



CC1312R SimpleLink™ High-Performance Sub-1 GHz Wireless MCU

1 Device Overview

1.1 Features

- Microcontroller
 - Powerful 48-MHz Arm® Cortex®-M4F processor
 - EEMBC CoreMark® score: 148
 - 352KB of in-system Programmable Flash
 - 256KB of ROM for protocols and library functions
 - 8KB of Cache SRAM (Alternatively available as general-purpose RAM)
 - 80KB of ultra-low leakage SRAM. The SRAM is protected by parity to ensure high reliability of operation.
 - 2-Pin cJTAG and JTAG debugging
 - Supports Over-the-Air upgrade (OTA)
- Ultra-low power sensor controller with 4KB of SRAM
 - Sample, store, and process sensor data
 - Operation independent from system CPU
 - Fast wake-up for low-power operation
- TI-RTOS, drivers, Bootloader, and IEEE 802.15.4 MAC in ROM for optimized application size
- RoHS-compliant package
 - 7-mm × 7-mm RGZ VQFN48 (30 GPIOs)
- Peripherals
 - Digital peripherals can be routed to any GPIO
 - 4× 32-bit or 8× 16-bit general-purpose timers
 - 12-Bit ADC, 200 kSamples/s, 8 channels
 - 2× comparators with internal reference DAC (1× continuous time, 1× ultra-low power)
 - Programmable current source
 - 2× UART
 - 2× SSI (SPI, MICROWIRE, TI)
 - I²C
 - I²S
 - Real-Time Clock (RTC)
 - AES 128- and 256-bit Crypto Accelerator
 - ECC and RSA Public Key Hardware Accelerator
 - SHA2 Accelerator (Full suite up to SHA-512)
 - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
 - Capacitive sensing, up to 8 channels
 - Integrated temperature and battery monitor
- External system
 - On-chip Buck DC/DC converter
- Low power
 - Wide supply voltage range: 1.8 V to 3.8 V
 - Active-Mode RX: 5.8 mA (3.6 V, 868 MHz)
 - Active-Mode TX at +14 dBm: 24.9 mA (868 MHz)
 - Active-Mode MCU 48 MHz (CoreMark): 2.9 mA (60 µA/MHz)
 - Sensor Controller, Low Power-Mode, 2 MHz, running infinite loop: 30.1 µA
 - Sensor Controller, Active-Mode, 24 MHz, running infinite loop: 808 µA
 - Standby: 0.85 µA (RTC on, 80KB RAM and CPU retention)
 - Shutdown: 150 nA (wakeup on external events)
- Radio section
 - Flexible high-performance sub-1 GHz RF transceiver
 - Excellent receiver sensitivity:
 - 121 dBm for SimpleLink long-range mode at 5 kbps
 - 110 dBm at 50 kbps
 - Output power up to +14 dBm with temperature compensation
 - Suitable for systems targeting compliance with worldwide radio frequency regulations
 - ETSI EN 300 220 Receiver Category 1.5 and 2, EN 303 131, EN 303 204 (Europe)
 - FCC CFR47 Part 15
 - ARIB STD-T108
 - Wide standard support
- Wireless protocols
 - IEEE 802.15.4g, IPv6-enabled smart objects (6LoWPAN), MIOTY®, Wireless M-Bus, Wi-SUN®, KNX RF, proprietary systems, SimpleLink™ TI 15.4-Stack (Sub-1 GHz), and Dynamic Multiprotocol Manager (DMM) driver.



- Development *Tools and Software*
 - [CC1312R LaunchPad™ Development Kit](#)
 - [SimpleLink™ CC13x2 and CC26x2 Software Development Kit \(SDK\)](#)
 - [SmartRF™ Studio](#) for simple radio configuration
 - [Sensor Controller Studio](#) for building low-power sensing applications

1.2 Applications

- 433, 470 to 510, 868, and 902 to 928 MHz ISM and SRD systems ⁽¹⁾ with down to 4 kHz of receive bandwidth
- [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 \(FACP\)](#)
 - Video surveillance – [IP network camera](#)
 - Elevators and escalators – [elevator main control panel for elevators and escalators](#)
- [Grid infrastructure](#)
 - Smart meters – [water meter](#), [gas meter](#), [electricity meter](#), and [heat cost allocators](#)
 - Grid communications – [wireless communications](#) – Long-range sensor applications
 - Other alternative energy – [energy harvesting](#)
- [Industrial transport](#) – [asset tracking](#)
- [Factory automation and control](#)
- [Medical](#)
- [Electronic point of sale \(EPOS\)](#) – [Electronic Shelf Label \(ESL\)](#)
- [Personal electronics](#)
 - [Connected peripherals](#) – [consumer wireless module](#)
 - [Home theater & entertainment](#) – [smart speakers](#), [set-top box](#)
 - [Gaming](#)
 - [Wearables \(non-medical\)](#)

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

1.3 Description

The SimpleLink™ CC1312R device is a multiprotocol Sub-1 GHz wireless microcontroller (MCU) supporting IEEE 802.15.4g, IPv6-enabled smart objects (6LoWPAN), MIOTY®, proprietary systems, including the TI 15.4-Stack (Sub-1 GHz). The device is optimized for low-power wireless communication and advanced sensing in [building security systems](#), [HVAC](#), [smart meters](#), [medical](#), [wired networking](#), [portable electronics](#), [home theater & entertainment](#), and [connected peripherals](#) markets. The highlighted features of this device include:

- Flexible Sub-1 GHz radio supporting industry standard frequency bands (315 MHz, 433 MHz, 868 MHz, 900 MHz, and more) to meet the industrial needs.
- Wide flexibility of protocol stack support in the [SimpleLink™ CC13x2 and CC26x2 Software Development Kit \(SDK\)](#) including complete SimpleLink™ 15.4-Stack (Sub-1 GHz) solution.
- Maximum transmit power of +14 dBm at Sub-1 GHz with 24.9 mA current consumption.
- Longer battery life wireless applications with low standby current of 0.85 µA and full RAM retention.
- Industrial temperature ready with lowest standby current of 11 µA at 105 °C.
- 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 (-121 dBm) and robustness (selectivity and blocking) performance for SimpleLink™ long-range mode.

The CC1312R 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⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
CC1312R1F3RGZ	VQFN (48)	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 9](#), or see the [TI website](#).

1.4 Functional Block Diagram

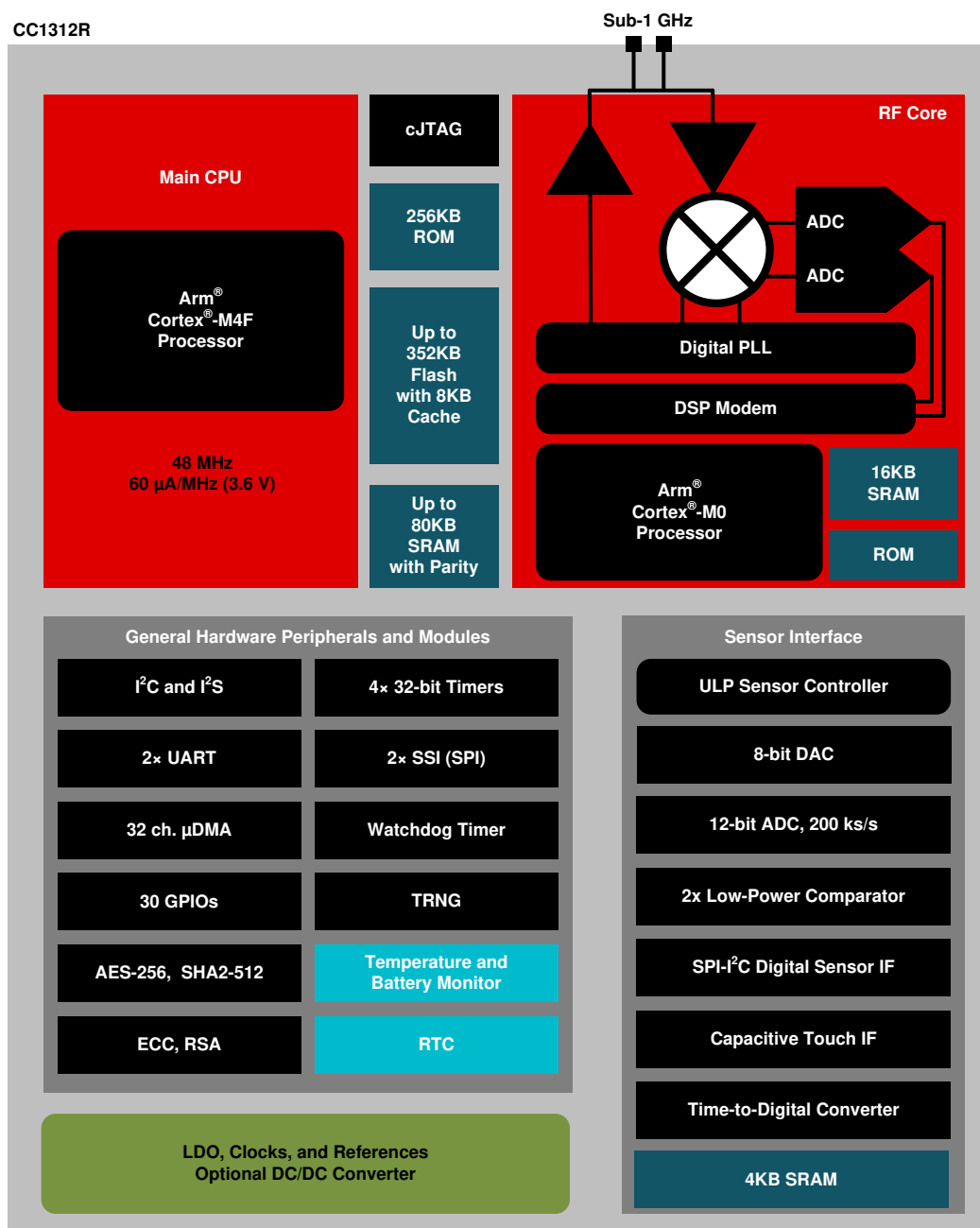


Figure 1-1. CC1312R Block Diagram

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2 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision F (September 2019) to Revision G	Page
• Changed Sensor Controller, Low Power-Mode current value in Section 1.1	1
• Added Personal electronics to Section 1.2	2
• Changed Section 1.3	2
• Added CC2642R-Q1 to Table 3-1	6
• Changed Frequency bands to 431 – 527 MHz in RF Frequency Bands table in Section 5	13
• Added 359 MHz to 527 MHz - Receive (RX) table in Section 5	17
• Added 359 MHz to 527 MHz - Transmit (TX) table in Section 5	17
• Added 359 MHz to 527 MHz - PLL Phase Noise table in Section 5	17
• Changed Motional inductance TYP value in 48 MHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC_HF) table in Section 5.17.1	21
• Added LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 Design Files to Section 7.1	56

3 Device Comparison

Table 3-1. Device Family Overview

DEVICE	RADIO SUPPORT	FLASH (KB)	RAM (KB)	GPIO	PACKAGE SIZE
CC1312R	Sub-1 GHz	352	80	30	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC1352P	Multiprotocol Sub-1 GHz Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy Zigbee Thread 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats +20-dBm high-power amplifier	352	80	26	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC1352R	Multiprotocol Sub-1 GHz Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy Zigbee Thread 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	352	80	28	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC2642R	Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	352	80	31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC2642R-Q1	Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy	352	80	31	RTC (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC2652R	Multiprotocol Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy Zigbee Thread 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	352	80	31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC2652RB	Multiprotocol Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy Zigbee Thread 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	352	80	31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC2652P	Multiprotocol Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy Zigbee Thread 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats +19.5-dBm high-power amplifier	352	80	26	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)
CC1310	Sub-1 GHz	32–128	16–20	10–31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48) RHB (5-mm × 5-mm VQFN32) RSM (4-mm × 4-mm VQFN32)
CC1350	Sub-1 GHz Bluetooth 4.2 Low Energy	128	20	10–31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48) RHB (5-mm × 5-mm VQFN32) RSM (4-mm × 4-mm VQFN32)
CC2640R2F	Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	128	20	10–31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48) RHB (5-mm × 5-mm VQFN32) RSM (4-mm × 4-mm VQFN32) YFV (2.7-mm × 2.7-mm DSBGA34)
CC2640R2F-Q1	Bluetooth 5.1 Low Energy 2.4 GHz proprietary FSK-based formats	128	20	31	RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm VQFN48)

4 Terminal Configuration and Functions

4.1 Pin Diagram – RGZ Package (Top View)

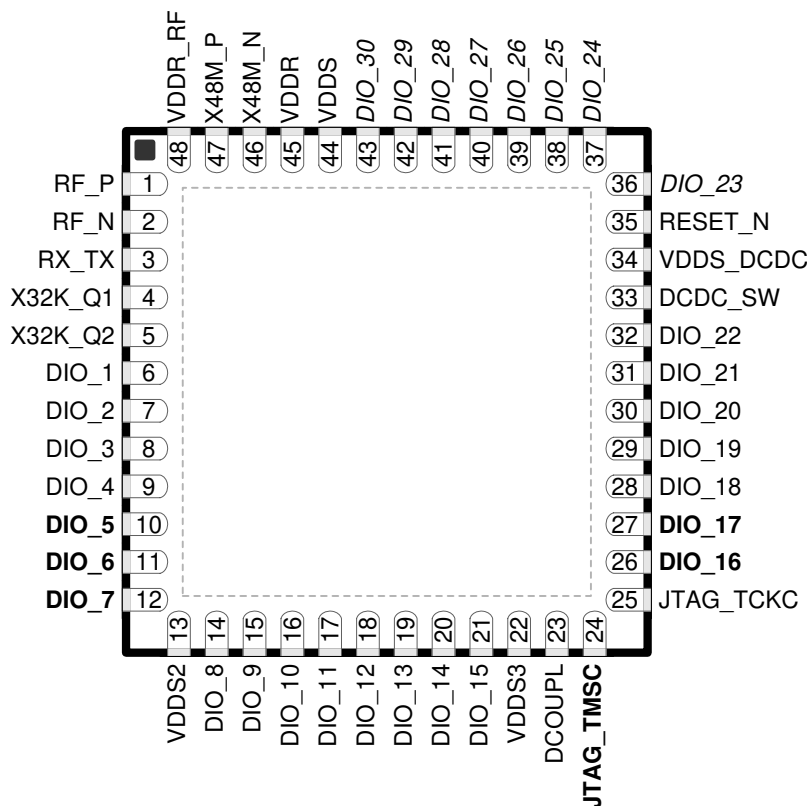


Figure 4-1. RGZ (7-mm × 7-mm) Pinout, 0.5-mm Pitch (Top View)

The following I/O pins marked in Figure 4-1 in **bold** have high-drive capabilities:

- Pin 10, **DIO_5**
- Pin 11, **DIO_6**
- Pin 12, **DIO_7**
- Pin 24, **JTAG_TMSC**
- Pin 26, **DIO_16**
- Pin 27, **DIO_17**

The following I/O pins marked in Figure 4-1 in *italics* have analog capabilities:

- Pin 36, *DIO_23*
- Pin 37, *DIO_24*
- Pin 38, *DIO_25*
- Pin 39, *DIO_26*
- Pin 40, *DIO_27*
- Pin 41, *DIO_28*
- Pin 42, *DIO_29*
- Pin 43, *DIO_30*

4.2 Signal Descriptions – RGZ Package

Table 4-1. Signal Descriptions – RGZ Package

PIN		I/O	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
DCDC_SW	33	—	Power	Output from internal DC/DC converter ⁽¹⁾
DCOUP_L	23	—	Power	For decoupling of internal 1.27 V regulated digital-supply ⁽²⁾
DIO_1	6	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_2	7	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_3	8	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_4	9	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_5	10	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_6	11	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_7	12	I/O	Digital	GPIO, high-drive capability
DIO_8	14	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_9	15	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_10	16	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_11	17	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_12	18	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_13	19	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_14	20	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_15	21	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_16	26	I/O	Digital	GPIO, JTAG_TDO, high-drive capability
DIO_17	27	I/O	Digital	GPIO, JTAG_TDI, high-drive capability
DIO_18	28	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_19	29	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_20	30	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_21	31	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_22	32	I/O	Digital	GPIO
DIO_23	36	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_24	37	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_25	38	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_26	39	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_27	40	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_28	41	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_29	42	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
DIO_30	43	I/O	Digital or Analog	GPIO, analog capability
EGP	—	—	GND	Ground – exposed ground pad ⁽³⁾
JTAG_TMSC	24	I/O	Digital	JTAG TMS, high-drive capability
JTAG_TCKC	25	I	Digital	JTAG TCK
RESET_N	35	I	Digital	Reset, active low. No internal pullup resistor
RF_P	1	—	RF	Positive RF input signal to LNA during RX Positive RF output signal from PA during TX
RF_N	2	—	RF	Negative RF input signal to LNA during RX Negative RF output signal from PA during TX
RX_TX	3	—	RF	Optional bias pin for the RF LNA

(1) For more details, see technical reference manual listed in [Section 8.2](#).

