

Mode C

Input Power:	3.3 Vdc	Environmental Conditions:	25°C, 63% RH	Tested By:	Eric Peng
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802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		Total Power (mW)	Total Power (dBm)	Power Limit (dBm)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
36	5180	9.21	9.77	17.821	12.51	24	Pass
40	5200	9.15	9.74	17.641	12.47	24	Pass
48	5240	9.12	9.60	17.286	12.38	24	Pass
52	5260	9.09	9.51	17.043	12.32	24	Pass
60	5300	9.24	9.56	17.431	12.41	24	Pass
64	5320	9.19	9.93	18.139	12.59	24	Pass
100	5500	9.24	9.28	16.867	12.27	24	Pass
116	5580	9.61	9.74	18.56	12.69	24	Pass
140	5700	8.82	9.16	15.862	12.00	24	Pass
*144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	-13.59	-13.96	0.08393	-10.76	22.5	Pass
*144 (U-NII-3)	5720	8.17	8.34	13.385	11.27	30	Pass

Notes:

- * : Test was performed in accordance with measurement follow FCC KDB 789033 UNII test procedure Method SA-1 and use spectrum analyzer test , the duty factor was included in the total power.
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 3.35 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 3.42 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 4.81 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 4.72 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		Total Power (mW)	Total Power (dBm)	Power Limit (dBm)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
36	5180	12.50	13.03	37.874	15.78	24	Pass
40	5200	12.47	12.99	37.567	15.75	24	Pass
48	5240	12.51	12.96	37.593	15.75	24	Pass
52	5260	12.22	12.68	35.208	15.47	24	Pass
60	5300	12.29	12.73	35.693	15.53	24	Pass
64	5320	12.19	12.74	35.351	15.48	24	Pass
100	5500	12.19	12.46	34.177	15.34	24	Pass
116	5580	12.57	12.53	35.978	15.56	24	Pass
140	5700	12.77	13.28	40.205	16.04	24	Pass
*144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	-6.21	-6.76	0.4502	-3.47	22.55	Pass
*144 (U-NII-3)	5720	12.08	12.37	33.402	15.24	30	Pass

Notes:

- * : Test was performed in accordance with measurement follow FCC KDB 789033 UNII test procedure Method SA-1 and use spectrum analyzer test , the duty factor was included in the total power.
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 3.35 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 3.42 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 4.81 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 4.72 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.

802.11be (EHT20) 52+26-tone MRU

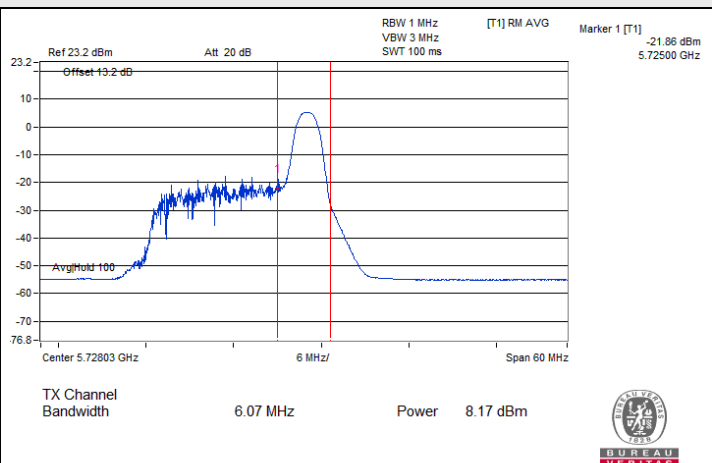
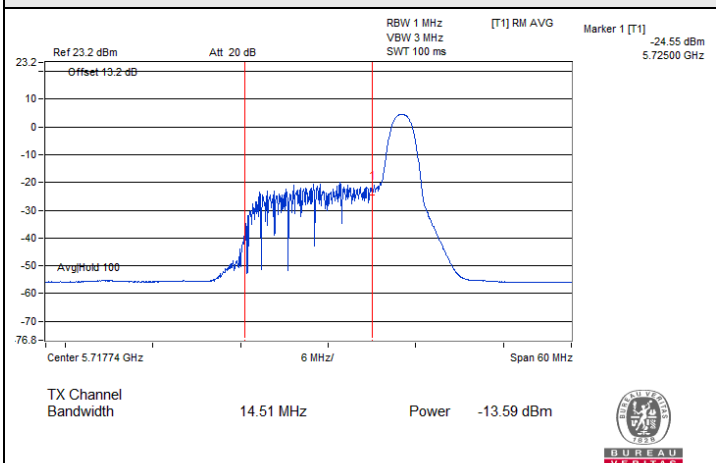
Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		Total Power (mW)	Total Power (dBm)	Power Limit (dBm)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
40	5200	12.77	13.43	40.953	16.12	24	Pass
64	5320	12.40	12.70	35.999	15.56	24	Pass
116	5580	12.89	13.04	39.591	15.98	24	Pass

Notes:

- Directional gain is the maximum gain of antennas.
- For U-NII-1, the maximum gain is 3.35 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2A, the maximum gain is 3.42 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.
- For U-NII-2C, the maximum gain is 4.81 dBi < 6 dBi, so the output power limit shall not be reduced.

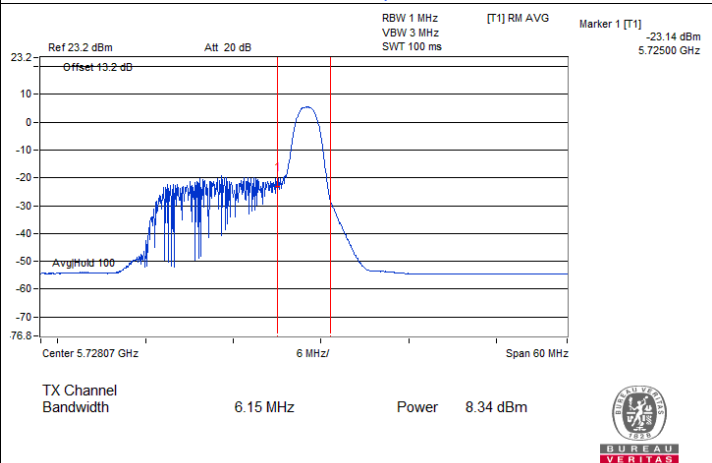
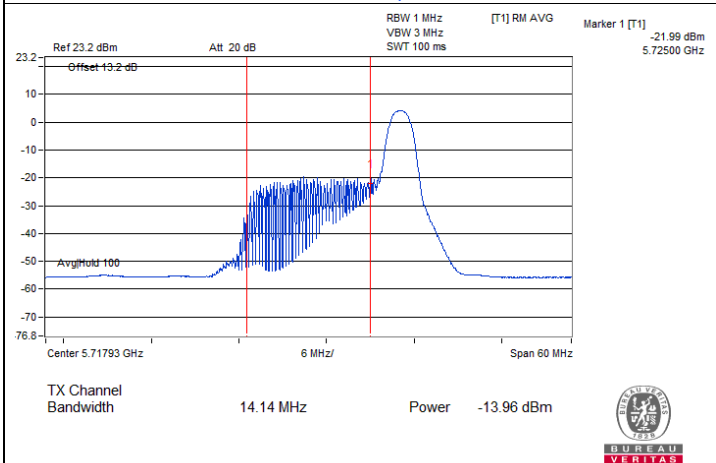


Spectrum Plot for channel straddling



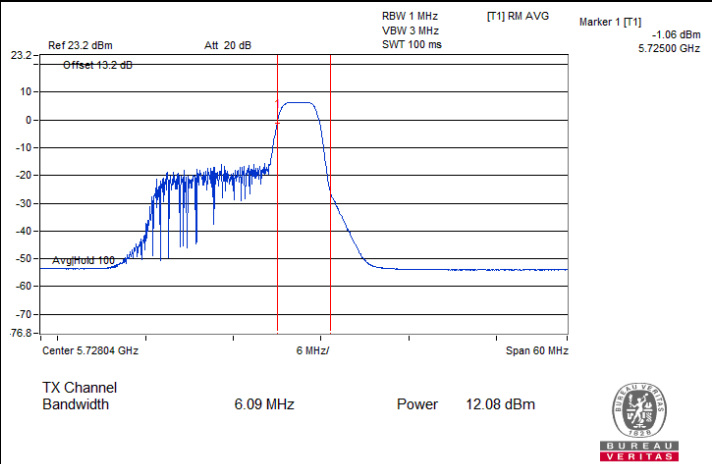
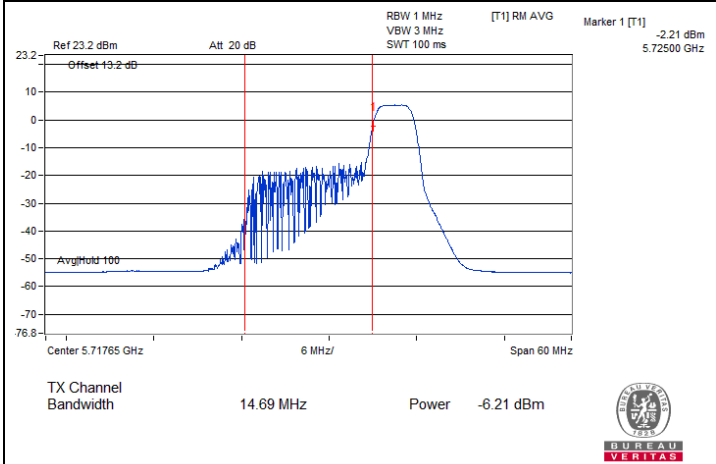
802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@8 (U-NII-2C)

802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@8 (U-NII-3)



802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 144@8 (U-NII-2C)

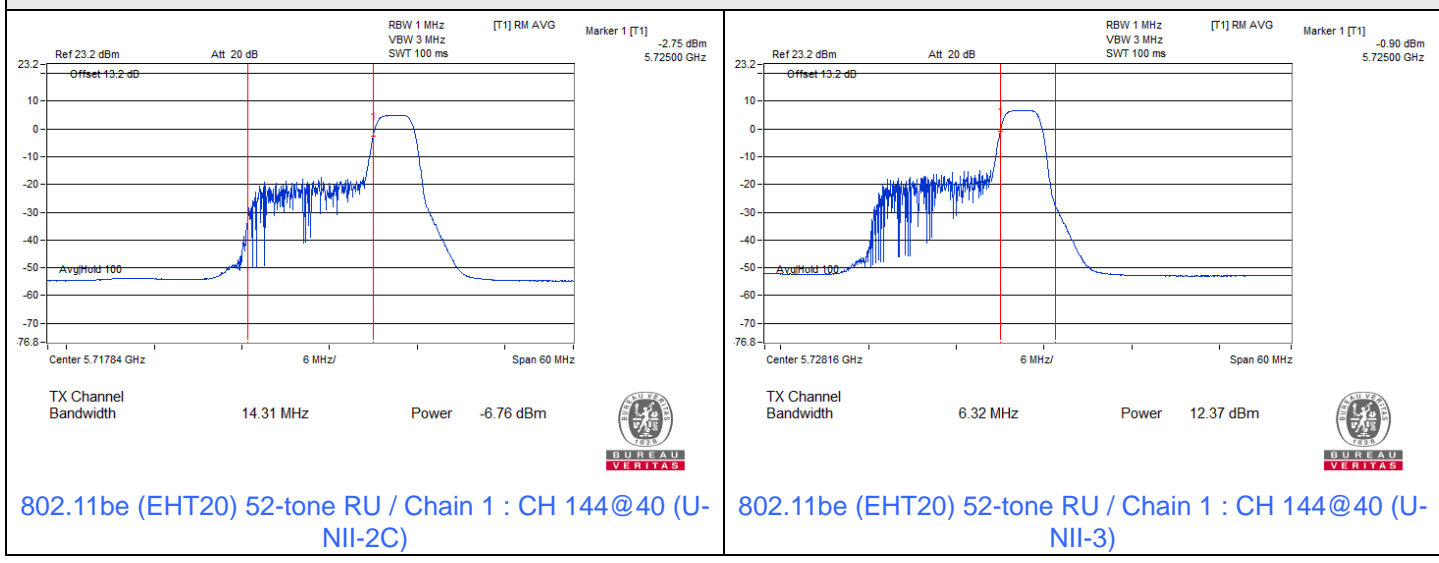
802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 144@8 (U-NII-3)



802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@40 (U-NII-2C)

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@40 (U-NII-3)

Spectrum Plot for channel straddling



7.3 Power Spectral Density

Mode A

Input Power:	3.3 Vdc	Environmental Conditions:	24°C, 65% RH	Tested By:	Eric Peng
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802.11a

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
36	5180	4.34	4.99	7.69	10.64	Pass
40	5200	4.44	4.96	7.72	10.64	Pass
48	5240	4.34	4.80	7.59	10.64	Pass
52	5260	4.17	4.89	7.56	10.57	Pass
60	5300	4.14	4.94	7.57	10.57	Pass
64	5320	4.18	5.19	7.72	10.57	Pass
100	5500	4.19	4.87	7.55	9.18	Pass
116	5580	4.59	5.32	7.98	9.18	Pass
140	5700	4.34	4.93	7.66	9.18	Pass
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	4.51	5.06	7.80	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
36	5180	3.78	4.29	7.05	10.64	Pass
40	5200	4.66	5.08	7.89	10.64	Pass
48	5240	4.44	4.85	7.66	10.64	Pass
52	5260	4.39	5.08	7.76	10.57	Pass
60	5300	4.36	5.11	7.76	10.57	Pass
64	5320	4.37	5.24	7.84	10.57	Pass
100	5500	4.46	5.09	7.80	9.18	Pass
116	5580	4.71	5.58	8.18	9.18	Pass
140	5700	4.40	5.20	7.83	9.18	Pass
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	4.56	5.25	7.93	9.18	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
4. For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
5. For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT40)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
38	5190	-0.15	0.33	3.11	10.64	Pass
46	5230	0.83	1.18	4.02	10.64	Pass
54	5270	0.59	1.34	3.99	10.57	Pass
62	5310	0.65	1.31	4.00	10.57	Pass
102	5510	0.74	1.30	4.04	9.18	Pass
110	5550	0.86	1.82	4.38	9.18	Pass
134	5670	0.63	1.40	4.04	9.18	Pass
142 (U-NII-2C)	5710	0.73	1.37	4.07	9.18	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
4. For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
5. For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT80)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
42	5210	-3.27	-2.62	0.08	10.64	Pass
58	5290	-4.39	-3.65	-0.99	10.57	Pass
106	5530	-3.79	-2.77	-0.24	9.18	Pass
122	5610	-3.08	-2.45	0.26	9.18	Pass
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	-2.85	-2.07	0.57	9.18	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
4. For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
5. For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT160)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	-7.14	-6.61	-3.86	10.64	Pass
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	-7.15	-6.30	-3.69	10.57	Pass
114	5570	-7.35	-6.55	-3.92	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
36	5180	4.76	5.39	8.10	10.64	Pass
40	5200	4.84	5.45	8.17	10.64	Pass
48	5240	4.89	5.18	8.05	10.64	Pass
52	5260	4.67	5.14	7.92	10.57	Pass
60	5300	4.74	5.14	7.95	10.57	Pass
64	5320	4.82	5.43	8.15	10.57	Pass
100	5500	3.54	3.49	6.53	9.18	Pass
116	5580	3.84	4.00	6.93	9.18	Pass
140	5700	3.08	3.50	6.31	9.18	Pass
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	-20.18	-24.88	-18.91	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
36	5180	5.09	5.75	8.44	10.64	Pass
40	5200	5.26	5.80	8.55	10.64	Pass
48	5240	5.28	5.78	8.55	10.64	Pass
52	5260	5.01	5.41	8.22	10.57	Pass
60	5300	5.11	5.44	8.29	10.57	Pass
64	5320	4.87	5.60	8.26	10.57	Pass
100	5500	3.75	3.88	6.83	9.18	Pass
116	5580	4.29	4.34	7.33	9.18	Pass
140	5700	3.66	4.11	6.90	9.18	Pass
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	-7.21	-6.56	-3.86	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $11-(6.36-6) = 10.64$ dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $11-(6.43-6) = 10.57$ dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $11-(7.82-6) = 9.18$ dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
36	5180	6.66	7.27	9.99	10.64	Pass
40	5200	7.32	7.67	10.51	10.64	Pass
48	5240	7.02	7.43	10.24	10.64	Pass
52	5260	7.01	7.43	10.24	10.57	Pass
60	5300	6.93	7.53	10.25	10.57	Pass
64	5320	6.48	7.33	9.94	10.57	Pass
100	5500	5.23	5.68	8.47	9.18	Pass
116	5580	5.44	6.27	8.89	9.18	Pass
140	5700	4.72	5.76	8.28	9.18	Pass
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	5.08	5.93	8.54	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 242-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
40	5200	4.30	4.72	7.53	10.64	Pass
64	5320	3.99	4.26	7.14	10.57	Pass
116	5580	4.29	4.68	7.50	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT40) 484-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
46	5230	0.45	0.53	3.50	10.64	Pass
62	5310	0.45	0.67	3.57	10.57	Pass
110	5550	0.73	1.17	3.97	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT80) 996-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
42	5210	-5.07	-4.51	-1.77	10.64	Pass
58	5290	-5.86	-5.09	-2.45	10.57	Pass
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	-2.51	-2.86	0.33	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT160) 2x996-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	-9.91	-9.43	-6.65	10.64	Pass
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	-9.86	-9.14	-6.47	10.57	Pass
114	5570	-9.58	-8.85	-6.19	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 52+26-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
40	5200	4.88	5.31	8.11	10.64	Pass
64	5320	5.38	6.30	8.87	10.57	Pass
116	5580	4.15	4.31	7.24	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 106+26-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
40	5200	6.50	7.00	9.77	10.64	Pass
64	5320	6.65	7.66	10.19	10.57	Pass
116	5580	4.53	5.31	7.95	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
42	5210	-3.45	-2.84	-0.12	10.64	Pass
58	5290	-4.57	-3.90	-1.21	10.57	Pass
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	-0.15	0.91	3.42	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT160) 996+484-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	-7.52	-7.14	-4.32	10.64	Pass
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	-8.89	-8.31	-5.58	10.57	Pass
114	5570	-8.36	-7.36	-4.82	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
42	5210	-3.04	-2.62	0.19	10.64	Pass
58	5290	-3.80	-3.30	-0.53	10.57	Pass
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	-0.58	0.13	2.80	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT160) Punctured by 20 MHz

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	-7.54	-7.02	-4.26	10.64	Pass
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	-7.55	-6.74	-4.12	10.57	Pass
114	5570	-7.31	-6.65	-3.96	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11be (EHT160) Punctured by 40 MHz

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/MHz)		Total PSD (dBm/MHz)	Max. PSD Limit (dBm/MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1			
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	-8.22	-7.73	-4.96	10.64	Pass
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	-9.51	-8.87	-6.17	10.57	Pass
114	5570	-9.94	-9.00	-6.43	9.18	Pass

Notes:

- Method E) 2) a) of power density measurement of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density. Total power density is summing entire spectra across corresponding frequency bins on the various outputs by computer.
- Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
- For U-NII-1, the directional gain is 6.36 dBi > 6dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.36-6) = 10.64 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2A, the directional gain is 6.43 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(6.43-6) = 10.57 dBm/MHz.
- For U-NII-2C, the directional gain is 7.82 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to 11-(7.82-6) = 9.18 dBm/MHz.

802.11a

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	-3.79	-2.92	-0.32	1.90	28.27	Pass
149	5745	-0.45	0.00	2.79	5.01	28.27	Pass
157	5785	-0.75	-0.18	2.55	4.77	28.27	Pass
165	5825	-0.45	0.30	2.95	5.17	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	-3.98	-3.20	-0.56	1.66	28.27	Pass
149	5745	-0.57	0.21	2.85	5.07	28.27	Pass
157	5785	-0.69	-0.06	2.65	4.87	28.27	Pass
165	5825	-0.44	0.34	2.98	5.20	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT40)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
142 (U-NII-3)	5710	-7.53	-7.28	-4.39	-2.17	28.27	Pass
151	5755	-4.63	-4.06	-1.33	0.89	28.27	Pass
159	5795	-4.47	-3.79	-1.11	1.11	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT80)

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	-12.25	-11.89	-9.06	-6.84	28.27	Pass
155	5775	-8.23	-7.43	-4.8	-2.58	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	-1.92	-1.49	1.31	3.53	28.27	Pass
149	5745	5.98	6.02	9.01	11.23	28.27	Pass
157	5785	5.63	5.89	8.77	10.99	28.27	Pass
165	5825	5.42	6.02	8.74	10.96	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	-1.37	-1.08	1.79	4.01	28.27	Pass
149	5745	3.19	3.46	6.34	8.56	28.27	Pass
157	5785	2.94	3.26	6.11	8.33	28.27	Pass
165	5825	2.77	2.95	5.87	8.09	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	-2.20	-1.54	1.15	3.37	28.27	Pass
149	5745	2.11	2.79	5.47	7.69	28.27	Pass
157	5785	2.02	2.67	5.37	7.59	28.27	Pass
165	5825	1.90	2.80	5.38	7.60	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 242-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
165	5825	-0.93	-0.17	2.48	4.70	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT40) 484-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
159	5795	-4.80	-4.58	-1.68	0.54	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT80) 996-tone RU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	-11.99	-12.58	-9.26	-7.04	28.27	Pass
155	5775	-8.35	-8.21	-5.27	-3.05	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30 - (7.73 - 6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 52+26-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
165	5825	3.34	4.17	6.79	9.01	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30 - (7.73 - 6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT20) 106+26-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
165	5825	1.86	2.63	5.27	7.49	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30 - (7.73 - 6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU

Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	-9.20	-8.91	-6.04	-3.82	28.27	Pass
155	5775	-5.39	-4.55	-1.94	0.28	28.27	Pass

Notes:

1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.

802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz

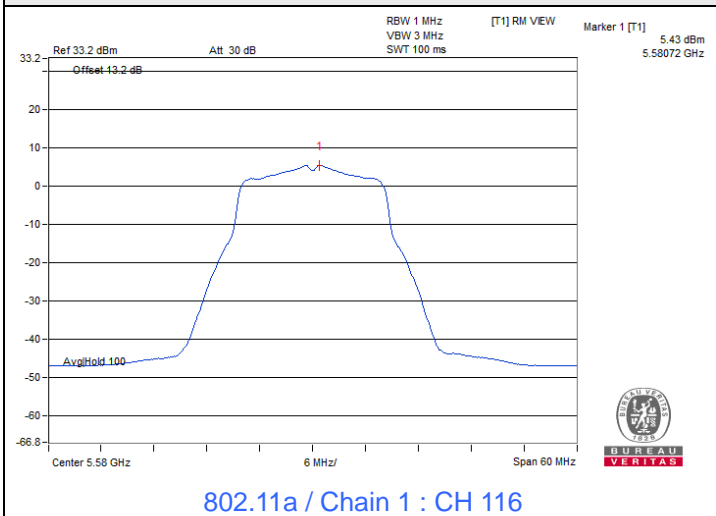
Chan.	Chan. Freq. (MHz)	PSD (dBm/300kHz)		Total PSD (dBm/300kHz)	Total PSD (dBm/500kHz)	PSD Limit (dBm/500kHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1				
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	-10.08	-9.69	-6.87	-4.65	28.27	Pass
155	5775	-5.94	-5.29	-2.59	-0.37	28.27	Pass

Notes:

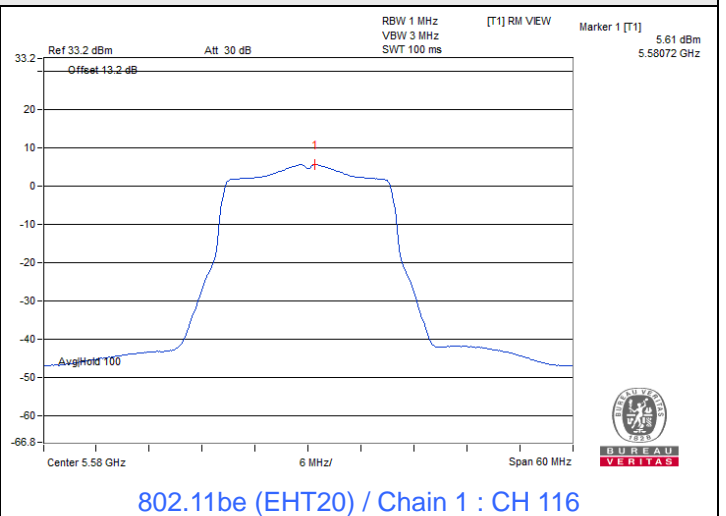
1. Method E) 2) b) Measure and sum spectral maxima across the outputs of KDB 662911 is using for calculating total power density.
2. Directional gain = gain of antenna element + 10 log (2 of TX antenna elements)
3. For U-NII-3, the directional gain is 7.73 dBi > 6 dBi, so the power density limit shall be reduced to $30-(7.73-6) = 28.27$ dBm/500kHz.



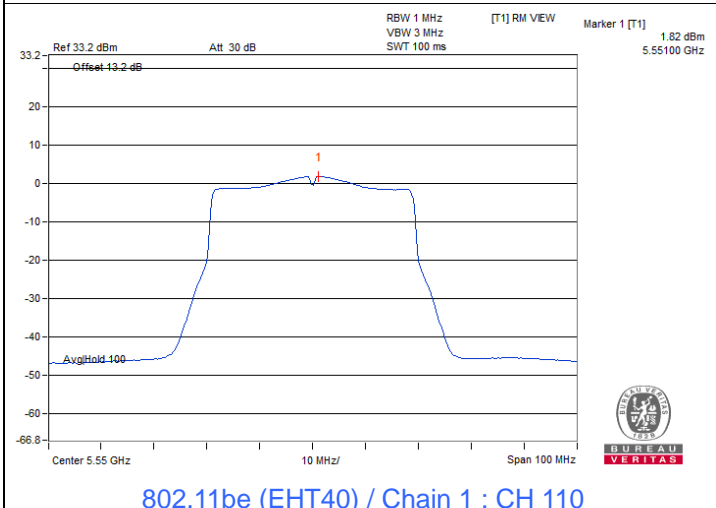
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



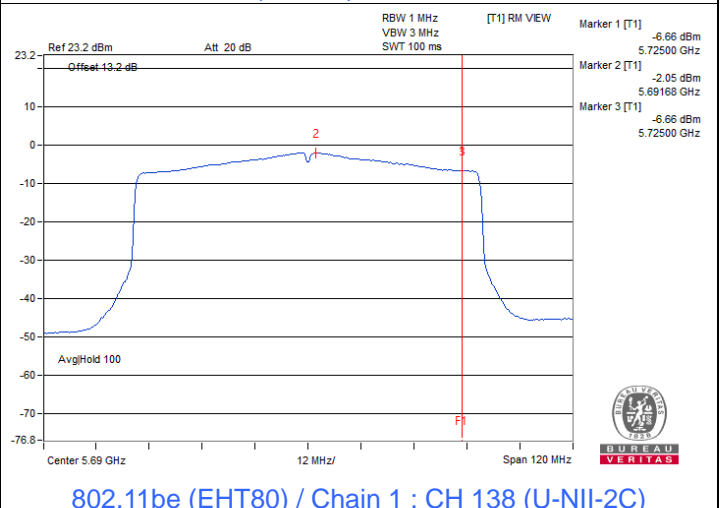
802.11a / Chain 1 : CH 116



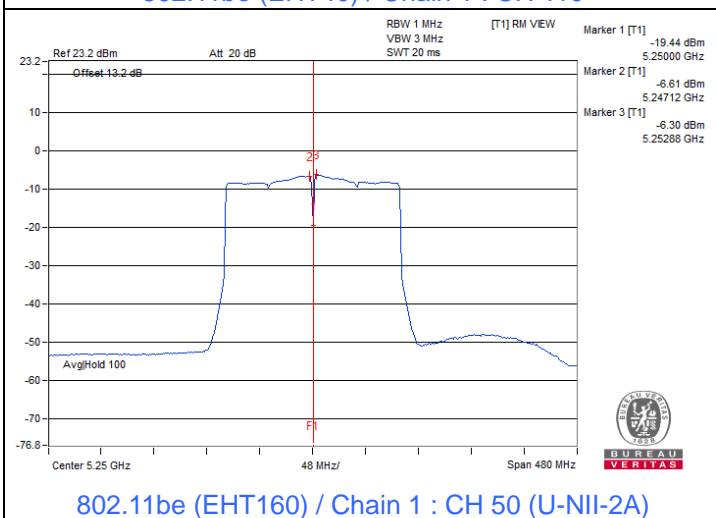
802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 1 : CH 116



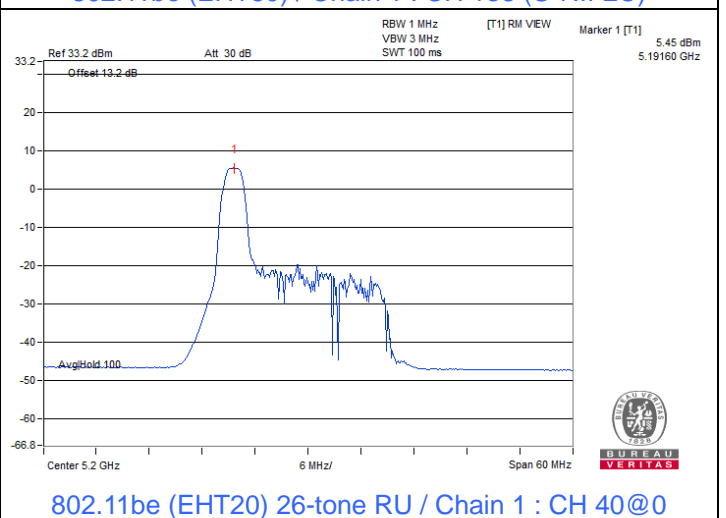
802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 1 : CH 110



802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 1 : CH 138 (U-NII-2C)



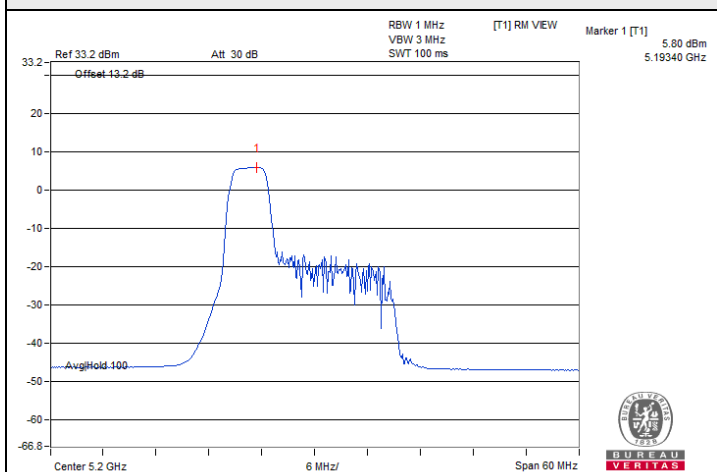
802.11be (EHT160) / Chain 1 : CH 50 (U-NII-2A)



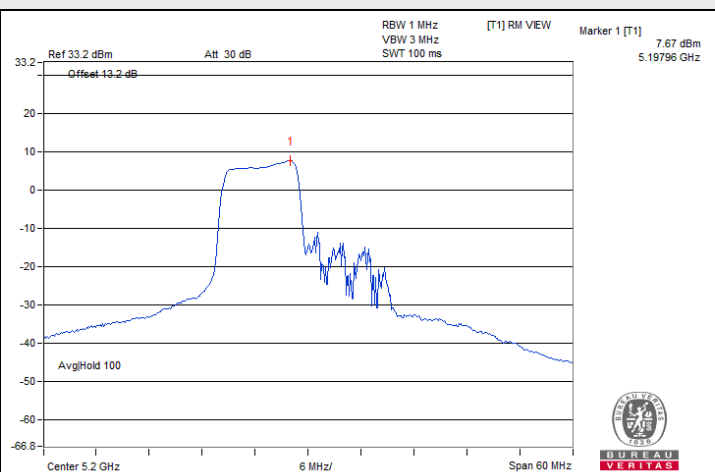
802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 40@0



