

CSA Group Korea Ltd. 155, Osan-Ro, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-Gu, Yongin-Si, Gyeonggi-Do 16885 Republic of Korea www.csagroup.org	Report No.: CSA-26-R-0033-R1 Page (36) of (106)	
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5.3. Maximum Conducted Output Power

■ Test Requirements

Part. 15.407(a)

(1) For the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, 5.25 GHz - 5.35 GHz and 5.47 GHz - 5.725 GHz.

(i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. The maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

(ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power or maximum power spectral density. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

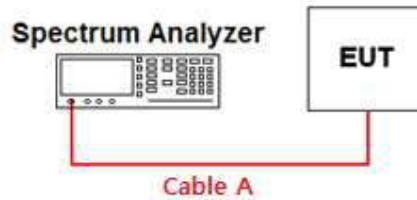
(iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(2) For the 5.25 GHz - 5.35 GHz and 5.47 GHz - 5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or $11 \text{ dBm} + 10 \log B$, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(3) For the band 5.725 GHz - 5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

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■ Test Configuration



■ Test Procedure

Method SA of KDB789033 D02v02r01

a) Method SA-1 (trace averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep):

- (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iii) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz.
- (iv) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (v) Sweep time = auto.
- (vi) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
- (vii) If transmit duty cycle < 98%, use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must operate at maximum power control level for the entire duration of every sweep. If the EUT transmits continuously (i.e., with no off intervals) or at duty cycle $\geq$ 98%, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to "free run."
- (viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- (ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

b) Method SA-1 Alternative (power averaging (rms) detection with slow sweep and EUT transmitting continuously at full power):

- (i) Set span to encompass the entire EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iii) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz.
- (iv) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (v) Manually set sweep time $\geq 10 \times (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times (\text{symbol period of the transmitted signal})$, but not less than the automatic default sweep time.
- (vi) Set detector = power averaging (rms).
- (vii) The EUT shall be operated at 100% duty cycle.
- (viii) Perform a single sweep.
- (ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

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c) **Method SA-2** (trace averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction).

- (i) Measure the duty cycle, x , of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B.
- (ii) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iv) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz.
- (v) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (vi) Sweep time = auto.
- (vii) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode. (viii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to "free run."
- (ix) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode; however, the number of traces to be averaged shall be increased above 100 as needed to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.
- (x) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (xi) Add $10 \log (1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times (because the measurement represents an average over both the on and off times of the transmission). For example, add $10 \log (1/0.25) = 6 \text{ dB}$ if the duty cycle is 25%.

d) **Method SA-2 Alternative** (power averaging (rms) detection with slow sweep with each spectrum bin averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction).

- (i) Measure the duty cycle, x , of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B.
- (ii) Set span to encompass the entire EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
- (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iv) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz.
- (v) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (vi) Manually set sweep time $\geq 10 \times (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times (\text{total on/off period of the transmitted signal})$.
- (vii) Set detector = power averaging (rms).
- (viii) Perform a single sweep.
- (ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.
- (x) Add $10 \log (1/x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order to compute the average power during the actual transmission times (because the measurement represents an average over both the on and off times of the transmission). For example, add $10 \log (1/0.25) = 6 \text{ dB}$ if the duty cycle is 25%.

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f) **Method SA-3** (power averaging (rms) detection with max hold):

- (i) Set span to encompass the entire EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
 - (ii) Set sweep trigger to "free run."
 - (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
 - (iv) Set VBW $\geq$ 3 MHz
 - (v) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
 - (vi) Sweep time $\leq (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times T$, where T is defined in II.B.1.a).
- Note: If this results in a sweep time less than the auto sweep time of the analyzer, Method SA-3 Alternative shall not be used. (The purpose of this step is to ensure that averaging time in each bin is less than or equal to the minimum time of a transmission.)
- (vii) Detector = power averaging (rms).
 - (viii) Trace mode = max hold.
 - (ix) Allow max hold to run for at least 60 seconds, or longer as needed to allow the trace to stabilize.
 - (x) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

g) **Method SA-3 Alternative** (Reduced VBW with max hold):

- (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
- (ii) Set sweep trigger to "free run."
- (iii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- (iv) Set VBW $\geq 1/T$, where T is defined in II.B.1.a).
- (v) Number of points in sweep $\geq 2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}$. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is $\leq \text{RBW}/2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- (vi) Sweep time = auto.
- (vii) Detector = peak.
- (viii) Video filtering shall be applied to a voltage-squared or power signal (rms), if possible. Otherwise, it shall be set to operate on a linear voltage signal (which may require use of linear display mode). Log mode must not be used.
 - x The preferred voltage-squared (i.e., power or rms) mode is selected on some analyzers by setting the "Average-VBW Type" to power or rms.
 - x If power averaging (rms) mode is not available, linear voltage mode is selected on some analyzers by setting the display mode to linear. Other analyzers have a setting for "Average-VBW Type" that can be set to "Voltage" regardless of the display mode.
- (ix) Trace mode = max hold.
- (x) Allow max hold to run for at least 60 seconds, or longer as needed to allow the trace to stabilize.
- (xi) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument's band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.
- (xii) If linear mode was used in II.E.2.g)(viii), add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.

■ Test Results: **Comply**

- Output Power

Test Mode	Band	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Results(dBm)
TM 1	U-NII-1	36	5 180	5.35
		40	5 200	5.37
		48	5 240	4.54
	U-NII-2A	52	5 260	5.04
		60	5 280	5.03
		64	5 320	4.30
	U-NII-2C	100	5 500	2.76
		116	5 580	3.02
		140	5 700	5.00
	U-NII-3	149	5 745	4.52
		157	5 785	4.83
		165	5 825	6.00
TM 2	U-NII-1	36	5 180	5.16
		40	5 200	5.16
		48	5 240	4.28
	U-NII-2A	52	5 260	3.75
		60	5 280	3.76
		64	5 320	4.05
	U-NII-2C	100	5 500	2.53
		116	5 580	2.76
		140	5 700	4.77
	U-NII-3	149	5 745	4.27
		157	5 785	5.73
		165	5 825	5.74
TM 3	U-NII-1	38	5 190	1.17
		46	5 230	1.68
	U-NII-2A	54	5 270	1.10
		62	5 310	1.51
	U-NII-2C	102	5 510	-0.64
		110	5 550	-0.40
		134	5 670	0.34
	U-NII-3	151	5 755	1.83
		159	5 795	1.01
TM 4	U-NII-1	42	5 210	-0.18
	U-NII-2A	58	5 290	0.28
	U-NII-2C	106	5 530	-3.46
	U-NII-3	155	5 775	0.01

5.4. Maximum Power Spectral Density

■ Test requirements

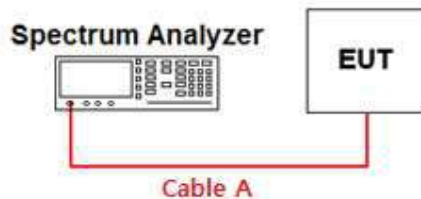
Part. 15.407(a)

- (1) For the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz.
 - (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 MHz band. ^{note1}
 - (ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 MHz band. ^{note1}
 - (iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi.
 - (iv) For mobile and portable client devices in the 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz band, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 MHz band. ^{note1}
- (2) For the 5.25 GHz - 5.35 GHz and 5.47 GHz - 5.725 GHz bands, the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 MHz band. ^{note1}
- (3) For the band 5.725 GHz - 5.85 GHz, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500 kHz band. ^{note1,note2}

Note1: If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, the peak power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

Note2: Fixed point - to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information.

