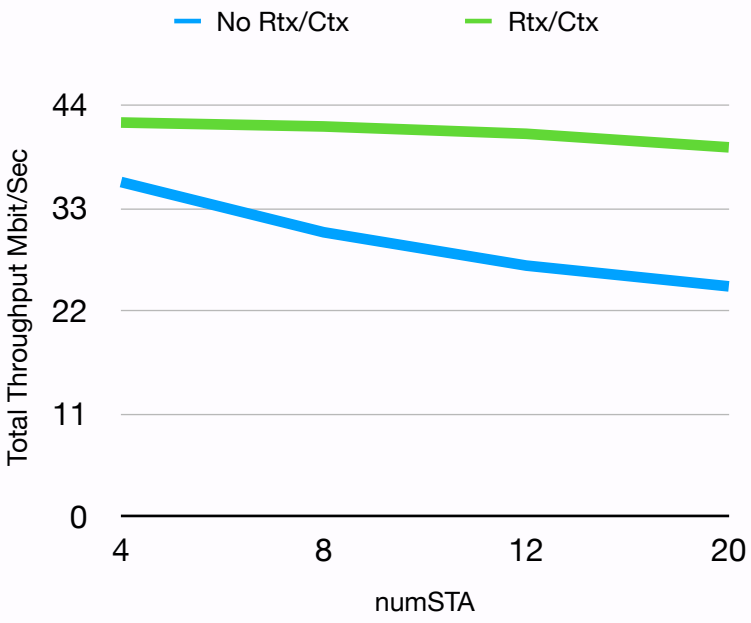
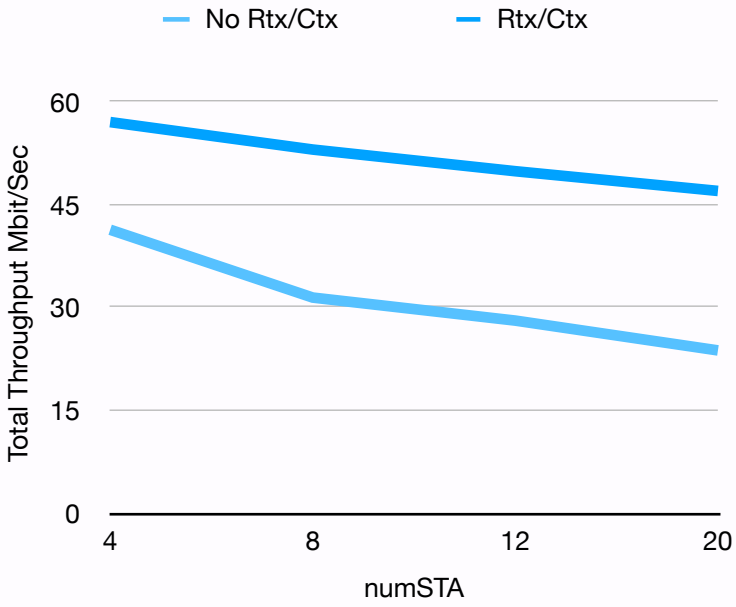
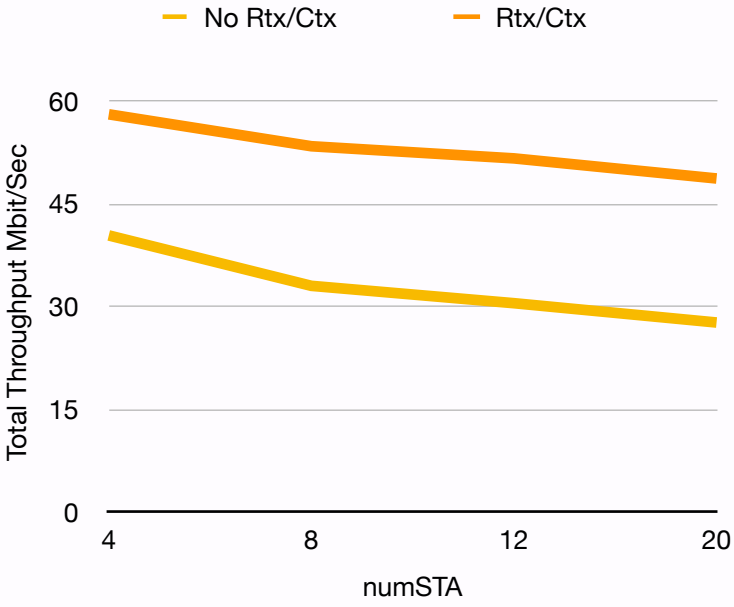
50%


No Rtx/Ctx
Rtx/Ctx
44
33
22
11
0
Total Throughput Mbit/Sec
4
8
12
20
numSTA

80%


No Rtx/Ctx
Rtx/Ctx
60
45
30
15
0
Total Throughput Mbit/Sec
4
8
12
20
numSTA

90%


No Rtx/Ctx
Rtx/Ctx
60
45
30
15
0
Total Throughput Mbit/Sec
4
8
12
20
numSTA

50 4 F 35.7614 Mbit/s
50 4 T 42.1249 Mbit/s
80 4 F 41.3385 Mbit/s
80 4 T 57.036 Mbit/s
90 4 F 40.339 Mbit/s
90 4 T 58.0002 Mbit/s

50 8 F 30.389 Mbit/s
50 8 T 41.703 Mbit/s
80 8 F 31.4466 Mbit/s
80 8 T 53.0317 Mbit/s
90 8 F 32.9867 Mbit/s
90 8 T 53.3438 Mbit/s

50 12 F 26.8247 Mbit/s
50 12 T 40.9199 Mbit/s
80 12 F 28.0879 Mbit/s
80 12 T 49.8721 Mbit/s
90 12 F 30.4554 Mbit/s
90 12 T 51.5736 Mbit/s

50 20 F 24.6022 Mbit/s
50 20 T 39.4707 Mbit/s
80 20 F 23.7412 Mbit/s
80 20 T 46.9967 Mbit/s
90 20 F 27.639 Mbit/s
90 20 T 48.6425 Mbit/s

These are exact calculation values. T stands for RTX/CTX enabled and F stands for not enabled.
The first number is load percentage and the second one is numSTA. The last one is the total throughput.

1- Increasing STA count decreases the total throughput in all the examples so we are seeing decreasing curve in the first example. Whenever rtx/ctx is enabled, the effect of the increasing STA decreases but still it has effects.

2- Rtx/Ctx and increasing STA details is same as the first one in here. (Increasing STA decrease total throughput and RTX/CTX increase the the throughput.) As we can see from here and 1st graph, increasing totalLoadPercent also increases the total throughput.

3- The total throughput is more than the example with 80% load so we can conclude that the load is increasing the throughput. The line between numSTA 4 and 8 getting more steeper while the load is increasing.