High Performance, Sub GHz Radio Transceiver IC

Data Sheet

ADF7030-1

FEATURES

Radio frequency (RF) ranges
- 169.4 MHz to 169.6 MHz
- 426 MHz to 470 MHz
- 863 MHz to 960 MHz

Data rates
- 2FSK/2GFSK: 0.1 kbps to 300 kbps
- 4FSK/4GFSK: 1 kbps to 360 kbps (transmit only)

Dual power amplifiers (PAs)

Programmable receiver channel bandwidth
- from 2.6 kHz to 406 kHz

Receiver (Rx) performance
- Up to 97 dB blocking at ±20 MHz offset
- Up to 72 dB adjacent channel rejection
- −134.3 dBm sensitivity at 0.1 kbps
- −121.3 dBm sensitivity at 2.4 kbps

Transmitter (Tx) performance
- −20 dBm to +17 dBm range with 0.1 dB step resolution
- Very low output power variation vs. temperature and supply

Low active current
- 50 mA Tx current at 17 dBm
- 21.2 mA Rx current at12.5 kbps

Ultralow sleep current
- 10 nA with memory retained

Host microprocessor interface
- Easy to use programming serial peripheral interface (SPI)
- Configurable 8-bit general-purpose input/output (GPIO) bus

On-chip ARM Cortex-M0 processor for
- Radio control and calibration
- Packet management
- Clear channel assessment (CCA)

IEEE802.15.4g support
- Frame format
- Data whitening
- Dual-sync word detection
- Forward error correction (FEC) and interleaving

Suitable for systems targeting compliance with
- ETSI EN 300 220-1
- EN 54-25, EN 13757-4
- FCC Part 15, Part 22, Part 24, Part 90, and Part 101
- ARIB STD-T30, STD-T67, STD-T108, STD-T96

Packages
- 6 mm × 6 mm, 40-lead LFCSP
- 7 mm × 7 mm, 48-lead LQFP

APPLICATIONS

IEEE 802.15.4g (MR-FSK PHY)
Wireless M-Bus (EN 13757-4)
Smart metering
Security and building automation
Active tag asset tracking
Industrial control
Wireless sensor networks (WSNs)

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

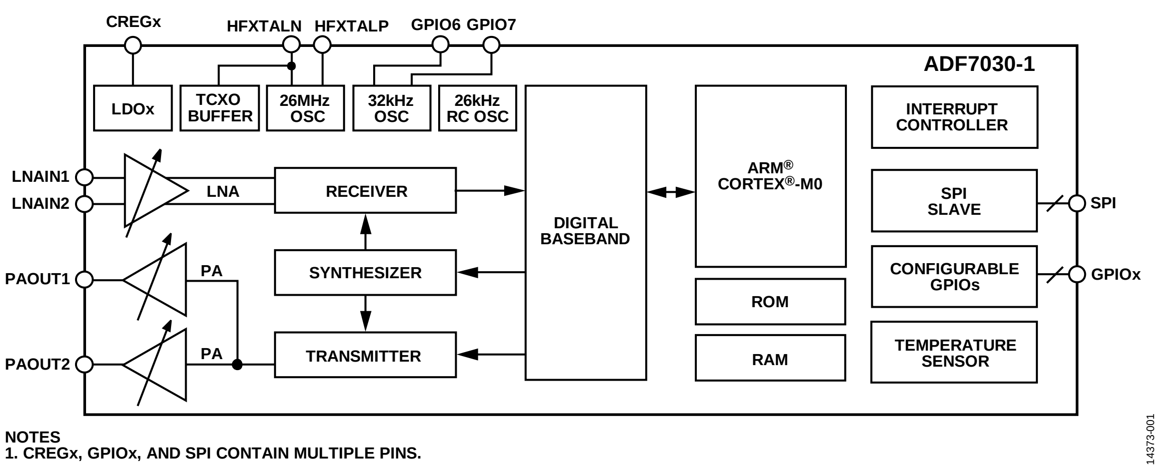

Figure 1.

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REVISION HISTORY

3/2020—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

6/2016—Revision 0: Initial Version

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADF7030-1 is a fully integrated, radio transceiver achieving high performance at very low power. The ADF7030-1 is ideally suited for applications that require long range, network robustness, and long battery life. It is suitable for applications that operate in the ISM, SRD, and licensed frequency bands at 169.4 MHz to 169.6 MHz, 426 MHz to 470 MHz, and 863 MHz to 960 MHz. It provides extensive support for standards-based protocols like IEEE802.15.4g while also providing flexibility to support a wide range of proprietary protocols.

The highly configurable low intermediate frequency (IF) receiver supports a large range of receiver channel bandwidths from 2.6 kHz to 406 kHz. This range of receiver channel bandwidths allows the ADF7030-1 to support ultranarrow-band, narrow-band, and wideband channel spacing.

The ADF7030-1 features two independent PAs supporting output power ranges of −20 dBm to +13 dBm and −20 dBm to +17 dBm. The PAs support ultrafine adjustment of the power with a step resolution of 0.1 dB. The PA output power is exceptionally robust over temperature and voltage. The PAs have an automatic power ramp control to limit spectral splatter to meet regulatory standards.

The ADF7030-1 features an on-chip ARM® Cortex®-M0 processor that performs radio control, radio calibration, and packet management. Cortex-M0 eases the processing burden of the host processor because the ADF7030-1 integrates the lower layers of a typical communication protocol stack. This internal processor also permits the download and execution of Analog Devices, Inc., provided firmware modules that can extend the functionality of the ADF7030-1.

The ADF7030-1 has two packet modes: generic packet mode and IEEE802.15.4g mode. In generic packet mode, the packet format is highly flexible and fully programmable, thereby ensuring its compatibility with proprietary packet formats. In IEEE802.15.4g packet mode, the packet format conforms to the IEEE802.15.4g standard. FEC, as per the IEEE802.15.4g standard, is also supported.

The ADF7030-1 operates with a power supply range of 2.2 V to 3.6 V and has very low power consumption in both Tx and Rx modes, enabling long lifetimes in battery-operated systems. An ultralow power deep sleep mode achieves a typical current of 10 nA with the configuration memory retained.

A complete wireless solution can be built using a small number of external discrete components and a host processor (typically a microcontroller). The host processor can configure the ADF7030-1 using a simple command-based protocol over a standard 4-wire SPI interface. A single-byte command transitions the radio between states or performs a radio function.

The ADF7030-1 is available in two package types: a 6 mm × 6 mm, 40-lead LFCSP and a 7 mm × 7 mm, 48-lead LQFP. Both package types use NiPdAu plating to mitigate against silver migration in high humidity applications. The ADF7030-1 operating temperature range is −40°C to +85°C.

For Figure 13 to Figure 19, Figure 30, Figure 42, Figure 60, Figure 61, and Figure 75 in the Typical Performance Characteristics section, PA_COARSE is a programmable value that provides a coarse adjustment of the PA output power. This value can be programmed in the range of 1 to 6 for PA1, and from 1 to 10 for PA2. PA_FINE is a programmable value that provides a fine adjustment of the PA output power. This value can be programmed in the range of 3 to 127 for both PA1 and PA2. PA_MICRO is a programmable value that provides a microadjustment (typically <0.1 dB) of the PA output power. This value can be programmed in the range of 1 to 31 for both PA1 and PA2. PAOLDO_VOUT_CON is a programmable value that configures the internal LDO voltage that provides bias for the PA. For additional information on these bit settings, see the ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual, which is the detailed programming guide for the device.

SPECIFICATIONS

V_{DD} = VBAT1 = VBAT2 = VBAT3 = VBAT4 = VBAT5 = VBAT6 = 2.2 V to 3.6 V, exposed pad (EPAD) = 0 V (ground), T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical specifications are at V_{DD} = 3 V, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted. All VBATx pins must be tied together. A one-time radio calibration is required, unless otherwise noted.

TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
TEMPERATURE RANGE, T_A	−40		+85	°C	
VOLTAGE SUPPLY					
VBATx Pin Voltage	2.2		3.6	V	Transmit power ≤ 13 dBm
	2.85		3.6	V	Transmit power ≥ 17 dBm, PA LDO voltage = 2.65 V
	PA LDO voltage + 0.2 V		3.6	V	Transmit power >13 dBm and < 17 dBm; the PA LDO voltage is configurable

GENERAL RF

Table 2.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
RF FREQUENCY					
Frequency Range	169.4		169.6	MHz	
	426		470	MHz	
	863		960	MHz	
Channel Frequency Resolution		1.5		Hz	
DATA RATE					
IEEE802.15.4g Packet Mode				kbps	
2FSK, 2GFSK Modulation	2.4		150	kbps	
Generic Packet Mode					
2FSK, 2GFSK Modulation	0.1		300	kbps	
4FSK, 4GFSK Modulation	1		360	kbps	Tx only, generic packet mode only
On/Off Keying (OOK) Modulation		16.384		kbps	Tx only, Manchester encoded, generic packet mode only
Resolution		1		bps	
FREQUENCY DEVIATION					
Range					
2FSK, 2GFSK Modulation	1		250	kHz	
4FSK, 4GFSK Modulation	1		250	kHz	Tx only, generic packet mode only
Resolution		100		Hz	
GAUSSIAN FILTER BANDWIDTH TIME (BT) PRODUCT		0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.5			Programmable

RECEIVE

Table 3.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
MAXIMUM DATA RATE ERROR TOLERANCE		±0.1		%	
RECEIVER CHANNEL FILTER BANDWIDTH					Programmable; see Table 27 and Table 28 for a list of all supported values
Narrow-Band Mode					
Maximum		20.0		kHz	
Minimum		2.6		kHz	
Wideband Mode					
Maximum		406.25		kHz	
Minimum		77.38		kHz	
MAXIMUM RF INPUT LEVEL		10		dBm	
RECEIVER LINEARITY					Measured at maximum receiver gain
Input Third-Order Intercept (IIP3)		−8.5		dBm	Receiver channel frequency = 169.43125 MHz, $f_{SOURCE1}$ = 171.35 MHz, $f_{SOURCE2}$ = 173.26875 MHz
Input Second-Order Intercept (IIP2)		53		dBm	Receiver channel frequency = 169.53125 MHz, $f_{SOURCE1}$ = 171.55 MHz, $f_{SOURCE2}$ = 171.63125 MHz
1 dB Compression (P1dB)		−18.7		dBm	Receiver channel frequency = 169.43125 MHz, $f_{SOURCE1}$ = 171.43125 MHz
RECEIVED SIGNAL STRENGTH INDICATOR (RSSI)					Refer to the Typical Performance Characteristics section for further detail; sensitivity defined as bit error rate (BER) = 0.1%
Resolution		0.25		dB	
Calibrated Absolute Accuracy		±2		dB	−40 dBm to sensitivity + 6 dB; one-point offset calibration
DIFFERENTIAL LOW NOISE AMPLIFIER (LNA) INPUT IMPEDANCE, 40-LEAD LFCSP PACKAGE					
LNA in Rx Mode					
f = 169 MHz		78 – j20		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		69 – j25		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		68 – j25		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		56 – j29		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		55 – j30		Ω	
LNA in Tx Mode					Combined match enabled
f = 169 MHz		7 + j2		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		7 + j4		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		7 + j4		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		8 + j8		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		8 + j8		Ω	
DIFFERENTIAL LNA INPUT IMPEDANCE, 48-LEAD LQFP PACKAGE					
LNA in Rx Mode					
f = 169 MHz		78 – j16		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		71 – j18		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		73 – j22		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		58 – j20		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		57 – j20		Ω	
LNA in Tx Mode					Combined match enabled
f = 169 MHz		7 + j3		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		8 + j9		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		8 + j9		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		9 + j18		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		9 + j19		Ω	

TRANSMIT

Table 4.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
POWER AMPLIFIER (PA)					
Power Amplifier 1 (PA1)					
Transmit Power Maximum		13		dBm	
Transmit Power Minimum		−20		dBm	
Transmit Power Step Resolution		0.1		dB	
Transmit Power Variation vs. Temperature		±0.15			From −40°C to +85°C, transmit power = 13 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
Transmit Power Variation vs. V_{DD}		±0.1			From V_{DD} = 2.2 V to V_{DD} = 3.6 V, transmit power = 13 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
Transmit Power Accuracy		±0.3			transmit power = 13 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
Power Amplifier 2 (PA2)					
Transmit Power Maximum					The maximum output power level achievable on PA2 depends on the programmable PA CREG3 LDO voltage setting; refer to the ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual for further details
		17		dBm	2.85 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V
		13		dBm	2.2 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V
Transmit Power Minimum		−20		dBm	
Transmit Power Step Resolution		0.1		dB	
Transmit Power Variation vs. Temperature		±0.1		dB	From −40°C to +85°C, transmit power = 17 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
Transmit Power Variation vs. V_{DD}		±0.1		dB	From V_{DD} = 3.0 V to V_{DD} = 3.6 V, transmit power = 17 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
Transmit Power Accuracy		±0.25		dB	Transmit power = 17 dBm, RF frequency = 169 MHz
PA IMPEDANCE, 40-LEAD LFCSP PACKAGE					For guidance on impedance matching, refer to the ADF7030-1 Hardware Reference Manual
Optimum PA Load While in Transmit					
PA1					
f = 169 MHz		50 + j0		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		45 + j30		Ω	
f = 868 MHz, f = 915 MHz		50 + j20		Ω	
PA2					
f = 169 MHz		38 + j0		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		38 + j25		Ω	
f = 868 MHz, f = 915 MHz		38 + j18.5		Ω	
PA Input Impedance While in Rx					
PA1					
f = 169 MHz		7 − j232		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		5 − j102		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		5 − j96		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		4 − j49		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		4 − j46		Ω	
PA2					
f = 169 MHz		5 − j177		Ω	
f = 433 MHz		3 − j69		Ω	
f = 460 MHz		3 − j65		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		3 − j33		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		3 − j31		Ω	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
PA IMPEDANCE, 48-LEAD LQFP PACKAGE					For guidance on impedance matching, refer to the ADF7030-1 Hardware Reference Manual
Optimum PA Load While in Transmit					
PA1					
f = 169 MHz		45 + j 8		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		40 + j20		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		40 + j20		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		40 + j20		Ω	
PA2					
f = 169 MHz		37 + j 9		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		30 + j25		Ω	
f = 868 MHz, f = 915 MHz		30 + j15		Ω	
PA Input Impedance While in Rx					
PA1					
f = 169 MHz		6 – j236		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		6 – j87		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		5 – j37		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		5 – j34		Ω	
PA2					
f = 169 MHz		5 – j169		Ω	
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz		4 – j58		Ω	
f = 868 MHz		3 – j22		Ω	
f = 915 MHz		3 – j19		Ω	

CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Table 5.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
TRANSMIT CURRENT CONSUMPTION					In the PHY_TX state transmitting a carrier
f = 169.4 MHz					
Tx Power = 0 dBm, PA1		18		mA	
Tx Power = 10 dBm, PA1		31		mA	
Tx Power = 13 dBm, PA1		39		mA	
Tx Power = 17 dBm, PA2		65		mA	
f = 433 MHz					
Tx Power = 0 dBm, PA1		19		mA	
Tx Power = 10 dBm, PA1		31		mA	
Tx Power = 13 dBm, PA1		39		mA	
f = 460 MHz					
Tx Power = 17 dBm, PA2		50		mA	
f = 868 MHz, f = 915 MHz					
Tx Power = 0 dBm, PA1		20		mA	
Tx Power = 10 dBm, PA1		34		mA	
Tx Power = 13 dBm, PA1		43		mA	
Tx Power = 17 dBm, PA2		65		mA	
RECEIVE CURRENT CONSUMPTION					In the PHY_RX state, waiting for preamble
f = 169.4 MHz					
Data Rate = 4.8 kbps		24.8		mA	Narrow-band receive path
f = 433 MHz, f = 460 MHz					
Data Rate = 4.8 kbps		24.5		mA	Narrow-band receive path
Data Rate = 50 kbps		24		mA	Wideband receive path
f = 868 MHz, f = 915 MHz					
Data Rate = 5 kbps		23.2		mA	Narrow-band receive path
Data Rate = 12.5 kbps		21.2		mA	Wideband receive path
Data Rate = 50 kbps		21.4		mA	Wideband receive path
Data Rate = 100 kbps		23.7		mA	Wideband receive path
Data Rate = 150 kbps		24		mA	Wideband receive path
Data Rate = 300 kbps		25.4		mA	Wideband receive path
RADIO STATE CURRENT CONSUMPTION					
PHY_SLEEP State					
		2		nA	Memory not retained, no wakeup oscillator enabled, RTC disabled
		10		nA	Memory retained, no wakeup oscillator enabled, RTC disabled
		1		μA	Memory retained, internal 26 kHz RC oscillator enabled, RTC enabled
		1		μA	Memory retained, external 32 kHz oscillator enabled, RTC enabled
PHY_OFF State		1.9		mA	First entry to PHY_OFF after wake from PHY_SLEEP or after reset event
PHY_OFF State		3.7		mA	Second and subsequent entries to PHY_OFF after wake from PHY_SLEEP or after reset event
PHY_ON State		3.7		mA	

BAND SPECIFIC RECEIVE AND TRANSMIT

169.4 MHz to 169.6 MHz

Unless otherwise noted, the configurations detailed in Table 6 are used to specify the performance of the ADF7030-1 in Table 7. All measurements are performed on the EV-ADF70301-169BZ evaluation board, unless otherwise noted. The EV-ADF70301-169BZ uses a separate transmit/receive match design and a 26 MHz thermally compensated crystal oscillator (TCXO) reference. N/A means not applicable.

Table 6. Configurations in the 169.4 MHz to 169.6 MHz Frequency Band

Configuration Name	RF Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (kbps)	Modulation	Frequency Deviation (kHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	IF Frequency (kHz)	Receiver Bandwidth (kHz)	Packet Setup for Packet-Based Testing
169.41875 MHz/ 0.1 kbps	169.41875	0.1	2GFSK	0.5	N/A	81.25	2.6	Preamble = 0xAAAA, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, cyclic redundancy check (CRC) = 2 bytes
169.43125 MHz/ 2.4 kbps	169.43125	2.4	2GFSK	2.4	12.5	81.25	9.1	Preamble = 0x55555555, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes
169.41875 MHz/ 4.8 kbps	169.41875	4.8	2GFSK	2.4	12.5	81.25	11.1	Preamble = 0x55555555, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes
169.46875 MHz/ 6.4 kbps	169.46875	6.4	4GFSK	3.2 (outer deviation)	12.5	N/A (Tx only)	N/A (Tx only)	N/A

Table 7. Specifications in the 169.4 MHz to 169.6 MHz Frequency Band

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SENSITIVITY, PACKET ERROR RATE (PER)					
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/0.1 kbps		−134.3		dBm	At PER = 5%, automatic frequency control (AFC) disabled
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps		−121.3		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±11.5 ppm
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps		−120.0		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±11.5 ppm
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—BER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (BER = 0.1%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until BER = 0.1%; AFC disabled, image calibrated
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		72		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		72		dB	
±2 MHz		93		dB	
±10 MHz		92		dB	
±20 MHz		97		dB	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		70		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		70		dB	
±2 MHz		92		dB	
±10 MHz		95		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—PER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled, image calibrated
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		66		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		67		dB	
±2 MHz		93		dB	
±10 MHz		91		dB	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		53		dB	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		64		dB	
±2 MHz		91		dB	
±10 MHz		94		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—ETSI EN 300 220-1 TEST METHOD					Measured as per EN 300 220-1 V2.4.1, AFC disabled
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps					Desired signal level = −106.7 dBm (3 dB above the reference sensitivity level)
±2 MHz		−15		dBm	
±10 MHz		−12		dBm	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps					Desired signal level = −105.8 dBm (3 dB above the reference sensitivity level)
±2 MHz		−16		dBm	
±10 MHz		−13		dBm	
COCHANNEL REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps		−9		dB	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps		−11		dB	
CALIBRATED IMAGE REJECTION				dB	Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled, image calibrated
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps		60		dB	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps		58		dB	
ADJACENT CHANNEL POWER (ACP)					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps					PA1, output power = 13 dBm
Adjacent Channel		−83		dBc	
Alternate Channel		−83		dBc	
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps					PA2, output power = 17 dBm
Adjacent Channel		−60		dBc	
Alternate Channel		−84		dBc	
Configuration 169.46875 MHz/6.4 kbps					PA1, output power = 13 dBm
Adjacent Channel		−68		dBc	
Alternate Channel		−81		dBc	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH					Occupied bandwidth is the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power; spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps		6.3		kHz	PA1, output power = 13 dBm
Configuration 169.41875 MHz/4.8 kbps		7.8		kHz	PA2, output power = 17 dBm
Configuration 169.46875 MHz/6.4 kbps		8.2		kHz	PA1, output power = 13 dBm
SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (EXCLUDING HARMONICS)					Measured conductively at antenna input; RF frequency = 169.43125 MHz
Receive					
<1 GHz		−74		dBm	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−52		dBm	
Transmit					PA2, output power = 17 dBm, transmitting continuous carrier wave
<1 GHz		−70		dBc	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−72		dBc	
HARMONIC EMISSIONS					Measured conductively at antenna input, transmitting continuous carrier wave; RF frequency = 169.43125 MHz
17 dBm Output Power					PA2
Second Harmonic		−64		dBc	
Third Harmonic		−89		dBc	
All Other Harmonics		<−90		dBc	

433 MHz

Unless otherwise noted, the configuration detailed in Table 8 is used to specify the performance of the ADF7030-1 in Table 9. All measurements are performed on the EV-ADF70301-460BZ evaluation board, unless otherwise noted. The EV-ADF70301-460BZ uses a separate transmit/receive match design and a 26 MHz TCXO reference.

