EXHIBIT VI

Test Report 3

FCC ID: KBCIX300GC82WLBT

IX300 GoBook Tablet PC

This Report For

The Bluetooth Intentional Radiator

Under Part 15.247 FHSS

Co-located with

Test Report 1.) SONY ERICSSON GSM 850/1900 radio modem under Parts 22H & 24E

Test Report 2.) WM168B-MOLEX 802.11(b) WLAN, DTS Intentional Radiator under Part 15.247

(see separate reports for each transmitter)

Prepared On Behalf Of

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By

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Section 2.1033(b)6

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* *Not applicable under the FHSS rules, applies to DTS modulation*

BLUETOOTH APPROVALS

The following exhibit indicates the FCC Spread Spectrum requirements in Section 15.247(only) for devices meeting the Bluetooth Specifications for devices operating in the USA. The purpose of this exhibit is to help expedite the approval process for Bluetooth devices. This exhibit provides items that vary for each device and also provides a list of items that are common to Bluetooth devices that explains the remaining requirements. The list of common items can be submitted for each application for equipment authorization. This Bluetooth transmitter is a Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum(FHSS) transmitter in the data mode and a Hybrid transmitter in the acquisition mode.

For each individual device, the following items, 1-6, will vary from one device to another and must be submitted.

1) The occupied bandwidth in Section 15.247(a)1ii .
2) Conducted output power specified in Section 15.247(b)1.
3) EIRP limit in Section 15.247(b)3.
4) RF safety requirement in Section 15.247(b)4
5) Spurious emission limits in Section 15.247(c).
6) Power spectral density in the **acquisition mode**.

For all devices, the following items, 1-12, are common to all Bluetooth devices and will not vary from one device to another. The list can be copied and pasted into the filing.

1 Output power and channel separation of a Bluetooth device in the different operating modes:

The different operating modes (data-mode, acquisition-mode) of a Bluetooth device don't influence the output power and the channel spacing. There is only one transmitter which is driven by identical input parameters concerning these two parameters. Only a different hopping sequence will be used. For this reason the check of these RF parameters in one op-mode is sufficient.

2 Frequency range of a Bluetooth device:

Hereby we declare that the maximum frequency of this device is: **2402 – 2480 M**Hz.
This is according the Bluetooth Core Specification V 1.0B (+ critical errata) for devices which will be operated in the USA. This was checked during the Bluetooth Qualification tests (Test Case: TRM/CA/04-E). Other frequency ranges (e.g. for Spain, France, Japan) which are allowed according the Core Specification are **not** supported by this device.

3 Co-ordination of the hopping sequence in data mode to avoid simultaneous occupancy by multiple transmitters:

Bluetooth units which want to communicate with other units must be organized in a structure called piconet. This piconet consist of max. 8 Bluetooth units. One unit is the master the other seven are the slaves. The master co-ordinates frequency occupation in this piconet for all units. As the master hop sequence is derived from it's BD address which is unique for every Bluetooth device, additional masters intending to establish new piconets will always use different hop sequences.

4 Example of a hopping sequence in data mode:

Example of a 79 hopping sequence in data mode:
40, 21, 44, 23, 42, 53, 46, 55, 48, 33, 52, 35, 50, 65, 54, 67,

56, 37, 60, 39, 58, 69, 62, 71, 64, 25, 68, 27, 66, 57, 70, 59,
72, 29, 76, 31, 74, 61, 78, 63, 01, 41, 05, 43, 03, 73, 07, 75,

09, 45, 13, 47, 11, 77, 15, 00, 64, 49, 66, 53, 68, 02, 70, 06,
01, 51, 03, 55, 05, 04

5 Equally average use of frequencies in data mode and behavior for short transmissions:

The generation of the hopping sequence in connection mode depends essentially on two input values:

1. LAP/UAP of the master of the connection
2. Internal master clock

The LAP (lower address part) are the 24 LSB's of the 48 BD_ADDRESS. The BD_ADDRESS is an unambiguous number of every Bluetooth unit. The UAP (upper address part) are the 24 MSB's of the 48 BD_ADDRESS. The internal clock of a Bluetooth unit is derived from a free running clock which is never adjusted and is never turned off. For synchronization with other units only offset are used. It has no relation to the time of the day. Its resolution is at least half the RX/TX slot length of 312.5 µs. The clock has a cycle of about one day (23h30). In most case it is implemented as 28 bit counter. For the deriving of the hopping sequence the entire LAP (24 bits), 4 LSB's (4 bits) (Input 1) and the 27 MSB's of the clock (Input 2) are used. With this input values different mathematical procedures (permutations, additions, XOR-operations) are performed to generate the sequence. This will be done at the beginning of every new transmission.

Regarding short transmissions the Bluetooth system has the following behavior:

The first connection between the two devices is established, a hopping sequence was generated. For transmitting the wanted data the complete hopping sequence was not used. The connection ended. The second connection will be established. A new hopping sequence is generated. Due to the fact that the Bluetooth clock has a different value, because the period between the two transmission is longer (and it cannot be shorter) than the minimum resolution of the clock (312.5 µs). The hopping sequence will always differ from the first one.

6 Receiver input bandwidth and behavior for repeated single or multiple packets:

The input bandwidth of the receiver is 1 MHz.In every connection one Bluetooth device is the master and the other one is the slave.The master determines the hopping sequence (see chapter 5). The slave follows this sequence. Both devices shift between RX and TX time slot according to the clock of the master. Additionally the type of connection (e.g. single or multislot packet) is set up at the beginning of the connection. The master adapts its hopping frequency and its TX/RX timing according to the packet type of the connection. Also the slave of the connection will use these settings. Repeating of a packet has no influence on the hopping sequence. The hopping sequence generated by the master of the connection will be followed in any case. That means, a repeated packet will not be send on the same frequency, it is send on the next frequency of the hopping sequence

7 Dwell time in data mode

The dwell time of 0.3797s within a 30 second period in data mode is independent from the packet type (packet length). The calculation for a 30 second period is a follows:

Dwell time = time slot length * hop rate / number of hopping channels *30s

Example for a DH1 packet (with a maximum length of one time slot)

Dwell time = 625 µs * 1600 1/s / 79 * 30s = 0.3797s (in a 30s period)

For multislot packet the hopping is reduced according to the length of the packet.

Example for a DH5 packet (with a maximum length of five time slots)
Dwell time = 5 * 625 µs * 1600 * 1/5 *1/s / 79 * 30s = 0.3797s (in a 30s period)
This is according the Bluetooth Core Specification V 1.0B (+ critical errata) for all Bluetooth devices. Therefore all Bluetooth devices **comply** with the FCC dwell time requirement in data mode. This was checked during the Bluetooth Qualification tests.
The Dwell time in hybrid mode is approximately 2.6 mS (in a 12.8s period)

8 Channel Separation in hybrid mode

The nominal channel spacing of the Bluetooth system is 1Mhz independent of the operating mode. The maximum "initial carrier frequency tolerance" which is allowed for Bluetooth is fcenter = 75 kHz. This was checked during the Bluetooth Qualification tests (Test Case: TRM/CA/07-E) for three frequencies (2402, 2441, 2480 MHz).

