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PART 0 SAR CHAR REPORT

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PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
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APPLICANT: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD

Report Type: Part 0 SAR Characterization
DUT Type: Portable Handset
Model(s): SM-F711U1, SM-F711U

Only operations relevant to this permissive change were evaluated for compliance. Please see the original compliance evaluation in RF Exposure Technical Report S/N 1M2107290086-25.A3L (Rev1) for complete evaluation of all other operating modes. The operational description includes a description of all changed items.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President

ilac-MRA
ACCREDITED
CERT #2041.01

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	824.70 - 848.31 MHz
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Voice/Data	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1750	Voice/Data	1712.4 - 1752.6 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
LTE Band 71	Voice/Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
LTE Band 12	Voice/Data	699.7 - 715.3 MHz
LTE Band 13	Voice/Data	779.5 - 784.5 MHz
LTE Band 14	Voice/Data	790.5 - 795.5 MHz
LTE Band 26 (Cell)	Voice/Data	814.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice/Data	824.7 - 848.3 MHz
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1779.3 MHz
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice/Data	1710.7 - 1754.3 MHz
LTE Band 25 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1914.3 MHz
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Voice/Data	1850.7 - 1909.3 MHz
LTE Band 30	Voice/Data	2307.5 - 2312.5 MHz
LTE Band 7	Voice/Data	2502.5 - 2567.5 MHz
LTE Band 48	Voice/Data	3552.5 - 3697.5 MHz
LTE Band 41	Voice/Data	2498.5 - 2687.5 MHz
LTE Band 38	Voice/Data	2572.5 - 2617.5 MHz
NR Band n71	Data	665.5 - 695.5 MHz
NR Band n12	Data	701.5 - 713.5 MHz
NR Band n5 (Cell)	Data	826.5 - 846.5 MHz
NR Band n66 (AWS)	Data	1712.5 - 1777.5 MHz
NR Band n25 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1912.5 MHz
NR Band n2 (PCS)	Data	1852.5 - 1907.5 MHz
NR Band n30	Data	2307.5 - 2312.5 MHz
NR Band n41	Data	2506.02 - 2679.99 MHz
NR Band n48	Data	3555 - 3694.98 MHz
NR Band n77 DoD	Data	3460.02 - 3540 MHz
NR Band n77	Data	2506.02 - 2679.99 MHz
NR Band n77	Data	3710.01 - 3969.99 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Voice/Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	Voice/Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	Voice/Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	Voice/Data	5500 - 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	Voice/Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NR Band n260	Data	37000 - 40000 MHz
NR Band n261	Data	27500 - 28350 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz

This device uses the Qualcomm® Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement at all times for 2G/3G/4G/5G WWAN operations. Additionally, this device supports WLAN/BT/NFC technologies, but the output power of these modems is not controlled by the Smart Transmit algorithm.

1.2 Time-Averaging for SAR and Power Density

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 Sub-6 NR WWAN is in compliance with FCC requirements. This Part 0 report shows SAR characterization of WWAN radios for 2G/3G/4G/5G Sub-6 NR. Characterization is achieved by determining P_{Limit} for 2G/3G/4G/5G Sub-6 NR that corresponds to the exposure design targets after accounting for all device design related uncertainties, i.e., SAR_design_target (< FCC SAR limit) for sub-6 radio. The SAR characterization is denoted as SAR Char in this report. Section 1.3 includes a nomenclature of the specific terms used in this report.

The compliance test under the static transmission scenario and simultaneous transmission analysis are reported in Part 1 report. The validation of the time-averaging algorithm and compliance under the dynamic (time- varying) transmission scenario for WWAN technologies are reported in Part 2 report (report SN could be found in Section 1.4 – Bibliography).

1.3 Nomenclature for Part 0 Report

Technology	Term	Description
2G/3G/4G/5G Sub-6 NR	P_{limit}	Power level that corresponds to the exposure design target (*SAR_design_target)* after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	P_{max}	Maximum tune up output power
	SAR_design_target	Target SAR level < FCC SAR limit after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	SAR Char	Table containing *Plimit* for all technologies and bands

1.4 Bibliography

Report Type	Report Serial Number
Original RF Exposure Part 0 Test Report	1M2107290086-25.A3L (Rev1)
RF Exposure Part 1 Test Report	1M2112280172-01.A3L

2 SAR AND POWER DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dU}{\rho dv}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma \cdot E^2}{\rho}$$

where:

