



TEST REPORT

Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-70-4904-0113 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR26-SRF0126 Page (1) of (101)	KCTL
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1. Client

- Name : IRIVER
- Address : 5, Bangbae-ro 18-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2026-04-06

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product / Model : SP4000T / PPF52

4. Manufacturer / Country of Origin : IRIVER / Korea

5. FCC ID : 2BO2WPPF52

5. Date of Test : 2026-05-07 to 2026-06-16

6. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing
 (Address: 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea)

7. Test method used : FCC Part 15 Subpart E, 15.407

8. Test Result : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Yeon Kim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Euijung Kim (Signature)
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2026-06-17

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REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2026-06-17	Originally issued	-

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General remarks for test reports

Statement concerning the uncertainty of the measurement systems used for the tests

(may be required by the product standard or client)

☐ Internal procedure used for type testing through which traceability of the measuring uncertainty has been established:

Procedure number, issue date and title:

Calculations leading to the reported values are on file with the testing laboratory that conducted the testing.

☒ Statement not required by the standard or client used for type testing

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1. General information

Client : IRIVER
 Address : 5, Bangbae-ro 18-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
 Manufacturer : IRIVER
 Address : 5, Bangbae-ro 18-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
 Factory : SEP CO.,LTD.
 Address : 100, Saneop-ro 92beon-gil, Gwonseon-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea
 Laboratory : Eurofins KCTL Co.,Ltd.
 Address : 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
 Accreditations : FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132
 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056
 CAB Identifier: KR0040
 ISED Number: 8035A
 KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test : SP4000T
 Model : PPF52
 Modulation technique : Bluetooth(BDR/EDR) : GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK
 Bluetooth(BLE) : GFSK
 WIFI(802.11a/b/g/n/ac) : DSSS, OFDM, OFDMA
 Number of channels : Bluetooth : 79 ch
 BLE : 40 ch
 2.4 GHz WLAN : 11 ch (20 MHz), 7 ch (40 MHz)
 UNII-1 : 4 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)
 UNII-3 : 5 ch (20 MHz), 2 ch (40 MHz), 1 ch (80 MHz)
 Power source : DC 3.8 V
 Antenna specification : LPS Antenna
 Antenna gain :

	ANT1	ANT2
BT/BLE/2.4 GHz WLAN	-2.792 dBi	-3.188 dBi
5 GHz WLAN UNII-1	-2.519 dBi	-3.543 dBi
5 GHz WLAN UNII-3	-7.304 dBi	-4.737 dBi

 Frequency range : Bluetooth : 2 402 MHz ~ 2 480 MHz (BDR/EDR/BLE)
 2.4 GHz WLAN : 2 412 MHz ~ 2 462 MHz (802.11b/g/n_HT20)
 2 422 MHz ~ 2 452 MHz (802.11n_HT40)
 UNII-1 : 5 180 MHz ~ 5 240 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20)
 5 190 MHz ~ 5 230 MHz (802.11n_HT40)
 5 210 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80/ax_HE80)
 UNII-3 : 5 745 MHz ~ 5 825 MHz (802.11a/n_HT20)
 5 755 MHz ~ 5 795 MHz (802.11n_HT40)
 5 775 MHz (802.11ac_VHT80/ax_HE80)
 Software version : 1.0
 Hardware version : 1.0
 Test device serial No. : SP4000T TP-31, SP4000T ES-63 (Conducted)
 SP4000T TP-17(Radiated)
 Operation temperature : 0 °C ~ 40 °C

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Rechargeable Lithium-Ion Battery	Shenzhen Honcell Energy Co., Ltd.	HCP826387PNFC	N/A	DC 3.8 V, 7450 mAh 28.31 Wh

2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:

WLAN 5 GHz(802.11a/n_HT20/40/acVHT80/ax_HE80)

UNII-1

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
36	5 180
40	5 200
48	5 240

UNII-3

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
149	5 745
157	5 785
165	5 825

Table 2.2.1. 802.11a/n_HT20 mode

UNII-1

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
38	5 190
46	5 230

UNII-3

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
151	5 755
159	5 795

Table 2.2.2. 802.11n_HT40 mode

UNII-1

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
42	5 210

UNII-3

Ch.	Frequency (MHz)
155	5 775

Table 2.2.3 802.11ac_VHT80/ax_HE80 mode

2.3. RF power setting in TEST SW

Test Program	Test Mode	Frequency	RF Power setting value		
		[MHz]	ANT1	ANT2	MIMO
ADB	802.11a	5 180	15	15	-
		5 200	15	15	-
		5 240	15	15	-
		5 745	18	18	-
		5 785	18	18	-
		5 825	18	18	-
	802.11n_HT20	5 180	-	-	15
		5 200	-	-	15
		5 240	-	-	15
		5 745	-	-	18
		5 785	-	-	18
		5 825	-	-	18
	802.11n_HT40	5 190	-	-	15
		5 230	-	-	15
		5 755	-	-	13
		5 795	-	-	13
	802.11ac_VHT80	5 210	-	-	15
		5 775	-	-	14
	802.11ax_HE80	5 210	-	-	15
		5 775	-	-	14

2.4. Simultaneously transmission condition

Item	Technology	Test Mode	Frequency [MHz]
Case 1	WLAN 2.4 GHz Ant 1	802.11n HT40	2 452
	Bluetooth	3DH-1	2 441
Case 2	WLAN 2.4 GHz Ant 2	802.11n HT40	2 422
	Bluetooth	3DH-1	2 441
Case 3	WLAN 5 GHz Ant 1	802.11a	5 745
	Bluetooth	3DH-1	2 441
Case 4	WLAN 5 GHz Ant 2	802.11a	5 180
	Bluetooth	3DH-1	2 441
Case 5	WLAN 5 GHz MIMO	802.11ac VHT80	5 210
	Bluetooth	3DH-1	2 441

Notes.

