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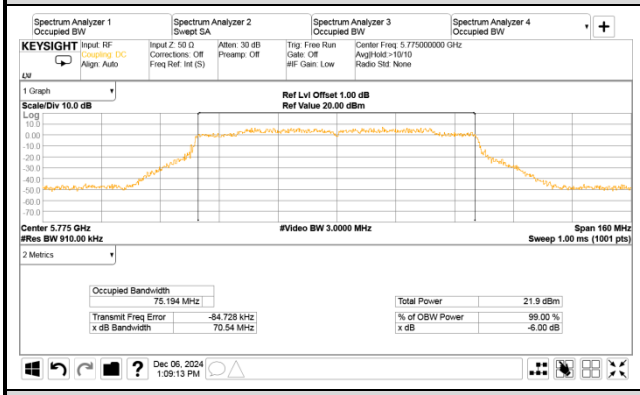
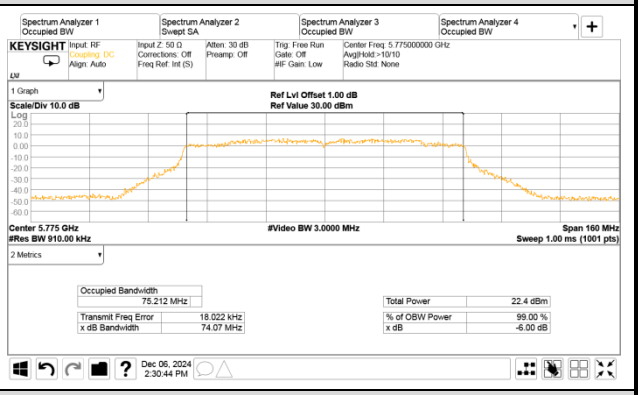
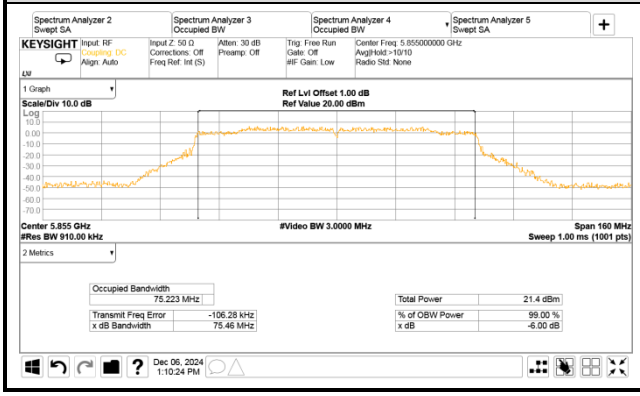
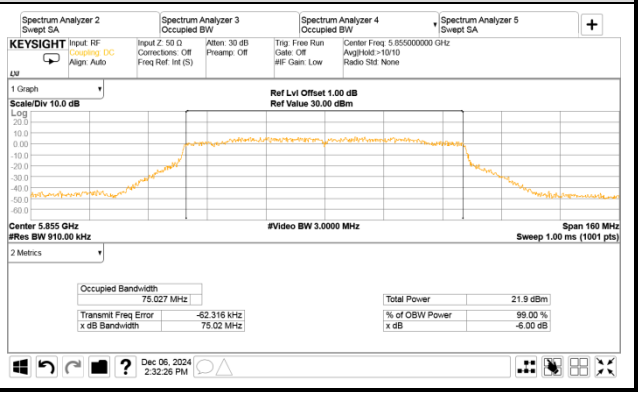
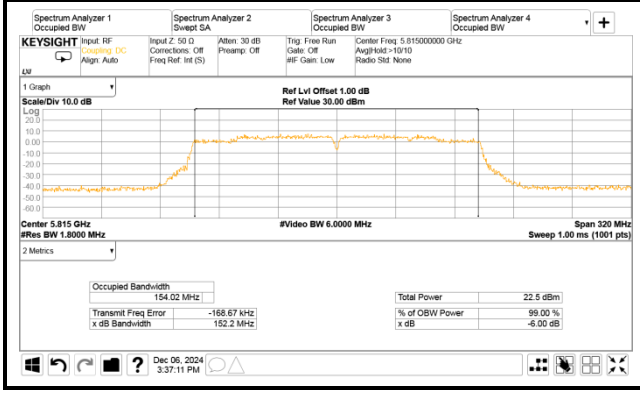
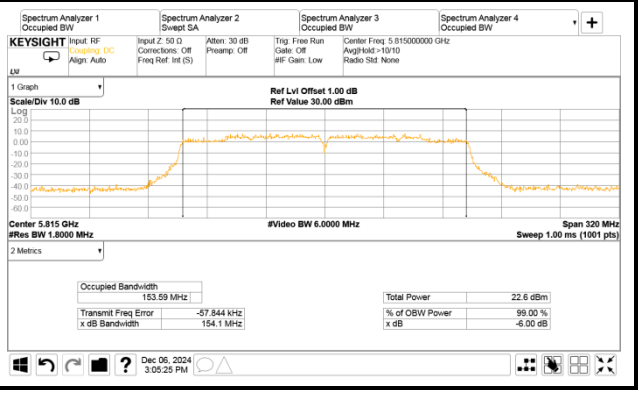
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

