RF TEST REPORT

Applicant	Aava Mobile Oy
FCC ID	2ABVH-INARI10E2
Product	10" Tablet Computer
Brand	AAVA
Model	INARI-E-10-T5G-1
Report No.	EFTA25070216-IE-03-R7
Issue Date	December 31, 2025

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **FCC CFR47 Part 15E (2025)**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

Xu Ying

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Summary of Measurement Results

Number	Test Case	Clause in FCC rules	Verdict
1	Antenna Requirement	15.203	PASS
2	99% OBW & Emission Bandwidth	15.407(a) C63.10 12.4	PASS
3	Maximum Equivalent Isotopically Radiated Power (E.I.R.P.)	15.407(a)	PASS
4	Peak Power Spectral Density (E.I.R.P.)	15.407(a)	PASS
5	Frequency Stability	15.407(g)	PASS
6	In-Band Emission (Mask)	15.407(b)(7)	PASS
7	Contention-Based Protocol	15.407(d)(6)	PASS
8	Unwanted Emissions	15.407(b)	PASS
9	Conducted Emissions	15.207	PASS
10	Operational restrictions for 6 GHz U-NII devices	15.407(d)	PASS
Date of Testing: August 9, 2025 ~October 28, 2025 Date of Sample Received: July 16, 2025			
Note: PASS: The EUT complies with the essential requirements in the standard. FAIL: The EUT does not comply with the essential requirements in the standard. All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only.			

1. Test Laboratory

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2. Test Facility

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

1.3. Testing Location

Company:	Eurofins TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
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2. General Description of Equipment Under Test

2.1. Applicant and Manufacturer Information

Applicant	Aava Mobile Oy
Applicant address	Nahkatehtaankatu 2, FI-90130 Oulu, Finland
Manufacturer	Aava Mobile Oy
Manufacturer address	Nahkatehtaankatu 2, FI-90130 Oulu, Finland

2.2. General Information

EUT Description		
Model	INARI-E-10-T5G-1	
SN	Conducted	XBBB2FC5100035
	Radiated	XBBB2FC5100058
Hardware Version	DV2	
Software Version	007	
Power Supply	Battery / AC adapter	
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna	
Antenna Connector	A permanently attached antenna (meet with the standard FCC Part 15.203 requirement)	
Antenna Gain	U-NII-5	Antenna 1: 1.8 dBi Antenna 2: 0.2 dBi
	U-NII-6	Antenna 1: 0.5 dBi Antenna 2: 1.3 dBi
	U-NII-7	Antenna 1: 0.5 dBi Antenna 2: 1.3 dBi
	U-NII-8	Antenna 1: 3.3 dBi Antenna 2: 3.2 dBi
Directional Gain	U-NII-5	Beamforming Mode for Power/PSD: 4.81 dBi
	U-NII-6	Beamforming Mode for Power/PSD: 4.31 dBi
	U-NII-7	Beamforming Mode for Power/PSD: 4.31 dBi
	U-NII-8	Beamforming Mode for Power/PSD: 6.31 dBi
Operating Frequency Range(s)	U-NII-5 (5925MHz-6425MHz) U-NII-6 (6425MHz-6525MHz) U-NII-7 (6525MHz-6875MHz) U-NII-8 (6875MHz-7125MHz)	
Modulation Type	802.11ax (HE20/ HE40/ HE80/HE 160): OFDM	
Max. EIRP	19.26 dBm	

Operating temperature range	-10 ° C to 50 ° C
Operating voltage range	3.20 Vdc to 4.40 Vdc
Testing temperature range	-30 ° C to 50 ° C
Testing voltage range	3.20 Vdc – 3.85Vdc – 4.40 Vdc
State DC voltage	3.85 Vdc
EUT Accessory	
Battery	Manufacturer: Shenzhen Guangwei Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. Model: AMME5260
Note: 1. The EUT is sent from the applicant to Eurofins TA and the information of the EUT is declared by the applicant.	

3. Applied Standards

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, it must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

Test standards:

FCC CFR47 Part 15E (2025) Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure Devices

ANSI C63.10-2020

Reference standard:

KDB 987594 D01 U-NII 6GHz General Requirements v03r01

KDB 987594 D02 U-NII 6GHz EMC Measurement v03

KDB 987594 D04 UN6GHZ Pre-Approval Guidance Checklist v03

KDB 789033 D02 General UNII Test Procedures New Rules v02r01

KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01

4. Test Configuration

Test Mode

The EUT has been associated with peripherals and configuration operated in a manner tended to maximize its emission characteristics in a typical application.

In order to find the worst case condition, Pre-tests are needed at the presence of different data rate. Preliminary tests have been done on all the configuration for confirming worst case. Data rate below means worst-case rate of each test item.

The test software is used QRCT.

Worst-case data rates are shown as following table.

Mode	Data Rate	
	MIMO	Beamforming
802.11ax (HE20)	MCS0	MCS0
802.11ax (HE40)	MCS0	MCS0
802.11ax (HE80)	MCS0	MCS0
802.11ax (HE160)	MCS0	MCS0

The worst case Antenna mode for each of the following tests for Wi-Fi:

Test Cases	MIMO	Beamforming
Emission Bandwidth	O	-
Maximum Equivalent Isotopically Radiated Power (E.I.R.P.)	O	O
Peak Power Spectral Density (E.I.R.P.)	O	O
Frequency Stability	O	-
In-Band Emission (Mask)	O	-
Contention-Based Protocol	O	-
Unwanted Emissions	O	-
Conducted Emissions	O	-
Note：“O”: test all bands		

Wireless Technology and Frequency Range

Wireless Technology		Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)
		Bandwidth 20 MHz	Bandwidth 40 MHz	Bandwidth 80 MHz	Bandwidth 160 MHz
Wi-Fi	U-NII-5	1/5955	3/5965	7/5985	15/6025
		5/5975			
		9/5995	11/6005		
		13/6015			
		17/6035	19/6045	23/6065	
		21/6055			
		25/6075	27/6085		
		29/6095			
		33/6115	35/6125	39/6145	47/6185
		37/6135			
		41/6155	43/6165		
		45/6175			
		49/6195	51/6205	55/6225	
		53/6215			
		57/6235	59/6245		
		61/6255			
		65/6275	67/6285	71/6305	79/6345
		69/6295			
		73/6315	75/6325		
		77/6335			
		81/6355	83/6365	87/6385	
		85/6375			
		89/6395	91/6405		
		93/6415			
	U-NII-6	97/6435	99/6445	103/6465	111/6505
		101/6455			
		105/6475	107/6485		
		109/6495			
		113/6515	115/6525	119/6545	
	U-NII-7	117/6535			
		121/6555	123/6565		
		125/6575			
		129/6595	131/6605	135/6625	135/6665
		133/6615			
		137/6635	139/6645		
		141/6655			

		145/6675	147/6685	151/6705	
		149/6695			
		153/6715	155/6725		
		157/6735			
		161/6755	163/6765	167/6785	175/6825
		165/6775			
		169/6795	171/6805		
		173/6815			
		177/6835	179/6845	183/6865	
		181/6855			
		185/6875	187/6885		
	U-NII-8	189/6895			
		193/6915	195/6925	199/6945	207/6985
		197/6935			
		201/6955	203/6965		
		205/6975			
		209/6995	211/7005	215/7025	
		213/7015			
		217/7035	219/7045		
		221/7055			
		225/7075	227/7085	--	--
		229/7095			
		233/7115	--		

5. Test Case

5.1. 99% OBW & Emission Bandwidth

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

FOR 99% OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

The transmitter output was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an attenuator. The bandwidth of the fundamental frequency was measured by spectrum analyzer with resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3x the resolution bandwidth and set the detector to SAMPLE. The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage 0.5 % of the total mean power of a given emission.

FOR 26dB BANDWIDTH

a. Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.

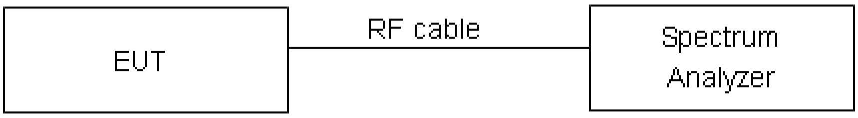
b. Set the VBW > RBW.

c. Detector = Peak.

d. Trace mode = max hold.

e. Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the peak of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.

Test Setup



Limits

The maximum transmitter channel bandwidth for U-NII devices in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band is 320MHz.

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor $k = 2$, $U = 936$ Hz.

5.2. Maximum Equivalent Isotopically Radiated Power (E.I.R.P.)

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

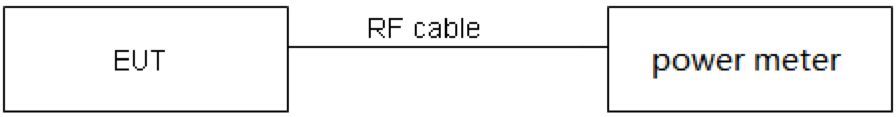
Methods of Measurement

1. Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
2. Set RBW =1MHz
3. Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
4. Number of points in sweep ≥ 2 Span / RBW.
5. Sweep time = auto.
6. Set trigger to free run (duty cycle ≥ 98 percent)
7. Detector = RMS.
8. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging mode
9. Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the 26 dB EBW of the signal.

The conducted Power is measured at each antenna port. The measured results at the various antenna ports are then summed mathematically.

Test Setup

For Power output Measurement



Limits

For the 5.925 ~ 6.425 GHz band:
For standard power access point and fixed client device: e.i.r.p < 36 dBm , For outdoor devices, the maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).
For indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.
For subordinate device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.
For client device control of a standard power access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 24 dBm.
For the 6.425 ~ 6.525 GHz band:
For indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 24 dBm.
For the 6.525 ~ 6.875 GHz band:
For standard power access point and fixed client device: e.i.r.p < 36 dBm , For outdoor devices, the maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).
For indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.
For subordinate device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.

For client device control of a standard power access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.

For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 24 dBm.

For the 6.875 ~ 7.125 GHz band:

For indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 30 dBm.

For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p < 24 dBm.

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor k = 2, U= 0.44 dB.

5.3. Peak Power Spectral Density (E.I.R.P.)

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

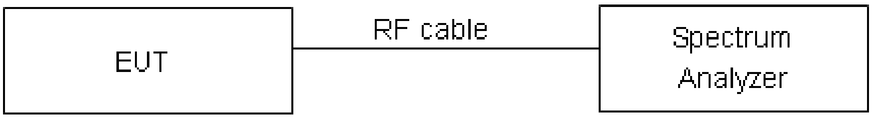
The EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer through an external attenuator (20dB) and a known loss cable.

Using method SA-1

1. Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
2. Set RBW = 1 MHz, Set VBW ⩾ 3 MHz, Detector = RMS
3. Sweep time = auto, trigger set to “free run”.
4. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging mode.
5. Record the max value

The conducted PSD is measured at each antenna port. The measured results at the various antenna ports are then summed mathematically.

Test setup



Limits

For the 5.925 ~ 6.425 GHz band:

For standard power access point and fixed client device: e.i.r.p PSD < 23 dBm/MHz.
For indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For subordinate device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of a standard power access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 17 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < -1 dBm/MHz.

For the 6.425 ~ 6.525 GHz band:

For indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < -1 dBm/MHz.

For the 6.525 ~ 6.875 GHz band:

For standard power access point and fixed client device: e.i.r.p PSD < 23 dBm/MHz.
For indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For subordinate device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of a standard power access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 17 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < -1 dBm/MHz.

For the 6.875 ~ 7.125 GHz band:

For indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < 5 dBm/MHz.
For client device control of an indoor access point: e.i.r.p PSD < -1 dBm/MHz.

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor k = 2, U= 0.75dB.

5.4. Frequency Stability

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

a. The EUT was placed inside the environmental test chamber and powered by nominal AC voltage.
b. Turn the EUT on and couple its output to a spectrum analyzer.
c. Turn the EUT off and set the chamber to the highest temperature specified.
d. Allow sufficient time (approximately 30 min) for the temperature of the chamber to stabilize, turn the EUT on and measure the operating frequency after 2, 5, and 10 Minutes.
e. Repeat step (d) with the temperature chamber set to the next desired temperature until measurements down to the lowest specified temperature have been completed.
f. The test chamber was allowed to stabilize at +20 degree C for a minimum of 30 Minutes. The supply voltage was then adjusted on the EUT from 85% to 115% and the frequency record.

Limit

The frequency of the carrier signal shall be maintained within band of operation.

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor k = 2, U= 936Hz

5.5. In-Band Emission (Mask)

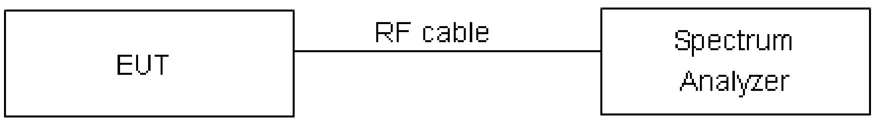
Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

1. Connect output of the antenna port to a spectrum analyzer and adjust appropriate attenuation.
2. Measure the 26 dB EBW using the test procedure 12.4.1 of ANSI C63.10. (Determine the channel edge.)
3. Measure the power spectral density (for emissions mask reference) using the following procedure:
   a) Set the span to encompass the entire 26 dB EBW of the signal.
   b) Set RBW = same RBW used for 26 dB EBW measurement.
   c) Set VBW ≥ 3 X RBW
   d) Number of points in sweep ≥ [2 X span / RBW].
   e) Sweep time = auto.
   f) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging)
   g) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
   h) Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum.
4. Using the measuring equipment limit line function, develop the emissions mask based on the following requirements. The emissions power spectral density must be reduced below the peak power spectral density (in dB) as follows:
   a) Suppressed by 20 dB at 1 MHz outside of the channel edge. (The channel edge is defined as the 26-dB point on either side of the carrier center frequency.)
   b) Suppressed by 28 dB at one channel bandwidth from the channel center.
   c) Suppressed by 40 dB at one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth from the channel center.
5. Adjust the span to encompass the entire mask as necessary and clear trace.
6. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
7. Adjust the reference level as necessary so that the crest of the channel touches the top of the emission mask.

Test Setup



Limits

Test Item	Frequencies (MHz)	(X) dBc*1
Emission Mask	At 1 MHz outside of channel edge	20
	At one channel bandwidth from the channel center*2	28
	t one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth away from channel center*3	40
	More than one- and one-half times the channel bandwidth	40

*1: The power spectral density must be suppressed by “x” dB

*2: At frequencies between one megahertz outside an unlicensed device’s channel edge and one channel bandwidth from the center of the channel, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 20 dB and 28 dB suppression,

3: At frequencies between one and one- and one-half times an unlicensed device’s channel bandwidth, the limits must be linearly interpolated between 28 dB and 40 dB suppression.

5.6. Contention-Based Protocol

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

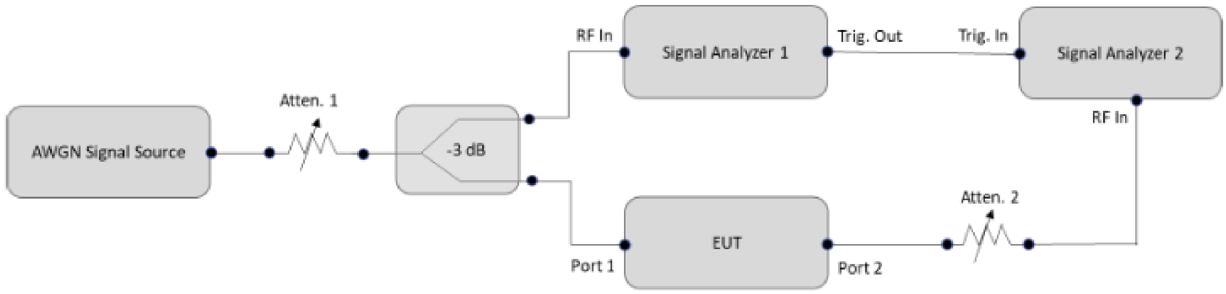
Method of Measurement

a. Set the signal analyzer center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range of the signal analyzer shall be between two times and five times the OBW of the EUT. Connect the output port of the EUT to the signal analyzer 2. Ensure that the attenuator 2 provides enough attenuation o not overload the signal analyzer 2 receiver.
b. Monitoring the signal analyzer 2, verify the EUT is operating and transmitting with the parameters (set as following section 4.7.5 EUT operating condition).
c. Determine number of times detection threshold test as following table,

If	Number of Tests	Placement of Incumbent Transmission
$BW_{EUT} \leqq BW_{Inc}$	Once	Same as EUT transmission
$BW_{Inc} < BW_{EUT} \leqq 2xBW_{Inc}$	Once	Contained within BW_{EUT}
$2xBW_{Inc} < BW_{EUT} \leqq 4xBW_{Inc}$	Twice. (Incumbent transmission is contained within BW_{EUT})	Closely to the lower edge and upper edge of the EUT Channel
$BW_{EUT} > 4xBW_{Inc}$	Three times	Closely to the lower edge ,in the middle and upper edge of the EUT Channel

d. Using an AWGN signal source, generate (but do not transmit, i.e., RF OFF) a 10 MHz-wide AWGN signal. Use step c table to determine the center frequency of the 10 MHz AWGN signal relative to the EUT's channel bandwidth and center frequency.
e. Set the AWGN signal power to an extremely low level (more than 20 dB below the -62 dBm threshold). Connect the AWGN signal source, via a 3-dB splitter, to the signal analyzer 1 and the EUT.
f. Transmit the AWGN signal (RF ON) and verify its characteristics on the signal analyzer 1.
g. Monitor the signal analyzer 2 to verify if the AWGN signal has been detected and the EUT has ceased transmission. If the EUT continues to transmit, then incrementally increase the AWGN signal power level until the EUT stops transmitting.
h. (Including all losses in the RF paths) Determine and record the AWGN signal power level (at the EUT's antenna port) at which the EUT ceased transmission. Repeat the procedure at least 10 times to verify the EUT can detect an AWGN signal with 90% (or better) level of certainty.
i. Refer to step c table to determine number of times the detection threshold testing needs to be repeated. If testing is required more than once, then go back to step d, choose a different center frequency for the AWGN signal and repeat the process.

