

# CC1120 High-Performance RF Transceiver for Narrowband Systems

## 1 Device Overview

### 1.1 Features

- High-Performance, Single-Chip Transceiver
  - Adjacent Channel Selectivity:
    - 64 dB at 12.5-kHz Offset
  - Blocking Performance: 91 dB at 10 MHz
  - Excellent Receiver Sensitivity:
    - –123 dBm at 1.2 kbps
    - –110 dBm at 50 kbps
    - –127 dBm Using Built-in Coding Gain
  - Very Low Phase Noise:
    - 111 dBc/Hz at 10-kHz Offset
- Suitable for Systems Targeting ETSI Category 1 Compliance in 169-MHz and 433-MHz Bands
- High Spectral Efficiency (9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz Channel in Compliance With FCC Narrowbanding Mandate)
- Separate 128-Byte RX and TX FIFOs
- Support for Seamless Integration With the CC1190 Device for Increased Range Giving up to 3-dB Improvement in Sensitivity and up to +27-dBm Output Power
- Power Supply
  - Wide Supply Voltage Range (2.0 V to 3.6 V)
  - Low Current Consumption:
    - RX: 2 mA in RX Sniff Mode
    - RX: 17 mA Peak Current in Low-Power Mode
    - RX: 22 mA Peak Current in High-Performance Mode
    - TX: 45 mA at +14 dBm
  - Power Down: 0.12  $\mu$ A (0.5  $\mu$ A With eWOR Timer Running)
- Programmable Output Power up to +16 dBm With 0.4-dB Step Size
- Automatic Output Power Ramping
- Configurable Data Rates: 0 to 200 kbps
- Supported Modulation Formats: 2-FSK, 2-GFSK, 4-FSK, 4-GFSK, MSK, OOK
- WaveMatch: Advanced Digital Signal Processing for Improved Sync Detect Performance
- RoHS-Compliant 5-mm x 5-mm No-Lead QFN 32-Pin Package (RHB)
- Regulations – Suitable for Systems Targeting Compliance With
  - **Europe:** ETSI EN 300 220, ETSI EN 54-25
  - **US:** FCC CFR47 Part 15, FCC CFR47 Part 90, 24, and 101
  - **Japan:** ARIB RCR STD-T30, ARIB STD-T67, ARIB STD-T108
- Peripherals and Support Functions
  - Enhanced Wake-On-Radio (eWOR) Functionality for Automatic Low-Power Receive Polling
  - Includes Functions for Antenna Diversity Support
  - Support for Retransmissions
  - Support for Automatic Acknowledge of Received Packets
  - TCXO Support and Control, Also in Power Modes
  - Automatic Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) for Listen-Before-Talk (LBT) Systems
  - Built-in Coding Gain Support for Increased Range and Robustness
  - Digital RSSI Measurement
  - Temperature Sensor

### 1.2 Applications

- Narrowband Ultra-Low-Power Wireless Systems With Channel Spacing Down to 12.5 kHz
- 169-, 315-, 433-, 868-, 915-, 920-, 950-MHz ISM/SRD Band
- Wireless Metering and Wireless Smart Grid (AMR and AMI)
- IEEE 802.15.4g Systems
- Home and Building Automation
- Wireless Alarm and Security Systems
- Industrial Monitoring and Control
- Wireless Healthcare Applications
- Wireless Sensor Networks and Active RFID
- Private Mobile Radios



### 1.3 Description

The CC1120 device is a fully integrated single-chip radio transceiver designed for high performance at very low-power and low-voltage operation in cost-effective wireless systems. All filters are integrated, thus removing the need for costly external SAW and IF filters. The device is mainly intended for Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) applications and Short Range Device (SRD) frequency bands at 164 to 192 MHz, 274 to 320 MHz, 410 to 480 MHz, and 820 to 960 MHz.

The CC1120 device provides extensive hardware support for packet handling, data buffering, burst transmissions, clear channel assessment, link quality indication, and wake-on-radio. The main operating parameters of the CC1120 device can be controlled through an SPI interface. In a typical system, the CC1120 device is used with a microcontroller and only a few external passive components.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE   | BODY SIZE (NOM)   |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| CC1120      | VQFN (32) | 5.00 mm x 5.00 mm |

(1) For more information, see [Section 8, Mechanical Packaging and Orderable Information](#)

### 1.4 Functional Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows the system block diagram of the CC1120 device.

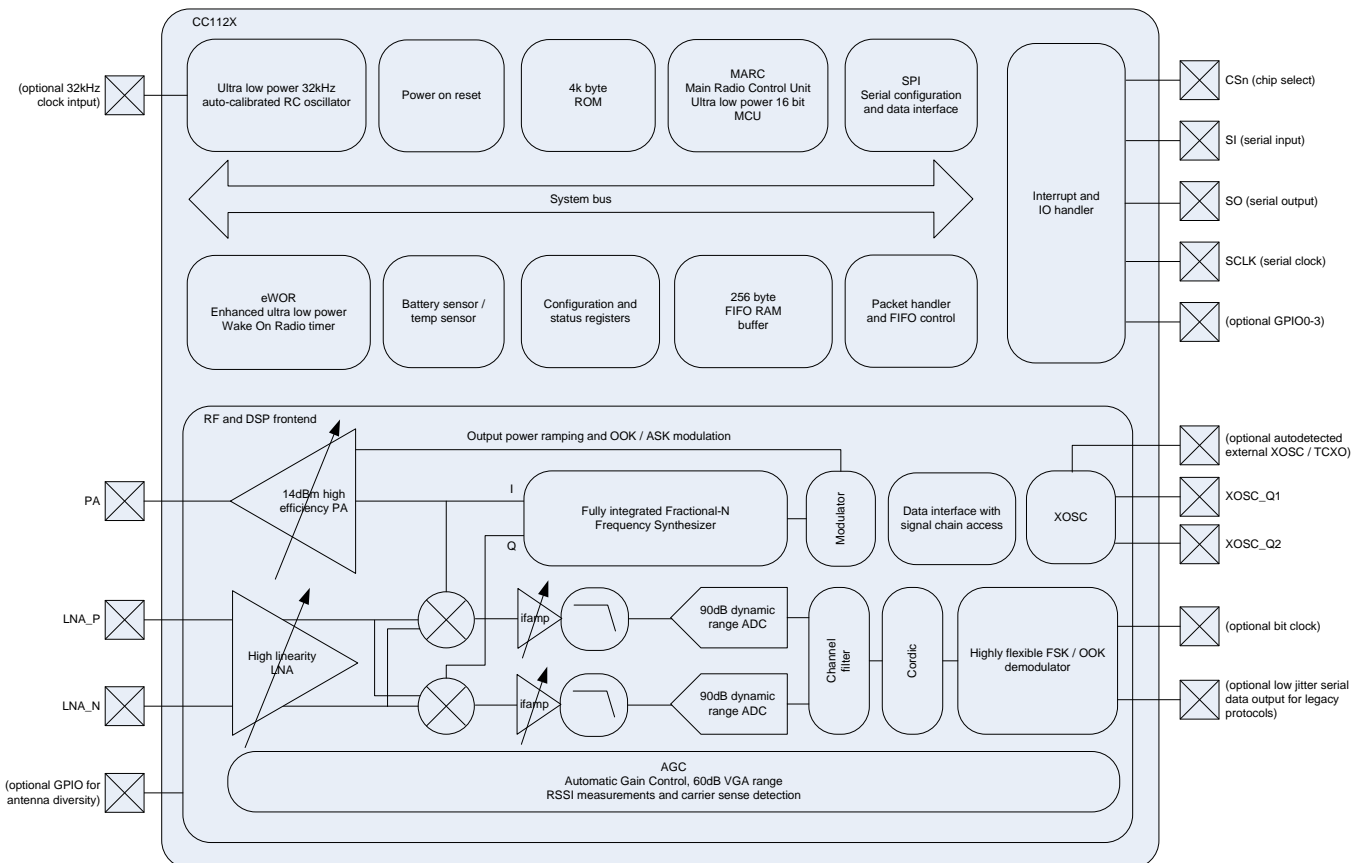


Figure 1-1. Functional Block Diagram

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## 2 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

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| <b>Changes from Revision G (September 2014) to Revision H</b>  | <b>Page</b>        |
|--|--------------------|
| • Moved storage temperature range back to <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> table .....                                | <a href="#">7</a>  |
| • Updated the formatting of the <i>Specifications</i> section .....  | <a href="#">7</a>  |
| • Changed clock frequency minimum value FROM: 32 MHz TO: 31.25 MHz in <i>32-MHz Clock Input (TCXO)</i> .....         | <a href="#">14</a> |
| • Added clock frequency typical value of 32 MHz to <i>32-MHz Clock Input (TCXO)</i> .....                            | <a href="#">14</a> |
| • Changed crystal frequency minimum value FROM: 32 MHz TO: 31.25 MHz in the <i>32-MHz Crystal Oscillator</i> table . | <a href="#">14</a> |
| • Added crystal frequency typical value of 32 MHz in the <i>32-MHz Crystal Oscillator</i> table .....                | <a href="#">14</a> |
| • Changed table title FROM: <i>Wakeup and Timing</i> TO: <i>Timing Requirements</i> .....                            | <a href="#">16</a> |

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| <b>Changes from Revision F (July 2014) to Revision G</b>   | <b>Page</b>        |
|--|--------------------|
| • Added "Ambient" to the temperature range condition and removed Tj from Temperature range ..... | <a href="#">7</a>  |
| • Added data to TCXO table .....   | <a href="#">14</a> |

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### 3 Terminal Configuration and Functions

#### 3.1 Pin Diagram

Figure 3-1 shows pin names and locations for the CC1120 device.

