

2

4

6

8

**MULTIUSE LOCATION FINDER, COMMUNICATION,
MEDICAL, CONTROL SYSTEM**

10

12

Applicant –Inventor:

14

FEHER Kamilo

16

18

2 RELATED CO-PENDING U.S. PATENT APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of the following three (3) co-pending related
4 United States (US) patent applications, submitted by Applicant/Inventor Kamilo Feher,
and incorporated herein as reference:

6 U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,609, Ref. No. (58), entitled
“Multimode communication system”, filed in the United States Patent and Trademark
8 Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.

U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,610, Ref. No. (56), entitled “Location
10 finder, tracker, communication and remote control system “, filed in the United States
Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.

12 U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,670, Ref. No. (57), entitled “Medical
diagnostic and communication system”, filed in the United States Patent and Trademark
14 Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.

16 CITED REFERENCES -PARTIAL LIST OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Several references, including issued United States patents, pending US patents, and
18 other references are identified herein to assist the reader in understanding the context in
which the invention is made, some of the distinctions of the inventive structures and
20 methods over that which was known prior to the invention, and advantages of this new
invention, the entire contents of which being incorporated herein by reference. This list is
22 intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive.

All publications including patents, pending patents, documents, published papers,
24 articles and reports contained, listed or cited in these mentioned publications and/or in
this disclosure- patent/invention are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent
26 as if each publication or report, or patent or pending patent and/or references listed in
these publications, reports, patents or pending patents were specifically and individually
28 indicated to be incorporated by reference.

30

CROSS REFERENCE TO U.S. PATENTS

- 2 The following referenced documents contain subject matter related to that disclosed in
the current disclosure:
- 4 1. U.S. pat. 6,907,291 issued Jun.14, 2005, Snell et al.: "Secure telemetry system and
method for an implantable cardiac stimulation device", assigned to Pacesetter, Inc.,
6 Sylmar, CA.
- 8 2. U.S. pat. 6,906,996 issued Jun.14, 2005, Ballantyne, G. J. : "Multiple modulation
wireless transmitter"
- 10 3. U.S. pat. 6,889,135 issued May 3, 2005, Curatolo, B. S. et al. : "Security and
tracking system"
- 12 4. U.S. pat. 6,879,842 issued Apr.12,2005 ,King, J. et al.: "Foldable Wireless
Communication Device Functioning as a Cellular Telephone and Personal Digital
Assistant"
- 14 5. U.S. pat. 6,879,584 issued April 12, 2005, Thro et al.:" Communication services
through multiple service providers"
- 16 6. U.S. pat.6,876,859 issued Apr.5,2005 Anderson, R.J. et al.: "Method for Estimating
TDOA and FDOA in a Wireless Location System "
- 18 7. U.S. pat. 6,876,310 issued April 5, 2005, Dunstan, R.A. : " Method and apparatus to
locate a device in a dwelling or other enclosed space"
- 20 8. U.S. pat. 6,865,395 issued March 8, 2005, Riley, W.: "Area based position
determination for terminals in a wireless network"
- 22 9. U.S. pat. 6,842,617 issued Jan 11, 2005 , Williams B.G.:" Wireless Communication
Device with Multiple External Communication Links"
- 24 10. U.S. pat. 6,823,181 issued Nov 23,2004, Kohnno et al.: "Universal platform for
software defined radio"
- 26 11. U.S. pat. 6,807,564 issued Apr.12,2005, Zellner et al. : "Panic button IP device "
- 28 12. U.S. pat. 6,788,946 issued Sep.7, 2004 Winchell , D. et al.: "Systems and Methods
for Delivering Information within a Group of Communication System"
- 30 13. U.S. pat. 6,741,187 issued May 25, 2004, Flick, K. : "Vehicle tracker providing
vehicle alarm alert features and related methods "

14. U.S. pat. 6,711,440 issued March 23, 2004, Deal et al.: "MRI-compatible medical
2 device with passive generation of optical sensing signals" issued to Biophan
Technologies, Inc.
- 4 15. U.S. pat. 6,424,867 issued July 23, 2002, Snell et al.: "Secure telemetry system and
method for an implantable cardiac stimulation device", assigned to Pacesetter, Inc.,
6 Sylmar, CA.
16. U.S. pat. 6,393,294 issued May 21, 2002 Perez-Breva et al.: "Location
8 determination using RF fingerprinting "
- 10 17. U.S. pat. 6,067,018 issued May 23, 2000 Skelton et al.: "Lost Pet Notification
System"
- 12 18. U.S. pat. 6,591,084 issued July 8, 2003, Chuprun, et al.: "Satellite based data transfer
and delivery system "
- 14 19. U.S. pat. 6,772,063 Ihara et al.: "Navigation Device, Digital Map Display System,
Digital Map Displaying Method in Navigation Device, and Program", Issued Aug. 3,
2004.
- 16 20. U.S. pat. 6,775,254 Willenegger et al.: "Method and Apparatus for Multiplexing
High Speed Packet Data Transmission with Voice/Data Transmission", Issued
18 Aug. 10, 2004.
- 20 21. U.S. pat. 6,748,021 Daly, N.: "Cellular radio communications system" Issued June
8, 2004.
- 22 22. U.S. pat. 6,775,371 Elsey et al.: "Technique for Effectively Providing Concierge-
Like Services in a Directory Assistance System", issued Aug. 10, 2004.
- 24 23. U.S. pat. 6,539,253 Thompson et al.: "Implantable medical device incorporating
integrated circuit notch filters ", issued March 25, 2003
- 26 24. U.S. pat. 6,418,324 Doviak, et al.: "Apparatus and method for transparent wireless
communication between a remote device and host system", July 9, 2002
- 28 25. U.S. pat. 6,128,330 Schilling; D.L.: "Efficient shadow reduction antenna system for
spread spectrum ", issued Oct. 3, 2000.
- 30 26. U.S. pat. 6,101,224, Lindoff et al.: "Method-apparatus for linearly modulated signal
using polar modulation" issued on Aug 8, 2000

27. U.S. pat. 6,088,585 Schmitt, J.C., and Setlak, D. R. : " Portable telecommunication
2 device including a fingerprint sensor and related methods ", issued on July 11, 2000 .
28. U.S. pat. 5,479,448, Seshadri, N.: " Method and Apparatus for Providing Antenna
4 Diversity", issued on Dec 26, 1995
29. U.S. pat. 5,430,416, issued on Jul 4, 1995 Black et al.: "Power amplifier having
6 nested amplitude modulation controller and phase modulation controller"
30. U.S. pat. 4,745,628, McDavid et al.: " Symbol Generator for Phase Modulated
8 Systems "issued on May 17, 1988
31. U.S. pat. 3,944,926, Feher, K.: "Timing Technique for NRZ Data Signals", issued
10 March 16, 1976.
32. U.S. pat. 4,339,724, Feher, K.: "Filter" issued July 13, 1982.
- 12 33. U.S. pat. 4,720,839, Feher et al. : "Efficiency Data Transmission Techniques",
issued Jan. 19, 1988.
- 14 34. U.S. pat. 4,350,879 Feher, K. : "Time Jitter Determining Apparatus", issued Sep 21,
1982.
- 16 35. U.S. pat. 4,567,602 S. Kato, K. Feher: "Correlated Signal Processor", issued Jan. 28,
1986.
- 18 36. U.S. pat. 4,644,565 issued February 17, 1987. J. Seo, K. Feher: "Superposed
Quadrature Modulated Baseband Signal Processor"
- 20 37. U.S. pat. 5,491,457 Issued Feb. 13, 1996: K. Feher: "F-Modulation Amplification"
- 22 38. U.S. pat. 5,784,402 Issued July 21, 1998: K. Feher: "FMODE Transceivers Including
Continuous and Burst Operated TDMA, FDMA, Spread Spectrum CDMA, WCDMA
and CSMA,"
- 24 39. U.S. pat. 6,445,749, Issued Sep 3, 2002 K. Feher: "FMODE Transceivers Including
Continuous and Burst Operated TDMA, FDMA, Spread Spectrum CDMA, WCDMA
26 and CSMA,"
40. U.S. pat. 6,198,777 issued March 6, 2001. K. Feher: "Feher Keying (FK)
28 Modulation and Transceivers Including Clock Shaping Processors"
41. U.S. pat. 6,470,055 issued Sep. 3, 2002. K. Feher: " Spectrally efficient FQPSK,
30 FGMSK, and FQAM for enhanced performance CDMA, TDMA, GSM, OFDM, and
other systems" .

42. U.S. pat. 6,665,348 , K. Feher: "System and Method for Interoperable Multiple-
Standard Modulation and Code Selectable Feher' s GMSK, Enhanced GSM, CSMA,
TDMA, OFDM, and other Third-Generation CDMA, WCDMA and B-CDMA"
issued Dec.16, 2003.

43. U.S. pat. 6,757,334 K. Feher: "Bit Rate Agile Third-Generation wireless CDMA,
GSM, TDMA and OFDM System" , issued Jun. 29,2004 .

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED U.S. PATENT APPLICATIONS

44. U.S. pat. Application No.: 10/205,478 K. Feher: "Modulation and Demodulation
Format Selectable System ", filed 7/24/2002. Continuation of U.S. Pat. App. SN
09/370,360 filed August 9, 1999; and now US pat. 6,470,055;

45. U.S. pat. Application No.: 10/831,562 K. Feher: "Adaptive Receivers for Bit Rate
Agile (BRA) and Modulation Demodulation (Modem) Format Selectable (MFS)
Signals ", Continuation of Application No.09/370,362 filed Aug.9.1999 and now US
pat.6,757,334.

46. U.S. pat. Application No.: 10/831,724, filed on April 24, 2004 K. Feher: "
CDMA,W-CDMA, 3rd Generation Interoperable Modem Format Selectable (MFS)
systems with GMSK modulated systems ", [Continuation of 09.370,362 filed
Aug.9.1999 and now US pat.6,757,334].

47. U.S. pat. Application No.: 09/732,953 Pub. No.: 2001/0016013 Published Aug 23. 01
K. Feher: "Ultra Efficient Modulation and Transceivers"

48. U.S. pat. Application No.: 11/023,279 filed: 12/28/2004 Feher, K. "BROADBAND,
ULTRA WIDEBAND AND ULTRA NARROWBAND RECONFIGURABLE
INTEROPERABLE SYSTEMS" , claiming benefits of Provisional Application
"Ultra Wideband ,Ultra Narrowband and Reconfigurable Interoperable Systems"
60/615,678 filed 10/05/2004

49. U.S. pat. Application No.: 11/023,254 filed: filed:12/28/2004; Feher, K. "DATA
COMMUNICATION FOR WIRED AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION "

50. U.S. pat. Application No.: No: 11/102,896, Applicant Feher, K., entitled: "HYBRID
COMMUNICATION AND BROADCAST SYSTEMS" claiming benefits of
Provisional Application "Ultra Wideband ,Ultra Narrowband and Reconfigurable

- Interoperable Systems" 60/615,678 filed 10/05/2004. submitted to the USPTO on
2 December 22,2004 and filed by USPTO on 03/28/2005..
51. U.S. pat. Application No.: 11/105,295, Applicant Feher, K., entitled: "OFDM,
4 CDMA, SPREAD SPECTRUM,TDMA, CROSS-CORRELATED AND FILTERED
MODULATION" a continuation Application of US pat Applic 10/205,478 and of
6 US pat Applic. 09/370,360 now US patent 6,470,055. This application was
Submitted to the USPTO on Apr.11,2005.
- 8 52. U.S. pat. application Ser. No. 11/023,279, Applicant Feher, K., entitled:
"BROADBAND, ULTRA WIDEBAND AND ULTRA NARROWBAND
10 RECONFIGURABLE INTEROPERABLE SYSTEMS", filed December 28, 2004,
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
- 12 53. U.S. pat. application Ser. No. 11/102,896 Applicant Feher, K., entitled: "HYBRID
COMMUNICATION AND BROADCAST SYSTEMS". submitted to the United
14 States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on December 22,2004; filed by USPTO
on 03/28/2005
- 16 54. U.S. pat. application Ser. No. 11/023,254 , Applicant Feher, K., entitled: and
entitled "DATA COMMUNICATION FOR WIRED AND WIRELESS
18 COMMUNICATION ", submitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office
(USPTO) on December 22,2004
- 20 55. U.S. patent reexamination application Ser. No. 90/007,305 of U.S. Pat. 6,665,348
issued Dec.16, 2003: "System and Method for Interoperable Multiple-Standard
22 Modulation and Code Selectable Feher' s GMSK, Enhanced GSM,
CSMA,TDMA,OFDM, and other Third-Generation CDMA, WCDMA and B-
24 CDMA". Parent Patent Application No.: 09/370,361. Reexamination application filed
on 11/19/2004

26

**CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED CO-PENDING U.S. PATENT
28 APPLICATIONS**

The following three (3) related U.S. patent applications, submitted by
30 Applicant/Inventor Kamilo Feher, are co-pending:

- 2 56. U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,610, Ref. No. (56), entitled "Location
finder, tracker, communication and remote control system", submitted to the United
States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.
- 4 57. U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,670, Ref. No. (57), entitled "Medical
diagnostic and communication system", submitted to the United States Patent and
6 Trademark Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.
- 8 58. U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,609, Ref. No. (58), entitled
"Multimode communication system", submitted to the United States Patent and
Trademark Office (USPTO) on August 3, 2005.

10

CROSS REFERENCE TO PUBLICATIONS

- 12 59. 3GPP TS 25.213 V6.0.0 (2003-12) 3rd Generation Partnership Project ; Technical
Specification Group Radio Access Network Spreading and Modulation (FDD)
14 (Release 6) 28 pages
- 16 60. 3GPP TS 05.04 V8.4.0 (2001-11) Technical Specification Group GSM/EDGE Radio
Access Network; Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Modulation
(Release 1999); 3GPP:3rd Generation Partnership Project; (10 pages)
- 18 61. Brown, C., Feher, K: "A reconfigurable modem for increased network capacity and
video, voice, and data transmission over GSM PCS ", IEEE Transactions on Circuits
20 and Systems for Video Technology, pp:215-224; Volume: 6, No.2, April 1996
(10pages)
- 22 62. Brown, C.W.: "New Modulation and Digital Synchronization Techniques for Higher
Capacity Mobile and Personal Communications Systems" Ph.D. Thesis University of
24 California, Davis, Nov1, 1996 pp:i-vii;138-190; 269-272; 288-289;291.
- 26 63. Brown, C., Feher, K. : "A Flexible Modem Structure for Increased Network Capacity
and Multimedia Transmission in GSM PCS", Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual
Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communication Societies (INFOCOM
28 '96), 1996 (8 pages)
- 30 64. Furuscar, A. et al. : "EDGE: Enhanced Data Rates for GSM and TDMA /136
Evolution " IEEE Personal Communications , June ,1999 , pp:56-66.

- 2 65. Qualcomm : "MSM 6275 Chipset Solution ", Qualcomm CDMA Technologies, San
Diego, CA, 2004 (8 pages)
- 4 66. Qualcomm : "MSM 6300 Chipset Solution", Qualcomm CDMA Technologies, San
Diego, CA, 2004 (8 pages)
- 6 67. Baisa , N. "Designing wireless interfaces for patient monitoring equipment", RF
Design Magazine April 2005 , www.rfdesign.com (5 pages)
- 8 68. Hickling, R.M.: " New technology facilitates true software -defined radio" RF
Design Magazine April 2005 , www.rfdesign.com (5 pages)
- 10 69. Feher, K.: "Wireless Digital Communications: Modulation & Spread Spectrum
Applications", Prentice Hall PTR, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458, Copyright 1995,
Book ISBN No:0-13-098617-8 (pages: front page; copyright page; pp. 164-177;
12 461-471; and 475-483)
- 14 70. Holma, H., Toskala ,A.: "WCDMA for UMTS Radio Access for Third Generation
Mobile Communications", Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd. Chichester, West
Sussex, England , Copyright 2002 , ISBN 0-470-84467-1 (pages: front page;
16 copyright page; pp. xv-xvi; 1-4; 90-95; 199-201; and 235-236)
- 18 71. Tuttlebee, W.: "Software Defined Radio: Baseband Technology for 3G Handsets and
Basestations", John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Chichester, West Sussex, England,
Copyright 2004 , ISBN 0-470-86770-1. (pages: front page; copyright page; pp. 1-3;
20 8-15; 34-39; and 274-279)
- 22 72. Dobkin,D.M. and Wandinger, T.: "A Radio Oriented Introduction to Radio
Frequency Identification" -RFID Tutorial , High Frequency Electronics, June 2005 ,
Copyright 2005 Summit Technical Media (6 pages)
- 24 73. Dale Setlak : " Fingerprint sensors in Wireless handsets " a presentation at the
EOEM Design Expo June 22, 2005, Wireless OEM Design Expo Online Conference
26 & Exhibition , <http://www.reedbusinessinteractive.com/eoem/index.asp> (38 pages)

2 ACRONYMS

To facilitate comprehension of the current disclosure frequently used acronyms and or abbreviations used in the prior art and/or in the current disclosure are highlighted in the following LIST of acronyms:

6	2G	Second generation or 2 nd generation wireless or cellular system
	3D	three dimensional
8	3G	Third Generation or 3 rd generation wireless or cellular system
	4G	Fourth Generation wireless or cellular system
10	5G	Fifth Generation or future generation
	AM	Amplitude Modulation
12	AMC	Adaptive Modulation and Coding
	ACM	Adaptive Coding and Modulation
14	Bluetooth	Wireless system standardized by the Bluetooth organization
	BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
16	BRA	Bit Rate Agile or Bit Rate Adaptive
	BST	Base Station Transceiver
18	BWA	Broadband Wireless Access
	CC	cross-correlation or cross-correlate
20	CCOR	cross-correlation or cross-correlate
	CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
22	CM	Clock Modulated
	CS	Code Selectable
24	CSMA	Collision Sense Multiple Access
	CL	Clock Shaped
26	DECT	Digital European Cordless Telecommunication
	DNA	Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid
28	DS-SS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
	EDGE	Enhanced Digital GSM Evolution; Evolution of GSM or E-GSM
30	EMI	Electromagnetic Interference

	FA	Frequency Agile (selectable or switched IF or RF frequency)
2	FDM	Frequency Division Multiplex
	FH-SS	Frequency Hopped Spread Spectrum
4	FQPSK	Feher's QPSK or Feher's patented QPSK
	FOC	Fiber Optic Communication
6	FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
	GFSK	Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying
8	GPS	Global Positioning System
	GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
10	GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
	GSM	Global Mobile System
12	HDR	Hybrid Defined Radio
	IEEE 802	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standard Number 802
14	IR	Infrared
	LAN	Local Area Network
16	LINA	Linearly amplified or Linear amplifier or linearized amplifier Non-Linearly
	LR	Long Response
18	MES	Modulation Embodiment Selectable
	MFS	Modulation Format Selectable
20	MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
	MISO	Multiple Input Single Output
22	MMIMO	Multimode Multiple Input Multiple Output
	MSDR	Multiple Software Defined Radio
24	NLA	Non-Linearly Amplified or Non-Linear Amplifier
	NQM	non-quadrature modulation
26	NonQUAD	non-quadrature modulator
	NRZ	Non Return to Zero
28	OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
	PDA	Personal Digital Assistants
30	PDD	Position Determining Device
	PDE	Position Determining Entity

	PTT	push to talk
2	QUAD	Quadrature; also used for quadrature modulation
	quad	Quadrature; also used for quadrature modulation
4	QM	Quadrature Modulation
	QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
6	RC	Remote Control
	RFA	Radio Frequency Agile
8	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
	Rx	receive
10	SDR	Software Defined Radio (SDR)
	SIMO	Single Input Multiple Output
12	STCS	Shaped Time Constrained Signal
	TBD	to be decided
14	TCS	Time Constrained Signal
	TDM	Time Division Multiplex
16	TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
	TR	transceiver (transmitter-receiver)
18	Tx	transmit
	TV	television
20	UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
	UNB	Ultra narrowband or Ultra narrow band
22	URC	Universal Remote Control
	UWB	Ultrawideband or ultra wideband
24	UWN	Ultrawideband –Ultra Narrow Band
	ViIP	Video over Internet Protocol
26	VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
	W	waveform, wavelet or wave (signal element)
28	WAN	Wide Area Network
	WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
30	W-CDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

- 2 Wi-Fi Wireless Fidelity or related term used for systems such as IEEE 802.x_ standardized systems; See also Wi-Fi
- Wi-Fi wireless fidelity
- 4 WLAN Wireless Local Area Network
- www World Wide Web (or WWW or) WEB
- 6 XCor cross-correlation or cross-correlator or cross-correlate

8 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of the invention includes wired and wireless communication, broadcasting, entertainment, remote control, medical diagnostics, emergency and alarm, interactive touch screen, fingerprint controlled communication and control systems for single or multimode communications, broadcasting, teleinformatics and telemetry systems.

