

A.4 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Date	2024/11/07 ~ 12	Temp./Hum.	23 ~ 25℃/57 ~ 64%
Cable Loss	1.0dB	Tested By	Kuper Hsu
Test Voltage	AC 120V 60Hz (Via AC Adapter)		

A.4.1 Power Spectral Density Result

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	1	5180	5.075	5.108	N/A	5.108	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.938	5.097		5.097	
		5240	4.567	4.546		4.567	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	3 ^{Note2}	5745	2.926	2.633	N/A	2.926	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	2.686	3.127		3.127	
		5825	2.854	2.745		2.854	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Max of each PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main		AUX	Main		
802.11a	4	5845	4.846	5.188	N/A	1.60	1.60	6.788	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.859	5.005		1.60	1.60	6.605	
		5885	5.030	5.041		1.60	1.60	6.641	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main		AUX	Main		
802.11a	4	5845	4.846	5.188	N/A	0.5	1.9	7.088	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.859	5.005		0.5	1.9	6.905	
		5885	5.030	5.041		0.5	1.9	6.941	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP) = Max of each PSD (dBm/1MHz) (AUX or Main) + Antenna Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor(dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	1	5180	5.201	4.770	N/A	8.001	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	5.103	4.769		7.950	
		5240	4.947	4.467		7.724	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	2.406	2.492	N/A	5.460	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	2.468	2.555		5.522	
		5825	2.110	3.091		5.638	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 3}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.443	4.618	N/A	1.60	9.142	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.240	4.692		1.60	9.082	
		5885	4.451	4.588		1.60	9.130	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.443	4.618	N/A	1.26	8.802	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.240	4.692		1.26	8.742	
		5885	4.451	4.588		1.26	8.790	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	1	5190	1.533	1.742	N/A	4.649	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	1.316	1.364		4.350	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-0.939	-0.972	N/A	2.055	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-1.361	-1.051		1.807	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	1.356	1.650	N/A	1.60	6.116	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.307	1.451		1.60	5.990	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	1.356	1.650	N/A	1.26	5.776	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.307	1.451		1.26	5.650	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

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4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	1	5210	-1.625	-1.535	N/A	1.431	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	3 Note2	5775	-4.545	-4.249	N/A	-1.384	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	-1.932	-1.483	N/A	1.60	2.909	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	-1.932	-1.483	N/A	1.26	2.569	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.537	-4.337	N/A	1.60	0.174	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.537	-4.337	N/A	1.26	-0.166	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	1	5180	4.800	4.812	N/A	7.816	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.706	4.824		7.776	
		5240	4.560	4.648		7.615	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	1.805	1.357	N/A	4.597	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	1.281	1.429		4.366	
		5825	1.143	1.624		4.400	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	3.937	4.106	N/A	1.60	8.633	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.944	4.156		1.60	8.662	
		5885	3.954	4.154		1.60	8.665	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	3.937	4.106	N/A	1.26	8.293	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.944	4.156		1.26	8.322	
		5885	3.954	4.154		1.26	8.325	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	1	5190	1.753	1.455	N/A	4.617	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	1.027	1.266		4.158	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-2.197	-1.450	N/A	1.203	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-2.119	-1.791		1.058	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	1.186	1.395	N/A	1.60	5.902	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.209	1.767		1.60	6.107	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{G_1/10} + 10^{G_2/10} + \dots + 10^{G_N/10})/N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{ dBi}$$

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	1.186	1.395	N/A	1.26	5.562	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.209	1.767		1.26	5.767	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{G_1/10} + 10^{G_2/10} + \dots + 10^{G_N/10})/N_{\text{ANT}}] \text{ dBi}$$

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	1	5210	-1.322	-1.364	N/A	1.667	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	3 Note2	5775	-4.916	-4.880	N/A	-1.888	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	-1.857	-1.297	N/A	1.60	3.042	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	-1.857	-1.297	N/A	1.26	2.702	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.517	-4.578	N/A	1.6.	0.063	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.517	-4.578	N/A	1.26	-0.277	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	1	5180	26/0	6.792	6.534	N/A	9.675	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	7.056	6.914	N/A	9.996	
			106/53	7.032	7.015	N/A	10.034	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	26/0	10.177	10.190	N/A	13.194	30dBm/ 500 kHz
			52/37	7.413	7.152	N/A	10.295	
			106/53	4.457	3.963	N/A	7.227	
		5825	26/8	9.905	10.220	N/A	13.076	
			52/40	6.777	6.838	N/A	9.818	
			106/54	3.698	3.762	N/A	6.740	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	1	5190	242/61	5.057	5.160	N/A	8.119	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	242/61	1.404	1.607	N/A	4.517	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.367	1.529		4.459	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	1	5210	484/65	1.653	1.261	N/A	4.472	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	3 ^{Note2}	5775	484/65	-1.900	-2.088	N/A	1.017	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-2.172	-2.001		0.925	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	1	5180	4.693	4.810	N/A	7.762	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.628	4.495		7.572	
		5240	4.349	4.530		7.451	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	1.253	1.214	N/A	4.244	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	1.206	1.617		4.427	
		5825	1.057	1.439		4.262	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT20	4	5845	3.877	4.248	N/A	1.60	8.677	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.784	4.276		1.60	8.647	
		5885	3.907	4.283		1.60	8.709	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT20	4	5845	3.877	4.248	N/A	1.26	8.337	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.784	4.276		1.26	8.307	
		5885	3.907	4.283		1.26	8.369	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	1	5190	1.546	1.603	N/A	4.585	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	1.298	1.346		4.332	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-1.968	-1.894	N/A	1.079	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-2.325	-2.053		0.823	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT40	4	5835	1.021	1.545	N/A	1.60	5.901	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.039	1.069		1.60	5.664	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT40	4	5835	1.021	1.545	N/A	1.26	5.561	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	1.039	1.069		1.26	5.324	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) Note 3	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	1	5210	-1.226	-1.022	N/A	1.887	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) Note 4	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	3 Note2	5775	-1.466	-1.245	N/A	1.656	30dBm/500 kHz