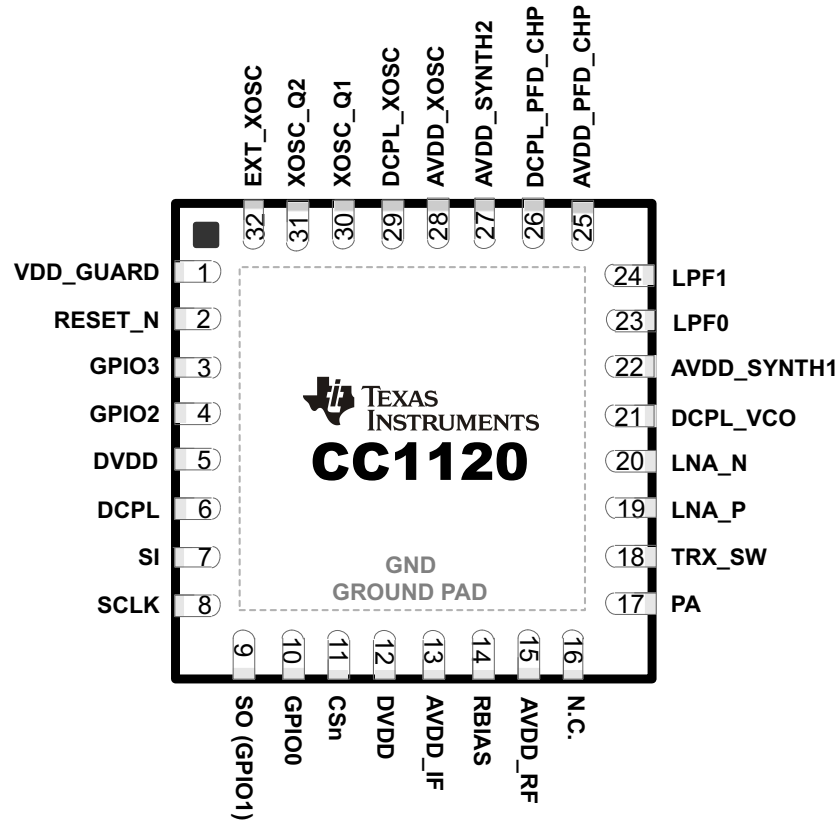


Figure 3-1. Package 5-mm x 5-mm QFN

## 3.2 Pin Configuration

The following table lists the pinout configuration for the CC1120 device.

| PIN |              | TYPE          | DESCRIPTION  |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--|
| NO. | NAME         |               |  |
| 1   | VDD_GUARD    | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 2   | RESET_N      | Digital input | Asynchronous, active-low digital reset   |
| 3   | GPIO3        | Digital I/O   | General-purpose I/O  |
| 4   | GPIO2        | Digital I/O   | General-purpose I/O  |
| 5   | DVDD         | Power         | 2.0–3.6 VDD to internal digital regulator  |
| 6   | DCPL         | Power         | Digital regulator output to external decoupling capacitor  |
| 7   | SI           | Digital input | Serial data in   |
| 8   | SCLK         | Digital input | Serial data clock  |
| 9   | SO(GPIO1)    | Digital I/O   | Serial data out (general-purpose I/O)  |
| 10  | GPIO0        | Digital I/O   | General-purpose I/O  |
| 11  | CSn          | Digital input | Active-low chip select   |
| 12  | DVDD         | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 13  | AVDD_IF      | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 14  | RBIAS        | Analog        | External high-precision resistor   |
| 15  | AVDD_RF      | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 16  | N.C.         | —             | Not connected  |
| 17  | PA           | Analog        | Single-ended TX output (requires DC path to VDD)   |
| 18  | TRX_SW       | Analog        | TX and RX switch. Connected internally to GND in TX and floating (high-impedance) in RX.                         |
| 19  | LNA_P        | Analog        | Differential RX input (requires DC path to ground)   |
| 20  | LNA_N        | Analog        | Differential RX input (requires DC path to ground)   |
| 21  | DCPL_VCO     | Power         | Pin for external decoupling of VCO supply regulator  |
| 22  | AVDD_SYNT1   | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 23  | LPF0         | Analog        | External loop filter components  |
| 24  | LPF1         | Analog        | External loop filter components  |
| 25  | AVDD_PFD_CHP | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 26  | DCPL_PFD_CHP | Power         | Pin for external decoupling of PFD and CHP regulator   |
| 27  | AVDD_SYNT2   | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 28  | AVDD_XOSC    | Power         | 2.0–3.6 V VDD  |
| 29  | DCPL_XOSC    | Power         | Pin for external decoupling of XOSC supply regulator   |
| 30  | XOSC_Q1      | Analog        | Crystal oscillator pin 1 (must be grounded if a TCXO or other external clock connected to EXT_XOSC is used)      |
| 31  | XOSC_Q2      | Analog        | Crystal oscillator pin 2 (must be left floating if a TCXO or other external clock connected to EXT_XOSC is used) |
| 32  | EXT_XOSC     | Digital input | Pin for external clock input (must be grounded if a regular crystal connected to XOSC_Q1 and XOSC_Q2 is used)    |
| —   | GND          | Ground pad    | The ground pad must be connected to a solid ground plane.  |

## 4 Specifications

All measurements performed on CC1120EM\_868\_915 rev.1.0.1, CC1120EM\_955 rev.1.2.1, CC1120EM\_420\_470 rev.1.0.1, or CC1120EM\_169 rev.1.2.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

|  |  | MIN  | MAX       | UNIT |
|--|--|------|-----------|------|
| Supply voltage (VDD, AVDD_x)                 | All supply pins must have the same voltage | -0.3 | 3.9       | V    |
| Input RF level                               |  |      | +10       | dBm  |
| Voltage on any digital pin                   | Max 3.9 V                                  | -0.3 | VDD + 0.3 | V    |
| Voltage on analog pins (including DCPL pins) |  | -0.3 | 2.0       | V    |
| Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>        |  | -40  | 125       | °C   |

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under general characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to V<sub>SS</sub> unless otherwise noted.

### 4.1 ESD Ratings

|                  |   | VALUE  | UNIT            |
|------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| V <sub>ESD</sub> | Electrostatic discharge (ESD) performance | Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS001 <sup>(1)</sup> | ±2 kV           |
|                  |   | Charged device model (CDM), per JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>       | All pins ±500 V |

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 4.2 Recommended Operating Conditions (General Characteristics)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|                           |  | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Voltage supply range      | All supply pins must have the same voltage | 2.0 |     | 3.6 | V    |
| Voltage on digital inputs |  | 0   |     | VDD | V    |
| Ambient temperature range |  | -40 |     | 85  | °C   |

### 4.3 RF Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER            | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN              | TYP  | MAX            | UNIT |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Frequency bands      |   | 820              |      | 960            | MHz  |
|                      |   | 410              |      | 480            |      |
|                      | See <a href="#">SWRA398</a> , Using the CC112x/CC1175 at 274 to 320 MHz, for more information | (273.3)          |      | (320)          |      |
|                      |   | 164              |      | 192            |      |
|                      | Contact TI for more information about the use of these frequency bands                        | (205)<br>(136.7) |      | (240)<br>(160) |      |
| Frequency resolution | In 820–950 MHz band   |                  | 30   |                | Hz   |
|                      | In 410–480 MHz band   |                  | 15   |                |      |
|                      | In 164–192 MHz band   |                  | 6    |                |      |
| Data rate            | Packet mode   | 0                |      | 200            | kbps |
|                      | Transparent mode  | 0                |      | 100            |      |
| Data rate step size  |   |                  | 1e-4 |                | bps  |

## 4.4 Power Consumption Summary

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER   |   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT          |
|---|---|---|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| <b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION: STATIC MODES</b>  |   |   |     |      |     |               |
| Power down with retention   |   |   |     | 0.12 | 1   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
|   |   | Low-power RC oscillator running   |     | 0.5  |     |               |
| XOFF mode   |   | Crystal oscillator / TCXO disabled  |     | 170  |     | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| IDLE mode   |   | Clock running, system waiting with no radio activity  |     | 1.3  |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| <b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION, TRANSMIT MODES</b>  |   |   |     |      |     |               |
| TX current consumption +10 dBm  |   | 950-MHz band (high-performance mode)  |     | 37   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption 0 dBm  |   |   |     | 26   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +14 dBm  |   | 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands (high-performance mode)   |     | 45   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +10 dBm  |   |   |     | 34   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +15 dBm  |   | 434-MHz band (high-performance mode)  |     | 50   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +14 dBm  |   |   |     | 45   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +10 dBm  |   |   |     | 34   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +15 dBm  |   | 169-MHz band (high-performance mode)  |     | 54   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +14 dBm  |   |   |     | 49   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| TX current consumption +10 dBm  |   |   |     | 41   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| <b>LOW-POWER MODE<sup>(1)</sup></b>   |   |   |     |      |     |               |
| TX current consumption +10 dBm  |   |   |     | 32   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
| <b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION, RECEIVE MODE (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(1)</sup></b>          |   |   |     |      |     |               |
| RX wait for sync  | 1.2 kbps, 4-byte preamble                 | Using RX sniff mode, where the receiver wakes up at regular intervals to look for an incoming packet <sup>(2)</sup> |     | 2    |     | $\text{mA}$   |
|   | 38.4 kbps, 4-byte preamble                |   |     | 13.4 |     |               |
| RX peak current   | 433-, 868-, 915-, 920-, and 950-MHz bands | Peak current consumption during packet reception at the sensitivity threshold                                       |     | 22   |     | $\text{mA}$   |
|   | 169-MHz band                              |   |     | 23   |     |               |
| Average current consumption<br>Check for data packet every 1 second using Wake on Radio |   | 50 kbps, 5-byte preamble, 40-kHz RC oscillator used as sleep timer  |     | 15   |     | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| <b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION, RECEIVE MODE (LOW-POWER MODE)<sup>(1)</sup></b>                 |   |   |     |      |     |               |
| RX peak current<br>Low-power RX mode  | 1.2 kbps                                  | Peak current consumption during packet reception at the sensitivity level   |     | 17   |     | $\text{mA}$   |

(1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated.

(2) See the sniff mode design note for more information ([SWRA428](#)).



