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PART 0 SAR CHAR REPORT

Applicant Name: **SAMSUNG Electronics Co., Ltd.** 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-Si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677 Rep. of Korea	**Date of Issue: Jul. 20, 2022** **Test Report No.: HCT-SR-2207-FC025-R1** **Test Site: HCT CO., LTD.**

FCC ID:	**A3LSMG736U**

Report Type:	**Part 0 SAR Characterization**
Application Type	**Class II Permissive Change**
Equipment Type:	**Mobile Phone**
Model Name:	**SM-G736U**
Additional Model Name:	**SM-G736U1**
Date of Test	**Apr. 28, 2022**

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.

Tested By	Reviewed By
Yoon-Ho, Choi Test Engineer SAR Team Certification Division	Yun-jeang, Heo Technical Manager SAR Team Certification Division

REVISION HISTORY

The revision history for this test report is shown in table.

Revision No.	Date of Issue	Description
0	Jul. 15, 2022	Initial Release
1	Jul. 15, 2022	Revised Page 1

This test results were applied only to the test methods required by the standard.

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1. Test Location

1.1 Test Laboratory

Company Name	HCT Co., Ltd.
Address	74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383 KOREA
Telephone	031-645-6300
Fax.	031-645-6401

1.2 Test Facilities

Our laboratories are accredited and approved by the following approval agencies according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Korea	National Radio Research Agency (Designation No. KR0032)
	KOLAS (Testing No. KT197)

2. DEVICE UNDER TEST

2.1 General Information of the EUT

Device Wireless specification overview		
Band & Mode	**Operating Mode**	**Tx Frequency**
GSM850	Voice / Data	824.2 ㎒ ~ 848.8 ㎒
GSM1900	Voice / Data	1 850.2 ㎒ ~ 1 909.8 ㎒
UMTS Band 5	Voice / Data	826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒
UMTS Band 4	Voice / Data	1 712.4 ㎒ ~ 1 752.6 ㎒
UMTS Band 2	Voice / Data	1 852.4 ㎒ ~ 1 907.6 ㎒
LTE Band 2 (PCS)	Voice / Data	1 850.7 ㎒ ~ 1 909.3 ㎒
LTE Band 4 (AWS)	Voice / Data	1 710.7 ㎒ ~ 1 754.3 ㎒
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Voice / Data	824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
LTE Band 7	Voice / Data	2 502.5 ㎒ ~ 2 567.5 ㎒
LTE Band 12	Voice / Data	699.7 ㎒ ~ 715.3 ㎒
LTE Band 13	Voice / Data	779.5 ㎒ ~ 784.5 ㎒
LTE Band 14	Voice / Data	790.5 ㎒ ~ 795.5 ㎒
LTE Band 25	Voice / Data	1 850.7 ㎒ ~ 1 914.3 ㎒
LTE Band 26	Voice / Data	814.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
LTE Band 30	Voice / Data	2 307.5 ㎒ ~ 2 312.5 ㎒
LTE TDD Band 38	Voice / Data	2 572.5 ㎒ ~ 2 617.5 ㎒
LTE TDD Band 40	Voice / Data	2 302.5 ㎒ ~ 2 397.5 ㎒
LTE TDD Band 41	Voice / Data	2 498.5 ㎒ ~ 2 687.5 ㎒
LTE TDD Band 48	Voice / Data	3 552.5 ㎒ ~ 3697.5 ㎒
LTE Band 66 (AWS)	Voice / Data	1 710.7 ㎒ ~ 1 779.3 ㎒
LTE Band 71	Voice / Data	665.5 ㎒ ~ 695.5 ㎒
NR Band n2	Voice / Data	1 852.5 ㎒ ~ 1 907.5 ㎒
NR Band n5	Voice / Data	826.5 ㎒ ~ 846.5 ㎒
NR Band n12	Voice / Data	701.5 ㎒ ~ 713.5 ㎒
NR Band n25	Voice / Data	1 852.5 ㎒ ~ 1 912.5 ㎒
NR Band n30	Voice / Data	2 307.5 ㎒ ~ 2 312.5 ㎒
NR Band n41	Voice / Data	2 506.02 ㎒ ~ 2 679.99 ㎒
NR Band n48	Voice / Data	3 555 ㎒ ~ 3 694.98 ㎒
NR Band n66	Voice / Data	1 712.5 ㎒ ~ 1 777.5 ㎒
NR Band n71	Voice / Data	665.5 ㎒ ~ 695.5 ㎒
NR Band n77	Voice / Data	3 705 ㎒ ~ 3 975 ㎒
NR Band n77 (DoD)	Voice / Data	3 455.04 ㎒ ~ 3 544.98 ㎒
U-NII-1	Voice / Data	5 180 ㎒ ~ 5 240 ㎒
U-NII-2A	Voice / Data	5 260 ㎒ ~ 5 320 ㎒
U-NII-2C	Voice / Data	5 500 ㎒ ~ 5 720 ㎒
U-NII-3	Voice / Data	5 745 ㎒ ~ 5 825 ㎒
U-NII-5	Data	5 955 ㎒ ~ 6 415 ㎒
U-NII-6	Data	6 435 ㎒ ~ 6 525 ㎒
U-NII-7	Data	6 535 ㎒ ~ 6 875 ㎒
U-NII-8	Data	6 895 ㎒ ~ 7 115 ㎒
2.4 ㎓ WLAN	Voice / Data	2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 462 ㎒
Bluetooth / LE 5.2	Data	2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒
NFC	Data	13.56 ㎒

