What is claimed is:

1. A method for trimming analog gain of a transceiver including a processor, a phase locked loop (PLL), a modulator and a demodulator, comprising:

responsive, at the modulator, to receiving a test data configuration signal from the processor to select a test data pattern generated by the modulator:

generating the test data pattern,

filtering the test data pattern using a pulse-shaping filter to generate a pulse-shaped test data pattern, and

providing the pulse-shaped test data pattern to the PLL;

modulating, at the PLL, a signal in accordance with the pulse-shaped test data pattern to generate a modulated signal;

generating a modulated intermediate frequency (IF) signal from a radio frequency (RF) signal and the modulated signal;

processing, by the demodulator, the modulated IF signal to determine modulation accuracy of the modulated IF signal; and

monitoring, by the processor, the determined modulation accuracy of the modulated IF signal, and, responsive to the determined modulation accuracy falling outside an acceptable range of modulation accuracy, adjusting an analog gain value of the transceiver to bring the modulation accuracy of the modulated IF signal within the acceptable range of modulation accuracy.

2. The method of claim 1, where the modulator is a dual-port frequency modulation (FM) modulator.

3. The method of claim 2, where the test data pattern is generated by a test generation function of the processor, and the method further comprises:

responsive, at the dual-port FM modulator, to receiving the test data configuration signal from the processor to select the test data pattern generated by the test generation function of the processor:

receiving the test data pattern,

filtering the test data pattern using a pulse-shaping filter to generate a pulse-shaped test data pattern, and

providing the pulse-shaped test data pattern to the PLL.

4. The method of claim 1, where the test data pattern is automatically generated by the processor, and the method further comprises:

responsive, at the modulator, to receiving the test data configuration signal from the processor to select the test data pattern automatically generated by the processor:

receiving the test data pattern,

filtering the test data pattern using a pulse-shaping filter to generate a pulse-shaped test data pattern, and

providing the pulse-shaped test data pattern to the PLL.

5. The method of claim 2, where the test data pattern is automatically generated by an automatic data generation function of the dual-port FM modulator.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising at the modulator:

formatting the pulse-shaped test data pattern to generate a formatted, pulse-shaped test data pattern; and

providing the formatted, pulse-shaped test data pattern to the PLL.

7. The method of claim 1, where the test data pattern is an alternating one-zero pattern, and the method further comprises:

providing, by the modulator, the test data pattern to the PLL at a frequency sufficient to fall outside a bandwidth of the PLL;

processing, by the demodulator, the modulated IF signal to determine peak deviation of the modulated IF signal; and

adjusting a voltage-controlled oscillator modulation gain of the PLL based on an analog port trim signal generated by the processor, the analog port trim signal generated responsive to the determined peak deviation of the modulated IF signal and sufficient to adjust the peak deviation of the modulated IF signal to within an acceptable range of peak deviation.

8. The method of claim 1, where the transceiver includes a mixer to mix the modulated signal and the RF signal to generate the modulated IF signal.

9. The method of claim 1, where the RF signal is derived from an un-modulated carrier received by the transceiver.

10. The method of claim 1, where said processing the modulated IF signal to determine the modulation accuracy of the modulated IF signal comprises determining peak frequency deviation of the modulated IF signal.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, at an RF input of the transceiver, an un-modulated carrier;

producing the RF signal from the un-modulated carrier;

mixing the RF signal and the modulated signal to produce a modulated analog signal; and

processing the modulated analog signal to generate the modulated IF signal.

12. The method of claim 11, where the transceiver includes a mixer to mix the RF signal and the modulated signal to produce the modulated analog signal.

13. The method of claim 11, where processing the modulated analog signal to generate the modulated IF signal further comprises:

amplifying and filtering the modulated analog signal to generate an amplified, filtered analog signal; and

converting the amplified, filtered analog signal from analog to digital to generate the modulated IF signal.

14. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

saving the adjusted analog gain value of the transceiver.