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A.4. POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Date	2024/10/27~30	Temp./Hum.	23~24℃/56~61%
Cable Loss	1.00 dB	Tested By	Kuper Hsu
Test Voltage	AC 120V 60Hz (Via AC Adapter)		

A.4.1. Power Spectral Density Result

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	1	5180	6.557	6.482	N/A	6.557	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	6.658	6.174		6.658	
		5240	6.534	6.082		6.534	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	3 Note2	5745	4.840	4.430	N/A	4.840	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	5.893	5.442		5.893	
		5825	5.066	4.978		5.066	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Max of each PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main		AUX	Main		
802.11a	4	5845	6.934	6.972	N/A	1.7	1.8	8.772	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	6.939	7.025		1.7	1.8	8.825	
		5885	7.020	6.802		1.7	1.8	8.720	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main		AUX	Main		
802.11a	4	5845	6.934	6.972	N/A	3.8	4.5	11.472	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	6.939	7.025		3.8	4.5	11.525	
		5885	7.020	6.802		3.8	4.5	11.302	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	1	5180	5.785	5.508	N/A	8.659	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	5.822	5.473		8.661	
		5240	5.751	5.265		8.525	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	3 Note2	5745	4.401	4.626	N/A	7.525	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	4.864	4.803		7.844	
		5825	4.478	4.627		7.563	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.431	4.368	N/A	1.75	9.160	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.363	4.319		1.75	9.101	
		5885	4.601	4.384		1.75	9.254	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2]$= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.431	4.368	N/A	4.16	11.706	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.363	4.319		4.16	11.511	
		5885	4.601	4.384		4.16	11.664	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2]$= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	1	5190	2.784	2.463	N/A	5.637	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	2.845	2.621		5.745	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	3 Note2	5755	0.770	1.105	N/A	3.951	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	1.097	0.843		3.982	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	