



1 JAMES M. DOWD (SBN 259578)
james.dowd@wilmerhale.com
2 MICHAEL D. JAY (SBN 223827)
michael.jay@wilmerhale.com
3 WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP
350 South Grand Avenue
4 Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90071
5 Telephone: (213) 443-5300
Facsimile: (213) 443-5400

6 WILLIAM F. LEE (*pro hac vice* to be filed)
(william.lee@wilmerhale.com)
7 WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP
8 60 State Street
Boston, MA 02129
9 Telephone: (617) 526-6000
Facsimile: (617) 526-5000

10 DAVID B. BASSETT (*pro hac vice* to be filed)
david.bassett@wilmerhale.com
11 DAVID A. MANSPEIZER (*pro hac vice* to be filed)
david.manspeizer@wilmerhale.com
12 NICOLE E. FEIT (*pro hac vice* to be filed)
nicole.feit@wilmerhale.com
13 BRIAN SUTHERLAND(*pro hac vice* to be filed)
brian.sutherland.com
14 WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP
15 399 Park Avenue
16 New York, NY 10022
17 Telephone: (212) 230-8800
Facsimile: (212) 230-8888

18 Attorneys for Plaintiff
19 BROADCOM CORPORATION

20 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
21 **FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

22 BROADCOM CORPORATION
23 Plaintiff,
24 v.
25 CSR plc, SIRF TECHNOLOGY
26 HOLDINGS, INC., SIRF
TECHNOLOGY, INC.
27 Defendants.

SACV10-1662 AG(JCGx)
CIVIL ACTION NO. _____
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

28 COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT AND INVALIDITY

2010 OCT 28 PM 1:41
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIF.
SANTA ANA

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1 of California. These actions all involve substantially the same or similar products,
2 and the patents-in-suit in those three litigations all relate generally to Global
3 Positioning Systems (“GPS”) and wireless technology. The Honorable James V.
4 Selna has presided over these three cases for nearly four years, and all involve
5 litigation between the same parties or their subsidiaries.

6 6. On December 15, 2006, Defendant SiRF Technology, Inc. filed a
7 patent infringement action against Global Locate, Inc. in the United States District
8 Court for the Central District of California. *SiRF Technology, Inc. v. Global*
9 *Locate, Inc.*, 06-cv-01216-JVS-MLG (C.D. Cal.). SiRF Technology, Inc. alleged
10 that Global Locate, Inc. infringed patents related to GPS and wireless technology.
11 Broadcom acquired Global Locate, Inc. on or about June 12, 2007. A true and
12 correct copy of the Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

13 7. On May 14, 2008, Broadcom filed a patent infringement action
14 against Defendant SiRF Technology Inc. in the United States District Court for the
15 Central District of California. *Broadcom Corp. v. SiRF Technology, Inc.*, 08-cv-
16 00546-JVS-MLG (C.D. Cal.). Broadcom alleged that SiRF’s GPS receivers and
17 multimedia processors for GPS devices infringed patents owned by Broadcom. A
18 true and correct copy of the Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

19 8. On August 20, 2010, CSR filed a complaint against Broadcom in the
20 United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging that
21 Broadcom infringed nine of its patents relating to GPS and wireless technology.
22 *CSR plc v. Broadcom Corp.*, No. 10-cv-01281-JVS-MLG (C.D. Cal.). A true and
23 correct copy of the Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit G.

24 9. On October 13, 2010, CSR filed another related action against
25 Broadcom, this time in the United States District Court for the District of
26 Delaware. *CSR plc v. Broadcom Corp.*, No. 10-cv-876-SLR (D. Del). CSR now
27 alleges that Broadcom infringed the ‘322, ‘319, ‘634 and ‘605 patents, all
28

1 previously unasserted against Broadcom or its subsidiaries, which all relate
2 generally to the GPS and wireless technology at issue in the actions pending before
3 Judge Selna in this District. A true and correct copy of the Complaint is attached
4 hereto as Exhibit H.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 10. This is a declaratory judgment action seeking a declaration of non-
7 infringement and/or invalidity of the claims of the '322, '319, '634 and '605
8 patents. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28
9 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 2201, and 2202. As CSR has asserted the '322, '319,
10 '634 and '605 patents against Broadcom in an action brought in the United States
11 District Court for the District of Delaware, an actual case or controversy exists
12 between the parties. With the filing of this Complaint, Broadcom expects to
13 concurrently move that the Delaware court transfer venue of the action to this
14 District.

15 11. Venue is proper in the Central District of California pursuant to 28
16 U.S.C. §§ 1391.

17 **COUNT I**

18 **(Non-Infringement)**

19
20 12. Broadcom repeats and realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-11 as
21 if fully set forth herein.

22 13. Broadcom does not infringe or willfully infringe any valid and
23 enforceable claims of the '322, '319, '634 and/or '605 patents.

24 14. To resolve the legal and factual questions raised by CSR and to afford
25 relief from the uncertainty and controversy which CSR's accusations have
26 precipitated, Broadcom is entitled to a declaratory judgment that it does not
27

1 infringe or willfully infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '322, '319,
2 '634 and/or '605 patents.

3 **COUNT II**
4 **(Invalidity)**

5 15. Broadcom repeats and realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1-11 as
6 if fully set forth herein.

7 16. One or more claims of the '322, '319, '634 and/or '605 patents are
8 invalid under one or more provisions of Title 35 of the United States Code,
9 including but not limited to 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103, and 112.

10 17. To resolve the legal and factual questions raised by CSR and to afford
11 relief from the uncertainty and controversy which CSR's accusations have
12 precipitated, Broadcom is entitled to a declaratory judgment that one or more of
13 the claims of the '322, '319, '634, and/or '605 patents are invalid.

14 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 WHEREFORE, Broadcom requests entry of judgment in its favor and
16 against CSR as follows:

17 A. Declaring that Broadcom does not infringe or willfully infringe the
18 '322 patent and/or that one or more of the claims of the '322 patent are invalid.

19 B. Declaring that Broadcom does not infringe or willfully infringe the
20 '319 patent and/or that one or more of the claims of the '319 patent are invalid.

21 C. Declaring that Broadcom does not infringe or willfully infringe the
22 '634 patent and/or that one or more the claims of the '634 patent are invalid.

23 D. Declaring that Broadcom does not infringe or willfully infringe the
24 '605 patent and/or that one or more of the claims of the '605 patent are invalid.