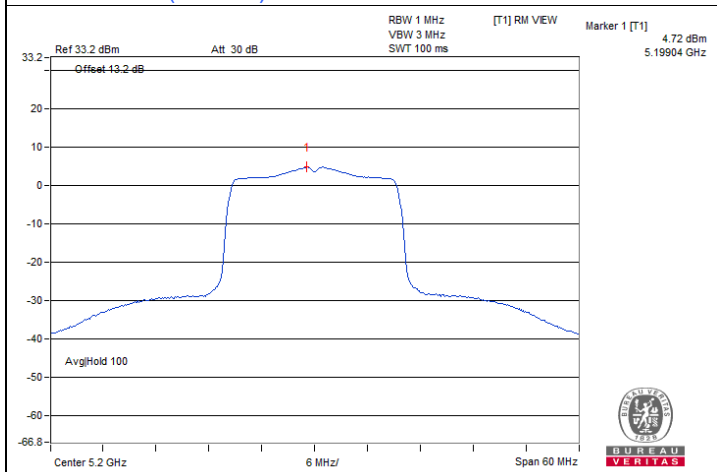
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



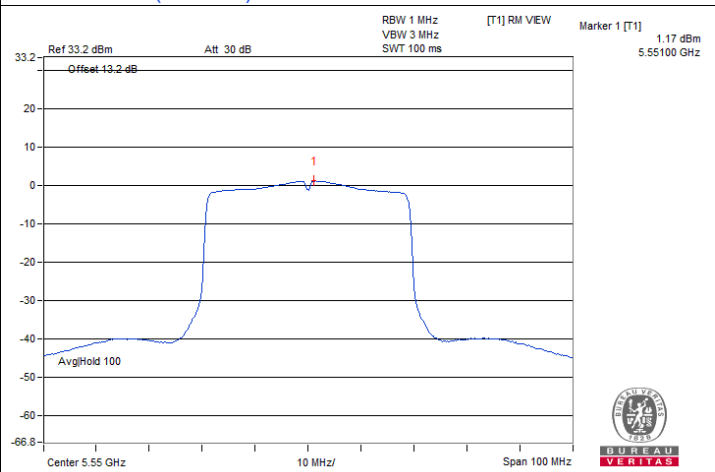
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 40@37



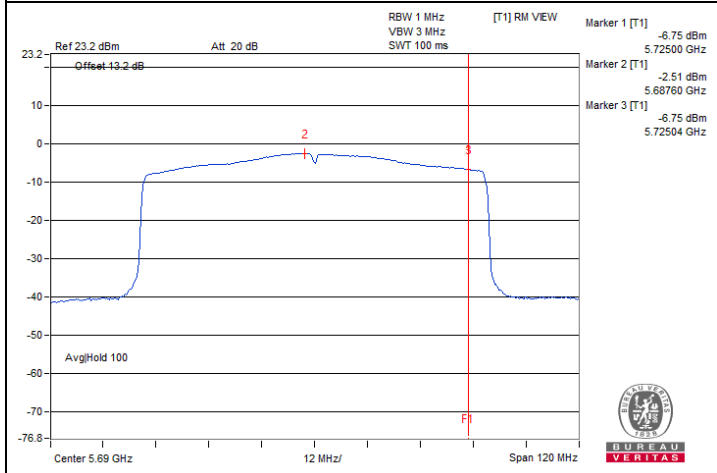
802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 40@53



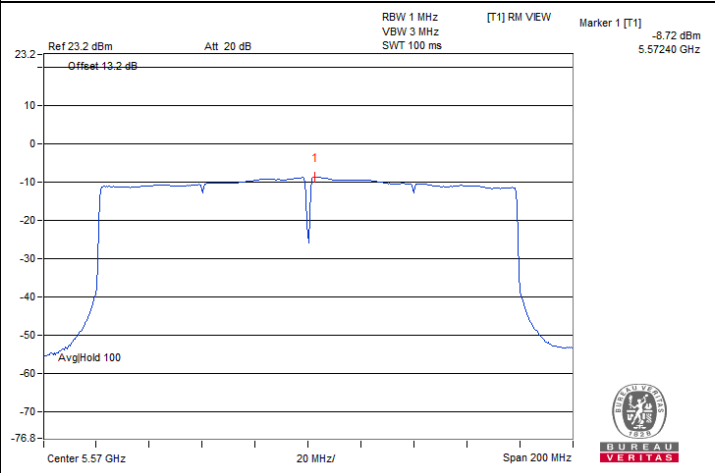
802.11be (EHT20) 242-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 40



802.11be (EHT40) 484-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 110



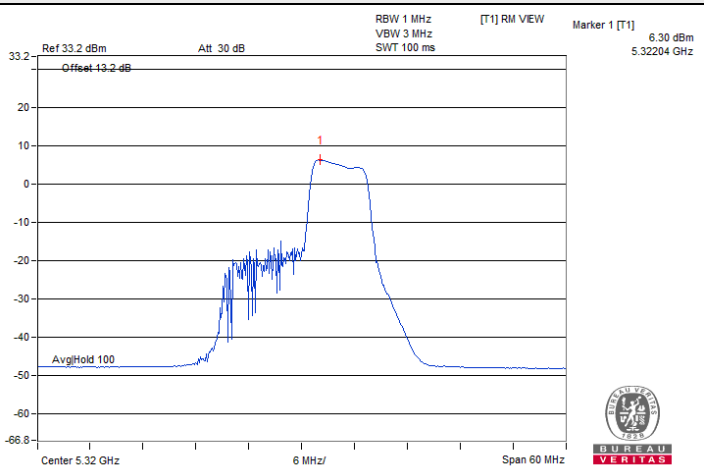
802.11be (EHT80) 996-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 138 (U-NII-2C)



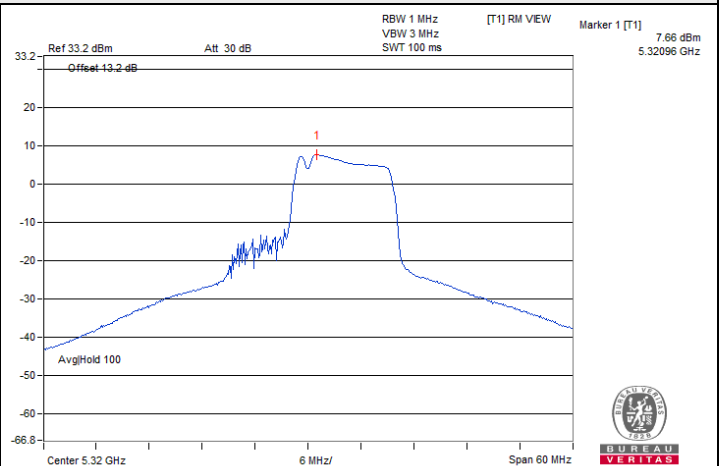
802.11be (EHT160) 2x996-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 114



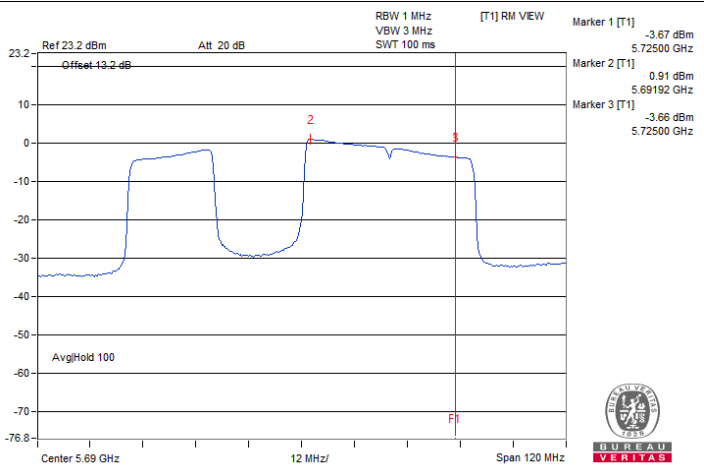
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



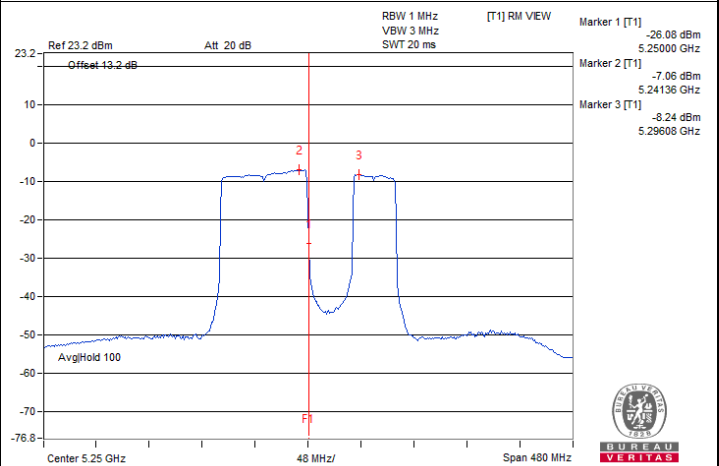
802.11be (EHT20) 52+26-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 64



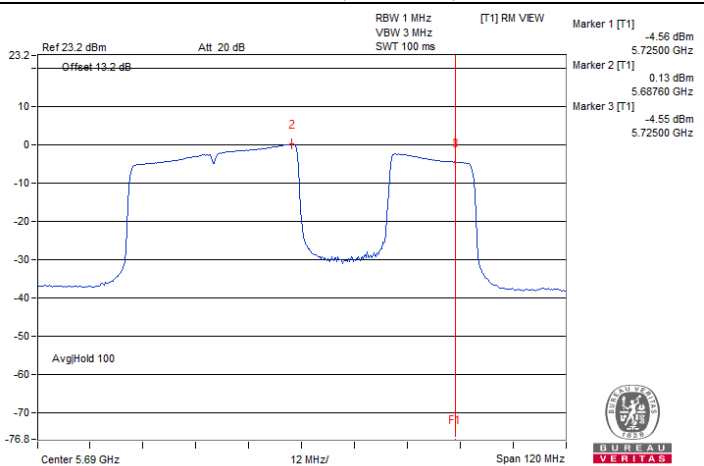
802.11be (EHT20) 106+26-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 64



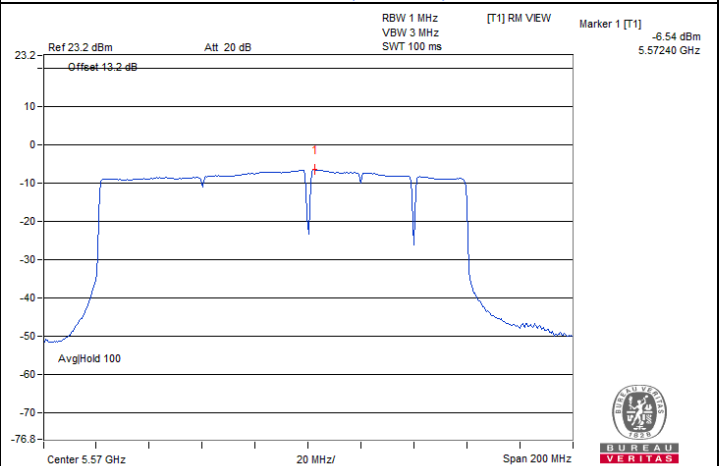
802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 138@2 (U-NII-2C)



802.11be (EHT160) 996+484-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 50@2 (U-NII-1)



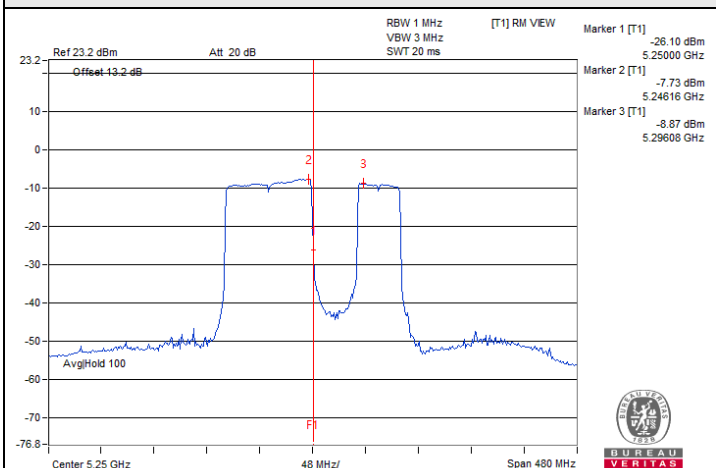
802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 138@2 (U-NII-2C)



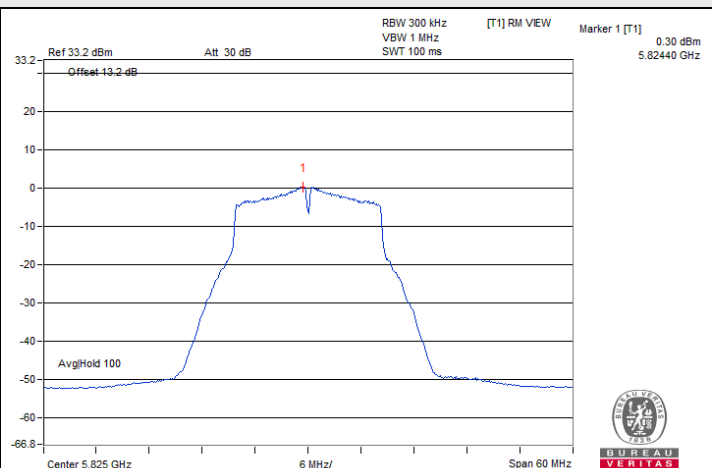
802.11be (EHT160) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 114@5



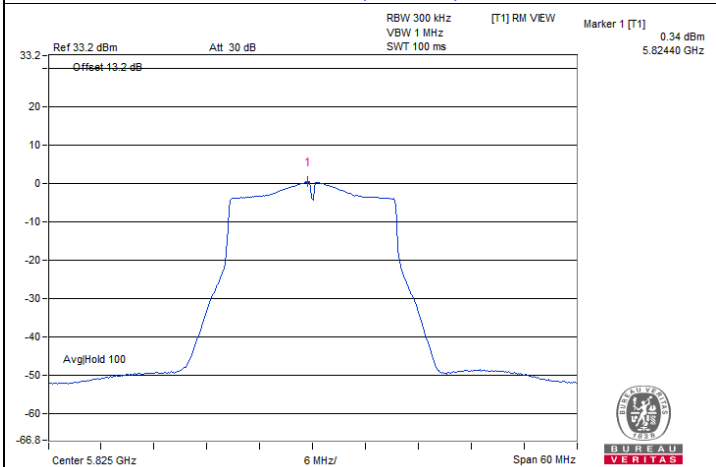
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



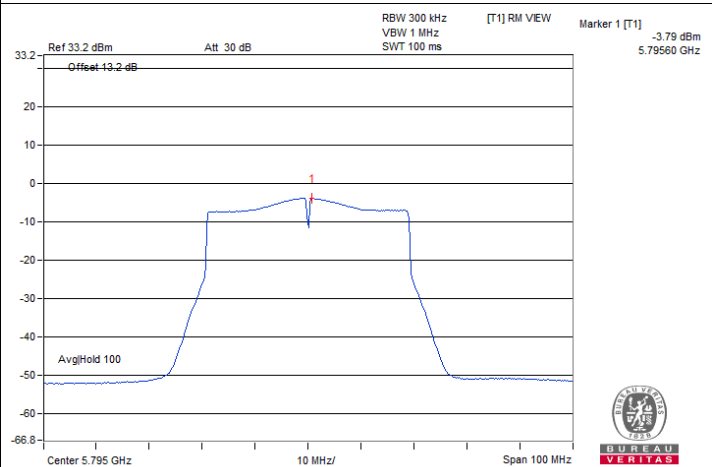
802.11b (EHT160) Punctured by 40 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 50@10 (U-NII-1)



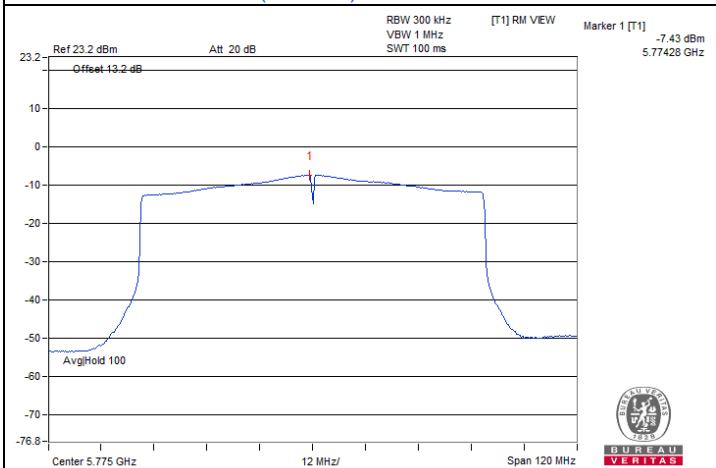
802.11a / Chain 1 : CH 165



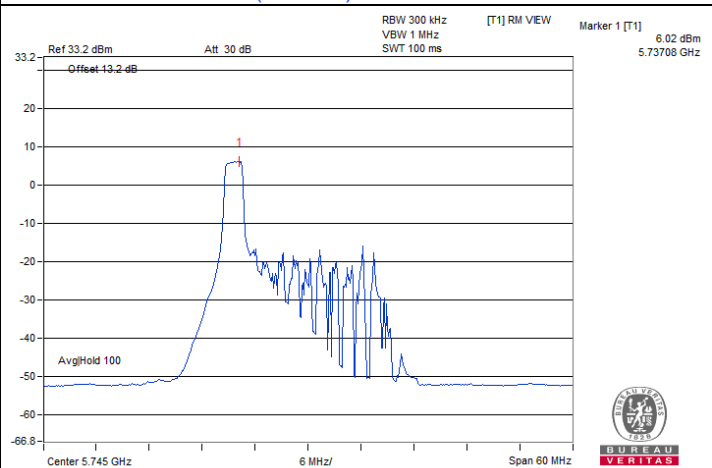
802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 1 : CH 165



802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 1 : CH 159



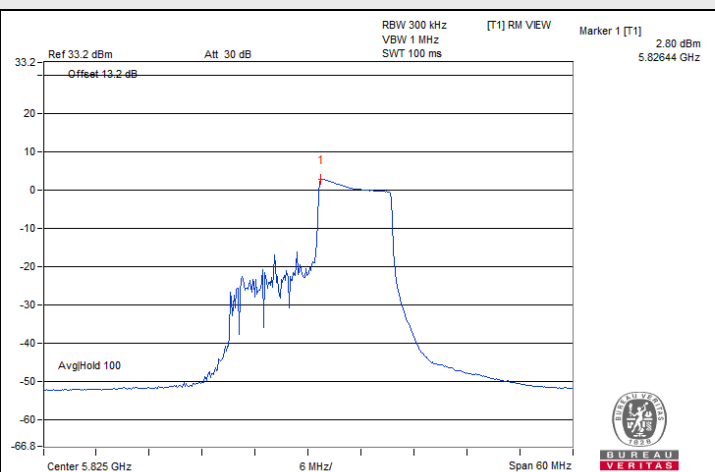
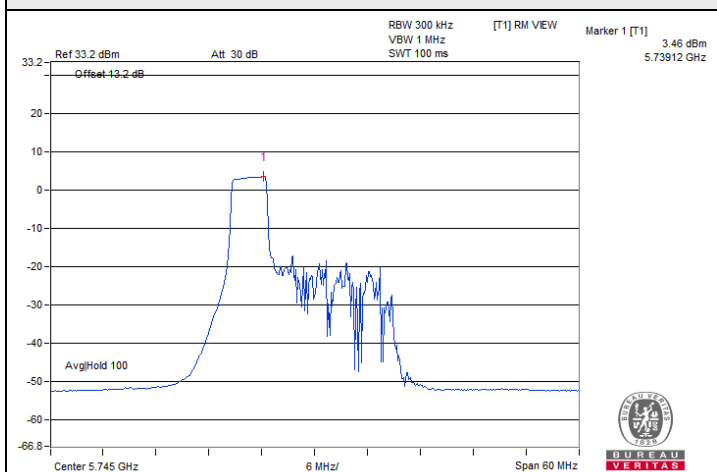
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 1 : CH 155



802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 149@0

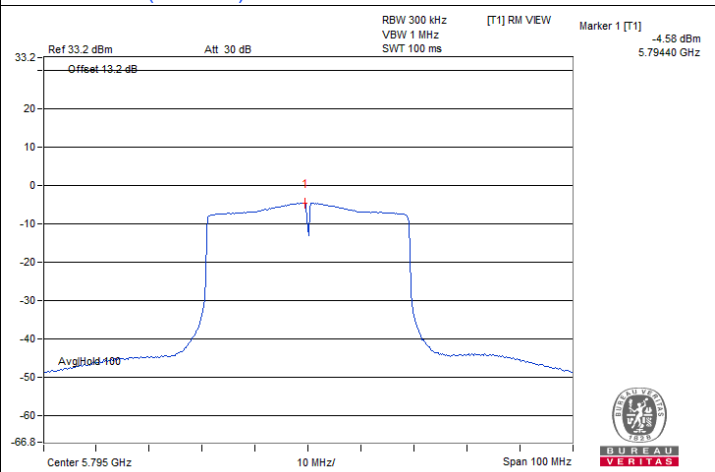
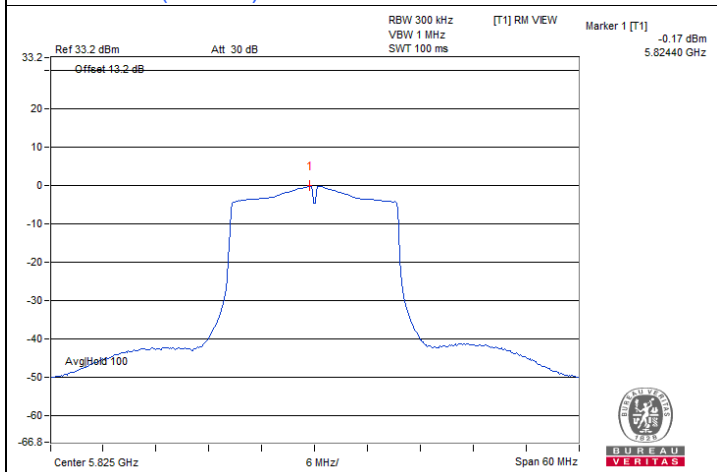


Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



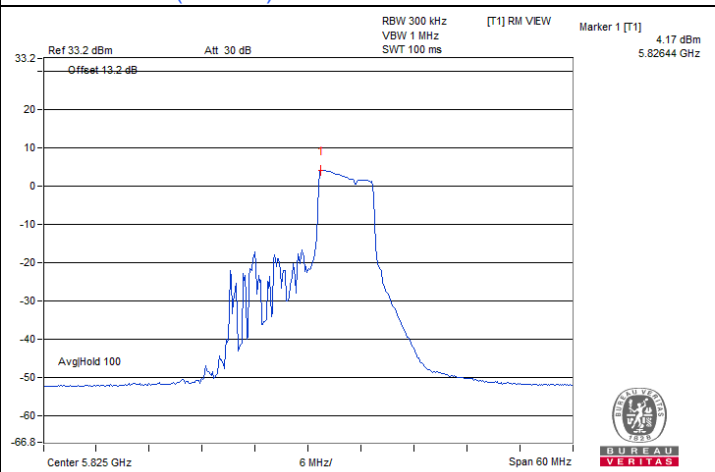
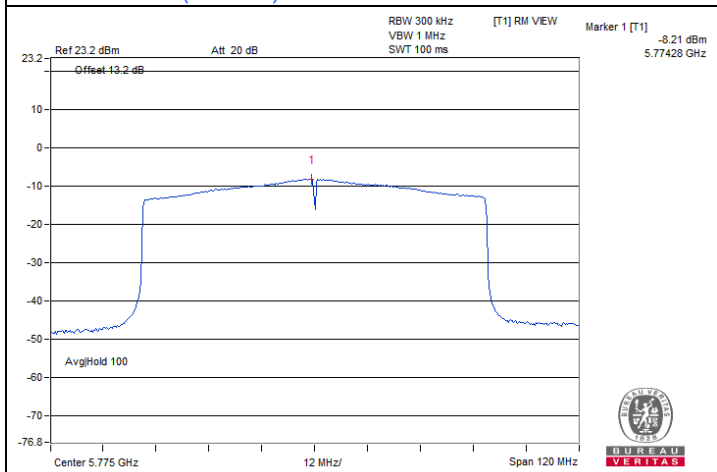
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 149@37

802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 165@54



802.11be (EHT20) 242-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 165

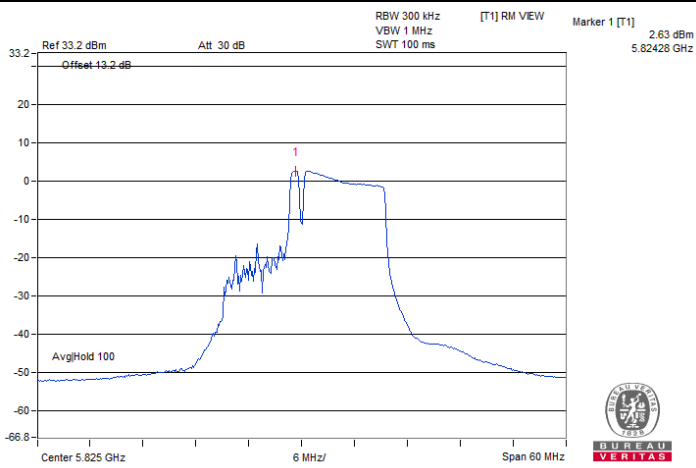
802.11be (EHT40) 484-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 159



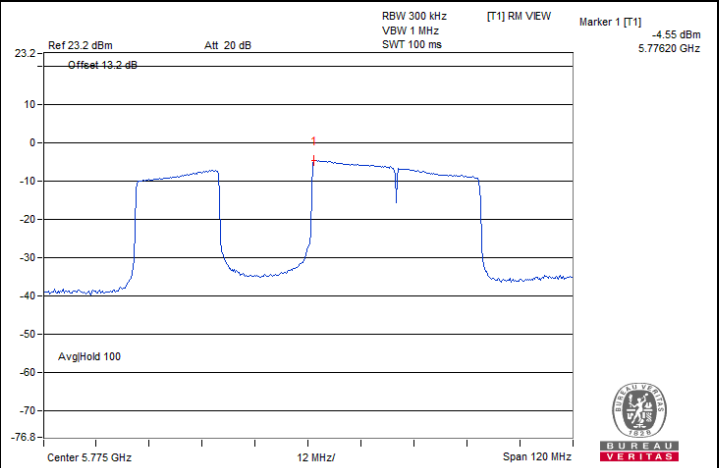
802.11be (EHT80) 996-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 155

802.11be (EHT20) 52+26-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 165

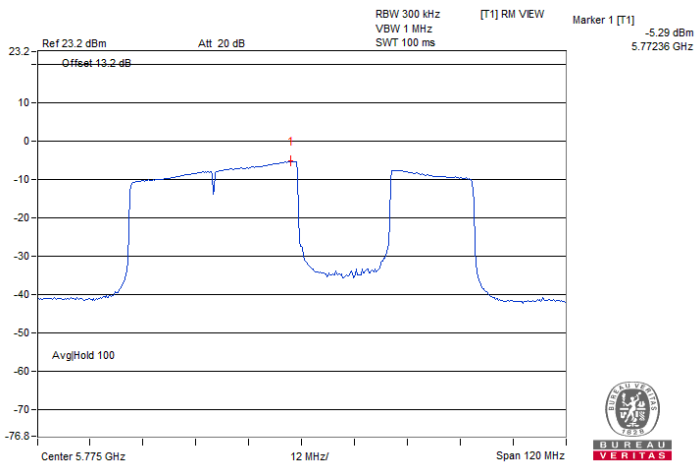
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



802.11be (EHT20) 106+26-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 165



802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 155@3



802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 155@3

7.4 6 dB Bandwidth

Mode A

Input Power:	3.3 Vdc	Environmental Conditions:	24°C, 65% RH	Tested By:	Eric Peng
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802.11a

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	1.21	3.10	0.5	Pass
149	5745	15.06	15.03	0.5	Pass
157	5785	15.02	15.08	0.5	Pass
165	5825	15.87	14.48	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT20)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.22	4.16	0.5	Pass
149	5745	18.67	18.64	0.5	Pass
157	5785	18.73	18.75	0.5	Pass
165	5825	15.59	18.71	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT40)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
142 (U-NII-3)	5710	1.20	1.25	0.5	Pass
151	5755	35.87	33.78	0.5	Pass
159	5795	37.91	37.77	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT80)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	3.60	2.53	0.5	Pass
155	5775	70.63	71.30	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.44	4.47	0.5	Pass
149	5745	12.04	10.82	0.5	Pass
157	5785	12.05	14.52	0.5	Pass
165	5825	12.06	10.85	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.44	4.44	0.5	Pass
149	5745	17.07	17.07	0.5	Pass
157	5785	17.05	17.02	0.5	Pass
165	5825	17.04	17.04	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.47	4.49	0.5	Pass
149	5745	17.09	17.09	0.5	Pass
157	5785	17.12	17.07	0.5	Pass
165	5825	17.09	17.09	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU

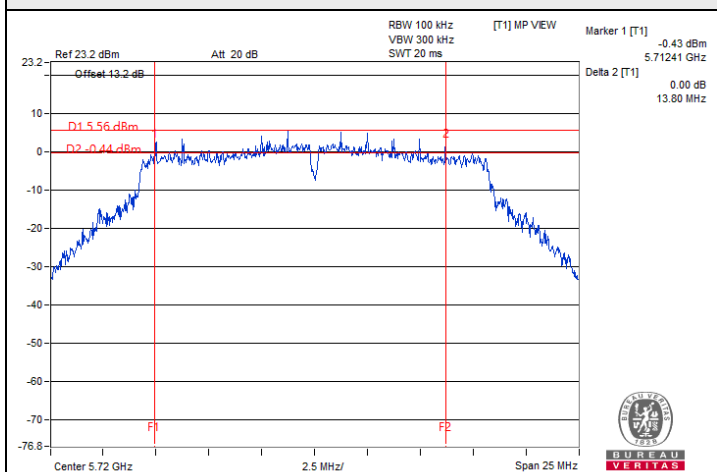
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	1.42	3.70	0.5	Pass
155	5775	75.25	77.72	0.5	Pass

802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz

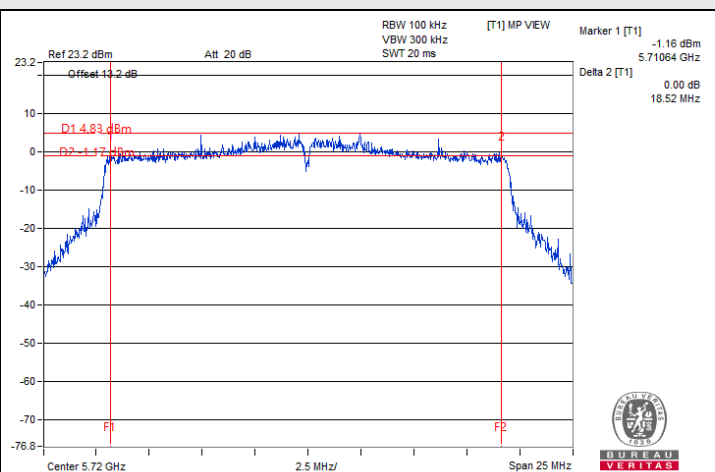
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)		Minimum Limit (MHz)	Test Result
		Chain 0	Chain 1		
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	3.31	3.63	0.5	Pass
155	5775	69.62	74.74	0.5	Pass



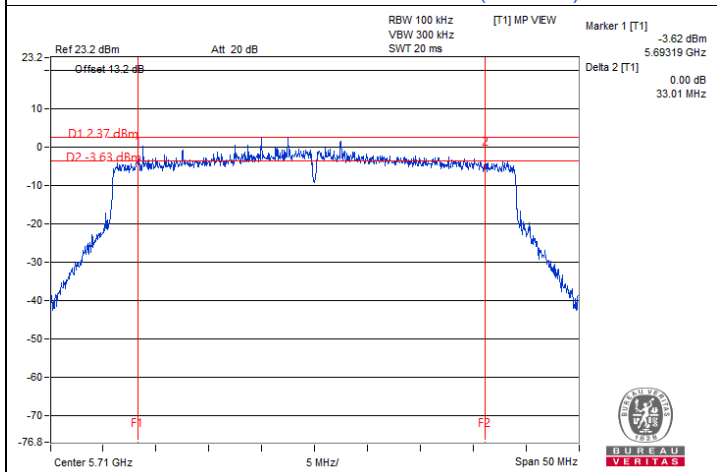
Spectrum Plot of Minimum Value



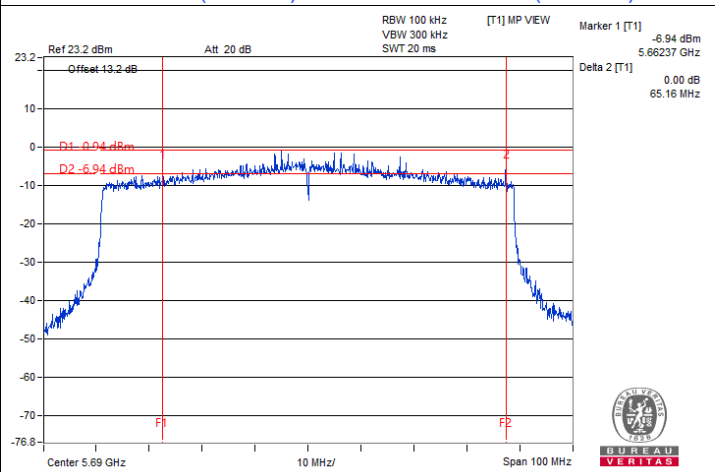
802.11a / Chain 0 : CH 144 (U-NII-3)