(2) Do not supply external circuitry from this pin.

(3) EGP is the only ground connection for the device. Good electrical connection to device ground on printed circuit board (PCB) is imperative for proper device operation.

Table 4-1. Signal Descriptions – RGZ Package (continued)

PIN		I/O	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
VDDR	45	—	Power	Internal supply, must be powered from the internal DC/DC converter or the internal LDO ⁽⁴⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾
VDDR_RF	48	—	Power	Internal supply, must be powered from the internal DC/DC converter or the internal LDO ⁽⁶⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾
VDDS	44	—	Power	1.8-V to 3.8-V main chip supply ⁽¹⁾
VDDS2	13	—	Power	1.8-V to 3.8-V DIO supply ⁽¹⁾
VDDS3	22	—	Power	1.8-V to 3.8-V DIO supply ⁽¹⁾
VDDS_DCDC	34	—	Power	1.8-V to 3.8-V DC/DC converter supply
X48M_N	46	—	Analog	48-MHz crystal oscillator pin 1
X48M_P	47	—	Analog	48-MHz crystal oscillator pin 2
X32K_Q1	4	—	Analog	32-kHz crystal oscillator pin 1
X32K_Q2	5	—	Analog	32-kHz crystal oscillator pin 2

(4) If internal DC/DC converter is not used, this pin is supplied internally from the main LDO.

(5) Output from internal DC/DC and LDO is trimmed to 1.68 V.

(6) If internal DC/DC converter is not used, this pin must be connected to VDDR for supply from the main LDO.

4.3 Connections for Unused Pins and Modules

Table 4-2. Connections for Unused Pins

FUNCTION	SIGNAL NAME	PIN NUMBER	ACCEPTABLE PRACTICE ⁽¹⁾	PREFERRED PRACTICE ⁽¹⁾
GPIO	DIO_n	6–12 14–21 26–32 36–43	NC or GND	NC
32.768-kHz crystal	X32K_Q1	4	NC or GND	NC
	X32K_Q2	5		
DC/DC converter ⁽²⁾	DCDC_SW	33	NC	NC
	VDDS_DCDC	34	VDDS	VDDS

(1) NC = No connect

(2) When the DC/DC converter is not used, the inductor between DCDC_SW and VDDR can be removed. VDDR and VDDR_RF must still be connected and the 22 uF DCDC capacitor must be kept on the VDDR net.

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{DDS} ⁽³⁾	Supply voltage	−0.3	4.1	V
	Voltage on any digital pin ⁽⁴⁾	−0.3	V _{DDS} + 0.3, max 4.1	V
	Voltage on crystal oscillator pins, X32K_Q1, X32K_Q2, X48M_N and X48M_P	−0.3	V _{DDR} + 0.3, max 2.25	V
V _{in}	Voltage on ADC input	Voltage scaling enabled	V _{DDS}	V
		Voltage scaling disabled, internal reference	1.49	
		Voltage scaling disabled, V _{DDS} as reference	V _{DDS} / 2.9	
	Input level, RF pins		10	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) V_{DDS_DCDC}, V_{DDS2} and V_{DDS3} must be at the same potential as V_{DDS}.
- (4) Including analog capable DIOs.

5.2 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

5.3 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
Operating supply voltage (VDDS), boost mode	VDDR = 1.95 V +14 dBm RF output power	2.1	3.8	V
Rising supply voltage slew rate		0	100	mV/μs
Falling supply voltage slew rate ⁽²⁾		0	20	mV/μs

- (1) For thermal resistance characteristics refer to [Section 5.8](#). For application considerations, refer to [Section 7.2](#).
- (2) For small coin-cell batteries, with high worst-case end-of-life equivalent source resistance, a 22-μF V_{DDS} input capacitor must be used to ensure compliance with this slew rate.

5.4 Power Supply and Modules

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

PARAMETER		TYP	UNIT
V _{DDS} Power-on-Reset (POR) threshold		1.1 - 1.55	V
V _{DDS} Brown-out Detector (BOD) ⁽¹⁾	Rising threshold	1.77	V
V _{DDS} Brown-out Detector (BOD), before initial boot ⁽²⁾	Rising threshold	1.70	V
V _{DDS} Brown-out Detector (BOD) ⁽¹⁾	Falling threshold	1.75	V

- (1) For boost mode (V_{DDR} = 1.95 V), TI drivers software initialization will trim V_{DDS} BOD limits to maximum (approximately 2.0 V)
- (2) Brown-out Detector is trimmed at initial boot, value is kept until device is reset by a POR reset or the RESET_N pin

5.5 Power Consumption - Power Modes

When measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.6\text{ V}$ with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
Core Current Consumption				
I _{core}	Reset and Shutdown	Reset. RESET_N pin asserted or VDD5 below power-on-reset threshold	150	nA
		Shutdown. No clocks running, no retention	150	
	Standby without cache retention	RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. RCOSC_LF	0.85	μA
		RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention XOSC_LF	0.99	μA
	Standby with cache retention	RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. RCOSC_LF	2.78	μA
		RTC running, CPU, 80KB RAM and (partial) register retention. XOSC_LF	2.92	μA
	Idle	Supply Systems and RAM powered RCOSC_HF	590	μA
	Active	MCU running CoreMark at 48 MHz RCOSC_HF	2.89	mA
Peripheral Current Consumption ^{(1) (2)}				
I _{peri}	Peripheral power domain	Delta current with domain enabled	82.3	μA
	Serial power domain	Delta current with domain enabled	5.5	
	RF Core	Delta current with power domain enabled, clock enabled, RF core idle	178.9	
	μDMA	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	53.6	
	Timers	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle ⁽³⁾	67.8	
	I2C	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	8.2	
	I2S	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	21.7	
	SSI	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle ⁽⁴⁾	69.4	
	UART	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle ⁽⁵⁾	140.8	
	CRYPTO (AES)	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	21.1	
	PKA	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	71.1	
	TRNG	Delta current with clock enabled, module is idle	29.7	
Sensor Controller Engine Consumption				
I _{SCE}	Active mode	24 MHz, infinite loop, V _{DD5} = 3.0 V	808.5	μA
	Low-power mode	2 MHz, infinite loop, V _{DD5} = 3.0 V	30.1	

(1) Adds to core current I_{core} for each peripheral unit activated.

(2) I_{peri} is not supported in Standby or Shutdown modes.

(3) Only one GPTimer running

(4) Only one SSI running

(5) Only one UART running

5.6 Power Consumption - Radio Modes

When measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.6\text{ V}$ with DC/DC enabled unless otherwise noted.

Using boost mode (increasing VDDR up to 1.95 V), will increase system current by 15% (does not apply to TX +14 dBm setting where this current is already included).

Relevant I_{core} and I_{peri} currents are included in below numbers.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
Radio receive current, 868 MHz		5.8	mA
Radio transmit current	0 dBm output power setting 868 MHz	8.0	mA
	+10 dBm output power setting 868 MHz	14.3	mA
Radio transmit current Boost mode	+14 dBm output power setting 868 MHz	24.9	mA

5.7 Nonvolatile (Flash) Memory Characteristics

Over operating free-air temperature range and $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Flash sector size			8		KB
Supported flash erase cycles before failure, full bank ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		30			k Cycles
Supported flash erase cycles before failure, single sector ⁽³⁾		60			k Cycles
Maximum number of write operations per row before sector erase ⁽⁴⁾				83	Write Operations
Flash retention	105 °C	11.4			Years at 105 °C
Flash sector erase current	Average delta current		10.7		mA
Flash sector erase time ⁽⁵⁾			10		ms
Flash write current	Average delta current, 4 bytes at a time		6.2		mA
Flash write time ⁽⁵⁾	4 bytes at a time		21.6		µs

- (1) A full bank erase is counted as a single erase cycle on each sector
- (2) Aborting flash during erase or program modes is not a safe operation.
- (3) Up to 4 customer-designated sectors can be individually erased an additional 30k times beyond the baseline bank limitation of 30k cycles
- (4) 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.
- (5) This number is dependent on Flash aging and increases over time and erase cycles

5.8 Thermal Resistance Characteristics

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		PACKAGE	UNIT
		RGZ (VQFN)	
		48 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	23.4	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$
$R_{\theta JC(\text{top})}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	13.3	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	8.0	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.1	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	7.9	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$
$R_{\theta JC(\text{bot})}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	1.7	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}^{(2)}$

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#).

(2) $^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ = degrees Celsius per watt.

5.9 RF Frequency Bands

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

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Frequency bands	1076		1315	MHz
	861		1054	
	431		527	
	359		439	
	287		351	

5.10 861 MHz to 1054 MHz - Receive (RX)

When Measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0\text{ V}$ 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					
Digital channel filter programmable receive bandwidth		4		4000	kHz
Data rate step size			1.5		bps
Spurious emissions 25 MHz to 1 GHz	868 MHz		< -57		dBm
Spurious emissions 1 GHz to 13 GHz	Conducted emissions measured according to ETSI EN 300 220		< -47		dBm
802.15.4g Mandatory Mode (50 kbps, 2-GFSK, 100 kHz RX Bandwidth)					
Sensitivity	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz		-110		dBm
Saturation limit	BER = 10^{-2}		10		dBm
Selectivity, $\pm 200\text{ kHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		44		dB
Selectivity, $\pm 400\text{ kHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		48		dB
Blocking, $\pm 1\text{ MHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		57		dB
Blocking, $\pm 2\text{ MHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		61		dB
Blocking, $\pm 5\text{ MHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		67		dB
Blocking, $\pm 10\text{ MHz}$	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		76		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		39		dB
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		95		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB
SimpleLink™ Long Range 2.5 kbps or 5 kbps (20 ksym/s, 2-GFSK, 5 kHz Deviation, FEC (Half Rate), DSSS = 1:2 or 1:4, 34 kHz RX Bandwidth)					
Sensitivity	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz		-121		dBm
Sensitivity	5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz		-120		dBm
Saturation limit	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz		10		dBm
Selectivity, $\pm 100\text{ kHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		49		dB
Selectivity, $\pm 200\text{ kHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		50		dB
Selectivity, $\pm 300\text{ kHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		51		dB
Blocking, $\pm 1\text{ MHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		63		dB
Blocking, $\pm 2\text{ MHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		68		dB
Blocking, $\pm 5\text{ MHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		78		dB
Blocking, $\pm 10\text{ MHz}$	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		88		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	2.5 kbps, BER = 10^{-2} , 868 MHz ⁽¹⁾		45		dB
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		97		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB

(1) Wanted signal 3 dB above usable sensitivity limit according to ETSI EN 300 220 v. 3.1.1.

5.11 861 MHz to 1054 MHz - Transmit (TX)

When measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$ 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. ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General parameters						
Max output power, boost mode		VDDR = 1.95 V Minimum supply voltage (VDDS) for boost mode is 2.1 V 868 MHz and 915 MHz		14		dBm
Max output power		868 MHz and 915 MHz		12		dBm
Output power programmable range		868 MHz and 915 MHz		24		dB
Output power variation over temperature		+10 dBm setting Over recommended temperature operating range		±2		dB
Output power variation over temperature Boost mode		+14 dBm setting Over recommended temperature operating range		±1.5		dB
Spurious emissions and harmonics						
Spurious emissions (excluding harmonics) ⁽²⁾	30 MHz to 1 GHz	+14 dBm setting ETSI restricted bands		< -54		dBm
		+14 dBm setting ETSI outside restricted bands		< -36		dBm
	1 GHz to 12.75 GHz (outside ETSI restricted bands)	+14 dBm setting measured in 1 MHz bandwidth (ETSI)		< -30		dBm
Spurious emissions out-of-band, 915 MHz ⁽²⁾	30 MHz to 88 MHz (within FCC restricted bands)	+14 dBm setting		< -56		dBm
	88 MHz to 216 MHz (within FCC restricted bands)	+14 dBm setting		< -52		dBm
	216 MHz to 960 MHz (within FCC restricted bands)	+14 dBm setting		< -50		dBm
	960 MHz to 2390 MHz and above 2483.5 MHz (within FCC restricted band)	+14 dBm setting		< -42		dBm
	1 GHz to 12.75 GHz (outside FCC restricted bands)	+14 dBm setting		< -40		dBm
Spurious emissions out-of-band, 920.6/928 MHz ⁽²⁾	Below 710 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -36		dBm
	710 MHz to 900 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	900 MHz to 915 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	930 MHz to 1000 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	1000 MHz to 1215 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -45		dBm
	Above 1215 MHz (ARIB T-108)	+14 dBm setting		< -30		dBm
Harmonics	Second harmonic	+14 dBm setting, 868 MHz		< -30		dBm
		+14 dBm setting, 915 MHz		< -30		
	Third harmonic	+14 dBm setting, 868 MHz		< -30		dBm
		+14 dBm setting, 915 MHz		< -42		
	Fourth harmonic	+14 dBm setting, 868 MHz		< -30		dBm
		+14 dBm setting, 915 MHz		< -30		
	Fifth harmonic	+14 dBm setting, 868 MHz		< -30		dBm
		+14 dBm setting, 915 MHz		< -42		

(1) Some combinations of frequency, data rate and modulation format requires use of external crystal load capacitors for regulatory compliance. More details can be found in the device errata.

(2) Suitable for systems targeting compliance with EN 300 220, EN 303 131, EN 303 204, FCC CFR47 Part 15, ARIB STD-T108.

5.12 861 MHz to 1054 MHz - PLL Phase Noise Wideband Mode

When measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Phase noise in the 868- and 915-MHz bands 20 kHz PLL loop bandwidth	$\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$		-74		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$		-97		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 200\text{ kHz offset}$		-107		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 400\text{ kHz offset}$		-113		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 1000\text{ kHz offset}$		-120		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 2000\text{ kHz offset}$		-127		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 10000\text{ kHz offset}$		-141		dBc/Hz

5.13 861 MHz to 1054 MHz - PLL Phase Noise Narrowband Mode

When measured on the CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Phase noise in the 868- and 915-MHz bands 150 kHz PLL loop bandwidth	$\pm 10\text{ kHz offset}$		-93		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 100\text{ kHz offset}$		-93		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 200\text{ kHz offset}$		-94		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 400\text{ kHz offset}$		-104		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 1000\text{ kHz offset}$		-121		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 2000\text{ kHz offset}$		-130		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 10000\text{ kHz offset}$		-140		dBc/Hz

5.14 359 MHz to 527 MHz - Receive (RX)

When Measured on the LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ 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					
Spurious emissions 25 MHz to 1 GHz	433.92 MHz		< -57		dBm
Spurious emissions 1 GHz to 13 GHz	Conducted emissions measured according to ETSI EN 300 220		< -47		dBm
802.15.4g, 200 kbps, 2-GFSK, 310 kHz RX Bandwidth					
Sensitivity	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		-104		dBm
Saturation limit	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		10		dBm
Selectivity, $\pm 400\text{ kHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		48		dB
Blocking, $\pm 1\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		51		dB
Blocking, $\pm 2\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		53		dB
Blocking, $\pm 10\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		68		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		45		dB
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		89		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB
802.15.4g, 50 kbps, 2-GFSK, 100 kHz RX Bandwidth					
Sensitivity	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		-110		dBm
Saturation limit	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		10		dBm
Selectivity, $+200\text{ kHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		48		dB
Selectivity, -200 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		43		dB
Selectivity, $+400\text{ kHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		53		dB
Selectivity, -400 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		44		dB
Blocking, $+1\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		60		dB
Blocking, -1 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		54		dB
Blocking, $+2\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		62		dB
Blocking, -2 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		61		dB
Blocking, $+10\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		75		dB
Blocking, -10 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		75		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		44		dB
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		95		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB
Narrowband, 4.8 kbps 2-GFSK, 12.5 kHz ch.					
Sensitivity	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz		-120		dBm
Saturation limit	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz		10		dBm
Selectivity, $+12.5\text{ kHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		53		dB
Selectivity, -12.5 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		52		dB
Selectivity, $+25\text{ kHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		53		dB
Selectivity, -25 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		52		dB
Blocking, $+1\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		70		dB
Blocking, -1 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		66		dB
Blocking, $+2\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		72		dB
Blocking, -2 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		70		dB
Blocking, $+10\text{ MHz}$	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		84		dB
Blocking, -10 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		84		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 426.1 MHz ⁽¹⁾		44		dB

(1) Wanted signal 3 dB above sensitivity limit

359 MHz to 527 MHz - Receive (RX) (continued)

When Measured on the LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ 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
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		102		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB
SimpleLink™ Long Range 5 kbps (20 ksym/s, 2-GFSK, 5 kHz Deviation, FEC (Half Rate), DSSS = 1:4, 34 kHz RX Bandwidth)					
Sensitivity	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		-119		dBm
Saturation limit	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		10		dBm
Selectivity, +100 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		55		dB
Selectivity, -100 kHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		53		dB
Blocking, +1 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		69		dB
Blocking, -1 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		65		dB
Blocking, +2 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		71		dB
Blocking, -2 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		70		dB
Blocking, +10 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		84		dB
Blocking, -10 MHz	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz ⁽¹⁾		84		dB
Image rejection (image compensation enabled)	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		49		dB
RSSI dynamic range	Starting from the sensitivity limit		101		dB
RSSI accuracy	Starting from the sensitivity limit across the given dynamic range		± 3		dB
SimpleLink™ Long Range 2.5 kbps (20 ksym/s, 2-GFSK, 5 kHz Deviation, FEC (Half Rate), DSSS = 1:2, 34 kHz RX Bandwidth)					
Sensitivity	$\text{BER} = 10^{-2}$, 433.92 MHz		-121		dBm

5.15 359 MHz to 527 MHz - Transmit (TX)

When measured on the LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$ 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. ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General parameters						
Max output power		433.92 MHz, without BOOST ($V_{\text{DDR}} = 1.7\text{ V}$)		13		dBm
Output power programmable range		433.92 MHz, without BOOST ($V_{\text{DDR}} = 1.7\text{ V}$)		24		dB
Output power variation over temperature		+13 dBm setting, 433.92 MHz Over recommended temperature operating range		± 1.5		dB
Spurious emissions and harmonics						
Spurious emissions (excluding harmonics) ⁽²⁾	30 MHz to 1 GHz	+10 dBm setting ETSI restricted bands		< -54		dBm
		+10 dBm setting ETSI outside restricted bands		< -36		dBm
	1 GHz to 12.75 GHz (outside ETSI restricted bands)	+10 dBm setting measured in 1 MHz bandwidth (ETSI)		< -30		dBm
Spurious emissions out-of-band, 429 MHz ⁽²⁾	Outside the necessary frequency band (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -26		dBm
	710 MHz to 900 MHz (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	900 MHz to 915 MHz (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	930 MHz to 1000 MHz (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -55		dBm
	1000 MHz to 1215 MHz (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -45		dBm
	Above 1215 MHz (ARIB T-67)	+10 dBm setting		< -30		dBm
Harmonics	Second harmonic	+13 dBm setting, 433 MHz		< -36		dBm
Harmonics	Third harmonic	+13 dBm setting, 433 MHz		< -30		dBm
Harmonics	Fourth harmonic	+13 dBm setting, 433 MHz		< -30		dBm
Harmonics	Fifth harmonic	+13 dBm setting, 433 MHz		< -30		dBm

(1) Some combinations of frequency, data rate and modulation format requires use of external crystal load capacitors for regulatory compliance. More details can be found in the device errata.

(2) Suitable for systems targeting compliance with EN 300 220, EN 303 131, EN 303 204, FCC CFR47 Part 15, ARIB STD-T108.

5.16 359 MHz to 527 MHz - PLL Phase Noise

When measured on the LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Phase noise in the 429 MHz band 200 kHz PLL loop bandwidth	$\pm 10\text{ kHz}$ offset		-103		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 100\text{ kHz}$ offset		-101		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 200\text{ kHz}$ offset		-101		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 400\text{ kHz}$ offset		-106		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 1000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-122		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 2000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-133		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 10000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-143		dBc/Hz
Phase noise in the 433 MHz band 20 kHz PLL loop bandwidth	$\pm 10\text{ kHz}$ offset		-86		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 100\text{ kHz}$ offset		-108		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 200\text{ kHz}$ offset		-115		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 400\text{ kHz}$ offset		-122		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 1000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-130		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 2000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-137		dBc/Hz
	$\pm 10000\text{ kHz}$ offset		-145		dBc/Hz

5.17 Timing and Switching Characteristics

Table 5-1. Reset Timing

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
RESET_N low duration	1			μs

Table 5-2. Wakeup Timing

Measured over operating free-air temperature with $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ (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	3000		μs
MCU, Shutdown to Active ⁽¹⁾		850	3000		μs
MCU, Standby to Active			160		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.

5.17.1 Clock Specifications

Table 5-3. 48 MHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC_HF)

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted. ⁽¹⁾

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Crystal frequency		48		MHz
ESR	Equivalent series resistance $6\text{ pF} < C_L \leq 9\text{ pF}$		20	60	Ω
ESR	Equivalent series resistance $5\text{ pF} < C_L \leq 6\text{ pF}$			80	Ω
L_M	Motional inductance, relates to the load capacitance that is used for the crystal (C_L in Farads) ⁽²⁾		$< 3 \times 10^{-25} / C_L^2$		H
C_L	Crystal load capacitance ⁽³⁾	5	7 ⁽⁴⁾	9	pF
	Start-up time ⁽⁵⁾		200		μs

- (1) Probing or otherwise stopping the crystal while the DC/DC converter is enabled may cause permanent damage to the device.
- (2) The crystal manufacturer's specification must satisfy this requirement for proper operation.
- (3) Adjustable load capacitance is integrated into the device. External load capacitors are required for systems targeting compliance with certain regulations. See the device errata for further details.
- (4) On-chip default connected capacitance including reference design parasitic capacitance. Connected internal capacitance is changed through software in the Customer Configuration section (CCFG).
- (5) Start-up time using the TI-provided power driver. Start-up time may increase if driver is not used.

Table 5-4. 48 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_HF)

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$, 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)

Table 5-5. 2 MHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_MF)

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

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

Table 5-6. 32.768 kHz Crystal Oscillator (XOSC_LF)

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Crystal frequency		32.768		kHz
ESR		30	100	k Ω
C_L	6	7 ⁽¹⁾	12	pF

- (1) Default load capacitance using TI reference designs including parasitic capacitance. Crystals with different load capacitance may be used.

Table 5-7. 32 kHz RC Oscillator (RCOSC_LF)

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{\text{DDS}} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Calibrated frequency		32.8 ⁽¹⁾		kHz
Temperature coefficient		50		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$

- (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.

5.17.2 Synchronous Serial Interface (SSI) Characteristics

Table 5-8. Synchronous Serial Interface (SSI) Characteristics

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

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

(1) When using the TI-provided Power driver, the SSI system clock is always 48 MHz.

(2) Refer to SSI timing diagrams [Figure 5-1](#), [Figure 5-2](#), and [Figure 5-3](#).

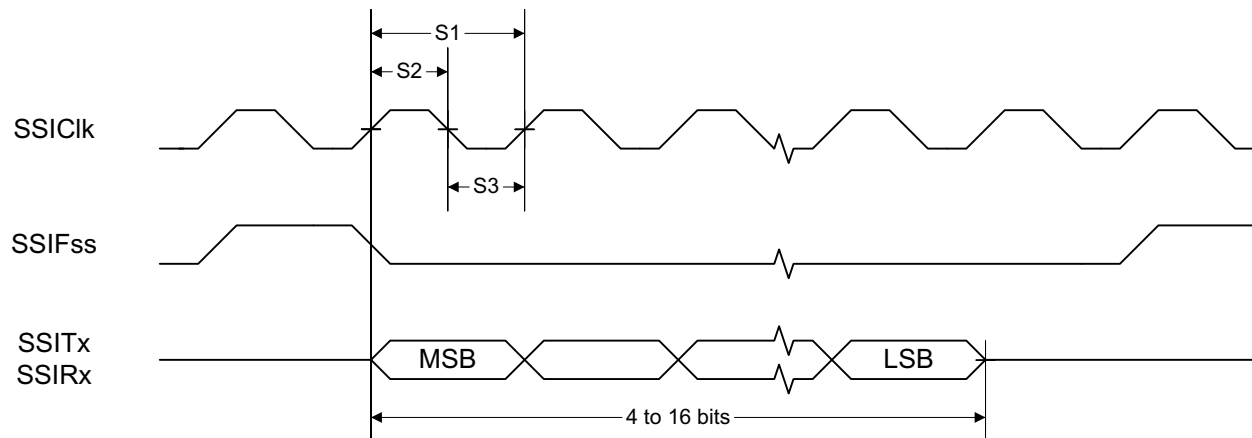


Figure 5-1. SSI Timing for TI Frame Format (FRF = 01), Single Transfer Timing Measurement

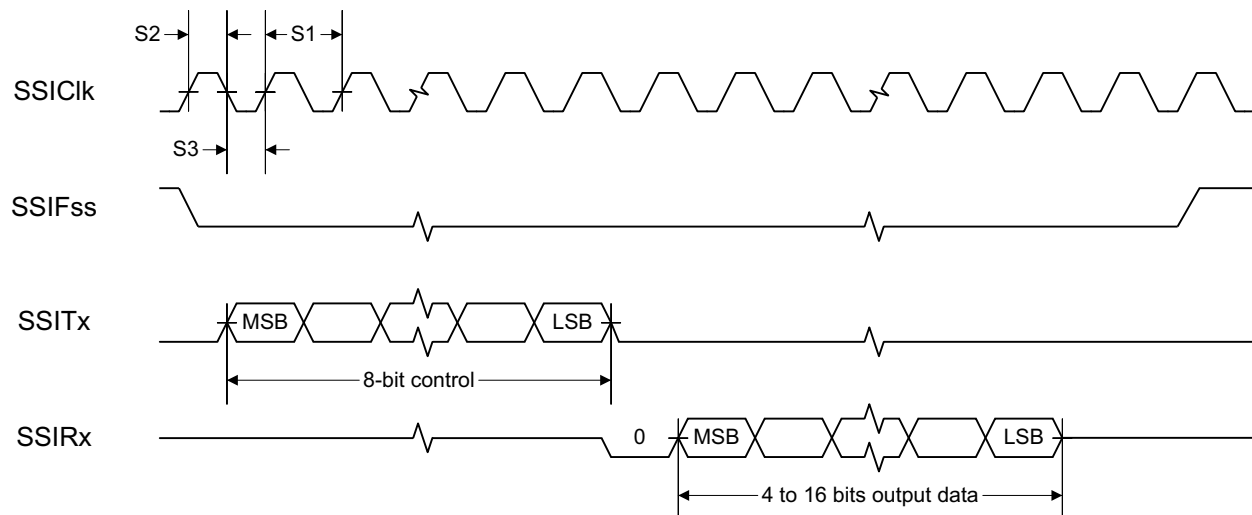


Figure 5-2. SSI Timing for MICROWIRE Frame Format (FRF = 10), Single Transfer

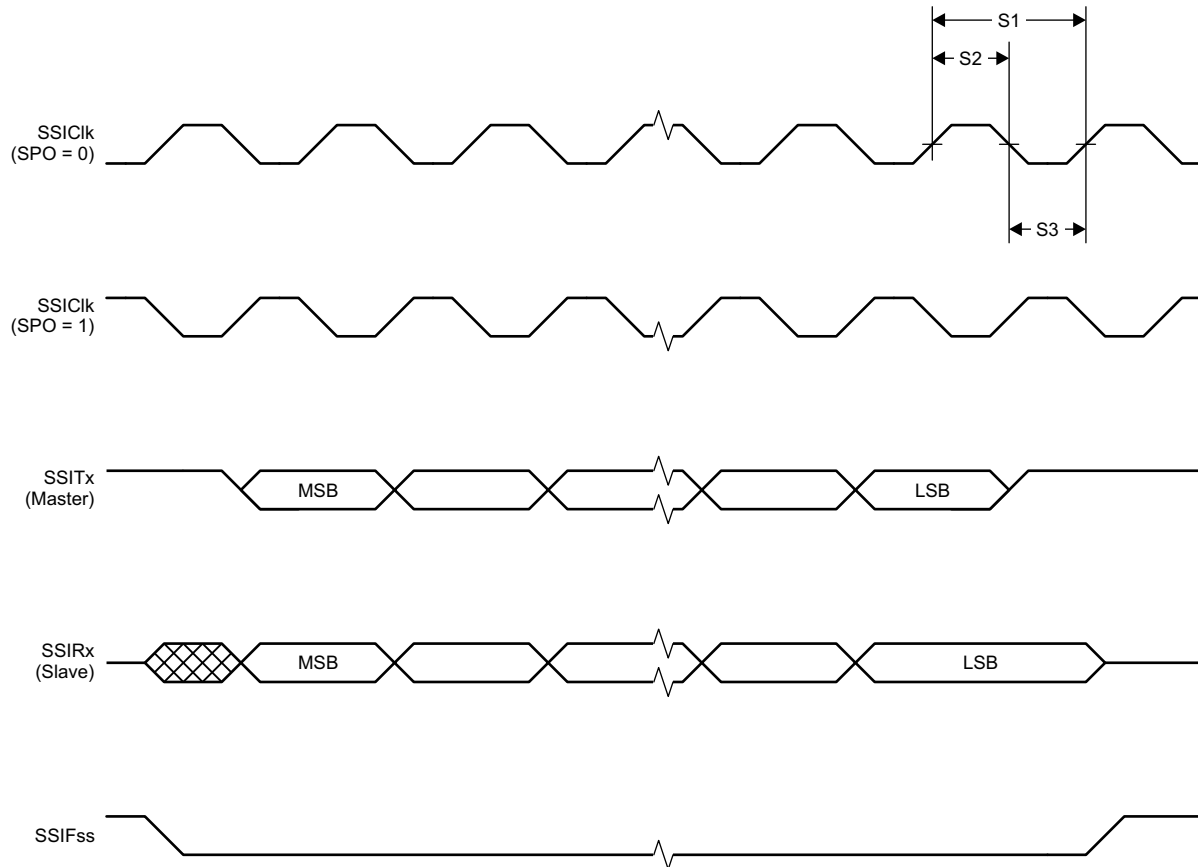


Figure 5-3. SSI Timing for SPI Frame Format (FRF = 00), With SPH = 1

5.17.3 UART

Table 5-9. UART Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
UART rate			3	MBaud

5.18 Peripheral Characteristics

5.18.1 ADC

Table 5-10. Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Characteristics

$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ and voltage scaling enabled, unless otherwise noted.⁽¹⁾

Performance numbers require use of offset and gain adjustments 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 ⁽³⁾	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, 300 Hz input tone ⁽⁴⁾		11.3		
		Internal reference, voltage scaling disabled, 15-bit mode, 200 kSamples/s, 300 Hz input tone ⁽⁴⁾		11.6		
THD	Total harmonic distortion	Internal 4.3 V equivalent reference ⁽²⁾ , 200 kSamples/s, 9.6 kHz input tone		–65		Bits
		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⁾⁽⁵⁾		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: $V_{ref} = 4.3\text{ V} \times 1408 / 4095$		1.48		V
	Reference voltage	VDDS as reference, input voltage scaling enabled		VDDS		V

(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) No missing codes

(4) $\text{ADC_output} = \Sigma(4^n \text{ samples}) \gg n$, n = desired extra bits

(5) Applied voltage must be within Absolute Maximum Ratings (see Section 5.1) at all times

Table 5-10. Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) Characteristics (continued)

$T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$ and voltage scaling enabled, unless otherwise noted.⁽¹⁾

Performance numbers require use of offset and gain adjustments in software by TI-provided ADC drivers.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Reference voltage	VDDS as reference, input voltage scaling disabled		VDDS / 2.82 ⁽⁵⁾		V
	Input impedance	200 kSamples/s, voltage scaling enabled. Capacitive input, Input impedance depends on sampling frequency and sampling time		>1		MΩ

5.18.2 DAC

Table 5-11. Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Characteristics
 $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
General Parameters						
	Resolution		8			Bits
V _{DD5}	Supply voltage	Any load, any V _{REF} , pre-charge OFF, DAC charge-pump ON	1.8		3.8	V
		External Load ⁽¹⁾ , 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} = VDD5, buffer OFF, internal load	13			1 / F _{DAC}
		V _{REF} = VDD5, buffer ON, external capacitive load = 20 pF ⁽²⁾	13.8			
	External capacitive load		20		200	pF
	External resistive load		10			MΩ
	Short circuit current				400	μA
Z _{MAX}	Max output impedance Vref = VDD5, buffer ON, CLK 250 kHz	VDD5 = 3.8 V, DAC charge-pump OFF	50.8			kΩ
		VDD5 = 3.0 V, DAC charge-pump ON	51.7			
		VDD5 = 3.0 V, DAC charge-pump OFF	53.2			
		VDD5 = 2.0 V, DAC charge-pump ON	48.7			
		VDD5 = 2.0 V, DAC charge-pump OFF	70.2			
		VDD5 = 1.8 V, DAC charge-pump ON	46.3			
		VDD5 = 1.8 V, DAC charge-pump OFF	88.9			
Internal Load - Continuous Time Comparator / Low Power Clocked Comparator						
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	V _{REF} = VDD5, load = Continuous Time Comparator or Low Power Clocked Comparator F _{DAC} = 250 kHz	±1			LSB ⁽³⁾
	Differential nonlinearity	V _{REF} = VDD5, load = Continuous Time Comparator or Low Power Clocked Comparator F _{DAC} = 16 kHz	±1.2			
	Offset error ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V	±0.64			LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V	±0.81			
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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			
	Offset error ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V	±0.78			LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V	±0.77			
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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 ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V	±1.53			LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V	±1.71			
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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			

(1) Keysight 34401A Multimeter

(2) A load > 20 pF will increase the settling time

(3) 1 LSB ($V_{REF} = 3.8\text{ V}/3.0\text{ V}/1.8\text{ V}/\text{DCOUP}/\text{ADCREF}$) = 14.10 mV/11.13 mV/6.68 mV/4.67 mV/5.48 mV

(4) Includes comparator offset

Table 5-11. Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Characteristics (continued)
 $T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Max code output voltage variation ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V		±2.92		LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} =VDD5 = 3.0 V		±3.06		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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 ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Continuous Time Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V, code 1		0.03		V
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V, code 255		3.62		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V, code 1		0.02		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V, code 255		2.86		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 1.8 V, code 1		0.01		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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 ⁽⁴⁾ Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V, code 1		0.03		V
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V, code 255		3.61		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V, code 1		0.02		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V, code 255		2.85		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 1.8 V, code 1		0.01		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 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 (Keysight 34401A Multimeter)						
INL	Integral nonlinearity	V _{REF} = VDD5, F _{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = DCOUPL, F _{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		
		V _{REF} = ADCREF, F _{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	V _{REF} = VDD5, F _{DAC} = 250 kHz		±1		LSB ⁽³⁾
	Offset error	V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.8 V		±0.20		LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V		±0.25		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 1.8 V		±0.45		
		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} = VDD5 = 3.8 V		±0.60		LSB ⁽³⁾
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 3.0 V		±0.55		
		V _{REF} = VDD5 = 1.8 V		±0.60		
		V _{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge ON		±3.45		
		V _{REF} = DCOUPL, pre-charge OFF		±2.10		
		V _{REF} = ADCREF		±1.90		

Table 5-11. Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) Characteristics (continued)

$T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output voltage range Load = Low Power Clocked Comparator		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 3.8\text{ V}$, code 1		0.03		V
		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 3.8\text{ V}$, code 255		3.61		
		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, code 1		0.02		
		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, code 255		2.85		
		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 1.8\text{ V}$, code 1		0.02		
		$V_{REF} = V_{DD5} = 1.8\text{ V}$, code 255		1.71		
		$V_{REF} = \text{DCOUPPL}$, pre-charge OFF, code 1		0.02		
		$V_{REF} = \text{DCOUPPL}$, pre-charge OFF, code 255		1.20		
		$V_{REF} = \text{DCOUPPL}$, pre-charge ON, code 1		1.27		
		$V_{REF} = \text{DCOUPPL}$, pre-charge ON, code 255		2.46		
		$V_{REF} = \text{ADCREF}$, code 1		0.02		
		$V_{REF} = \text{ADCREF}$, code 255		1.42		

5.18.3 Temperature and Battery Monitor

Table 5-12. Temperature Sensor

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Resolution			2		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Accuracy	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$		± 4.0		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Accuracy	0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 105 $^{\circ}\text{C}$		± 2.5		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply voltage coefficient ⁽¹⁾			3.6		$^{\circ}\text{C/V}$

(1) The temperature sensor is automatically compensated for V_{DD5} variation when using the TI-provided driver.

Table 5-13. Battery Monitor

Measured on a Texas Instruments reference design with $T_c = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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	$V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$		22.5		mV
Offset error			-32		mV
Gain error			-1		%

5.18.4 Comparators

Table 5-14. Low-Power Clocked Comparator

$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage range		0		V_{DD5}	V
Clock frequency			SCLK_LF		
Internal reference voltage ⁽¹⁾	Using internal DAC with V_{DD5} as reference voltage, DAC code = 0 - 255		0.024 - 2.865		V
Offset	Measured at $V_{DD5} / 2$, 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 [Table 5-11](#)

Table 5-15. Continuous Time Comparator

$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input voltage range ⁽¹⁾		0		V_{DD5}	V
Offset	Measured at $V_{DD5} / 2$		± 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

5.18.5 Current Source

Table 5-16. Programmable Current Source

$T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, 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

5.18.6 GPIO

Table 5-17. GPIO DC Characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
T_A = 25 °C, V_{DD5} = 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 = VDD5		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_{DD5} = 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_{DD5} = 3.8 V					
GPIO pullup current	Input mode, pullup enabled, Vpad = 0 V		282		μA
GPIO pulldown current	Input mode, pulldown enabled, Vpad = VDD5		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 <i>High</i>	0.8*V _{DD5}			V
VIL	Highest GPIO input voltage reliably interpreted as a <i>Low</i>	0.2*V _{DD5}			V

5.19 Typical Characteristics

All measurements in this section are done with $T_c = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_{DD5} = 3.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted. See *Recommended Operating Conditions*, [Section 5.3](#), for device limits. Values exceeding these limits are for reference only.

5.19.1 MCU Current

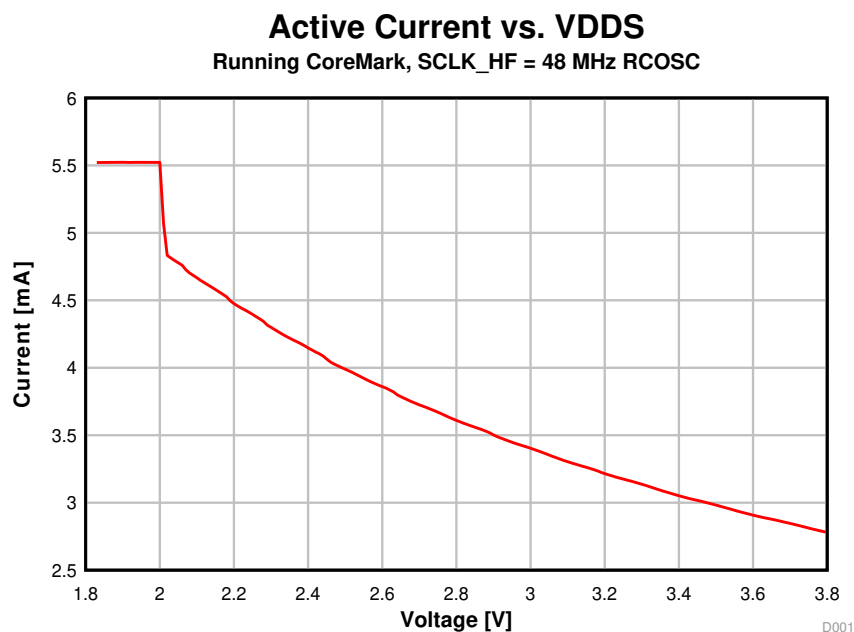


Figure 5-4. Active Mode (MCU) Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDD5)

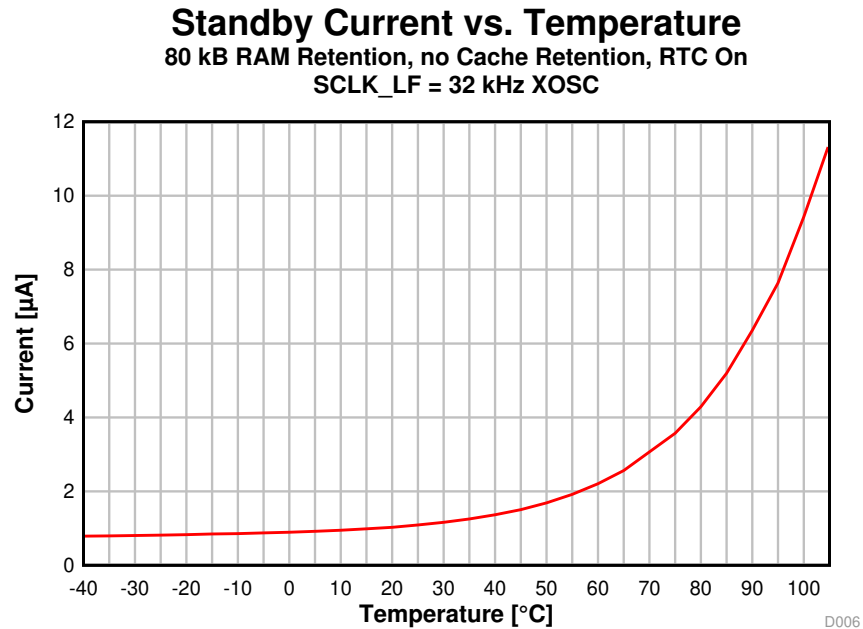


Figure 5-5. Standby Mode (MCU) Current vs. Temperature

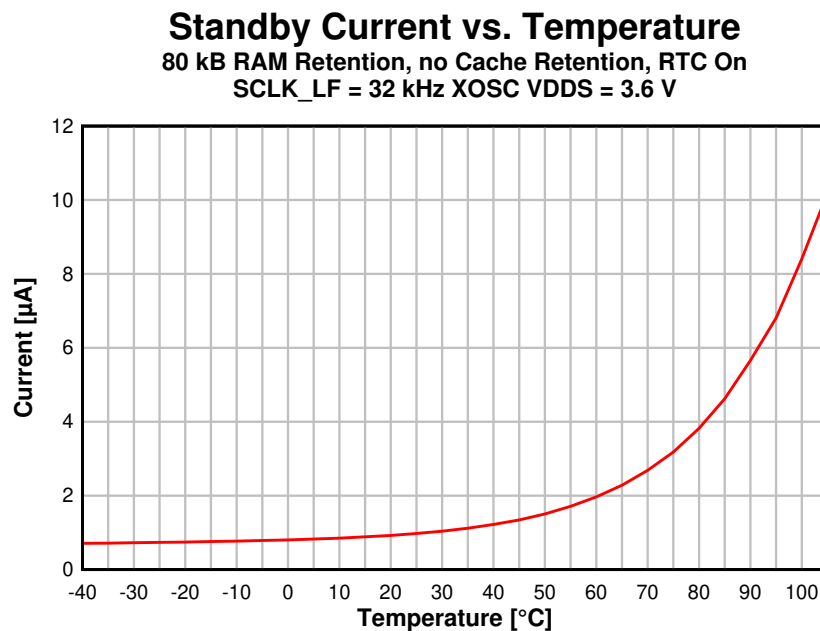


Figure 5-6. Standby Mode (MCU) Current vs. Temperature (VDDS = 3.6 V)

