



**CDMA Mobile Subscriber Unit
LG-LG245**

LG-LG245 *SERVICE MANUAL*

**TRI BAND, QUAD MODE
[PCS/GPS/CELLULAR/AMPS]
CDMA MOBILE PHONE**

Features of LG-LG245

1. Wave Type

- AMPS : F3E/F9X
- CELLULAR : G7W
- PCS : G7W

2. Frequency Scope

Transmit Frequency (MHz)			Receive Frequency (MHz)			
AMPS	CELLULAR	PCS	AMPS	CELLULAR	PCS	GPS
824.04 ~ 848.97	824.82 ~ 848.19	1850~1910	869.04~893.97	869.82~893.19	1930~1990	1575.42

- 3. Rated Output Power :**
- AMPS = 0.40W
 - CELLULAR = 0.20W
 - PCS = 0.20W

4. Output Conversion Method : This is possible by correcting the key board channel.

5. Voltage and Current Value of Termination Part Amplifier

MODE	Part Name	Voltage	Current	Power
AMPS	SKY77162	4.2V	700mA	0.60W
CELLULAR	SKY77162	4.2V	600mA	0.20W
PCS	AWT6302	4.2V	600mA	0.20W

6. Functions of Major Semi-Conductors

Classification	Function
MSM6100L	Terminal operation control and digital signal processing
MCP (RD38F4050LOZBQO)	Flash Memory (512Mbit NAND) + SDRAM (256Mbit) Storing of terminal operation program
RFR6000	Converts Rx RF signal to baseband signal
RFT6100	Converts baseband signal to Tx RF signal
RFL6000	LNA chip which amplifies front-end Rx RF signal

7. Frequency Stability

- CELLULAR : ± 0.5 PPM
- AMPS : ± 2.5 PPM
- PCS : ± 0.1 PPM

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CHAPTER 1. System Introduction

1. Specification

1.1 General Specification

1.1.1 Transmit/Receive Frequency Interval :

- 1) CELLULAR : 45 MHz
- 2) AMPS : 45MHz
- 3) PCS : 80 MHz

1.1.2 Number of Channels (Channel Bandwidth)

- 1) CELLULAR : 20 Channels
- 2) AMPS : 832 Channels
- 3) PCS : 48 Channels

1.1.3 Operating Voltage : DC 3.3~4.2V

1.1.4 Battery Power Consumption : DC 3.7V

	SLEEP	IDLE	MAX POWER
CELLULAR	1.2 mA	110~130mA	700 mA (24 dBm)
AMPS	N/A	50~70mA	850 mA (26 dBm)
PCS	1.2 mA	110~130 mA	700 mA (24 dBm)

1.1.5 Operating Temperature : -30°C ~ +60°C

1.1.6 Frequency Stability

- 1) CDMA : ±0.5PPM
- 2) AMPS : ±2.5PPM
- 3) PCS : ±0.1PPM

1.1.7 Antenna : Fixed Type (PCB), 50 Ω

1.1.8 Size and Weight

- 1) Size : 89 * 47 * 23.8 mm
- 2) Weight : 110.2 g (Approximately with standard battery)

1.1.9 Channel Spacing

- 1) CELLULAR : 1.25MHz
- 2) AMPS : 30KHz
- 3) PCS: 1.25 MHz

1.1.10 Battery Type, Capacity and Operating Time.

Unit = Hours : Minutes

	Standard (1100mAh)	
Standby Time	CELLULAR	About 180 Hours (SCI=1)
	AMPS	NA
	PCS	About 180 Hours (SCI=1)
Talk time	CELLULAR	180 Minutes (-92dBm input)
	AMPS	170 Minutes
	PCS	180 Minutes (-92dBm input)

1.2 Receive Specification

1.2.1 Frequency Range

- 1) CELLULAR : 869.820 MHz ~ 893.190 MHz
- 2) AMPS : 869.04 MHz ~ 893.97 MHz
- 3) PCS : 1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz
- 4) GPS : 1575.42 MHz

1.2.2 Local Oscillating Frequency Range :

- 1) CELLULAR : 1738.08MHz ~ 1787.94MHz
- 2) AMPS : 1738.08MHz ~ 1787.94MHz
- 3) PCS : 1715.56MHz ~ 1768.89MHz
- 4) GPS : 3150.84MHz

1.2.3 Sensitivity

- 1) CELLULAR : -104dBm (C/N 12dB or more)
- 2) AMPS : -116dBm (12dB SINAD)
- 3) PCS : -104dBm (C/N 12dB or more)
- 4) GPS : -148.5dBm (without SA mode)

1.2.4 Selectivity

- 1) CELLULAR : 3dB C/N Degration (With Fch ± 1.25 kHz : -30dBm)
- 2) AMPS : 16dB at Fch ± 30kHz, 60 dB at Fch ± 60kHz
- 3) PCS : 3dB C/N Degration (With Fch ± 1.25 kHz : -30dBm)

1.2.5 Spurious Wave Suppression : Maximum of -80dB

1.2.6 CDMA Input Signal Range

- Dynamic area of more than -104~ -25 dBm: 79dB at the 1.23MHz band.

1.2.7 AMPS De-Emphasis : -6dB/OCT within 0.3~3kHz

1.2.8 AMPS Expander

- Expansion Rate : 1:2
- Attack Time : within 3mS
- Recovery Time : within 13.5mS
- Reference Input : Output level to a 1000Hz tone from a carrier within +2.9kHz peak frequency deviation.

1.2.9 AMPS Sensitivity : 12dB SINAD/-116dBm

1.2.10 AMPS Intermodulation Spurious Response Attenuation : Above 65dB

1.2.11 AMPS RSSI Range : Above 60dB

1.2.12 AMPS Protection Against Spurious Response Interference : Above 60dB

1.2.13 AMPS In Band Conducted Spurious Emissions

- Transmit Band : below -60dBm
- Receive Band : below -80dBm

1.2.14 AMPS Out of Band Conducted Spurious Emissions : Below -47dBm

1.2.15 AMPS Radiated Spurious Emissions

Frequency Range	Maximum allowable EIRP
25 ~ 70 kHz	- 45 dBm
70 ~ 130 kHz	- 41 dBm
130 ~ 174 kHz	- 41 ~ - 32 dBm
174 ~ 260 kHz	- 32 dBm
260 ~ 470 kHz	- 32 ~ - 26 dBm
470 ~ 1.0 GHz	- 21 dBm

1.3 Transmit Specification

1.3.1 Frequency Range

- 1) CELLULAR : 824.820MHz ~ 848.190MHz
- 2) AMPS : 824.04MHz ~ 848.97MHz
- 3) PCS : 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz

1.3.2 Output Power

- 1) CELLULAR : 0.224W
- 2) AMPS: 0.4W
- 3) PCS: 0.224W

1.3.3 Interference Rejection

- 1) Single Tone : -30dBm at 900 kHz (CELLULAR), -30dBm at 1.25MHz(PCS)
- 2) Two Tone : -43dBm at 900 kHz & 1700kHz(CELLULAR), -43dBm at 1.25 MHz & 2.05 MHz

1.3.4 AMPS Carrier ON/OFF Conditions

“ ON” condition : within ± 3 dB of specification output (in 2msec)

1.3.5 AMPS Compressor

- 1) Compression Rate : 2:1
- 2) Attack Time : 3msec
- 3) Recovery Time : 13.5msec
- 4) Reference Input : Input level for producing a nominal ± 2.9 kHz peak frequency deviation of transmitted carrier.

1.3.6 AMPS Preamphasis : 6dB/OCT within 0.3 ~ 3 kHz

1.3.7 AMPS Maximum Frequency Deviation

- 1) F3 of G3 : ± 12 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 2) Supervisory Audio Tone : ± 2 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 3) Signaling Tone : ± 8 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 4) Wideband Data : ± 8 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)

1.3.8 AMPS Post Deviation Limiter Filter

- 1) 3.0kHz ~ 5.9kHz : above $40\log(F/3000)$ dB
- 2) 5.9kHz ~ 6.1kHz : above 35dB
- 3) 6.1kHz ~ 15kHz : above $40\log(F/3000)$ dB
- 4) Over 15kHz : above 28dB

1.3.9 AMPS Spectrum Noise Suppression

- 1) For all Modulation
fo+20kHz ~ fo+45kHz : above 26dB
- 2) For Modulation by Voice and SAT
fo+45kHz : above 63+10log(Py) dB
- 3) For Modulation by WBD (without SAT) and ST (with SAT)
fo+45kHz ~ fo+60kHz : above 45dB
fo+60kHz ~ fo+90kHz : above 65dB
fo+90kHz ~ 2fo : above 63+10log(Py) dB,

where fo=carrier frequency, Py=mean output power in watts.

1.3.10 AMPS Harmonic and Conducted Spurious Emissions : above 43+10log(Py) dB

1.3.11 CDMA TX Frequency Deviation :

- 1) CELLULAR: ± 300 Hz or less
- 2) AMPS: ± 300 Hz or less
- 3) PCS: ± 150 Hz or less

1.3.12 CDMA TX Conducted Spurious Emissions

- 1) CELLULAR : 900kHz : - 42 dBc/30kHz below
1.98MHz : - 54 dBc/30kHz below
- 2) PCS : -42 dBc / 30KHz below

1.3.13 CDMA Minimum TX Power Control

- 1) CELLULAR : - 50dBm below
- 2) PCS: -50dBm below

1.4 MS (Mobile Station) Transmitter Frequency

1.4.1 CELLULAR & AMPS mode

Ch #	Center Freq. (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq. (MHz)
1011	824.640	404	837.120
29	825.870	445	838.350
70	827.100	486	839.580
111	828.330	527	840.810
152	829.560	568	842.040
193	830.790	609	843.270
234	832.020	650	844.500
275	833.250	697	845.910
316	834.480	738	847.140
363	835.890	779	848.370

1.4.2 PCS mode

Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)
25	1851.25	425	1871.25	825	1891.25
50	1852.50	450	1872.50	850	1892.50
75	1853.75	475	1873.75	875	1893.75
100	1855.00	500	1875.00	900	1895.00
125	1856.25	525	1876.25	925	1896.25
150	1857.50	550	1877.50	950	1897.50
175	1858.75	575	1878.75	975	1898.75
200	1860.00	600	1880.00	1000	1900.00
225	1861.25	625	1881.25	1025	1901.25
250	1862.50	650	1882.50	1050	1902.50
275	1863.75	675	1883.75	1075	1903.75
300	1865.00	700	1885.00	1100	1905.00
325	1866.25	725	1886.25	1125	1906.25
350	1867.50	750	1887.50	1150	1907.50
375	1868.75	775	1888.75	1175	1908.75

1.5 MS (Mobile Station) Receiver Frequency

1.5.1 CELLULAR & AMPS mode

Ch. #	Center Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Center Freq. (MHz)
1011	869.640	404	882.120
29	870.870	445	883.350
70	872.100	486	884.580
111	873.330	527	885.810
152	874.560	568	887.040
193	875.790	609	888.270
234	877.020	650	889.500
275	878.250	697	890.910
316	879.480	738	892.140
363	880.890	779	893.370

1.5.2 PCS mode

Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)
25	1931.25	425	1951.25	825	1971.25
50	1932.50	450	1952.50	850	1972.50
75	1933.75	475	1953.75	875	1973.75
100	1935.00	500	1955.00	900	1975.00
125	1936.25	525	1956.25	925	1976.25
150	1937.50	550	1957.50	950	1977.50
175	1938.75	575	1958.75	975	1978.75
200	1940.00	600	1960.00	1000	1980.00
225	1941.25	625	1961.25	1025	1981.25
250	1942.50	650	1962.50	1050	1982.50
275	1943.75	675	1963.75	1075	1983.75
300	1945.00	700	1965.00	1100	1985.00
325	1946.25	725	1966.25	1125	1986.25
350	1947.50	750	1967.50	1150	1987.50
375	1948.75	775	1968.75	1175	1988.75

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1.5.3 GPS mode : 1575.42MHz

1.5.4 Bluetooth mode : 2400MHz ~ 2483.5MHz

2. Installation

2.1 Installing a Battery Pack

- 1) The Battery pack is keyed so it can only fit one way. Align the groove in the battery pack with the rail on the back of the phone until the battery pack rests flush with the back of the phone.
- 2) Slide the battery pack forward until you hear a “click”, which locks the battery in place.

