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TEST REPORT

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1. Client

◦ Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

◦ Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677 Rep. of Korea

◦ Date of Receipt : 2022-09-05

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product and Model : Notebook PC

◦ Model Number : NP345XNA

◦ Manufacturer and Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / VIETNAM

4. FCC ID : A3LNP345XNA

5. Date of Test : 2022-09-23 ~ 2022-10-27

6. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab □ On Site Testing
(Address: 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)

7. Test Standards : FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093

8. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Jewon Choi (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Jongwon Ma (Signature)

2022-11-04

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.

As a test result of the sample which was submitted from the client, this report does not guarantee the whole product quality. This test report should not be used and copied without a written agreement by Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2022-10-28	Originally issued	-
2022-11-04	Added LTE Band 5/17 information Revised the typo title	6,25 10

Note: The Report No. KR22-SPF0049 is superseded by the report No. KR22-SPF0049-A

General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ **Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:**

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ **Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing**

1. Identification when information is provided by the customer: Information marked " # " is provided by the customer. - Disclaimer: This information is provided by the customer and can affect the validity of results.

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1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
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Laboratory	:	Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.
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Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849 CAB Identifier: KR0040, ISED Number: 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

1.1 Report Overview

This report details the results of testing carried out on the samples listed in section 2, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this test report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the test report, the manufacturer must ensure the new configuration complies with all relevant standards and certification requirements. Any mention of Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. Wireless lab or testing done by Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. Wireless lab made in connection with the distribution or use of the tested product must be approved in writing by Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. Wireless lab.

2. Device information

2.1 Basic description

Product Name		Notebook PC
Product Model Number		NP345XNA
Product Manufacturer		Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd
Product Serial Number	Radiation	KCUQ930T900442A, KCUQ930T900408T
		KCUQ930T900653Z, KCUQ930T900429H
		KCUQ930T900769Z, KCUQ930T800425L
		KCUQ930T900723J
	Conduction	KCUQ930T800387H, KCUQ930T800388N
		KCUQ930T800268F, KCUQ930T900657Y
Mode of Operation		WCDMA II/ IV/ V, LTE Band 2/4/5/12/13/17/26/41/66 NR Band n5/n66, WLAN 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax, Bluetooth

The equipment under test (EUT) is NP345XNA (FCC ID : A3LNP345XNA), it contains the Qualcomm modems supporting 3G/4G technologies and 5G NR bands (Sub-6 only). Both of these modems are enabled with Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure at all times the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement.

Purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure

requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for FCC equipment authorization of A3LNP345XNA.
The *Plimit* (For 3G/4G and 5G NR Sub-6) used in this report is determined in Part 0 and Part 1 reports.
Refer to Part0 report for product description and terminology used in this report.

Device Overview		
Band & Mode	**Operating Modes**	**Tx Frequency**
WCDMA II	Voice/Data	1852.4 ㎒ ~ 1907.6 ㎒
WCDMA IV	Voice/Data	1712.4 ㎒ ~ 1752.6 ㎒
WCDMA V	Voice/Data	826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒
LTE Band 2	Voice/Data	1850.7 ㎒ ~ 1909.3 ㎒
LTE Band 4	Voice/Data	1710.7 ㎒ ~ 1754.3 ㎒
LTE Band 5	Voice/Data	824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 ㎒ ~ 715.3 ㎒
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 ㎒ ~ 784.5 ㎒
LTE Band 17:	Voice/Data	706.5 ㎒ ~ 713.5 ㎒
LTE Band 26	Voice/Data	814.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 ㎒ ~ 2687.5 ㎒
LTE Band 66	Voice/Data	1710.7 ㎒ ~ 1777.3 ㎒
NR Band n5	Voice/Data	826.5 ㎒ ~ 846.5 ㎒
NR Band n66	Voice/Data	1712.5 ㎒ ~ 1777.5 ㎒
WLAN 2.4 ㎓	Voice/Data	2412.0 ㎒ ~ 2472.0 ㎒
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180.0 ㎒ ~ 5240.0 ㎒
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260.0 ㎒ ~ 5320.0 ㎒
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500.0 ㎒ ~ 5720.0 ㎒
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745.0 ㎒ ~ 5825.0 ㎒
U-NII-4	Voice/Data	5845.0 ㎒ ~ 5885.0 ㎒
U-NII-5	Voice/Data	5955.0 ㎒ ~ 6415.0 ㎒
U-NII-6	Voice/Data	6435.0 ㎒ ~ 6515.0 ㎒
U-NII-7	Voice/Data	6535.0 ㎒ ~ 6855.0 ㎒
U-NII-8	Voice/Data	6875.0 ㎒ ~ 7115.0 ㎒
Bluetooth	Data	2402.0 ㎒ ~ 2480.0 ㎒
TDWR Information	5.60 ㎓~ 5.65 ㎓ band (TDWR) is supported by the device.	

2.1.1 EFS v17 Verification

Per Qualcomm's 80-w2112-5 document, embedded file system (EFS) version 17 products are required to be verified for Smart Tx generation for relevant MCC settings.

It was confirmed that this DUT contains embedded file system (EFS) version 17 configured for Smart Tx second generation (GEN2) for Sub6 and mm Wave with MCC settings with MCC settings for the US market.

EFS v17 Generation	MCC
	310

2.1.2 EN-DC Carrier Aggregation

EN-DC Carrier Aggregation Possible Combinations	The technical description includes all the possible carrier aggregation combinations
LTE Anchor Bands for NR Band n5 (Cell)	LTE Band 1/2/3/7/66
LTE Anchor Bands for NR Band n66 (AWS)	LTE Band 2/5/7/12/13

NOTE:
LTE Band 2 and 66 are tested by conduction to the SUB1 antenna port in the ENDC combination.

3. Test Under Dynamic Transmission Condition for RF Exposure Compliance

This device is enabled with Qualcomm® Smart Transmit algorithm to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure that the time-averaged RF exposure from 2G/3G/4G/5G NR WWAN is incompliance with FCC requirements.
This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time.
The Smart Transmit algorithm maintains the time-averaged transmit power, in turn, time-averaged RF exposure of SAR_design_target for sub 6 radio, below the predefined time averaged power limit for each characterized technology and band.
Smart Transmit allows the device to transmit at higher power instantaneously, as high as P_{max}, when needed, but enforces power limiting to maintain time-averaged transmit power to P_{limit} for frequencies < 6 GHz and input.power.limit for frequencies > 6 GHz.
Note that the device uncertainty for sub 6GHz WWAN is +1.0dB/-1.5dB for this DUT, and the reserve power margin is 3 dB.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the DUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature implementation in this device. It serves to compliment the Part 0 and Part 1 Test Reports to justify compliance per FCC.

All Part 2 tests of this device were conducted according to the guidelines of the Qualcomm document 80-W2112-5 Rev. U

■ Test case reduction for multiple filings

Per the Guidance of the FCC and Qualcomm (Document No: 80-W2112-5 Rev. U, Sec.4.2,)
For multiple filings with same chipset, the test case reduction proposal for Part 2 testing is:

1. Full set of tests in the first filing, i.e., both power measurement and RF exposure measurement, are required.
2. For all subsequent filings with the same chipset, only power measurement (scenarios (a) – (h)) is required. In the case of scenario (a) time-varying Tx transmission test, only one band (instead of two bands) per technology is sufficient

■ Regulatory body configuration:

Based on regulatory requirement for each countries/regions, FCC time window/limits and/or ICNIRP 1998 time window/limits can be selected and/or combined. Additionally, Time-Averaged Exposure mode or Peak Exposure mode can be selected based on MCC for Smart Transmit to operate. In Time-Averaged Exposure mode, the wireless device can instantaneously transmit at high transmit powers and exceed the P_{limit} for a short duration before limiting the power to maintain the time-averaged transmit power under the P_{limit}; while in Peak Exposure mode, the maximum instantaneous transmit power is limited to P_{limit}. Depending on EFS version, regulatory body configuration is different.

■ force peak for Tx transmitting frequency

The Smart Transmit feature applies time-averaging windows when the device detects an MCC that matches Time-Averaged Exposure MCCs list. For each of the MCCs under Time-Averaged Exposure MCCs list, the Smart Transmit feature can limit either maximum peak power or maximum time-average power to P_{limit} per tech/band/antenna/DSI. If force peak is set to ‘1’ for a given tech/band/antenna/DSI in the EFS, then the Smart Transmit feature limits the maximum Tx power to P_{limit} for the selected tech/band/antenna/DSI. In other words, with force peak set to ‘1’, under static condition (i.e., fixed tech/band/antenna/DSI) and in single active Tx scenario, Smart Transmit can guarantee Tx power level of P_{limit} at all times.

The EFS Version of A3LNP345XNA is EFS ver.17

This device was tested in part 2 of Tx Varying transmission(Time-Averaged Exposure mode) testing using US MCC (310).and MCC ,‘1’ was used to test the peak exposure mode.

3.1 RF Exposure Limits for Frequencies < 6 GHz

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Partial Body)	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.0	20.0

Table 2-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be mad fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

3.2 Interim Guidance for Time Averaging

Per October 2018 TCB Workshop Notes, the below time-averaging windows can be used for assessing time-averaged exposures for devices that are capable of actively monitoring and adjusting power output over time to comply with exposure limits.

Interim Guidance	Frequency	Maximum Averaging Time
SAR	< 3	100
	3 – 6	60
MPE	6 – 10	30
	10 - 16	14
	16 - 24	8
	24 – 42	4
	42 - 95	2

4. Tx Varying Transmission Test Cases and Test Proposal

To validate time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in Part 2 test:

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During antenna (or beam) switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (radio1 and radio2): To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among SAR_radio1 only, SAR_radio1 + SAR_radio2, and SAR_radio2 only scenarios.

■ Test case reduction for multiple filings

Per Qualcomm Document(80-W2112-5 Rev. P, Sec 4.2 , For Multiple variants which uses the same chipset.
-the same chipset and Smart Transmit algorithm are used in the new model- the number of test cases in Part 2 can be reduced in the case of multiple filings using same chipset (post full part 2 test on the first filing), i.e., the essential test cases in power measurement are required to ensure the Smart Transmit performs as expected in the new design, but the RF exposure measurement can be excluded.

Furthermore, as described in Section 5.2.1 of 80-W2112-5 Rev. P, for scenario (a), two bands per technology are selected for time-varying Tx transmission test to provide high confidence. In this case, one band per technology can be considered as well to reduce test cases further.

Note: Since the EUT does not support the band supporting the 60-second time window, the test case 5, the antenna (or beam) switch test were integrated into the test case 3.

The strategy for testing in Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

● Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged power measurements

○ Measure conducted Tx power (for f < 6GHz) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRPforf> 10GHz) versus time.

○ Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.

○ Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.

○ Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios (i.e., transmission scenarios 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) at all times.

Mathematical expression:

– For sub-6 transmissions only:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ \ SAR\ \ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, $conducted\_Tx\_power(t)$, $conducted\_Tx\_power\_Plimit$, and $1g\_or\_10gSAR\_Plimit$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission. Both P_{limit} and input.power.limit are the parameters pre-defined in Part 0 and loaded via Embedded File System (EFS) onto the EUT. T_{SAR} is the FCC defined time window for sub-6 radio.

● Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR and PD limits, through time-averaged SAR and PD measurements. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1only.

○ For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE+sub6 NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to sub6 NR.

○ Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.

○ Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.

○ Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

Mathematical expression:

- For sub-6 transmissiononly:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{PointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_{P_{limit}}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)\_P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ \ SAR\ \ limit} \leq 1 \quad (3b)$$

where,pointSAR(t),PointSAR_P_{limit} and 1g_or_10gSAR_ P_{limit} correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured. point SAR at P_{limit}, and measured1gSAR or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

Note: cDASY6 measurement system by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of $\frac{[pointE(t)]^2}{[pointE\_input.power.limit]^2}$ versus time.

5. SAR Time Averageing Validation Test configuration selection

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedure for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for sub-6 transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating f < 3GHz is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter. The same test plan and test procedures described in this chapter apply to 60 seconds time window for operating f ≥ 3GHz.

5.1 Test sequence determination for validation

Following the FCC recommendation, two test sequences having time-variation in Tx power are predefined for sub-6 (f < 6 GHz) validation:

- Test sequence 1: request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power, measured P_{max}, for 80s, then requesting for half of the maximum power, i.e., measured $P_{max}/2$, for the rest of the time.
- Test sequence 2: request EUT's Tx power to vary with time. This sequence is generated relative to measured P_{max}, measured P_{limit} and calculated $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm - *Reserve_power_marginin* dB) of EUT based on measured P_{limit}.

The details for generating these two test sequences is described and listed in Appendix A.

NOTE: For test sequence generation, "measured P_{limit}" and "measured P_{max}" are used instead of the "P_{limit}" specified in EFS entry and "P_{max}" specified for the device, because Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the "P_{limit}" that was calibrated for the EUT. The "measured P_{limit}" accurately reflects what the feature is referencing to, therefore, it should be used during feature validation testing. The RF tune up and device- to-device variation are already considered in Part 0 report prior to determining P_{limit}.

5.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

For validating Smart Transmit feature, this section provides a general guidance to select test cases. In practice, a n adjustment can be made in test case selection. The justification/clarification may be provided.

5.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, and channels for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient. Two bands per technology are proposed and selected for this testing to provide high confidence in this validation.

The criteria for the selection are based on the P_{limit} values determined in Part 0 report. Select two bands* in each supported technology that correspond to least** and highest*** P_{limit} values that are less than P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

*If one P_{limit} level applies to all the bands within a technology, then only one band needs to be tested. In this case, within the bands having the same P_{limit}, the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) and device position that correspond to the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} shown in Part 1 report is selected.

** In case of multiple bands having the same least P_{limit} within the technology, then select the band having the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit}.

*** The band having a higher P_{limit} needs to be properly selected so that the power limiting enforced by Smart Transmit can be validated using the pre-defined test sequences. If the highest P_{limit} in a technolog y istoo high where the power limiting enforcement is not needed when testing with the pre-defined test sequences, then the next highest level is checked. This process is continued within the techn ology until the second band for validation testing is determined.

5.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

The criteria to select a test configuration for call-drop measurement is:

- Select technology/band with least P_{limit} among all supported technologies/bands, and select the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) in this technology/band that corresponds to the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} listed in Part 1 report.

- In case of multiple bands having same least P_{limit}, then select the band having the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$) for longest duration in one FCC defined time window. The call change (call drop/reestablish) is performed during the Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

5.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

The selection criteria for this measurement is, for a given antenna, to have EUT switch from a technology/band with lowest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit}) to a technology/band with highest P_{limit} within the technology group, in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with lowest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report, or vice versa.
This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the technology/band switch is performed during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in antenna

The criteria to select a test configuration for antenna switch measurement is:

- Whenever possible and supported by the EUT, first select antenna switch configuration within the same technology/band (i.e., same technology and band combination).

- Then, select any technology/band that supports multiple Tx antennas, and has the highest difference in P_{limit} among all supported antennas.

- In case of multiple bands having same difference in P_{limit} among supported antennas, then select the band having the highest measured 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and antenna change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.5 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

The criteria to select a test configuration for DSI change test is

- Select a technology/band having the $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ within any technology and DSI group, and for the same technology/band having a different P_{limit} in any other DSI group. Note that the selected DSI transition need to be supported by the device.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and DSI change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

5.2.6 Test configuration selection for SAR exposure switching

If supported, the test configuration for SAR exposure switching should cover

1. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in the same time window.
2. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in different time windows. One test with two active radios in any two different time windows is sufficient as Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows. For device supporting LTE + mmW NR, this test is covered in SAR vs PD exposure switch validation.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub6 NR) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one simultaneous SAR transmission scenario (i.e., one combination for LTE + Sub6 NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among $SAR_{Rradio1}$ only, SAR_{radio1} + $SAR_{Rradio2}$, and SAR_{radio2} only scenarios.

The criteria to select a test configuration for validating Smart Transmit feature during SAR exposure switching scenarios is

- Select any two < 6GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission (for example, LTE+Sub6NR).

- Among all supported simultaneous transmission configurations, the selection order is
  1. select one configuration where both P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 is less than their corresponding P_{max}, preferably, with different P_{limitS}. If this configuration is not available, then,
  2. select one configuration that has P_{limit} less than its P_{max} for at least one radio. If this cannot be found, then,
  3. select one configuration that has P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 greater than P_{max} but with least (P_{limit} – P_{max}) delta.

Test for one simultaneous transmission scenario is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

6 Test procedures description

6.1 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 4. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

6.1.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 5.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{max}, measure P_{limit} and calculate Preserve (= measured P_{limit} in dBm – Reserve_power_margin in dB) and follow Section 5.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the EUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:

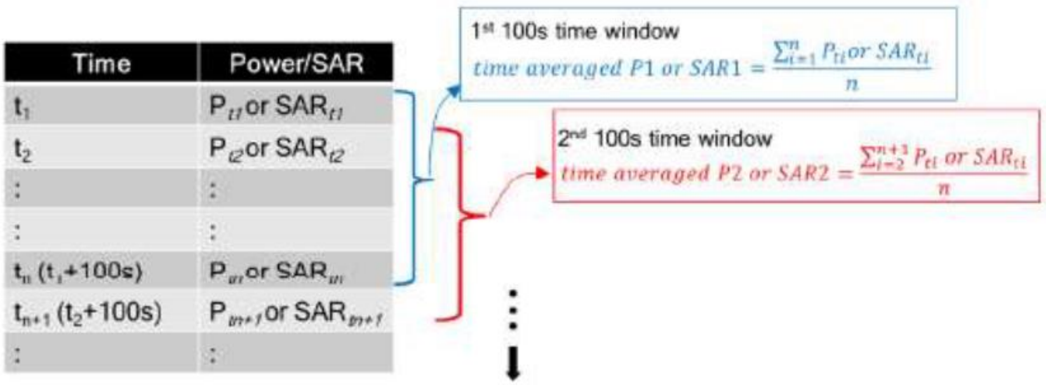
- Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit disabled and callbox set to request maximumpower.
- Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and Reserve_power_marginset to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

2. Set Reserve_power_margin to actual (intended) value (3dB for this EUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power to be at pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq.(1a)) using measured P_{limit} from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 5-1 where using 10 0-seconds time window as an example.

   NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

   NOTE: For an easier computation of the running time average, 0 dBm can be added at the beginning of the test sequences the length of the responding time window, for example, add 0dBm for 100-seconds so the running time average can be directly performed starting with the first 100-seconds data using excel spreadsheet. This technique applies to all tests performed in this Part 2 report for easier time-averaged computation using excel spreadsheet.

Figure 5-1 100s running average illustration



3. Make one plot containing:
   a. Instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step2,
   b. Requested Tx power used in Step 2 (test sequence1),
   c. Computed time-averaged power versus time determined in Step2,
   d. Time-averaged power limit (corresponding to FCC SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0W/kg for 10gSAR) given by

$$Time\ \ averaged\ \ power\ \ limit\ = meas.P_{limit} + 10 \times \log(\frac{\text{FCC SAR limit}}{\text{meas.SAR\_Plimit}}) \quad (5a)$$

where $meas.\ Plimit$ and $meas.\ SAR\_Plimit$ correspond to measured power at P_{limit} and measured SAR at P_{limit}.

4. Make another plot containing:
   a. Computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step2
   b. FCC1gSARlimit of 1.6W/kg or FCC 10gSAR of 4.0W/kg.

5. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 4 for pre-defined test sequence 2 and replace the requested Tx power (test se quence 1) in Step 2 with test sequence2.
6. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shown in Step 3 plot shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shown in Step 4 plot shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

6.1.2 Change in call scenario

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for the past Tx powers during time-averaging when a new call is established.

The call disconnect and re-establishment needs to be performed during power limit enforcement, i.e., when the EUT's Tx power is at Preserve level, to demonstrate the continuity of RF exposure management and limiting in call change scenario. In other words, the RF exposure averaged over any FCC defined time window (including the time windows containing the call change) doesn't exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 5.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and Reserve_power_marginset to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set Reserve_power_marginto actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1g SAR or 10g SAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1g SAR or 10g SAR versus time.
   NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.
5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq.(5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

6.1.3. Change in technology and band

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during technology switches and/or band handovers.

Similar to the change in call test in Section 6.1.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the EUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new *Preserve* level (corresponding to new technology/band). Since the P_{limit} could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_1(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_1}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power\_2(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit\_2}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit\_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g\_or\_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_2}*(t)*, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant '*t1*'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and *Reserve_power_margin*set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.
5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
   NOTE: In Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.
6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for10gSAR

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

6.1.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 6.1.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Note: If the EUT does not support antenna switch within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas to support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 6.1.3) test.

At this EUT, the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 6.1.3) test.

6.1.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 6.1.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

6.1.6 SAR exposure switching

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR from radio1 only, SAR from both radio1 and radio2, and SAR from radio2 only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure complies with the FCC limit. The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+Sub6 NR non- standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in Appendix B.2.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:
   - Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit enabled and Reserve_power_margin set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
   - Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2 P_{limit}. If radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of Sub6 NR requiring radio1 LTE as anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2 Sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 P_{limit} (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set Reserve_power_margin to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call, and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1+radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one time window, and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one time window. Record the conducted Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.

