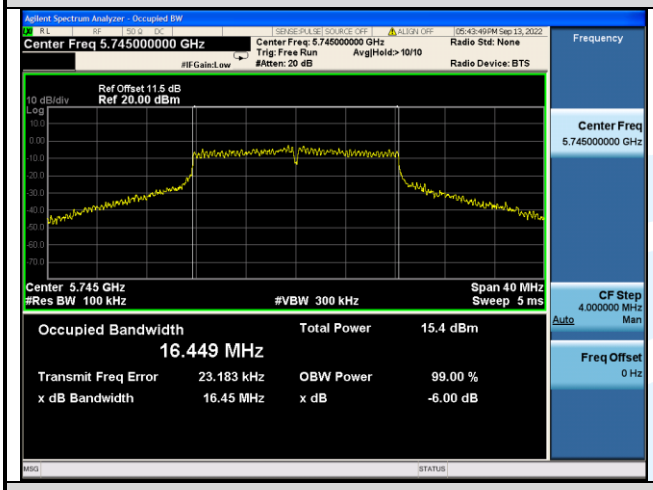
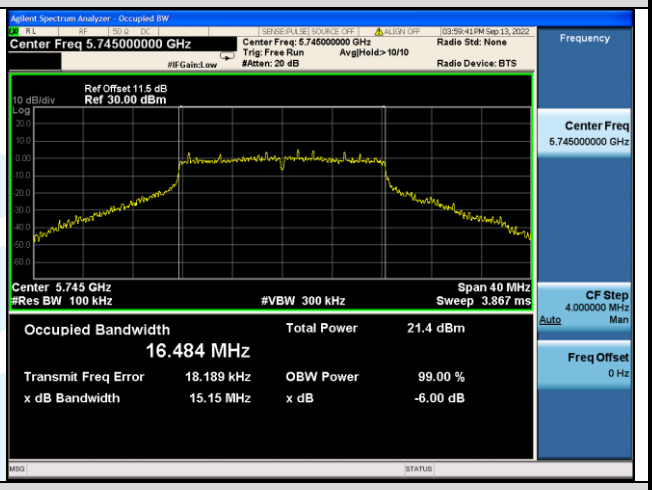
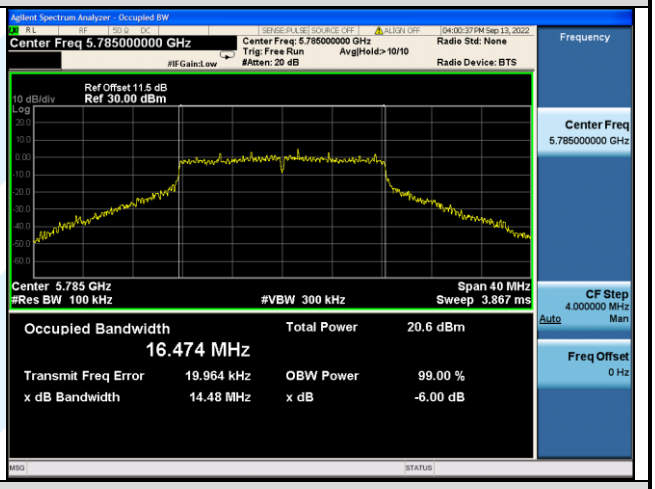
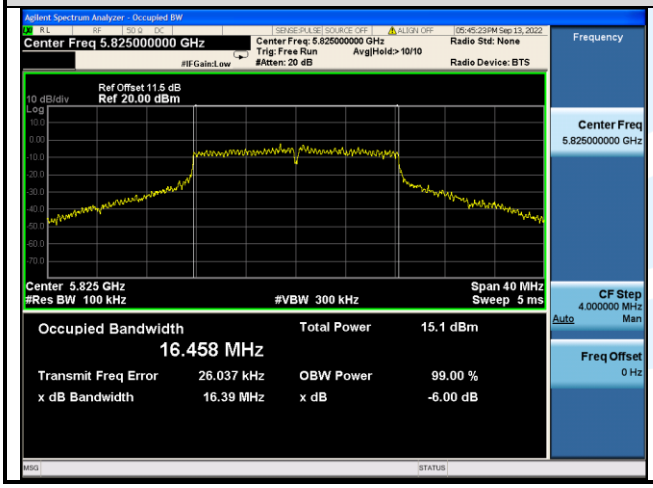
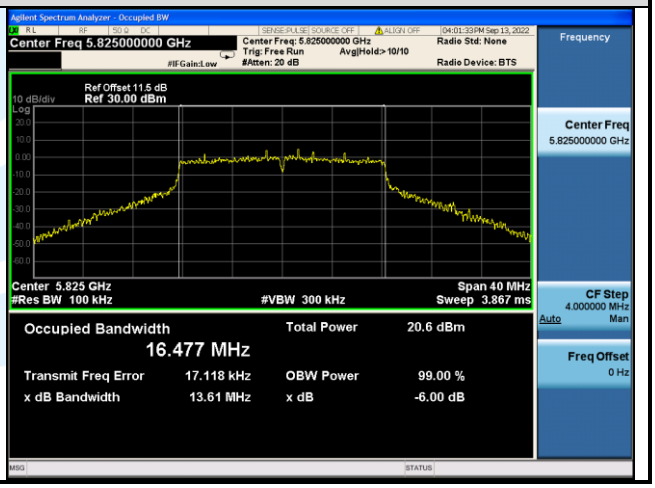
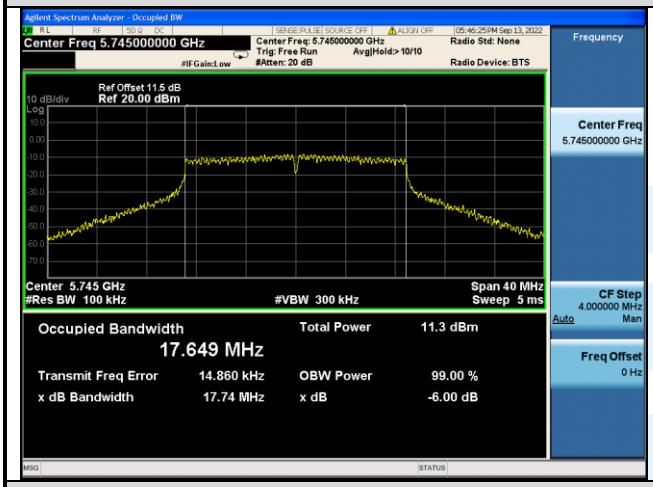
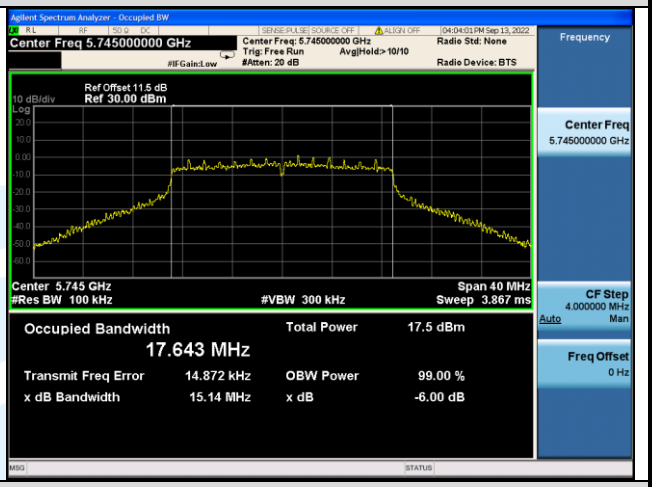
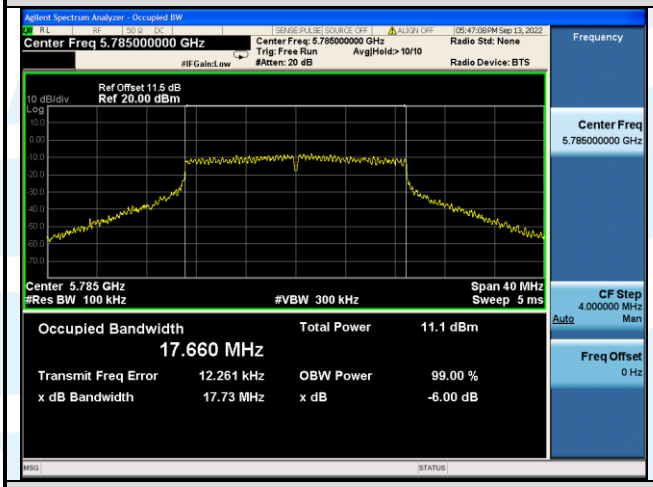
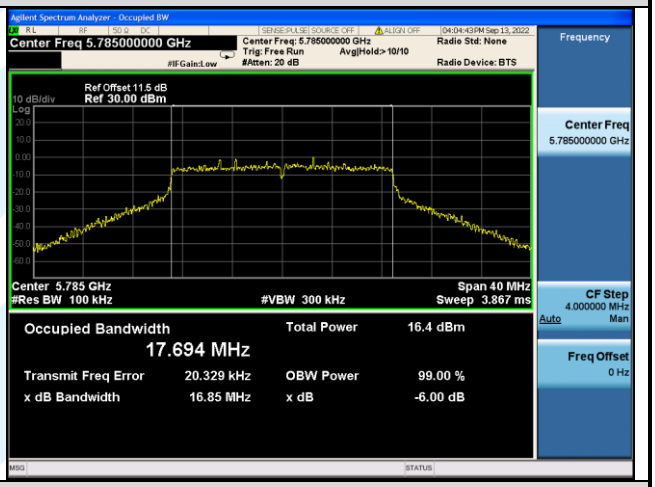
