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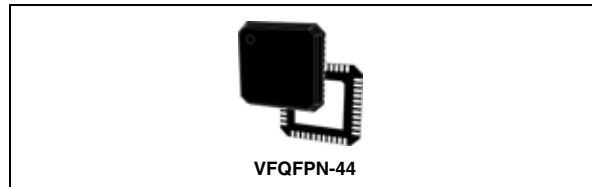


RF down converter with embedded integer-N synthesizer

Datasheet –production data

Features

- High linearity:
 - IIP3: +24.5 dBm
 - 2FRF-2FLO spurious rejection: 75 dBc
- Noise figure:
 - NF: 9.5 dB
- Conversion gain
 - CG: 8.5 dB
- RF range: 695 MHz to 960 MHz
- Wide IF amplifier frequency range: 70 MHz to 400 MHz
- Integrated RF balun with internal matching
- Dual differential integrated VCOs with automatic center frequency calibration:
 - LOA: 850 to 1025 MHz
 - LOB: 1025 to 1185 MHz
- Embedded integer-N synthesizer
 - Dual modulus programmable prescaler (16/17 or 19/20)
 - Programmable reference frequency divider (10 bits)
 - Adjustable charge pump current
 - Digital lock detector
 - Excellent integrated phase noise
 - Fast lock time: 150 μ s
- Integrated DAC with dual current output
- Supply: 3.3 V and 5 V analog, 3.3 V digital
- Dual digital bus interface: SPI and I²C bus (fast mode) with 3 bit programmable address (1101A₂A₁A₀)
- Process: 0.35 μ m BICMOS SiGe
- Operating temperature range -40 to +85°C
- 44-lead exposed pad VFQFPN package 7x7x1.0 mm



Applications

- Cellular infrastructure equipment:
 - IF sampling receivers
 - Digital PA linearization loops
- Other wireless communication systems.

Table 1. Device summary

Part number	Package	Packaging
STW82101B	VFQFPN-44	Tray
STW82101BTR	VFQFPN-44	Tape and reel

Description

The STMicroelectronics STW82101B is an integrated down converter providing 8.5 dB of gain, 9.5 dB NF, and a very high input linearity by means of its passive mixer.

Embedding two wide band auto calibrating VCOs and an integer-N synthesizer, the STW82101B is suitable for both Rx and Tx requirements for Cellular infrastructure equipment.

The integrated RF balun and internal matching permit direct 50 ohm single-ended interface to RF port. The IF output is suitable for driving 200-ohm impedance filters.

By embedding a DAC with dual current output to drive an external PIN diode attenuator, the STW82101B replaces several costly discrete components and offers a significant footprint reduction.

The STW82101B device is designed with STMicroelectronics advanced 0.35 μ m SiGe process. Its performance is specified over a -40 °C to +85 °C temperature range.

Contents

- 1 Block diagram 7**
- 2 Pin description 8**
- 3 Absolute maximum ratings 11**
- 4 Operating conditions 12**
- 5 Test conditions 14**
- 6 Electrical characteristics 15**
- 7 Typical performance characteristics 21**
- 8 General description 24**
 - 8.1 Circuit description 24
 - 8.1.1 Reference input stage 24
 - 8.1.2 Reference divider 25
 - 8.1.3 Prescaler 25
 - 8.1.4 A and B counters 25
 - 8.1.5 Phase frequency detector (PFD) 26
 - 8.1.6 Lock detect 27
 - 8.1.7 Mute until lock 27
 - 8.1.8 Charge pump 27
 - 8.1.9 Voltage controlled oscillators 28
 - VCO selection 28
 - VCO frequency calibration 28
 - VCO calibration auto-restart feature 30
 - VCO voltage amplitude control 30
 - 8.1.10 Output stage 31
 - 8.1.11 External VCO buffer 31
 - 8.1.12 Mixer and IF amplifier 32
 - LO mixer driver 32
 - Mixer 32
 - IF amplifier 33
 - 8.1.13 Dual output current DAC 33

9	I2C bus interface	34
9.1	I ² C general features	34
9.1.1	Data validity	34
9.1.2	START and STOP conditions	35
	START condition	35
	STOP condition	35
9.1.3	Byte format and acknowledge	35
9.1.4	Device addressing	36
9.1.5	Single-byte write mode	36
9.1.6	Multi-byte write mode	36
9.1.7	Current byte address read	36
9.2	I ² C timing specifications	37
9.2.1	Data and clock timing specification	37
9.2.2	I ² C START and STOP timing specification	37
9.2.3	I ² C acknowledge timing specification	38
9.3	I2C registers	39
9.3.1	I ² C register summary	39
9.3.2	I ² C register definitions	40
9.4	Device calibration through the I ² C interface	46
9.4.1	VCO calibration procedure (I ² C interface)	46
9.4.2	Power ON sequence (I ² C interface)	46
9.4.3	VCO calibration auto-restart procedure (I ² C interface)	47
10	SPI digital interface	48
10.1	SPI general features	48
10.2	SPI timing specification	50
10.2.1	Data, clock and load timing	50
10.3	SPI registers	51
10.3.1	SPI register summary	51
10.3.2	SPI register definitions	51
10.4	Device calibration through the SPI interface	54
10.4.1	VCO calibration procedure (SPI interface)	54
10.4.2	Power ON sequence (SPI interface)	54
10.4.3	VCO calibration auto-restart procedure (SPI interface)	55

11	Application information	56
11.1	Application circuit	56
11.2	Standard Mode Operation	58
11.3	Diversity mode operation with same LO frequency	59
11.4	Diversity mode operation with different LO frequencies	60
11.5	External VCO standard mode operation	61
11.6	External VCO diversity mode operation with same LO	62
12	Evaluation kit	63
13	Package mechanical data	64
14	Revision history	66

