Freescale Semiconductor
Technical Data

MC13191/D
Rev. 1.1, 12/2004

MC13191

(Scale 1:1)

Package Information
Plastic Package
Case 1311-03
(QFN-32)

Ordering Information

Device	Device Marking	Package
MC13191	13191	QFN-32

MC13191

2.4 GHz ISM Band Low Power Transceiver

1 Introduction

The MC13191 is a short range, low power, 2.4 GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band transceivers. The MC13191 contains a complete packet data modem which is compliant with the IEEE® 802.15.4 Standard PHY (Physical) layer. This allows the development of proprietary point-to-point and star networks based on the 802.15.4 packet structure and modulation format. For full 802.15.4 compliance, the MC13192 and Freescale's 802.15.4 MAC software are required.

When combined with an appropriate microcontroller (MCU), the MC13191 provides a cost-effective solution for short-range data links and networks. Interface with the MCU is accomplished using a four wire serial peripheral interface (SPI) connection and an interrupt request output which allows for the use of a variety of processors. The software and processor can be scaled to fit applications ranging from simple point-to-point to star networks.

Contents

For more detailed information about MC13191 operation, refer to the *MC13191 Reference Manual*, part number MC13191RM/D.

Applications include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Remote control and wire replacement in industrial systems such as wireless sensor networks
- Factory automation and motor control
- Energy Management (lighting, HVAC, etc.)
- Asset tracking and monitoring

Potential consumer applications include:

- Home automation and control (lighting, thermostats, etc.)
- Human interface devices (keyboard, mice, etc.)
- Remote entertainment control
- Wireless toys

The transceiver includes a low noise amplifier, 1.0 mW power amplifier (PA), voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), on-board power supply regulation, and full spread-spectrum encoding and decoding. The device supports 250 kbps Offset-Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (O-QPSK) data in 2.0 MHz channels with 5.0 MHz channel spacing. The SPI port and interrupt request output are used for receive (RX) and transmit (TX) data transfer and control.

2 Features

- IEEE 802.15.4 PHY Compliant
  - 16 Channels
  - Supports 250 kbps O-QPSK data in 5.0 MHz channels and full spread-spectrum encode/decode
  - RX sensitivity of -91 dBm (typical) at 1.0% packet error rate
- Recommended power supply range: 2.0 to 3.4 V
- 0 dBm nominal, programmable up to 4 dBm typical maximum output power
- Buffered transmit and receive data packets for simplified use with low cost MCUs
- Three power down modes for power conservation:
  - < 2.5 µA Off current
  - 2.3 µA Typical Hibernate current
  - 35 µA Typical Doze current (no CLKO)
- Two internal timer comparators available to reduce MCU resource requirements
- Programmable frequency clock output for use by MCU
- Seven general purpose input/output (GPIO) signals
- Operating temperature range: -40 °C to 85 °C
- Small form factor QFN-32 Package
  - Meets moisture sensitivity level (MSL) 3

— 260 °C peak reflow temperature
— Meets lead-free requirements

3 Block Diagrams

Figure 2 shows a simplified block diagram of the MC13191 transceiver that meets the requirements of the IEEE 802.15.4 PHY. Figure 3 shows the basic system block diagram for the MC13191 in an application. Interface with the transceiver is accomplished through a 4-wire SPI port and interrupt request line. The media access control (MAC), drivers, and network and application software (as required) reside on the host processor. The host can vary from a simple 8-bit device up to a sophisticated 32-bit processor depending on application requirements.

4 Data Transfer Mode

The MC13191 has a data transfer mode called Packet Mode where data is buffered in on-chip Packet RAMs. There is a TX Packet RAM and an RX Packet RAM, each of which are 64 locations by 16 bits wide.

4.1 Packet Structure

Figure 4 shows the packet structure of the MC13191 which is consistent with the IEEE 802.15.4 Standard. Payloads of up to 125 bytes are supported. The MC13191 adds a four-byte preamble, a one-byte Start of Frame Delimiter (SFD), and a one-byte Frame Length Indicator (FLI) before the data. A Frame Check Sequence (FCS) is calculated and appended to the end of the data.

4.2 Receive Path Description

In the receive signal path, the RF input is converted to low IF In-phase and Quadrature (I & Q) signals through two down-conversion stages. An Energy Detect can be performed based upon the baseband energy integrated over a specific time interval. The digital back end performs Differential Chip Detection (DCD), the correlator “de-spreads” the Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) Offset QPSK (O-QPSK) signal, determines the symbols and packets, and detects the data.

The preamble, SFD, and FLI are parsed and used to detect the payload data and FCS which are stored in RAM. A two-byte FCS is calculated on the received data and compared to the FCS value appended to the transmitted data which generates a Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) result. Link Quality is measured over a 64 µs period after the packet preamble and stored in RAM.

The MC13191 uses a packet mode where the data is processed as an entire packet and stored in Rx Packet RAM. The MCU is notified that an entire packet has been received via an interrupt.

Figure 1 shows energy detection reported power versus input power. Note that the IEEE 802.15.4 Standard accuracy and range limits are shown for reference.