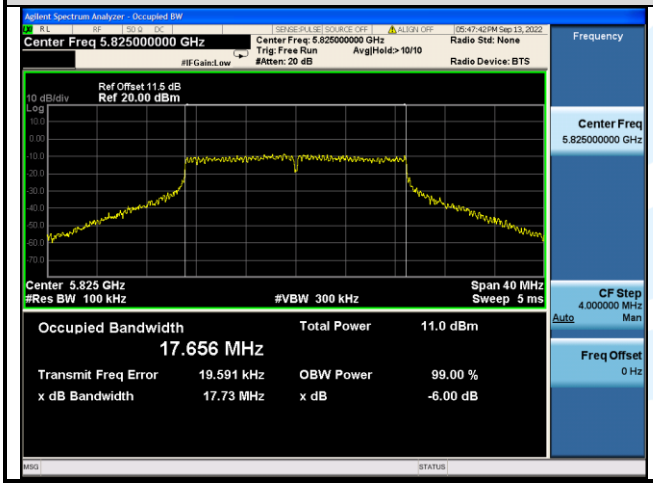
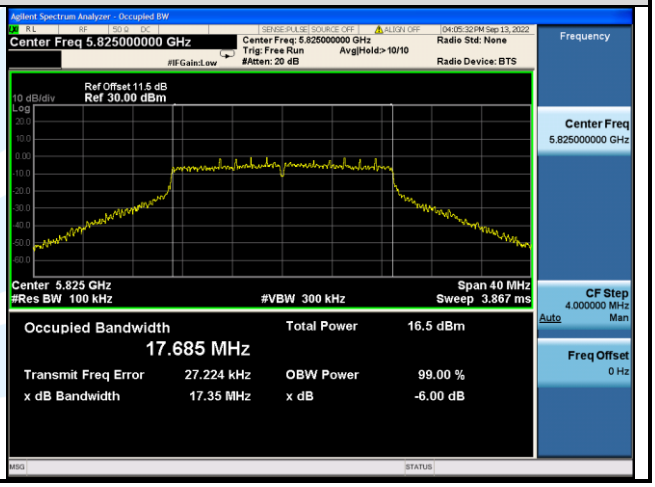
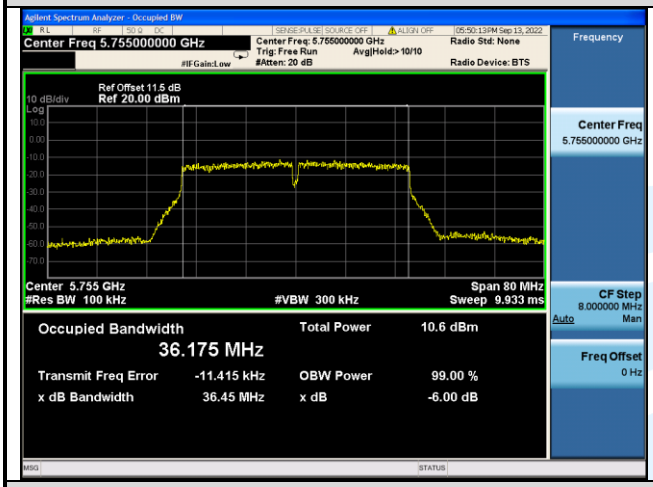
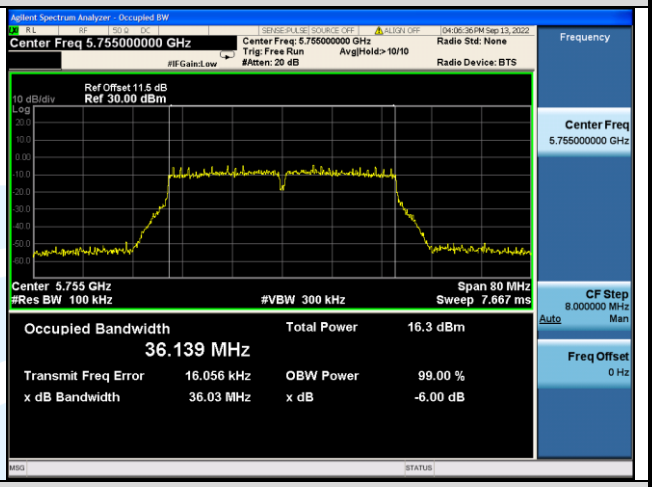
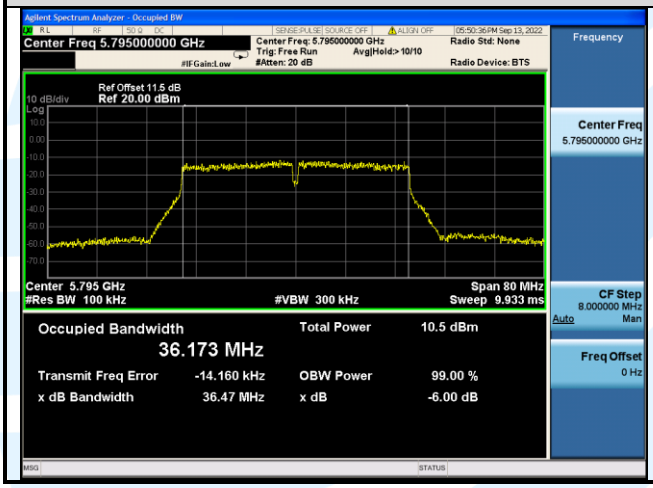
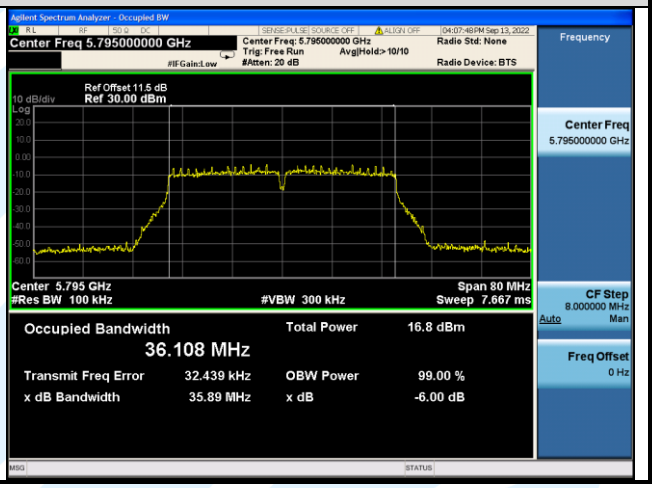
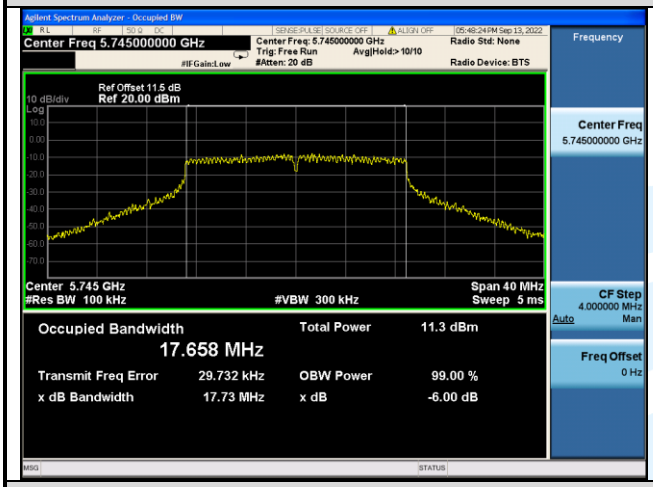
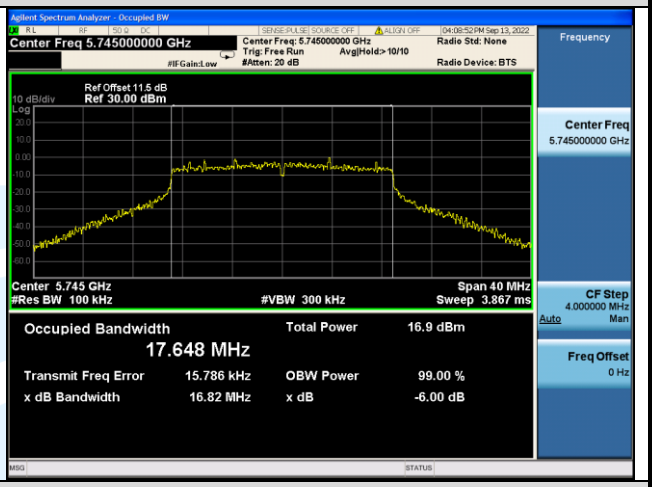