List of tables

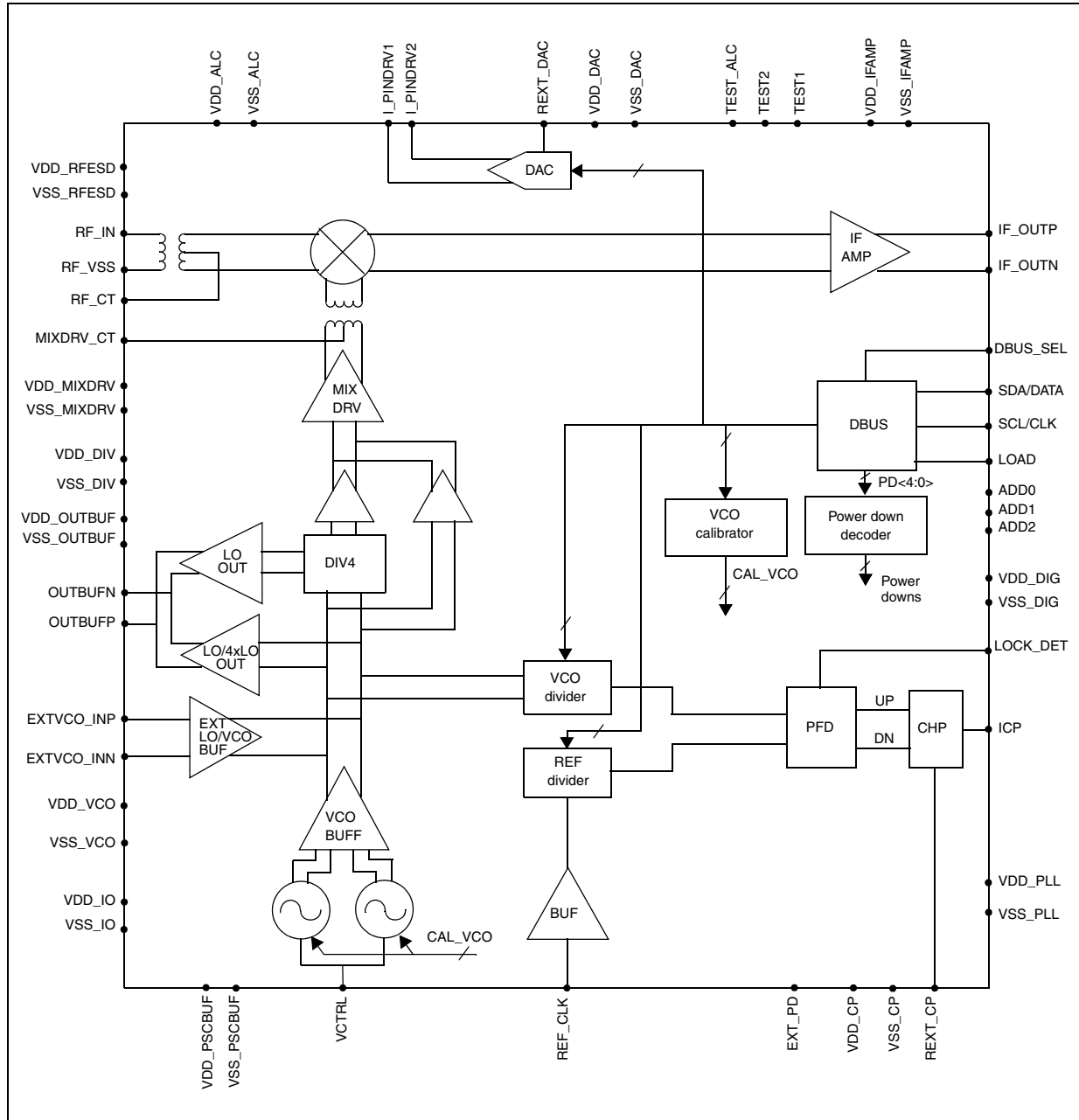
Table 1.	Device summary	1
Table 2.	Pin list	9
Table 3.	Absolute maximum ratings	11
Table 4.	Operating conditions	12
Table 5.	Digital logic levels	13
Table 6.	Down converter mixer and IF amplifier electrical characteristics	15
Table 7.	Pin diode attenuator driver (dual output current DAC) electrical characteristics	17
Table 8.	Integer-N synthesizer electrical characteristics	17
Table 9.	Phase noise performance	20
Table 10.	Current values for CPSEL[2:0] selection	27
Table 11.	VCOA performance against amplitude setting (frequency = 3.6 GHz)	31
Table 12.	VCOB performance against amplitude setting (frequency = 4.3 GHz)	31
Table 13.	Linearity performance against IFAMP[1:0] configuration (typical condition)	33
Table 14.	I ² C data and clock timing parameters	37
Table 15.	I ² C START and STOP timing parameters	38
Table 16.	I ² C acknowledge timing parameters	38
Table 17.	I ² C register list	39
Table 18.	Address decoder and outputs	49
Table 19.	SPI timing parameters	50
Table 20.	SPI register list	51
Table 21.	Application circuit component values	57
Table 22.	Evaluation kit order code	63
Table 23.	VFQFPN-44 package dimensions	65
Table 24.	Document revision history	66

List of figures

Figure 1.	STW82101B block diagram	7
Figure 2.	STW82101B pin configuration	8
Figure 3.	Conversion gain against RF frequency	21
Figure 4.	Noise figure against RF frequency	21
Figure 5.	IIP3 against RF frequency	22
Figure 6.	2RF-2LO response against RF frequency	22
Figure 7.	LOA (VCOA div. by 4) closed-loop phase noise at 0.94 GHz ($F_{STEP} = 200$ kHz, $I_{CP} = 1.5$ mA)	23
Figure 8.	LOB (VCOB div. by 4) closed-loop phase noise at 1.1 GHz ($F_{STEP} = 200$ kHz, $I_{CP} = 1.5$ mA)	23
Figure 9.	Reference frequency input buffer	24
Figure 10.	VCO divider diagram	26
Figure 11.	PFD diagram	26
Figure 12.	Loop filter connection	28
Figure 13.	VCO typical sub-band characteristics	29
Figure 14.	Data validity waveform	34
Figure 15.	START and STOP condition waveform	35
Figure 16.	Byte format and acknowledge waveform	35
Figure 17.	I ² C data and clock waveforms	37
Figure 18.	I ² C START and STOP timing waveforms	37
Figure 19.	I ² C acknowledge timing waveforms	38
Figure 20.	I2C first programming timing	47
Figure 21.	SPI input and output bit order	48
Figure 22.	SPI data structure	49
Figure 23.	SPI timing waveforms	50
Figure 24.	SPI first programming timing	55
Figure 25.	Typical STW82101B application circuit	56
Figure 26.	Standard mode operation	58
Figure 27.	Diversity mode operation with same LO frequencies	59
Figure 28.	Diversity mode operation with different LO frequencies	60
Figure 29.	External VCO standard mode operation	61
Figure 30.	External VCO diversity mode operation with same LO	62
Figure 31.	VFQFPN-44 package outline	64