802.11ac-VHT60	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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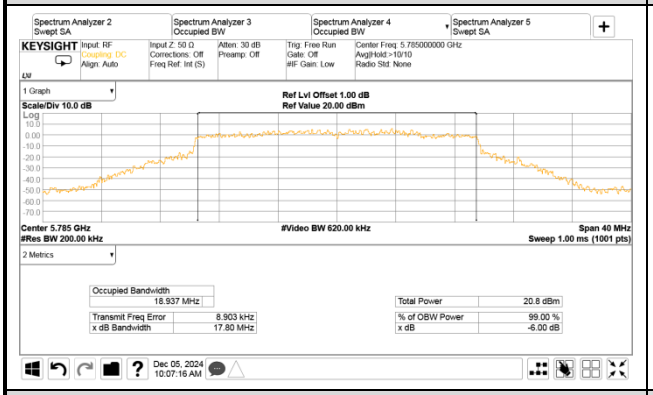
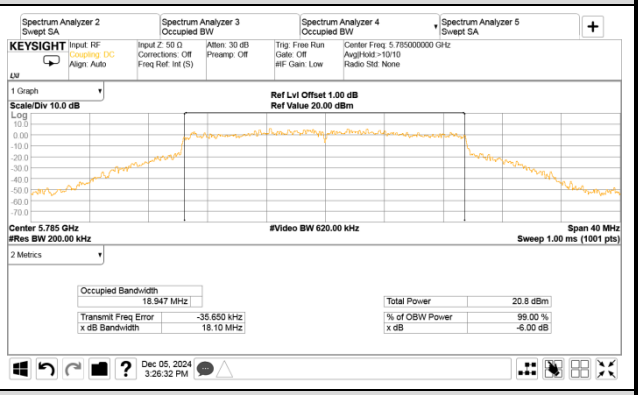
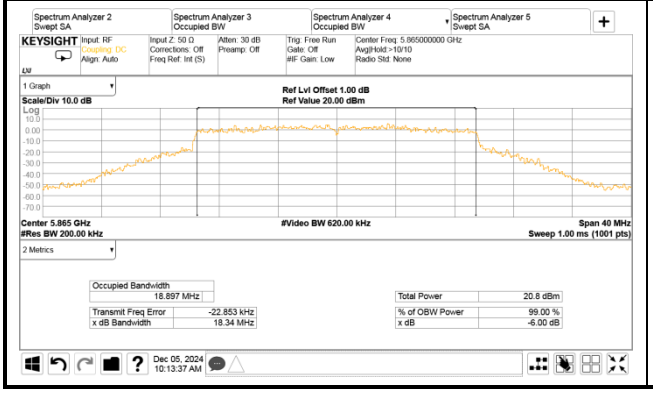
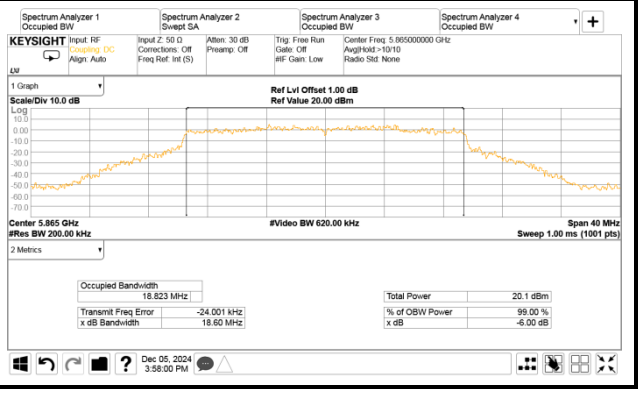
Mode: 802.11ax-HE20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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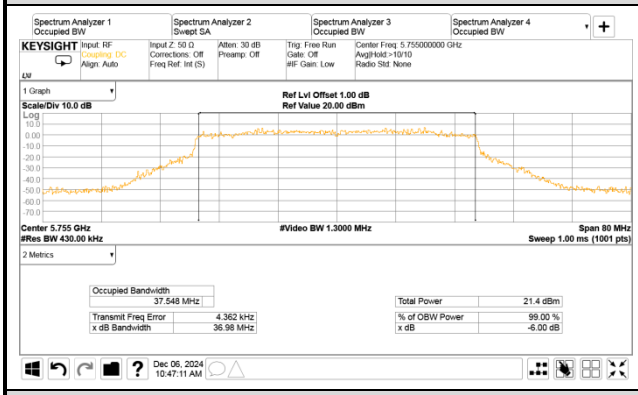
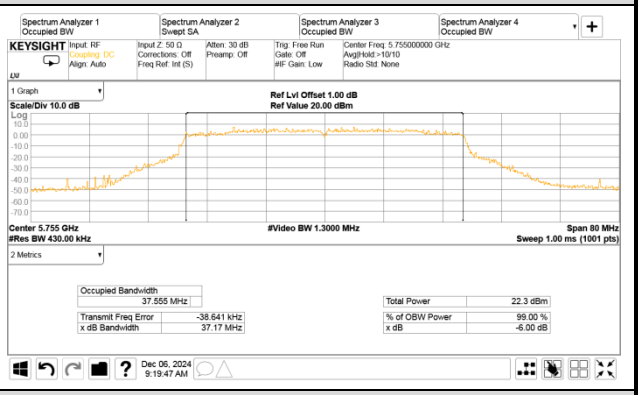
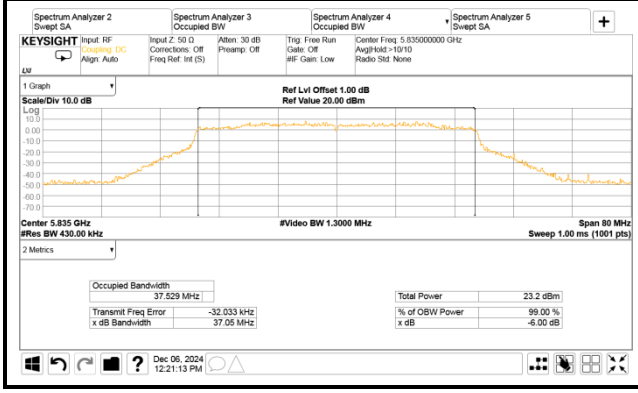
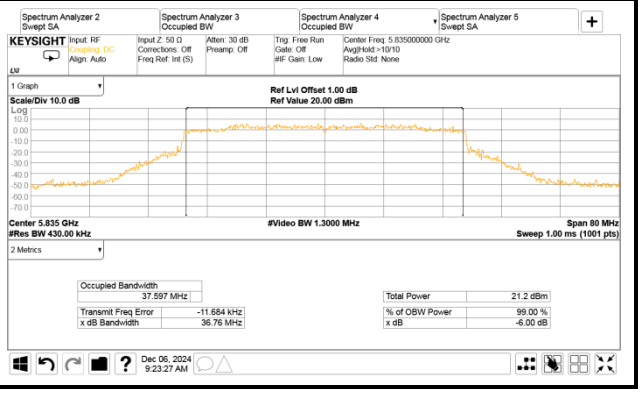
Mode: 802.11ax-HE40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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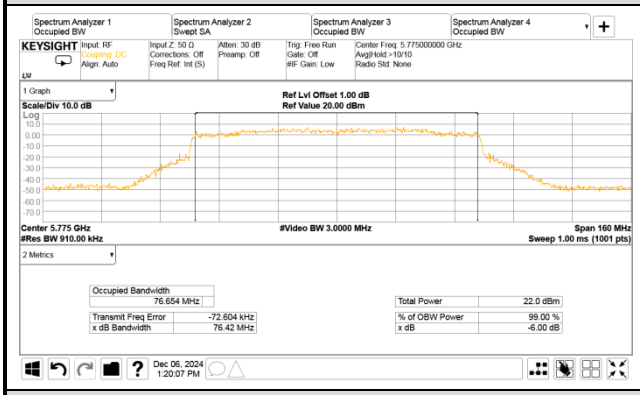
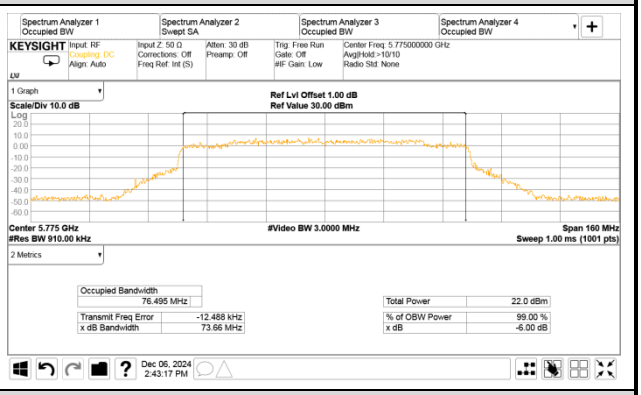
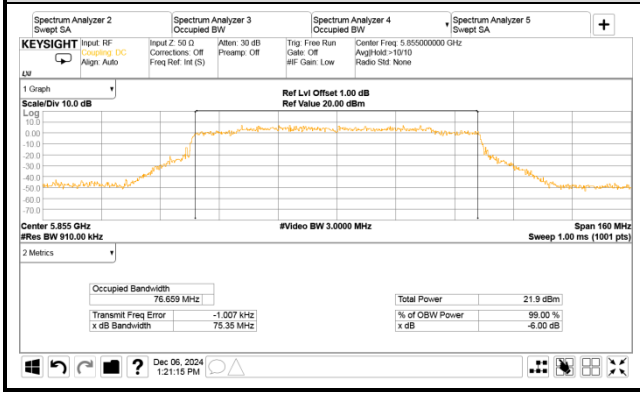
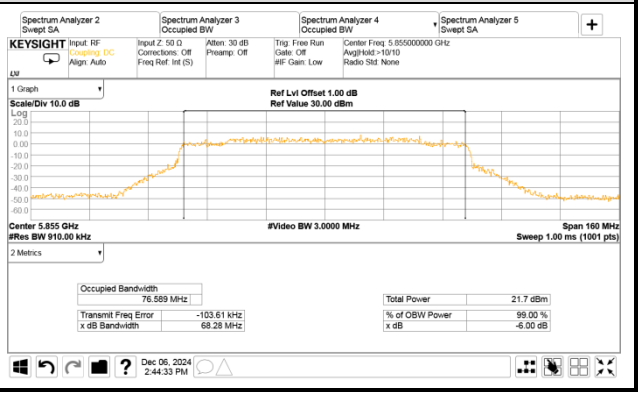
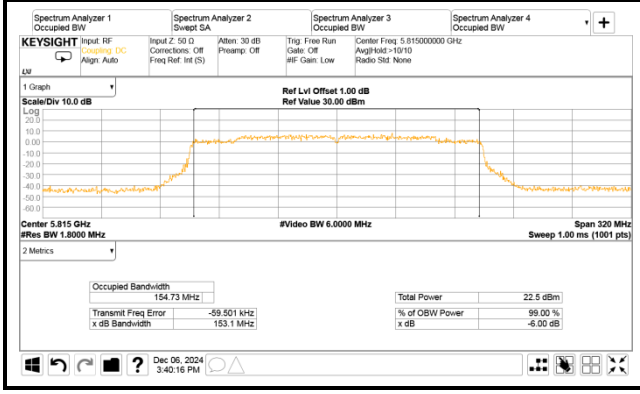
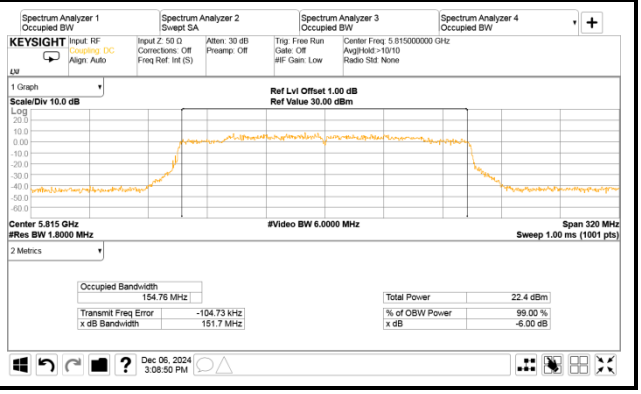
Mode: 802.11ax-HE80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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

