



News Letter

1. FCC对于设备认证测试实验室的资格，延伸了一年过渡期，即到2017年7月13日。

Question: What is the status of the FCC transition period during which time all laboratories that test for equipment authorization must have FCC-recognized accreditation, and not just be FCC Part 2.948 listed, in order to continue to perform compliance testing associated with equipment certification as required by FCC's Report and Order?

Answer: Initially the transition period for laboratories recognized under FCC part 2.948 criteria as of July 13, 2015 allowed these laboratories to continue to be recognized until their existing expiration date or until July 13, 2016, whichever is sooner. But, due to concerns that FCC Part 2.948-listed laboratories will not be able to achieve accreditation prior to the July 13th, 2016 deadline, in part because the FCC's accreditation process for foreign laboratories in non-MRA countries is unclear, the FCC has determined that there is sound reason for continuing to recognize existing FCC Part 2.948-listed laboratories through July 13, 2017.

<http://acbcert.com/documents/updates/DOC-339846A1-FCC-Extension.pdf>

2. R&TTE和RED指令的最新情况。

Question: We manufacture industrial radios and would like to know whether we can still apply the Radio and Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (R&TTE) Directive in light of the new Radio Equipment Directive (RED)?

Answer: The R&TTE Directive expires June 13th, 2017, at which point the RED must be applied. From June 12, 2016 to June 12, 2017, either the R&TTE Directive or the RED can be applied. However, please note that there are currently no harmonized standards, or Commission Decision notes on use restriction on equipment packaging, or a final published RED Guide.

If you are interested in applying the RED, check with your Notified Body to determine if standards that have not been published in the Official Journal (OJ) of the European Union (EU) as harmonized standards under the RED could be used to implement requirements for the user manual, packaging, etc.

In light of the unknowns, it would be prudent to wait for EU certification under the RED until all the details and processes are defined.



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3. RED指令对于Class 2的产品的惊叹号的要求。

Question: Under the RED, do our Class 2 products require the alert sign on the packaging?

Answer: The alert sign (the circle with the exclamation mark) is not required on the product under the RED. Furthermore, the requirement for EU member state notifications for non-harmonized Class 2 equipment required under the R&TTE Directive, has been removed in the RED.

However, future interpretation by the EU may provide clarification on the use of the alert sign on Class 2 packing if you consider the following in the current RED:

- ◇ Article 8, paragraph 2, Notification of radio interface specifications and assignment of radio equipment classes, distinguishes between Class 1 and Class 2 products, “The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the equivalence between notified radio interfaces and assigning a radio equipment class, details of which shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 45(3)”.
- ◇ Article 7, Putting into service and use, maintains restriction on use in accordance with Article 7, “Member States shall allow the putting into service and use of radio equipment if it complies with this Directive when it is properly installed, maintained and used for its intended purpose. Without prejudice to their obligations under Decision No 676/2002/EC, and to the conditions attached to authorizations for the use of frequencies in conformity with Union law, in particular under Article 9 (3) and (4) of Directive 2002/21/EC, Member States may only introduce additional requirements for the putting into service and/or use of radio equipment for reasons related to the effective and efficient use of the radio spectrum, to the avoidance of harmful interference, to the avoidance of electromagnetic disturbances or to public health”.
- ◇ Article 10, paragraph 10, Cases of restriction, “In cases of restrictions on putting into service or of requirements for authorization of use, information available on the packaging shall allow the identification of the Member States or the geographical area within a Member State where restrictions on putting into service or requirements for authorization of use exist. Such information shall be completed in the instructions accompanying the radio equipment. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying how to present that information. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 45(2)”.



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4. UNII产品是否可以继续在老法规下被认证?

Question : How long will devices continue to be approved under the Old Rules?

Answer : It is no longer allowed to file new FCC ID applications under the Old Rules. June 1, 2016 is the last day to file permissive change applications under the Old Rules. All devices marketed, imported, or sold as of June 2, 2016 must meet the New Rules.