Test Setup



Limits

Unlicensed indoor low-power devices must detect co-channel radio frequency power that is at least -62dBm (The threshold is referenced to a 0dBi antenna gain.) or lower. Additionally, indoor low-power devices must detect co-channel energy with 90% or greater certainty.

5.7. Unwanted Emission

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Method of Measurement

The test set-up was made in accordance to the general provisions of ANSI C63.10. The Equipment Under Test (EUT) was set up on a non-conductive table in the semi-anechoic chamber. The test was performed at the distance of 3 m between the EUT and the receiving antenna. The radiated emissions measurements were made in a typical installation configuration.
Sweep the whole frequency band range from 9kHz to the 10th harmonic of the carrier, and the emissions less than 20 dB below the permissible value are reported.

During the test, the height of receive antenna shall be moved from 1 to 4 meters, and the antenna shall be performed under horizontal and vertical polarization. The turntable shall be rotated from 0 to 360 degrees for detecting the maximum of radiated spurious signal level. The measurements shall be repeated with orthogonal polarization of the test antenna. The data of cable loss and antenna factor has been calibrated in full testing frequency range before the testing.
Set the spectrum analyzer in the following:
9kHz~150 kHz
RBW=200Hz, VBW=1kHz/ Sweep=AUTO
150 kHz~30MHz
RBW=9KHz, VBW=30KHz,/ Sweep=AUTO
Below 1GHz
RBW=100kHz / VBW=300kHz / Sweep=AUTO
a) Peak emission levels are measured by setting the instrument as follows:
Above 1GHz
PEAK: RBW=1MHz VBW=3MHz/ Sweep=AUTO
b) Average emission levels are measured by setting the instrument as follows:
Above 1GHz
AVERAGE: RBW=1MHz / VBW=3MHz / Sweep=AUTO
c) Detector: The measurements employing a CISPR quasi-peak detector except for the frequency bands 9-90 kHz, 110-490 kHz and above 1000 MHz. Radiated emission limits in these three bands are based on measurements employing an average detector.
d) Averaging type = power (i.e., rms) (As an alternative, the detector and averaging type may be set for linear voltage averaging. Some instruments require linear display mode to use linear voltage averaging. Log or dB averaging shall not be used.)
e) Sweep time = auto.
f) Perform a trace average of at least 100 traces if the transmission is continuous. If the transmission is not continuous, then the number of traces shall be increased by a factor of 1 / D, where D is the duty cycle. For example, with 50% duty cycle, at least 200 traces shall be averaged. (If a specific

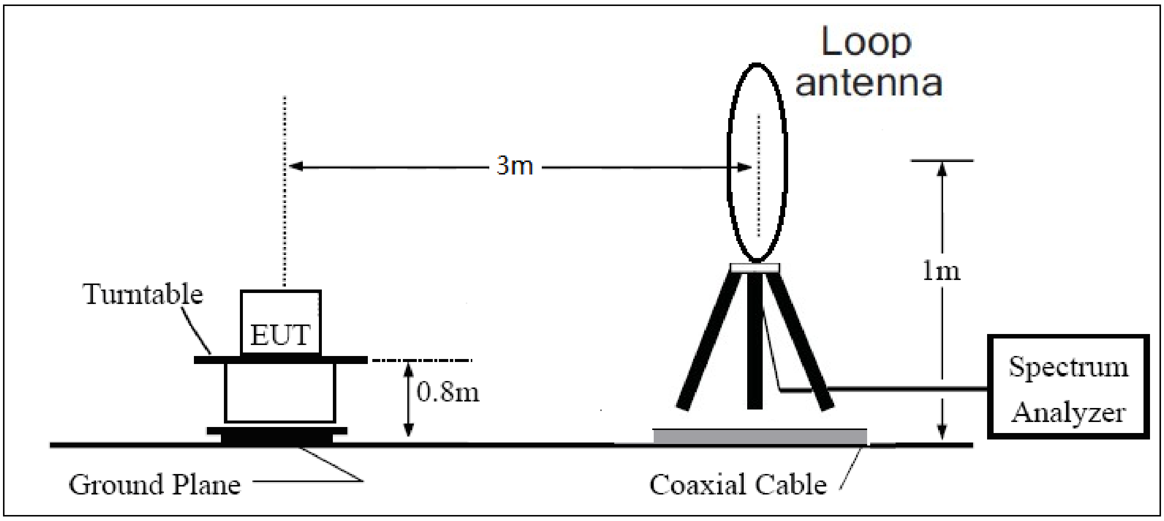
emission is demonstrated to be continuous—i.e., 100% duty cycle—then rather than turning ON and OFF with the transmit cycle, at least 100 traces shall be averaged.)
g) If tests are performed with the EUT transmitting at a duty cycle less than 98%, then a correction factor shall be added to the measurement results prior to comparing with the emission limit, to compute the emission level that would have been measured had the test been performed at 100% duty cycle. The correction factor is computed as follows:
1) If power averaging (rms) mode was used in the preceding step e), then the correction factor is [10 log (1 / D)], where D is the duty cycle. For example, if the transmit duty cycle was 50%, then 3 dB shall be added to the measured emission levels.
2) If linear voltage averaging mode was used in the preceding step e), then the correction factor is [20 log (1 / D)], where D is the duty cycle. For example, if the transmit duty cycle was 50%, then 6 dB shall be added to the measured emission levels.
3) If a specific emission is demonstrated to be continuous (100% duty cycle) rather than turning ON and OFF with the transmit cycle, then no duty cycle correction is required for that emission.

Reduce the video bandwidth until no significant variations in the displayed signal are observed in subsequent traces, provided the video bandwidth is no less than 1 Hz. For regulatory requirements that specify averaging only over the transmit duration (e.g., digital transmission system [DTS] and Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure [U-NII]), the video bandwidth shall be greater than [1 / (minimum transmitter on time)] and no less than 1 Hz.

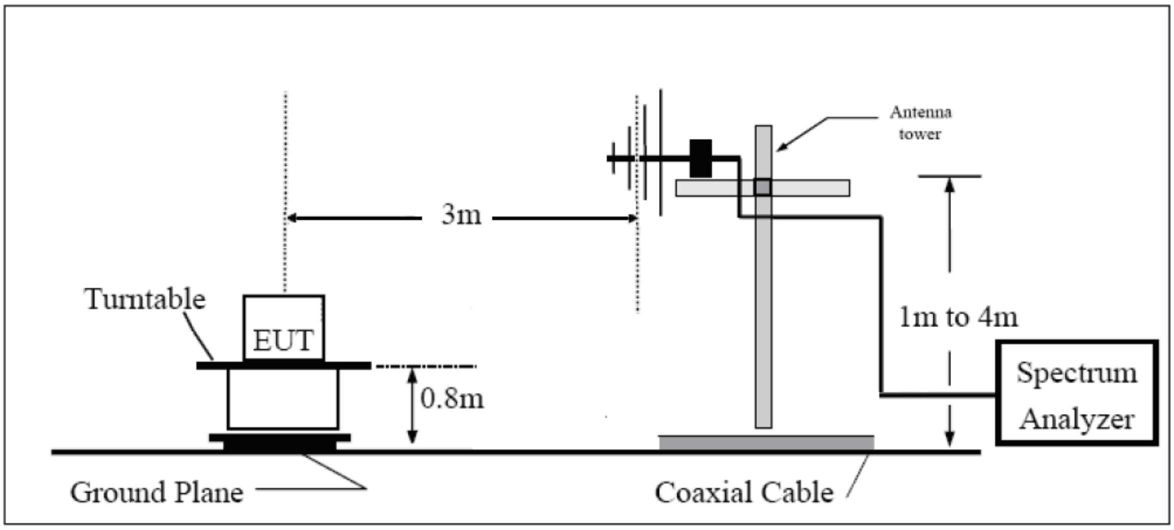
The field strength of spurious emission was measured in the following position: EUT stand-up position (Z axis), lie-down position (X, Y axis). The worst emission was found in stand-up position (Z axis) and the loop antenna is vertical, others antenna are vertical and horizontal.

The test is in transmitting mode.

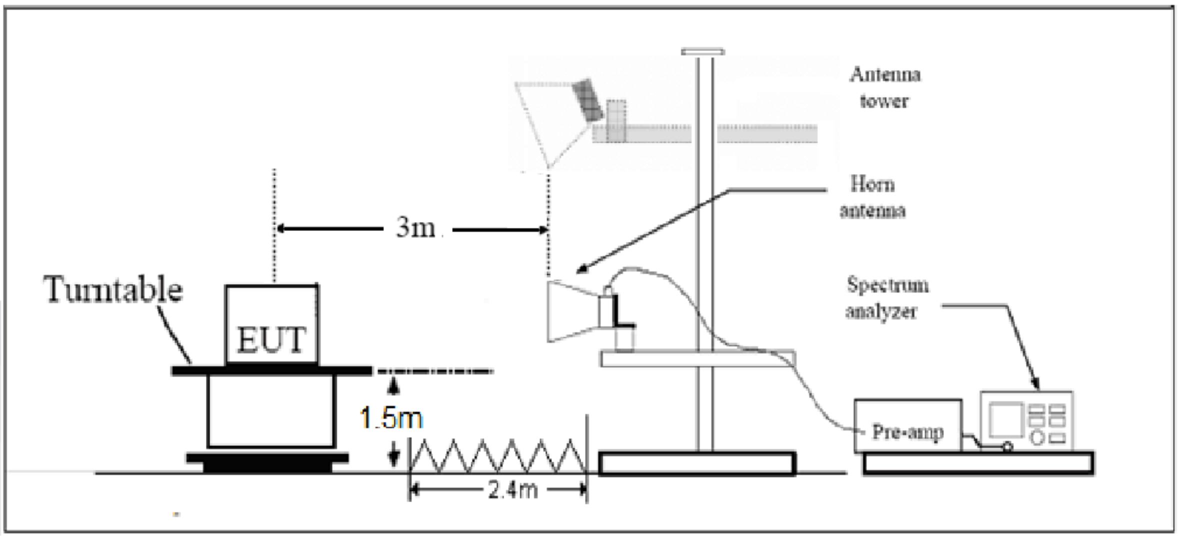
9kHz~~~30MHz



30MHz~~~ 1GHz



Above 1GHz



Note: Area side:2.4mX3.6m

Limits

(1) For transmitters operating in the 5725-5850 MHz band: All emissions shall be limited to a level of −27 dBm/MHz at 75 MHz or more above or below the band edge increasing linearly to 10 dBm/MHz at 25 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 25 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 15.6 dBm/MHz at 5 MHz above or below the band edge, and from 5 MHz above or below the band edge increasing linearly to a level of 27 dBm/MHz at the band edge.

(2) For transmitters operating in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz (68.2dBμV/m).

(3) For transmitters operating in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.15-5.35 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz (68.2dBμV/m).

(4) For transmitters operating in the 5.47-5.725 GHz band: All emissions outside of the 5.47-5.725 GHz band shall not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz (68.2dBμV/m).

(5) For transmitters operating within the 5.925-7.125 GHz band: Any emissions outside of the 5.925-7.125 GHz band must not exceed an e.i.r.p. of −27 dBm/MHz (68.2dBμV/m).

Note: the following formula is used to convert the EIRP to field strength

§1、E[dBμV/m] = EIRP[dBm] - 20 log(d[meters]) + 104.77, where E = field strength and

d = distance at which field strength limit is specified in the rules;

§2、E[dBμV/m] = EIRP[dBm] + 95.2, for d = 3 meters

(6) Unwanted spurious emissions fallen in restricted bands per FCC Part 15.205 shall comply with the general field strength limits set forth in § 15.209 as below table.

Frequency of emission (MHz)	Field strength(μV/m)	Field strength(dBμV/m)
0.009–0.490	2400/F(kHz)	/
0.490–1.705	24000/F(kHz)	/
1.705–30.0	30	/
30-88	100	40
88-216	150	43.5
216-960	200	46
Above960	500	54

MHz	MHz	MHz	GHz
0.090 - 0.110	16.42 - 16.423	399.9 - 410	4.5 - 5.15
[1]0.495 - 0.505	16.69475 - 16.69525	608 - 614	5.35 - 5.46
2.1735 - 2.1905	16.80425 - 16.80475	960 - 1240	7.25 - 7.75
4.125 - 4.128	25.5 - 25.67	1300 - 1427	8.025 - 8.5
4.17725 - 4.17775	37.5 - 38.25	1435 - 1626.5	9.0 - 9.2
4.20725 - 4.20775	73 - 74.6	1645.5 - 1646.5	9.3 - 9.5
6.215 - 6.218	74.8 - 75.2	1660 - 1710	10.6 - 12.7
6.26775 - 6.26825	108 - 121.94	1718.8 - 1722.2	13.25 - 13.4
6.31175 - 6.31225	123 - 138	2200 - 2300	14.47 - 14.5
8.291 - 8.294	149.9 - 150.05	2310 - 2390	15.35 - 16.2
8.362 - 8.366	156.52475 - 156.52525	2483.5 - 2500	17.7 - 21.4
8.37625 - 8.38675	156.7 - 156.9	2690 - 2900	22.01 - 23.12
8.41425 - 8.41475	162.0125 - 167.17	3260 - 3267	23.6 - 24.0
12.29 - 12.293	167.72 - 173.2	3332 - 3339	31.2 - 31.8
12.51975 - 12.52025	240 - 285	3345.8 - 3358	36.43 - 36.5
12.57675 - 12.57725	322 - 335.4	3600 - 4400	([2])
13.36 - 13.41			

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor *k* = 1.96.

Frequency	Uncertainty
9KHz-30MHz	3.55 dB
30MHz-200MHz	4.17 dB
200MHz-1GHz	4.84 dB
1-18GHz	4.35 dB
18-26.5GHz	5.90 dB
26.5GHz~40GHz	5.92 dB

5.8. Conducted Emission

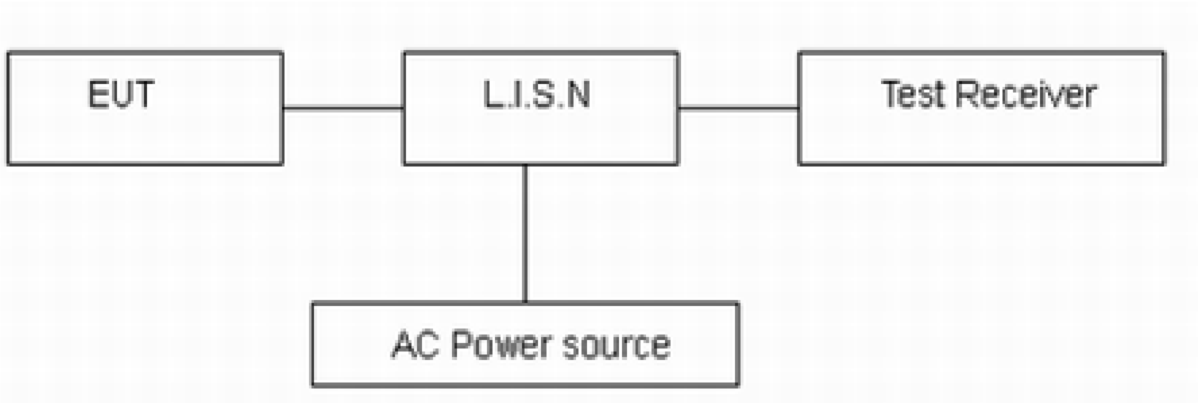
Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Methods of Measurement

The EUT IS placed on a non-metallic table of 80cm height above the horizontal metal reference ground plane. During the test, the EUT was operating in its typical mode. The test method is according to ANSI C63.10.Connect the AC power line of the EUT to the LISN Use EMI receiver to detect the average and Quasi-peak value. RBW is set to 9kHz, VBW is set to 30kHz The measurement result should include both L line and N line.
The test is in transmitting mode.

Test Setup



Note: AC Power source is used to change the voltage 110V/60Hz.

Limits

AC Power-line Conducted Emissions Limit		
Frequency Emission (MHz)	**Quasi-peak**	**Average**
0.15-0.5	66-56*	56-46*
0.5-5	56	46
5-30	60	50
Note1: *Decreases with the logarithm of the frequency.		

Measurement Uncertainty

The assessed measurement uncertainty to ensure 95% confidence level for the normal distribution is with the coverage factor k = 1.96, U= 2.69 dB.

5.9. U-NII devices Operational restrictions for 6 GHz

Ambient Condition

Temperature	Relative humidity	Pressure
15°C ~ 35°C	20% ~ 80%	86 kPa ~ 106 kPa

Test Setup

NA

Methods of Measurement

NA

Limits

(1) Operation of transmitters in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band is prohibited for control of or communications with unmanned aircraft systems.

