

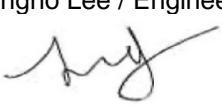
FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SFBVCO-WAY-P22100223
Applicant : Intel Corporation
Address : 100 Center Point Circle Suite 200 Columbia, SC 29210
Product : Note PC
FCC ID : PD9AX211D2
Brand : SAMSUNG
Model No. : NP960XFG
Variant Model No. : NP961XFG, NP964XFG (refer to section 2 for more details)
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093), IEEE C95.1:1992, IEEE Std 1528:2013,
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, KDB 248227 D01 v02r02,
KDB 447498 D01 v06, KDB 616217 D04 v01r02
Sample Received Date : 21 Oct 2022
Date of Testing : 21 Oct 2022~ 22 Nov 2022

CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services ADT Korea Ltd. Mobile Communications Laboratory**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agency.

Prepared By : 

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Yongju Jung / Technical Manager



Certificate #4068.02

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Table of Contents

1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value	4
2. Description of Equipment Under Test	5
3. SAR Measurement System	6
3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	6
3.2 SPEAG DASY System	6
3.2.1 Robot	7
3.2.2 Probes	8
3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	8
3.2.4 Phantoms	9
3.2.5 Device Holder	10
3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles	11
3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids	11
3.3 SAR System Verification	14
3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure	15
3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure	15
4. SAR Measurement Evaluation	18
4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting	18
4.2 EUT Testing Position	20
4.2.1 Body – Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions	20
4.3 Tissue Verification	21
4.4 System Validation	21
4.5 System Verification	21
4.6 Maximum Output Power	21
4.6.1 Maximum Target Power Conducted Power	21
4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result	21
4.7 SAR Testing Results	22
4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations	22
4.7.2 SAR Measurement Variability	23
4.7.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation	24
5. Calibration of Test Equipment	25
6. Measurement Uncertainty	27
7. Information on the Testing Laboratories	28

Appendix A. Plots of SAR System Verification

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

Appendix C. Tissue & System Verification

Appendix D. Maximum Target Conducted Power

Appendix E. Measured Conducted Power Result

Appendix F. SAR Test Result

Appendix G. SAR Measurement Variability

Appendix H. Analysis of Simultaneous Transmission.

Appendix I. SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio Analysis

Appendix J. Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing

Appendix K. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SFBVCO-WAY-P22100223	Initial release	24 Nov 2022

1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Highest SAR1g Body (W/kg)
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 – 2462 MHz	0.851
U-NII	5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 – 5320 MHz	0.636
	5.6 GHz WLAN	5500 – 5720 MHz	1.000
	5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 – 5825 MHz	0.781
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 – 2480 MHz	0.191

Note:

1. The SAR criteria Body: SAR-1g1.6 W/kg for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Note PC
FCC ID	PD9AX211D2
Brand Name	SAMSUNG
Model Name	NP960XFG
HW Version	1.0
SW Version	Windows 11
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2472, 5180 ~ 5240, 5260 ~ 5320, 5500 ~ 5720, 5745 ~ 5825, Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n/ac : OFDM 802.11ax : OFDMA Bluetooth : GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8DPSK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to Appendix E
Antenna Type	PIFA

Note:

1. All models are listed as below.

Brand	Model	Difference
Samsung	NP960XFG	The model difference is there are no HW & SW difference and only between model name for market purpose.
	NP961XFG	
	NP964XFG	

2. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.
3. Test results are valid only for the samples provided by the customer.

List of Accessory :

Battery	Brand Name	SAMSUNG
	Model Name	AA-PBKN4MR
	Power Rating	15.52V, 73.9Wh 4762mAh
	Type	Li-ion

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational / controlled and general population / uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical converter (EOC). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

