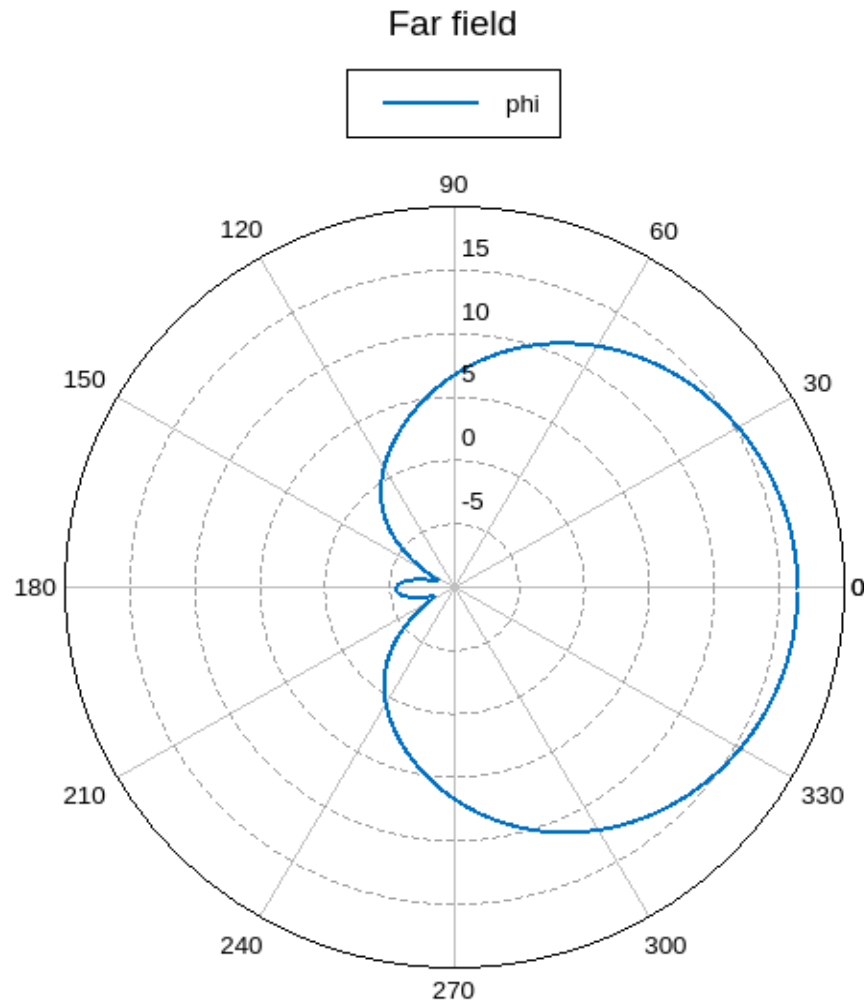
- Dual frequency 900/1800 MHz panel antenna
 - Vertical polarisation
- Two arrays of vertically stacked half wave dipoles
 - 9 dipoles at 900 MHz and 7 dipoles at 1800 MHz
 - Overall antenna dimensions: 2250mm x 300mm
- **Only 900 MHz array active in this example**
 - Active 1800 MHz will be included in a future example
- Specifications at 900 MHz
 - 9 half wave dipoles
 - Maximum gain: 16.4 dBi
 - Half power horizontal beamwidth: 98°
 - Total radiated power: 200 W