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT80	4	5855	-1.965	-1.497	N/A	1.60	2.886	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT80	4	5855	-1.965	-1.497	N/A	1.26	2.546	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$$

The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: INPAQ

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT160	4	5815	-4.758	-4.322	N/A	1.60	0.076	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \dots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{1.6/10} + 10^{1.6/10})/2] = 1.6\text{dBi}$
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

Antenna: LUXSHARE-ICT

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 3}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 2}	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT160	4	5815	-4.758	-4.322	N/A	1.26	-0.264	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) (EIRP)= Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Directional Gain (dBi) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \dots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{ANT}]$ dBi
 Directional gain = $10 \log[(10^{0.5/10} + 10^{1.9/10})/2] = 1.26\text{dBi}$
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).
4. We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	1	5180	26/0	6.552	6.345	N/A	9.460	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	7.062	6.994	N/A	10.038	
			106/53	6.906	6.952	N/A	9.939	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	26/0	12.561	9.691	N/A	14.369	30dBm/ 500 kHz
			52/37	10.252	6.928	N/A	11.911	
			106/53	6.974	3.997	N/A	8.746	
		5825	26/8	12.684	10.164	N/A	14.615	
			52/40	9.896	7.154	N/A	11.748	
			106/54	6.900	4.233	N/A	8.778	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

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Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	1	5190	242/61	5.135	4.810	N/A	7.986	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	242/61	1.348	1.446	N/A	4.408	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.204	1.844		4.546	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 3	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	1	5210	484/65	1.385	1.641	N/A	4.525	11 dBm/MHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	RU Configuration	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm) Note 4	Limit
				AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	3 ^{Note2}	5775	484/65	1.168	-1.955	N/A	2.892	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	1.411	-1.960		3.055	

Note :1. All results have been included cable loss.

2. BWCF 7dB (100kHz converted to 500kHz) has been included in the test result.

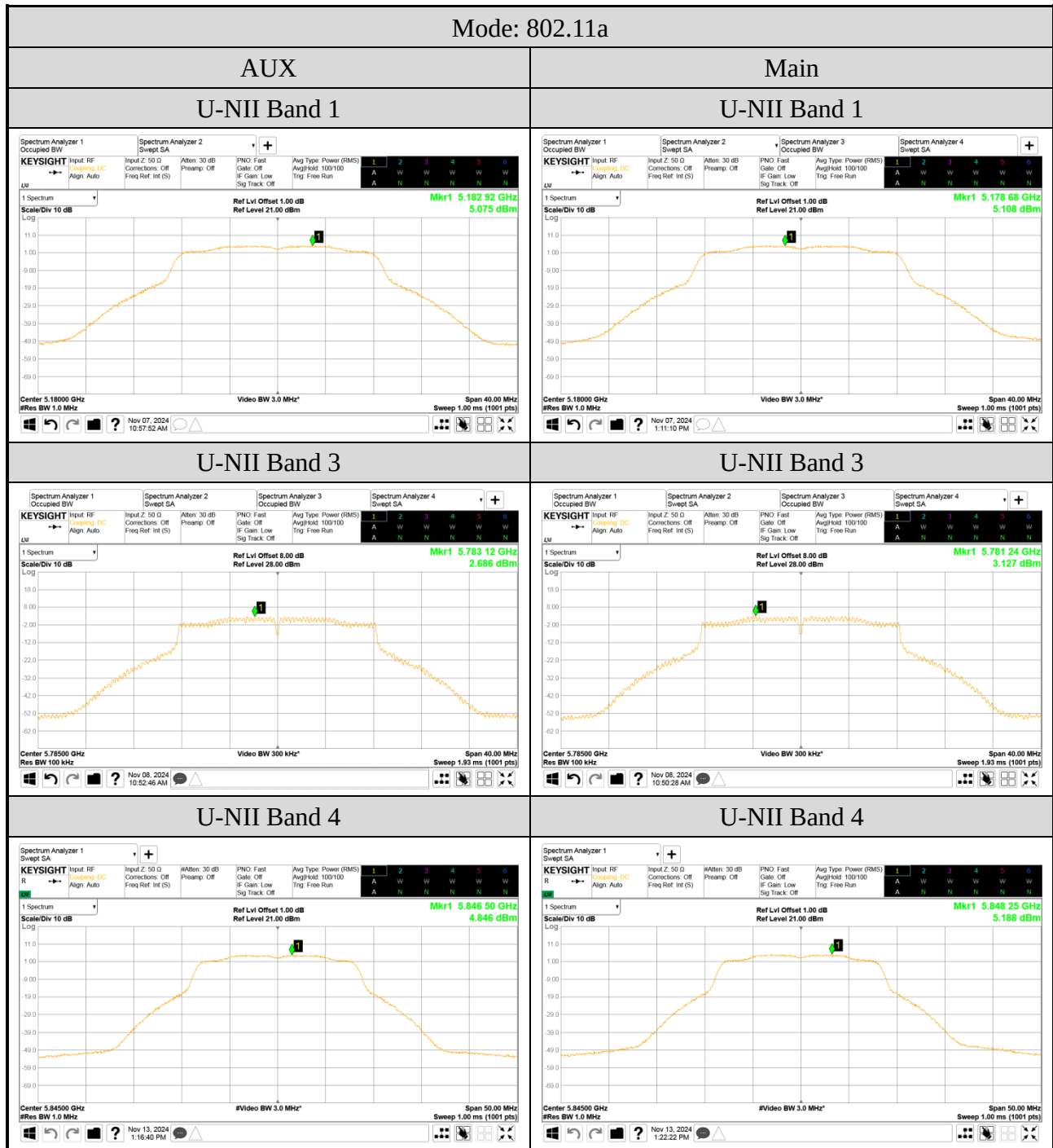
For UNII Band 3, Ref Offset of measured plot: Cable Loss (dB) + BWCF (dB)= 1dB+7dB=8dB