(2) Transmitters operating under indoor client are limited to indoor locations.

(3) In the 5.925-7.125 GHz band, client devices, except fixed client devices, must operate under the control of a standard power access point, indoor access point or subordinate devices; Subordinate devices must operate under the control of an indoor access point, In all cases, an exception exists for transmitting brief messages to an access point when attempting to join its network after detecting a signal that confirms that an access point is operating on a particular channel. Access points and subordinate devices may connect to other access points or subordinate devices. Client devices are prohibited from connecting directly to another client device.

(4) Indoor access points, subordinate devices and client devices operating in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band must employ a contention-based protocol.

6. Test Results

6.1. 99% OBW & Emission Bandwidth

U-NII-5

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum 26 dB bandwidth (MHz)	Conclusion
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	18.999	21.33	PASS
	45/6175	19.050	21.10	PASS
	93/6415	19.046	21.43	PASS
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	37.940	41.03	PASS
	43/6165	37.843	41.12	PASS
	91/6405	37.886	40.81	PASS
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	77.340	83.06	PASS
	39/6145	77.276	83.35	PASS
	87/6385	77.274	83.83	PASS
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	156.500	168.10	PASS
	47/6185	156.580	167.60	PASS
	79/6345	156.800	169.10	PASS

U-NII-6

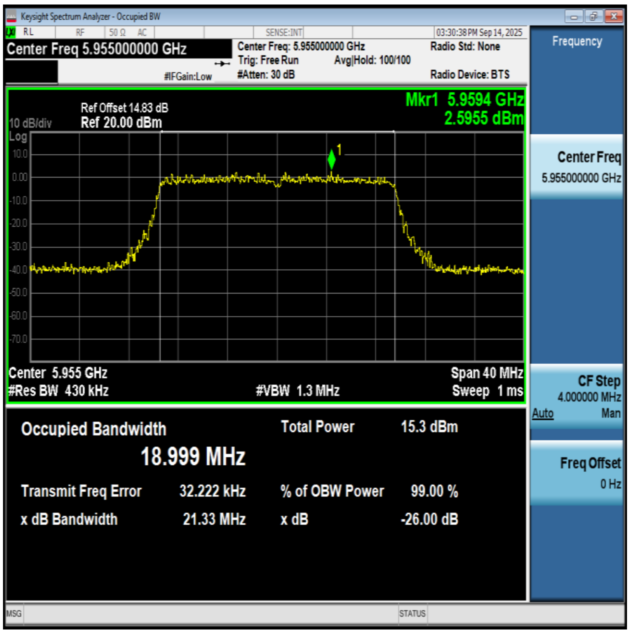
Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum 26 dB bandwidth (MHz)	Conclusion
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	19.036	21.05	PASS
	105/6475	19.019	21.18	PASS
	113/6515	18.993	21.39	PASS
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	37.894	40.77	PASS
	107/6485	37.913	40.87	PASS
	115/6525	37.868	40.63	PASS
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	77.297	83.07	PASS
	119/6545	77.428	84.02	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	156.580	168.40	PASS

U-NII-7

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum 26 dB bandwidth (MHz)	Conclusion
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	19.067	21.19	PASS
	149/6695	18.999	21.95	PASS
	181/6855	19.054	21.43	PASS
	185/6875	19.034	21.48	PASS
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	37.868	40.63	PASS
	123/6565	37.858	40.97	PASS
	147/6685	37.838	40.75	PASS
	179/6845	37.844	41.19	PASS
	187/6885	37.839	40.85	PASS
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	77.428	84.02	PASS
	135/6625	77.158	82.61	PASS
	151/6705	77.231	82.38	PASS
	167/6785	77.279	83.35	PASS
	183/6865	77.354	83.33	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	156.580	168.40	PASS
	143/6665	156.550	169.00	PASS
	175/6825	156.460	169.30	PASS

U-NII-8

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	99% bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum 26 dB bandwidth (MHz)	Conclusion
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	19.034	21.48	PASS
	189/6895	19.003	21.83	PASS
	209/6995	19.020	21.28	PASS
	233/7115	19.030	21.30	PASS
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	37.839	40.85	PASS
	203/6965	37.849	40.40	PASS
	227/7085	37.823	40.08	PASS
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	77.354	83.33	PASS
	199/6945	77.303	82.97	PASS
	215/7025	77.211	83.40	PASS
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	156.460	169.30	PASS
	207/6985	156.380	166.60	PASS



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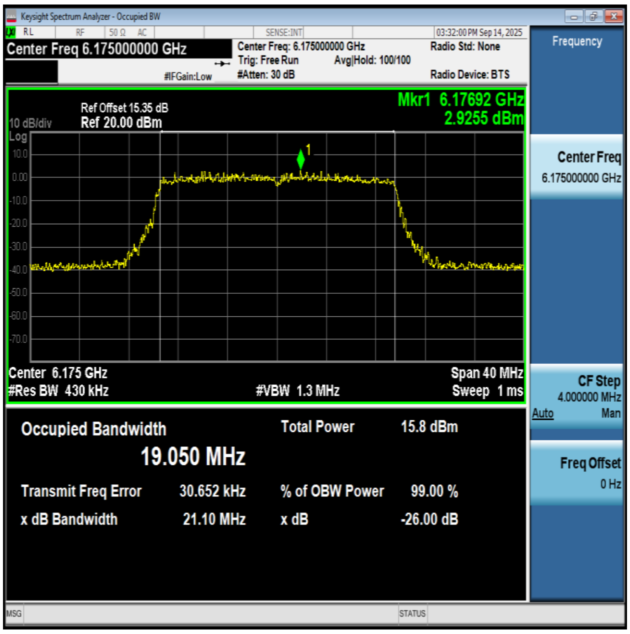

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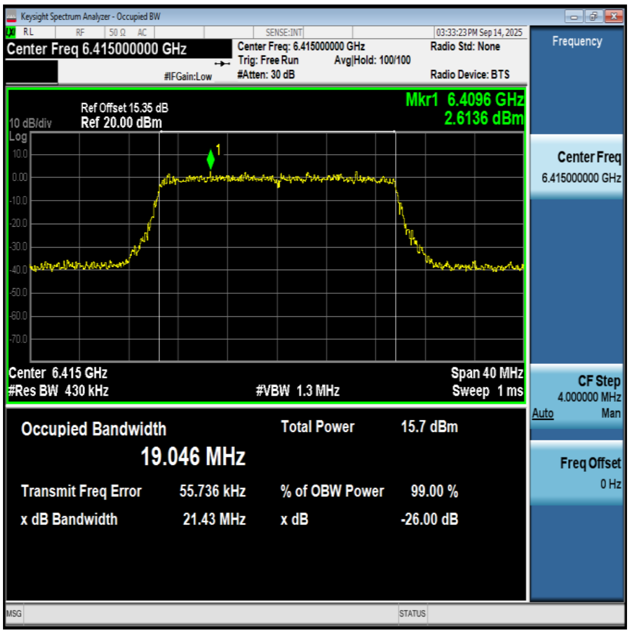

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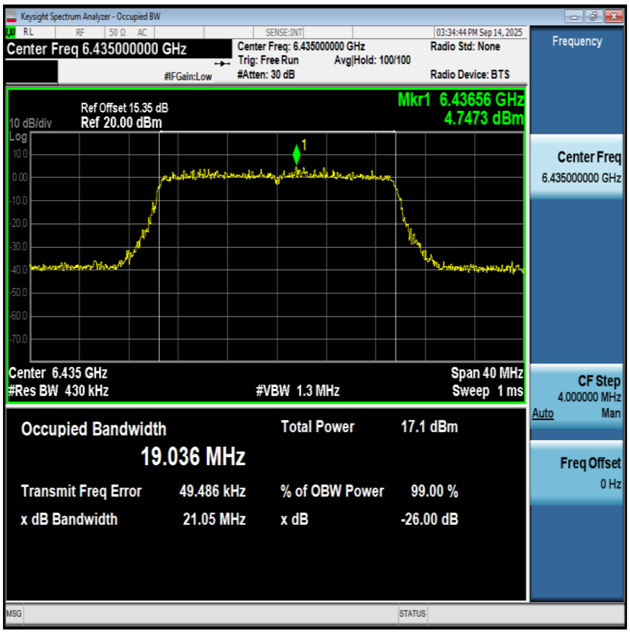

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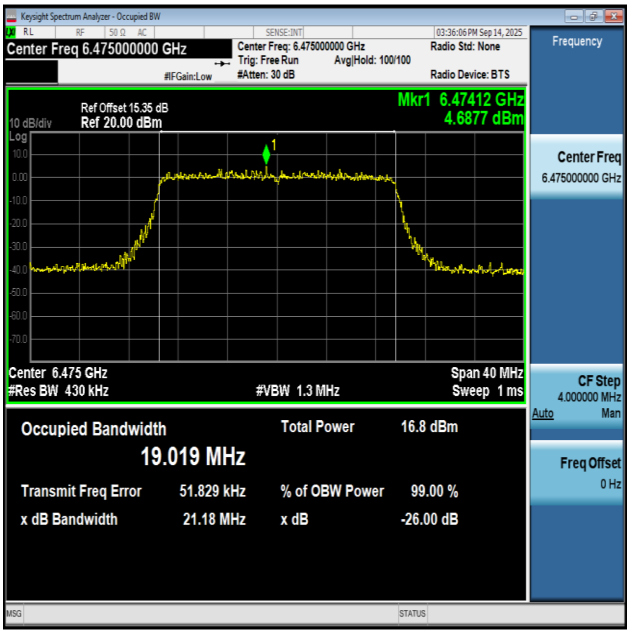

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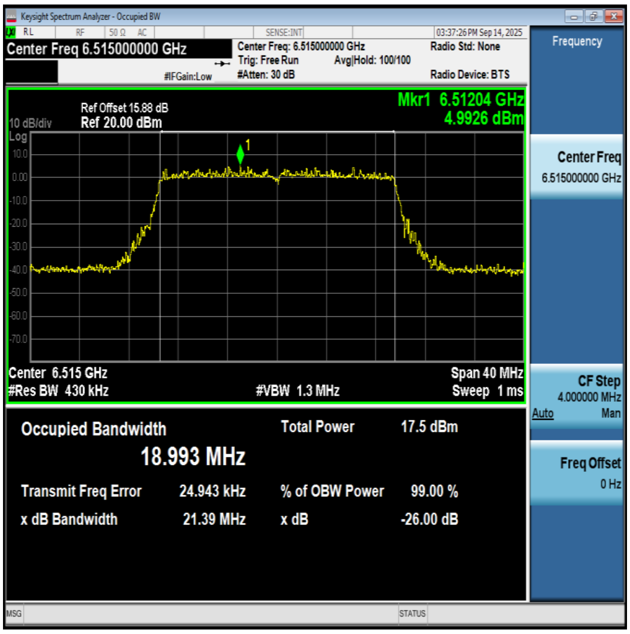

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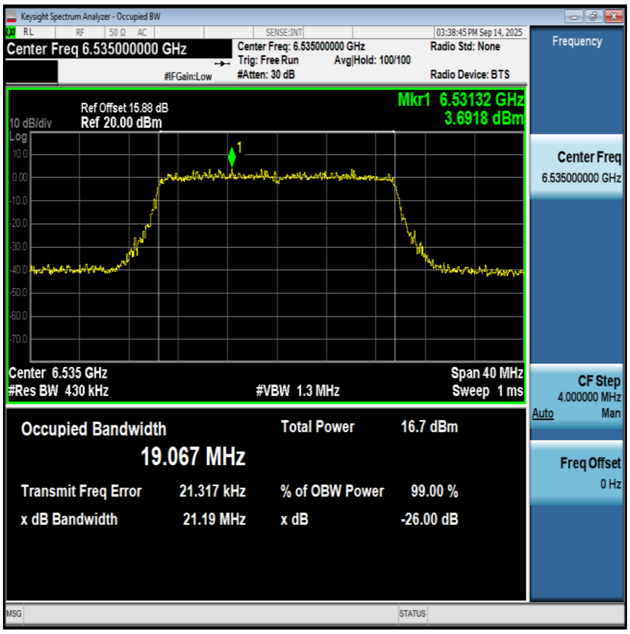

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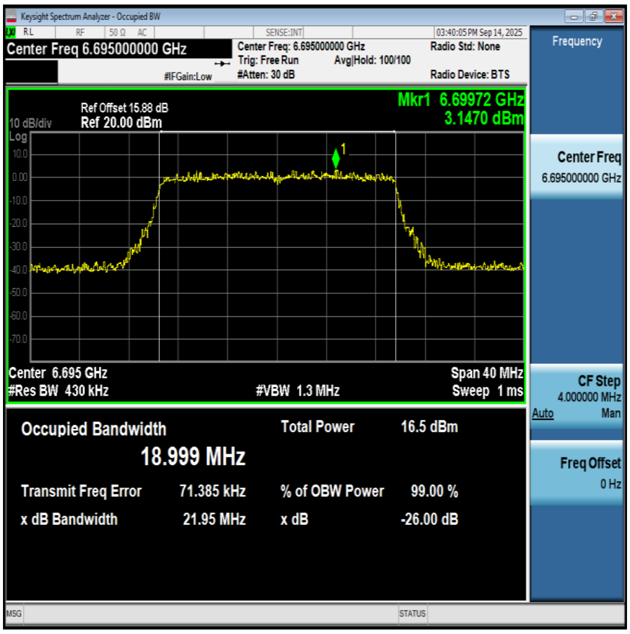

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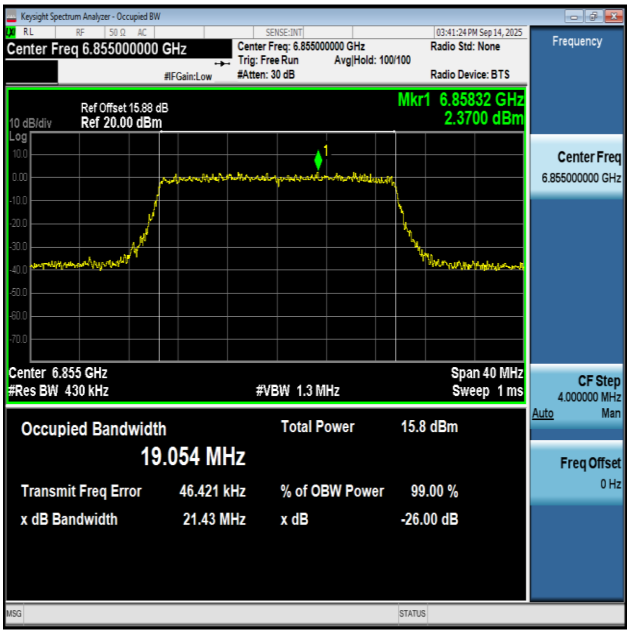

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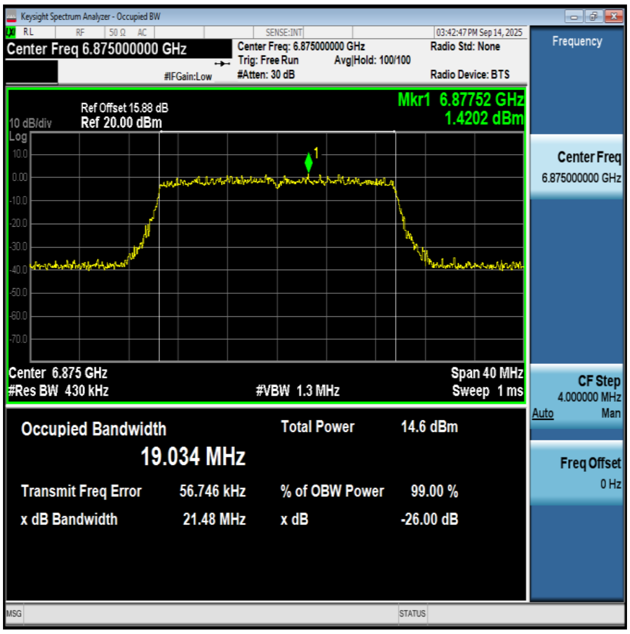

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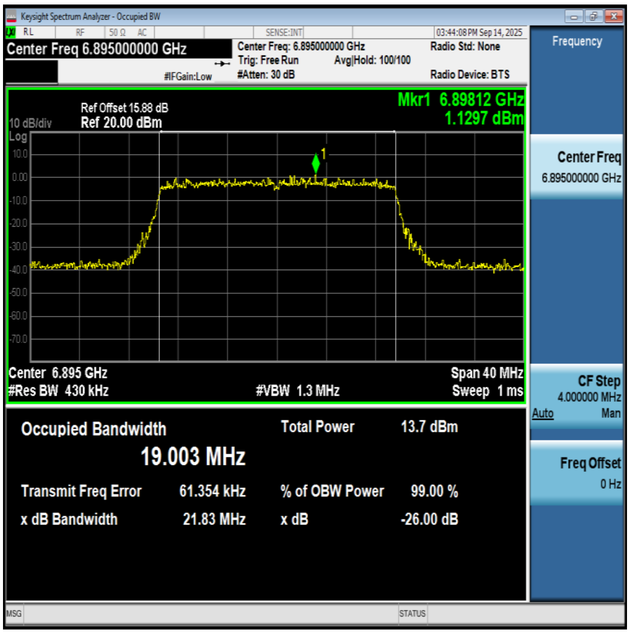

