

TEST REPORT

Applicant: ITTEL MOBILE LIMITED
Address: FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL
CENTRE 19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT
HONGKONG
Equipment Type: Tablet
Model Name: P08003L
Brand Name: itel
FCC ID: 2AJMN-P08003L
Test Standard: FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093
(refer section 3.1)
Maximum SAR: Body (1 g@0/mm): 0.87 W/kg
Sample Arrival Date: Apr. 24, 2026
Test Date: Apr. 29, 2026
Date of Issue: May 09, 2026

ISSUED BY:

Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center

**Prepared by:** Cai Xueguo**Reviewed by:** Huang Xiaoqin**Approved by:** Zhang Yanqing
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Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
<u>Rev. 01</u>	<u>May 09, 2026</u>	<u>Initial Issue</u>

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center
Address	1-2/F., Building 1, No.222, Xuanlan Road, Xuanqiao, Pudong New District, Shanghai, China

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center
Location	1-2/F., Building 1, No.222, Xuanlan Road, Xuanqiao, Pudong New District, Shanghai, China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1352. The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by ISED as a accredited testing laboratory. The company number is 29671 and CAB identifier number is CN0142.

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	18℃ to 25℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	30% to 70%

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	ITEL MOBILE LIMITED
Address	FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL CENTRE 19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT HONGKONG

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	ITEL MOBILE LIMITED
Address	FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL CENTRE 19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT HONGKONG

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Tablet
Model Name Under Test	P08003L
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	N/A
Software Version	N/A
Dimensions (Approx.)	N/A
Weight (Approx.)	N/A

2.4 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	2G Network GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850/1900 MHz 3G Network WCDMA Band 2/4/5 4G Network FDD LTE Band 2/4/5/7/12/17/26/66 TDD LTE Band 38/41 Bluetooth; 2.4G WIFI; 5G WIFI GPS, GLONASS, BDS, Galileo, SBAS, FM
Note: The EUT is a mobile phone, which supports dual SIM card under the same transceiver. Each SIM supports GSM, WCDMA and LTE, and both SIM share the same transmitting electro circuit, NV parameters, so only SIM1 was tested in this report.	

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	GSM, WCDMA, LTE, WLAN, Bluetooth		
Frequency Range	GSM 850	TX: 824 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 869 ~ 894 MHz
	GSM 1900	TX: 1850 ~ 1910 MHz	RX: 1930 ~ 1990 MHz
	WCDMA Band 2	TX: 1850 ~ 1910 MHz	RX: 1930 ~ 1990 MHz
	WCDMA Band 4	TX: 1710 ~ 1755 MHz	RX: 2110 ~ 2155 MHz
	WCDMA Band 5	TX: 824 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 869 ~ 894 MHz
	LTE Band 2	TX: 1850 ~ 1910 MHz	RX: 1930 ~ 1990 MHz
	LTE Band 4	TX: 1710 ~ 1755 MHz	RX: 2110 ~ 2155 MHz
	LTE Band 5	TX: 824 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 869 ~ 894 MHz
	LTE Band 7	TX: 2500 ~ 2570 MHz	RX: 2620 ~ 2690 MHz
	LTE Band 12	TX: 699 ~ 716 MHz	RX: 729 ~ 746 MHz
	LTE Band 17	TX: 704 ~ 716 MHz	RX: 734 ~ 746 MHz
	LTE Band 26	TX: 814 ~ 849 MHz	RX: 859 ~ 894 MHz
	LTE Band 66	TX: 1710 ~ 1780 MHz	RX: 2110 ~ 2180 MHz
	LTE Band 38	TX: 2570 ~ 2620 MHz	RX: 2570 ~ 2620 MHz
	LTE Band 41	TX: 2496 ~ 2690 MHz	RX: 2496 ~ 2690 MHz
	2.4G WLAN	2412 ~ 2462 MHz	
	5G WLAN	5725 ~ 5850 MHz	
	Bluetooth	2402 ~ 2480 MHz	
Antenna Type	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna		
DTM	N/A		
Hotspot Function	Support		
Power Reduction	N/A		
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure		
Product Type	Portable Device		
EUT Type	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical prototype	

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	KDB 447498 D04 v01	447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
5	KDB 941225 D01 v03r01	3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES
6	KDB 941225 D05 v02r05	SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices
7	KDB 941225 D05A v01r02	REL. 10 LTE SAR TEST GUIDANCE AND KDB INQUIRIES
8	KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
9	KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
10	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS
11	KDB 616217 D04 v01r02	SAR for laptop and tablets

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ Controlled Exposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