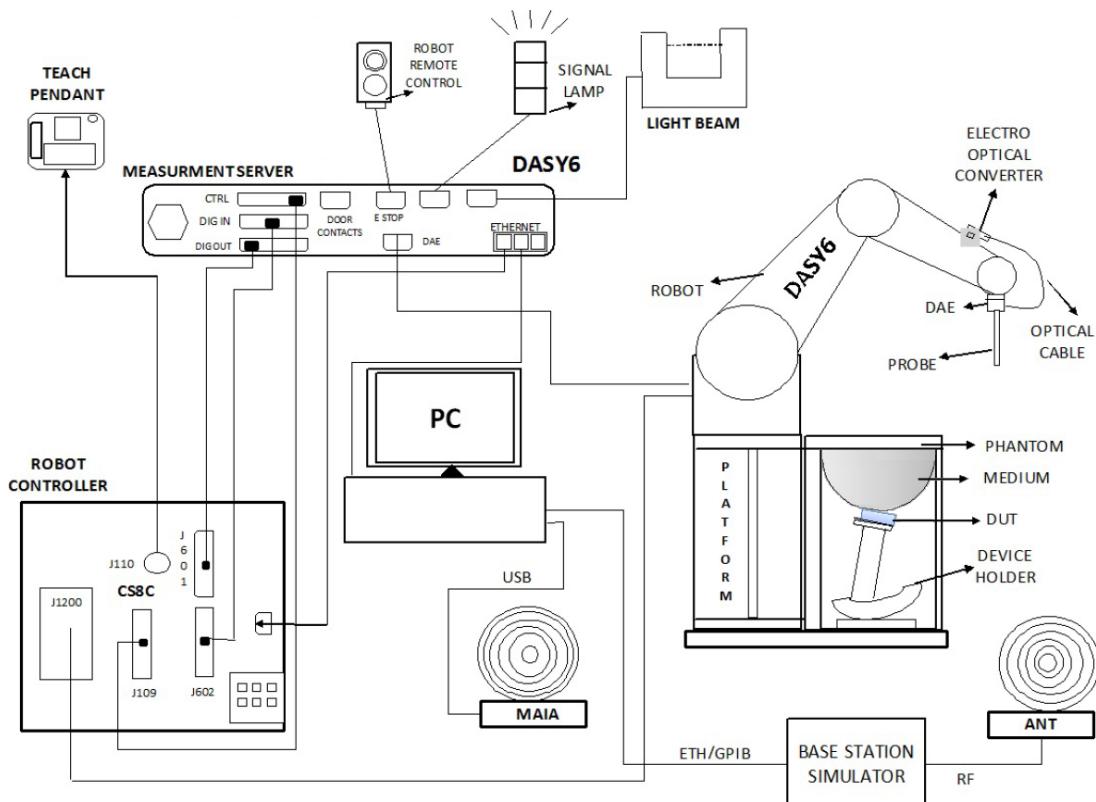


Fig-3.1 DASY6 System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

The DASY6 system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version of CS8c from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig-3.2 DASY6

