ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02)

TEST REPORT

For

Advanced Technologies SRL

Ion Heliade Radulescu nr 26, Bucharest 021255, ROMANIA

Tested Model: Xylo Q
Multiple Model: Xylo X

Report Type:	**Product Type:**
Original Report	Smartphone Xylo

Test Engineer:	Sonia Zhou
Report Number:	RSZ160309002-22B
Report Date:	2016-03-30
Reviewed By:	Rocky Kang RF Engineer
Prepared By:	Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) 6/F, the 3rd Phase of WanLi Industrial Building ShiHua Road, FuTian Free Trade Zone Shenzhen, Guangdong, China Tel: +86-755-33320018 Fax: +86-755-33320008 www.baclcorp.com.cn

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

The *Advanced Technologies SRL*'s product, model number: *Xylo Q* or the "EUT" in this report was a *Smartphone Xylo*, which was measured approximately: 126.9 mm (L) × 64.1 mm (W) × 10.35 mm (H), rated with input voltage: DC 3.7V rechargeable Li-ion battery.

Note: The series product, model Xylo X and Xylo Q. Model Xylo Q was selected for fully testing, which was explained detailedly in the attached product similarity declaration letter.

**All measurement and test data in this report was gathered from production sample serial number: 1601567 (Assigned by BACL, Shenzhen).The EUT supplied by the applicant was received on 2016-03-09.*

Objective

This report is prepared on behalf of *Advanced Technologies SRL* in accordance with ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02), Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

The objective is to determine the compliance of EUT with ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02).

Related Submittal(s)/Grant(s)

No related submittal(s).

Test Methodology

All measurements contained in this report were conducted with ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02).

Measurement uncertainty with radiated emission is 5.81 dB for 30MHz-1GHz and 4.88 dB for above 1GHz, 1.95dB for conducted measurement.

Test Facility

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) to collect test data is located on the 6/F, the 3rd Phase of WanLi Industrial Building, ShiHua Road, FuTian Free Trade Zone Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.

Test site at Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) has been fully described in reports submitted to the Federal Communication Commission (FCC). The details of these reports have been found to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules on October 31, 2013. The facility also complies with the radiated and AC line conducted test site criteria set forth in ANSI C63.4-2014.

The Federal Communications Commission has the reports on file and is listed under FCC Registration No.: 382179. The test site has been approved by the FCC for public use and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database.

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

Description of Test Configuration

The system was configured for testing in an engineering mode.

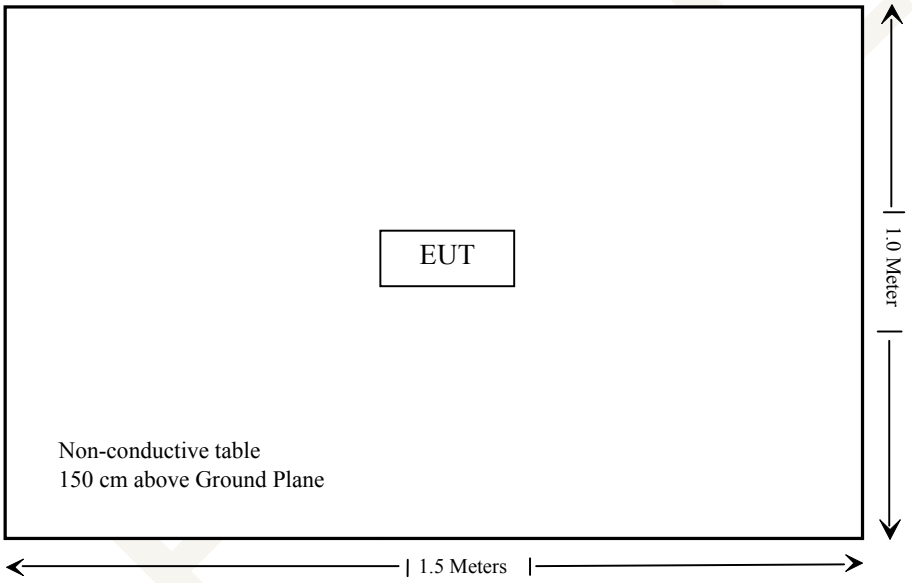
EUT Exercise Software

No exercise software was used.

Equipment Modifications

No modification was made to the EUT tested.

Block Diagram of Test Setup



SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02)	Description of Test	Test Result
§ 4.3.2.2	RF output power	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.3	Power Spectral Density	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.4	Duty Cycle, Tx-sequence, Tx-gap	Not Applicable
§ 4.3.2.5	Medium Utilisation (MU) factor	Not Applicable
§ 4.3.2.6	Adaptivity	Not Applicable*
§ 4.3.2.7	Occupied Channel Bandwidth	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.8	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.9	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.10	Receiver spurious emissions	Compliance
§ 4.3.2.11	Receiver Blocking	Not Applicable*
§ 4.3.2.12	Geo-location capability	Not Applicable**

Note:

The supplier declared that the equipment is adaptive equipment
Not Applicable – This item only for non-adaptive equipment
Not Applicable* –The test item does not apply for equipment within a maximum RF output power level of less than 10 dBm (e.i.r.p).
Not Applicable** –The supplier declared that the equipment has no this function.

ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.2 – RF OUTPUT POWER

Applicable Standard

This requirement applies to all types of equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS.

The RF output power is defined as the mean equivalent isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of the equipment during a transmission burst.

For adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be 20 dBm.

The maximum RF output power for non-adaptive equipment shall be declared by the supplier and shall not exceed 20 dBm. See clause 5.3.1 m). For non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum RF output power shall be equal to or less than the value declared by the supplier.

This limit shall apply for any combination of power level and intended antenna assembly.

Test Procedure

The test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1:

- Use a fast power sensor suitable for 2,4 GHz and capable of minimum 1 MS/s.
- Use the following settings:
  - Sample speed 1 MS/s or faster.
  - The samples shall represent the RMS power of the signal.
  - Measurement duration: For non-adaptive equipment: equal to the observation period defined in clause 4.3.1.3.2 or clause 4.3.2.4.2. For adaptive equipment, the measurement duration shall be long enough to ensure a minimum number of bursts (at least 10) are captured.

NOTE 1: For adaptive equipment, to increase the measurement accuracy, a higher number of bursts may be used.

Step 2:

- For conducted measurements on devices with one transmit chain:
  - Connect the power sensor to the transmit port, sample the transmit signal and store the raw data. Use these stored samples in all following steps.
- For conducted measurements on devices with multiple transmit chains:
  - Connect one power sensor to each transmit port for a synchronous measurement on all transmit ports.
  - Trigger the power sensors so that they start sampling at the same time. Make sure the time difference between the samples of all sensors is less than 500 ns.
  - For each individual sampling point (time domain), sum the coincident power samples of all ports and store them. Use these summed samples in all following steps.

Step 3:

- Find the start and stop times of each burst in the stored measurement samples.
  The start and stop times are defined as the points where the power is at least 30 dB below the highest value of the stored samples in step 2.

NOTE 2: In case of insufficient dynamic range, the value of 30 dB may need to be reduced appropriately.

Step 4:

• Between the start and stop times of each individual burst calculate the RMS power over the burst using the formula below. Save these Pburst values, as well as the start and stop times for each burst.

$$P_{burst} = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{n=1}^{k} P_{sample}(n)$$

with 'k' being the total number of samples and 'n' the actual sample number

Step 5:

• The highest of all Pburst values (value "A" in dBm) will be used for maximum e.i.r.p. calculations.

Step 6:

• Add the (stated) antenna assembly gain "G" in dBi of the individual antenna.
• If applicable, add the additional beamforming gain "Y" in dB.
• If more than one antenna assembly is intended for this power setting, the maximum overall antenna gain (G or G + Y) shall be used.
• The RF Output Power (P) shall be calculated using the formula below:

P = A + G + Y

• This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.1.2.3 or clause 4.3.2.2.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Agilent	P-Series Power Meter	N1912A	MY5000448	2015-12-18	2016-12-17
ESPEC	Temperature & Humidity Chamber	EL-10KA	09107726	2015-11-01	2016-10-31
Agilent	Wideband Power Sensor	N1921A	MY54210016	2015-12-18	2016-12-17

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	24 ℃
Relative Humidity:	50 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-21.

Test Mode: Transmitting

Test Result: Compliant, please refer to following table.

BLE Mode:

Test Condition			Ave. Output Power (dBm)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	EIRP (dBm)	Limits (dBm)	Test Results
Channel	Temperature (℃)	Voltage (V_{DC})					
Low channel	-20	3.7	-2.44	1.00	-1.44	20	Compliant
	+25	3.7	-2.43	1.00	-1.43	20	Compliant
	+55	3.7	-2.43	1.00	-1.43	20	Compliant
Middle channel	-20	3.7	-2.24	1.00	-1.24	20	Compliant
	+25	3.7	-2.21	1.00	-1.21	20	Compliant
	+55	3.7	-2.19	1.00	-1.19	20	Compliant
High channel	-20	3.7	-2.45	1.00	-1.45	20	Compliant
	+25	3.7	-2.47	1.00	-1.47	20	Compliant
	+55	3.7	-2.46	1.00	-1.46	20	Compliant

ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.3 - POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Applicable Standard

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.3.2, this requirement applies to all types of equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS.

The Power Spectral Density is the mean equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) spectral density in a 1 MHz bandwidth during a transmission burst.

For equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS, the maximum Power Spectral Density is limited to 10 dBm per MHz.

Test Procedure

The transmitter shall be connected to a spectrum analyser and the Power Spectral Density as defined in clause 4.3.2.3 shall be measured and recorded.

The test procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1:

Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:

- Start Frequency: 2 400 MHz
- Stop Frequency: 2 483.5 MHz
- Resolution BW: 10 kHz
- Video BW: 30 kHz
- Sweep Points: > 8 350

NOTE: For spectrum analysers not supporting this number of sweep points, the frequency band may be segmented.

- Detector: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep time: 10 s; the sweep time may be increased further until a value where the sweep time has no impact on the RMS value of the signal

For non-continuous signals, wait for the trace to stabilize. Save the data (trace data) set to a file.

Step 2:

For conducted measurements on smart antenna systems using either operating mode 2 or operating mode 3 (see clause 5.1.3.2), repeat the measurement for each of the transmit ports. For each sampling point (frequency domain), add up the coincident power values (in mW) for the different transmit chains and use this as the new data set.

Step 3:

Add up the values for power for all the samples in the file using the formula below.

$$P_{Sum} = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{n=1}^{k} P_{sample}(n)$$

with 'k' being the total number of samples and 'n' the actual sample number

Step 4:

Normalize the individual values for power (in dBm) so that the sum is equal to the RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.) measured in clause 5.3.2 and save the corrected data. The following formulas can be used:

$$C_{Corr} = P_{Sum} - P_{e.i.r.p}$$

$$P_{Samplecorr}(n) = P_{Sample}(n) - C_{Corr}$$

with 'n' being the actual sample number

Step 5:

Starting from the first sample $P_{Samplecorr}(n)$ (lowest frequency), add up the power (in mW) of the following samples representing a 1 MHz segment and record the results for power and position (i.e. sample #1 to sample #100). This is the Power Spectral Density (e.i.r.p.) for the first 1 MHz segment which shall be recorded.

Step 6:

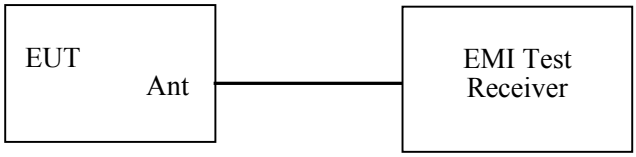
Shift the start point of the samples added up in step 5 by one sample and repeat the procedure in step 5 (i.e. sample #2 to sample #101).

Step 7:

Repeat step 6 until the end of the data set and record the Power Spectral Density values for each of the 1 MHz segments.

From all the recorded results, the highest value is the maximum Power Spectral Density for the UUT. This value, which shall comply with the limit given in clause 4.3.2.3.3, shall be recorded in the test report.

Test Setup Block diagram



Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESR	1316.3003K03-101746-zn	2015-06-13	2016-06-13

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

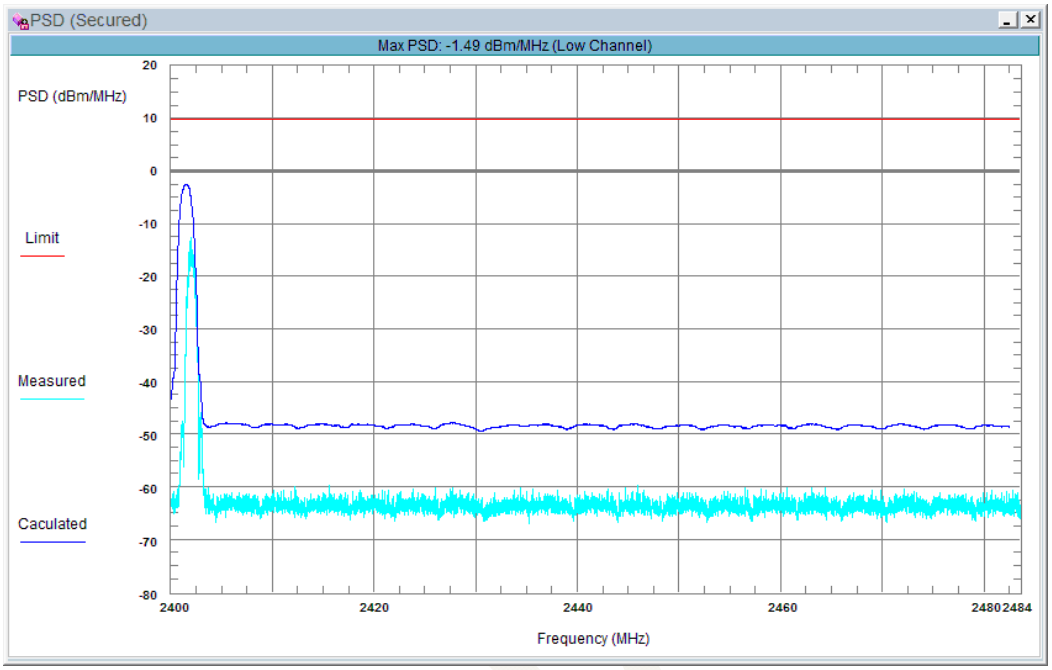
Temperature:	21 ℃
Relative Humidity:	50 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-17.

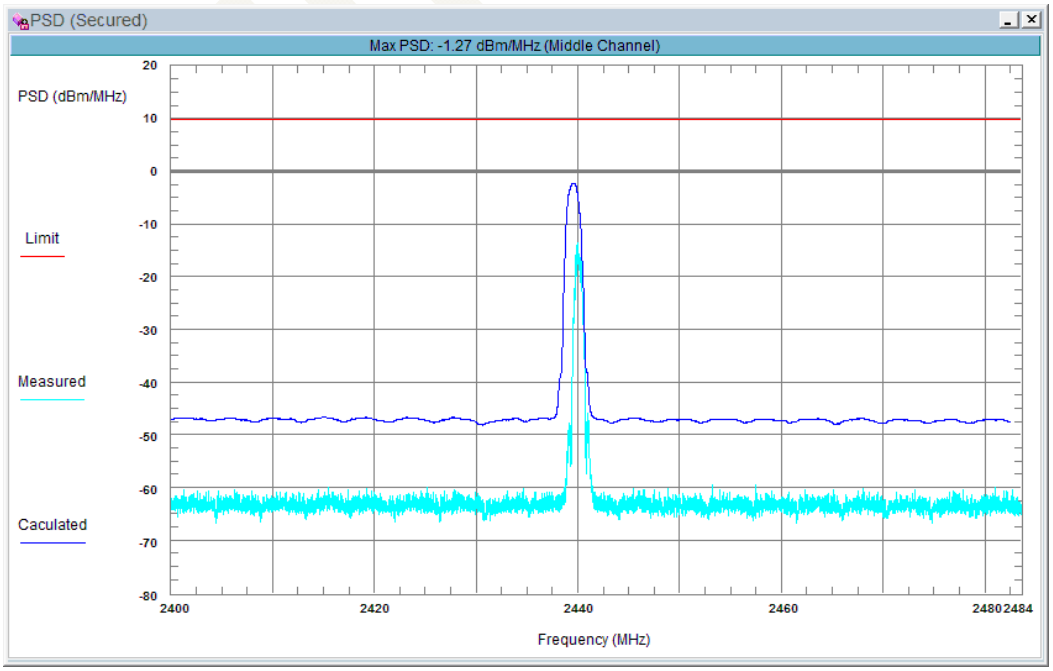
Test Result: Compliant, please refer to following plots.

Test Mode: Transmitting

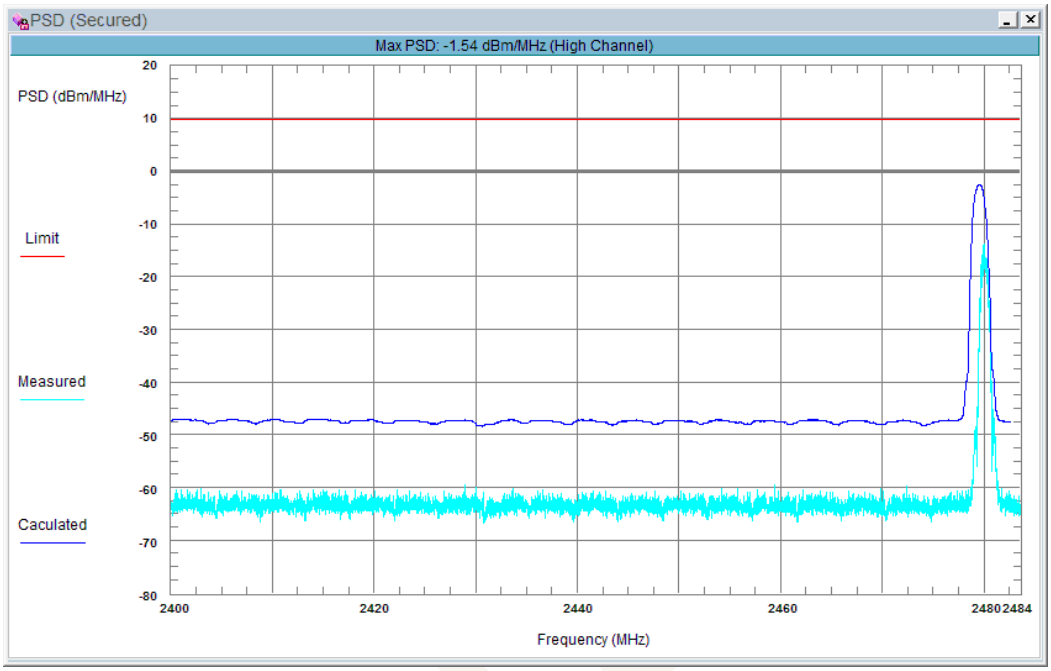
Low Channel: 2402 MHz



Middle Channel: 2440 MHz



High Channel: 2480 MHz



ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.7 – OCCUPIED CHANNEL BANDWIDTH

Applicable Standard

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.7.2, the occupied channel bandwidth is the bandwidth that contains 99 % of the power of the signal.

Limit:

The Occupied Channel Bandwidth shall fall completely within the band given in clause 1.
In addition, for non-adaptive equipment using wide band modulations other than FHSS and with e.i.r.p greater than 10 dBm, the occupied channel bandwidth shall be less than 20 MHz.

Test Procedure

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

Step 1:

Connect the UUT to the spectrum analyser and use the following settings:

- Centre Frequency: The centre frequency of the channel under test
- Resolution BW: ~ 1 % of the span without going below 1 %
- Video BW: 3 × RBW
- Frequency Span for frequency hopping equipment: Lowest frequency separation that is used within the hopping sequence
- Frequency Span for other types of equipment: 2 × Nominal Channel Bandwidth (e.g. 40 MHz for a 20 MHz channel)
- Detector Mode: RMS
- Trace Mode: Max Hold
- Sweep time: 1 s

Step 2:

Wait for the trace to stabilize.
Find the peak value of the trace and place the analyser marker on this peak.

Step 3:

Use the 99 % bandwidth function of the spectrum analyser to measure the Occupied Channel Bandwidth of the UUT. This value shall be recorded.

NOTE: Make sure that the power envelope is sufficiently above the noise floor of the analyser to avoid the noise signals left and right from the power envelope being taken into account by this measurement.

Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESR	1316.3003K03-101746-zn	2015-06-13	2016-06-13

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	24 ℃
Relative Humidity:	48 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

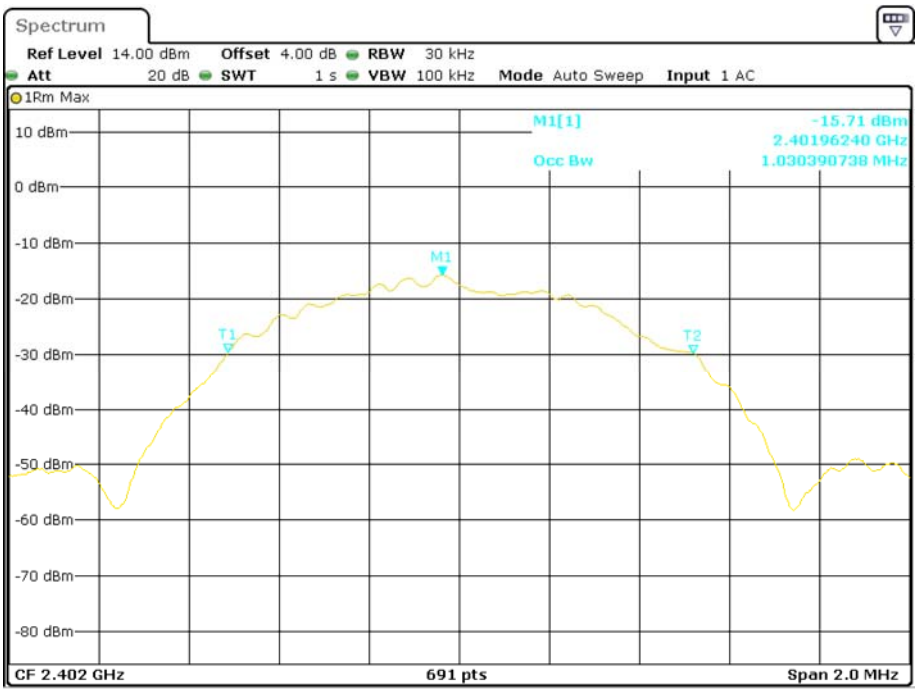
The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-16.

Test Mode: Transmitting

Test Result: Compliant, please refer to following table and plots.

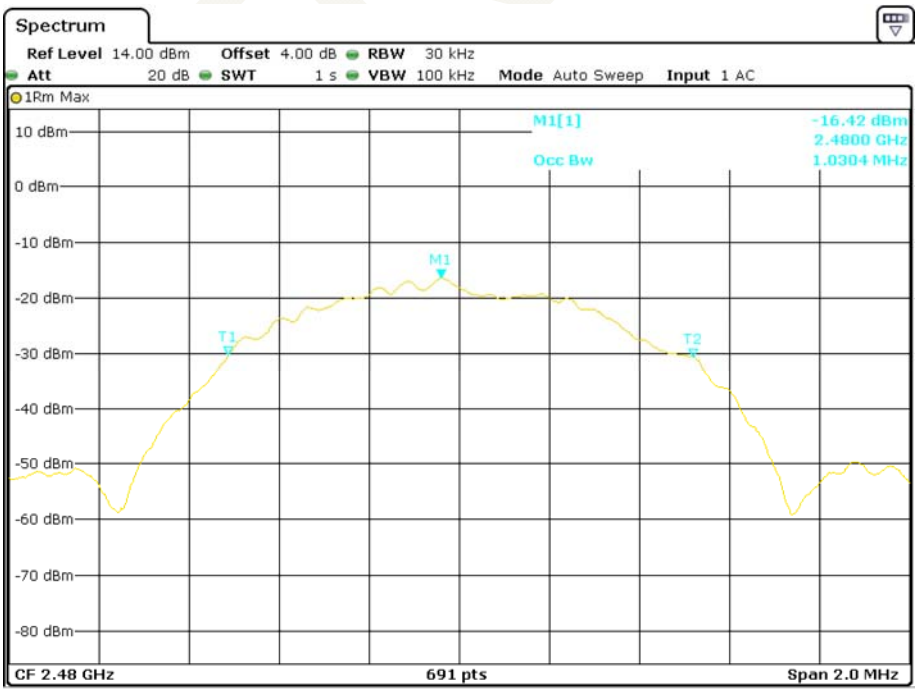
Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)
BLE	2402	1.030
	2480	1.030

Low Channel



Date: 16.MAR.2016 15:38:10

High Channel



Date: 16.MAR.2016 15:38:53

ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.8 – TRANSMITTER UNWANTED EMISSION IN THE OUT-OF-BAND DOMAIN

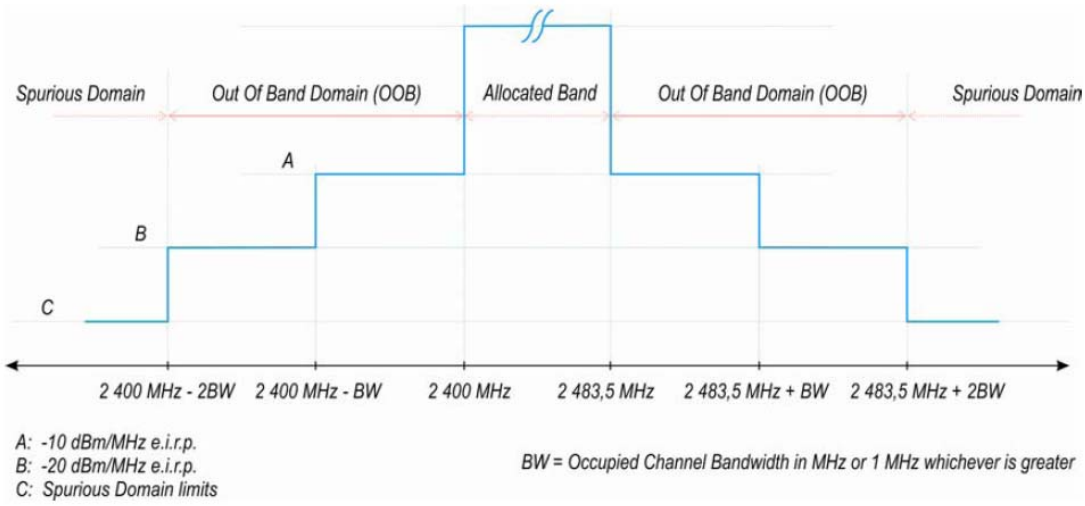
Applicable Standard

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.8.2, Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are emissions when the equipment is in Transmit mode, on frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious emissions.

Limit:

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain but outside the allocated band, shall not exceed the values provided by the mask in figure 3.

NOTE: Within the 2 400 MHz to 2 483.5 MHz band, the Out-of-band emissions are fulfilled by compliance with the Occupied Channel Bandwidth requirement in clause 4.3.2.7.



Test Procedure

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §5.3.9.2.1

Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESR	1316.3003K03-101746-zn	2015-06-13	2016-06-13

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

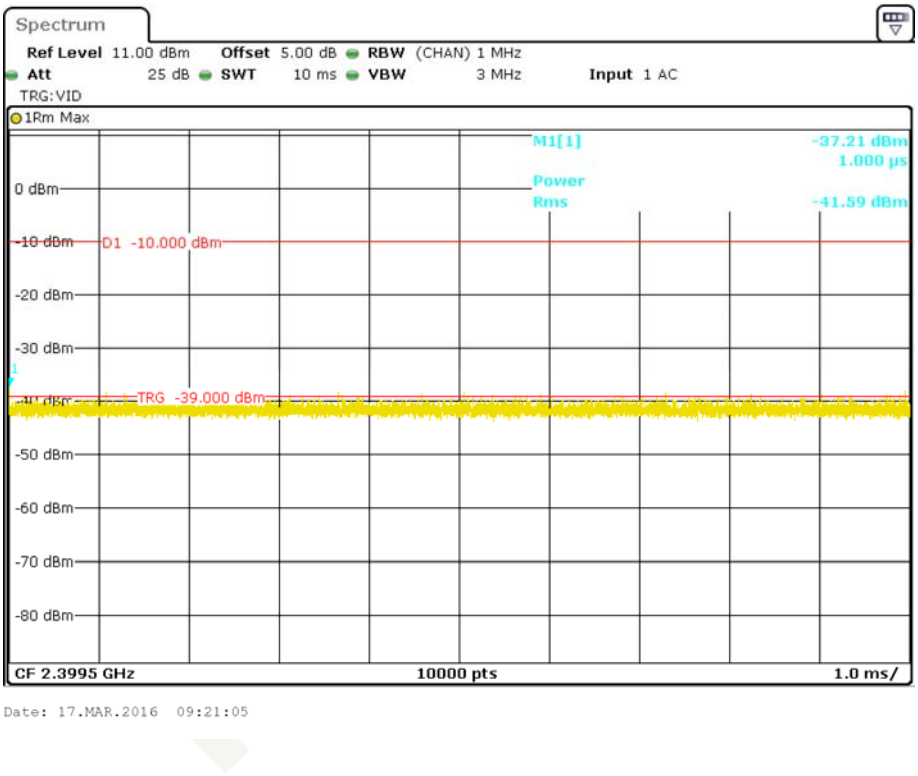
Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21 ℃
Relative Humidity:	50 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

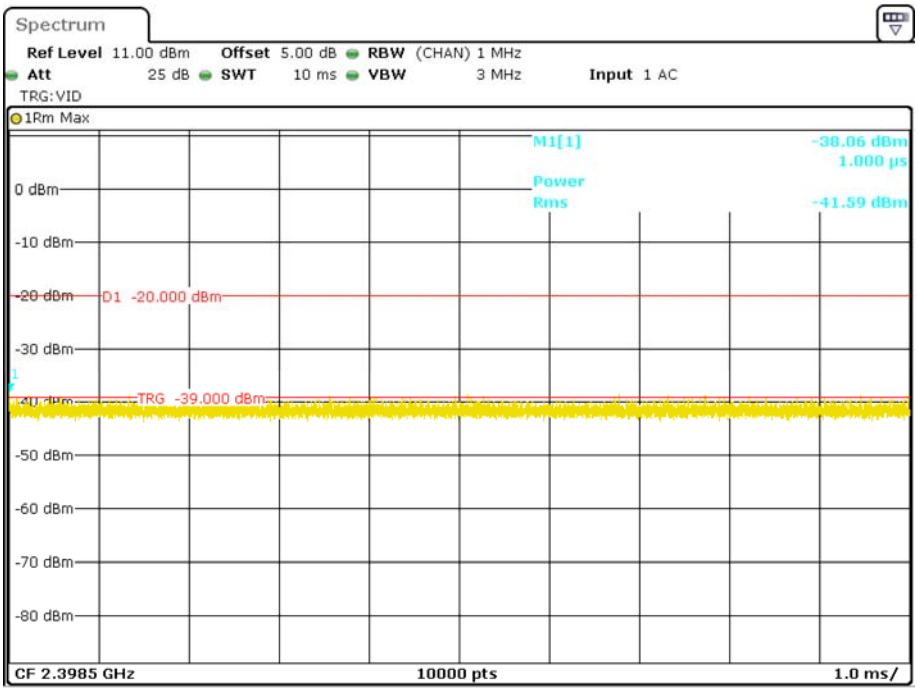
The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-17.

Test Mode: Transmitting (worst case)

2400MHz-BW

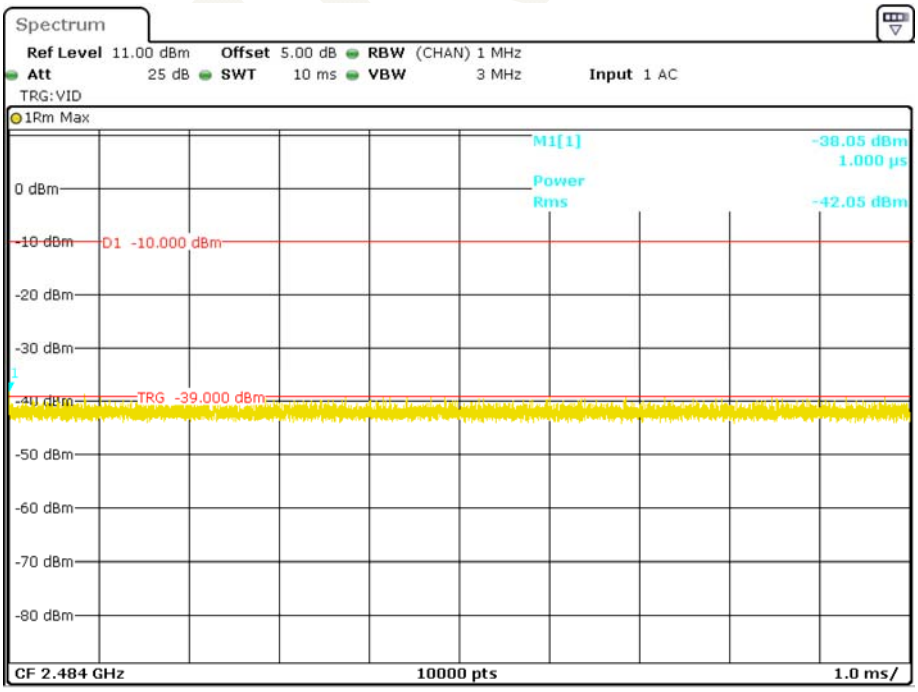


2400MHz-2BW



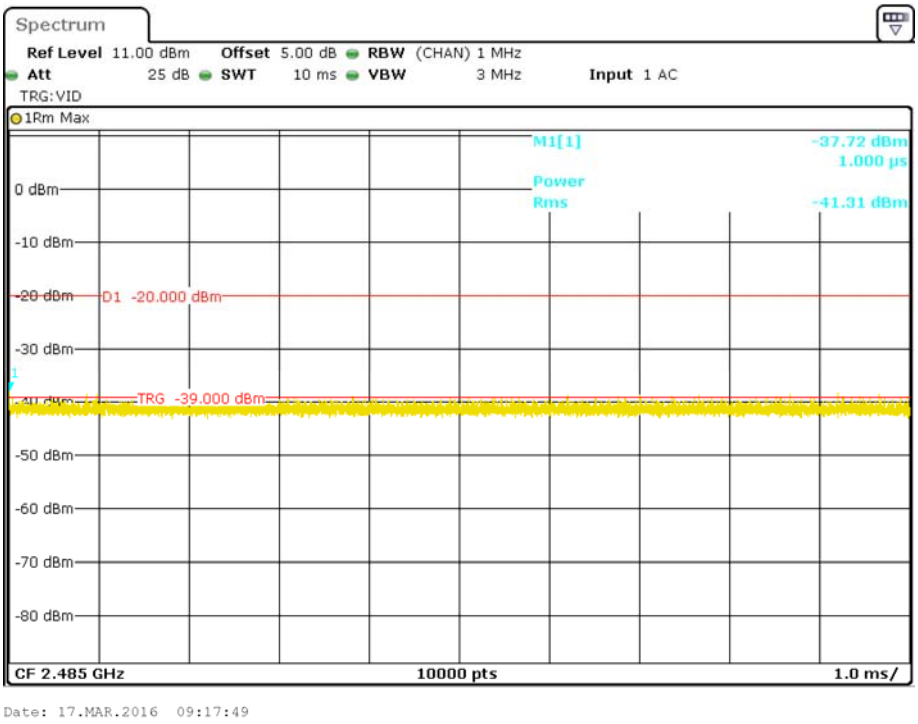
Date: 17.MAR.2016 09:22:12

2483.5MHz+BW



Date: 17.MAR.2016 09:19:51

2483.5MHz+2BW



ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.9 – TRANSMITTER UNWANTED EMISSION IN THE SPURIOUS DOMAIN

Applicable Standard

Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions outside the allocated band and outside the Out-of-band Domain as indicated in figure 3 when the equipment is in Transmit mode.

The transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall not exceed the values given in the following table.

Transmitter limits for spurious emissions

Frequency Range	Maximum power e.r.p (≤ 1 GHz) e.i.r.p (> 1 GHz)	Bandwidth
30 MHz to 47 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
47 MHz to 74 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
74 MHz to 87,5 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
87,5 MHz to 118 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
118 MHz to 174 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
174 MHz to 230 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
230 MHz to 470 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
470 MHz to 862 MHz	-54 dBm	100 kHz
862 MHz to 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	-30 dBm	1MHz

NOTE: In case of equipment with antenna connectors, these limits apply to emissions at the antenna port (conducted) and to the emissions radiated by the cabinet. In case of integral antenna equipment (without temporary antenna connectors), these limits apply to emissions radiated by the equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

All measurements involve certain levels of uncertainties, especially in field of EMC. The factors contributing to uncertainties are spectrum analyzer, cable loss, antenna factor calibration, antenna directivity, antenna factor variation with height, antenna phase center variation, antenna factor frequency interpolation, measurement distance variation, site imperfections, mismatch (average), and system repeatability.

Based on CISPR 16-4-2:2011, the expended combined standard uncertainty of radiation emissions at Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) is 5.81 dB for 30MHz-1GHz.and 4.88 dB for above 1GHz, and it will not be taken into consideration for the test data recorded in the report.

Test Procedure

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §5.3.10.2

Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Sunol Sciences	Horn Antenna	DRH-118	A052304	2014-12-29	2017-12-28
Sunol Sciences	Bi-log Antenna	JB1	A040904-2	2014-12-07	2017-12-06
Rohde & Schwarz	Signal Analyzer	FSIQ26	8386001028	2015-12-11	2016-12-11
Mini	Pre-amplifier	ZVA-183-S+	5969001149	2015-04-23	2016-04-23
HP	Signal Generator	8657A	3217A04699	2015-12-19	2016-12-18
HP	Amplifier	HP8447E	1937A01046	2015-05-06	2016-05-06
HP	Synthesized Sweeper	HP 8341B	2624A00116	2015-07-02	2016-07-01
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	101120	2015-12-15	2016-12-14
COM POWER	Dipole Antenna	AD-100	041000	2015-08-18	2016-08-18
A.H. System	Horn Antenna	SAS-200/571	135	2015-08-18	2018-08-17

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	24 ℃
Relative Humidity:	48 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-16.

Test Mode: Transmitting

30 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz:

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Turntable Angle Degree	Rx Antenna		Substituted			Absolute Level (dBm)	EN 300 328	
			Height (m)	Polar (H/V)	SG Level (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain (dB)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
Low Channel										
189.60	31.00	239	2.3	H	-66.0	0.29	0	-66.29	-54	12.29
189.60	32.48	309	1.4	V	-64.5	0.29	0	-64.79	-54	10.79
4804.00	42.47	116	2.4	H	-56.9	2.10	9.90	-49.10	-30	19.10
4804.00	41.71	29	1.6	V	-57.5	2.10	9.90	-49.70	-30	19.70
High Channel										
189.60	32.26	142	2.4	H	-64.7	0.29	0	-64.99	-54	10.99
189.60	31.93	357	2.2	V	-65.1	0.29	0	-65.39	-54	11.39
4960.00	41.35	230	1.1	H	-58.9	1.90	10.00	-50.80	-30	20.80
4960.00	41.65	259	2.5	V	-58.6	1.90	10.00	-50.50	-30	20.50

Note:
Absolute Level = SG Level - Cable loss + Antenna Gain
Margin = Limit- Absolute Level

ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.10 – RECEIVER SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Applicable Standard

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §4.3.2.10, the receiver spurious emissions are emissions at any frequency when the equipment is in receive mode.

The spurious emissions of the receiver shall not exceed the values given in the following table

Frequency range	Maximum power, e.r.p.	Measurement bandwidth
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE: In case of equipment with antenna connectors, these limits apply to emissions at the antenna port (conducted) and to the emissions radiated by the cabinet. In case of integral antenna equipment (without temporary antenna connectors), these limits apply to emissions radiated by the equipment.

Measurement Uncertainty

All measurements involve certain levels of uncertainties, especially in field of EMC. The factors contributing to uncertainties are spectrum analyzer, cable loss, antenna factor calibration, antenna directivity, antenna factor variation with height, antenna phase center variation, antenna factor frequency interpolation, measurement distance variation, site imperfections, mismatch (average), and system repeatability.

Based on CISPR 16-4-2:2011, the expended combined standard uncertainty of radiation emissions at Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) is 5.81 dB for 30MHz-1GHz and 4.88 dB for above 1GHz, and it will not be taken into consideration for the test data recorded in the report.

Test Procedure

According to ETSI EN 300 328 V1.9.1 (2015-02) §5.3.11.2

Test Equipment List and Details

Manufacturer	Description	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Sunol Sciences	Horn Antenna	DRH-118	A052304	2014-12-29	2017-12-28
Sunol Sciences	Bi-log Antenna	JB1	A040904-2	2014-12-07	2017-12-06
Rohde & Schwarz	Signal Analyzer	FSIQ26	8386001028	2015-12-11	2016-12-11
Mini	Pre-amplifier	ZVA-183-S+	5969001149	2015-04-23	2016-04-23
HP	Signal Generator	8657A	3217A04699	2015-12-19	2016-12-18
HP	Amplifier	HP8447E	1937A01046	2015-05-06	2016-05-06
HP	Synthesized Sweeper	HP 8341B	2624A00116	2015-07-02	2016-07-01
Rohde & Schwarz	EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	101120	2015-12-15	2016-12-14
COM POWER	Dipole Antenna	AD-100	041000	2015-08-18	2016-08-18
A.H. System	Horn Antenna	SAS-200/571	135	2015-08-18	2018-08-17

*** Statement of Traceability:** Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) attests that all calibrations have been performed in accordance to requirements, traceable to National Primary Standards and International System of Units (SI).

Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	24 ℃
Relative Humidity:	48 %
ATM Pressure:	101 kPa

The testing was performed by Sonia Zhou on 2016-03-16.

Test Mode: Receiving

30 MHz ~ 12.75 GHz:

Frequency (MHz)	Receiver Reading (dBμV)	Turntable Angle Degree	Rx Antenna		Substituted			Absolute Level (dBm)	EN 300 328	
			Height (m)	Polar (H/V)	SG Level (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain (dB)		Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
Low Channel										
189.60	30.68	221	2.4	H	-66.3	0.29	0	-66.59	-57	9.59
189.60	32.02	24	2.1	V	-65.0	0.29	0	-65.29	-57	8.29
1455.88	41.61	38	2.5	H	-68.0	1.19	6.50	-62.69	-47	15.69
1455.88	42.17	69	2.2	V	-66.5	1.19	6.50	-61.19	-47	14.19
High Channel										
189.60	30.72	63	1.6	H	-66.3	0.29	0	-66.59	-57	9.59
189.60	31.22	38	1.2	V	-65.8	0.29	0	-66.09	-57	9.09

1411.33	40.66	102	2.3	H	-69.0	1.23	6.40	-63.83	-47	16.83
1411.33	41.94	301	1.1	V	-67.7	1.23	6.40	-62.53	-47	15.53

Note:
Absolute Level = SG Level - Cable loss + Antenna Gain
Margin = Limit- Absolute Level

EXHIBIT A - E.1 INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY EN 300 328 V1.9.1, CLAUSE 5.3.1

In accordance with EN 300 328, clause 5.3.1, the following information is provided by the supplier.

a) The type of modulation used by the equipment:

☐ FHSS
☒ other forms of modulation

b) In case of FHSS modulation:

In case of non-Adaptive Frequency Hopping equipment:
The number of Hopping Frequencies:_____.

In case of Adaptive Frequency Hopping Equipment:
The maximum number of Hopping Frequencies:_____;
The minimum number of Hopping Frequencies: _____;
The Dwell Time: _____;

The Minimum Channel Occupation Time: ……..

c) Adaptive / non-adaptive equipment:

☐ non-adaptive Equipment
☒ adaptive Equipment without the possibility to switch to a non-adaptive mode
☐ adaptive Equipment which can also operate in a non-adaptive mode

d) In case of adaptive equipment:

The Channel Occupancy Time implemented by the equipment: _____ms

☐ The equipment has implemented an LBT based DAA mechanism

In case of equipment using modulation different from FHSS:

☐ The equipment is Frame Based equipment
☐ The equipment is Load Based equipment
☐ The equipment can switch dynamically between Frame Based and Load Based equipment

The CCA time implemented by the equipment: _____µs

The value q is _____.

☐ The equipment has implemented an non-LBT based DAA mechanism
☐ The equipment can operate in more than one adaptive mode

e) In case of non-adaptive Equipment:

The maximum RF Output Power (e.i.r.p.): _____dBm
The maximum (corresponding) Duty Cycle: _____ %

Equipment with dynamic behaviour, that behaviour is described here. (e.g. the different combinations of duty cycle and corresponding power levels to be declared):
_____.

f) The worst case operational mode for each of the following tests:

RF Output Power: -1.19dBm;
Power Spectral Density -1.27dBm/MHz;
Duty cycle, Tx-Sequence, Tx-gap N/A;
Dwell time, Minimum Frequency Occupation & Hopping Sequence (only for FHSS equipment)
N/A;
Hopping Frequency Separation (only for FHSS equipment) N/A;
Medium Utilisation N/A;
Adaptivity & Receiver Blocking N/A;
Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1.030MHz;
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the OOB domain -41.31dBm/MHz;
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain -64.79dBm;
Receiver spurious emissions -65.29dBm;

g) The different transmit operating modes (tick all that apply):

☒ Operating mode 1: Single Antenna Equipment
☒ Equipment with only 1 antenna
☐ Equipment with 2 diversity antennas but only 1 antenna active at any moment in time
☐ Smart Antenna Systems with 2 or more antennas, but operating in a (legacy) mode where only 1 antenna is used. (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode in smart antenna systems)

☐ Operating mode 2: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas without beam forming
☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput / (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1
☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2
Note: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

☐ Operating mode 3: Smart Antenna Systems - Multiple Antennas with beam forming
☐ Single spatial stream / Standard throughput (e.g. IEEE 802.11™ [i.3] legacy mode)
☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1
☐ High Throughput (> 1 spatial stream) using Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2
Note: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

h) In case of Smart Antenna Systems:

The number of Receive chains: ;
The number of Transmit chains: ;

☐ symmetrical power distribution
☐ asymmetrical power distribution

In case of beam forming, the maximum beam forming gain: N/A;

Note: Beam forming gain does not include the basic gain of a single antenna.

i) Operating Frequency Range(s) of the equipment:

Operating Frequency Range 1: 2402 MHz to 2480 MHz

Note: Add more lines if more Frequency Ranges are supported.

j) Occupied Channel Bandwidth(s):

Occupied Channel Bandwidth 1: 1.030 MHz
Occupied Channel Bandwidth 2: _____ MHz
Occupied Channel Bandwidth 3: _____ MHz
Occupied Channel Bandwidth 4: _____ MHz

Note: Add more lines if more channel bandwidths are supported.

k) Type of Equipment (stand-alone, combined, plug-in radio device, etc.):

☒ Stand-alone
☐ Combined Equipment (Equipment where the radio part is fully integrated within another type of equipment)
☐ Plug-in radio device (Equipment intended for a variety of host systems)
☐ Other _____;

l) The extreme operating conditions that apply to the equipment:

Operating temperature range: -20 ° C to +55 ° C
Operating voltage range: _____ V to _____ V_{DC}
Details provided are for the: ☒ stand-alone equipment
☐ combined (or host) equipment
☐ test jig

m) The intended combination(s) of the radio equipment power settings and one or more antenna assemblies and their corresponding e.i.r.p levels:

Antenna Type:

☒ Integral Antenna

Antenna Gain: 1.0 dBi

If applicable, additional beamforming gain (excluding basic antenna gain): _____ dB

☐ Temporary RF connector provided
☐ No temporary RF connector provided
☐ Dedicated Antennas (equipment with antenna connector)
☐ Single power level with corresponding antenna(s)
☐ Multiple power settings and corresponding antenna(s)

Number of different Power Levels: _____;
Power Level 1: _____ dBm

Note 1: Add more lines in case the equipment has more power levels.
Note 2: These power levels are conducted power levels (at antenna connector).

For each of the Power Levels, provide the intended antenna assemblies, their corresponding gains (G) and the resulting e.i.r.p. levels also taking into account the beamforming gain (Y) if applicable

n) The nominal voltages of the stand-alone radio equipment or the nominal voltages of the combined (host) equipment or test jig in case of plug-in devices:

Details provided are for the: ☒stand-alone equipment
☐ combined (or host) equipment
☐ test jig

Supply Voltage ☐ AC mains State AC voltage _____ V
☒ DC State DC voltage 3.7 V

In case of DC, indicate the type of power source
☐ Internal Power Supply
☐ External Power Supply or AC/DC adapter
☒ Battery
☐ Other:_____.

o) Describe the test modes available which can facilitate testing:

Continuous transmiting and normal operation.

p) The equipment type (e.g. Bluetooth®, IEEE 802.11™ [i.3], proprietary, etc.):

Bluetooth®.

q) If applicable, the statistical analysis referred to in clause 5.3.1 q)

(to be provided as separate attachment)

r) If applicable, the statistical analysis referred to in clause 5.3.1 r)

(to be provided as separate attachment)

s) Geo-location capability supported by the equipment:

☐ Yes
☐ The geographical location determined by the equipment as defined in clause 4.3.1.13.2 or clause 4.3.2.12.2 is not accessible to the user.

☒ No

EXHIBIT B - CE PRODUCT LABELING

CE Label Format

CE 1313

Specifications: The marking set out above must be affixed to the apparatus or to its data plate and have a minimum height of 5 mm. The elements should be easily readable and indelible. They may be placed anywhere on the apparatus case or in its battery compartment. No tool should be needed to view the marking. 1313: 4 digit notified body number

Note: The label should contain the below content

① The name of the manufacturer or the person responsible for placing the apparatus on the market
② Type
③ Batch and/or serial numbers

Proposed Label Location on EUT

Model: Xylo Q

Model: Xylo X

EXHIBIT C - EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Model: Xylo Q

EUT – Front View

EUT – Rear View

EUT – Top View

EUT – Bottom View

EUT –Left Side View

EUT – Right Side View

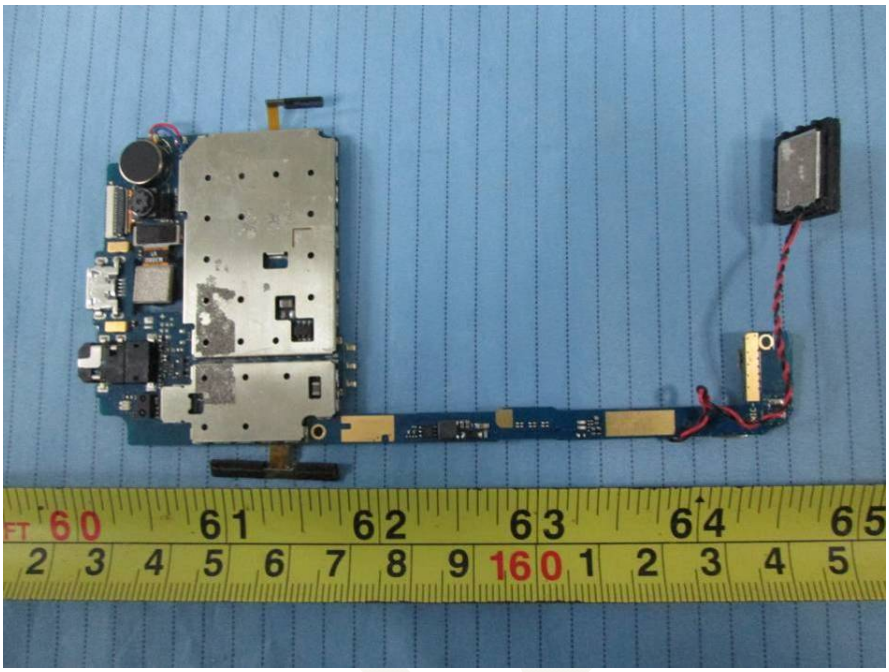
EUT –Cover off View 1

EUT –Cover off View 2

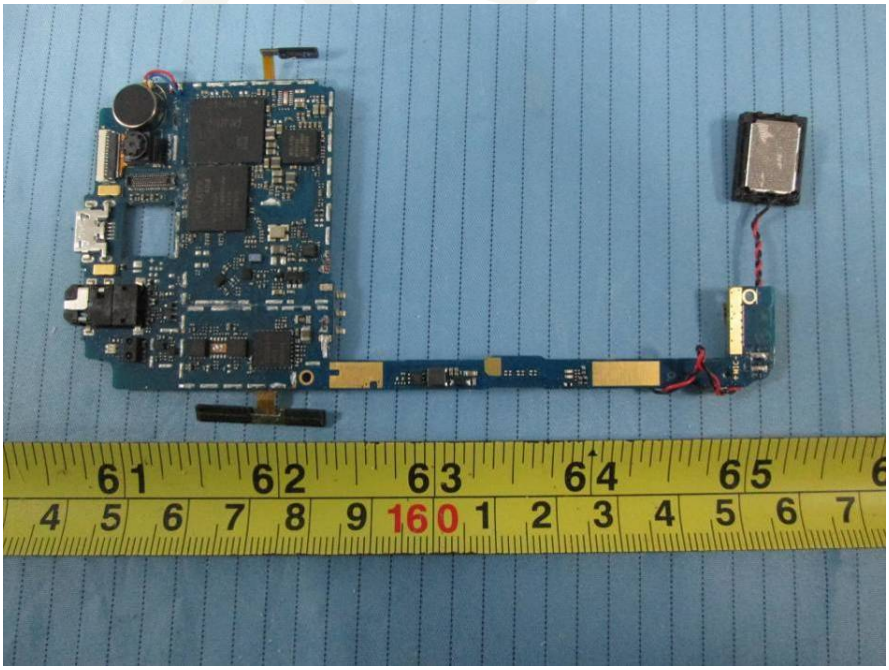
EUT –Cover off View 3

EUT –Cover off View 4

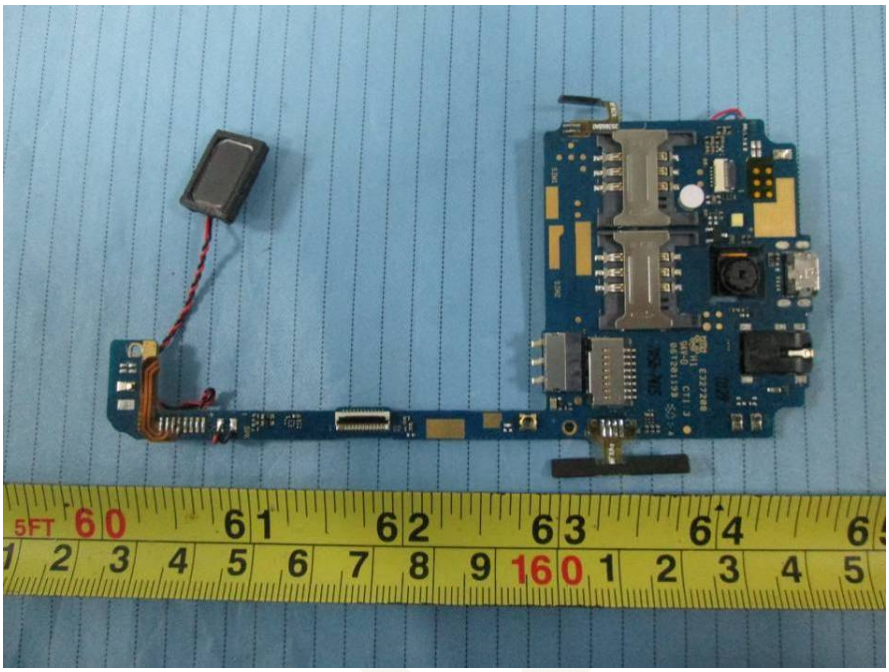
EUT – Main Board Top View