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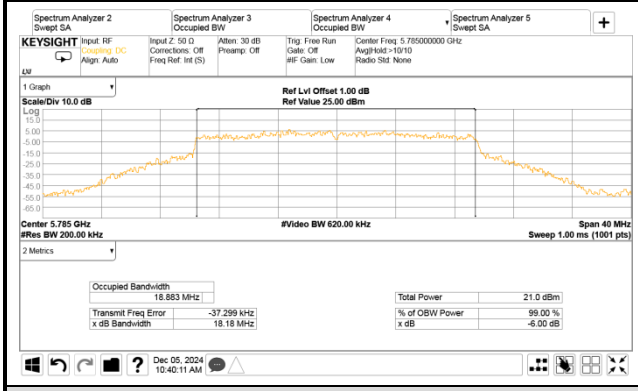
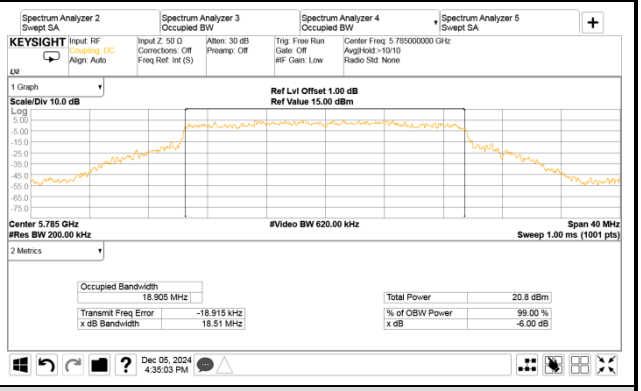
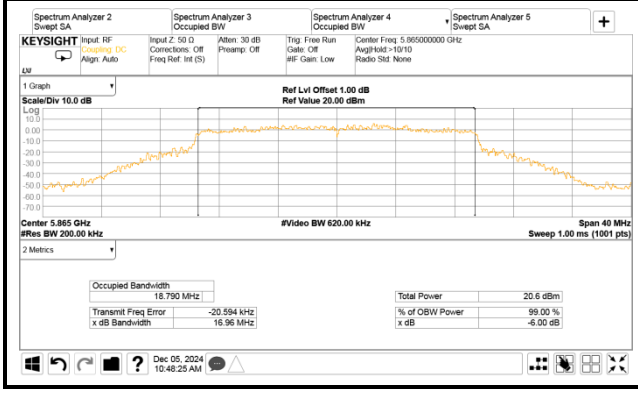
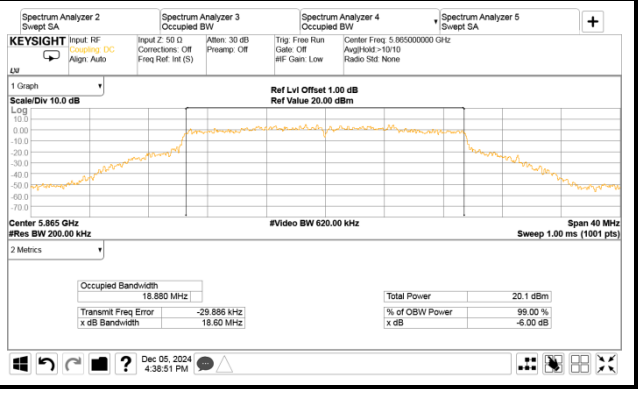
Mode: 802.11be-EHT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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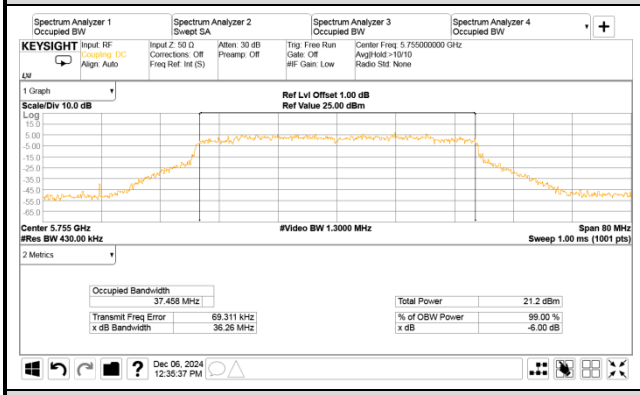
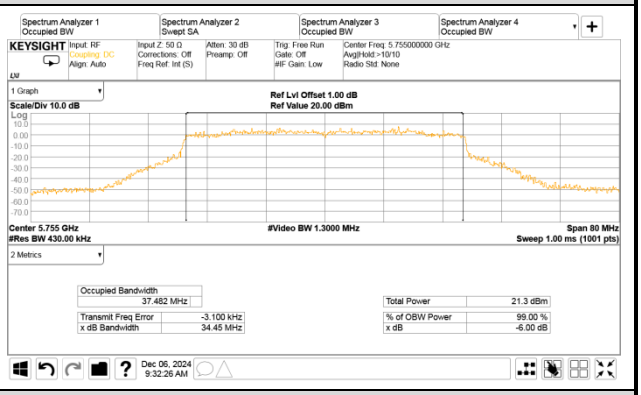
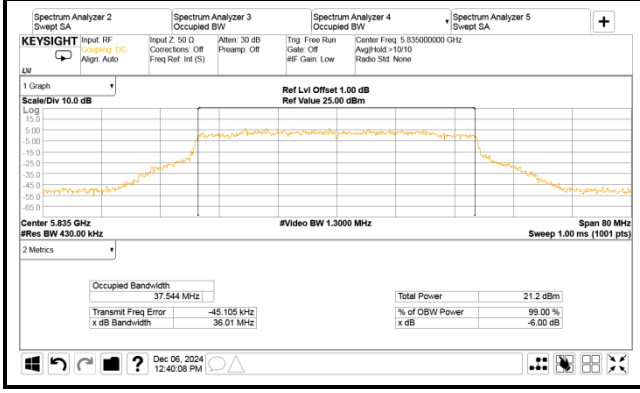
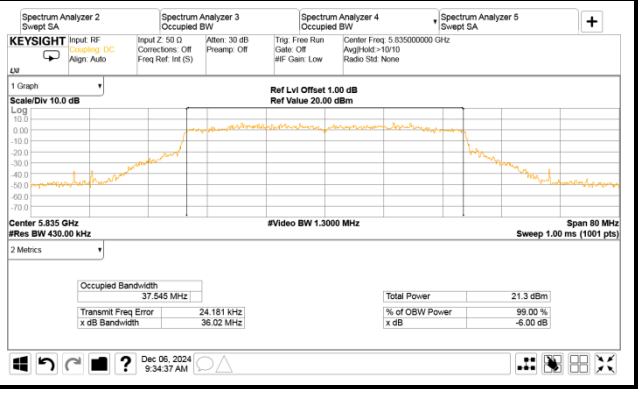
Mode: 802.11be-EHT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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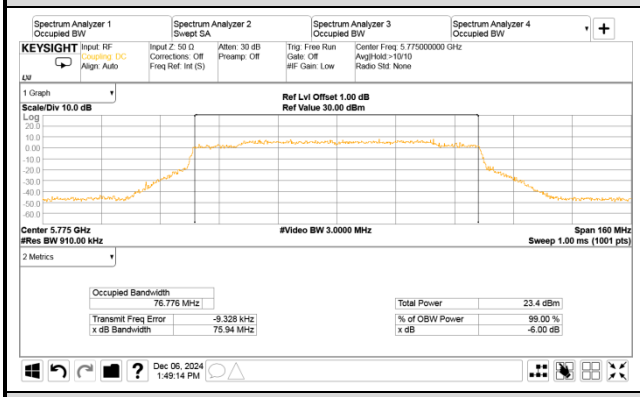
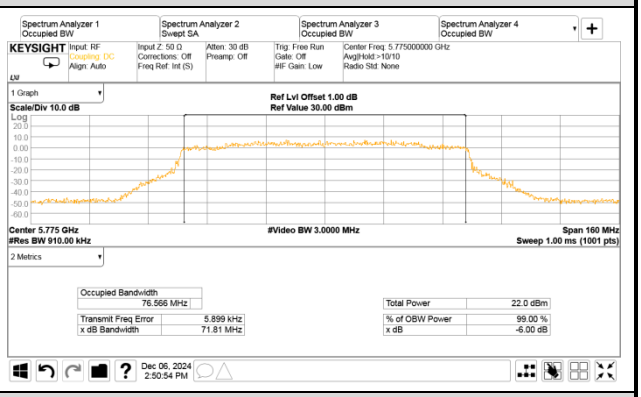
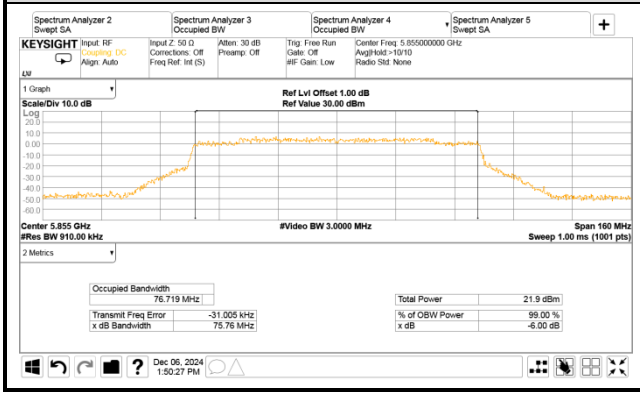
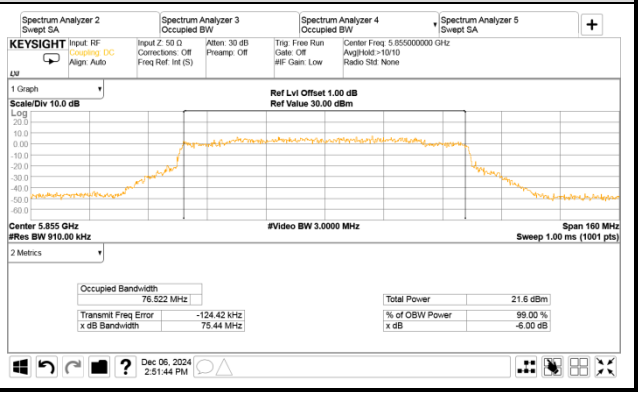
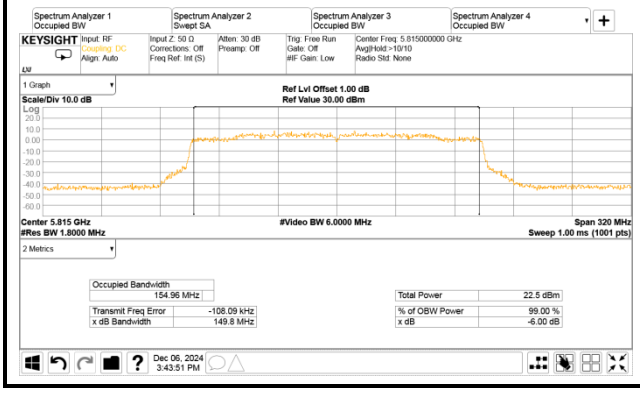
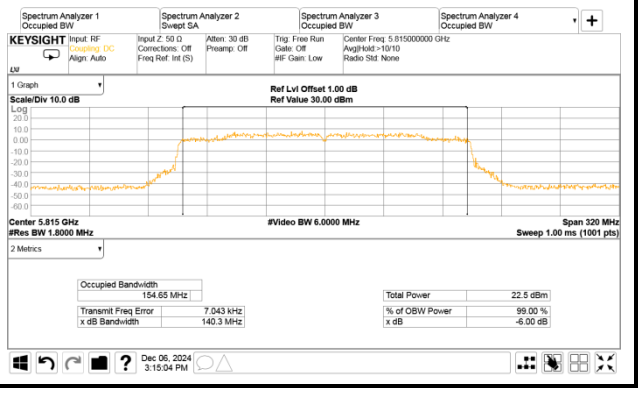
Mode: 802.11be-EHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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

