

Nokia Customer Care

7 - RF Description and Troubleshooting

[This page intentionally blank]

Table of Contents

	Page No
CMT RF	5
Top-level description.....	5
RAE-6 test point locations.....	6
Test points	7
RF implementation in RAE-6/RA-4	11
Frequency plan	11
RF block diagram	12
Antenna switch module (ASM)	13
DC characteristics	13
RF characteristics	16
Channel numbers and frequencies	16
RF Troubleshooting	17
Receiver description and troubleshooting.....	17
Rx front end	17
Antenna	17
Receiver characteristics	18
General instructions for Rx troubleshooting	19
Transmitter description and troubleshooting.....	27
Power amplifier	27
RF ASIC Honi	27
AFC function	28
Transmitter characteristics	28
General instructions for Tx troubleshooting	28
Additional information for EDGE troubleshooting	35
Pictures of EDGE transmitter signals	39
Synthesizer description and troubleshooting	43
Frequency synthesizers	43
General instructions for synthesizer troubleshooting	43
Frequency Lists	48
RF tunings after repairs	52

[This page intentionally blank]

CMT RF

■ Top-level description

The RF module performs the necessary high frequency operations of the GSM850/EGSM900/1800/1900 tripleband (EDGE) engine. Both the transmitter and receiver have been implemented by using direct conversion architecture which means that the modulator and demodulator operate at the channel frequency.

The core of the RF is an application-specific integrated circuit, Honi. Another core component is a power amplifier module which includes two amplifier chains, one for GSM850/EGSM900 and the other for GSM1800/GSM1900.

Other key components include

- 26 MHz VCTCXO for frequency reference
- 3296-3980 MHz SHF VCO (super high frequency voltage controlled oscillator)
- Antenna switch module (ASM)
- Three SAW filters
- BAW-LNA module

The control information for the RF is coming from the baseband section of the engine through a serial bus, referred later on as RFBus.

The whole RF circuitry is located on one side of the 8-layer PWB.

EMC leakage is prevented by using a metal shield with gasket. The RF circuits are separated into two blocks.

- PA, ASM, TK balun
- Honi RF IC, VCO + balun, VCTCXO, BAW-LNA, Rx filter, Tx filter

The RF transmission lines constitute of striplines and microstriplines after PA.

■ RAE-6 test point locations

Figure 1: Top view

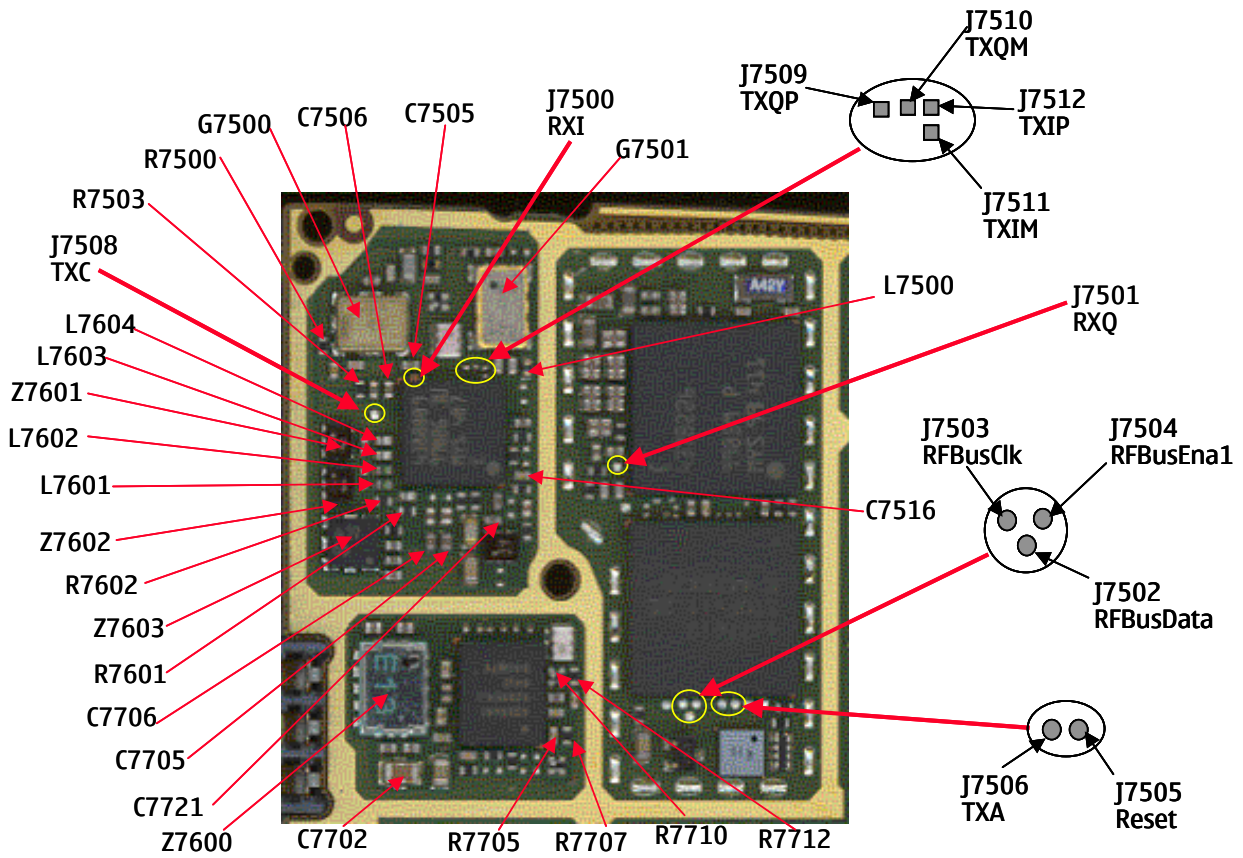
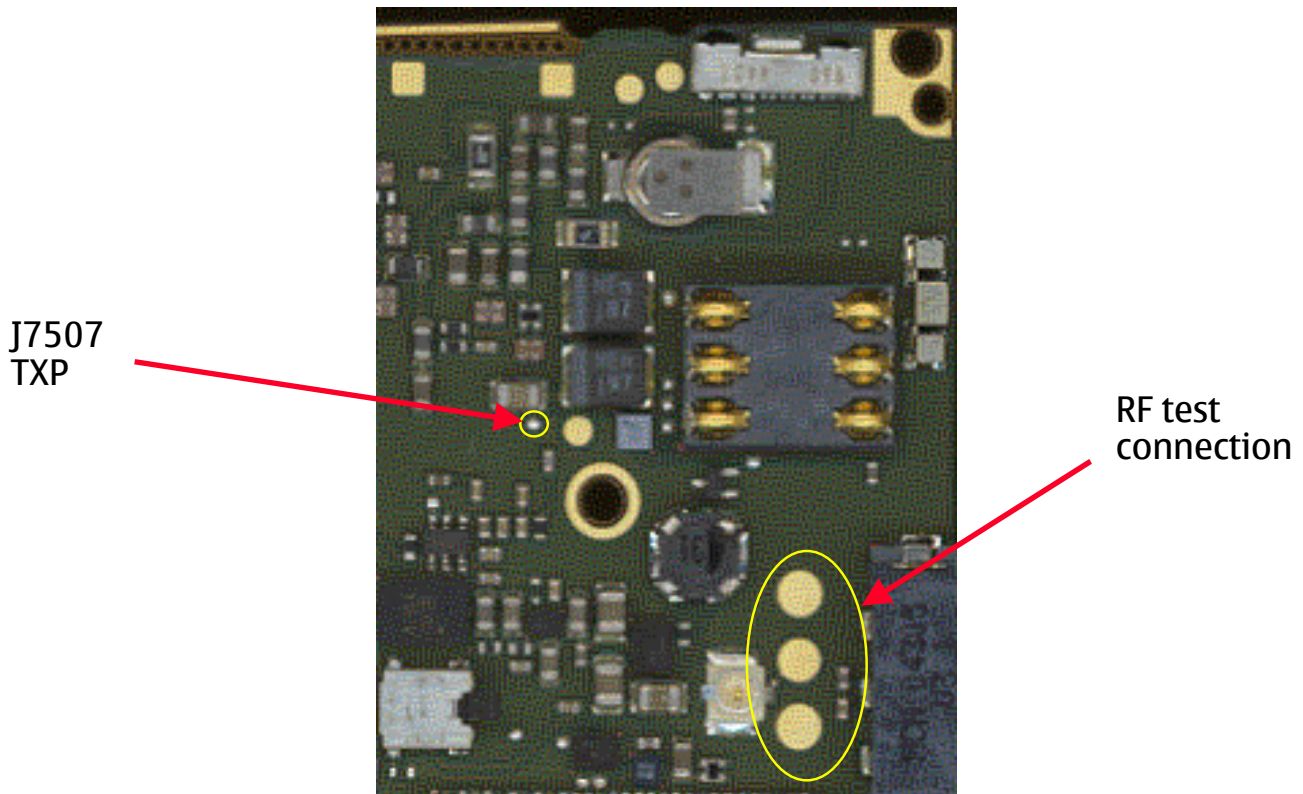


Figure 2: Bottom view



■ **Test points**

Table 1: Rx test points

Signal name:	Ref:
LNAB_P	Z7603
LNA_P	Z7603
RXI	J7500
RXQ	J7501

Table 2: Antenna switch test points

Signal name:	Ref:
VANT_1	Z7600
VANT_2	Z7600
VANT_3	Z7600
GSM_Rx	Z7600
DCS_Rx	Z7600
PCS_Rx	Z7600
TX_IN_EGSM/850	Z7600

Table 3: Honi serial interface test points

Signal name:	Ref:
RFBusClk	J7503
RFBusEna1	J7504
RFBusData	J7502
Reset	J7505

Table 4: Synthesizer test points

Signal name:	Ref:
VCO_out	G7500
VCTCXO_out	G7501

Table 5: GSM900/850 Rx Honi input test points

	Ref:
RX filter	Z7601
Inductor	L7603
Inductor	L7604

Table 6: GSM1800 Rx Honi input test points

	Ref:
Filter	Z7602
Inductor	L7601
Inductor	L7602

Table 7: GSM1900 Rx Honi input test points

	Ref:
BAW-LNA	Z7603 pin 7
Resistor	R7601
Resistor	R7602

Table 8: Tx PA input test points

Signal name:	Ref:
Rfin_900/850	R7705
Rfin_1800/190	R7710

Table 9: Tx filter/balun input test points

Signal name:	Ref:
RfinP_900	C7721
RfinM_900	C7721
RfinP_1800_1900	C7705
RfinM_1800_1900	C7706

Table 10: PA control signal test points

Signal name:	Ref:
VPCTRL_900	R7707
VPCTRL_1800_1900	R7712
TXIM	J7511
TXIP	J7512
TXQM	J7510
TXQP	J7509
TXC	J7508
TXP	J7507 (test pad)
TXA	J7506

Table 11: Rx test points

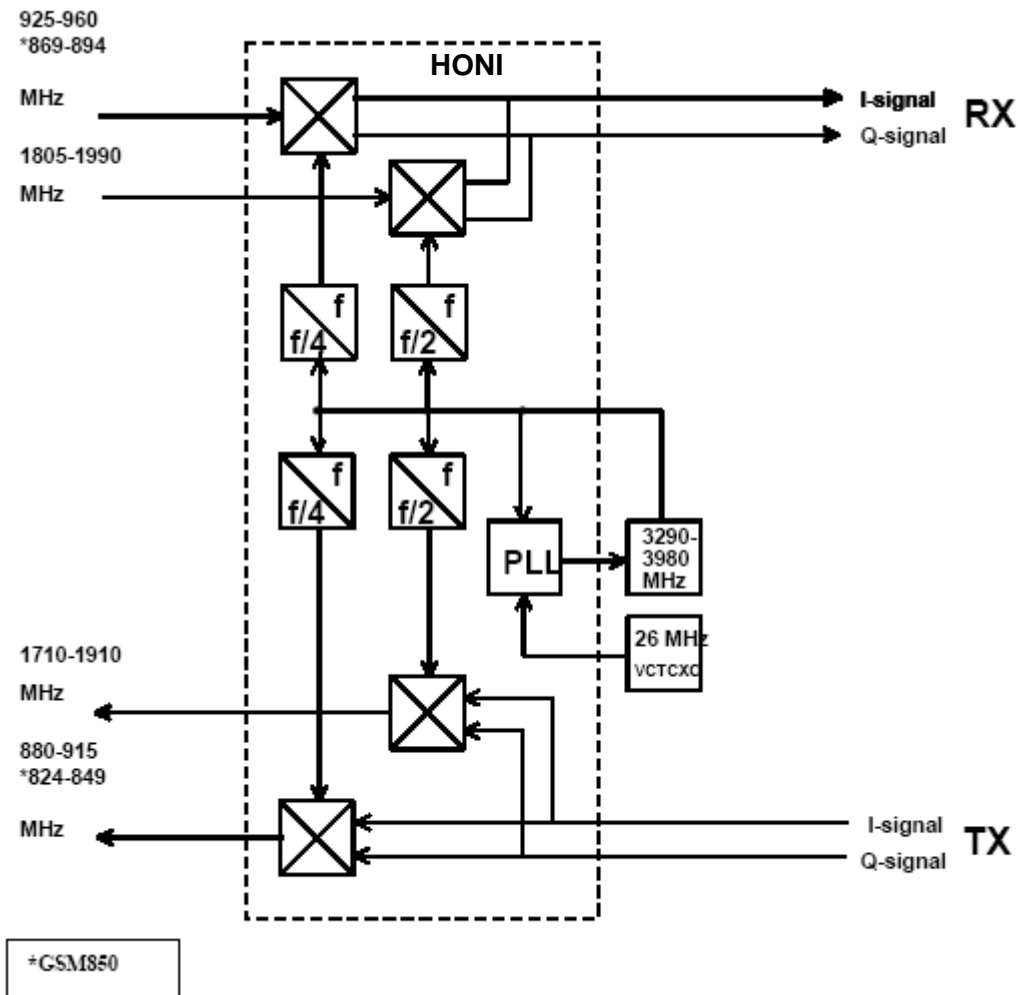
Signal name:	Ref:
VR1	
VR2	C7516
VR3	L7500
VR4	
VR5	C7505
VR6	C7506
VR7	R7500
VrefRF01	R7503
VBAT	C7702

