













A.4 POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

Test Date	2024/10/08 ~ 09	Temp./Hum.	24 ~ 25°C/60 ~61%
Cable Loss	1.0dB	Tested By	Ryan Chiang
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 $10\log(1/X)$	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	1	5180	4.711	4.345	N/A	4.711	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.384	4.325		4.384	
		5240	4.298	4.489		4.489	
	2A	5260	3.983	4.323		4.323	
		5300	4.079	4.325		4.325	
		5320	3.992	4.772		4.772	
	2C	5500	4.619	4.068		4.619	
		5580	4.534	3.809		4.534	
		5700	4.416	4.515		4.515	
		5720	4.758	4.743		4.758	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor $10\log(1/X)$	Max. Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11a	3 ^{Note2}	5745	2.202	2.291	N/A	2.291	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	2.723	2.252		2.723	
		5825	2.660	2.640		2.660	

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%.

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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	4.323	4.293	N/A	2.3	2.5	6.793	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.392	4.223		2.3	2.5	6.723	
		5885	4.529	4.193		2.3	2.5	6.829	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	1	5180	4.614	4.311	N/A	7.475	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.307	4.131		7.230	
		5240	3.950	4.234		7.105	
	2A	5260	3.853	4.149		7.014	
		5300	3.783	4.028		6.918	
		5320	3.380	4.242		6.843	
	2C	5500	4.308	4.033		7.183	
		5580	4.225	3.525		6.899	
		5700	3.955	4.210		7.095	
		5720	4.058	4.332		7.207	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	1.954	1.934	N/A	4.954	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	2.458	1.977		5.234	
		5825	2.180	2.148		5.174	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 4}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 3}	Limit
802.11n-HT20	4	5845	4.075	4.099	N/A	2.40	9.497	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	4.045	3.737		2.40	9.304	
		5885	4.063	3.723		2.40	9.307	

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. 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40$ 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).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	1	5190	0.938	0.709	N/A	3.835	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	0.681	0.779		3.741	
	2A	5270	0.409	0.844		3.642	
		5310	0.271	0.872		3.592	
	2C	5510	0.717	0.420		3.581	
		5550	0.838	0.124		3.506	
		5670	0.554	0.784		3.681	
		5710	0.322	1.084		3.730	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11n-HT40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-1.567	-2.030	N/A	1.218	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-1.107	-1.650		1.640	

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

- 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
- 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%.
- 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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11n-HT40	4	5835	0.556	0.859	N/A	2.40	6.120	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	0.598	0.485		2.40	5.952	

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

- 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%.
- 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%.
- 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2]$ = 2.40dBi
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	1	5210	-1.874	-2.231	N/A	0.961	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.569	-2.332		0.561	
	2C	5530	-2.297	-2.573		0.577	
		5610	-2.512	-2.744		0.384	
		5690	-2.351	-2.228		0.721	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT80	3 <small>Note2</small>	5775	-5.152	-5.098	N/A	-2.115	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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11ac-VHT80	4	5855	-2.487	-2.483	N/A	2.40	2.925	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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. According to KDB 662911 D01 d) ii), transmit signals are completely uncorrelated, then
 $\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{G1/10} + 10^{G2/10} + \dots + 10^{GN/10})/N_{\text{ANT}}]$ dBi
 $\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ac-VHT160	1/2A	5250	-5.726	-5.983	N/A	-2.842	11 dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-5.050	-5.853		-2.423	

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

- 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
- 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%.
- 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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11ac-VHT160	4	5815	-4.568	-5.015	N/A	2.40	0.625	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$$
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	1	5180	4.251	3.676	N/A	6.983	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	3.946	4.012		6.989	
		5240	3.936	4.067		7.012	
	2A	5260	3.444	3.833		6.653	
		5300	3.623	4.028		6.841	
		5320	3.322	4.239		6.815	
	2C	5500	4.018	3.527		6.790	
		5580	4.058	3.250		6.683	
		5700	3.727	3.994		6.873	
		5720	4.026	4.249		7.149	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	0.994	0.615	N/A	3.819	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	1.156	0.710		3.949	
		5825	0.662	0.684		3.683	

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%.