FCC SAR Test Report

3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

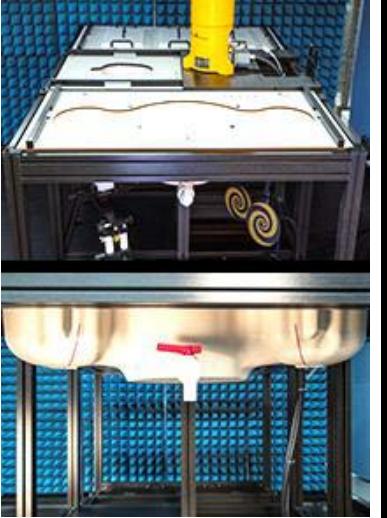
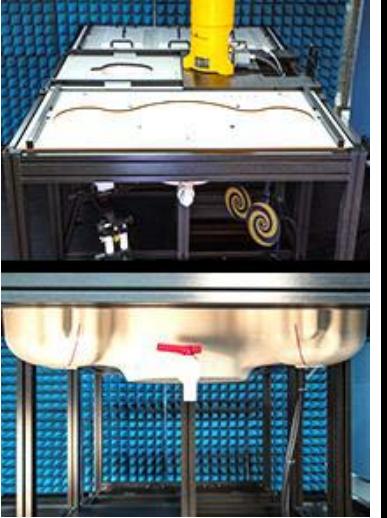
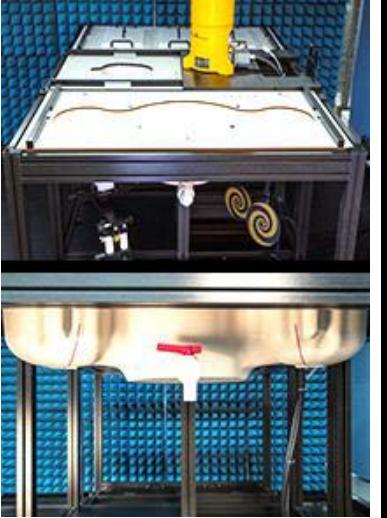
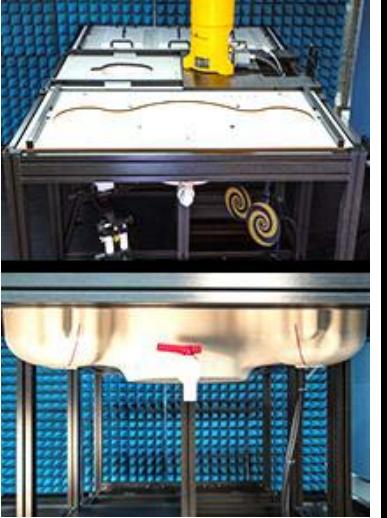
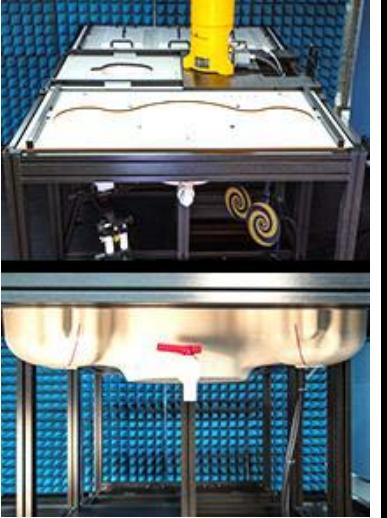
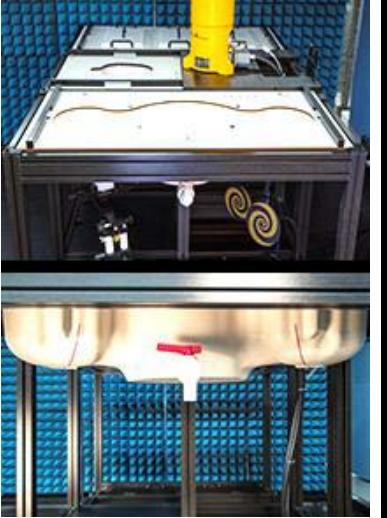
Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

