



# News Letter

## 1. 在何种情况下NB机构颁发RED证书后需要向欧盟当局通报。

This is a reminder of a clause within the Radio Equipment Directive, which has existed since the Directive began being used in 2016. If a Notified Body issues a Type Examination Certificate for a product, using a non-harmonised standard, when an applicable harmonised standard does exist; the Notified Body must inform the EU Commission and ADCO RED about the certificate. If the test standards are not listed on the official journal (RED OJEU) for a device and the Notified Body issues a certificate; the Notified Body does not need to inform the EU authorities. If the test standards are listed on the official journal (RED OJEU) for a device and the manufacturer applies those standards, and the Notified Body issues a certificate; the Notified Body does not need to inform the EU authorities. If the test standards are listed on the official journal (RED OJEU) for a device but the manufacturer does not apply those standards, or uses alternative standards (including different version numbers) and the Notified Body issues a certificate; the Notified Body must inform the EU authorities.

## 2. 2月10日在英国举办的Rohde & Schwarz 大会参加人数众多。座位已满，现已停止报名。

High numbers of people are registered to attend the Rohde & Schwarz event in the UK on 10th February. The event is full and registration is closed. We hope to see you there! ACB will be presenting: “FCC Rules and Requirements for electrical and radio equipment” in the morning, and “Radio Equipment Directive (RED), compliance for radio enabled equipment” in the afternoon.

## 3. ACB 欧洲的总裁和高级工程师Michael Derby将参加今年3月19日在德国科隆举行的EMV展览并提供培训，具体信息请登陆<https://emv.mesago.com/koeln/en/conference/program-speakers/speakers.speakers.detail.html/10/95.html>查看。

ACB Director and senior engineer Michael Derby will be at this year’s EMV exhibition and conference in Cologne, Germany, to give training on the topic of radio and EMC requirements when installing radio modules into electronic equipment. You can register to attend the exhibition, and see Michael’s presentation in the morning session on Thursday 19th March: <https://emv.mesago.com/koeln/en/conference/program-speakers/speakers.speakers.detail.html/10/95.html>



# News Letter

4. 对于对FCC, ISED或RED 模块或者包含RF模块的产品感兴趣的测试或者认证人员, 本文可能对您有用:

For anyone interested in the topic of testing or compliance for the FCC, ISED Canada or RED for radio modules, or products which contain radio modules, this article could be useful to you: <https://acbcert.com/radio-modules/radio-enabled-products-using-radio-modules/>

If you have any questions, or if this situation applies to you, please reach out to your local ACB office: <https://acbcert.com/contact/>

5. 对于无意发射和有意发射产品, 如果设备太大而无法进入EMC测试实验室, 是否可以在制造商或安装现场对产品进行FCC符合性测试?

**Question:**

Is it possible to perform testing of a product at the manufacturer's site, or the installation site, for FCC compliance? This could be required if the device is too big to be brought into an EMC test lab. My question is for a machine which is an unintentional radiator; but also I am interested in the same question for an intentional radiator.

**Answer:**

Yes, it is ok to test in-situ for Part 15B.

You can start by looking in FCC rules part 15.31(d):

"In the case of equipment for which measurements can be performed only at the installation site, such as perimeter protection systems, carrier current systems, and systems employing a "leaky" coaxial cable as an antenna, measurements for Supplier's Declaration of Conformity or for obtaining a grant of equipment authorization shall be performed at a minimum of three installations that can be demonstrated to be representative of typical installation sites."

You can also see it in the test procedure ANSI C63.4-2014.

The ANSI standard states: "The specified procedures are intended to be applied primarily in controlled laboratory environments, but they may be used for emission measurement of in situ devices where indicated." Then there is a whole section (section 5.6) which explains how to do the testing.

"Testing is permitted at the end user or manufacturer's premises, if the equipment cannot be set up on an OATS or alternative test site. In this case, both the



# News Letter

equipment and its location are considered the EUT. The radiated emission test results are unique to the installation site because site containment properties affect the measurements. The ac power-line conducted emission test results also may be unique to the installation. However, where testing of a given system has been accomplished at three or more representative locations, the results may be considered representative of all sites with similar EUTs for the purposes of determining compliance with emission requirements (if allowed in the regulatory and/or purchasing agency requirements).”

You can also see it in KDB 414788 D01:

<https://apps.fcc.gov/oetcf/kdb/forms/FTSSearchResultPage.cfm?id=20539&switch=P>

So, if you want to assess one product in one place, then you can do that. If you want to say that the product is ok for any similar installation; then you must test in a minimum of three installations.

For unlicensed transmitters, the standard ANSI C63.10-2013 applies.

It also allows for testing in-situ. Again, if you are testing one unit only, then it is authorised only in the installation in which it was tested. So, a manufacturer could literally test every installation (for example, if they only plan to sell one of two of these). If they plan to sell more and want to authorise the machine (not just one machine in one place), then they must test in at least three locations.

For licensed transmitters, the standard ANSI C63.26-2015 applies.