■ **RF implementation in RAE-6/RA-4**

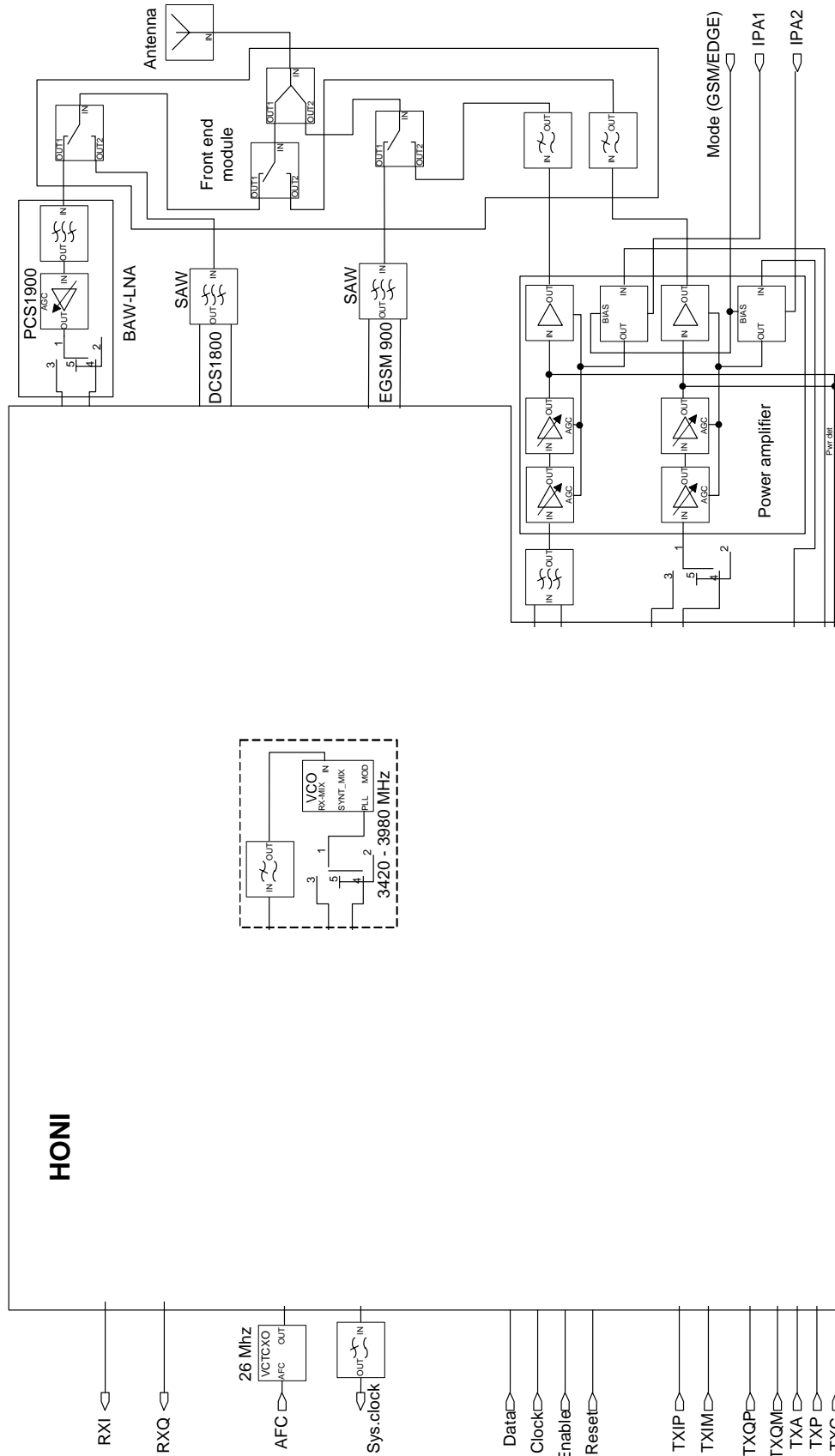
Frequency plan

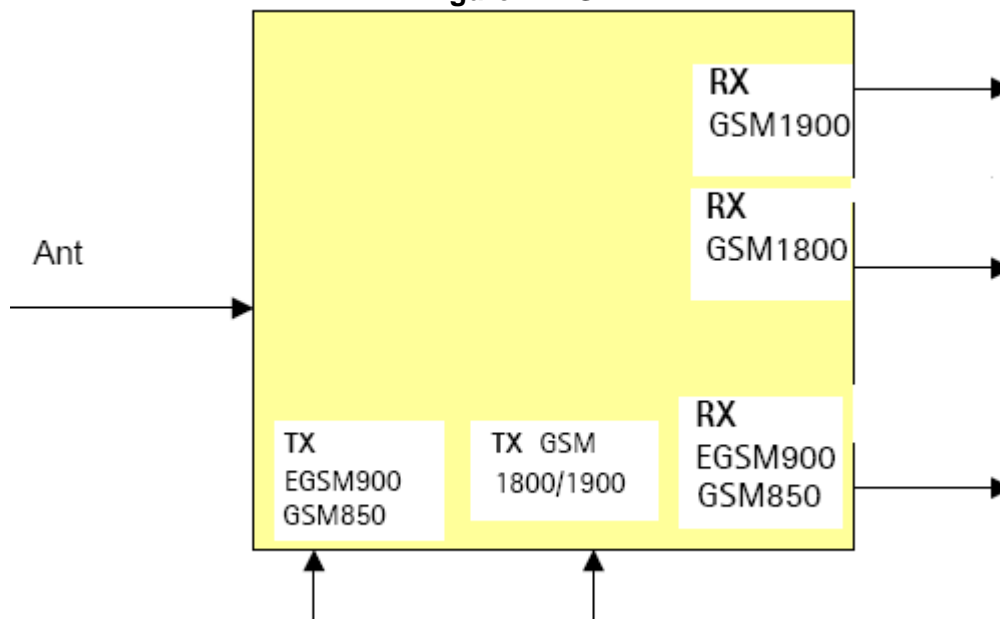
The RF frequency plan is shown below. The VCO operates at the channel frequency multiplied by two or four depending on the frequency band of operation. This means that the baseband modulated signals are directly converted up to the transmission frequency and the received RF signals directly down to the baseband frequency.

Figure 3: RF frequency plan



RF block diagram



Antenna switch module (ASM)**Figure 4: ASM****DC characteristics****Regulators**

The transceiver baseband section has a multi function analog ASIC, UEM, which contains among other functions six pieces of 2.78 V linear regulators and a 4.8 V switching regulator. All the regulators can be controlled individually by the 2.78 V logic directly or through a control register. Normally, direct control is needed because of switching speed requirement: the regulators are used to enable the RF-functions which means that the controls must be fast enough.

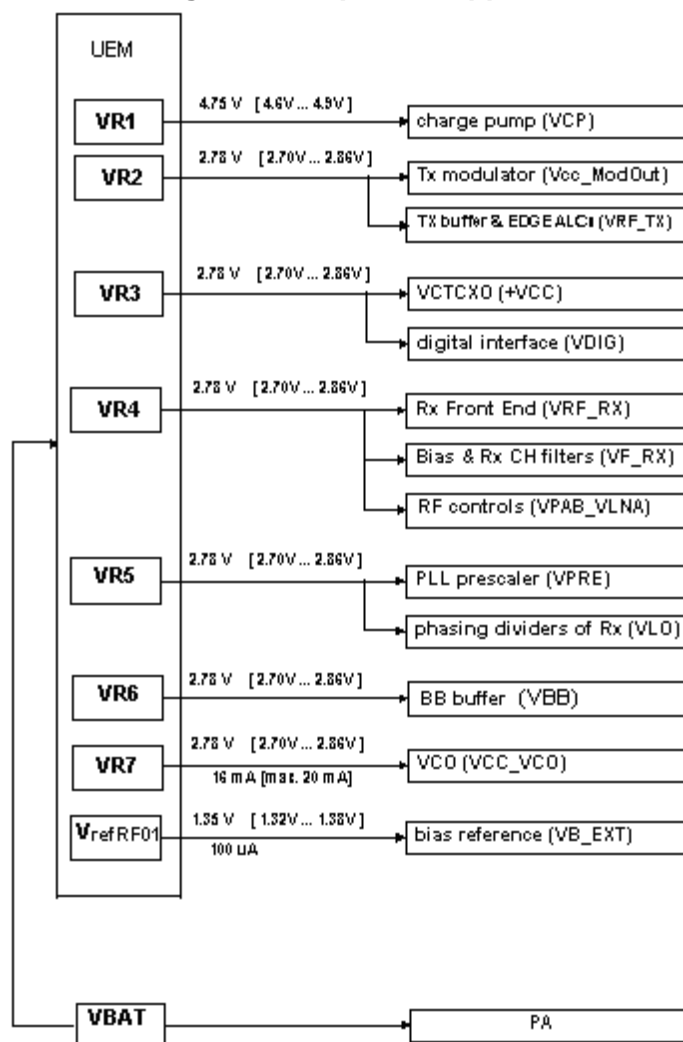
The use of the regulators can be seen in the power distribution diagram which is presented in Figure 6, "Power distribution diagram," on page 15.

The seven regulators are named VR1 to VR7. VrefRF01 is used as a reference voltage for Honi.

The regulators (except for VR7) are connected to the Honi. Different modes of operation can be selected inside the Honi according to the control information coming through the RFBUS.

DC supply currents

Figure 5: DC power supplies



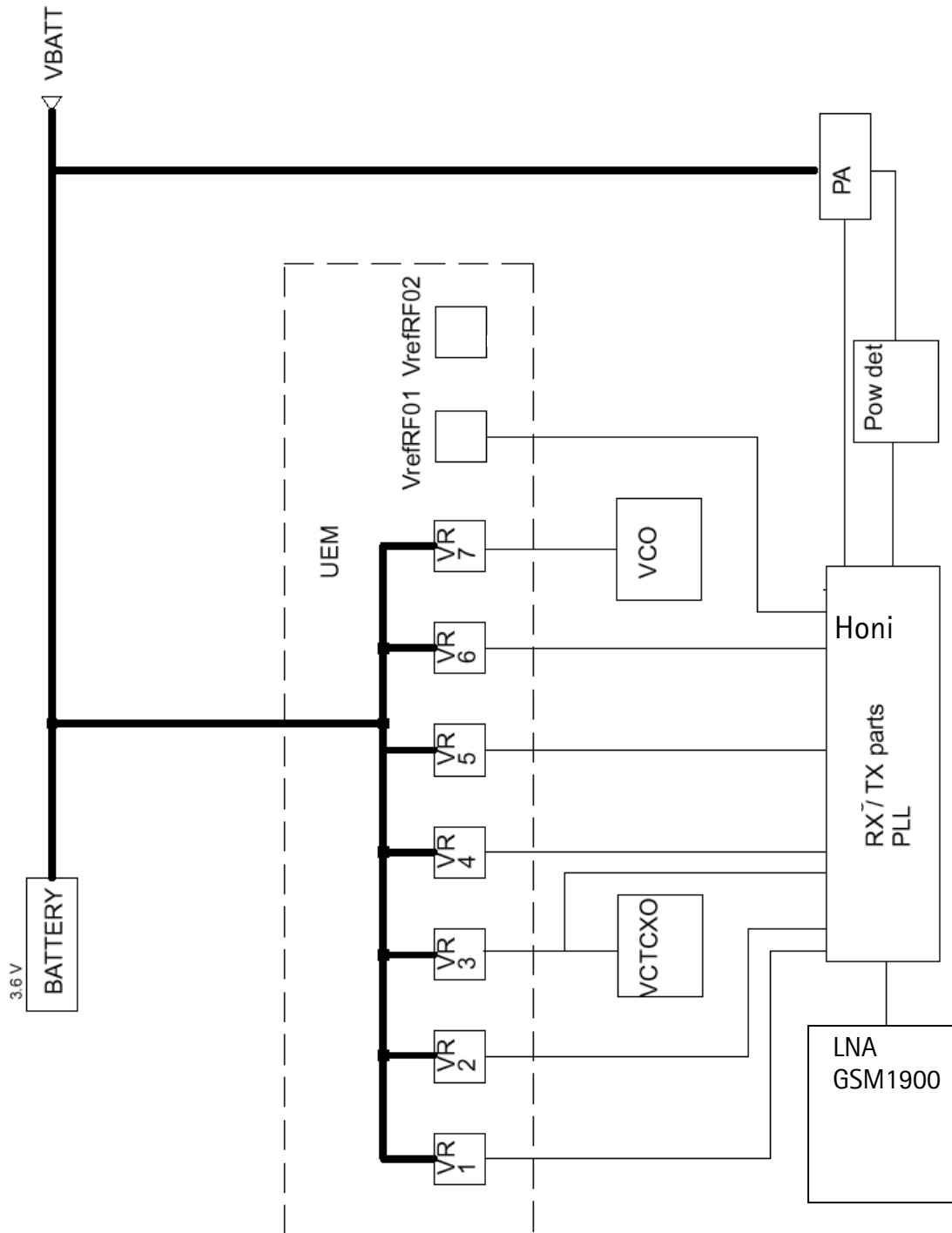
Typical current consumption

The table shows the typical current consumption in different operation modes.

Operation mode	Current consumption	Notes
Power OFF	< 10 uA	Leakage current (triple band PA)
Rx, EGSM900/GSM850	75 mA, peak	
Rx, GSM1800/GSM1900	70 mA, peak	
Tx, power level 5, EGSM900/GSM850	1700 mA, peak	
Tx, power level 0, GSM1800/GSM1900	1000 mA, peak	

Power distribution diagram

Figure 6: Power distribution diagram



■ **RF characteristics**

Channel numbers and frequencies

System	Channel number	TX frequency	RX frequency	Unit
GSM850	128 <= n <= 251	$F = 824.2 + 0.2 * (n - 128)$	$F = 869.2 + 0.2 * (n - 128)$	MHz
EGSM	0 <= n <= 124	$F = 890 + 0.2 * n$	$F = 935 + 0.2 * n$	MHz
	975 <= n <= 1023	$F = 890 + 0.2 * (n - 1024)$	$F = 935 + 0.2 * (n - 1024)$	MHz
DCS1800	512 <= n <= 885	$F = 1710.2 + 0.2 * (n - 512)$	$F = 1805.2 + 0.2 * (n - 512)$	MHz
PCS1900	512 <= n <= 810	$F = 1850.2 + 0.2 * (n - 512)$	$F = 1930.2 + 0.2 * (n - 512)$	MHz

RF Troubleshooting

All measurements should be done using a spectrum analyzer with a high-frequency high-impedance passive probe (LO-/reference frequencies and RF power levels) and an oscilloscope with a 10:1 probe (DC-voltages and low frequency signals).

The RF section is build around one RF ASIC (Honi N7500). For easier troubleshooting, this RF troubleshooting document is divided into sections.

Before changing Honi, please check that both supply voltages and serial communication coming from baseband to Honi are OK. Please note that the grounding of the PA module is directly below the PA module, so it is difficult to check or change.

Most RF semiconductors are static discharge sensitive! Therefore ESD protection must be taken care of during repair (ground straps and ESD soldering irons). Honi and PA are moisture sensitive and thus must be handled as described in the Special Component Handling Document.

Apart from key components described in this document there are a lot of discrete components (resistors, inductors and capacitors) of which troubleshooting is done by checking if the soldering of the component is done properly (for factory repairs checking if it is missing from the PWB). You can check capacitors for shortening and resistors for value by means of an ohmmeter, but be aware in-circuit measurements should be evaluated carefully.

Please be aware that all measured voltages or RF levels in this document are rough figures. Especially RF levels vary due to different measuring equipment or different grounding of the probe used. When using an RF probe use a pair of metallic tweezers to connect the probe ground to the PWB ground as close to the measurement point as possible.

■ Receiver description and troubleshooting

Each receiver path is a direct conversion linear receiver. From the antenna, the received RF-signal is fed to a front end module where a diplexer first divides the signal into two separate paths according to the band of operation: either lower, GSM850/EGSM900 or upper, GSM1800/GSM1900 path.

Most of the receiver circuitry is included in Honi.

Rx front end

The front end features include:

- Antenna 50 ohm input
- RXs single outputs
- TXs single 50 ohm inputs
- 3 control lines from Honi

Antenna

The RAE-6/RA-4 GSM850/EGSM900/GSM1800/GSM1900 transceiver features an internal antenna. There are two triple-band antennas: one for RAE-6 and one for RA-4.

Receiver characteristics

Item	Values (GSM850/900/1800/1900)
Type	Direct conversion, Linear, FDMA/TDMA
LO frequencies	3476...3576 MHz / 3700...3840 MHz / 3610...3760 MHz / 3860...3980 MHz
Typical 3 dB bandwidth	+/- 91 kHz
Sensitivity	min. - 102 dBm
Total typical receiver voltage gain (from antenna to RX ADC)	86 dB
Receiver output level (RF level -95 dBm)	230 mVpp, single-ended I/Q signals to RX ADCs
Typical AGC dynamic range	83 dB
Accurate AGC control range	60 dB
Typical AGC step in LNA	30 dB GSM1800/GSM1900, 25 dB GSM900
Usable input dynamic range	-102 ... -10 dBm
RSSI dynamic range	-110 ... -48 dBm
Compensated gain variation in receiving band	+/- 1.0 dB

General instructions for Rx troubleshooting

To start Rx troubleshooting:

1. Connect test jig to a computer with a DAU-9S cable or to a FPS-8 flash promoter with an XCS-4 modular cable.

Make sure that you have PKD-1 dongle connected to the computer's parallel port.