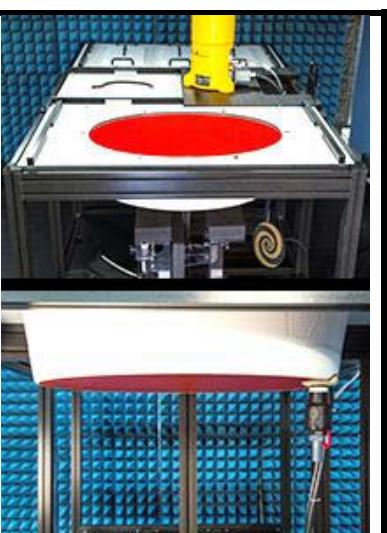
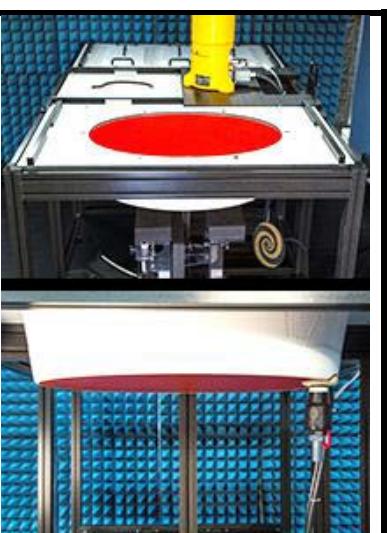
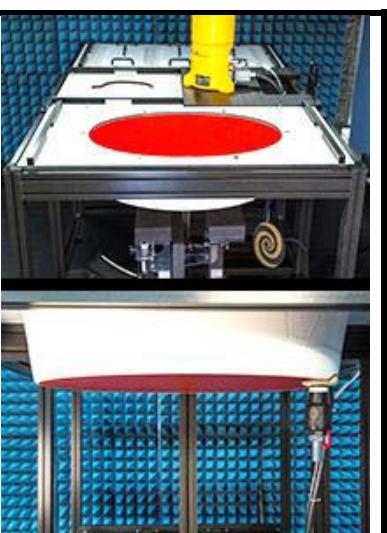
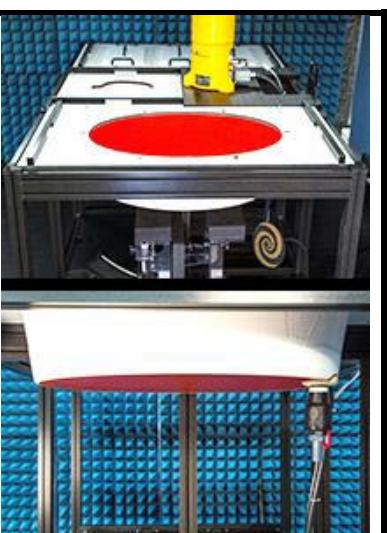
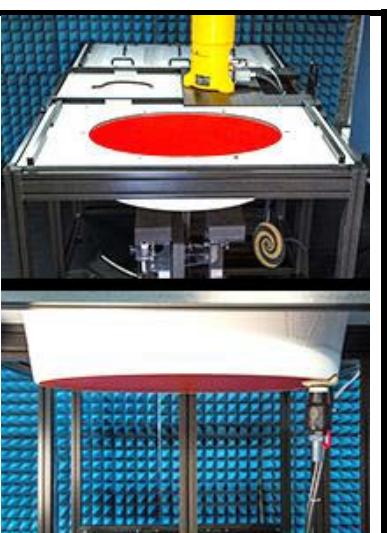
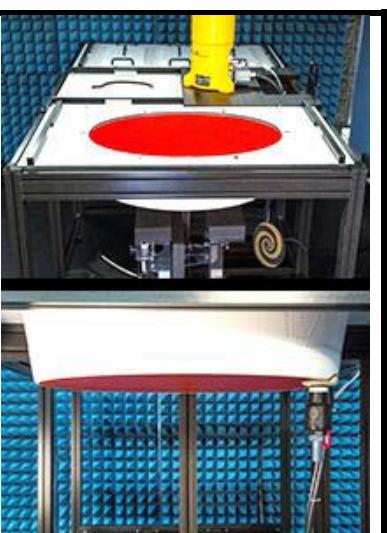
3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	$< 5\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

FCC SAR Test Report

3.2.4 Phantoms

Model	SAM-Twin Phantom	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE Std 1528. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body-mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Material	Vinylester, fiberglass reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	The ELI phantom is used for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices. ELI is fully compatible with the IEEE std 1528 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEEE std 1528 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

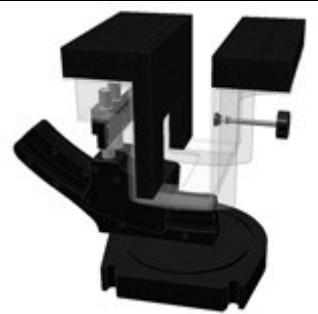
FCC SAR Test Report

3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	POM	

Model	MDA4WTV5 - Mounting Device Adaptor for Ultra Wide Transmitters	
Construction	An upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.	
Material	Polyoxymethylene (POM)	

Model	MDA4SPV6 - Mounting Device Adaptor for Smart Phones	
Construction	The solid low-density MDA4SPV6 adaptor assuring no impact on the DUT radiation performance and is conform with any DUT design and shape.	
Material	ROHACELL	