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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 4}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 3}	Limit
802.11ax-HE20	4	5845	3.893	3.678	N/A	2.40	9.197	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.750	3.628		2.40	9.100	
		5885	3.841	3.514		2.40	9.091	

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. 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40$ 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).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	1	5190	1.080	0.599	N/A	3.856	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	0.765	0.645		3.716	
	2A	5270	0.209	0.697		3.470	
		5310	0.008	0.723		3.390	
	2C	5510	0.560	0.238		3.412	
		5550	0.471	-0.042		3.232	
		5670	0.343	0.544		3.455	
		5710	0.209	0.873		3.564	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-2.715	-2.791	N/A	0.257	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-2.044	-2.370		0.806	

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%.

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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) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11ax-HE40	4	5835	0.647	0.595	N/A	2.40	6.031	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	0.291	0.730		2.40	5.926	

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

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$$

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

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	1	5210	-2.135	-2.379	N/A	0.755	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.936	-2.636		0.227	
	2C	5530	-2.296	-2.869		0.437	
		5610	-2.870	-3.315		-0.077	
		5690	-2.865	-2.178		0.502	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE80	3 <small>Note2</small>	5775	-5.514	-5.868	N/A	-2.677	30dBm/500 kHz

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

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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%.

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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) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11ax-HE80	4	5855	-2.333	-2.358	N/A	2.40	3.065	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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

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

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$$

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

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11ax-HE160	1/2A	5250	-5.719	-5.775	N/A	-2.737	11 dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-5.492	-5.933		-2.697	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11ax-HE160	4	5815	-4.981	-5.177	N/A	2.40	0.455	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$$

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

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	4.608	4.306	N/A	7.470	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	4.388	4.384	N/A	7.396	
			106/53	4.457	4.026	N/A	7.257	
	2A	5320	26/8	4.994	5.661	N/A	8.351	
			52/40	5.323	5.946	N/A	8.656	
			106/54	5.452	6.063	N/A	8.779	
	2C	5500	26/0	5.880	5.523	N/A	8.715	
			52/37	6.110	5.842	N/A	8.988	
			106/53	6.270	5.772	N/A	9.038	
		5700	26/8	5.636	5.636	N/A	8.646	
			52/40	5.889	5.982	N/A	8.946	
			106/54	5.966	5.981	N/A	8.984	

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	9.206	9.171	N/A	12.199	30dBm/500 kHz
			52/37	6.331	6.209	N/A	9.281	
			106/53	3.328	2.959	N/A	6.158	
		5825	26/8	9.482	9.075	N/A	12.294	
			52/40	6.482	6.222	N/A	9.364	
			106/54	3.949	3.543	N/A	6.761	

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%.

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-HE40	1	5190	242/61	4.158	3.660	N/A	6.926	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5310	242/62	3.307	3.978		6.666	
	2C	5510	242/61	3.814	3.590		6.714	
		5670	242/62	4.024	3.789		6.918	

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	0.582	0.365	N/A	3.485	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.161	0.916		4.051	

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	0.792	0.401	N/A	3.611	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	484/66	0.004	0.004		3.203	
	2C	5530	484/65	0.846	0.846		3.570	
		5610	484/66	0.098	0.098		2.985	

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	-2.834	-3.079	N/A	0.056	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-2.476	-2.540		0.502	

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-HE160	1/2A	5250	996/67	-2.586	-2.709	N/A	0.363	11 dBm/MHz
			996/S67	-3.306	-3.067		-0.175	
	2C	5570	996/67	-2.623	-3.147		0.133	
			996/S67	-2.618	-2.947		0.231	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	1	5180	4.181	3.810	N/A	7.010	11 dBm/MHz
		5200	4.255	3.833		7.059	
		5240	3.961	3.807		6.895	
	2A	5260	3.849	3.876		6.873	
		5300	3.578	3.768		6.684	
		5320	3.637	4.026		6.846	
	2C	5500	4.048	3.542		6.813	
		5580	4.203	3.164		6.725	
		5700	3.820	4.081		6.963	
		5720	4.011	3.966		6.999	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT20	3 ^{Note2}	5745	0.563	0.513	N/A	3.548	30dBm/500 kHz
		5785	1.487	0.889		4.209	
		5825	1.042	0.436		3.760	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) ^{Note 4}	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) ^{Note 3}	Limit
802.11be-HHT20	4	5845	0.847	0.581	N/A	2.40	6.126	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5865	3.795	3.546		2.40	9.083	
		5885	3.992	3.490		2.40	9.159	