2. Connect a DC power supply to the module test jig with an FLC-2 cable.
3. Set the DC supply voltage to 6 V.
4. Connect an RF cable to the RF connector of the module test jig (MJ-20) and to RF signal generator.
5. Set the phone module to test jig and start Phoenix service software.
6. Initialize connection to the phone. (Use FBUS driver when using DAU-9S and COMBOX driver when using FPS-8).
7. From the File menu, choose "Choose Product".
8. From the list, select RAE-6/RA-4.
9. From the toolbar, set operating mode to "Local".
10. From the Testing menu, choose "RF Controls".
11. In the "RF Controls" window:

- Select band "GSM850", "GSM 900", "GSM 1800" or "GSM1900" (Default = "GSM900" RAE-6, Default= "GSM850" RA-4)
- Set Active unit to "Rx" (Default = "Rx")
- Set Operation mode to "Burst" (Default = "Burst")

For continuous mode:

- Set Operation mode to "Continuous"
- Set AGC to "12: FEG_ON + DTOS_ON + BB_30=Vgain60" (maximum gain setting used in normal mode) (Default = "14: FEG_ON + DTOS_ON + BB_42=Vgain72")
- Set Rx/Tx channel to 190 on GSM 850, 37 on GSM900 band, 700 on GSM1800 band or 661 on GSM1900 (Defaults)

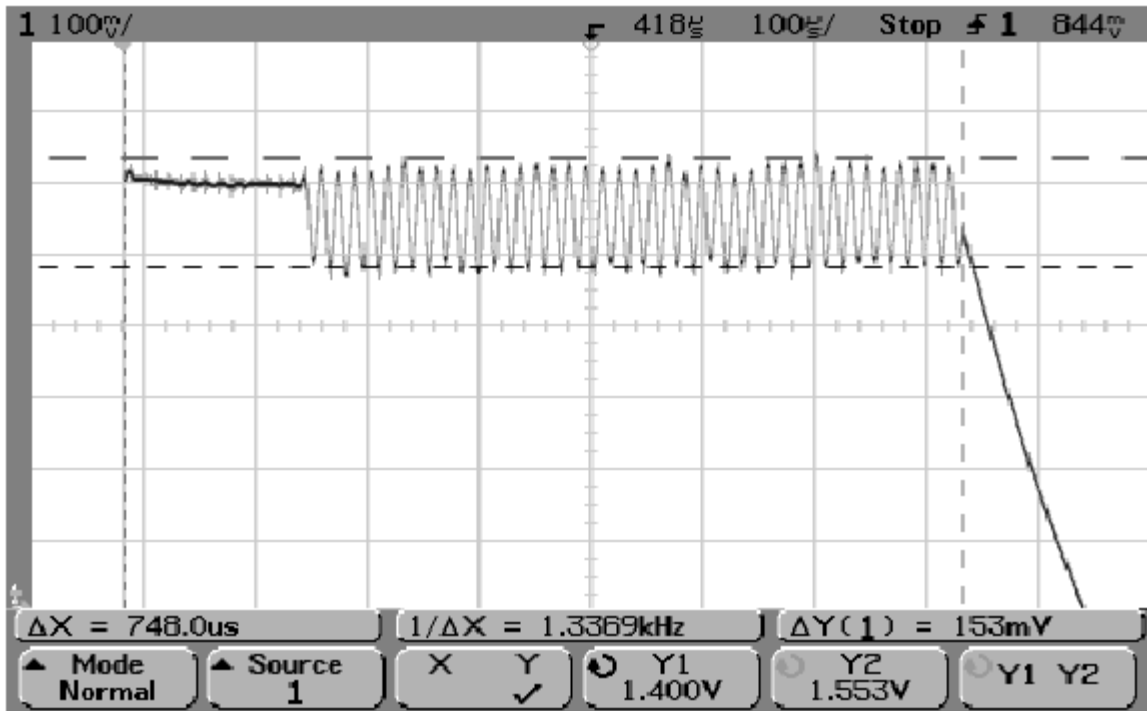
12. Apply

881,6671 MHz (channel 190 + 67,710 KHz offset),
 942.46771 MHz (channel 37 + 67.710 kHz offset),
 1842.86771 MHz (channel 700 + 67.710 kHz offset) or
 1960.06771 MHz (channel 661 + 67.71 kHz) -90 dBm signal

to the RF connector (remember to compensate for cable attenuation).

When measuring with an oscilloscope on "RXI" or "RXQ", you should see the following screens on a working GSM900, GSM1800 or GSM1900 receiver:

Figure 7: Rx I/Q signal, burst mode, input level -90dBm



- Receiver I or Q burst mode signal (channel 37) measured from test point RXI or RXQ with 942.46771 MHz signal, input level -90dBm at RF-connector.

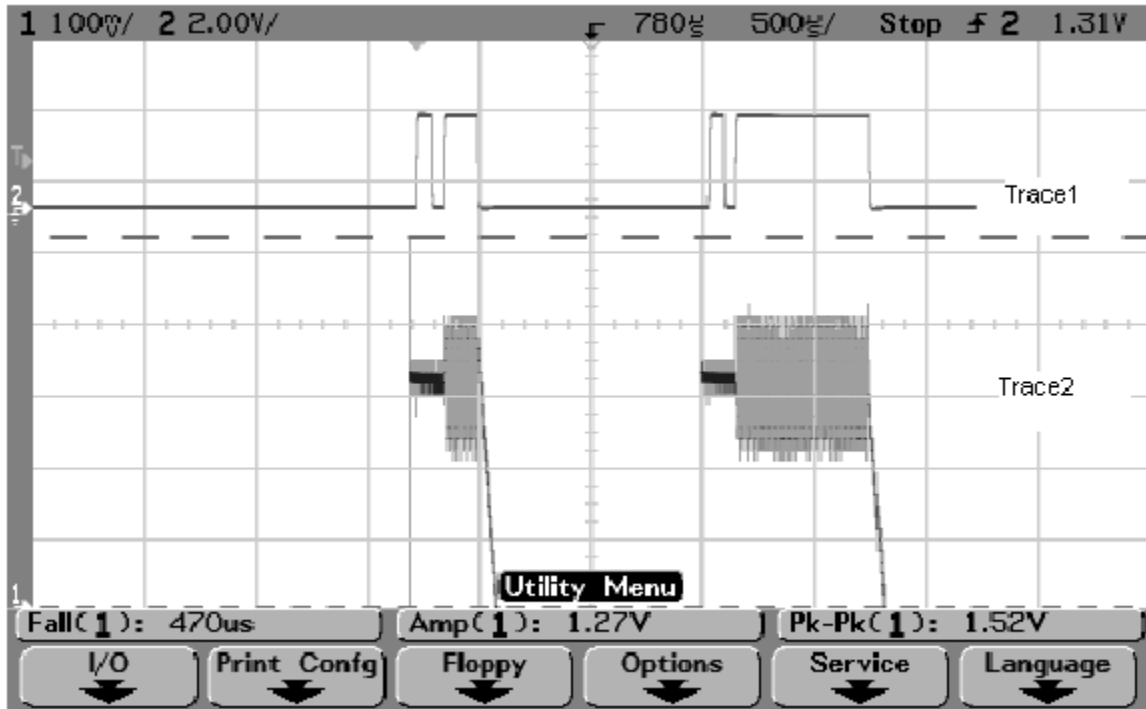
Correct signal amplitudes approximately:

- GSM850~170mVpp
- GSM900~170mVpp
- GSM1800~140mVpp
- GSM1900~160mVpp

Signal part frequency 67.7kHz sine.

DC level of signal part is 1.35V. DC level can vary about +/-100mV between I

and Q signals and between different bands as well.

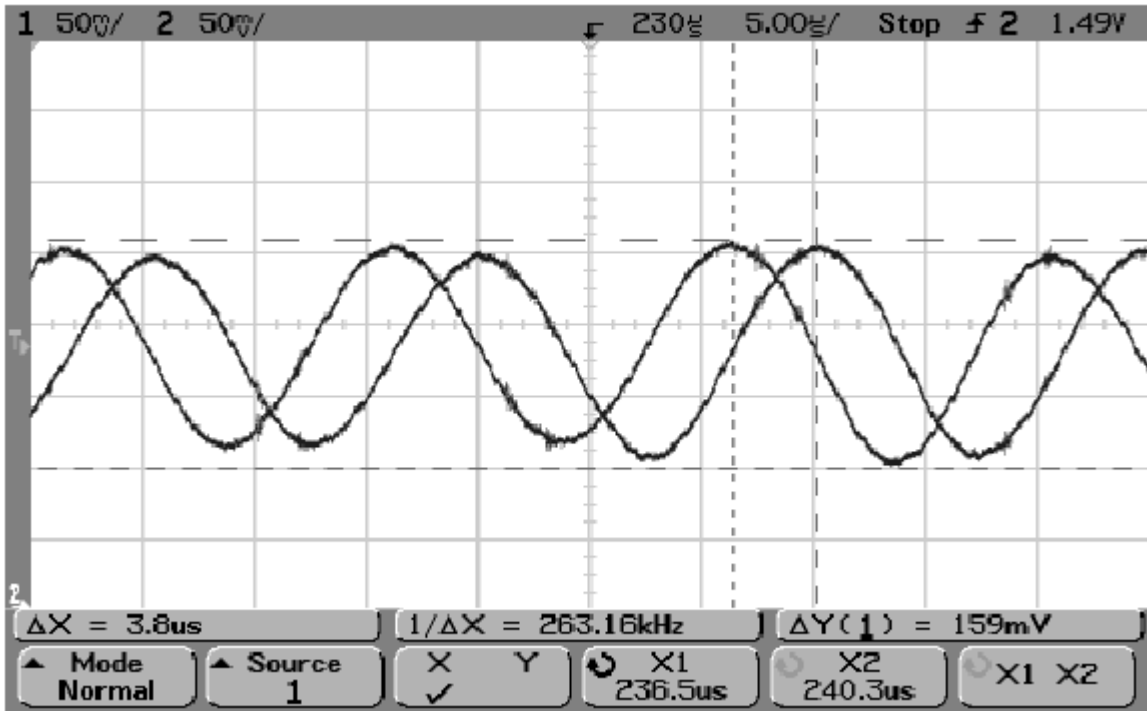


GSM1900 receiver burst mode I or Q signal at ch 661 with input signal 1960.067MHz, level -90 dBm at RF-connector.

Trace2: With wider time scaling both monitoring and own Rx bursts are seen, 1st burst (shorter) is monitoring and 2nd burst (longer) is own Rx burst.

Trace1: External LNA VCC supply voltage at burst mode, input level -90 dBm. Measured from test point LNA_VCC

Figure 8: GSM1900 Rx I or Q signal (trace2), burst mode.



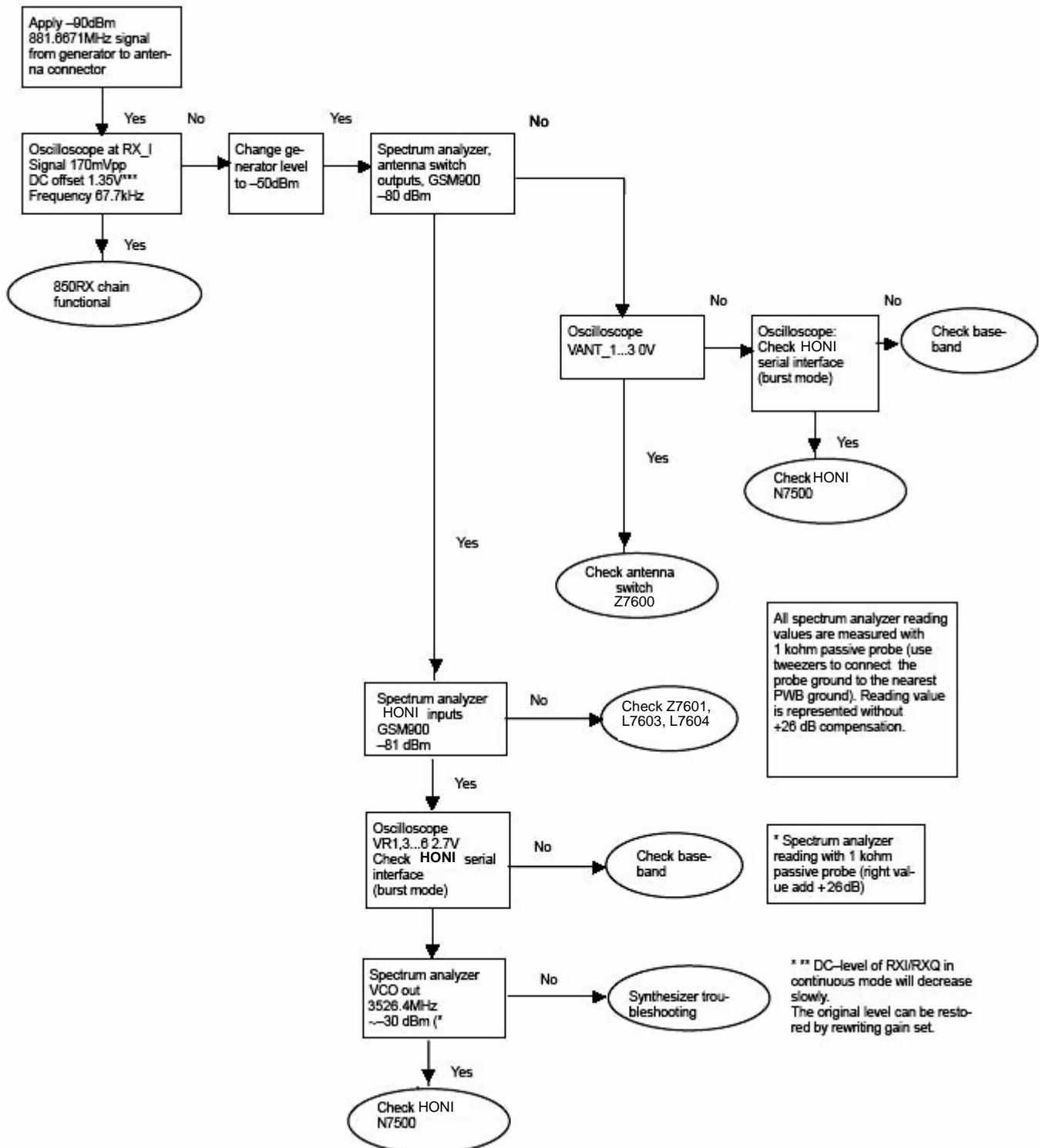
Detailed view of GSM900 continuous mode Rx I and Q signals measured from test points RXI and RXQ simultaneously.

Used channel 37, input signal 942.46771 MHz, level -90 dBm at antenna port, AGC setting 12.

Phase difference should be 90 degrees between Rx I and Q signals at all bands.

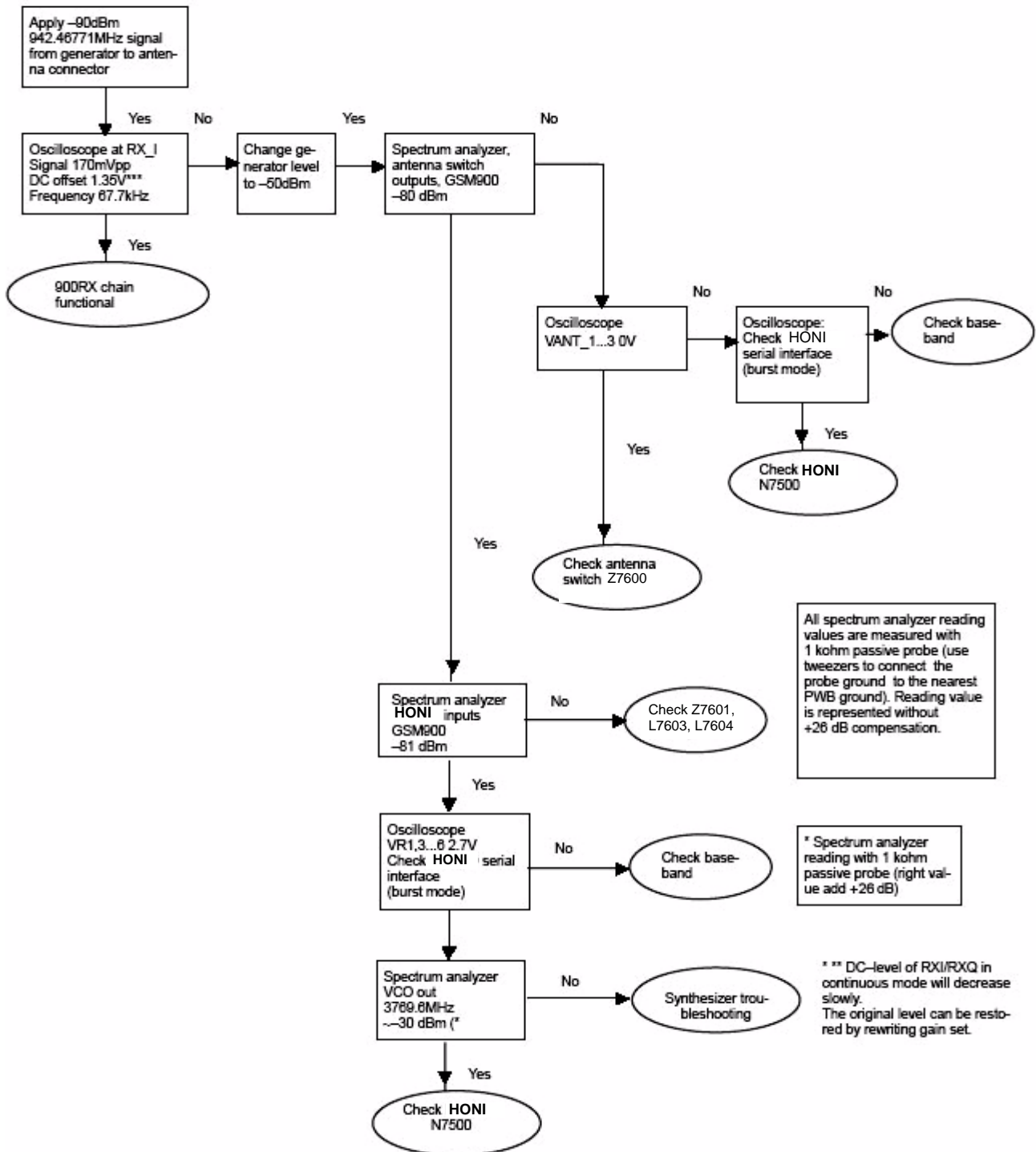
Troubleshooting diagram for GSM850 receiver

Phone in "Continuous" mode, AGC setting "12".