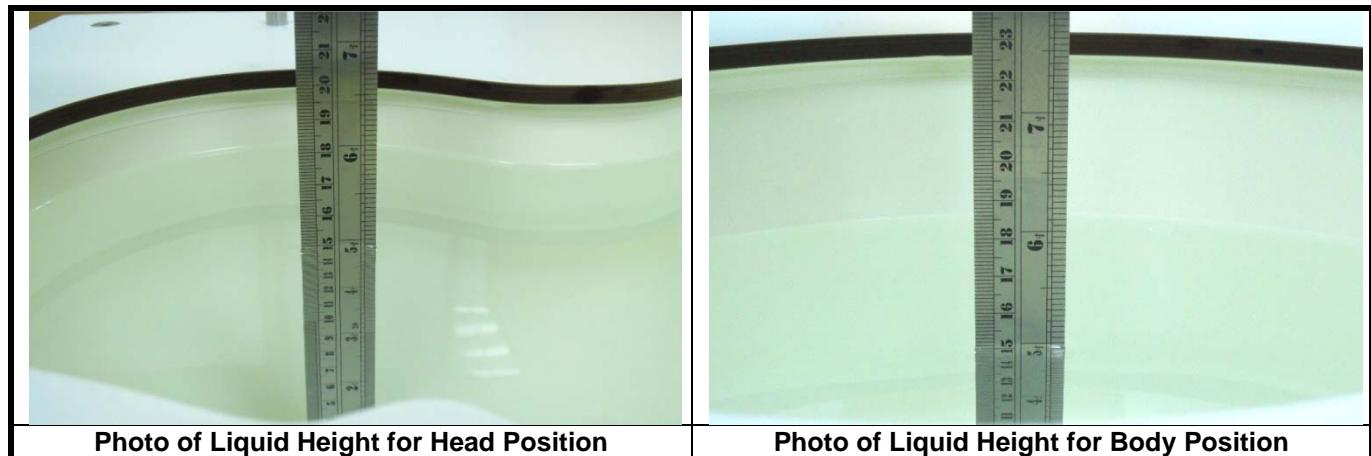
Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEEE std 1528 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is light weight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz),> 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



FCC SAR Test Report

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE std 1528. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a SPEAG DAK3.5 Dielectric Assessment Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table-3.1 Probe requirements as a function of frequency and liquid parameter

Frequency (MHz)	Medium relative permittivity (ϵ'_r)	Medium conductivity (σ) (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1500	40.4	1.23
1640	40.2	1.31
1750	40.1	1.37
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
2000	40.0	1.40
2100	39.8	1.49
2300	39.5	1.67
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
4000	37.4	3.43
5000	36.2	4.45
5200	36	4.66
5400	35.8	4.86
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27
6000	35.1	5.48

FCC SAR Test Report

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-Hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.