9 Derivation and examples for a hopping sequence in hybrid mode

For the generation of the inquiry and page hop sequences the same procedures as described for the data mode are used (see item 5), but this time with different input vectors:**For the inquiry hop sequence, a predefined fixed address is always used. This results in the same 32 frequencies used by all devices doing an inquiry but every time with a different start frequency and phase in this sequence. **For the page hop sequence, the device address of the paged unit is used as input vector. This results in the use of a subset of 32 frequencies which is specific for that initial state of the connection establishment between the two units. A page to different devices would result in a different subset of 32 frequencies.
So it is ensured that also in hybrid mode the frequency use equally averaged.
Example of a hopping sequence in inquiry mode:
48, 50, 09, 13, 52, 54,41, 45, 56, 58, 11, 15, 60, 62, 43, 47, 00, 02, 64, 68, 04, 06,
17, 21, 08, 10, 66, 70, 12, 14, 19, 23
Example of a hopping sequence in paging mode:
08, 57, 68, 70, 51, 02, 42, 40, 04, 61, 44, 46, 63, 14, 50, 48, 16, 65, 52, 54, 67, 18,
58, 56, 20, 53, 60, 62, 55, 06, 66, 64

10 Receiver input bandwidth and synchronization in hybrid mode:

The receiver input bandwidth is the same as in the data mode (1 MHz). When two Bluetooth devices establish contact for the first time, one device sends an inquiry access code, the other device is scanning for this inquiry access code. If two devices have been connected previously and want to start a new transmission, a similar procedure takes place. The only difference is, instead of the inquiry access code, a special access code, derived from the BD_ADDRESS of the paged device will be, will be sent by the master of this connection. Due to the fact that both units have been connected before (in the inquiry procedure) the paging unit has timing and frequency information about the page scan of the paged unit. For this reason the time to establish the connection is reduced considerable.

11 Spread rate / data rate of the direct sequence signal

The Spread rate / Data rate in inquiry and paging mode can be defined via the access code. The access code is the only criterion for the system to check if there is a valid transmission or not. If you regard the presence of a valid access code as one bit of information, and compare it with the length of the access code of 68 bits, the Spread rate / Data rate will be 68/1.

12 Spurious emission in hybrid mode

The Dwell in hybrid mode is shorter than in data mode. For this reason the spurious emissions average level in data mode is worst case. The spurious emissions peak level is the same for both modes.

EXHIBIT 6A **TEST: 20 dB BANDWIDTH**

FCC ID:	KBCIX300GC82WLBT
Applicant:	ITRONIX Corp.
Model:	IX300 with GC82, WAN & WM168B-MOLEX, WLAN & MUBTC2-TH, Bluetooth
Minimum Standard Specified:	FCC reply to TCB council 10/08/02, Frequency hoppers in the 2.4 GHz band are required to use a minimum of 15 non-overlapping channels. The hopping channel bandwidth can be wider than 1 MHz as long as the channels do not over lap and all emissions stay within the 2400- 2483.5 MHz band. For example a system that uses the minimum 15 channels can have hopping channel bandwidth that are up to 5 MHz wide.
Test Results:	The measured 20 dB bandwidth complies with the non-over lapping channel requirements of the FCC interpretation referenced above.
Authorization Procedure:	Part 2.1049

Method of Measurement:

1. The output power level had been preset during production.
2. The output of the EUT was connected directly via an adapter to the input of the Agilent E7405A spectrum analyzer. The setting were RBW of 10 kHz & VBW of 30 kHz.
3. The measured channels cover the low, middle and high channels of the operational frequency range requested for this intentional radiator.
4. The EUT was *modulated but not hopping* channels during this test. The data rate is 1mbps per the Bluetooth standard. The Payload is PRBS9 data. TxDATA1 Bluecore software selected.
5. Measurements done according to DA 00-705 Filing and Measurement Guide for FHSS Systems.

Measurement Results of Modulated Occupied Bandwidth

Channel	Channel Frequency GHz	Measured Maximum 20 dB BW EUT modulated	Limit Non-overlapping channels, all emissions within band
Plot 1 Low	2.402	683 kHz	complies
Plot 2 Middle	2.441	698 kHz	complies
Plot 3 High	2.480	683 kHz	complies

Plots 1, 2 & 3 of the 20 dB Bandwidth, supporting the above data, are located in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

EXHIBIT 6A **TEST: CONDUCTED PEAK OUTPUT POWER**

FCC ID: KBCIX300GC82WLBT
Applicant: ITRONIX Corp.
Model: IX300 with GC82, WAN & WM168B-MOLEX, WLAN & MUBTC2-TH, Bluetooth

Minimum Standard Specified: Part 15.247(b)1 is 1 Watt Maximum

Test Results: The measured output power level of the sample shows compliance with the maximum permissible 1 Watt limit.

Authorization Procedure: Part 2.1046

Manufacturers Rated Output Power: 4dBm typical, - Class II **Bluetooth**

Measured Maximum Output Power: . 557dBm or 1.137 Watt conducted

Please be advised the conducted power output reported herein includes all associated factors and is representative of the actual maximum power output for this Intentional Radiator when operating installed in the IX300. The reported level supersedes any conducted power output reported in the previous OEM filing, a copy of which is uploaded with this filing for some of the supporting exhibits.

Method of Measurement:

1.) The output power levels referenced above, had been preset during production.
2.) The output of the EUT was connected directly via an adapter to the input of the Agilent E7405A spectrum analyzer.
3.) The measured channels cover the low, middle and high channels of the operational frequency range requested for this intentional radiator. The EUT was *modulated* and hopping during this measurement. The data rate is 1mbps per the Bluetooth standard. The Payload is PRBS9 data. TxDATA2 Bluecore software selected.
4.) Measurements done according to DA 00-705 Filing and Measurement Guide for FHSS Systems.

Channel	Frequency (GHz)	Measured Peak Output Power (mW)	Measured Peak Output Power (dBm)	Internal EUT Cable loss dB	Corrected Peak Output Power (dBm))	Corrected Peak Output Power (mW))
Low	2.402	0.807	-0.932	1.3	.368	1.088
Middle	2.441	0.843	-0.743	1.3	.557	1.137
High	2.480	0.746	-1.273	1.3	.027	1.006

Plots 5, 6 & 7 supporting the above data are located in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

.557 max. conducted power)
+. 11 dBi (Pifa antenna, peak antenna gain)
= **. 667** **dBm EIRP**

This Bluetooth Intentional Radiator complies with the maximum de-facto EIRP limit with the only antenna that can be used with this device. The antenna is integrated internally within the IX300.

EXHIBIT 6G TEST: SPURIOUS RF CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

FCC ID:	KBCIX300GC82WLBT
Applicant:	ITRONIX Corp.
Model:	IX300 with GC82, WAN & WM168B-MOLEX, WLAN & MUBTC2-TH, Bluetooth
Minimum Standard Specified:	Part 15.247(c) In any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the 2.412 – 2.485 band RF power shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest power.
Test Results:	Equipment complies with standard
Authorization Procedure:	Part 2.1051
Frequency Range Observed:	0 to 25 GHz
Operating Frequencies:	2.402, 2.441, & 2.480 GHz (2.402 – 2.480 GHz band)
Measured Output Power:	.557 dBm or 1.137 mWatt conducted

Method of Measurement:

1) The output power level had been preset during production.
2) The output of the EUT was connected directly via an adapter to the input of the Agilent E7405A spectrum analyzer. The setting were 1 MHz for both RBW & VBW.
3) The measured channels cover the low, middle and high channels of the operational frequency range requested for this intentional radiator.
4) The EUT was *modulated but not hopping* channels during this test. The data rate is 1mbps per the Bluetooth standard. The Payload is PRBS9 data
5.) Measurements done according to DA 00-705 Filing and Measurement Guide for FHSS Systems.

Highest Conducted Spurious Emission Measured For Each Channel				
Channel	Frequency GHz	Emission level dBm	Limit in dBm 20 dBc	dB below limit
Plot 9 - 2Fo, Low	4.804	- 57.1	-20.0	37.1
Plot 9 - 2Fo, Middle	4.882	- 61.3	-20.0	41.3
Plot 9 - 2Fo, High	4.960	- 65.2	-20.0	45.2

Note: All three channels displayed max hold collectively on 2 plots to cover the wide frequency range.
Plot 9, covering 10 – 2900 MHz, (1 MHz RBW & VBW) &
Plot 10, covering 2.750 – 25 GHz (1 MHz RBW & VBW) are located in Appendix 1.