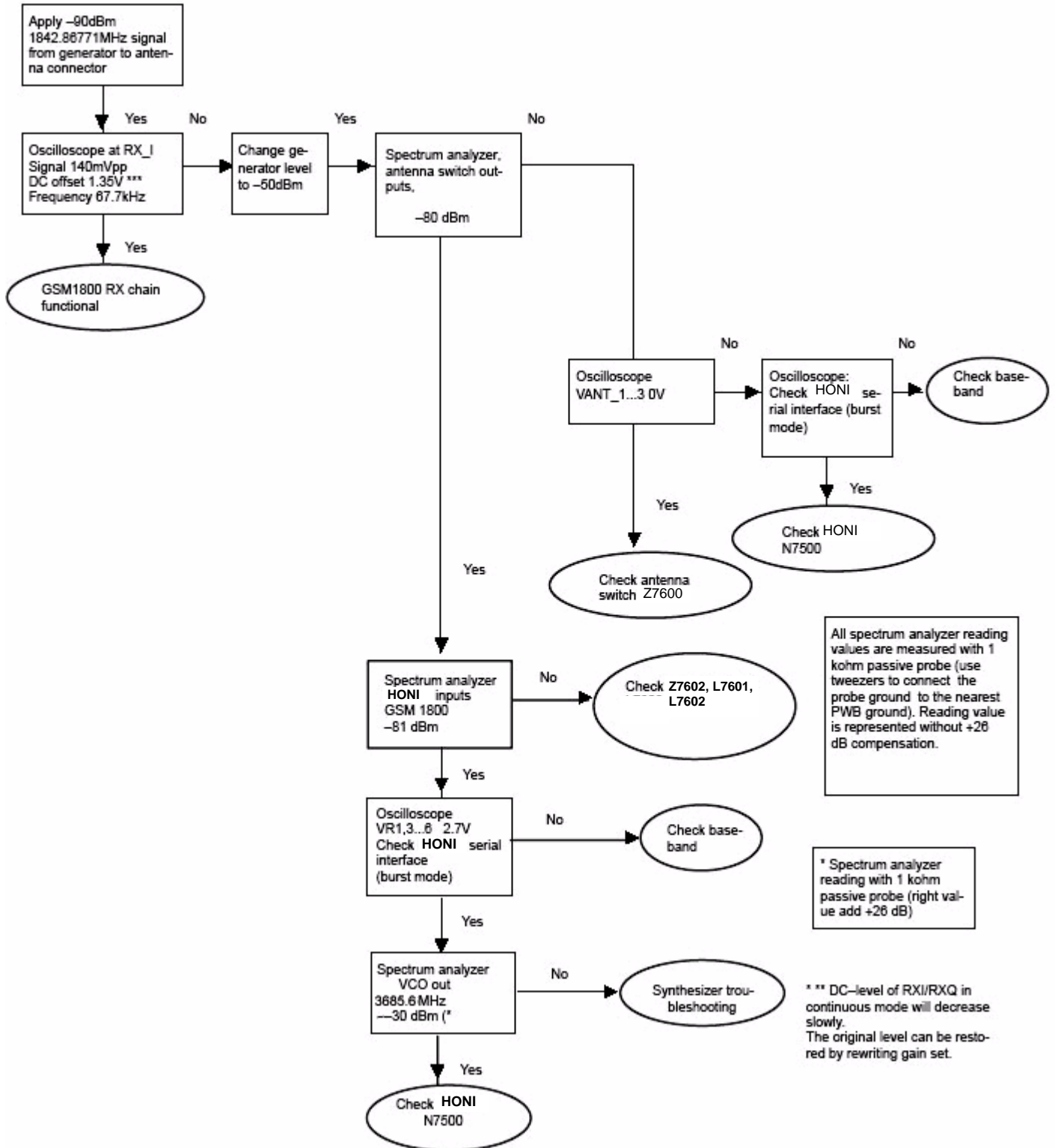
Troubleshooting diagram for GSM900 receiver

Phone in "Continuous" mode, AGC setting "12".



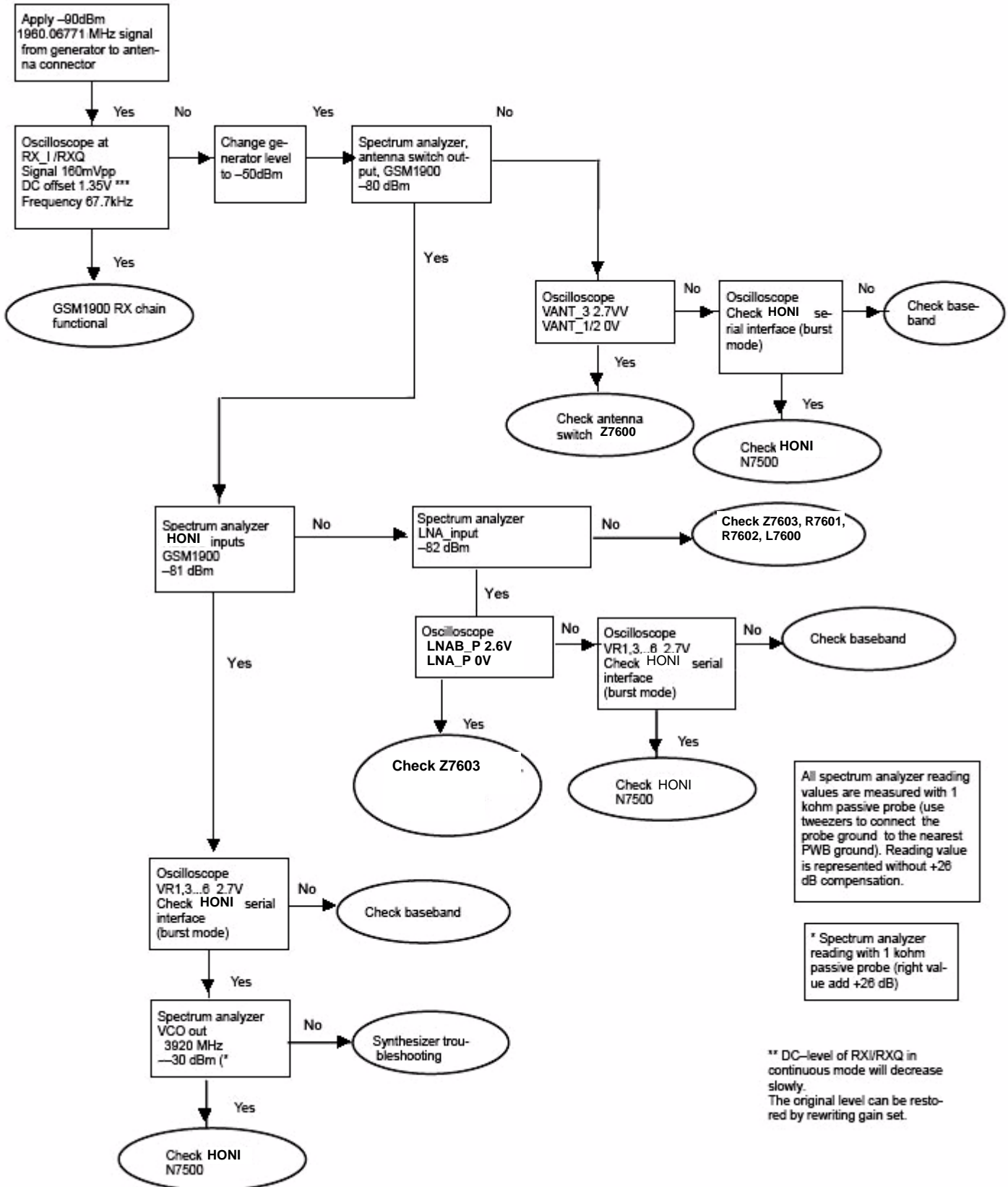
Troubleshooting diagram for GSM1800 receiver

Phone in "Continuous" mode, AGC setting "12.



Troubleshooting diagram for GSM1900 receiver

Phone in "Continuous" mode, AGC setting "12."



All spectrum analyzer reading values are measured with 1 kohm passive probe (use tweezers to connect the probe ground to the nearest PWB ground). Reading value is represented without +26 dB compensation.

* Spectrum analyzer reading with 1 kohm passive probe (right value add +26 dB)

** DC-level of RXI/RXQ in continuous mode will decrease slowly. The original level can be restored by rewriting gain set.

■ Transmitter description and troubleshooting

The transmitter consists of:

- two final frequency IQ-modulators
- two power amplifiers, for the lower and upper bands separately
- power control loop.

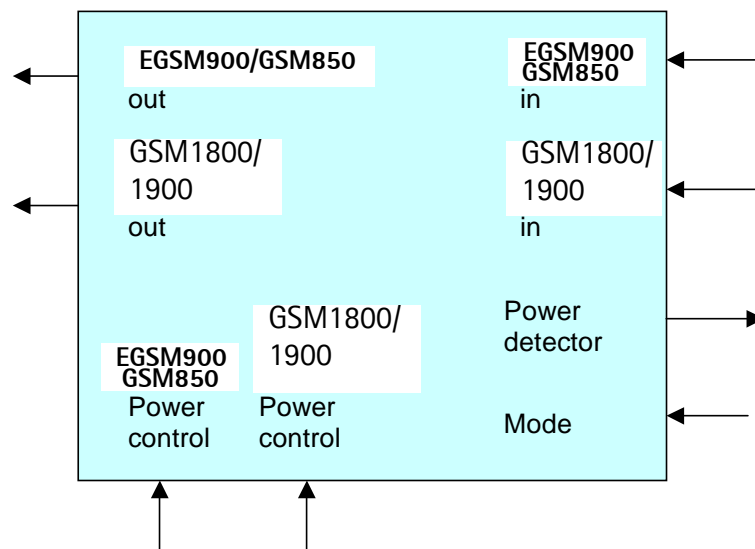
The IQ-modulators are integrated in Honi, as well as the operational amplifiers of the power control loop. The two power amplifiers are located in a single module with a power detector. In the GMSK mode, the power is controlled by adjusting the DC bias levels of the power amplifiers.

Power amplifier

The power amplifier features include:

- 50 ohm input and output, GSM850/EGSM900/GSM1800/GSM1900
- internal power detector
- EDGE mode

Figure 9: Power amplifier



RF ASIC Honi

The RF ASIC features include

- Package LFGBGA88
- Balanced I/Q demodulator and balanced I/Q modulator
- Power control operational amplifier, acts as an error amplifier
- The signal from VCO is balanced, frequencies 3296 to 3980 MHz

- GSM850/EGSM900 and GSM1800 low noise amplifier (LNA) are integrated.
- IPAD substrate, including integrated coils, resistors and capacitors

The Honi can be tested by test points only.

AFC function

AFC is used to lock the transceiver’s clock to the frequency of the base station.

Transmitter characteristics

Item	Values (GSM850/EGSM900/1800/1900)
Type	Direct conversion, nonlinear, FDMA/TDMA
LO frequency range	3296...3396/3520...3660 MHz/3420...3570 MHz/3700...3820 MHz
Output power	GMSK 33/33/30/30 dBm 8-PSK 27/27/26/26 dBm
Gain control range	min. 30 dB

General instructions for Tx troubleshooting

Please refer to section Service Concepts in Chapter 3, Service Software Instructions.

To start Tx troubleshooting:

1. Connect the test jig MJ-20 to a computer with a DAU-9S cable or to an FPS-8 flash prommer with an XCS-4 modular cable.

Make sure that you have a PKD-1 dongle connected to the computer’s parallel port.

2. Connect a DC power supply to the module test jig (MJ-20) with an FLC-2 cable.

Note: When repairing or tuning the transmitter use external DC supply with at least 3A current capability. Set the DC supply voltage to 3.9V and set the jumper connector on test jig to "bypass" position.

3. Connect an RF cable to the RF connector of the module test jig (MJ-20) and measurement equipment; or at least a 10dB attenuator, otherwise the PA may be damaged. Use a spectrum analyzer as measurement equipment.

Note: The maximum input power of a spectrum analyzer is +30dBm. It is recommended to use 10dB attenuator on the spectrum analyzer input to prevent any damage.

4. Set the phone module to test jig and start Phoenix service software.
5. Initialize connection to the phone. (Use FBUS driver when using DAU-9S and COMBOX driver when using FPS-8).
6. To choose a product in Phoenix:
From the File menu, choose “Choose Product” and select RAE-6/RA-4 from the list

or

from the File menu, choose "Scan Product".

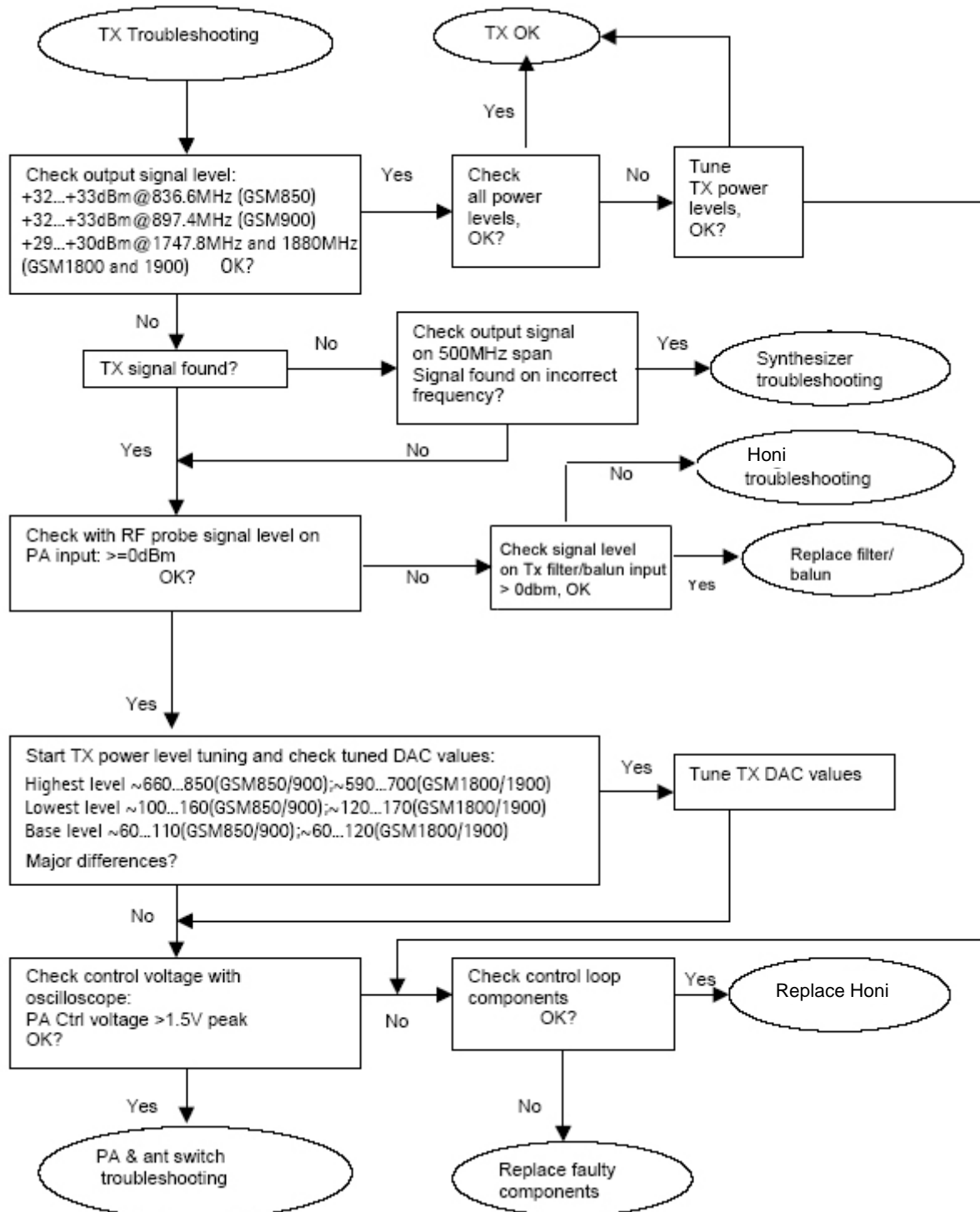
7. From the toolbar, set operating mode to "Local".