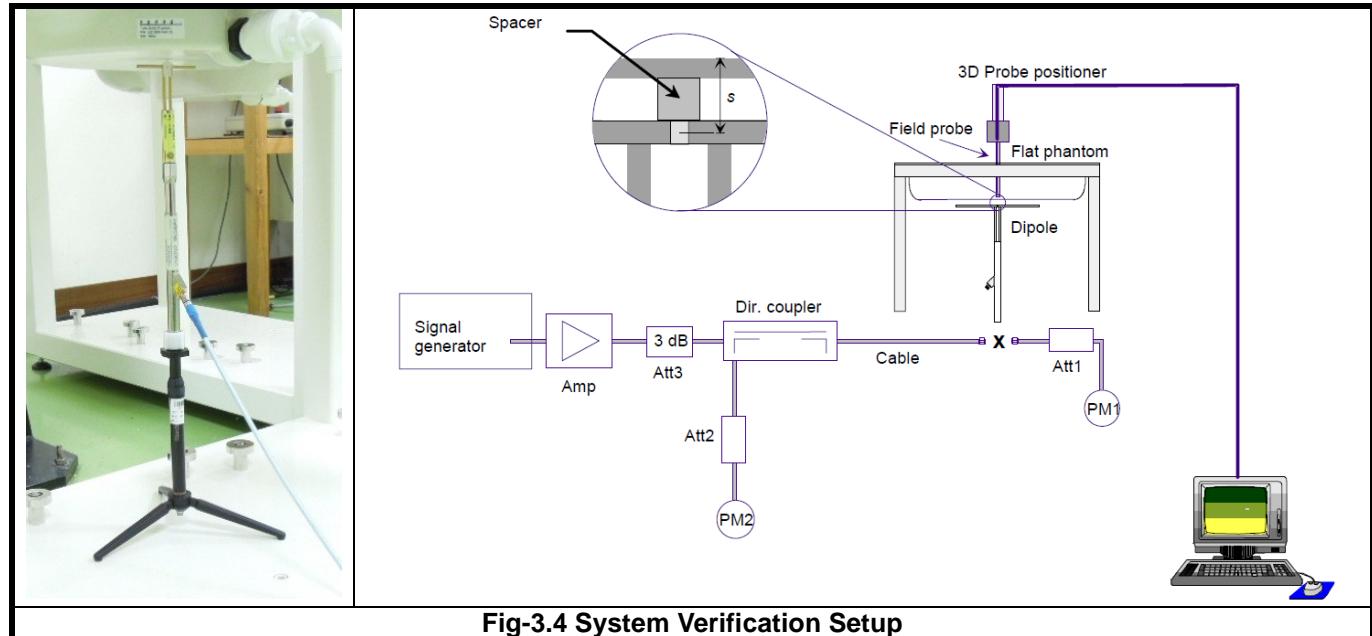


Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The power meter PM1 measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- Record the SAR value

3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First area scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an area scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, zoom scan is required. The zoom scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution.

Measure the local SAR at a test point at 1.4 mm of the inner surface of the phantom recommended by SEPAG. The area scan (two-dimensional SAR distribution) is performed cover at least an area larger than the projection of the EUT or antenna. The measurement resolution and spatial resolution for interpolation shall be chosen to allow identification of the local peak locations to within one-half of the linear dimension of the corresponding side of the zoom scan volume. Following table provides the measurement parameters required for the area scan.

Parameter	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point to phantom surface	5 ± 1	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0.5$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$

From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks. Additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g. 1 W/kg for 1.6 W/kg, 1 g limit; or 1.26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).

The zoom scan (three-dimensional SAR distribution) is performed at the local maxima locations identified in previous area scan procedure. The zoom scan volume must be larger than the required minimum dimensions. When graded grids are used, which only applies in the direction normal to the phantom surface, the initial grid separation closest to the phantom surface and subsequent graded grid increment ratios must satisfy the required protocols. The 1-g SAR averaging volume must be fully contained within the zoom scan measurement volume boundaries; otherwise, the measurement must be repeated by shifting or expanding the zoom scan volume. The similar requirements also apply to 10-g SAR measurements. Following table provides the measurement parameters required for the zoom scan

Parameter	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 5 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 4 \text{ mm}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	<i>uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$</i>	$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$
	<i>graded grids: $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)$</i>	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$
	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n > 1)$	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1) \text{ mm}$
Minimum zoom scan volume (x, y, z)	$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz}: \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \geq 22 \text{ mm}$

Per KDB 865664 D01, the successively higher resolution zoom scan is required if the zoom scan measured as defined above complies with both of the following criteria, or if the peak spatial-average SAR is below 0.1 W/kg, no additional measurements are needed:

- (1) The smallest horizontal distance from the local SAR peaks to all points 3 dB below the SAR peak shall be larger than the horizontal grid steps in both x and y directions ($\Delta x, \Delta y$). This shall be checked for the measured zoom scan plane conformal to the phantom at the distance zM1.
- (2) The ratio of the SAR at the second measured point (M2) to the SAR at the closest measured point (M1) at the x-y location of the measured maximum SAR value shall be at least 30 %.

If one or both of the above criteria are not met, the zoom scan measurement shall be repeated using a finer resolution. New horizontal and vertical grid steps shall be determined from the measured SAR distribution so that the above criteria are met. Compliance with the above two criteria shall be demonstrated for the new measured zoom scan.