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

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

3.3 Test Result Summary

3.3.1 Highest SAR Values

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Maximum Scaled SAR	Maximum Report SAR (W/kg)
		1 g(W/kg)	1 g(W/kg)
		Body	Body
		(Separation 0 mm)	(Separation 0 mm)
PCE	GSM 850	0.68	0.87
	GSM 1900	0.55	
	WCDMA Band 2	0.67	
	WCDMA Band 4	0.49	
	WCDMA Band 5	0.38	
	LTE Band 2	0.87	
	LTE Band 7	0.47	
	LTE Band 12	0.79	
	LTE Band 26	0.78	
	LTE Band 66	0.58	
	LTE Band 41	0.67	
DTS	2.4G WIFI	0.28	
NII	5G WIFI	0.66	
DSS	Bluetooth	0.17	
Limits (W/kg)		1.6	1.6
Test Verdict		Pass	

Note: This device supports LTE B4/5/17/38 and LTE B12/26/41/66.

Since the supported frequency span for LTE B4/5/17/38 falls completely within the supports frequency span for LTE B12/26/41/66, these LTE bands share the same transmission path, and LTE B4/5/17/38 have lower or the same target power as LTE B12/26/41/66; Therefore, SAR was only assessed for LTE B12/26/41/66.

3.3.2 Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR Values

Equipment	Class	Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)
		Body 1g (0mm)
PCE		1.59
DTS		1.31
NII		1.59
DSS		1.59
Limit (W/Kg)		1.60
Verdict		Pass

Note: Compared with the EUT of test report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued by Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center on Jan. 13, 2026.

1. From discrete LPDDR4X + EMMC to integrated EMCP+EMMC, and adjust the corresponding power supply components for the MEMORY peripheral circuit.

Therefore, the worst-case scenario was tested.

Other test result please refer to the report No. BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued by Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center on Jan. 13, 2026.

3.4 Test Uncertainty

3.4.1 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

1) System Measurement Uncertainty (Frequency range from 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

DASY5 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency band: 300 MHz - 3 GHz range)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob Dist.	Div	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)
Measurement System Errors								
CF	Probe Calibration	$\pm 12.0\%$	N	2	1	1	$\pm 6.0\%$	$\pm 6.0\%$
CF _{drift}	Probe Calibration Drift	$\pm 1.0\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$
LIN	Probe Linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$
BBS	Broadband Signal	$\pm 3.0\%$	N	2	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$
ISO	Probe Isotropy	$\pm 7.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 4.4\%$	$\pm 4.4\%$
DAE	Data Acquisition	$\pm 0.3\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3\%$	$\pm 0.3\%$
AMB	RF Ambient	$\pm 1.8\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.8\%$
Δ_{sys}	Probe Positioning	$\pm 0.2\%$	N	1	0.1 4	0.14	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$
DAT	Data Processing	$\pm 1.2\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$
Phantom and Device Errors								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.7 8	0.71	$\pm 2.0\%$	$\pm 1.8\%$
LIQ(T_σ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	$\pm 3.3\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7 8	0.71	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	$\pm 14.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$
DAS	Distance DUT - TSL	$\pm 2.1\%$	N	1	2	2	$\pm 4.2\%$	$\pm 4.2\%$
H	Device Holder	$\pm 3.8\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 3.8\%$	$\pm 3.8\%$
MOD	DUT Modulation ^m	$\pm 2.4\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.4\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$
TAS	Time-average SAR	$\pm 2.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$
RF _{drift}	DUT drift	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$
Correction to the SAR results								
C(ϵ, σ)	Deviation to Target	$\pm 1.9\%$	N	1	1	0.84	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.6\%$
C(R)	SAR scaling ^p	$\pm 0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\pm 0\%$
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty						$\pm 11.2\%$	$\pm 11.0\%$
U	Expanded Uncertainty						$\pm 22.3\%$	$\pm 22.2\%$

2) System Measurement Uncertainty (Frequency range from 3 GHz to 6 GHz)