1 Block diagram

Figure 1. STW82101B block diagram



2 Pin description

Figure 2. STW82101B pin configuration

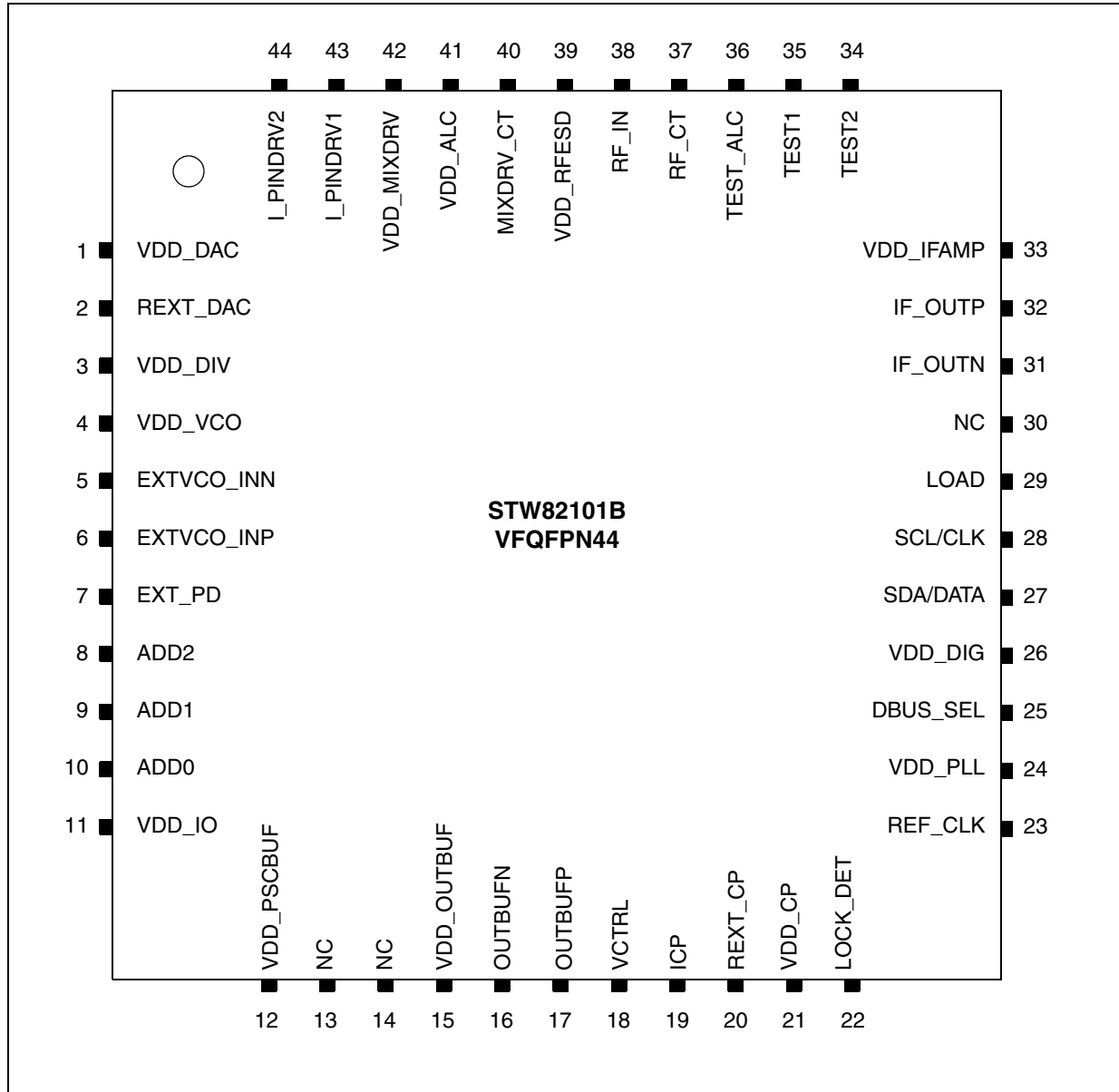


Table 2. Pin list

Pin No	Name	Description	Observation
1	VDD_DAC	DAC power supply	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
2	REXT_DAC	External resistance connection for DAC	-
3	VDD_DIV	Divider by 4 power supply	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
4	VDD_VCO	VCOs and External VCO Buffer power supply	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
5	EXTVCO_INN	External VCO (LO) negative input	Diversity Slave Mode and External VCO Modes; otherwise it must be connected to GND
6	EXTVCO_INP	External VCO (LO) positive input	Diversity Slave Mode and External VCO Modes; otherwise it must be connected to GND
7	EXT_PD	Hardware power down: '0' device ON; '1' device OFF	CMOS Input
8	ADD2	I ² CBUS address select pin	CMOS Input
9	ADD1	I ² CBUS address select pin	CMOS Input
10	ADD0	I ² CBUS address select pin	CMOS Input
11	VDD_IO	Digital IO power supply	Vsupply digital = 3.3 V
12	VDD_PSCBUF	Prescaler input buffer power supply	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
13	NC	Not connected	-
14	NC	Not connected	-
15	VDD_OUTBUF	Power supply for LO buffer	Vsupply analog1=3.3 V
16	OUTBUFN	LO Output buffer negative output	Open collector @3.3 V
17	OUTBUFP	LO Output buffer positive output	Open collector @ 3.3 V
18	VCTRL	Control voltage for VCOs	-
19	ICP	PLL charge pump output	-
20	REXT_CP	External resistance connection for PLL charge pump current	-
21	VDD_CP	Power supply for charge pump	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
22	LOCK_DET	Lock detector	CMOS Output
23	REF_CLK	Reference frequency input	-
24	VDD_PLL	PLL digital power supply	Vsupply analog1= 3.3 V
25	DBUS_SEL	Digital Bus Interface select	CMOS Input
26	VDD_DIG	Power supply for digital bus interface	Vsupply digital = 3.3 V
27	SDA/DATA	I ² CBUS /SPI data line	CMOS Bidir Schmitt triggered
28	SCL/CLK	I ² CBUS /SPI clock line	CMOS Input Schmitt triggered
29	LOAD	SPI load line	CMOS Input Schmitt triggered
30	NC	Not connected	-
31	IF_OUTN	IF amplifier negative output	Open collector @ 5 V ⁽¹⁾

Table 2. Pin list (continued)

Pin No	Name	Description	Observation
32	IF_OUTP	IF Amplifier positive output	Open collector @ 5 V ⁽¹⁾
33	VDD_IFAMP	IF Amplifier power supply	Vsupply analog1 = 3.3 V
34	TEST2	Test input 2	Test purpose only; it must be connected to GND
35	TEST1	Test input 1	Test purpose only; it must be connected to GND
36	TEST_ALC	Test output	Test purpose only; it must be connected to GND
37	RF_CT	RF balun central tap	-
38	RF_IN	RF input	-
39	VDD_RFESD	RF ESD positive rail power supply	Vsupply analog1 = 3.3 V
40	MIXDRV_CT	Mixer driver balun central tap	Vsupply analog2 = 5 V ⁽¹⁾
41	VDD_ALC	ALC power supply	Vsupply analog1 = 3.3 V
42	VDD_MIXDRV	Mixer driver power supply	Vsupply analog1 = 3.3 V
43	I_PINDRV1	DAC current output for external PIN Diode attenuator	PMOS Open drain
44	I_PINDRV2	DAC current output for external PIN Diode attenuator	PMOS Open drain

1. Supply voltage @ 3.3 V in low-current mode operation

3 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Values	Unit
AVCC1	Analog Supply voltage	0 to 4.6	V
AVCC2	Analog Supply voltage	0 to 6	V
DVCC	Digital Supply voltage	0 to 4.6	V
Tstg	Storage temperature	+150	°C
ESD (Electro-static discharge)	HBM on pins 16, 17, 31, 32	0.8	kV
	HBM on pin 37, 38, 40	1	
	HBM on all remaining pins	2	
	CDM-JEDEC Standard on pin 38	0.25	
	CDM-JEDEC Standard on all remaining pins	0.5	
	MM on pins 16, 17	0.15	
	MM on all remaining pins	0.2	

4 Operating conditions

Table 4. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AVCC1	Analog Supply voltage	-	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
AVCC2	Analog Supply voltage	-	4.75	5	5.25	V
DVCC	Digital Supply voltage	-	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
I _{CC3.3V}	Current Consumption at 3.3 V	Standard mode	-	110	127	mA
		External VCO standard mode	-	95	110	mA
		Diversity slave mode	-	90	105	mA
		Diversity master mode	-	145	167	mA
		External VCO diversity master mode	-	140	160	mA
I _{CC5V}	Current Consumption	High current mode at 5 V	-	140	160	mA
		Low current mode at 3.3 V	-	80	90	mA
T _A	Operating ambient temperature	-	-40		85	°C
T _J	Maximum junction temperature	-	-		125	°C
Θ _{JA}	Junction to ambient package thermal resistance ⁽¹⁾	Multi-layer JEDEC board	-	33	-	°C/W
Θ _{JB}	Junction to board package thermal resistance ⁽¹⁾	Multi-layer JEDEC board	-	19	-	°C/W
Θ _{JC}	Junction to case package thermal resistance ⁽¹⁾	Multi-layer JEDEC board	-	3	-	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Thermal characterization parameter junction to board ⁽¹⁾	Multi-layer JEDEC board	-	18	-	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Thermal characterization parameter junction to top case ⁽¹⁾	Multi-layer JEDEC board	-	0.3	-	°C/W

1. Refer to JEDEC standard JESD 51-12 for a detailed description of the thermal resistances and thermal parameters. Data here presented are referring to a Multi-layer board according to JEDEC standard.
 $T_J = T_A + \Theta_{JA} * P_{diss}$ (in order to estimate T_J if ambient temperature T_A and dissipated power P_{diss} are known)
 $T_J = T_B + \Psi_{JB} * P_{diss}$ (in order to estimate T_J if board temperature T_B and dissipated power P_{diss} are known)
 $T_J = T_T + \Psi_{JT} * P_{diss}$ (in order to estimate T_J if top case temperature T_T and dissipated power P_{diss} are known)

Table 5. Digital logic levels

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Vil	Low level input voltage	-	-	-	0.2*Vdd	V
Vih	High level input voltage	-	0.8*Vdd	-	-	V
Vhyst	Schmitt trigger hysteresis	-	0.8	-	-	V
Vol	Low level output voltage	-	-	-	0.4	V
Voh	High level output voltage	-	0.85*Vdd	-	-	V

5 Test conditions

Unless otherwise specified the following test conditions are applied:

- V_{supply digital} = 3.3 V
- V_{supply analog1} = 3.3 V
- V_{supply analog2} = 5 V
- F_{IF} = 150 MHz
- MIX = 0111
- T_{ambient} = 27 °C

Refer also to [Section 11: Application information](#).

6 Electrical characteristics

Note: $V_{\text{supply digital}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{supply analog1}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{supply analog2}} = 5 \text{ V}$, $F_{\text{RF}} = 800 \text{ MHz}$, $F_{\text{LO}} = 950 \text{ MHz}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, RF power = 0 dBm, unless otherwise specified.

Table 6. Down converter mixer and IF amplifier electrical characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
F_{RF}	RF Frequency	-	695	-	960	MHz
F_{LO}	LO Frequency	VCOA divided by 4	850	-	1025	MHz
		VCOB divided by 4	1025	-	1185	MHz
F_{IF}	IF Center Frequency ⁽²⁾	$F_{\text{IF}} = \text{ABS}(F_{\text{LO}} - F_{\text{RF}})$	70	-	400	MHz
CG	Power Conversion Gain	$R_{\text{in}} = 50 \text{ ohm}$, $R_{\text{out}} = 200 \text{ ohm}$ $R_{\text{Fin}} = 0 \text{ dBm}$	8	8.5	9	dB
$\text{CG}_{\Delta T}$	Power Conversion Gain over Temperature ⁽³⁾	$T = -40 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$	-	± 0.6	-	dB
$\text{IP}_{1\text{dB}}$	Input P1dB	High current Mode	-	12	-	dBm
		Low current Mode	-	7	-	dBm
IIP3	Third-order input intercept point ⁽⁴⁾	High current Mode	24	24.5	-	dBm
		Low current Mode	18	18.5	-	dBm
$\text{IIP3}_{\Delta T}$	IIP3 variation over temperature ⁽³⁾	$T = -40 \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}$	-	± 0.5	-	dB
$nF_{\text{RF}} - nF_{\text{LO}}$	Spurious rejection at IF ⁽³⁾	$2F_{\text{RF}} - 2F_{\text{LO}}$ $F_{\text{RFin}} = -5 \text{ dBm}$, $F_{\text{IF}} = 150 \text{ MHz}$	-	75	-	dBc
		$3F_{\text{RF}} - 3F_{\text{LO}}$ $F_{\text{RFin}} = -5 \text{ dBm}$, $F_{\text{IF}} = 150 \text{ MHz}$	-	75	-	dBc
NF_{SSB}	Noise figure	High-current mode, MIX = 0011	-	9.5	10.2	dB
		Low-current mode, MIX = 0011	-	9.5	10.2	dB
-	LO to IF Leakage	1xLO	-	-20	-	dBm
		2xLO	-	-30	-	dBm
-	LO to RF Leakage	-	-	-27	-	dBm
-	RF to IF Isolation	-	-	55	-	dB
RF_{RL}	RF Return Loss	Matched to 50 ohm	-	20	-	dB
IF_{RL}	IF Return Loss	Matched to 200 ohm	-	22	-	dB
-	Gain Flatness for TX observation path ⁽⁵⁾	Maximum deviation from F_c over $\pm 10 \text{ MHz}$. For any F_c within each TX observation path band.	-0.05	-	+0.05	dB
		Maximum deviation from F_c over $\pm 17.5 \text{ MHz}$. For any F_c within each TX observation path band.	-0.10	-	+0.10	dB

Table 6. Down converter mixer and IF amplifier electrical characteristics⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
-	Phase Flatness for TX observation path ⁽⁵⁾	Maximum deviation from linear phase at F_c over ± 10 MHz. For any F_c within each TX observation path band.	-0.3	-	+0.3	deg
		Maximum deviation from linear phase at F_c over ± 17.5 MHz. For any F_c within each TX observation path band.	-0.7	-	+0.7	deg
-	Gain Flatness for RX path ⁽⁵⁾	Maximum ripple over a 4 MHz band. For any F_c within each RX path band.	-	-	0.1	dB pk-pk
-	Phase Flatness for RX path ⁽⁵⁾	Maximum ripple over a 4 MHz band. For any F_c within each RX path band.	-	-	0.6	deg pk-pk
ICC _{MD}	Mixer Driver Current Consumption	3.3 V Supply (pin 41, 42)	-	35	-	mA
		5 V Supply (pin 40)	-	35	-	mA
	Mixer Driver Current Consumption (Low Current Mode)	3.3 V Supply (pin 41, 42)	-	20	-	mA
		3.3 V Supply (pin 40)	-	20	-	mA
ICC _{IFAM}	IFAMP Current Consumption	3.3 V Supply (pin 33)	-	10	-	mA
		5 V Supply (pin 31, 32)	-	107	-	mA
	IFAMP Current Consumption (Low Current Mode)	3.3 V Supply (pin 33)	-	6	-	mA
		3.3 V Supply (pin 31, 32)	-	55	-	mA

