

Customer Care Solutions

RH-6 Series Cellular Phones

7 - RF Description & Troubleshooting

Table of Contents

	Page No
RF Description and Troubleshooting	3
RF key component placement	4
RF measurement points	5
RF Implementation in RH-6	8
RF frequency plan	8
RF block diagram	9
RF power supply configuration	10
Receiver Description and Troubleshooting	11
RX signal paths	11
Fault finding chart for receiver	12
General instructions for RX troubleshooting	13
Transmitter Description and Troubleshooting	19
TX signal paths	19
General instructions for TX troubleshooting	20
EGSM900 TX troubleshooting	21
GSM1800 TX troubleshooting	24
GSM1900 TX troubleshooting	26
Synthesizer Description and Troubleshooting	28
26 MHz Reference Oscillator (VCXO)	28
VCO	28
General instructions for synthesizer troubleshooting	29
Check synthesizer operation	30
Fault finding chart for PLL synthesizer	31
Frequency Lists	32
RF Tuning Instructions	35
Setup for RF tuning	35
RF tuning after repairs	35
RX calibration	35
RX band filter response compensation	45
RX channel select filter calibration	54
RX AM suppression – not needed	55
TX power level tuning	56
TX I/Q tuning	62

RF Description and Troubleshooting

The sections below provide instructions how to check, repair and calibrate the RF section of RH-6 phones.

It is assumed that for tuning and repair the phones are disassembled and tested within a repair jig MJ-7.

The following types of measurements can be done for diagnosis and repair of RH-6 phone modules:

- RF measurements are done using a Spectrum Analyzer together with a high-frequency probe. (Note, that signal will be significantly attenuated). Correct attenuation can be checked using a "good" phone board, for example.
- LF (Low frequency) and DC measurements are done with a an oscilloscope together with an 10:1 probe.
- For receiver measurements, a signal generator with frequencies up to 2000 MHz is required. Most of the radio communication testers like CMD55 or CMU200 can be used as signal generator. The signal generator is connected to the antenna port using the repair jig MJ-7.
- Output level measurements of the transmitter are done with a power meter, which is connected to the antenna port using the repair jig MJ-7.

Always make sure that the measurement set-up is calibrated when measuring RF parameters at the antenna port. Remember to include the correct losses of the module repair jig (as stated on MJ-7) and the connecting cable when realigning the phone.

Most RF semiconductors are static discharge sensitive. ESD protection must be used during repair (wrist straps and ESD proof soldering irons).

Mjølner RF ASIC is moisture sensitive. Therefore, Mjølner RF ASIC must be in appropriate condition or pre-baked prior to soldering.

RX calibration done via Phoenix software is temperature sensitive because of calibration of the 26 MHz reference oscillator (VCXO). According to Mjølner specification, ambient temperature has to be in a range from 22°C to 36°C.

Apart from key-components described in the following sections there are a lot of discrete components (resistors, inductors and capacitors) for which troubleshooting is done by checking if soldering of the component is done properly and checking if the component is missing from PWB. Capacitors can be checked for short-circuiting and resistors for value by means of an ohm-meter, but be aware: in-circuit measurement results have to be evaluated carefully.

Below the following abbreviations can be used interchangeably:

EGSM and EGSM900 to refer to GSM low band.

DCS or PCN or GSM1800 GSM mid band.

PCS and GSM1900 GSM high band.

RF key component placement

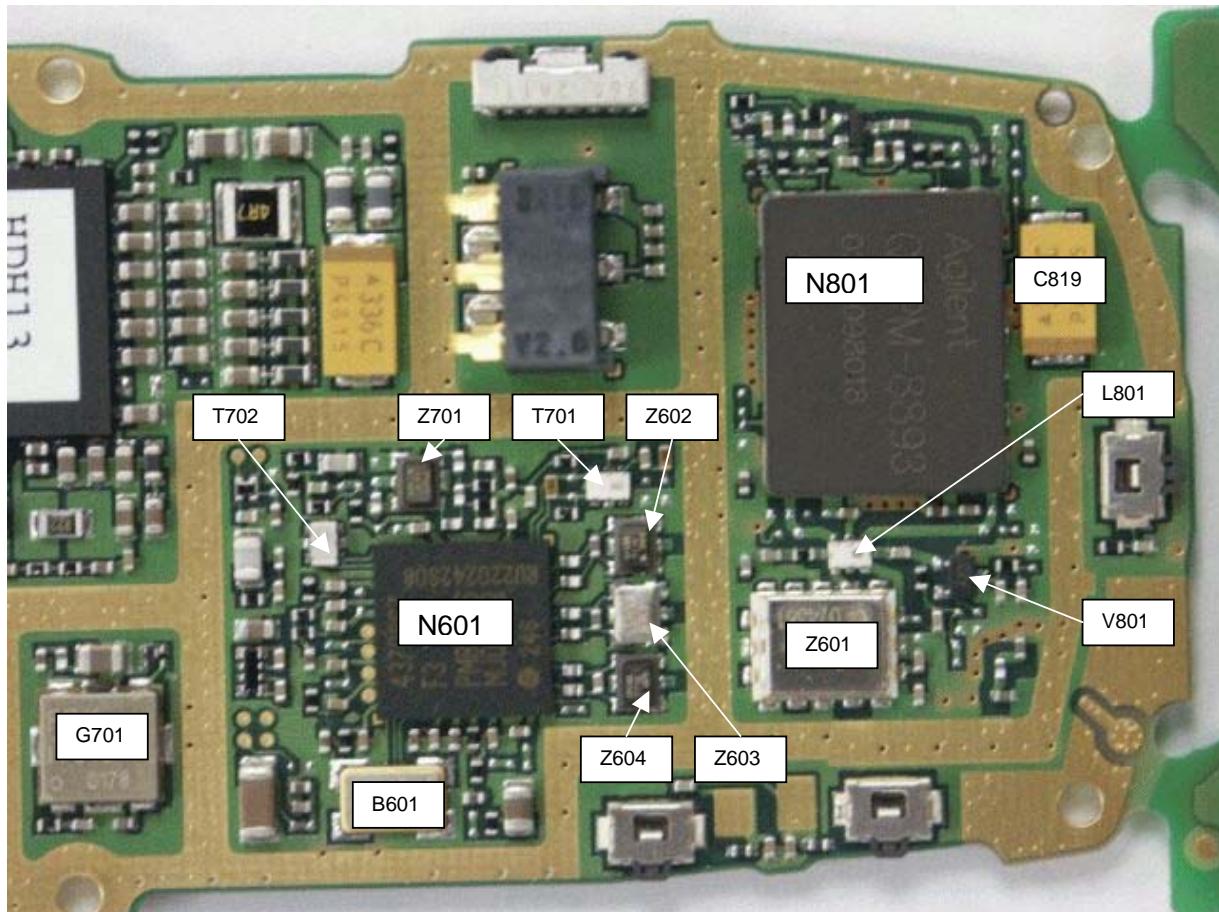
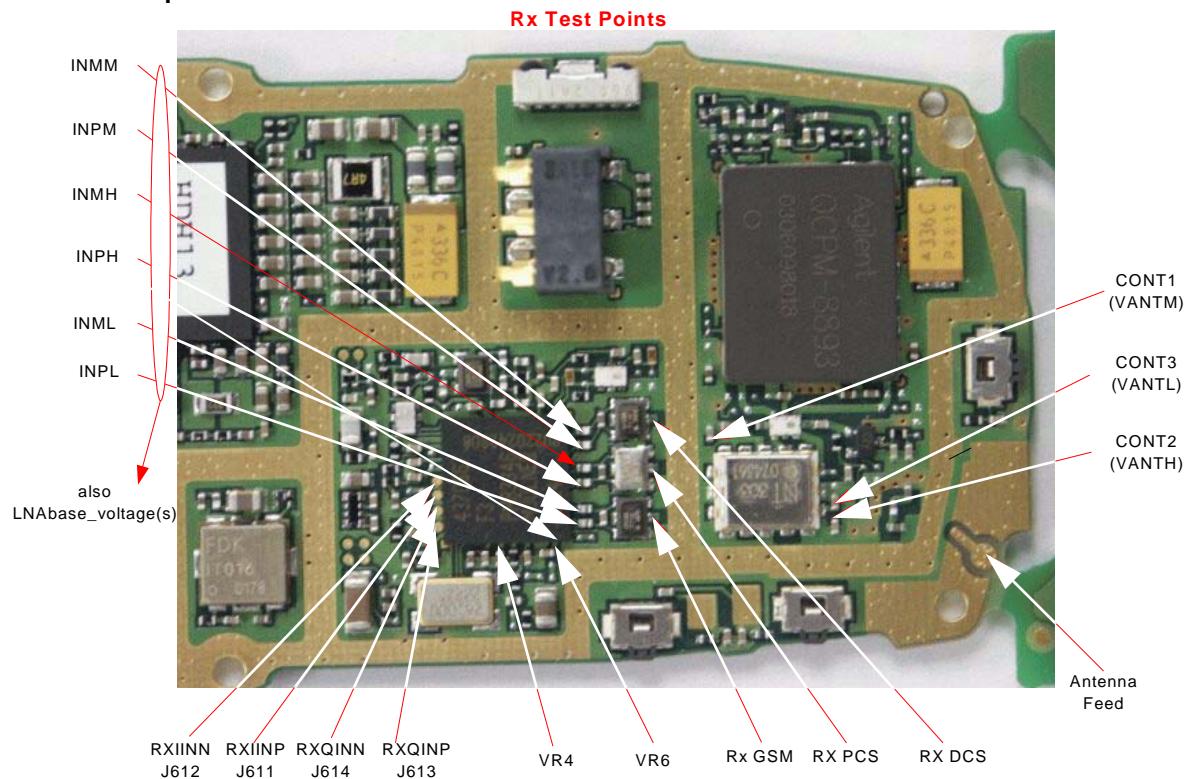
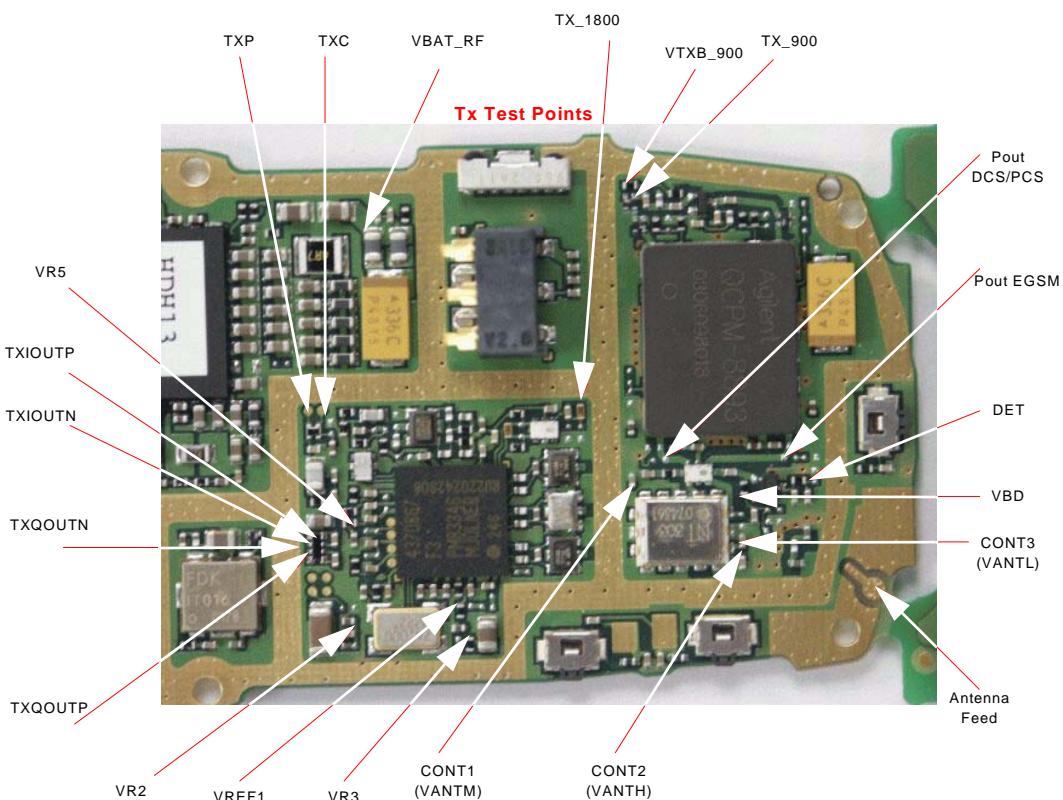


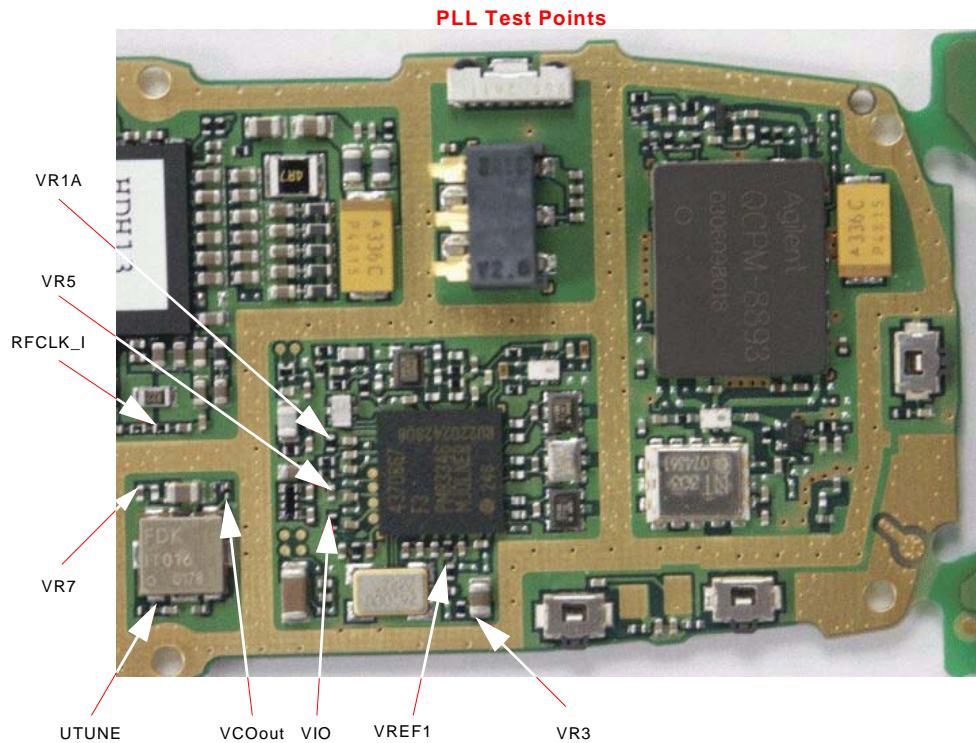
Figure 1: RF key components placement

Position	Component Name	Supplier and Description	Code
N801	TX-PA	Hitachi, PF8109BN-TB, aluminium substrate	4350409
L801	Directional Coupler	Murata, LDC15D190A0010A	4551015
Z601	Antenna Switch Module	Hitachi Metals, SHS-L090	4510385
Z602	SAW1800 RX	Epcos, B7714	4511313
Z603	SAW1900 RX	Murata, SX-B195F	4511325
Z604	SAW900 RX	Epcos, B7710	4511279
Z701	SAW900 TX	Epcos, B7715	4511311
N601	Mjölnir	Infineon, F3	4370867
B601	XTAL	NDK and Toyocom	4510337
G701	VCO	FDK, IT016	4350315

RF measurement points

The RF power supplies are generated in the UEM and can be measured either in the Mjoelner chamber or in the baseband chamber. The pictures below indicate with red circles where the test points are located.

Receiver test points**Transmitter test points**

Synthesizer test points

RF Implementation in RH-6

The RH-6 RF part is a triple-band direct conversion transceiver. Using direct conversion, no intermediate frequencies are used for up- or down-conversion.

The VCO is set to either twice or four times the wanted RX or TX frequency, depending on the band used. The VCO frequency is divided by either 2 or 4 and fed to the mixers (down-conversion) or modulators (up-conversion). Up- or down-conversion is done in one step, directly between RF frequency and baseband. All up- and down-conversions take place in the RF ASIC named Mjoelner (N601).

Mjoelner RF ASIC also contains PLL and LNAs for all used bands. A DC control section is included in to power and/or control EGSM TX buffer, detector and antenna switch. The Mjoelner RF ASIC is controlled via a serial bus.

Mjoelner RF ASIC contains an integrated VCXO which uses an external 26 MHz Xtal. No analogue AFC signal is needed. AFC is done via the serial interface of Mjoelner.

The 26 MHz reference clock is interfaced to the UPP.

The RF supports HSCSD (High Speed Circuit Switched Data) and GPRS (General Packed Radio Service), meaning multi-slot operation. (This does not require special equipment or procedures in repair situations.)

The following pictures show the RF frequency plan and the RF block diagram.

RF frequency plan

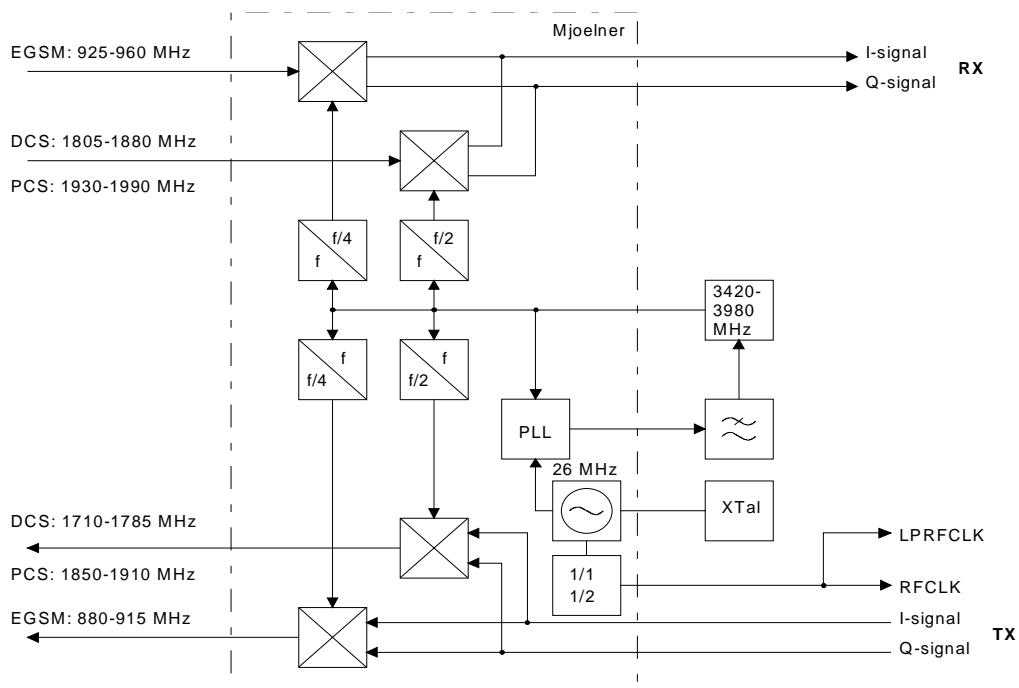


Figure 5: RF frequency plan

RF block diagram

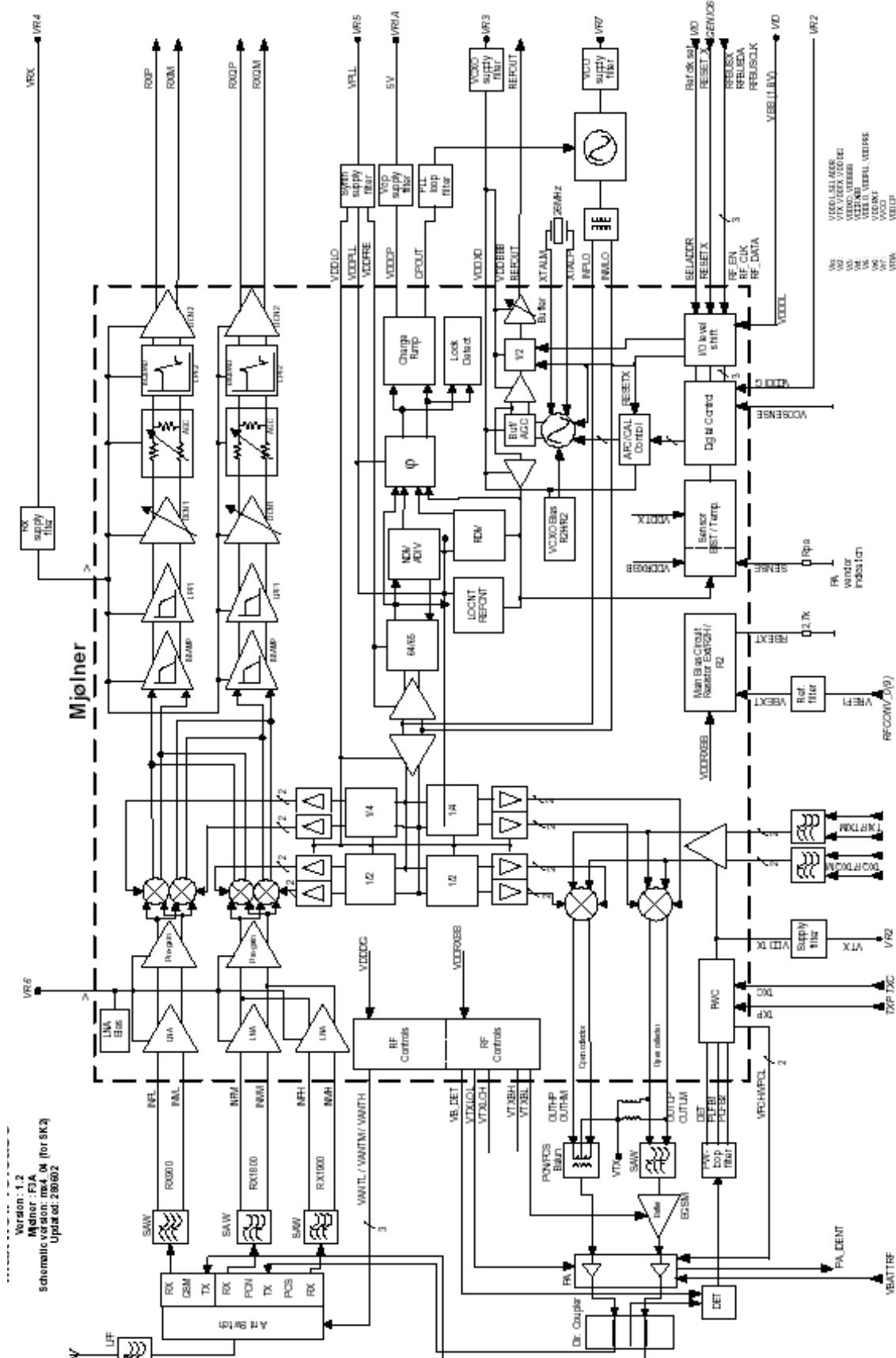


Figure 6: RF block diagram

RF power supply configuration

All power supplies for the RH-6 RF Section are generated in the UEM IC (D200). All RF supplies can be checked either in Mjoelner or in BB chamber.

The power supply configuration used is shown in the block diagram below. Values of voltages are given as nominal outputs of UEM. Currents are typical values.

Note, that not all currents can be measured directly. Spots for measuring of voltages are indicated in the above "test points" sections.