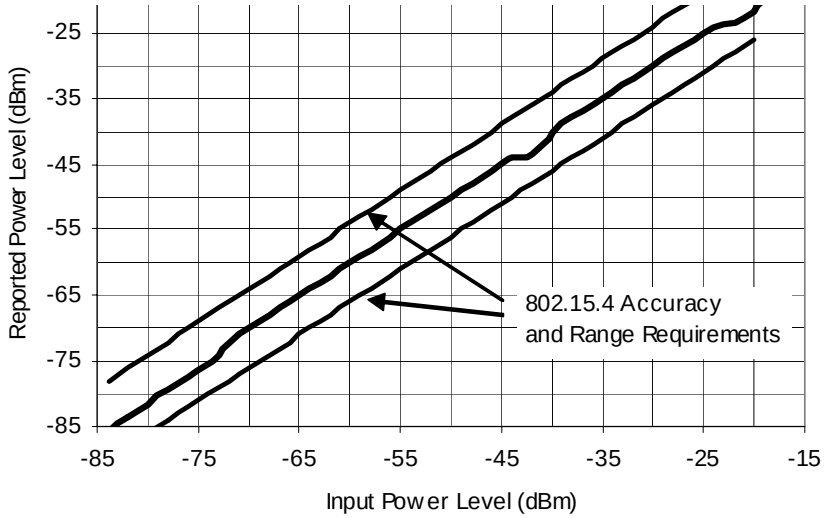

Figure 1. Reported Power Level Versus Input Power for Energy Detect or Link Quality Indicator

4.3 Transmit Path Description

For the transmit path, the TX data that was previously stored in TX PAcket RAM is retrieved, formed into packets, spread, and then up-converted to the transmit frequency.

Because the MC13191 is used in packet mode, data is processed as an entire packet. The data is first loaded into the TX buffer. The MCU then requests that the MC13191 transmit the data. The MCU is notified via an interrupt when the whole packet has successfully been transmitted.

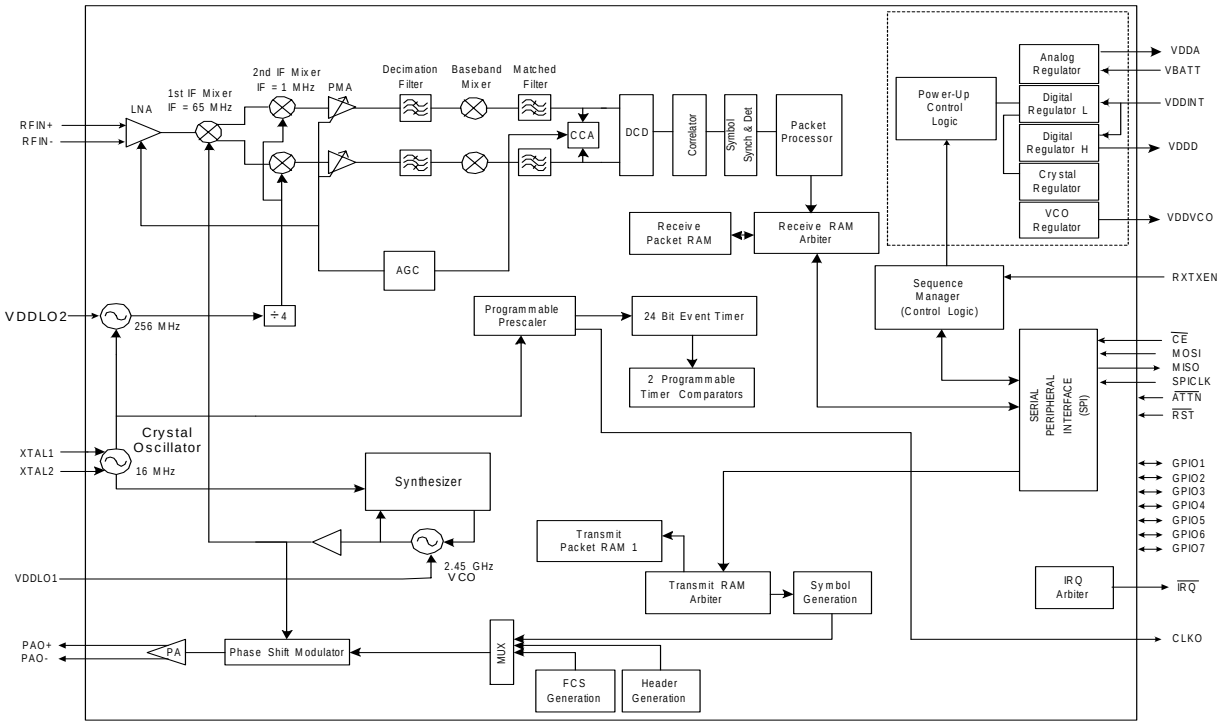

Figure 2. MC13191 Simplified Block Diagram

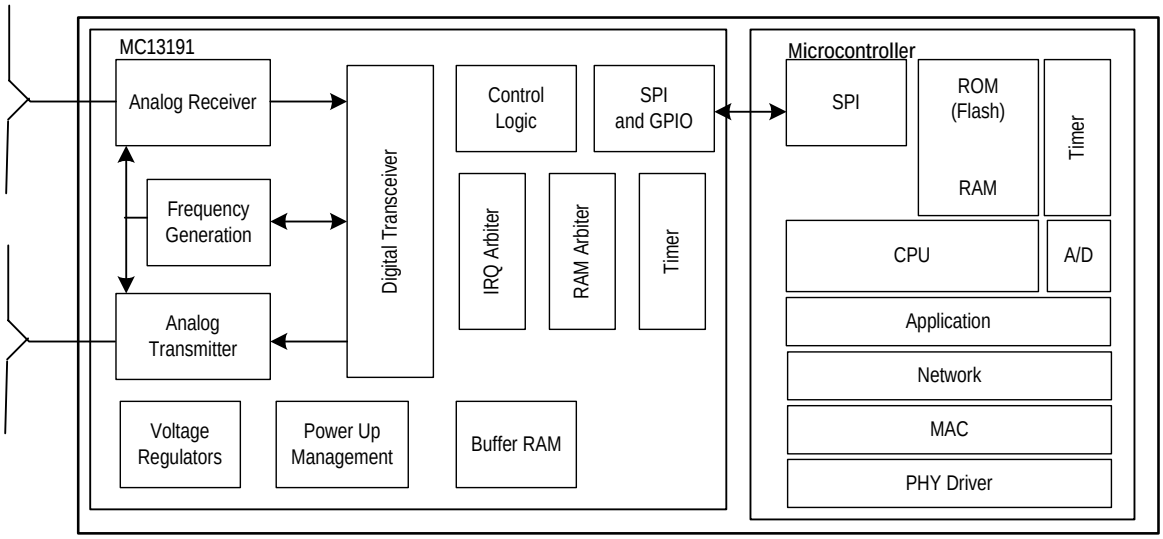

Figure 3. System Level Block Diagram

4 bytes	1 byte	1 byte	125 bytes maximum	2 bytes
Preamble	SFD	FLI	Payload Data	FCS

Figure 4. MC13191 Packet Structure

5 Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Maximum Ratings

Table 1. Maximum Ratings

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{BATT}, V_{DDINT}	3.6	Vdc
RF Input Power	P_{max}	TBD	dBm
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55 to 125	°C

Note: Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation should be restricted to the limits in the Electrical Characteristics or Recommended Operating Conditions tables.