BAND-EDGE COMPLIANCE Of RF CONDUCTED EMISSIONS

Please refer to Plots 11 and 12 for the lower and upper band-edge measurements, located in Appendix 1.
Trace A - Band-edge channel modulated, hopping disabled
Trace B - All channels modulated, hopping enabled (indication of spreading function evident)

EXHIBIT 6G TEST: FIELD STRENGTH OF SPURIOUS RADIATION EMISSIONS

FCC ID: KBCIX300GC82WLBT
Applicant: ITRONIX Corp.
Model: IX300 with GC82, WAN & WM168B-MOLEX, WLAN & MUBTC2-TH, Bluetooth
Minimum Standard Specified: Part 15.247(c)
Authorization Procedure: Part 2.1053
Frequency Range Observed: 0 to 25 GHz Date: 2/12/04
Equipment set up at Fluke Park II OATS see block diagram and setup photos in Exhibit 7

RADIATED HARMONIC AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS & RESTRICTED BANDS									
Frequency GHz	Max. SA Rdg. dBu/V	Ant. Vert. or Horz.	Peak or Average Detector	Antenna Factor dB	Cable & filter loss dB	Amp Gain	Corrected Reading dBuV/m	Limit 74 Peak 54 Avg dBu/V	Margin in dB below LIMIT
Fo - 2.402									
4.804	39.40	V	Peak	32.83	3.97	23.2	53.00	74	21.00
4.804	38.12	H	Peak	32.83	3.97	23.2	51.72	74	22.28
4.804	28.80	V	Average	32.83	3.97	23.2	42.40	54	11.60
4.804	28.84	H	Average	32.83	3.97	23.2	42.44	54	11.56
Fo – 2.441									
4.882	38.56	V	Peak	33.33	3.97	23.2	52.66	74	21.34
4.882	38.65	H	Peak	33.33	3.97	23.2	52.75	74	21.25
4.882	28.84	V	Average	33.33	3.97	23.2	42.94	54	11.06
4.882	28.79	H	Average	33.33	3.97	23.2	42.89	54	11.11
Fo – 2.480									
4.960	37.91	V	Peak	33.33	3.97	23.2	52.01	74	21.99
4.960	37.81	H	Peak	33.33	3.97	23.2	51.91	74	22.09
4.960	28.83	V	Average	33.33	3.97	23.2	42.93	54	11.07
4.960	28.97	H	Average	33.33	3.97	23.2	43.08	54	10.92

Harmonic emissions on all three channels (low, mid & high) 3Fo – 10Fo at or below noise floor			
Channel	Frequency in GHz	Harmonics Observed	Limit 74 dBuV/m Peak & 54 dBuV/m Average
Low Ch.	2.402		
3Fo – 10Fo	7.206– 24.020	None -at or < noise floor @3m	All emissions < 54 dBuV/m or 500 uV/m
Mid Ch.	2.441		
3Fo – 10Fo	7.323 – 24.410	None -at or < noise floor @3m	All emissions < 54 dBuV/m or 500 uV/m
High Ch.	2.480		
3Fo - 10Fo	7440 – 24.800	None -at or < noise floor @3m	All emissions < 54 dBuV/m or 500 uV/m

EXHIBIT 6G TEST: FIELD STRENGTH OF SPURIOUS RADIATION AT UPPER BAND EDGE

FCC ID:	KBCIX300GC82WLBT
Applicant:	ITRONIX Corp.
Model:	IX300 with GC82, WAN & WM168B-MOLEX, WLAN & MUBTC2-TH, Bluetooth

Minimum Standard Specified:	Part 15.247(c)
Test Results:	Equipment complies with standard
Authorization Procedure:	Part 2.1053
Test Equipment Set Up:	See Block Diagram in Exhibit 7
Frequency Range Observed:	2.480 – 2.5GHz
Location:	Spectrum Technology Inc, OATS Fluke Park II
Test Date:	2/12/04

Note: No significant emissions were observed in the restricted band 2.835 – 2.5 GHz so a band-edge measurement was made.

RADIATED EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT AT UPPER BAND EDGE										
Frequency GHz	SA Rdg. dBu/V	Ant. Vert. or Horz.	Peak or Average Reading	Antenna Factor dB	Cable & filter loss dB	Amp Gain	Corrected Reading dBuV/m	Corrected Reading uV/m	Peak Limit dBuV	Avg Limit dBuV
2.4835	49.70	V	Peak	28.37	3.28	22.3	59.05	896.39	74	---
2.4835	52.23	H	Peak	28.37	3.28	22.3	60.58	1069.05	74	---
2.4835	35.64	V	Average	28.37	3.28	22.3	44.99	177.62	---	54
2.4835	32.89	H	Average	28.37	3.28	22.3	42.24	129.41	---	54