25 E. Finding that this is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and
26 awarding Broadcom the costs and expenses of this litigation, including reasonable
27 attorneys' fees and disbursements; and

1 F. Awarding Broadcom other such relief as is just and proper.

2 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

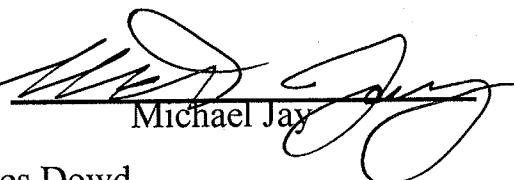
3 Broadcom demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

4
5 Dated: October 28, 2010

6
7 Of Counsel:
8 William F. Lee
9 Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr
10 LLP
11 60 State Street
12 Boston, Massachusetts 02109
13 (617) 526-6000
14 (617) 526-5000

15 David B. Bassett
16 David A. Manspeizer
17 Nicole E. Feit
18 Brian Sutherland
19 Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr
20 LLP
21 399 Park Avenue
22 New York, NY 10022
23 (212) 295-6358
24 (212) 230-8888
25 **ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS**
26 **BROADCOM CORPORATION**

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
Michael Jay

James Dowd
Michael Jay
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr
LLP
350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90071
(213) 443-5300
(213) 443-5400

EXHIBIT A



US006526322B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Peng et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,526,322 B1**
 (45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 25, 2003**

(54) **SHARED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE IN GPS SIGNAL PROCESSING**

(75) Inventors: **Leon Kuo-Liang Peng**, Mountain View, CA (US); **Henry D. Falk**, Long Beach, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **SiRF Technology, Inc.**, San Jose, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/465,985**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 16, 1999**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G05B 19/42; G01C 21/02**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **700/5; 701/213; 711/148**

(58) **Field of Search** **700/2, 4, 5; 342/357.01, 342/357.05, 357.06, 357.07, 357.12; 711/147, 148; 701/213-215**

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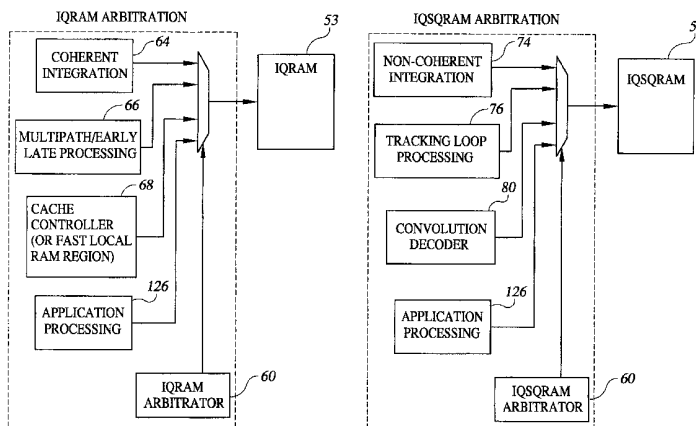
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Primary Examiner—Paul P. Gordon
 (74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Thomas, Kayden, Horstemeyer & Risley, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver, wherein a processing memory is shared among the different processing functions, such as the correlator signal processing, tracking processing, and other applications processing. The shared memory architecture within the GPS receiver provides the memory necessary for signal processing operations, such as the massively parallel processing, while conserving memory cost by re-using that same memory for other GPS and non-GPS applications. The shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver provided in accordance with the principles of this invention thereby significantly minimize the costly memory requirement often required of extremely fast signal acquisition of a GPS receiver.

