Nokia Customer Care 6265/6265i/6268 (RM–66) Mobile Terminals

# RF Description and Troubleshooting

## Contents

## Page

Mohile Terminal Components	5
Preliminary RF Troubleshooting	7
Mobile Terminal Cannot Make a Call	7
Tx Power Low	7
Transmitter RE Troubleshooting	
Transmitter Block Diagram	9
Transmitter Schematics	10
Transmitter Troubleshooting Setup	
AMPS Tx Setup	
Cell Tx Setup	15
PCS Setup	17
Transmitter RF Troubleshooting Procedures	19
Failed Test: Tx PA Detector	20
Tx Output Spectrum	21
Tx DC Test Points	22
Tx RF Test Points	23
DC Test Points	24
Receiver RF Troubleshooting	25
Receiver Block Diagram	26
Receiver Schematics	27
RF AGC Status	29
Turning on the Rx Path	30
Switching the Rx Gain States	32
Checking AMPS from RF to IQ	33
Checking CDMA CELL Receiver from RF to IQ	35
Checking CDMA PCS Receiver from RF to IQ	37
Receiver Diagnostic Signal Tracing	38
Receiver RF Test Points	39
Receiver IF Test Points	40
Receiver DC Test Points	41
Receiver Logic Input Voltages	42
Rx Front-End Receiver Troubleshooting	43
Synthesizer Troubleshooting	45
Synthesizer Block Diagram	46
Synthesizer Schematics	47
Synthesizer Troubleshooting Setup	48
Incorrect PLL Frequencies	49
VCTCX0 Troubleshooting	50
AFC Voltage Troubleshooting	52
VCTCXO Manual Tuning	53
UHF Synthesizer Schematic	55
UHF Synthesizer Troubleshooting	56
PCS UHF LO CH600 Typical Spectrum	57
Kho and UHF LO	57
CELL UHF LO CH384 Typical Spectrum	58
Kho and UHF LU.	58
Kx VHF LO (Rx Back-End IC) Iroubleshooting	60

Tx UHF LO Schematic	61
Tx UHF LO (Tx IC) Troubleshooting	62
UHF PCS Tx L0 (3700 ~ 3819.90)/2MHz Typical Spectrum	63
UHF CELL Tx LO (3296.16 ~ 3395.88)/4MHz Typical Spectrum	64
GPS Troubleshooting	
GPS RF Block Diagram	65
GPS RF Schematic	66
GPS Troubleshooting Setup	67
HW Self Test Failure	
Oscillator Test Failure	
CW (Mode 3) Test Failure	
GPS DC Test Points	69
GPS RF Troubleshooting Setup	
GPS RF Test Points	71
FM Radio Troubleshooting	
FM Radio Schematic	72
FM Radio Testing - Pop-portTM Headset and UHJ Headset	73
FM Radio Parts Layouts	74
FM Radio Test Points	75
Bluetooth Troubleshooting	
Bluetooth Schematic	76
Bluetooth Troubleshooting	77
Test Setup 1	77
Test Setup 2	
Test Setup 3	
Test Setup 4	80
Test Setup 5	81
Bluetooth Troubleshooting Flowchart	82
Bluetooth DC and RF Test Points	83
Bluetooth DC and RF Test Points	

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# **Mobile Terminal Components**

The mobile terminal includes two PWB boards, the main PWB and the UI PWB.





Figure 1: PWB - RF component layout - top



Figure 2: PWB - RF component layout - bottom

# **Preliminary RF Troubleshooting**

The following sections identify steps to troubleshoot some common RF issues.

## Mobile Terminal Cannot Make a Call

Verify the following if the mobile terminal cannot make a call:

- 1. The mobile terminal is in Normal Mode (i.e., the mobile terminal is searching for a signal).
- 2. The Preferred Roaming List (PRL) is loaded into the mobile terminal.
- 3. The mobile terminal is tuned and has passed tuning. Read the tuning parameters using the **Read Parameters** component in Phoenix. An untuned mobile terminal has all zeros in the tuning file.
- 4. The call box channel is set for a channel in PRL.
- 5. The SID is correct and entered into the mobile terminal.
- 6. The VCTCXO is centered as described in the "VCTCXO Manual Tuning" section on page 53.
- 7. The transmitter and receiver are working properly in Local Mode. See "Transmitter RF Troubleshooting" on page 8 and "Receiver RF Troubleshooting" on page 25 for detailed information.

### **Tx Power Low**

Complete the following steps if Tx power is low:

- 1. Perform a visual inspection of the PWB under a microscope to check for the proper placement, rotation, and soldering of components.
- 2. Use Phoenix to turn on the transmitter in Local Mode.
- 3. Look for the presence of a Tx signal on a spectrum analyzer at the correct frequency.
  - If a signal is present but off-frequency, check the synthesizers for proper frequency and amplitude. One of the synthesizers may be unlocked or the VCO has no output signal.
  - If a signal is not present or is present but is low in amplitude, check the probing diagrams to determine where in the chain the fault occurs. (See "DC Test Points" on page 24.)
- 4. Ensure that the power supplies to the Tx have the correct voltage. (See "Tx DC Test Points" on page 22)
- 5. Ensure that the AGC PDMs are set for the desired Tx power and that the AGC voltages are correct. (See "AMPS Tx Setup" on page 12, "Cell Tx Setup" on page 15, or "PCS Setup" on page 17.)

## **Transmitter RF Troubleshooting**

Following are the main Tx RF components.



Figure 3: Main transmitter RF components

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## **Transmitter Block Diagram**

Following is the block diagram for the Tx RF system.



Figure 4: Tx system block diagram

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## **Transmitter Schematics**

The following schematics are for general reference only. See the Schematics chapter for detailed versions.



Figure 5: Transmitter schematic 1

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## Transmitter Troubleshooting Setup

Use the following sets of procedures to troubleshoot the transmitter using Phoenix. Due to the compact layout of the mobile terminal, some of the major test points are not accessible without destroying the shield frames and the LED lamp. To minimize effort, check the following in order:

- 1. Tx power at the RF connector.
- 2. All Tx DC points.
- 3. All soldering jig points for the whole Tx chain.
- 4. UHF LO presence:
  - If the UHF LO is present, check the N7000 output.
  - If the UHF LO is not present, it is a synthesizer problem.
- 5. If there is no N7000 output:
  - a. Change the N7000.
  - b. If the problem persists, reflow the duplexers, diplexer, and couplers.
  - c. If the problem persists, change the PA.
- 6. If there are several failed mobile terminals with the same symptoms, it may be necessary to break one to determine the cause.