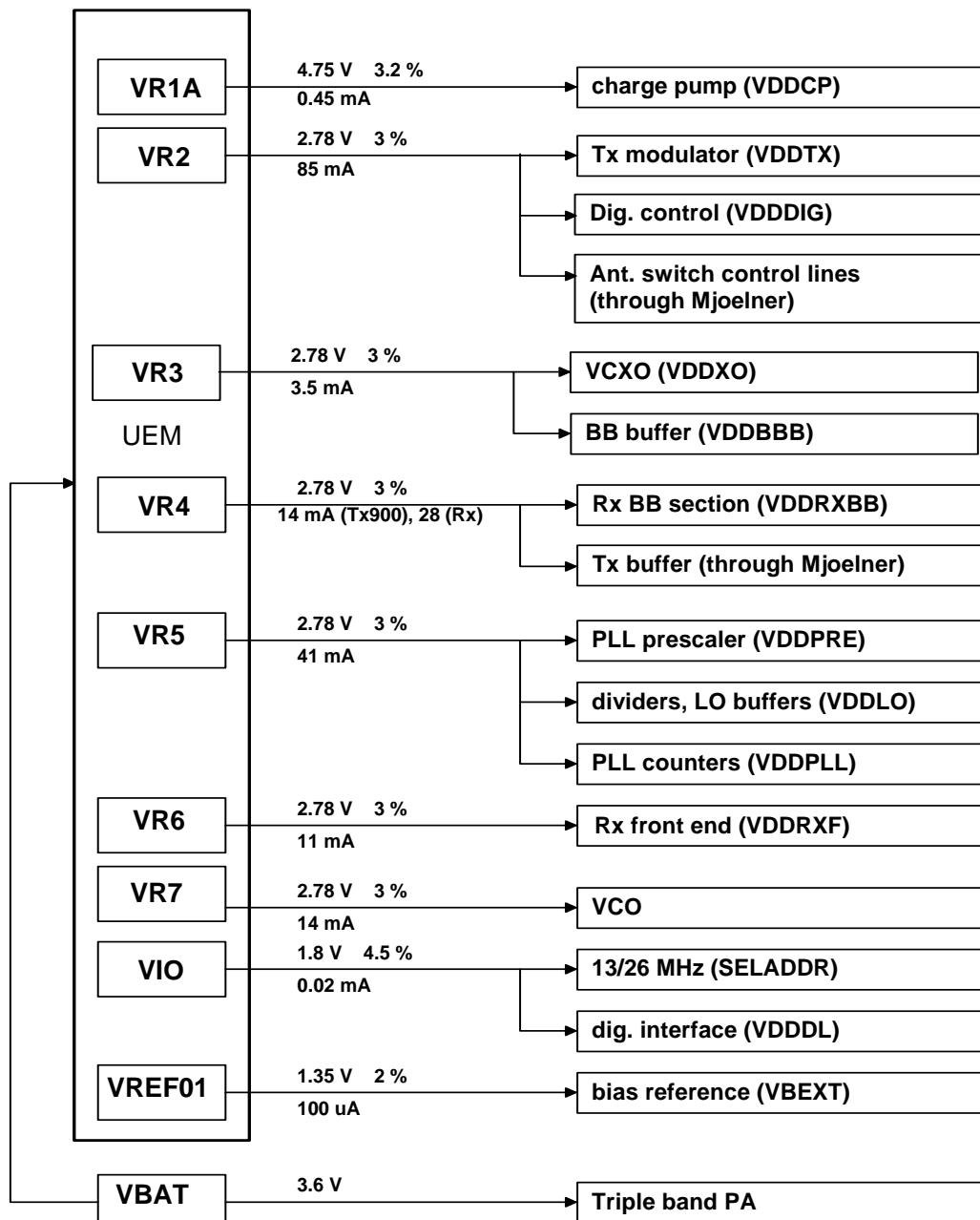


Figure 7: RF Power distribution diagram

Receiver Description and Troubleshooting

RX signal paths

The signal paths of the receiver are shown in following block diagram. Note that the picture shows EGSM900 receiver (upper left part), GSM1900 receiver (middle) and GSM1800 receiver (lower).

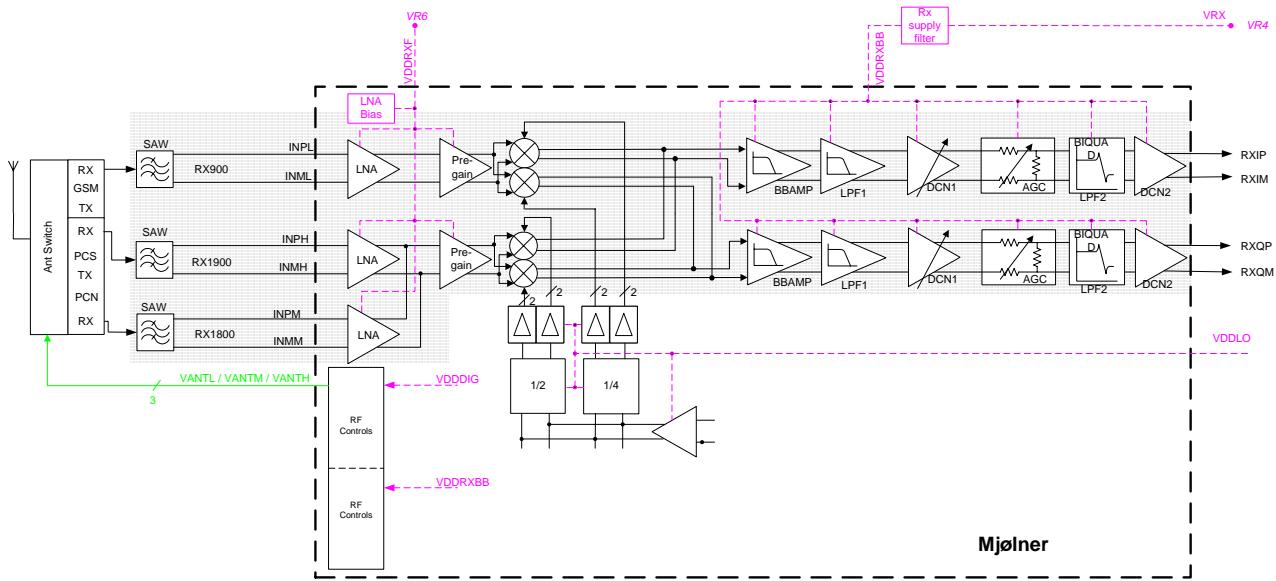


Figure 8: RX signal paths

Antenna switch (RX/TX switch)

From the antenna-pad (J615) the RF signal is fed through the antenna low pass (C601, L608, C602) to the antenna switch (Z601).

The antenna switch works as a diplexer. EGSM900 input signals pass to GSM_RX output. GSM1800 input signals pass to PCN_RX output or PCS_RX output, depending on the control signal VANTH (Cont2).

From RX1-GSM output of the antenna switch, the RX signal is routed to the EGSM900 SAW filter (Z604). From RX2-DCS output the GSM1800 RX signal is routed to the GSM1800 SAW filter (Z602). From RX3-PCS output the RX GSM1900 signal is routed to the GSM1900 SAW filter (Z603).

The antenna switch with routed lines has following typical insertion losses:

1.3dB@EGSM900, 1.6dB@GSM1800 and 1.6dB@GSM1900.

RX front-end

The RX front end includes three SAW filters (EGSM900 (Z604)GSM1800 (Z602), GSM1900 (Z603)). Each of the SAW filters is matched with a differential matching circuit (LC-type) to the corresponding LNA input of Mjølner RF ASIC (N601). The SAW filters provide out-of-band blocking immunity, the integrated LNAs provide the front-end gains. Each of the SAW filters has a single-ended input and a balanced output which provides a balanced RX signal to the corresponding input of the Mjølner RF ASIC.

The SAW filters have maximum insertion losses of:

- 3.5dB@EGSM900
- 4.0dB@GSM1800
- 4.0dB@GSM1900

RX paths of Mjoelner RF ASIC

The balanced RX signal is amplified by the integrated LNA and the subsequent Pre-Gain stage. After amplification the RX signal is down-converted with a LO signal coming from the local oscillator.

The RX paths of Mjoelner RF ASIC consist of following building blocks:

- Separate LNAs for each of the three bands: EGSM900, GSM1800 and GSM1900.
- Two PREGAIN amplifiers, one for EGSM900 and one common for GSM1800 and GSM1900.
- Two passive I/Q mixers (MIX), one for EGSM900 and one common for GSM1800 and GSM1900.

The resulting BB signal is further amplified in the BB chain. For that no external circuitry is required:

- Baseband amplifiers (BBAMP1). These amplifiers implement the initial channel filtering.
- Low pass filters (LPF1).
- DC compensation / AGC amplifiers (DCN1). These implement gain steps from 0dB to 24dB in 6dB steps.
- Attenuators (AGC). These implement gain steps from -48dB to 0dB in 6dB steps, yielding a total gain range of 72dB together with DCN1.
- Bi-quad filters (LPF2).
- DC compensation amplifiers (DCN2).

The differential baseband outputs are internally DC coupled and can be connected directly to the ADC inputs of the RF converter chip. The common mode level is set equal to the VBEXT reference voltage.

Fault finding chart for receiver

The phone layout offers dedicated test points for the analogue differential RX I and Q signals (RXIINP, RXIINN, RXQINP, RXQINN) from Mjoelner RF ASIC to UEM. The BB part is used to measure those signals by means of RSSI reading. It is assumed that correct calibration of RSSI reading has been carried out in production.

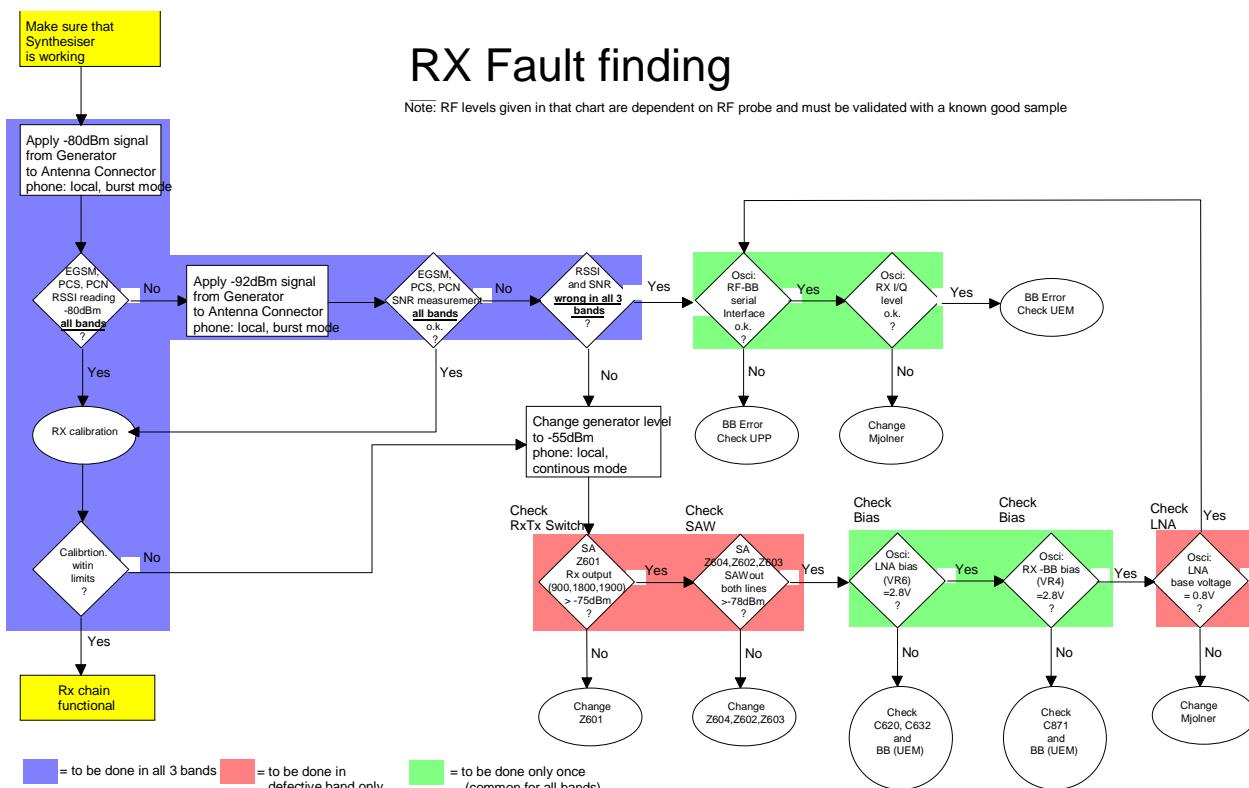
$$\text{RSSIreading [dBm]} = 20\log(U_{\text{BB}}) + \text{AGC}_{\text{calibrated}}$$

Therefore, do not calibrate a defective phone before the phone error has been found.

When a defective phone has been calibrated, a possible error in RX front end might be masked. In that case one can have a reasonable RSSI reading, although the front end shows excessive losses.

If it is not sure whether **incorrect re-calibration** has been taken place, following steps can be done:

- Check if AGC calibration is within limits
- Check if SNR reading is o.k.
Use an Oscilloscope to check levels of "RXIINN" and "RXQINN".



If RX and TX path seem to be faulty it has to be checked if the synthesizer is working. If so, then check the path from the antenna pad J615 to the antenna switch Z601 (see RX fault finding "Check RXTX switch").

General instructions for RX troubleshooting

Connect the phone module to a PC that runs Phoenix by appropriate means. Supply the phone module with DC voltage of 3.6 V.

Then follow the instructions below.

Measuring RX I/Q signals using RSSI reading

Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

Select

Scan Product

Ctrl-R

Wait until phone information shows in the lower right corner of the screen.

Set operating mode to local mode

Select

Maintenance

Alt-M

Testing

T

RF Controls

F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select

Band

GSM 900 or GMS1800 or GSM1900

Active unit

RX

Operation mode

Burst

RX/TX Channel 37 or 700 or 661

Select

Maintenance

Alt-M

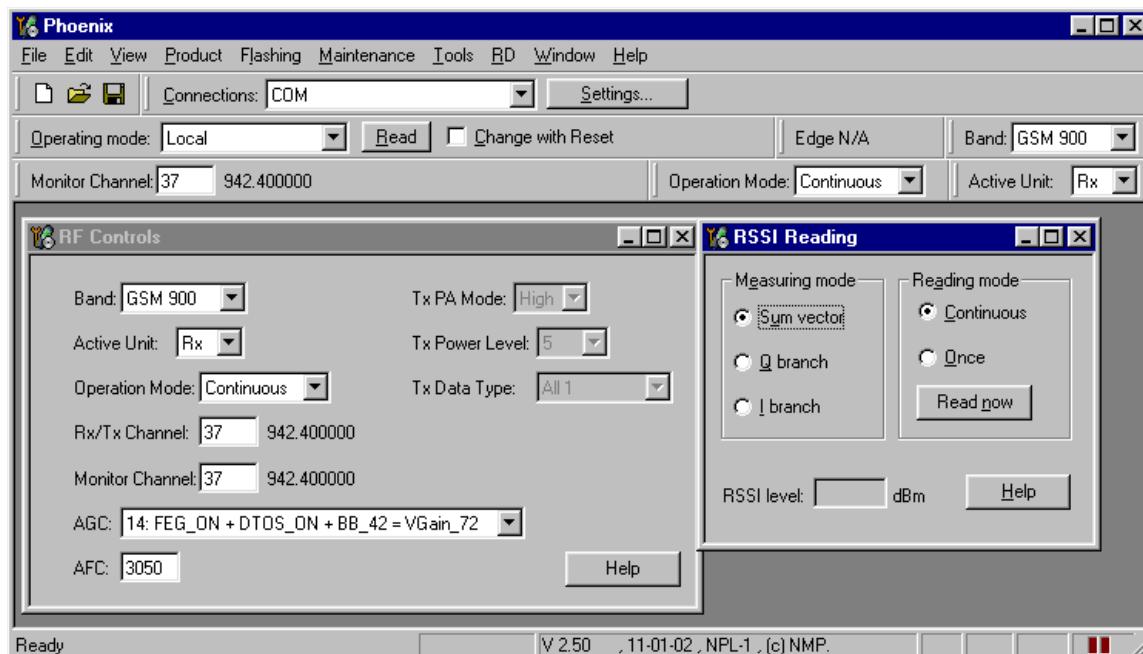
Testing

T

RSSI reading

R

The setup should now look like this:



Apply a signal with a frequency of

EGSM: 942.46771 MHz (channel 37 + 67.710kHz offset)

GSM1800: 1842.86771 MHz (channel 700 + 67.710kHz offset)

GSM1900: 1960.06771 MHz (channel 661 + 67.710kHz offset)

and a power level of **-80dBm** to the antenna connector/test jig (remember to compensate for cable and jig attenuation).

In RSSI reading click on Read now.

The resulting RSSI level should be – 80dBm +/- 0.5dB in each band.

Measuring RX performance using SNR measurement

Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

Select	Scan Product	Ctrl-R
--------	--------------	--------

Wait until phone information is shown in the lower right corner of the screen.

Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Testing	T
	RF Controls	F

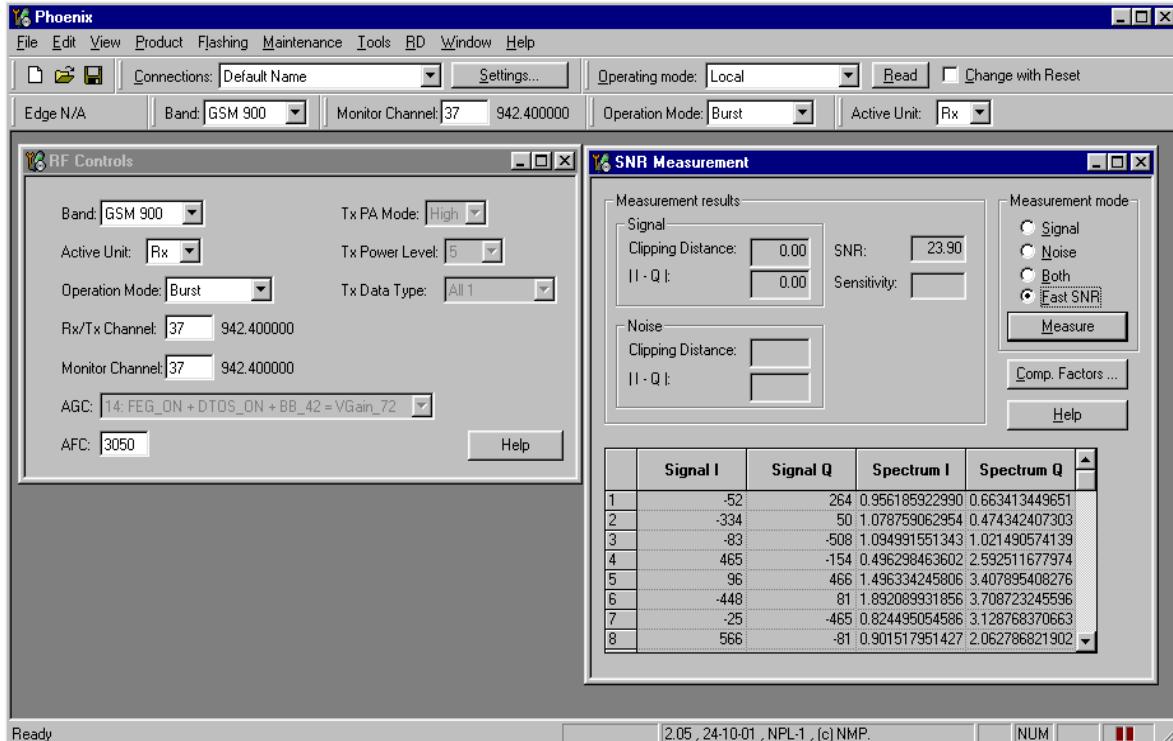
Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 900 or GMS1800 or GSM1900
	Active unit	RX
	Operation mode	Burst
	RX/TX Channel	37 or 700 or 661

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Testing	T
		SNR Measurement

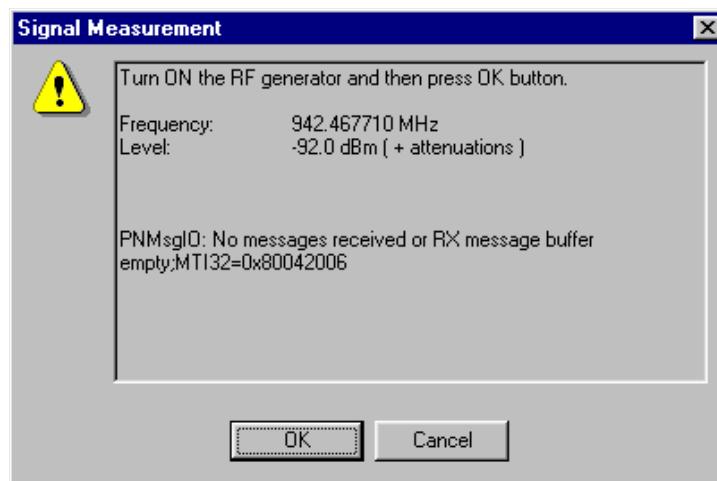
Select	Fast SNR (Radio Button)
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The setup should now look like this:



Choose respective band (EGSM900, GSM1800, GSM1900).

Press measure. A window pops up, e.g. for EGSM900 band:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses.

Press ok and the window closes.

Read the SNR result. SNR should be:

EGM900 >20dB

GSM1800 >18dB

GSM1900 >18dB

Measuring front-end power levels using spectrum analyzer

Spectrum Analyzer (SA) level values depend on the probe type and should be validated using a good sample. The levels that are given here are measured using a resistive probe (500Ω semi-rigid cable).

Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

Select	Scan Product	Ctrl-R
--------	--------------	--------

Wait until phone information shows in the lower right corner of the screen.

Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Testing	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select	Band	GSM 900 or GMS1800 or GSM1900
	Active unit	RX
	Operation mode	Continuous
	RX/TX Channel	37 or 700 or 661

Please refer to the fault finding chart for proper levels at different test points.

Measuring analogue RX I/Q signals using oscilloscope

Measuring with an oscilloscope on "RXIINN" or "RXQINN" is recommended only if RSSI reading does not provide enough information. There exist dedicated test points for RX I and Q signals. Input level = -80dBm.

Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

Select	Scan Product	Ctrl-R
--------	--------------	--------

Wait until phone information shows in the lower right corner of the screen.

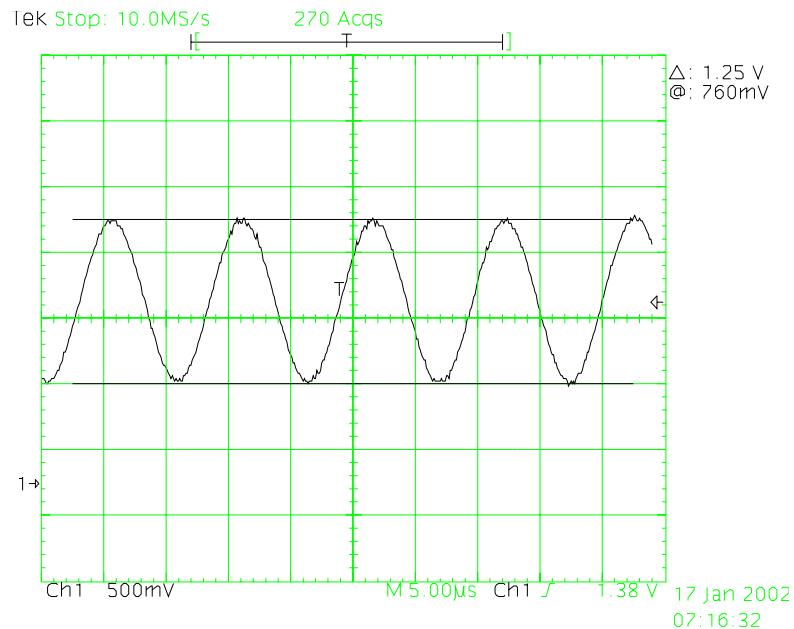
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Testing	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 900 or GMS1800 or GSM1900
	Active unit	RX
	Operation mode	continuous
	RX/TX Channel	37 or 700 or 661
	AGC	14

Following picture should be seen on a working EGSM receiver:



Signal amplitude	1.25V
DC offset	1,35V
Frequency	67kHz

Transmitter Description and Troubleshooting

TX signal paths

For easy error tracking it is important to know the signal paths of the transmitter. The components can be grouped into blocks and drawn as shown below.

