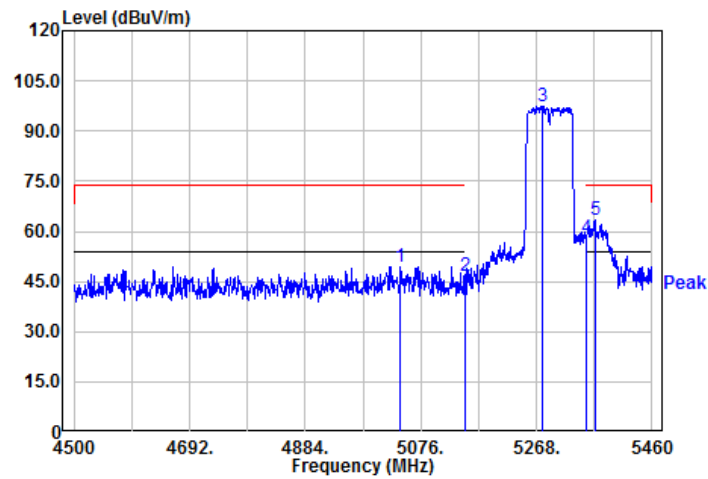
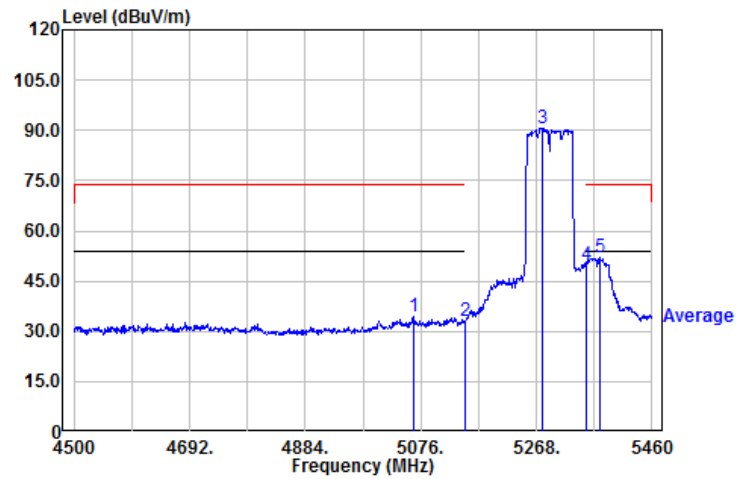


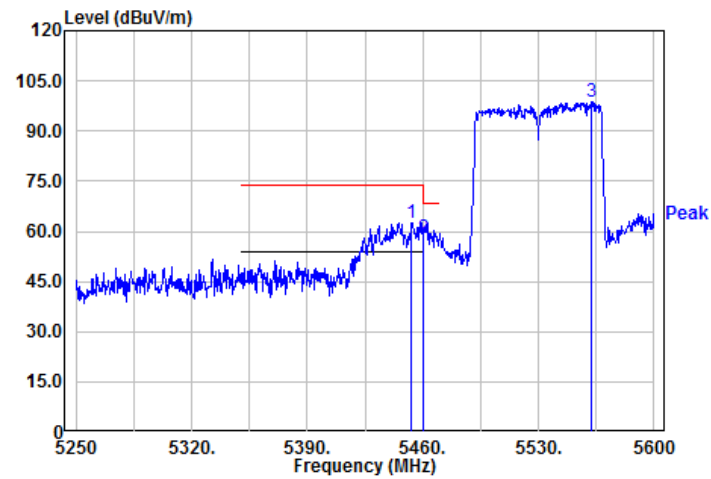
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ac(VHT80) Mode Ch58 PK



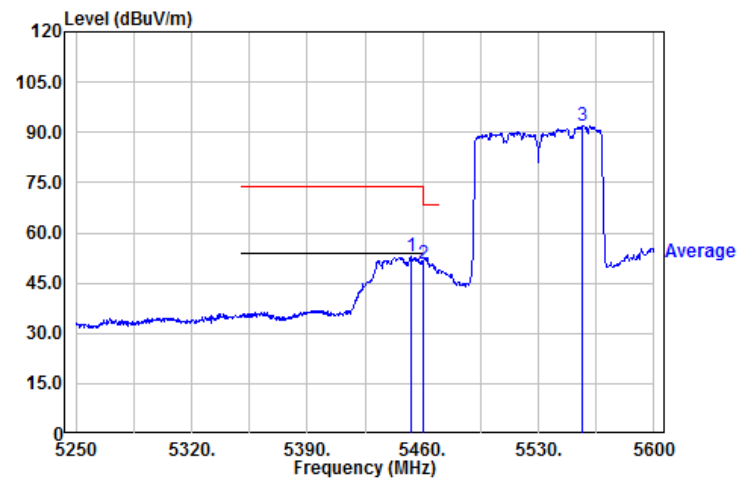
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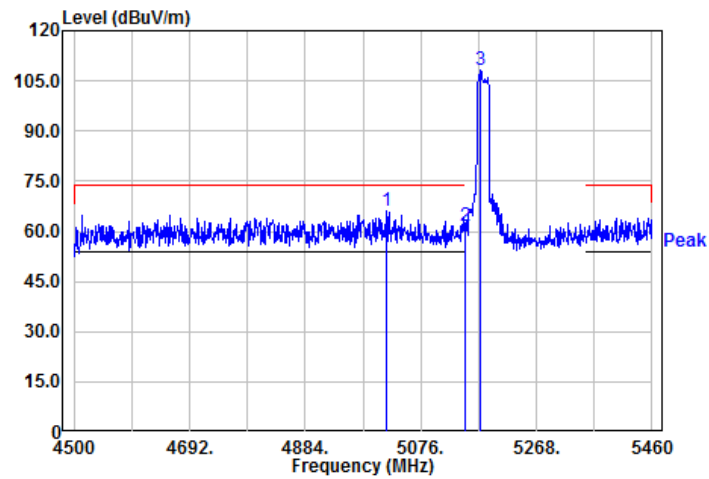
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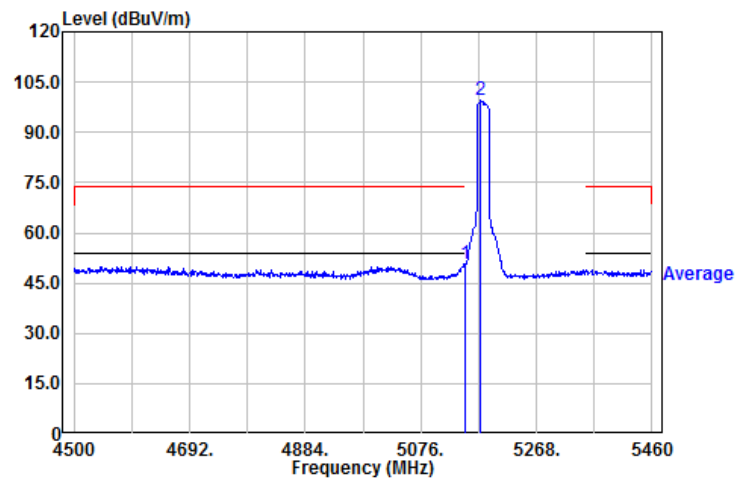
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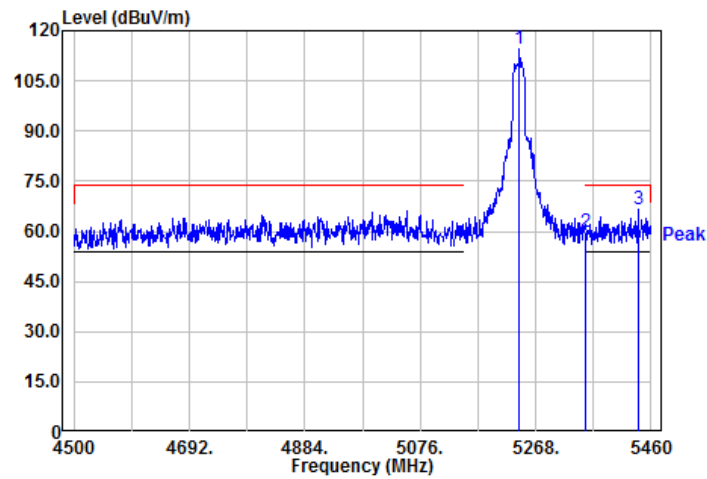
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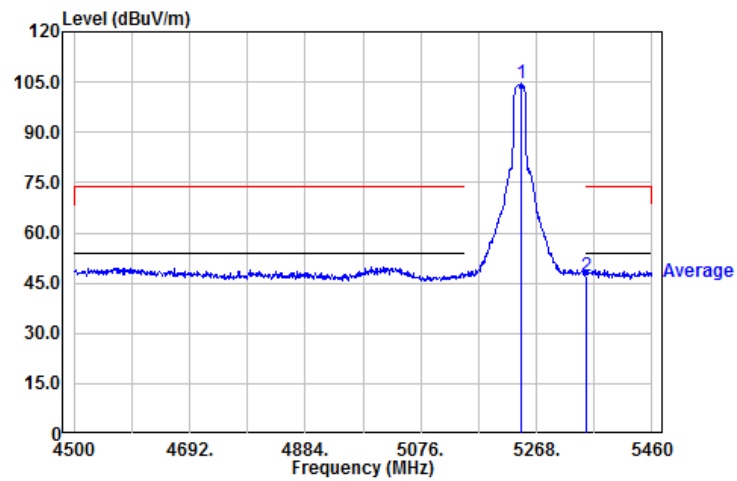
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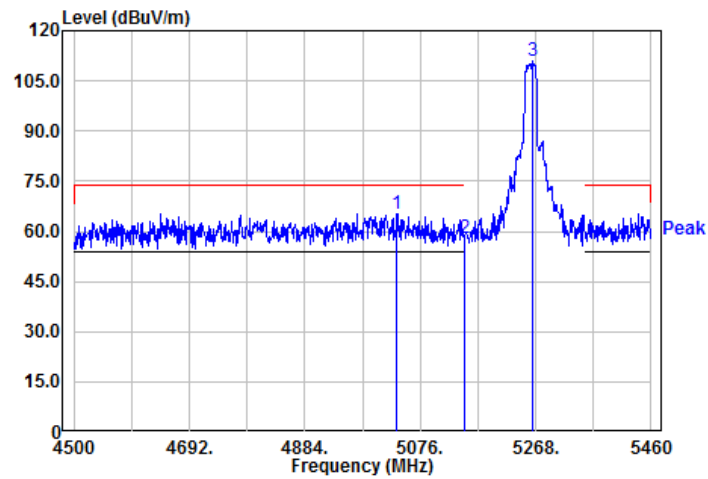
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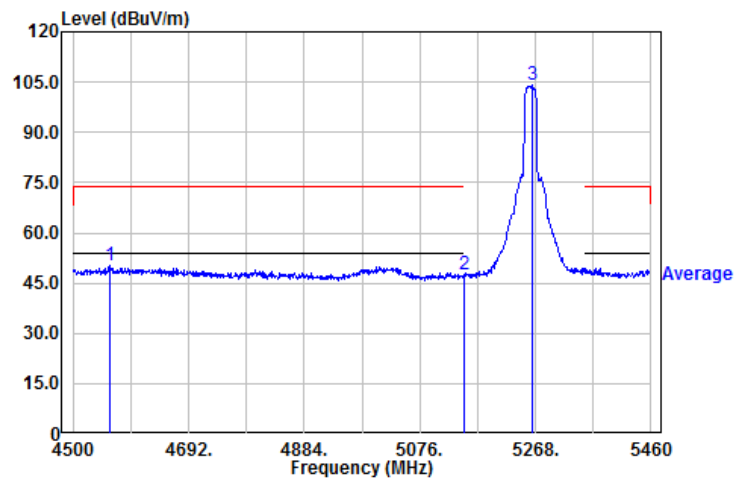
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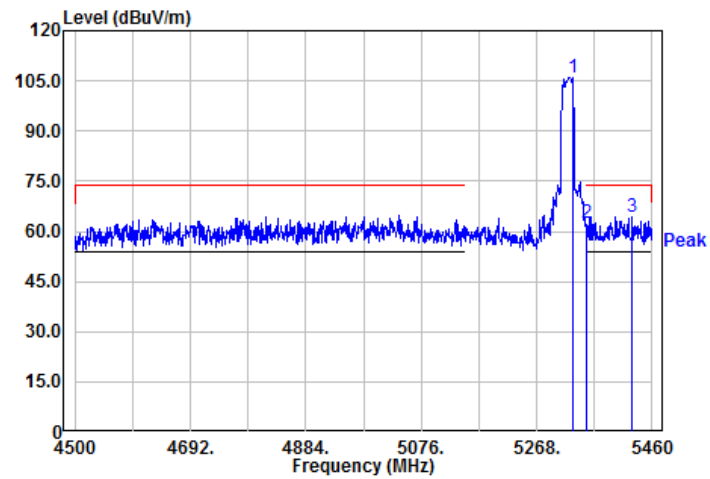
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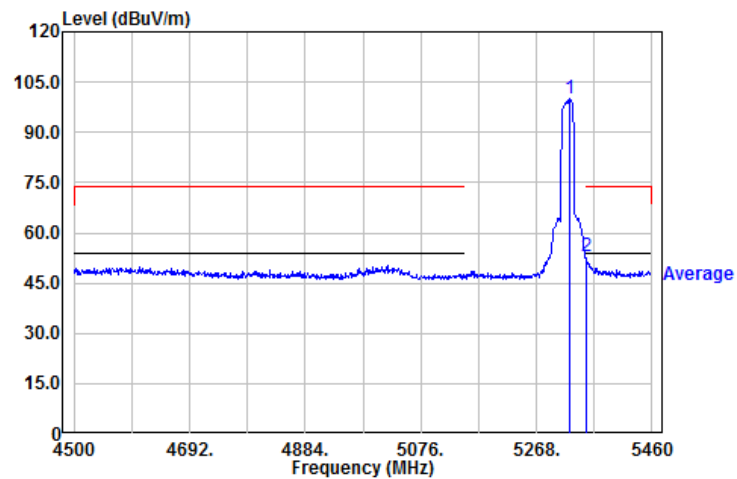
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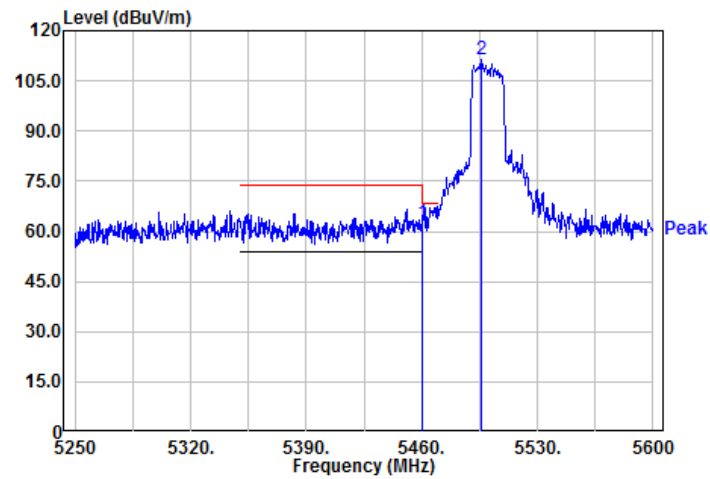
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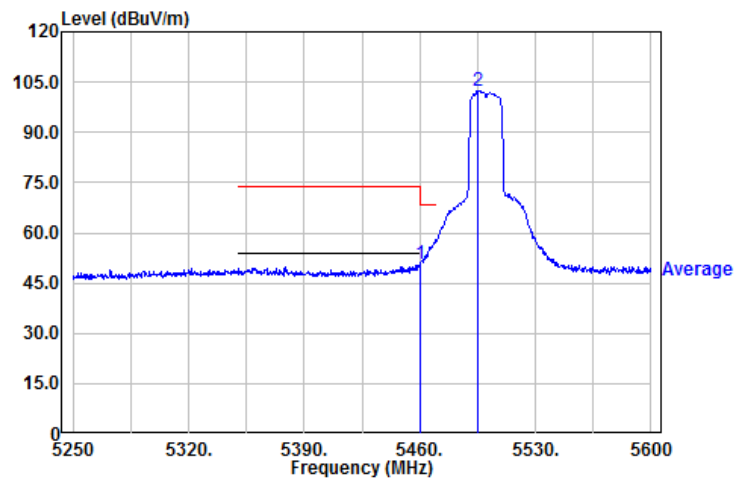
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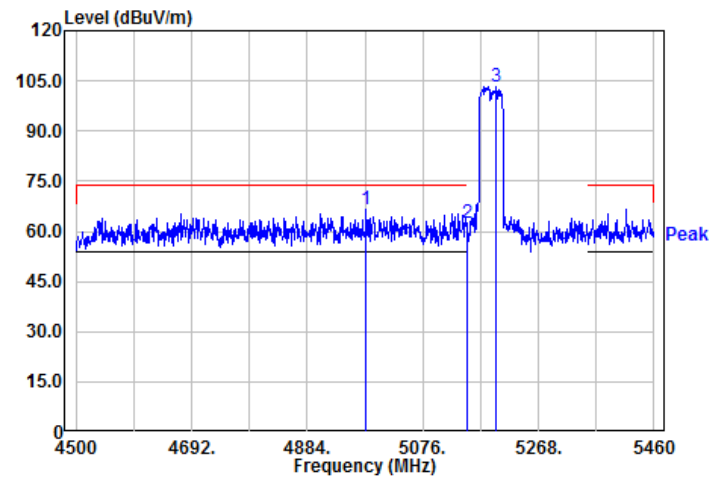
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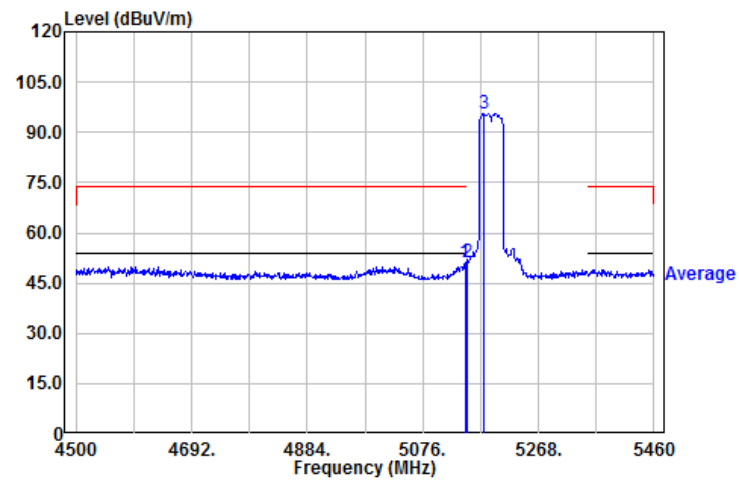
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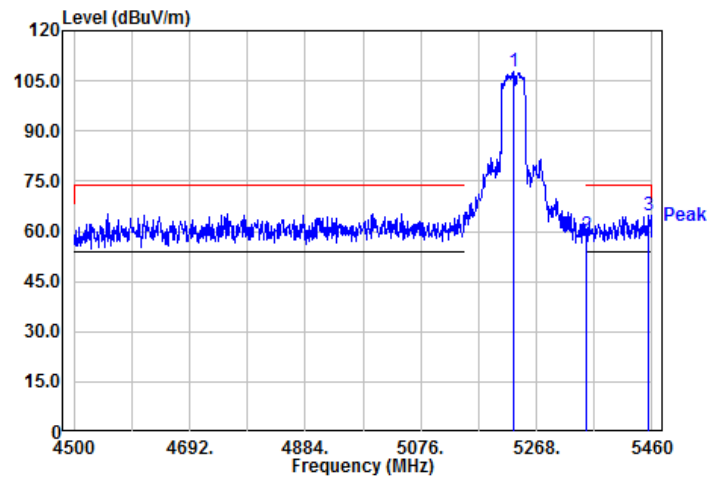
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE40) Mode Ch38 PK