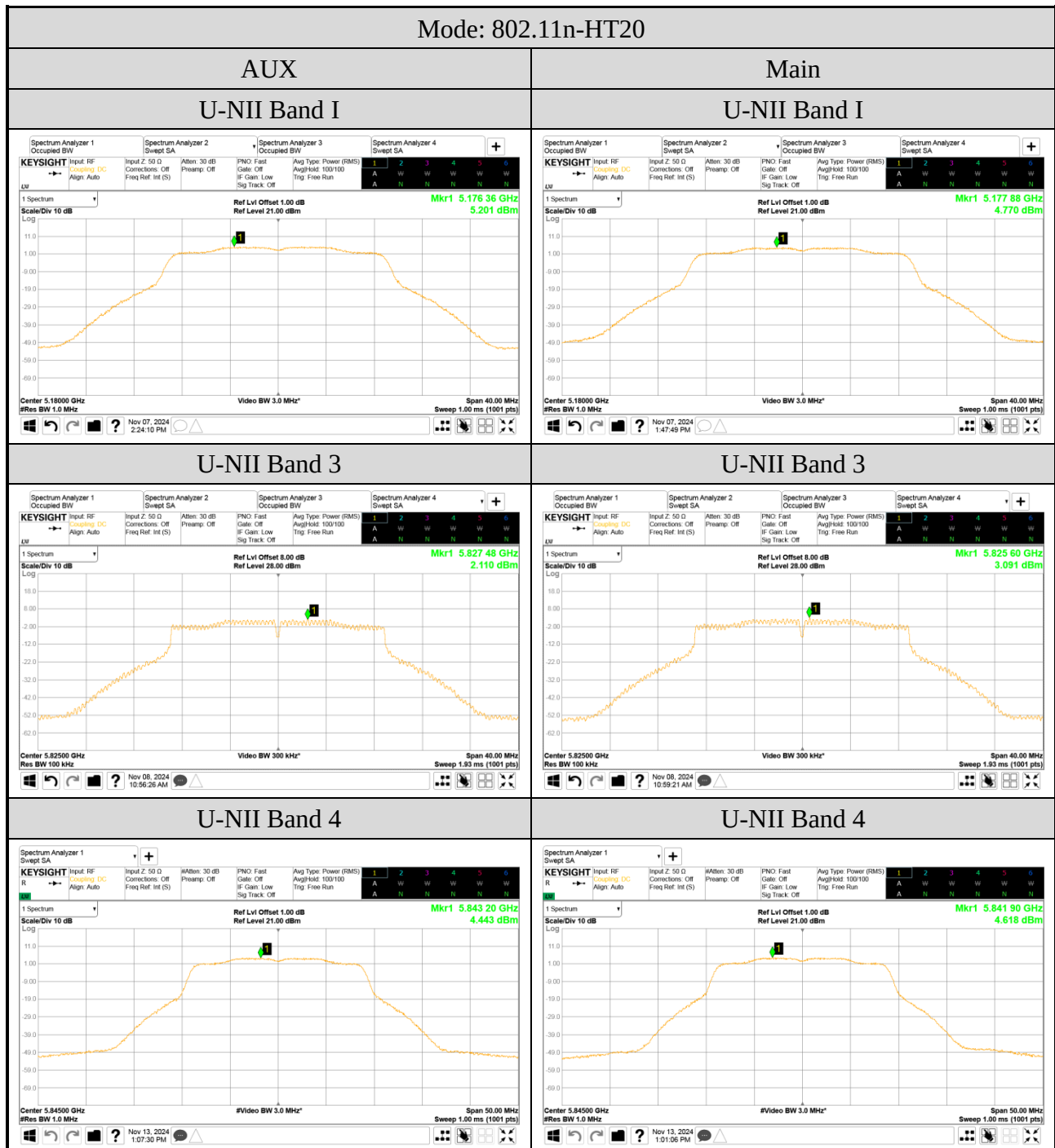
3. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/1MHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

