

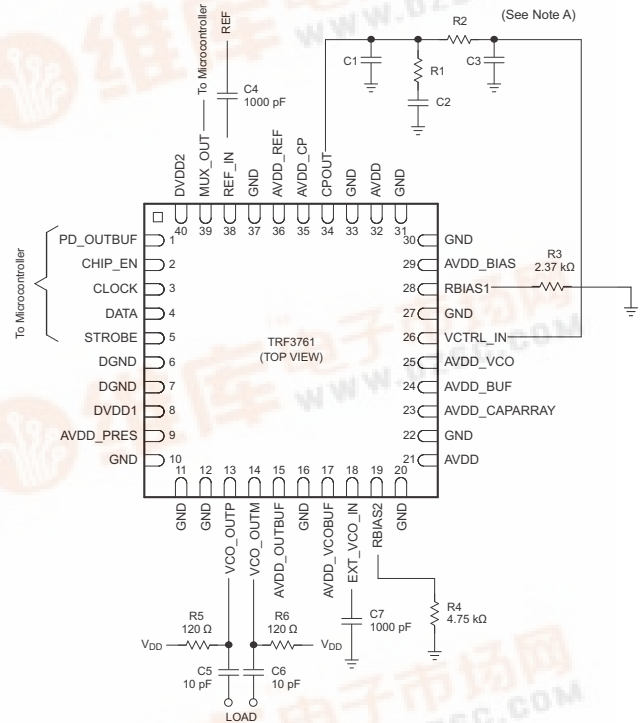
## INTEGER-N PLL WITH INTEGRATED VCO

### FEATURES

- Fully Integrated VCO
- Low Phase Noise:  $-137\text{dBc/Hz}$  (at 600kHz,  $f_{\text{VCO}}$  of 1.9GHz)
- Low Noise Floor:  $-158\text{dBc/Hz}$  at 10MHz Offset
- Integer-N PLL
- Input Reference Frequency range: 10MHz to 104MHz
- VCO Frequency Divided by 2-4 Output
- Output Buffer Enable Pin
- Programmable Charge Pump Current
- Hardware and Software Power Down
- 3-Wire Serial Interface
- Single Supply: 4.5V to 5.25V Operation

### APPLICATIONS

- Wireless Infrastructure
  - WCDMA, CDMA, GSM
  - Wideband Transceivers
  - Wireless Local Loop
  - RFID Transceivers
  - Clock generation
  - IF LO generation



A. See the Application Information section for Loop Filter Design procedures.

### AVAILABLE DEVICE OPTIONS

PART NUMBER	Div by 1		Div by 2		Div by 4	
	Fstart	Fstop	Fstart	Fstop	Fstart	Fstop
TRF3761-A	1493	1608	746.5	804	373.25	402
TRF3761-B	1595	1711	797.5	855.5	398.75	427.75
TRF3761-C	1660	1790	830	895	415	447.5
TRF3761-D	1740	1866	870	933	435	466.5
TRF3761-E	1805	1936	902.5	968	451.25	484
TRF3761-F	1850	1984	925	992	462.5	496
TRF3761-G	1920	2059	960	1029.5	480	514.75
TRF3761-H	2028	2175	1014	1087.5	507	543.75
TRF3761-J	2140	2295	1070	1147.5	535	573.75
TRF3761-K	2225	2386	1112.5	1193	556.25	596.5

### DESCRIPTION

TRF3761 is a family of high performance, highly integrated frequency synthesizers, optimized for high performance applications. The TRF3761 includes a low-noise, voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) and an integer-N PLL.



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.

## DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

TRF3761 integrates divide-by 1, 2, or 4 options for a more flexible output frequency range. It is controlled through a 3-wire serial-programming-interface (SPI) interface. For power sensitive applications the TRF3761 can be powered down by the SPI interface or externally via chip\_en pin 2.

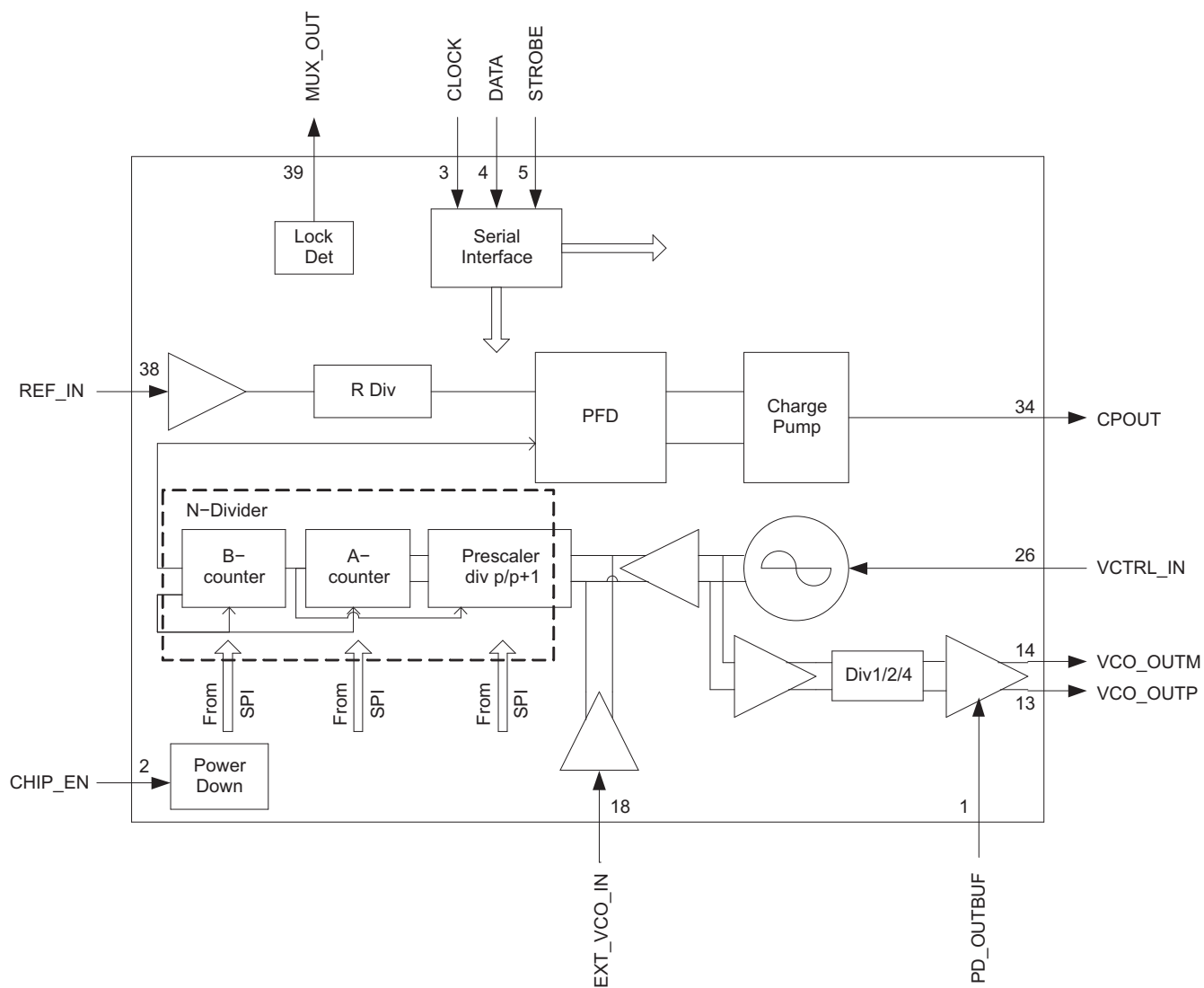
### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

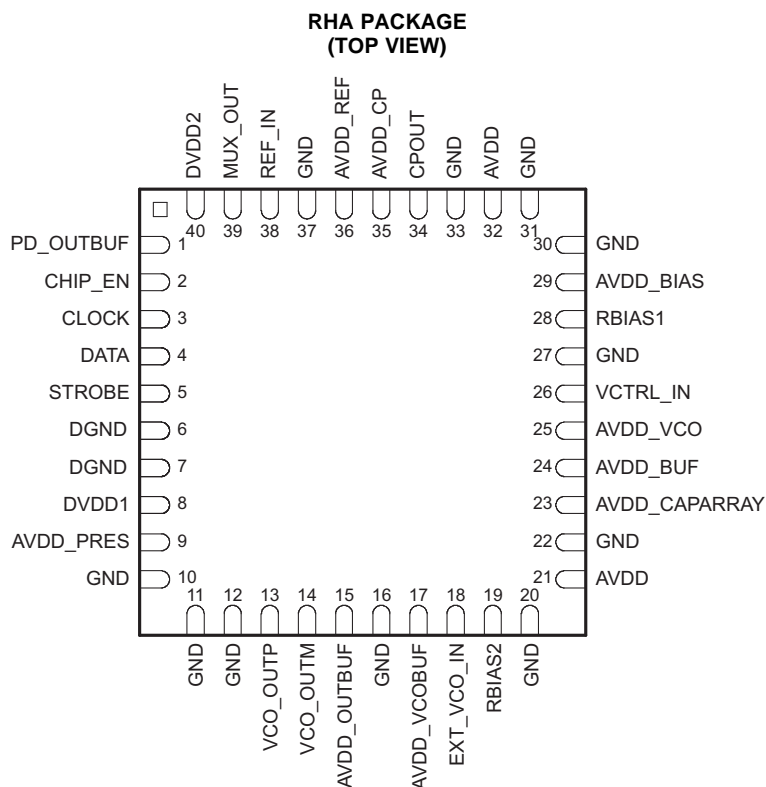
PRODUCT	PACKAGE LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR <sup>(2)</sup>	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKINGS	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
TRF3761-A	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-A	TRF3761-AIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-AIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-B	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-B	TRF3761-BIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-BIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-C	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-C	TRF3761-CIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-CIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-D	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-D	TRF3761-DIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-DIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-E	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-E	TRF3761-EIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-EIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-F	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-F	TRF3761-FIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-FIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-G	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-G	TRF3761-GIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-GIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-H	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-H	TRF3761-HIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-HIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-J	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-J	TRF3761-JIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-JIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250
TRF3761-K	QFN-40	RHA	–40°C to 85°C	TRF3761-K	TRF3761-KIRHAR	Tape and Reel, 2500
					TRF3761-KIRHAT	Tape and Reel, 250

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

(2) Thermal pad size: 177 × 177 mils.

### Functional Block Diagram



**TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

TERMINAL <sup>(1)</sup>		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
PD_OUTBUF	1	I	Once configured in register 1, this pin will control the output buffer. Logic level 0 turns on the buffer and logic level 1 turns off the buffer.
CHIP_EN	2	I	This pin requires 4.5 to 5.25v applied for normal operation. Grounding this pin will disable the chip.
CLOCK	3	I	Serial-programming-interface clock
DATA	4	I/O	Serial-programming-interface data, used for programming the frequency and other features.
STROBE	5	I	Serial-programming-interface strobe required to write the data to the chip
DGND	6, 7		Digital ground
DVDD1	8		Digital power supply, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD Pres	9		Power supply for prescaler circuit, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
VCO_OUTP	13	O	VCO output, can be used single ended matched to 50 ohms or in conjunction with VCO_OUTM (pin 14) with a balun.
VCO_OUTM	14	O	VCO output, can be used single ended matched to 50 ohms or in conjunction with VCO_OUTP (pin 13) with a balun.
AVDD_OUTBUF	15		Power supply for output buffers, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD_VCOBUF	17		Power supply for VCO buffers, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
EXT_VCO_IN	18	I	External VCO input to prescaler, If using an external VCO instead of the internal VCO.
RBIAS2	19	I/O	External bias resistor for setting the internal reference current requires a 4.75K ohm resistor to ground.

(1) Power Supply=Vcc=(DVDD1, AVDD1, AVDD Pres, AVDD\_VCOBUF, AVDD, AVDD\_CAPARRAY, AVDD\_BUF, AVDD\_VCO, AVDD\_BIAS, AVDD\_CP, AVDD\_REF, DVDD2)

### TERMINAL FUNCTIONS (continued)

TERMINAL <sup>(1)</sup>		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
AVDD	21		Analog power supply, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD_CAPARRAY	23		Power supply for VCO core and buffer, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD_BUF	24		Power supply for VCO core and buffer, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD_VCO	25		Power supply for VCO core and buffer, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
VCTRL_IN	26	I	VCO control voltage, the output of the loop filter is applied to this pin.
RBIAS1	28	I/O	External bias resistor for setting charge pump reference current, requires 2.37K ohm resistor to ground.
AVDD_BIAS	29		Power supply for band gap current bias, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
GND	10, 11, 12, 16, 20, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 37		Analog ground
AVDD	32		Power supply for FUSE cell, requires 4.5 to 5.25V. Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF, 1nF and 1pF capacitors in parallel.
CPOUT	34	O	Charge pump output, connected to the input of loop filter.
AVDD_CP	35		Analog power supply for charge pump, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
AVDD_REF	36		Power supply for REF_IN circuitry, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.
REF_IN	38	I	Reference signal input, reference oscillator input of 10MHz to 104MHz.
MUX_OUT	39	O	Generally used for digital lock detect, can be used to verify locked condition by microcontroller, high = locked, low = unlocked.
DVDD2	40		Power supply for the digital regulator, requires 4.5 to 5.25 V, Suggested decoupling, 0.1uF and 10pF capacitors in parallel.

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER <sup>(1)</sup>	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$\theta_{JA}$ Thermal derating, junction-to-ambient	Soldered slug, no airflow		26		°C/W
	Soldered slug, 200-LFM airflow		20.1		°C/W
	Soldered slug, 400-LFM airflow		17.4		°C/W

(1) Determined using JEDEC standard JESD-51 with High K board

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) <sup>(1)</sup>

	VALUE	UNIT
Supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	–0.3 to 5.5	V
Digital I/O voltage range	–0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
$T_J$ Operating virtual junction temperature range	–40 to 150	°C
$T_{stg}$ Storage temperature range	–65 to 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 network ground terminal.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Power supply voltage	4.5	5	5.25	V
	Power supply voltage ripple			940	$\mu V_{pp}$
$T_A$	Operating free air temperature range	–40		85	°C
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature range	–40		150	°C

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

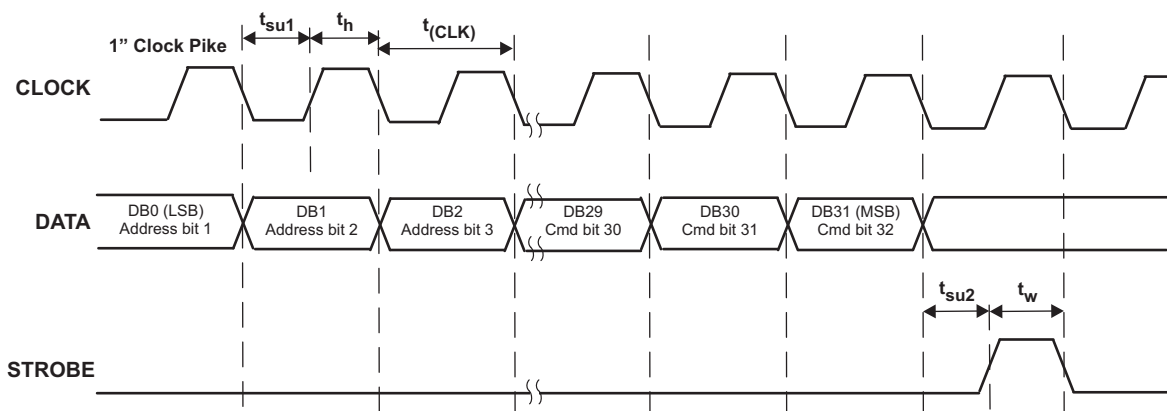
Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.25V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85$  °C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC Parameters							
I <sub>CC</sub>	Total supply current	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	Divide by 1 output	130		mA	
			Divide by 2 output	140		mA	
			Divide by 4 output	150		mA	
Reference Oscillator Parameters							
f <sub>ref</sub>	Reference frequency			10	104	MHz	
	Reference input sensitivity (REF_IN)			0.2	2.5	V <sub>pp</sub>	
	Reference input impedance (REF_IN)	Parallel capacitance		5	6.52	pF	
		Parallel resistance		3913		Ω	
PFD Charge Pump							
	PFD frequency			30		MHz	
	Charge pump current (I <sub>CP_OUT</sub> )	SPI programmable		5.6		mA	
Digital Interface (PD_OUTBUF, CHIP_EN, CLOCK, DATA, STROBE)							
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage			2.5	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage			0	0.8	V	
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage			0.8V <sub>CC</sub>		V	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage			0.2V <sub>CC</sub>		V	
Output Power							
	Single ended			0		dBm	
	Differential			3		dBm	

## TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.25V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85$  °C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{(CLK)}$	Clock period			50			ns
$t_{su1}$	Setup time, data			10			ns
$t_h$	Hold time, data			10			ns
$t_w$	Pulse width, STROBE			20			ns
$t_{su2}$	Setup time, STROBE			10			ns



- A. The first 4 bits, DB(3-0), of data are Address bits. The 28 remaining bits, DB(31-4), are part of the command. The command is little endian or lower bits first.

**Figure 1. Serial Programming Timing Diagram**

**TRF3761-B ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1651\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-119.34		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-139		
		1MHz offset	-142.1		
		6MHz offset	-156.6		
		10MHz offset	-158.6		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 825.5\text{ MHz}$	100kHz offset	-127.8		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-146.5		
		1MHz offset	-149		
		6MHz offset	-156.2		
		10MHz offset	-158.4		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 412.75\text{ MHz}$	100kHz offset	-127.3		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151.4		
		1MHz offset	-153		
		6MHz offset	-155.5		
		10MHz offset	-155.9		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1651\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-83.5		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-138		
		1MHz offset	-141.8		
		10MHz offset	-158.2		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.85°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 825.5\text{ MHz}$	1kHz offset	-90.2		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-146		
		1MHz offset	-147.39		
		10MHz offset	-158.25		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.53°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1651\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 412.75\text{ MHz}$	1kHz offset	-95.7		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151		
		1MHz offset	-154		
		10MHz offset	-156		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.33°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.