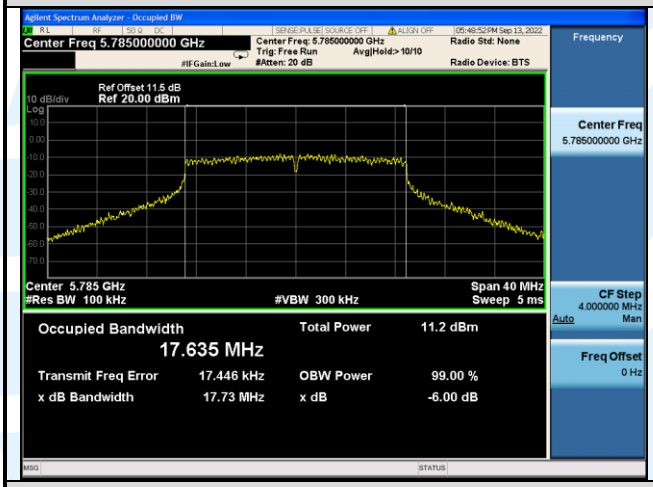
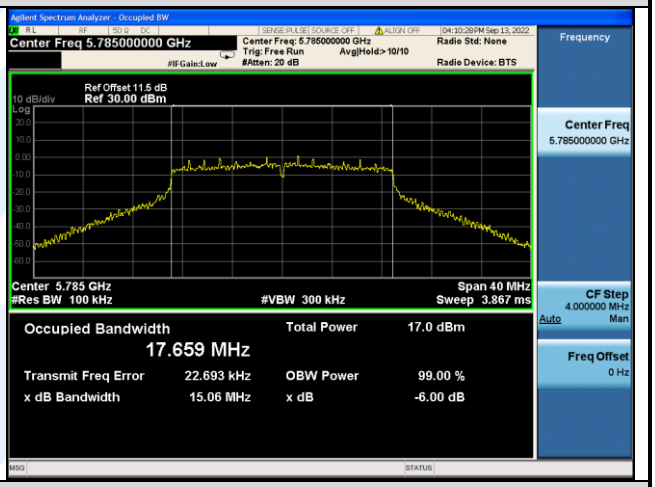
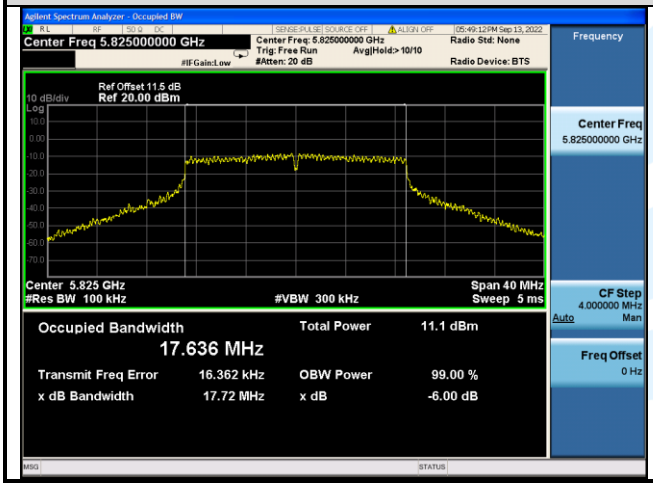
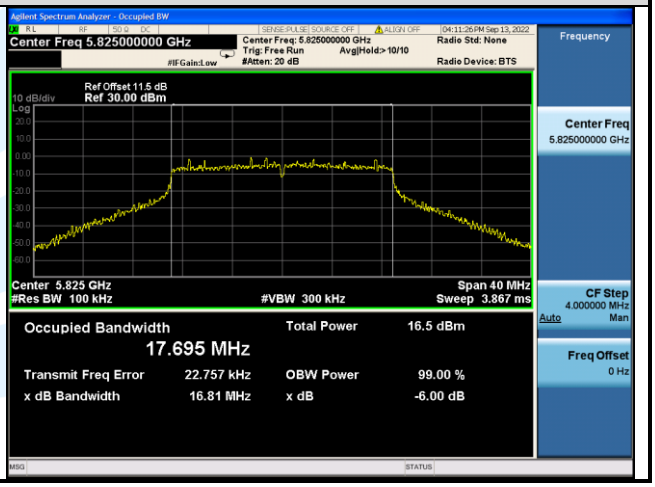
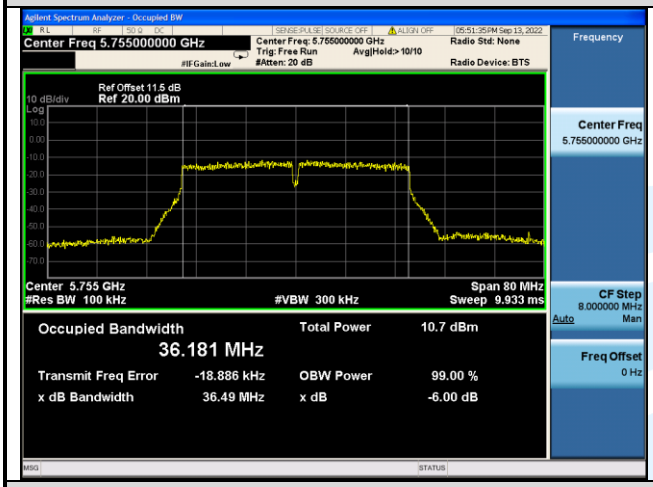
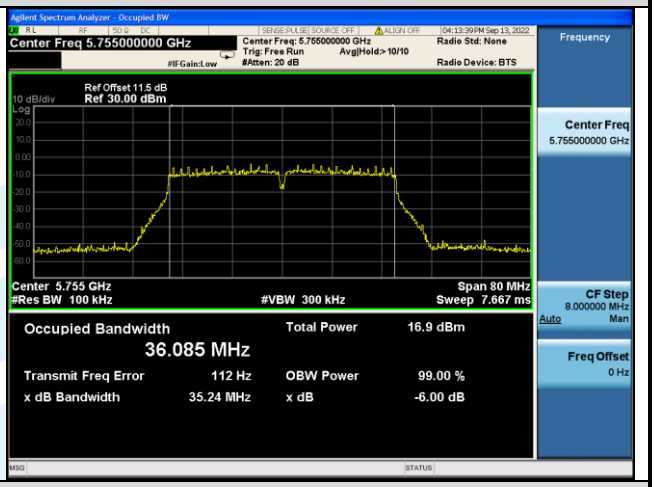
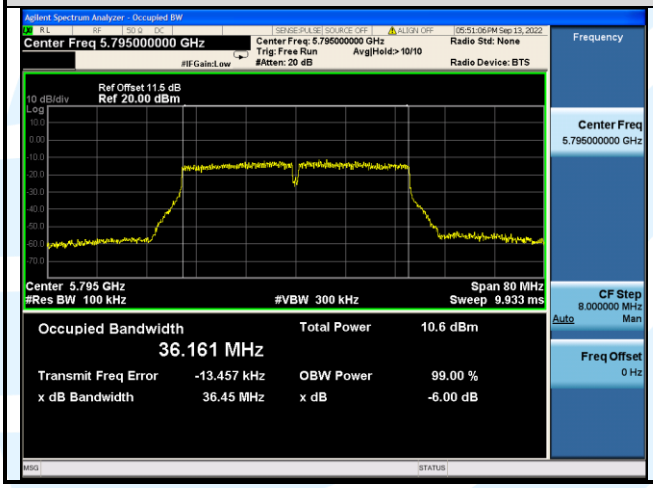
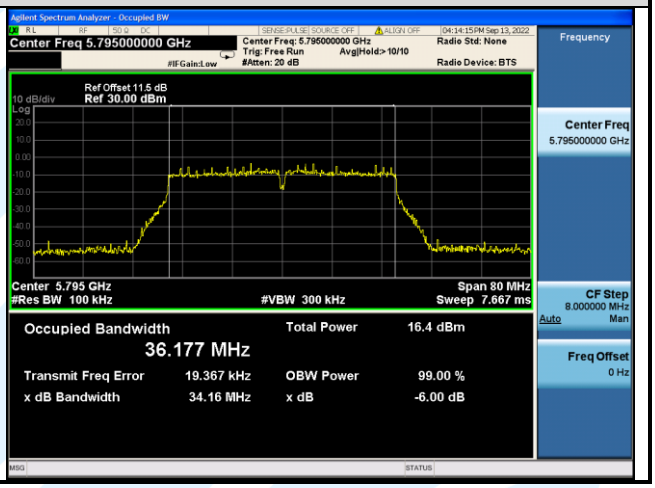
The test plots as follows:

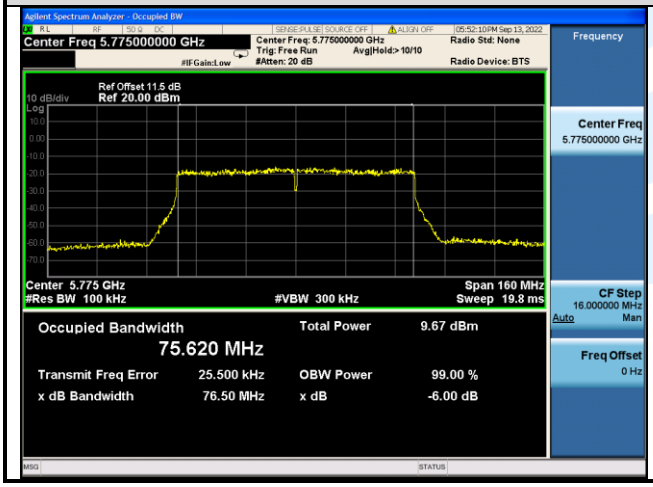
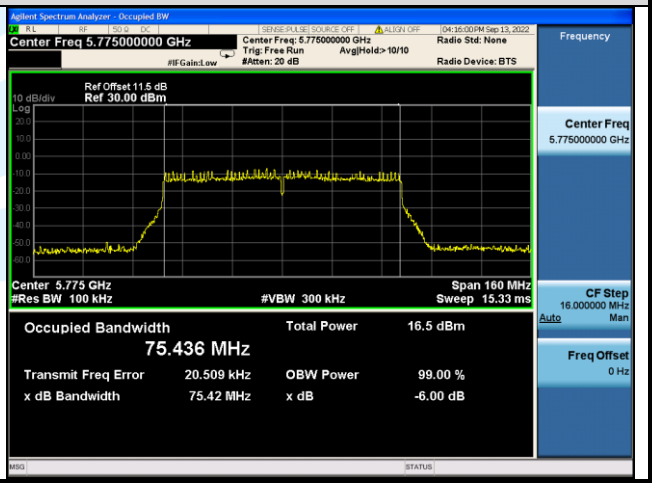
IEEE 802.11a	
Ant. 0	**Ant. 1**
Channel 149	
	
