CC2652RSIP SimpleLink™ Multiprotocol 2.4-GHz Wireless System-in-Package

1 Features

Wireless microcontroller

- Powerful 48-MHz Arm® Cortex®-M4F processor
- 352KB flash program memory
- 256KB of ROM for protocols and library functions
- 8KB of cache SRAM
- 80KB of ultra-low leakage SRAM with parity for high-reliability operation
- Dynamic multiprotocol manager (DMM) driver
- Programmable radio includes support for 2-(G)FSK, 4-(G)FSK, MSK, OOK, Bluetooth® 5.2 Low Energy, IEEE 802.15.4 PHY and MAC
- Supports over-the-air upgrade (OTA)

Ultra-low power sensor controller

- Autonomous MCU with 4KB of SRAM
- Sample, store, and process sensor data
- Fast wake-up for low-power operation
- Software defined peripherals; capacitive touch, flow meter, LCD

Low power consumption

- MCU consumption:
  - 3.5 mA active mode, CoreMark
  - 74 µA/MHz running CoreMark
  - 1 µA standby mode, RTC, 80KB RAM
  - 160 nA shutdown mode, wake-up on pin
- Ultra low-power sensor controller consumption:
  - 30.1 µA in 2 MHz mode
  - 808 µA in 24 MHz mode
- Radio Consumption:
  - 7.3 mA RX at 2.4 GHz
  - 7.5 mA TX at 0 dBm
  - 9.8 mA TX at +5 dBm

Wireless protocol support

- Thread, Zigbee®, Matter
- *Bluetooth*® 5.2 Low Energy
- SimpleLink™ TI 15.4-stack
- Proprietary systems

High performance radio

- -103 dBm sensitivity for Bluetooth® Low Energy 125-kbps LE Coded PHY
- Output power up to +5 dBm with temperature compensation

Regulatory compliance

- Regulatory certification for compliance with worldwide radio frequency:
  - ETSI RED (Europe) / RER (UK)
  - ISED (Canada)
  - FCC (USA)

MCU peripherals

- Digital peripherals can be routed to any of 32 GPIOs
- Four 32-bit or eight 16-bit general-purpose timers
- 12-bit ADC, 200 kSamples/s, 8 channels
- 8-bit DAC
- Two comparators
- Programmable current source
- Two UART, two SSI, I^2C, I^2S
- Real-time clock (RTC)
- Integrated temperature and battery monitor

Security enablers

- AES 128- and 256-bit cryptographic accelerator
- ECC and RSA public key hardware accelerator
- SHA2 Accelerator (full suite up to SHA-512)
- True random number generator (TRNG)

Development tools and software

- LP-CC2652PSIP Development Kit
- SimpleLink™ CC13xx and CC26xx Software Development Kit (SDK)
- SmartRF™ Studio for simple radio configuration
- Sensor Controller Studio for building low-power sensing applications
- SysConfig system configuration tool

Operating range

- On-chip buck DC/DC converter
- 1.8-V to 3.8-V single supply voltage
- T_j: -40 to +105°C

Package

- 7-mm × 7-mm MOT (32 GPIOs)
- RoHS-compliant package

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

2 Applications

- 2400 to 2480 MHz ISM and SRD systems [1]
- Building automation
  - Building security systems – motion detector, electronic smart lock, door and window sensor, garage door system, gateway
  - HVAC – thermostat, wireless environmental sensor, HVAC system controller, gateway
  - Fire safety system – smoke and heat detector, fire alarm control panel (FACP)
  - Elevators and escalators – elevator main control panel for elevators and escalators
- Industrial transport – asset tracking
- Medical
- Communication equipment
  - Wired networking – wireless LAN or Wi-Fi access points, edge router , small business router
- Personal electronics
  - Portable electronics – RF smart remote control
  - Home theater & entertainment – smart speakers, smart display, set-top box
  - Gaming – electronic and robotic toys
  - Wearables (non-medical) – smart trackers, smart clothing

3 Description

The SimpleLink™ CC2652RSIP is a System-in-Package (SiP) certified module, multiprotocol 2.4 GHz wireless microcontroller (MCU) supporting Thread, Zigbee®, *Bluetooth*® 5.2 Low Energy, IEEE 802.15.4, IPv6-enabled smart objects (6LoWPAN), proprietary systems, including the TI 15.4-Stack (2.4 GHz), and concurrent multiprotocol through a Dynamic Multiprotocol Manager (DMM) driver. The device is optimized for low-power wireless communication and advanced sensing in building security systems, HVAC, medical, wired networking, portable electronics, home theater & entertainment, and connected peripherals markets. The highlighted features of this device include:

- Small 7-mm x 7-mm certified system-in-package module 2.4GHz with integrated DCDC components, balun, and crystal oscillators
- Wide flexibility of protocol stack support in the SimpleLink™ CC13xx and CC26xx Software Development Kit (SDK).
- Longer battery life wireless applications with low standby current of 1 µA with full RAM retention.
- Industrial temperature ready with lowest standby current of 11 µA at 105 ºC.
- Advanced sensing with a programmable, autonomous ultra-low power Sensor Controller CPU with fast wake-up capability. As an example, the sensor controller is capable of 1-Hz ADC sampling at 1 µA system current.
- Low SER (Soft Error Rate) FIT (Failure-in-time) for long operation lifetime with no disruption for industrial markets with always-on SRAM parity against corruption due to potential radiation events.
- Dedicated software controlled radio controller (Arm® Cortex®-M0) providing flexible low-power RF transceiver capability to support multiple physical layers and RF standards.
- Excellent radio sensitivity and robustness (selectivity and blocking) performance for *Bluetooth* ® Low Energy (-103 dBm for 125-kbps LE Coded PHY).

The CC2652RSIP device is part of the SimpleLink™ MCU platform, which consists of Wi-Fi®, *Bluetooth* Low Energy, Thread, Zigbee, Sub-1 GHz MCUs, and host MCUs that all share a common, easy-to-use development environment with a single core software development kit (SDK) and rich tool set. A one-time integration of the SimpleLink™ platform enables you to add any combination of the portfolio's devices into your design, allowing 100 percent code reuse when your design requirements change. For more information, visit SimpleLink™ MCU platform.

Device Information

PART NUMBER(1)	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
CC2652RSIPMOTR	QFM (73)	7.00 mm × 7.00 mm

(1) For the most current part, package, and ordering information for all available devices, see the Package Option Addendum in Section 13, or see the TI website.

[1] See *RF Core* for additional details on supported protocol standards, modulation formats, and data rates.

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4 Functional Block Diagram

Figure 4-1 shows the functional block diagram of the CC2652RSIP module.

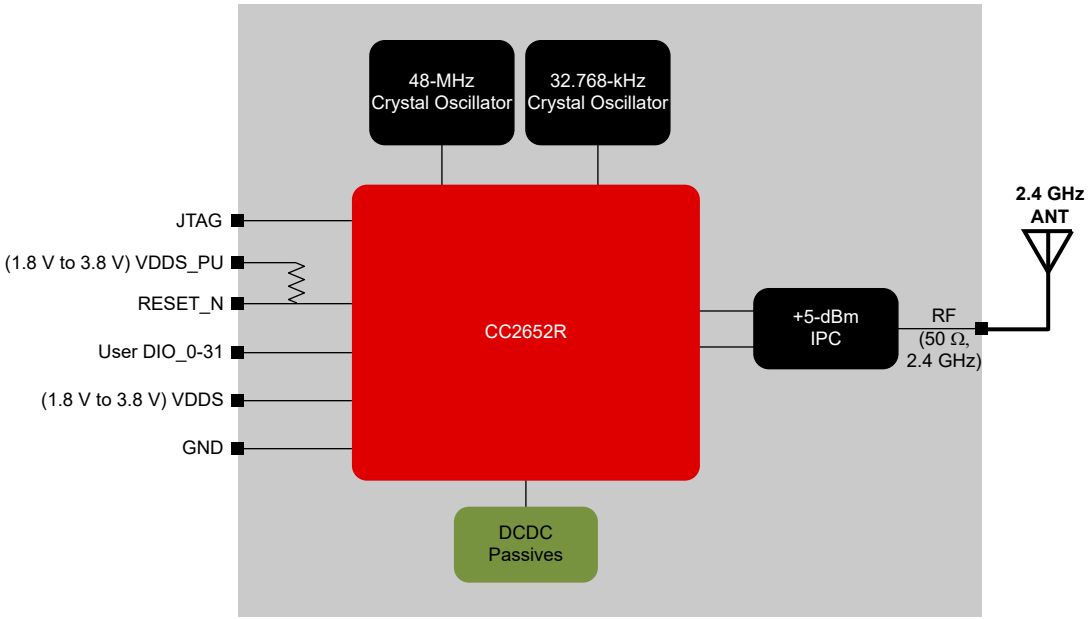


Figure 4-1. CC2652RSIP Block Diagram

Figure 4-2 shows an overview of the CC2652RSIP hardware.

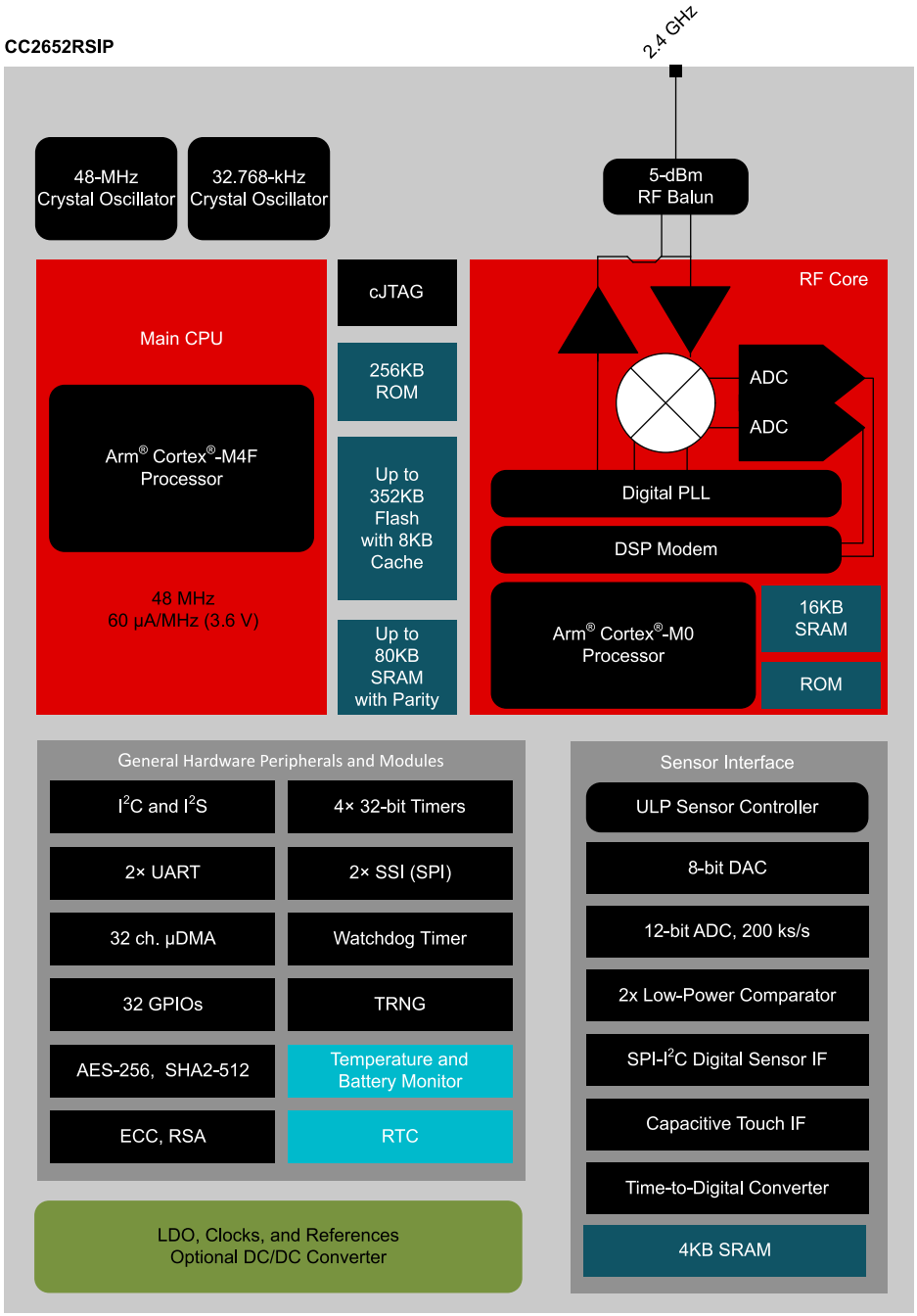


Figure 4-2. CC2652RSIP Hardware Overview

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5 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision A (February 2022) to Revision B (September 2022)	Page
• Updated development kit to LP-CC2652PSIP	1
• Updated CC2652RSIP Block diagram to include external antenna	3
• Added RER (UK) to module comparison table	6
• Corrected channel 16 to channel 26 in footnotes; Section 8.13	10
• Updated power limits based on allowable antenna gain in footnotes; Section 8.13	10
• List of certifications updated to include RER (UK)	45
• Added UK certification section	46
• Added link to OEM integrators guide	47
• Corrected development kit to be CC2652PSIP	58
• Added module height and weight information	63

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6 Device Comparison

Device	RADIO SUPPORT										FLASH (KB)	RAM + Cache (KB)	GPIO	PACKAGE SIZE			
	Sub-1 GHz Prop.	2.4 GHz Prop.	Wireless M-Bus	Wi-SUN®	Sidewalk	*Bluetooth*® LE	ZigBee	Thread	Multiprotocol	+20 dBm PA				4 x 4 mm VQFN (32)	5 x 5 mm VQFN (32)	5 x 5 mm VQFN (40)	7 x 7 mm VQFN (48)
CC1310	X		X								32-128	16-20 + 8	10-30	X	X		X
CC1311R3	X		X								352	32 + 8	22-30			X	X
CC1311P3	X		X							X	352	32 + 8	26				X
CC1312R	X		X	X							352	80 + 8	30				X
CC1312R7	X		X	X	X				X		704	144 + 8	30				X
CC1352R	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		352	80 + 8	28				X
CC1352P	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	352	80 + 8	26				X
CC1352P7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	704	144 + 8	26				X
CC2640R2F						X					128	20 + 8	10-31	X	X		X
CC2642R						X					352	80 + 8	31				X
CC2642R-Q1						X					352	80 + 8	31				X
CC2651R3		X				X	X				352	32 + 8	23-31			X	X
CC2651P3		X				X	X			X	352	32 + 8	22-26			X	X
CC2652R		X				X	X	X	X		352	80 + 8	31				X
CC2652RB		X				X	X	X	X		352	80 + 8	31				X
CC2652R7		X				X	X	X	X		704	144 + 8	31				X
CC2652P		X				X	X	X	X	X	352	80 + 8	26				X
CC2652P7		X				X	X	X	X	X	704	144 + 8	26				X

Module	ANTENNA		RADIO SUPPORT			CERTIFICATIONS				FLASH (KB)	RAM + Cache (KB)	GPIO	PACKAGE SIZE		
	External	Integrated	*Bluetooth*® LE	ZigBee	+10 dBm PA	FCC/IC	CE	RER (UK)	Japan				7 x 7 QFM (73)	7 x 7 QFM (59)	16.9 x 11.0 QFM (29)
CC2650MODA		X	X	X		X	X		X	128	20+8	15			X
CC2651R3SIPA	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		352	32 + 8	32		X	
CC2652RSIP	X		X	X		X	X	X		352	80 + 8	32	X		
CC2652PSIP	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		352	80 + 8	30	X		

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7 Terminal Configuration and Functions

7.1 Pin Diagram

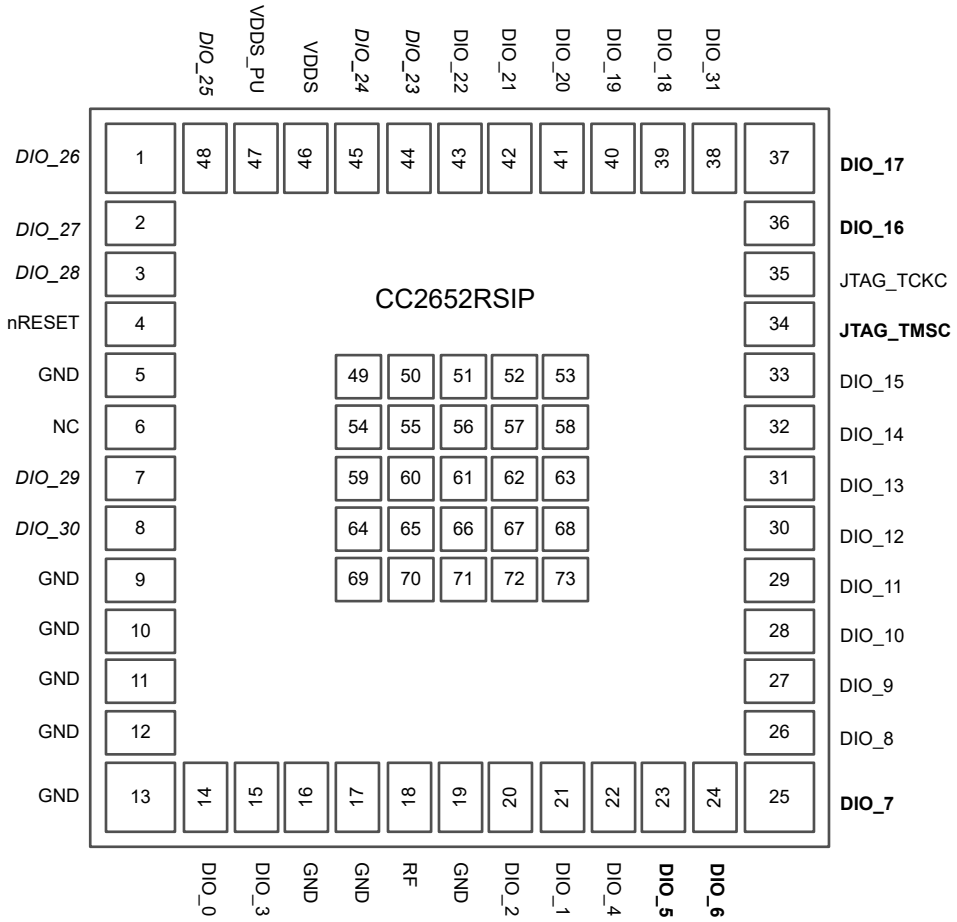


Figure 7-1. MOT (7-mm × 7-mm) Pinout, 0.5-mm Pitch (Top View)

The following I/O pins marked in Figure 7-1 in **bold** have high-drive capabilities:

- Pin 23, DIO_5
- Pin 24, DIO_6
- Pin 25, DIO_7
- Pin 34, JTAG_TMSC
- Pin 36, DIO_16
- Pin 37, DIO_17

The following I/O pins marked in Figure 7-1 in *italics* have analog capabilities:

- Pin 1, DIO_26
- Pin 2, DIO_27
- Pin 3, DIO_28
- Pin 7, DIO_29
- Pin 8, DIO_30
- Pin 44, DIO_23
- Pin 45, DIO_24
- Pin 48, DIO_25

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7.2 Signal Descriptions – SIP Package

Table 7-1. Signal Descriptions – SIP Package

PIN		I/O	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
DIO_0	14	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_1	21	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_10	28	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_11	29	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_12	30	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_13	31	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_14	32	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_15	33	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_16	36	I/O	Digital	GPIO, JTAG_TDO, high-drive capability
DIO_17	37	I/O	Digital	GPIO, JTAG_TDI, high-drive capability
DIO_18	39	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_19	40	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_2	20	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_20	41	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_21	42	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_22	43	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_23	44	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_24	45	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_25	48	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_26	1	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_27	2	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_28	3	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_29	7	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_3	15	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_30	8	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_31[(1)]	38	I/O	Digital	Supports only peripheral functionality. Does not support general purpose I/O functionality.
DIO_4	22	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_5	23	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_6	24	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_7	25	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_8	26	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_9	27	I/O	Digital	GPIO
GND	5	—	—	GND
GND	9	—	—	GND
GND	10	—	—	GND
GND	11	—	—	GND
GND	12	—	—	GND
GND	13	—	—	GND
GND	16	—	—	GND
GND	17	—	—	GND
GND	19	—	—	GND
GND	49-73	—	—	GND

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Table 7-1. Signal Descriptions – SIP Package (continued)

PIN		I/O	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
NC	6	—	—	No Connect
nRESET	4	I	Digital	Reset, active low. Internal pullup resistor to VDDS_PU
RF	18	—	RF	50 ohm RF port
JTAG_TCKC	35	I	Digital	JTAG_TCKC
JTAG_TMSC	34	I/O	Digital	JTAG_TMSC, high-drive capability
VDDS	46	—	Power	1.8-V to 3.8-V main SIP supply
VDDS_PU	47	—	Power	Power to reset internal pullup resistor

(1) PORT_ID = 0x00 is not supported. See the SimpleLink™ CC13x2, CC26x2 Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual for further details.

