



HCT Co., Ltd.  
74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383 KOREA  
Tel. +82 31 634 6300 Fax. +82 31 645 6401

## PART 0 SAR CHAR REPORT

<b>Applicant Name:</b> <b>SAMSUNG Electronics Co., Ltd.</b> 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-Si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677 Rep. of Korea	<b>Date of Issue:</b> Oct. 31, 2022 <b>Test Report No.:</b> HCT-SR-2210-FC003 <b>Test Site:</b> HCT CO., LTD.
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**FCC ID:**

**A3LSMS911B**

**Report Type:** Part 0 SAR Characterization  
**Equipment Type:** Mobile Phone  
**Model Name:** SM-S911B/DS  
**Additional Model Name:** SM-S911B

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

Jung Hun, Park  
Test Engineer  
SAR Team  
Certification Division

Reviewed By

Yun-jeang, Heo  
Technical Manager  
SAR Team  
Certification Division

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**REVISION HISTORY**

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

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Description</b>
0	Oct. 31, 2022	Initial Release

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

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

### 1.2 Test Facilities

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

<b>Korea</b>	National Radio Research Agency (Designation No. KR0032)
	KOLAS (Testing No. KT197)



## 2.2 Time-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 in compliance 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 P<sub>limit</sub> 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<sub>design\_target</sub> (< 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 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

## 2.3 Nomenclature for Part 0 Report

Technology	Term	Description
2G/3G/4G/5G Sub 6 NR	P <sub>limit</sub>	Power level that corresponds to the exposure design target (SAR <sub>design_target</sub> ) after accounting for all device design related uncertainties
	P <sub>max</sub>	Maximum tune up output power
	SAR <sub>design_target</sub>	Target SAR level < FCC SAR limit after accounting for all device design related uncertainties.
	SAR Char	Table containing P <sub>limit</sub> 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 ( $dW$ ) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass ( $dm$ ) contained in a volume element ( $dV$ ) 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:

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulant material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- $E$  = 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) ( $\Delta x_{area}, \Delta y_{area}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ( $\Delta x_{zoom}, \Delta y_{zoom}$ )	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	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥30
2-3 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤5	≤4	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥30
3-4 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤4	≤3	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤3	≤2.5	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥25
5-6 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤2	≤2	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥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.

**Table 4-1 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

### 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			
$SAR\_design\_target < SAR\_regulatory\_limit \times 10^{-Total\ Uncertainty/10}$			
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 8, 6 and 11 mm spacing for back, front, bottom respectively 3. Extremity SAR measured at 0 mm for left and right surfaces
2	PLimit is calculated based on 1g Head SAR
3	PLimit is calculated based on 1g Hotspot SAR at 10 mm
1&4	PLimit 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 :

$$P_{limit} = \min \{ P_{limit} \text{ cooresponding to } 1g \text{ Body Worn SAR evaluation at } 15mm \text{ spacing, } P_{limit} \text{ cooresponding to } 10g \text{ Extremity SAR evaluation at } 6(\text{Front}), 8(\text{Rear}) \text{ and } 11mm(\text{bottom}) \text{ spacing, } P_{limit} \text{ cooresponding to } 10g \text{ Extremity SAR evaluation at } 0mm \text{ for Left and right surface } \}$$





