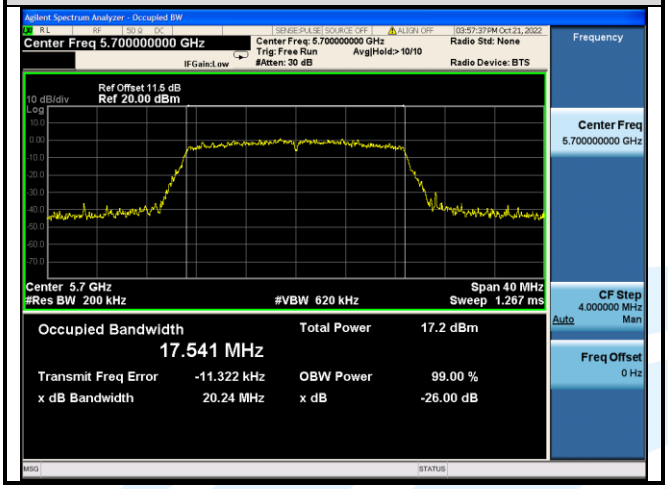
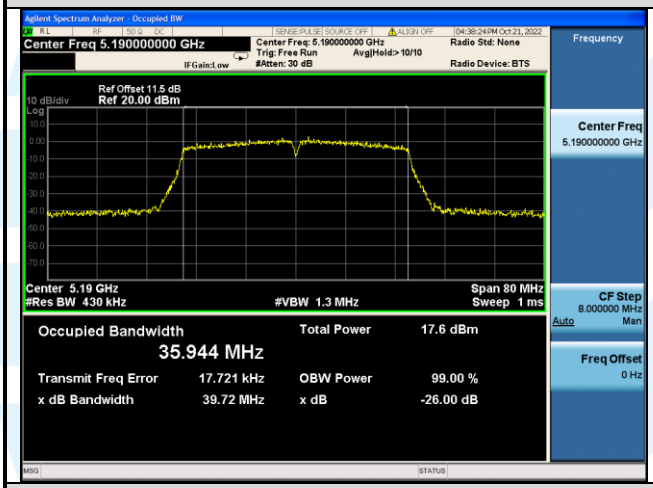
Channel 140