5. CE部分法规的更新。

- ◆ [EN 60601-2-44:2009/A2:2016](#) - 6/3/2016 - Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-44: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of X-ray equipment for computed tomography
- ◆ [EN 61851-23:2014/AC:2016-06](#) - 6/3/2016 - Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 23: DC electric vehicle charging station
- ◆ [ETSI EN 302 574-3 V2.1.1](#) - (June 2016) - Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Mobile Earth Stations (MES) operating in the 1 980 MHz to 2 010 MHz (earth-to-space) and 2 170 MHz to 2 200 MHz (space-to-earth) frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 3: User Equipment (UE) for narrowband systems
- ◆ [ETSI EN 302 574-2 V2.1.1](#) - (June 2016) - Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Mobile Earth Stations (MES) operating in the 1 980 MHz to 2 010 MHz (earth-to-space) and 2 170 MHz to 2 200 MHz (space-to-earth) frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 2: User Equipment (UE) for wideband systems

6. FCC相关KDB更新。

Publication Num-	Question	Answer
640677	What rules and approval procedures apply to LED lighting devices?	The attachment 640677 D01 LED LIGHTING v01 provides guidance on the applicable technical requirements and approval procedures for LED lighting devices.
218634	Can an ATSC TV receiver without an NTSC function be manufactured, marketed, and/or imported into the United States under the FCC requirements?	No, a device sold and marketed as a TV receiver must contain both an ATSC and an NTSC tuner. The NTSC requirements of Sections 15.117, 15.118, and 15.120 remain in effect. For example, Section 15.117 applies to all TV broadcast receivers shipped i...
550599	What procedures should be used to evaluate the compliance of a Medical Body Area Network (MBAN) under Part 95?	The attachment 550599 D01 Medical Body Area Network v01 provides guidance on the applicable technical requirements and approval procedures for Medical Body Area Networks.
974614	What guidance is available for FCC recognition of accredited testing laboratories that perform testing of RF Devices subject to the Declaration of Conformity (DoC) and Certification approval procedures?	The attached guidance has been updated to address the decision in the recent order on the requirement for use of FCC recognized accredited testing laboratories. The FCC provides guidance to accredited testing laboratories in the Accredit...
220340	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now contained in KDB publication 789033 and 558074.	The topic previously addressed in this KDB Publication is now contained in KDB publication 789033 and 558074.



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7. CA载波聚合知识连载四。

Carrier Aggregation Explained (Serial IV)

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

Different component carriers can be planned to provide different coverage, i.e. different cell sizes. In the case of inter-band carrier aggregation the component carriers will experience different pathlosses, which increases with increasing frequency. In the example shown in figure 3, carrier aggregation on all three component carriers can only be used for the black UE, the white UE is not within the coverage area of the red component carrier. Note that for UEs using the same set of CCs can have different PCC.

不同的CC可被计划提供不同的覆盖范围，例如不同的小区范围。在带内聚合的情况下，CC将会有不同的路径损耗。这个损耗会随着频率的提高而增加。图3的例子中(见上期)，在所有三个CC的载波聚合里，只能被黑色的UE所使用，白色的UE不在红色分量载波的覆盖范围内。这里需要指出，应用相同CC设置的UE可以有不同的PCC。

Introduction of carrier aggregation influences mainly MAC and the physical layer protocol, but also some new RRC messages are introduced. In order to keep R8/R9 compatibility the protocol changes will be kept to a minimum. Basically each component carrier is treated as an R8 carrier. However some changes are required, such as new RRC messages in order to handle SCC, and MAC must be able to handle scheduling on a number of CCs. Major changes on the physical layer are for example that signaling information about scheduling on CCs must be provided DL as well as HARQ ACK/NACK per CC must be delivered UL and DL, see figure 4.

载波聚合的引入主要影响的是MAC层和物理层协议，但同时，一些新的RRC信息也会被引入。为了保持和R8/R9的兼容性，需要尽量减少对协议的改变。基本上，每一个分量载波被当做一个R8载波。然而一些改变还是需要的，例如为了处理SCC，引入新的RRC信息，并且MAC必须有能按时序安排处理大量的CC。物理层主要的变化，例如，关于CC时序安排的信号信息必须要在DL上提供，并且每个CC的HARQ ACK/NACK 必须在UL和DL上被传送。如图4。