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. 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40$ 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).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	1	5190	1.051	1.066	N/A	4.069	11 dBm/MHz
		5230	0.481	0.635		3.569	
	2A	5270	0.223	0.592		3.422	
		5310	0.119	0.594		3.373	
	2C	5510	0.637	0.382		3.522	
		5550	0.582	0.323		3.465	
		5670	0.097	0.418		3.271	
		5710	0.311	0.832		3.590	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT40	3 ^{Note2}	5755	-2.643	-2.789	N/A	0.295	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	-2.193	-2.657		0.591	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main				
802.11be-HHT40	4	5835	0.579	0.684	N/A	2.40	6.042	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)
		5875	0.234	0.559		2.40	5.810	

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

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

$$\text{Directional gain} = 10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40\text{dBi}$$

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

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	1	5210	-2.232	-2.392	N/A	0.699	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	-2.641	-2.496		0.442	
	2C	5530	-2.270	-2.306		0.722	
		5610	-2.654	-3.073		0.152	
		5690	-2.479	-2.093		0.729	

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz) <small>Note 4</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT80	3 <small>Note2</small>	5775	-5.464	-5.710	N/A	-2.575	30dBm/500 kHz

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11be-HHT80	4	5855	-2.145	-2.272	N/A	2.40	3.202	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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

- 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%.
- 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%.
- 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2] = 2.40$ 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).

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
			AUX	Main			
802.11be-EHT160	1/2A	5250	-5.851	-5.778	N/A	-2.804	11 dBm/MHz
	2C	5570	-5.234	-5.862		-2.526	

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%.

Mode	U-NII Band	Centre Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz)		Duty Cycle Factor 10log(1/X)	Directional Gain (dBi) <small>Note 4</small>	Total Power Spectral Density (dBm/1MHz) <small>Note 3</small>	Limit
802.11be-HHT160	4	5815	-5.036	-5.407	N/A	2.40	0.193	14dBm/MHz (E.I.R.P.)

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. 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 = $10 \log[(10^{2.5/10} + 10^{2.3/10})/2]$ = 2.40dBi
 The MIMO is uncorrelated and supported SDM(Spatial Division Multiplexing) mode only. This radio device doesn't support beamforming and Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD).

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	4.688	4.064	N/A	7.397	11 dBm/MHz
			52/37	4.736	4.094	N/A	7.437	
			106/53	4.777	4.050	N/A	7.439	
	2A	5320	26/8	4.882	5.473	N/A	8.198	
			52/40	5.497	5.726	N/A	8.623	
			106/54	5.381	5.968	N/A	8.695	
	2C	5500	26/0	5.716	5.459	N/A	8.600	
			52/37	6.153	5.559	N/A	8.876	
			106/53	6.081	5.583	N/A	8.849	
		5700	26/8	5.841	5.564	N/A	8.715	
			52/40	5.773	5.826	N/A	8.810	
			106/54	6.293	5.881	N/A	9.102	

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	9.315	8.869	N/A	12.108	30dBm/500 kHz
			52/37	6.325	5.930	N/A	9.142	
			106/53	3.258	3.202	N/A	6.240	
		5825	26/8	9.515	9.256	N/A	12.398	
			52/40	6.446	6.260	N/A	9.364	
			106/54	3.489	3.004	N/A	6.264	

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%.

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	4.323	3.981	N/A	7.166	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5310	242/62	3.274	3.936		6.628	
	2C	5510	242/61	3.989	3.575		6.797	
		5670	242/62	3.792	4.146		6.983	

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	0.922	0.580	N/A	3.765	30dBm/500 kHz
		5795	242/62	1.173	0.591		3.902	

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	0.886	0.499	N/A	3.707	11 dBm/MHz
	2A	5290	484/66	0.170	0.566		3.383	
	2C	5530	484/65	0.931	0.538		3.749	
		5610	484/66	0.538	0.278		3.420	

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	-2.520	-2.950	N/A	0.281	30dBm/500 kHz
		5775	484/66	-2.533	-2.454		0.517	

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-EHT160	1/2A	5250	996/67	-2.690	-2.555	N/A	0.388	11 dBm/MHz
			996/S67	-3.465	-3.176		-0.308	
	2C	5570	996/67	-2.237	-2.871		0.468	
			996/S67	-2.506	-3.033		0.249	

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%.

A.4.2 Measurement Plots