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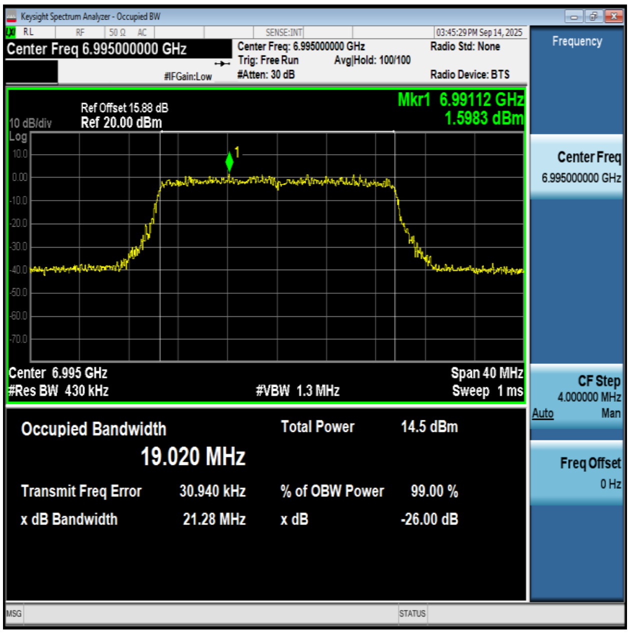

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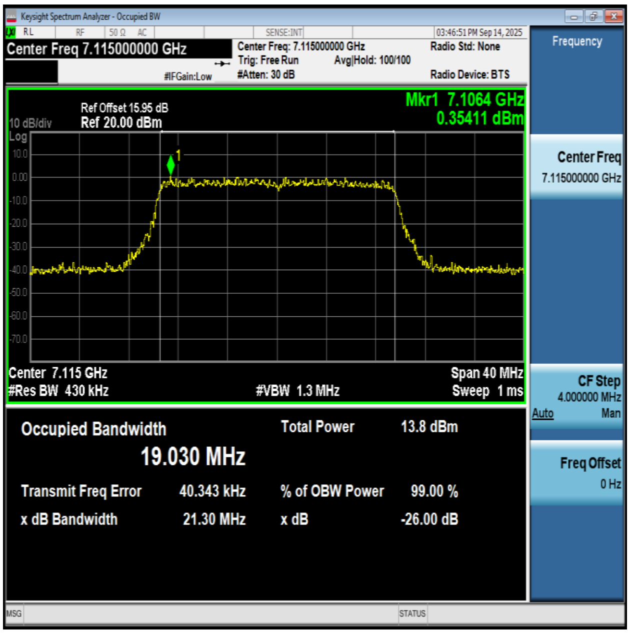

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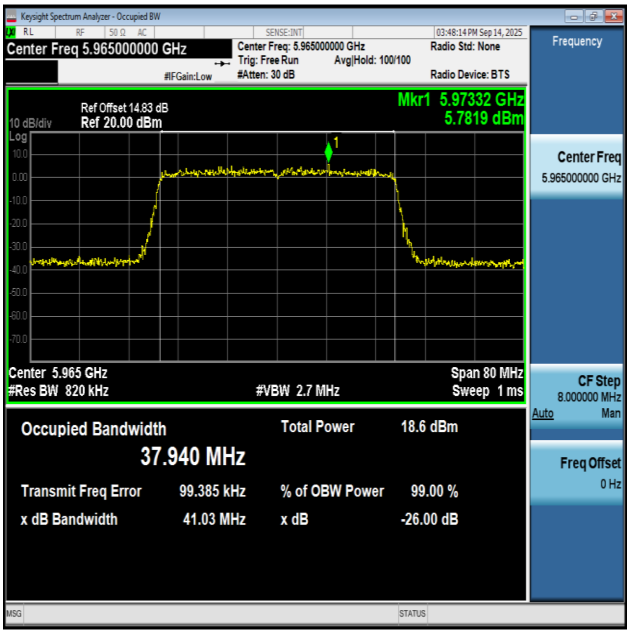

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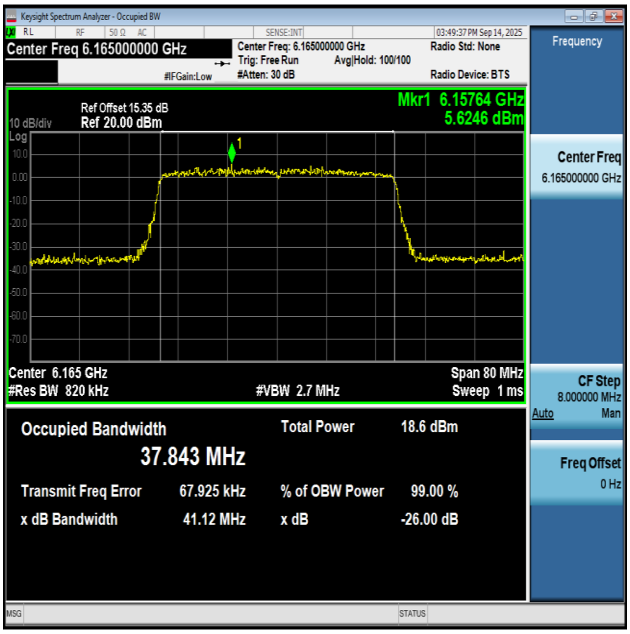

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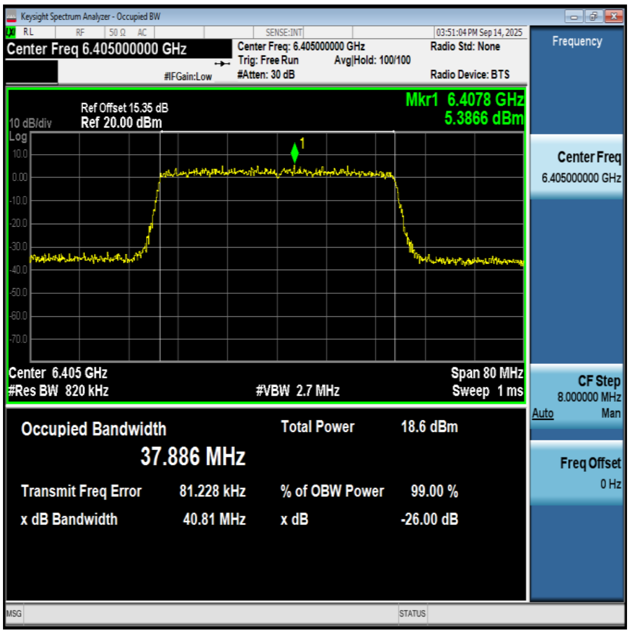

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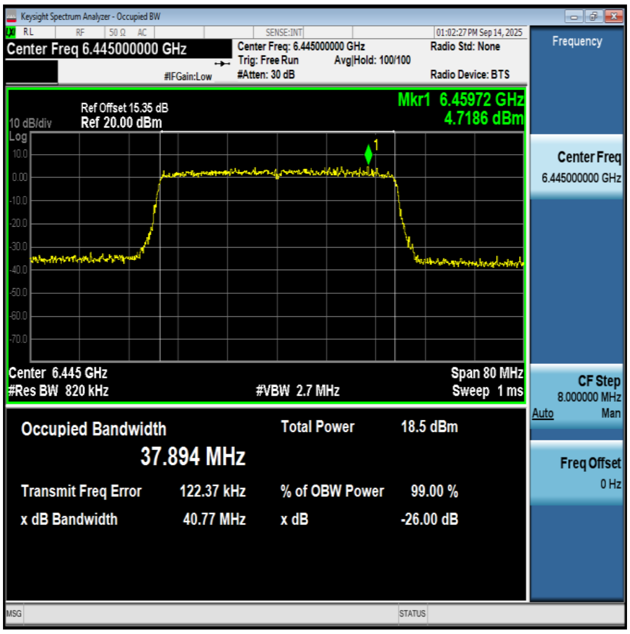

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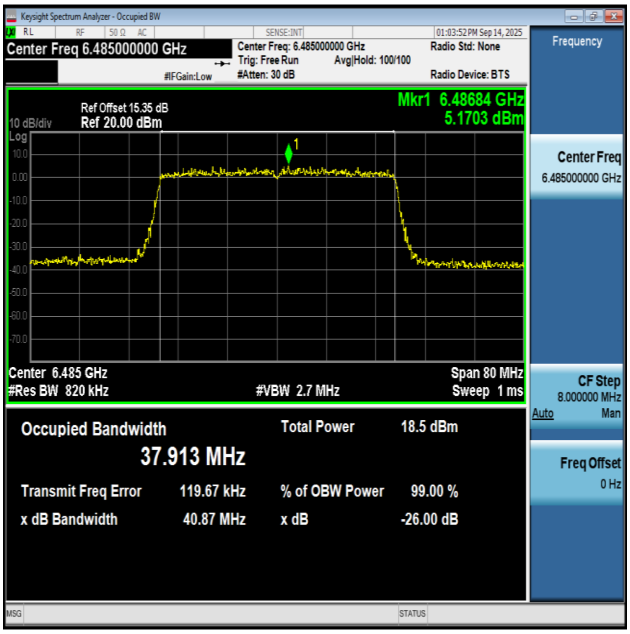

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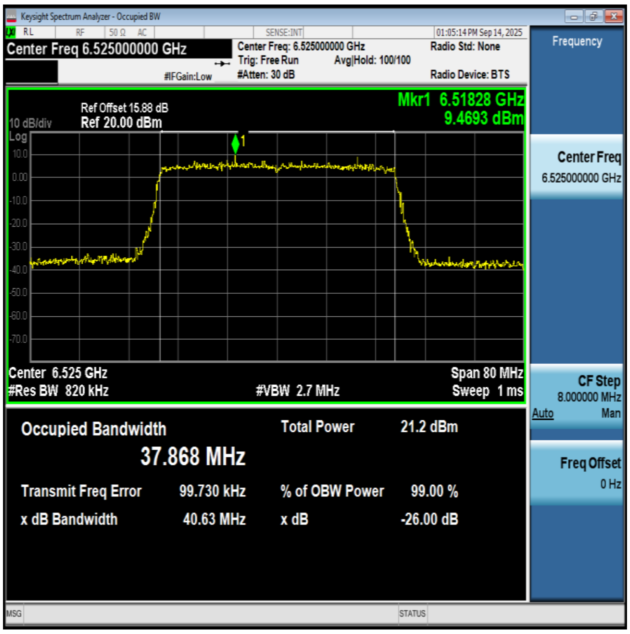

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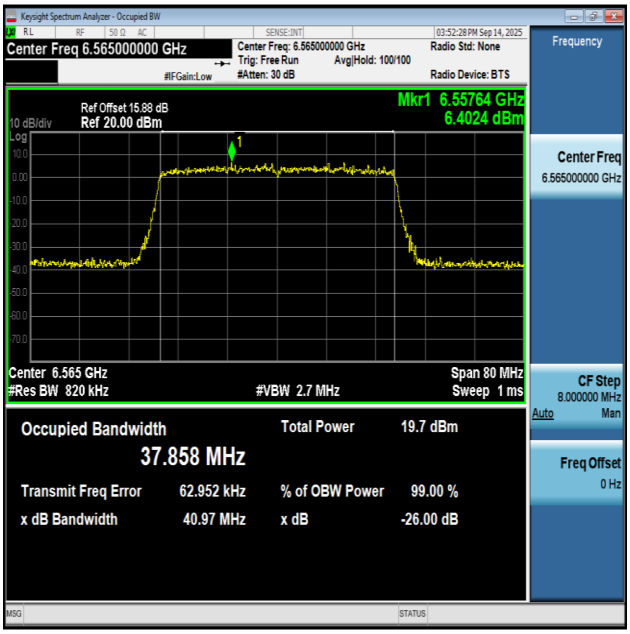

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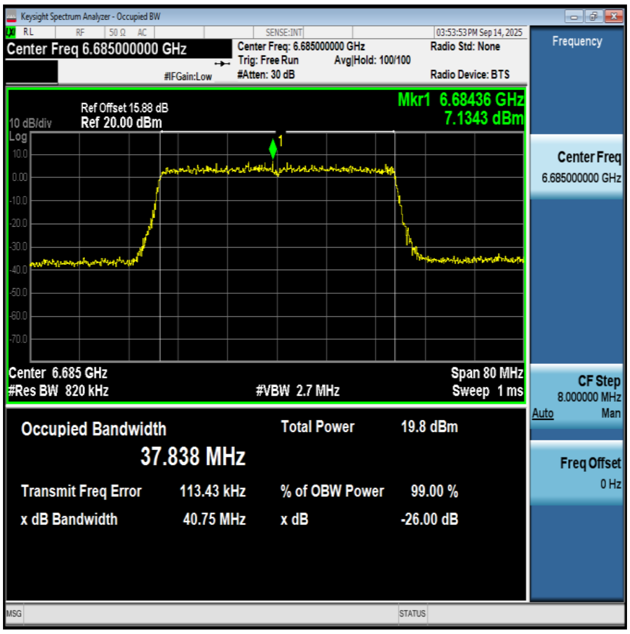

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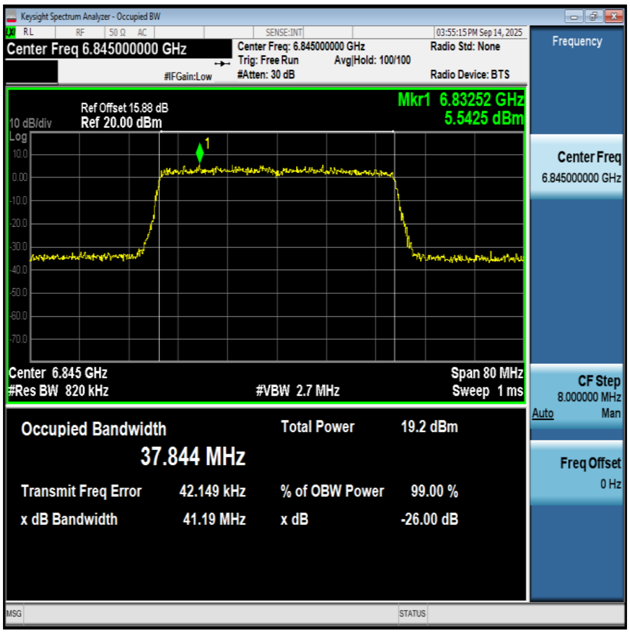

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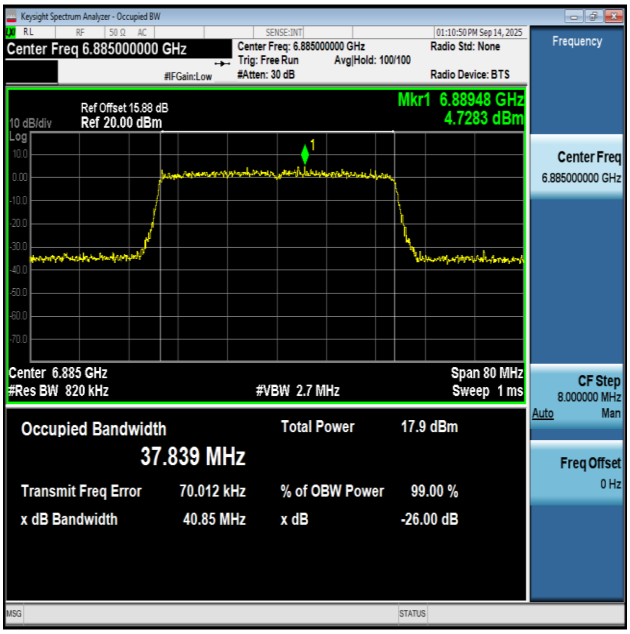

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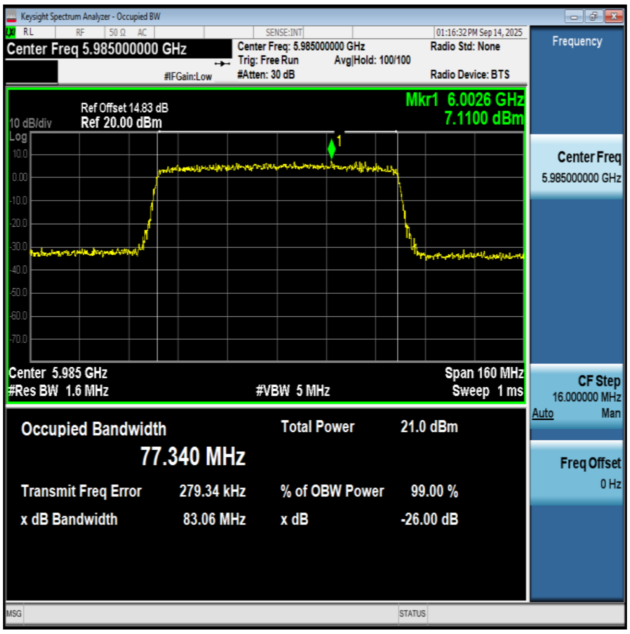