8. From the Testing menu, choose "RF Controls".

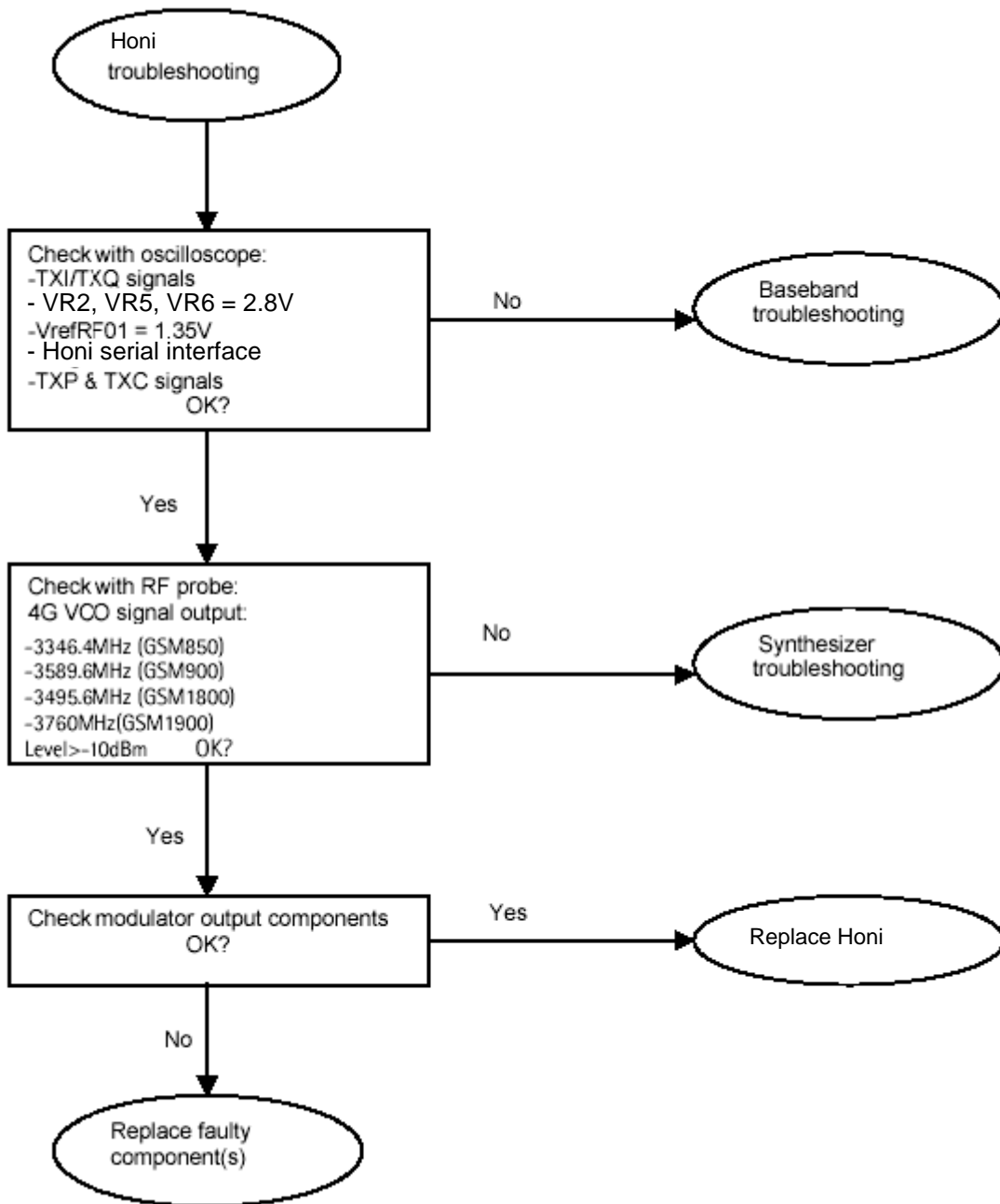
9. In the "RF Controls" window:

- Select band "GSM 850", "GSM900" or "GSM 1800" or "GSM1900" (Default = "GSM900" RAE-6, Default= "GSM850" RA-4).
- Set Active unit to "Tx" (Default = "Rx").
- Set Operation mode to "Burst" (Default = "Burst").
- Set Tx data type to "Random" (Default = "All1").
- Set Rx/Tx channel to 190 on GSM 850, 37 on GSM900 band or 700 on GSM1800 band or 661 on GSM1900 (Defaults).
- Set Tx PA mode to "Free" (Default).
- Set power level to 5 (Default = 19) on GSM 850 and GSM900 or to 0 (Default = 15) on GSM1800 or GSM1900.

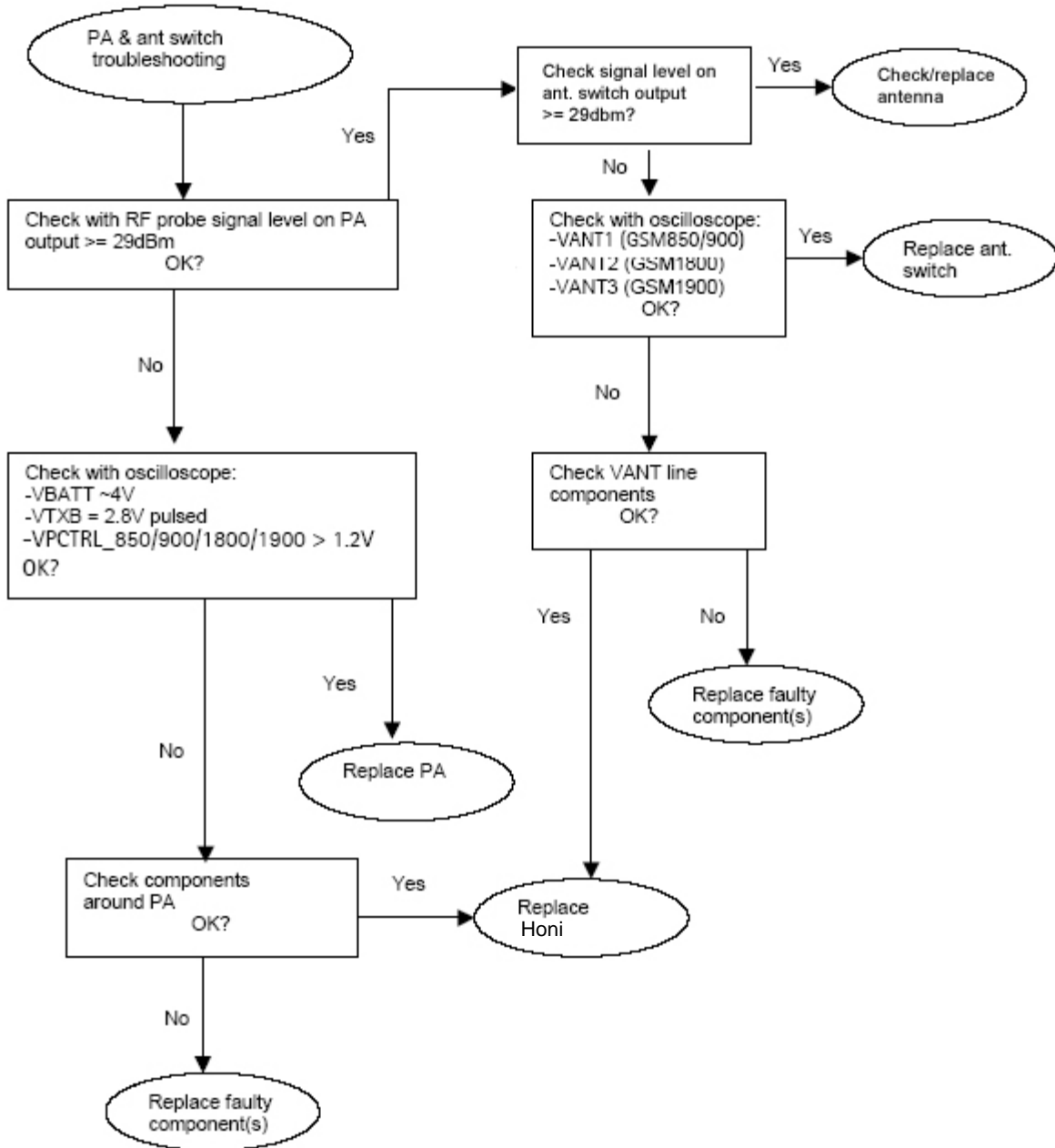
Transmitter troubleshooting diagram



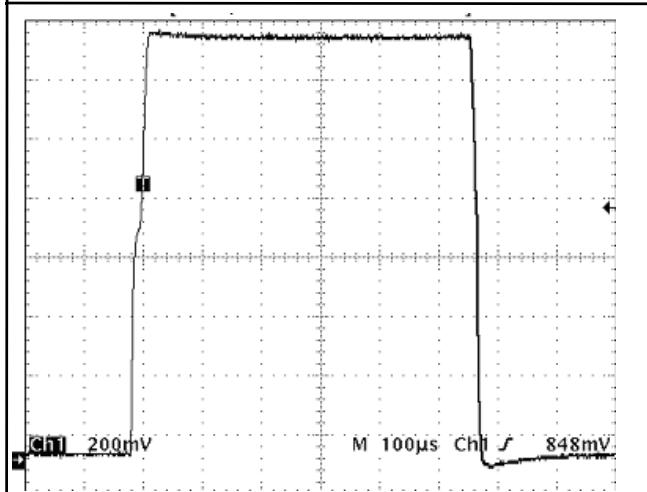
Honi IC troubleshooting diagram



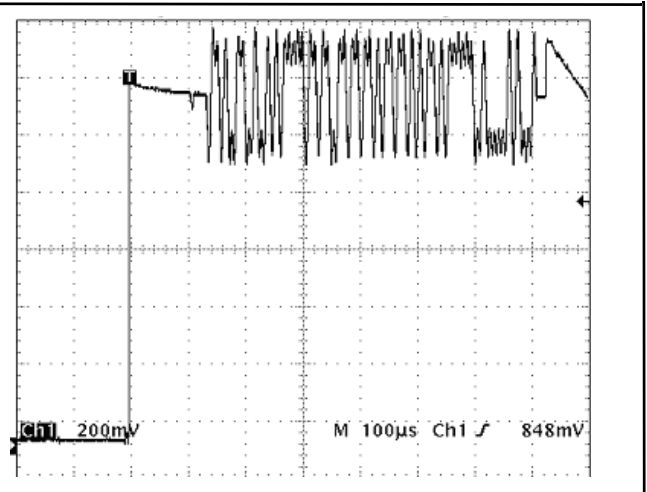
PA and antenna switch troubleshooting diagram



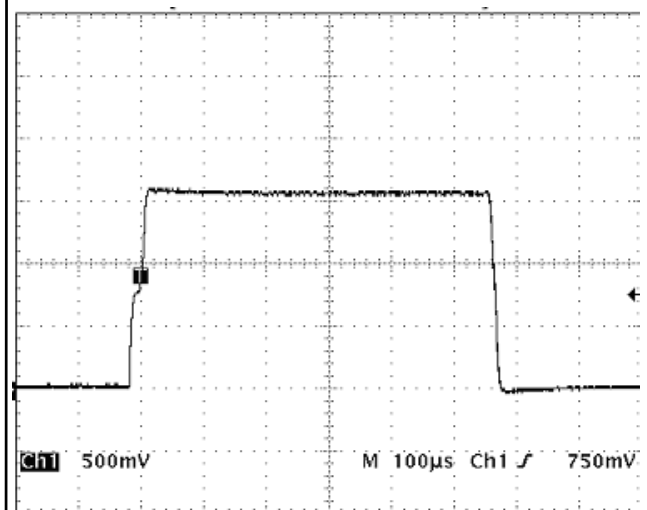
Pictures of transmitter signals



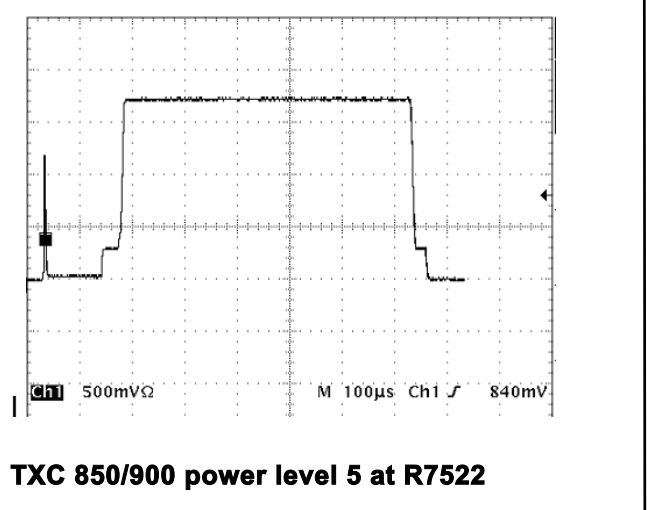
**VPCTRL 850/900 power level 5 at R7703/C7703
VPCRTL 1800/1900 power level 0 at R7704/C7704**



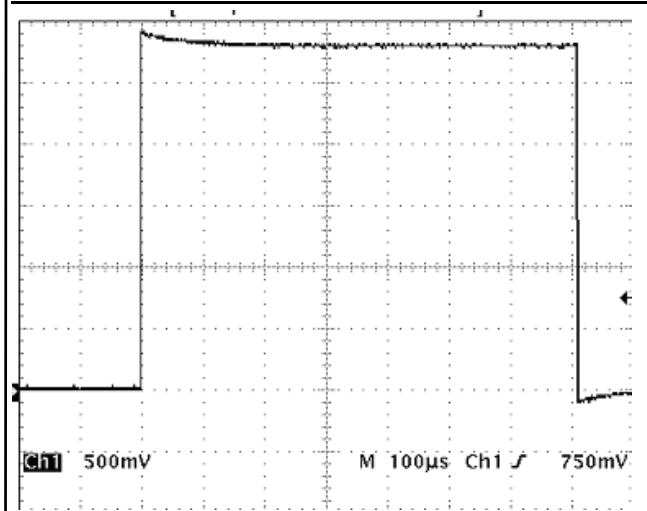
TXI/TXQ TX signals at R7516/R7515/C7535/C7536