1. All linearity and NF performances are intended at maximum LO amplitude (LO_A[1:0]=[11]), tuning capacitors (CAP[2:0]) programmed according to the selected frequency, mixer bias (MIX[3:0]) set to maximize performance and the device operated in high current mode. The performances of conversion gain, NF and linearity are intended at the SMA connectors of a typical application board.
2. The IF frequency range supported by the IF Amplifier is from 70 to 400 MHz. The exact IF frequency range supported for a specific RF frequency can be calculated as $F_{IF} = ABS(F_{LO} - F_{RF})$ where F_{LO} is inside the specified LO frequency range.
3. Guaranteed by design and characterization
4. RFin = 0 dBm/tone, RF tone spacing = 5 MHz
5. Guaranteed by design

Table 7. Pin diode attenuator driver (dual output current DAC) electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R	Resolution	-	-	10	-	Bit
DNL	Differential non linearity	-	-0.05	-	0.05	LSB
INL	Integral non linearity	-	-0.45	-	0.45	LSB
I _{FS}	Full Scale current ⁽¹⁾	-	0.28	-	2.8	mA
-	Current Mismatch	-	-	-	2	%
-	Output voltage compliance range	-	0	-	3	V
V _{REXT_DAC}	Voltage Reference	-	-	1.19	-	V
R _{EXT_DAC}	REXT DAC Range	-	10	-	100	kΩ
I _{CCstatic}	Static current consumption	(I _{out} = 0 mA; pin 1)	-	2.5	-	mA

1. See relationship between I_{DAC} and R_{EXT_DAC} in the Circuit Description section (Dual Output Current DAC)

Table 8. Integer-N synthesizer electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VCO dividers						
N	VCO Divider Ratio (N)	Prescaler 16/17	256	-	65551	-
		Prescaler 19/20	361	-	77836	-
Reference clock and phase frequency detector						
F _{ref}	Reference input frequency	-	10	19.2	200	MHz
-	Reference input sensitivity	-	0.35	1	1.5	V _{peak}
R	Reference Divider Ratio	-	2	-	1023	
F _{PFD}	PFD input frequency	-	-	-	16	MHz
F _{STEP}	Frequency step ⁽¹⁾	Prescaler 16/17	F _{LO} /65551	-	F _{LO} /256	Hz
		Prescaler 19/20	F _{LO} /77836	-	F _{LO} /361	Hz
Charge pump						
I _{CP}	ICP sink/source ⁽²⁾	3bit programmable	-	-	5	mA
V _{OC}	Output voltage compliance range	-	0.4	-	V _{dd} -0.3	V
-	Spurious ⁽³⁾	-	-	-70	-	dBc
VCOs						
K _{VCOA}	VCOA sensitivity	Higher frequency range	-	90	-	MHz/V
		Intermediate frequency range	-	70	-	MHz/V
		Lower frequency range	-	60	-	MHz/V

Table 8. Integer-N synthesizer electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
K _{VCOB}	VCOB sensitivity	Higher frequency range	-	75	-	MHz/V
		Intermediate frequency range	-	65	-	MHz/V
		Lower frequency range	-	55	-	MHz/V
ΔT _{LKA}	VCOA maximum temperature variation for continuous lock ⁽⁴⁾	CALTYPE [0]			100	°C
		CALTYPE [1]			125	°C
ΔT _{LKB}	VCOB maximum temperature variation for continuous lock ⁽⁴⁾	CALTYPE [0]			95	°C
		CALTYPE [1]			125	°C
-	VCO A Pushing	-	-	8	-	MHz/V
	VCO B Pushing	-	-	14	-	MHz/V
V _{CTRL}	VCO control voltage	-	0.4		V _{dd} -0.3	V
-	LO Harmonic Spurious	-	-		-20	dBc
I _{VCO}	VCO and VCO buffer current consumption	Amplitude [11] (pin 4)	-	35	-	mA
I _{DIV4}	DIVIDER by 4 consumption	(pin 3)	-	17	-	mA
4 x LO output buffer (test purpose only)						
F _{OUT}	Frequency range	-	3.4	-	4.74	GHz
P _{OUT}	Output level	-	-	0	-	dBm
RL	Return Loss	Matched to 50ohm	-	10	-	dB
I _{4LOBUF}	Current Consumption	(pin 15, 16, 17)	-	26	-	mA
LO output buffer						
F _{OUT}	Frequency range	-	0.85	-	1.185	GHz
P _{OUT}	Output level	-	-	-1	-	dBm
External VCO (LO) buffer						
f _{INVCO}	Frequency range	-	0.85	-	1.185	GHz
P _{IN}	Input level	-	-	0	-	dBm
I _{EXTBUF}	Current Consumption	External VCO Buffer (pin 4)	-	25	-	mA

Table 8. Integer-N synthesizer electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
PLL miscellaneous						
I_{PLL}	PLL Current Consumption	Input Buffer, Prescaler, Digital Dividers, misc. (pin 24)	-	8	-	mA
I_{PRE}	Prescaler input buffer Current Consumption	(pin 12)	-	3	-	mA
I_{CP}	Charge Pump Current Consumption	CPSEL=[111], REXT_CP = 4.7 k Ω (pin 21)	-	4	-	mA
t_{LOCK}	Lock up time ⁽⁵⁾	25 kHz PLL bandwidth; within 1ppm of frequency error	-	150	-	μ s

1. The frequency step is related to the PFD input frequency as follows: $F_{STEP}=F_{PFD}/2$
2. See relationship between I_{CP} and R_{EXT_CP} in the Circuit Description section (Charge Pump)
3. The level of spurs may change depending on PFD frequency, Charge Pump current, selected channel and PLL loop BW.
4. When setting a specified output frequency, the VCO calibration procedure must be run first in order to select the best sub-range for the VCO covering the desired frequency. Once programmed at the initial temperature T_0 inside the operating temperature range (-40 °C to +85 °C), the synthesizer is able to maintain the lock status if the temperature drift (in either direction) is within the limit specified by ΔT_{LK} , provided that the final temperature T_1 is still inside the nominal range.
5. Frequency jump from 1150 to 1075 MHz; it includes the time required by the VCO calibration procedure ($7 \times F_{PFD}$ cycles = 17.5 μ s with F_{PFD} = 400 kHz)

Table 9. Phase noise performance⁽¹⁾

Parameters	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
In band phase noise floor, closed loop⁽²⁾					
Normalized In Band Phase Noise Floor (LO)	I _{CP} =4 mA, PLL BW = 50 kHz (including reference clock contribution)	-	-236	-	dBc/Hz
In Band Phase Noise Floor (LO)		-236+20log(N)+10log(F _{PFD})			dBc/Hz
PLL integrated phase noise					
Integrated Phase Noise (single sided) 100 Hz to 40 MHz	F _{LO} = 1.075 GHz, F _{STEP} =200 kHz, I _{CP} = 3 mA, PLL BW = 25 kHz	-	-53.4	-	dBc
		-	0.18	-	° rms
LOA (850 MHz to 1025 MHz) – open loop					
Phase Noise @ 1 kHz	-	-	-74	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 10 kHz	-	-	-100	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 100 kHz	-	-	-123	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 1 MHz	-	-	-143	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 10 MHz	-	-	-155	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise Floor @ 40 MHz	-	-	-156	-	dBc/Hz
LOB (1025 MHz to 1185 MHz) – open loop					
Phase Noise @ 1 kHz	-	-	-67	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 10 kHz	-	-	-95	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 100 kHz	-	-	-118	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 1 MHz	-	-	-140	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise @ 10 MHz	-	-	-154	-	dBc/Hz
Phase Noise Floor @ 40 MHz	-	-	-156	-	dBc/Hz

