











SWRS111F -JUNE 2011-REVISED OCTOBER 2014

CC1121

CC1121 High-Performance Low-Power RF Transceiver

1 Device Overview

1.1 Features

- High-Performance, Single-Chip Transceiver
 - Excellent Receiver Sensitivity:
 - –120 dBm at 1.2 kbps
 - –110 dBm at 50 kbps
 - Blocking Performance: 86 dB at 10 MHz
 - Adjacent Channel Selectivity: 60 dB
 - Very Low Phase Noise: –111 dBc/Hz at 10-kHz Offset
- · Separate 128-Byte RX and TX FIFOs
- WaveMatch: Advanced Digital Signal Processing for Improved Sync Detect Performance
- Support for Seamless Integration With the CC1190 Device for Increased Range Giving up to 3-dB Improvement in Sensitivity and up to +27-dBm Output Power
- Power Supply
 - Wide Supply Voltage Range (2.0 V to 3.6 V)
 - Low Current Consumption:
 - RX: 2 mA in RX Sniff Mode
 - RX: 17-mA Peak Current in Low-Power Mode
 - RX: 22-mA Peak Current in High-Performance Mode
 - TX: 45 mA at +14 dBm
 - Power Down: 0.12 μA (0.5 μA With eWOR Timer Running)
- Programmable Output Power up to +16 dBm With 0.4-dB Step Size

1.2 Applications

- Ultra-Low Power Wireless Systems With Channel Spacing Down to 50 kHz
- 169-, 315-, 433-, 868-, 915-, 920-, 950-MHz
 ISM/SRD Band Systems
- Wireless Metering and Wireless Smart Grid (AMR and AMI)

- · Automatic Output Power Ramping
- Configurable Data Rates: 1.2 to 200 kbps
- Supported Modulation Formats: 2-FSK, 2-GFSK, 4-FSK, 4-GFSK, MSK, OOK
- RoHS-Compliant 5-mm x 5-mm No-Lead QFN 32-Pin Package (RHB)
- Regulations Suitable for Systems Targeting Compliance With
 - **Europe:** ETSI EN 300 220, ETSI EN 54-25
 - US: FCC CFR47 Part 15, FCC CFR47 Part 24
 - Japan: ARIB STD-T108
- Peripherals and Support Functions
 - Enhanced Wake-On-Radio Functionality for Automatic Low-Power Receive Polling
 - Includes Functions for Antenna Diversity Support
 - Support for Retransmissions
 - Support for Auto-Acknowledge of Received Packets
 - TCXO Support and Control, also in Power Modes
 - Automatic Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) for Listen-Before-Talk (LBT) Systems
 - Built-in Coding Gain Support for Increased Range and Robustness
 - Digital RSSI Measurement
 - Temperature Sensor
- IEEE 802.15.4g Systems
- Home and Building Automation
- Wireless Alarm and Security Systems
- Industrial Monitoring and Control
- Wireless Healthcare Applications
- · Wireless Sensor Networks and Active RFID

1.3 Description

The CC1121 device is a fully integrated single-chip radio transceiver designed for high performance at very low-power and low-voltage operation in cost-effective wireless systems. All filters are integrated, thus removing the need for costly external SAW and IF filters. The device is mainly intended for the ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) and SRD (Short Range Device) frequency bands at 274–320 MHz, 410–480 MHz, and 820–960 MHz.

The CC1121 device provides extensive hardware support for packet handling, data buffering, burst transmissions, clear channel assessment, link quality indication, and Wake-On-Radio. The main operating parameters of the CC1121 device can be controlled through an SPI interface. In a typical system, the CC1121 device will be used with a microcontroller and only a few external passive components.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE
CC1121RHB	VQFN (32)	5.00 mm x 5.00 mm

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

1.4 Functional Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows the system block diagram of the CC1121 device.

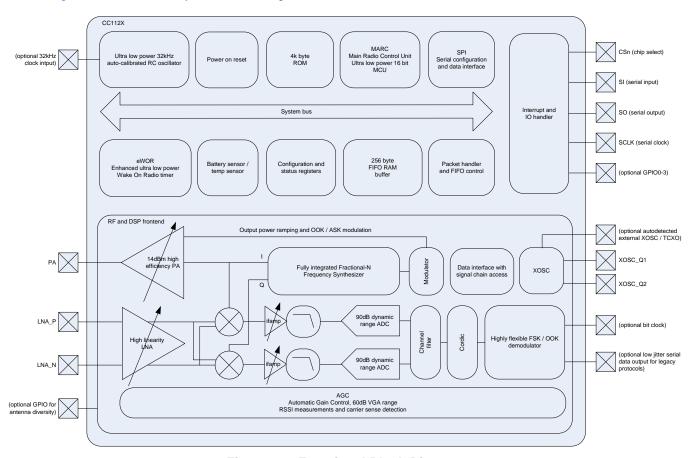


Figure 1-1. Functional Block Diagram



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2 Revision History

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

This data manual revision history highlights the changes made to the SWRS111E device-specific data manual to make it an SWRS111F revision.

Chang	ges from Revision E (July 2014) to Revision F	Page
	Added Ambient to the temperature range condition and removed Tj from Temperature range	_



3 Terminal Configuration and Functions

3.1 Pin Diagram

Figure 3-1 shows pin names and locations for the CC1121 device.