VTXB 850/900 at C7713 VTXB_1800/1900 at C7714

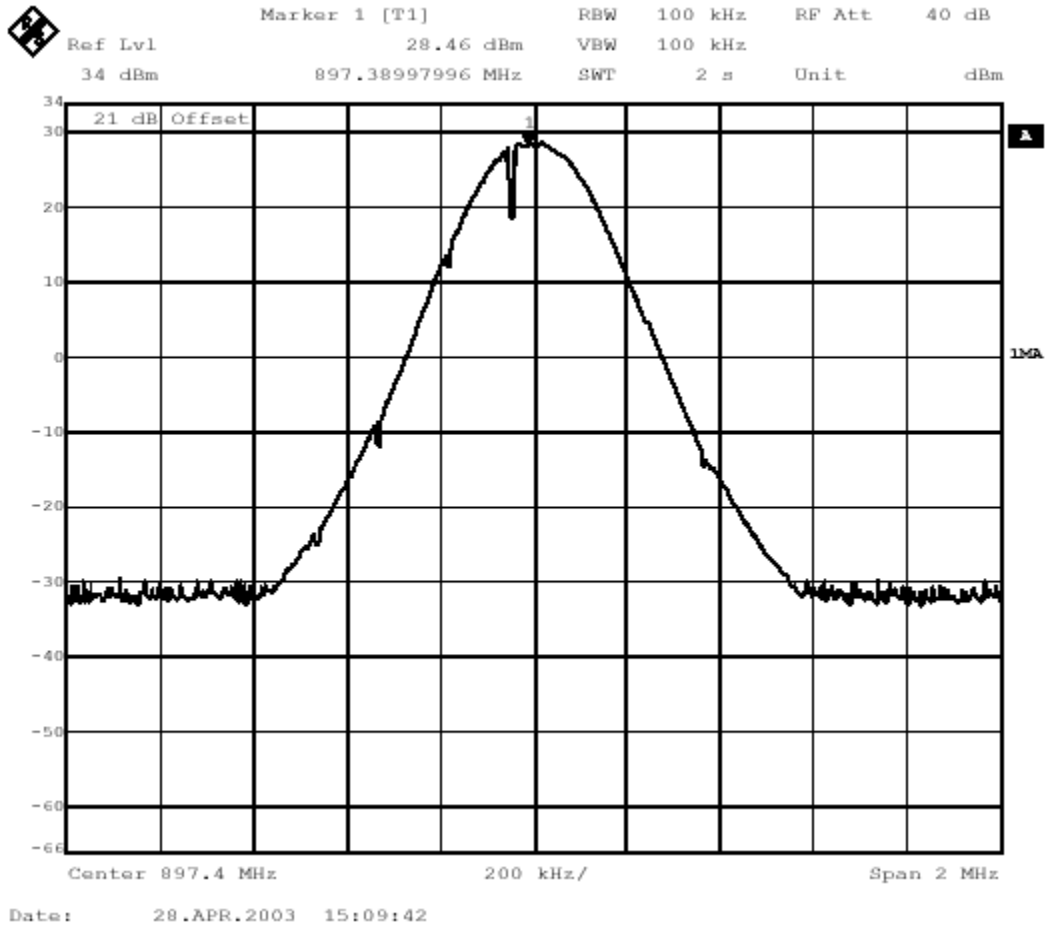


TXC 850/900 power level 5 at R7522



**VANT_1 at C7805 VANT_2 at C7804
VANT_3 at C7538**

Figure 10: Tx out signal, 900 band burst mode, channel 37



■ Additional information for EDGE troubleshooting

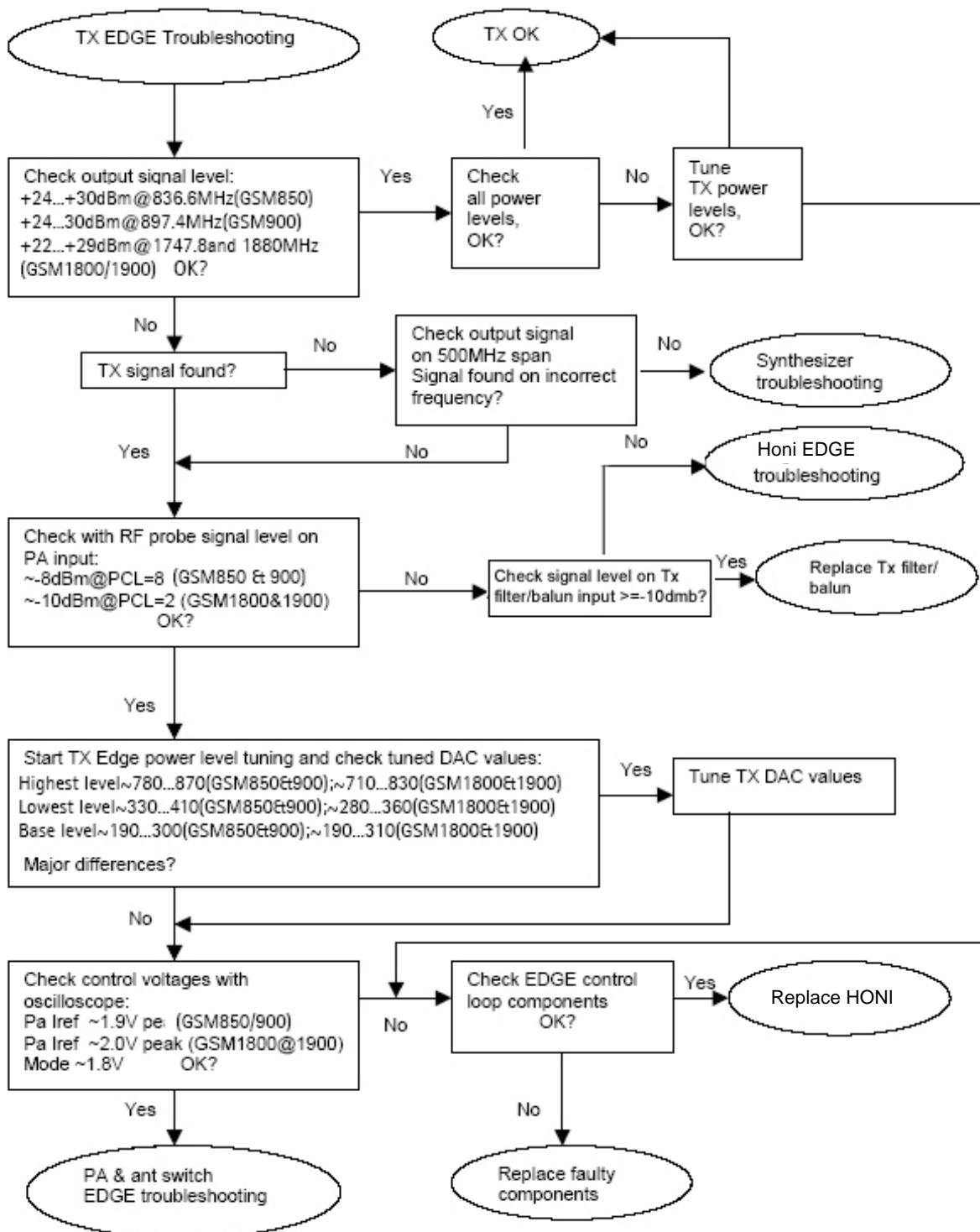
Note! EDGE mode troubleshooting differs slightly from basic GSM troubleshooting.

To start EDGE troubleshooting:

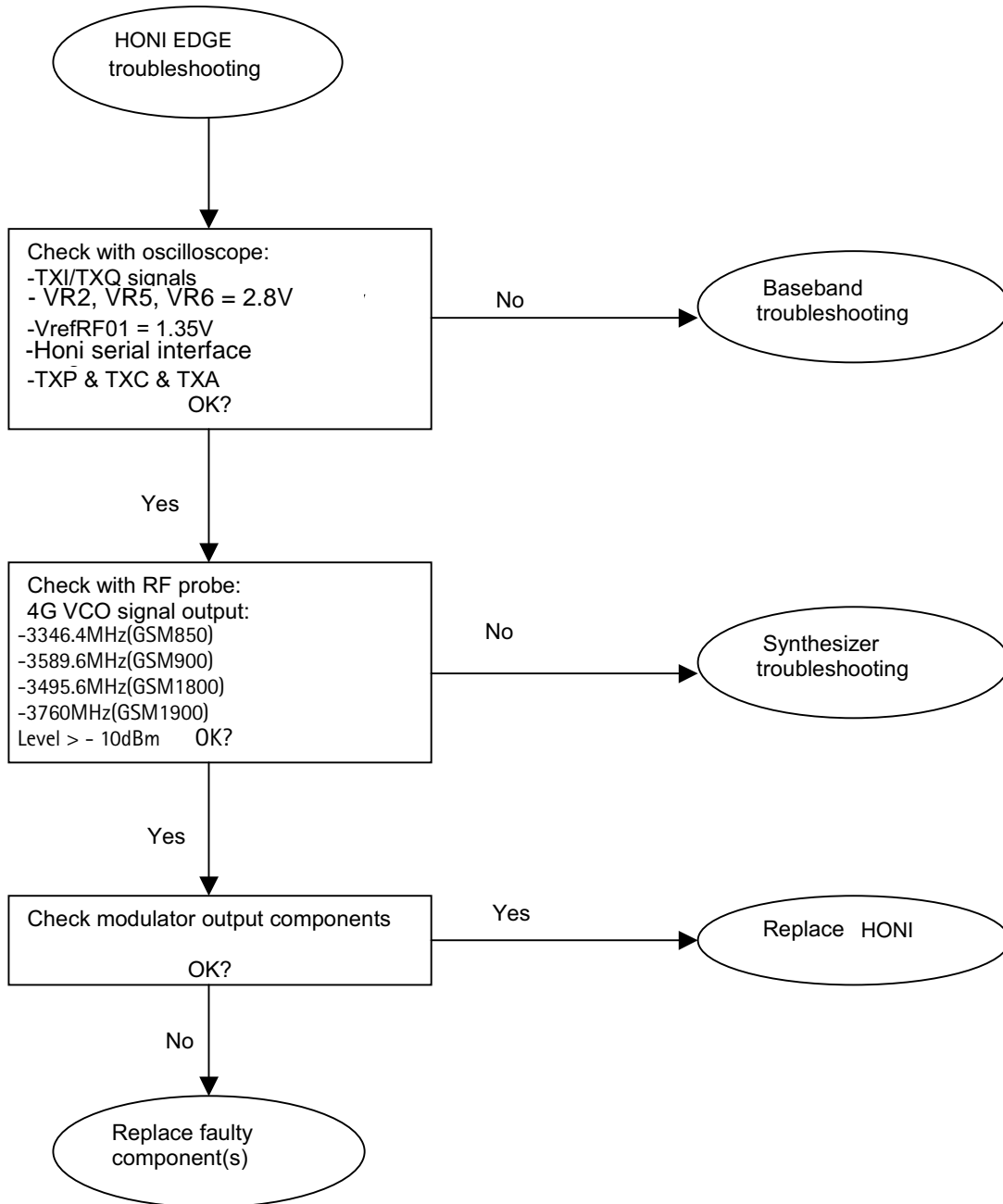
1. Initialize a connection to the phone (see GSM850/900/1800/1900 troubleshooting instructions).
2. To select a product in Phoenix:
From the File menu, choose "Choose Product" and select RAE-6/RA-4 from the list
or
from the File menu, choose "Scan Product".
3. From the toolbar, set operating mode to "Local"
4. From the Testing menu, choose "RF Controls".
5. In the "RF Controls" window:
 - Select Band "GSM850", "GSM900" or "GSM1800" or "GSM1900" (Default = "GSM900" RAE-6, Default= "GSM850" RA-4).
 - Set Active unit to "Tx" (Default="Rx").
 - Set Edge "On" (Default="Off").
 - Set Operation mode to "Burst" (Default="Burst").
 - Set Tx data type to "Alternate PN9" (Default="All1").
 - Set Rx/Tx channel to 190 on GSM850, 37 on GSM900 or 700 on GSM1800 or 661 on GSM1900 (Defaults).
 - Set power level to 8 (Default = 19) on GSM850 and GSM900 or to 2 (Default = 0) on GSM1800 or GSM1900.

Note! For GSM850/900 Edge power levels 5, 6 and 7 are not in use and for GSM1800&1900 Edge power levels 0 and 1 are not in use.

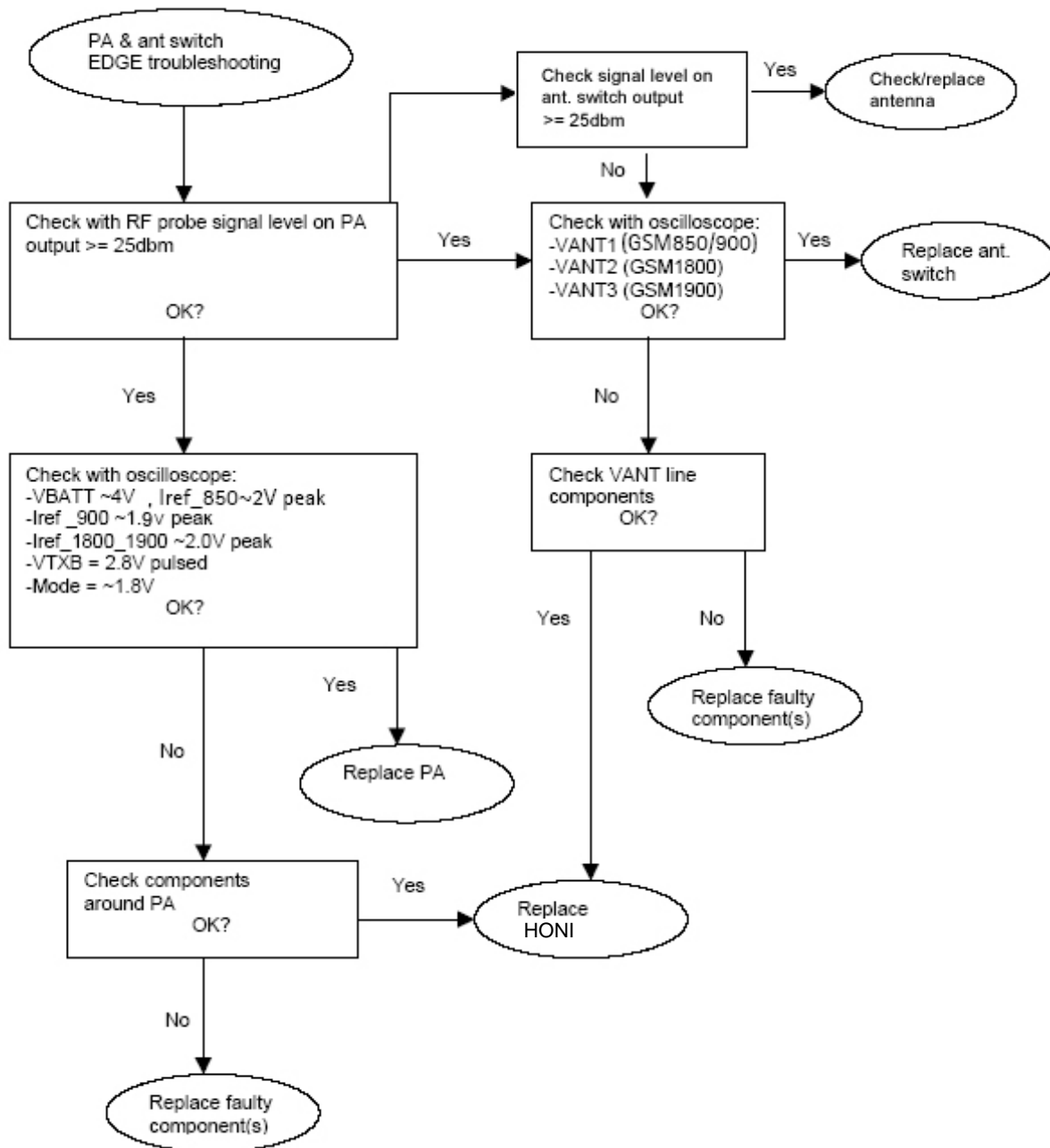
Transmitter EDGE troubleshooting diagram