σ	=	conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ	=	mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E	=	Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

2.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

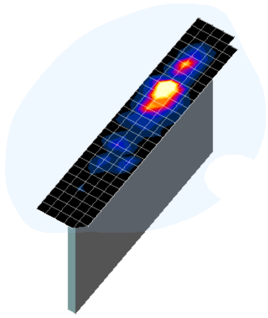

Figure 2-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 2-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume

size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 2-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 2-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 2-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

3 SAR CHARACTERIZATION

3.1 DSI and SAR Determination

This device uses different Device State Index (DSI) to configure different time averaged power levels based on certain exposure scenarios. Depending on the detection scheme implemented in the smartphone, the worst-case SAR was determined by measurements for the relevant exposure conditions for that DSI. Detailed descriptions of the detection mechanisms are included in the operational description.

When 1g SAR and 10g SAR exposure comparison is needed, the worst-case was determined from SAR normalized to 1g or 10g SAR limit.

The device state index (DSI) conditions used in Table 3-1 represent different exposure scenarios.

Table 3-1
DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios

Scenario	Description	SAR Test Cases
Head (DSI = 2)	▪ Device positioned next to head ▪ Receiver Active	*Head SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04*
Hotspot mode (DSI = 3)	▪ Device transmits in hotspot mode near body ▪ Hotspot Mode Active	*Hotspot SAR per KDB Publication 941225 D06*
Phablet Grip (DSI=1 or 4)	▪ Device is held with hand and grip sensor is triggered ▪ Grip sensor triggered or earjack is active	*Phablet SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04 & KDB Publication 616217 D04*
Phablet (DSI = 0)	▪ Device is held with hand and grip sensor is not triggered ▪ Distance grip sensor not triggered	*Phablet SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04 & KDB Publication 616217 D04*
Body-worn (DSI = 0)	▪ Device being used with a body-worn accessory	*Body-worn SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04*

3.2 SAR Design Target

SAR_design_target is determined by ensuring that it is less than FCC SAR limit after accounting for total device designed related uncertainties specified by the manufacturer (see Table 3-2).

Table 3-2
***SAR_design_target* Calculations**

SAR_design_target			
$SAR\_design\_target < SAR\_regulatory\_limit \times 10^{\frac{-Total\ Uncertainty}{10}}$			
1g SAR (W/kg)		**10g SAR (W/kg)**	
Total Uncertainty	1.0 dB	*Total Uncertainty*	1.0 dB
SAR_regulatory_limit	1.6 W/kg	*SAR_regulatory_limit*	4.0 W/kg
SAR_design_target	1.0 W/kg	*SAR_design_target*	2.5 W/kg

3.3 SAR Char

SAR test results corresponding to *Pmax* for each antenna/technology/band/DSI can be found in Appendix A.

Plimit is calculated by linearly scaling with the measured SAR at the Ppart0 to correspond to the *SAR_design_target*. When *Plimit* < *Pmax*, *Ppart0* was used as Plimit in the Smart Transmit EFS. When *Plimit* > *Pmax* and *Ppart0*=Pmax, calculated *Plimit* was used in the Smart Transmit EFS. All reported SAR obtained from the Ppart0 SAR tests was less than *SAR_Design_target*+ 1 dB Uncertainty. The final *Plimit* determination for each exposure scenario corresponding to *SAR_design_target* are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3
***PLimit* Determination**

Device State Index (DSI)	*PLimit* Determination Scenarios
0	The worst-case SAR exposure is determined as maximum SAR normalized to the limit among: 1. Body Worn SAR 2. Extremity SAR measured at 8, 6 and 11 mm spacing for back, front, bottom respectively for bands on Antennas A or B. 3. Extremity SAR measured at 0 mm for top, left, and right surfaces for bands on Antennas A or B. 4. Extremity SAR measured at 0mm for all surfaces for bands on Antennas C, E, or F
1 or 4	P_{limit} is calculated based on 10g Extremity SAR at 0 mm for all surfaces for all Antennas
2	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Head SAR
3	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Hotspot SAR at 5 mm in the closed configuration or 10 mm in the open configuration

Note:

For Antennas A and B, DSI = 0, P_{limit} is calculated by:

$$P_{limit} = \min\{P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 1g Body Worn SAR evaluation at 15 mm spacing},$$
$$P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 6$\sim$11 mm spacing},$$
$$P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 0 mm for top, left, \& right surfaces}\}$$