1. Phase Noise SSB. VCO amplitude set to maximum value [11]. All the closed-loop performances are specified using a Reference Clock signal at 76.8 MHz with phase noise of -144 dBc/Hz @ 1 kHz offset, -157 dBc/Hz @ 10 kHz offset and -168 dBc/Hz of noise floor.
2. Normalized PN = Measured LO PN – 20log(N) – 10log(F_{PFD}) where N is the VCO divider ratio (N=B*P+A) and F_{PFD} is the comparison frequency at the PFD input

7 Typical performance characteristics

Note: $V_{supply\ digital} = 3.3\ V$, $V_{supply\ analog1} = 3.3\ V$, $V_{supply\ analog2} = 5\ V$, $F_{IF} = 150\ MHz$, $T_A = +25\ ^\circ C$, $RF\ power = 0\ dBm$, unless otherwise specified.

Figure 3. Conversion gain against RF frequency

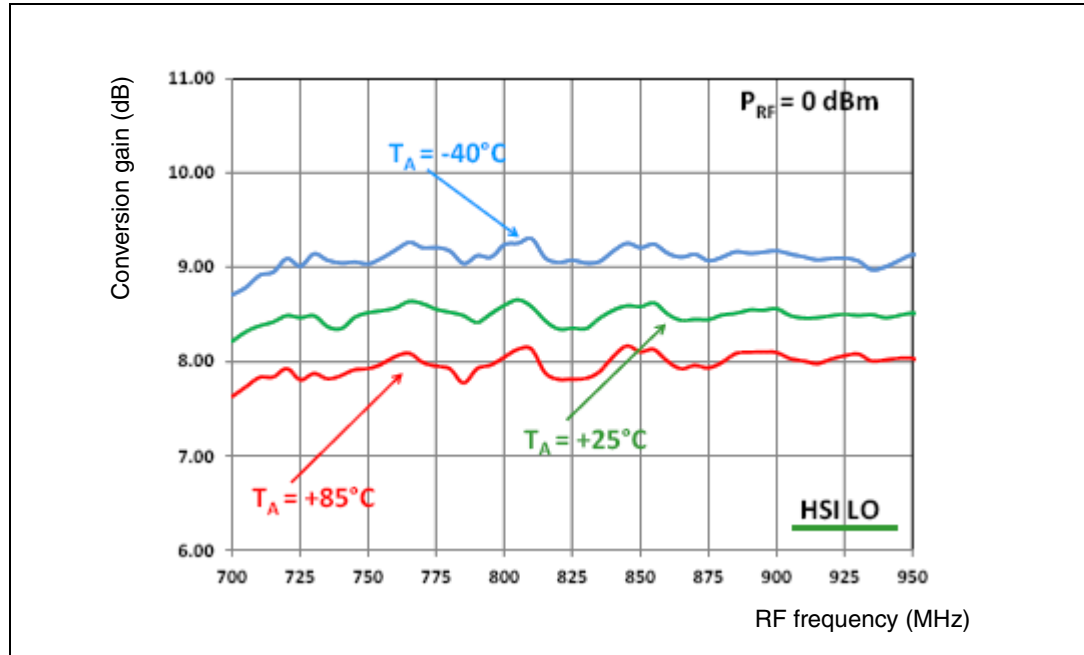


Figure 4. Noise figure against RF frequency

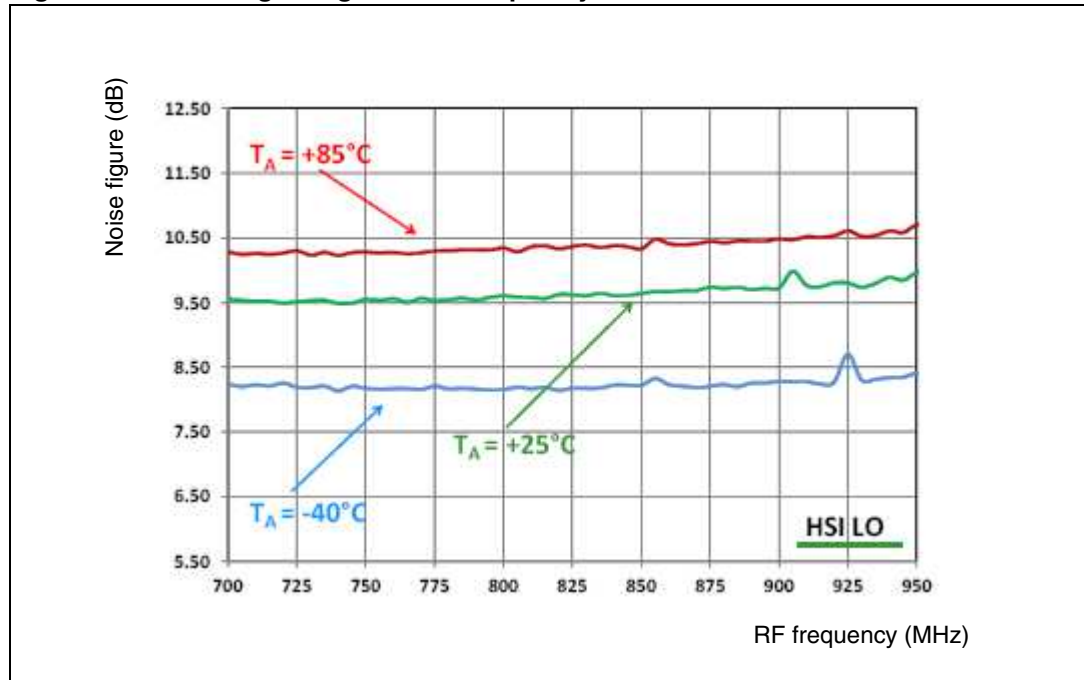


Figure 5. IIP3 against RF frequency

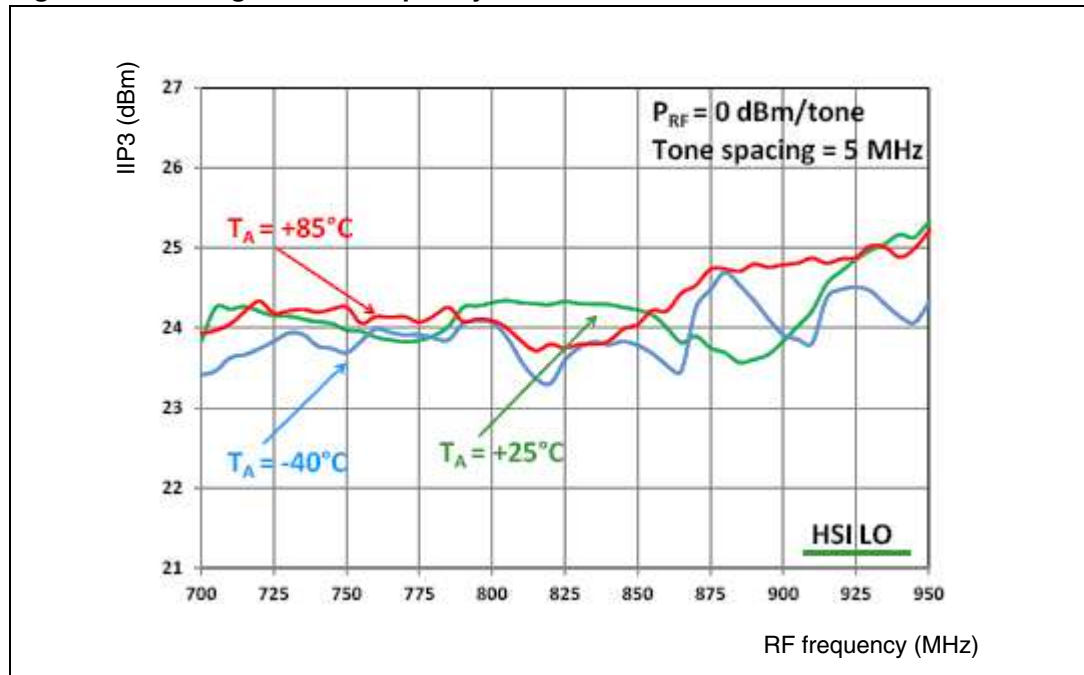


Figure 6. 2RF-2LO response against RF frequency

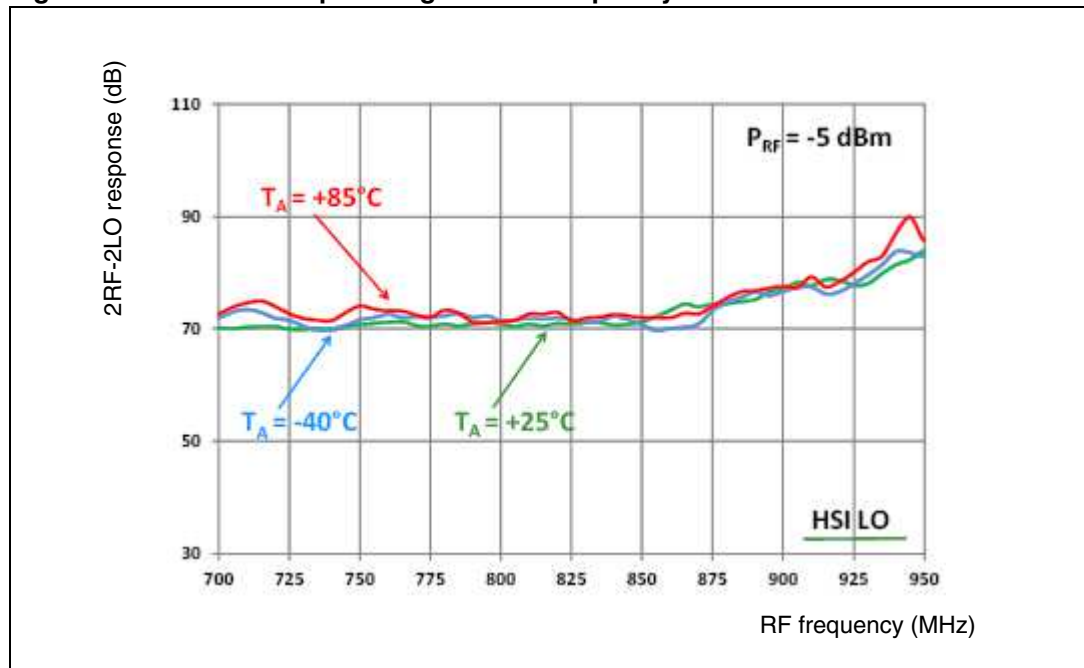


Figure 7. LOA (VCOA div. by 4) closed-loop phase noise at 0.94 GHz ($F_{STEP} = 200$ kHz, $I_{CP} = 1.5$ mA)

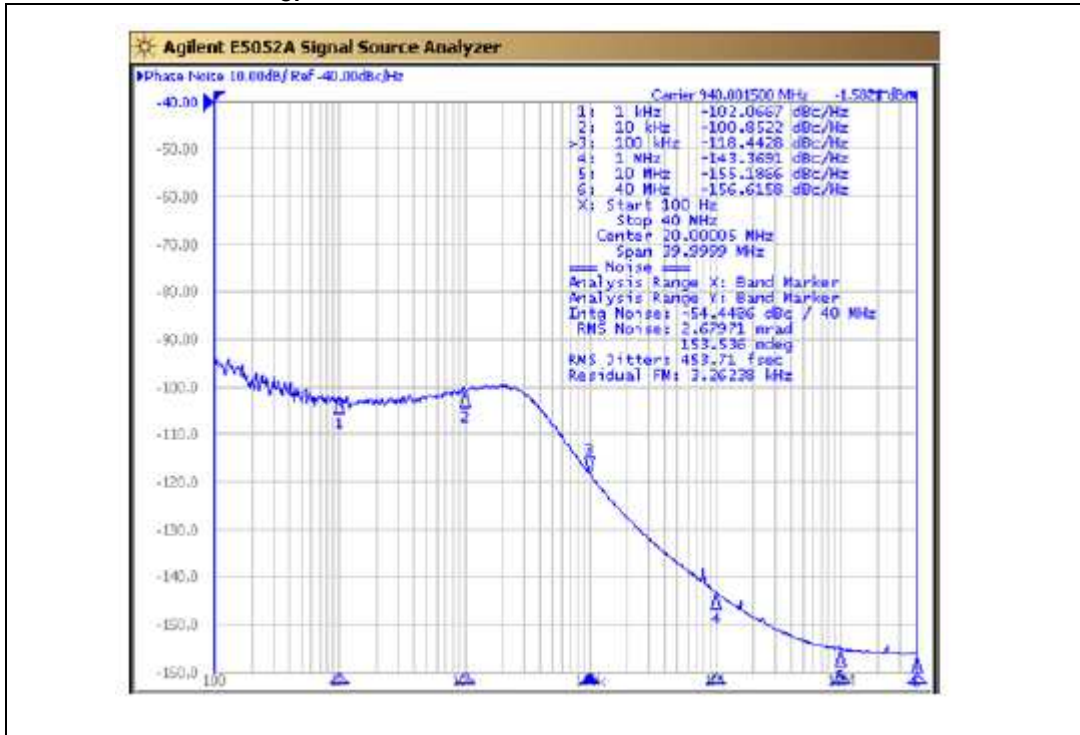
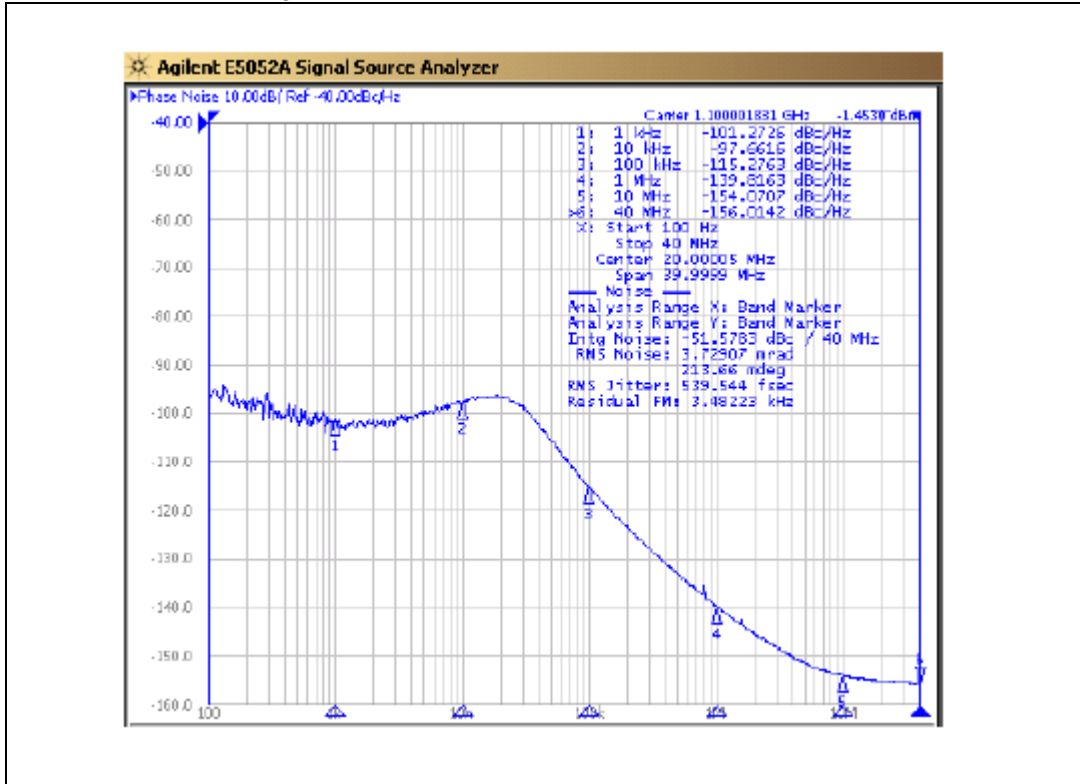