7.3 Connections for Unused Pins and Modules

Table 7-2. Connections for Unused Pins – SIP Package

FUNCTION	SIGNAL NAME	PIN NUMBER	ACCEPTABLE PRACTICE(1)	PREFERRED PRACTICE(1)
GPIO	DIO_n	1-3 7-8 14-15 20-33 36-45 48	NC or GND	NC
No Connects	NC	6	NC	NC

(1) NC = No connect

8 Specifications

8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1) (2)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
VDDS(3)	Supply voltage		–0.3	4.1	V
	Voltage on any digital pin(4) (5)		–0.3	VDDS + 0.3, max 4.1	V
V_{in}	Voltage on ADC input	Voltage scaling enabled	–0.3	VDDS	V
		Voltage scaling disabled, internal reference	–0.3	1.49	
		Voltage scaling disabled, VDDS as reference	–0.3	VDDS / 2.9	
	Input level, RF pin			5	dBm
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		–40	150	°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 *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 ground, unless otherwise noted.
(3) VDDS_DCDC, VDDS2 and VDDS3 must be at the same potential as VDDS.
(4) Including analog capable DIOs.
(5) Injection current is not supported on any GPIO pin

8.2 ESD Ratings

				VALUE	UNIT
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	All pins	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002(2)	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 CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process

8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Operating junction temperature(1)	–40	105	°C
Operating supply voltage (VDDS)	1.8	3.8	V
Rising supply voltage slew rate	0	100	mV/µs
Falling supply voltage slew rate	0	20	mV/µs

(1) For thermal resistance characteristics refer to Section 8.8.

8.4 Power Supply and Modules

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

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VDDS Power-on-Reset (POR) threshold		1.1		1.5	V
VDDS Brown-out Detector (BOD)	Rising threshold		1.77		V
VDDS Brown-out Detector (BOD), before initial boot (1)	Rising threshold		1.70		V
VDDS Brown-out Detector (BOD)	Falling threshold		1.75		V

(1) Brown-out Detector is trimmed at initial boot, value is kept until device is reset by a POR reset or the nRESET pin

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8.5 Power Consumption - Power Modes

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
Core Current Consumption				
I_{core}	Reset and Shutdown	Reset. nRESET pin asserted or VDDS below power-on-reset threshold(1)	30	µA
		Shutdown. No clocks running, no retention	160	nA
	Standby without cache retention	RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. RCOSC_LF	0.99	µA
		RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention XOSC_LF	1.15	µA
	Standby with cache retention	RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. RCOSC_LF	3.36	µA
		RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. XOSC_LF	3.47	µA
	Idle	Supply Systems and RAM powered RCOSC_HF	708	µA
	Active	MCU running CoreMark at 48 MHz RCOSC_HF	3.5	mA
Peripheral Current Consumption				
I_{peri}	Peripheral power domain	Delta current with domain enabled	102	µA
	Serial power domain	Delta current with domain enabled	7.56	
	RF Core	Delta current with power domain enabled, clock enabled, RF core idle	221	
	µDMA	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	67.1	
	Timers	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle(4)	85.1	
	I2C	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	10.6	
	I2S	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	27.6	
	SSI	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	90.2	
	UART	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle(2)	175.9	
	CRYPTO (AES)	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle(3)	26.9	
	PKA	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	88.9	
	TRNG	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	37.4	
Sensor Controller Engine Consumption				
I_{SCE}	Active mode	24 MHz, infinite loop	808	µA
	Low-power mode	2 MHz, infinite loop	30.1	

(1) CC2652xSIP integrates a 100 kΩ pull-up resistor on nRESET
(2) Only one UART running
(3) Only one SSI running
(4) Only one GPTimer running

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8.6 Power Consumption - Radio Modes

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
	Radio receive current	2440 MHz	7.3	mA
	Radio transmit current 2.4 GHz PA (Bluetooth Low Energy)	0 dBm output power setting 2440 MHz	7.9	mA
		+5 dBm output power setting 2440 MHz	10.9	mA

8.7 Nonvolatile (Flash) Memory Characteristics

Over operating free-air temperature range and V_{DDS} = 3.0 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Flash sector size			8		KB
Supported flash erase cycles before failure, full bank(1) (5)		30			k Cycles
Supported flash erase cycles before failure, single sector(2)		60			k Cycles
Maximum number of write operations per row before sector erase(3)				83	Write Operations
Flash retention	105 °C	11.4			Years
Flash sector erase current	Average delta current		9.7		mA
Flash sector erase time(4)	Zero cycles		10		ms
	30k cycles			4000	ms
Flash write current	Average delta current, 4 bytes at a time		5.3		mA
Flash write time(4)	4 bytes at a time		21.6		µs

(1) A full bank erase is counted as a single erase cycle on each sector
(2) Up to 4 customer-designated sectors can be individually erased an additional 30k times beyond the baseline bank limitation of 30k cycles
(3) Each wordline is 2048 bits (or 256 bytes) wide. This limitation corresponds to sequential memory writes of 4 (3.1) bytes minimum per write over a whole wordline. If additional writes to the same wordline are required, a sector erase is required once the maximum number of write operations per row is reached.
(4) This number is dependent on Flash aging and increases over time and erase cycles
(5) Aborting flash during erase or program modes is not a safe operation.

8.8 Thermal Resistance Characteristics

THERMAL METRIC(1)		PACKAGE MOT (SIP) 73 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	48.7	°C/W(2)
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	12.4	°C/W(2)
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	32.2	°C/W(2)
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.40	°C/W(2)
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	32.0	°C/W(2)

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics*.
(2) °C/W = degrees Celsius per watt.

8.9 RF Frequency Bands

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Frequency bands	2360		2500	MHz

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8.10 Bluetooth Low Energy - Receive (RX)

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
125 kbps (LE Coded)					
Receiver sensitivity	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		–103		dBm
Receiver saturation	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		>5		dBm
Frequency error tolerance	Difference between the incoming carrier frequency and the internally generated carrier frequency		> (–300 / 300)		kHz
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (37-byte packets)		> (–320 / 240)		ppm
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (255-byte packets)		> (–100 / 100)		ppm
Co-channel rejection(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer in channel, BER = 10^{-3}		–1.5		dB
Selectivity, ±1 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		8 / 4.5(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±2 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±2 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		44 / 37(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±3 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±3 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		46 / 44(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±4 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±4 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		44 / 46(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±6 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±6 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		48 / 44(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±7 MHz	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ≥ ±7 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		51 / 45(2)		dB
Selectivity, Image frequency(1)	Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		37		dB
Selectivity, Image frequency ±1 MHz(1)	Note that Image frequency + 1 MHz is the Co- channel –1 MHz. Wanted signal at –79 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz from image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		4.5 / 44 (2)		dB
500 kbps (LE Coded)					
Receiver sensitivity	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		–98		dBm
Receiver saturation	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		> 5		dBm
Frequency error tolerance	Difference between the incoming carrier frequency and the internally generated carrier frequency		> (–300 / 300)		kHz
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (37-byte packets)		> (–350 / 350)		ppm
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (255-byte packets)		> (–150 / 175)		ppm
Co-channel rejection(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer in channel, BER = 10^{-3}		–3.5		dB
Selectivity, ±1 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		8 / 4(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±2 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ±2 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		43 / 35(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±3 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ±3 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		46 / 46(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±4 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ±4 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		45 / 47(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±6 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ≥ ±6 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		46 / 45(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±7 MHz	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ≥ ±7 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		49 / 45(2)		dB
Selectivity, Image frequency(1)	Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		35		dB

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When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Selectivity, Image frequency ±1 MHz(1)	Note that Image frequency + 1 MHz is the Co- channel –1 MHz. Wanted signal at –72 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz from image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		4 / 46(2)		dB
1 Mbps (LE 1M)					
Receiver sensitivity	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		–96		dBm
Receiver saturation	Differential mode. BER = 10^{-3}		> 5		dBm
Frequency error tolerance	Difference between the incoming carrier frequency and the internally generated carrier frequency		> (–350 / 350)		kHz
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (37-byte packets)		> (–650 / 750)		ppm
Co-channel rejection(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer in channel, BER = 10^{-3}		–6		dB
Selectivity, ±1 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		7 / 4(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±2 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±2 MHz,BER = 10^{-3}		39 / 33(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±3 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±3 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		36 / 40(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±4 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±4 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		36 / 45(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±5 MHz or more(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ≥ ±5 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		40		dB
Selectivity, image frequency(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		33		dB
Selectivity, image frequency ±1 MHz(1)	Note that Image frequency + 1 MHz is the Co- channel –1 MHz. Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±1 MHz from image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		4 / 41(2)		dB
Out-of-band blocking(3)	30 MHz to 2000 MHz		–10		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	2003 MHz to 2399 MHz		–18		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	2484 MHz to 2997 MHz		–12		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	3000 MHz to 12.75 GHz		–2		dBm
Intermodulation	Wanted signal at 2402 MHz, –64 dBm. Two interferers at 2405 and 2408 MHz respectively, at the given power level		–42		dBm
Spurious emissions, 30 to 1000 MHz(4)	Measurement in a 50-Ω single-ended load.		< –59		dBm
Spurious emissions, 1 to 12.75 GHz(4)	Measurement in a 50-Ω single-ended load.		< –47		dBm
RSSI dynamic range			70		dB
RSSI accuracy			±4		dB
2 Mbps (LE 2M)					
Receiver sensitivity	Differential mode. Measured at SMA connector, BER = 10^{-3}		–90		dBm
Receiver saturation	Differential mode. Measured at SMA connector, BER = 10^{-3}		> 5		dBm
Frequency error tolerance	Difference between the incoming carrier frequency and the internally generated carrier frequency		> (–500 / 500)		kHz
Data rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming data rate and the internally generated data rate (37-byte packets)		> (–700 / 750)		ppm
Co-channel rejection(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer in channel,BER = 10^{-3}		–7		dB
Selectivity, ±2 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±2 MHz, Image frequency is at –2 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		8 / 4(2)		dB
Selectivity, ±4 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±4 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		36 / 34(2)		dB

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When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Selectivity, ±6 MHz(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±6 MHz, BER = 10^{-3}		37 / 36(2)		dB
Selectivity, image frequency(1)	Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		4		dB
Selectivity, image frequency ±2 MHz(1)	Note that Image frequency + 2 MHz is the Co-channel. Wanted signal at –67 dBm, modulated interferer at ±2 MHz from image frequency, BER = 10^{-3}		–7 / 36(2)		dB
Out-of-band blocking(3)	30 MHz to 2000 MHz		–16		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	2003 MHz to 2399 MHz		–21		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	2484 MHz to 2997 MHz		–15		dBm
Out-of-band blocking	3000 MHz to 12.75 GHz		–12		dBm
Intermodulation	Wanted signal at 2402 MHz, –64 dBm. Two interferers at 2408 and 2414 MHz respectively, at the given power level		–38		dBm

(1) Numbers given as I/C dB
(2) X / Y, where X is +N MHz and Y is –N MHz
(3) Excluding one exception at F_{wanted} / 2, per Bluetooth Specification
(4) Suitable for systems targeting compliance with worldwide radio-frequency regulations ETSI EN 300 328 and EN 300 440 Class 2 (Europe), FCC CFR47 Part 15 (US), and ARIB STD-T66 (Japan)

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8.11 Bluetooth Low Energy - Transmit (TX)

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General Parameters						
Max output power	Differential mode, delivered to a single-ended 50 Ω load through a balun			5		dBm
Output power programmable range	Differential mode, delivered to a single-ended 50 Ω load through a balun			26		dB
Spurious emissions and harmonics						
Spurious emissions	f < 1 GHz, outside restricted bands	+5 dBm setting		< –36		dBm
	f < 1 GHz, restricted bands ETSI			< –54		dBm
	f < 1 GHz, restricted bands FCC			< –55		dBm
	f > 1 GHz, including harmonics			< –42		dBm
Harmonics	Second harmonic			< -42		dBm
	Third harmonic			< -42		dBm

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8.12 Zigbee and Thread - IEEE 802.15.4-2006 2.4 GHz (OQPSK DSSS1:8, 250 kbps) - RX

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General Parameters					
Receiver sensitivity	PER = 1%		–98		dBm
Receiver saturation	PER = 1%		> 5		dBm
Adjacent channel rejection	Wanted signal at –82 dBm, modulated interferer at ±5 MHz, PER = 1%		36		dB
Alternate channel rejection	Wanted signal at –82 dBm, modulated interferer at ±10 MHz, PER = 1%		57		dB
Channel rejection, ±15 MHz or more	Wanted signal at –82 dBm, undesired signal is IEEE 802.15.4 modulated channel, stepped through all channels 2405 to 2480 MHz, PER = 1%		59		dB
Blocking and desensitization, 5 MHz from upper band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		57		dB
Blocking and desensitization, 10 MHz from upper band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		62		dB
Blocking and desensitization, 20 MHz from upper band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		62		dB
Blocking and desensitization, 50 MHz from upper band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		65		dB
Blocking and desensitization, –5 MHz from lower band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		59		dB
Blocking and desensitization, –10 MHz from lower band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		59		dB
Blocking and desensitization, –20 MHz from lower band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		63		dB
Blocking and desensitization, –50 MHz from lower band edge	Wanted signal at –97 dBm (3 dB above the sensitivity level), CW jammer, PER = 1%		65		dB
Spurious emissions, 30 MHz to 1000 MHz	Measurement in a 50-Ω single-ended load		–66		dBm
Spurious emissions, 1 GHz to 12.75 GHz	Measurement in a 50-Ω single-ended load		–53		dBm
Frequency error tolerance	Difference between the incoming carrier frequency and the internally generated carrier frequency		> 350		ppm
Symbol rate error tolerance	Difference between incoming symbol rate and the internally generated symbol rate		> 1000		ppm
RSSI dynamic range			95		dB
RSSI accuracy			±4		dB

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8.13 Zigbee and Thread - IEEE 802.15.4-2006 2.4 GHz (OQPSK DSSS1:8, 250 kbps) - TX

When measured on the CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, f_{RF} = 2440 MHz with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted. All measurements are performed at the antenna input with a combined RX and TX path. All measurements are performed conducted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General Parameters						
Max output power(1)	Differential mode, delivered to a single-ended 50-Ω load through a balun			5		dBm
Output power programmable range	Differential mode, delivered to a single-ended 50-Ω load through a balun			26		dB
Spurious emissions and harmonics						
Spurious emissions(1)	f < 1 GHz, outside restricted bands	+5 dBm setting		< -36		dBm
	f < 1 GHz, restricted bands ETSI			< -47		dBm
	f < 1 GHz, restricted bands FCC			< -55		dBm
	f > 1 GHz, including harmonics			< –42		dBm
Harmonics (1)	Second harmonic			< -42		dBm
	Third harmonic			< -42		dBm
IEEE 802.15.4-2006 2.4 GHz (OQPSK DSSS1:8, 250 kbps)						
Error vector magnitude	+5 dBm setting			2		%

(1) To meet the FCC 15.247 Part 15 (US) Band Edge requirement, Channel 26 output power is limited to 2 dBm and 0 dBm when using a max antenna gain of 3.3 dBi and 5.3 dBi, respectively.

8.14 Timing and Switching Characteristics

8.14.1 Reset Timing

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
nRESET low duration	1			µs

8.14.2 Wakeup Timing

Measured over operating free-air temperature with V_{DDS} = 3.0 V (unless otherwise noted). The times listed here do not include software overhead.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
MCU, Reset to Active(1)			850 - 4000		µs
MCU, Shutdown to Active(1)			850 - 4000		µs
MCU, Standby to Active			165		µs
MCU, Active to Standby			36		µs
MCU, Idle to Active			14		µs

(1) The wakeup time is dependent on remaining charge on VDDR capacitor when starting the device, and thus how long the device has been in Reset or Shutdown before starting up again.

8.14.3 Clock Specifications

8.14.3.1 48 MHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC_HF)

Measured on a CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with integrated 48 MHz crystal including parameters based on external manufacturer's crystal specification at T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V at initial time, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Crystal frequency		48		MHz
Start-up time(1)		200		µs
Initial crystal frequency tolerance(2)	-16		18	ppm
Crystal aging at 10 years(2)	-4		2	ppm/year

(1) Start-up time using the TI-provided power driver. Start-up time may increase if driver is not used.

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(2) External manufacturer's crystal specification

8.14.3.2 48 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_HF)

Measured on a CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Frequency		48		MHz
Uncalibrated frequency accuracy		±1		%
Calibrated frequency accuracy(1)		±0.25		%
Start-up time		5		µs

(1) Accuracy relative to the calibration source (XOSC_HF)

8.14.3.3 2 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_MF)

Measured on a CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Calibrated frequency		2		MHz
Start-up time		5		µs

8.14.3.4 32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC_LF)

Measured on a CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with integrated 32.768 kHz crystal including parameters based on external manufacturer's crystal specification at T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V at initial time, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Crystal frequency		32.768		kHz
Initial crystal frequency tolerance(1)	-20		20	ppm
Crystal aging at 1st year(1)	-3		3	ppm/year

(1) External manufacturer's crystal specification

8.14.3.5 32 kHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_LF)

Measured on a CC2652xSIP-EM reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Calibrated frequency		32.8 (1)		kHz
Temperature coefficient.		50		ppm/°C

(1) When using RCOSC_LF as source for the low frequency system clock (SCLK_LF), the accuracy of the SCLK_LF-derived Real Time Clock (RTC) can be improved by measuring RCOSC_LF relative to XOSC_HF and compensating for the RTC tick speed. This functionality is available through the TI-provided Power driver.

8.14.4 Synchronous Serial Interface (SSI) Characteristics

8.14.4.1 Synchronous Serial Interface (SSI) Characteristics

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

PARAMETER NO.	PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
S1	t_{clk_per}	SSIClk cycle time	12		65024	System Clocks (2)
S2(1)	t_{clk_high}	SSIClk high time		0.5		t_{clk_per}
S3(1)	t_{clk_low}	SSIClk low time		0.5		t_{clk_per}

(1) Refer to SSI timing diagrams Figure 8-1, Figure 8-2, and Figure 8-3.
(2) When using the TI-provided Power driver, the SSI system clock is always 48 MHz.