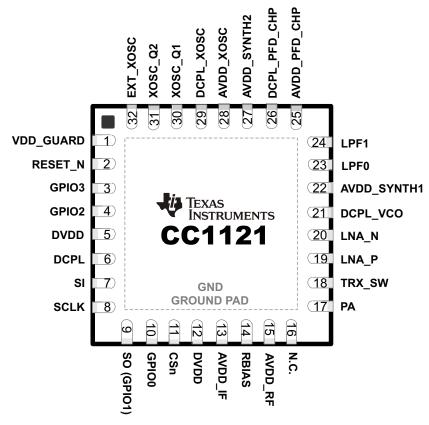


Figure 3-1. Package 5-mm × 5-mm QFN



3.2 Pin Configuration

The following table lists the pinout configuration for the CC1121 device.

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	TYPE / DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
1	VDD_GUARD	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
2	RESET_N	Digital input	Asynchronous, active-low digital reset
3	GPIO3	Digital I/O	General-purpose I/O
4	GPIO2	Digital I/O	General-purpose I/O
5	DVDD	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD to internal digital regulator
6	DCPL	Power	Digital regulator output to external decoupling capacitor
7	SI	Digital input	Serial data in
8	SCLK	Digital input	Serial data clock
9	SO(GPIO1)	Digital I/O	Serial data out (general-purpose I/O)
10	GPIO0	Digital I/O	General-purpose I/O
11	CSn	Digital Input	Active-low chip select
12	DVDD	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
13	AVDD_IF	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
14	RBIAS	Analog	External high-precision R
15	AVDD_RF	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
16	N.C.		Not connected
17	PA	Analog	Single-ended TX output (requires DC path to VDD)
18	TRX_SW	Analog	TX and RX switch. Connected internally to GND in TX and floating (high-impedance) in RX.
19	LNA_P	Analog	Differential RX input (requires DC path to GND)
20	LNA_N	Analog	Differential RX input (requires DC path to GND)
21	DCPL_VCO	Power	Pin for external decoupling of VCO supply regulator
22	AVDD_SYNTH1	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
23	LPF0	Analog	External loop filter components
24	LPF1		External loop filter components
25	AVDD_PFD_CHP	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
26	DCPL_PFD_CHP	Power	Pin for external decoupling of PFD and CHP regulator
27	AVDD_SYNTH2	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
28	AVDD_XOSC	Power	2.0–3.6 V VDD
29	DCPL_XOSC	Power	Pin for external decoupling of XOSC supply regulator
30	XOSC_Q1	Analog	Crystal oscillator pin 1 (must be grounded if a TCXO or other external clock connected to EXT_XOSC is used)
31	XOSC_Q2	Analog	Crystal oscillator pin 2 (must be left floating if a TCXO or other external clock connected to EXT_XOSC is used)
32	EXT_XOSC	Digital input	Pin for external XOSC input (must be grounded if a regular XOSC connected to XOSC_Q1 and XOSC_Q2 is used)
_	GND	Ground pad	The ground pad must be connected to a solid ground plane.



4 Specifications

All measurements performed on CC1120EM_868_915 rev.1.0.1, CC1120EM_955 rev.1.2.1, CC1120EM_420_470 rev.1.0.1, or CC1120EM_169 rev.1.2.

4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

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

	`			
PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Supply voltage (VDD, AVDD_x)	-0.3	3.9	V	All supply pins must have the same voltage
Input RF level		+10	dBm	
Voltage on any digital pin	-0.3	VDD+0.3	V	max 3.9 V
Voltage on analog pins (including DCPL pins)	-0.3	2.0	V	

⁽¹⁾ Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under general characteristics is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

4.2 Handling Ratings

				MIN	MAX	UNIT
T _{stg}	Storage temperature ran	ge		-40	125	°C
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDE	-2	2	kV	
V _{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge (ESD) performance:	Charged device model (CDM), per JESD22-C101 (2)	All pins	-500	500	V

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

4.3 Recommended Operating Conditions (General Characteristics)

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Voltage supply range	2.0		3.6	V	All supply pins must have the same voltage
Voltage on digital inputs	0		VDD	V	
Temperature range	-40		85	°C	Ambient

4.4 Thermal Resistance Characteristics for RHB Package

		°C/W ⁽¹⁾	AIR FLOW (m/s) ⁽²⁾
$R\theta_{JC}$	Junction-to-case (top)	21.1	0.00
$R\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board	5.3	0.00
$R\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-free air	31.3	0.00
Psi _{JT}	Junction-to-package top	0.2	0.00
Psi _{JB}	Junction-to-board	5.3	0.00
$R\theta_{JC}$	Junction-to-case (bottom)	0.8	0.00

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

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

Power dissipation of 40 mW and an ambient temperature of 25°C is assumed.

(2) m/s = meters per second

⁽²⁾ All voltage values are with respect to V_{SS}, unless otherwise noted.