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A.4 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Date	2024/12/05 ~ 06	Temp./Hum.	22 ~ 23℃/51 ~ 55%
Cable Loss	1.0dB	Tested By	Harry Huang
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	4.909	4.501	N/A	4.909	11dBm/MHz
		5200	4.477	4.546		4.546	
		5240	4.305	4.295		4.305	
	2A	5260	4.358	4.317		4.358	
		5300	4.035	3.853		4.035	
		5320	4.064	4.059		4.064	
	2C	5500	5.210	4.634		4.634	
		5580	4.871	3.974		4.871	
		5700	4.688	4.575		4.688	
		5720	5.005	4.780		5.005	

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	3.347	2.590	N/A	3.347	30dBm/500kHz
		5785	3.212	2.784		2.784	
		5825	3.020	2.890		3.020	

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%.
5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

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	5.292	5.131	N/A	1.50	2.10	7.231	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.933	4.715		1.60	1.60	6.533	
		5885	4.944	4.629		1.60	1.60	6.544	

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

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

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	5.292	5.131	N/A	0.50	1.90	7.031	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.933	4.715		0.50	1.90	6.615	
		5885	4.944	4.629		0.50	1.90	6.529	

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

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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	4.467	4.260	N/A	7.375	11dBm/MHz
		5200	4.280	4.498		7.401	
		5240	3.954	4.239		7.109	
	2A	5260	4.087	3.824		6.968	
		5300	3.746	3.652		6.710	
		5320	3.839	3.911		6.885	
	2C	5500	5.212	4.126		7.713	
		5580	4.600	3.745		7.204	
		5700	4.431	4.258		7.356	
		5720	4.836	4.371		7.620	

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	2.667	2.713	N/A	5.700	30dBm/500kHz
		5785	2.923	2.593		5.771	
		5825	2.628	2.441		5.546	

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%.
5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.981	4.275	N/A	1.81	9.463	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.751	4.385		1.60	9.182	
		5885	4.668	4.253		1.60	9.076	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[($10^{1.6/10}$ +$10^{1.6/10}$)/2]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.981	4.275	N/A	1.26	8.913	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.751	4.385		1.26	8.842	
		5885	4.668	4.253		1.26	8.736	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[($10^{0.5/10}$ +$10^{1.9/10}$)/2]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	1.151	0.579	N/A	3.885	11dBm/MHz
		5230	1.058	0.314		3.712	
	2A	5270	0.628	0.370		3.511	
		5310	0.347	-0.031		3.172	
	2C	5510	1.546	1.052		4.316	
		5550	1.508	0.498		4.043	
		5670	0.942	0.748		3.856	
		5710	1.379	0.828		4.123	

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	-0.527	-0.593	N/A	2.450	30dBm/500kHz
		5795	-0.638	-1.061		2.166	

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%.
5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	1.651	1.125	N/A	1.81	6.216	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.566	0.821		1.60	5.820	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	1.651	1.125	N/A	1.26	5.666	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.566	0.821		1.26	5.480	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	-2.046	-1.934	N/A	1.021	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.757	-2.729		0.267	
	2C	5530	-1.605	-2.159		1.137	
		5610	-2.085	-2.562		0.693	
		5690	-1.937	-2.149		0.969	

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	-4.039	-4.503	N/A	-1.255	30dBm/500kHz

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	-1.510	-1.799	N/A	1.60	2.958	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	-1.510	-1.799	N/A	1.26	2.618	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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-VHT160	1/2A	5250	-6.170	-5.818	N/A	-2.980	11dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-5.030	-5.524		-2.260	

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%.
5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.377	-4.476	N/A	1.60	0.184	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.377	-4.476	N/A	1.26	-0.156	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
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	4.289	4.071	N/A	7.192	11dBm/MHz
		5200	4.131	4.270		7.211	
		5240	3.659	3.777		6.729	
	2A	5260	3.775	3.745		6.770	
		5300	3.474	3.395		6.445	
		5320	3.384	3.633		6.521	
	2C	5500	4.641	4.898		7.782	
		5580	4.350	3.681		7.039	
		5700	4.087	3.845		6.978	
		5720	4.449	4.276		7.374	

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	3Note2	5745	1.468	1.214	N/A	4.353	30dBm/500kHz
		5785	1.675	1.220		4.464	
		5825	1.513	1.304		4.420	

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	4.910	4.102	N/A	1.81	9.345	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.590	4.198		1.60	9.009	
		5885	4.460	3.959		1.60	8.827	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	4.910	4.102	N/A	1.26	8.795	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.590	4.198		1.26	8.669	
		5885	4.460	3.959		1.26	8.487	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
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4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	1.017	0.777	N/A	3.909	11dBm/MHz
		5230	0.835	0.476		3.670	
	2A	5270	0.577	0.033		3.324	
		5310	0.228	-0.212		3.024	
	2C	5510	1.465	1.042		4.269	
		5550	1.205	0.460		3.859	
		5670	0.777	0.892		3.845	
		5710	1.300	0.722		4.031	

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	-1.788	-1.794	N/A	1.219	30dBm/500kHz
		5795	-1.854	-2.023		1.073	

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%.
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	1.522	1.347	N/A	1.81	6.256	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.294	1.307		1.60	5.911	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	1.522	1.347	N/A	1.26	5.706	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.294	1.307		1.26	5.571	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	-2.199	-1.755	N/A	1.039	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.862	-2.838		0.160	
	2C	5530	-1.659	-2.321		1.033	
		5610	-2.214	-2.743		0.540	
		5690	-1.944	-2.159		0.960	

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	-4.855	-5.259	N/A	-2.042	30dBm/500kHz

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	-1.657	-1.861	N/A	1.60	2.852	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	-1.657	-1.861	N/A	1.26	2.512	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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-HE160	1/2A	5250	-6.139	-5.962	N/A	-3.039	11dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-5.001	-4.990		-1.985	

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%.
5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.464	-4.449	N/A	1.60	0.154	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.464	-4.449	N/A	1.26	-0.186	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	5.863	5.919	N/A	8.901	11dBm/MHz
			52/37	6.339	6.086	N/A	9.225	
			106/53	6.238	6.303	N/A	9.281	
	2A	5320	26/8	5.136	5.288	N/A	8.223	
			52/40	5.560	5.659	N/A	8.620	
			106/54	5.531	5.643	N/A	8.598	
	2C	5500	26/0	6.655	6.202	N/A	9.445	
			52/37	7.370	6.309	N/A	9.882	
			106/53	7.077	6.229	N/A	9.684	
		5700	26/8	6.040	5.662	N/A	8.865	
			52/40	6.559	5.989	N/A	9.294	
			106/54	6.472	5.952	N/A	9.230	

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	9.982	9.627	N/A	12.818	30dBm/ 500kHz
			52/37	7.097	6.774	N/A	9.949	
			106/53	4.187	3.944	N/A	7.077	
		5825	26/8	10.156	9.735	N/A	12.961	
			52/40	7.136	6.625	N/A	9.898	
			106/54	4.089	3.548	N/A	6.837	

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%.
5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	4.314	4.464	N/A	7.400	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5310	242/62	3.421	3.468		6.455	
	2C	5510	242/61	4.845	4.152		7.523	
		5670	242/62	3.977	3.949		6.973	

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	1.393	1.259	N/A	4.337	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.420	1.127		4.286	

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	0.825	0.766	N/A	3.806	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	484/66	0.082	0.388		3.248	
	2C	5530	484/65	1.386	0.969		4.193	
		5610	484/66	0.857	0.922		3.900	

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	-1.818	-2.058	N/A	1.074	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-1.828	-2.139		1.030	

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-HE160	1/2A	5250	996/67	-2.710	-2.444	N/A	0.435	11dBm/MHz
			996/S67	-3.302	-3.401		-0.341	
	2C	5570	996/67	-2.158	-2.771		0.557	
			996/S67	-2.210	-2.665		0.579	

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	4.253	4.291	N/A	7.282	11dBm/MHz
		5200	3.939	4.240		7.102	
		5240	3.677	3.792		6.745	
	2A	5260	3.762	3.901		6.842	
		5300	3.671	3.485		6.589	
		5320	3.356	3.467		6.422	
	2C	5500	4.722	4.431		7.589	
		5580	4.232	3.788		7.026	
		5700	4.249	4.269		7.269	
		5720	4.492	4.327		7.421	

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	1.508	1.323	N/A	4.427	30dBm/500kHz
		5785	2.012	1.382		4.719	
		5825	2.057	1.431		4.766	

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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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT20	4	5845	4.770	4.141	N/A	1.81	9.287	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.560	4.017		1.60	8.907	
		5885	4.560	4.046		1.60	8.921	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT20	4	5845	4.770	4.141	N/A	1.26	8.737	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.560	4.017		1.26	8.567	
		5885	4.560	4.046		1.26	8.581	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	1.149	1.002	N/A	4.086	11dBm/MHz
		5230	0.508	0.660		3.595	
	2A	5270	0.211	0.408		3.321	
		5310	-0.116	-0.007		2.949	
	2C	5510	1.230	0.895		4.076	
		5550	1.448	0.566		4.040	
		5670	0.910	0.491		3.716	
		5710	1.173	0.875		4.037	

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	3Note2	5755	-1.882	-2.021	N/A	1.059	30dBm/500kHz
		5795	-1.875	-2.053		1.047	

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MH) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT40	4	5835	1.735	1.344	N/A	1.81	6.364	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.234	1.075		1.60	5.766	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[($10^{1.6/10}$ +$10^{1.6/10}$)/2]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT40	4	5835	1.735	1.344	N/A	1.26	5.814	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.234	1.075		1.26	5.426	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[($10^{0.5/10}$ +$10^{1.9/10}$)/2]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	-1.989	-1.755	N/A	1.140	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.837	-2.795		0.194	
	2C	5530	-1.693	-2.336		1.008	
		5610	-2.209	-2.839		0.498	
		5690	-2.113	-2.265		0.822	