10 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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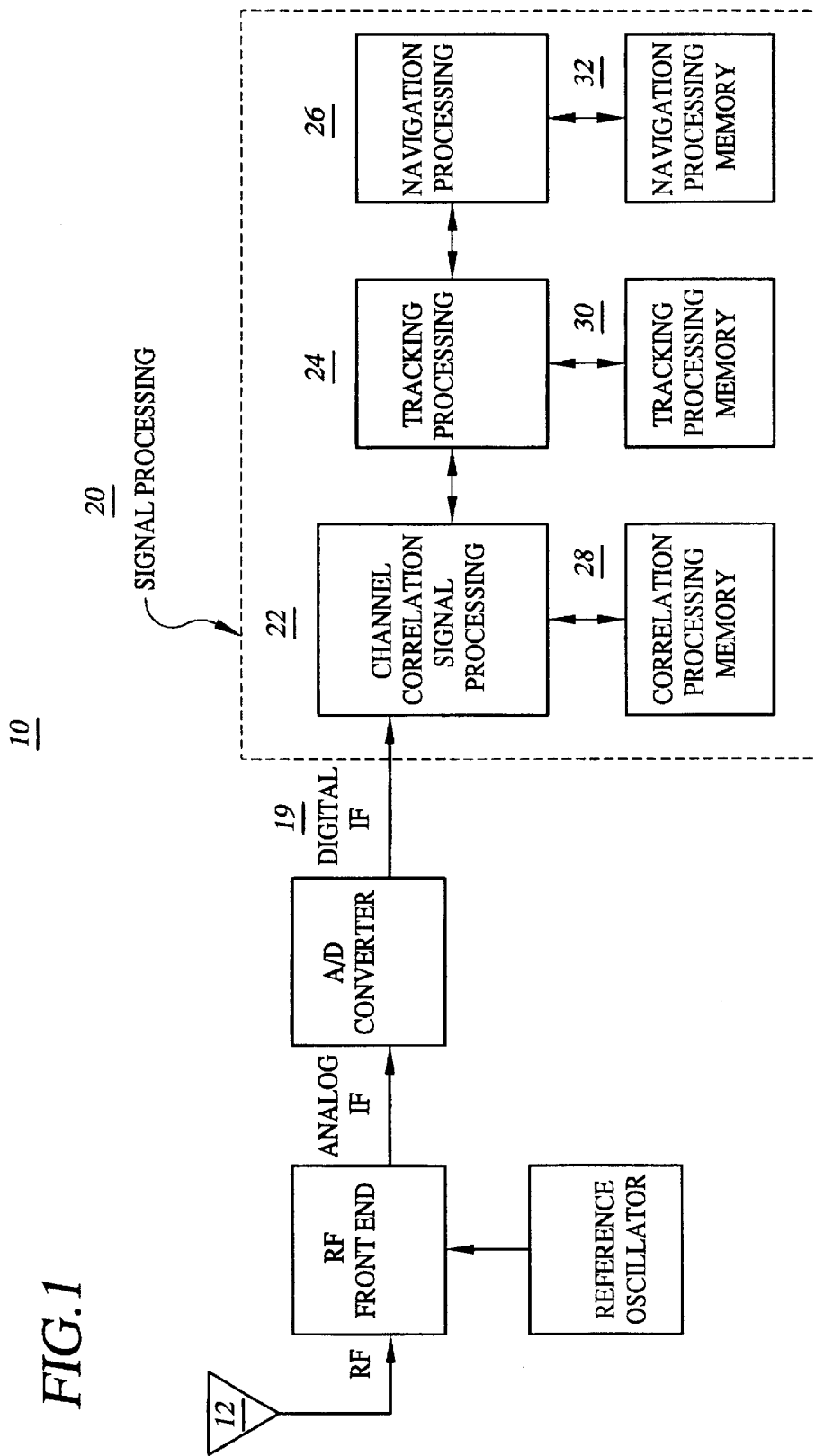
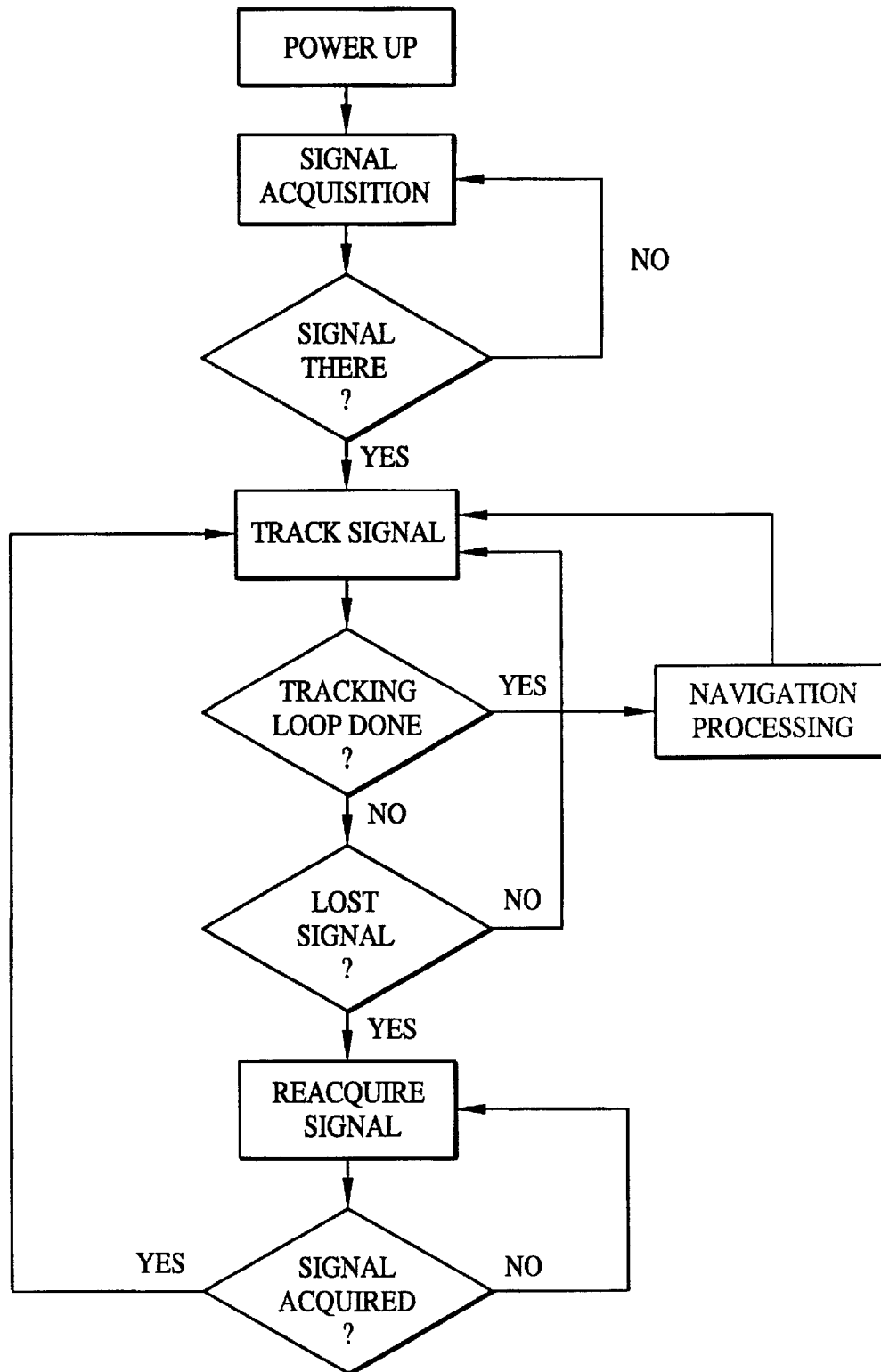
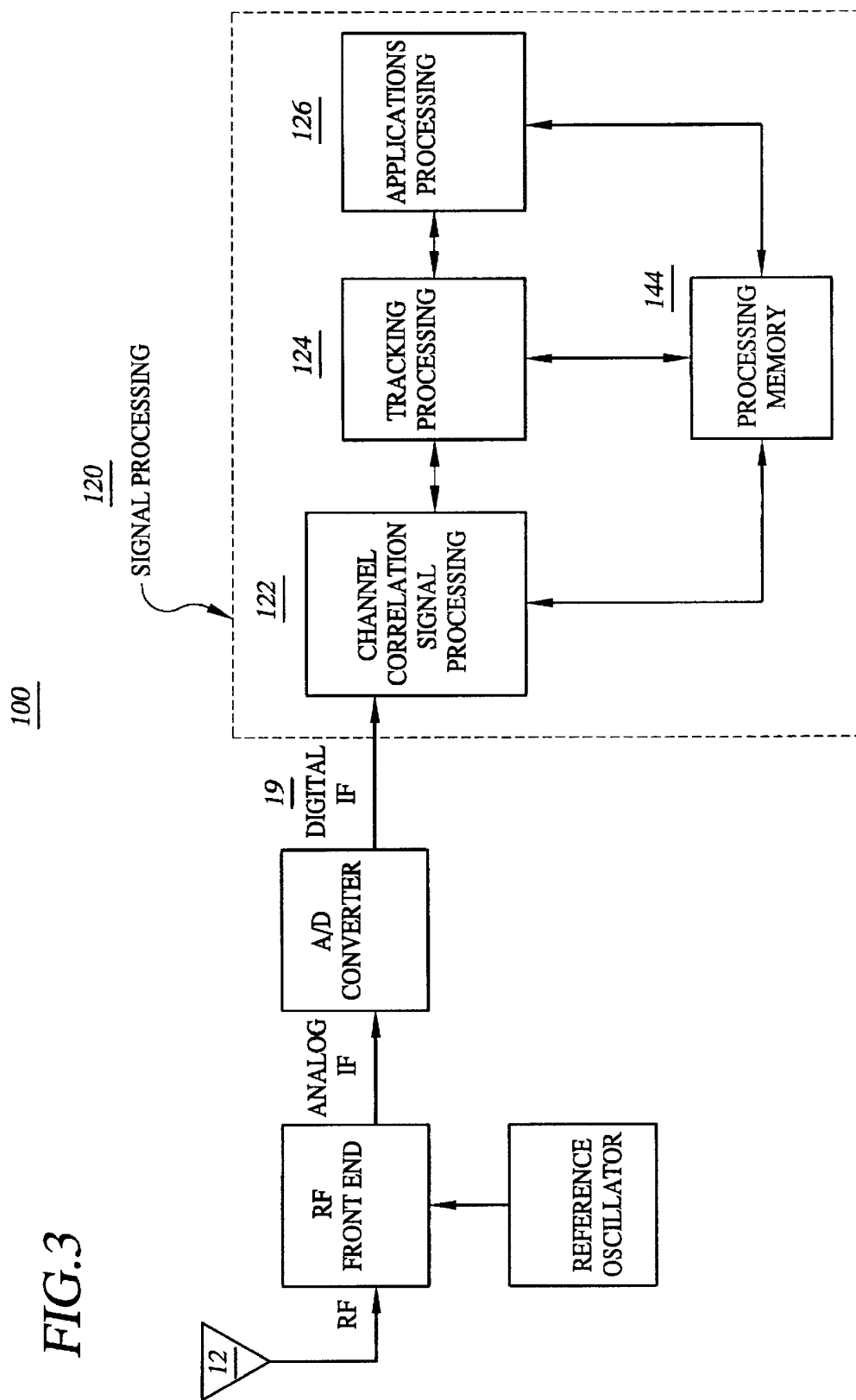