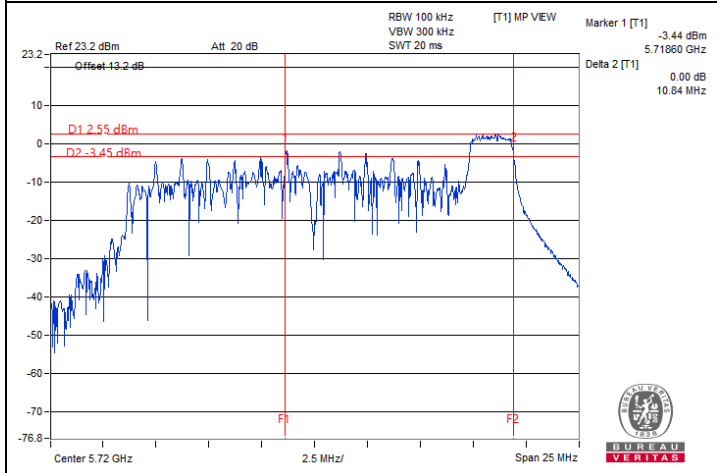
802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 1 : CH 144 (U-NII-3)



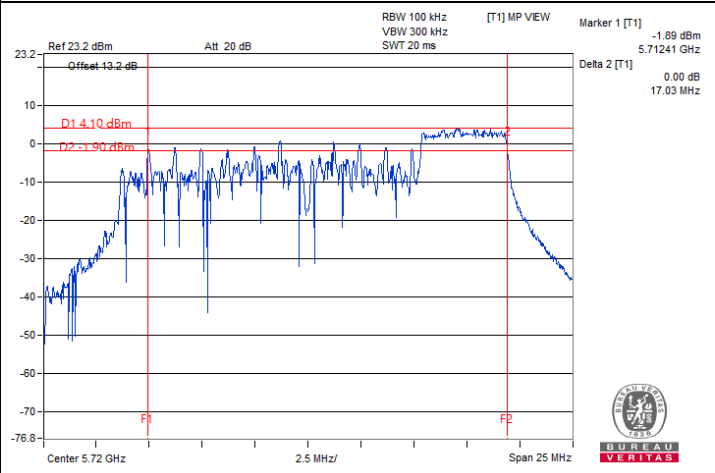
802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 0 : CH 142 (U-NII-3)



802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 1 : CH 138 (U-NII-3)

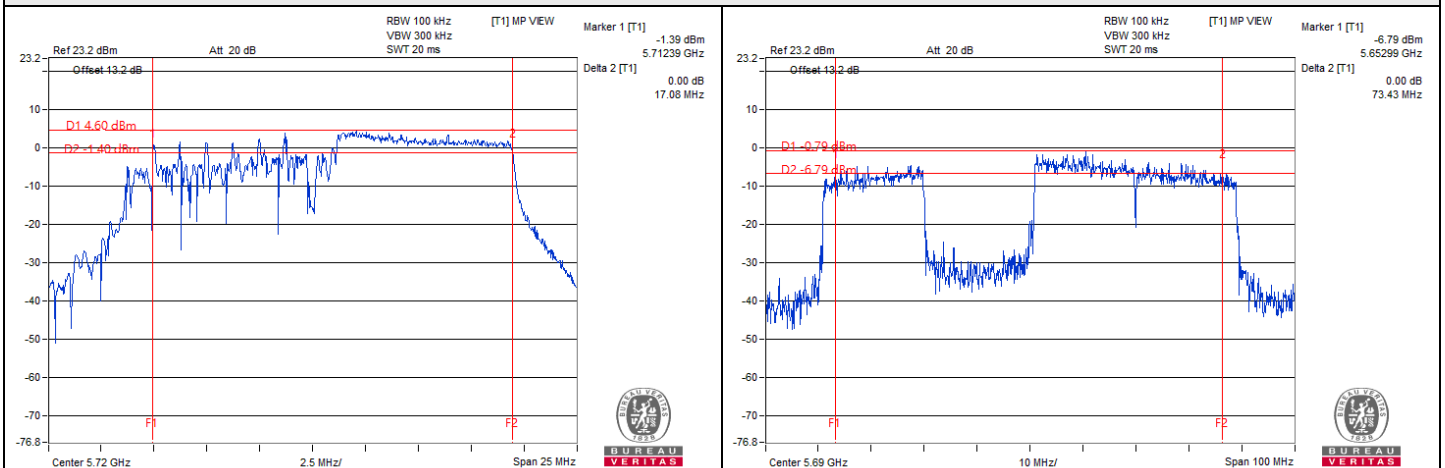


802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@8 (U-NII-3)



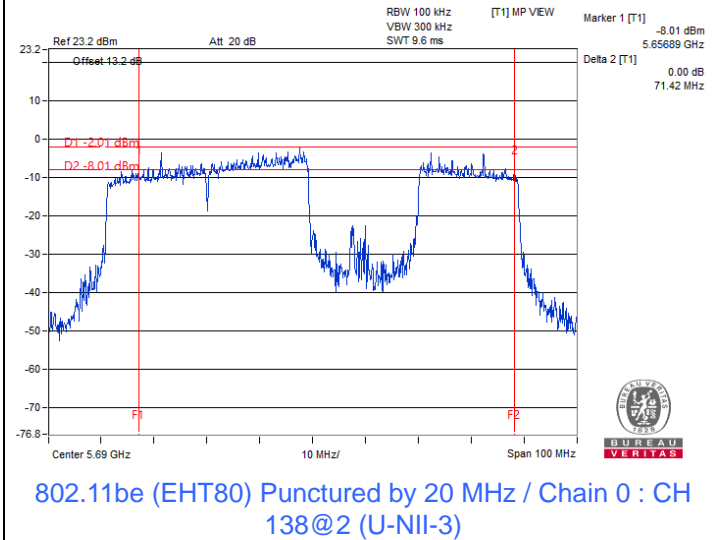
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@40 (U-NII-3)

Spectrum Plot of Minimum Value



802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 144@54 (U-NII-3)

802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU / Chain 0 : CH 138@2 (U-NII-3)



Notes:

1. For U-NII-3 straddle channel = Marker 1 + Delta 2 - 5725 MHz

7.5 Occupied Bandwidth

Mode A

Input Power:	3.3 Vdc	Environmental Conditions:	24°C, 65% RH	Tested By:	Eric Peng
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802.11a

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
36	5180	16.86	16.80
40	5200	16.80	16.80
48	5240	16.80	16.68
52	5260	16.80	16.86
60	5300	16.80	16.74
64	5320	16.80	16.74
100	5500	16.74	16.74
116	5580	16.74	16.80
140	5700	16.80	16.80
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	13.40	13.40
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	3.34	3.34
149	5745	16.74	16.74
157	5785	16.68	16.80
165	5825	16.80	16.80

802.11be (EHT20)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
36	5180	18.96	18.96
40	5200	18.96	18.96
48	5240	19.02	18.96
52	5260	19.02	18.90
60	5300	19.02	18.96
64	5320	18.90	18.90
100	5500	19.02	18.96
116	5580	18.96	18.90
140	5700	19.02	18.90
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	14.54	14.54
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.36	4.42
149	5745	19.02	19.02
157	5785	18.96	18.90
165	5825	18.90	18.96

802.11be (EHT40)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
38	5190	37.92	37.92
46	5230	37.92	37.92
54	5270	37.92	37.92
62	5310	37.68	37.92
102	5510	38.04	38.04
110	5550	37.92	38.04
134	5670	38.04	38.04
142 (U-NII-2C)	5710	34.08	34.08
142 (U-NII-3)	5710	3.96	4.08
151	5755	37.92	37.92
159	5795	38.04	38.04

802.11be (EHT80)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
42	5210	76.56	76.56
58	5290	76.80	76.56
106	5530	77.04	76.56
122	5610	76.80	76.80
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	73.40	73.40
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	3.40	3.40
155	5775	77.04	76.80

802.11be (EHT160)

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	78.72	78.24
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	78.24	78.72
114	5570	156.96	156.48

802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
36	5180	18.30	17.70
40	5200	17.88	18.24
48	5240	18.36	18.36
52	5260	18.36	18.24
60	5300	18.24	18.24
64	5320	18.48	18.36
100	5500	18.30	18.00
116	5580	17.94	16.74
140	5700	18.12	18.12
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	13.16	13.52
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.96	4.90
149	5745	18.18	18.36
157	5785	18.12	18.00
165	5825	18.00	18.18

802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
36	5180	18.12	17.70
40	5200	17.94	17.88
48	5240	18.06	18.12
52	5260	18.12	18.24
60	5300	18.12	18.00
64	5320	18.12	17.94
100	5500	17.58	17.64
116	5580	17.94	18.18
140	5700	18.24	18.00
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	12.98	13.40
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.66	4.66
149	5745	18.06	17.10
157	5785	17.34	18.06
165	5825	18.24	18.00

802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
36	5180	17.88	17.88
40	5200	17.94	17.58
48	5240	17.82	17.70
52	5260	18.00	18.24
60	5300	18.00	17.94
64	5320	17.94	17.76
100	5500	17.94	17.82
116	5580	18.06	17.88
140	5700	17.34	17.76
144 (U-NII-2C)	5720	13.16	13.46
144 (U-NII-3)	5720	4.54	4.54
149	5745	17.70	17.34
157	5785	17.34	17.88
165	5825	17.82	17.04

802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	73.40	73.64
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	3.64	3.64
155	5775	77.52	77.76

802.11be (EHT160) 996+484-tone MRU

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	78.72	78.72
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	78.72	78.72



802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
42	5210	77.28	77.52
58	5290	77.28	77.28
138 (U-NII-2C)	5690	73.64	73.64
138 (U-NII-3)	5690	3.64	3.88
155	5775	77.52	77.28

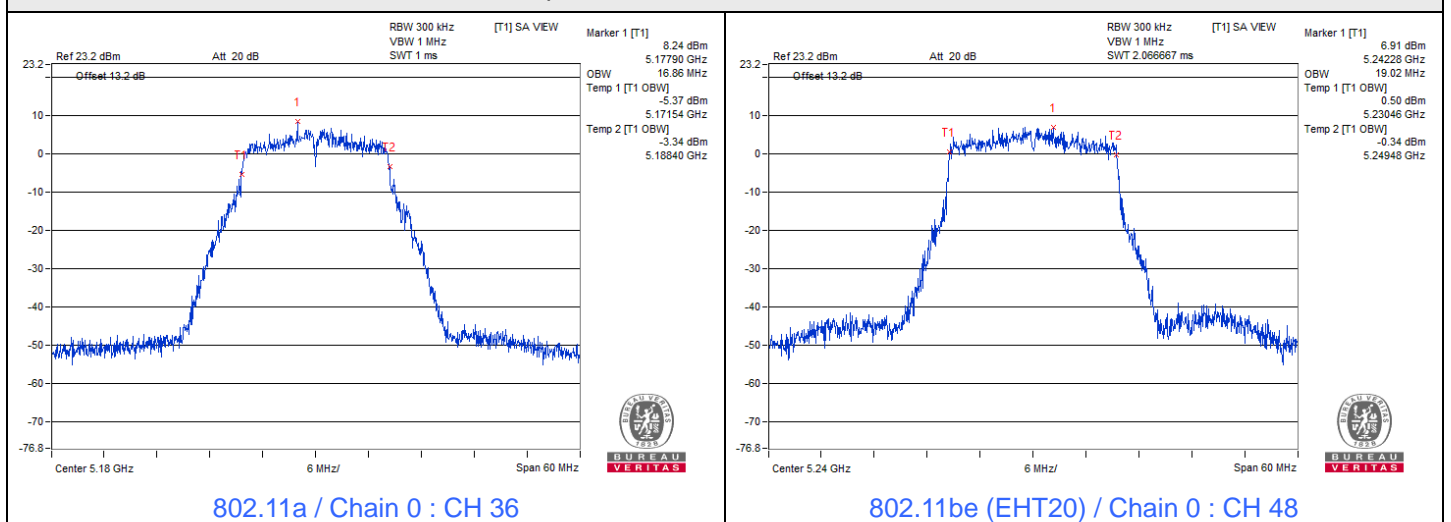
802.11be (EHT160) Punctured by 20 MHz

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	78.72	78.72
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	78.72	78.72

802.11be (EHT160) Punctured by 40 MHz

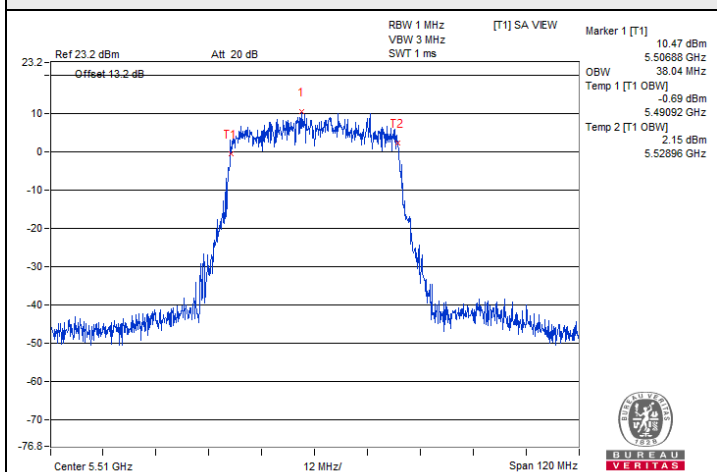
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (MHz)	
		Chain 0	Chain 1
50 (U-NII-1)	5250	78.72	79.20
50 (U-NII-2A)	5250	79.20	79.20

Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value

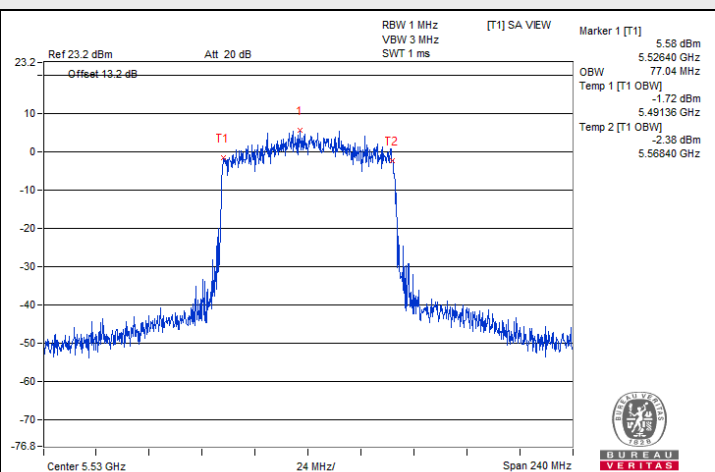




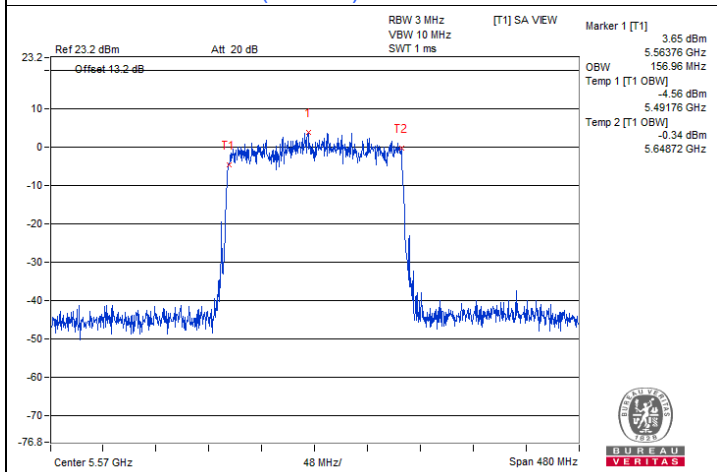
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



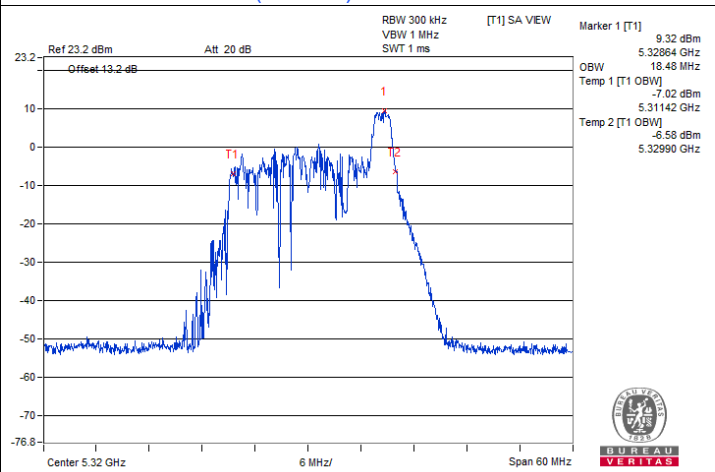
802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 0 : CH 102



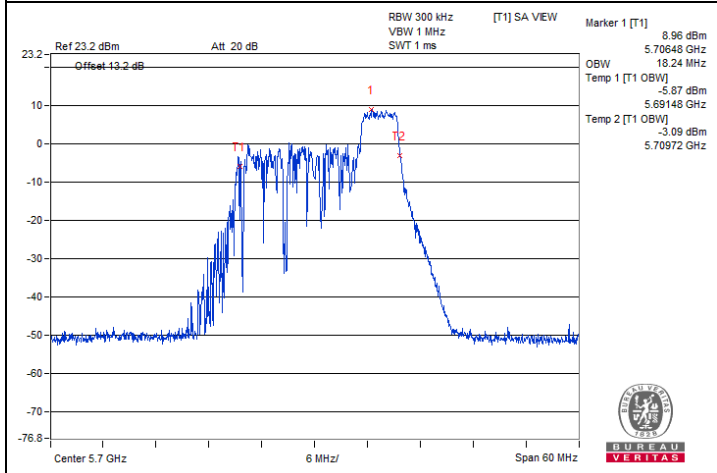
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 0 : CH 106



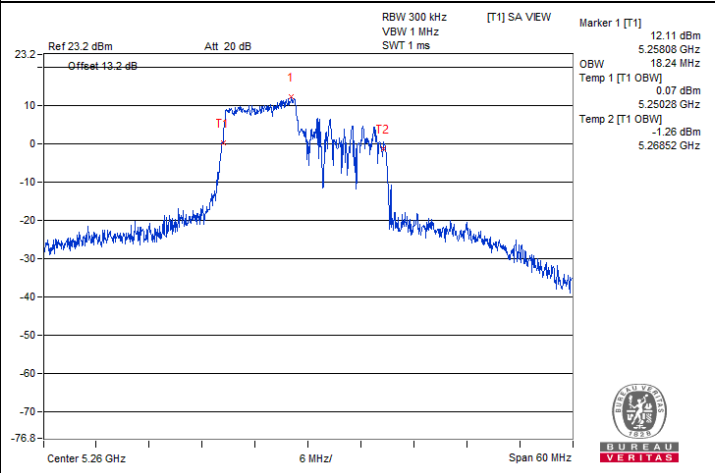
802.11be (EHT160) / Chain 0 : CH 114



802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 64@8

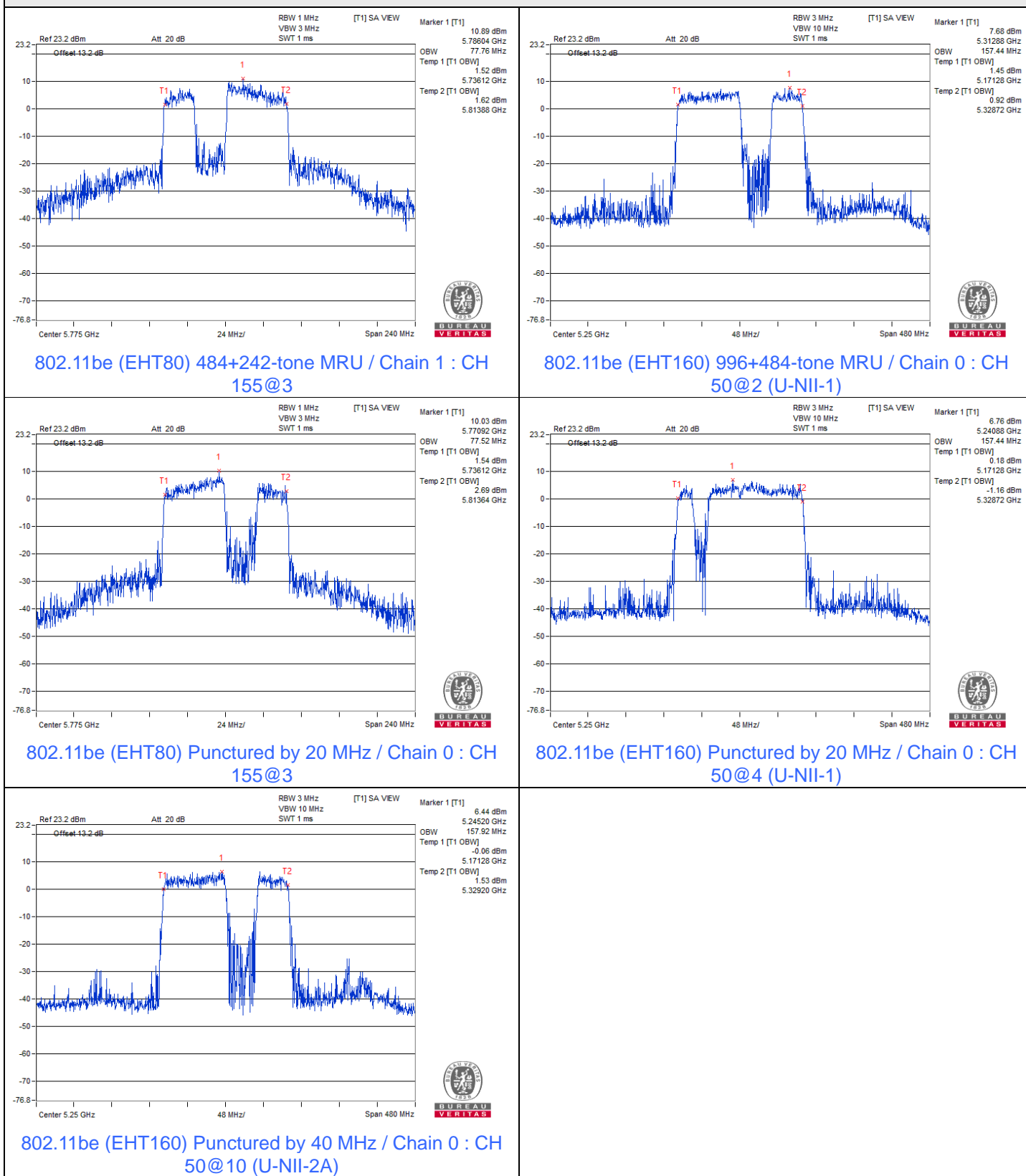


802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 140@40



802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 52@53

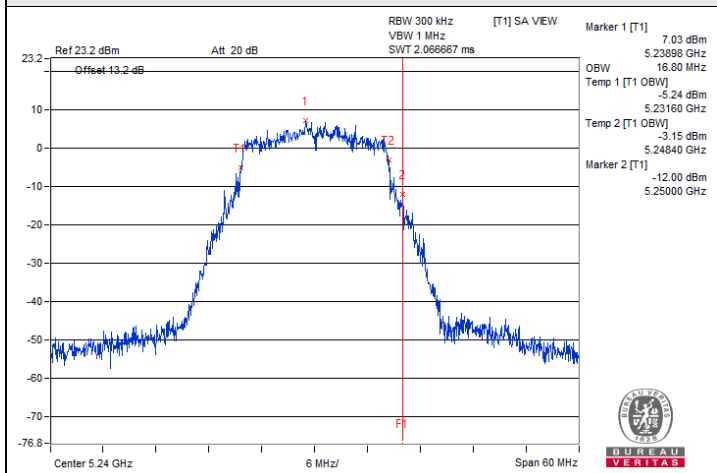
Spectrum Plot of Maximum Value



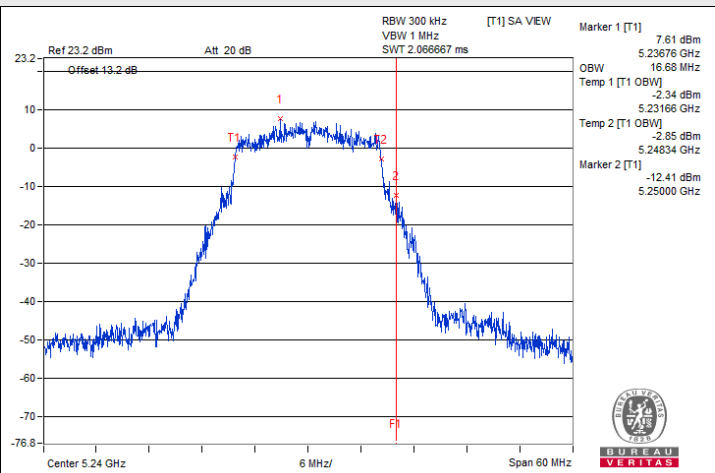
Notes:

1. For U-NII-1 straddle channel = 5250 MHz - Marker 1
2. For U-NII-2A straddle channel = Marker 1 + Delta 2 - 5250 MHz

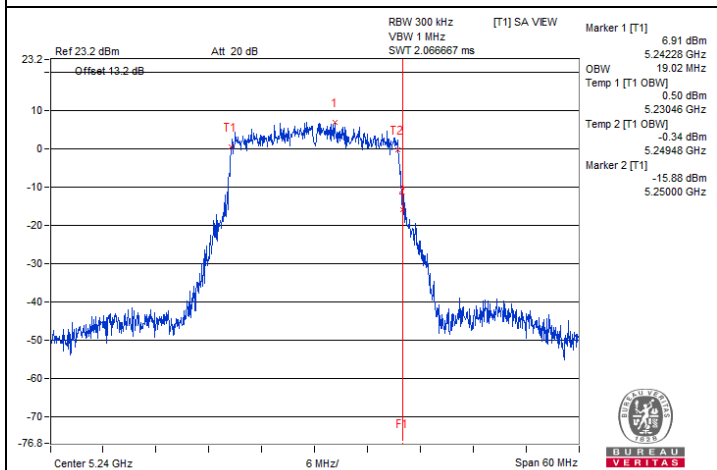
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2A)



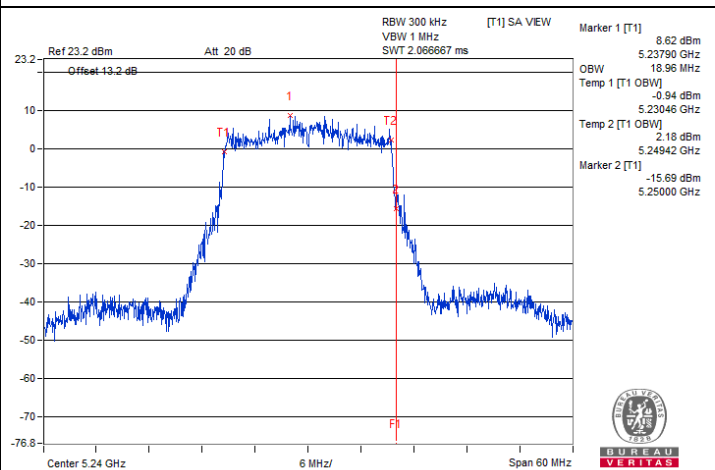
802.11a / Chain 0 : CH 48



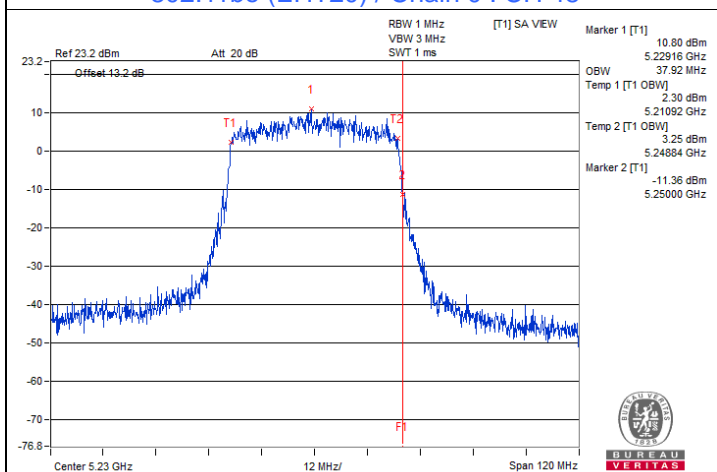
802.11a / Chain 1 : CH 48



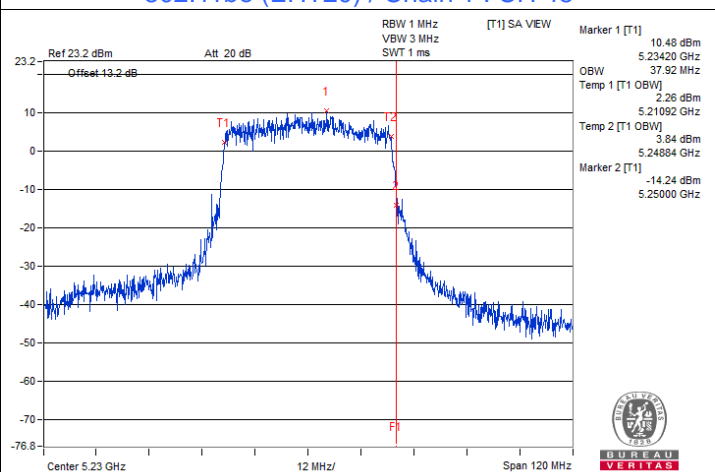
802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 0 : CH 48



802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 1 : CH 48

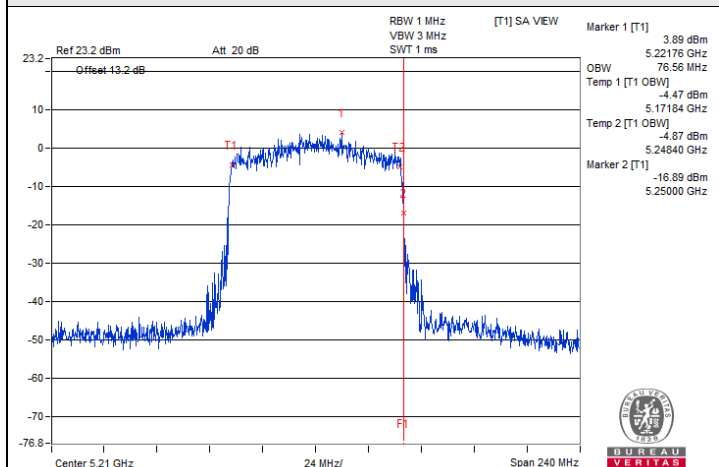


802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 0 : CH 46

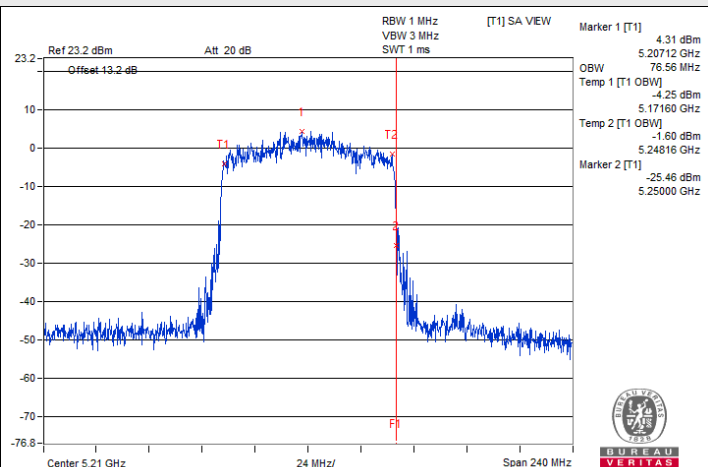


802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 1 : CH 46

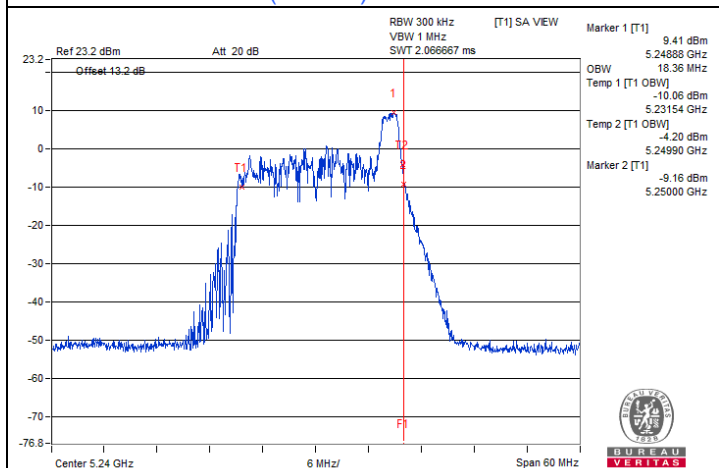
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2A)