3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step2.

5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory 1gSARlimit of 1.6W/kg or 10gSARlimit of4.0W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory *1gSARlimit* of 1.6W/kg or *10gSARlimit* of 4.0W/kg.

6.2 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

This section provides general time-varying SAR measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 4. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

To perform the validation through SAR measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 4, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and EUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the EUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in EUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, EUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.,) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in EUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time- averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at EUT.

The following steps are for time averaging feature validation through SAR measurement:

1. "Path Loss" calibration: Place the EUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 5.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and EUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 7.1.
2. Time averaging feature validation:

i. For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 5.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set Reserve_power_margin to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct point SAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, *point SAR_* P_{limit}, corresponds to point SAR at the measured P_{limit} (i.e., measured P_{limit} from the EUT in Step 1 of Section 6.1.1).

ii. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit. *Note*, if Reserve_power_margin cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the EUT in the *exact* same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 6.1.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time data, *point SAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{PointSAR(t)}{pointSAR\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit}$$

where, pointSAR_ P_{limit} is the value determined in Step 2.i, and pointSAR(t) is the instantaneous point SAR measured in Step 2.ii,1g-or10gSAR_P_{limit} is the measured1gSAR or 10gSAR value listed in Part 1 report.

iii. Perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

iv. Make one plot containing: (a) time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.iii of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

v. Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 6.1.1.

vi. Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 5.2.1.

The time-averaging validation criteria for SAR measurement is that, at all times, the time- averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq.(3b)).

6.3 Time-Averaging Algorithm for RF Exposure Compliance

This Device is enabled with the Qualcomm® Smart Transmit Gen2 feature.

This feature performs time averaging algorithm in real time to control and manage transmitting power and ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with FCC requirements all the time.

Note that WLAN operations are not enabled with Smart Transmit.

The Smart Transmit algorithm maintains the time-averaged transmit power, in turn, time-averaged RF exposure of SAR_design_target, below the predefined time-averaged power limit (i.e., P_{limit} for sub-6 radio), for each characterized technology and band.

Smart Transmit allows the device to transmit at higher power instantaneously, as high as P_{max}, when needed, but enforces power limiting to maintain time-averaged transmit power to P_{limit}

Below table shows P_{limit} EFS settings and maximum tune up output power P_{max} configured for this EUT for various transmit conditions (Device State Index DSI).

Note that the device uncertainty for sub-6GHz WWAN is +1.0dB/-1.5dB for this EUT.

7. Test Configurations

7.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The P_{limit} values, corresponding to 1.0 W/kg (1gSAR) of SAR_design_target, for technologies and bands supported by EUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1

P_{limit} for supported technologies and bands (P_{limit} in EFS file)

Plim values in blue indicate $P_{limit} < P_{max}$		Plim values in grey indicate $P_{limit} > P_{max}$		
P_{limit} corresponding to 1 W/kg(1g) SAR_Design_target				P_{max}
SAR Exposure Position		Grip sensor Off	Grip sensor On	Maximum Tune-up Output power (Frame Averaged Power) [dBm]
Averaging Volume		1g	1g	
Separation Distance		13, 17 mm	0 mm	
Mode	Band	DSI = 0	DSI = 1	
UMTS	2	26.4	15.5	23.5
UMTS	4	25.8	15.5	23.5
UMTS	5	30.0	19.5	23.5
LTE FDD (MAIN)	2	25.9	15.5	23.5
LTE FDD (SUB)	2	28.2	16.0	23.5
LTE FDD	5	28.8	19.5	23.5
LTE FDD	12/17	28.3	19.5	23.5
LTE FDD	13	28.6	19.5	23.5
LTE FDD	26	29.0	19.5	22.5
LTE FDD	41	27.8	16.5	22.5
LTE FDD (MAIN)	66	25.8	15.5	23.5
LTE FDD (SUB)	66	33.7	16.5	23.5
NR FDD	n5	29.4	20.5	23.5
NR FDD	n66	24.5	16.5	23.5

Maximum Tune-up Target Power, P_{max} is configured in NV settings in DUT to limit maximum average transmitting power. The DUT maximum allowed output power is equal to P_{max} + 1.0 dB device uncertainty.
Based on selection criteria described in Section 5.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are highlighted in Table 7-1. During Part 2 testing, the Reserve_power_margin (dB) is set to 3dB in EFS according to the manufacturer guide.
The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 7-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 7-2.

Based on equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), it is clear that Part 2 testing outcome is normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, as long as applying the worst-case SAR obtained from the worst radio configuration in Part 1 testing to calculate time-varying SAR exposure in equations (1a), (2a), (3a) and (4a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same. Therefore, there may be some differences between the radio configuration selected for Part 2 testing and the radio configuration associated with worst-case SAR obtained in the Part 1 evaluation.

NOTE:

1) LTE band 5 is covered by LTE Band 26 due to overlapping frequency range.
2) LTE band 17 is covered by LTE Band 12 due to overlapping frequency range.

7.2 Test Radio Configurations

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 1-3 are listed in below Table 7-2.

P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures.

Table 7-2

Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test Case	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Ant.	DSI	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth [MHz]	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 Worst Case Measured SAR at Plimit (W/kg)
1	Time-varying Tx power transmission	LTE	B2	Main2	1	1 900.0	50/24/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.832
2		UMTS	1750	Main2	1	1 752.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.845
3		Sub6 NR	n66	Main2	1	1 720.0	1/1/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.809
4	Change in Call	UMTS	1750	Main2	1	1 752.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.845
5	Ant/Tech/Band Switch	UMTS	850	Main1	1	836.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.578
		LTE	B66	Main2	1	1 745.0	50/24/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.826
6	DSI Switch	UMTS	1750	Main2	0	1 732.4	-	RMC	Grip Sensor Off, Rear, 13mm	0.723
					1		-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.814
7	SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	B2	Sub1	1	1 900.0	50/50/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	1.180
		Sub6 NR	n5	Main1	1	836.5	50/0/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.732

Notes:
For multiple filings with same chipset, the test case reduction proposal for Part 2 testing is:

1. Full set of test the first filing, i.e., both power measurement and RF exposure measurement, are required.
2. For all subsequent filings with the same chipset, only power measurement (All required scenarios) is required. In the case of scenario (time-varying Tx transmission test), only one band (instead of two bands) per technology is sufficient.

Above guide are refer to Qualcomm guidance (Section.K in Qualcomm document_80-W2115-5).

Reported SAR values in Part 1 SAR report are tested at *Plimit* + tolerance. Therefore, 100s(or 60s) average SAR is shown to be ± 1.0 dB from SAR design target.

Table 7-3

DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios

Exposure Scenario (DSI = No.)	Description	KDB guide for SAR test
Standalone exposure Without triggering sensor (DSI = 0)	■ Grip sensor is not triggered even if Device was touched to user's body or hands. ■ Grip sensor is not triggered due to triggering distance.	KDB 616217 D04
Standalone exposure With triggering sensor (DSI = 1)	■ Grip sensor is triggered, when Device was touched to user's body or hands.	KDB 616217 D04

Note: that the EUT has a proximity sensor to manage extremity exposure, which is represented using DSI = 1; Grip sensor is triggered, when Device was touched to user's body or hands. and is managed as the same exposure condition as extremity exposure at 0 mm; DSI = 0 represents all other exposures which cannot be distinguished, thus, in this case, the maximum 1gSAR among all remaining exposure scenarios or the minimum P_{limit} among all remaining exposure scenarios (i.e., body worn 1gSAR evaluation at 0mm spacing, body worn 1gSAR extremity evaluation at 13mm spacing, body worn 1gSAR extremity evaluation at 13, 17mm spacing for rear surfaces) is used in Smart Transmit feature for time averaging operation.
Reported SAR values in Part 1 SAR report are tested at Plimit + tolerance. Therefore, 100s(or 60s) average SAR is shown to be ± 1.0 dB from SAR design target.

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 5.2, the radio configurations for the Tx varying transmission test cases listed in Section 6 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~3 listed in Table 7-1 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 6.1.1 in both time- varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: WCDMA B4 (test case 5 in Table 7-2) / WCDMA B4 having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands is selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup.
3. Technologies and bands for change in Ant/technology/band test: Following the guidelines in Section 5.2.3 and 5.2.4, test case 5 in Table 7-2 is selected for handover test from a technology/band/antenna with lowest P_{limit} / within one technology group (WCDMA B5, Main1 Ant, DSI=1), to a technology/band in the same DSI with lowest P_{limit} within another technology group (LTE B66, Main2 Ant, DSI=1) in conducted power setup.
4. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: Based on selection criteria in Section 5.2.5, for a given technology and band,test case 6 in Table7-2 is selected for DSI switch test by establishing a call in WCDMA B4 in Grip Sensor On (i.e., DSI=1), and then handing over to DSI = 0 with Grip Sensor Off scenario in conducted power setup.
5. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: Based on selection criteria in Section 5.2.7 Scenario 1, test case 7 in Table 7-2 is selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous WWAN transmission scenario, i.e., LTE + Sub6 NR active in the same 100s time window, in conducted power setup.

   Note: Some parts of switching and EN-DC test cases (#5, #7) were done with modes/bands within the different antenna group, and test cases (#6) were done with modes/bands within the same antenna group.

8. Time-varying Tx power measurement for below 6GHz frequency

8.1 Conducted Measurement Test setup

Legacy Test Setup

The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox is used in this test. The test setup picture and schematic are shown in Figures 8-2a for measurements with a single antenna of EUT. And in Figures 8-2b for measurements involving antenna switch.
For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler. For antenna & technology / technology/band switch measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies are connected to a combiner or splitter, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the EUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the EUT. For all legacy conducted tests, only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the EUT.

Note that for this EUT, antenna switch test is included within technology/band switch test as the selected technology/band combinations for the technology/band switch are on two different antennas.

All the path losses from RF port of EUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

LTE+Sub6 NR test setup:

The MT8000A, MT8821C callbox were used in this test. The test setup schematic is the same as the Legacy Test Setup shown in Figure 8-2a. Each port of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the DUT using a directional coupler. In the setup, the power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the DUT.

Note: on this EUT, LTE conducted port and Sub6 NR conducted port are separated on test setup. each ports are connected via directional coupler separately, as shown in below Figures 8-2c.

WCDMA / LTE test setup using The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox
The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox is used in this test.