## TRF3761-C ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1700\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-119.5		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-138.8		
		1MHz offset	-143.9		
		6MHz offset	-155.3		
		10MHz offset	-157.5		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 861.5\text{ MHz}$	100kHz offset	-126		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-145.2		
		1MHz offset	-149.5		
		6MHz offset	-157.2		
		10MHz offset	-158		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 430.75\text{ MHz}$	100kHz offset	-133		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151		
		1MHz offset	-153.8		
		6MHz offset	-156		
		10MHz offset	-156.5		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1723\text{MHz}$ ,	1kHz offset	-85		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-138.3 4		
		1MHz offset	-142.6 8		
		10MHz offset	-157.3		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.87°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 861.5\text{ MHz}$	1kHz offset	-90.1		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-145		
		1MHz offset	-148.6		
		10MHz offset	-158		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.53°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1723\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 430.75\text{ MHz}$	1kHz offset	-96.2		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151		
		1MHz offset	-153		
		10MHz offset	-156		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.33°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

**TRF3761-D ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1817\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-118		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-138.5		
		1MHz offset	-144		
		6MHz offset	-156		
		10MHz offset	-158		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 908.5\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-124.8		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-145.2		
		1MHz offset	-148		
		6MHz offset	-157.8		
		10MHz offset	-158.2		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 454.25\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-132		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151		
		1MHz offset	-154		
		6MHz offset	-157		
		10MHz offset	-157.5		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(1)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1817\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-85		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-139		
		1MHz offset	-144		
		10MHz offset	-159		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.85°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 908.5\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-91		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-146		
		1MHz offset	-149		
		10MHz offset	-159		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.47°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1817\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 454.25\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-97		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-151		
		1MHz offset	-154		
		10MHz offset	-157		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.34°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

## TRF3761-E ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85^\circ C$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 1869MHz$	100kHz offset	-118		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-138		
		1MHz offset	-142		
		6MHz offset	-155		
		10MHz offset	-157.3		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 934.5MHz$	100kHz offset	-126		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-144		
		1MHz offset	-149		
		6MHz offset	-158		
		10MHz offset	-158.2		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 467.25MHz$	100kHz offset	-132		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-150		
		1MHz offset	-154		
		6MHz offset	-157		
		10MHz offset	-157.3		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 1869MHz$	1kHz offset	-84.5		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-140		
		1MHz offset	-143.6		
		10MHz offset	-157		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.9°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 934.5MHz$	1kHz offset	-90.7		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-144		
		1MHz offset	-148.5		
		10MHz offset	-158		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.53°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1869MHz$ , $f_O = 467.25MHz$	1kHz offset	-95		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-150		
		1MHz offset	-154		
		10MHz offset	-157		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.35°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error =  $0.008250^\circ$ , RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

**TRF3761-F ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NOISE CHARACTERISTICS						
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1916\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-116		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-137			
		1MHz offset	-141			
		6MHz offset	-155			
		10MHz offset	-157			
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 958\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-113		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-136			
		1MHz offset	-147.5			
		6MHz offset	-155			
		10MHz offset	-157.5			
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 479\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-128		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-148			
		1MHz offset	-150			
		6MHz offset	-155			
		10MHz offset	-156			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1916\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-82.5		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-136.7			
		1MHz offset	-142			
		10MHz offset	-157			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.947°			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 958\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-88.6		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-142.6			
		1MHz offset	-148.2			
		10MHz offset	-158			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.477°			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1916\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 479\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-95		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-148			
		1MHz offset	-152			
		10MHz offset	-156			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.231°			
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V	
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc	

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

## TRF3761-G ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1989\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-115		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-136		
		1MHz offset	-141.2		
		6MHz offset	-155.6		
		10MHz offset	-159		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 994.5\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-121.3		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-142.4		
		1MHz offset	-141.5		
		6MHz offset	-157.2		
		10MHz offset	-158		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 497.25\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-128		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-148		
		1MHz offset	-151		
		6MHz offset	-156.8		
		10MHz offset	-157		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1989\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-83		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-136		
		1MHz offset	-141		
		10MHz offset	-159		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		1°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 994.5\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-88.7		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-141.9		
		1MHz offset	-147.5		
		10MHz offset	-158		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.509°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 1989\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 497.25\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-95		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-147.9		
		1MHz offset	-151.3		
		10MHz offset	-156		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.252°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

**TRF3761-H ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NOISE CHARACTERISTICS						
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 2116\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-116		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-136			
		1MHz offset	-142			
		6MHz offset	-154.2			
		10MHz offset	-156			
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1058$	100kHz offset	-123.3		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-143			
		1MHz offset	-147.6			
		6MHz offset	-157			
		10MHz offset	-158.3			
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 529\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-129.4		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-149.8			
		1MHz offset	-152.7			
		6MHz offset	-157.7			
		10MHz offset	-158			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 2116\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-84		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-136			
		1MHz offset	-141			
		10MHz offset	-157			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.99°			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1058\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-89		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-143			
		1MHz offset	-148			
		10MHz offset	-159			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.54°			
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2116\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 529\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-95		dBc/Hz	
		600kHz offset	-149.5			
		1MHz offset	-153			
		10MHz offset	-158			
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.35°			
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V	
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc	

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

## TRF3761-J ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Supply voltage =  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>NOISE CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO direct output	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 2289\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-116.7		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-135.4		
		1MHz offset	-141		
		6MHz offset	-153.8		
		10MHz offset	-156.4		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-2 output	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1144.5$	100kHz offset	-123		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-142		
		1MHz offset	-147		
		6MHz offset	-156.2		
		10MHz offset	-157.5		
VCO phase noise, Free running VCO divide-by-4 output	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 572.25\text{MHz}$	100kHz offset	-129		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-149		
		1MHz offset	-153		
		6MHz offset	-157.5		
		10MHz offset	-158		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 2289\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-83		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-135		
		1MHz offset	-140		
		10MHz offset	-156		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise direct output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		1.1°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 1144.5\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-89		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-141		
		1MHz offset	-145.7		
		10MHz offset	-158		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-2 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.59°		
VCO phase noise, Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	$f_{VCO} = 2289\text{MHz}$ , $f_O = 572.25\text{MHz}$	1kHz offset	-95		dBc/Hz
		600kHz offset	-148		
		1MHz offset	-152		
		10MHz offset	-158.1		
RMS phase error Closed loop phase noise divide-by-4 output <sup>(3)</sup>	100Hz to 10MHz		0.37°		
VCO gain, Kv	VCO free running		23		MHz/V
Reference spur <sup>(2)</sup>			-80		dBc

(1) See Application Circuit [Figure 78](#).

(2) PFD = 200kHz, Loop Filter BW = 15kHz, Output frequency step = 200kHz.

(3) Reference oscillator RMS phase error = 0.008250°, RMS jitter = 881.764 fs.

## TRP3761-B TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

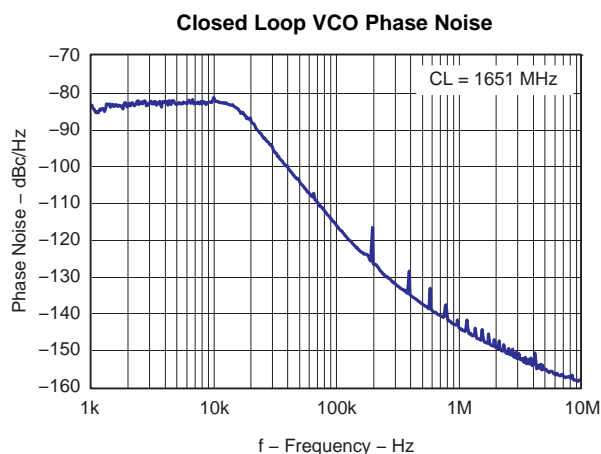


Figure 2.

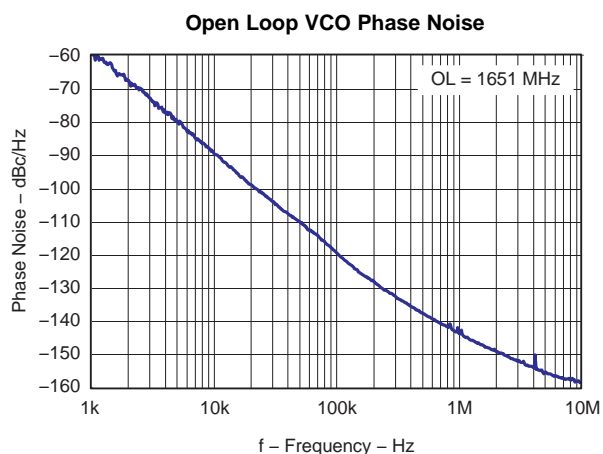


Figure 3.

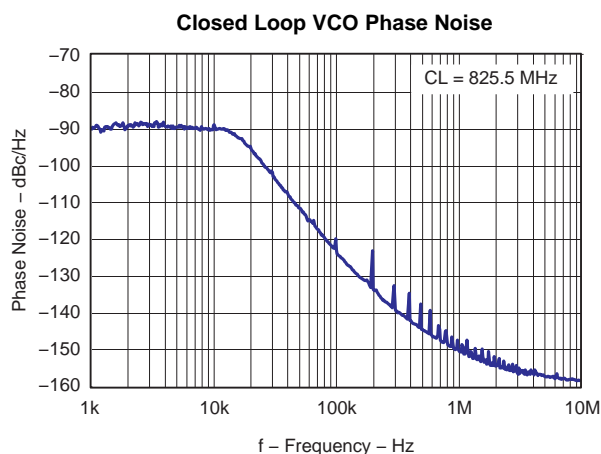


Figure 4.

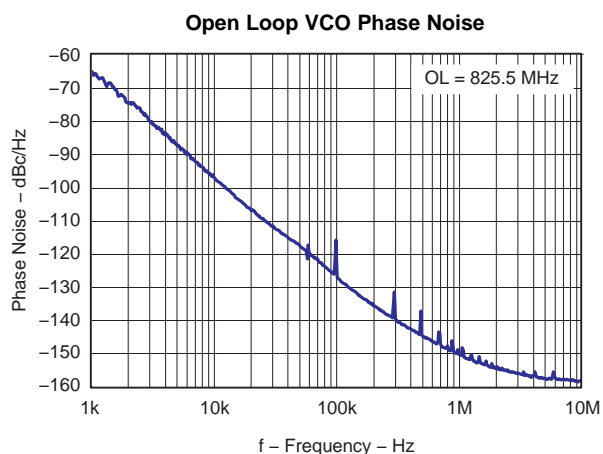


Figure 5.

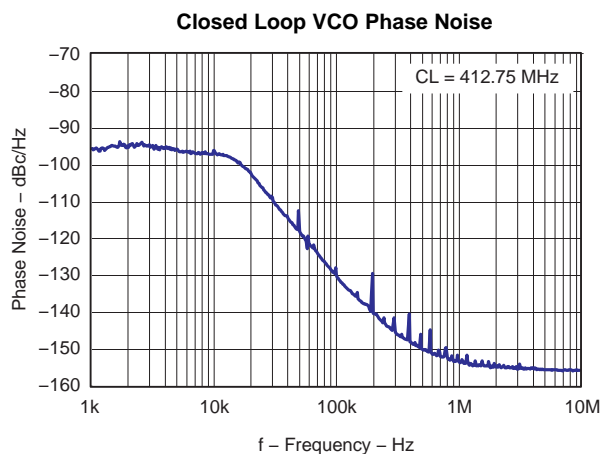


Figure 6.

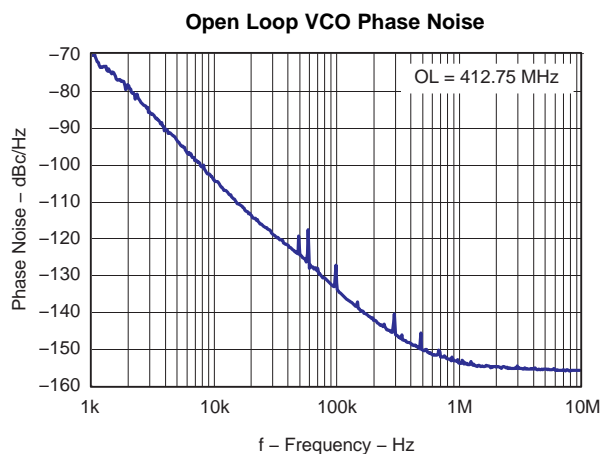


Figure 7.



## TRP3761-B TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

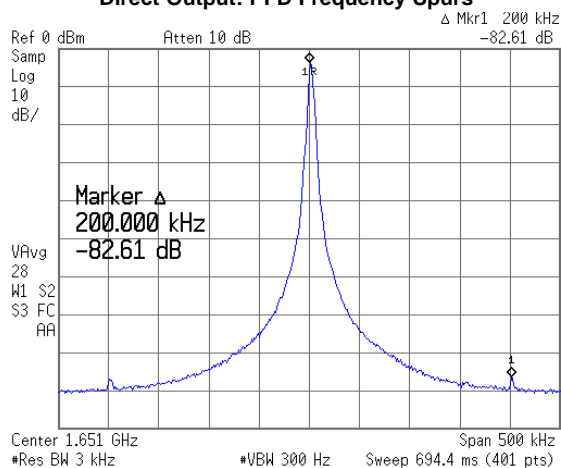


Figure 8.

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

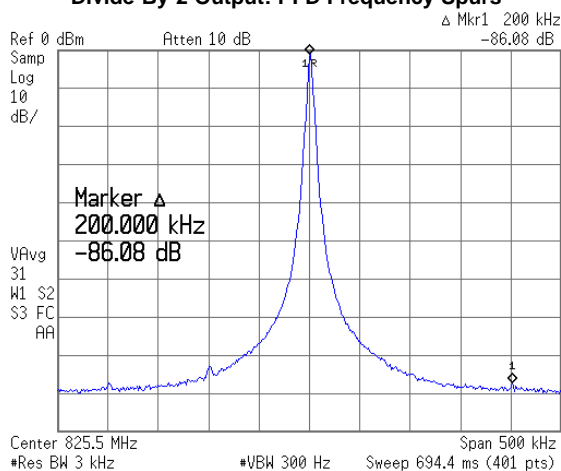


Figure 9.

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

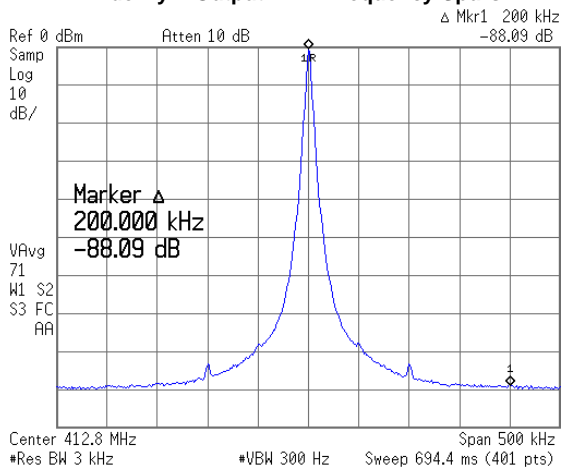


Figure 10.

## TRP3761-C TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

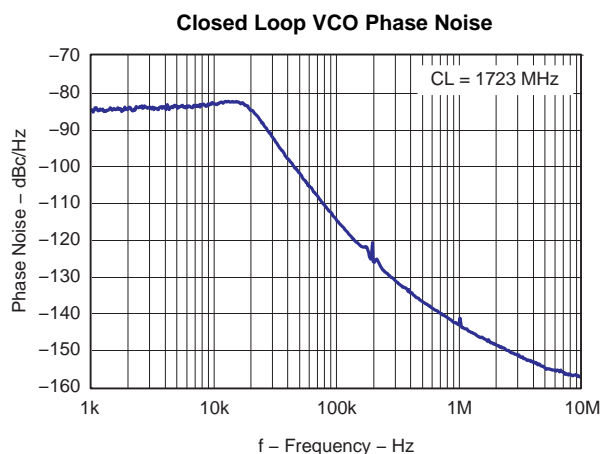


Figure 11.

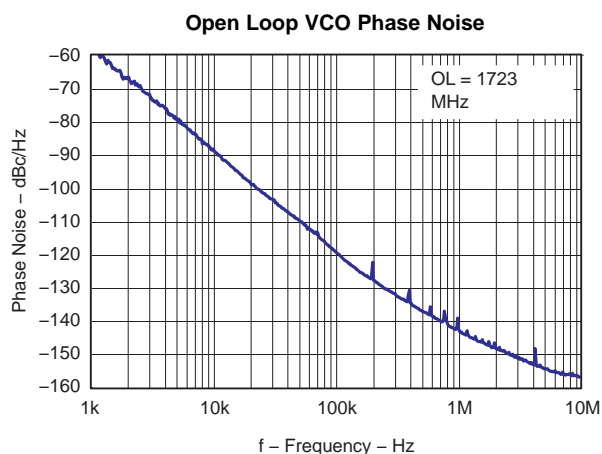


Figure 12.

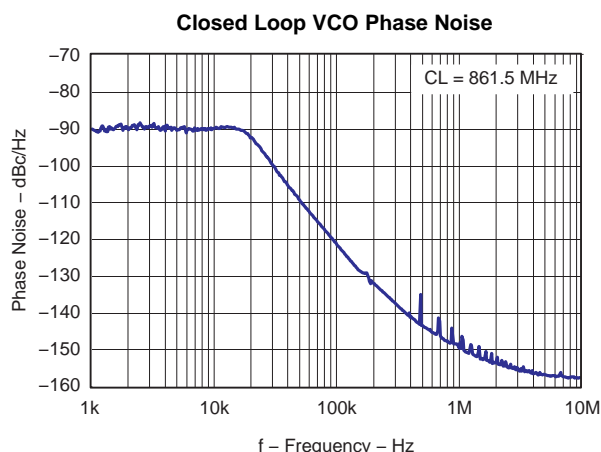


Figure 13.

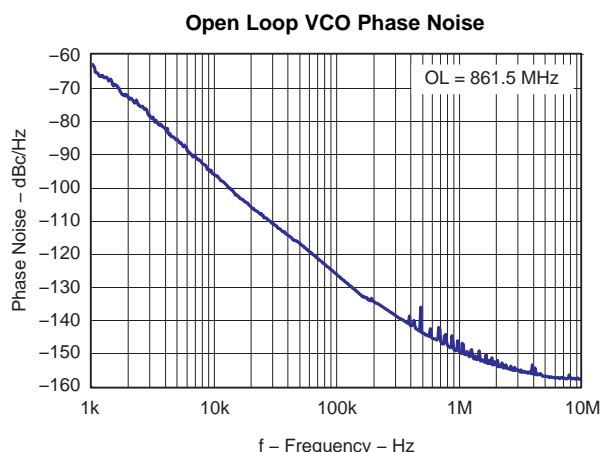


Figure 14.

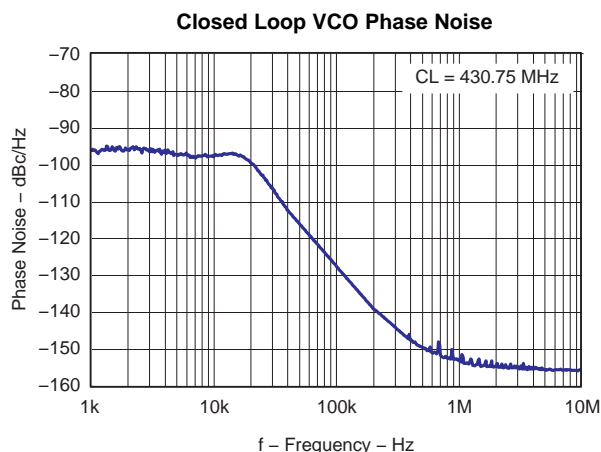


Figure 15.