2.2 For Adapter Use

- 1) Plug the adapter into a wall outlet. The adapter can be operated from a 110V source. When AC power is connected to the adapter.
- 2) Insert the adapter jack into the phone with the installed battery pack.
Red light indicates battery is being charged.. Green light indicates battery is fully charged.

2.3 For Mobile Mount

2.3.1 Installation Position

In order to reduce echo sound when using the Hands-Free Kit, make sure that the speaker and microphone are not facing each other and keep microphone a generous distance from the speaker.

2.3.2 Cradle Installation

Choose an appropriate flat surface where the unit will not interface with driver’s movement or passenger’s comfort. The driver/user should be able to access the phone with ease. Using the four self-tapping screws provided, mount the supplied bracket on the selected area. Then with the four machine screws provided, mount the counterpart on the reverse side of the reverse side of the cradle. Secure the two brackets firmly together by using the two bracket joint screws provide. The distance between the cradle and the interface box must not exceed the length of the main cable.

2.3.3 Interface Box

Choose an appropriate flat surface (somewhere under the dash on the passenger side is preferred) and mount the IB bracket with the four self-tapping screws provided. Clip the IB into the IB bracket.

2.3.4. Microphone Installation

Install the microphone either by clipping I onto the sunvisor (driver’s side) or by attaching it to door post (driver’s side), using a velcro adhesive tape (not included).

2.3.5 Cable Connections

2.3.5.1 Power and Ignition Cables

Connect the red wire to the car battery positive terminal and the black wire to the car ground. Connect the green wire to the car ignition sensor terminal. (In order to operate HFK please make sure to connect green wire to ignition sensor terminal.) Connect the kit's power cable connector to the interface box power receptacle.

2.3.5.2 Antenna Cable Connection

Connect the antenna coupler cable connector from the cradle to the external antenna connector. (Antenna is not included.)

3. Structure and Functions of dual-band CDMA Mobile Phone

The hardware structure of CDMA mobile phone is made up of radio frequency (RF) part and logic part. The RF part is composed of Receiver part (Rx), Transmitter part (Tx) and Local part (LO). For the purpose of operating on dual-band, It is necessary dual Tx path, dual Rx path, dual PLL and switching system for band selection. The mobile phone antenna is connected with the frequency separator which divide antenna input/output signals between cellular frequency band (824~894 MHz) and PCS frequency band (1850~1990MHz). Each separated path is linked with the cellular duplexer and PCS duplexer. Duplexer carries out separating Rx band and Tx band. The Rx signals from the antenna are converted into intermediate frequency(IF) band by the frequency synthesizer and frequency down converter. And then, pass SAW filter which is a band pass filter for removing out image frequency. The IF output signals that have been filtered is converted into digital signals via Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC). In front of the ADC, switching system is required to choose which band path should be open. The digital signals send to 5 correlators in each CDMA de-modulator. Of these, one is called a searcher whereas the remaining 4 are called data receivers (fingers). Digitalized IF signals include a great number of call signals that have been sent out by the adjacent cells. These signals are detected with pseudo-noise sequence (PN Sequence). Signal to interference ratio (C/I) on signals that match the desired PN sequence are increased through this type of correlation detection process, but other signals obtain processing gain by not increasing the ratio. The carrier wave of pilot channel from the cell site most adjacently located is demodulated in order to obtain the sequence of encoded data symbols. During the operation with one cell site, the searcher searches out multi-paths in accordance with terrain and building reflections. On three data receivers, the most powerful 3 paths are allocated for the parallel tracing and receiving. Fading resistance can be improved a great deal by obtaining the diversity combined output for de-modulation. Moreover, the searcher can be used to determine the most powerful path from the cell sites even during the soft handoff between the two cell sites. Moreover, 3 data receivers are allocated in order to carry out the de-modulation of these paths. Output data that has been demodulated changes the data string in the combined data row as in the case of original signals(deinterleaving), and then, are demodulated by the forward error correction decoder which uses the Viterbi algorithm.

Mobile station user information send out from the mobile station to the cell site pass through the digital voice encoder via a mike. Then, they are encoded and forward errors are corrected through the use of convolution encoder. Then, the order of code rows is changed in accordance with a certain regulation in order to remove any errors in the interleaver. Symbols made through the above process are spread after being loaded onto PN carrier waves. At this time, PN sequence is selected by each address designated in each call.

Signals that have been code spread as above are digital modulated (QPSK) and then, power controlled at the automatic gain control amplifier (AGC Amp). Then, they are converted into RF band by the frequency synthesizer synchronizing these signals to proper output frequencies.

Transmit signals obtained pass through the duplexer filter and then, are sent out to the cell site via the antenna.

4. Specification

4.1 General Specification

4.1.1 Transmit/Receive Frequency Interval :

- 4) CELLULAR : 45 MHz
- 5) AMPS : 45MHz
- 6) PCS : 80 MHz

4.1.2 Number of Channels (Channel Bandwidth)

- 4) CELLULAR : 20 Channels
- 5) AMPS : 832 Channels
- 6) PCS : 48 Channels

4.1.3 Operating Voltage : DC 3.3~4.2V

4.1.4 Battery Power Consumption : DC 3.7V

	SLEEP	IDLE	MAX POWER
CELLULAR	1.2 mA	90~110mA	650 mA (24.5 dBm)
AMPS	N/A	80~90mA	750 mA (26 dBm)
PCS	1.2 mA	90~120 mA	650 mA (24.5 dBm)

4.1.5 Operating Temperature : -30°C ~ +60°C

4.1.6 Frequency Stability

- 4) CDMA : ±0.5PPM
- 5) AMPS : ±2.5PPM
- 6) PCS : ±0.1PPM

4.1.7 Antenna : Herical Type 50 Ω

4.1.8 Size and Weight

- 3) Size : 95*48.8*25.5 mm
- 4) Weight : 107.5 g (Approximately with standard battery)

4.1.9 Channel Spacing

- 4) CELLULAR : 1.25MHz
- 5) AMPS : 30KHz
- 6) PCS: 1.25 MHz

4.1.10 Battery Type, Capacity and Operating Time.

Unit = Hours : Minutes

	Standard (1100mAh)	
Standby Time	CELLULAR	About 140 Hours (SCI=1)
	AMPS	18 Hours
	PCS	About 140 Hours (SCI=1)
Talk time	CELLULAR	210 Minutes (+10dBm output)
	AMPS	130.5 Minutes
	PCS	210 Minutes (+10dBm output)

4.2 Receive Specification

4.2.1 Frequency Range

- 5) CELLULAR : 869.820 MHz ~ 893.190 MHz
- 6) AMPS : 869.04 MHz ~ 893.97 MHz
- 7) PCS : 1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz

4.2.2 Local Oscillating Frequency Range :

- 5) CELLULAR : 1738.08MHz ~ 1787.94MHz
- 6) AMPS : 1738.28MHz 1787.1MHz
- 7) PCS : 1715.56MHz ~ 1768.89MHz

4.2.3 Intermediate Frequency :

- 1) MSM6XXX : Zero IF

4.2.4 Sensitivity

- 5) CELLULAR : -104dBm (C/N 12dB or more)
- 6) AMPS : -116dBm (12dB SINAD)
- 7) PCS : -104dBm (C/N 12dB or more)

4.2.5 Selectivity

- 4) CELLULAR : 3dB C/N Degration (With Fch ± 1.25 kHz : -30dBm)
- 5) AMPS : 16dB at Fch ± 30kHz, 60 dB at Fch ± 60kHz
- 6) PCS : 3dB C/N Degration (With Fch ± 1.25 kHz : -30dBm)

4.2.6 Spurious Wave Suppression : Maximum of -80dB

4.2.7 CDMA Input Signal Range

- Dynamic area of more than -104~ -25 dB: 79dB at the 1.23MHz band.

4.2.8 AMPS De-Emphasis : -6dB/OCT within 0.3~3kHz

4.2.9 AMPS Expander

- Expansion Rate : 1:2
- Attack Time : within 3mS
- Recovery Time : within 13.5mS
- Reference Input : Output level to a 1000Hz tone from a carrier within +2.9kHz peak frequency deviation.

4.2.10 AMPS Sensitivity : 12dB SINAD/-116dBm

4.2.11 AMPS Intermodulation Spurious Response Attenuation : Above 65dB

4.2.12 AMPS RSSI Range : Above 60dB

4.2.13 AMPS Protection Against Spurious Response Interference : Above 60dB

4.2.14 AMPS In Band Conducted Spurious Emissions

- Transmit Band : below -60dBm
- Receive Band : below -80dBm

4.2.15 AMPS Out of Band Conducted Spurious Emissions : Below -47dBm

4.2.16 AMPS Radiated Spurious Emissions

Frequency Range	Maximum allowable EIRP
25 ~ 70 kHz	- 45 dBm
70 ~ 130 kHz	- 41 dBm
130 ~ 174 kHz	- 41 ~ - 32 dBm
174 ~ 260 kHz	- 32 dBm
260 ~ 470 kHz	- 32 ~ - 26 dBm
470 ~ 1.0 GHz	- 21 dBm

4.3 Transmit Specification

4.3.1 Frequency Range

- 4) CELLULAR : 824.820MHz ~ 848.190MHz
- 5) AMPS : 824.04MHz ~ 848.97MHz
- 6) PCS : 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz

4.3.2 Local Oscillating Frequency Range :

4.3.3 Intermediate Frequency :

- 1) Zero IF

4.3.4 Output Power

- 4) CELLULAR : 0.28W
- 5) AMPS: 0.398W
- 6) PCS: 0.28W

4.3.5 Interference Rejection

- 3) Single Tone : -30dBm at 900 kHz (CELLULAR), -30dBm at 1.25MHz(PCS)
- 4) Two Tone : -43dBm at 900 kHz & 1700kHz(CELLULAR), -43dBm at 1.25 MHz & 2.05 MHz

4.3.6 AMPS Carrier ON/OFF Conditions

“ ON” condition : within ± 3 dB of specification output (in 2msec)

4.3.7 AMPS Compressor

- 5) Compression Rate : 2:1
- 6) Attack Time : 3msec
- 7) Recovery Time : 13.5msec
- 8) Reference Input : Input level for producing a nominal ± 2.9 kHz peak frequency deviation of transmitted carrier.