The disclosed subject matter is for multiuse and or multipurpose applications, devices and systems, including systems for: position determination, location finding based services and applications, remote control, wireless, wired, cabled, internet, web based communication systems, communicator devices, radio frequency identification (RFID) systems with single or plurality of devices, emergency and other alarm systems, medical patient monitor-sensor devices, medical diagnostics devices, fingerprint identification, fingerprint control, interactive communication or control of communications and control systems, communications, broadcasting, teleinformatics and telemetry systems.

22 BACKGROUND

Prior art references disclose position location, tracking and communication devices. Exemplary prior art includes: U.S. Pat. 6,865,395, U.S. Pat. 6,889,135, U.S. Pat. 6,879,584, U.S. Pat. 6,876,859, U.S. Pat. 6,876,310 and U.S. Pat. 6,842,617. From the prior art it is known that it is often desired, and sometimes necessary, to know the position, that is, the location of a wireless user. For example, the US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has ordered an enhanced emergency 911 (emergency 911 or enhanced emergency E-911) wireless service that requires the location of a wireless terminal (e.g., a cellular phone) to be provided to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) each time a 911 call is made from the terminal. The recognized

need for improved personal security and emergency response capability has been
2 documented in the prior art. In situations where an individual is injured, lost, or
abducted, immediate notification of an emergency situation including location of the
4 emergency to a local law enforcement or emergency response organization is required to
maintain the safety of the individual and to mitigate or avoid severe and or tragic
6 situations.

In addition to emergency situations, there is also a recognized need for improved
8 personal healthcare and in particular patient monitor and other diagnostic systems.
Patients are often confined in a fixed area to cabled (or tethered) monitoring equipment.
10 An illustrative, cited prior art reference, published by Baisa, N.: "Designing wireless
interfaces for patient monitoring equipment", RF Design Magazine April 2005, highlights
12 that recent advances in wireless technologies now make it possible to free patients from
their equipment, allowing greater freedom and even making possible monitoring by their
14 health provider while the patient is on the go. The position of a wireless terminal may be
estimated using various techniques including "range-domain" and "position-domain"
16 techniques as well as other techniques and/or combined hybrid techniques.

Acronyms and abbreviations: several terms, acronyms and abbreviations, used in
18 literature, including patents, journal papers, conference publications, books, published
standards and reports have the same and/or similar meaning as in the present application.
20 In particular, terms acronyms and abbreviations, used in the prior art Feher et al. patents:
U.S pat. 6,470,055 (the '055 patent), U.S pat. 6,665,348, U.S pat. 6,757,334, U.S pat.
22 4,567,602 and U.S pat. 5,491,457 are often used in this document. To facilitate
comprehension of some of the terms used in the prior art literature, parts of the prior art
24 '055 patent are reviewed in this application. For other prior art terms, acronyms and
abbreviations described in the cited references, the references contained in the cited
26 references and other prior art material are applicable.

Position determining devices (PDD), also designated as position determining
28 entities(PDE) and position determining transmitters mean devices and transmitters which
generate and transmit signals used by receivers and receive processors for location or
30 position determination and/or location or position estimation have been also described
in the prior art.

Exemplary prior art single-chamber pacemaker and/or dual-chamber pacemaker and implantable cardiac stimulation devices are described in exemplary cited U.S. pat. 6,539,253 and in U.S. pat. 6,907,291.

SUMMARY AND NEED FOR THIS INVENTION

Multiuse wireless communication applications, having extended coverage, improved performance, seamless interoperability, high speed operation, enhanced capacity, multipurpose, multi functionality, multi-mode and multi -standard interoperability are highly desired. The current application discloses multiuse and or multipurpose applications, devices and systems, including systems for: position determination, location finding based services and applications, remote control, wireless, wired, cabled, internet, web based communication systems, communicator devices, radio frequency identification (RFID) systems with single or plurality of devices, emergency and other alarm systems, medical patient monitor-sensor devices, medical diagnostics devices, fingerprint identification, fingerprint control, interactive communication or control of communications and control systems, communications, broadcasting, teleinformatics and telemetry systems.

Most multi-media and video services require bandwidths and or other multiuse capabilities that transcend the capabilities of currently operational second generation 2G and or third generation 3G cellular service providers. Hence, many wide bandwidth applications and services that are rapidly evolving, for example, on the Internet, have not to date readily and widely accessible cellular and cellular interconnections to mobile wireless users via wireless local area networks (WLAN) and/or other wideband networks.

New systems and end user devices or units are being contemplated that provide for or include, respectively, high bandwidth short range networking capabilities, using WLAN technologies such as IEEE 802.x_ or Bluetooth. These links may allow mobile handsets to establish Internet attachments when they approach a network access point (NAP).

These WLAN based systems may create an opportunity for these untethered devices to enjoy high bandwidth services, once reserved for fixed devices. However, the WLAN systems only provide short range coverage, are not widely deployed, or do not provide for user mobility and hence are not generally suitable of providing enhanced services for

mobile users over a wide area. It is desirable to develop multiuse, multi-mode, multi-standard interoperable technologies which integrate the capabilities of cellular, infrared(IR), satellite, wide area network (WAN) and WLAN systems to provide complete end-to-end enhanced services. This can be achieved by modulation format selectable (MFS) and bit rate agile (BRA) multi-mode, multiuse interoperable systems. Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) systems and Wi-Fi embodiments are included and integrated with other implementation architectures in the current disclosure. The terms Wi-Fi or wireless fidelity or related terms, used in this application, are for systems such as IEEE 802.x_ standardized systems and are to be used generically when referring of any type of 802.11 network, whether IEEE 802.11b, 802.11a, 802.16, 802.20 dual-band, etc. The term Wi-Fi is also used as promulgated by the Wi-Fi Alliance and has also broader interpretations; alternative terms to Wi-Fi, such as UWB/W-USB, ZigBee, NFC and WiMax are also used and included in the embodiments of this invention.

Nowadays it is not unusual that in an individual has a cellular phone, a pager, about three or more remote control(RC) devices e.g. one or more RC for one or more television sets, for VCR for satellite channel TV set, garage opener, car auto opener, portable FM radio, video camcorder, computer, PDA, multiple cordless phones and other electronic devices. It is overwhelming just to keep track of all of these devices. Thus, consolidation or integration of many devices, units into one multipurpose or multiuse unit would be desirable.

To enable the implementation of efficient multiuse communication devices for single or multiple information signals and communications between and within multiple standardized and a multitude of non-standardized systems, between a large class of communication and control transmission-reception media, such as wireless (e.g. cellular, land mobile, satellite), cable, Fiber Optics Communication(FOC), internet, intranet and other media there is a need to have adaptable or agile systems and adaptable embodiment structures. Such structures including Intermediate Frequency (IF) and or Radio Frequency(RF) agile, Bit Rate Agile or Bit Rate Adaptable(BRA), Modulation Format Selectable(MFS) and or Modulation Embodiment Selectable (MES) systems are disclosed. The multiuse modulator-demodulator (modem) and or modulator and or demodulator implementations, disclosed in this application, have Intermediate

Frequency (IF) and or Radio Frequency(RF) agile, that is IF adaptable and or RF adaptable embodiments. In IF and or RF adaptable or IF and or RF agile systems the center frequency of the modulated signal(s) is selectable and or adaptable to the desired transmission frequency band. The RF transmitter-receiver (transceiver) embodiments are also RF agile implementations. Several features of the multiuse embodiments are optional and are not included in some implementation structures. Some of these include the optional Bit Rate Agile or Bit Rate Adaptable(BRA) structures and or RF agile implementations and or cross-correlated and or other structures and or features.

There is a need for one or more of the modulators, in certain embodiments to have BRA and or Code Selectable and or MFS and or MES implementations. The term Modulation Format Selectable(MFS), as used in this application is defined to mean that the modulation technique(modulation format) is adaptable, changeable(selectable) and also that the coding technique, if coding is used in the system is also adaptable, changeable(selectable) in certain embodiments. In some disclosed embodiments the same modulation format and same bit rate is used, however the modulation embodiment is different. For example, in an application a GMSK modulated system uses a Quadrature Modulation(QM) structure for low transmit power applications, while for a high transmit power application it uses a non-quadrature modulation(NQM), e.g. polar implementation structure. Thus, in this example the same GMSK modulation format, having the same bit rate (or a different bit rate) is switched (or selected) to be transmitted instead in the QM embodiment in a NQM embodiment

The disclosed subject matter is for multiuse and or multipurpose applications, devices and systems, including systems for: position determination, location based services and applications, location finding, tracking, single or multiple tracking, Remote Control (RC), Universal Remote Control (URC), wireless, wired, cabled, internet, web based communication systems, communicator devices, radio frequency identification (RFID) systems with single or plurality of devices, emergency and other alarm systems, medical patient monitor-sensor devices, diagnostics units and systems, Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid (DNA) systems, fingerprint identification, fingerprint control and or using DNA samples for interactive communication or control of certain communications and control systems, cardiac stimulation devices, systems having push to talk (PTT) options, interactive touch

screen controlled communication and control systems for single or multimode
2 communications, broadcasting, teleinformatics and telemetry systems.

The presented implementations and embodiments are for single and multiple devices in
4 single and multiple mode systems and networks. Location finding, tracking and
identification of devices, including processing of certain measured parameters or
6 diagnostics results (via sensors, such as motion detectors, body temperature, blood
pressure or other devices) are communicated to devices and units which might be at
8 central locations and or are peers of the monitored located device and are also mobile
units, e.g. mobile telephones, mobile computers such as Personal Digital Assistants
10 (PDA) or laptop computers, mobile entertainment or educational devices, or mobile
navigational and interactive devices, or are units at fixed locations, e.g. wired telephones
12 or computers. Interactive location based and educational and or entertainment devices
and systems for mobile wireless and or wired media or internet web media information
14 transfer and telematics and telemetry are also included. Regarding images, pictures and
video and scanned or stored images and pictures three dimensional (3D) images are
16 included in the communications units. Certain devices have incorporated touch screens
for control or communication or interaction with the communication and or display
18 devices.

Multimode, multiuse system operation, multi-purpose diagnostics, patient monitoring,
20 multi purpose systems, including connections of multi mode devices to allow users
communication and control with interoperable connected cellular Global Mobile
22 System (GSM), Wireless-Fidelity(Wi-Fi) systems devices or phones to roam from wide
area to local area wireless networks and vice versa, with location finder seamless
24 operation and wired or internet web based monitoring signal processing implementations
are presented. These systems, in certain applications are connected to cordless telephones
26 and or other cordless devices. The term signal processing refers to signal and or data
processing. This application includes multi operation and multi function of a plurality of
28 embodiments of one or more of the following system components: single or multiple
location finder, location tracker devices, position finder devices (note the terms "location
30 finder", "location tracker" and "position finder" have in several parts of this disclosure
practically the same meaning), Radio Frequency Identification Devices(RFID),

connected with single or multiple Bit Rate Agile(BRA) , and single modulation or
2 Modulation Format Selectable(MFS) satellite and/or land based devices. These multiuse
system components assembled in one or more combinations and variations, also known
4 as "plug and play", are disclosed for operation in standardized systems , e.g. GSM,
General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Enhanced Digital GSM Evolution (EDGE), or
6 Evolution of GSM (E-GSM) , Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband Code
Division Multiple Access (WCDMA or W-CDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division
8 Multiple Access (OFDM), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) , IEEE 802.xx,
Digital European Cordless Telecommunication (DECT) , Infrared (IR), Wireless Fidelity
10 (Wi-Fi), Bluetooth, and other standardized as well as non-standardized systems. While,
prior art wireless short range systems such as the standardized Bluetooth system provide
12 connection to cell phone systems the prior art short range systems do not provide
connection to selectable enhanced performance multi-standard, multi -mode, Modulation
14 Format Selectable (MFS) and Bit Rate Selectable systems (also designated as Bit Rate
Agile(BRA) systems) and cascaded wireless, wired and Internet Protocol(IP) and
16 embodiments, such as described and claimed in this invention. This application includes
embodiments and architectures for more efficient implementation and of enhanced
18 performance second generation (2G), third generation (3G), fourth generation (4G) and
fifth generation (5G) and other new generations of wireless and broadcast, processing,
20 storage, medical diagnostics-communications and control, interactive entertainment and
educational and business systems with or without use of internet and/or multimedia
22 systems. The terms 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G have a broad generic meaning and are not limited
to certain specific standards. These terms are interpreted, within the new inventions
24 disclosed herein, as new generation and or enhanced performance or more efficient
implementation of prior art systems.

26 In addition to finding lost, runaway or kidnapped humans, lost, runaway or stolen
pets/animals or objects, several medical applications for patient monitoring with multi-
28 mode wireless, wired and internet systems are also disclosed in this application. For
surgery, other medical procedures and medical patient monitoring and diagnostics, hybrid
30 wired and wireless or purely wireless systems which reduce or eliminate the cables and
wires attached to human body are also described. Video broadcasting, multicasting and

video conferencing technologies, in conjunction with the aforementioned technologies
are also disclosed. Language translators with written and audio converted text are
presented. Voice recognition systems and fingerprint recognition transmission and
activation methods are disclosed.

To remove or minimize cables for patient monitoring systems new architectures,
structures and embodiments for multi mode, multi standard, non standardized wireless,
wired, cabled, infrared, multiple "cascaded" switched and combined solutions and
systems are presented in this disclosure. This include cascade of cellular i.e. GSM or
GSM switched to CDMA systems, with short range wireless systems—one or multiple
such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or other. Motivation for reducing the number of cables include,
the desire to eliminate the cumbersome cables connected to the patient, facilitate the
surgery, and facilitate and speed up the patient recovery -enabling the patient to move,
exercise and improve the quality of life of the patient during surgery, recovery and post
recovery monitoring and shorten emergency time response including a remote
physician, nurse or other authorized health provider -in a reverse link to control-
administer certain medical -pharmaceutical items, e.g. insulin or other; also to eliminate
or reduce cable caused potentially harmful currents to the patient. The term reverse link
means the link (signal flow) from the physician, nurse or other authorized health provider
to the patient or patients medical device; the term forward link refers to the link from the
patients medical device, e.g. from the cardiac stimulation device to the physician, nurse
or other authorized health provider or health monitoring system.

The prior art pacemaker control requires magnet detection circuit for magnet controlled
pacemaker parameters. Unfortunately this magnet dependent operation /change of
parameters of pacemakers is in many cases causing difficulties and or even rendering
impossible to have Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), and/or Magnetic Resonance
Image scanning on a patient who has a pace maker. Since MRI is a frequently desired
diagnostic procedure for diagnostic purposes, even in an emergency where the
information from the MRI scan could be life saving, and since MRI interferes with the
correct operation of currently available magnetic detection-magnetic controlled based
pacemakers, it would be highly desirable to develop a new generation of pacemakers
which could be operated and controlled without substantial magnetic materials, i.e.

without the need of magnet based detection and magnet control.

2 In distinction with the prior art magnet detection circuit, in the current invention there is
no need for magnet detection circuits and no need for magnet's to be placed over or into
4 the pacemaker to reset or modify parameters and functions/operation of the pacemaker.
In the current invention magnetic detection and magnet control of pacemaker is replaced
6 by wireless signal detection and based on the detected wireless signals and processing of
said wireless detected signals (received from a physician operated wireless transmitter)
8 control signals are generated to control the parameters and operation of the pacemaker.

Wireless systems authentication with fingerprint and or other means is also disclosed.

10 In this application the terms "multiuse" and or "multipurpose" mean that one or more
of the aforementioned applications, systems, system architectures and or embodiments or
12 combinations of the aforementioned system components are used.

14 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

Fig.1 shows implementation structures for single and or multiple communications
16 systems, including single and or multiple location or position finder systems, Radio
Frequency Identification Devices(RFID), medical diagnostics, emergency and remote
18 control systems.

Fig.2 is a structure of a multi mode location and multi-mode communication system,
20 including wireless, wired (or cabled) and internet –web based connections with single or
multiple communication links and or communication transceivers (T/R) and or
22 communication and control units.

Fig.3 is a structure of a system having single or a plurality of selectable Position
24 Determining Entity (PDE), Base Station Controller (BSC), Terminal (Subscriber Unit)
Base Station Transceiver Subsystem (BTS) devices.

Fig. 4 shows embodiments and structures for systems and networks containing
26 Multiple Position Determining Entity (PDE), Base Station Controller (BSC) units,
28 Terminal or Subscriber Unit (SU) and Base Station Transceiver Subsystem (BTS) units.

Fig. 5 represents implementation architectures and structures for single or multiple
30 receiver and single or multiple transmitter signals, including location or position finder
signals, from one or more antennas.

Fig. 6 is represents a generic prior art transmitter and receiver (transceiver or T/R),
disclosed in Feher' s U.S. Pat.6,665,348 (the '348 patent).

Fig.7 shows prior art cross-correlated signals, and in particular in-phase (I) and
quadrature-phase (Q) signal patterns-displayed in the time domain.

Fig.8 presents prior art measured cross-correlated in-phase (I) and quadrature-phase
(Q) baseband signals of a GMSK modulator, with $BT_b=0.3$, specified for GSM systems.

