

A.4. POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Date	2024/10/27~30	Temp./Hum.	23~24°C/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	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/	tral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Max. Power Spectral Density	Limit
inoue	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linit
		5180	6.557	6.482		6.557	
802.11a	1	5200	6.658	6.174	N/A	6.658	11 dBm/MHz
		5240	6.534	6.082		6.534	
Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Max. Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	
		5715	4.940	4 420		4.840	
		5745	4.840	4.450		4.640	
802.11a	3 Note2	5785	5.893	4.430 5.442	N/A	5.893	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. 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-i	U-NII	NII Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Duty Cycle Antenna Gain (dBi) Factor		Max. Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	AUX	Main	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	2
		5845	6.934	6.972		1.7	1.8	8.772	
802.11a	4	5865	6.939	7.025	N/A	1.7	1.8	8.825	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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-N	U-NII	I Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	e Antenna Gain (dBi)		Max. Power Spectral Density	Limit
11040	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	AUX	Main	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Linit
		5845	6.934	6.972		3.8	4.5	11.472	
802.11a	4	5865	6.939	7.025	N/A	3.8	4.5	11.525	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/	etral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linit
		5180	5.785	5.508		8.659	
802.11n- HT20	1	5200	5.822	5.473	N/A	8.661	11 dBm/MHz
11120		5240	5.751	5.265		8.525	
Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX	tral Density 00kHz) Main	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4}	Limit
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 4.401	tral Density 00kHz) Main 4.626	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4 7.525	Limit
Mode 802.11n- HT20	U-NII Band 3 _{Note2}	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745 5785	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 4.401 4.864	tral Density 00kHz) Main 4.626 4.803	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X) N/A	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4 7.525 7.844	Limit 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%.

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With INPAO Antenna

Mode U-N	U-NII	I Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
		5845	4.431	4.368		1.75	9.160	
802.11n- HT20	4	5865	4.363	4.319	N/A	1.75	9.101	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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	J-NII Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
111000	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	2
		5845	4.431	4.368		4.16	11.706	
802.11n- HT20	4	5865	4.363	4.319	N/A	4.16	11.511	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi Directional gain = <math>10 \log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 3.69dBi$

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	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/	tral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linin	
802.11n-	1	5190	2.784	2.463	N/A	5.637	11 dBm/MHz	
HT40	1	5230	2.845	2.621	N/A	5.745		
Mode	U-NII	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linit	
802.11n-	3	5755	0.770	1.105	N/A	3.951	20 d Pm/500 kHz	
HT40	Note2	5795	1.097	0.843	1N/A	3.982	SOUDIII/ SOU 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%.

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With INPAO Antenna

Mode U-NI Band	U-NII Band	-NII Centre Frequency	Power Spect (dBm/1	ral Density MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)	Limit
	Duild	(MHz)	AUX	Main	$10\log(1/X)$	Note 4	Note 2	
802.11n-	4	5835	3.637	3.359	NT/A	1.75	8.261	14dBm/MHz
HT40	4	5875	3.347	3.245	IN/A	1.75	8.057	(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 = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

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[$(10^{27/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 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	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/	tral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Mode	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Diffit
802.11ac- VHT80	1	5210	1.063	0.397	N/A	3.753	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Mode	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linnt
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	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spect (dBm/1	wer Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Duty Cycle Factor		Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
			AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 3.69$ dBi

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	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)	Limit
			AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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).

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

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 3.69$ dBi

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	Centre	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Duty Fa		Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linit	
		5180	5.684	5.766		8.735		
802.11ax- HE20	1	5200	5.626	5.180	N/A	8.419	11 dBm/MHz	
HE20		5240	5.470	5.161		8.329		
Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX	tral Density 00kHz) Main	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4}	Limit	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 3.240	200kHz) Main 3.321	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4} 6.291	Limit	
Mode 802.11ax- HE20	U-NII Band 3 Note2	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745 5785	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 3.240 3.644	tral Density 00kHz) Main 3.321 3.560	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X) N/A	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4 6.291 6.613	Limit 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%.