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 technologies is not controlled by the Smart Transmit algorithm.

2.2Time-Averaging for SAR

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 Part 0 report shows SAR and Power Density characterization of WWAN radios for 2G/3G/4G and 5G Sub-6 NR respectively. Characterization is achieved by determining Plimit for 2G/3G/4G and 5G Sub-6 NR correspond 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 2.3 includes a nomenclature of the specific terms used in this report.

The compliance test under the static transmission scenario and simultaneous transmission analysis are reporte d 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

2.3 Nomenclature for Part 0 Report

Technology	Term	Description
2G/3G/4G/5G Sub 6 NR	Plimit	Power level that corresponds to the exposure design target (*SAR_design_target)* after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	Pmax	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

3. SAR MEASUREMENTS

3.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body

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

SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/㎥)

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 relations 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.

3.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no more than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the DUT's head and body area and the horizontal grid resolution was depending on the FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 (see table 3-1) & IEEE 1528-2013.

2. Based on step, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by sophisticated interpolations routines implemented in DASY software. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable point. DASY system computes the field maximal found in the scanned are, within a range of the maximum. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

3. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 table 4-1 and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (reference from the DASY manual.)

   a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is no more than 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe (it is different from the probe type) and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

   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. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the SAR evaluation and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 3-1

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution(mm) (Δxarea, Δyarea)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δxzoom, Δyzoom)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			Δzzoom(n)	Δzzoom(1)*	Δzzoom(n>1)*	
≤2 GHz	≤15	≤8	≤5	≤4	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥30
2-3 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤5	≤4	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥30
3-4 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤4	≤3	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤3	≤2.5	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥25
5-6 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤2	≤2	≤1.5*Δzzoom(n-1)	≥22

Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

4. SAR CHARACTERIZATION

4.1 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 4-1 represent different exposure scenarios.

Scenario	Description	SAR Test Cases
Head (DSI = 1)	☐ Device positioned next to head ☐ Receiver Active	*Head SAR per KDB Publication 648474 D04*
Hotspot mode (DSI = 2)	☐ Device transmits in hotspot mode near body ☐ Hotspot Mode Active	*Hotspot SAR per KDB Publication 941225 D06*
Phablet Grip (DSI=3,4)	☐ 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*

Table 4-1 DSI and Corresponding Exposure Scenarios

4.2 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 4-2).

SAR_design_target			
SAR_design_target < SAR_regulatory_limit x $10^{-\text{Total Uncertainty}/10}$			
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

Table 4-2 *SAR_design_target* Calculations

4.3 SAR Characterization

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 *Pmax* to correspond to the SAR_design_target. *Plimit* determination for each exposure scenario corresponding to *SAR_design_target* are shown in Table 4-3.

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 19 and 13 mm spacing for back, bottom respectively 3. Extremity SAR measured at 0 mm for left and right surfaces
1	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Head SAR
2	P_{limit} is calculated based on 1g Hotspot SAR at 10 mm
3,4	P_{limit} is calculated based on 10g Extremity SAR at 0 mm for back, front, and bottom surfaces. Ear jack inseted mode.