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



4.5 RF Characteristics

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
	820		960	MHz	
	410		480	MHz	
Frequency bands	(273.3)		(320)	MHz	For more information, see application note AN115, <i>Using the CC112x/CC1175 at 274 to 320 MHz</i> .
	164		192	MHz	
	(205)		(240)	MHz	Please contact TI for more information
	(136.7)		(160)	MHz	about the use of these frequency bands.
		30		Hz	In 820- to 950-MHz band
Frequency resolution		15		Hz	In 410- to 480-MHz band
		6		Hz	In 164- to 192-MHz band
Data rate	0		200	kbps	Packet mode
	0		100	kbps	Transparent mode
Data rate step size		1e-4		bps	



4.6 Regulatory Standards

PERFORMANCE MODE	FREQUENCY BAND	SUITABLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH	COMMENTS
	820–960 MHz	ARIB T-108 ARIB T-96 ETSI EN 300 220, receiver category 2 ETSI EN 54-25 FCC PART 24 Submask D FCC Part 15.247 FCC Part 15.249	Performance also suitable for systems targeting maximum allowed output power in the respective bands, using a range extender such as the CC1190 device
High-performance mode	410–480 MHz	ETSI EN 300 220, category 2	Performance also suitable for systems targeting maximum allowed output power in the respective bands, using a range extender
	164–192 MHz	ETSI EN 300 220, category 2	Performance also suitable for systems targeting maximum allowed output power in the respective bands, using a range extender
Low-power mode	820–960 MHz	ETSI EN 300 220, category 2 FCC Part 15.247 FCC Part 15.249	
25 po5535	410–480 MHz	ETSI EN 300 220, category 2	
	164–192 MHz	ETSI EN 300 220, category 2	

4.7 Current Consumption, Static Modes

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Dower down with retention		0.12	1	μA	
Power down with retention		0.5		μA	Low-power RC oscillator running
XOFF mode		170		μA	Crystal oscillator / TCXO disabled
IDLE mode		1.3		mA	Clock running, system waiting with no radio activity

4.8 Current Consumption, Transmit Modes

4.8.1 950-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
TX current consumption +10 dBm		37		mA	
TX current consumption 0 dBm		26		mA	

4.8.2 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz Bands (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
TX current consumption +14 dBm		45		mA	
TX current consumption +10 dBm		34		mA	



4.8.3 434-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
TX current consumption +15 dBm		50		mA	
TX current consumption +14 dBm		45		mA	
TX current consumption +10 dBm		34		mA	

4.8.4 169-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
TX current consumption +15 dBm		54		mA	
TX current consumption +14 dBm		49		mA	
TX current consumption +10 dBm		41		mA	

4.8.5 Low-Power Mode

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_{c} = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
TX current consumption +10 dBm		32		mA	

4.9 Current Consumption, Receive Modes

4.9.1 High-Performance Mode

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_C = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
FARAIMETER	IAIIIA	111	IVIAA	ONL	CONDITION
RX wait for sync 1.2 kbps, 4-byte preamble		2		mA	Using RX sniff mode, where the receiver wakes up at regular intervals to look for an incoming packet
RX peak current					Peak current consumption during
433-, 868-, 915-, 920-, and 950-MHz bands		22		mA	packet reception at the sensitivity
169-MHz band		23		mA	threshold
Average current consumption Check for data packet every 1 second using Wake-on-Radio		15		μΑ	50 kbps, 5-byte preamble, 40-kHz RC oscillator used as sleep timer

4.9.2 Low-Power Mode

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
RX peak current low-power RX mode 1.2 kbps		17		mA	Peak current consumption during packet reception at the sensitivity level



4.10 Receive Parameters

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

4.10.1 General Receive Parameters (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_c = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Saturation		+10		dBm	
Digital channel filter programmable bandwidth	41.7		200	kHz	
IIP3, normal mode		-14		dBm	At maximum gain
IIP3, high linearity mode		-8		dBm	Using 6-dB gain reduction in front end
Data rate offset tolerance		±12		%	With carrier sense detection enabled and assuming 4-byte preamble
		±0.2		%	With carrier sense detection disabled
Spurious emissions					Radiated emissions measured
1–13 GHz (VCO leakage at 3.5 GHz)		-56		dBm	according to ETSI EN 300 220, f_c =
30 MHz to 1 GHz		< -57		dBm	869.5 MHz
Optimum source impedance					
868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands		60 + j60 / 30	+ j30	Ω	(Differential or single-ended RX
433-MHz band		100 + j60 / 5	0+ j30	Ω	configurations)
169-MHz band		140 + j40 / 70) + j20	Ω	

4.10.2 RX Performance in 950-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	Max	UNIT	CONDITION
Sensitivity		-114		dBm	1.2 kbps, DEV=20 kHz CHF=50 kHz ⁽¹⁾
Note: Sensitivity can be improved if the		-107		dBm	50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV=25 kHz, CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
TX and RX matching networks are separated.		-100		dBm	200 kbps, DEV=83 kHz (outer symbols), CHF=200 kHz, 4GFSK ⁽²⁾
		47		dB	± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		48		dB	+ 100 kHz (alternate channel)
1.2-kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation,		69		dB	± 1 MHz
50-kHz channel filter		71		dB	± 2 MHz
		78		dB	± 10 MHz
Blocking and selectivity		43		dB	± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)
50-kbps 2GFSK, 200-kHz channel		51		dB	± 400 kHz (alternate channel)
separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter		62		dB	± 1 MHz
(Same modulation format as 802.15.4g		65		dB	± 2 MHz
Mandatory Mode)		71		dB	± 10 MHz
		37		dB	± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		44		dB	± 400 kHz (alternate channel)
200-kbps 4GFSK, 83-kHz deviation (outer symbols),		55		dB	± 1 MHz
200-kHz channel filter, zero IF		58		dB	± 2 MHz
		64		dB	± 10 MHz