Channel 157	
	
Channel 165	
	

IEEE 802.11n-HT20	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 149	
	
Channel 157	
	
Channel 165	
	

IEEE 802.11n-HT40	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 151	
	
Channel 159	
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 149	
	
Channel 157	
	
Channel 165	
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 151	
	
Channel 159	
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 155	
	

5.5 MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Test Procedure:

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

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

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

Directional gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Uncorrelated Directional gain (dBi)	Correlated Directional gain (dBi)	Limit	
	Ant .0	Ant .1	Power	PSD	Power (dBm)	PSD (dBm/ MHz or 500kHz)
U-NII-1	0.32	0.435	0.38	3.39	24	11
U-NII-2A	0.32	0.435	0.38	3.39	24	11
U-NII-2C	1.46	2.175	1.83	4.84	24	11
U-NII-3	-0.252	-0.081	-0.17	2.84	30	30

For CDD transmissions, directional gain is calculated as follows. In all formulas,

N_{ANT} = number of transmit antennas and
N_{SS} = number of spatial streams. (Assume N_{SS} = 1 unless you have specific information to the contrary.)

If all antennas have the same gain, G_{ANT}, Directional gain = G_{ANT} + Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows.

For power spectral density (PSD) measurements on all devices,

Array Gain = 10 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dB.

For power measurements on IEEE 802.11 devices, 1,2

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for $N_{ANT} \leq 4$;

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for channel widths $\geq$ 40 MHz for any N_{ANT};

Array Gain = 5 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dB or 3 dB, whichever is less, for 20-MHz channel widths with $N_{ANT} \geq 5$.

For Uncorrelated transmissions, directional gain is calculated as follows. In all formulas:

Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \ldots + 10^{GN/20})^2$ /NANT] dBi [Note the "20"s in the denominator of each exponent and the square of the sum of terms; the object is to combine the signal levels coherently.]

For U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C Band:

IEEE 802.11a/n /ac: the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 21.51 MHz

11 dBm + $10\log_{10}$ (21.51) = 24.33 dBm > 24 dBm (200mW)

So the 24 dBm limit applicable

Mode	Band	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	CONDUCTED AVG POWER						
				Meas Value (dBm)		Corr'd Value (dBm)			Limit (dBm)	Result
				Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Total		
IEEE 802.11a	U-NII-1	36	5180	15.01	14.05	15.11	14.15	N/A	24	Pass
		44	5220	15.71	14.08	15.81	14.18		24	Pass
		48	5240	15.66	14.31	15.76	14.41		24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	15.31	14.26	15.41	14.36		24	Pass
		60	5300	15.51	14.18	15.61	14.28		24	Pass
		64	5320	15.14	14.38	15.24	14.48		24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	14.35	14.81	14.45	14.91		24	Pass
		120	5600	15.28	14.41	15.38	14.51		24	Pass
		140	5700	15.53	14.38	15.63	14.48		24	Pass
	U-NII-3	149	5745	15.48	14.61	15.58	14.71		30	Pass
		157	5785	15.32	14.38	15.42	14.48		30	Pass
		165	5825	15.24	14.33	15.34	14.43		30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	10.96	9.74	11.10	9.88	13.54	24	Pass
		44	5220	11.78	10.06	11.92	10.20	14.15	24	Pass
		48	5240	11.69	10.10	11.83	10.24	14.11	24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	11.29	10.22	11.43	10.36	13.93	24	Pass
		60	5300	11.51	10.10	11.65	10.24	14.01	24	Pass
		64	5320	11.08	10.13	11.22	10.27	13.78	24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	10.33	10.63	10.47	10.77	13.63	24	Pass
		120	5600	11.32	10.03	11.46	10.17	13.87	24	Pass
		140	5700	11.43	10.01	11.57	10.15	13.92	24	Pass
	U-NII-3	149	5745	11.43	10.22	11.57	10.36	14.01	30	Pass
		157	5785	11.18	10.17	11.32	10.31	13.85	30	Pass
		165	5825	11.11	10.24	11.25	10.38	13.84	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	10.31	9.03	10.51	9.23	12.93	24	Pass
		46	5230	11.01	9.19	11.21	9.39	13.41	24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	54	5270	10.55	9.42	10.75	9.62	13.24	24	Pass
		62	5310	10.61	9.51	10.81	9.71	13.31	24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	102	5510	9.69	9.91	9.89	10.11	13.01	24	Pass
		118	5590	10.37	9.66	10.57	9.86	13.24	24	Pass
		134	5670	10.72	9.92	10.92	10.12	13.55	24	Pass
	U-NII-3	151	5755	10.59	9.42	10.79	9.62	13.26	30	Pass
		159	5795	10.58	9.57	10.78	9.77	13.32	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	10.86	9.77	10.97	9.88	13.47	24	Pass
		44	5220	11.72	9.95	11.83	10.06	14.05	24	Pass
		48	5240	11.62	10.06	11.73	10.17	14.03	24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	11.22	10.22	11.33	10.33	13.87	24	Pass
		60	5300	11.41	10.14	11.52	10.25	13.94	24	Pass
		64	5320	10.99	10.05	11.10	10.16	13.67	24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	10.27	10.61	10.38	10.72	13.57	24	Pass
		120	5600	11.18	10.06	11.29	10.17	13.78	24	Pass
		140	5700	11.47	10.05	11.58	10.16	13.94	24	Pass
	U-NII-3	149	5745	11.41	10.43	11.52	10.54	14.07	30	Pass
		157	5785	11.12	10.44	11.23	10.55	13.92	30	Pass
		165	5825	11.19	10.25	11.30	10.36	13.87	30	Pass