Table 4-3 *PLimit* Determination

Note:

For DSI=0,*Plimit* is calculated by :

Plimit = min{ *Plimit* cooresponding to 1g Body Worn SAR evaluation at 15mm spacing,
Plimit cooresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 19(Rear) and 13mm(bottom) spacing,
Plimit cooresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 0mm for Left and right surface
Plimit cooresponding to 10g Extremity SAR evaluation at 0mm for bands without grip sensor back-off }

Plim values in green indicate Plimt < Pmax				Plim values in grey indicate Plim > Pmax				
Plimt corresponding to 1 W/kg (1g) 2.5W/kg(10g) SAR_Design_target								Pmax
SAR Exposure Position			Body worn/ Phablet	Phablet (Grip On)	Head (RCV ON)	Hotspot	EarJack	Maximum Tune-up Output Power (Burst Average Power) [dBm]
Averaging volume			1g/10g	10g	1g	1g	10g	
seperation Distance			15/0,19,13 mm	0 mm	0 mm	10 mm	0 mm	
Mode	Band	Antenna	DSI = 0	DSI = 4	DSI = 1	DSI = 2	DSI = 3	
NR TDD	n48	SUB 3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	22.0

Table 4-4 SAR Characterization

Note:

1. Compared with the Plimt (Tune up Powers) declared in each DSI by the manufacturer and the plimt (calculation) calculated by the SAR measurement of each DSI, the lower power were applied to the EFS as the plimit at each DSI configurations.
2. When *Pmax* < *Plimit*, the DUT will operate at a power level up to *Pmax*.
3. when Hotspot Mode (DSI=3) Grip sensor (DSI=1) and Ear-jack mode(DSI=4) are triggered at the same time,DSI=3(Hotspot) takes more higher priority.the Priority for power reduction was given in the order of hotspot(DSI=3), earjack.(DSI=4), and grip (DSI=1),.
4. Maximum Tune up Power,P*max*. Is configured in NV settings in EUT to limit maximum transmitting power. This power is converted into peak power in NV setting for TDD schemes.(GPRS, LTE TDD ,NR TDD)

5. Equipment List

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	SAR System Control PC	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	CS8Cspeag-TX90	F17/ 59CHA1/ C/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	TX90 XLspeag	F17/ 59CHA1/ A/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	S-1206 0513	N/A	N/A	N/A
TESTO	175-H1/Thermometer	40331939309	01/04/2022	Annual	01/04/2023
SPEAG	DAE4	446	09/30/2021	Annual	09/30/2022
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	7681	12/14/2021	Annual	12/14/2022
SPEAG	Dipole D3500V2	1132	01/24/2022	Annual	01/24/2023
SPEAG	Dipole D3700V2	1105	11/22/2021	Annual	11/22/2022
Agilent	Power Meter E4419B	MY41291386	10/06/2021	Annual	10/06/2022
Agilent	Power Meter E4419B	MY40330223	10/06/2021	Annual	10/06/2022
Agilent	Power Sensor 8481A	SG1091286	10/06/2021	Annual	10/06/2022
Agilent	Power Sensor 8481A	MY41090675	10/06/2021	Annual	10/06/2022
Agilent	Power Sensor N1921A	MY55220026	08/05/2021	Annual	08/05/2022
Agilent	Power Divider	11636B	02/24/2022	Annual	02/24/2023
SPEAG	DAKS 3.5	1038	03/28/2022	Annual	03/28/2023
ROHDE&SCHWARZ	Signal Generator	SMB100A	07/05/2021	Annual	07/05/2022
H.P	Network Analyzer /8753ES	JP39240221	01/05/2022	Annual	01/05/2023
EMPOWER	RF Power Amplifier	1084	06/25/2021	Annual	06/25/2022
MICRO LAB	LP Filter / LA-60N	32011	10/06/2021	Annual	10/05/2022
HP	Attenuator (3dB) 333340A	02427	09/06/2021	Annual	09/06/2022
HP	Attenuator (20dB) 8493C	09271	09/06/2021	Annual	09/17/2022
Agilent	Directional Bridge 86205A	3140A03878	05/28/2021	Annual	05/28/2022
Agilent	MXA Signal Analyzer N9020A	MY50510407	10/22/2021	Annual	10/22/2022
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	10/05/2021	Annual	10/05/2022
Anritsu	Radio Communication Test Station MT8000A	6261967108	05/24/2021	Annual	05/24/2022
Anritsu	Radio Communication Tester MT8821C	6262192348	11/15/2021	Annual	11/15/2022

* The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain/body simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the DAKS 3.5 to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain/body-equivalent material.

6. Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/Kg for 1g SAR and <3.75 W/Kg For 10g SAR for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE1528-2013 was not required.

Appendix A: SAR Test Results For P limit Calculations

Table A-1 DSI = 1 *PLimit* Calculations – NR Head SAR

For some bands/modes, a lower *PLimit* was selected as a more conservative evaluation.

NR TDD Bands : In the case of the NR TDD bands, the Plimit were calculated as the Frame average power to which the duty factor was applied to the burst power.

SAR measurements of all NR bands were measured in FTM Mode.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
Frequency		Mode		Band width	Frame Averaged Conducted Power	Test Configurations		MPR	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR(1g)	Plimit	Minimum Plimit
MHz	Ch.			(dBm)	(dBm)			(dB)				(W/kg)	(dBm)	(dBm)
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	50	28	1:1	0.837	**19.2**	19.2
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Right Tilt	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	50	28	1:1	0.308	23.6	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Left Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	50	28	1:1	0.138	27.1	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Left Tilt	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	50	28	1:1	0.094	28.7	

Table A-2 DSI = 0 *PLimit* Calculations - NR Body-Worn SAR

For some bands/modes, a lower P_{Limit} was selected as a more conservative evaluation.

NR TDD Bands : In the case of the NR TDD bands, the Plimit were calculated as the Frame average power to which the duty factor was applied to the burst power.

SAR measurements of all NR bands were measured in FTM Mode.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
Frequency		Mode		Band width	Frame Averaged Conducted Power	Test Configurations		MPR	Spacing (mm)	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR(1g)	Plimit	Minimum Plimit
MHz	Ch.			MHz	(dBm)			(dB)					(W/kg)	(dBm)	(dBm)
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Back	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	15	50	28	1:1	0.182	**25.9**	25.9
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Front	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	15	50	28	1:1	0.063	30.5	

Table A-3 DSI = 2 *PLimit* Calculations - – NR Hotspot SAR

For some bands/modes, a lower *P_{Limit}* was selected as a more conservative evaluation.

NR TDD Bands : In the case of the NR TDD bands, the Plimit were calculated as the Frame average power to which the duty factor was applied to the burst power.

SAR measurements of all NR bands were measured in FTM Mode.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
Frequency		Mode		Band width	Frame Averaged Conducted Power	Test Position		MPR	Spacing (mm)	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR(1g)	Plimit	Minimum Plimit
MHz	Ch.			MHz	(dBm)			(dB)					(W/kg)	(dBm)	(dBm)
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Back	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	10	50	28	1:1	0.339	23.2	21.1
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Front	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	10	50	28	1:1	0.122	27.6	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Top	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	10	50	28	1:1	0.072	29.9	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Left	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	10	50	28	1:1	0.539	**21.1**	

Table A-4 DSI = 3,4 *PLimit* Calculations - – NR Phablet SAR(Grip on , Ear jack inserted)

For some bands/modes, a lower *P_{Limit}* was selected as a more conservative evaluation.

NR TDD Bands : In the case of the NR TDD bands, the Plimit were calculated as the Frame average power to which the duty factor was applied to the burst power.

SAR measurements of all NR bands were measured in FTM Mode.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
Frequency		Mode		Band width	Frame Averaged Conducted	Test Position		MPR	Spacing (mm)	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR(1g)	Plimit	Minimum Plimit
MHz	Ch.			MHz	(dBm)			(dB)					(W/kg)	(dBm)	(dBm)
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Back	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	0	50	28	1:1	1.040	22.3	21.6
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Front	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	0	50	28	1:1	0.514	25.3	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Top	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	0	50	28	1:1	0.127	31.4	
3 624.99	641666	NR Band n48	Low	40	18.46	Left	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	0	0	50	28	1:1	1.220	**21.6**	