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With INPAO Antenna

Mode	U-NII Band (I	Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
		(MHz)	AUX	Main	$10\log(1/X)$	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
		5845	4.209	4.151		1.75	8.940	
802.11ax- HE20	4	5865	4.178	4.224	N/A	1.75	8.961	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band		AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Linit
		5845	4.209	4.151		4.16	11.350	
802.11ax- HE20	4	5865	4.178	4.224	N/A	4.16	11.371	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi Directional gain = <math>10 \log[(10^{2.7/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 3.69dBi$

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	Centre	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Lillit	
802.11ax-	1	5190	2.760	2.498	NI/A	5.641	11 dDm/MUz	
HE40	1	5230	2.751	2.894	N/A	5.833	11 dBm/MHZ	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde		(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linit	
802.11ax-	3	5755	-0.097	0.000	NI/A	2.962	20.10 /500.1.11	
HE40	Note2	5795	0.546	-0.055	IN/A	3.266	SOUDIII/SOU 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 Dand	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band		AUX	Main	$10\log(1/X)$	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
802.11ax-	4	5835	3.069	3.276	NI/A	1.75	7.934	14dBm/MHz
HE40	4	5875	3.265	3.106	IN/A	1.75	7.947	(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 = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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 Danal	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band		AUX	Main	$10\log(1/X)$	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	2
802.11ax-	4	5835	3.069	3.276	NI/A	4.16	10.344	14dBm/MHz
HE40	4	5875	3.265	3.106	N/A	4.16	10.357	(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 = $10 \log[(10^{27/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 3.69dBi$

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	Centre	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Band		(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Laillit
802.11ax- HE80	1	5210	0.943	0.182	N/A	3.589	11 dBm/MHz
Moda	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
inoue	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linnt
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	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
			AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Lillint
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
			AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Linit
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 4.16$ dBi

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	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
			AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$ 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).

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

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

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 = $10 \log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 4.16$ dBi

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 Rand	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/	etral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linnt	
		5180	5.484	5.238		8.373		
802.11be- EHT20	1	5200	5.514	5.189	N/A	8.365	11 dBm/MHz	
211120		5240	5.423	5.032		8.242		
			Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)					
Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/5	tral Density 00kHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX	tral Density 00kHz) Main	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4}	Limit	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 3.074	tral Density 00kHz) Main 3.258	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4} 6.177	Limit	
Mode 802.11be- EHT20	U-NII Band 3 Note2	Centre Frequency (MHz) 5745 5785	Power Spec (dBm/5 AUX 3.074 3.433	tral Density 00kHz) Main 3.258 3.373	Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X) N/A	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) _{Note 4} 6.177 6.413	Limit 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%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
		5845	4.310	4.593		1.75	9.214	
802.11be- EHT20	4	5865	4.302	4.227	N/A	1.75	9.025	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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	VII Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
		5845	4.310	4.593		4.16	11.624	
802.11be- EHT20	4	5865	4.302	4.227	N/A	4.16	11.435	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi Directional gain = <math>10 \log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 4.16dBi$

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	Centre	Power Spec (dBm/	tral Density 1MHz)	Duty Cycle	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Linit
802.11be-	1	5190	3.011	3.146	NI/A	6.089	11 dDm/MU
EHT40	1	5230	3.296	3.173	N/A	6.245	
Mode	U-NII	Centre	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Widde	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linit
802.11be-	3	5755	0.169	0.133	N/A	3.161	20dBm/500 1/11
EHT40	Note2	5795	0.478	0.477	IN/A	3.488	SOUDIII/SOU 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%.