## 4.5 Receive Parameters

All RX measurements made at the antenna connector, to a bit error rate (BER) limit of 1%.

| PARAMETER   |  | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP                     | MAX | UNIT |
|---|--|---|-----|-------------------------|-----|------|
| <b>GENERAL RECEIVE PARAMETERS (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(1)</sup></b>     |  |   |     |                         |     |      |
| Saturation  |  |   |     | +10                     |     | dBm  |
| Digital channel filter programmable bandwidth                               |  |   | 8   |                         | 200 | kHz  |
| IIP3, normal mode   |  | At maximum gain   |     | -14                     |     | dBm  |
| IIP3, high linearity mode   |  | Using 6-dB gain reduction in front end  |     | -8                      |     | dBm  |
| Data rate offset tolerance  |  | With carrier sense detection enabled and assuming 4-byte preamble                           |     | ±12%                    |     |      |
|   |  | With carrier sense detection disabled   |     | ±0.2%                   |     |      |
| Spurious emissions  | 1–13 GHz (VCO leakage at 3.5 GHz)  | Radiated emissions measured according to ETSI EN 300 220, $f_c = 869.5$ MHz                 |     | -56                     |     | dBm  |
|   | 30 MHz to 1 GHz  |   |     | < -57                   |     |      |
| Optimum source impedance  | 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands  | (Differential or single-ended RX configurations)  |     | 60 + j60 /<br>30 + j30  |     | Ω    |
|   | 433-MHz band   |   |     | 100 + j60 /<br>50 + j30 |     |      |
|   | 169-MHz band   |   |     | 140 + j40 /<br>70 + j20 |     |      |
| <b>RX PERFORMANCE IN 950-MHZ BAND (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(2)</sup></b> |  |   |     |                         |     |      |
| Sensitivity <sup>(3)</sup>  |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>   |     | -120                    |     | dBm  |
|   |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 20 kHz CHF = 50 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>  |     | -114                    |     |      |
|   |  | 50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV = 25 kHz, CHF = 100 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>                                   |     | -107                    |     |      |
|   |  | 200 kbps, DEV = 83 kHz (outer symbols), CHF = 200 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> , 4GFSK <sup>(5)</sup> |     | -100                    |     |      |
| Blocking and Selectivity  | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter   | ± 12.5 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 51                      |     | dB   |
|   |  | ± 25 kHz (alternate channel)  |     | 52                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 1 MHz   |     | 73                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 2 MHz   |     | 76                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 10 MHz  |     | 81                      |     |      |
|   | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz channel filter  | ± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 47                      |     |      |
|   |  | + 100 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 48                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 1 MHz   |     | 69                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 2 MHz   |     | 71                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 10 MHz  |     | 78                      |     |      |
|   | 50 kbps 2GFSK, 200-kHz channel separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter (Same modulation format as 802.15.4g Mandatory Mode) | ± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)  |     | 43                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 400 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 51                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 1 MHz   |     | 62                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 2 MHz   |     | 65                      |     |      |
|   |  | ± 10 MHz  |     | 71                      |     |      |
|   | 200 kbps 4GFSK, 83-kHz deviation (outer symbols), 200-kHz channel filter, zero IF  | ± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)  |     | 37                      |     |      |
| ± 400 kHz (alternate channel)   |  |   | 44  |                         |     |      |
| ± 1 MHz   |  |   | 55  |                         |     |      |
| ± 2 MHz   |  |   | 58  |                         |     |      |
| ± 10 MHz  |  |   | 64  |                         |     |      |

(1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0$  V,  $f_c = 869.5$  MHz if nothing else stated.

(2)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0$  V if nothing else stated.

(3) Sensitivity can be improved if the TX and RX matching networks are separated.

(4) DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth

(5) BT = 0.5 is used in all GFSK measurements

## Receive Parameters *(continued)*

All RX measurements made at the antenna connector, to a bit error rate (BER) limit of 1%.

| PARAMETER  |  | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| <b>RX PERFORMANCE IN 868-, 915-, AND 920-MHZ BANDS (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(2)</sup></b> |  |  |     |      |     |      |
| Sensitivity  |  | 300 bps with coding gain (using a PN spreading sequence with 4 chips per data bit) DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> |     | -127 |     | dBm  |
|  |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>  |     | -123 |     |      |
|  |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 10 kHz CHF = 42 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>   |     | -120 |     |      |
|  |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 20 kHz CHF = 50 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>   |     | -117 |     |      |
|  |  | 4.8 kbps OOK   |     | -114 |     |      |
|  |  | 38.4 kbps, DEV = 20 kHz CHF = 100 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>   |     | -110 |     |      |
|  |  | 50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV = 25 kHz, CHF = 100 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>  |     | -110 |     |      |
|  |  | 200 kbps, DEV = 83 kHz (outer symbols), CHF = 200 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> , 4GFSK   |     | -103 |     |      |
| Blocking and Selectivity   | 1.2-kbps 2-FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter  | ± 12.5 kHz (adjacent channel)  |     | 54   |     | dB   |
|  |  | ± 25 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 54   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 1 MHz  |     | 75   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 2 MHz  |     | 79   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 10 MHz   |     | 87   |     |      |
|  | 1.2-kbps 2-FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, using settings optimized for blocking performance (3-kHz deviation, 7.8-kHz channel filter, minimum loop bandwidth) | ± 1 kHz  |     | 78   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 2 kHz  |     | 82   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 8 MHz  |     | 88   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 10 MHz   |     | 88   |     |      |
|  | 1.2-kbps 2-FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz channel filter   | ± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)  |     | 48   |     |      |
|  |  | + 100 kHz (alternate channel)  |     | 48   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 1 MHz  |     | 69   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 2 MHz  |     | 74   |     |      |
|  | 38.4-kbps 2-GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter   | ± 10 MHz   |     | 81   |     |      |
|  |  | + 100 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 42   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 200 kHz (alternate channel)  |     | 43   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 1 MHz  |     | 62   |     |      |
|  | 50-kbps 2-GFSK, 200-kHz channel separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter (Same modulation format as 802.15.4g Mandatory Mode)                        | ± 2 MHz  |     | 66   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 10 MHz   |     | 74   |     |      |
|  |  | ± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 43   |     |      |
| ± 400 kHz (alternate channel)  |  |  | 50  |      |     |      |
| 200-kbps 4-GFSK, 83-kHz deviation (outer symbols), 200-kHz channel filter, zero IF           | ± 1 MHz  |  | 61  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 2 MHz  |  | 65  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 10 MHz   |  | 74  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)   |  | 36  |      |     |      |
| Image rejection (image compensation enabled)   | ± 400 kHz (alternate channel)  |  | 44  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 1 MHz  |  | 55  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 2 MHz  |  | 59  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 10 MHz   |  | 67  |      |     |      |
|  |  | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> , image at -125 kHz  |     | 54   |     | dB   |

## Receive Parameters *(continued)*

All RX measurements made at the antenna connector, to a bit error rate (BER) limit of 1%.

| PARAMETER   |   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| <b>RX PERFORMANCE IN 434-MHZ BAND (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(2)</sup></b> |   |   |     |      |     |      |
| Sensitivity   |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>                     |     | -123 |     | dBm  |
|   |   | 50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV = 25 kHz, CHF = 100 kHz                            |     | -109 |     |      |
|   |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 20 kHz CHF = 50 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>                    |     | -116 |     |      |
| Blocking and Selectivity  | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter    | ± 12.5 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 60   |     | dB   |
|   |   | ± 25 kHz (alternate channel)  |     | 60   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 79   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 82   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 91   |     |      |
|   | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz channel filter     | ± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 54   |     |      |
|   |   | + 100 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 54   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 74   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 78   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 86   |     |      |
|   | 38.4 kbps 2GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter | + 100 kHz (adjacent channel)  |     | 47   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 200 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 50   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 67   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 71   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 78   |     |      |
| <b>RX PERFORMANCE IN 169-MHZ BAND (HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE)<sup>(2)</sup></b> |   |   |     |      |     |      |
| Sensitivity   |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>                     |     | -123 |     | dbm  |
|   |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 20 kHz CHF = 50 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>                    |     | -117 |     |      |
| Blocking and Selectivity  | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter    | ± 12.5 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 64   |     | dB   |
|   |   | ± 25 kHz (alternate channel)  |     | 66   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 82   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 83   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 89   |     |      |
|   | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz channel filter     | ± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)   |     | 60   |     |      |
|   |   | + 100 kHz (alternate channel)   |     | 60   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 76   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 77   |     |      |
|   |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 83   |     |      |
| Spurious response rejection   | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter    |   |     | 70   |     | dB   |
| Image rejection (image compensation enabled)                                |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> , image at -125 kHz |     | 66   |     | dB   |

## Receive Parameters (continued)

All RX measurements made at the antenna connector, to a bit error rate (BER) limit of 1%.

| PARAMETER  |   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| <b>RX PERFORMANCE IN LOW-POWER MODE<sup>(1)</sup></b>  |   |   |     |      |     |      |
| Sensitivity  |   | 1.2 kbps, DEV = 4 kHz CHF = 10 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>         |     | -111 |     | dBm  |
|  |   | 38.4 kbps, DEV = 50 kHz CHF = 100 kHz <sup>(4)</sup>      |     | -99  |     |      |
|  |   | 50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV = 25 kHz, CHF = 100 kHz <sup>(4)</sup> |     | -99  |     |      |
| Blocking and Selectivity   | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 12.5-kHz channel separation, 4-kHz deviation, 10-kHz channel filter    | ± 12.5 kHz (adjacent channel)                             |     | 46   |     | dB   |
|  |   | ± 25 kHz (alternate channel)                              |     | 46   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 73   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 78   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 79   |     |      |
|  | 1.2 kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz channel filter     | ± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)                               |     | 43   |     |      |
|  |   | + 100 kHz (alternate channel)                             |     | 45   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 71   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 74   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 10 MHz  |     | 75   |     |      |
|  | 38.4 kbps 2GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter | + 100 kHz (adjacent channel)                              |     | 37   |     |      |
|  |   | + 200 kHz (alternate channel)                             |     | 43   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 1 MHz   |     | 58   |     |      |
|  |   | ± 2 MHz   |     | 62   |     |      |
|  |   | + 10 MHz  |     | 64   |     |      |
| 50 kbps 2GFSK, 200-kHz channel separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter (Same modulation format as 802.15.4g Mandatory Mode) | + 200 kHz (adjacent channel)  |   | 43  |      |     |      |
|  | + 400 kHz (alternate channel)   |   | 52  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 1 MHz   |   | 60  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 2 MHz   |   | 64  |      |     |      |
|  | ± 10 MHz  |   | 65  |      |     |      |
| Saturation   |   |   |     | +10  |     | dBm  |