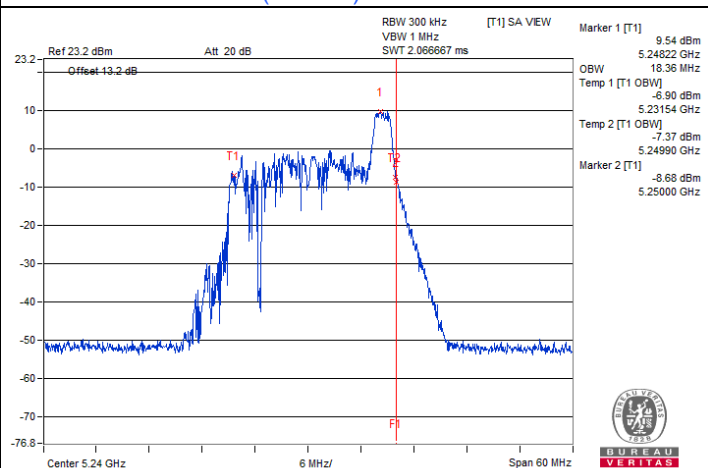
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 0 : CH 42



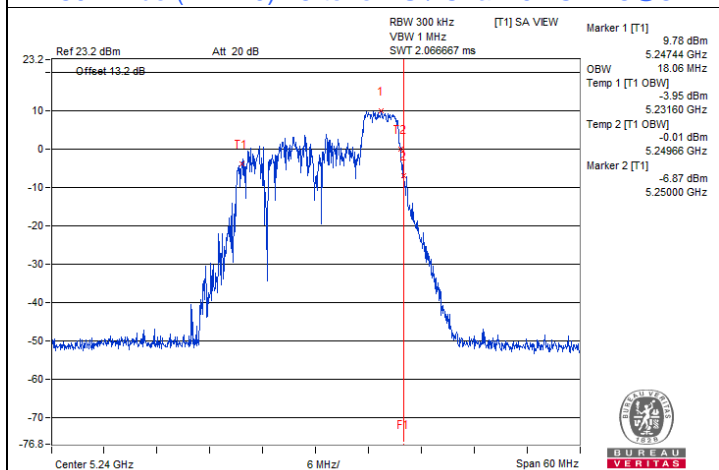
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 1 : CH 42



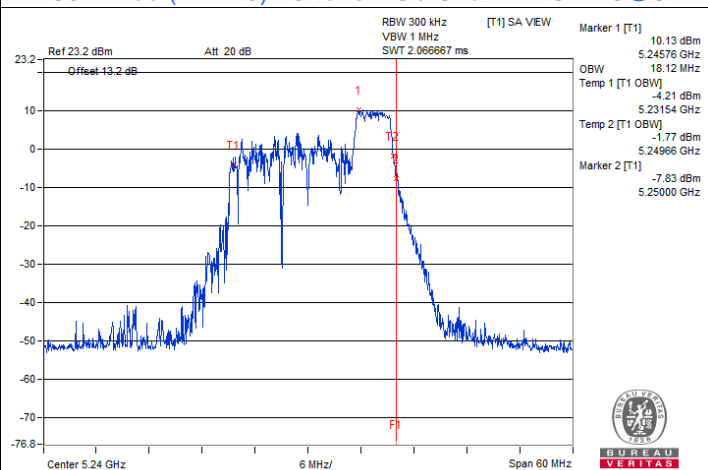
802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 48@8



802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 48@8



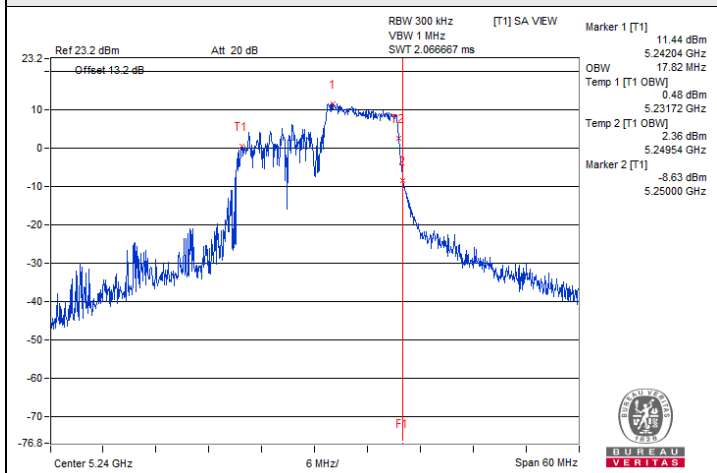
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 48@40



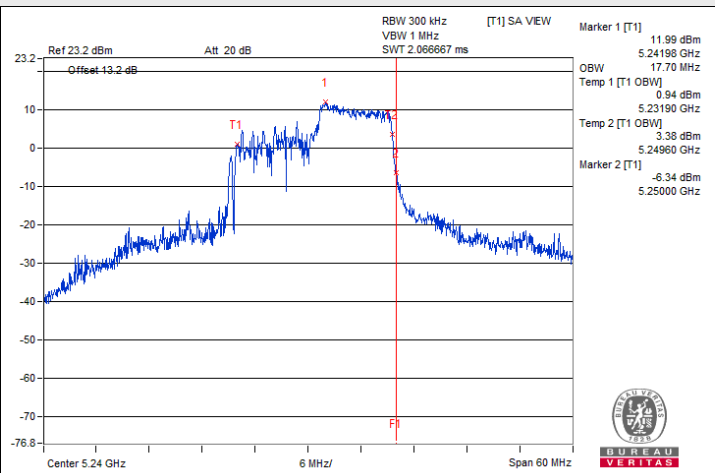
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 48@40



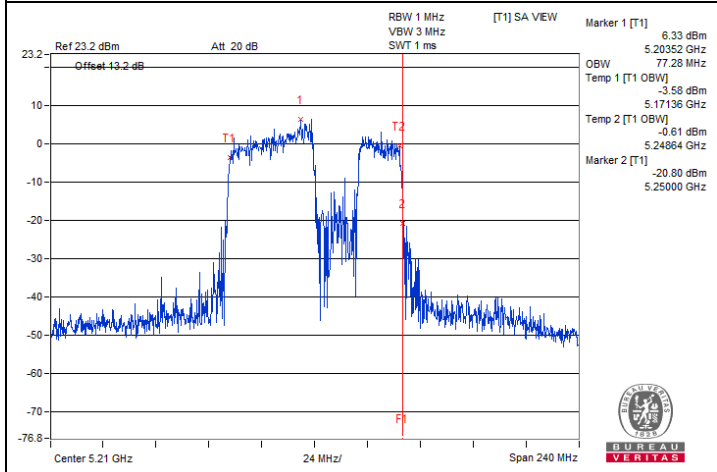
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2A)



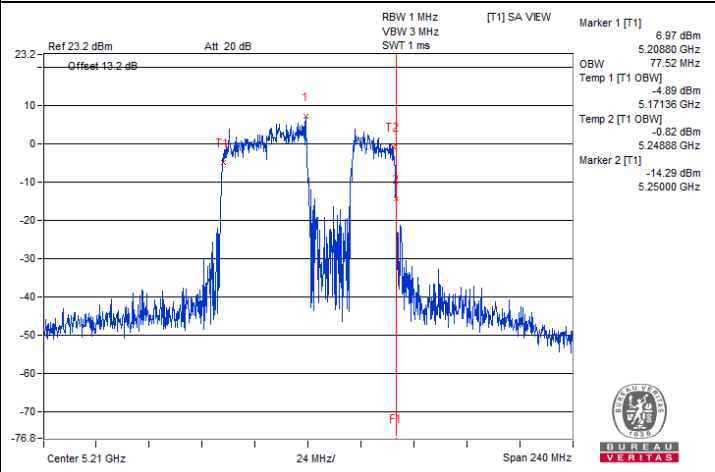
802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 48@54



802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 48@54

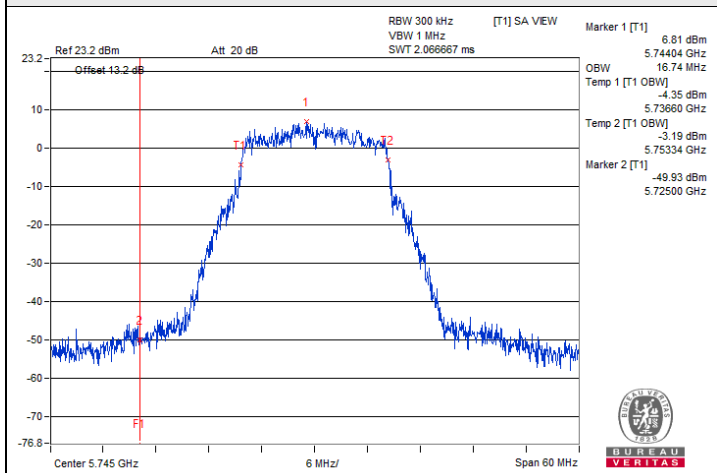
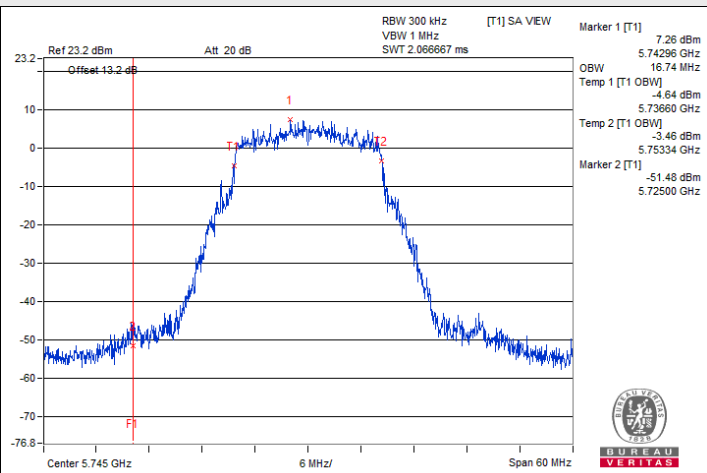
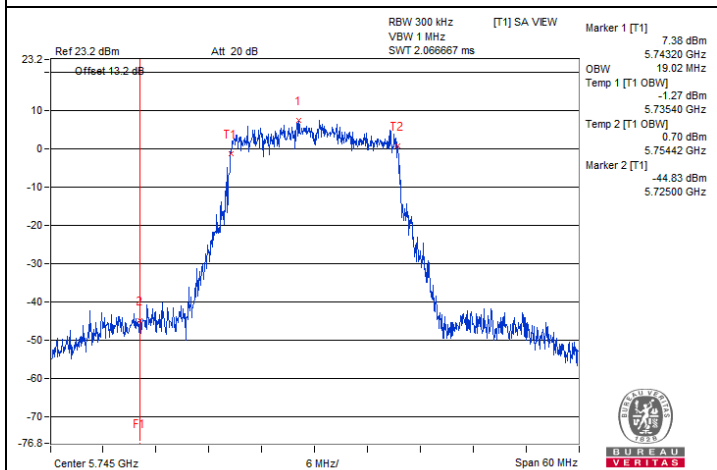
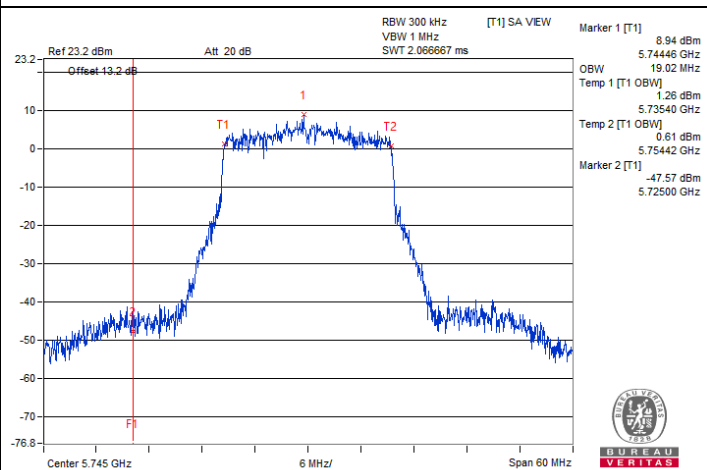
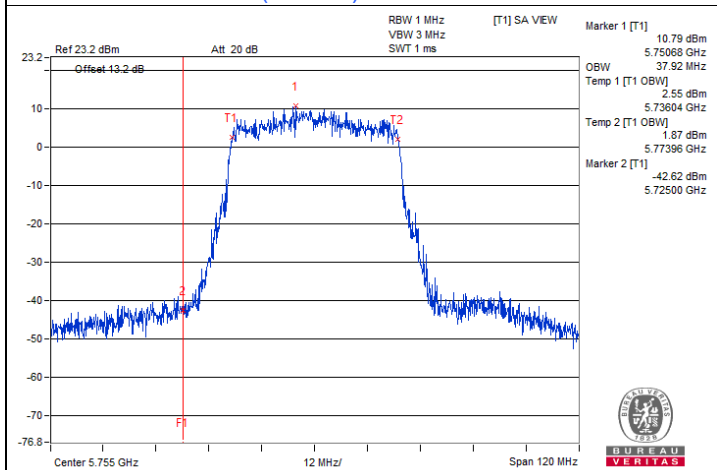
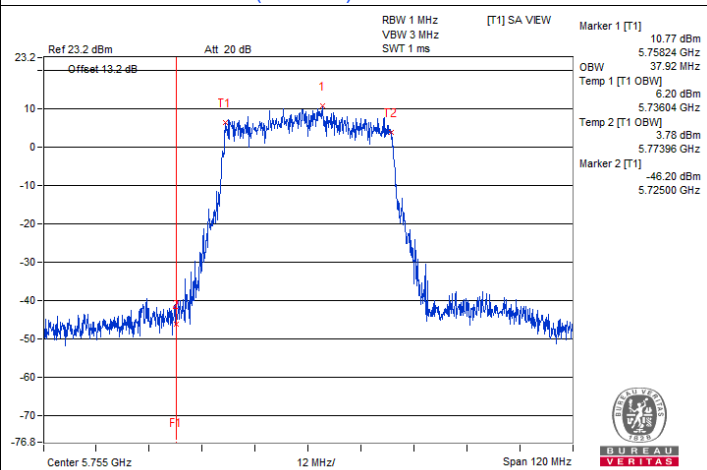


802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 0 : CH 42@3

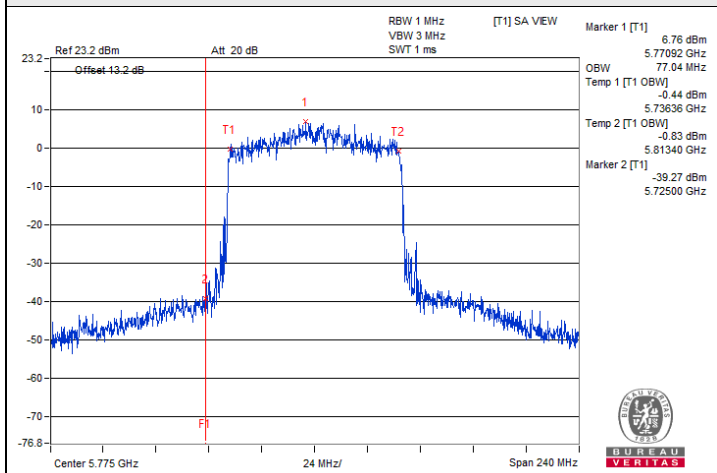


802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 42@3

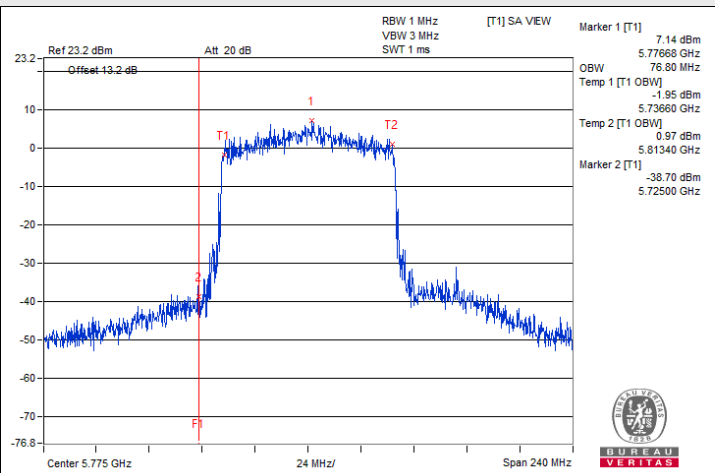
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2C)

**802.11a / Chain 0 : CH 149****802.11a / Chain 1 : CH 149****802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 0 : CH 149****802.11be (EHT20) / Chain 1 : CH 149****802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 0 : CH 151****802.11be (EHT40) / Chain 1 : CH 151**

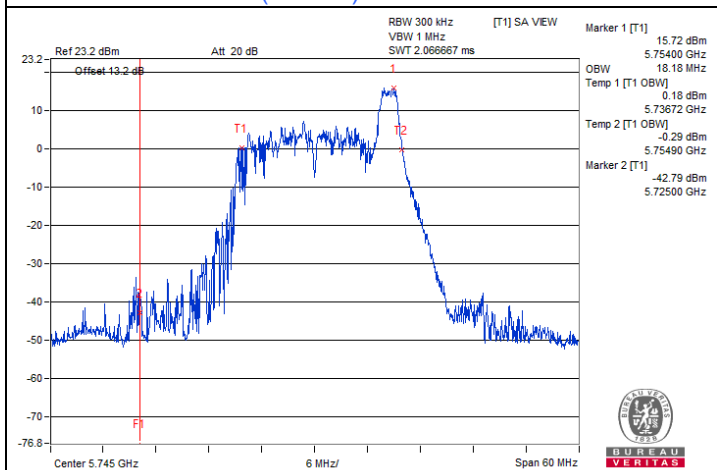
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2C)



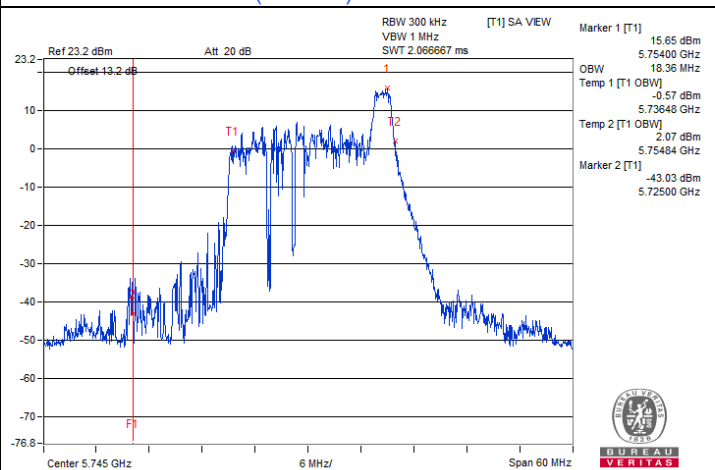
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 0 : CH 155



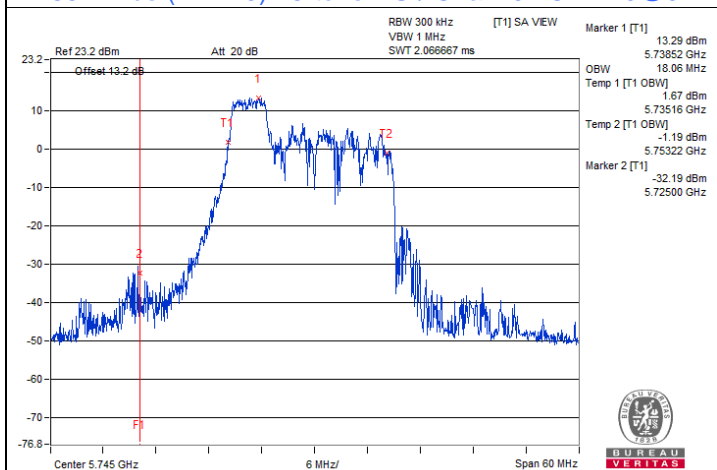
802.11be (EHT80) / Chain 1 : CH 155



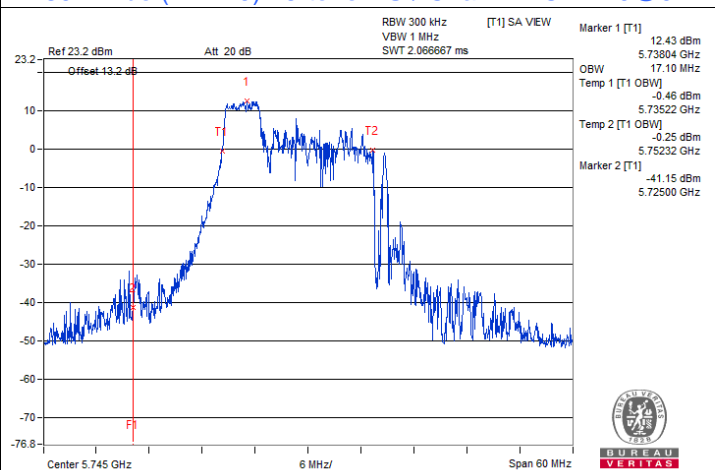
802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 149@0



802.11be (EHT20) 26-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 149@0



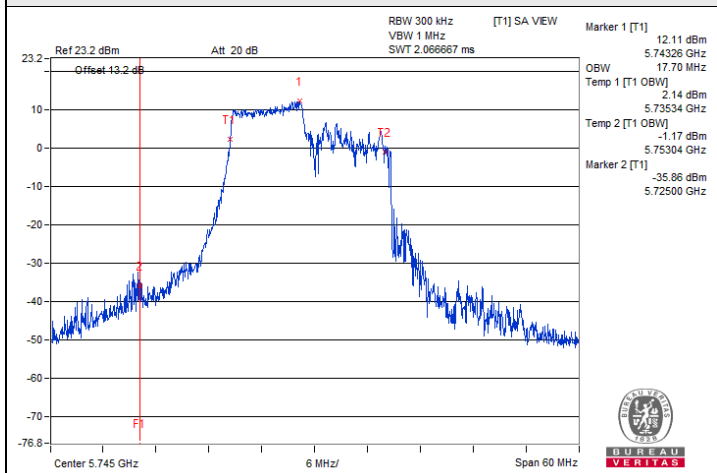
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 149@37



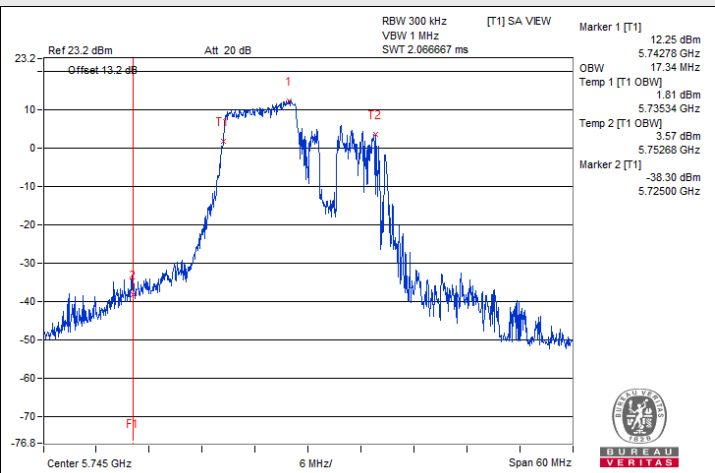
802.11be (EHT20) 52-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 149@37



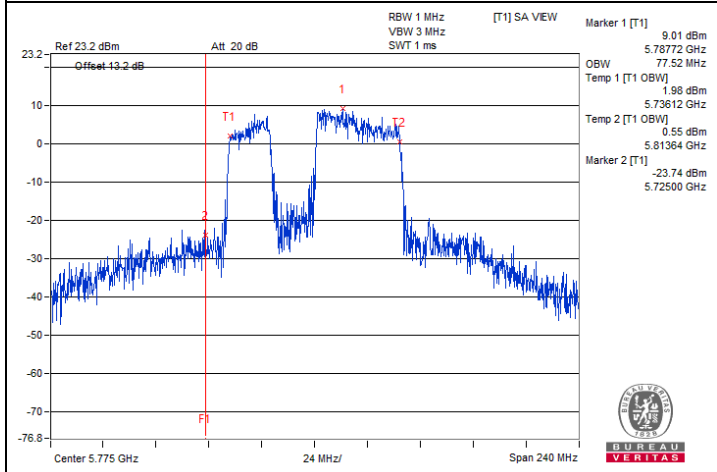
Spectrum Plot for nearby DFS band (DFS is required, if 99% OCP straddle into U-NII-2C)



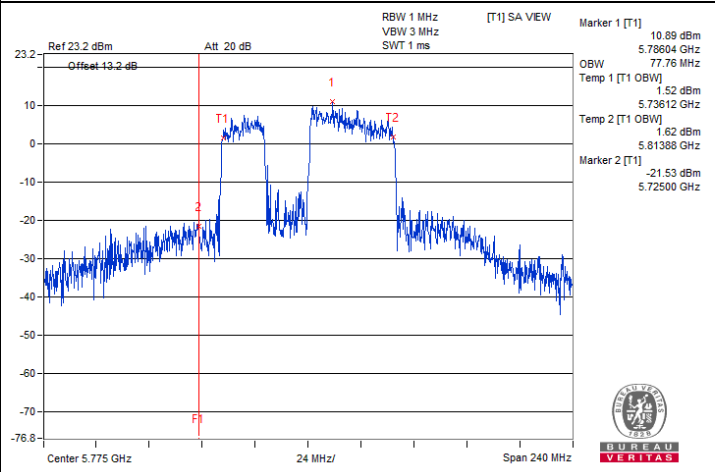
802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 0 : CH 149@53



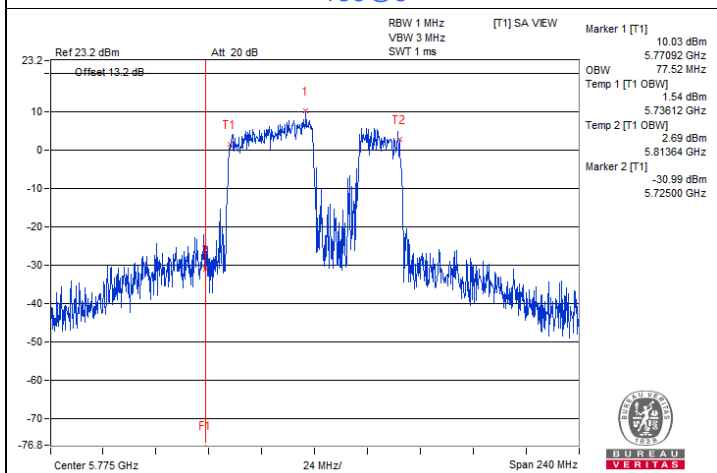
802.11be (EHT20) 106-tone RU / Chain 1 : CH 149@53



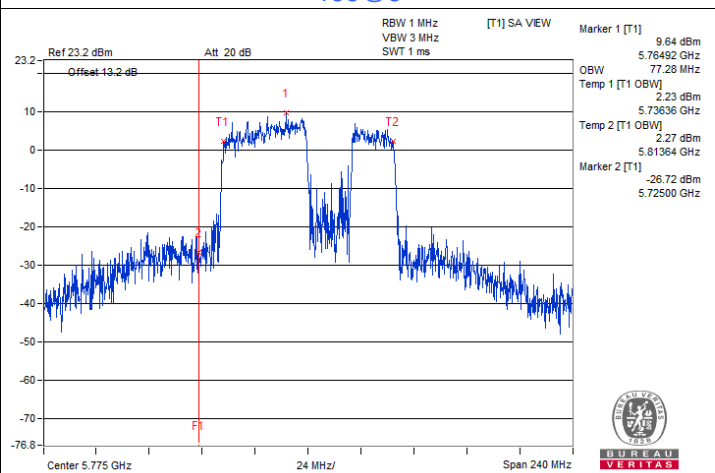
802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU / Chain 0 : CH 155@3



802.11be (EHT80) 484+242-tone MRU / Chain 1 : CH 155@3



802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 0 : CH 155@3



802.11be (EHT80) Punctured by 20 MHz / Chain 1 : CH 155@3

7.6 Frequency Stability

Mode A

Input Power:	3.3 Vdc	Environmental Conditions:	24°C, 65% RH	Tested By:	Eric Peng
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802.11a

Frequency Stability Versus Temperature									
Operating Frequency: 5180 MHz									
Temp. (°C)	Power Supply (Vdc)	0 Minute		2 Minutes		5 Minutes		10 Minutes	
		Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result
70	3.3	5180	Pass	5179.9989	Pass	5180.0009	Pass	5180	Pass
60	3.3	5179.9864	Pass	5179.9875	Pass	5179.9857	Pass	5179.9857	Pass
50	3.3	5179.9821	Pass	5179.9797	Pass	5179.9819	Pass	5179.978	Pass
40	3.3	5179.9934	Pass	5179.99	Pass	5179.9886	Pass	5179.989	Pass
30	3.3	5180.0051	Pass	5180.0048	Pass	5180.0042	Pass	5180.0061	Pass
20	3.3	5180.0028	Pass	5179.9998	Pass	5180.0023	Pass	5180.0029	Pass
10	3.3	5180.0177	Pass	5180.018	Pass	5180.0194	Pass	5180.0216	Pass
0	3.3	5180.0181	Pass	5180.0191	Pass	5180.0185	Pass	5180.0215	Pass
-10	3.3	5179.9751	Pass	5179.9771	Pass	5179.9739	Pass	5179.9733	Pass

Frequency Stability Versus Voltage									
Operating Frequency: 5180 MHz									
Temp. (°C)	Power Supply (Vdc)	0 Minute		2 Minutes		5 Minutes		10 Minutes	
		Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Test Result
20	3.795	5180.0094	Pass	5180.0103	Pass	5180.0104	Pass	5180.0102	Pass
	3.3	5180.0028	Pass	5179.9998	Pass	5180.0023	Pass	5180.0029	Pass
	2.805	5180.0063	Pass	5180.0056	Pass	5180.0063	Pass	5180.0093	Pass

7.7 AC Power Conducted Emissions

Mode B

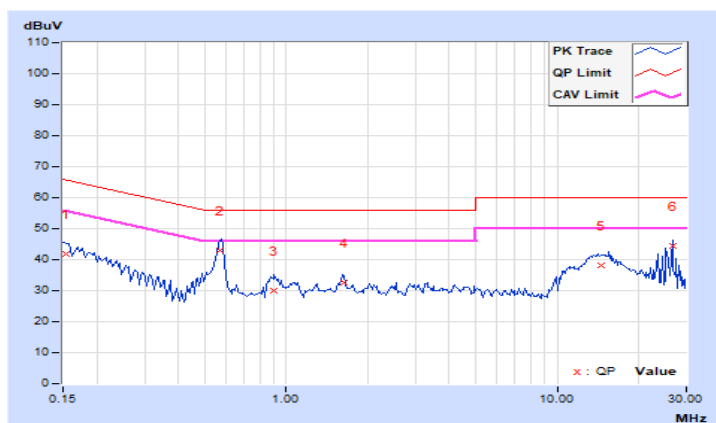
RF Mode	802.11be (EHT20)	Channel	CH 116 : 5580 MHz
Frequency Range	150kHz ~ 30MHz	Detector Function & Resolution Bandwidth	Quasi-Peak (QP) / Average (AV), 9 kHz
Input Power (System)	120 Vac, 60 Hz	Environmental Conditions	25°C, 75% RH
Tested By	Carter Lin		

Phase Of Power : Line (L)

No	Frequency (MHz)	Correction Factor (dB)	Reading Value (dBuV)		Emission Level (dBuV)		Limit (dBuV)		Margin (dB)	
			Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.
1	0.15393	9.96	31.85	24.46	41.81	34.42	65.79	55.79	-23.98	-21.37
2	0.56795	9.98	32.92	26.27	42.90	36.25	56.00	46.00	-13.10	-9.75
3	0.89602	9.99	19.95	16.30	29.94	26.29	56.00	46.00	-26.06	-19.71
4	1.62898	10.03	22.47	18.14	32.50	28.17	56.00	46.00	-23.50	-17.83
5	14.52734	10.77	27.41	20.81	38.18	31.58	60.00	50.00	-21.82	-18.42
6	26.62102	11.21	33.18	28.34	44.39	39.55	60.00	50.00	-15.61	-10.45

Remarks:

1. Q.P. and AV. are abbreviations of quasi-peak and average individually.
2. The emission levels of other frequencies were very low against the limit.
3. Margin value = Emission level – Limit value
4. Correction factor = Insertion loss + Cable loss
5. Emission Level = Correction Factor + Reading Value

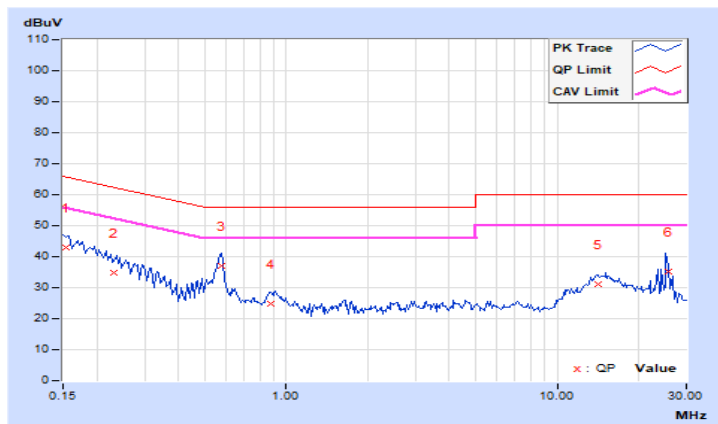


RF Mode	802.11be (EHT20)	Channel	CH 116 : 5580 MHz
Frequency Range	150kHz ~ 30MHz	Detector Function & Resolution Bandwidth	Quasi-Peak (QP) / Average (AV), 9 kHz
Input Power (System)	120 Vac, 60 Hz	Environmental Conditions	25°C, 75% RH
Tested By	Carter Lin		

Phase Of Power : Neutral (N)										
No	Frequency (MHz)	Correction Factor (dB)	Reading Value (dBuV)		Emission Level (dBuV)		Limit (dBuV)		Margin (dB)	
			Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.	Q.P.	AV.
1	0.15395	9.93	32.88	19.57	42.81	29.50	65.78	55.78	-22.97	-26.28
2	0.23208	9.94	24.93	10.12	34.87	20.06	62.37	52.37	-27.50	-32.31
3	0.57961	9.95	27.14	18.38	37.09	28.33	56.00	46.00	-18.91	-17.67
4	0.88044	9.96	14.67	2.99	24.63	12.95	56.00	46.00	-31.37	-33.05
5	14.17963	10.57	20.38	13.27	30.95	23.84	60.00	50.00	-29.05	-26.16
6	25.85935	10.86	24.44	18.14	35.30	29.00	60.00	50.00	-24.70	-21.00

Remarks:

1. Q.P. and AV. are abbreviations of quasi-peak and average individually.
2. The emission levels of other frequencies were very low against the limit.
3. Margin value = Emission level – Limit value
4. Correction factor = Insertion loss + Cable loss
5. Emission Level = Correction Factor + Reading Value



7.8 Unwanted Emissions below 1 GHz

Radiated versus Conducted Measurement

For Radiated measurement:

The level of unwanted emissions was measured when radiated by the cabinet or structure of the equipment with the antenna connector(s) terminated by a specified load (cabinet radiation)

For Conducted measurement:

The level of unwanted emissions was measured as their power in a specified load (conducted spurious emissions).