⁽¹⁾ DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth

²⁾ BT=0.5 is used in all GFSK measurements



4.10.3 RX Performance in 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz Bands (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
		-120		dBm	1.2 kbps, DEV=10 kHz CHF=41.7 kHz ⁽¹⁾ , using increased RX filtering
		-117		dBm	1.2 kbps, DEV=20 kHz CHF=50 kHz ⁽¹⁾
Complete de la		-114		dBm	4.8 kbps OOK
Sensitivity		-110		dBm	38.4 kbps, DEV=20 kHz CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
		-110		dBm	50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV=25 kHz, CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
		-103		dBm	200 kbps, DEV=83 kHz (outer symbols), CHF=200 kHz ⁽¹⁾ , 4GFSK
		48		dB	± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		48		dB	± 100 kHz (alternate channel)
1.2-kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz		69		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		74		dB	± 2 MHz
		81		dB	± 10 MHz
		42		dB	+ 100 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		43		dB	± 200 kHz (alternate channel)
38.4-kbps 2GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz		62		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		66		dB	± 2 MHz
		74		dB	± 10 MHz
Blocking and selectivity		43		dB	± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)
50-kbps 2GFSK, 200-kHz channel		50		dB	± 400 kHz (alternate channel)
separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter		61		dB	± 1 MHz
(Same modulation format as 802.15.4g		65		dB	± 2 MHz
Mandatory Mode)		74		dB	± 10 MHz
		36		dB	± 200 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		44		dB	± 400 kHz (alternate channel)
200-kbps 4GFSK, 83-kHz deviation (outer symbols), 200-kHz channel filter,		55		dB	± 1 MHz
zero IF		59		dB	± 2 MHz
		67		dB	± 10 MHz

⁽¹⁾ DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth

4.10.4 RX Performance in 434-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
.		-109		dBm	50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV=25 kHz, CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
Sensitivity		-116		dBm	1.2 kbps, DEV=20 kHz CHF=50 kHz ⁽¹⁾
		54		dB	± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		54		dB	+ 100 kHz (alternate channel)
1.2-kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz		74		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		78		dB	± 2 MHz
		86		dB	± 10 MHz
		47		dB	+ 100 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		50		dB	± 200 kHz (alternate channel)
38.4-kbps 2GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz		67		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		71		dB	± 2 MHz
		78		dB	± 10 MHz

⁽¹⁾ DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth



4.10.5 RX Performance in 169-MHz Band (High-Performance Mode)

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Sensitivity		-117		dBm	1.2 kbps, DEV=20 kHz CHF=50 kHz ⁽¹⁾
		60		dB	± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		60		dB	+ 100 kHz (alternate channel)
1.2-kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz		76		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		77		dB	± 2 MHz
		83		dB	± 10 MHz

⁽¹⁾ DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth

4.10.6 RX Performance in Low-Power Mode

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
On and the train		-99		dBm	38.4 kbps, DEV=50 kHz CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
Sensitivity		-99		dBm	50 kbps 2GFSK, DEV=25 kHz, CHF=100 kHz ⁽¹⁾
		43		dB	± 50 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		45		dB	+ 100 kHz (alternate channel)
1.2-kbps 2FSK, 50-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 50-kHz		71		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		74		dB	± 2 MHz
		75		dB	± 10 MHz
		37		dB	+ 100 kHz (adjacent channel)
Blocking and selectivity		43		dB	+ 200 kHz (alternate channel)
38.4-kbps 2GFSK, 100-kHz channel separation, 20-kHz deviation, 100-kHz		58		dB	± 1 MHz
channel filter		62		dB	± 2 MHz
		64		dB	+ 10 MHz
Blocking and selectivity		43		dB	+ 200 kHz (adjacent channel)
50-kbps 2GFSK, 200-kHz channel		52		dB	+ 400 kHz (alternate channel)
separation, 25-kHz deviation, 100-kHz channel filter		60		dB	± 1 MHz
(Same modulation format as 802.15.4g Mandatory Mode)		64		dB	± 2 MHz
		65		dB	± 10 MHz
Saturation		+10		dBm	