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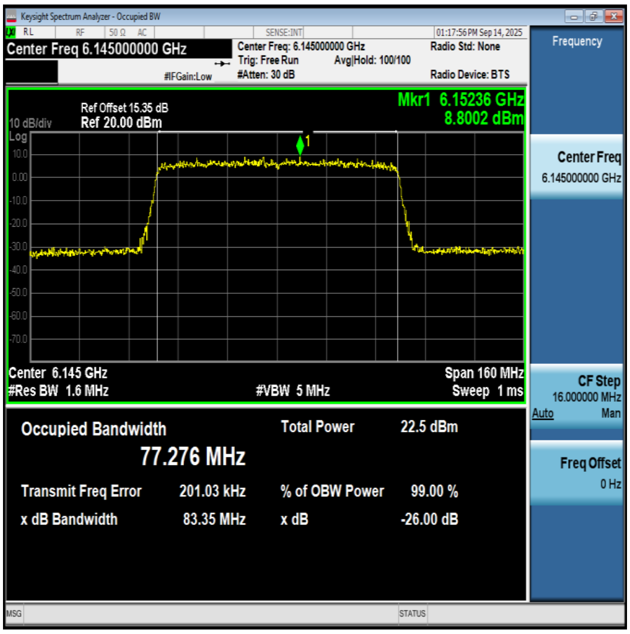

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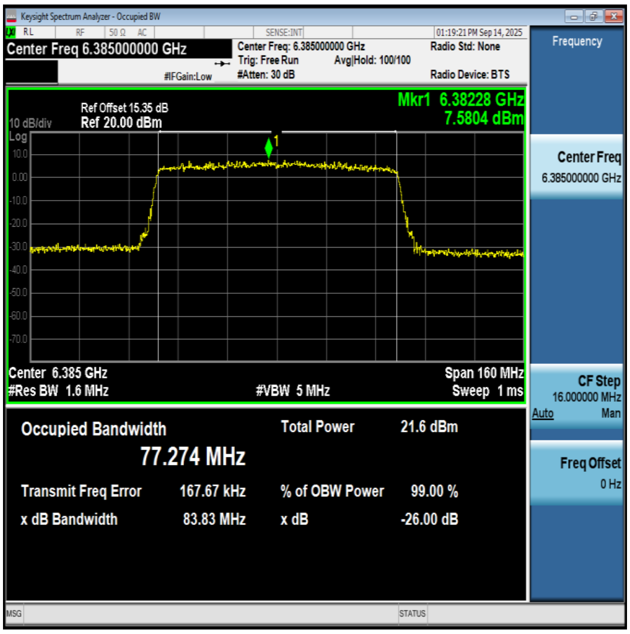

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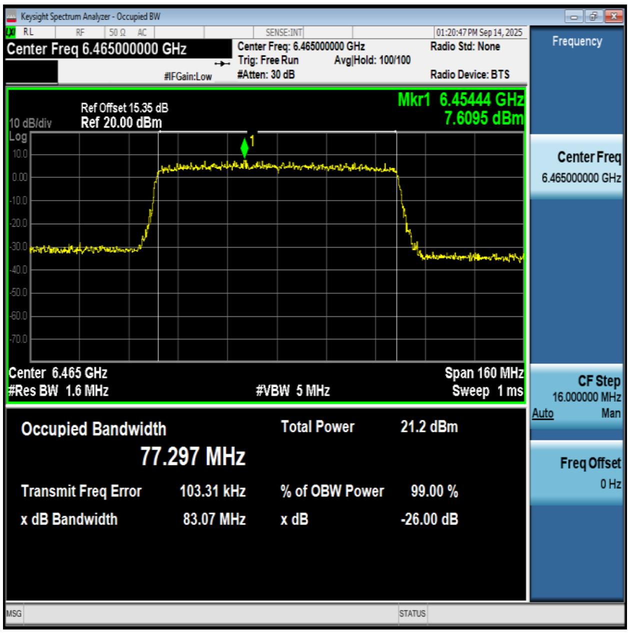

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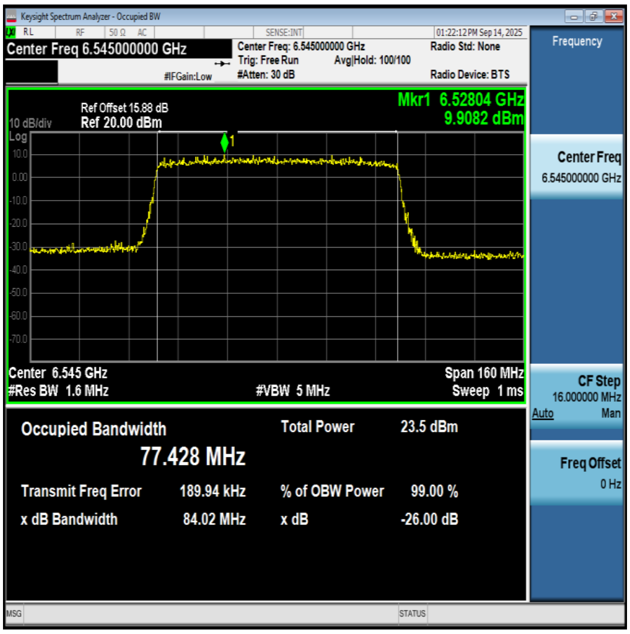

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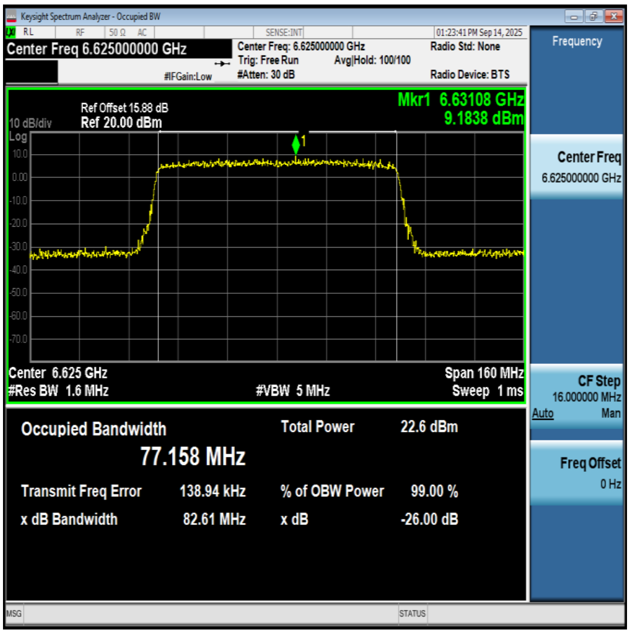

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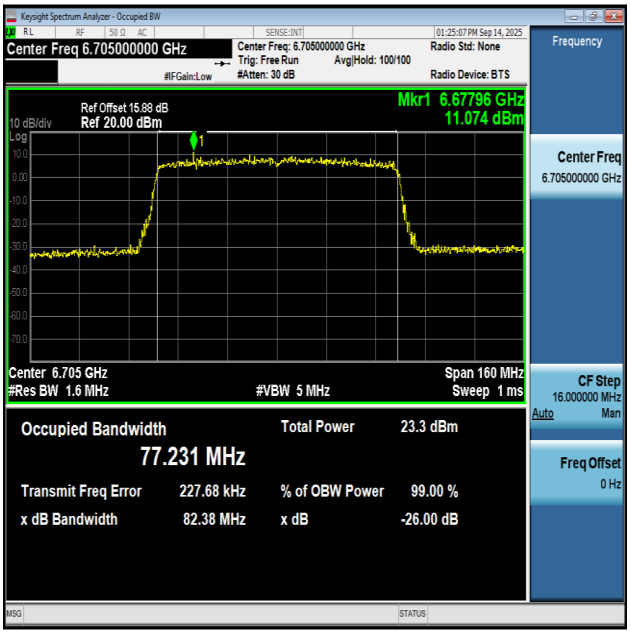

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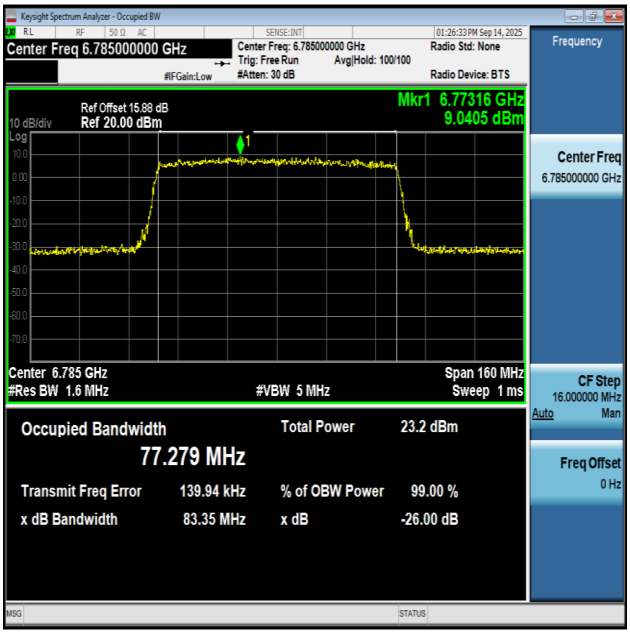

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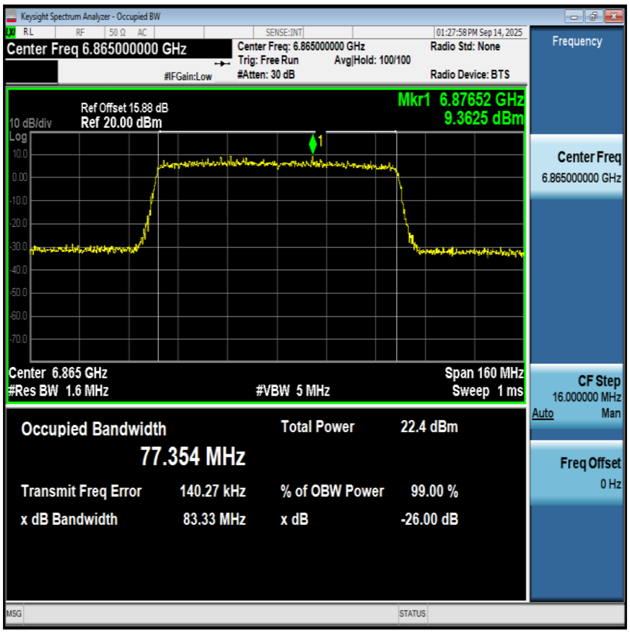

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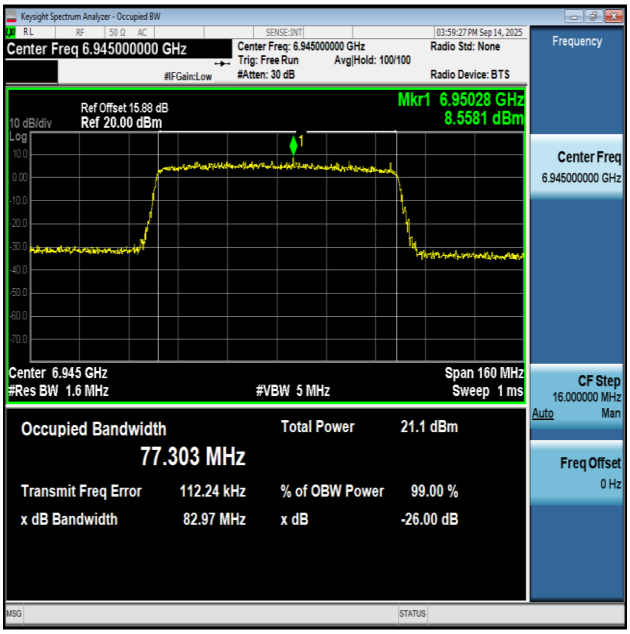

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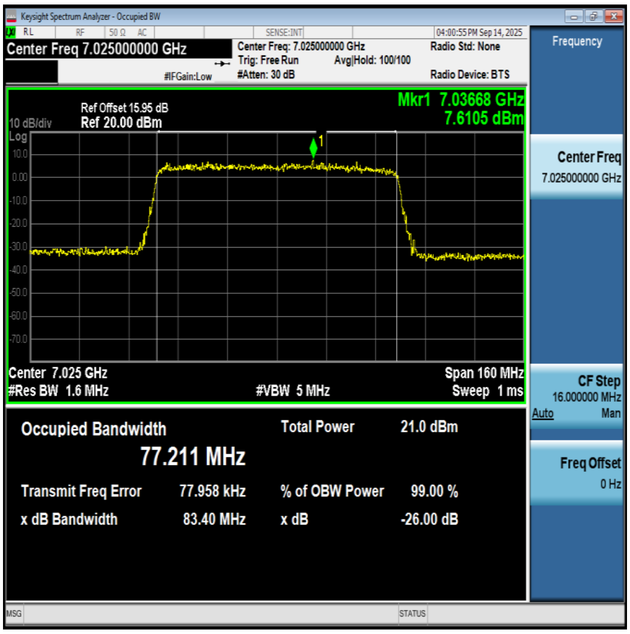

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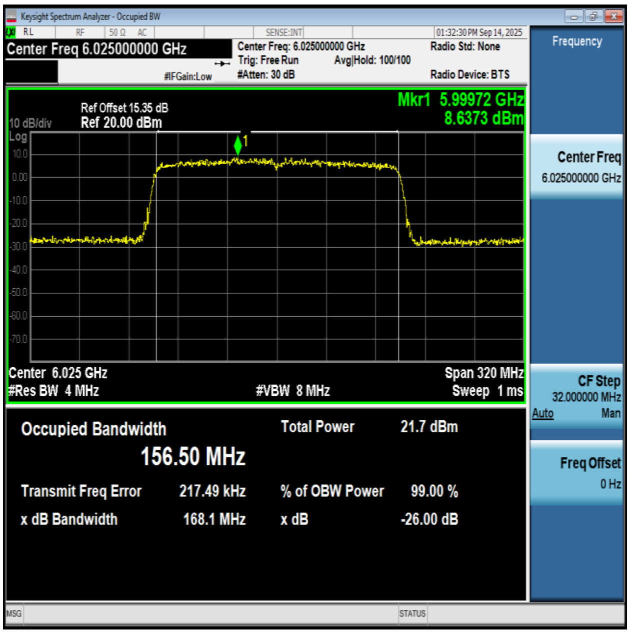
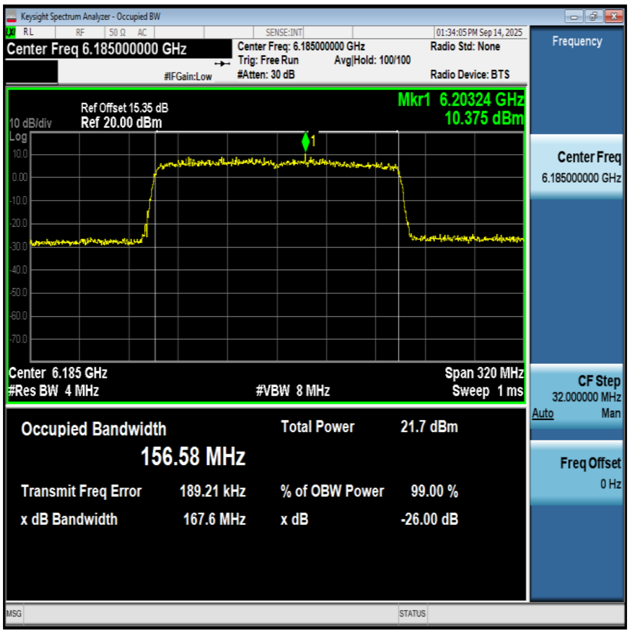


11AX160-6025-PASS



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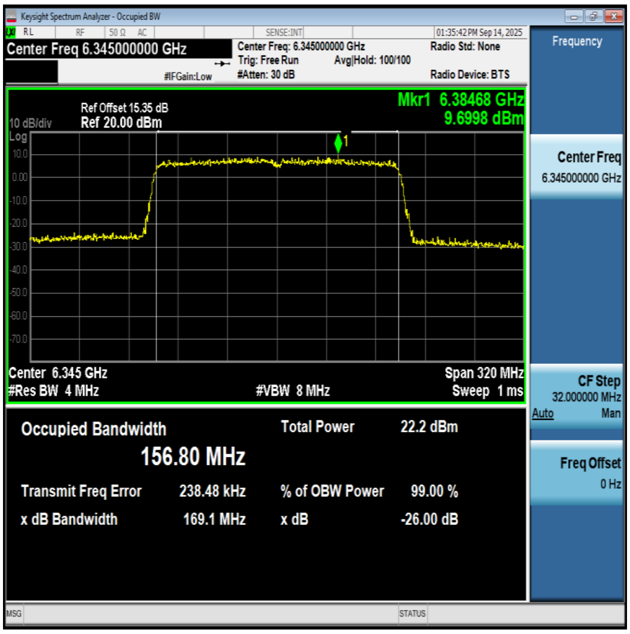

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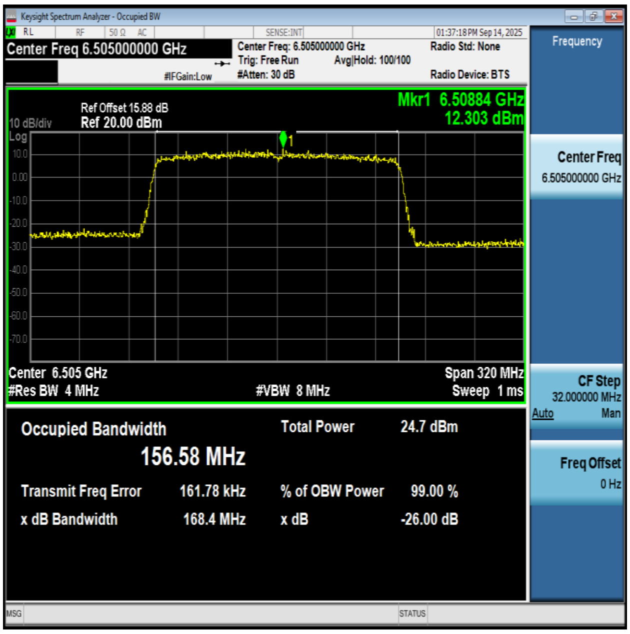