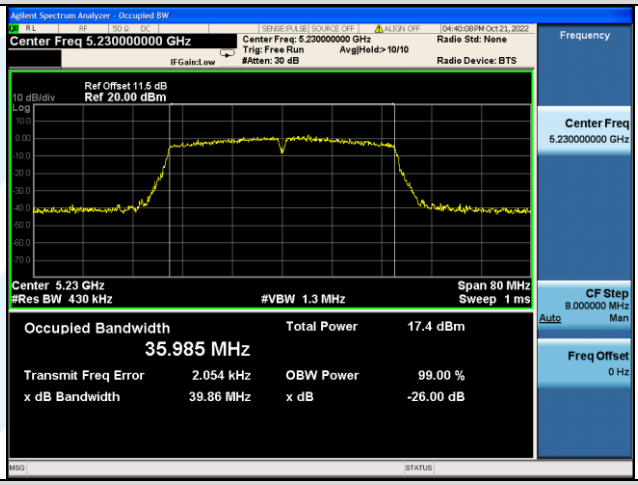


IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40

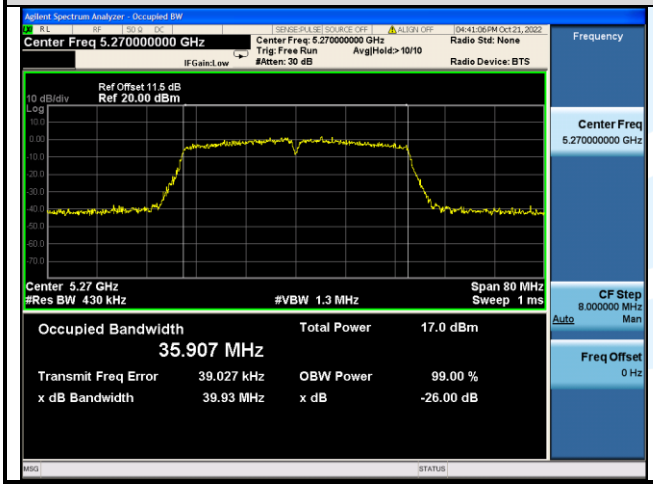
Channel 38



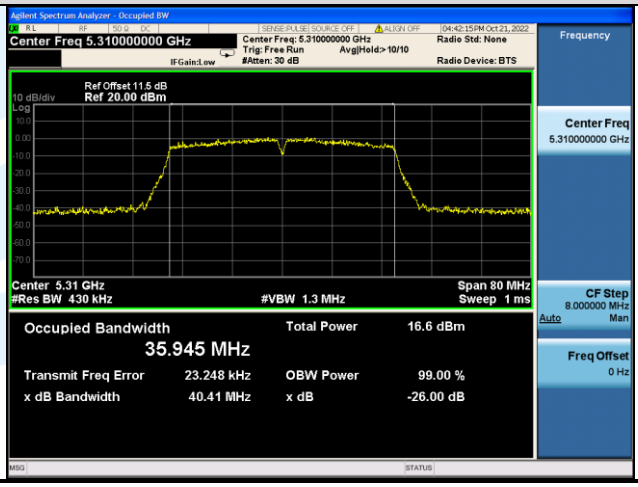
Channel 46

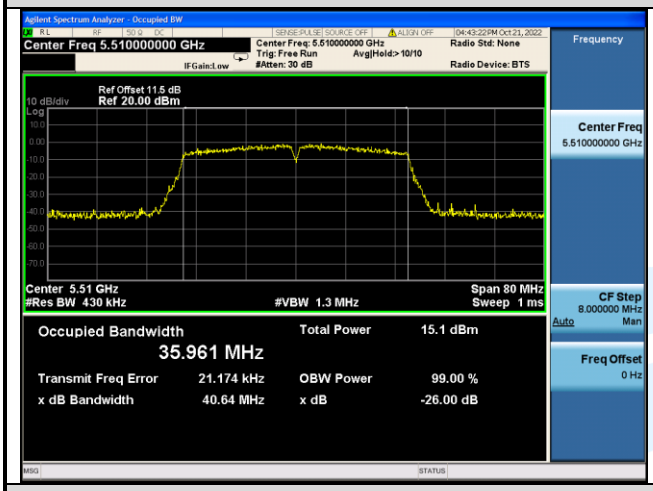
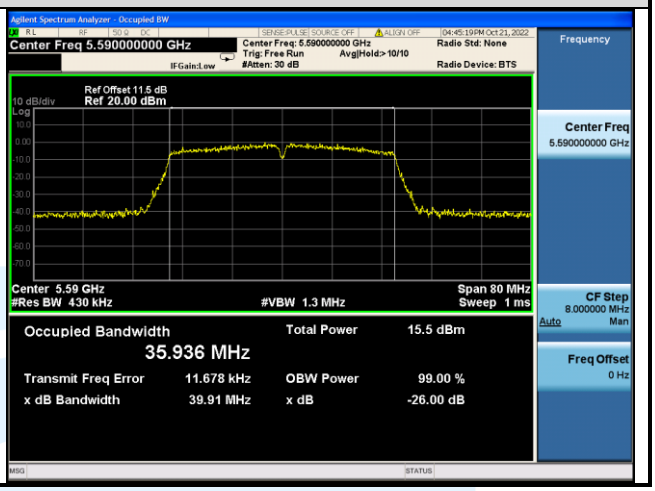


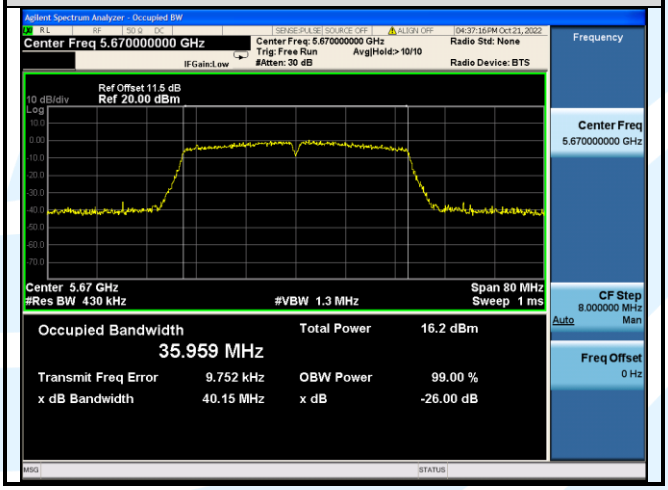
Channel 54



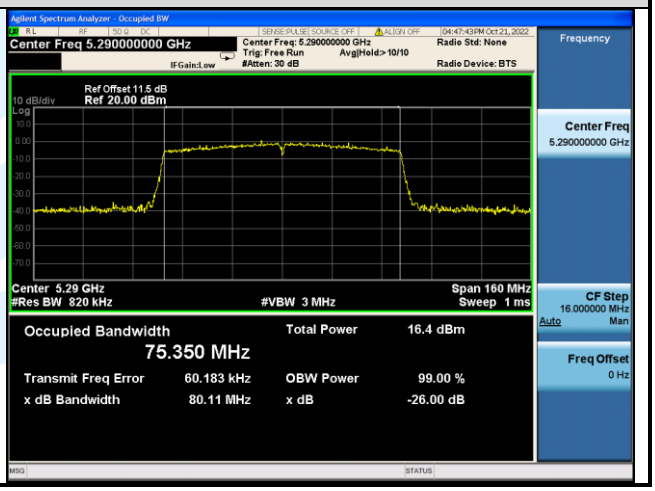
Channel 62

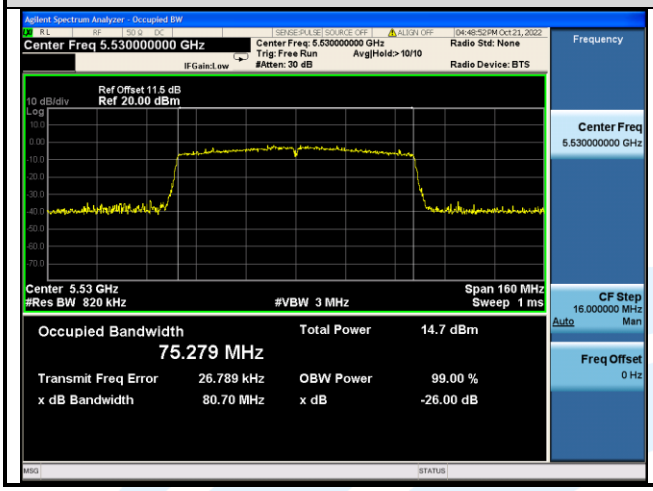
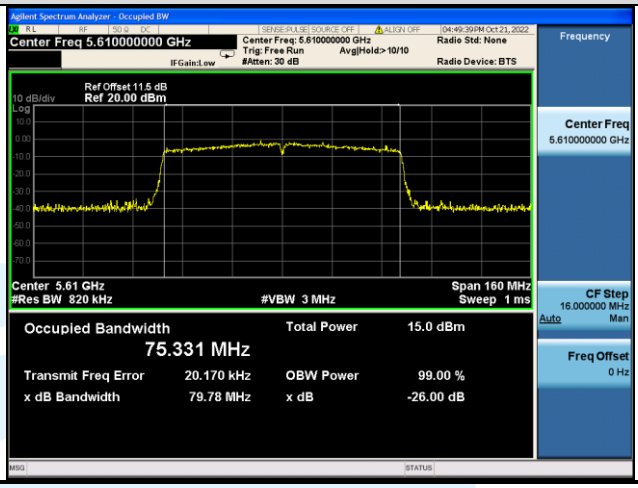