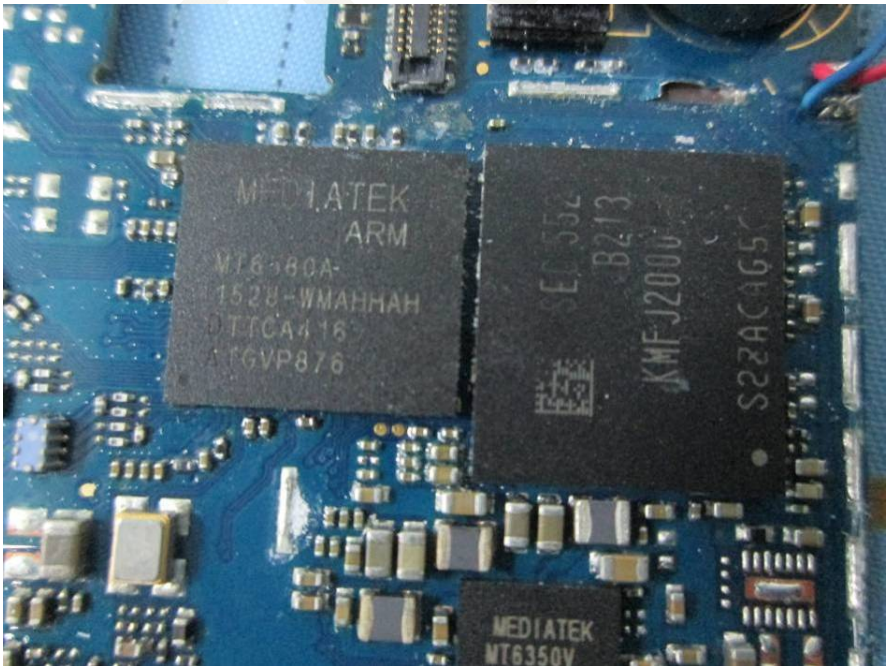
EUT – Main Board Top Shielding off View



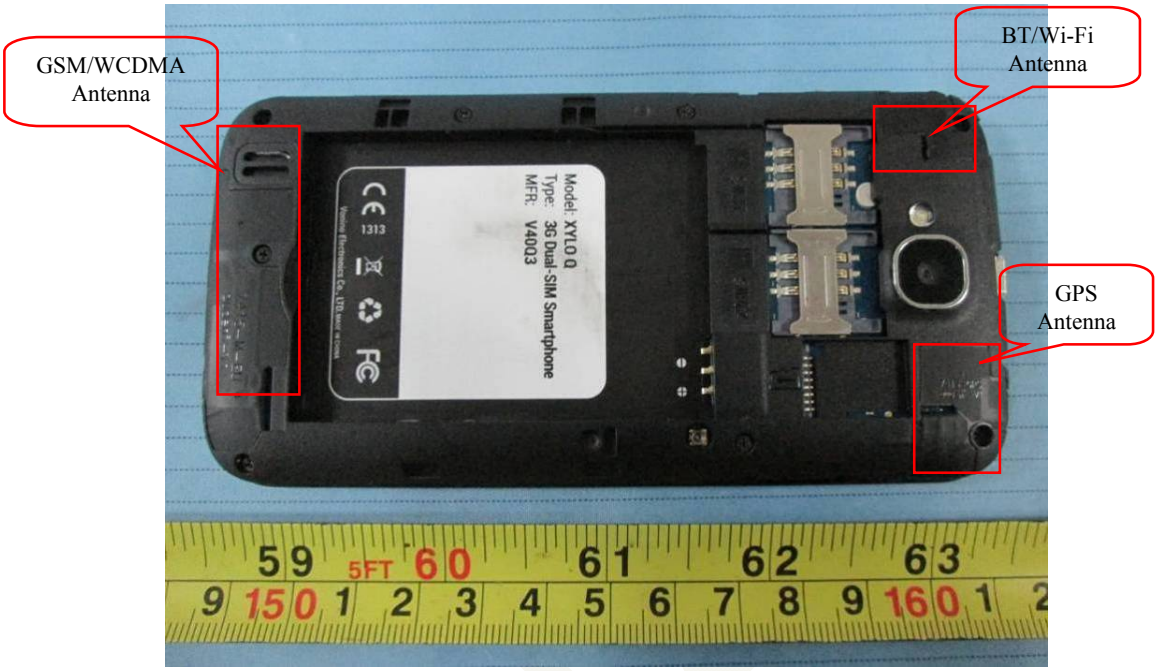
EUT – Main Board Bottom View



EUT – IC Chip View

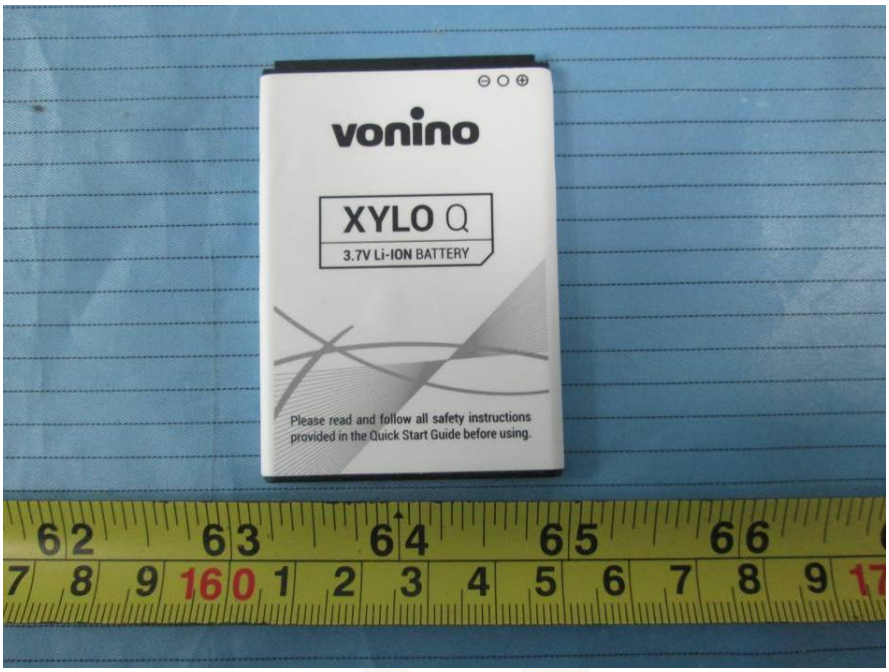


EUT – Antenna View



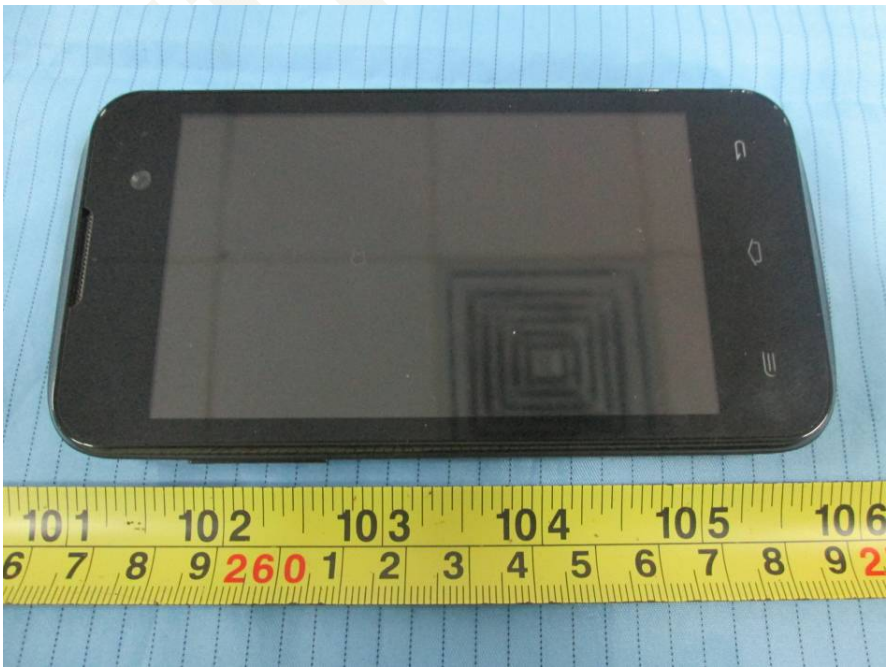
EUT – Battery Top View

EUT – Battery Bottom View



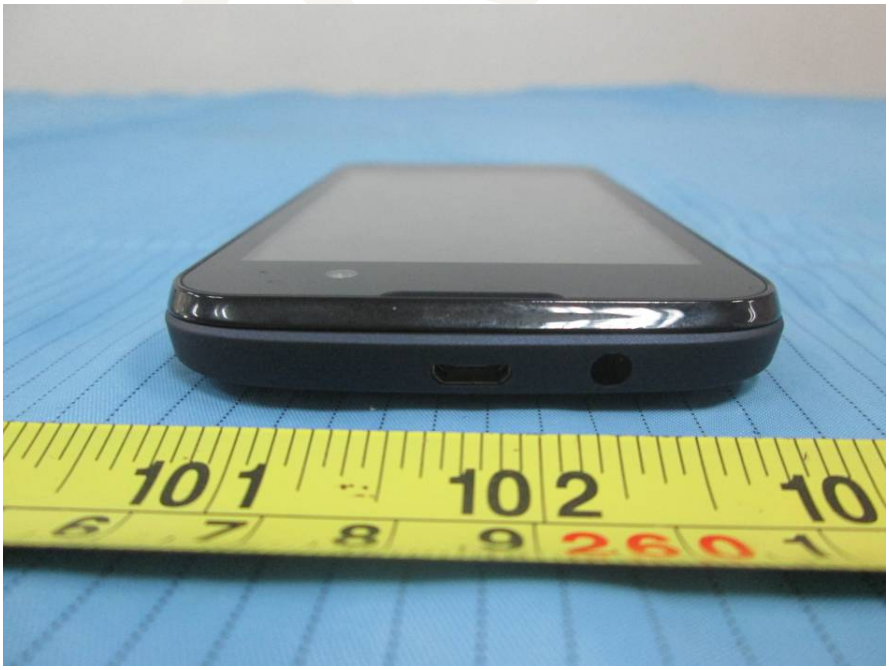
Model: Xylo X

EUT – Front View

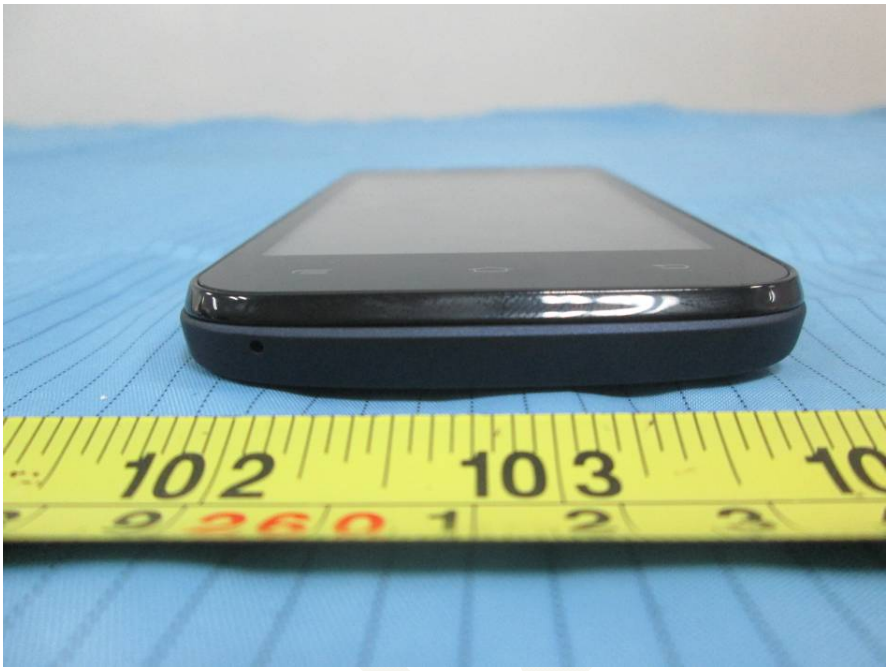


EUT – Rear View

EUT – Top View



EUT – Bottom View



EUT –Left Side View

EUT – Right Side View

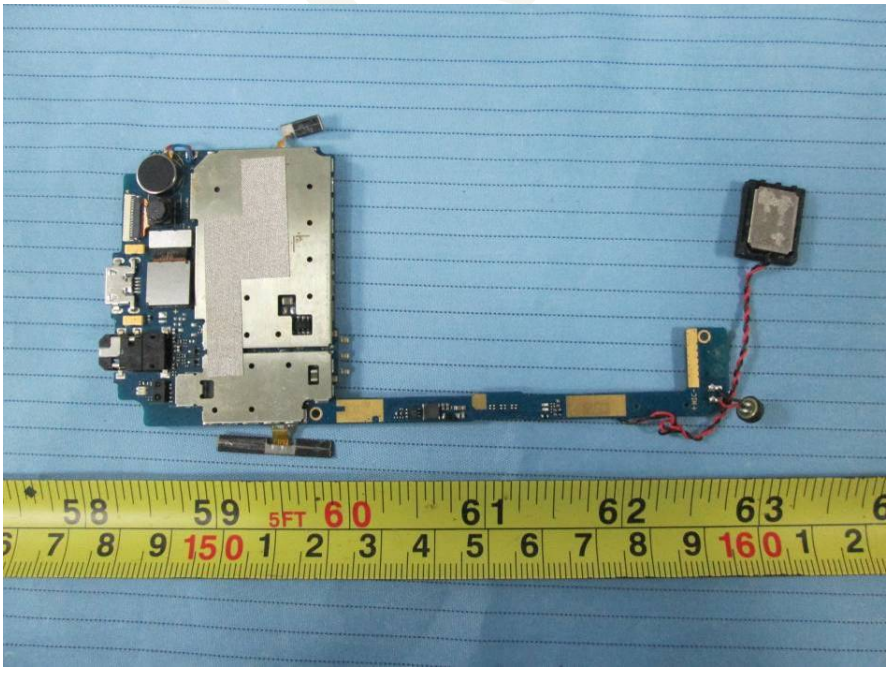
EUT –Cover off View 1

EUT –Cover off View 2

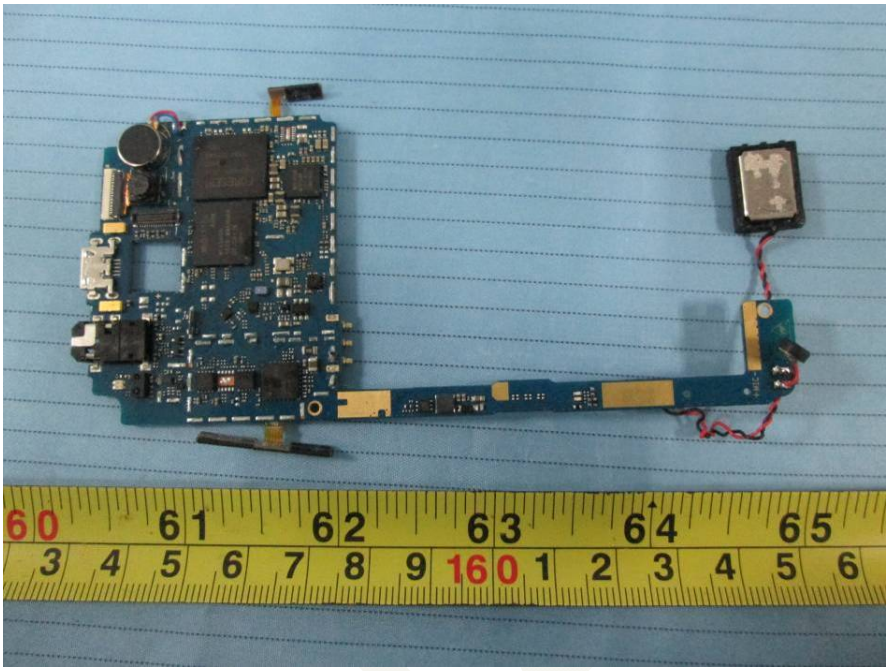
EUT –Cover off View 3

EUT –Cover off View 4

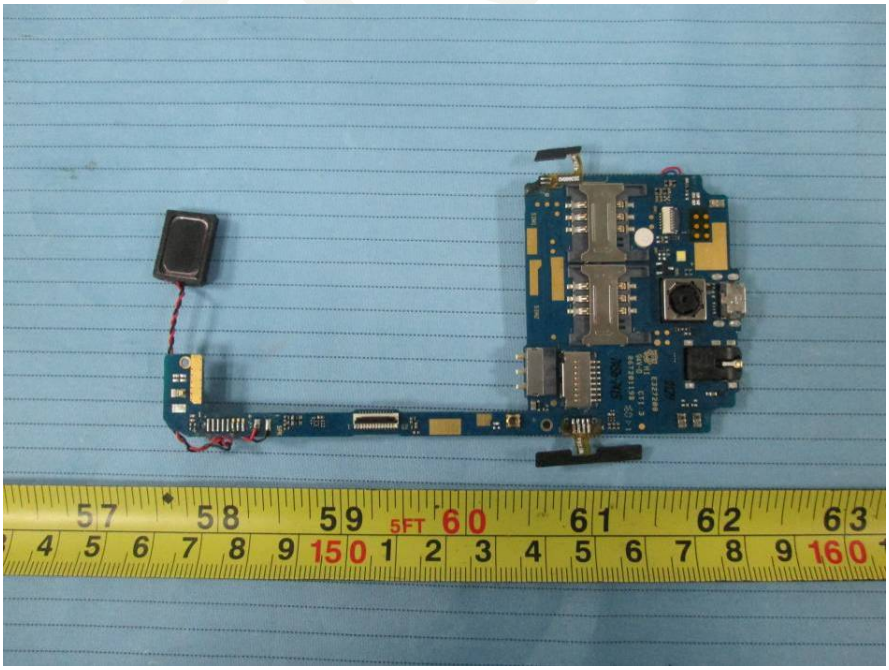
EUT – Main Board Top View



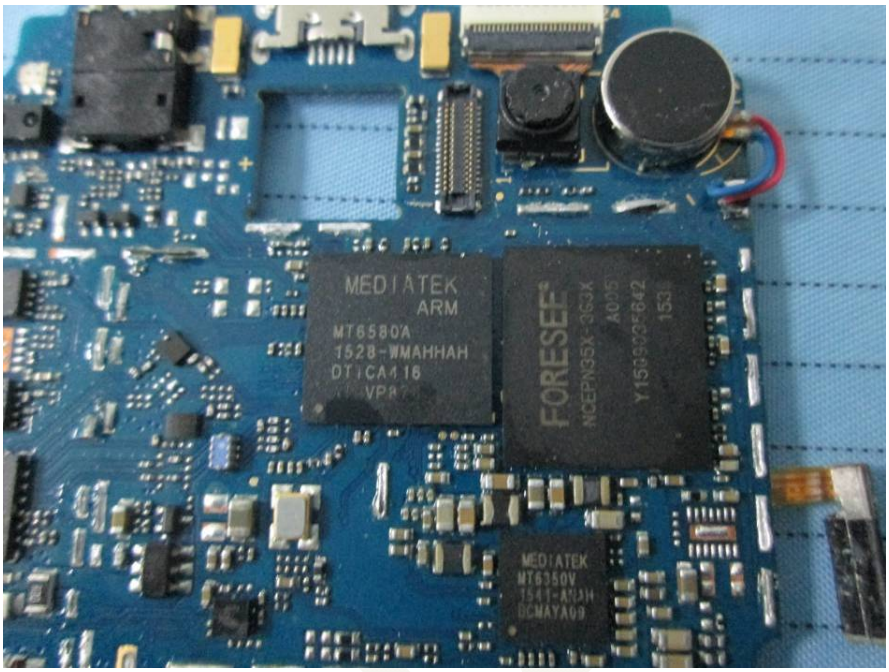
EUT – Main Board Top Shielding off View



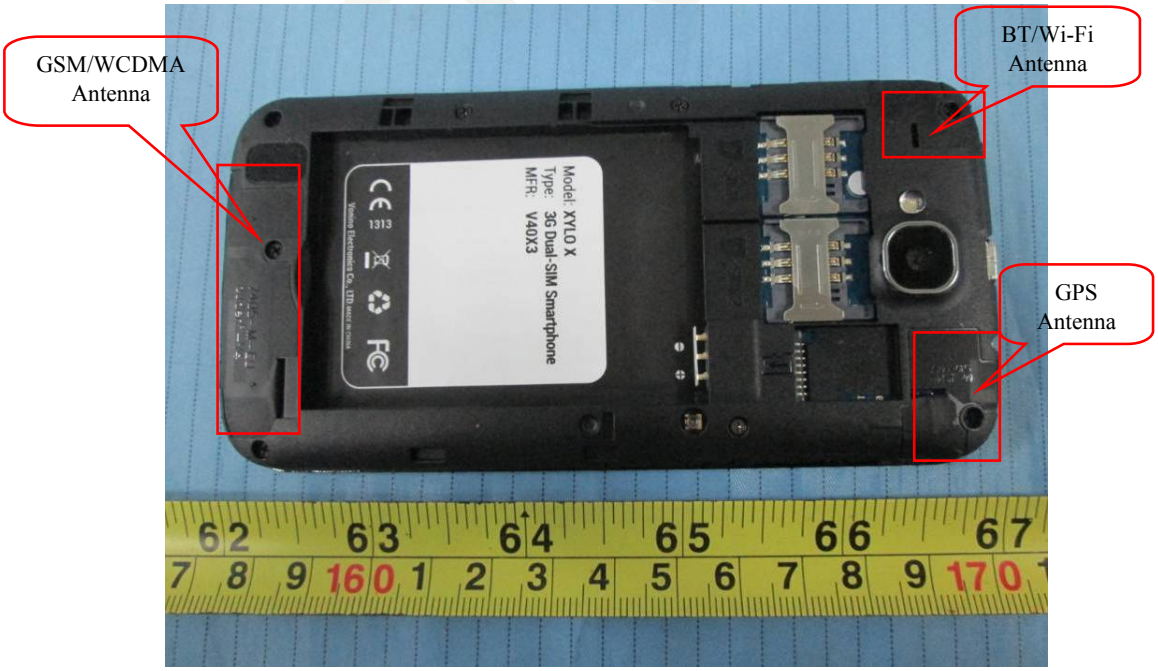
EUT – Main Board Bottom View



EUT – IC Chip View



EUT – Antenna View



EUT – Battery Top View

EUT – Battery Bottom View

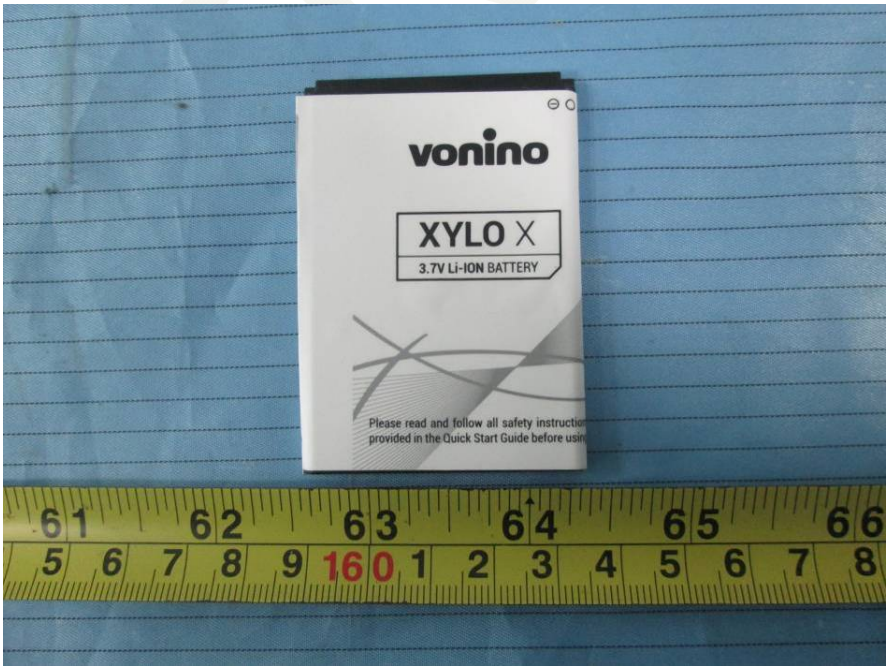


EXHIBIT D - TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

Radiated Spurious Emissions View (Below 1 GHz)

Radiated Spurious Emissions View (Above 1 GHz)

PRODUCT SIMILARITY DECLARATION LETTER

Advanced Technologies SRL
Address: Ion Heliade Radulescu nr 26, Bucharest 021255, ROMANIA
Tel: +40 (21) 569 85 33/34 Fax: +40 (31) 814 61 12
E-mail: marius.chirca@advanced.ro

2016-3-30

Product Similarity Declaration

To Whom It May Concern,

We, Advanced Technologies SRL, hereby declare that we have a product named as Smartphone Xylo (Model number: Xylo Q) was tested by BACL, meanwhile, for our marketing purpose, we would like to list a series models (Xylo X) on reports and certificate. the difference of these models is the memory of flash, since the model Xylo Q is 512M and Xylo X is 1G. The pixels of camera are different since Xylo Q is equipped with 200W and Xylo X is equipped with 500W. No other changes are made to them.
We confirm that all information above is true, and we'll be responsible for all the consequences.
Please contact me if you have any question.

Signature:

Marius

Purchasing Manager

******* END OF REPORT *******