## 4.6 Transmit Parameters

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                                    | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| Maximum output power                         | At 950 MHz  |     | +12  |     | dBm  |
|  | At 915- and 920-MHz   |     | +14  |     |      |
|  | At 915- and 920-MHz with $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$  |     | +15  |     |      |
|  | At 868 MHz  |     | +15  |     |      |
|  | At 868 MHz with $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$   |     | +16  |     |      |
|  | At 433 MHz  |     | +15  |     |      |
|  | At 433 MHz with $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$   |     | +16  |     |      |
|  | At 169 MHz  |     | +15  |     |      |
|  | At 169 MHz with $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$   |     | +16  |     |      |
| Minimum output power                         | Within fine step size range   |     | -11  |     | dBm  |
|  | Within coarse step size range   |     | -40  |     |      |
| Output power step size                       | Within fine step size range   |     | 0.4  |     | dB   |
| Adjacent channel power                       | 4-GFSK 9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, measured in 100-Hz bandwidth at 434 MHz (FCC Part 90 Mask D compliant) |     | -75  |     | dBc  |
|  | 4-GFSK 9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, measured in 8.75-kHz bandwidth (ETSI EN 300 220 compliant)             |     | -58  |     |      |
|  | 2-GFSK 2.4 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, 1.2-kHz deviation  |     | -61  |     |      |
| Spurious emissions (not including harmonics) |   |     | <-60 |     | dBm  |

### Transmit Parameters (continued)

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER    |                        | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN                           | TYP     | MAX | UNIT         |  |          |
|--------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------|-----|--------------|--|----------|
| Harmonics    | 2nd Harm, 169 MHz      | Transmission at +14 dBm (or maximum allowed in applicable band where this is less than +14 dBm) using TI reference design Emissions measured according to ARIB T-96 in 950-MHz band, ETSI EN 300-220 in 170-, 433-, and 868-MHz bands and FCC part 15.247 in 450- and 915-MHz band Fourth harmonic in 915-MHz band will require extra filtering to meet FCC requirements if transmitting for long intervals (>50-ms periods) |                               | -39     |     | dBm          |  |          |
|              | 3rd Harm, 169 MHz      |  |                               | -58     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 2nd Harm, 433 MHz      |  |                               | -56     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 3rd Harm, 433 MHz      |  |                               | -51     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 2nd Harm, 450 MHz      |  |                               | -60     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 3rd Harm, 450 MHz      |  |                               | -45     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 2nd Harm, 868 MHz      |  |                               | -40     |     | dB $\mu$ V/m |  |          |
|              | 3rd Harm, 868 MHz      |  |                               | -42     |     |              |  |          |
|              | 2nd Harm, 915 MHz      |  |                               | 56      |     |              |  |          |
|              | 3rd Harm, 915 MHz      |  |                               | 52      |     |              |  |          |
|              | 4th Harm, 915 MHz      |  |                               | 60      |     |              |  |          |
|              | Optimum load impedance |  | 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands |         |     | 35 + j35     |  | $\Omega$ |
|              |                        |  | 433 MHz band                  |         |     | 55 + j25     |  |          |
| 169 MHz band |                        |  |                               | 80 + j0 |     |              |  |          |

### 4.7 PLL Parameters

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                                |  | TEST CONDITIONS             | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT   |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| <b>HIGH-PERFORMANCE MODE</b>             |  |                             |     |      |     |        |
| Phase noise in 950-MHz band              |  | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -99  |     | dBc/Hz |
|  |  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -99  |     |        |
|  |  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -123 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 868-, 915-, 920-MHz bands |  | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -99  |     | dBc/Hz |
|  |  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -100 |     |        |
|  |  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -122 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 433-MHz band              |  | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -106 |     | dBc/Hz |
|  |  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -107 |     |        |
|  |  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -127 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 169-MHz band              |  | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -111 |     | dBc/Hz |
|  |  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -116 |     |        |
|  |  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -135 |     |        |

## PLL Parameters (continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                                | TEST CONDITIONS             | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT   |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| <b>LOW-POWER MODE<sup>(1)</sup></b>      |                             |     |      |     |        |
| Phase noise in 950-MHz band              | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -90  |     | dBc/Hz |
|  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -92  |     |        |
|  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -124 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 868-, 915-, 920-MHz bands | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -95  |     | dBc/Hz |
|  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -95  |     |        |
|  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -124 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 433-MHz band              | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -98  |     | dBc/Hz |
|  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -102 |     |        |
|  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -129 |     |        |
| Phase noise in 169-MHz band              | $\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$  |     | -106 |     | dBc/Hz |
|  | $\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$ |     | -110 |     |        |
|  | $\pm 1\text{ MHz offset}$   |     | -136 |     |        |

(1)  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated

## 4.8 32-MHz Clock Input (TCXO)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                            | TEST CONDITIONS                      | MIN   | TYP | MAX  | UNIT |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|------|
| Clock frequency                      |                                      | 31.25 | 32  | 33.6 | MHz  |
| TCXO with CMOS output <sup>(1)</sup> | High input voltage                   | 1.4   |     | VDD  | V    |
|                                      | Low input voltage                    | 0     |     | 0.6  |      |
| Clipped sine output                  | Clock input amplitude (peak-to-peak) | 0.8   |     | 1.5  | V    |

(1) For TCXO with CMOS output rise and fall time, see [Section 4.15](#).

## 4.9 32-MHz Crystal Oscillator

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                  | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN   | TYP | MAX  | UNIT     |
|----------------------------|---|-------|-----|------|----------|
| Crystal frequency          | It is expected that there be will degraded sensitivity at multiples of XOSC/2 in RX, and an increase in spurious emissions when the RF channel is close to multiples of XOSC in TX. We recommend that the RF channel is kept RX_BW/2 away from XOSC/2 in RX, and that the level of spurious emissions be evaluated if the RF channel is closer than 1 MHz to multiples of XOSC in TX. | 31.25 | 32  | 33.6 | MHz      |
| Load capacitance ( $C_L$ ) |   |       | 10  |      | pF       |
| ESR                        | Simulated over operating conditions   |       |     | 60   | $\Omega$ |

## 4.10 32-kHz Clock Input

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                                 | MIN                 | TYP                 | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----|------|
| Clock frequency                           |                     | 32                  |     | kHz  |
| 32-kHz clock input pin input high voltage | $0.8 \times V_{DD}$ |                     |     | V    |
| 32-kHz clock input pin input high voltage |                     | $0.2 \times V_{DD}$ |     | V    |

### 4.11 32-kHz RC Oscillator

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                               | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN | TYP         | MAX | UNIT |
|---|--|-----|-------------|-----|------|
| Frequency                               | After calibration  |     | 32          |     | kHz  |
| Frequency accuracy after calibration    | Relative to frequency reference (32-MHz crystal or TCXO) |     | $\pm 0.1\%$ |     |      |
| Initial calibration time <sup>(1)</sup> |  |     |             |     |      |

(1) For Initial calibration time of the 32-kHz RC Oscillator, see [Section 4.15](#).

### 4.12 I/O and Reset

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER                 | TEST CONDITIONS             | MIN                 | TYP | MAX                 | UNIT |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|------|
| Logic input high voltage  |                             | $0.8 \times V_{DD}$ |     |                     | V    |
| Logic input low voltage   |                             |                     |     | $0.2 \times V_{DD}$ | V    |
| Logic output high voltage | At 4-mA output load or less | $0.8 \times V_{DD}$ |     |                     | V    |
| Logic output low voltage  |                             |                     |     | $0.2 \times V_{DD}$ | V    |
| Power-on reset threshold  | Voltage on DVDD pin         |                     | 1.3 |                     | V    |

### 4.13 Temperature Sensor

 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$  if nothing else stated<sup>(1)</sup>

| PARAMETER                | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP  | MAX | UNIT                 |
|--------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|----------------------|
| Temperature sensor range |   | -40 |      | 85  | $^\circ\text{C}$     |
| Temperature coefficient  | Change in sensor output voltage versus change in temperature                        |     | 2.66 |     | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Typical output voltage   | Typical sensor output voltage at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ |     | 794  |     | mV                   |
| VDD coefficient          | Change in sensor output voltage versus change in VDD                                |     | 1.17 |     | mV/V                 |

(1) The CC1120 device can be configured to provide a voltage proportional to temperature on GPIO1. The temperature can be estimated by measuring this voltage (see [Section 4.13, Temperature Sensor](#)). For more information, refer to *CC112X/CC120X On-Chip Temperature Sensor* ([SWRA415](#)).

### 4.14 Thermal Resistance Characteristics for RHB Package

| NAME                       | DESCRIPTION               | $^\circ\text{C/W}^{(1)}$ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| $R\theta_{JC(\text{top})}$ | Junction-to-case (top)    | 21.1                     |
| $R\theta_{JB}$             | Junction-to-board         | 5.3                      |
| $R\theta_{JA}$             | Junction-to-free air      | 31.3                     |
| $\Psi_{siJT}$              | Junction-to-package top   | 0.2                      |
| $\Psi_{siJB}$              | Junction-to-board         | 5.3                      |
| $R\theta_{JC(\text{bot})}$ | Junction-to-case (bottom) | 0.8                      |

(1) These values are based on a JEDEC-defined 2S2P system (with the exception of the Theta JC [ $R\theta_{JC}$ ] value, which is based on a JEDEC-defined 1S0P system) and will change based on environment as well as application. For more information, see these EIA/JEDEC standards:

- JESD51-2, *Integrated Circuits Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions - Natural Convection (Still Air)*
- JESD51-3, *Low Effective Thermal Conductivity Test Board for Leaded Surface Mount Packages*
- JESD51-7, *High Effective Thermal Conductivity Test Board for Leaded Surface Mount Packages*
- JESD51-9, *Test Boards for Area Array Surface Mount Package Thermal Measurements*

Power dissipation of 40 mW and an ambient temperature of  $25^\circ\text{C}$  is assumed.

## 4.15 Timing Requirements

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated

| PARAMETER   | TEST CONDITIONS                       | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT          |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Power down to IDLE  | Depends on crystal                    |     | 0.4 |     | ms            |
| IDLE to RX/TX   | Calibration disabled                  |     | 166 |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|   | Calibration enabled                   |     | 461 |     |               |
| RX/TX turnaround  |                                       |     | 50  |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| RX/TX to IDLE time  | Calibrate when leaving RX/TX enabled  |     | 296 |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|   | Calibrate when leaving RX/TX disabled |     | 0   |     |               |
| Frequency synthesizer calibration   | When using SCAL strobe                |     | 391 |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Time from start RX until valid RSSI<br>Including gain settling (function of channel bandwidth. Programmable for trade-off between speed and accuracy) | 12.5-kHz channels                     |     | 4.6 |     | ms            |
|   | 200-kHz channels                      |     | 0.3 |     |               |
| <b>32-MHz CLOCK INPUT (TCXO)<sup>(1)</sup></b>  |                                       |     |     |     |               |
| TCXO with CMOS output   | Rise and fall time                    |     |     | 2   | ns            |
| <b>32-kHz RC OSCILLATOR<sup>(2)</sup></b>   |                                       |     |     |     |               |
| Initial calibration time  |                                       |     | 1.6 |     | ns            |

(1) See [Section 4.8](#) for more information about the 32-MHz Clock Input (TCXO).

