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DC-offset cancellation. In GSM mode, the receiver is a low-IF architecture which includes an RF front-end (LNA, Mixer), an analog channel filter and also a sigma-delta A/D converter which is followed by a DSP that performs the second mixing, digital filtering, digital PGA, and DC-offset cancellation.

In TD-SCDMA mode, the transmitter is a direct up-conversion architecture which includes a low-pass baseband filter, a highly linear I/Q modulator and a large dynamic range RF VGA and a driver for external power amplifier (PA). In GSM mode, the transmitter is a direct PLL modulation architecture which includes a fractional-N PLL, an transmit PLL and a driver for external power amplifier (PA).

The transceiver supports the universal analog baseband I/Q interface for GSM/GPRS and TD-SCDMA. Also RDA8206 supports the 10-bit parallel digital baseband I/Q interface for TD-SCDMA. To be compatible with DigRF standard, RDA8206 can support the DigRF v1.12 digital baseband I/Q interface for GSM/GPRS.