



News Letter

1. FCC是否指定了一种新的SDoC规则适用的设备呢？

Question: Did the FCC specify a class of equipment to which the new SDoC rules apply?

Answer: In recognition of the fact that specific types of RF devices authorized via SDoC are more likely to cause harmful interference due to issues in the design, manufacturing, or testing processes, the FCC did not specify a class of equipment, but instead has retained its option to remove RF devices from the self-approval authorization procedure as necessary, and subject them to the more stringent certification process instead.

At this time, the new SDoC process applies to all equipment subject to the Declaration of Conformity and verification procedures that were in effect prior to **November 2, 2017**. The authorization procedure is still determined by the applicable FCC rule parts for the RF function(s).

An intentional radiator (transmitter) is required to be authorized using the certification procedure unless stated otherwise in a rule. An unintentional radiator (digital circuitry) is required to be authorized using the SDoC procedure, but may use the certification procedure instead.

Many of today's devices, e.g. phones, tablets, etc., are a combination of radio transmitters and unintentional circuitry, requiring both certification and SDoC authorization.

2. 什么类型的设备被认为是15.519章节下的手持型设备呢？

Question: What types of devices are considered to be "hand held" under Section 15.519?

Answer: The Commission has authorized a variety of devices under this rule part on a case-by-case basis on the following general principle:

A small size UWB device that is intended to operate outdoors on a frequent basis and is capable of operating without the need for fixed infrastructure installation (e.g., antennas mounted on poles or towers). Where it is not practical for the device to actually be held in a person's hand during operation, it is sufficient to show that the operator can exercise control over the device, or the object to which the device is affixed, while the device is operating.

It will still be necessary to evaluate applications for outdoor UWB operations under Section 15.519 on a case-by-case basis to ensure fidelity to the rule intent.



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3. SDoC的产品没有必要在FCC认可的测试实验室进行。

Question: For SDoC, is it necessary to have my product tested at an FCC-recognized accredited testing laboratory?

Answer: No, with the new SDoC procedure it is not necessary to have testing performed at an accredited testing laboratory. The use of an FCC-recognized accredited testing laboratory is required when using the DoC procedure but is not required when using the SDoC procedure.

4. FCC于近期更新了KDB。

Publication Num-	Question	Answer
784748	What guidance is available for labeling and user information for RF devices?	Guidelines for labeling and user information for RF devices are contained in the following attachments:784748 D01 Labeling Part 15 18 Guidelines v09 provides general guidance for Part 15 and Part 18 labeling and user information.748748 D02 e Labeling v02 ...
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 Pre-Approval Guidance (PAG) procedures (Section 2.964) formerly known as the Permit But Ask (PBA) procedure. Attachment 388624 D02 Pre-Approval Guidance List v16r03 provides a list of the RF devices that ...
657217	What are the equipment authorization requirements for Class B personal computers, Class B motherboard, power supply, peripherals and enclosure components sold separate and Class B personal computers assembled from authorized components?	Guidance for Class B computers and their components is specified in the attached guidelines, 657217 D01 Personal Computer v02 below.
680106	What rules regulate short distance wireless inductive coupled charging pads or charging devices?	Wireless power transfer (WPT) devices operating at frequencies above 9 kHz are intentional radiators and are subject to either Part 15 and/or Part 18 of the FCC rules. The specific applicable rule part depends on how the device operates, and if there is c...
971168	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 v03r01 provides procedures for measuring power and unwanted emissions of wideband (> 1 MHz) digitally modulated RF signals that are acceptable to the FCC for demonstrating compliance for licensed...
896810	What are the procedures for authorizing an RF device using Suppliers Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)?	Guidance on the use of SDoC is in 896810 D01 SDoC v01 and 896810 D02 SDoC FAQ v01r01.
484596	What is the FCC's policy permitting the referencing of test data from another equipment authorization application?	Attachment 484596 D01 Referencing Test Data v01 provides guidance for referencing test data provided in test report previously submitted in a related equipment authorization application.
653005	What are the requirements for vehicular radars operating in the 76 to 81 GHz band under Part 95 Subpart M?	Guidance on the technical requirements for vehicular radars operating in the 76 to 81 GHz band is provided in attachment 653005 76-81 GHz Radars v01



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5. ISED于2018年4月5日发布新的**RSS-140 issue1**的标准。
ISED于2018年4月26日更新**RSS-Gen issue5**的版本。

- ◆ There is a new entry in the MRA Workspace: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/mra-arm.nsf/eng/nj00158.html>

The purpose of this notice is to announce that Innovation Science and Economic Development (ISED) has published the following standard on **April 5, 2018**:

Radio Standards Specification 140 (RSS-140), Issue 1, Equipment Operating in the Public Safety Broadband Frequency Bands 758-768 MHz and 788-798 MHz

- ◆ There is a new entry in the MRA Workspace: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/mra-arm.nsf/eng/nj00159.html>

The purpose of this notice is to announce that Innovation Science and Economic Development (ISED) has published the following standard on **April 26, 2018**:

Radio Standards Specification GEN (RSS-GEN), Issue 5, General Requirements for Compliance of Radio Apparatus

6. Wi-Fi calling是什么? KDB285076 D01附录B和KDB286076 D02中, 应使用什么参考来进行符合性测试?

Question: What is Wi-Fi calling, and what is the reference level that should be used for compliance testing referenced in Appendix B of KDB Publication 285076 D01 and in KDB Publication 285076 D02?

Answer: Wi-Fi calling (or cellular-provider Wi-Fi calling) is an advanced calling or roaming feature provided by the licensed mobile-service provider (carrier) originating and terminating calls over their network infrastructure using Wi-Fi as the service drop connection instead of using the licensed service bands. ***Wi-Fi calling is not just any voice service operating over Wi-Fi; it is a feature of the mobile service provider's network, for providing the carrier's voice service in areas where there is Wi-Fi coverage (such as in a home).***

Wi-Fi calling is not defined by ANSI C63.19 and therefore testing shall use a reference level of -20 dBm as noted by "***" in reporting per Appendix B of KDB Publication 285076 D01. If ASC C63-EMC provides an update of the ANSI C63.19 standard or another entity provides a new value, then testing should be performed using that reference level as specified and appropriately noted in the table. Reference levels established by the FCC on a case-by-case basis should be noted with "***" in the table.

Note that for Wi-Fi calling, the M-rating is primarily influenced by the air interface, while T-Coil (T-rating) is primarily influenced by the codec performance.