



Figure 803 - U-NII-8, Minimum Bandwidth, State: Off

Parameter	Results		
U-NII Band	8	8	8
Channel Number	207	207	207
Bandwidth (MHz)	160	160	160
DUT Centre Frequency (MHz)	6985	6985	6985
AWGN Centre Frequency (MHz)	6910	6910	6910
AWGN Signal Power (dBm)	-70.30	-67.80	-67.55
Antenna Gain (dBi)	2.70	2.70	2.70
Adjusted Power (dBm)	-73.00	-70.50	-70.25
Detection Limit (dBm)	-62.0	-62.0	-62.0
Detection Probability (Successful trials out of 10)	-	-	100%
EUT Tx Status (OFF/Minimal/ON)	On	Minimal	Off

Table 1122 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Low)

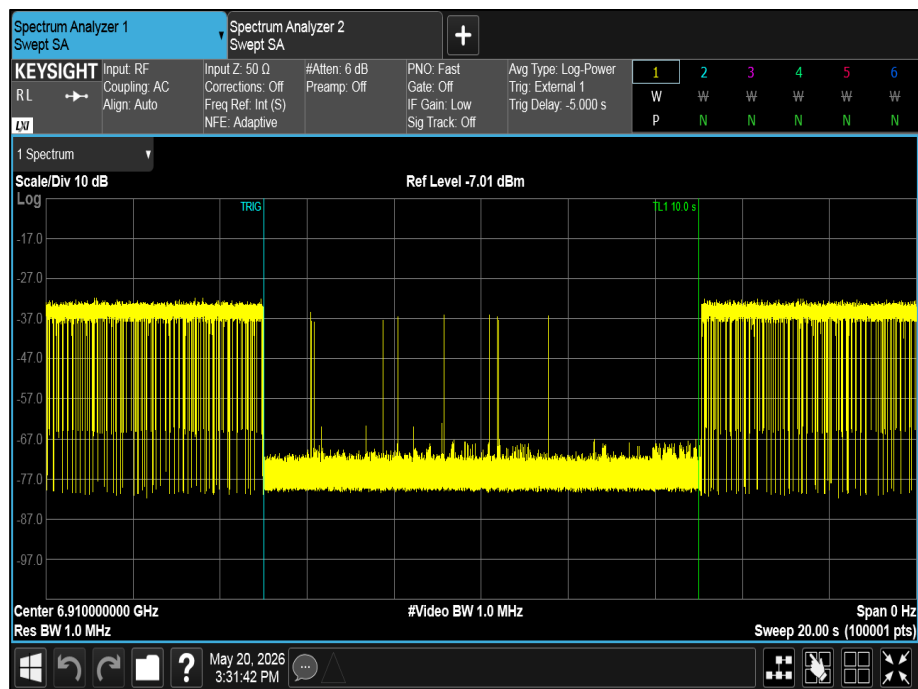


Figure 804 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Low), State: Minimal



Figure 805 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Low), State: Off



Parameter	Results		
U-NII Band	8	8	8
Channel Number	207	207	207
Bandwidth (MHz)	160	160	160
DUT Centre Frequency (MHz)	6985	6985	6985
AWGN Centre Frequency (MHz)	6985	6985	6985
AWGN Signal Power (dBm)	-68.30	-65.55	-65.30
Antenna Gain (dBi)	2.70	2.70	2.70
Adjusted Power (dBm)	-71.00	-68.25	-68.00
Detection Limit (dBm)	-62.0	-62.0	-62.0
Detection Probability (Successful trials out of 10)	-	-	100%
EUT Tx Status (OFF/Minimal/ON)	On	Minimal	Off

Table 1123 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Mid)



Figure 806 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Mid), State: Minimal