3.637	3.359	N/A	1.75	8.261	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.347	3.245		1.75	8.057	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{1.8/10}$ +$10^{1.7/10}$)/2]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	3.637	3.359	N/A	4.16	10.671	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.347	3.245		4.16	10.467	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{2.7/10}$ +$10^{4.5/10}$)/2]= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	1	5210	1.063	0.397	N/A	3.753	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	3 Note2	5775	-2.048	-2.019	N/A	0.977	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	0.411	0.387	N/A	1.75	5.159	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2$]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	0.411	0.387	N/A	4.16	7.569	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.579	-4.246	N/A	1.75	0.351	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{1.8/10}$ +$10^{1.7/10}$)/2]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.579	-4.246	N/A	4.16	2.761	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{2.7/10}$ +$10^{4.5/10}$)/2]= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	1	5180	5.684	5.766	N/A	8.735	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	5.626	5.180		8.419	
		5240	5.470	5.161		8.329	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	3 Note2	5745	3.240	3.321	N/A	6.291	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	3.644	3.560		6.613	
		5825	3.716	3.473		6.606	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	4.209	4.151	N/A	1.75	8.940	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.178	4.224		1.75	8.961	
		5885	4.387	4.537		1.75	9.223	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2]$= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	4.209	4.151	N/A	4.16	11.350	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.178	4.224		4.16	11.371	
		5885	4.387	4.537		4.16	11.633	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2]$= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	1	5190	2.760	2.498	N/A	5.641	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	2.751	2.894		5.833	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	3 Note2	5755	-0.097	0.000	N/A	2.962	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	0.546	-0.055		3.266	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	