(2) See [Section 4.11](#) for more information about the 32-kHz RC Oscillator.

## 4.16 Regulatory Standards

| PERFORMANCE MODE      | FREQUENCY BAND             | SUITABLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| High-performance mode | 820–960 MHz <sup>(1)</sup> | ARIB T-96<br>ARIB T-108<br>ETSI EN 300 220 category 2<br>ETSI EN 54-25<br>FCC PART 101<br>FCC PART 24 SUBMASK D<br>FCC PART 15.247<br>FCC PART 15.249<br>FCC PART 90 MASK G<br>FCC PART 90 MASK J |
|                       | 410–480 MHz <sup>(2)</sup> | ARIB T-67<br>ARIB RCR STD-30<br>ETSI EN 300 220 category 1<br>FCC PART 90 MASK D<br>FCC PART 90 MASK G  |
|                       | 164–192 MHz <sup>(2)</sup> | ETSI EN 300 220 category 1<br>FCC PART 90 MASK D  |
| Low-power mode        | 820–960 MHz                | ETSI EN 300 220 category 2<br>FCC PART 15.247<br>FCC PART 15.249  |
|                       | 410–480 MHz                | ETSI EN 300 220 category 2  |
|                       | 164–192 MHz                | ETSI EN 300 220 category 2  |

(1) Performance also suitable for systems targeting maximum allowed output power in the respective bands, using a range extender such as the CC1190 device

(2) Performance also suitable for systems targeting maximum allowed output power in the respective bands, using a range extender

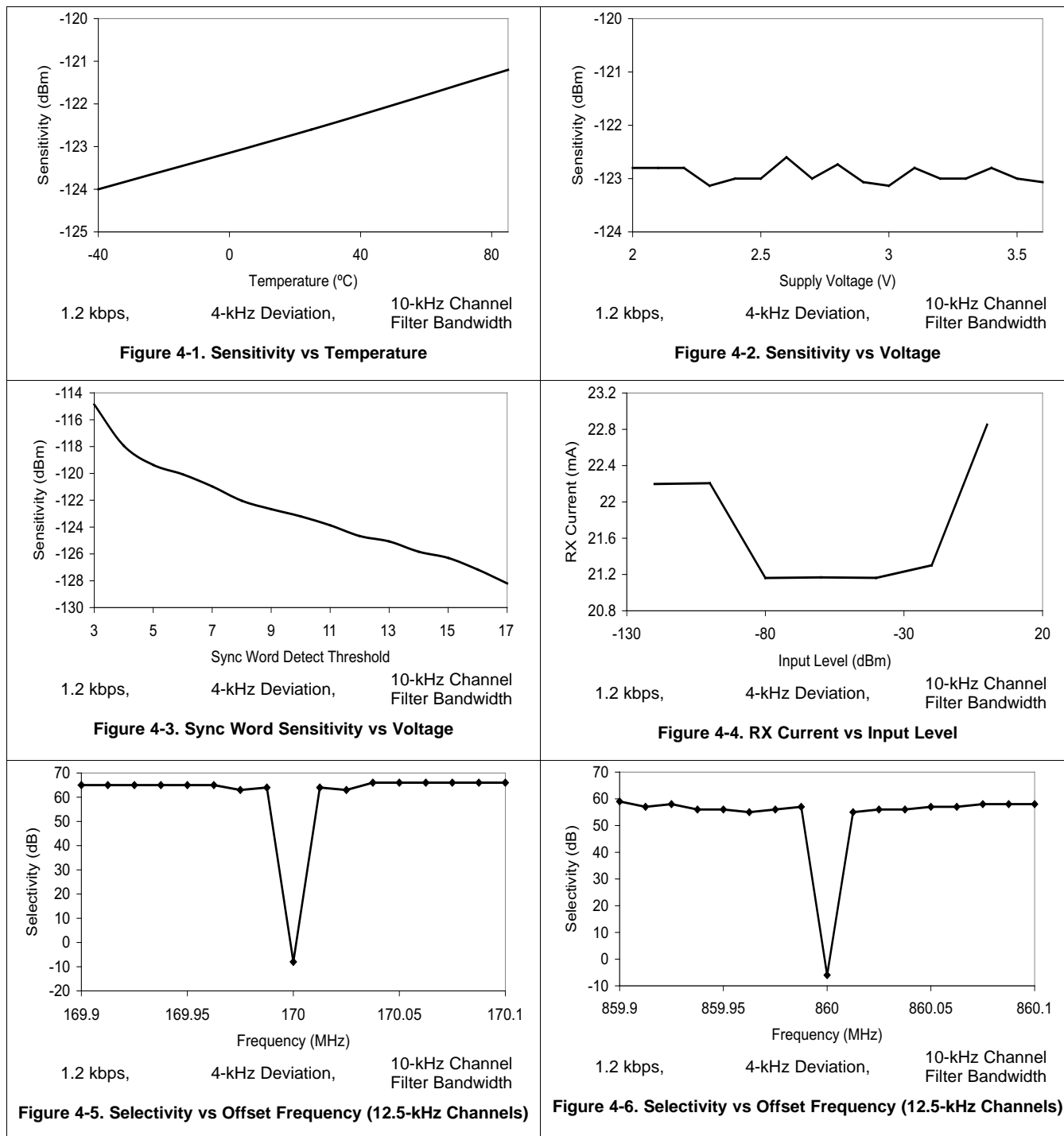


### 4.17 Typical Characteristics

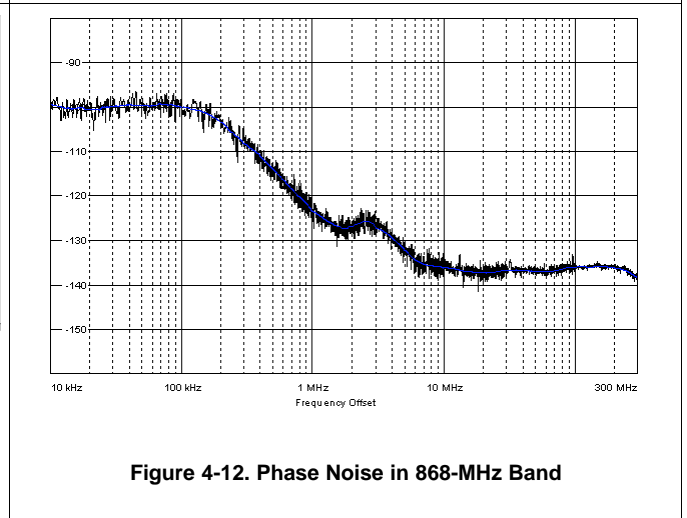
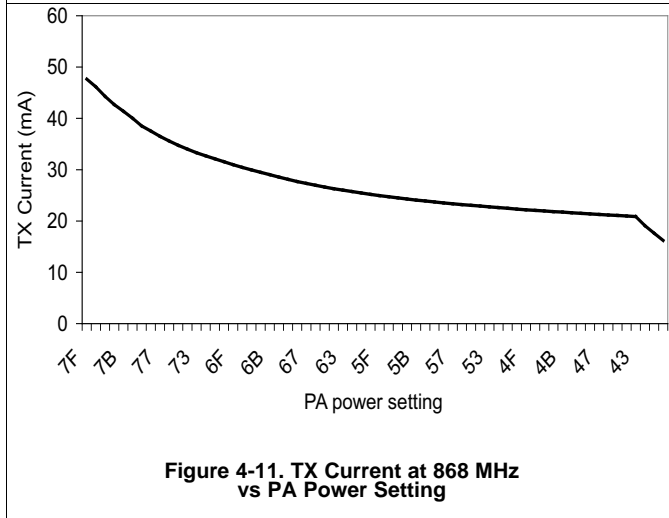
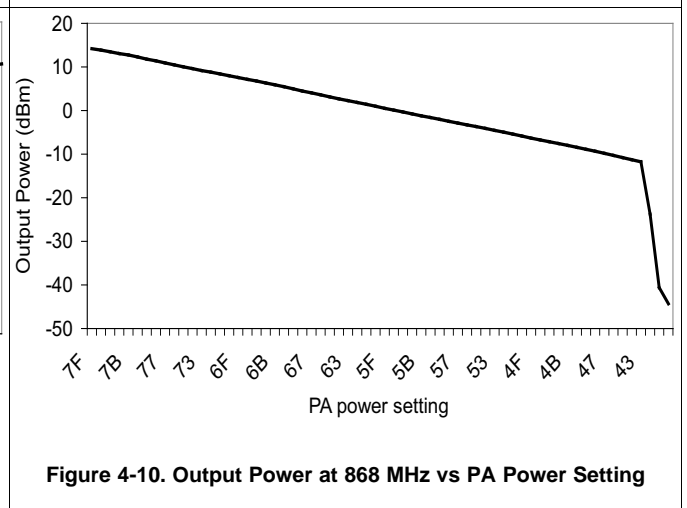
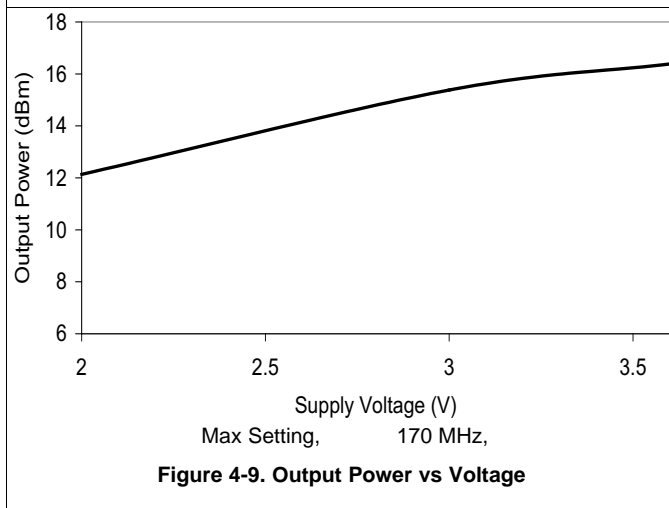
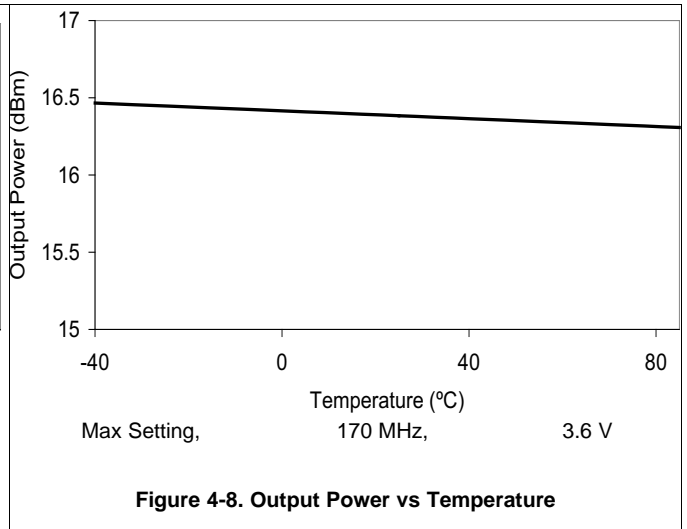
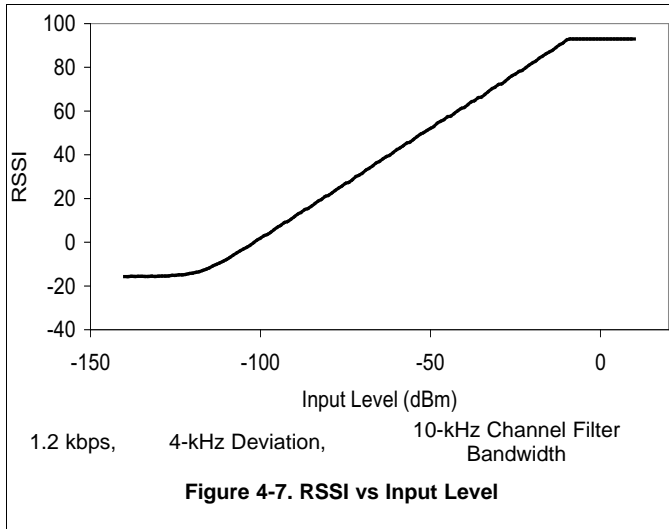
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $f_c = 869.5\text{ MHz}$  if nothing else stated.