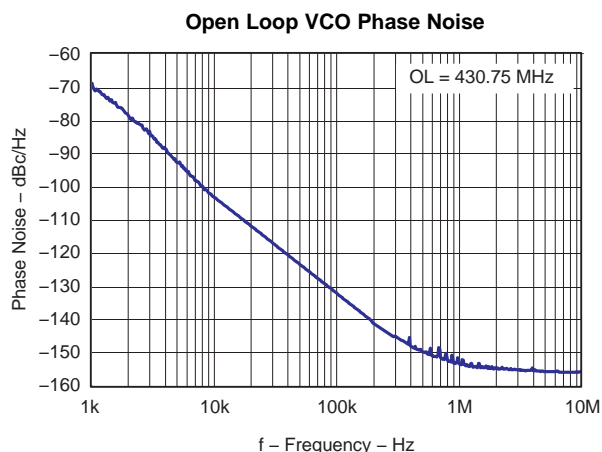
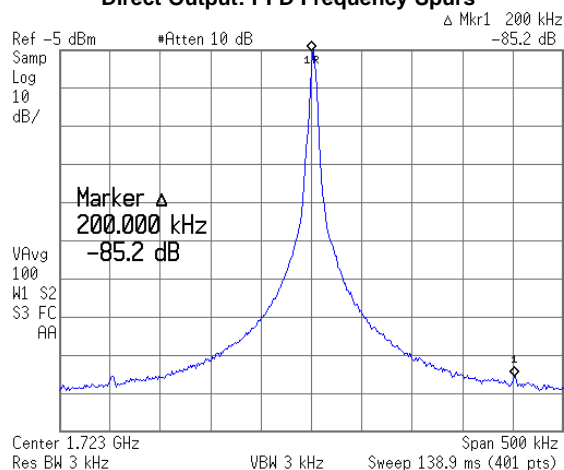


Figure 16.

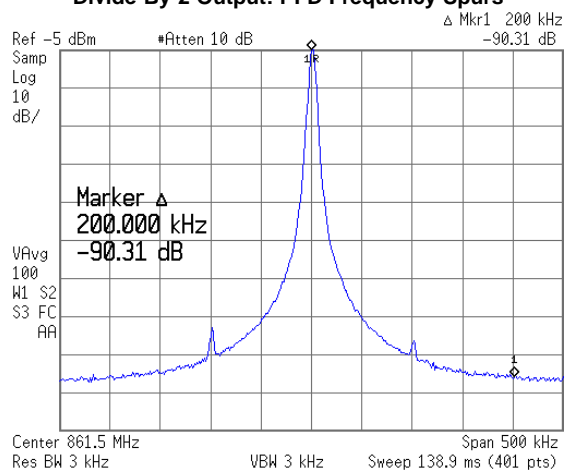
## TRP3761-C TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



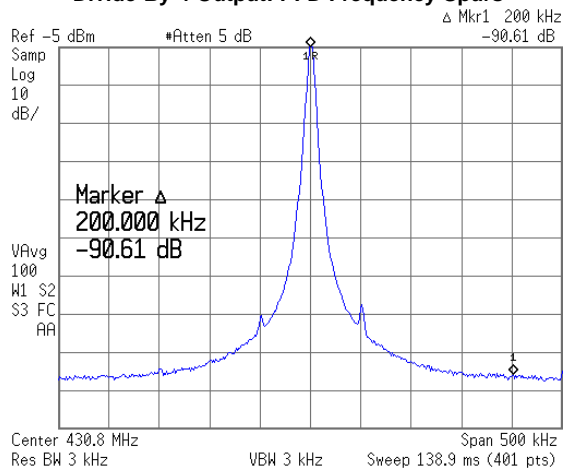
**Figure 17.**

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 18.**

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 19.**

## TRF3761-D TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

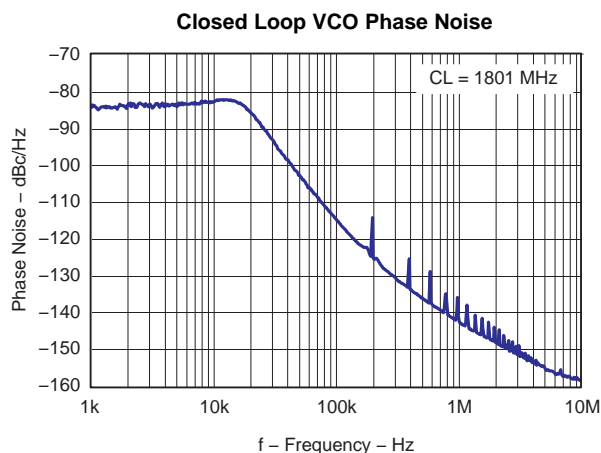


Figure 20.

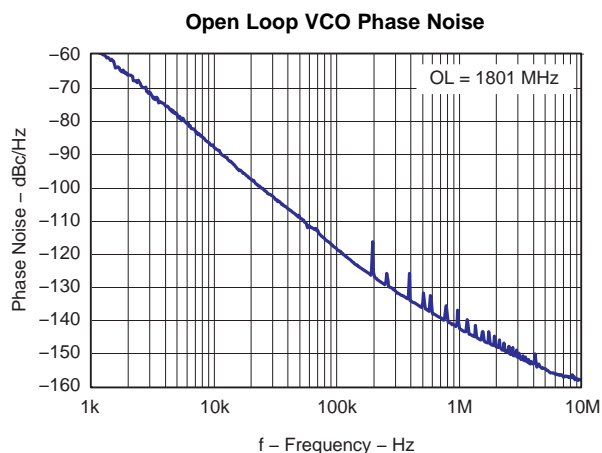


Figure 21.

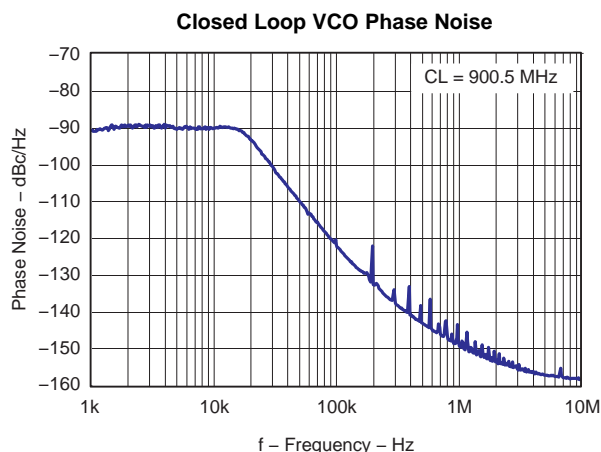


Figure 22.

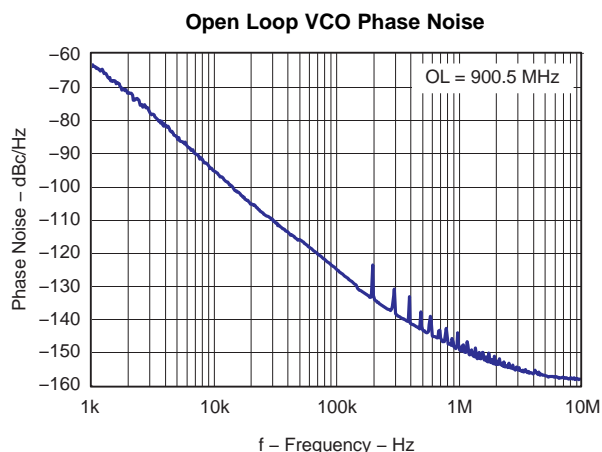


Figure 23.

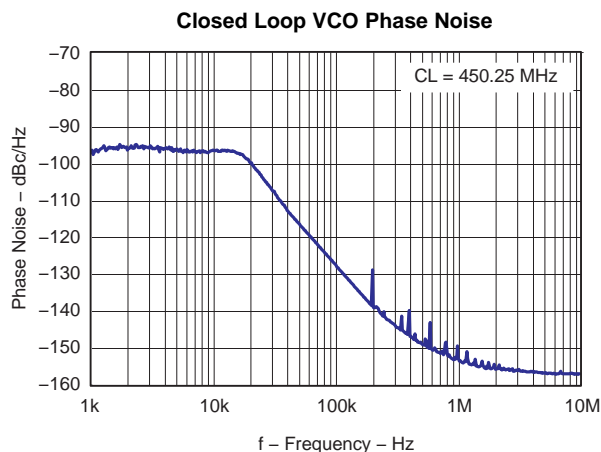


Figure 24.

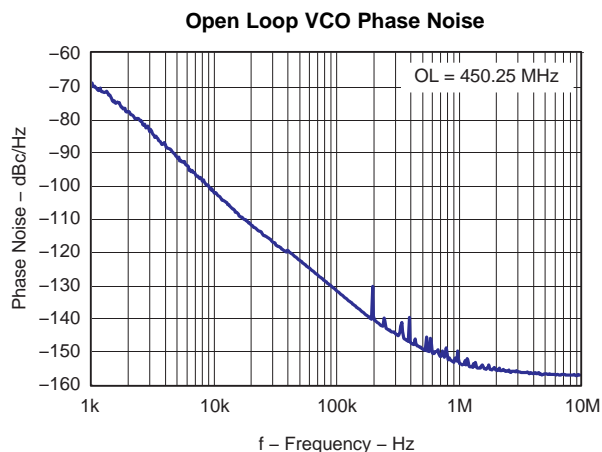
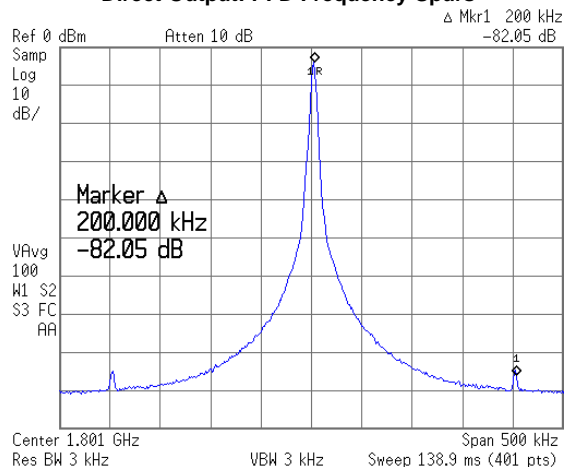


Figure 25.

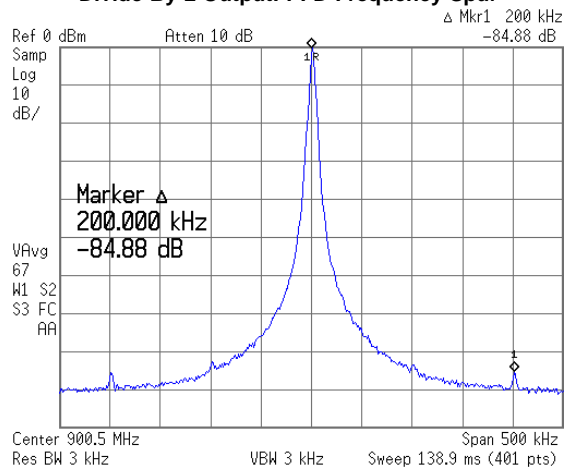
## TRF3761-D TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



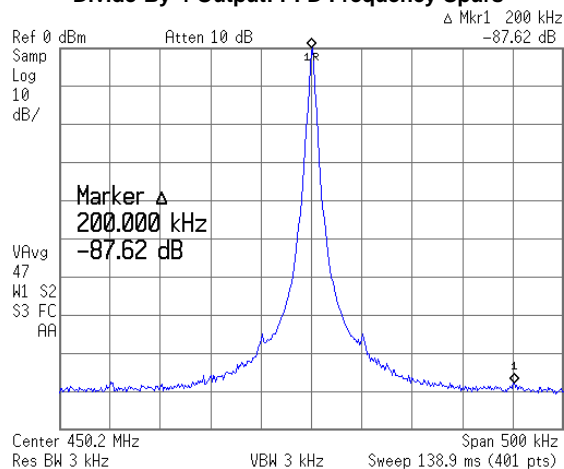
**Figure 26.**

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spur



**Figure 27.**

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 28.**

## TRP3761-E TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

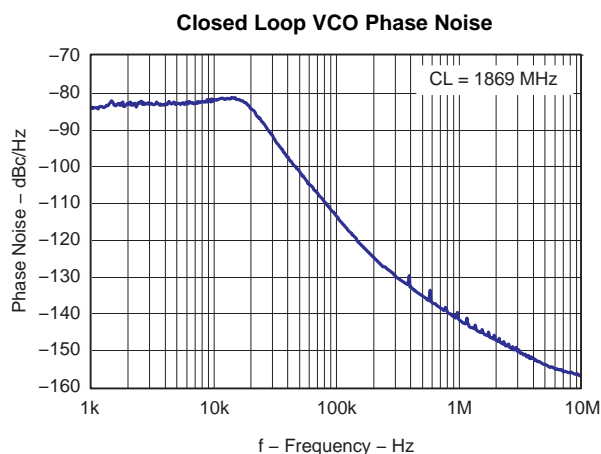


Figure 29.

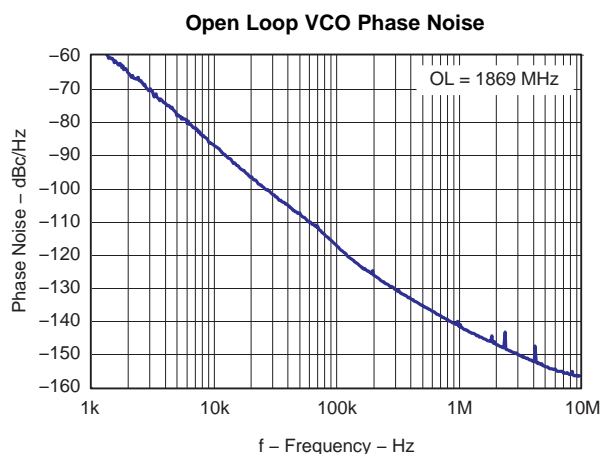


Figure 30.

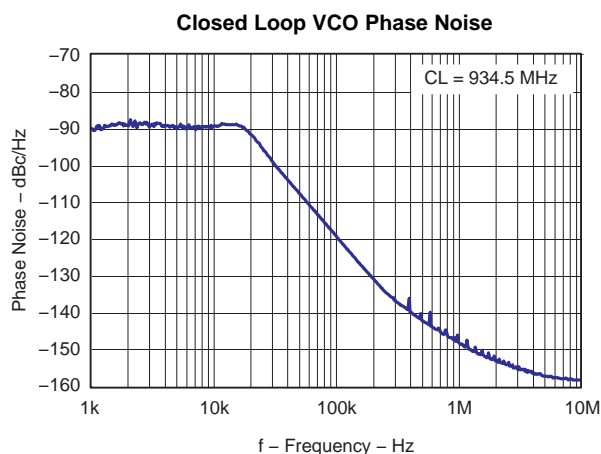


Figure 31.

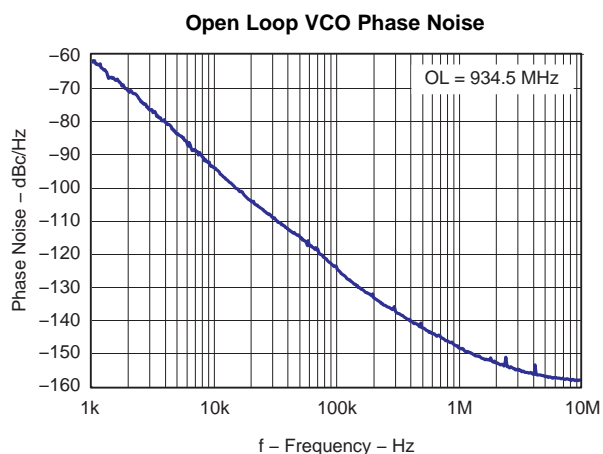


Figure 32.

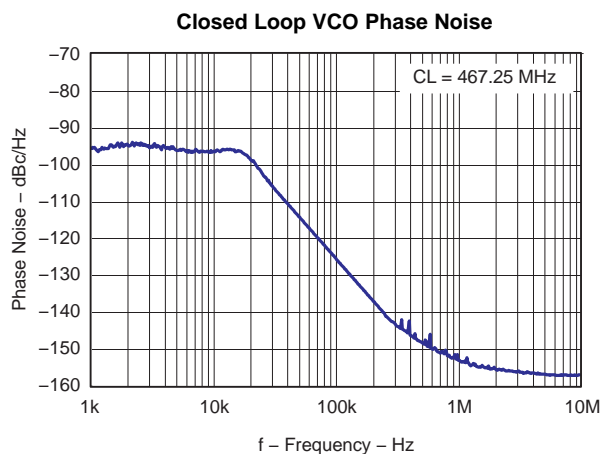


Figure 33.

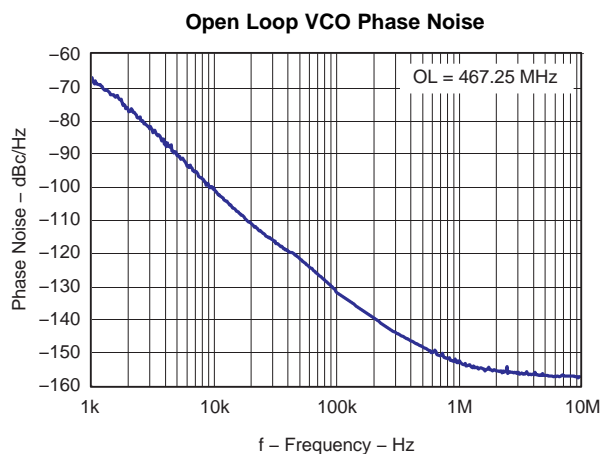
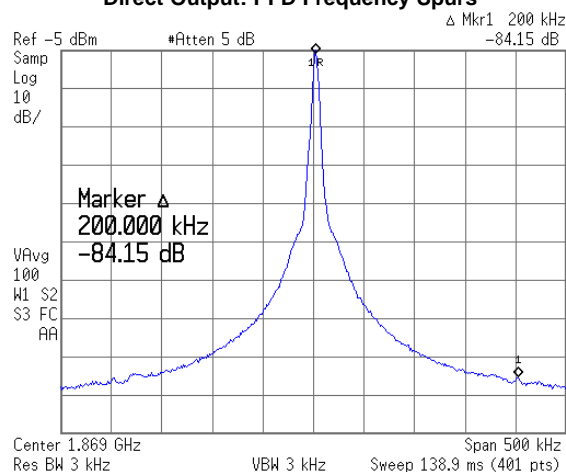


Figure 34.

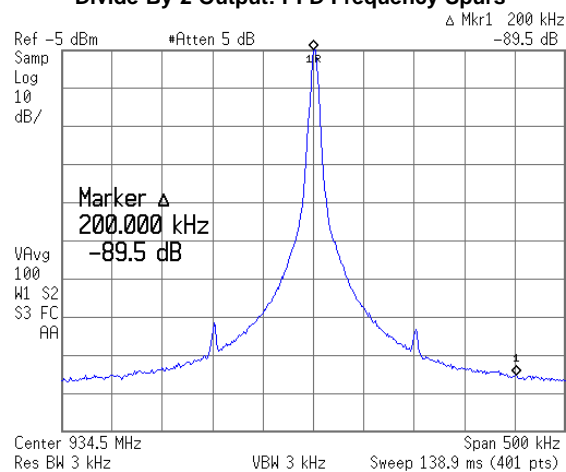
## TRP3761-E TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



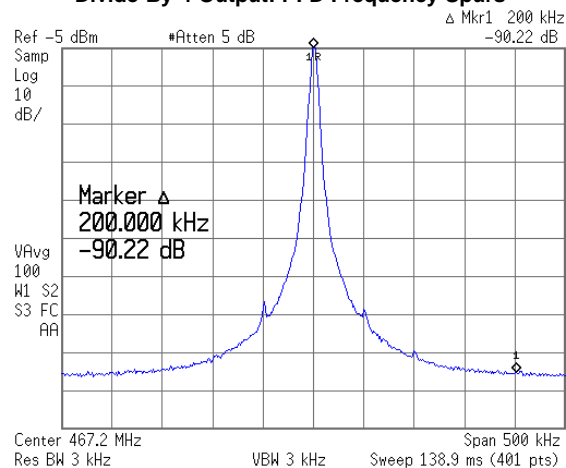
**Figure 35.**

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 36.**

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 37.**

## TRP3761-F TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

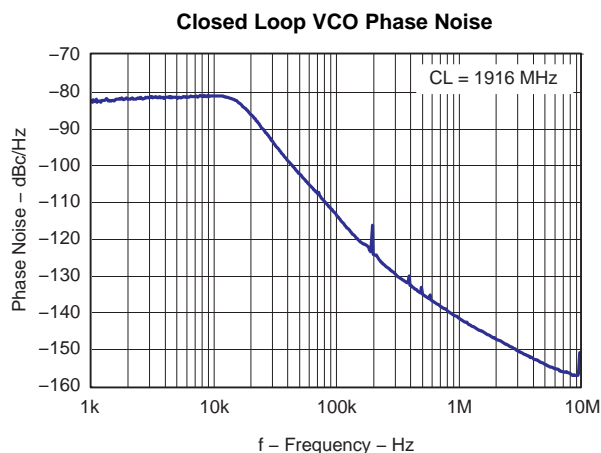


Figure 38.

