

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

This transmitter has been specially designed for the Domestic Personal Communication Service (PCS band CDMA) and the Domestic Cellular Radiotelephone Communication Service (Cellular band AMPS/CDMA).

### **[PCS band CDMA ]**

The rated maximum power output for CDMA is 0.2 watts with the capability of reducing the maximum power in a step of 1 dB on command from the base station. The transmitter output is confirmed correspond to the received power level of the mobile station. Each power level is maintained within +2 /-4 dB of its nominal level over the temperature range from -30 to +60 degrees centigrade and +14 -14% change of the supply voltage. This transmitter operates in the frequency range of 1851.250 MHz to 1908.250 MHz. The frequencies are generated by Phase Locked Loop Frequency Synthesizers, which are controlled by the closest base station in the system. The handset causes the frequency stability of carrier according to the frequency from the base station to become less than  $\pm$  150 Hz.

The transmitter is equipped with a voice processing and a Coding. The Voice processing (included in *IC210*) samples a voice signal and processes the voice data, which is included in MSM (Mobile Subscriber Modem) (*IC210*), codes 8K or 13K voice data packet. And MSM formats the modulated signals with a voice data packet. The modulation is the Quadrature modulation. The I and Q signals are shaped by the filters whose function is included in MSM and are added and up-frequency. The signals are transformed to RF IC (*IC130*). The D/A Converters, which are included in *IC210*, generate analog I and Q signals. The low pass filters that are included in *IC210* shape the analog I and Q signals to limit Band width 1.25MHz.

The carrier frequency of transmitter is generated by a TX PLL (Phase Locked Loop) circuit. TX PLL circuit and VCO is included *IC130*. A loop filter is external. For the TCXO system, see EXHIBIT XX.

*IC130* makes frequencies. *IC130* has a programmable divider, a reference divider, a phase detector, and a charge pump. The programmable divider of *IC130*, which is controlled by MSM (*IC210*), provides a signal to the phase detector by dividing an output of the VCO (in *IC210*). The reference divider provides a reference signal to the phase detector by dividing an output of the TCXO system.

The phase detector controls a frequency of the VCO through the charge pump and Loop filter so that the phase of the signal from the programmable divider locks to the phase of the reference signal. The frequency of the VCO (in *IC130*) for RF-PLL and, and the TCXO system stability are controlled by MSM6050 (*IC210*). The baseband signal is mixed up with the TX-PLL output, and provided to a bandpass filter XF136.

The power amplifier circuit, which consists of a PCS Power Amp. (*IC133*), the bandpass filter, and the power control circuit, amplifies the output from the Buffer Amp. in

IC133 and provides at least (MAX) 25.8 dB output. The output of the PCS power amplifier is connected to an isolator, a separator and the duplexer. The Saw filter (SW) is connected to an antenna terminal and an external connector RF terminal. The output of the power amplifier provides adequate margin to compensate for losses in the duplexer, the isolator, the separator and the SW.

The Power Control circuit consists the HDET (D1304), an AGC (Auto Gain Control) circuit included in the TX control IC (*IC132*), an AD converter included in IC210, and a TX control circuit included in MSM6050. The PCS Power Amp. output level, which is detected by HDET is converted into the digital data by the AD converter included in IC210. The TX power level is confirmed according to the RX power level and a command from the base station. The *IC210* detects the RX power level in IC and generates an AGC signal corresponding to the TX power level, and adjusts the signal according to a command from the base station and a read value of HDET, and then provides it into the AGC circuit in *IC132*. The TX power level of the transmitter is controlled by changing the Amplitude of the output power level in AGC circuit according to the AGC control voltage value.

*IC210* continuously monitors the power output at the output of HDET. The above is used to adjust the maximum TX power. An AGC value is modified by a monitor value, and it doesn't exceed a set TX LIMIT value. The transmitter is controlled by a signal from the *IC210*.

### **[Cellular band CDMA]**

The rated maximum power output for Cellular band CDMA is 0.2 watts with the capability of reducing the maximum power in a step of 1 dB on command from the base station. The transmitter output is confirmed correspond to the received power level of the mobile station. Each power level is maintained within +2 /-4 dB of its nominal level over the temperature range from -30 to +60 degrees centigrade and +14 -14% change of the supply voltage. This transmitter operates in the frequency range of 824.7 MHz to 848.31 MHz. The frequencies are generated by Phase Locked Loop Frequency Synthesizers, which are controlled by the closest base station in the system. The handset causes the frequency stability of carrier according to the frequency from the base station to become less than  $\pm 150$  Hz.

The transmitter is equipped with a voice processing and a Coding. The Voice processing (included in *IC210*) samples a voice signal and processes the voice data, which is included in MSM (Mobile Subscriber Modem) (*IC210*), codes 8K or 13K voice data packet. And MSM formats the modulated signals with a voice data packet. The modulation is the Quadrature modulation. The I and Q signals are shaped by the filters whose function is included in MSM and are added and up-frequency. The signals are transformed to RF IC (*IC130*). The D/A Converters, which are included in *IC210*, generate analog I and Q signals. The low pass filters that are included in IC210 shape the analog I and Q signals to limit Band width 1.25MHz.