■ Test Configuration



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■ **Test Procedure**

Maximum Power Spectral Density is measured using Measurement Procedure of **KDB789033 D02v02r01**

- 1) Create an average power spectrum for the EUT operating mode being tested by following the instructions in section II.E.2. for measuring maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver: select the appropriate test method (SA - 1, SA - 2, SA - 3, or alternatives to each) and apply it up to, but not including, the step labeled, "Compute power...". (This procedure is required even if the maximum conducted output power measurement was performed using a power meter, method PM.)
- 2) Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum and record its value.
- 3) Make the following adjustments to the peak value of the spectrum, if applicable:
 - a) If Method SA - 2 or SA - 2 Alternative was used, add $10 \log(1 / x)$, where x is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.
 - b) If Method SA - 3 Alternative was used and the linear mode was used in step II.E.2.g (viii), add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.
- 4) The result is the Maximum PSD over 1 MHz reference bandwidth.
- 5) For devices operating in the bands 5.15 GHz - 5.25 GHz, 5.25 GHz - 5.35 GHz, and 5.47 GHz - 5.725 GHz, the above procedures make use of 1 MHz RBW to satisfy directly the 1 MHz reference bandwidth specified in §15.407(a). For devices operating in the band 5.725 GHz - 5.85 GHz, the rules specify a measurement bandwidth of 500 kHz. Many spectrum analyzers do not have 500 kHz RBW, thus a narrower RBW may need to be used. The rules permit the use of a RBWs less than 1 MHz, or 500 kHz, "provided that the measured power is integrated over the full reference bandwidth" to show the total power over the specified measurement bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz, or 500 kHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth (< 1 MHz, or < 500 kHz) and integrated over 1 MHz, or 500 kHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:
 - a) Set $RBW \geq 1 / T$, where T is defined in section II.B.1.a). (Refer to Appendix I)
 - b) Set $VBW \geq 3 RBW$.
 - c) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 500 kHz, add $10 \log(500 \text{ kHz} / RBW)$ to the measured result, whereas RBW (< 500 kHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
 - d) If measurement bandwidth of Maximum PSD is specified in 1 MHz, add $10 \log(1 \text{ MHz} / RBW)$ to the measured result, whereas RBW (< 1 MHz) is the reduced resolution bandwidth of spectrum analyzer set during measurement.
 - e) Care must be taken to ensure that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

■ Test Results: **Comply**

Mode	Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBm)	TF ^{Note 1} (dB)	Test Result (dBm)
						Reading+TF
TM 1	U-NII-1	36	5 180	-5.14	N/A	-5.14
		40	5 200	-5.21		-5.21
		48	5 240	-5.88		-5.88
	U-NII-2A	52	5 260	-5.23		-5.23
		60	5 280	-5.20		-5.20
		64	5 320	-5.88		-5.88
		100	5 500	-7.48		-7.48
	U-NII-2C	116	5 580	-7.05		-7.05
		140	5 700	-5.16		-5.16
TM 2	U-NII-1	36	5 180	-5.63	N/A	-5.63
		40	5 200	-5.67		-5.67
		48	5 240	-6.40		-6.40
	U-NII-2A	52	5 260	-6.85		-6.85
		60	5 280	-6.74		-6.74
		64	5 320	-6.43		-6.43
		100	5 500	-7.97		-7.97
	U-NII-2C	116	5 580	-7.58		-7.58
		140	5 700	-5.75		-5.75
TM 3	U-NII-1	38	5 190	-12.40	0.17	-12.23
		46	5 230	-11.48		-11.31
	U-NII-2A	54	5 270	-11.87		-11.70
		62	5 310	-11.42		-11.25
	U-NII-2C	102	5 510	-13.75		-13.58
		110	5 550	-13.39		-13.22
		134	5 670	-12.78		-12.61
TM 4	U-NII-1	42	5 210	-15.65	0.34	-15.31
	U-NII-2A	58	5 290	-14.53		-14.19
	U-NII-2C	106	5 530	-18.77		-18.43

Mode	Band	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBm/500kHz)	TF ^{Note 1} (dB)	Test Result (dBm/500kHz)
						Reading+TF
TM 1	U-NII-3	149	5 745	-8.40	N/A	-8.40
		157	5 785	-8.04		-8.04
		165	5 825	-6.84		-6.84
TM 2	U-NII-3	149	5 745	-9.01	N/A	-9.01
		157	5 785	-7.49		-7.49
		165	5 825	-7.46		-7.46
TM 3	U-NII-3	151	5 755	-14.13	0.17	-13.96
		159	5 795	-15.08		-14.91
TM 4	U-NII-3	155	5 775	-17.78	0.34	-17.44

Note 1: Power Spectral Density = Reading(Measurement Data) + DCCF

Note 2: "[TF] = DCCF"

Where, TF = Total Factor, DCCF = Duty Cycle Correction Factor

For DCCF(Duty Cycle Correction Factor) please refer to appendix I.