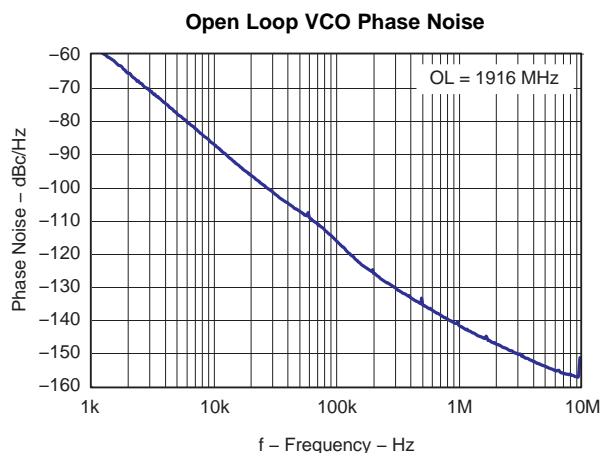


Figure 39.

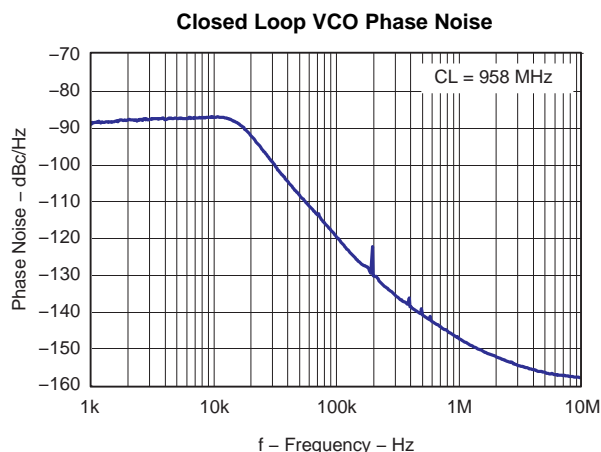


Figure 40.

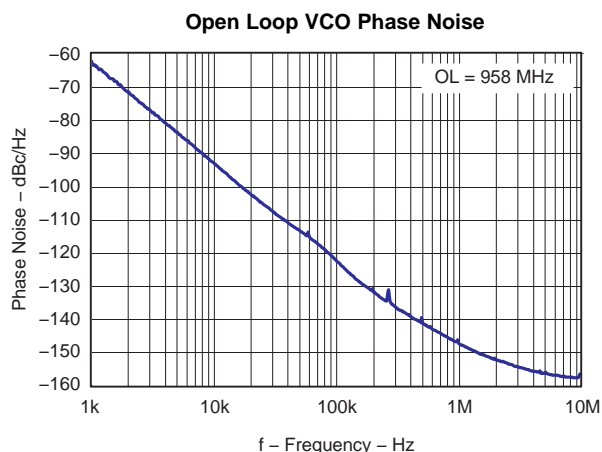


Figure 41.

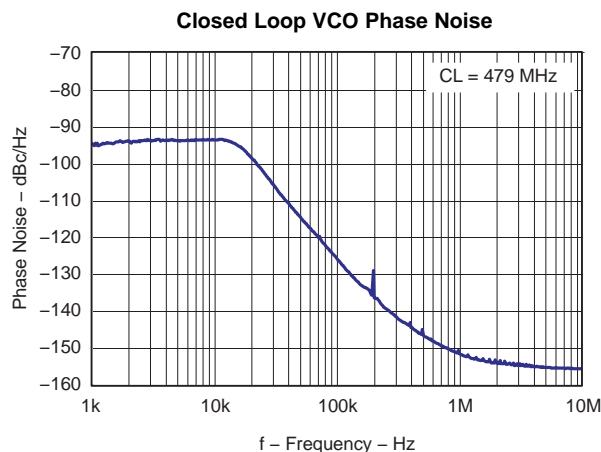


Figure 42.

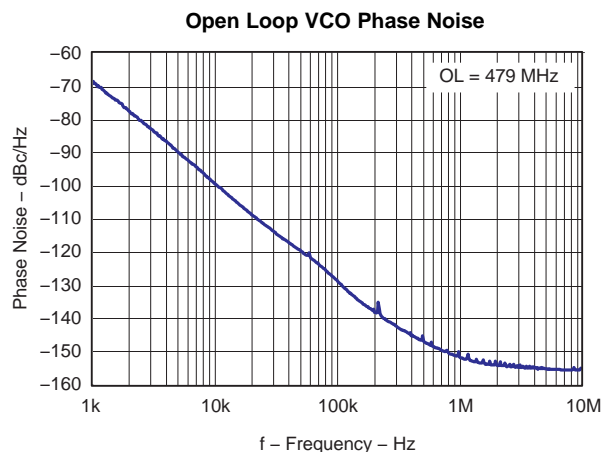


Figure 43.



## TRP3761-F TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

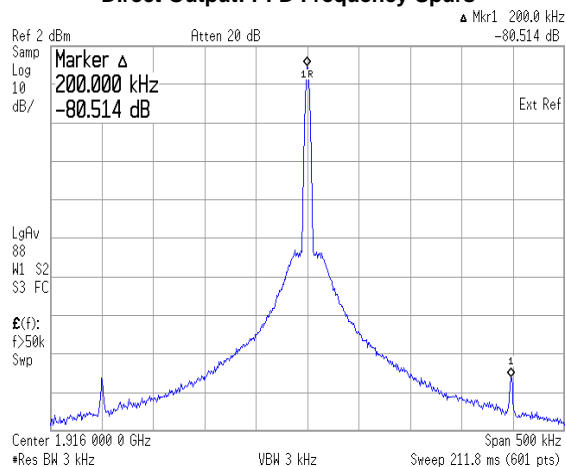


Figure 44.

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

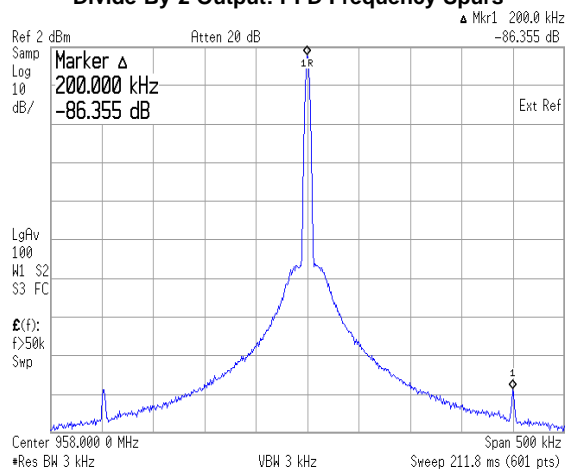


Figure 45.

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

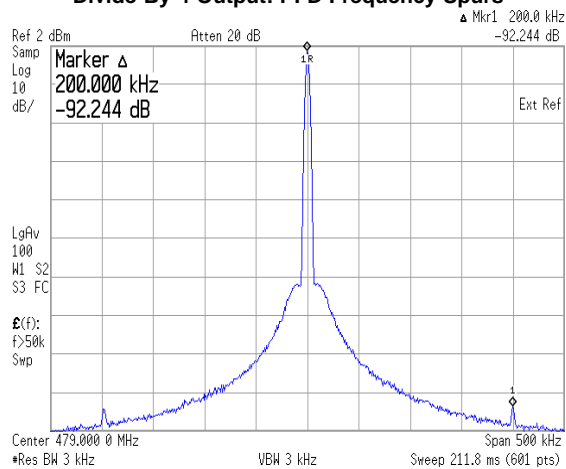


Figure 46.

## TRP3761-G TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

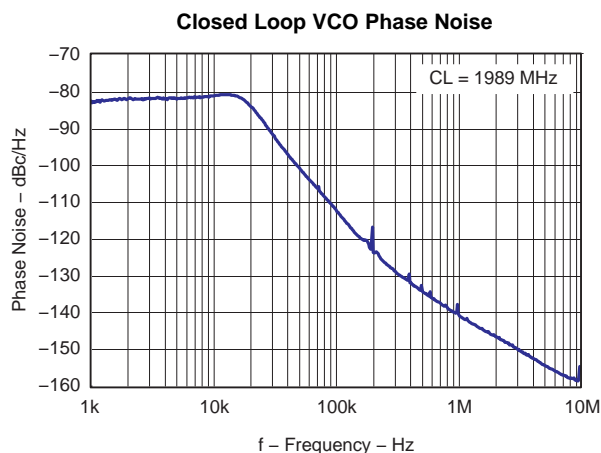


Figure 47.

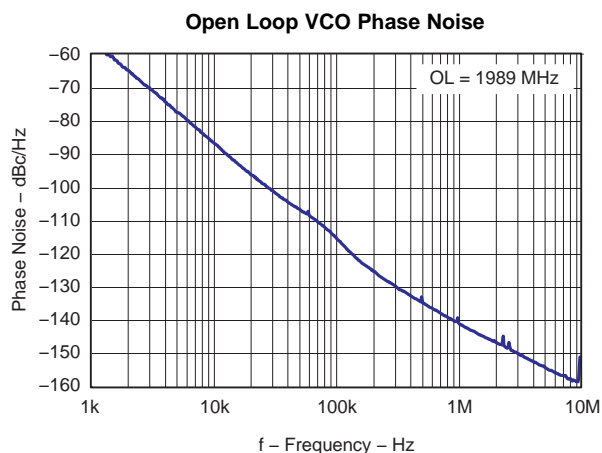


Figure 48.

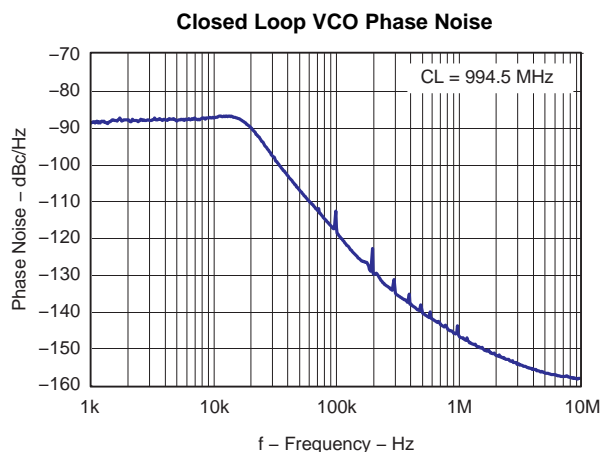


Figure 49.

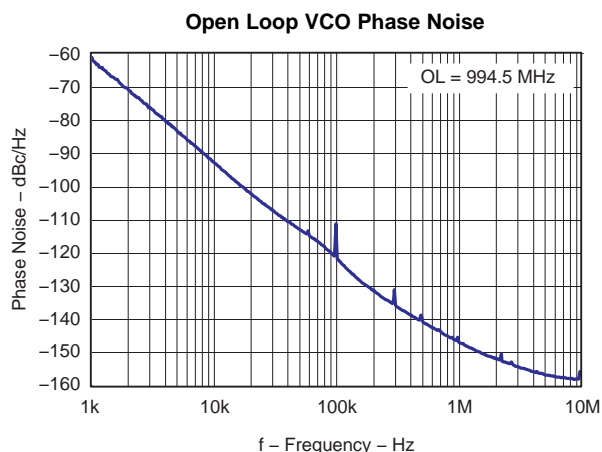


Figure 50.

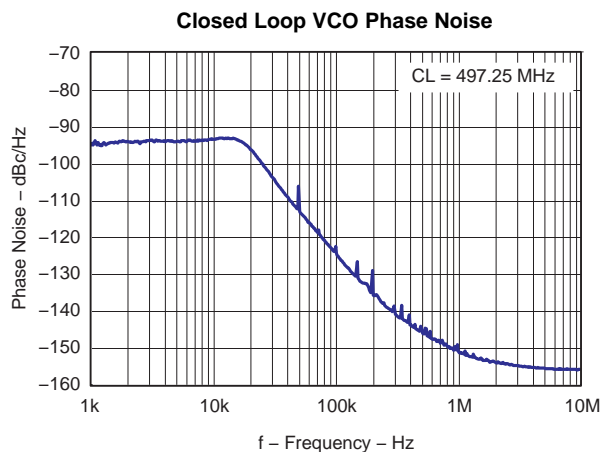


Figure 51.

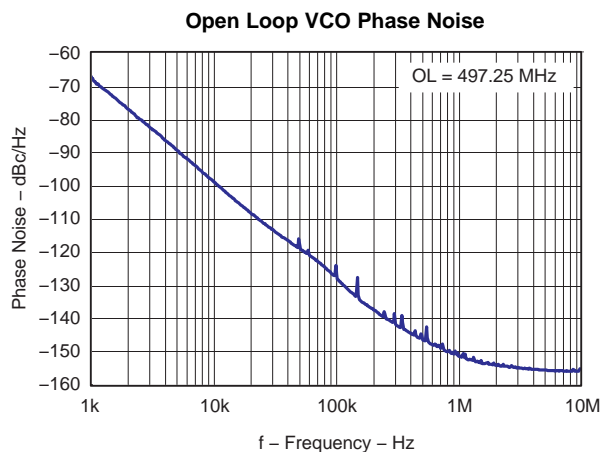


Figure 52.

## TRP3761-G TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

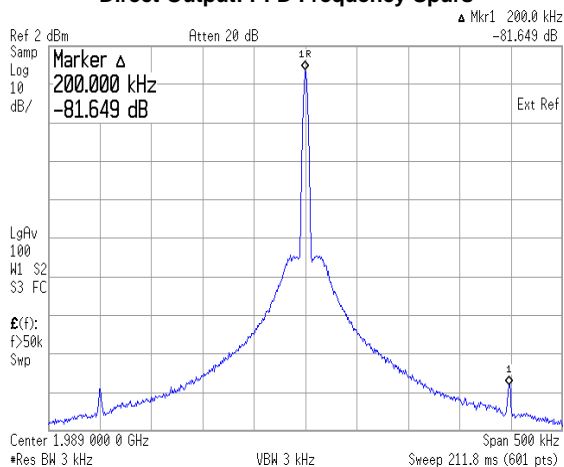


Figure 53.

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

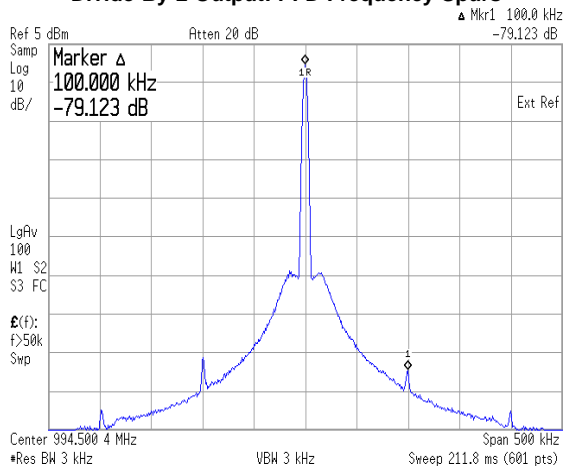


Figure 54.

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs

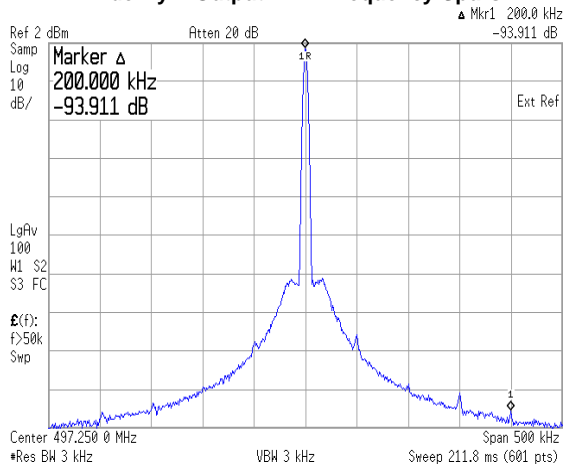


Figure 55.

## TRP3761-H TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

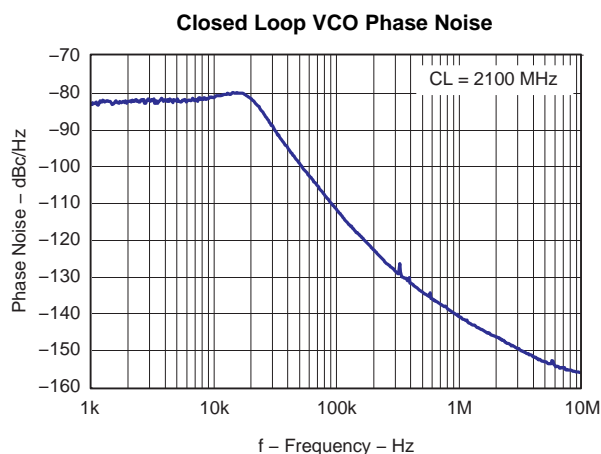


Figure 56.

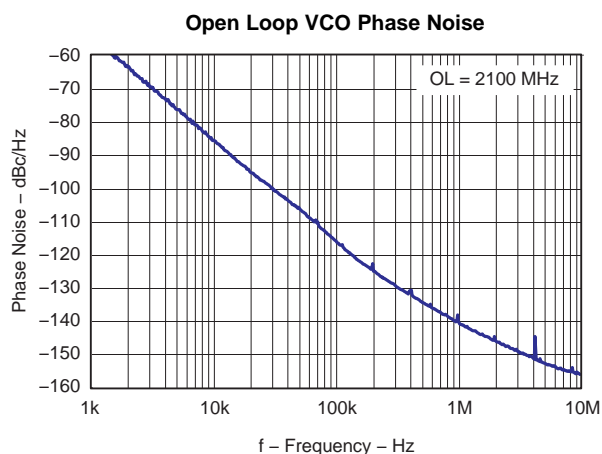


Figure 57.

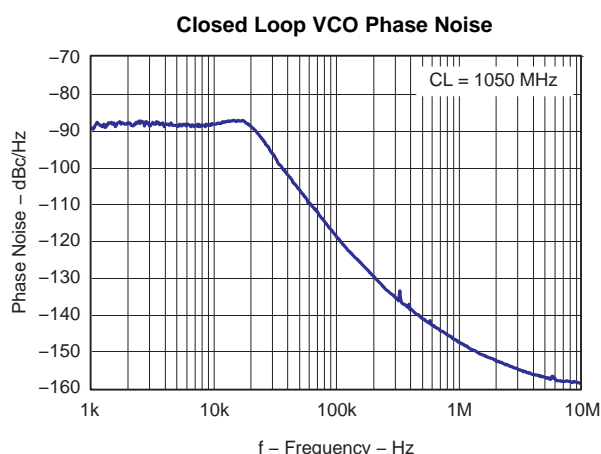


Figure 58.