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	-4.765	-5.132	N/A	-1.934	30dBm/500kHz

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%.
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT80	4	5855	-1.531	-1.785	N/A	1.60	2.954	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT80	4	5855	-1.531	-1.785	N/A	1.26	2.614	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
   The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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-EHT160	1/2A	5250	-6.172	-6.161	N/A	-3.156	11dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-4.895	-5.148		-2.009	

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%.
5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT160	4	5815	-4.488	-4.427	N/A	1.60	0.153	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2$]= 1.6dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) Note 3	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)Note 2	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT160	4	5815	-4.488	-4.427	N/A	1.26	-0.187	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.
2. 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%.
3. 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[$(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2$]= 1.26dBi
The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	6.200	5.972	N/A	9.098	11dBm/MHz
			52/37	6.378	6.305	N/A	9.352	
			106/53	6.313	6.211	N/A	9.273	
	2A	5320	26/8	5.178	5.157	N/A	8.178	
			52/40	5.530	5.539	N/A	8.545	
			106/54	5.657	5.565	N/A	8.622	
	2C	5500	26/0	6.819	6.394	N/A	9.622	
			52/37	7.011	6.624	N/A	9.832	
			106/53	6.887	6.335	N/A	9.630	
		5700	26/8	5.935	6.144	N/A	9.051	
			52/40	6.416	6.282	N/A	9.360	
			106/54	6.413	5.962	N/A	9.204	

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	10.143	9.687	N/A	12.931	30dBm/ 500 kHz
			52/37	6.996	6.798	N/A	9.908	
			106/53	4.069	3.725	N/A	6.911	
		5825	26/8	10.242	9.957	N/A	13.112	
			52/40	7.102	6.996	N/A	10.060	
			106/54	4.511	3.798	N/A	7.179	

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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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	4.538	4.238	N/A	7.401	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5310	242/62	3.262	3.599		6.444	
	2C	5510	242/61	4.645	3.998		7.344	
		5670	242/62	4.314	3.678		7.018	

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	1.535	1.192	N/A	4.377	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.832	1.380		4.622	

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	0.818	0.812	N/A	3.825	11dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	484/66	0.170	0.070		3.131	
	2C	5530	484/65	1.506	0.775		4.166	
		5610	484/66	0.945	0.490		3.734	

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	-1.631	-2.113	N/A	1.145	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-1.861	-2.136		1.014	

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-EHT160	1/2A	5250	996/67	-2.410	-2.744	N/A	0.437	11dBm/MHz
			996/S67	-3.417	-3.528		-0.462	
	2C	5570	996/67	-2.469	-2.161		0.698	
			996/S67	-2.743	-2.368		0.459	

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%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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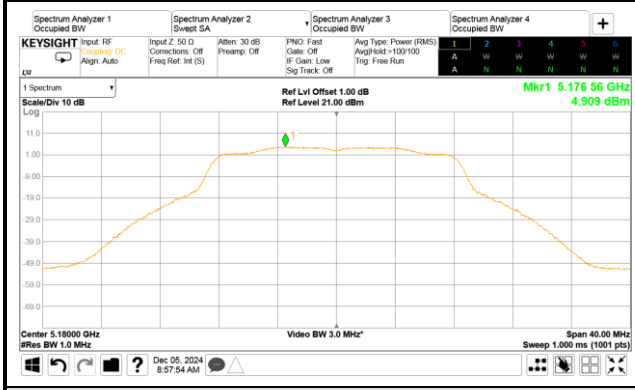
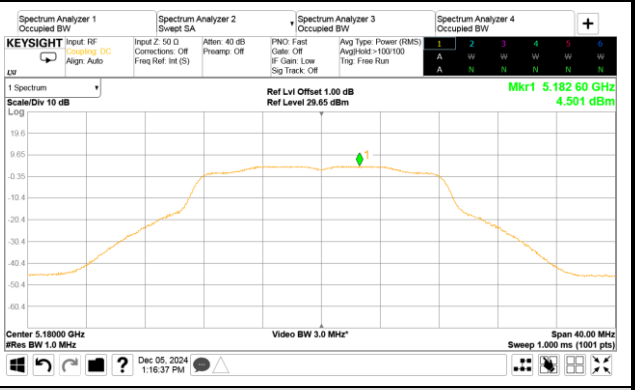
A.4.2 Measurement Plots

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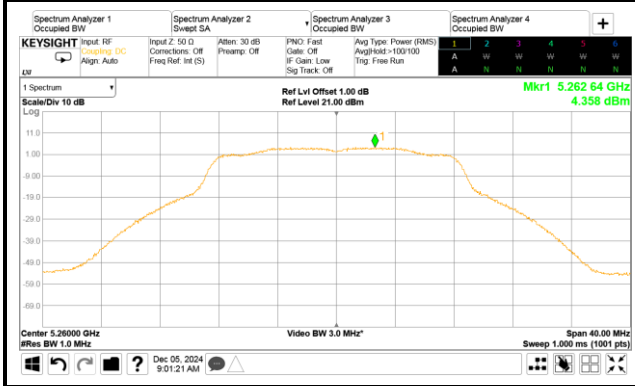	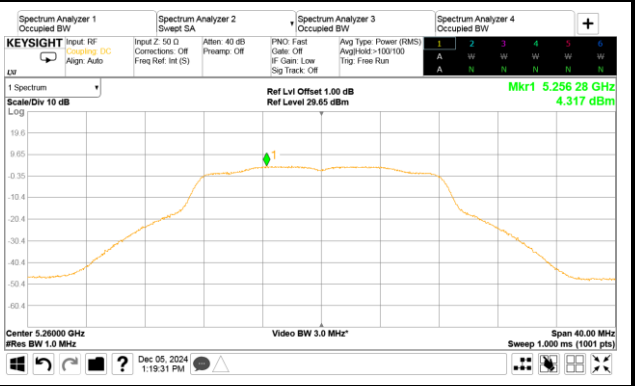
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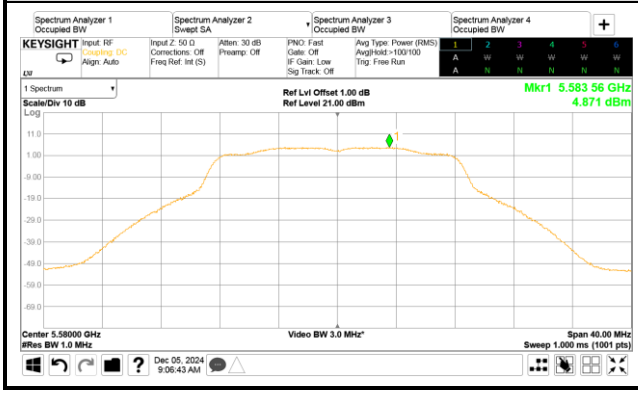	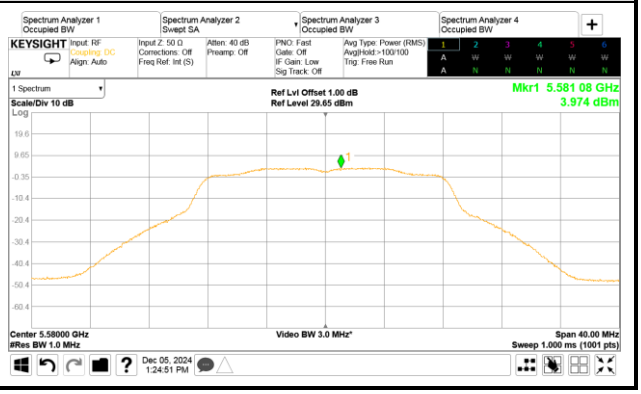