Table 8. 433 MHz Configurations

Configuration Name	RF Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (kbps)	Modulation	Frequency Deviation (kHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	IF Frequency (kHz)	Receiver Bandwidth (kHz)	Packet Setup for Packet Based Testing
433 MHz/50 kbps	433	50	2GFSK	25	200	135.42	101.57	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 16 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes

Table 9. 433 MHz Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SENSITIVITY, PER					
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps		−108.6		dBm	AT PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±25 ppm
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—BER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (BER = 0.1%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until BER = 0.1%, image calibrated, AFC disabled
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±200 kHz)		56		dB	
Alternate Channel (±400 kHz)		62		dB	
±2 MHz		78		dB	
±10 MHz		83		dB	
±20 MHz		87		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—PER BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, image calibrated, AFC enabled
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±200 kHz)		51		dB	
Alternate Channel (±400 kHz)		58		dB	
±2 MHz		73		dB	
±10 MHz		79		dB	
COCHANNEL REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps		−10		dB	
CALIBRATED IMAGE REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled, image calibrated
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps		48		dB	
ACP					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps		−60		dBc	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH					Occupied bandwidth is the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power; spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps		86		kHz	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (EXCLUDING HARMONICS)					Measured conductively at antenna port; RF frequency = 433 MHz
Receive					
<1 GHz		−74		dBm	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−51		dBm	
Transmit					PA1, output power = 13 dBm, transmitting continuous carrier wave
<1 GHz		−46		dBc	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−68		dBc	
HARMONIC EMISSIONS					Measured conductively at antenna input, transmitting continuous carrier wave; RF frequency = 433 MHz, PA1, output power = 10 dBm
Second Harmonic		−64		dBc	
All Other Harmonics		<−90		dBc	

450 MHz to 470 MHz

Unless otherwise noted, the configuration detailed in Table 10 is used to specify the performance of the ADF7030-1 in Table 11. All measurements are performed on the EV-ADF70301-460BZ evaluation board, unless otherwise noted. The EV-ADF70301-460BZ uses a separate transmit/receive match design and a 26 MHz TCXO reference.

Table 10. Configurations in the 450 MHz to 470 MHz Frequency Band

Configuration Name	RF Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (kbps)	Modulation	Frequency Deviation (kHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	IF Frequency (kHz)	Receiver Bandwidth (kHz)	Packet Setup for Packet Based Testing
460 MHz/7.2 kbps	460	7.2	2GFSK	2.0	12.5	81.25	11.7	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes

Table 11. Specifications in the 450 MHz to 470 MHz Frequency Band

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SENSITIVITY, PER					
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps		−115.6		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±3.9 ppm
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—BER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (BER = 0.1%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until BER = 0.1%, image calibrated, AFC disabled
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		58		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		60		dB	
±2 MHz		81		dB	
±10 MHz		87		dB	
±20 MHz		89		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—PER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, image calibrated, AFC enabled
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		51		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		58		dB	
±2 MHz		80		dB	
±10 MHz		87		dB	
COCHANNEL REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps		−13		dB	
CALIBRATED IMAGE REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled, image calibrated
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps		54		dB	
ACP					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps		−49		dBc	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH					Occupied bandwidth is the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power; spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps		7.7		kHz	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (EXCLUDING HARMONICS)					Measured conductively at antenna port; RF frequency = 460 MHz
Receive					
<960 MHz		−74		dBm	
960 MHz to 12.7 GHz		−51		dBm	
Transmit					PA2, output power = 17 dBm, transmitting continuous carrier wave
<960 MHz		−46		dBc	
960 MHz to 12.7 GHz		−71		dBc	
HARMONIC EMISSIONS					Measured conductively at antenna port, transmitting continuous carrier wave; RF frequency = 460 MHz, output power = 17 dBm, PA2
Second Harmonic		−63		dBc	
All Other Harmonics		< −90		dBc	

863 MHz to 876 MHz

Unless otherwise noted, the configurations detailed in Table 12 are used to specify the performance of the ADF7030-1 in Table 13. All measurements are performed on the EV-ADF70301-868BZ evaluation board, unless otherwise noted. The EV-ADF70301-868BZ uses a separate transmit/receive match design and a 26 MHz TCXO reference.

Table 12. Configurations in the 863 MHz to 876 MHz Frequency Band

Configuration Name	RF Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (kbps)	Modulation	Frequency Deviation (kHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	IF Frequency (kHz)	Receiver Bandwidth (kHz)	Packet Setup for Packet Based Testing
868 MHz/4.8 kbps	868	4.8	2GFSK	2.4	12.5	81.25	11.7	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes
868 MHz/100 kbps	868	100	2FSK	50	500	270.83	203.12	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0x543D54CD, payload length = 20 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes

Table 13. Specifications in the 863 MHz to 876 MHz Frequency Band

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SENSITIVITY, PER					
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps		−118.4		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±3 ppm
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps		−106.4		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±25 ppm, data rate error range = ±100 ppm, frequency deviation error range = ±25%
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—BER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (BER = 0.1%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until BER = 0.1%, image calibrated, AFC disabled
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		60		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		60		dB	
±2 MHz		82		dB	
±10 MHz		90		dB	
±20 MHz		95		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—PER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, image calibrated, AFC enabled
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±12.5 kHz)		43		dB	
Alternate Channel (±25 kHz)		57		dB	
±2 MHz		79		dB	
±10 MHz		87		dB	
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (500 kHz)		35		dB	
Adjacent Channel (−500 kHz)		53		dB	
Alternate Channel (±1000 kHz)		60		dB	
±2 MHz		65		dB	
±10 MHz		74		dB	
COCHANNEL REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps		−11		dB	
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps		−11		dB	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
UNCALIBRATED IMAGE REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, AFC enabled
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps		37		dB	
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps		34		dB	
ACP					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps		−66		dBc	
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps		−39		dBc	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH					Occupied bandwidth is the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power; spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 100 Hz, video bandwidth = 300 Hz
Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps		7.8		kHz	
Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps		225		kHz	
SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (EXCLUDING HARMONICS)					Measured conductively at antenna input; RF frequency = 868 MHz
Receive					
<1 GHz		−77		dBm	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−50		dBm	
Transmit					PA2, 17dBm output power, transmitting continuous carrier wave
<1 GHz		−59		dBc	
1 GHz to 4 GHz		−66		dBc	
HARMONIC EMISSIONS					Measured conductively at antenna input, transmitting continuous carrier wave; RF frequency = 868 MHz
13 dBm Output Power					PA1
Second Harmonic		−53		dBc	
Third Harmonic		−78		dBc	
Seventh Harmonic		−95		dBc	
17 dBm Output Power					PA2
Second Harmonic		−51		dBc	
Third Harmonic		−70		dBc	
All Other Harmonics		<−100		dBc	

902 MHz to 928 MHz

Unless otherwise noted, the configurations detailed in Table 14 are used to specify the performance of the ADF7030-1 in Table 15. All measurements are performed on the EV-ADF70301-868BZ evaluation board, unless otherwise noted. The EV-ADF70301-868BZ uses a separate transmit/receive match design and a 26 MHz TCXO reference.

Table 14. Configurations in the 902 MHz to 928 MHz Frequency Band

Configuration Name	RF Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (kbps)	Modulation	Frequency Deviation (kHz)	Channel Spacing (kHz)	IF Frequency (kHz)	Receiver Bandwidth (kHz)	Packet Setup for Packet Based Testing
915 MHz/ 50 kbps	915	50	2GFSK	25	200	180.55	135.42	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0x904E, payload length = 100 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes
915 MHz/ 150 kbps	915	150	2GFSK	37.5	400	325.0	243.75	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA , sync word = 0xFF7D7F5D, payload length = 100 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes
915 MHz/ 300 kbps	915	300	2GFSK	120	600	406.25	395	Preamble = 0xAAAAAAAA, sync word = 0xF672, payload length = 23 bytes, CRC = 2 bytes

Table 15. 902 MHz to 928 MHz Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
2GFSK SENSITIVITY, PER					
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps		−109.2		dBm	At PER = 5%, FEC disabled, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±40 ppm
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps		−100.7		dBm	At PER = 5%, FEC disabled, AFC enabled, RF frequency error range = ±40 ppm
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps		−98.8		dBm	At PER = 5%, AFC disabled, RF frequency error range = ±11.5 ppm
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—BER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (BER = 0.1%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until BER = 0.1%, AFC disabled
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps					
Adjacent Channel (±400 kHz)		49		dB	
Alternate Channel (±800 kHz)		56		dB	
±2 MHz		66		dB	
±10 MHz		75		dB	
±20 MHz		80		dB	
CHANNEL SELECTIVITY AND BLOCKING—PER-BASED TEST METHOD					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%, image calibrated
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps					FEC disabled, AFC enabled
Adjacent Channel (±200 kHz)		44		dB	
Alternate Channel (−400 kHz)		36		dB	
Alternate Channel (400 kHz)		52			
±2 MHz		68		dB	
±10 MHz		77		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps					FEC disabled, AFC enabled
Adjacent Channel (±400 kHz)		43		dB	
Alternate Channel (−800 kHz)		48		dB	
Alternate Channel (800 kHz)		53			
±2 MHz		59		dB	
±10 MHz		68		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps					AFC disabled
Adjacent Channel (±600 kHz)		36		dB	
Alternate Channel (±1200 kHz)		53		dB	
±2 MHz		57		dB	
±10 MHz		67		dB	

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
COCHANNEL REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps		−9		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps		−8		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps		−7		dB	
UNCALIBRATED IMAGE REJECTION					Desired signal 3 dB above the input sensitivity level (PER = 5%), carrier wave interferer power level increased until PER = 5%
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps		37		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps		36		dB	
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps		35		dB	
ACP					
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
Adjacent Channel (±200 kHz)		−54		dBc	
Alternate Channel (±400 kHz)		−61		dBc	
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
Adjacent Channel (±400 kHz)		−52		dBc	
Alternate Channel (±800 kHz)		−65		dBc	
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps					Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
Adjacent Channel (±600 kHz)		−38		dBc	
Alternate Channel (±1200 kHz)		−65		dBc	
OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH					Occupied bandwidth is the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power
Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps		86		kHz	Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps		165		kHz	Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps		326		kHz	Spectrum analyzer settings: resolution bandwidth = 300 Hz, video bandwidth = 1 kHz
SPURIOUS EMISSIONS (EXCLUDING HARMONICS)					Measured conductively at antenna input; RF frequency = 915 MHz
Receive					
<960 MHz		−78		dBm	
960 MHz to 12.7 GHz		−51		dBm	
Transmit					PA2, output power = 17 dBm, transmitting continuous carrier wave
<960 MHz		−61		dBc	
960 MHz to 12.7 GHz		−63		dBc	
HARMONIC EMISSIONS					Measured conductively at antenna input, transmitting continuous carrier wave; RF frequency = 915 MHz
13 dBm Output Power					PA1
Second Harmonic		−52		dBc	
Third Harmonic		−85		dBc	
Seventh Harmonic		−91		dBc	
17 dBm Output Power					PA2
Second Harmonic		−51		dBc	
Third Harmonic		−68		dBc	
All Other Harmonics		<−90		dBc	

EXTERNAL 26 MHZ OSCILLATOR

The ADF7030-1 requires a 26 MHz reference clock. This reference can be a 26 MHz crystal oscillator operating in parallel mode and connected between the HFXTALP and HFXTALN pins. Alternatively, a 26 MHz TCXO can be dc-coupled to the HFXTALN input. A TCXO is typically used in narrow-band applications where the transmit and receive RF frequency must meet accuracies not supported by a crystal oscillator.

Table 16.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-COUPLED TCXO					HFXTALN pin, clipped sine wave
TCXO Frequency		26		MHz	
Peak-to-Peak Voltage Level	0.8		1.8	V	
Voltage Level with Respect to Ground	−0.1		+1.9	V	
Duty Cycle	40		60	%	
CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR					Parallel resonant crystal
Crystal Frequency		26		MHz	
Maximum Crystal ESR			50	Ω	
Crystal Oscillator Load Capacitance		12		pF	
HFXTALN, HFXTALP Pin Capacitance in Parallel with Crystal Oscillator		5		pF	

LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

Table 17.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
26 kHz INTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR					
Frequency		26		kHz	After calibration
Frequency Accuracy		0.2		%	After calibration at 25°C
Frequency Drift					
Temperature Coefficient		0.3		%/°C	
Voltage Coefficient		0.5		%/V	
Calibration Time		30		ms	
32 kHz EXTERNAL OSCILLATOR					
Frequency		32.768		kHz	
Start-Up Time		1.45		sec	

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Table 18.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
TEMPERATURE SENSOR					
Range	−40		+85	°C	
Accuracy		±5		°C	T_A = −40°C to +85°C; calibrated at 25°C

DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT

Table 19.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
LOGIC INPUTS						
Input Voltage						
High	V_{INH}	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$			V	
Low	V_{INL}			$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V	
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}		3.6		pF	
LOGIC OUTPUTS						
Output Voltage						
High	V_{OH}	$V_{DD} - 0.4$			V	$I_{OH} = 500$ µA
Low	V_{OL}			0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 500$ µA
Maximum GPIO Drive Strength for V_{OH}			2		mA	
Maximum GPIO Drive Strength for V_{OL}			2		mA	

DIGITAL TIMING

Table 20. SPI Interface Timing

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_1	Falling edge to MISO setup time			15	ns
t_2	$\overline{CS}$ low to SCLK setup time	40			ns
t_3	SCLK high time	40			ns
t_4	SCLK low time	40			ns
t_5	SCLK period	80			ns
t_6	SCLK falling edge to MISO delay			10	ns
t_7	MOSI to SCLK rising edge setup time	5			ns
t_8	MOSI to SCLK rising edge hold time	5			ns
t_9	SCLK falling edge to $\overline{CS}$ hold time	40			ns
t_{10}	$\overline{CS}$ high time	80			ns
t_{11}	$\overline{CS}$ low to MISO high wake-up time		92		µs
t_{12}	MISO high to SCLK setup time	SCLK low time[1]			µs
t_{13}	$\overline{RST}$ low time	2			µs

[1] The minimum for t_{12} changes with the SCLK frequency.

Timing Diagrams

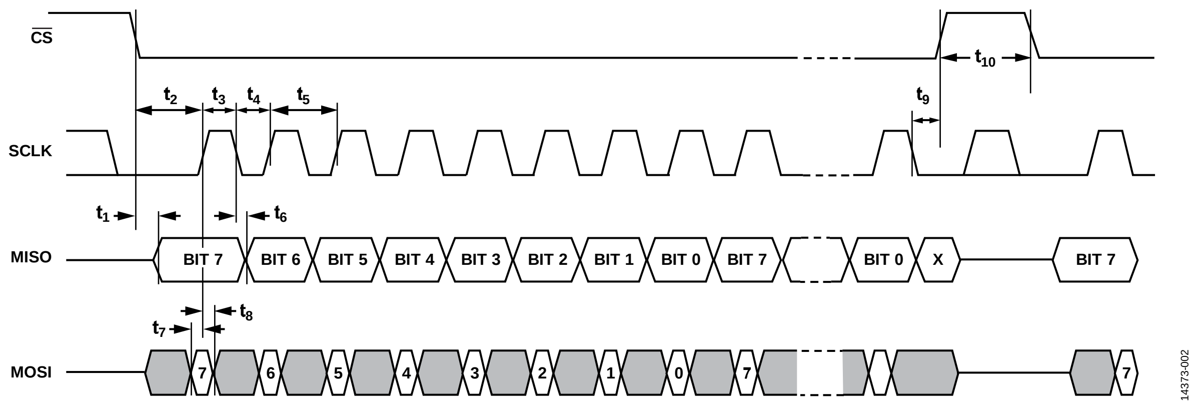


Figure 2. SPI Interface Timing

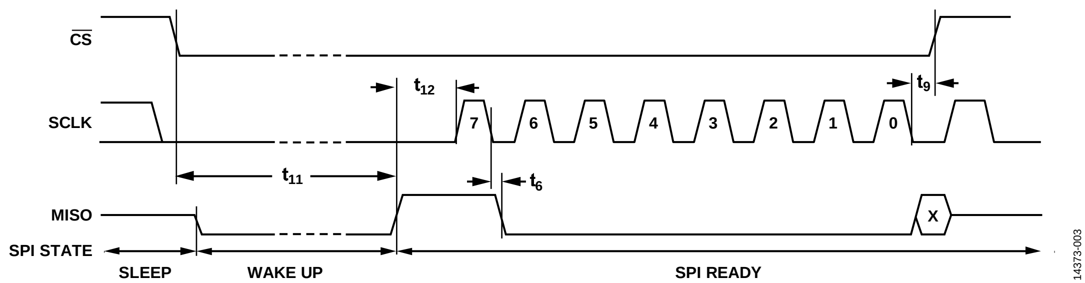


Figure 3. PHY_SLEEP to SPI Ready State Timing

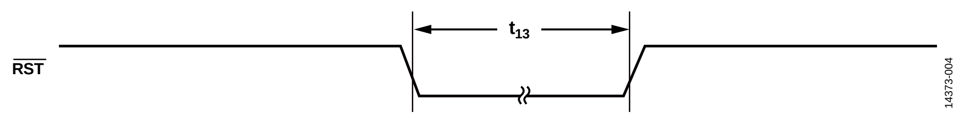


Figure 4. Reset Pin (RST) Timing

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted. All VBATx pins must be tied together. The LNAIN1 and LNAIN2 inputs must be ac-coupled.

Table 21.