3.069	3.276	N/A	1.75	7.934	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.265	3.106		1.75	7.947	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2$]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	3.069	3.276	N/A	4.16	10.344	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.265	3.106		4.16	10.357	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 3.69dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	1	5210	0.943	0.182	N/A	3.589	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	3 Note2	5775	-3.118	-3.194	N/A	-0.146	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	0.434	-0.052	N/A	1.75	4.958	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2$]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	0.434	-0.052	N/A	4.16	7.368	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.553	-4.375	N/A	1.75	0.297	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2$]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.553	-4.375	N/A	4.16	2.707	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	1	5180	5.484	5.238	N/A	8.373	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	5.514	5.189		8.365	
		5240	5.423	5.032		8.242	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	3 Note2	5745	3.074	3.258	N/A	6.177	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	3.433	3.373		6.413	
		5825	3.330	3.991		6.683	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT20	4	5845	4.310	4.593	N/A	1.75	9.214	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.302	4.227		1.75	9.025	
		5885	4.286	4.186		1.75	8.997	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2]$= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT20	4	5845	4.310	4.593	N/A	4.16	11.624	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.302	4.227		4.16	11.435	
		5885	4.286	4.186		4.16	11.407	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
Directional gain = 10 $\log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2]$= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	1	5190	3.011	3.146	N/A	6.089	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	3.296	3.173		6.245	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	3 Note2	5755	0.169	0.133	N/A	3.161	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	0.478	0.477		3.488	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT40	4	5835	2.952	3.249	N/A	1.75	7.863	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.151	