DASY5 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency band: 3 GHz - 6 GHz range)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob Dist.	Div	(c _i) 1g	(c _i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)
Measurement System Errors								
CF	Probe Calibration	±14.0%	N	2	1	1	±7.0%	±7.0%
CF _{drift}	Probe Calibration Drift	±1.0%	N	1	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%
LIN	Probe Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%
BBS	Broadband Signal	±3.0%	N	2	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%
ISO	Probe Isotropy	±7.6%	R	√3	1	1	±4.4%	±4.4%
DAE	Data Acquisition	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%
AMB	RF Ambient	±1.8%	N	1	1	1	±1.8%	±1.8%
Δ _{sys}	Probe Positioning	±0.2%	N	1	0.3 3	0.33	±0.1%	±0.1%
DAT	Data Processing	±2.3%	N	1	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%
Phantom and Device Errors								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	±2.5%	N	1	0.7 8	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%
LIQ(T _σ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	±3.4%	R	√3	0.7 8	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	±14.0%	R	√3	0.2 5	0.25	±2.0%	±2.0%
DAS	Distance DUT - TSL	±2.1%	N	1	2	2	±4.2%	±4.2%
H	Device Holder	±3.8%	N	1	1	1	±3.8%	±3.8%
MOD	DUT Modulation ^m	±2.4%	R	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%
TAS	Time-average SAR	±2.6%	R	√3	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%
RF _{drift}	DUT drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%
Correction to the SAR results								
C(ε, σ)	Deviation to Target	±1.9%	N	1	1	0.84	±1.9%	±1.6%
C(R)	SAR scaling ^p	±0%	R	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty						±12.1%	±12.0%
U	Expanded Uncertainty						±24.2%	±24.0%

3.4.2 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system check

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

DASY5 Uncertainty Budget (Frequency band: 300 MHz - 6 GHz range)								
Symbol	Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c _i) 1g	(c _i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)
Measurement System Errors								
CF	Probe Calibration	±14.0%	N	2	1	1	±7.0%	±7.0%
CF _{drift}	Probe Calibration Drift	±1.0%	N	1	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%
LIN	Probe Linearity	±4.7%	R	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%
BBS	Broadband Signal	±0.0%	N	2	1	1	±0.0%	±0.0%
ISO	Probe Isotropy	±7.6%	R	√3	1	1	±4.4%	±4.4%
DAE	Data Acquisition	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%
AMB	RF Ambient	±1.8%	N	1	1	1	±1.8%	±1.8%
Δ _{sys}	Probe Positioning	±0.2%	N	1	0.33	0.33	±0%	±0%
Phantom and Device Errors								
LIQ(σ)	Conductivity (meas.) ^{DAK}	±2.5%	N	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%
LIQ(T _σ)	Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	±3.4%	R	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%
EPS	Phantom Permittivity	±14.0%	R	√3	0.25	0.25	±2.0%	±2.0%
DAS	Distance DUT - TSL	±1.0%	N	1	2	2	±2.0%	±2.0%
VAL	Validation antenna	±0.0%	R	√3	1	1	±0.0%	±0.0%
P _{in}	Accepted power	±1.2%	N	1	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%
RF _{drift}	DUT drift	±5.0%	R	√3	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%
Correction to the SAR results								
C(ε, σ)	Deviation to Target	±1.9%	N	1	1	0.84	±1.9%	±1.6%
u(ΔSAR)	Combined Uncertainty						±10.4%	±10.3%
U	Expanded Uncertainty						±20.7%	±20.5%

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

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

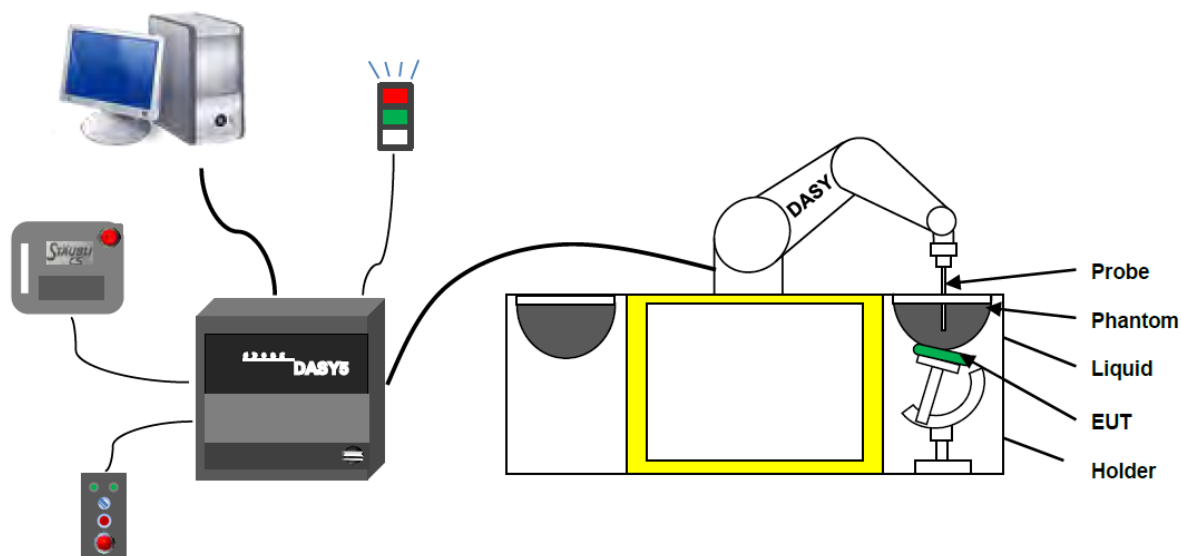
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram

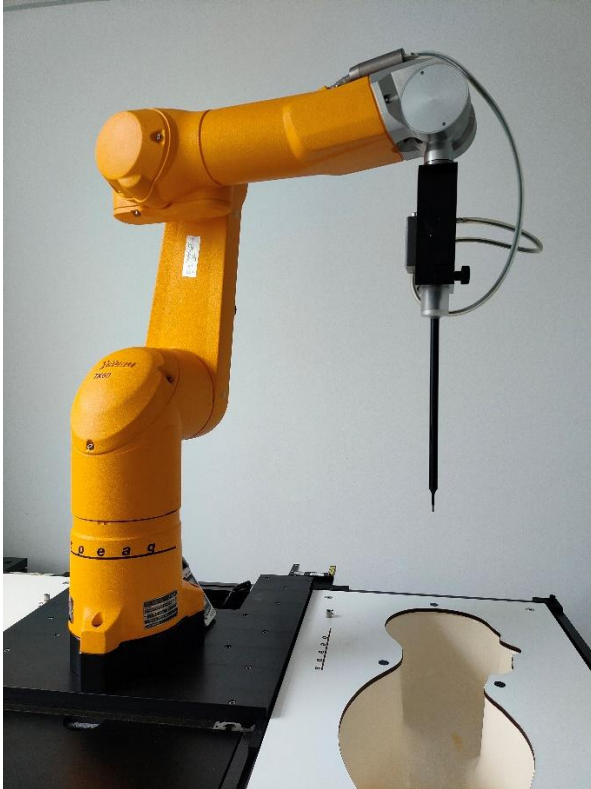


The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots. Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:



- High precision
(repeatability ± 0.02 mm)
- High reliability
(industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs
(virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
(brush less synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference
(motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4 with following specifications is used.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)



E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

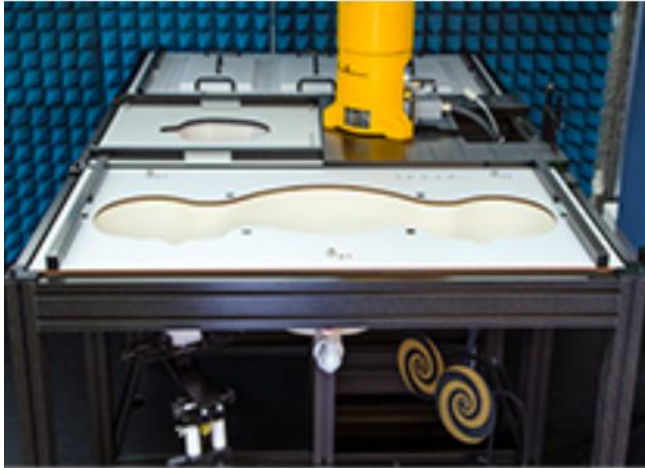
The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



- Input Impedance: 200M Ohm
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Common Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.



- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom



Serial Number	Material	Length	Height
SN 1473 SAM	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced	1000	500

4.2.6 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65° . The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

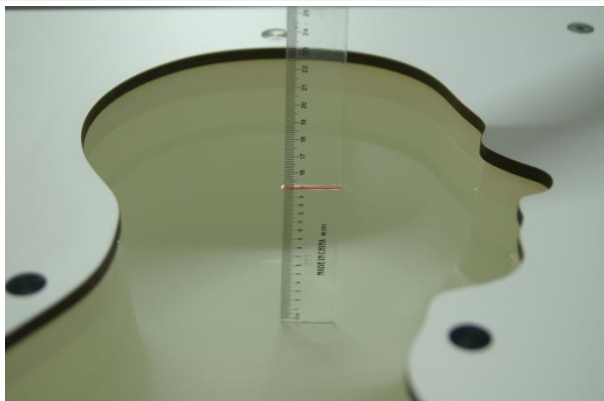


The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1° .

4.2.7 Simulating Liquid

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%.