Note that the picture shows both EGSM900 transmitter (bottom) and GSM1800/GSM1900 transmitter (top).

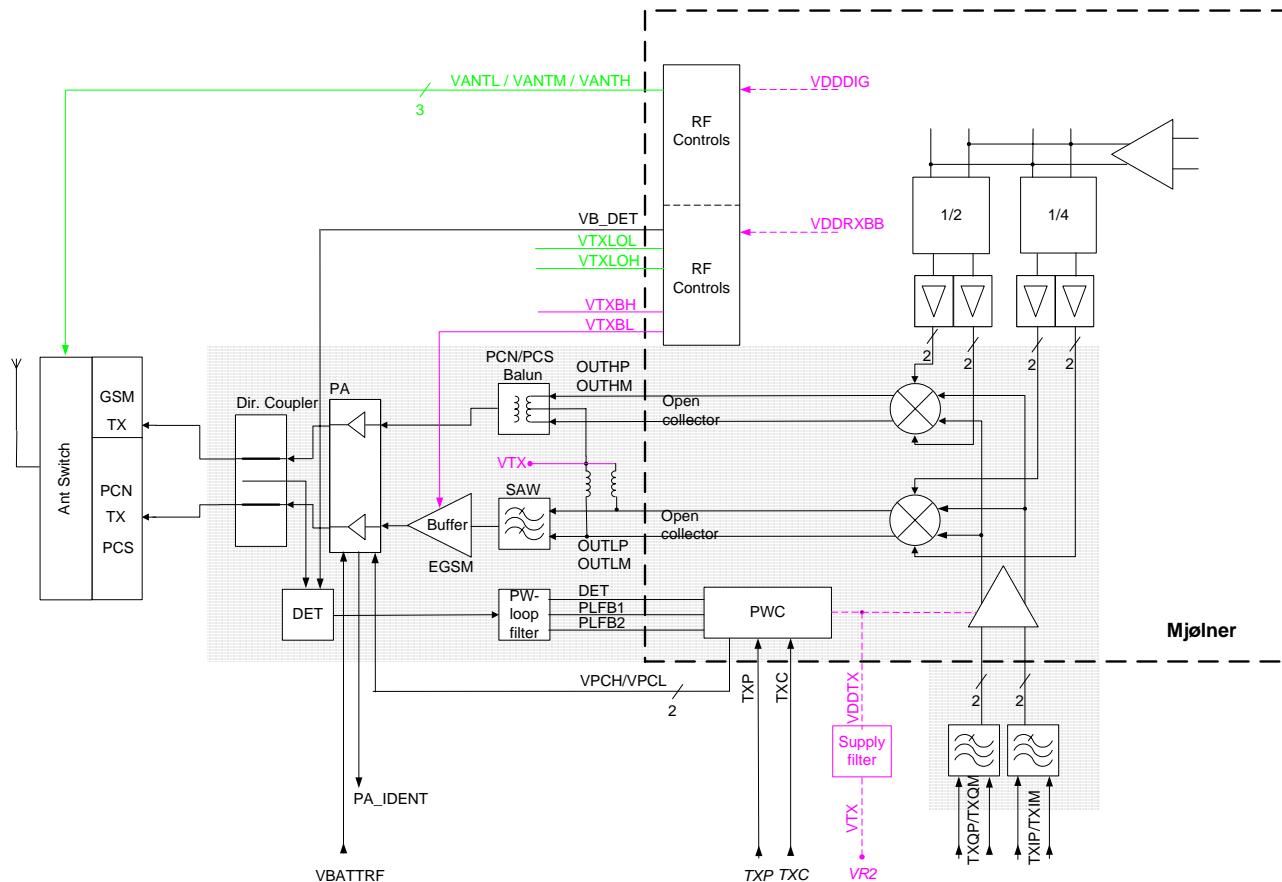


Figure 9: Transmitter signal paths

EGSM900 TX path

The balanced TX signal is provided by the baseband and is coming to the **Mjølner RF ASIC**. The TX paths of the Mjølner RF ASIC include mainly two RF modulators for up-conversion of the baseband signals, one for EGSM900 and one common for GSM1800/GSM1900. The baseband signal is modulated with the LO signal corresponding to the wanted TX channel. The GSM TX output of the Mjølner RF ASIC is a balanced signal.

From the output of the Mjølner RF ASIC the signal is fed through the **EGSM TX SAW filter** (balanced to single ended), a 3dB pad, and the **900 MHz buffer** to the EGSM input of the **power amplifier (PA)**.

The PA EGSM900 part has a maximum output power of app. 35dBm. Voltage supply is coming directly from the battery connectors.

The EGSM900 output is controlled by the power control loop. From the EGSM900 output of the PA the RF signal is fed through the directional coupler (one of the power control loop components) to the **antenna switch**.

GSM1800 and GSM 1900 TX path

The balanced TX signal from baseband is coming to the **Mjøelner RF ASIC**. The GSM1800 path of Mjøelner RF ASIC includes a common RF modulator for GSM1800 and GSM1900. The BB signal is up-converted with the LO signal corresponding to the wanted TX channel. The GSM1800/GSM1900 TX output of Mjøelner RF ASIC is a balanced signal.

From the balanced output of Mjøelner RF ASIC the signal is fed through the **TX balun** (T701) (balanced to single ended) and a 3dB pad to the GSM1800/1900 input of the **power amplifier (PA)**.

The GSM1800/GSM1900 part of the PA has a maximum output of app. 33dBm. The supply is coming directly from the battery terminals.

The output is controlled by the power control loop. From the output of the PA the signal goes through the directional coupler (one of the power control loop components) to the **antenna switch**.

Antenna switch (TX/RX switch)

The antenna Switch works as a diplexer for the RX and TX signals. Moreover, it suppresses the TX harmonics generated by the PA. The antenna switch is controlled by the Mjøelner RF ASIC using the control signals CONT1, CONT2 and CONT3.

The following table shows the possible different states.

CONT1 [Volt]	CONT2 [Volt]	CONT3 [Volt]	EGSM RX	DCS RX	PCS RX	EGSM TX	DCS/PCS TX
0	0	0	X				
0	0	0		X			
0	0	2.7				X	
0	2.7	0			X		X
2.7	0	0					X

General instructions for TX troubleshooting

Apply a RF cable to the test jig to allow the transmitted signal to act as normal. The RF cable should be connected to the measurement equipment (GSM test equipment, power meter, spectrum analyzer, or similar).

Be sure to use at least a 10dB attenuator, otherwise the results may be incorrect.

- 1 Connect PC with Phoenix to phone module
- 2 Provide the phone with power supply (3.6V).
- 3 Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

- 4 Select Scan Product Ctrl-R
and wait until phone information is shown in the lower right corner of the screen.

Follow the instructions as given below.

EGSM900 TX troubleshooting

General instructions for EGSM900 TX troubleshooting

Start the investigations as described in section "General Instructions for TX Troubleshooting".

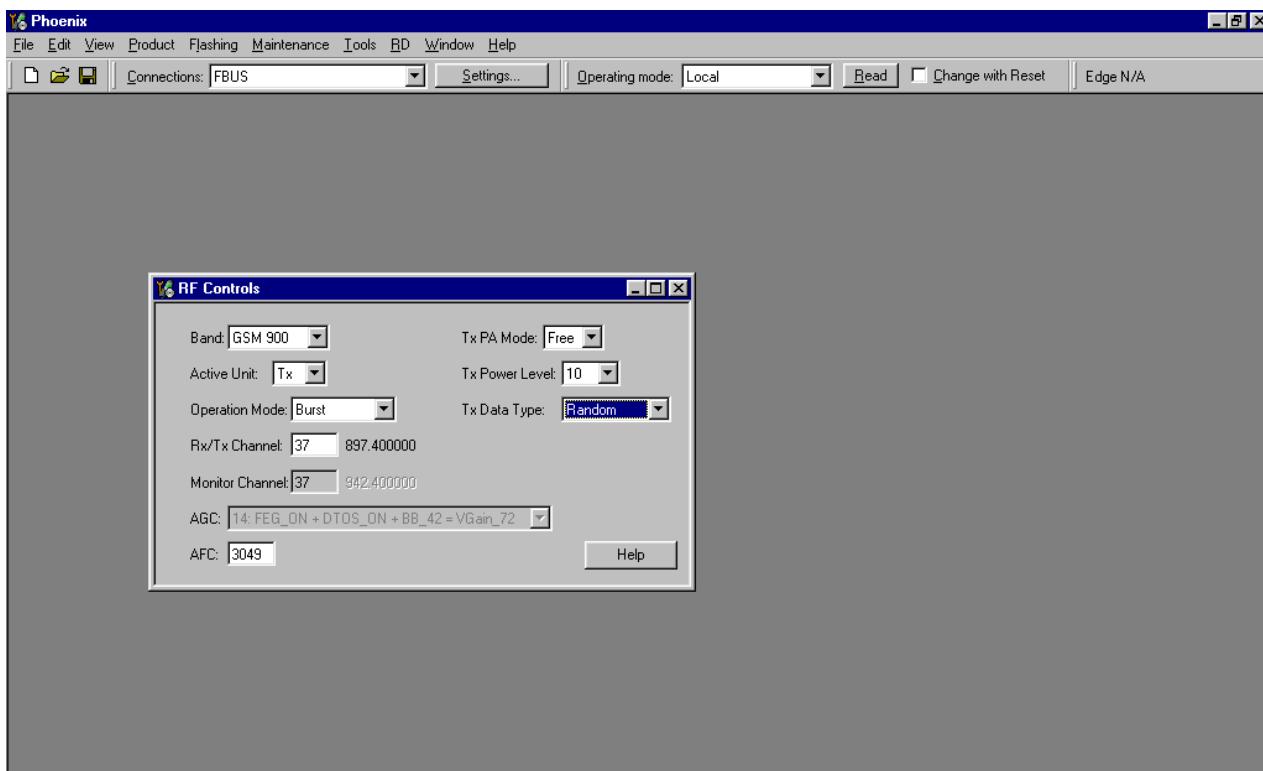
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select Maintenance Testing RF Controls

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select	Band	GSM 900
	Active unit	TX
	Operation mode	Burst
	RX/TX Channel	37
	TX PA Mode	Free
	TX Power Level	10
	TX Data Type	Random

The setup should now look like this:



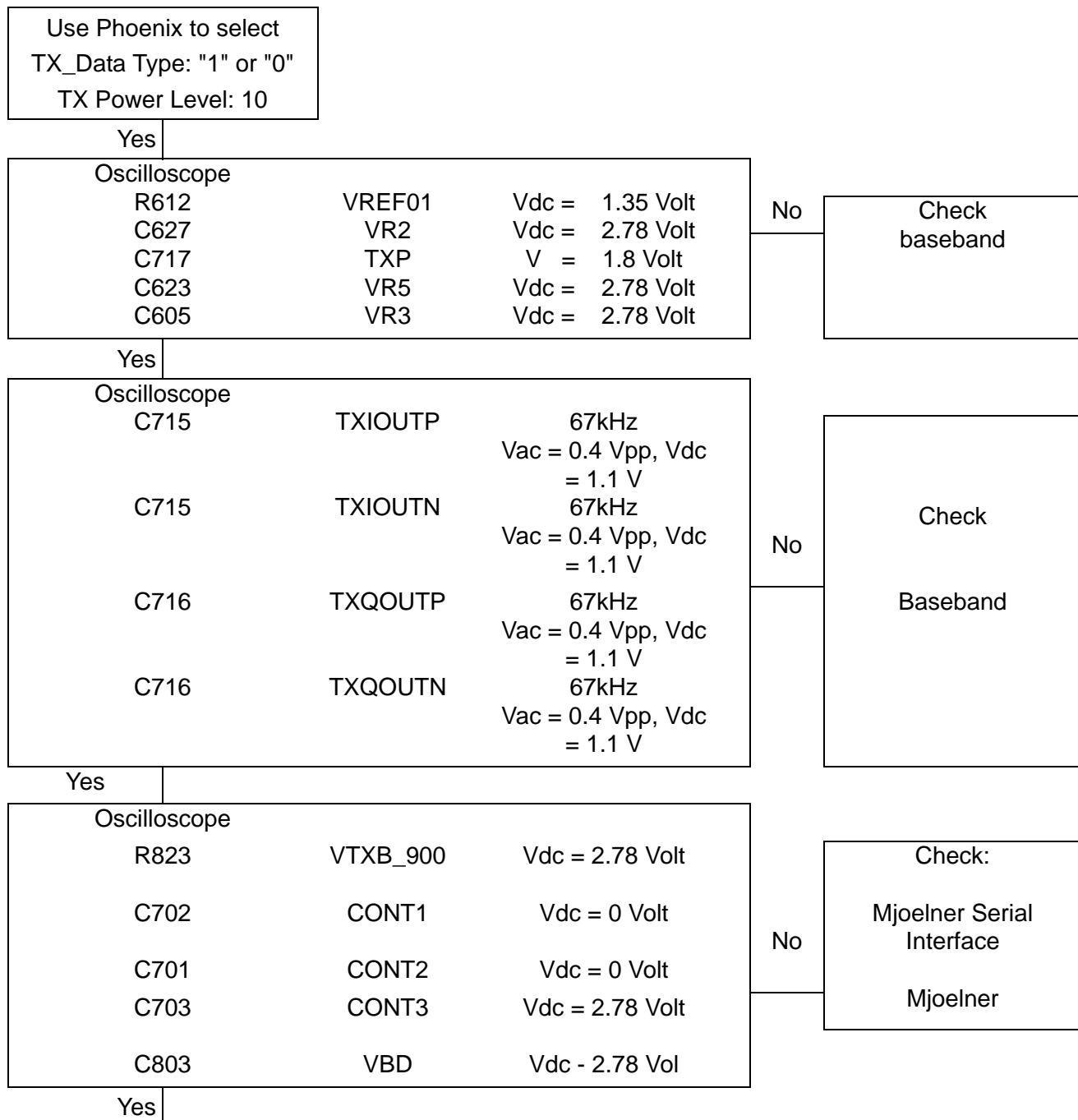
Now the measurement equipment should measure the following output signal from the phone:

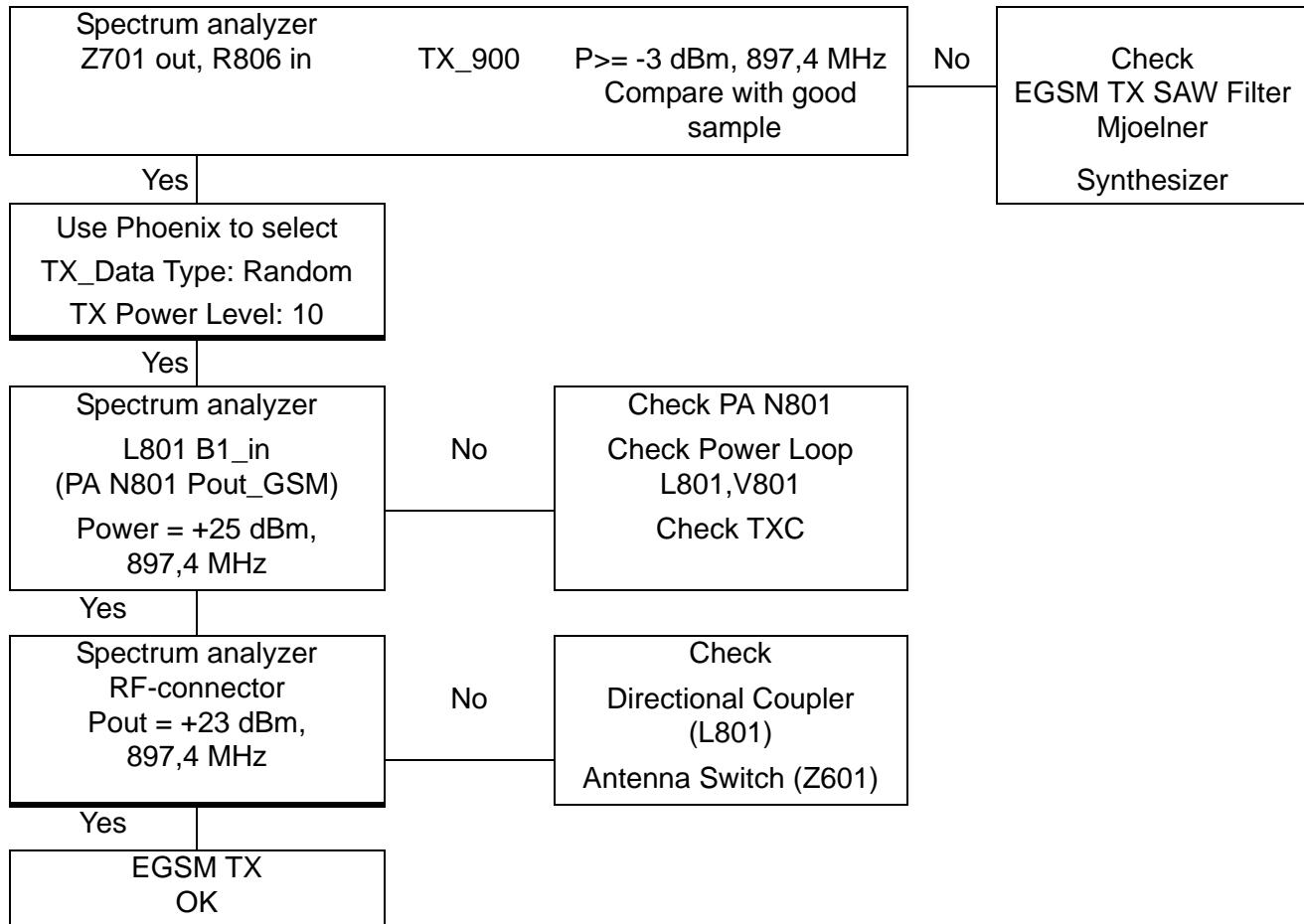
$$P_{out} = +23\text{dBm} @ 897.4\text{MHz}$$

If this is not the case, then go to the next chapter for finding the fault.

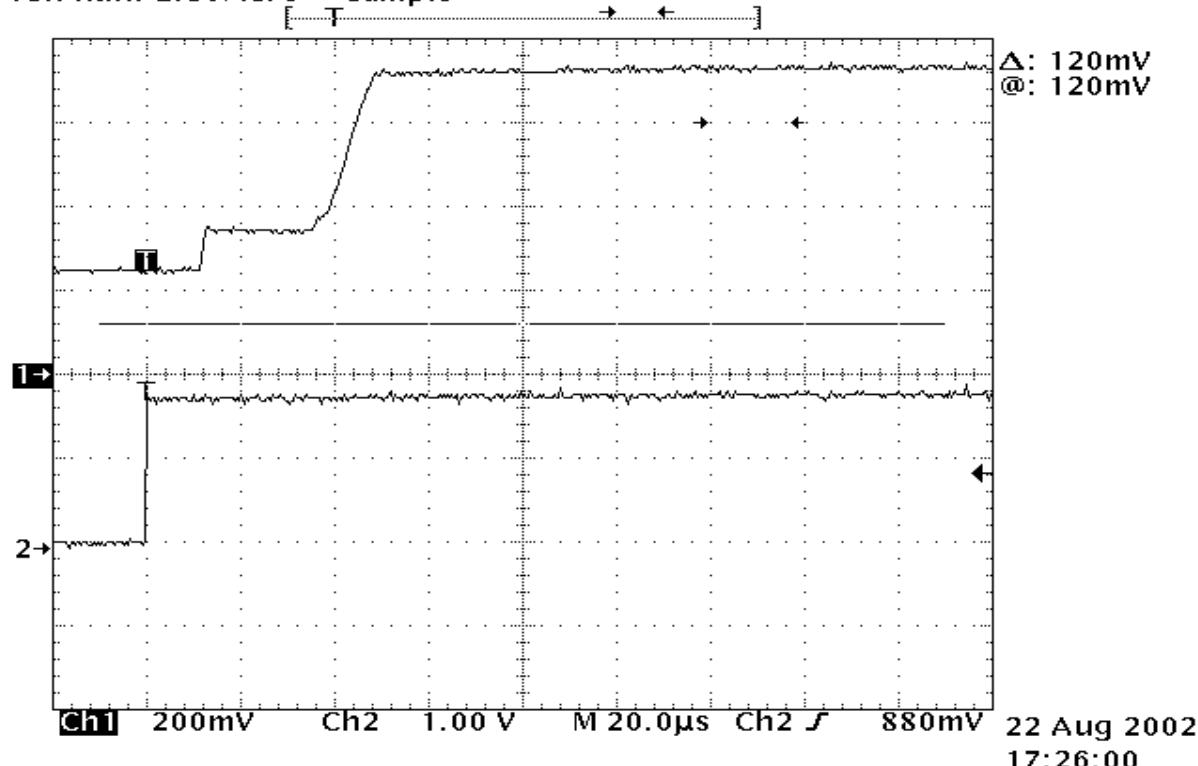
Fault finding chart for EGSM900 transmitter

In following, it is assumed that the TXP signal is used as trigger-signal. For that a TXP test point is provided.





Tek Run: 2.50MS/s Sample



GSM1800 TX troubleshooting

Setup for GSM1800 TX troubleshooting

Start the investigations as described in chapter General instructions for TX troubleshooting "General instructions for TX troubleshooting".