FIG. 1

FIG. 2





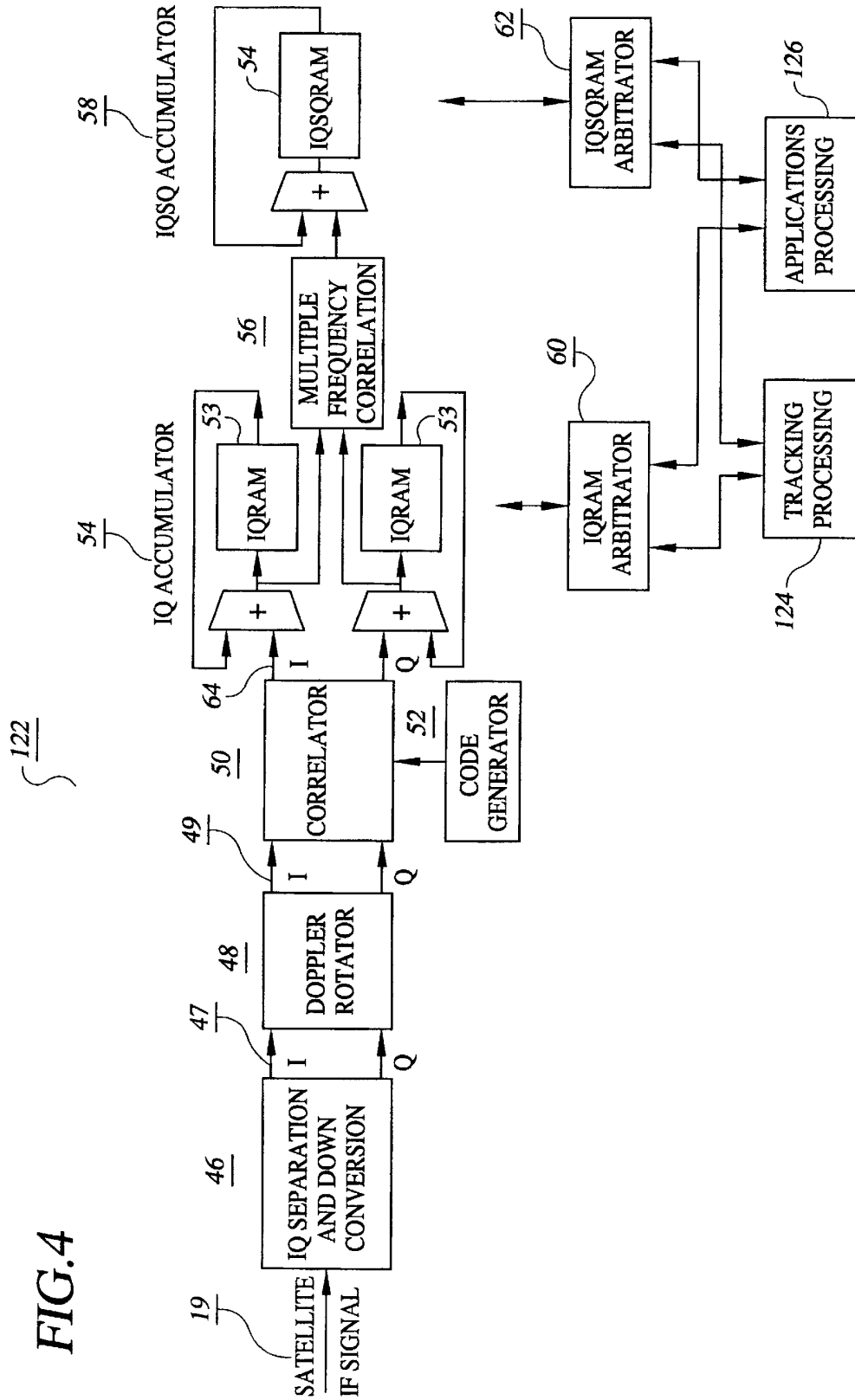


FIG.4

FIG. 5B

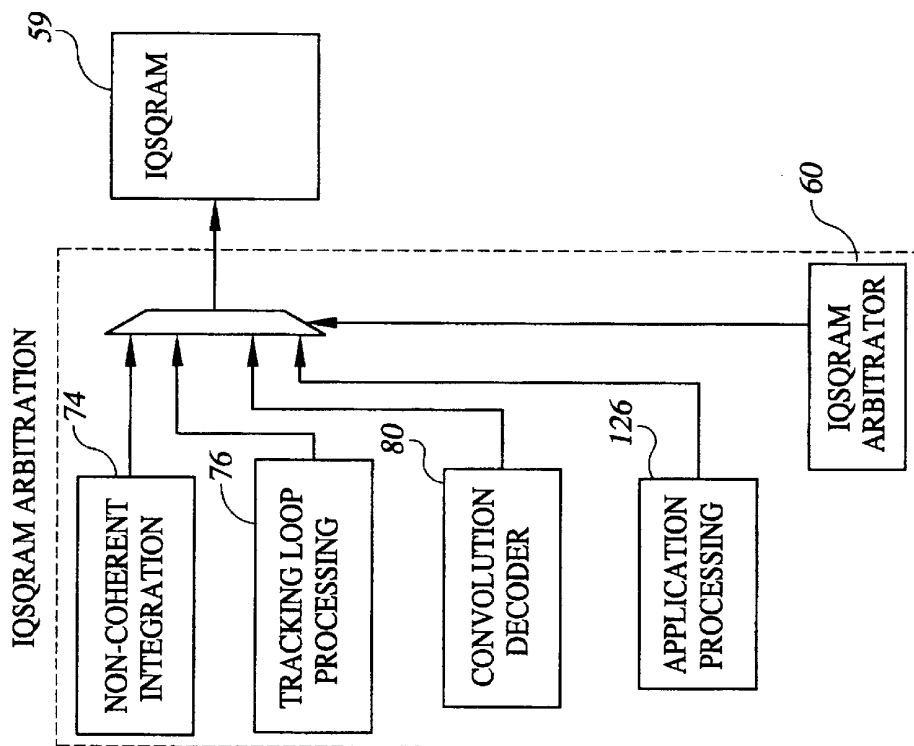
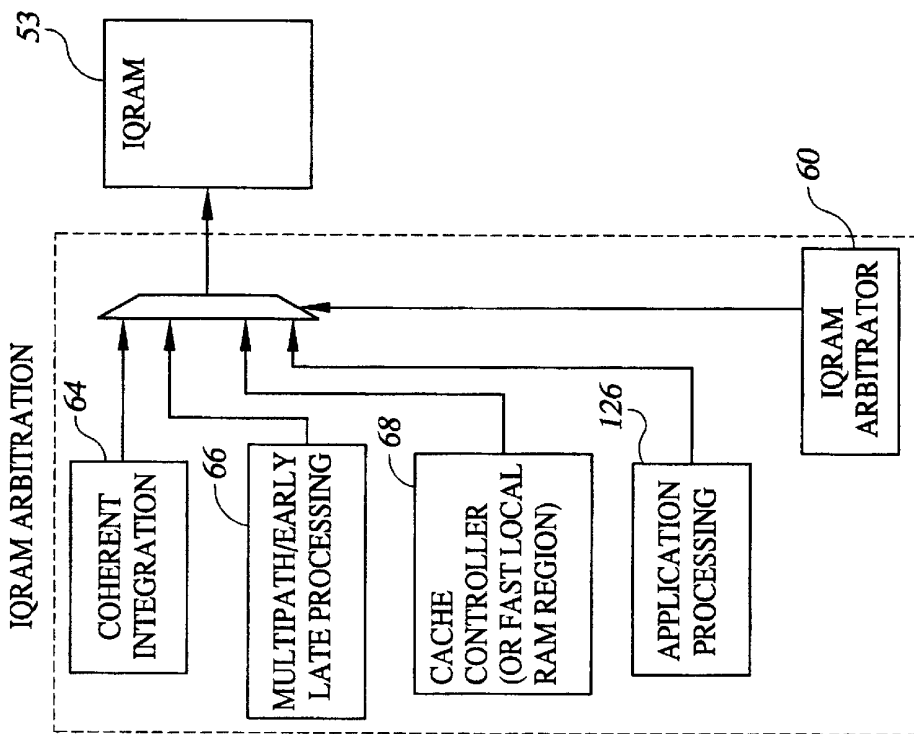