Use the following sections to set up troubleshooting in Phoenix according to the band you are using:

- "AMPS Tx Setup" on page 12
- "Cell Tx Setup" on page 15
- "PCS Setup" on page 17

#### **AMPS Tx Setup**

Use the following procedures to prepare for AMPS Tx troubleshooting using Phoenix.

- 1. Connect the RF test connector to a spectrum analyzer.
- 2. Connect the mobile terminal to the PC via a test jig. (The bottom connector is a USB port.)
- 3. Connect a power supply to the mobile terminal.
- 4. Open the Troubleshooting menu, and click Phone Control.

The Phone Control dialog box appears.

5. Click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode.

Media Mode MD	Status OS Status DSP/MCU Vers	sion 📙 🗆 Phone Sta
Diagnostics Feature	General Info Initialize Phone S	State LOCAL
State Selections	Results	TEST
POWER_OFF NORMAL CHARGING	State changed: LOCAL	Reset
ALARM TEST		Commands
		Execute
RELIABILITY		Start
SELFEST_FAIL SWDL		Stop
RF_INACTIVE ID_WRITE DISCHARGING		Select A
SW_RESET		Clear Al
		Help

Figure 7: Phone Control dialog box

6. Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to AMPS, and click AMPS Control.

AMPS Control		
384 Set Channel 5 Power Level (0 - 7) ▼ Transmitter ON	To adjust AGC PDM values, see the Tx RFI function for AGC control.	Function Tx Control Commands Execute <u>R</u> eset <u>H</u> elp Vise DSP 2 codes

- Figure 8: AMPS Control dialog box
- 7. Click the **Tx Control** tab.
- 8. In the Set Channel field, type 384.
- 9. In the **Power Level** field, type 5.
- 10. Select the DSP 2 codes check box
- 11. Select the **Transmitter ON** option, and click **Execute**.

12. Configure the spectrum analyzer using the following values:

- Center Frequency = 836.52 MHz
- Span = 100 MHz
- Amplitude = 20 dBm
- Attenuation = Auto
- BW = Auto

#### Table 1: RF PDM Values at Power Level 5

Description/Field	Reference Value
AGC1	-512
PA_Bias	129
PA_DC_DC	197
Pout at RF connector	TBD dBm
Current	TBD mA



#### Figure 9: RF PDM dialog box for AMPS

13. Click Read Phone to update the values.

#### Cell Tx Setup

Use the following procedures to prepare for Cell Tx troubleshooting using Phoenix.

- 1. Connect an RF test connector to a call box.
- 2. Connect the mobile terminal to the PC via a test jig.
- 3. Connect a power supply to the mobile terminal.
- 4. On the **Phone Control** dialog box, click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode. (See Figure 7 on page 13.)
- 5. Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to RF, and click RF Main Mode.

The RF Main Mode dialog box appears.

Band	Mode
Cell (CDMA)	Rx/Tx
<u>C</u> hannel 384 -	Commands

Figure 10: RF Main Mode dialog box for Cell Mode

- 6. Select the following values on the RF Main Mode dialog box:
  - Band = Cell (CDMA)
  - **Channel** = 384
  - Mode = Rx/Tx
- 7. Click Set.

Note: Be sure that the "RF Main Mode set successfully" message appears in the status bar.

Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to RF, and click CDMA Control.
 The CDMA Control dialog box appears.

16 CDMA Control			_ 🗆 ×
Functions Rho Rho Rho command successful	Parameters State Rho ON DSP RF contro Band Cell O PCS 384 Channel	Radio Configuration Mode 1: IS-95 Voice Mode 2: C2K Voice Mode 3: C2K Voice + Dal Mode 4: C2K Voice + Rai Mode 5: SCH1 + FCH	Commands <u>Execute</u> <u>Reset</u> <u>Help</u> Do NOT select this option

Figure 11: CDMA Control dialog box for Cell Tx troubleshooting

- 9. Select the following values:
  - State = Rho ON
  - Band = Cell
  - Radio Configuration = Mode 1: IS-95 Voice

Note: Do NOT select the Set default PDM values option

#### 10. Click Execute.

- 11. Configure the spectrum analyzer using the following values:
  - Center Frequency = 836.52 MHz
  - Span = 100MHz
  - Amplitude = 20 dBm
  - Attenuation = Auto
  - BW = Auto

#### Table 2: RF PDM Values

Description/Field	Reference Value
AGC1	-130
PA_Bias	85
PA_DC_DC	110
Pout at RF connector	+16dBm
Current	340mA



Figure 12: RF PDM Control dialog box for Cell band

12. Click **Read Phone** to update the values.

#### **PCS Setup**

Use the following procedures to prepare for PCS Tx troubleshooting using Phoenix.

- 1. Connect an RF test connector to a call box.
- 2. Connect the mobile terminal to the PC via a test jig. (The bottom connector is a USB port.)
- 3. Connect a power supply to the mobile terminal.
- 4. Open the Troubleshooting menu, and point to Phone Control.

The **Phone Control** dialog box appears. (See Figure 7 on page 13.)

- 5. Click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode.
- Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to RF, and click RF Main Mode.
  The RF Main Mode dialog box appears. (See Figure 10 on page 15.)

- 7. Select the following values on the **RF Main Mode** dialog box:
  - **Band** = PCS (CDMA)
  - **Channel** = 600
  - Mode = Rx/Tx
- 8. Click Set.

Note: Be sure that the "RF Main Mode set successfully" message appears in the status bar.

9. Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to RF, and click CDMA Control.

The CDMA Control dialog box appears. (See Figure 11 on page 16.)

- 10. Select the following values on the **CDMA Control** dialog box.
  - State = Rho ON
  - Band = PCS
  - Radio Configuration = Mode 1: IS-95 Voice

Note: Do NOT select the Set default PDM values option.

- 11. Click Execute.
- 12. Open the Troubleshooting menu, point to RF, and click PDM Control.