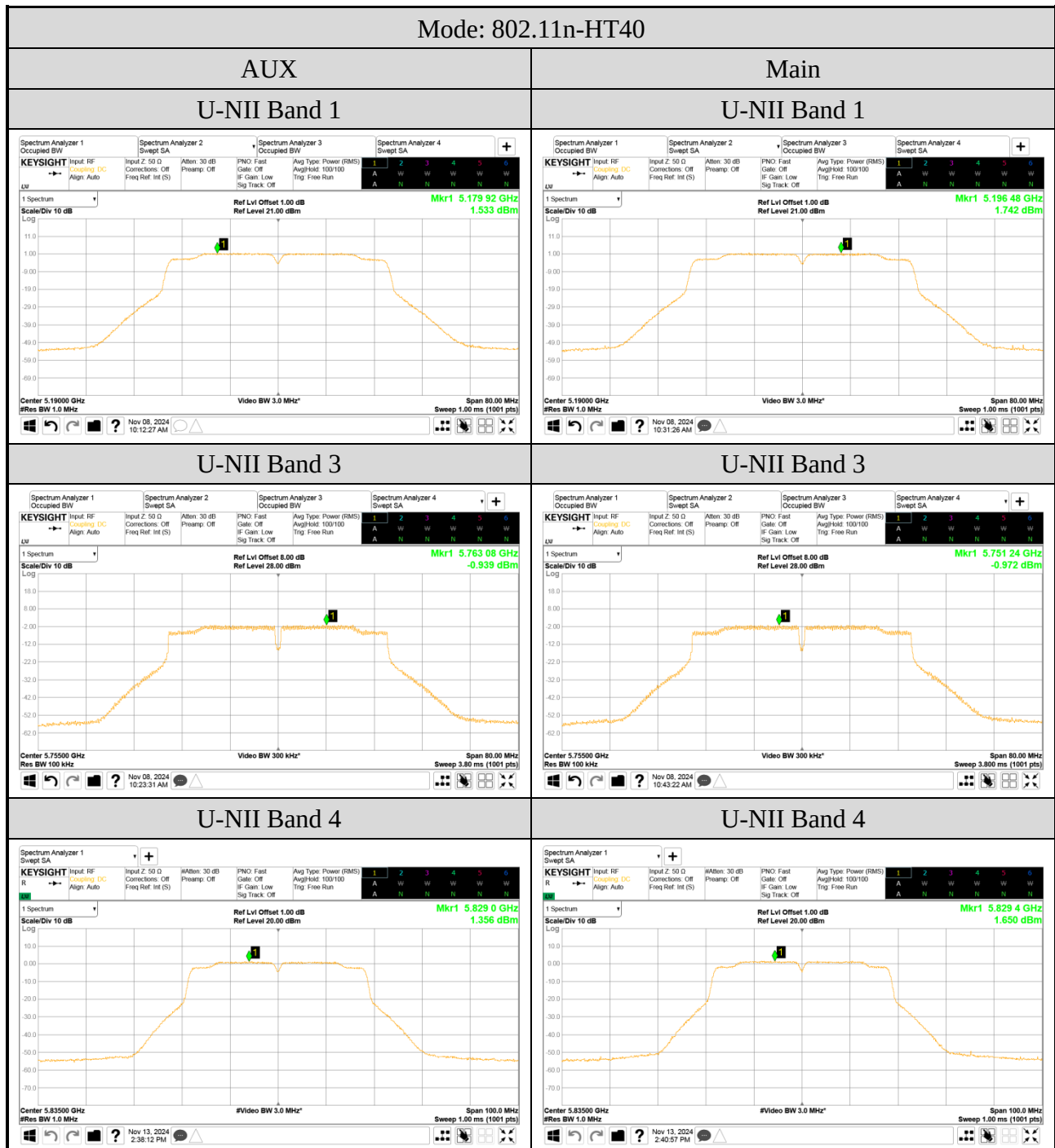
4. According to KDB 662911 D01 E)2)a), Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) = Sum to individual PSD (dBm/500kHz) + Duty Cycle Factor (dB) when duty cycle is less than 98%.

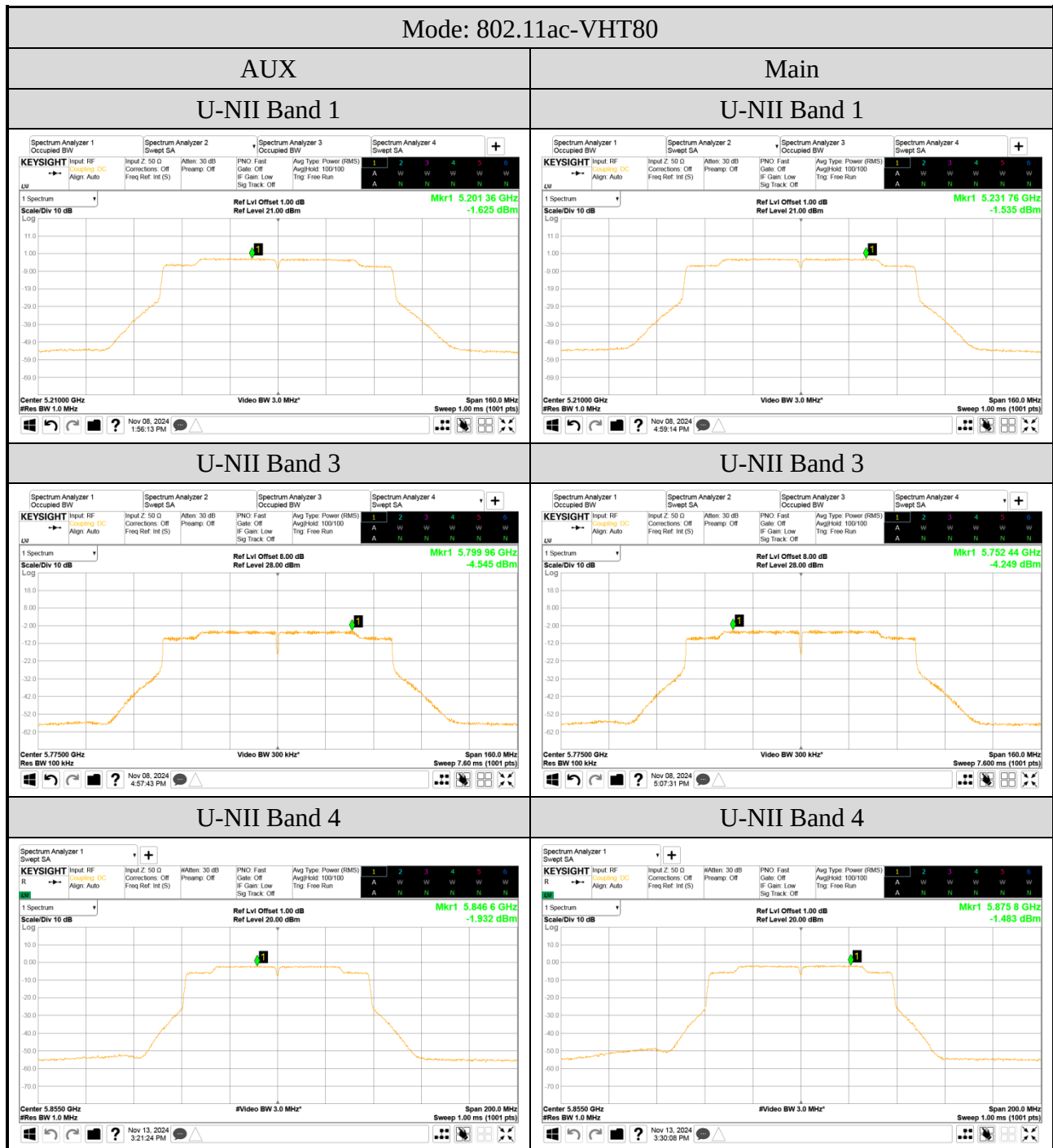
5 We only presented max result (worst case) plots for each test mode.

A.4.2 Measurement Plots



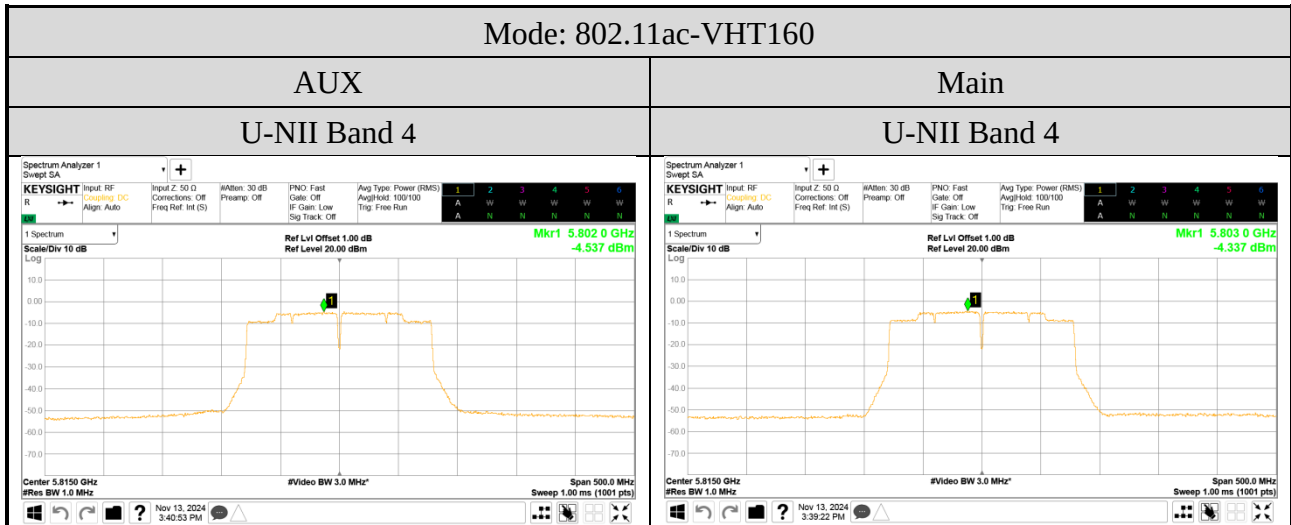


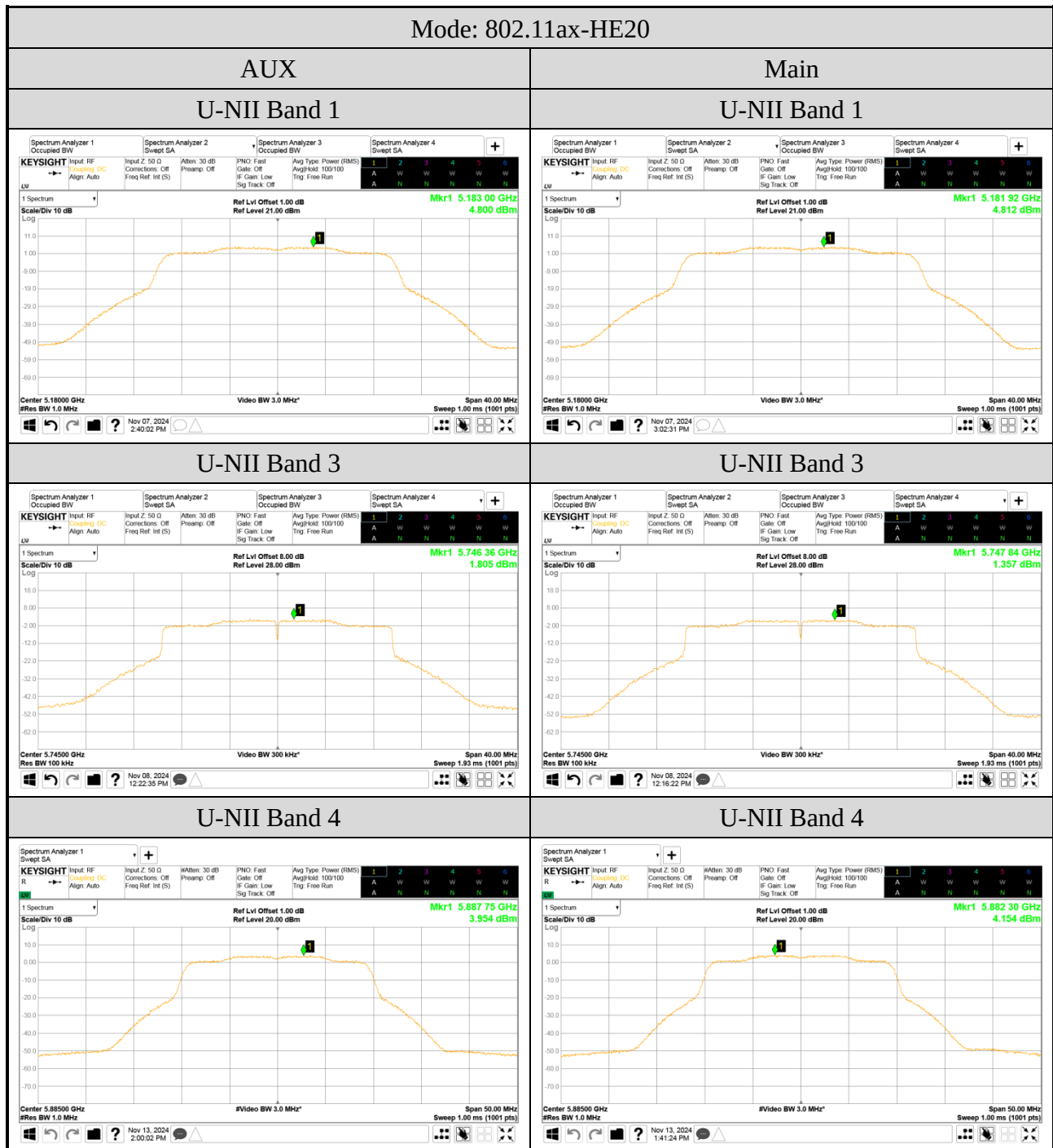


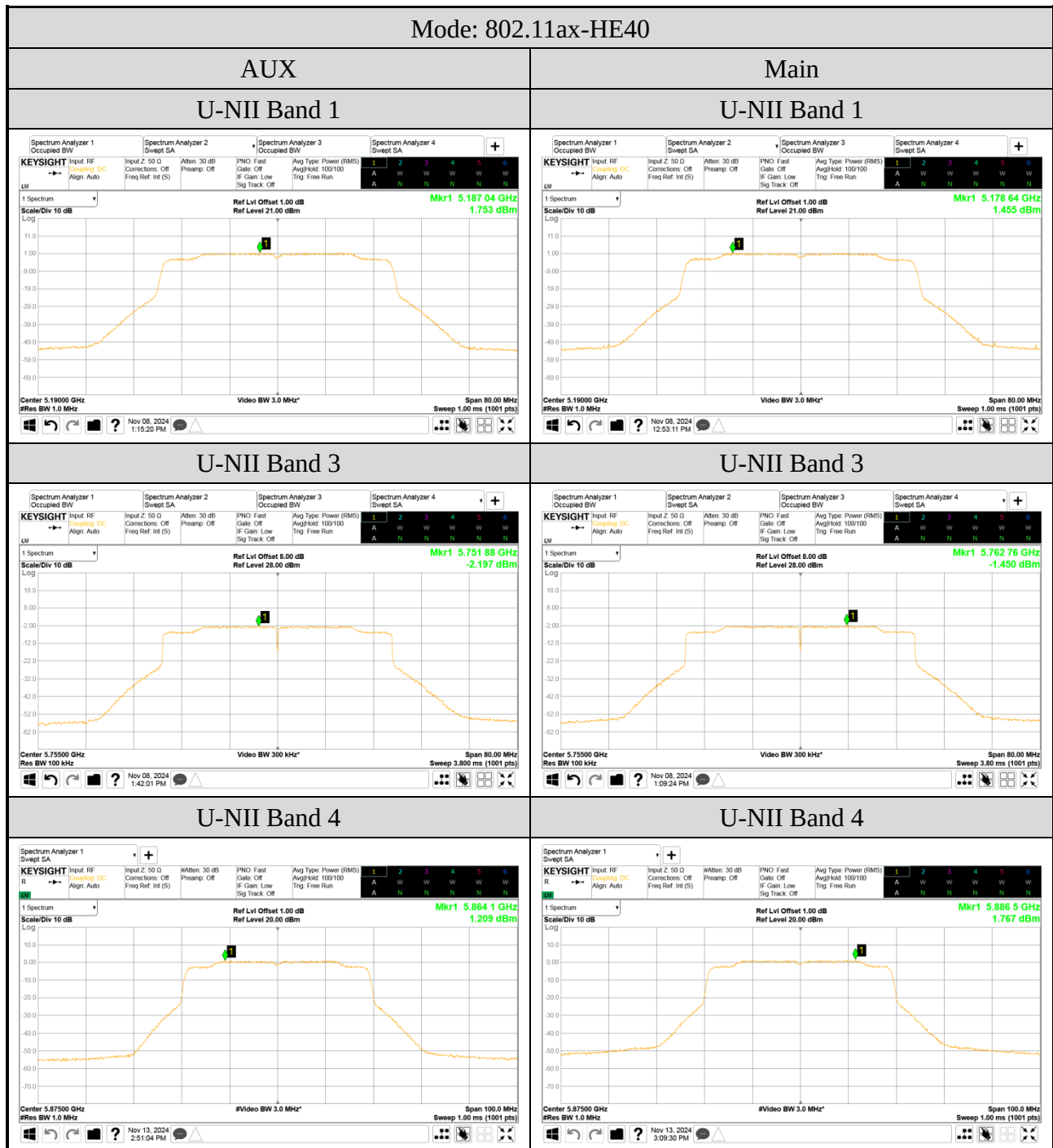


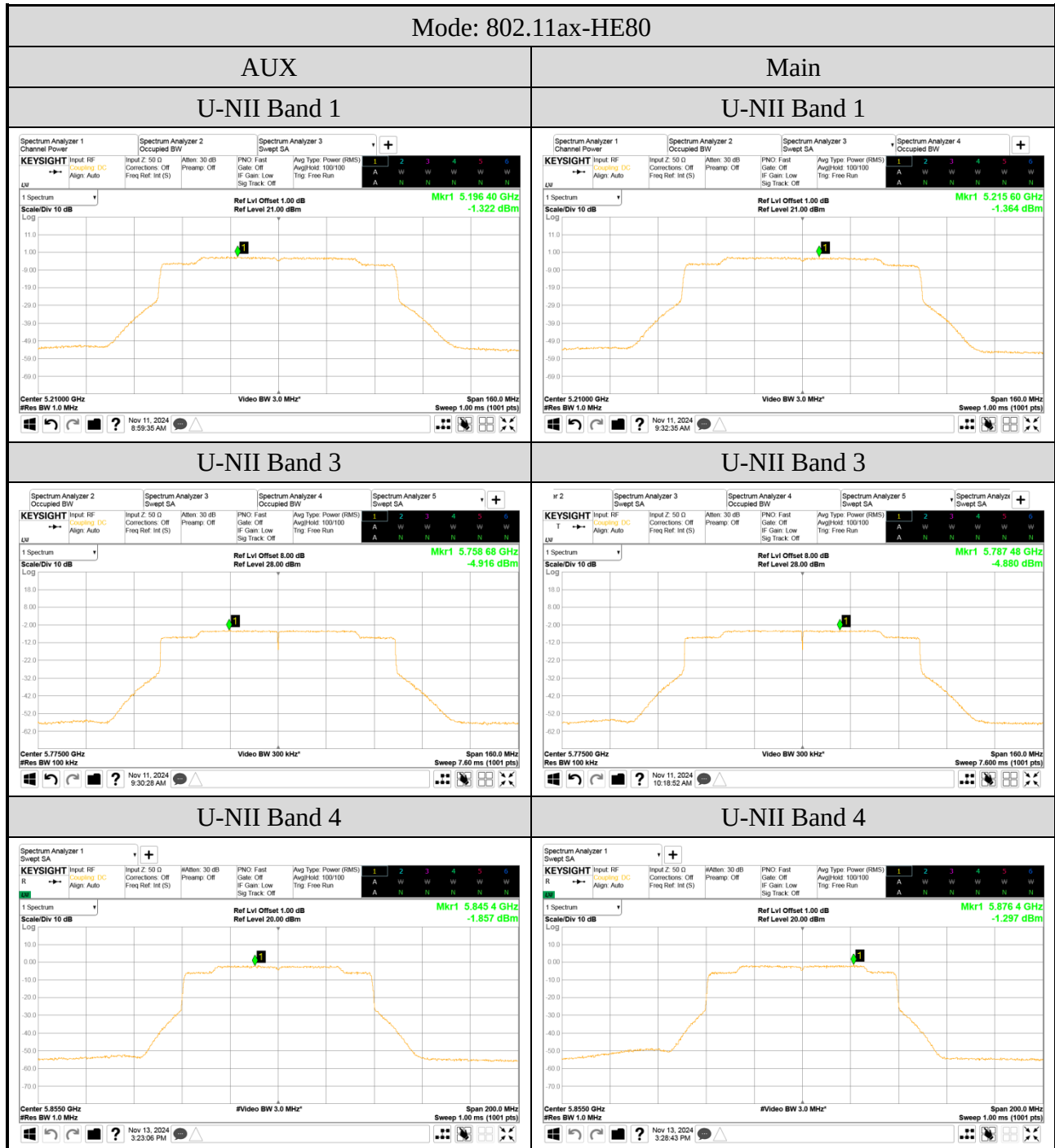
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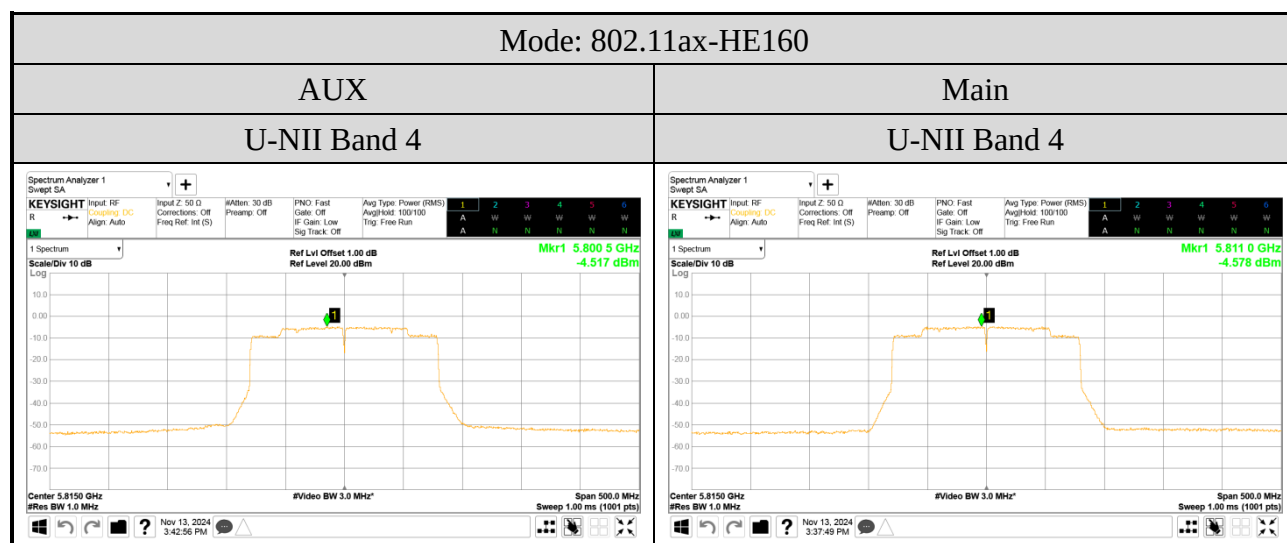
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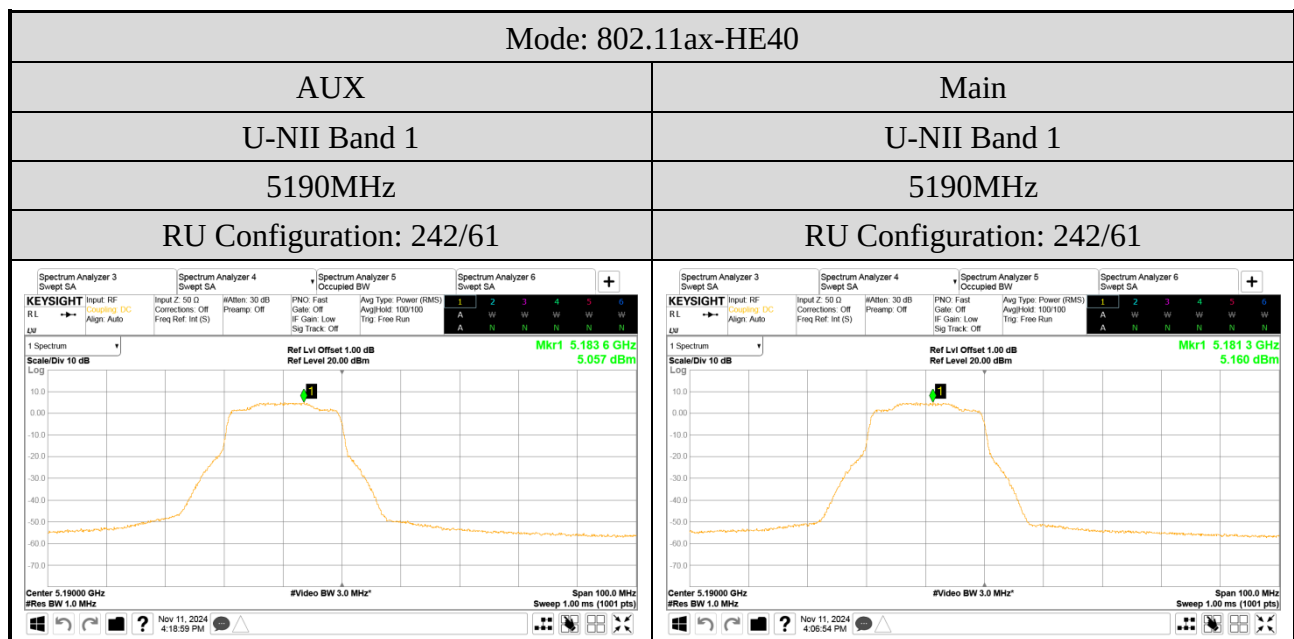