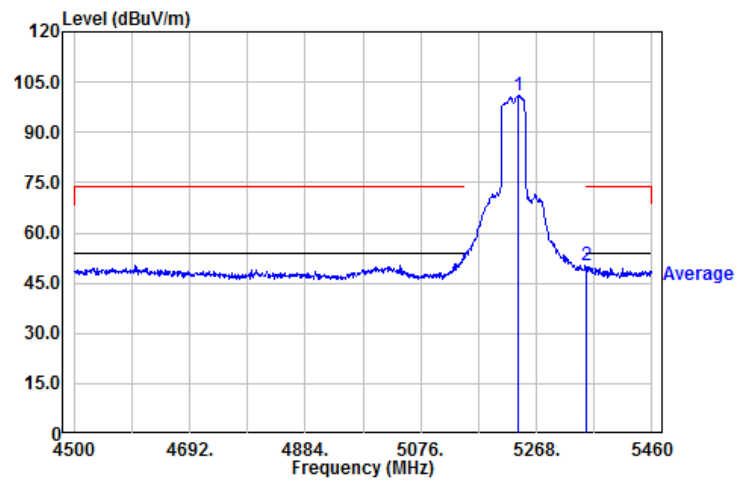
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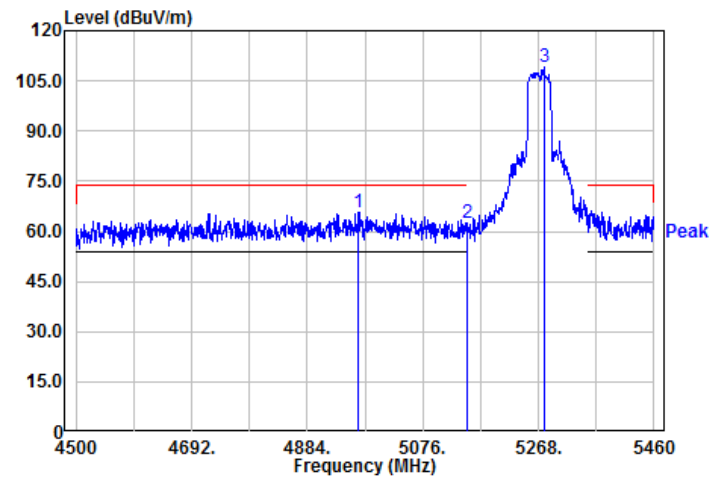
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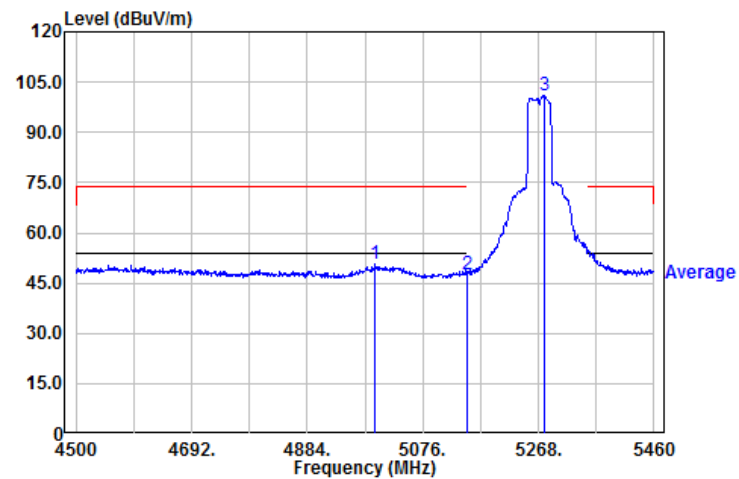
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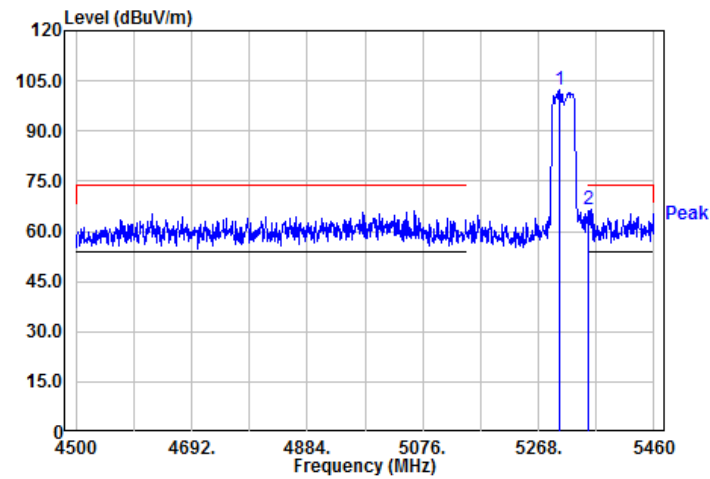
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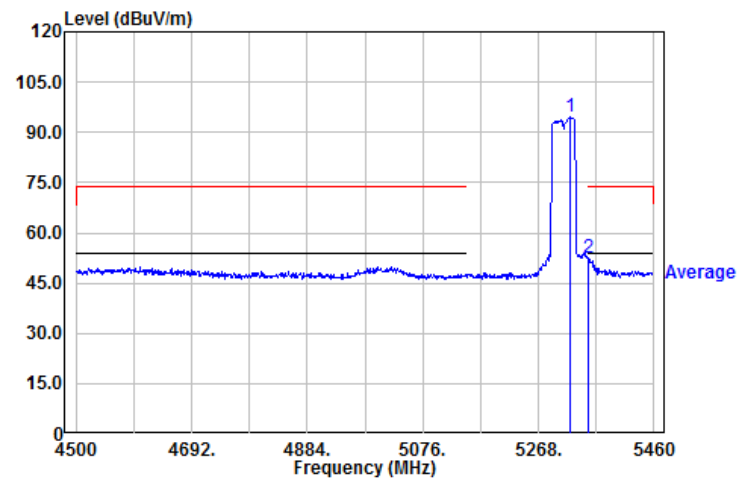
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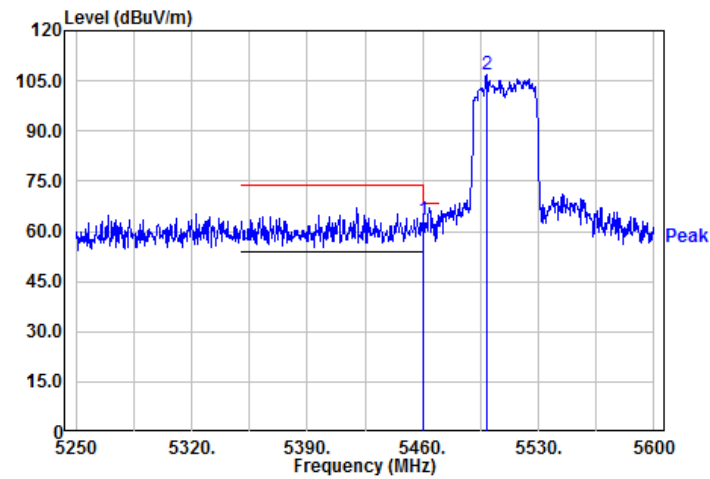
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE40) Mode Ch62 PK