3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

<Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

<Initial Test Configuration>

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

<Subsequent Test Configuration>

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.



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<SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection>

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

<Test Reduction for U-NII-1 (5.2 GHz) and U-NII-2A (5.3 GHz) Bands>

For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following.

- 1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition).
- 2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

<Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing>

This device has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

During Bluetooth SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power. The Bluetooth call box has been used during SAR measurement and the EUT was set to DH5 mode at the maximum output power. Its duty factor was calculated as below and the measured SAR for Bluetooth would be scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. The duty factor of Bluetooth signal please refer to Appendix K

4.2 EUT Testing Position

According to technical standards, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head and body-worn accessory described in the following subsections.

4.2.1 Body – Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

For laptop PC, according to KDB 616217 D04, SAR evaluation is required for the bottom surface of the keyboard. This EUT was tested in the base of EUT directly against the flat phantom. The required minimum test separation distance for incorporating transmitters and antennas into laptop computer display is determined with the display screen opened at an angle of 90° to the keyboard compartment.

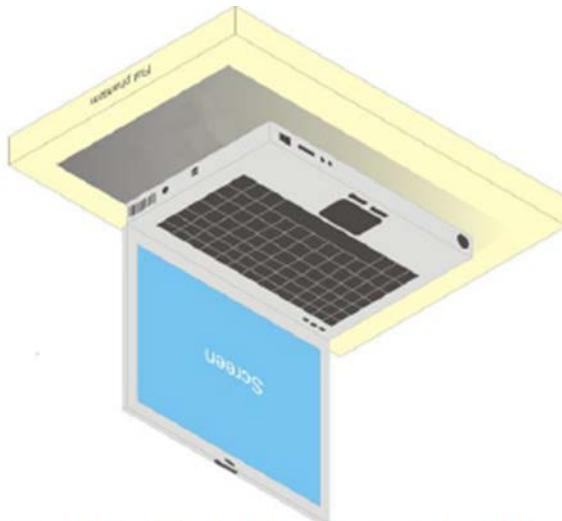


Fig-4.2 Illustration for Laptop Setup

4.3 Tissue Verification

Refer to Appendix C.

4.4 System Validation

Refer to Appendix C.

4.5 System Verification

Refer to Appendix C.

4.6 Maximum Output Power

4.6.1 Maximum Target Power Conducted Power

Refer to Appendix D.

4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

Refer to Appendix E.

4.7 SAR Testing Results

4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1) $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- (2) $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the measured SAR will be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to determine compliance. The scaling factor for the tune-up power is defined as maximum tune-up limit (mW) / measured conducted power (mW). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor. The SAR has been measured with highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for WLAN and/or Bluetooth. When the transmission duty factor could not achieve 100%, the reported SAR will be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up power. The scaling factor for the duty factor is defined as 100% / transmission duty cycle (%). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor x duty cycle scaling factor.

<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.
- (3) For WLAN 5GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.

For WLAN MIMO mode, the power-based standalone SAR test exclusion or the sum of SAR provision in KDB 447498 to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion should be applied. Otherwise, SAR for MIMO mode will be measured with all applicable antennas transmitting simultaneously at the specified maximum output power of MIMO operation.

4.7.2 SAR Measurement Variability

<SAR Summation Analysis>

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR_{1g} of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR_{1g} is greater than the SAR limit (SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR. The Simultaneous transmission SAR analysis for this device, refer to Appendix H

<SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio Analysis>

The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination are considered one pair at a time to determine the SPLSR. When SAR is measured for both antennas in the pair, the peak location separation distance is computed by the following formula.

$$\text{Peak Location Separation Distance} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

Where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the area or zoom scans.

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna. Due to curvatures on the SAM phantom, when SAR is estimated for one of the antennas in an antenna pair, the measured peak SAR location will be translated onto the test device to determine the peak location separation for the antenna pair.

The SPLSR is determined by the following formula.

$$\text{SPLSR} = \frac{(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}}{R_i}$$

Where SAR_1 and SAR_2 are the highest reported or estimated SAR for each antenna in the pair, and R_i is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm.

