2016年5月期

American Certification Body, Inc.

News Letter

1. ISED认证中对于产品市场名称PMN的要求。

This is a reminder that the Product Marketing Name (PMN) must be provided in Annex A of RSP-100 and in SpectraWeb for all products being certified/registered.

The PMN is the name used for advertising a product to consumers. If it exists, it must be provided. ISED expect all CBs and clients to provide the PMN if it is known at time of submitting a certification/registration application.

Please see below the existing options:

- If the PMN is known at time of certification/registration, it must be provided with the application: This will ensure that as soon as ISED is satisfied with their review, the equipment will be listed in the REL/TAR;
- If the PMN is not known at the time of certification, the application for certification/registration can still be submitted by entering "TBD" in the PMN field. However, be aware that ISED officers will perform their review of the application but will not list the equipment in the REL/TAR. The application will remain pending until the PMN has been provided (by email);
- If the product being certified doesn't have a PMN and will never have one, you shall enter "N/A" in the PMN field and provide a rationale in the application cover letter to explain why the product doesn't have a PMN. If "N/A" is entered in the PMN field and no rationale is provided with the application, the application will be sent back to the SpectraWeb user account;
- If the name/number used for the HVIN is also used for advertising a product to consumers, simply enter again this same name/number in the PMN field.

If you are unsure what shall be entered in the PMN field, please send your questions to: ic.certificationbureau-bureauhomologation.ic@canada.ca

2. 对于已经取得认证的发射器，如果在非发射器部分的数字电路部分有变化，那么怎么判断是I类还是II类变更呢？

- **Question:** If there is a change made to the digital circuitry in the non-transmitter section of a device, is a Class I or Class II change required for the certified transmitter?

Answer: § 2.1043 allows for changes to a certified device that do not affect the characteristics that are required to be included in a certification application with filing a Class II permissive change. However, the Grantee is required to perform an evaluation to determine:

(1) if the change(s) did not degrade the characteristics filed with the grant, then a Class I change is permitted; or

(2) if there is a degradation, but the device is still in compliance with the appropriate rule, then a Class II application is required.

NOTE: No changes to the basic frequency determining and stabilizing circuitry (including clock or data rates), frequency multiplication stages, basic modulator circuit, or maximum power or field strength ratings shall not be performed without application for and authorization of a new grant of certification (new FCC Identifier).

3. FCC/ISED/CE认证所适用的部分标准/指令的版本要求。

FCC: Right now, until 13 July 2016

Non-Transmitters (15B): ANSI C63.4-2003, ANSI C63.4-2009 or ANSI C63.4-2014
Unlicensed Transmitters (15C-H): ANSI C63.10-2009 or ANSI C63.10-2013

FCC: From 14 July 2016 onwards
Non-Transmitters (15B): ANSI C63.4-2014
Unlicensed Transmitters (15C-H): ANSI C63.10-2013

ISED (formerly known as IC): Right now, and ever since November 2014
Emissions as per RSS-GEN: ANSI C63.4-2014
Licensed exempt Transmitters (RSS-2xx): ANSI C63.10-2013
Also it's important to note that for Licensed Transmitters; ISED (formerly IC) now accepts ANSI C63.26-2015; but FCC does not.
For FCC, you are still stuck with ANSI/TIA-603-D and any necessary KDBs. Apparently it's matching C63.26 to the tests of Part 2 which is causing the delay.
Please note that, ***effective day April 20, 2016, the 2014 versions of the EMC and Low Voltage Directive must be applied.***

The references are as follows:
EMC Directive 2014/30/EU: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0030
Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0035

All Declarations of Conformity that reference these directive must be updated for placement of the products on the European Market.

4. U-NII设备采用的FCC 14-30 和FCC 16-24法规的生效日期。

Question: What are the effective dates for the U-NII rules adopted by the Commission in ET Docket No. 13-49 (R&O FCC 14-30 and MO&O FCC 16-24)?

Answer: The U-NII rules in the Report and Order (ET Docket No. 13-49) became effective on June 2, 2014. **These rules were amended by the MO&O and become effective on May 6, 2016.** Grants of certification for devices operating under the new U-NII rules, can be issued as of the effective date of the rules. In adopting the rules, the Commission also established a transition time period during which devices may be approved under rules in effect prior to June 2, 2014 ("Old Rules") or after the effective date ("New Rules"). The rules also established marketing cut-off dates for devices approved under the Old Rules or parts of the New Rules. The following questions and answers in this document provide further details about the transition period. All applications for certification (new FCC ID or permissive change) must clearly state whether the filing is for approval under the Old Rules or New Rules. This must be itemized for each of the applicable U-NII bands (U-NII-1, U-NII-2, and/or U-NII-3), as appropriate. Grants for certification for devices under the New Rules must explicitly include the appropriate Form 731 Note Codes (38, 39, 48 or 49). These grant notes are related to the marketing cut-off date applicable to the device.