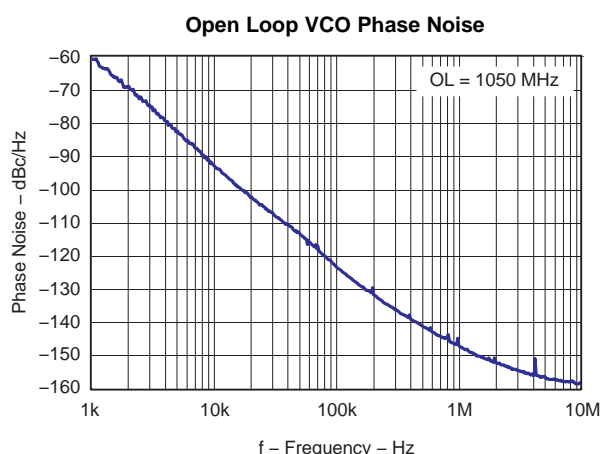


Figure 59.

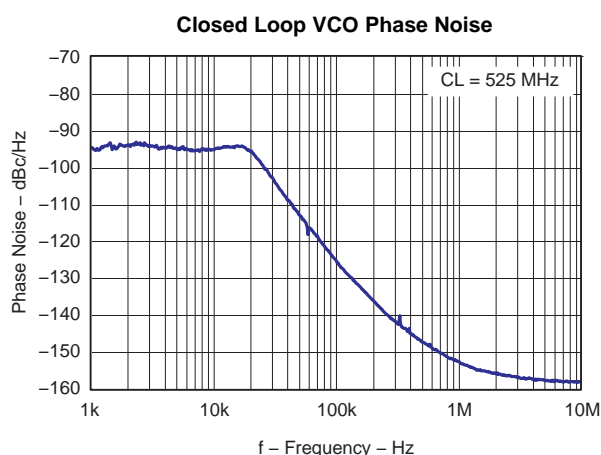


Figure 60.

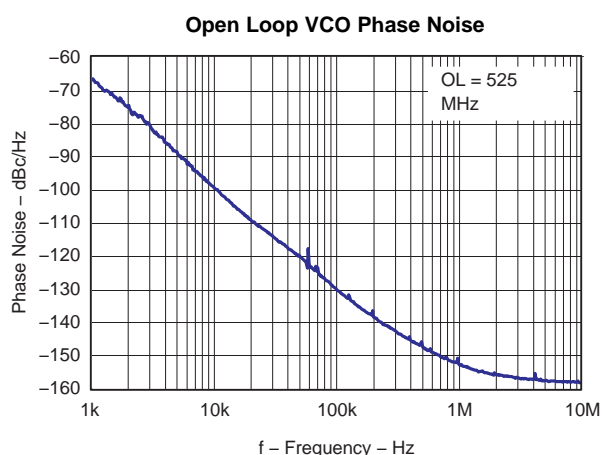
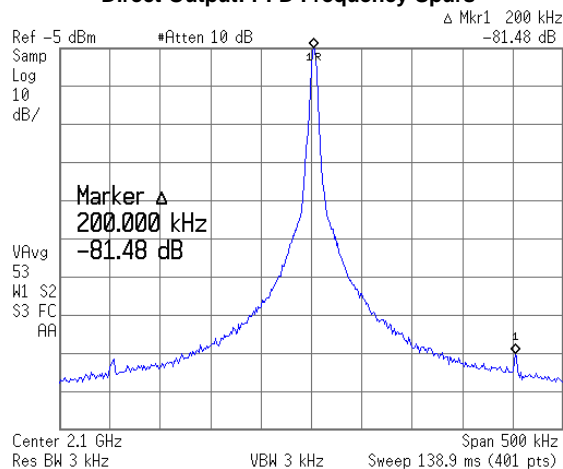


Figure 61.

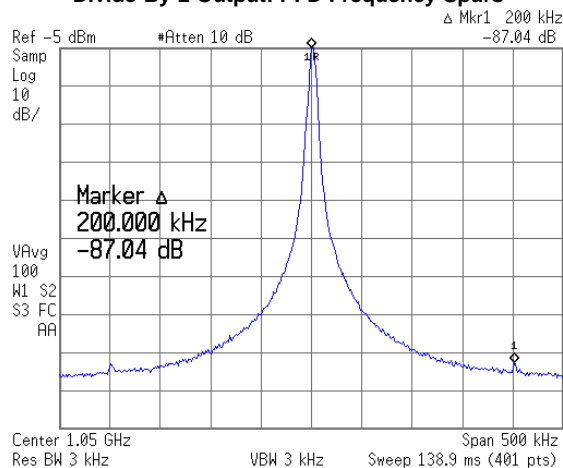
## TRP3761-H TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



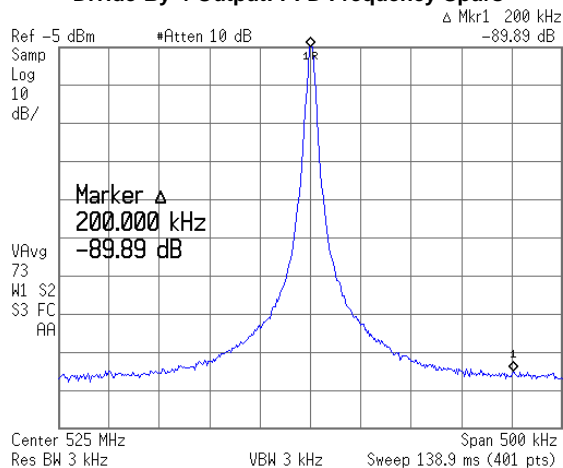
**Figure 62.**

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 63. Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs**

### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 64.**

## TRP3761-J TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78)

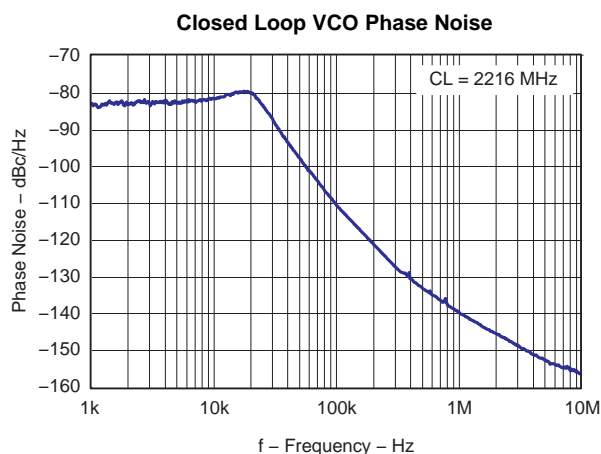


Figure 65.

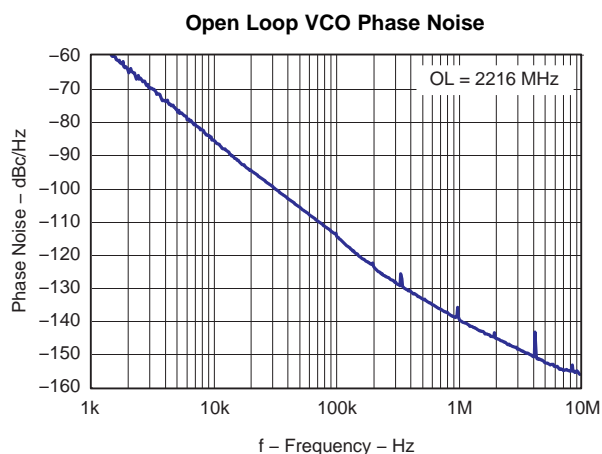


Figure 66.

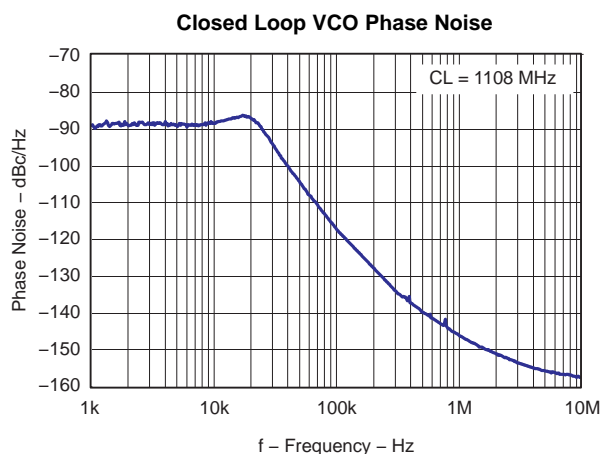


Figure 67.

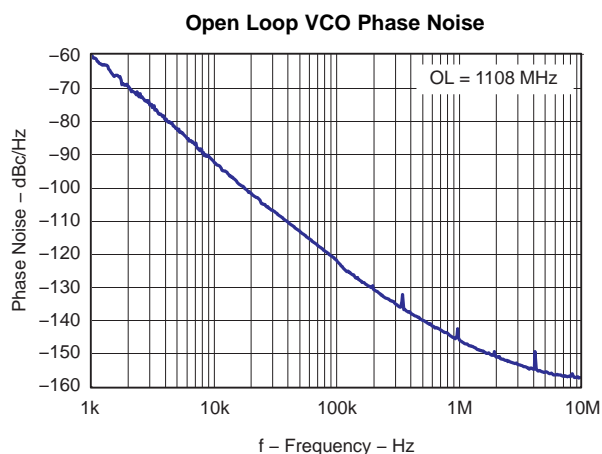


Figure 68.

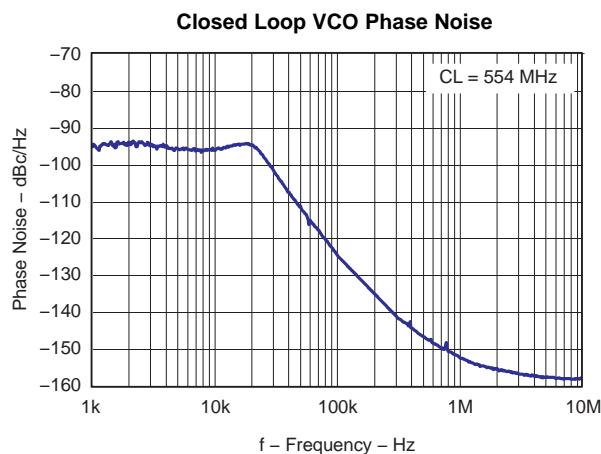


Figure 69.

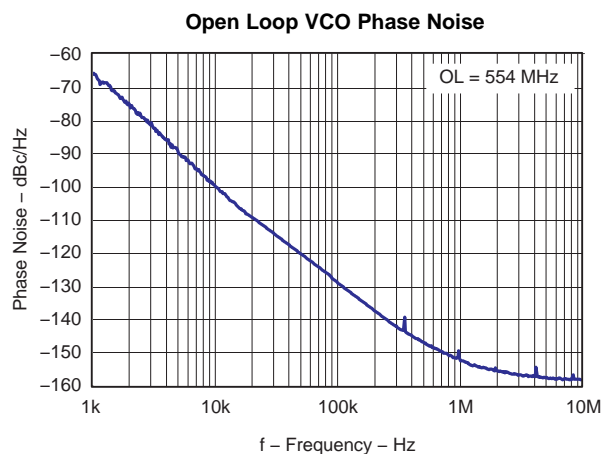
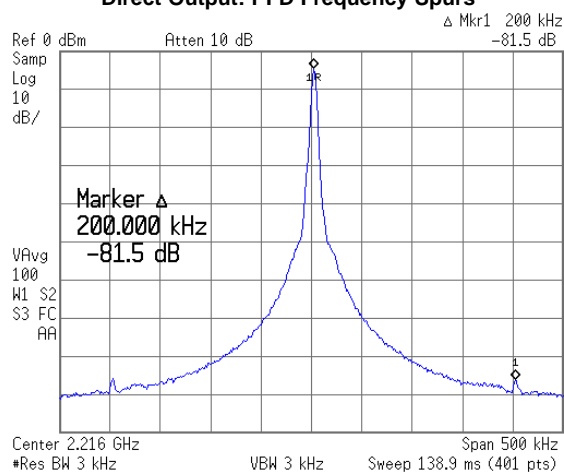


Figure 70.

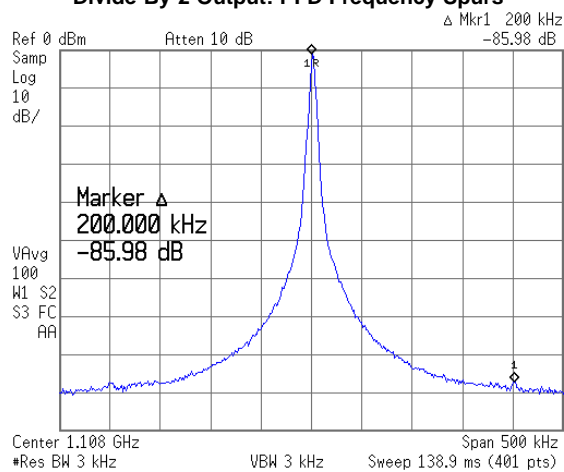
## TRP3761-J TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure 78) (continued)

### Direct Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



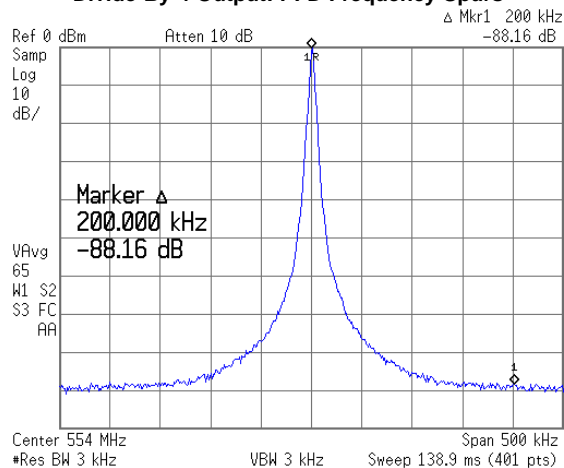
**Figure 71.**

### Divide-By-2 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 72.**

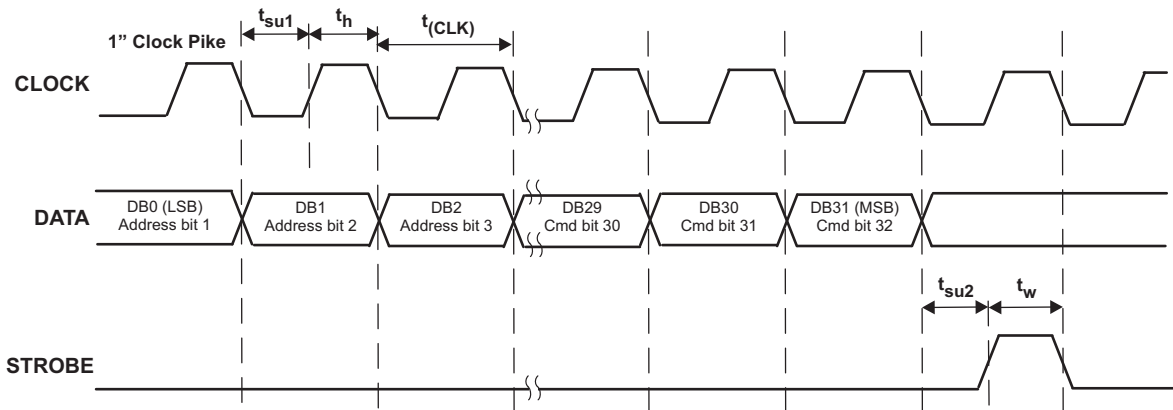
### Divide-By-4 Output: PFD Frequency Spurs



**Figure 73.**

## SERIAL INTERFACE PROGRAMMING REGISTERS DEFINITION

The TRF3761 features a 3-wire serial programming interface that controls an internal, 32-bit shift register. There are a total of 3 signals that need to be applied: the CLOCK (pin 3), the serial DATA (pin 4) and the STROBE (pin 5). The DATA (DB0-DB31) is loaded LSB first and is read on the rising edge of the CLOCK. The STROBE is asynchronous to the CLOCK and at its rising edge the data in the shift register gets loaded onto the selected internal register. The first four bits (DB0-DB3) is the address to select the available internal registers.



- A. The first 4 bits, DB(3-0), of data are Address bits. The 28 remaining bits, DB(31-4), are part of the command. The command is little endian or lower bits first.

**Figure 74. Serial Programming Timing Diagram**

Register Address				REST	Charge Pump Current Select			Output Mode		OUTBUF EN_SEL	PD BUFOUT	Reference Clock Divider (RDiv)			
DB0	DB1	DB2	DB3	DB4	DB5	DB6	DB7	DB8	DB9	DB10	DB11	DB12	DB13	DB14	DB15

Reference Clock Divider (RDiv)										Anti Backlash		PFD_P OL	TRIS_C P	CP_TES T	Full Cal Req
DB16	DB17	DB18	DB19	DB20	DB21	DB22	DB23	DB24	DB25	DB26	DB27	DB28	DB29	DB30	DB31

**Figure 75. Register 1**



**Table 1. Register 1: Device Setup**

<b>REGISTER 1 MAPPING</b>				
<b>Data Field</b>	<b>DB31</b>	FULL_CAL_REQ	This is a read only bit, that indicates if a power-up cal is required	0 power-up cal is not required 1 power-up cal is required
	<b>DB30</b>	CP_TEST	TI internal use only	1 test enabled
	<b>DB29</b>	TRIS_CP	High-impedance state charge pump output	1 CP high-impedance state 0 for normal operation
	<b>DB28</b>	PFD_POL	Selects Polarity of PFD, should match polarity of VCO gain. If using external VCO with Negative gain then set to 0 and vise versa. The internal VCO has positive gain so set to positive(1)	0 negative 1 positive
	<b>DB27</b>	ABPW1	ABPW<1,0>: anti-backlash pulse width	00 1.5ns delay 01 0.9ns delay 10 3.8ns delay 11 2.7ns delay
	<b>DB26</b>	ABPW0		
	<b>DB25</b>	RDIV_13	14-bit reference clock divider	RDIV<13,0>:00...01: divide by 1 RDIV<13,0>:00...10: divide by 2 RDIV<13,0>:00...11: divide by 3
	<b>DB24</b>	RDIV_12		
	<b>DB23</b>	RDIV_11		
	<b>DB22</b>	RDIV_10		
	<b>DB21</b>	RDIV_9		
	<b>DB20</b>	RDIV_8		
	<b>DB19</b>	RDIV_7		
	<b>DB18</b>	RDIV_6		
	<b>DB17</b>	RDIV_5		
	<b>DB16</b>	RDIV_4		
	<b>DB15</b>	RDIV_3		
	<b>DB14</b>	RDIV_2		
	<b>DB13</b>	RDIV_1		
	<b>DB12</b>	RDIV_0		
	<b>DB11</b>	PD_BUFOUT	If DB10 = 0 then it controls power down of output buffer	<DB10:11>: 00 default; output buffer on 01 output buffer off 1x output buffer on/off controlled by OUTBUF_EN pin
	<b>DB10</b>	OUTBUF_EN_SEL	Select Output Buffer enable control:	0 internal 1 through OUTBUF_EN pin
	<b>DB9</b>	OUT_MODE_1	OUTBUFMODE<1,0>: Selection of RF output buffer division ratio	00 divide by 1 01 divide by 2 10 divide by 4
	<b>DB8</b>	OUT_MODE_0		
	<b>DB7</b>	ICP2	ICP<2,0>: select charge pump current (1 mA step). From 1.4mA to 11.2mA with Rbias set to 2.37Kohms.	
	<b>DB6</b>	ICP1		
	<b>DB5</b>	ICP0		
	<b>DB4</b>	RESET	Registers reset	1 high 0 low for normal operation
<b>Address Bits</b>	<b>DB3</b>		Address Bits <3,0>=0000 for register 1	
	<b>DB2</b>			
	<b>DB1</b>			
	<b>DB0</b>			

OUT\_MODE<1,0>: TRF3761 has an optional divide by 2 or 4 output, which is selectable by programming bits <OUT\_MODE\_1, OUT\_MODE\_0> of register 1 (see [Table 1](#)).