Channel 102	Channel 118
	

Channel 134


IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80

Channel 42	Channel 58
	

Channel 106	Channel 122
	

5.46 DB BANDWIDTH

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

Test Method: KDB 789033 D02 v02r01Section C.2

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

Test Procedure:

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

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

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

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

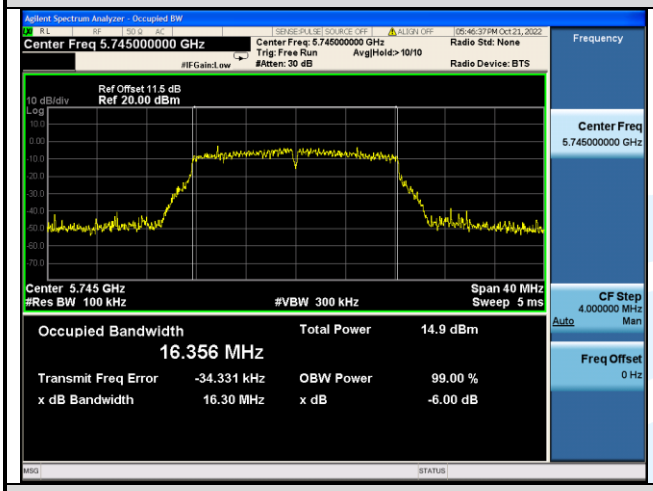
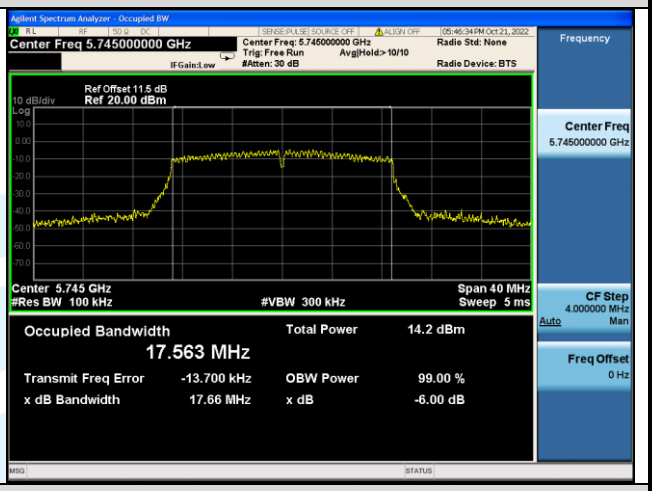
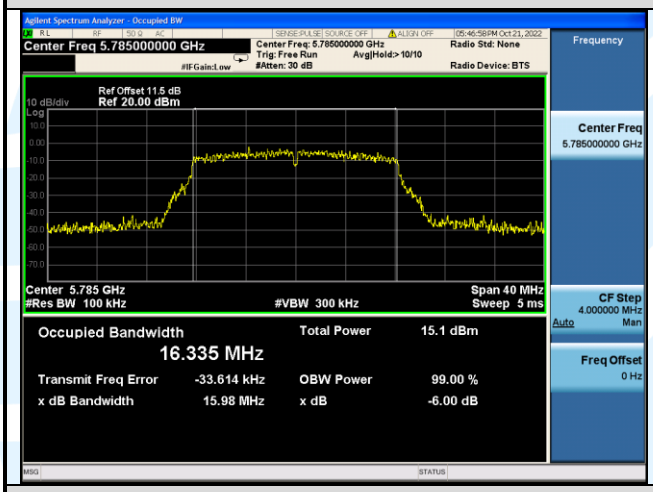
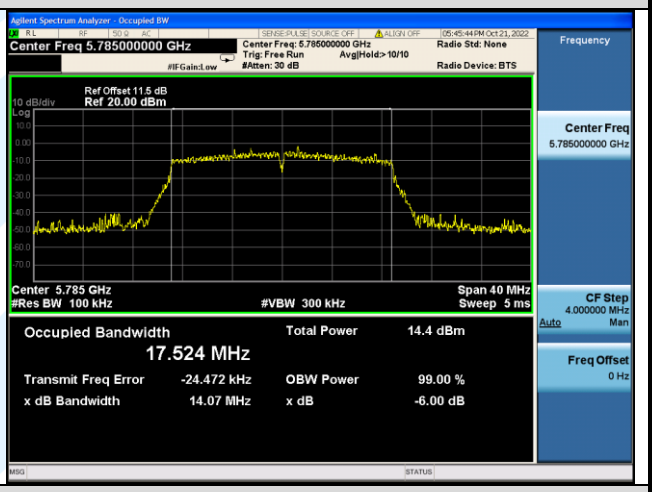
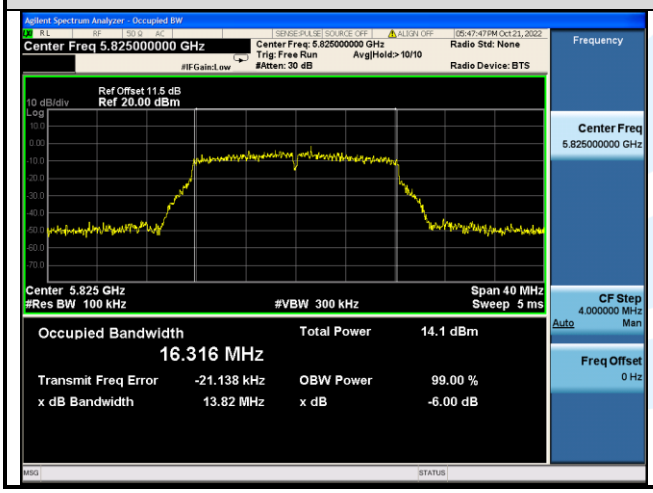
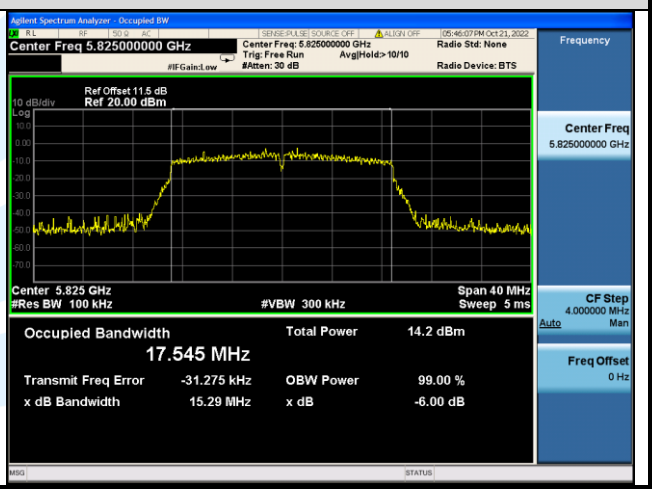
Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