13. Configure the spectrum analyzer using the following values:

- Center Frequency = 1880 MHz
- Span = 100 MHz
- Amplitude = 20 dBm
- Attenuation = Auto
- BW = Auto

#### Table 3: RF PDM Values

Description/Field	Reference Value
AGC1	-130
PA_Bias	85
PA_DC_DC	110
Pout at RF connector	+15dBm
Current	340mA



Figure 13: RF PDM Control dialog box for PCS band

14. Click **Read Phone** to update the values.

## **Transmitter RF Troubleshooting Procedures**

After Phoenix is set up using either the AMPS, Cell, or PCS setup procedures, use the following steps to troubleshoot the transmitter.

- 1. Using a voltmeter, check to see that all VR2, VR6, and VR1B are on the transmit system. (See "Tx DC Test Points" on page 22.)
  - If any are missing, look for SMD problems around the Tx IC and the UEMEK.
  - If SMD is good, replace the UEMEK.
- 2. Once all DC voltages are present, check the AGC control voltages. (See "AMPS Tx Setup" on page 12, "Cell Tx Setup" on page 15, or "PCS Setup" on page 17.)
  - If the voltages are incorrect, check the SMD around TX\_AGC1.
  - If the SMDs are correct, replace the D2800.
- 3. Using an oscilloscope, check the I and Q input modulation wave forms at test points. See "Tx DC test points of the PWB" on page 22. They should all be present with an AC swing of about 500mVpp, with an offset of +1.2V.
  - If one or more waveforms is missing, look for SMD problems around these resistors.
  - If the SMD is good, replace the UEMEK.
- 4. Use an AAS-10 RF probe to probe the Cell Tx output of the Tx IC.
  - If there is no RF or low RF, look for a faulty SMD around the Tx IC.

- If the SMD is okay, replace the N7000.
- 5. Probe the PA input.
  - If the level is low, look for an SMD issue on the Tx filter.
  - Reflow or replace the filter as necessary.
- 6. Probe the PA output.
  - If the RF is missing or low, look for Vbatt voltages and SMD issues on and around the PA.
  - If these are okay, replace the PA.
- 7. Probe the duplexer output.
  - If the RF is missing or low, reflow or replace the duplexer.
- 8. Probe the coupler output.
  - If the RF is missing or low, reflow or replace the coupler.
- 9. Probe the diplexer output.
  - If the RF is missing or low, reflow or replace the diplexer.

#### Failed Test: Tx PA Detector

Use the following steps if you encounter a failed test for the Tx PA detector:

- 1. Use Phoenix to set the mobile terminal into Local Mode and activate the Tx with default output power.
- 2. The output power at the RF test connector should be 15dBm +/- 4dB. If not, adjust the PDM values, or troubleshoot per procedure above.
- 3. Using a voltmeter on DC, probe the detector output at C7315. The voltmeter should read approximately 1.4V. If not, replace N7302.

#### **Tx Output Spectrum**

Following is the correct output of the mobile terminal on a spectrum analyzer with 100MHz span. Note that if you are using the AAS-10 probe with the mobile terminal connected to the call box, the amplitude should be approximately -7dBm at the antenna test point on the top of the PWB.



Figure 14: Correct output spectrum





Figure 15: Incorrect output spectrum

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#### Tx DC Test Points



Figure 16: Tx DC test points of the PWB

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#### **Tx RF Test Points**



Figure 17: Tx RF test points

#### **DC Test Points**

Figure 18 shows the DC test points.



Figure 18: Tx DC test points

Description		Supply
VR1A	> 100 Ohms to Gnd	UHF PLL
VR1B	> 100 Ohms to Gnd	Tx IC
VR2	7.5k Ohms to Gnd	Tx IC PA detector
VR3	> 500 Ohms to Gnd	VCTCX0
VR4	4.3k Ohms to Gnd	VCO
VR5	3.2 - 5.1 Ohms to Gnd	Rx FE IC, Rx BE IC
VR6	300 Ohms to Gnd	Tx IC
VR7	$\sim$ 500 Ohms to Gnd	Rx BE IC
VIO	> 1M Ohms to Gnd	Rx BE IC

# **Receiver RF Troubleshooting**

The heart of the receiver is the Rx Front-end IC, which contains two LNAs and mixers. The other components are passive. There are two RF SAW filters for the Cell and PCS bands. In addition, there are two IF filters, an IF SAW for CDMA and an IF Crystal for AMPS. The back-end of the receiver consists of the RX Back-End IC. VGA and IQ Demodulator are the main function.

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## **Receiver Block Diagram**

Following is the Rx system block diagram.



Figure 19: Receiver system block diagram

## **Receiver Schematics**

The following schematics are for general reference only. See the Schematics chapter for detailed versions.



Figure 20: Receiver schematics - 1 Rx Front-end

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Figure 21: Receiver schematic - 2 Rx Back-end

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## **RF AGC Status**

When configuring the values on the **RF AGC Status** dialog box, note the following:

- The RF AGC status functionality only works in Call Mode.
- In the **PLL Lock Status** area, bright green indicates a locked PLL and dark green indicates an unlocked PLL.
- Clicking the **Update Now** button updates the screen once.
- Clicking the Auto Update button updates the screen every second continuously.



Figure 22: RF AGC Status dialog box

## Turning on the Rx Path

Use the following steps to turn on the Rx path using Phoenix.

1. On the **Phone Control** dialog box, click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode.

🌃 Phone Control					
Phone Control Media Mode Diagnostics State Selecti POWER_OFF NORMAL CHARGING ALARM TEST LOCAL WARRANTY RELIABILITY SELFEST_FAIL SWDL RF_INACTIVE ID_WRITE DISCHARGING SW RESET	MDI Status Features G ions	0S Status eneral Info Results	DS Initialize	P/MCU Version Phone State	Phone State LOCAL TEST Reset Commands Execute Start Stop Select All
			<b>v</b>		Help

Figure 23: Phone Control dialog box

- 2. Click the **Execute** button.
- 3. Depending on the band, use the applicable settings from the table below on the **RF Main Mode** dialog box.

Band	Mode	Channel
AMPS	Rx = 881.52 MHz	384
Cell	Rx = 881.52 MHz	384
PCS	Rx = 1960 MHz	600

Table 5: RF Main Mode Dialog Box Settings

🌃 Main Mode	
Band	Mode
Channel	Commands
Ready.	Set Help
🏀 Main Mode	<u>_</u> _×
Band	Mode
Cell (CDMA)	
Channel	Commands Set Help
Ready.	
🕻 Main Mode	<u>_0 ×</u>
Band	Mode
PCS (CDMA)	Rx 🗾
Channel	Commands Set Help
Ready.	