CP\_TEST: By setting bit DB30 to 1 it is possible to test the PFD up or down pulses. Internal TI use only.

TRIS\_CP: If bit DB29 is set to 1, the charge pump output goes in tri-state. For normal operation, DB29 must be set to 0.

ABPW: Bits <DB27, DB26> are used to program the width of the anti-backlash pulses of the PFD. The user selects one of the following values: 0.9ns, 1.5ns, 2.7ns and 3.8ns. Backlash can occur when Fpfd becomes phase aligned with Fout of the VCO. This will cause a high impedance state on the phase detector and allow the output frequency to drift until the phase difference is enough to cause the phase detector to start sending signals to the charge pump to correct the difference. This slight variation will show up as a sub harmonic of the pfd signal in the passband of the loop filter which would result in a significant spur in the output of the VCO. It is recommended that the anti-backlash pulse be set to the 1.5ns which gives the best spur reduction for the TRF3761.

PFD\_POL: Bit DB28 of register 1 sets the polarity of the PFD. A Low (0) selects a negative polarity, and a High (1) selects a positive polarity. By choosing the correct polarity, the TRF3761 will work with an external VCO having both positive and negative gain (Kv). For example if an external VCO has a Kv = -23MHz/V then the PFD polarity would need to be negative, so DB28 would be set to a Low (0). When using the internal VCO with a Kv of 23MHz/V, the PFD\_POL should be set to 1.

RDiv: A 14-bit word programs the RDiv for the reference signal, DB25 is the MSB and DB12 is the LSB. RDiv value is determined by dividing the reference frequency by the channel step size. For example if the reference frequency is 10MHz and the channel step size is 200KHz then RDiv would be 50. This sets up the Fpfd for the phase detector, in other words the reference frequency will be divided down by a factor of RDiv which in this example is 50.

ICP: Bits <DB7, DB5> set the charge pump current.

$$I_{CP} = \frac{1.2 \text{ V}}{R_{bias1}} \times (N + 1) \times \frac{22.168}{8} \quad (1)$$

which reduces to:

$$I_{CP} = \frac{3.3252 \times (N + 1)}{R_{bias1}} \quad (2)$$

where N = decimal value of [Reg1 DB<7:5>]. The range is set by N and Rbias2. It is recommended that Icp be set to 7mA or <DB7, DB5>=101.

OUTBUF\_EN\_SEL: Output buffer on/off state is controlled through serial interface or an external pin. If bit DB10 is a 0 (default state) the output buffers state is elected through bit DB11. If DB10 is a 1, the buffers on/off are directly controlled by the OUTBU\_EN pin.

RESET: Setting bit DB4 to 1, all registers are reset to default values.

Refer to **Register 1** under the *Application Information* section.

Register Address				Reference Frequency (Integer Part)							Reference Frequency (Fractional Part)				
DB0	DB1	DB2	DB3	DB4	DB5	DB6	DB7	DB8	DB9	DB10	DB11	DB12	DB13	DB14	DB15
Reference Frequency Continued		VCO Frequency in MHz													START _CAL
DB16	DB17	DB18	DB19	DB20	DB21	DB22	DB23	DB24	DB25	DB26	DB27	DB28	DB29	DB30	DB31

**Figure 76. Register 2**

**Table 2. Register 2: VCO Calibration**

REGISTER 2 MAPPING				
Data Field	DB31	START_CAL		1 start calibration
	DB30	FOUT12	VCO frequency in MHz start calibration	
	DB29	FOUT11		
	DB28	FOUT10		
	DB27	FOUT9		
	DB26	FOUT8		
	DB25	FOUT7		
	DB24	FOUT6		
	DB23	FOUT5		
	DB22	FOUT4		
	DB21	FOUT3		
	DB20	FOUT2		
	DB19	FOUT1		
	DB18	FOUT0		
	DB17	REF_FRAC6	Reference frequency in MHz (fractional part)	0000000 = 0.00MHz 0000001 = 0.01MHz 0000010 = 0.02MHz ..... 1100011 = 0.99MHz
	DB16	REF_FRAC5		
	DB15	REF_FRAC4		
	DB14	REF_FRAC3		
	DB13	REF_FRAC2		
	DB12	REF_FRAC1		
	DB11	REF_FRAC0		
	DB10	REF6	Reference frequency in MHz (integer part)	0001010 =10MHz 0001011 =11MHz ..... 1101000 = 104MHz
	DB9	REF5		
	DB8	REF4		
	DB7	REF3		
	DB6	REF2		
	DB5	REF1		
	DB4	REF0		
Address Bits	DB3	0	Address Bits <3,0>=0001 for register 2	
	DB2	0		
	DB1	0		
	DB0	1		

**Reference Frequency:** The 14 bits <DB17, DB4> are used to specify the input reference frequency as multiples of 10kHz. Bits <DB10,DB4> specify the integer part of the reference frequency expressed in MHz. Bits <DB17,DB11> set the fraction part. Those values are then used during the calibration of the internal VCO. For example if using a 20MHz reference oscillator then bits<DB10,DB4> would be 0010100 and bits<DB17,DB11> would be 0000000. If the reference oscillator is 13.1MHz then bits<DB10,DB4> would be 0001101 and bits<DB17,DB11> would be 0001010.

**Start Calibration:** A 1 in DB31 starts the internal VCO calibration. When the calibration is complete, DB31 bit is internally reset to 0.

**FOUT<12,0>:** This 13-bit word <DB30,DB18> specifies the VCO output frequency in MHz. If output frequency is not a integer multiple of MHz, this value must be approximated to the closest integer in MHz.

Refer to **Register 2** under the *Application Information* section.

Register Address				Dual-Modulus Prescaler Mode		A-Counter						B-Counter			
DB0	DB1	DB2	DB3	DB4	DB5	DB6	DB7	DB8	DB9	DB10	DB11	DB12	DB13	DB14	DB15

B-Counter									Test MUX				Lock PLL	RSRV	RSRV
DB16	DB17	DB18	DB19	DB20	DB21	DB22	DB23	DB24	DB25	DB26	DB27	DB28	DB29	DB30	DB31

Figure 77. Register 3

Table 3. Register 3: A and B Counters

REGISTER 3 MAPPING				
Data Field	DB31	Rsrv	Reserved	
	DB30	Rsrv	Reserved	
	DB29	START_LK	Lock PLL to frequency	1 active
	DB28	TEST_MUX_3	See <a href="#">Table 4</a> for descriptions and settings.	0001 = LOCK_DETECT enabled
	DB27	TEST_MUX_2		
	DB26	TEST_MUX_1		
	DB25	TEST_MUX_0		
	DB24	B_12	13-bit B counter	
	DB23	B_11		
	DB22	B_10		
	DB21	B_9		
	DB20	B_8		
	DB19	B_7		
	DB18	B_6		
	DB17	B_5		
	DB16	B_4		
	DB15	B_3		
	DB14	B_2		
	DB13	B_1		
	DB12	B_0		
	DB11	A_5	6-bit A counter	
	DB10	A_4		
	DB9	A_3		
	DB8	A_2		
	DB7	A_1		
	DB6	A_0		
	DB5	PRESC_MOD1	Dual-modulus prescaler mode	<B5,B4>:00 for 8/9 <B5,B4>:01 for 16/17 <B5,B4>:10 for 32/33 <B5,B4>:11 for 64/65
	DB4	PRESC_MOD0		
Address Bits	DB3	0	Address Bits	<3,0>=0010 for register 3
	DB2	0		
	DB1	1		
	DB0	0		

**B<12,0>:** This 13-bit word <DB24,DB12> controls the value of the B counter of the N divider. The valid range is from 3 to 8191.

**A<5,0>:** These 6 bits <DB11,DB6> control the value of the A counter. The valid range is from 0 to 63.

**PRESC\_MOD<1,0>:** These bits <DB5,DB4> define the mode of the dual-modulus prescaler according to [Table 3](#).

**START\_LK:** TRF3761 does not load the serial interface registers values into the dividers registers until bit DB29 of register 3 is set to 1. After TRF3761 is locked to the new frequency, bit DB29 is internally reset to 0.

Refer to **Register 3** under the *Application Information* section.

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### VCO

The TRF3761 integrates a high-performance, LC tank, voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO). For each of the devices of the TRF3761 family, the inductance and capacitance of the tank are optimized to yield the best phase-noise performance. The VCO output is fed externally and to the prescaler through a series of very low noise buffers, that greatly reduce the effect of load pulling onto the VCO.

### Divide by 2, by 4, and Output Buffer

To extend the frequency coverage, the TRF3761 integrates a divide by 2 and by 4 with very low noise floor. The VCO signal is fed externally through a final open-collector differential-output buffer. This buffer is able to provide up to 3dBm (typical) of power into a 200Ω differential resistive load. The open-collector structure gives the flexibility to choose different load configurations to meet different requirements.

### N-Divider

#### Prescaler Stage

This stage divides down the VCO frequency before the A and B counters. This is a dual-modulus prescaler and the user can select any of the following settings: 8/9, 16/17, 32/33, and 64/65. Prescaling is used due to the fact that the internal devices are limited in frequency operations of 200MHz. To determine the proper prescaler value,  $F_{out}$  which is the frequency out of the VCO is divided by the numerator of the prescaler if the answer is less than 200MHz then that is the prescaler to use, see [Equation 3](#). If the value is higher than 200MHz then repeat this procedure with the next prescaler numerator until a value of 200MHz or less is achieved. Refer to Synthesizing a Selected Frequency in the [Section 9](#) Register 3.

$$\frac{F_{OUT}}{\text{Prescaler}_{denom}} \leq 200\text{MHz} \quad (3)$$

#### A and B Counter Stage

The TRF3761 includes a 6-bit A counter and a 13-bit B counter that operate on the output of the prescaler. The A counter can take values from 0 to 63, while the B counter can take values from 3 to 8191. Also, the value for the B counter must be greater than or equal to the value for the A counter. The A and B counter with the prescaler stage create the VCO N-divider, see [Equation 4](#) and [Equation 5](#). Refer to Synthesizing a Selected Frequency in the [Section 9](#) Register 3.

$$N = \frac{F_{OUT}}{F_{PFD}} = (A_{COUNTER} + \text{Prescaler}_{num} \times B_{COUNTER}) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{N}{\text{Prescaler}_{num}} = x_{integer} \times y_{decimal} \Rightarrow$$

$$B_{COUNTER} = x_{integer} \text{ and } A_{COUNTER} = \text{Prescaler}_{num} \times y_{decimal} \quad (5)$$

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

### Reference Divider

TRF3761 includes a 14-bit RDiv, also known as RDiv, that allows the input reference frequency to be divided down to produce the reference clock to the phase frequency detector (PFD) this clock is also known as  $F_{PFD}$  which is also the channel step size. Division ratios from 1 to 16,383 are allowed. To determine RDiv use [Equation 6](#).

$$R_{DIV} = \frac{F_{REF\_IN}}{F_{PFD}} \quad (6)$$

The output frequency ( $F_{out}$ ) is determined using [Equation 7](#).

$$F_{OUT} = F_{PFD} \times N = \frac{F_{REF\_IN}}{R_{DIV}} \times (A_{COUNTER} + \text{Prescalar}_{denom} \times B_{COUNTER}) \quad (7)$$

### Phase Frequency Detector (PFD) and Charge Pump Stage

The outputs of the RDiv and the N counter are fed into the PFD stage, where the two signals are compared in frequency and phase. The TRF3761 features an anti-backlash pulse, whose width is controllable by the user through the serial programming interface. The PFD feeds the charge pump, whose output current pulses are fed into an external loop filter, which eventually produces the tuning voltage needed to control the integrated VCO to the desired frequency.

### Mux Out

MUX\_OUT pin (39) provides a communication port to the microcontroller circuit. See [Table 4](#) in the Application Information section.

### Div 1/2/4

Div 1/2/4 is the frequency divider for the TRF3761. This circuit can be programmed thru the serial programming interface (SPI) to divide the output frequency of the VCO by 1, 2 or 4. This feature allows for the same loop filter design to be used for any of the 3 divide by modes, 1, 2 and 4. For example, if the VCO is running at 1499MHz to 1608MHz band then with the same exact circuit, run the output in the divide by 2 mode 749.5MHz to 804MHz band or in the divide by 4 mode 374.75MHz to 402MHz.

### Serial interface

The programming interface pins (3, 4, 5) to the chip are the serial programming interface (SPI). The interface requires a Clock, Data, and Strobe signal to operate. See timing diagram [Figure 74](#).

### CHIP ENABLE

This feature provides a way to shut down the chip when not needed in order to conserve power. CHIP\_EN Pin (2) needs to be High for normal operation.

### Buffer Power Down

PD\_OUTBUFF pin (1), when enabled in software can provide a -40dB reduction in the output power while the VCO is locked and running. This feature is to help with isolation between RX and TX.

### External VCO IN

EXT\_VCO\_IN pin (18) allows for the use of an external VCO to use the phase lock loop circuit in the TRF3761. This feature enables higher frequencies to be synthesized.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Initial Calibration and Frequency Setup at Power Up

The integrated high performance VCO requires an internal frequency calibration at power up. To perform such calibration the following procedure is recommended:

- Apply 5V power supply to IC.
- Apply an input reference frequency to pin (38) and ensure the signal is stable.
- Turn on the TRF3761 using the chip enable pin (CHIP\_EN, pin 2), by applying 5V.

#### Register 1

- Setup the device through Register 1 referencing [Table 1](#).
  - a. The first 4 bits of the 32-bit code sent to the chip are set DB <3:0> to 0000; which is the address of register 1.
  - b. Bit 5, DB4, sets the soft reset for the chip. Soft reset allows for the registers to be reset without powering down the chip. If a soft reset is used then write to register 1 twice: once with DB4 set high and once with DB4 set low. Typically, this bit is only used when the chip has been powered up and registers 1, 2, and 3 have already been written to, so on power-up reset is not required, so DB4 is, by default, set low.
  - c. DB <7: 5> sets the charge pump current based on the resistor value on pin 28 of the TRF3761 and the decimal value of Register 1, DB<7:5> used in [Equation 1](#). This equation reduces to [Equation 2](#), where N = decimal value of [Reg1 DB<7:5>].
  - d. DB <9: 8> sets the mode of the chip. The mode is how the device will or will not divide down the VCO's frequency. There are 3 choices for the mode setting, divide by 1, 2 or 4 per [Table 1](#). For example if 525MHz is required from the TRF3761 which has a main frequency of 1575MHz then the divide-by-4 mode is chosen by setting DB <9: 8> to 10.
  - e. DB <11:10> controls the output buffer. Both of these are set to 00 by default, so the buffer is controlled internally. See [Table 1](#) for more information.
  - f. DB <25:12> sets the RDiv value. Once the calculations under the *Synthesizing a Selected Frequency* section have been completed the value is known, based on the external reference oscillator. The value for R is entered into the DB <25:12>. For example, if the reference oscillator is at a frequency ( $F_{REF\_IN}$ ) of 61.44MHz and a channel step size of 120kHz is required, which is also the frequency ( $F_{PFD}$ ) the phase frequency detector will use to compare against the VCO's output frequency ( $F_{OUT}$ ), then  $F_{REF\_IN} / F_{PFD} = 512$ , which is entered as follows: MSB: LSB 000100000000.
  - g. By default, DB <27:26> are set to 00 for a 1.5ns delay on the anti-backlash pulse width. See [Table 1](#) for more information.
  - h. DB 28 is set to 1 for positive by default. See [Table 1](#) for more information.
  - i. DB 29 is set to 0 for normal operation. See [Table 1](#) for more information.
  - j. DB 30 is set to 0 by default. See [Table 1](#) for more information.
  - k. DB 31 is set to 0 by default. See [Table 1](#) for more information.

#### Register 2

- Initiate calibration procedure by programming register 2 as follows: Reference [Table 2](#)
  - a. The first 4 bits of the 32-bit code sent to the chip are set DB <3:0> to 0001; which is the address of register 2.
  - b. Use bits DB<17, 4> of register 2 to specify the input reference frequency in MHz. The value is split into an integer and a fraction part. For example: to insert a  $f_{REF}$  of 30.72MHz, set:
    - DB<10, 4> (integer part) equal to 0011110 (30) and
    - DB<17, 11> (fraction part) equal to 1001000 (72).

**APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

- c. Set DB<30:18> of register 2 to the desired frequency. For example: 2200MHz would be 0100010011000 (2200).
- d. Set DB31 of register 2 to 1 to start the calibration. The VCO calibration runs for 5ms. During the cal procedure it will not be possible to program register 2 and 3. At the end of the calibration, bit DB31 of register 2 resets to 0.
- e. Subsequent frequency programming requires DB31 to be set to 0.

**Register 3**

- Completion of the frequency set up, on initial calibration, cannot proceed until 5ms has elapsed, due to full calibration, then it will require that the A and B values, the prescalar ratio, be known. See *Synthesizing a Selected Frequency* section below for calculation. Reference [Table 3](#).
  - a. The first 4 bits of the 32-bit code sent to the chip are set DB <3:0> to 0010; which is the address of register 3.
  - b. DB<5:4> sets the prescalar ratio, 8/9, 16/17, 32/33, 64/65. For example: if 16/17 are required, set the register bits DB<5:4> to 01.
  - c. DB<11:6> sets the A value for the N counter. For example: if A is 4, set DB<11:6> as follows: 000100 (4).
  - d. DB<24:12> sets the B value for the N counter. For example: if B is 1156, set DB<24:12> as follows: 0010010000100 (4).
  - e. DB<28:25> sets the TEST\_MUX. This allows the user to check via the microcontroller the state of the TRF3761 by programming it to one of 6 states. The most common state to use is the Digital lock Detect which places the pin in a logic high state with indicates the VCO is locked.

**Table 4. MUX-Out Settings**

STATE	DB<28:25>	STATE	DB<28:25>
3-state o/p ( High impedance state on Pin 39)	0000	RDiv o/p (Shows R-value on Pin 39)	0100
Digital lock Detect (High when locked on Pin 39)	0001	Analog lock detect (High when locked on Pin 39)	0101
N-Divider o/p (Shows N-value on Pin 39)	0010	Read back ( read back register settings)	0110
DVDD (internal TI use)	0011	DGND (internal TI use)	0111

- f. DB29 sets the START LOCK, which is set to 0, on the initial frequency setup and then set to 1 on additional frequency changes.