The carrier frequency of transmitter is generated by a TX PLL (Phase Locked Loop) circuit. TX PLL circuit and VCO is included IC130. A loop filter is external. For the TCXO system, see EXHIBIT XX.

IC130 makes frequencies. IC130 has a programmable divider, a reference divider,

a phase detector, and a charge pump. The programmable divider of IC130, which is controlled by MSM (IC210), provides a signal to the phase detector by dividing an output of the VCO (in IC210). The reference divider provides a reference signal to the phase detector by dividing an output of the TCXO system.

The phase detector controls a frequency of the VCO through the charge pump and Loop filter so that the phase of the signal from the programmable divider locks to the phase of the reference signal. The frequency of the VCO (in IC130) for RF-PLL and, and the TCXO system stability are controlled by MSM6050 (IC210). The baseband signal is mixed up with the TX-PLL output, and provided to a bandpass filter XF134.

The power amplifier circuit, which consists of a Cellular Band Power Amp. (IC134), the bandpass filter, and the power control circuit, amplifies the output from the Buffer Amp. in IC133 and provides at least (MAX) 25.8 dB output. The output of the Cellular Band power amplifier is connected to an isolator, a separator and the duplexer. The Saw filter (SW) is connected to an antenna terminal and an external connector RF terminal. The output of the power amplifier provides adequate margin to compensate for losses in the duplexer, the isolator, the separator and the SW.

The Power Control circuit consists the HDET (D1304), an AGC (Auto Gain Control) circuit included in the TX IC (IC132), an AD converter included in IC210, and a TX control circuit included in MSM6050. The Cellular Band Power Amp. output level, which is detected by HDET is converted into the digital data by the AD converter included in IC210,. The TX power level is confirmed according to the RX power level and a command from the base station. The IC210 detects the RX power level in IC and generates an AGC signal corresponding to the TX power level, and adjusts the signal according to a command from the base station and a read value of HDET, and then provides it into the AGC circuit in IC132. The TX power level of the transmitter is controlled by changing the Amplitude of the output power level in AGC circuit according to the AGC control voltage value.

IC210 continuously monitors the power output at the output of HDET. The above is used to adjust the maximum TX power. An AGC value is modified by a monitor value, and it doesn't exceed a set TX LIMIT value. The transmitter is controlled by a signal from the IC210.

#### **[AMPS mode]**

The rated maximum power output is 0.6 watts with the capability of reducing the maximum power in five steps of 4dB each on command from a Base Station. Each power level is maintained within +2/-4dB of its nominal level per the temperature range from -30 to +60 degrees Centigrade and +14 -14% change of the supply voltage, accumulative. This transmitter operates in the frequency range of 824.04 to 848.97 MHz. The frequencies are generated by Phase Locked Loop Frequency Synthesizers which are controlled by the closets Base Station in the system and frequency stability of carrier is better than  $\pm 2.5$  ppm. The transmitter is equipped with an audio compressor having 2:1 syllabic compandor, a pre-emphasis audio circuit having a 6dB/octave response, an instantaneous deviation limiter to limit deviation to  $\pm 12$ KHz and a post deviation limiter filter having a -48dB/octave response above 3000 Hz.

A TX PLL circuit generate the transmitter carrier frequency. PLL circuit consists of a VCO which is included in *IC132*, a programmable divider, a reference divider, a phase detector, a charge pump, a loop filter, and a reference frequency oscillator.

The TCXO system is same as PCS mode.

The phase detector controls a frequency of the VCO through the charge pump and the loop filter so that the phase of the signal from programmable divider agrees with the phase of the reference signal. Because of it, the frequency of VCO is controlled by the digital circuitry with the stability of the TCXO system . The RF signal is generated from base band signal and RF frequency signal that PLL circuit generates by mixing.

The digital circuitry continuously monitors the output at the output of the power detector (HDET). If the power output is detected and the Carrier ON command is not enable by the digital circuitry, the transmitter will be deactivated through independent action of controlling TX Enable

### The TCXO system

The TCXO system contains of TCXO module (X1400) and Auto Frequency Control block. The frequency of the TCXO module is 19.2 MHz with stability less than  $\pm 2$ ppm over the temperature range of  $-30$  to  $+80$  degrees Centigrade.

The frequency of TCXO module can be controlled by AFC (Auto Frequency Control) circuit block which Mobile station Modem (*IC210*) includes, so that the receiving frequency agrees with the base station transmit frequency. The frequency stability of TCXO system is maintained within  $\pm 150$  Hz over the temperature range of  $-30$  to  $+60$  degrees Centigrade.