4.3.7 AMPS Preamphasis : 6dB/OCT within 0.3 ~ 3 kHz

4.3.8 AMPS Maximum Frequency Deviation

- 5) F3 of G3 : ± 12 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 6) Supervisory Audio Tone : ± 2 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 7) Signaling Tone : ± 8 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)
- 8) Wideband Data : ± 8 kHz ($\pm 10\%$)

4.3.9 AMPS Post Deviation Limiter Filter

- 5) 3.0kHz ~ 5.9kHz : above $40\log(F/3000)$ dB
- 6) 5.9kHz ~ 6.1kHz : above 35dB
- 7) 6.1kHz ~ 15kHz : above $40\log(F/3000)$ dB
- 8) Over 15kHz : above 28dB

4.3.10 AMPS Spectrum Noise Suppression

3) For all Modulation

$f_o+20\text{kHz} \sim f_o+45\text{kHz}$: above 26dB

4) For Modulation by Voice and SAT

$f_o+45\text{kHz}$: above $63+10\log(P_y)$ dB

3) For Modulation by WBD (without SAT) and ST (with SAT)

$f_o+45\text{kHz} \sim f_o+60\text{kHz}$: above 45dB

$f_o+60\text{kHz} \sim f_o+90\text{kHz}$: above 65dB

$f_o+90\text{kHz} \sim 2f_o$: above $63+10\log(P_y)$ dB,

where f_o =carrier frequency, P_y =mean output power in watts.

4.3.11 AMPS Harmonic and Conducted Spurious Emissions : above $43+10\log(P_y)$ dB

4.3.12 CDMA TX Frequency Deviation :

1) CELLULAR: $\pm 300\text{Hz}$ or less

2) AMPS: $\pm 300\text{Hz}$ or less

3) PCS: $\pm 150\text{Hz}$

4.3.13 CDMA TX Conducted Spurious Emissions

3) CELLULAR : 900kHz : - 42 dBc/30kHz below

1.98MHz : - 54 dBc/30kHz below

4) PCS : -42 dBc / 30KHz below

4.3.14 CDMA Minimum TX Power Control

1) CELLULAR : - 50dBm below

2) PCS: -50dBm below

4.4 MS (Mobile Station) Transmitter Frequency

4.4.1 CELLULAR & AMPS mode

Ch #	Center Freq. (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq. (MHz)
1011	824.640	404	837.120
29	825.870	445	838.350
70	827.100	486	839.580
111	828.330	527	840.810
152	829.560	568	842.040
193	830.790	609	843.270
234	832.020	650	844.500
275	833.250	697	845.910
316	834.480	738	847.140
363	835.890	779	848.370

4.4.2 PCS mode

Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)
25	1851.25	425	1871.25	825	1891.25
50	1852.50	450	1872.50	850	1892.50
75	1853.75	475	1873.75	875	1893.75
100	1855.00	500	1875.00	900	1895.00
125	1856.25	525	1876.25	925	1896.25
150	1857.50	550	1877.50	950	1897.50
175	1858.75	575	1878.75	975	1898.75
200	1860.00	600	1880.00	1000	1900.00
225	1861.25	625	1881.25	1025	1901.25
250	1862.50	650	1882.50	1050	1902.50
275	1863.75	675	1883.75	1075	1903.75
300	1865.00	700	1885.00	1100	1905.00
325	1866.25	725	1886.25	1125	1906.25
350	1867.50	750	1887.50	1150	1907.50
375	1868.75	775	1888.75	1175	1908.75

4.5 MS (Mobile Station) Receiver Frequency

4.5.1 CELLULAR & AMPS mode

Ch. #	Center Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Center Freq. (MHz)
1011	869.640	404	882.120
29	870.870	445	883.350
70	872.100	486	884.580
111	873.330	527	885.810
152	874.560	568	887.040
193	875.790	609	888.270
234	877.020	650	889.500
275	878.250	697	890.910
316	879.480	738	892.140
363	880.890	779	893.370

4.5.2 PCS mode

Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)	Ch #	Center Freq (MHz)
25	1931.25	425	1951.25	825	1971.25
50	1932.50	450	1952.50	850	1972.50
75	1933.75	475	1953.75	875	1973.75
100	1935.00	500	1955.00	900	1975.00
125	1936.25	525	1956.25	925	1976.25
150	1937.50	550	1957.50	950	1977.50
175	1938.75	575	1958.75	975	1978.75
200	1940.00	600	1960.00	1000	1980.00
225	1941.25	625	1961.25	1025	1981.25
250	1942.50	650	1962.50	1050	1982.50
275	1943.75	675	1963.75	1075	1983.75
300	1945.00	700	1965.00	1100	1985.00
325	1946.25	725	1966.25	1125	1986.25
350	1947.50	750	1967.50	1150	1987.50
375	1948.75	775	1968.75	1175	1988.75

4.6 Charger : See Appendix

4.7 Cigar Lighter Adaptor : See Appendix

4.8 Hands-Free Kit : See Appendix

5. Installation

5.1 Installing a Battery Pack

- 1) The Battery inner cell is keyed so it can only fit one way. Align the groove in the battery inner cell with the rail on the back of the phone until the battery inner cell rests flush with the back of the phone
- 2) Insert the bottom of battery-cover into the opening on the back of the phone. Then, push the battery-cover down until the latch clicks.

5.2 For Charger Use

- 1) Plug the charger into a wall outlet. The charger can be operated from a 110V-240V source. When AC power is connected to the charger.
- 2) Insert the Charger into the phone with the battery inner cell.
When battery charge fully, that will be display in LCD with sound.

5.3 For Mobile Mount

5.3.1 Installation Position

In order to reduce echo sound when using the Hands-Free Kit, make sure that the speaker and microphone are not facing each other and keep microphone a generous distance from the speaker.

5.3.2 Cradle Installation

Choose an appropriate flat surface where the unit will not interface with driver's movement or passenger's comfort. The driver/user should be able to access the phone with ease. Using the four self-tapping screws provided, mount the supplied bracket on the selected area. Then with the four machine screws provided, mount the counterpart on the reverse side of the reverse side of the cradle. Secure the two brackets firmly together by using the two bracket joint screws provide. The distance between the cradle and the interface box must not exceed the length of the main cable.

5.3.3 Interface Box

Choose an appropriate flat surface (somewhere under the dash on the passenger side is preferred) and mount the IB bracket with the four self-tapping screws provided. Clip the IB into the IB bracket.

5.3.4. Microphone Installation

Install the microphone either by clipping I onto the sunvisor (driver's side) or by attaching it to door post

(driver's side), using a velcro adhesive tape (not included).

5.3.5 Cable Connections

5.3.5.1 Power and Ignition Cables

Connect the red wire to the car battery positive terminal and the black wire to the car ground. Connect the green wire to the car ignition sensor terminal. (In order to operate HFK please make sure to connect green wire to ignition sensor terminal.) Connect the kit's power cable connector to the interface box power receptacle.

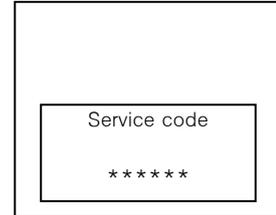
5.3.5.2 Antenna Cable Connection

Connect the antenna coupler cable connector from the cradle to the external antenna connector. (Antenna is not included.)

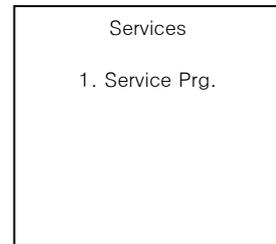
CHAPTER 2. NAM Input Method (Inputting of telephone numbers included)

1) NAM Programming Method

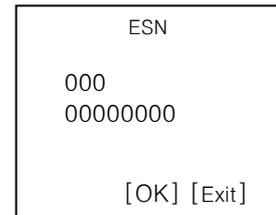
1. Press “MENU” 0+ “000000”



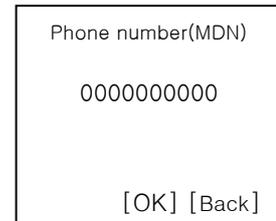
2. Press ‘1’ key for entering Service Prg.



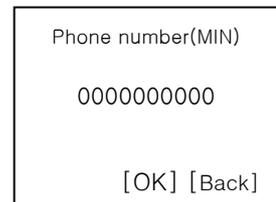
3. Press ‘OK’ (Read only)



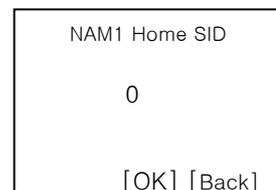
4. Input the NAM1 Mobile Directory Number and press ‘OK’



5. Input the NAM1 Mobile Phone Number and press ‘OK’



6. Input the NAM1 Home SID and press ‘OK’



7.If you want to edit Name, press 'Edit'.
Otherwise, press 'OK'

NAM1 Name
NAM 1
[Edit] [OK] [Back]

8. If you want to edit more item, press 'More'.
Otherwise, press 'Exit' or 'OK'.

NAM1 Completed
Basic NAM1 is completed
[Exit] [OK] [More]

9. Input the Service Code and press 'OK'

Service Code
000000
[OK] [Back]

10. Input the NAM1 MCC and press 'OK'

NAM1 MCC
311
[OK] [Back]

11. Input the NAM1 NMSID and press 'OK'

NAM1 NMSID
001111111111
[OK] [Back]

12. Input the NAM1 True IMSI MCC and press 'OK'

NAM1 True IMSI MCC
311
[OK] [Back]

13. Input the NAM1 True IMSI NMSID and Press 'OK'

NAM1 True IMSI NMSID
270000000000
[OK] [Back]

14. Press 'OK'. NAM1 PRL is always 'Enabled'

NAM1 PRL Enabled
Enabled
[OK] [Back]

15. To select another SID/NID list, use [◀][▶] key.

CDMA Home SID/NID		
Index	◀	0 ▶
SID		0
NID		65535
[OK] [Back]		

16. Input the NAM 1 CDMA Pri. CH A and press 'OK'

NAM1 CDMA Pri. CH A	
283	
[OK] [Back]	

17. Input the NAM 1 CDMA Sec. CH A and press 'OK'

NAM1 CDMA Sec. CH A	
691	
[OK] [Back]	

18. Input the NAM 1 CDMA Pri. CH B and press 'OK'

NAM1 CDMA Pri. CH B	
384	
[OK] [Back]	

19. Input the NAM 1 CDMA Sec. CH B and press 'OK'

NAM1 CDMA Sec. CH B	
777	
[OK] [Back]	

20. To select another Lockout SID/NID list, Use [◀][▶] key.

Lockout SID/NID		
Index	◀	0 ▶
SID		0
NID		65535
[OK] [Back]		