⁽¹⁾ DEV is short for deviation, CHF is short for Channel Filter Bandwidth



4.11 Transmit Parameters

PARAMETER $I_A = 25 \text{ C}$, $VDD = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 6$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
		+12		dBm	At 950 MHz
		+14		dBm	At 915- and 920-MHz
		+15		dBm	At 915- and 920-MHz with VDD = 3.6 V
		+15		dBm	At 868 MHz
Max output power		+16		dBm	At 868 MHz with VDD = 3.6 V
		+15		dBm	At 433 MHz
		+16		dBm	At 433 MHz with VDD = 3.6 V
		+15		dBm	At 169 MHz
		+16		dBm	At 169 MHz with VDD = 3.6 V
Min output power		-11		dBm	Within fine step size range
Min output power		-40		dBm	Within coarse step size range
Output power step size		0.4		dB	Within fine step size range
		- 75		dBc	4-GFSK 9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, measured in 100-Hz bandwidth at 434 MHz (FCC Part 90 Mask D compliant)
Adjacent channel power		-58		dBc	4-GFSK 9.6 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, measured in 8.75-kHz bandwidth (ETSI 300 220 compliant)
		-61		dBc	2-GFSK 2.4 kbps in 12.5-kHz channel, 1.2-kHz deviation
Spurious emissions (not including harmonics)		<-60		dBm	
Harmonics					
Second Harm, 169 MHz		-39		dBm	
Third Harm, 169 MHz		-58		dBm	
Second Harm, 433 MHz		-56		dBm	
Third Harm, 433 MHz		– 51		dBm	Transmission at +14 dBm (or maximum allowed in applicable band where this is less than +14 dBm) using TI reference
Second Harm, 450 MHz		-60		dBm	design.
Third Harm, 450 MHz		-45		dBm	Emissions measured according to ARIB T-96 in 950-MHz band, ETSI EN 300 220 in 169-, 433-, and 868-MHz bands
Second Harm, 868 MHz		-40		dBm	and FCC Part 15.247 in 450- and 915-MHz band
Third Harm, 868 MHz		-42		dBm	Fourth harmonic in 915-MHz band will require extra filtering to
Second Harm, 915 MHz		56		dBuV/m	meet FCC requirements if transmitting for long intervals (>50-ms periods).
Third Harm, 915 MHz		52		dBuV/m	
Fourth Harm, 915 MHz		60		dBuV/m	
Second Harm, 950 MHz		-58		dBm	
Third Harm, 950 MHz		-42		dBm	
Optimum load					
Impedance 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands		35 + j35		Ω	
433-MHz band		55 + j25		Ω	
169-MHz band		80 + j0		Ω	



4.12 PLL Parameters

4.12.1 High-Performance Mode

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_c = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
		-99		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 950-MHz band		-99		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-123		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-99		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 868-, 915-, and 920-MHz bands		-100		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
bands		-122		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-106		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 433-MHz band		-107		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-127		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-111		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 169-MHz band		-116		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-135		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset

4.12.2 Low-Power Mode

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
		-90		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 950-MHz band		-92		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-124		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-95		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 868- and 915-MHz bands		-95		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-124		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-98		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 433-MHz band		-102		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-129		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset
		-106		dBc/Hz	± 10 kHz offset
Phase noise in 169-MHz band		-110		dBc/Hz	± 100 kHz offset
		-136		dBc/Hz	± 1 MHz offset



4.13 Wake-up and Timing

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_c = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Powerdown to IDLE		0.4		ms	Depends on crystal
IDLE to BY/TY		166		μs	Calibration disabled
IDLE to RX/TX		461		μs	Calibration enabled
RX/TX turnaround		50		μs	
DV/TV to IDI 5 times		296		μs	Calibrate when leaving RX/TX enabled
RX/TX to IDLE time		0		μs	Calibrate when leaving RX/TX disabled
Frequency synthesizer calibration		391		μs	When using SCAL strobe
Minimum required number of preamble bytes		0.5		bytes	Required for RF front-end gain settling only. Digital demodulation does not require preamble for settling.
Time from start RX until valid RSSI Including gain settling (function of channel bandwidth). Programmable for trade-off between speed and accuracy		0.3		ms	200-kHz channels

4.14 32-MHz Crystal Oscillator

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Crystal frequency	32		33.6	MHz	It is expected that there will be degraded sensitivity at multiples of XOSC/2 in RX, and an increase in spurious emissions when the RF channel is close to multiples of XOSC in TX. We recommend that the RF channel is kept RX_BW/2 away from XOSC/2 in RX, and that the level of spurious emissions be evaluated if the RF channel is closer than 1 MHz to multiples of XOSC in TX.
Load capacitance (C _L)		10		pF	
ESR			60	Ω	Simulated over operating conditions
Start-up time		0.4		ms	Depends on crystal

4.15 32-MHz Clock Input (TCXO)

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Clock frequency	32		33.6	MHz	
TCXO with CMOS output					TCXO with CMOS output directly
High input voltage	1.4		VDD	V	coupled to pin EXT_OSC
Low input voltage	0		0.6	V	
Rise / Fall time			2	ns	
Clipped sine output					TCXO clipped sine output connected
Clock input amplitude (peak-to-peak)	0.8		1.5	V	to pin EXT_OSC through series capacitor



4.16 32-kHz Clock Input

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Clock frequency		32		kHz	
32-kHz clock input pin input high voltage	0.8×VDD			٧	
32-kHz clock input pin input low voltage			0.2×VDD	٧	

4.17 32-kHz RC Oscillator

 $T_{\Delta} = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

. A 20 0, 122 010 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11										
PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION					
Frequency		32		kHz	After calibration					
Frequency accuracy after calibration		±0.1		%	Relative to frequency reference (that is, 32-MHz crystal or TCXO)					
Initial calibration time		1.6		ms						