Figure 24: RF Main Mode dialog box for AMPS (top), Cell (middle), and PCS (bottom)

## Switching the Rx Gain States

Use the **RF Gen I/O** dialog box to switch the gain state (Hi and Lo) for CDMA and AMPS modes.



Figure 25: RF Gen I/O dialog box

## Checking AMPS from RF to IQ

Use the following steps to check the AMPS receiver functionality from RF to IQ output.

- 1. Start Phoenix in Local Mode with only the Rx path turned on.
- 2. Inject a -75dBm CW signal of 881.53MHz (i.e. 10kHz offset from 881.52MHz).
- 3. Measure a 10kHz tone on the analyzer. You should see a typical -20Bm IQ tone for AMPS.



Figure 26: Receiver IQ Level on AMPS band

Figure 27 shows the AMPS spectrum and the test points located on the top side of the PWB. All four test points should be approximately equal. *WARNING: Direct current is* 

present on these test points.



Figure 27: AMPS spectrum and the test points on the top side of the PWB

## Checking CDMA CELL Receiver from RF to IQ

Use the following values to check the Cell receiver functionality RF to IQ output.

- 1. Start Phoenix in Local Mode with only the Rx path turned on.
- 2. Inject a -75dBm CW signal of 881.82MHz (i.e. 300kHz offset from 881.52MHz or 10 channels away).
- 3. Measure a 300kHz tone on the analyzer. You should see a typical -21dBm IQ tone for CDMA Cell.



Figure 28: Receiver IQ level on Cell band

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Figure 29 shows the Cell spectrum and the test points located on the top side of the PWB. All four test points should be approximately equal. *WARNING: Direct current is present on these test points.* 



Figure 29: Cell spectrum and test points on the top side of the main PWB
## Checking CDMA PCS Receiver from RF to IQ

Use the following values to check the PCS receiver functionality from RF to IQ output.

- 1. Start Phoenix in Local Mode with only the Rx path turned on.
- 2. Inject a -75dBm CW signal of 1960.5MHz (i.e. 500kHz offset from 1960MHz or 10 channels away).
- 3. Measure a 500kHz tone on the analyzer. You should see a typical -22dBm IQ tone for CDMA PCS.

Note: If 300kHz tone works but 500kHz doesn't, problem is in BB filter, possibly not set by Phoenix.



Figure 30: Receiver IQ Level on PCS Band

Figure 31 shows the PCS spectrum and the test points of the PWB. All four test points should be approximately equal. *WARNING: Direct current is present on these test points.* 



Figure 31: PCS spectrum and the test points on the top side of the main PWB

## **Receiver Diagnostic Signal Tracing**

Use the following steps to trace the receiver signal.

- 1. Inject an external signal source of -25dBm to the RF input. An RF signal generator is recommended, however an Agilent call box 8960 can also be used.
- 2. Press the Call Setup button, press the Active Cell soft button, and select CW.
- 3. Inject a CW signal for PCS (1960MHz) or Cell/AMPS (881.52MHz) at a fixed -25dBm power level.
- 4. Use an AAS-10 probe to take measurements. Signal levels are approximate, and accuracy may be +/- 2dB or more depending on the position and grounding of the probe.

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#### **Receiver RF Test Points**



Figure 32: Receiver RF troubleshooting test points

#### **Receiver IF Test Points**



Figure 33: Rx RF test points

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#### **Receiver DC Test Points**



Figure 34: Rx DC test points

## **Receiver Logic Input Voltages**

Measure logic levels for Rx Front-End (N7160). Figure 35 shows the receiver logic input voltages.



Figure 35: Receiver logic input voltage test points

 Table 6 includes the logic levels for the N7160.

Table 6: Rx Front-end (N7160) Logic Levels

	Logic Input Voltages		
Modes	1 IF_SEL	<mark>2</mark> BAND	3 GAIN_CTL
AMPS High Gain	2.76 V	0.1 V	2.75 V
AMPS Low Gain	2.76 V	0.1 V	0 V
Cell CDMA High Gain	0 V	0.1 V	2.75 V
Cell CDMA Low Gain	0 V	0.1 V	0 V
PCS CDMA High Gain	0 V	2.68 V	2.68 V
PCS CDMA Low Gain	0 V	2.75 V	0 V

If the logic levels are significantly off (+/- 0.2V), replace Back-End IC (N7100), then or if still bad, then replace the Rx Front-End IC (N7160) and re-measure. If the voltages are still out of specifications, refer to the *Baseband Troubleshooting* chapter.

## **Rx Front-End Receiver Troubleshooting**

Keep the following points in mind regarding the Rx Front-end receiver:

- There is a separate LNA for 800MHz (Cell and AMPS) and 1900MHz (PCS).
- There is a separate RFA (inside Rx Front-end IC) for 800MHz (Cell and AMPS) and 1900MHz (PCS).
- After the RFA, there is a mixer, and then the signals are separated by CDMA (Cell and PCS) and AMPS.

For example, if there is no IF frequency (128.1MHz) check both Cell and PCS. If only one has 128.1MHz at L7163, ensure that IF\_SEL is working. If it is, then replace the Rx Front-end IC due to a bad RFA.

If Cell and AMPS are working but PCS is not, look at the band select line and the PCS LNA before replacing the Rx Front-end IC.



#### Figure 36: N7160 receiver

There are two common explanations for a Rx Front-end IC failure consisting of high current in Local Mode with just the Rx turned on:

- No presence of a LO signal
- Input impedance drop is shorting out one of the DC supply pins to the chip

**IMPORTANT: You must check for both conditions before replacing the chip**. If you have no LO signal, refer to "UHF Synthesizer Troubleshooting" on page 56. If you have a significant supply voltage drop on one of the supply pins, then replace the Rx Front-end IC.