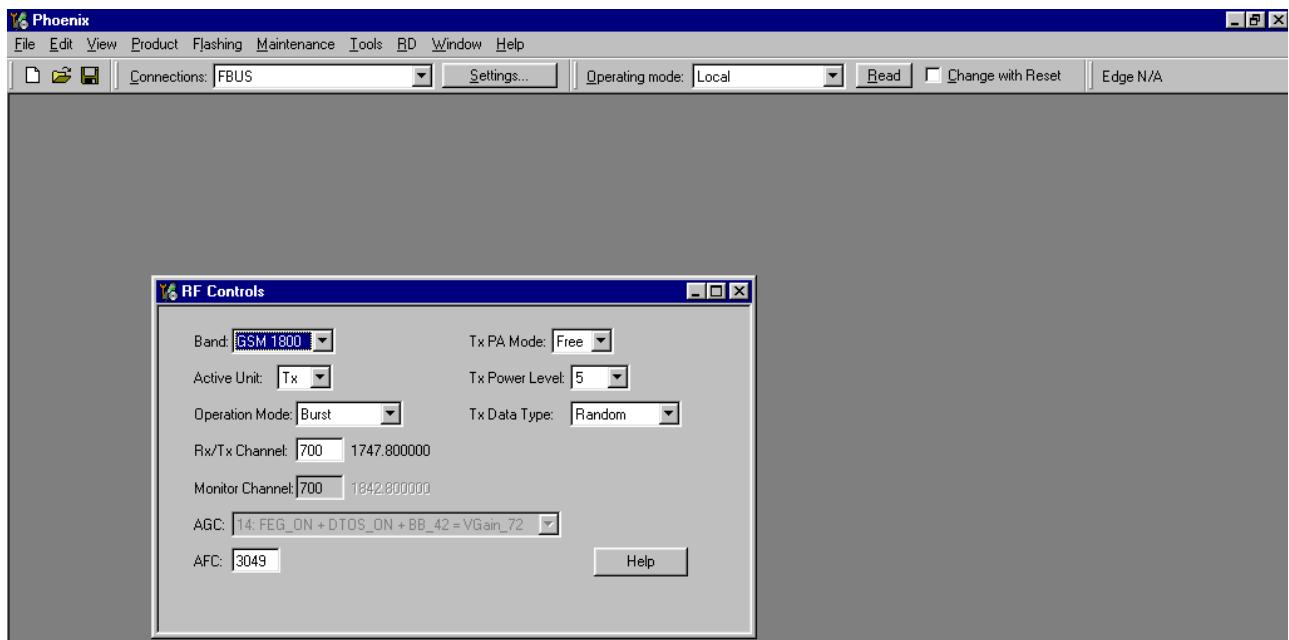
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Testing	RF Controls
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Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 1800
	Active unit	TX
	Operation mode	Burst
	RX/TX Channel	700
	TX PA Mode	Free
	TX Power Level	5
	TX Data Type	Random

The setup should now look like this:



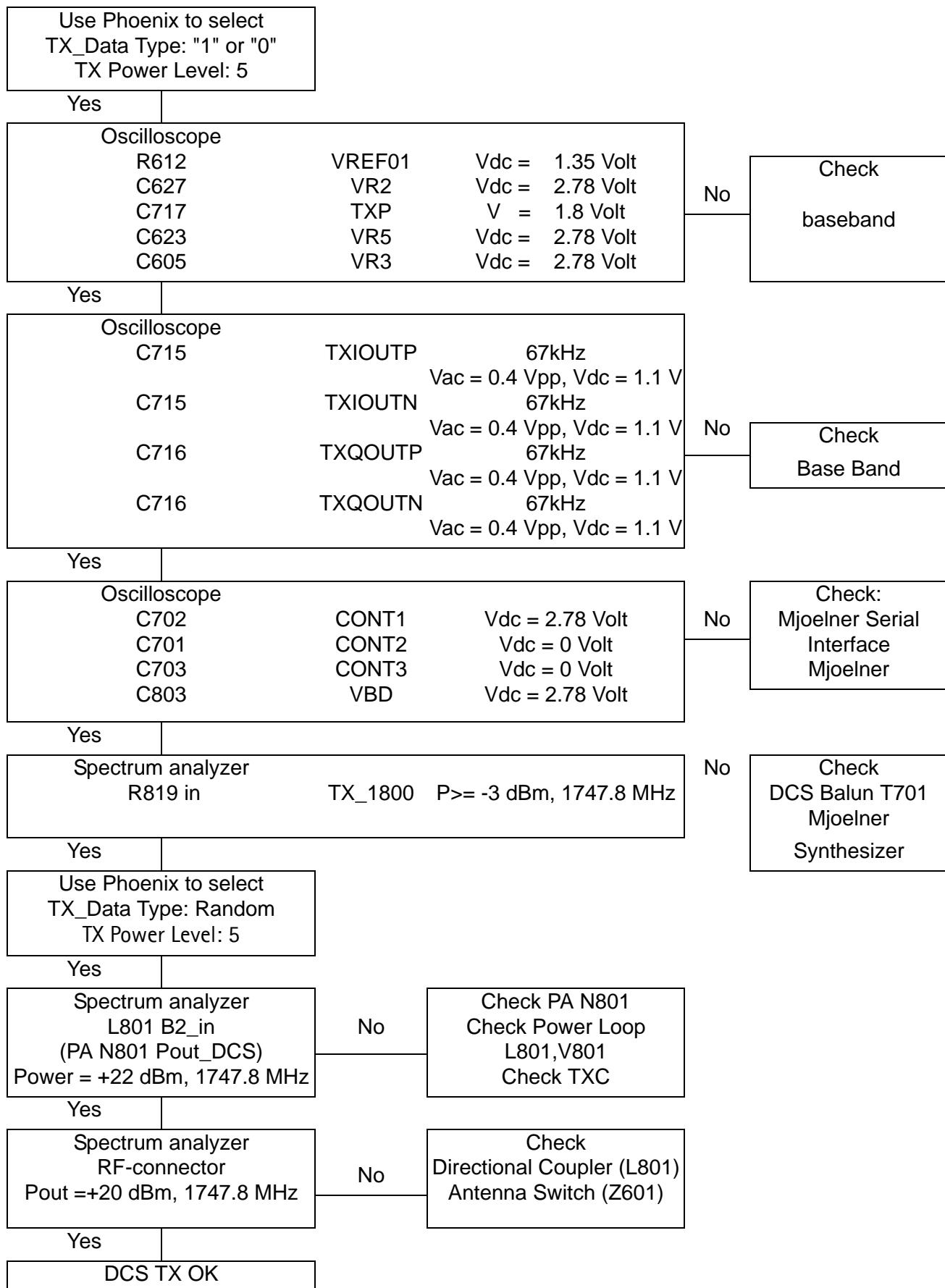
Now the measurement equipment should measure the following output signal from the phone.

$$P_{out} = +20\text{dBm} @ 1747.8\text{MHz}$$

If this is not the case, then go to the next chapter for finding the fault.

Fault finding chart for GSM1800 transmitter

It is useful to use the TXP signal as trigger-signal It is provided at TXP test point.



GSM1900 TX troubleshooting

Setup for GSM1900 TX troubleshooting

Start the investigations as described in chapter General instructions for TX troubleshooting "General instructions for TX troubleshooting".

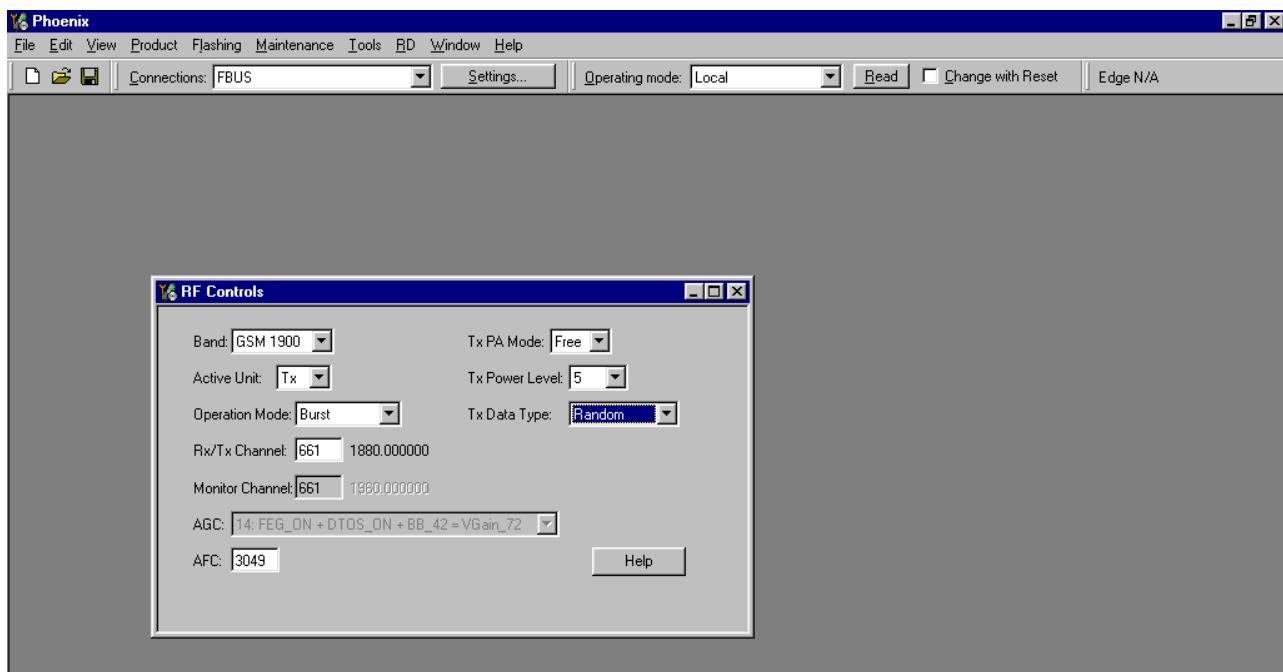
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Testing	RF Controls
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Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select	Band	GSM 1900
	Active unit	TX
	Operation mode	Burst
	RX/TX Channel	661
	TX PA Mode	Free
	TX Power Level	5
	TX Data Type	Random

The setup should now look like this:



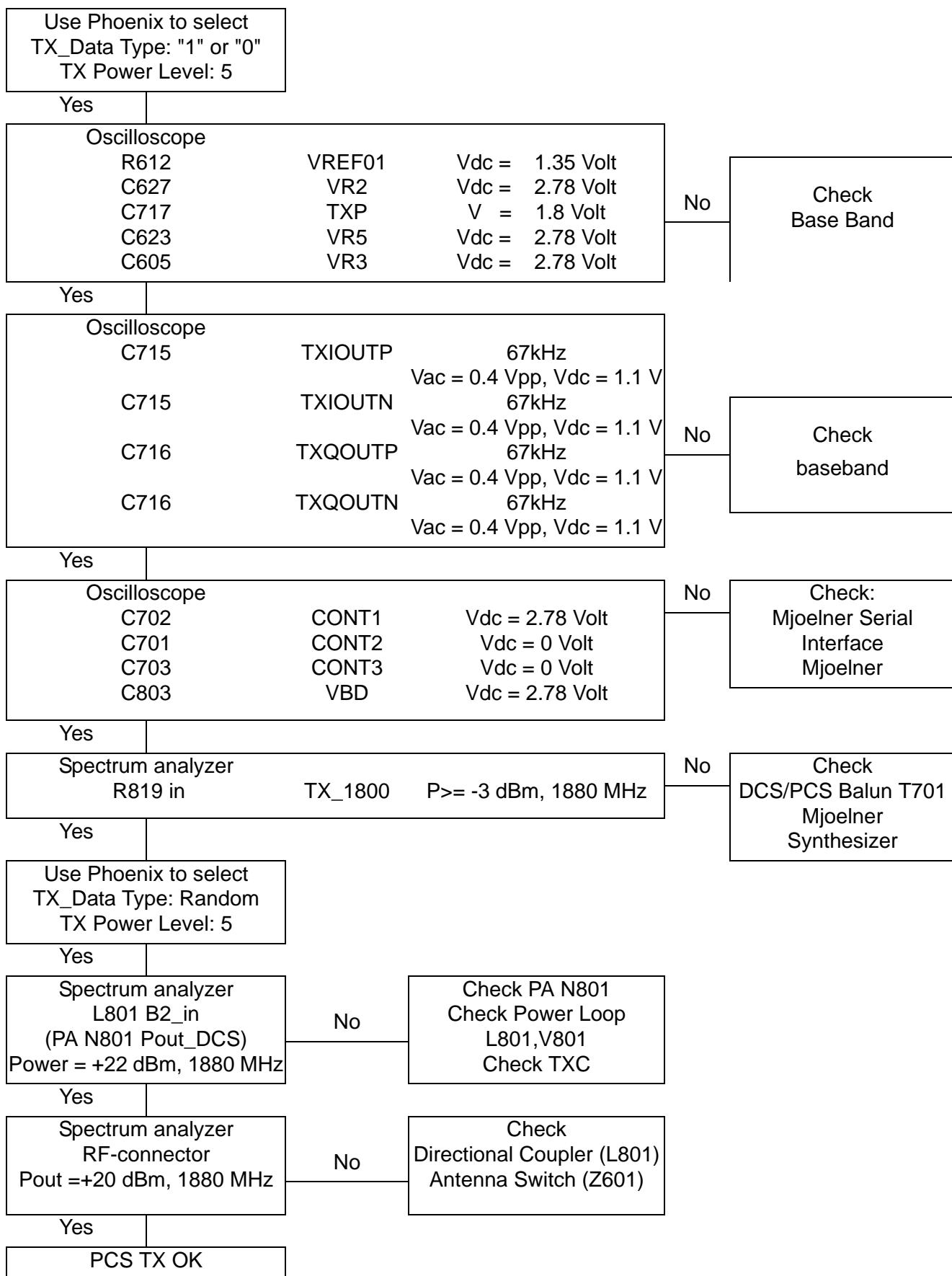
Now the measurement equipment should measure the following output signal from the phone.

$$P_{\text{out}} = +20 \text{dBm} @ 1880 \text{MHz}$$

If this is not the case, then go to the next chapter for fault finding.

Fault finding chart for GSM1900 transmitter

It is useful to use TXP signal as a trigger-signal. It is provided at TXP test point.



Synthesizer Description and Troubleshooting

One PLL synthesizer is generating all the required frequencies for both RX and TX and for all three bands (EGSM900, GSM1800 and GSM1900). The VCO frequency is divided by 2 or by 4 in Mjoelner depending on which band is active.

26 MHz Reference Oscillator (VCXO)

The 26 MHz reference oscillator (VCXO, Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator) is part of the Mjoelner RF-ASIC (N601). It uses an external 26 MHz crystal (B601) as external circuitry.

The reference oscillator has two functions:

- Reference frequency for the PLL synthesizer.
- System clock for BB ($\text{RFClk_I} = 26 \text{ MHz}$).

For an error free initial synchronization, the 26MHz frequency of the VCXO must be accurate enough. Therefore, a VCXO-calibration value is written via the serial Bus into the RefOSCCAL register of Mjoelner and an additional bit in the RefOSCCntl register of the Mjoelner. That is necessary for the rough calibration of the VCXO

The VCXO is fine tuned by programming the AFC value via the serial bus of Mjoelner. The necessary AFC value is written into the RefOSCAFC register in Mjoelner.

VCO

The VCO is able to generate frequencies in the range from 3420MHz to 3980MHz when the PLL is working. The frequency of the VCO signal is divided by 2 or by 4 in Mjoelner RF-ASIC. This way it is possible to generate the frequencies of all channels in EGSM900, GSM1800 and GSM1900 (both RX and TX).

The output frequency of the VCO is controlled by a DC voltage (V_c) coming from the PLL loop filter. The valid range of V_c when PLL is in function is 0.7V– 3.8V. The typical tuning sensitivity of the VCO is 240MHz/V. Even if the PLL is not working (V_c outside the valid range) there is a frequency at the output of the VCO, which is between 3 and 4 GHz (if the VCO itself is ok).

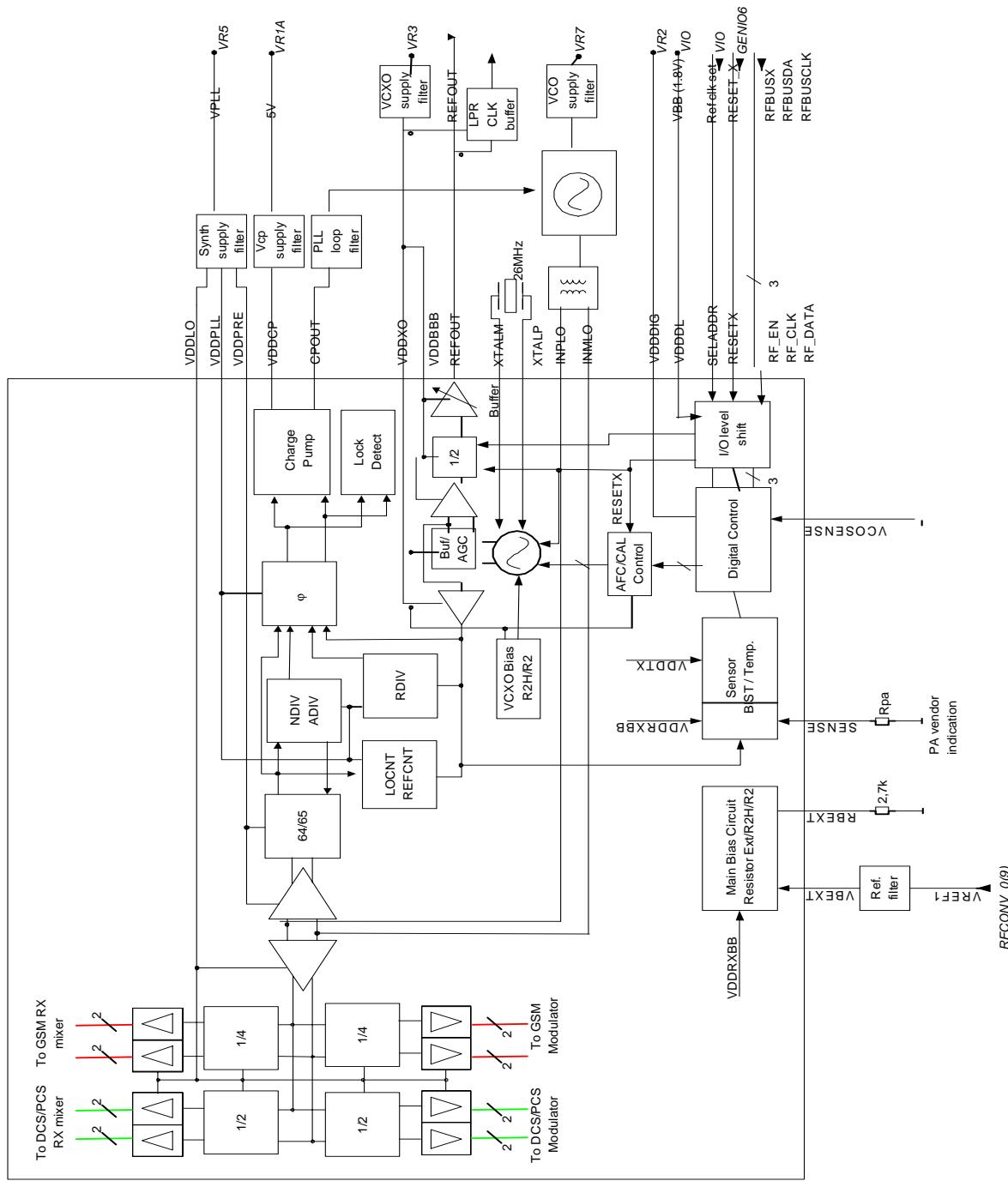


Figure 10: PLL Block Diagram

General instructions for synthesizer troubleshooting

Connect the phone to a PC with Phoenix to phone module.

Then follow the instructions below.

Check synthesizer operation

Start Phoenix Service Software and open FBUS connection.

Select	Scan Product	Ctrl-R
--------	--------------	--------

Wait until phone information is shown in the lower right corner of the screen.

Set operating mode to local mode.

Start RF Control window:

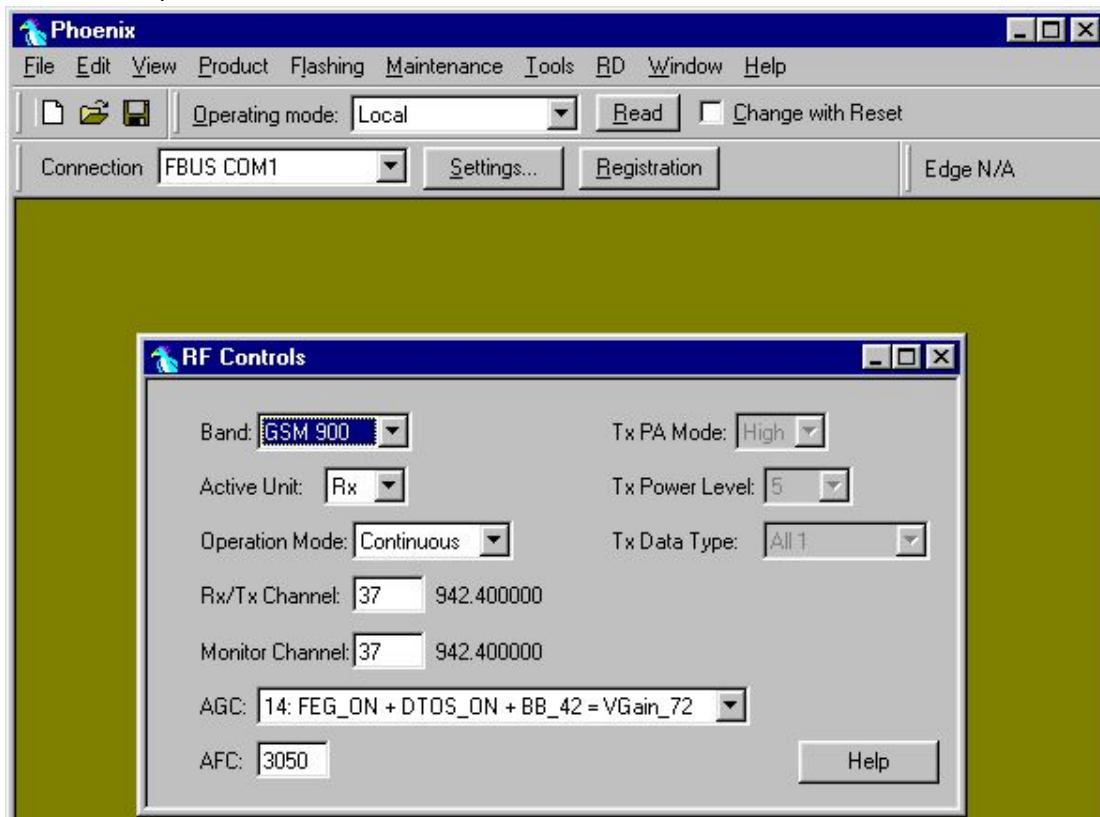
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Set the synthesizer to the following mode:

Select	Band	GSM 900
	Active unit	RX
	Operation mode	Continuous
	RX/TX Channel	37

The setup should now look like this:



The frequency of 3769.6MHz at the output of the VCO (G701) is measured using a resistive probe and a spectrum analyzer.

It is possible to measure the tuning voltage at the Vc input of the VCO (C712) easily. For $f_{VCO} = 3769.6\text{MHz}$ the tuning voltage should be $2.3\text{V}_{DC} \dots 2.8\text{V}_{DC}$ (Tuning sensitivity of VCO is 240MHz/V typ.).

If this is not the case, please refer to section "Fault finding chart for PLL Synthesizer" below.

Fault finding chart for PLL synthesizer

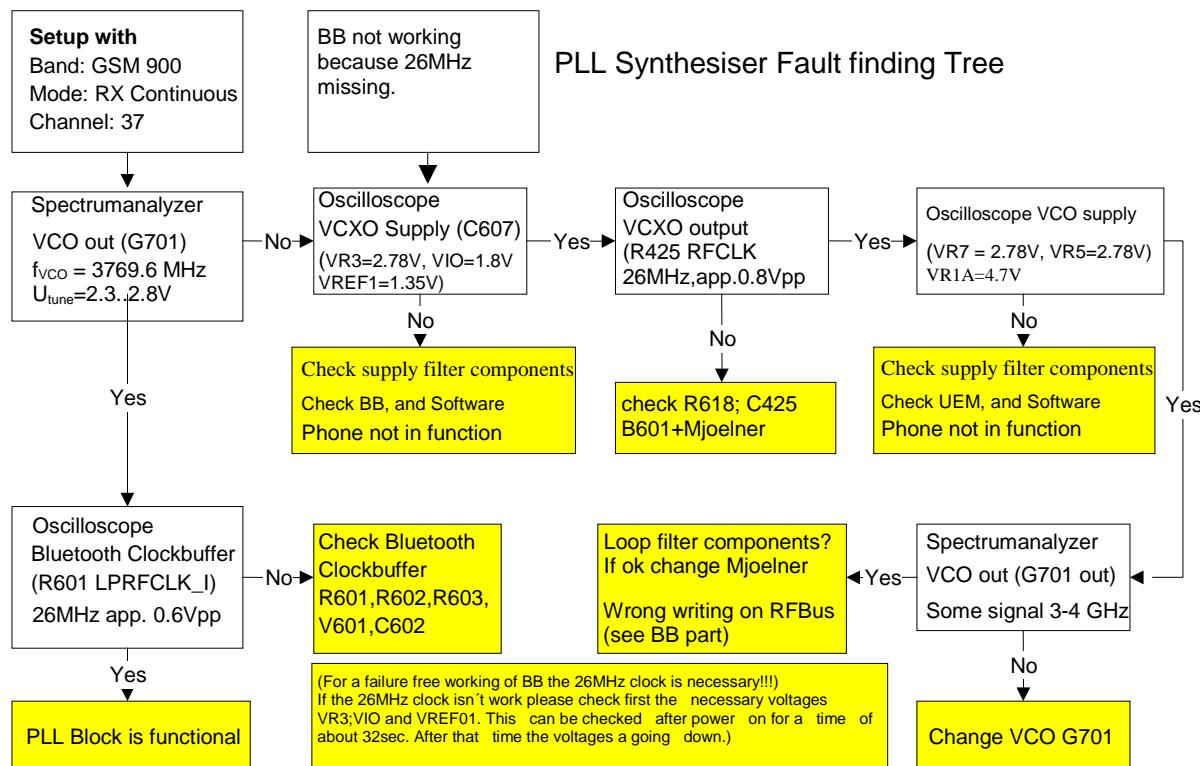


Figure 11: PLL Synthesizer Fault Finding Chart

It is important to note that the power supply of the VCXO (VR3) is only switched off in the so-called 'Deep Sleep Mode' and the power supply of the VCO (G701 VR7) is switched off in so-called 'Sleep Mode'.