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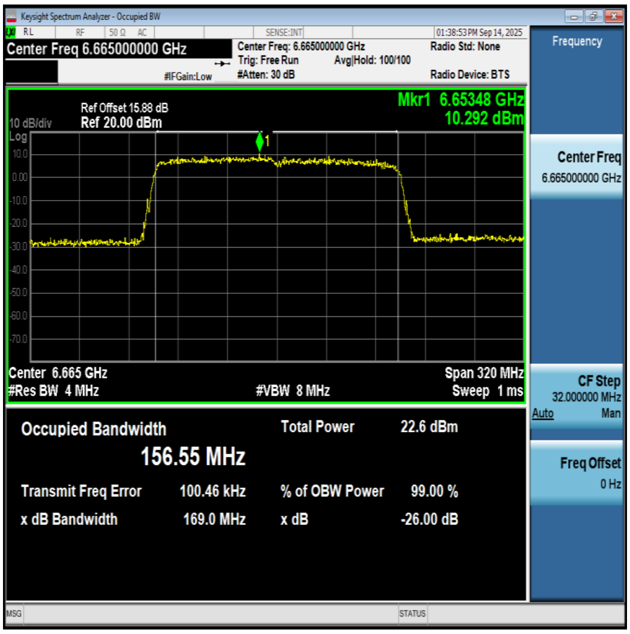

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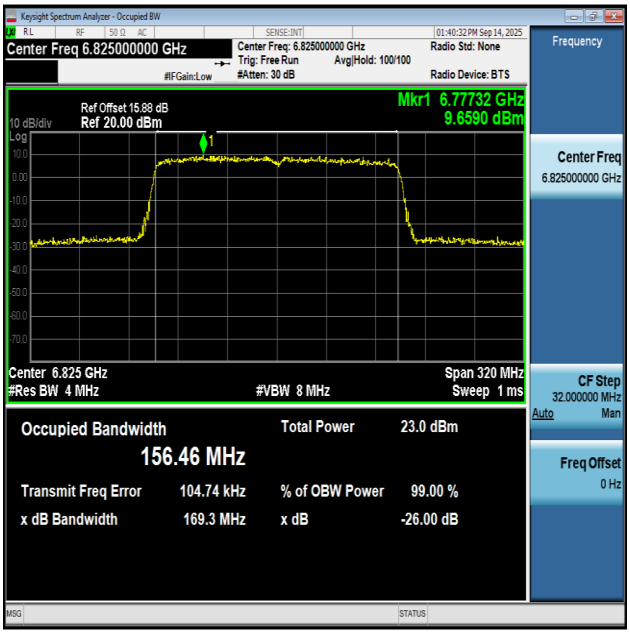

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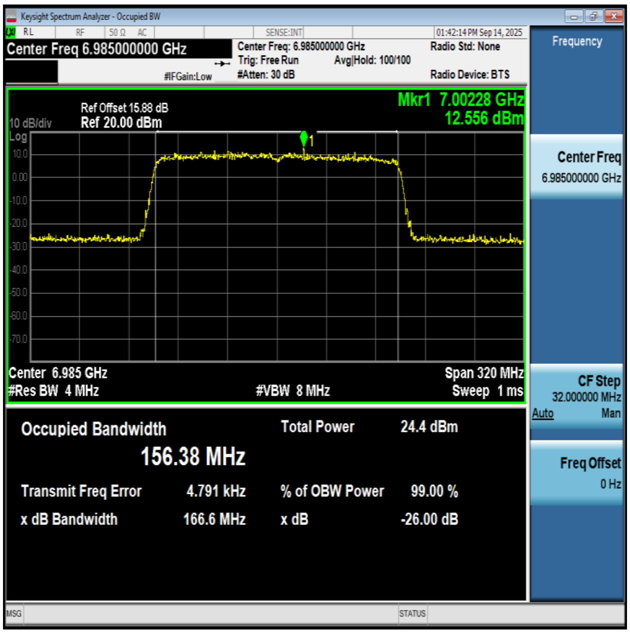


11AX160-6985-PASS

6.2. Maximum Equivalent Isotopically Radiated Power (E.I.R.P.)

Mode	Duty cycle	Duty cycle correction Factor(dB)
802.11ax HE20	1.00	0.00
802.11ax HE40	1.00	0.00
802.11ax HE80	1.00	0.00
802.11ax HE160	1.00	0.00
Note: when Duty cycle⩾0.98, Duty cycle correction Factor not required.		

Power Index			
Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/CH	U-NII-5	
		MIMO	Beamforming
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	6	2.5
	45/6175	6	3
	93/6415	6	2.5
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	9	6
	43/6165	9	6
	91/6405	9	6
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	12	9
	39/6145	12	9
	87/6385	12	9
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	13	12
	47/6185	13	12
	79/6345	13	11.5
Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/CH	U-NII-6	
		MIMO	Beamforming
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	6.5	1
	105/6475	6	3
	113/6515	6	3
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	9.5	6
	107/6485	9.5	6
	115/6525	8.5	5.5
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	12.5	9
	119/6545	12	9
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	14	12

Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/CH	U-NII-7	
		MIMO	Beamforming
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	5.5	3
	149/6695	5.5	2.5
	181/6855	6	3
	185/6875	4	1
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	8.5	5.5
	123/6565	8.5	5.5
	147/6685	8.5	5.5
	179/6845	9	6
	187/6885	7	4
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	12	9
	135/6625	12.5	9
	151/6705	12	8.5
	167/6785	11.5	8.5
	183/6865	10	7
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	14	12
	143/6665	13.5	12
	175/6825	14	11
Mode	Carrier frequency (MHz)/CH	U-NII-8	
		MIMO	Beamforming
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	4	1
	189/6895	4	1
	209/6995	4	1
	233/7115	4.5	2
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	7	4
	203/6965	7	4
	227/7085	7.5	4.5
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	10	7
	199/6945	10	7
	215/7025	10.5	7
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	14	11
	207/6985	14	10.5

MIMO

U-NII-5

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	5.21	5.21	4.14	4.14	7.72	8.79	24	PASS
	45/6175	5.52	5.52	4.15	4.15	7.90	8.97	24	PASS
	93/6415	5.73	5.73	5.28	5.28	8.52	9.59	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	8.02	8.02	7.25	7.25	10.66	11.74	24	PASS
	43/6165	8.74	8.74	7.51	7.51	11.18	12.25	24	PASS
	91/6405	8.55	8.55	8.18	8.18	11.38	12.45	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	11.13	11.13	10.29	10.29	13.74	14.81	24	PASS
	39/6145	12.64	12.64	11.24	11.24	15.01	16.08	24	PASS
	87/6385	12.02	12.02	10.92	10.92	14.52	15.59	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	12.40	12.40	11.50	11.50	14.98	16.06	24	PASS
	47/6185	12.39	12.39	11.07	11.07	14.79	15.86	24	PASS
	79/6345	13.00	13.00	11.67	11.67	15.40	16.47	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),

Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor

The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm/10})}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm/10})}$.

EIRP = Total Power + Gain

2. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1)

The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna1 in dBm/10})}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna2 in dBm/10})}$).

3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/2]$ = 1.07 dBi

U-NII-6

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	6.21	6.21	5.48	5.48	8.87	9.79	24	PASS
	105/6475	5.70	5.70	5.19	5.19	8.46	9.38	24	PASS
	113/6515	5.99	5.99	5.66	5.66	8.84	9.76	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	8.99	8.99	8.97	8.97	11.99	12.91	24	PASS
	107/6485	8.69	8.69	8.64	8.64	11.68	12.59	24	PASS
	115/6525	5.29	5.29	5.18	5.18	8.25	9.16	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	11.87	11.87	11.33	11.33	14.62	15.54	24	PASS
	119/6545	4.99	4.99	5.02	5.02	8.02	8.93	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	12.04	12.04	11.94	11.94	15.00	15.92	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),

Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor

The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm}/10)}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm}/10)}$.

EIRP = Total Power + Gain

3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$)/2] = 0.92 dBi

U-NII-7

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	5.79	5.79	5.08	5.08	8.46	9.38	24	PASS
	149/6695	5.69	5.69	5.13	5.13	8.43	9.35	24	PASS
	181/6855	5.56	5.56	5.12	5.12	8.36	9.27	24	PASS
	185/6875	0.52	0.52	0.36	0.36	3.45	4.37	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	5.43	5.43	5.31	5.31	8.38	9.30	24	PASS
	123/6565	8.81	8.81	8.02	8.02	11.44	12.36	24	PASS
	147/6685	8.62	8.62	8.45	8.45	11.55	12.46	24	PASS
	179/6845	8.62	8.62	8.45	8.45	11.55	12.46	24	PASS
	187/6885	-0.31	-0.31	-0.21	-0.21	2.75	3.67	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	10.63	10.63	10.48	10.48	13.57	14.48	24	PASS
	135/6625	11.92	11.92	11.36	11.36	14.66	15.58	24	PASS
	151/6705	11.59	11.59	11.51	11.51	14.56	15.48	24	PASS
	167/6785	12.54	12.54	11.75	11.75	15.17	16.09	24	PASS
	183/6865	7.42	7.42	7.16	7.16	10.30	11.22	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	9.56	9.56	8.80	8.80	12.21	13.13	24	PASS
	143/6665	13.38	13.38	12.93	12.93	16.17	17.09	24	PASS
	175/6825	13.32	13.32	12.62	12.62	15.99	16.91	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),
Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor
The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm}/10)}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm}/10)}$.
EIRP = Total Power + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi = 10 log[($10^{G1/10}$ + $10^{G2/10}$)/2] = 0.92 dBi

U-NII-8

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	0.44	0.44	0.29	0.29	3.38	6.63	24	PASS
	189/6895	3.59	3.59	3.34	3.34	6.48	9.73	24	PASS
	209/6995	4.40	4.40	3.11	3.11	6.81	10.06	24	PASS
	233/7115	3.97	3.97	2.26	2.26	6.21	9.46	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	5.12	5.12	5.27	5.27	8.21	11.46	24	PASS
	203/6965	6.69	6.69	6.28	6.28	9.50	12.75	24	PASS
	227/7085	6.94	6.94	5.70	5.70	9.37	12.62	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	4.57	4.57	4.30	4.30	7.45	10.70	24	PASS
	199/6945	10.06	10.06	9.46	9.46	12.78	16.03	24	PASS
	215/7025	10.16	10.16	9.32	9.32	12.77	16.02	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	8.12	11.37	24	PASS
	207/6985	13.35	13.35	12.61	12.61	16.01	19.26	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),
Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor
The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm/10})}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm/10})}$.
EIRP = Total Power + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = 10 log[($10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10}$)/N_{ANT}] dBi = 10 log[($10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10}$)/2] = 3.25 dBi

Beamforming

U-NII-5

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	2.40	2.40	1.46	1.46	4.97	9.78	24	PASS
	45/6175	2.01	2.01	1.86	1.86	4.95	9.76	24	PASS
	93/6415	2.04	2.04	1.51	1.51	4.79	9.60	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	5.35	5.35	4.49	4.49	7.95	12.76	24	PASS
	43/6165	5.36	5.36	4.47	4.47	7.95	12.76	24	PASS
	91/6405	5.09	5.09	4.95	4.95	8.03	12.84	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	7.86	7.86	7.21	7.21	10.56	15.37	24	PASS
	39/6145	8.07	8.07	7.01	7.01	10.58	15.39	24	PASS
	87/6385	8.22	8.22	7.62	7.62	10.94	15.75	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	11.16	11.16	10.51	10.51	13.86	18.67	24	PASS
	47/6185	11.06	11.06	10.69	10.69	13.89	18.70	24	PASS
	79/6345	11.22	11.22	10.39	10.39	13.84	18.65	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),

Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor

The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm/10})}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm/10})}$.

EIRP = Total Power + Gain

3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.

Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ + 10 log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=1.80+10log (2/1)= 4.81 dBi

U-NII-6

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	2.63	2.63	1.57	1.57	5.14	9.45	24	PASS
	105/6475	2.42	2.42	1.20	1.20	4.86	9.17	24	PASS
	113/6515	2.92	2.92	1.22	1.22	5.16	9.47	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	5.44	5.44	5.22	5.22	8.34	12.65	24	PASS
	107/6485	5.13	5.13	5.10	5.10	8.13	12.44	24	PASS
	115/6525	2.36	2.36	2.18	2.18	5.28	9.59	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	7.70	7.70	7.77	7.77	10.75	15.06	24	PASS
	119/6545	1.10	1.10	1.23	1.23	4.18	8.49	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	9.53	9.53	9.39	9.39	12.47	16.78	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),
Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor
The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm}/10)}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm}/10)}$.
EIRP = Total Power + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.
Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ + 10 log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=1.30+10log (2/1)= 4.31 dBi

U-NII-7

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	2.92	2.92	1.84	1.84	5.42	9.73	24	PASS
	149/6695	1.51	1.51	2.68	2.68	5.14	9.45	24	PASS
	181/6855	2.35	2.35	2.03	2.03	5.20	9.51	24	PASS
	185/6875	-3.72	-3.72	-3.39	-3.39	-0.54	3.77	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	2.71	2.71	2.57	2.57	5.65	9.96	24	PASS
	123/6565	5.40	5.40	5.06	5.06	8.24	12.55	24	PASS
	147/6685	5.20	5.20	5.25	5.25	8.24	12.55	24	PASS
	179/6845	5.39	5.39	5.17	5.17	8.29	12.60	24	PASS
	187/6885	-3.36	-3.36	-3.60	-3.60	-0.47	3.84	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	7.02	7.02	7.03	7.03	10.04	14.35	24	PASS
	135/6625	7.85	7.85	7.97	7.97	10.92	15.23	24	PASS
	151/6705	7.83	7.83	8.42	8.42	11.15	15.46	24	PASS
	167/6785	7.85	7.85	8.11	8.11	10.99	15.30	24	PASS
	183/6865	4.57	4.57	4.39	4.39	7.49	11.80	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	7.34	7.34	6.89	6.89	10.13	14.44	24	PASS
	143/6665	10.72	10.72	10.78	10.78	13.76	18.07	24	PASS
	175/6825	9.63	9.63	9.05	9.05	12.36	16.67	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),
Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor
The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm}/10)}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm}/10)}$.
EIRP = Total Power + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.
Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ + 10 log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=1.30+10log (2/1)= 4.31 dBi

U-NII-8

Test Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total Power (dBm)	EIRP (dBm)	EIRP Limit (dBm)	Conclusion
		Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)	Average Power Measured (dBm)	Average Power with duty factor (dBm)				
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	-3.06	-3.06	-2.53	-2.53	0.22	6.53	24	PASS
	189/6895	-0.10	-0.10	0.30	0.30	3.11	9.43	24	PASS
	209/6995	0.61	0.61	-0.23	-0.23	3.22	9.53	24	PASS
	233/7115	0.77	0.77	-0.65	-0.65	3.13	9.44	24	PASS
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	2.22	2.22	2.07	2.07	5.16	11.47	24	PASS
	203/6965	3.47	3.47	2.61	2.61	6.07	12.38	24	PASS
	227/7085	4.09	4.09	2.33	2.33	6.31	12.62	24	PASS
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	1.77	1.77	1.66	1.66	4.73	11.04	24	PASS
	199/6945	6.17	6.17	6.02	6.02	9.11	15.42	24	PASS
	215/7025	6.39	6.39	5.59	5.59	9.02	15.33	24	PASS
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	2.31	2.31	1.96	1.96	5.15	11.46	24	PASS
	207/6985	9.27	9.27	9.01	9.01	12.15	18.46	24	PASS

Note: 1. For Total Power, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 1),
Average Power with duty factor = Average Power Measured +Duty cycle correction factor
The Total Power =10log(10$^{(\text{Power antenna 1 in dBm/10})}$+10$^{(\text{Power antenna 2 in dBm/10})}$.
EIRP = Total Power + Gain
2. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, the user may use either of the following methods to calculate directional gain, provided that each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas applicable to equal gain antennas with G_{ANT} set equal to the gain of the antenna having the highest gain.
Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ + 10 log(N_{ANT}/Nss)=3.30+10log (2/1)= 6.31 dBi

6.3. Peak Power Spectral Density (E.I.R.P.)

MIMO
U-NII-5

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	-5.87	-5.87	-6.82	-6.82	-3.31	-2.24	-1.00	PASS
	45/6175	-5.27	-5.27	-6.78	-6.78	-2.95	-1.88	-1.00	PASS
	93/6415	-5.22	-5.22	-5.51	-5.51	-2.35	-1.28	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	-6.09	-6.09	-6.72	-6.72	-3.38	-2.31	-1.00	PASS
	43/6165	-5.29	-5.29	-6.30	-6.30	-2.76	-1.68	-1.00	PASS
	91/6405	-5.47	-5.47	-5.82	-5.82	-2.63	-1.56	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	-5.72	-5.72	-6.67	-6.67	-3.16	-2.09	-1.00	PASS
	39/6145	-4.77	-4.77	-6.17	-6.17	-2.40	-1.33	-1.00	PASS
	87/6385	-4.96	-4.96	-5.65	-5.65	-2.28	-1.21	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	-7.39	-7.39	-8.27	-8.27	-4.80	-3.72	-1.00	PASS
	47/6185	-6.73	-6.73	-8.75	-8.75	-4.61	-3.54	-1.00	PASS
	79/6345	-6.97	-6.97	-7.87	-7.87	-4.39	-3.32	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor
2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),
Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/2]$ = 1.07 dBi