Antenna pattern data - elevation



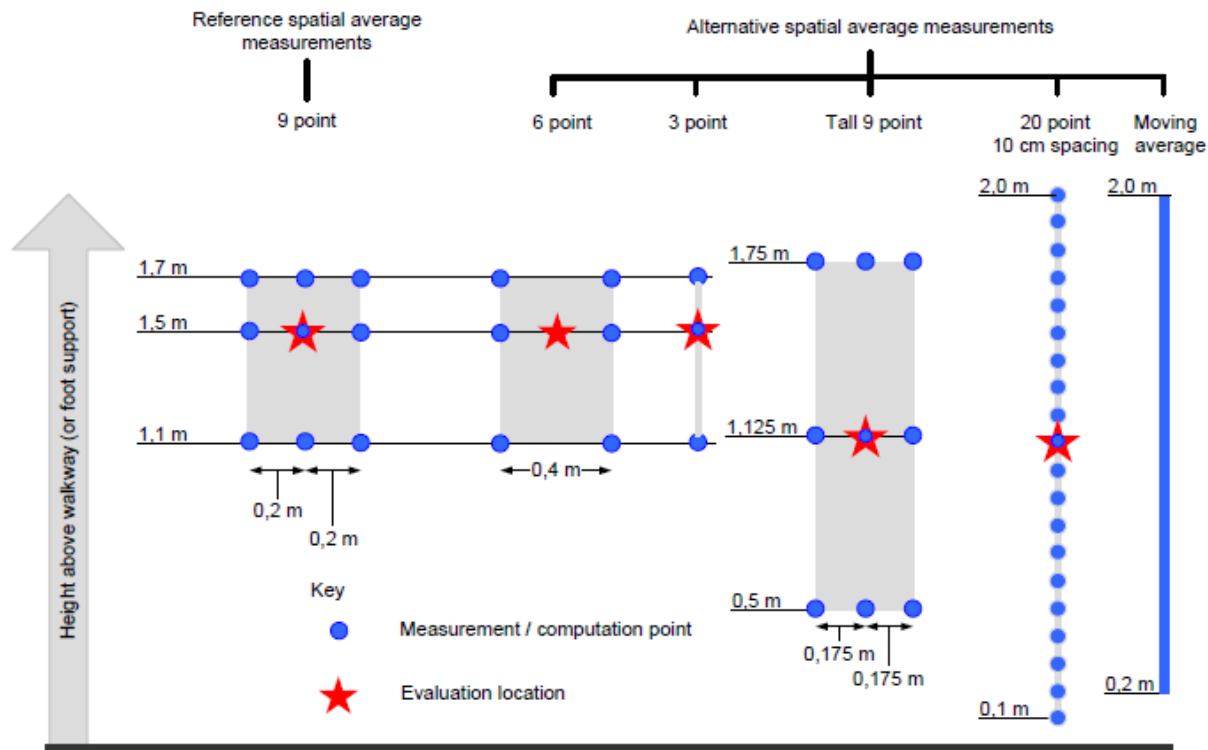
Total Gain [dBi] (Frequency = 900 MHz; Phi = 0 deg) - BSmodel_full_900_1800_offset_900srcsON_patterndata

Antenna pattern data - azimuth



Total Gain [dBi] (Frequency = 900 MHz; Theta = 90 deg) - BSmodel_full_900_1800_offset_900srcsON_patterndata

