

Title: ParkerVision Receives First Patent for Its Wireless Technology.

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Industry's First RF Filtering and Direct Down Conversion

In a Unified Operation

More than 40 Other Wireless Patent Applications on File and In Process

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11 /PRNewswire/ --

ParkerVision, Inc. (Nasdaq: PRKR) received its first wireless technology patent today from the United States Patent & Trademark Office. The patent covers a previously unannounced capability of the company's Direct2Data(TM) (D2D)(TM) technology, which represents an advanced application of the fundamental D2D technology.

The patent issued covers an application of the D2D technology to provide RF filtering and direct down conversion in a single unified operation. This advancement paves the way to reduce or eliminate the external filters that are used in today's traditional receiver designs. Direct down conversion with integrated filtering is consistent with ParkerVision's longer term goal of creating complete wireless systems-on-chip resulting in smaller and less expensive radio devices, with lower power requirements.

The patent issued today, U.S. Patent 6,049,706, contains 194 claims, including 8 independent claims. It is part of an overall intellectual property strategy and includes more than 40 other patents pending. This first patent incorporates by reference four other U.S. patent applications covering the fundamental core technology of ParkerVision's direct conversion wireless advances in receiver, transmitter, multiple channel communication, and product applications. The company intends to aggressively pursue the filing and protection of its patents in the United States and abroad.

ParkerVision's Chief Technical Officer, David Sorrells, commented, "The basic application of D2D, which we previously announced, creates high performance Zero Intermediate Frequency (Zero IF) transmitters and receivers. Zero IF eliminates the IF filters and amplifiers; however, there still remains RF bandpass and baseband channel filters in a Zero IF architecture.

"This first issued patent is an advanced application of D2D which will further reduce or eliminate the need for the remaining external filters. This will be especially helpful to achieving higher levels of chip integration by reducing or eliminating the conventional RF bandpass filters which are typically dielectric resonators or SAW filters. The result will be to further reduce cost, power, and size while creating high-performance CMOS radios," continued Sorrells.

Jeffrey Parker, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, added, "This patent award is an important strategic step in the commercialization of our wireless technology, and in the pursuit of our aggressive intellectual property program in the United States and abroad. This enhanced application of our D2D technology furthers our strategic goal of creating high-performance system-on-chip radios for uses such as CDMA, GSM, wireless LAN, and Bluetooth.

"By combining these down-conversion and filtering operations, Parkervision's technology should enable manufacturers to reduce the cost, size, and power consumption of wireless receivers," continued Parker. "Moreover, since the process can be implemented in standard CMOS, the design and manufacture of wireless receivers are greatly simplified, resulting in unprecedented receiver integration possibilities."

ParkerVision, headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida, designs, develops and manufactures communications technology platforms and products for the wireless and video industries. Additional information about ParkerVision and its D2D technology is available at www.parkervision.com and www.D2D.com.

This press release contains forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, each of which speak only as of the date made. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are disclosed in the Company's SEC reports, including the Form 10K for the year ended December 31, 1999. These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those presently anticipated or projected.