section must contain a statement con-
firming compliance with these require-
ments for both fundamental emissions
and unwanted emissions. Technical in-
formation showing the basis for this
statement must be submitted to the
Commission upon request.

(h) Any transmitter that has received
the necessary FCC equipment author-
ization under the rules of this chapter
may be mounted in a group installa-
tion for simultaneous operation with
one or more other transmitter(s) that
have received the necessary FCC equip-
ment authorization, without any addi-
tional equipment authorization. How-
ever, no transmitter operating under
the provisions of this section may be
equipped with external phase-locking
inputs that permit beam-forming ar-
rays to be realized.

(i) For all transmissions that ema-
nate from inside of a building, within
any one second interval of signal trans-
mission, each transmitter with a peak
output power equal to or greater than
0.1 mW or a peak power density equal
to or greater than 3 nW/cm², as meas-
ured 3 meters from the radiating struc-
ture, must transmit a transmitter
identification at least once. Each ap-
plication for equipment authorization
for equipment that will be used inside
of a building must declare that the
equipment contains the required trans-
mitter identification feature and must
specify a method whereby interested
parties can obtain sufficient informa-
tion, at no cost, to enable them to fully
detect and decode this transmitter
identification information. Upon the
completion of decoding, the trans-
mitter identification data block must
provide the following fields:

(1) FCC Identifier, which shall be pro-
grammed at the factory.
(2) Manufacturer’s serial number,
which shall be programmed at the fac-
tory.
(3) Provision for at least 24 bytes of
data relevant to the specific device,
which shall be field programmable. The
grantee must implement a method that
makes it possible for users to specify
and update this data. The rec-
commended content of this field is in-
formation to assist in contacting the
operator.

§ 15.257 Operation within the band 92–
95 GHz.

(a) Operation of devices under the
provisions of this section is limited to
indoor use;

(1) Devices operating under the provi-
sions of this section, by the nature of
their design, must be capable of oper-
ating only indoors. The necessity to
operate with a fixed indoor infrastruc-
ture, e.g., a transmitter that must be
connected to the AC power lines, may
be considered sufficient to demonstrate
this.

(2) The use of outdoor mounted an-
tennas, e.g., antennas mounted on the
outside of a building or on a telephone
pole, or any other outdoors infrastruc-
ture is prohibited.

(3) The emissions from equipment op-
erated under this section shall not be
intentionally directed outside of the
building in which the equipment is lo-
cated, such as through a window or a
doorway.

(4) Devices operating under the provi-
sions of this section shall bear the fol-
lowing or similar statement in a con-
spicuous location on the device or in
the instruction manual supplied with
the device: “This equipment may only
be operated indoors. Operation out-
doors is in violation of 47 U.S.C. 301 and
could subject the operator to serious
legal penalties.”

(b) Operation under the provisions of
this section is not permitted on air-
craft or satellites.

(c) Within the 92-95 GHz bands, the
emission levels shall not exceed the
following:

(1) The average power density of any
emission, measured during the trans-
mit interval, shall not exceed 9 uW/sq.
cm, as measured at 3 meters from the
radiating structure, and the peak
power density of any emission shall not
exceed 18 uW/sq. cm, as measured 3 me-
ters from the radiating structure.

(2) Peak power density shall be meas-
ured with an RF detector that has a de-
tection bandwidth that encompasses
the band being used and has a video
§ 15.303 Definitions.

(a) Asynchronous devices. Devices that transmit RF energy at irregular time intervals, as typified by local area network data systems.

(b) Coordinatable PCS device. PCS devices whose geographical area of operation is sufficiently controlled either by necessity of operation with a fixed infrastructure or by disabling mechanisms to allow adequate coordination of their locations relative to incumbent fixed microwave facilities.

(c) Emission bandwidth. For purposes of this subpart the emission bandwidth shall be determined by measuring the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, that are 26 dB down relative to the maximum level of the modulated carrier. Compliance with the emissions limits is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a peak detector function with an instrument resolutions bandwidth approximately equal to 1.0 percent of the emission bandwidth of the device under measurement.

(d) Isochronous devices. Devices that transmit at a regular interval, typified by time-division voice systems.

(e) Noncoordinatable PCS device. A PCS device that is capable of randomly roaming and operating in geographic areas containing incumbent microwave facilities such that operation of the PCS device will potentially cause...