Honi EDGE troubleshooting diagram



PA and antenna switch EDGE troubleshooting diagram



Pictures of EDGE transmitter signals

Figure 11: I_ref_1800/1900 power level 2 at R7700/C7700

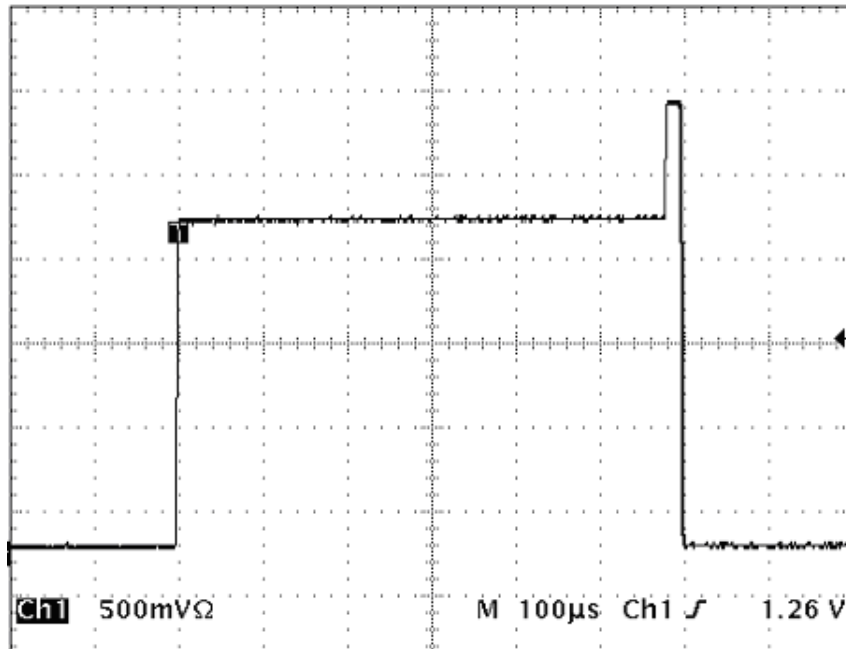


Figure 12: VTXB 1800/1900 power level 2 at C7714

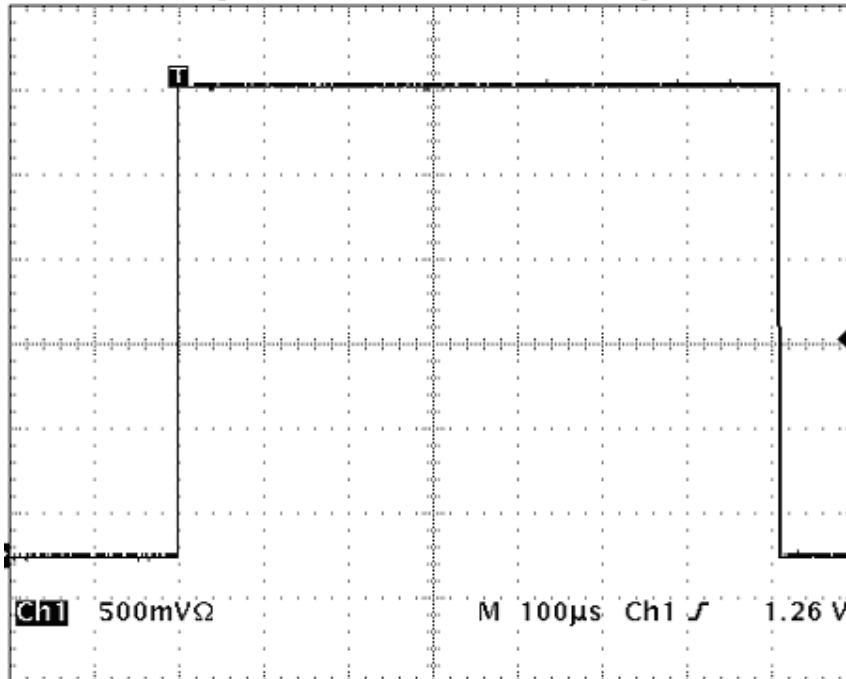


Figure 13: TXI/TXQ signal at C7535/C7536/R7516/R7517

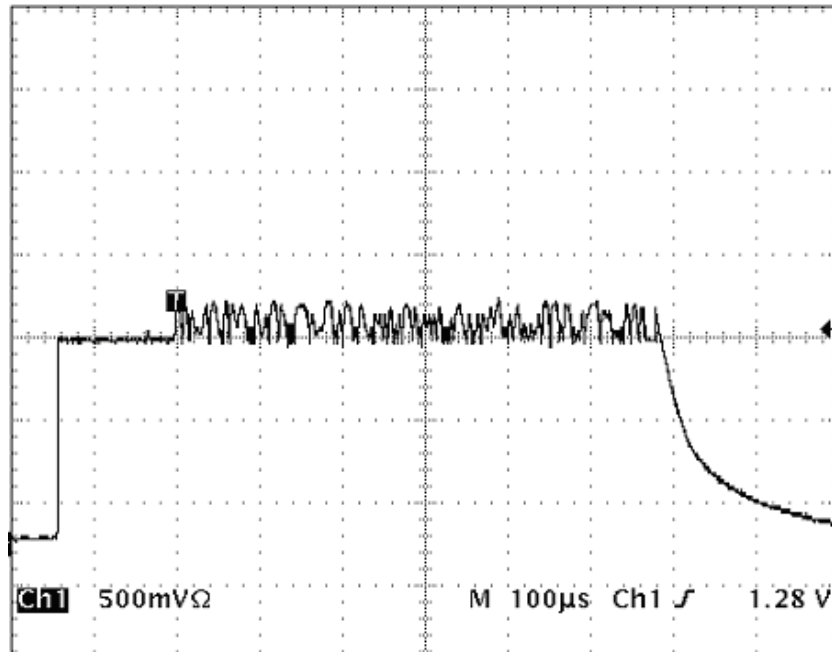


Figure 14: TXA 850/900/1800/1900 at C7538

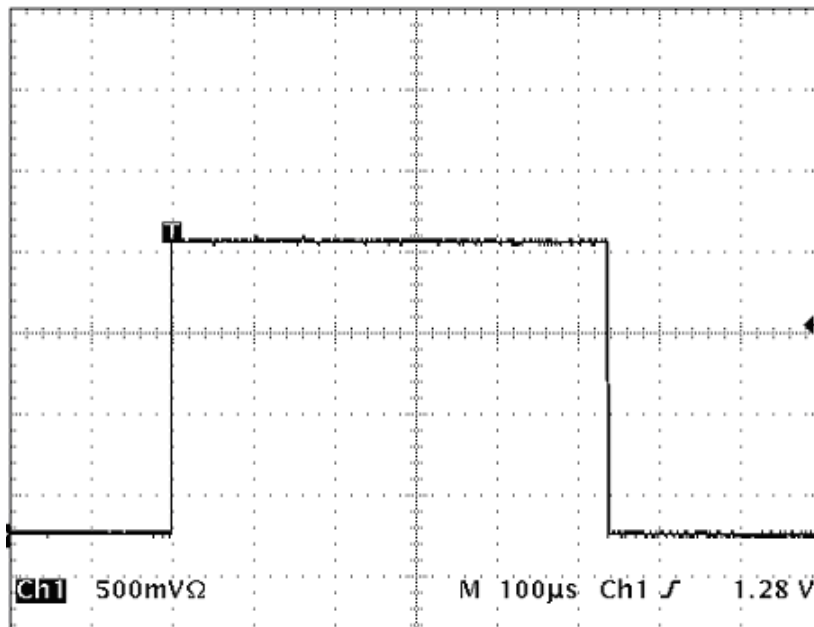


Figure 15: VTXB 850/900 power level 8 at C7713

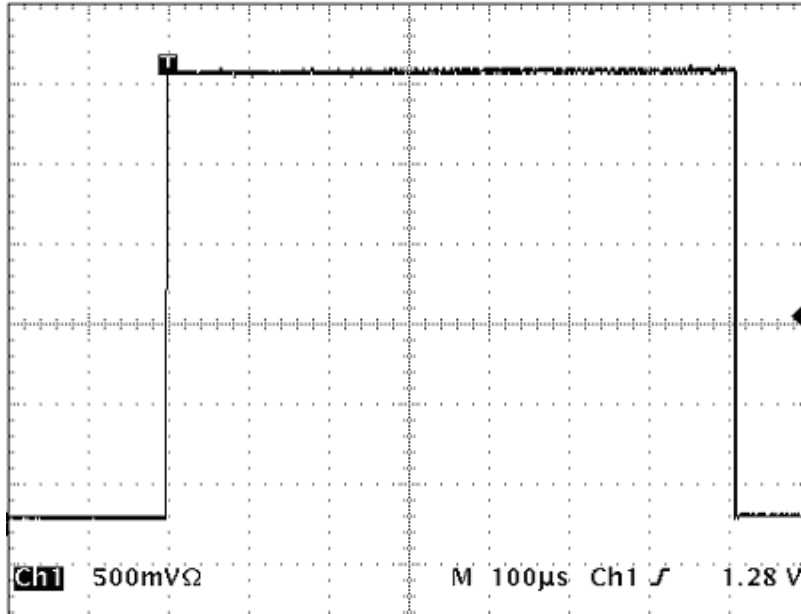


Figure 16: I_ref 850/900 power level 8 at R7701/C7701

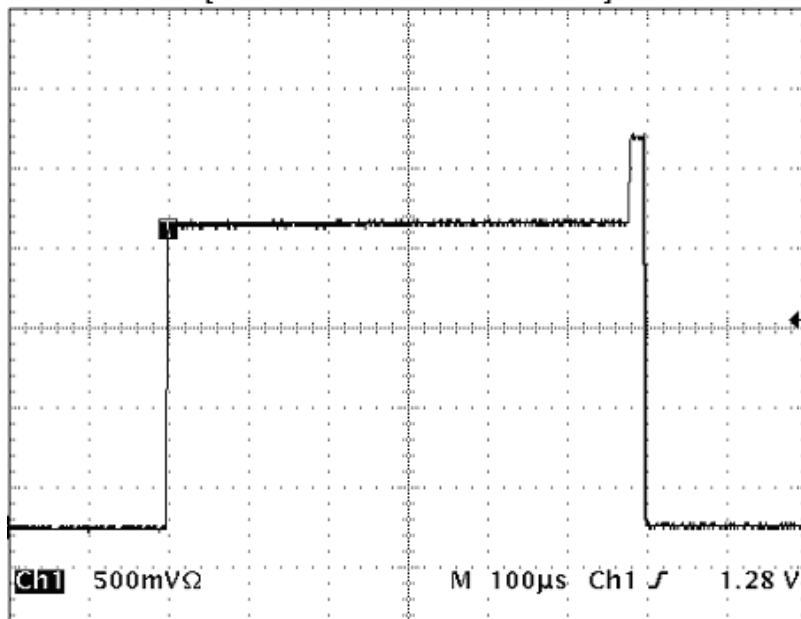
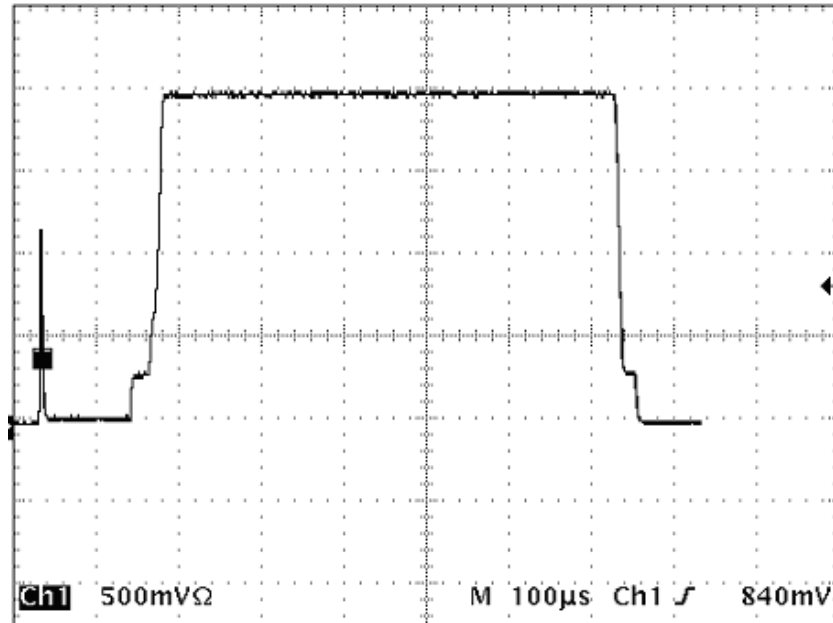


Figure 17: TXC 850/900 power level 8 at 7522



■ Synthesizer description and troubleshooting

Frequency synthesizers

The VCO frequency is locked by a PLL (phase locked loop) into a stable frequency source given by a VCTCXO which is running at 26 MHz. The frequency of the VCTCXO is in turn locked into the frequency of the base station with the help of an AFC voltage which is generated in UEM by an 11 bit D/A converter. The PLL is located in Honi and it is controlled through the RF-Bus.

The required frequency dividers for modulator and demodulator mixers are integrated in Honi.

Loop filter filters out the comparison pulses of the phase detector and generates a DC control voltage to the VCO. The loop filter determines the step response of the PLL (settling time) and contributes to the stability of the loop.

The frequency synthesizer is integrated in Honi except for the VCTCXO, VCO, and the loop filter.

General instructions for synthesizer troubleshooting

To start synthesizer troubleshooting:

1. Connect the test jig (MJ-20) to a computer with a DAU-9S cable or to an FPS-8 flash prommer with an XCS-4 modular cable.

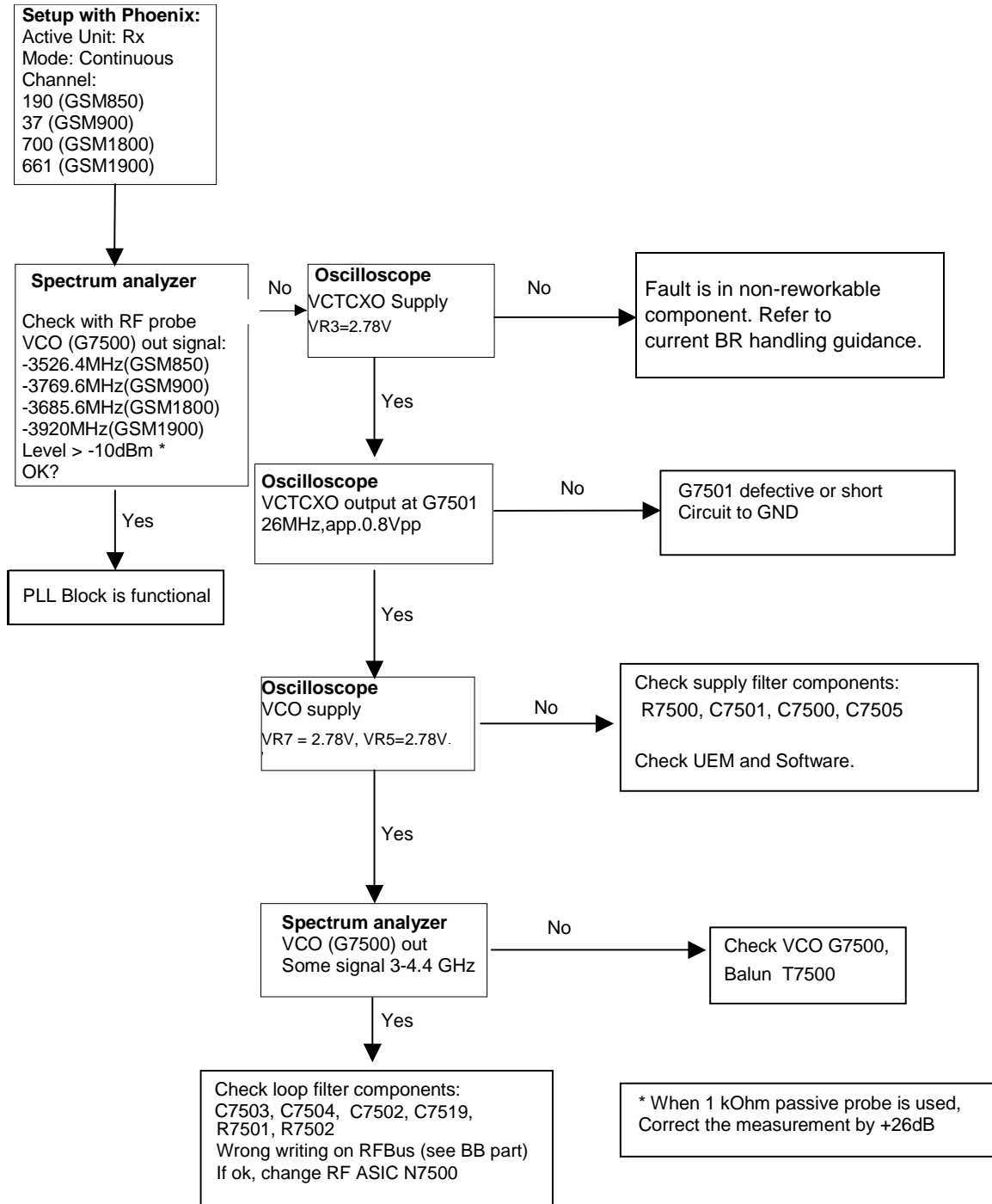
Make sure that you have a PKD-1 dongle connected to the computer's parallel port.

2. Connect a DC power supply or FPS-8 to the module test jig with a PCS-1 cable.
3. Set the DC supply voltage to 3.6V and set the jumper connector on test jig to "bypass" position.
4. Set the phone module to test jig and start Phoenix service software
5. Initialize connection to the phone. (Use FBUS driver when using DAU-9S and COMBOX driver when using FPS-8).
6. From the File menu, choose "Choose Product".
7. From the list, select RAE-6/RA-4.
8. From the toolbar, set operating mode to "Local"
9. From the Testing menu, choose "RF Controls".

10. In the "RF Controls" window:

- Select band "GSM850", "GSM900", "GSM 1800" or "GSM1900" (Default = "GSM900" RAE-6, Default= "GSM850" RA-4).
- Set Active unit to "Rx" (Default = "Rx").
- Set Operation mode to "Continuous" (Default = "Burst").
- Set Rx/Tx channel to 190 on GSM850, 37 on GSM900 band, 700 on GSM1800 band, 661 on GSM1900 band (Defaults).