Maximum Power Spectral Density

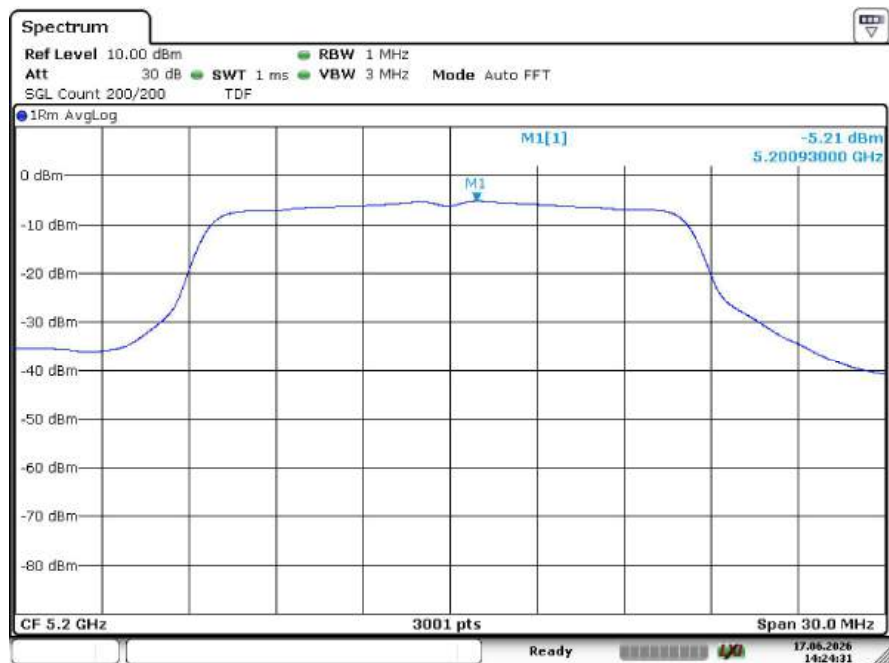
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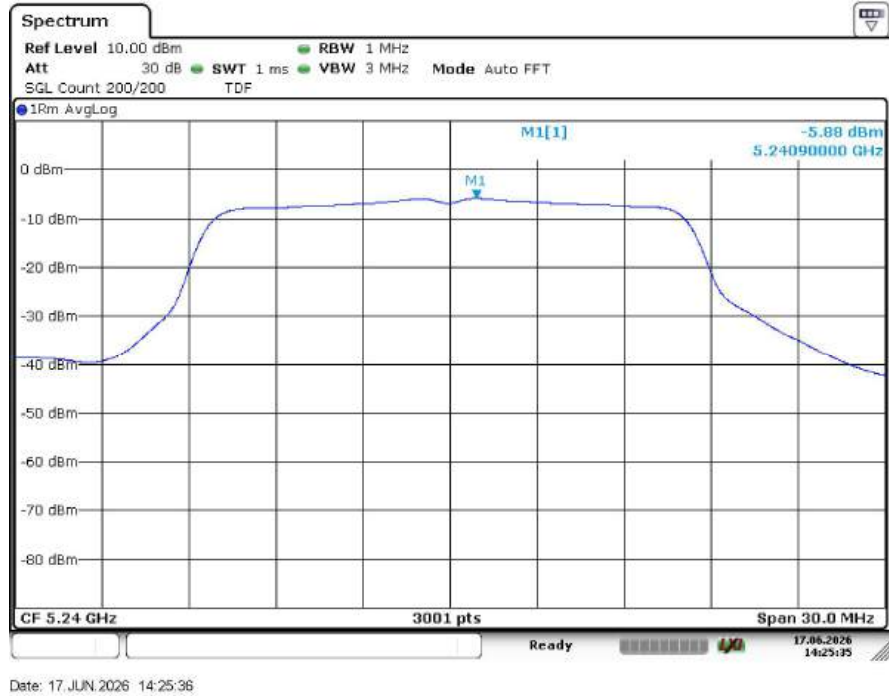
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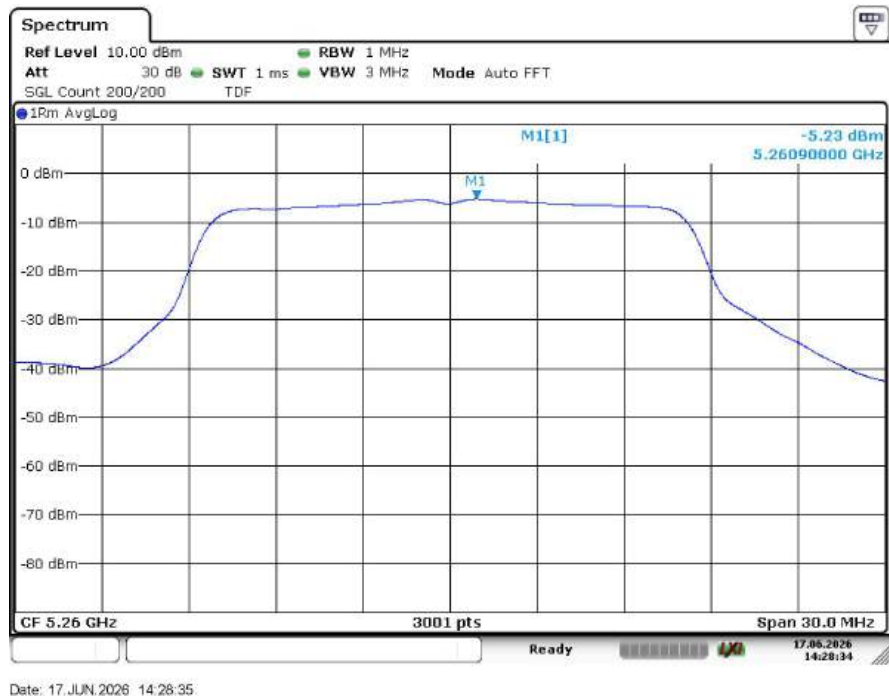
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.48



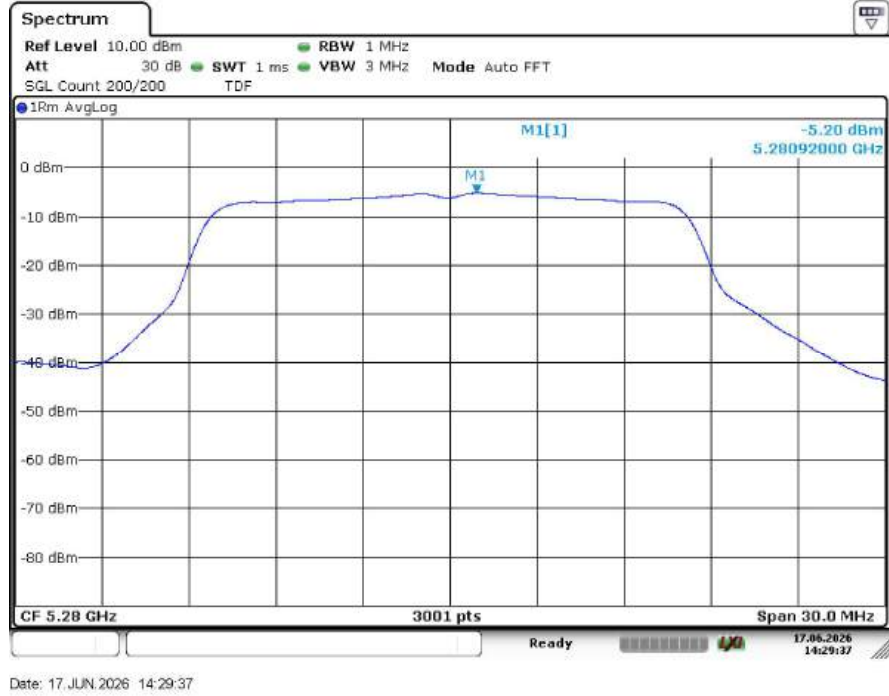
Maximum Power Spectral Density

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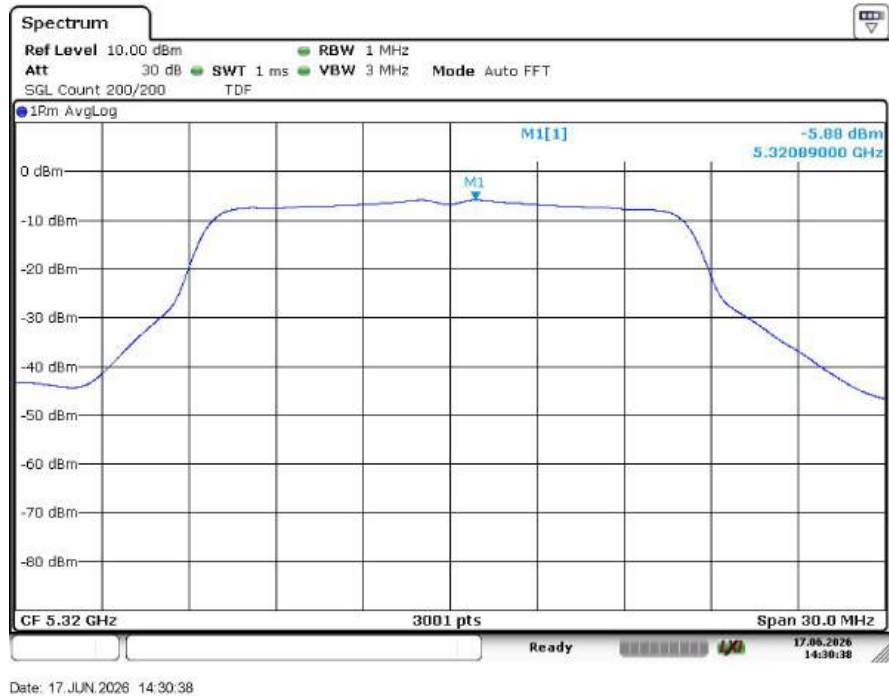
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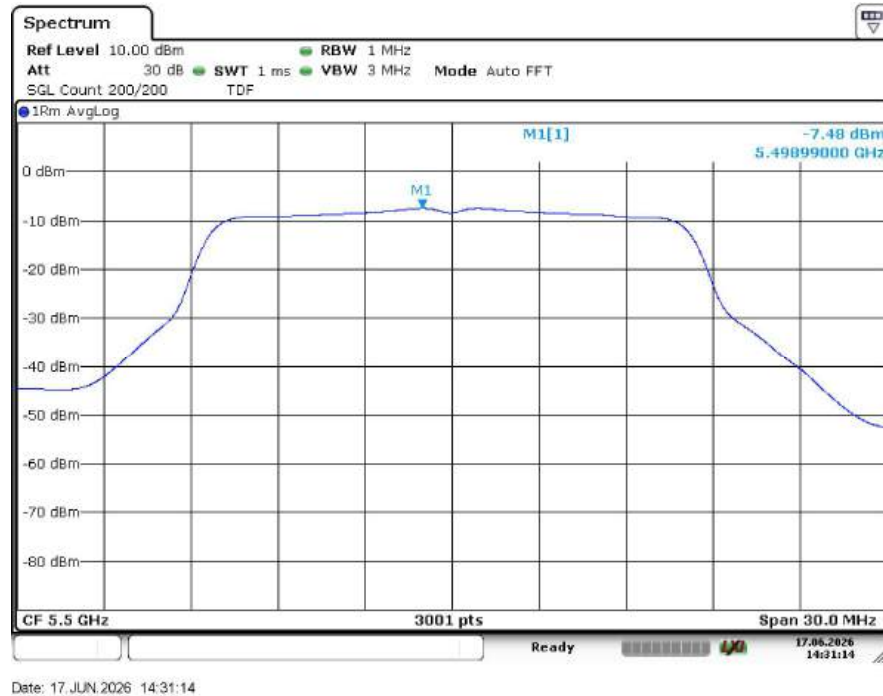
Maximum Power Spectral Density