Note: Meets Human Body Model (HBM) = 2 kV and Machine Model (MM) = 200 V except RFIN± = 100 V MM, PAO± = 50 V MM & 1 kV HBM, and VBATT = 100 V MM. RF output pins have no ESD protection.

5.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 2. Recommended Operating Conditions

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage (V_{BATT} = V_{DDINT})	V_{BATT}, V_{DDINT}	2.0	2.7	3.4	Vdc
Input Frequency	f_{in}	2.405	-	2.480	GHz
Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-40	25	85	°C
Logic Input Voltage Low	V_{IL}	0	-	30% V_{DDINT}	V
Logic Input Voltage High	V_{IH}	70% V_{DDINT}	-	V_{DDINT}	V
SPI Clock Rate	f_{SPI}	-	-	8.0	MHz
RF Input Power	P_{max}	-	-	10	dBm
Crystal Reference Oscillator Frequency (±40 ppm over operating conditions to meet the 802.15.4 standard.)	f_{ref}	16 MHz Only			

5.3 DC Electrical Characteristics

Table 3. DC Electrical Characteristics

(V_{BATT}, V_{DDINT} = 2.7 V, T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply Current (V_{BATT} + V_{DDINT}) Off Hibernate Doze (No CLKO) Idle Transmit Mode Receive Mode	 $I_{leakage}$ I_{CCH} I_{CCD} I_{CCI} I_{CCT} I_{CCR}	 - - - - - -	 0.2 2.3 35 500 30 37	 2.5 - - 1500 38 45	 µA µA µA µA mA mA
Input Current (V_{IN} = 0 V or V_{DDINT}) (All digital inputs)	I_{IN}	-	-	±1	µA
Input Low Voltage (All digital inputs)	V_{IL}	0	-	30% V_{DDINT}	V
Input High Voltage (all digital inputs)	V_{IH}	70% V_{DDINT}	-	V_{DDINT}	V
Output High Voltage (I_{OH} = -1 mA) (All digital outputs)	V_{OH}	80% V_{DDINT}	-	V_{DDINT}	V
Output Low Voltage (I_{OL} = 1 mA) (All digital outputs)	V_{OL}	0	-	20% V_{DDINT}	V

5.4 AC Electrical Characteristics

Table 4. Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics

(V_{BATT}, V_{DDINT} = 2.7 V, T_A = 25 °C, f_{ref} = 16 MHz, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity for 1% Packet Error Rate (PER) (-40 to +85 °C)	$SENS_{per}$	-	-91	-	dBm
Sensitivity for 1% Packet Error Rate (PER) (+25 °C)		-	-91	-82	dBm
Saturation (maximum input level)	$SENS_{max}$	0	10	-	dBm
Adjacent Channel Rejection for 1% PER (desired signal -82 dBm)		0	25	-	dB
Alternate Channel Rejection for 1% PER (desired signal -82 dBm)		30	40	-	dB
Frequency Error Tolerance (total)		± 100	± 175	-	kHz
Symbol Rate Error Tolerance		± 40	± 70	-	ppm

Table 5. Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics

(V_{BATT}, V_{DDINT} = 2.7 V, T_A = 25 °C, f_{ref} = 16 MHz, unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Spectral Density (-40 to +85 °C) Absolute limit		-	-47	-30	dBm
Power Spectral Density (-40 to +85 °C) Relative limit		20	40	-	
Nominal Output Power (2405-2480 MHz with Register 12 set to {[default],BC})	P_{out}	-5	0	-	dBm
Error Vector Magnitude	EVM	-	20	45	%
Power Control Range (10dB steps)		-	20	-	dB
Over the Air Data Rate		-	250	-	kbps
Spurious Emissions		-	-56	-40	dBm
2nd Harmonic		-	-42	-	dBc
3rd Harmonic		-	-44	-	dBc

6 Functional Description

6.1 MC13191 Operational Modes

The MC13191 has a number of operational modes that allow for low-current operation. Transition from the Off to Idle mode occurs when $\overline{\text{RST}}$ is negated. Once in Idle, the SPI is active and is used to control the IC. Transition to Hibernate and Doze modes is enabled via the SPI. These modes are summarized, along with the transition times, in Table 6. Current drain in the various modes is listed in Table 3, DC Electrical Characteristics.

Table 6. MC13191 Mode Definitions and Transition Times

Mode	Definition	Transition Time To or From Idle
Off	All IC functions Off, Leakage only. $\overline{\text{RST}}$ asserted. Digital outputs are tri-stated including $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$	25 ms to Idle
Hibernate	Crystal Reference Oscillator Off. (SPI not functional.) IC Responds to $\overline{\text{ATTN}}$. Data is retained.	20 ms to Idle
Doze	Crystal Reference Oscillator On but CLKO output available only if Register 7, Bit 9 = 1 for frequencies of 1 MHz or less. (SPI not functional.) Responds to $\overline{\text{ATTN}}$ and can be programmed to enter Idle Mode through an internal timer comparator.	(300 + 1/CLKO) µs to Idle
Idle	Crystal Reference Oscillator On with CLKO output available. SPI active.	
Receive	Crystal Reference Oscillator On. Receiver On.	144 µs from Idle
Transmit	Crystal Reference Oscillator On. Transmitter On.	144 µs from Idle

6.2 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)

The host microcontroller directs the MC13191, checks its status, and reads/writes data to the device through the 4-wire SPI port. The transceiver operates as an SPI slave device only. A transaction between the host and the MC13191 occurs as multiple 8-bit bursts on the SPI. The SPI signals are:

1. Chip Enable ($\overline{CE}$) - A transaction on the SPI port is framed by the active low $\overline{CE}$ input signal. A transaction is a minimum of 3 SPI bursts and can extend to a greater number of bursts.
2. SPI Clock (SPICLK) - The host drives the SPICLK input to the MC13191. Data is clocked into the master or slave on the leading (rising) edge of the return-to-zero SPICLK and data out changes state on the trailing (falling) edge of SPICLK.

