TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc.
65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu,
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311
www.kctl.co.kr

KCTL

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-07-25

2. Use of Report : -

3. Name of Product and Model : Mobile Phone / SC-02M, SCV46

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS VIETNAM CO.,LTD. / Vietnam

5. FCC ID : A3LSMA102JPN

6. Date of Test : 2019-07-30 to 2019-08-21

7. Test Standards : FCC Part 15 Subpart E, 15.407

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

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Euijung Kim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Seungyong Kim (Signature)

2019-09-09

KCTL Inc.

Report revision history

Date	Revision	Page No
2019-08-23	Initial report	-
2019-09-05	Updated test limit and plot	17, 47~48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58~59
2019-09-09	Updated information for LTE Band 12, 17	4, 6

CONTENTS

1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS VIETNAM CO.,LTD.
Address	:	Kcn Yen Binh1, huyen pho Yen Tinh Thai Nguyen Vietnam
Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
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-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Mobile Phone
Model	:	SC-02M, SCV46
Difference in model name	:	Model SCV46 is electrically identical to model SC-02M. Two model numbers are allocated for marketing and logistic purposes only.
Frequency range	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)_2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒ 2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 462 ㎒ (802.11b/g/n_HT20) UNII-1: 5 180 ㎒ ~ 5 240 ㎒ (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20) UNII-1: 5 190 ㎒ ~ 5 230 ㎒ (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40) UNII-1: 5 210 ㎒ (802.11ac_VHT80) UNII-2A: 5 260 ㎒ ~ 5 320 ㎒ (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20) UNII-2A: 5 270 ㎒ ~ 5 310 ㎒ (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40) UNII-2A: 5 290 ㎒ (802.11ac_VHT80) UNII-2C: 5 500 ㎒ ~ 5 720 ㎒ (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20) UNII-2C: 5 510 ㎒ ~ 5 710 ㎒ (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40) UNII-2C: 5 530 ㎒ ~ 5 690 ㎒ (802.11ac_VHT80) UNII-3: 5 745 ㎒ ~ 5 825 ㎒ (802.11a/n_HT20/ac_VHT20) UNII-3: 5 755 ㎒ ~ 5 795 ㎒ (802.11n_HT40/ac_VHT40) UNII-3: 5 775 ㎒ (802.11ac_VHT80) NFC_13.56 ㎒ LTE Band 12_699.7 ㎒ ~ 715.3 ㎒ LTE Band 17_706.5 ㎒ ~ 713.5 ㎒ LTE Band 5_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒ LTE Band 26_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒, 814.7 ㎒ ~ 823.3 ㎒ LTE Band 41_2 498.5 ㎒ ~ 2 687.5 ㎒ WCDMA 850_826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒ GSM 850_824.2 ㎒ ~ 848.8 ㎒

		GSM 1900_1 850.2 ㎒ ~ 1 909.8 ㎒
Modulation technique	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_ GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK Bluetooth(BLE)_GFSK WIFI(802.11b/g/n20/n40/ac20/ac40/ac80)_DSSS, OFDM NFC_ASK LTE_QPSK, 16QAM WCDMA_QPSK GSM_GMSK, 8-PSK
Number of channels	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_79ch / Bluetooth(BLE)_40ch 11 ch (802.11b/g/n_HT20)_2.4 ㎓ Band UNII-1: 4 ch (20 ㎒), 2 ch (40 ㎒), 1 ch (80 ㎒) UNII-2A: 4 ch (20 ㎒), 2 ch (40 ㎒), 1 ch (80 ㎒) UNII-2C: 12 ch (20 ㎒), 6 ch (40 ㎒), 3 ch (80 ㎒) UNII-3: 5 ch (20 ㎒), 2 ch (40 ㎒), 1 ch (80 ㎒)
Power source	:	DC 3.85 V
Antenna specification	:	LTE/WCDMA_LDS+SUS Insert Antenna WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)_LDS Antenna NFC_FPCB Antenna
Antenna gain		WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE) : -0.9 ㏈i UNII-1 -3.3 ㏈i UNII-2A -3.7 ㏈i UNII-2C -3.1 ㏈i UNII-3 -4.2 ㏈i
Software version	:	N778.001 (SC-02M), YGI.001 (SCV46)
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	Conducted(R38M50A29LK, R38M50A2A8X) Radiated(R38M50A2MZY, R38M50A2FSZ, R38M50A2HRK, R38M50A2GXJ)
Operation temperature	:	-30 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Earphone	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EHS64ACFWE	-	-
Travel Adapter	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-TA200	-	AC 100-240V 50-60 Hz, 9.0V-1.67A 5.0V-2.0A
Micro USB Data Cable	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	-	-	-