3.156		1.75	7.914	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{1.8/10}$ +$10^{1.7/10}$)/2]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT40	4	5835	2.952	3.249	N/A	4.16	10.273	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	3.151	3.156		4.16	10.324	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{3.8/10}$ +$10^{4.5/10}$)/2]= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	1	5210	1.025	0.576	N/A	3.817	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	3 Note2	5775	-2.989	-3.331	N/A	-0.146	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT80	4	5855	0.361	0.065	N/A	1.75	4.976	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2$]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT80	4	5855	0.361	0.065	N/A	4.16	7.386	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \ldots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}$] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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With INPAQ Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT160	4	5815	-5.245	-4.418	N/A	1.75	-0.052	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{1.8/10}$ +$10^{1.7/10}$)/2]= 1.75dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 4	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-EHT160	4	5815	-5.245	-4.418	N/A	4.16	2.358	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$ + … + $10^{GN/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{3.8/10}$ +$10^{4.5/10}$)/2]= 4.16dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	1	5180	26/0	6.626	7.159	0.155	10.066	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	6.680	6.411	0.155	9.713	
			106/53	6.750	6.603	0.155	9.842	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	3 Note2	5745	26/0	11.621	12.133	0.155	15.050	30dBm/500 kHz
			52/37	9.541	9.262	0.155	12.569	
			106/53	6.039	5.998	0.155	9.184	
		5825	26/8	11.549	11.614	0.155	14.747	
			52/40	8.687	8.677	0.155	11.847	
			106/54	5.838	5.853	0.155	9.011	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	1	5190	242/61	6.461	5.790	0.141	9.290	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	3 Note2	5755	242/61	3.399	3.244	0.141	6.473	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	3.541	3.150	0.141	6.501	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	1	5210	484/65	2.980	2.441	0.150	5.879	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	3 Note2	5775	484/65	-0.096	-0.186	0.150	3.020	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-0.123	-0.338	0.150	2.931	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	1	5180	26/0	6.491	6.769	0.155	9.798	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	6.791	6.379	0.155	9.755	