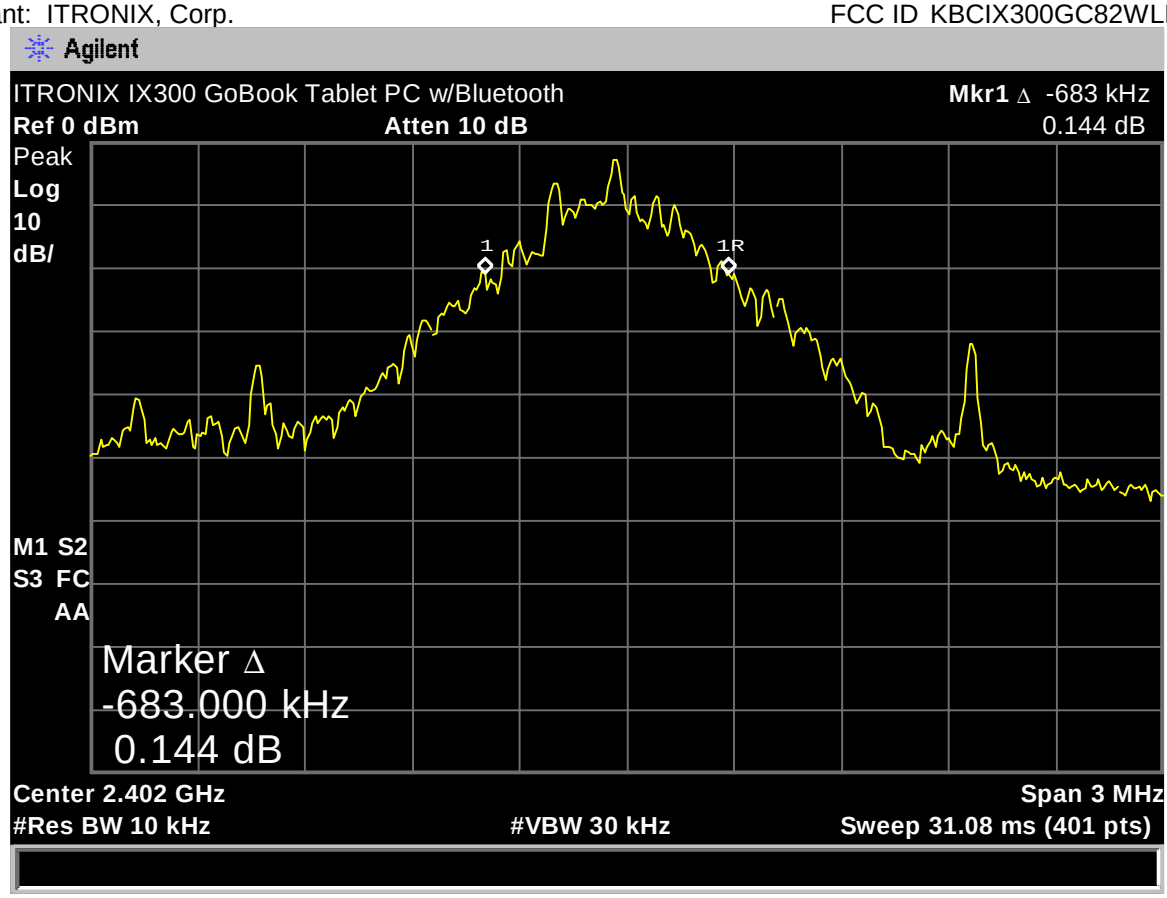
Radiated Test Notes

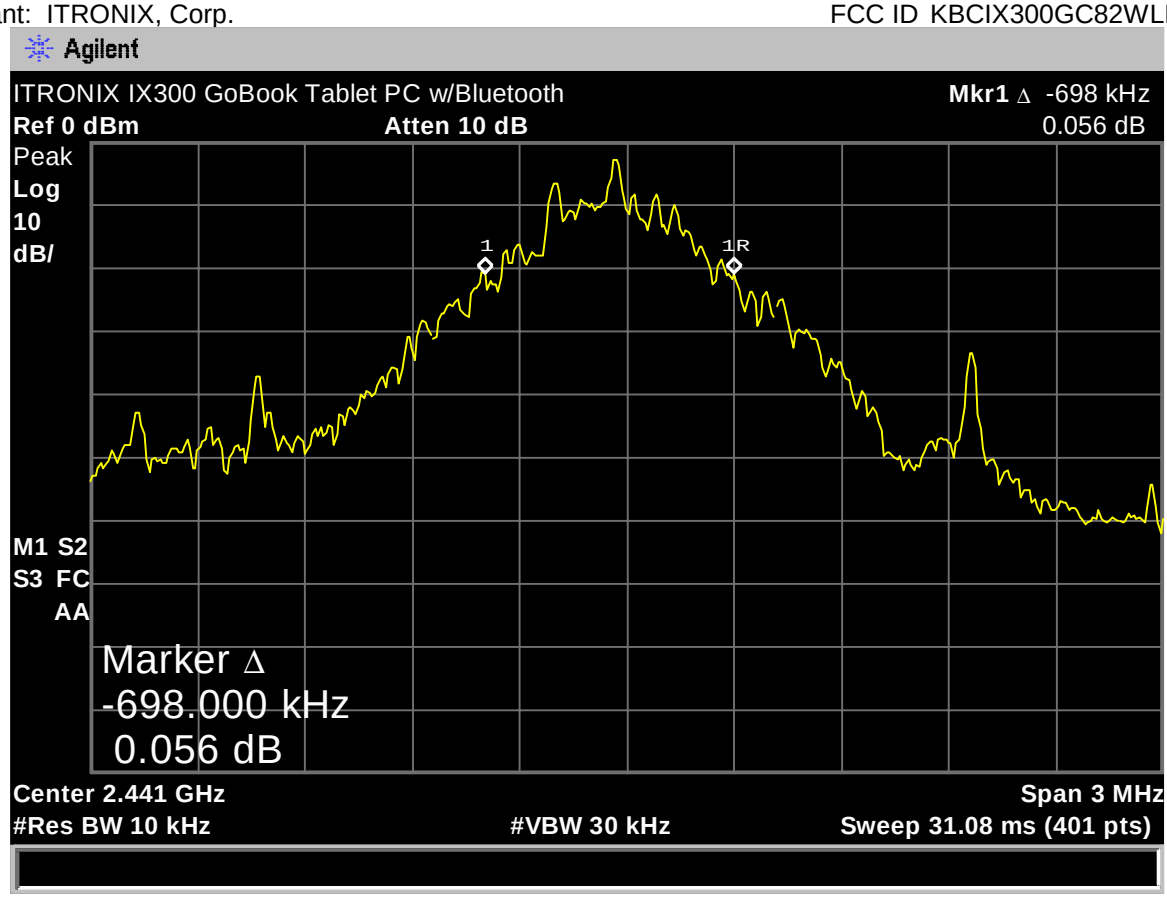
1.) All spurious and harmonics in the *restricted bands* listed in Part 15.205 are below the Part 15.209 limit.
2.) No peak emissions above 1 GHz are more than 20 dB above the average limit.
3.) Peak measurements made with 1 MHz RBW & VBW, Average made with 1MHz RBW & 10 Hz VBW.
4.) During preliminary measurements the EUT was measured in 3 mutually orthogonal planes. The highest level for Fo was found with the EUT standing Upright. So this position was used during final measurements at 3 meters.
5.) The EUT was AC powered during the testing.
6.) The EUT was *modulated but not hopping* channels during this test. The data rate is 1mbps per the Bluetooth standard. The Payload is PRBS9 data.
7.) Measurements done according to DA 00-705 Filing and Measurement Guide for FHSS Systems
8.) A HP preamplifier and a high pass filter was used during the measurements of the harmonics to reduce the fundamental signal and avoid overloading the front end of the analyzer.