Once all registers are written, the TRF3761 will lock to the desired frequency. In order to change the frequency once the initial calibration is complete, only registers 2 and 3 need to be reprogrammed. No calibration is required.

**Re-Calibration After Power Up**

Assuming the TRF3761 is powered up and operational, a VCO calibration is also possible without powering down the IC. To perform such calibration the following procedure is recommended:

- Set bit DB4 (RESET) of register 1 to 1. This performs a software reset and clears all registers of VCO calibration data. Once the reset command is issued then DB4 of register 1 will need to be set to 0.
- Repeat the *Initial Calibration and Frequency setup at Power up* section, skipping the power up section and performing the register programming sequence.



## Synthesizing a Selected Frequency

The TRF3761 is an integer-N PLL synthesizer, and because of its flexibility (14-bit RDiv, 6-bit A counter, 13-bit B counter, and dual modulus prescaler), is ideal for synthesizing virtually any desired frequency. If synthesizing a 900MHz local oscillator, with spacing capability (minimum frequency increment) of 200kHz, as in a typical GSM application, the choice of the external reference oscillator is beyond the scope of this section. However, if a 10MHz reference is selected, the settings are calculated to yield the desired output frequency and channel spacing. There is more than one solution to a specific set of conditions, so below is one way of achieving the desired result. First, select the appropriate RDiv counter value. Since a channel spacing of 200kHz is desired, the  $F_{\text{PFD}}$  is set to 200kHz. Calculate the RDiv value through:

$$\text{RDiv} = F_{\text{REFIN}}/F_{\text{PFD}} = 10\text{MHz}/200\text{kHz} = 50.$$

Assume a prescaler value of 8/9 is selected. This is a valid choice, since the prescaler output is well within the 200MHz limit ( $900\text{MHz}/8 = 112.5\text{MHz}$ ). Select the appropriate A and B counter values.

$$\text{RFOUT} = F_{\text{PFD}} \times N = (F_{\text{REFIN}} / \text{RDiv}) \times (\text{A counter} + \text{Prescaler numerator} \times \text{B counter}).$$

Therefore, the following equation must be solved:

$$900\text{MHz} = 200\text{kHz} \times (\text{A} + 8 \times \text{B}).$$

There are many solutions to this single equation with two unknowns; there are some basic constraints on the solution, since  $3 \leq B \leq 8191$ , and also  $B \geq A$ . So, if  $A = 4$ , solving the equation yields  $B = 562$ . One complete solution would be to choose:

RDiv = 50, A counter = 4, Bcounter = 562 and Prescaler = 8/9  
resulting in the desired N counter value = 4500. This is how the A counter, B counter and prescaler make up the N counter.

When this procedure is complete the values for the N counter, R, and the prescaler ratio should be known. Registers 2 and 3 need to be set up for operation of the chip. See [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#) for this procedure. Register 2 bits <DB30:DB18> 12:0 set the output frequency of the device along with register 3. See the *N-Divider* section under the *Functional Description*.

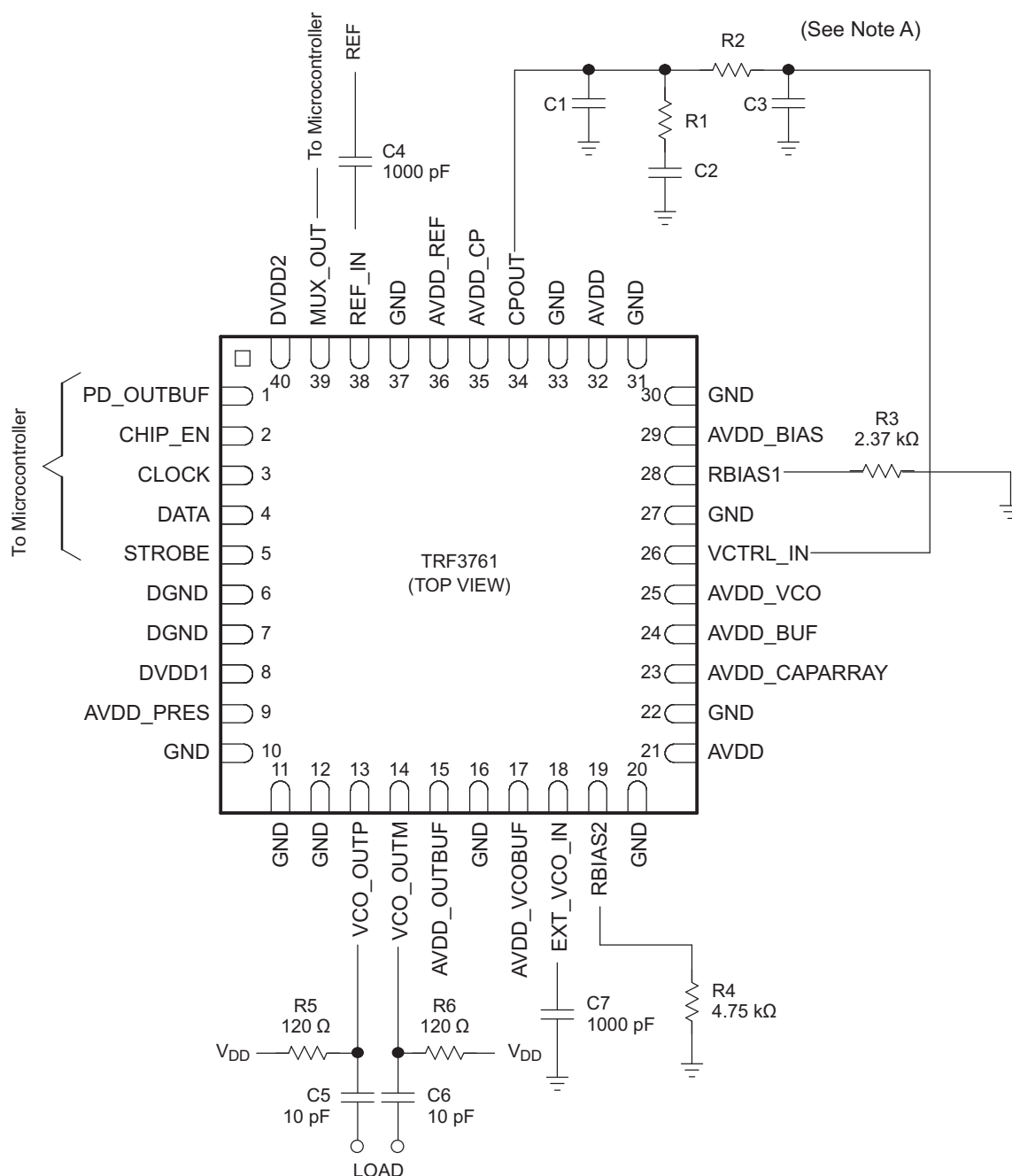
## Application Schematic

[Figure 78](#) shows a typical application schematic for the TRF3761. In this example, the output signal is taken differential using the 2 resistive pull-up resistors of the final output buffer. A single-ended and tuned load configuration is also available.

The loop filter components:

$$C1 = 303\text{pF}, R1 = 8.87\text{k}\Omega, C2 = 1650\text{pF}, R2 = 3.4\text{k}\Omega, C3 = 330\text{pF}$$

are typical ones used for the plots shown above. Those values can be optimized differently according to the requirements of the different applications.



A. Refer to the Application Information section Loop Filter Design.

**Figure 78. TRF3761 Application Schematic**

## Loop Filter Design

Numerous methodologies and design techniques exist for designing optimized loop filters for particular applications. The loop filter design can affect the stability of the loop, the lock time, the bandwidth, the extra attenuation on the reference spurs, etc. The role of the loop filter is to integrate and lowpass the pulses of the charge pump and eventually yield an output tuning voltage that drives the VCO. Several filter topologies can be implemented, including both passive and active. In this section, a third-order passive filter is used. For this example, assume these several design parameters. The internal VCO has a value of 23MHz/V, meaning that in the linear region, changing the tuning voltage of the VCO by 1V induces a change of the output frequency of

about 23MHz. It is known that  $N = 4500$  and  $F_{pfd} = 200\text{kHz}$  from our previous example. It is assumed that current setting in register 1 <DB7:DB5> is set to 100 and sets a maximum current of 5.6mA. TI recommends an  $I_{cp}$  of 5.6mA, which give the best spur performance, but can be changed for different application. In addition, the bandwidth of the loop filter must be determined. This is a critical consideration as it affects the lock time of the system. Assuming an approximate bandwidth of around 20kHz is required and that for stability a phase margin of about 45 degrees is desired, the following values for the components of the loop filter can be derived. There is almost an infinite number of solutions to the problem of designing the loop filter and the designer is called to make tradeoff decisions for each application. Texas Instruments has provided a loopfilter program in the product folder for the TRF3761.

Some terms are interchangeable and are described and equated here:

- $F_{com} = F_{PDF}$  which identify the comparing frequency or phase detector frequency which is also equal to the system channel step size.  $F_{OUT}$  must be a multiple of  $F_{com}$ .
- $F_{min}$  is the lower frequency of the design band.
- $F_{max}$  is the upper frequency of the design band.
- $F_{ref}$  is the reference frequency for the PLL.  $F_{ref}$  must be a multiple of  $F_{com}$ .
- $K_{vco} = K_v$  expressed in MHz per Volt (MHz/V) which is the gain of the VCO. The TRF3761 internal VCO has a  $K_v = 23\text{MHz/V}$ .
- $I_{cp}$  is the charge pump current. The TRF3761 is typically set to 5.6mA.
- $F_c$  is the loop filter bandwidth which should be no more than  $1/10 F_{com}$ .
- $\phi$  is phase margin in degrees. Values should be between 30 and 70. The higher the phase margin the better the stability of the PLL but the slower the lock time. 45 degrees is a good tradeoff.
- T3/T1 in percent is the percentage of the poles in the loop filter. Usually set to 45%. The higher the value (closer to 100%) the more the spurs are attenuated, but peaking occurs in the pass band of the loop filter.

$$F_{OUT} = \sqrt{F_{min}F_{max}} \quad (8)$$

$$N = \frac{F_{OUT}}{F_{com}} \quad (9)$$

$$\omega_c = 2\pi F_c \quad (10)$$

$$T1 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos\phi}\right) - \tan\phi}{\omega_c \left(1 + \frac{T3}{T1}\right)} \quad (11)$$

$$T3 = \left(\frac{T3}{T1}\right) T1 \quad (12)$$

$$T2 = \frac{1}{\omega_c^2 (T1 + T3)} \quad (13)$$

$$C1 = \frac{T1}{T2} \times \frac{K_{vco} K_\phi}{\omega_c^2 N} \times \left[ \frac{1 + (\omega_c T2)^2}{\left(1 + \omega_c^2 T1^2\right) \left(1 + \omega_c^2 T3^2\right)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (14)$$

$$C2 = C1 \left( \frac{T2}{T1} - 1 \right), \quad C3 = \frac{C1}{10} \quad (15)$$

$$R1 = \frac{T2}{C2}, \quad R2 = \frac{T3}{C3} \quad (16)$$

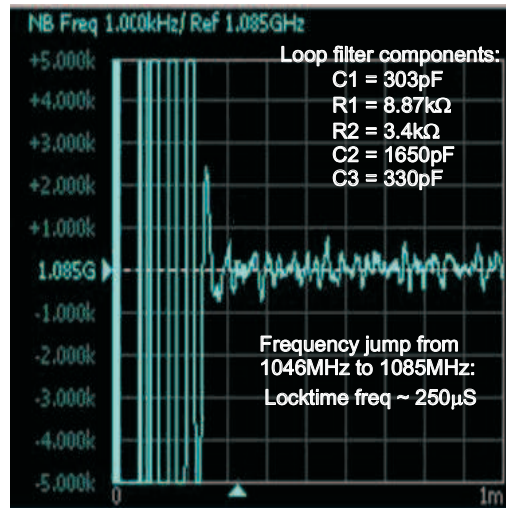


Figure 79. Frequency Locktime

### Loop Filter Design Example

Given these parameters which were used for the lock time plot [Figure 79](#):

- $F_{\min} = 2085 \text{ MHz}$
- $F_{\max} = 2175 \text{ MHz}$
- $F_{\text{com}} = 400 \text{ KHz}$
- $I_{\text{cp}} = 4.2\text{mA}$
- $K_{\text{vco}} = 23 \text{ MHz}$
- $F_{\text{c}} = 20 \text{ KHz}$
- Phase Margin = 45 degrees
- $T_3/T_1 = 45\%$

Calculate  $F_{\text{OUT}}$  of design

$$F_{\text{OUT}} = \sqrt{F_{\min} F_{\max}} = 2130\text{MHz (rounded up)} \quad (17)$$

Next calculate N

$$N = \frac{F_{\text{OUT}}}{F_{\text{com}}} = 5325 \quad (18)$$

Then calculate  $\omega_{\text{c}}$

$$\omega_{\text{c}} = 2\pi F_{\text{c}} = 125.66 \times 10^3 \quad (19)$$

Now calculate  $T_1$ - $T_3$  to give the RC time constants.

$$T_1 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos\phi}\right) - \tan\phi}{\omega_{\text{c}} \left(1 + \frac{T_3}{T_1}\right)} = 2.3 \times 10^{-6} \quad (20)$$

Use  $T_1$  to find  $T_3$

$$T_3 = \left(\frac{T_3}{T_1}\right) T_1 = 1 \times 10^{-6} \quad (21)$$

Then use T1 and T3 to find T2

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_C^2 (T_1 + T_3)} = 19.2 \times 10^{-6} \quad (22)$$

Now C1, C2, C3, R1, and R2 are calculated using T1, T2, and T3.

$$C1 = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \times \frac{K_{VCO} K_{\phi}}{\omega_C^2 N} \times \left[ \frac{1 + (\omega_C T_2)^2}{(1 + \omega_C^2 T_1^2)(1 + \omega_C^2 T_3^2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 338.75 \text{pF} \quad (23)$$

$$C2 = C1 \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right) = 2524.14 \text{pF} \quad (24)$$

$$C3 = \frac{C1}{10} = 33.87 \text{pF} \quad (25)$$

Now using C2 and T2, find R2. Use C3 and T3 to find R3

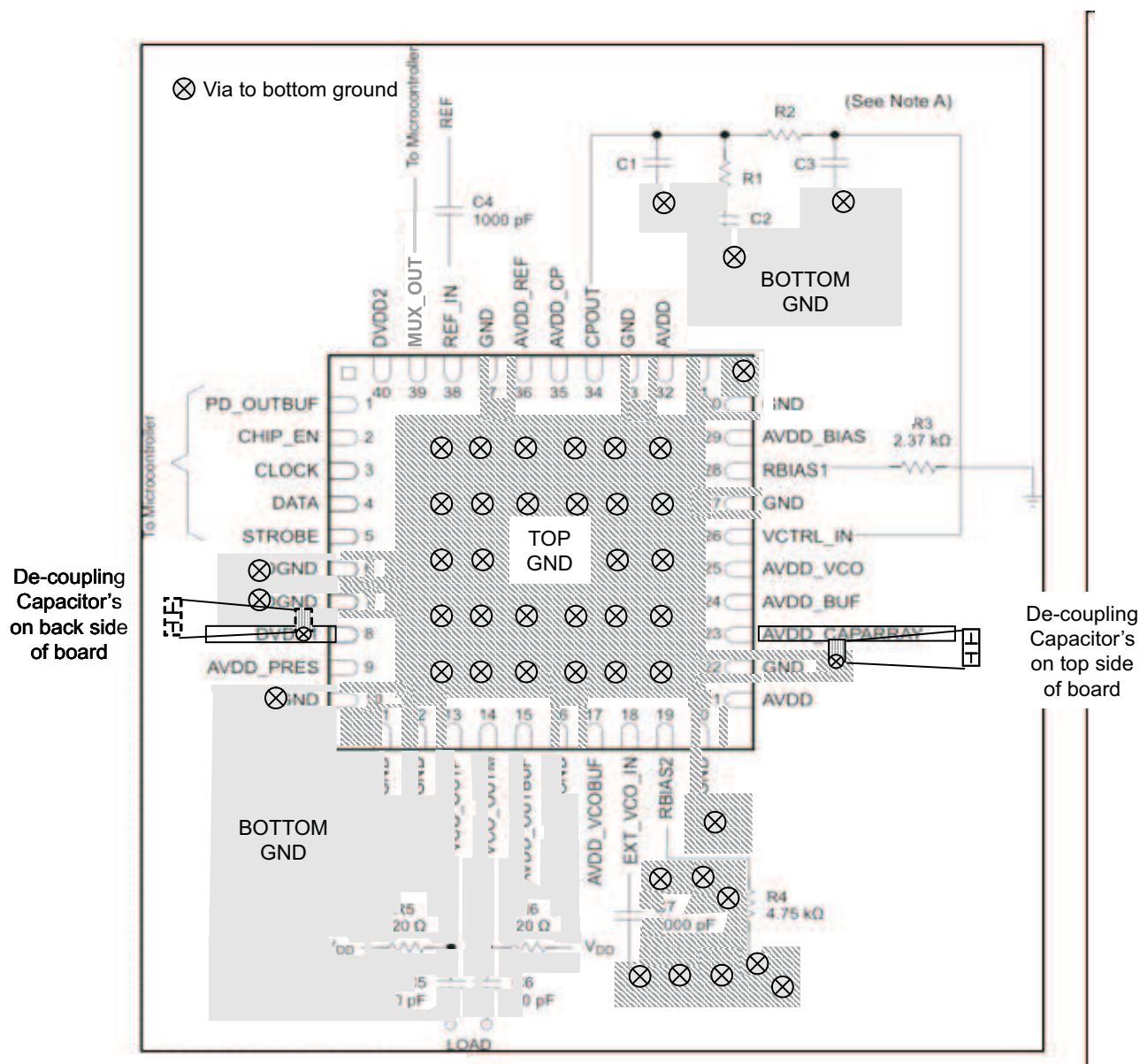
$$R2 = \frac{T_2}{C2} = 7.61 \text{k}\Omega \quad (26)$$

$$R3 = \frac{T3}{C3} = 30.2 \text{k}\Omega \quad (27)$$

R2 x C3 can be scaled using T3, so if C3 = 330pF, then R2 = 3.03 kΩ => 3.4 kΩ in the loop filter. R1 x C2 can be scaled using T2. Scaling these values helps to improve the lock time. The actual values used in the lock time plot were optimized for lock time as well as using real valued components. The values in figure 62 were taken from the current EVM schematic.

## Layout/PCB Considerations

This section of the design of the complete PLL is of paramount importance in achieving the desired performance. Wherever possible, a multi-layer PCB board should be used, with at least one dedicated ground plane. A dedicated power plane (split between the supplies if necessary) is also recommended. The impedance of all RF traces (the VCO output and feedback into the PLL) should be controlled to 50Ω. All small value (10pF and 0.1uF) decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the device pins as possible. It is also recommended that both top and bottom layers of the circuit board be flooded with ground, with plenty of ground vias dispersed as appropriate. Because the digital lines are not in use during normal operation of the device and are only used to program the device on start up and during frequency changes the analog grounds (GND) and digital grounds (DGND) are tied to the same ground plain. The most sensitive part of any PLL is the section between the charge pump output and the input to the VCO. This includes the loop filter components, and the corresponding traces. The charge pump is a precision element of the PLL and any extra leakage on its path can adversely affect performance. Extra care should be given to ensure that parasitics are minimized in the charge pump output, and that the trace runs are short and optimized. Similarly, it is also recommend that extra care is taken in ensuring that any flux residue is thoroughly cleaned and moisture baked out of the PCB. From an EMI perspective, and since the synthesizer is typically a small portion of a bigger, complex circuit board, shielding is recommended to minimize EMI effects.