FIG. 9 shows Quadrature and Non Quadrature Architectures with one or more
processors, and or single or multiple modulators and antennas.

Fig.10 is a multiple BRA and MFS transmitter architecture with one or more
processors, modulators and amplifiers, antennas and interface connection(s) to wired or
cabled or other transmission media.

Fig.11a is a new implementation architecture and block diagram of a multiple
communication link, also designated as a cascaded link, or a system having cascaded
units which inter operate in a sequence for multimode operated wireless and or wired and
internet systems including fixed location systems and mobile systems.

Fig.11b shows an exemplary prior art quadrature modulator.

Fig.12 is an embodiment of an RF head end (alternatively designated as RF subsystem
or RF part) which is co-located with the baseband and or Intermediate Frequency(IF)
processing units, or is at a remote location.

Fig. 13 represents an alternative embodiment of a multi mode BRA and MFS system
connected to single or multitude of wireless, wired, cabled or fiber optic communication
(FOC) connected and or internet or mobile internet web based systems.

FIG. 14 is an embodiment of a multi-mode, multi bit rate system, with BRA, MFS and
code selectable OFDM, WCDMA, Wi-Fi, Wi-Max, WLAN, infrared, Bluetooth and or
other spread spectrum or continuous data systems.

Fig. 15 is an adaptive Radio Frequency (RF) wave generator, RF processor, radio and
modulator structure.

Fig. 16 is a multimode, multipurpose system embodiment for numerous applications,
including signal processing and storage, medical diagnostics, broadcasting entertainment,
educational and alarm system for seamless adaptive communications, emergency
reporting, location finding and remote control embodiments.

Fig. 17a is a Non-quadrature(non-QUAD) and quadrature modulation (Quad Mod or QUAD mod) multiple modulator embodiment, including polar modulator structures.

Fig. 17b shows a polar (non Quadrature) exemplary prior art modulator implementation block diagram.

Fig. 17c a Non-Quadrature (non-QUAD) exemplary prior art modulator architecture is illustrated.

Fig. 18 represents multi-mode location receiver connections to multi-mode or to single mode wireless transmitters.

Fig. 19 is a Software Defined Radio (SDR), Multiple SDR (MSDR) and Hybrid Defined Radio (HDR) transmitter and receiver embodiment, with single or multiple processors, single and or multiple RF amplifiers and antennas and single or multiple SDR and or non-SDR implementation architectures.

Fig. 20 shows interface and or processor units, set of modulators, amplifiers, selection devices and or combiner devices which provide RF signals to the transmission medium.

Fig. 21 is an embodiment of a single or multiple transmitter architecture using single or multiple transmitters; the multiple transmitter implementations are also designated as a diversity transmitter.

Fig.22 shows a Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) system.

Fig. 23 is a Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO), Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO), and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) embodiment having one or multiple RF interface points and or one or multitude of antennas.

Fig. 24 represents an antenna array implementing Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and or Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO) and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) communication, position finding and broadcasting transmission-reception system, including transmit antenna diversity and receive antenna diversity systems.

Fig. 25 shows Software Defined Radio (SDR) and Hybrid Defined Radio (HDR) systems for Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and or Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO) and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO), including diversity systems.

Fig. 26 is an information monitoring processing and communication system. This system in certain application includes a patient monitor and diagnostic system.

Fig. 27 depicts a Universal System including one or multiple Remote Control or

Universal Remote Control(URC) devices, including wired or wireless devices.

2 Fig. 28 shows a test and measurement instrumentation system within a wireless multi-mode system.

4 Fig. 29 is an implementation architecture of single or multiple cellular phones, or of other mobile devices, communicating with single or multiple Base Station Transceiver
6 (BST) having single or plurality of antennas.

Fig. 30 represents an implantable cardiac stimulation device, a heart and a block
8 diagram of a single -chamber and or a dual-chamber pacemaker with single or multiple wireless communications and control systems.

10

12 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION AND OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In this section, the present invention is more fully described with reference to the
14 accompanying drawings in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be
16 construed as limited to the illustrated embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will
18 fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

One or more devices (alternatively designated as units, elements, systems, terminals,
20 devices, leads or connections) are optional in the embodiments. The elements may be interconnected and or used in various configurations. In the figures and relevant
22 descriptions of the figures, as well as in the specifications of this disclosure, some of the units or elements are optional and are not required for certain applications, embodiments
24 and or structures. In this document the term "signal" has the most generic meaning used in the prior art and includes electrical, acoustical, infrared , X-ray, fiber optics, light
26 sound, position, altitude ,diagnostics, beat , density, and other sensor or device or human being or animal or object generated or processed waveforms, images, pictures, symbols ,
28 wavelets, wave shapes and analog or digital or "hybrid" analog and digital signals.

Fig.1 shows implementation structures for single and or multiple communications
30 systems, including single and or multiple location or position finder systems, Radio Frequency Identification Devices(RFID), medical diagnostics, emergency

communication and remote control systems connected with single or multiple Bit Rate Agile (BRA) , and single modulation or Modulation Format Selectable (MFS) cellular, other mobile wireless, satellite and/or land based devices for Global Mobile System (GSM), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Enhanced Digital GSM Evolution (EDGE), or Evolution of GSM (E-GSM) , Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA or W-CDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDM), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) , IEEE 802.xx, Digital European Cordless Telecommunication (DECT) , Infrared (IR), Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi), Bluetooth, and other standardized as well as non-standardized systems . In particular, Fig.1 is an embodiment of interface units, processors, transmitters and receivers (also designated as transceivers or TR), single or multiple communication and or broadcast devices, location finder, location, position finder and tracking devices and processors, connected through selectors or combiners with single or multiple transceivers, communication systems entertainment devices, educational systems and or medical devices, e. g. patient monitor devices and or sensors connected to one or more communication systems. Interface Unit 1.1 is a device or part of a of a communication system and or part of location finder or location tracking or location positioning system or processor , for example part of a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver or an interface to a GPS receiver or other location finder or tracking device or a sensor, signal detector and processor of acoustic (e.g. voice, sound, music) signals, video and/or visual and/or image signals (moving video, still photographs, X-Ray pictures, telemetry signals) , temperature (e.g. human body temperature, animal's body temperature, temperature of an object) , electrical signal, Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) received or generated signal, infrared , X-ray and or of other signals , parameters generated by sensors or obtained from any other sources. Unit 1.1 may contain sensors for heart beat, strength, pulse rate, glucose, arterial blood gas sensors, insulin sensors or monitors and or other medical devices. Unit 1.1 may also contain sensors and medical apparatus or devices connected to a patient during a surgery, or post surgery for patient monitoring. Unit 1.1 may contain only one of the mentioned elements, or more of the aforementioned elements. Unit 1.1 may contain certain combinations and/or variations of the devices described in this section. In some other embodiments

Unit 1.1 is a simple interface unit to connect signals from a signal source and or from multiple sources to and or from the communication medium. The term "signal source" or "source" includes a broad class of signal sources, signal processors and or signal generators, including speech, audio, video, picture, display, data storage, information processors and other devices which generate, contain or process signals. Implementation of interface Unit 1.1 consists of a connection device (such as a wire or cable or part of circuit or connection to an antenna or an electronic or acoustical or infrared or laser coupler or connector, or an electronic or electrical circuit) or a combination of one or more devices. Interface Unit 1.1 may be a simple interface for video or television(TV), or digital camera (digital photo camera or digicam) signals or interface unit for a sequence of images or other visual signals such as photographs, scanned images or processors or devices of visual signals and or stored and programmable music-such as contained in prior art portable music players or integrated prior art MP3 players, with or without prior art Windows Mobile smart-phone software, computer, entertainment, games, interactive video games with or without location finders, location finders with or without radio FM/AM or digital radio or other radio or television broadcast signals. In one of the implementations Unit 1.1 contains the web or WEB or the World Wide Web, shortly web or www, Mobile Web access from mobile devices. Unit 1.1 contains in some of the embodiments a push to talk(PTT) processor. The signal or plurality of different type of signals is connected to one or more transceivers (TR) contained in Unit 1.2. The term transceiver refers to one or multiple transmitters and receivers and also to one or multiple receivers and transmitters. Specifically, the TR, Unit 1.2 may include one or multiple entire transceivers or could consist of one or multiple receivers or one or multiple transmitters. Unit 1.2 (also designated as Element 1.2 or Device 1.2) could be one or multiple Bluetooth (BT), infrared (IR), other wireless, e.g. satellite or cable, or wired transceiver(s), or part of a transceiver(s). Unit 1.3 is a signal splitter or signal selector device or connection which selects or combines and connects the Element 1.2 provided signals (one or more signals) to one or more communication systems or subsystems contained in communicator devices Unit 1.4, Unit 1.5, and Unit 1.6. The communicator devices Unit 1.4, Unit 1.5, and Unit 1.6 are parts or entire GSM, CDMA or Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) or other wired, cabled or wireless devices respectively.

Systems components in Unit 1.6 , designated as "OFDM or other" , are assembled in one or more combinations and variations , also known as "plug and play" and are for operation in single or multiple standardized systems , e.g. GSM, General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Enhanced Digital GSM Evolution (EDGE), or Evolution of GSM (E-GSM) , Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA or W-CDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDM), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) , IEEE 802.xx, Digital European Cordless Telecommunication (DECT), Infrared (IR), Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi), Bluetooth, and other standardized as well as non-standardized systems. One or more of the Fig. 1 components could be Modulation Format Selectable (MFS) and or Bit Rate Agile (BRA) systems. Signal selector or signal combiner Unit 1.7 provides the selected or combined signals to one or plurality antennas, shown as Unit 1.8a or other signal interface units which provide the selected or combined signals to the wireless or wired, or cabled, or internet medium, such as web (or WEB) or www, represented by Unit 1.8b. Single or plurality of signals are received on single or multiple antennas 1.11a and on single or multiple interface points 1.11b and are provided to Splitter or switch Unit 1.12 for connecting one or more of the received signal(s) to communication devices, Unit 1.13, Unit 1.14, and /or Unit 1.15, respectively. Unit 1.15 is the receiver section of the transmitted signals of Unit 1.6, designated as OFDM or other. In other embodiments Unit 1.15 is receiver section of other signals, such as OFDM, infrared, WI-Fi, TDMA, FDMA, telemetry WLAN, WMAN , GSM , CDMA, WCDMA, or other signals or a combination of one or more of such signals. Signal selector or signal combiner Unit 1.16, provides one or multiple signals to interface or processor Unit 1.17. In some of the implementations, structures and architectures Units 1.6 and Unit 1.15 contain one or more of the following devices: interface devices, processors, modulators, demodulators, transmitters, receivers, splitters, combiners for one or more of OFDM, infrared, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, TDMA, FDMA, FDM, telemetry, RFID, WLAN, MLAN, cellular systems, cable, wireless web ,wireless internet or other wired or internet systems. In the transmitter part ,shown in the upper part of Fig.1, and also in the receiver part , illustrated in the lower part of Fig.1, the selection or combining of signals is under the control of processors and or programs and/or manual control. The selection or combining

of signals is not shown in Fig.1. Interface and or processor Unit 1.17 interfaces to and or processes one or more of the received signals and may provide control signals to the receiver and also to the transmitter. Block arrows Unit 1.9 and Unit 1.10 designate signal and control path and or physical connections for processing and /or control of parts of the elements shown in Fig.1 .

Fig.2 is a structure of a multi mode location and multi-mode communication system, including wireless, wired (or cabled) and internet –web based connections with single or multiple communication links and or communication transceivers (T/R) and or communication and control units. One or more antennas Unit 2.1, Unit 2.2, Unit 2.3 and Unit 2.4, transmit or receive one or more signals. On block arrow Unit 2.5 one or more other signals are connected to the or from the single or multiple transceivers. Unit 2.6 is an interface unit or single or multiple transceivers connected to the signal transmission or signal reception medium. The signals from or to Unit 2.6 are connected with the single or multiple communication link, Unit 2.8. Interface Unit 2.17 through connections 2.16, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21 and communication and control Unit 2.10 process signals and provide communication and control signals from and or to antenna Units 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, interface Unit 2.15, interface connection Unit 2.17, antenna Units 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and interface connection Unit 2.5. All antenna units and connections 2.5 and connections 2.15 may provide duplex (bi directional) signal transfers. Units 2.6 and 2.8 are in “cascade”, i.e. they are connected to each other in a sequence. Communication and Control Unit 2.10 may also operate in cascade with one or more of Unit 2.6 or 2.8. In other embodiments, one or more of the units, shown in Fig.2, are connected in parallel or a star or mesh network, or other configurations.

Fig.3 is a structure of a system having single or a plurality of selectable Position Determining Entity (PDE), Base Station Controller (BSC), Terminal (Subscriber Unit) Base Station Transceiver Subsystem (BTS) devices. While the cited prior art, such as Riley's US pat 6,865,395, Ref. 8, Qualcomm CDMA Technologies' MSM 6275 and Qualcomm CDMA Technologies' MSM 6300 chipset solution Ref. 65 and Ref. 66 disclose system and network operations of PDE, BSC, BTS and subscriber units, the prior art does not disclose nor anticipate the structures and connections of multi-mode, multi-purpose MFS systems operated in cascaded and or parallel, star or mesh

configurations, selectable single or multiple single structures such as disclosed and
2 claimed in this application. The term cascaded or cascade refers to units or devices
operated in a sequence or in parallel with each other. FIG. 3 includes processing of
4 Receiver or Location Finder Signals, e.g. GPS signals and or land line and or web-
internet information signals and it includes Transmit Section of Multiple Communicator
6 Devices. Elements (also designated as Units or Devices) 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.14, 3.16 and
3.18 are single or multiple antennas which receive and or transmit signals from to a
8 Position Determining Entity (PDE) transmitter or to one or more Base Station
Transceivers (BTS) devices and/or to subscriber units, including peer to peer direct
10 communication between subscribers. In some of the implementations transmitters of PDE
signals include one or more satellite systems, such as GPS satellites, cellular base
12 stations, wireless base stations or other wireless transmitters such as cellular phones PDA
wireless transmitters, Remote Control (RC) transmitters, infrared or any other
14 transmitters. Units 3.1 and 3.3 are interface units and or front end ports respectively, for
reception of the PDE signals from the antennas, from infrared transmitters, from laser
16 transmitters and or from wired connections or from the internet. Wired connections
include fiber optics, copper, cable and any other connection. In some embodiments the
18 Position Determining Entity (PDE) front end is a Remote Front end while in other cases
it is co-located with the entire receiver. Units 3.2 and 3.4 are one or a plurality of Base
20 Station Controller (BSC) units, designated as units BSC-1 to BSC-N. The BSC units
control signals of the Base Station Transceiver Subsystem (BTS) units 3.7, 3.10, 3.12,
22 3.13, 3.15 and 3.17. Signal reception and or signal processing and or signal transmission
by the antenna units or sets of antenna units 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.14, 3.16 and or 3.18 is
24 controlled by one or more BSC units or by controller devices located in the Base Station
Transceivers (BTS), or by control devices located outside of these units.

26 Fig. 4 shows embodiments and structures for systems and networks containing
Multiple Position Determining Entity (PDE), also designated as Position Determining
28 Device (PDD), location tracker, location finder or position finder devices, Base Station
Controller (BSC) units and Terminal or Subscriber Unit (SU) Base Station Transceiver
30 Subsystem (BTS) units. Remote Control (RC), Universal Remote Control (URC),
wireless, wired, cabled, internet, web based communication systems and communicator

devices, radio frequency identification (RFID) systems with single or plurality of devices,
2 emergency and other alarm systems, medical patient monitor-sensor devices, diagnostics
units and systems, Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid (DNA) systems, fingerprint identification,
4 fingerprint control and or using DNA samples for interactive communication or control
of certain communications and control systems and systems having push to talk (PTT)
6 options are included in some of the embodiments. Each unit may contain interface unit
and or processor unit, memory, communication port, single or multiple modulator or
8 transmitter(s) and single or multiple receivers and or demodulators with or without single
or multiple switching selection devices and /or signal combining and splitting devices.
10 Communications, telematics, telemetry, video broadcasting and or point to point video
transmission, transmission of audio and or data and or video to mobile units is embodied
12 by the implementation of single or multiple Bit Rate Agile (BRA), and single
modulation format and or multimode Modulation Format Selectable (MFS), single bit
14 rate and or multiple bit rate and or Bit Rate Agile(BRA) systems, such as enhanced
performance or new features, new applications and new embodiment based GSM,
16 General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Enhanced Digital GSM Evolution (EDGE), or
Evolution of GSM (E-GSM), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Wideband Code
18 Division Multiple Access (WCDMA or W-CDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division
Multiple Access (OFDM), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), IEEE 802.xx,
20 Digital European Cordless Telecommunication (DECT), Infrared (IR), Wireless Fidelity
(Wi-Fi), Bluetooth, and other standardized as well as non-standardized systems,
22 disclosed in this application. Units 4.1, 4.3 and 4.5 contain single or Multiple Position
Determining Entity (PDE) devices, while Units 4.2, 4.4 and 4.6 are single or multiple
24 BTS devices. Units 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 are single or multiple transmit and or receive or
transmit /receive antennas embodied as single band or multiple band antenna systems.
26 Units 4.14, 4.16 and 4.18 are terminals, also designated as subscriber units (SU). In
certain implementations the SU contain the PDE or position finder or location finder or
28 location tracker unit, or RFID units. The BTS devices or BTS units communicate
directly with the SC devices(units); in other applications some SC units communicate
30 with other SC units without the use of BTS devices (also designated as BTS units).
Block arrows 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 show communication links between BTS, PDE and SC

units and combinations of units, without the need to have all units in the network.

2 Fig. 5 represents implementation architectures and structures for single or multiple
receiver and single or multiple transmitter signals, including location or position finder
4 signals, e.g. wireless signals, cellular signals, GPS signals received from one or more
satellites or from one or more ground (terrestrial) based single or plurality of antennas,
6 Units 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.15 and 5.16 or land line or world wide web (www) signals received
by connections or interface units 5.4 and 5.14 which interface and or receive signals from
8 Transmit Section of Multiple Communicator Devices. Multiple Position Determining
Entity (MPDE) is also designated as Position Determining Device(PDD). The Position
10 Determining Entity (PDE) ports/units 5.5 and 5.17, in certain cases are part of the entire
receivers while in other cases are implemented at separate locations from other parts of
12 the receivers and designated as remote RF front ends. In addition to the PDE ports, other
units of the receiver are located at remote locations, from the subsequent parts of the
14 receivers. Units 5.1 to 5.23 constitute parts of two receivers. Each unit is optional and
not all units are required for the operation of the system. Units 5.6 and 5.18 are Band
16 Pass Filter (BPF), Units 5.7 and 5.19 are amplifiers, Units 5.8 and 5.20 are signal
multipliers (also known as mixers) for signal down conversion and Units 5.9 and 5.21 are
18 frequency synthesizers or oscillators which provide signals to the mixers. Units 5.10, 5.22
and 5.11, 5.23 are demodulators and signal processors which provide, through an
20 optional signal combiner or signal selector, Unit 5.12, demodulated and processed single
or multiple output signals to connection lead 5.13. In direct radio frequency (RF) to
22 baseband conversion receivers, or any other direct conversion receivers, including certain
Software Defined Radio (SDR) implementations several aforementioned units are not
24 used in the implementations. Units 5.24 to 5.40 are elements or devices of single or
plurality of transmit sections of one or more transmitters of one or more communicator
26 devices. Software Defined Radio (SDR) systems concepts, principles, SDR architectures
and SDR technologies have been described in the prior art, including in the cited
28 reference book Tuttlebee, W. : "Software Defined Radio: Baseband Technology for 3G
Handsets and Basestations", John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Chichester, England, ISBN 0-
30 470-86770-1, Copyright 2004. On single or multiple input connections or leads 5.24
single or multiple signals are received from one or more input signal sources, signal

processors, sensors, detection devices or other systems; these input signals or signal
2 sources include one or more of the following signals obtained from: Video to mobile
video transmitters, Video over Internet Protocol (ViIP), Voice over Internet Protocol
4 (VoIP), wireless systems including GSM, GPRS, TDMA, WCDMA, CDMA, W-CDMA,
Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDM), infrared (IR), Bluetooth, Wi-
6 Fi, wired systems, cable connected systems and or a combination of wired/wireless and
or internet web based systems, including mobile web, or mobile internet based systems.
8 The signal or signals on connection lead 5.24, in certain implementations of Fig. 5,
consist of one or more of the following signals, further also shown in Fig. 16 as elements
10 16.1 to 16.13 and 16.15: location tracker Unit 16.1, remote control (RC) or universal
remote control (URC) Unit 16.2, video, digital video or video game Unit 16.3, digital
12 camera, photo camera, scanner X-ray or any other image Unit 16.4, emergency or alarm
signals or detector signals or diagnosis signals (such as obtained from medical sensors or
14 devices) Unit 16.5, voice, music, recorded/stored music, sound recording, dictation
recorded signals Unit 16.6, telemetry and /or diagnostics telemetry or space telemetry or
16 other telemetry or telematics signals Unit 16.7, fingerprint or other personal
identification and/or other signals, such as Deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) information
18 and/or generated or obtained or processed signals from DNA samples. In this application
the term DNA refers to customary prior art dictionary definitions of DNA such as:
20 Deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions
specifying the biological development of all cellular forms of life (and many viruses). In
22 this application the term DNA refers also to more generic DNA definitions and to
generic medical diagnostics and diagnostics obtained and related audible, visual, blood
24 pressure, temperature, density, motion, and other diagnostics signals. In the lower part
of Fig. 5, Unit 5.25, is a splitter or selector or combiner device. The terms splitter, selector
26 and combiner device or unit mean that each of these terms describes devices which split
or select or combine one or more input signals, process these signals and provide one or
28 more output signals. On single or multiple connection lead or leads 5.26 a signal or
multiple signals are provided to Unit 5.28 the input interface unit of the first (1st)
30 processor and or first transmitter path. On single or multiple connection lead or leads
5.27 a signal or multiple signals are provided to Unit 5.29 the input interface unit of the

second (2nd) processor and or second transmitter path. Input interface Unit 5.28 and
2 interface Unit 5.29 provide signals to one or more single or multiple modulator Units
5.30 and 5.31. The modulated output signals of these units are provided to one or more
4 amplifiers, Unit 5.32a and or 5.32b to optional filters 5.33 and 5.34, to subsequent
amplifiers 5.35 and or 5.36 and to antennas 5.37 and or 5.39 and or to the wired or cabled
6 or infrared transmission media on connection leads 5.38 and or 5.40. One or more of the
mentioned amplifiers are operated in linearly amplified or linearized amplification mode
8 and or in Non-Linearly Amplified (NLA) mode. While Fig. 5 shows two signal path (in
the upper part of the figure) and two signal path (in the lower part of the figure),
10 implementations have single and multiple mode signal path applications, including one or
two or three or more signal paths. In some embodiments single selected signals are
12 transmitted, while in other embodiments of this invention multiple signals are
transmitted. In Fig. 5 one of the implementation structures has multiple transmitter path,
14 connected to a single antenna 5.42. In some embodiments the amplified signal or the
amplified signals are connected by a switch or selector or combiner 5.41 to antenna Unit
16 5.42. Antenna Unit 5.42 may consist of a single antenna or multiple antennas.

Fig. 6 is represents a generic prior art transmitter receiver (transceiver or T/R), taken
18 from prior art Fig. 6 of Feher's U.S. Pat. 6,665,348 (the '348 patent), Ref. [42]. Since
several terms used in the '348 patent and in the current application have the same and/or
20 similar meaning as in the prior art and to facilitate reading of the current application,
without the need to repeatedly refer to the '348 patent, in the following paragraphs
22 pertinent highlights and or additional explanations of the prior art Fig. 6, of the '348
patent, within the context of this application, are presented. In Fig. 6 of the current
24 application (which is taken from Fig. 6, of the prior art '348 patent) an implementation
diagram with cascaded switched transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) Low-Pass-Filters (LPF)
26 in conjunction with cross-correlated and other non cross-correlated Time Constrained
(TCS) waveform and cascaded Long Response (LR) filters or LR processors is shown.
28 The terms cross-correlated or cross-correlation (abbreviated also as CC, or CCOR or
Xcor) and cross-correlated have the descriptions, definitions and meanings as described
30 in the cited prior art including Feher et al. U.S. Patents: 4,567,602; 5,491,457; 5,784,402;
6,445,749; 6,470,055; 6,665,348; 6,757,334 and in the book Feher, K.: "Wireless Digital

Communications: Modulation & Spread Spectrum Applications", Prentice Hall PTR,
2 Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458, Copyright 1995, Book ISBN No:0-13-098617-8. In
general cross-correlated signals or cross-correlated waveforms means that signals (or
4 waveforms) are related to each other. More specifically, the term "cross-correlating"
means "processing signals to generate related output signals in the in-phase (I) and in the
6 quadrature-phase (Q) channels". Related to description of Fig.7, Fig.8 and Fig.9 it is
noted that if a signal is split into two signal path or two signal channels and the signals in
8 the two channels are the same, or practically the same, then the signals in the two
channels are related thus, are cross-correlated. The term "cascade" or "cascaded"
10 means that the signal flow or signal connection between filters or units is in a sequence,
such as serial signal flow between filters, processors or units, or the signal flow or signal
12 path is simultaneous or parallel between multiple units. In Fig. 6 the LR filters or LR
processors could be implemented as separate in-phase (I) and quadrature -phase (Q) LPF
14 s or as an individual time-shared LPF. The transmit Baseband Signal Processor (BBP)
including the I and Q LPF s could be implemented by digital techniques and followed by
16 D/A converters or by means of analog implementations or a mixture of digital and analog
components. In certain embodiments only one signal path is present, that is there are no
18 separate I and Q signal channels. Certain architectures use Bit Rate Agile(BRA),
Modulation Format Selectable(MFS), modulation and demodulation filters have been
20 implemented and tested with intentionally Mis-Matched (MM) filter parameters. Some of
the implementations use Agile(Bit rate Agile or BRA) Cascaded Mis-Matched (ACM)
22 architectures. The term Bit rate Agile or BRA refers to systems in which the bit rate is
tunable, selectable or changeable. The LR filter units, embodied by the first and second
24 sets of I and Q are implemented as LPF s or alternately as of other types of filters such as
Band-Pass Filters (BPF) or High Pass Filters (HPF) or other filter/processor LR filter
26 combinations. For several embodiments all of the aforementioned processors, filters and
modulators, demodulators(modems) are BRA, MFS and ACM, while for other
28 implementations bit rate agility and or ACM or MFS implementations may not be
required. Unit 6.17 is an amplifier that could be operated in a linear (LIN) or in a NLA
30 mode. The output of amplifier unit 6.17 is provided on lead 6.18 to the transmission
medium. In some of the embodiments and structures the units in only one of the signal

channels, e.g. the channel designated as the Q channel are implemented while in the other
2 channel, designated as I channel the components are not used. In yet another set of
embodiments only the baseband processor part is implemented. In Fig. 6 at the receiving
4 end, on lead 6.19, is the modulated received signal. Unit 6.21 is a BPF that is present in
some embodiments while in others it is not required. A more detailed description of
6 Units 6.1 to 6.35 and embodiments and operation is contained in Feher's U.S. pat.
6,665,348 (the '348 patent).

8 Fig.7 contains prior art cross-correlated signals, and in particular in-phase (I) and
quadrature-phase (Q) signal patterns-displayed in the time domain. This figure is taken
10 from a prior art cited book, Feher, K.: "Wireless Digital Communications: Modulation &
Spread Spectrum Applications". Note that the displayed amplitude patterns (amplitude as
12 a function of time) of the upper signal (designated as I signal) and of the lower signal
(designated as Q signal) are related, that is these signals are cross-correlated. This
14 relation or cross-correlation property of the I and Q signals (upper and lower signals) is
noted in Fig.7, for example, whenever the upper signal (I signal) has its maximum
16 amplitude, the lower signal (Q signal) has zero value and when the upper signal has a
local maximum the lower signal has a local minimum. The term zero means zero or
18 approximately zero, while the terms maximum and minimum mean maximum and
minimum or approximately maximum and approximately minimum.

20 Fig.8 shows prior art measured cross-correlated signals on a sample Integrated Circuit
(chip), manufactured by Philips and designated as the PCD-5071 chip. The Philips PCD-
22 5071 chips was manufactured for use in GSM systems for generation of GSM system
recommended /specified GMSK modulation signals. This Fig. 8 is taken from the prior
24 art cited book Feher, K.: "Wireless Digital Communications: Modulation & Spread
Spectrum Applications", Prentice Hall PTR, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458, Copyright
26 1995, Book ISBN No: 0-13-098617-8. The measured signal time patterns (or waveform)
in the upper channel (designated as I signal) and in the lower channel (designated as Q
28 signal) are related, i.e. they are cross-correlated. This cross-correlation or relation
property between the upper and lower signals is evident, for example, whenever the
30 upper signal (I signal) has its maximum amplitude, the lower signal (Q signal) has zero
value.

Fig.9 shows in the upper part of the figure one or multiple signals, connected on lead 2 9.1 to an interface unit 9.2 or processor unit 9.2. Interface and or processor 9.2 provides single or multiple signals on single or multiple leads 9.3 and or single or multiple leads 4 9.4 to one or more modulators. Unit 9.5 contains one or more non-quadrature modulation implementation structures such as prior art FM modulators and or polar modulators or 6 other non quadrature modulators. Non quadrature modulators are modulators which have structures and implementations which are different from the quadrature(QUAD) 8 implementation structures. Unit 9.6 contains one or a plurality processors and modulators which have a quadrature(QUAD) implementation structure. Modulators 10 having quadrature structure have base band in-phase(I) signals baseband quadrature-phase(Q) signals connected to the inputs of the Quadrature modulators. An illustrative 12 embodiment of a quadrature modulator structure is shown in Fig.6. A prior art non-quadrature modulator embodiment is shown in the lower part of Fig.13. Non-quadrature 14 modulators are described in numerous prior art references; these are designated as FM modulators, FSK modulators, BPSK modulators or by similar and or related names and 16 acronyms. Units 9.7, 9.8, 9.9 and 9.10 provide transmission processing functions such as filtering, up-conversion, and linear (LIN) or NLA signal amplification. In the lower part 18 of Fig. 9, an input signal on connection 9.11, and connection of the 9.11 input signal to signal lead 9.12 and to signal lead 9.13 is shown. In one of the embodiments, the same 20 input signal is provided (split or by the splitter) to the I channel, on connection 9.12, and to the Q channel on connection 9.13. Thus, the signals on connection leads 9.12 and 9.13, 22 designated as I and Q signals, in this implementation architecture, are the same or are practically the same, thus they are related or cross-correlated signals. In other 24 embodiments the splitter provides processed and different signals to leads 9.12 and 9.13 respectively, that is the I signal is different than the Q signal. The different I and Q 26 signals, depending upon the processor/splitter may or may not be related, that is they may or may not be cross-correlated.

28 Fig.10 is a multiple BRA and MFS transmitter architectures with one or more processors, modulators and amplifiers, antennas and interface connection(s) to wired or 30 cabled or other transmission media, including but not limited to mobile wired or wireless internet systems. On lead 10.1 one or more input signals are provided to signal interface

Unit 10.2. These input signals could be analog, mixed analog and digital (hybrid) or digital baseband signals, such as prior art Non Return to Zero (NRZ) encoded or other digital signals. These input signals could be obtained from a sensor, from RFID devices, from motion detectors, video cameras, television or other picture and or image processors or from signals generated by a touch screen operation. Unit 10.2 provides one or more signals to one or more quadrature (designated also as QUAD or quad) baseband signal processors Units 10.3 or 10.4 and or to one or more non-quadrature baseband signal processors included in Unit 10.17. These baseband signal processors interface, process and or generate one or more of OFDM, CDMA, W-CDMA or WCDMA, CDMA-2000, CDMA EVDO, other CDMA, other spread spectrum or TDMA, or continuous data streams analog or digital signals for modulation. The embodiment of Fig.10 is for multiple BRA and MFS signal processing, modulation and transmission and or for single modulation format or single modulation format selected systems. The term Bit Rate Agile(BRA) means that the bit rate is selectable or tunable or adaptable to the system requirements and system objectives and the term Modulation Format Selectable(MFS) means that various modulation formats can be selected and or that the modulation type or modulation types are adaptable to the system or user requirements. Units 10.5, 10.11 and 10.18 are single or plurality of non-quadrature or quadrature modulators. Units 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 10.13, 10.14, 10.15, 10.16 and 10.19 to 10.23 are optional amplifiers, filters, signal conditioners or signal processors antennas and interface points to wired or cabled transmission systems. Single or multiple controller Unit 10.24 controls through control signals present on connections or leads or software control algorithms on 10.25 the selection or combining process of one or more signals and controls which signals should be connected to the transmission medium and when should the selected and or combined signals be transmitted. Unit 10.11 receives signals from interface or processor Unit 10.2. Unit 10.11 contains non -quadrature (also designated as non quadrature or non-QUAD or non-quad) modulators.

Fig.11a is a new implementation architecture and block diagram of a multiple communication link, also designated as a cascaded link, or a system having cascaded units which inter operate in a sequence for multimode operated wireless and or wired and internet systems including fixed location systems and mobile systems. Unit 11.1

contains one or more of the following devices or signals generated by these devices: a location finder, also designated as a Position Determining Entity (PDE) or Position Determining Device (PDD), a medical apparatus a diagnostic device, voice processor, data processor, image processor, digital camera processor, video processor, a finger print stored or processed signal or image, DNA signal processors, music, other storage devices or a screen touch generated or processed signal. One or more signals contained in Unit 11.1 are provided to Unit 11.2 containing a short range system, such as a WLAN, Bluetooth, infrared or other communication system or sub system. The short range systems are connected to an optional medium range communication system, Unit 11.3. The medium range system provides signals to one or more remote units, designated as Unit 11.4 of the system. The remote unit provides signals to the interface unit or units of the transmission medium, designated as Unit 11.5. The signal path is implemented from the location finder, Unit 11.1 to the interface Unit 11.5 and also in the opposite direction from interface Unit 11.5 to the location finder. The units in this structure, in one of the embodiments have fixed parameters while in an other embodiment are BRA and MFS units operated in a single or in plurality of multi mode systems. In the embodiments of units 11.1 to 11.5 optional modulation devices and circuits are included. The prior art implemented modulation circuits have two distinct implementation architectures. One of the implementations is known as quadrature modulator (also designated as QUAD-mod or quad mod) and the second implementations is known as polar modulation and or designated herein as non-Quadrature, or non-QUAD modulation.

Fig.11b shows an exemplary prior art quadrature modulator. In a later part of this application, in the description of Fig.17b and Fig.17c two prior art polar and or non-QUAD architectures are described. In the exemplary prior art quadrature modulator, shown in Fig.11b, the input source signals, present on leads 11.6 and 11.7 are connected to optional Digital to Analog(D/A) converters 11.8 and 11.9. These input signals are also known as in-phase (I) and quadrature-phase(Q) signals. The I and Q signals are provided to optional filters, shown as 11.10 Filter-I and shown as 11.11 Filter-Q. The input signals on leads 11.6 and or 11.7 may include such signals as a microphone, video camera, photo camera, facsimile, wireless internet connection, modem, or other source of customer, subscriber, or other user data signals or converted processed signals. The

optionally D/A converted and or optionally filtered I and Q signals, or the signals present
2 on input leads are provided to two multipliers (also known as mixers), designated as Unit
11.13 and Unit 11.6. These multipliers receive also an unmodulated carrier wave from a
4 frequency source or frequency generator, designated in the figure as Local Oscillator
(LO), unit 11.12. In particular mixer 11.13 is provided by an unmodulated carrier wave
6 (CW) signal on lead 11.14, while mixer 11.16 is provided a CW signal which is 90
degrees phase shifted from the signal provided to mixer 11.13. Mixer 11.16 receives the
8 90 degree phase shifted signal from the 90 degree phase shifter unit, Unit 11.15. The
outputs of mixers 11.13 and 11.16 are provided to the inputs of a summing device 11.17.
10 The output of summing device 11.17 is the quadrature modulated signal. It is provided to
an optional signal amplifier (Ampl). The modulated signal is provided on lead 11.9 to the
12 transmission medium

Fig.12 is an embodiment of an RF head end (alternatively designated as RF
14 subsystem or RF part) which is co-located with the baseband and or Intermediate
Frequency(IF) processing units, or is at a remote location. Remote location means that
16 there is a separate physical unit (enclosure or box) other than is the unit and/or location
of the baseband processing(BBP) and or Intermediate Frequency(IF) units. Unit 12.1
18 contains the BBP and or IF devices while Unit 12.2 is the RF head. The BBP circuits in
Unit 12.1 in some embodiments have single processors, for processing a single baseband
20 signals, while in other embodiments contain multitude of baseband processors and or
multitude of IF or multitude of RF processors, or multitude of RF head ends for
22 processing of more than one signal. The RF head includes one or more of the following
Radio Frequency (RF) components: RF amplifiers, RF filters, circulators, RF splitters or
24 RF combiners, RF diplexers, RF switches, and or RF cables or connections including
fiber optic communication (FOC) links. Unit 12.3 is the embodiment of one or more
26 transmit and/or receive antennas and Unit 12.4 is the structure for one or more interface
elements, for interfacing the signals from or to Unit 12.2 to the wired or cabled or FOC
28 communications or broadcasting medium. All signals are enabled to flow from Unit 12.1
to Units 12.3 and 12.4 and in reverse directions from Units 12.3 and or Unit 12.4
30 towards Unit 12.1. The embodiments and operation of Fig.12 include multi operation and
multi function of a plurality of systems including: single or multiple location finder,

location tracker devices, position finder devices, Radio Frequency Identification
2 Devices(RFID), connected with single or multiple Bit Rate Agile(BRA) , and single
modulation or Modulation Format Selectable(MFS) satellite and/or land based devices.
4 These systems components assembled in one or more combinations and variations
operate in GSM, General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Enhanced Digital GSM
6 Evolution (EDGE), or Evolution of GSM (E-GSM) , Code Division Multiple Access
(CDMA), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA or W-CDMA),
8 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDM), Time Division Multiple
Access (TDMA) , IEEE 802.xx, Digital European Cordless Telecommunication (DECT) ,
10 Infrared (IR), Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi), Bluetooth, and other standardized as well as
non-standardized systems. Fig.12 operations include single mode and or multimode
12 communication systems with co-located and remote located RF heads with single and or
plurality of antennas.
14 Fig. 13 represents an alternative embodiment of a multi mode BRA and MFS system
connected to single or multitude of wireless, wired, cabled or FOC connected and or
16 internet or mobile internet web based systems. A single bit rate and or a Bit Rate Agile
(BRA) baseband processor and a single modulation format and/or Modulation Format
18 Selectable (MFS) system structure is shown. Units 13.1 to 13.4 are the embodiments of
single bit rate and or single modulation format processors and or of multiple bit rate or
20 BRA and MFS processors, filters, modulators and amplifiers. The single or multiple
amplified signals of the communication structure are provided to interface points and to
22 single or multiple antennas for wireless transmission, shown as antennas 13.5, and or to
interface points 13.6 for systems having physical hardware or firmware connections or
24 connectors. Units 13.1 to 13.4 may contain single processors, filters and or modulators or
may contain a multitude of processors, filters and or modulators which are connected in
26 a cascade(serial mode) or parallel or other configuration. Unit 13.2 contains one or more
Time Constrained Signal (TCS) processors and or Long Response(LR) filters. The
28 signals processed and or filtered in Unit 13.2 are provided to single or multiple
modulators, contained in Unit 13.3. In one of the embodiments, the modulators in Unit
30 13.3 are quadrature (QUAD) modulators, while in an other embodiment they are non-
quadrature(non-QUAD) modulators, while in an other implementation structure or

embodiment they are a combination of single or multiple QUAD and single or multiple
2 non-QUAD modulators. Some of the QUAD-modulators have cross-correlated in-phase
(I) and quadrature-phase(Q) baseband signals, while other QUAD-modulator
4 embodiments have no cross-correlation between the I and Q baseband signals. In some
of the implementations the transmit filters are matched to the receive filters, while in
6 other embodiments intentional mis-match between the transmit processor /filter and
receiver processor/filters is implemented. A prior art non-quadrature modulator
8 embodiment is shown in the lower part of Fig.13. Non-quadrature modulators are
described in numerous prior art references; these are designated as FM modulators, FSK
10 modulators, BPSK modulators or by similar and or related names and acronyms.
Interface Unit 13.7a provides signals to optional processor 13.7b. Processor 13.7b
12 implementation structures is an analog or digital or a hybrid (mixed analog and digital)
baseband processor. The processed baseband signal is provided to non-quadrature
14 modulator, Unit 13.8 for modulation and connection to amplifier unit 13.9 for modulated
signal amplification. The amplified signal is provided to the transmission medium,
16 antenna Unit 13.10 or to the wired or cabled transmission mediums interface Unit 13.11.

FIG. 14 is an embodiment of a multi-mode, multi bit rate system, with BRA, MFS and
18 code selectable OFDM, WCDMA, Wi-Fi, WLAN, infrared, Bluetooth and or other
spread spectrum or continuous data systems. The embodiments include connection and or
20 elements or units of the system architecture operating in a single mode or simultaneous
multi-mode configuration. On single lead or multiple lead 14.1 input analog and/or digital
22 and/or hybrid signals are provided to interface and or processor unit 14.2. Hybrid signals
contain combination of single or multiple analog and/or digital signals. The signal or
24 signals on input lead 14.1 contain in certain embodiments video signals or audio signals
or signals obtained from processed photography, DNA samples, fingerprints, touch
26 screen control or identification signals, RFID signals, telemetry, telematics, Remote
Control processed signals or other web or www based communication or broadcast
28 signals. Interface processor may comprise a simple connection device, or a splitter or a
combiner or a signal processing circuit with one or more output connection leads. The
30 single or multiple output signal(s) are provided to Units 14.3 to 14.6 for signal interface
and/or further processing. As shown in Fig.14 these units contain one or more of the

following interface units (connections) and/or signal processors: Unit 14.3 is a GSM
2 and/or GPRS and/or EDGE connection and/or signal processor, Unit 14.4 is a connection
and/or spread spectrum signal processor, for example a Code Division Multiple Access
4 (CDMA) processor, an other type of Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum(DS-SS)
processor, a Frequency Hopped Spread Spectrum (FH-SS) processor, a Collision Sense
6 Multiple Access(CSMA) spread spectrum connection lead and/or processor or an other
variation of spread spectrum processors. Unit 14.5 is an OFDM signal connection and/or
8 processor, while Unit 14.6 is an interface unit connection and/or processor for one
infrared signal or a plurality of infrared signals. In some of the implementations only one
10 the Units 14.3-14.6 is used, while in other embodiments a combination of these units is
embodied. In alternate implementations the interface or processor for one of the
12 shown/designated processors is replaced by Wi-Fi, or other interfaces such as Fiber Optic
Communication (FOC), or cable systems or other wired and/or wireless system
14 interfaces. One or multiple output signals of Units 14.3-14.6 are connected to a selector
(switch, combiner or splitter or similar device), Unit 14.7 and provided to one or multiple
16 processors embodied in Unit 14.8. One or more output signals, from Unit 14.8, are
connected to one or multiple modulators, shown in Unit 14.10. The output or outputs of
18 14.10 are connected to single or multiple transmit interface points shown as Unit 14.11.
A controller, Unit 14.12 provides control signals to one or more Units, shown in Fig. 14,
20 for selection and/or processing of one or more signals and/or connection of the selected
signals to the transmission interface unit(s) 14.11.

22 Fig. 15 is an adaptive Radio Frequency (RF) wave generator, RF processor, radio and
modulator structure. The implementation includes baseband processor ,interface and
24 control unit , data clock interface and RF amplifiers, RF splitters or RF switch device and
antennas. The implementation embodiments are for single or multi-mode modulation
26 formats and or for Modulation Format Selectable (MFS) and Bit Rate Agile(BRA)
systems. The term Bit Rate Agile(BRA) means that the bit rates are adaptable or
28 selectable. Specifically the embodiment of a direct baseband to RF transmitter, such as
used in Software Defined Radio (SDR) systems, with or without multiple transmitters
30 and with or without diversity is used. A frequency source signal is provided on single
lead 15.1 or multiple leads 15.1 to adaptive RF frequency and or RF wave generator Unit

15.2. The source signal, on lead 15.1 consists of a frequency reference source, such as an oscillator, or a Phase Locked Loop (PLL), or a numerically controlled oscillator, or a frequency synthesizer, or a clock signal received from an other system, or an unmodulated carrier wave (CW), or any other signal source. In certain embodiments RF frequency and or RF wave generator Unit 15.2 is merely an interface unit which provides to one or multiple leads (connections) 15.3 the signal received on lead (connection) 15.1. In other embodiments RF frequency and or RF wave generator Unit 15.2 is an adaptive RF agile (RFA) signal processor and signal generator. In some embodiments the RFA generator comprises a frequency synthesizer for the generation of multitude of unmodulated CW signals, in other embodiments it generates one or a plurality of unmodulated or modulated RF signals. The generated RF signals might have a sinusoidal wave shape or rectangular wave shape or other wave shapes or waveforms and one or more of the RF signals, provided to connections 15.3 are periodic or non-periodic signals. On single or multiple connections (connections are also designated as leads) 15.4 control signals, obtained from units 15.15 and or 15.16, are provided to the processor Unit 15.5 for control, selection and further processing of one or more selected RF signals provided on leads 15.3 to processor 15.5. RF Processor Unit 15.5 contains input selectors, for selecting one or more of the signals, received on leads 15.3 and it also contains output selectors for selecting and providing one or more of the output signals to leads 15.6 and subsequent connection of the selected output signals to one or multitude of amplifiers 15.7 and or 15.12. Unit 15.15 is an interface and or a processor unit, which includes an interface circuit and optional processor circuits for signal conversion, e.g. Analog to Digital (A/D) signal conversion, Digital to Analog (D/A) signal conversion; converters and or transducers for conversion of temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, fingerprint, DNA; touch screen (pressure or mere physical touch), motion detector, interactive, emergency sensors and or activators of emergency signals (e.g. smoke fire or heat detectors), excess humidity or flood or water level sensors, audio and or video signals, scanned images, RFID generated signals, location based signals and/or other signals into processed electrical, optical, Infrared or other signals. One of the implementation structures of Unit 15.15 includes parts of the baseband circuitry of a Software Defined Radio (SDR) and or the entire or the entire software part and or hardware or firmware

parts of the non RF parts of a SDR. Since the principles and technologies of Software Defined Radio (SDR) implementations and structures were disclosed in the prior art, including in Hickling, R.M.: "New technology facilitates true software -defined radio", RF Design Magazine April 2005, Tuttlebee, W.: "Software Defined Radio: Baseband Technology for 3G Handsets and Basestations", John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Chichester, West Sussex, England, Copyright 2004, ISBN 0-470-86770-1, and patents such as US pat.6,906,996, issued to Ballantyne, G.J., Assignee Qualcomm, Inc., and US Pat. 5,430,416, issued to Black et al., Assignee Motorola, there is no need to include additional details of SDR in this Application. Processor Unit 15.5 contains one or more optional circuits. Within Unit 15.5 there are input signal leads (arrows), shown on the left hand side, and output signal leads, and shown on the right hand side. In Unit 15.5 the bold line represents a signal connection between a selected signal from input lead 15.3 to output lead 15.6. The signal present on the bold line, (representing a connection) may be selected or not selected. The 1st RF processor, 2nd RF processor, Filter Amplifier LIN or NLA are implementations of different processors and or different modulators. The implemented modulators are in some implementations quadrature(QUAD) modulators, while in other embodiments they are non-quadrature(non-QUAD) modulators, such as polar modulators. In certain designs the amplifiers operate in a relatively linear mode (LIN amplifier) while in other embodiments they operate in a Non-Linearly Amplified (NLA) mode, close or at saturation. In an other implementation the amplifiers may be switched or adapted to operate in a LIN or in a NLA mode. In certain implementations a multiple number of the aforementioned RF processor and or modulators, filters and amplifiers are used. The Interface and or Control/Processor Unit 15.5 in combination with the data clock interface unit 15.16 selects one or more of the output signals and connects the single or multitude of selected Unit 15.5 output signals to one or more optional amplifiers 15.7 and or 15.12. One or a plurality of the output signals is provided to one or more of the transmission media interface points, shown as 15.8, 15.10, 15.11 and 15.14. Elements 15.9 and 15.13 are optional signal switch or splitter or combiner or duplexer or diplexer units.

Fig. 16 is a multimode, multipurpose system which incorporates embodiments for numerous applications, including but not limited to enhanced performance, increased

coverage, higher speed information and data transfer wired and wireless communications
2 seamless communications, communications over different operating systems and
different standards, including American and internationally standardized systems, non-
4 standardized systems, signal processing and storage, data manipulation, diagnostics,
broadcasting entertainment, educational and alarm system for seamless adaptive
6 communications, emergency reporting, location finding and remote control
embodiments. Implementation and or selection of one or more of the system and
8 network components, shown in Fig.16, enable information storage, use of multimedia
tools including voice, music, camera, high definition camera, real-time one-way, two-
10 way or multi-way video and or and or voice calling, broadcasting and communications,
still and moving image capture and editing. Direct access to launch browsers from the
12 screen, by touching the screen or other direct access does not require push buttons.
Addition of supplemental memory or removal of memory and or of other components is
14 enabled by insertion or removal of components into one or more of the units shown in
Fig.16. Interconnection between cellular systems, Bluetooth, infrared, Wi-Fi with remote
16 control devices, with cellular phone and automobile based or home based radio or
television and or computer systems is enabled. One of Fig.16 optional interconnections or
18 communications with mobile devices in automobiles, other portable or mobile devices
including motorcycles or other vehicles, e.g. tractors or trains or boats or ships or
20 airplanes and or remote control systems is also shown in Fig.27. Information and signal
transmission and reception (communication and or broadcasting) are enabled between
22 two or more than two users. Architectures and embodiments enable a single user to
process, store and manipulate information and or to transmit it to others, or transfer to the
24 user, computer, printer camera, facsimile or to other interface. The different units and or
elements (components) of the system are optional and the system is operative in multiple
26 embodiments without the use of certain elements (units) and or with an different
interconnection between the units. In particular one or multiple elements 16.1 to 16.13
28 are connected and or selected through single or multiple leads 16.14 for connection to
and from unit 16.15. Unit 16.1 contains a signal interface and or a signal processor for
30 locator and or tracker device generated signals. Unit 16.2 contains a remote control signal
interface or signal processor unit. Unit 16.3 contains a video game signal interface or

signal processor unit. Unit 16.4 contains a digital camera and or scanner signal interface
2 or signal processor unit. Unit 16.5 contains an emergency and or alarm signal interface or
signal processor unit. Unit 16.6 contains voice, or telephony signal or music signal
4 interface or signal processor unit or a combination of these interface units. Unit 16.7
contains interface circuits or signal processors for telemetry, telematics or photograph or
6 scanned or facsimile signals. Unit 16.8 contains signal interface or signal processor
elements for fingerprint identification and or fingerprint control and or touch screen
8 control or DNA based signals. Unit 16.9 contains signal interface or signal processor
elements for sensor, transducer, detector (including motion detector, pressure detector,
10 heat or smoke detector), Radio Frequency Identification and Detection (RFID) obtained
signals. Unit 16.10 contains signal interface or signal processor unit to interface with
12 stored analog or digital information, including stored music, stored video, stored images,
stored scanned data information or other stored information. Unit 16.11 contains signal
14 or data interface or signal or data processor device for connection and or processing of
computer, including mobile computer, Personal Digital Assistant(PDA) and other digital
16 or analog signals. Unit 16.12 contains signal interface or signal processor unit for
connection, interface or coupling of music and or video, and or animated graphics and or
18 sensor detected—transformed signals or other stored and or retrieved information signals
including signals containing educational and or entertainment materials. Unit 16.13
20 contains medical and or information signal interface or signal processor unit, including
diagnostics, sensor, transducer obtained signals, motion detector or pressure detector or
22 DNA generated or stored signals and or information..

Unit 16.15 embodies one or more signal processors and communication devices for
24 providing single or multimode communications, multidirectional (to and from) through
single or multiple communications and or broadcast media to single or multiple terminals
26 16.18, 16.21 and 16.23 and or to one or multiple interface units 16.1 to 16.13. Terminal
or Subscriber Units(SU), also designated as Subscribers(SC), are in some of the
28 embodiments operated in a peer subscriber mode while in other configurations they are in
a star, mesh or other network configuration, including optional adaptive network. An
30 adaptive network is a network in which the connection between various elements of the
network and the communication system format are changeable, that is, they are selectable

or adaptable. The adaptive network configuration, interaction between various elements, selection of signals, selection and connection of one or of a multitude of signals and or interface units and or of one or more processors is controlled by the control unit, Unit 16.24. Control unit 16.24 provides and or receives one or multiple signals through single or multiple leads 16.25 from or to Unit 16.15, from or to the Subscriber Units (SU) and or from or to one more interface units 16.1 to 16.13. The signals from or to control unit 16.24 are chosen by manual control or voice control or other direct operator control, and or remotely and or electronically and or by software or firmware and or by hardware or firmware. Unit 16.15 is a single and or multimode, single and or multipurpose communication and signal processing and or data processing unit. Unit 16.15 contains one or more of the following interface points and or connections and or communication devices: Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), Video Internet Protocol (ViIP) or video over internet or video over intranet, wireless, mobile system elements including one or more processors, modulators demodulators(modems) , transmitters receivers(TR) for TDMA, FDMA, GSM, GPRS EDGE, WCDMA, CDMA 1x, EV-DO, WLAN, WMAN, Wi-Fi, IEEE 802.xx, cable, DSL, satellite, cable, infrared(IR), Bluetooth, location finder, GPS, emergency alarm medical diagnostics or appliance communicator. These units operate in a "plug and play" configuration, that is, each unit can operate as a single unit or part of simultaneous operation in a network with several other units or in an adaptive network. The processors and or modulators contained in Unit 16.15 in certain implementations have non-quadrature (non-QUAD) architectures, such as in certain Frequency Modulated(FM) or Phase Modulated(PM) systems, e.g. FSK modulated or GFSK modulated systems, and Amplitude Modulated (AM) systems, including but not limited to implementations of polar modulated systems. In other embodiments quadrature modulation (QUAD mod) architectures with or without cross-correlation in the transmit baseband in-phase (I) and quadrature -phase(Q) signals is implemented. In some other embodiments multiple modem architectures are implemented . In certain embodiments Unit 16.15 or one or more of interface Units 16.1 to 16.13 and or subscriber units (SU) 16.18, 16.21 and or 16.23 contain one or more of the following systems, components or signals: Multi-purpose System and Devices for Locator/Trackers -Position Determining Entity (PDE), Remote Control (RC), video, photograph, facsimile,

emergency alarm, telephony signal, voice, music telemetry fingerprint –DNA device
2 activation sensor, motion sensor, body temperature sensor, Base Station Controller
(BSC), Terminal or Subscriber Unit (SU) Base Station Transceiver Subsystem (BTS)
4 devices. Each unit may contain processor, memory, communication port or interface,
single or multiple modulator and or demodulator, automatic transmission alert of
6 unauthorized and authorized fingerprint originated signals. Lead or leads 16.25a and
16.25b show optional connections with Units in Fig.27 with one or more elements of
8 Fig.16 and or units in other figures.

For user identification, user authentication, for medical information, emergency and
10 alarm processing, for law enforcement, for financial and or other transactions, for signal
transmission, reception and or control of one or more of Units 16.1 to 16.13, these units
12 in certain implementations are interconnected with and or comprise selected units of Fig.
26 and or of Fig.27 and or of Fig.30 and or of other figures of this disclosure. As an
14 exemplary embodiment Unit 16.8 contains single and or multiple fingerprint sensors and
conversion devices for conversion and or coding of the information contained in the
16 fingerprint to signals suitable for multiuse signal processing, storage, authentication
and/or identification of one or of a plurality of users and single and or multiple signal
18 transmission. The signal transmitters transmit the signals provided by the single or
multiple fingerprint sensors. The signal transmission of the fingerprint signals ,
20 depending on the setting of the transmitter is based on the authorized user and or by
unauthorized user. Authorized and also unauthorized signal transmission is under the
22 control of control Unit 16.24. Control Unit 16.24 contains in certain applications
memory, processing and storage devices for storing the fingerprint information of the
24 authorized and also of the unauthorized user and may provide control signals for
transmission of the fingerprint information in addition to the dialed recipient to a third
26 party, e.g. to a police department, to an emergency center or other law enforcement and
or health care agency , or an individual or an alarm monitoring company, or the users
28 alternate receiver device, which could include recording and/or storing the information on
the same device in which the signal transmission originates. The telephone number(s) and
30 or other information , e.g. e-mail address of the said third party may be preprogrammed
by the authorized user and or remotely preprogrammed by law enforcement agencies. If

1 unauthorized signal transmission (or authorized under force and or against the free will
2 of the authorized user) is underway , the control unit 16.24 inserts "alarm" or "flag"
signals into the transmitter path, alerting the single or multiple recipients , including the
4 third party recipient that unauthorized and or emergency signals are transmitted and
including signals for the recipient to store the unauthorized fingerprint and or the entire or
6 part of the conversation and or communication. One of the sections of the fingerprint unit
16.8 and or the control and processor and memory unit 16.24 , if requested by the control
8 unit, based on reception and detection information of the received signal may store the
received fingerprint information and or the received communications speech, picture,
10 video or DNA or information in other forms. Authorizing may be performed locally or
based upon a remote authorization signal. In case of unauthorized signal transmission ,
12 based on signal transmission of an unauthorized fingerprint user, Control Unit 16.24, in
certain applications, directs the camera and or video recorder to take pictures and or
14 video clips of the unauthorized transmitter 's surroundings and add these signals to the
intended recipient and to the third party receiver. In some embodiments, Unit 16.8 and or
16 Unit 16.6 in conjunction with one or more other units 16.1 to 16.13, without the use of
unit 16.8 are used for authorized user authentication and signal transmission storage,
18 processing to third parties and to the users devices.

In certain embodiments fingerprint sensor and converter of the fingerprint sensor
20 provided information into signals which can be processed and stored and or analyzed,
identified with a particular individual are included for single or multiple fingerprints in
22 Unit 16.8 and or Unit 16.24. One or multiple fingerprints are used for single or multiple
communication and or control and or location purposes. For example location of a mobile
24 unit is enhanced by providing a fingerprint database having a multiplicity of transmitted
fingerprints, each fingerprint in the fingerprint database having an associated unique
26 location. Fingerprint information has multiuse benefits, including authentication of
authorized use or of unauthorized use , locating the position of the device (mobile device
28 and or stationary device), emergency request and or signal transmission and or storage to
third parties, identification of the unauthorized user . Barcode reader, Unit 16.13b, within
30 the structure of Fig.16 and or in combination or connection with the structures of other
figures of this disclosure, including but not limited to the structures of Fig.27 has

multiuse applications, including the above described use and applications.

2 Fig. 17a contains non-quadrature(non-QUAD) and quadrature modulation (Quad Mod
or QUAD mod) multiple modulator exemplary embodiments, including polar modulator
4 structures with and or without selection and or combining and connection of one or more
of the modulated signals to one or a plurality of amplifiers and or one or more optional
6 antennas, with and without cross-correlated quadrature modulation implementations for
Bit Rate Agile (BRA) or Bit Rate Adaptive(BRA), Modulation Format Selectable(MFS)
8 and radio frequency agile (RFA) system implementations having single or multitude of
modulators, amplifiers and antennas.

10 Fig. 17b Polar (non Quadrature) exemplary prior art modulator implementation block
diagram is shown in this figure

12 Fig. 17c An other Non-Quadrature (non-QUAD) exemplary prior art modulator
architecture is shown in this figure.

14 Fig. 17a is described in more detail in this section. While, the prior art in general and
Feher' s U.S. patents, e.g. U.S. pat: 5,491,457; 6,470,055; 6,198,777; 6,665,348;
16 6,757,334 and Ballantyne' s U.S. pat 6,906,996, assigned to Qualcomm Inc., contain
disclosures of multiple modulation wireless transmitters and communication systems, the
18 prior art does not disclose the Fig. 17a disclosed architectures, structures and
embodiments for system configurations and implementations of multiple modulator
20 embodiments, including polar modulator structures with and or without selection and or
combining and connection of one or more of the modulated signals to one or a plurality
22 of amplifiers and or one or more optional antennas, with and without cross-correlated
quadrature modulation implementations for BRA, MFS, and RFA system
24 implementations having single or multitude of modulators, amplifiers and antennas with
selectable single or multiple signal sources, disclosed in conjunction with Fig.17a, Fig.1,
26 Fig.2, Fig.3, Fig.16, Fig.18 , Fig.27 and or other figures and relevant parts of the
currently disclosed specifications and claims. In Fig. 17a Unit 17.1 is a single or multiple
28 interface unit for connection of single or multiple signals to one or more signal and or
data processor elements, shown as Unit 17.2. While four (4) processor units (boxes) are
30 illustrated, in certain embodiments only one processor is used, while in other
embodiments two or more processors are implemented. Single or multiple processor(s)

provide processed signals to one or more than one (multiple or plurality) of modulator Unit(s) 17.3 for modulation. The processed signal or processed multiple signals are provided to single or multiple modulator Unit(s) 17.3. The signal connection or multiple connections between the processor(s) 17.2 and modulator(s) 17.3 is/are under the control of a control unit 17.9 and or under the control of an operator. One or more of the modulated signals is provided to a first optional modulated signal selector (switch) and or combiner and or splitter unit 17.4. One or more outputs of Unit 17.4 are connected to one or a plurality of amplifiers 17.5. The amplified signal or signals are connected to the second optional selector, combiner or splitter unit 17.6. The outputs of Unit 17.6 are provided to an optional signal interface unit 17.7 and afterwards to one or more optional antennas, Unit 17.8. There is a variety quadrature modulator embodiments disclosed in the prior art. In Fig.11b of the current application an exemplary prior art quadrature modulation implementation is highlighted. One or multiple quadrature modulator (QUAD mod) implementations and embodiments are used in the embodiments of the quadrature modulators, shown in Fig. 17. In certain embodiments of Fig.17 one or more non-quadrature (non-QUAD) modulators are implemented, in addition to QUAD modulators and or instead of QUAD modulators. Some of the non-quadrature modulation structures are known in the prior art as polar modulation, while other non-QUAD modulators are prior art Frequency Modulators (FM), Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying (GFSK), Amplitude Modulator (AM) systems and devices. Fig.17b and Fig.17c show two prior art non-QUAD modulation architectures.

Fig.17b is based on Lindoff et al. US patent 6,101,224 and Black et al. US pat 5,430,416, assigned to Motorola. The illustrated non-QUAD modulation technique is also known as polar modulation, since it is based on a polar representation of the baseband signals. In this non-Quad modulator polar components i.e., amplitude (r) and phase (p) components are used, instead of in-phase (I) and quadrature-phase (Q) components used in quad modulation techniques. In this exemplary prior art modulator, the source signal (or information signal) to be transmitted is present on connection 17.10. Signal processor 17.11 generates a signal amplitude component and a signal phase component. These signal components are provided to a Digital to Analog (D/A) converter and to a Phase Modulator (PM) respectively. The phase component modulates the carrier signal in a

phase modulator 17.13, resulting in a phase modulation with constant envelope. The
2 amplitude component is converted to an analog signal in a D/A-converter and then fed
through a regulator (Reg) 17.14 which adjusts the current or voltage of the signal
4 controlling the power of a power amplifier (PA) 17.15, based on the signal and the
output D/A converted signal 17.12. The regulated analog signal modulates the phase
6 modulated carrier signal in the power amplifier 17.15 by controlling the power of the
power amplifier. The resulting amplified signal is then provided for transmission.

8 Fig.17c shows an exemplary other prior art Non-QUAD modulator. In this
implementation the source signal, present on lead 17.16 is provided to a Phase Modulator
10 (PM) or Frequency Modulator (FM), Unit 17.17. The PM and/or FM modulated signal is
provided to a subsequent Amplitude Modulator (AM) and the AM modulated signal is
12 provided to the transmission medium interface on lead 17.19.

Fig. 18 is a location (position) finder, communication and or broadcast and Radio
14 Frequency Identification Detection (RFID) single and or multimode system. Unit 18.1
contains one or a plurality of location finder (also designated as position finder) and or
16 tracker interface units or systems, which are satellite based, or land based or based on or
in water and or air based. On water based systems include ships, boats, vessels, buoys,
18 swimmers, floating devices. In water systems include submarines, divers, fish, sharks,
creatures and or their attached devices. Air based systems are in aircraft such as airplanes,
20 helicopters, Unmanned Vehicles (UV) or in balloons or in birds or in other objects or air
based items, including but not limited to rockets, missiles, space shuttles or other items.
22 In certain embodiments Unit 18.1 includes optional communication and or control
devices, such as Remote Control (RC) devices. One or multiple communication and or
24 control devices are contained in one or more units shown in Fig.18. In one embodiment
all Units 18.1 to 18.15 include interface and or processor circuits for single or multiple
26 location finders, single or multiple communication and or single or multiple RFID and or
single or multiple control. Unit 18.2 contains one or more interface and or processing
28 and or modulation -demodulation units for GSM, GPRS, EDGE, TDMA, OFDMA,
CDMA, WCDMA, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Infrared (IR), CDMA, WCDMA, IEEE 802.xx or
30 other communication systems. Units 18.3 contains single or multimode wireless or wired
transceivers and interconnection between a multitude of units, shown in Fig.18. Optional

interface units 18.10 and 18.11 provide signals for further processing to one or more
2 interface connections 18.12, 18.13, 18.14 and or 18.15

Fig. 19 is a Software Defined Radio (SDR), Multiple SDR (MSDR) and Hybrid
4 Defined Radio (HDR) transmitter and receiver embodiment, with single or multiple
processors, single and or multiple RF amplifiers and antennas and single or multiple
6 SDR and or non-SDR implementation architectures. While SDR implementations, and
embodiments have been disclosed in the prior art, including in exemplary cited
8 references: book by Tuttlebee, W.: "Software Defined Radio: Baseband Technology for
3G Handsets and Basestations", John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Chichester, West Sussex,
10 England, Copyright 2004, ISBN 0-470-86770-1.; article by Hickling, R.M.: "New
technology facilitates true software-defined radio" RF Design Magazine April 2005,
12 available from www.rfdesign.com (5 pages), and numerous patents, such as exemplary
cited patents, including Kohno et al.: U.S. Pat. 6,823,181, "Universal platform for
14 software defined radio", assigned to Sony Corporation, Tokyo, Ballantyne's US pat
6,906,996 "Multiple Modulation Wireless Transmitter", assigned to Qualcomm, Inc., the
16 prior art does not disclose nor anticipate the implementations, embodiments and
architectures of Software Defined Radio (SDR) and or Multiple SDR (MSDR) and or
18 Hybrid Defined Radio (HDR) transmitter and receiver embodiments, with single or
multiple processors, single and or multiple RF amplifiers and antennas and single or
20 multiple SDR implementation architectures described in the specifications related to Fig.
19 and in other sections of this application. An exemplary prior art SDR contains an
22 interface unit, such as Unit 19.1, a processor and a Digital to Analog (D/A) converter,
Unit 19.2, an RF subsystem consisting of transmit RF amplifier, Unit 19.3, signal
24 connection to and from transmit and or receive antenna, Unit 19.4, in the received signal
path an optional RF Band-Pass-Filter (BPF), Unit 19.9, an Analog to Digital Converter
26 (A/D), Unit 19.8, and a signal processor, Unit 19.7. The new Software Defined Radio
(SDR) system, disclosed in this application contains one or more SDR connected to one
28 or more RF transmit amplifiers and connected to one or more transmit antennas and one
or more receive antennas. With multiple antennas transmit and or receive diversity
30 systems are implemented. If multiple SDR is used then the system is designated as a
Multiple SDR (MSDR). The SDR receiver part consists of one or more SDR receivers

and or one or more conventional (non SDR) receiver systems. In some of the
2 embodiments one or more SDR transmitters and or SDR receivers are used in
conjunction with one or more non-SDR transmitter or receiver implementations. Non-
4 SDR systems are radio systems which are implemented by firmware and hardware
components and may include software applications or software processors, such as
6 Digital Signal Processors. Systems which incorporate SDR components as well as non-
SDR components (e.g. conventional prior art radio systems having mixed software,
8 firmware and or hardware at baseband and or IF and or at RF) are designated as Hybrid
Defined Radio (HDR) systems. Units 19.4 and 19.12 are transmit and or receive
10 antennas. Additional antennas 19.6 and 19.13 transmit and or receive signals to the SDR
and or MSDR and or HDR units. In this figure, all units 19.1 to 19.13 are single units in
12 some embodiments, while all units 19.1 to 19.13 are single or multiple units in other
embodiments. Unit 19.5 is a control unit for control of one or more units. In certain
14 implementations selected units in Fig.19 are BRA and MFS units, while in other
embodiments single and or multiple units are used for transmission of the same bit rate
16 and signal having the same specified modulation format. Control unit 19.4 generates and
provides control signals to various transmitters and receivers and antennas for the
18 selection and reception of specified signals.

Fig. 20 contains an interface unit or multiple interface units, set of modulators,
20 amplifiers, selection devices and or combiner devices which provide RF signals to the
transmission medium. Single or multiple interface units, single or multiple modulation,
22 single or multiple amplification, BRA and MFS structures and implementations are
included. In this embodiment input lead 20.1 or multiple input leads 20.1 provide an
24 input signal or multiple input signals to single or multiple interface and or processor unit
20.2. At the output of Unit 20.2 on one or multiple signal leads quadrature or non-
26 quadrature signals are provided. In-phase (I) and quadrature-phase(Q) baseband signals
are provided to Unit 20.3a. Unit 20.3a is a quadrature modulator which provides in some
28 embodiments cross-correlated I and Q (designated also as I/Q) baseband signals, while
in other embodiments there is no cross-correlation provided for the I/Q baseband signals,
30 which are quadrature modulated(QM) in Unit 20.3a. Unit 20.3b contains one or more
quadrature modulators(QM). The implementation of one or more of the QM, contained in

unit **20.3b** is in certain embodiments a SDR implementation structure, in some other
2 embodiments it is a MSDR structure, while in certain other embodiments it is a HDR and
or it is an other conventional prior art QM structure. Units **20.4a** and **20.4b** are non
4 quadrature modulators. One or more of these modulators are embodied by conventional
prior art non-quadrature modulators, such as FM, PM or AM or BPSK or FSK or other
6 non SDR architectures, while in certain other embodiments the non-quadrature
modulators are implemented by SDR and or by MSDR and or by HDR architectures and
8 or by digital or analog polar modulation structures. One or more of the modulators **20.3a**,
20.3b, **20.4a** and or **20.4b** in certain implementations operate at an Intermediate
10 Frequency(IF) and contain an up-converter unit (frequency translation device) to the
desired Radio Frequency (RF). One or more of the modulators **20.3a**, **20.3b**, **20.4a** and
12 or **20.4b** in certain implementations are Bit Rate Agile or Bit Rate Adaptable(BRA) and
or Modulation Format Selectable(MFS) and or Modulation Embodiment Selectable
14 (MES) systems. In certain designs and or embodiments the same modulation format and
same bit rate is used, however the modulation embodiment is different. For example, in
16 an application a GMSK modulated system uses a Quadrature Modulation(QM) structure
for low transmit power applications, while for a high transmit power application it uses a
18 non-quadrature modulation(NQM), e.g. polar implementation structure. Thus, in this
example the same GMSK modulation format, having the same bit rate (or a different bit
20 rate) is switched (or selected) to be transmitted instead in the QM embodiment in a NQM
embodiment. One or more of the modulators **20.3a**, **20.3b**, **20.4a** and or **20.4b** in certain
22 implementations are IF and or RF agile, that is IF and or RF adaptable modulators,
having selectable and or adaptable center frequency (and or center frequencies) of the
24 modulated signal(s), which is (are) most suitable for the desired transmission frequency
band. One or more of the modulators provides signals to one or more optional
26 preamplifiers **20.5a**, **20.5b**, **20.6a** and or **20.6b** and or to one or more optional Power
Amplifiers (PA) **20.7a**, **20.7b**, **20.8a** and or **20.8b**.
28 The preamplifiers operate in a linearized or linearly amplified (LINA) mode or in a Non-
Linearly Amplified (NLA) mode. One or more of the amplified signals are provided to
30 the output connector **20.10** through optional single or multiple combiner unit **20.9**.

Fig. 21 is an embodiment of a single or multiple transmitter architecture using single or multiple transmitters; the multiple transmitter implementations are also designated as a diversity transmitter. This figure contains some of the elements, disclosed in prior art cited reference Feher's U.S. pat. 6,665,348. On input lead 21.1 there is a single signal or there are multiple signals provided to Unit 21.2. Unit 21.2 contains one or more interface circuits and or one or more processors and or one or more splitters and or one or more Serial to Parallel(S/P) conversion circuits and or one or more signal switch (selector) circuits, one or more cross-correlator (XCor) circuits and one or more optional in-phase (I) and Quadrature -Phase (Q) signal processors and or generators. Unit 21.3 receives one or more I and Q signals from Unit 21.2. In Unit 21.3 one or more signal processors and one or more optional Quadrature Modulators (QM) are implemented. The output processed and or modulated signals are provided to optional units 21.5, 21.7 and 21.9 and or 21.11 for optional signal amplification by one or more linear amplifiers (LIN) or one or more Non-Linear Amplifiers(NLA) and or one or more Power Amplifiers(PA) and provided to one or more antenna 21.9 and or one or more interface connections 21.12 to interface with one or more communication systems. Unit 21.4 receives one or more signals from Unit 21.2. In Unit 21.4 there are one or more interface points (or interface connections), processors and or one or more non Quadrature modulators (Non Quad or NonQUAD or NQM) modulators. Units 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.10 and 21.12 are optional amplifiers, antennas and or interface points.

Fig.22 is a Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) system. On single or multiple input lead 22.1 one or more input signals are provided to single or multiple interface and or single or multiple processor unit 22.2. The non-quadrature input signals are designated as In_1 to In_n , the n subscript indicating that there are n non-quadrature input signals, where n is an integer $n=1,2,3..$, while the quadrature inputs are designated as I_m and Q_m , the m subscript indicating that there are m input quadrature signals, where m is an integer $m=1,2,3..$ In unit 22.3 a single or multiple interface unit and a single or multiple processor unit is embodied. The processor(s) process baseband signals into suitable baseband formats for subsequent single or plurality of signal selections for subsequent modulation of CDMA, WCDMA, EvDo, GSM, GPRS, EDGE, OFDM, TDMA or Video Digital, or camera signals, photo camera originated signals, diagnostics, scanner X-ray, or

medical device signals, Bluetooth originated signals or, infrared originated signals and
2 selection or connection of one or more of these signals to one or more quadrature or non-
quadrature modulators, implemented in Unit 22.3. One or multiple modulators,
4 implemented in Unit 22.3 receive one or more of these signals and modulate them in
single or multiple non-quadrature or quadrature modulator embodiments. One or multiple
6 optional amplifiers, embodied in optional unit 22.4a are connected by optional single or
multiple switching or splitting elements 22.4b, 22.5a or 22.5b to one or more antennas,
8 shown as an antenna array, Unit 22.6 and or to an optional RF unit 22.7. Unit 22.7
contains an RF interface point and or one or more RF switching, combining, duplexer or
10 diplexer and or splitter units. RF unit 22.7 is connected to output interface point 22.8 and
/or to one or more antennas embodied in unit 22.7. Multiple I and Q inputs (I/Q inputs)
12 with multiple non-quadrature inputs, connected to one or multiple processors,
modulators, optional amplifiers RF combiners or RF switching elements and antennas, as
14 embodied in one or more of the configurations and connection of selected elements of
Fig.22 distinguishes the embodiments from prior art.

16 Fig. 23 is a Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO), Multiple Input Multiple Output
(MIMO), and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) embodiment having one or
18 multiple RF interface points and or one or multitude of antennas. The configuration with
multiple antennas is also known as a system with antenna arrays and or a diversity
20 system. On input lead or multiple input leads 23.1 one or multiple signals are connected
to single or multiple interface Unit 23.2. One or more than one optional baseband
22 processors (BBP) are contained in some of the embodiments of Unit 23.2. One or
plurality of signals is present on connections(or leads) designated as 1,2,...M. One or more
24 of these signals are connected to one or more modulators, contained in Unit 23.3. These
modulators designated as Mod.1, Mod.2... and Mod.M modulate one or more input
26 signals and provide the modulated signals to one or more optional amplifiers, contained
in Unit 23.4 Through optional switching elements 23.6, designated as Sw1, Sw2...SwM
28 one or more modulated signals are provided to one or more optional antennas 23.5
(Ant.1, Ant.2...Ant.N) and or RF Unit 23.7. The number of embodied modulators in
30 certain implementations is the same as the number of switches and antennas in Unit 23.5,
while in other embodiments it is different. In Unit 23.7 there is an RF interface and

optional RF combiner, splitter or switch unit for providing one or more RF signals to the subsequent single or multiple RF interface unit 23.9 and or optional single or multiple antenna 23.8.

Fig. 24 is an antenna array implementing Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and or Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO) and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) communication, position finding and broadcasting transmission-reception system, including transmit antenna diversity and receive antenna diversity systems. While the system contains elements of one or more Feher's prior art references, e.g. Feher's US pat. 6,665,348, the configurations, interconnections and operation with other system elements disclosed in this application and shown in previous or subsequent figures of this disclosure are new. On single or multiple input leads 24.1 one or more modulated RF signals are received and connected to optional single or multiple RF interface and or RF processor 24.2. Unit 24.2 in certain embodiments includes transmit processors, while in other embodiments it includes transmit and or receive processors. The received RF modulated signals on connection 24.1 are provided by one or more disclosed embodiments in the description of previous or subsequent figures of this disclosure. One or multiple transmit antennas contained in Unit 24.3 are connected to one or more RF modulated signals. Single or multiple receivers have a single or multiple antennas, embodied in unit 24.4. In certain embodiments transmit and receive components, including connections /leads, interface units, processors and antennas are the same components, or are at the same location, while in other implementations the transmit and receive components are distinct physical units, while in some alternate implementations certain transmit and receive components are contained in the same physical units, while certain other transmit and receive components are distinct units. On receive single or multiple connections 24.5 one or more signals from the receiver antennas are connected to optional receive RF interface unit 24.6 which contains optional combiner, selector or switch or other RF signal processors and or RF processors combined with frequency down conversion components, IF processors and baseband processors. Single or multiple output signals are provided on output connection lead 24.7 Out 1 to Out N.

Fig. 25 Software Defined Radio (SDR) and Hybrid Defined Radio (HDR) systems for Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and or Single Input Multiple Output (SIMO)

and or Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) communication, position finding and or
2 broadcasting transmission-reception systems, including diversity systems are
implemented in this figure. On single or multiple input connections signals are provided
4 to one or more of transmit (Tx) interface and or transmit processor units 25.1, 25.5 and
25.9. These units are parts of SDR and or HDR system embodiments. One or more of
6 units 25.1, 25.5 and or 25.9 receive signals from one or multiple sources, for example
from a location finder and or tracker source, a communications device, a remote
8 controller, multiple remote controllers, an RFID device, a patient monitoring device, a
video source, a video broadcasting source, video conferencing source, a source providing
10 video clips, cellevision (cellular television), mobile vision, WiFi, WiMax an alarm
monitor, a camera, a source providing data for credit card verification and or credit card
12 transactions, a source providing bank transactions, a source providing electronic
commerce signals /data and or other sources. In the SDR, units 25.1 and 25.5 process
14 signals and provide them to Digital to Analog (D/A) converters (DAC) 25.2 and 25.6. In
the HDR, one or more signals and or D/A converted signals are provided to one or
16 multiple RF processing units 25.3 and/or 25.7 or 25.11. The RF processed and or RF
amplified outputs, of the SDR units, are provided to single or multiple transmit interface
18 units or single or multiple transmit antennas, designated as Out 25.4 and 25.8. Element
25.9 receives single or multiple input signals for baseband and or Intermediate Frequency
20 (IF) and or IF and or IF and RF or merely RF transmission processing of the system. The
RF signals are further processed in optional unit 25.10 and provided to single or multiple
22 transmit interface units or single or multiple transmit antennas, designated as Out 25.11.
Units 25.9, 25.10 and 25.11 are part of a single or multiple conventional radio transmitter
24 implementation, in other words these units are not part of a SDR. Since Units 25.1 to 25.8
are part of single or multiple SDR transmitters, and Units 25.9 to 25.11 of a conventional
26 Radio Transmitter (Tx), the combinations of SDR and conventional radio transmitters are
designated as Hybrid Defined Radio (HDR) systems. One or multiple input signals are
28 connected to one or more SDR and or one or more conventional radio systems parts of
the HDR. In the receiver section of the HDR on leads 25.12, 25.17 and 25.22 single or
30 multiple RF signals are received from single or multiple antennas. Units 25.13, 25.18 and
25.23 are single or multiple embodiments of Band Pass Filters (BPF), Units 25.14, 25.19

and 25.24 are single or multiple embodiments of Analog to Digital (A/D) Converters
2 (ADC), Units 25.16, 25.21 and 25.26 are single or multiple embodiments of signal
interface processor elements which provide single or multiple output signals on output
4 leads 25.16, 25.21 and 25.26 respectively.

Fig. 26 is an information monitoring processing and communication system. This
6 system in certain application may include a patient monitor system. This information
processing and transmission of diagnostics signals, other signals including DNA,
8 fingerprint information and or photo or video clips for single and or multiple systems is
implemented in this figure. Signal sources include single or multiple sources including
10 one or more of sensors, probes or resultant signals from medical procedures or other
procedure provided signals to one or more interface Units 26.1 to 26.6. The signal
12 sources could contain one or more devices which provide signals from medical devices,
sensors, probes or equipment, from diagnostics and or measurement of blood pressure, or
14 other blood diagnostics, skin diagnostics, diagnostics of internal medicine information,
body temperature, ECG, Electro Cardiogram or other sensors, information signals
16 obtained during surgery or post surgery, arterial blood, gas or heart pacemaker, glucose,
MRI, fingerprint, other medical or diagnostics information signals, e.g. DNA or other
18 sources, such as photo or video or sound signals or a combination of the signal sources.
The signals and/or signal sources could also include: blood pressure or other blood
20 diagnostics containing signals, urine, stool, skin signals ECG, glucose body temperature
arterial blood gas sensor provided signals, signals containing DNA, fingerprint or photo
22 or video signals and or video clip signals. During surgery and or post surgery sensors,
probes and other medical devices are attached and or connected or inserted in parts of the
24 body of a patient and these devices, in certain implementations are integrated into one
product. The said product could includes one or more or all the elements shown in Fig. 26
26 and such integrated product enables providing medical information containing signals by
wireless means, instead the use of prior art cables and or other physical cumbersome
28 devices. Units 26.7 to 26.11 are amplifier or signal processor or signal transformer
devices or transducers, e.g. acoustical to electrical or pressure to electrical or chemical
30 content to electrical signal transformers (transducers) and or merely interface points
between the 26.1 to 26.6 signal sources and Unit 26.13. Unit 26.13 contains single or

multiple processors and or single or multiple signal modulators for modulation and
2 connection of one or more modulated signals to the single or multiple signal transmitters,
Unit 26.14. Single or multiple signal transmitters 26.14 provide signals to one or more
4 transmit interface output elements 26.15 and or 26.16. On reverse signal path 26.17
control and information signals are provided to various units of Fig.26. The purpose of
6 this reverse path control signals is to enable changing some of the processing means of
signal parameters, signal transmission formats and methods and in certain medically
8 authorized cases to change the medical treatment, e.g. quantity or speed of oxygen flow
or of pain relievers, medication or other. The reverse control signal path may include a
10 push to talk (PTT) option and in certain cases includes other sets of signals, e.g. an
emergency physician's orders regarding patient's treatment in a mobile emergency
12 vehicle, or orders for patient care at a remote facility.

Fig. 27 is a Universal System including one or multiple Remote Control or Universal
14 Remote Control(URC) devices, including wireless door opener and or ignition starter, or
window opener of an automobile or motor cycle or of other mobile devices, garage door
16 or home door opener and or locking control, control of home or office appliances, turn
off or turn on of computers or other wired or wireless devices , alarm systems and of
18 other systems including monitoring devices and or directivity and or recording
parameters of monitoring devices. Optional connection and or communication or control
20 between devices, shown in Fig.27 and Units shown in Fig.16, and or other figures, e.g.
medical devices shown in Fig. 26 is provided by wired or wireless connections 27.9.
22 Unit 27.1 is an interface device and or a processor device and or sensor and or signal
generator device and or a communication device for single or multiple signal
24 transmission to and reception from single or multiple antennas 27.2. Unit 27.3 is a
cellular phone (cellphone) and or other wireless or mobile or portable device containing
26 signal interface units, processors, transmitters, receivers and connections to transmit and
receive antennas (not shown in the figure) and providing /receiving signals on leads 27.4
28 containing audio and or television , radio or CD player and or video screen information
,provided by Unit 27.5. Wired and or wireless connections 27.6 and 27.7 provide
30 additional communication, processing and control means between units 27.3 and 27.5 and
Unit 27.8. Unit 27.8 contains a Bluetooth or other wireless device. Unit 27.3 is equipped

to provide signal repeater operations. The term signal repeater means that the repeater device processes and or amplifies the signal, received from an other transmitter; following reception of the transmitted signal, the signal is provided for processing and amplification for subsequent transmission.

Fig. 28 is a test and measurement instrumentation system within a wireless multi-mode system. Single or plurality of antennas 28.1, 28.4, 28.6 and 28.8 receive /transmit signals from/to single or multiple transceivers 28.2, 28.5, 28.7 and 28.9 respectively. These transceivers are in certain cases parts of base station units and or of mobile units. Wired and or wireless connections 28.10 provide control and communications signals between one or more or all units shown in Fig.28. Test signals are generated in Unit 28.9. These test signals are for performance measurement, testing and verification of one or multiple system performance parameters and or system specifications. In certain cases entire Unit 28.9 or parts of Unit 28.9 are implemented within Unit 28.2 and or 28.5 or 28.7.

Fig. 29 is an implementation of single or multiple cellular phones, or of other mobile devices, communicating with single or multiple Base Station Transceiver (BST) having single or plurality of antennas. The BST are collocated in some of the implementations, while in others they are at different locations. Single or multiple antennas 29.1 and or 29.4 transmit and or receive signals to/from single or multiple BST 29.2 and 29.5. Unit 29.8 contains one or more cellular phones and or other wireless or other communication devices. Single or multiple antennas 29.7 receive and or transmit and connect signals to or from Unit 29.8, also designated here as the mobile unit. In one of the implementations BST 29.2 and or BST 29.5 contain one or more transmitters-receivers(T/R or transceivers) for WCDMA signals and or CDMA signals and or transceivers for GSM or GPRS and or EDGE signals and or OFDM signals or other spread spectrum signals. Unit 29.8 contains one or more transceivers. In some implementations mobile Unit 29.8 and or any of the BST units are connected in a repeater mode. The repeater mode is used to enhance signal coverage area by amplifying and retransmitting the received signal.

Fig. 30 shows a cardiac stimulation device, a heart and a block diagram of a single – chamber and or a dual-chamber pacemaker with a single or multiple wireless communications and control systems of the present invention. Exemplary prior art single–chamber pacemaker and/or dual-chamber pacemaker and implantable cardiac

stimulation devices are described in U.S. Pat. 6,539,253 Thompson et al.: "Implantable
2 medical device incorporating integrated circuit notch filters", issued March 25, 2003 (for
short "Thompson patent" or the " '253 patent" or "Thompson's '253 patent) and in U.S.
4 pat. 6,907,291 issued Jun. 14, 2005, Snell et al.: "Secure telemetry system and method for
an implantable cardiac stimulation device", assigned to Pacesetter, Inc., Sylmar, CA (for
6 short "Snell patent" or the " '291 patent" or "Snell's '291 patent"). The pacemaker and
implantable cardiac stimulation device, of the current invention, is coupled to a heart 30.1
8 by way of leads 30.4a and 30.4b, lead 30.4a having an electrode 30.2 that is in contact
with one of the atria of the heart, and lead 30.4b having an electrode 30.3 that is in
10 contact with one of the ventricles of the heart. Leads 30.4a and 30.4b are connected to
the pacemaker through a connection interface and or processor unit 30.5 that forms part
12 of the pacemaker and implantable cardiac stimulation device. In certain other
implementations and/or other applications, unit 30.1 contains other body parts or other
14 body organs than the heart, for example unit 30.1 may be the kidney, limb, head, skin or a
vessel while Unit 30.2 and Unit 30.3 a device or a medical probe or an other device than
16 an electrode. Unit 30.6 contains single or multiple leads for connection of single or
multiple signals between Unit 30.5 and 30.7. In certain embodiments unit 30.5 represents
18 an interface connector or connection, and or some signal processing between leads 30.4a
and 30.4b and Unit 30.7, while in other embodiments unit 30.5 contains a
20 microprocessor for detection of signals received from Unit 30.7, for generation of control
signals for the operation and/or modification of the parameters of the cardiac stimulation
22 device-heart pacemaker, pulse generator, amplifiers , processors , memory ,sensors,
battery and other components for the operation , control and modification of operating
24 conditions of the pacemaker and or of other medical parameters. In some
implementations Unit 30.5 contains stimulating pulse generators for atrial pulse
26 generation and ventricular pulse generation, one or more detection circuits and
amplifiers. One of the amplifiers, contained in Unit 30.5 is typically configured to detect
28 an evoked response from the heart 30.1 in response to an applied stimulus, thereby aiding
in the detection of "capture." Capture occurs when an electrical stimulus applied to the
30 heart is of sufficient energy to depolarize the cardiac tissue, thereby causing the heart
muscle to contract, or in other words, causing the heart to beat. Capture does not occur

when an electrical stimulus applied to the heart is of insufficient energy to depolarize the cardiac tissue. Unit 30.5 of the current invention may contain a protection circuit for protecting the pacemaker from excessive shocks or voltages that could appear on the electrodes 30.2 and/or 30.3 in the event such electrodes were to come in contact with a high voltage signal, for example, from a defibrillation shock.

Unit 30.7 comprises one or more transmitters or receivers and/or transmitters and receivers, also known as transceivers (T/R), for transmission and or reception of one or multiple signals connected by leads 30.8 and or 30.11 to Unit 30.10 and or Unit 30.12. The single or multiple transceivers of Unit 30.7 contain in certain embodiments one or multiple modulation format selectable (MFS) and or/ code selectable embodiments, such as previously described, e.g. GSM, WCDMA, spread spectrum, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi EDGE or other system specified modulation formats. In certain embodiments of Unit 30.7 there is at least one notch filter, also known as band stop filter, having an input and output that blocks predetermined Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) signals. Unit 30.10 contains interface circuitry and or connection circuitry-leads to one or multiple antennas 30.9. Unit 30.12 is an interface connection for transmission and or reception of signals.

In prior art pacemakers, e.g. Snell's '291 patent the pacemaker further includes magnet detection circuitry. It is the purpose of the magnet detection circuitry to detect when a magnet is placed over the pacemaker, which magnet may be used by a physician or other medical personnel to perform various reset functions of the pacemaker. The prior art pacemaker control requires magnet detection circuit for magnet controlled pacemaker parameters. Unfortunately this magnet dependent operation /change of parameters of pacemakers is in many cases causing difficulties and or even rendering impossible to have Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), and/or Magnetic Resonance Image scanning on a patient who has a pace maker. Since MRI is a frequently desired diagnostic procedure for diagnostic purposes, even in an emergency where the information from the MRI scan could be life saving, and since MRI interferes with the correct operation of currently available magnetic detection-magnetic controlled based pacemakers, it would be highly desirable to develop a new generation of pacemakers which could be operated and controlled without substantial magnetic materials, i.e. without the need of magnet based detection and magnet control.

In distinction with the prior art magnet detection circuit and physician or other medical personnel performed various reset functions of the pacemaker, by placing a magnet over the pacemaker, in the current invention there is no need for magnet detection circuits and no need for magnet's to be placed over the pacemaker to reset or modify parameters and functions/operation of the pacemaker. In the current invention magnetic detection and magnet control of pacemaker is replaced by wireless signal detection and based on the detected wireless signals and processing of said wireless detected signals (received from a physician operated wireless transmitter) control signals are generated to control the parameters and operation of the pacemaker.

In distinction with the prior art and with Snell's '291 patent, the current invention provides new structures and embodiments of multiuse and/or multimode wired and or wireless transmitters and receivers, without need of magnetic coupling for adjusting or resetting the parameters of cardiac stimulation e.g. heart pacemaker devices and or other medical devices. An advantage of the presented embodiments is that the stimulation devices can continue to operate even in emergency rooms or other environments where the patient is having Magnetic Resonant Imaging (MRI) diagnostic tests.

Additional Description

Having now described numerous embodiments of the inventive structure and method in connection with particular figures or groups of figures, and having set forth some of the advantages provided by the inventive structure and method, we now highlight some specific embodiments having particular combinations of features. It should be noted that the embodiments described heretofore, as well as those highlighted below include optional elements or features that are not essential to the operation of the invention.

1. A first embodiment (1) is a location finder and communication system comprising: two or more antennas or receive ports for receiving location determining signals from two or more location determining transmitters; two or more receivers for processing of said location determining signal; a selector or combiner device for selection or combining of one or more of the received location determining signals; two or more communication transmitters; connection circuitry for connecting the selected or the combined processed location determining signal to one or more communication

transmitters; a control and selection device for selection and connection of said location
2 determining signals to one or more of said communication transmitters.