FIG. 5A



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FIG. 6

MEMORY USAGE DURING TRACK AND REACQUISITION MODES

MEMORY USAGE DURING ACQUISITION MODES

TAP 1	TAP 0	I ACCUM SAMPLE 0	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 0	0x000	I ACCUM SAMPLE 0	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 0
TAP 1	TAP 2	NOT USED	NOT USED	0x077	MULTIPATH/E-L SAMPLES STORAGE IN TRACK MODE	
TAP 3	TAP 4	I ACCUM SAMPLE 1	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 1	0x078		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x07f	MULTIPATH/E-L SAMPLES STORAGE IN TRACK MODE	
		I ACCUM SAMPLE 1	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 1	0x080		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x0f7	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x0f8		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x0ff	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		I ACCUM SAMPLE 2	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 2	0x100		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x177	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x178		
		I ACCUM SAMPLE 3	Q ACCUM SAMPLE 3	0x17f	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x180		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x1f7	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x1f8		
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x1ff	CPU CACHE TAG & DATA STORAGE AREA (OR CAN BE USED AS FAST LOCAL RAM STORAGE)	
		NOT USED	NOT USED	0x1ff		
TAP 239	TAP 238					

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ACQUISITION MODE FOR IQSQRAM MEMORY MAP			DESCRIPTIONS
12 BITS ADDR	FUNCTION	# OF WORDS	
0x000 - 0x77f	IQSQ ACCUM	1920	IQSQ NON-COHERENT ACCUMULATION DATA
0x780 - 0x7ff	G1/G2	128	G1/G2 LOOKUP TABLE
0x800 - 0x87f	TRACK CH0	128	TRACKING PROCESSING FOR CHANNEL 0 PARAMETERS
0x880 - 0x8ff	SPARE	128	NOT USED

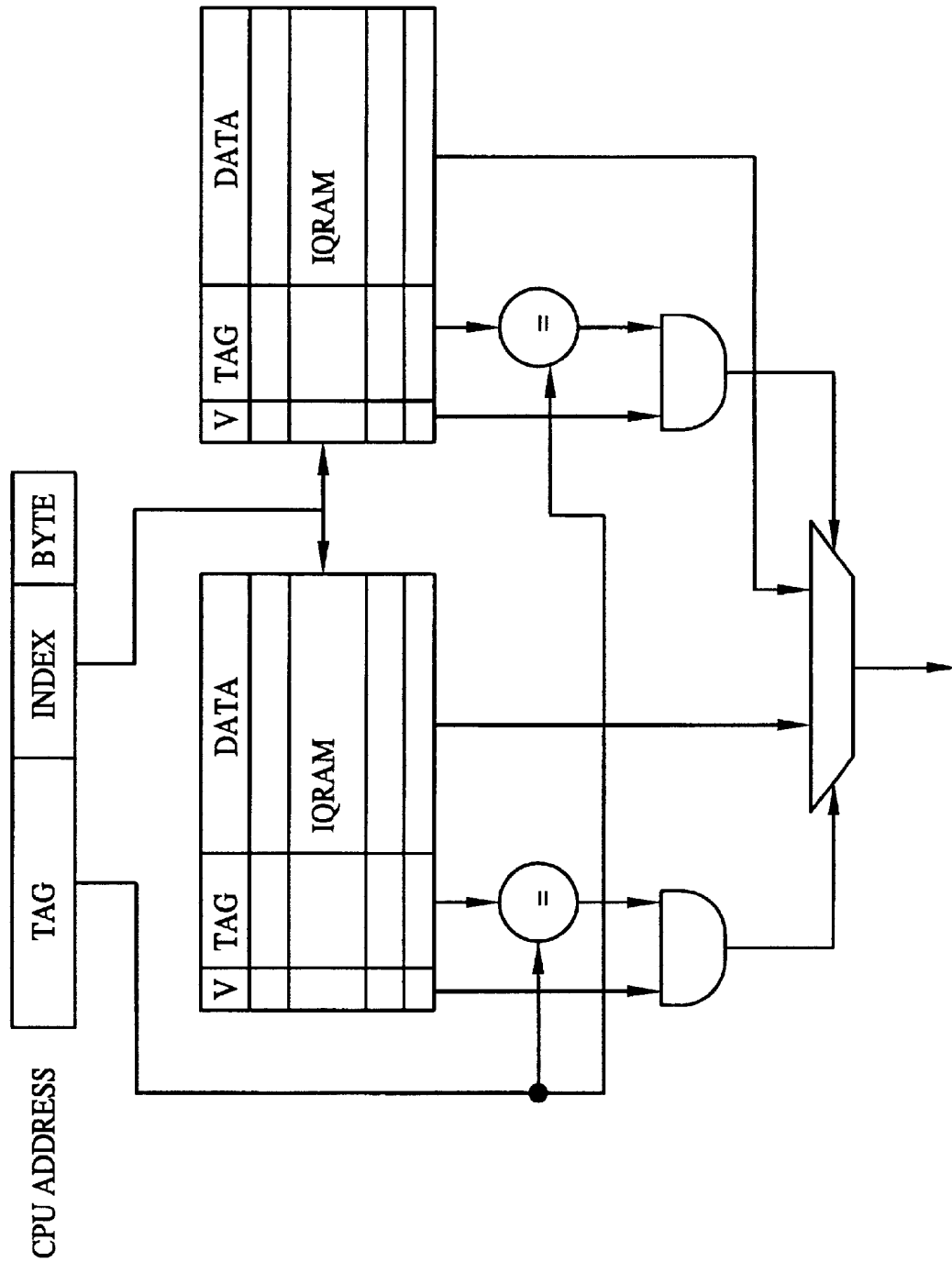
FIG. 7

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TRACK/REACQUISITION MODE FOR IQSQRAM MEMORY MAP			DESCRIPTIONS
12 BITS ADDR	FUNCTION	# OF WORDS	
0x000 - 0x0ef	IQSQ/IQ ACCUM	240	IQSQ NON-COHERENT ACCUMULATION DATA
0x0f0 - 0x0ff	SPARE	16	NOT USED
0x100 - 0x1ff	CONVOLUTION	256	CONVOLUTION DECODER PARAMETERS
0x200 - 0x23f	CONVOLUTION	64	CONVOLUTION DECODER DATA
0x240 - 0x27f	TRACKING	64	TRACKING PROCESSING DATA
0x280 - 0x8ff	TRACKING	1664	TRACKING PROCESSING PARAMETERS AND DATA

FIG. 8

FIG. 9



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SHARED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE IN GPS SIGNAL PROCESSING

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of GPS receivers.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