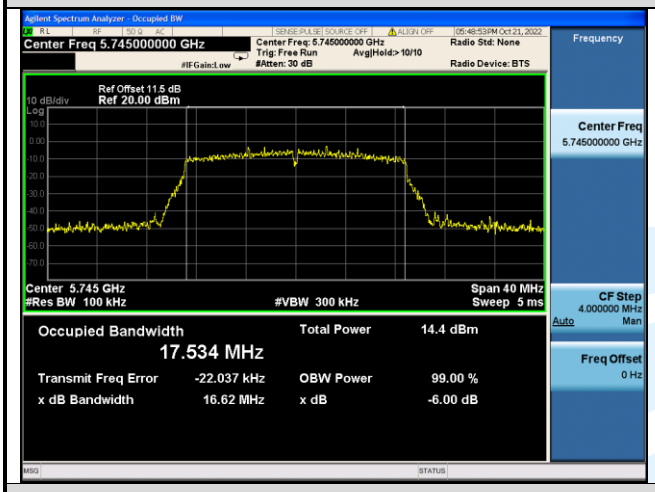
Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	6 dB Bandwidth Limit	Result
IEEE 802.11a	149 (5745)	16.30	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	15.98	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	13.82	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	149 (5745)	17.66	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	14.07	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	15.29	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	151 (5755)	33.83	> 500 kHz	Pass
	159 (5795)	32.60	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	149 (5745)	16.62	> 500 kHz	Pass
	157 (5785)	17.02	> 500 kHz	Pass
	165 (5825)	15.32	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	151 (5755)	31.37	> 500 kHz	Pass
	159 (5795)	36.01	> 500 kHz	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	155 (5775)	73.85	> 500 kHz	Pass

The test plots as follows:

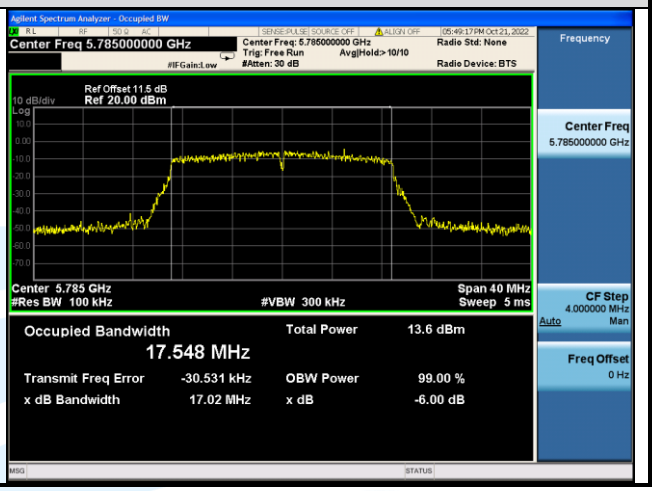
IEEE 802.11a	IEEE 802.11n-HT20
Channel 149	
	
Channel 157	
	
Channel 165	
	

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20

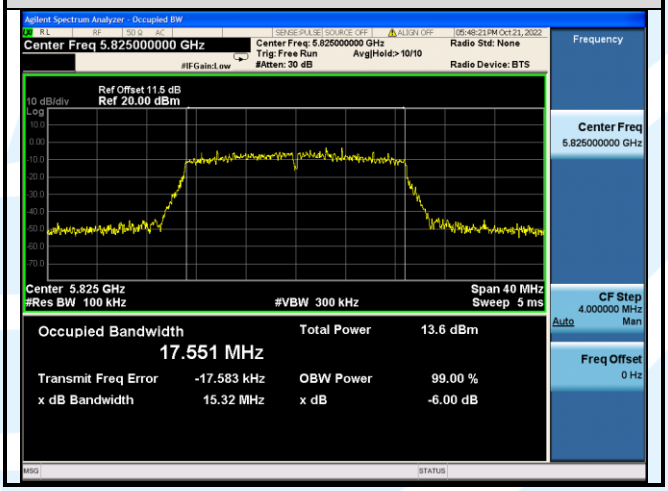
Channel 149

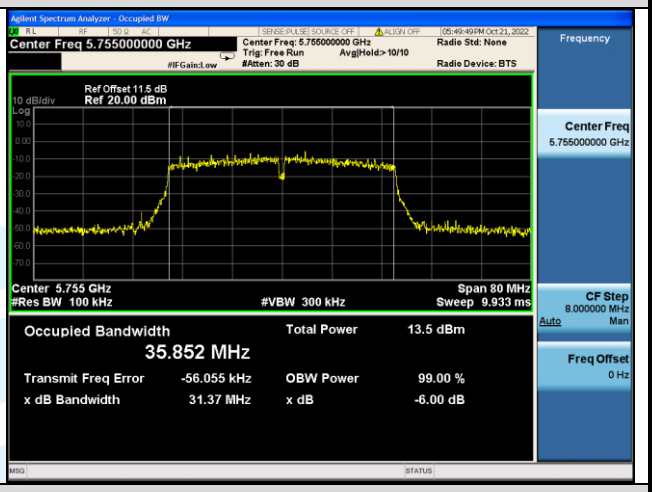
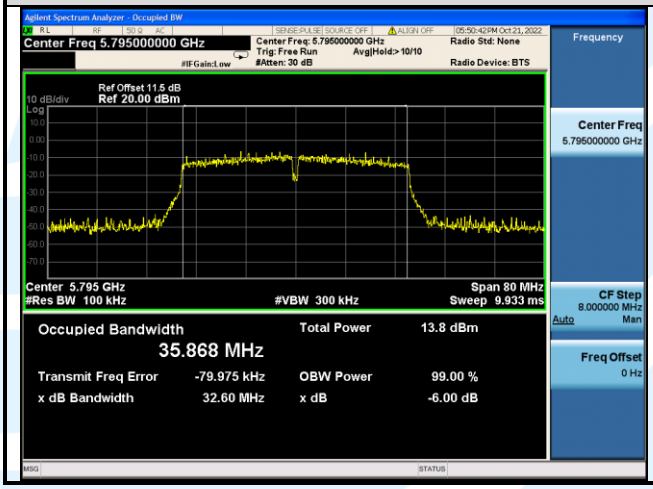
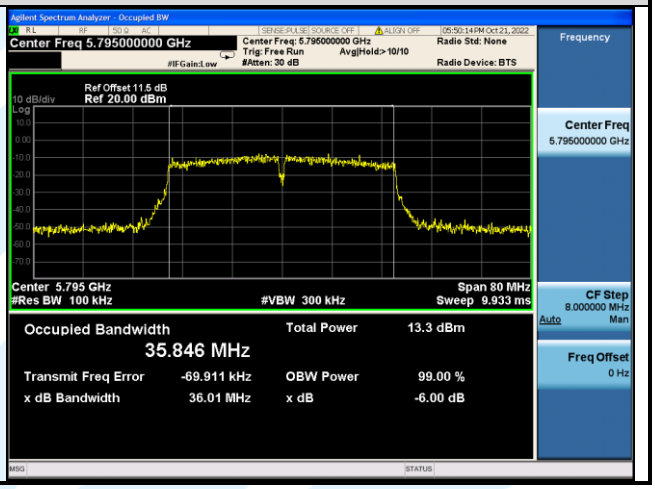


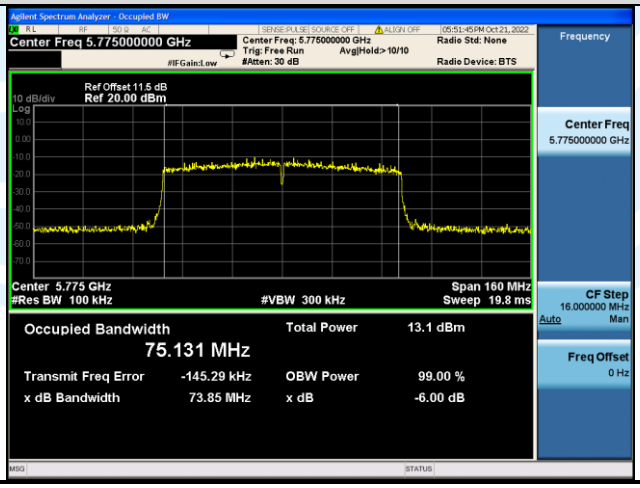
Channel 157



Channel 165



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

IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80
Channel 155


5.5 MAXIMUM CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Test Procedure:

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

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

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

Antenna gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency Band	Antenna Gain (dBi)	Peak Power Limits (dBm)
U-NII-1	1.17	24.0
U-NII-2A	1.17	24.0
U-NII-2C	1.17	24.0
U-NII-3	1.17	30.0