Figure 8. LOB (VCOB div. by 4) closed-loop phase noise at 1.1 GHz ($F_{STEP} = 200$ kHz, $I_{CP} = 1.5$ mA)



8 General description

The STW82101B (see [Figure 1: STW82101B block diagram on page 7](#)) consists of a high linearity passive CMOS mixer with integrated RF balun, an IF amplifier, a 10-bit current steering DAC with dual output, and an integrated integer-N synthesizer.

The synthesizer embeds 2 internal low-noise VCOs with buffer blocks, a divider by 4, a low noise PFD (Phase Frequency Detector), a precise charge pump, a 10-bit programmable reference divider, two programmable counters and a dual-modulus prescaler. The A-counter (5 bits) and B counter (12 bits) counters, in conjunction with the dual modulus prescaler $P/P+1$ (16/17 or 19/20), implement an N integer divider, where $N = B \cdot P + A$.

The device is controlled through a digital interface ([I2C bus interface](#) or [SPI digital interface](#)).

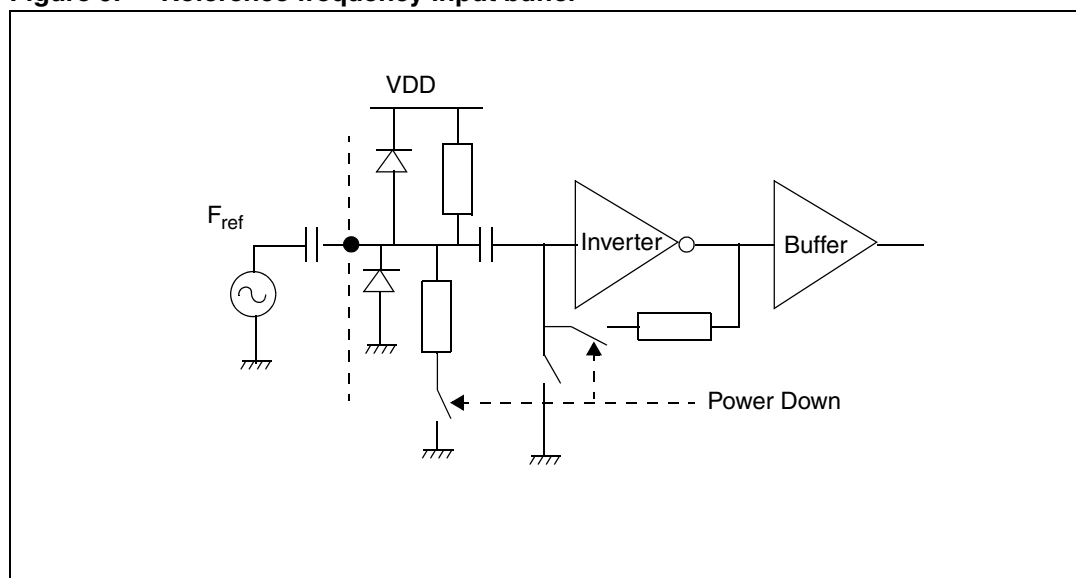
All internal devices operate with a power supply of 3.3 V except for the IF Amplifier output stage and the mixer driver stage operating at 5 V power supply in order to maximize the linearity performance. If the application requires a reduced linearity and noise figure performance the device is programmed in a low-current mode by using the minimum LO amplitude and the minimum biasing current in the IF amplifier. In low-current mode operation the device can use only the 3.3 V power supply thus dissipating less power.

8.1 Circuit description

8.1.1 Reference input stage

The reference input stage is shown in [Figure 9](#). The resistor network feeds a DC bias at the F_{ref} input while the inverter used as the frequency reference buffer is AC coupled.

Figure 9. Reference frequency input buffer



8.1.2 Reference divider

The 10-bit programmable reference counter allows the input reference frequency to be divided to produce the input clock to the PFD. The division ratio is programmed through the digital interface.

8.1.3 Prescaler

The dual-modulus prescaler $P/P+1$ takes the CML clock from the VCO buffer and divides it down to a manageable frequency for the CMOS A and B counters. The modulus (P) is programmable and can be set to 16 or 19. It is based on a synchronous 4/5 core which division ratio depends on the state of the modulus input.

8.1.4 A and B counters

The A (5 bits) and B (12 bits) counters, in conjunction with the selected dual modulus (16/17 or 19/20) prescaler make it possible to generate output frequencies which are spaced only by the reference frequency divided by the reference division ratio. Thus, the division ratio and the VCO output frequency are given by the following formulae:

$$N = B \times P + A$$

$$F_{VCO} = \frac{(B \times P + A) \times F_{ref}}{R}$$

where:

F_{VCO} : VCO output frequency.

P: modulus of dual modulus prescaler (16 or 19 selected through the digital interface).

B: division ratio of the main counter.

A: division ratio of the swallow counter.

F_{ref} : input reference frequency.

R: division ratio of the reference counter.

N: division ratio of the PLL

The following points should be noted:

- For the VCO divider to work correctly, B **must** be higher than A.
- A can take any value from 0 to 31.
- Two PLL division ratio (N) ranges are possible, depending on the value of P:
 - 256 to 65551 (when P=16)
 - 361 to 77836 (when P=19).