1. Simultaneous condition was performed as a worst case which is configured as a combination of lowest margin for each mode during radiated spurious emission.
2. For simultaneous spurious emission test result, please refer to 15.247_Bluetooth test report.

2.5. Duty Cycle Factor

SISO

Test mode	Period (ms)	T _{On} time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11a	1.367	1.360	0.994 3	99.43	0.02

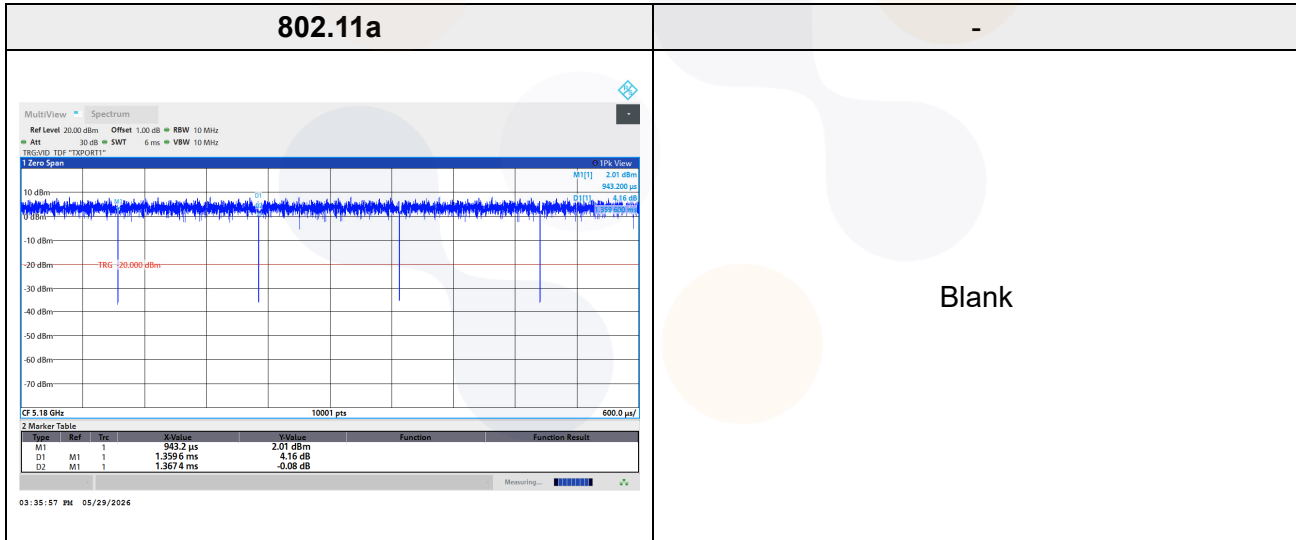
MIMO

Test mode	Period (ms)	T _{On} time (ms)	Duty cycle		Duty Cycle Factor (dB)
			(Linear)	(%)	
802.11n_HT20	0.606	0.598	0.987 6	98.76	0.05
802.11n_HT40	0.318	0.310	0.976 7	97.67	0.10
802.11ac_VHT80	0.296	0.289	0.975 0	97.50	0.11
802.11ax_HE80	0.287	0.279	0.974 2	97.42	0.11

Notes.

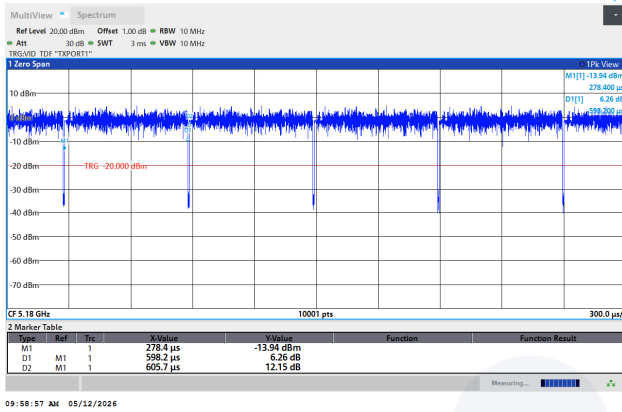
1. Duty cycle (Linear) = T_{On} time / Period
2. DCF(Duty cycle factor) = 10log(1/duty cycle)
3. DCF is not compensated to average result if the duty cycle is more than 98%

SISO

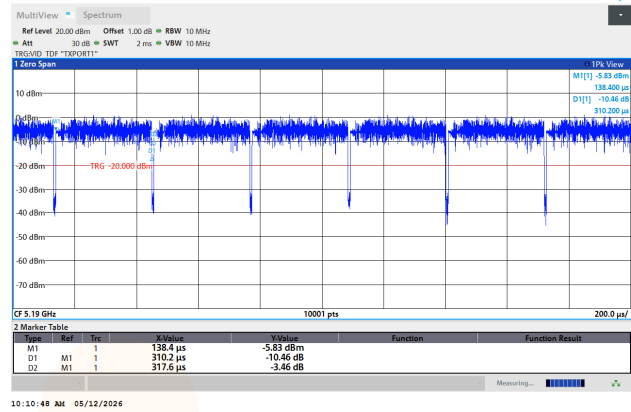


MIMO

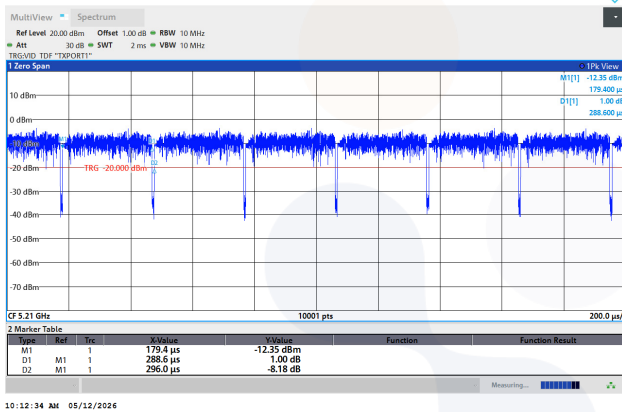
802.11n_HT20



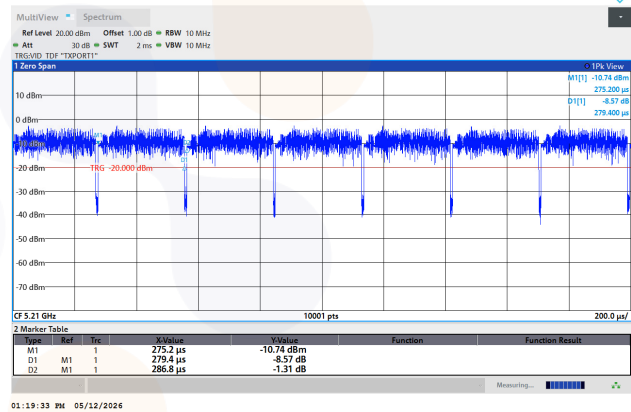
802.11n_HT40



802.11ac_VHT80



802.11ax_HE80 / SU



3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 15.203:

An intentional radiator antenna shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party can be used with the device. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section.

- The transmitter has attached LPS Antenna (internal antenna) on the board.
- The E.U.T Complies with the requirement of §15.203, §15.407

3.1 Antenna information

Mode	SISO		CDD	SDM
	ANT1	ANT2	ANT1 + 2	ANT1 + 2
802.11a	√	√	×	×
802.11n HT20	×	×	√	√
802.11n HT40	×	×	√	√
802.11ac VHT80	×	×	√	√
802.11ax HE80	×	×	√	√

√ = Support, × = Not support

3.2 Directional Gain Calculations

According to clause F), 2), d), (i) and (ii) of KDB 662911 D01 Multiple Transmitter Output, Directional gain may be calculated by using the formulas as below.

Directional Antenna Gain

Band	ANT1 Gain (dBi)	ANT2 Gain (dBi)	Power Directional Gain (dBi)
UNII 1	-2.52	-3.54	-0.01
UNII 3	-7.30	-4.74	-2.92

correlated_CDD

Band	ANT1 Gain (dBi)	ANT2 Gain (dBi)	Power Directional Gain (dBi)
UNII 1	-2.52	-3.54	-3.00
UNII 3	-7.30	-4.74	-5.83

Uncorrelated_SDM

Note.

1. Correlated_CDD

Unequal antenna gains, with equal transmit powers. For antenna gains given by $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_N$ dBi
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G_1/20} + 10^{G_2/20} + \dots + 10^{G_N/20})^2 / N_{ANT}]$ dBi

Sample calculation

In case of UNII 1, directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{-2.52/20} + 10^{-3.54/20})^2 / 2] = -0.01$ dBi

2. Uncorrelated_SDM

Unequal antenna gains, with equal transmit powers. For antenna gains given by $G_1, G_2, \dots, G_N$ dBi
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G_1/10} + 10^{G_2/10} + \dots + 10^{G_N/10}) / N_{ANT}]$ dBi

Sample calculation

In case of UNII 1, directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{-2.52/10} + 10^{-3.54/10}) / 2] = -3.00$ dBi

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test Condition	Test results
15.407(a)	Maximum conducted output power	Conducted	Pass
15.407(a)	Maximum power spectral density		Pass
15.407(a)	26 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.407(e)	6 dB Channel Bandwidth		Pass
15.207(a)	AC Conducted Emissions		Pass
15.407(b), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Radiated	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band		Pass

Notes:

1. All modes of operation and data rates were investigated. The test results shown in the following sections represent the worst case emissions.
2. According to exploratory test no any obvious emission were detected from 9 kHz to 30 MHz. Although these tests were performed other than open field site, adequate comparison measurements were confirmed against 30 m open field site. Therefore sufficient tests were made to demonstrate that the alternative site produces results that correlate with the ones of tests made in an open field based on KDB 414788.
3. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation.
4. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
 - ♦ ANSI C63.10-2020+Cor.1-2023
 - ♦ KDB 789033 D02 v02r01
 - ♦ KDB 662911 D01 v02r01
5. The worst-case data rates were:
 - 802.11a mode: 6Mbps
 - 802.11n_HT20 mode: MCS8
 - 802.11n_HT40 mode: MCS8
 - 802.11ac_VHT80 mode: MCS0
 - 802.11ax_HE80_SU mode: MCS0

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2020.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k=2$ to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty ($\pm$)	
Conducted RF Power	0.9 dB	
Conducted spurious emission	1.7 dB	
Radiated Emissions	Below 30 MHz	2.4 dB
	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz	2.6 dB
	1 000 MHz to 18 000 MHz	4.7 dB
	Above 18 000 MHz	4.8 dB
Conducted Emissions	150 kHz to 30 MHz	2.8 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.

With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	10.09	9 000	11.08
50	10.13	10 000	11.43
100	10.18	11 000	11.58
200	10.26	12 000	11.79
300	10.31	13 000	11.88
400	10.37	14 000	11.90
500	10.42	15 000	12.09
600	10.45	16 000	12.23
700	10.49	17 000	12.24
800	10.53	18 000	12.23
900	10.55	19 000	12.32
1 000	10.50	20 000	12.49
2 000	10.71	21 000	13.47
3 000	10.84	22 000	11.64
4 000	10.93	23 000	12.27
5 000	10.98	24 000	12.69
6 000	11.07	25 000	12.44
7 000	11.20	26 000	12.07
8 000	11.34	26 500	12.43

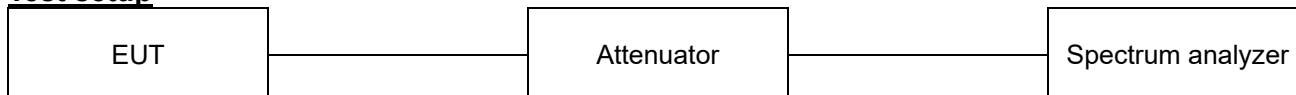
Note.

Offset(dB) = RF cable loss(dB) + Attenuator

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum conducted output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(a),

Band	EUT category		Conducted output power limit
UNII-1		Outdoor access point	1 W (30 dBm)
		Indoor access point	
		Fixed point-to-point access point	
	√	Client device	250 mW (23.98 dBm)
UNII-2A			250 mW or 11 dBm + 10logB ¹⁾
UNII-2C			250 mW or 11 dBm + 10logB ¹⁾
UNII-3		√	1 W (30 dBm)

Note:

1) Conducted output power limit B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth.

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10-Section 12.4.2.2

KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section E.2.d)

Test settings

Used test method is Section E.3.a)

◆ KDB 789033 D02 v02r01

Section E.3.a)

a) Method PM (Measurement using an RF average power meter):

- (i) Measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The EUT is configured to transmit continuously or to transmit with a constant duty cycle.
 - At all times when the EUT is transmitting, it must be transmitting at its maximum power control level.
 - The integration period of the power meter exceeds the repetition period of the transmitted signal by at least a factor of five.
- (ii) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B.
- (iii) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the on and off periods of the transmitter.
- (iv) Adjust the measurement in dBm by adding 10 log (1/x) where x is the duty cycle (e.g., 10 log (1/0.25) if the duty cycle is 25%).

Test results

SISO

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured power (dBm)		DCF (dB)	Conducted output power (dBm)		Conducted Power Limit (dBm)
						Average		
			ANT1	ANT2		ANT1	ANT2	
802.11a	UNII-1	5 180	5.63	11.20	-	5.63	11.20	23.98
		5 200	4.63	10.95		4.63	10.95	
		5 240	5.53	10.34		5.53	10.34	
	UNII-3	5 745	12.71	13.08		12.71	13.08	30.00
		5 785	11.95	13.52		11.95	13.52	
		5 825	10.85	13.57		10.85	13.57	

Note:

1. Conducted Output power(dBm) = Reading (dBm) + D.C.F (dB)

MIMO

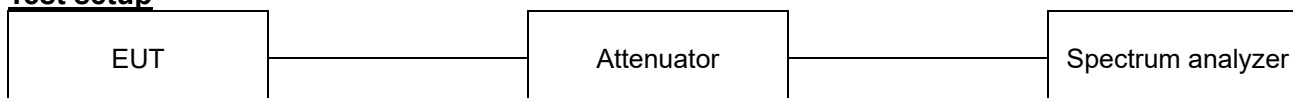
Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured power (dBm)		DCF (dB)	Conducted output power (dBm)	Conducted Power Limit (dBm)
			ANT1	ANT2		Average	
802.11n HT20	UNII-1	5 180	5.25	8.82	-	10.40	23.98
		5 200	5.15	8.24		9.97	
		5 240	5.74	7.15		9.51	
	UNII-3	5 745	12.67	12.92		15.81	30.00
		5 785	11.47	13.10		15.37	
		5 825	9.66	13.11		14.72	
802.11n HT40	UNII-1	5 190	6.00	6.24	0.10	9.23	23.98
		5 230	6.00	4.40		8.38	
	UNII-3	5 755	8.14	8.42		11.39	30.00
		5 795	7.07	8.76		11.11	
802.11ac VHT80	UNII-1	5 210	5.84	6.48	0.11	9.29	23.98
	UNII-3	5 775	8.31	8.98		11.78	30.00
802.11ax HE80 SU	UNII-1	5 210	6.19	6.54	0.11	9.49	23.98
	UNII-3	5 775	8.25	9.27		11.91	30.00

Note:

1. Conducted Output power(dBm) = Reading $10\log(10^{(ANT1/10)} + 10^{(ANT2/10)})$ (dBm) + D.C.F (dB)

7.2. Maximum Power Spectral Density

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(a)

Band	EUT category		Limit
UNII-1		Outdoor access point	17 dBm/MHz
		Indoor access point	
		Fixed point-to-point access point	
	√	Client device	11 dBm/MHz
UNII-2A			11 dBm/MHz
UNII-2C			11 dBm/MHz
UNII-3		√	30 dBm/500 kHz

Notes:

When using transmitting antennas with a directional gain exceeding 6 dBi, the maximum conducted output power and the output power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceed 6 dBi

Test procedure

ANSI C63.10 -Section 12.6, 12.4.2.4

KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section F

Test settings (12.6)

Notwithstanding that some regulatory requirements refer to peak power spectral density (PPSD), in some cases the intent is to measure the maximum value of the time average of the power spectral density during a period of continuous transmission. The procedure for this method is as follows:

- Create an average power spectrum for the EUT operating mode being tested by following the instructions in 12.4.2 for measuring maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer or EMI receiver; that is, select the appropriate test method (SA-1, SA-2, SA-3, or their respective alternatives) 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 the power meter method PM.)
- Use the peak search function on the instrument to find the peak of the spectrum.
- Make the following corrections to the peak value of the spectrum, if applicable:
 - If method SA-2 or SA-2A was used, then add $[10 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle, to the peak of the spectrum.
 - If method SA-3A was used and the linear mode was used in step h) of 12.4.2.7, add 1 dB to the final result to compensate for the difference between linear averaging and power averaging.
- The result is the PPSD.
- The procedure in item a) through item c) requires the use of 1 MHz resolution bandwidth to satisfy the 1 MHz measurement bandwidth specified by some regulatory authorities.⁸⁵ This requirement also permits use of resolution bandwidths less than 1 MHz "provided that the measured power is integrated to show the total power over the measurement bandwidth" (i.e., 1 MHz). If measurements are performed using a reduced resolution bandwidth and integrated over 1 MHz bandwidth, the following adjustments to the procedures apply:
 - Set $RBW \geq 1 / T$, where T is defined in 12.2 a).
 - Set $VBW \geq [3 \times RBW]$.

- 3) Care shall be taken such that the measurements are performed during a period of continuous transmission or are corrected upward for duty cycle.

Test settings (12.4.2.4)

Method SA-2 uses trace averaging across ON and OFF times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction. The procedure for this method is as follows:

- Measure the duty cycle D of the transmitter output signal as described in 12.2.
- Set span to encompass the entire 99% OBW of the signal.
- Set RBW = 1 MHz.
- Set VBW ≥ 3 MHz.
- Number of points in sweep $\geq [2 \times \text{span} / \text{RBW}]$. (This gives bin-to-bin spacing $\leq \text{RBW} / 2$, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
- Sweep time = auto.
- Detector = Power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.
- Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run.”
- 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 such that the average accurately represents the true average over the ON and OFF periods of the transmitter.
- Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the 99% OBW of the signal using the instrument’s band-power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW or OBW band-edges. If the instrument does not have a band-power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 MHz intervals extending across the 99% OBW of the spectrum.

Add $[10 \log (1 / D)]$, where D is the duty cycle, to the measured power 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 $[10 \log (1 / 0.25)] = 6$ dB if the duty cycle is 25%.

Test results

Power spectral density

SISO

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dB m/MHz)		DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dB m/MHz)		Limit (dB m/MHz)
			ANT1	ANT2		ANT1	ANT2	
802.11a	UNII-1	5 180	-7.71	1.01	-	-7.71	1.01	11.00
		5 200	-8.13	0.77		-8.13	0.77	
		5 240	-8.05	-0.03		-8.05	-0.03	

Note:

- Maximum PSD(dBm/MHz) = Reading (dBm/MHz) + DCF(dB)

MIMO

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dB m/MHz)		DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dB m/MHz)	Limit (dB m/MHz)
			ANT1	ANT2			
802.11n HT20	UNII-1	5 180	-7.75	-1.24	-	-0.36	11.00
		5 200	-7.50	-1.51		-0.53	
		5 240	-7.11	-1.65		-0.56	
802.11n HT40		5 190	-10.52	-6.22	0.10	-4.75	
		5 230	-10.16	-6.61		-4.92	
802.11ac VHT80		5 210	-11.65	-10.00	0.11	-7.63	
802.11ax HE80 SU		5 210	-13.79	-10.30	0.11	-8.58	

Note:

- Maximum PSD(dB m/MHz) = $10\log(10^{(ANT1/10)} + 10^{(ANT2/10)})$ (dB m/MHz) + D.C.F(dB)

SISO

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm/ 500 kHz)		DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dBm/ 500 kHz)		Limit (dBm/ 500 kHz)
			ANT1	ANT2		ANT1	ANT2	
802.11a	UNII-3	5 745	-0.63	-1.48	-	-0.63	-1.48	30.00
		5 785	-1.42	-1.22		-1.42	-1.22	
		5 825	-2.90	-0.56		-2.90	-0.56	

Note:

- Maximum PSD(dB m/500 kHz) = Reading (dB m/500 kHz) + DCF(dB)

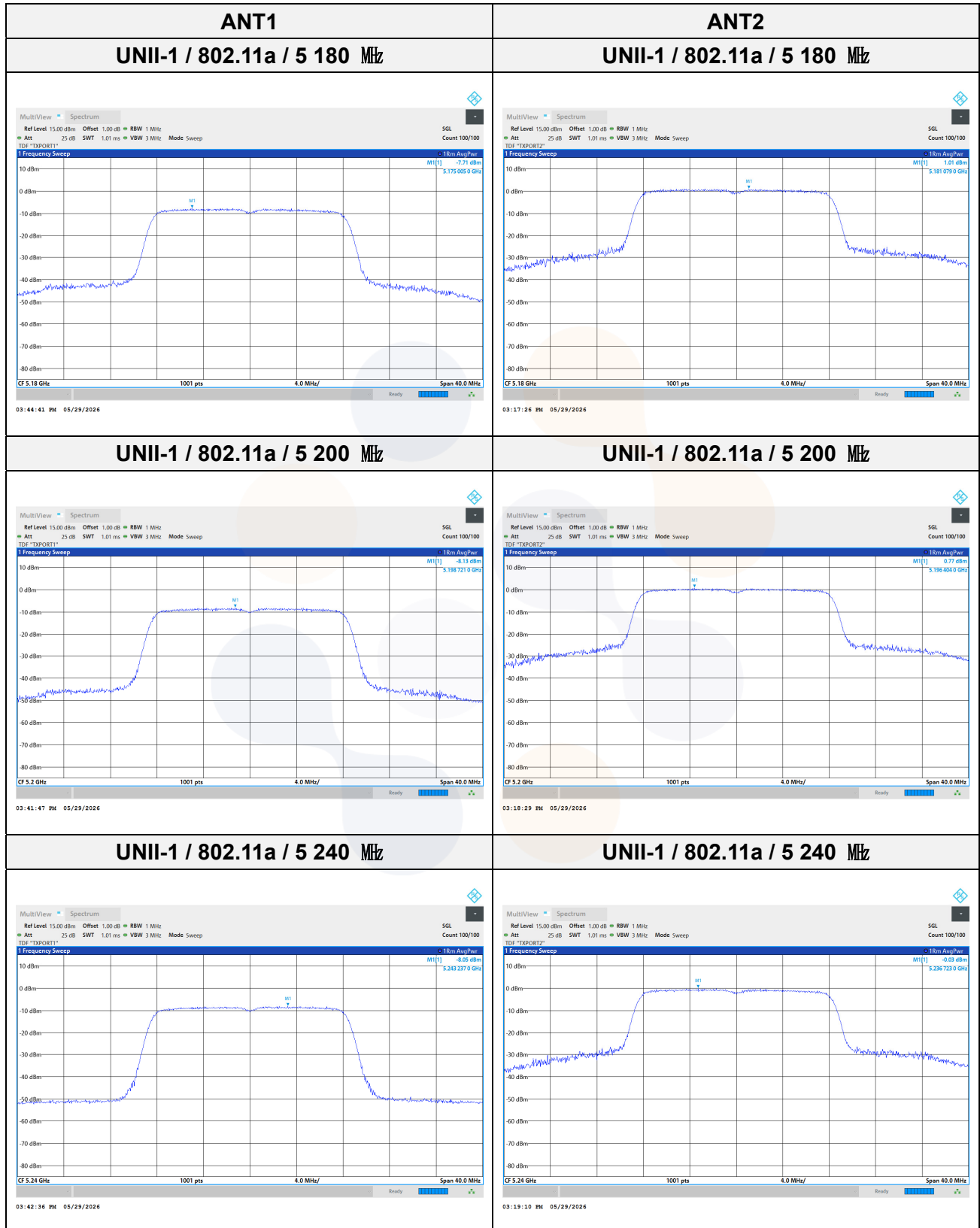
MIMO

Test mode	Band	Frequency (MHz)	Measured PSD (dBm/ 500 kHz)		DCF (dB)	Maximum PSD (dBm/ 500 kHz)	Limit (dBm/ 500 kHz)
			ANT1	ANT2			
802.11n HT20	UNII-3	5 745	-2.79	-2.87	-	0.18	30.00
		5 785	-3.70	-2.55		-0.08	
		5 825	-4.96	-1.88		-0.14	
802.11n HT40		5 755	-9.86	-9.56	0.10	-6.59	
		5 795	-10.71	-9.55		-6.98	
802.11ac VHT80		5 775	-12.26	-12.19	0.11	-9.10	
802.11ax HE80 SU		5 775	-11.84	-12.37	0.11	-8.97	

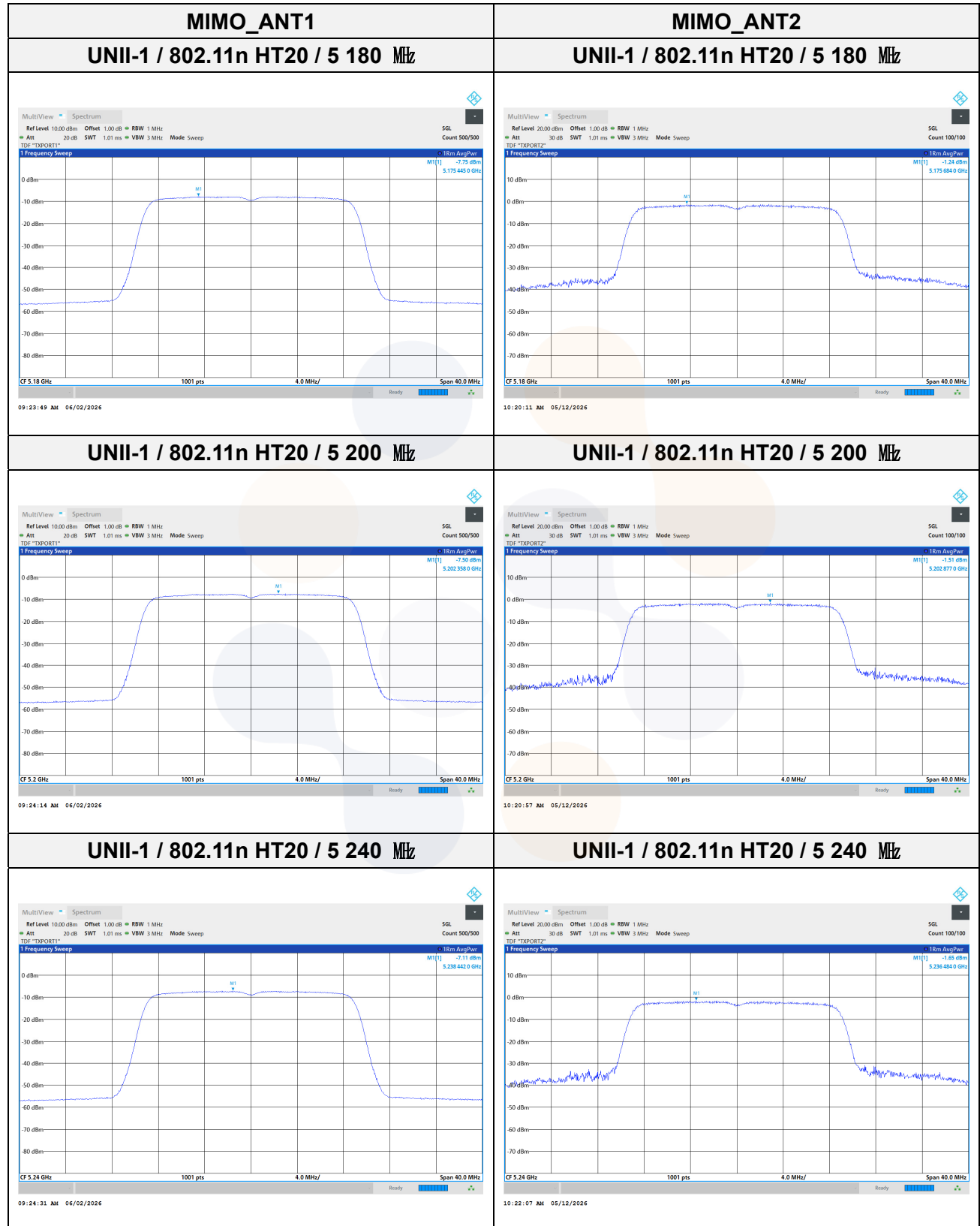
Note:

- Maximum PSD(dB m/500 kHz) = $10\log(10^{(ANT1/10)} + 10^{(ANT2/10)})$ (dB m/500 kHz) + D.C.F(dB)

SISO

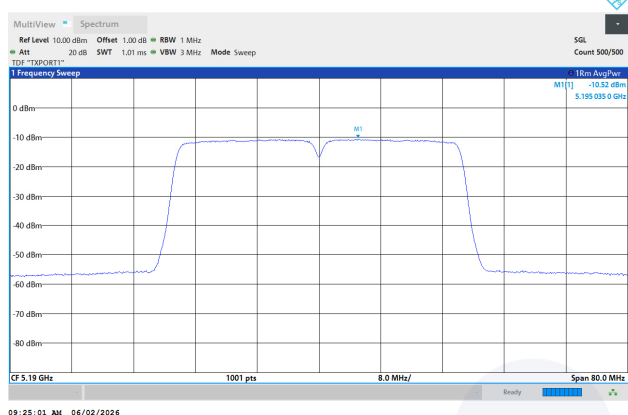


MIMO



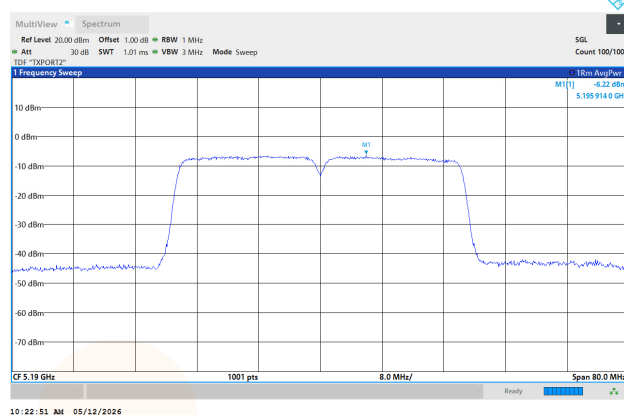
MIMO_ANT1

UNII-1 / 802.11n HT40 / 5 190 MHz



MIMO_ANT2

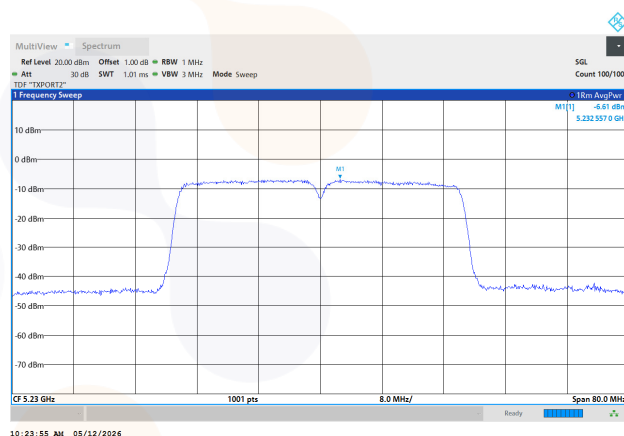
UNII-1 / 802.11n HT40 / 5 190 MHz



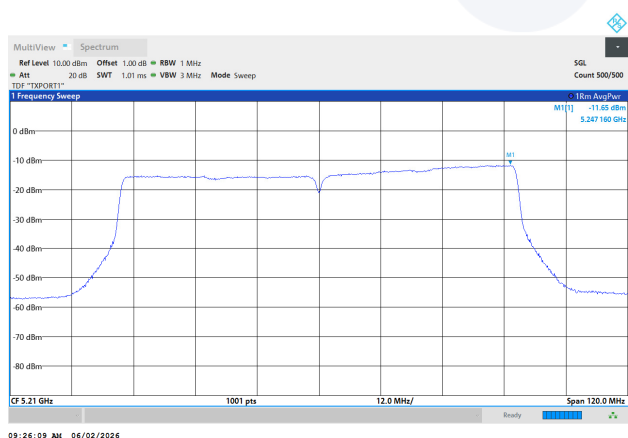
UNII-1 / 802.11n HT40 / 5 230 MHz



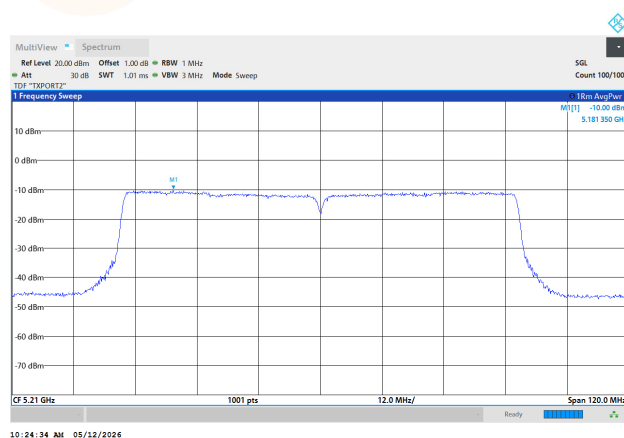
UNII-1 / 802.11n HT40 / 5 230 MHz



UNII-1 / 802.11ac VHT80 / 5 210 MHz

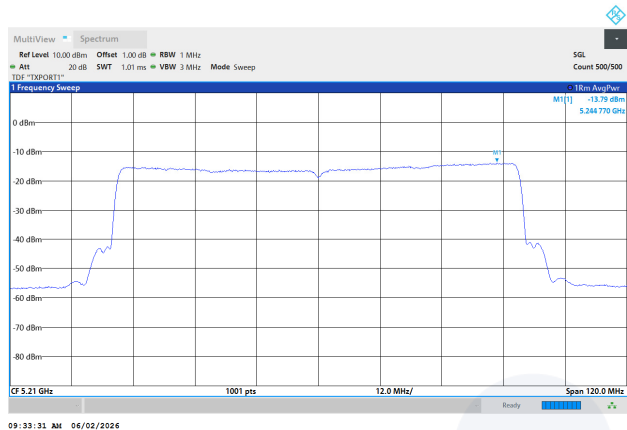


UNII-1 / 802.11ac VHT80 / 5 210 MHz



MIMO_ANT1

UNII-1 / 802.11ax HE80 / SU / 5 210 MHz



MIMO_ANT2

UNII-1 / 802.11ax HE80 / SU / 5 210 MHz