2. A second embodiment (2) provides a location finder and modulation-demodulation
4 (modem) format selectable (MFS) and bit rate agile (BRA) communication system
comprising: one or more receive ports for receiving location determining signals from
6 one or more location determining transmitters; one or more receivers and demodulators
for reception and demodulation of said location determining signals to baseband signals;
8 a selector for selection of one or more of the baseband signals; connection circuitry for
connecting the selected baseband signal to one or a plurality of transmitters; two or more
10 communication transmitters; a baseband signal interface circuit for interfacing and
receiving the selected baseband signal; a cross-correlator circuit for processing the
12 baseband signal provided by said baseband interface circuit and for generation of cross-
correlated baseband signals; a shaped Time Constrained Signal (TCS) wavelet processor
14 and bit rate agile Long Response (LR) filter for providing shaped and filtered signals in
in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband channels; a modulation-demodulation (modem)
16 format selectable or code selectable baseband structure for providing either modem
format selectable or code selectable cross-correlated processed and filtered in-phase and
18 quadrature-phase baseband signals; a modulator for quadrature modulation of the in-
phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; one or more amplifiers comprising linear
20 and/or nonlinear circuits for linear and/or non-linear amplification (NLA) of the
modulated output signal of said quadrature modulator; and a switch or level controller for
22 selecting linearly or non-linearly amplified (NLA) modulated signals.

3. A third embodiment (3) provides a location finding and communication system
24 comprising: two or more receive ports for receiving either location finding signals and or
other than location finding signals from either one or more location determining
26 transmitters or from one or more other than location finding signal transmitters; one or
more receivers and demodulators for receiving and demodulating said location finding
28 signals to baseband signals; one or more receivers and demodulators for receiving and
demodulating said other than location finding signals to baseband signals; a selector or
30 combiner device for selection or combining of one or multiple baseband signals; two or
more signal modulators; connection circuitry for connecting the selected or the combined

single or multiple baseband signals to one or more of said signal modulators; a signal
2 processing network for receiving the baseband signals from the connection circuitry and
for providing cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals at a first
4 specified bit rate; a signal processing network for receiving the selected or combined
baseband signal and for providing a filtered signal at a second specified bit rate; and a
6 selector for selecting either the cross-correlated signals, the filtered signal, or both the
cross-correlated signals and the filtered signal; and connection for providing the selected
8 signals to one or more modulators for signal modulation.

4. A fourth (4) implementation is a radio frequency identification (RFID) locator and
10 communicator system comprising: one or more than one antennas for receiving Radio
Frequency (RF) signals from one or more RFID and or location determining and or
12 communication transmitters; one or more receivers and demodulators for reception and
demodulation of said signals to baseband signals; a baseband signal processing network
14 for receiving and processing said baseband signals; a cross-correlator circuit for cross-
correlating said processed baseband signals and for generation of cross-correlated
16 baseband signals; a shaped Time Constrained Signal (TCS) wavelet processor and bit rate
agile Long Response (LR) filter structure for providing shaped and bit rate agile filtered
18 signals in in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband channels; and a modulator for
quadrature modulation of the in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals.

20 5. A fifth embodiment (5) is a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and
communication system comprising a receiver for reception and demodulation of RFID
22 transmitted signals to baseband signals; a cross-correlator for processing of said baseband
signals for generation of cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband
24 signals; and a modulator for quadrature modulation of the in-phase and quadrature-phase
baseband signals.

26 6. A sixth embodiment (6) is a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and
communication system, the improvement comprising: one or more receivers and one or
28 more demodulators for reception and demodulation of RFID transmitted signals to
baseband signals and for providing said baseband signals to a spread spectrum baseband
30 processor and subsequent quadrature modulator for quadrature modulation of baseband
spread spectrum signals and to a baseband filter and subsequent modulator for

modulation of the said baseband filtered signal; and a connection circuit for providing
2 either the spread spectrum modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or both the
modulated spread spectrum signal and the filtered modulated signals to one or more than
4 one transmitters for transmission of the spread spectrum modulated and or the filtered
modulated signals.

6 7. A seventh embodiment (7) is a location finder and Radio Frequency Identification
(RFID) signal demodulation and modulation system comprising: one or more antennas
8 for receiving modulated Radio Frequency (RF) location finder and or Radio Frequency
Identification (RFID) signals from one or more than one location finder and or RFID
10 transmitters; one or more receivers and demodulators for reception and demodulation of
either said modulated RF or RFID signals to baseband signals; a signal processing
12 network for receiving said baseband signals and for providing cross-correlated in-phase
and quadrature-phase baseband signals at a first specified bit rate; a signal processing
14 network for receiving said baseband signals and for providing a filtered signal at a second
specified bit rate; a selector for selecting either the cross-correlated signals or the filtered
16 signal or both the cross-correlated signals and the filtered signal; and a connection circuit
for providing the selected signals to one or more modulators for signal modulation.

18 8. An eighth embodiment (8) comprises a location finder and communication system
having two or more antennas for receiving modulated Radio Frequency (RF) location
20 finder signals and communication signals from three or more location finder and
communication system transmitters; two or more receivers and demodulators for
22 reception and demodulation of said modulated RF signals to baseband signals; a signal
processing network for receiving said baseband signals and for providing cross-correlated
24 in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals at a first specified bit rate; a signal
processing network for receiving said baseband signals and for providing a filtered signal
26 at a second specified bit rate; a selector for selecting either the cross-correlated signals or
the filtered signal or both the cross-correlated signals and the filtered signal; a
28 connection circuit for providing the selected signals to one or more than one modulators
for signal modulation; and a connection circuit for providing the modulated signals to
30 two or more than two amplifiers and two or more than two antennas for amplification
and transmission of the amplified modulated signals.

9. A ninth embodiment (9) provides a location finder and communication system
2 comprising: one or more receive ports for receiving modulated location finder signals
4 from one or more location finder and communication system transmitters; one or more
6 receivers and demodulators for reception and demodulation of said modulated signals to
8 baseband signals; a signal processing network for receiving said baseband signals and
10 for providing cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals at a first
12 specified bit rate; a first quadrature modulator for quadrature modulating the cross-
correlated signal; a filter for filtering a second bit rate signal, said second bit rate signal
having a different bit rate than the first bit rate signal, and providing a filtered baseband
signal; a second modulator for modulating the filtered baseband signal; and switch
circuitry for selecting and connecting either the cross-correlated first bit rate modulated
signal or the filtered second bit rate modulated signal to a transmitter.

10. A tenth embodiment (10) is a barcode reader, location finder and communication
14 system comprising: a barcode reader for reading bar-coded information and processing
16 said bar-coded information into electrical signals; one or more receive ports for receiving
18 modulated location finder signals from one or more location finder and communication
20 system transmitters; one or more receivers and demodulators for reception and
22 demodulation of said modulated signals to baseband signals; a signal processing network
24 for receiving and processing said baseband signals and said bar-coded electrical signals
26 and for providing in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; a filter for filtering
said baseband signals and said bar-coded electrical signals and for providing filtered
baseband signals and said bar-coded electrical signals; a first quadrature modulator for
quadrature modulating the in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; a second
modulator for modulating the said filtered baseband and said bar-coded electrical
signals; and switch circuitry for selecting and connecting either the quadrature modulated
or the filtered modulated signal to a transmitter.

11. An eleventh embodiment (11) is a stimulation device and communication system
28 comprising: leads for carrying stimulation pulses to and or from one or more electrodes; a
pulse generator configured to generate stimulation pulses and for providing said pulses by
30 said leads to the electrodes; an interface circuit and/or processor for connection of said
stimulation pulses to and/or from one or more wireless transmitter-receiver (T/R) circuits

for transmission and/or reception of one or more wireless signals; and a control circuit
2 coupled to one or more of said wireless transmitter-receiver circuits, said control circuit
comprising a control signal generator for generating control signals for controlling
4 operation parameters of the implantable cardiac stimulation device.

12. A twelfth embodiment (12) provides a cardiac stimulation and communication
6 system comprising: a pulse generator and processor for processing the stimulation pulses
to and/or from one or more electrodes, said electrodes located in a heart; a signal
8 processing network for receiving said stimulation pulses and for providing cross-
correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; a signal processing network
10 for receiving said stimulation pulses and for providing a filtered baseband signal; and a
selector for selecting either the cross-correlated signals or the filtered signal or both the
12 cross-correlated signals and the filtered signal; and providing the selected signals to one
or more modulators for signal modulation.

14 13. A thirteenth embodiment (13) provides an implantable cardiac stimulation and
modulation system comprising: a processor for processing stimulation pulses to and/or
16 from one or more electrodes; a signal processing network for receiving said stimulation
pulses and for providing in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; a signal
18 processing network for receiving said stimulation pulses and for providing a filtered
baseband signal; and a selector for selecting either the in-phase and quadrature-phase
20 baseband signals or the filtered signal or both the in-phase and quadrature-phase
baseband signals and the filtered signal; and providing the selected signals to one or more
22 modulators for signal modulation.

14. A fourteenth embodiment (14) provides a medical diagnostic and communication
24 system comprising: a processor for processing signals received from one or more medical
diagnostic devices; a first signal processing network for receiving said processed signals
26 and for providing in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband signals; a second signal
processing network for receiving said processed signals and for providing a filtered
28 baseband signal; and a selector for selecting either the in-phase and quadrature-phase
baseband signals or the filtered baseband signal or both the in-phase and quadrature-
30 phase baseband signals and the filtered signal; and providing the selected signals to one
or more modulators for signal modulation.

15. A fifteenth embodiment (15) is a medical diagnostic and communication system
2 comprising: a processor for processing signals received from one or more medical
diagnostic devices; a first signal processing network for receiving said processed signals
4 and for providing baseband signals having a first specified bit rate; a second signal
processing network for receiving said processed signals and for providing baseband
6 signals having a second specified bit rate; and a selector for selecting either the first
specified bit rate signal or the second specified bit rate signal or both the first specified
8 bit rate signal and the second specified bit rate signal; and providing the selected signals
to one or more modulators for signal modulation.

10 16. A sixteenth embodiment (16) is a medical and diagnostic communication system,
the improvement comprising: a transmitter of signals generated by a medical device; a
12 receiver for reception and processing of said medical device generated signals to
baseband signals; circuitry for processing said baseband signals for generation of in-
14 phase and quadrature-phase spread spectrum baseband signals; and a modulator for
quadrature modulation of the in-phase and quadrature-phase baseband spread spectrum
16 signals.

17. A seventeenth embodiment (17) is a stimulation device and communication system
18 comprising: leads for carrying stimulating pulses to and or from one or more electrodes;
a pulse generator configured to generate stimulation pulses and for providing said pulses
20 by said leads to the electrodes; an interface circuit and/or processor for connection of
said stimulating pulses to and/or from one or more spread spectrum transmitter-receiver
22 (T/R) circuits for transmission and/or reception of one or more spread spectrum signals;
a control circuit coupled to one or more of said spread spectrum transmitter-receiver
24 circuits and the said pulse generator and further arranged to process and detect one or
more received signals; and said control circuit having a control signal generator for
26 controlling the operation parameters of the stimulation device.

18. An eighteenth embodiment (18) provides a multiple modulator system comprising:
28 a fingerprint sensor, detection, identification and processing device for processing one
or multiple fingerprint information to activate one or multiple modulators for signal
30 transmission; a location information receiver and processor for receiving and processing
the location of the user; a processor device for processing and combining the location

information and fingerprint information activated signals with an additional user signal,
2 said user signal comprising a signal generated by a user and providing the processed
signals to a first and or to a second modulator; a first modulator for spread spectrum
4 encoding and modulating the processed baseband signals; a second modulator for
filtering and modulating the processed baseband signals; a connection circuit for
6 providing either the spread spectrum modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or
both the spread spectrum modulated signal and the filtered modulated signal to one or
8 more transmitters for signal transmission.

19. A nineteenth embodiment (19) is a dual modulation transmitter apparatus
10 comprising: a fingerprint sensor, detection, identification and processing device for
processing one or multiple fingerprints to activate a modulator for signal transmission; a
12 location information receiver and processor for receiving and processing the location of
the user; a processor device for processing and combining the location information and
14 fingerprint activated signals with additional user signals and providing the processed,
baseband signals to a first and to a second modulator; a first modulator for spread
16 spectrum encoding and modulating the processed baseband signals; a second modulator
for filtering and modulating the processed baseband signals; a connection circuit for
18 providing either the spread spectrum modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or
both the modulated spread spectrum signal and the modulated filtered signals to one or
20 more antennas for signal transmission.

20. A twentieth embodiment (20) provides a multiple purpose system comprising:
22 a fingerprint sensor, detection, identification and processing device for processing one
or multiple fingerprints to activate one or multiple fingerprint generated signals for
24 modulation and for signal transmission; a location information receiver and processor
for receiving and processing the location of the user; a processor device for processing
26 and combining the location information and fingerprint activated signals with additional
user signals, said user signals comprising a signal generated by a user, and providing a
28 processed baseband signal to a first and to a second modulator; a first modulator for
quadrature modulating the processed baseband signals; a second modulator for filtering
30 and modulating the processed baseband signals; a connection circuit for providing either
the quadrature modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or both the quadrature

modulated signal and the modulated filtered signals to one or more antennas for signal
2 transmission.

21. A twenty-first embodiment (21) is a multiple path transmitter system comprising:
4 a fingerprint sensor, detection, identification and processing device for processing one
or multiple fingerprints to activate one or multiple modulators for signal transmission; a
6 location information receiver and processor for receiving and processing the location of
the user; a processor device for processing and combining the location information and
8 fingerprint activated signals with additional user signals and providing the processed,
baseband signals to a first and to a second modulator; a first modulator cross-correlating
10 and for quadrature modulating the processed baseband signals; a second modulator for
filtering and modulating the processed baseband signals; a connection circuit for
12 providing either the quadrature modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or both
the quadrature modulated signal and the modulated filtered signals to one or more
14 antennas for signal transmission.

22. A twenty-second embodiment (22) provides a multiple modulator system
16 comprising: a fingerprint sensor, detection, identification and processing device for
processing one or multiple fingerprint information to activate one or multiple modulators
18 for signal transmission; a location information receiver and processor for receiving and
processing the location of the user; a processor device for processing and combining the
20 location information and fingerprint information activated signals with an additional user
signal, said user signal comprising a signal generated by a user and providing the
22 processed signals to a first and to a second modulator; a first modulator cross-correlating
and for quadrature modulating the processed signals; a second modulator for filtering and
24 modulating the processed signals; a connection circuit for providing either the quadrature
modulated signal or the filtered modulated signal or both the quadrature modulated signal
26 and the modulated filtered signals to two or more transmitters for signal transmission.

23. A twenty-third embodiment (23) is a multi path communication apparatus
28 comprising: a user detection and authentication device for identifying a user, processing
the detected authentication identification of the user, and generating authentication
30 information signals; a first signal path including a modulator coupled to said information
signals and to an other user generated input signal, said input signal comprising a signal

generated by a user; a second signal path including a cross-correlator for generation of
2 in-phase (I) and quadrature-phase (Q) cross-correlated baseband signals from said
information signals and or from said user generated signals, and a quadrature modulator
4 coupled to said cross-correlated baseband signals; a third signal path coupled to a
transmitter; and a switch or combiner configured to couple the third signal path to the
6 first signal path under a first condition, to couple the third signal path to the second signal
path under a second condition, or to couple the third signal path to both the first signal
8 path and the second signal path under a third condition.

24. A twenty-fourth embodiment (24) is system comprising: a user detection and
10 authentication device for identifying a user, processing the detected authentication
identification of the user, and generating authentication information signals; a first signal
12 path including a modulator coupled to said information signals and to an other user
generated input signal, said input signal comprising a signal generated by a user; a second
14 signal path including a quadrature modulator coupled to said information and or other
user generated signal; and a switch or combiner configured to couple the first signal path
16 under a first condition, or the second signal path under a second condition, or the third
signal path under a third condition to the transmitter for signal transmission.

18 The invention further provides methods and procedures performed by the structures,
devices, apparatus, and systems described herein before, as well as other embodiments
20 incorporating combinations and subcombinations of the structures highlighted above and
described herein.

22 All publications including patents, pending patents and reports listed or mentioned in
these publications and/or in this patent/invention are herein incorporated by reference to
24 the same extent as if each publication or report, or patent or pending patent and/or
references listed in these publications, reports, patents or pending patents were
26 specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. The invention
now being fully described, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many
28 changes and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope
of the appended claims.

30

CLAIMS:

1. A position finder and communication system comprising:
 - a first processor for receiving and processing multiple signals received from
 - 5 multiple locations and for generating from said received signals a processed position finder signal;
 - a second processor, comprising a first cross-correlator and a transmit baseband filter, for generating cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed filtered baseband signals from an input signal;
 - 10 a third processor, comprising a spread spectrum processor and a second cross-correlator, for generating cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed spread spectrum signals;
 - a fourth processor comprising an orthogonal frequency division processor for generating a orthogonal frequency division processed signal;
 - 15 a fifth processor for generating a signal from a processing of the processed position finder signal generated by the first processor, with one or more of the signals generated by the second, third and fourth processors;
 - a quadrature modulator for quadrature modulation of the signal generated by the fifth processor; and
 - 20 a transmitter for transmission of the quadrature modulated signal.
2. The system of claim 1, further comprising a receiver and demodulator for receiving and demodulating a modulated signal.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein said multiple signals received are received from two or more satellite transmitters and from two or more land based transmitters, wherein said received signals from satellite transmitters are received in different radio frequency bands than said signals received from land based transmitters.

5

4. The system of claim 1, wherein said spread spectrum processor and second cross-correlator comprise a code division multiple access processor and filter for providing code division multiple access cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase filtered signals having a different modulation format and different bit rate than the modulation format and the bit rate of said second processor generated cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed filtered baseband signals.

10

5. The system of claim 1, wherein said orthogonal frequency division processed signal is an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexed or Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access processed voice or video signal.

15

6. The system of claim 1, wherein said transmitter for transmission of the quadrature modulated signal comprises a first amplifier operated in a first radio frequency (RF) band in a linearly amplified (LIMA) mode and a second amplifier operated in a second radio frequency (RF) band, wherein the second RF band is different from the first RF band and said second amplifier is operated in a non-linearly amplified (NLA) mode.

20

7. The system of claim 1, wherein said cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed filtered baseband signals and said cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed spread spectrum signals are used in a cellular communication system and said orthogonal frequency division processed signal is used in a wireless local
5 area network, wherein said cellular communication system and said wireless local area network are distinct communication systems and networks.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein said first cross-correlator generates cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase processed baseband signals such that when the
10 in-phase signal has its maximum amplitude, the quadrature-phase signal has zero value and when the in-phase signal has a local maximum the quadrature-phase signal has a local minimum.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein said orthogonal frequency division processor for
15 providing a orthogonal frequency division processed signal comprises a wired multimode communication connector for receiving a processed video signal from a wire, cable, or fiber optic communication connected internet system.

10. The system of claim 1, further comprising a receiver and demodulator for
20 receiving and demodulating a modulated signal, wherein said receiver and demodulator comprises an antenna may of four or more antennas for receiving said modulated signal and a receive baseband filter for receiving and filtering the demodulated signal and for providing cross-correlated in-phase and quadrature-phase filtered baseband signals wherein said receive baseband filter is mis-matched to said transmit baseband filter.