

3.3 Field scans

ALSAS-10U can provide multiple scan types including Measurements along lines (X, Y, Z), multiple planes, curved surfaces (normalize probe to surface), volumes in free space or restricted volumes (phantoms). Cube measurements with surface extrapolation and spatial SAR evaluation for 1g and/or 10g. Time measurements (source power drift). Probe rotation measurements (isotropy) and many others in line with the requirements of any given standard or procedure.

3.3.1 Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

A maximum area scan size is set at 280mm x 200mm which can be changed to a smaller size dependent on the field distribution of the device under test. The area scan size is documented within the SAR report which is delivered by the SAR system software.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

3.3.2 Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the ALSAS-10U software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1 000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the centre of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x9 (8mmx8mmx4mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 36mm in the Z axis. All points remain tangential to the surface by utilizing the normalize (probe tilt) feature so as to reduce measurement uncertainty.

3.5 ALSAS-10U Interpolation and Extrapolation Uncertainty

Extrapolation to the surface of the phantom is conducted using a fourth order polynomial fit. The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE 1528 based on the example f3 algorithm: