

## News Letter

1. 2016年1月IC认证更新了RSP-100, DC-01, RSS-117, RSS-216, ICES-003等标准。RSP-100 issue 11新标准要求PMN需要被包含在IC form, label或者包装等。

We have been informed that RSP-100 issue 11 and DC-01 issue 6 has been published on January 20,2016. A few standards have been published on January , 2016: RSS-117 issue 3, RSS-216 issue 2 and ICES-003 issue 6.

Remember that RSP-100 issue 11 once published, the PMN requirement must be included/enforced on the IC form and somewhere as specified in the RSP-100 (i.e. label, package, etc.)

It is acceptable to have both without prefix. IC is not concerned with this prefix as generally there are many other numbers on the devices. When a device is being searched, search is required with multiple numbers anyways. As long as device can be found in REL by searching the numbers (HVIN, PMN) displayed on the device, it is acceptable.

http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/smt-gst.nsf/eng/home?OpenDocument

2. RSS-GEN issue 4 关于unwanted emission的测量点数的要求以及RSS-247 issue 1说明扫描数必须被用来决定功率谱密度。

Please note that regarding unwanted emissions measurements in RSS-GEN Issue 4 clause 6.13 measurement points shall be equal or greater than twice the span/RBW to insure sufficient bin-to-bin spacing.

Please note that regarding RSS-247 Issue 1 clause 5.2(2), a sufficient number of sweeps must be used to determine power spectral density.

3. CE认证SAR身体的测试距离问题。

For now there is no "real" official published document yet. However, a draft document from the European Commission was distributed to members of the RTTE CA/RED CA in last year November. Please note that there is a lot of discussion in the European Union about test separation distances for body worn/mounted devices.

Please note that when the draft document becomes final and is published in the Official Journal of the European Union that it will be mandatory (for manufacturers AND notified bodies) to follow this document.

At this moment we cannot enforce the use of a 5 mm separation distance, we can only warn the manufacturer that this is something they should expect to become mandatory in the near future.

4. 在主机中的非模块批准的设备是否需要额外的测试或认证?

**Question:** We are an OEM and would like to manufacture a product that contains an embedded computer with USB ports, to which we want to add wireless connectivity using a Wi-Fi USB dongle which would be inaccessible to the end user. This USB dongle has FCC certification, but is not certified as a module. Does the Wi-Fi USB dongle require additional testing and/or certification?

**Answer:** The answer would have been "yes". Previously, the FCC would have required that the USB dongle be certified as a module, or be accessible to the user.

But two months ago, the FCC released new guidance that will allow use of the USB dongle as-is. The FCC now allows some non-modularly certified devices to be contained within hosts and not be accessible to the end user (under some conditions).

Specifically, the non-modularly approved device (transmitter) must also be a computer peripheral approved via certification or the DoC procedure, be unmodified, and use only the antennas originally approved with the transmitter.



## News Letter

## 5. ETSI EN 303 203 标准发布新版本V2.1.1。

ETSI EN 303 203 V2.1.1 - (November 2015) - Short Range Devices (SRD); Medical Body Area Network Systems (MBANSs) operating in the 2 483,5 MHz to 2 500 MHz range; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU.

## 6. 相关FCC KDB已于2016年1月更新。

Publi- cation Num- ber	Question	Answer
<u>789033</u>	What are the test procedures for measuring U-NII devices subject to the requirements in Section 15, Subpart E?	The Commission revised the rules for U-NII devices operating under Part 15 Subpart E New Rules[1] which have an effective date of June 2, 2014. A transition period has been provided to allow for certain devices to continue to be approved under the Old
<u>926956</u>		The new U-NII rules in the Report and Order (ET Docket No. 13-49, FCC 14-30) are effective on June 2, 2014. In adopting the revised rules, the Commission established a transition time period during which devices may be approved under the rules in effect
670583	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 971168 Attachment D03.	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 971168 Attachment D03.
<u>558074</u>	What are the test procedures for measuring Digital Transmission System (DTS) devices subject to the requirements in Section 15.247?	Attachment 558074 D01 DTS Meas Guidance below provides guidance for performing compliance measurements on Digital Transmission Systems (DTS) operating under Section 15.247. The Commission revised the rules for DTS devices operating in the
<u>637127</u>	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 178919.	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 178919.
<u>170340</u>	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 178919.	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered under KDB Publication 178919.
982426	' ' '	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now covered on Web page http://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea in Section Obtaining an Equipment Authorization.
<u>971168</u>	What are the procedures for compliance measurement for the fundamental emission power for licensed wideband (> 1 MHz) digital transmission systems?	Attachment 971168 D01 Power Meas License Digital Systems v02r02 provides a methodology for fully characterizing the fundamental power of wideband (> 1 MHz) digitally modulated RF signals acceptable to the FCC for demonstrating compliance for licensed t
<u>522082</u>	How do you get to the FCC Laboratory?	See attachment below 522082 D01 Directions to FCC Lab v01 - 7435 Oakland Mills Rd, Columbia, MD 20852. Ph. 301 362 3000
997198		The attachment 997198 D01 Guide Form 740 v01 below provides guidance on completing FCC Form 740 - Statement Regarding the Importation of Radio Frequency Devices Capable of Causing Harmful Interference.