RF Tuning Instructions

Setup for RF tuning

- 1 Provide the phone with power supply (nominal voltage is 3.7V).
- 2 Connect the phone to a PC with DAU-9T cable (RS232) or DKU-5 cable (USB).
- 3 Start Phoenix Service Software (dongle required).
- 4 Open FBUS connection.
- 5 Select: File Alt-F
 Scan Product P
Shortcut: Ctrl-R

Wait until phone information is shown in the lower right corner of the screen.

RF tuning after repairs

Different repairs require different tuning. In general it is necessary to determine in which section the repair was done to select which tunings to perform. To determine if RF tuning is necessary after repair it is important that the functionality of the repaired circuit is well understood.

General rules:

- Repairs in the TX part will require "TX Power Level Tuning". If changes around the modulator (RF path from UEM via Mjoelner to RF PA) have been done, "TX IQ Tuning" is additionally required.
- In general repairs in the RX part or the PLL part always require "RX Calibration" and "RX Band Filter Calibration".
- If Mjoelner is changed all calibrations have to be done.

Other parts interfacing to TX, RX or PLL might require tuning, but common sense should be used, e.g. if a component that has no influence on RF performance has been changed, e.g. the microphone, on/off key, mechanical parts or similar, there is no need to do any RF tuning.

RX calibration

The **RX Calibration** is used to determine the gain at different gain settings for front-end and Mjoelner and needs to be done in all three bands.

RX Calibration requires an external signal generator. Most of the radio communication testers like CMD55 or CMU200 can be used as signal generator, producing a continuous signal with defined level and frequency.

RX Calibration in EGSM900 combines two alignments, VCXO calibration and AGC calibration. Calibration of GSM1800 and GSM1900 band only determines the AGC values.

The **VCXO calibration** finds out a calibration value for VCXO control, an AFC initial value and 3 AFC-slope coefficients. The VCXO calibration ensures the function of an initial synchronization (before location update is done) when the phone is in Normal mode. For an error free initial synchronization, the 26MHz frequency of the VCXO must be accurate enough. Therefore, a **VCXO cal** value is written into the RefOSCCAL register of the Mjoelner.

During VCXO-calibration, the **VCXO cal** value is changed by a DSP-algorithm until a synchronization is possible. This means the VCXO oscillates at 26 MHz with a sufficient minimum frequency error.

To further minimize the frequency error, an initial **AFC value** is determined by the DSP and written into RefOSCAFC register of the Mjoelner.

Additionally the DSP algorithm determines three AFC slope coefficients **Slope C1...3** during VCXO calibration. One AFC slope value is not sufficient for Mjoelner, because the AFC slope is non-linear in this chip.

The **AGC-calibration** finds the gain values of the RX chain. The AGC consists of RF LNA, which can be either on or off (gain difference between on and off state is nominally 30dB) and BB gain which can be controlled in 6dB steps. This gives 15 gain steps RSSI0 to RSSI14. LNA is off for steps RSSI0 to RSSI4.

AGC-calibration measures the gain at gain step RSSI4 and RSSI7. The other gain values are calculated.

A value **RF_TEMP**, which represents the RF hardware temperature, is determined during RX Calibration. This temperature value is used by DSP for RSSI reporting correction in Normal mode of the phone. It is not visible in the calibration process.

The RX calibration is only valid if the results are within certain limits. For the most recent limits see the production limits of FLALI and FINUI testers.

If the results are not within these limits, there is a fault in the RX chain.

RX calibration EGSM900

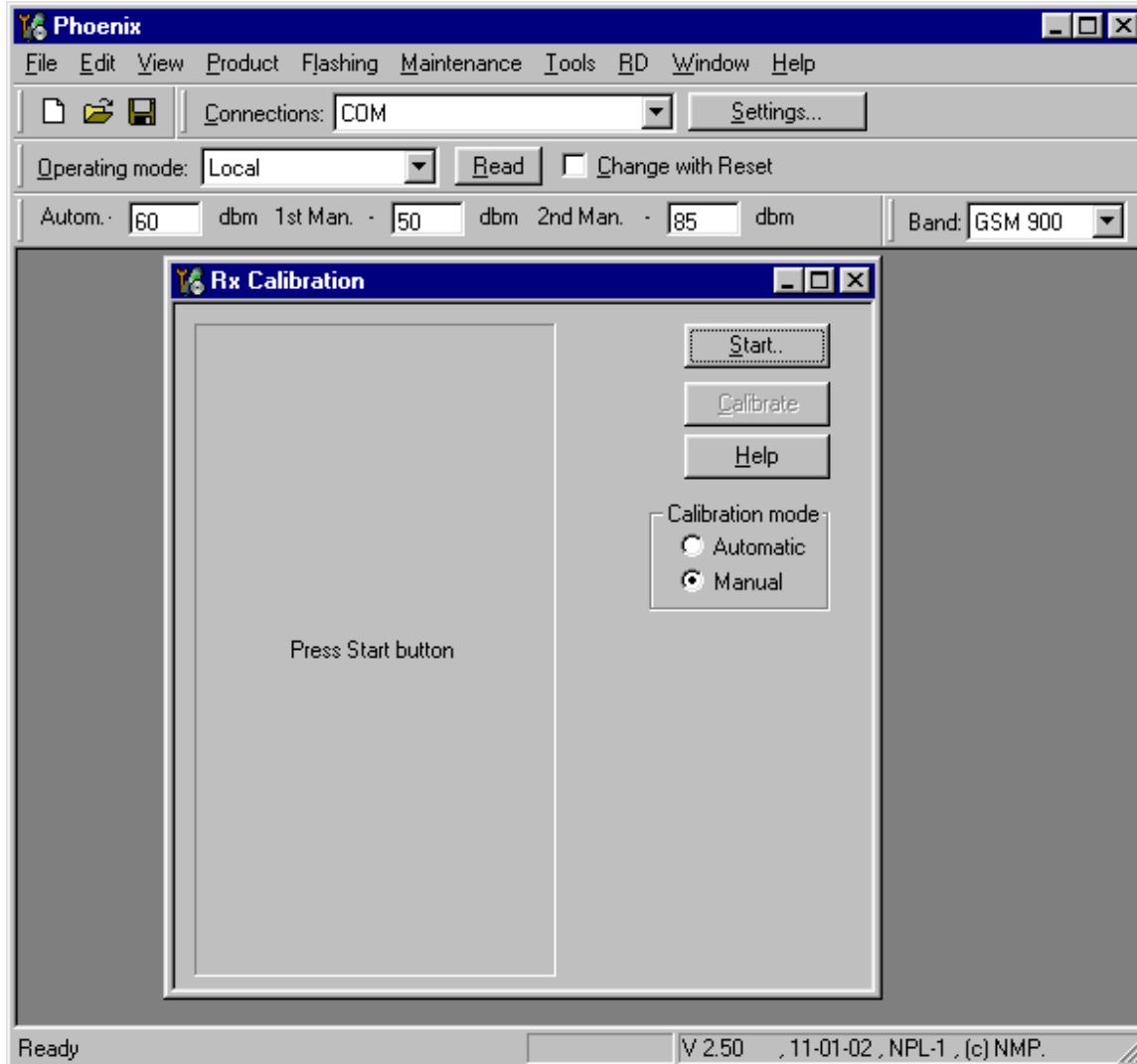
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Calibration	C

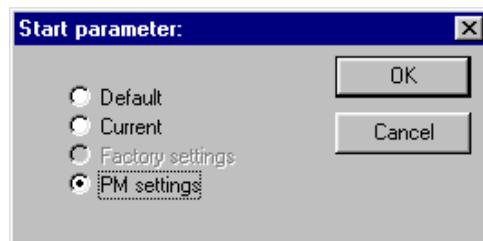
Wait until the RX Calibration window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 900
	Autom.-	60

The setup should now look like this:



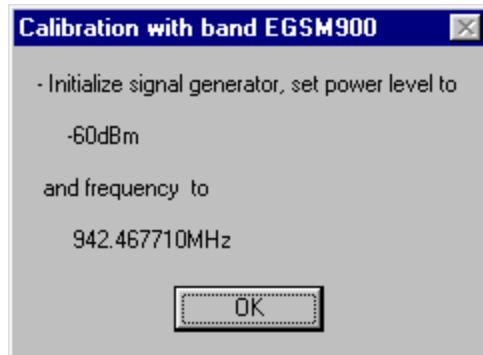
Select Automatic, press Start and a new window pops up:



Select PM settings, press OK and the window closes.

Now it is possible to press the **Calibrate** button in the RX Calibration window.

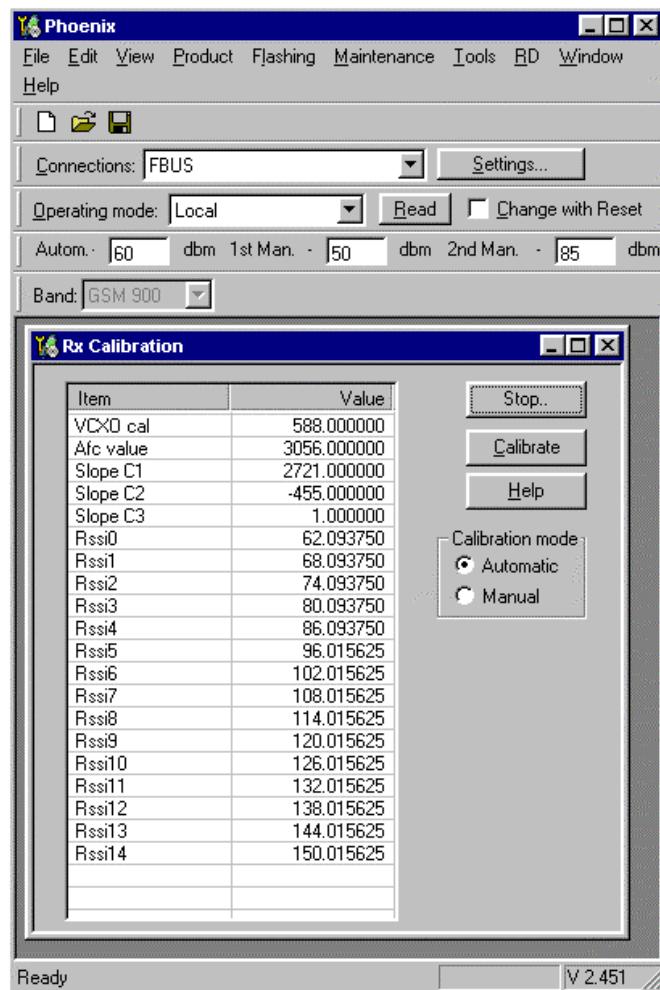
Press Calibrate and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

Press OK and the window closes.

A typical result will look like this:

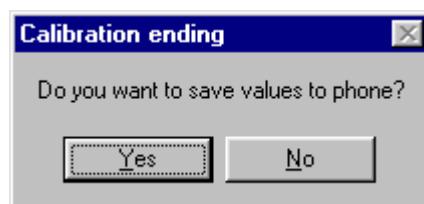


The results must be checked against the following limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
VCXO cal	568	128	767
AFC value	3150	3062	3262
Slope C1	2760	1500	3500
Slope C2	-480	-700	-300
Slope C3	1	0	1
Rssi 4	79	77	82
Rssi 7	102	100	105

If Rssi 4 and Rssi 7 are within the limits, all other Rssi values are valid, too.

Press Stop in the RX Calibration window and a new window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Calibration is finished.

RX calibration GSM1800

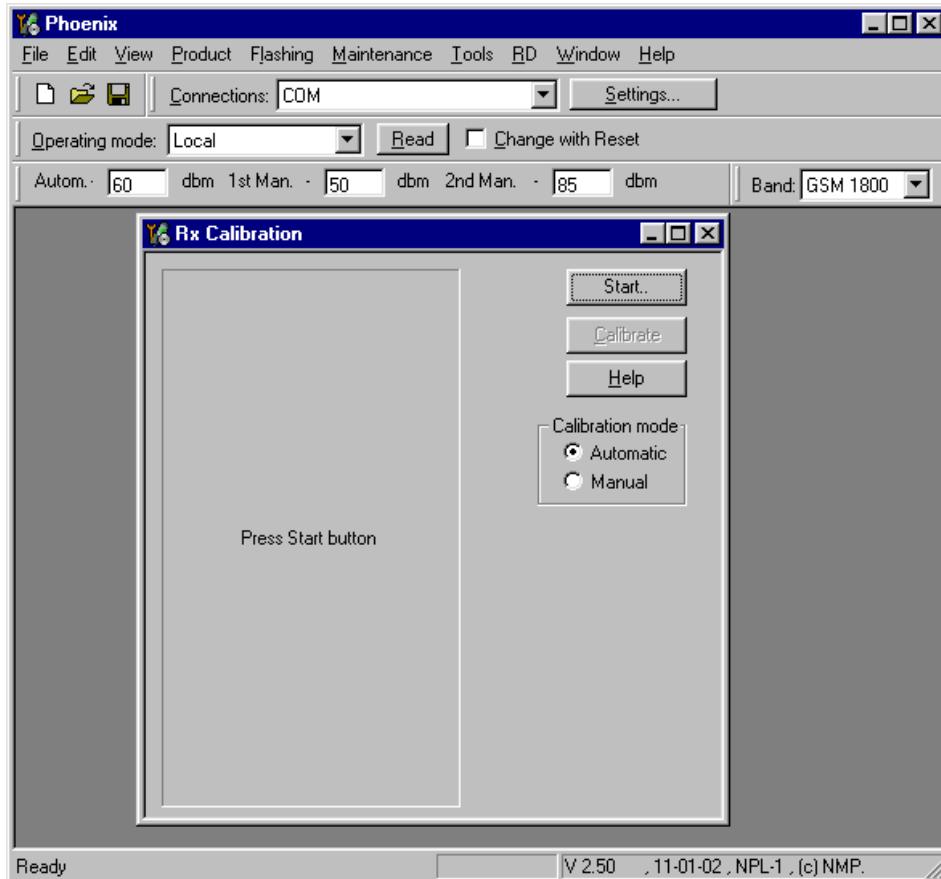
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Calibration	C

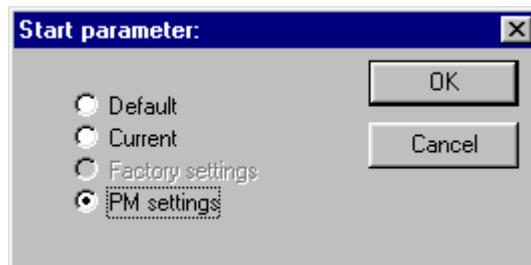
Wait until the RX Calibration window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 1800
	Autom.-	60
	1 st Man.-	50
	2 nd Man.-	85

The setup should now look like this:



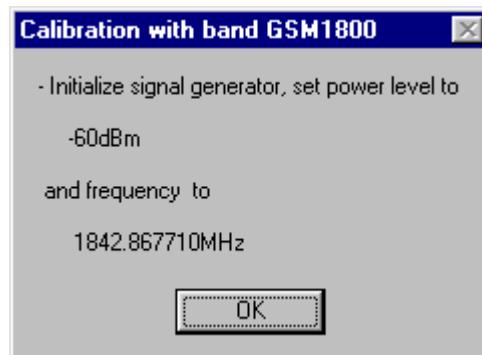
Select Automatic, press Start and a new window pops up:



Select PM settings, press OK and the window closes.

Now it is possible to press the calibrate button in the RX Calibration window.

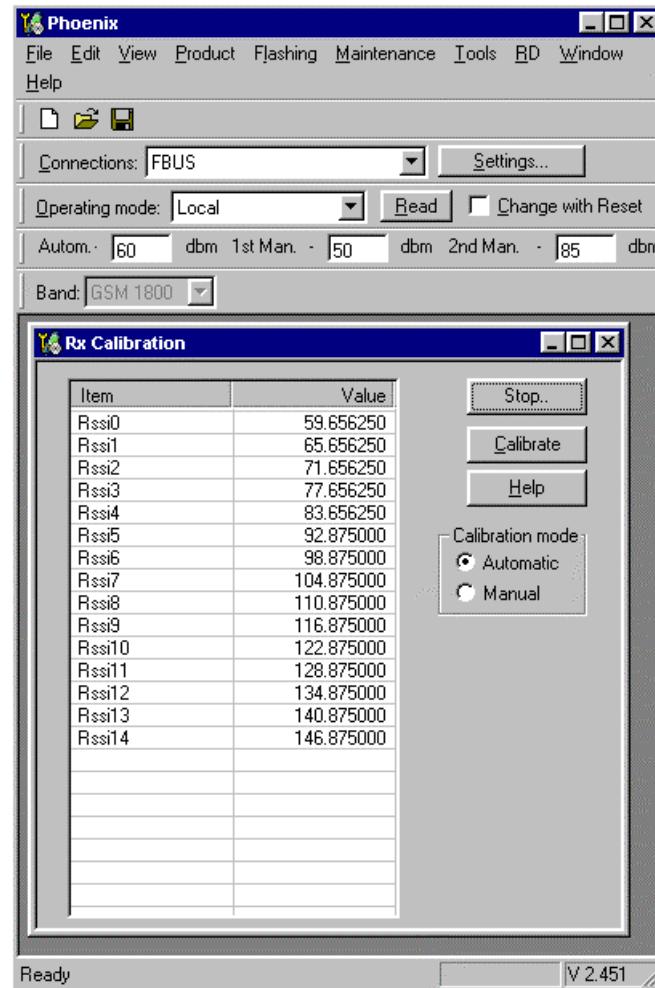
Press Calibrate and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

Press ok and the window closes.

A typical result will look like this:

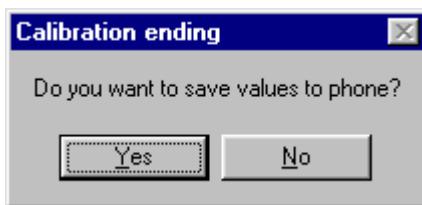


The results must be checked against the following limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
Rssi 4	76	74	79
Rssi 7	99	96	103

If Rssi 4 and Rssi 7 are within the limits, all other Rssi values are valid, too.

Press Stop in the RX Calibration window and a new window pops up:



Press Yes and the GSM1800 RX Calibration is finished.

RX calibration GSM1900

Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Calibration	C

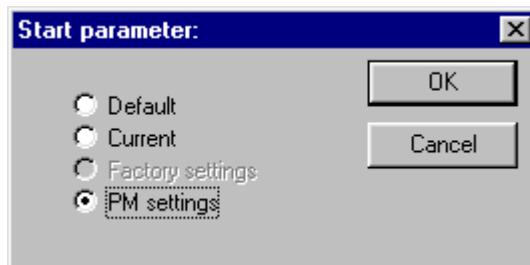
Wait until the RX Calibration window pops up.

Select	Band	GSM 1900
	Autom.-	60
	1 st Man.-	50
	2 nd Man.-	85

The setup should now look like this:



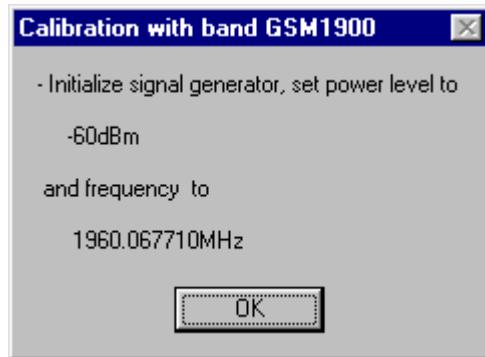
Select Automatic, press Start and a new window pops up:



Select PM settings, press OK and the window closes.

Now it is possible to press the calibrate button in the RX Calibration window.

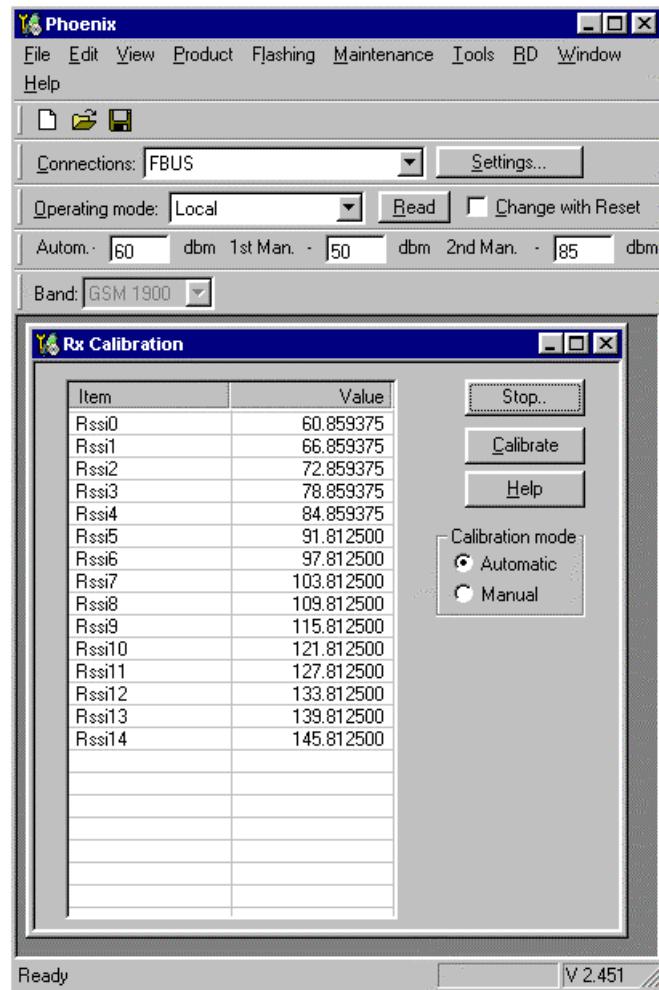
Press Calibrate and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

Press ok and the window closes.

A typical result will look like this:

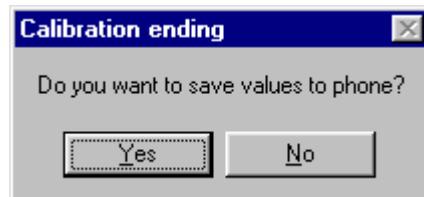


The results must be checked against the following limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
Rssi 4	78	76	81
Rssi 7	98	96	101

If Rssi 4 and Rssi 7 are within the limits, all other Rssi values are valid, too.

Press Stop in the RX Calibration window and a new window pops up:



Press Yes and the GSM1900 RX Calibration is finished.

RX band filter response compensation

This alignment is necessary to compensate the frequency response of the RX band filters (SAW filters).