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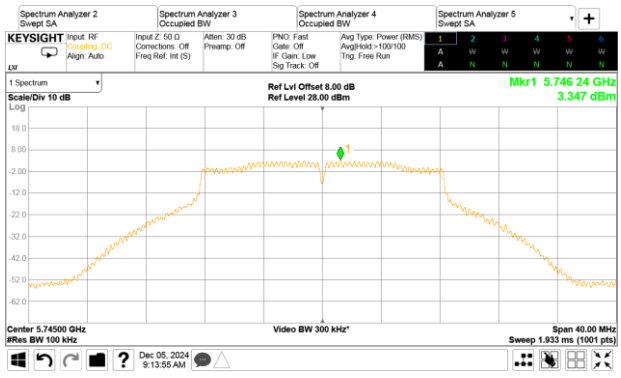
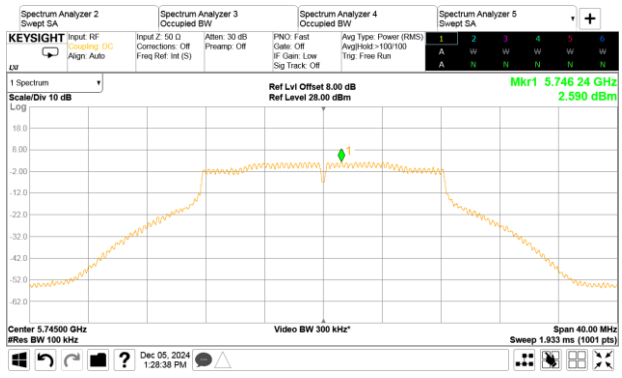
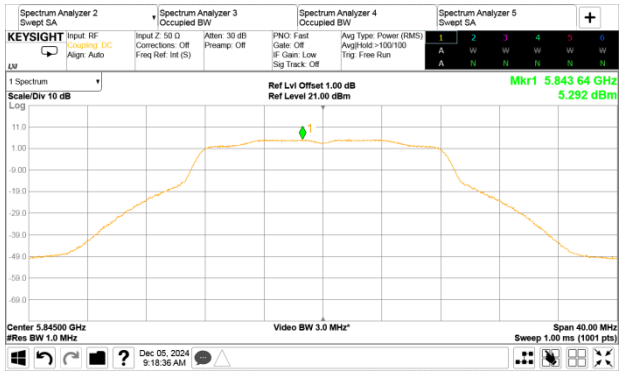
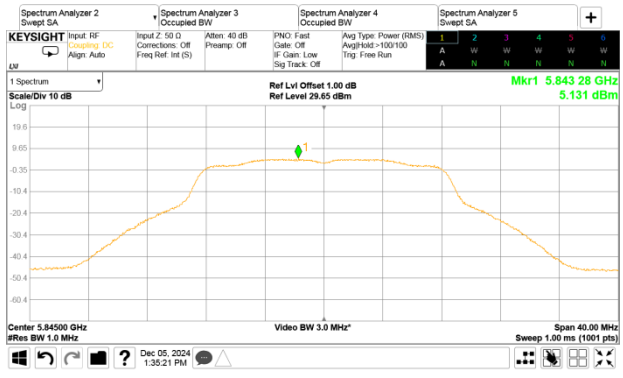
Mode: 802.11a	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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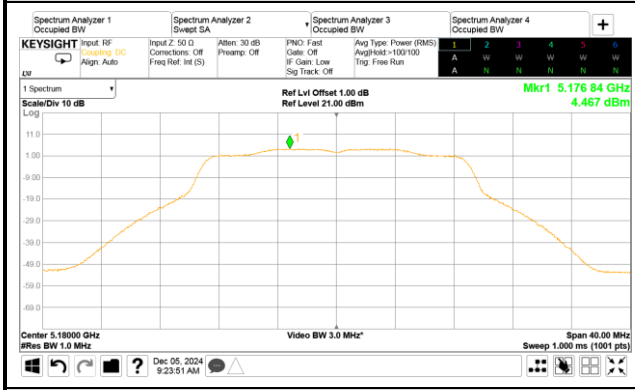
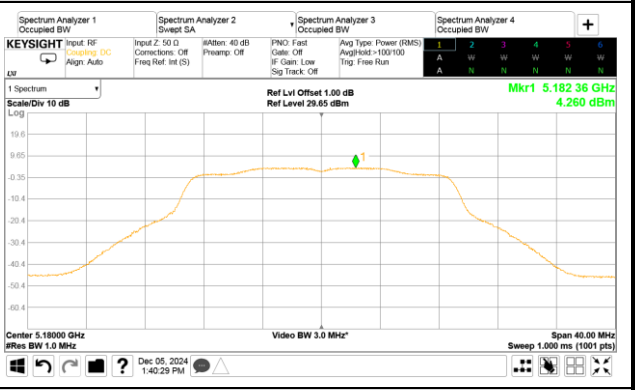
Mode: 802.11n-HT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
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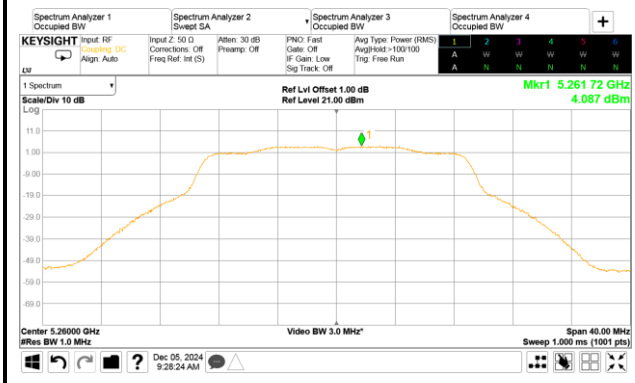	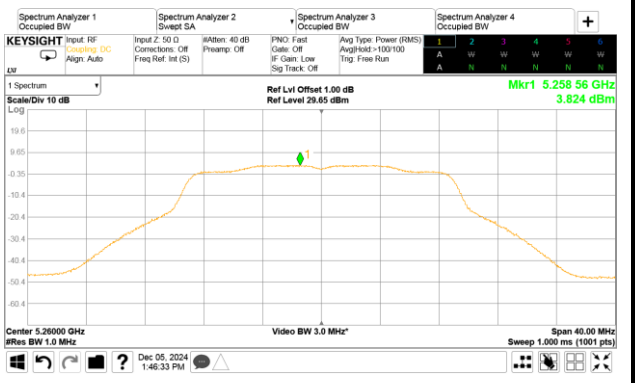
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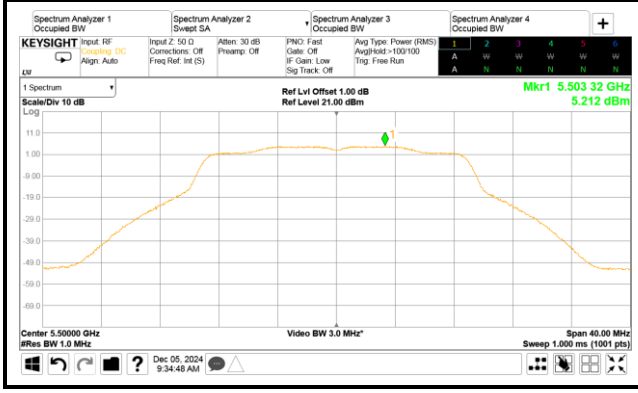	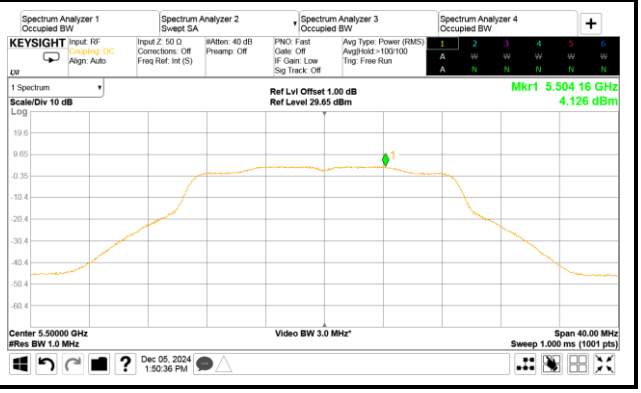