Table 8-1a: Conducted measurement test setup (legacy)

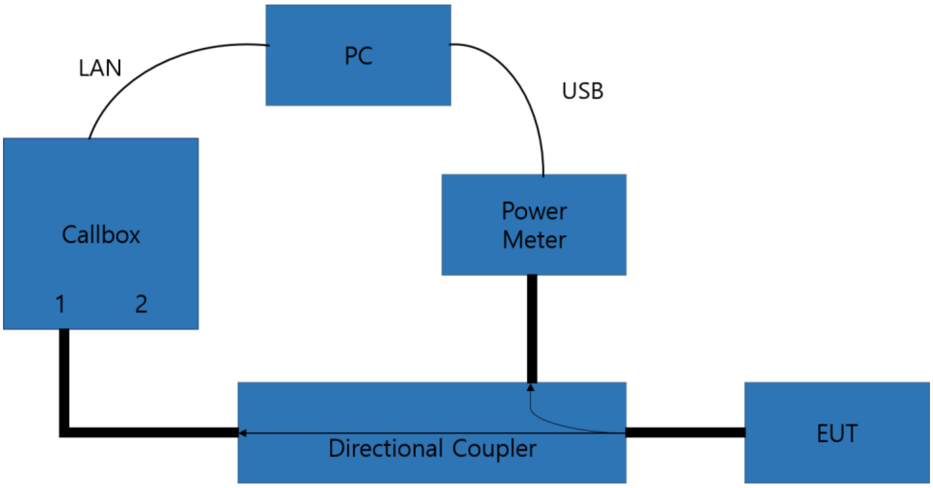
Test setup Schematic	Test item(s)	Description(s)	Test setup photo
Figure 8-1(a)	Time-varying Tx power transmission test (section 3.3.1)	Single antenna measurments, one port (RF1 COM) of callbox	A.1
	Change in DSI test (Section 3.3.5)		
	Change in Call test (Section 3.3.2)		
Figure 8-1(b)	Change in technology and band test (Section 3.3.3)	Separate antenna measurments, one port (RF1 COM) of callbox	A.2
	Change in antenna (Section 3.3.4)		

LTE + Sub6 NR(NSA mode) test setup using The MT8000A, MT8821C callbox
The MT8000A, MT8821C callbox are used in this test.

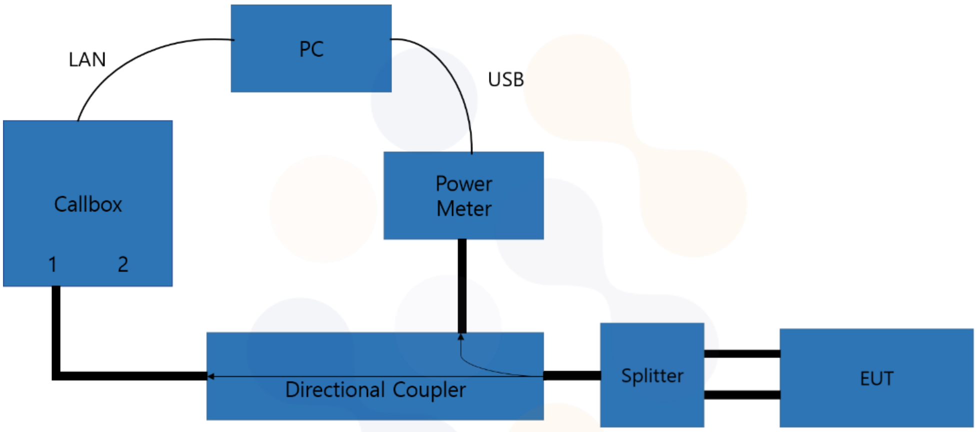
Table 8-1b: Conducted measurement test setup (LTE + Sub6 NR NSA)

Test setup Schematic	Test item(s)	Description(s)	Test setup photo
Figure 8-1(b)	Time-varying Tx power transmission test (section 3.3.1) -NSA mode-	Single tech measurments, two port (RF1 & RF8 COM) of callbox	A.3
Figure 8-1(c)	SAR exposure switch test (Section 3.3.7)	two different tech measurments, two port (RF1 & RF8 COM) of callbox	A.3

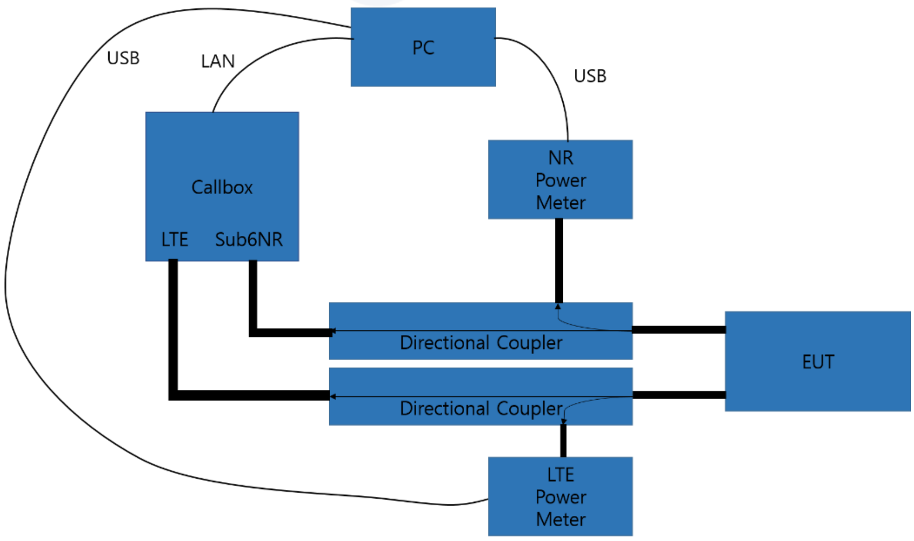
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.
Setup photos of Test setup Schematic are list in Appendix A.



8-2a



8-2b



8-2c

Figure 8-1Conducted power measurement setup

Both the callbox and power meter are connected to the PC using LAN / USB cables.

Two test scripts are custom made for automation, and the test duration set in the test scripts is 500 seconds.

For time-varying Tx power measurement, the PC runs the 1st test script to send LAN commands to control the callbox's requested power versus time, while at the same time to record the conducted power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. The commands sent to the callbox to request power are:

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 5.1 and generated in Section 6.5.1), for 360 seconds
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 100ms. A running average of this measured Tx power over 100 seconds is performed in the post-data processing to determine the 100s-time averaged power.

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the EUT's Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the 2nd test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the EUT for the rest of the test.
Note that the technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of EUT is at $P_{reserve}$ level.
See Section 6.1 for detailed technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

8.2 *Plimit* and *Pmax* measurement results

This measured Plimit for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 7-2 are listed in below Table 8-1. Pmax was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 6.1.

Table 8-1 : Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Note: the device uncertainty of P_{max} is +1.0dB/-1.5dB as provided by manufacturer.

Test Case	Test Scenario	Tech	Band	Ant.	DSI	Frequency [MHz]	RB/RB Offset/Bandwidth [MHz]	Mode	SAR Exposure Scenario	Part 1 Worst Case Measured SAR at Plimit (W/kg)	EFS P_{limit} [dBm]	Measured P_{limit} [dBm]	Tune-up [dBm]	Measured Pmax [dBm]
1	Time-varying Tx power transmission	LTE	B2	Main2	1	1900	50/24/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.832	15.5	16.2	23.5	23.2
2		UMTS	1750	Main2	1	1752.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.845	15.5	16.4	23.5	24.4
3		Sub6 NR	n66	Main2	1	1720	1/1/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.809	16.5	15.9	23.5	24
4	Change in Call	UMTS	1750	Main2	1	1752.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.845	15.5	16.4	23.5	24.4
5	Ant/Tech/Band Switch	UMTS	850	Main1	1	836.6	-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.578	19.5	19.2	23.5	24.4
		LTE	B66	Main2	1	1745	50/24/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.826	15.5	16.5	23.5	23.5
6	DSI Switch	UMTS	1750	Main2	0	1732.4	-	RMC	Grip Sensor Off, Rear, 13mm	0.723	25.8	24.4	23.5	24.4
					1		-	RMC	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.814	15.5	16.4	23.5	24.4
7	SAR1 vs SAR2	LTE	B2	Sub1	1	1900	50/50/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	1.180	16.0	16.9	23.5	22.8
		Sub6 NR	n5	Main1	1	836.5	50/0/20	QPSK	Grip Sensor On, Rear, 0mm	0.732	20.5	20.9	23.5	24

Notes:

Since the EUT does not support the band supporting the 60-second time window, the antenna change test were integrated into tech/band test case.

8.3 Time-varying Tx power measurement results

The measurement setup is shown in Figures 8-2(a), 8-2(b) and 8-2(c). The purpose of the time-varying Tx power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when represented in time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR values does not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

$$1g\_or\_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted\_Tx\_power(t)}{conducted\_Tx\_power\_P_{limit}} * 1g\_or\_10gSAR\_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g\_or\_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, conducted_Tx_Power(t), conducted_Tx_P_{limit}, and 1g_or_10g SAR_Plimit1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured 1gSAR and 10gSAR values at P_{limit} reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table7-2 of this report as well).

Following the test procedure in Section 5.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted Tx power measured using power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

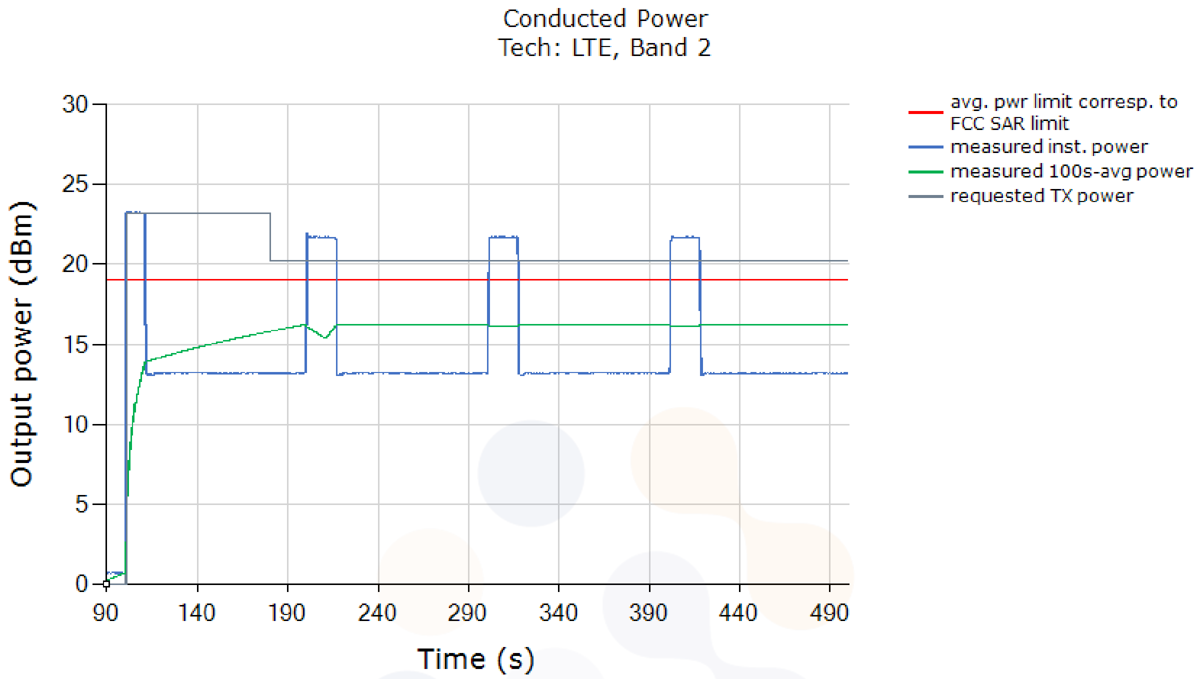
Similarly, in all the 1g or 10gSAR plots (when converted using Eq. (1a)), the green curve represents the 100s time averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR value calculated based on instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR; and the red line limit represents the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Time-varying Tx power measurements were conducted on test cases 1) ~ 3) in Table 7-2, by generating test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 given in Appendix A using measured P_{limit} and measured P_{max} for each of these test cases. Measurement results for test cases 1) ~ 3) are given in Sections 8.3.1 - 8.3.3.