2.2. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
WIFI(2.4㎓ band 802.11b/g/n(HT20), 5㎓ band 802.11a/n(HT20/HT40)/ac(VHT/20/40/80)), Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), NFC
LTE Band 12, LTE Band 17, LTE Band 5, LTE Band 26, LTE Band 41,
WCDMA 850, GSM 850, GSM 1900

UNII-1		UNII-2A		UNII-2C		UNII-3	
Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
36	5 180	52	5 260	100	5 500	149	5 745
40	5 200	56	5 280	120	5 600	157	5 785
48	5 240	64	5 320	144	5 720	165	5 825

Table 2.2-1. 802.11a/n/ac_HT20/VHT20 mode

UNII-1		UNII-2A		UNII-2C		UNII-3	
Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
38	5 190	54	5 270	102	5 510	151	5 755
46	5 230	62	5 310	118	5 590	159	5 795
				142	5 710		

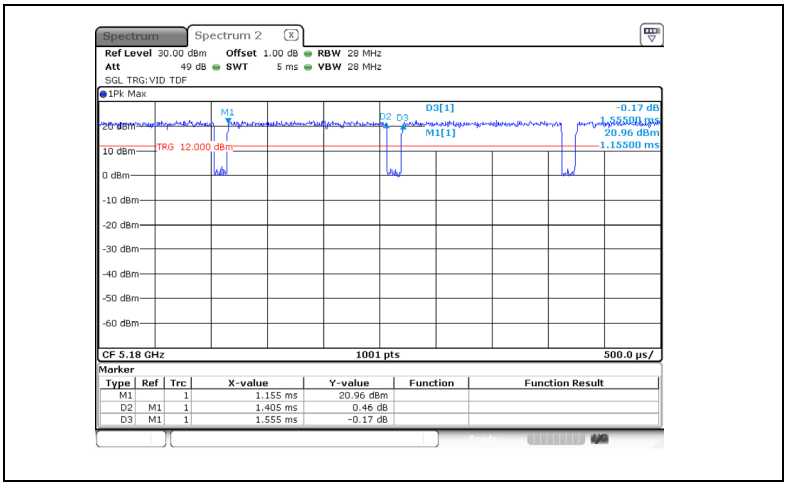
Table 2.2-2. 802.11n/ac_HT40/VHT40 mode

UNII-1		UNII-2A		UNII-2C		UNII-3	
Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)	Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
42	5 210	58	5 290	106	5 530	155	5 775
				122	5 610		
				138	5 690		