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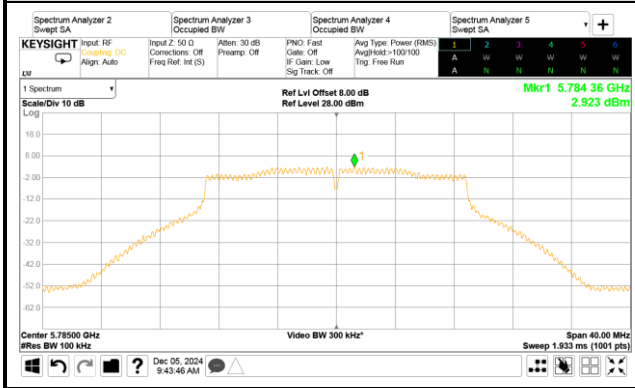
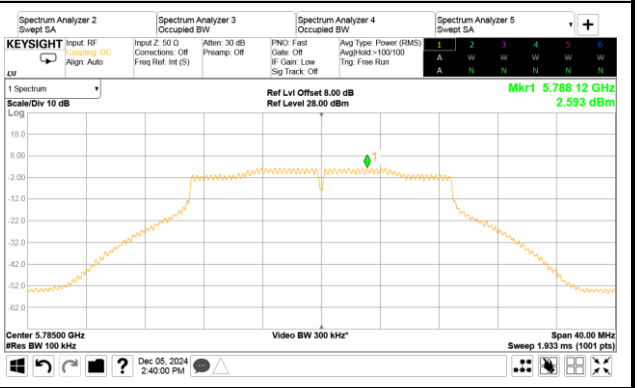
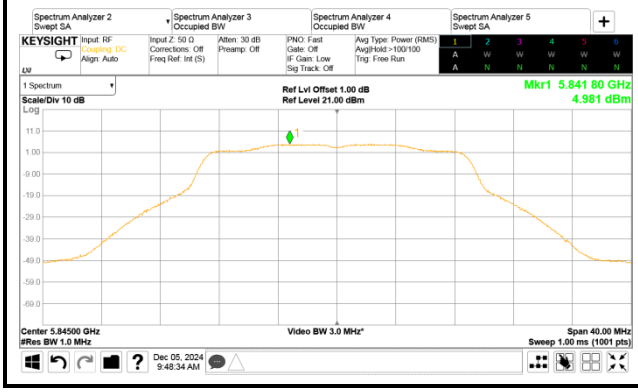
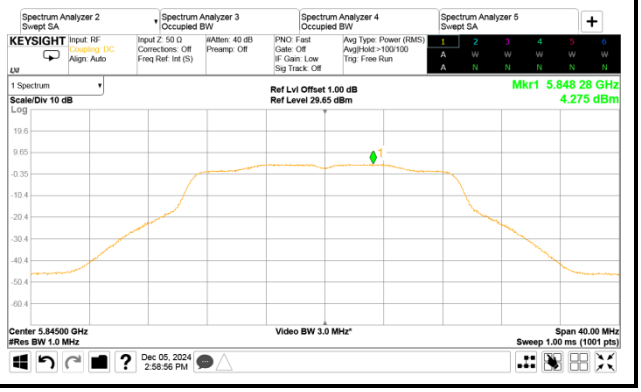
Mode: 802.11n-HT20	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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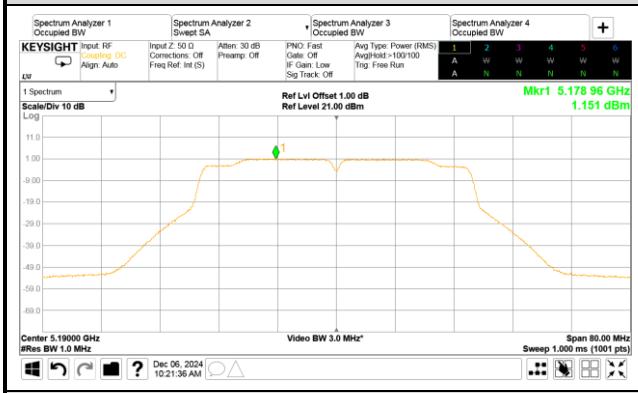
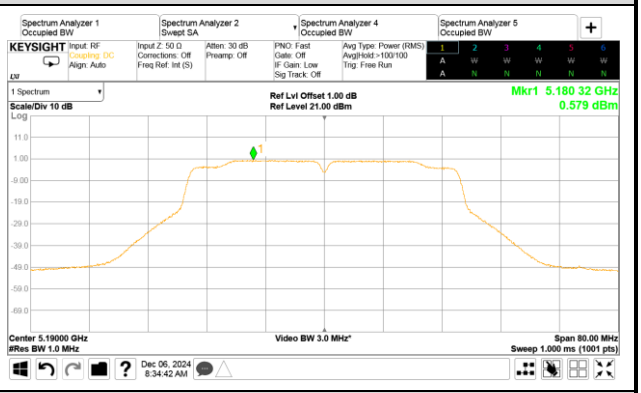
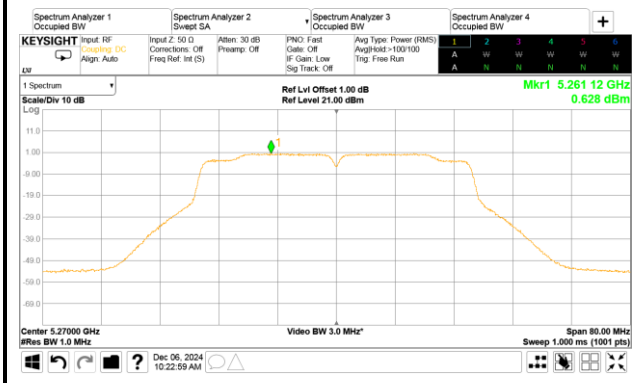
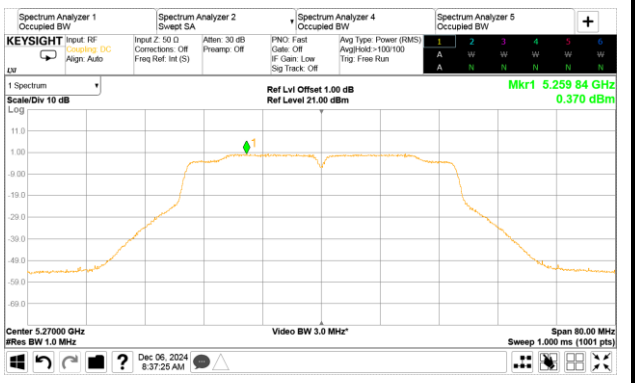
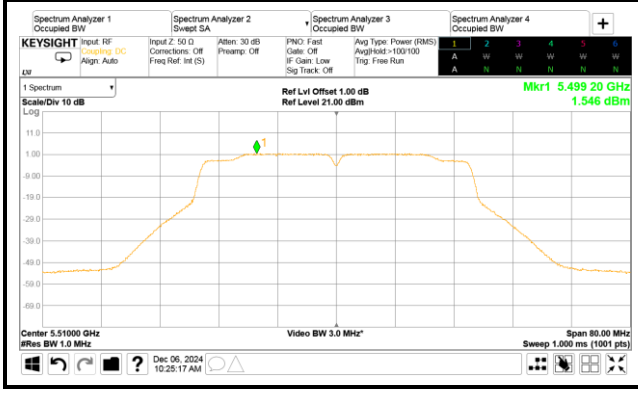
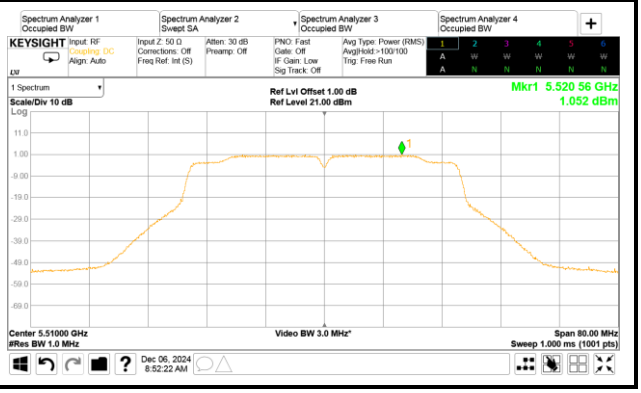
Mode: 802.11n-HT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
U-NII Band 2A	U-NII Band 2A
	
U-NII Band 2C	U-NII Band 2C
	

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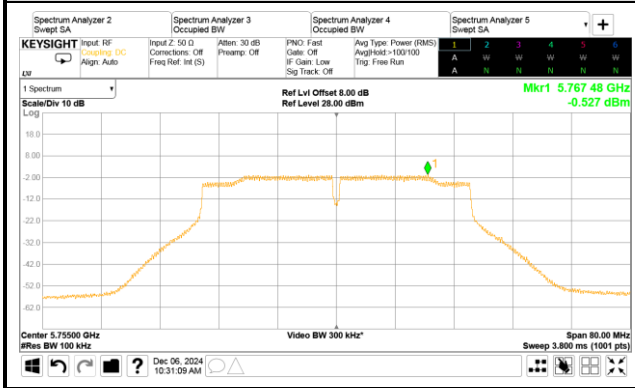
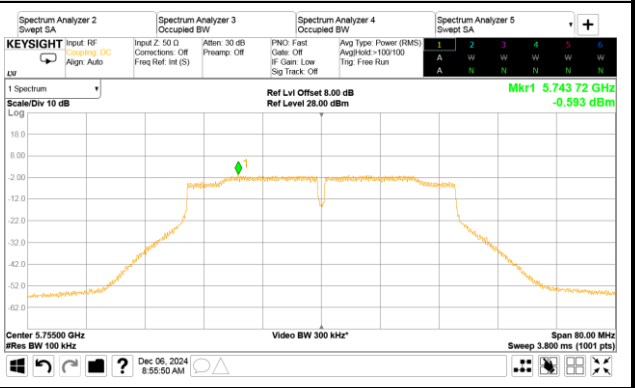
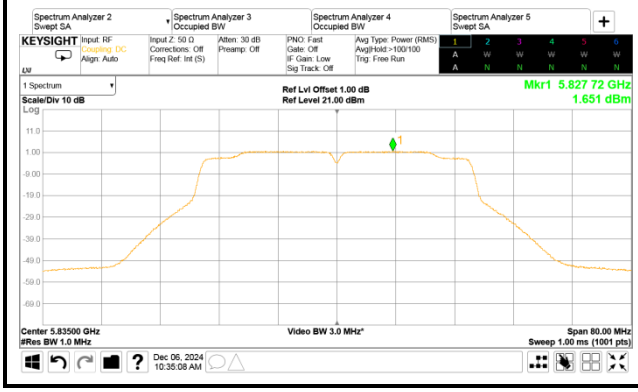
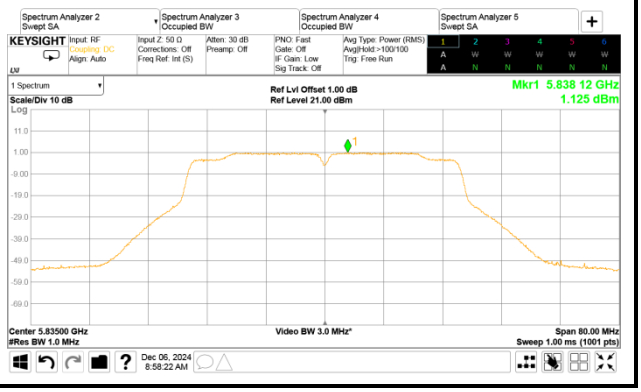
Mode: 802.11n-HT40	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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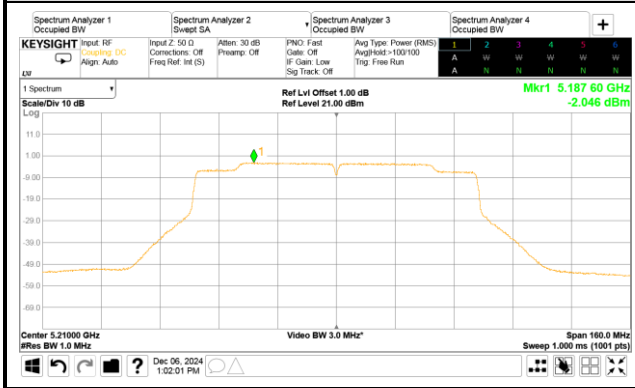
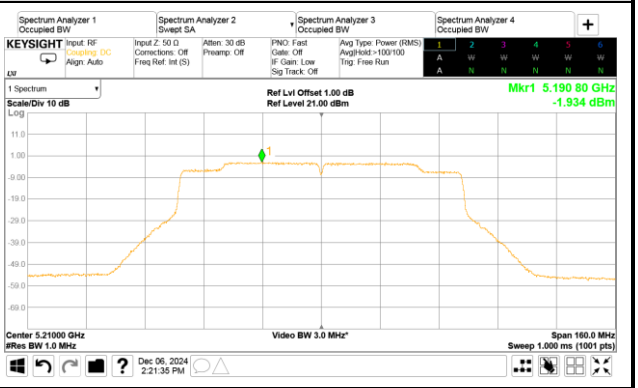
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1	U-NII Band 1
	