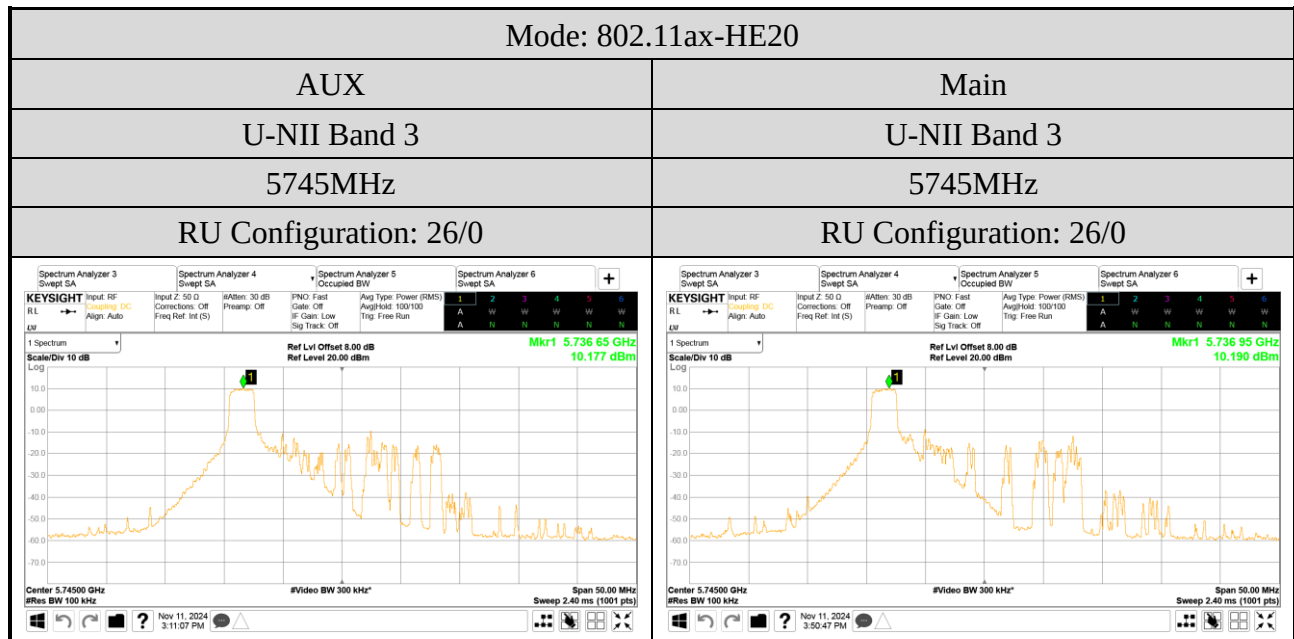












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