			106/53	6.725	6.803	0.155	9.929	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	3 Note2	5745	26/0	11.675	11.574	0.155	14.790	30dBm/500 kHz
			52/37	8.931	8.825	0.155	12.044	
			106/53	5.929	5.888	0.155	9.074	
		5825	26/8	11.860	11.570	0.155	14.883	
			52/40	8.983	8.657	0.155	11.988	
			106/54	5.991	5.702	0.155	9.014	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	1	5190	242/61	6.221	5.993	0.150	9.269	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	3 Note2	5755	242/61	3.483	3.434	0.150	6.619	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	3.075	2.947	0.150	6.172	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	1	5210	484/65	2.892	2.372	0.155	5.805	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	3 Note2	5775	484/65	-0.272	0.009	0.155	3.036	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	0.095	-0.340	0.155	3.048	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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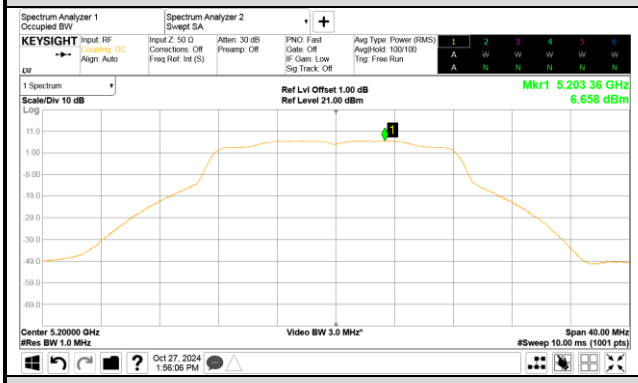
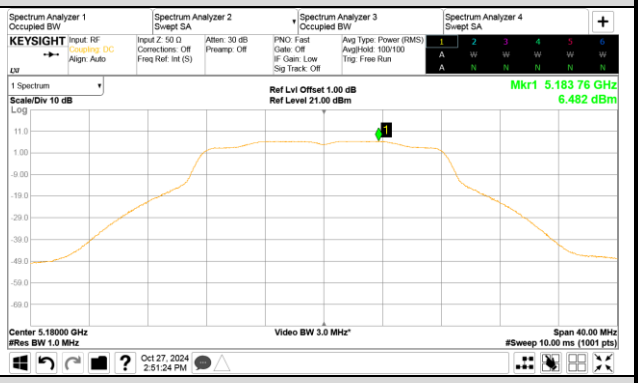
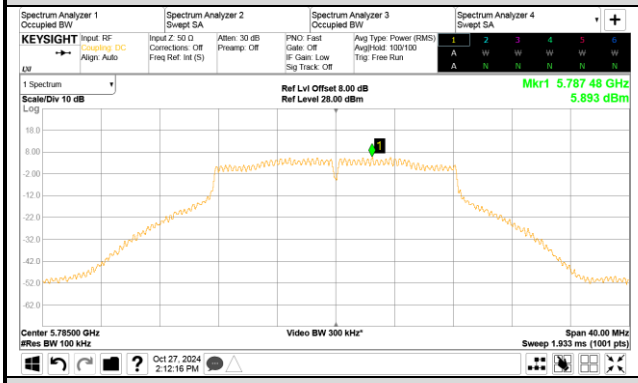
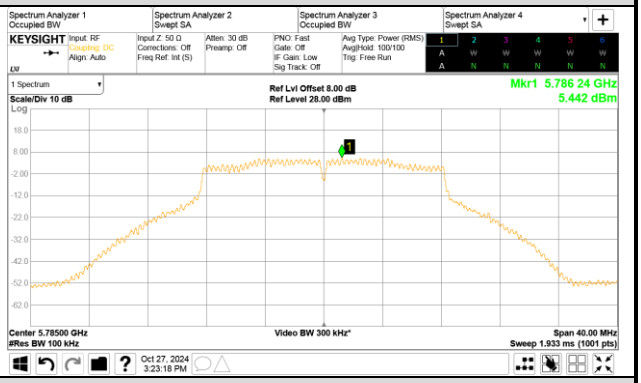
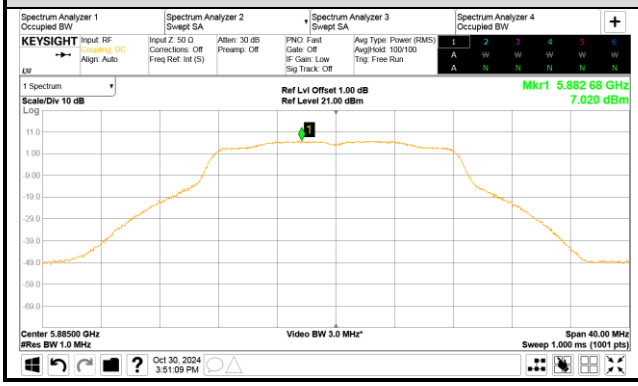
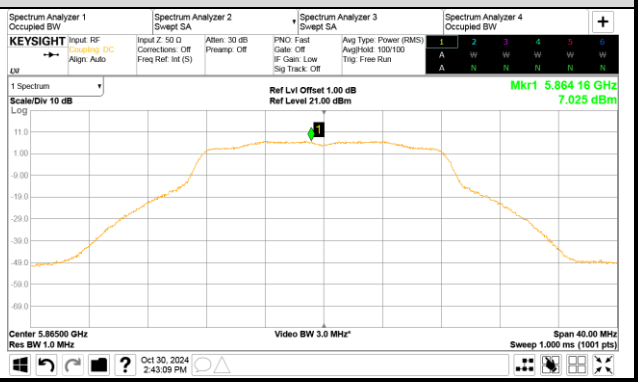
A.4.2. Measurement Plots

Mode: 802.11a	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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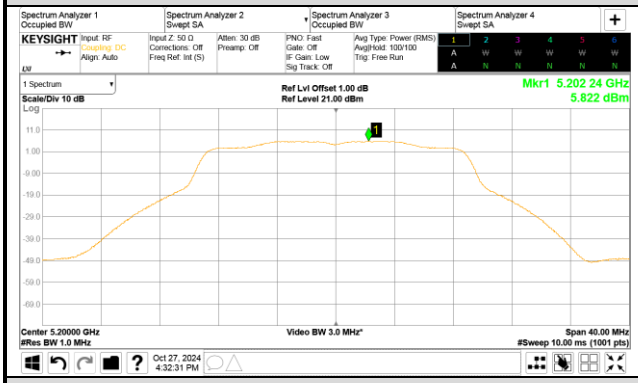
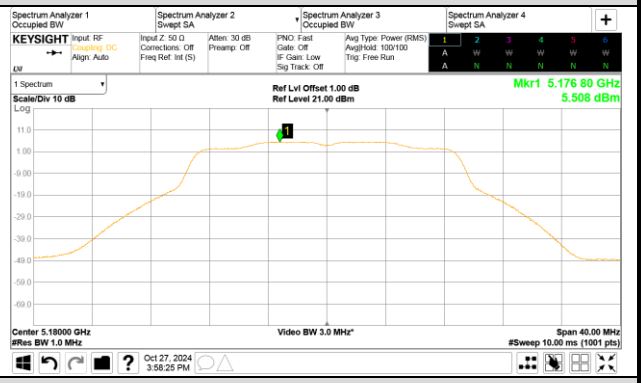
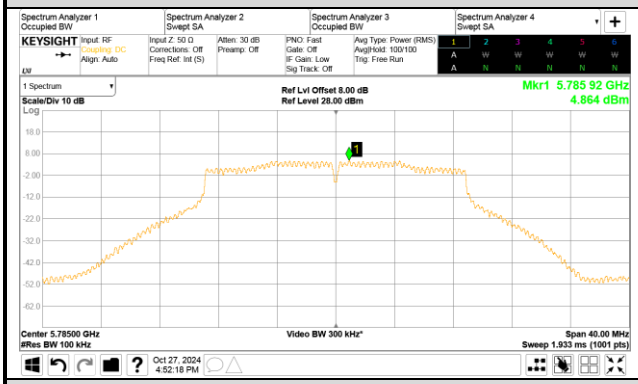
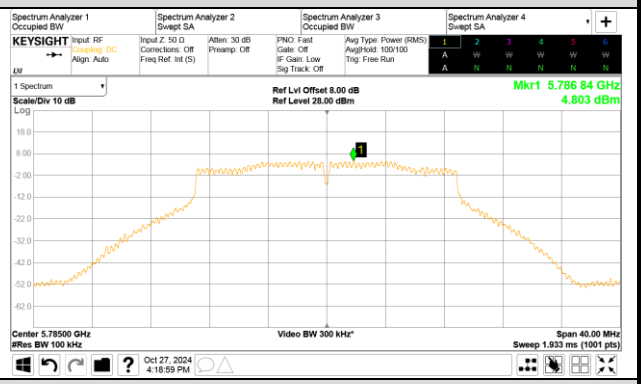
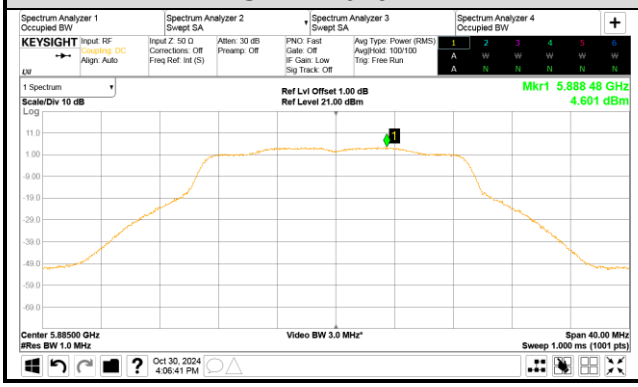
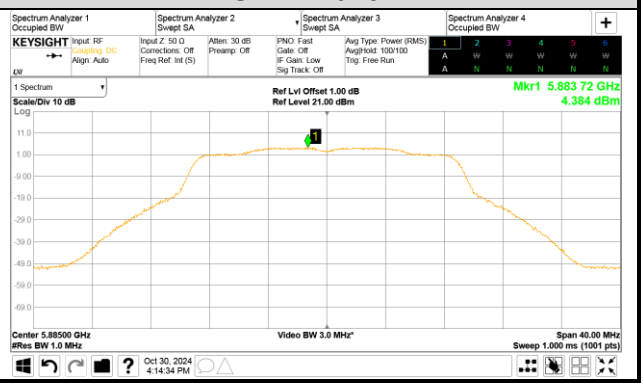
Mode: 802.11n-HT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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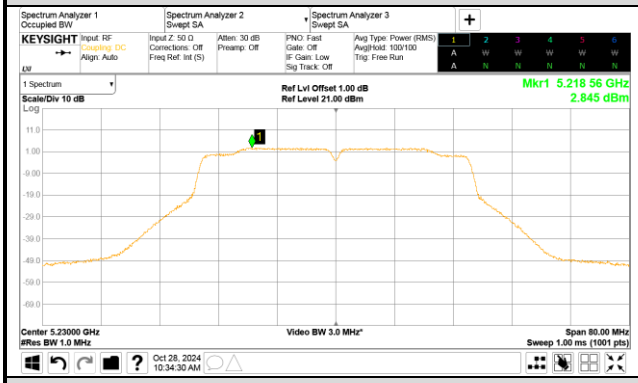
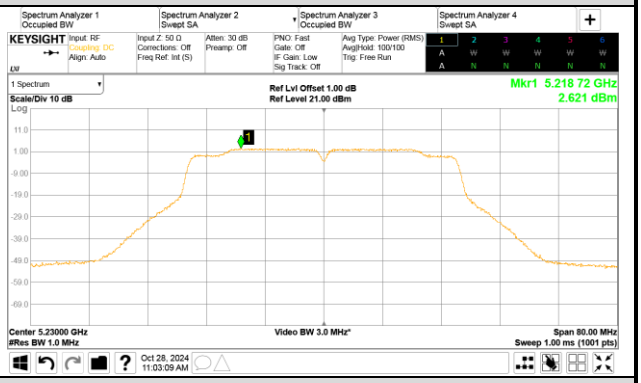
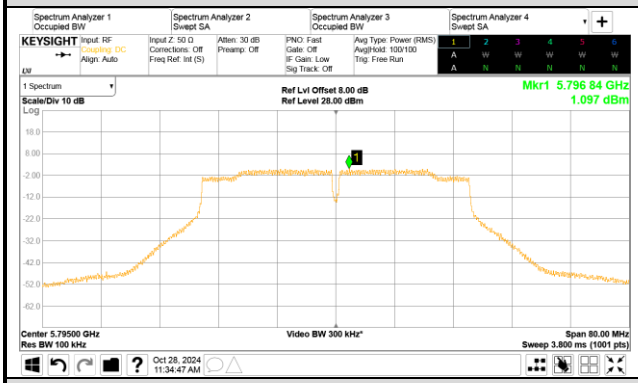
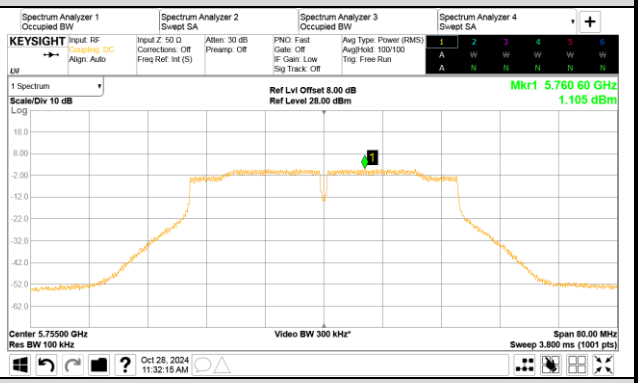
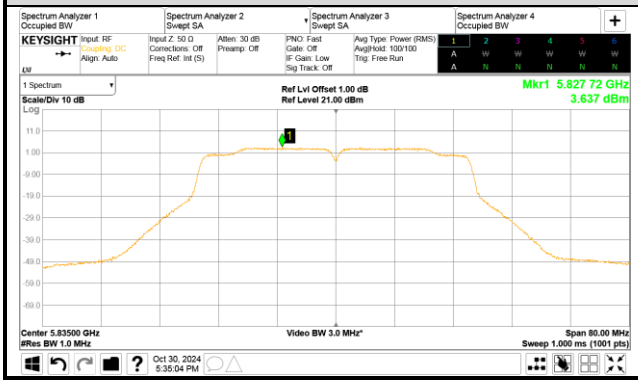
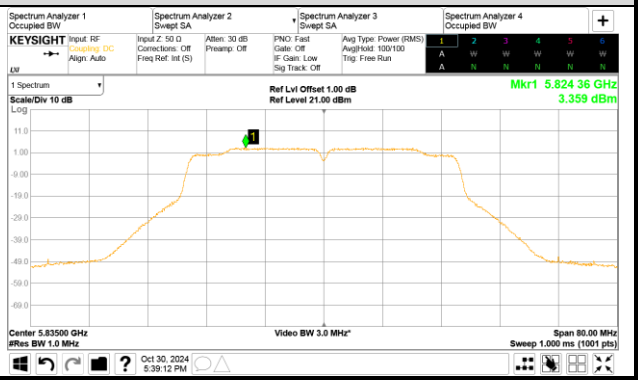
Mode: 802.11n-HT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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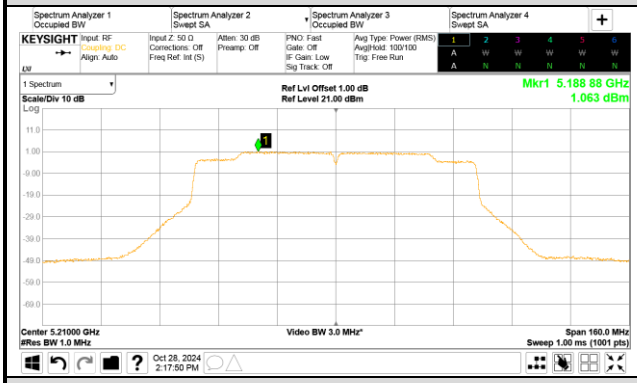