All measurements performed on CC1120EM\_868\_915 rev.1.0.1, CC1120EM\_955 rev.1.2.1, CC1120EM\_420\_470 rev.1.0.1, or CC1120EM\_169 rev.1.2.

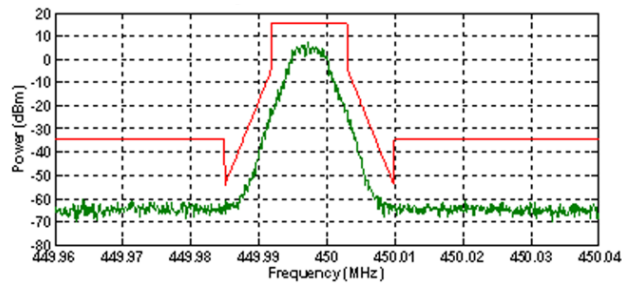
Figure 4-17 was measured at the 50- $\Omega$  antenna connector.



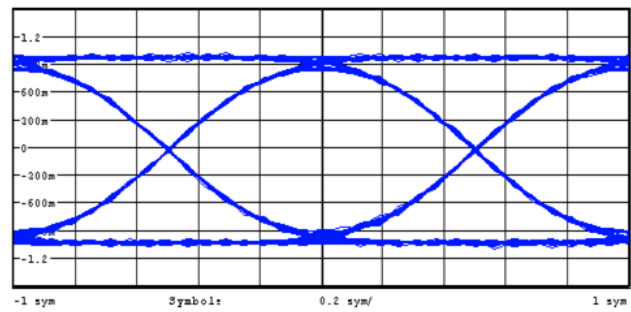
Typical Characteristics (continued)



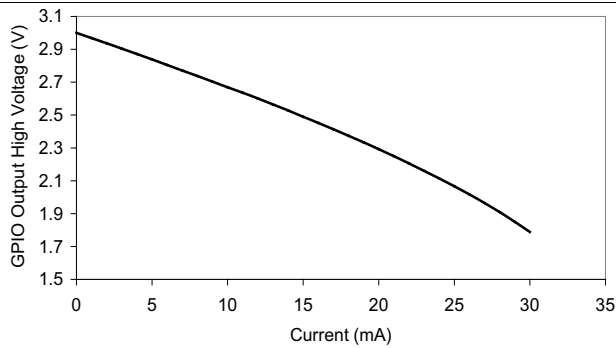
Typical Characteristics (continued)



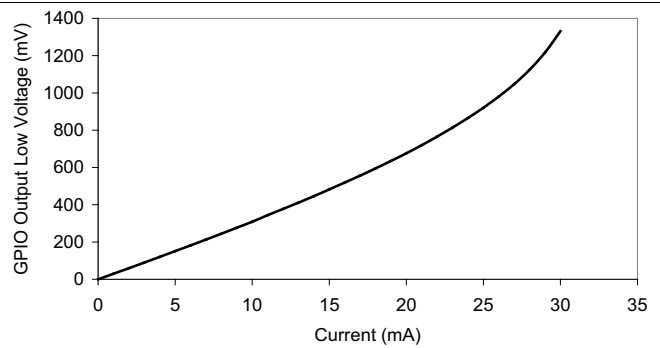
9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz Channel  
**Figure 4-13. FCC Part 90 Mask D**



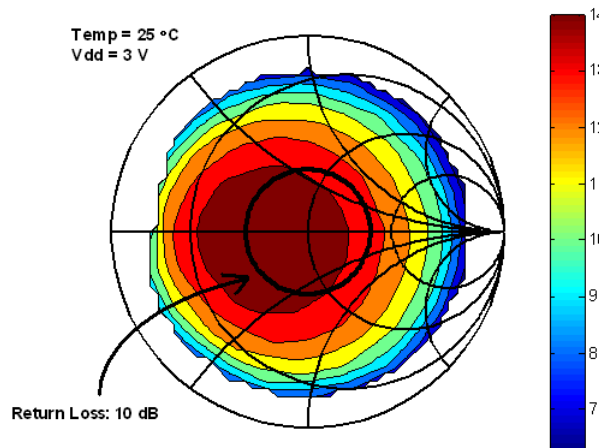
1.2 kbps 2-FSK, DEV = 4 kHz  
**Figure 4-14. Eye Diagram**



**Figure 4-15. GPIO Output High Voltage vs Current Being Sourced**



**Figure 4-16. GPIO Output Low Voltage vs Current Being Sunk**



**Figure 4-17. Output Power vs Load Impedance (+14-dBm Setting)**

## 5 Detailed Description

### 5.1 Block Diagram

Figure 5-1 shows the system block diagram of the CC1120 devices.

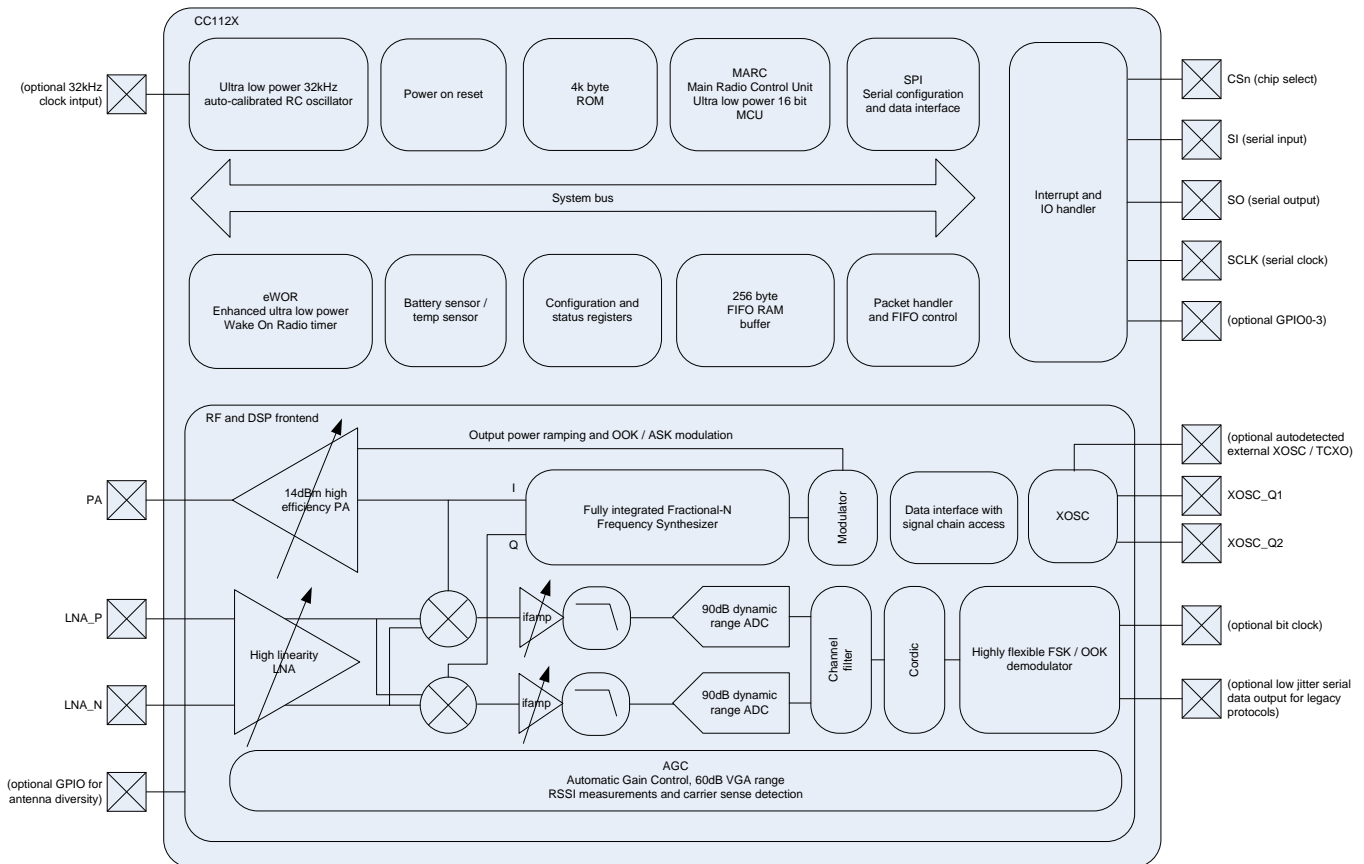


Figure 5-1. System Block Diagram

### 5.2 Frequency Synthesizer

At the center of the CC1120 device there is a fully integrated, fractional-N, ultra-high-performance frequency synthesizer. The frequency synthesizer is designed for excellent phase noise performance, providing very high selectivity and blocking performance. The system is designed to comply with the most stringent regulatory spectral masks at maximum transmit power.