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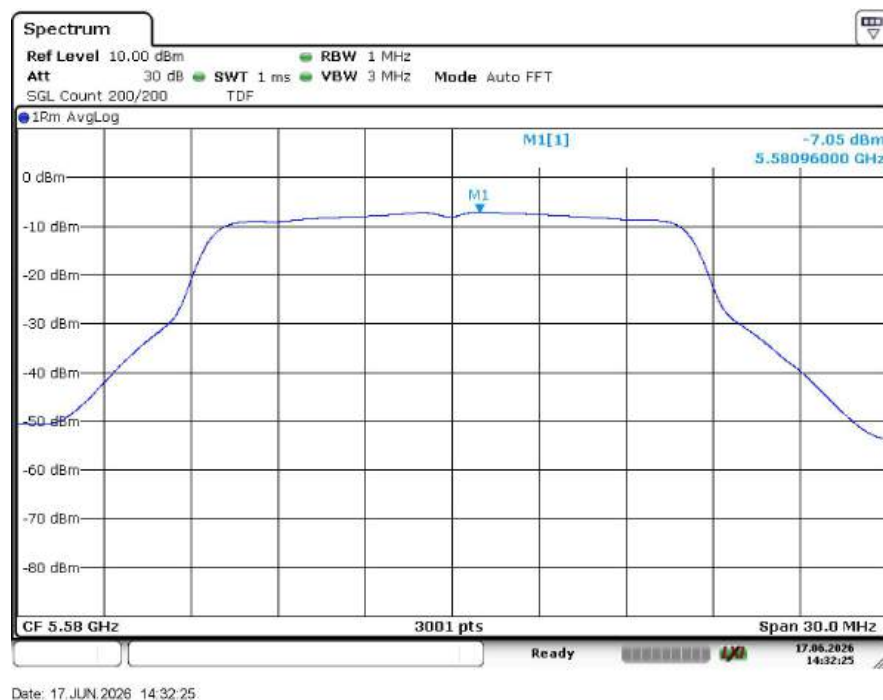
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.100



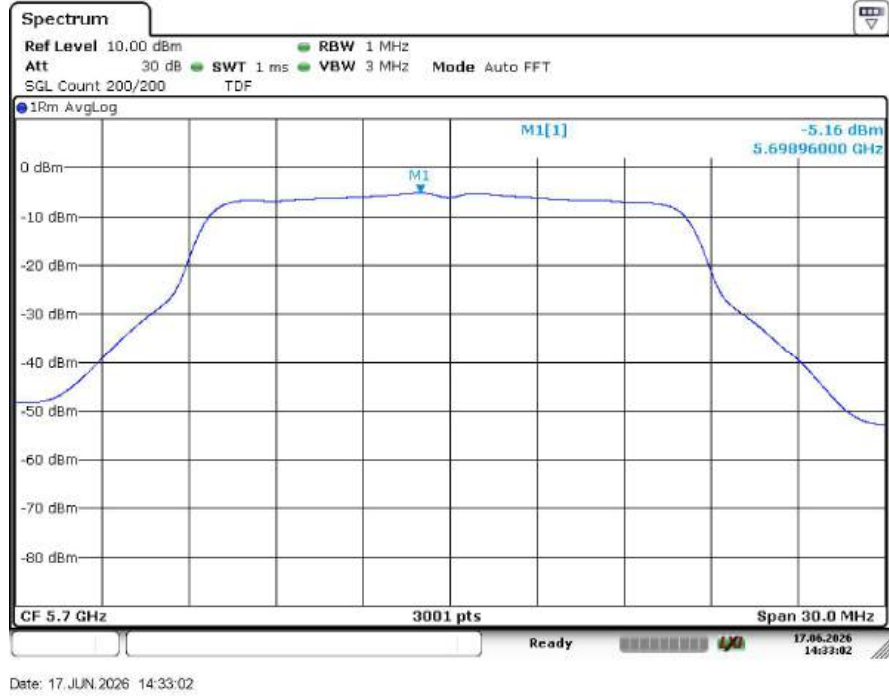
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.116



Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.140



Maximum Power Spectral Density

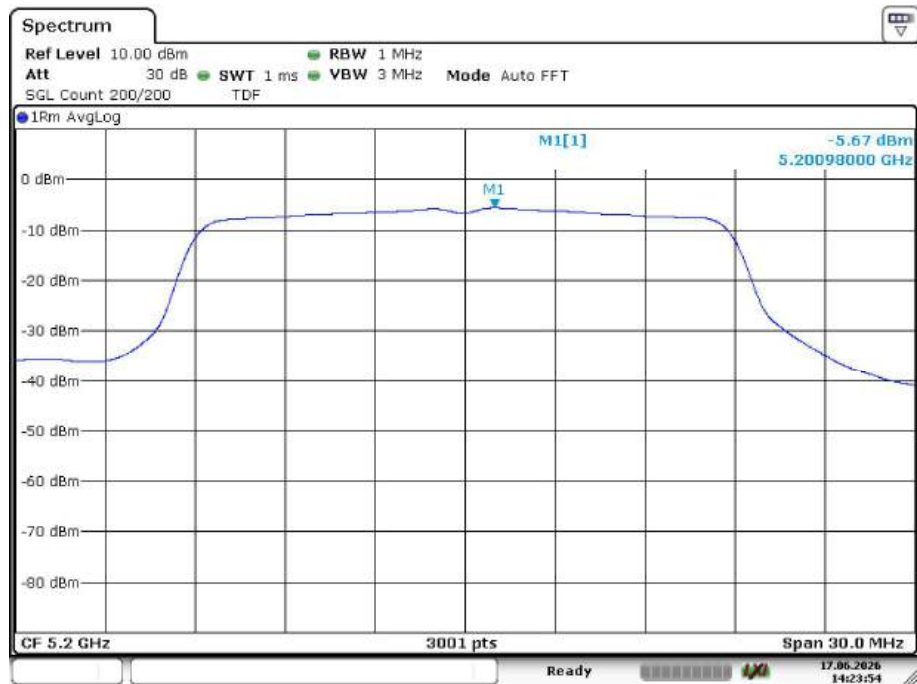
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Maximum Power Spectral Density

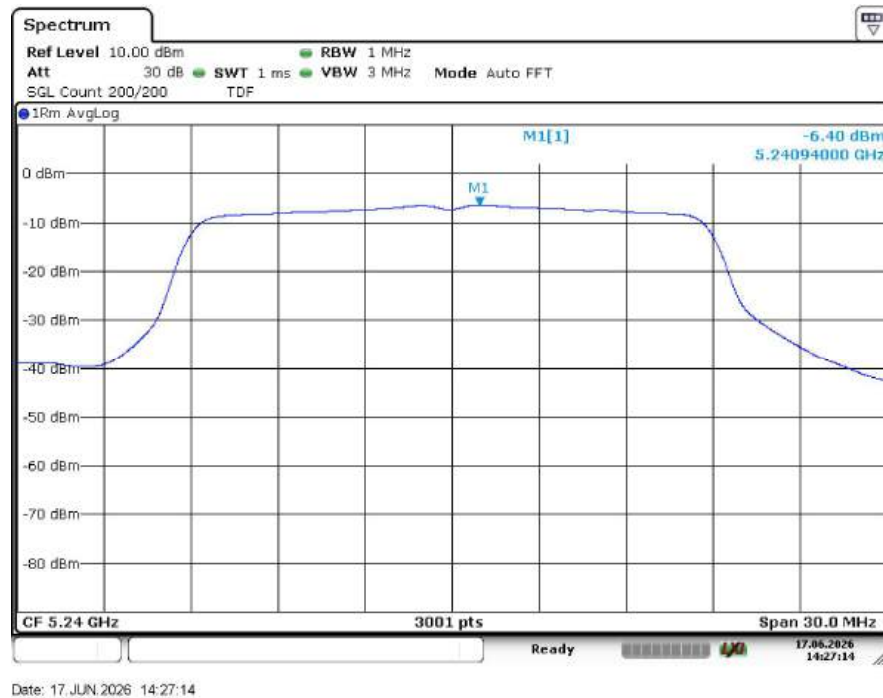
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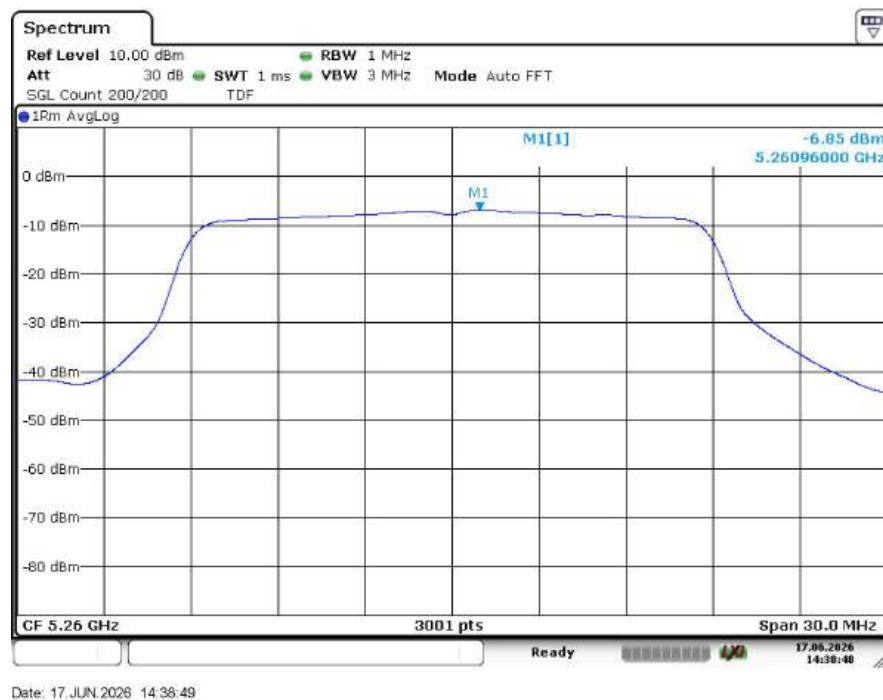
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.48



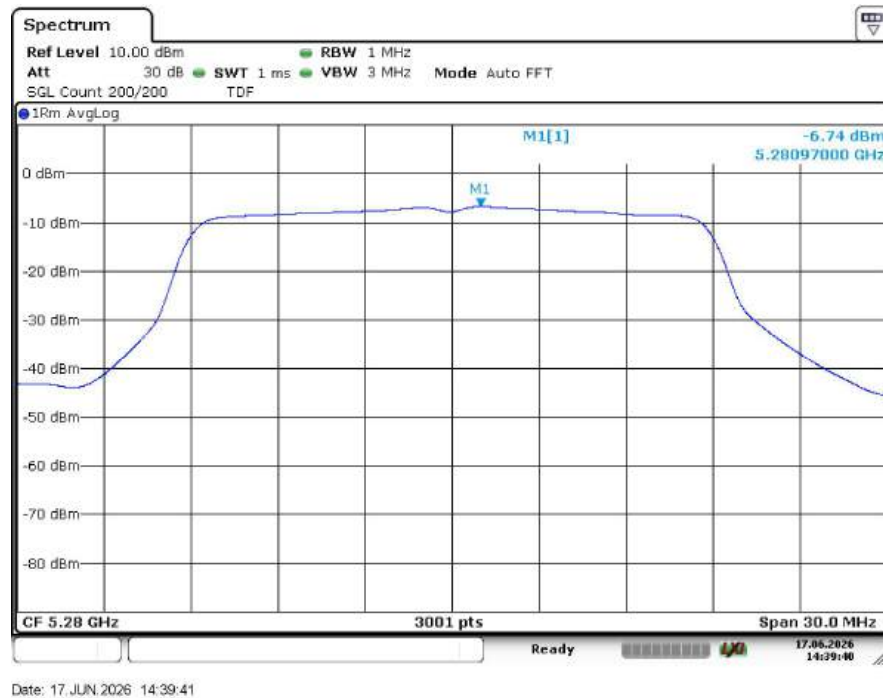
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.52



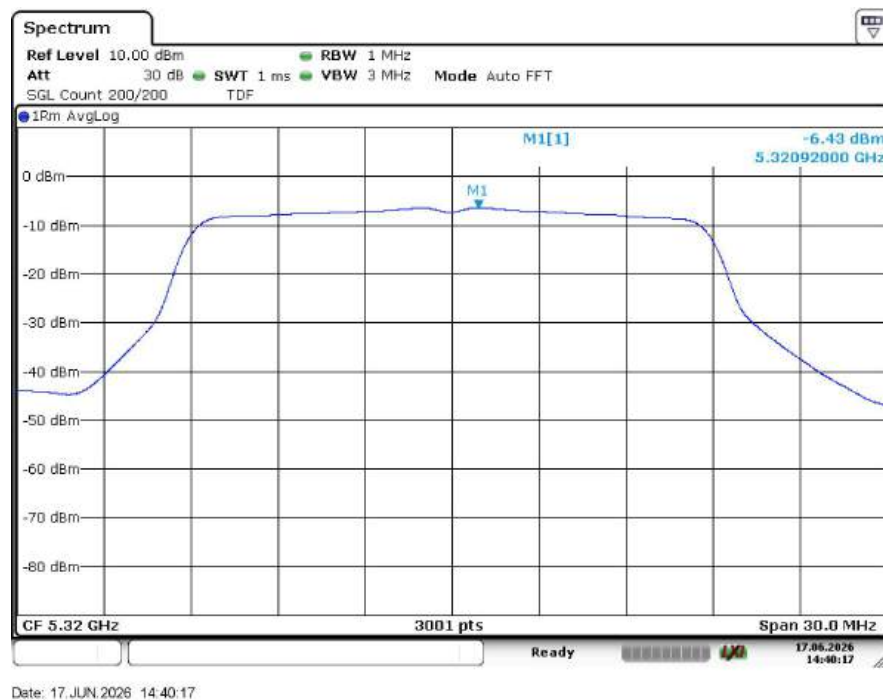
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.60



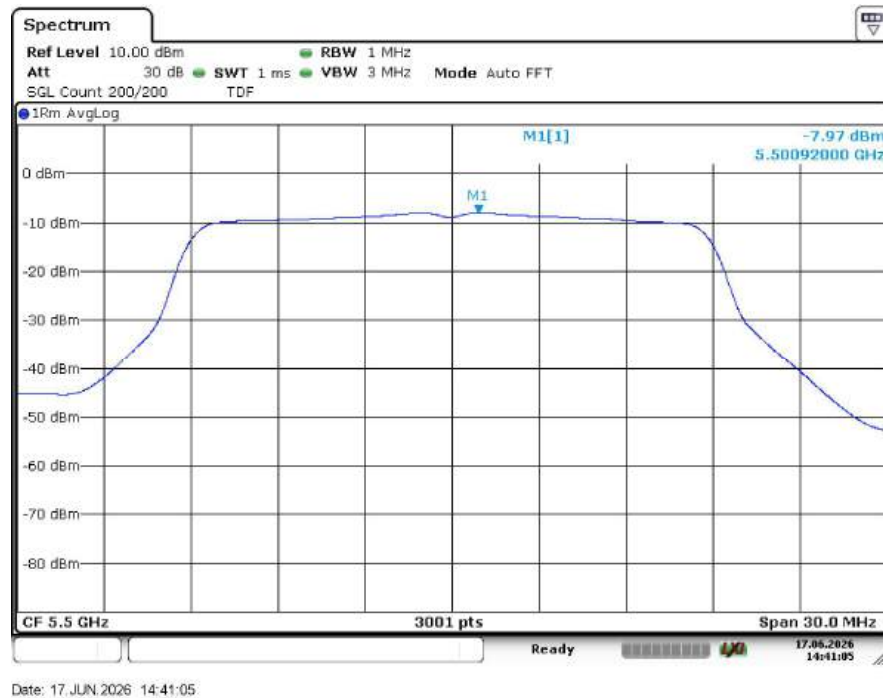
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.64



Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.100



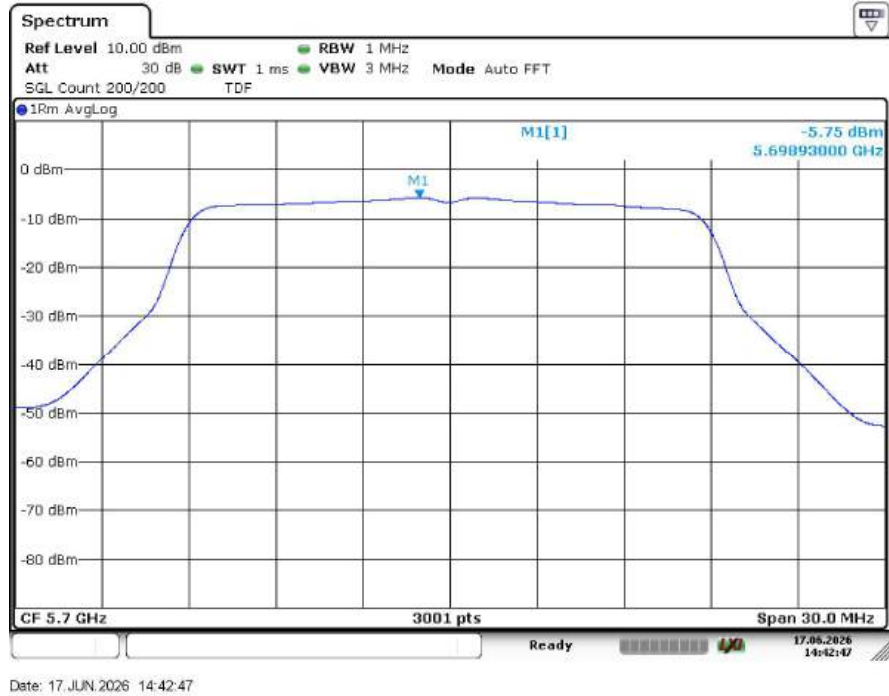
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.116



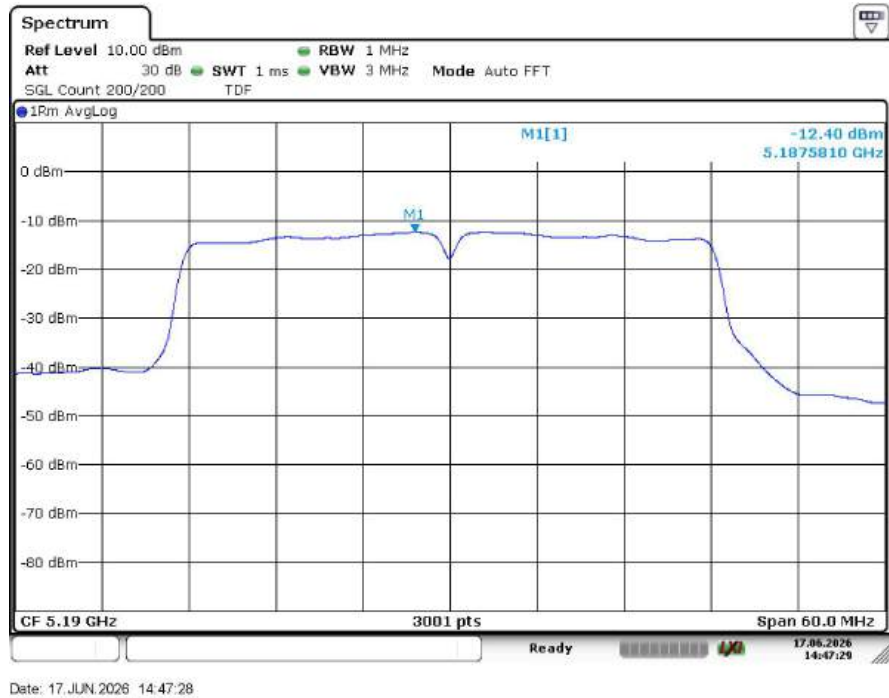
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.140



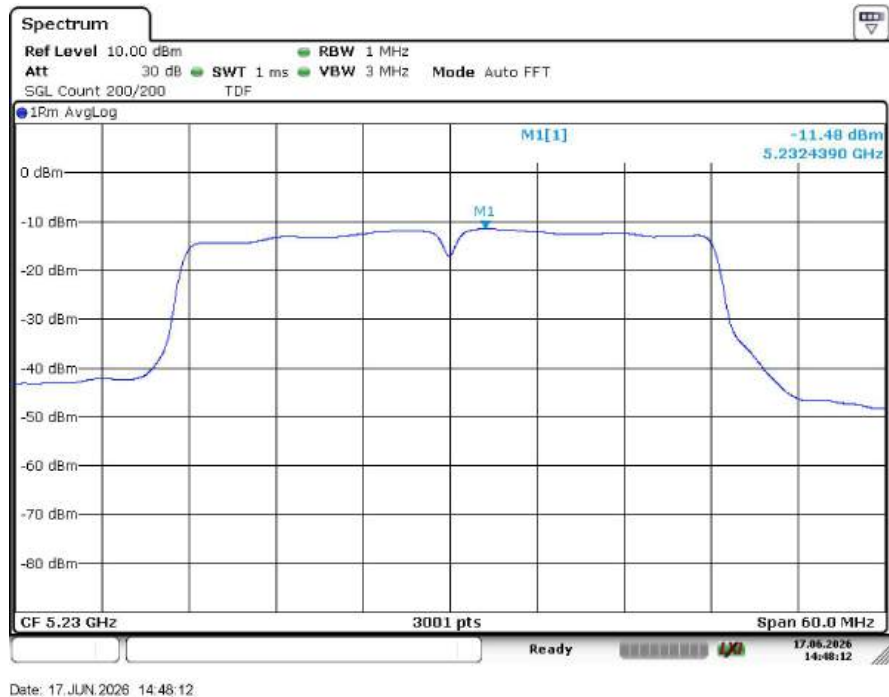
Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.38



Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.46



Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.54



Date: 17 JUN.2026 14:49:01

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.62



Date: 17 JUN.2026 14:49:26

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.102



Date: 17 JUN. 2026 14:50:14

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.110



Date: 17 JUN. 2026 14:50:52

Maximum Power Spectral Density

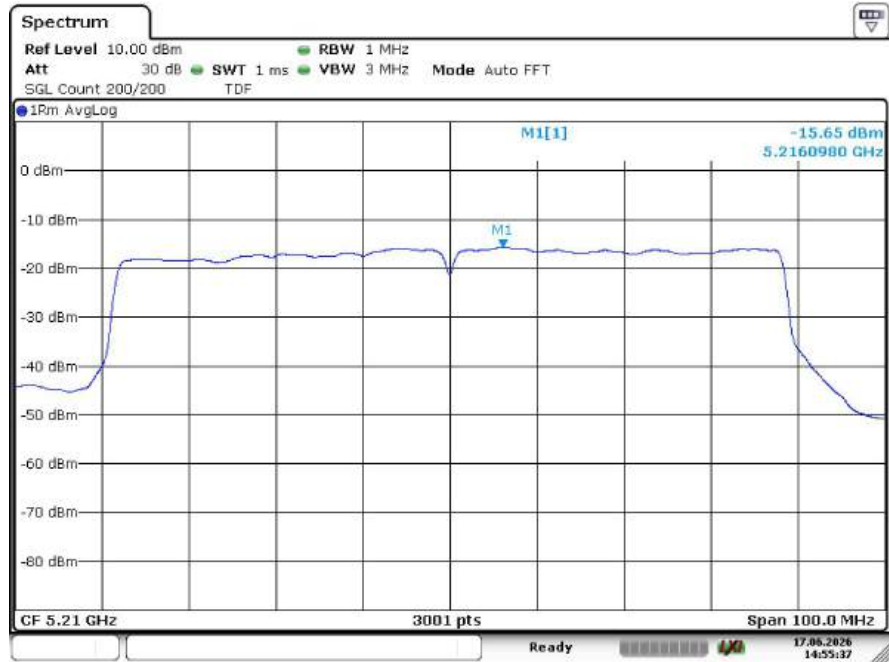
Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.134



Date: 17 JUN 2026 14:51:51

Maximum Power Spectral Density

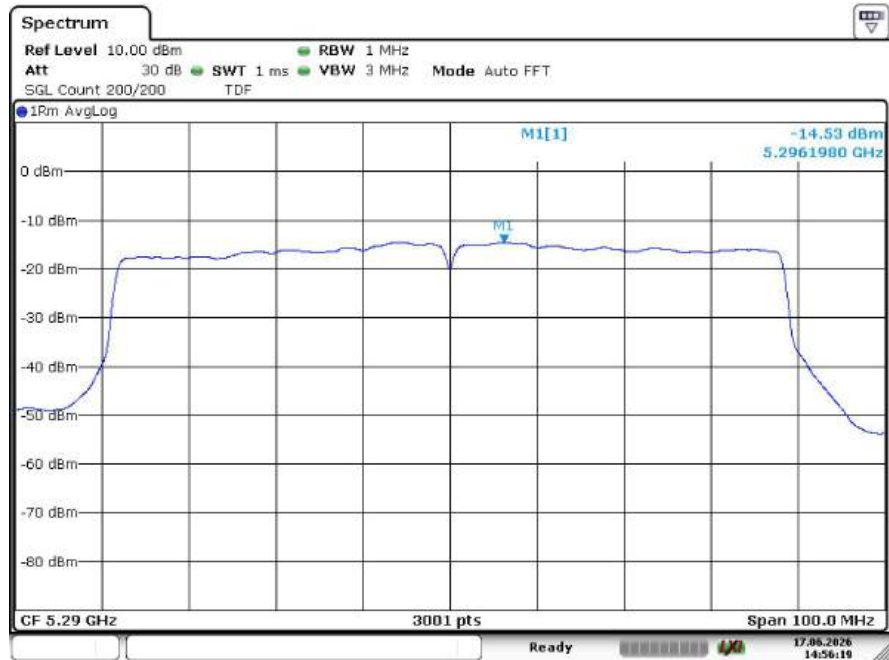
Test Mode: TM 4 & Ch. 42



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:55:37

Maximum Power Spectral Density

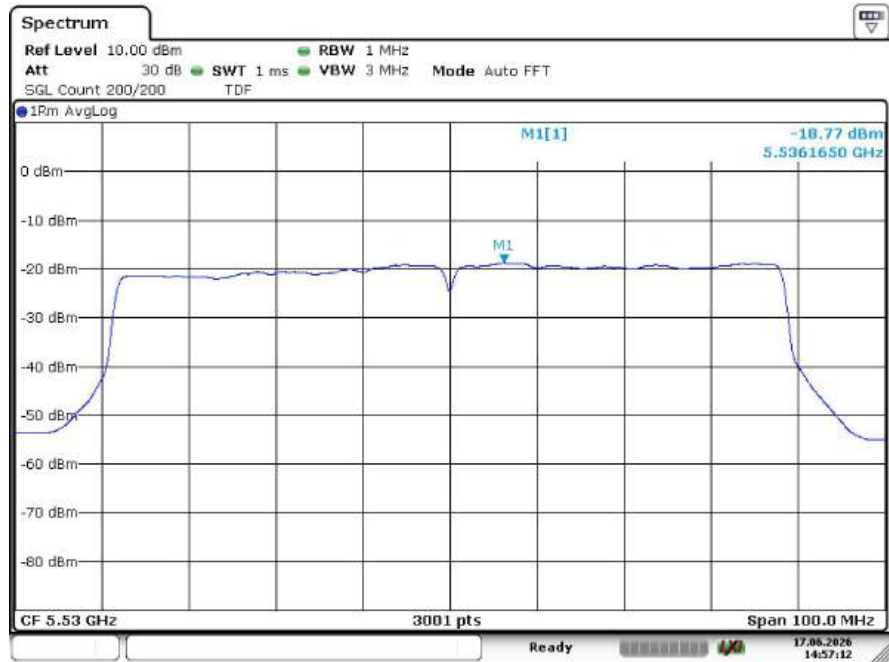
Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.58