8.3.1 LTE Band 2 (test case 1 in Table 7-2)

Conducted Plot No. 1

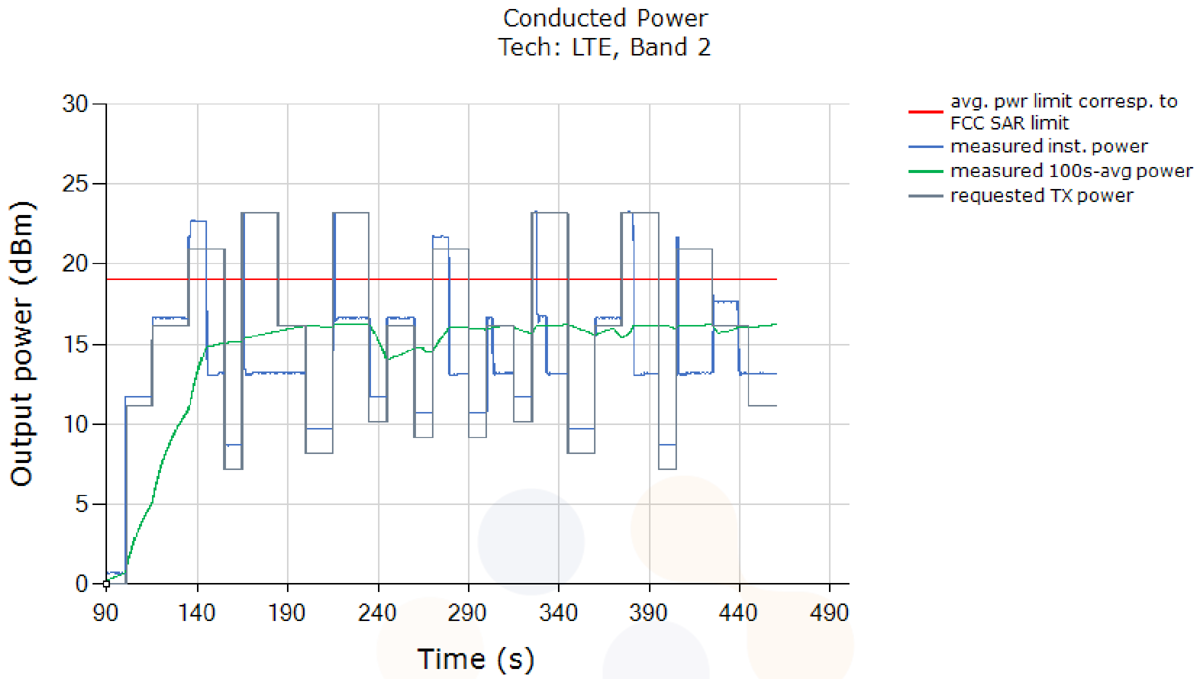
Test result for test sequence 1:



FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.839 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

Conducted Plot No. 2

Test result for test sequence 2:

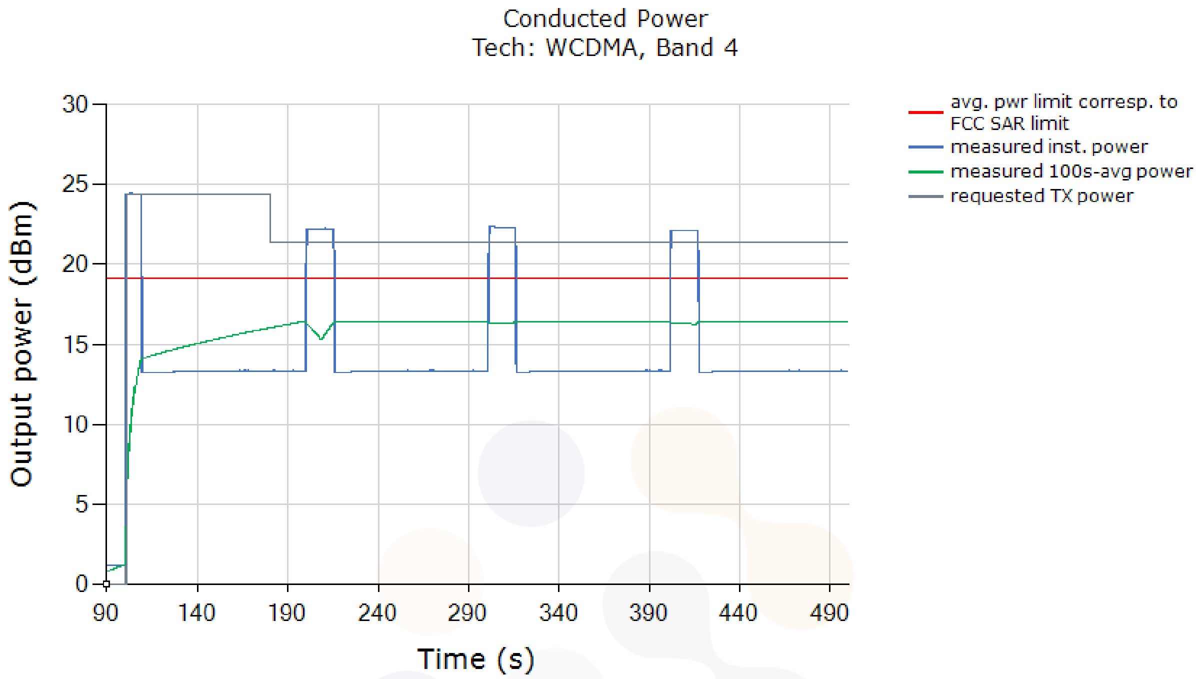


FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.837 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

8.3.2 UMTS 1750 (test case 2 in Table 7-2)

Conducted Plot No. 3

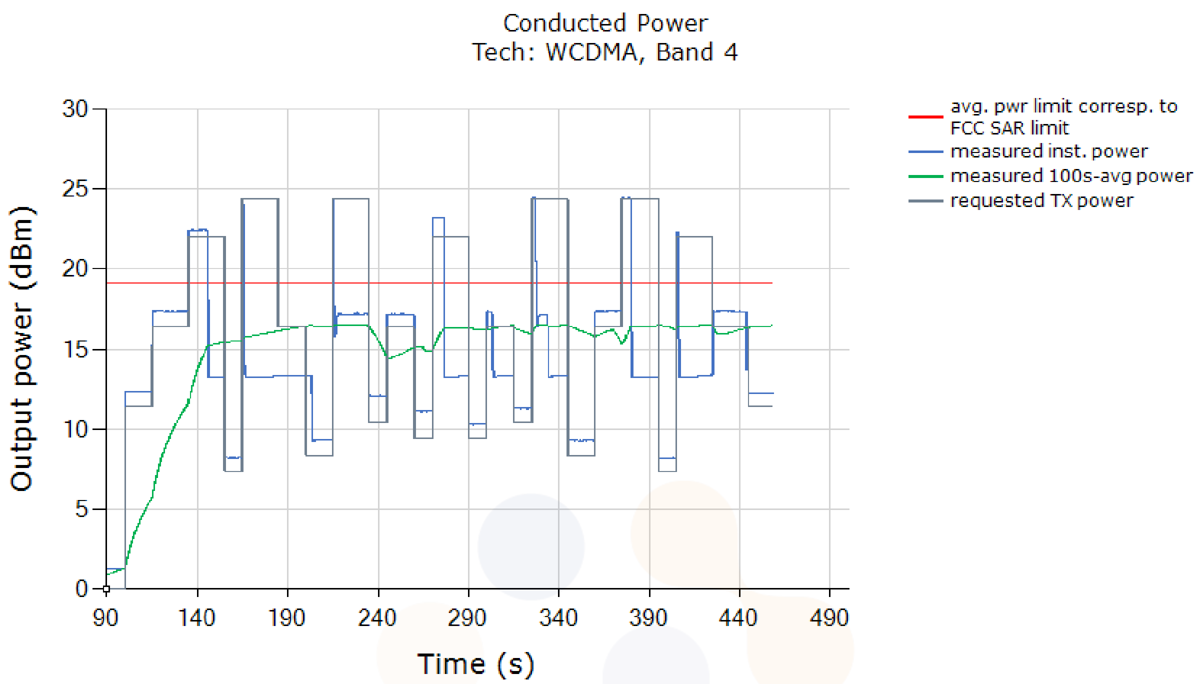
Test result for test sequence 1:



FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.856 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

Conducted Plot No. 4

Test result for test sequence 2:

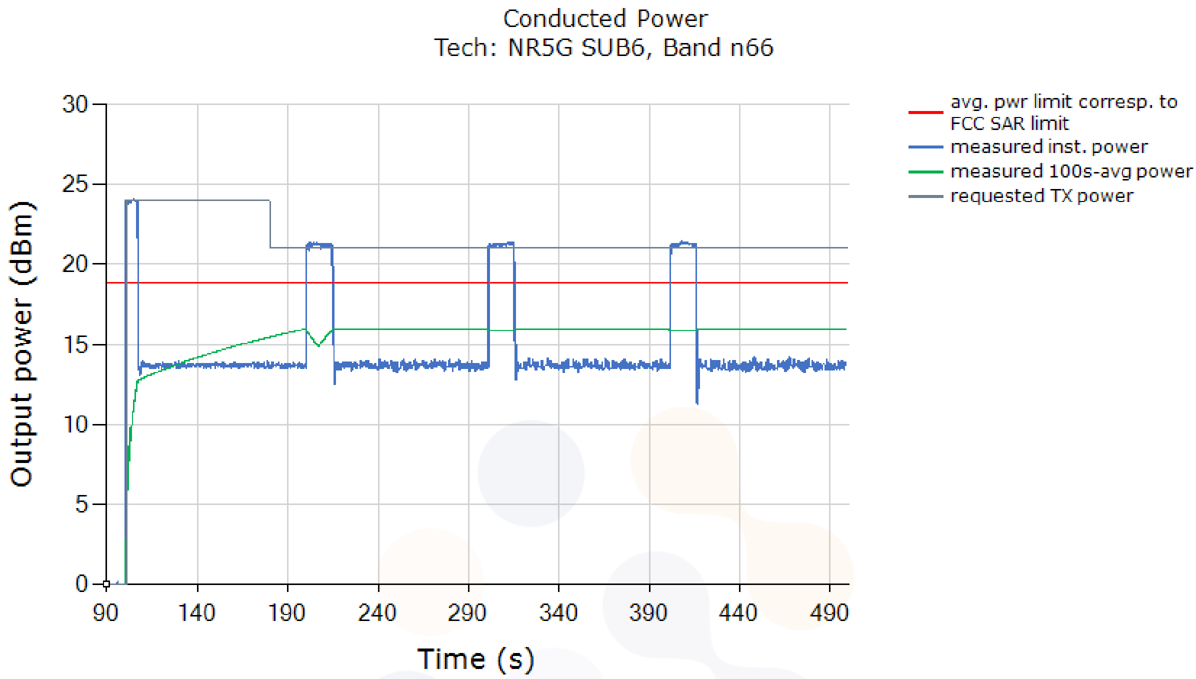


FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.868 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

8.3.3 Sub6 NR n66 (test case 3 in Table 7-2)

Conducted Plot No. 5

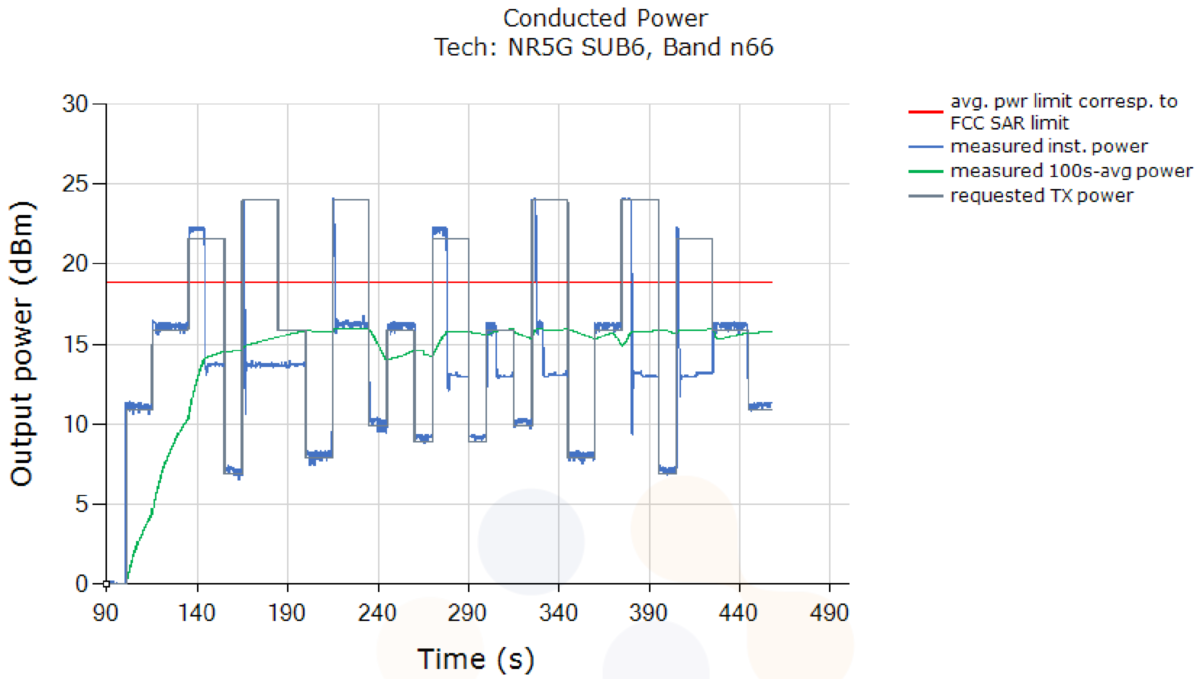
Test result for test sequence 1:



FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.823 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

Conducted Plot No. 6

Test result for test sequence 2:



FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.824 W/kg
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) is within 1dB device uncertainty of measured SAR at P_{limit} (last column in Table 7-2)	

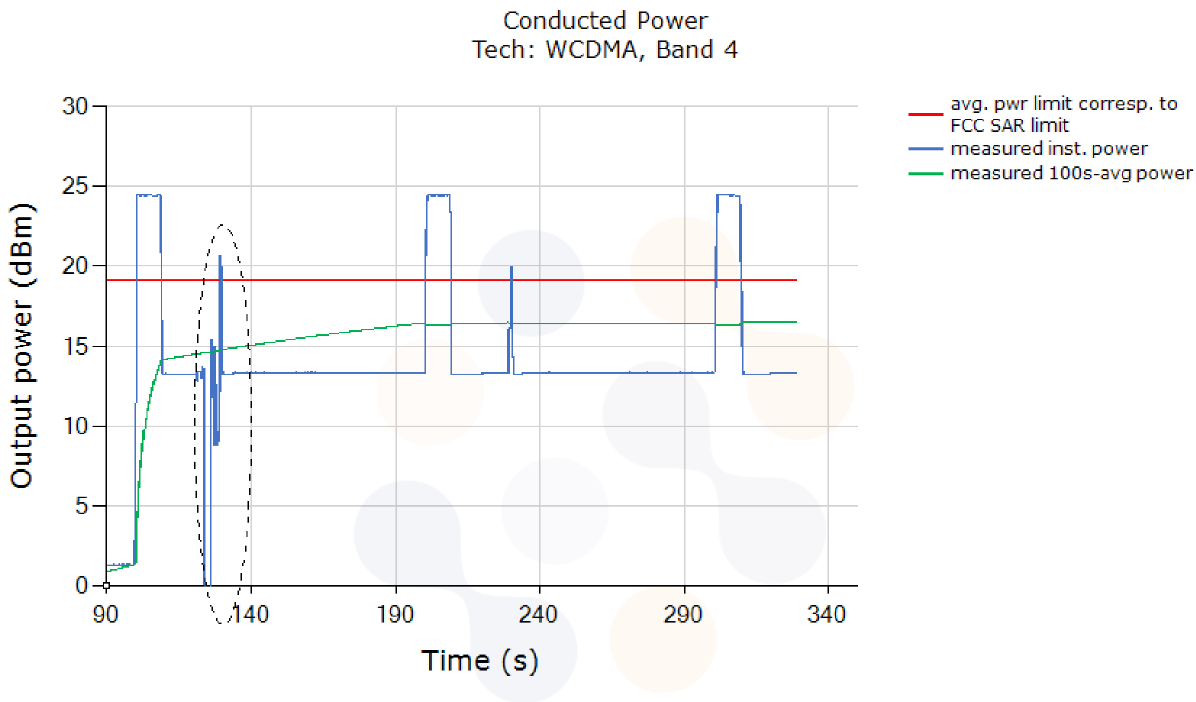
8.4 Change in Call Test results (test case 4 in Table 7-2)

This test was measured with WCDMA B4, DSI=1, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the EUT is transmitting at *Preserve* level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c). The detailed test procedure is described in Section 6.1.2.

Conducted Plot No. 7

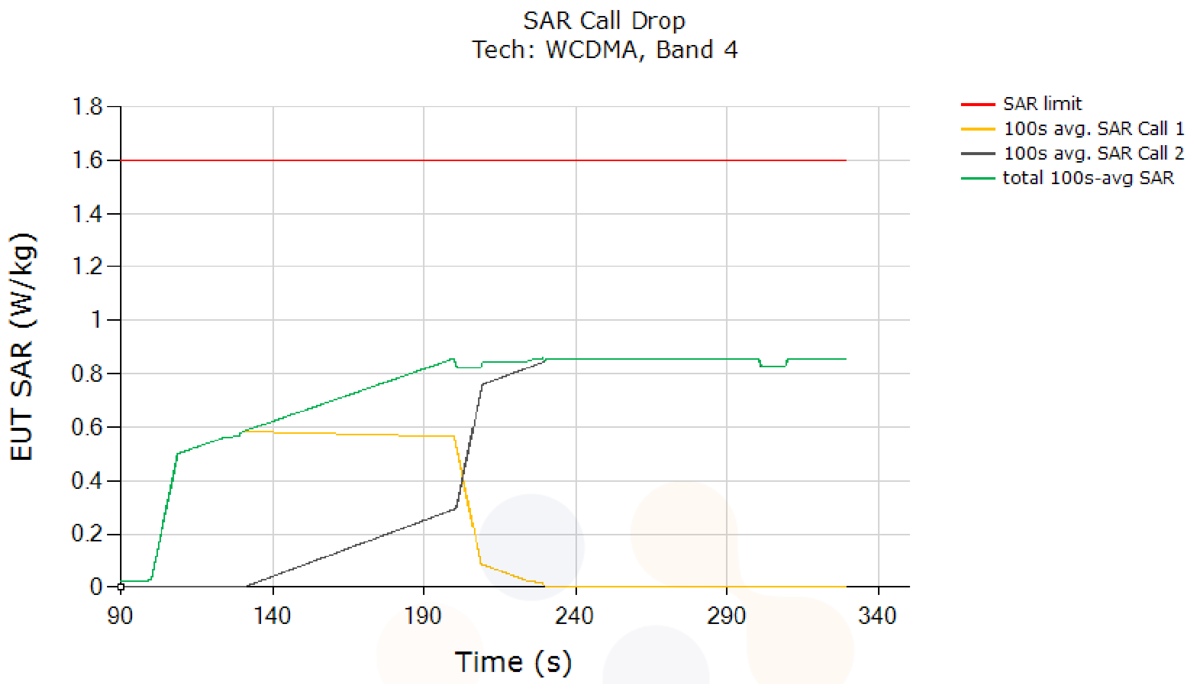
Call drop test result:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same *Preserve* level of WCDMA B4 after the call was re-established:



Note: The power level after the change in call kept the same *Preserve* level of WCDMA B4.
The conducted power plot shows expected Tx transition.

Plot 2: Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1g SAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1g SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1g SAR:



FCC 1g SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.6 W/kg
Max 100s-time averaged 1g SAR (green curve)	0.857 W/kg
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in call change scenario.	