General Guidance: ***Effective March 2, 2016 all new filings (for new FCC ID) must be under the New Rules. All devices approved under the Old Rules can only be marketed, imported or sold until June 1, 2016.*** Grants for devices under the New Rules must use Note Codes 38, 48 or 49. Permissive Change: Section 2.1043 addresses the conditions for Class II and Class III permissive changes for equipment that has not been modified through changes in hardware. Such changes are permitted by software only. KDB Publication 178919 provides additional guidance on permissive changes. In the following questions and answers, references to Class II permissive changes also include Class III permissive changes for SDR radios, unless specifically noted otherwise.
Note: Please refer to link as below to learn the requirement of MO&O FCC 16-24.
https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-16-24A1.pdf

5. CE的部分标准更新。

- EN 61000-4-13:2002/A2:2016 - 3/18/2016 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-13: Testing and measurement techniques - Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low frequency immunity tests
- EN 61000-4-16:2016 - 3/18/2016 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-16: Testing and measurement techniques - Test for immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz
- ETSI EN 300 390 V2.1.1 - (March 2016) - Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment intended for the transmission of data (and speech) and using an integral antenna; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU
- ETSI EN 301 843-2 V2.1.1 - (March 2016) - ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1b of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 2: Specific conditions for VHF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers

6. 相关FCC KDB于2016年4月更新 。

Publication Number	Question	Answer
926956	What is the transition plan for implementation of the new U-NII rules adopted by the Commission in ET Docket No. 13-49?	The Commission adopted new U-NII rules in the First Report and Order (FCC 14-30 in ET Docket No. 13-49) and further amended the rules in MO&O (FCC 16-24) effective May 6, 2016. In adopting the revised rules, the Commission established several tr...
935210	What is the Commission guidance for the evaluation of Signal Boosters?	FCC Report and Order (FCC 13-21 and rules modified per Order FCC-14-138) introduced a new regulatory framework for signal boosters, including the introduction of a Network Protection Standard that specifies the technical and operational requirements neces...
558074	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 5725-5850 MHz...
905462	What test guidance should be followed to demonstrate compliance for U-NII devices subject to DFS requirements?	See attachment 905462 D07 Overview UNII Rules v01r01 for an overview of the test guidance for U-NII devices subject to the DFS requirements. Special Note: The test procedures for DFS compliance for U-NII-2 devices have been updated ...
388624	What devices require FCC guidance prior to a TCB issuing a grant of equipment authorization, and what are the procedures to obtain this guidance?	The attached documents provide guidance on the FCC §2.964 Pre-Approval Guidance (PAG) procedure §2.964 formerly known as the Permit But Ask (PBA) procedure. Attachment 388624 D02 Pre-Approval Guidance List v16v02 provides the current list of devices ...
726920	How can information included with a request for an equipment authorization be held confidential?	The attachment below 726920 D01 Confidentiality Request Procedures v01r02 provides guidance for requesting information be held confidential.
789033	What are the test procedures for measuring U-NII devices subject to the requirements in Section 15, Subpart E?	The Commission initially revised the rules for U-NII devices in 2014 (FCC 14-30, ET Docket No. 13-49). Subsequently, the Commission updated some of the rules for devices operating in the U-NII-3 band on March 2, 2016 (FCC 16-24, ET Docket No. 13-49;...
287378	What information and equipment do I need to provide to the FCC when I submit a device to the FCC Lab in response to a sample request received from the FCC?	When the FCC requests that a device be submitted to the FCC Lab for auditing, the attached document 287378 D01 Equipment Shipping Instructions v03 provides the equipment shipping instructions which include the shipping address and the Return Sh...

7. CA载波聚合知识连载二。

Carrier Aggregation Explained (Serial II)

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

Each aggregated carrier is referred to as a component carrier, CC. The component carrier can have a bandwidth of 1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20 MHz and a maximum of five component carriers can be aggregated, hence the maximum aggregated bandwidth is 100 MHz. In FDD the number of aggregated carriers can be different in DL and UL, see figure 1. However, the number of UL component carriers is always equal to or lower than the number of DL component carriers. The individual component carriers can also be of different bandwidths. For TDD the number of CCs as well as the bandwidths of each CC will normally be the same for DL and UL.

每一个聚合过的载波被称为一个分量载波（CC），分量载波的带宽有1.4、3、5、10、15、20MHz，最多可以聚合5个分量载波，因此被聚合的载波最大带宽为100MHz。在FDD中，上行和下行载波中被聚合的载波数量可以有所不同（如图1）。然而，上行载波的分量载波数量总是等于或者低于下行载波的分量载波数量。单个的分量载波也可以有不同的带宽。对于TDD来说，上行和下行载波中分量载波的数量以及每个分量载波的带宽通常是一样的。

The easiest way to arrange aggregation would be to use contiguous component carriers within the same operating frequency band (as defined for LTE), so called intra-band contiguous. This might not always be possible, due to operator frequency allocation scenarios. For non-contiguous allocation it could either be intra-band, i.e. the component carriers belong to the same operating frequency band, but have a gap, or gaps, in between, or it could be inter-band, in which case the component carriers belong to different operating frequency bands.

最简单的聚合方法就是用同一个频带里的连续的分量载波（如LTE中的定义），即带内连续。由于工作频段的分配情况，这种做法并非总是可行的。对于非连续分配，它可以是内带的，例如，属于同一个运行频带的分量载波间有一个或者多个间隙，也可以是带间的，在这种情况下分量载波属于不同的运行频带，如图所示。