Troubleshooting diagram for synthesizer



Pictures of synthesizer signals

Figure 18: 26MHz at G501 pin out

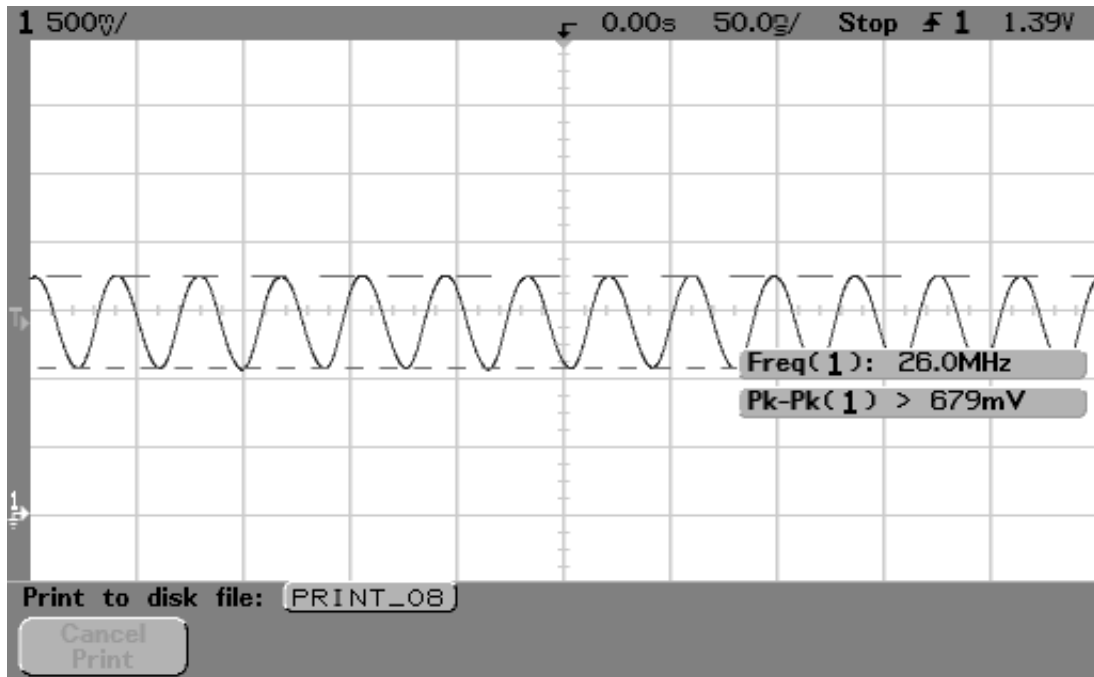


Figure 19: 26MHz RFCLK at R420/C420

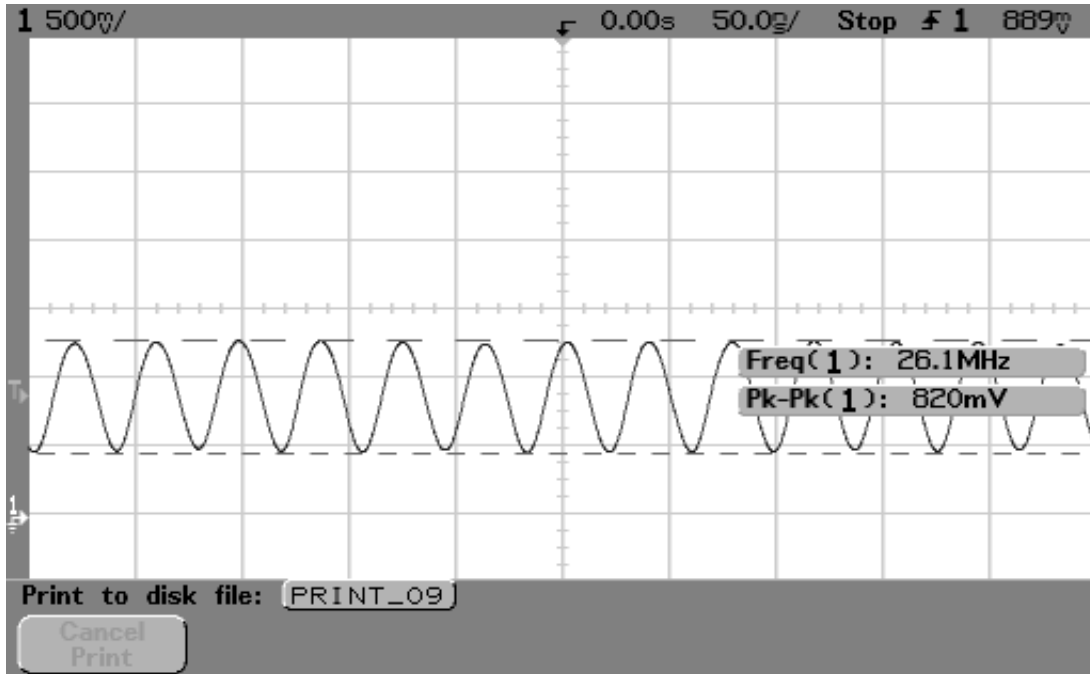


Figure 20: 1800 Tx, channel 512, burst mode

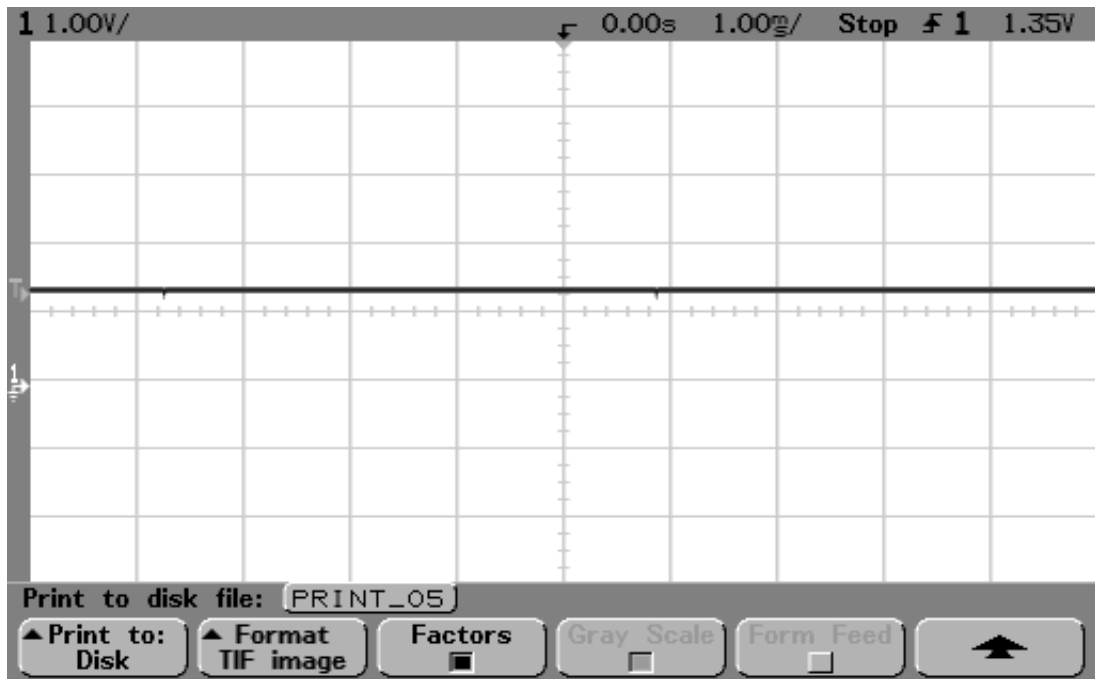


Figure 21: 1900 Rx, channel 810, continuous mode

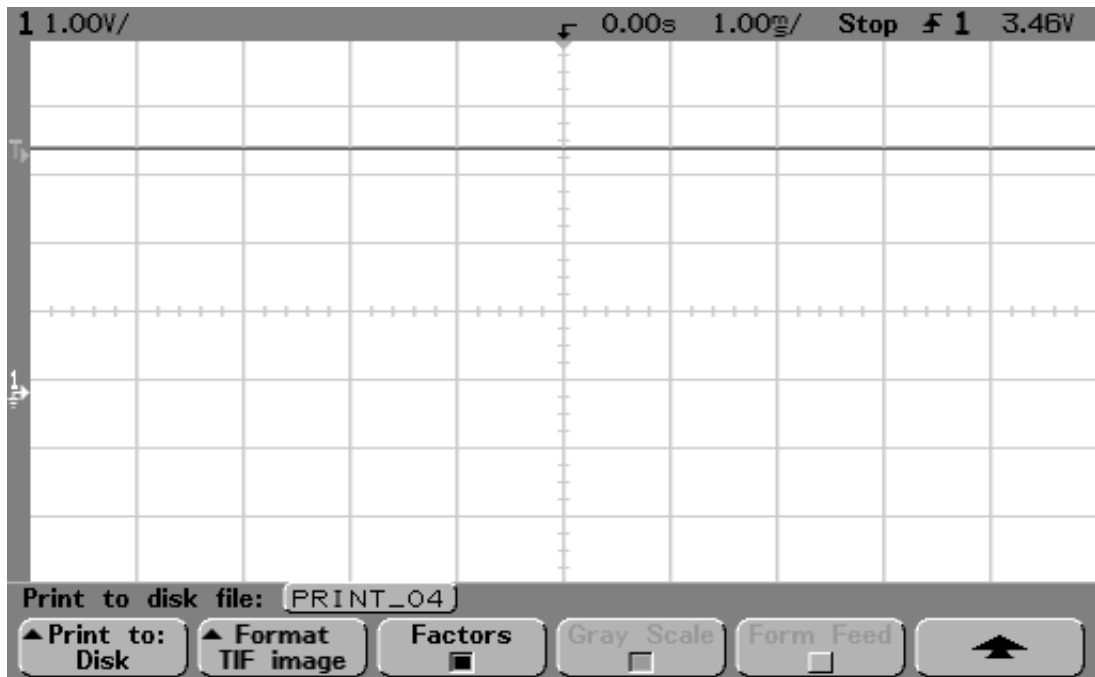
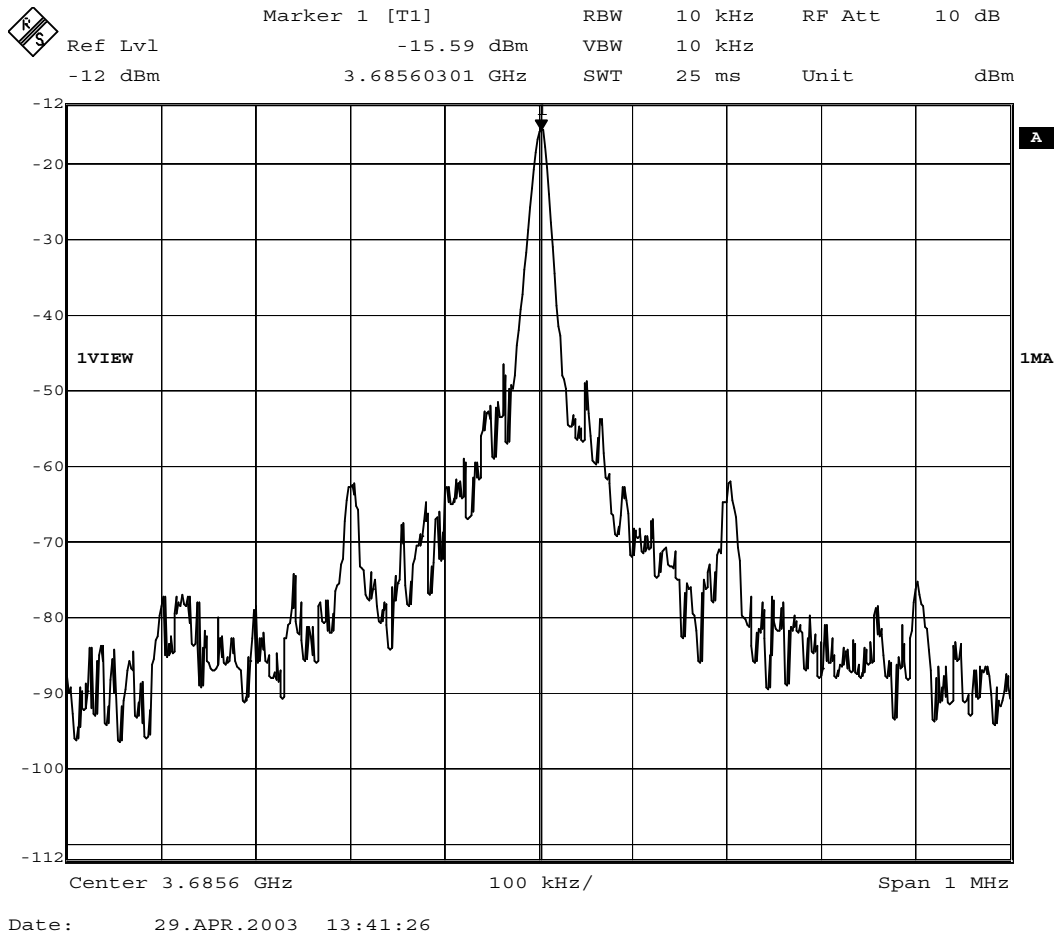


Figure 22: VCO output, 1800 band, ch700, Rx on, continuous output



Frequency Lists

GSM850

CH	TX	RX	VCO TX	VCO RX	CH	TX	RX	VCO TX	VCO RX
128	824.2	869.2	3296.8	3476.8	190	836.6	881.6	3346.4	3526.4
129	824.4	869.4	3297.6	3477.6	191	836.8	881.8	3347.2	3527.2
130	824.6	869.6	3298.4	3478.4	192	837.0	882.0	3348.0	3528.0
131	824.8	869.8	3299.2	3479.2	193	837.2	882.2	3348.8	3528.8
132	825.0	870.0	3300.0	3480.0	194	837.4	882.4	3349.6	3529.6
133	825.2	870.2	3300.8	3480.8	195	837.6	882.6	3350.4	3530.4
134	825.4	870.4	3301.6	3481.6	196	837.8	882.8	3351.2	3531.2
135	825.6	870.6	3302.4	3482.4	197	838.0	883.0	3352.0	3532.0
136	825.8	870.8	3303.2	3483.2	198	838.2	883.2	3352.8	3532.8
137	826.0	871.0	3304.0	3484.0	199	838.4	883.4	3353.6	3533.6
138	826.2	871.2	3304.8	3484.8	200	838.6	883.6	3354.4	3534.4
139	826.4	871.4	3305.6	3485.6	201	838.8	883.8	3355.2	3535.2
140	826.6	871.6	3306.4	3486.4	202	839.0	884.0	3356.0	3536.0
141	826.8	871.8	3307.2	3487.2	203	839.2	884.2	3356.8	3536.8
142	827.0	872.0	3308.0	3488.0	204	839.4	884.4	3357.6	3537.6
143	827.2	872.2	3308.8	3488.8	205	839.6	884.6	3358.4	3538.4
144	827.4	872.4	3309.6	3489.6	206	839.8	884.8	3359.2	3539.2
145	827.6	872.6	3310.4	3490.4	207	840.0	885.0	3360.0	3540.0
146	827.8	872.8	3311.2	3491.2	208	840.2	885.2	3360.8	3540.8
147	828.0	873.0	3312.0	3492.0	209	840.4	885.4	3361.6	3541.6
148	828.2	873.2	3312.8	3492.8	210	840.6	885.6	3362.4	3542.4
149	828.4	873.4	3313.6	3493.6	211	840.8	885.8	3363.2	3543.2
150	828.6	873.6	3314.4	3494.4	212	841.0	886.0	3364.0	3544.0
151	828.8	873.8	3315.2	3495.2	213	841.2	886.2	3364.8	3544.8
152	829.0	874.0	3316.0	3496.0	214	841.4	886.4	3365.6	3545.6
153	829.2	874.2	3316.8	3496.8	215	841.6	886.6	3366.4	3546.4
154	829.4	874.4	3317.6	3497.6	216	841.8	886.8	3367.2	3547.2
155	829.6	874.6	3318.4	3498.4	217	842.0	887.0	3368.0	3548.0
156	829.8	874.8	3319.2	3499.2	218	842.2	887.2	3368.8	3548.8
157	830.0	875.0	3320.0	3500.0	219	842.4	887.4	3369.6	3549.6
158	830.2	875.2	3320.8	3500.8	220	842.6	887.6	3370.4	3550.4
159	830.4	875.4	3321.6	3501.6	221	842.8	887.8	3371.2	3551.2
160	830.6	875.6	3322.4	3502.4	222	843.0	888.0	3372.0	3552.0
161	830.8	875.8	3323.2	3503.2	223	843.2	888.2	3372.8	3552.8
162	831.0	876.0	3324.0	3504.0	224	843.4	888.4	3373.6	3553.6
163	831.2	876.2	3324.8	3504.8	225	843.6	888.6	3374.4	3554.4
164	831.4	876.4	3325.6	3505.6	226	843.8	888.8	3375.2	3555.2
165	831.6	876.6	3326.4	3506.4	227	844.0	889.0	3376.0	3556.0
166	831.8	876.8	3327.2	3507.2	228	844.2	889.2	3376.8	3556.8
167	832.0	877.0	3328.0	3508.0	229	844.4	889.4	3377.6	3557.6
168	832.2	877.2	3328.8	3508.8	230	844.6	889.6	3378.4	3558.4
169	832.4	877.4	3329.6	3509.6	231	844.8	889.8	3379.2	3559.2
170	832.6	877.6	3330.4	3510.4	232	845.0	890.0	3380.0	3560.0
171	832.8	877.8	3331.2	3511.2	233	845.2	890.2	3380.8	3560.8
172	833.0	878.0	3332.0	3512.0	234	845.4	890.4	3381.6	3561.6
173	833.2	878.2	3332.8	3512.8	235	845.6	890.6	3382.4	3562.4
174	833.4	878.4	3333.6	3513.6	236	845.8	890.8	3383.2	3563.2
175	833.6	878.6	3334.4	3514.4	237	846.0	891.0	3384.0	3564.0
176	833.8	878.8	3335.2	3515.2	238	846.2	891.2	3384.8	3564.8
177	834.0	879.0	3336.0	3516.0	239	846.4	891.4	3385.6	3565.6
178	834.2	879.2	3336.8	3516.8	240	846.6	891.6	3386.4	3566.4
179	834.4	879.4	3337.6	3517.6	241	846.8	891.8	3387.2	3567.2
180	834.6	879.6	3338.4	3518.4	242	847.0	892.0	3388.0	3568.0
181	834.8	879.8	3339.2	3519.2	243	847.2	892.2	3388.8	3568.8
182	835.0	880.0	3340.0	3520.0	244	847.4	892.4	3389.6	3569.6
183	835.2	880.2	3340.8	3520.8	245	847.6	892.6	3390.4	3570.4
184	835.4	880.4	3341.6	3521.6	246	847.8	892.8	3391.2	3571.2
185	835.6	880.6	3342.4	3522.4	247	848.0	893.0	3392.0	3572.0
186	835.8	880.8	3343.2	3523.2	248	848.2	893.2	3392.8	3572.8
187	836.0	881.0	3344.0	3524.0	249	848.4	893.4	3393.6	3573.6
188	836.2	881.2	3344.8	3524.8	250	848.6	893.6	3394.4	3574.4
189	836.4	881.4	3345.6	3525.6	251	848.8	893.8	3395.2	3575.2

■ RF tunings after repairs

The following tunings have to be performed after repairs:

- Repairs in the Tx part require "Tx Power Level Tuning".
- When component replacements around the modulator area (RF path from UEM via RF ASIC to RF PA) have been done, "Tx IQ Tuning" is additionally required.
- In general Rx repairs, the front-end always requires "Rx Calibration" and "Rx Band Filter Calibration" for all three bands.
- Repairs in the PLL circuit always require "Rx Calibration" of the low band.
- If the RF ASIC is replaced, all calibrations mentioned above have to be done.

Refer to Chapter 3, Service Software Instructions, for instructions on the above-mentioned tunings.