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Mode	U-NII	U-NII Centre Frequency	Power Spect (dBm/1	ral Density MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi) Total Power Spectral Density		Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
802.11be-	4	5835	2.952	3.249	NI/A	1.75	7.863	14dBm/MHz
EHT40	4	5875	3.151	3.156	IN/A	1.75	7.914	(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 = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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

With LUXSHARE-ICT Antenna

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[$(10^{38/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2$]= 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 Pand	Centre Frequency	Power Spec (dBm/	tral Density IMHz) Duty Cycle Factor		Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
Mode	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
802.11be- EHT80	1	5210	1.025	0.576	N/A	3.817	11 dBm/MHz
Mode	U-NII	U-NII Centre Frequency		Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
inoue	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	(dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Linnt
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	Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Duty Cyc Factor		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75$ dBi

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 Dand	Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHZ) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + ... + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}] dBi$

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 4.16$ dBi

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 INPAO Antenna

Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Directional Gain (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	(dBm/1MHz) Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{1.8/10} + 10^{1.7/10})/2] = 1.75 dBi$

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	-NII Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spect (dBm/1	ral Density MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Duty Cycle Directional Gain Factor (dBi)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)	Limit
		(MITZ)	AUX	Main	$1010g(1/\Lambda)$	14010 4	Note 2	
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 = $10 \log[(10^{3.8/10} + 10^{4.5/10})/2] = 4.16$ dBi

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	Centre Frequency	RU	Power Spec (dBm/	ctral Density (1MHz)	Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	Configuration	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
000 11			26/0	6.626	7.159	0.155	10.066	
802.11ax-	1	5180	52/37	6.680	6.411	0.155	9.713	11 dBm/MHz
HE20			106/53	6.750	6.603	0.155	9.842	
Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm)	Limit
		(MHz)	8	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Note 4	
			26/0	11.621	12.133	0.155	15.050	
		5745	52/37	9.541	9.262	0.155	12.569	
802.11ax-	3		106/53	6.039	5.998	0.155	9.184	20 dD /500 l-U-
HE20 Note2	Note2		26/8	11.549	11.614	0.155	14.747	300DIII/300 KHZ
		5825	52/40	8.687	8.677	0.155	11.847	1
			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	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
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) Config	RU	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral	Limit
			Configuration	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 4	
802.11ax-	3	5755	242/61	3.399	3.244	0.141	6.473	20dDm/500 1.11a
HE40	Note2	5795	242/62	3.541	3.150	0.141	6.501	SUUDIII/SUU 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%.

Mode	U-NII	Centre Frequency	RU	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral	Limit
	Band	(MHz)	Configuration	AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
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	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 4	
802.11ax-	3	5775	484/65	-0.096	-0.186	0.150	3.020	20dDm/500 1.11a
HE80	Note2	5775	484/66	-0.123	-0.338	0.150	2.931	SUUDIII/SUU 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%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
002 111			26/0	6.491	6.769	0.155	9.798	11 dBm/MHz
802.11be-	1	5180	52/37	6.791	6.379	0.155	9.755	
EH120			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	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm)	Limit
				AUX	Main	$10\log(1/X)$	Note 4	
	3	3 Note2 5825	26/0	11.675	11.574	0.155	14.790	
			52/37	8.931	8.825	0.155	12.044	
802.11be- EHT20			106/53	5.929	5.888	0.155	9.074	20 dD /500 l-U-
	Note2		26/8	11.860	11.570	0.155	14.883	300Bm/500 KHZ
			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	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
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	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 4	
802.11be-	3	5755	242/61	3.483	3.434	0.150	6.619	20dDm/500 1.11a
EHT40	Note2	5795	242/62	3.075	2.947	0.150	6.172	SUUDIII/SUU 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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 3	
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	Total Power Spectral	Limit
				AUX	Main	10log(1/X)	Density (dBm) Note 4	
802.11be-	3	5775	484/65	-0.272	0.009	0.155	3.036	20dDm/500 1.11a
EHT80	Note2	5775	484/66	0.095	-0.340	0.155	3.048	SUUDIII/SUU 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%.

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A.4.2. Measurement Plots



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

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