21. Use [◀][▶] key to set NAM1 Home Sys Reg to Yes or No and then press 'OK'

NAM1 Home Sys Reg	
YES	
[OK] [Back]	

22. Use [◀][▶] key to set NAM1 Forn SID Reg to Yes or No and then press 'OK'

NAM1 Forn SID Reg
YES
[OK] [Back]

23. Use [◀][▶] key to set NAM1 Forn NID Reg to Yes or No and then press 'OK'

NAM1 Forn NID Reg
YES
[OK] [Back]

24. Input the NAM1 AMPS Phone # and press 'OK'

NAM1 AMPS Phone #
0000000000
[OK] [Back]

25. Input the NAM1 AMPS Home SID and press 'OK'

NAM1 AMPS Home SID
0
[OK] [Back]

26. Input the NAM1 AMPS 1st Page CH and press 'OK'

NAM1 AMPS 1st Page Ch
334
[OK] [Back]

27. Use [◀][▶] key to select Yes or No and then press 'OK'

NAM1 AMPS Auto Reg
Yes
[OK] [Back]

Input the NAM1 Acc Ovid Class and press 'OK'

NAM1 Acc Ovid Class
0
[OK] [Back]

28. To set NAM2 parameters, press 'Edit'. And use the same method above. Otherwise press 'OK'

NAM2 Setting
NAM2 Setting
[OK] [Edit]

29. Input the Phone Model and press 'OK'

Phone Model
120
[OK] [Back]

30. Input the Slot Cycle Index and press 'OK'

Slot Cycle Index
2
[OK] [Back]

CHAPTER 3. Circuit Description

1. RF Transmit/Receive Part

1.1 Overview

The Tx and Rx part employs the Direct-Conversion system. The Tx and Rx frequencies are respectively 824.04~848.97 and 869.04~893.97 for cellular and 1850~1910 and 1930~1990 for PCS. The block diagram is shown in [Figure 1-1]. RF signals received through the antenna are separated by the Quintplexer(U100).

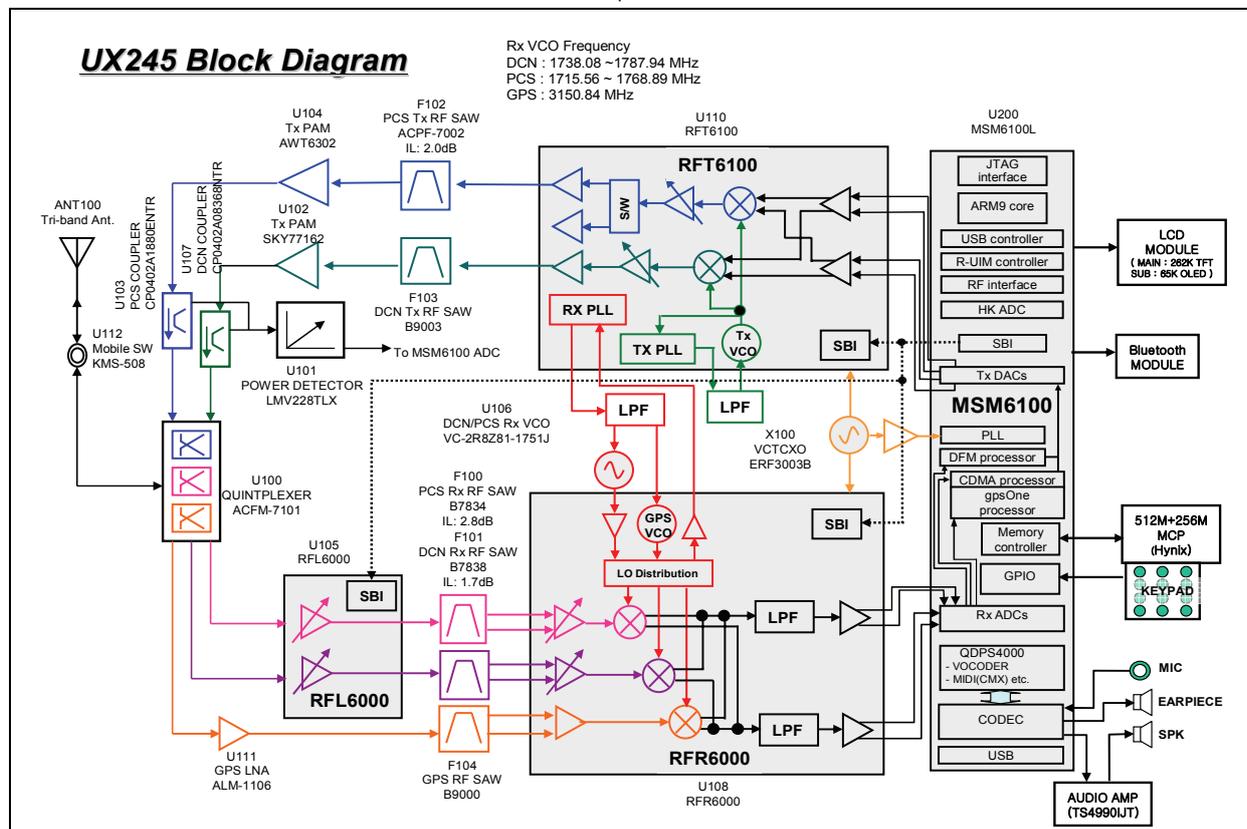
RF Signal fed into the low noise amplifier (LNA) through the Quintplexer. Then, they are fed into RFR6000. In RFR6000, the RF signal is changed into baseband signal directly. Then, this signal is changed into digital signal by the analog to digital converter (ADC, A/D Converter), and the digital circuit part of the MSM(Mobile Station Modem) 6100L processes the data from ADC. The digital processing part is a demodulator.

In the case of transmission, RFT6100 receives OQPSK-modulated analog signal from the MSM6100L.

The RFT6100 connects directly with MSM6100L using an analog baseband interface. In RFT6100, the baseband quadrature signals are upconverted to the Cellular or PCS frequency bands and amplified to provide signal drive capability to the power amp.

After that, the RF signal is amplified by the Power Amp in order to have enough power for radiation. Finally, the RF signal is sent out to the cell site via the antenna after going through the Quintplexer.

[Figure 1-1] Block Diagram of LG-LG245



1.2 Description of Rx Part Circuit

1.2.1 Quintplexer (U100)

The main function of Quintplexer is to prohibit the other band signals from flowing into the one band circuit and vice versa. RF designer can use common tri-band antenna regardless of frequency band (800, 1575 and 1900 MHz). This component function is equal to the SP3T switch plus Duplexer. The specification of LG-LG245 Quintplexer is described below:

	Cellular	GPS	PCS
Frequency Range	824 – 894 MHz	1575.42 MHz	1850 – 1990 MHz
Insertion Loss to Common	3.4 dB Max (at +25 deg)	1.5 dB Max. (at +25 deg)	4.2 dB Max (at +25 deg)
Return Loss	9.5 dB Typ.	9 dB Typ.	9 dB Typ
Isolation	45 dB (Rx band), 55 dB (Tx band)	34 dB (DCN Tx-GPS) 34 dB (PCS Tx-GPS)	45 dB (Rx band), 54 dB (Tx band)
Temperature Range	-30 to +85 deg		

1.2.3 LNAs (U105)

The RFL6000 has cellular and PCS LNAs, respectively. The characteristics of Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) are low noise figure, high gain, high intercept point and high reverse isolation. The frequency selectivity characteristic of mobile phone is mostly determined by LNA.

The specification of LG-LG245 LNAs are described below:

Parameter	Low gain		Middle gain		High gain		Units
	Cellular	PCS	Cellular	PCS	Cellular	PCS	
Gain	-19	-20	-2	-9	15.5	16	dB
Noise Figure	19	20	2	9	1.4	1.6	dB
Input IP3	25	25	20	20	6	8	dBm

1.2.4 GPS LNA(U111)

The characteristics of Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) are low noise figure, high gain, high intercept point and high reverse isolation. The frequency selectivity characteristic of mobile phone is mostly determined by LNA.

The specification of LG-LG245 GPS LNA is described below

Parameter	GPS Band	Units
Gain	14.8	dB
Noise Figure	0.85	dB
1dB compression point	0	dBm
IIP3	5	dBm

1.2.5 Rx RF SAW FILTER(F100, F101)

The main function of Rx RF SAW filter is to attenuate mobile phone spurious frequency, attenuate noise amplified by the LNA and suppress second harmonic originating in the LNA.

1.2.6 Down-converter Mixers (U108)

The RFR6000 device performs signal down-conversion for Cellular, PCS and GPS tri-band applications. It contains all the circuitry (with the exception of external filters) needed to support conversion of received RF signals to baseband signals. The three downconverting Mixers (Cellular, PCS and GPS), and an LO Buffer Amplifier to buffer the RF VCO to the RF Transmit Upconverter. The GPS LNA & mixers offer the most advanced and integrated CDMA Rx solution designed to meet cascaded Noise Figure (NF) and Third-order Intercept Point (IIP3) requirements of IS-98C and J-STD-018 specifications for Sensitivity, Two-Tone Intermodulation, and Single-tone Desense.

Operation modes and band selection are specially controlled from the Mobile Station Modem MSM6100L.

The specification of LG-LG245 Mixers are described below:

Parameter	Low gain		High gain		Units
	Cellular	PCS	Cellular	PCS	
Noise Figure	27	27	11	11	dB
Input IP3	4	3	4	3	dBm
Input IP2	50	50	75	70	dBm

1.3 Description of Transmit Part Circuit

1.3.1 RFT6100 (U110)

The RFT6100 baseband-to-RF Transmit Processor performs all Tx signal-processing functions required between digital baseband and the Power Amplifier Modulator (PAM). The baseband quadrature signals are

upconverted to the Cellular or PCS frequency bands and amplified to provide signal drive capability to the PAM. The RFT6100 includes an mixers for up-converting analog baseband to RF, a programmable PLL for generating Tx and Rx LO frequency, cellular and PCS driver amplifiers and Tx power control through an 85 dB VGA. As added benefit, the single sideband upconversion eliminates the need for a band pass filter normally required between the upconverter and driver amplifier.

I, I/, Q and Q/ signals proceed from the MSM6100L to RFT6100 are analog signal. In CDMA mode, These signals are modulated by Offset Quadrature Phase Shift King (OQPSK). I and Q are 90 deg. out of phase, and I and I/ are 180 deg. The mixers in RFT6100 converts baseband signals into RF signals. After passing through the upconverters, RF signal is inputted into the Power AMP.

- RFT6100 Cellular and PCS CDMA RF Specifications

	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Rated Output Power	Average CDMA Cellular		8		dBm
	Average CDMA PCS		10		dBm
Min Output Power	Average CDMA Cellular		-80		dBm
	Average CDMA PCS		-78		dBm
Rx band noise power	CDMA Cellular		-133		dBm/Hz
	CDMA PCS		-132		
ACPR	Cellular: $F_c \pm 885\text{kHz}$		-56		dBc/
	PCS: $F_c \pm 1.25\text{MHz}$		-56		30kHz

1.3.2 Power Amplifier(U102, U104)

The power amplifier that can be used in the PCS and CDMA mode has linear amplification capability and high efficiency. For higher efficiency, it is made up of one MMIC (Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit) for which RF input terminal and internal interface circuit are integrated onto one IC after going through the AlGaAs/GaAs HBT (heterojunction bipolar transistor) process. The module of power amplifier is made up of an output end interface circuit including this MMIC. The maximum power that can be inputted through the input terminal is +17dBm and conversion gain is about 28dB. RF transmit signals that have been amplified through the power amplifier are sent to the Quintplexer.