Head Liquid Depth



Body Liquid Depth



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

TSL	Manufacturer / Model	Freq Range (MHz)	Main Ingredients
Head WideBand	SPEAG HBBL600-10000V6	600-10000	Ethanediol, Sodium petroleum sulfonate, Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2.4-diol, Alkoxylated alcohol

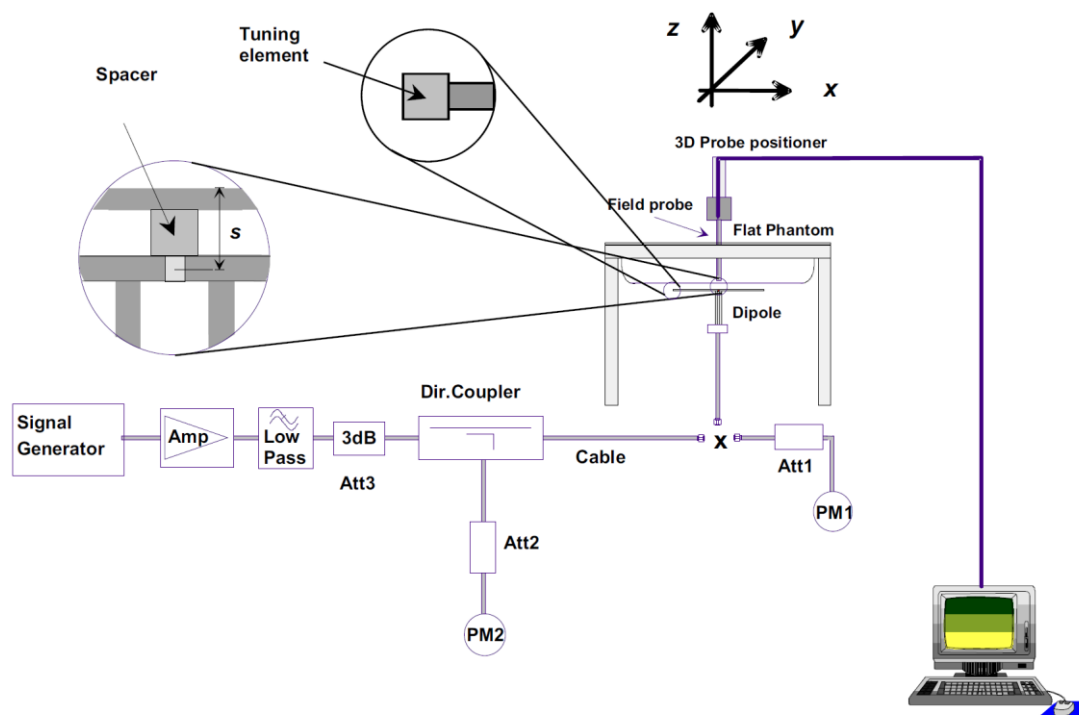
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

6.1 Tablet Exposure Condition

This DUT was tested in four different positions. They are back side, left edge, right edge, top edge and Bottom edge in these positions, the surface of DUT is touching with phantom 0mm.