Conducted Emission Convert Formula

a. $\text{Emission Level (dBuV/m)} = \text{EIRP Level (dBm)} - 20\log(d) + 104.8$

d = measurement distance in 3 meters.

b. $\text{EIRP Level (dBm)} = \text{Raw Value (dBm)} + \text{Correction Factor (dB)}$

c. Correction Factor is directional gain, and the composite gain will be used when signal support the correlated signal

For the out of band spurious the gain for the specific band may have been used rather than the highest gain across all bands.

For the band edge the gain for the specific band may have been used.

Notes:

1. In restricted bands below 1000 MHz, add upper bound on ground plane reflection:

For $f = 30 - 1000$ MHz, add 4.7 dB.

2. The conducted emission test was considered some factor to compute test result.

Mode A

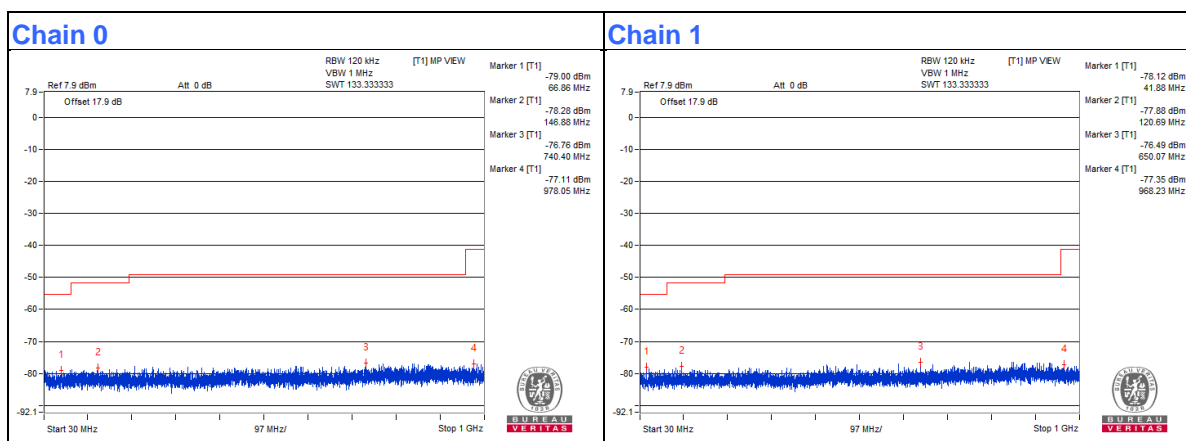
802.11be (EHT20) - Channel 116

Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	66.86	27.22	40	-12.78	-79	-79.45	8.17	-68.04
2	120.69	27.66	43.5	-15.84	-79.91	-77.88	8.17	-67.60
3	246.18	27.44	46	-18.56	-79.8	-78.32	8.17	-67.82
4	442.73	27.93	46	-18.07	-80.3	-77.24	8.17	-67.33
5	757.62	28.39	46	-17.61	-80.43	-76.52	8.17	-66.87
6	907.36	28.89	46	-17.11	-78.73	-76.63	8.17	-66.37

Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.



Mode B

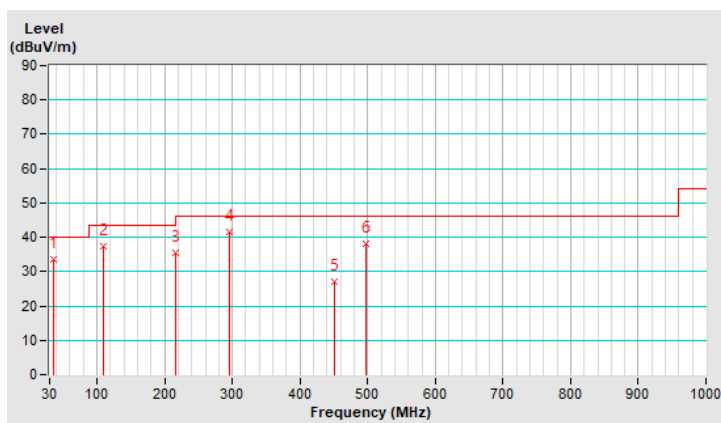
RF Mode	802.11be (EHT20)	Channel	CH 116 : 5580 MHz
Frequency Range	30 MHz ~ 1 GHz	Detector Function & Bandwidth	(QP) RB = 120kHz
Input Power (System)	120 Vac, 60 Hz	Environmental Conditions	29°C, 78% RH
Tested By	Louis Yang		

Antenna Polarity & Test Distance : Horizontal at 3 m

No	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Antenna Height (m)	Table Angle (Degree)	Raw Value (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)
1	35.58	33.6 QP	40.0	-6.4	3.00 H	285	47.2	-13.6
2	108.57	37.2 QP	43.5	-6.3	2.00 H	316	53.2	-16.0
3	217.10	35.3 QP	46.0	-10.7	1.00 H	154	51.2	-15.9
4	295.42	41.6 QP	46.0	-4.4	1.00 H	173	54.0	-12.4
5	450.94	26.9 QP	46.0	-19.1	2.00 H	308	35.1	-8.2
6	497.77	38.0 QP	46.0	-8.0	1.50 H	185	45.6	-7.6

Remarks:

1. Emission Level(dBuV/m) = Raw Value(dBuV) + Correction Factor(dB/m)
2. Correction Factor(dB/m) = Antenna Factor(dB/m) + Cable Factor(dB) – Pre-Amplifier Factor(dB)
3. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
4. The other emission levels were very low against the limit of frequency range 30 MHz ~ 1 GHz.
5. The emission levels were very low against the limit of frequency range 9 kHz ~ 30 MHz: the amplitude of spurious emissions attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value to be report.

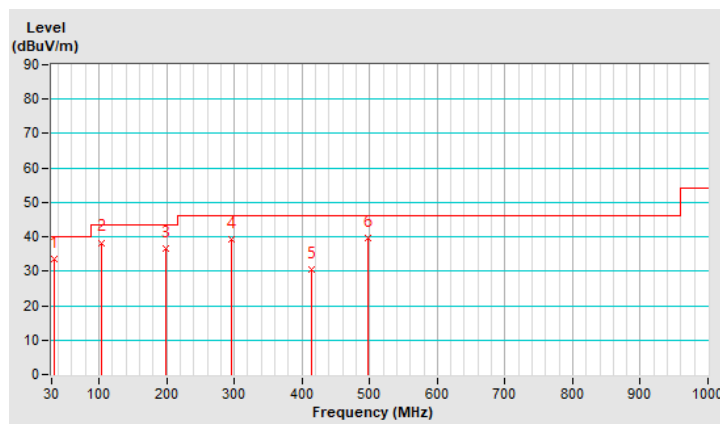


RF Mode	802.11be (EHT20)	Channel	CH 116 : 5580 MHz
Frequency Range	30 MHz ~ 1 GHz	Detector Function & Bandwidth	(QP) RB = 120kHz
Input Power (System)	120 Vac, 60 Hz	Environmental Conditions	29°C, 78% RH
Tested By	Louis Yang		

Antenna Polarity & Test Distance : Vertical at 3 m								
No	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Antenna Height (m)	Table Angle (Degree)	Raw Value (dBuV)	Correction Factor (dB/m)
1	34.71	33.7 QP	40.0	-6.3	3.00 V	270	47.3	-13.6
2	104.23	38.3 QP	43.5	-5.2	2.00 V	318	55.0	-16.7
3	198.52	36.5 QP	43.5	-7.0	1.50 V	165	52.6	-16.1
4	296.21	39.4 QP	46.0	-6.6	1.00 V	193	51.8	-12.4
5	414.56	30.4 QP	46.0	-15.6	2.00 V	201	39.9	-9.5
6	497.94	39.5 QP	46.0	-6.5	1.50 V	316	47.1	-7.6

Remarks:

1. Emission Level(dBuV/m) = Raw Value(dBuV) + Correction Factor(dB/m)
2. Correction Factor(dB/m) = Antenna Factor(dB/m) + Cable Factor(dB) – Pre-Amplifier Factor(dB)
3. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
4. The other emission levels were very low against the limit of frequency range 30 MHz ~ 1 GHz.
5. The emission levels were very low against the limit of frequency range 9 kHz ~ 30 MHz: the amplitude of spurious emissions attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value to be report.



7.9 Unwanted Emissions above 1 GHz

Radiated versus Conducted Measurement

For Radiated measurement:

The level of unwanted emissions was measured when radiated by the cabinet or structure of the equipment with the antenna connector(s) terminated by a specified load (cabinet radiation)

For Conducted measurement:

The level of unwanted emissions was measured as their power in a specified load (conducted spurious emissions).

Conducted Emission Convert Formula

a. $\text{Emission Level (dBuV/m)} = \text{EIRP Level (dBm)} - 20\log(d) + 104.8$

d = measurement distance in 3 meters.

b. $\text{EIRP Level (dBm)} = \text{Raw Value(dBm)} + \text{Correction Factor(dB)}$

c. Correction Factor is directional gain, and the composite gain will be used when signal support the correlated signal

For the out of band spurious the gain for the specific band may have been used rather than the highest gain across all bands.

For the band edge the gain for the specific band may have been used.

Notes:

1. In restricted bands below 1000 MHz, add upper bound on ground plane reflection:

For $f = 30 - 1000$ MHz, add 4.7 dB.

2. The conducted emission test was considered some factor to compute test result.

Mode A

Above 1GHz Data

802.11a - Channel 36

Conducted spurious emission table

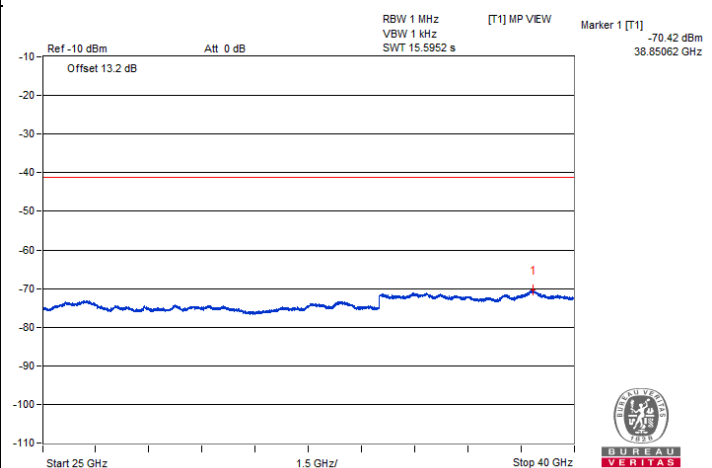
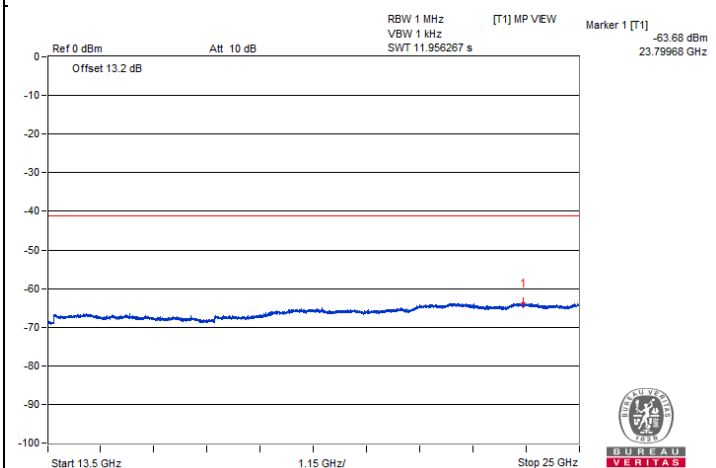
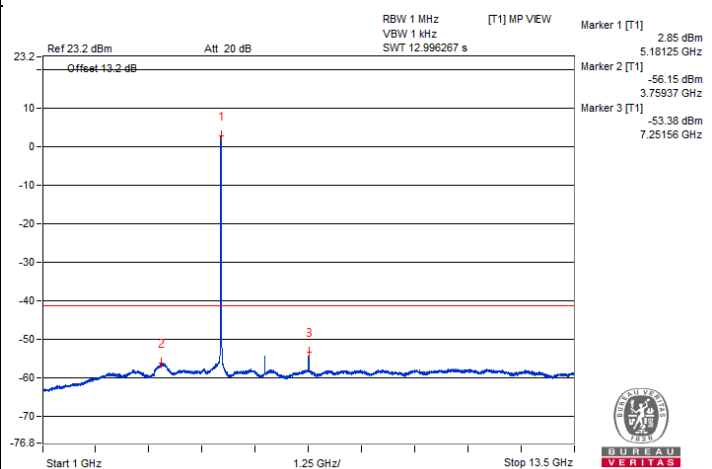
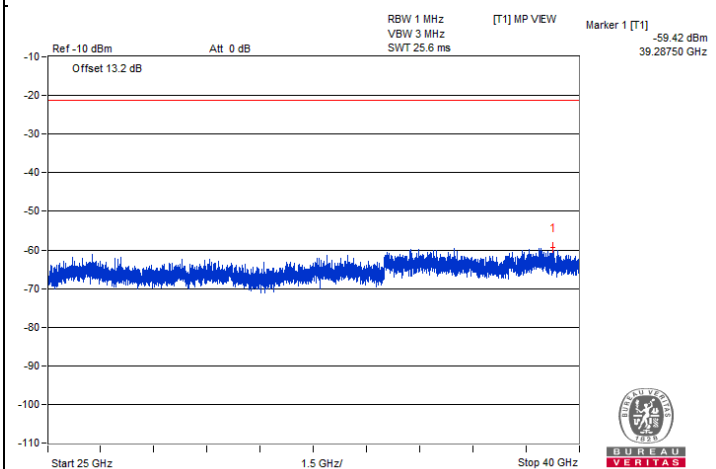
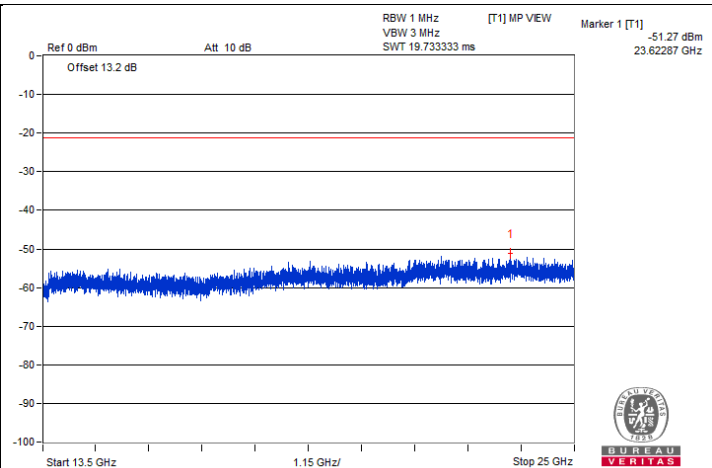
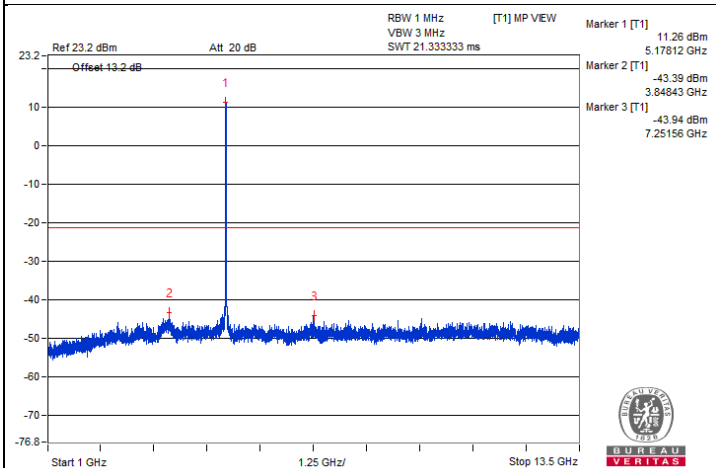
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	#3470.31	58.75 PK	68.2	-9.45	-47.22	-48.21	8.17	-36.51
2	#6920.31	58.34 PK	68.2	-9.86	-47.55	-48.72	8.17	-36.92
3	#10351.56	58.73 PK	68.2	-9.47	-49.14	-46.63	8.17	-36.53
4	15526.87	49.39 PK	74	-24.61	-58.81	-55.8	8.17	-45.87
5	15542.68	39.06 AV	54	-14.94	-67.45	-67.31	8.17	-56.20

Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

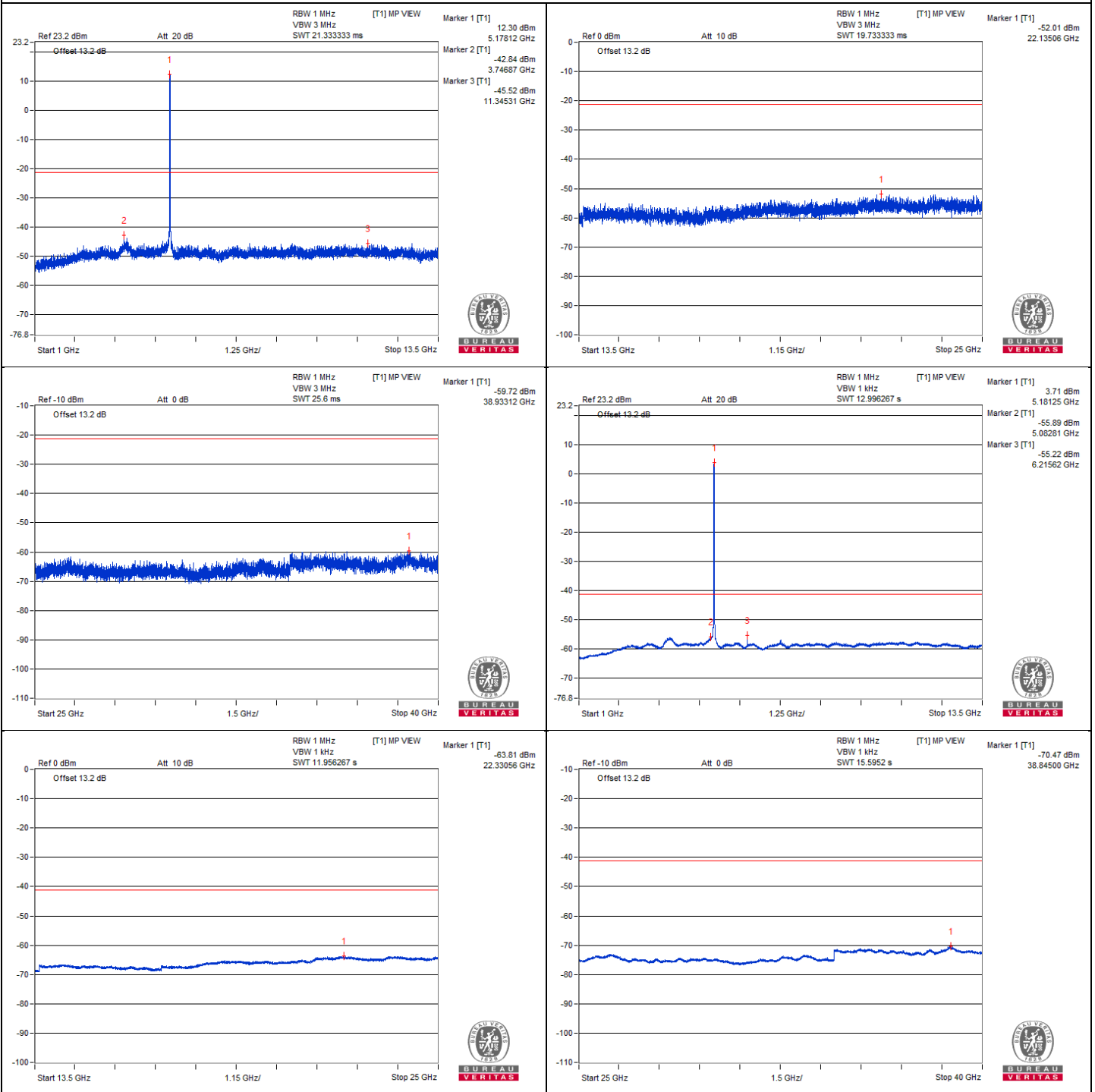


Chain 0





Chain 1



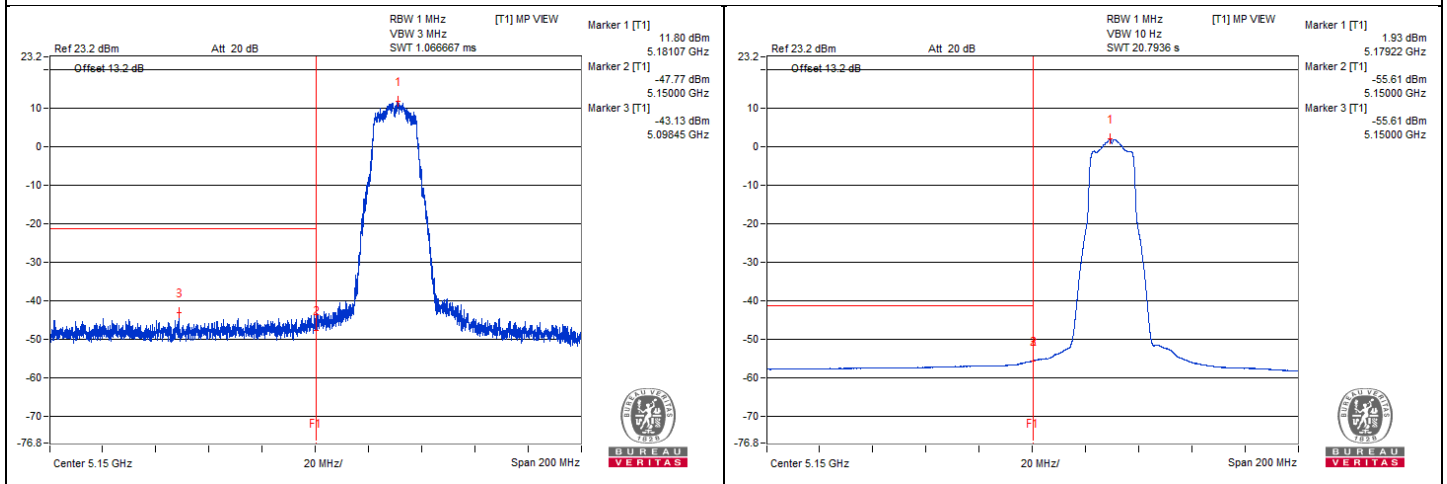
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5149.8	62 PK	74	-12	-44.75	-41.21	6.36	-33.26
2	5149.97	49.61 AV	54	-4.39	-55.61	-54.51	6.36	-45.65

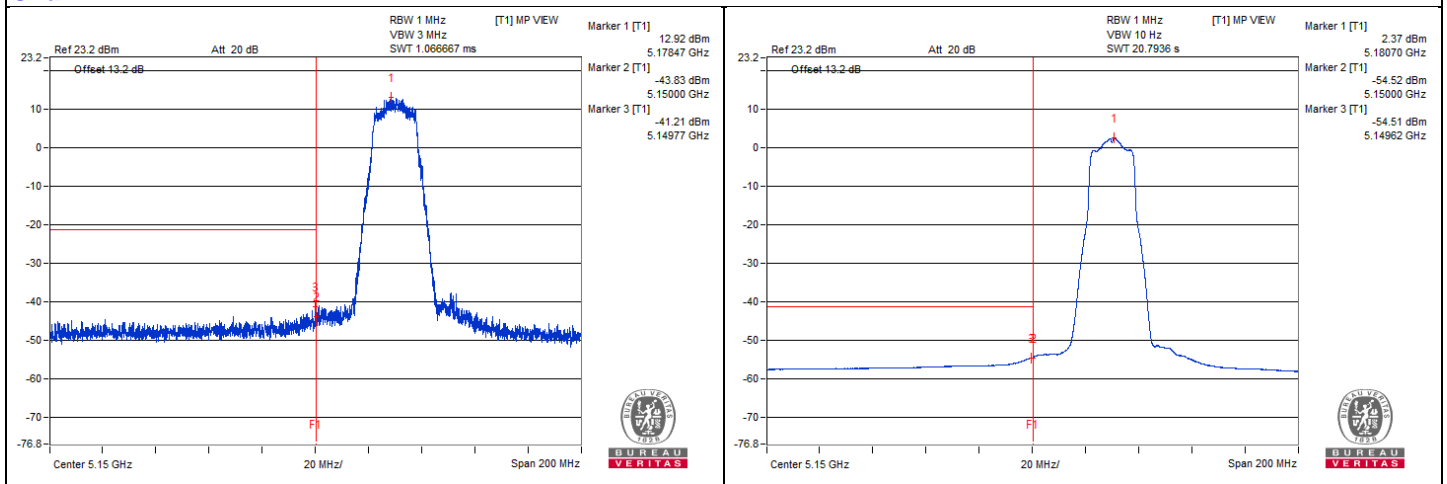
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 40

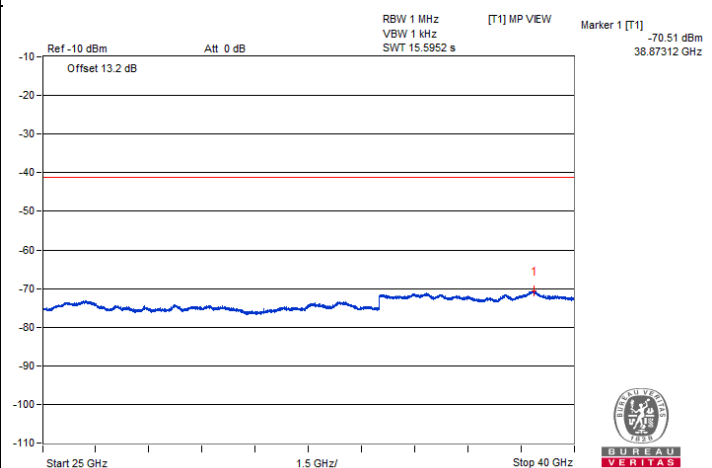
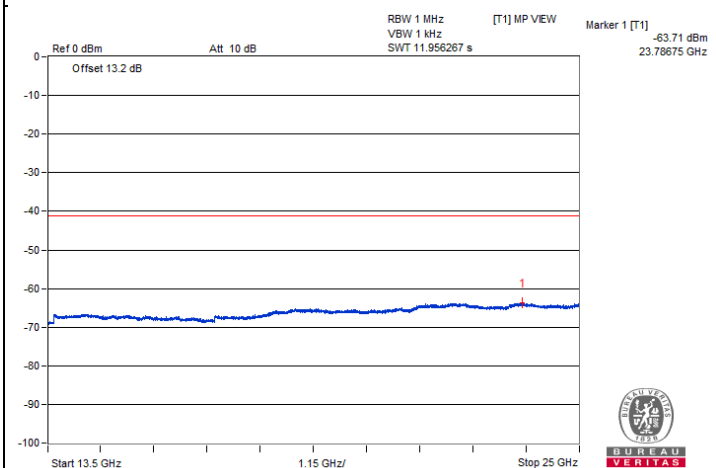
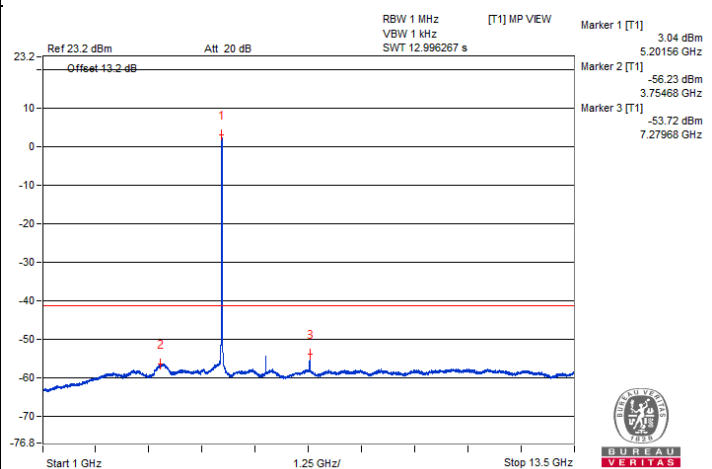
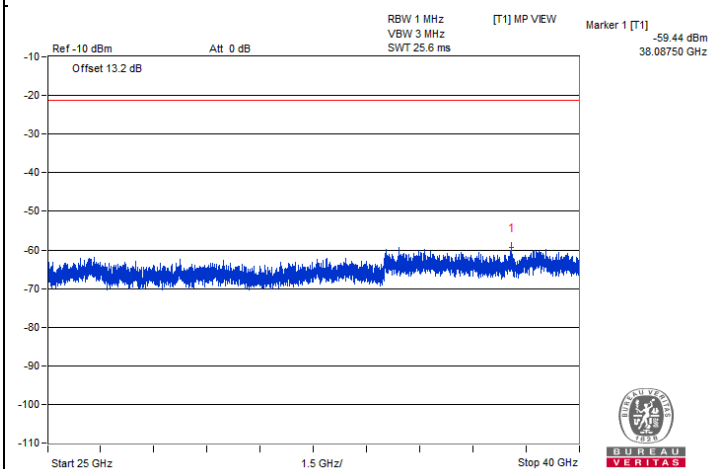
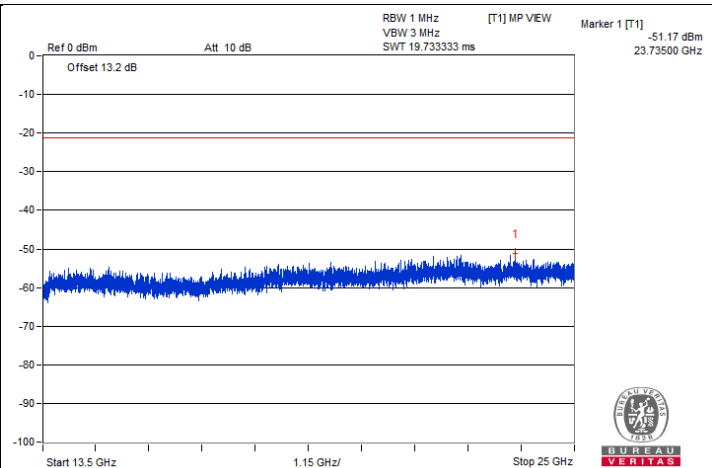
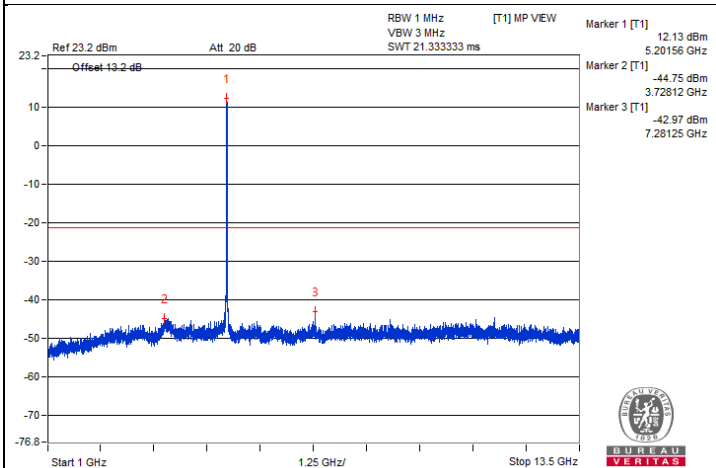
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	#3453.12	57.91 PK	68.2	-10.29	-48.07	-49.05	8.17	-37.35
2	#6943.75	58.3 PK	68.2	-9.9	-47.57	-48.8	8.17	-36.96
3	#10412.5	58.93 PK	68.2	-9.27	-47.73	-47.31	8.17	-36.33
4	15590.12	48.9 PK	74	-25.1	-56.14	-59.61	8.17	-46.36
5	15603.06	39.25 AV	54	-14.75	-67.14	-67.25	8.17	-56.01