1.4 Description of Frequency Synthesizer Circuit

1.4.1 Voltage Control Temperature Compensation Crystal Oscillator (VCTCXO, X100)

The temperature variation of mobile phone can be compensated by VCTCXO. The reference frequency of a mobile phone is 19.2 MHz. The receiver frequency tuning signals called TRK_LO_ADJ from MSM as 0.5

V~2.5 V DC via R and C filter in order to generate the reference frequency of 19.2 MHz and input it into the frequency synthesizer. Frequency stability depending on temperature is ± 2.0 ppm.

1.4.2 Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO, U106)

The external VCO signal is processed by the LO generation and distribution circuits in RFR6000 to create the PCS and Cellular quadrature downconverter's LO signals. Likewise, the internal VCO signal of RFR6000 is processed to create the GPS quadrature downconverter's LO signal. In all cases, the LO signals applied at the mixer ports are at the frequency different than the VCO frequency. This assures that the VCO frequency is different than the RF frequency, an important consideration for Zero-IF processing. The VCO frequency used are 1715.56~1768.89 MHz for PCS and 1738.08~1787.94 MHz for cellular and they are produced in single voltage controlled oscillator of U106.

1.5 Bluetooth Circuit

1.5.1 Bluetooth Module (U300)

Bluetooth capable is new feature of LG-LG245. Wireless Headset can be connected to LG-LG245 by Bluetooth.

2. Digital/Voice Processing Part

2.1 Overview

The digital/voice processing part processes the user's commands and processes all the digital and voice signal processing in order to operate in the phone. The digital/voice processing part is made up of a keypad/LCD, receptacle part, voice processing part, mobile station modem part, memory part, and power supply part.

2.2 Configuration

2.2.1 Keypad/LCD and Receptacle Part

This is used to transmit keypad signals to MSM6100L. It is made up of a keypad backlight part that illuminates the keypad, LCD part that displays the operation status onto the screen, and a receptacle that receives and sends out voice and data with external sources.

2.2.2 Voice Processing Part

The voice processing part is made up of an audio codec used to convert MIC signals into digital voice signals and digital voice signals into analog voice signals, amplifying part for amplifying the voice signals and sending them to the ear piece, amplifying part that amplifies ringer signals coming out from MSM6100L, and amplifying part that amplifies signals coming out from MIC and transferring them to the audio processor.

2.2.3 MSM (Mobile Station Modem) 6100L Part

MSM is the core elements of CDMA terminal and carries out the functions of CPU, encoder, interleaver, deinterleaver, Viterbi decoder, Mod/Demod, and vocoder.

2.2.4 Memory Part

The memory part is made up of a Flash memory and a Pseudo RAM for storing data.

2.2.5 Power Supply Part

The power supply part is made up of circuits for generating various types of power, used for the digital/voice processing part.

2.3 Circuit Description

2.3.1 Keypad/LCD and Receptacle Part

Once the keypad is pressed, the key signals are sent out to MSM6100L for processing. In addition, when the key is pressed, the keypad/LCD lights up through the use of 20 LEDs. The terminal status and operation are displayed on the screen for the user with the characters and icons on the LCD.

Moreover, it exchanges audio signals and data with external sources through the receptacle, and then receives power from the battery or external batteries.

2.3.2 Audio Processing Part

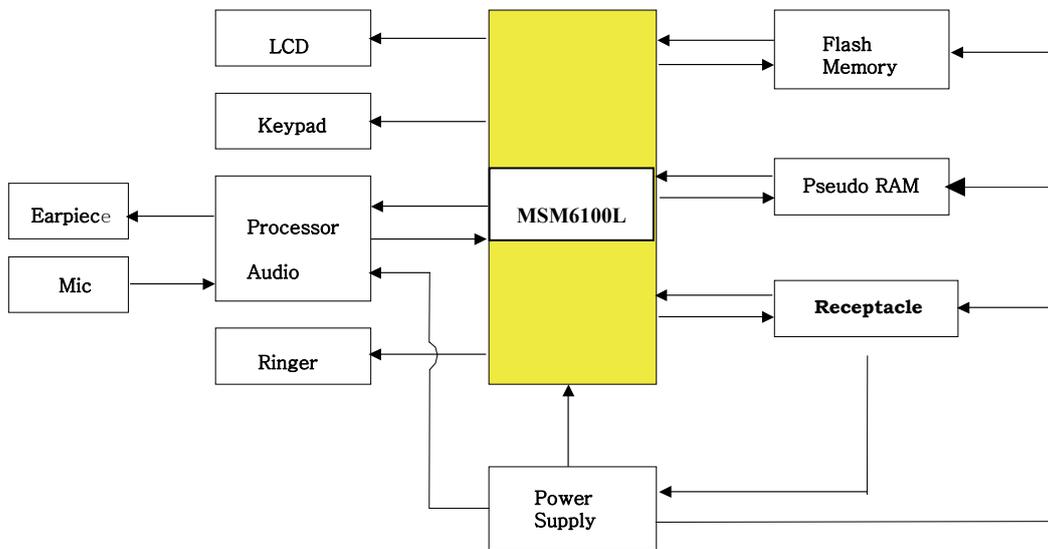
MIC signals are amplified through OP AMP, inputted into the audio codec(included in MSM6100L) and converted into digital signals. Oppositely, digital audio signals are converted into analog signals after going through the audio codec. These signals are amplified at the audio amplifier and transmitted to the ear-piece. The signals from MSM6100L activate the ringer by using signals generated in the timer in MSM6100L.

2.3.3 MSM Part

MSM6050 is the core element of CDMA system terminal that includes ARM926EJ-S microprocessor core. It supports both CDMA and Digital FM, operating in both the cellular and PCS spectrums. The subsystems within the MSM6100L include a CDMA processor, a DFM processor, a multi-standard Vocoder, an integrated CODEC with earpiece and microphone amplifiers, general-purpose ADC for subsystem monitoring, an ARM926EJ-S microprocessor, and both Universal Serial Bus(USB) and an RS-232 serial interfaces supporting forward and reverse link MDR data communications of 153.6 Kbps simultaneously. And it also contains complete digital modulation and demodulation systems for both CDMA and AMPS cellular standards, as specified in IS-95-A/B/C.

In MSM, coded symbols are interleaved in order to cope with multi-path fading. Each data channel is scrambled by the long code PN sequence of the user in order to ensure the confidentiality of calls. Moreover, binary quadrature codes are used based on walsh functions in order to discern each channel. Data created thus are 4-phase modulated by one pair of Pilot PN code and they are used to create I and Q data.

When received, I and Q data are demodulated into symbols by the demodulator, and then de-interleaved in reverse to the case of transmission. Then, the errors of data received from viterbi decoder are detected and corrected. They are voice-decoded at the vocoder in order to output digital voice data.



[Figure 2-3] Block Diagram of Digital/Voice Processing Part

2.3.4 Memory Part

MCP contents 512 Mbits flash memory and 256 Mbits SDRAM. In the Flash Memory part of MCP are programs used for terminal operation. The programs can be changed through down loading after the assembling of terminals. On the SDRAM data generated during the terminal operation are stored temporarily.

2.3.5 Power Supply Part

When the battery voltage (+4.0V) is fed and the PWR key of keypad is pressed, the power-up circuitry in PM (power management) IC (U403) is activated by the PWR_ON_SW signal, and then the LDO regulators embedded in PMIC for MSM are operated and +1.86V_MSMC, +2.6V_MSMP and +2.6V_MSMA are generated.

The Rx&Synth part regulator (+2.9V_RX) is operated by the control signal of SLEEP/ from MSM6100L.

The Tx part (+2.9V_TX) is operated by the I²C control signal from MSM6100L

The Motor part (+3.0V_MOTOR) embedded in PMIC(U400) is operated by the I²C control signal from MSM6100L

The Camera Asic part (+2.8V_CAM_AVDD,+2.8V_CAM_DOVDD) is operated by the charge pump(U402).

.

2.3.6 Logic Part

The logic part consists of internal CPU of MSM, RAM, MCP. The MSM6100L receives TCXO (=19.2MHz) from X100 and controls the phone in both CDMA and FM modes. The major components are as follows:

- **CPU**

The ARM926EJ-S microprocessor includes a 3 stage pipelined RISC architecture, both 32-bit ARM and 16-bit THUMB instruction sets, a 32-bit address bus, and a 32-bit internal data bus. It has a high performance and low power consumption.

- **MCP**

Flash ROM is used to store the terminal's program. Using the down-loading program, the program can be changed even after the terminal is fully assembled.

SDRAM is used to store the internal flag information, call processing data, and timer data.

- **KEYPAD**

For key recognition, key matrix is setup using KYPD[1][3][5][7][9][11][13][15][17][19][21] signal from MSM6100L. 20 LEDs and backlight circuitry are included in the keypad for easy operation in the dark.

- **LCD MODULE**

LCD module contains a controller which will display the information onto the LCD by 16-bit data from the MSM6100L. It is also supplied stable +2.8V_LCD by Out3 in U403 for fine view angle and LCD reflects to improve the display efficiency. 4 LEDs is used to display LCD backlight.

CHAPTER 4. Trouble Shooting

CHAPTER 5. Safety

■ IMPORTANT

Read This Information Before Using Your Hand-Held Portable Cellular Telephone

First introduction in 1984, the hand-held portable cellular telephone is one of the most exciting and innovative electronic products ever developed.

With it you can stay in contact with your office, your home, emergency service, and others. For the safe and efficient operation of your phone, observe these guidelines.

Your cellular phone is a radio transmitter and receiver. When it is ON, it receives and also sends out radio frequency (RF) energy. The phone operates in the frequency range of 824 MHz to 894 MHz and employs commonly used frequency modulation (FM) techniques. When you use your phone, the cellular system handling your calls controls the power level at which your phone transmits. The power level can range from 0.006 of a watt to .6 of a watt.

■ Exposure to Radio Frequency Energy

In 1991 the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and in 1992 the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) updates the 1982 ANSI Standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to RF energy. Over 120 scientists, engineers, and physicians from universities, government health agencies, and industry, after reviewing the available body of research, developed this updated Standard. In March, 1993, the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proposed the adoption of this updated Standard.

The design of your phone complies with this updated Standard. Of course, if you want to limit RF exposure even further than the updated ANSI Standard, you may choose to control the duration of your calls and operation your phone in the most power efficient manner.

■ Efficient Phone Operation

For your phone to operate at the lowest power level, consistent with satisfactory call quality, please observe the following guidelines:

If your phone has an extendable antenna, extend it fully. Some models allow you to place a call with the antenna retracted. However, your phone operates more efficiently with the antenna fully extended.

Hold the phone as you would any other telephone. While speaking directly into the mouthpiece, position the antenna up and over your shoulder.