Either a crystal can be connected to XOSC\_Q1 and XOSC\_Q2, or a TCXO can be connected to the EXT\_XOSC input. The oscillator generates the reference frequency for the synthesizer, as well as clocks for the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and the digital part. To reduce system cost, CC1120 device has high-accuracy frequency estimation and compensation registers to measure and compensate for crystal inaccuracies. This compensation enables the use of lower cost crystals. If a TCXO is used, the CC1120 device automatically turns on and off the TCXO when needed to support low-power modes and Wake-On-Radio operation.

### 5.3 Receiver

The CC1120 device features a highly flexible receiver. The received RF signal is amplified by the low-noise amplifier (LNA) and is down-converted in quadrature (I/Q) to the intermediate frequency (IF). At IF, the I/Q signals are digitized by the high dynamic-range ADCs.

An advanced automatic gain control (AGC) unit adjusts the front-end gain, and enables the CC1120 device to receive strong and weak signals, even in the presence of strong interferers. High-attenuation channels and data filtering enable reception with strong neighbor channel interferers. The I/Q signal is converted to a phase and magnitude signal to support the FSK and OOK modulation schemes.

---

#### NOTE

A unique I/Q compensation algorithm removes any problem of I/Q mismatch, thus avoiding time-consuming and costly I/Q image calibration steps.

---

The CC1120 device only requires preamble to settle the AGC. The minimum number of preamble required is 0.5 byte.

### 5.4 Transmitter

The CC1120 transmitter is based on direct synthesis of the RF frequency (in-loop modulation). To use the spectrum effectively, the CC1120 device has extensive data filtering and shaping in TX mode to support high throughput data communication in narrowband channels. The modulator also controls power ramping to remove issues such as spectral splattering when driving external high-power RF amplifiers.

### 5.5 Radio Control and User Interface

The CC1120 digital control system is built around the main radio control (MARC), which is implemented using an internal high-performance, 16-bit ultra-low-power processor. MARC handles power modes, radio sequencing, and protocol timing.

A 4-wire SPI serial interface is used for configuration and data buffer access. The digital baseband includes support for channel configuration, packet handling, and data buffering. The host MCU can stay in power-down mode until a valid RF packet is received. This greatly reduces power consumption. When the host MCU receives a valid RF packet, it burst-reads the data. This reduces the required computing power.

The CC1120 radio control and user interface are based on the widely used CC1101 transceiver. This relationship enables an easy transition between the two platforms. The command strobes and the main radio states are the same for the two platforms.

For legacy formats, the CC1120 device also supports two serial modes.

- Synchronous serial mode: The CC1120 device performs bit synchronization and provides the MCU with a bit clock with associated data.
- Transparent mode: The CC1120 device outputs the digital baseband signal using a digital interpolation filter to eliminate jitter introduced by digital filtering and demodulation.

### 5.6 Enhanced Wake-On-Radio (eWOR)

eWOR, using a flexible integrated sleep timer, enables automatic receiver polling with no intervention from the MCU. When the CC1120 device enters RX mode, it listens and then returns to sleep if a valid RF packet is not received. The sleep interval and duty cycle can be configured to make a trade-off between network latency and power consumption. Incoming messages are time-stamped to simplify timer re-synchronization.

The eWOR timer runs off an ultra-low-power 32-kHz RC oscillator. To improve timing accuracy, the RC oscillator can be automatically calibrated to the RF crystal in configurable intervals.

## 5.7 Sniff Mode

The CC1120 device supports quick start up times, and requires few preamble bits. Sniff mode uses these conditions to dramatically reduce the current consumption while the receiver is waiting for data.

Because the CC1120 device can wake up and settle much faster than the duration of most preambles, it is not required to be in RX mode continuously while waiting for a packet to arrive. Instead, the enhanced Wake-On-Radio feature can be used to put the device into sleep mode periodically. By setting an appropriate sleep time, the CC1120 device can wake up and receive the packet when it arrives with no performance loss. This sequence removes the need for accurate timing synchronization between transmitter and receiver, and lets the user trade off current consumption between the transmitter and receiver.

For more information, see the sniff mode design note ([SWRA428](#)).

## 5.8 Antenna Diversity

Antenna diversity can increase performance in a multipath environment. An external antenna switch is required. The CC1201 device uses one of the GPIO pins to automatically control the switch. This device also supports differential output control signals typically used in RF switches.

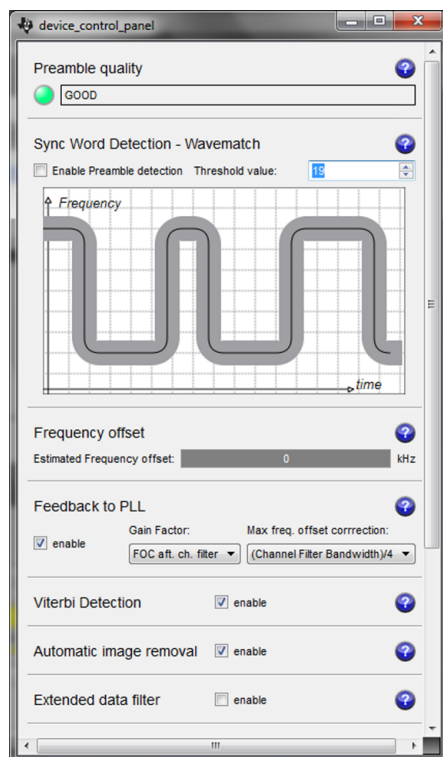
If antenna diversity is enabled, the GPIO alternates between high and low states until a valid RF input signal is detected. An optional acknowledge packet can be transmitted without changing the state of the GPIO.

An incoming RF signal can be validated by received signal strength or by using the automatic preamble detector. Using the automatic preamble detector ensures a more robust system and avoids the need to set a defined signal strength threshold (such a threshold sets the sensitivity limit of the system).

## 5.9 WaveMatch

Advanced capture logic locks onto the synchronization word and does not require preamble settling bytes. Therefore, receiver settling time is reduced to the settling time of the AGC, typically 4 bits.

The WaveMatch feature also greatly reduces false sync triggering on noise, further reducing the power consumption and improving sensitivity and reliability. The same logic can also be used as a high-performance preamble detector to reliably detect a valid preamble in the channel.



See [SWRC046](#) for more information.

**Figure 5-2. Receiver Configurator in SmartRF™ Studio**

## 6 Application, Implementation, and Layout

### NOTE

Information in the following Applications section is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 6.1 Application Information

#### 6.1.1 Typical Application Circuit

### NOTE

This section is intended only as an introduction. The reference designs listed in [Section 6.1.2](#) show everything required.

Very few external components are required for the operation of the CC1120 device. [Figure 6-1](#) shows a typical application circuit. The board layout will greatly influence the RF performance of the CC1120 device. [Figure 6-1](#) does not show decoupling capacitors for power pins.

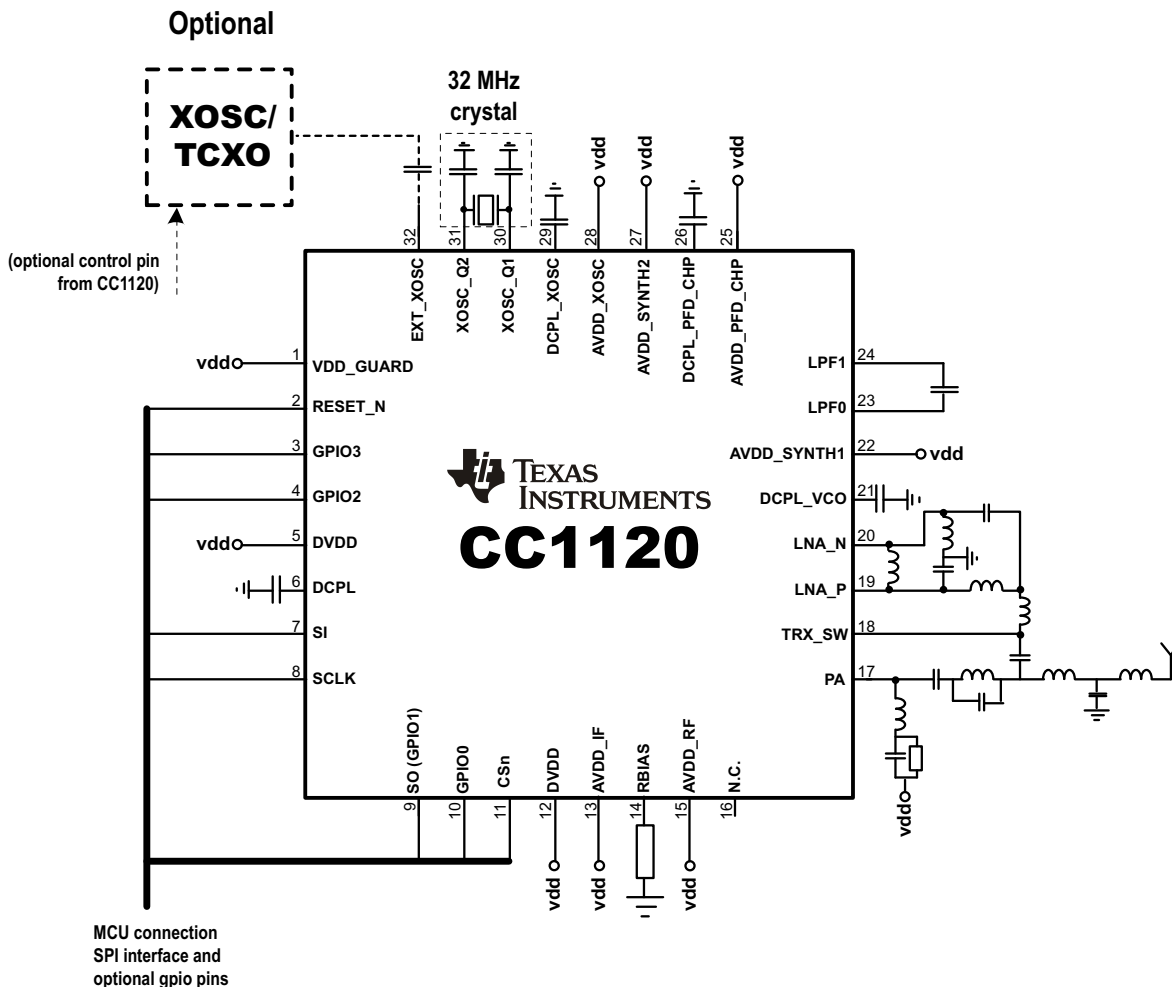


Figure 6-1. Typical Application Circuit



### 6.1.2 TI Reference Designs

The following reference designs are available for the CC1120 device:

**[CC1120EM-868-915-RD](#)** *CC1120EM 868- to 915-MHz Reference Design*

This RF Layout Reference Design demonstrates good decoupling and layout techniques for a low power RF device operating in the 868-MHz and 915-MHz frequency bands.