5.19.2 RX Current

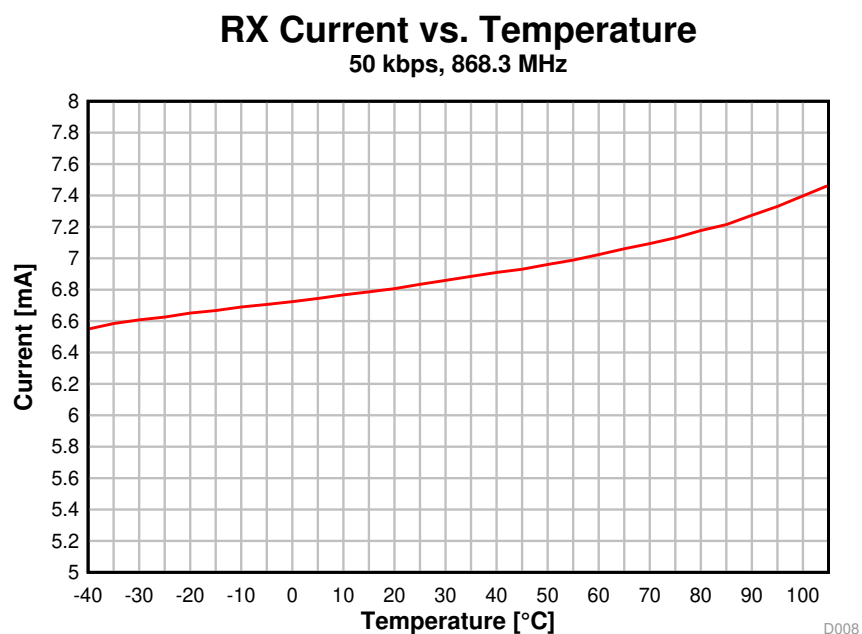


Figure 5-7. RX Current vs.
Temperature (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)

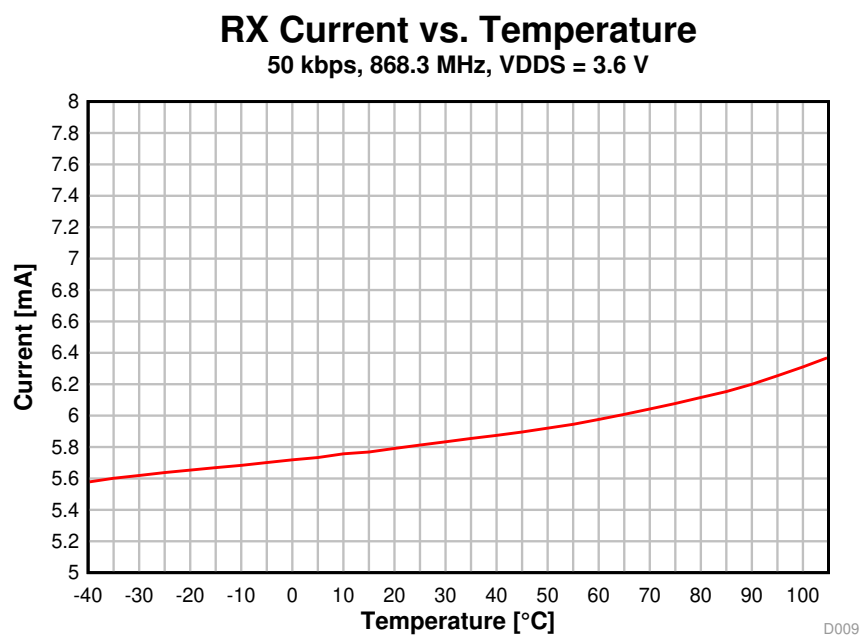
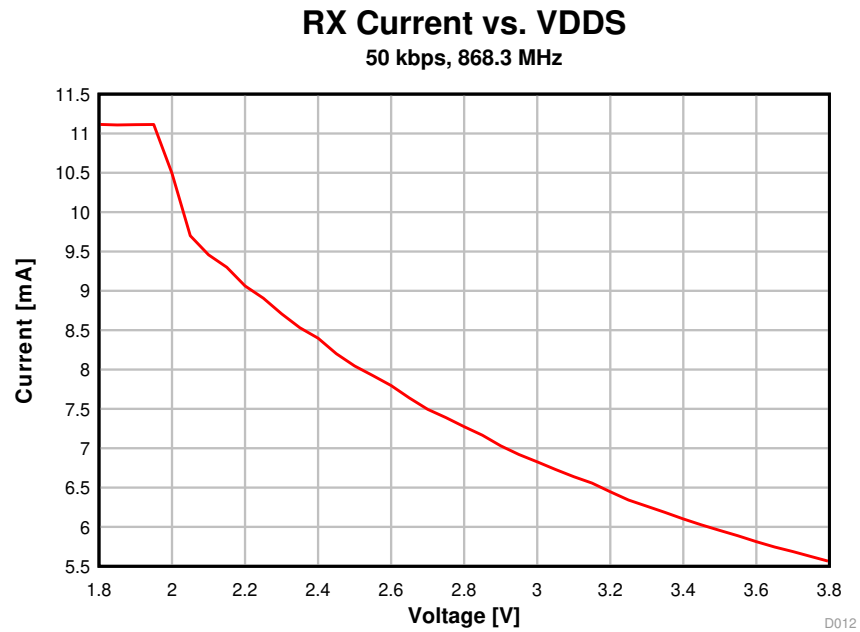


Figure 5-8. RX Current vs.
Temperature (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz, VDD5 = 3.6 V)



**Figure 5-9. RX Current vs.
Supply Voltage (VDDS) (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)**

5.19.3 TX Current

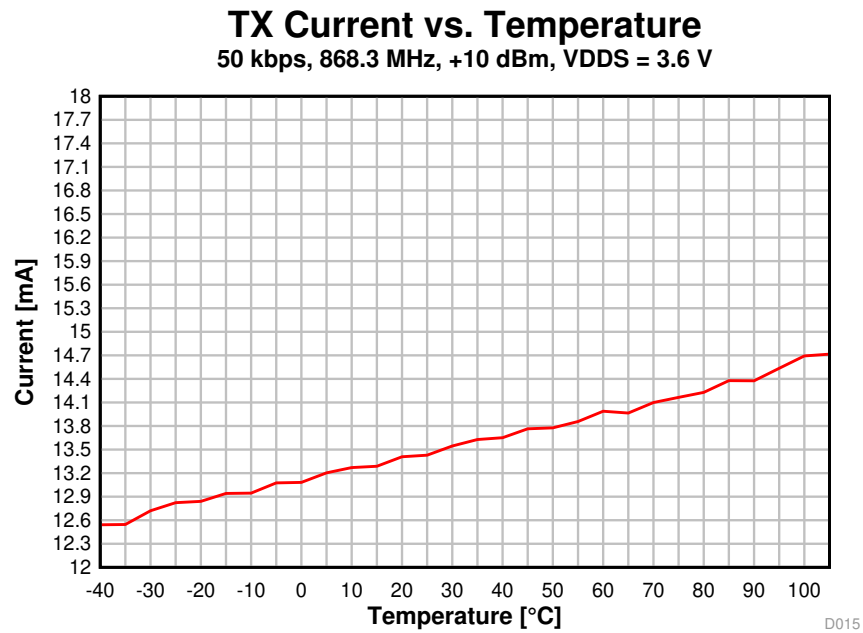


Figure 5-10. TX Current vs. Temperature (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz, VDD = 3.6 V)

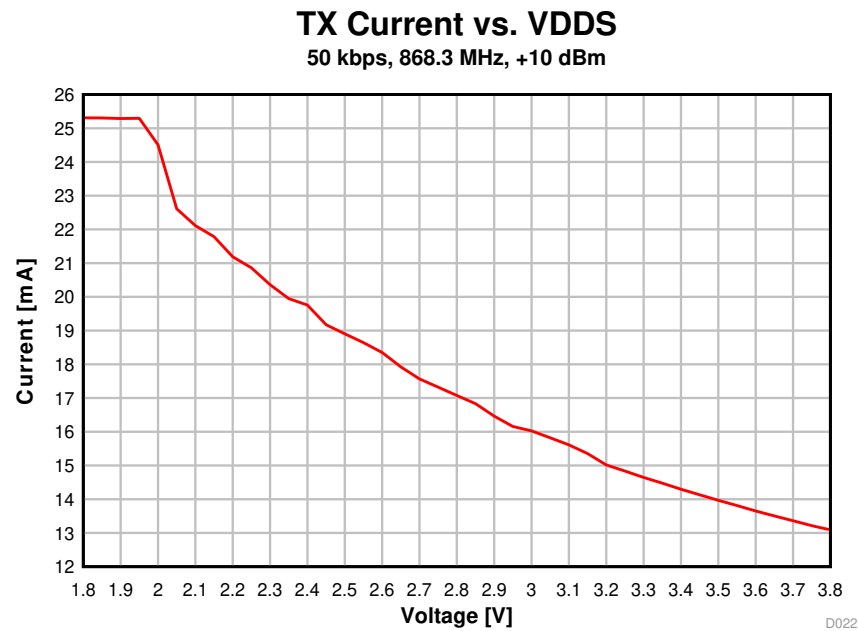


Figure 5-11. TX Current vs. Supply Voltage (VDD) (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)

Table 5-18 shows typical TX current and output power for different output power settings.

Table 5-18. Typical TX Current and Output Power

CC1312R at 915 MHz, VDD5 = 3.6 V (Measured on CC1312REM-XD7793)			
txPower	TX Power Setting (SmartRF Studio)	Typical Output Power [dBm]	Typical Current Consumption [mA]
0x013F	14	14.3	25
0xB224	12.5	12.7	18.3
0xA410	12	12.2	17.4
0x669A	11	11	15.8
0x3E92	10	10	14.2
0x3EDC	9	8.8	13.3
0x2CD8	8	7.9	12.4
0x26D4	7	6.7	11.5
0x20D1	6	5.6	10.6
0x1CCE	5	4.2	9.8
0x16CD	4	3.4	9.4
0x14CB	3	2.1	8.8
0x12CA	2	1.3	8.4
0x12C9	1	0.4	8.0
0x10C8	0	-0.7	7.7
0x0AC4	-5	-7	6.1
0x0AC2	-10	-12.8	5.4
0x06C1	-15	-17	5.0
0x04C0	-20	-23	4.7

5.19.4 RX Performance

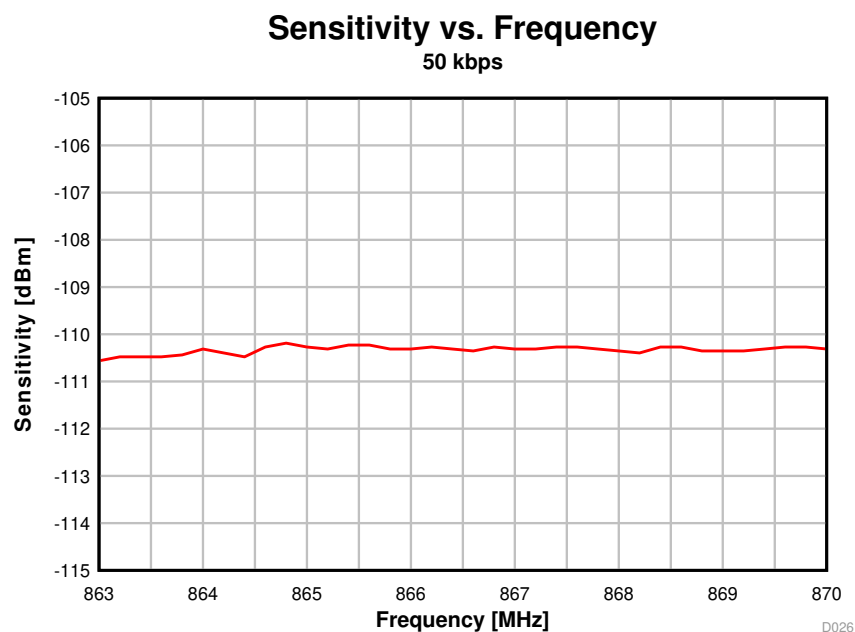


Figure 5-12. Sensitivity vs. Frequency (50 kbps, 868 MHz)

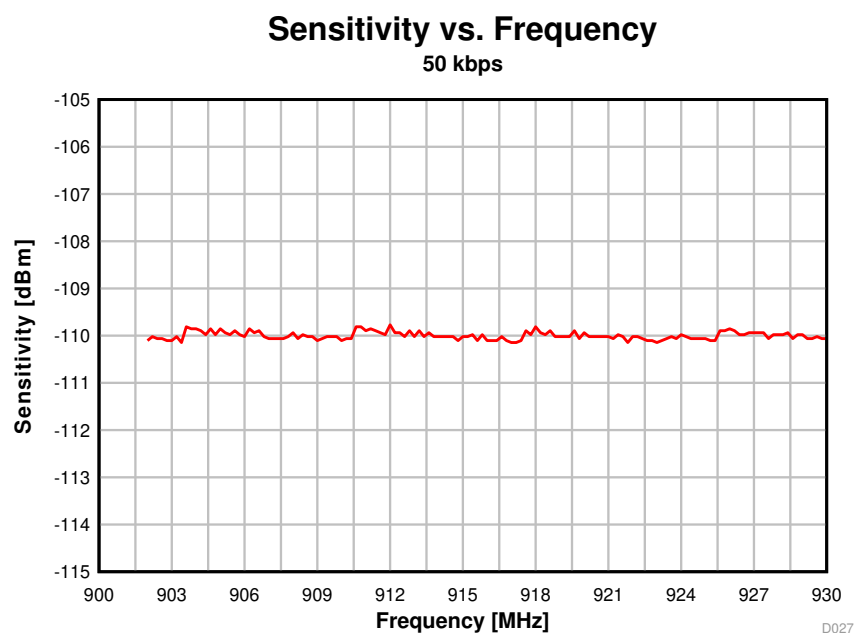


Figure 5-13. Sensitivity vs. Frequency (50 kbps, 915 MHz)

Sensitivity vs. Temperature 50 kbps, 868.3 MHz

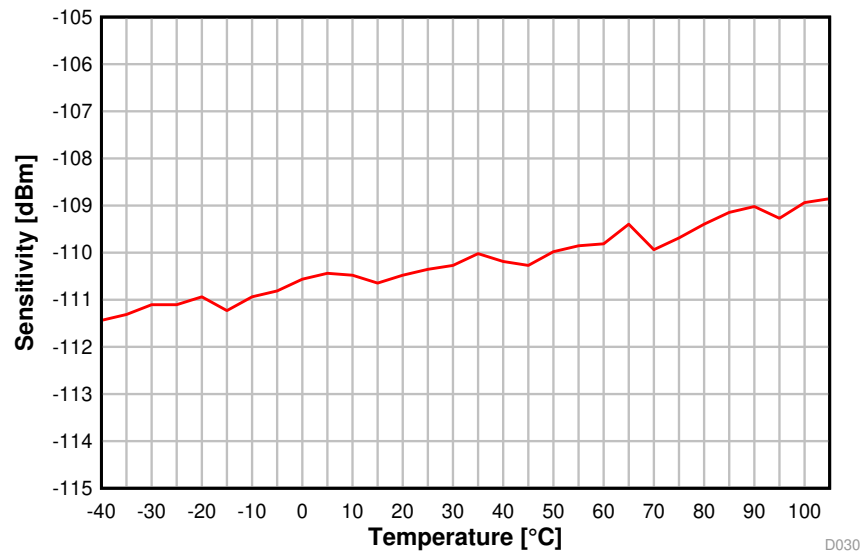


Figure 5-14. Sensitivity vs. Temperature (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)

Sensitivity vs. VDDSD 50 kbps, 868.3 MHz

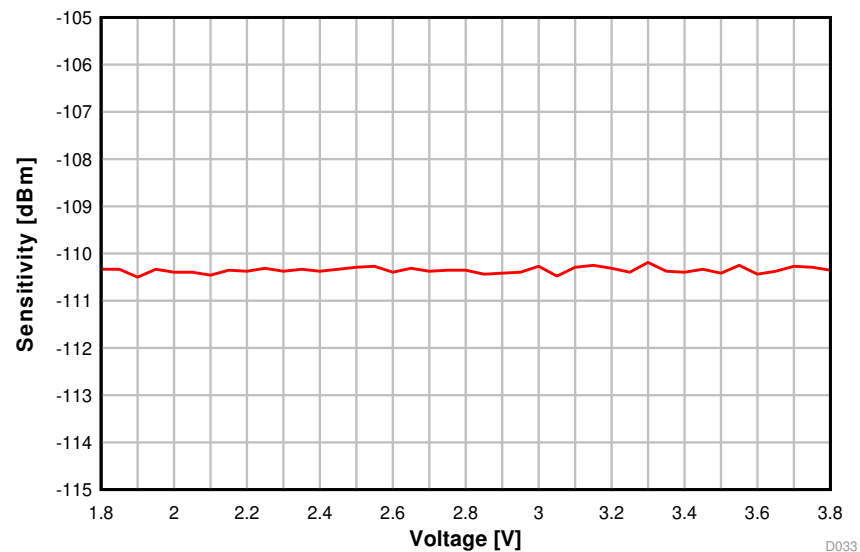
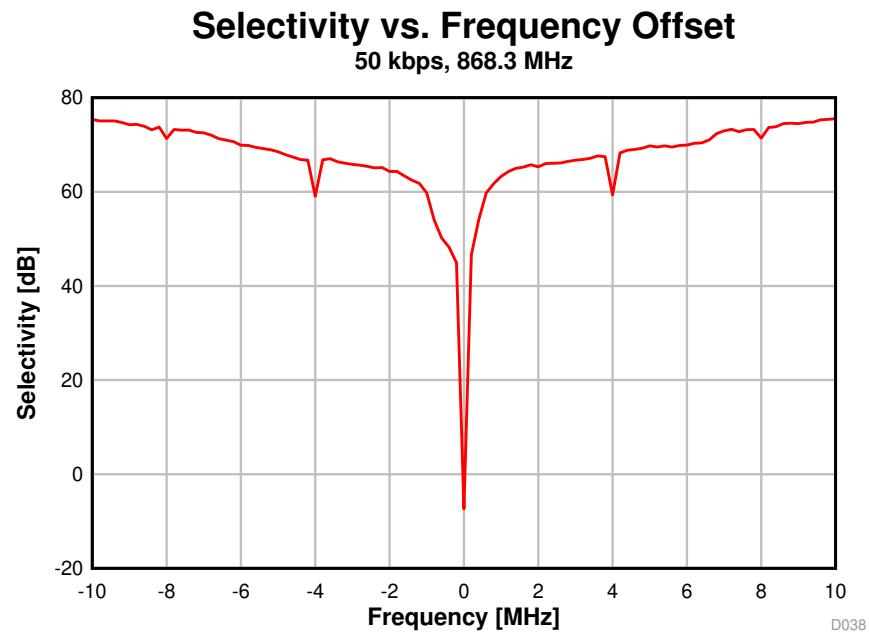
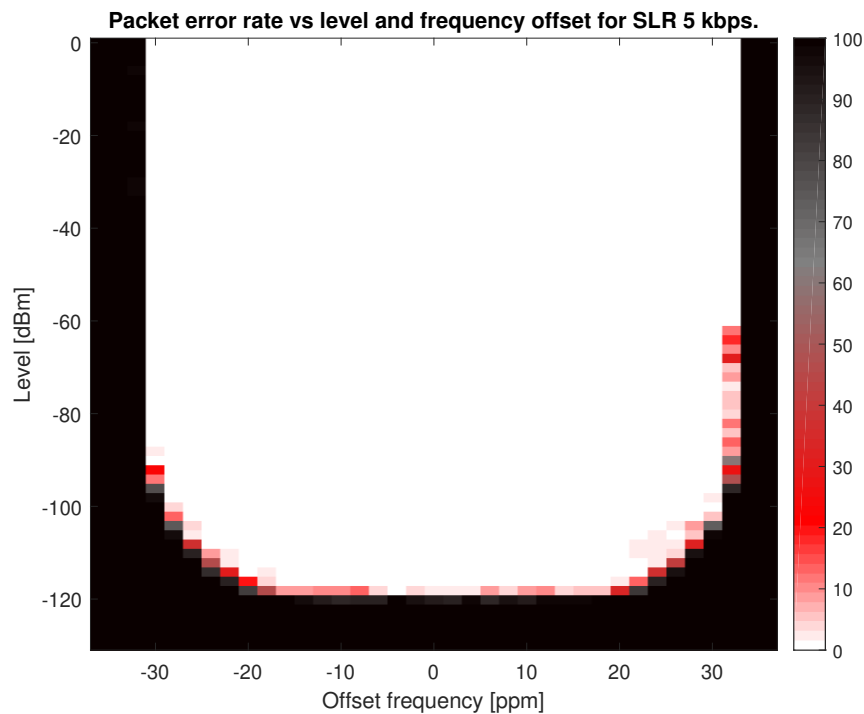


Figure 5-15. Sensitivity vs. Supply Voltage (VDDSD) (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)



**Figure 5-16. Selectivity vs.
Frequency Offset (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)**



**Figure 5-17. PER vs. Level vs.
Frequency (SimpleLink™ Long Range 5 kbps, 868 MHz)**

5.19.5 TX Performance

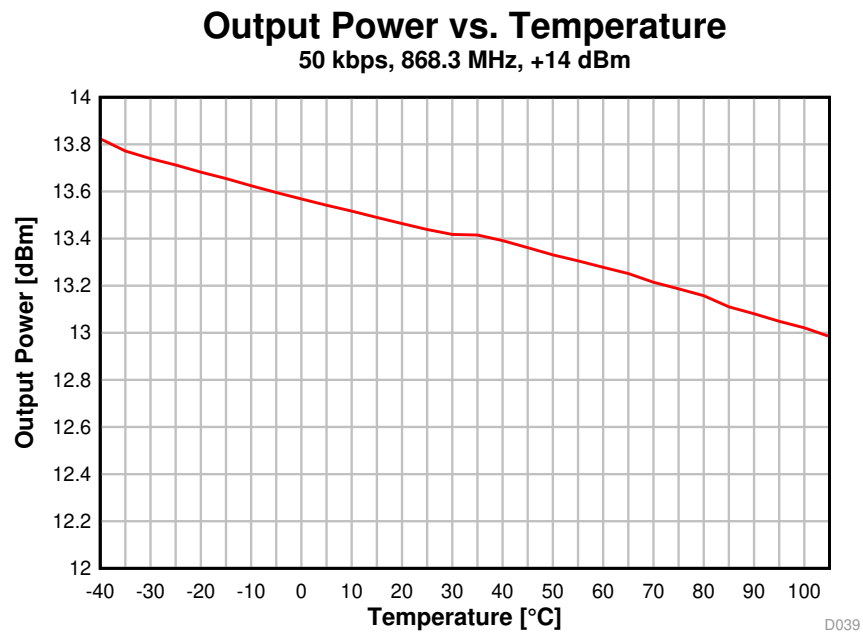


Figure 5-18. Output Power vs. Temperature (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)

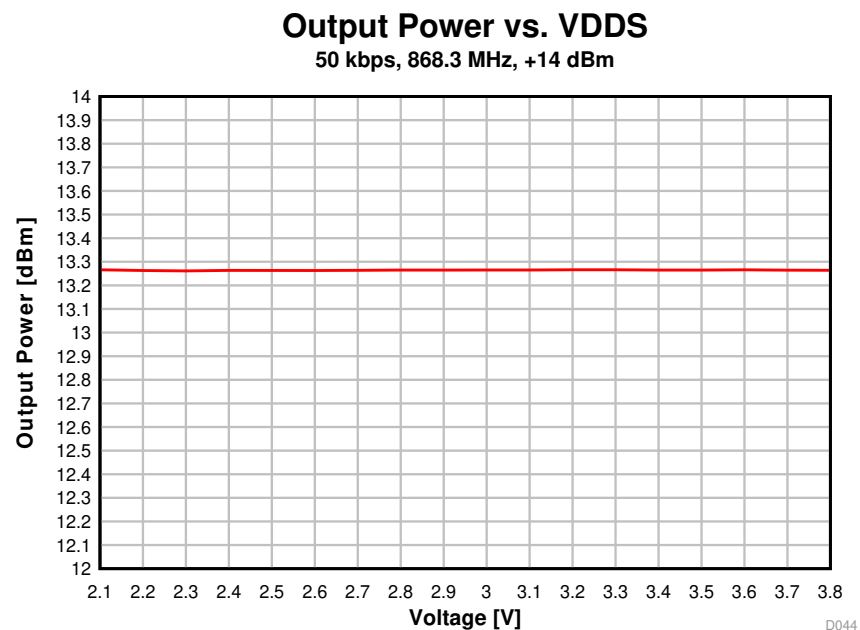
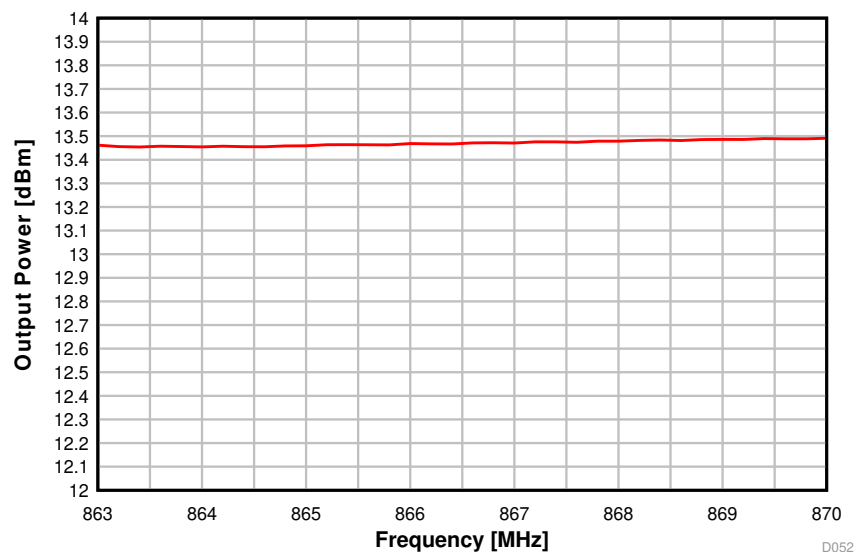


Figure 5-19. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (VDDSD) (50 kbps, 868.3 MHz)

Output Power vs. Frequency

50 kbps, +14 dBm

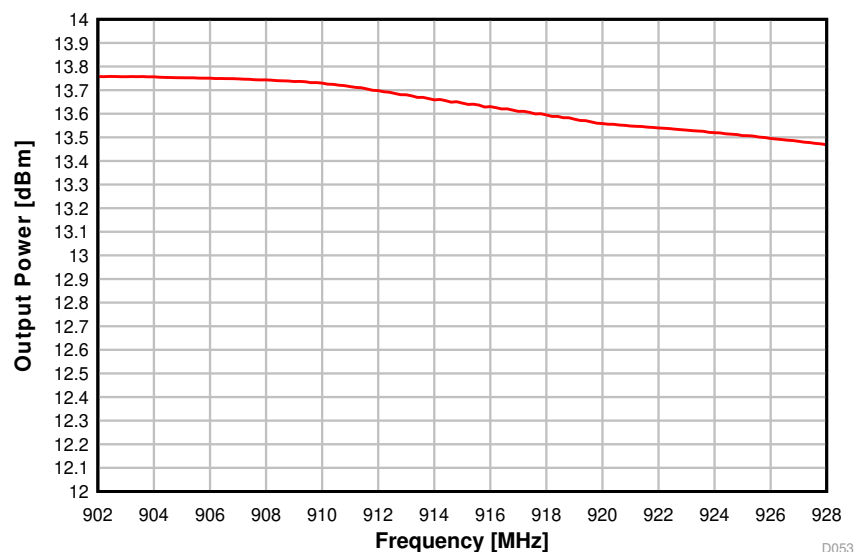


D052

Figure 5-20. Output Power vs. Frequency (50 kbps, 868 MHz)

Output Power vs. Frequency

50 kbps, +14 dBm



D053

Figure 5-21. Output Power vs. Frequency (50 kbps, 915 MHz)

