

EXHIBIT B

(FCC Ref. 2.1033(b)(4))

"Description of Circuit Functions"

Picard Headset Circuit Description

1. RF Transmitter

It modulates (FM) the voice or data onto a carrier frequency. It then amplifies the carrier power and feeds it to the antenna.

2. RF Receiver

It receives the modulated RF signal from the base through the antenna. It then demodulates it to recover the voice or data.

3. Audio Amplifiers

There are two main paths of audio amplifiers. The transmit audio amplifiers are used to provide audio signal amplification from the microphone before being modulated onto the RF. The receive audio amplifiers are used to provide audio signal amplification to the recovered audio before it is fed to the ear piece.

4. PLL

Frequency synthesizer to lock to predefined channel frequencies.

5. Data Transfer and Battery Charge Circuitry

The data transfer and battery charge circuitry are connected to three metal pins. These pins allow the base unit to charge the headset battery and to transfer the security data to headset microprocessor.

6. Power Management

The power management circuitry is controlled by the microprocessor. It turns on or off the power supply to the transmitter or receiver.

7. Low Battery Detect

It provides a feedback when the battery voltage is below a certain level.

8. Reset Circuitry

It resets the microprocessor to a known state during power up or when the headset is in cradle.

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7. Low Battery Detect

It provides a feedback when the battery voltage is below a certain level.

8. Reset Circuitry

It resets the microprocessor to a known state during power up or when the headset is in cradle.

Picard Base Circuit Description

1. RF Transmitter

It modulates (FM) the voice or data onto a carrier frequency. It then amplifies the carrier power and feeds it to the antenna.

2. RF Receiver

It receives the modulated RF signal from the handset through the antenna. It then demodulates it to recover the voice or data. The data will be fed to microprocessor while the voice will be directed to the network interface circuit.

3. Audio Amplifiers

There are two main paths of audio amplifiers that are interfacing with the RF circuitry. The base transmit audio amplifiers are used to provide audio signal amplification from the tip/ring line before being modulated onto the RF. The receive audio amplifiers are used to provide audio signal amplification to the recovered audio before it is fed to tip/ring via a transformer. There are also audio amplifiers to support the speakerphone which provide the amplifications for the audio signals from microphone to tip/ring and from tip/ring to speaker.

4. PLL

Frequency synthesizer to lock to predefined channel frequencies.

5. Data Transfer and Battery Charge Circuitry

The data transfer and battery charge circuitry are connected to three metal pins. These pins allow the base unit to charge the handset battery and to transfer the security data to handset microprocessor. The base can charge two handsets simultaneously.

6. Codit

The main function of the network interface is to provide audio interface signal between the base transmitter/receiver and the handset RJ9 Jack. Also to compensate the Tx and Rx audio gain of different phones.

7. Voltage Regulator

It is providing a regulated 5Vdc for some of the base circuitry operation.

8. Power Adaptor

It converts 120Vac to 12Vdc.

9. Learn Button

To set up CODIT to the telephone connected to the unit.

10. Digital Security Coding

There is a 16-Bit pseudo-random security code generate by the MCU to headset when headset is cradle to base. This is done through the center pin