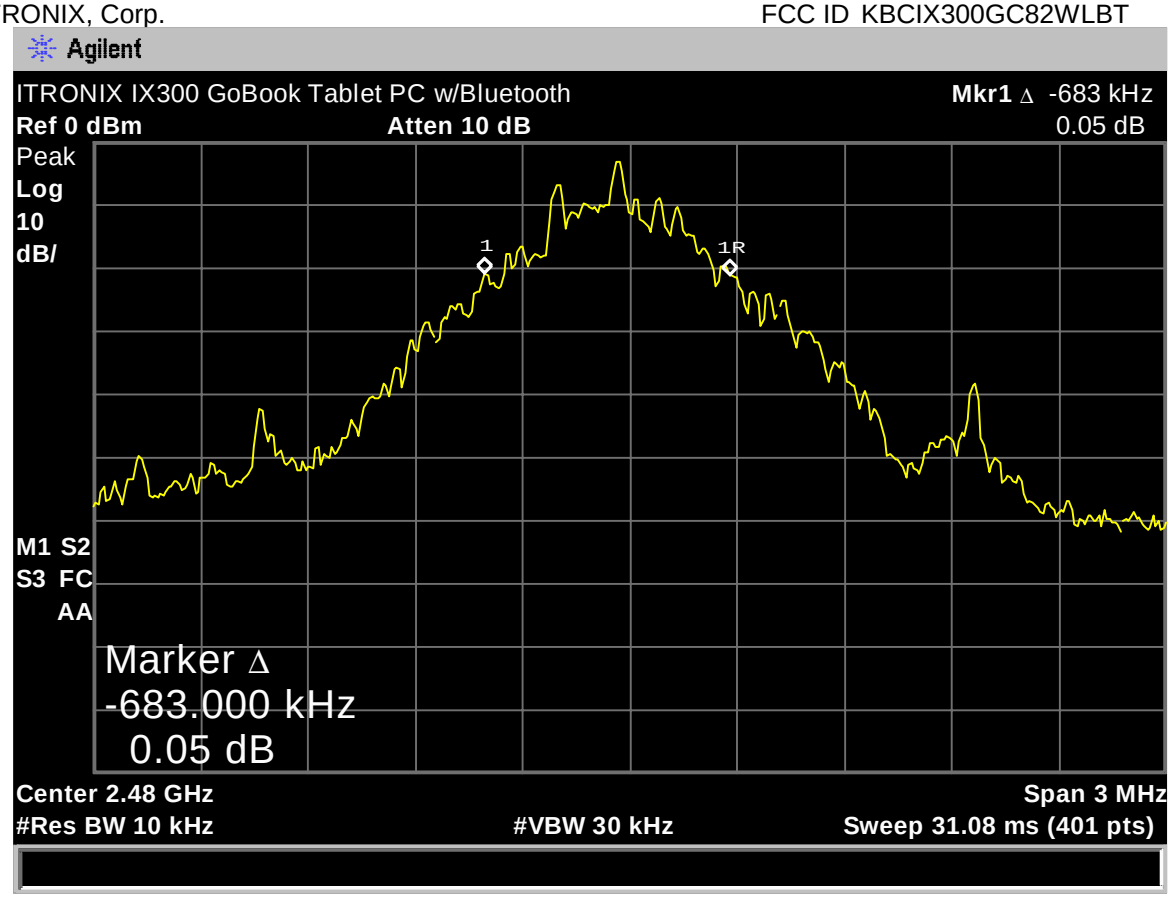
Appendix 1

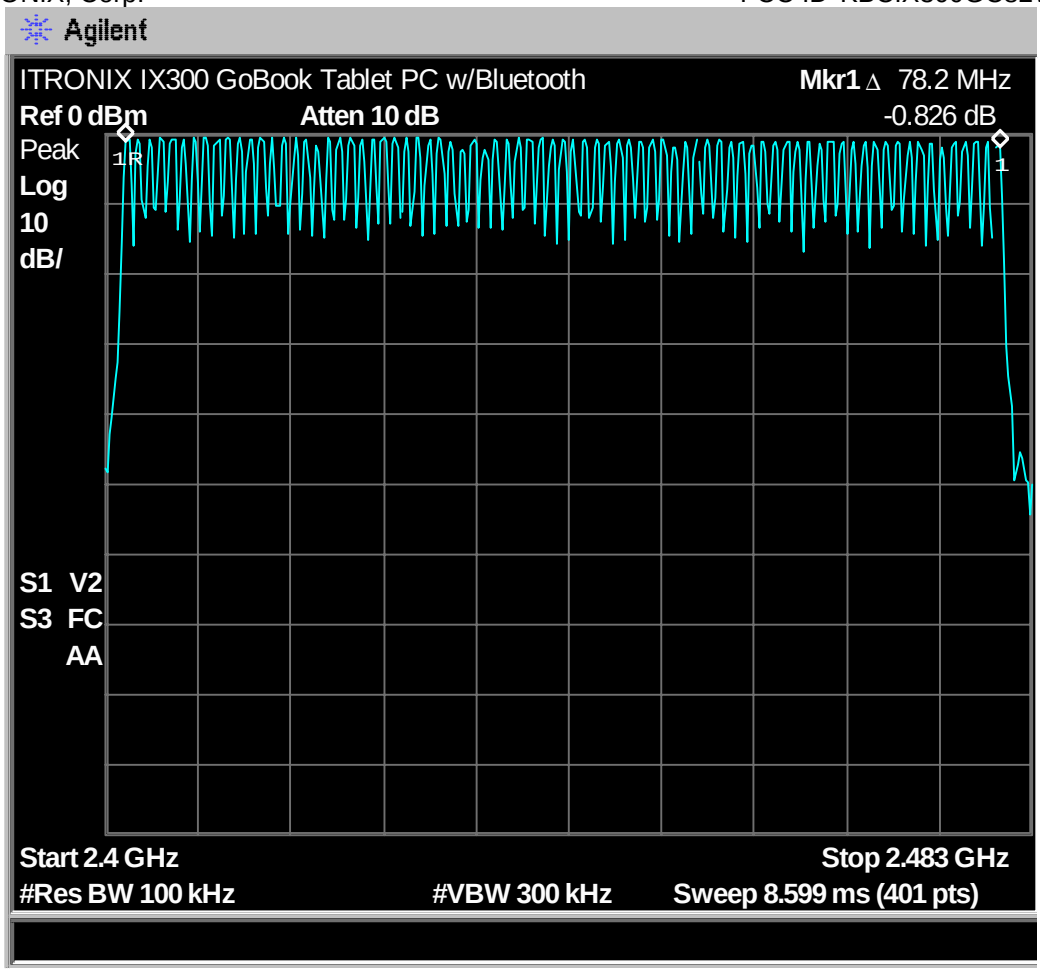
Plots 1 to 12 are located on the following pages.

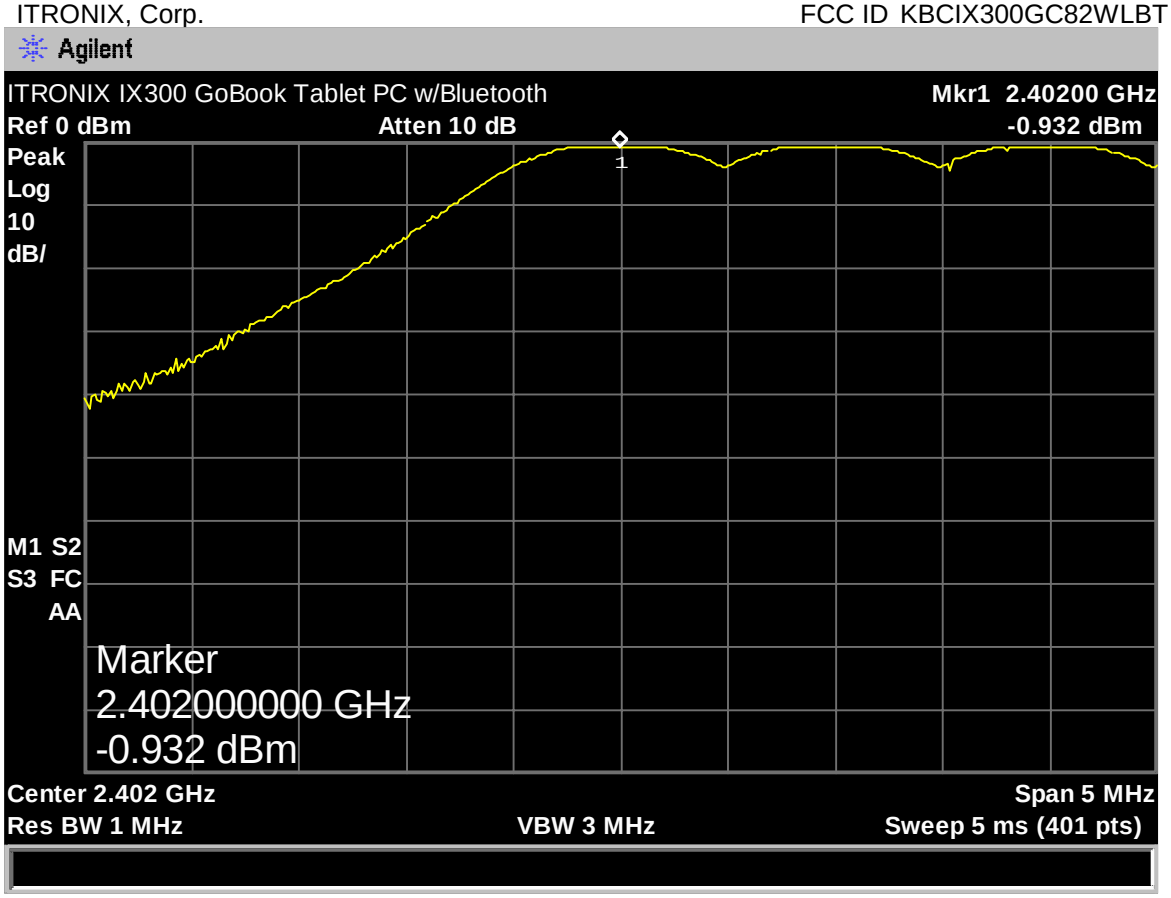
Plots 1 to 4	**20 dB Bandwidth**
Plot 4	**79 Hopping Frequencies Occupied Band**
Plots 5 to 7	**Conducted Output Power**
Plot 8	**240 MHz Span (high, mid & low channel transmit)**
Plots 9 to 10	**Spurious RF Conducted Emissions**
Plot 11	**Lower Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions**
Plot 12	**Upper Band-edge Compliance of RF Conducted Emissions**