NOTE

For Freescale microcontrollers, the SPI clock format is the clock phase control bit CPHA = 0 and the clock polarity control bit CPOL = 0.

3. Master Out/Slave In (MOSI) - Incoming data from the host is presented on the MOSI input.
4. Master In/Slave Out (MISO) - The MC13191 presents data to the master on the MISO output.

A typical interconnection to a microcontroller is shown in Figure 5.

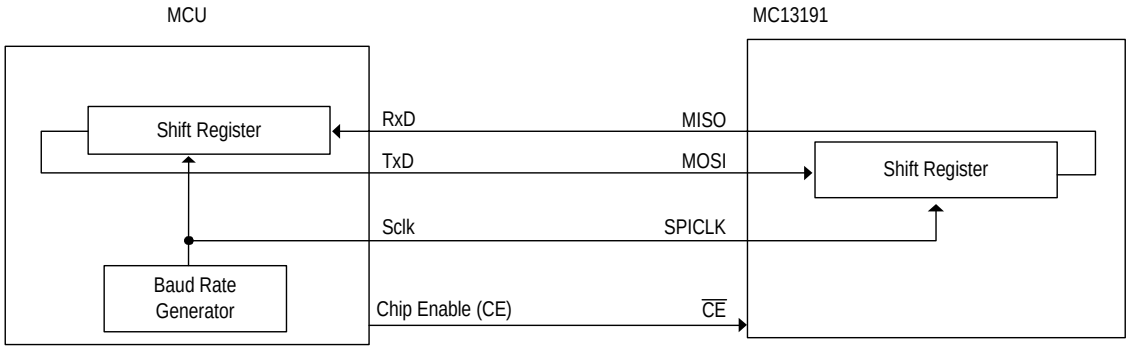

Figure 5. SPI Interface

Although the SPI port is fully static, internal memory, timer, and interrupt arbiters require an internal clock (CLK_{core}) derived from the crystal reference oscillator, to communicate from the SPI registers to internal registers and memory.

6.2.1 SPI Burst Operation

The SPI port of an MCU transfers data in bursts of 8 bits with most significant bit (MSB) first. The master (MCU) can send a byte to the slave (transceiver) on the MOSI line and the slave can send a byte to the master on the MISO line. Although an MC13191 transaction is three or more SPI bursts long, the timing of a single SPI burst is shown in Figure 5.

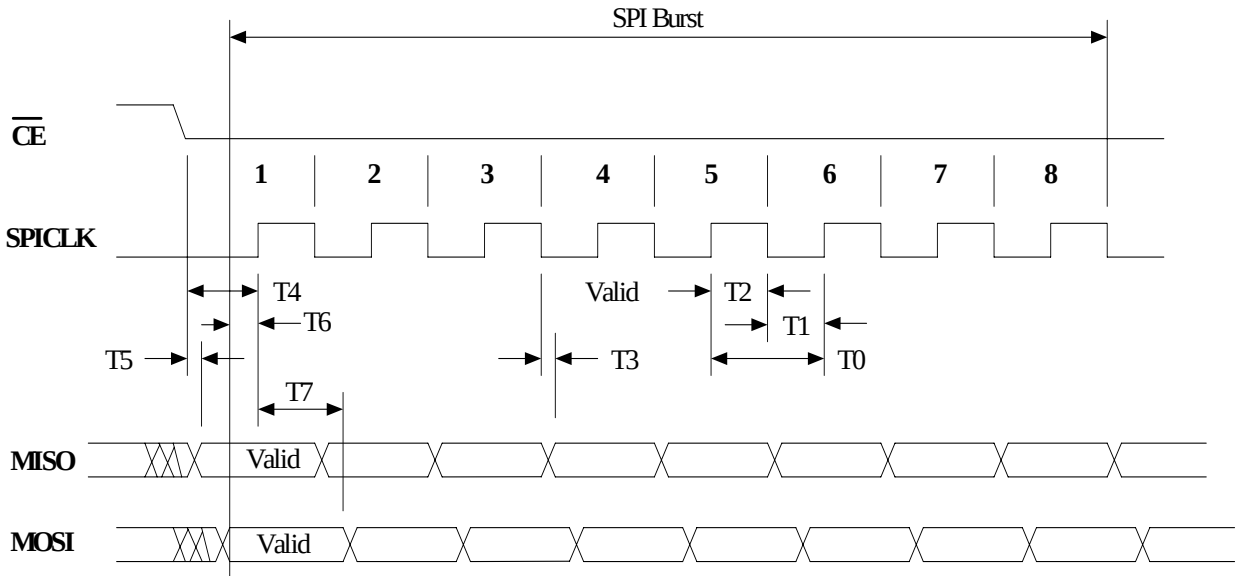

Figure 6. SPI Single Burst Timing Diagram.

Table 7. SPI Timing Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T0	SPICLK period	125			ns
T1	Pulse width, SPICLK low	62.5			ns
T2	Pulse width, SPICLK high	62.5			ns
T3	Delay time, MISO data valid from falling SPICLK		15		ns
T4	Setup time, $\overline{CE}$ low to rising SPICLK		15		ns
T5	Delay time, MISO valid from $\overline{CE}$ low		15		ns
T6	Setup time, MOSI valid to rising SPICLK		15		ns
T7	Hold time, MOSI valid from rising SPICLK		15		ns

6.2.2 SPI Transaction Operation

Although the SPI port of an MCU transfers data in bursts of 8 bits, the MC13191 requires that a complete SPI transaction be framed by $\overline{CE}$, and there will be three (3) or more bursts per transaction. The assertion of $\overline{CE}$ to low, signals the start of a transaction. The first SPI burst is a write of an 8-bit header to the transceiver (MOSI is valid) that defines a 6-bit address of the internal resource being accessed and identifies the access as being a read or write operation. In this context, a write consists of data written to the MC13191 and a read consists of data written to the SPI master. The following SPI bursts will be either the write data (MOSI is valid) to the transceiver or read data from the transceiver (MISO is valid).

Although the SPI bus is capable of sending data simultaneously between master and slave, the MC13191 never uses this mode. The number of data bytes (payload) will be a minimum of 2 bytes and can extend to a larger number depending on the type of access. After the final SPI burst, $\overline{CE}$ is negated to high to signal the end of the transaction. Refer to the *MC13191 Reference Manual*, part number MC13191RM/D for more details on SPI registers and transaction types.

An example SPI read transaction with a 2-byte payload is shown in Figure 7.

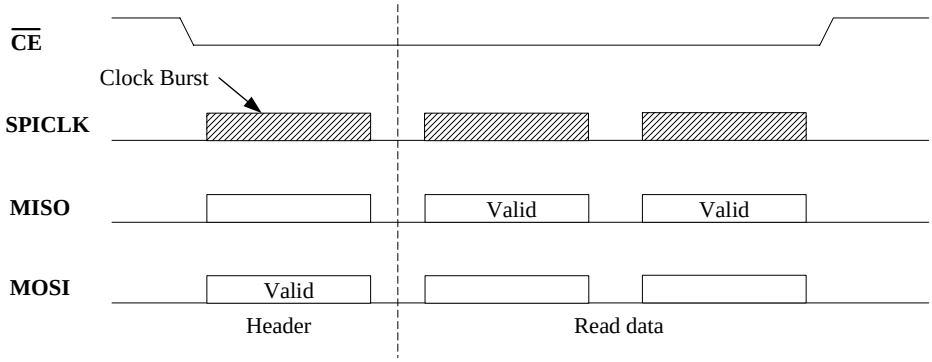

Figure 7. SPI Read Transaction Diagram

7 Pin Connections

Table 8. Pin Function Description

Pin #	Pin Name	Type	Description	Functionality
1	RFIN-	RF Input	LNA negative differential input.	
2	RFIN+	RF Input	LNA positive differential input.	
3	Not Used		Tie to Ground.	
4	Not Used		Tie to Ground.	
5	PAO+	RF Output /DC Input	Power Amplifier Positive Output. Open drain. Connect to V_{DDA}.	
6	PAO-	RF Output/DC Input	Power Amplifier Negative Output. Open drain. Connect to V_{DDA}.	
7	Not used		Tie to Ground.	
8	GPIO4	Digital Input/ Output	General Purpose Input/Output 4.	
9	GPIO3	Digital Input/ Output	General Purpose Input/Output 3.	
10	GPIO2	Digital Input/ Output	General Purpose Input/Output 2. When gpio_alt_en, Register 9, Bit 7 = 1, GPIO2 functions as a “CRC Valid” indicator.	
11	GPIO1	Digital Input/ Output	General Purpose Input/Output 1. When gpio_alt_en, Register 9, Bit 7 = 1, GPIO1 functions as an “Out of Idle” indicator.	
12	$\overline{\text{RST}}$	Digital Input	Active Low Reset. While held low, the IC is in Off Mode and all internal information is lost from RAM and SPI registers. When high, IC goes to IDLE Mode, with SPI in default state.	
13	RXTXEN	Digital Input	Active High. Low to high transition initiates RX or TX sequence depending on SPI setting. If held high (e.g., tied to VDDINT), SPI programming starts RX or TX sequence. When held low, forces Idle Mode.	
14	$\overline{\text{ATTN}}$	Digital Input	Active Low Attention. Transitions IC from either Hibernate or Doze Modes to Idle.	
15	CLKO	Digital Output	Clock output to host MCU. Programmable frequencies of: 16 MHz, 8 MHz, 4 MHz, 2 MHz, 1 MHz, 62.5 kHz, 32.786+ kHz (default), and 16.393+ kHz.	
16	SPICLK	Digital Clock Input	External clock input for the SPI interface.	
17	MOSI	Digital Input	Master Out/Slave In. Dedicated SPI data input.	
18	MISO	Digital Output	Master In/Slave Out. Dedicated SPI data output.	

Table 8. Pin Function Description (continued)

Pin #	Pin Name	Type	Description	Functionality
19	$\overline{CE}$	Digital Input	Active Low Chip Enable. Enables SPI transfers.	
20	$\overline{IRQ}$	Digital Output	Active Low Interrupt Request.	Open drain device. Programmable 40 kΩ internal pull-up. Interrupt can be serviced every 6 µs with <20 pF load. Optional external pull-up must be >4 kΩ.
21	VDDD	Power Output	Digital regulated supply bypass.	Decouple to ground.
22	VDDINT	Power Input	Digital interface supply & digital regulator input. Connect to Battery.	2.0 to 3.4 V. Decouple to ground.
23	GPIO5	Digital Input/Output	General Purpose Input/Output 5.	
24	GPIO6	Digital Input/Output	General Purpose Input/Output 6.	
25	GPIO7	Digital Input/Output	General Purpose Input/Output 7.	
26	XTAL1	Input	Crystal Reference oscillator input.	Connect to 16 MHz crystal and load capacitor.
27	XTAL2	Input/Output	Crystal Reference oscillator output **Note:** Do not load this pin by using it as a 16 MHz source. Measure 16 MHz output at Pin 15, CLKO, programmed for 16 MHz. See the *MC13191 Reference Manual* for details.	Connect to 16 MHz crystal and load capacitor.
28	VDDLO2	Power Input	LO2 VDD supply. Connect to VDDA externally.	
29	VDDLO1	Power Input	LO1 VDD supply. Connect to VDDA externally.	
30	VDDVCO	Power Output	VCO regulated supply bypass.	Decouple to ground.
31	VBATT	Power Input	Analog voltage regulators Input. Connect to Battery.	Decouple to ground.
32	VDDA	Power Output	Analog regulated supply Output. Connect to directly VDDLO1 and VDDLO2 externally and to PAO± through a frequency trap.	Decouple to ground.
EP	Ground		External paddle / flag ground.	Connect to ground.

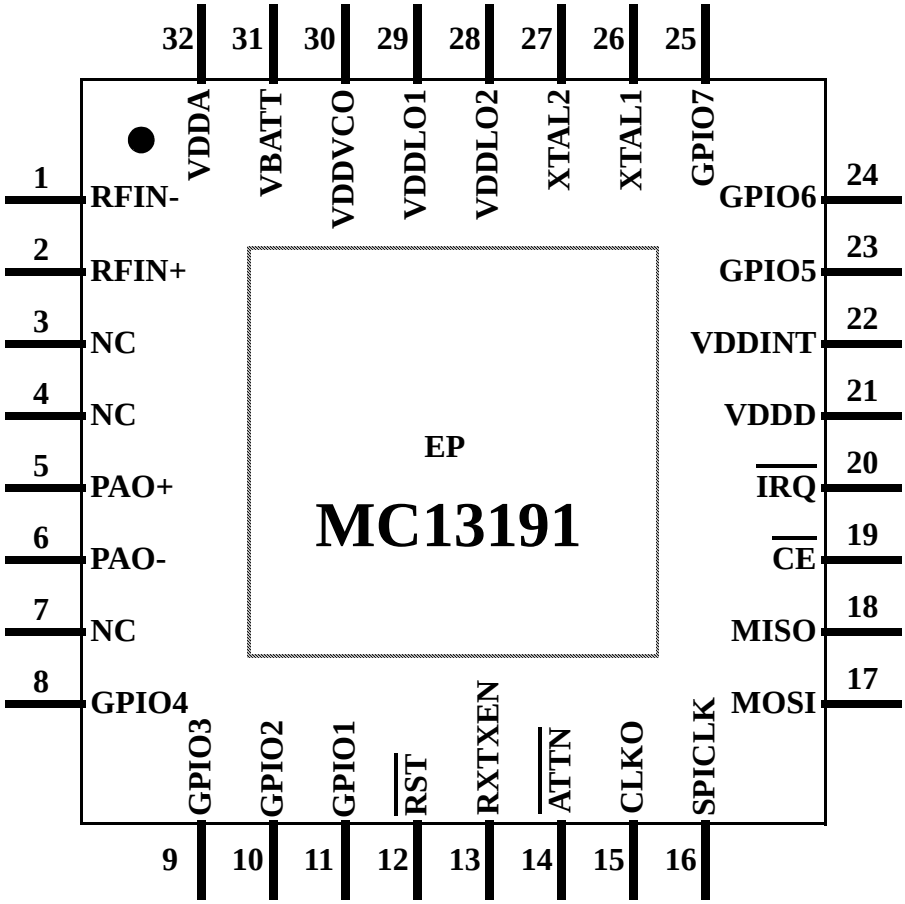

Figure 8. Pin Connections (Top View)

8 Applications Information

8.1 Crystal Oscillator Reference Frequency

For low long term drift, users may require that several frequency tolerances be kept as low as ± 40 ppm accuracy. This means that a total offset up to 80 ppm between transmitter and receiver will still result in acceptable performance. The primary determining factor in meeting this specification is the tolerance of the crystal oscillator reference frequency. A number of factors exist that contribute to this tolerance and a crystal specification will quantify each of them:

1. The initial (or make) tolerance of the crystal resonant frequency itself.
2. The variation of the crystal resonant frequency with temperature.
3. The variation of the crystal resonant frequency with time, also commonly known as aging.
4. The variation of the crystal resonant frequency with load capacitance, also commonly known as pulling. This is affected by:
    a) The external load capacitor values - initial tolerance and variation with temperature.
    b) The internal trim capacitor values - initial tolerance and variation with temperature.
    c) Stray capacitance on the crystal pin nodes - including stray on-chip capacitance, stray package capacitance and stray board capacitance; and its initial tolerance and variation with temperature.

Freescale has specified that a 16 MHz crystal with a <9 pF load capacitance is required. The MC13191 does not contain a reference divider, so 16 MHz is the only frequency that can be used. A crystal requiring higher load capacitance is prohibited because a higher load on the amplifier circuit may compromise its performance. The crystal manufacturer defines the load capacitance as that total external capacitance seen across the two terminals of the crystal. The oscillator amplifier configuration used in the MC13191 requires two balanced load capacitors from each terminal of the crystal to ground. As such, the capacitors are seen to be in series by the crystal, so each must be <18 pF for proper loading.

In the reference schematic, the external load capacitors are shown as 6.8 pF each, used in conjunction with a crystal that requires an 8 pF load capacitance. The default internal trim capacitor value (2.4 pF) and stray capacitance total value (6.8 pF) sum up to 9.2 pF for a total of 16 pF. The value for the stray capacitance was determined empirically assuming the default internal trim capacitor value and for a specific board layout. A different board layout may require a different external load capacitor value. The on-chip trim capability may be used to determine the closest standard value by adjusting the trim value via the SPI and observing the frequency at CLKO. Each internal trim load capacitor has a trim range of approximately ± 2.5 pF in 20 µF steps.

Initial tolerance for the internal trim capacitance is approximately ±15%.