8.5 Change in Antenna/technology/band test results (test case 5 in Table 7-2)

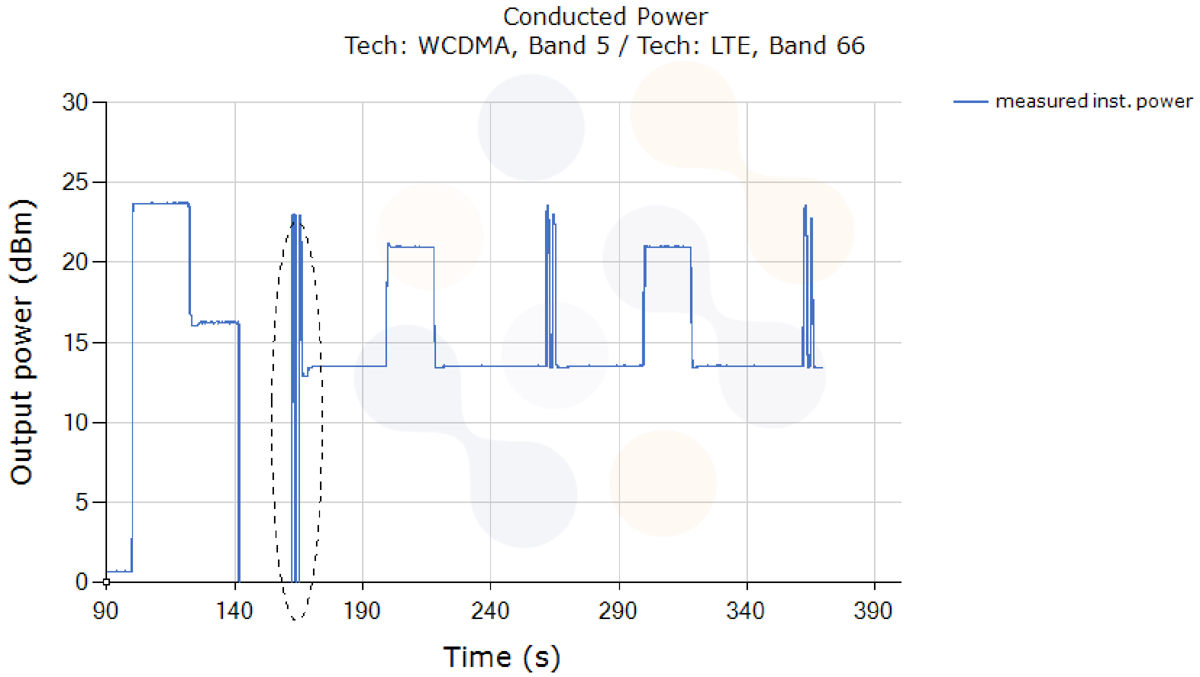
Since the EUT does not support the band supporting the 60-second time window, the antenna change test were integrated into this test case.

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with antenna / technology switch from WCDMA B5, Main1 Antenna, DSI =1 (Grip sensor On) to LTE B66, Main 2 Antenna, DSI = 1 (Grip sensor On). Following procedure detailed in Section 6.1.3 and Section 6.1.6, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(b) the antenna/technology/band switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at *Preserve* level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region).

Conducted Plot No. 9

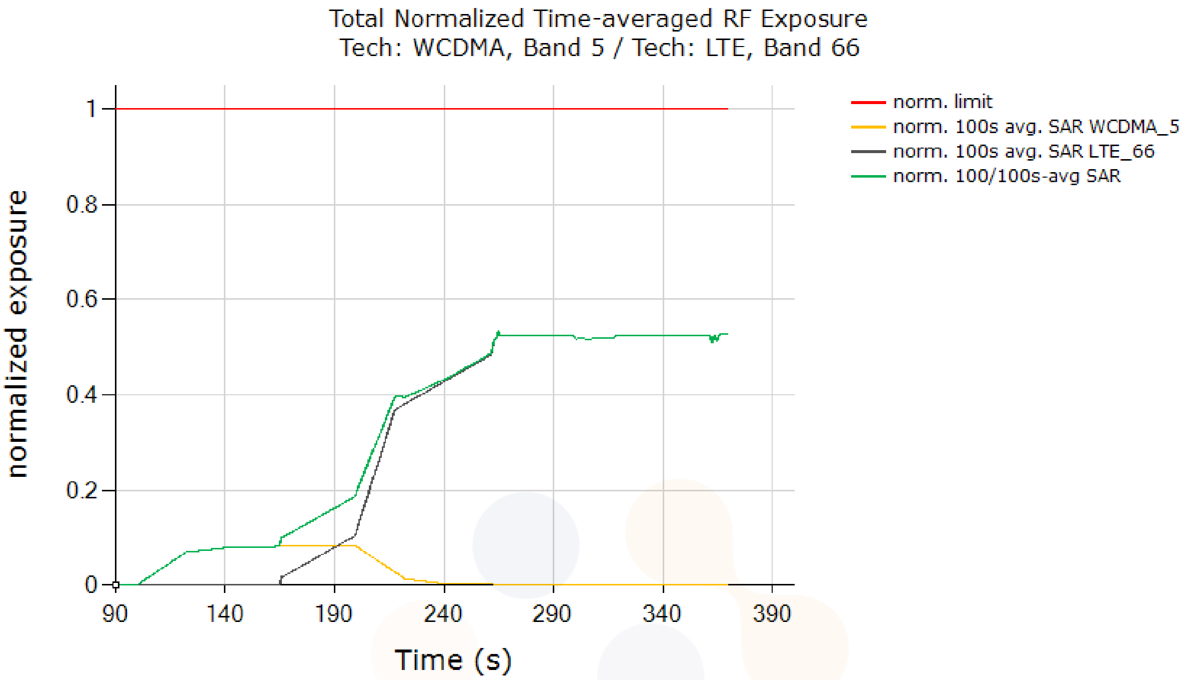
Test result for change in antenna/technology/band:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed from WCDMA B5, Main1 antenna, DSI =1 *Preserve* level to LTE B66, Main2 antenna, DSI = 1 *Preserve* level (within 1dB device uncertainty):



Note: As per Part 1 report, *Reserve_power_margin*= 3dB. Based on Table 7-1, EFS P_{limit} = 19.5dBm for WCDMA B5 (DSI=1), and EFS P_{limit} = 15.5 dBm for LTE B66 (DSI=1), it can be seen from above plot that the difference in *Preserve* (= P_{limit} − *3dB Reserve_power_margin*) power level corresponds to the expected difference in P_{limit} levels of 1dB (within 1dB of radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the normalized FCC limit of 1.0:



FCC nomarlized SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.0 W/kg
Max Norm. Total time-avg. 1g SAR (green curve)	0.534 W/kg
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in technology/band switch scenario	

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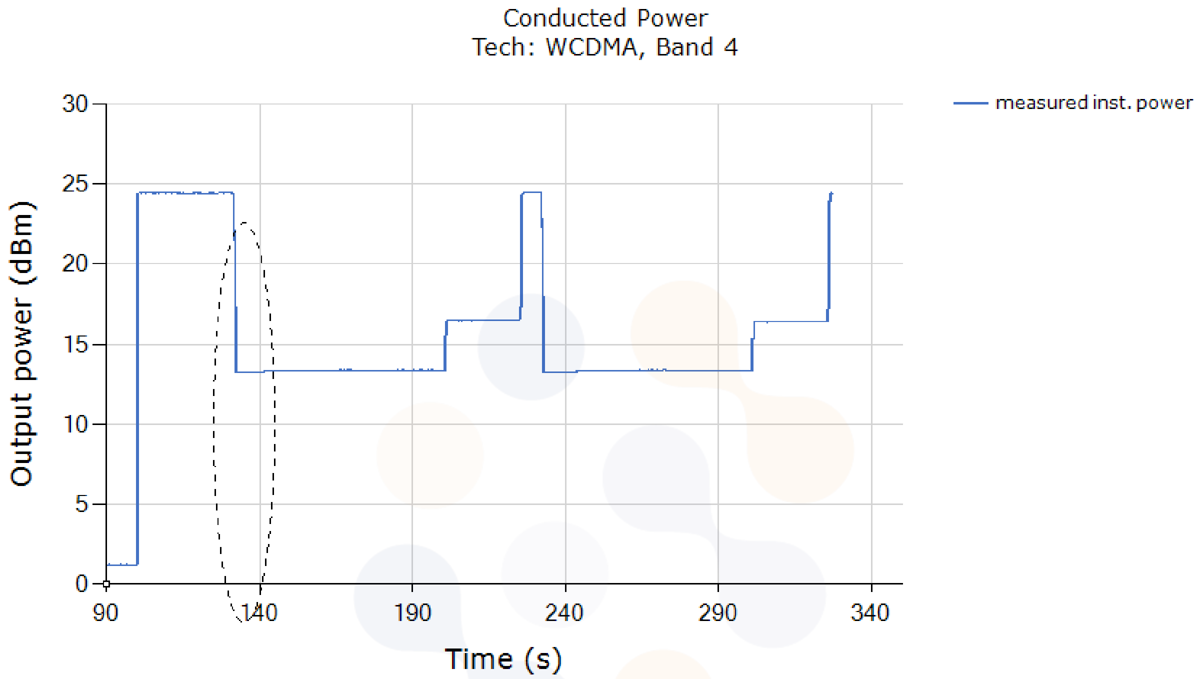
8.6 Change in DSI test results (test case 6 in Table 7-2)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with DSI switch from WCDMA B4, DSI = 0 (Grip sensor Off) to DSI = 1(Grip sensor On). Following procedure detailed in Section 6.1.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-1(a) and (c), the DSI switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at *Preserve* level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