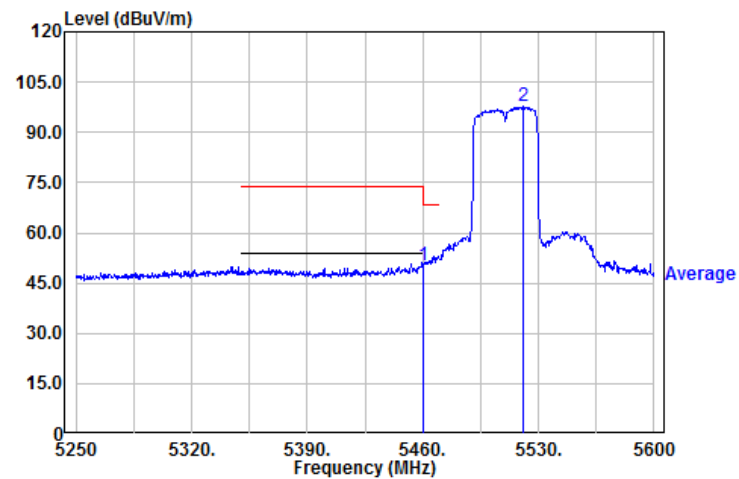
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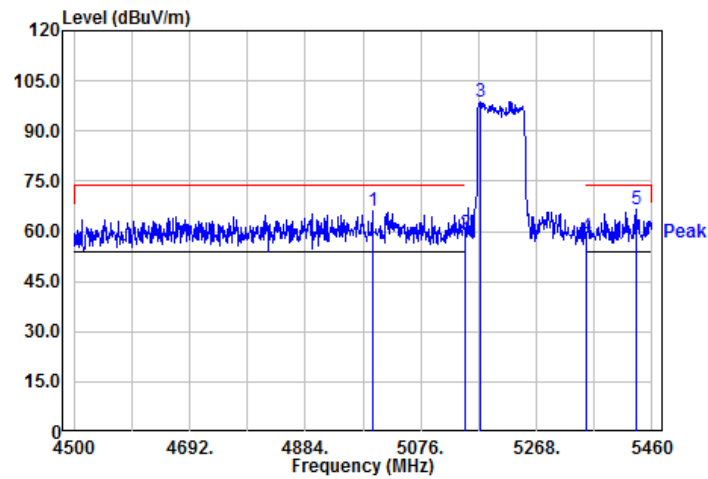
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE40) Mode Ch102 PK



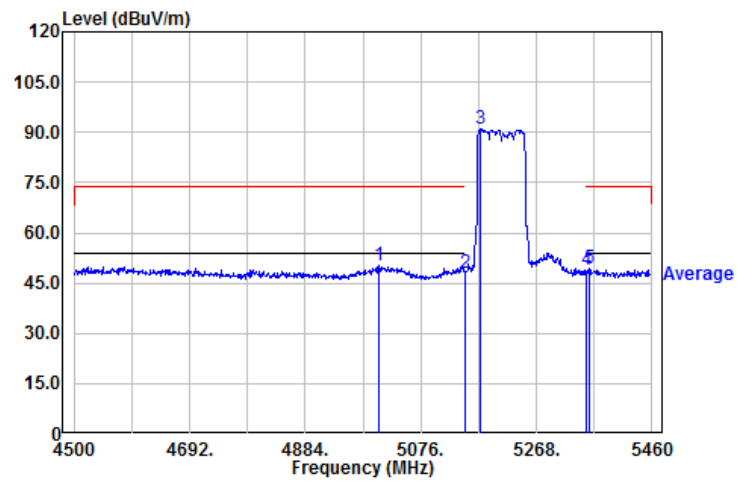
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE40) Mode Ch102 AV



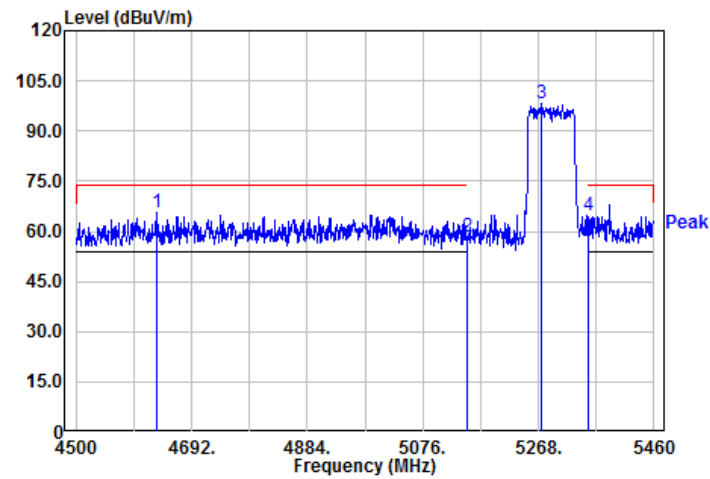
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE80) Mode Ch42 PK



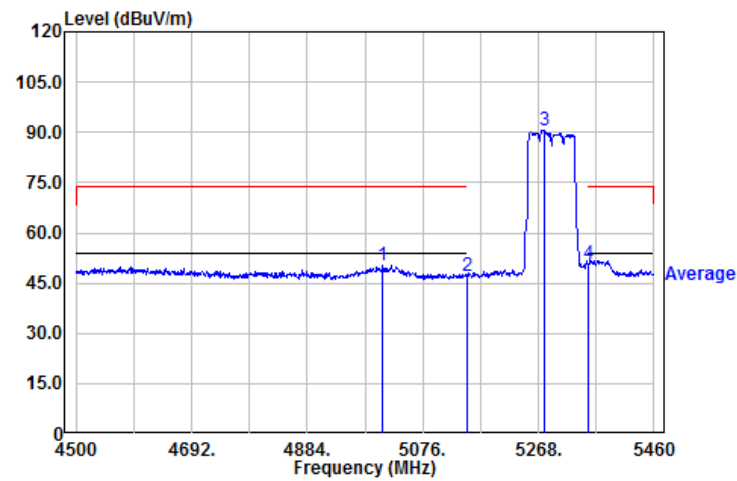
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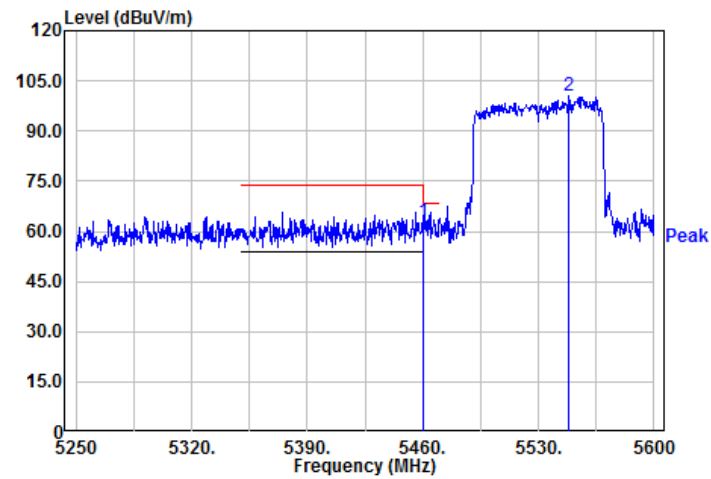
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE80) Mode Ch58 PK



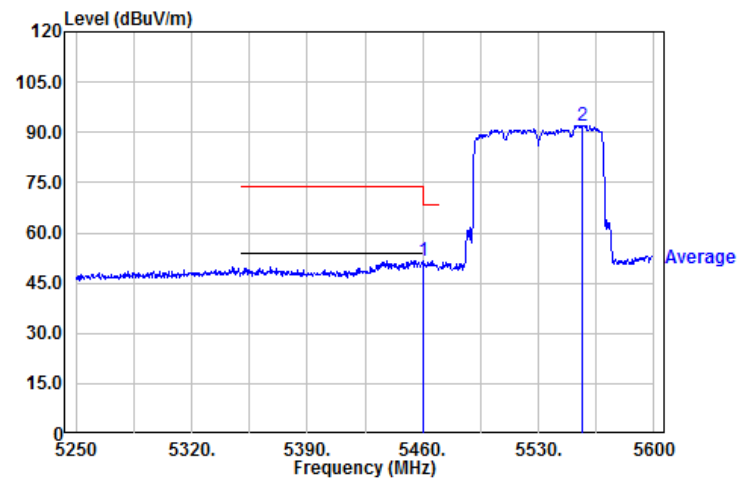
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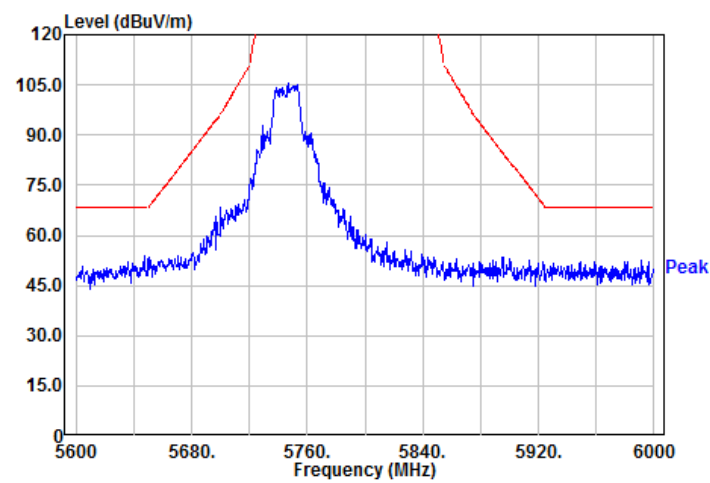
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE80) Mode Ch106 PK



