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Mobile Device Architecture

Mobile device architecture refers to the design and organization of hardware and software components in mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. It is optimized for portability, efficiency, and connectivity, balancing performance with battery life and physical size.

Key Components of Mobile Device Architecture:

1. Processor (CPU):

- Typically uses ARM-based architectures for power efficiency.
- Handles general-purpose computing tasks.
- Includes multiple cores for multitasking.

2. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU):

- Dedicated to rendering graphics and visuals.
- Supports gaming, UI rendering, and video playback.

3. Memory and Storage:

- **RAM:** Temporary memory for running applications and processes.
- **Storage:** Flash-based, such as eMMC or UFS, for apps, OS, and user data.

4. System-on-Chip (SoC):

- Integrates CPU, GPU, modem, and other components on a single chip.
- Reduces size and power consumption.

5. Battery and Power Management:

- Lithium-ion or lithium-polymer batteries.
- Advanced power management ICs to extend battery life.

6. Display:

- High-resolution touchscreens (LCD or OLED).
- Includes a display controller for rendering visuals.

7. Sensors:

- Accelerometer, gyroscope, magnetometer, proximity sensor, and ambient light sensor.
- Enhance interactivity and context-awareness.

8. Camera Systems:

- Integrated front and rear cameras.
- Includes image signal processors (ISPs) for advanced photo and video processing.

9. Wireless Communication Modules:

- Cellular (e.g., 5G, 4G LTE).
- Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, NFC, and GPS for connectivity.

10. Operating System (OS):

- Examples include Android, iOS, and HarmonyOS.
- Manages hardware resources and provides an interface for apps and users.

11. Input/Output Interfaces:

- USB-C or Lightning for data transfer and charging.
- Audio jacks or wireless audio support.
- Touchscreen for user interaction.

12. Security Features:

- Biometric authentication (fingerprint, facial recognition).
- Hardware security modules (e.g., Secure Enclave in iOS).

13. Cooling Systems:

- Passive or active cooling for thermal management in high-performance scenarios.

Characteristics of Mobile Device Architecture:

- **Portability:** Compact and lightweight design.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Prioritizes low power consumption.
- **Performance:** Balances speed with thermal constraints.
- **Connectivity:** Seamless integration of communication technologies.

This architecture continues to evolve with advancements in miniaturization, energy efficiency, and computational power to support emerging technologies like augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and IoT.

Sources:

- <https://www.capstera.com/mobile-architecture/>
- https://www.techplayon.com/mobile-phone-architecture/#google_vignette