Scanning and spatial averaging



RPS3

+ λ

✗ Peak

- λ

These schemes used >>

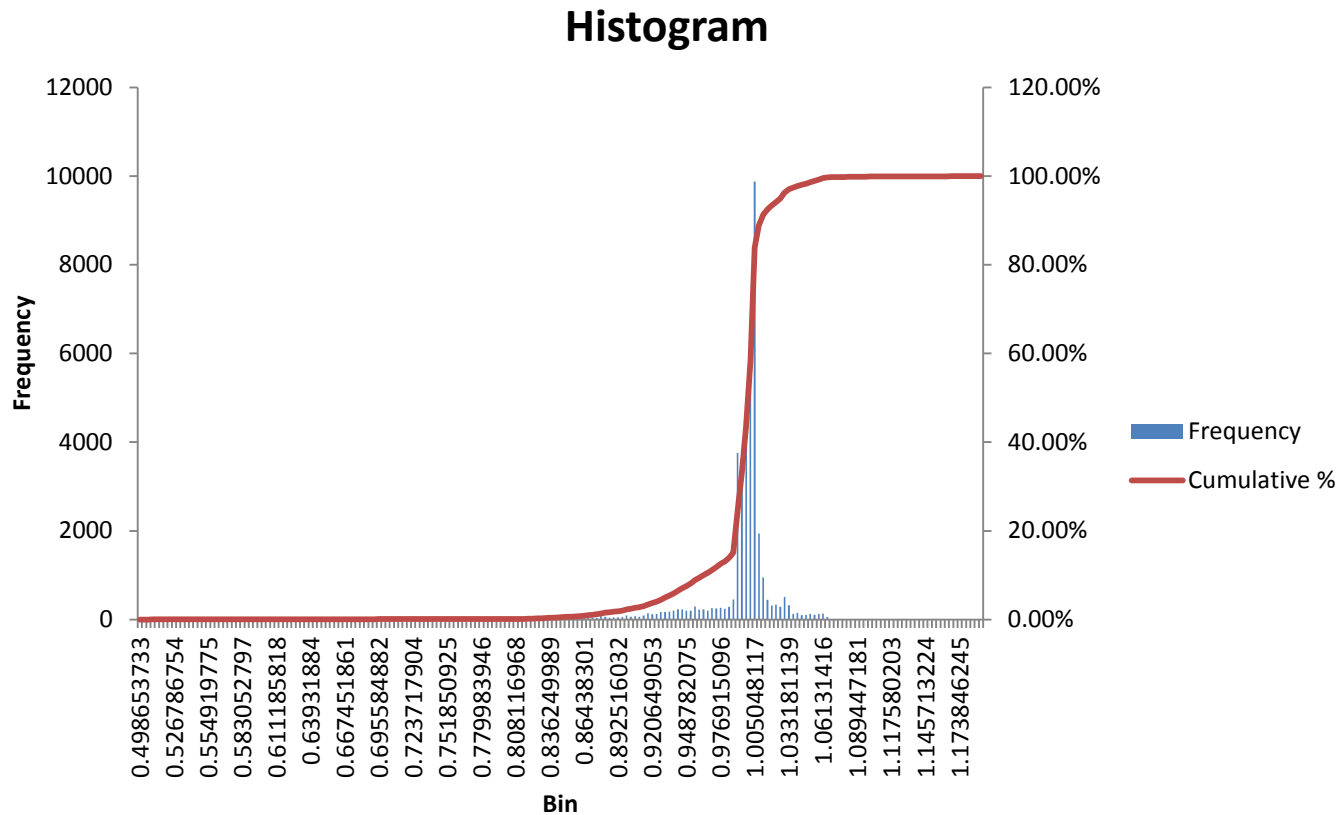


Process

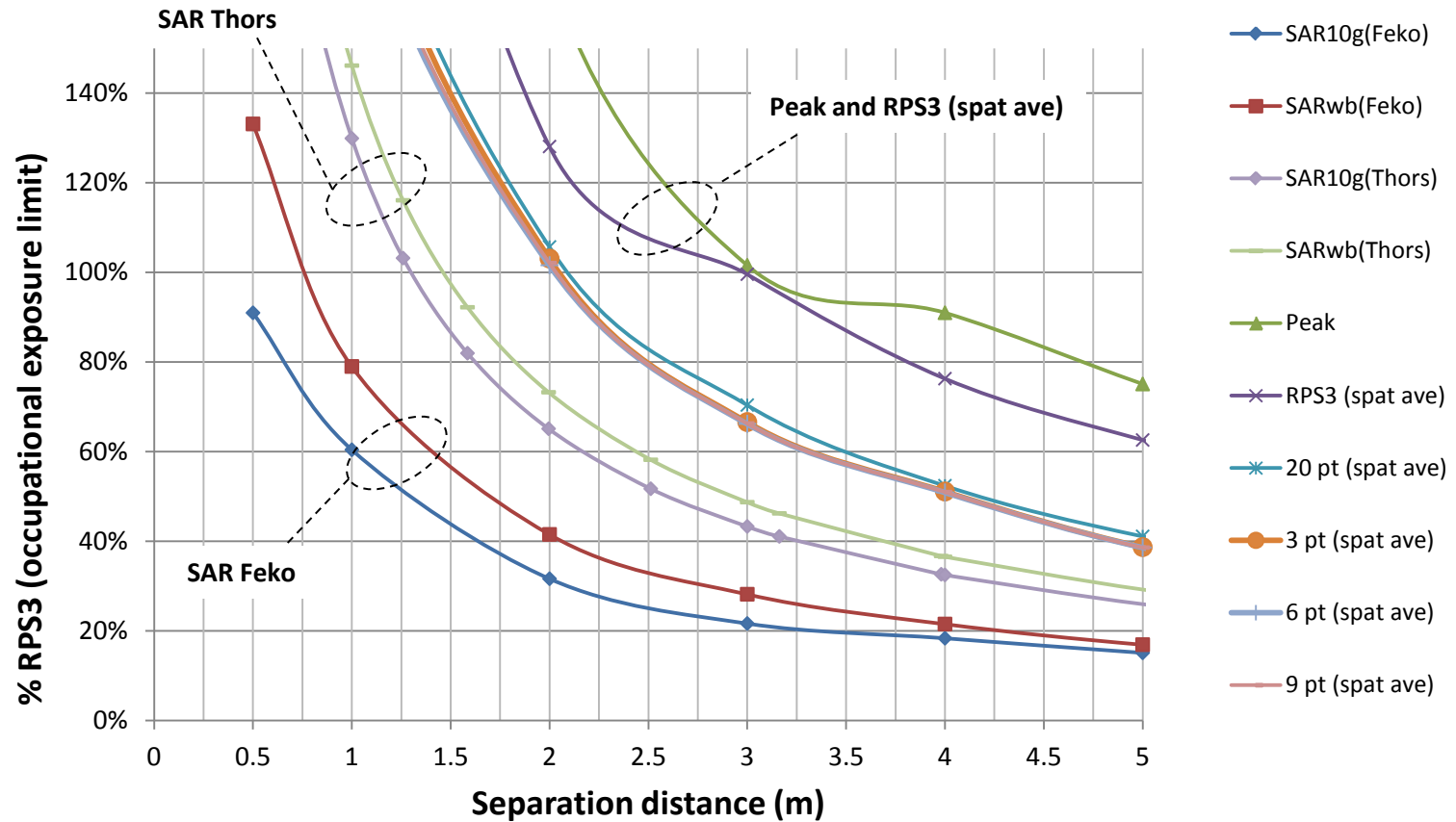
- FEKO calculated SAR (whole body average and 10g) at different separation distances directly front of the antenna
 - At 0.5m and then from 1m to 15 m in 1m increments
 - Boresight and off-boresight alignment of phantom facing the panel antenna
- At each separation distance, and without the phantom present, performed a scan over a vertical plane to determine the maximum (peak) equivalent power flux density S_{eq} . Additionally, performed spatial averaging using the schemes shown on the previous slide
 - $S_{eq} = E_t^2 / 377$ and E_t is the total field electric strength = $\sqrt{|E_x|^2 + |E_y|^2 + |E_z|^2}$ at a point in space
 - Spatial average = $(S_{eq-1} + S_{eq-2} + \dots + S_{eq-N}) / N$ where N is the number of points
 - N = 3, 6, 9 and 20 point schemes
 - the difference between using E_t or H_t field to calculate S_{eq} is explored on the next slide
- Calculated SAR (whole body and 10g) using formulas published by Thors et al (2008)
- Compared results with RPS3 occupational exposure limits

E_t or H_t to calculate S_{eq} ?