Mode	Band	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	CONDUCTED AVG POWER						
				Meas Value (dBm)		Corr'd Value (dBm)			Limit (dBm)	Result
				Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Total		
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	10.31	9.00	10.51	9.20	12.92	24	Pass
		46	5230	11.00	9.19	11.20	9.39	13.40	24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	54	5270	10.56	9.38	10.76	9.58	13.22	24	Pass
		62	5310	10.61	9.47	10.81	9.67	13.29	24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	102	5510	9.71	9.89	9.91	10.09	13.01	24	Pass
		118	5590	10.36	9.71	10.56	9.91	13.26	24	Pass
		134	5670	10.69	9.92	10.89	10.12	13.54	24	Pass
	U-NII-3	151	5755	10.55	9.47	10.75	9.67	13.26	30	Pass
		159	5795	10.51	9.61	10.71	9.81	13.30	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	U-NII-1	42	5210	10.04	8.65	10.39	9.00	12.76	24	Pass
	U-NII-2A	58	5290	9.87	8.33	10.22	8.68	12.53	24	Pass
	U-NII-2C	106	5530	9.08	8.77	9.43	9.12	12.29	24	Pass
		122	5610	9.88	8.93	10.23	9.28	12.79	24	Pass
	U-NII-3	155	5775	9.56	8.31	9.91	8.66	12.34	30	Pass

Remark:
1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor
2. Total (Ant. 0+1) = $10*\log[(10^{\text{Ant. 0}/10})+(10^{\text{Ant. 1}/10})]$

5.6 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

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

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 v02r01 Section F

Limits:

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

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

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

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

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

Test Procedure:

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

Spectrum analyzer according to the following Settings:

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

Using method SA-2

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

2. For U-NII-3 band:

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

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

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.
Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details
Test Mode: Transmitter mode
Test Results: Pass
Test Data:

Directional gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency (MHz)	Antenna Gain (dBi)		Uncorrelated Directional gain (dBi)	Correlated Directional gain (dBi)	Limit	
	Ant .0	Ant .1	Power	PSD	Power (dBm)	PSD (dBm/ MHz or 500kHz)
U-NII-1	0.32	0.435	0.38	3.39	24	11
U-NII-2A	0.32	0.435	0.38	3.39	24	11
U-NII-2C	1.46	2.175	1.83	4.84	24	11
U-NII-3	-0.252	-0.081	-0.17	2.84	30	30

For CDD transmissions, directional gain is calculated as follows. In all formulas,

N_{ANT} = number of transmit antennas and
N_{SS} = number of spatial streams. (Assume N_{SS} = 1 unless you have specific information to the contrary.)

If all antennas have the same gain, G_{ANT}, Directional gain = G_{ANT} + Array Gain, where Array Gain is as follows.

For power spectral density (PSD) measurements on all devices,

Array Gain = 10 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dB.

For power measurements on IEEE 802.11 devices, 1,2

Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for $N_{ANT} \leq 4$;
Array Gain = 0 dB (i.e., no array gain) for channel widths ≥ 40 MHz for any N_{ANT};
Array Gain = 5 log(N_{ANT}/N_{SS}) dB or 3 dB, whichever is less, for 20-MHz channel widths with $N_{ANT} \geq 5$.

For Uncorrelated transmissions, directional gain is calculated as follows. In all formulas:

Directional gain = 10 log[$(10^{G1/20} + 10^{G2/20} + \ldots + 10^{GN/20})^2$ /NANT] dBi [Note the “20”s in the denominator of each exponent and the square of the sum of terms; the object is to combine the signal levels coherently.]

For U-NII-1, U-NII-2A, U-NII-2C bands:

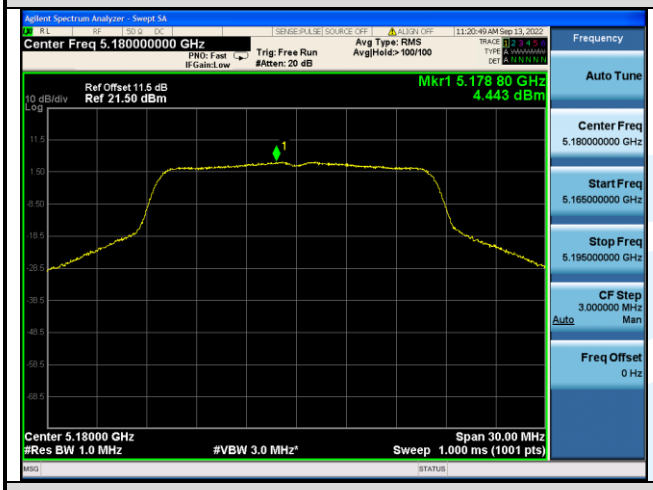
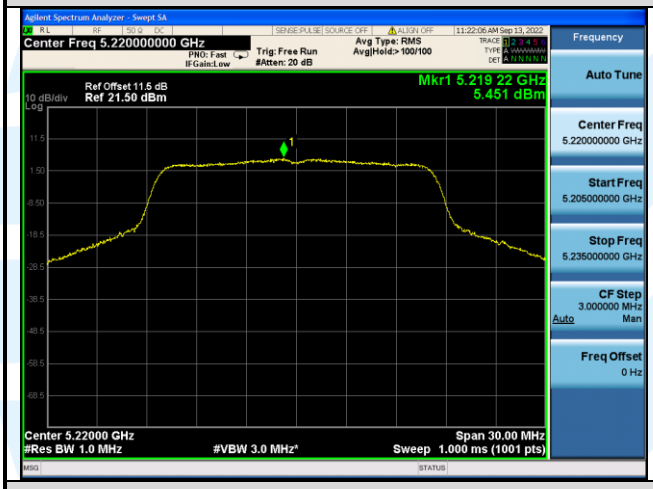
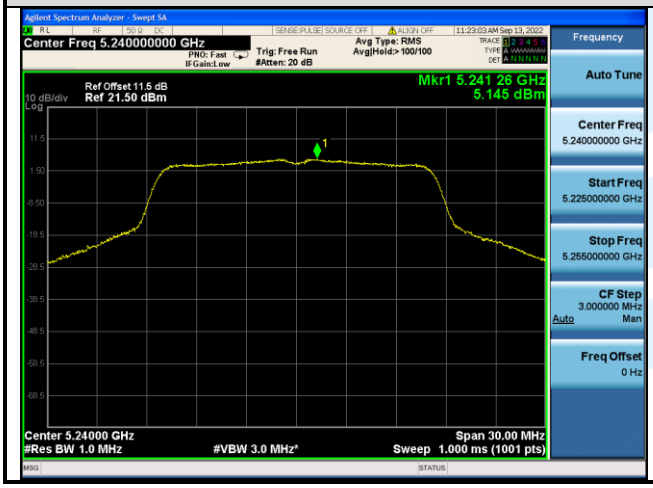
Mode	Band	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Maximum power spectral density					Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
				Meas Value (dBm/MHz)		Corr'd Value (dBm/MHz)				
				Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Total		
IEEE 802.11a	U-NII-1	36	5180	4.443	3.491	4.55	3.60	N/A	11	Pass
		44	5220	5.451	3.650	5.56	3.75		11	Pass
		48	5240	5.145	3.614	5.25	3.72		11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	4.650	3.621	4.75	3.73		11	Pass
		60	5300	5.093	3.332	5.20	3.44		11	Pass
		64	5320	4.403	3.838	4.51	3.94		11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	4.145	4.204	4.25	4.31		11	Pass
		120	5600	5.038	3.957	5.14	4.06		11	Pass
		140	5700	5.695	4.537	5.80	4.64		11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	-0.656	-1.885	-0.52	-1.75	1.92	11	Pass
		44	5220	1.644	-1.709	1.78	-1.57	3.43	11	Pass
		48	5240	0.979	-1.550	1.11	-1.41	3.04	11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	0.580	-1.580	0.72	-1.44	2.78	11	Pass
		60	5300	0.791	-2.167	0.93	-2.03	2.70	11	Pass
		64	5320	0.487	-1.541	0.62	-1.41	2.74	11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	-0.386	-1.041	-0.25	-0.91	2.44	11	Pass
		120	5600	0.602	-1.041	0.74	-0.91	3.00	11	Pass
		140	5700	1.585	-1.591	1.72	-1.46	3.43	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	-2.703	-3.733	-2.50	-3.53	0.03	11	Pass
		46	5230	-1.851	-4.045	-1.65	-3.84	0.40	11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	54	5270	-2.592	-3.891	-2.39	-3.69	0.02	11	Pass
		62	5310	-3.085	-4.389	-2.88	-4.19	-0.47	11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	102	5510	-4.451	-4.158	-4.25	-3.95	-1.09	11	Pass
		118	5590	-3.529	-4.023	-3.33	-3.82	-0.56	11	Pass
		134	5670	-2.630	-3.836	-2.43	-3.63	0.02	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	U-NII-1	36	5180	0.227	-1.118	0.34	-1.01	2.73	11	Pass
		44	5220	1.043	-0.547	1.15	-0.44	3.44	11	Pass
		48	5240	0.820	-0.618	0.93	-0.51	3.28	11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	52	5260	0.313	-0.903	0.42	-0.79	2.87	11	Pass
		60	5300	0.651	-0.467	0.76	-0.36	3.25	11	Pass
		64	5320	-0.043	-0.571	0.07	-0.46	2.82	11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	100	5500	-0.548	-0.509	-0.44	-0.40	2.59	11	Pass
		120	5600	0.926	-0.766	1.04	-0.65	3.28	11	Pass
		140	5700	1.052	0.016	1.16	0.13	3.69	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	U-NII-1	38	5190	-2.737	-3.751	-2.53	-3.55	0.00	11	Pass
		46	5230	-2.239	-4.018	-2.04	-3.81	0.18	11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	54	5270	-2.773	-4.115	-2.57	-3.91	-0.18	11	Pass
		62	5310	-3.267	-4.550	-3.06	-4.35	-0.65	11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	102	5510	-4.411	-4.305	-4.21	-4.10	-1.14	11	Pass
		118	5590	3.321	-4.279	3.52	-4.08	4.22	11	Pass
		134	5670	-2.750	-3.864	-2.55	-3.66	-0.06	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	U-NII-1	42	5210	-6.152	-7.574	-5.80	-7.22	-3.44	11	Pass
	U-NII-2A	58	5290	-6.831	-7.794	-6.48	-7.44	-3.92	11	Pass
	U-NII-2C	106	5530	-7.934	-8.205	-7.58	-7.85	-4.71	11	Pass
		122	5610	-6.724	-7.701	-6.37	-7.35	-3.82	11	Pass