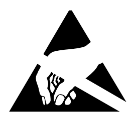
Parameter	Rating
Supply Pins	
VBAT1, VBAT2, VBAT3, VBAT4, VBAT5, VBAT6 to Ground	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
LNAIN1, LNAIN2	−0.3 V to +1.98 V
PAOUT1, PAOUT2	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
HFXTALP, HFXTALN	−0.3 V to +1.98 V
CLF	−0.3 V to +1.98 V
CREG1, CREG2, CREG4, CREG5, CREG6, CREG7	−0.3 V to +1.98 V
CREG3	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
Digital Inputs/Outputs, GPIOx	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
MOSI, MISO, SCLK, $\overline{\text{CS}}$, $\overline{\text{RST}}$	−0.3 V to +3.9 V
Industrial Operating Temperature Range	−40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	26°C/W
ESD Rating, Human Body Model (HBM)	
40-Lead LFCSP Package	
LNAIN1, LNAIN2, PAOUT1, PAOUT2	±250 V
All Other Pins	±2 kV
48-Lead LQFP Package	
LNAIN1, LNAIN2, PAOUT1, PAOUT2	±250 V
All Other Pins	±2 kV
ESD Rating, Field Induced Charged Device Model (FICDM)	
40-Lead LFCSP Package	
LNAIN1, LNAIN2, PAOUT1, PAOUT2	±1250 V
All Other Pins	±1250 V
48-Lead LQFP Package	
LNAIN1, LNAIN2, PAOUT1, PAOUT2	±1250 V
All Other Pins	±1250 V
Reflow Soldering	
Peak Temperature	260°C
Time at Peak Temperature	40 sec

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

Connect the exposed pad of the 40-lead LFCSP device to ground.

This device is a high performance, RF integrated circuit with an ESD rating as indicated in Table 21; it is ESD sensitive. Take proper precautions for handling and assembly.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

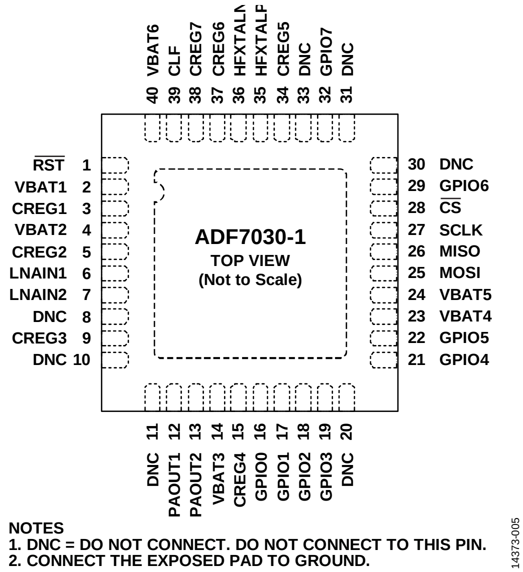


Figure 5. 40-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 22. 40-Lead LFCSP Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	External Reset, Active Low.
2	VBAT1	Power Supply Pin 1 to the Internal Regulators.
3	CREG1	Regulator Output 1. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection. Also, place a 1.2 nF capacitor between this pin and the CLF pin.
4	VBAT2	Power Supply Pin 2 to the Internal Regulators.
5	CREG2	Regulator Output 2. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
6	LNAIN1	LNA Input 1.
7	LNAIN2	LNA Input 2.
8	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
9	CREG3	Regulator Output 3. Connect this pin to the PA choke inductor to provide bias to the PA. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
10	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
11	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
12	PAOUT1	Single-Ended PA1 Output.
13	PAOUT2	Single-Ended PA2 Output.
14	VBAT3	Power Supply Pin 3 to the Internal Regulators.
15	CREG4	Regulator Output 4. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
16	GPIO0	Digital GPIO Pin 0.
17	GPIO1	Digital GPIO Pin 1.
18	GPIO2	Digital GPIO Pin 2.
19	GPIO3	Digital GPIO Pin 3.
20	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
21	GPIO4	Digital GPIO Pin 4.
22	GPIO5	Digital GPIO Pin 5.
23	VBAT4	Power Supply Pin 4 to the Internal Regulators.
24	VBAT5	Power Supply Pin 5 to the Internal Regulators.
25	MOSI	Serial Port Master Output/Slave Input.
26	MISO	Serial Port Master Input/Slave Output.
27	SCLK	Serial Port Clock.
28	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	Chip Select (Active Low). A pull-up resistor of 100 kΩ to V_{DD} is recommended to prevent the host processor from inadvertently waking the ADF7030-1 from sleep.

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
29	GPIO6	Digital GPIO Pin 6.
30	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
31	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
32	GPIO7	Digital GPIO Pin 7.
33	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
34	CREG5	Regulator Output 5. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
35	HFXTALP	Positive Reference Input. If a 26 MHz TCXO is used as the external reference, do not connect this pin. If a 26 MHz XTAL is used as the reference, connect this pin to the XTAL.
36	HFXTALN	Negative Reference Input. If a 26 MHz TCXO is used as the external reference, connect this pin to the TCXO output. If a 26 MHz XTAL is used as the reference, connect this pin to the XTAL.
37	CREG6	Regulator Output 6. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
38	CREG7	Regulator Output 7. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
39	CLF	External Loop Filter Capacitor. Place a 1.2 nF capacitor between this pin and the CREG1 pin.
40	VBAT6	Power Supply Pin 6 to the Internal Regulators.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. Connect the exposed pad to ground.

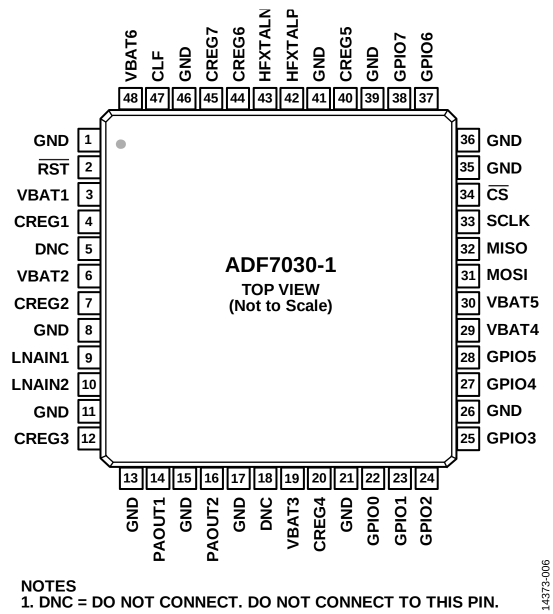


Figure 6. 48-Lead LQFP Pin Configuration

Table 23. 48-Lead LQFP Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	GND	Connection to Ground.
2	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	External Reset, Active Low.
3	VBAT1	Power Supply Pin 1 to the Internal Regulators.
4	CREG1	Regulator Output 1. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection. Also, place a 1.2 nF capacitor between this pin and the CLF pin.
5	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
6	VBAT2	Power Supply Pin 2 to the Internal Regulators.
7	CREG2	Regulator Output 2. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
8	GND	Connection to Ground.
9	LNAIN1	LNA Input 1.
10	LNAIN2	LNA Input 2.
11	GND	Connection to Ground.
12	CREG3	Regulator Output 3. Connect this pin to the PA choke inductor to provide bias to the PA. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
13	GND	Connection to Ground.
14	PAOUT1	Single-Ended PA1 Output.
15	GND	Connection to Ground.
16	PAOUT2	Single-Ended PA2 Output.
17	GND	Connection to Ground.
18	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
19	VBAT3	Power Supply Pin 3 to the Internal Regulators.
20	CREG4	Regulator Output 4. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
21	GND	Connection to Ground.
22	GPIO0	Digital GPIO Pin 0.
23	GPIO1	Digital GPIO Pin 1.
24	GPIO2	Digital GPIO Pin 2.
25	GPIO3	Digital GPIO Pin 3.
26	GND	Connection to Ground.
27	GPIO4	Digital GPIO Pin 4.
28	GPIO5	Digital GPIO Pin 5.
29	VBAT4	Power Supply Pin 4 to the Internal Regulators.

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
30	VBAT5	Power Supply Pin 5 to the Internal Regulators.
31	MOSI	Serial Port Master Output/Slave Input.
32	MISO	Serial Port Master Input/Slave Output.
33	SCLK	Serial Port Clock.
34	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	Chip Select (Active Low). A pull-up resistor of 100 kΩ to V_{DD} is recommended to prevent the host processor from inadvertently waking the ADF7030-1 from sleep.
35	GND	Connection to Ground.
36	GND	Connection to Ground.
37	GPIO6	Digital GPIO Pin 6.
38	GPIO7	Digital GPIO Pin 7.
39	GND	Connection to Ground.
40	CREG5	Regulator Output 5. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
41	GND	Connection to Ground.
42	HFXTALP	Positive Reference Input. If a 26 MHz TCXO is used as the external reference, do not connect this pin. If a 26 MHz XTAL is used as the reference, connect this pin to the XTAL.
43	HFXTALN	Negative Reference Input. If a 26 MHz TCXO is used as the external reference, connect this pin to the TCXO output. If a 26 MHz XTAL is used as the reference, connect this pin to the XTAL.
44	CREG6	Regulator Output 6. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
45	CREG7	Regulator Output 7. Place a 220 nF capacitor between this pin and ground for regulator stability and noise rejection.
46	GND	Connection to Ground.
47	CLF	External Loop Filter Capacitor. Place a 1.2 nF capacitor between this pin and the CREG1 pin.
48	VBAT6	Power Supply Pin 6 to the Internal Regulators.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

169 MHZ—RECEIVE

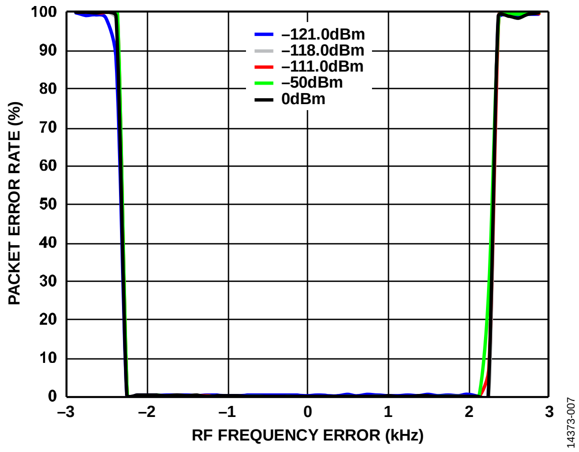


Figure 7. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power, Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps; AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

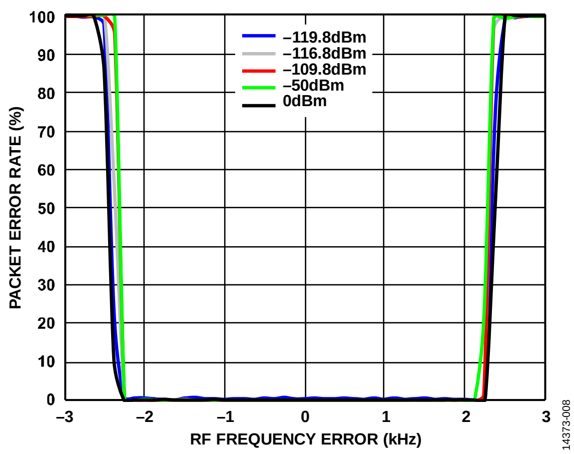


Figure 8. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power, Configuration 169.43125 MHz/4.8 kbps; AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

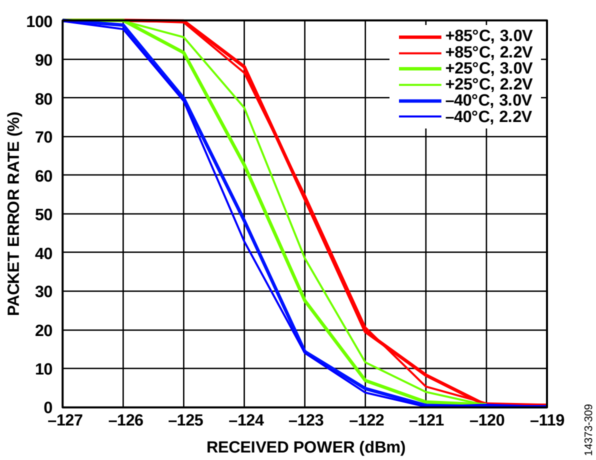


Figure 9. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Input Power, Temperature and VDD Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps

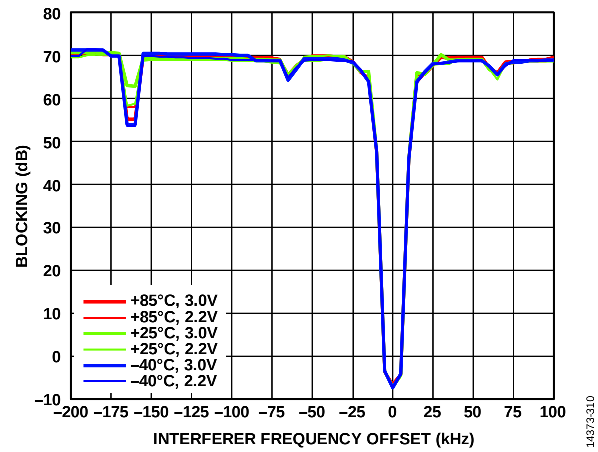


Figure 10. Receiver Close-In Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

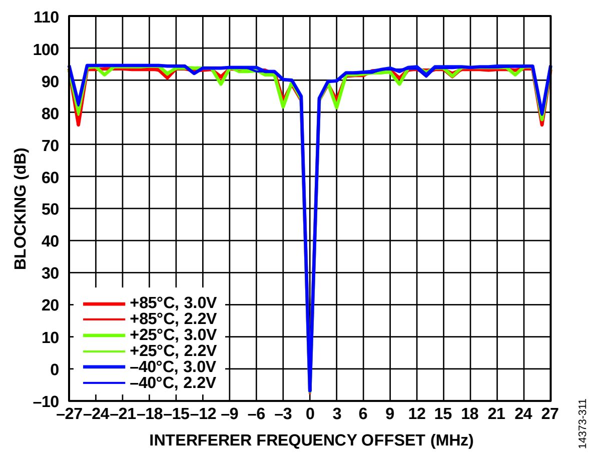


Figure 11. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

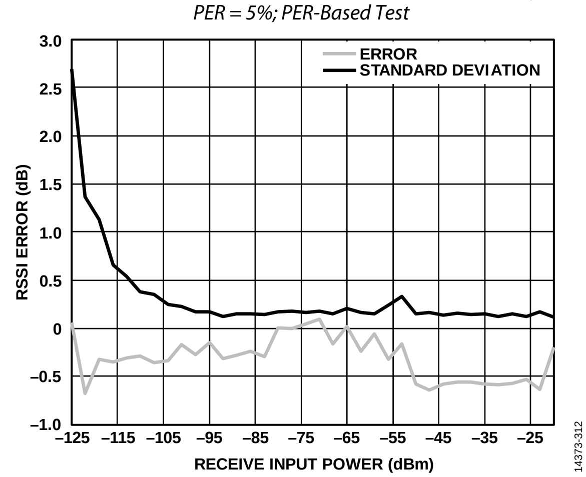


Figure 12. Packet RSSI Error vs. Rx Input Power with One-Point Calibration at –50 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C, Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

169 MHZ—TRANSMIT

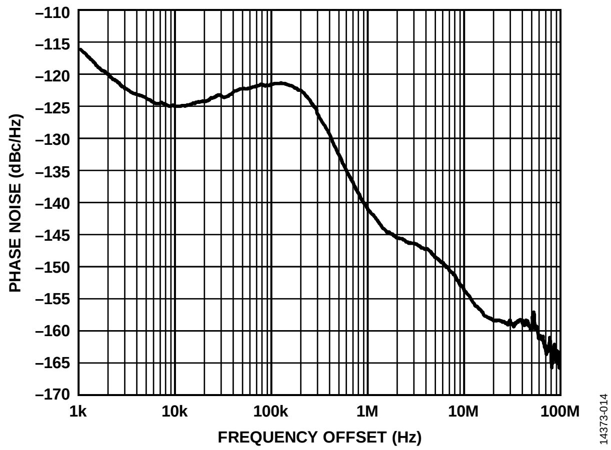


Figure 13. Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

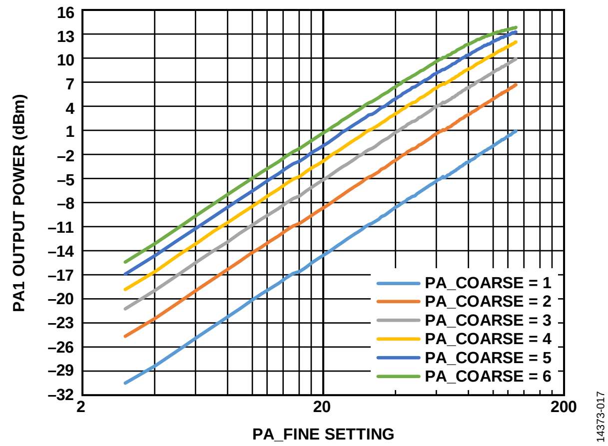


Figure 16. PA1 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Log Scale, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

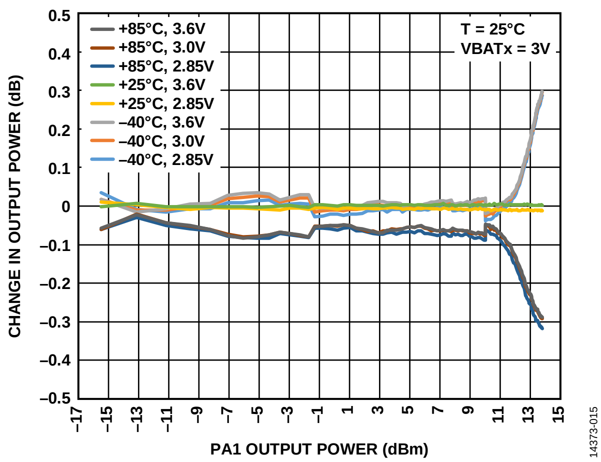


Figure 14. Change in PA1 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 6, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz; Variation Above 11 dBm Can Be Improved by Matching the PA for Higher Output Power

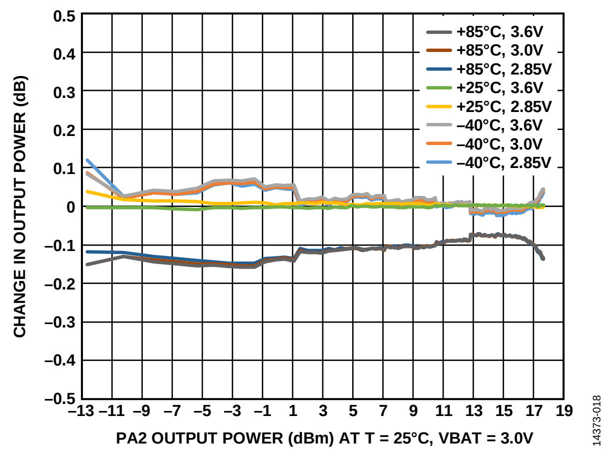


Figure 17. Change in PA2 Output Power vs. Temperature, and VDD with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz

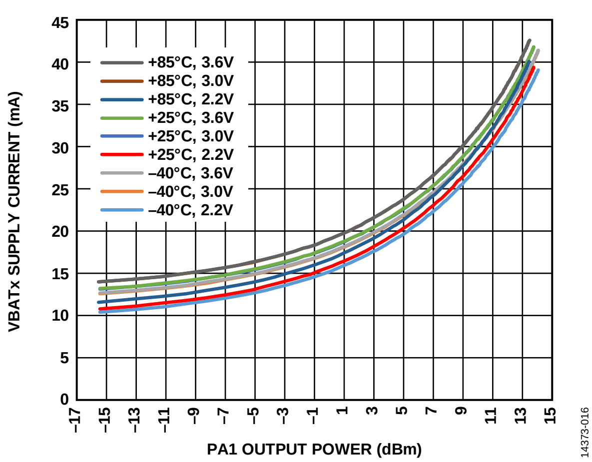


Figure 15. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA1 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 6, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz

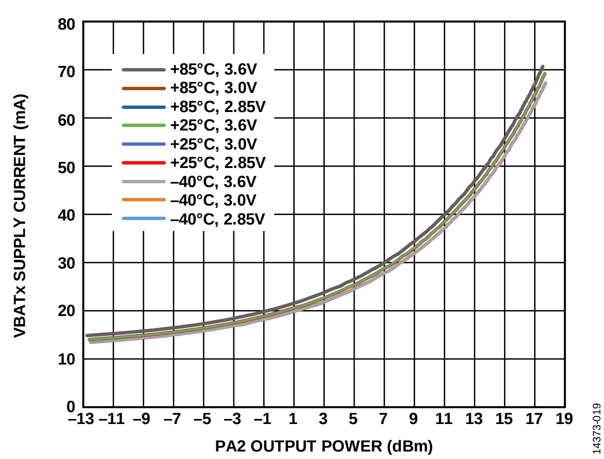


Figure 18. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA2 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}, PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz

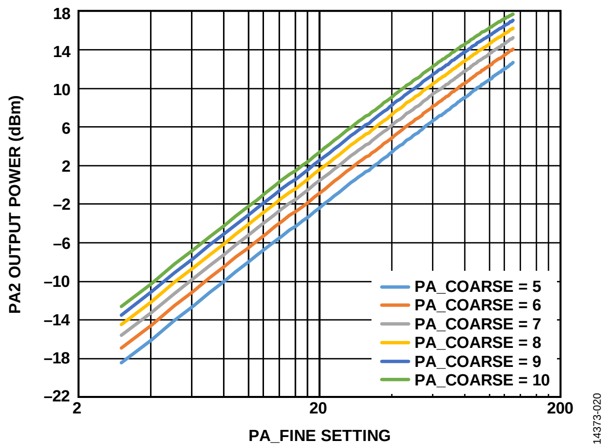


Figure 19. PA2 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C, RF Frequency = 169 MHz

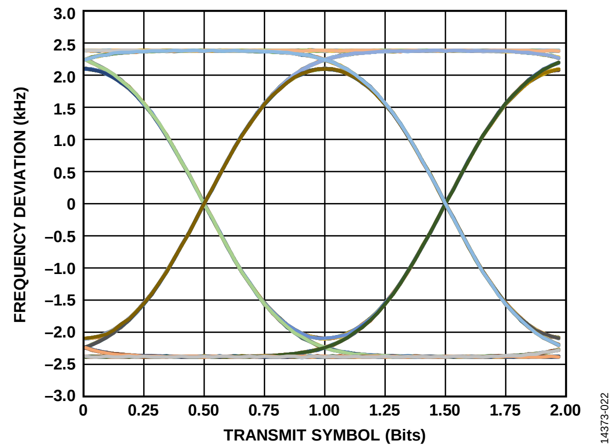


Figure 21. Transmit Eye Diagram, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

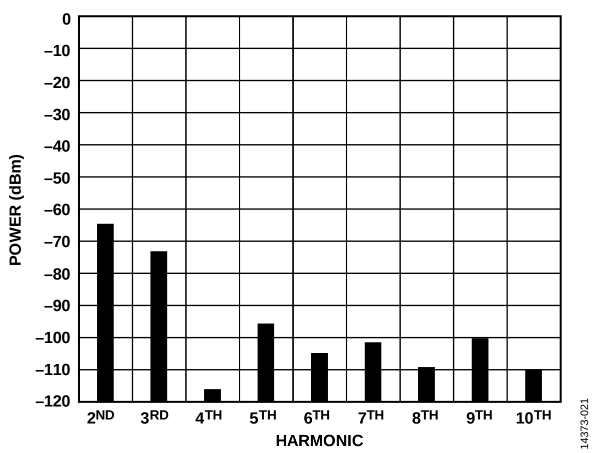


Figure 20. Conductive Harmonic Emission Level, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Carrier Unmodulated, RF Frequency = 169.43125 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

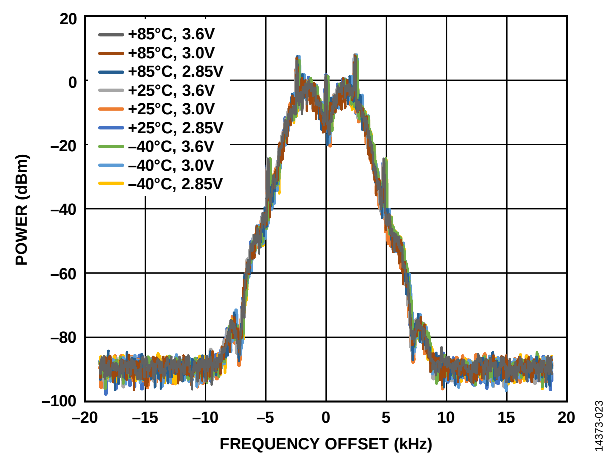


Figure 22. Transmit Spectrum, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 169.43125 MHz/2.4 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

433 MHZ—RECEIVE

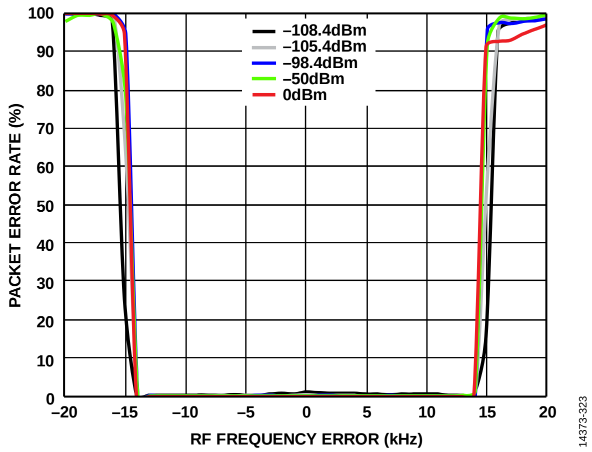


Figure 23. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power; Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps, AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

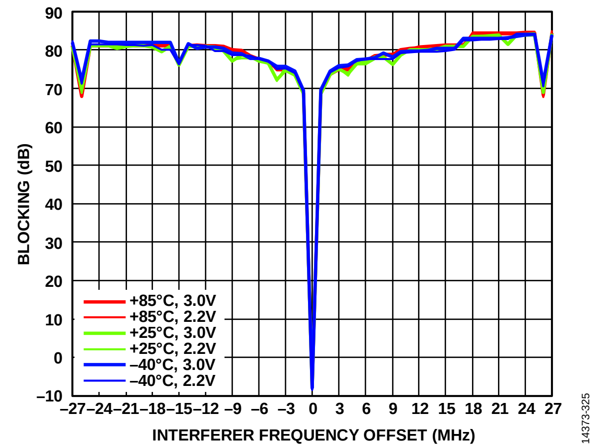


Figure 25. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

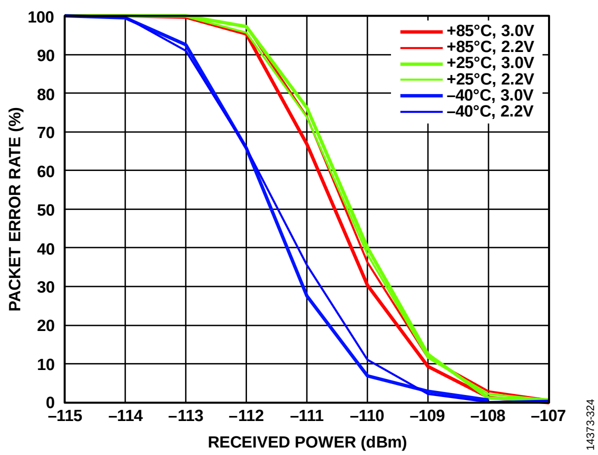


Figure 24. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Input Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps

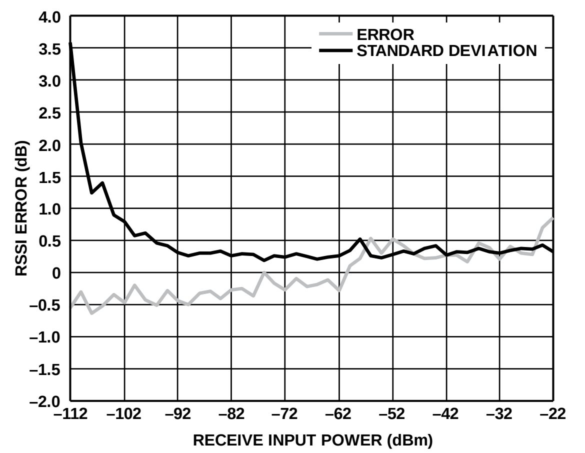


Figure 26. Packet RSSI Error vs. RX Input Power with One-Point Calibration at −77 dBm; Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

433 MHZ—TRANSMIT

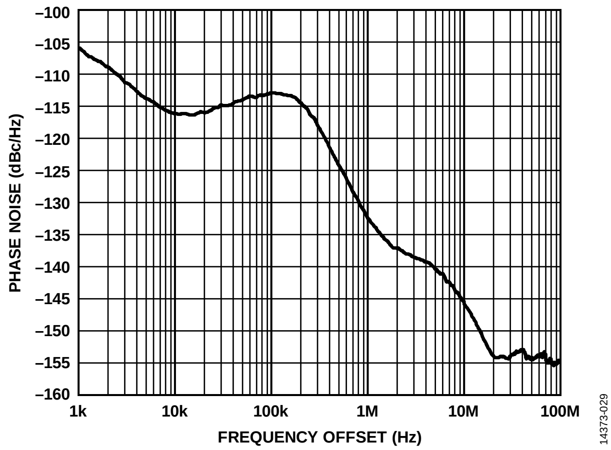


Figure 27. Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset, RF Frequency = 433 MHz, PA1 Output Power = 10 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

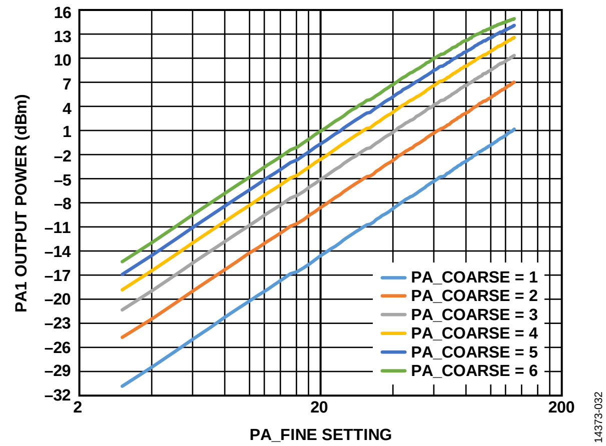


Figure 30. PA1 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, RF Frequency = 433 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

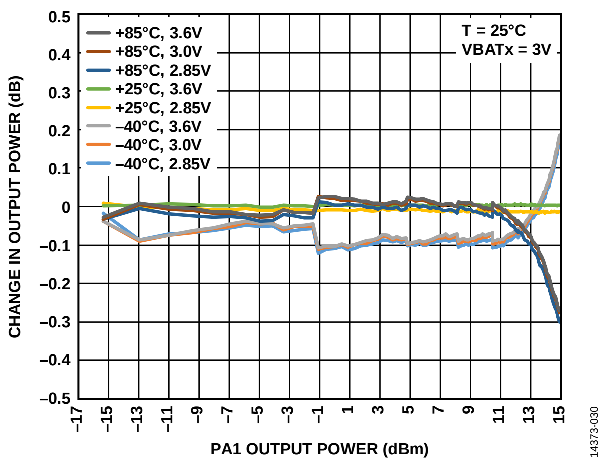


Figure 28. Change in PA1 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 6, RF Frequency = 433 MHz

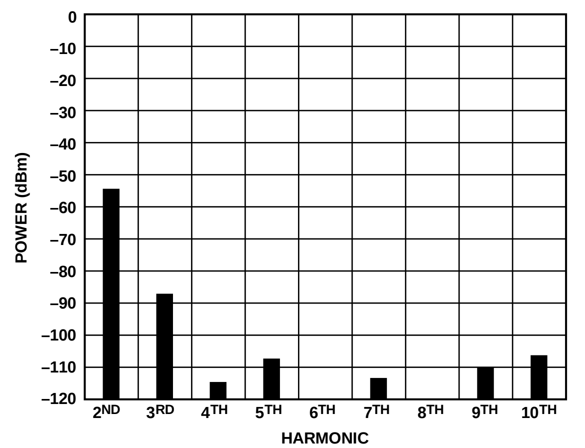


Figure 31. Conductive Harmonic Emission Level, PA1 Output Power = 10 dBm, RF Frequency = 433.92 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

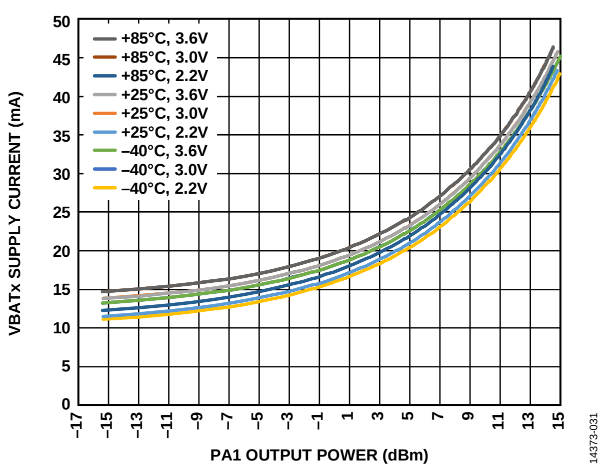


Figure 29. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA1 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 6, RF Frequency = 433 MHz

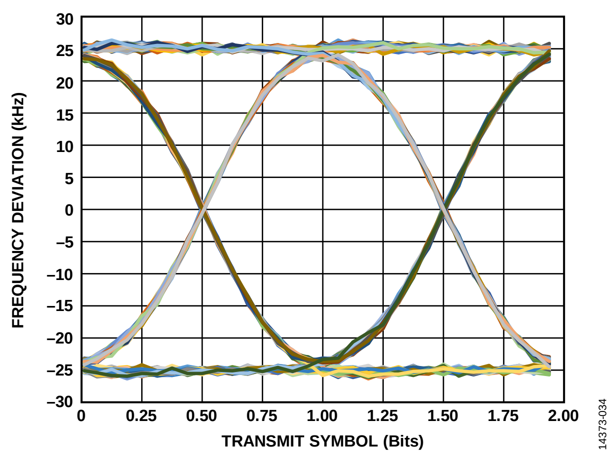


Figure 32. Transmit Eye Diagram, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

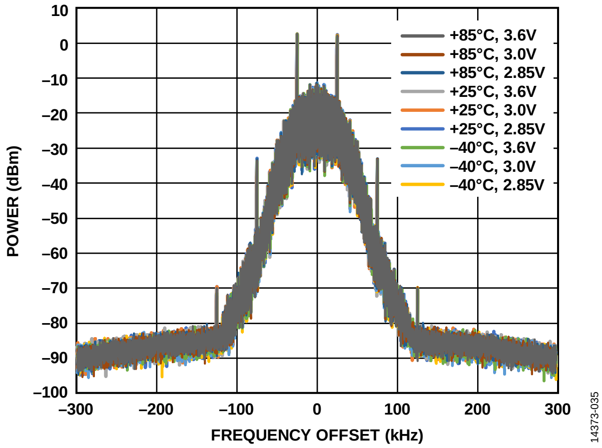


Figure 33. Transmit Spectrum, PA1 Output Power = 10 dBm, Configuration 433 MHz/50 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

460 MHZ—RECEIVE

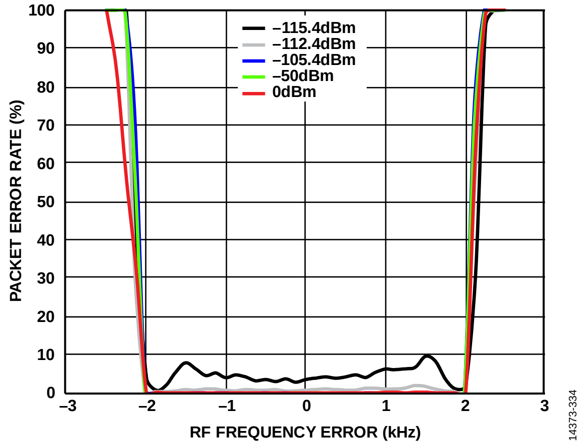


Figure 34. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps; AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

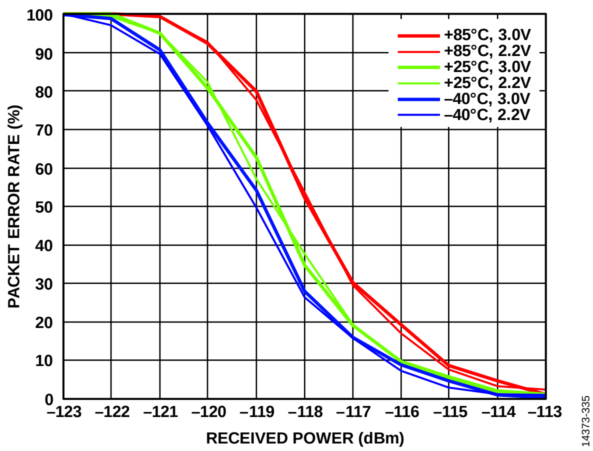


Figure 35. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Input Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps

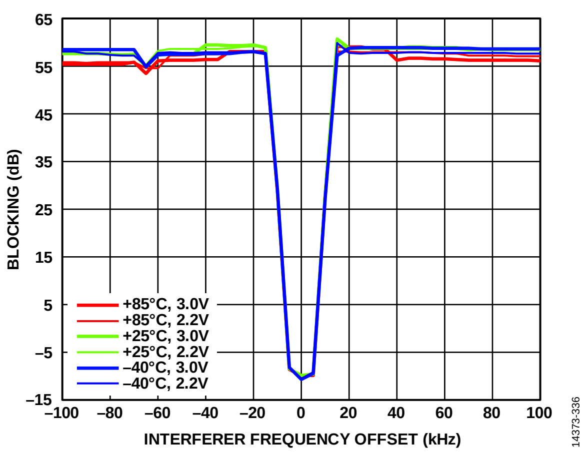


Figure 36. Receiver Close-In Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset and Temperature and V_{DD}; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

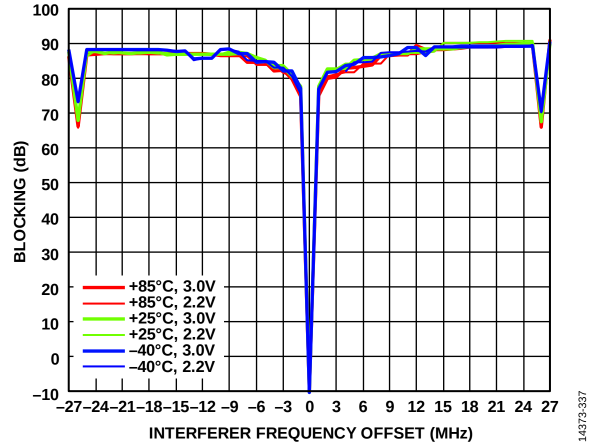


Figure 37. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Inteferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

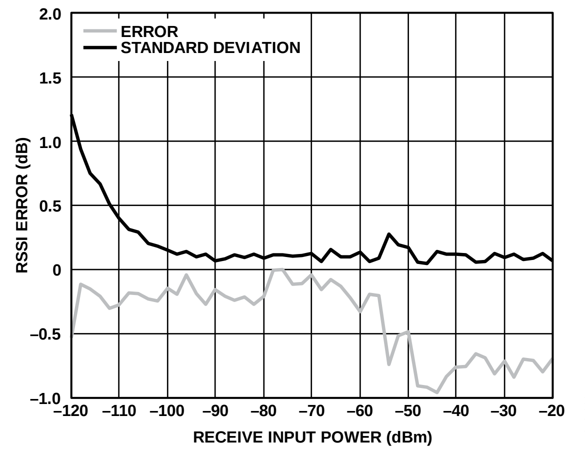


Figure 38. Packet RSSI Error vs. RF Input Power with One-Point Calibration at −77 dBm; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps, 7.2 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

