American Certification Body, Inc.

News Letter

1. KDB 447498 D01 DRAFT DR05-44791 开放意见收集，10月21日截止。

The FCC has published DRAFT KDB Publication 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance for Equipment Authorization DR05-44791.pdf

Reminder from FCC: As we discussed, this document is for comments only, not to be used for certification. There will be further notification on when the publication will be actually finalized and about the transition period that will follow. Until further notice, certification can be done by following either the interim 447498 D04 document, or447498 D01 v06.
https://apps.fcc.gov/oetcf/kdb/reports/PublishedDocumentList.cfm

Overview.

Notes to this Draft for Public Comment

The attachment "447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance DR05-44791" is based on the existing policies and procedures of KDB Publication 447498 D01 v06 (2015) with modifications and updates following from the rules adopted in the Second Report and Order (2nd R&O) in ET Docket No. 03-137 (FCC 19-126; paras. 17 to 118 and Appendix A; 34 FCC Rcd 11697-11742 and 11762-11781).

In addition, the attachment "447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance DR05-44791" addresses comments received on Draft for Public Comment "447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance DR0444307"
(comment period closed June 25, 2021) and other associated questions subsequently received by OET .

The effective date for the rule changes in §§ 1.1307, 2.1091, and 2.1093 established by FCC 19-126 was May 3, 2021, as stated in Public Notice DA 21-363 (Apr. 2, 2021). Modifications to various other rules adopted in FCC 19-126 went into effect on June 1, 2020.

Existing equipment authorizations remain valid and do not require specific modifications further to the FCC 19-126 rule changes.

Certification applications for new and modified equipment must follow the most recent equipment authorization policies and procedures in effect at the time of the application, this includes evaluation of applicability for permissive change procedures.

The applicability of a permissive change action needs to be evaluated according to the policies that are in effect at the time the action is taken. If a new device, or a permissive change filing, was granted under the provisions of KDB Pub. 447498 D01 v06 (2015-10), it is possible that later on, when only a newer version is in effect, the device may not be eligible for additional permissive changes if the required conditions are not met based on the new policy. In that case an additional certification filing will be required. Such cases are expected to be rare, thus introducing any "grandfathering" provisions is deemed unnecessary.

The policies and procedures in this document are not related to the ongoing rulemaking proceeding in ET Docket No. 19-226 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) FCC 19-126, paras. 119 to 147 and Appendix B; 34 FCC Rcd 11742-11756 and 11782-11788). Comments on topics in the NPRM instead should be filed directly using the FCC Electronic Comment Filing System.

This Draft document is 62 pages long. Enjoy the read.

2. 以下信息来自于FCC,这个信息是提醒，part 15的产品必须提供天线的文档，这个天线的文档上传FCC网站的时候不能保密。在2022年8月25日之后，没有天线信息而取得证书的案件将被撤回。

The following urgent information has been provided by the FCC:

Any applications granted after August 25, 2022 that do not contain the proper antenna information will be dismissed.

Any applications granted without the proper antenna information will be dismissed after 5 business days of this email. The TCBs can request to have the application put in an audit status to update the antenna information.

This email is to bring to your attention that while the FCC has been advising test labs and TCBs to make sure part 15 applications includes antenna gain information, in terms of data sheets and/or test reports. This information is evident by recent audits confirming this information was omitted.

We are still finding reports that state, "antenna gain information is declared by the manufacturer", with no other supporting information. As we have re-iterated during the last TCB workshop, this statement will not suffice. All part 15 applications will need to show how the antenna gain was derived either from a manufacturer data sheet or a measurement. Where the gain of the antenna is inherently accounted for as a result of the measurement, example such as a field strength measurement on a part 15.249 or 15.231 device. As a result, the gain does not necessarily need to be verified. However, enough information regarding the construction of the antenna shall be provided. Such information maybe photographs, length of wire antenna etc.

The antenna gain information shall be made public. Any proprietary information such as construction maybe stripped from the gain information report and held confidential. The main antenna information we require is the maximum gain of the antenna for the band of operation. This information must be provided as a data sheet or a measurement report.

3. UWB产品FCC认证时，需要测试的技术特性可以参考的要求是什么？

Question: What technical characteristics must be measured to demonstrate ultra-wideband (UWB) device compliance to the applicable requirements specified in Part 15 Subpart F?

Answer: The general technical parameters to be measured and provided in an application for certification are listed in Sections 15.31, 15.33, 15.35(a), 15.35(b), 15.204, 15.207, and 15.521; Sections 15.509 through 15.519 apply for different types of UWB devices. The specific UWB technical characteristics that must be measured include the emission bandwidth, the average and peak power spectral density associated with the fundamental emission, and the average power spectral density associated with unwanted emissions (out-of-band and spurious domain).

4. 有哪些不同类型的设备可以被认证为6 GHz U-NII？

Question: What are the different types of devices that can be certified for 6 GHz U-NII use?

Answer:

i. Standard Power Access Point – Devices that can be installed indoors or outdoors and utilize an AFC database to determine available channels and power levels. If installed outside, the access point must limit its EIRP to 21 dBm above 30-degree antenna elevation angles.

ii. Client connected to Standard Power Access Point – these devices can be used indoors or outdoors. They must maintain an EIRP level at least 6 dB below that of the associated AP.

iii. Fixed Client Device – Indoor/Outdoor client device that connects to a Standard Power Access point and is installed in a fixed location. These devices shall have the same certification requirements as a Standard Power Access Points (AFC required, power levels, etc.).

iv. Low-Power indoor Access Point – Limited to indoor use. Must not have weatherized enclosure, power supplied from a wired connection, must not run on batteries, and must have an integrated antenna. A contention-based protocol is required to protect incumbent users.

v. Client connected to low-power indoor Access Point – clients that connect to low-power indoor Access Points and use a contention-based protocol.

vi. Subordinate Device – a device such as an indoor extender that is under the control of a low-power indoor Access Point, is supplied power from a wired connection, has an integral antenna, does not have a weatherized enclosure and is not used to connect devices between separate buildings and structures. Must use a contention-based protocol. Power limits are set the same as a Low Power indoor Access Point.

vii. Dual Client – these client devices can connect to Standard Power APs as well as Low Power indoor APs