



News Letter

1. IC已经更名为ISED。

Please note that Industry Canada (IC) has changed its name to *Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada*.

2. R&TTE指令新旧版本的使用时间，即在2017/6/12之前旧版的R&TTE指令可以使用。

Products placed on the market before 13 June 2016: R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC is applicable.

Products placed on the market in the period of 13 June 2016 until 12 June 2017: R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC or Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU is applicable.

Products placed on the market on 13 June 2017 and onwards: Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU is applicable.

3. FCC对于1GHz以上辐射发射测试所用的场地确认的要求。频率范围从30MHz到1GHz的辐射发射测量的场地确认根据ANSI C63.4-2014；频率范围从1GHz到40GHz的辐射发射测量的场地确认有两种选择。从2018年7月13日开始，测试场必须符合CISPR 16-1-4:2010-04的要求。

Question: What are the site validation requirements for a radiated emission test site used to make measurements above 1 GHz?

Answer: *The site validation requirements for radiated emissions compliance testing of unintentional (ANSI C63.4-2014) and intentional radiators (ANSI C63.10-2013) on an open area test site (OATS) (or alternative test site) are specified in Section 2.948(d).* In general, test sites used for radiated emission measurements are required to comply with ANSI C63.4-2014, and validation of the test site shall be confirmed no less than once every three years.

Test sites used to measure radiated emissions in the 30 MHz to 1 GHz range are required to comply with the site validation requirements in clause 5.4 of ANSI C63.4-2014.

Test sites used for radiated emission measurements from 1 GHz to 40 GHz are required to meet the site validation requirements below:

ANSI C63.4-2014 provides two options for test facilities used to make radiated emission measurements above 1 GHz: 1) the site validation criterion called out in CISPR 16-1-4:2010-04; or 2) a minimum area of the ground plane is covered with RF absorbing material as specified. ANSI C63.10-2013 requires the test site to conform to the site validation criteria called out in CISPR 16-1-4:2010-04. The FCC rules provide for a transition period for test sites to demonstrate compliance with the CISPR standard. **During a three-year transition period, either option in ANSI C63.4-2014 may be used.** However, **at the end of the transition period, July 13, 2018, a test site used for radiated emission measurements for unintentional or intentional radiators is required to comply with CISPR 16-1-4:2010-04.**

Test laboratories are encouraged to start the transition to CISPR 16-1-4:2010-04 immediately so they have time to make any changes needed to their test sites to demonstrate compliance with the preceding requirements.



News Letter

4. Part15有意和无意辐射体测量的程序是什么？从2016年7月13日开始，ANSI C63.4-2014和ANSI C63.10-2013在FCC认证中将会强制使用最新版本。

Question: What measurement procedures should be used for Part 15 intentional and unintentional radiators compliance testing?

Answer: *The Equipment Authorization Report and Order FCC 14-208 has updated rule references to the measurement procedures for unintentional radiators (ANSI C63.4-2014) and intentional radiators (ANSI C63.10-2013). These new standards may be used effective immediately. A one-year transition period is provided in the rules, which requires that these standards be used by July 13, 2016.* During the transition period, the new editions as well as the older editions of ANSI C63.4 and ANSI C63.10 (as noted in FCC Public Notice DA 09-2478) may be used. Devices tested using the previous editions of the measurement standards and authorized prior to the end of the transition period are not required to be re-tested using the editions of the measurement standards established by FCC 14-208.

Other basic requirements for measurement procedures for unintentional and intentional radiators are listed in Section 15.31. A list of measurement procedures is also found on the equipment authorization measurement page at: <https://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/eameasurements.html>.

Finally, the [FCC Knowledge Database](#) provides additional guidance on testing devices subject to the FCC's rules.

5. FCC、ISED、EU的相关更新。

- ◇ On February 1, 2016, the FCC published [IMPORT WAIVER GUIDANCE](#), allowing import quantity limits to be exceeded if written approval is obtained in advance from the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology (OET). The waiver request must be submitted online to the FCC well ahead of the date of importation, in order to allow for processing and approval of the waiver if qualified; the waiver request must provide details and justification of the request.
- ◇ On February 5, 2016, Industry Canada released [RSS-134, Issue 2, 900 MHz Narrowband Personal Communication Service](#), which sets out the technical requirements for the compliance of narrowband personal communication service (PCS) in the 900 MHz band. Changes from Issue 1 are as follows:
 - Modernized to reflect the current RSS structure since its last publication in 2000
 - Editorial modifications and corrections made throughout
 - The RSS-102 reference updated
- ◇ [ETSI TR 103 365 V1.1.1](#) - (February 2016) - Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Time Domain Based Peak Power Measurement for UWB Devices
- [ETSI TS 102 361-1 V2.4.1](#) - (February 2016) - Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 1: DMR Air Interface (AI) protocol
- [ETSI TS 102 361-2 V2.3.1](#) - (February 2016) - Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 2: DMR voice and generic services and facilities
- [ETSI TS 102 361-4 V1.8.1](#) - (February 2016) - Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 4: DMR trunking protocol



American Certification Body, Inc.

News Letter

7. 相关FCC KDB于2016年2月底更新。

Publication Number	Question	Answer
853844	What guidelines does the FCC provide to an accrediting body performing a technical assessment of a testing laboratory to determine the capability and competence of that laboratory to perform EMC tests to show compliance with the FCC regulatory requirements, under the FCC Regulations contained in Parts 2, 15, and 18?	The attachment 853844 D01 Accredited Lab Checklist v02r01 below is intended to serve as a guide and provide a minimum list of items to be included in the technical assessment of the test laboratory, as part of the complete ISO/IEC 17025 assessment for an ...
668797	What guidelines does the FCC provide to an accreditation body performing an assessment of a certification body seeking to authorize equipment in compliance with the FCC requirements?	The attachment 668797 D01 TCB Accreditation Checklist v03r01 below is intended to serve as a guide and provide a minimum list of items to be included in the assessment of a certification body as part of the complete ISO/IEC 17065 assessment for a certific...

8. RSS-102 Issue5, ISED认证中对于SAR测试豁免的限值要求以及SAR测试简化程序。

RSS-102 Issue5 2.5.1 Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation — SAR Evaluation

SAR evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device is less than or equal to 20 cm, except when the device operates at or below the applicable output power level (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) for the specified separation distance defined.

<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/sf01904.html>

SAR test reduction procedure for module or device with combined Bluetooth and RLAN technology operating in the 2402MHz to 2483.5MHz frequency band.

<http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/ceb-bhst.nsf/eng/tt00107.html>

Currently, more and more devices and modules incorporate a combination of Bluetooth and RLAN technology (e.g. IEEE802.11b, g and/or n) that are co-located. Bluetooth and RLAN operating at 2.4 GHz often use the same power amplifier and antenna system; however one operating at lower power than the other. Industry Canada has developed a test reduction procedure in order to reduce the number of SAR measurements that would normally be required for radio apparatus employing both these technologies.



News Letter

9. CA载波聚合知识连载一。

Carrier Aggregation Explained (Serial 1)

Author: Jeanette Wannstrom, for 3GPP, (Submission, June 2013)

Carrier aggregation is used in LTE-Advanced in order to increase the bandwidth, and thereby increase the bitrate. Since it is important to keep backward compatibility with R8 and R9 UEs the aggregation is based on R8/R9 carriers. Carrier aggregation can be used for both FDD and TDD, see figure 1 for an example where FDD is used.

载波聚合技术被应用于LTE演进，目的是为了增加带宽，同时增加比特率。因为在基于R8/R9载波的基础上保持和R8和R9终端的后向兼容很重要。载波聚合可以被应用于FDD和TDD，图1就是该技术被用于FDD的一个例子。

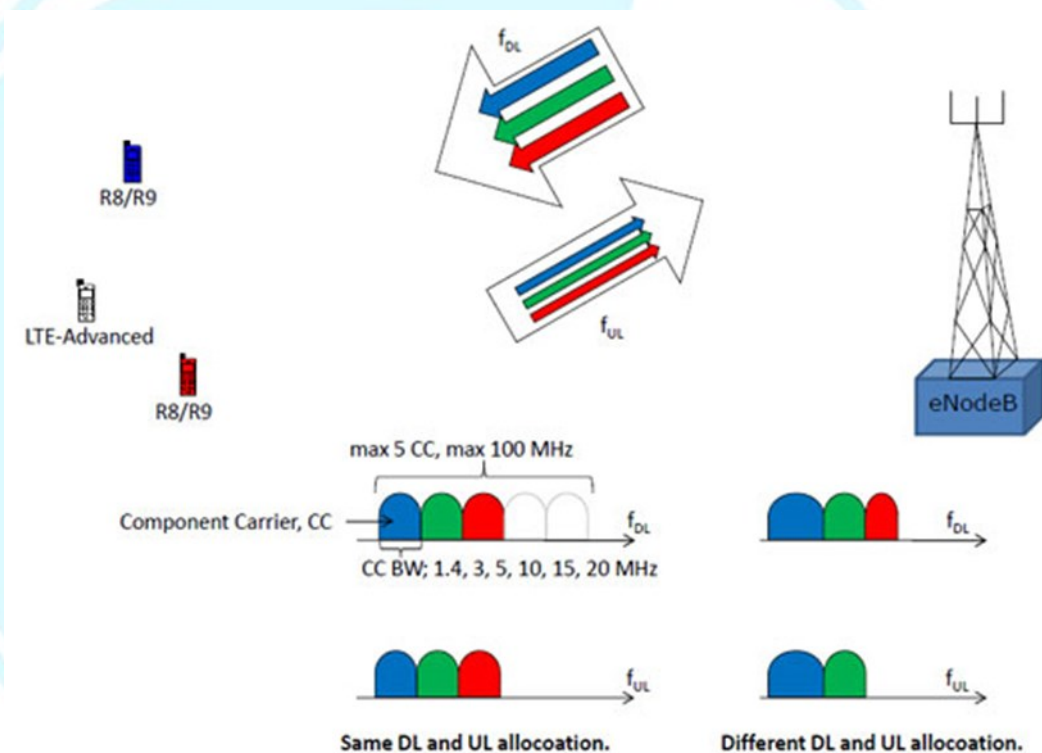


Figure 1. Carrier Aggregation (FDD); The LTE-Advanced UE can be allocated DL and UL resources on the aggregated resource consisting of two or more Component Carriers (CC), the R8/R9 UEs can be allocated resources on any ONE of the CCs. The CCs can be of different bandwidths.

图1.载波聚合技术(FDD), 由两个或两个以上的分量载波组成的已被聚合的资源可以分配上行和下行资源给LTE演进终端，R8/R9终端可以被分配到分量载波中的任何一个资源，分量载波可以是不同带宽的。