Condition: Local Mode, Set Rx Only in RF Main Mode	Supply Current (From Power Supply)
Good mobile terminal	100mA
No UHF LO signal present	254mA
Pin 13 shorted	255mA

Table 7: Rx Front-end IC Conditions and Supply Currents

# Synthesizer Troubleshooting

Faulty synthesizers can cause both Rx and Tx failures during tuning, in addition to the VCTCXO tuning. However, first check for the presence of various LO signals and their proper levels. If everything fails, it may be necessary to check the reference clock (19.2MHz) which is needed for the mobile terminal to power up. The 19.2MHz signal is also important because the D2800 is sensitive enough to pick up a very weak 19.2MHz clock, resulting in intermittent problems such as a constant mobile terminal reset.

Following are the synthesizers used in the mobile terminal:

- Dual-band UHF (1009.62MHz for channel 384 in Cell and AMPS bands, and 2088.1MHz for channel 600 in PCS band) with a separate LMX2310 PLL IC
- Rx VHF (256.2MHz for Cell, AMPS, and PCS) with PLL inside the Rx Front-End IC
- Tx UHF (3296.16MHz~3395.88 for Cell and AMPS, 3700~3819.9MHz for PCS) with PLL inside the Tx IC

## Synthesizer Block Diagram



Figure 37: Synthesizer block diagram

## **Synthesizer Schematics**

The following schematics are for general reference only. See the Schematics chapter for detailed versions.



Figure 38: Synthesizer schematic

## Synthesizer Troubleshooting Setup

Use the following steps to troubleshoot the synthesizer using Phoenix:

1. On the **Phone Control** dialog box, click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode.

6 Phone Control		_ 🗆 ×
Media Mode         MDI Status           Diagnostics         Features           State Selections           POWER_OFF           NORMAL           CHARGING           ALARM           TEST           LOCAL           WARRANTY           RELIABILITY           SELFEST_FAIL           SWDL           RF_INACTIVE           ID_SCHARGING           SW_RESET	OS Status Self Test DSP/MCU Version General Info Initialize Phone State Results State changed: LOCAL	Phone State  Phone State  TEST  Beset  Commands  Execute  Start  Stop  Delect All  Clear All

Figure 39: Phone Control dialog box

2. Select the following values on the RF Main Mode dialog box as shown below:.

Table 8: RF Main Mode Dialog Box Settings

Synthesizer	Band	Mode	Channel
	Cell	Rx/Tx	384
UIII	PCS	Rx/Tx	600
Rx VHF	(one band is enough)	Rx	
Tx VHF	Cell	Rx/Tx	384
	PCS	Rx/Tx	600

🌃 RF Main Mode	
Band PCS (CDMA)	Rx/Tx
Channel	Commands Set Help
RF Main Mode set succes	sfully

Figure 40: Phone Control dialog box

#### **Incorrect PLL Frequencies**

Following are some possible causes for incorrect PLL frequencies:

- Power supplies to PLL portion
- Control line to VCO
- Loop filter or resonator components missing or incorrectly installed
- 19.2MHz reference clock missing or low
- Component failure (PLL IC, Rx Front-End IC, Tx IC, VCO, or VCTCXO)

## VCTCXO Troubleshooting

- VCTCXO frequency is 19.2MHz. Without 19.2MHz, the mobile terminal does not power up. This signal goes to the N7100, N7000, D2800, and the UHF PLL. Check the test points in Figure 41 for the presence of the 19.2MHz signal.
- Check for the presence of the signal at the following points:
  - F\_REF\_TX, clock reference to TX RFIC, should be  $\sim$ -9 dBm
  - F\_REF\_RX, clock reference to RX RFIC, should be ~-9 dBm
  - CLK19M2\_TIKU, clock reference for BB, should be ~-9 dBm
  - $\sim$ 2 dB less in the other side of R7206.
- If there is no VCTCXO signal at any of these points, check the voltage at VR3. The main supply line for VCTCXO should be 2.78VDC.
- The AFC voltage should be between 1 and 3 Volts and should be adjustable with the AFC slider on the RF PDM Control in Phoenix.
- If the AFC voltage is missing, check the UEMEK.

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Figure 41: VCTCXO and UHF Synthesizer test points

## AFC Voltage Troubleshooting

Use the following steps to monitor the AFC voltage.

1. In Phoenix, open the RF PDM dialog box.



Figure 42: RF PDM dialog box for AFC troubleshooting



Figure 43 shows a partial schematic of the R7201.

Figure 43: Partial schematic showing the R7201

- 2. Measure the DC voltage at R7201. The following typical voltages are observed.
  - AFC PDM[0]=1.3V
  - AFC PDM[-1024]=0.8V
  - AFC PDM[1023]=2.5V

#### VCTCXO Manual Tuning

The VCTCXO can be manually tuned to verify when a mobile terminal is tuned incorrectly or if mobile terminal cannot make a call. Monitor the RF signal at the mobile terminal's output.

- 1. On the **Phone Control** dialog box, click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode. (See Figure 7 on page 13 for an example of the **Phone Control** dialog box.)
- 2. Click the **Execute** button.
- 3. On the AMPS Control dialog box, set the Set Channel field to 384, the Power Level field to 5, and select the Transmitter ON check box. (See Figure 8 on page 13 for an example of the AMPS Control dialog box.)
- 4. Click the **Rx RFI** tab, make sure the **AFC Control** check box is cleared, and click **Execute**.
- 5. The frequency accuracy of the VCTCXO can be measured using an HP8960 callbox in AMPS mode or a spectrum analyzer at the output of the transmit chain.
  - If using a spectrum analyzer, set the center frequency to 836.52MHz and the span to 2MHz initially. Establish a marker at 836.52Mhz.
  - If using an HP8960, set the callbox System Type to AMPS, and set the ACC channel to 384. Use the Frequency Stability measurement to center the VCTCXO (minimum Frequency Error).
- 6. Use the RF PDM component to adjust the AFC to center the VCTCXO. The tuning range is approximately +/-10kHz.
- 7. Adjust the AFC so that the output signal is within +/-150MHz. If using a spectrum analyzer, narrow the span to 1kHz or less.
- 8. Replace the UEMEK if the VCTCXO does not tune correctly.



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Figure 44: Tx Output for CELL channel 384 @ 25C



Figure 45: Tx Output for PCS channel 600 @ 25C

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## **UHF Synthesizer Schematic**



Figure 46: UHF Synthesizer Schematic

## UHF Synthesizer Troubleshooting

The UHF LO frequency varies with the channel and can be calculated using the Frequency Calculator dialog box in the Phoenix RF component. Use the following steps to troubleshoot the UHF LO frequency.