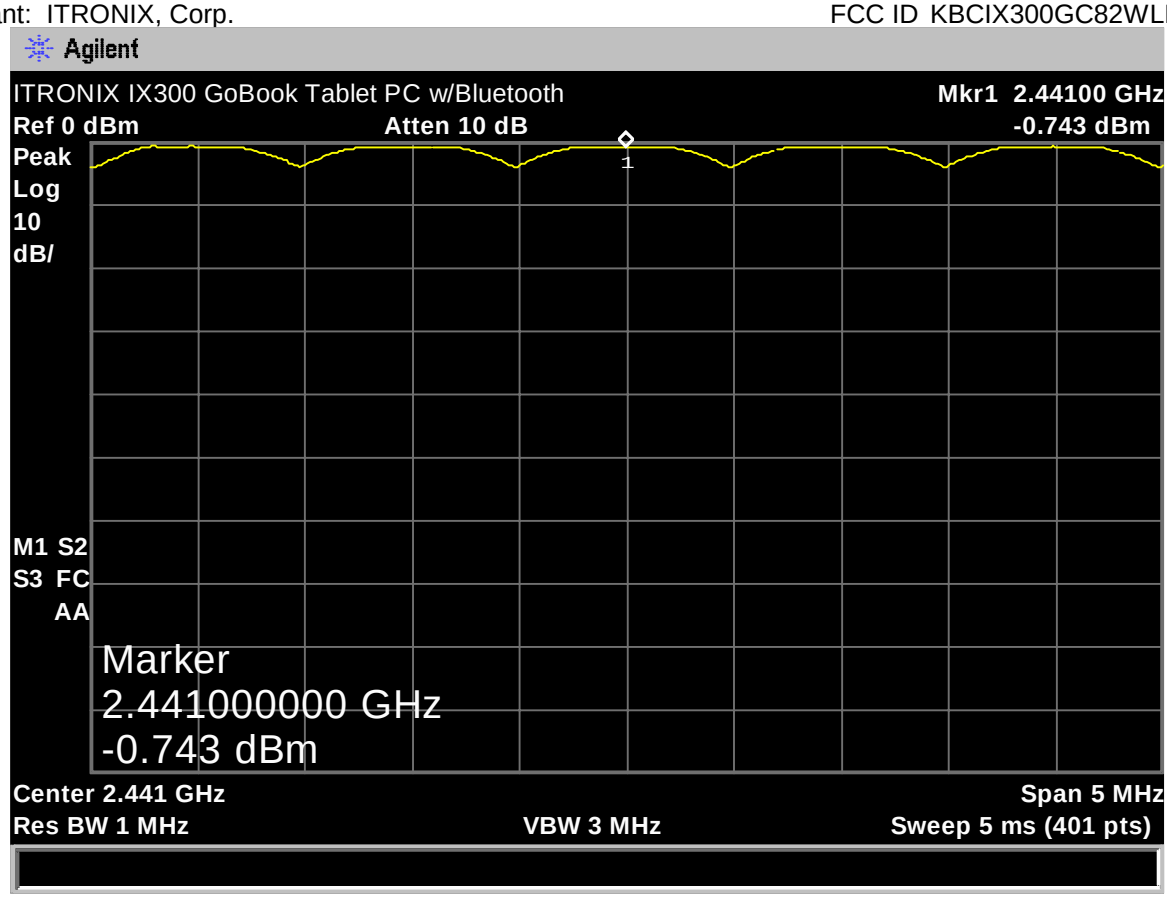

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 Δ -683 kHz
0.144 dB
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1
1R
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker Δ
-683.000 kHz
0.144 dB
Center 2.402 GHz
Span 3 MHz
#Res BW 10 kHz
#VBW 30 kHz
Sweep 31.08 ms (401 pts)

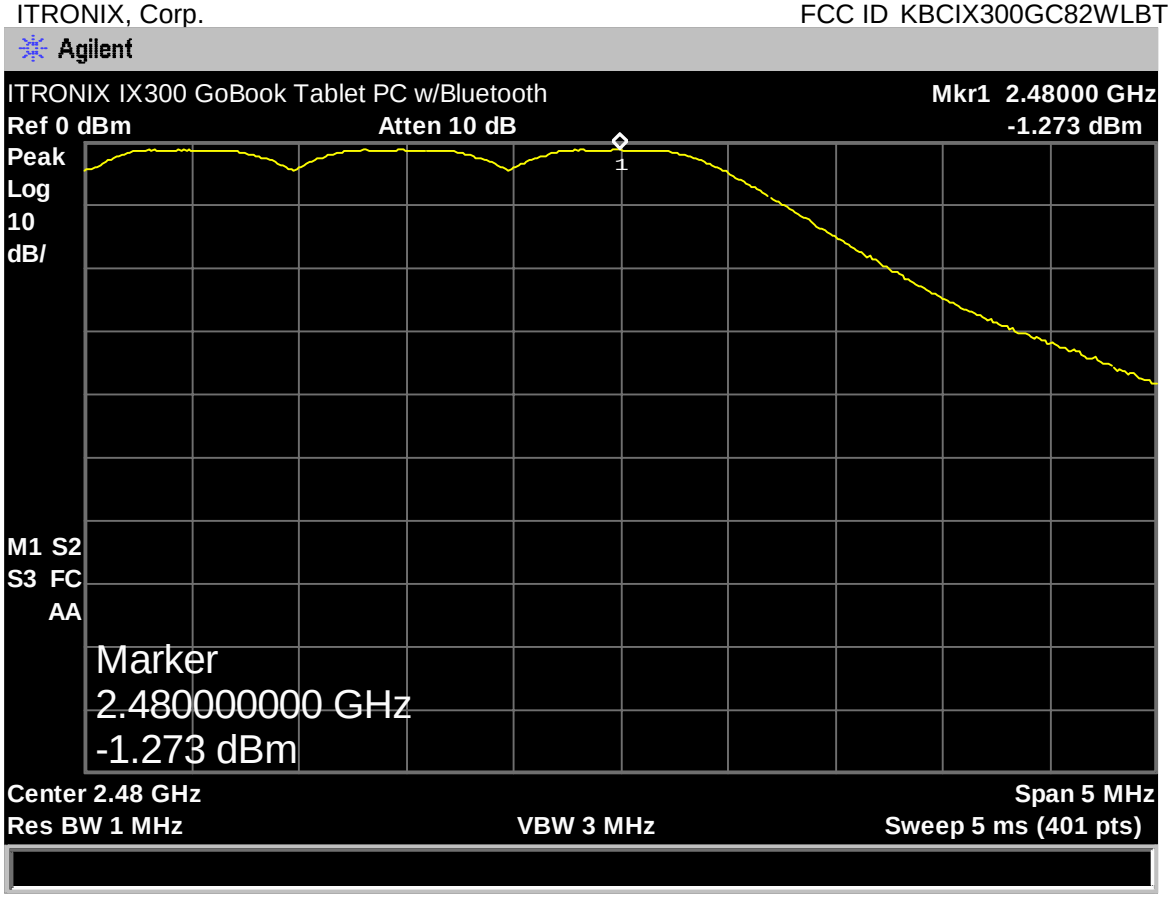

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 Δ -698 kHz
0.056 dB
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1
1R
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker Δ
-698.000 kHz
0.056 dB
Center 2.441 GHz
Span 3 MHz
#Res BW 10 kHz
#VBW 30 kHz
Sweep 31.08 ms (401 pts)