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:56:19

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 4 & Ch.106



Date: 17 JUN. 2026 14:57:12

Maximum Power Spectral Density

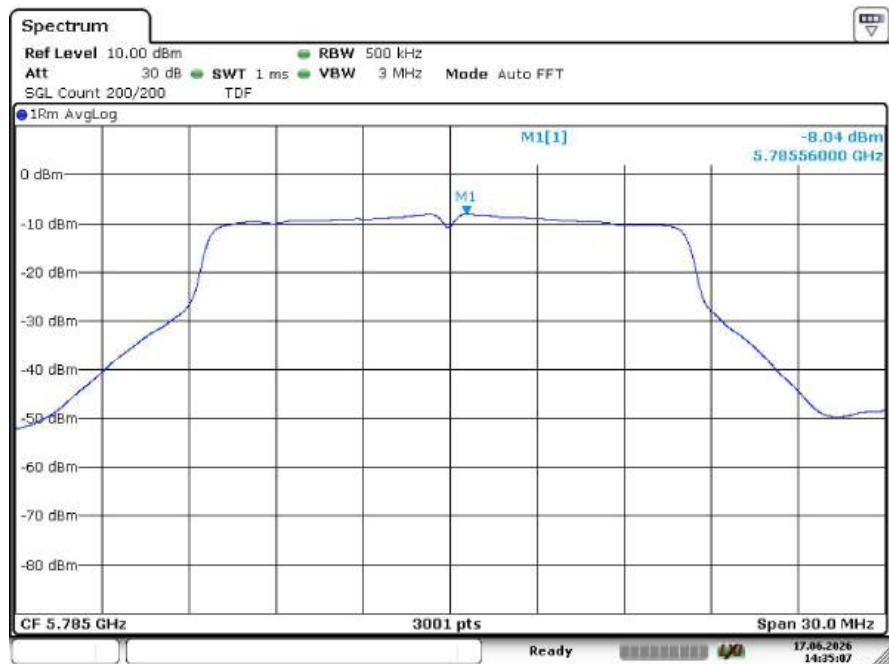
Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.149



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:34:17

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.157



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:35:07

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 1 & Ch.165



Date: 17 JUN 2026 14:36:12

Maximum Power Spectral Density

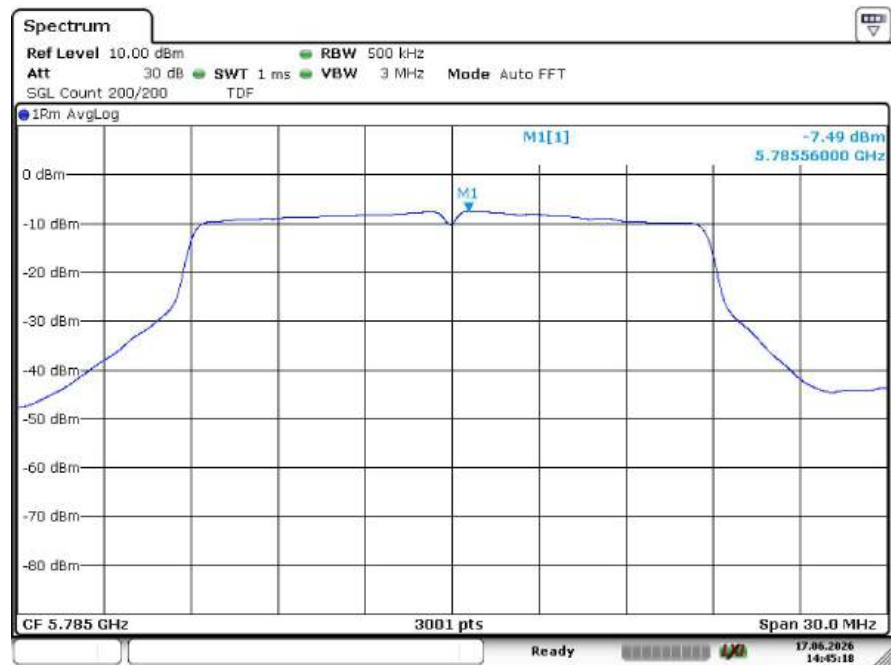
Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.149



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:44:02

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.157



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:45:18

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 2 & Ch.165



Date: 17 JUN 2026 14:45:50

Maximum Power Spectral Density

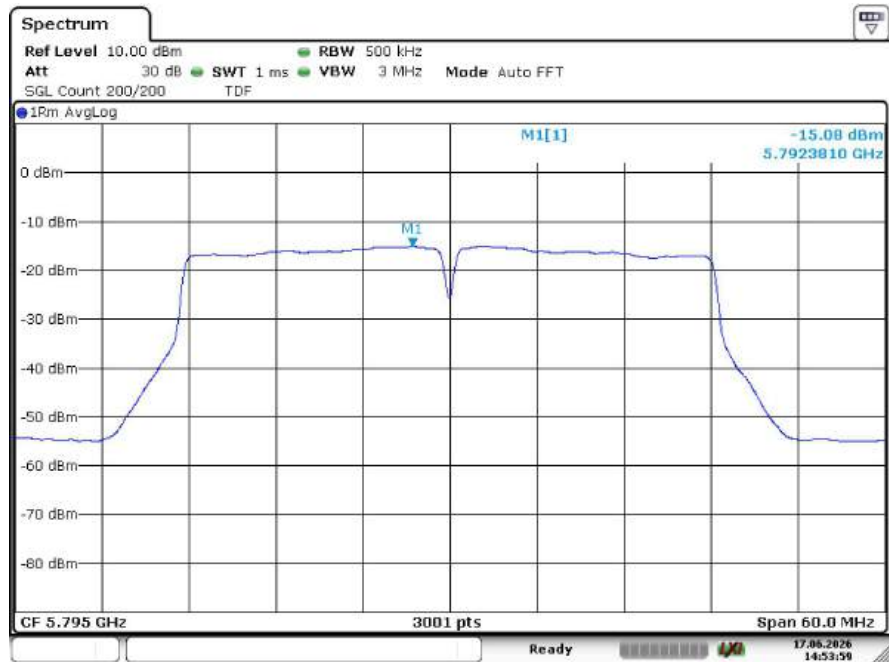
Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.151



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:52:47

Maximum Power Spectral Density

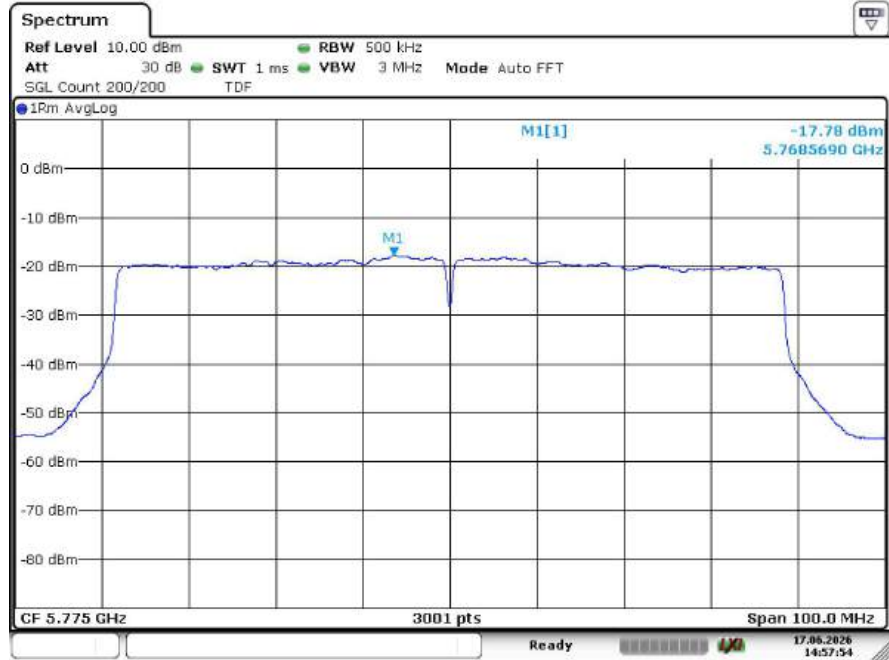
Test Mode: TM 3 & Ch.159



Date: 17. JUN. 2026 14:54:00

Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test Mode: TM 4 & Ch.155



Date: 17 JUN. 2026 14:57:55