4.18 I/O and Reset

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

1A = 20 0, VBB = 0:0 V II Nothing C	oc stated				
PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Logic input high voltage	0.8×VDD			V	
Logic input low voltage			0.2×VDD	V	
Logic output high voltage	0.8×VDD			V	At 4 m A system the ad an large
Logic output low voltage			0.2×VDD	V	At 4-mA output load or less
Power-on reset threshold		1.3		V	Voltage on DVDD pin

4.19 Temperature Sensor

 $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C$. VDD = 3.0 V if nothing else stated

$I_A = 23 \text{ C}$, $VDD = 3.0 \text{ V}$ if Hothling e	ise stateu				
PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	CONDITION
Temperature sensor range	-40		85	°C	
Temperature coefficient		2.66		mV / °C	Change in sensor output voltage versus change in temperature
Typical output voltage		794		mV	Typical sensor output voltage at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, VDD = 3.0 V
VDD coefficient		1.17		mV / V	Change in sensor output voltage versus change in VDD

The CC1121 device can be configured to provide a voltage proportional to temperature on GPIO1. The temperature can be estimated by measuring this voltage (See Section 4.19, *Temperature Sensor*). For more information, see the temperature sensor design note (SWRA415).

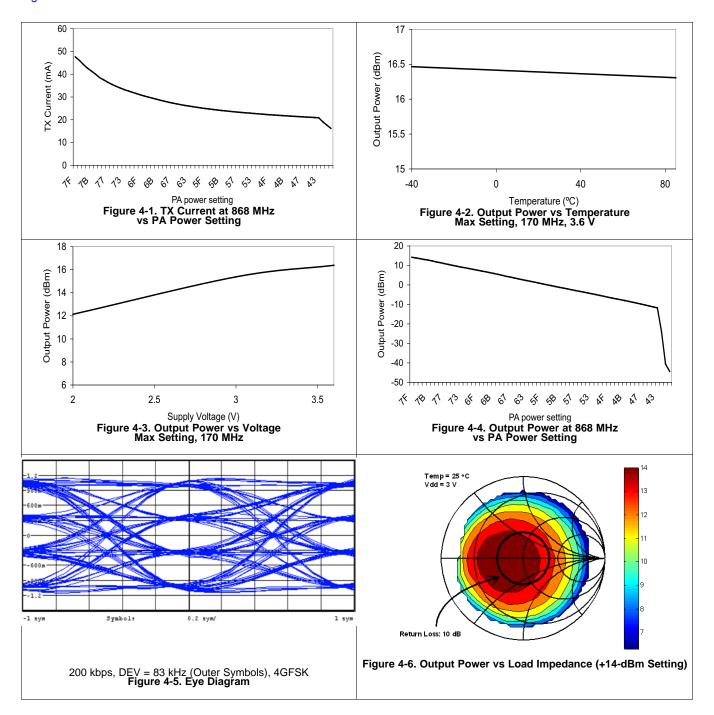


4.20 Typical Characteristics

 $T_A = 25$ °C, VDD = 3.0 V, $f_c = 869.5$ MHz if nothing else stated.

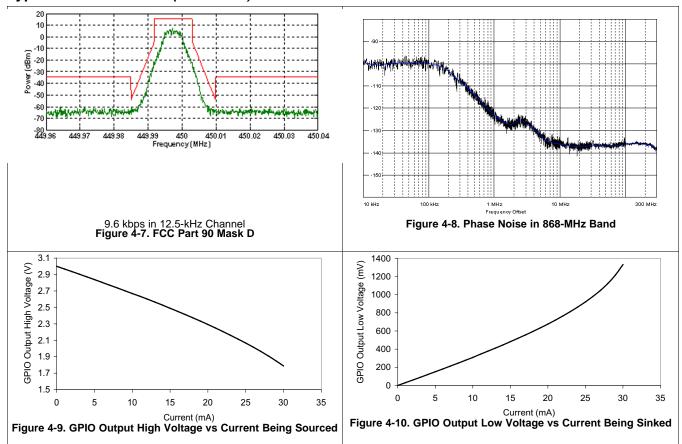
All measurements performed on CC1120EM_868_915 rev.1.0.1, CC1120EM_955 rev.1.2.1, CC1120EM_420_470 rev.1.0.1 or CC1120EM 169 rev.1.2.

Figure 4-6 was measured at the $50-\Omega$ antenna connector.





Typical Characteristics (continued)





5 Detailed Description

5.1 Block Diagram

Figure 5-1 shows the system block diagram of the CC1121 device.

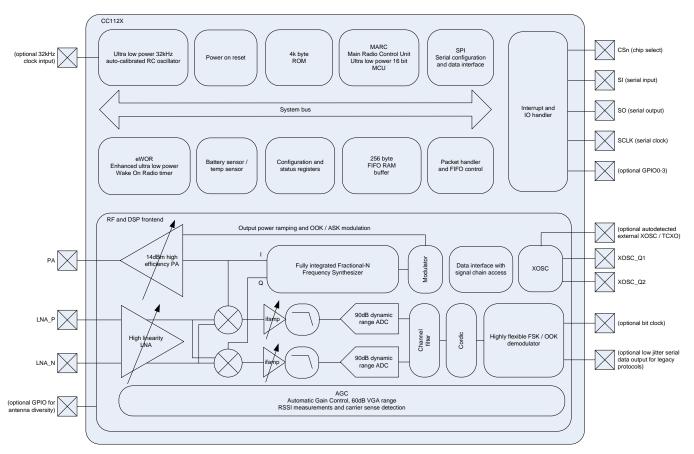


Figure 5-1. System Block Diagram

5.2 Frequency Synthesizer

At the center of the CC1121 device there is a fully integrated, fractional-N, ultra-high-performance frequency synthesizer. The frequency synthesizer is designed for excellent phase noise performance, providing very high selectivity and blocking performance. The system is designed to comply with the most stringent regulatory spectral masks at maximum transmit power.