Table 2.2-3 802.11ac_VHT80 mode

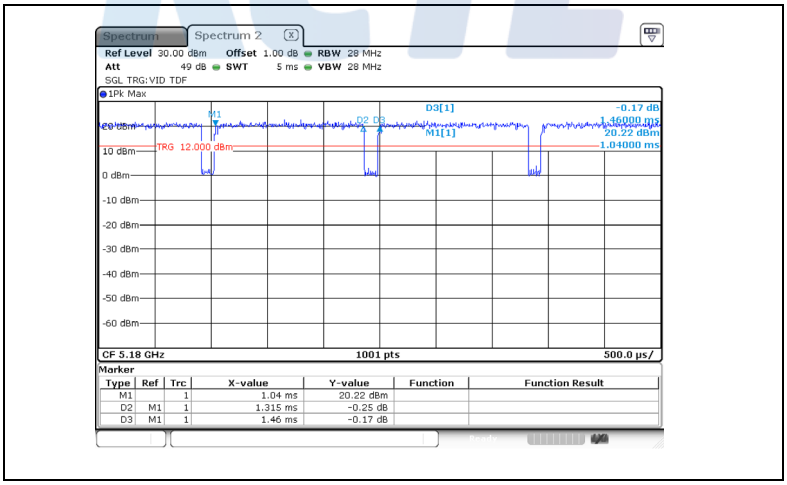
2.3. Duty Cycle Correction Factor

- 802.11a



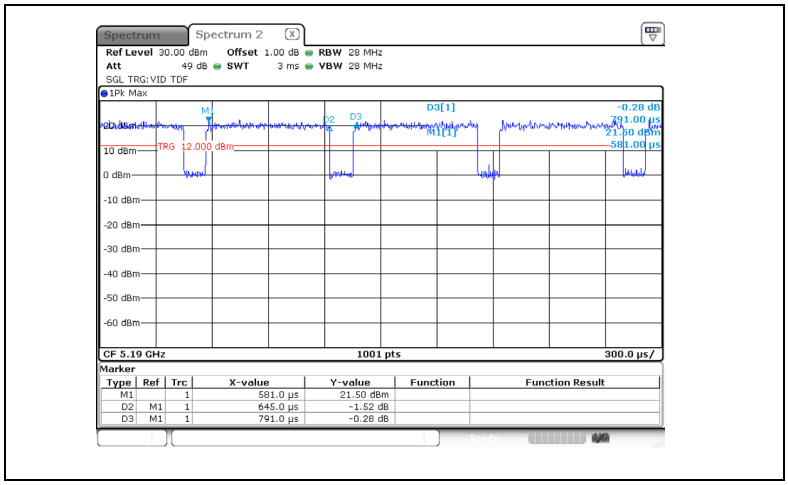
Note$_{1)}$: Period : 1.555 ㎳, On time : 1.405 ㎳
Note$_{2)}$: DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.904) = 0.441 ㏈, x = 1.405/1.555 = 0.904 (90.4%)
Note$_{3)}$: 802.11a is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

- 802.11n HT20



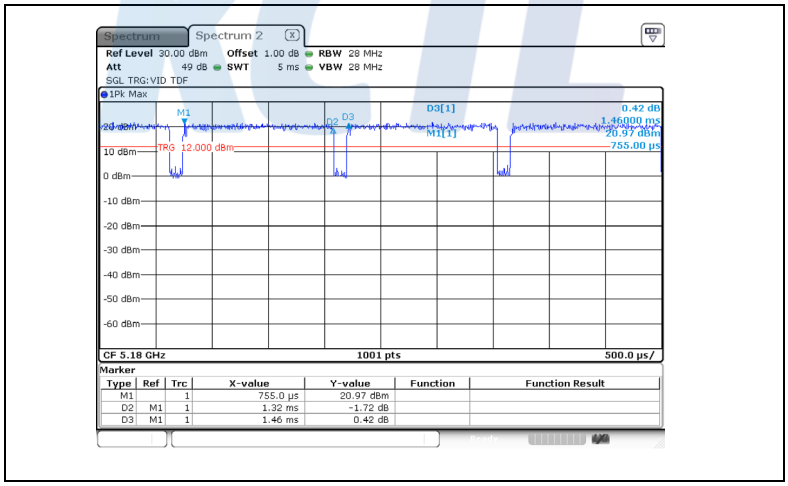
Note$_{1)}$: Period : 1.46 ㎳, On time : 1.315 ㎳
Note$_{2)}$: DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.901) = 0.454 ㏈, x = 1.315/1.46 = 0.901 (90.1%)
Note$_{3)}$: 802.11n_HT20 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

- 802.11n HT40



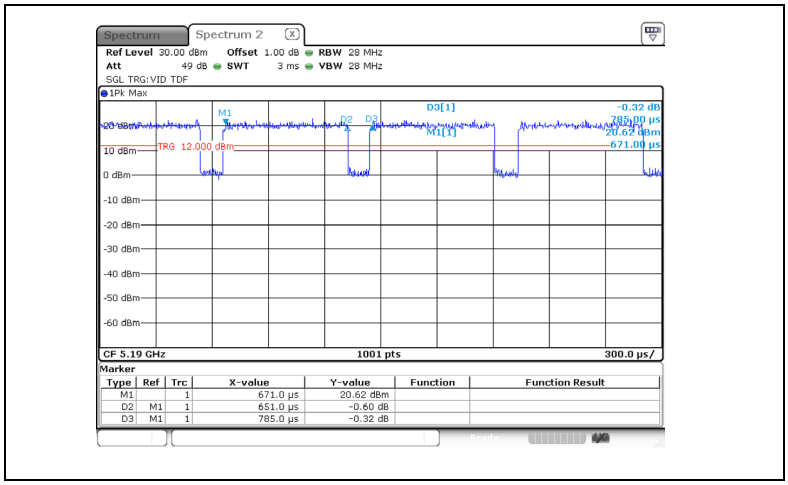
Note1) : Period : 0.791 ㎳, On time : 0.645 ㎳
Note2) : DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.815) = 0.886 ㏈, x = 0.645/0.791 = 0.815 (81.5%)
Note3) : 802.11n HT40 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