RX band filter response EGSM900

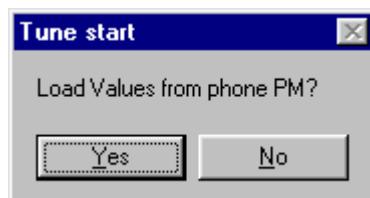
Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

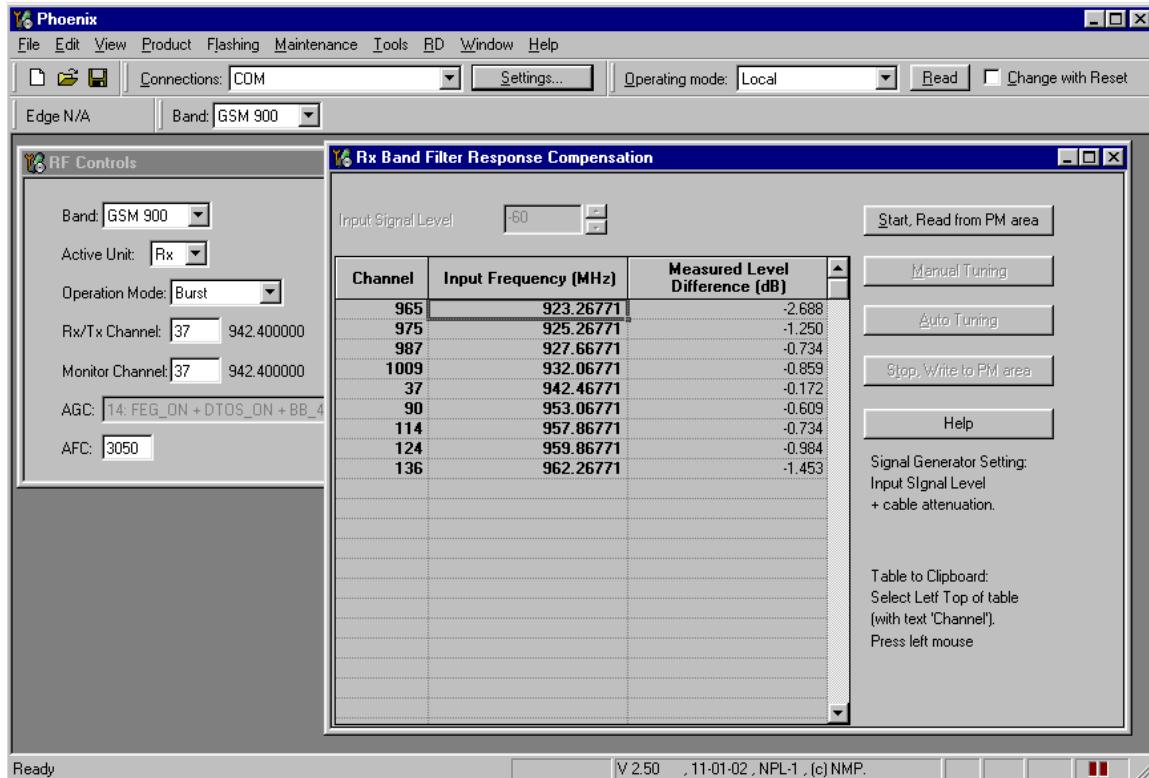
Select	Band	GSM 900	
Select	Maintenance		Alt-M
	Tuning		T
	RX Band Filter		B
	Response Compensation		

A window pops up:



Select Yes and the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window pops up.

The setup should now look like this:

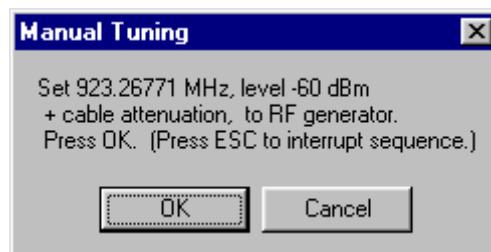


Select

Input Signal Level -60

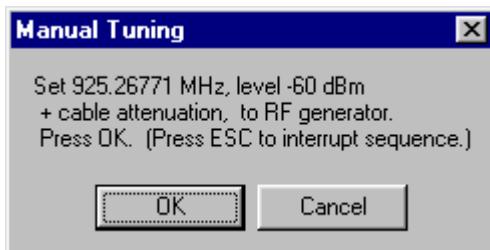
Manual tuning

Press Manual tuning and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

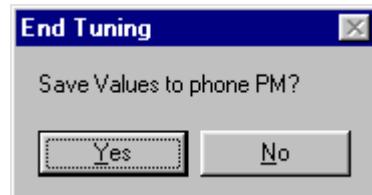
Press OK and a new window pops up:



Set the generator as told in the window.

Press OK and a new window pops up. Repeat this sequence **9 times** until all channels are done.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Auto tuning

A faster and more convenient method for Band Filter Calibration can be performed by clicking on "Auto Tuning". This requires a Signal Generator that can be programmed to step through a user defined list of frequencies.

Program the signal generator to the list of frequencies that are visible in the column "Input Frequency (MHz)".

Press Auto tuning and a window pops up:

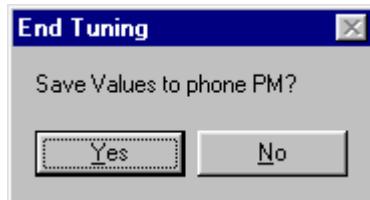


Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and let the signal generator step through the programmed frequency list.

Press OK.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and

a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Limits

Regarding limits the value for N4 is given here. For the other filter frequencies please have a look to Appendix A where all FLALI test cases are listed together with the limits.

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
N4	0	-0.3	0.3

RX band filter response GSM1800

Set operating mode to local mode.

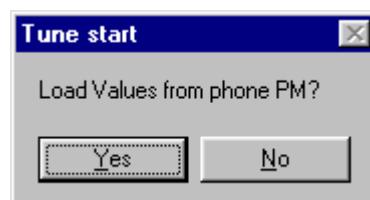
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select	Band	GSM 1800
--------	------	----------

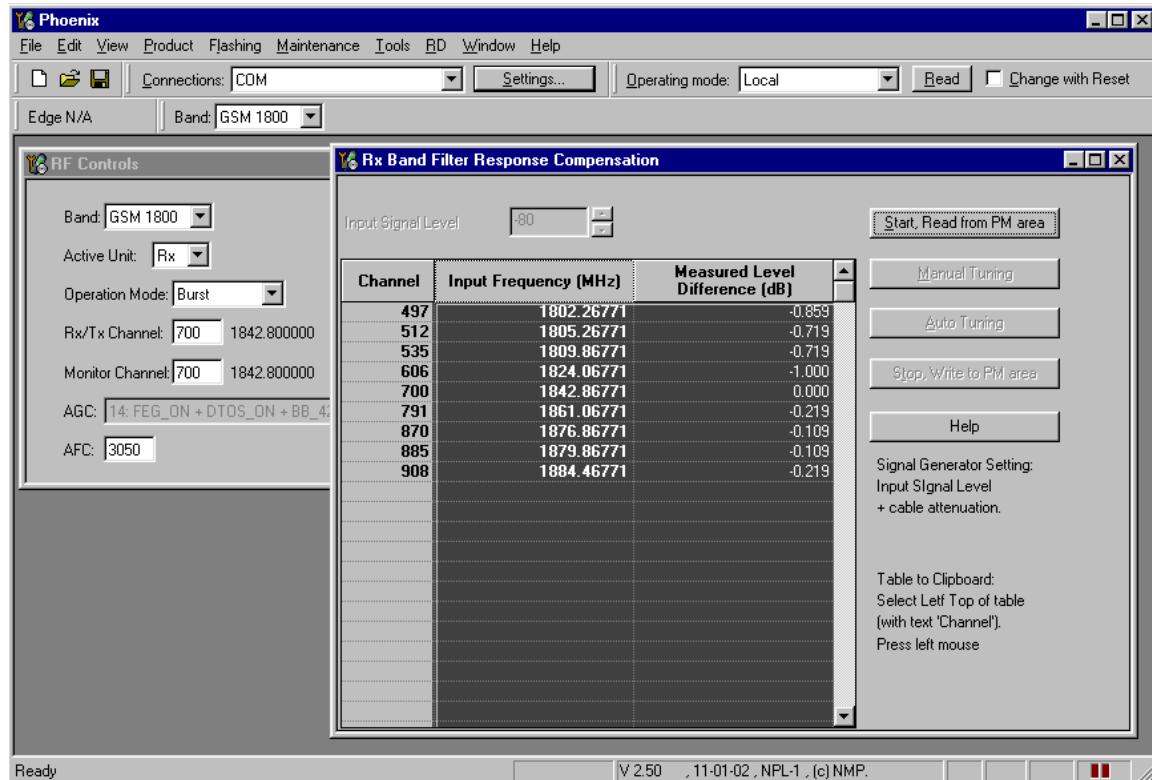
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Band Filter	B
	Response Compensation	

The following window pops up:



Select Yes and the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window pops up.

The setup should now look like this:

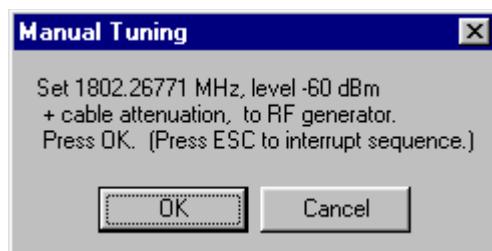


Select

Input Signal Level -60

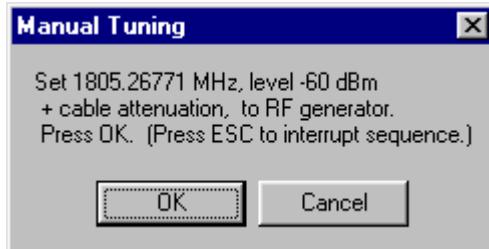
Manual tuning

Press Manual tuning and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

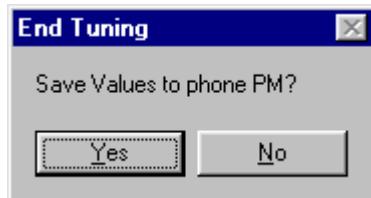
Press OK and a new window pops up:



Set the generator as told in the window.

Press OK and a new window pops up. Repeat this sequence **9 times** until all channels are done.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Auto tuning

A faster and more convenient method for Band Filter Calibration can be performed by clicking on "Auto Tuning". This requires a signal Generator that can be programmed to sweep a user defined list of frequencies.

Program the signal generator to the list of frequencies that are visible in the column "Input Frequency (MHz)".

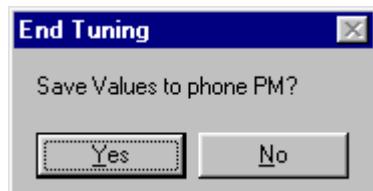
Press Auto tuning and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and let the signal generator step sweep through the programmed frequency list.

Press OK.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Limits

Regarding limits the value for N4 is given here. For the other filter frequencies please have a look to Appendix A where all FLALI test cases are listed together with the limits.

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
N4	0	-0.3	0.3

RX band filter response GSM1900

Set operating mode to local mode

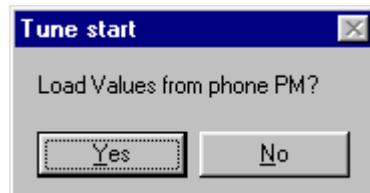
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up

Select	Band	GSM 1900
--------	------	----------

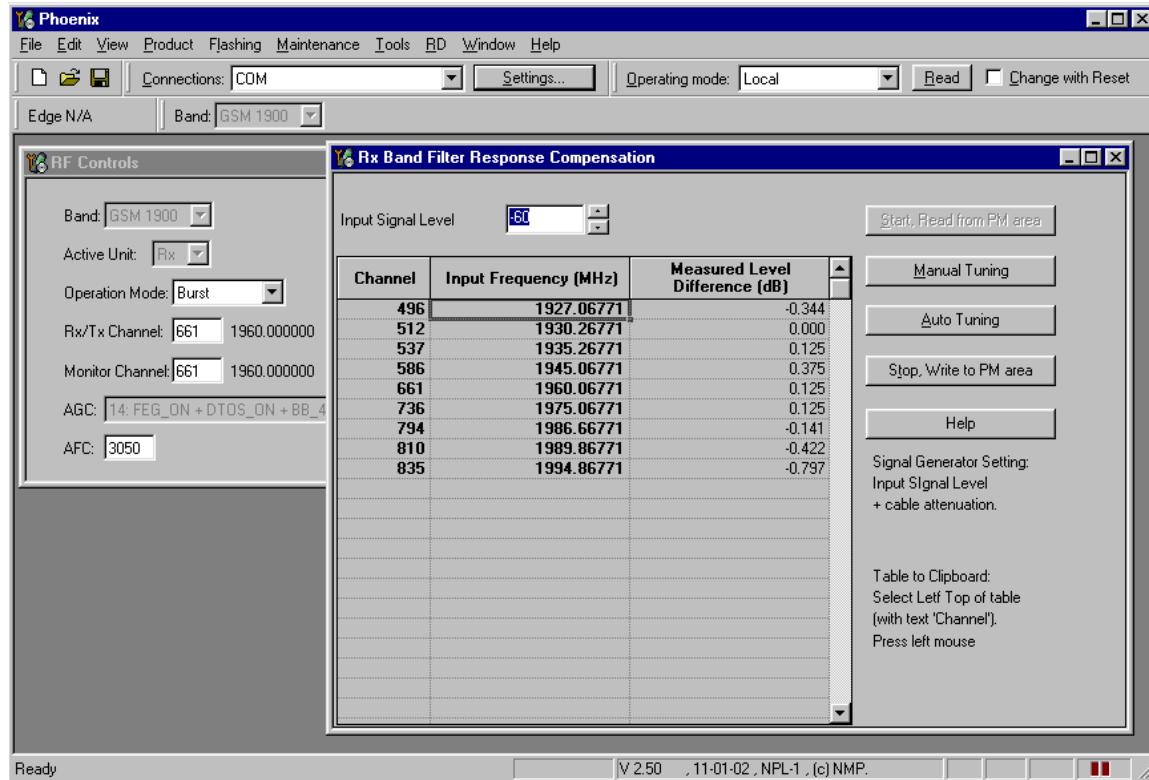
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Band Filter	B
	Response Compensation	

A window pops up:



Select Yes and the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window pops up.

The setup should now look like this:

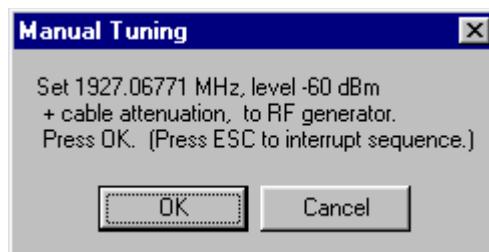


Select

Input Signal Level -60

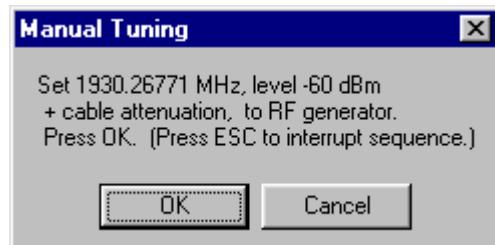
Manual tuning

Press Manual tuning and a window pops up:



Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and set the generator as told in the window, taking care for external cable losses. If a radio communication tester (CMD55, CMU200, 8960, MT8801) is used, be sure to have it running in continuous mode and with modulation switched off.

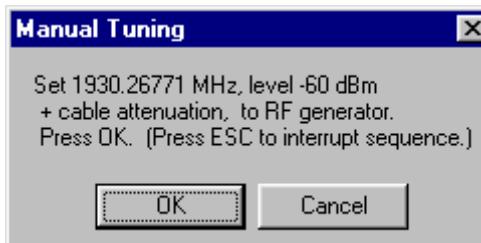
Press OK and a new window pops up:



Set the generator as told in the window.

Press OK and a new window pops up. Repeat this sequence **9 times** until all channels are done.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Auto tuning

A faster and more convenient method for Band Filter Calibration can be performed by clicking on "Auto Tuning". This requires a signal Generator that can be programmed to seep a user defined list of frequencies.

Program the signal generator to the list of frequencies that are visible in the column "Input Frequency (MHz)".

Press Auto tuning and a window pops up:

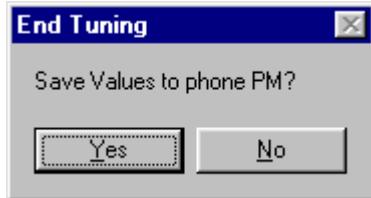


Connect an external signal generator to the RF connector of the phone and let the signal generator step sweep through the programmed frequency list.

Press OK.

Press Stop, Write to PM Area (In the RX Band Filter Response Compensation window) and

a window pops up:



Press Yes and the EGSM RX Band Filter Response Compensation is finished.

Limits

Regarding limits the value for N4 is given here. For the other filter frequencies please have a look to Appendix A where all FLALI test cases are listed together with the limits.

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
N4	0	-0.3	0.3

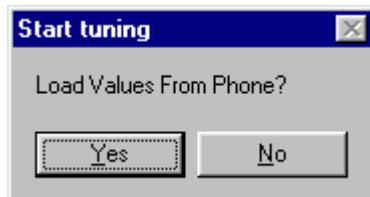
RX channel select filter calibration

This calibration is calibrating the Baseband filter inside Mjoelner. It is done by internally measuring a prototype filter, for this reason the calibration is done once, not separately in 3 bands.

Set operating mode to local mode

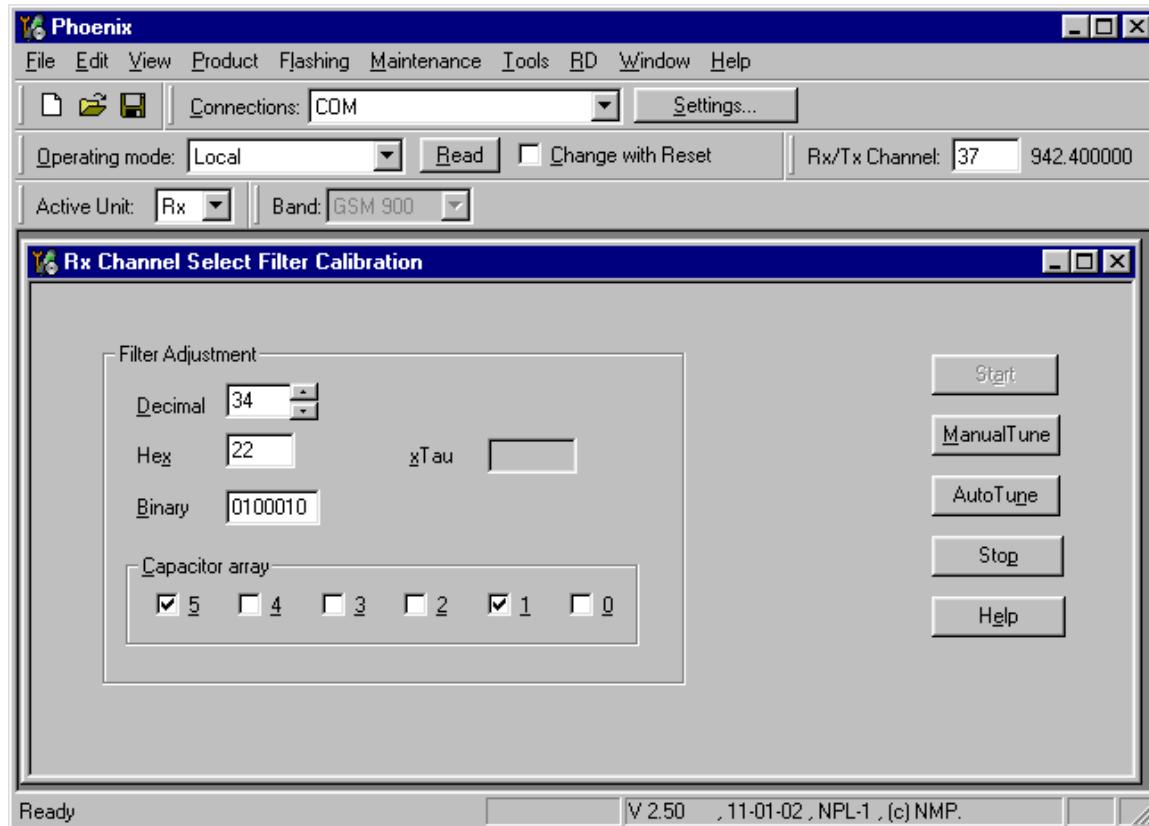
Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RX Channel Select	H
	filter Calibration	

A window pops up:



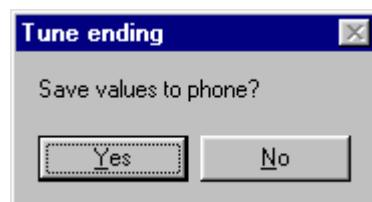
Select Yes and the RX Channel Select Filter Calibration window pops up.

The setup should now look like this:



Press Autotune and the optimal values are found.

Press Stop and a new window pops up:



Press Yes and the RX Channel Select Filter Calibration is finished.

Limits for the GTR value = Filter adjustment value "decimal" format:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
GTR	34	28	40

RX AM suppression – not needed

The RH-6 RFIC Mjølner does not require tuning of AM suppression.

TX power level tuning

This tuning must be done in all three bands.

Note: TX Power tuning must be done with a peak power meter, e.g. Anritsu model ML2408A with Anritsu Peak Power Sensor MA2442A and a suitable attenuator.

The use of power meter in GSM testers is likely to cause larger error than the use of a dedicated power meter and might cause the phone to be non-compliant with GSM specifications.

Set power supply voltage Vcc=3.6V!

TX Power level tuning EGSM900

Set operating mode to local mode.

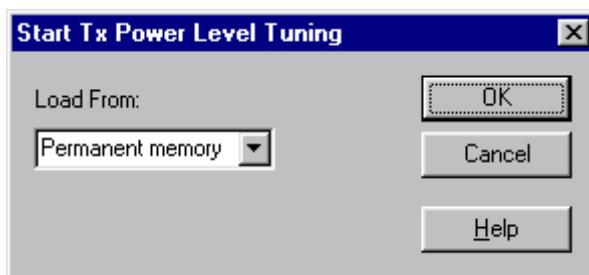
Select Maintenance
 Tuning
 TX Power Level Tuning

Wait until the TX Power Level Tuning window pops up.

Connect a **calibrated** power meter to the RF connector of the phone.