FIG. 1 illustrates a typical GPS radio receiver **10**, while FIG. 2 provides a general flow chart illustrating the general operations of GPS receiver **10** such as a satellite signal acquisition, tracking, or re-acquisition, and navigational processing. As illustrated in the simplified block diagram of a typical GPS receiver **10** shown in FIG. 1, a signal processing block **20** is provided to perform satellite signal acquisition and processing on a digitized IF signal **19** received via receiver antenna **12**. Signal processing block **20** typically performs a two-dimensional search for a satellite signal, in time (code phase) and frequency. To decrease the amount of time needed for GPS signal acquisition in time, and frequency domains, a massively parallel architecture is usually required for searching in parallel a large number of code positions and frequency uncertainties. In the code phase search, the required number of code positions is directly related to initial time uncertainty. A large number of correlators allows a quick, parallel search of many code positions. In the frequency search, a large number of frequency bins architecture speeds up searching multiple frequency uncertainties in parallel, thereby reducing the total time for search.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, signal processing **20** consists of three functional stages: a first stage consists of channel correlation signal processing **22** that compares (or correlates) digitized signal **19** with a locally generated code that attempts to replicate the P or C/A code generated by a satellite. The replica code searches a "space" that consists of the unique codes generated by the different satellites, the temporal position of the code being sent at any given time, and the Doppler frequency offset caused by the relative motion of the satellite and user. Generally, correlator signal processing unit **22** can perform parallel correlations with multiple code/position/doppler combinations simultaneously in a multiple channel fashion, usually up to 12. The next functional stage of signal processing **20** comprises tracking processing unit **24**, typically provided by a tracking processing CPU. The tracking processing CPU uses correlator information from correlator signal processing unit **22** to ascertain the probability of correctness of a code/position/doppler combination and to "follow", or track, that signal once it is found. Tracking processing unit **24** includes having the tracking CPU program the correlator signal processing unit **22** where to search for a GPS satellite signal. Once a signal is found and locked onto, the tracking CPU also extracts the 50 Hz modulated data that contains navigation information transmitted by the GPS satellite. Finally, a navigation processing unit **26**, comprising a navigation processing CPU, uses data collected by the correlator signal processing CPU, uses data collected by the correlator signal processing unit **22** and tracking processing unit **24** to perform the calculations to determine the user's position, velocity, and time.

In the typical GPS signal processing **20**, an associated and dedicated memory unit is coupled to each functional unit stage. Thus, correlator signal processing unit **22** is typically coupled to an associated dedicated correlation processing memory unit **28** shown in FIG. 1. Coherent and non-coherent I & Q samples are stored in correlation processing

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memory **28** received from correlator signal processing unit **22**. Tracking processing unit **24** is coupled to a tracking unit memory **30** to store the code, data, and parameters utilized by the tracking processor CPU for acquisition and tracking processing such as, for example, carrier loops, code loops, code lock detect, costas lock detect, bit synchronization, data demodulation. Navigation processing unit **26** is coupled to a navigation processing memory **32** for storing the code and data for the navigation processing CPU, such as calculation of position and time.

Thus, in operation, typical GPS receiver **10** requires significant hardware and memory to search, utilizing a large number of correlators and multiple frequency bins to implement. For example, an 8 frequency bin search should reduce the search time by a factor of 8 but it will require 4 times the memory to store the coherent integration samples and 8 times the memory to store the non-coherent integration samples. In order to achieve low cost, commercial GPS receiver architectures are deterred from using massively parallel architectures to avoid the cost of massively parallel implementation. There is therefore a need for a GPS signal processing architecture that minimizes the costly memory requirement and still achieves extremely fast signal acquisition.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

A shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver is provided, wherein a processing memory is shared among the different processing functions, such as the correlator signal processing, tracking processing, and other applications processing. The shared memory architecture within the GPS receiver provides the memory necessary for signal processing operations, such as the massively parallel processing, while conserving memory cost by re-using that same memory for other GPS and non-GPS applications. The shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver provided in accordance with the principles of this invention thereby minimize the costly memory requirement often required of extremely fast signal acquisition of a GPS receiver.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram describing a prior art GPS receiver.

FIG. 2 is a flowchart describing the operation of a GPS receiver.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram describing the shared memory architecture of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram describing the channel correlator signal processing.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are block diagrams describing IQRAM and IQSQRAM arbitration in channel correlator signal processing.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram describing a memory map for IQRAM for the channel correlator signal processing.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram describing a memory map for IQSQRAM in acquisition for the channel correlator signal processing.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram describing a memory map for IQSQRAM in tracking/reacquisition mode.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram describing an example of a two way set associative cache memory map for both tracking and navigation processing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

FIG. 3 shows a shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver **100**, wherein a signal processing memory **144** is

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shared among different signal processing functional units, such as a correlator signal processing unit 122, tracking processing unit 124 and applications processing unit 126. FIG. 4 shows a more detailed functional block diagram of processing memory 144 comprising an IQRAM 53 and an IQSQRAM 59. FIG. 4 further illustrates shared memory architecture in operation, as an illustration, such as during operations of channel correlator signal processing unit 122.

In operation, an IQ separator and down converter 46 samples a satellite IF signal 19 and separates signal 19 into a pair of I and Q signals 47. I and Q signal pair 47 is down converted to a baseband frequency before being provided to a Doppler rotator 48, which provides Doppler rotation of I and Q signal pair 47. Both carrier phase and carrier frequency are programmed in the Doppler rotator 48 by a tracking processing CPU of tracking processing unit 124 of FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 4, correlator 50 receives the Doppler rotated I and Q signal pair 49 and correlates signal pair 49 with a replica I and Q code produced by a code generator 52. An IQ accumulator 54 receives both I and Q samples 64 from correlator 50 and accumulates the samples over a coherent integration period. The accumulated results are stored separately in an IQRAM 53. The multiple frequency bin correlator 56 then receives I and Q data provided from IQ accumulator 54 and performs an accumulation at IQSQ accumulator 58 on the results of the square root of the sum of I-squared plus Q-squared for a period of time specified as non-coherent integration. The accumulation results are then stored in an IQSQRAM memory 59 of processing memory 144.

FIGS. 5A and 5B further illustrate a more detailed block diagram of an IQRAM arbitration (FIG. 5A) and an IQSQRAM arbitration (FIG. 5B) provided to arbitrate use of IQRAM 53 and IQSQRAM 59. FIGS. 5A-5B illustrate the IQRAM and IQSQRAM arbitrator 60 and 62 that control access to shared memory IQRAM 53 and IQSQRAM 59, i.e., such as arbitrating memory use between channel correlator signal processing unit 122 and the other functions seeking access to memory 144. For the IQRAM arbitrator 60, the multiple memory access sources comprise the coherent integration of I and Q data from the output of coherent integration function 64 of correlator signal processing unit 122, the multipath/early-late processing 66 (i.e., for sampling data used for multipath mitigation by the tracking processor), the cache tag and data from the cache controller 68 (i.e., used to speed, up memory accesses for all the signal processing, including tracking processing and navigation processing), and any application processing 126. In this example, during tracking, the IQRAM arbitrator 60 arbitrates the multiple sources seeking access to IQRAM 53. The IQSQRAM arbitrator 62 shown in FIG. 5B includes controlling access from the non-coherent integration of I and Q signals 74, access to parameters stored for the tracking loops 76, multiple frequency bin correlation 56 (FIG. 4), the convolution decoder 80 (used for a special differential GPS function), and any application processing functions 126. The arbitrator, such as the IQSQRAM arbitrator 62, arbitrates the multiple sources seeking access to the IQSQRAM 59.

FIG. 6 shows an example of the memory map 653 of the IQRAM 53 during our tracking operation example. There are three different address ranges for three types of memory sources: the coherent integration of I and Q data from the correlator outputs (multiple samples in acquisition mode, single sample in track/re-acquisition mode), the multipath/early-late sample data, and the cache tag/data. For this example, in satellite acquisition mode the whole address space of 0x000 though 0x1f7 is used to store the multiple

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sample (in this case four) coherent integrations needed to search multiple frequency bins simultaneously. In track, or reacquisition modes, however, only a single sample needs to be collected instead of four. Thus, in track/reacquisition modes, the coherent integration I and Q data is stored only in the address range from 0x000 to 0x077. This frees up the remaining space to be used for other functions. The multipath/early-late sampling data is stored in the address range from 0x080 to 0x0ff. The cache tag/data for tracking or navigation processing is stored in the range from 0x100 to 0x1ff. FIG. 9 shows a structure for a 2 way set associative cache implementation of processing memory 144. The cache can be used as the instruction and data cache for the tracking and navigation processing functions to speed them up. The memory region used as cache can alternatively be used as fast local RAM for data storage by the tracking processor or applications processor. Thus, same areas of the address map are shared by multiple functions, including other non-GPS applications, such as navigation processing, GPS location processing, wireless networking protocol processing, and other application processing that would be desirable to incorporate into GPS receiver 100.

FIG. 7 and FIG. 8 show the memory maps 759 and 859 for IQSQRAM 59 for other GPS functions, such as acquisition (or re-acquisition). The memory requirements once again are different for acquisition mode and track/reacquisition modes. In acquisition mode, 1920 words in address range of 0x000 to 0x77f are used to store noncoherent accumulations. In track/reacquisition modes, however only 240 words stored in address range 0x000 to 0x0ef are needed to store the noncoherent accumulations. This frees up the remaining space for other functions. In this example the other functions include convolutional decoder parameters and data, and expanded tracking processor parameters and data.

FIGS. 7-8 illustrate sample memory mapping for memory IQSQRAM 59 during different modes. The memory mapping of IQRAM 53 and IQSQRAM 59 of processing memory 144 as illustrated in FIGS. 6-8 is a sample implementation. It is understood that this shared memory mapping in GPS receiver 100 can be extended to process other applications performed by the GPS receiver, such as navigation processing, GPS location processing, processing wireless networking protocols, to just name a few. It should be understood that the shared memory architecture, such as illustrated with reference to FIGS. 3-9 can be applied to other GPS receiver applications contemplated as being within a GPS receiver. The shared memory architecture within the GPS receiver provides the memory necessary for signal processing operations, such as the massively parallel processing, while conserving memory cost by re-using that same memory for other GPS and non-GPS applications. The shared memory architecture for a GPS receiver provided in accordance with the principles of this invention thereby minimize the costly memory requirement often required of extremely fast signal acquisition of a GPS receiver.

Foregoing described embodiments of the invention are provided as illustrations and descriptions. They are not intended to limit the invention to precise form described. In particular, Applicant(s) contemplate that functional implementation of invention described herein may be implemented equivalently in hardware, software, firmware, and/or other available functional components or building blocks. Other variations and embodiments are possible in light of above teachings, and it is thus intended that the scope of invention not be limited by this Detailed Description, but rather by Claims following.

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What is claimed is:

- 1. A shared memory architecture for a receiver system, comprising a memory space shared commonly by two or more receiver functions comprising correlator signal processing, tracking processing and application processing to minimize the memory space, wherein the commonly shared memory space functions as a coherent and a noncoherent integration memory for the correlation processing during signal correlation mode while the commonly shared memory space is also used for one or more other receiver processing functions during one or more other receiver operation modes.
- 2. The shared memory architecture of claim 1, wherein the commonly shared memory space comprises a first memory section used as the system memory for a fast local memory or system cache during tracking or application processing.
- 3. The shared memory architecture of claim 1, wherein the application processing comprises navigation processing.
- 4. The shared memory architecture of claim 1, wherein the application processing comprises GPS location processing.
- 5. The shared memory architecture of claim 1, wherein the application processing comprises wireless networking protocol processing.
- 6. A shared memory architecture for a receiver system comprising a memory space shared commonly by two or

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- more receiver functions comprising correlator signal processing, tracking processing and application processing to minimize the memory space, wherein the commonly shared memory space comprises a first memory section and a second memory section, wherein the first memory section functions as a coherent and the second memory section as a noncoherent integration memory for a correlation processing during signal correlation mode while the shared memory space is also used for one or more other receiver processing functions during one or more other receiver operation modes.
- 7. The shared memory architecture of claim 6, wherein the commonly shared memory space comprises a first memory section used as the system memory for a fast local memory or system cache during tracking or application processing.
- 8. The shared memory architecture of claim 6, wherein the application processing comprises navigation processing.
- 9. The shared memory architecture of claim 6, wherein the application processing comprises GPS location processing.
- 10. The shared memory architecture of claim 6, wherein the application processing comprises wireless networking protocol processing.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT B



(12) **United States Patent**
King et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 6,775,319 B2
 (45) **Date of Patent:** *Aug. 10, 2004

(54) **SPREAD SPECTRUM RECEIVER ARCHITECTURES AND METHODS THEREFOR**

(75) Inventors: **Thomas Michael King**, Tempe, AZ (US); **Denise C. Riemer**, Gurnee, IL (US); **Robert B. Harbour**, Gilbert, AZ (US); **Andrew P. Hoover**, Austin, TX (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Motorola, Inc.**, Schaumburg, IL (US)

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

Primary Examiner—Temesghen Ghebretinsae
 (74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Roland K. Bowler, II

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(58) **Field of Search** **375/130, 150, 375/142, 147, 343; 342/357.05, 357.09, 357.12**

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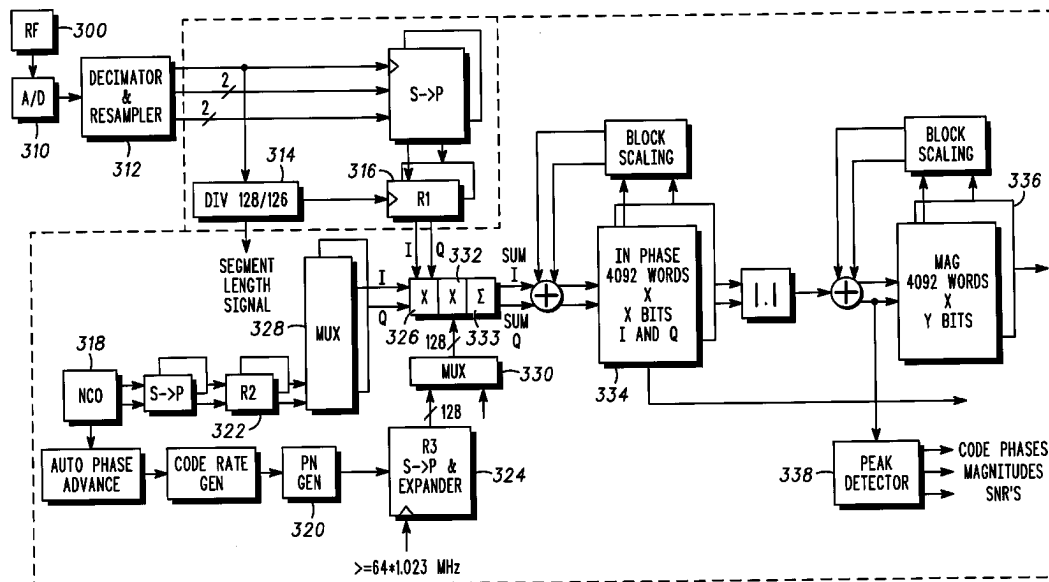
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and architectures for code phase searching spread spectrum signals having a repeating sequence of bits. The signals are searched virtually in parallel by segmenting with a divider (314) received signals by sequentially, partially correlating signal segments with a corresponding replica signal segments for a predetermined number of phase delays during a time interval not greater than that required to form the next signal segment. Multiplexors (322) and (330) provide Doppler and replica signal segments data from Doppler signal and replica signal generators (318) and (320) to corresponding multipliers (326) and (332), respectively, for multiplication with corresponding signal segments in a segment register (316). The partial correlation results for each phase delay and at each Doppler frequency are stored in corresponding memory locations in a coherent accumulation RAM (334). The signals may be searched over one or more phase delays and at one or more Doppler frequencies.