It also allows for testing in-situ. FCC rule part 2.948 states: “No specific site calibration data is required for equipment that is authorized for compliance based on measurements performed at the installation site of the equipment. The description of the measurement facilities may be retained at the site at which the measurements were performed”

It is important to remember that for sDoC, the testing does not need to be accredited and that could be useful information for most unintentional radiators. However, some unintentional radiators and most intentional radiators (transmitters) will require certification, and that requires a 17025 accreditation which is recognised by the FCC. The test lab would need to have the appropriate FCC rule part(s) listed by their lab on the FCC’s website; and also the lab’s scope of accreditation would need to indicate that they are accredited to perform those tests in-situ, or outside of the test lab.





# News Letter

## 6. ISED 寻求关于RSS-192 Issue 4的意见，截止日期为2020年3月6日。

ISED Radio Standards Specification, RSS-192, issue 4, December 2019 – Flexible Use Broadband Equipment Operating in the Band 3450-3650 MHz

The Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is seeking comments on the consultation of RSS-192, issue 4, “Equipment Operating in the Flexible Use Service in the Band 3450-3650 MHz”. This standard sets out the requirements for equipment certification of flexible use equipment used in fixed and/or mobile services operating in the band 3450-3650 MHz.

Comments are due no later than March 6, 2020.

## 7. ISED发布新版标准RSS-210 Issue 10. 变更和过渡期如下:

The following standard was recently published on the ISED Canada website:

RSS-210 — Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus: Category I Equipment  
Issue 10

December 2019

Radio Standards Specification RSS-210, issue 10, Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus: Category I Equipment, replaces RSS-210, issue 9, Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus: Category I Equipment, dated August 2016.

**Listed below are the changes.**

Annex B:

(i) section B.2: clarifies that devices operating in the band 510-1705 kHz shall have to meet the emissions limit outside the band 510-1705 kHz

(ii) section B.2: removes the field strength limit at 30 m for devices operating in the band 510-1705 kHz since this limit is for broadcasting equipment and not for radiocommunication devices

(iii) section B.10: transfers requirements from RSS-310, Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus:

Category II Equipment, for devices operating in the band 24-24.25 GHz and used for any applications; and specifies harmonic emission limit

Annex E:

(i) combines requirements for Family Radio Service (FRS) and General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS)

(ii) removes authorized bandwidth of 4 kHz and 8 kHz for GMRS devices

(iii) adds G2D emission type for FRS/GMRS devices

(iv) modifies the frequency stability limit for FRS/GMRS to  $\pm 2.5$  ppm

(v) prohibits FRS/GMRS devices from including scrambling features

(vi) prohibits FRS/GMRS devices from communication with devices in other licence and licence-exempt services except those covered in RSS-210 and RSS-247, Digital



# News Letter

Transmission Systems (DTSs), Frequency Hopping Systems (FHSs) and Licence Exempt Local Area Network (LE-LAN) Devices

Annex G:

- (i) replaces the term “low-power apparatus” with “wireless microphones”
- (ii) removes the bands 616-652 MHz and 663-698 MHz to reflect decisions in SAB003-17, Low-power Radio Apparatus, Including Wireless Microphones, in the Band 614-698 MHz, and Decision on the Technical, Policy and Licensing Framework for Wireless Microphones
- (iii) reduces the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of devices operating in the bands 614-616 MHz and 653-663 MHz from 250 mW to 20 mW

Annex J:

- (i) extends frequency bands from 57-64 GHz to 57-71 GHz
- (ii) adds requirements for field disturbance sensors used as short-range devices for interactive motion sensing in the band 57-71 GHz
- (iii) permits devices operating on aircraft under restricted conditions

Annex K:

- (i) clarifies that annex K only applies to devices with a 10 dB bandwidth less than 500 MHz
  - (ii) clarifies that the measurement of a 10 dB bandwidth is based on power spectral density in 1 MHz
  - (iii) indicates that for devices with a 10 dB bandwidth equal to or greater than 500 MHz, RSS-220, Devices Using Ultra-Wideband (UWB) Technology, applies
- Editorial updates and improvements have been made throughout.

## **Transition period**

This document will be in force upon publication on Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada’s (ISED) website. However, a transition period of six (6) months following its publication will be provided, within which compliance with RSS-210, issue 10, or RSS-210, issue 9, will be accepted.

After this period, only applications for certification of equipment under RSS-210, issue 10, will be accepted.



# News Letter

## 8. 欧盟更新

**EU Updates:** In the period of December 26, 2019 and January 29, 2020, several new standards have been published by ETSI.

[ETSI EN 303 613 V1.1.1 \(2020-01\)](#) Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); LTE-V2X Access layer specification for Intelligent Transport Systems operating in the 5 GHz frequency band

[ETSI EN 302 663 V1.3.1 \(2020-01\)](#) Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); ITS-G5 Access layer specification for Intelligent Transport Systems operating in the 5 GHz frequency band

[ETSI EN 302 636-4-1 V1.4.1 \(2020-01\)](#) Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 4: Geographical addressing and forwarding for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications; Sub-part 1: Media-Independent Functionality

[ETSI EN 301 908-15 V15.1.1 \(2020-01\)](#) IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 15: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA FDD) Repeaters

And the following standards are on approval, waiting to be published:

[ETSI EN 302 296 V2.2.0 \(2020-01\)](#) Digital Terrestrial TV Transmitters; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

[ETSI EN 319 412-5 V2.2.3 \(2020-01\)](#) Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Certificate Profiles; Part 5: QCStatements