Select Band GSM 900
 Active Unit TX

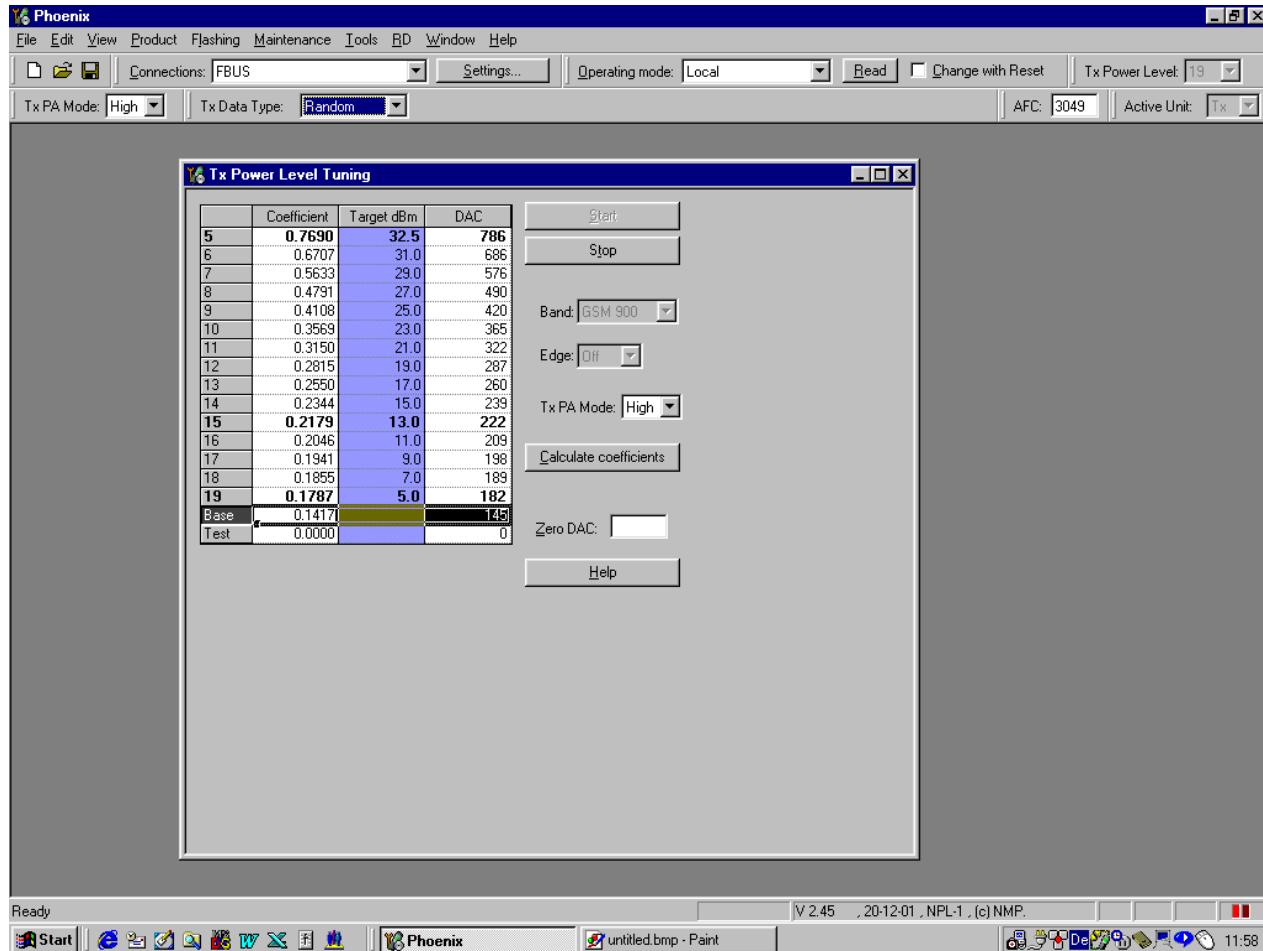
Press Start and a window pops up:



Select Permanent memory, press OK and the window closes.

Select TX Data Type Random

The setup should now look like this:



Select TX PA Mode

High

Tune Base level to -27 dBm.

Adjust DAC Values for Power Level 5 (32.5 dBm), 15 (13 dBm) and 19 (5 dBm) according to the target values. The power levels may differ from in Phoenix mentioned target power levels.

Make sure that the output power for Power Level 5 is equal or lower than 1dB below the saturation output power. Determine the saturation power by setting the DAC Value to its maximum. (For example: If the saturation output power is only 33.3dBm, then adjust the DAC Value for Power Level 5 to 32.3dBm)

Press calculate, check if all levels match the target values, correct if necessary.

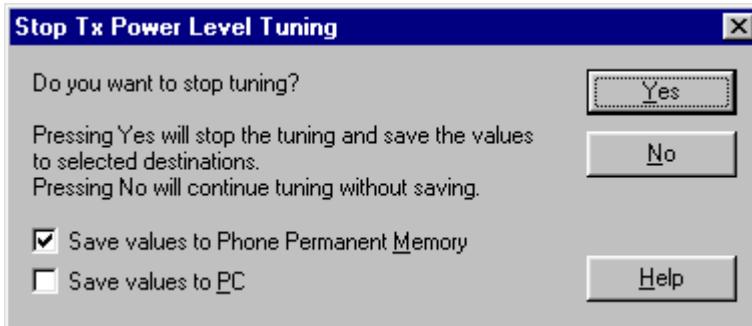
Select TX PA Mode

Low

Adjust DAC Values for Power Level 7, 15 and 19 according to target values.

Press calculate, check if all levels match the target values, correct if necessary.

Press Stop and a window pops up:



Select 'Save values to Phone Permanent Memory'

Press Yes and the EGSM TX Power Level Tuning is finished.

TX power level tuning GSM1800

Set operating mode to local mode

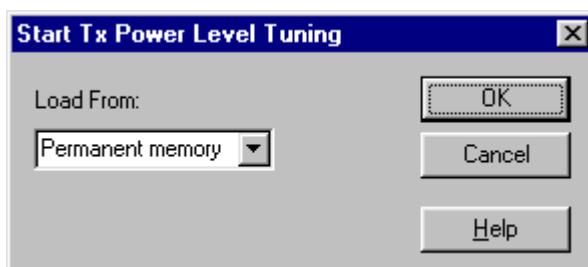
Select Maintenance
Tuning
TX Power Level Tuning

Wait until the TX Power Level Tuning window pops up.

Connect a **calibrated** power meter to the RF connector of the phone.

Select Band GSM 1800
Active Unit TX

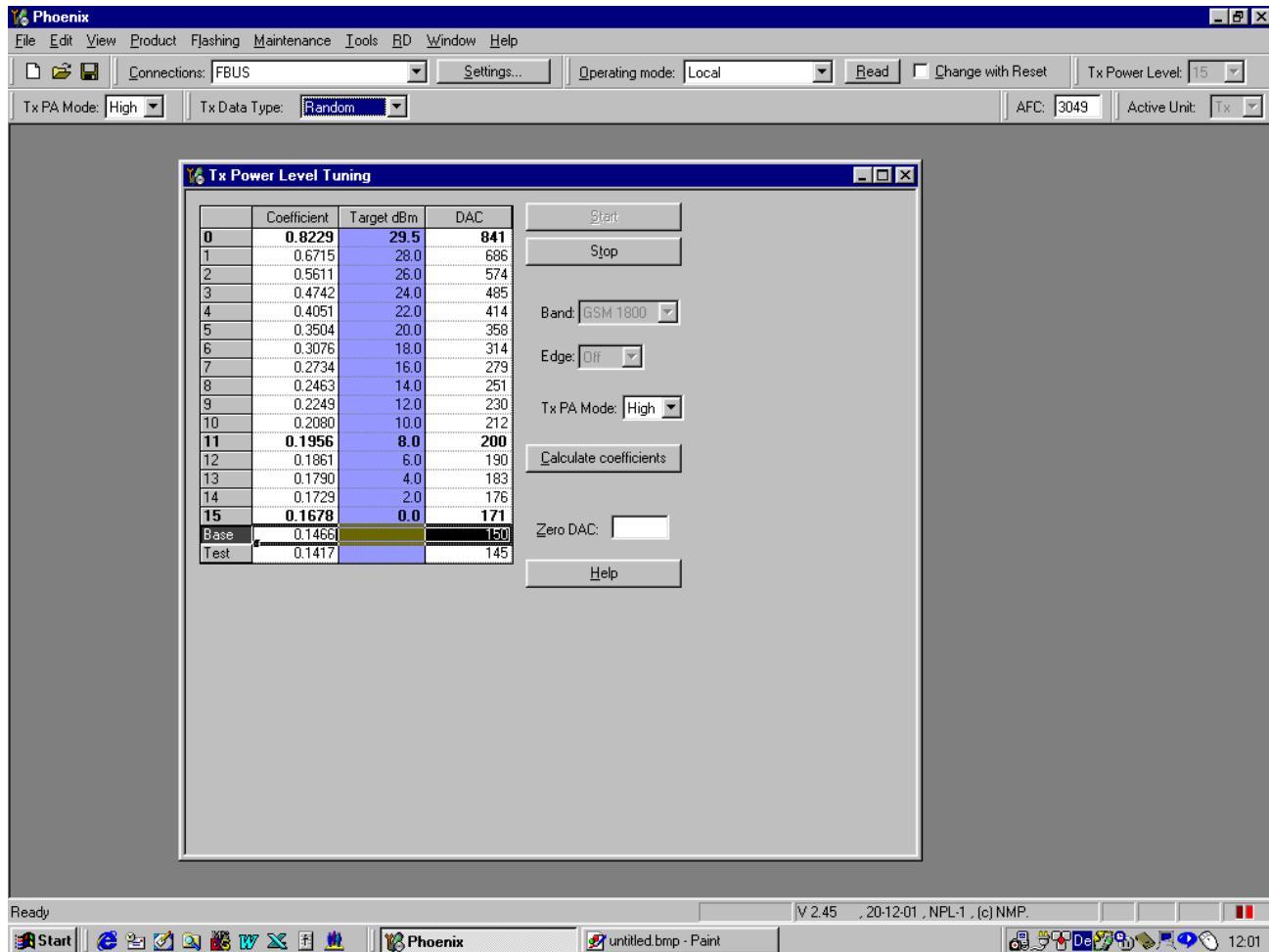
Press Start and a window pops up:



Select Permanent memory, press OK and the window closes.

Select TX Data Type Random

The setup should now look like this:



Select

TX PA Mode

High

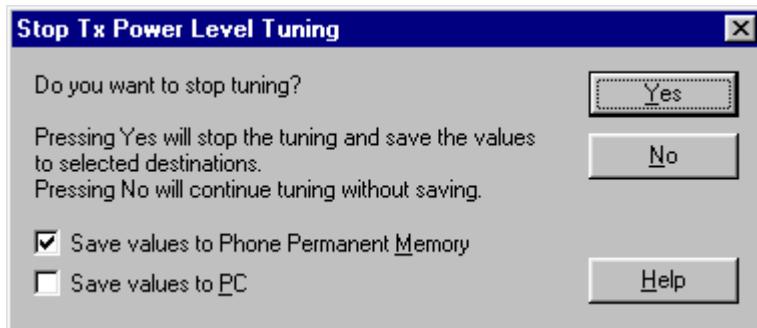
Tune Base level to -27 dBm.

Adjust DAC Values for Power Level 0 (30 dBm), 11 (8 dBm) and 15 (0 dBm). The Power levels may differ from in Phoenix mentioned target power levels.

Make sure that the output power for Power Level 0 is equal or lower than 1dB below the saturation output power. Determine the saturation power by setting the DAC Value to its maximum. (For example: If the saturation output power is only 30.7dBm, then adjust the DAC Value for Power Level 0 to 29.7dBm)

Press calculate, check if all levels match the target values, correct if necessary.

Press Stop and a window pops up:



Select 'Save values to Phone Permanent Memory'

Press Yes and the GSM1800 TX Power Level Tuning is finished.

TX power level tuning GSM1900

Set operating mode to local mode.

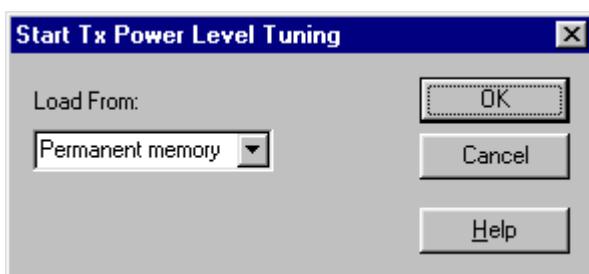
Select	Maintenance
	Tuning
	TX Power Level Tuning

Wait until the TX Power Level Tuning window pops up.

Connect a **calibrated** power meter to the RF connector of the phone.

Select	Band	GSM 1900
	Active Unit	TX

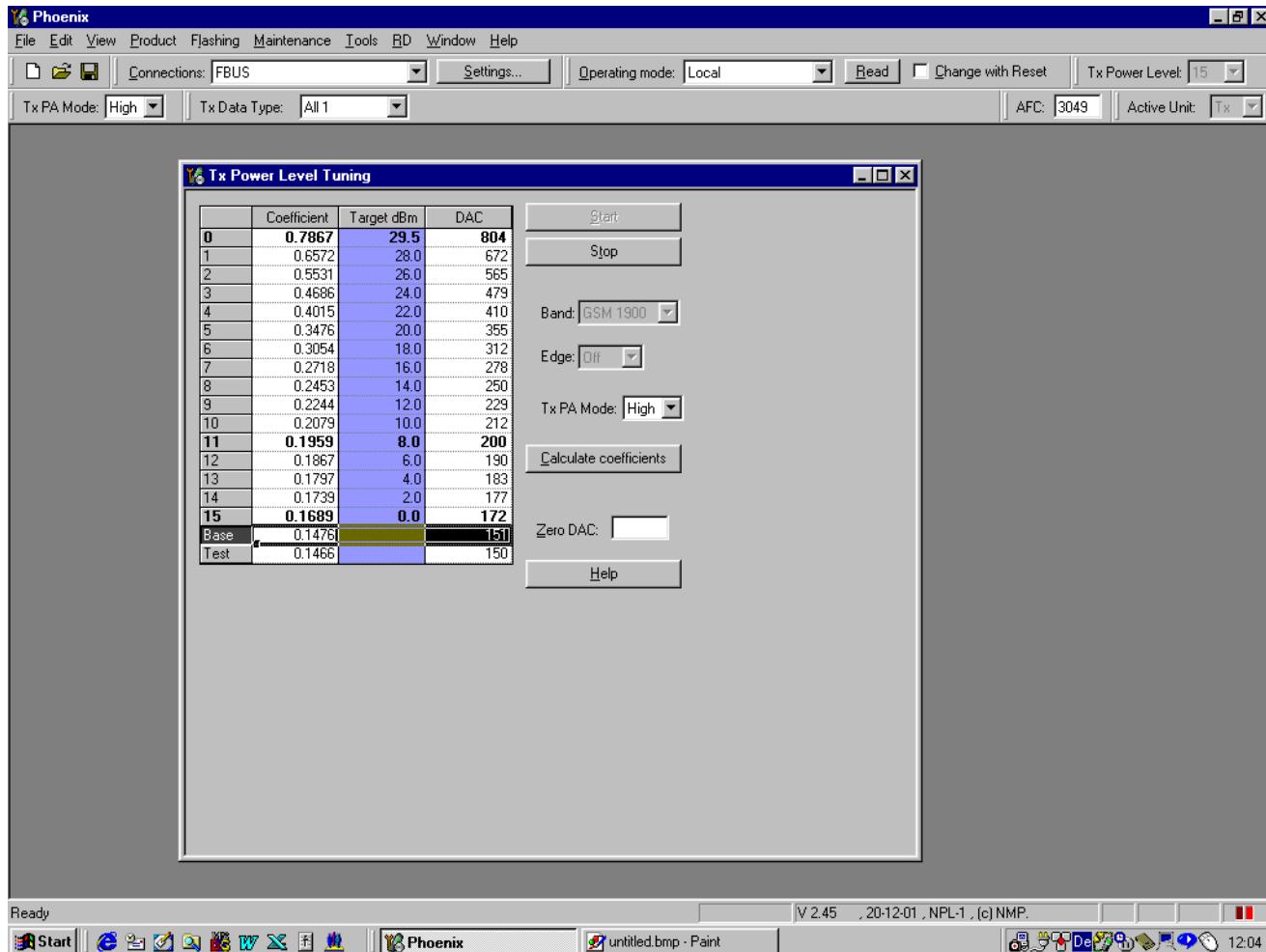
Press Start and a window pops up:



Select Permanent memory, press OK and the window closes.

Select TX Data Type Random

The setup should now look like this:



Select

TX PA Mode

High

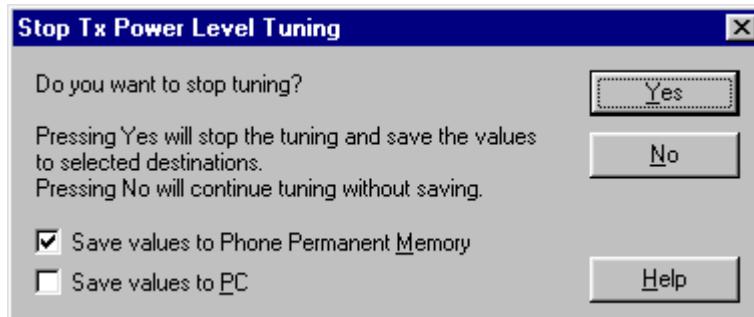
Tune Base level to -27 dBm.

Adjust DAC Values for Power Level 0 (30 dBm), 11 (8 dBm) and 15 (0 dBm). The Power levels may differ from in Phoenix mentioned target power levels.

Make sure that the output power for Power Level 0 is equal or lower than 1dB below the saturation output power. Determine the saturation power by setting the DAC Value to its maximum. (For example: If the saturation output power is only 30.7dBm, then adjust the DAC Value for Power Level 0 to 29.7dBm)

Press calculate, check if all levels match the target values, correct if necessary.

Press Stop and a window pops up:



Select 'Save values to Phone Permanent Memory'.

Press Yes and the GSM1900 TX Power Level Tuning is finished.

TX I/Q tuning

This tuning must be performed in all three bands.

TX I/Q tuning GSM900

Caution: In the case you use a spectrum analyzer make sure that the external attenuation (20-30dB) between phone and spectrum analyzer is high enough that the input of the analyzer can't be destroyed. Adjust the reference level offset according to the insertion loss from the phone to the spectrum analyzer.

Note: During TX I/Q Tuning in EGSM900 band, an additional calibration value for the battery voltage A/D converter is taken. Therefore it is important to set the operating voltage for this alignment to 3.6V.

PC/Phone operation:

Set operating mode to local mode.

Set supply voltage to 3.6V.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	TX IQ Tuning	I

Wait until the TX IQ Tuning window pops up.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Connect a Spectrum Analyzer or GSM tester with the option *Narrow Spectrum' to the antenna pads of the phone.

If a spectrum analyzer is used then use the following settings.

	EGSM/EGSM900
Center Frequency	897.4 MHz
Frequency Span	300 kHz
Resolution Bandwidth	3kHz
Video Bandwidth	3kHz
Sweep Time	3 sec.
Sweep Type	Clear/Write
Detector Type	Max Peak
Reference level	35 dBm
Marker 1	897.33229 MHz
Marker 2	897.4 MHz
Marker 3	897.46771 MHz

Select in the RF Controls Window:

Select Band GSM 900
 Active UnitTX
 Operation ModeBurst
 RX/TX Channel 37
 TX PA ModeFree
 TX Data Type All1

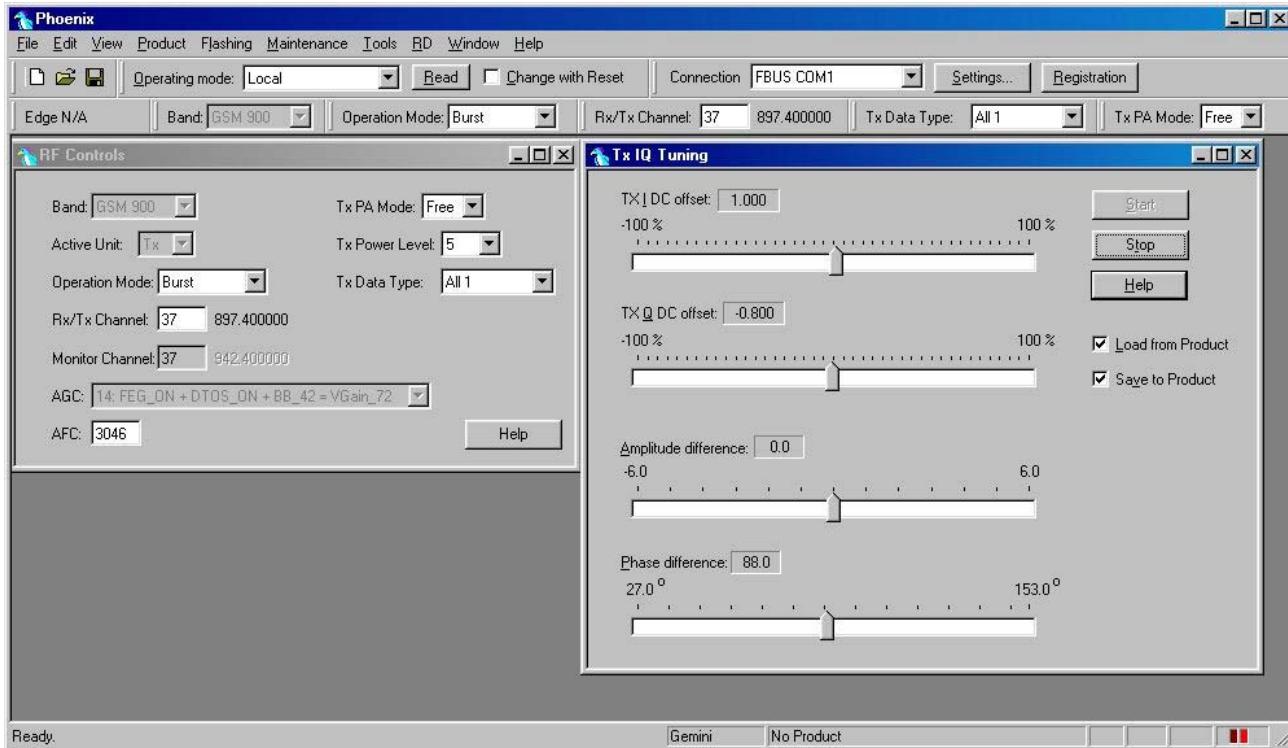
Select in the TX IQ tuning window:

Select Load from Product
Press Start

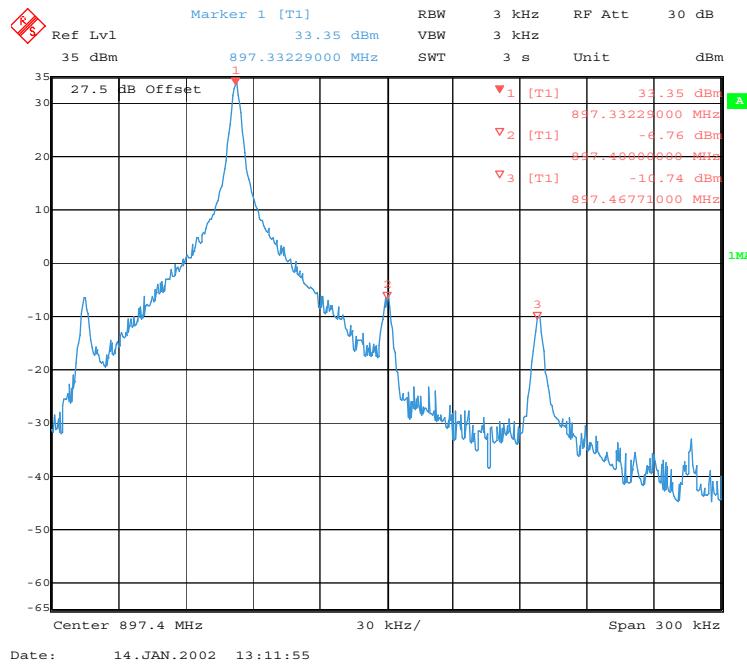
Select again in the RF Controls Window:

Select TX Power Level 9

The setup should now look like this:



The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:

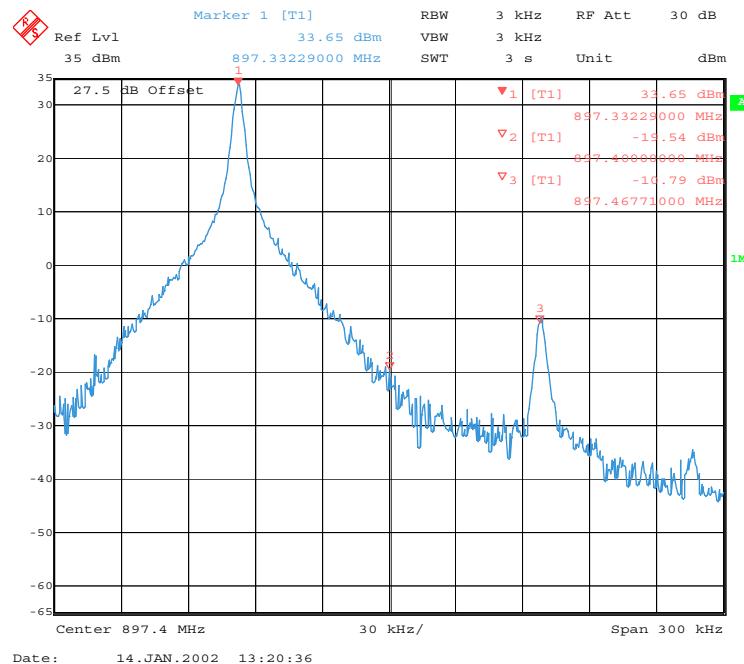


The purpose of this alignment is to tune the carrier signal (at marker 2) and the +67kHz signal (at marker 3) to a minimum level.