- 1. Ensure that the LO is locked. Set a channel and check the output of the UHF LO at L7201 within a very narrow span of 100KHz. The LO must be virtually immobile.
- 2. Measure the nominal UHF LO signal levels (see "VCTCXO and UHF Synthesizer test points" on page 51).
- 3. If you do not see the presence of any LOs, check the DC voltages at the following:
  - R7216, VR1A, supply line for UHF PLL IC = 4.76VDC
  - R7200, VR4, supply line for VC0 IC = 2.76VDC
- 4. Ensure that the lock voltage at C7217 is between 1V and 3V.
- 5. Check the RF return at R7210.

Frequency Calculator	
Band Channel [384]	
Frequencies (MHz)	
RX VHF LO (all bands): 256.20 Tx: 836.52	Default
TX VHF L0 (Cell/AMPS): 346.20 Rx: 881.52	
TX VHF L0 (PCS): 416.20 UHF L0 : 1009.62	
	Help
Idle	Help
Idle	
Idle Frequency Calculator Band Channel	
Idle Frequency Calculator Band Channel FCS (CDMA) G00	
Idle       Frequency Calculator       Band       PCS (CDMA)       Frequencies (MHz)	
Idle         Frequency Calculator         Band       Channel         PCS (CDMA)       Image: Channel         Frequencies (MHz)       600 mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm	Help
Idle         Frequency Calculator         Band       Channel         PCS (CDMA)       Image: Channel         Frequencies (MHz)       600         RX VHF L0 (all bands) :       256.20       Tx :       1880.00         TX VHF L0 (Cell/AMPS1) :       346.20       Bx :       1960.00	Help
Idle         Frequency Calculator         Band       Channel         PCS (CDMA)       Image: Channel         Frequencies (MHz)       600         Frequencies (MHz)       Tx : 1880.00         TX VHF L0 (all bands) : 256.20       Tx : 1880.00         TX VHF L0 (Cell/AMPS) : 346.20       Rx : 1960.00         TX VHF L0 (PCS) : 416.20       UHF L0 : 2088 10	Help
Idle         Band       Channel         PCS (CDMA)       Image: Channel         Frequencies (MHz)       600         RX VHF L0 (all bands) :       256.20       Tx :       1880.00         TX VHF L0 (cell/AMPS) :       346.20       Rx :       1960.00         TX VHF L0 (PCS) :       416.20       UHF L0 :       2088.10	Help
Idle         Band       Channel         PCS (CDMA)       Image: Channel         Frequencies (MHz)       600         RX VHF L0 (all bands) :       256.20       Tx :         1X VHF L0 (cell/AMPS) :       346.20       Rx :         1X VHF L0 (PCS) :       416.20       UHF L0 :         2088.10       Image: Cell cell cell cell cell cell cell cell	Help X

Figure 47: Frequency calculator in Phoenix



## PCS UHF LO CH600 Typical Spectrum

Figure 48: PCS UHF LO Typical Spectrum

#### Rho and UHF LO

Measure the signal purity of the UHF LO, checking the spur level offset from the carrier. Also check the VCO, PLL IC, loop filter and power supply decoupling.

Following are the keys observations:

- Clean and spur-free signal
- 30kHz offset -84dBc
- 50kHz offset -87dBc
- 60kHz offset -85dBc
- 90kHz offset -88dBc

Note: A High Impedance probe and high dynamic range spectrum analyzer are required for Figure 48.



## **CELL UHF LO CH384 Typical Spectrum**

Figure 49: CELL UHF LO Typical Spectrum

#### Rho and UHF LO

First measure the signal purity of the UHF LO, look at spur level offset from the carrier. Also check the VCO, PLL IC, loop filter and power supply decoupling.

Following are the keys observations:

- Clean and spur-free signal
- 30kHz offset -83dBc
- 50kHz offset –92dBc
- 60kHz offset -91dBc
- 90kHz offset –91dBc

Note: A High Impedance probe and high dynamic range spectrum analyzer are required for Figure 49.

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## Rx VHF LO (Rx Back-End IC) Schematic

Figure 50: Rx UHF LO (Rx Front-End) schematic

## Rx VHF LO (Rx Back-End IC) Troubleshooting

The VHF LO operates at a fixed frequency of 256.2MHz. It is the second LO for down-conversion to I and Q for baseband processing. Use the following steps to troubleshoot the VHF LO.

- 1. Monitor the test point at C7102 for Rx back-end IC LO. Ensure that a locked and stable 256.2MHz with amplitude  $\sim -60$ dBm is present on the spectrum analyzer (or, with a high impedance probe,  $\sim -2$ dBm at C7100).
- 2. Monitor the control voltage at C7100. The control voltage at a locked state must be between 1.2 and 1.7 Vdc for the proper operation of the Rx RFIC LO.



Figure 51: Rx synthesizer LO test points

## **Tx UHF LO Schematic**





Figure 52: Tx UHF LO schematic

## Tx UHF LO (Tx IC) Troubleshooting

There are two fixed LOs, 3296.16~3395.88MHz for cell band and 3700~3819.90MHz for PCS band. This is the first LO for up-conversion. Be sure to monitor the control voltage at R7001. When the N7000 LO is locked, this control voltage should be between 1.2 and 1.8Vdc.



Figure 53: Tx UHF LO layout and test points

## UHF PCS Tx LO (3700 ~ 3819.90)/2MHz Typical Spectrum



Figure 54: UHF PCS Tx LO Typical Spectrum

Following are the keys observations:

- The following Ref Spurs
- 50kHz offset –59dBc

## UHF CELL Tx LO (3296.16 ~ 3395.88)/4MHz Typical Spectrum



#### Figure 55: UHF CELL Tx LO Typical Spectrum

Following are the keys observations:

- The following Ref Spurs
- 30kHz offset -65dBc

# **GPS Troubleshooting**

GPS RF Block Diagram



Figure 56: GPS block diagram

## 6265/6265i/6268 (RM-66) RF Description and Troubleshooting

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### **GPS RF Schematic**

The following schematic is for general reference only. See the *Schematics* chapter for a detailed version.



Figure 57: GPS RF schematic

## **GPS Troubleshooting Setup**

Use the following steps to set up GPS signal using Phoenix.