U-NII-6

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	-4.87	-4.87	-5.62	-5.62	-2.22	-1.30	-1.00	PASS
	105/6475	-5.18	-5.18	-5.80	-5.80	-2.47	-1.55	-1.00	PASS
	113/6515	-4.74	-4.74	-5.28	-5.28	-1.99	-1.07	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	-4.99	-4.99	-5.00	-5.00	-1.98	-1.06	-1.00	PASS
	107/6485	-5.02	-5.02	-5.37	-5.37	-2.18	-1.26	-1.00	PASS
	115/6525	-5.57	-5.57	-5.63	-5.63	-2.59	-1.67	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	-4.92	-4.92	-5.51	-5.51	-2.19	-1.27	-1.00	PASS
	119/6545	-6.02	-6.02	-5.87	-5.87	-2.93	-2.01	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	-5.84	-5.84	-6.26	-6.26	-3.03	-2.11	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor
2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),
Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain
3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/2]$ = 0.92 dBi

U-NII-7

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	-5.07	-5.07	-5.66	-5.66	-2.34	-1.42	-1.00	PASS
	149/6695	-5.30	-5.30	-5.71	-5.71	-2.49	-1.57	-1.00	PASS
	181/6855	-5.36	-5.36	-5.59	-5.59	-2.46	-1.54	-1.00	PASS
	185/6875	-7.35	-7.35	-7.42	-7.42	-4.37	-3.45	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	-5.11	-5.11	-5.54	-5.54	-2.31	-1.39	-1.00	PASS
	123/6565	-4.98	-4.98	-5.87	-5.87	-2.39	-1.47	-1.00	PASS
	147/6685	-5.46	-5.46	-5.49	-5.49	-2.46	-1.54	-1.00	PASS
	179/6845	-5.19	-5.19	-5.55	-5.55	-2.36	-1.44	-1.00	PASS
	187/6885	-8.46	-8.46	-7.81	-7.81	-5.11	-4.19	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	-4.83	-4.83	-5.48	-5.48	-2.13	-1.21	-1.00	PASS
	135/6625	-5.11	-5.11	-5.74	-5.74	-2.40	-1.48	-1.00	PASS
	151/6705	-5.15	-5.15	-5.36	-5.36	-2.24	-1.32	-1.00	PASS
	167/6785	-4.65	-4.65	-5.39	-5.39	-1.99	-1.07	-1.00	PASS
	183/6865	-7.41	-7.41	-7.63	-7.63	-4.51	-3.59	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	-5.82	-5.82	-6.12	-6.12	-2.96	-2.04	-1.00	PASS
	143/6665	-5.74	-5.74	-6.84	-6.84	-3.24	-2.32	-1.00	PASS
	175/6825	-6.26	-6.26	-6.76	-6.76	-3.49	-2.57	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain

3. Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/2]$ = 0.92 dBi

U-NII-8

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	-7.40	-7.40	-7.60	-7.60	-4.49	-1.24	-1.00	PASS
	189/6895	-7.28	-7.28	-7.28	-7.28	-4.27	-1.02	-1.00	PASS
	209/6995	-7.04	-7.04	-7.73	-7.73	-4.36	-1.11	-1.00	PASS
	233/7115	-6.57	-6.57	-8.35	-8.35	-4.36	-1.11	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	-7.56	-7.56	-7.39	-7.39	-4.46	-1.21	-1.00	PASS
	203/6965	-7.26	-7.26	-7.46	-7.46	-4.35	-1.10	-1.00	PASS
	227/7085	-7.29	-7.29	-7.64	-7.64	-4.45	-1.20	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	-7.77	-7.77	-7.79	-7.79	-4.77	-1.52	-1.00	PASS
	199/6945	-7.38	-7.38	-7.46	-7.46	-4.41	-1.16	-1.00	PASS
	215/7025	-7.12	-7.12	-7.72	-7.72	-4.40	-1.15	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	-8.07	-8.07	-7.68	-7.68	-4.86	-1.61	-1.00	PASS
	207/6985	-7.26	-7.26	-7.49	-7.49	-4.36	-1.11	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain

3.Direction gain calculation according to KDB662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)d)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal, If all transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10})/2]$ = 3.25 dBi

Beamforming

U-NII-5

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	1/5955	-8.60	-8.60	-9.32	-9.32	-5.93	-1.12	-1.00	PASS
	45/6175	-8.97	-8.97	-8.89	-8.89	-5.92	-1.11	-1.00	PASS
	93/6415	-8.80	-8.80	-9.40	-9.40	-6.08	-1.27	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	3/5965	-8.65	-8.65	-9.48	-9.48	-6.03	-1.22	-1.00	PASS
	43/6165	-8.68	-8.68	-9.46	-9.46	-6.04	-1.23	-1.00	PASS
	91/6405	-8.82	-8.82	-8.93	-8.93	-5.86	-1.05	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	7/5985	-9.21	-9.21	-9.42	-9.42	-6.30	-1.49	-1.00	PASS
	39/6145	-8.73	-8.73	-9.50	-9.50	-6.09	-1.28	-1.00	PASS
	87/6385	-8.79	-8.79	-9.25	-9.25	-6.00	-1.19	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	15/6025	-8.78	-8.78	-9.14	-9.14	-5.95	-1.14	-1.00	PASS
	47/6185	-8.90	-8.90	-8.95	-8.95	-5.91	-1.10	-1.00	PASS
	79/6345	-8.73	-8.73	-9.47	-9.47	-6.07	-1.26	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm/10})}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm/10})}$) + Gain

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal and each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the highest gain.

Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ +10log(N_{ANT}/ N_{SS}) dBi =1.80+3.01=4.81 dBi

U-NII-6

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	97/6435	-8.09	-8.09	-9.21	-9.21	-5.60	-1.29	-1.00	PASS
	105/6475	-8.36	-8.36	-9.43	-9.43	-5.85	-1.54	-1.00	PASS
	113/6515	-8.17	-8.17	-9.34	-9.34	-5.71	-1.40	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	99/6445	-8.34	-8.34	-8.71	-8.71	-5.51	-1.20	-1.00	PASS
	107/6485	-8.57	-8.57	-8.85	-8.85	-5.70	-1.39	-1.00	PASS
	115/6525	-8.70	-8.70	-8.82	-8.82	-5.75	-1.44	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	103/6465	-9.15	-9.15	-9.33	-9.33	-6.23	-1.92	-1.00	PASS
	119/6545	-9.80	-9.80	-9.82	-9.82	-6.80	-2.49	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	-8.42	-8.42	-8.94	-8.94	-5.66	-1.35	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal and each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the highest gain.Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ +10log($N_{ANT/}$ N_{SS}) dBi =1.30+3.01=4.31 dBi

U-NII-7

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	117/6535	5.00	5.00	-8.87	-8.87	5.17	9.48	-1.00	PASS
	149/6695	-9.51	-9.51	-8.18	-8.18	-5.78	-1.47	-1.00	PASS
	181/6855	-8.56	-8.56	-8.38	-8.38	-5.46	-1.15	-1.00	PASS
	185/6875	-11.74	-11.74	-11.21	-11.21	-8.46	-4.15	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	115/6525	-8.46	-8.46	-8.54	-8.54	-5.49	-1.18	-1.00	PASS
	123/6565	-8.60	-8.60	-8.70	-8.70	-5.64	-1.33	-1.00	PASS
	147/6685	-8.82	-8.82	-8.53	-8.53	-5.66	-1.35	-1.00	PASS
	179/6845	-8.45	-8.45	-8.58	-8.58	-5.50	-1.19	-1.00	PASS
	187/6885	-10.55	-10.55	-10.96	-10.96	-7.74	-3.43	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	119/6545	-8.64	-8.64	-8.74	-8.74	-5.68	-1.37	-1.00	PASS
	135/6625	-8.72	-8.72	-8.94	-8.94	-5.82	-1.51	-1.00	PASS
	151/6705	-9.13	-9.13	-7.94	-7.94	-5.48	-1.17	-1.00	PASS
	167/6785	-8.78	-8.78	-8.52	-8.52	-5.64	-1.33	-1.00	PASS
	183/6865	-10.55	-10.55	-10.32	-10.32	-7.42	-3.11	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	111/6505	-8.47	-8.47	-8.79	-8.79	-5.62	-1.31	-1.00	PASS
	143/6665	-8.97	-8.97	-9.04	-9.04	-5.99	-1.68	-1.00	PASS
	175/6825	-9.58	-9.58	-9.91	-9.91	-6.73	-2.42	-1.00	PASS

Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm/10})}$+$10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm/10})}$) + Gain

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal and each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the highest gain.Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ +10log(N_{ANT}/ N_{SS}) dBi =1.30+3.01=4.31 dBi

U-NII-8

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density					EIRP PSD (dBm/ MHz)	EIRP Limit (dBm /MHz)	Conclusion
		Antenna 1		Antenna 2		Total e.i.r.p PSD (dBm/MHz)			
		Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)	Read Value (dBm/MHz)	PSD (dBm /MHz)				
802.11ax HE20	185/6875	-10.82	-10.82	-10.46	-10.46	-7.63	-1.32	-1.00	PASS
	189/6895	-10.89	-10.89	-10.46	-10.46	-7.66	-1.35	-1.00	PASS
	209/6995	-10.24	-10.24	-11.05	-11.05	-7.62	-1.31	-1.00	PASS
	229/7095	-10.05	-10.05	-11.36	-11.36	-7.65	-1.34	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE40	187/6885	-10.56	-10.56	-10.41	-10.41	-7.47	-1.16	-1.00	PASS
	203/6965	-10.26	-10.26	-11.00	-11.00	-7.60	-1.29	-1.00	PASS
	227/7085	-9.67	-9.67	-11.42	-11.42	-7.45	-1.14	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE80	183/6865	-10.90	-10.90	-10.62	-10.62	-7.75	-1.44	-1.00	PASS
	199/6945	-10.52	-10.52	-10.96	-10.96	-7.72	-1.41	-1.00	PASS
	215/7025	-10.49	-10.49	-10.87	-10.87	-7.67	-1.36	-1.00	PASS
802.11ax HE160	175/6825	-10.86	-10.86	-10.58	-10.58	-7.71	-1.40	-1.00	PASS
	207/6985	-10.50	-10.50	-10.91	-10.91	-7.69	-1.38	-1.00	PASS

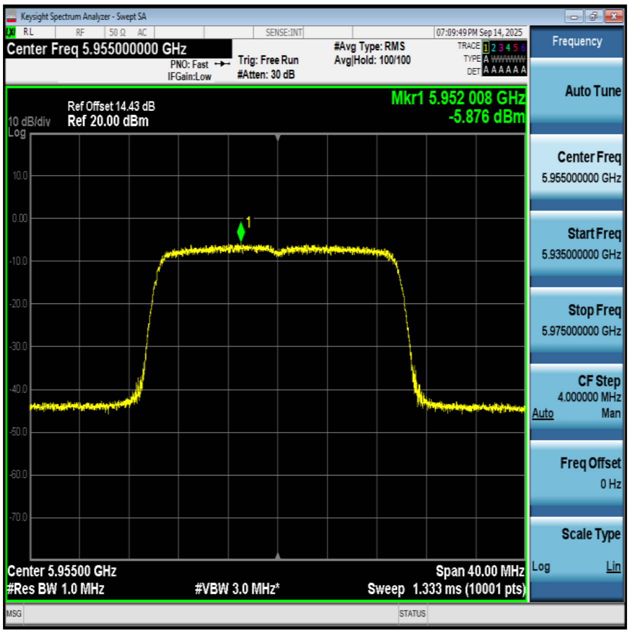
Note: 1. Power Spectral Density =Read Value+Duty cycle correction factor

2. For Total PSD, according to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 2)a),

Total e.i.r.p PSD =10log($10^{(\text{PSD antenna1 in dBm}/10)}+10^{(\text{PSD antenna2 in dBm}/10)}$) + Gain

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output v02r01 F)2)e)(ii): If antenna gains are not equal and each transmit antenna is driven by only one spatial stream: Directional gain may be calculated by using the highest gain.Directional gain = $G_{ANT\ MAX}$ +10log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dBi =3.30+3.01=6.31 dBi

MIMO



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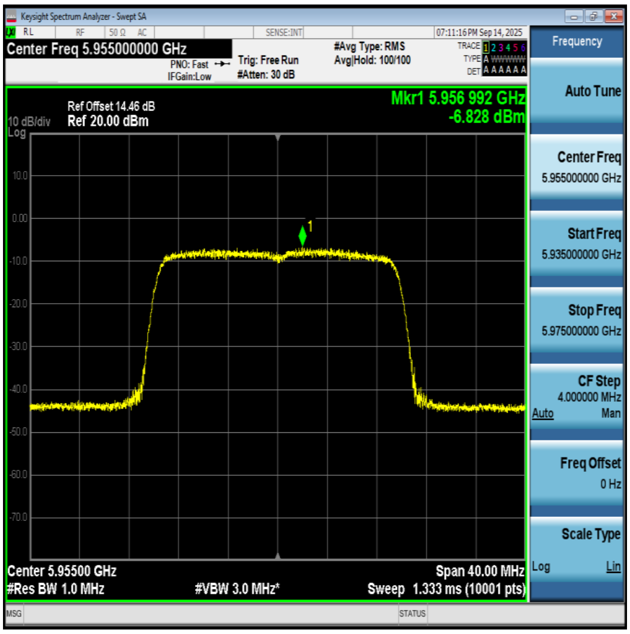

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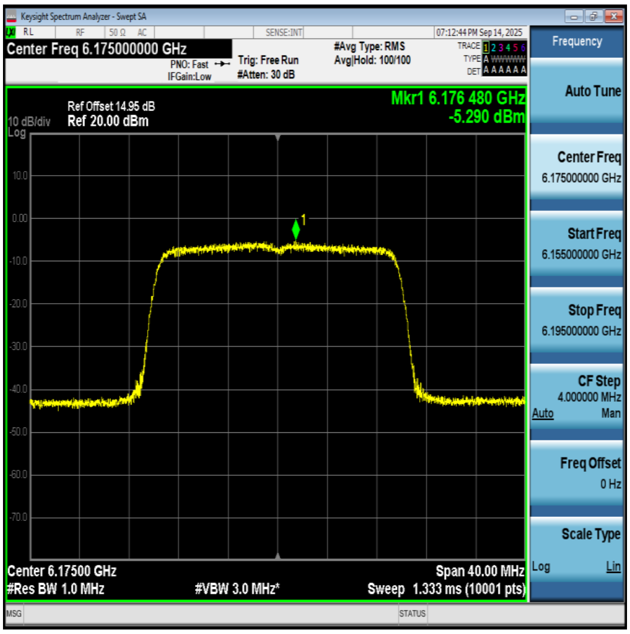

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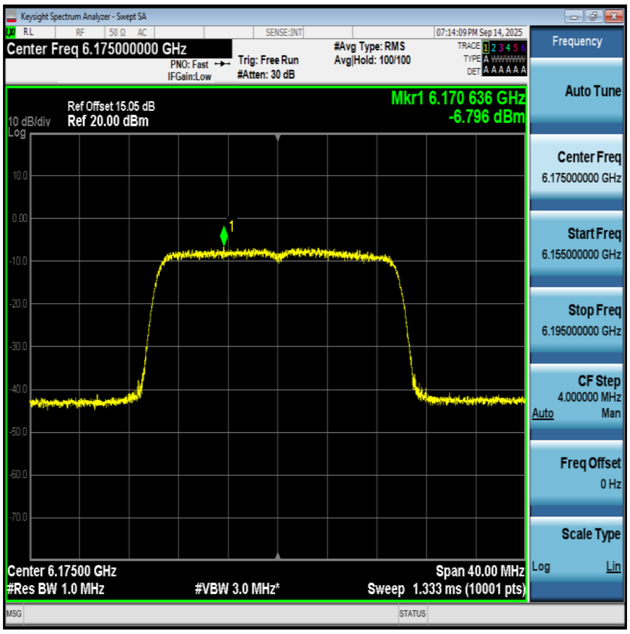

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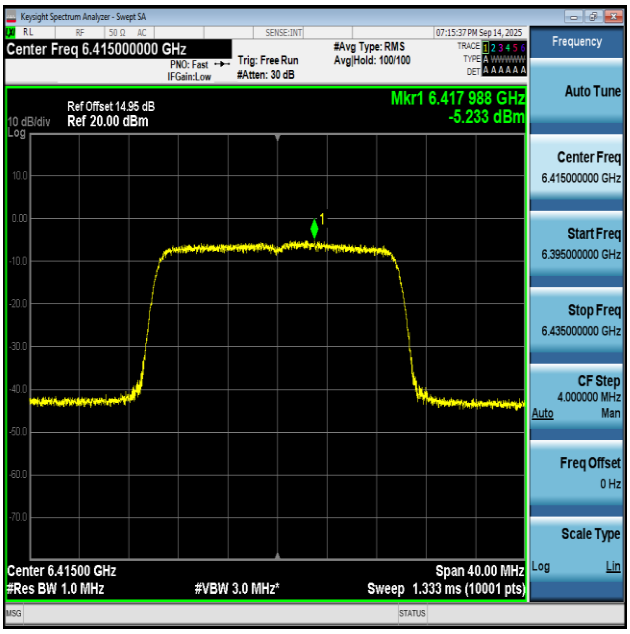