Either a crystal can be connected to XOSC_Q1 and XOSC_Q2, or a TCXO can be connected to the EXT_XOSC input. The oscillator generates the reference frequency for the synthesizer, as well as clocks for the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and the digital part. To reduce system cost, CC1121 device has high-accuracy frequency estimation and compensation registers to measure and compensate for crystal inaccuracies. This compensation enables the use of lower cost crystals. If a TCXO is used, the CC1121 device automatically turns on and off the TCXO when needed to support low-power modes and Wake-On-Radio operation.



5.3 Receiver

The CC1121 device features a highly flexible receiver. The received RF signal is amplified by the low-noise amplifier (LNA) and is down-converted in quadrature (I/Q) to the intermediate frequency (IF). At IF, the I/Q signals are digitized by the high dynamic-range ADCs.

An advanced automatic gain control (AGC) unit adjusts the front-end gain, and enables the CC1121 device to receive strong and weak signals, even in the presence of strong interferers. High-attenuation channels and data filtering enable reception with strong neighbor channel interferers. The I/Q signal is converted to a phase and magnitude signal to support both FSK and OOK modulation schemes.

NOTE

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

5.4 Transmitter

The CC1121 transmitter is based on direct synthesis of the RF frequency (in-loop modulation). To use the spectrum effectively, the CC1121 device has extensive data filtering and shaping in TX mode to support high throughput data communication in narrowband channels. The modulator also controls power ramping to remove issues such as spectral splattering when driving external high-power RF amplifiers.

5.5 Radio Control and User Interface

The CC1121 digital control system is built around the main radio control (MARC), which is implemented using an internal high-performance, 16-bit ultra-low-power processor. MARC handles power modes, radio sequencing and protocol timing.

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

The CC1121 radio control and user interface are based on the widely used the CC1101 transceiver. This relationship enables an easy transition between the two platforms. The command strobes and the main radio states are the same for the two platforms.

For legacy formats, the CC1121 device also supports two serial modes:

- Synchronous serial mode: The CC1121 device performs bit synchronization and provides the MCU with a bit clock with associated data.
- Transparent mode: The CC1121 outputs the digital baseband signal using a digital interpolation filter to eliminate jitter introduced by digital filtering and demodulation.

5.6 Enhanced Wake-On-Radio (eWOR)

eWOR, using a flexible integrated sleep timer, enables automatic receiver polling with no intervention from the MCU. The CC1121 device enters RX mode, it listens and then returns to sleep if a valid RF packet is not received. The sleep interval and duty cycle can be configured to make a trade-off between network latency and power consumption. Incoming messages are time-stamped to simplify timer resynchronization.

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



5.7 Sniff Mode

The CC1121 device supports very quick start up times, and requires very few preamble bits. Sniff mode uses these conditions to dramatically reduce the current consumption while the receiver is waiting for data.

Because the CC1121 can wake up and settle much faster than the duration of most preambles, it is not required to be in RX mode continuously while waiting for a packet to arrive. Instead, the enhanced Wake-On-Radio feature can be used to put the device into sleep periodically. By setting an appropriate sleep time, the CC1121 device can wake up and receive the packet when it arrives with no performance loss. This sequence removes the need for accurate timing synchronization between transmitter and receiver, and lets the user to trade off current consumption between the transmitter and receiver.

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

5.8 Antenna Diversity

Antenna diversity can increase performance in a multipath environment. An external antenna switch is required. The CC1121 device uses one of the GPIO pins to automatically control the switch. The device also supports differential output control signals typically used in RF switches.

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

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

5.9 Low-Power and High-Performance Mode

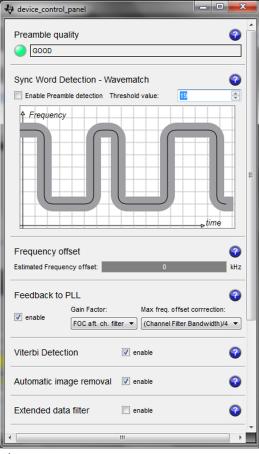
The CC1121 device is highly configurable, enabling trade-offs between power and performance based on the needs of the application. This data sheet describes two modes: low-power mode and highperformance mode. These modes represent configurations where the device is optimized for either power or performance.



5.10 WaveMatch

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

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



See SWRC046 for more information.

Figure 5-2. Receiver Configurator in SmartRF™ Studio

6 Typical Application Circuit

NOTE

This section is intended only as an introduction.

Very few external components are required for the operation of the CC1121 device. Figure 6-1 shows a typical application circuit. The board layout will greatly influence the RF performance of the CC1121 device. Figure 6-1 does not show decoupling capacitors for power pins.