- 1. On the **Phone Control** dialog box, click the **LOCAL** button in the **Phone State** area to put the mobile terminal into Local Mode. (See Figure 7 on page 13 for an example of the **Phone Control** dialog box.)
- 2. Click the **Execute** button.
- 3. Inject a -110dBm tone at 1575.52MHz at the GPS connector (X6250) with a signal generator or call box.



Figure 58: GPS connector (X6250)

4. Open the **Troubleshooting** menu, and click **GPS Quick Test**. The **GPS Control** dialog box appears

🌃 GPS Control	
RX Control CW Test	Customer Config RX Config Sig Acq Test Sync Test RF Control Quick Test
Test State © Galvanic © Radiated	Test Setup Signal level at GPS antenna connector: -110dBm @ 1575.520152 MHz Use fixed attenuator (i.e. 20dB) Click Help for more information.
Test Steps HW Self-test : I Oscillator test : I CW (Mode 3) test : I	Pass Pass, offset -11 Hz (-256 256) FAIL, bin below spec 319 (2343 2553) FAIL, SNR below spec 24.6 dB (32.0 dB 37.5 dB)
Test Results Test complete: 2 pas	ssed, 1 failed
	Receiver On     Receiver Off     Start Test       Configure     Close     Help

#### Figure 59: GPS Control dialog box

- 5. In the **Test State** field, ensure that **Galvanic** is selected.
- 6. Click select **Start test**.

#### **HW Self Test Failure**

If the test fails, repeat steps 1-6. If the test fails again, continue with the following self-test failure troubleshooting:

- 1. Verify the DC voltages at VRF\_GPS and VDD\_IO\_GPS.
- 2. Inspect all GPS circuit elements around the GPS BB chip (D6200).
- 3. If the elements pass a visual inspection, replace the N6200.

#### **Oscillator Test Failure**

- 1. Inspect all GPS circuit elements around the GPS RF chip (G6250).
- 2. If the elements pass a visual inspection, replace the G6250.

#### CW (Mode 3) Test Failure

- 1. Check that the signal generator is on and sourcing a signal to the GPS RF input port (X6250).
- 2. Inspect all GPS RF Circuit elements
- 3. Inspect all GPS Circuit elements around N6251.
- 4. If the elements pass a visual inspection and the RF is good, replace the GPS RF IC (N6251).

### **GPS DC Test Points**



Figure 60: GPS DC test points

#### GPS RF Troubleshooting Setup

Use the following steps to troubleshoot the GPS receiver.

- 1. On the GPS Control dialog box, select Receiver On.
- 2. Click Execute.

🔀 GPS Control
RX Control CW Test Customer Config RX Config Sig Acq Test Sync Test RF Control Quick Test
Test State       Test Setup         Image: Constraint of the state of
Test Steps
HW Self-test : Pass
Oscillator test : Pass, offset -11 Hz (-256 256)
CW (Mode 3) test : FAIL, bin below spec 319 (2343 2553)
FAIL, SNR below spec 24.6 dB (32.0 dB 37.5 dB)
Test Results
Receiver on
Receiver On Receiver Off Start Test
Configure Close Help

Figure 61: Turning on the GPS receiver on the GPS Control dialog box

- 3. Inject a -50dBm tone at 1575.52MHz at the GPS connector (X6250) with a signal generator or a call box. (See Figure 58.)
- 4. Measure the test points with an AAS-10B probe and spectrum analyzer set at center frequency 1575.25MHz (span = 500kHz), or with a voltmeter as required. (See Figure 62.)

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### **GPS RF Test Points**



Figure 62: GPS RF Test points

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# FM Radio Troubleshooting

## FM Radio Schematic

The following schematic is for general reference only. See the Schematics chapter for a detailed version.



Figure 63: FM radio schematic
## FM Radio Testing – Pop-port<sup>™</sup> Headset and UHJ Headset

Use the following steps to troubleshoot the FM radio while using a Pop-port<sup>™</sup> headset.

- 1. Connect the Pop-port<sup>™</sup> headset (HDS-3) to the Pop-port<sup>™</sup> connector (bottom connector).
- 2. Select the **Menu** > **Media** > **Radio** from the mobile terminal user interface.
- 3. In an FM radio broadcast coverage area, set a local radio channel by scanning automatically using the **Automatic tuning** option. (Scanning up and down the channels by pressing the "Up" and "Down" key respectively).
- 4. If no channel could be found, inspect all the components in the FM radio circuitry.
  - If no problem is found visually, check for the LO signal at L6102 (LO frequency range is 150 to 217 MHz).
  - If no LO is found, replace the FM radio IC.
- 5. Listen for sound out of the headset.
  - If there is a signal present, continue to step 6.
  - If there is no static sound present, inspect all FM Radio circuits on the PCB and refer to the "Audio" section of the *Baseband Description and Troubleshooting* chapter for more information.
- 6. Disconnect the Pop-port<sup>™</sup> headset and connect the universal headset to the UHJ (top connector).
- 7. With the universal headset connected, repeat steps 1-5.
  - If there is a signal present, the FM Radio is working properly.
  - If there is no static sound present, refer to the "Audio" section of the *Baseband Description and Troubleshooting* chapter for more information.

# FM Radio Parts Layouts



Figure 64: FM radio parts layout

# FM Radio Test Points

Use the following values when probing the LO near the VCO of the FM radio IC (N6100). See Figure 65 for the location of the N6100.

	Table	9:	FΜ	Radio	Test	Point	Values
--	-------	----	----	-------	------	-------	--------

Description	Value
LO frequency	(Rx frequency + IF frequency) x 2
IF frequency	225kHz

For example, if the Rx frequency is 87.5 and the IF frequency is 225kHz, the LO equals 175.45MHz [(87.5+0.225)\*2 = 175.45MHz].



Figure 65: FM radio test points on the bottom side of the main PWB

# **Bluetooth Troubleshooting**

# **Bluetooth Schematic**

The following schematic is for general reference only. See the Schematics chapter for a detailed version.



Figure 66: Bluetooth schematic

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## **Bluetooth Troubleshooting**

Use the following test steps to troubleshoot the Bluetooth component in Phoenix:

- Under the BT/WLAN menu, select Bluetooth Locals.
- If the Phoenix connection to the mobile terminal's BT ASIC is ok, text such as "MCM Software", "MM Software" is displayed in the **Version Information** window.
- If "No version information available" is displayed in the **Version Information** window, there may be a Phoenix connection problem, a connection problem between the D2800 processor and the BT ASIC or the BT ASIC is not working. See item 1 in "Bluetooth flowchart" on page 82.