Remarks:

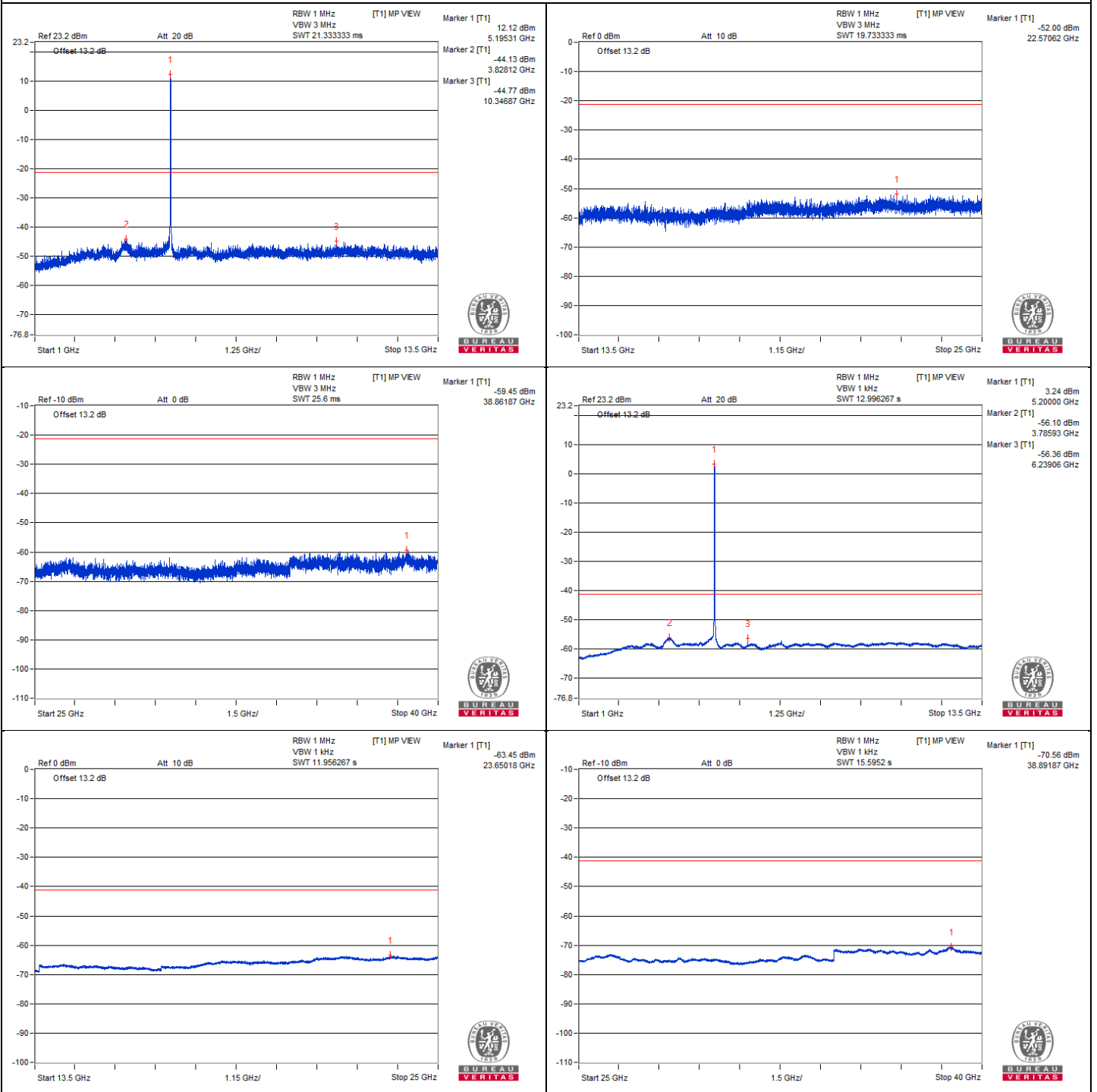
1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1



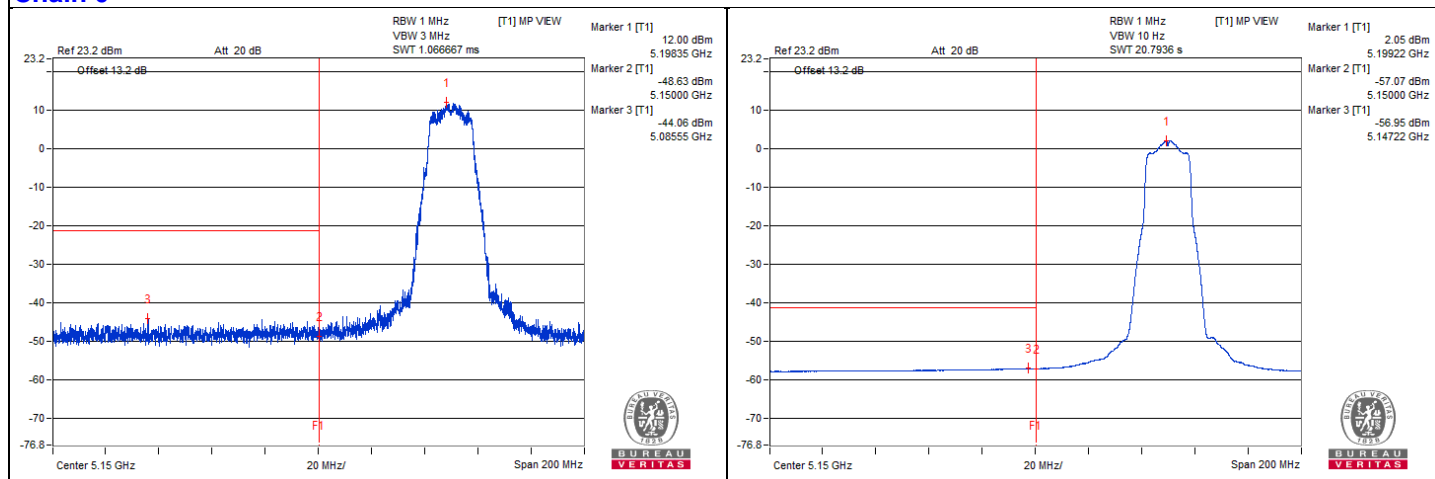
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5105.12	59.26 PK	74	-14.74	-46.66	-44.38	6.36	-36.00
2	5149.67	47.85 AV	54	-6.15	-56.98	-56.58	6.36	-47.41

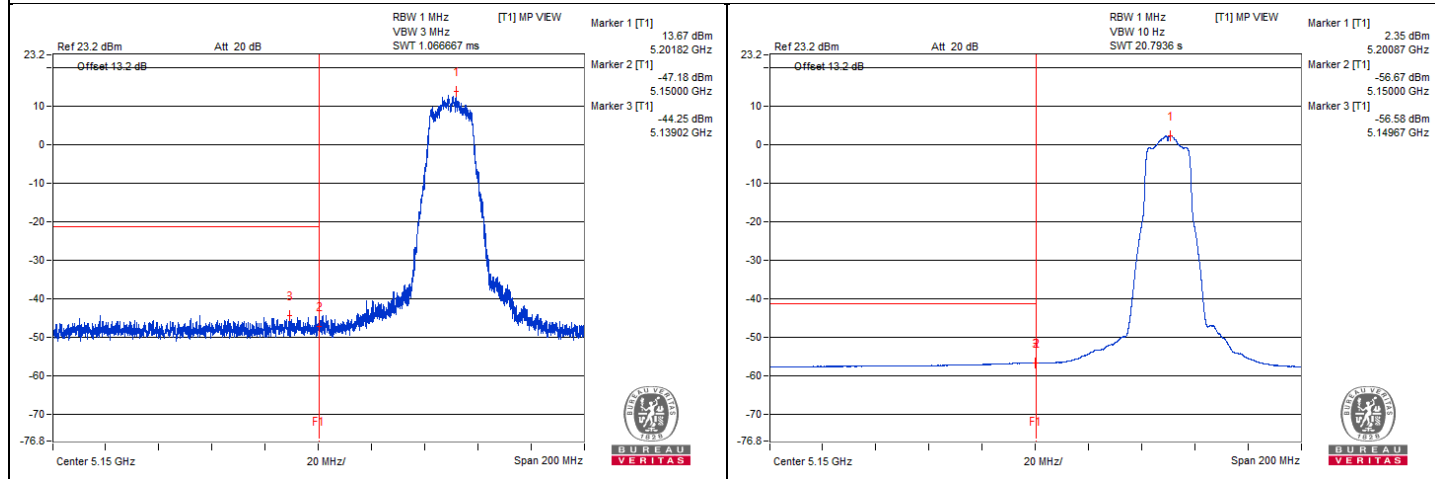
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 48

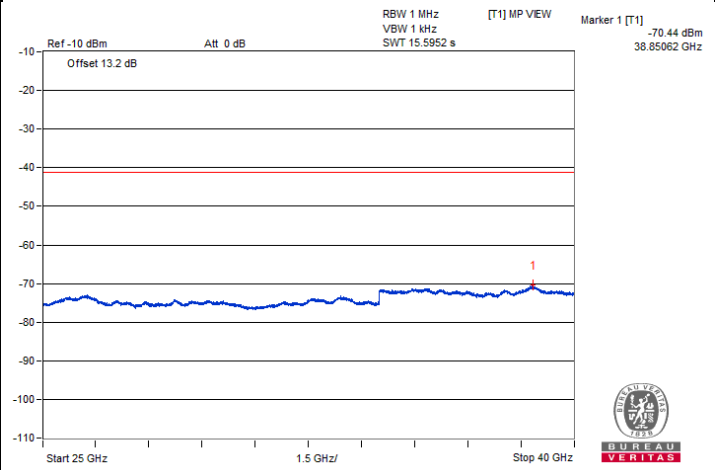
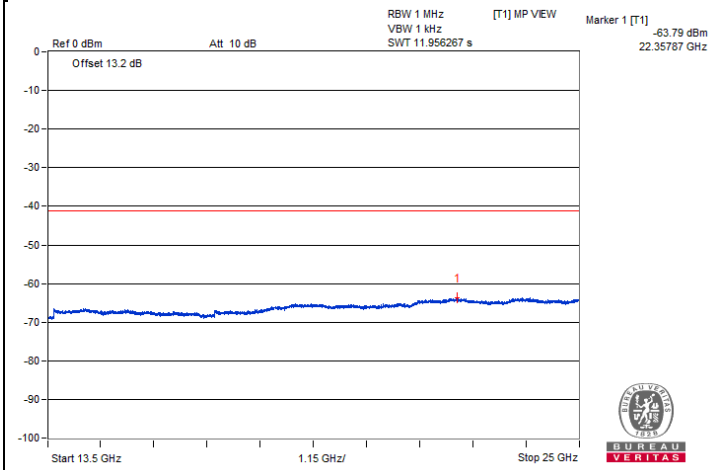
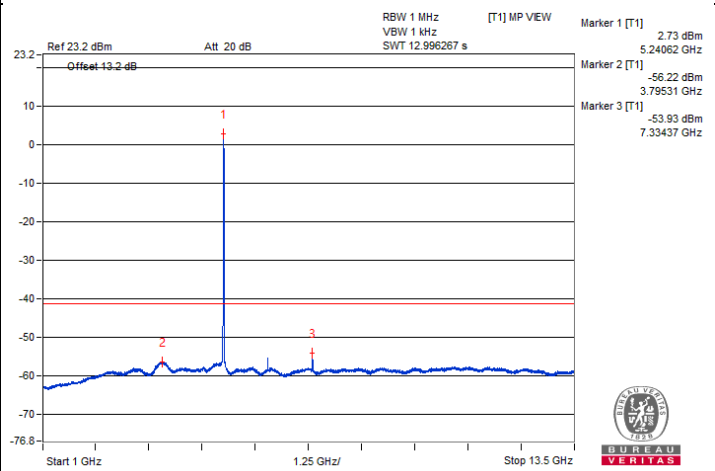
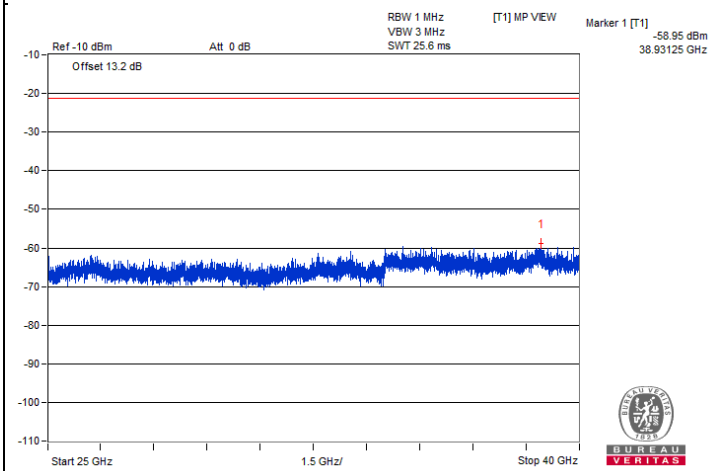
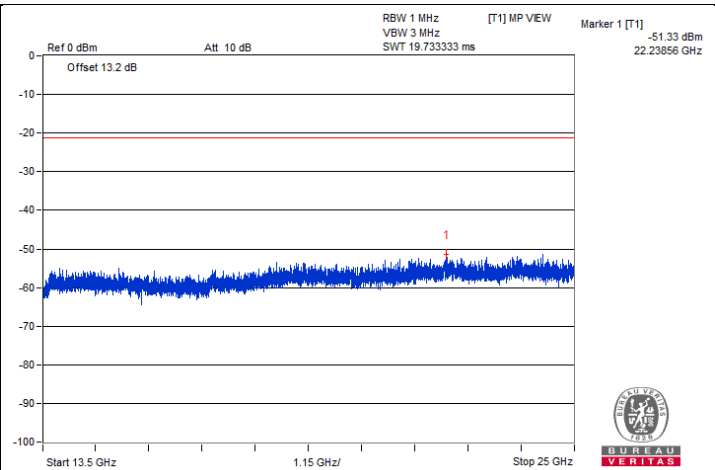
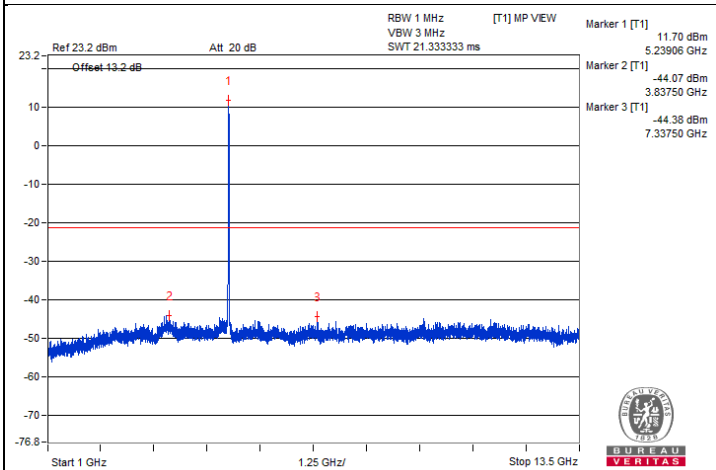
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	#3479.68	57.65 PK	68.2	-10.55	-49.17	-48.45	8.17	-37.61
2	#6989.06	59 PK	68.2	-9.2	-48.88	-46.36	8.17	-36.26
3	#10468.75	59.5 PK	68.2	-8.7	-46.9	-46.99	8.17	-35.76
4	15703.68	48.48 PK	74	-25.52	-58.46	-57.51	8.17	-46.78
5	15736.75	39.08 AV	54	-14.92	-67.29	-67.44	8.17	-56.18

Remarks:

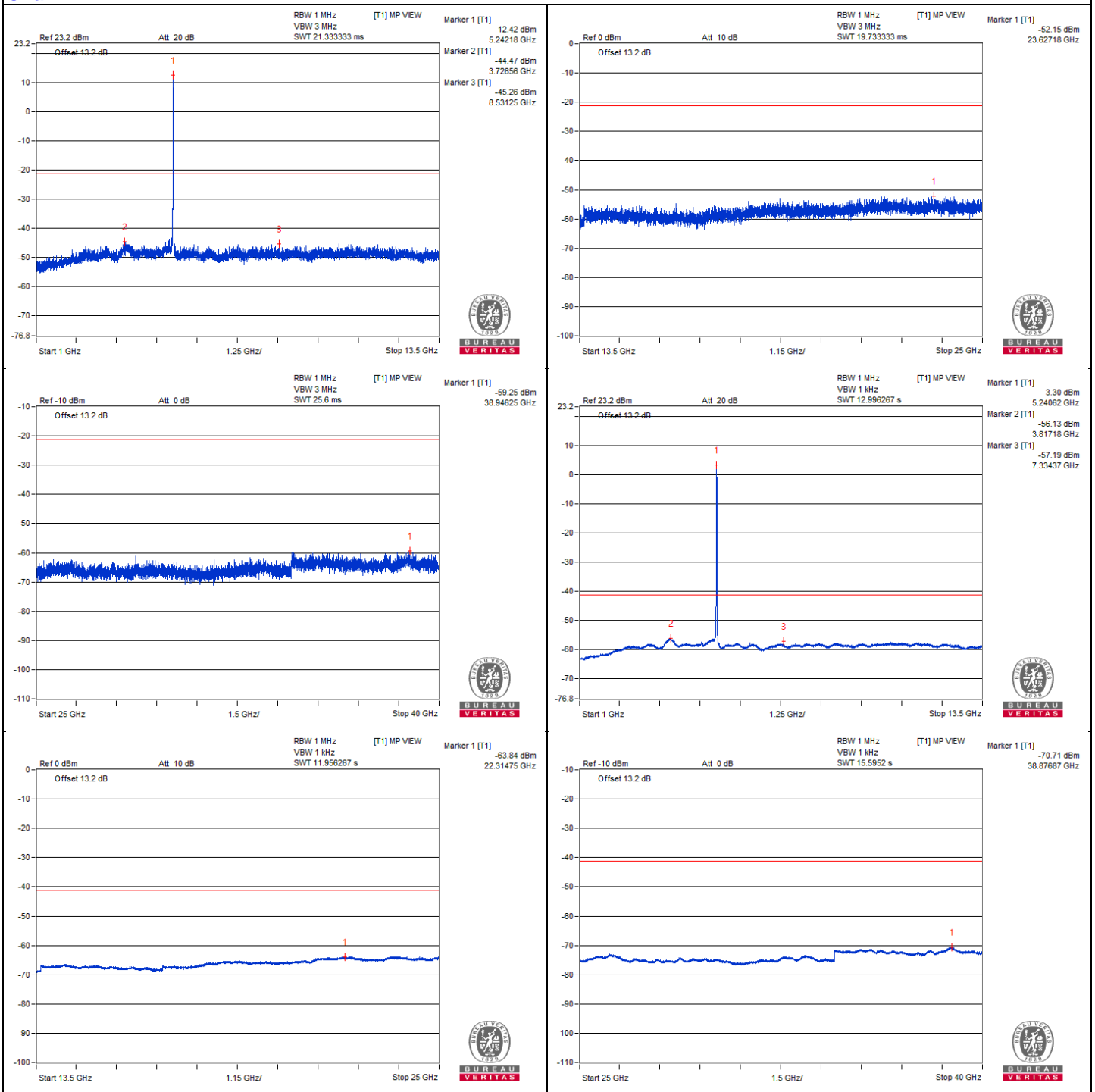
1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1



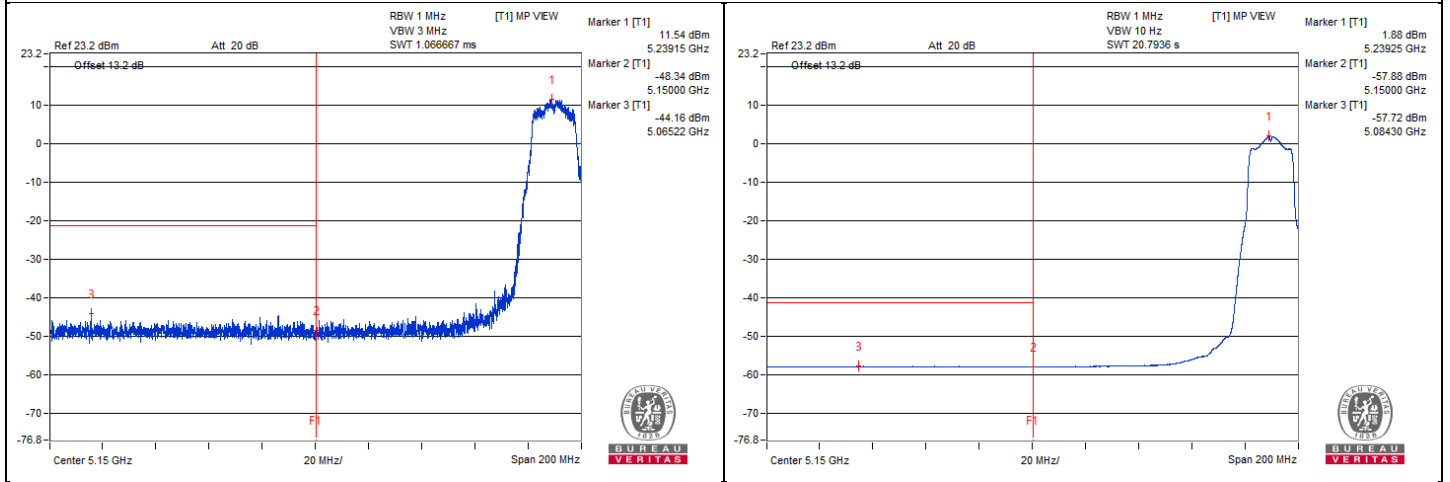
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5065.2	58.88 PK	74	-15.12	-44.31	-47.91	6.36	-36.38
2	5085.97	46.93 AV	54	-7.07	-57.74	-57.67	6.36	-48.33

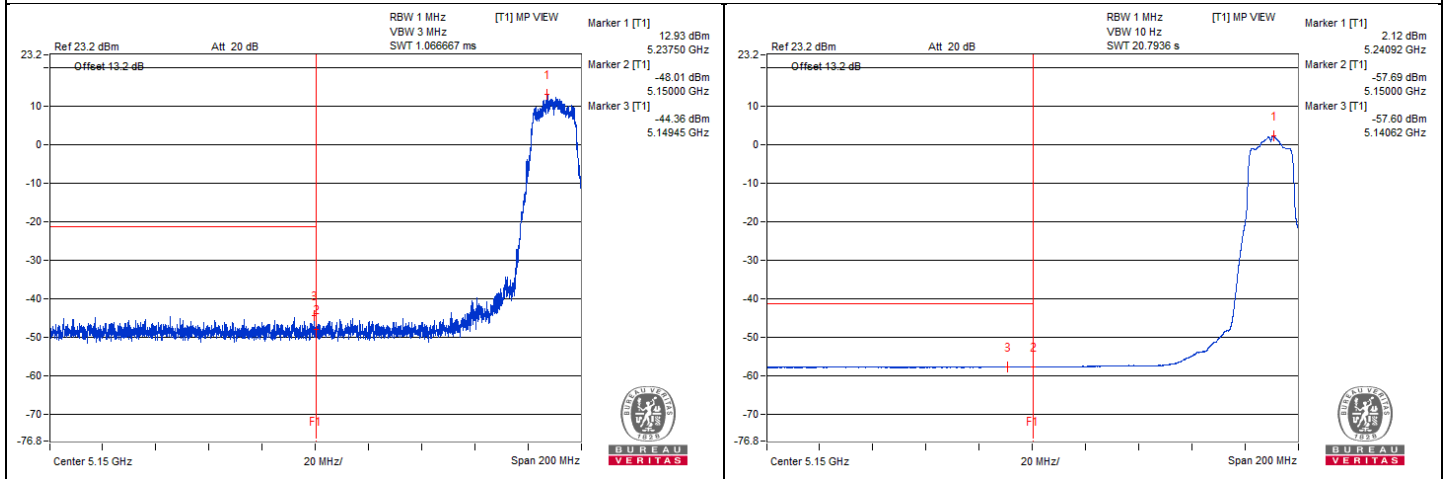
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 52

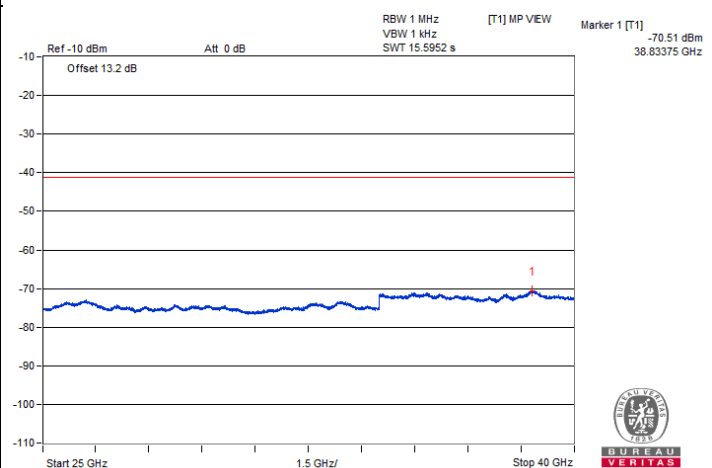
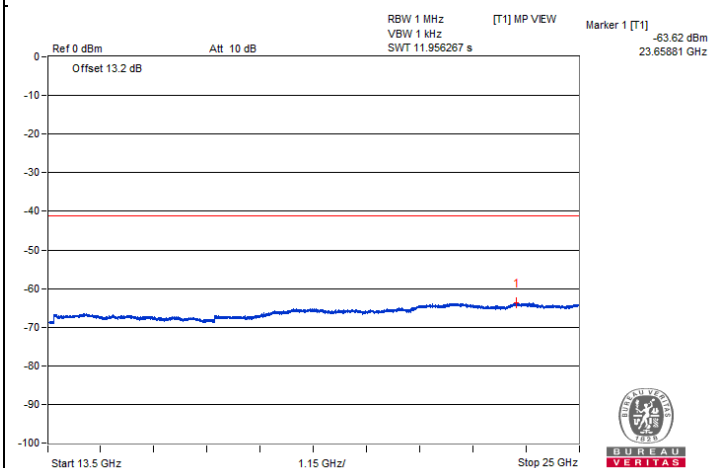
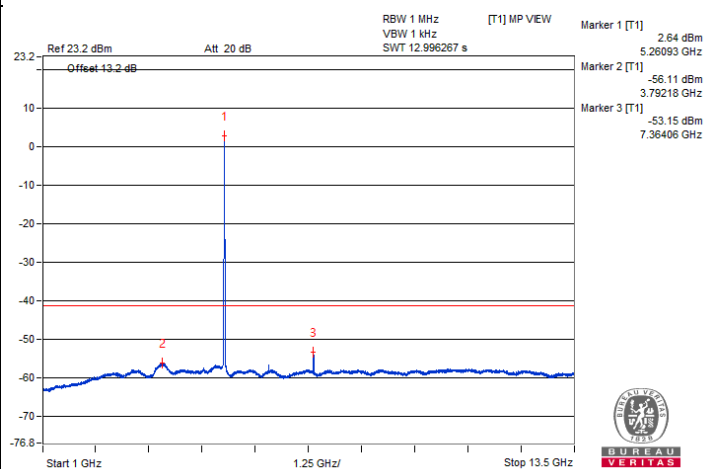
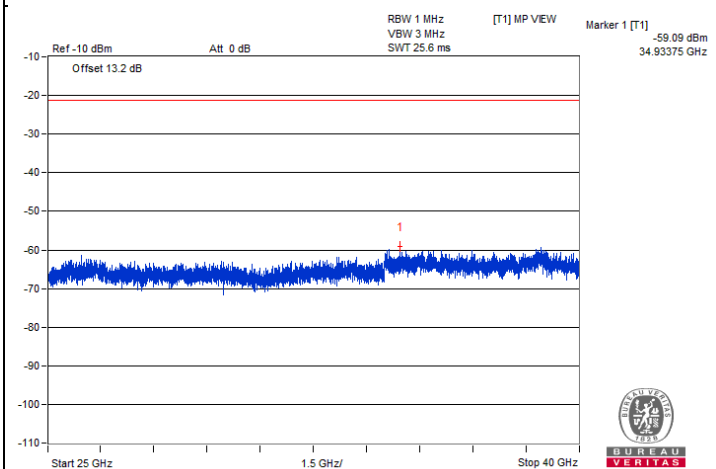
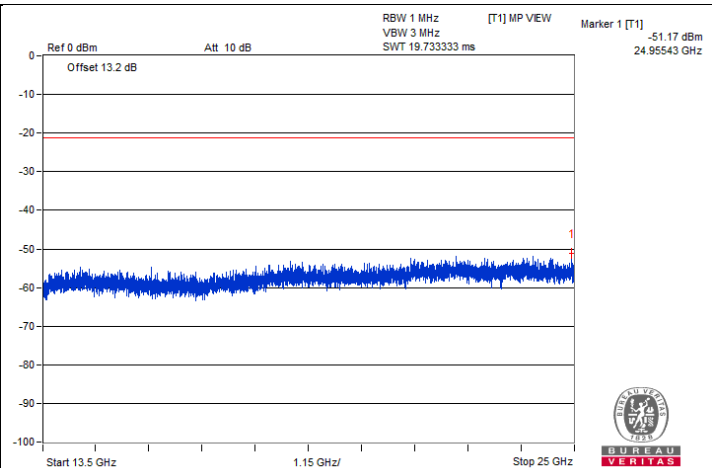
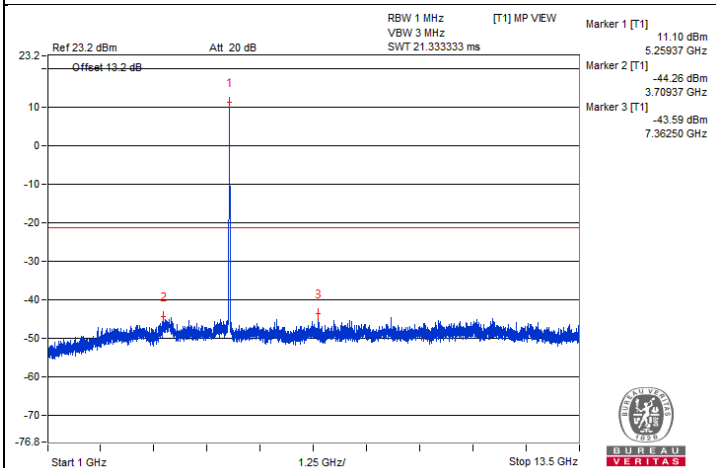
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	3506.25	57.62 PK	74	-16.38	-47.7	-50.32	8.17	-37.64
2	3503.12	47.26 AV	54	-6.74	-59.05	-59.32	8.17	-48.00
3	#7018.75	58.41 PK	68.2	-9.79	-47.83	-48.23	8.17	-36.85
4	#10500	59.34 PK	68.2	-8.86	-46.01	-48.56	8.17	-35.92
5	15769.81	48.43 PK	74	-25.57	-58.24	-57.8	8.17	-46.83
6	15782.75	38.88 AV	54	-15.12	-67.31	-67.83	8.17	-56.38