Because the MC13191 contains an on-chip reference frequency trim capability, it is possible to trim out virtually all of the initial tolerance factors and put the frequency within 0.12 ppm on a board-by-board basis.

A tolerance analysis budget may be created using all the previously stated factors. It is an engineering judgment whether the worst case tolerance will assume that all factors will vary in the same direction or if

the various factors can be statistically rationalized using RSS (Root-Sum-Square) analysis. The aging factor is usually specified in ppm/year and the product designer can determine how many years are to be assumed for the product lifetime. Taking all of the factors into account, the product designer can determine the needed specifications for the crystal and external load capacitors to meet the desired specification.

8.2 Design Example

Figure 9 shows a basic application schematic for interfacing the MC13191 with an MCU. Table 9 lists the Bill of Materials (BOM).

The MC13191 has differential RF inputs and outputs that are well suited to balanced printed wire antenna structures. Alternatively, as in the application circuit, a printed wire antenna, a chip antenna, or other single-ended structures can be used with commercially available chip baluns or microstrip equivalents. PAO+ and PAO- require connection to VDDA, the analog regulator output. This is accomplished through the baluns in the referenced design.

The 16 MHz crystal should be mounted close to the MC13191 because the crystal trim default assumes that the listed KDS Daishinku crystal (see Table 10) and the 6.8 pF load capacitors shown are used. If a different crystal is used, it should have a specified load capacitance (stray capacitance, etc.) of 9 pF or less. Bypassing capacitors are critical and should be placed close to the device. Unused pins should be grounded as shown.

The SPI connections to the MCU include $\overline{\text{CE}}$, MOSI, MISO, and SPICLK. The SPI can run at a frequency of 8 MHz or less. Optionally, CLKO can provide a clock to the MCU. The CLKO frequency is programmable via the SPI and has a default of 32.786+ kHz (16 MHz / 488). The $\overline{\text{ATTN}}$ line can be driven by a GPIO from the MCU (as shown) or can also be controlled by a switch or other hardware. The latter approach allows the MCU to be put into a sleep mode and then awakened by CLKO when the $\overline{\text{ATTN}}$ line wakes up the MC13191. RXTXEN can be used to initiate receive or transmit sequences under MCU control. In this case, RXTXEN must be controlled by an MCU GPIO with the connection shown. Otherwise, RXTXEN is held high and receive or transmit sequences are initiated by an SPI command. Device reset ($\overline{\text{RST}}$) is controlled through a connection to an MCU GPIO.

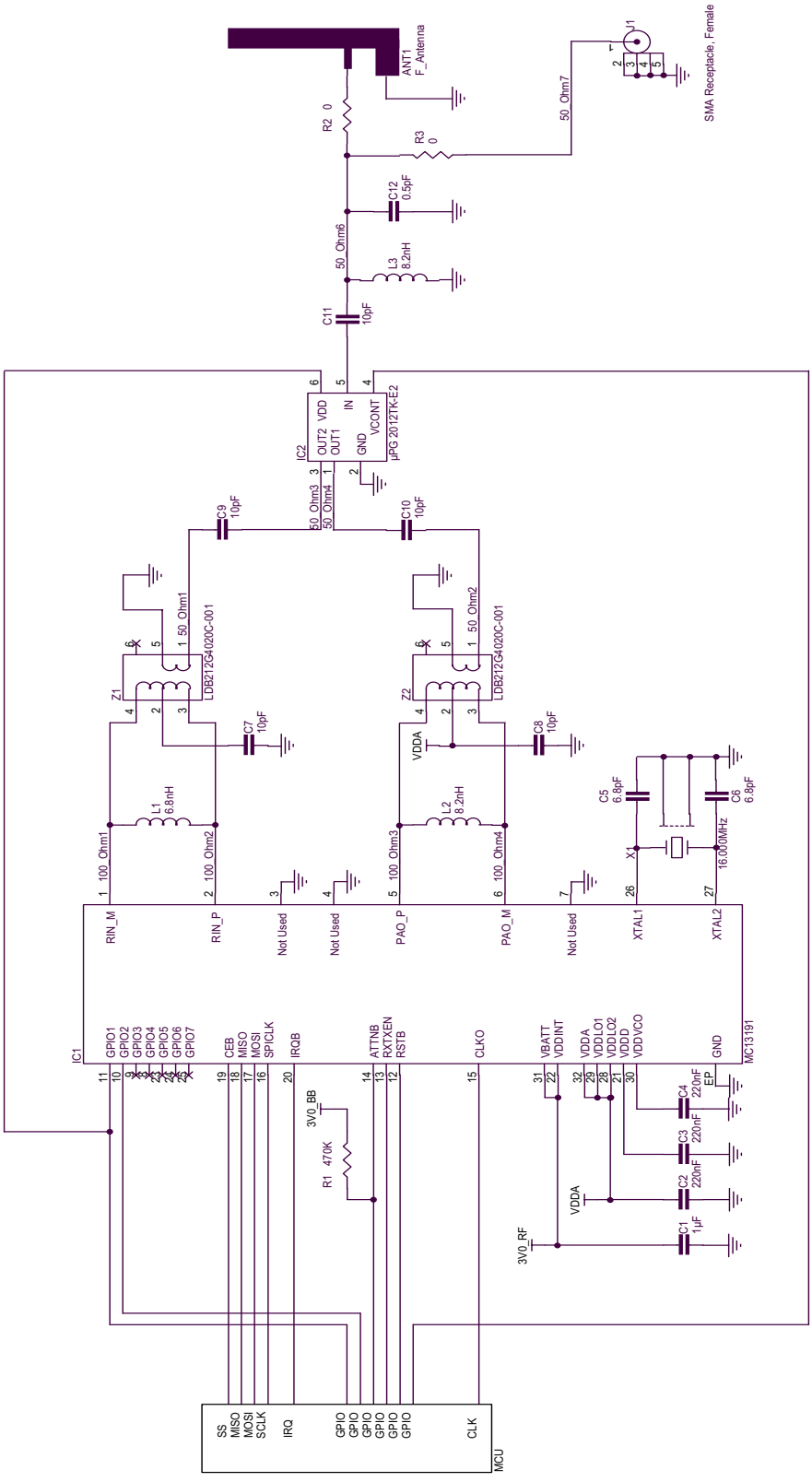

Figure 9. MC13191 Configured With an MCU

Table 9. MC13191 to MCU Bill of Materials (BOM)