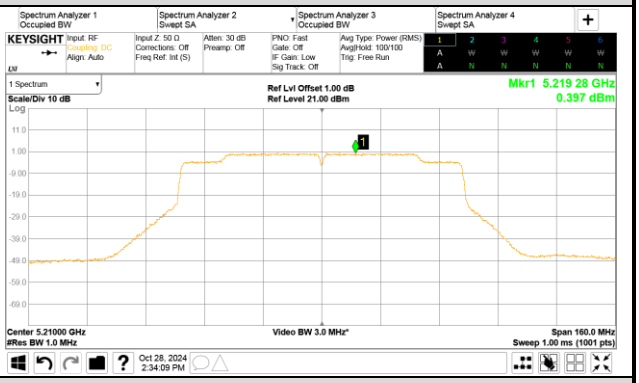
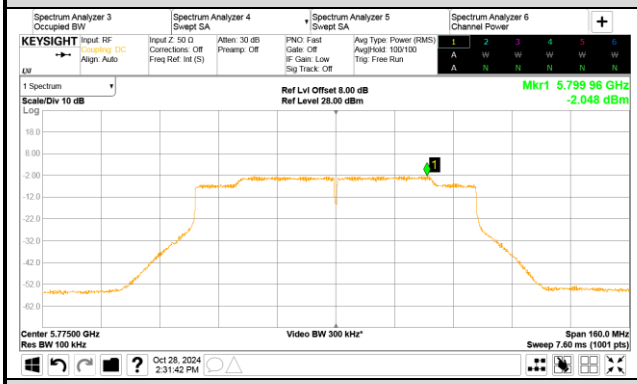
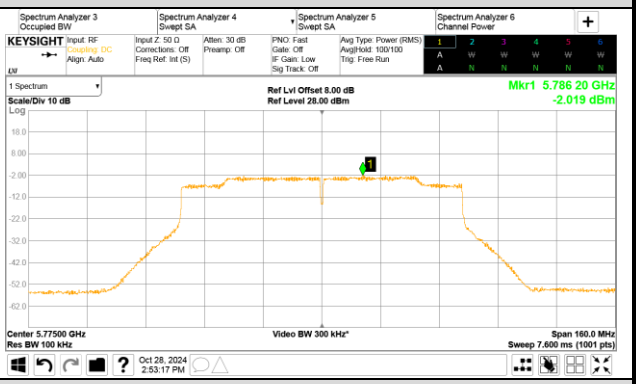
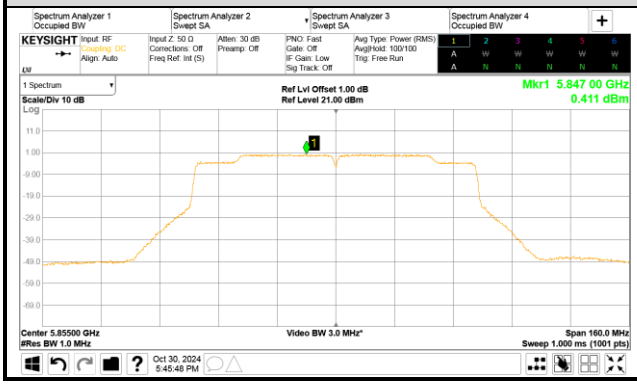
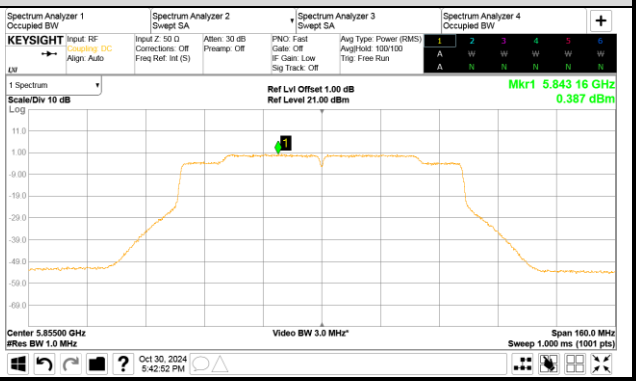
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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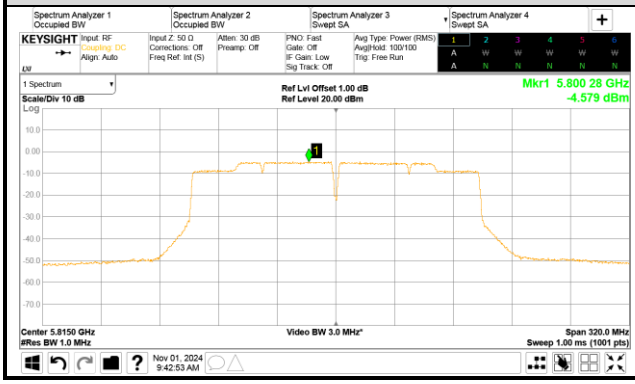
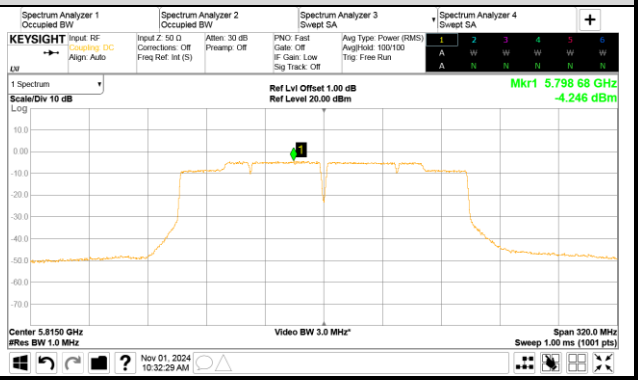
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT160	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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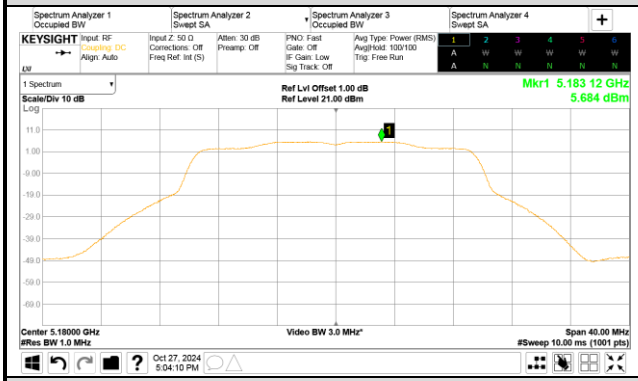
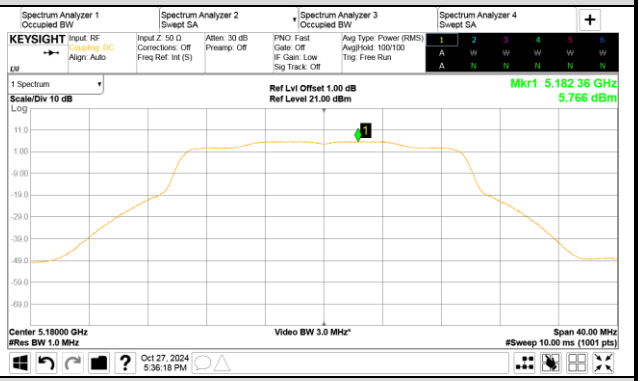
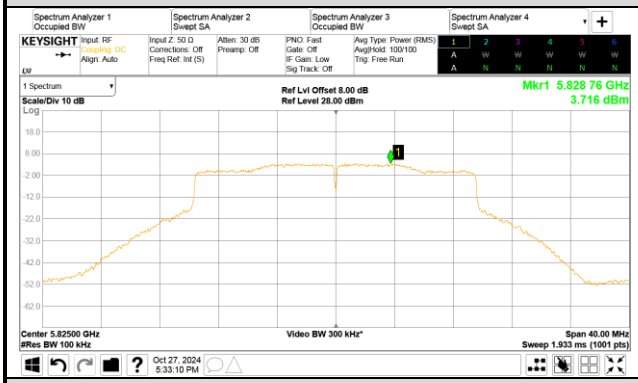
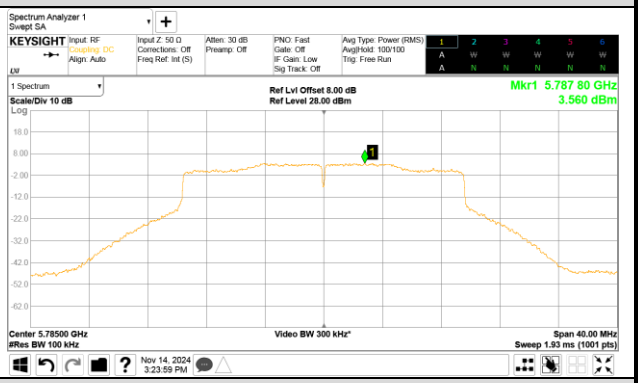
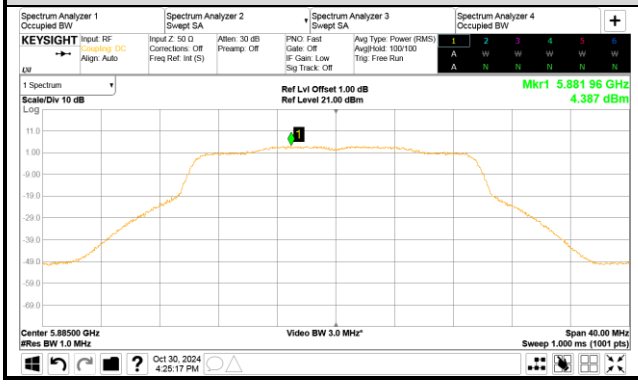
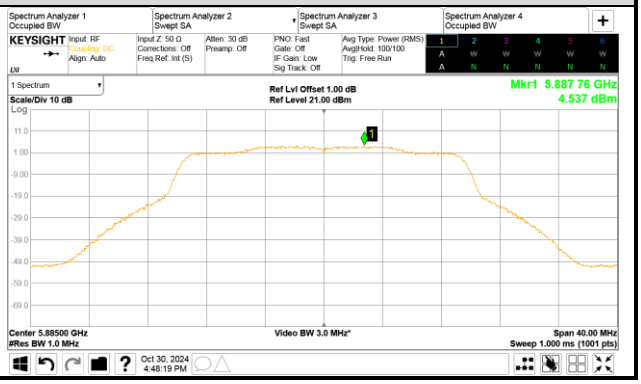
Mode: 802.11ax-HE20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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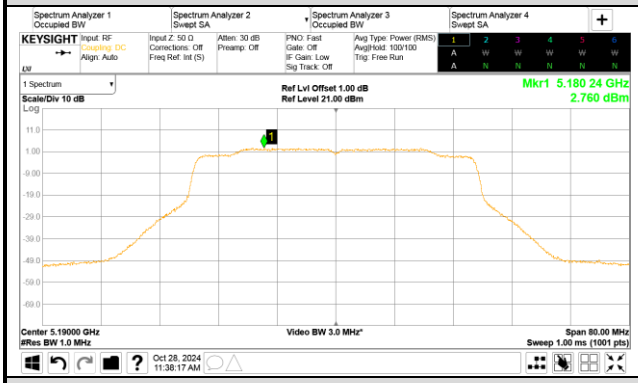
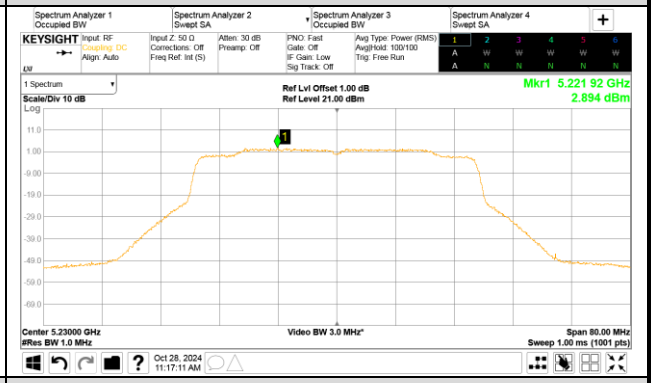
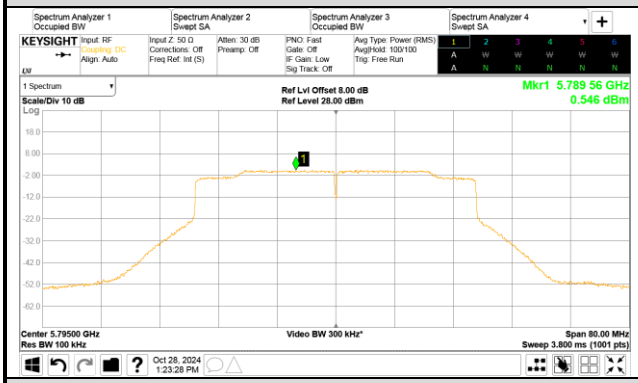
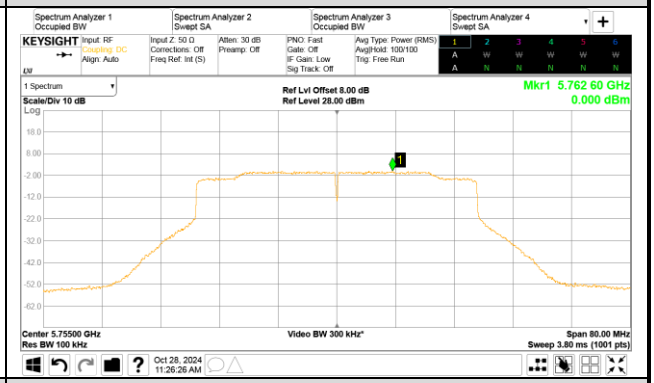
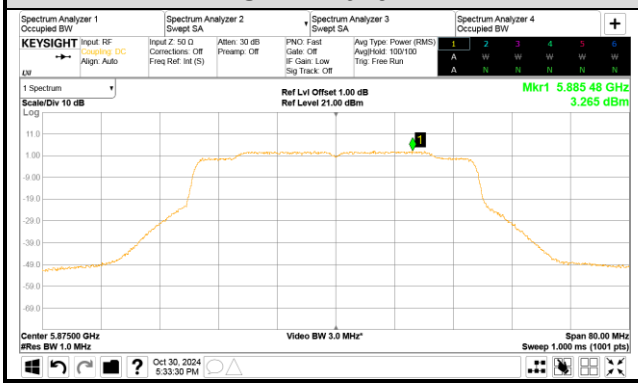
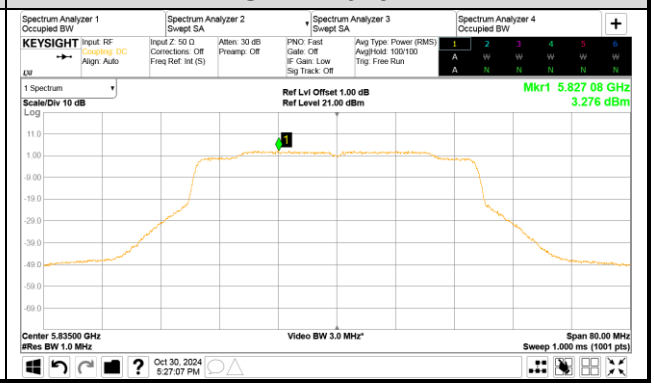
Mode: 802.11ax-HE40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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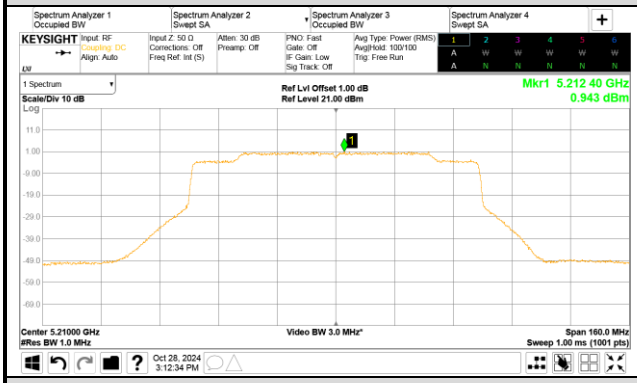
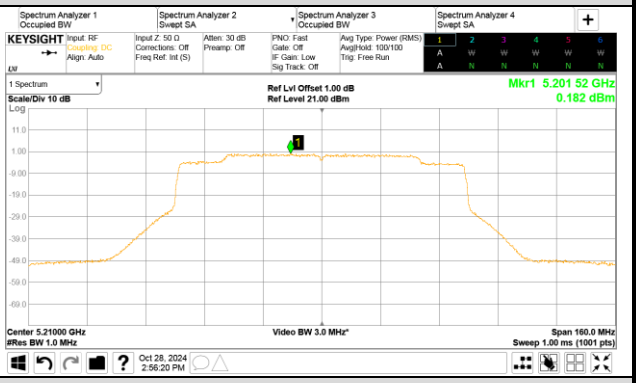
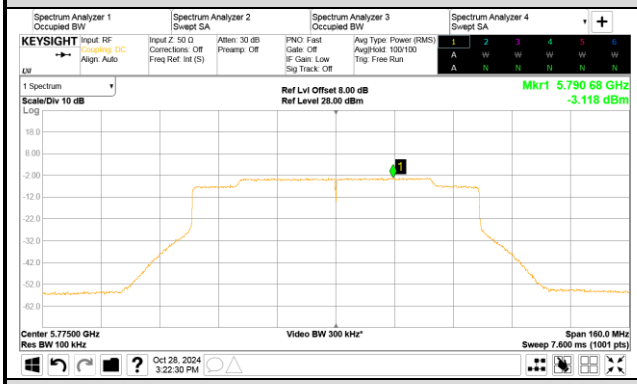
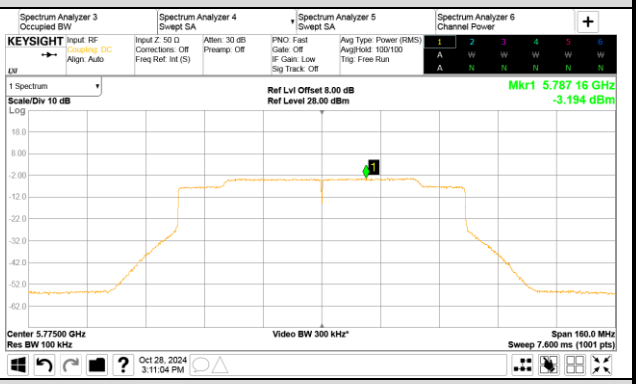
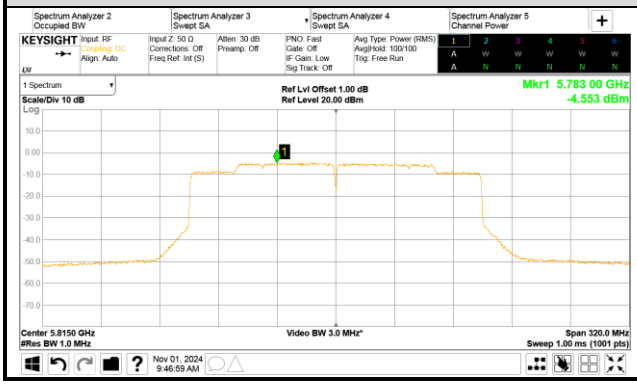
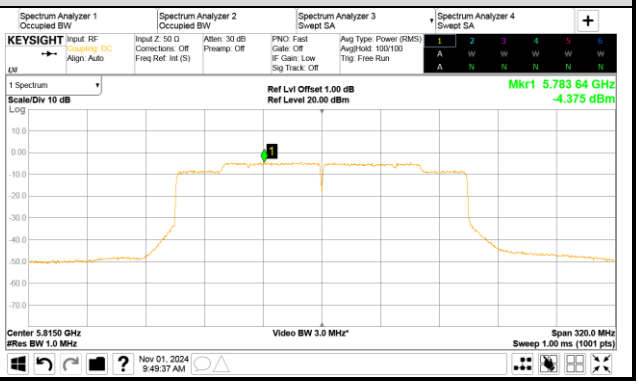
Mode: 802.11ax-HE80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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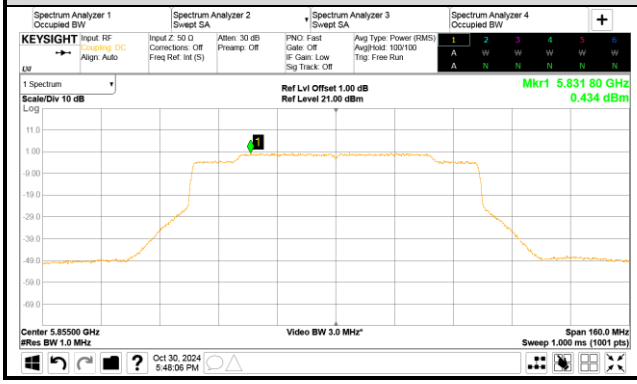
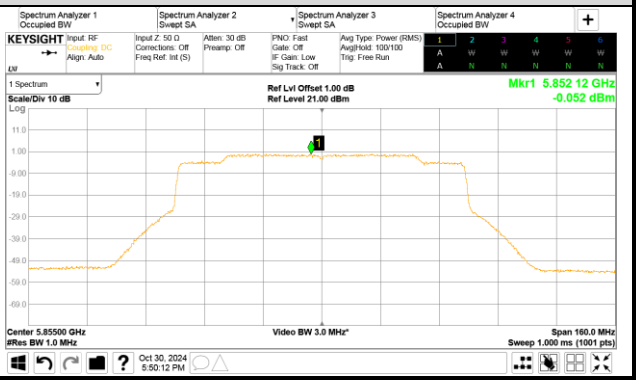
Mode: 802.11ax-HE160	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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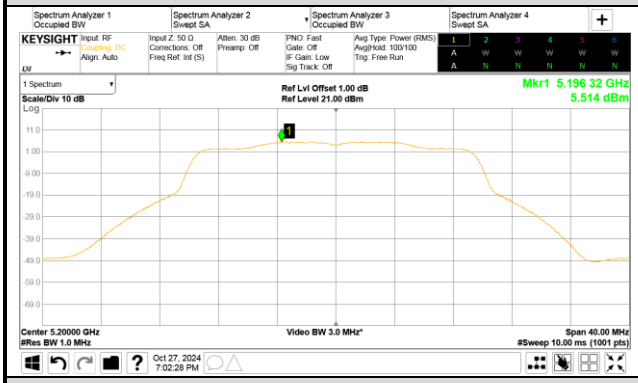
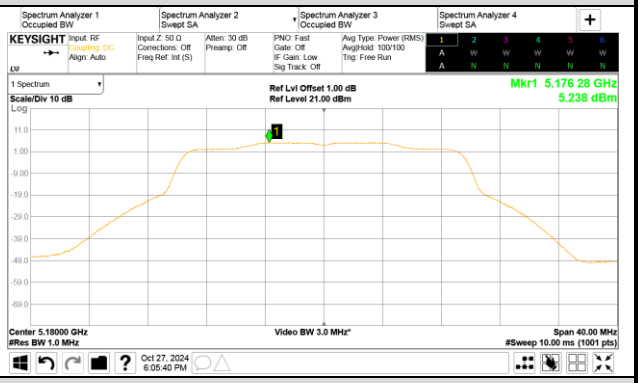
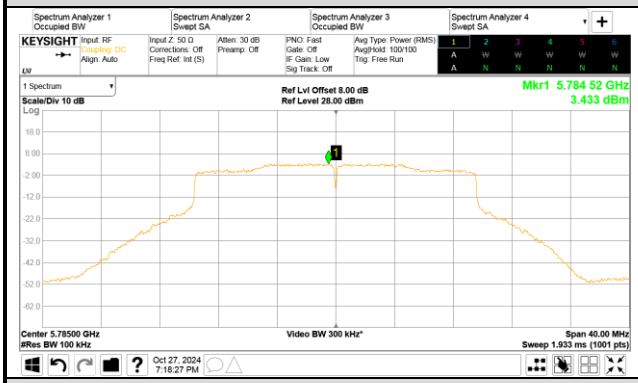
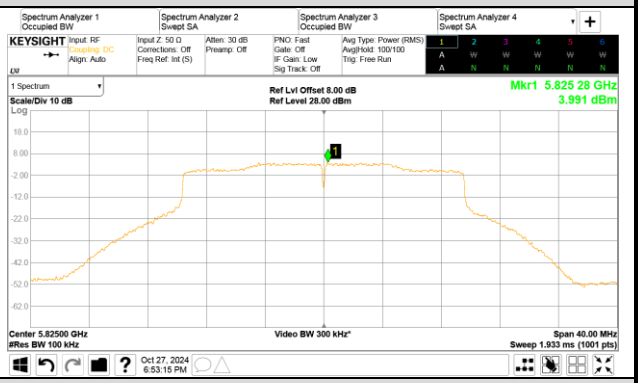
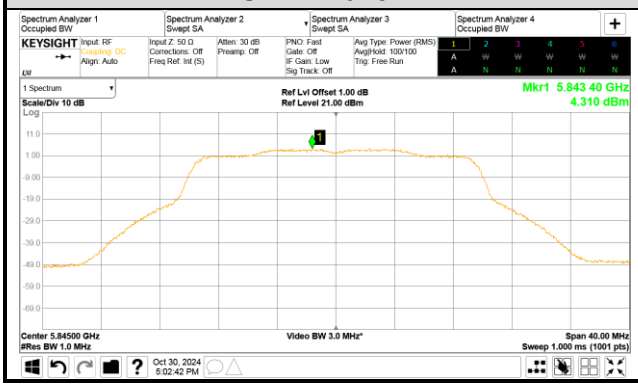
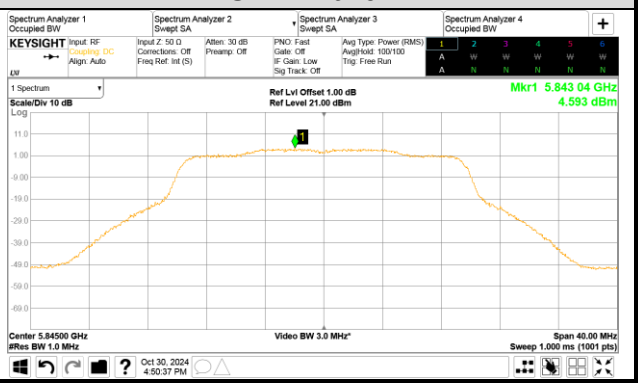
Mode: 802.11be-EHT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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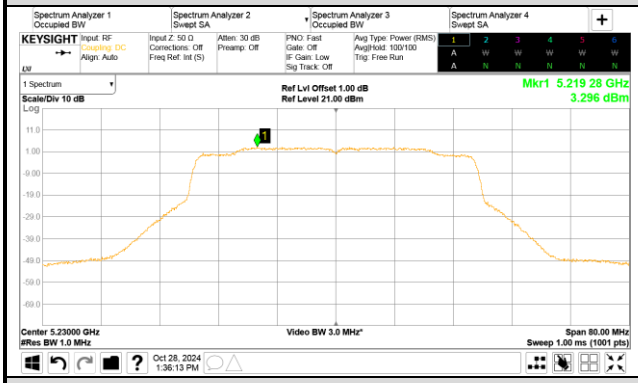
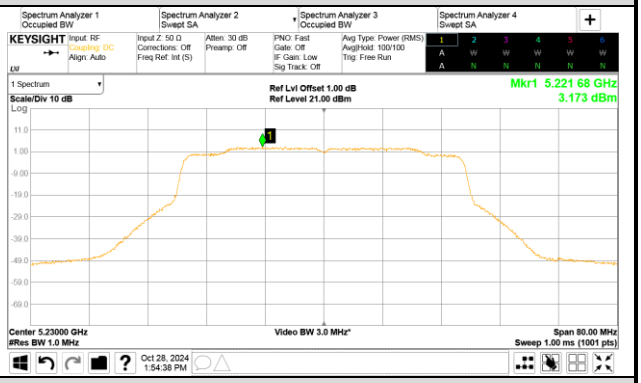