Normal	RivTx Functions Fix On Oservel (M Lx On 0 (2402)	Hgi SotLength PowerLeye	Ty Br. Patern Alternate
Bit Error Rate (BER) Tests Cougterpart BT Device Address Hg [0002ee09dcba	p Mode	Scan Mode Inquity Mode Eage Mode	BT Activation
Bit Frames Rx Chann (1;303) (0-7 <u>8</u> ) (300-44) 0-	rel Tx Channel (0.78) 고 (0.78)	Neighbouring BT Devices	levice Address
BER Test Results			
Bit Error Rate: Pack No. Of Bits: Test	et Error:	Search Timeout 15 1 Nun	when of Devices Found: 0
Bit Error Rate: Pack No. Of Bits: Test : Sell Tests	et Error: · Status: ·	Segrich Timeout 15 Nun	iber of Devices Found: 0
Bit Error Rate: - Pack No.Of Bits: - Test : Sell Tests Sell Test Name	et Error: · Status: ·	Version Information	ue

- After obtaining the version information, select **Run** to do a quick check on the BT ASIC.
- The results of each self-test is displayed in the **Self Tests** window. If any test fails, BT ASIC is not working properly. Change the BT ASIC.

Bluetooth Locals BT Software Operational Mode Normal		Sen Tests Self Test Name ASIC-Data RAM	Result Pass
Scan Mode		Flash ASIC-REG access RF-Harmonic alignm	Pass Pass ient Pass
Bit Error Rate (BER) Tests	00e00324b744	Version Information	<u> </u>
Bit Frames:		Field	Value
Hop Mode:	urope/USA	MCM Software	SW-V:03.48
Test Done:	ОК	MM Software Checksum	FHL_05w21_PA
Number of Bits	64800	Device Address	0012372E5FF7
%Bit Error Rate:	0.00%	Hardware Version	0003
Result:	OK		
	Start	,	Bead
			<u>C</u> lose <u>H</u> elp

- After passing the self-test, setup the JBT-3, JBT-9 or a later version BT box.
- Key in the BT box's Device address into the **Counterpart BT Device Address** window.
- Select **Run BER Test** to run the BER loopback test. The BER result is visible in the **BER Test Results** window.
- Since this is a "go-no-go" testing, make sure the test-jig/coupler is setup correctly. It is recommended to run couple "good" mobile terminals in order to get better correlation. The acceptance criteria is BER<0.1%.

	Colli Tool Mome	Recult
can Mode	ASIC-Data RAM Flash ASIC-REG access RF-Harmonic alignment	Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass
tit Error Rate (SER) Tests		Ryn
Bit Frames: 300 Hop Mode: Europe/USA Test Done: OK Number of Bits 64800 %Bit Error Rate: 0.00% Result: OK	Version Information Field Value MCM Software SW-\ MM Software FHL_ Checksum II Device Address 0012 Hardware Version 0003	e /:03.48 .05w21_PA 372E5FF7
Start		<u>R</u> ead

- If the mobile terminal's BT sensitivity is not good or the setup is not calibrated (correlated) correctly, the %BER > 0.1% which results in an error.
- Make sure the setup is good (correlated with a golden mobile terminal), then see Item 2 in "Bluetooth flowchart" on page 82.

lormal 💌	Self Test Name	Result
an Mode	ASIC-Data RAM Flash ASIC-REG acces RF-Harmonic align	Pass Pass s Pass nment Pass
Error Rate (BER) Tests	744	Ryn
Counceparts Provide Address. 100000004	Version Information —	
Bit Frames: 300	Field	Value
Test Done: Number of Bits %Bit Error Rate: Result:	64800 0.13% Error	SW-V:03.48 FHL_05w21_PA II 0012372E5FF7 0003
S	rt ]	<u></u> Bead

If the mobile terminal is placed too far or the BT Tx or the Rx has problem, one of the following error messages is visible. (See Item 2 of "Bluetooth flowchart" on page 82).

Bluetooth Locals				
BT Software Operational Mode	Self Tests			
Normal	Self Tes	st Name	Result	
Scan Mode	ASIC-Da Flash ASIC-RE RF-Ham	ata RAM EG access nonic alignment	Pass Pass Pass Pass	
			Ryn	
Counterpart BT Device Address: 00e00324b744		n error has occurre	ed in Bluetooth Local	ls component.
Bit Frames: 300 Hop Mode: Europe/USA Test Done: OK Number of Bits 64800 %Bit Error Rate: 15.11% Result: Error	Version Fi Mi Mi Cr D ( H	An error occured Rate (BER) test This problem co physically conne put into the corn Phoenix or the s operation. HRESULT 0x80 This means: Unspecified error	ured while trying to retrieve the results of the Bit Error est. could have occurred because the product wasn't nnected, the product needs to be restarted, turned o correct mode, a valid connection hasn't been made in ite software on the product doesn't support the reque x80004005 (-2147467259) error	
Start			OK	
	71 (A	<u></u> lose	e <u>H</u> elp	1

# **Bluetooth Troubleshooting Flowchart**

Replace BT ASIC (N6000) when a particular row is still not ok at the end of a branch.

ltem 1		VDD @ C6003 (sleep=1.3V, awal VDDA @ C6006 (sleep=0V, awak VLDO_OUT @ C6001 (sleep=0.3)	<e=1.6∨) (e=1.6∨) ∨, awake=2.2∨)</e=1.6∨) 	not OK	Replace B	T ASIC				
	4	Xtal_IN = 700mVp-p, 19.2MHz @ C7204		not OK	Replace 19	.2VCTCXC	1			
ltem 2		Does BER pass with BT Test Bo	(JBT-3,)?	not OK	Check DC	Voltage @	C6000 (sle	ep=0∨, av	/ake=1.6V)	
	not Ok	Replace L6000, C6000, C6007	not OK ───► Replace	BT Filter Z60	100, L6001	not OK	Replace B	T ASIC		

C7204 is on the synthesizer block

Figure 67: Bluetooth flowchart

## **Bluetooth DC and RF Test Points**





Figure 68: Bluetooth DC and RF test points

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