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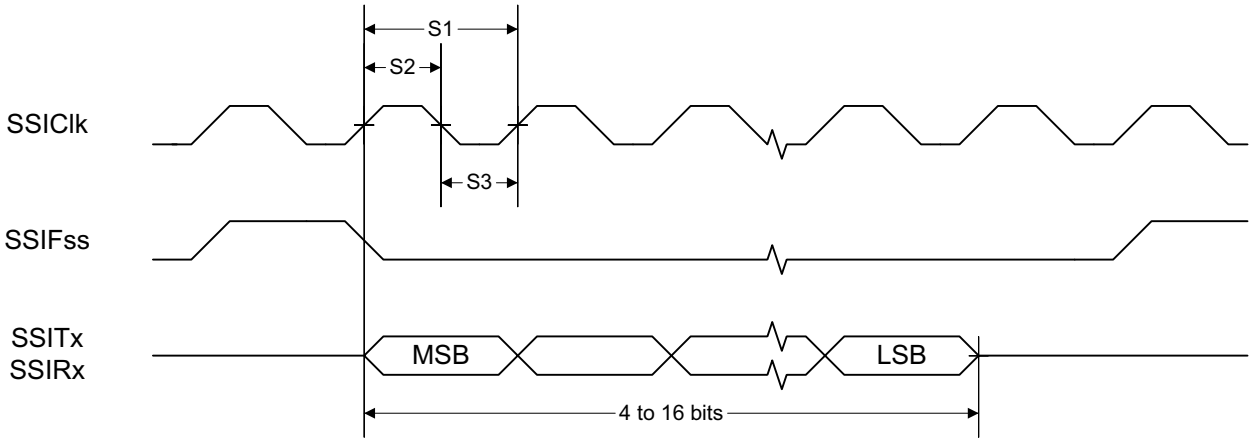


Figure 8-1. SSI Timing for TI Frame Format (FRF = 01), Single Transfer Timing Measurement

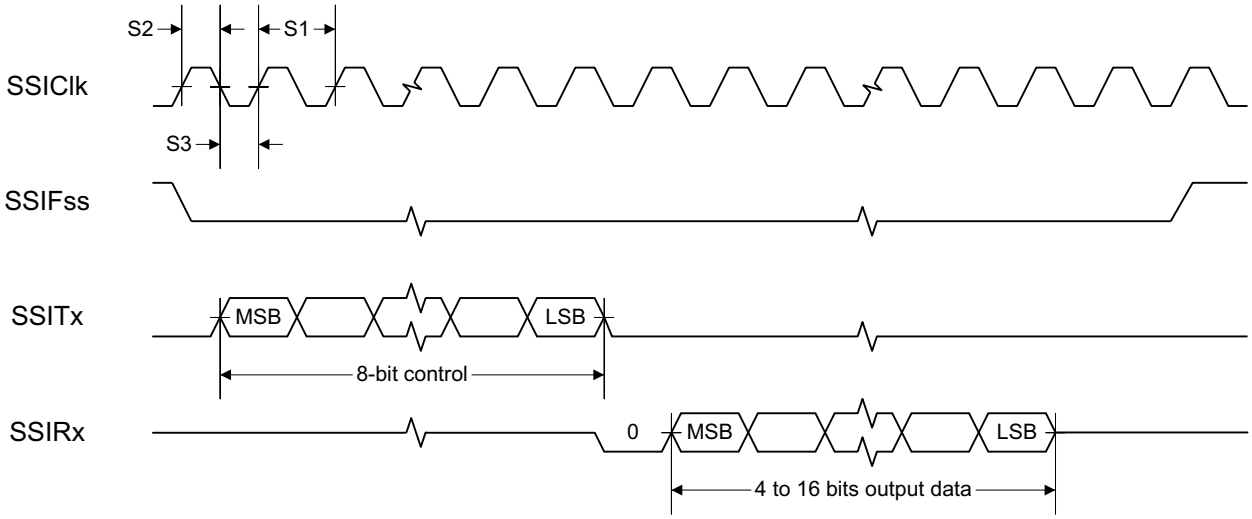


Figure 8-2. SSI Timing for MICROWIRE Frame Format (FRF = 10), Single Transfer

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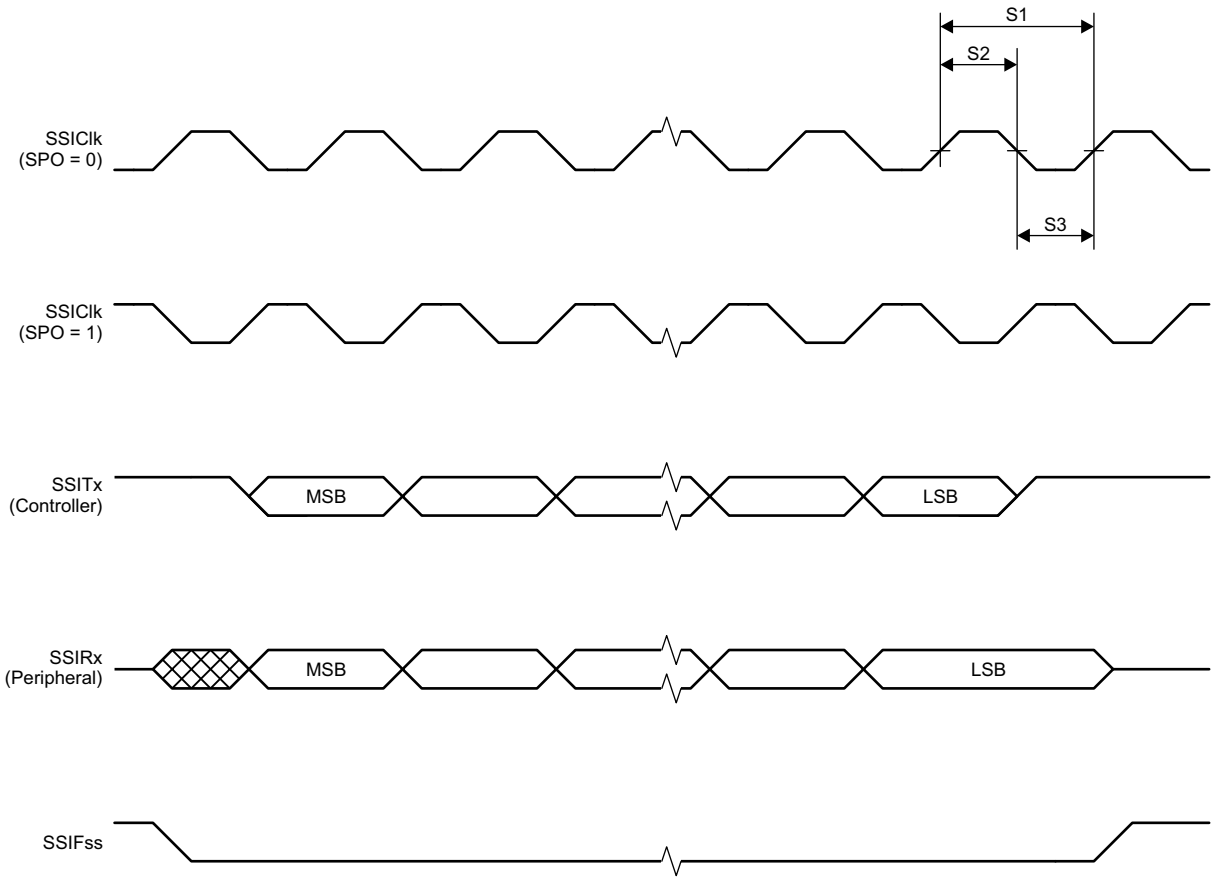


Figure 8-3. SSI Timing for SPI Frame Format (FRF = 00), With SPH = 1

8.14.5 UART

Table 8-1. UART Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
UART rate			3	MBaud

8.15 Peripheral Characteristics

8.15.1 ADC

Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Characteristics

T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V and voltage scaling enabled, unless otherwise noted.(1)
Performance numbers require use of offset and gain adjustements in software by TI-provided ADC drivers.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Input voltage range		0		VDDS	V
	Resolution			12		Bits
	Sample Rate				200	ksps
	Offset	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2)		–0.24		LSB
	Gain error	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2)		7.14		LSB
DNL(4)	Differential nonlinearity			>–1		LSB
INL	Integral nonlinearity			±4		LSB
ENOB	Effective number of bits	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2), 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		9.8		Bits
		Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2), 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone, DC/DC enabled		9.8		
		VDDS as reference, 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		10.1		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 32 samples average, 200 kSamples/s, 300 Hz input tone		11.1		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 14-bit mode, 200 kSamples/s, 600 Hz input tone (5)		11.3		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 15-bit mode, 200 kSamples/s, 150 Hz input tone (5)		11.6		
THD	Total harmonic distortion	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2), 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		–65		dB
		VDDS as reference, 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		–70		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 32 samples average, 200 kSamples/s, 300 Hz input tone		–72		
SINAD, SNDR	Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2), 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		60		dB
		VDDS as reference, 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		63		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 32 samples average, 200 kSamples/s, 300 Hz input tone		68		
SFDR	Spurious-free dynamic range	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2), 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		70		dB
		VDDS as reference, 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		73		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 32 samples average, 200 kSamples/s, 300 Hz input tone		75		
	Conversion time	Serial conversion, time-to-output, 24 MHz clock		50		Clock Cycles
	Current consumption	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference(2)		0.42		mA
	Current consumption	VDDS as reference		0.6		mA
	Reference voltage	Equivalent fixed internal reference (input voltage scaling enabled). For best accuracy, the ADC conversion should be initiated through the TI-RTOS API in order to include the gain/offset compensation factors stored in FCFG1		4.3(2) (3)		V
	Reference voltage	Fixed internal reference (input voltage scaling disabled). For best accuracy, the ADC conversion should be initiated through the TI-RTOS API in order to include the gain/offset compensation factors stored in FCFG1. This value is derived from the scaled value (4.3 V) as follows: V_{ref} = 4.3 V × 1408 / 4095		1.48		V
	Reference voltage	VDDS as reference, input voltage scaling enabled		VDDS		V
	Reference voltage	VDDS as reference, input voltage scaling disabled		VDDS / 2.82(3)		V

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T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V and voltage scaling enabled, unless otherwise noted.(1)
Performance numbers require use of offset and gain adjustements in software by TI-provided ADC drivers.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Input impedance	200 kSamples/s, voltage scaling enabled. Capacitive input, Input impedance depends on sampling frequency and sampling time		>1		MΩ

(1) Using IEEE Std 1241-2010 for terminology and test methods
(2) Input signal scaled down internally before conversion, as if voltage range was 0 to 4.3 V
(3) Applied voltage must be within Absolute Maximum Ratings (see Section 8.1) at all times
(4) No missing codes
(5) ADC_output = Σ(4^n samples) >> n, n = desired extra bits

8.15.2 DAC

8.15.2.1 Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Characteristics

T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General Parameters						
	Resolution			8		Bits
V_{DDS}	Supply voltage	Any load, any V_{REF}, pre-charge OFF, DAC charge-pump ON	1.8		3.8	V
		External Load(4), any V_{REF}, pre-charge OFF, DAC charge-pump OFF	2.0		3.8	
		Any load, V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON	2.6		3.8	
F_{DAC}	Clock frequency	Buffer ON (recommended for external load)	16		250	kHz
		Buffer OFF (internal load)	16		1000	
	Voltage output settling time	V_{REF} = VDDS, buffer OFF, internal load		13		1 / F_{DAC}
		V_{REF} = VDDS, buffer ON, external capacitive load = 20 pF(3)		13.8		
	External capacitive load			20	200	pF
	External resistive load		10			MΩ
	Short circuit current				400	µA
Z_{MAX}	Max output impedance Vref = VDDS, buffer ON, CLK 250 kHz	VDDS = 3.8 V, DAC charge-pump OFF		51.1		kΩ
		VDDS = 3.0 V, DAC charge-pump ON		53.1		
		VDDS = 3.0 V, DAC charge-pump OFF		54.3		
		VDDS = 2.0 V, DAC charge-pump ON		48.7		
		VDDS = 2.0 V, DAC charge-pump OFF		70.2		
		VDDS = 1.8 V, DAC charge-pump ON		49.4		
		VDDS = 1.8 V, DAC charge-pump OFF		79.2		
Internal Load - Continuous Time Comparator / Low Power Clocked Comparator						
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	V_{REF} = VDDS, load = Continuous Time Comparator or Low Power Clocked Comparator F_{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		LSB(1)
	Differential nonlinearity	V_{REF} = VDDS, load = Continuous Time Comparator or Low Power Clocked Comparator F_{DAC} = 16 kHz		±1.2		
	Offset error(2) Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V		±0.64		LSB(1)
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V		±0.81		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V		±1.27		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±3.43		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±2.88		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±2.37		

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T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Offset error[2] Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.8 V		±0.78		LSB[1]
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.0 V		±0.77		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V		±3.46		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±3.44		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±4.70		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±4.11		
	Max code output voltage variation[2] Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V		±1.53		LSB[1]
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.0 V		±1.71		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V		±2.10		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±6.00		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±3.85		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±5.84		
	Max code output voltage variation[2] Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.8 V		±2.92		LSB[1]
		V_{REF} =VDDS= 3.0 V		±3.06		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V		±3.91		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±7.84		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±4.06		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±6.94		
	Output voltage range[2] Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V, code 1		0.03		V
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V, code 255		3.62		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V, code 1		0.02		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V, code 255		2.86		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V, code 255		1.71		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 255		1.21		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 1		1.27		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 255		2.46		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 255		1.41		
	Output voltage range[2] Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V, code 1		0.03		V
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.8 V, code 255		3.61		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V, code 1		0.02		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V, code 255		2.85		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V, code 255		1.71		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 255		1.21		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 1		1.27		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 255		2.46		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 255		1.41		
External Load						
INL	Integral nonlinearity	V_{REF} = VDDS, F_{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		LSB[1]
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, F_{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, F_{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	V_{REF} = VDDS, F_{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		LSB[1]

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T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Offset error	V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.8 V		±0.35		LSB(1)
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V		±0.50		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V		±0.75		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±1.55		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±1.30		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±1.10		
	Max code output voltage variation	V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.8 V		±1.00		LSB(1)
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V		±1.00		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V		±1.00		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±3.45		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±2.10		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF		±1.90		
	Output voltage range Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V, code 1		0.03		V
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.8 V, code 255		3.59		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 3.0 V, code 1		0.02		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 3.0 V, code 255		2.82		
		V_{REF} = VDDS= 1.8 V, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = VDDS = 1.8 V, code 255		1.70		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF, code 255		1.21		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 1		1.27		
		V_{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON, code 255		2.46		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 1		0.01		
		V_{REF} = ADCREF, code 255		1.42		

(1) 1 LSB (V_{REF} 3.8 V/3.0 V/1.8 V/DCOUPL/ADCREF) = 14.10 mV/11.13 mV/6.68 mV/4.67 mV/5.48 mV
(2) Includes comparator offset
(3) A load > 20 pF will increases the settling time
(4) Keysight 34401A Multimeter

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8.15.3 Temperature and Battery Monitor

8.15.3.1 Temperature Sensor

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Resolution			2		°C
Accuracy	-40 °C to 0 °C		±4.0		°C
Accuracy	0 °C to 105 °C		±2.5		°C
Supply voltage coefficient(1)			3.6		°C/V

(1) The temperature sensor is automatically compensated for VDDS variation when using the TI-provided driver.

8.15.3.2 Battery Monitor

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with T_c = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Resolution			25		mV
Range		1.8		3.8	V
Integral nonlinearity (max)			23		mV
Accuracy	VDDS = 3.0 V		22.5		mV
Offset error			-32		mV
Gain error			-1		%

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8.15.4 Comparators

8.15.4.1 Low-Power Clocked Comparator

T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage range		0		V_{DDS}	V
Clock frequency			SCLK_LF		
Internal reference voltage(1)	Using internal DAC with VDDS as reference voltage, DAC code = 0 - 255		0.024 - 2.865		V
Offset	Measured at V_{DDS} / 2, includes error from internal DAC		±5		mV
Decision time	Step from –50 mV to 50 mV		1		Clock Cycle

(1) The comparator can use an internal 8 bits DAC as its reference. The DAC output voltage range depends on the reference voltage selected. See Section 8.15.2.1

8.15.4.2 Continuous Time Comparator

T_c = 25°C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage range(1)		0		V_{DDS}	V
Offset	Measured at V_{DDS} / 2		±5		mV
Decision time	Step from –10 mV to 10 mV		0.78		µs
Current consumption	Internal reference		8.6		µA

(1) The input voltages can be generated externally and connected throughout I/Os or an internal reference voltage can be generated using the DAC

8.15.5 Current Source

8.15.5.1 Programmable Current Source

T_c = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Current source programmable output range (logarithmic range)			0.25 - 20		µA
Resolution			0.25		µA

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8.15.6 GPIO

8.15.6.1 GPIO DC Characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
T_A = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 1.8 V					
GPIO VOH at 8 mA load	IOCURR = 2, high-drive GPIOs only		1.56		V
GPIO VOL at 8 mA load	IOCURR = 2, high-drive GPIOs only		0.24		V
GPIO VOH at 4 mA load	IOCURR = 1		1.59		V
GPIO VOL at 4 mA load	IOCURR = 1		0.21		V
GPIO pullup current	Input mode, pullup enabled, Vpad = 0 V		73		µA
GPIO pulldown current	Input mode, pulldown enabled, Vpad = VDDS		19		µA
GPIO low-to-high input transition, with hysteresis	IH = 1, transition voltage for input read as 0 → 1		1.08		V
GPIO high-to-low input transition, with hysteresis	IH = 1, transition voltage for input read as 1 → 0		0.73		V
GPIO input hysteresis	IH = 1, difference between 0 → 1 and 1 → 0 points		0.35		V
T_A = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.0 V					
GPIO VOH at 8 mA load	IOCURR = 2, high-drive GPIOs only		2.59		V
GPIO VOL at 8 mA load	IOCURR = 2, high-drive GPIOs only		0.42		V
GPIO VOH at 4 mA load	IOCURR = 1		2.63		V
GPIO VOL at 4 mA load	IOCURR = 1		0.40		V
T_A = 25 °C, V_{DDS} = 3.8 V					
GPIO pullup current	Input mode, pullup enabled, Vpad = 0 V		282		µA
GPIO pulldown current	Input mode, pulldown enabled, Vpad = VDDS		110		µA
GPIO low-to-high input transition, with hysteresis	IH = 1, transition voltage for input read as 0 → 1		1.97		V
GPIO high-to-low input transition, with hysteresis	IH = 1, transition voltage for input read as 1 → 0		1.55		V
GPIO input hysteresis	IH = 1, difference between 0 → 1 and 1 → 0 points		0.42		V
T_A = 25 °C					
VIH	Lowest GPIO input voltage reliably interpreted as a *High*	$0.8*V_{DDS}$			V
VIL	Highest GPIO input voltage reliably interpreted as a *Low*			$0.2*V_{DDS}$	V

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8.16 Typical Characteristics

All measurements in this section are done with T_c = 25 °C and V_{DDS} = 3.0 V, unless otherwise noted. See *Recommended Operating Conditions* for device limits. Values exceeding these limits are for reference only.