460 MHZ—TRANSMIT

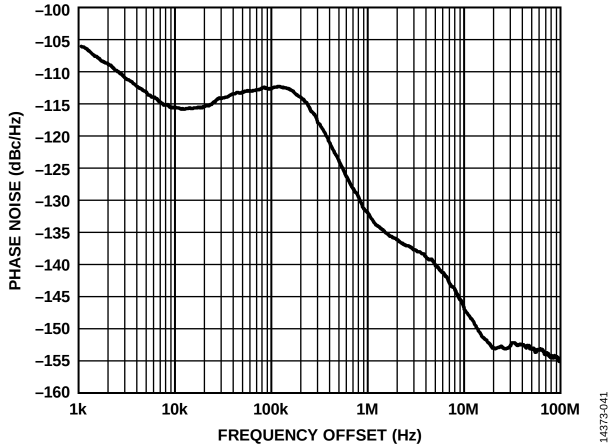


Figure 39. Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset, RF Frequency = 460 MHz, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

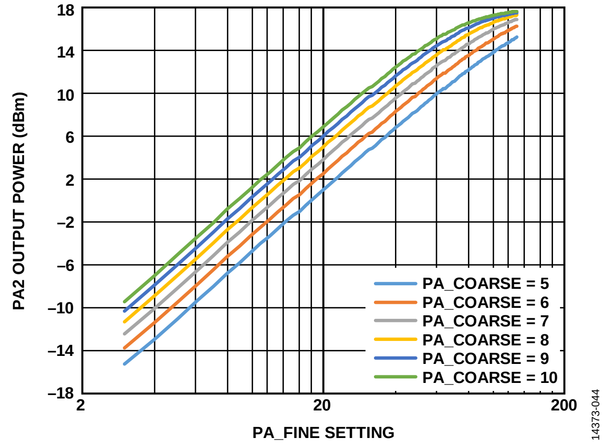


Figure 42. PA2 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON=15, RF Frequency = 460 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

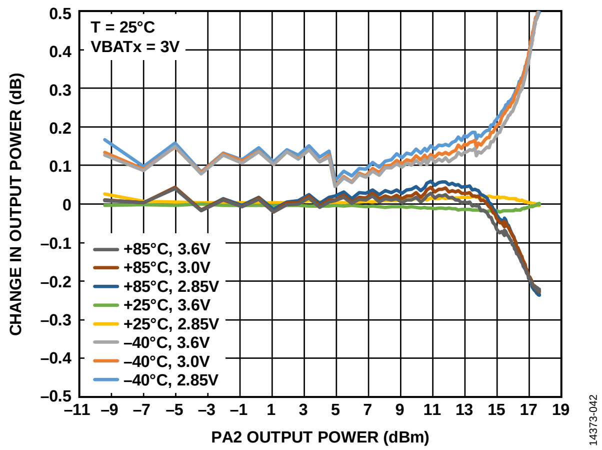


Figure 40. Change in PA2 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON=15, RF Frequency = 460 MHz; Variation Above 15 dBm Can Be Improved by Matching the PA for Higher Output Power

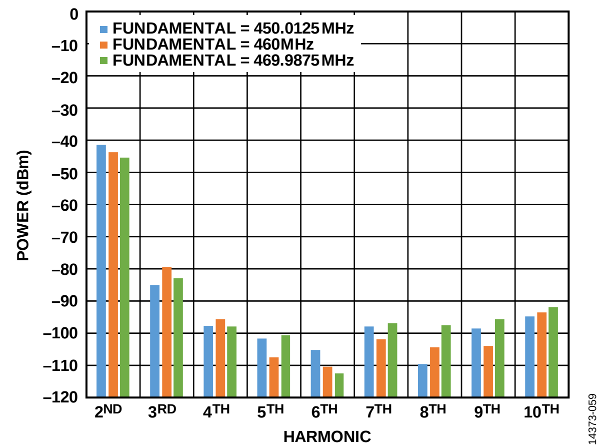


Figure 43. Conductive Harmonic Emission Level, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, RF Frequency = 460 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

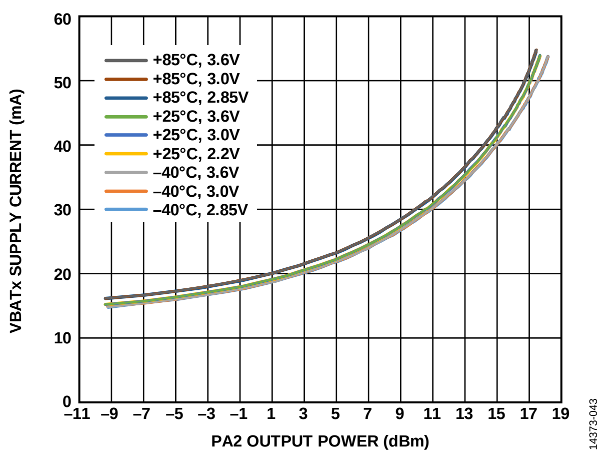


Figure 41. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA2 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 460 MHz

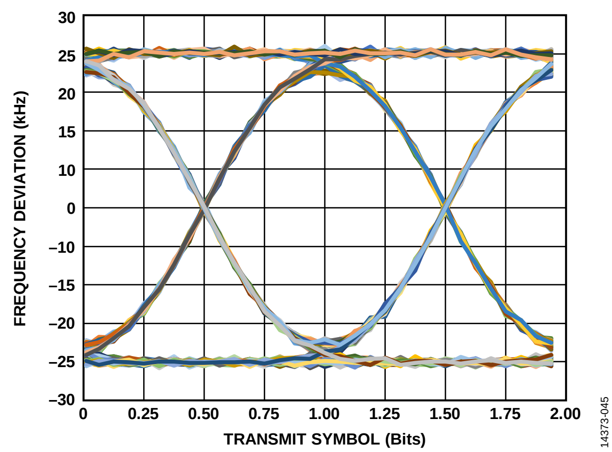


Figure 44. Transmit Eye Diagram; PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm; Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps; BT = 0.5; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

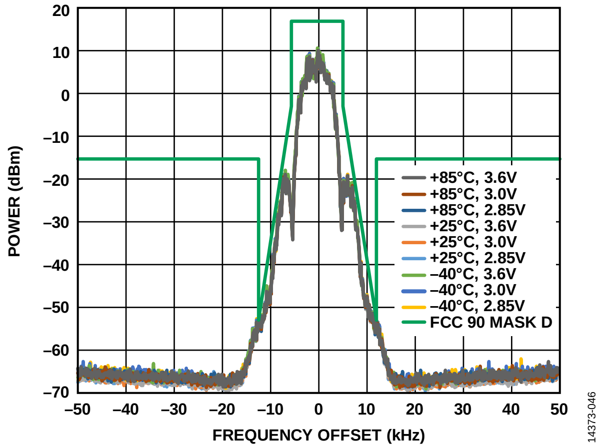


Figure 45. Transmit Spectrum, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 460 MHz/7.2 kbps, BT = 0.5, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C; Margin to the Mask Can Be Improved by Reducing the BT or By Reducing the Data Rate

868 MHZ—RECEIVE

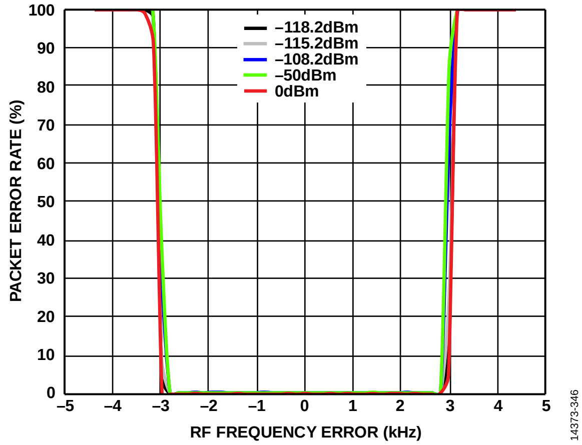


Figure 46. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power, Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps, AFC Enabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

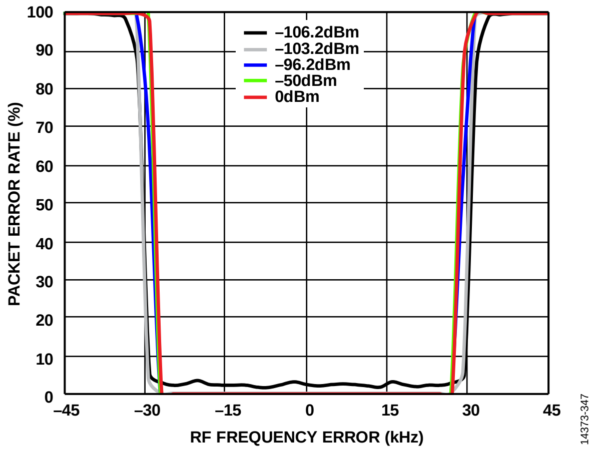


Figure 47. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power, Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps, AFC Enabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

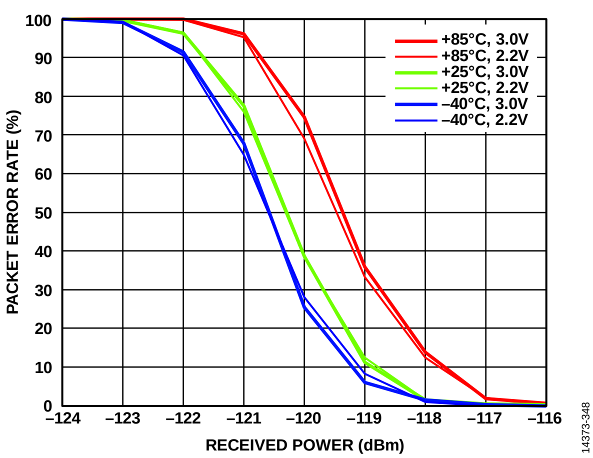


Figure 48. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Input Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps

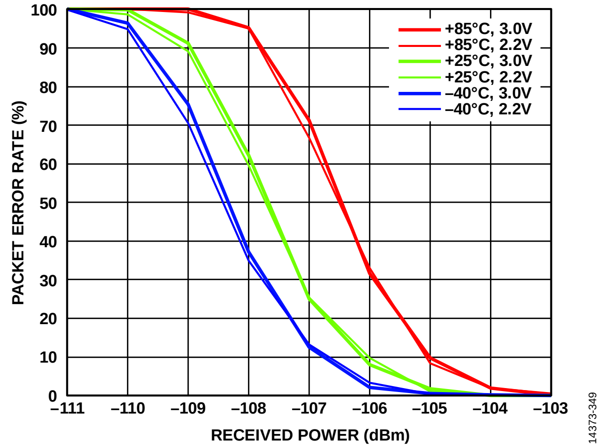


Figure 49. Packet Error Rate vs. Rx Input Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps

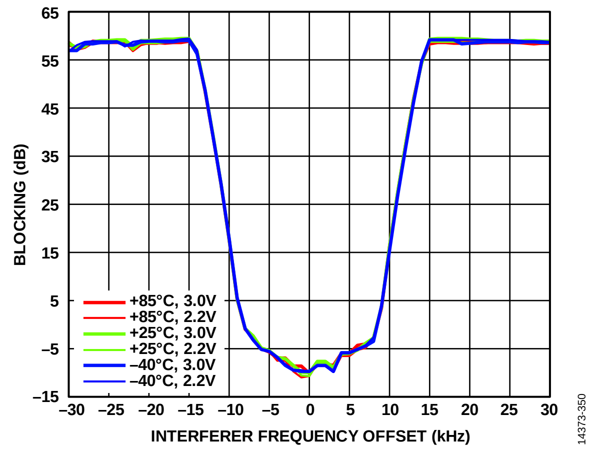


Figure 50. Receiver Close-In Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps, Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5% PER-Based Test

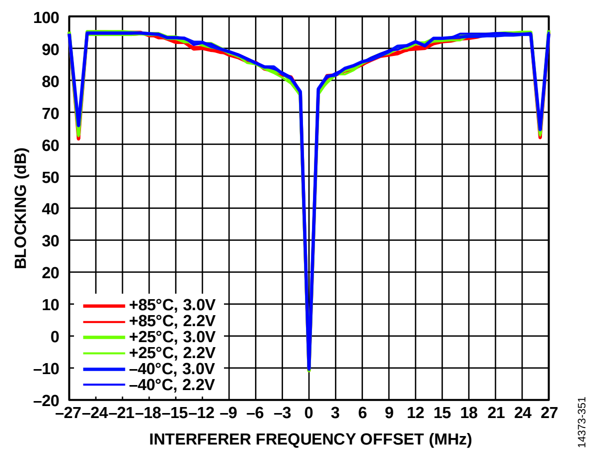


Figure 51. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps, Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

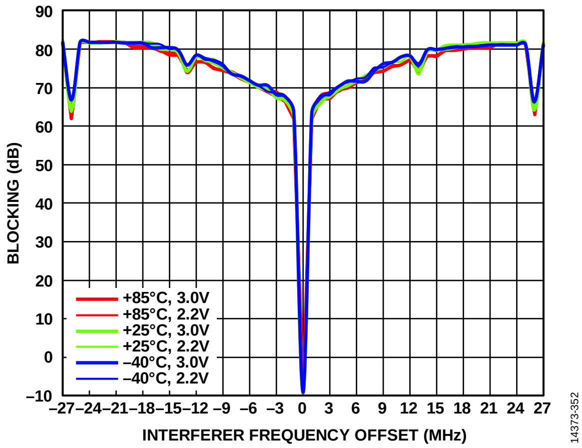


Figure 52. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, V_{DD}; Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

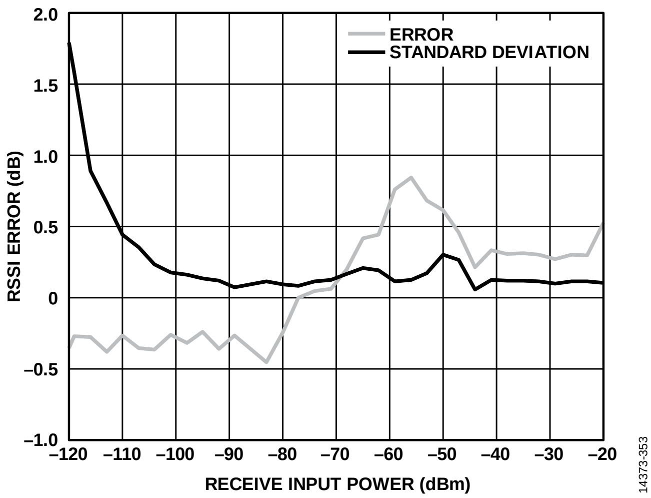


Figure 53. Packet RSSI Error vs. Rx Input Power with One-Point Calibration at –77 dBm; Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

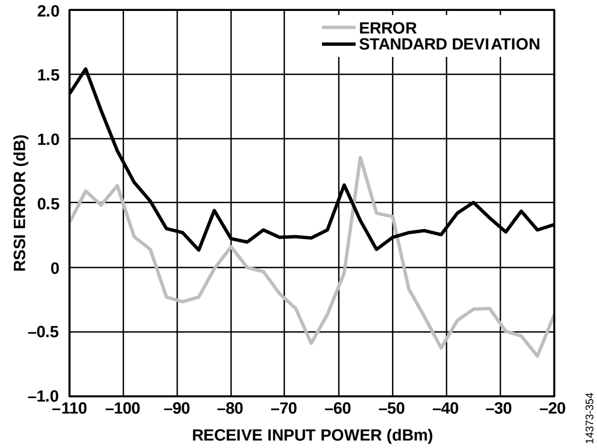


Figure 54. Packet RSSI Error vs. Rx Input Power with One-Point Calibration at –70 dBm; Configuration 868 MHz/100 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

868 MHZ—TRANSMIT

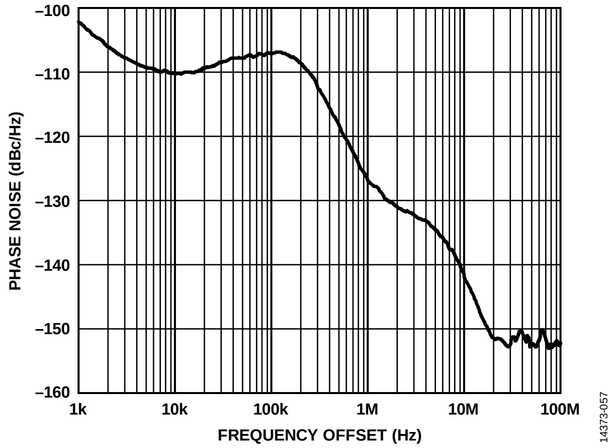


Figure 55. Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset, RF Frequency = 868 MHz, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

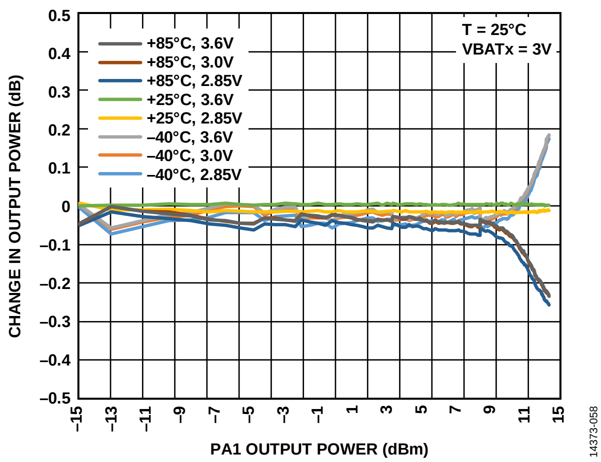


Figure 56. Change in PA1 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, RF Frequency = 868 MHz

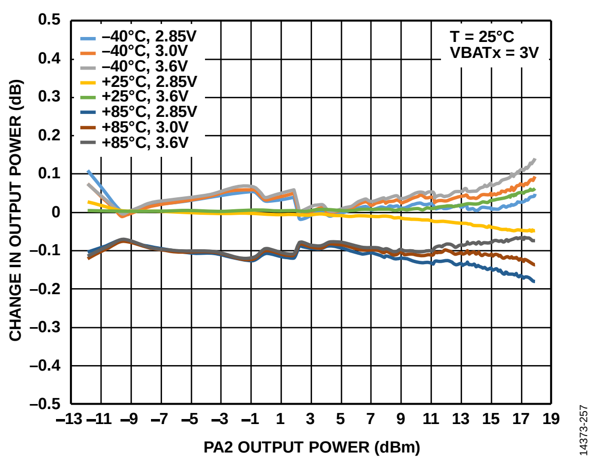


Figure 57. Change in PA2 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 868 MHz

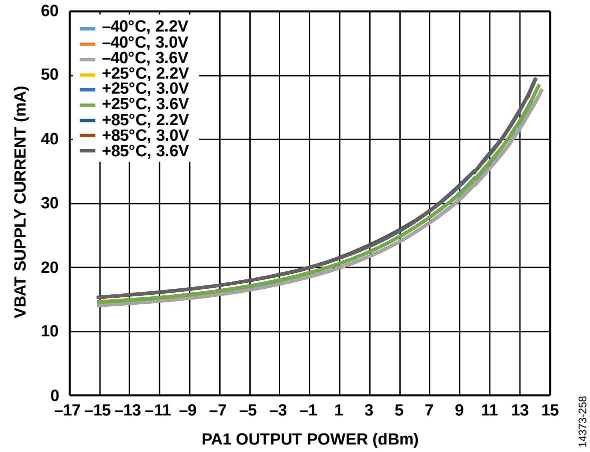


Figure 58. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA1 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 6, RF Frequency = 868 MHz