When the SPLSR is ≤ 0.04 , the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. Otherwise, the enlarged zoom scan and volume scan post-processing procedures will be performed.

The SPLSR analysis for this device, refer to Appendix I.

4.7.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium maybe used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 , or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

The SAR repeated measurement refer to Appendix G.

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5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
SAR Chamber (SAR02)	Dymstec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thermo-Hygrostat (SAR02)	Airtec	SM-3303T (SKS-AUD-075)	3063	N/A	N/A
DASY6 Robot	SPEAG	TX90XL	F/19/0014959/A/001	N/A	N/A
DASY6 Server	SPEAG	Server	N/A	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	TP-1789	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	TP-1787	N/A	N/A
Eli4 Phantom(Eli V5.0)	SPEAG	QD OVA 001 BB	1224	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom Shell V8	SPEAG	QD 000 P41 AA	2006	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom Shell V8	SPEAG	QD 000 P41 AA	2009	N/A	N/A
Eli4 Phantom Shell V8	SPEAG	QD QVA 004 AA	2125	N/A	N/A
Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters	SPEAG	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mounting Device for Laptops	SPEAG	SM LH1 001 BD	N/A	N/A	N/A
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	716	May-27-2021	2 Years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1146	Jan-25-2021	2 Years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7419	Jul-22-2022	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1599	May-30-2022	1 Year
Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	MY53201107	Jul-04-2022	1 Year
Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257D	MY44321099	Feb-03-2022	1 Year
Power Amplifier	EXODUS ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS	AMP2027	10005	Oct-11-2022	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2496A	1430004	Jul-05-2022	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1337003	Jul-04-2022	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1339168	Sep-16-2022	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1339169	Jul-05-2022	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1306054	Jul-04-2022	1 Year
Dual Direction Coupler	Keysight	778D	MY52180426	Jun-29-2022	1 Year
Dual Direction Coupler	Keysight	772D	MY52180195	Jun-29-2022	1 Year
Low Pass Filter(3 GHz)	DYMSTEC (FILTRON)	L14012FL	1410004S	Aug-16-2022	1 Year
Low Pass Filter(6 GHz)	Microlab	LA-60N	3942	Jun-10-2022	1 Year
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY53400225	Jun-03-2022	1 Year
Attenuator(3 dB)	Woken Technology Unc.	WATT-518FS-03	WATT-518FS-03-1	Jun-08-2022	1 Year



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Attenuator(10 dB)	Weinshel	3M-10	25847	Jun-08-2022	1 Year
Attenuator(10 dB)	Weinshel	3M-10	25699	Jun-10-2022	1 Year
ENA Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46212858	Oct-11-2022	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK3.5	1133	Jan-24-2022	1 Year

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Uncertainty (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6	∞
Axial isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	3.9	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe modulation response	2.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Detection limits	0.25	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Boundary effect	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF ambient conditions – noise	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF ambient conditions – reflections	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe positioner mech. restrictions	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Post-processing	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device holder uncertainty	1.4 / 2.7	N	1	1	1	1.4	2.7	4
Test sample positioning	2.85 / 1.1	N	1	1	1	2.9	1.1	2
Power scaling	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Drift of output power (measured SAR drift)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.9	1.6	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	2.08	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.6	1.5	4
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	1.58	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.4	0.4	4
Liquid permittivity - temperature uncertainty	1.27	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.6	0.5	∞
Liquid conductivity - temperature uncertainty	1.41	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty							$\pm 12.1 \%$	$\pm 11.9 \%$
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)							$\pm 24.1 \%$	$\pm 23.9 \%$

SAR Body Measurement Uncertainty Budget

7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services ADT Korea Ltd. Mobile Communications Laboratory were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

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Designation Number : KR158

Test Firm Registration Number : 666061

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The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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---END---

Appendix M. EUT Setup Photos



Bottom of EUT with 0mm Gap

Appendix N. Photographs of EUT



Front Side of EUT



Rear Side of EUT

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Left Side of EUT



Right Side of EUT

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In Side of EUT