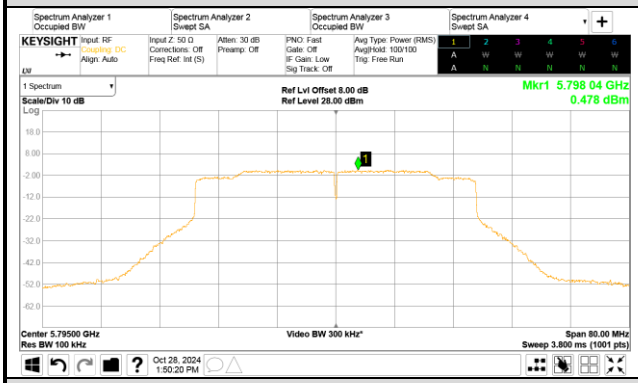
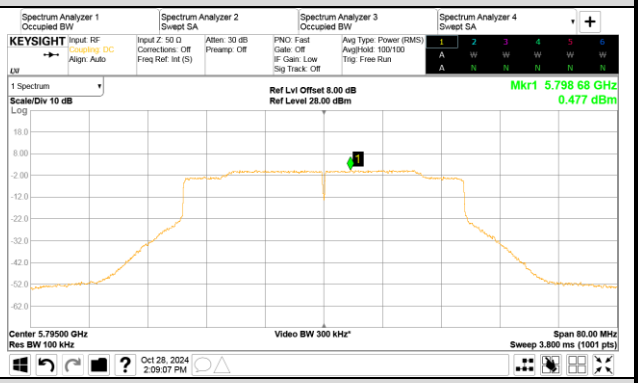
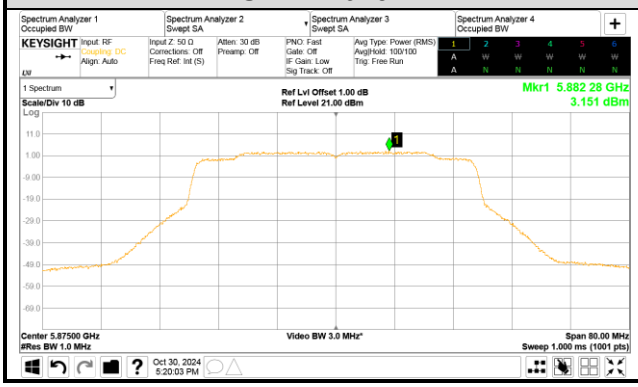
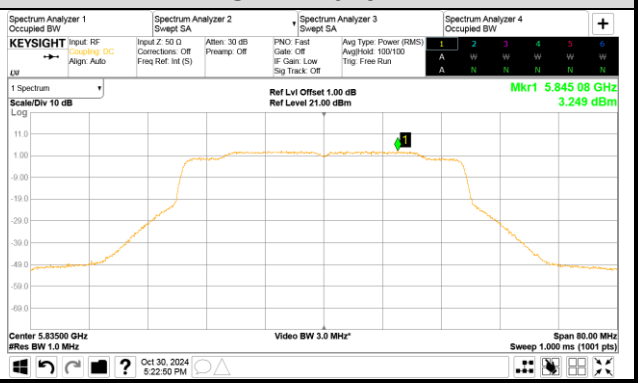
Mode: 802.11be-EHT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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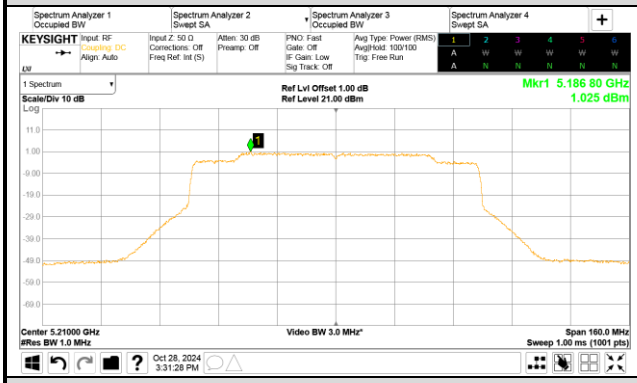
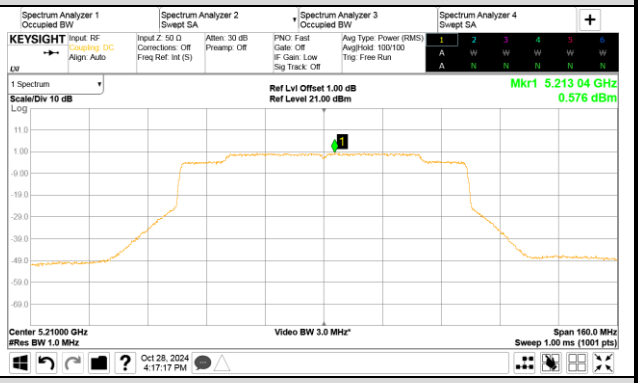
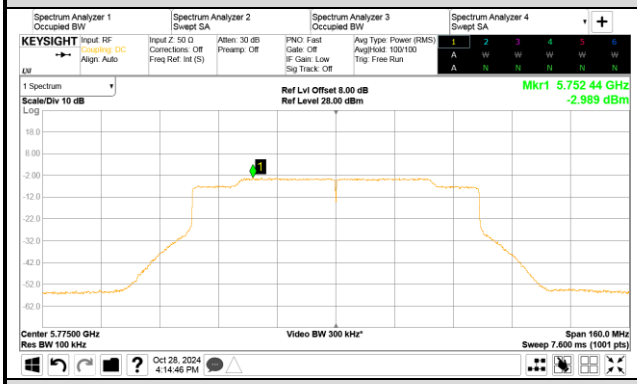
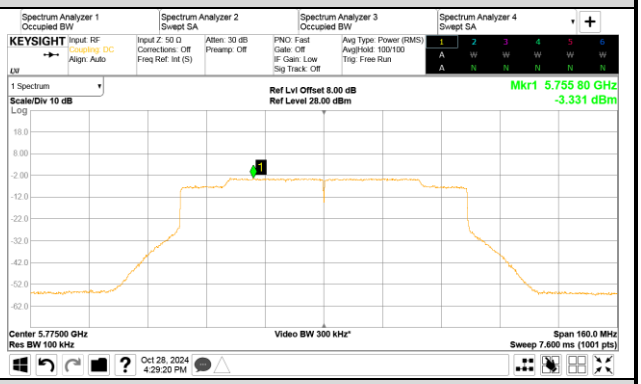
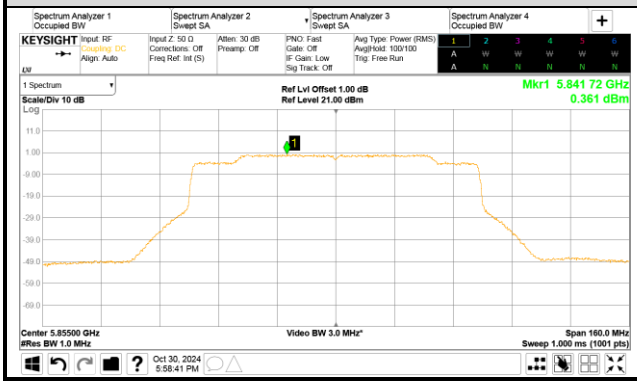
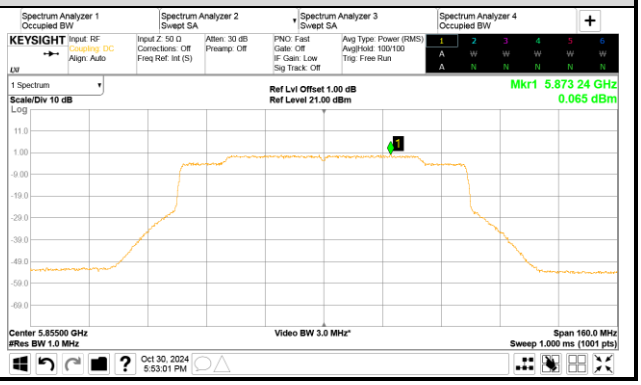
Mode: 802.11be-EHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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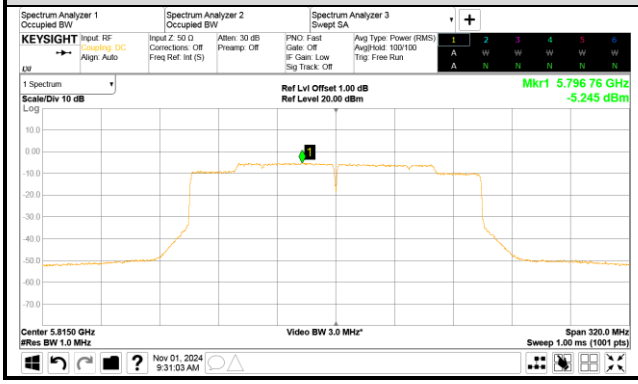
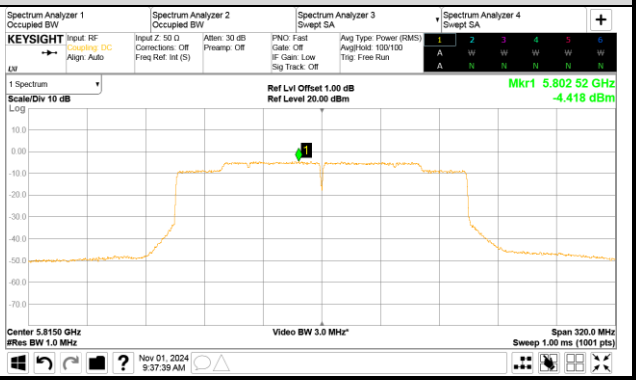
Mode: 802.11be-EHT160	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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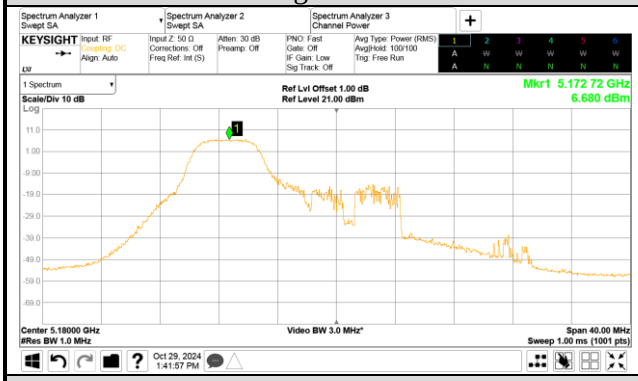
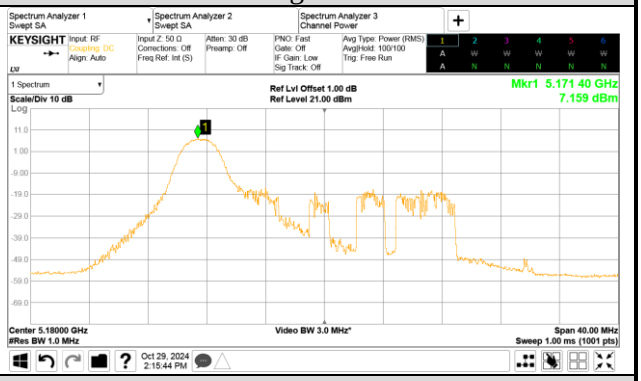
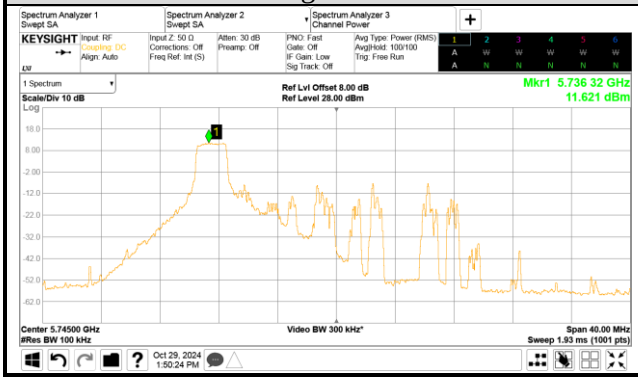
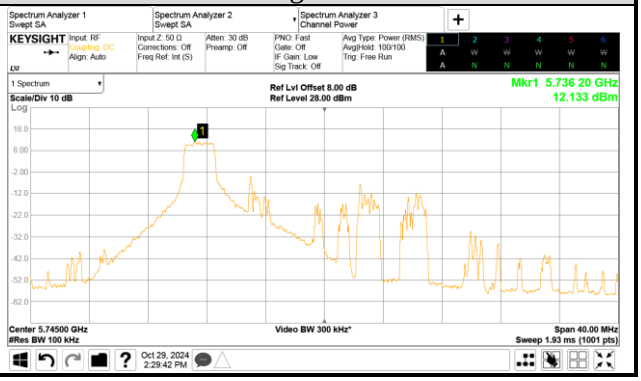
Mode: 802.11ax-HE20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5180MHz	5180MHz
RU Configuration: 52/37	RU Configuration: 26/0
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5745MHz	5745MHz
RU Configuration: 26/0	RU Configuration: 26/0
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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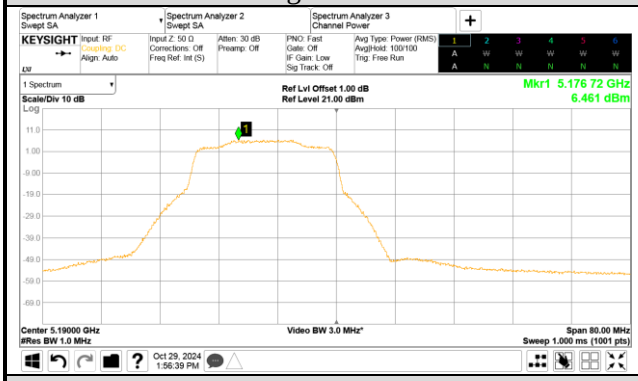
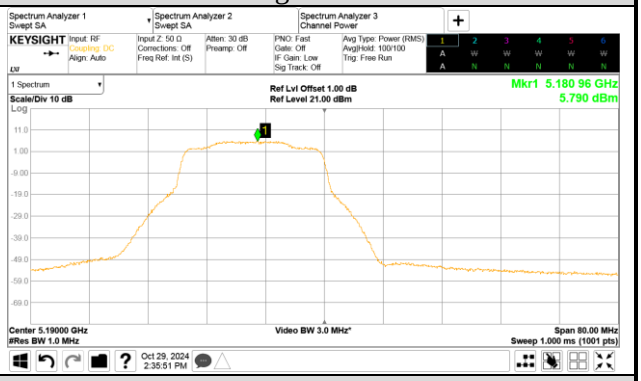
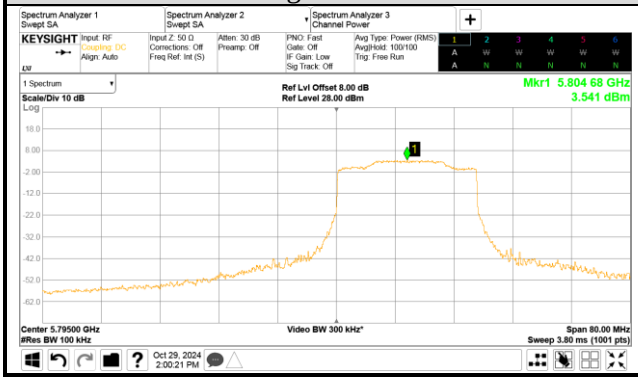
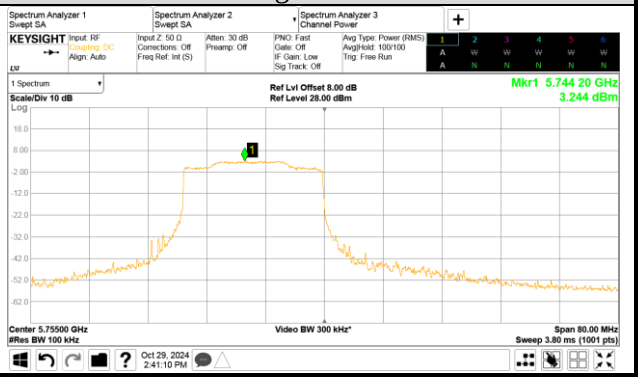
Mode: 802.11ax-HE40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5190MHz	5190MHz
RU Configuration: 242/61	RU Configuration: 242/61
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5795MHz	5755MHz
RU Configuration: 242/62	RU Configuration: 242/61
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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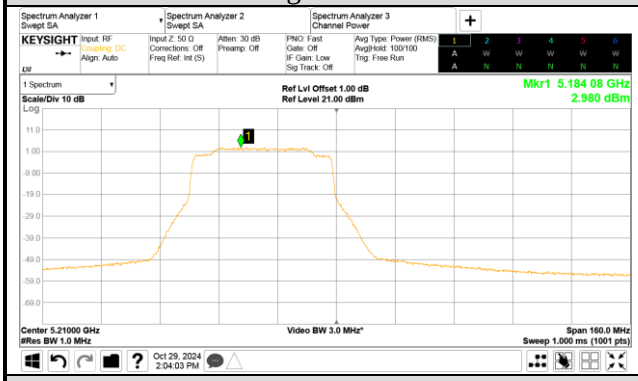
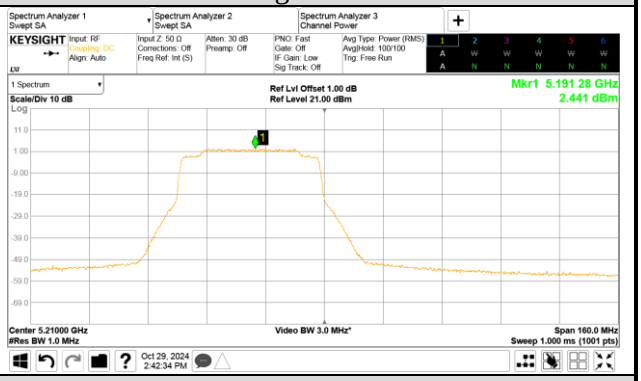
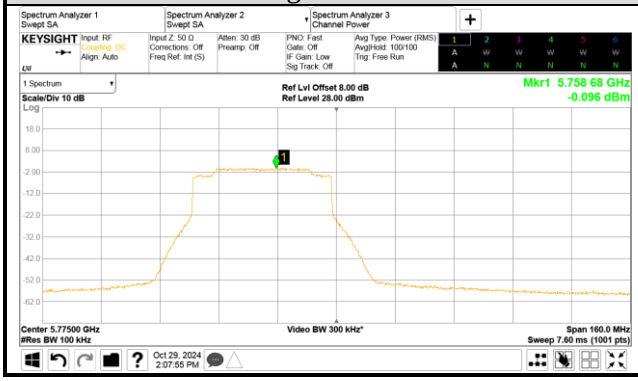
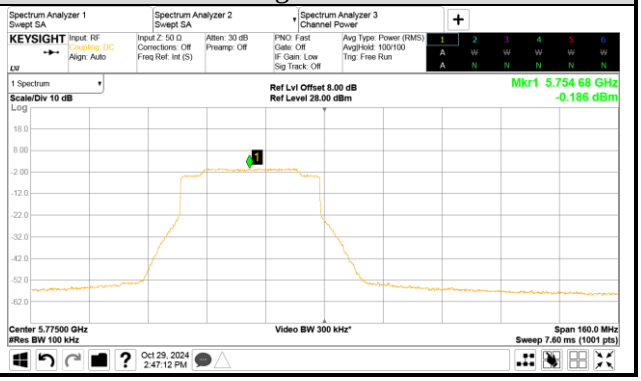
Mode: 802.11ax-HE80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5210MHz	5210MHz
RU Configuration: 484/65	RU Configuration: 484/65
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5775MHz	5775MHz
RU Configuration: 484/65	RU Configuration: 484/65
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

Audix Technology Corp.