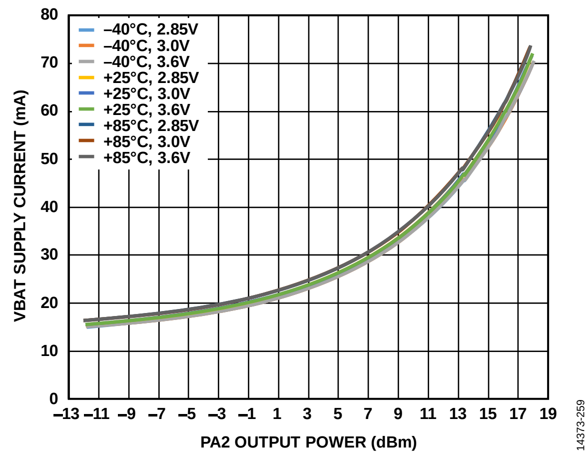


Figure 59. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA2 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, RF Frequency = 868 MHz

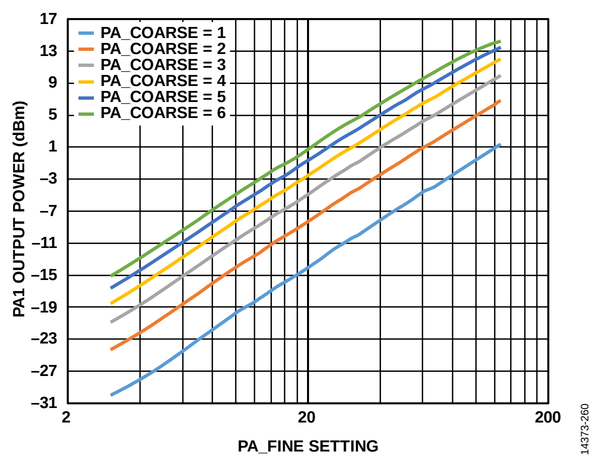


Figure 60. PA1 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, RF Frequency = 868 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

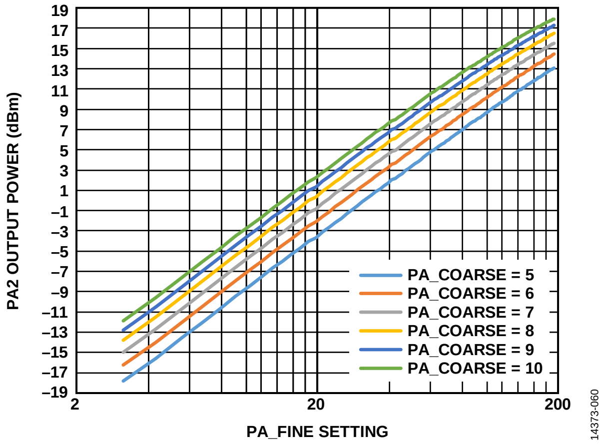


Figure 61. PA2 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 868 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

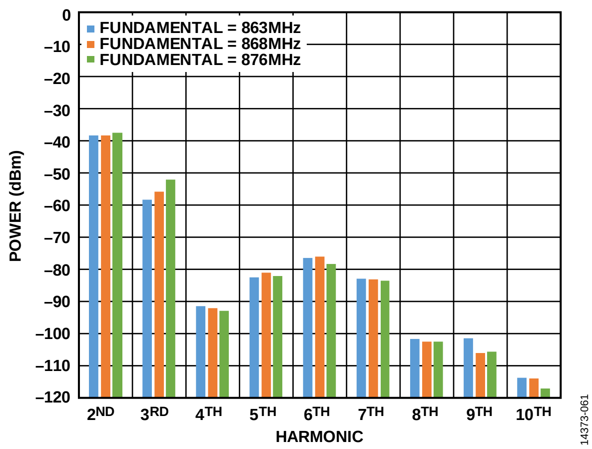


Figure 62. Conductive Harmonic Emission Level, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, RF Frequency = 868 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

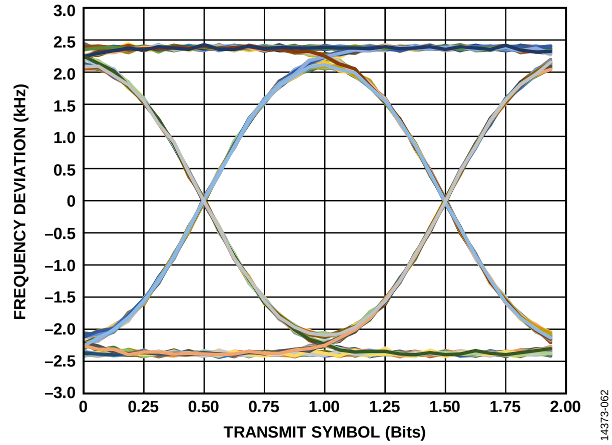


Figure 63. Transmit Eye Diagram, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

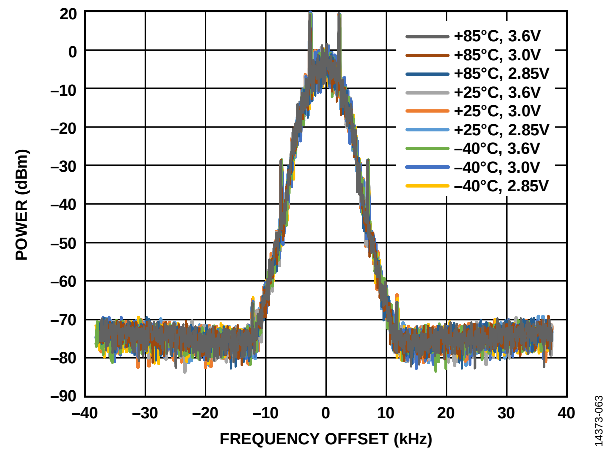


Figure 64. Transmit Spectrum vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 868 MHz/4.8 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

915 MHZ—RECEIVE

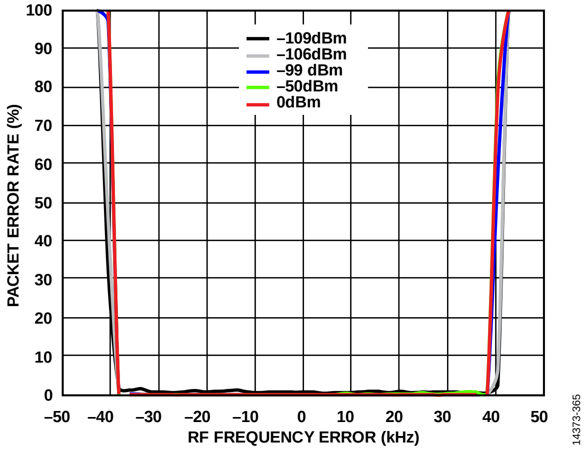


Figure 65. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power; Configuration 915 MHz/50 kbps; AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

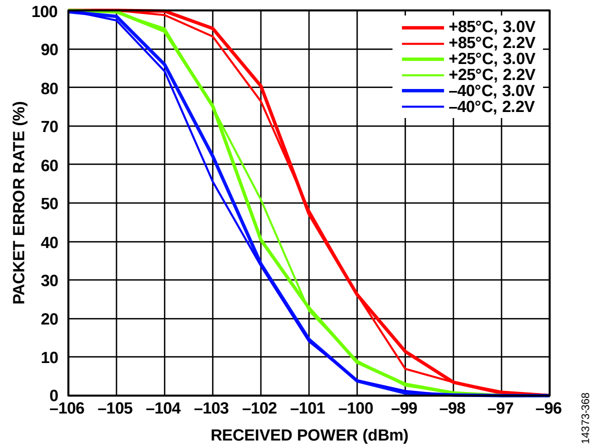


Figure 68. Packet Error Rate vs. Rx Input Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps; FEC Disabled; AFC Enabled

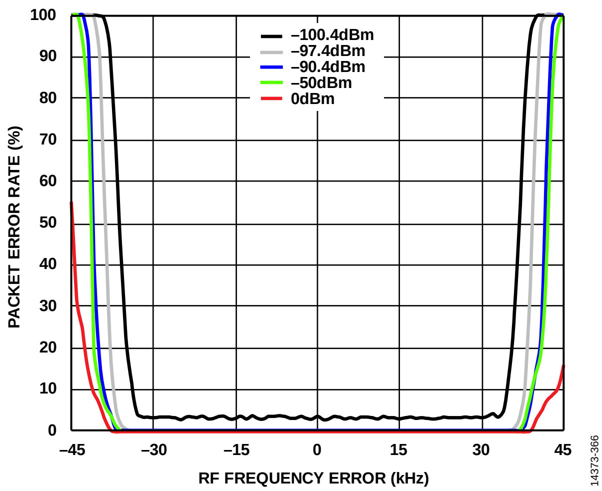


Figure 66. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power; Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps; AFC Enabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

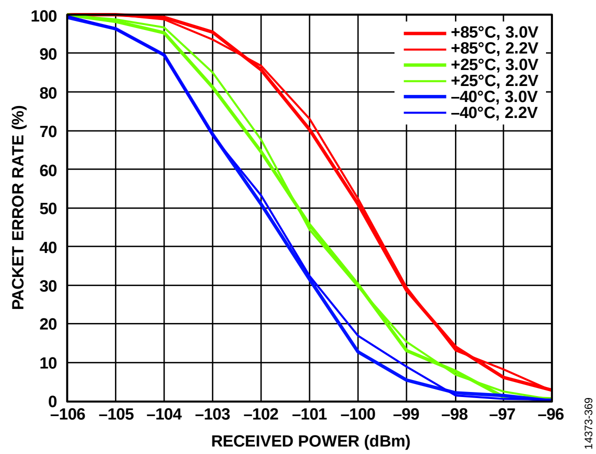


Figure 69. Packet Error Rate vs. Rx Power, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps; AFC Disabled

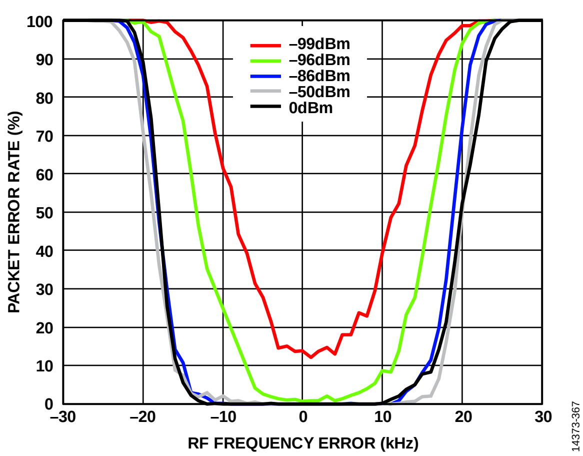


Figure 67. Packet Error Rate vs. RF Frequency Error and RF Input Power; Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps; AFC Disabled; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

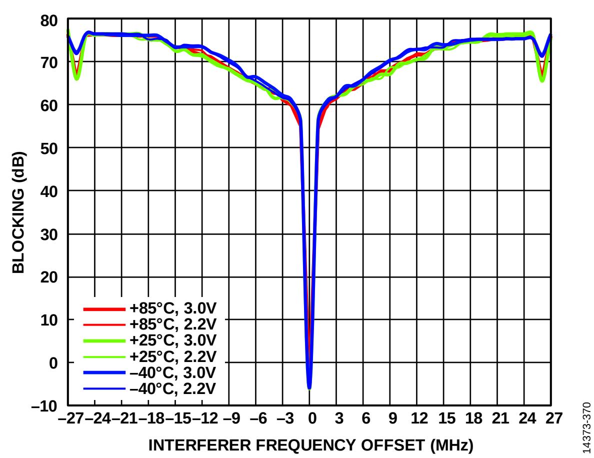


Figure 70. Receiver Wideband Blocking vs. Interferer Frequency Offset, Temperature, and V_{DD}; Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps; Unmodulated Interferer; Desired Signal 3 dB Above the Sensitivity Level of PER = 5%; PER-Based Test

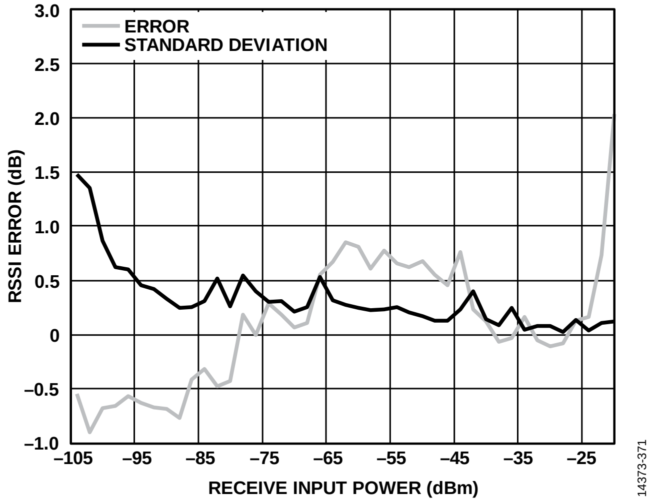


Figure 71. Packet RSSI Error vs. Rx Input Power with One-Point Calibration at –70 dBm; Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C (Error is Based on the Mean RSSI of 100 Packets)

915 MHZ—TRANSMIT

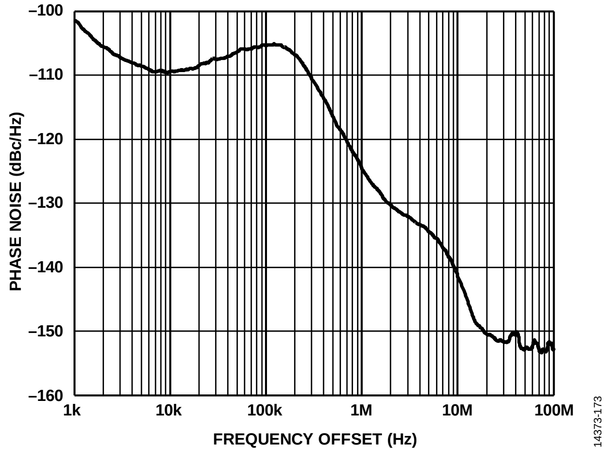


Figure 72. Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset, RF Frequency = 915 MHz, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

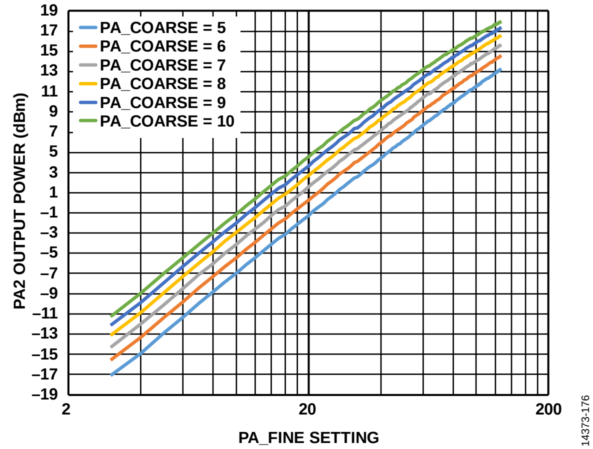


Figure 75. PA2 Output Power vs. PA_FINE Setting and PA_COARSE Setting with PA_FINE on a Logarithmic Scale, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 915 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

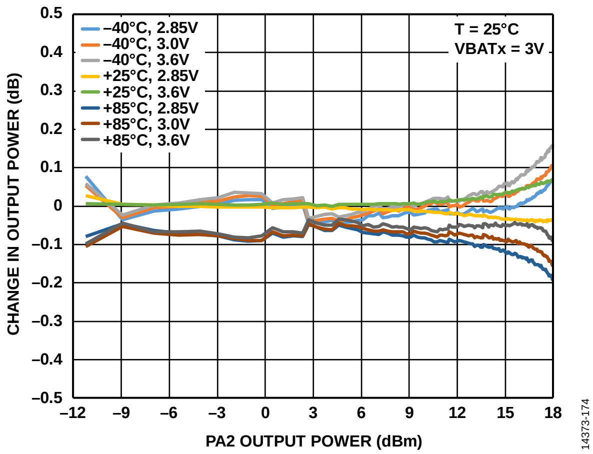


Figure 73. Change in PA2 Output Power vs. Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 915 MHz

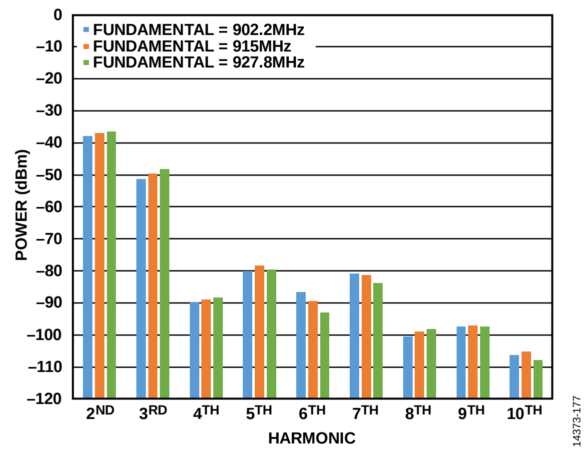


Figure 76. Conductive Harmonic Emission Level, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, RF Frequency = 915 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

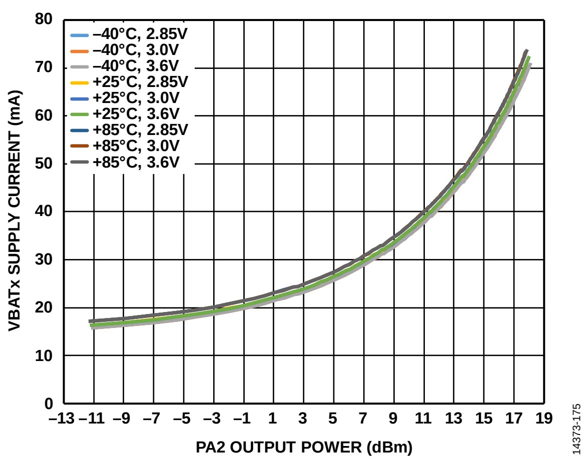


Figure 74. VBATx Supply Current vs. PA2 Output Power, Temperature, and V_{DD} with PA_COARSE = 10, PAOLDO_VOUT_CON = 15, RF Frequency = 915 MHz

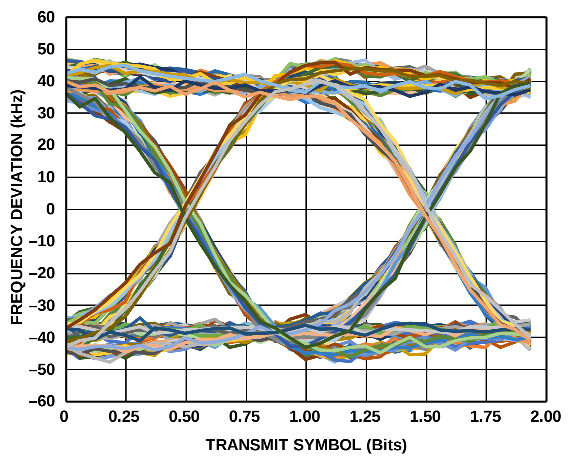


Figure 77. Transmit Eye Diagram, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 915 MHz/150 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

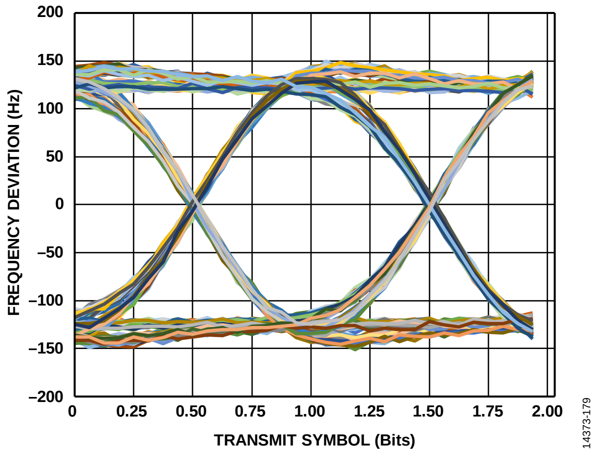


Figure 78. Transmit Eye Diagram, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

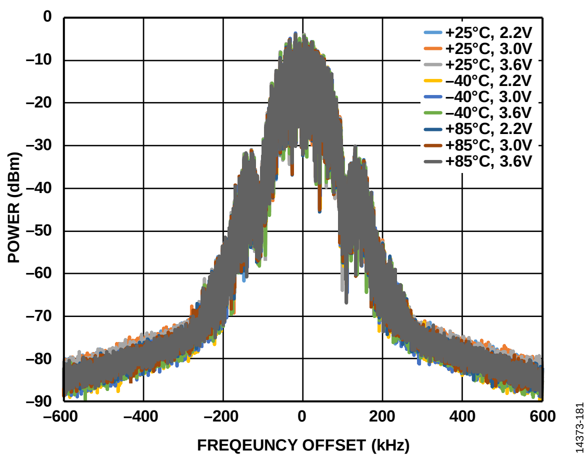


Figure 79. Transmit Spectrum, PA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration: 915 MHz/150 kbps, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25°C

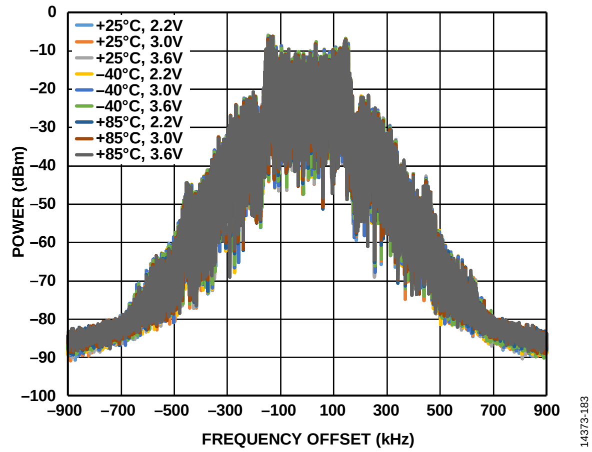


Figure 80. Transmit Spectrum vs. Temperature, and VDDPA2 Output Power = 17 dBm, Configuration 915 MHz/300 kbps; V_{DD} = 3.0 V; T_A = 25°C

THEORY OF OPERATION

STATE MACHINE

The ADF7030-1 operates as a simple state machine as illustrated in Figure 81. The host processor can transition the ADF7030-1 between states by issuing single-byte commands over the SPI interface.