- 802.11ac VHT20



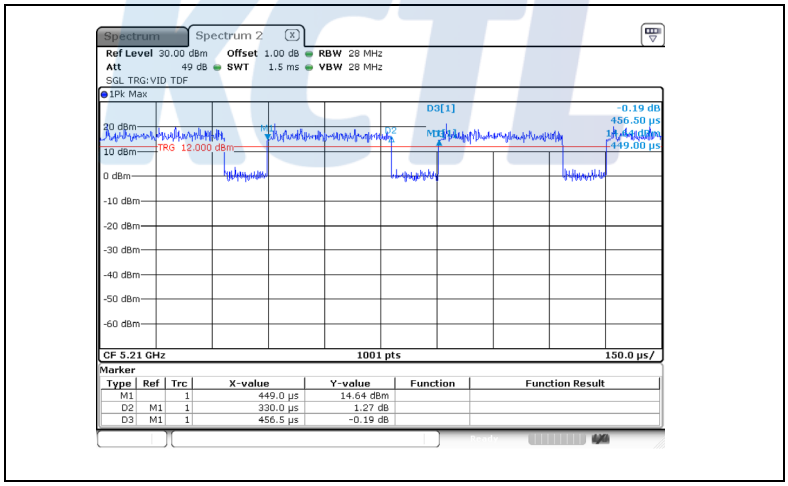
Note1): period: 1.46 ㎳, On time: 1.32 ㎳
Note2): DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.904) = 0.438 ㏈, x = 1.32/1.46 = 0.904 (90.4%)
Note3): 802.11ac VHT20 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98%)

- 802.11ac VHT40



Note$_{1)}$: period: 0.785 ㎳, On time: 0.651 ㎳
Note$_{2)}$: DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.829) = 0.813 ㏈, x = 0.651/0.785 = 0.829 (82.9%)
Note$_{3)}$: 802.11ac VHT40 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

- 802.11ac VHT80



Note$_{1)}$: period: 0.456 5 ㎳, On time: 0.33 ㎳
Note$_{2)}$: DCCF = 10 log(1 / x) = 10 log(1/0.723) = 1.409 ㏈, x = 0.33/0.456 5 = 0.723 (72.3%)
Note$_{3)}$: 802.11ac VHT80 is a non-continuous transmission (duty cycle < 98 %)

3. Antenna requirement

Requirement of FCC part section 15.203, 15.407:
An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that furnished by the responsible party shall 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.

Requirement of RSS-GEN Section 6.8:
The applicant for equipment certification shall provide a list of all antenna types that may be used with the transmitter, where applicable (i.e. for transmitters with detachable antenna), indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna. The test report shall demonstrate the compliance of the transmitter with the limit for maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) specified in the applicable RSS, when the transmitter is equipped with any antenna type, selected from this list.
For expediting the testing, measurements may be performed using only the antenna with highest gain of each combination of transmitter and antenna type, with the transmitter output power set at the maximum level. However, the transmitter shall comply with the applicable requirements under all operational conditions and when in combination with any type of antenna from the list provided in the test report (and in the notice to be included in the user manual, provided below).
When measurements at the antenna port are used to determine the RF output power, the effective gain of the device's antenna shall be stated, based on a measurement or on data from the antenna's manufacturer.

The test report shall state the RF power, output power setting and spurious emission measurements with each antenna type that is used with the transmitter being tested.
Immediately following the above notice, the manufacturer shall provide a list of all antenna types which can be used with the transmitter, indicating the maximum permissible antenna gain (in dBi) and the required impedance for each antenna type.

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

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
15.407(a)	Maximum conducted output power	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
-	Occupied Bandwidth	Pass
15.407(g)	Frequency stability	Pass
15.407(b), 15.205(a), 15.209(a)	Spurious emission	Pass
	Band-edge, restricted band	Pass
15.207(a)	Conducted Emissions	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 ㎑ to 30 ㎒. 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 Z orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in Z orientation
4. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.10-2013
   - KDB 662911 D01 v02r01
   - KDB 789033 D02 v02r01
5. The worst-case data rates were:
   SISO Antenna: 802.11b mode : 1Mbps
   802.11g mode : 6Mbps
   802.11n HT20 mode : MCS0
   802.11n HT40 mode : MCS0
   802.11n VHT20 mode : MCS0
   802.11n VHT40 mode : MCS0
   802.11n VHT80 mode : MCS0

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.10-2013.