50 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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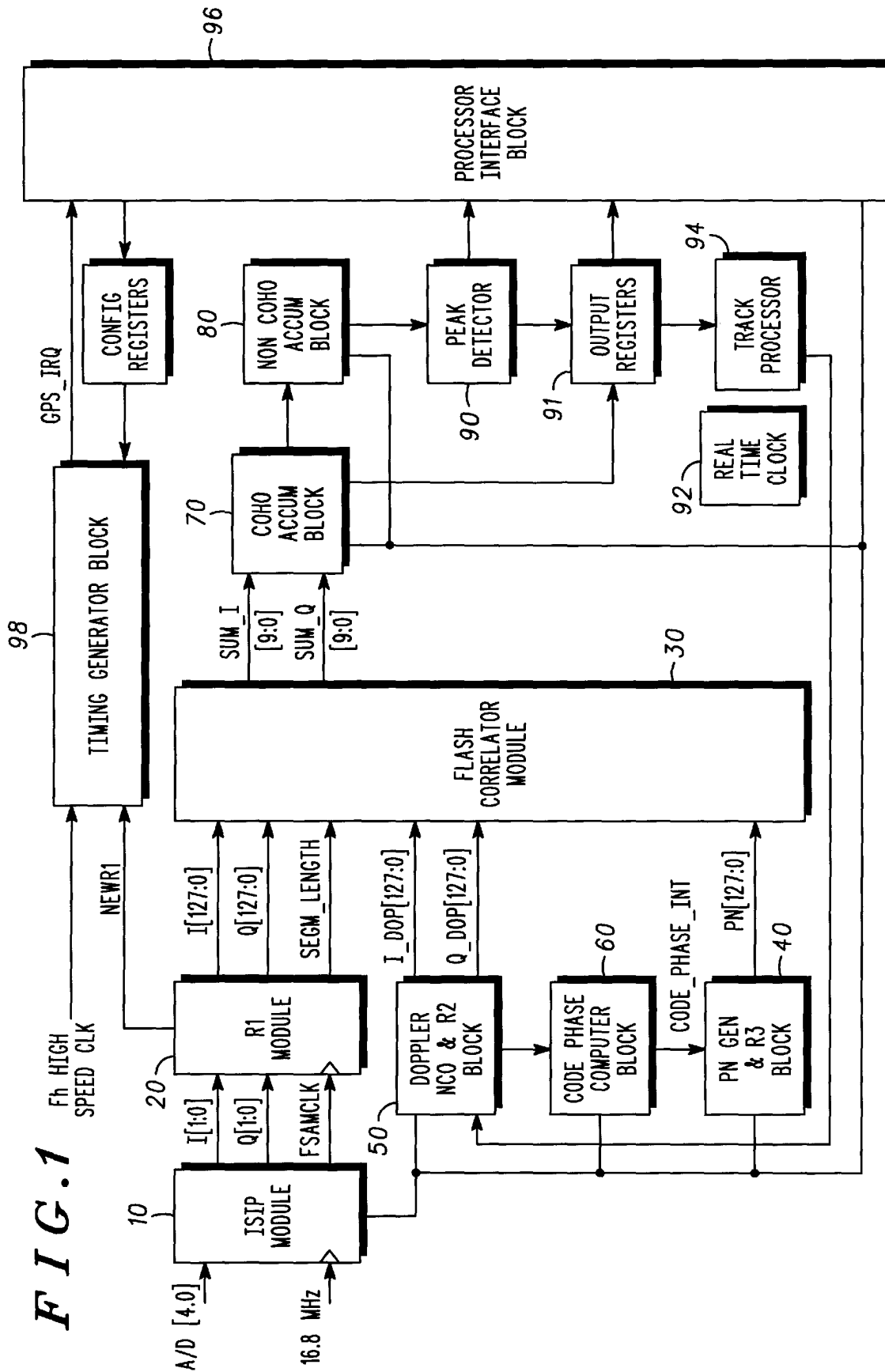
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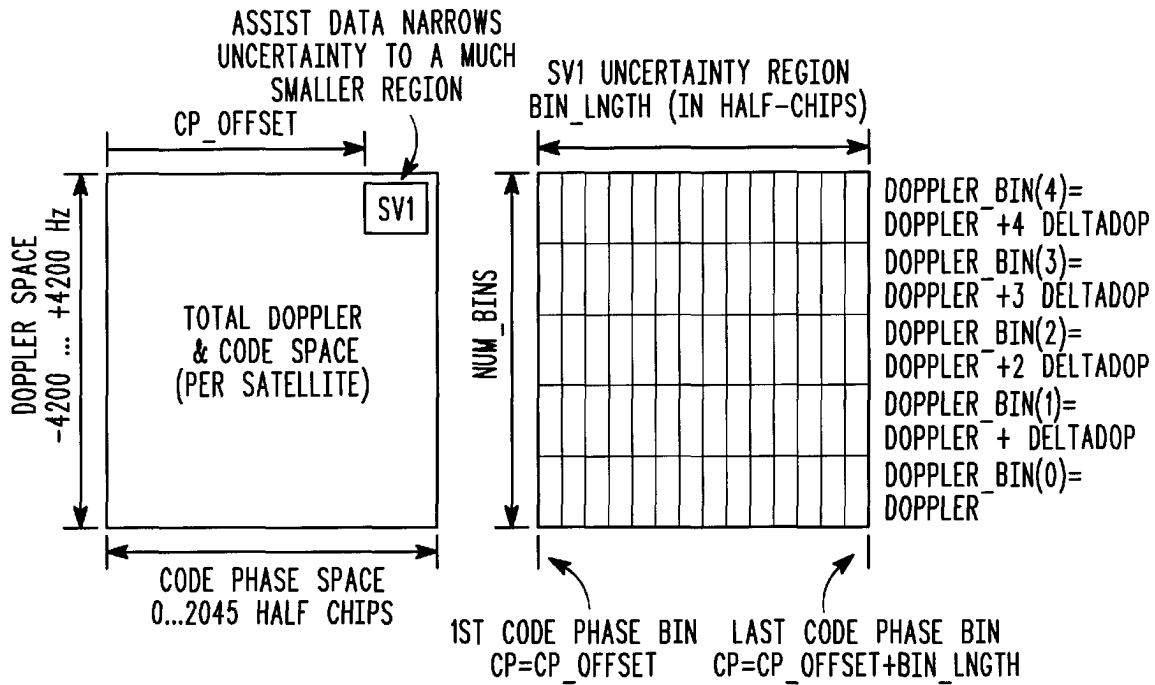


FIG. 2

MODE	NUMBER OF SATELLITES SEARCHED	NUMBER OF DOPPLER BINS	CODE PHASE SEARCH SPACE PER DOPPLER BIN
1	2	1	2046
2	1	2	2046
3	2	4	511
4	2	8	255
5	1	32	127
6	16	1	255
...
X	1 SATELLITE	5 DOPPLER BINS	73 HALF-CHIPS
	3 SATELLITES	3 DOPPLER BINS	143 HALF-CHIPS
	7 SATELLITES	4 DOPPLER BINS	87 HALF-CHIPS

FIG. 3