8.16.1 MCU Current

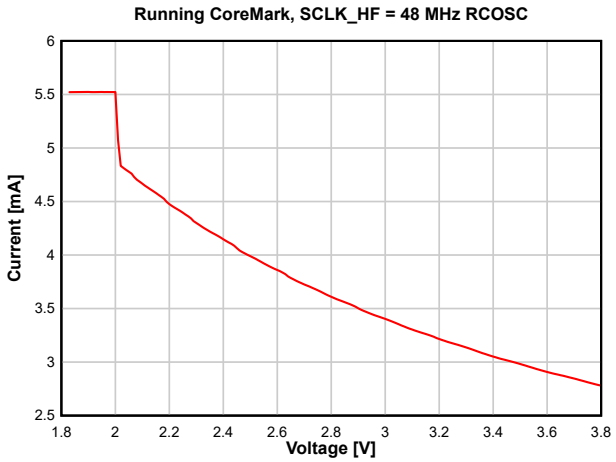


Figure 8-4. Active Mode (MCU) Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS)

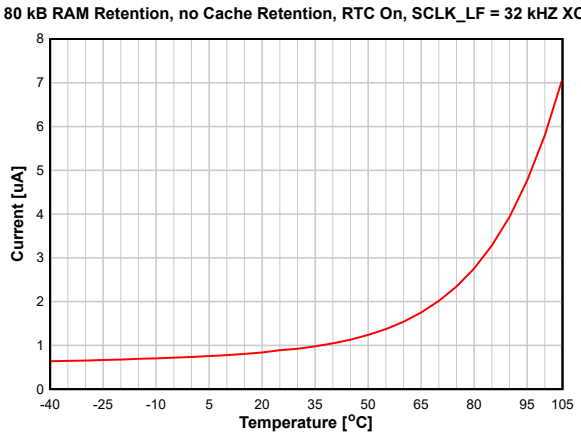


Figure 8-5. Standby Mode (MCU) Current vs. Temperature

8.16.2 RX Current

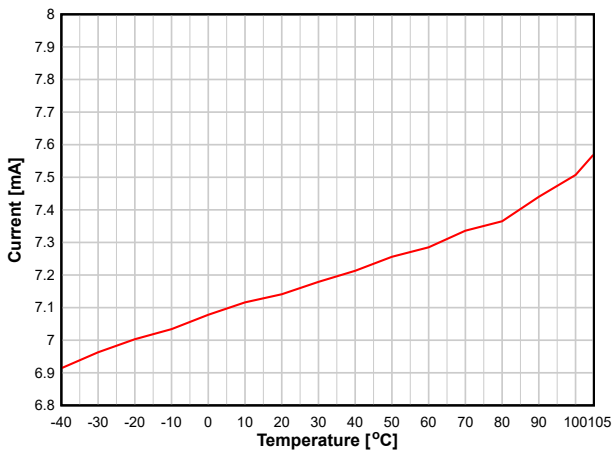


Figure 8-6. RX Current vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz)

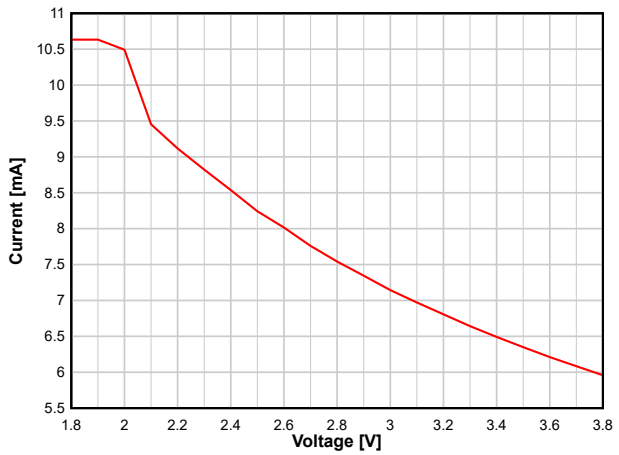


Figure 8-7. RX Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz)

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8.16.3 TX Current

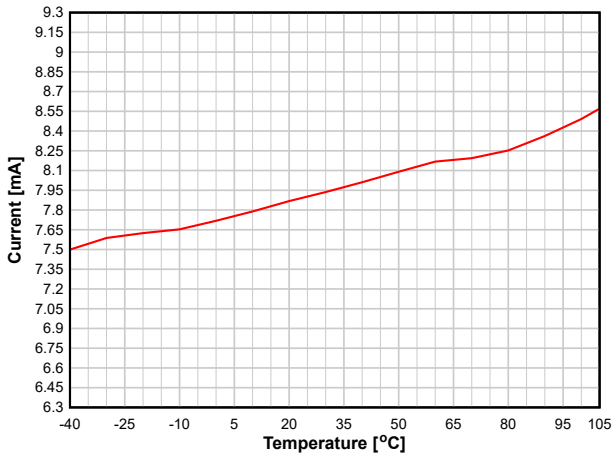


Figure 8-8. TX Current vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, 0 dBm)

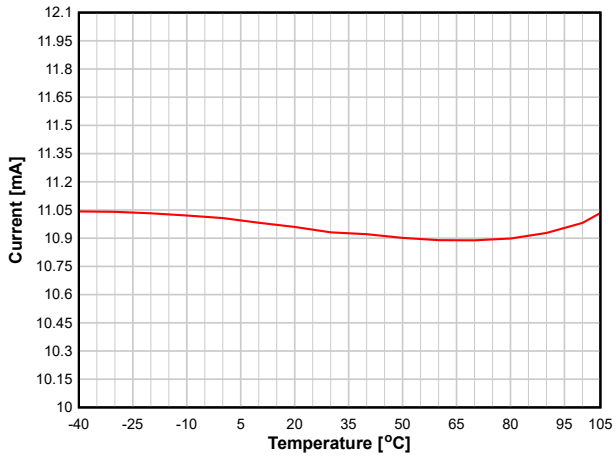


Figure 8-9. TX Current vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, +5 dBm)

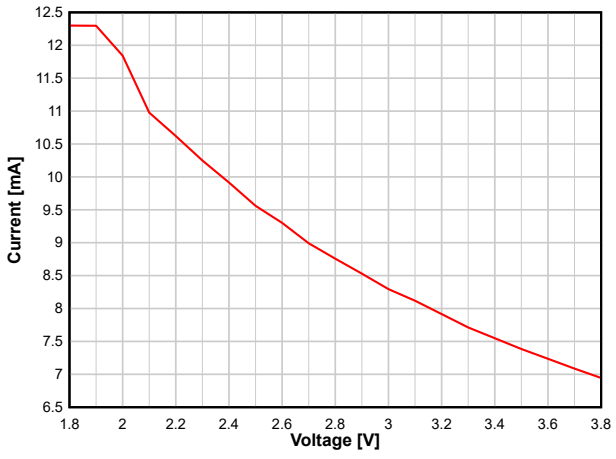


Figure 8-10. TX Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, 0 dBm)

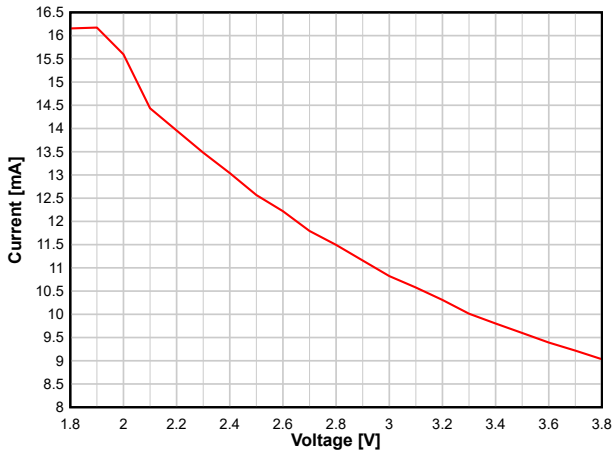


Figure 8-11. TX Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, +5 dBm)

Table 8-2 shows typical TX current and output power for different output power settings.

Table 8-2. Typical TX Current and Output Power

CC2652RSIP at 2.44 GHz, VDDS = 3.0 V (Measured on CC2652XSIP_EM)			
txPower	**TX Power Setting (SmartRF Studio)**	**Typical Output Power [dBm]**	**Typical Current Consumption [mA]**
0xA03A	5	4.54	10.87
0x6620	4	3.49	9.89
0x5869	3	2.67	9.46
0x4060	2	1.53	8.81
0x3CA0	1	0.42	8.34
0x2E9C	0	-0.49	7.97
0x38DE	-3	-3.15	7.23
0x1CD7	-5	-5.19	6.70
0x16D5	-6	-6.05	6.52
0x0AD0	-9	-8.94	6.04

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Table 8-2. Typical TX Current and Output Power (continued)

CC2652RSIP at 2.44 GHz, VDDS = 3.0 V (Measured on CC2652XSIP_EM)			
txPower	**TX Power Setting (SmartRF Studio)**	**Typical Output Power [dBm]**	**Typical Current Consumption [mA]**
0x0ACE	-10	-10.47	5.83
0x0ACC	-12	-12.27	5.63
0x08C9	-15	-15.57	5.34
0x04C7	-18	-18.31	5.18
0x04C6	-20	-19.83	5.01

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8.16.4 RX Performance

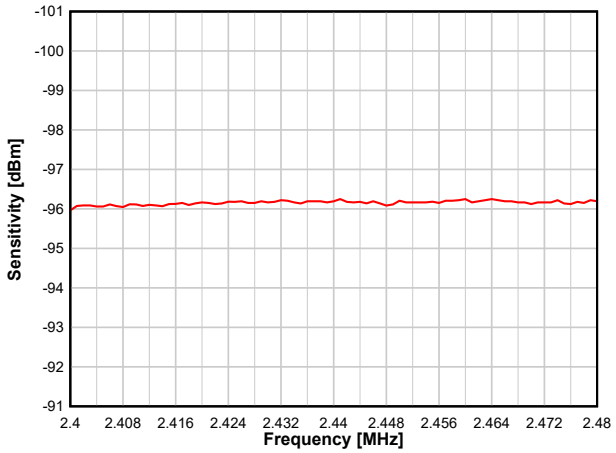


Figure 8-12. Sensitivity vs. Frequency (BLE 1 Mbps)

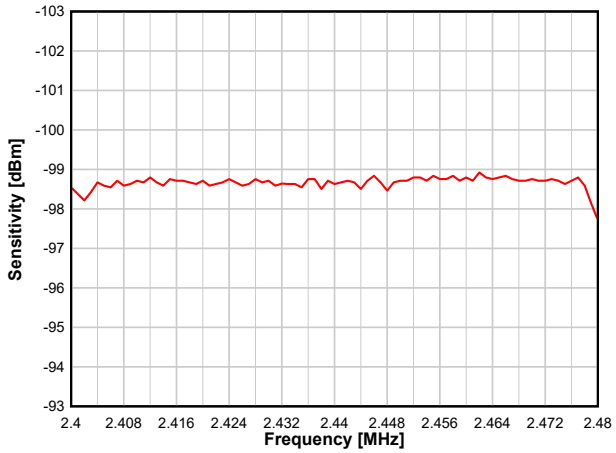


Figure 8-13. Sensitivity vs. Frequency (250 kbps)

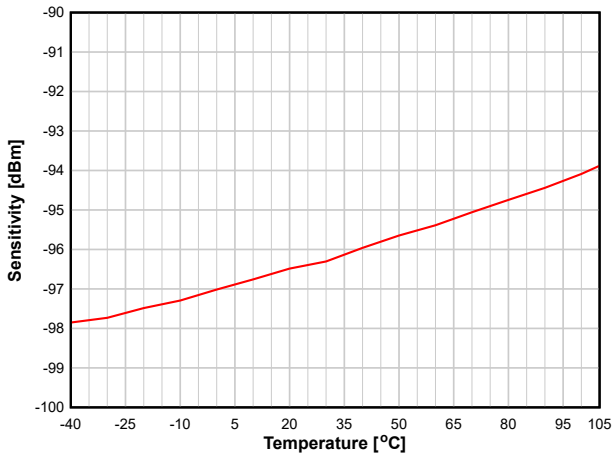


Figure 8-14. Sensitivity vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz)

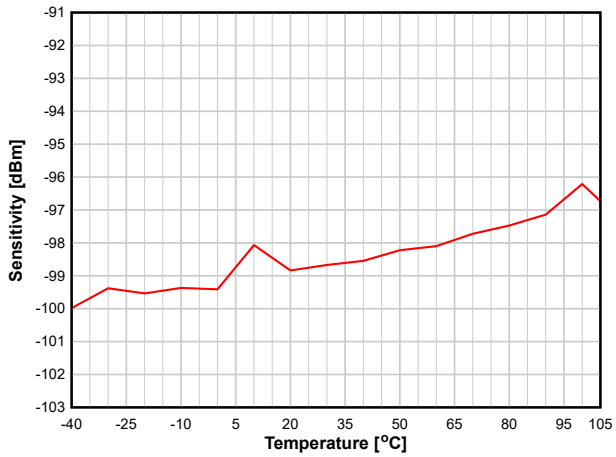


Figure 8-15. Sensitivity vs. Temperature (250 kbps, 2.44 GHz)

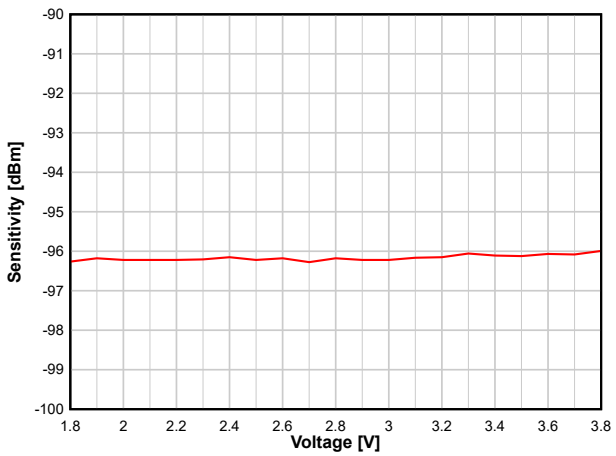


Figure 8-16. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz)

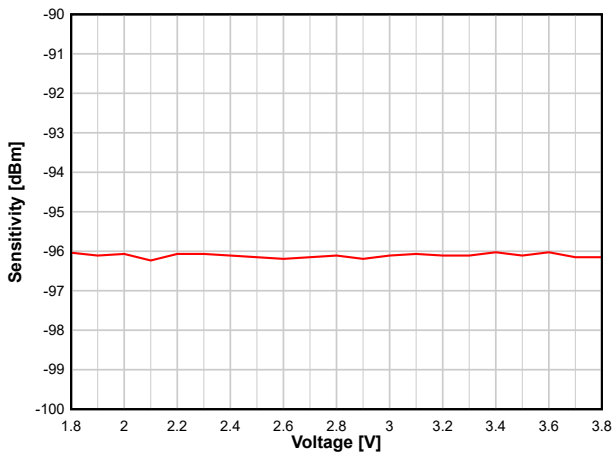


Figure 8-17. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, DCDC Off)

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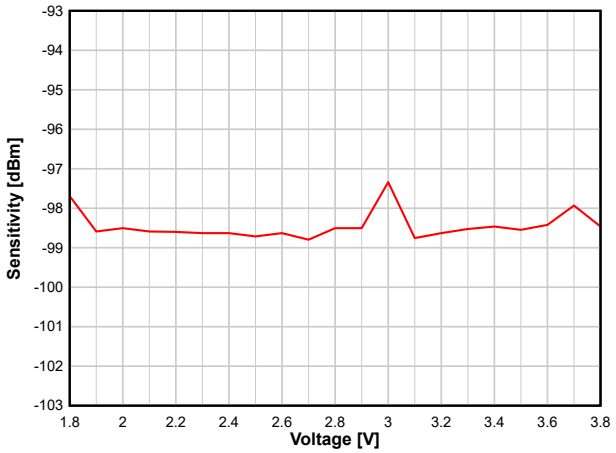


Figure 8-18. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (250 kbps, 2.44 GHz)

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8.16.5 TX Performance

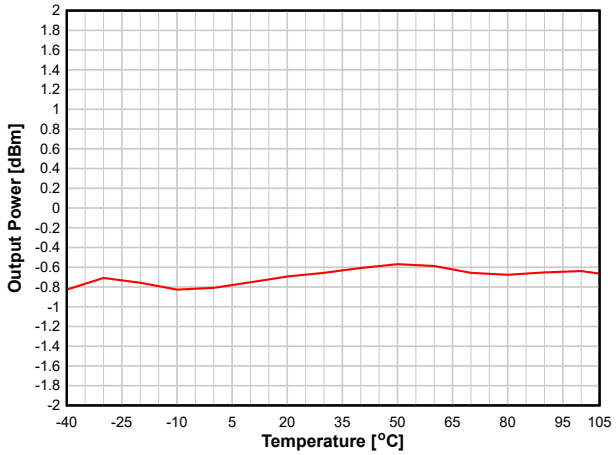


Figure 8-19. Output Power vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, 0 dBm)

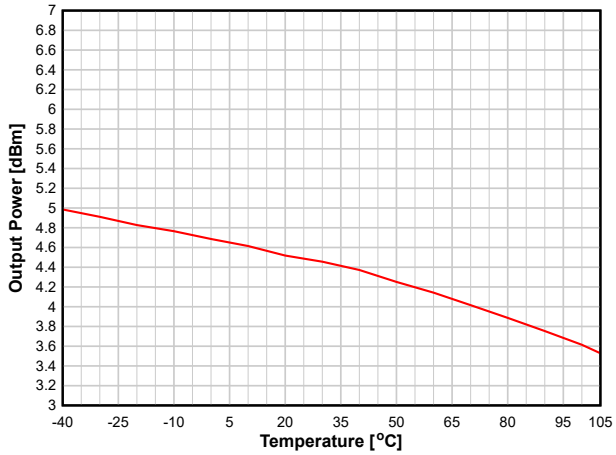


Figure 8-20. Output Power vs. Temperature (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, +5 dBm)

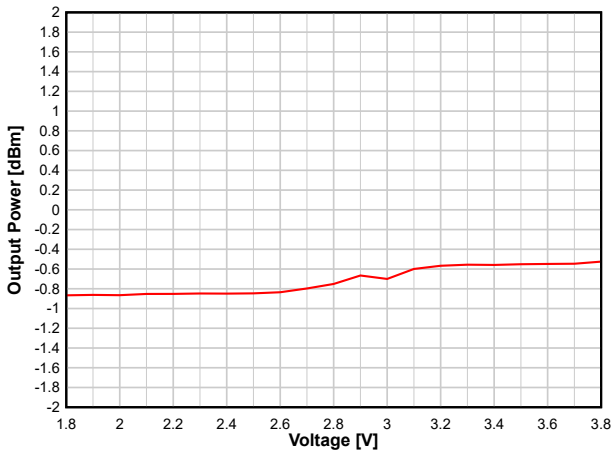


Figure 8-21. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, 0 dBm)

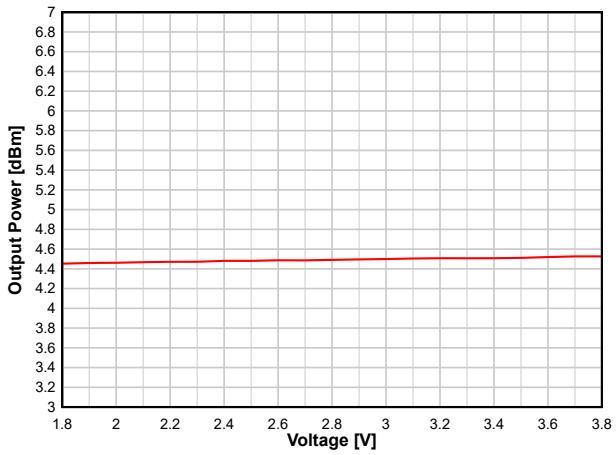


Figure 8-22. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS) (BLE 1 Mbps, 2.44 GHz, +5 dBm)

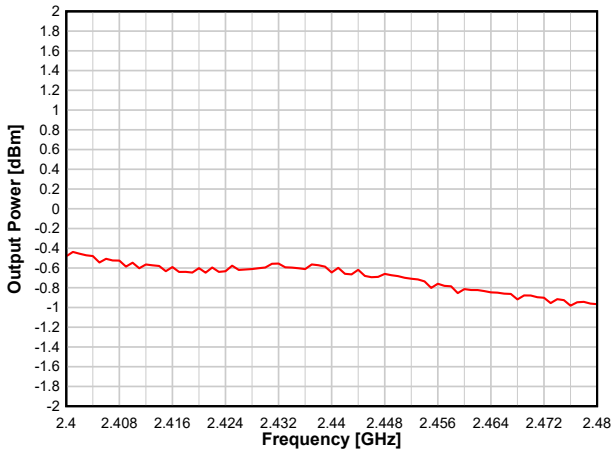


Figure 8-23. Output Power vs. Frequency (BLE 1 Mbps, 0 dBm)