Item	Quantity	Reference	Part	Manufacturer
1	1	ANT1	F_Antenna	Printed wire
2	1	C1	1 μF	
3	3	C2, C3, C4	220 nF	
4	2	C5, C6	6.8 pF	
5	5	C7, C8, C9, C10, C11	10 pF	
6	1	C12	0.5 pF	
7	1	IC1	MC13191	Freescale Semiconductor
8	1	IC2	μPG2012TK-E2	NEC
9	1	J1	SMA Receptacle, Female	
10	1	L1	6.8 nH	
11	2	L2, L3	8.2 nH	
12	1	R1	470 kΩ	
13	2	R2, R3	0 Ω	
14	1	X1	16.000 MHz, Type DSX321G, ZD00882	KDS, Daishinku Corp
15	2	Z1, Z2	LDB212G4020C-001	Murata

Table 10. Daishinku, KDS - DSX321G, ZD00882 Crystal Specifications

Parameter	Value	Unit	Condition
Type	DSX321G		surface mount
Frequency	16	MHz	
Frequency tolerance	± 20	ppm	at 25 °C ± 3 °C
Equivalent series resistance	100	Ω	max
Temperature drift	± 20	ppm	-10 °C to +60 °C
Load capacitance	8.0	pF	
Drive level	10	μW	± 2 μW
Shunt capacitance	2	pF	max
Mode of oscillation			fundamental

9 Packaging Information

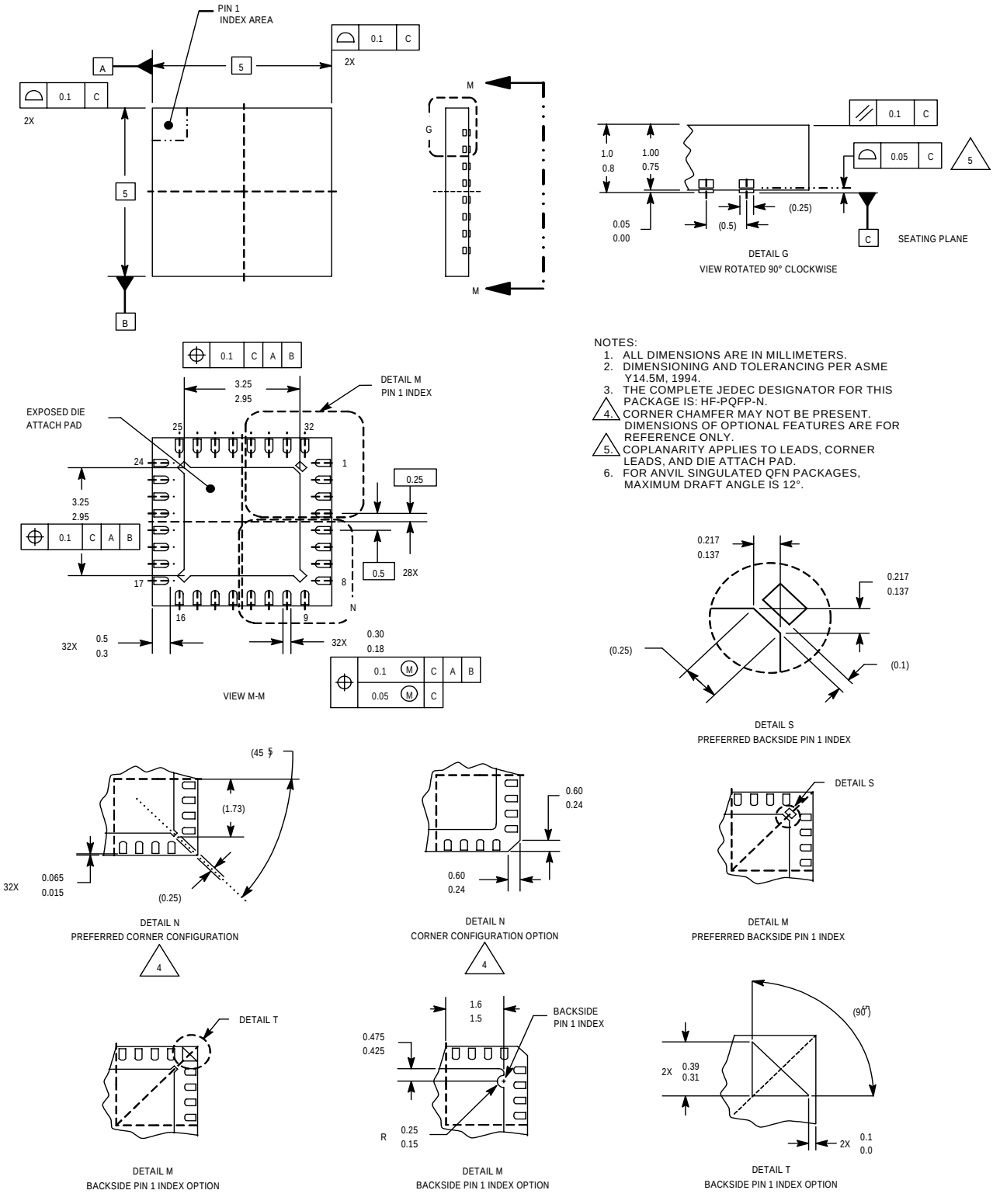

Figure 10. Outline Dimensions for QFN-32, 5x5 mm (Case 1311-03, Issue E)

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12/2004

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