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 of 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	
Conducted RF power	1.76 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	4.03 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz:	2.28 dB
	30 MHz ~ 300 MHz	4.98 dB
	300 MHz ~ 1 000 MHz	5.14 dB
	1 GHz ~ 6 GHz	6.70 dB
	Above 6 GHz	6.60 dB
Conducted emissions	9 kHz ~ 150 kHz	3.66 dB
	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz	3.26 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.

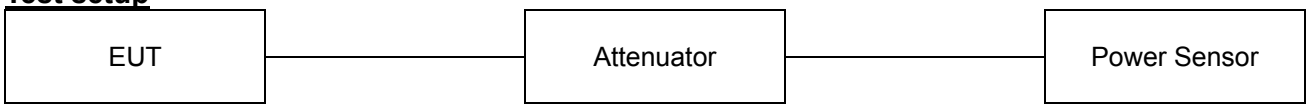
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	10.21	16 000	13.54
50	10.22	17 000	13.67
100	10.29	18 000	14.05
200	10.43	19 000	14.13
300	10.56	20 000	14.07
400	10.68	21 000	14.43
500	10.76	22 000	14.44
600	10.79	23 000	14.24
700	10.9	24 000	14.49
800	11.01	25 000	14.64
900	11.03	26 000	15.55
1 000	11.07	26 500	15.41
2 000	11.65	27 000	15.88
3 000	12.05	28 000	15.93
4 000	12.35	29 000	15.56
5 000	12.65	30 000	15.8
6 000	12.88	31 000	16.09
7 000	12.91	32 000	15.94
8 000	13.00	33 000	16.01
9 000	12.96	34 000	15.48
10 000	12.89	35 000	15.51
11 000	13.00	36 000	15.61
12 000	13.10	37 000	16.19
13 000	13.36	38 000	16.23
14 000	13.50	39 000	16.24
15 000	13.66	40 000	16.47

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

7. Test results

7.1. Maximum conducted output power

Test setup



Limit

According to §15.407(a), RSS-247(6.2)

FCC

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 C63.10-2013-Section 12.3.3.2 and 14.2
KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 - Section E.2.d) or e)
KDB 662911 D01 v02r01 – Section E).1)

Test settings
Used test method is Section E.2.d)

◆ KDB 789033 D02 v02r01

Section E.2.d)
Method SA-2 (trace averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction):

(i) Measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B..
(ii) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
(iii) Set RBW = 1 ㎒
(iv) Set RBW ≥ 3 ㎒
(v) Number of points in sweep ≥ 2×span/RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is ≤ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
(vi) Sweep time = auto.
(vii) Detector = power averaging (rms), if available. Otherwise use sample detector mode.
(viii) Do not use sweep triggering. Allow the sweep to “free run.”
(ix) 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 to ensure that the average accurately represents the true average over the on and off periods of the transmitter.
(x) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 ㎒ intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
(xi) Add 10 log (1/x), where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order 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 ㏈ if the duty cycle is 25%.

Section E.2.e)
Method SA-2 Alternative (power averaging(rms) detection with slow sweep with each spectrum bin averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction):

(i) Measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in II.B..
(ii) Set span to encompass the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.
(iii) Set RBW = 1 ㎒
(iv) Set RBW ≥ 3 ㎒
(v) Number of points in sweep ≥ 2×span/RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is ≤ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)
(vi) Manually set sweep time ≥ 10 × (number of points in sweep) × (total on/off period of the transmitted signal).
(vii) Set detector = power averaging (rms)
(viii) Perform a single sweep.
(ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement

function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum levels (in power units) at 1 ㎒ intervals extending across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the spectrum.

(x) Add 10 log (1/x), where x is the duty cycle, to the measured power in order 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 ㏈ if the duty cycle is 25%.

Section E.3.a)
Method PM (Measurement using an RF average power meter):

(xi) Measurements may be performed using a wideband RF power meter with a thermocouple detector or equivalent if all of the conditions listed below 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

(xii) If the transmitter does not transmit continuously, measure the duty cycle, x, of the transmitter output signal as described in Ⅱ

(xiii) Measure the average power of the transmitter. This measurement is an average over both the on and off periods of the transmitter.