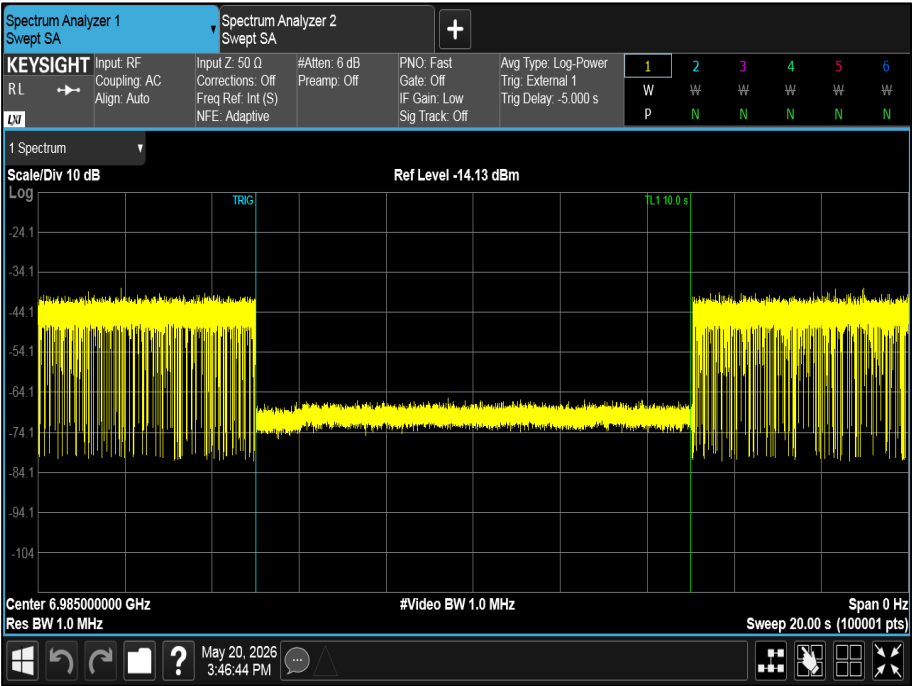


Figure 807 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN Mid), State: Off

Parameter	Results		
U-NII Band	8	8	8
Channel Number	207	207	207
Bandwidth (MHz)	160	160	160
DUT Centre Frequency (MHz)	6985	6985	6985
AWGN Centre Frequency (MHz)	7060	7060	7060
AWGN Signal Power (dBm)	-70.30	-68.05	-67.80
Antenna Gain (dBi)	2.70	2.70	2.70
Adjusted Power (dBm)	-73.00	-70.75	-70.50
Detection Limit (dBm)	-62.0	-62.0	-62.0
Detection Probability (Successful trials out of 10)	-	-	100%
EUT Tx Status (OFF/Minimal/ON)	On	Minimal	Off

Table 1124 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN High)

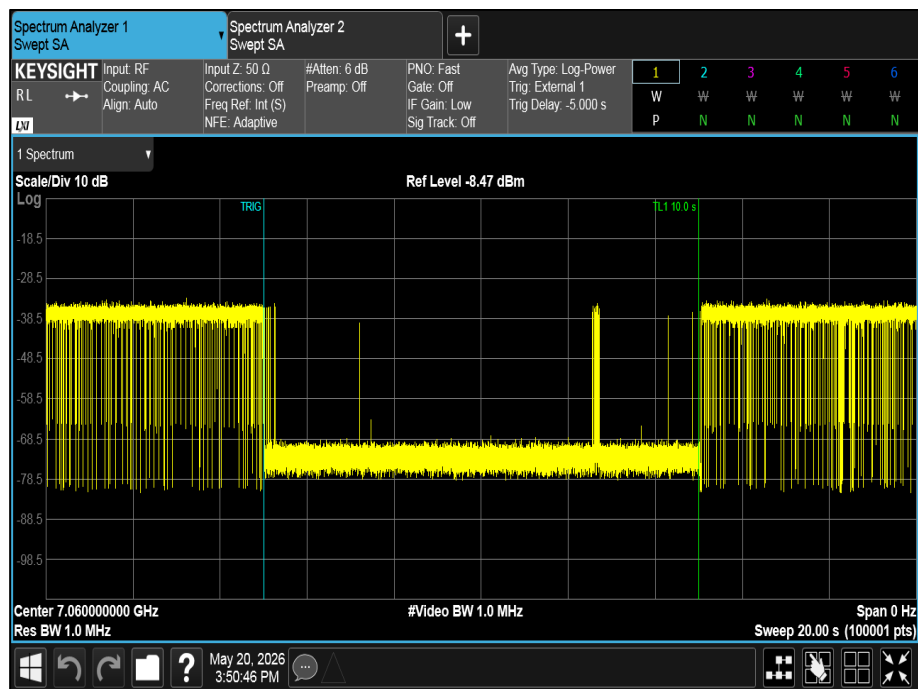


Figure 808 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN High), State: Minimal