H.P	Network Analyzer /8753ES	JP39240221	01/05/2022	Annual	01/05/2023
Agilent	WIRELESS COMMUNICATION E5515C	MY48361100	09/27/2022	Annual	09/27/2023
Agilent	WIRELESS COMMUNICATION E5515C	MY48360252	08/08/2022	Annual	08/08/2023
R&S	Wireless Communication Test Set CMW500	115733	04/14/2022	Annual	04/14/2023
Agilent	SIGNAL GENERATOR N5182A	MY47070230	04/28/2022	Annual	04/28/2023
EMPOWER	RF Power Amplifier	1084	06/20/2022	Annual	06/20/2023
EMPOWER	RF Power Amplifier	1041D/C0508	06/20/2022	Annual	06/20/2023
MICRO LAB	LP Filter / LA-15N	10453	09/27/2022	Annual	09/27/2023
MICRO LAB	LP Filter / LA-30N	-	09/27/2022	Annual	09/27/2023
MICRO LAB	LP Filter / LA-60N	32011	09/27/2022	Annual	09/27/2023
Agilent	Attenuator (3dB) 8693B	MY39260298	08/25/2022	Annual	08/25/2023
HP	Attenuator (3dB) 33340A	02427	08/25/2022	Annual	08/25/2023
HP	Attenuator (20dB) 8493C	09271	08/25/2022	Annual	08/25/2023
Agilent	Directional Bridge 86205A	3140A04581	05/26/2022	Annual	05/26/2023
OSI	Power Divider	#3	06/17/2022	Annual	06/17/2023
Agilent	MXA Signal Analyzer N9020A	MY50510407	06/07/2022	Annual	06/07/2023
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	09/27/2022	Annual	09/27/2023
Anritsu	Radio Communication Test Station MT8000A	6262036812	12/20/2021	Annual	12/20/2022
Anritsu	Radio Communication Tester MT8820C	6201074225	02/24/2022	Annual	02/24/2023
Anritsu	Radio Communication Tester MT8820C	6200695605	04/15/2022	Annual	04/15/2023
Anritsu	Radio Communication Tester MT8821C	6201502997	06/27/2022	Annual	06/27/2023
Anritsu	Radio Communication Tester MT8821C	6262044720	12/20/2021	Annual	12/20/2022
Agilent	WIRELESS COMMUNICATION E5515C	MY50260992	06/27/2022	Annual	06/27/2023
ROHDE&SCHWARZ	BLUETOOTH TESTER CBT	100272	02/28/2022	Annual	02/28/2023

## 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-10 DSI = 0  $P_{Limit}$  Calculations - – 3G Phablet SAR (Grip Sensor is off )**  
 For some bands/modes, a lower  $P_{Limit}$  was selected as a more conservative evaluation.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
Frequency		Mode/ Band		Frame Averaged Conducted Power	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR(1g)	$P_{limit}$	Minimum $P_{limit}$
MHz	Ch.			(dBm)				(W/kg)	(dBm)	(dBm)
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	GPRS 2TX	21.40	Back	8	1:4.15	0.636	27.3	26.5
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	GPRS 2TX	21.40	Front	6	1:4.15	0.554	27.9	
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	GPRS 2TX	21.40	Bottom	11	1:4.15	0.550	28.0	
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	GPRS 2TX	21.40	Right	0	1:4.15	0.076	36.6	
1 880.0	661	GSM 1900	GPRS 2TX	21.40	Left	0	1:4.15	0.770	26.5	
1 732.4	1412	UMTS Band 4	RMC	23.50	Back	8	1:1	1.16	26.8	26.8
1 732.4	1412	UMTS Band 4	RMC	23.50	Front	6	1:1	0.982	27.6	
1 732.4	1412	UMTS Band 4	RMC	23.50	Bottom	11	1:1	0.811	28.4	
1 732.4	1412	UMTS Band 4	RMC	23.50	Right	0	1:1	0.356	32.0	
1 732.4	1412	UMTS Band 4	RMC	23.50	Left	0	1:1	0.664	29.3	
1 880.0	9400	UMTS Band 2	RMC	23.29	Back	8	1:1	0.931	27.6	27.6
1 880.0	9400	UMTS Band 2	RMC	23.29	Front	6	1:1	0.794	28.3	
1 880.0	9400	UMTS Band 2	RMC	23.29	Bottom	11	1:1	0.851	28.0	
1 880.0	9400	UMTS Band 2	RMC	23.29	Right	0	1:1	0.112	36.8	
1 880.0	9400	UMTS Band 2	RMC	23.29	Left	0	1:1	0.780	28.3	