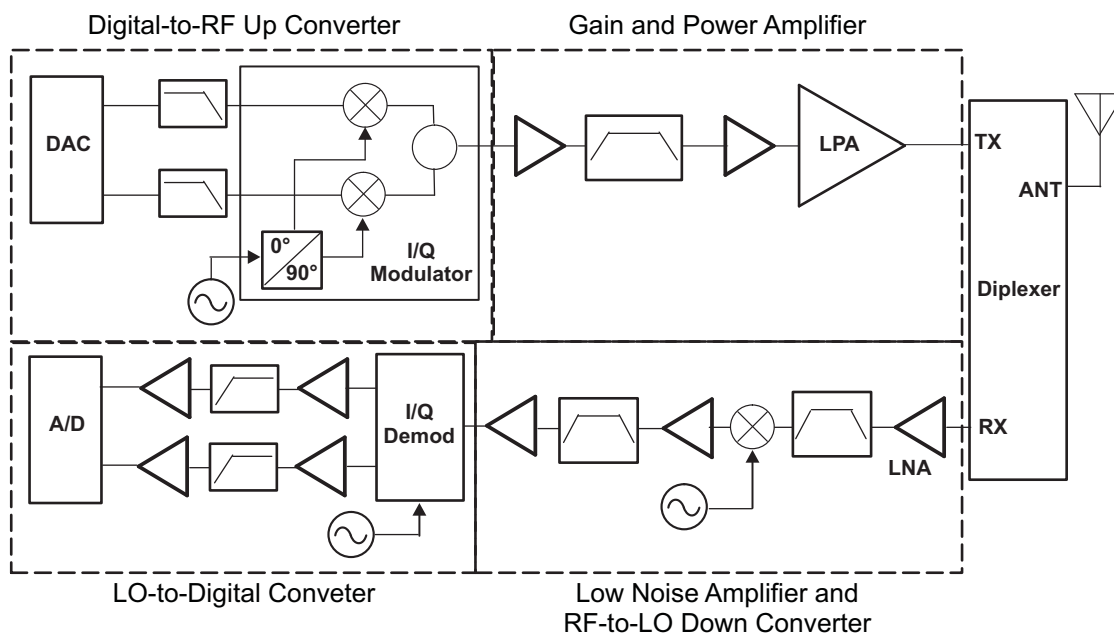
A. See the Application Information section for Loop Filter Design procedures.

### Figure 80. TRF3761 Layout

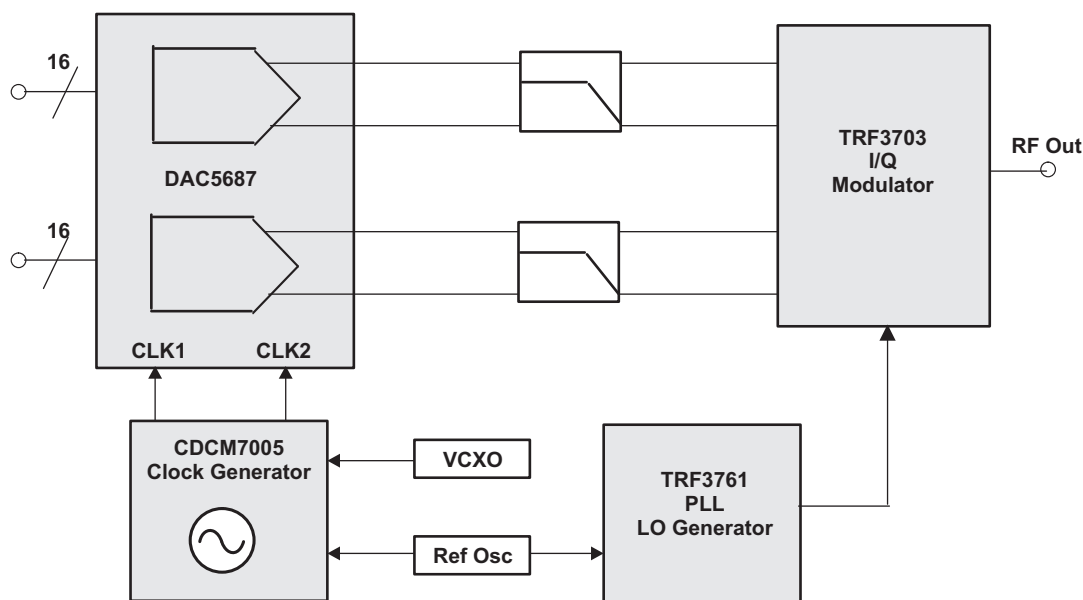
## Application Example for a High Performance RF Transmit Signal Chain

Much in the same way as described above, the TRF3761 is an ideal synthesizer to use in implementing a complete high performance RF transmitter chain such as the TSW3000 and TSW3003 Demonstration kits. Using a complete suite of high performance Texas Instruments components, a state-of-the-art transmitter can be implemented featuring excellent performance. Texas Instruments offers ideal solutions for the digital-to-analog conversion portion of transmitter as well as the analog and RF components needed to complete the transmitter. The baseband digital data is converted to I and Q signals through the dual DAC5687, which features a 16-bit interpolating dual digital-to-analog converter (DAC). The device incorporates a digital modulator, independent differential offset control, and I/Q amplitude control. The device is typically used in baseband mode or in low IF mode in conjunction with an analog quadrature modulator. The DAC5687, after filtering, feeds a TRF3703, which is a direct, upconversion IQ modulator. This device accepts a differential input voltage quadrature signal at baseband or low IF frequencies and outputs a modulated RF signal based on the LO drive frequency. The LO

drive input of the IQ modulator is generated by the TRF3761. The TRF3761 is a family of high performance, highly integrated frequency synthesizers, optimized for wireless infrastructure applications. The TRF3761 includes an integrated VCO and integer-N PLL. Different members of the TRF3761 family can be chosen for application specific VCO frequency ranges. In addition, the CDC7005 clocking solution can be used to clock the DAC and other portions of the transmitter. A block diagram of the proposed architecture is shown in [Figure 81](#) and [Figure 82](#). For more details, contact Texas Instruments directly.



**Figure 81. Transmit Chain Block Diagram**



**Figure 82. Transmit Chain Block Diagram**

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TRF3761-AIRHAR	PREVIEW	QFN	RHA	40	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI
TRF3761-AIRHAT	PREVIEW	QFN	RHA	40	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI
TRF3761-BIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-BIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-BIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-BIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-CIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-CIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-CIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-CIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-DIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-DIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-DIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-DIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-EIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-EIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-EIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-EIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-FIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-FIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-FIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-FIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-GIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-GIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-GIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-GIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR



Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
						no Sb/Br)		
TRF3761-HIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-HIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-HIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-HIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-JIRHAR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-JIRHARG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-JIRHAT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-JIRHATG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RHA	40	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
TRF3761-KIRHAR	PREVIEW	QFN	RHA	40	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI
TRF3761-KIRHAT	PREVIEW	QFN	RHA	40	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

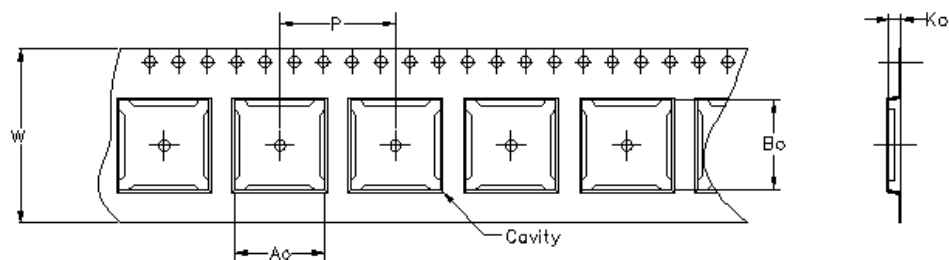
**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

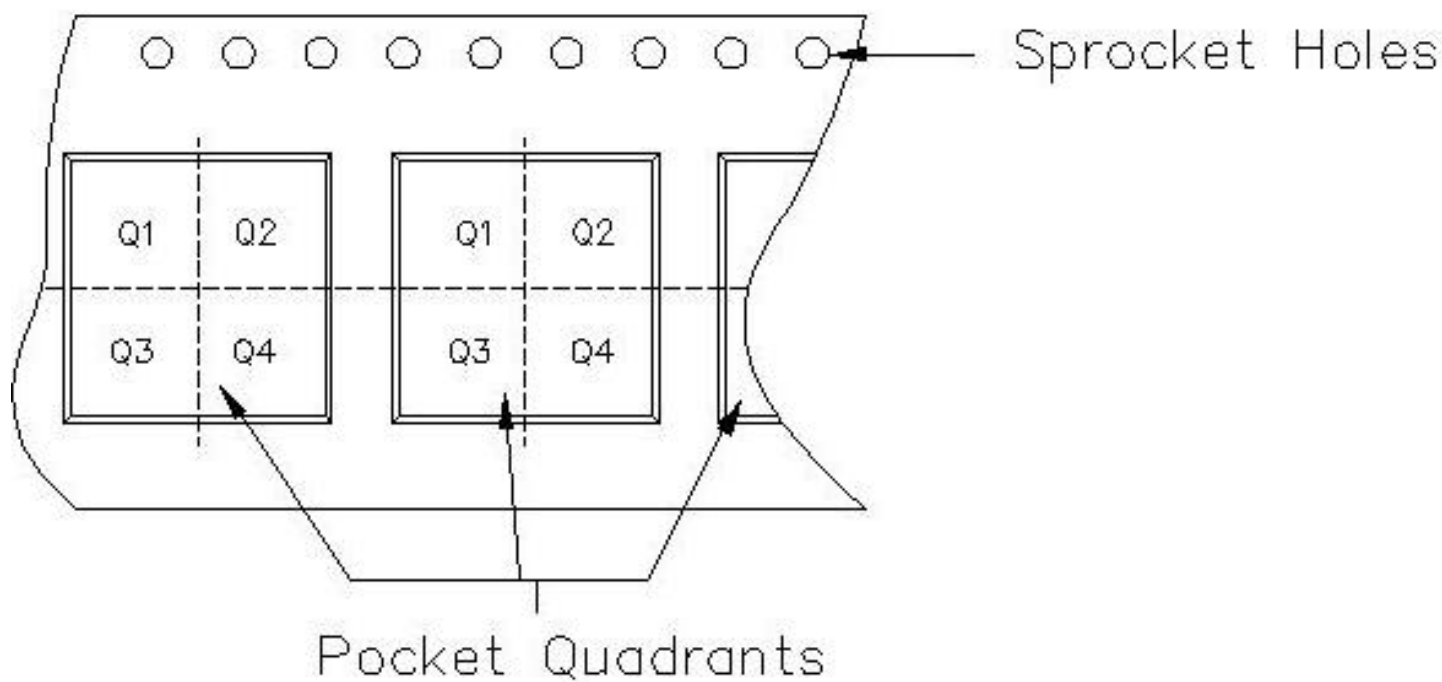
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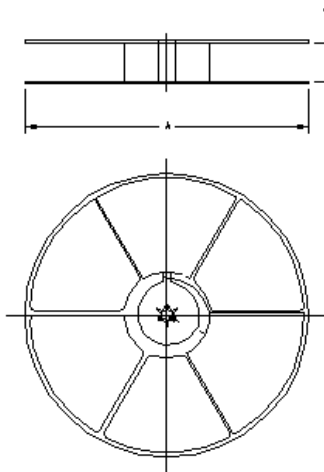
Carrier tape design is defined largely by the component length, width, and thickness.

$A_0$ = Dimension designed to accommodate the component width.
$B_0$ = Dimension designed to accommodate the component length.
$K_0$ = Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness.
$W$ = Overall width of the carrier tape.
$P$ = Pitch between successive cavity centers.



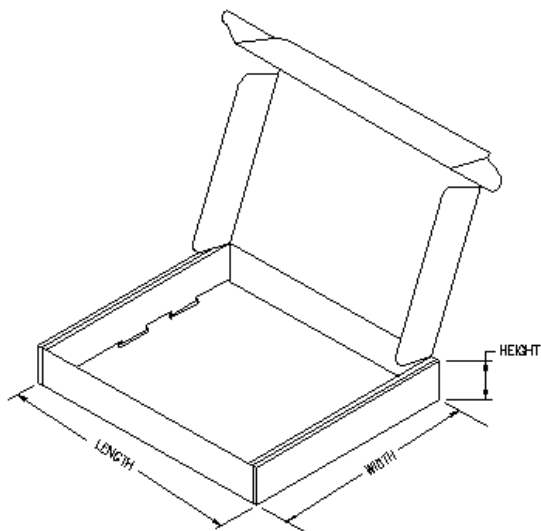
### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

Device	Package	Pins	Site	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TRF3761-BIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-BIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-CIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-CIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-DIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-DIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-EIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-EIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-FIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-FIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-GIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-GIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-HIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-HIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-JIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P
TRF3761-JIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	330	16	6.3	6.3	1.5	12	16	PKGORN T2TR-MS P



## TAPE AND REEL BOX INFORMATION

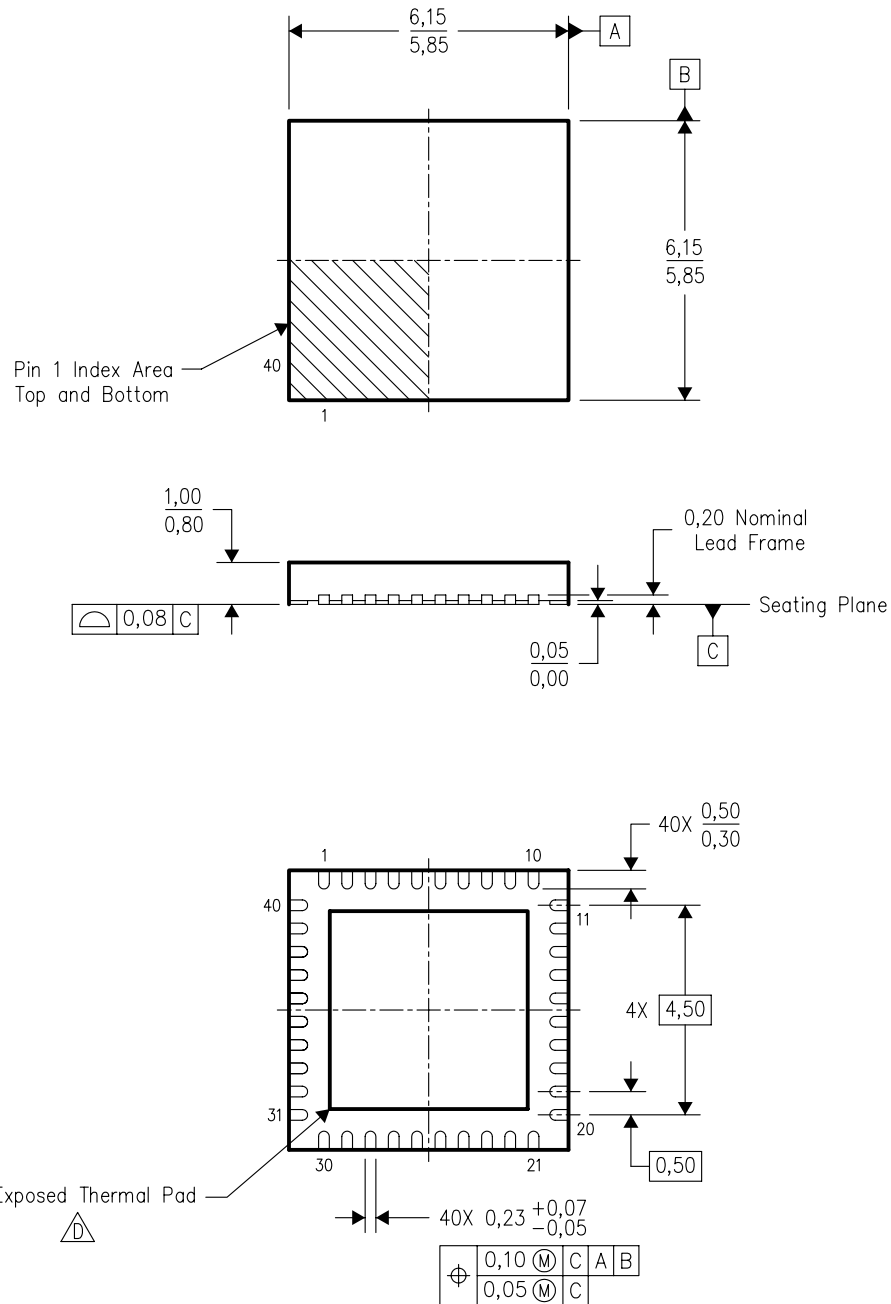
Device	Package	Pins	Site	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TRF3761-BIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-BIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-CIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-CIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-DIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-DIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-EIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-EIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-FIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-FIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-GIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-GIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-HIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-HIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-JIRHAR	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58
TRF3761-JIRHAT	RHA	40	TAI	342.9	336.6	28.58



# MECHANICAL DATA


RHA (S-PQFP-N40)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



Bottom View

4204276/C 12/2004

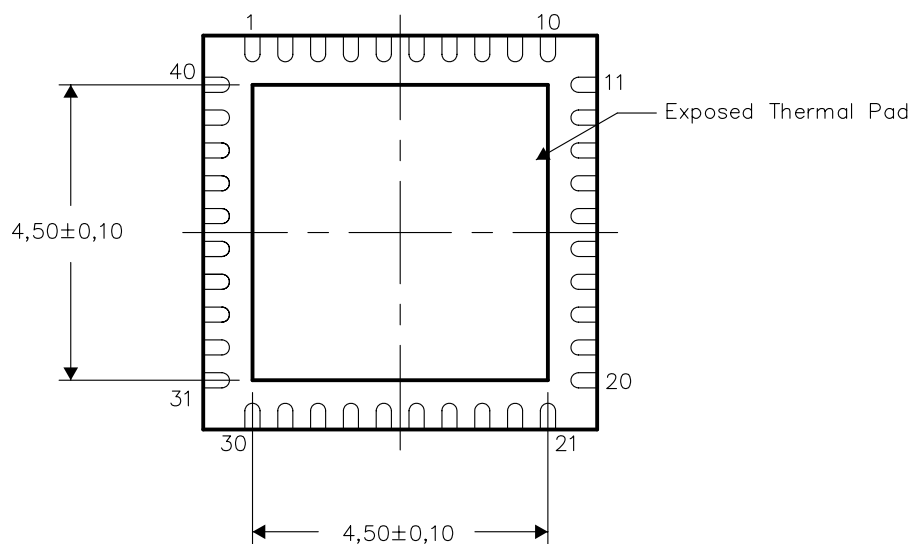
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) Package configuration.
  -  The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
  - E. Package complies to JEDEC MO-220 variation VJJD-2.

## THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to a ground or power plane (whichever is applicable), or alternatively, a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, Quad Flatpack No-Lead Logic Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SCBA017. This document is available at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Bottom View

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

## Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

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