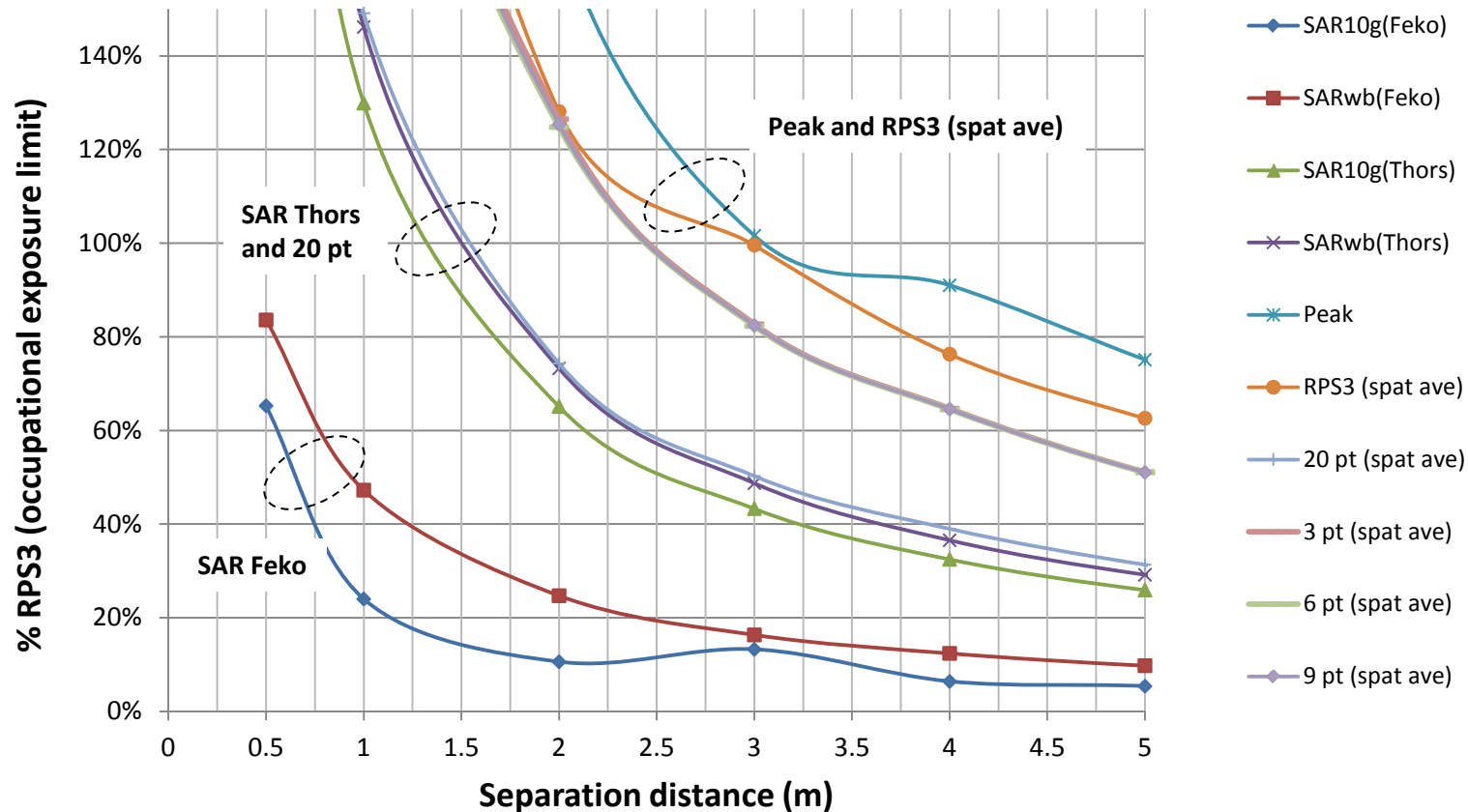
- Histogram: ratio $r = S_{eq}(H_t)/S_{eq}(E_t)$
- ~95% of values lie between $r=0.90$ (2.43%) and $r=1.04$ (97.41%)
- Used E_t in calcs



Compliance as function of assessment method (boresight exposure @ 900 MHz)



Compliance as function of assessment method (Off-boresight exposure @ 900 MHz)



Summary

- Feko SAR calcs show compliance with RPS3 can be achieved with a separation distance of $\sim 0.75\text{m}$ for boresight and off-boresight alignment of phantom
- Thors SAR estimation formulas are conservative compared to Feko SAR calcs
 - RPS3 compliance can be achieved with a separation distance of 1.5m
- Most conservative compliance estimation occurs when using Peak field strength. Next most conservative is RPS3 spatial averaging
 - RPS3 compliance can be achieved with a separation distance of $\sim 3\text{m}$.