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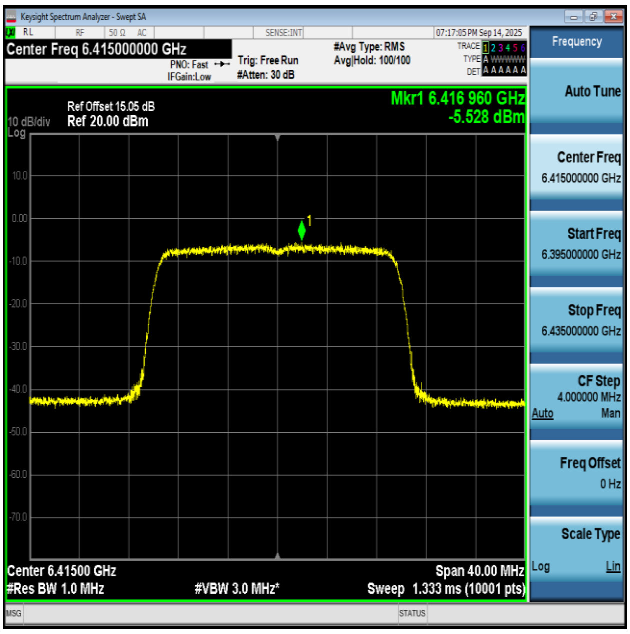

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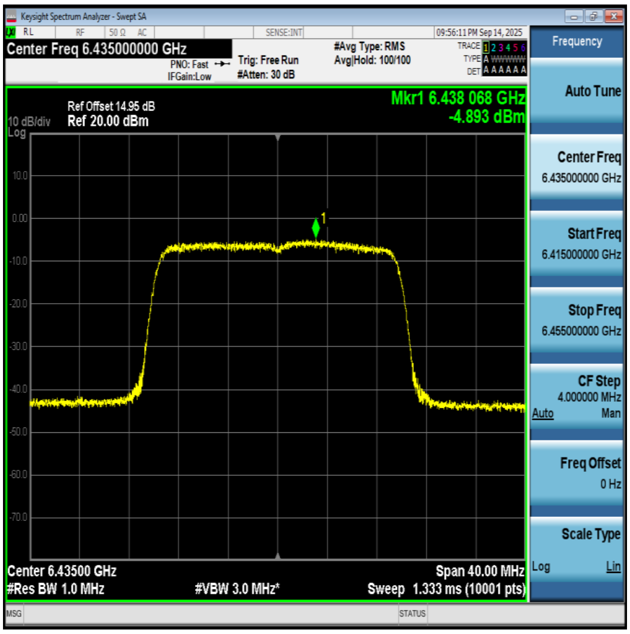

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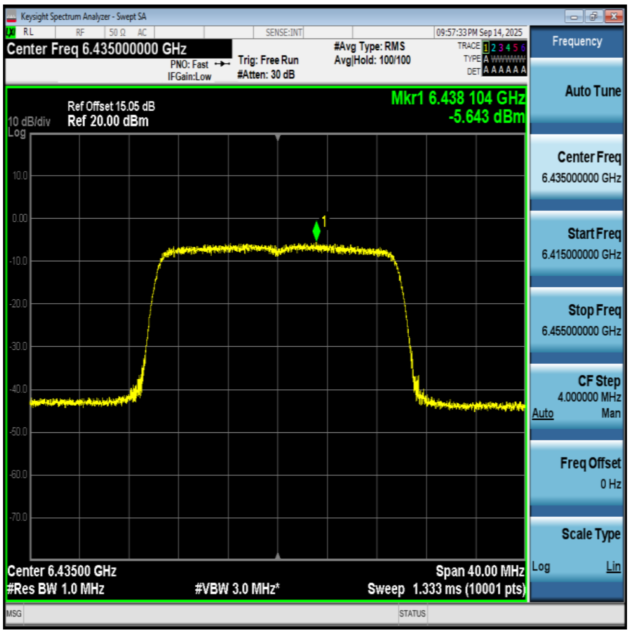

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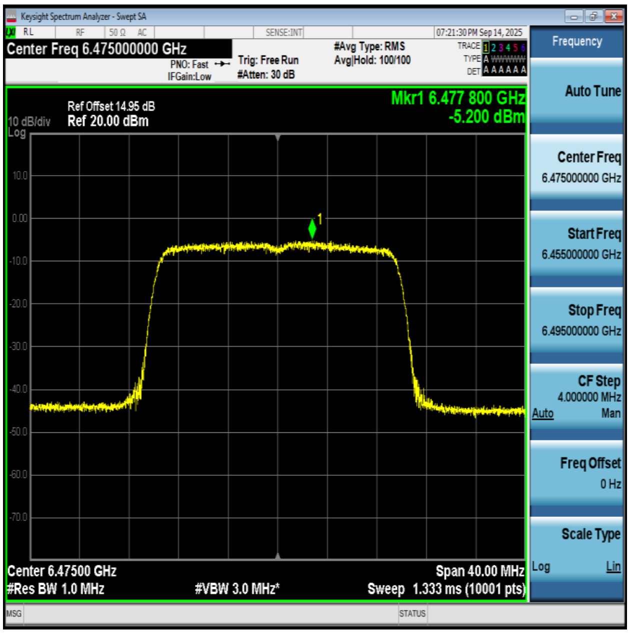

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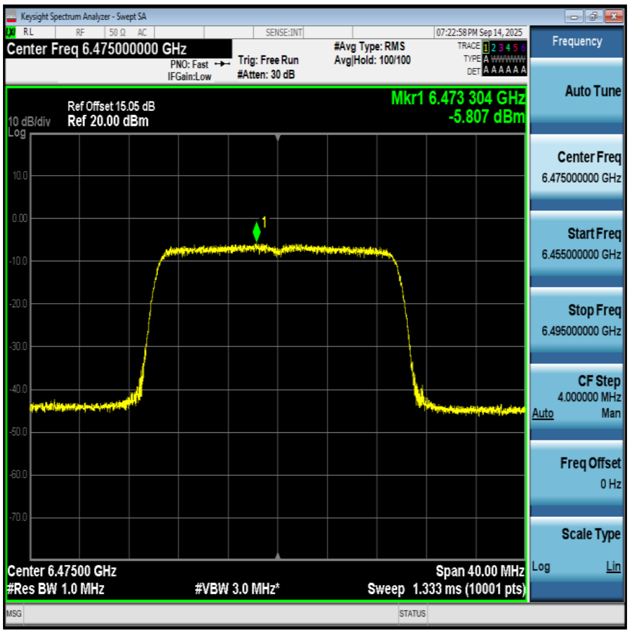

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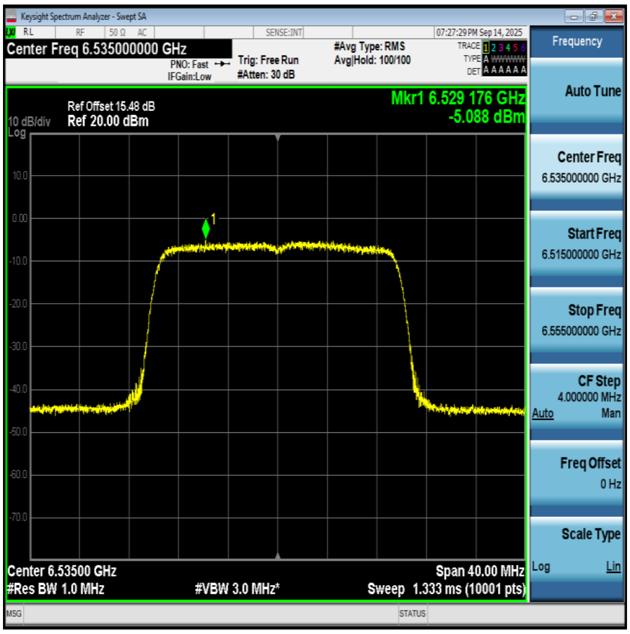

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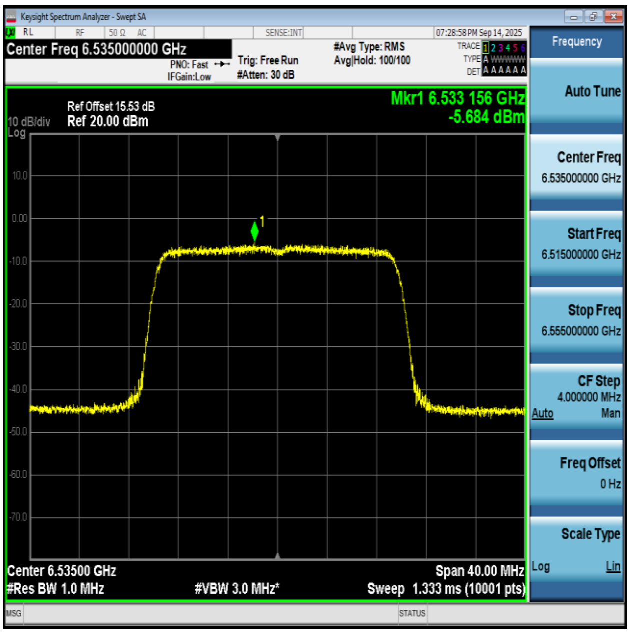

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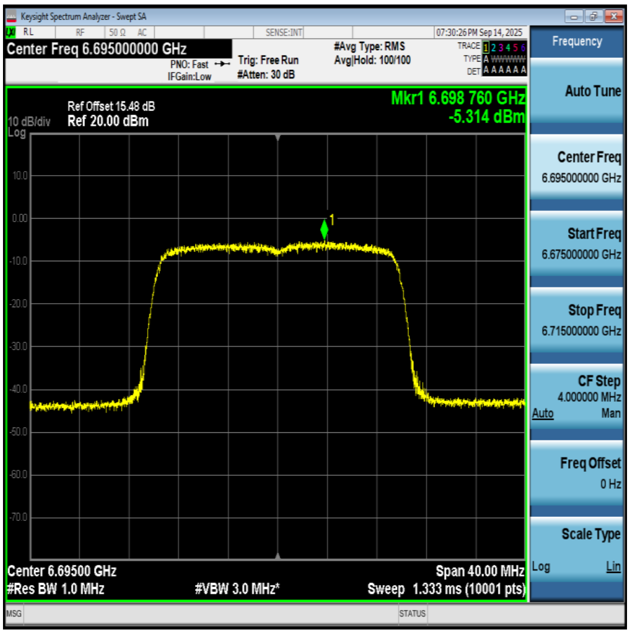

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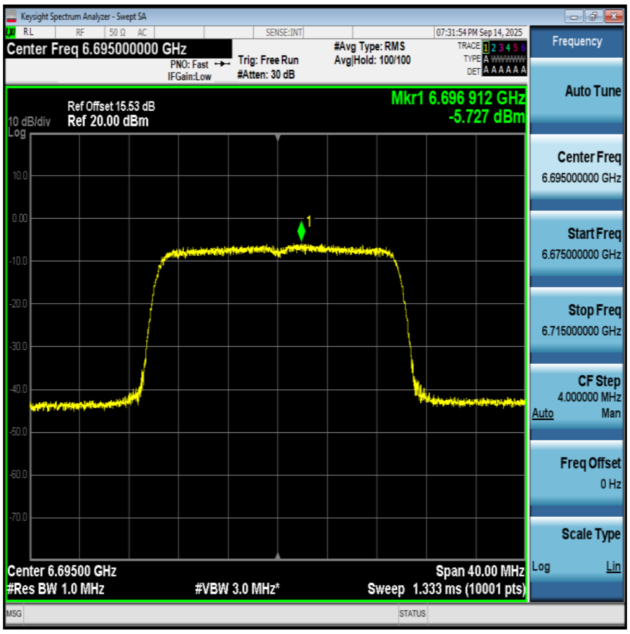
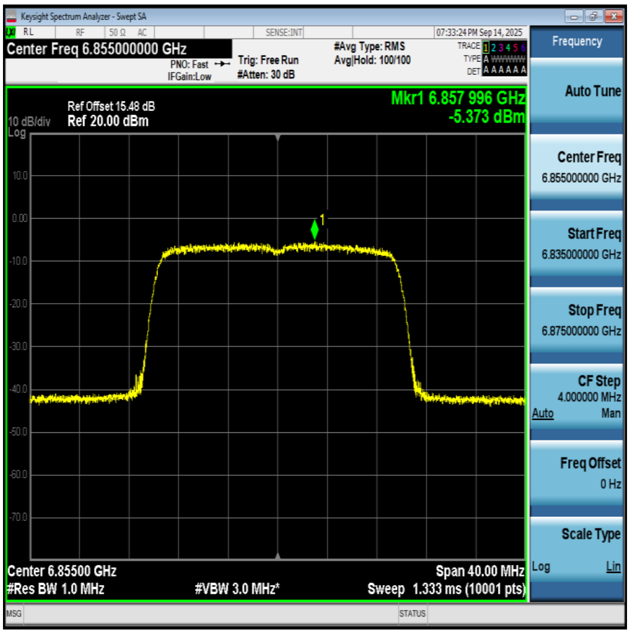
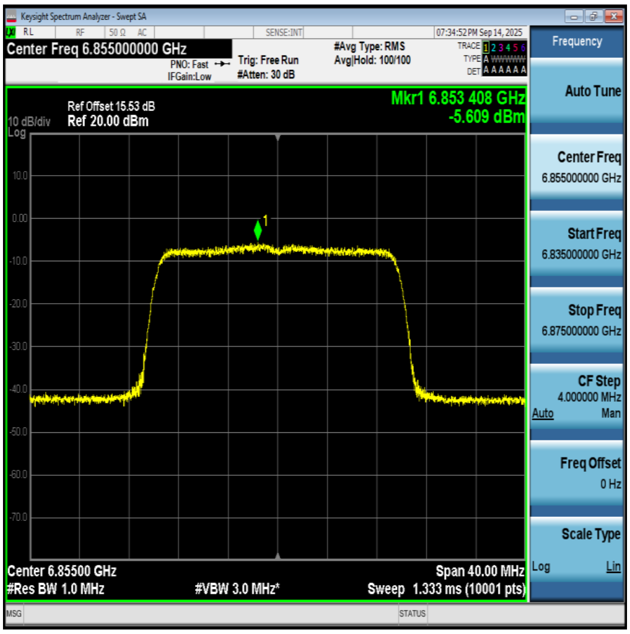


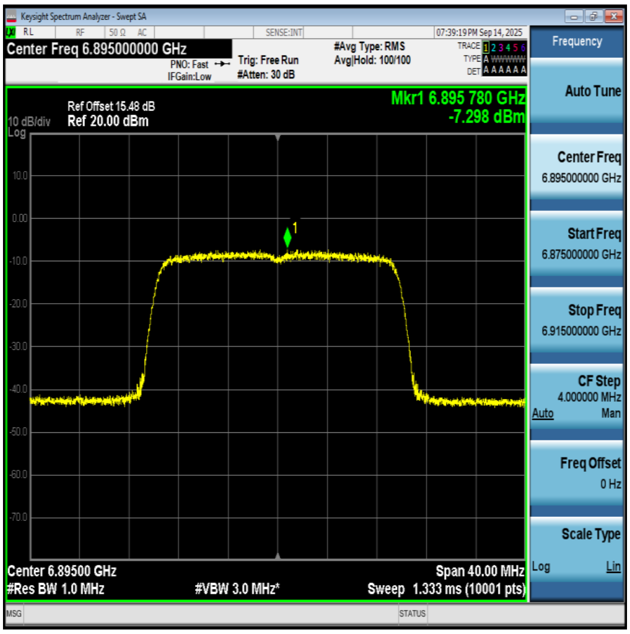
11AX20MIMO-Ant2-6695-PASS



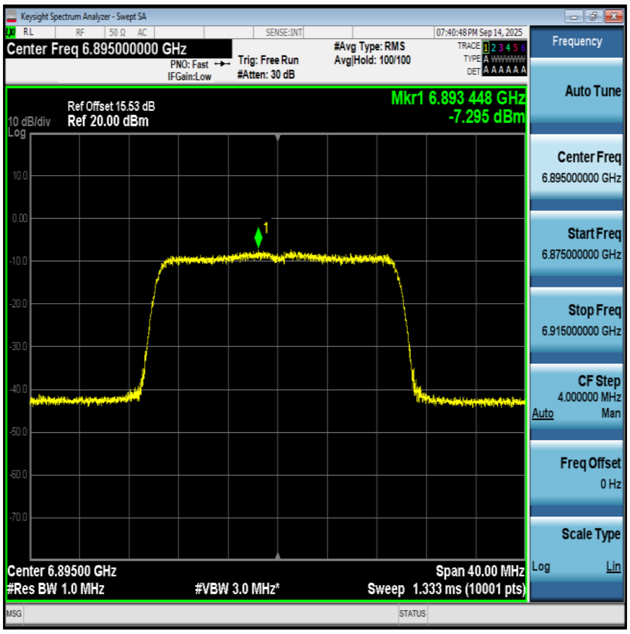
11AX20MIMO-Ant1-6855-PASS



11AX20MIMO-Ant2-6855-PASS



11AX20MIMO-Ant1-6895-PASS



11AX20MIMO-Ant2-6895-PASS