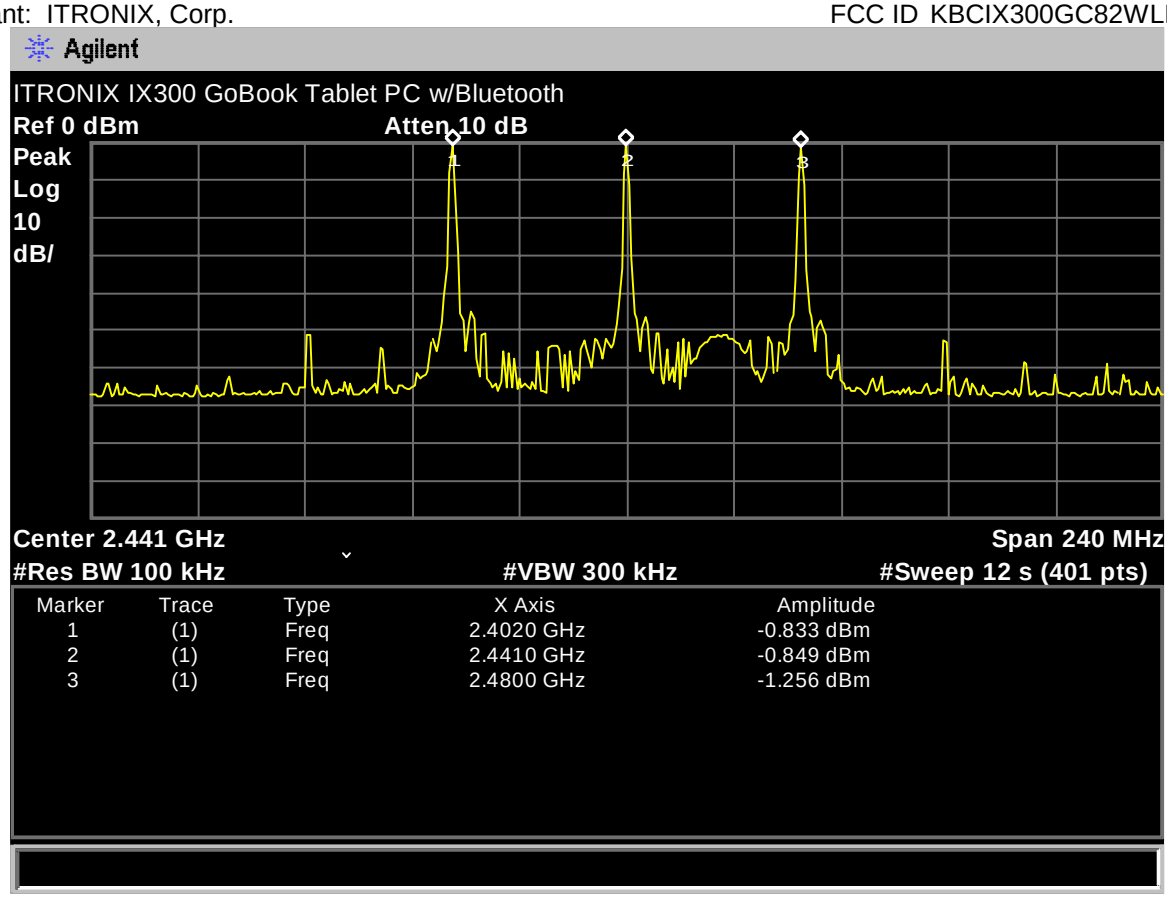

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 Δ -683 kHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
0.05 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1
1R
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker Δ
-683.000 kHz
0.05 dB
Center 2.48 GHz
Span 3 MHz
#Res BW 10 kHz
#VBW 30 kHz
Sweep 31.08 ms (401 pts)

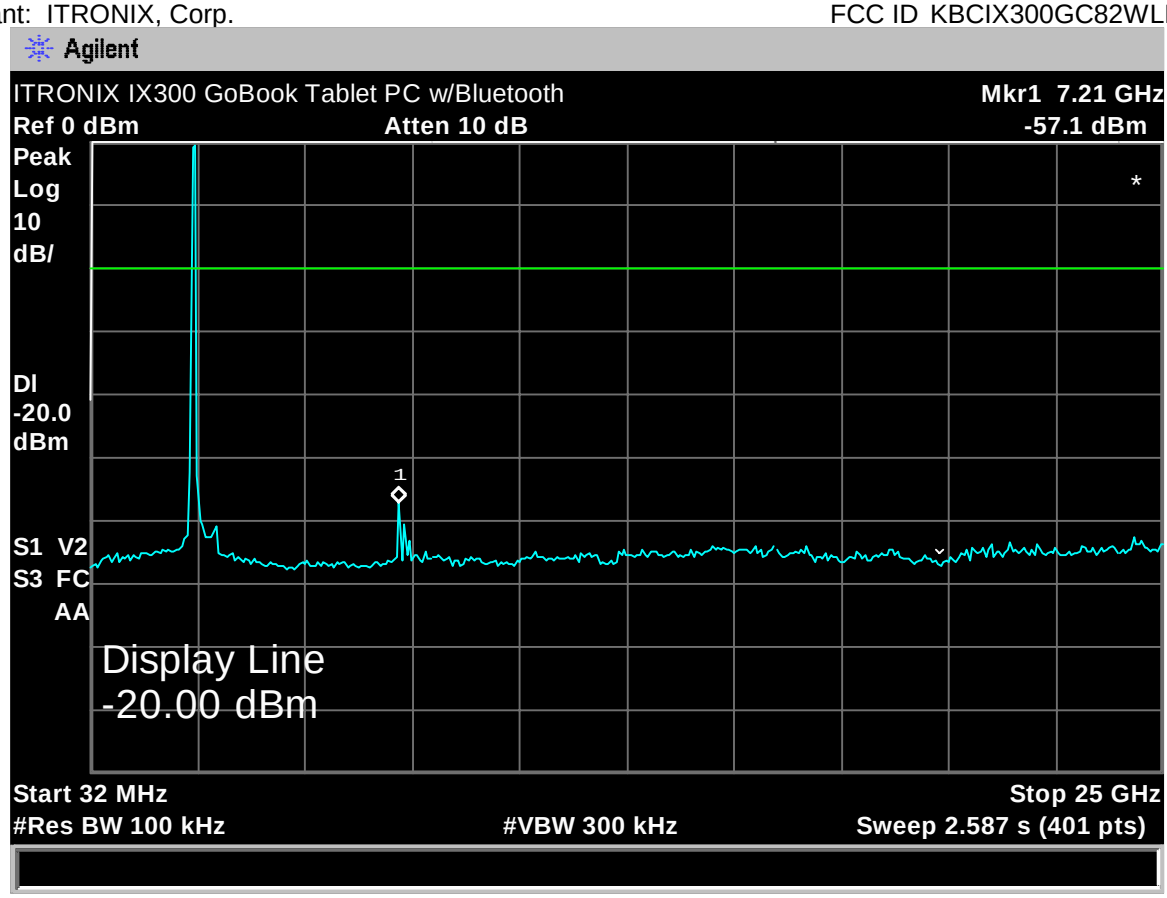

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 Δ 78.2 MHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
-0.826 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1R
1
S1 V2
S3 FC
AA
Start 2.4 GHz
Stop 2.483 GHz
#Res BW 100 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
Sweep 8.599 ms (401 pts)