For Antennas C, E, and F, DSI = 0, P_{limit} is calculated by:

$$P_{limit} = \min\{P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 1g Body Worn SAR evaluation at 15 mm spacing},$$
$$P_{limit} \text{ corresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 0 mm for all surfaces}\}$$

Table 3-4
SAR Characterizations

Exposure Scenario:		Body-Worn	Phablet	Phablet	Head	Hotspot	Earjack	Maximum Tune-up Output Power*
Averaging Volume:		1g	10g	10g	1g	1g	10g	
Spacing:		15 mm	8, 6, 11 mm	0 mm	0 mm	10 mm, 5 mm	0 mm	
DSI:		0	0	1	2	3	4	
Technology/Band								Pmax
NR TDD n48	F	18.5		18.5	15.0	17.5	18.5	24.0

Notes:

1. For all modes/bands, when Hotspot Mode (DSI=3) and Extremity sensor (DSI=1) are triggered at the same time, DSI=3 takes priority, thus the P_{limit} for DSI=3 is set to be less or equal to P_{limit} for DSI=1.
2. When $P_{max} < P_{limit}$, the DUT will operate at a power level up to P_{max}.
3. P_{limit} for DSI=1 and DSI =4 are the same.
4. For NR Band n48 when RCV is active, DSI=2 takes priority over all levels.

4 EQUIPMENT LIST

For SAR measurements

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	85033E	3.5mm Standard Calibration Kit	7/7/2021	Annual	7/7/2022	MY53402352
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	12/14/2020	Biennial	12/14/2022	MY42082385
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	6/21/2021	Annual	6/21/2022	MY47420603
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Vector Network Analyzer	2/19/2021	Annual	2/19/2022	MY40001472
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	5/6/2021	Annual	5/6/2022	GB44400860
Agilent	N4010A	Wireless Connectivity Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB46170464
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	353317
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	353468
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/2/2021	Annual	3/2/2022	1244524
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	3/3/2021	Annual	3/3/2022	1344556
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	5/16/2020	Biennial	5/16/2022	200294409
Control Company	4352	Long Stem Thermometer	5/16/2020	Biennial	5/16/2022	200294416
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	2/17/2020	Biennial	2/17/2022	200113269
Control Company	4040	Therm./ Clock/ Humidity Monitor	2/17/2020	Biennial	2/17/2022	200113274
Insize	1108-150	Digital Caliper	1/17/2020	Biennial	1/17/2022	409193536
Keysight Technologies	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	2/24/2021	Annual	2/24/2022	MY48010233
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	8/4/2020	Biennial	8/4/2022	1445
Pasternack	NC-100	Torque Wrench	8/4/2020	Biennial	8/4/2022	N/A
SPEAG	D3500V2	3500 MHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2021	Annual	1/19/2022	1059
SPEAG	D3500V2	3500 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2020	Triennial	1/21/2023	1097
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	1/19/2021	Biennial	1/19/2023	1018
SPEAG	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	1/21/2020	Biennial	1/21/2022	1067
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/16/2021	Annual	8/16/2022	1450
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/3/2021	Annual	8/3/2022	1681
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	10/20/2021	Annual	10/20/2022	1091
SPEAG	MAIA	Modulation and Audio Interference Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	8/5/2021	Annual	8/5/2022	7670
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	6/28/2021	Annual	6/28/2022	7661

Note:

1. CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.
2. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

For SAR Measurements

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i 1gm	c_i 10 gms	1gm u_i (± %)	10gms u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	7	N	1	1	1	7.0	7.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	2	R	1.73	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.4	0.25	R	1.73	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	E.2.5	4.8	R	1.73	1	1	2.8	2.8	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E.6.1	3	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E.6.1	3	R	1.73	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.8	R	1.73	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	6.7	R	1.73	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	4	R	1.73	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	3.12	N	1	1	1	3.1	3.1	35
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	1.67	N	1	1	1	1.7	1.7	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	E.2.9	5	R	1.73	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	E.6.5	0	R	1.73	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	7.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.3	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	76
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.2	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.0	1.1	75
Liquid Conductivity - Temperature Uncertainty	E.3.4	3.4	R	1.73	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Temperature Unceritainty	E.3.4	0.6	R	1.73	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.2	12.0	191
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)			k=2				24.4	24.0	