Do not hold the antenna when the phone is "IN USE". Holding the antenna affects call quality and may cause the phone to operate at a higher power level than needed.

■ Antenna Care and Replacement

Do not use the phone with a damaged antenna. If a damaged antenna comes into contact with skin, a minor burn

may result. Replace a damaged antenna immediately. Consult your manual to see if you may change your antenna yourself. If so, use only a manufacture approves antenna. Otherwise, take your phone to a qualifies service center for repair.

Use only the supplied or approved antenna. Non-approved antennas, modifications, or attachments, could impair call quality, damage the phone, and violate FCC egulations.

■ **Driving**

Check the laws and regulations on the use of cellular telephones in the areas where you drive. Always obey them. Also, when using your phone while driving, please:

Give full attention to the driving. Use hands-free operation, if available, and pull off the road and park before making or answering a call if driving conditions require.

■ **Electronic Devices**

Most modem electronic equipment is shielded from RF energy. However, RF energy from cellular telephones may affect inadequately shielded electronic equipment.

RF energy may effect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic operating and entertainment system in motor vehicles. Check with the manufacturer or its representative to determine if these systems are adequately shielded from external RF energy. You should check with the manufacturer of any equipment that has been added to your vehicle.

Consult the manufacturer of any personal medical devices (such as pacemakers, hearing aids, etc.) to determine if they are adequately shielded from external RF energy.

Turn your phone OFF in health care facilities. When any regulations posted in the areas instruct you to do so. Hospitals or health care facilities may be using equipment that could be sensitive to external RF energy.

■ **Aircraft**

Turn your phone OFF before boarding any aircraft.

Use it on the ground only with crew permission. Do not use it in the air.

To prevent possible interference with aircraft systems, US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations require you to have permission from a crew member to use your phone while the plane is on the ground. Using your phone while the plane is in the air.

■ **Children**

Do not allow children to play with your phone. It is not a toy. Children could hurt themselves or others (by poking themselves or others in the eye with the antenna, for example). Children also could damage the phone, or make calls that increase your telephone bills.

■ **Blasting Areas**

To avoid interfering with blasting operations, turn your unit OFF when in a “blasting area” or in areas posted “Turn off two-way radio”. Construction crews often use remote control RF devices to set off explosives.

■ **Potentially Explosive Atmospheres**

Turn your phone OFF when in any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere. It is rare, but your phone or accessories could generate sparks. Sparks in such area could cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

Areas with a potentially explosive atmosphere are often, but not always, clearly marked. They include fueling areas such as gas station; below deck on boats; fuel or chemical transfer or storage facilities; areas where the air contains chemical or particles, such as grain, dust, or metal powders; and any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle engine.

Do not transport or store flammable gas, liquid, or explosives in the compartment of your vehicle which contains your phone or accessories.

Vehicles using liquefied petroleum gas (such as propane or butane) must comply with the National Fire Protection Standard (NFPA-58). For a copy of this standard, contact the National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, Attn: Publication Sales Division.

Rule of Thumb: Using common sense at all times when handling, installing or using the phone. Any questions should be directed to your nearest Service Center or authorized service technician or electrician.

CHAPTER 6. Glossary

General Terms

Abbreviated Alert. An abbreviated alert is used to remind the mobile station user that previously selected alternative routing features are still active.

AC. See Authentication Center.

Access Attempt. A sequence of one or more access probe sequences on the Access Channel containing the same message. See also Access Probe and Access Probe Sequence.

Access Channel. A Reserve CDMA Channel used by mobile stations for communicating to the base station. The Access Channel is used for short signaling message exchanges such as call origination's, responses to pages, and registrations. The Access Channel is a slotted random access channel.

Access Channel Message. The information part of an access probe consisting of the message body, length field, and CRC.

Access Channel Message Capsule. An Access Channel message plus the padding.

Access Channel Preamble. The preamble of an access probe consisting of a sequence of all-zero frames that is sent at the 4800bps rate.

Access Channel Request Message. An Access Channel message that is autonomously generated by the mobile station. See also Access Channel Response Message.

Access Channel Response Message. A message on the Access Channel generated to reply to a message received from the base station.

Access Channel Slot. The assigned time interval for an access probe. An Access Channel slot consists of an integer number of frames. The transmission of an access probe is performed within the boundaries of an Access Channel slot.

Access Probe. One Access Channel transmission consisting of a preamble and a message. The transmission is an integer number of frames in length and transmits one Access Channel message. See also Access Probe Sequence and Access Attempt.

Access Probe Sequence. A sequence of one or more access probes on the Access Channel. The same Access Channel message is transmitted in every access probe of an access attempt. See also Access Probe and Access Attempt.

Acknowledgement. A Layer 2 response by the mobile station or the base station confirming that a signaling message was received correctly.

Action Time. The time at which the action implied by a message should take effect.

Active Set. The set of pilots associated with the CDMA Channels containing Forward Traffic Channels assigned to a particular mobile station.

Agging. A mechanism through which the mobile station maintains in its Neighbor Set the pilots that have been recently sent to it from the base station and the pilots whose handoff drop timers have recently expired.

A-key. A secret, 64-bit pattern stored in the mobile station. It is used to generate update the mobile station's

Shared Secret Data. The A-key is used in the mobile station authentication process.

Analog Access Channel. An analog control channel used by a mobile station to access a system to obtain service.

Analog Color-Code. An analog signal (see Supervisory Audio Tone) transmitted by a base station on an analog voice channel and used to detect capture of a mobile station by an interfering base station or the capture of a base station by an interfering mobile station.

Analog Control Channel. An analog channel used for the transmission of digital control information from a base station to a mobile station or from a mobile station to a base station.

Analog Paging Channel. A forward analog control channel that is used to page mobile stations and send orders.

Analog Voice Channel. An analog channel on which a voice conversation occurs and on which brief digital messages may be sent from a base station to a mobile station or from a mobile station to a base station.

Authentication. A procedure used by a base station to validate a mobile station's identity.

Authentication Center (AC). An entity that manages the authentication information related to the mobile station.

Authentication Response (AUTHR). An 18-bit output of the authentication algorithm. It is used, for example, to validate mobile station registrations, origination and terminations. A method of registration in which the mobile station registers without an explicit command from the base station.

AWGN. Additive White Gaussian Noise.

Bad Frames. Frames classified as erasures (frame category 10) or 9600bps frames, primary traffic only with bit errors (frame category 9). See also Good Frames.

Base Station. A station in the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service, other than a mobile station, used for communicating with mobile stations. Depending upon the context, the term base station may refer to a cell, a sector within a cell, an MSC, or other part of the cellular system. See also MSC.

Base Station Authentication Response (AUTHBS). An 18-bit pattern generated by the authentication algorithm. AUTHBS is used to confirm the validity of base station orders to update the Shared Secret Data.

Base Station Random Variable (RANDBS). A 32-bit random number generated by the mobile station for authenticating base station orders to update the Shared Secret Data.

BCH Code. See Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem Code.

Busy-Idle Bits. The portion of the data stream transmitted by a base station on a forward analog control channel that is used to indicate the current busy-idle status of the corresponding reverse analog control channel.

Call Disconnect. The process that releases the resources handling a particular call. The disconnect process beings either when the mobile station user indicates the end of the call by generating an on-hook condition or other call release mechanism, or when the base station initiates a release.

Call History Parameter(COUNT). A modulo-64 event counter maintained by the mobile station and Authentication Center that us used for clone detection.

Candidate Set. The set of pilots that have been received with sufficient strength by the mobile station to be successfully demodulated, but have not been placed in the Active Set by the base station. See also Active Set.

Neighbor Set, and Remaining Set.

. See Code Division Multiple Access

CDMA Channel. The set of channels transmitted between the base station within a given CDMA frequency assignment. See also Forward CDMA Channel and Reverse CDMA Channel.

CDMA Channel Number. An 11-bit number corresponding to the center of the CDMA frequency assignment.

CDMA Frequency Assignment. A 1.23MHz segment of spectrum centered on one of the 30KHz channels of the existing analog system.

Code Channel. A subchannel of a Forward CDMA Channels. A Forward CDMA Channel contains 64 code channels. Code channel zero is assigned to the Pilot Channel. Code channels 1 through 7 may be assigned to the either Paging Channels or the Traffic Channels. Code Channel 32 may be assigned to either a Sync Channel or a Traffic Channel. The remaining code channels may be assigned to Traffic Channels.

Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). A technique for spread-spectrum multiple-access digital communications that creates channels through the use of unique code sequences.

Code Symbol. The output of an error-correcting encoder. Information bits are input to the encoder and code symbols are output from the encoder. See Convolutional Code.

Continuous Transmission. A mode of operation in which Discontinuous Transmission is not permitted.

Control Mobile Attenuation Code(CMAC). A 3-bit field in the Control-Filler Message that specifies the maximum authorized power level for a mobile transmitting on an analog reverse control channels.

Convolution Code. A type of error-correcting code. A code symbol can be considered as the convolution of the input data sequence with the impulse response of a generator function.

CRC. See Cyclic Redundancy Code.

Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC). A class of linear error detecting codes which generate parity check bits by finding the remainder of a polynomial division.

Data Burst Randomizer. The function that determines which power control groups within a frame are transmitted on the Reverse Traffic Channel when the data rate is lower than 9600 bps. The data burst randomizer determines, for each mobile station, the pseudo random position of the transmitted power control groups in the frame while guaranteeing that every modulation symbol is transmitted exactly once.

DBc. The ratio(in dB) of the sideband power of a signal, measured in a given bandwidth at a given frequency offset from the center frequency of the same signal, to the total inband power of the signal. For CDMA, the total inband power of the signal is measured in a 1.23MHz bandwidth around the center frequency of the CDMA signal.

DBm. A measure of power expressed in terms of its ration (in dB) to one milliwatt.

DBm/Hz. A measure of power spectral density. DBm/Hz is the power in one Hertz of bandwidth. Where power is expressed in units of dBm.

DBW. A measure of power expressed in terns of its ration (in dB) to one Watt.

Dedicated Control Channel. An analog conrtol channel used for the transmisson of digital control information from either a base station or a mobile station.

Deinterleaving. The process of unpermuting the symbols that were permuted by the interleaver..

Deinterleaving is performed on received symbols prior to decoding.

Digital Color Code(DCC). A digital signal transmitted by a base station on a forward analog control channel that is used to detect capture of a base station by an interfering mobile station.

Dim-and-Burst. A frame in which primary traffic is multiplexed with either secondary traffic or signaling traffic.

Discontinuous Transmission (DTX). A mode of operation in which a mobile station transmitter autonomously switches between two transmitter power levels while the mobile station is in the conversation state on an analog voice channel.

Distance-Based Registration. An autonomous registration method in which the mobile station registers whenever it enters a cell whose distance from the cell in which the mobile station last registered exceeds a given threshold.

DTMF. See Dual Tone Multifrequency.

Dual-Tone Multifrequency(DTMF). Signaling by the simultaneous transmission of two tones, one from a group of low frequencies and another from a group of high frequencies. Each group of frequencies consists of four frequencies.