5.19.6 ADC Performance

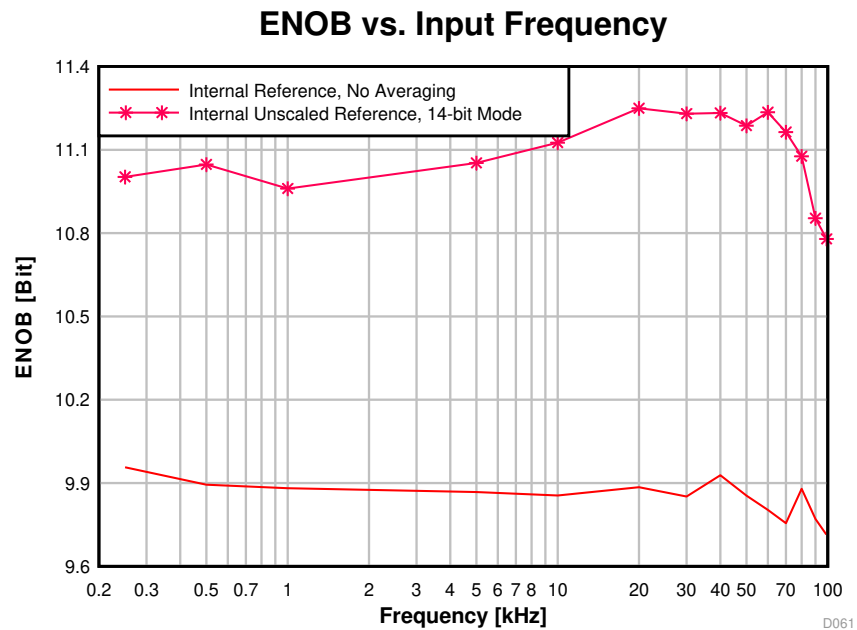


Figure 5-22. ENOB vs. Input Frequency

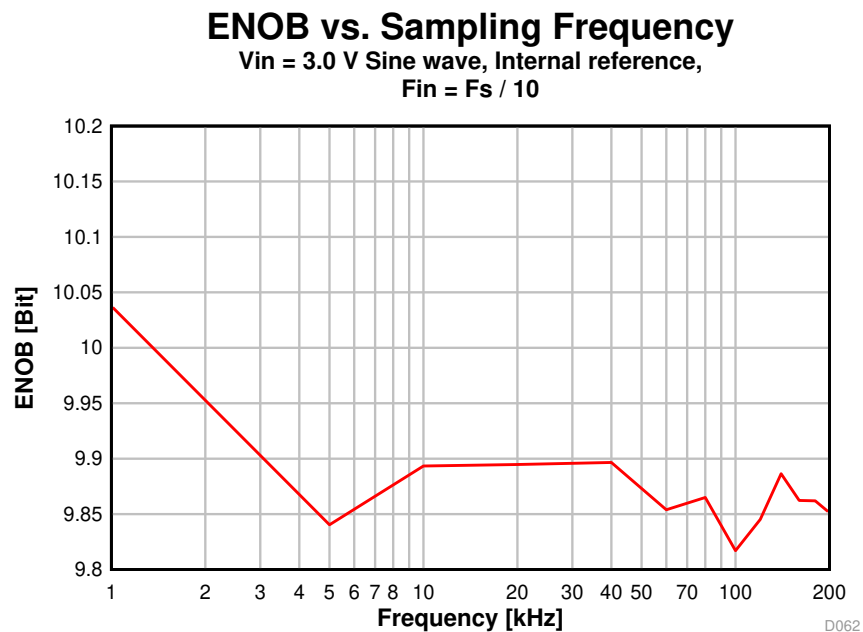


Figure 5-23. ENOB vs. Sampling Frequency

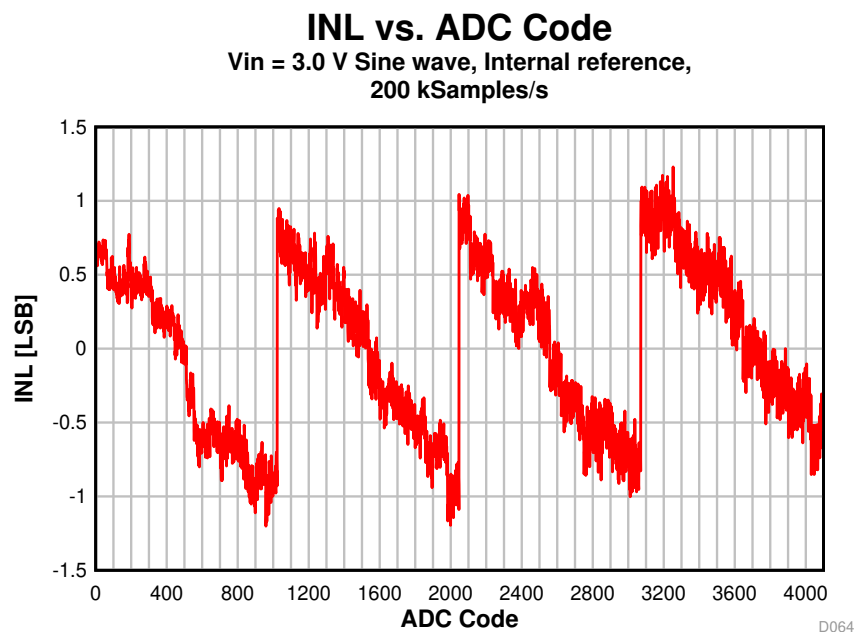


Figure 5-24. INL vs.
ADC Code

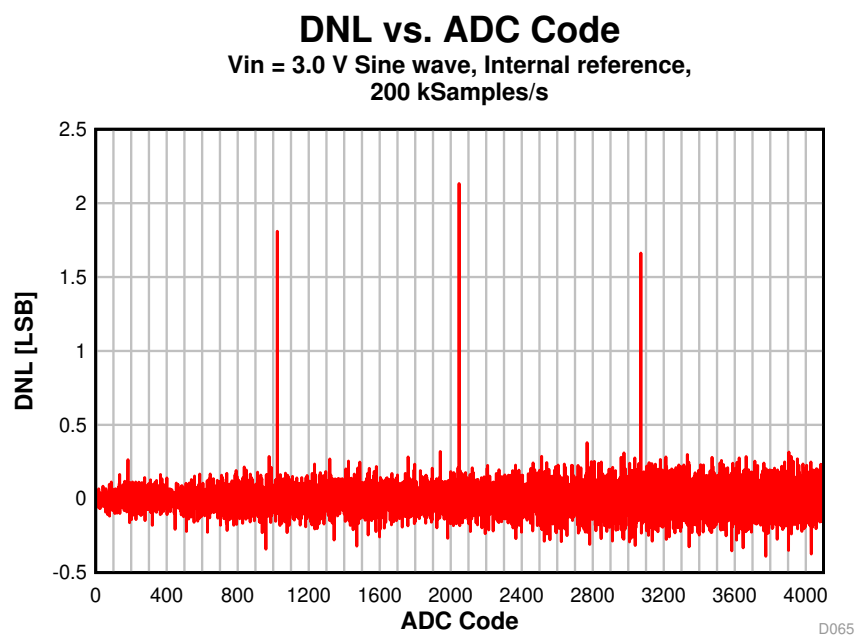


Figure 5-25. DNL vs.
ADC Code

ADC Accuracy vs. Temperature

Vin = 1 V, Internal reference,
200 kSamples/s

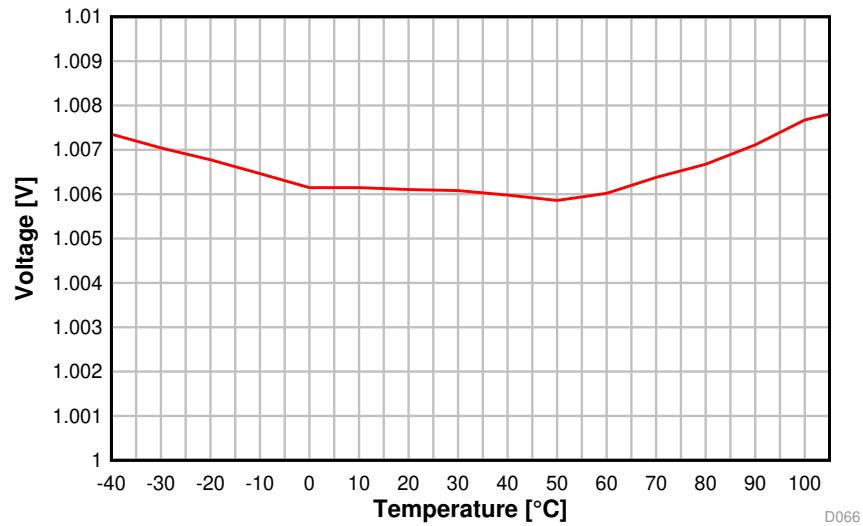


Figure 5-26. ADC Accuracy vs. Temperature

ADC Accuracy vs. VDDS

Vin = 1 V, Internal reference,
200 kSamples/s

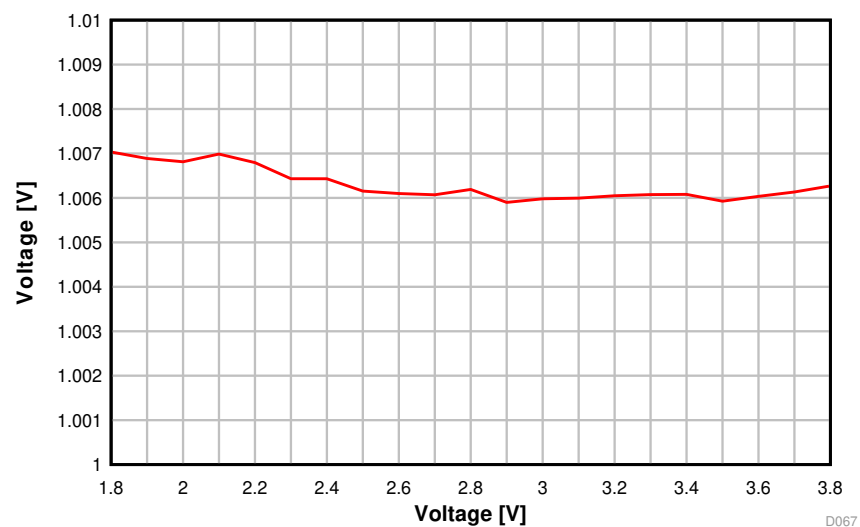


Figure 5-27. ADC Accuracy vs. Supply Voltage (VDDS)

6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

[Section 1.4](#) shows the core modules of the CC1312R device.

6.2 System CPU

The CC1312R 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

6.3 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.

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.

NOTE

Not all combinations of features, frequencies, data rates, and modulation formats described in this chapter are supported. Over time, TI can enable new physical radio formats (PHYs) for the device and provides performance numbers for selected PHYs in the data sheet. Supported radio formats for a specific device, including optimized settings to use with the TI RF driver, are included in the [SmartRF Studio](#) tool with performance numbers of selected formats found in [Section 5](#).

6.3.1 Proprietary Radio Formats

The CC1312R radio can support a wide range of physical radio formats through a set of hardware peripherals combined with firmware available in the device ROM, covering various customer needs for optimizing towards parameters such as speed or sensitivity. This allows great flexibility in tuning the radio both to work with legacy protocols as well as customizing the behavior for specific application needs.

Table 6-1 gives a simplified overview of features of the various radio formats available in ROM. Other radio formats may be available in the form of radio firmware patches or programs through the Software Development Kit (SDK) and may combine features in a different manner, as well as add other features.

Table 6-1. Feature Support

Feature	Main 2-(G)FSK Mode	High Data Rates	Low Data Rates	SimpleLink™ Long Range
Programmable preamble, sync word and CRC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Programmable receive bandwidth	Yes	Yes	Yes (down to 4 kHz)	Yes
Data / Symbol rate ⁽¹⁾	20 to 1000 kbps	≤ 2 Msps	≤ 100 ksps	≤ 20 ksps
Modulation format	2-(G)FSK	2-(G)FSK 4-(G)FSK	2-(G)FSK 4-(G)FSK	2-(G)FSK
Dual Sync Word	Yes	Yes	No	No
Carrier Sense ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Yes	No	No	No
Preamble Detection ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Data Whitening	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Digital RSSI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CRC filtering	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS)	No	No	No	1:2 1:4 1:8
Forward error correction (FEC)	No	No	No	Yes
Link Quality Indicator (LQI)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(1) Data rates are only indicative. Data rates outside this range may also be supported. For some specific combinations of settings, a smaller range might be supported.

(2) Carrier Sense can be used to implement HW-controlled listen-before-talk (LBT) and Clear Channel Assessment (CCA) for compliance with such requirements in regulatory standards. This is available through the CMD_PROP_CS radio API.

(3) Carrier Sense and Preamble Detection can be used to implement sniff modes where the radio is duty cycled to save power.

6.4 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 `cfg.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).

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.

6.5 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 I²C (UART and I²C 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 master with up to 6 MHz clock speed

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

6.6 Cryptography

The CC1312R 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 CC1312R device.

6.7 Timers

A large selection of timers are available as part of the CC1312R 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.

6.8 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 master and slave 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 I²S interface is used to handle digital audio and can also be used to interface pulse-density modulation microphones (PDM).

The I²C interface is also used to communicate with devices compatible with the I²C standard. The I²C interface can handle 100 kHz and 400 kHz operation, and can serve as both master and slave.

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 4](#). All digital peripherals can be connected to any digital pin on the device.

For more information, see the [CC13x2, CC26x2 SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU Technical Reference Manual](#).

6.9 Battery and Temperature Monitor

A combined temperature and battery voltage monitor is available in the CC1312R 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.

6.10 μ DMA

The device includes a direct memory access (μ DMA) controller. The μ DMA 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 μ DMA controller can perform a transfer between memory and peripherals. The μ DMA 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 μ DMA 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

6.11 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.

6.12 Power Management

To minimize power consumption, the CC1312R supports a number of power modes and power management features (see [Table 6-2](#)).

Table 6-2. 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 6-2](#)).

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.

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 CC1312R 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 CC1312R 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.

6.13 Clock Systems

The CC1312R 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 an external 48 MHz crystal (XOSC_HF). Radio operation requires an external 48 MHz crystal.

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), a 32.768 kHz watch-type crystal, or a clock input on any digital IO.

When using a crystal or the internal RC oscillator, the device can output the 32 kHz SCLK_LF signal to other devices, thereby reducing the overall system cost.

6.14 Network Processor

Depending on the product configuration, the CC1312R 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.

7 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.

For general design guidelines and hardware configuration guidelines, refer to [CC13xx/CC26xx Hardware Configuration and PCB Design Considerations Application Report](#).

7.1 Reference Designs

The following reference designs should be followed closely when implementing designs using the CC1312R 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.

[CC1312REM-XD7793 Design Files](#)

The CC1312REM-XD7793 reference design provides schematic, layout and production files for the characterization board used for deriving the performance number found in this document.

[LAUNCHXL-CC1312R1 Design Files](#)

The CC1312R LaunchPad Design Files contain detailed schematics and layouts to build application specific boards using the CC1312R device.

[LAUNCHXL-CC1352P-4 Design Files](#)

Detailed schematics and layouts for the multi-band CC1352P LaunchPad evaluation board featuring 2.4 GHz RF matching optimized for 10 dBm operation on the 20 dBm PA output and up to 13 dBm TX power at 433 MHz.

[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.

7.2 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:

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

2. From board temperature:

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

3. From ambient temperature:

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

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 5.8](#).

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 10 dBm output power. Let us assume the ambient temperature is 85 °C and the supply voltage is 3.6 V. To calculate P, we need to look up the current consumption for Tx at 85 °C in [Figure 5-10](#). From the plot, we see that the current consumption is 14.4 mA. This means that P is 14.4 mA × 3.6 V = 51.8 mW.

The junction temperature is then calculated as:

$$T_J = 23.4 \frac{^{\circ}\text{C}}{\text{W}} \times 51.8 \text{ mW} + T_A = 1.2^{\circ}\text{C} + T_A \quad (4)$$

As can be seen from the example, the junction temperature is 1.2 °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](#).

8 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.

8.1 Tools and Software

The CC1312R device is supported by a variety of software and hardware development tools.

Development Kit

CC1312R LaunchPad™ Development Kit

The CC1312R LaunchPad™ Development Kit enables development of high-performance Sub-1 GHz wireless applications that benefit from low-power operation. The kit features the CC1312R Sub-1 GHz SimpleLink Wireless MCU. The kit works with the LaunchPad ecosystem, easily enabling additional functionality like sensors, display, and more. The built-in EnergyTrace™ 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™ CC13X2-CC26X2 SDK

The SimpleLink CC13X2-CC26X2 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 CC1312R device, including the following protocol stacks:

- Bluetooth Low Energy 4 and 5.1
- 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 CC13X2-CC26X2 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>.