For U-NII-1 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	36 (5180)	12.52	12.69	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	12.44	12.61	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	12.37	12.54	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	36 (5180)	10.88	11.04	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	10.75	10.91	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	10.52	10.68	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	38 (5190)	10.72	11.32	24	Pass
	46 (5230)	10.48	11.08	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	36 (5180)	10.83	11.01	24	Pass
	44 (5220)	10.79	10.97	24	Pass
	48 (5240)	10.65	10.83	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	38 (5190)	10.77	11.30	24	Pass
	46 (5230)	10.56	11.09	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	42 (5210)	10.37	10.98	24	Pass

Remark:

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

For U-NII-2A Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	52 (5260)	12.28	12.45	23.88	Pass
	60 (5300)	12.16	12.33	23.88	Pass
	64 (5320)	12.24	12.41	23.88	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	52 (5260)	10.78	10.94	23.98	Pass
	60 (5300)	10.67	10.83	23.98	Pass
	64 (5320)	10.45	10.61	23.98	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	54 (5270)	10.54	11.14	24	Pass
	62 (5310)	10.37	10.97	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	52 (5260)	10.74	10.92	23.98	Pass
	60 (5300)	10.59	10.77	23.98	Pass
	64 (5320)	10.46	10.64	23.98	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	54 (5270)	10.43	10.96	24	Pass
	62 (5310)	10.34	10.87	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	58 (5290)	10.21	10.82	24	Pass

Remark:

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

Note:

For IEEE 802.11 a, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.43 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.43)$ = 23.88 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.88 dB limit applicable

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

For IEEE 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ac-VHT80, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 39.93 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(39.93)$ = 27.01 dBm > 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 24 dB limit applicable

For U-NII-2C Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	100 (5500)	11.83	12.00	23.94	Pass
	120 (5600)	12.03	12.20	23.94	Pass
	140 (5700)	12.12	12.29	23.94	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	100 (5500)	10.11	10.27	23.97	Pass
	120 (5600)	10.25	10.41	23.97	Pass
	140 (5700)	10.19	10.35	23.97	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	102 (5510)	10.01	10.61	24	Pass
	118 (5590)	10.05	10.65	24	Pass
	134 (5670)	10.07	10.67	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	100 (5500)	10.07	10.25	23.97	Pass
	120 (5600)	10.15	10.33	23.97	Pass
	140 (5700)	10.24	10.42	23.97	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	102 (5510)	10.04	10.57	24	Pass
	118 (5590)	9.96	10.49	24	Pass
	134 (5670)	10.21	10.74	24	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	106 (5530)	9.58	10.19	24	Pass
	122 (5610)	9.83	10.44	24	Pass
Remark: 1. Corr'd Power = Meas Power + Duty Cycle Factor					

Note:

For IEEE 802.11 a, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.70 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.70)$ = 23.94 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.94 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT20/ac-VHT20, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 19.82 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(19.82)$ = 23.97 dBm < 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 23.97 dB limit applicable

For IEEE 802.11n-HT40/ac-VHT40/ac-VHT80, the minimum 26 dB emission bandwidth is 39.83 MHz
11 dBm + $10\log_{10}(39.83)$ = 27.00 dBm > 24 dBm (250mW)
So the 24 dB limit applicable

For U-NII-3 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Maximum conducted output power (dBm)		Limit (dBm)	Result
		Meas Power	Corr'd Power		
IEEE 802.11a	149 (5745)	11.54	11.71	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	11.46	11.63	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	11.26	11.43	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	149 (5745)	10.32	10.48	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	10.26	10.42	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	10.15	10.31	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	151 (5755)	10.02	10.62	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	10.03	10.63	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	149 (5745)	10.33	10.51	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	10.20	10.38	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	10.21	10.39	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	151 (5755)	10.13	10.66	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	10.15	10.68	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	155 (5775)	9.68	10.29	30	Pass

Remark:

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

5.6 PEAK POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Test Procedure:

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

Spectrum analyzer according to the following Settings:

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

Using method SA-2

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

2. For U-NII-3 band:

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

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

Test Setup: Refer to section 4.5.3 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

Test Mode: Transmitter mode

Test Results: Pass

Test Data:

Antenna gain and the maximum output power limit.

Frequency Band	Antenna Gain (dBi)	PSD Limits (dBm/MHz or dBm/500kHz)
U-NII-1	1.17	11.0
U-NII-2C	1.17	11.0
U-NII-2A	1.17	11.0
U-NII-3	1.17	30.0

For U-NII-1 Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	36 (5180)	2.446	2.615	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	2.306	2.475	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	2.290	2.459	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	36 (5180)	1.366	1.547	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	0.868	1.049	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	0.897	1.078	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	38 (5190)	-1.795	-1.483	11	Pass
	46 (5230)	-1.440	-1.128	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	36 (5180)	1.336	1.499	11	Pass
	44 (5220)	1.005	1.168	11	Pass
	48 (5240)	0.548	0.711	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	38 (5190)	-1.284	-0.974	11	Pass
	46 (5230)	-1.436	-1.126	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	42 (5210)	-5.304	-4.724	11	Pass

Remark:

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

For U-NII-2A Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	52 (5260)	2.137	2.306	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	2.001	2.170	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	1.910	2.079	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	52 (5260)	0.881	1.062	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	0.483	0.664	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	0.478	0.659	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	54 (5270)	-1.715	-1.403	11	Pass
	62 (5310)	-2.511	-2.199	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	52 (5260)	0.603	0.766	11	Pass
	60 (5300)	0.552	0.715	11	Pass
	64 (5320)	0.372	0.535	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	54 (5270)	-2.001	-1.691	11	Pass
	62 (5310)	-2.341	-2.031	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	58 (5290)	-5.882	-5.302	11	Pass