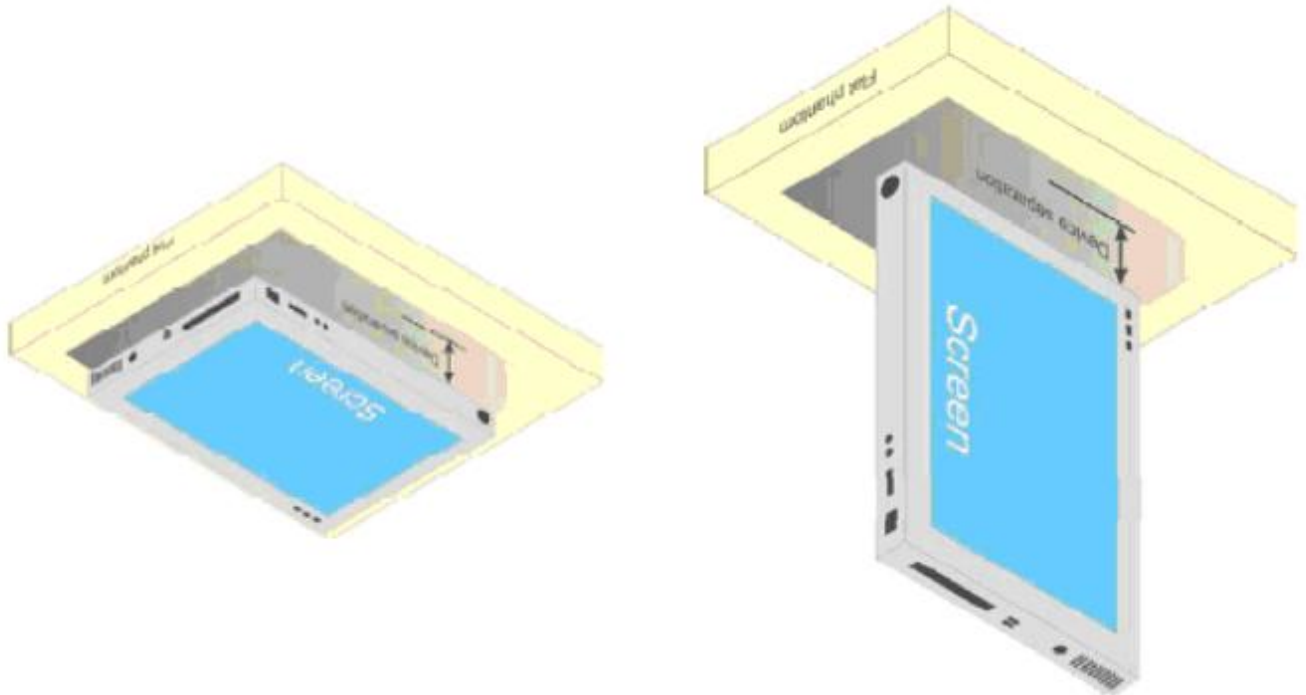
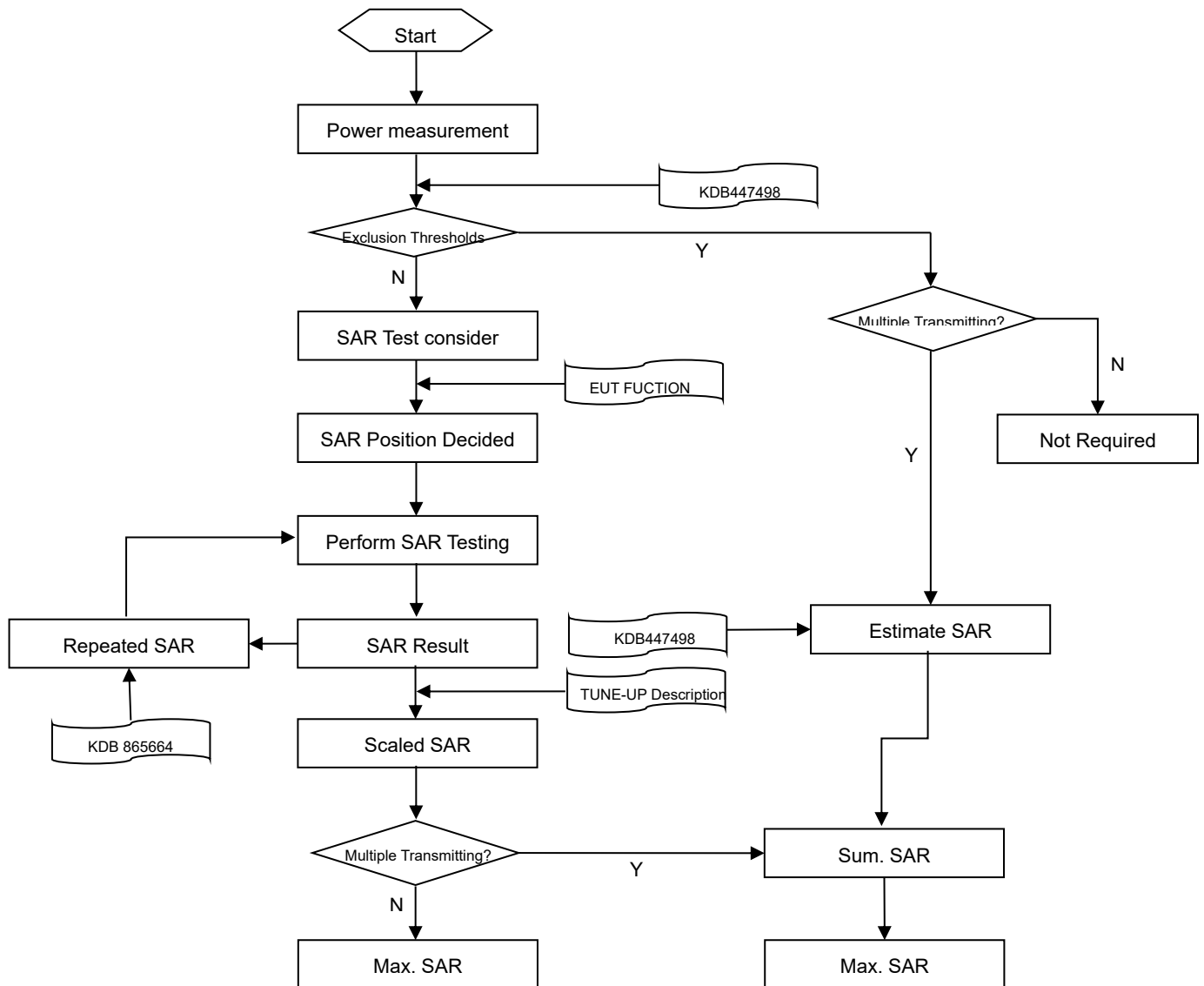