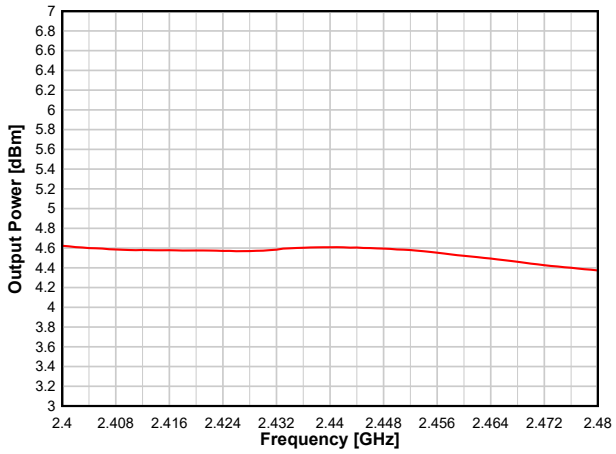


Figure 8-24. Output Power vs. Frequency (BLE 1 Mbps, +5 dBm)

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8.16.6 ADC Performance

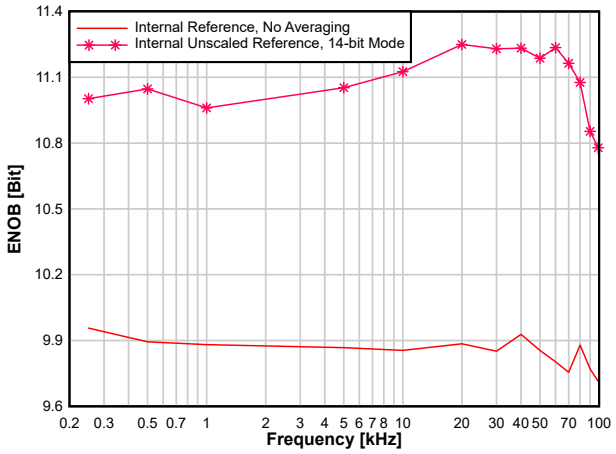


Figure 8-25. ENOB vs. Input Frequency

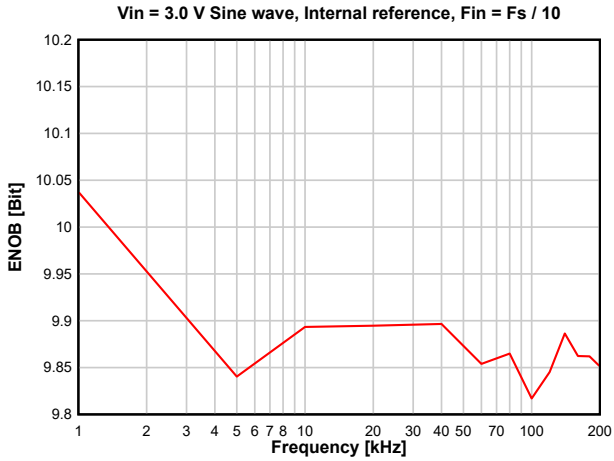


Figure 8-26. ENOB vs. Sampling Frequency

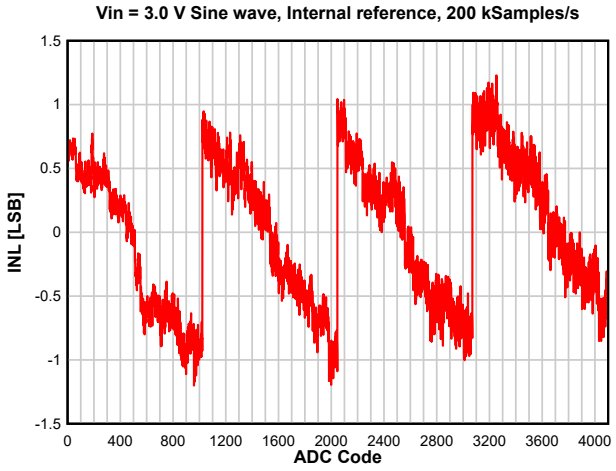


Figure 8-27. INL vs. ADC Code

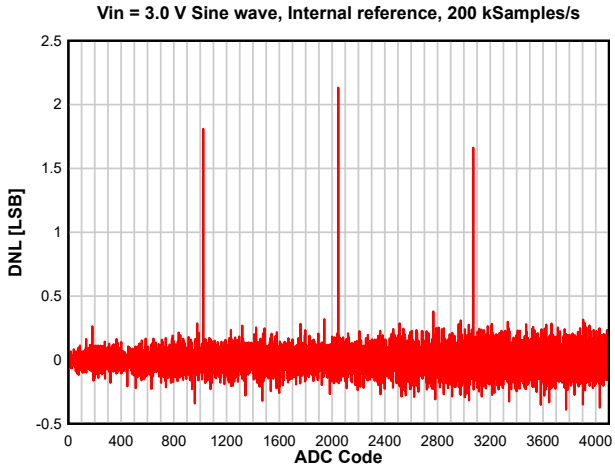


Figure 8-28. DNL vs. ADC Code

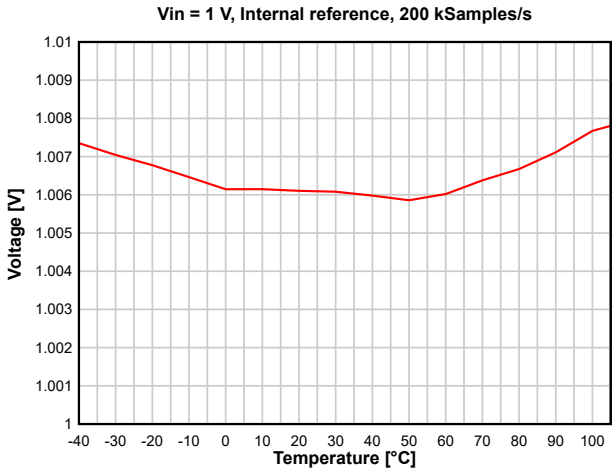


Figure 8-29. ADC Accuracy vs. Temperature

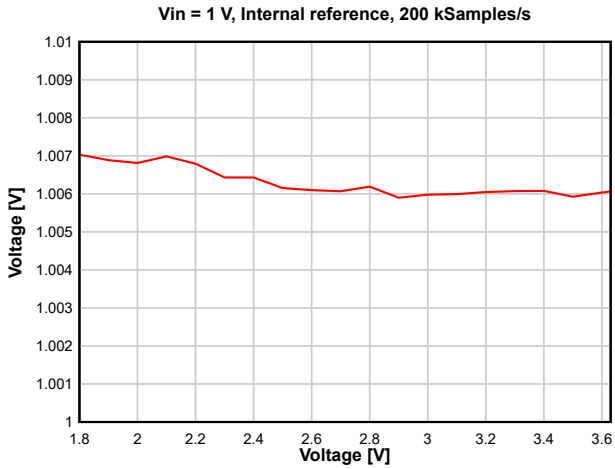


Figure 8-30. ADC Accuracy vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS)

9 Detailed Description

9.1 Overview

Section 4 shows the core modules of the CC2652RSIP device.

9.2 System CPU

The CC2652RSIP SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU contains an Arm® Cortex®-M4F system CPU, which runs the application and the higher layers of radio protocol stacks.

The system CPU is the foundation of a high-performance, low-cost platform that meets the system requirements of minimal memory implementation, and low-power consumption, while delivering outstanding computational performance and exceptional system response to interrupts.

Its features include the following:

- ARMv7-M architecture optimized for small-footprint embedded applications
- Arm Thumb®-2 mixed 16- and 32-bit instruction set delivers the high performance expected of a 32-bit Arm core in a compact memory size
- Fast code execution permits increased sleep mode time
- Deterministic, high-performance interrupt handling for time-critical applications
- Single-cycle multiply instruction and hardware divide
- Hardware division and fast digital-signal-processing oriented multiply accumulate
- Saturating arithmetic for signal processing
- IEEE 754-compliant single-precision Floating Point Unit (FPU)
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) for safety-critical applications
- Full debug with data matching for watchpoint generation
  - Data Watchpoint and Trace Unit (DWT)
  - JTAG Debug Access Port (DAP)
  - Flash Patch and Breakpoint Unit (FPB)
- Trace support reduces the number of pins required for debugging and tracing
  - Instrumentation Trace Macrocell Unit (ITM)
  - Trace Port Interface Unit (TPIU) with asynchronous serial wire output (SWO)
- Optimized for single-cycle flash memory access
- Tightly connected to 8-KB 4-way random replacement cache for minimal active power consumption and wait states
- Ultra-low-power consumption with integrated sleep modes
- 48 MHz operation
- 1.25 DMIPS per MHz

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9.3 Radio (RF Core)

The RF Core is a highly flexible and future proof radio module which contains an Arm Cortex-M0 processor that interfaces the analog RF and base-band circuitry, handles data to and from the system CPU side, and assembles the information bits in a given packet structure. The RF core offers a high level, command-based API to the main CPU that configurations and data are passed through. The Arm Cortex-M0 processor is not programmable by customers and is interfaced through the TI-provided RF driver that is included with the SimpleLink Software Development Kit (SDK).

The RF core can autonomously handle the time-critical aspects of the radio protocols, thus offloading the main CPU, which reduces power and leaves more resources for the user application. Several signals are also available to control external circuitry such as RF switches or range extenders autonomously.

Multiprotocol solutions are enabled through time-sliced access of the radio, handled transparently for the application through the TI-provided RF driver and dual-mode manager.

The various physical layer radio formats are partly built as a software defined radio where the radio behavior is either defined by radio ROM contents or by non-ROM radio formats delivered in form of firmware patches with the SimpleLink SDKs. This allows the radio platform to be updated for support of future versions of standards even with over-the-air (OTA) updates while still using the same silicon.

9.3.1 Bluetooth 5.2 Low Energy

The RF Core offers full support for Bluetooth 5.2 Low Energy, including the high-sped 2-Mbps physical layer and the 500-kbps and 125-kbps long range PHYs (Coded PHY) through the TI provided Bluetooth 5.2 stack or through a high-level Bluetooth API. The Bluetooth 5.2 PHY and part of the controller are in radio and system ROM, providing significant savings in memory usage and more space available for applications.

The new high-speed mode allows data transfers up to 2 Mbps, twice the speed of Bluetooth 4.2 and five times the speed of Bluetooth 4.0, without increasing power consumption. In addition to faster speeds, this mode offers significant improvements for energy efficiency and wireless coexistence with reduced radio communication time.

Bluetooth 5.2 also enables unparalleled flexibility for adjustment of speed and range based on application needs, which capitalizes on the high-speed or long-range modes respectively. Data transfers are now possible at 2 Mbps, enabling development of applications using voice, audio, imaging, and data logging that were not previously an option using Bluetooth low energy. With high-speed mode, existing applications deliver faster responses, richer engagement, and longer battery life. Bluetooth 5.2 enables fast, reliable firmware updates.

9.3.2 802.15.4 (Thread, Zigbee, 6LoWPAN)

Through a dedicated IEEE radio API, the RF Core supports the 2.4-GHz IEEE 802.15.4-2011 physical layer (2 Mchips per second Offset-QPSK with DSSS 1:8), used in Thread, Zigbee, and 6LoWPAN protocols. The 802.15.4 PHY and MAC are in radio and system ROM. TI also provides royalty-free protocol stacks for Thread and Zigbee as part of the SimpleLink SDK, enabling a robust end-to-end solution.

9.4 Memory

The up to 352-KB nonvolatile (Flash) memory provides storage for code and data. The flash memory is in-system programmable and erasable. The last flash memory sector must contain a Customer Configuration section (CCFG) that is used by boot ROM and TI provided drivers to configure the device. This configuration is done through the ccfg.c source file that is included in all TI provided examples.

The ultra-low leakage system static RAM (SRAM) is split into up to five 16-KB blocks and can be used for both storage of data and execution of code. Retention of SRAM contents in Standby power mode is enabled by default and included in Standby mode power consumption numbers. Parity checking for detection of bit errors in memory is built-in, which reduces chip-level soft errors and thereby increases reliability. System SRAM is always initialized to zeroes upon code execution from boot.

To improve code execution speed and lower power when executing code from nonvolatile memory, a 4-way nonassociative 8-KB cache is enabled by default to cache and prefetch instructions read by the system CPU. The cache can be used as a general-purpose RAM by enabling this feature in the Customer Configuration Area (CCFG).

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There is a 4-KB ultra-low leakage SRAM available for use with the Sensor Controller Engine which is typically used for storing Sensor Controller programs, data and configuration parameters. This RAM is also accessible by the system CPU. The Sensor Controller RAM is not cleared to zeroes between system resets.

The ROM includes a TI-RTOS kernel and low-level drivers, as well as significant parts of selected radio stacks, which frees up flash memory for the application. The ROM also contains a serial (SPI and UART) bootloader that can be used for initial programming of the device.

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9.5 Sensor Controller

The Sensor Controller contains circuitry that can be selectively enabled in both Standby and Active power modes. The peripherals in this domain can be controlled by the Sensor Controller Engine, which is a proprietary power-optimized CPU. This CPU can read and monitor sensors or perform other tasks autonomously; thereby significantly reducing power consumption and offloading the system CPU.

The Sensor Controller Engine is user programmable with a simple programming language that has syntax similar to C. This programmability allows for sensor polling and other tasks to be specified as sequential algorithms rather than static configuration of complex peripheral modules, timers, DMA, register programmable state machines, or event routing.

The main advantages are:

- Flexibility - data can be read and processed in unlimited manners while still ensuring ultra-low power
- 2 MHz low-power mode enables lowest possible handling of digital sensors
- Dynamic reuse of hardware resources
- 40-bit accumulator supporting multiplication, addition and shift
- Observability and debugging options

Sensor Controller Studio is used to write, test, and debug code for the Sensor Controller. The tool produces C driver source code, which the System CPU application uses to control and exchange data with the Sensor Controller. Typical use cases may be (but are not limited to) the following:

- Read analog sensors using integrated ADC or comparators
- Interface digital sensors using GPIOs, SPI, UART, or I^2C (UART and I^2C are bit-banged)
- Capacitive sensing
- Waveform generation
- Very low-power pulse counting (flow metering)
- Key scan

The peripherals in the Sensor Controller include the following:

- The low-power clocked comparator can be used to wake the system CPU from any state in which the comparator is active. A configurable internal reference DAC can be used in conjunction with the comparator. The output of the comparator can also be used to trigger an interrupt or the ADC.
- Capacitive sensing functionality is implemented through the use of a constant current source, a time-to-digital converter, and a comparator. The continuous time comparator in this block can also be used as a higher-accuracy alternative to the low-power clocked comparator. The Sensor Controller takes care of baseline tracking, hysteresis, filtering, and other related functions when these modules are used for capacitive sensing.
- The ADC is a 12-bit, 200-ksamples/s ADC with eight inputs and a built-in voltage reference. The ADC can be triggered by many different sources including timers, I/O pins, software, and comparators.
- The analog modules can connect to up to eight different GPIOs
- Dedicated SPI controller with up to 6 MHz clock speed

The peripherals in the Sensor Controller can also be controlled from the main application processor.

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9.6 Cryptography

The CC2652RSIP device comes with a wide set of modern cryptography-related hardware accelerators, drastically reducing code footprint and execution time for cryptographic operations. It also has the benefit of being lower power and improves availability and responsiveness of the system because the cryptography operations runs in a background hardware thread.
Together with a large selection of open-source cryptography libraries provided with the Software Development Kit (SDK), this allows for secure and future proof IoT applications to be easily built on top of the platform. The hardware accelerator modules are:

- **True Random Number Generator (TRNG)** module provides a true, nondeterministic noise source for the purpose of generating keys, initialization vectors (IVs), and other random number requirements. The TRNG is built on 24 ring oscillators that create unpredictable output to feed a complex nonlinear-combinatorial circuit.
- **Secure Hash Algorithm 2 (SHA-2)** with support for SHA224, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512
- **Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)** with 128 and 256 bit key lengths
- **Public Key Accelerator** - Hardware accelerator supporting mathematical operations needed for elliptic curves up to 512 bits and RSA key pair generation up to 1024 bits.

Through use of these modules and the TI provided cryptography drivers, the following capabilities are available for an application or stack:

- **Key Agreement Schemes**
  - Elliptic curve Diffie–Hellman with static or ephemeral keys (ECDH and ECDHE)
  - Elliptic curve Password Authenticated Key Exchange by Juggling (ECJ-PAKE)
- **Signature Generation**
  - Elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA)
- **Curve Support**
  - Short Weierstrass form (full hardware support), such as:
    - NIST-P224, NIST-P256, NIST-P384, NIST-P521
    - Brainpool-256R1, Brainpool-384R1, Brainpool-512R1
    - secp256r1
  - Montgomery form (hardware support for multiplication), such as:
    - Curve25519
- **SHA2 based MACs**
  - HMAC with SHA224, SHA256, SHA384, or SHA512
- Block cipher mode of operation
  - AESCCM
  - AESGCM
  - AESECB
  - AESCBC
  - AESCBC-MAC
- **True random number generation**

Other capabilities, such as RSA encryption and signatures as well as Edwards type of elliptic curves such as Curve1174 or Ed25519, can also be implemented using the provided hardware accelerators but are not part of the TI SimpleLink SDK for the CC2652RSIP device.

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9.7 Timers

A large selection of timers are available as part of the CC2652RSIP device. These timers are:

- **Real-Time Clock (RTC)**

  A 70-bit 3-channel timer running on the 32 kHz low frequency system clock (SCLK_LF)
  This timer is available in all power modes except Shutdown. The timer can be calibrated to compensate for frequency drift when using the LF RCOSC as the low frequency system clock. If an external LF clock with frequency different from 32.768 kHz is used, the RTC tick speed can be adjusted to compensate for this. When using TI-RTOS, the RTC is used as the base timer in the operating system and should thus only be accessed through the kernel APIs such as the Clock module. The real time clock can also be read by the Sensor Controller Engine to timestamp sensor data and also has dedicated capture channels. By default, the RTC halts when a debugger halts the device.
- **General Purpose Timers (GPTIMER)**

  The four flexible GPTIMERs can be used as either 4× 32 bit timers or 8× 16 bit timers, all running on up to 48 MHz. Each of the 16- or 32-bit timers support a wide range of features such as one-shot or periodic counting, pulse width modulation (PWM), time counting between edges and edge counting. The inputs and outputs of the timer are connected to the device event fabric, which allows the timers to interact with signals such as GPIO inputs, other timers, DMA and ADC. The GPTIMERs are available in Active and Idle power modes.
- **Sensor Controller Timers**

  The Sensor Controller contains 3 timers:

  AUX Timer 0 and 1 are 16-bit timers with a 2^N prescaler. Timers can either increment on a clock or on each edge of a selected tick source. Both one-shot and periodical timer modes are available.

