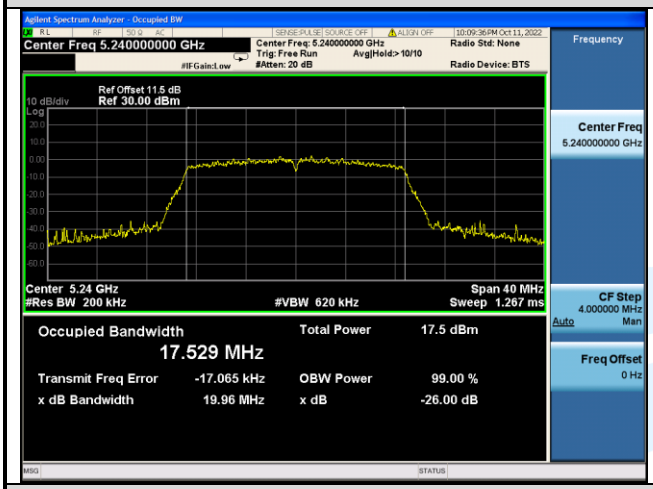
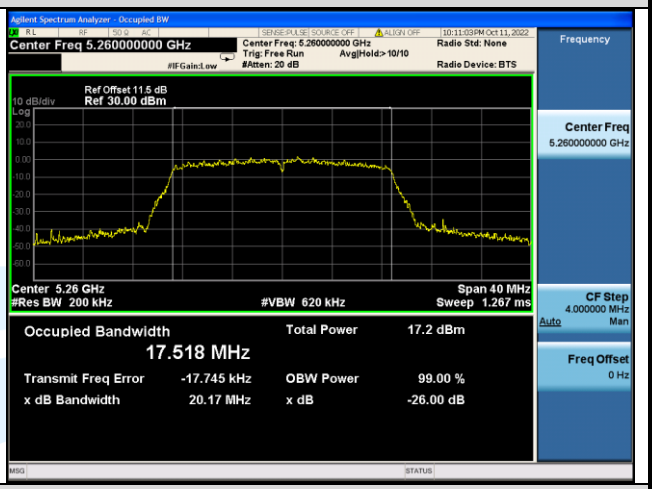
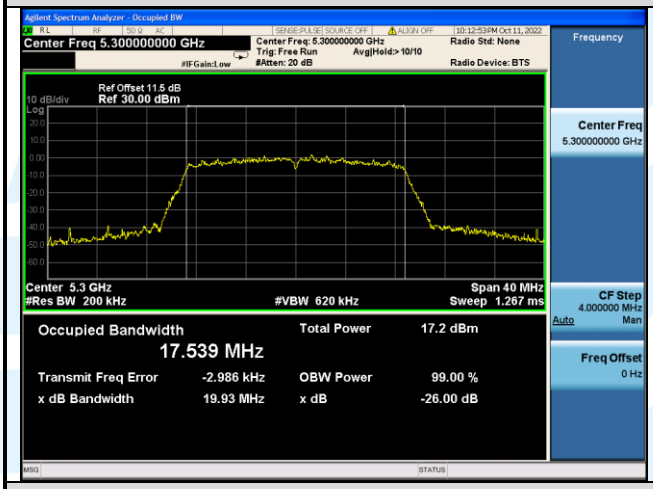
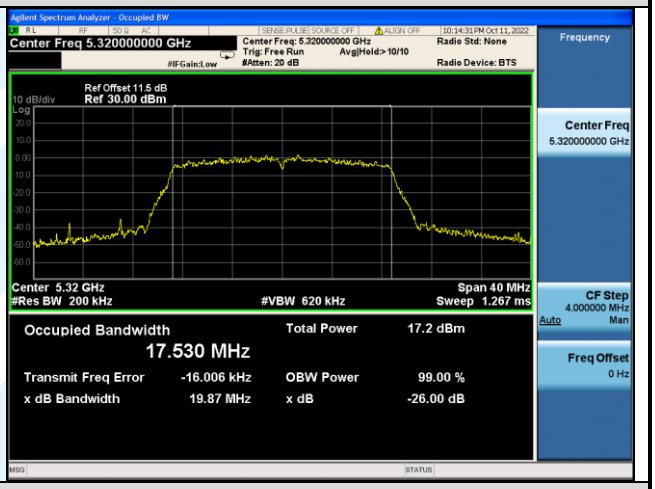
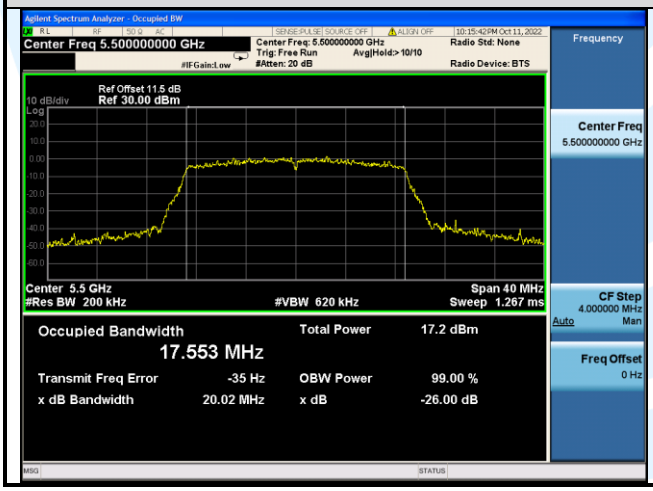
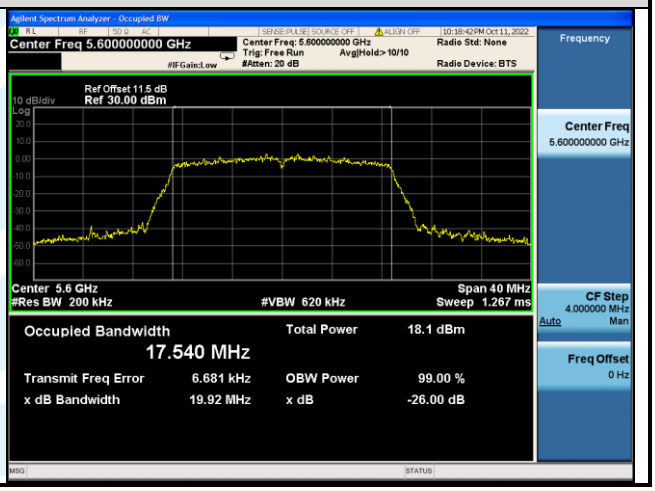
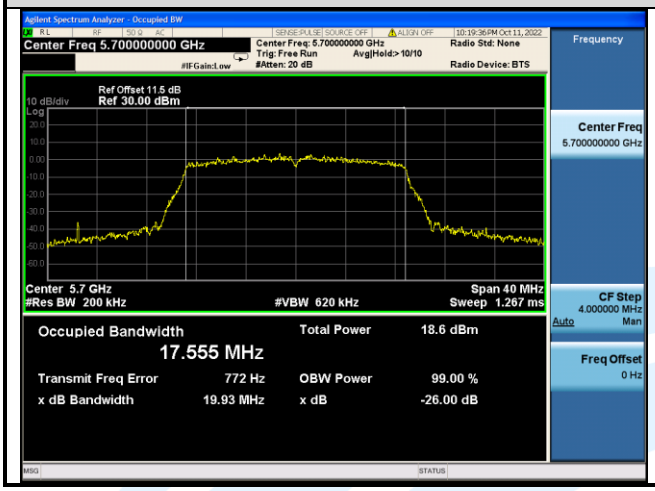
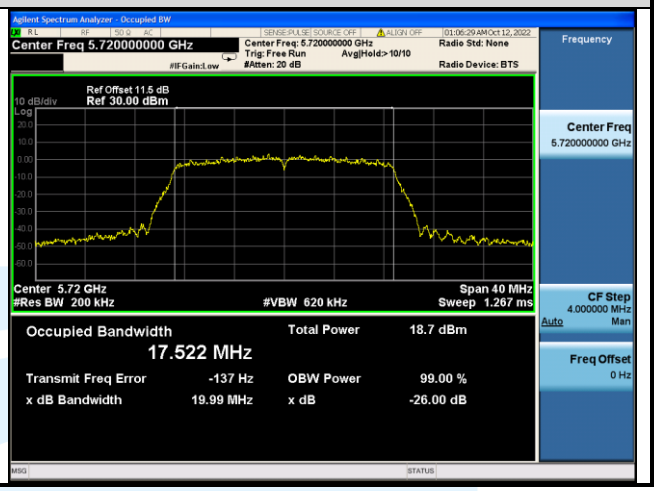
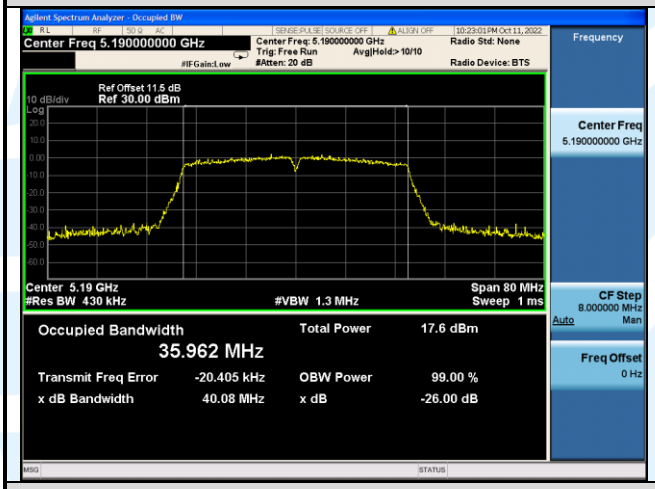
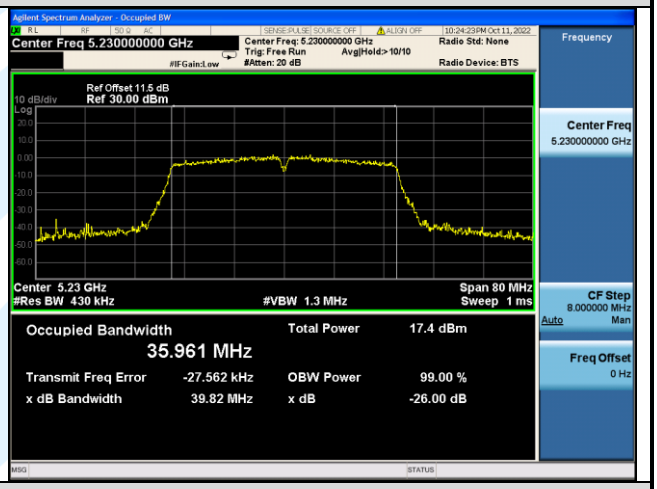
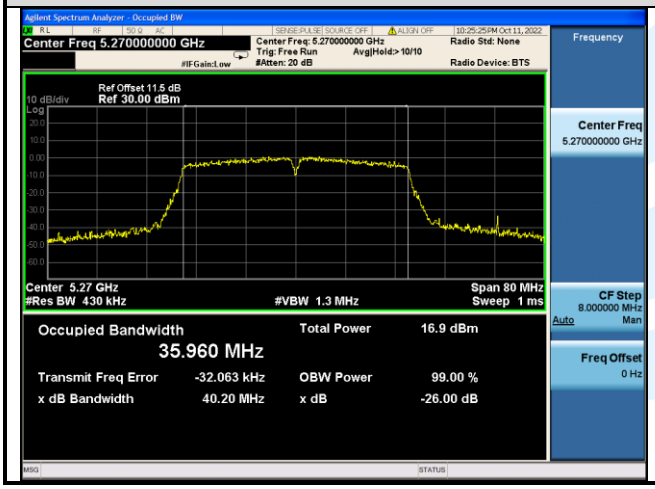
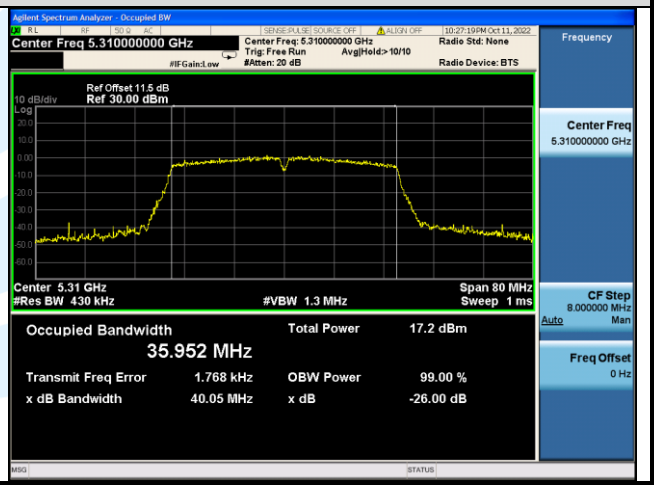
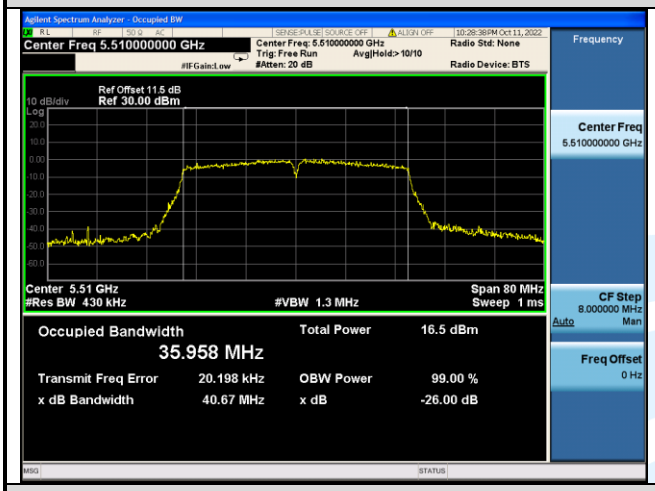
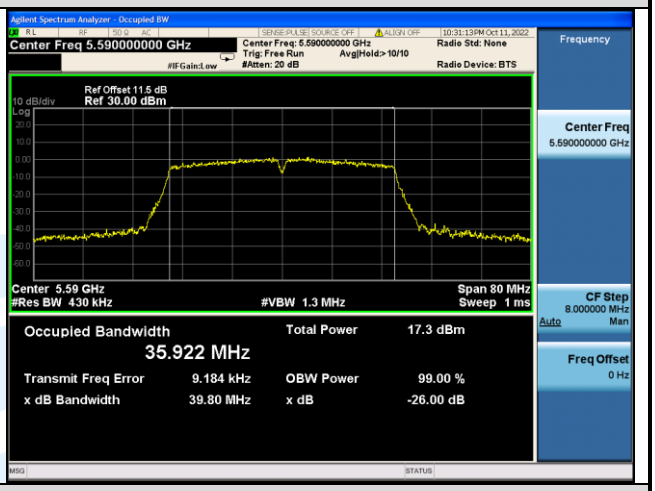
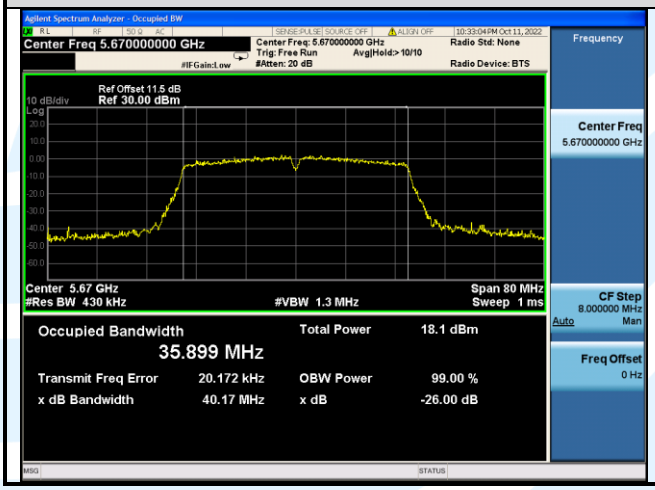
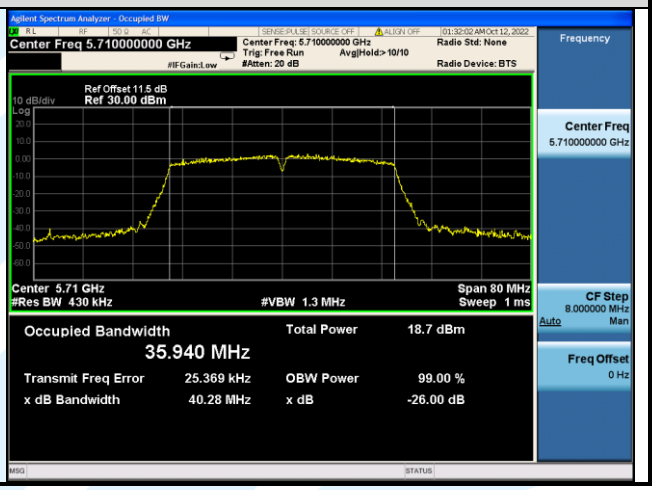
Channel 48	Channel 52
	
Channel 60	**Channel 64**
	
Channel 100	**Channel 120**
	

Channel 140	Channel 144
	

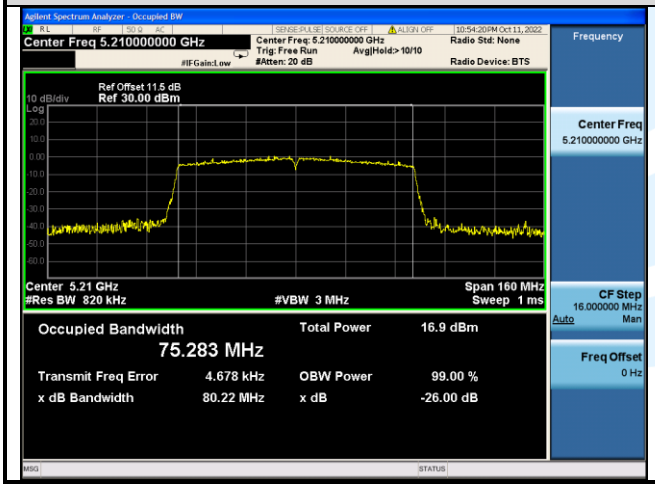
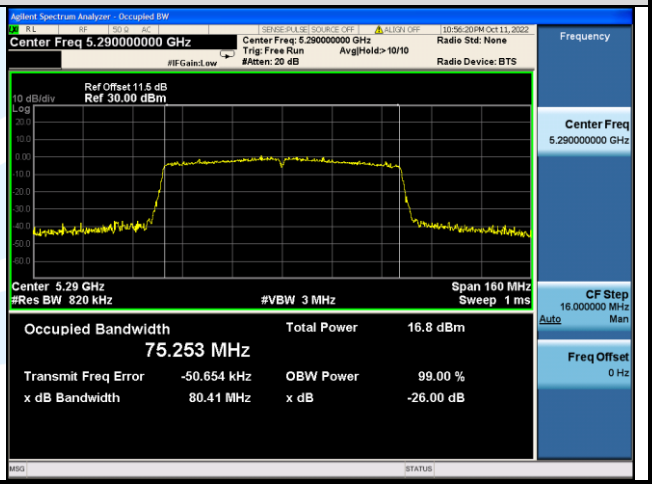
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40

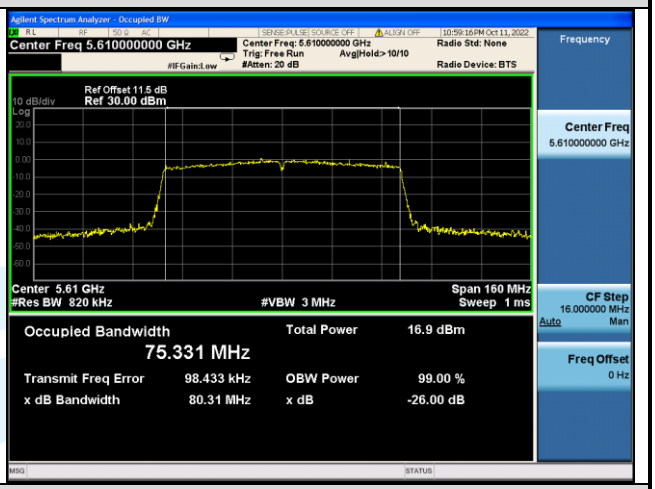
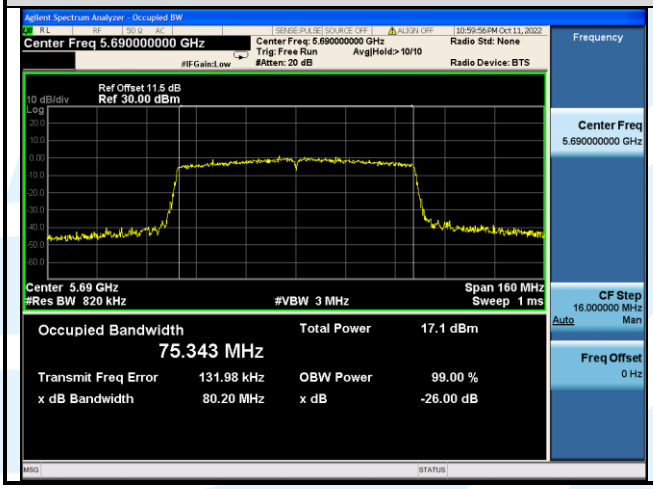
Channel 38	Channel 46
	

Channel 54	Channel 62
	

Channel 102	Channel 118
	
Channel 134	**Channel 142**
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80

Channel 42	Channel 58
	

Channel 106	Channel 122
	
Channel 138	N/A
	N/A

5.46 DB BANDWIDTH

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart C Section 15.407 (e)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 v02r01Section C.2

Limit: Within the 5.725-5.85 GHz band, the minimum 6 dB bandwidth of U-NII devices shall be at least 500 kHz.

Test Procedure:

The output from the transmitter was connected to an attenuator and then to the input of the RF Spectrum Analyzer.

Spectrum analyzer according to the following Settings:
a) Set RBW = 100 kHz.
b) Set the video bandwidth (VBW) ≥ 3 * RBW.
c) Detector = Peak.
d) Trace mode = max hold.
e) Sweep = auto couple.
f) Allow the trace to stabilize.
g) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is constrained by the frequencies associated with the two outermost amplitude points (upper and lower frequencies) that are attenuated by 6 dB relative to the maximum level measured in the fundamental emission.

Note: The cable loss and attenuator loss were offset into measure device as an amplitude offset.

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

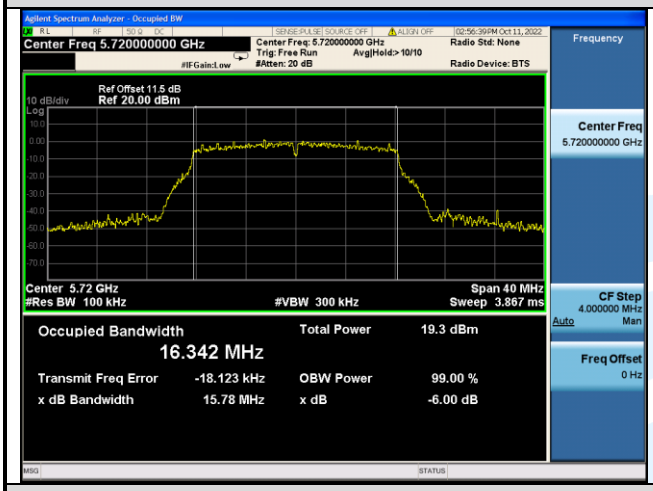
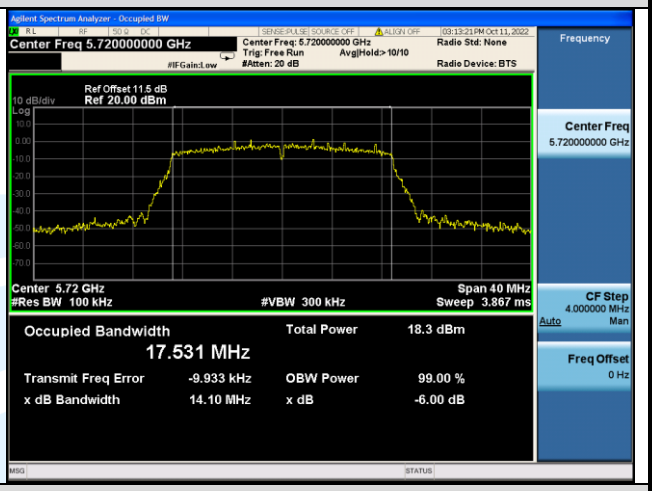
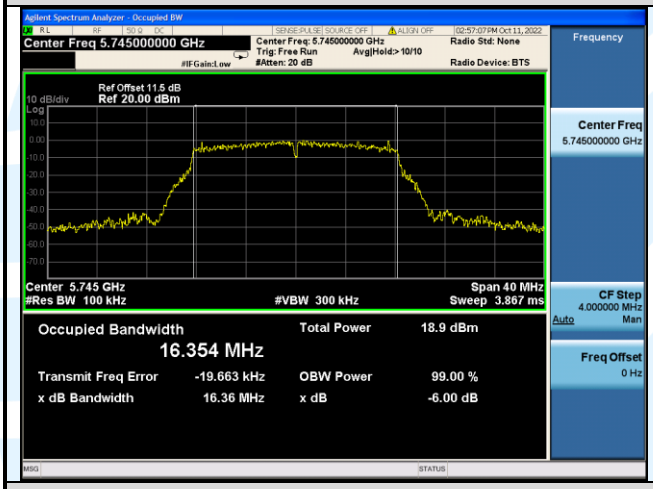
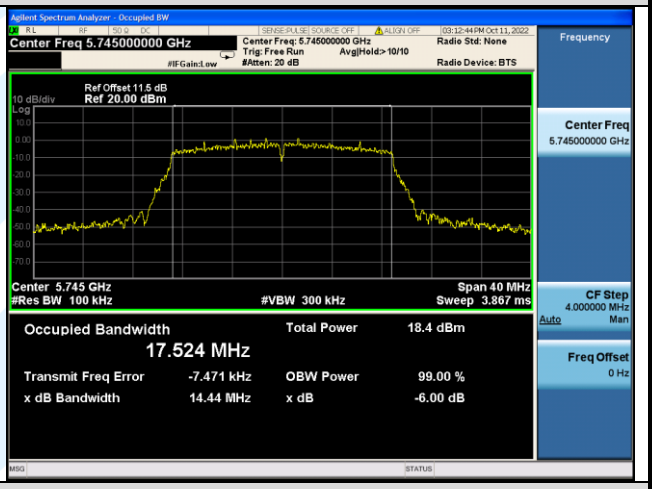
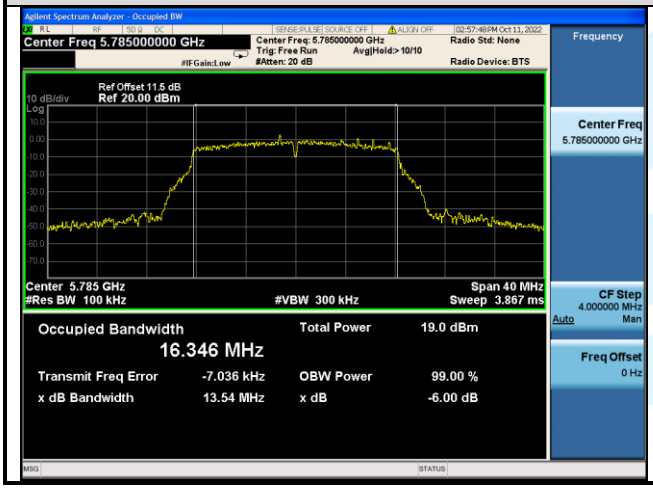
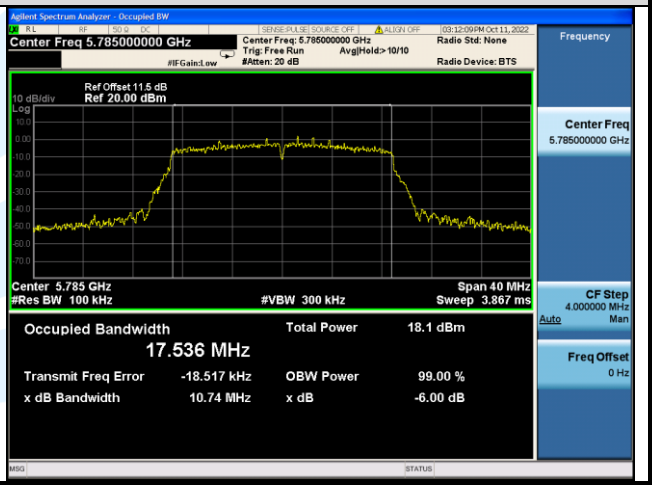
Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

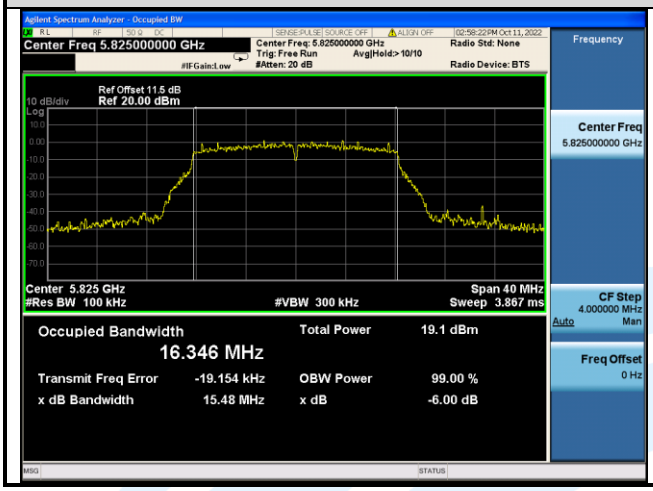
Test Data:

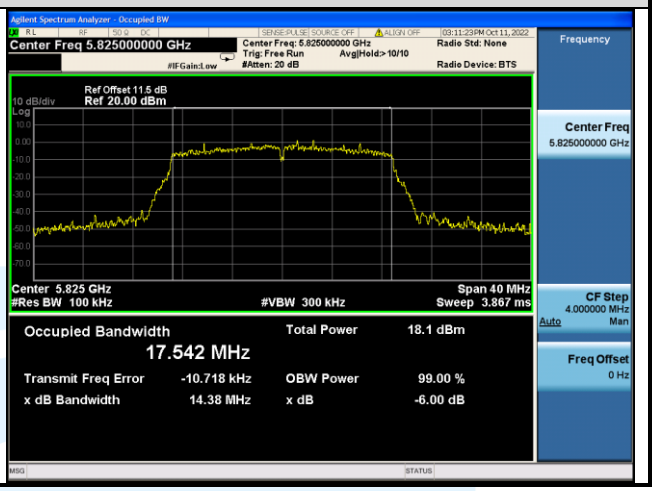
Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limit	Result
IEEE 802.11a	144 (5720)	15.78	> 500 kHz	Pass
	149 (5745)	16.36	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	13.54	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	15.48	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	144 (5720)	14.10	> 500 kHz	Pass
	149 (5745)	14.44	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	10.74	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	14.38	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	142 (5710)	35.18	> 500 kHz	Pass
	151 (5755)	33.92	> 500 kHz	Pass
	159 (5795)	31.38	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	144 (5720)	11.96	> 500 kHz	Pass
	149 (5745)	14.50	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	12.95	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	14.23	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	142 (5710)	32.65	> 500 kHz	Pass
	151 (5755)	32.48	> 500 kHz	Pass
	159 (5795)	35.08	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	138 (5690)	75.14	> 500 kHz	Pass
	155 (5775)	75.36	> 500 kHz	Pass

The test plots as follows:

IEEE 802.11a	IEEE 802.11n-HT20
Channel 144	
	
Channel 149	
	
Channel 157	
	

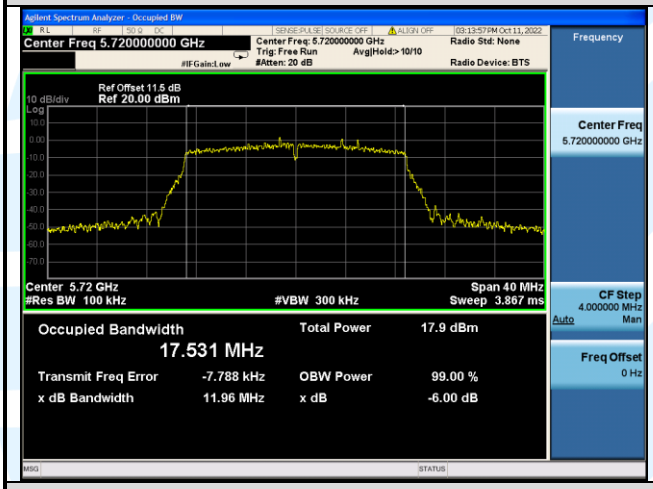
Channel 165



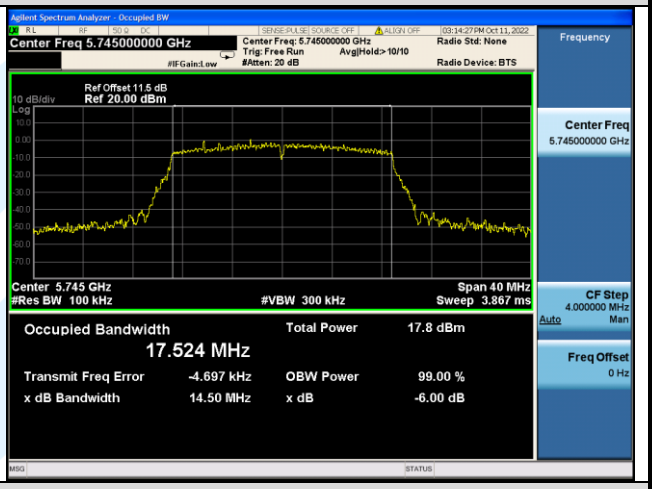


IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20

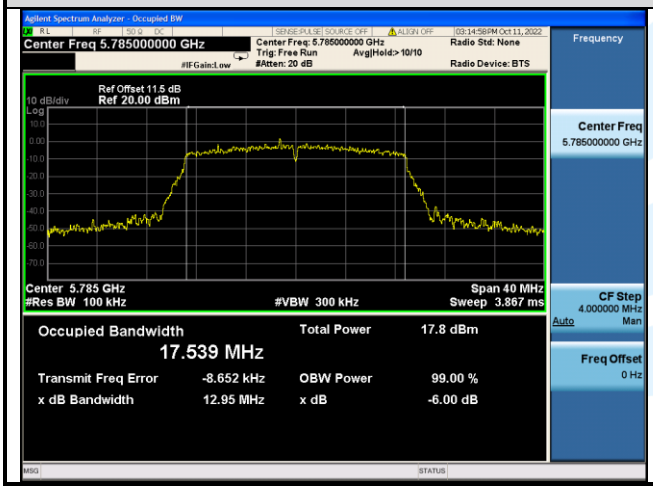
Channel 144



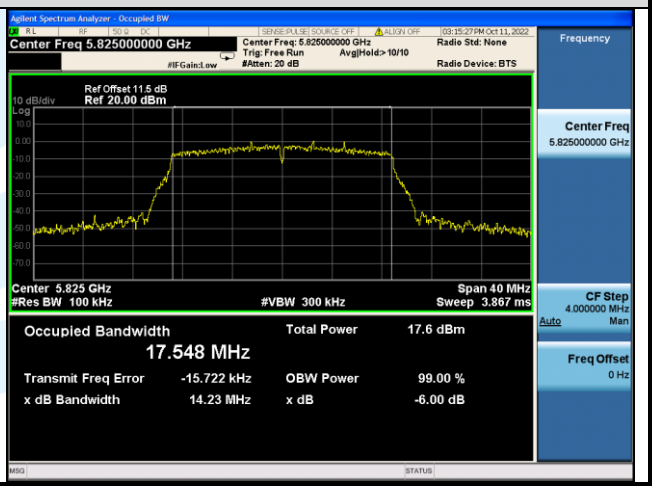
Channel 149

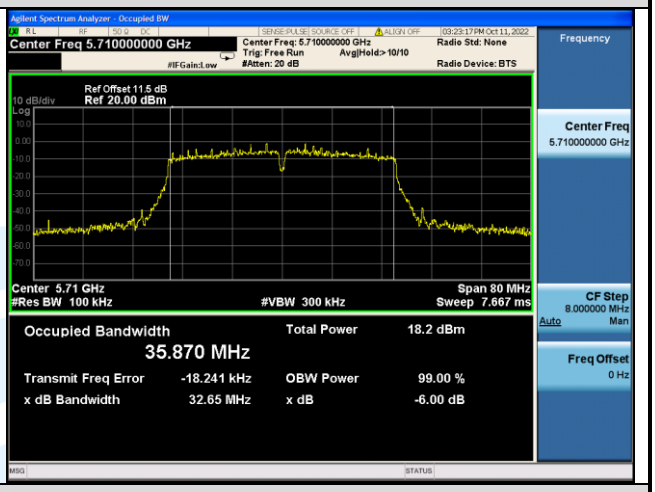
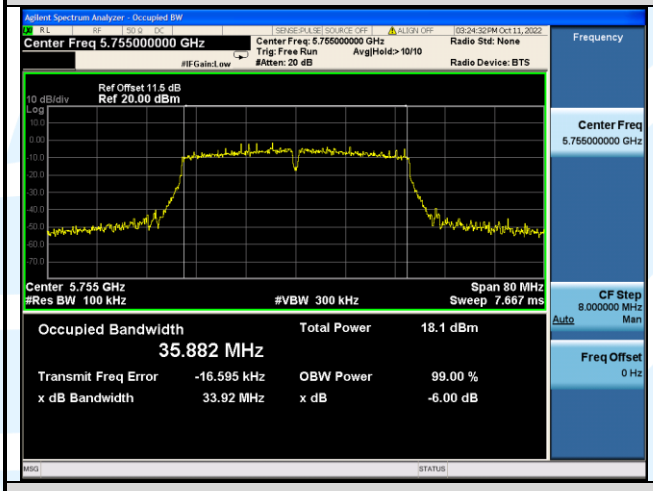
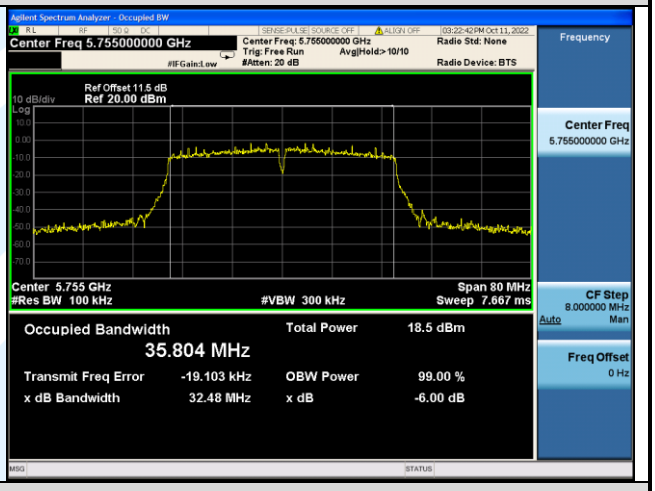
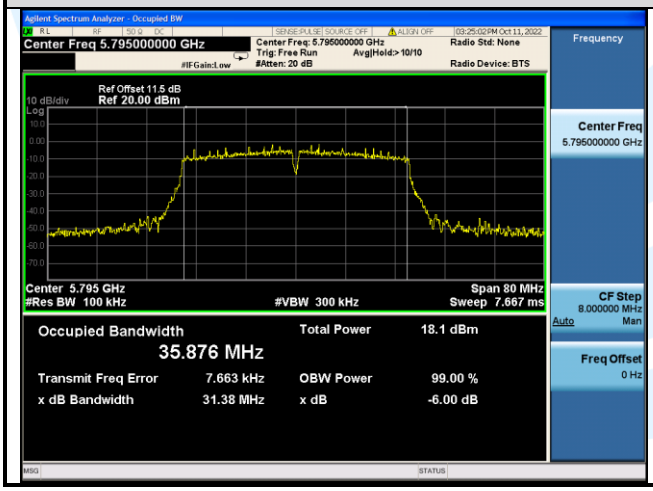
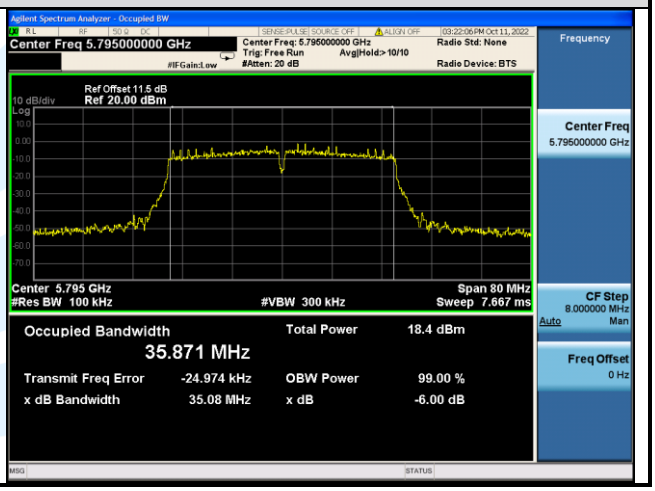


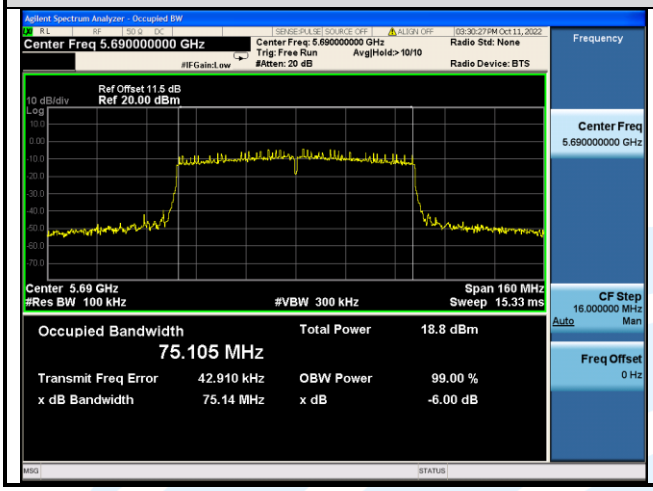
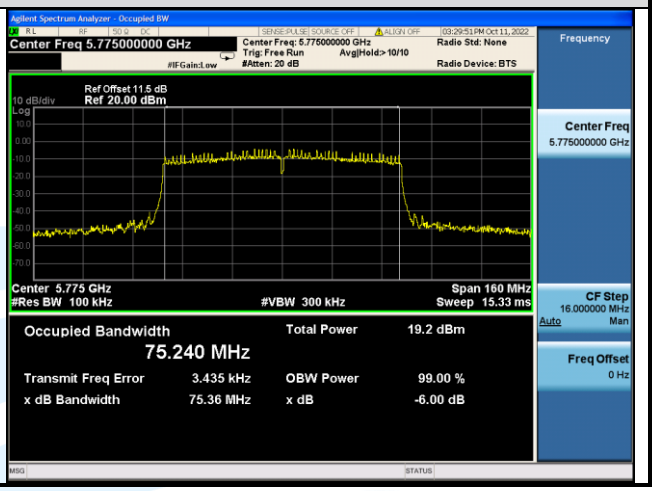
Channel 157



Channel 165



IEEE 802.11n-HT40	IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40
Channel 142	
	
Channel 151	
	
Channel 159	
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	
Channel 138	Channel 155
	

5.5 MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407 (a)(1)(2)(3)
Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 Section E.3.a(Method PM)
Limits:

1. For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz.
(i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. The maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

(ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power or maximum power spectral density. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

(iv) For client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

2. For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

3. For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

Test Procedure:

1. Connected the EUT's antenna port to measure device by 10dB attenuator.
2. Method PM is used to perform output power measurement, trigger and gating function of wide band power meter is enabled to measure max output power of Tx on burst.

Note: The cable loss and attenuator loss were offset into measure device as an amplitude offset.

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

Antenna gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency Band	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Peak Power Limits (dBm)
U-NII-1	0.14	24.0
U-NII-2A	0.14	24.0
U-NII-2C	0.14	24.0
U-NII-3	0.14	30.0

For U-NII-1 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	36 (5180)	10.85	11.02	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	11.07	11.24	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	11.04	11.21	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	36 (5180)	9.78	9.96	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	9.88	10.06	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	9.83	10.01	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	38 (5190)	9.72	10.03	24	Pass
	46 (5230)	9.65	9.96	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	36 (5180)	9.71	9.87	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	9.74	9.90	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	9.97	10.13	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	38 (5190)	9.61	9.92	24	Pass
	46 (5230)	9.76	10.07	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	42 (5210)	9.08	9.66	24	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor

For U-NII-2A Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	52 (5260)	11.12	11.29	23.91	Pass
	60 (5300)	11.28	11.45	23.91	Pass
	64 (5320)	11.35	11.52	23.91	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	52 (5260)	9.87	10.05	23.98	Pass
	60 (5300)	10.08	10.26	23.98	Pass
	64 (5320)	10.05	10.23	23.98	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	54 (5270)	9.78	10.09	24	Pass
	62 (5310)	9.86	10.17	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	52 (5260)	10.04	10.20	23.98	Pass
	60 (5300)	10.03	10.19	23.98	Pass
	64 (5320)	10.05	10.21	23.98	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	54 (5270)	9.89	10.20	24	Pass
	62 (5310)	9.93	10.24	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	58 (5290)	9.43	10.01	24	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor

Note:

For IEEE 802.11 a, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.56 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.56)$ = 23.91 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.93 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT20/ac-VHT20, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.87 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.87)$ = 23.98 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.98 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ac-VHT80, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 40.05 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(40.05)$ = 27.03 dBm > 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 24 dB limit applicable

For U-NII-2C Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	100 (5500)	11.76	11.93	23.90	Pass
	120 (5600)	12.15	12.32	23.90	Pass
	140 (5700)	12.41	12.58	23.90	Pass
	144 (5720)	12.39	12.56	23.90	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	100 (5500)	10.61	10.79	23.99	Pass
	120 (5600)	11.12	11.30	23.99	Pass
	140 (5700)	11.14	11.32	23.99	Pass
	144 (5720)	11.22	11.40	23.99	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	102 (5510)	10.53	10.84	24	Pass
	118 (5590)	10.82	11.13	24	Pass
	134 (5670)	11.07	11.38	24	Pass
	142 (5710)	11.16	11.47	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	100 (5500)	10.58	10.74	23.99	Pass
	120 (5600)	11.03	11.19	23.99	Pass
	140 (5700)	11.12	11.28	23.99	Pass
	144 (5720)	11.37	11.53	23.99	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	102 (5510)	10.44	10.75	24	Pass
	118 (5590)	10.82	11.13	24	Pass
	134 (5670)	11.05	11.36	24	Pass
	142 (5710)	11.18	11.49	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	106 (5530)	10.11	10.69	24	Pass
	122 (5610)	10.46	11.04	24	Pass
	138 (5690)	10.57	11.15	24	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor

Note:

For IEEE 802.11 a, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.48 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.48)$ = 23.90 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.90 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT20/ac-VHT20, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.90 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.90)$ = 23.99 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.99 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ac-VHT80, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 39.80 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(39.80)$ = 27.00 dBm > 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 24 dB limit applicable

For U-NII-3 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	149 (5745)	12.66	12.83	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	12.68	12.85	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	12.62	12.79	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	149 (5745)	11.39	11.57	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	11.43	11.61	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	11.49	11.67	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	151 (5755)	11.22	11.53	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	11.39	11.70	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	149 (5745)	11.48	11.64	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	11.45	11.61	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	11.53	11.69	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	151 (5755)	11.15	11.46	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	11.19	11.50	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	155 (5775)	10.75	11.33	30	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor

5.6 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Requirement: FCC 47 CFR Part 15 Subpart E Section 15.407 (a)(1)(2)(3)

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 Section F

Limits:

1. For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz.
   (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. The maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

   (ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

   (iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power or maximum power spectral density. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

   (iv) For client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

2. For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.
3. For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

Test Procedure:

The output from the transmitter was connected to an attenuator and then to the input of the RF Spectrum Analyzer.

Spectrum analyzer according to the following Settings:

1. For U-NII-1, U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C band:

Using method SA-2

a) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
b) Set RBW = 1 MHz, Set VBW ≥ 3 RBW, Detector = RMS
c) Sweep time = auto, trigger set to “free run”.
d) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging mode.
e) Record the max value and add 10 log (1/duty cycle)

2. For U-NII-3 band:

a) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) of the signal.
b) Set RBW = 500 kHz, Set VBW ≥ 3 RBW, Detector = RMS
c) Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum power level in any 500 kHz band segment within the fundamental EBW.
d) Sweep time = auto, trigger set to “free run”.
e) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging mode.
f) Record the max value and add 10 log (1/duty cycle)

Note: The cable loss and attenuator loss were offset into measure device as an amplitude offset.

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

Antenna gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency Band	Antenna Gain (dBi)	PSD Limits (dBm/MHz or dBm/500kHz)
U-NII-1	0.14	11.0
U-NII-2C	0.14	11.0
U-NII-2A	0.14	11.0
U-NII-3	0.14	30.0

For U-NII-1 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	36 (5180)	1.664	1.833	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	1.471	1.640	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	1.861	2.030	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	36 (5180)	0.052	0.233	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	0.104	0.285	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	-0.076	0.105	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	38 (5190)	-2.449	-2.137	11	Pass
	46 (5230)	-2.483	-2.171	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	36 (5180)	0.314	0.477	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	0.064	0.227	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	0.227	0.390	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	38 (5190)	-2.575	-2.265	11	Pass
	46 (5230)	-2.400	-2.090	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	42 (5210)	-5.985	-5.405	11	Pass

Remark:

2. Corr'd PSD = Meas PSD + Duty Cycle Factor

For U-NII-2A Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	52 (5260)	1.499	1.668	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	1.455	1.624	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	1.381	1.550	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	52 (5260)	-0.060	0.121	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	0.140	0.321	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	0.031	0.212	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	54 (5270)	-2.724	-2.412	11	Pass
	62 (5310)	-3.013	-2.701	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	52 (5260)	0.369	0.532	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	0.125	0.288	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	-0.072	0.091	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	54 (5270)	-2.683	-2.373	11	Pass
	62 (5310)	-3.025	-2.715	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	58 (5290)	-6.229	-5.649	11	Pass

Remark:

2. Corr'd PSD = Meas PSD + Duty Cycle Factor

For U-NII-2C Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	100 (5500)	1.840	2.009	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	1.594	1.763	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	3.289	3.458	11	Pass
	144 (5720)	3.353	3.522	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	100 (5500)	0.401	0.582	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	1.297	1.478	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	1.963	2.144	11	Pass
	144 (5720)	2.132	2.313	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	102 (5510)	-3.389	-3.077	11	Pass
	118 (5590)	-2.928	-2.616	11	Pass
	134 (5670)	-2.062	-1.750	11	Pass
	142 (5710)	-1.249	-0.937	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	100 (5500)	0.411	0.574	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	1.282	1.445	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	2.076	2.239	11	Pass
	144 (5720)	2.180	2.343	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	102 (5510)	-3.517	-3.207	11	Pass
	118 (5590)	-2.720	-2.410	11	Pass
	134 (5670)	-2.130	-1.820	11	Pass
	142 (5710)	-1.528	-1.218	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	106 (5530)	-6.720	-6.14	11	Pass
	122 (5610)	-6.138	-5.558	11	Pass
	138 (5690)	-5.094	-4.514	11	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd PSD = Meas PSD + Duty Cycle Factor

For U-NII-3 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/ 500kHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	144 (5720)	1.284	1.453	30	Pass
	149 (5745)	0.751	0.920	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	0.666	0.835	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	0.558	0.727	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	144 (5720)	-0.856	-0.675	30	Pass
	149 (5745)	-0.601	-0.420	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	-0.897	-0.716	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	-0.661	-0.480	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	142 (5710)	-4.679	-4.367	30	Pass
	151 (5755)	-4.123	-3.811	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	-4.038	-3.726	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	144 (5720)	-0.470	-0.307	30	Pass
	149 (5745)	-0.427	-0.264	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	-0.207	-0.044	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	-0.612	-0.449	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	142 (5710)	-4.339	-4.029	30	Pass
	151 (5755)	-4.303	-3.993	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	-3.903	-3.593	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	138 (5690)	-8.065	-7.485	30	Pass
	155 (5775)	-7.260	-6.680	30	Pass

Remark:

1. Corr'd PSD = Meas PSD + Duty Cycle Factor