Remarks:

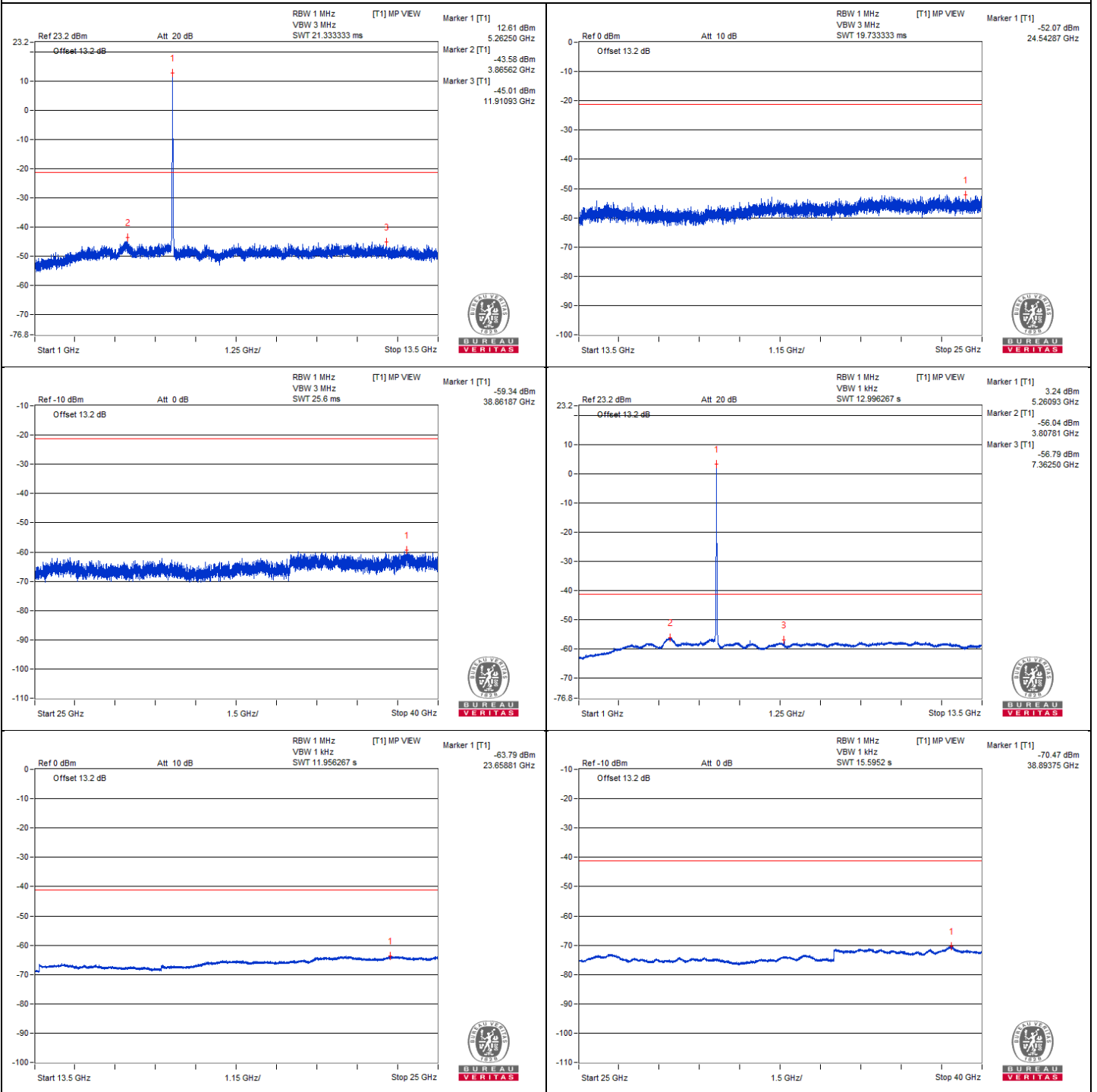
1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1



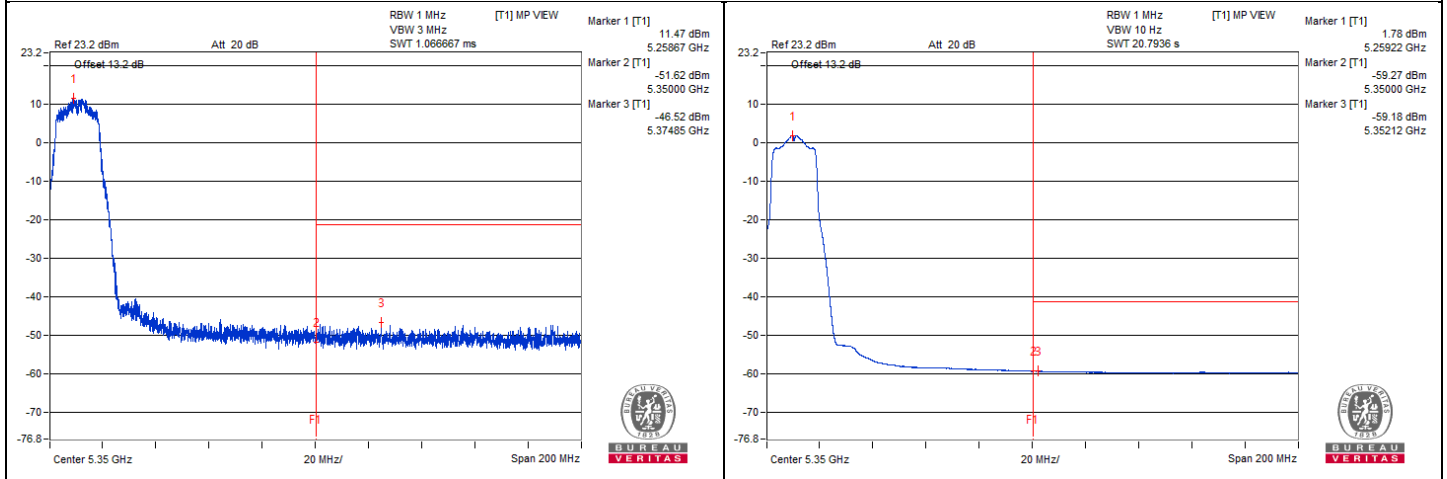
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5374.85	56.66 PK	74	-17.34	-46.52	-50.41	6.43	-38.60
2	5350.82	45.43 AV	54	-8.57	-59.19	-59.35	6.43	-49.83

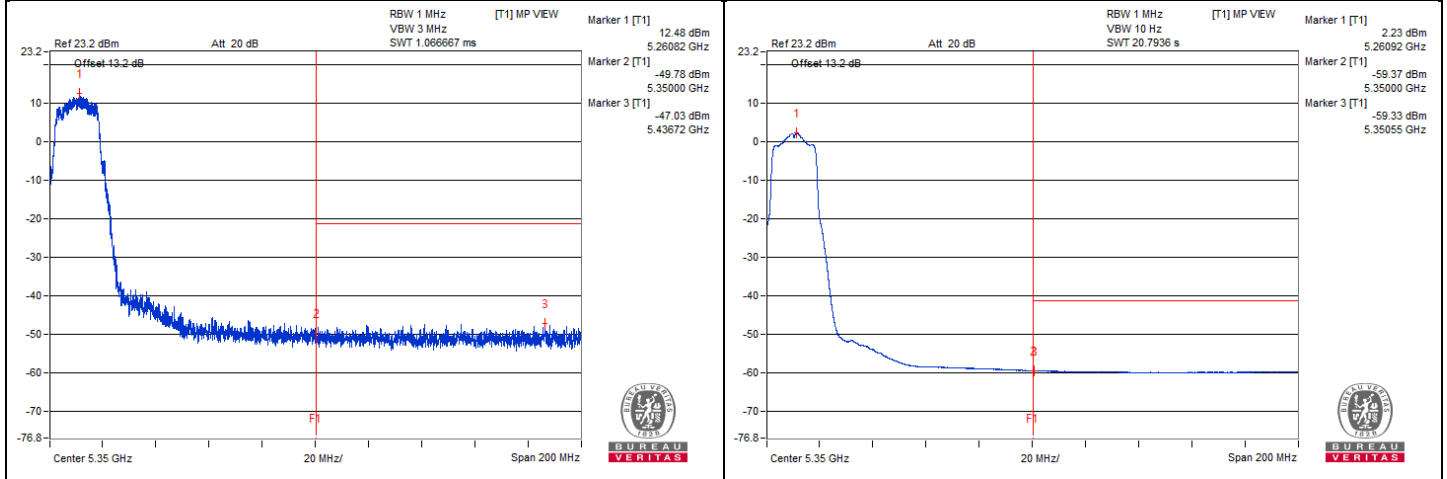
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 60

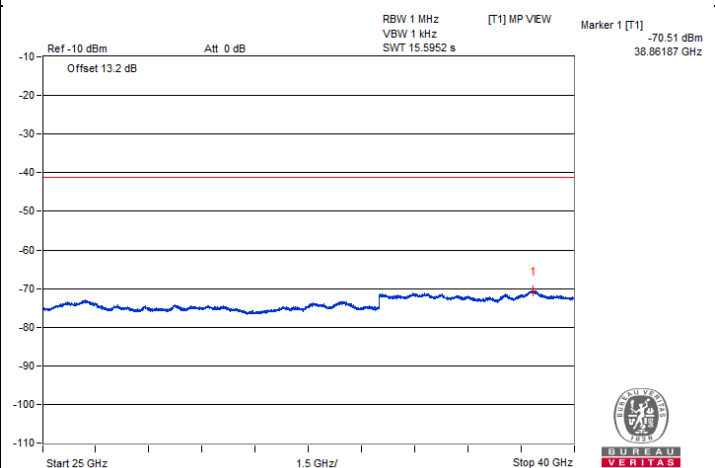
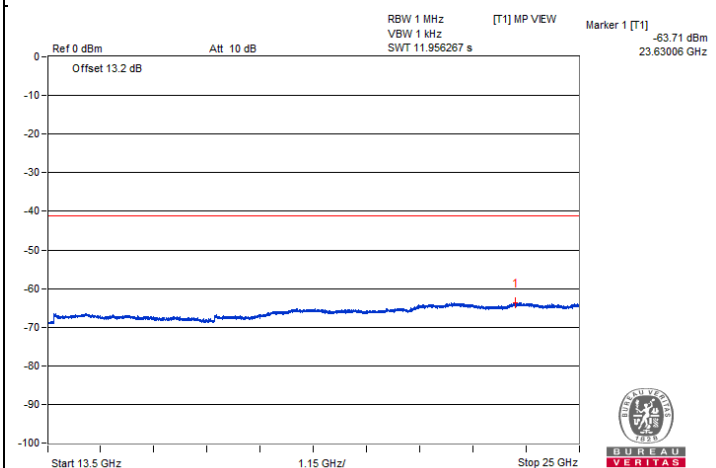
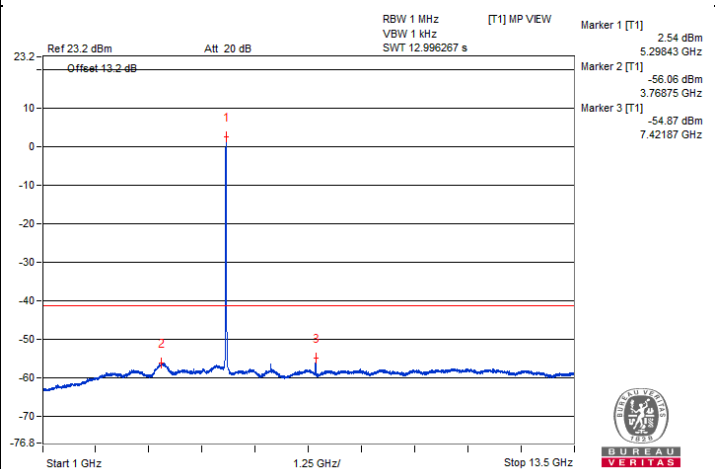
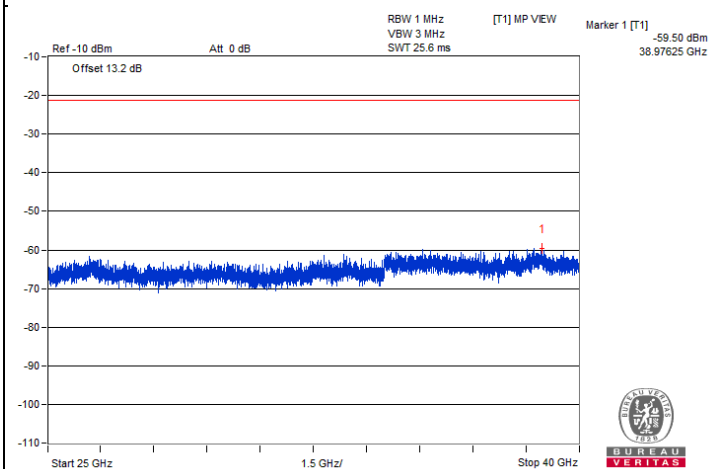
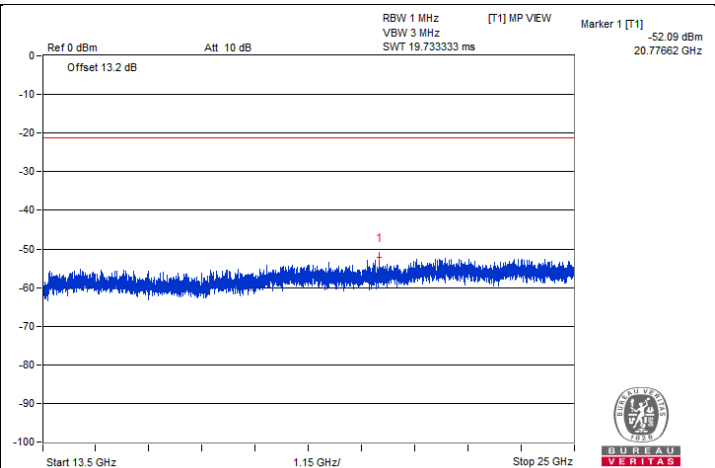
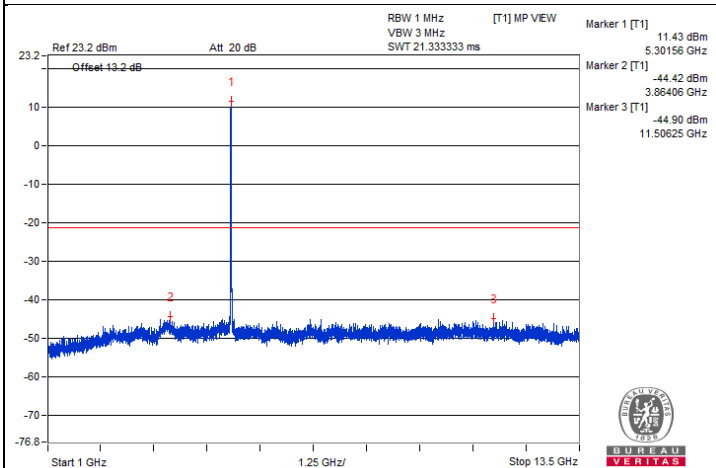
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	3539.06	57.92 PK	74	-16.08	-47.63	-49.64	8.17	-37.34
2	3518.75	47.24 AV	54	-6.76	-59.53	-58.89	8.17	-48.02
3	#7054.68	59.26 PK	68.2	-8.94	-47.12	-47.25	8.17	-36.00
4	#10584.37	59.84 PK	68.2	-8.36	-46.37	-46.85	8.17	-35.42
5	15892	48.75 PK	74	-25.25	-57.17	-58.29	8.17	-46.51
6	15883.37	38.76 AV	54	-15.24	-67.65	-67.71	8.17	-56.50

Remarks:

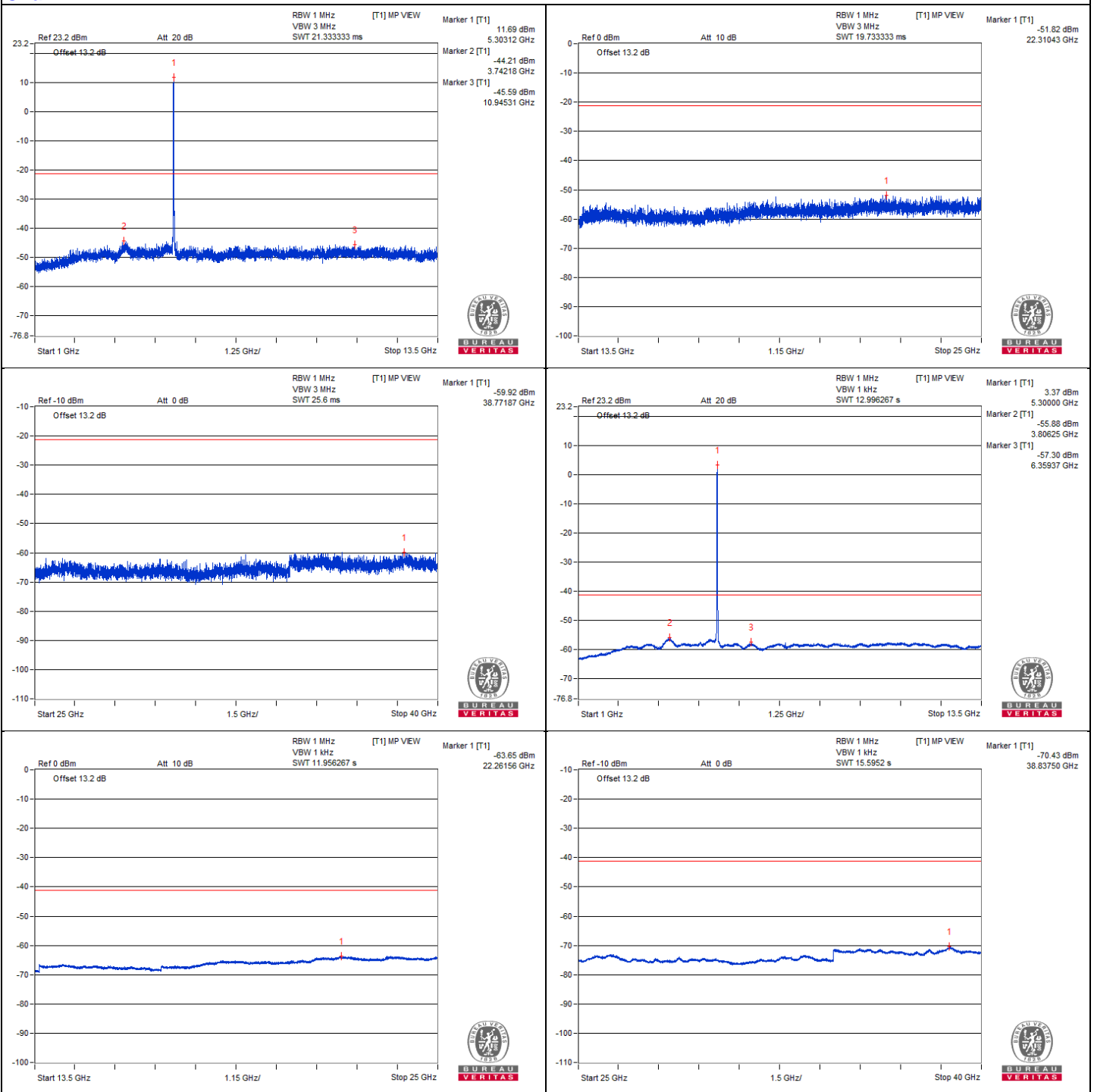
1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1



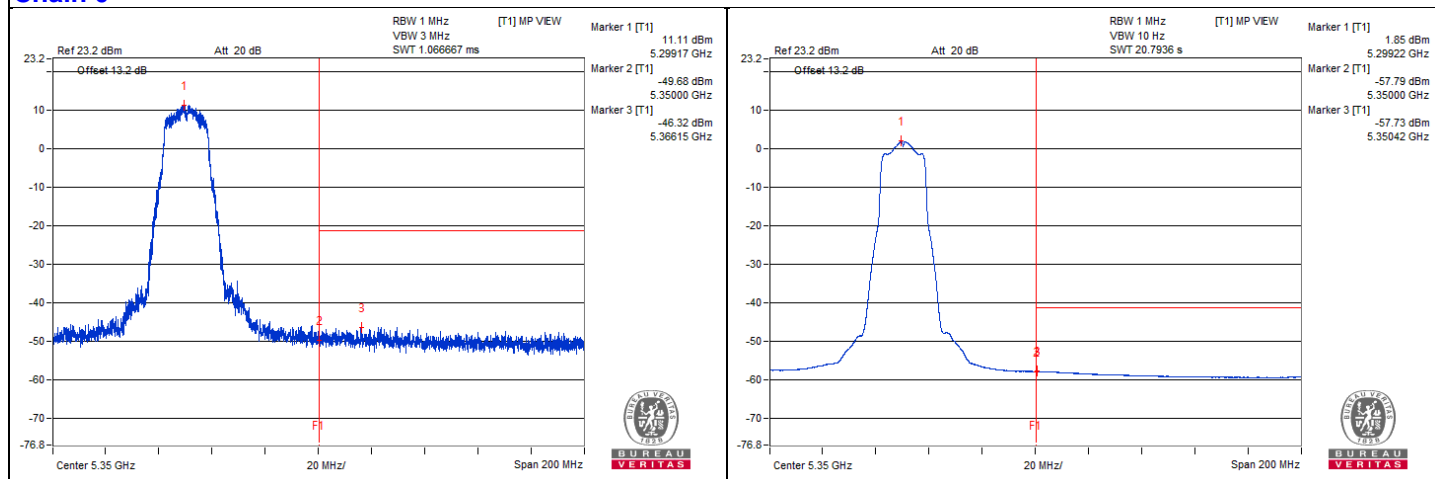
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5369.35	58.11 PK	74	-15.89	-46.98	-46.24	6.43	-37.15
2	5350	46.95 AV	54	-7.05	-57.79	-57.71	6.43	-48.31

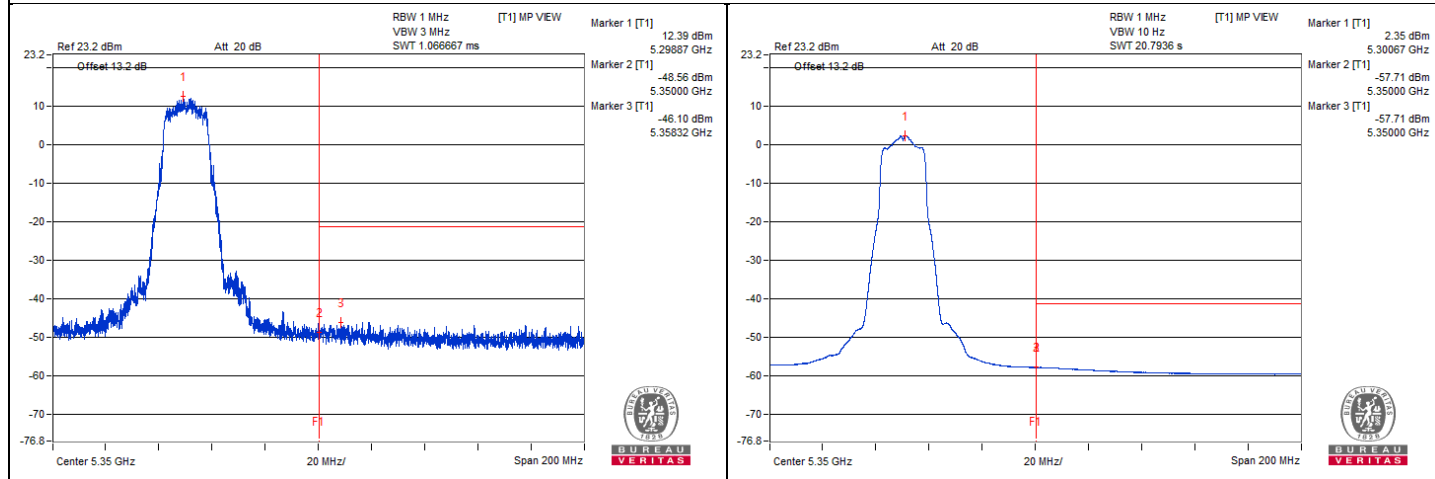
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 64

Conducted spurious emission table

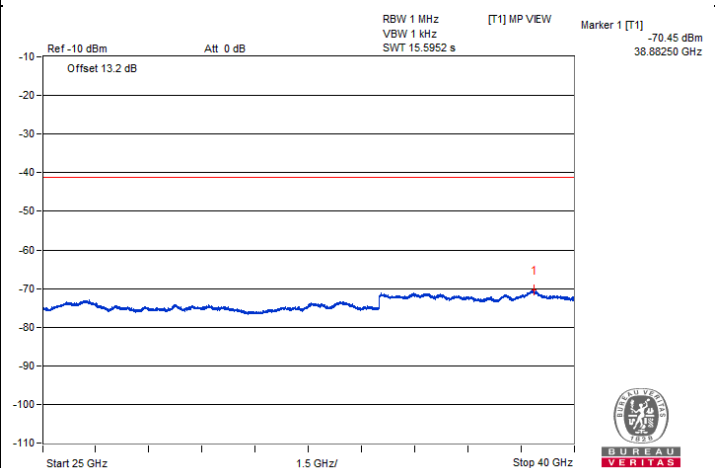
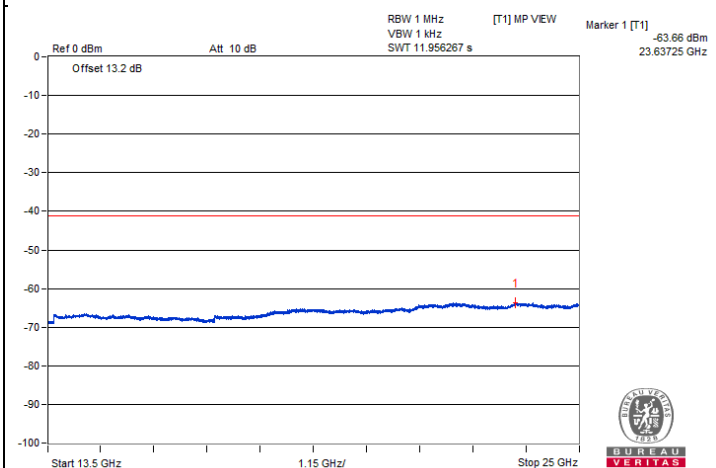
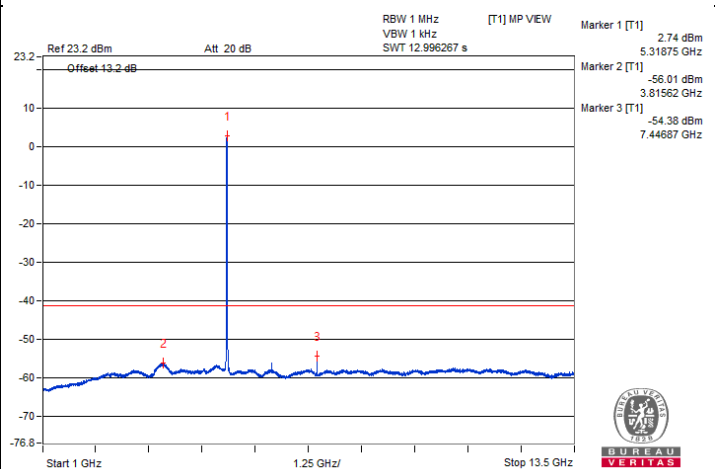
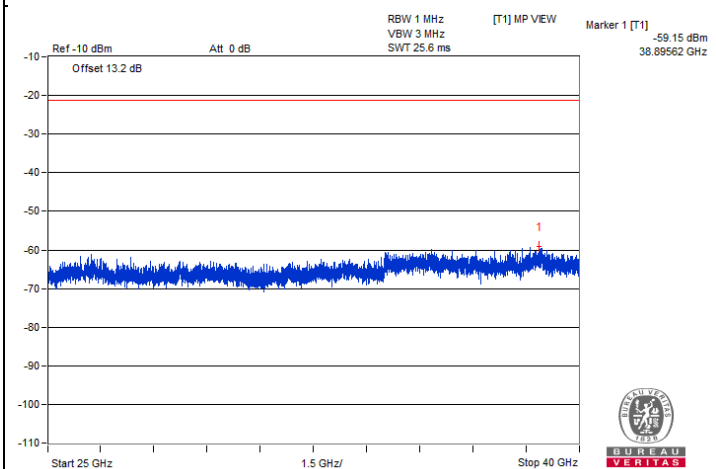
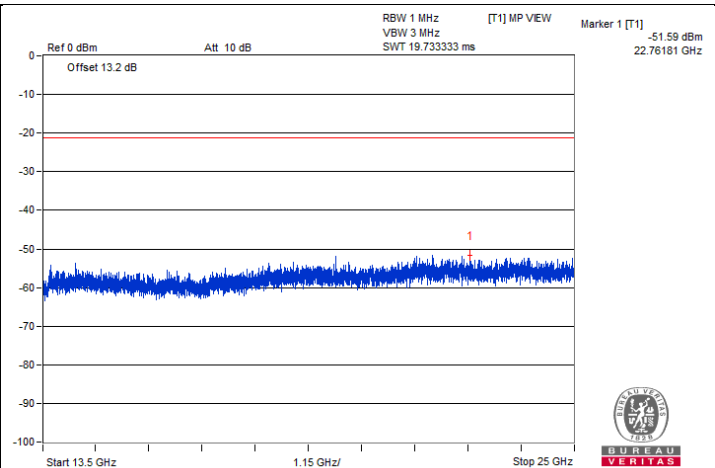
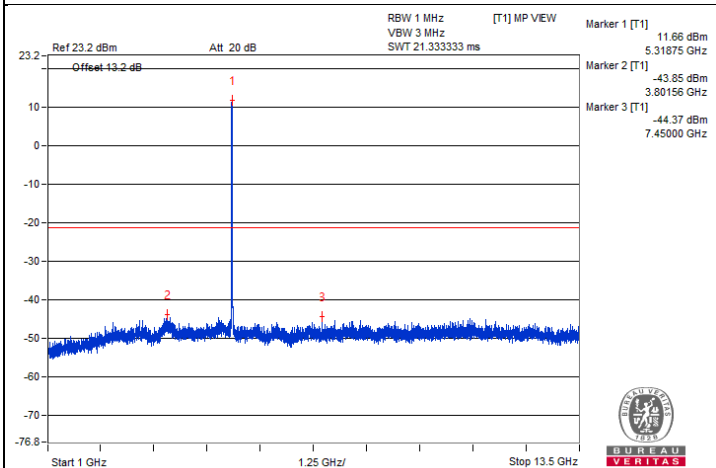
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	3550	57.81 PK	74	-16.19	-48.61	-48.66	8.17	-37.45
2	3564.06	47.31 AV	54	-6.69	-58.99	-59.28	8.17	-47.95
3	#7087.5	59.02 PK	68.2	-9.18	-46.86	-48.06	8.17	-36.24
4	10657.81	59.62 PK	74	-14.38	-46.54	-47.12	8.17	-35.64
5	10621.87	48.71 AV	54	-5.29	-57.64	-57.82	8.17	-46.55
6	15963.87	49.18 PK	74	-24.82	-58.8	-56.12	8.17	-46.08
7	15965.31	38.75 AV	54	-15.25	-67.62	-67.77	8.17	-56.51

Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

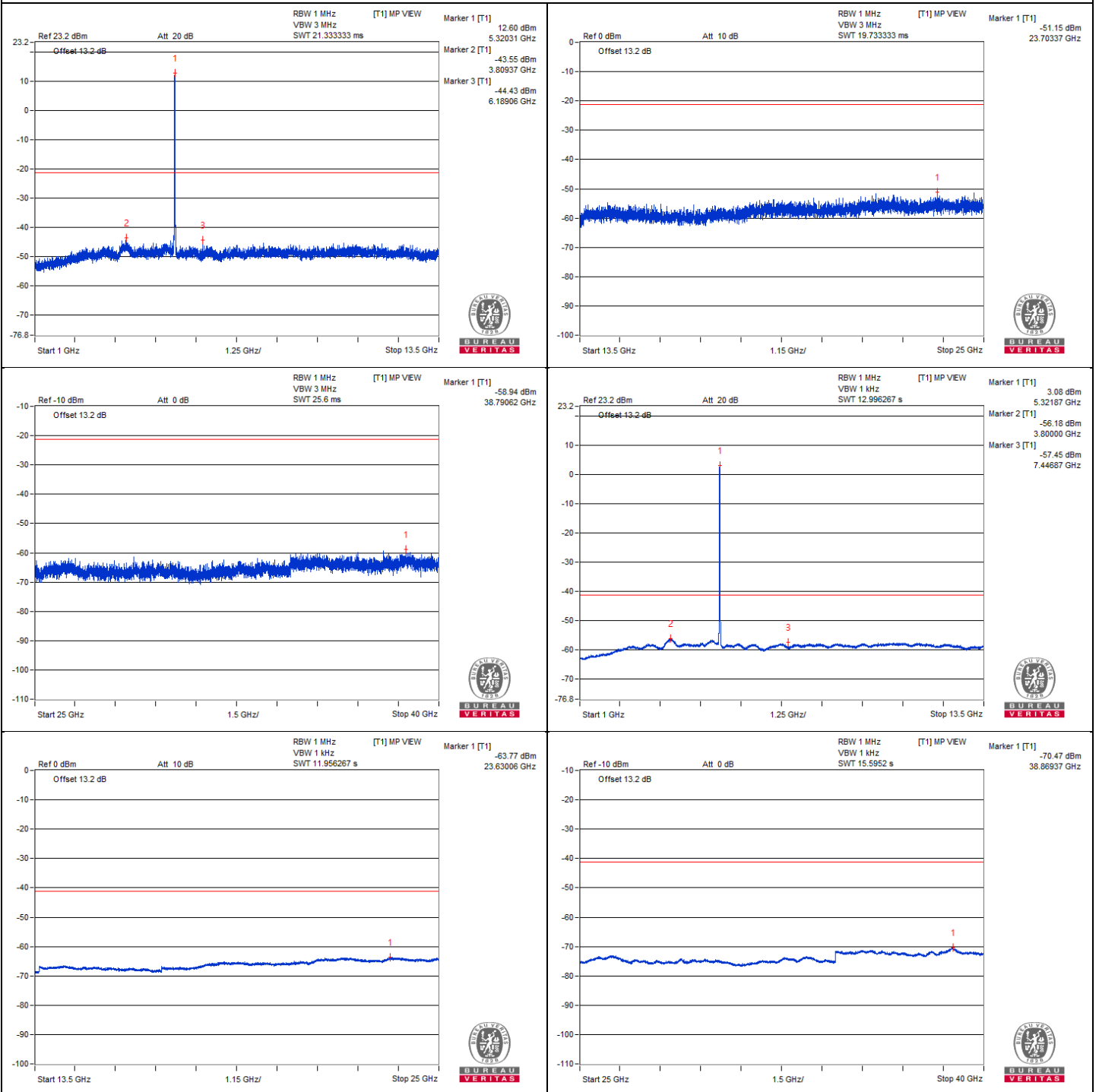


Chain 0





Chain 1



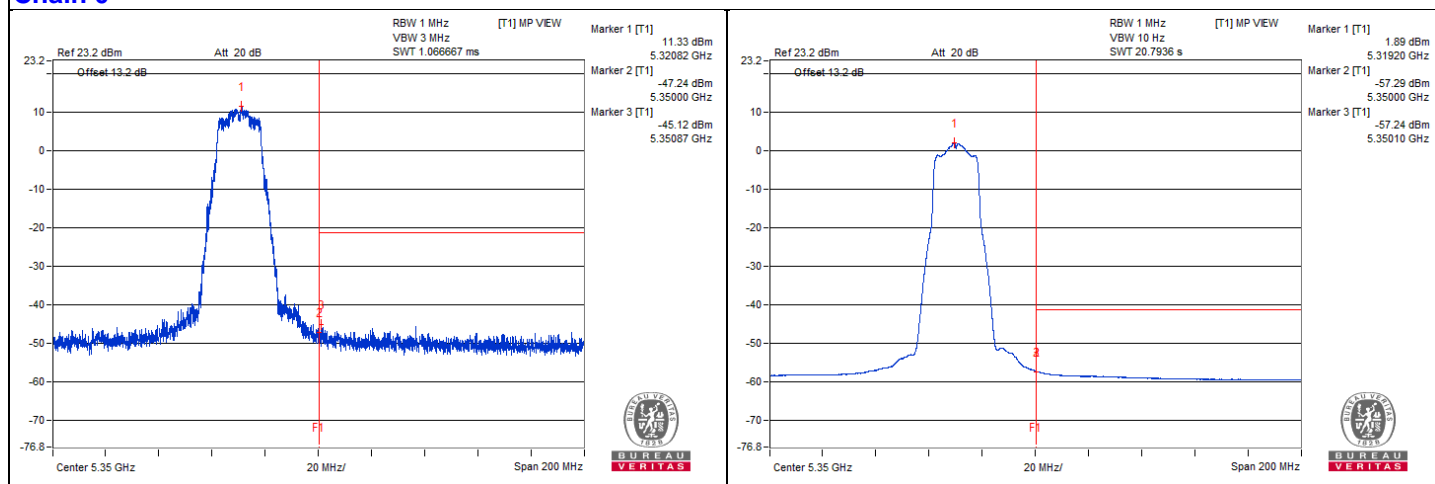
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5350.87	59.94 PK	74	-14.06	-45.12	-44.42	6.43	-35.32
2	5350.1	48.18 AV	54	-5.82	-57.24	-55.9	6.43	-47.08

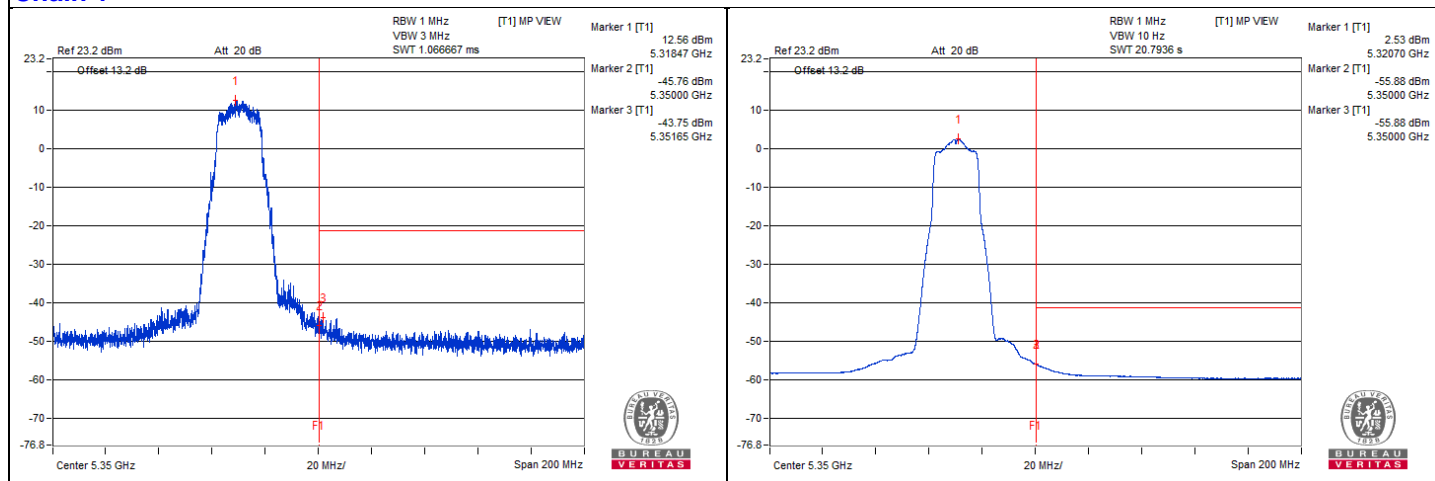
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 100

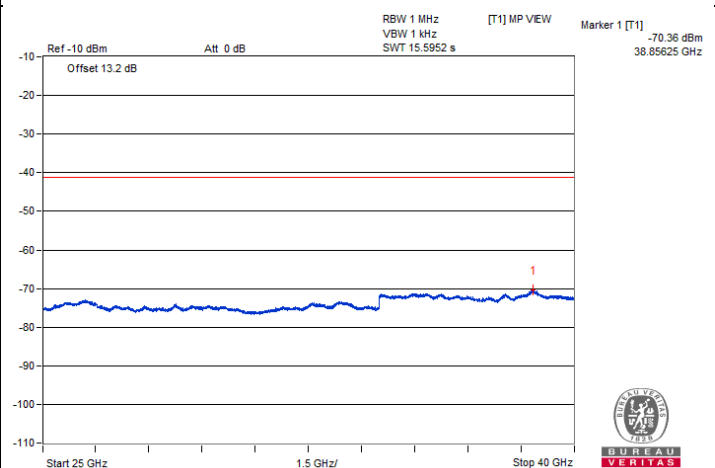
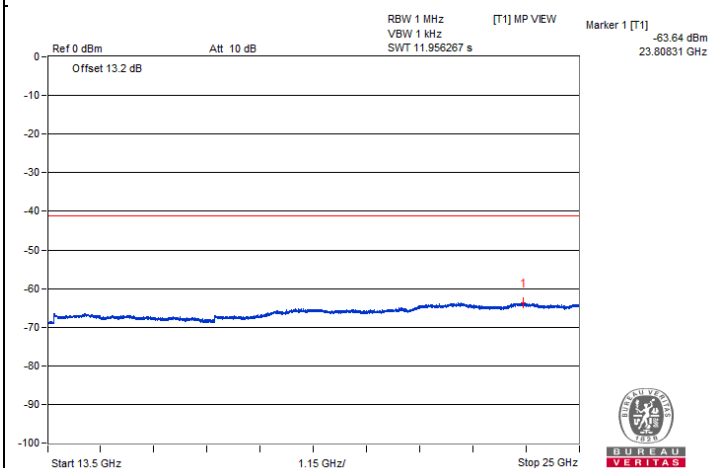
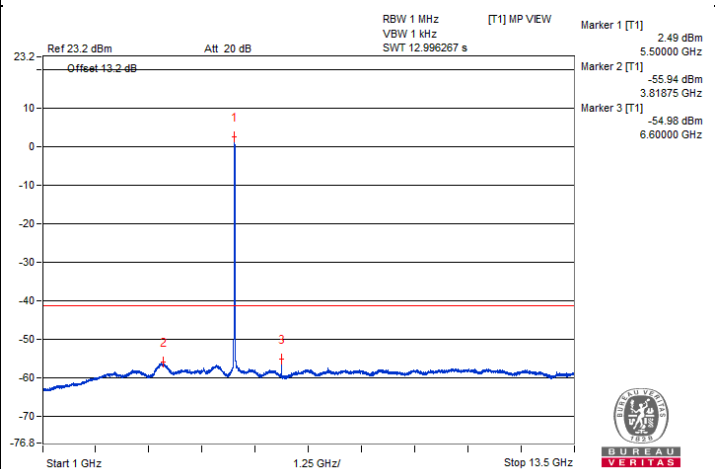
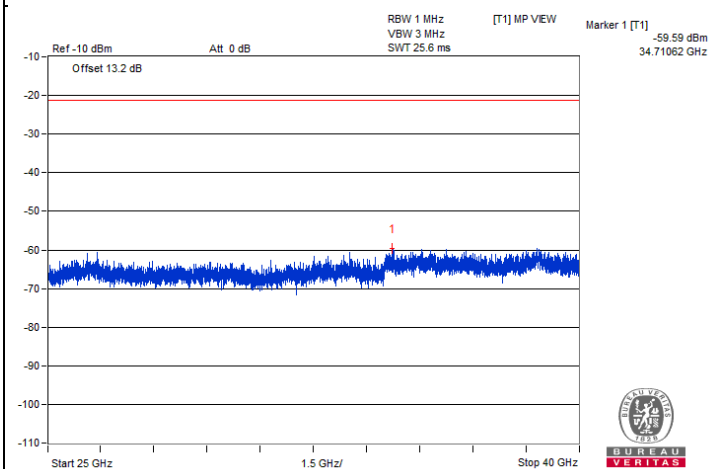
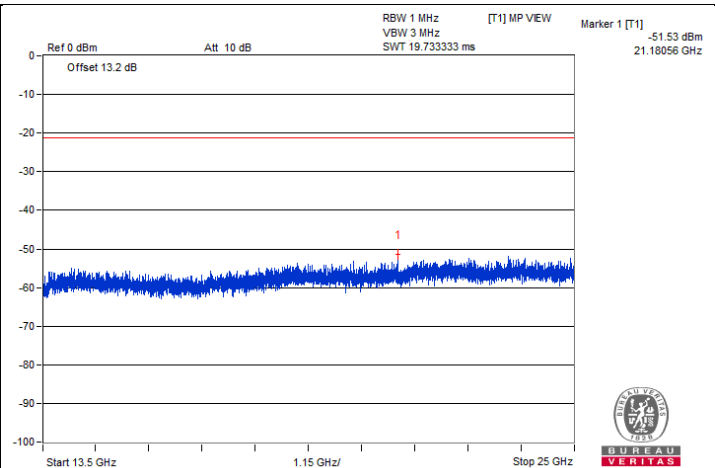
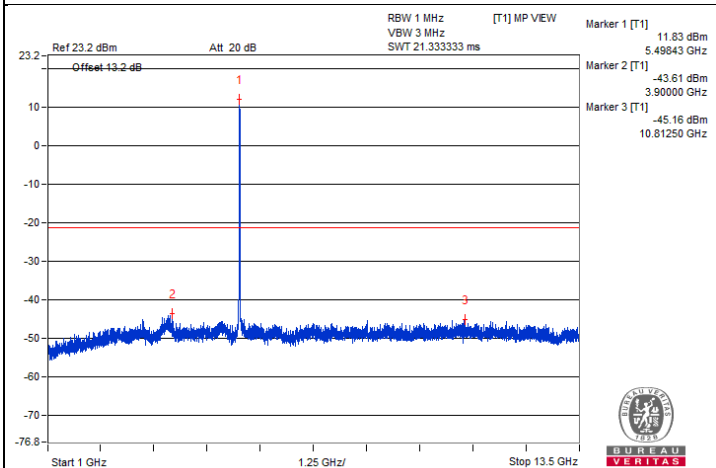
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	3678.12	60.64 PK	74	-13.36	-44.54	-47.59	8.17	-34.62
2	3684.37	49.2 AV	54	-4.8	-57.16	-57.33	8.17	-46.06
3	7348.43	59.39 PK	74	-14.61	-48.5	-45.96	8.17	-35.87
4	7332.81	48.12 AV	54	-5.88	-58.25	-58.4	8.17	-47.14
5	10989.06	59.96 PK	74	-14.04	-48.17	-45.27	8.17	-35.30
6	11014.06	48.67 AV	54	-5.33	-57.81	-57.73	8.17	-46.59
7	#16492.87	47.37 PK	68.2	-20.83	-58.61	-59.58	8.17	-47.89

Remarks:

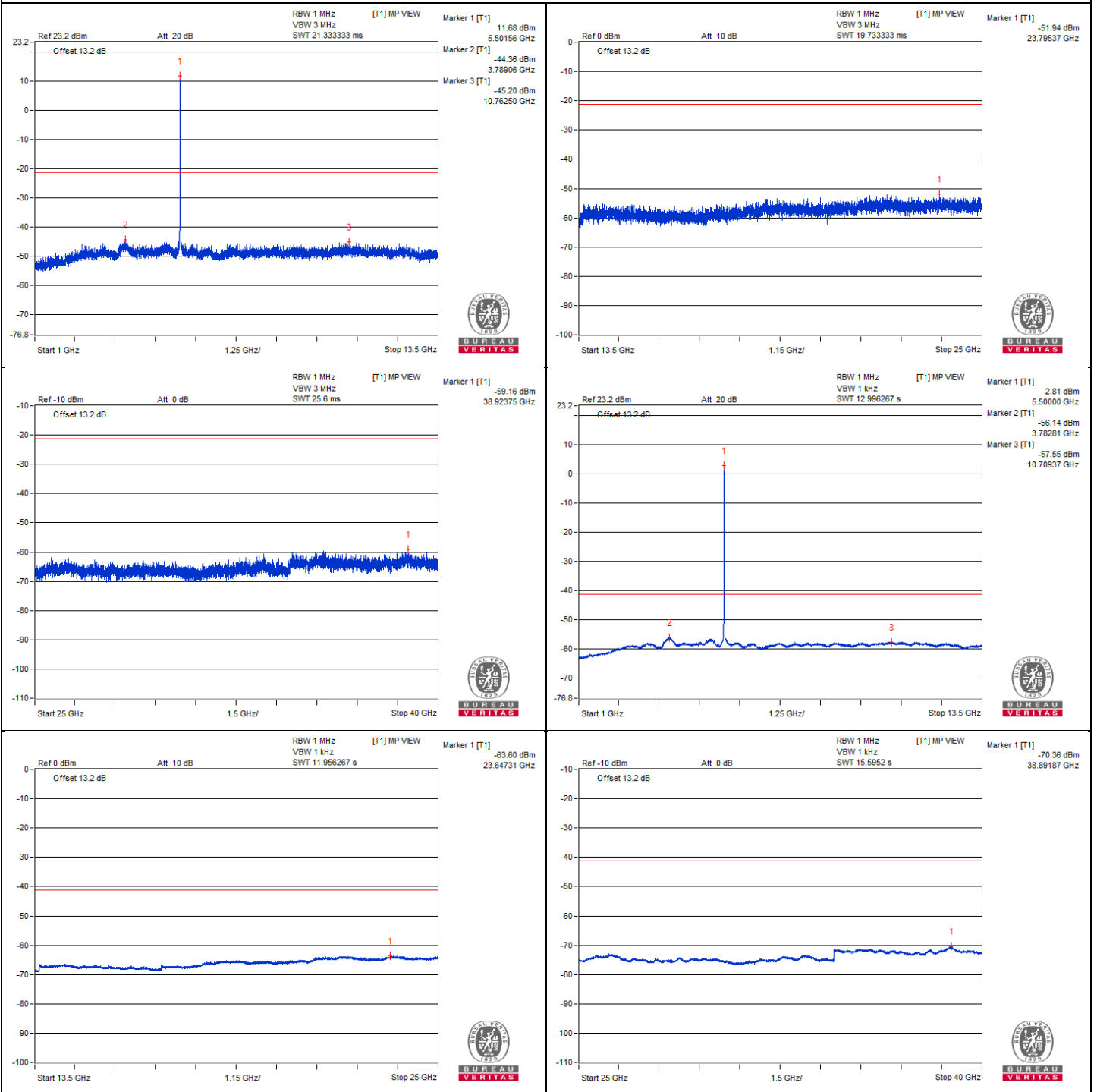
1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1



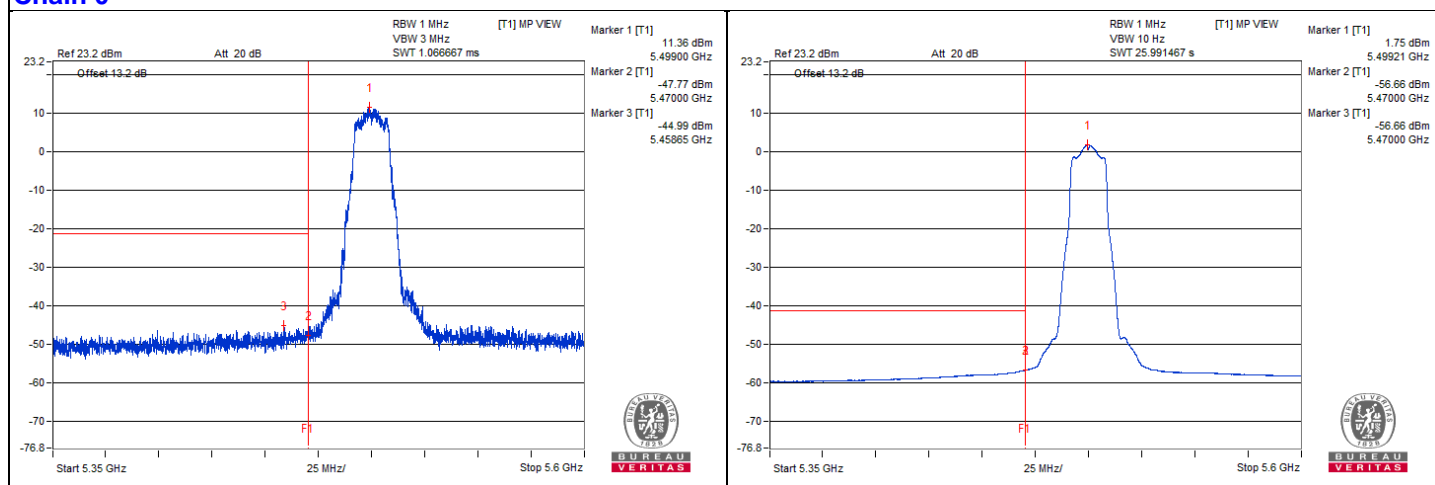
Bandedge table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	5458.62	59.73 PK	74	-14.27	-45.07	-48.2	7.82	-35.53
2	5459.84	48.65 AV	54	-5.35	-57.59	-57.3	7.82	-46.61
3	#5466.75	59.82 PK	68.2	-8.38	-47.05	-45.61	7.82	-35.44

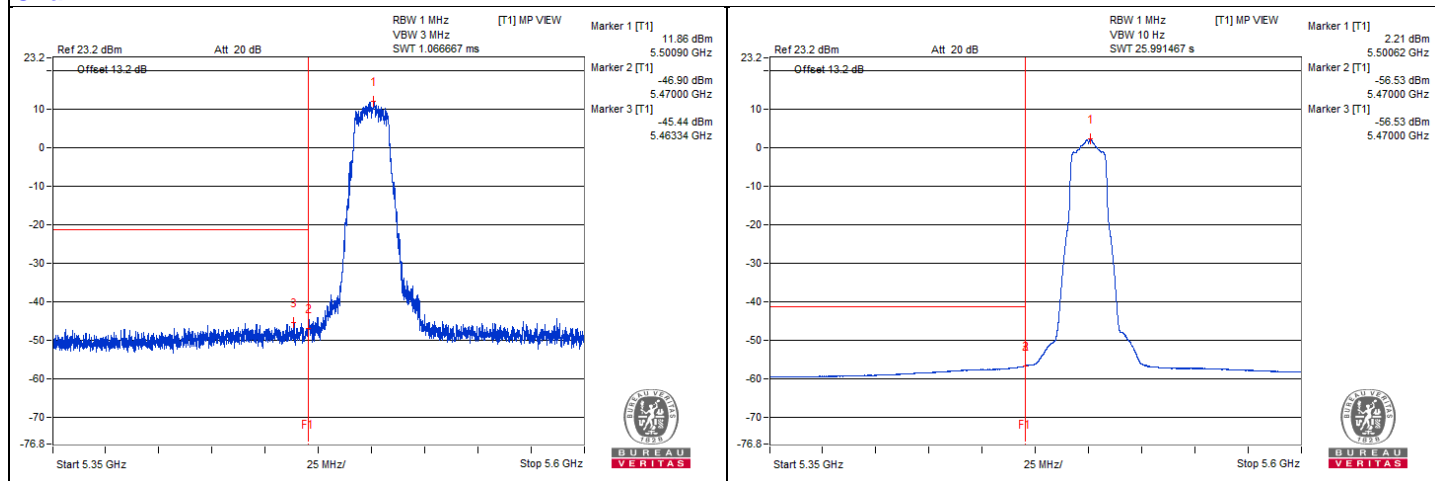
Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0



Chain 1



802.11a - Channel 116

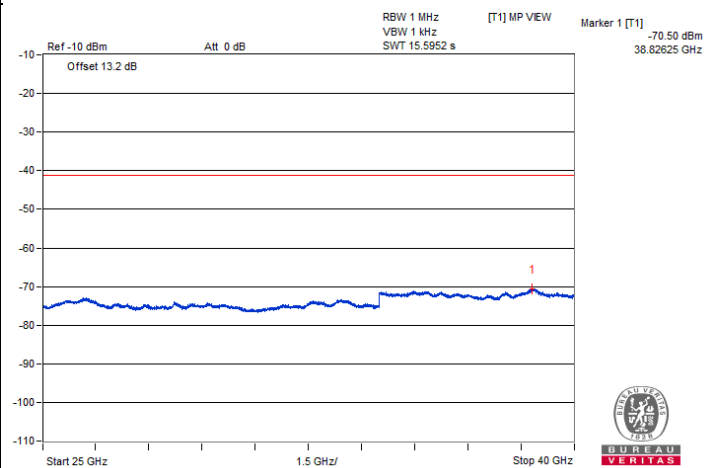
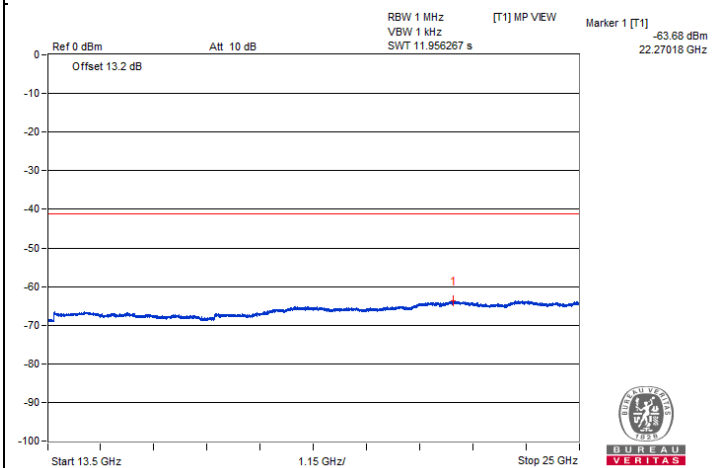
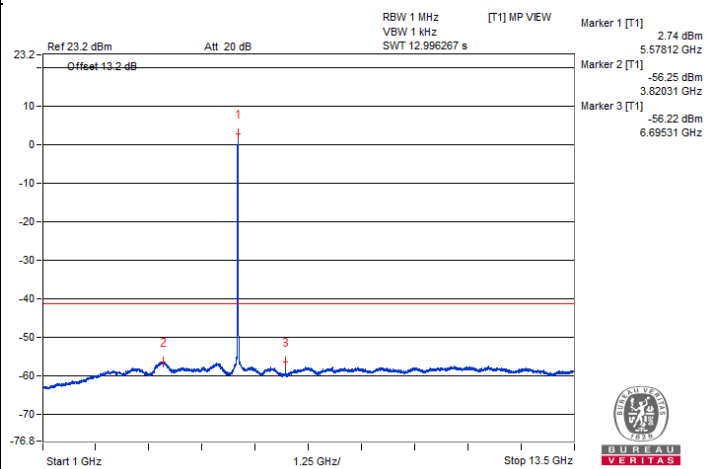
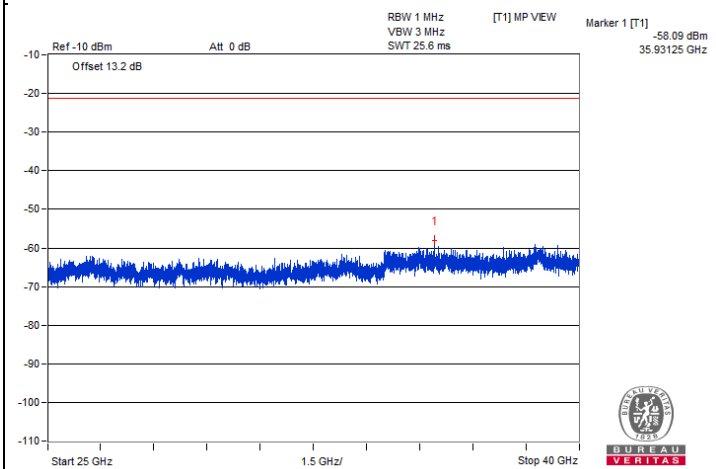
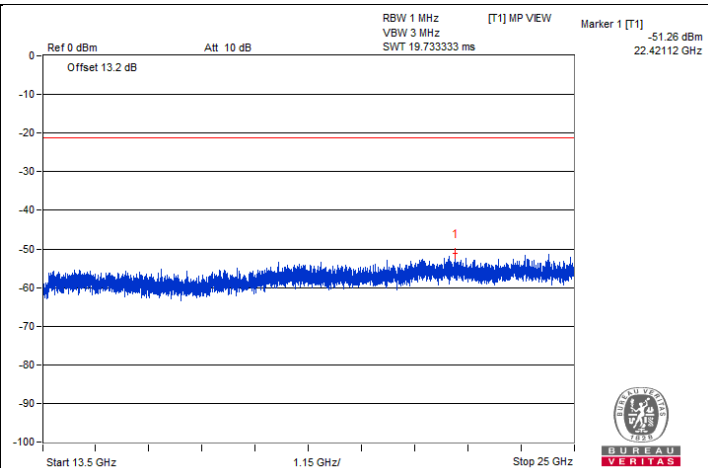
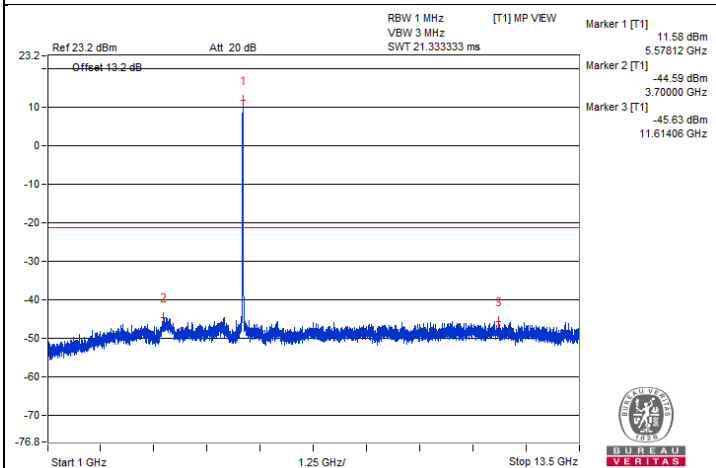
Conducted spurious emission table

No.	Frequency (MHz)	Emission Level (dBuV/m)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Raw Value (dBm)		Correction Factor (dB)	EIRP Level (dBm)
					Chain0	Chain1		
1	3739.06	60.84 PK	74	-13.16	-47.78	-44.16	8.17	-34.42
2	3739.06	49.84 AV	54	-4.16	-56.57	-56.63	8.17	-45.42
3	7440.62	58.32 PK	74	-15.68	-48.43	-47.83	8.17	-36.94
4	7432.81	47.35 AV	54	-6.65	-59.06	-59.12	8.17	-47.91
5	11154.68	59.48 PK	74	-14.52	-47.14	-46.78	8.17	-35.78
6	11145.31	48.47 AV	54	-5.53	-57.86	-58.08	8.17	-46.79
7	#16720	48.31 PK	68.2	-19.89	-59.42	-57.14	8.17	-46.95

Remarks:

1. Margin value = Emission Level – Limit value
2. The other emission levels were very low against the limit.
3. " # " : The frequency is out of the restricted band.

Chain 0





Chain 1