Eb. The energy of an information bit.

Ec/I0. The ratio in (dB) between the pilot energy accumulated over one PN chip period(E_c) to the power spectral density in the received bandwidth(I_0).

Effective Radiated Power (ERP). The transmitted power multiplied by the antenna gain referenced to a half wave dipole.

Electronic Serial Number(ESN). A 32-bit number assigned by the mobile station manufacturer, uniquely identifying the mobile station equipment.

Encoder Tail Bits. A fixed sequence of bits added to the end of a block of data to reset the convolutional encoder to a known state.

ERP. See Effective Radiated Power.

ESN. See Electronic Serial Number.

Extended Protocol. An optional expansion of the signaling message between the base station and mobile station to allow for the addition of new system features and operational capabilities.

Fade Timer. A timer kept by the mobile station as a measure of Forward Traffic Channel continuity. If the Fade timer expires, the mobile station drops the call.

Flash. An indication sent on an analog voice channel or CDMA Traffic Channel indicating that the user Directed the mobile station to invoke special processing.

Foreign NID Roamer. A mobile station operating in the same system (SID) but a different network (NID)Form the one in which service was subscribed. See also Foreign SID Roamer and Roamer.

Foreign SID Roamer. A mobile station operating in a system (SID) other than the one from which service was subscribed. See also Foreign NID Roamer and Roamer.

Forward Analog Control Channel (FOCC). An analog voice channel used from a base station to a mobile station.

Forward Analog Voice Channel (FVC). An analog voice channel used from a base station to a mobile station.

Forward CDMA Channel. A CDMA Channel from a base station to mobile stations. The Forward CDMA Channel contains one or more code channels that are transmitted on a CDMA frequency assignment using a Particular pilot PN offset. The code channels are associated with the Pilot Channel, Sync Channel, Paging Channels, and Traffic Channels. The Forward CDMA Channel always carries a Pilot Channel and may carry up to one Sync Channel, up to seven Paging Channels, and up to 63 Traffic Channels, as long as the total number of channels, including the Pilot Channel, is no greater than 64.

Forward Traffic Channel. A code channel used to transport user and signaling traffic from the base station to the mobile station.

A basic timing interval in the system. For the Access Channel, Paging Channel, and Traffic Channel, a frame is 20 ms long. For the Sync Channel, a frame is 26.666...ms long.

Frame Category. A classification of a received Traffic Channel frame based upon transmission data rate, the Frame contents (primary traffic, secondary traffic, or signaling traffic), and whether there are detected error in the frame.

Frame Offset. A time skewing of Traffic Channel frames from System Time in integer multiples of 1.25 ms. The maximum frame offset is 18.75 ms..

Frame Quality Indicator. The CRC check applied to 9600 bps and 4800 bps Traffic Channel frames.

Global Positioning System (GPS). A US government satellite system that provides location and time Information to users. See Navstar GPS Space segment / Navigation User interfaces ICD-GPS-200 for Specifications.

Half Frame. A 10 ms interval on the paging Channel. Two half frames comprise a frame, the first half frame begins at the same time as the frame.

Handoff. The of transferring communication whth a station mobile station from one base station to another.

Hard Handoff. A handoff characterized by a temporary disconnection of the Traffic Channel. Hard handoffs Occur when the mobile station is transferred between disjoint Active Sets, the CDMA frequency assignment changes, the frame offset changes, or the mobile station is directed from a CDMA Traffic Channel to an analog voice channel, See also Soft Handoff.

Hash Function. A function used by the mobile station to select one out of N available resource. The hash function distributes the available resources uniformly among a random sample of mobile stations.

HLR. See Home Location Register.

Home Location Register (HLR). The location register to which a MIN is assigned for record purposes such as subscriber information.

Home System. The cellular system in which the mobile station subscribes for service.

Idle Handoff. The act of transferring reception of the Paging Channel from one base station to another, when the mobile station is in the *Mobile Station Idle State*.

Implicit Registration. A registration achieved by a successful transmission of an origination or page response on the Access Channel.

Interleaving. The process of permuting a sequence of symbols.

kHz. Kilohertz (10^3 Hertz).

ksps. Kilo-symbols per second (10^3 symbols per second).

Layer 1. See Physical Layer.

Layer 2. Layer 2 provides for the correct transmission and reception of signaling messages, including partial duplicate detection. See also Layering and Layer 3.

Layer 3. Layer 3 provides the control of the cellular telephone systems. Signaling messages originate and terminate at layer 3. See also Layering and Layer 2.

Local Control. An optional mobile station feature used to perform manufacturer-specific functions.

A PN sequence with period $2^{42}-1$ that is used for scrambling on the Forward CDMA Channel and spreading on the Reverse CDMA Channel. The long code uniquely identifies a mobile station on both the Reverse Traffic Channel and the Forward Traffic Channel. The long code provides limited privacy. The long code also separates multiple Access Channels on the same CDMA channel. See also Public Long Code and Private Long Code.

Long Code Mask. A 42-bit binary number that creates the unique identity of the long code. See also Public Long Code, Private Long Code, Public Long Code Mask, and Private Long Code Mask.

LSB. Least significant bit.

Maximal Length Sequence (m-Sequence). A binary sequence of period 2^n-1 , n a positive integer, with no internal periodicities. A maximal length sequence can be generated by a tapped n -bit shift register with linear feedback.

Mcps. Megachips per second (10^6 chips per second).

Mean Input Power. The total received calorimetric power measured in a specified bandwidth at the antenna connector, including all internal and external signal and noise sources.

Mean Output Power. The total transmitted calorimetric power measured in a specified bandwidth at the antenna connector when the transmitter is active.

Message. A data structure that conveys control information or application information. A message consists of a length field (MSG_LENGTH), a message body (the part conveying the information), and a CRC.

Message Body. The part of the message contained between the length field (MSG_LENGTH) and the CRC field.

Message Capsule. A sequence of bits comprising a single message and padding. The padding always follows the message and may be of zero length.

Message CRC. The CRC associated with a message. See also Cyclic Redundancy Check.

Message Field. A basic named element in a message. A message field may consist of zero or more bits.

Message Record. An entry in a message consisting of one or more field that repeats in the message.

MHz. Megahertz.(10⁶ Herz)

MIN. See Mobile Station Identification Number.

Mobile Protocol Capability Indicator (MPCI). A 2-bit field used to indicate ^속 mobile station's capabilities.

Mobile Station. A station in the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. Mobile station include portable units (e.g., handheld personal units) and units installed in vehicles.

Mobile Station Class. Mobile station classes define mobile station characteristics such as slotted operation and transmission power.

Mobile Station Identification Number (MIN). The 34-bit number that is a digital representation of the 10-digit directory telephone number assigned to a mobile station.

Mobile Station Originated Call. A call originating from a mobile station.

Mobile Station Terminated Call. A call received by a mobile station (not to be confused with a disconnect or call release).

Mobile Switching Center (MSC). A configuration of equipment that provides cellular radiotelephone service. Also called the Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)

Modulation Symbol. The output of the data modulator before spreading. On the Reverse Traffic Channel, 64-ary orthogonal modulation is used and six code symbol (when the data rate is 9600bps) or each repeated code symbol (when the data rate is less than 9600bps) is one modulation symbol.

Ms. Millisecond.

MSB. Most significant bit.

MSC. See Mobile Switching Center.

Multiplex Option. The ability of the multiplex sublayer and lower layer to be tailored to provide special capabilities. A multiplex option defines such characteristics as the frame format and the rate decision rules. See also Multiplex Sublayer.

Multiplex Sublayer. One of the conceptual layers of the system that multiplexes and demultiplexes primary traffic, secondary traffic, and signaling traffic.

NAM. See Number Assignment Module.

Narrow Analog. A type of voice channel that uses 10kHz channel spacing and subaudible signaling.

Neighbor Set. The set of pilots associated with the CDMA Channel that are probable candidates for handoff. Normally, the Neighbor Set consists of the pilots associated with CDMA Channel that cover geographical areas near the mobile station. See also Active Set, Candidate Set, and Remaining Set.

- A network is a subset of a cellular system, such as an area-wide cellular network, a private group of base stations, or a group of base stations set up to handle a special requirement. A network can be as small or as large as needed, as long as it is fully contained within a system. See also System.

Network Identification (NID). A number that uniquely identifies a network within a cellular system. See also System Identification.

NID. See Network Identification.

Non-Autonomous Registration. A registration method in which the base station initiates registration. See also Autonomous Registration.

Non-Slotted Mode. An operation mode of the mobile station in which the mobile station continuously monitors the Paging Channel when in the Mobile Station Idle State.

Ns. Nanosecond.

NULL. Not having any value.

Null Traffic Channel Data. One or more frames of 16 '1's followed by eight '0's sent at the 1200bps rate. Null Traffic Channel data is sent when no service option is active and no signaling message is being sent. Null Traffic Channel data serves to maintain the connectivity between the mobile station and the base station.

Number Assignment Module (NAM). A set of MIN-related parameters stored in the mobile station.

Numeric Information. Numeric information consists of parameters that appear as numeric fields in message exchanged by the base station and the mobile station and information used to describe the operation of the mobile station.

OLC. See Overload Class (CDMA) or Overload Control (analog).

Optional Field. A field defined within a message structure that is optionally to the message recipient.

Order. A type of message that contains control codes for either the mobile station or the base station.

Ordered Registration. A registration method in which the base station orders the mobile station to send registration related parameters.

Overhead Message. A message sent by the base station on the Paging Channel to communicate base-station-specific and system-wide information to mobile station.

Overload Class. The means used to control system access by mobile stations, typically in emergency or other overload conditions. Mobile station are assigned one (or more) of sixteen overload classed, Access to the CDMA system can then be controlled on a per class basis by persistence values transmitted by the base station.

Overload Control (OLC). A means reverse analog control channel accesses by mobile stations. Mobile station are assigned one(or more) of sixteen control levels. Access is selectively restricted by a base station setting one or more OLC bits in the Overload Control Global Action Message.

Packet. The unit of information exchanged between the service option applications of the base station and the mobile station.

Padding. A sequence of bits used to fill from the end of a message to the end of a message capsule, typically to the end of the frame or half frame. All bits in the padding are '0'.

Paging. The act of seeking a mobile station when a call has been placed to that mobile station.

Paging Channel (Analog). See Analog Paging Channel.

Paging Channel (CDMA). A code channel in a Forward CDMA Channel used for transmission of control information and pages from a base station to a mobile station.

Paging Channel Slot. An 80ms interval on the Paging Channel. Mobile station operating in the slotted mode are assigned specific slots in which they monitor messages from the base station.

Parameter-Change Registration. A registration method in which the mobile station registers when certain of its stored parameters change.

Parity Check Bits. Bits added to a sequence of information bits to provide error detection, correction, or both.

Persistence. A probability measure used by the mobile station to determine if it should transmit in a given Access Channel Slot.

Physical Layer. The part of the communication protocol between the mobile station and the base station that is responsible for the transmission and reception of data. The physical layer in the transmitting station is presented a frame by the multiplex sublayer and transforms it into an over-the-air waveform. The physical layer in the receiving station transforms the waveform back into a frame and presents it to the multiplex sublayer above it.

Pilot Channel. An unmodulated, direct-sequence spread spectrum signal transmitted continuously by each CDMA base station. The Pilot Channel allows a mobile station to acquire the timing of the Forward CDMA Channel, provides a phase reference for coherent demodulation, and provides a means for signal strength comparisons between base stations for determining when to handoff.

Pilot PN Sequence. A pair of modified maximal length PN sequences with period 2^{15} used to spread the Forward CDMA Channel and the Reverse CDMA Channel. Different base stations are identified by different pilot PN sequence offsets.

Pilot PN Sequence Offset Index. The PN offset in units of 64 PN chips of a pilot, relative to the zero offset pilot PN sequence.

PN Chip. One bit in the PN sequence.

PN Sequence. Pseudonoise sequence. A periodic binary sequence.

Power Control Bit. A bit sent in every 1.25ms interval on the Forward Traffic Channel to signal the mobile station to increase or decrease its transmit power.

Power Control Group. A 1.25ms interval on the Forward Traffic Channel and the Reverse Traffic Channel. See also Power Control Bit.

Power-Down Registration. An autonomous registration method in which the mobile station registers on power up.

PPM. Parts per million.

Preamble. See Access Channel Preamble and Traffic Channel Preamble.

Primary CDMA Channel. A CDMA Channel at a pre-assigned frequency assignment used by the mobile station for initial acquisition. See also Secondary CDMA Channel.

Primary Paging Channel (CDMA). The default code channel (code channel 1) assigned for paging on a CDMA Channel.

Primary Traffic. The main traffic stream carried between the mobile station and the base station, supporting the active promaty service option, on the Traffic Channel. See also Secondary Traffic, Signaling Traffic, and Servic3e Option.

Private Long Code. The long code characterized by the private long code mask. See also Long Code.

Private Long Code Mask. The long code mask used to form the private long code. See also Public Long Code Mask and Long Code.

Public Long Code. The long code characterized by the public long code mask.

Public Long Code Mask. The long code mask used to form the private long code. The mask contains the ESN of the mobile station. See also Private Long Code Mask and Long Code.

Punctured Code. An error-correcting code generated from another error-correcting code by deleting (i.e., puncturing) code symbols from the code output.

Quick Repeats. Additional transmissions of identical copies of a message within a short interval to increase the probability that the message is received correctly.

Receive Objective Loudness Rating (ROLR). A perceptually weighted transducer gain of telephone receivers relating electrical excitation from a reference generator to sound pressure at the earphone. The receive objective loudness tating is normally specified in dB relative to one Pascal per millivolt. See IEEE Standard 269-1992, IEEE Standard 661-1979, CCITT Recommendation P.76, and CCITT Recommendation P.79.

Registration. The process by which a mobile station identifies its location and parameters to a base station.

Registration Zone. A collection of one or more base stations treated as a unit when determining whether a mobile station should perform zone-based registration.

Release. A process that the mobile station and base station use to inform each other of call disconnect.

The set of all allowable pilot offsets as determined by PILOT_INC, excluding the pilot offsets of the pilots in the Active Set, Candidate Set, and Neighbor Set. See also Active Set, Candidate Set, and Neighbor Set.

Request. A layer 3 message generated by either the mobile station or the base station to retrieve information, ask for service, or command an action.

Response. A layer 3 message generated as a result of another message, typically a request.

Reverse Analog Control (RECC). The analog control channel used from a mobile station to a base station.

Reverse Analog Voice Channel (RVC). The analog voice channel used from a mobile station to a base station.

Reverse CDMA Channel. The CDMA Channel from the mobile station to the base station. From the base station's perspective, the Reverse CDMA Channel is the sum of all mobile station transmissions on a CDMA frequency assignment.

Reverse Traffic Channel. A Reverse CDMA Channel used to transport user and signaling traffic from a single mobile station to one or more base stations.

Roamer. A mobile station operating in a cellular system (or network) other than the one from which service was subscribed. See also Foreign NID Roamer and Foreign SID Roamer.

ROLR. See Receive Objective Loudness Rating.

SAT. See Supervisory Audio Tone.

Scan of Channels. The procedure by which a mobile station examines the signal strength of each forward analog control channel.

SCI. Synchronized Capsule Indicator bit.

Search Window. The range of PN sequence offsets that a mobile station searches for a pilot.

Secondary CDMA Channel. A CDMA Channel at a preassigned frequency assignment used by the mobile station for initial acquisition. See also Primary CDMA Channel.

Secondary Traffic. An additional traffic stream that can be carried between the mobile station and the base station on the Traffic Channel. See also Primary Traffic and Signaling Traffic.

Seizure Precursor. The initial digital sequence transmitted by a mobile station to a base station on a reverse analog control channel.

Seizure Option. A service capability of the system. Service options may be applications such as voice, data, or facsimile.

Shard Secret Data (SSD). A 128-bit pattern stored in the mobile station (in semi-permanent memory) and known by the base station. SSD is a concatenation of two 64-bit subsets: SSD_A, which is used to support the authentication procedures and SSD_B, which serves as one of the inputs to the process generating the encryption mask and private long code.

Short Message Services (SMS). A suite of services which include SMS Text Delivery, Digital Paging (i.e., Call Back Number – CBN), and Voice Mail Notification (VMN).

SID. See System Identification.

Signaling Tone. A 10kHz tone transmitted by a mobile station on an analog voice channel to: 1) confirm orders, 2) signal flash requests, and 3) signal release requests.

Signal Traffic. Control message that are carried between the mobile station and base station on the Traffic Channel. See also Primary Traffic and Secondary Traffic.

Slot Cycle. A periodic interval at which a mobile station operating in the slotted monitors the Paging Channel.

Slotted Mode. An operation mode of the mobile station in which the mobile station monitors only selected slots on the Paging Channel when in the Mobile Station Idle State.

Soft Handoff. A handoff occurring while the mobile station is in the Mobile Station Control on the Traffic Channel State. This handoff is characterized by commencing communications with a new base station on the same CDMA frequency assignment before terminating communications with the old base station. See also Hard Handoff.

SOM. Start-of-Message Bit.

SPS. Symbols per second.

- An identification of certain characteristics of a mobile station. Classes are defined in Table 2.3.3-1.

Status Information. The following status information is used to describe mobile station operation when using the analog system.

- Serving-System Status. Indicates whether a mobile station is turned to channels associated with System A

or System B.

- **First Registration ID Status.** A status variable used by the mobile station in association with its processing of received Registration ID messages.
- **First Location Area ID Status.** A status variable used by the mobile station in association with its processing of received Location Area ID messages.
- **Location Registration ID Status.** A status variable used by the mobile station in association with its processing of power-up registration and location-based registration.
- **First Idle ID Status.** A status variable used by the mobile station in association with its processing of the Idle Task.
- **Local Control Status.** Indicates whether a mobile station must respond to local control messages.
- **Roam Status.** Indicates whether a mobile station is in its home system.
- **Termination Status.** Indicates whether a mobile station must terminate the call when it is on an analog voice channel.

Supervisory Audio Tone (SAT). One of three tones in the 6 kHz region that is transmitted on the forward analog voice channel by a base station and transponder on the reverse analog voice channel by as mobile station.

Supplementary Digital Color Code (SDCC1, SDCC2). Additional bits assigned to increase the number of color codes from four to sixty four, transmitted on the forward analog control channel.

Symbol. See Code Symbol and Modulation Symbol.

Sync Channel. Code channel 32 in the Forward CDMA Channel which transports the synchronization message to the mobile station.

Sync Channel Superframe. An 80ms interval consisting of three Sync Channel frames (each 26.666...ms in length).

System. A system is a cellular telephone service that covers a geographic area such as a city, Metropolitan region, country, or group of countries. See also Network.

System Time. The time reference used by the system. System Time is synchronous to UTC time(except for leap seconds) and used the same time origin as GPS time. Offset by the propagation delay from the base station to the mobile station. See also Universal coordinated Time.

Timer-Based Registration. A registration method in which the mobile station registers whenever a counter reaches a predetermined value. The counter is incremented an average of once per 80 ms period.

Time Reference. A reference established by the mobile station that is synchronous with the earliest arriving multipath component used for demodulation.

TOLR. See Transmit Objective Loudness Rating.

Traffic Channel. A communication path between a mobile station and base station used for user and signaling traffic. The term Traffic Channel implies a Forward Traffic Channel and Reverse Traffic Channel pair. See also Forward Traffic Channel and Reverse Traffic Channel.

Traffic Channel Preamble. A sequence of all-zero frames that is sent at the 9600 bps rate by the mobile

station on the Reverse Traffic Channel. The Traffic Channel preamble is sent during initialization of the Traffic Channel.

Transmit Objective Loudness Rating(TOLR). A perceptually weighted transducer gain of telephone transmitters relation sound pressure at the microphone to voltage at a reference electrical termination. It is normally specified in dB relative to one millivolt per Pascal. See IEEE Standard 269-1992, IEEE Standard 661-1979, CCITT Recommendation P.76 , and CCITT Recommendation. P.79

Unique Challenge-Response Procedure. An exchange of information between a mobile station and a base station for the purpose of confirming the mobile station's identity. The procedure is initiated by the base station and is characterized by the use of a challenge-specific random number(i.e., RANDU) instead of the random variable broadcast globally(RAND).

Unique Random Variable(RANDU). A 24-bit random number generated by the base station in support of the Unique Challenge-Response procedure.

Universal Coordinated Time(UTC). An internationally agreed-upon time scale maintained by the Bureau International de l'Heure(BIH) used as the time reference by nearly all commonly available time and frequency distribution systems i.e., WWW, WWVH, LORAN-C, Transit, Omega, and GPS.

UTC. Universal Temps Coordine. See Universal Coordinated Time.

Voice Channel. See Analog Voice Channel.

Voice Mobile Attenuation Code(VMAC). A 3-bit field in the Extended Address Word commanding the initial mobile power level when assigning a mobile station to an analog voice channel.

Voice Privacy. The process by which user voice transmitted over a CDMA Traffic Channel is afforded a modest degree of protection against eavesdropping over the air.

Walsh Chip. The shortest identifiable component of a Walsh function. There are 2^N Walsh chips in one Walsh function where N is the order of the Walsh function. On the Forward CDMA channel one Walsh chip equals $1/1.2288\text{MHz}$, or $813.802\dots\text{ns}$. On the Reverse CDMA Channel, one Walsh chip equals $4/1.2288\text{MHz}$, or $3.255\dots\mu\text{s}$.

Walsh Function. One of 2^N time orthogonal binary functions (note that the functions are orthogonal after mapping '0' to 1 and '1' to -1).

Zone-Based Registration. An autonomous registration method in which the mobile station registers whenever it enters a zone that is not in the mobile station's zone list.

μs . Microsecond

Appendix

- 1. Assembly and Disassembly Diagram**
- 2. Block & Circuit Diagram**
- 3. Component List**
 - 3.1. Accessory**
 - 3.2. PCB**
 - 3.3. Mechanical Part**
 - 3.4. The Bottom of the Main_PCB**
 - 3.5. The Top of the Main_PCB**