Fig Illustration for Lap-touching Position

7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1 g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

			≤3GHz	>3GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5±1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30°±1°	20°±1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)		≤ 5 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
		Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥30 mm	3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
				4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
				5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note:				
1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1 g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

- a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 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 over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 CONDUCTED RF OUPUT POWER

8.1 GSM

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

8.2 WCDMA

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

8.3 LTE

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

8.4 WIFI

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

8.5 Bluetooth

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

9 TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATION

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

10 TEST RESULT

Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.

10.1 Worse case test for LTE Band 2

Antenna	Test Position	Dist.	Test Mode	Channel	Freq. (MHz)	RB num.	RB Start	Power Drift (dB)	1 g Meas SAR (W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
Body														
Main	Back side	0mm	QPSK	18900	1880	1	0	0.05	0.687	23.87	24.50	1.156	0.794	1

11 SAR Measurement Variability

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 may be 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.

12 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION

Please refer the report BL-SH25B1270-701 which issued on Jan. 13, 2026.

13 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Software	Speag	DASY5	52.10.4.1535	N/A	N/A
1900MHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D1900V2	5d155	2024/09/02	2027/09/02
Data Acquisition Electronicsr	Speag	DAE4	SN: 1423	2025/06/05	2026/06/05
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	SN: 3974	2025/06/05	2026/06/05
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB100A	182635	2026/02/03	2027/02/03
Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45104512	2026/02/03	2027/02/03
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A	MY41499059	2026/02/03	2027/02/03
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A	MY41499060	2026/02/03	2027/02/03
Wireless Communication Test Set	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201061029	2026/02/05	2027/02/05
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY56301409	2026/02/03	2027/02/03
Thermometer	CEM	DT-322	220718792	2026/01/28	2027/01/28
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF7247001260	2026/01/28	2027/01/28
Power Amplifier	COM-MW	PAO.4	201704001	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Keysight	85070E	MY44300524	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Speag	SAM	SN: 1473	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: For dipole antennas, Tejet has adopted 3 years as calibration intervals, and on annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an 85070E Dielectric Probe Kit.

Head Liquid

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (°C)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ϵ)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ϵ)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2026.4.29	Head	1900	22.1	1.44	40.18	1.40	40.00	2.86	0.45

Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is $\pm 5\%$.

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by Speag, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 % (for 1 g).

Head liquid 1g

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2026.4.29	Head	1900	100	3.940	39.40	39.90	-1.25

Note: The tolerance limit of System validation $\pm 10\%$.

System Performance Check Data (1900MHz)

Date: 2026/4/29

Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.435$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3974; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2025/6/5
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1423; Calibrated: 2025/6/5
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD 000 P40 CC; Serial: 1473
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

CW1900/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.28 W/kg

CW1900/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 67.85 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