The ADF7030-1 processor handles the sequencing of various radio circuits and critical timing functions, thereby simplifying radio operation and easing the burden on the host processor.

The ADF7030-1 states are described in Table 24.

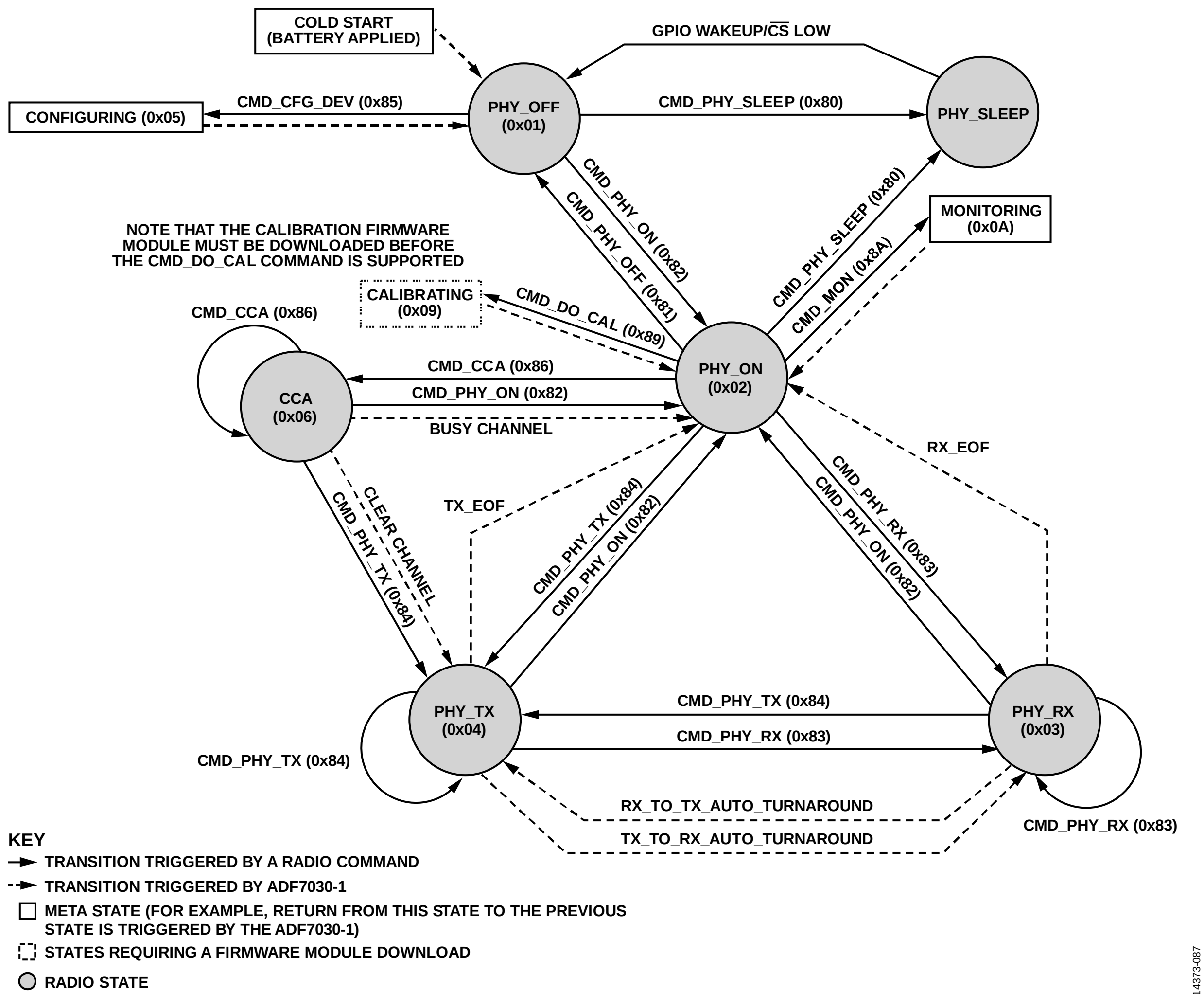


Figure 81. Radio State Machine Diagram

Table 24. Radio States

State	Description	Typical Current
PHY_SLEEP	In this state, the ADF7030-1 is in sleep. Memory can be optionally retained.	10 nA
PHY_OFF	In this state, the ADF7030-1 executes using its own internal oscillator clock. The host configures the radio from this state.	3.7 mA
PHY_ON	In this state, the external reference clock source is enabled. After entering this state, the ADF7030-1 is ready for the transmission and reception of packets.	3.7 mA
PHY_RX	In this state, the ADF7030-1 can receive and process an incoming packet.	21 mA to 25.4 mA (RF frequency and data rate dependent)
PHY_TX	In this state, the ADF7030-1 transmits the programmed packet data.	16 mA to 65 mA (RF frequency and Tx power dependent)
CCA	In this state, the ADF7030-1 performs clear channel assessment.	21 mA to 25.4 mA (frequency and data rate dependent)

RADIO TIMING

Table 25. Radio Timing Specifications

Present State	Next State	Command/Bit	Command Initiated By	Transition Time (µs), Typical at Data Rate = 2.4 kbps	Transition Time (µs), Typical at Data Rate = 300 kbps	Condition
PHY_SLEEP	PHY_OFF	Wakeup from PHY_SLEEP (RTC timeout event)	Automatic	101	101	None
PHY_SLEEP	PHY_OFF	Wakeup from PHY_SLEEP ($\overline{CS}$ low)	Host	101	101	From $\overline{CS}$ low to PHY_OFF
PHY_OFF	PHY_SLEEP	CMD_PHY_SLEEP	Host	95	95	From $\overline{CS}$ low to PHY_SLEEP, memory retention enabled
PHY_OFF	PHY_ON	CMD_PHY_ON	Host	206, 188	206, 188	First transition after cold start or wake from PHY_SLEEP, subsequent transitions; 26 MHz TCXO reference
PHY_OFF	PHY_ON	CMD_PHY_ON	Host	490, 188	490, 188	First transition after cold start or wake from PHY_SLEEP, subsequent transitions; 26 MHz XTAL reference
PHY_OFF	PHY_OFF	CMD_CFG_DEV	Host	36	36	RTC not enabled
PHY_ON	PHY_SLEEP	CMD_PHY_SLEEP	Host	30	30	None
PHY_ON	PHY_OFF	CMD_PHY_OFF	Host	19	19	None
PHY_ON	PHY_ON	CMD_LFRC_CAL	Host	30000	30000	None
PHY_ON	CCA	CMD_CCA	Host	230	230	To receiver enabled
PHY_ON	PHY_TX	CMD_PHY_TX	Host	245	245	To start of PA ramp
PHY_ON	PHY_RX	CMD_PHY_RX	Host	223	225	To receiver enabled
CCA	PHY_ON	CMD_PHY_ON	Host	46	46	None
CCA	PHY_ON	Channel busy	Automatic	16	16	From receiver disabled
CCA	PHY_TX	Clear channel	Automatic	208	203	From receiver disabled to start of PA ramp
CCA	PHY_TX	CMD_PHY_TX	Host	239	239	From receiver disabled to start of PA ramp
PHY_TX	PHY_ON	CMD_PHY_ON	Host	36	36	From PA ramp finished to PHY_ON
PHY_TX	PHY_ON	TX_EOF	Automatic	26	26	From PA ramp finished to PHY_ON
PHY_TX	PHY_TX	CMD_PHY_TX	Host	258	231	From start of PA ramp down (at fastest PA ramp rate) to start of PA ramp up on new channel
PHY_TX	PHY_RX	CMD_PHY_RX	Host	204	208	From PA ramp finished to receiver enabled
PHY_TX	PHY_RX	Autoturnaround	Automatic	204	208	From PA ramp finished to receiver enabled
PHY_RX	PHY_ON	CMD_PHY_ON	Host	46	46	None
PHY_RX	PHY_ON	RX_EOF	Automatic	32	32	From end of frame IRQ to PHY_ON
PHY_RX	PHY_RX	CMD_PHY_RX	Host	216	220	From $\overline{CS}$ high to receiver enabled on new channel
PHY_RX	PHY_TX	Autoturnaround	Automatic	220	220	From end of frame IRQ to start of PA ramp
PHY_RX	PHY_TX	CMD_PHY_TX	Host	203	203	From $\overline{CS}$ high to start of PA ramp

HOST INTERFACE

Physical Interface

The ADF7030-1 provides a simple host interface (HIF) that consists of a 4-wire standard SPI, a hardware reset pin ($\overline{RST}$) and GPIOs. The ADF7030-1 always acts as a slave to the host processor. The host uses the SPI to read and write ADF7030-1 memory and registers, to issue commands, to track the status of the state machine, and to wake up the ADF7030-1 from PHY_SLEEP.

Host Interface Protocol

The ADF7030-1 implements a very simple protocol over the SPI interface. Using this protocol, the host processor can perform a number of operations, as described in the Memory Access section, the Radio Commands section, and the Status Byte section.

Memory Access

The memory access commands allow the host processor to read from and write to the internal memory of the ADF7030-1. Typically, the host uses these commands to update the configuration of the ADF7030-1 and to write packets for transmission or to read received packets.

Radio Commands

A state machine command triggers a change of radio state as described in Table 26.

Table 26. State Machine Radio Commands

Command	Description
CMD_PHY_SLEEP	Performs a transition of the device into the PHY_SLEEP state
CMD_PHY_OFF	Performs a transition of the device into the PHY_OFF state
CMD_PHY_ON	Performs a transition of the device into the PHY_ON state
CMD_PHY_RX	Performs a transition of the device into the PHY_RX state
CMD_PHY_TX	Performs a transition of the device into the PHY_TX state
CMD_CFG_DEV	Configures the ADF7030-1 based on the radio profile
CMD_CCA	Performs a transition of the device into the CCA state
CMD_DO_CAL	Executes selected calibration routines; requires the OffLineCalibrations.cfg firmware module
CMD_MON	Measures and reports the ADF7030-1 temperature
CMD_LFRC_CAL	Performs a frequency calibration of the internal 26kHz RC oscillator; requires the OffLineCalibrations.cfg firmware module

Status Byte

The ADF7030-1 reports the status via a status byte. The ADF7030-1 returns this byte on the SPI MISO in response to a no operation command (NOP) (0xFF) on the SPI MOSI.

RECEIVER

The ADF7030-1 features a fully integrated, highly configurable receiver that enables exceptionally high performance reception of narrow-band and wideband 2FSK/2GFSK signals. The receiver is based on a low IF architecture. Figure 82 shows a simplified block diagram of the receiver.

RF Front End

The receive signal is amplified by a differential LNA. The LNA is followed by a quadrature downconversion mixer that converts the RF signal to the IF frequency. The automatic gain control (AGC) circuit automatically controls the gain of the RF front end. The fully integrated, fractional-N frequency synthesizer generates the LO for the mixer. When the ADF7030-1 enters the PHY_RX state, the bandwidth of the synthesizer is set automatically to ensure optimum interference rejection performance.

IF Processing

The quadrature IF signal is band-pass filtered using a high performance, configurable analog filter. The filter is followed by a programmable gain array (PGA) that is controlled by the AGC circuit.

The ADF7030-1 features a narrow-band and wideband IF processing path. In the narrow-band path, the IF signal is digitized by a high performance, high dynamic range analog-to-digital converter (ADC). RSSI, decimation, and offset correction are performed before the digitized IF is filtered using a configurable narrow-band digital channel filter.

In the wideband path, a limiter converts the IF signal to digital levels for the demodulator. The limiter also provides offset correction and RSSI, which is digitized using the ADC.

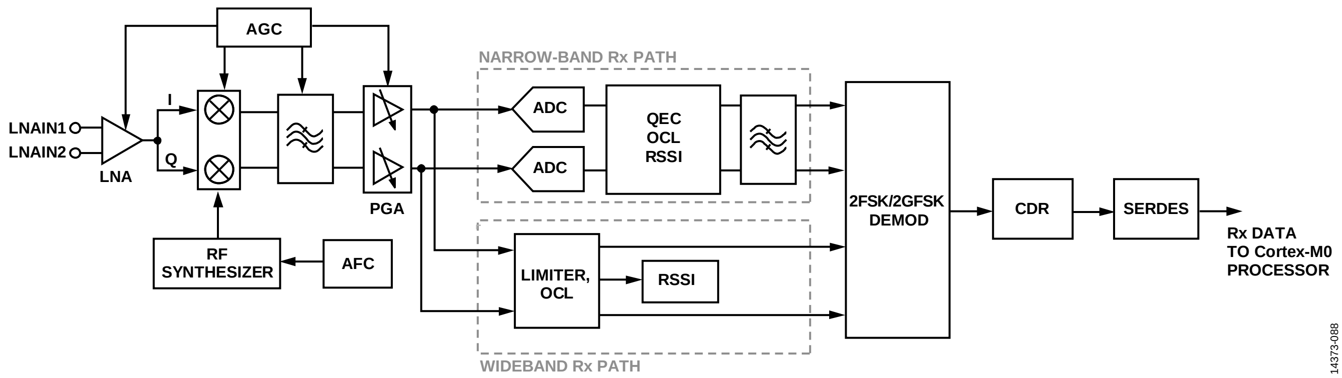


Figure 82. Receiver Block Diagram

Table 27 and Table 28 list the supported channel bandwidths and IF frequencies. The ADF7030-1 graphic user interface (GUI) automatically chooses the correct receive path, channel bandwidth, and IF frequency based on the data rate and modulation settings.

Table 27. Narrow-Band Rx Path Channel Bandwidths and IFs

Channel Bandwidth (kHz)	IF (kHz)
2.6	81.25
3.0	81.25
3.2	81.25
3.4	81.25
3.7	81.25
3.9	81.25
4.2	81.25
4.4	81.25
4.7	81.25
5.1	81.25
5.4	81.25
5.8	81.25
6.2	81.25
6.6	81.25
7.0	81.25
7.5	81.25
8.1	81.25
8.5	81.25
8.7	81.25
9.1	81.25
9.7	81.25
10.4	81.25
10.6	81.25
11.1	81.25
11.7	81.25
11.9	81.25
12.7	81.25
13.5	81.25
14.4	81.25
15.4	81.25
16.4	81.25
17.6	81.25
18.7	81.25
20.0	81.25

Table 28. Wideband Rx Path Channel Bandwidths and IFs

Channel Bandwidth (kHz)	IF (kHz)
77.38	103.17
82.63	110.17
101.57	135.42
121.88	162.50
135.42	180.55
147.73	196.97
162.50	216.67
180.56	240.74
203.12	270.83
221.59	295.45
243.75	325.00
270.83	361.11
353.00	361.11
395.00	406.25
406.25	433.33

AGC

AGC is enabled by default and keeps the receiver gain at the correct level by selecting the LNA, mixer, and filter gain settings based on the measured RSSI level.

AFC

The ADF7030-1 features an internal real-time automatic frequency control loop. In receive mode, the control loop automatically monitors the frequency error during the packet preamble sequence and adjusts the receiver synthesizer local oscillator. AFC is supported without the need for any additional preamble bits in the received packet.

Baseband Processing

The demodulator is based on a digital frequency correlator that performs filtering and frequency discrimination of the 2FSK/2GFSK spectrum. Following the demodulator is an oversampled digital clock and data recovery (CDR) phase-locked loop (PLL) that resynchronizes the received bit stream to a local clock in all modulation modes. A serializer/deserializer (SERDES) block processes the received bit stream, carries out pattern matching, and produces the byte sized data for the ARM Cortex-M0 processor.

The ARM Cortex-M0 processor performs all of the byte level packet processing and packet management.

Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

The ADF7030-1 supports accurate measurement of the received signal strength. To achieve the calibrated absolute accuracy specification, a one-point factory calibration is required (see the Radio System Calibration section). The ADF7030-1 measures the RSSI during packet reception and the value is stored in a register for access by the host processor. The RSSI measurement is also used during CCA, where the RSSI measurement is evaluated against a user set threshold. The RSSI is reported in dBm.

TRANSMITTER

The ADF7030-1 transmitter supports 2FSK/2GFSK, 4FSK/4GFSK, and OOK modulation. It comprises a high performance PLL synthesizer and power efficient dual PAs. A block diagram of the ADF7030-1 transmitter architecture is shown in Figure 83. All blocks are fully integrated.

Synthesizer and VCO

An integrated, low noise PLL synthesizer and VCO generate both the transmit signal and the receiver LO signal.

The synthesizer loop filter has a programmable bandwidth. Upon entering the PHY_RX state, the ADF7030-1 sets a narrow bandwidth to ensure optimum receiver rejection. In the PHY_TX state, the bandwidth is chosen to ensure optimum modulation quality.

A high speed, fully automatic calibration scheme ensures that the VCO performance is maintained over temperature, supply voltage, and process variations. The calibration is automatically performed when the CMD_PHY_RX or CMD_PHY_TX command is issued.

Power Amplifiers

The ADF7030-1 has two integrated power amplifiers. PA1 and PA2 are designed for optimum power consumption performance at 13 dBm and 17 dBm, respectively. The PAs cannot be operated simultaneously. The user selects the appropriate PA for their specific system. The power amplifiers are implemented as Class F type amplifiers.

For systems where very fine power control is required, a PA microsetting can be used to achieve 0.1 dB of resolution across the power range. To reduce spectral splatter when the PA is turning on and off, a programmable PA ramp is provided.

Transmit Modulation Schemes

The ADF7030-1 supports 2FSK/2GFSK and 4FSK/4GFSK modulation in transmit mode. In 2FSK/2GFSK mode, a binary zero value generates a frequency deviation tone, $-f_{DEV}$. A binary one generates a $+f_{DEV}$ tone. In 4FSK/4GFSK, the symbol mapping is configurable.

OOK modulation is also supported in transmit mode at a data rate of 16.384 kbps.