*CC1120EM 868/915 MHz Reference Design* ([SWRC222](#))

*CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 2-layer Reference Design* ([SWRR106](#))

*CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 4-layer Reference Design* ([SWRR107](#))

**[CC1120EM-169-RD](#)** *CC1120EM 169-MHz Reference Design*

This RF Layout Reference Design demonstrates good decoupling and layout techniques for a low power RF device operating in the 169-MHz frequency band. ([SWRC220](#))

**[CC1120EM-420-470-RD](#)** *CC1120EM 420- to 470-MHz Reference Design*

This RF Layout Reference Design demonstrates good decoupling and layout techniques for a low power RF device operating in the 420-470 MHz frequency band. ([SWRC221](#))

## 7 Device and Documentation Support

### 7.1 Device Support

#### 7.1.1 Development Support

##### 7.1.1.1 Configuration Software

The CC1120 device can be configured using the SmartRF Studio software ([SWRC046](#)). The SmartRF Studio software is highly recommended for obtaining optimum register settings, and for evaluating performance and functionality.

#### 7.1.2 Device and Development-Support Tool Nomenclature

To designate the stages in the product development cycle, TI assigns prefixes to the part numbers of all microprocessors (MPUs) and support tools. Each device has one of three prefixes: X, P, or null (no prefix) (for example, CC1120). Texas Instruments recommends two of three possible prefix designators for its support tools: TMDX and TMDS. These prefixes represent evolutionary stages of product development from engineering prototypes (TMDX) through fully qualified production devices and tools (TMDS).

Device development evolutionary flow:

- X** Experimental device that is not necessarily representative of the final device's electrical specifications and may not use production assembly flow.
- P** Prototype device that is not necessarily the final silicon die and may not necessarily meet final electrical specifications.
- null** Production version of the silicon die that is fully qualified.

Support tool development evolutionary flow:

- TMDX** Development-support product that has not yet completed Texas Instruments internal qualification testing.
- TMDS** Fully qualified development-support product.

X and P devices and TMDX development-support tools are shipped against the following disclaimer:

"Developmental product is intended for internal evaluation purposes."

Production devices and TMDS development-support tools have been characterized fully, and the quality and reliability of the device have been demonstrated fully. TI's standard warranty applies.

Predictions show that prototype devices (X or P) have a greater failure rate than the standard production devices. Texas Instruments recommends that these devices not be used in any production system because their expected end-use failure rate still is undefined. Only qualified production devices are to be used.

TI device nomenclature also includes a suffix with the device family name. This suffix indicates the package type (for example, RHB) and the temperature range (for example, blank is the default commercial temperature range) provides a legend for reading the complete device name for any CC1120 device.

For orderable part numbers of CC1120 devices in the QFN package types, see the Package Option Addendum of this document, the TI website ([www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com)), or contact your TI sales representative.

## 7.2 Documentation Support

The following documents supplement the CC1120 transceiver. Copies of these documents are available on the Internet at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com). *Tip:* Enter the literature number in the search box provided at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

[SWRU295](#) *CC112X/CC1175 Low-Power High Performance Sub-1 GHz RF Transceivers/Transmitter User's Guide*

[SWRA398](#) *Using the CC112x/CC1175 at 274 to 320 MHz*

[SWRC046](#) *SmartRF Studio Software*

[SWRA428](#) *CC112x/CC120x Sniff Mode Application Note*

[SWRZ039](#) *CC112x, CC1175 Silicon Errata*

[SWRR106](#) *CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 2-layer Reference Design*

[SWRR107](#) *CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 4-layer Reference Design*

[SWRC220](#) *CC1120EM 169-MHz Reference Design*

[SWRC221](#) *CC1120EM 420- to 470-MHz Reference Design*

[SWRC222](#) *CC1120EM 868- to 915-MHz Reference Design*

### 7.2.1 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

[TI E2E™ Online Community](#) *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

[Design Support](#) *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

## 7.3 Trademarks

SmartRF, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

## 7.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 7.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 8 Mechanical Packaging and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical packaging and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status<br>(1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan<br>(2)         | Lead/Ball Finish<br>(6) | MSL Peak Temp<br>(3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples                 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| CC1120RHBR       | ACTIVE        | VQFN         | RHB             | 32   | 3000        | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG       | Level-3-260C-168 HR  | -40 to 85    | CC1120                  | <a href="#">Samples</a> |
| CC1120RHBT       | ACTIVE        | VQFN         | RHB             | 32   | 250         | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG       | Level-3-260C-168 HR  | -40 to 85    | CC1120                  | <a href="#">Samples</a> |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device     | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| CC1120RHBR | VQFN         | RHB             | 32   | 3000 | 330.0              | 12.4               | 5.3     | 5.3     | 1.5     | 8.0     | 12.0   | Q2            |

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**



\*All dimensions are nominal

| Device     | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| CC1120RHBR | VQFN         | RHB             | 32   | 3000 | 350.0       | 350.0      | 43.0        |



## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

**RHB 32**

**VQFN - 1 mm max height**

5 x 5, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4224745/A



NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

RHB0032E

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:18X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4223442/B 08/2019

NOTES: (continued)

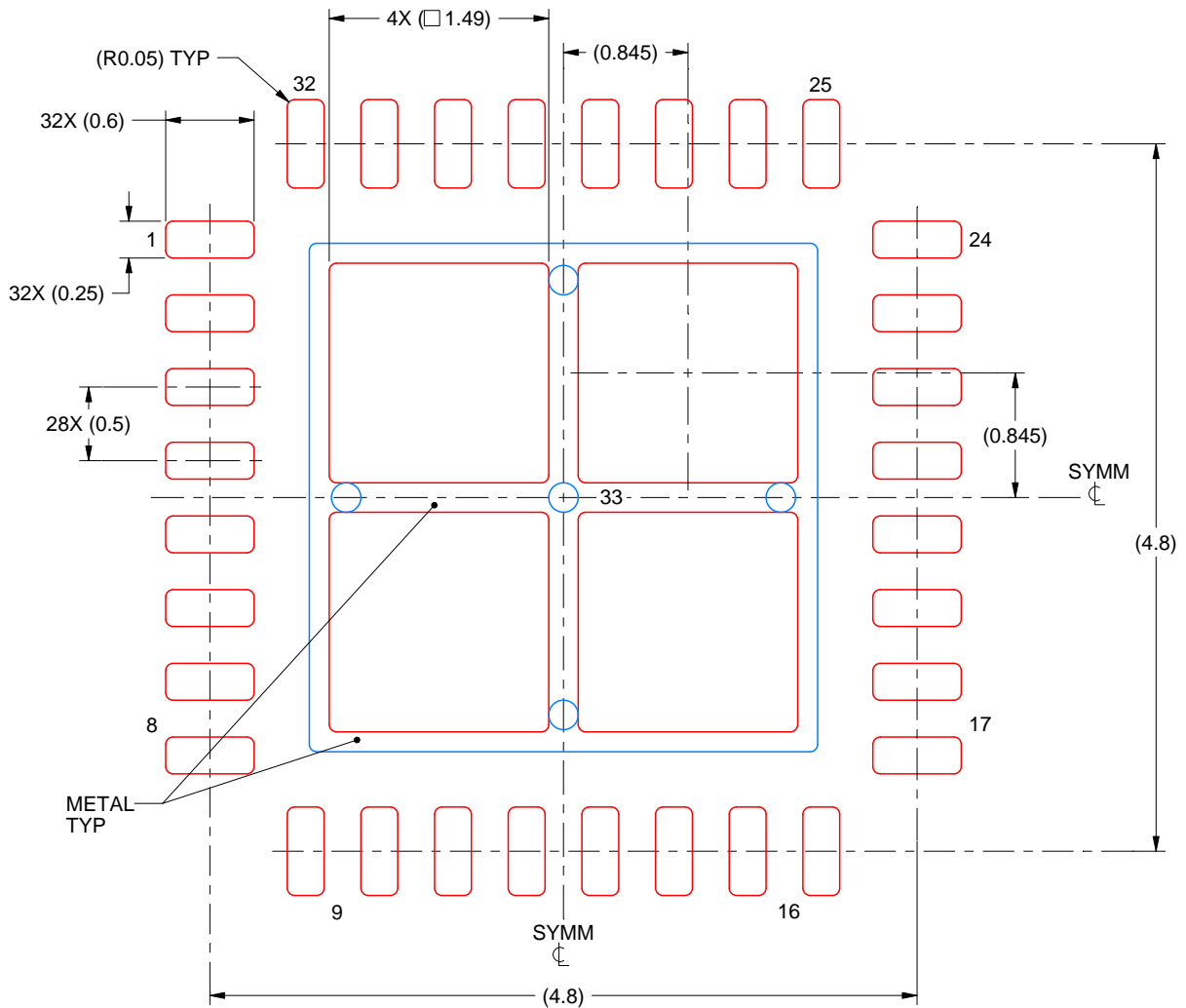
- This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
- Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RHB0032E

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
 BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 33:  
 75% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
 SCALE:20X

4223442/B 08/2019

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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