Figure 809 - U-NII-8, Maximum Bandwidth (AWGN High), State: Off

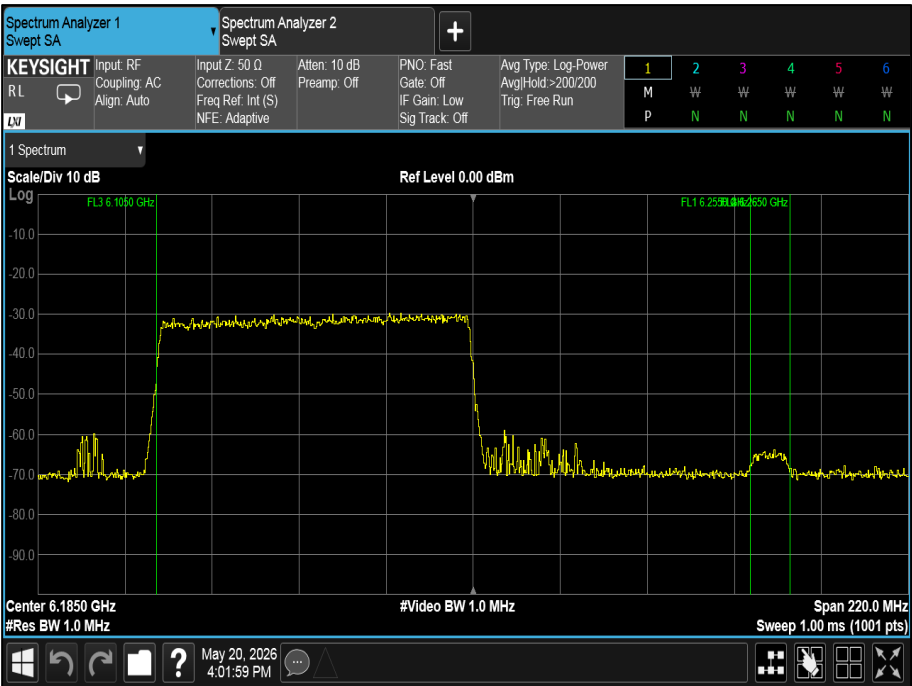


Figure 810 - Bandwidth Reduction, Initial Channel: 47, Initial Bandwidth: 160, Final Channel: 39, Final Bandwidth: 80



Figure 811 - Bandwidth Reduction, Initial Channel: 47, Initial Bandwidth: 160, Final Channel: 35, Final Bandwidth: 40

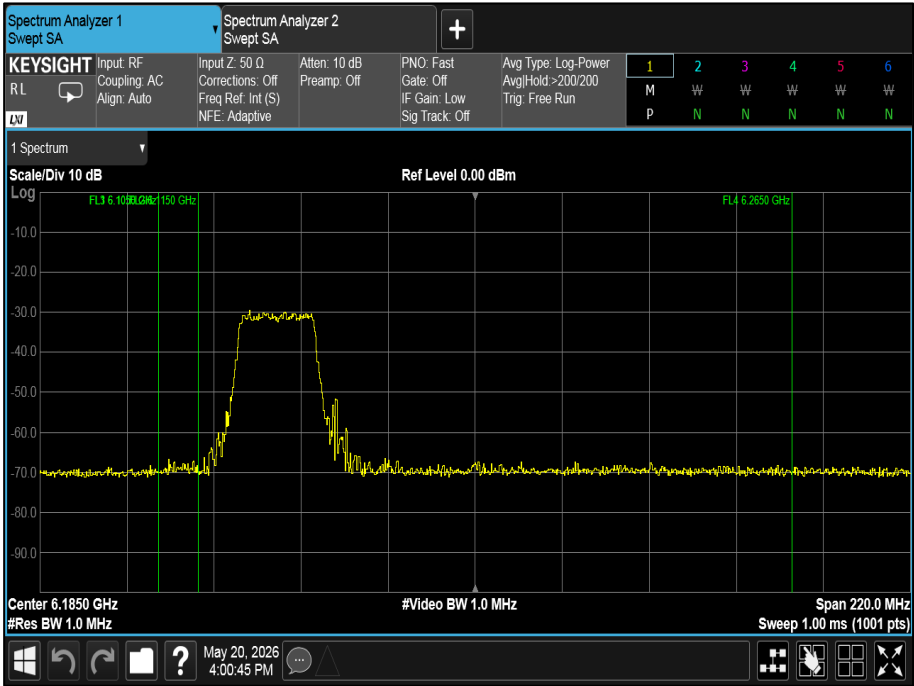


Figure 812 - Bandwidth Reduction, Initial Channel: 47, Initial Bandwidth: 160, Final Channel: 37, Final Bandwidth: 20



FCC 47 CFR Part 15.407 (d)(6)

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

KDB 987594, Limit Clause I

Indoor access points, subordinate devices and client devices operating in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band (herein referred to as unlicensed devices) are required to use technologies that include a contention-based protocol to avoid co-channel interference with incumbent devices sharing the band. To ensure incumbent co-channel operations are detected in a technology-agnostic manner, unlicensed devices are required to detect co-channel radio frequency energy (energy detect) and avoid simultaneous transmission.

Unlicensed low-power indoor devices must detect co-channel radio frequency power that is at least -62 dBm or lower. Upon detection of energy in the band, unlicensed low power indoor devices must vacate the channel (in which incumbent signal is transmitted) and stay off the incumbent channel as long as detected radio frequency power is equal to or greater than the threshold (-62 dBm). The -62 dBm (or lower) threshold is referenced to a 0 dBi antenna gain.

To ensure incumbent operations are reliably detected in the band, low power indoor devices must detect RF energy throughout their intended operating channel. For example, an 802.11 device that plans to transmit a 40 MHz- wide signal (on a primary 20 MHz channel and a secondary 20 MHz channel) must detect energy throughout the entire 40 MHz channel. Additionally, low-power indoor devices must detect co-channel energy with 90% or greater certainty.

ISED RSS-248, Limit Clause 4.7.3

The minimum detection threshold power is the received power referenced to a 0 dBi antenna. Devices shall use a contention-based protocol to detect the presence of any emissions on the channel that the device intends to occupy. The device shall be able to detect, within its entire occupied bandwidth, a radio frequency power of at least -62 dBm or lower.

If an emission is detected on a channel, the device shall cease transmissions and shall not resume transmissions on this channel while the detected radio frequency power is at or above the -62 dBm threshold.



2.8.8 Test Location and Test Equipment Used

This test was carried out in Shielded Laboratory 1.

Instrument	Manufacturer	Type No.	TE No.	Calibration Period (months)	Calibration Expiry Date
EXA Signal Analyser	Keysight Technologies	N9010B	4968	24	05-Feb-2028
Cable 2.92mm 1m	Junkosha	MWX241-01000KMS	5414	12	15-Aug-2026
3.5 mm 2m Cable	Junkosha	MWX221-02000DMS	5427	12	15-Aug-2026
3.5mm Cable (1m)	Junkosha	MWX221/B	5837	12	15-Aug-2026
Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMM100A	5915	36	24-Mar-2029
WiFi 6E Tri-Band Gaming Router	Asus	GT-AXE110000	5926	-	TU
Cable (K Type 2m)	Junkosha	MWX241-02000KMSKMS/B	5938	12	15-Aug-2026
Test Coupling Network	TUV SUD	TUV_RxTest_001	6387	12	05-Dec-2026
Power Splitter	Mini-Circuits	ZN2PD2-14W-S+	7098	12	25-Jul-2026
Humidity & Temperature meter	Fluke	971	7102	12	05-Aug-2026

Table 1125

TU - Traceability Unscheduled

2.9 Transmit Power Control; Very Low Power Devices

2.9.1 Specification Reference

FCC 47 CFR Part 15E, Clause 15.407 (d)(10)
ISED RSS-248, Clause 4.5.6

2.9.2 Equipment Under Test and Modification State

A3590, S/N: FWK34X2WG9 - Modification State 0

2.9.3 Date of Test

02-July-2026

2.9.4 Test Method

The purpose of this test is to demonstrate the ability of the device under test (DUT) to increase and decrease its power by a minimum of 6 dB as the RSSI is decreased and increased.

The DUT and companion device was setup for peer-to-peer communication as shown in the test setup diagram below.

Initially the value of the attenuation was set to 40 dB and the power spectral density (PSD) was measured, the result was noted as RSSI (Low). The attenuation was then removed and the PSD was measured again and this was noted as RSSI (High). The difference in the PSD was computed and compared to the 6 dB requirement.

Both measurements were taken on the same plot (different traces) for direct and visual comparison

2.9.5 Test Setup Diagram

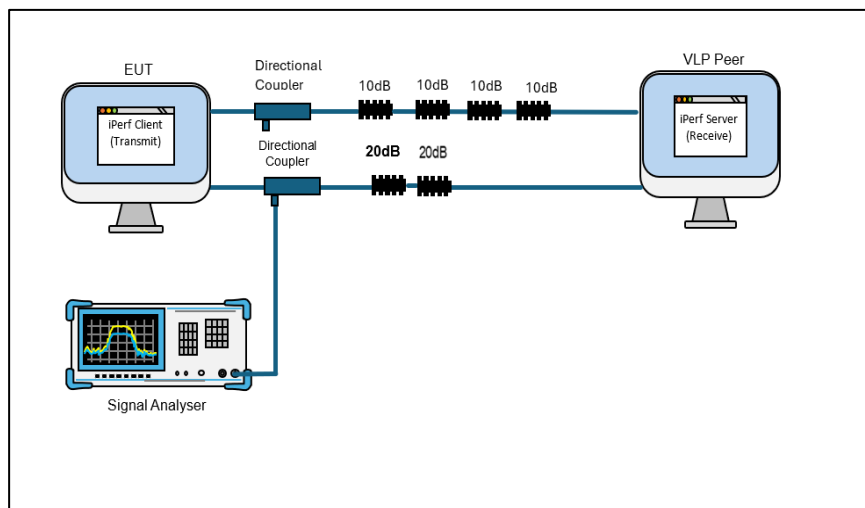


Figure 813 - Test Equipment Setup Diagram

2.9.6 Environmental Conditions

Ambient Temperature	19.4 °C
Relative Humidity	49.6 %

2.9.7 Test Results

6 GHz WLAN

CH	Frequency (MHz)	Bandwidth (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/MHz) EIRP		Δ PSD (dB)	Verdict
			RSSI (High)	RSSI (Low)		
47	6185	160	-22.40	-13.85	8.55	Pass

Table 1126 - TPC VLP Results

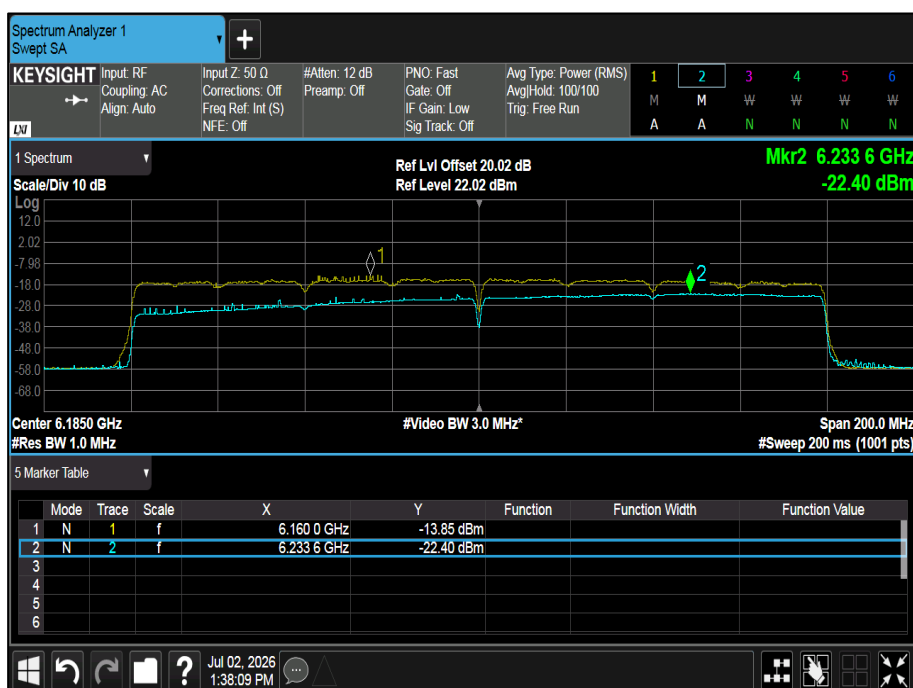


Figure 814 - TPC - RSSI Low (Trace 1) and RSSI High (Trace 2)

FCC 47 CFR Part 15, Limit Clause 15.407(d)(10)

Very low power devices operating in the 5.925-6.425 and 6.525-6.875 GHz bands shall employ a transmit power control (TPC) mechanism. A very low power device is required to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB below the maximum EIRP power spectral density (PSD) value of -5 dBm/MHz.

ISED RSS-248 Limit Clause 4.5.6

A very low-power device shall implement transmitter power control in order to have the capability to operate at least 6 dB lower than the maximum e.i.r.p. spectral density limit.



2.9.8 Test Location and Test Equipment Used

This test was carried out in Shielded Laboratory 1.

Instrument	Manufacturer	Type No.	TE No.	Calibration Period (months)	Calibration Expiry Date
Attenuator (20dB, 1W)	Sealectro	60-674-1020-89	1520	-	O/P Mon
EXA Signal Analyser	Keysight Technologies	N9010B	4968	24	05-Feb-2028
2.92mm 1m cable	Junkosha	MWX211/B	5415	12	15-May-2027
3.5 mm 2m Cable	Junkosha	MWX221-02000DMS	5426	12	15-May-2027
Attenuator 2W 10dB DC-10GHz	Telegartner	J01156A0031	5577	-	O/P Mon
Directional Coupler 2-8GHz	RF-Lambda	RFDC2G8G10	5765	-	O/P Mon
Directional Coupler 2-8GHz	RF-Lambda	RFDC2G8G10	5766	-	O/P Mon
Cable (K Type 2m)	Junkosha	MWX241-02000KMSKMS/B	5936	12	15-May-2027
Coaxial Fixed Attenuator DC-18GHz 5W 10dB	RF-Lambda	RFS5G18B10SMP	6176	12	09-Oct-2026
Attenuator 5W 10dB DC-18GHz	Aaren	AT40A-4041-D18-10	6550	12	09-Oct-2026
10dB attenuator	Pasternack	PE-7013-10	6728	12	14-Jan-2027
10dB attenuator	RF-Lambda	RFS5G08B10SMF	6732	12	14-Jan-2027
Humidity & Temperature meter	Fluke	971	7102	12	05-Aug-2026

Table 1127

O/P Mon - Output Monitored using calibrated equipment



3 Measurement Uncertainty

For a 95% confidence level, the measurement uncertainties for defined systems are:

Test Name	Measurement Uncertainty
Maximum Conducted Output Power	Method PM: ± 0.65 dB Method SA: ± 1.05 dB
Maximum Conducted Power Spectral Density	± 1.00 dB
Emission Bandwidth	± 2.13 MHz
Authorised Band Edges	± 6.3 dB
Spurious Radiated Emissions	30 MHz to 1 GHz: ± 5.2 dB 1 GHz to 40 GHz: ± 6.3 dB
Unwanted Emissions within the 5925-7125 MHz band	± 1.90 dB
Contention Based Protocol	Time: 0.30% Interferer BW: 267.98 kHz Interferer Level: 0.80 dB
Dual Client Test	± 1.38 dB
Transmit Power Control; Very Low Power Devices	± 1.49 dB

Table 1128

Measurement Uncertainty Decision Rule – Accuracy Method

Determination of conformity with the specification limits is based on the decision rule according to IEC Guide 115:2021, Clause 4.4.3 (Procedure 2). The measurement results are directly compared with the test limit to determine conformance with the requirements of the standard.

Risk: The uncertainty of measurement about the measured result is negligible with regard to the final pass/fail decision. The measurement result can be directly compared with the test limit to determine conformance with the requirement (compare IEC Guide 115). The level of risk to falsely accept and falsely reject items is further described in ILAC-G8.