Use the variables 'TX I DC offset' and 'TX Q DC offset' to adjust the carrier signal to a minimum level (marker 2). Tuning is possible by using arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 2 and the peak levels at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

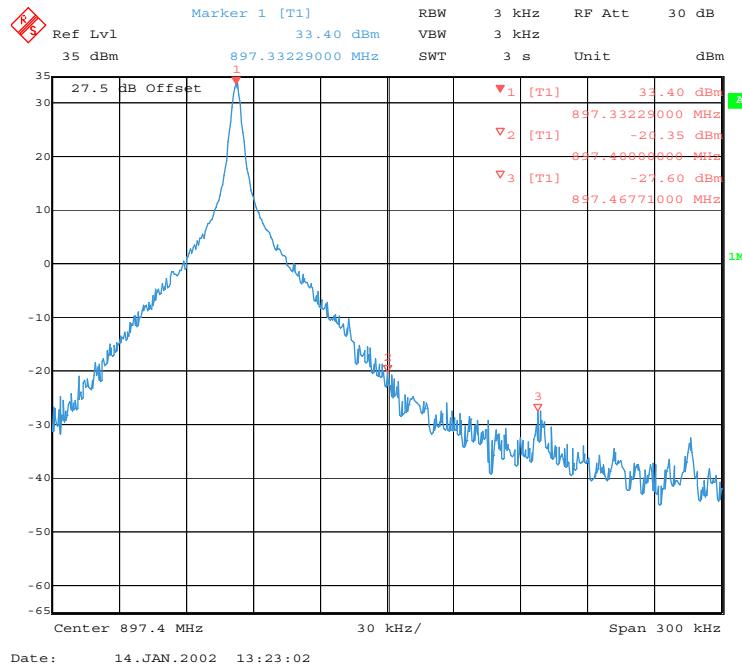
The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Use the variables 'Amplitude difference' and 'Phase difference' to adjust the +67kHz signal to a minimum level (Marker 3). Tuning is possible by using the arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 3 and the peak level at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Check the results in the TX IQ Tuning Window against the limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
TX I DC offset	0.1	-6	6
TX Q DC offset	0	-6	6
Amplitude difference	0	-1	1
Phase difference	87.5	80	100

Select in the TX IQ Tuning Window:

Select Save to Product

Press Stop

and the values are stored in the phone. The GSM1800 TX IQ Tuning is now finished.

Note: The optimum values for "TX I and Q Offset" and "Amplitude and Phase Difference" vary from phone to phone.

TX I/Q tuning GSM1800

Caution: In the case you use a spectrum analyzer make sure that the external attenuation (20-30dB) between phone and spectrum analyzer is high enough that the input of the analyzer can't be destroyed. Adjust the reference level offset according to the insertion loss from the phone to the spectrum analyzer.

PC/Phone operation:

Set operating mode to local mode.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	TX IQ Tuning	I

Wait until the TX IQ Tuning window pops up.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Connect a Spectrum Analyzer or GSM tester with the option *Narrow Spectrum' to the RF connector of the phone.

If a spectrum analyzer is used then use the following settings.

GSM1800	
Center Frequency	1747.8MHz
Frequency Span	300 kHz
Resolution Bandwidth	3 kHz
Video Bandwidth	3 kHz
Sweep Time	3 sec.
Sweep Type	Clear/Write
Detector Type	Max Peak
Reference level	35 dBm
Marker 1	1747.73229 MHz
Marker 2	1747.8 MHz
Marker 3	1747.86771 MHz

Select in the RF controls window:

Select	Band	GSM 1800
	Active Unit	TX
	Operation Mode	Burst
	RX/TX Channel	700
	TX PA Mode	Free
	TX Data Type	All1

Select in the TX IQ Tuning Window:

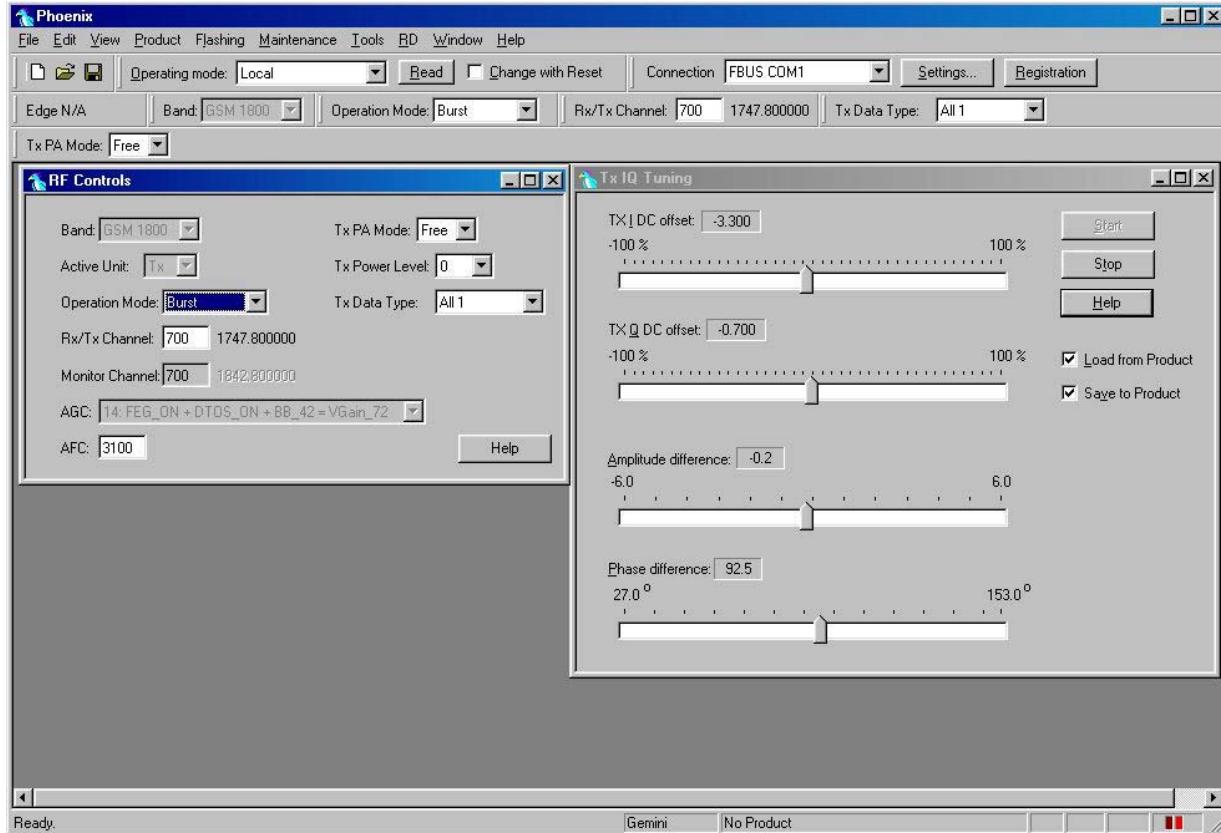
Select	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Load from Product
Press	Start

Select again in the RF Controls Window:

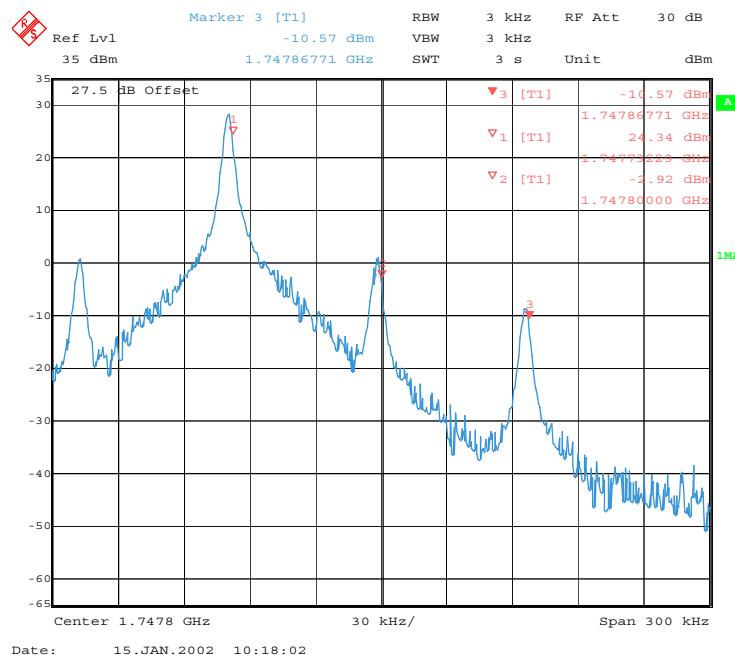
Select

TX Power Level 4

The setup should now look like this:



The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:

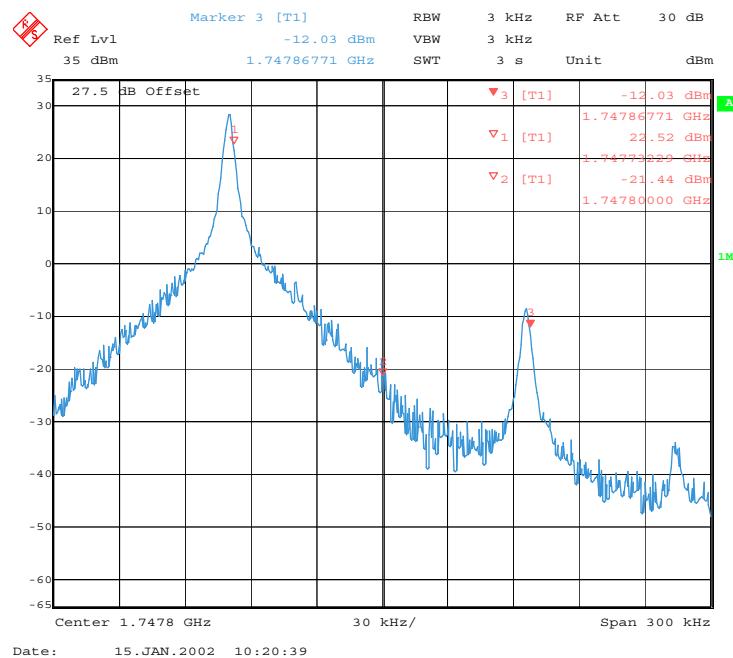


The purpose of this alignment is to tune the carrier signal (at marker 2) and the +67kHz signal (at marker 3) to a minimum level.

Use the variables 'TX I DC offset' and 'TX Q DC offset' to adjust the carrier signal to a minimum level (Marker 2). Tuning is possible by using arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 2 and the peak levels at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

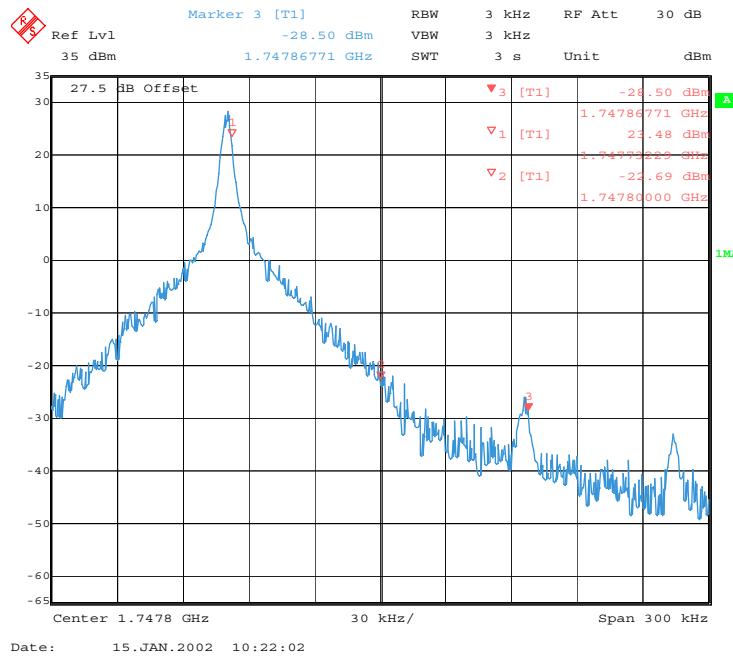
The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Use the variables 'Amplitude difference' and 'Phase difference' to adjust the +67kHz signal to a minimum level (Marker 3). Tuning is possible by using the arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 3 and the peak level at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Check the results in the TX IQ Tuning Window against the limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
TX I DC offset	0.1	-6	6
TX Q DC offset	-0.1	-6	6
Amplitude difference	-0.1	-1	1
Phase difference	89.5	80	100

Select in the TX IQ Tuning Window:

Select Save to Product

Press Stop

and the values are stored in the phone. The GSM1800 TX IQ Tuning is now finished.

Note: The optimum values for "TX I and Q Offset" and "Amplitude and Phase Difference" vary from phone to phone.

TX I/Q tuning GSM1900

Caution: In the case you use a spectrum analyzer make sure that the external attenuation (20-30dB) between phone and spectrum analyzer is high enough that the input of the analyzer can't be destroyed. Adjust the reference level offset according to the insertion loss from the phone to the spectrum analyzer.

PC/Phone operation:

Set operating mode to local mode

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	TX IQ Tuning	I

Wait until the TX IQ Tuning window pops up.

Select	Maintenance	Alt-M
	Tuning	T
	RF Controls	F

Wait until the RF Controls window pops up.

Connect a Spectrum Analyzer or GSM tester with the option 'Narrow Spectrum' to the RF connector of the phone.

If a spectrum analyzer is used then use the following settings.

	GSM1900
Center Frequency	1880MHz
Frequency Span	300 kHz
Resolution Bandwidth	3 kHz
Video Bandwidth	3 kHz
Sweep Time	3 sek.
Sweep Type	Clear/Write
Detector Type	Max Peak
Reference level	35 dBm
Marker 1	1879.93229 MHz
Marker 2	1880 MHz
Marker 3	1880.06771 MHz

Select in the RF controls window:

Select	Band GSM 1900
	Active UnitTX
	Operation ModeBurst
	RX/TX Channel 661
	TX PA ModeFree
	TX Data TypeAll1

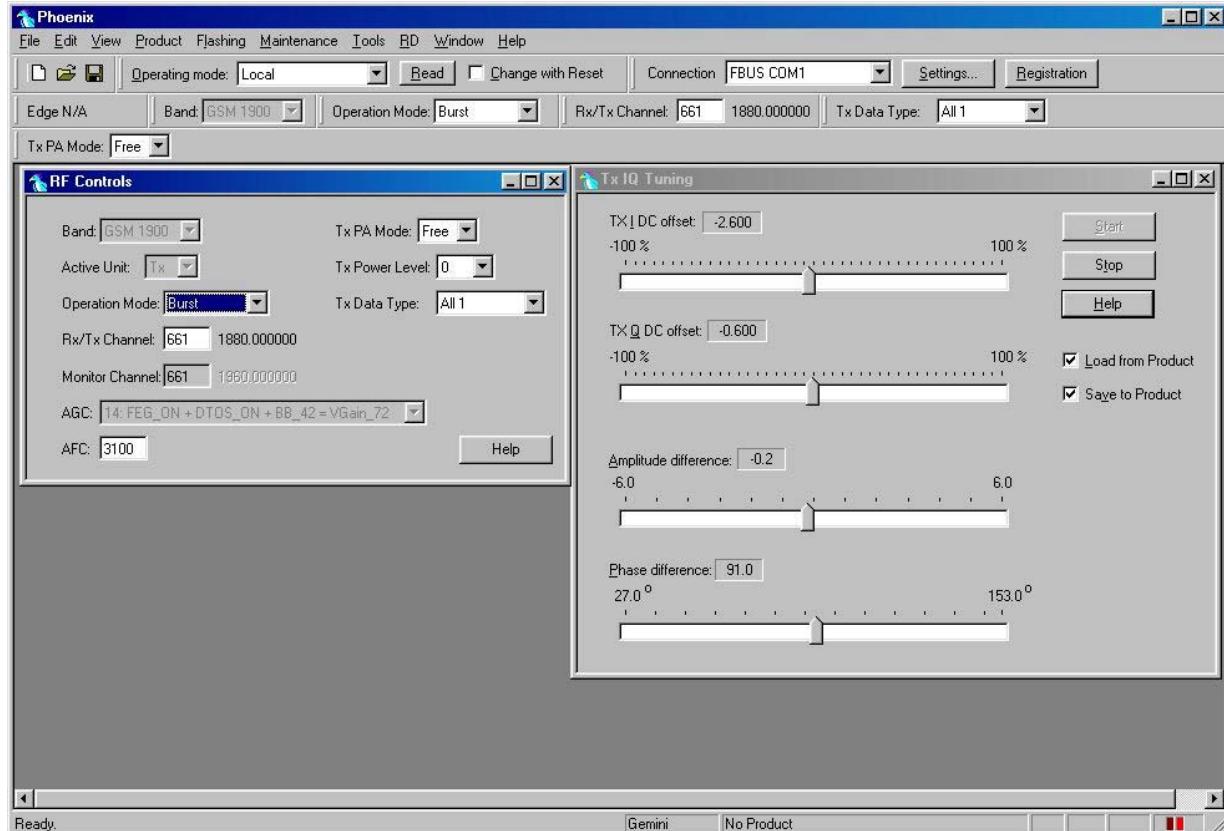
Select in the TX IQ tuning window:

Select	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Load from Product
Press	Start

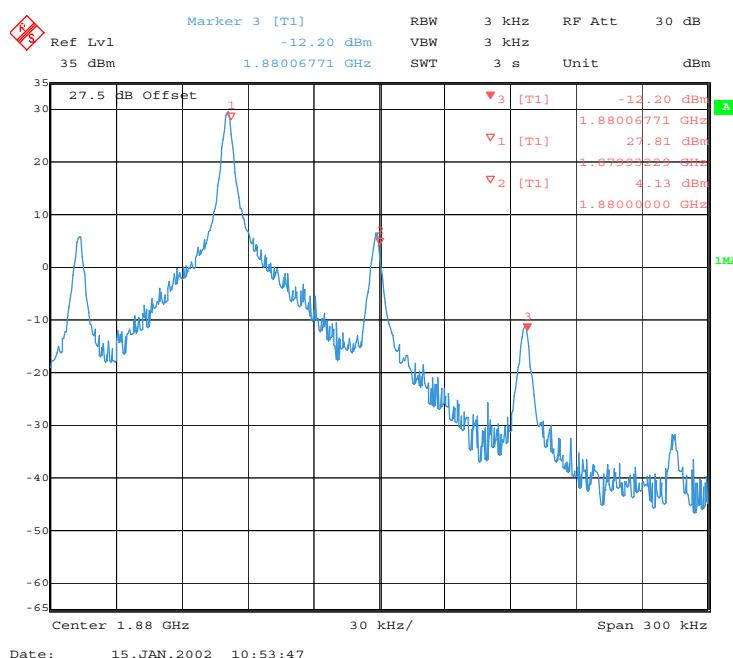
Select again in the RF controls window:

Select TX Power Level 4

The setup should now look like this:



The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:

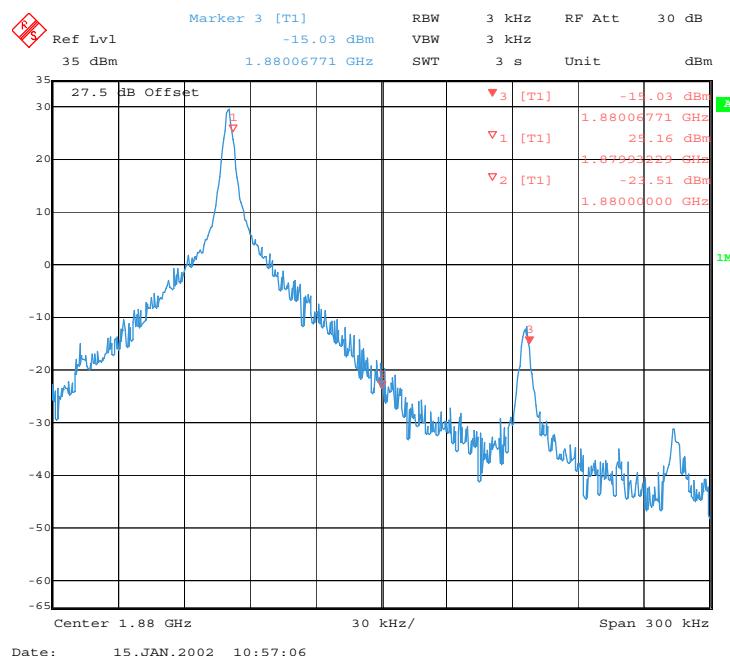


The purpose of this alignment is to tune the carrier signal (at marker 2) and the +67kHz signal (at marker 3) to a minimum level.

Use the variables 'TX I DC offset' and 'TX Q DC offset' to adjust the carrier signal to a minimum level (marker 2). Tuning is possible by using arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 2 and the peak levels at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

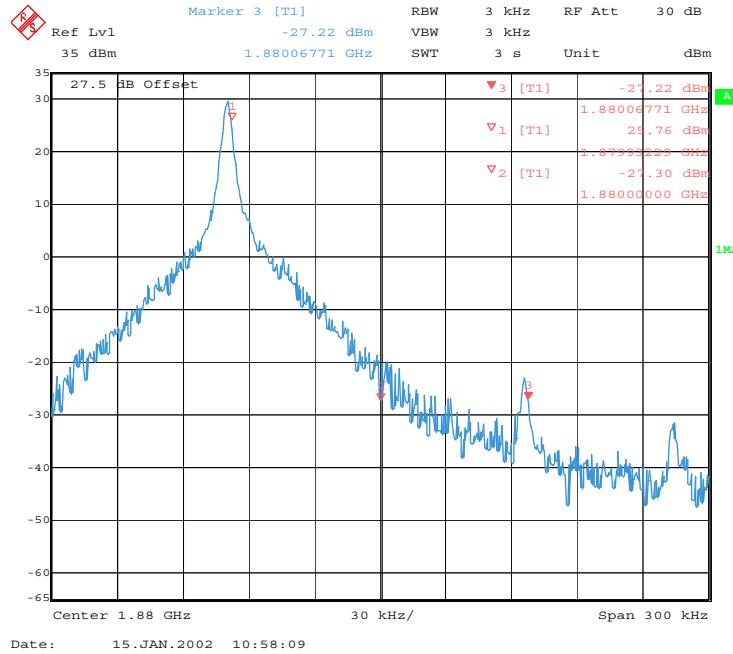
The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Use the variables 'Amplitude difference' and 'Phase difference' to adjust the +67kHz signal to a minimum level (Marker 3). Tuning is possible by using the arrow keys on the keyboard. Pushing the sliders by using the mouse is less sensitive but even possible.

After tuning to the minimum the level difference between marker 3 and the peak level at marker 1 must exceed 40dB.

The Spectrum Analyzer now shows a plot like this:



Check the results in the TX IQ Tuning Window against the limits:

Value	Typical	Limit min.	Limit max.
TX I DC offset	0.2	-6	6
TX Q DC offset	-0.1	-6	6
Amplitude difference	0	-1	1
Phase difference	89.0	80	100

Select in the TX IQ tuning window:

Select Save to Product

Press Stop

and the values are stored in the phone. The GSM1800 TX IQ Tuning is now finished.

Note: The optimum values for "TX I and Q Offset" and "Amplitude and Phase Difference" vary from phone to phone.