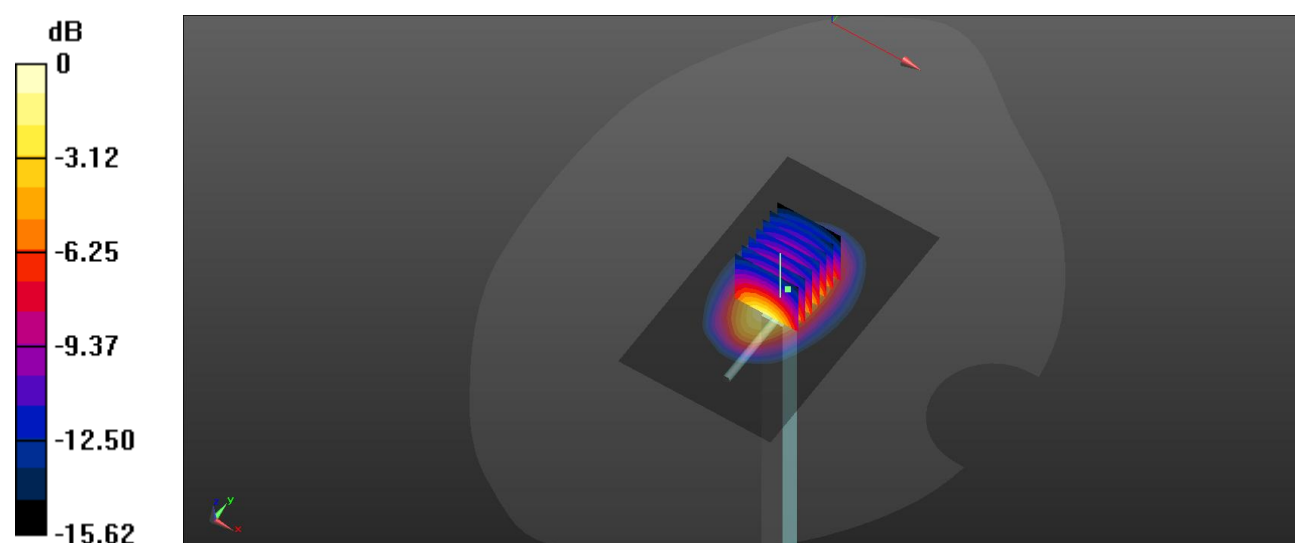
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.98 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.05 W/kg



0 dB = 6.05 W/kg

ANNEX C TEST DATA

Meas.1 Body Back Side 0mm LTE B2 CH18900

Date: 2026/4/29

Communication System Band: Band 2; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.422$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.135$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.1°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3974; ConvF(8.53, 8.53, 8.53); Calibrated: 2025/6/5
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1423; Calibrated: 2025/6/5
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD 000 P40 CC; Serial: 1473
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Ch18900/Area Scan (81x91x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.32 W/kg

Ch18900/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 2.313 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

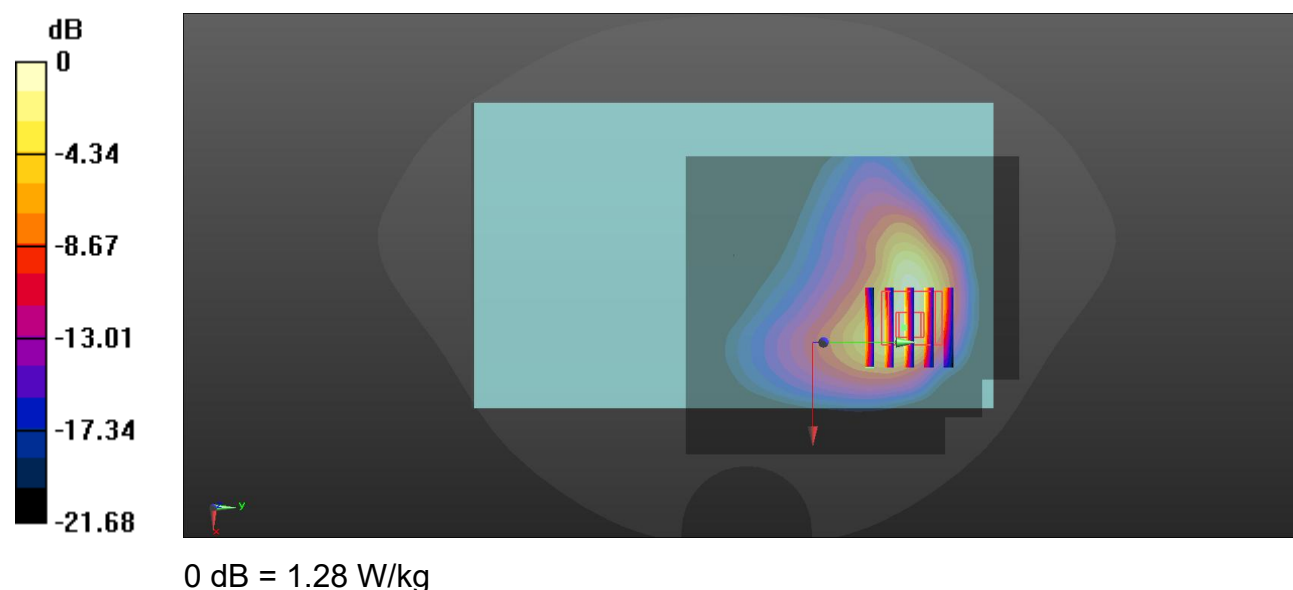
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.687 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.321 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 41.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.28 W/kg



ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “Ti-CC26040207-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “Ti-CC26040207-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “Ti-CC26040207-AC.pdf”.

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