  AUX Timer 2 is a 16-bit timer that can operate at 24 MHz, 2 MHz or 32 kHz independent of the Sensor Controller functionality. There are 4 capture or compare channels, which can be operated in one-shot or periodical modes. The timer can be used to generate events for the Sensor Controller Engine or the ADC, as well as for PWM output or waveform generation.
- **Radio Timer**

  A multichannel 32-bit timer running at 4 MHz is available as part of the device radio. The radio timer is typically used as the timing base in wireless network communication using the 32-bit timing word as the network time. The radio timer is synchronized with the RTC by using a dedicated radio API when the device radio is turned on or off. This ensures that for a network stack, the radio timer seems to always be running when the radio is enabled. The radio timer is in most cases used indirectly through the trigger time fields in the radio APIs and should only be used when running the accurate 48 MHz high frequency crystal is the source of SCLK_HF.
- **Watchdog timer**

  The watchdog timer is used to regain control if the system operates incorrectly due to software errors. It is typically used to generate an interrupt to and reset of the device for the case where periodic monitoring of the system components and tasks fails to verify proper functionality. The watchdog timer runs on a 1.5 MHz clock rate and cannot be stopped once enabled. The watchdog timer pauses to run in Standby power mode and when a debugger halts the device.

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9.8 Serial Peripherals and I/O

The SSIs are synchronous serial interfaces that are compatible with SPI, MICROWIRE, and TI's synchronous serial interfaces. The SSIs support both SPI controller and peripheral up to 4 MHz. The SSI modules support configurable phase and polarity.

The UARTs implement universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter functions. They support flexible baud-rate generation up to a maximum of 3 Mbps.

The I^2S interface is used to handle digital audio and can also be used to interface pulse-density modulation microphones (PDM).

The I^2C interface is also used to communicate with devices compatible with the I^2C standard. The I^2C interface can handle 100 kHz and 400 kHz operation, and can serve as both controller and peripheral.

The I/O controller (IOC) controls the digital I/O pins and contains multiplexer circuitry to allow a set of peripherals to be assigned to I/O pins in a flexible manner. All digital I/Os are interrupt and wake-up capable, have a programmable pullup and pulldown function, and can generate an interrupt on a negative or positive edge (configurable). When configured as an output, pins can function as either push-pull or open-drain. Five GPIOs have high-drive capabilities, which are marked in **bold** in Section 7. All digital peripherals can be connected to any digital pin on the device.

For more information, see the SimpleLink™ CC13xx and CC26xx Software Development Kit (SDK).

9.9 Battery and Temperature Monitor

A combined temperature and battery voltage monitor is available in the CC2652RSIP device. The battery and temperature monitor allows an application to continuously monitor on-chip temperature and supply voltage and respond to changes in environmental conditions as needed. The module contains window comparators to interrupt the system CPU when temperature or supply voltage go outside defined windows. These events can also be used to wake up the device from Standby mode through the Always-On (AON) event fabric.

9.10 µDMA

The device includes a direct memory access (µDMA) controller. The µDMA controller provides a way to offload data-transfer tasks from the system CPU, thus allowing for more efficient use of the processor and the available bus bandwidth. The µDMA controller can perform a transfer between memory and peripherals. The µDMA controller has dedicated channels for each supported on-chip module and can be programmed to automatically perform transfers between peripherals and memory when the peripheral is ready to transfer more data.

Some features of the µDMA controller include the following (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Highly flexible and configurable channel operation of up to 32 channels
- Transfer modes: memory-to-memory, memory-to-peripheral, peripheral-to-memory, and peripheral-to-peripheral
- Data sizes of 8, 16, and 32 bits
- Ping-pong mode for continuous streaming of data

9.11 Debug

The on-chip debug support is done through a dedicated cJTAG (IEEE 1149.7) or JTAG (IEEE 1149.1) interface. The device boots by default into cJTAG mode and must be reconfigured to use 4-pin JTAG.

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9.12 Power Management

To minimize power consumption, the CC2652RSIP supports a number of power modes and power management features (see Table 9-1).

Table 9-1. Power Modes

MODE	SOFTWARE CONFIGURABLE POWER MODES				RESET PIN HELD
	ACTIVE	IDLE	STANDBY	SHUTDOWN	
CPU	Active	Off	Off	Off	Off
Flash	On	Available	Off	Off	Off
SRAM	On	On	Retention	Off	Off
Supply System	On	On	Duty Cycled	Off	Off
Register and CPU retention	Full	Full	Partial	No	No
SRAM retention	Full	Full	Full	No	No
48 MHz high-speed clock (SCLK_HF)	XOSC_HF or RCOSC_HF	XOSC_HF or RCOSC_HF	Off	Off	Off
2 MHz medium-speed clock (SCLK_MF)	RCOSC_MF	RCOSC_MF	Available	Off	Off
32 kHz low-speed clock (SCLK_LF)	XOSC_LF or RCOSC_LF	XOSC_LF or RCOSC_LF	XOSC_LF or RCOSC_LF	Off	Off
Peripherals	Available	Available	Off	Off	Off
Sensor Controller	Available	Available	Available	Off	Off
Wake-up on RTC	Available	Available	Available	Off	Off
Wake-up on pin edge	Available	Available	Available	Available	Off
Wake-up on reset pin	On	On	On	On	On
Brownout detector (BOD)	On	On	Duty Cycled	Off	Off
Power-on reset (POR)	On	On	On	Off	Off
Watchdog timer (WDT)	Available	Available	Paused	Off	Off

In **Active** mode, the application system CPU is actively executing code. Active mode provides normal operation of the processor and all of the peripherals that are currently enabled. The system clock can be any available clock source (see Table 9-1).

In **Idle** mode, all active peripherals can be clocked, but the Application CPU core and memory are not clocked and no code is executed. Any interrupt event brings the processor back into active mode.

In **Standby** mode, only the always-on (AON) domain is active. An external wake-up event, RTC event, or Sensor Controller event is required to bring the device back to active mode. MCU peripherals with retention do not need to be reconfigured when waking up again, and the CPU continues execution from where it went into standby mode. All GPIOs are latched in standby mode.

In **Shutdown** mode, the device is entirely turned off (including the AON domain and Sensor Controller), and the I/Os are latched with the value they had before entering shutdown mode. A change of state on any I/O pin defined as a *wake from shutdown pin* wakes up the device and functions as a reset trigger. The CPU can differentiate between reset in this way and reset-by-reset pin or power-on reset by reading the reset status register. The only state retained in this mode is the latched I/O state and the flash memory contents.

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The Sensor Controller is an autonomous processor that can control the peripherals in the Sensor Controller independently of the system CPU. This means that the system CPU does not have to wake up, for example to perform an ADC sampling or poll a digital sensor over SPI, thus saving both current and wake-up time that would otherwise be wasted. The Sensor Controller Studio tool enables the user to program the Sensor Controller, control its peripherals, and wake up the system CPU as needed. All Sensor Controller peripherals can also be controlled by the system CPU.

Note

The power, RF and clock management for the CC2652RSIP device require specific configuration and handling by software for optimized performance. This configuration and handling is implemented in the TI-provided drivers that are part of the CC2652RSIP software development kit (SDK). Therefore, TI highly recommends using this software framework for all application development on the device. The complete SDK with TI-RTOS (optional), device drivers, and examples are offered free of charge in source code.

9.13 Clock Systems

The CC2652RSIP device has several internal system clocks.

The 48 MHz SCLK_HF is used as the main system (MCU and peripherals) clock. This can be driven by the internal 48 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_HF) or in-package 48 MHz crystal (XOSC_HF). Note that the radio operation runs off the included, in-package 48 MHz crystal within the module.

SCLK_MF is an internal 2 MHz clock that is used by the Sensor Controller in low-power mode and also for internal power management circuitry. The SCLK_MF clock is always driven by the internal 2 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_MF).

SCLK_LF is the 32.768 kHz internal low-frequency system clock. It can be used by the Sensor Controller for ultra-low-power operation and is also used for the RTC and to synchronize the radio timer before or after Standby power mode. SCLK_LF can be driven by the internal 32.8 kHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_LF) or the included, in-package 32.768 kHz crystal within the module.

When using the included, in-package crystal within the module, or the internal RC oscillator, the device can output the 32 kHz SCLK_LF signal to other devices, thereby reducing the overall system cost.

9.14 Network Processor

Depending on the product configuration, the CC2652RSIP device can function as a wireless network processor (WNP - a device running the wireless protocol stack with the application running on a separate host MCU), or as a system-on-chip (SoC) with the application and protocol stack running on the system CPU inside the device.

In the first case, the external host MCU communicates with the device using SPI or UART. In the second case, the application must be written according to the application framework supplied with the wireless protocol stack.

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9.15 Device Certification and Qualification

The CC2652RSIP module from TI is certified for FCC, IC/ISED, ETSI/CE and UK as lised in Table 9-2. Moreover, the module is a Bluetooth Qualified Design by the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (Bluetooth SIG). TI Customers that build products based on the TI CC2652RSIP module can save in testing cost and time per product family.

Note

The FCC and IC IDs, as well as the UK and CE markings, must be located in both the user manual and on the packaging. Due to the small size of the module (7 mm x 7 mm), placing the IDs and markings in a type size large enough to be legible without the aid of magnification is impractical.

Table 9-2. CC2652RSIP List of Certifications

Regulatory Body	Specification	ID (IF APPLICABLE)
FCC (USA)	Part 15C + MPE FCC RF Exposure (Bluetooth)	ZAT-CC2652RSIP
	Part 15C + MPE FCC RF Exposure (802.15.4)	
IC/ISED (Canada)	RSS-102 (MPE) and RSS-247 (Bluetooth)	451H-CC2652RSIP
	RSS-102 (MPE) and RSS-247 (802.15.4)	
ETSI/CE (Europe) & RER (UK)	EN 300328 v2.2.2 (2019-07) (Bluetooth)	—
	EN 300328 v2.2.2 (2019-07) (802.15.4)	—
	EN 62311:2020 and EN 50655:2017 (MPE)	—
	EN 301 489-1 v2.2.3 (2019-11)	—
	EN 301489-17 v3.2.4 (2020-09)	—
	EN 62368-1:2020/A11:2020	—

9.15.1 FCC Certification and Statement

CAUTION

FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure limits. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating with any other antenna or transmitter.

The CC2652RSIPMOT module from TI is certified for FCC as a single-modular transmitter. The module is an FCC-certified radio module that carries a modular grant.

You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device is planned to comply with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

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9.15.2 IC/ISED Certification and Statement

CAUTION

IC RF Radiation Exposure Statement:

To comply with IC RF exposure requirements, this device and its antenna must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Pour se conformer aux exigences de conformité RF canadienne l'exposition, cet appareil et son antenne ne doivent pas étre co-localisés ou fonctionnant en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou transmetteur.

The CC2652RSIPMOT module from TI is certified for IC as a single-modular transmitter. The CC2652RSIPMOT module from TI is meets IC modular approval and labeling requirements. The IC follows the same testing and rules as the FCC regarding certified modules in authorized equipment.

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standards.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause interference.
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence.

L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- L'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage
- L'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

9.15.3 ETSI/CE Certification

The CC2652RSIPMOT module from TI is CE certified with certifications to the appropriate EU radio and EMC directives summarized in the Declaration of Conformity and evidenced by the CE mark. The module is tested and certified against the Radio Equipment Directive (RED).

See the full text of the for the EU Declaration of Conformity for the CC2652RSIPMOT device.

9.15.4 UK Certification

The CC2652RSIPMOT module from TI is UK certified with certifications to the appropriate UK radio and EMC directives summarized in the Declaration of Conformity and evidenced by the UK mark. The module is tested and certified against the Radio Equipment Regulations 2017.

See the full text of the for the UK Declaration of Conformity for the CC2652RSIPMOT device.

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9.16 Module Markings

Figure 9-1 shows the top-side marking for the CC2652RSIP module.

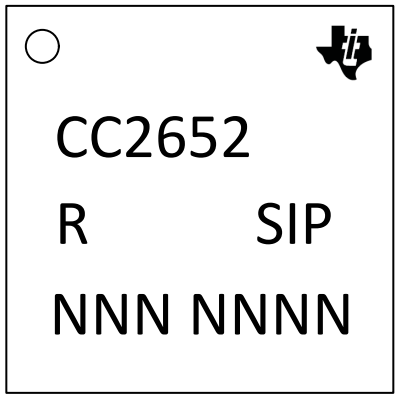


Figure 9-1. Top-Side Marking

Table 9-3 lists the CC2652RSIP module markings.

Table 9-3. Module Descriptions

MARKING	DESCRIPTION
CC2652	Generic Part Number
R	Model
SIP	SIP = Module type, X = pre-release
NNN NNNN	LTC (Lot Trace Code)

9.17 End Product Labeling

The CC2652RSIPMOT module complies with the FCC single modular FCC grant, FCC ID: **ZAT-CC2652RSIP**.. The host system using this module must display a visible label indicating the following text:

Contains FCC ID: **ZAT-CC2652RSIP**

The CC2652RSIPMOT module complies with the IC single modular IC grant, IC: . The host system using this module must display a visible label indicating the following text:

Contains IC: **451H-CC2652RSIP**

For more information on end product labeling and a sample label, please see section 4 of the OEM Integrators Guide

9.18 Manual Information to the End User

The OEM integrator must be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module in the user's manual of the end product which integrates this module.

The end user manual must include all required regulatory information and warnings as shown in this manual.

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10 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.

10.1 Application Information

10.1.1 Typical Application Circuit

Figure 10-1 shows the typical application schematic using the CC2652RSIP module. For the full reference schematic, download the LP-CC2652PSIP Design Files.

Note

The following guidelines are recommended for implementation of the RF design:

- Ensure an RF path is designed with a characteristic impedance of 50 Ω.
- Tuning of the antenna impedance matching network is recommended after manufacturing of the PCB to account for PCB parasitics. Please refer to CC13xx/CC26xx Hardware Configuration and PCB Design Considerations; section 5.1 for further information.

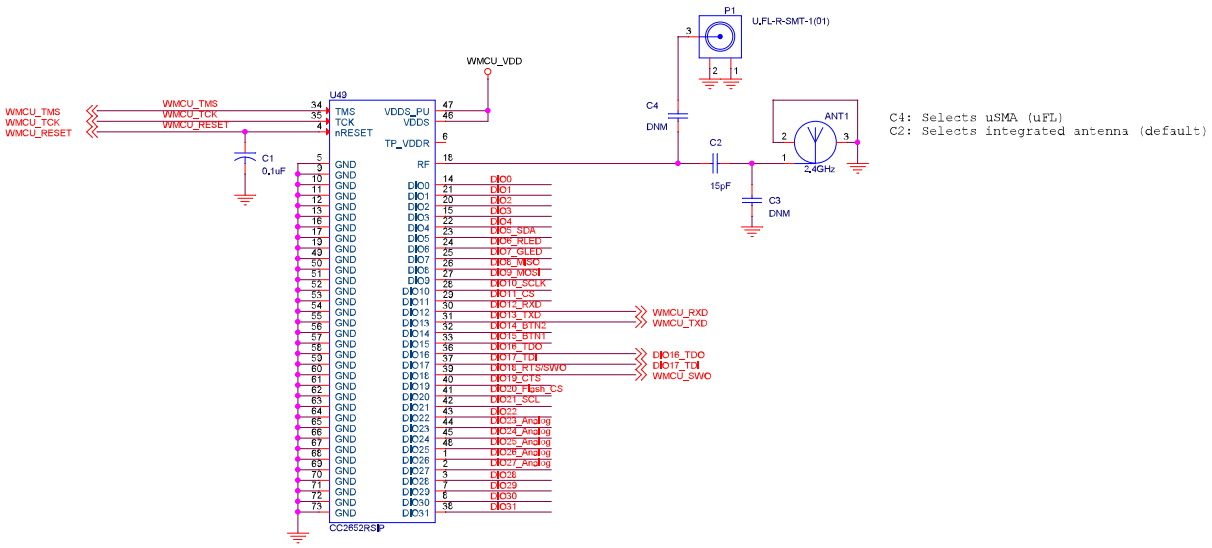


Figure 10-1. CC2652RSIP Typical Application Schematic

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Table 10-1 provides the bill of materials for a typical application using the CC2652RSIP module in Figure 10-1.

For full operation reference design, see the LP-CC2652PSIP Design Files

Table 10-1. Bill of Materials

QTY	PART REFERENCE	VALUE	MANUFACTURER	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	ANT1	2.4 GHz Ant	Texas Instruments	N/A	Refer to 2.4-GHz Inverted F Antenna for details of the antenna implementation and PCB requirements.
1	C1	0.1 µF	Murata	GRT033C81E104KE01D	Capacitor, ceramic, 0.1 µF, 25 V, ±10%, X6S, 0201
1	C2	15 pF	Murata	GRM0332C1H150JA01D	Capacitor, ceramic, 1 pF, 50 V, ±5%, C0G/NP0, 0201
1	P1	U.FL	Hirose	U.FL-R-SMT-1(01)	U.FL (UMCC) connector receptacle, male pin 50 Ω, surface mount solder
1	U49	CC2652RSIP	Texas Instruments	CC2652RSIPMOT	SimpleLink™ multiprotocol 2.4-GHz wireless MCU

10.2 Device Connection and Layout Fundamentals

10.2.1 Reset

In order to meet the module power-on-reset requirements, an external 0.1 µF capacitor is required on the nRESET pin during power ON. In addition, VDDS (Pin 46) and VDDS_PU (Pin 47) should be connected together. If the reset signal is not based upon a power-on-reset and is derived from an external MCU, then the external capacitor will not be needed and VDDS_PU (Pin 47) should be No Connect (NC). Please refer to Figure 10-1 for the recommended circuit implementation and Table 10-1 for the recommended 0.1 µF capacitor.

10.2.2 Unused Pins

All unused pins can be left unconnected without the concern of having leakage current. Please refer to Section 7.3 for more details.

10.3 PCB Layout Guidelines

This section details the PCB guidelines to speed up the PCB design using the CC2652RSIP module. The integrator of the CC2652RSIP modules must comply with the PCB layout recommendations described in the following subsections to minimize the risk with regulatory certifications for the FCC, IC/ISED, ETSI/CE. Moreover, TI recommends customers to follow the guidelines described in this section to achieve similar performance to that obtained with the TI reference design.

10.3.1 General Layout Recommendations

Ensure that the following general layout recommendations are followed:

- Have a solid ground plane and ground vias under the module for stable system and thermal dissipation.
- Do not run signal traces underneath the module on a layer where the module is mounted.

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10.3.2 RF Layout Recommendations

It is critical that the RF section be laid out correctly to ensure optimal module performance. A poor layout can cause low-output power and sensitivity degradation. Figure 10-2 shows the RF placement and routing of the CC2652RSIP module with the 2.4-GHz inverted F antenna.

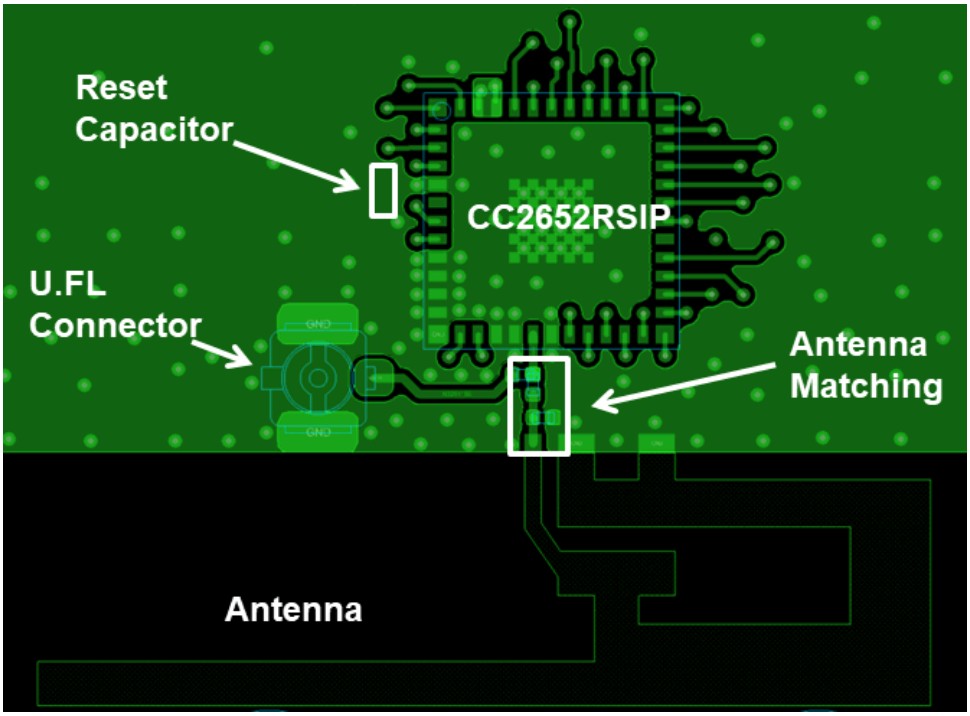


Figure 10-2. Module Layout Guidelines

Follow these RF layout recommendations for the CC2652RSIP module:

- RF traces must have a chararcterisitc impedance of 50-Ω.
- There must be no traces or ground under the antenna section.
- RF traces must have via stitching on the ground plane beside the RF trace on both sides.
- RF traces must be as short as possible.
- The module must be as close to the PCB edge in consideration of the product enclosure and type of antenna being used.

