American Certification Body, Inc.

# News Letter

## 1. ISED正在对RSS-295第1期“在116-123 GHz、174.8-182 GHz、185-190 GHz和244-246 GHz频段运行的免许可证无线电设备”征求意见。

ISED is seeking comments on the consultation of RSS-295, issue 1, “Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus Operating in the Frequency Bands 116-123 GHz, 174.8-182 GHz, 185-190 GHz and 244-246 GHz”. This standard sets out the requirements for certification for license-exempt devices operating in the frequency bands 116-123 GHz, 174.8-182 GHz, 185-190 GHz and 244-246 GHz.

Comments are due no later than April 05, 2024.

The draft documents along with the form to provide comments are available on the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RABC) website.

CONSULTATION ON: RSS-295, issue 1 – “Licence-Exempt Radio Apparatus Operating in the Frequency Bands 116-123 GHz, 174.8-182 GHz, 185-190 GHz and 244-246 GHz”.

## 2.针对“WPT 产品的ECR 问题”，TCB-FCC Conference Call 12/12/23 的讨论结果

一般情况下，FCC Part 15 的产品不需要ECR inquiry。FCC Part 18 的产品满足KDB 680106 D01 Wireless Power Transfer v04, section 5.2 的6 个条件也不需要ECR inquiry。但如果FCC Part 18 的产品不满足KDB 680106 D01 Wireless Power Transfer v04, section 5.2 的6 个条件中任一要求，则需要ECR inquiry，选择ECR-WPT。

对于Portable WPT，无论是用Part 15 还是Part18，产品最小距离不满足portable device 的要求，则需要ECR inquiry，选择ECR-RFXd。

KDB 680106 D01 Wireless Power Transfer v04, section 5.2:

(1) The power transfer frequency is below 1 MHz.

(2) The output power from each transmitting element (e.g., coil) is less than or equal to 15 watts.

(3) A client device providing the maximum permitted load is placed in physical contact with the transmitter (i.e., the surfaces of the transmitter and client device enclosures need to be in physical contact)

(4) Only § 2.1091-*Mobile* exposure conditions apply (i.e., this provision does not cover § 2.1093-*Portable* exposure conditions).

(5) The E-field and H-field strengths, at and beyond 20 cm surrounding the device surface, are demonstrated to be less than 50% of the applicable MPE limit, per KDB 447498, Table 1. These measurements shall be taken along the principal axes of the device, with one axis oriented along the direction of the estimated maximum field strength, and for three points per axis or until a $1/d$ (inverse distance from the emitter structure) field strength decay is observed. Symmetry considerations may be used for test reduction purposes. The device shall be operated in documented worst-case compliance scenarios (i.e., the ones that lead to the maximum field components), and while all the radiating structures (e.g., coils or antennas) that by design can simultaneously transmit are energized at their nominal maximum power.

(6) For systems with more than one radiating structure, the conditions specified in (5) must be met when the system is fully loaded (i.e., clients absorbing maximum power available), and with all the radiating structures operating at maximum power at the same time, as per design conditions. If the design allows one or more radiating structures to be powered at a higher level while other radiating structures are not powered, then those cases must be tested as well. For instance, a device may use three RF coils powered at 5 W, or one coil powered at 15 W: in this case, both scenarios shall be tested.

## 3.FCC – 关于 6GHz VLP 设备的新规定

## New Rules for 6GHz VLP devices

1. 此文件的发布日期是2024 年1 月8 日。FCC 将 VLP 产品纳入part 15，可以应用在 6GHz band，具体使用频段是U-NII band 5 & band 7。（page 1）

2. 此文件的生效日期是2024 年3 月8 日。相关补充协议的生效时间是2024 年2 月7 日。（page 2）

3. VLP 的定义在part 15.403，技术要求在part 15.407。（page 17）

https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-08/pdf/2023-28006.pdf