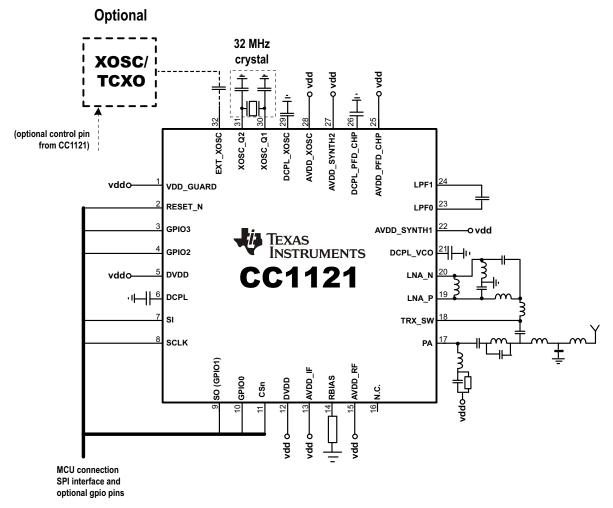


Figure 6-1. Typical Application Circuit

For more information, see the reference designs available for the CC1121 device in Section 7.2, Documentation Support.

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7 Device and Documentation Support

7.1 Device Support

7.1.1 Development Support

7.1.1.1 Configuration Software

The CC1121 device can be configured using the SmartRF Studio software (<u>SWRC046</u>). The SmartRF Studio software is highly recommended for obtaining optimum register settings, and for evaluating performance and functionality.

7.1.2 Device and Development-Support Tool Nomenclature

To designate the stages in the product development cycle, TI assigns prefixes to the part numbers of all microprocessors (MPUs) and support tools. Each device has one of three prefixes: X, P, or null (no prefix) (for example, CC1121). Texas Instruments recommends two of three possible prefix designators for its support tools: TMDX and TMDS. These prefixes represent evolutionary stages of product development from engineering prototypes (TMDX) through fully qualified production devices and tools (TMDS).

Device development evolutionary flow:

X Experimental device that is not necessarily representative of the final device's electrical specifications and may not use production assembly flow.

P Prototype device that is not necessarily the final silicon die and may not necessarily meet final electrical specifications.

null Production version of the silicon die that is fully qualified.

Support tool development evolutionary flow:

TMDX Development-support product that has not yet completed Texas Instruments internal qualification testing.

TMDS Fully qualified development-support product.

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

"Developmental product is intended for internal evaluation purposes."

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

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

TI device nomenclature also includes a suffix with the device family name. This suffix indicates the package type (for example, RHB) and the temperature range (for example, blank is the default commercial temperature range) provides a legend for reading the complete device name for any CC1121 device.

For orderable part numbers of CC1121 devices in the QFN package types, see the Package Option Addendum of this document, the TI website (www.ti.com), or contact your TI sales representative.



7.2 Documentation Support

The following documents supplement the CC1121 processor. Copies of these documents are available on the Internet at www.ti.com. *Tip:* Enter the literature number in the search box provided at www.ti.com.

SWRR106 CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 2-layer Reference Design

SWRR107 CC112x IPC 868- and 915-MHz 4-layer Reference Design

SWRC221 CC1120EM 420- to 470-MHz Reference Design

SWRC224 CC1121EM 868- to 915-MHz Reference Design

SWRC223 CC1120EM 955-MHz Reference Design

SWRC046 SmartRF Studio Software

SWRA428 CC112x/CC120x Sniff Mode Application Note

7.3 Community Resources

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

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

TI Embedded Processors Wiki Texas Instruments Embedded Processors Wiki. Established to help developers get started with Embedded Processors from Texas Instruments and to foster innovation and growth of general knowledge about the hardware and software surrounding these devices.

7.4 Trademarks

SmartRF, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

7.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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

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

7.6 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

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

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8 Mechanical Packaging and Orderable Information

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

www.ti.com 10-Nov-2025

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/	MSL rating/	Op temp (°C)	Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	Ball material	Peak reflow		(6)
						(4)	(5)		
CC1121RHBR	Active	Production	VQFN (RHB) 32	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CC1121
CC1121RHBR.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RHB) 32	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CC1121
CC1121RHBT	Active	Production	VQFN (RHB) 32	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CC1121
CC1121RHBT.A	Active	Production	VQFN (RHB) 32	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	CC1121

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

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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⁽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.



www.ti.com 23-May-2025

TRAY



Chamfer on Tray corner indicates Pin 1 orientation of packed units.

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	Unit array matrix	Max temperature (°C)	L (mm)	W (mm)	Κ0 (μm)	P1 (mm)	CL (mm)	CW (mm)
CC1121RHBR	RHB	VQFN	32	3000	14 x 35	150	315	135.9	7620	8.8	7.9	8.15
CC1121RHBR.A	RHB	VQFN	32	3000	14 x 35	150	315	135.9	7620	8.8	7.9	8.15
CC1121RHBT	RHB	VQFN	32	250	14 x 35	150	315	135.9	7620	8.8	7.9	8.15
CC1121RHBT.A	RHB	VQFN	32	250	14 x 35	150	315	135.9	7620	8.8	7.9	8.15

5 x 5, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



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

4224745/A





PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES:

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



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

- 4. 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).
- Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

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



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