



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
445 Twelfth St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

News media information 202 / 418-0500
Fax-On-Demand 202 / 418-2830
Internet: <http://www.fcc.gov>
<ftp.fcc.gov>

DA 00-1407

Released: June 26, 2000

PART 15 UNLICENSED MODULAR TRANSMITTER APPROVAL

This Public Notice sets forth the requirements and policies for the authorization of unlicensed, low power “transmitter modules” for operation under Part 15 of the Commission’s Rules.

Over the years, the Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) has, on a limited number of occasions, granted approval of modular transmitter circuitry that could be used in a variety of Part 15 devices without requiring those devices to obtain subsequent and separate FCC approvals. Such approvals have been granted in an effort to afford relief to equipment manufacturers by eliminating the requirement that a new equipment authorization be obtained for the same transmitter when it is installed in a new device. More recently, a number of manufacturers have requested information about the conditions under which such modular approvals might be granted. This Public Notice sets forth the requirements for approval of modular transmitter equipment designs. These requirements are in addition to what is normally required for an application for an intentional radiator.

Several factors should be considered when seeking an equipment authorization for modular transmitters:

- (a) In order to be considered a transmitter module, the device must be a complete RF transmitter, i.e., it must have its own reference oscillator (e.g., VCO), antenna, etc. The only connectors to the module, if any, may be power supply and modulation/data inputs.
- (b) Compliance with FCC RF Exposure requirements may, in some instances, limit the output power of a module and/or the final applications in which the approved module may be employed.
- (c) While the applicant for a device into which an authorized module is installed is not required to obtain a new authorization for the module, this does not preclude the possibility that some other form of authorization or testing may be required for the device (e.g., a WLAN into which an authorized module is installed must still be authorized as a PC peripheral, subject to the appropriate equipment authorization).

- (d) In the case of a modular transceiver, the modular approval policy only applies to the transmitter portion of such devices. Pursuant to Section 15.101(b), the receiver portion will either be subject to Verification, or it will not be subject to any authorization requirements (unless it is a Scanning Receiver, in which case it is also subject to Certification, pursuant to Section 15.101(a)).
- (e) The holder of the grant of equipment authorization (Grantee) of the module is responsible for the compliance of the module in its final configuration, provided that the OEM, integrator, and/or end user has complied with all of the instructions provided by the Grantee which indicate installation and/or operating conditions necessary for compliance.

In order to obtain a modular transmitter approval, a cover letter requesting modular approval must be submitted and the numbered requirements identified below must be addressed in the application for equipment authorization.

1. The modular transmitter must have its own RF shielding. This is intended to ensure that the module does not have to rely upon the shielding provided by the device into which it is installed in order for all modular transmitter emissions to comply with Part 15 limits. It is also intended to prevent coupling between the RF circuitry of the module and any wires or circuits in the device into which the module is installed. Such coupling may result in non-compliant operation.
2. The modular transmitter must have buffered modulation/data inputs (if such inputs are provided) to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 requirements under conditions of excessive data rates or over-modulation.
3. The modular transmitter must have its own power supply regulation. This is intended to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 requirements regardless of the design of the power supplying circuitry in the device into which the module is installed.
4. The modular transmitter must comply with the antenna requirements of Section 15.203 and 15.204(c). The antenna must either be permanently attached or employ a “unique” antenna coupler (at all connections between the module and the antenna, including the cable). Any antenna used with the module must be approved with the module, either at the time of initial authorization or through a Class II permissive change. The “professional installation” provision of Section 15.203 may not be applied to modules.
5. The modular transmitter must be tested in a stand-alone configuration, i.e., the module must not be inside another device during testing. This is intended to demonstrate that the module is capable of complying with Part 15 emission limits regardless of the device into which it is eventually installed. Unless the transmitter module will be battery powered, it must comply with the AC line conducted

requirements found in Section 15.207. AC or DC power lines and data input/output lines connected to the module must not contain ferrites, unless they will be marketed with the module (see Section 15.27(a)). The length of these lines shall be length typical of actual use or, if that length is unknown, at least 10 centimeters to insure that there is no coupling between the case of the module and supporting equipment. Any accessories, peripherals, or support equipment connected to the module during testing shall be unmodified or commercially available (see Section 15.31(i)).

6. The modular transmitter must be labeled with its own FCC ID number, and, if the FCC ID is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. This exterior label can use wording such as the following: “Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: XYZMODEL1” or “Contains FCC ID: XYZMODEL1.” Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used. The Grantee may either provide such a label, an example of which must be included in the application for equipment authorization, or, must provide adequate instructions along with the module which explain this requirement. In the latter case, a copy of these instructions must be included in the application for equipment authorization.
7. The modular transmitter must comply with any specific rule or operating requirements applicable to the transmitter and the manufacturer must provide adequate instructions along with the module to explain any such requirements. A copy of these instructions must be included in the application for equipment authorization. For example, there are very strict operational and timing requirements that must be met before a transmitter is authorized for operation under Section 15.231. For instance, data transmission is prohibited, except for operation under Section 15.231(e), in which case there are separate field strength level and timing requirements. Compliance with these requirements must be assured.
8. The modular transmitter must comply with any applicable RF exposure requirements. For example, FCC Rules in Sections 2.1091, 2.1093 and specific Sections of Part 15, including 15.319(i), 15.407(f), 15.253(f) and 15.255(g), require that Unlicensed PCS, UNII and millimeter wave devices perform routine environmental evaluation for RF Exposure to demonstrate compliance. In addition, spread spectrum transmitters operating under Section 15.247 are required to address RF Exposure compliance in accordance with Section 15.247(b)(4). Modular transmitters approved under other Sections of Part 15, when necessary, may also need to address certain RF Exposure concerns, typically by providing specific installation and operating instructions for users, installers and other interested parties to ensure compliance.

If compliance with one or more of the numbered requirements, listed above, cannot be demonstrated, it may be possible to obtain a “Limited Modular Approval” (LMA). This will be issued in those instances where the Grantee can demonstrate that it will retain control over the final installation of the device, such that compliance of the end product is assured. In such a case, an

operating condition on the grant of equipment authorization for the module would state that the module is only approved for use when installed in devices produced by a specific manufacturer, typically the Grantee. If LMA is sought, the application for equipment authorization must make this fact clear. It must also specifically state how control of the end product, into which the module will be installed, will be maintained, such that full compliance of the end product is always ensured.

If approved, the grant of equipment authorization for a transmitter module will have either the word “module” or “modular” added to the Remarks section on the grant. Absent this specific reference, the authorized device will not be considered an approved transmitter module and its use in any new device would require a separate FCC approval of that device.

Further information and guidance on this subject and other equipment authorization matters can be found on the FCC’s website at: WWW.FCC.gov/oet/info/database/letters/. Questions pertaining to this document may be directed to Joe Dichoso, phone: (301) 362-3024, e-mail: JDichoso@fcc.gov.