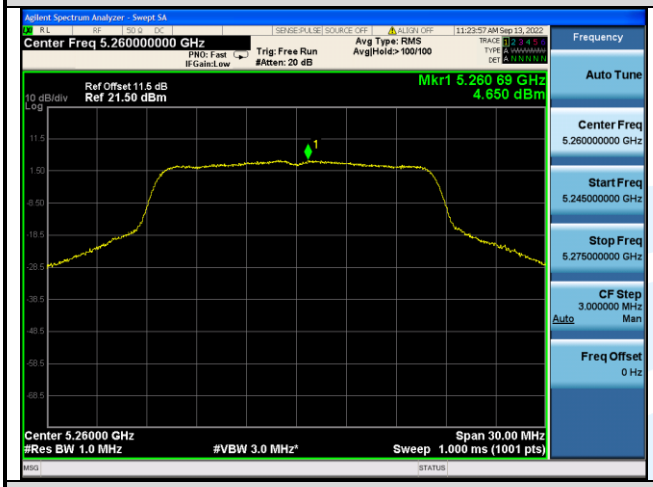
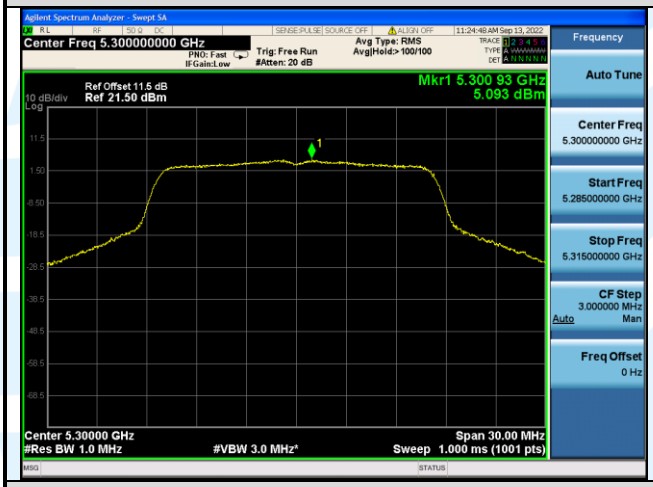
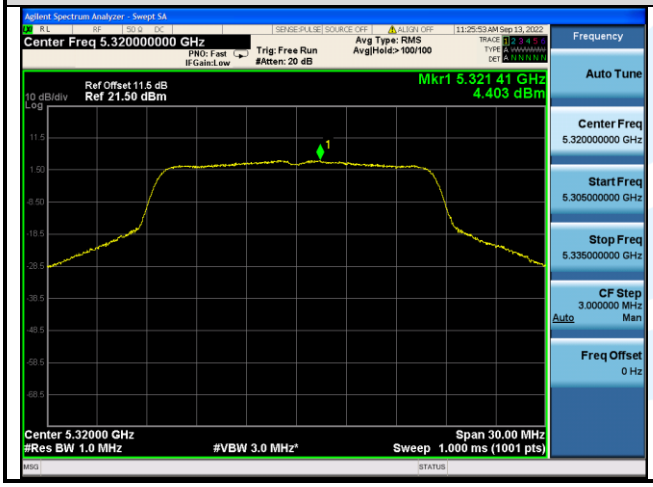
For U-NII-3 band:

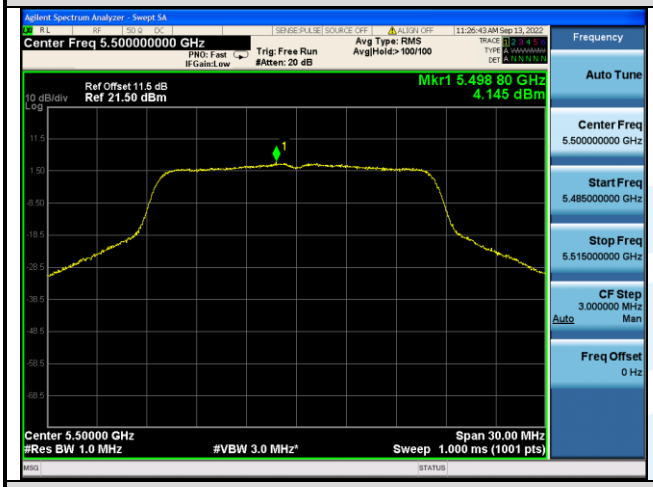
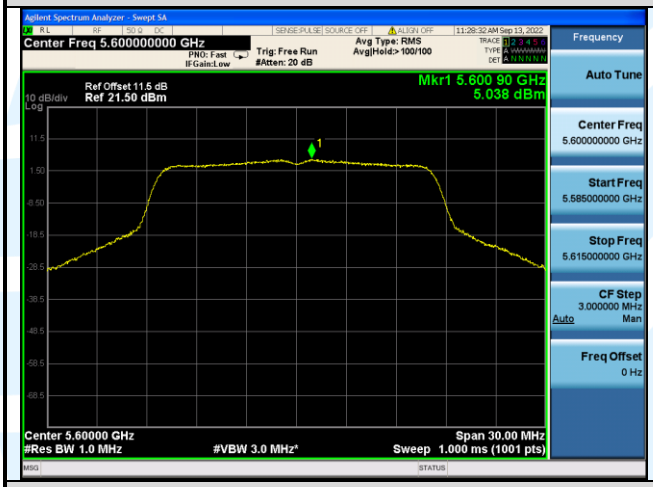
Mode	Band	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Maximum power spectral density					Limit (dBm/ 500kHz)	Result
				Meas Value (dBm/500kHz)		Corr'd Value (dBm/500kHz)				
				Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Ant. 0	Ant. 1	Total		
IEEE 802.11a	U-NII-3	149	5745	2.737	1.884	2.84	1.99	N/A	30	Pass
		157	5785	2.489	1.143	2.59	1.25		30	Pass
		165	5825	2.080	1.226	2.18	1.33		30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	U-NII-3	149	5745	-1.098	-3.016	-0.96	-2.88	1.19	30	Pass
		157	5785	-2.175	-3.237	-2.04	-3.10	0.47	30	Pass
		165	5825	-1.749	-3.451	-1.61	-3.32	0.63	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	U-NII-3	151	5755	-4.988	-6.233	-4.78	-6.03	-2.35	30	Pass
		159	5795	-4.903	-5.063	-4.70	-4.86	-1.77	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	U-NII-3	149	5745	-1.528	-2.990	-1.42	-2.88	0.92	30	Pass
		157	5785	-2.125	-3.198	-2.01	-3.09	0.49	30	Pass
		165	5825	-2.177	-3.180	-2.07	-3.07	0.47	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	U-NII-3	151	5755	-4.810	-5.324	-4.61	-5.12	-1.85	30	Pass
		159	5795	-5.390	-5.431	-5.19	-5.23	-2.20	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	U-NII-3	155	5775	-9.084	-12.317	-8.73	-11.97	-7.04	30	Pass

Remark:
1. Corr'd PSD = Meas PSD + Duty Cycle Factor
2. Total (Ant. 0+1) = $10*\log[(10^{\text{Ant. 0}/10})+(10^{\text{Ant. 1}/10})]$

The test plots as follows:

IEEE 802.11a	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 36	
	
Channel 44	
	
Channel 48	
	

IEEE 802.11a	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 52	
	
Channel 60	
	
Channel 64	
	

IEEE 802.11a	
Ant. 0	Ant. 1
Channel 100	
	
Channel 120	
	
Channel 140