(xiv) Adjust the measurement in ㏈m 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%).

Section E.3.b)
Method PM-G (Measurement using a gated RF average power meter):
Measurements may be performed using a wideband gated RF power meter provided that the gate parameters are adjusted such that the power is measured only when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power control level. Since the measurement is made only during the ON time of the transmitter, no duty cycle correction factor is required.

Test results

Test mode	Band	Freq (㎒)	Measured power (dBm)	DCCF (dB)	Conducted output power (dBm) Average	Conducted Power Limit (dBm)
802.11a	UNII-1	5 180	15.83	0.44	16.27	23.98
		5 200	15.83	0.44	16.27	
		5 240	15.57	0.44	16.01	
	UNII-2A	5 260	15.62	0.44	16.06	23.98
		5 280	15.71	0.44	16.15	
		5 320	15.48	0.44	15.92	
	UNII-2C	5 500	15.78	0.44	16.22	23.98
		5 600	15.66	0.44	16.10	
		5 720	15.39	0.44	15.83	22.91
	UNII-3	5 745	15.42	0.44	15.86	30.00
		5 785	15.96	0.44	16.40	
		5 825	15.94	0.44	16.38	
802.11n HT20	UNII-1	5 180	14.79	0.45	15.24	23.98
		5 200	14.55	0.45	15.00	
		5 240	14.48	0.45	14.93	
	UNII-2A	5 260	14.67	0.45	15.12	23.98
		5 280	14.83	0.45	15.28	
		5 320	14.59	0.45	15.04	
	UNII-2C	5 500	15.01	0.45	15.46	23.98
		5 600	14.81	0.45	15.26	
		5 720	14.70	0.45	15.15	23.01
	UNII-3	5 745	14.71	0.45	15.16	30.00
		5 785	14.91	0.45	15.36	
		5 825	15.04	0.45	15.49	
802.11n HT40	UNII-1	5 190	12.65	0.89	13.54	23.98
		5 230	13.49	0.89	14.38	
	UNII-2A	5 270	13.48	0.89	14.37	23.98
		5 310	12.12	0.89	13.01	
	UNII-2C	5 510	13.00	0.89	13.89	23.98
		5 590	13.14	0.89	14.03	
		5 710	13.45	0.89	14.34	
	UNII-3	5 755	13.44	0.89	14.33	30.00
		5 795	13.25	0.89	14.14	

Test mode	Band	Freq (㎒)	Measured power (dBm)	DCCF (dB)	Conducted output power (dBm) Average	Conducted Power Limit (dBm)
802.11ac VHT20	UNII-1	5 180	14.91	0.44	15.35	23.98
		5 200	14.97	0.44	15.41	
		5 240	14.82	0.44	15.26	
	UNII-2A	5 260	14.62	0.44	15.06	23.98
		5 280	14.83	0.44	15.27	
		5 320	14.63	0.44	15.07	
	UNII-2C	5 500	15.02	0.44	15.46	23.98
		5 600	14.97	0.44	15.41	
		5 720	14.69	0.44	15.13	23.38
	UNII-3	5 745	14.55	0.44	14.99	30.00
		5 785	15.06	0.44	15.50	
		5 825	14.98	0.44	15.42	
802.11ac VHT40	UNII-1	5 190	12.78	0.81	13.59	23.98
		5 230	13.36	0.81	14.17	
	UNII-2A	5 270	13.32	0.81	14.13	23.98
		5 310	12.69	0.81	13.50	
	UNII-2C	5 510	13.24	0.81	14.05	23.98
		5 590	13.21	0.81	14.02	
		5 710	13.47	0.81	14.28	
	UNII-3	5 755	13.27	0.81	14.08	30.00
		5 795	13.23	0.81	14.04	
802.11ac VHT80	UNII-1	5 210	10.84	1.41	12.25	23.98
	UNII-2A	5 290	11.52	1.41	12.93	23.98
	UNII-2C	5 530	11.04	1.41	12.45	23.98
		5 610	11.71	1.41	13.12	
		5 690	11.81	1.41	13.22	
	UNII-3	5 775	12.01	1.41	13.42	30.00

Note:
1. Conducted Output power Calculation:

Conducted Output power = Measured power(dB m) + DCCF (dB)