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10.3.2.1 Antenna Placement and Routing

The antenna is the element used to convert the guided waves on the PCB traces to the free space electromagnetic radiation. The placement and layout of the antenna are the keys to increased range and data rates. Table 10-2 provides a summary of the antenna guidelines to follow with the CC2652RSIP module.

Table 10-2. Antenna Guidelines

SR NO.	GUIDELINES
1	Place the antenna on an edge of the PCB.
2	Ensure that no signals are routed across the antenna elements on any PCB layer.
3	Most antennas, including the PCB antenna used on the LaunchPad™, require ground clearance on all the layers of the PCB. Ensure that the ground is cleared on inner layers as well.
4	Ensure that there is provision to place matching components for the antenna. These must be tuned for best return loss when the complete board is assembled. Any plastics or casing must also be mounted while tuning the antenna because this can impact the impedance.
5	Ensure that the antenna characteristic impedance is 50-Ω as the module is designed for a 50-Ω system.
6	In case of printed antenna, ensure that the simulation is performed considering the soldermask thickness.
7	For good RF performance ensrue that the Voltge Standing Wave Ration (VSWR) is less than 2 across the frequency band of interest.
9	The feed point of the antenna is required to be grounded. This is only for the antenna type used on the CC2652PSIP LaunchPad™. See the specific antenna data sheets for the recommendations.

Table 10-3 lists the recommended antennas to use with the CC2652RSIP module. Other antennas may be available for use with the CC2652RSIP module. Please refer to to the CC2652RSIP OEM integrators guide for a list of approved antennas (and antenna types) that can be used with the CC2652RSIP module.

Table 10-3. Recommended Components

CHOICE	ANTENNA	MANUFACTURER	NOTES
1	2.4-GHz Inverted F Antenna	Texas Instruments	Refer to 2.4-GHz Inverted F Antenna for details of the Antenna implementation and PCB requirements.

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10.3.2.2 Transmission Line Considerations

The RF signal from the module is routed to the antenna using a Coplanar Waveguide with ground (CPW-G) structure. CPW-G structure offers the maximum amount of isolation and the best possible shielding to the RF lines. In addition to the ground on the L1 layer, placing GND vias along the line also provides additional shielding.

Figure 10-3 shows a cross section of the coplanar waveguide with the critical dimensions.

Figure 10-4 shows the top view of the coplanar waveguide with GND and via stitching.

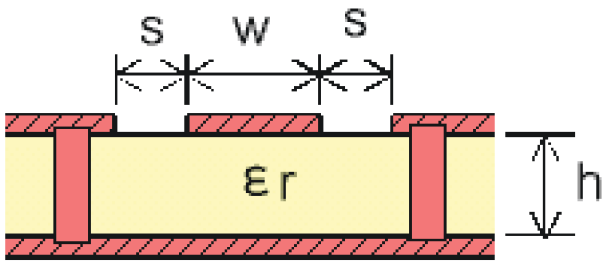


Figure 10-3. Coplanar Waveguide (Cross Section)

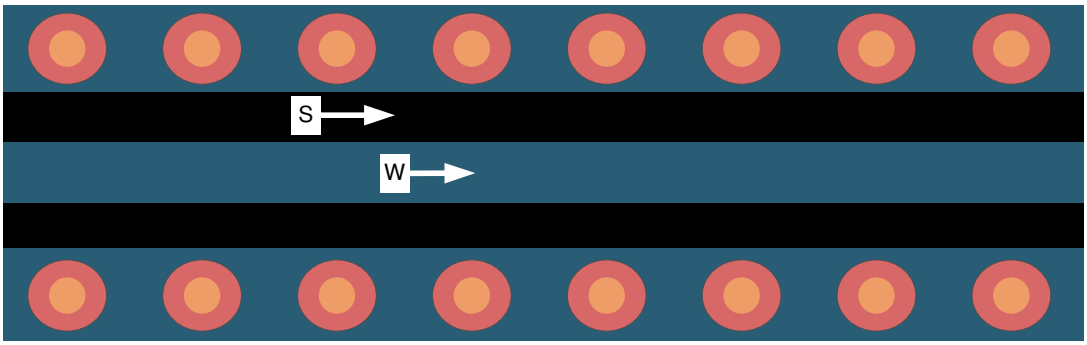


Figure 10-4. CPW With GND and Via Stitching (Top View)

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The recommended values for a 4-layer PCB board is provided in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4. Recommended PCB Values for 4-Layer Board (L1 to L2 = 0.175 mm)

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
W	0.300	mm
S	0.500	mm
H	0.175	mm
Er (FR-4 substrate)	4.0	F/m

10.4 Reference Designs

The following reference designs should be followed closely when implementing designs using the CC2652RSIP device.

Special attention must be paid to RF component placement, decoupling capacitors and DCDC regulator components, as well as ground connections for all of these.

CC2652xSIP-EM Design Files	The CC2652xSIP-EM reference design provides schematic, layout and production files for the characterization board used for deriving the performance number found in this document.
LP-CC2652PSIP Design Files	The CC2652PSIP LaunchPad Design Files contain detailed schematics and layouts to build application specific boards using the CC2652PSIP module. This Launchpad Design is also used as the referenced for the CC2652RSIP module as it is pin-to-pin compatable with the CC2652RSIP module.
Sub-1 GHz and 2.4 GHz Antenna Kit for LaunchPad™ Development Kit and SensorTag	The antenna kit allows real-life testing to identify the optimal antenna for your application. The antenna kit includes 16 antennas for frequencies from 169 MHz to 2.4 GHz, including: • PCB antennas • Helical antennas • Chip antennas • Dual-band antennas for 868 MHz and 915 MHz combined with 2.4 GHz The antenna kit includes a JSC cable to connect to the Wireless MCU LaunchPad Development Kits and SensorTags.

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10.5 Junction Temperature Calculation

This section shows the different techniques for calculating the junction temperature under various operating conditions. For more details, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics.

There are three recommended ways to derive the junction temperature from other measured temperatures:

1. From package temperature:

$$T_J = \psi_{\mathrm{JT}} \times P + T_{\mathrm{case}} \quad (1)$$

2. From board temperature:

$$T_J = \psi_{\mathrm{JB}} \times P + T_{\mathrm{board}} \quad (2)$$

3. From ambient temperature:

$$T_J = R_{\theta\mathrm{JA}} \times P + T_A \quad (3)$$

P is the power dissipated from the device and can be calculated by multiplying current consumption with supply voltage. Thermal resistance coefficients are found in Section 8.8.

Example:

Using Equation 3, the temperature difference between ambient temperature and junction temperature is calculated. In this example, we assume a simple use case where the radio is transmitting continuously at 0 dBm output power. Let us assume the ambient temperature is 80 °C and the supply voltage is 3 V. To calculate P, we need to look up the current consumption for Tx at 80 °C in *Typical Characteristics*. From the plot, we see that the current consumption is 8.25 mA. This means that P is 8.25 mA × 3 V = 24.75 mW.

The junction temperature is then calculated as:

$$T_J = 23.4^{°C}/_{W} \times 23.4mW + T_A = 0.6°C + T_A \quad (4)$$

As can be seen from the example, the junction temperature is 0.6 °C higher than the ambient temperature when running continuous Tx at 85 °C and, thus, well within the recommended operating conditions.

For various application use cases current consumption for other modules may have to be added to calculate the appropriate power dissipation. For example, the MCU may be running simultaneously as the radio, peripheral modules may be enabled, etc. Typically, the easiest way to find the peak current consumption, and thus the peak power dissipation in the device, is to measure as described in Measuring CC13xx and CC26xx current consumption.

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11 Environmental Requirements and SMT Specifications

11.1 PCB Bending

The PCB follows IPC-A-600J for PCB twist and warpage < 0.75% or 7.5 mil per inch.

11.2 Handling Environment

11.2.1 Terminals

The product is mounted with motherboard through land-grid array (LGA). To prevent poor soldering, do not make skin contact with the LGA portion.

11.2.2 Falling

The mounted components will be damaged if the product falls or is dropped. Such damage may cause the product to malfunction.

11.3 Storage Condition

11.3.1 Moisture Barrier Bag Before Opened

A moisture barrier bag must be stored in a temperature of less than 30°C with humidity under 85% RH. The calculated shelf life for the dry-packed product will be 24 months from the date the bag is sealed.

11.3.2 Moisture Barrier Bag Open

Humidity indicator cards must be blue, < 30%.

11.4 PCB Assembly Guide

The wireless MCU modules are packaged in a substrate base Leadless Quad Flatpack (QFM) package. The modules are designed with pull back leads for easy PCB layout and board mounting.

11.4.1 PCB Land Pattern & Thermal Vias

We recommended a solder mask defined land pattern to provide a consistent soldering pad dimension in order to obtain better solder balancing and solder joint reliability. PCB land pattern are 1:1 to module soldering pad dimension. Thermal vias on PCB connected to other metal plane are for thermal dissipation purpose. It is critical to have sufficient thermal vias to avoid device thermal shutdown. Recommended vias size are 0.2mm and position not directly under solder paste to avoid solder dripping into the vias.

11.4.2 SMT Assembly Recommendations

The module surface mount assembly operations include:

- Screen printing the solder paste on the PCB
- Monitor the solder paste volume (uniformity)
- Package placement using standard SMT placement equipment
- X-ray pre-reflow check - paste bridging
- Reflow
- X-ray post-reflow check - solder bridging and voids

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11.4.3 PCB Surface Finish Requirements

A uniform PCB plating thickness is key for high assembly yield. For an electroless nickel immersion gold finish, the gold thickness should range from 0.05 µm to 0.20 µm to avoid solder joint embrittlement. Using a PCB with Organic Solderability Preservative (OSP) coating finish is also recommended as an alternative to Ni-Au.

11.4.4 Solder Stencil

Solder paste deposition using a stencil-printing process involves the transfer of the solder paste through pre-defined apertures with the application of pressure. Stencil parameters such as aperture area ratio and the fabrication process have a significant impact on paste deposition. Inspection of the stencil prior to placement of package is highly recommended to improve board assembly yields.

11.4.5 Package Placement

Packages can be placed using standard pick and place equipment with an accuracy of ±0.05 mm. Component pick and place systems are composed of a vision system that recognizes and positions the component and a mechanical system that physically performs the pick and place operation. Two commonly used types of vision systems are:

- A vision system that locates a package silhouette
- A vision system that locates individual pads on the interconnect pattern

The second type renders more accurate placements but tends to be more expensive and time consuming. Both methods are acceptable since the parts align due to a self-centering features of the solder joint during solder reflow. It is recommended to avoid solder bridging to 2 mils into the solder paste or with minimum force to avoid causing any possible damage to the thinner packages.

11.4.6 Solder Joint Inspection

After surface mount assembly, transmission X-ray should be used for sample monitoring of the solder attachment process. This identifies defects such as solder bridging, shorts, opens, and voids. It is also recommended to use side view inspection in addition to X-rays to determine if there are "Hour Glass" shaped solder and package tilting existing. The "Hour Glass" solder shape is not a reliable joint. 90° mirror projection can be used for side view inspection.

11.4.7 Rework and Replacement

TI recommends removal of modules by rework station applying a profile similar to the mounting process. Using a heat gun can sometimes cause damage to the module by overheating.

11.4.8 Solder Joint Voiding

TI recommends to control solder joint voiding to be less than 30% (per IPC-7093). Solder joint voids could be reduced by baking of components and PCB, minimized solder paste exposure duration, and reflow profile optimization.

11.5 Baking Conditions

Products require baking before mounting if:

- Humidity indicator cards read > 30%
- Temp < 30°C, humidity < 70% RH, over 96 hours

Baking condition: 90°C, 12 to 24 hours

Baking times: 1 time

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11.6 Soldering and Reflow Condition

- Heating method: Conventional convection or IR convection
- Temperature measurement: Thermocouple d = 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm CA (K) or CC (T) at soldering portion or equivalent method
- Solder paste composition: SAC305
- Allowable reflow soldering times: 2 times based on the reflow soldering profile (see Figure 11-1)
- Temperature profile: Reflow soldering will be done according to the temperature profile (see Figure 11-1)
- Peak temperature: 260°C

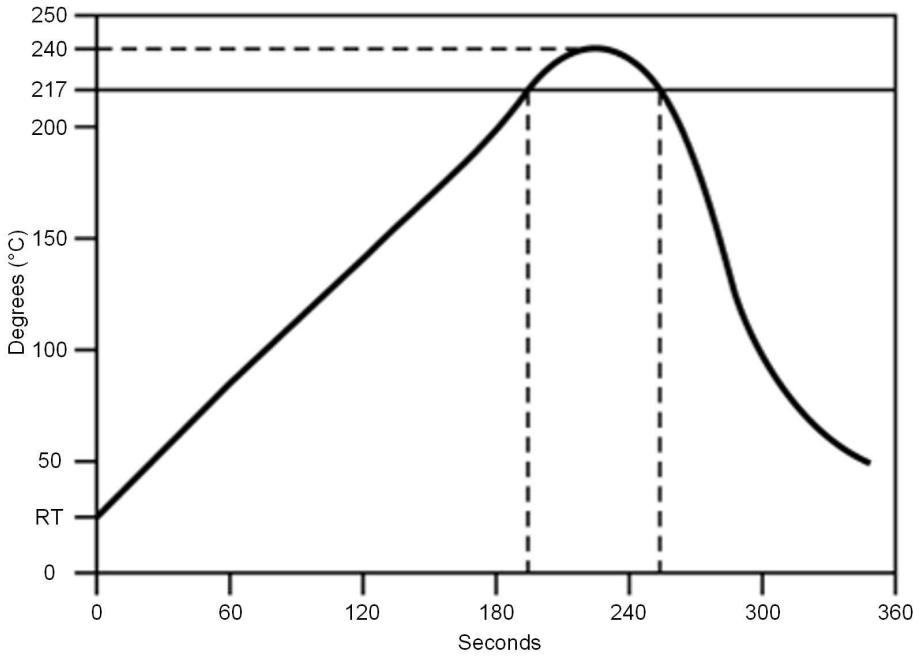


Figure 11-1. Temperature Profile for Evaluation of Solder Heat Resistance of a Component (at Solder Joint)

Table 11-1. Temperature Profile

Profile Elements	Convection or IR(1)
Peak temperature range	235 to 240°C typical (260°C maximum)
Pre-heat / soaking (150 to 200°C)	60 to 120 seconds
Time above melting point	60 to 90 seconds
Time with 5°C to peak	30 seconds maximum
Ramp up	< 3°C / second
Ramp down	< -6°C / second

(1) For details, refer to the solder paste manufacturer's recommendation.

Note

TI does not recommend the use of conformal coating or similar material on the SimpleLink™ module. This coating can lead to localized stress on the solder connections inside the module and impact the module reliability. Use caution during the module assembly process to the final PCB to avoid the presence of foreign material inside the module.

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12 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed as follows.

12.1 Device Nomenclature

To designate the stages in the product development cycle, TI assigns prefixes to all part numbers and/or date-code. Each device has one of three prefixes/identifications: X, P, or null (no prefix) (for example, XCC2652RSIP is in preview; therefore, an X prefix/identification is assigned).

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.

Production devices 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, *RGZ*).

For orderable part numbers of *CC2652RSIP* devices in the RGZ (7-mm x 7-mm) package type, see the *Package Option Addendum* of this document, the Device Information in Section 3, the TI website (www.ti.com), or contact your TI sales representative.

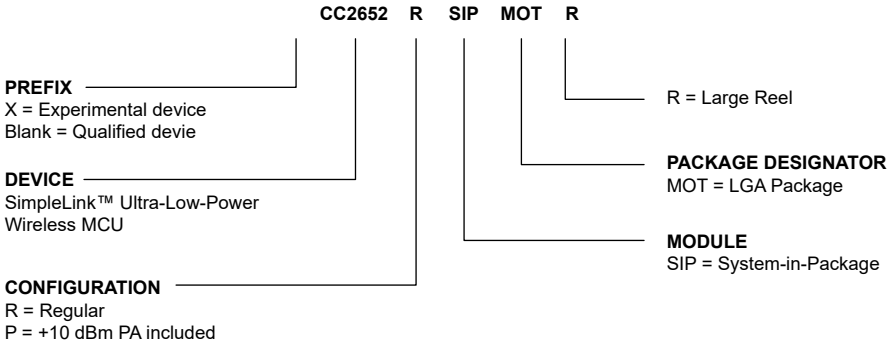


Figure 12-1. Device Nomenclature

12.2 Tools and Software

The CC2652RSIP device is supported by a variety of software and hardware development tools.

Development Kit

CC2652PSIP LaunchPad™ Development Kit

The CC2652PSIP LaunchPad™ Development Kit enables development of high-performance wireless applications that benefit from low-power operation. The kit features the CC2652PSIP SimpleLink Wireless system-in-Package, which allows you to quickly evaluate and prototype 2.4-GHz wireless applications such as Bluetooth 5 Low Energy, Zigbee and Thread, plus combinations of these. The kit works with the LaunchPad ecosystem, easily enabling additional functionality like sensors, display and more. The built-in EnergyTrace™

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software is an energy-based code analysis tool that measures and displays the application's energy profile and helps to optimize it for ultra-low-power consumption.

Software

SimpleLink™ CC13XX-CC26XX SDK

The SimpleLink CC13XX-CC26XX Software Development Kit (SDK) provides a complete package for the development of wireless applications on the CC13X2 / CC26X2 family of devices. The SDK includes a comprehensive software package for the CC2652RSIP device, including the following protocol stacks:

- Bluetooth Low Energy 4 and 5.2
- Thread (based on OpenThread)
- Zigbee 3.0
- TI 15.4-Stack - an IEEE 802.15.4-based star networking solution for Sub-1 GHz and 2.4 GHz
- EasyLink - a large set of building blocks for building proprietary RF software stacks
- Multiprotocol support - concurrent operation between stacks using the Dynamic Multiprotocol Manager (DMM)

The SimpleLink CC13XX-CC26XX SDK is part of TI's SimpleLink MCU platform, offering a single development environment that delivers flexible hardware, software and tool options for customers developing wired and wireless applications. For more information about the SimpleLink MCU Platform, visit http://www.ti.com/simplelink.

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Development Tools

Code Composer Studio™ Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

Code Composer Studio is an integrated development environment (IDE) that supports TI's Microcontroller and Embedded Processors portfolio. Code Composer Studio comprises a suite of tools used to develop and debug embedded applications. It includes an optimizing C/C++ compiler, source code editor, project build environment, debugger, profiler, and many other features. The intuitive IDE provides a single user interface taking you through each step of the application development flow. Familiar tools and interfaces allow users to get started faster than ever before. Code Composer Studio combines the advantages of the Eclipse® software framework with advanced embedded debug capabilities from TI resulting in a compelling feature-rich development environment for embedded developers.