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
- 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.

8.1.1 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.

8.2 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/CC1312R. 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

CC1312R 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 CC1312R device are found on the device product folder at: ti.com/product/CC1312R/technicaldocuments.

Technical Reference Manual (TRM)

CC13x2, CC26x2 SimpleLink™ Wireless MCU TRM

The TRM provides a detailed description of all modules and peripherals available in the device family.

8.3 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.

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8.4 Trademarks

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Wi-Fi is a registered trademark of Wi-Fi Alliance.

MIOTY, Wi-SUN are registered trademarks of Wi-SUN Alliance Inc.

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8.5 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.

8.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

9 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

9.1 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.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
CC1312R1F3RGZR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGZ	48	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	CC1312 R1F3	Samples
CC1312R1F3RGZT	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGZ	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 105	CC1312 R1F3	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

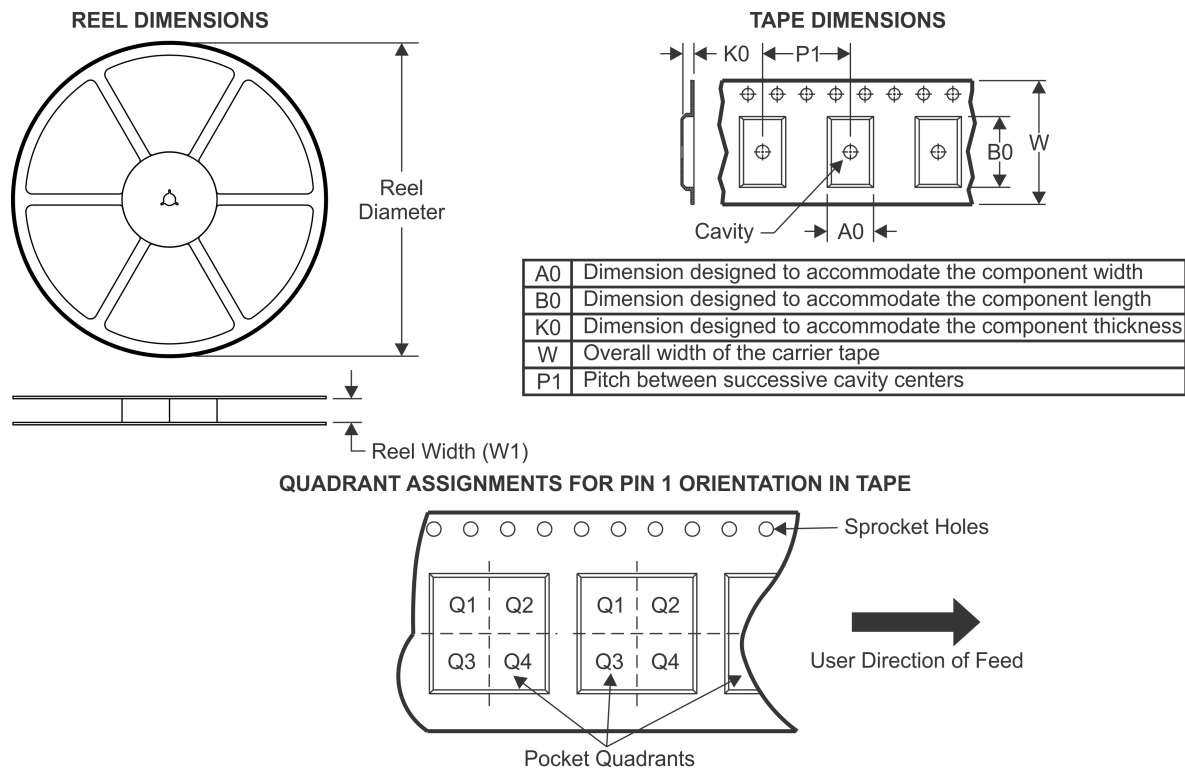
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

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

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

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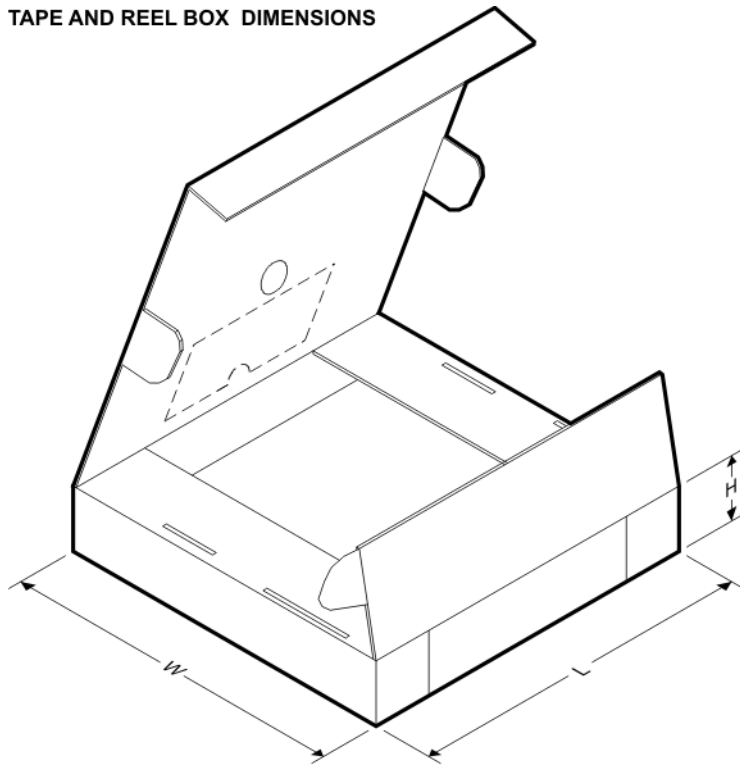
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*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
CC1312R1F3RGZR	VQFN	RGZ	48	2500	330.0	16.4	7.3	7.3	1.1	12.0	16.0	Q2
CC1312R1F3RGZT	VQFN	RGZ	48	250	180.0	16.4	7.3	7.3	1.1	12.0	16.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
CC1312R1F3RGZR	VQFN	RGZ	48	2500	336.6	336.6	31.8
CC1312R1F3RGZT	VQFN	RGZ	48	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

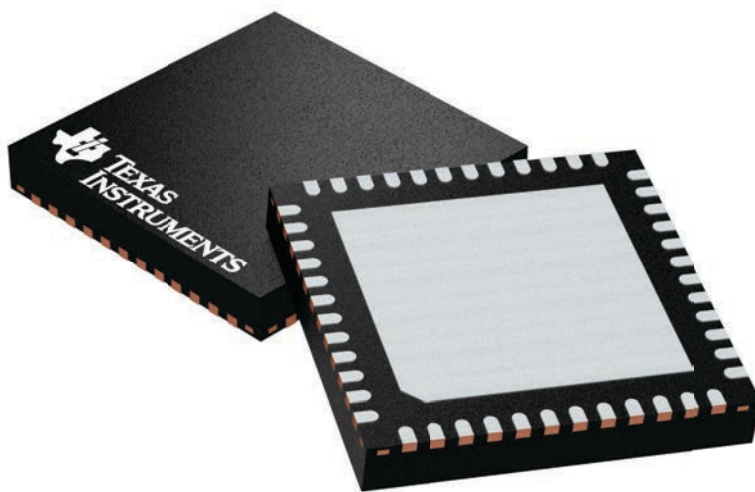
GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

RGZ 48

VQFN - 1 mm max height

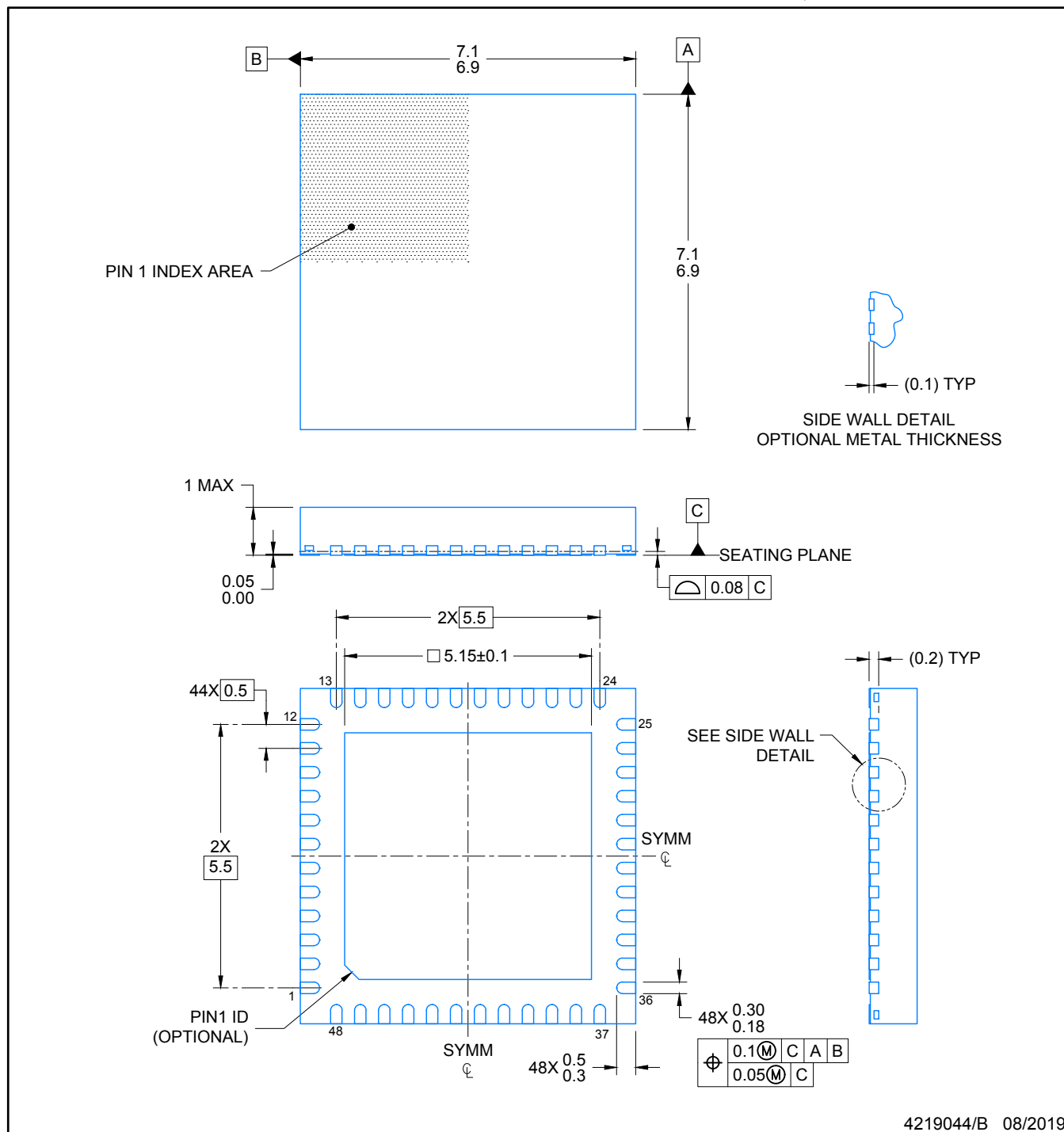
7 x 7, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUADFLAT PACK- 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.

4224671/A

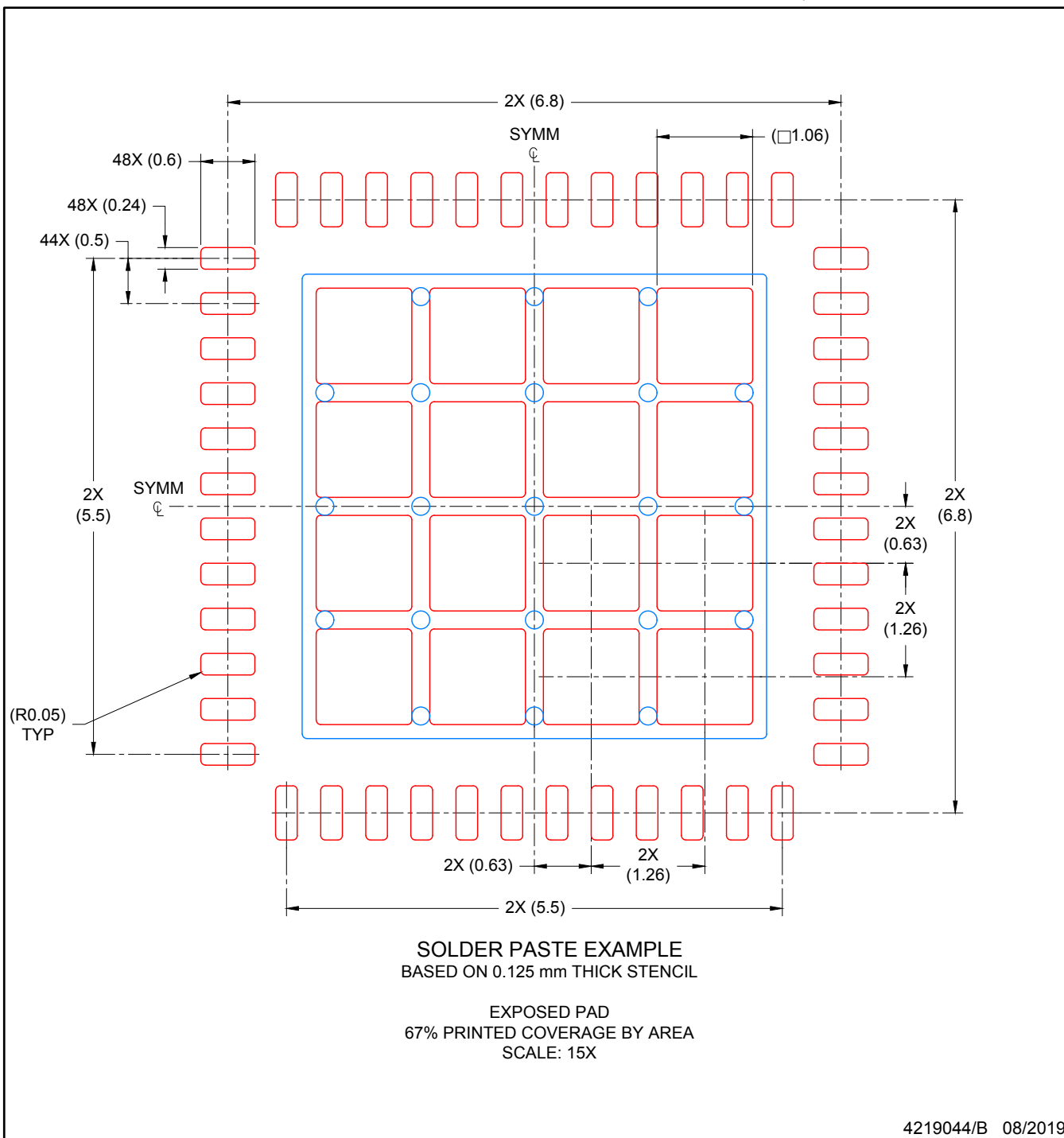


NOTES:

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

VQFN - 1 mm max height

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).
5. 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.



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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