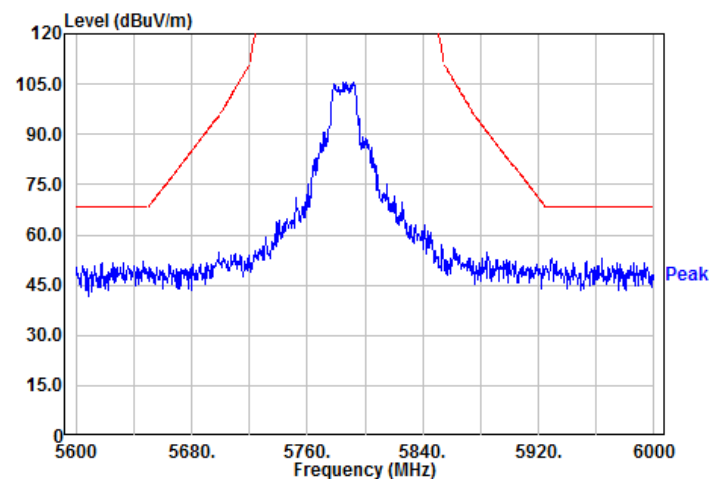
Restricted Band Bandedge @ 802.11ax(HE80) Mode Ch106 AV



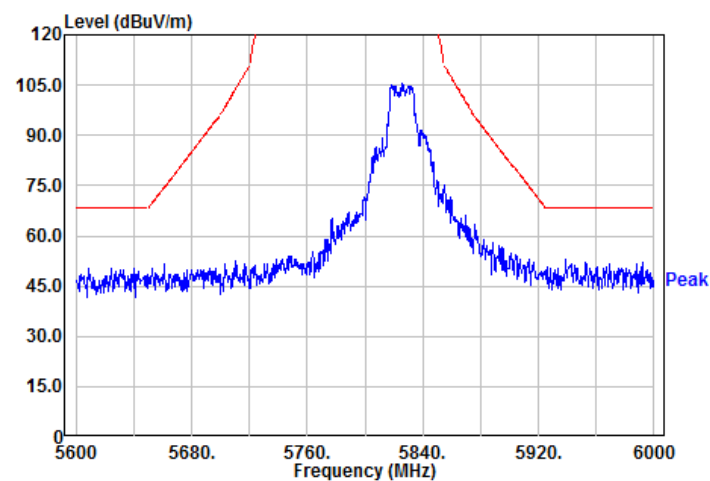
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11a Ch149



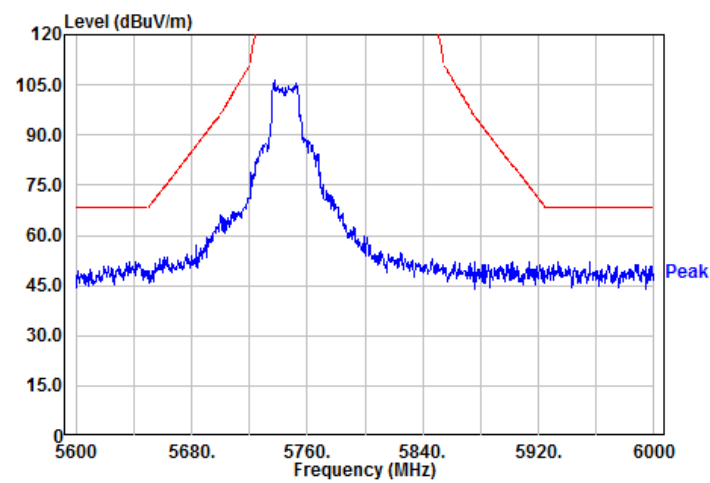
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11a Ch157



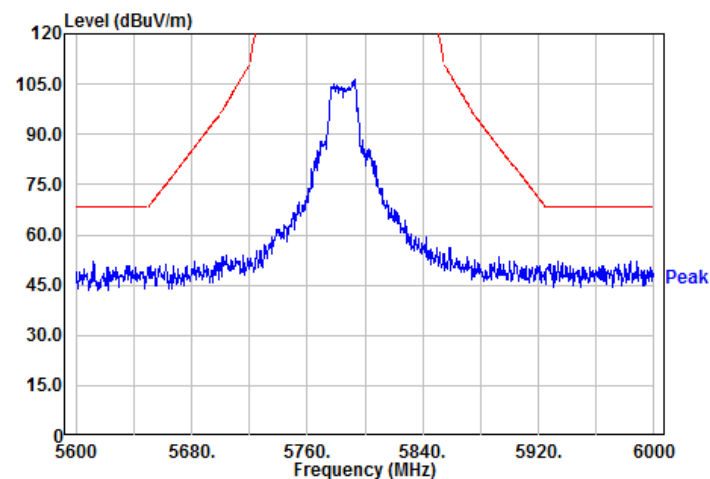
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11a Ch165



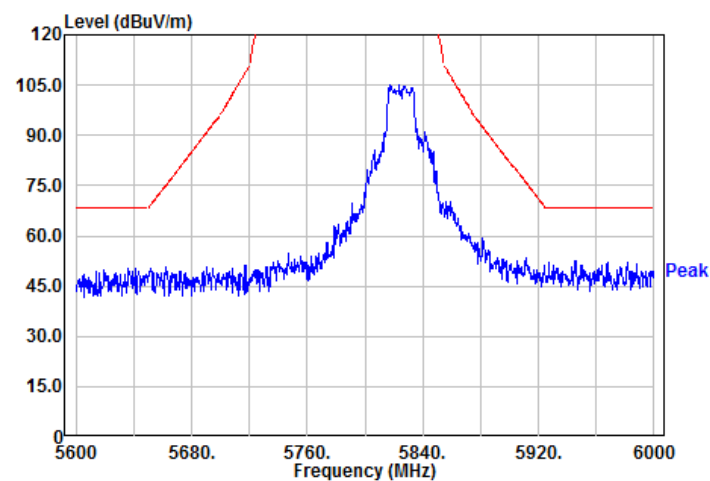
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT20) Ch149



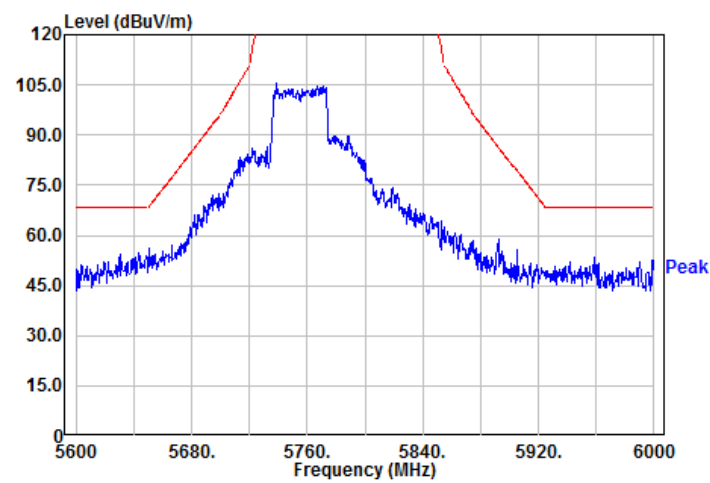
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT20) Ch157



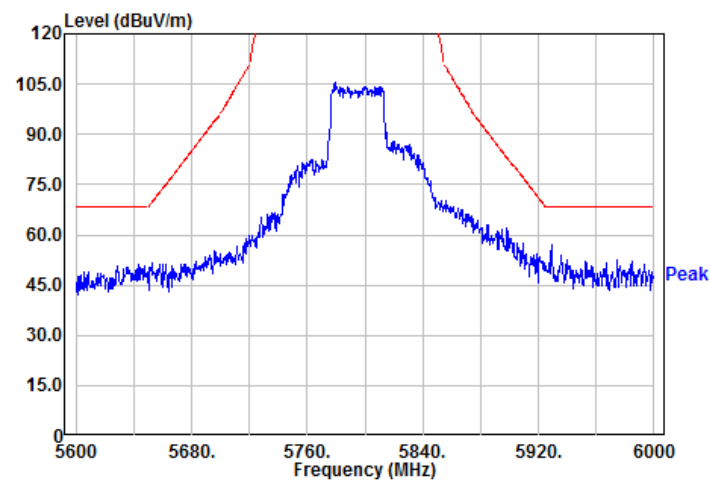
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT20) Ch165



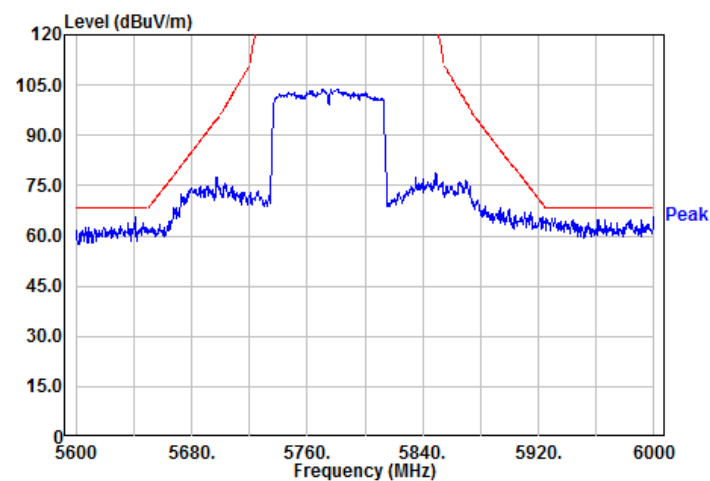
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT40) Ch151



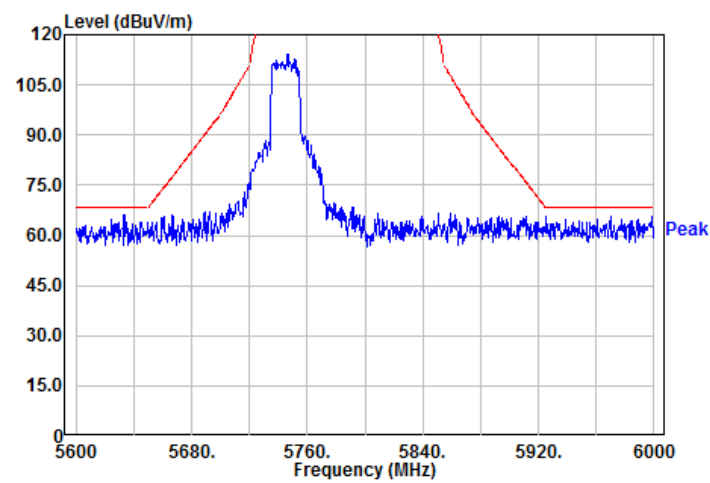
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT40) Ch159



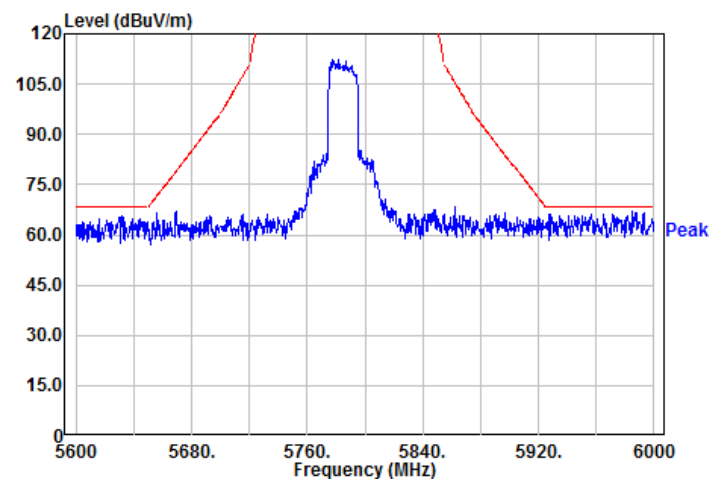
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ac(VHT80) Ch155



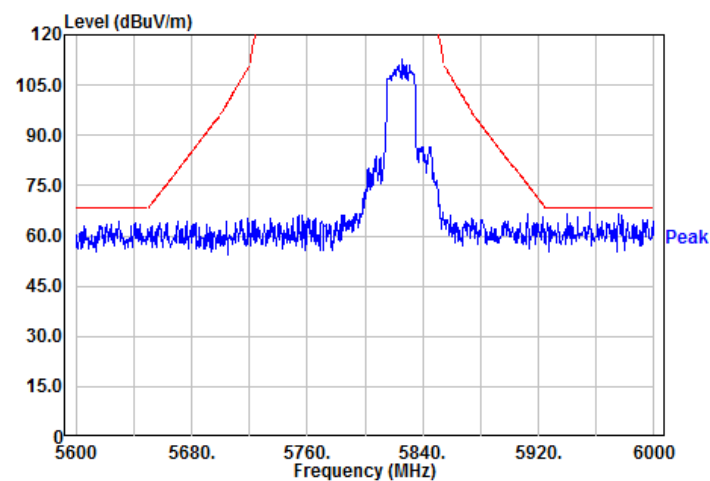
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE20) Ch149



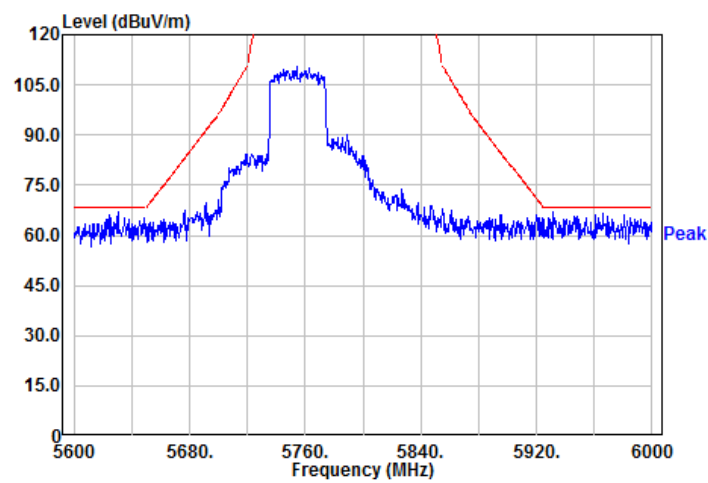
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE20) Ch157



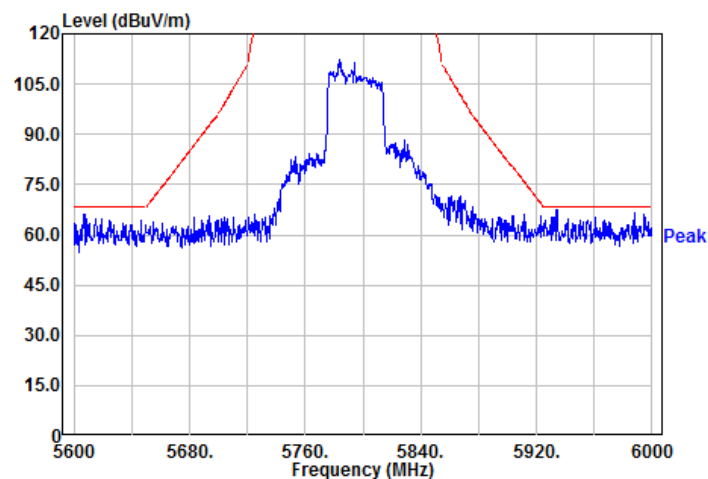
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE20) Ch165



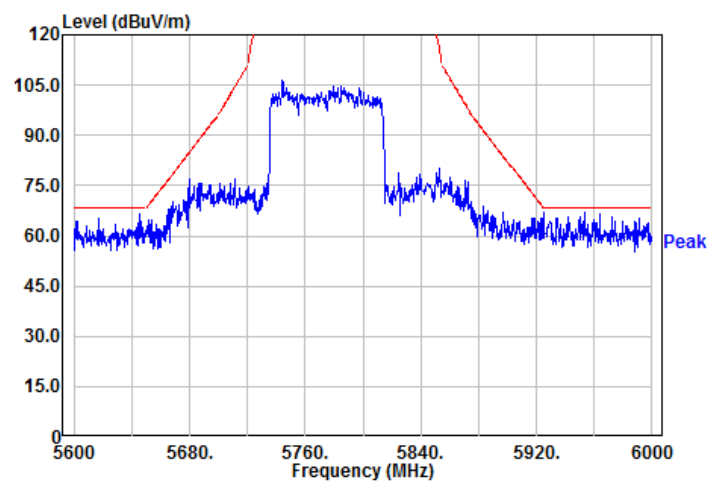
Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE40) Ch151



Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE40) Ch159



Out-of-band emission limits for U-NII-3 @ mode 802.11ax(HE80) Ch155



7. Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) test

7.1 UNII Device Description

1. The UAP-AC-M operates in the following UNII bands:

- a. 5250-5350 MHz
- b. 5470-5725 MHz

2. Operating mode:

The EUT was defined as the client without radar detection function.

Associating peripheral:

The device was set up to associate with the master device (UAP-AC-M).

3. The maximum EIRP of this device is 14.709 dBm from UNII band. This device doesn't exceed 27dBm EIRP, so no transmit power control is implemented.

4. Below are the available 50 ohm antenna assemblies and their corresponding gains. 0dBi gain was used to set the -64dBm threshold level during calibration of the conducted test setup.

5. Information regarding the parameters of the detected Radar Waveforms is not available to the end user.

7.2 Operating mode

Performance was measured at an active frequency of 5290 and 5530MHz, and the radar signal was centered at 5290 and 5530 MHz.

One laptop PC is connected to the AP via a wire Ethernet connection. A separate laptop PC is used as a host computer for the Station. The AP and the Station transmit output levels are set to normal operating condition.

System architectures were used under IP based mode.

7.3 Test Protocol and Requirements

For a Master Device, the DFS conformance requirements will be verified utilizing one short pulse radar type. Additionally, the Channel Move Time and Channel Closing Transmission Time requirements will be verified utilizing the long pulse radar type. The statistical performance check will be verified utilizing all radar type.

For a Client Device without DFS, the channel move time and channel closing transmission time requirements will be verified with one short pulse radar type.

For testing a Client Device with In-Service Monitoring, two configurations must be tested.

The Client Device detects the radar waveform:

The channel move time and channel closing transmission time requirements will be verified utilizing short pulse radar type and the long pulse radar type. The statistical performance check will be verified utilizing all radar types.

The Master Device detects the radar waveform:

The channel move time and channel closing transmission time requirements will be verified utilizing short pulse radar type.

A UNII network will employ a DFS function to:

- detect signals from radar systems and to avoid co-channel operation with these systems
- provide on aggregate a Uniform Spreading of the Operating Channels across the entire band. This applies to the 5250-5350 MHz and/ or 5470-5725 MHz bands.

Within the context of the operation of the DFS function, a UNII device will operate in either Master Mode or Client Mode. UNII devices operating in Client Mode can only operate in a network controlled by a UNII device operating in Master Mode.

The tables as below summarize the information contained.

Applicability of DFS Requirements Prior to Use of a Channel

Requirement	Operational Mode		
	Master	Client Without Radar Detection	Client With Radar Detection
Non-Occupancy Period	Yes	Not required	Yes
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required	Yes
Channel Availability Check Time	Yes	Not required	Not required
UNII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required	Yes

Applicability of DFS requirements during normal operation

Requirement	Operational Mode	
	Master or Client With Radar Detection	Client Without Radar Detection
DFS Detection Threshold	Yes	Not required
Channel Closing Transmission Time	Yes	Yes
Channel Move Time	Yes	Yes
UNII Detection Bandwidth	Yes	Not required

7.4 DFS Detection Thresholds and Limitations of each Parameter

Maximum Transmit Power	Value (See Notes 1 , 2 and 3)
≥ 200 mW	-64 dBm
< 200 mW and power spectral density < 10 dBm/MHz	-62 dBm
< 200 mW that do not meet the power spectral density requirement	-64 dBm
Note 1: This is the level at the input of the receiver assuming a 0 dBi receive antenna. Note 2: Throughout these test procedures an additional 1 dB has been added to the amplitude of the test transmission waveforms to account for variations in measurement equipment. This will ensure that the test signal is at or above the detection threshold level to trigger a DFS response. Note3: EIRP is based on the highest antenna gain. For MIMO devices refer to KDB Publication 662911 D01.	

Parameter	Value
Non-occupancy Period	Minimum 30 minutes
Channel Availability Check Time	60 seconds
Channel Move Time	10 seconds (See Note 1)
Channel Closing Transmission Time	200 milliseconds + an aggregate of 60 milliseconds over remaining 10 second period (See Note 1 and 2)
UNII Detection Bandwidth	Minimum 100% of the UNII 99% transmission power bandwidth. (See Note 3)
Note 1: The instant that the Channel Move Time and the Channel Closing Transmission Time begins is as follows: • For the Short Pulse Radar Test Signals this instant is the end of the Burst. • For the Frequency Hopping radar Test Signal, this instant is the end of the last radar Burst generated. • For the Long Pulse Radar Test Signal this instant is the end of the 12 second period defining the Radar Waveform. Note 2: The Channel Closing Transmission Time is comprised of 200 milliseconds starting at the beginning of the Channel Move Time plus any additional intermittent control signals required to facilitate a Channel move (an aggregate of 60 milliseconds) during the remainder of the 10 second period. The aggregate duration of control signals will not count quiet periods in between transmissions. Note 3: During the U-NII Detection Bandwidth detection test, radar type 1 is used and for each frequency step the minimum percentage of detection is 90 percent. Measurements are performed with no data traffic.	

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7.5 Radar Test Waveforms

This section provides the parameters for required test waveforms, minimum percentage of successful detections, and the minimum number of trials that must be used for determining DFS conformance. Step intervals of 0.1 microsecond for Pulse Width, 1 microsecond for PRI, 1 MHz for chirp width and 1 for the number of pulses will be utilized for the random determination of specific test waveforms.

Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Table 5 – Short Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulses	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
0	1	1428	18	See Note 1	See Note 1
1	1	Test A: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected from the list of 23 PRI values in Table 5a	Roundup $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{360} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{19 \cdot 10^6}{\text{PRI}_{\mu\text{SEC}}} \right) \right\}$	60%	30
		Test B: 15 unique PRI values randomly selected within the range of 518-3066 μsec, with a minimum increment of 1 μsec, excluding PRI values selected in Test A			
2	1-5	150-230	23-29	60%	30
3	6-10	200-500	16-18	60%	30
4	11-20	200-500	12-16	60%	30
Aggregate (Radar Types 1-4)				80%	120
Note 1: Short Pulse Radar Type 0 should be used for the detection bandwidth test, channel move time, and channel closing time tests.					

A minimum of 30 unique waveforms are required for each of the Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Types 2 through 4, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms. If more than 30 waveforms are used for Short Pulse Radar Type 1, then each additional waveform is generated with Test B and must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms in Tests A or B.

Long Pulse Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	Chirp Width (MHz)	PRI (μsec)	Number of Pulses per Burst	Number of Bursts	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
5	50-100	5-20	1000-2000	1-3	8-20	80%	30

The parameters for this waveform are randomly chosen. Thirty unique waveforms are required for the Long Pulse radar test signal. If more than 30 waveforms are used for the Long Pulse radar test signal, then each additional waveform must also be unique and not repeated from the previous waveforms.

Each waveform is defined as follows:

- 1) The transmission period for the Long Pulse Radar test signal is 12 seconds.
- 2) There are a total of 8 to 20 Bursts in the 12 second period, with the number of Bursts being randomly chosen. This number is Burst_Count.
- 3) Each Burst consists of 1 to 3 pulses, with the number of pulses being randomly chosen. Each Burst within the 12 second sequence may have a different number of pulses.
- 4) The pulse width is between 50 and 100 microseconds, with the pulse width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a Burst will have the same pulse width. Pulses in different Bursts may have different pulse widths.
- 5) Each pulse has a linear FM chirp between 5 and 20 MHz, with the chirp width being randomly chosen. Each pulse within a Burst will have the same chirp width. Pulses in different Bursts may have different chirp widths. The chirp is centered on the pulse. For example, with a radar frequency of 5300 MHz and a 20 MHz chirped signal, the chirp starts at 5290 MHz and ends at 5310 MHz.
- 6) If more than one pulse is present in a Burst, the time between the pulses will be between 1000 and 2000 microseconds, with the time being randomly chosen. If three pulses are present in a Burst, the time between the first and second pulses is chosen independently of the time between the second and third pulses.
- 7) The 12 second transmission period is divided into even intervals. The number of intervals is equal to Burst_Count. Each interval is of length $(12,000,000 / \text{Burst_Count})$ microseconds. Each interval contains one Burst. The start time for the Burst, relative to the beginning of the interval, is between 1 and $[(12,000,000 / \text{Burst_Count}) - (\text{Total Burst Length}) + (\text{One Random PRI Interval})]$ microseconds, with the start time being randomly chosen. The step interval for the start time is 1 microsecond. The start time for each Burst is chosen independently.

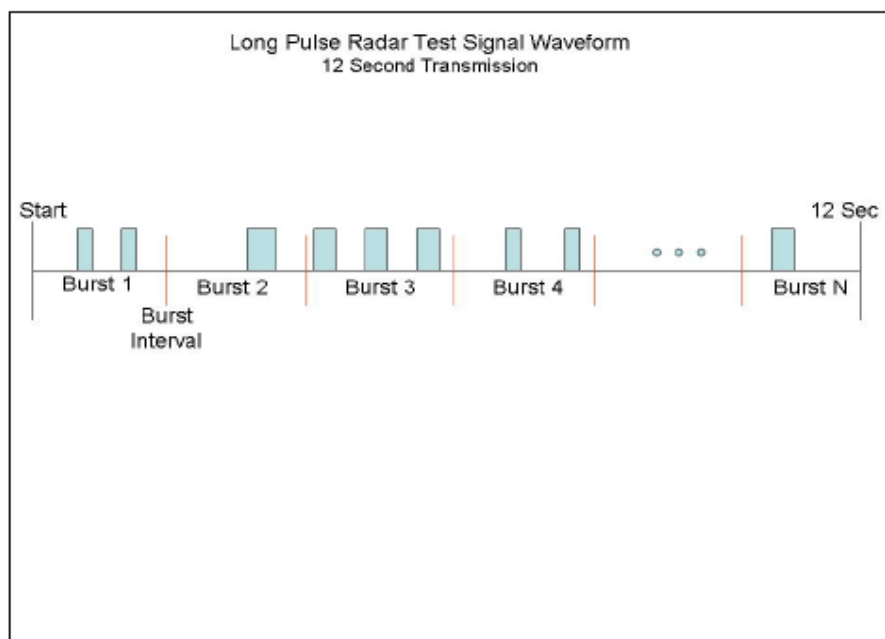
A representative example of a Long Pulse radar test waveform:

- 1) The total test signal length is 12 seconds.
- 2) 8 Bursts are randomly generated for the Burst_Count.
- 3) Burst 1 has 2 randomly generated pulses.
- 4) The pulse width (for both pulses) is randomly selected to be 75 microseconds.

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- 5) The PRI is randomly selected to be at 1213 microseconds.
- 6) Bursts 2 through 8 are generated using steps 3 – 5.
- 7) Each Burst is contained in even intervals of 1,500,000 microseconds. The starting location for Pulse 1, Burst 1 is randomly generated (1 to 1,500,000 minus the total Burst 1 length + 1 random PRI interval) at the 325,001 microsecond step. Bursts 2 through 8 randomly fall in successive 1,500,000 microsecond intervals (i.e. Burst 2 falls in the 1,500,001 – 3,000,000 microsecond range).

Graphical Representation of a Long Pulse radar Test Waveform



Frequency Hopping Radar Test Waveforms

Radar Type	Pulse Width (μsec)	PRI (μsec)	Pulses per Hop	Hopping Rate (kHz)	Hopping Sequence Length (msec)	Minimum Percentage of Successful Detection	Minimum Number of Trials
6	1	333	9	0.333	300	70%	30

For the Frequency Hopping Radar Type, the same *Burst* parameters are used for each waveform. The hopping sequence is different for each waveform and a 100-length segment is selected¹ from the hopping sequence defined by the following algorithm:

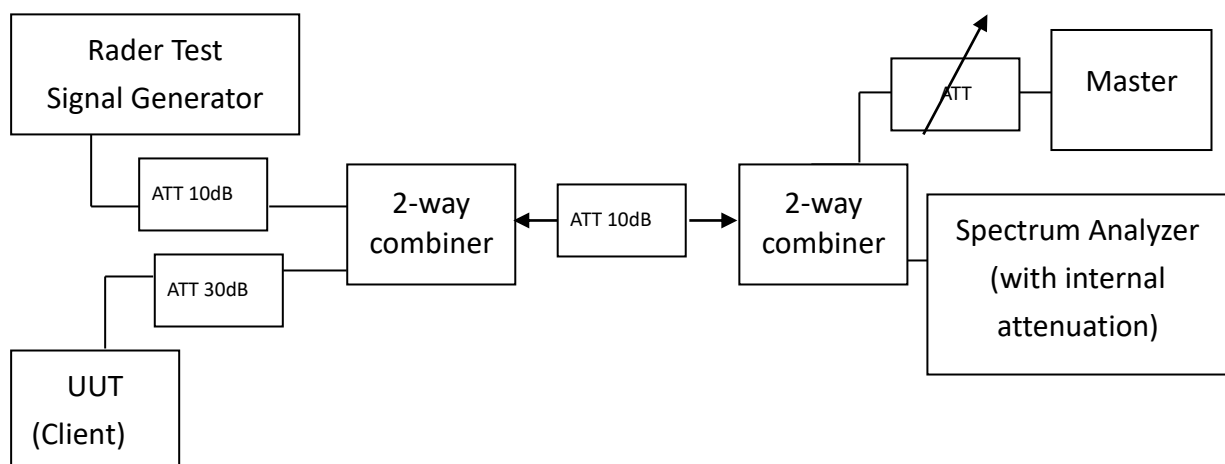
The first frequency in a hopping sequence is selected randomly from the group of 475 integer frequencies from 5250 – 5724 MHz. Next, the frequency that was just chosen is removed from the group and a frequency is randomly selected from the remaining 474 frequencies in the group. This process continues until all 475 frequencies are chosen for the set. For selection of a random frequency, the frequencies remaining within the group are always treated as equally likely.

7.6 Radar Waveform Calibration

The following equipment setup was used to calibrate the conducted radar waveform. A spectrum analyzer is used to establish the test signal level for each radar type. During this process, there were no transmissions by either Master or Client device. The spectrum analyzer was switched to the zero span (time domain) mode at the frequency of the radar waveform generator. The peak detection was utilized. The spectrum analyzer RBW and VBW were set to at least 3MHz.

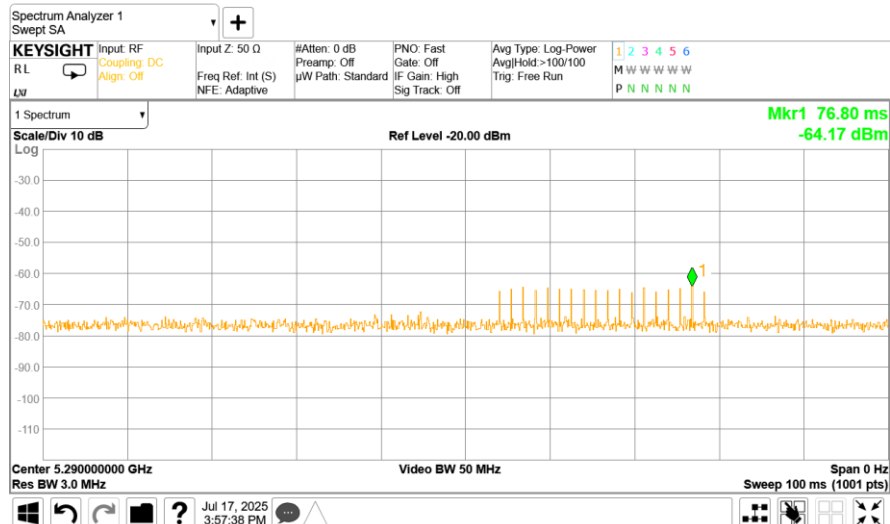
The signal generator amplitude and/ or step attenuators were set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was equal to the DFS detection threshold that is required for the tests.

The signal generator amplitude was set so that the power level measured at the spectrum analyzer was –64 dBm.

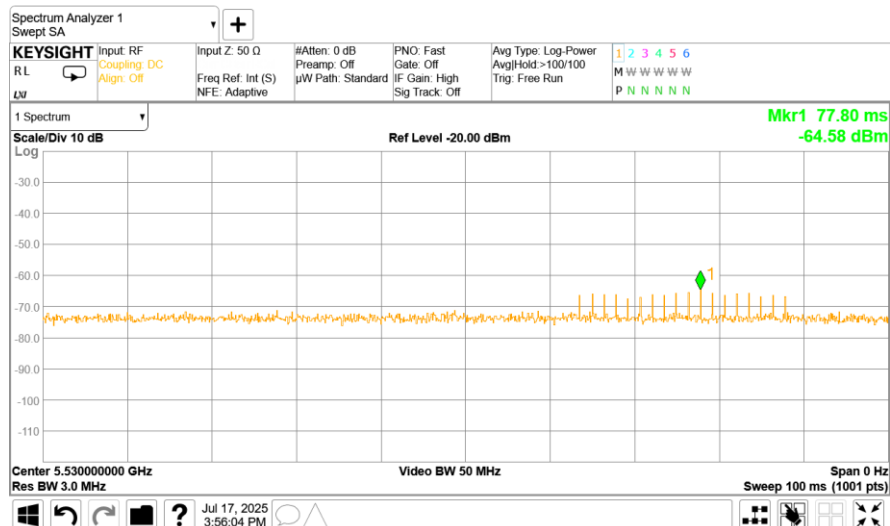


7.6.1 Radar Waveform Calibration Plot

Radar Type 0@802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5290MHz



Radar Type 0@802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5530MHz



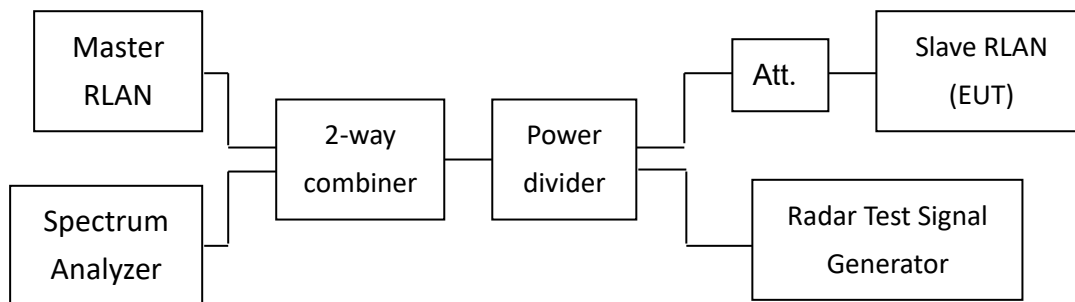
7.7 Test instruments and setup

7.7.1 Deviation about the radar waveform

No deviation.

7.7.2 Test setup

Setup for Client with injection at the Master (Client Mode without DFS detection)



7.8 DFS test results

7.8.1 Test summary

This EUT was defined as the Client without DFS detection.

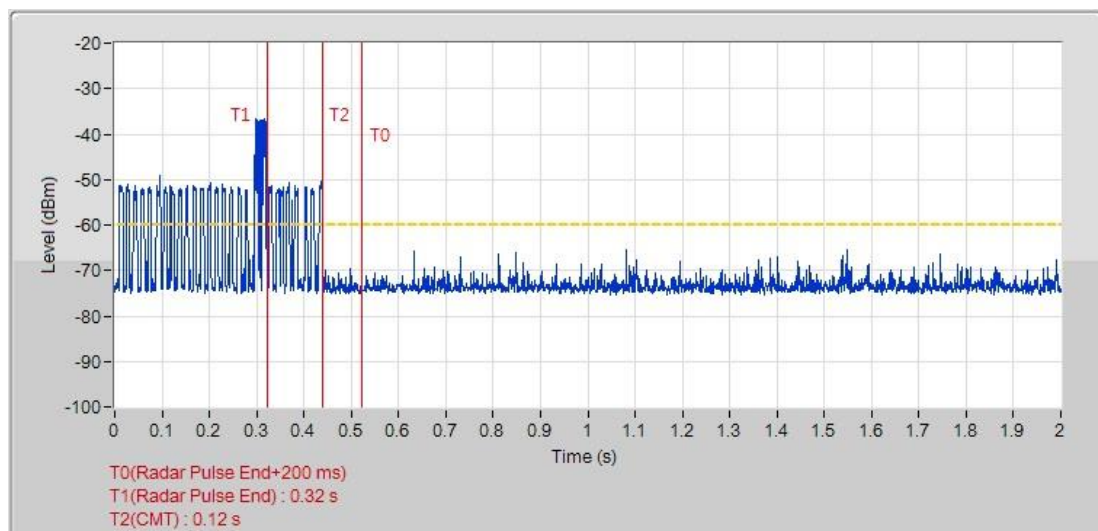
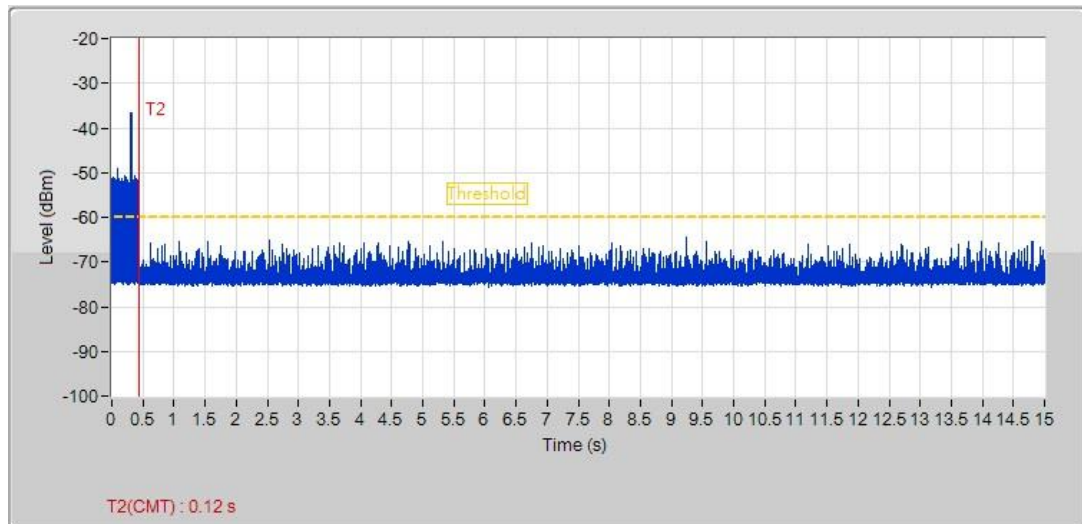
Clause	Parameter	Required	Result
15.407	DFS Detection Threshold	Not Required	N/A
15.407	Channel Availability Check Time	Not Required	N/A
15.407	Channel Move Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Channel Closing Transmission Time	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Non-Occupancy Period	Applicable	Pass
15.407	Uniform Spreading	Not Required	N/A
15.407	UNII Detection Bandwidth	Not Required	N/A

7.8.2 DFS test result

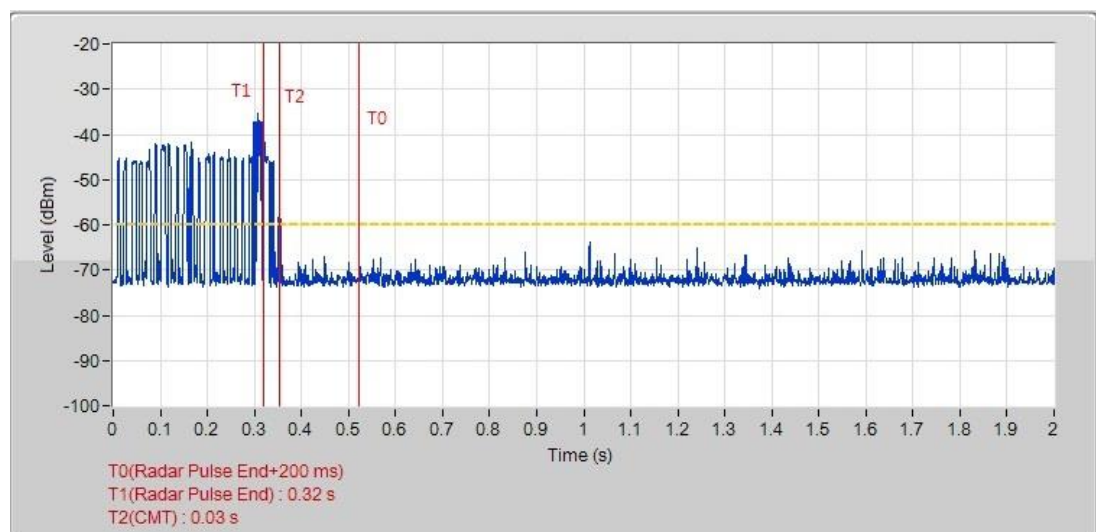
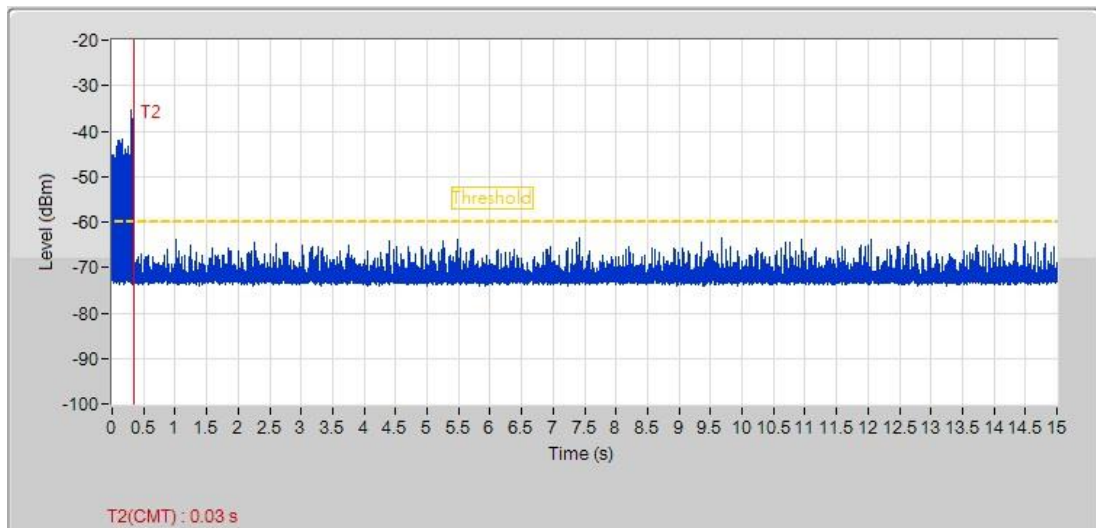
Mode	Channel	Channel Move Time(s)	Limit (s)	Channel Closing Transmission Time (ms)	Limit (ms)	Result
802.11ax(HE80)	58	0.12	10	0	60	Pass
802.11ax(HE80)	106	0.03	10	0	60	Pass

7.8.2.1 Channel Move & Closing Transmission time

Channel Move Time & Closing Time @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5290MHz

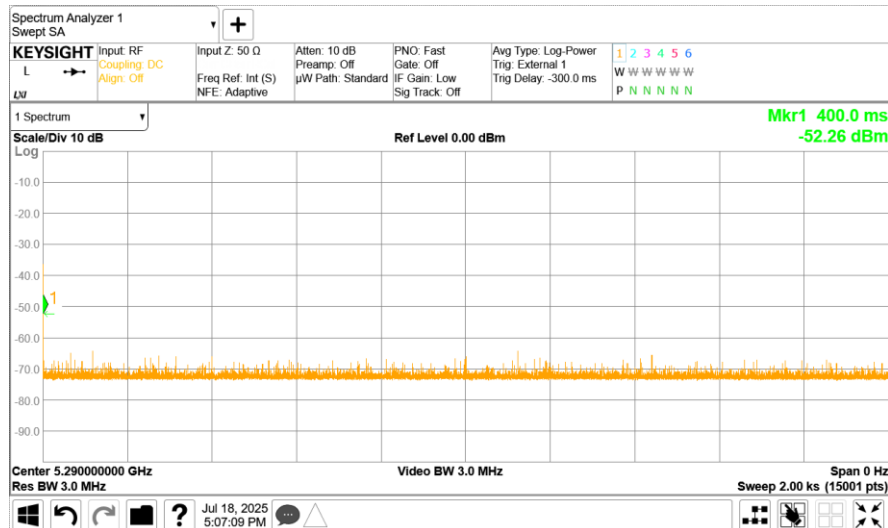


Channel Move Time & Closing Time @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5530MHz

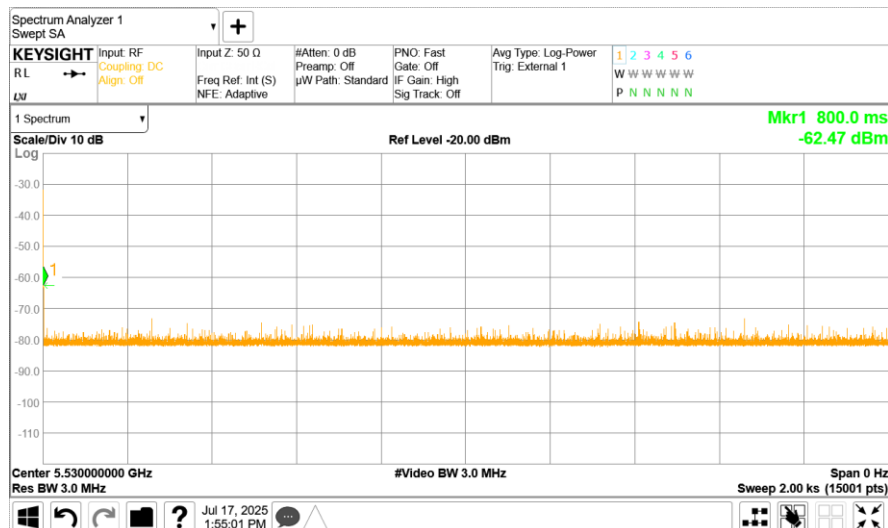


7.9 Non-Occupancy Period

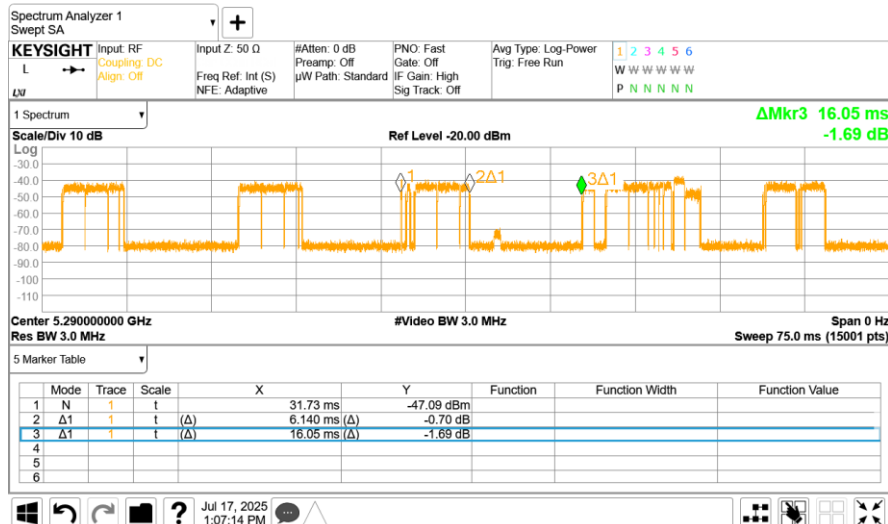
Non-Occupancy Period @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5290MHz



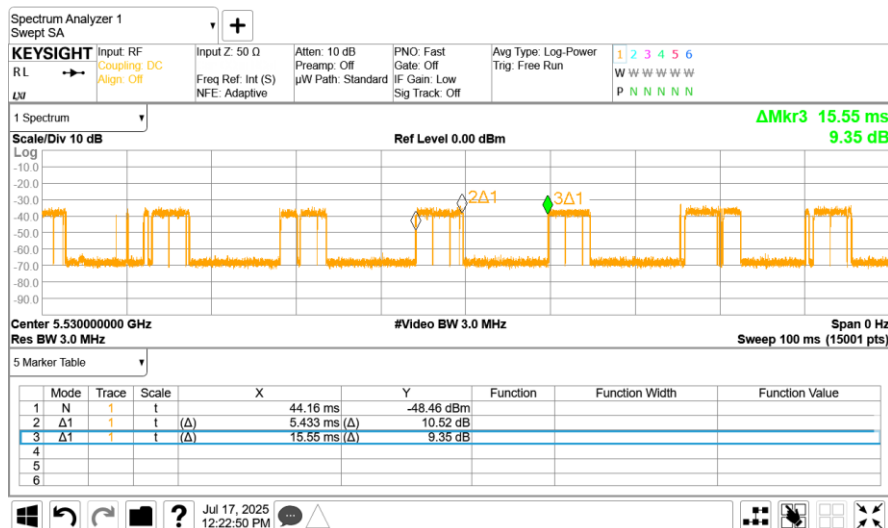
Non-Occupancy Period @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5530MHz



Duty Cycle @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5290MHz



Duty Cycle @802.11ax(VE80)Mode 5530MHz



8. AC Power Line Conducted Emission

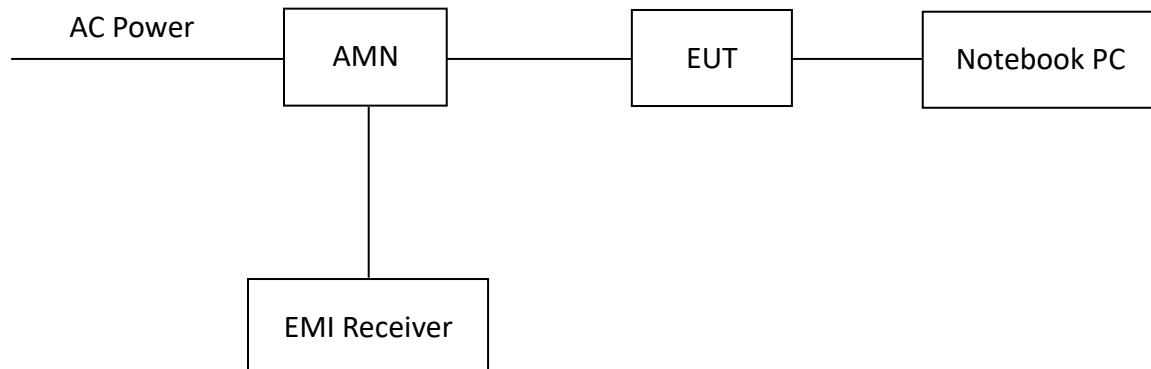
8.1 Measuring instrument setting

Receiver Function	Setting
Detector	QP
Start frequency	0.15MHz
Stop frequency	30MHz
IF bandwidth	9 kHz
Attenuation	10dB

8.2 Test Procedure

Step 1	Configure the EUT according to ANSI C63.10:2013. The EUT or host of EHT has to be placed 0.4 meter far from the conducting wall of the shielding room and at least 80 centimeters from any other grounded conducting surface.
Step 2	Connect EUT or host of EUT to the power mains through a line impedance stabilization network.
Step 3	All the companion devices are connected to the other LISN. The LISN should provide 50Uh/50ohms coupling impedance.
Step 4	The frequency range from 150 kHz to 30MHz was searched.
Step 5	Set the test-receiver system to peak detector and specified bandwidth with maximum hold mode.
Step 6	The measurement has to be done between each power line and ground at the power terminal.

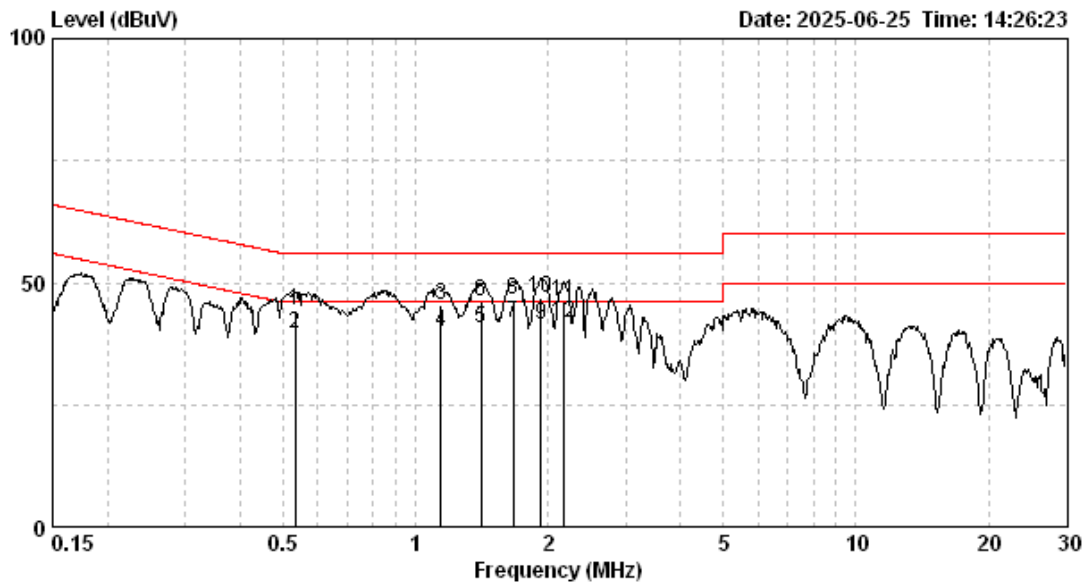
8.3 Test Diagram



8.4 Limit

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Limit (dBuV)	
	Q.P.	Ave.
0.15~0.50	66 – 56	56 – 46
0.50~5.00	56	46
5.00~30.0	60	50

8.5 Test Results

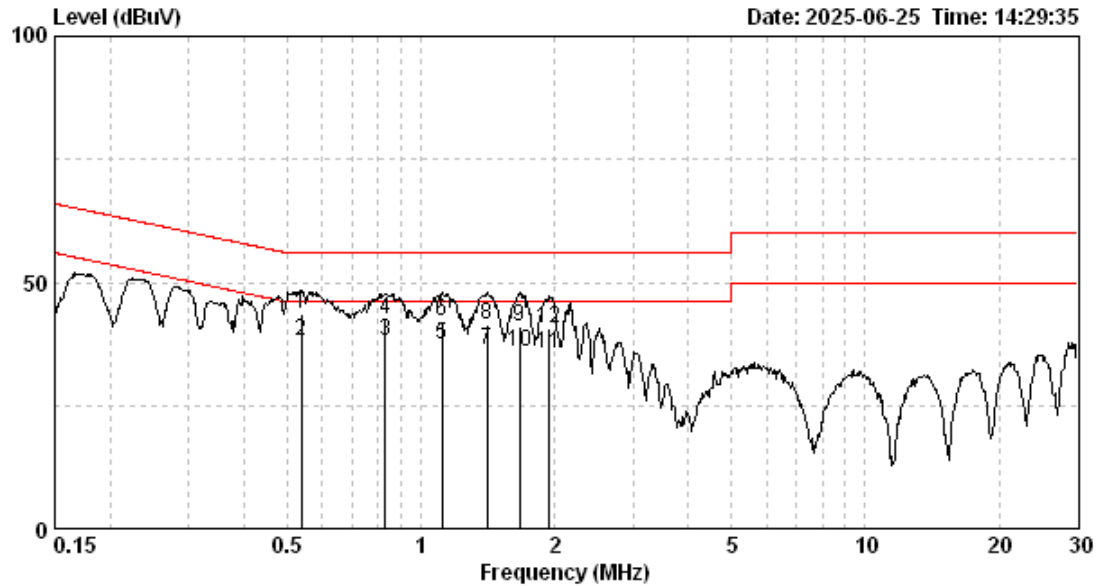


Test voltage : AC 110V / 60Hz
 Temp. / R.H. : 27 °C / 70 %
 Atmospheric pressure : 1009 hPa

Phase	Frequency (MHz)	Corr. Factor (dB)	Reading QP (dBuV)	Level QP (dBuV)	Limit QP (dBuV)	Reading AV (dBuV)	Level AV (dBuV)	Limit AV (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	
									QP	AV
LINE	0.532	0.12	44.19	44.31	56.00	39.49	39.61	46.00	-11.69	-6.39
LINE	1.141	0.14	45.17	45.30	56.00	39.92	40.06	46.00	-10.70	-5.94
LINE	1.411	0.14	45.96	46.11	56.00	40.59	40.74	46.00	-9.89	-5.26
LINE	1.671	0.15	46.50	46.66	56.00	41.67	41.83	46.00	-9.34	-4.17
LINE	1.928	0.16	46.83	46.99	56.00	41.27	41.43	46.00	-9.01	-4.57
LINE	2.167	0.17	45.82	45.99	56.00	41.64	41.81	46.00	-10.01	-4.19

Remark:

1. Corr. Factor (dB) = LISN Factor (dB) + Cable Loss (dB)
2. Level (dBuV) = Corr. Factor (dB) + Reading (dBuV)
3. Margin (dB) = Level (dBuV) – Limit (dBuV)



Test voltage : AC 110V / 60Hz
Temp. / R.H. : 27 °C / 70 %
Atmospheric pressure : 1009 hPa

Phase	Frequency (MHz)	Corr. Factor (dB)	Reading QP (dBuV)	Level QP (dBuV)	Limit QP (dBuV)	Reading AV (dBuV)	Level AV (dBuV)	Limit AV (dBuV)	Margin (dB)	
									QP	AV
NEUTRAL	0.538	0.13	43.52	43.64	56.00	38.02	38.15	46.00	-12.36	-7.85
NEUTRAL	0.830	0.14	42.25	42.39	56.00	38.06	38.20	46.00	-13.61	-7.80
NEUTRAL	1.117	0.15	41.96	42.12	56.00	37.34	37.50	46.00	-13.88	-8.50
NEUTRAL	1.411	0.16	41.24	41.40	56.00	36.20	36.36	46.00	-14.60	-9.64
NEUTRAL	1.671	0.16	40.77	40.94	56.00	35.73	35.90	46.00	-15.06	-10.10
NEUTRAL	1.949	0.17	40.48	40.65	56.00	35.22	35.39	46.00	-15.35	-10.61

Remark:

1. Corr. Factor (dB) = LISN Factor (dB) + Cable Loss (dB)
2. Level (dBuV) = Corr. Factor (dB) + Reading (dBuV)
3. Margin (dB) = Level (dBuV) – Limit (dBuV)

Appendix A: Test equipment list

Test Equipment	Brand	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
EMI Test Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9038B	MY63060107	2025/02/08	2026/02/27
Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5182B	MY56200111	2025/05/26	2026/05/25
Spectrum analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9020B	MY63450146	2025/02/14	2026/02/13
Active Loop Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	FMZB1519	1519-067	2024/12/11	2025/12/10
Broadband Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9168	9168-172	2024/12/30	2025/12/29
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120 D	9120D-456	2024/12/10	2025/12/09
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9170	BBHA9170159	2024/08/12	2025/08/11
Pre-Amplifier	SGH	SGH118	20220105-1	2025/01/14	2026/01/13
Pre-amplifier	SGH	SGH184	20201124-1	2024/10/08	2025/10/07
Cable	SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 104	295105/4	2025/02/27	2026/02/26
Cable	SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 104P	CB0005	2025/02/27	2026/02/26
Cable	SUHNER	SUCOFLEX 104P	9403 / 4P	2024/11/22	2025/11/21
Hight Pass Filter	Reactel	7HS-3G/18G-S11	N/A	2025/05/22	2026/05/21
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	0844001	2024/12/07	2025/12/06
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2491A	031543	2024/12/07	2025/12/06
Attenuator	PE	PE7001-20	N/A	2024/05/23	2025/05/22
966-2_3m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	CHANCE MOST	CEM-966_2	N/A	2024/07/30	2025/07/29
Test software	Audix	e3	V9	NCR	NCR

Note: No Calibration Required (NCR).

Test Equipment	Brand	Model No.	Serial No.	Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	100059	2024/09/11	2025/09/10
LISN	R&S	ESH3-Z5	838979/014	2024/08/02	2025/08/01
Cable	SUHNER	EMCCFD300-B M-NM-6000	170502	2025/06/24	2026/06/23
Test software	Audix	e3	V4.20040112L	NCR	NCR
Test site	Intertek	Con-2	N/A	NCR	NCR

Note: No Calibration Required (NCR).

Appendix B: Measurement Uncertainty

This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95 % confidence level using a coverage factor of $k=2$.

Item	Uncertainty
Radiated disturbances from 9kHz~30MHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	2.73 dB
Vertically polarized radiated disturbances from 30MHz~1GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.91 dB
Horizontally polarized radiated disturbances from 30MHz~1GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.49 dB
Vertically polarized Radiated disturbances from 1GHz~18GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.71 dB
Horizontally polarized Radiated disturbances from 1GHz~18GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.71 dB
Vertically polarized Radiated disturbances from 18GHz~40GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.26 dB
Horizontally polarized Radiated disturbances from 18GHz~40GHz in a semi-anechoic chamber at a distance of 3m	3.26 dB
Conducted Measurement	0.69 dB
AC Power Line Conducted Emission	1.31 dB