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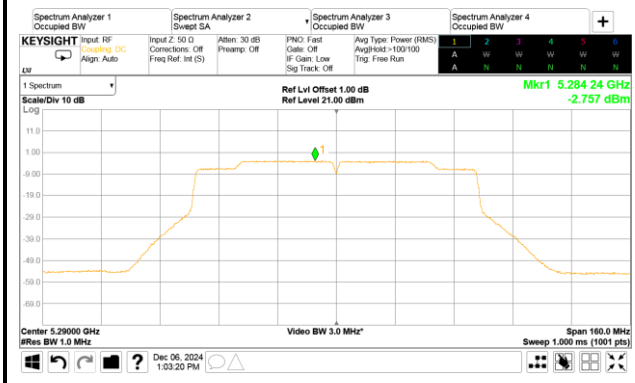	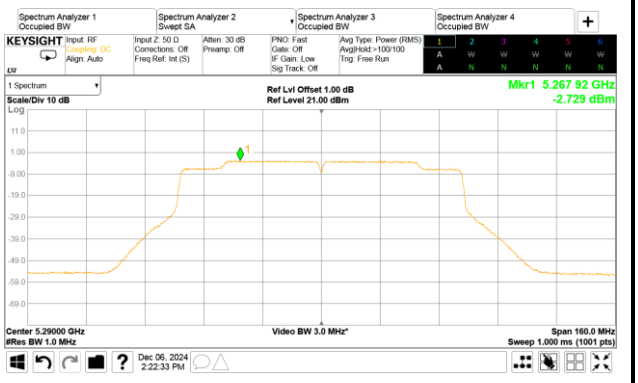
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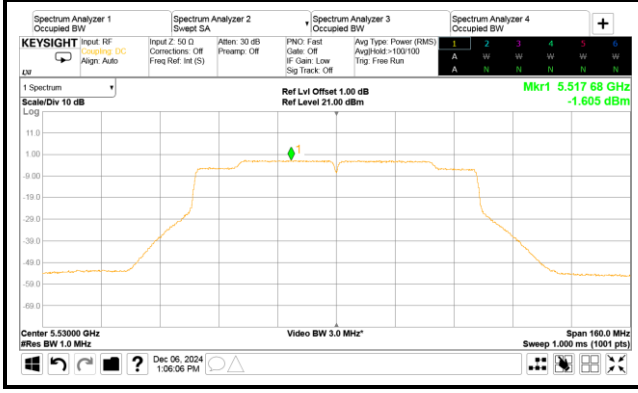	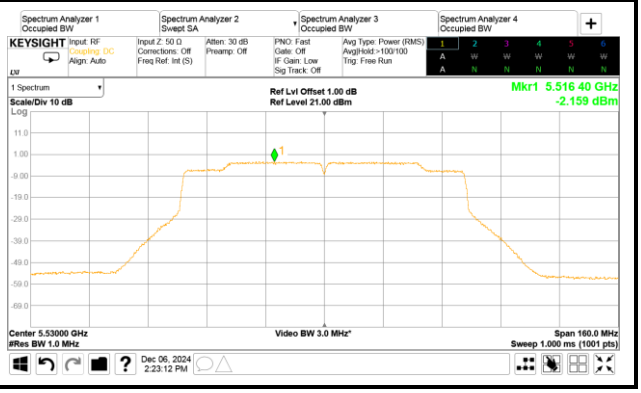

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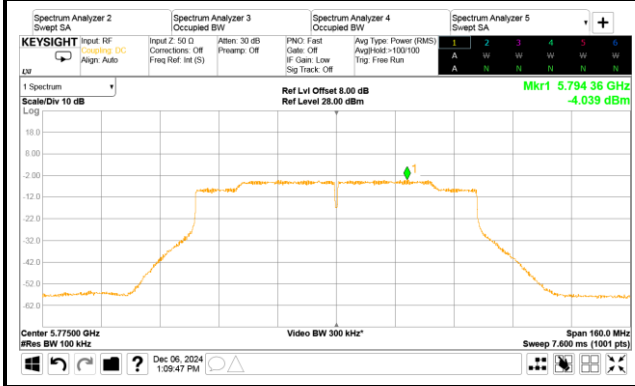
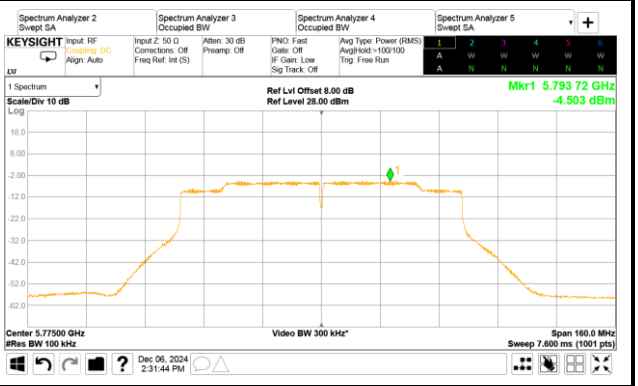
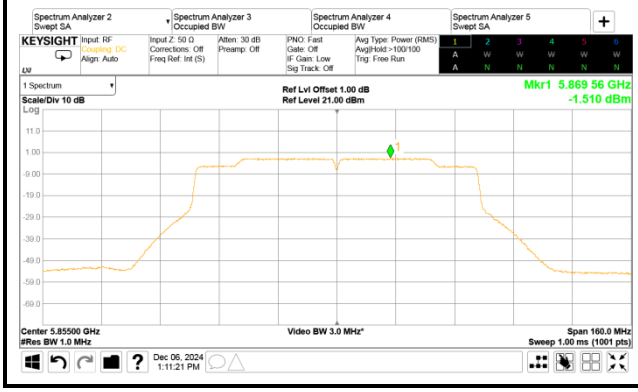
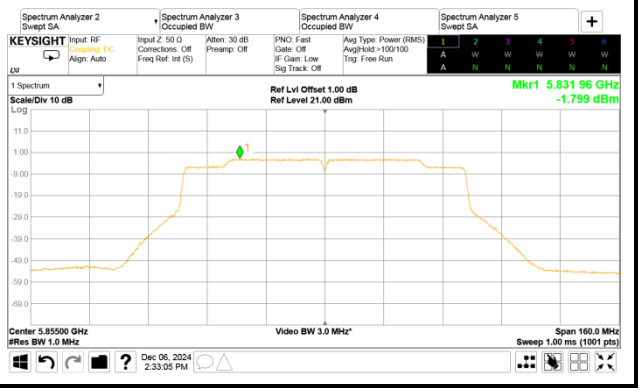
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT80	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 3	U-NII Band 3
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4
	

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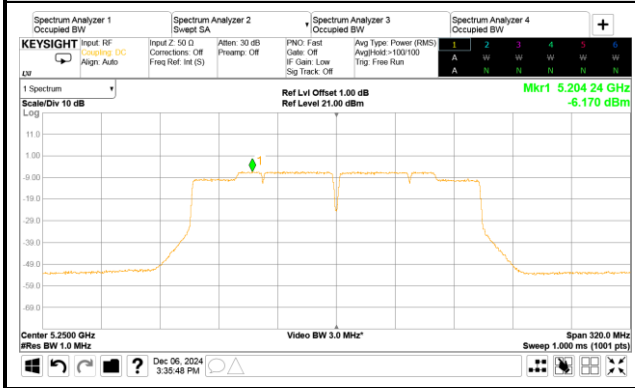
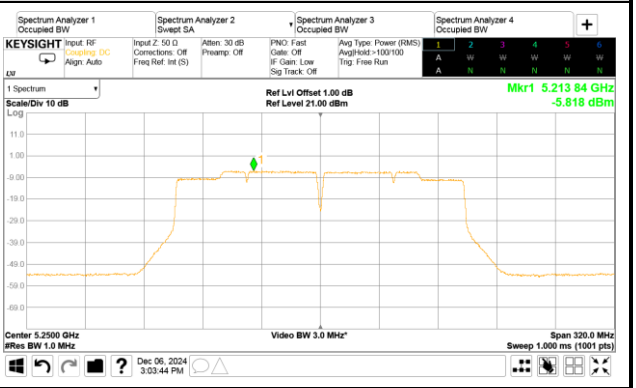
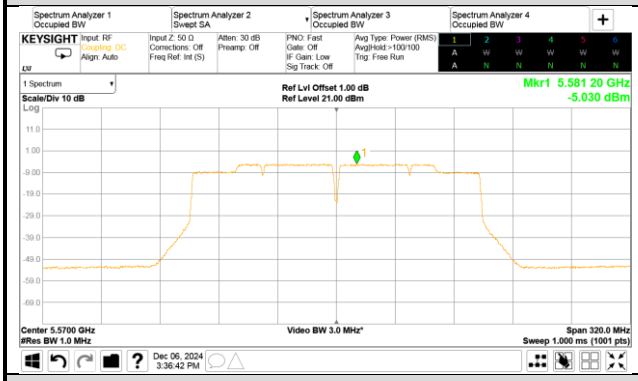
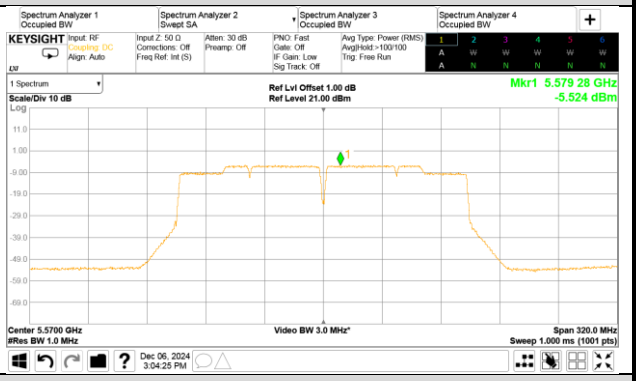
Mode: 802.11ac-VHT160	
AUX	Main
U-NII Band 1/2A	U-NII Band 1/2A
	
U-NII Band 2C	U-NII Band 2C
	
U-NII Band 4	U-NII Band 4