Conducted Plot No.10

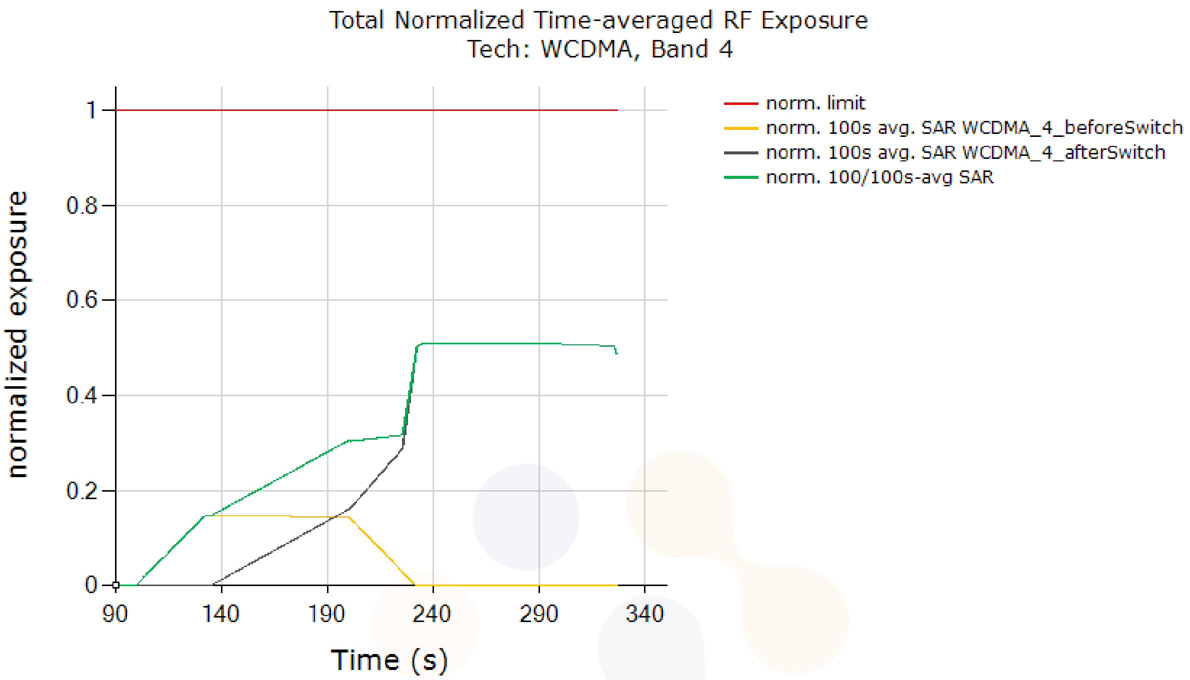
Test result for change in DSI:



Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when DSI = 0 switches to DSI = 1:

Note: As per the manufacturer, *Reserve_power_margin* = 3dB. Based on Table 8-1, EFS P_{limit} = 24.9dBm for WCDMA B4, Grip sensor Off DSI = 0, and EFS P_{limit} = 15.5dBm for Grip sensor On DSI = 1.The difference in *Preserve* (= P_{limit} − *3dB Reserve_power_margin*) level corresponds to the expected different in P_{limit} levels of 3.0 dB (within 1dB of radio design related uncertainty). Therefore, the conducted power plot shows expected transition in Tx power.

Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit.



FCC normalized SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.0 W/kg
Max Norm. Total time-avg. 1g SAR (green curve)	0.509 W/kg
Validated: The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in DSI switch scenario.	

8.7 Switch in SAR exposure test results (test case 12 in Table 7-2)

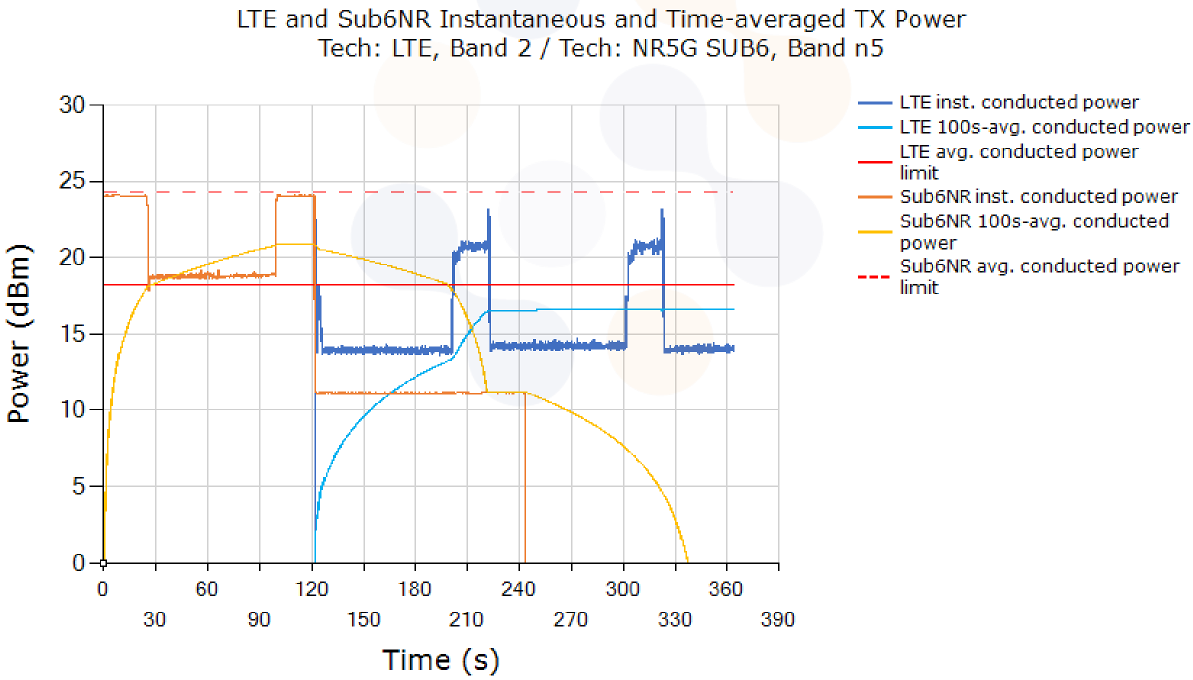
This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE B2 + Sub6 NR Band n5 call. Here, LTE B2, DSI = 1 (100s window, EFS P_{limit} = 15.5dBm, P_{max} = 23.5dBm, measured P_{limit} = 16.90dBm), and Sub6 NR Band n5, DSI = 1 (100s window, P_{limit} =20.5dBm in EFS setting, EUT's average P_{max} = 23.5dBm, measured P_{limit} = 20.90dBm). Following procedure detailed in Section 6.1.7 and Appendix B.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 8-2(c) since LTE and Sub6 NR are sharing the same antenna port. The SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios, i.e., in SAR sub6NR only scenario (t =10s ~125s), SARsub6NR + SARLTE scenario (t =125s ~ 245s) and SARLTE only scenario (t >245s).

Note:

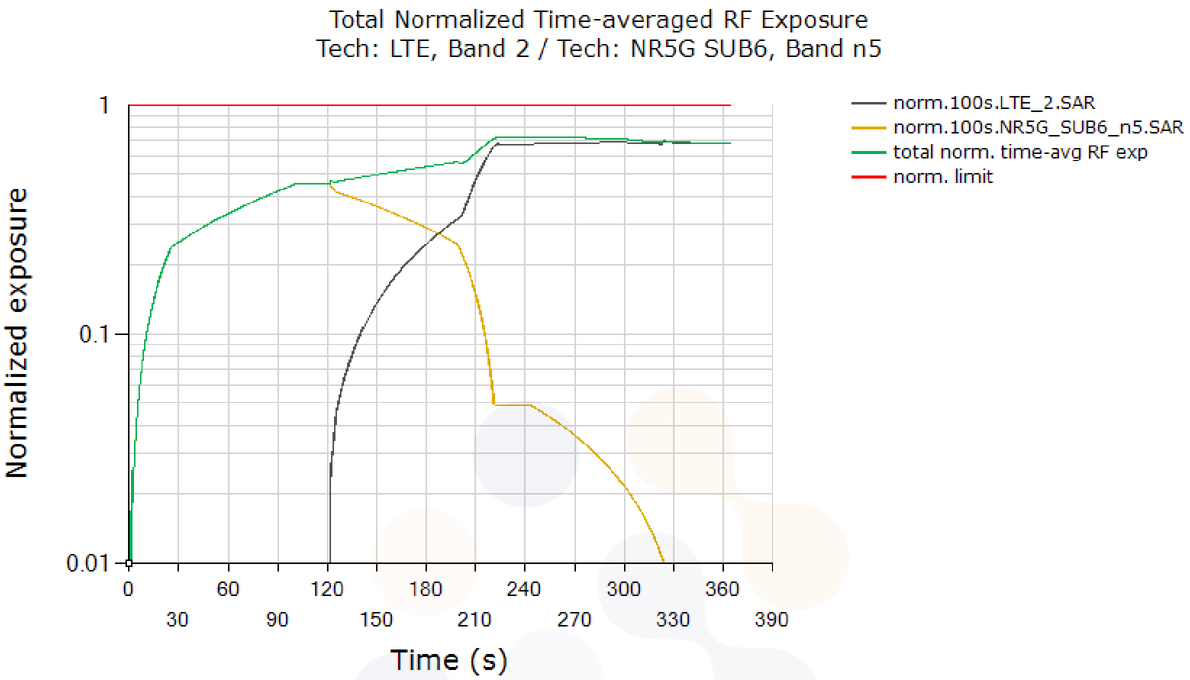
Due to the special ENDC combination environment, Switch in SAR exposure test was conducted with LTE B2 (SUB ANT).

Conducted Plot No.12

Plot 1: SARsub6NR only scenario (t = 0s ~ 120s), SARsub6NR + SARLTE scenario (t =120s ~240s) and SARLTE only scenario (t > 240s).



Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged normalized SAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1 unit. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE B2 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in Sub6 NR n5 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



FCC normalized SAR Limit [W/kg]	1.0 W/kg
Max Norm. Total time-avg. 1g SAR (green curve)	0.729 W/kg
Validated	

Plot Notes:

Device starts predominantly in Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 5s and 125s, and in LTE SAR + Sub6 NR SAR exposure scenario between 125s and 245s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=245s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 3dB reserve margin setting) for Sub6 NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 100% * 0.452W/kg measured SAR at Sub6 NR P_{limit} / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.458 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 5s~125s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.693W/kg measured SAR at LTE P_{limit} / 1.6W/kg limit = 0.738 ± 1dB device related uncertainty (see black curve after t =245s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target + 1dB device uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.729 being ≤ 0.794 (= 1/1.6 + 1dB device uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

9. Equipment list

Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
Power Sensor	NRP8S	111503	2022-01-07	2023-01-07
Power Sensor	NRP8S	111504	2022-01-07	2023-01-07
Splitter	ZFRSC-4-842-S+	SFG77002015	2022-02-16	2023-02-16
Dual Directional Coupler	778D	17236	2022-05-02	2023-05-02
Dual Directional Coupler	778D	16059	2022-05-02	2023-05-02
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	168683	2022-03-10	2023-03-10
Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6262170371	2021-11-09	2022-11-09
Radio Communication Test Station	MT8000A	6261987911	2021-08-13	2022-08-13

Notes:
1. Each equipment item is used solely within its respective calibration period.

10. Conclusion

Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature employed in Samsung Notebook PC (FCC A3LNP345XNA) has been validated through the conducted/radiated power measurement (as demonstrated in Chapters 8),

As demonstrated in this report, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0 for all the transmission scenarios described in Section 6.

Therefore, the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement.

10.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the DUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.