CCS has support for all SimpleLink Wireless MCUs and includes support for EnergyTrace™ software (application energy usage profiling). A real-time object viewer plugin is available for TI-RTOS, part of the SimpleLink SDK.

Code Composer Studio is provided free of charge when used in conjunction with the XDS debuggers included on a LaunchPad Development Kit.

Code Composer Studio™ Cloud IDE

Code Composer Studio (CCS) Cloud is a web-based IDE that allows you to create, edit and build CCS and Energia™ projects. After you have successfully built your project, you can download and run on your connected LaunchPad. Basic debugging, including features like setting breakpoints and viewing variable values is now supported with CCS Cloud.

IAR Embedded Workbench® for Arm®

IAR Embedded Workbench® is a set of development tools for building and debugging embedded system applications using assembler, C and C++. It provides a completely integrated development environment that includes a project manager, editor, and build tools. IAR has support for all SimpleLink Wireless MCUs. It offers broad debugger support, including XDS110, IAR I-jet™ and Segger J-Link™. A real-time object viewer plugin is available for TI-RTOS, part of the SimpleLink SDK. IAR is also supported out-of-the-box on most software examples provided as part of the SimpleLink SDK.

A 30-day evaluation or a 32 KB size-limited version is available through iar.com.

SmartRF™ Studio

SmartRF™ Studio is a Windows® application that can be used to evaluate and configure SimpleLink Wireless MCUs from Texas Instruments. The application will help designers of RF systems to easily evaluate the radio at an early stage in the design process. It is especially useful for generation of configuration register values and for practical testing and debugging of the RF system. SmartRF Studio can be used either as a standalone application or together with applicable evaluation boards or debug probes for the RF device. Features of the SmartRF Studio include:

- Link tests - send and receive packets between nodes
- Antenna and radiation tests - set the radio in continuous wave TX and RX states
- Export radio configuration code for use with the TI SimpleLink SDK RF driver
- Custom GPIO configuration for signaling and control of external switches

Sensor Controller Studio

Sensor Controller Studio is used to write, test and debug code for the Sensor Controller peripheral. The tool generates a Sensor Controller Interface driver, which is a set of C source files that are compiled into the System CPU application. These source files also contain the Sensor Controller binary image and allow the System CPU application to control and exchange data with the Sensor Controller. Features of the Sensor Controller Studio include:

- Ready-to-use examples for several common use cases
- Full toolchain with built-in compiler and assembler for programming in a C-like programming language

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- Provides rapid development by using the integrated sensor controller task testing and debugging functionality, including visualization of sensor data and verification of algorithms

CCS UniFlash — CCS UniFlash is a standalone tool used to program on-chip flash memory on TI MCUs. UniFlash has a GUI, command line, and scripting interface. CCS UniFlash is available free of charge.

12.2.1 SimpleLink™ Microcontroller Platform

The SimpleLink microcontroller platform sets a new standard for developers with the broadest portfolio of wired and wireless Arm® MCUs (System-on-Chip) in a single software development environment. Delivering flexible hardware, software and tool options for your IoT applications. Invest once in the SimpleLink software development kit and use throughout your entire portfolio. Learn more on ti.com/simplelink.

12.3 Documentation Support

To receive notification of documentation updates on data sheets, errata, application notes and similar, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com/product/CC2652RSIP. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

The current documentation that describes the MCU, related peripherals, and other technical collateral is listed as follows.

TI Resource Explorer

TI Resource Explorer — Software examples, libraries, executables, and documentation are available for your device and development board.

Errata

CC2652RSIP Silicon Errata — The silicon errata describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for each silicon revision of the device and description on how to recognize a device revision.

Application Reports

All application reports for the CC2652RSIP device are found on the device product folder at: ti.com/product/CC2652RSIP/technicaldocuments.

Technical Reference Manual (TRM)

CC13xx, CC26xx SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU TRM — The TRM provides a detailed description of all modules and peripherals available in the device family.

12.4 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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.

12.5 Trademarks

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Eclipse® is a registered trademark of Eclipse Foundation.
IAR Embedded Workbench® is a registered trademark of IAR Systems AB.
Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.
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12.6 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.

12.7 Glossary

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

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13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

13.1 Packaging 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.

Note

The total height of the module is 1.51 mm.

The weight of the CC2652RSIP module is typically 0.186 g.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
CC2652RSIPMOTR	Active	Production	QFM (MOT) | 48	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	ENEPIG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	CC2652 R SIP
CC2652RSIPMOTR.B	Active	Production	QFM (MOT) | 48	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	ENEPIG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	CC2652 R SIP

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

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

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

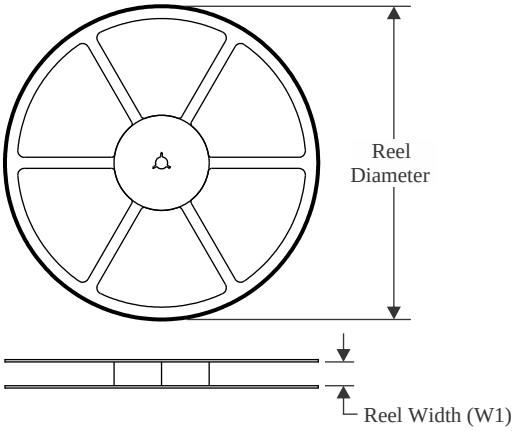
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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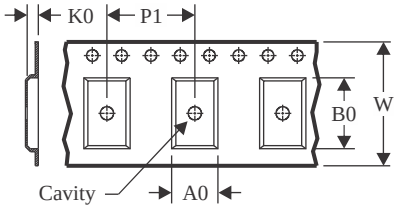
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

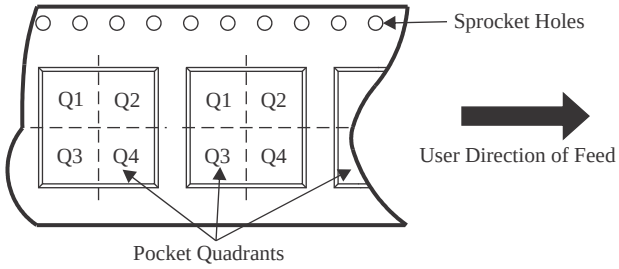


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

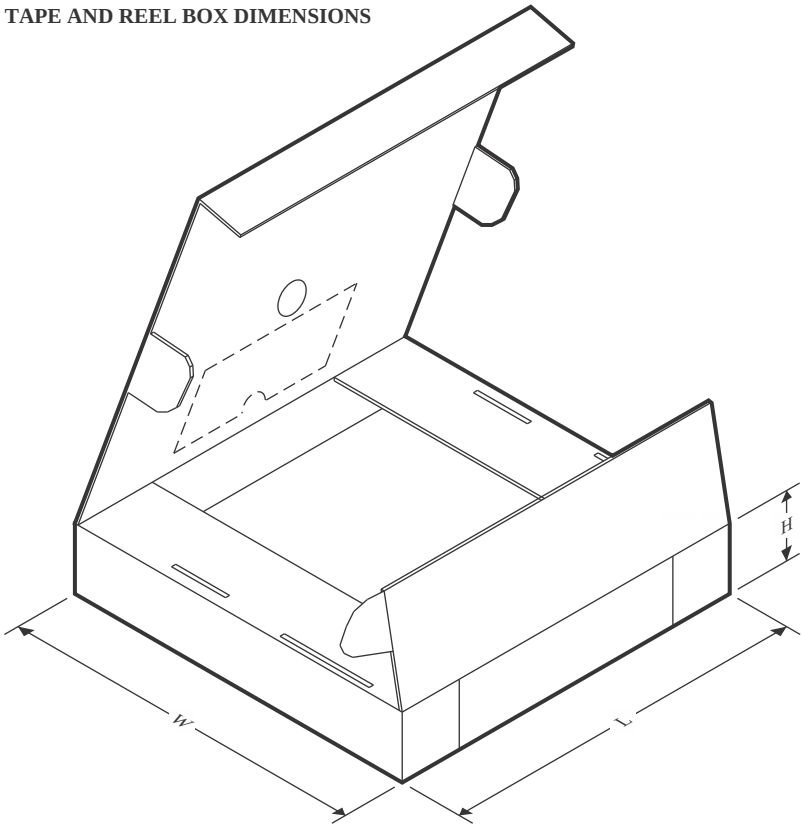
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
CC2652RSIPMOTR	QFM	MOT	48	2000	330.0	16.4	7.4	7.4	1.88	12.0	16.0	Q1

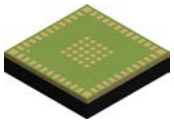
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
CC2652RSIPMOTR	QFM	MOT	48	2000	336.6	336.6	31.8

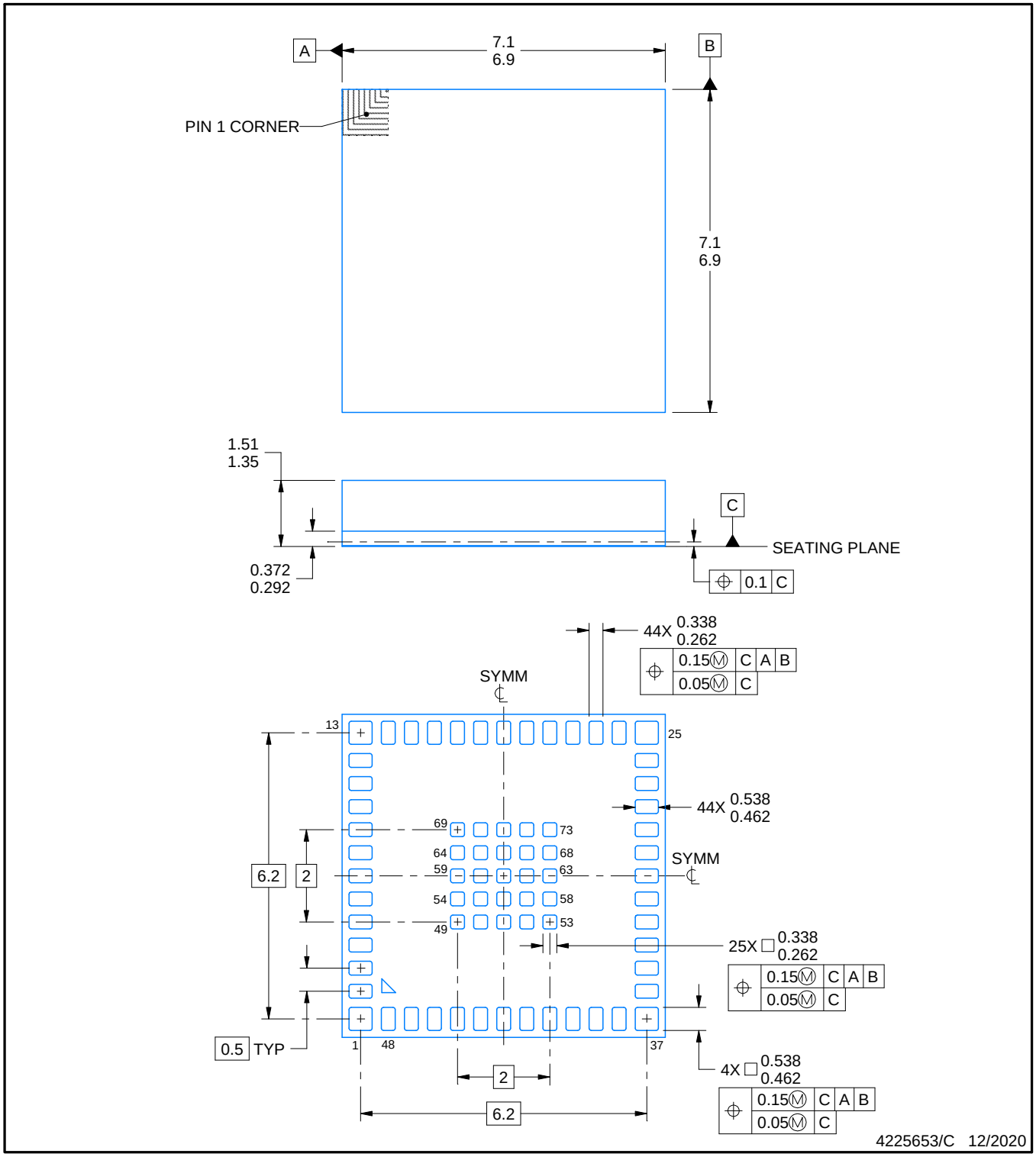
MOT0048A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

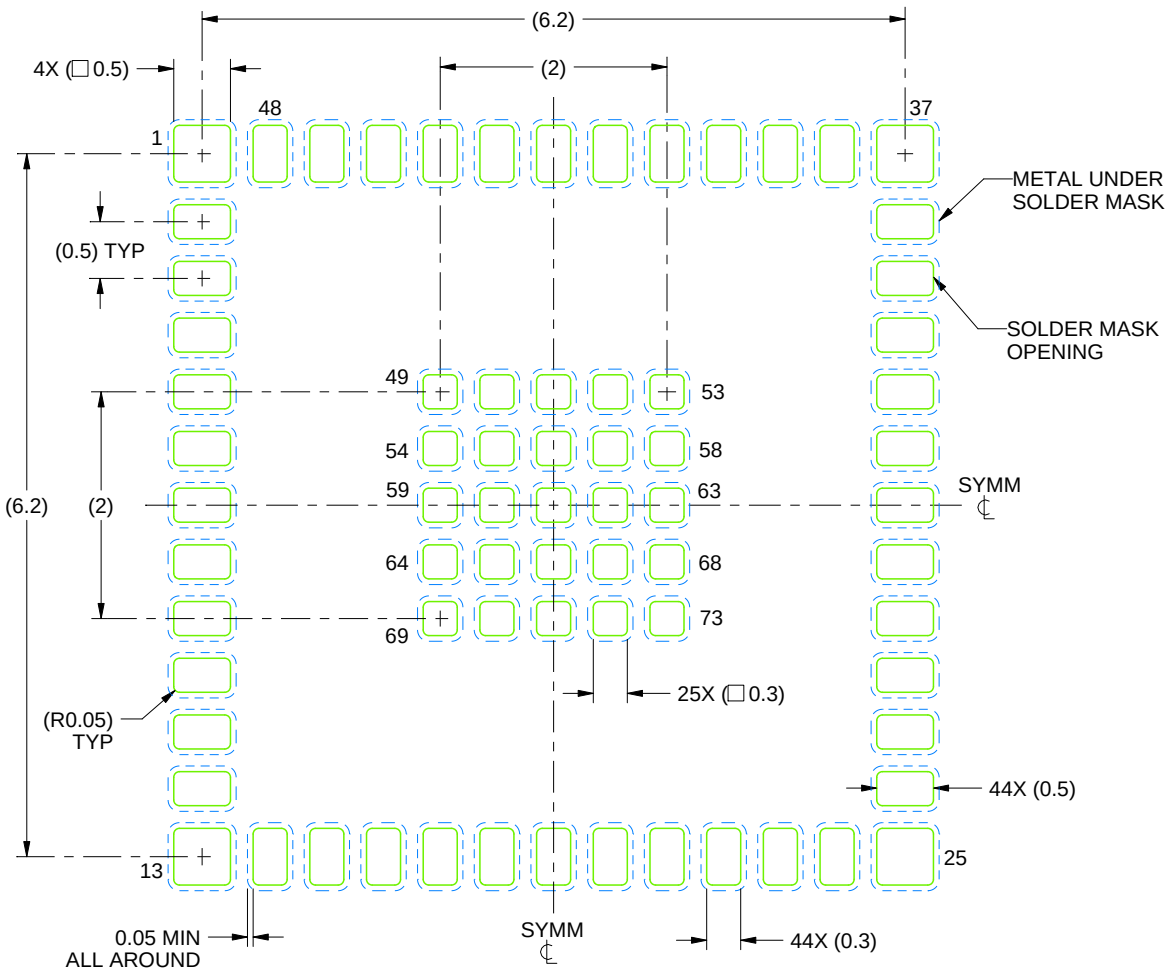
QFM - 1.51 mm max height

QUAD FLAT MODULE



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.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE:15X

4225653/C 12/2020

NOTES: (continued)

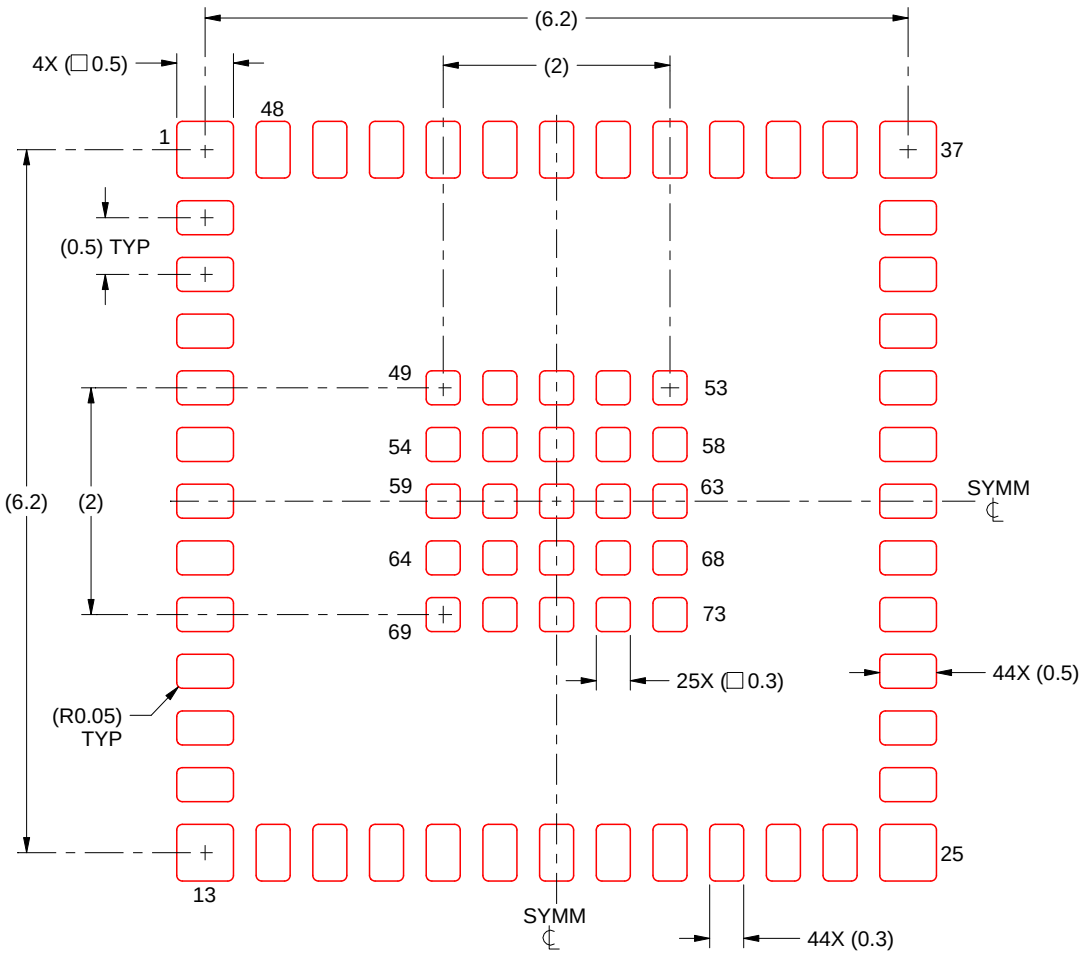
3. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

MOT0048A

QFM - 1.51 mm max height

QUAD FLAT MODULE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

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NOTES: (continued)

4. 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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