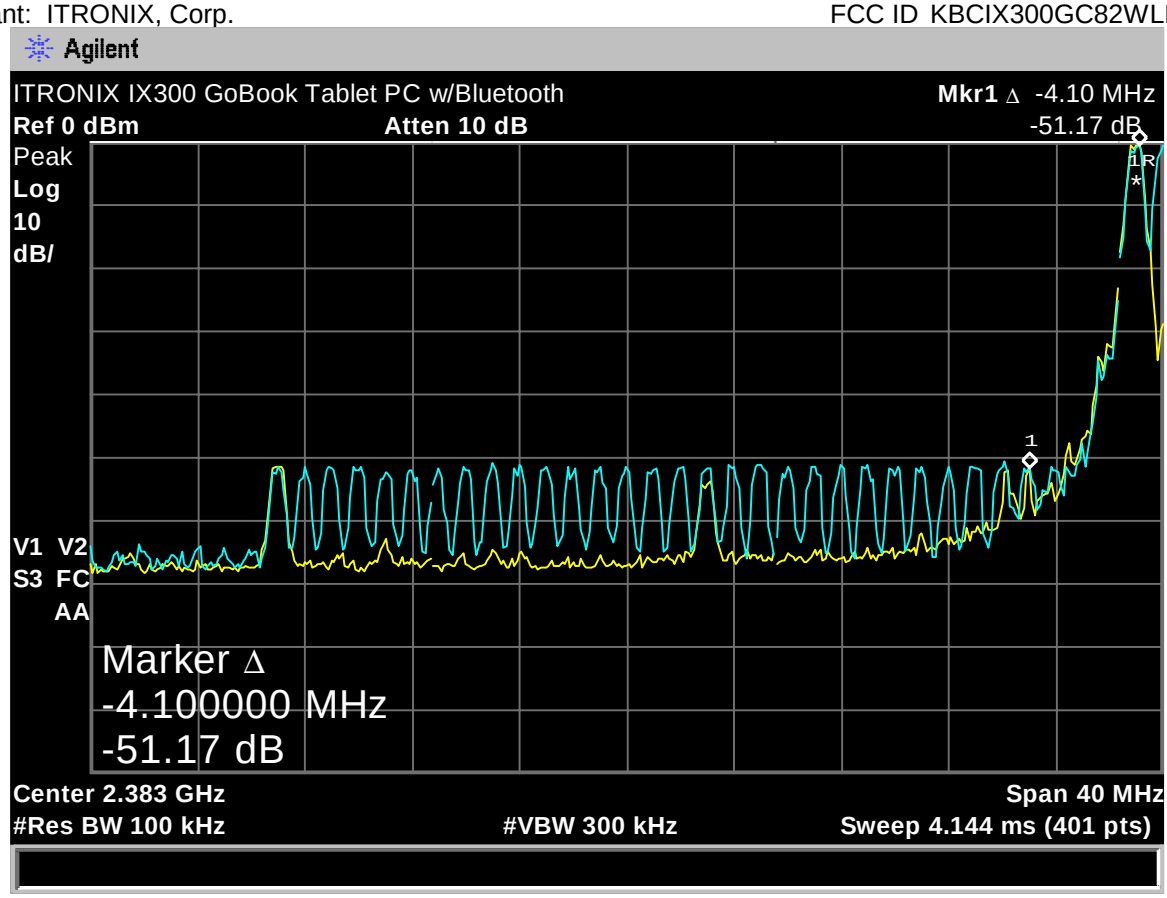

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 2.40200 GHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
-0.932 dBm
Peak
Log
10
dB/
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker
2.402000000 GHz
-0.932 dBm
Center 2.402 GHz
Span 5 MHz
Res BW 1 MHz
VBW 3 MHz
Sweep 5 ms (401 pts)

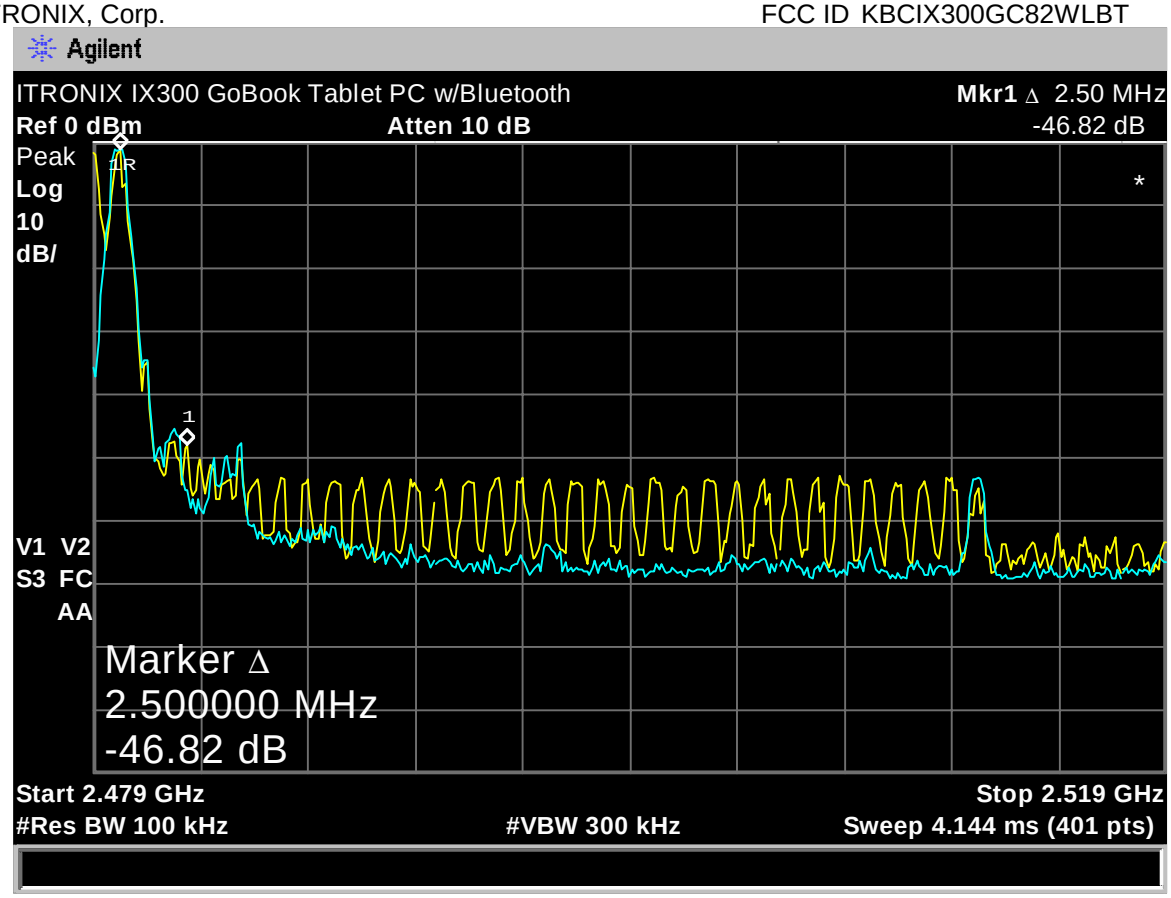

Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 2.44100 GHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
-0.743 dBm
Peak
Log
10
dB/
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker
2.441000000 GHz
-0.743 dBm
Center 2.441 GHz
Span 5 MHz
Res BW 1 MHz
VBW 3 MHz
Sweep 5 ms (401 pts)


Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 2.48000 GHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
-1.273 dBm
Peak
Log
10
dB/
M1 S2
S3 FC
AA
Marker
2.480000000 GHz
-1.273 dBm
Center 2.48 GHz
Span 5 MHz
Res BW 1 MHz
VBW 3 MHz
Sweep 5 ms (401 pts)


Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1
2
3
Center 2.441 GHz
Span 240 MHz
#Res BW 100 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
#Sweep 12 s (401 pts)
Marker Trace Type X Axis Amplitude
1 (1) Freq 2.4020 GHz -0.833 dBm
2 (1) Freq 2.4410 GHz -0.849 dBm
3 (1) Freq 2.4800 GHz -1.256 dBm


Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 7.21 GHz
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
-57.1 dBm
Peak
Log
10
dB/
Dl
-20.0
dBm
S1 V2
S3 FC
AA
Display Line
-20.00 dBm
Start 32 MHz
Stop 25 GHz
#Res BW 100 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
Sweep 2.587 s (401 pts)


Agilent
ITRONIX IX300 GoBook Tablet PC w/Bluetooth
Mkr1 Δ -4.10 MHz
-51.17 dB
Ref 0 dBm
Atten 10 dB
Peak
Log
10
dB/
1R
*
1
V1 V2
S3 FC
AA
Marker Δ
-4.100000 MHz
-51.17 dB
Center 2.383 GHz
Span 40 MHz
#Res BW 100 kHz
#VBW 300 kHz
Sweep 4.144 ms (401 pts)



End of Report