Remark:

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

For U-NII-2C Band:

Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/MHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	100 (5500)	1.737	1.906	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	2.148	2.317	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	2.151	2.320	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	100 (5500)	0.386	0.567	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	0.565	0.746	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	0.857	1.038	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	102 (5510)	-3.435	-3.123	11	Pass
	118 (5590)	-2.716	-2.404	11	Pass
	134 (5670)	-3.124	-2.812	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	100 (5500)	-0.172	-0.009	11	Pass
	120 (5600)	0.518	0.681	11	Pass
	140 (5700)	0.890	1.053	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	102 (5510)	-3.399	-3.089	11	Pass
	118 (5590)	-3.045	-2.735	11	Pass
	134 (5670)	-2.629	-2.319	11	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	106 (5530)	-7.071	-6.491	11	Pass
	122 (5610)	-6.552	-5.972	11	Pass

Remark:

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

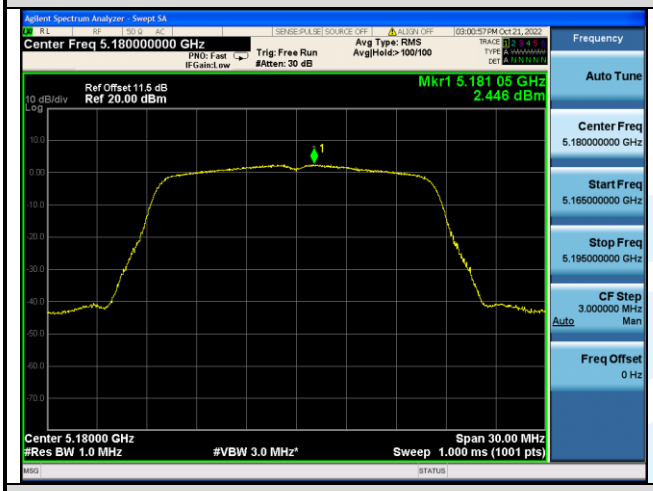
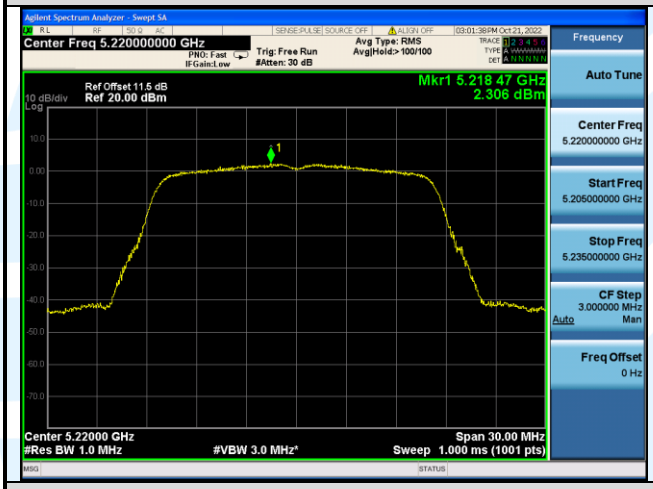
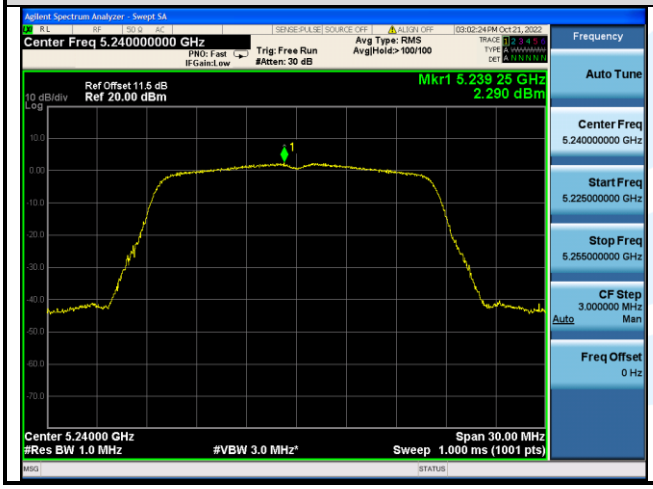
For U-NII-3 Band:

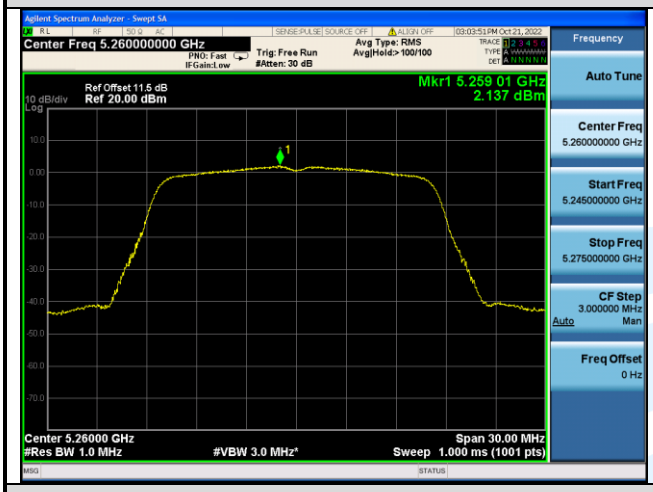
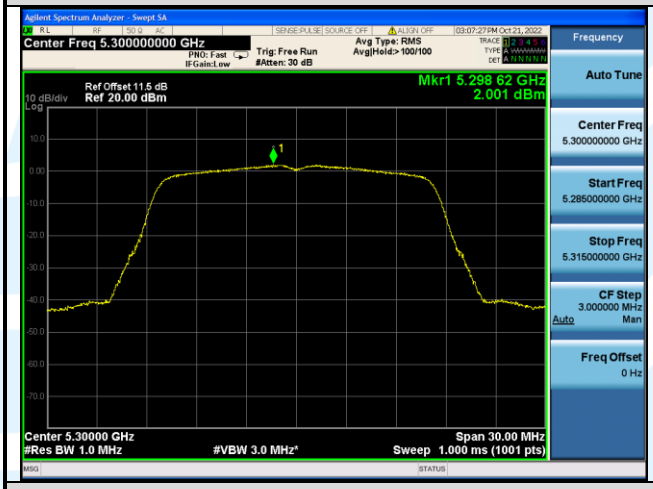
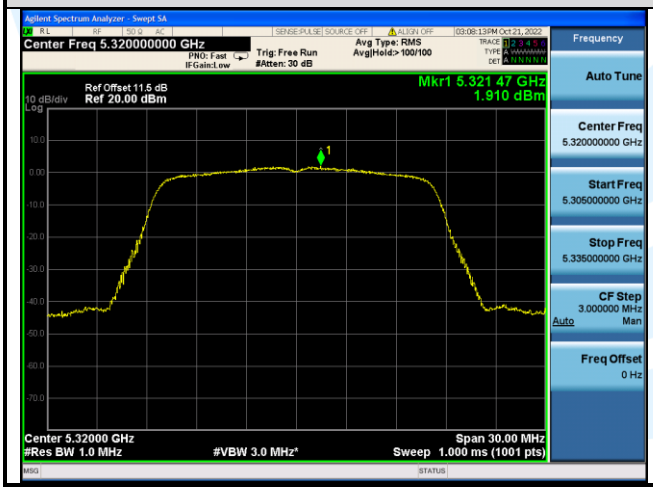
Mode	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Power spectral density (dBm/MHz)		Limit (dBm/ 500kHz)	Result
		Meas PSD	Corr'd PSD		
IEEE 802.11a	149 (5745)	-2.235	-2.066	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	-2.611	-2.442	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	-2.641	-2.472	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT20	149 (5745)	-2.228	-2.047	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	-2.797	-2.616	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	-2.972	-2.791	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11n-HT40	151 (5755)	-5.137	-4.825	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	-5.326	-5.014	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT20	149 (5745)	-2.251	-2.088	30	Pass
	157 (5785)	-2.404	-2.241	30	Pass
	165 (5825)	-2.816	-2.653	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT40	151 (5755)	-5.420	-5.110	30	Pass
	159 (5795)	-5.219	-4.909	30	Pass
IEEE 802.11ac-VHT80	155 (5775)	-5.029	-4.449	30	Pass

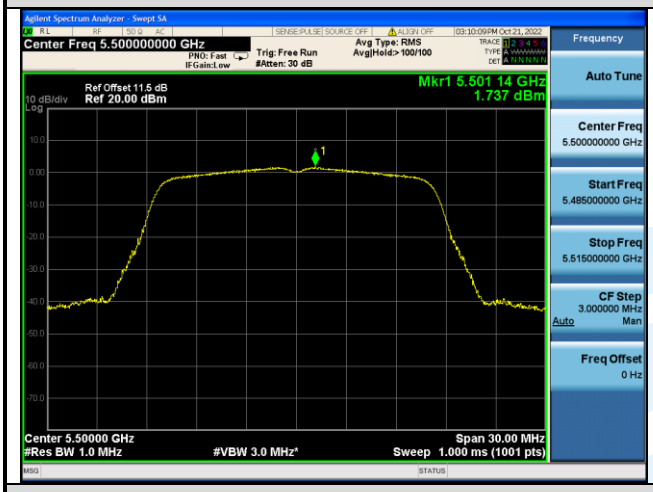
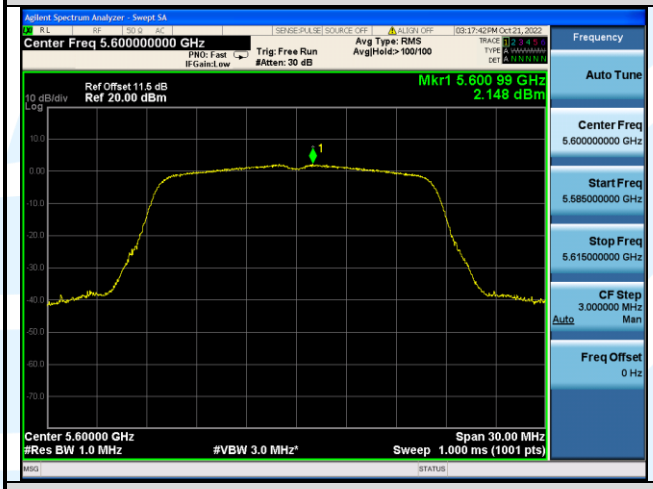
Remark:

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

The test plots as follows:

IEEE 802.11a	IEEE 802.11n-HT20
Channel 36	
	
Channel 44	
	
Channel 48	
	

IEEE 802.11a	IEEE 802.11n-HT20
Channel 52	
	
Channel 60	
	
Channel 64	
	

IEEE 802.11a	IEEE 802.11n-HT20
Channel 100	
	
Channel 120	
	
Channel 140