Transmit Filtering

The ADF7030-1 supports Gaussian filtering in both 2FSK and 4FSK mode. Gaussian filtering reduces the occupied bandwidth of the signal by digitally prefiltering the transmit data. The BT factors are configurable with the following options: 0.5, 0.4, 0.35, or 0.3. Reducing BT increases the roll-off factor of the filter resulting in a narrower signal bandwidth. As BT is reduced, intersymbol interference is introduced, which affects the receiver sensitivity performance.

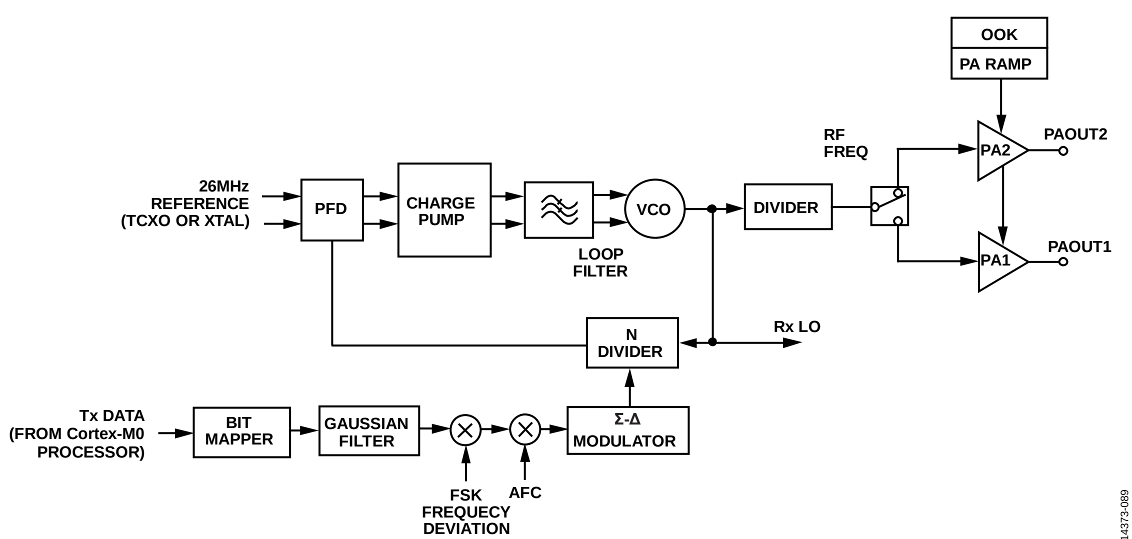


Figure 83. Transmitter Block Diagram

CALIBRATION

Table 29 provides an overview of the calibrations associated with the ADF7030-1 and when to run calibrations.

Radio System Calibration

To ensure that the ADF7030-1 radio performance meets the data sheet specifications, it is necessary to perform a one-time radio system calibration at 25°C ± 10°C.

The radio system calibration routine is provided as a firmware module, OffLineCalibrations.cfg, that the host processor must download to the ADF7030-1 memory. The firmware module is available as part of the ADF7030-1 design package. The calibration is fully autonomous when initiated by the CMD_DO_CAL command.

The radio system calibration firmware module can be downloaded to the ADF7030-1 and run as part of a factory calibration procedure and the calibration data stored on the host processor as part of the configuration settings for the ADF7030-1. Calibration data is maintained in PHY_SLEEP if memory retention is enabled. If the memory is not retained, the host processor must replay the calibration data to the ADF7030-1. Refer to the ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual for further details on downloading and using firmware modules with the ADF7030-1.

In the Field Radio System Calibration

The only receiver performance metric that benefits appreciably from a recalibration over temperature, is the image rejection. In applications where image rejection performance is critical over temperature, it may be necessary to perform a recalibration as the temperature changes.

If the application requires the calibration to be performed in the field (in addition to the one-time factory calibration), it is important to consider interferer signals during calibration, because the calibration uses internally generated RF signals to perform certain aspects of the receiver calibration. If an interferer signal is present on the RF input of the ADF7030-1 during calibration, this signal can degrade the calibration performance. The consequence of a degraded calibration is a reduction in the image rejection performance of the receiver.

If the application uses an external switch, the switch can be used to provide extra isolation between the antenna and the RF input of the ADF7030-1 during calibration.

26 kHz RC Oscillator Calibration

To ensure that the 26 kHz RC oscillator meets the calibrated frequency accuracy specification, it is necessary to perform a calibration. During calibration, the OffLineCalibrations.cfg firmware module must be downloaded to the ADF7030-1. The calibration is fully autonomous when initiated by the CMD_LFRC_CAL command. Refer to the ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual for further details.

RSSI Offset Calibration

To ensure that the ADF7030-1 RSSI performance meets the calibrated RSSI data sheet specifications, it is necessary to perform a measurement of the ADF7030-1 RSSI measurement offset.

The offset can be measured as part of a factory calibration procedure where an RF signal source applies a signal to the receiver input while the ADF7030-1 is in the continuous CCA state. The offset between the applied signal power and the ADF7030-1 RSSI result is stored on the host processor as part of the configuration settings for the ADF7030-1. The ADF7030-1 has allocated registers for the RSSI offset, and the ADF7030-1 automatically applies these offsets to the RSSI measurement result returned over the SPI. Refer to the ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual for further details on the RSSI offset calibration procedure and the RSSI offset registers.

Table 29. ADF7030-1 Calibrations

Calibration	Description	When to Run this Calibration	Firmware Module Required	Radio Command	Typical Calibration Time (ms)
Radio System	Calibration of the radio system	A one-time calibration is required to meet the data sheet specifications. This calibration can be performed as part of a factory calibration of the end product.	The OffLineCalibrations.cfg firmware module must be downloaded to the ADF7030-1.	CMD_DO_CAL	660
26 kHz RC Oscillator	Frequency calibration of the internal 26 kHz RC oscillator	A frequency calibration of the 26 kHz RC oscillator is required to meet the typical frequency accuracy specification. Depending on the frequency accuracy requirements of the application, it may also be necessary to calibrate as the temperature changes. Refer to Table 17 for specifications.	The OffLineCalibrations.cfg firmware module must be downloaded to the ADF7030-1.	CMD_LFRC_CAL	30
RSSI Offset	A single point, one-time, offset calibration of the RSSI	A single-point, one-time, RSSI offset calibration is required to meet the RSSI accuracy specification of Table 3. This calibration can be performed as part of a factory calibration of the end product.	None required.	Not applicable	Not applicable

PACKET HANDLING

The ADF7030-1 includes comprehensive transmit and receive packet management capabilities and can be configured for use with a wide variety of packet-based radio protocols.

IEEE 802.15.4g Packet Mode

The ADF7030-1 supports the multirate frequency shift keying (MR-FSK) PHY 802.15.4g specified packet format in the IEEE 802.15.4g-2012 standard with FEC, whitening, and interleaving at data rates of up to 150 kbps.

Generic Packet Mode

The ADF7030-1 supports a wide variety of packet formats via its fully flexible generic packet format. In generic packet transmit mode, the ADF7030-1 can be configured to add the preamble, sync word, and cyclic redundancy check (CRC) to the payload data stored in the packet memory. The number of preamble bits and sync bits is programmable, and an optional length field can be added to allow packet length decoding at the receiver. The CRC polynomial and length are fully programmable in generic packet mode.

Transmitting and Receiving packets

The ADF7030-1 can be programmed to transmit and receive variable and fixed length payloads. The packet data to be transmitted must be written by the host into the ADF7030-1 internal memory. 511 bytes of dedicated RAM are available to store, transmit, and receive packets. For payload lengths greater than 511 bytes, the ADF7030-1 provides a rolling buffer mode.

To transmit or receive a packet, the host processor must first configure the ADF7030-1. Then, the host processor issues the commands to place the ADF7030-1 into the PHY_RX state or the PHY_TX state. After either state is entered, the ADF7030-1 automatically starts transmitting or receiving a packet.

In transmit mode, a preamble, sync word, and CRC can be added by the ADF7030-1 to the payload data stored in the RAM. In receive mode, the ADF7030-1 can qualify received packets based on preamble detection, sync word detection, or CRC validation. When the ADF7030-1 receives a valid packet, the received payload data is loaded to packet memory.

The host can track the progress of the transmission or reception of a packet by monitoring the interrupt signals coming from the ADF7030-1. There are two independent logical interrupts from the ADF7030-1, and events can be configured to trigger one or both of these logical interrupts.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 84. Refer to the ADF7030-1 Hardware Reference Manual for a comprehensive guide on application circuits, external hardware requirements, and RF matching for the ADF7030-1.

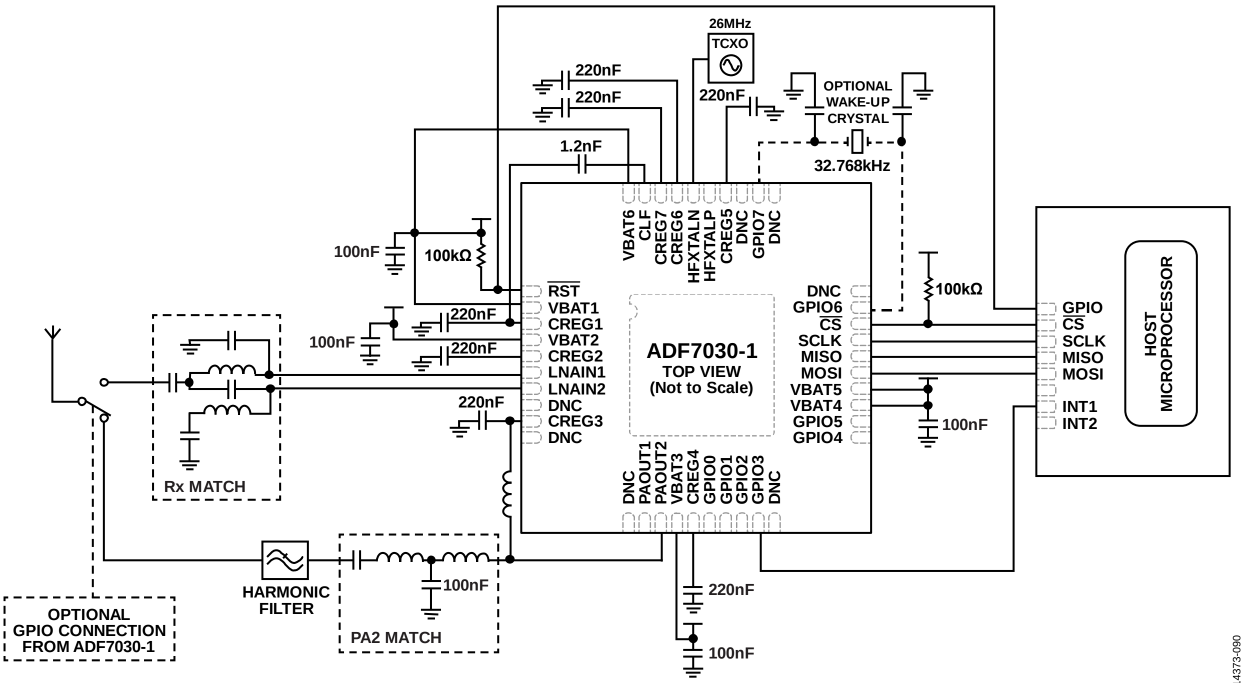


Figure 84. Typical Application Circuit with External Switch and TCXO Reference

SILICON ANOMALY

This anomaly list describes the known bugs, anomalies, and workarounds for the ADF7030-1.

Analog Devices, Inc., is committed, through future silicon revisions and/or firmware module revisions, to continuously improve functionality. Analog Devices tries to ensure that these future revisions of the ADF7030-1 silicon or firmware modules remain compatible with your present software/systems by implementing the recommended workarounds outlined here.

The silicon revision information can be electronically determined by reading the PART_ID and ROM_ID fields from the ADF7030-1 memory locations described in Table 30.

Table 30. Silicon Revision ID

IF Field	Length (Bytes)	Memory Address
PART_ID	2	0x00007FF6
ROM_ID	1	0x00007FF9

ADF7030-1 FUNCTIONALITY ISSUES

Silicon Revision ID	Chip Marking	Silicon Status	No. of Reported Anomalies
PART_ID = 0x0602, ROM_ID = 0x02	ADF7030-1BCPZN or ADF7030-1BSTZN	Release	2

FUNCTIONALITY ISSUES

Table 31. Short Transmit Pulse Preceding Packet preamble on OOK Transmit [er001]

Background	In OOK transmit, a preamble sequence with the length controlled by PREAMBLE_LEN in the GENERIC_PKT_FRAME_CFG0 register is transmitted at the start of a packet.
Issue	The first OOK transmit packet after a reset event or cold start has the correct preamble sequence. Subsequent OOK transmit packets prepend a short transmit pulse with a duration of less than one bit, before the preamble sequence. The output power of the pulse is at the configured output power.
Workaround	None.
Related Issues	None.

Table 32. CCA After Aborting PHY_TX During Packet Transmission for Data Rates < 3.064 kbps [er002]

Background	The host processor can abort a transmission by issuing any radio command while the ADF7030-1 is in the PHY_TX state.
Issue	For data rates < 3.064 kbps, the first CCA operation is inoperative after aborting a transmission.
Workaround	After aborting a transmission, enter the CCA state twice. On the first CCA entry, CCA is inoperative. On the second and subsequent entries to the CCA state, CCA is fully operational.
Related Issues	None.

Section 1. ADF7030-1 Functionality Issues

Reference Number	Description	Status
er001	Short transmit pulse preceding packet preamble on OOK transmit	Open
er002	CCA after aborting PHY_TX during packet transmission for data rates < 3.064 kbps	Open

This completes the Silicon Anomaly section.

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

DESIGN PACKAGE

The ADF7030-1 design resource package is a complete documentation and resource package for the ADF7030-1. It is recommended to download this package as a starting point for evaluation and development from the ADF7030-1 product page. It contains manuals, application notes, hardware information, and firmware modules.

REFERENCE MANUALS

ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual (UG-1002)

The ADF7030-1 Software Reference Manual is the detailed programming guide for the device. The ADF7030-1 hardware reference manual provides a description of the ADF7030-1 hardware features and application circuit requirements.

ADF7030-1 Hardware Reference Manual (UG-957)

The ADF7030-1 Hardware Reference Manual provides a description of the ADF7030-1 radio functionality, hardware features, and application circuit requirements. It is intended as a resource for a hardware engineer designing a printed circuit board (PCB) that includes the ADF7030-1.

EVALUATION KITS

Evaluation and development kits are available that include the ADF7030-1 radio daughter boards. The ADF7030-1 EZ-KIT® is an evaluation and development system for the ADF7030-1 high performance, sub GHz, RF transceiver, and includes four models. These kits are listed in Table 33.

Table 33. ADF7030-1 EZ-KIT Models

Model	Frequency (MHz)
ADF70301-915EZKIT	902 to 928
ADF70301-868EZKIT	863 to 876
ADF70301-433EZKIT	433 to 434
ADF70301-169EZKIT	169

A selection of individual daughter boards is also available covering various frequency bands and matching topologies.

EVALUATION SOFTWARE

The ADF7030-1 design center is a graphical user interface (GUI) that can be used for configuring the ADF7030-1, evaluating transmit and receive operation, and transmitting and receiving packets. This ADF7030-1 design center allows the user to rapidly prototype different configurations with the ADF7030-1 and simplifies the migration to host code development.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

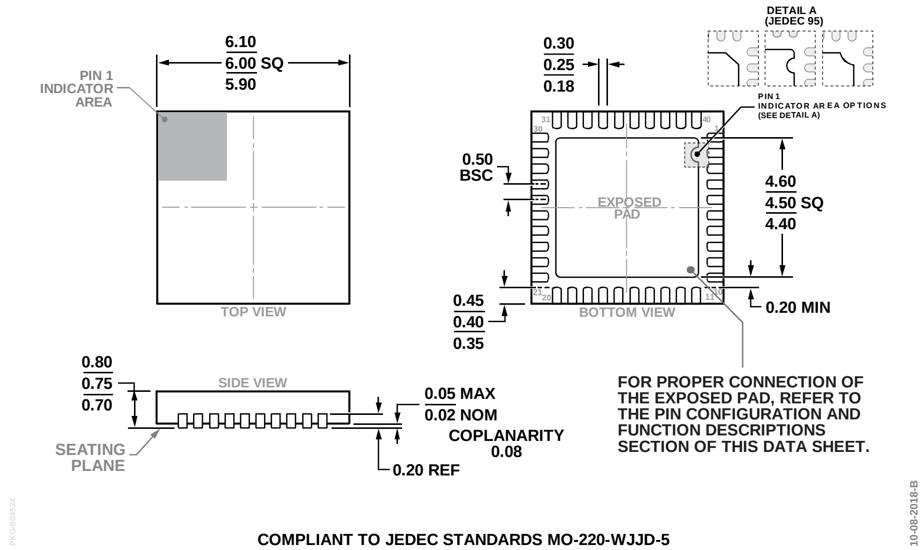


Figure 85. 40-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
6 mm × 6 mm Body and 0.75 mm Package Height
(CP-40-17)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

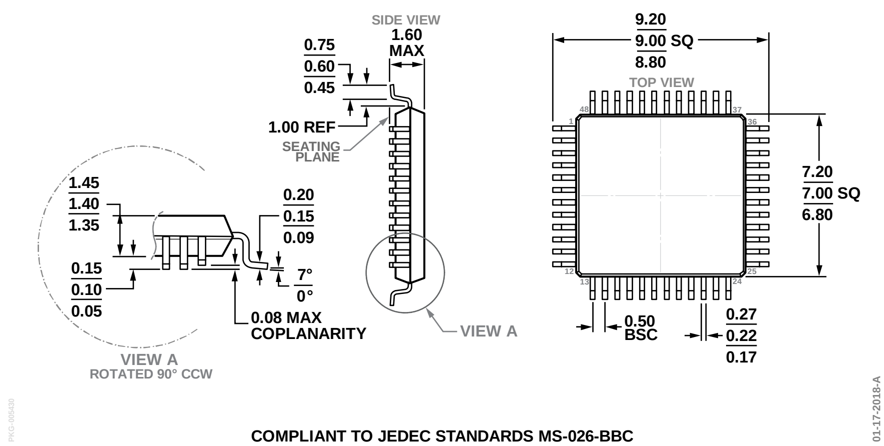


Figure 86. 48-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]
7 mm × 7 mm Body
(ST-48)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADF7030-1BCPZN	−40°C to +85°C	40-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-40-17
ADF7030-1BCPZN-RL	−40°C to +85°C	40-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-40-17
ADF7030-1BSTZN	−40°C to +85°C	48-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]	ST-48
ADF7030-1BSTZN-RL	−40°C to +85°C	48-Lead Low Profile Quad Flat Package [LQFP]	ST-48
EV-ADF70301-169BZ		Evaluation Daughter Board (169 MHz, Separate PA and LNA Match, 26 MHz XTAL)	
EV-ADF70301-433AZ		Evaluation Daughter Board (433 MHz, Separate PA and LNA Match, 26 MHz XTAL)	
EV-ADF70301-460BZ		Evaluation Daughter Board (450 MHz to 470MHz, Separate PA and LNA match, 26 MHz TCXO)	
EV-ADF70301-868BZ		Evaluation Daughter Board (863 MHz to 876 MHz, Separate PA and LNA match, 26 MHz TCXO)	
EV-ADF70301-915AZ		Evaluation Daughter Board (902 MHz to 928 MHz, Separate PA and LNA match, 26 MHz XTAL)	
ADF70301-169EZKIT		Evaluation and Development Kit (169 MHz)	
ADF70301-433EZKIT		Evaluation and Development Kit (433 MHz to 434 MHz)	
ADF70301-868EZKIT		Evaluation and Development Kit (863 MHz to 876 MHz)	
ADF70301-915EZKIT		Evaluation and Development Kit (902 MHz to 928 MHz)	

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

D14373-3/20(A)