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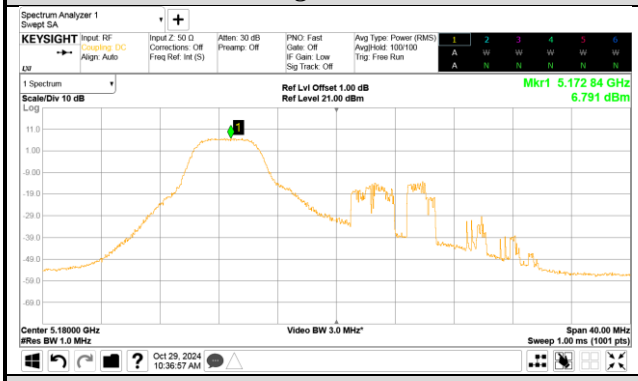
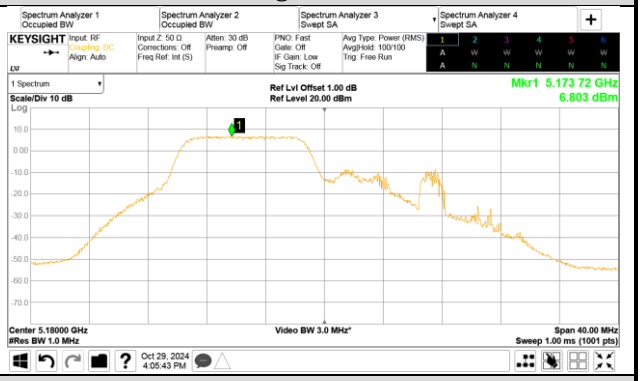
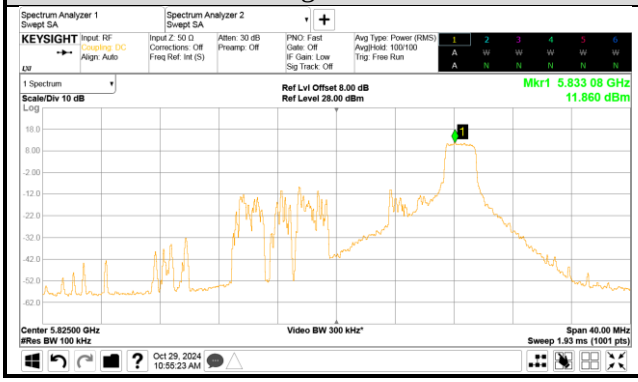
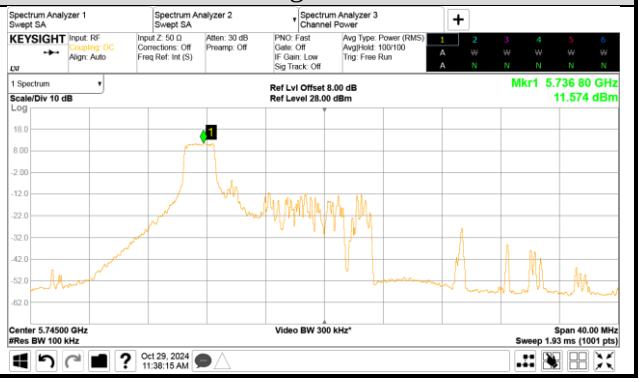
Mode: 802.11be-EHT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5180MHz	5180MHz
RU Configuration: 52/37	RU Configuration: 106/53
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5825MHz	5745MHz
RU Configuration: 26/8	RU Configuration: 26/0
	

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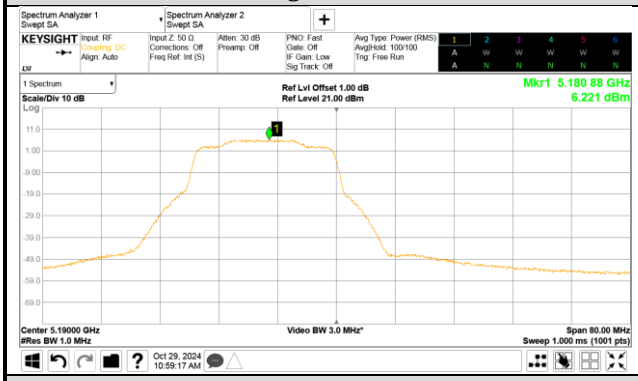
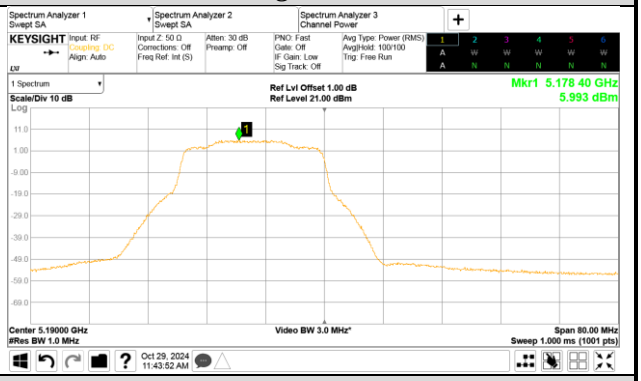
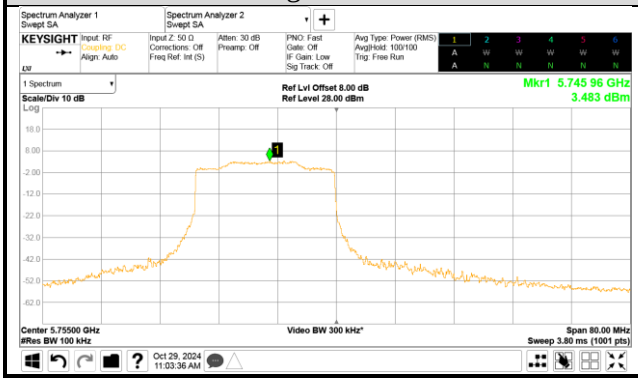
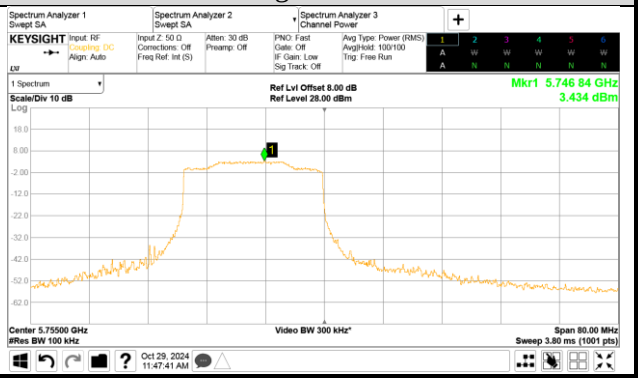
Mode: 802.11be-EHT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5190MHz	5190MHz
RU Configuration: 242/61	RU Configuration: 242/61
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5755MHz	5755MHz
RU Configuration: 242/61	RU Configuration: 242/61
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode

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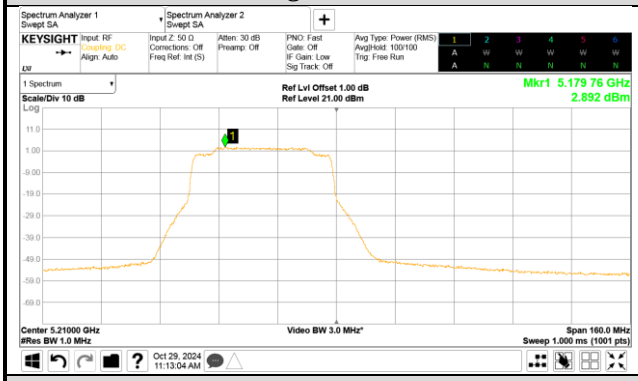
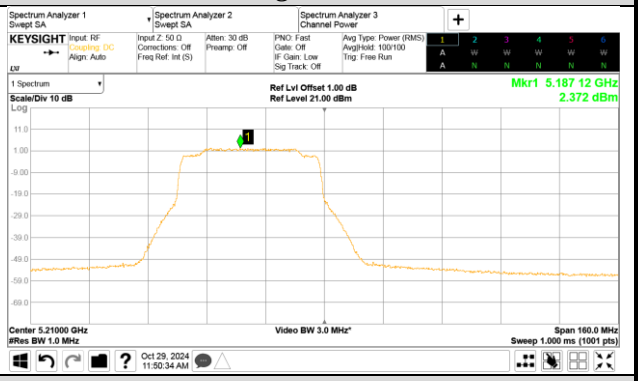
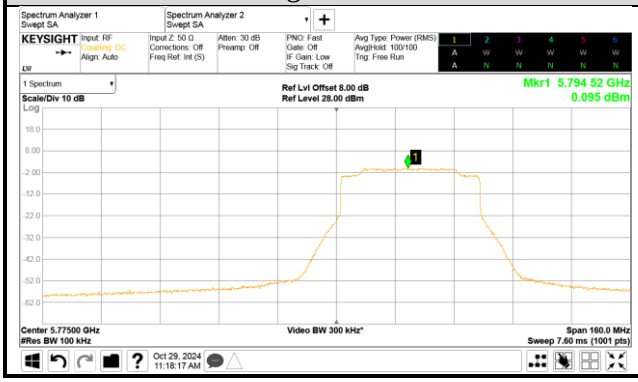
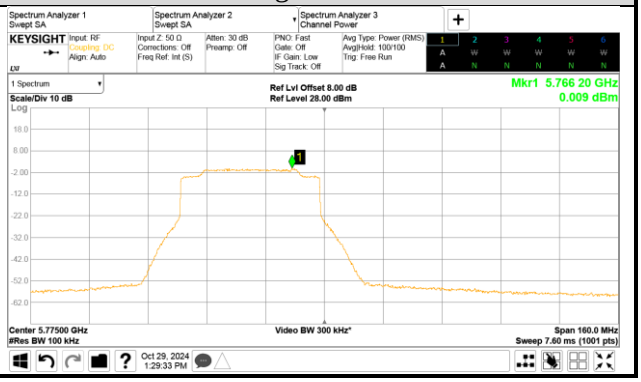
Mode: 802.11be-EHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
5210MHz	5210MHz
RU Configuration: 484/65	RU Configuration: 484/65
	
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
5775MHz	5775MHz
RU Configuration: 484/66	RU Configuration: 484/65
	

Note: We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode