

AFE7903 2T2R 5-MHz to 7.4-GHz RF Sampling AFE with 12-GSPS DACs and 3-GSPS ADCs, 400-MHz IBW

1 Features

- [Request full data sheet](#)
- Dual RF sampling 12 GSPS transmit DACs
- Dual RF sampling 3 GSPS receive ADCs
- Maximum signal bandwidth per TX or RX: 400 MHz
- RF frequency range: 5 MHz - 7.4 GHz
- Digital step attenuators (DSA):
 - TX: 40 dB range, 0.125 dB steps
 - RX: 25 dB range, 0.5 dB steps
- Single or dual-band DUC/DDCs for TX and RX
- 16x NCOs per TX/RX
- Optional Internal PLL/VCO for DAC/ADC clocks or external clock at DAC or ADC sample rate
- Sysref Alignment Detector
- SerDes data interface:
 - JESD204B and JESD204C compatible
 - 8 SerDes transceivers up to 29.5 Gbps
 - Subclass 1 multi-device synchronization
- Package: 17 mm × 17 mm FCBGA, 0.8-mm pitch

2 Applications

- [Radar](#)
- [Seeker Front End](#)
- [Defense Radio](#)
- [Tactical Communications Infrastructure](#)
- [Wireless Communications Test](#)

3 Description

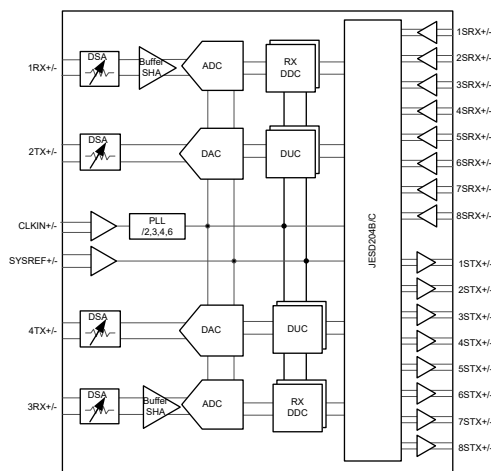
The AFE7903 is a high performance, wide bandwidth multi-channel transceiver, integrating two RF sampling transmitter chains and two RF sampling receiver chains. With operation up to 7.4 GHz, this device enables direct RF sampling in the HF, VHF, UHF, L, S and C-band frequency ranges without the need for additional frequency conversions stages. This improvement in density and flexibility enables high-channel-count, multi-mission systems.

The TX signal paths support interpolation and digital up conversion options that deliver up to 400 MHz of signal bandwidth. The output of the DUCs drives a 12 GSPS DAC (digital to analog converter) with a mixed mode output option to enhance 2nd Nyquist operation. The DAC output includes a variable gain amplifier (TX DSA) with 40 dB range and 1 dB analog and 0.125 dB digital steps.

Device Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾	BODY SIZE
AFE7903	FC-BGA	17.00 mm × 17.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



Functional Block Diagram



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4 Description (continued)

Each receiver chain includes a 25 dB range DSA (Digital Step Attenuator), followed by a 3 GSPS ADC (analog-to-digital converter). Each receiver channel has an analog peak power detector and various digital power detectors to assist an external or internal autonomous automatic gain controller, and RF overload detectors for device reliability protection. Flexible decimation options provide optimization of data bandwidth up to 400 MHz for two RX.

The device contains a SYSREF timing detector to allow optimization of the SYSREF input timing relative to the device clock.

5 Revision History

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

Changes from March 1, 2022 to July 14, 2022 (from Revision * (March 2022) to Revision A (July 2022))

	Page
• Removed FB from DSA and NCO features.....	1
• ADC sample rate divider.....	20
• Changed 2.6 to 1.8 GHz matching.....	47
• Removed Dither = 1 from the conditions and dither plot.....	72
• Removed Dither = 1 from the conditions.....	84
• Removed Dither = 1 from the conditions.....	95
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• Replaced 0TX with 1TX.....	111
• Removed Dither = 1 from conditions and dither plot.....	111
• Removed Dither = 1 from the conditions.....	121
• Removed Dither = 1 from the conditions.....	131

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage Range	DVDD0P9, VDDT0P9	-0.3	1.2	V
	VDD1P2RX, VDD1P2TXCLK, VDD1P2TXENC, VDD1P2PLL, VDD1P2PLLCLKREF, VDD1P2FB, VDD1P2FBCML, VDD1P2RXCML	-0.3	1.4	V
	VDD1P8RX, VDD1P8RXCLK, VDD1P8TX, VDD1P8TXDAC, VDD1P8TXENC, VDD1P8PLL, VDD1P8PLLVC0, VDD1P8FB, VDD1P8FBCLK, VDD1P8GPIO, VDDA1P8	-0.5	2.1	V
Pin Voltage Range	{1/3}RXIN+/-	-0.5	VDDR1P8+0.3	V
	{1/3}TXOUT+/-	-0.5	VDDTX1P8+0.3	V
	REFCLK+/-, SYSREF+/-	-0.3	1.4	V
	{1:8}SRX+/-	-0.3	1.4	V
	{1:8}STX+/-	-0.3	1.4	V
	GPIO{B/C/D/E}x, SPICLK, SPISDIO, SPISDO, SPISEN, RESETZ, BISTB0, BISTB1	-0.5	VDD1P8GPIO + 0.3	V
	IFORCE, VSENSE	-0.3	VDDCLK1P8 + 0.3	V
SRDAMUX1, SRDAMUX2	-0.3	VDDA1P8+0.3	V	
Peak Input Current	any input		20	mA
T _J	Junction temperature		150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C

- (1) Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under [Recommended Operating Conditions](#). If used outside the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/ JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	1000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins	150	

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
DVDD0P9, VDDT0P9	Supply voltage 0.9V	0.9	0.925	0.95	V
VDD1P2{RX/TXCLK/TXENC/FB/PLL/ PLLCLKREF/FBCML/RXCML}	Supply voltage 1.2V	1.15	1.2	1.25	V
VDD1P8{RX/RXCLK/TX/TXDAC/ TXENC/PLL/PLLVC0/FB/FBCLK/ GPIO}, VDDA1P8	Supply voltage 1.8V	1.75	1.8	1.85	V
T _A	Ambient temperature	-40		85	°C
T _J	Operating Junction Temperature			110 ⁽¹⁾	°C
	Maximum Operating Junction Temperature	125			°C

- (1) Prolonged use at or above this junction temperature can increase the device failure-in-time (FIT) rate. Refer to [SBAA403 application note](#) for additional details

Thermal Information

Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		17x17mm FC-BGA	UNIT
		400 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	16.2	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	0.42	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	4.85	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.12	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	4.6	°C/W

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

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DAC_{RES}	DAC resolution			14		bits
f_{RFout}	RF output frequency range	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{ GSPS}$, 1 st Nyquist	5		6000	MHz
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9\text{ GSPS}$, 1 st Nyquist	5		4500	
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9\text{ GSPS}$, 2 nd Nyquist	4500		7400	
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{ GSPS}$, 1 st Nyquist	5		3000	
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{ GSPS}$, 2 nd Nyquist	3000		6000	
$P_{\text{max_FS}}$	Max Full Scale Output Power, max gain 1 tone, at device pins	$f_{\text{out}} = 10\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, -0.1dBFS		6.5		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, -0.1dBFS		6.5		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, -0.1dBFS		5.6		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS		4.3		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS		3.2		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS		2.3		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{ MHz}$, -0.5dBFS		2.9		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{ MHz}$, -0.5dBFS		-0.6		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS, straight mode		-2.3		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS, straight mode		-3.4		dBm
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, -0.5dBFS, straight mode		-3.9		dBm
R_{TERM}	Output termination resistor	Default setting		100		Ω
$\text{ATT}_{\text{range}}$	DSA Attenuation range			40		dB
ATT_{step}	DSA Analog Attenuation step			1.0		dB
	DSA Attenuation step accuracy (DNL) (1)	0 < Atten < 40dB, after calibration		± 0.1		dB
		0 < Atten < 40dB, before calibration			± 0.2	
ATT_{step}	DSA Gain Steps Phase accuracy, any 8dB range(1)	$f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz}$		± 1		
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz}$		± 1		deg
G_{flat}	Gain flatness	any 20MHz		0.1		dB
		600MHz BW, $F_{\text{out}} < 4.9\text{G}$		1.2		

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
IMD3	3rd Order Intermodulation distortion	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 5\text{MHz}$ $\pm 1\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-48		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$ $\pm 1\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-47		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$ $\pm 2\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-51		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-61		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-62		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-64		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-63		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -7dBFS each tone		-64		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 5\text{MHz} \pm 1\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-72		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$ $\pm 1\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-71		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$ $\pm 2\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-72		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-73		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-75		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-79		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-77		dBc
$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz} \pm 10\text{MHz}$, -13dBFS each tone		-77		dBc		
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range (within Nyquist zone)	$f_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000 \text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 20Gbps SerDes rate		45		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000 \text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 20Gbps SerDes rate		48		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		62		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		56		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		39		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		42		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		60		dBc

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_s/2 - f_{\text{OUT}}$	Interleaving Image	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode		-47		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode		-43		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode		-43		dBc
HD2	2 nd Harmonic Distortion (within Nyquist zone)	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 5\text{MHz}$		-72		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$		-75		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{MHz}$		-73		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$		-46		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz}$		-65		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz}$		-68		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz}$		-47		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz}$		-59		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz}$		-48		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-74		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-67		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-58		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-69		dBc
$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-59		dBc		
HD3	3 rd Harmonic Distortion (within Nyquist zone)	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 5\text{MHz}$		-46		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$		-48		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{MHz}$		-49		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$		-49		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz}$		-56		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz}$		-58		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz}$		-60		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz}$		-63		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz}$		-66		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 5\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-83		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-83		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-82		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{GSPS}$, $f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-79		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-87		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-84		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-79		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-84		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-88		dBc

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
HD _n , n >= 4	Harmonic Distortion n >= 4 (within Nyquist zone)	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$		-58		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$		-60		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 100 \text{ MHz}$		-61		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 400 \text{ MHz}$		-50		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850 \text{ MHz}$		-85		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800 \text{ MHz}$		-90		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600 \text{ MHz}$		-84		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500 \text{ MHz}$		-86		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900 \text{ MHz}$		-87		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 5 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-92		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 30 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-94		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 100 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-93		dBc
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 400 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-85		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-89		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-92		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-87		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-88		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900 \text{ MHz}, A_{\text{OUT}} = -12\text{dBFS}$		-89		dBc
SFDR +/- 250 MHz	Spurious Free Dynamic Range within +/- 250 MHz	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 6 \text{ GSPS}, f_{\text{out}} = 400 \text{ MHz}$		87		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 850 \text{ MHz}, f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		84		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1800 \text{ MHz}, f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		78		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600 \text{ MHz}, f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		80		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500 \text{ MHz}, f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		81		dBc
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900 \text{ MHz}, f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}$		74		dBc
$f_s/4$	Fixed Spur	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/4\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/4\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/4\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-76		dBFS
$f_s/2$	Fixed Spur	$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/2\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-52		dBFS
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/2\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-45		dBFS
		$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48 \text{ MSPS}, f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/2\text{-}50\text{MHz}$		-49		dBFS

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$3*f_s/4$	Fixed Spur	2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3*f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-82		dBFS
		2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3*f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-75		dBFS
		2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3*f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-49		dBFS
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, LTE 20MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 0.85\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-70		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-66		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-62		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-51		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, LTE 20MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 1.8425\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-71		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-66		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-61		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-50		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, LTE 20MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 2.6\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-72		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-66		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-60		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-49		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, LTE 20MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-71		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-65		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-58		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-47		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, LTE 20MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 4.9\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-69		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-64		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-58		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-47		dBc

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, NR 100MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 2.6$ GHz	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-65		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-59		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-53		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-41		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, NR 100MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 3.5$ GHz	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-63		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-56		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-49		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-38		dBc
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, NR 100MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 4.9$ GHz	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-63		dBc
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-56		dBc
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-51		dBc
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{out}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		-41		dBc
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude, 1x 20MHz E-TM3.1/3.1a, no ref. clock noise	$F_{\text{out}} = 0.85$ GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.16		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 1.8425$ GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.21		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 2.6$ GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.24		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 3.5$ GHz, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.27		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 4.9$ GHz, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.38		%
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 5$ MHz	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-148		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-143		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-139		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-129		dBFS/Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 30$ MHz	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-154		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-146		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-142		dBFS/Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, $P_{\text{out}}=-12\text{dBFS}$		-132		dBFS/Hz

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix; mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 100\text{ MHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-158		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-150		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-146		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-136		dBFS/ Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 400\text{ MHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-160		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-153		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-150		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, 20Gbps SerDes rate, Pout=-12dBFS		-139		dBFS/ Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 0.85\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-158.8		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-152.7		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-148.7		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-137.9		dBFS/ Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1.8\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-157.9		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-151.3		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-145.6		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-134.8		dBFS/ Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-158.3		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-151.6		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-144.9		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-134.0		dBFS/ Hz
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $F_{\text{out}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-158.2		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-150.9		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-144.4		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-133.4		dBFS/ Hz

6.4 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and 9GSPS above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz and External clock mode above 6GHz; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; TX clock dither enabled, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $F_{\text{out}} = 4.9\text{ GHz}$	Atten=0dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-154.6		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=20dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-147.0		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=28dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-140.7		dBFS/ Hz
		Atten=39dB, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, Pout=-13dBFS		-129.9		dBFS/ Hz
S22	Output Return Loss, +/- fc * 10%	with matching		-12		dB
Isolation	Far Channel: 2TXOUT to 4TXOUT	$f_{\text{out}} = 10\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽²⁾		-104		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽²⁾		-100		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽²⁾		-105		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-97		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode		-90		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1850\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-91		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-93		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-94		dB
PN _{TXADD}	Additive Phase Noise External Clock Mode ⁽⁴⁾	$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 100\text{Hz}$		-97		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 1\text{kHz}$		-106		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 10\text{kHz}$		-117		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 100\text{kHz}$		-128		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 1\text{MHz}$		-138		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 10\text{MHz}$		-144		dBc/Hz

- (1) After DSA calibration procedure
- (2) measured with 1μH DC feed inductor
- (3) measured with 0.39μH DC feed inductor
- (4) Input clock phase noise subtracted.

6.5 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$ below 6GHz input frequency and External clock mode with $f_{\text{CLK}} = 9\text{GHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting =3dB; SerDes rate =24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ADC _{RES}	ADC resolution			14		bits
F _{RFin}	RF input frequency range		5		7400	MHz
P _{FS_CW,min}	Min Full scale input power, at device pins (1)	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-0.4		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-2.2		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 12		-2.5		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB		-2.9		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB		-2.8		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB		-1.8		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB		-0.4		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$, DSA=0dB		0.1		dBm
P _{FS_CW,MAX}	MAX Full scale input power - reliability limited, at device pins	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		19.7		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		17.8		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		17.6		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		16.7		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		17.0		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		18		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		18.5		dBm
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		19.3		dBm
R _{TERM}	Input reference impedance			100.0		Ω
ATT _{range}	DSA Attenuation range			25.0		dB
ATT _{step}	DSA Attenuation step			0.5		dB
	DSA Attenuation step accuracy	Delta=Gatt(X)-Gatt(X-1), F _{in} =3610MHz, after calibration		0.1		dB
	DSA Gain Steps Phase accuracy any 8dB range	F _{in} =3610MHz, after calibration		0.9		deg
	DSA Gain Steps Phase accuracy any 8dB range	F _{in} =4910MHz, after calibration		1.8		deg
G _{flat}	Gain flatness	Measured Over 80MHz BW		0.2		dB
		Measured Over 200MHz BW		0.5		dB
		Measured Over 400MHz BW		1.1		dB

6.5 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$ below 6GHz input frequency and External clock mode with $f_{\text{CLK}} = 9\text{GHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting =3dB; SerDes rate =24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NSD	Noise Density ⁽³⁾ (small signal = -30dBFS)	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-147.1		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-150.7		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-155.4		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB		-156.2		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB		-156.0		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB		-155.4		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB		-155.1		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$, DSA = 3dB		-155.1		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 22$		-147.8		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 22$		-151.5		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 22$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-156.6		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 22$		-156.0		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 25$		-155.8		dBFS/Hz
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 25$		-155.7		dBFS/Hz
$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 25$		-155.4		dBFS/Hz		
$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$, $3 \leq \text{Atten} \leq 25$		-155.8		dBFS/Hz		
NF _{min}	Noise Figure min DSA Atten=0 - 3dB	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		29.4		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		24.5		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		19.3		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		19.1		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		19.0		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		20.9		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		22.8		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		22.4		dB

6.5 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$ below 6GHz input frequency and External clock mode with $f_{\text{CLK}} = 9\text{GHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting =3dB; SerDes rate =24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
NF	Noise Figure ⁽⁴⁾ DSA Atten=4dB	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		30.6		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		25.1		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		20.1		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		20.0		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		20.6		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		21.9		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		23.5		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		22.3		dB
NF _{max}	Noise Figure DSA Atten=20dB	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		45.9		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		40.2		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		35.0		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		34.7		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		35.2		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		36.0		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		37.3		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		37.6		dB
IMD3	3 rd order intermodulation 2 tones at at $f_{\text{IN}} \pm 10\text{MHz}$ -7dBFS each tone	$f_{\text{IN}} = 30 \pm 1\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-82		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 400\text{MHz}$ and 405MHz , $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-75		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 840\text{ MHz}$		-82		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1770\text{ MHz}$		-84		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-74		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-77		dBc
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4920\text{ MHz}$		-76		dBc
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range within output bandwidth, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		78		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		100		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		94		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		81		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		84		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		79		dBFS

6.5 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$ below 6GHz input frequency and External clock mode with $f_{\text{CLK}} = 9\text{GHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting =3dB; SerDes rate =24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion $A_{\text{IN}} = -3 \text{ dBFS}^{(2)}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-84		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-91		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-90		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830 \text{ MHz}$		-86		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760 \text{ MHz}$		-90		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610 \text{ MHz}$		-88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610 \text{ MHz}$		-87		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910 \text{ MHz}$		-84		dBFS
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion $A_{\text{IN}} = -3 \text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-78		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-96		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-94		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830 \text{ MHz}$		-80		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760 \text{ MHz}$		-85		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610 \text{ MHz}$		-86		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610 \text{ MHz}$		-78		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910 \text{ MHz}$		-75		dBFS
HDn, n>3	SFDR excl. HD2 and HD3 $A_{\text{IN}} = -3 \text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-94		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-94		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-94		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830 \text{ MHz}$		-88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760 \text{ MHz}$		-81		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610 \text{ MHz}$		-88		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610 \text{ MHz}$		-84		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910 \text{ MHz}$		-82		dBFS
SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range $A_{\text{IN}} = -13 \text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		101		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		105		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830 \text{ MHz}$		89		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760 \text{ MHz}$		89		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610 \text{ MHz}$		95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610 \text{ MHz}$		87		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910 \text{ MHz}$		90		dBFS

6.5 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS and 500MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$ below 6GHz input frequency and External clock mode with $f_{\text{CLK}} = 9\text{GHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting =3dB; SerDes rate =24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
HD2	2nd Harmonic Distortion ⁽²⁾ $A_{\text{IN}} = -13\text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-104		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-91		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-104		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$, with board trim		-79		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$, with board trim		-102		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, with board trim		-100		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$, with board trim		-101		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$, with board trim		-99		dBFS
HD3	3rd Harmonic Distortion $A_{\text{IN}} = -13\text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-103		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-84		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 381\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, Bypass Mode (TI only test mode)		-91		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		-95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		-95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-98		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-97		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		-94		dBFS
HDn, n>3	SFDR excl. HD2 and HD3 $A_{\text{IN}} = -13\text{ dBFS}$	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-104		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-105		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 410\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3000\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		-89		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		-89		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-95		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-90		dBFS
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		-90		dBFS
TX-RX Isolation	2TXOUT to 1RXIN 4TXOUT to 3RXIN	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-105		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-101		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 400\text{ MHz}$		-99		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		-86		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		-87		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-84		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-82		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		-82		dB

(1) The input fullscale at minimum attenuation can be reduce by adding a digital gain range to the DSA, extending the useful range of the DSA. The noise figure remains constant over the digital gain range.

- (2) After HD2 trim on specific printed circuit board.
- (3) From DSA = 3dB down to 0dB, NSD increases 1dB per DSA dB
- (4) NF increase 1dB per DSA 1dB above DSA = 3dB

6.6 PLL/VCO/Clock Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T_{A,MIN} = -40°C to T_{J,MAX} = +110°C; Reference clock input frequency 491.52MHz (unless otherwise noted), f_{DAC} = f_{VCO}, f_{OUT} = f_{DAC}/4, normalized to f_{VCO}.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f _{VCO1}	VCO1 min frequency				7.2	GHz
	VCO1 max frequency		7.68			GHz
f _{VCO2}	VCO2 min frequency				8.848	GHz
	VCO2 max frequency		9.216			GHz
f _{VCO3}	VCO3 min frequency				9.8304	GHz
	VCO3 max frequency		10.24			GHz
f _{VCO4}	VCO4 min frequency				11.7965	GHz
	VCO4 max frequency		12.288			GHz
DIV _{DAC}	DAC sample rate divider			1, 2 or 3		
DIV _{RXADC}				1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8		
PN _{VCO}	Closed Loop Phase Noise F _{PLL} = 11.79848 GHz F _{REF} =491.52MHz	600kHz		-113		dBc/Hz
		800kHz		-116		dBc/Hz
		1MHz		-119		dBc/Hz
		1.8MHz		-125		dBc/Hz
		5MHz		-133		dBc/Hz
		50MHz		-141		dBc/Hz
	Closed Loop Phase Noise F _{PLL} =8.84736 GHz F _{REF} =491.52MHz	600kHz		-114		dBc/Hz
		800kHz		-118		dBc/Hz
		1MHz		-120		dBc/Hz
		1.8MHz		-127		dBc/Hz
		5MHz		-135		dBc/Hz
		50MHz		-142		dBc/Hz
	Closed Loop Phase Noise F _{PLL} = 9.8403 GHz F _{REF} =491.52MHz	600kHz		-113		dBc/Hz
		800kHz		-116		dBc/Hz
		1MHz		-119		dBc/Hz
		1.8MHz		-125		dBc/Hz
		5MHz		-134		dBc/Hz
		50MHz		-140		dBc/Hz
	Closed Loop Phase Noise F _{PLL} = 7.86432GHz F _{REF} =491.52MHz	600kHz		-116		dBc/Hz
		800kHz		-119		dBc/Hz
		1MHz		-122		dBc/Hz
		1.8MHz		-127		dBc/Hz
		5MHz		-136		dBc/Hz
		50MHz		-143		dBc/Hz
F _{rms}	Clock PLL integrated phase error ⁽¹⁾	f _{PLL} =11.79848 GHz, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-43.4		dBc/Hz
		f _{PLL} =8.8536 GHz, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-47.6		dBc/Hz
		f _{PLL} =9.8304 GHz, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-46.2		dBc/Hz
f _{PFD}	PFD frequency		100		500	MHz
PN _{pll_flat}	Normalized PLL flat Noise	f _{VCO} = 11796.48MHz		-226.5		dBc/Hz
F _{REF}	Input Clock frequency		0.1		12	GHz
V _{SS}	Input Clock level		0.6		1.8	Vppdiff

6.6 PLL/VCO/Clock Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; Reference clock input frequency 491.52MHz (unless otherwise noted), $f_{\text{DAC}} = f_{\text{VCO}}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{DAC}}/4$, normalized to f_{VCO} .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Coupling				AC Coupling Only		
	REFCLK input impedance ⁽²⁾	Parallel resistance		100		Ω
		Parallel capacitance		0.5		pF

- (1) Single Sideband, not including the reference clock contribution
 (2) Refer to S11 data available from TI for impedance vs frequency

6.7 Digital Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at TA = +25°C, full temperature range is T_{A,MIN} = -40°C to T_{J,MAX} = +110°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
CML SerDes Inputs [8:1]SRX+/-						
V _{SRDIFF}	SerDes Receiver Input Amplitude	differential	100		1200	mVpp
V _{SRCOM}	SerDes Input Common Mode			400		mV
Z _{SRdiff}	SerDes Internal Differential Termination ⁽¹⁾			100		Ω
F _{SerDes}	SerDes Bit Rate	Full rate mode	19		29.5	Gbps
		Half rate mode	9.5		16.25	
		Quarter rate mode	4.75		8.125	
		1/8 th	2.375		4.062	
		1/16 th	1.1875		2.031	
	Insertion Loss Tolerance ⁽²⁾	Serdes supply = 1.8V		25		dB
TJ	Total Jitter Tolerance				0.42	UI
CML SerDes Outputs [8:1]STX+/-						
V _{STDIFF}	SerDes Transmitter Output Amplitude	differential	500		1000	mVpp
V _{STCOM}	SerDes Output Common Mode		0.4	0.45	0.55	V
Z _{STdiff}	SerDes Output Impedance			100		Ω
TRF	Output rise and fall time	20-80%	8			ps
TEQS	Equalization range				7	dB
TTJ	Output total jitter				0.21	UI
CMOS I/O: GPIO{B/C/D/E}x, SPICLK, SPIDIO, SPISDO, SPISEN, RESETZ, BISTB0, BISTB1						
V _{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage		0.6×VDD1 P8GPIO			V
V _{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage			0.4×VDD1 P8GPIO		V
I _{IH}	High-Level Input Current		-250		250	mA
I _{IL}	Low-Level Input Current		-250		250	mA
C _L	CMOS input capacitance			2		pF
V _{OH}	High-Level Input Voltage		VDD1P8G PIO-0.2			V
V _{OL}	Low-Level Input Voltage				0.2	V
Differential Inputs: SYSREF+/- Mode A						
F _{SYSREFMAX}	SYSREF Input Frequency Maximum			40		MHz
V _{SWINGSRMAX}	SYSREF Input Swing Maximum			1.8		Vppdiff ⁽³⁾
V _{SWINGSRMIN}	SYSREF Input Swing Minimum	f _{REF} < 500MHz		0.3		Vppdiff ⁽³⁾
V _{SWINGSRMIN}	SYSREF Input Swing Minimum	f _{REF} > 500MHz		0.6		Vppdiff ⁽³⁾
V _{COMSRMAX}	SYSREF Input Common Mode Voltage Maximum			0.8		V
V _{COMSRMIN}	SYSREF Input Common Mode Voltage Minimum			0.6		V
Z _T	Input termination	differential		100 ⁽¹⁾		Ω
C _L	Input capacitance	Each pin to GND		0.5		pF
LVDS Inputs: 0SYNCIN+/- and 1SYNCIN+/-						
V _{ICOM}	Input Common Voltage			1.2		V
V _{ID}	Differential Input Voltage swing			450		Vppdiff ⁽³⁾
Z _T	Input termination	differential		100		Ω
LVDS Outputs: 0SYNCOUT+/- and 1SYNCOUT+/-						

6.7 Digital Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OCOM}	Output Common Voltage			1.2		V
V_{OD}	Differential Output Voltage swing			500		Vppdiff ⁽³⁾
Z_T	Internal Termination			100		Ω

- (1) SYSREF termination is programmable between 100 Ω , 150 Ω and 300 Ω
- (2) Loss tolerance is bump to bump from STX to SRX
- (3) Vppdiff is the difference between the maximum differential voltage (positive value) and minimum differential voltage (negative value).

6.8 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 737.28MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ interleave mode; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 1a: 2T2R - TDD, 50%/50% duty cycle TX: 125 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 3$ GSPS RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1.5$ GSPS, 12x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}}= 400$ MHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 10 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-4-8-1		260		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			297		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			70		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			89		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			288		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			76		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			536		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			2166		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX		Mode 1b: 2T2R - TX active, RX in standby, TX: 125 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 3$ GSPS RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1.5$ GSPS, 12x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}}= 400$ MHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 10 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-4-8-1		205	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			282		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			71		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			21		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			365		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			76		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			499		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			2014		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 1c: 2T2R - RX active, TX in standby TX: 125 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 3$ GSPS RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1.5$ GSPS, 12x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}}= 400$ MHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 10 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-4-8-1			315	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			313		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			70		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			157		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			211		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			76		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			573		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			2318		mW

6.8 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 737.28MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ interleave mode; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 2: 2T2R - FDD TX: 125MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 3\text{GSPS}$ RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1.5\text{GSPS}$, 12x Dec, 125MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}} = 400\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 500\text{MHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 10Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-4-8-1		458		mA	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			335		mA	
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0				71		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX				158		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC				386		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF				77		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9				728		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation				2974		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX		Mode 3a: 2T2R - TDD, 50%/50% duty cycle TX: 500 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$ RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3\text{GSPS}$, 6x Dec, 500 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5\text{GHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 2-4-4-1		307		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			321		mA	
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0				73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX				157		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC				397		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF				89		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9				1108		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation				3047		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 3b: 2T2R - TX active, RX in standby TX: 500 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$ RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3\text{GSPS}$, 6x Dec, 500 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}} = f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5\text{GHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 2-4-4-1			266		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			293		mA	
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0				73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX				26		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC				545		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF				89		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9				1061		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation				2899		mW

6.8 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 737.28MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ interleave mode; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 3c: 2T2R - RX active, TX in standby TX: 500 MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{ GSPS}$ RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3\text{ GSPS}$, 6x Dec, 500 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 2-4-4-1		349		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			350		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			287		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			248		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			89		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			1155		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			3195		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX		Mode 4: 2T2R - FDD TX: 500MSPS input, 24x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{ GSPS}$ RX: $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3\text{ GSPS}$, 6x Dec, 500MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 3.7\text{ GHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 2-4-4-1		550	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			371		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			288		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			567		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			89		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			1568		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			4354		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 5a: 2T2R - TDD, 50%/50% duty cycle TX: dual 125 MSPS input, 48x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6\text{ GSPS}$, MixMode RX: dual $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3\text{ GSPS}$, 24x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$ Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-8-16-1			307	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			312		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			157		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			370		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			88		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			1051		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			2948		mW

6.8 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 737.28MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ interleave mode; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 5b: 2T2R - TX active, RX in Standby TX: dual 125 MSPS input, 48x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6$ GSPS, MixMode RX: dual $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3$ GSPS, 24x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5$ GHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-8-16-1		265		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			284		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			26		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			507		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			88		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			969		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			2749		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX		Mode 5c: 2T2R - RX active, TX in standby TX: dual 125 MSPS input, 48x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6$ GSPS, MixMode RX: dual $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3$ GSPS, 24x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5$ GHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 20 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-8-16-1		348	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			341		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			287		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			234		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			88		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			1133		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			3146		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 6: 2T2R FDD TX: dual 125 MSPS input, 48x Int, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6$ GSPS, MixMode RX: dual $f_{\text{ADC}} = 3$ GSPS, 24x Dec, 125 MSPS output $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}} = 3.5$ GHz Serdes: 8b/10b, 10 Gbps TX/RX LMFS: 1-8-16-1			550	
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			362		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			73		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			289		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			530		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			89		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			1518		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			4253		mW

6.8 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 737.28MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ interleave mode; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 7: same configuration as mode 2, Sleep Mode. SLEEP pin is pull high.		16		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			174		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVCO			12		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			4		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			33		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			37		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			155		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation		596		mW	

6.9 Timing Requirements

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Timing: SYSREF+/-					
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SYSREF})$	Setup Time, SYSREF+/- Valid to Rising Edge of CLK+/-		50		ps
$t_{\text{h}}(\text{SYSREF})$	Hold Time, SYSREF+/- Valid after Rising Edge of CLK+/-		50		ps
Timing: Serial ports					
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SDEN})$	Setup Time, $\overline{\text{SDEN}}$ to Rising Edge of SCLK		15		ns
$t_{\text{h}}(\text{SDEN})$	Hold Time, $\overline{\text{SDEN}}$ after last Rising Edge of SCLK ⁽¹⁾		$5 + t_{\text{sCLK}}$		ns
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SDIO})$	Setup Time, SDIO valid to Rising Edge of SCLK		15		ns
$t_{\text{h}}(\text{SDIO})$	Hold Time, SDIO valid after Rising Edge of SCLK		5		ns
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SCLK_W})$	Minimum SCLK period: registers write		25		ns
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SCLK_R})$	Minimum SCLK period: registers read		50		ns
$t_{\text{d}}(\text{data_out})$	Minimum Data Output delay after Falling Edge of SCLK		0		ns
	Maximum Data Output delay after Falling Edge of SCLK		15		ns
t_{RESET}	Minimum RESETZ Pulse Width		1		ms

(1) $\overline{\text{SDEN}}$ need to be held one more extra clock cycle with the last SCLK edge

6.10 Switching Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$; $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$; nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

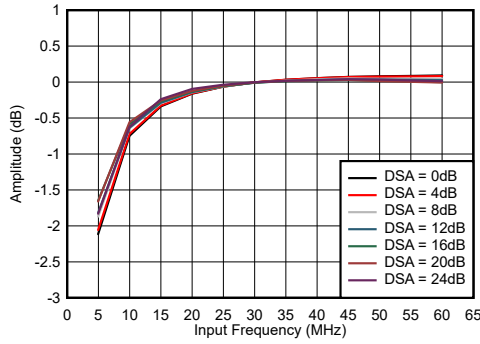
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TX Channel Latency						
	SerDes Receiver Analog Delay	Full rate		2.8		ns
$t_{\text{JESD TX}}$	JESD to TX output Latency	LMFSHd=2-8-8-1, 368.64 MSPS input rate, 24x Interpolation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		152		interface clock cycles ⁽¹⁾
		LMFSHd=8-16-4-1, 491.52 MSPS 24x Interpolation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		176		
		LMFSHd=4-16-8-1, 245.76 MSPS 48x Interpolation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		124		
		LMFSHd=2-16-16-1, 122.88 MSPS 96x Interpolation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		97		
RX Channel Latency						
$t_{\text{JESD RX}}$	RX input to JESD output Latency	LMFS=2-16-16-1, 122.88 MSPS, 24x Decimation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		92		interface clock cycles ⁽¹⁾
		LMFS=4-16-8-1, 245.76 MSPS, 12x Decimation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		108		
		LMFS=2-8-8-1, 368.64 MSPS, 8x Decimation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		118		
		LMFS=4-8-4-1, 491.52 MSPS, 6x Decimation, Serdes rate = 16.22Gbps (JESD204C)		153		
	SerDes Transmitter Analog Delay			3.6		ns

(1) Interface clock cycles is the period of the digital interface clock rate, e.g. 1GSPS = 1ns.

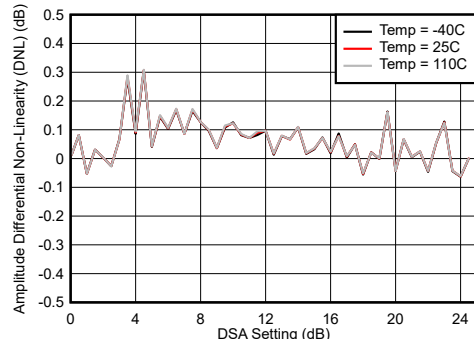
6.11 Typical Characteristics

6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz

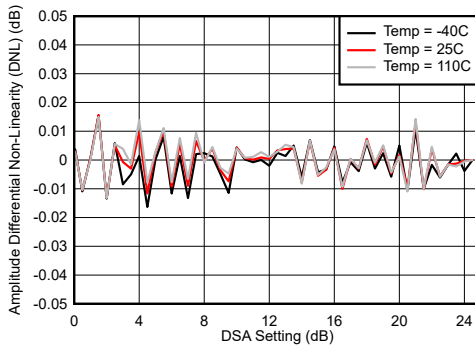
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.



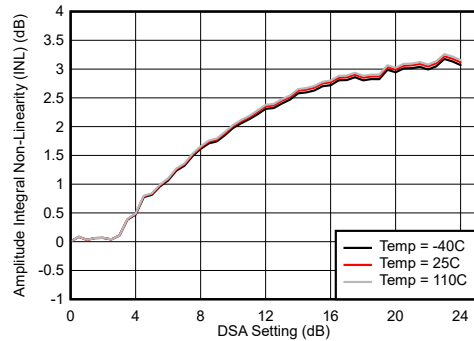
Normalized to 30 MHz
Figure 6-1. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$



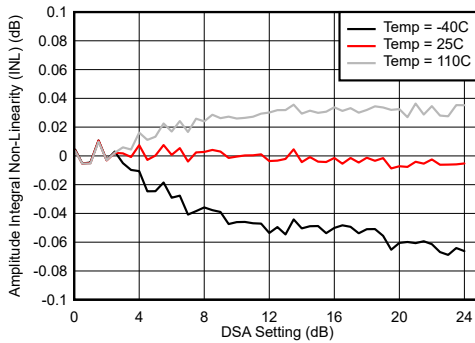
Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$
Figure 6-2. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



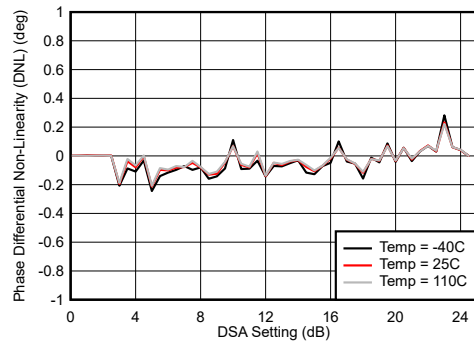
Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$
Figure 6-3. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$
Figure 6-4. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



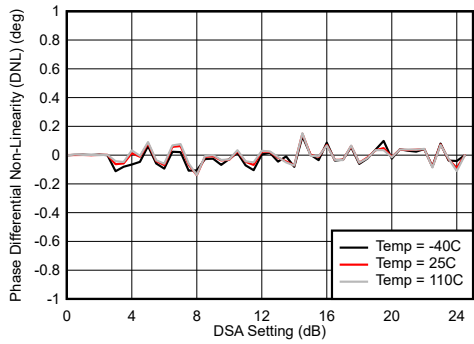
Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$
Figure 6-5. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
Figure 6-6. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz

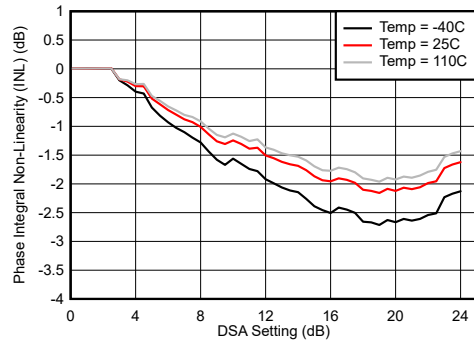
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.



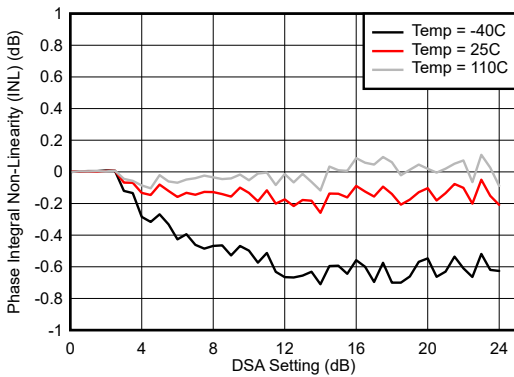
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-7. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



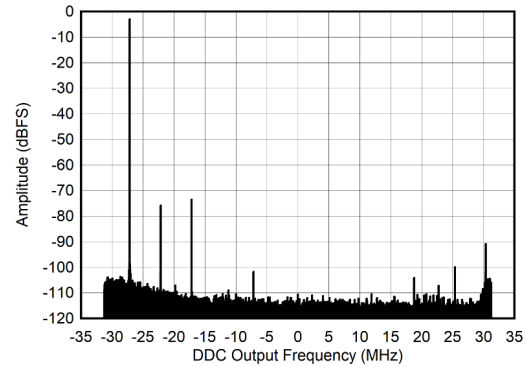
$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-8. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



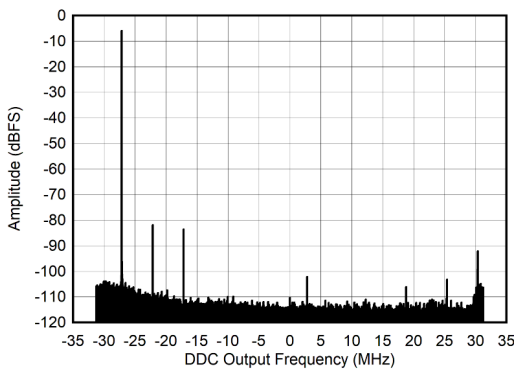
With 0.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-9. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



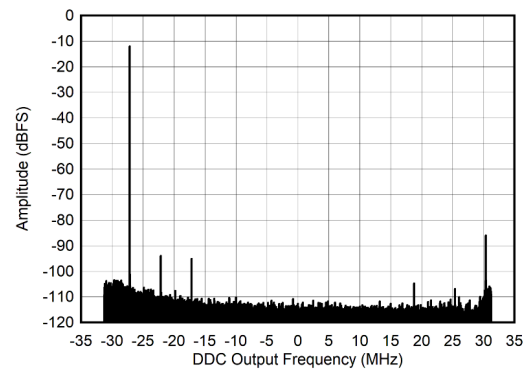
$A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
 Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-10. RX Output FFT at 5 MHz



$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-11. RX Output FFT at 5 MHz

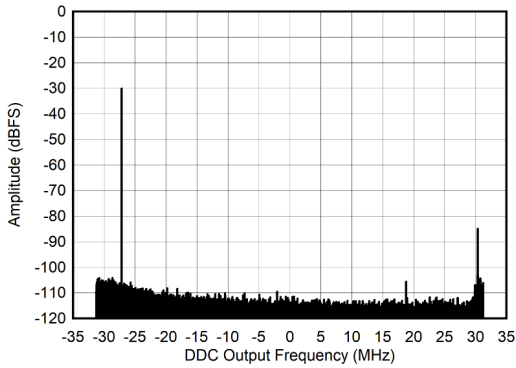


$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
 Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-12. RX Output FFT at 5 MHz

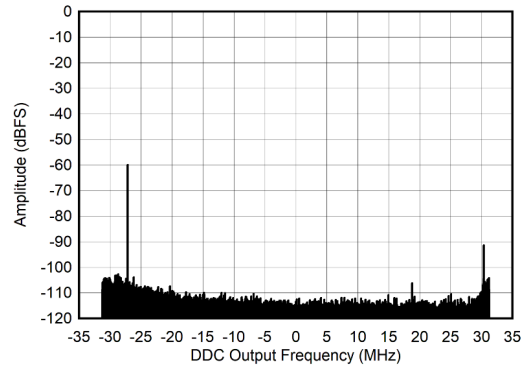
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.



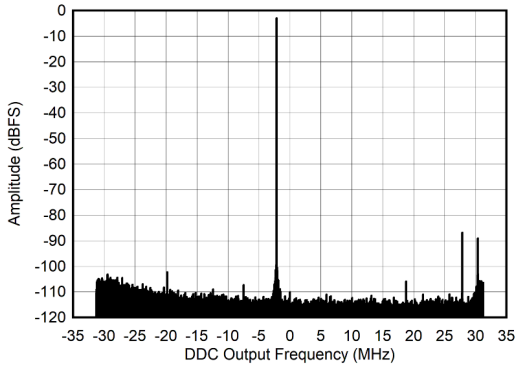
$A_{IN} = -30\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-13. RX Output FFT at 5 MHz



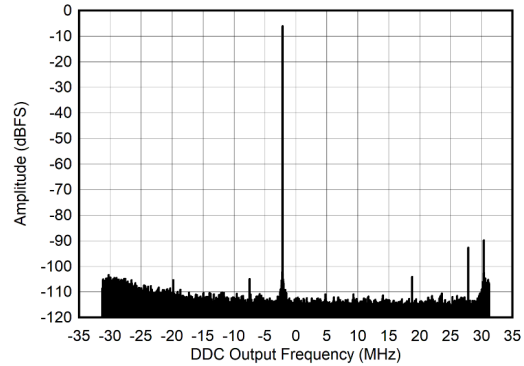
$A_{IN} = -60\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-14. RX Output FFT at 5 MHz



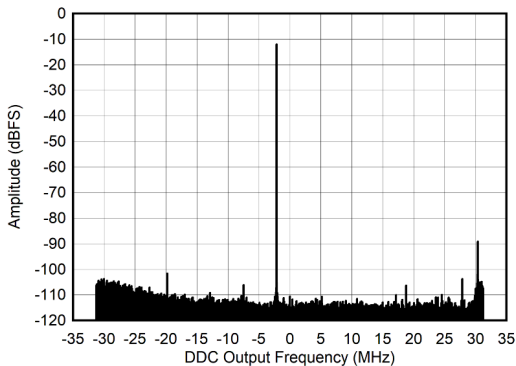
$A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-15. RX Output FFT at 30 MHz



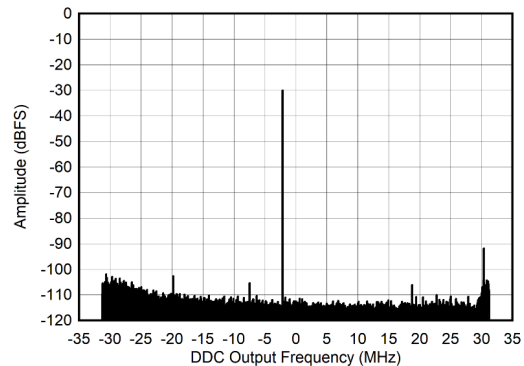
$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-16. RX Output FFT at 30 MHz



$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-17. RX Output FFT at 30 MHz

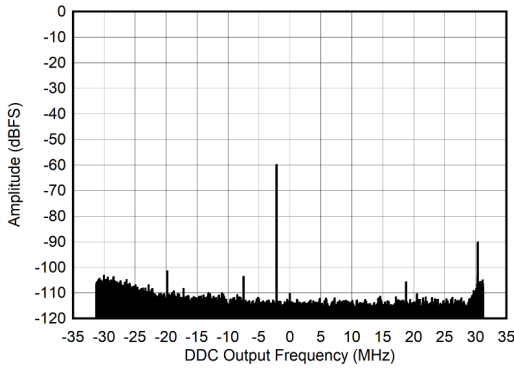


$A_{IN} = -30\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-18. RX Output FFT at 30 MHz

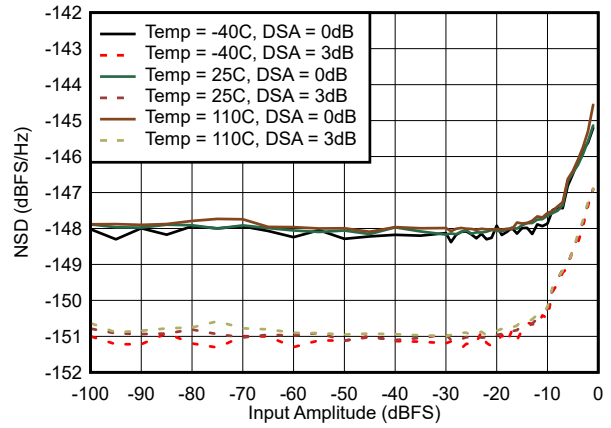
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.



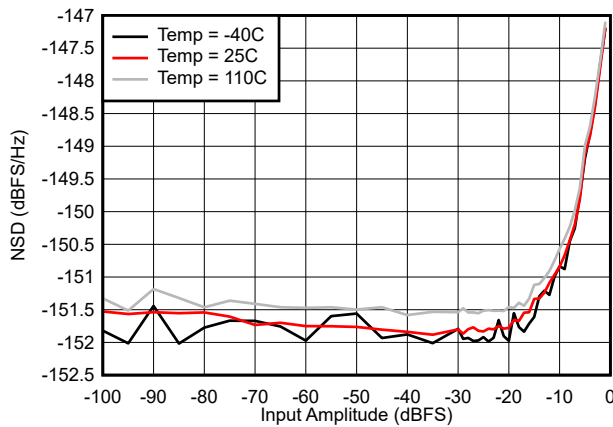
$A_{IN} = -60\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-19. RX Output FFT at 30 MHz



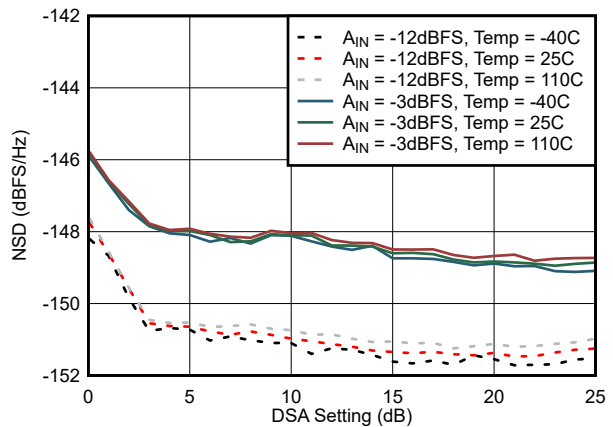
$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-20. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 30 MHz with DSA = 0 and 3dB



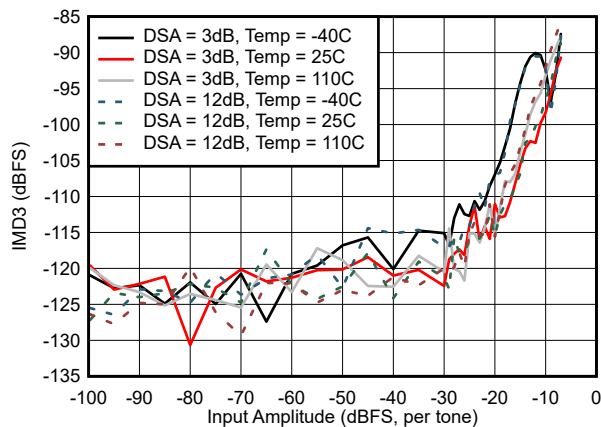
$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-21. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 30 MHz with DSA = 12



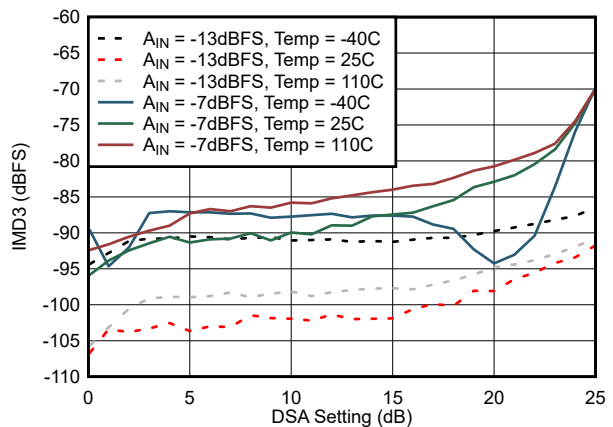
$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-22. NSD vs DSA Attenuation at 30 MHz



$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-23. IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 30 MHz

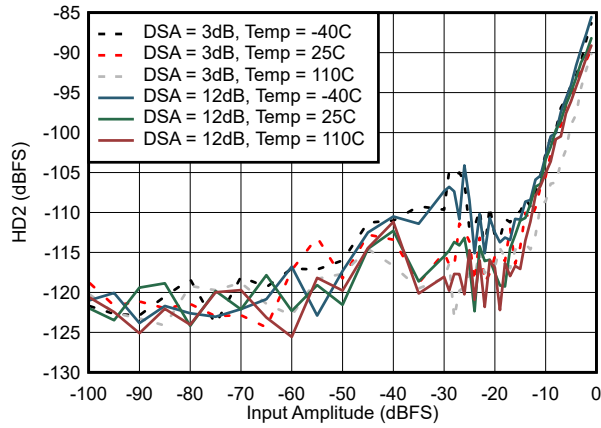


$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-24. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz

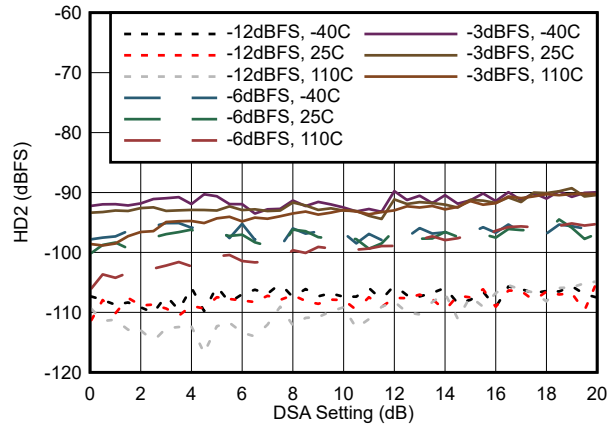
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.



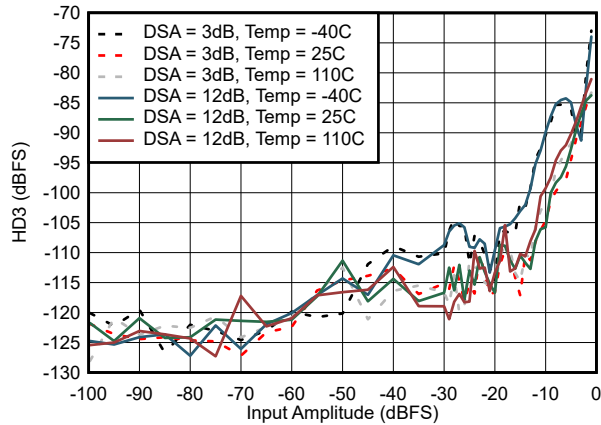
$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-25. HD2 vs Input Amplitude at 30 MHz



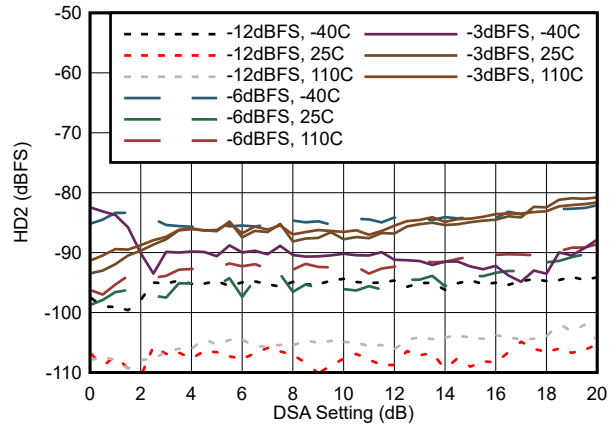
$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-26. HD2 vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-27. HD3 vs Input Amplitude at 30 MHz

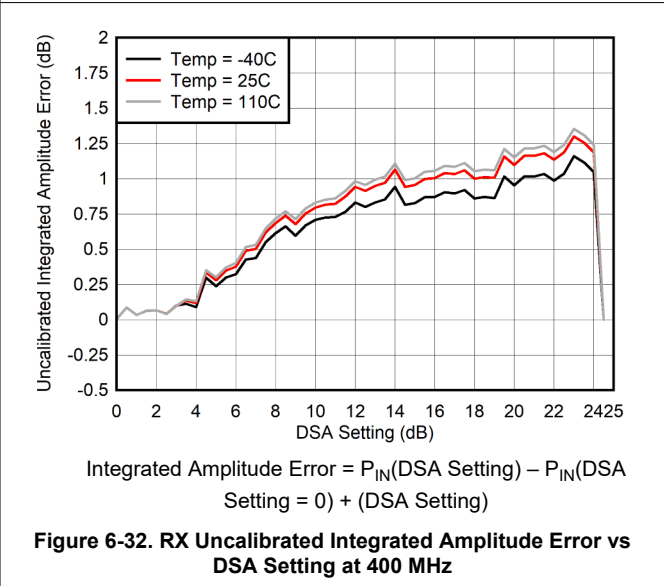
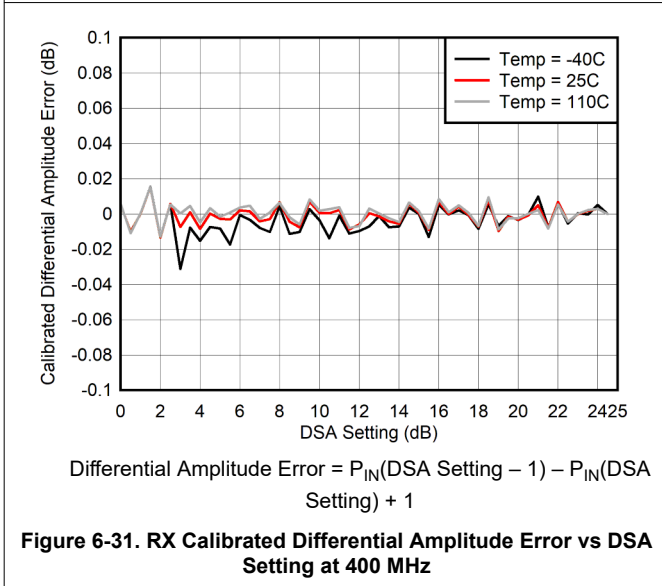
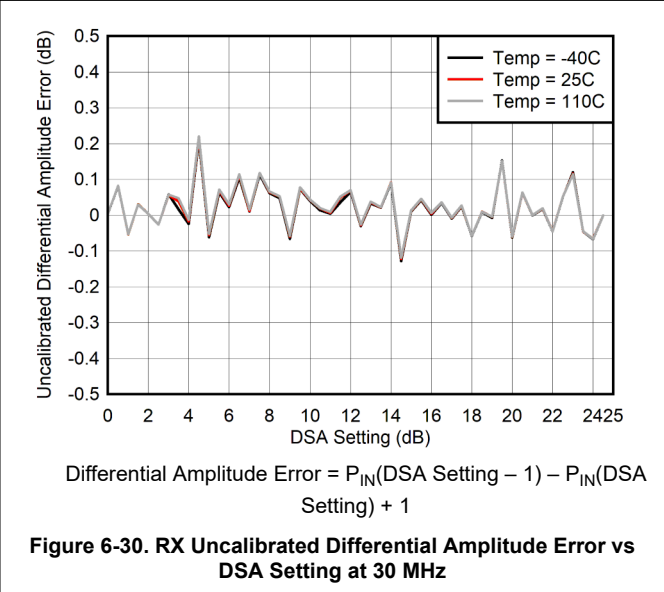
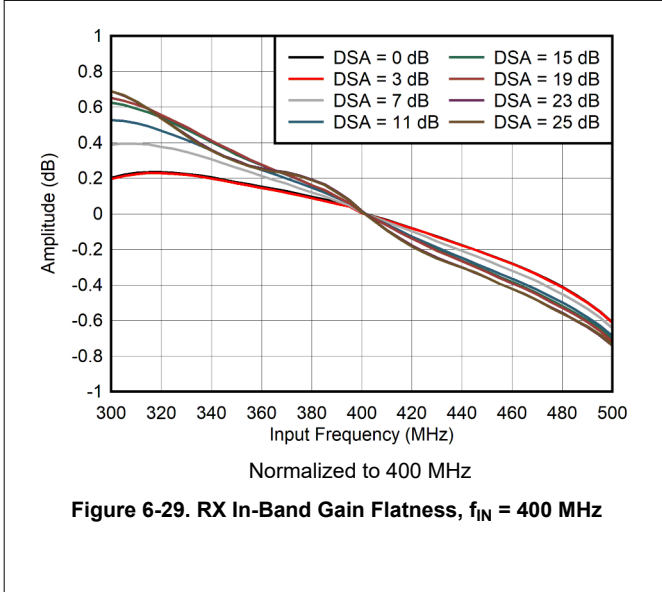


$f_{ADC} = 1500\text{ MSPS}$, $f_{NCO} = 32.13\text{ MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 6-28. HD3 vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz

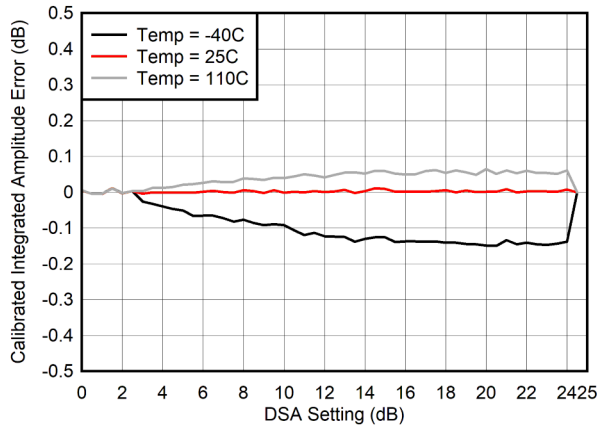
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



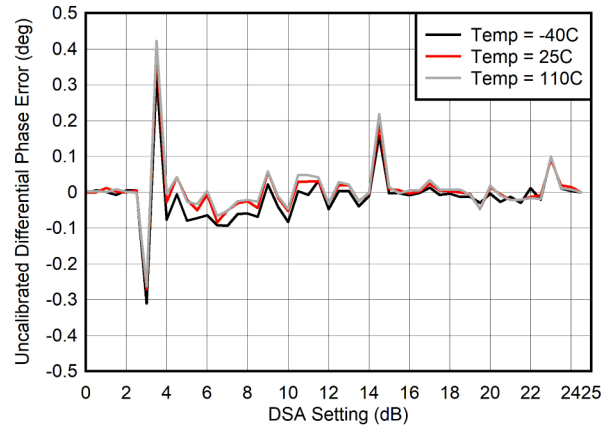
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



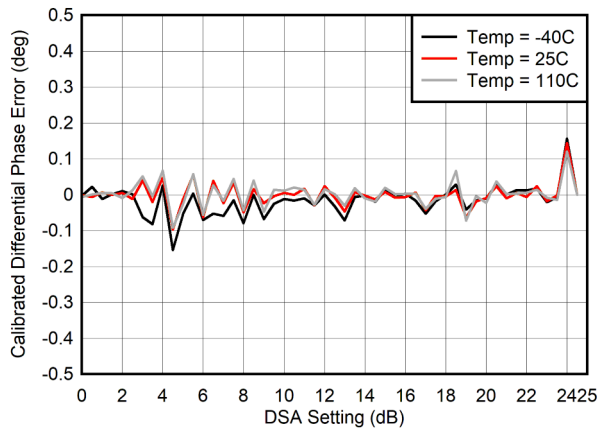
$$\text{Integrated Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-33. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



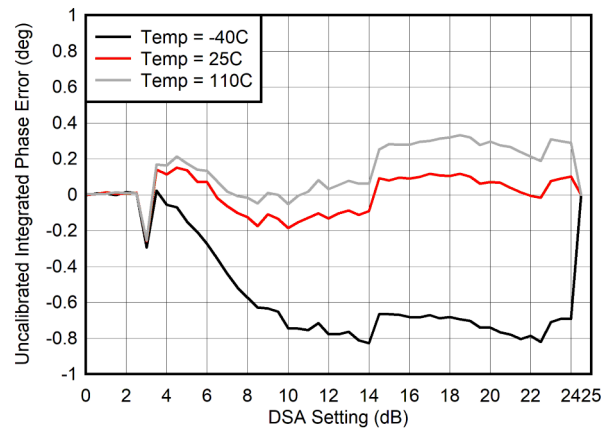
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-34. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-35. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-36. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz

6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3 dB.

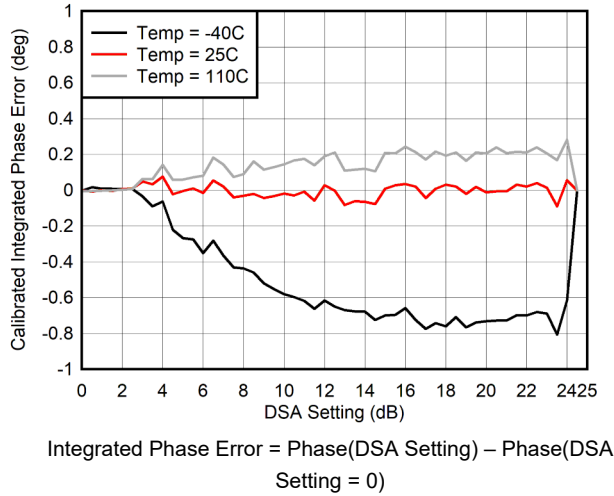
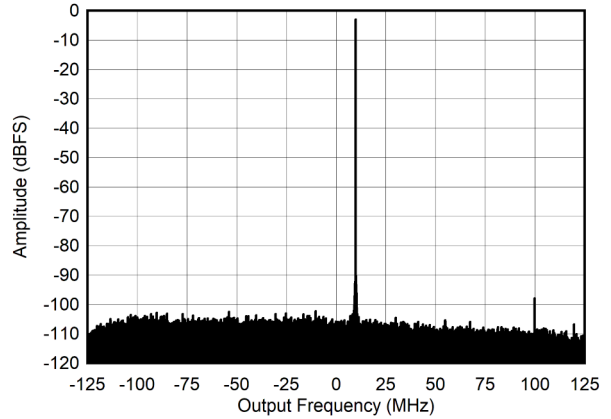
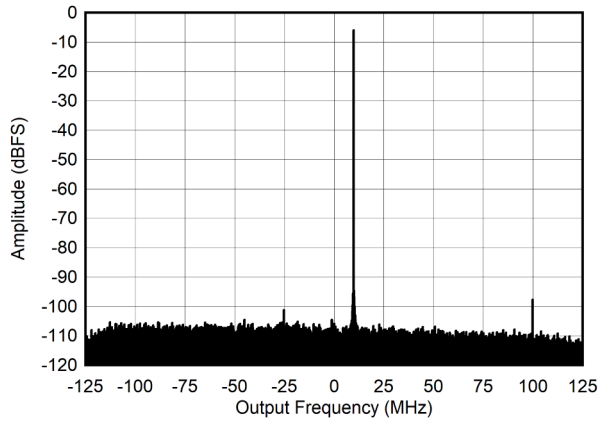


Figure 6-37. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



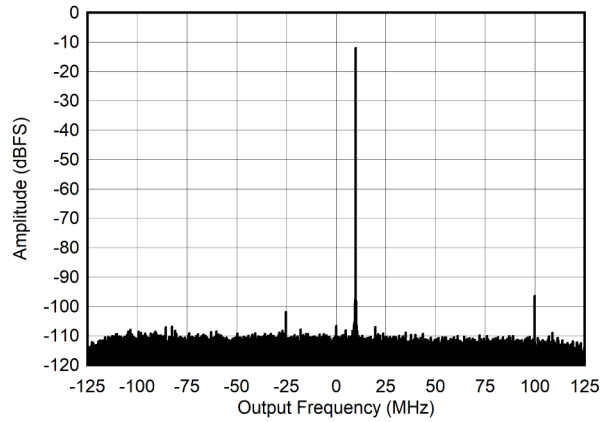
$f_{NCO} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-38. RX Output FFT at 405 MHz and -3dBFS



$f_{NCO} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-39. RX Output FFT at 405 MHz and -6dBFS

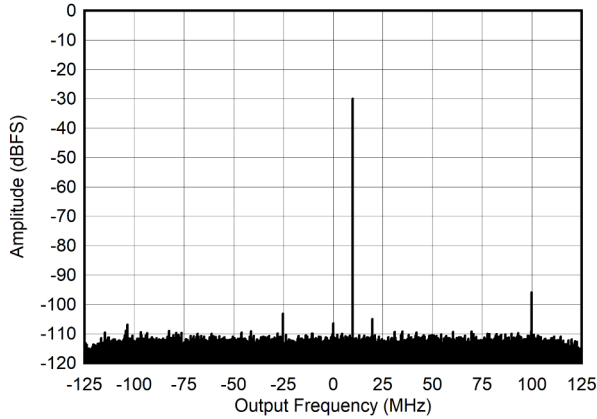


$f_{NCO} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-40. RX Output FFT at 405 MHz and -12dBFS

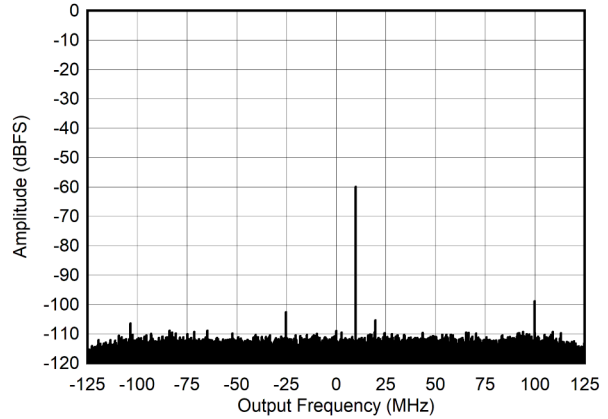
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



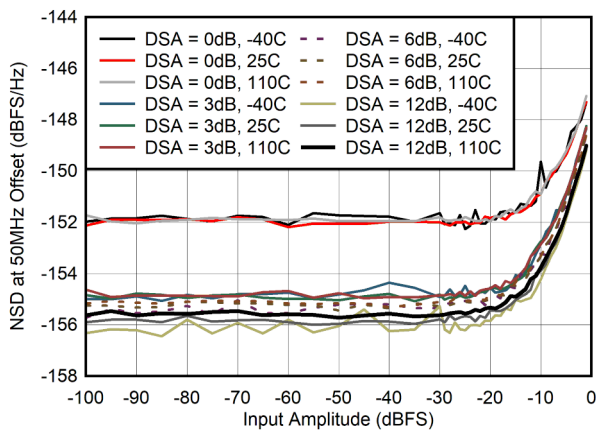
$f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-41. RX Output FFT at 405 MHz and -30dBFS



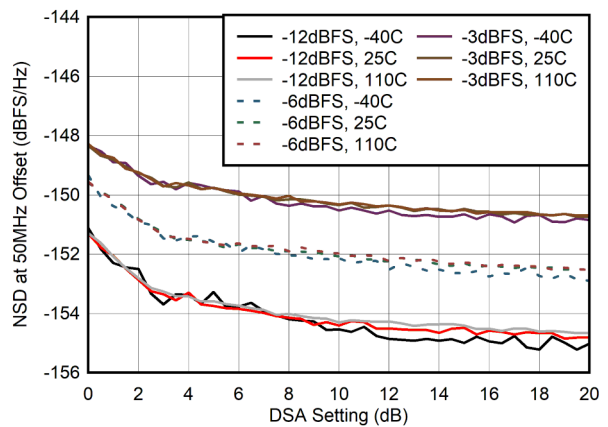
$f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-42. RX Output FFT at 405 MHz and -60dBFS



$f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 50\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-43. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 400MHz



$f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 50\text{MHz}$

Figure 6-44. NSD vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

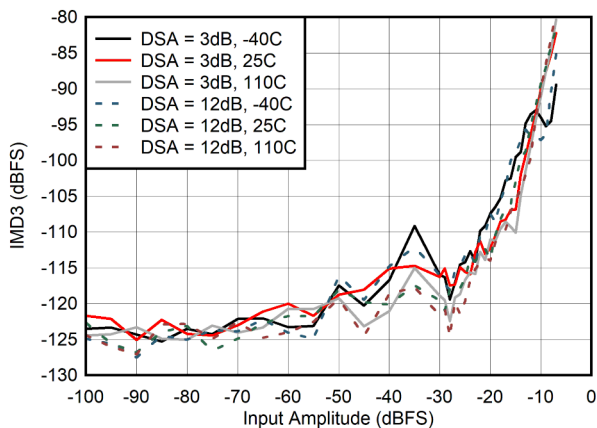


Figure 6-45. IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 400MHz

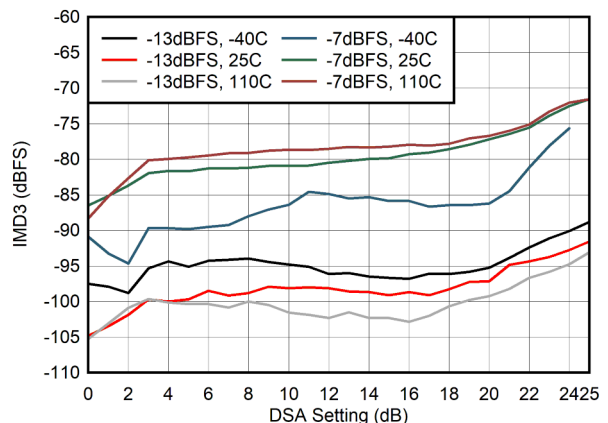
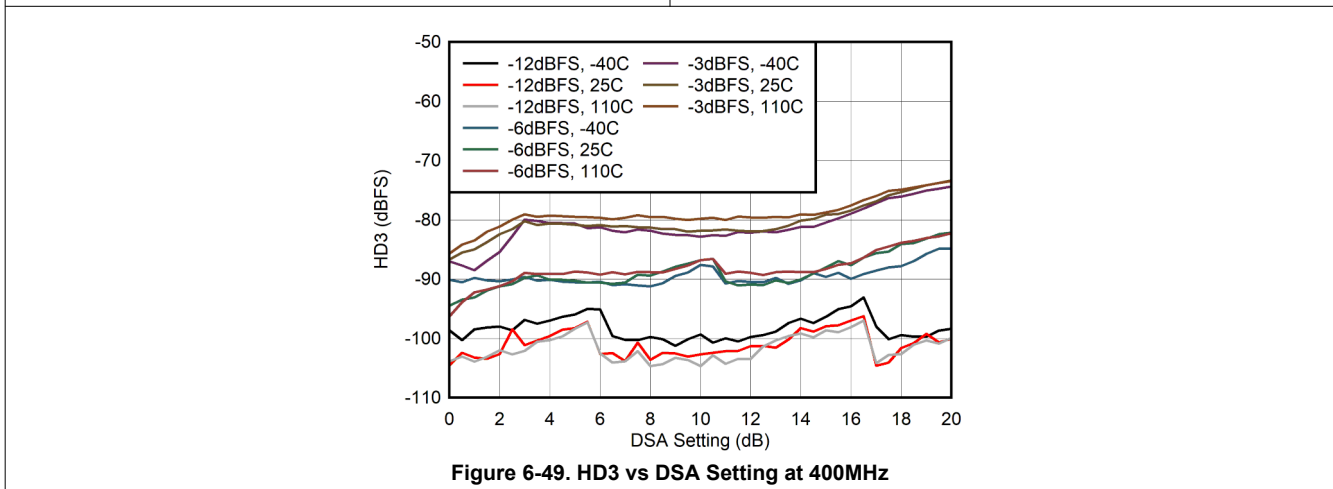
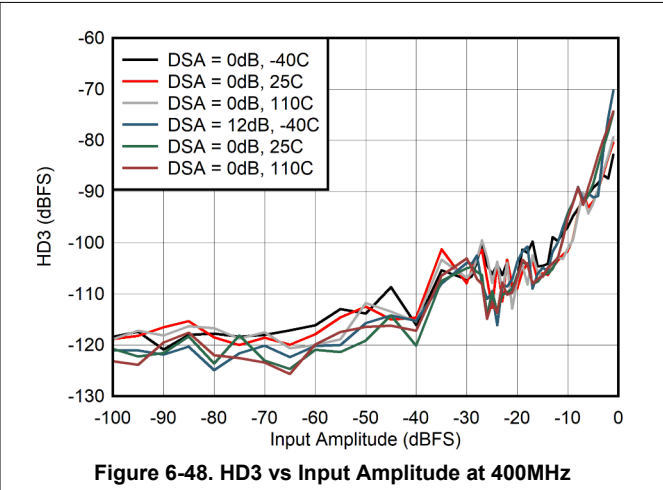
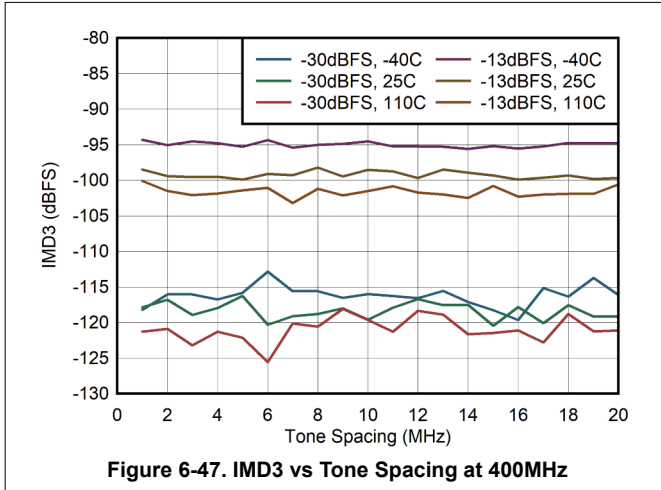


Figure 6-46. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

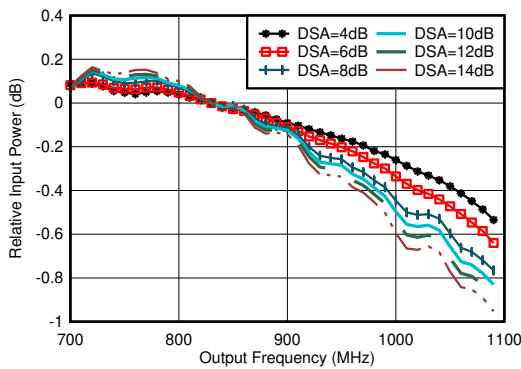
6.11.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30 MHz and 400 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 62.5 MSPS (decimate by 24x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB. Default conditions at 400 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 1500 MSPS, output sample rate = 125 MSPS (decimate by 12x), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 500$ MHz, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



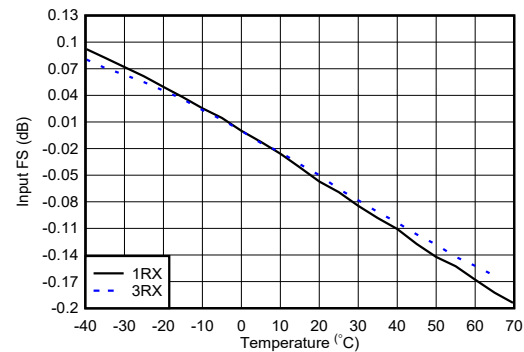
6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



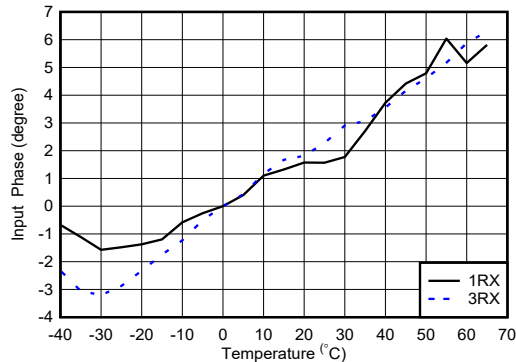
With 0.8 GHz matching, normalized to 830 MHz

Figure 6-50. RX In-Band Gain Flatness for Channel 1RX, $f_{IN} = 830\text{ MHz}$



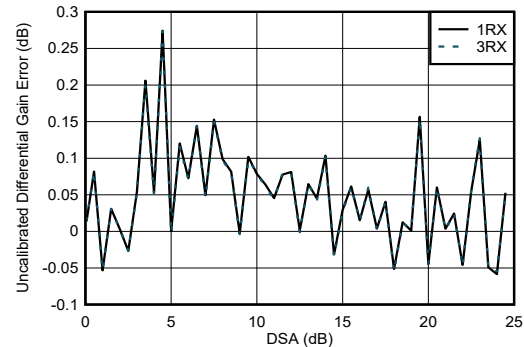
With 0.8 GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 6-51. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 800 MHz



With 0.8 GHz matching, normalized to phase at 25°C

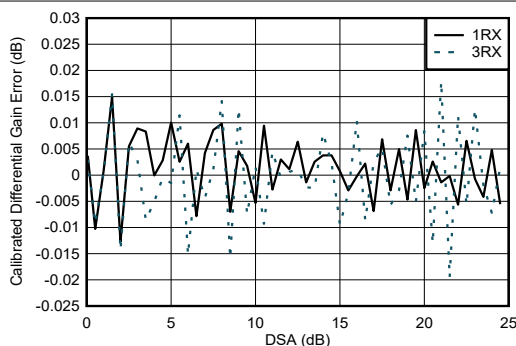
Figure 6-52. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{OUT} = 0.8\text{ GHz}$



With 0.8 GHz matching

Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

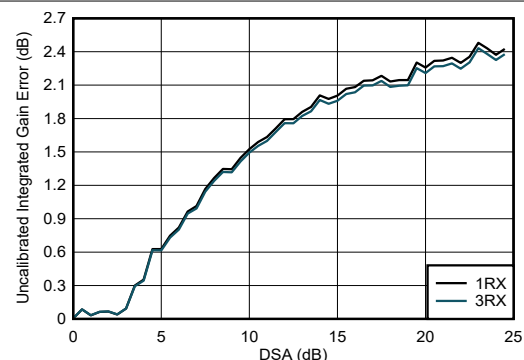
Figure 6-53. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



With 0.8 GHz matching

Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-54. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



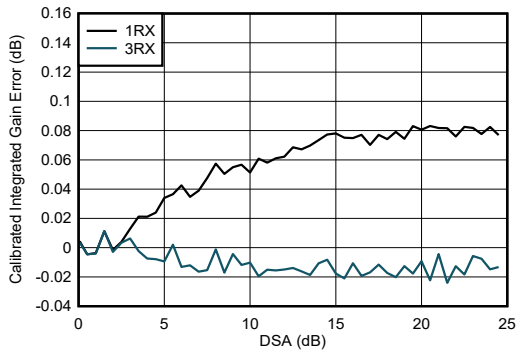
With 0.8 GHz matching

Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-55. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz

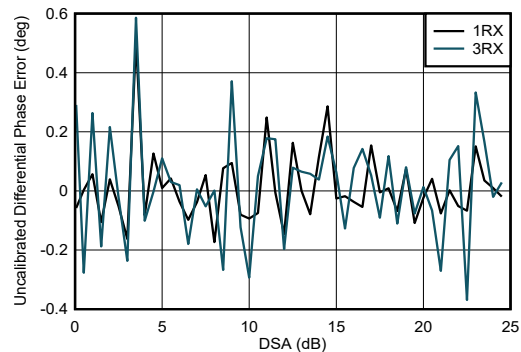
6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



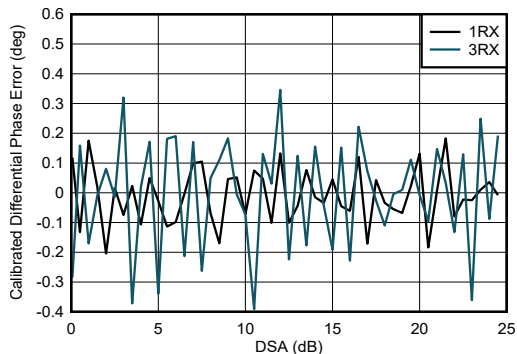
With 0.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-56. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 2.6 GHz



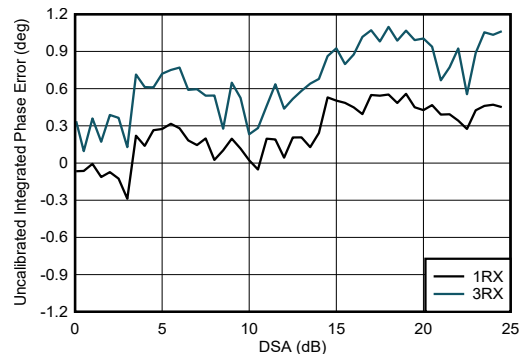
With 0.8 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-57. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



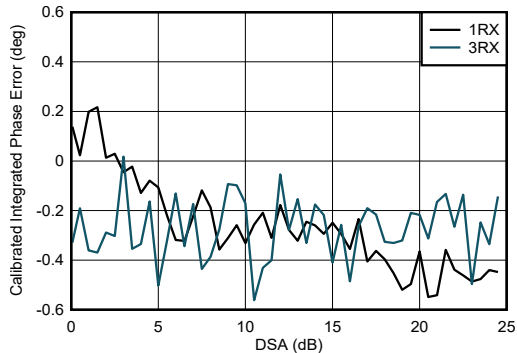
With 0.8 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-58. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



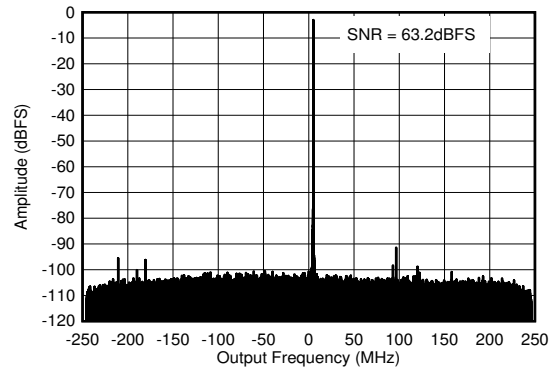
With 0.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-59. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



With 0.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-60. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz

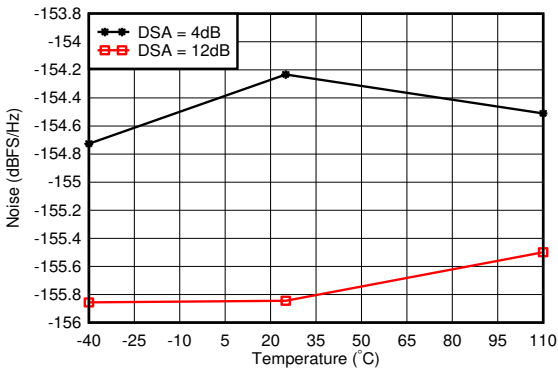


With 0.8 GHz matching, $f_{IN} = 840\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-61. RX Output FFT at 0.8 GHz

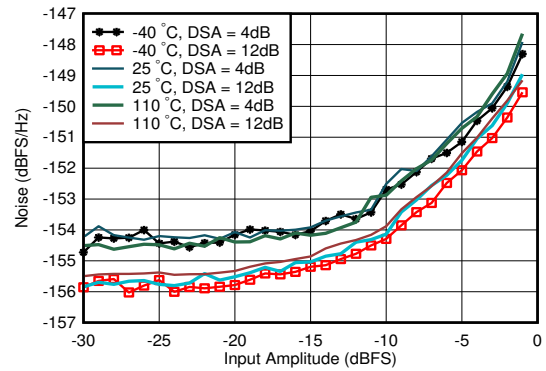
6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



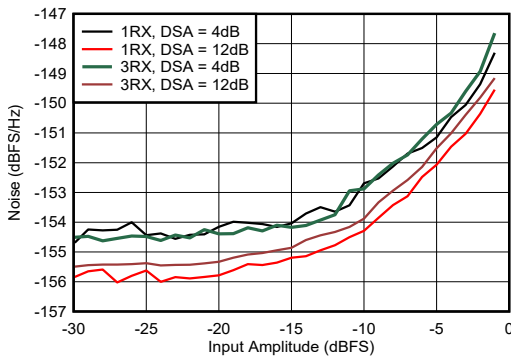
With 0.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-62. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 0.8 GHz



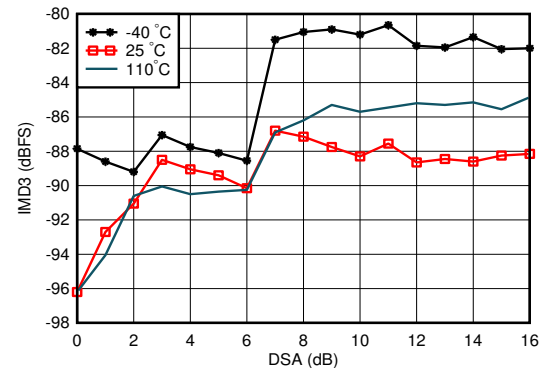
With 0.8 GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12 dB, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-63. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



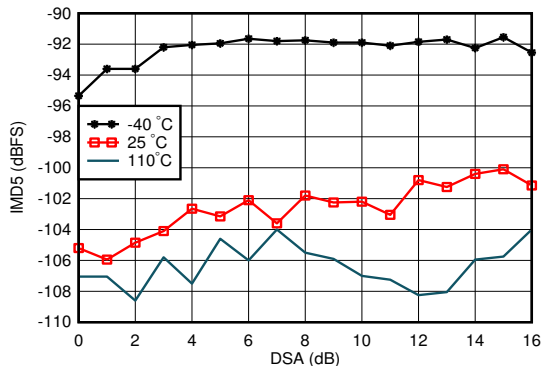
With 0.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-64. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 0.8 GHz



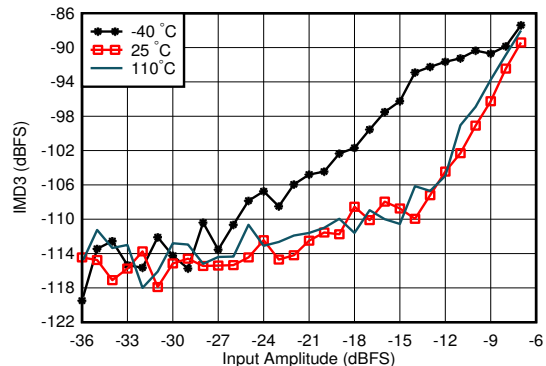
A. With 0.8 GHz matching, each tone -7 dBFS , tone spacing = 20 MHz

Figure 6-65. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



With 0.8 GHz matching, each tone -7 dBFS , tone spacing = 20 MHz

Figure 6-66. RX IMD5 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8 GHz

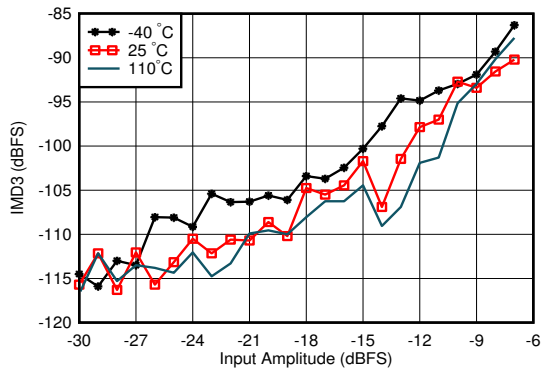


With 0.8 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 4 dB

Figure 6-67. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8 GHz

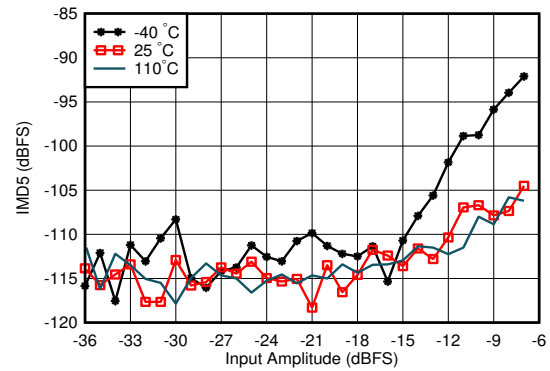
6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



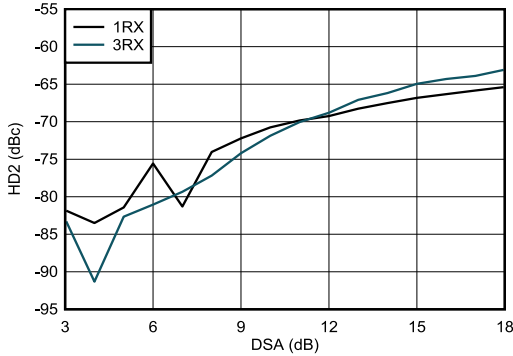
With 0.8 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 12 dB

Figure 6-68. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



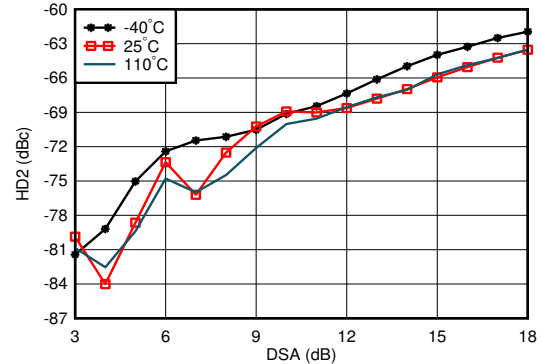
With 0.8 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 12 dB

Figure 6-69. RX IMD5 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



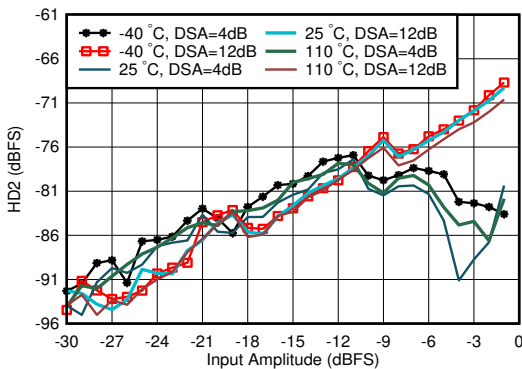
With 0.8 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-70. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.8 GHz



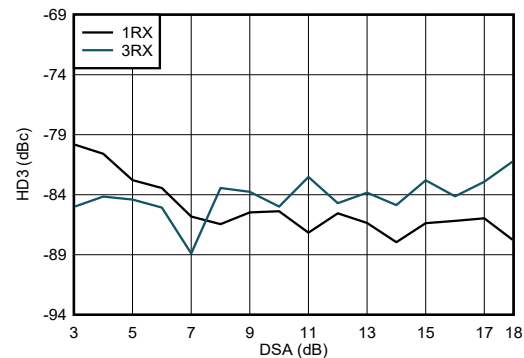
With 0.8 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-71. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



With 0.8 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-72. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8 GHz

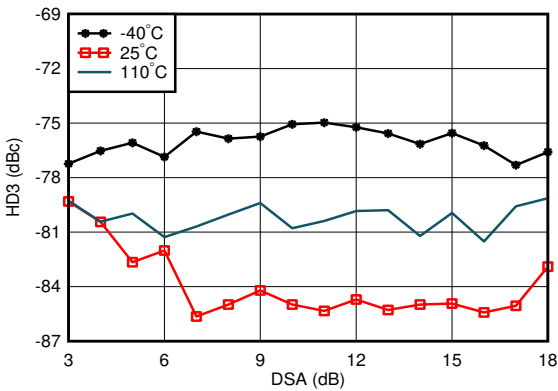


With 0.8 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-73. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.8 GHz

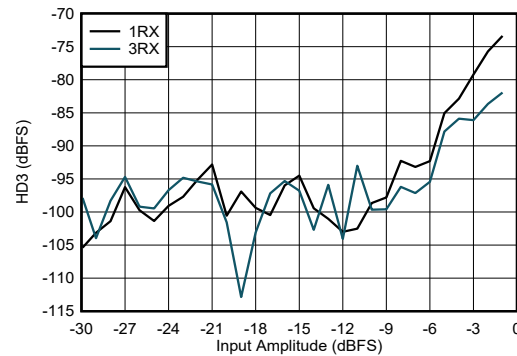
6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



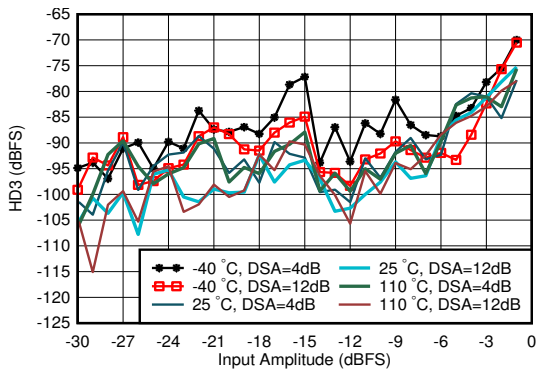
With 0.8 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-74. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



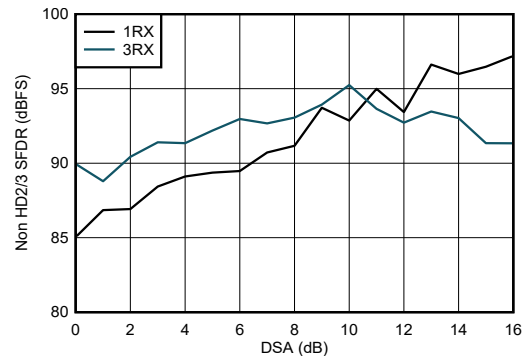
With 0.8 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-75. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 0.8 GHz



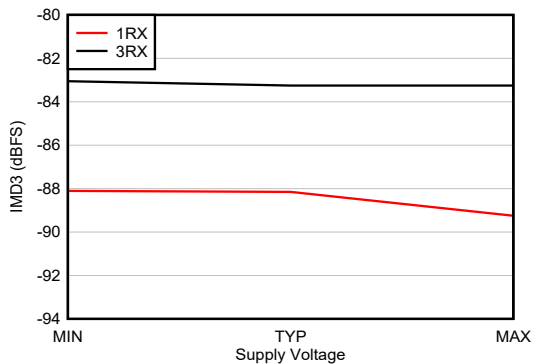
With 0.8 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-76. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8 GHz



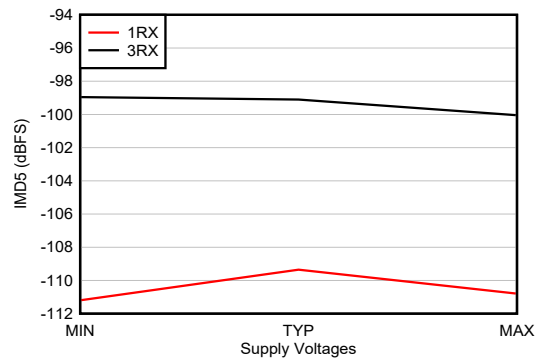
With 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-77. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 0.8 GHz



With 0.8 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-78. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 0.8 GHz

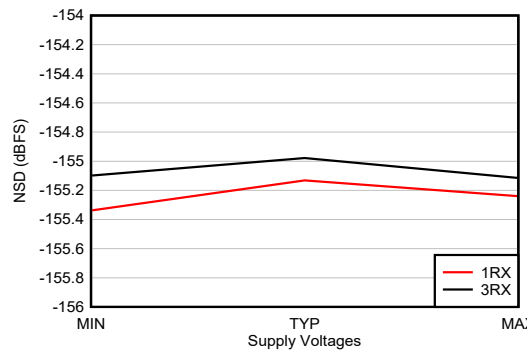


With 0.8 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-79. RX IMD5 vs Supply and Channel at 0.8 GHz

6.11.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.

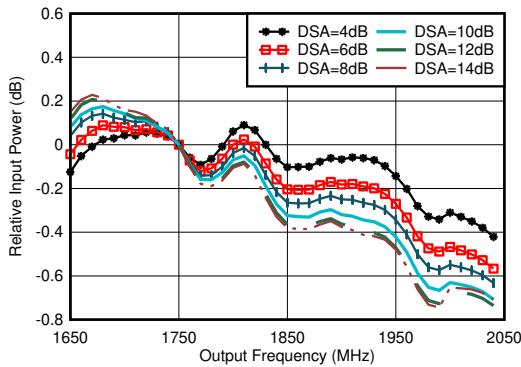


With 0.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-80. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 0.8 GHz

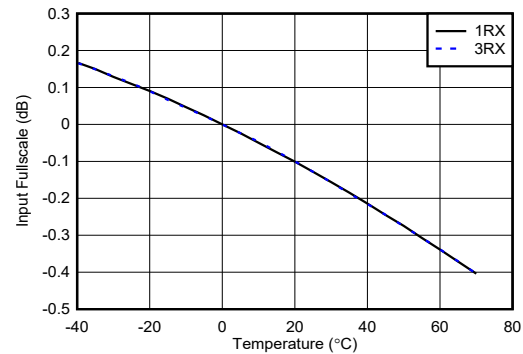
6.11.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75 GHz to 1.9 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



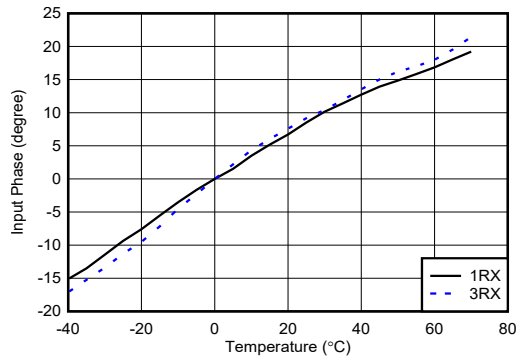
With 1.8 GHz matching, normalized to 1.75 GHz

Figure 6-81. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{IN} = 1750\text{ MHz}$



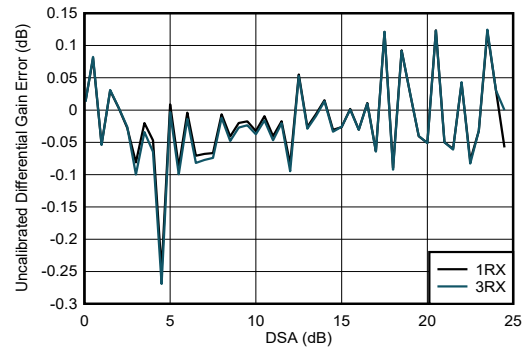
With 1.8 GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 6-82. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 1.75 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching, normalized to phase at 25°C

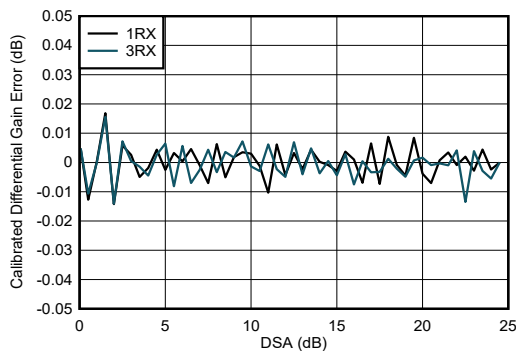
Figure 6-83. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{IN} = 1.75\text{ GHz}$



With 1.8 GHz matching

$$\text{Differential Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

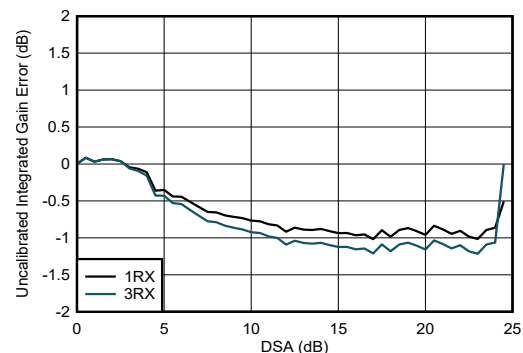
Figure 6-84. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching

$$\text{Differential Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

Figure 6-85. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



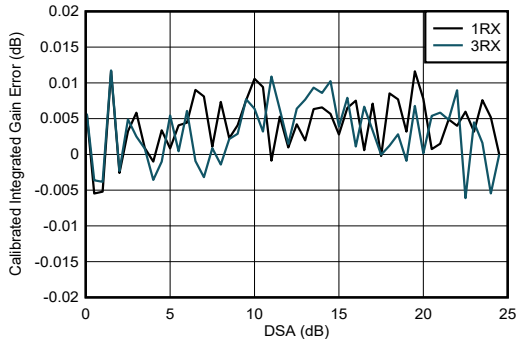
With 1.8 GHz matching

$$\text{Integrated Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-86. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz

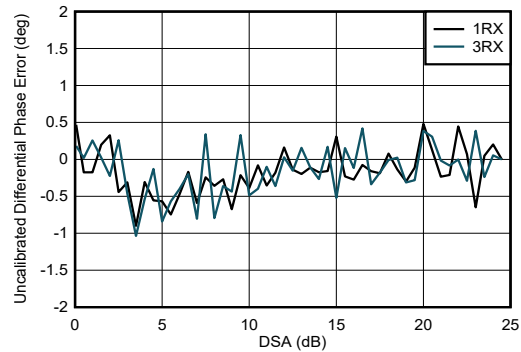
6.11.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75 GHz to 1.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



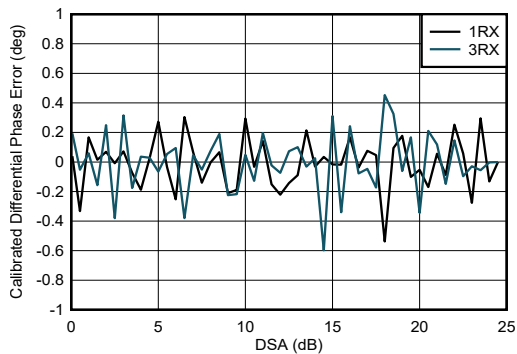
With 1.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-87. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



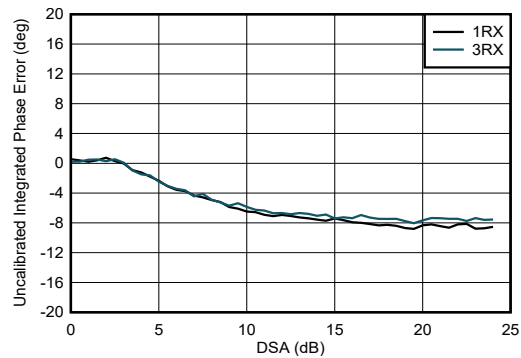
With 1.8 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-88. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



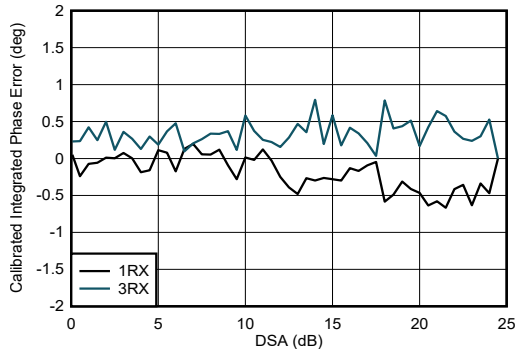
With 1.8 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-89. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



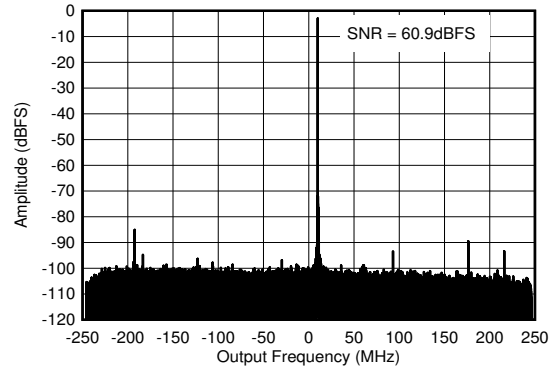
With 1.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-90. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-91. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz

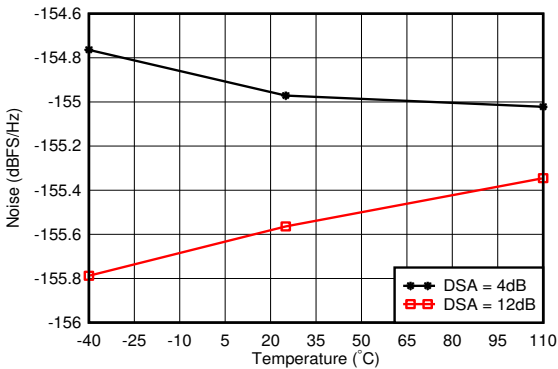


With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{IN} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-92. RX Output FFT at 1.75 GHz

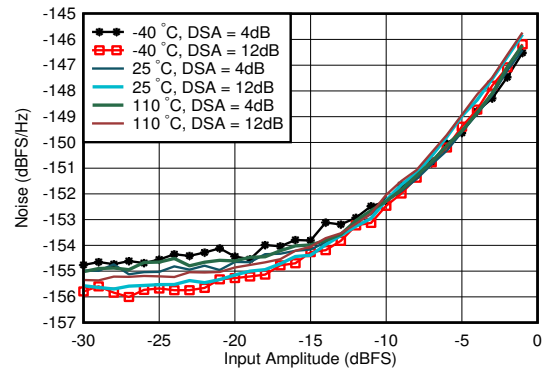
6.11.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75 GHz to 1.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



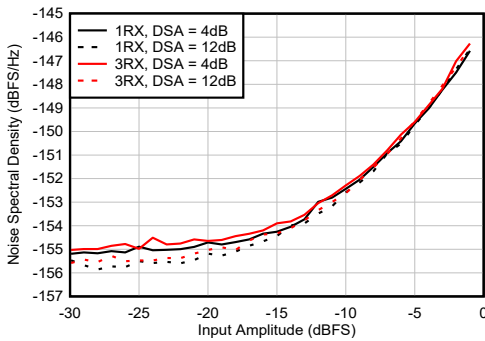
With 1.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-93. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 1.75 GHz



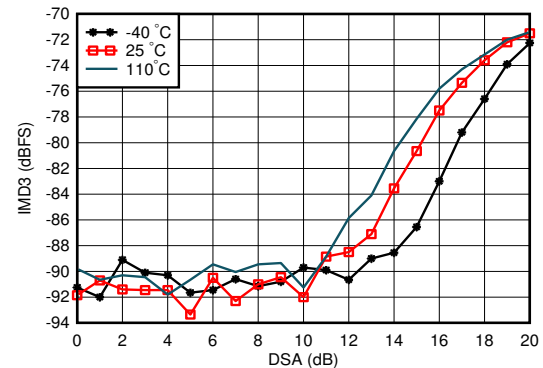
With 1.8 GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12 dB, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-94. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 1.75 GHz



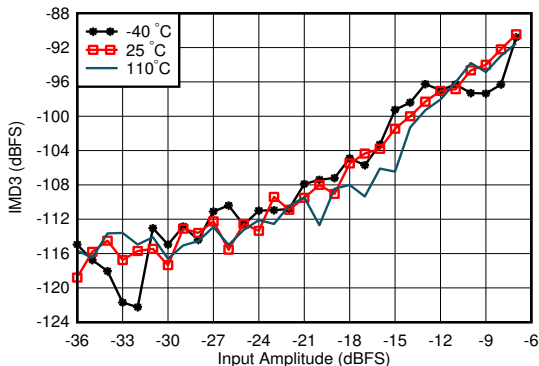
With 1.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-95. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 1.75 GHz



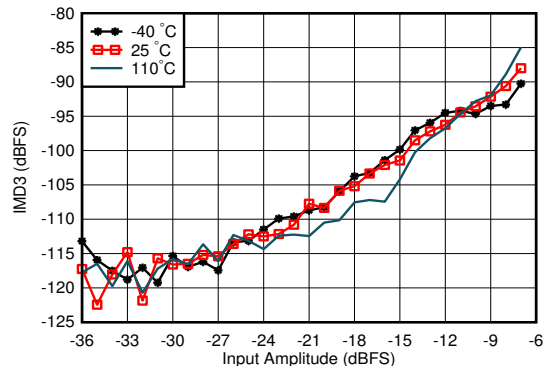
With 1.8 GHz matching, each tone -7 dBFS , tone spacing = 20 MHz

Figure 6-96. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.75 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 4 dB

Figure 6-97. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.75 GHz

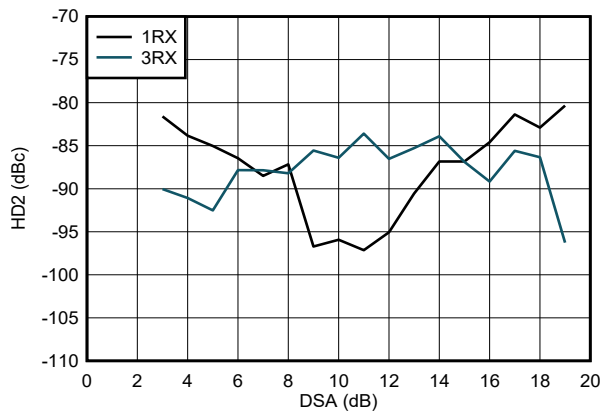


With 1.8 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 12 dB

Figure 6-98. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.75 GHz

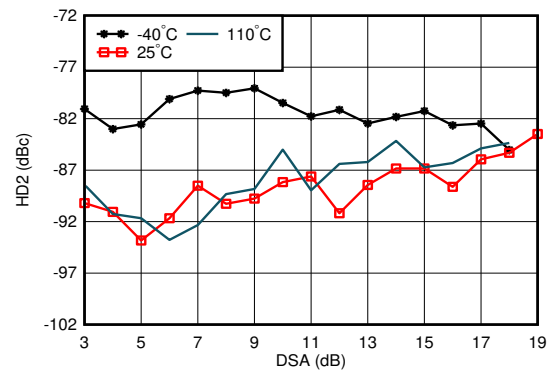
6.11.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75 GHz to 1.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



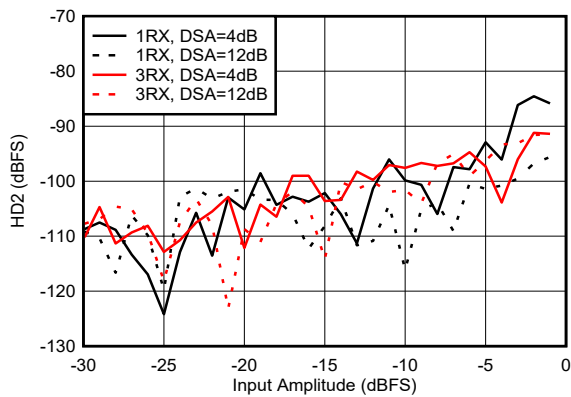
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-99. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 1.9 GHz



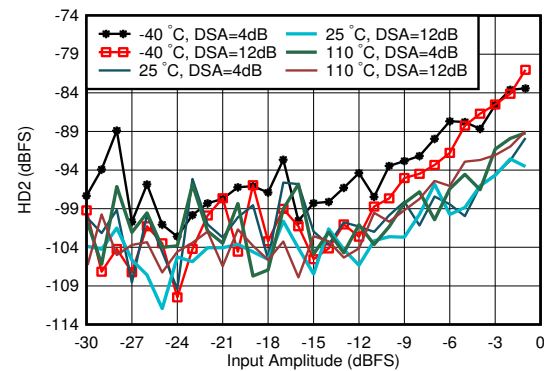
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-100. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.9 GHz



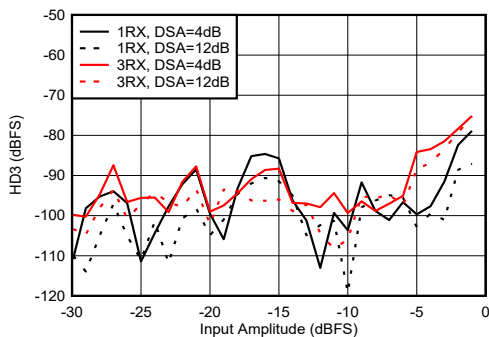
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-101. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 1.9 GHz



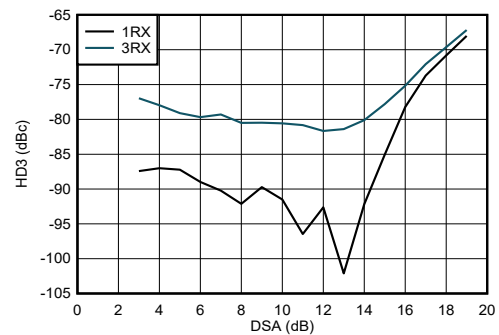
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-102. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 1.9 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-103. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 1.9 GHz

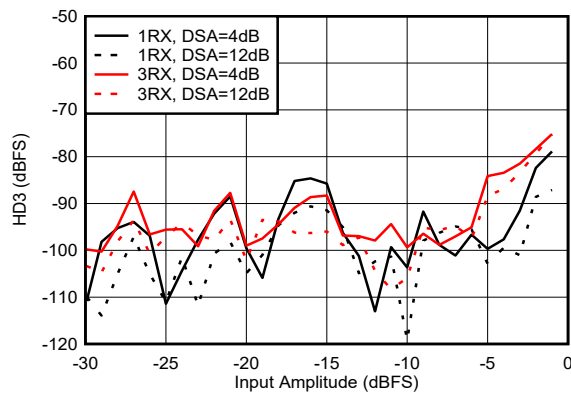


With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-104. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.9 GHz

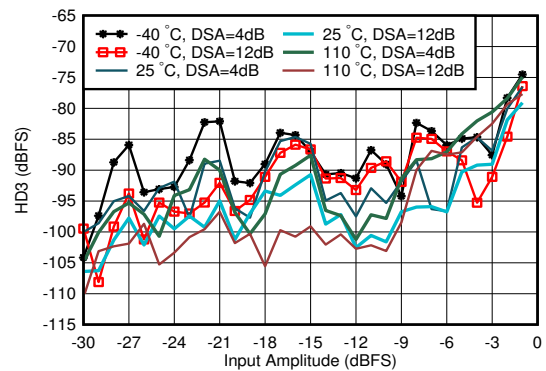
6.11.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75 GHz to 1.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



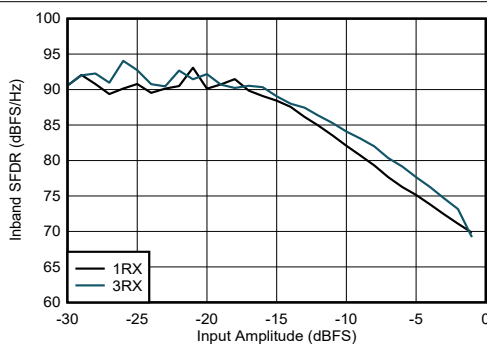
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-105. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 1.9 GHz



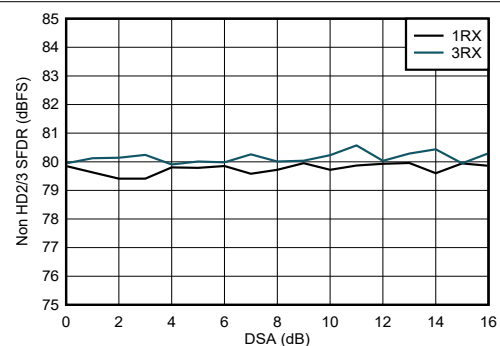
With 1.8 GHz matching, $f_{in} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-106. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.9 GHz



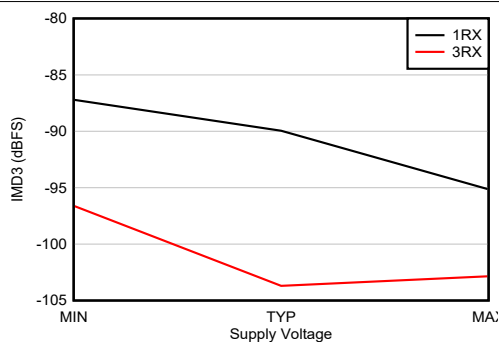
With 1.8 GHz matching, decimated by 3

Figure 6-107. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 400\text{ MHz}$) vs Input Amplitude at 1.75 GHz



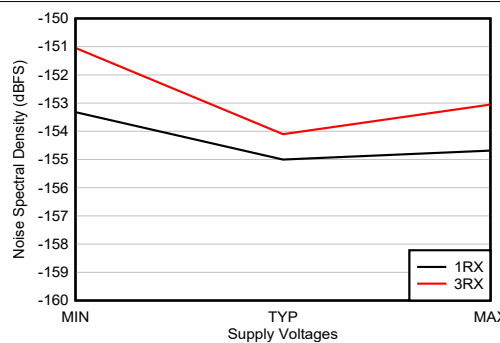
With 1.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-108. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 1.75 GHz



With 1.8 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-109. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 1.75 GHz

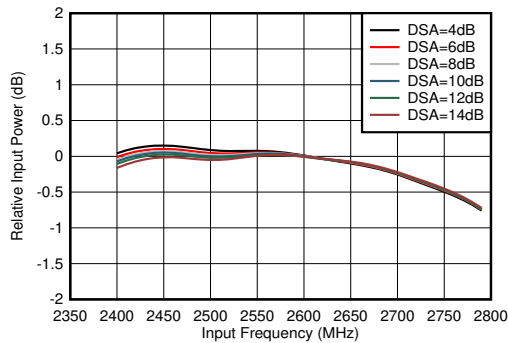


With 1.8 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-110. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 1.75 GHz

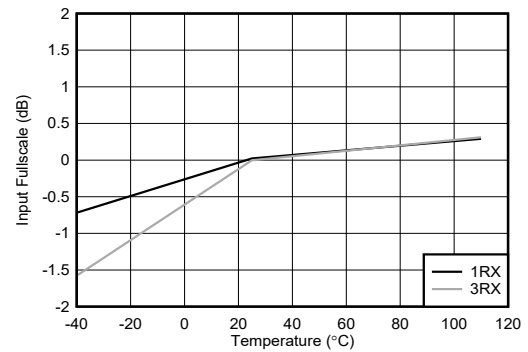
6.11.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



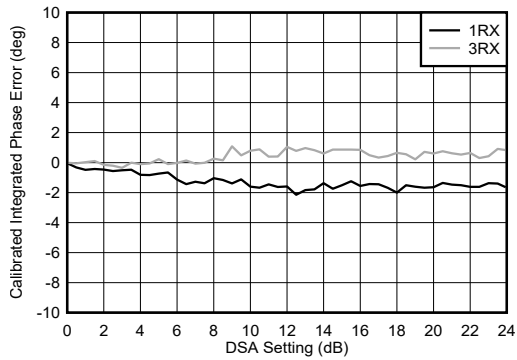
With matching, normalized to power at 2.6 GHz for each DSA setting

Figure 6-111. RX Inband Gain Flatness, $f_{IN} = 2600\text{ MHz}$



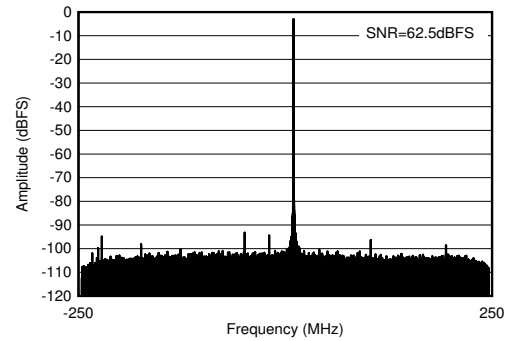
With 2.6 GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 6-112. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 2.6 GHz



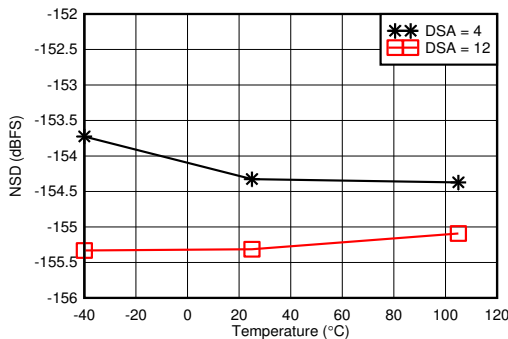
With 2.6 GHz matching
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-113. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 2.6 GHz



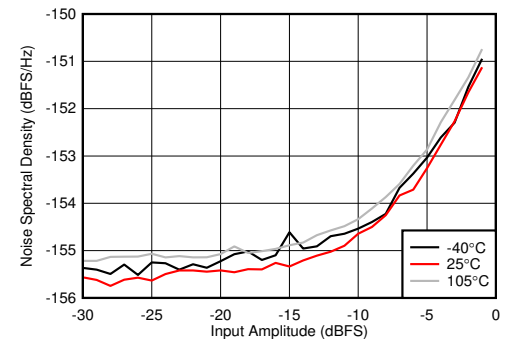
With 2.6 GHz matching, $f_{IN} = 2610\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-114. RX Output FFT at 2.6 GHz



With 2.6 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-115. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 2.6 GHz

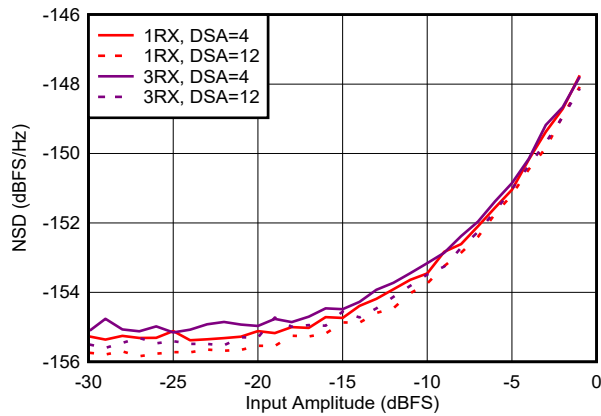


With 2.6 GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12 dB, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-116. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

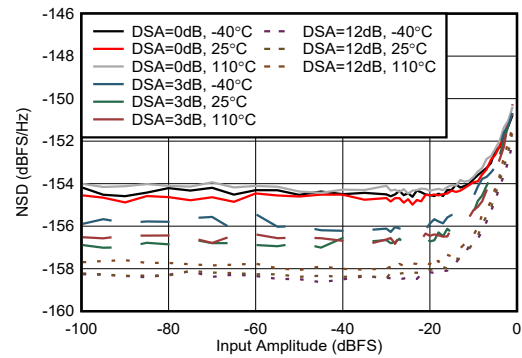
6.11.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3 \text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



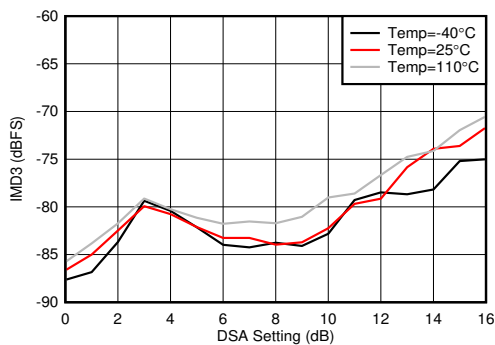
With 2.6 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-117. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 2.6 GHz



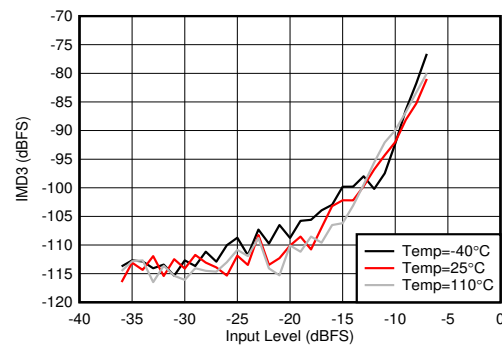
50-MHz offset from tone, external clock mode

Figure 6-118. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude at 2.61 GHz (Ext. Clock)



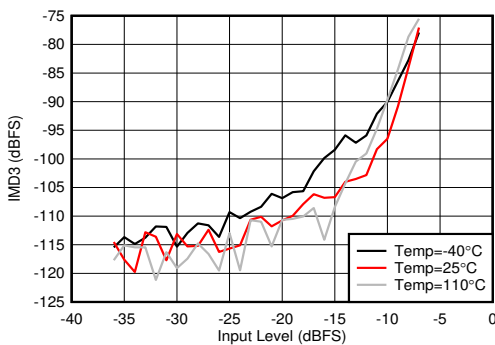
With 2.6 GHz matching, each tone -7 dBFS , tone spacing = 20 MHz

Figure 6-119. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



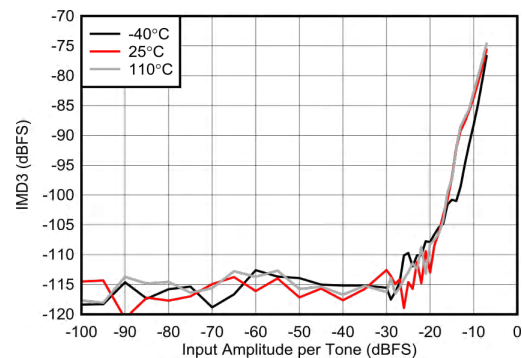
With 2.6 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 4 dB

Figure 6-120. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



With 2.6 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 12 dB

Figure 6-121. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

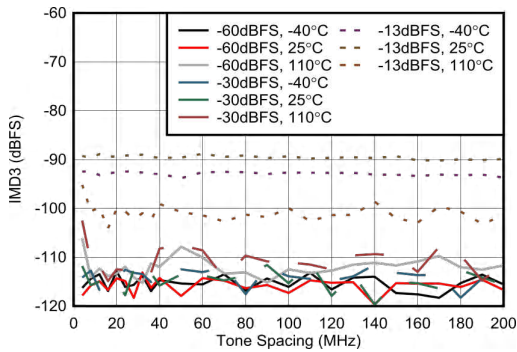


Tone spacing = 50 MHz, External clock mode

Figure 6-122. RX IMD3 vs Input Level at 2.6 GHz (Ext. Clock)

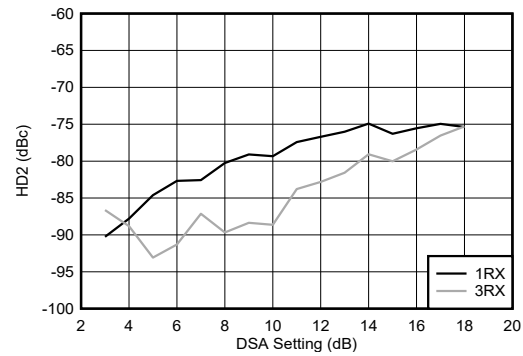
6.11.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



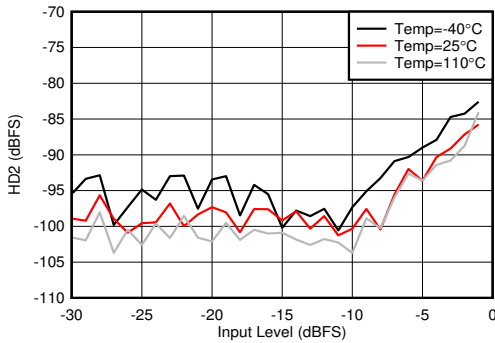
External clock mode

Figure 6-123. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 2.6 GHz (Ext. Clock)



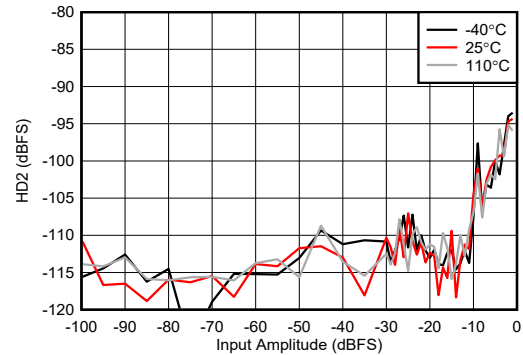
With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-124. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



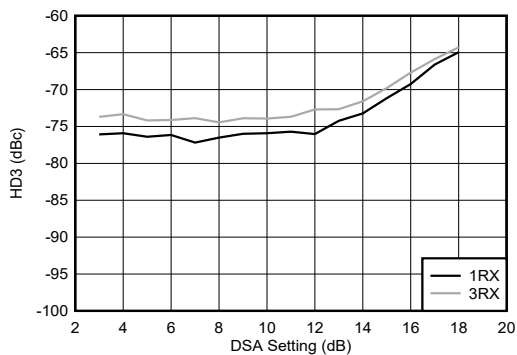
With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-125. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



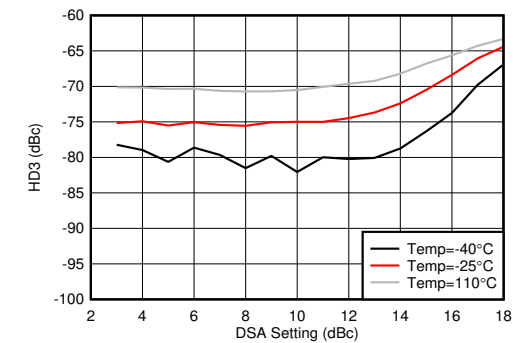
External clock mode

Figure 6-126. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-127. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz

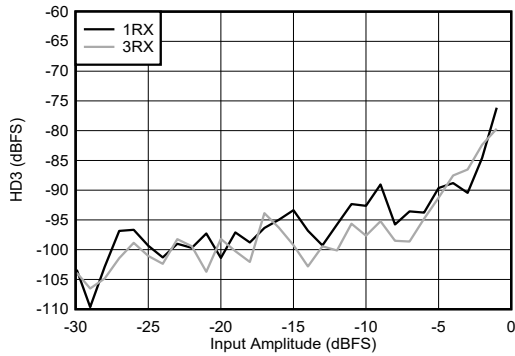


With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-128. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

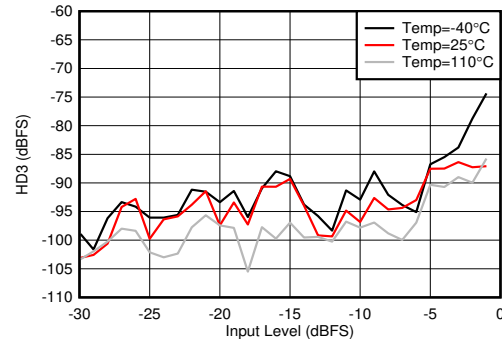
6.11.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



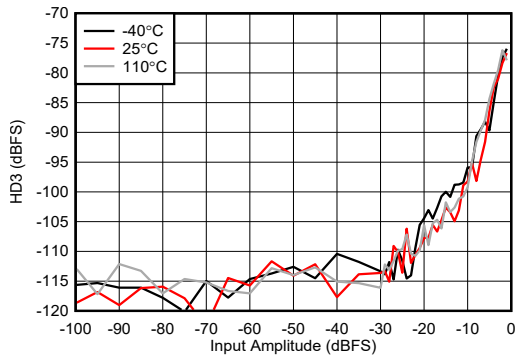
With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-129. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 2.6 GHz



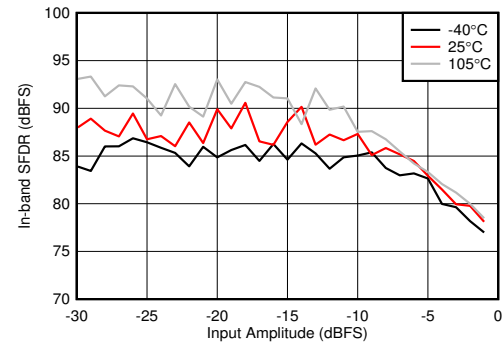
With 2.6 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-130. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



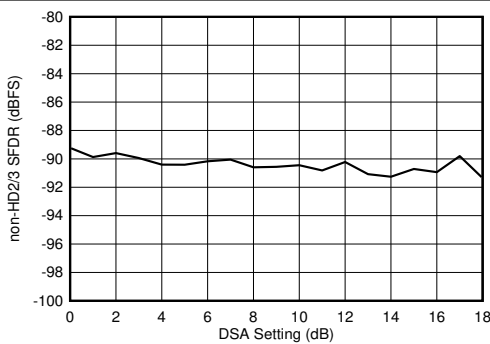
External clock mode

Figure 6-131. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



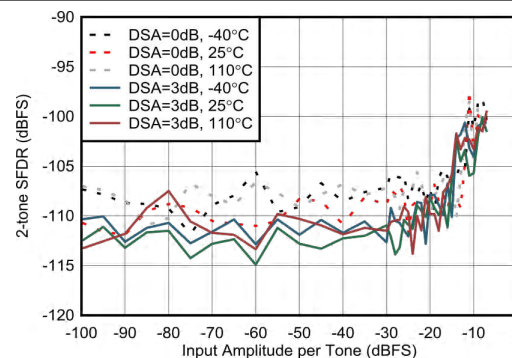
With 2.6 GHz matching, decimate by 4

Figure 6-132. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$) vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



With 2.6 GHz matching

Figure 6-133. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 2.6 GHz

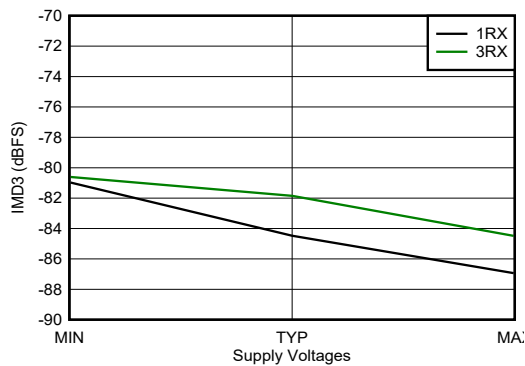


External clock mode, 50MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 6-134. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude at 2.6 GHz

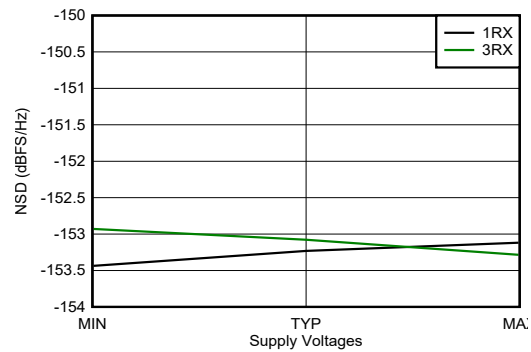
6.11.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



With 2.6 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-135. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 2.6 GHz

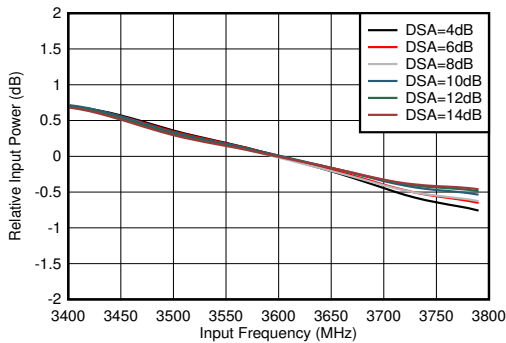


With 2.6 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-136. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 2.6 GHz

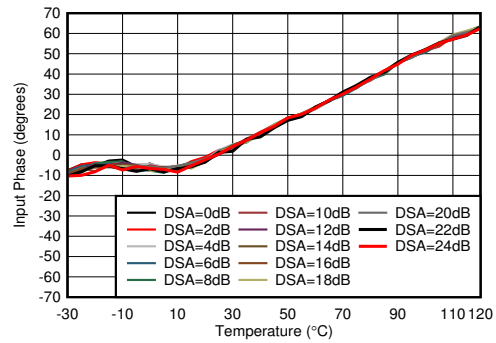
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



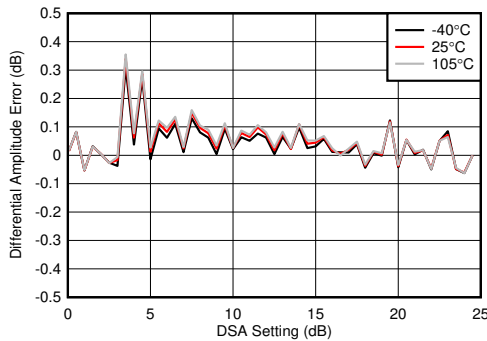
With 3.6 GHz matching, normalized to 3.6 GHz

Figure 6-137. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{IN} = 3600\text{ MHz}$



With 3.6 GHz matching, normalized to phase at 25°C

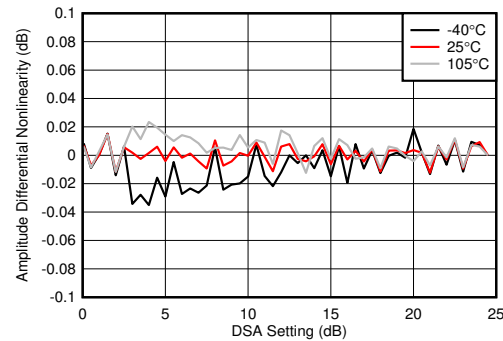
Figure 6-138. RX Input Phase vs Temperature at 3.6 GHz



With 3.6 GHz matching

Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

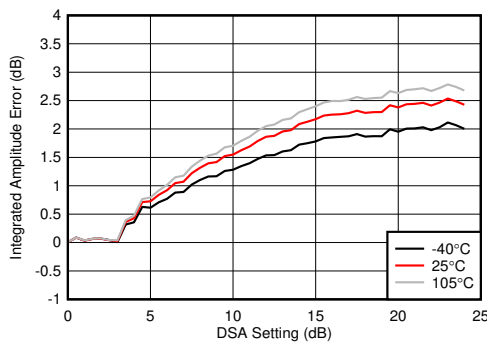
Figure 6-139. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



With 3.6 GHz matching

Differential Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

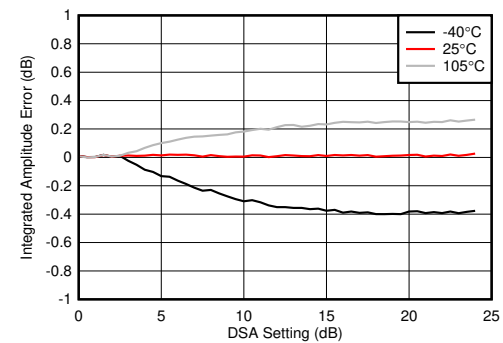
Figure 6-140. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



With 3.6 GHz matching

Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-141. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



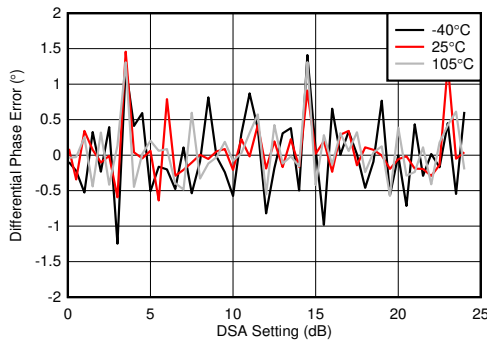
With 3.6 GHz matching

Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-142. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz

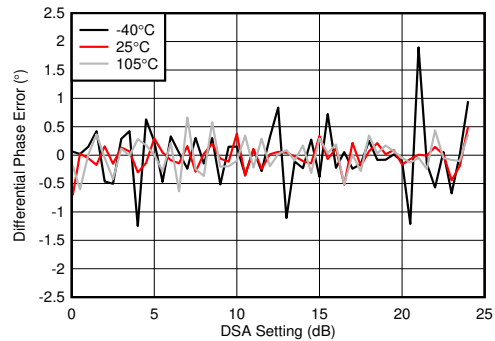
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



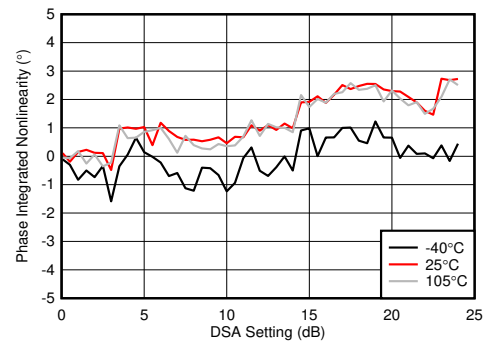
With 3.6 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-143. RX Uncalibrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



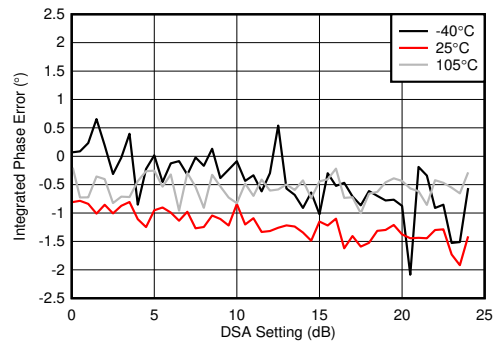
With 3.6 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-144. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



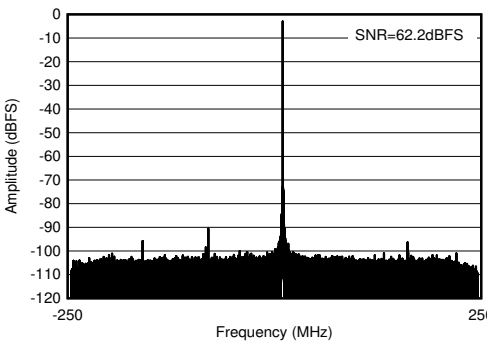
With 3.6 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-145. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



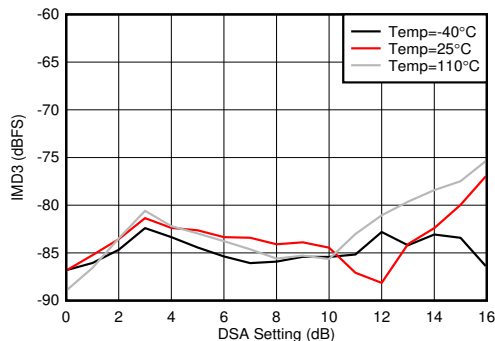
With 3.6 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-146. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



With 3.6 GHz matching, $f_{IN} = 3610\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-147. RX Output FFT at 3.6 GHz

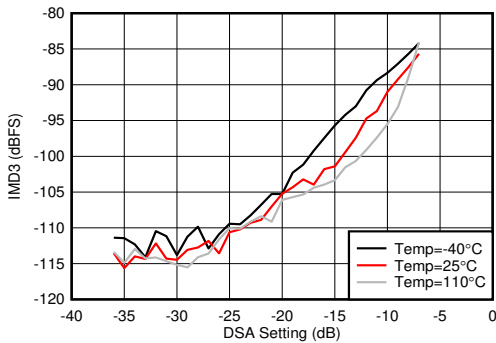


With 3.5 GHz matching, each tone at -7 dBFS , 20-MHz tone spacing

Figure 6-148. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6 GHz

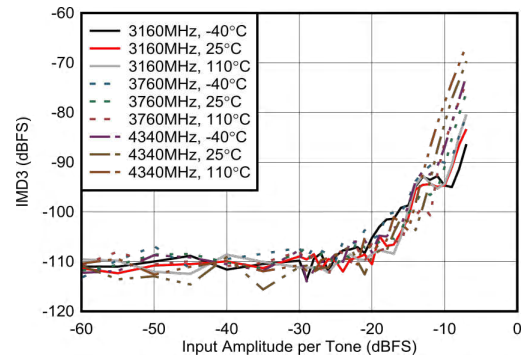
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



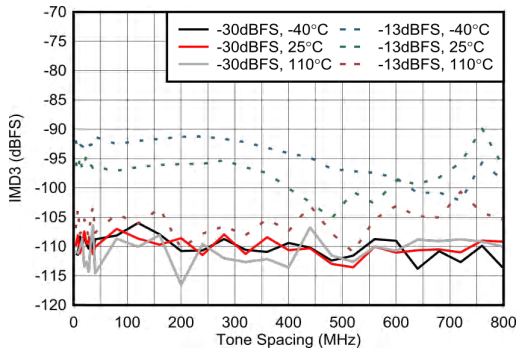
With 3.5 GHz matching, 20-MHz tone spacing

Figure 6-149. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6 GHz



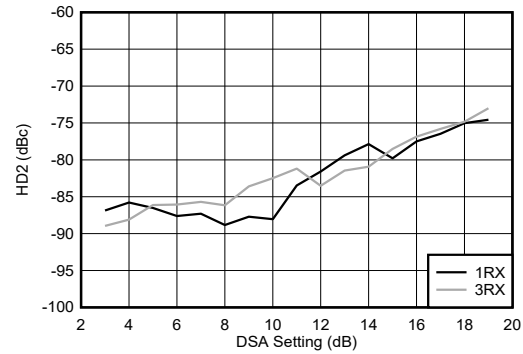
External clock mode, 20-MHz tone spacing, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-150. RX IMD3 vs Input Level



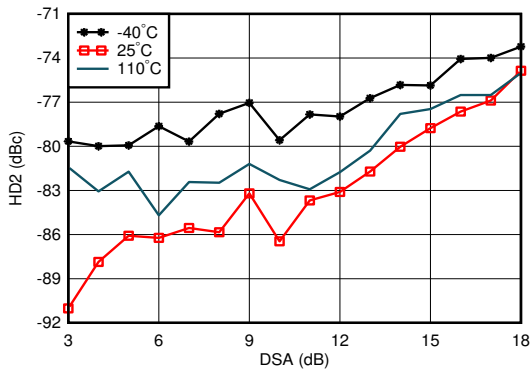
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-151. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 3.76 GHz



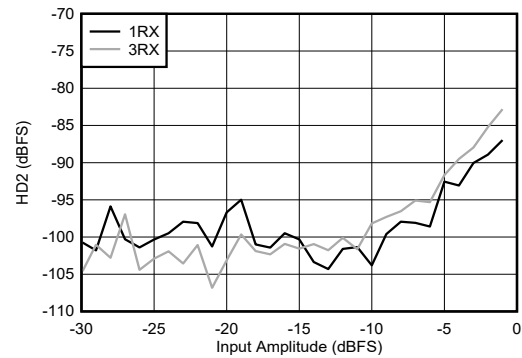
With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-152. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6 GHz



With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-153. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6 GHz

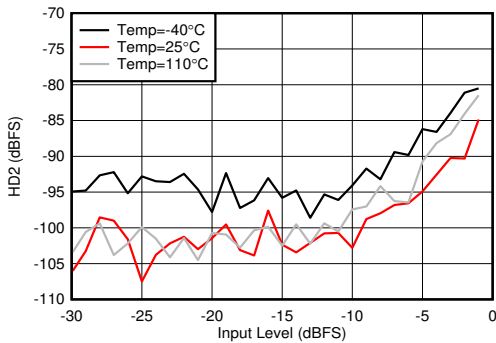


With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-154. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6 GHz

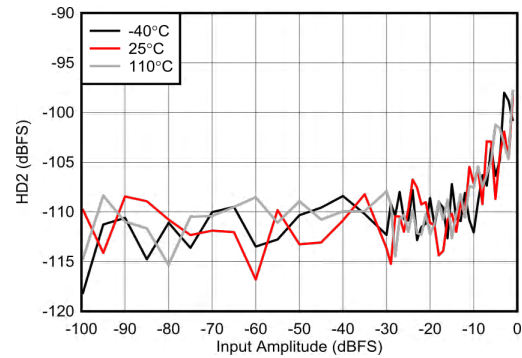
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



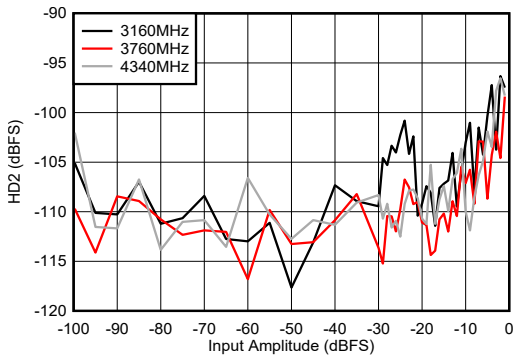
With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-155. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6 GHz



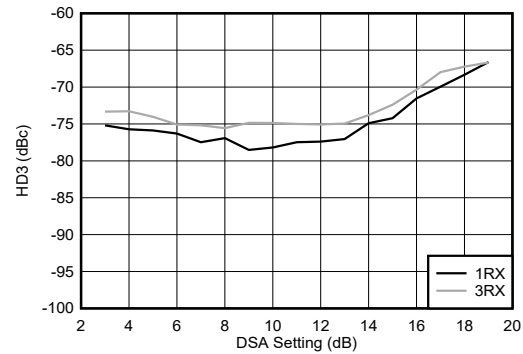
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-156. RX HD2 vs Input Level at 3.76 GHz



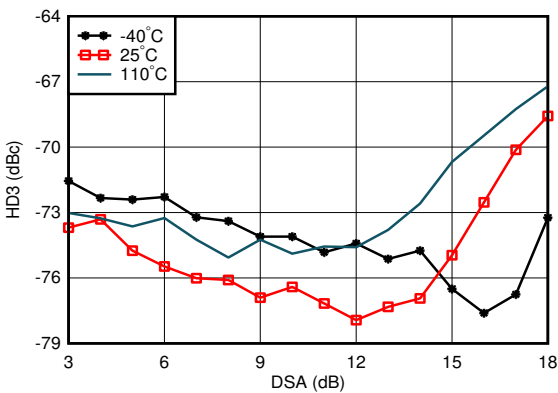
External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-157. RX HD2 vs Input Level



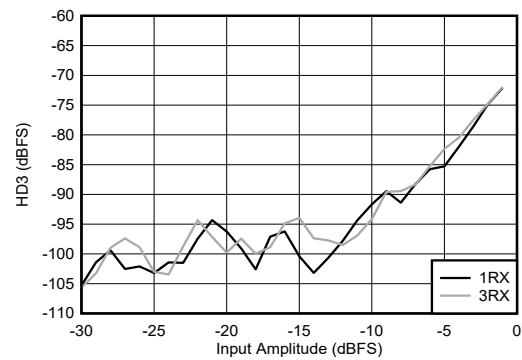
With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-158. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6 GHz



With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-159. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6 GHz

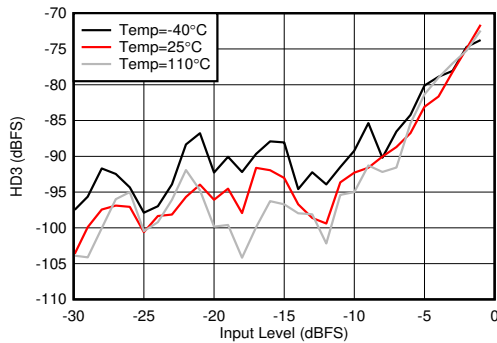


With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-160. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6 GHz

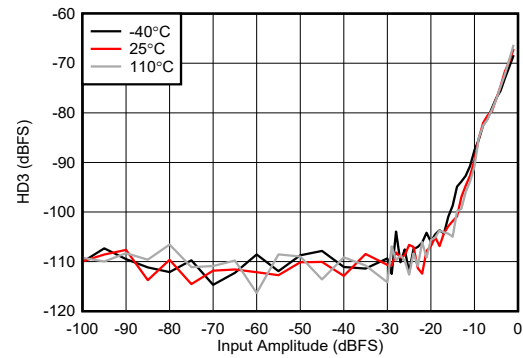
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



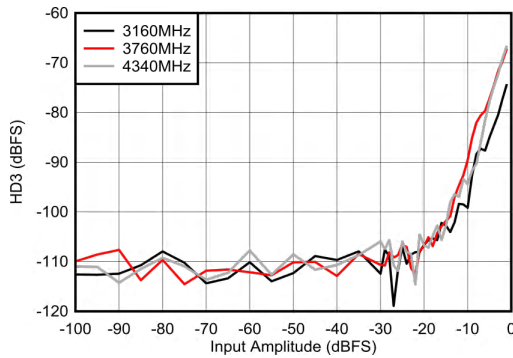
With 3.5 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-161. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6 GHz



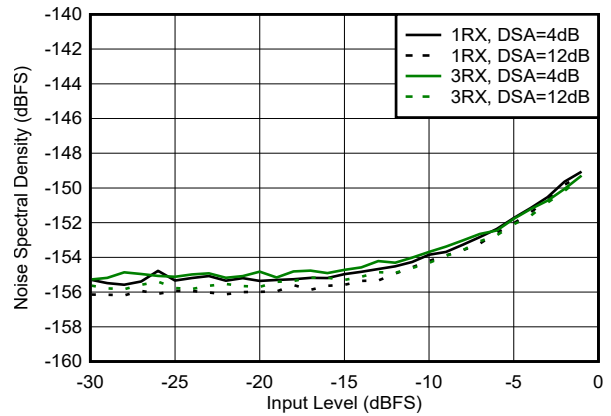
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-162. RX HD3 vs Input Level at 3.76GHz



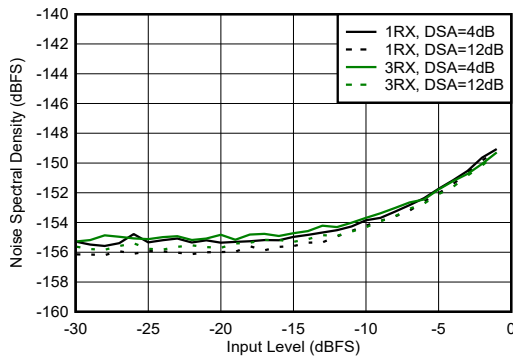
External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-163. RX HD3 vs Input Level



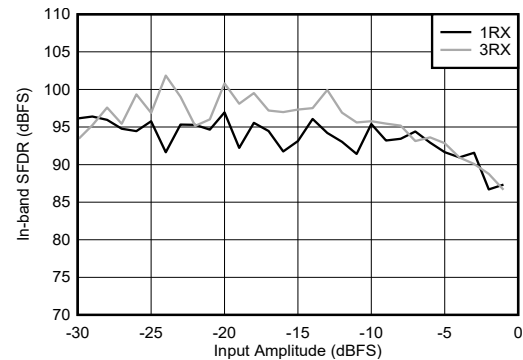
With 3.5 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-164. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Level and DSA Setting at 3.6 GHz



External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 6-165. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Level at 3.76 GHz

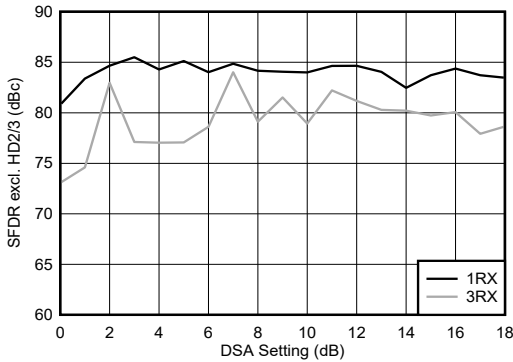


With 3.5 GHz matching

Figure 6-166. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 200\text{ MHz}$) vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6 GHz

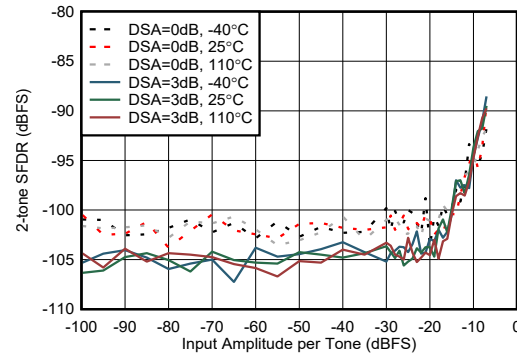
6.11.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



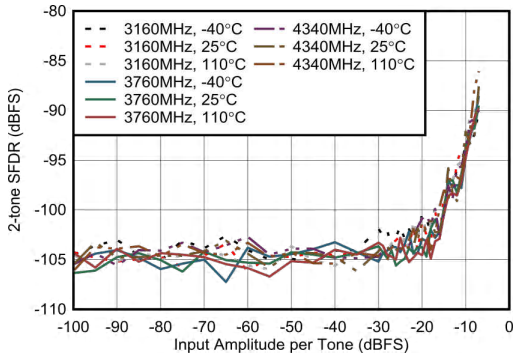
With 3.5 GHz matching

Figure 6-167. RX SFDR Excluding HD2/3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6 GHz



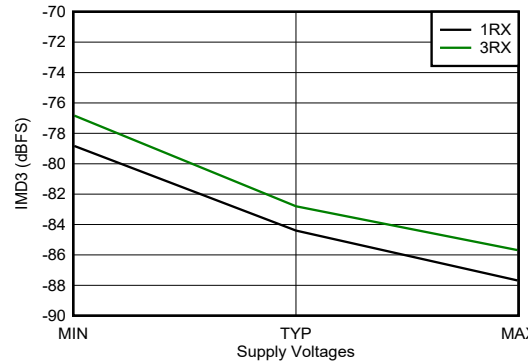
External clock mode, 20 MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 6-168. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude and DSA Setting at 3.7 GHz



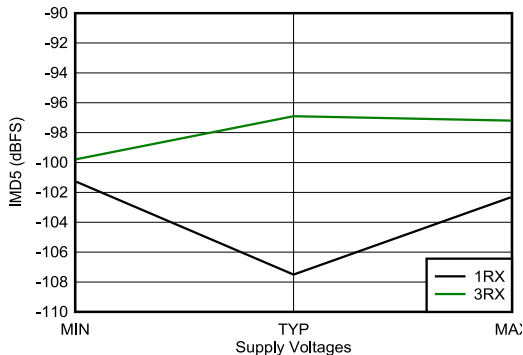
External clock mode, 20 MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 6-169. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency at 3.7 GHz



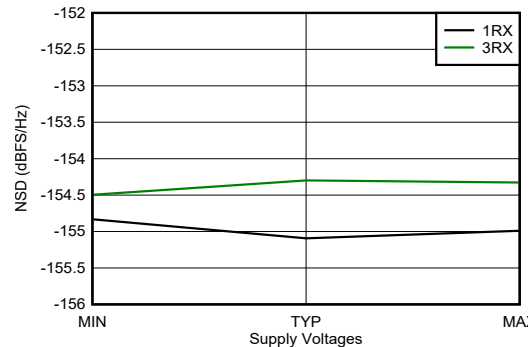
With 3.6 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-170. RX IMD3 vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6 GHz



With 3.6 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-171. RX IMD5 vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6 GHz

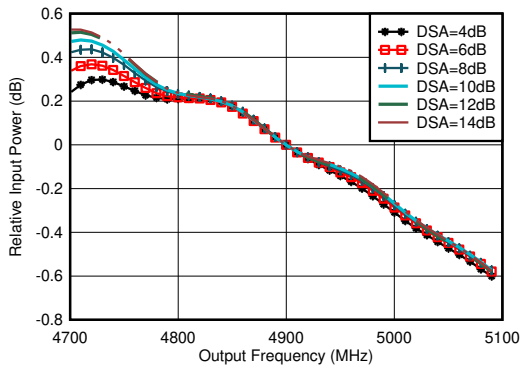


With 3.6 GHz matching, tone at -20 dBFS, 12.5-MHz offset frequency, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-172. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6 GHz

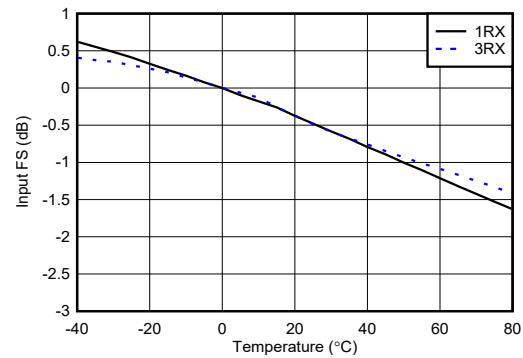
6.11.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



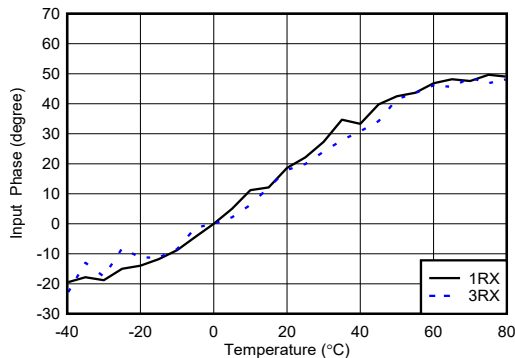
With matching, normalized to power at 4.9GHz for each DSA setting

Figure 6-173. RX Inband Gain Flatness, $f_{IN} = 4900\text{ MHz}$



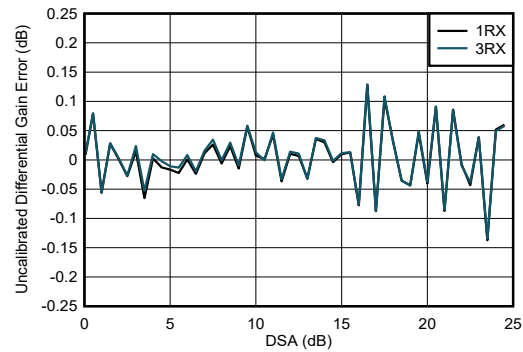
With 4.9 GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 6-174. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching, normalized to phase at 25°C

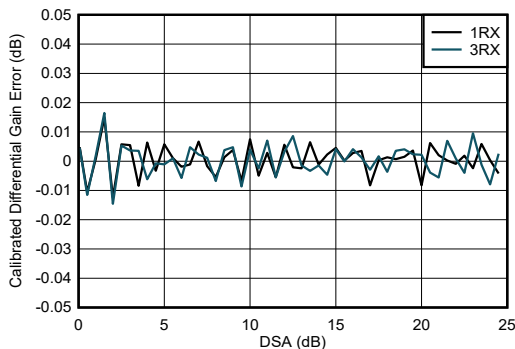
Figure 6-175. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{IN} = 4.9\text{ GHz}$



With 4.9 GHz matching

$$\text{Differential Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

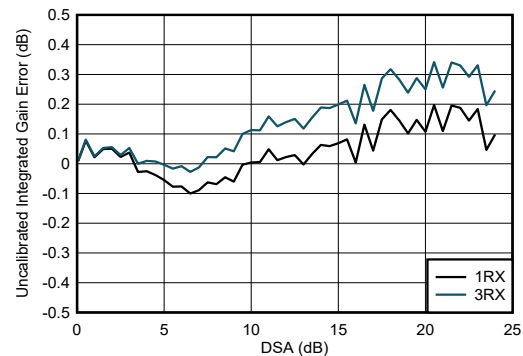
Figure 6-176. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching

$$\text{Differential Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

Figure 6-177. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



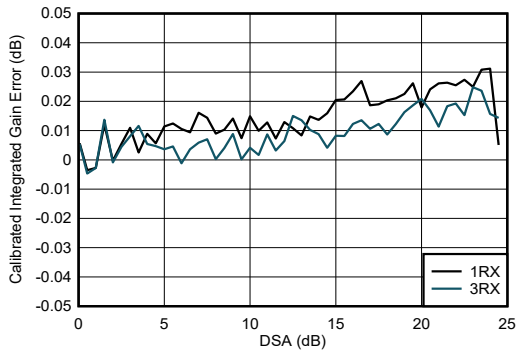
With 4.9 GHz matching

$$\text{Integrated Amplitude Error} = P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-178. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz

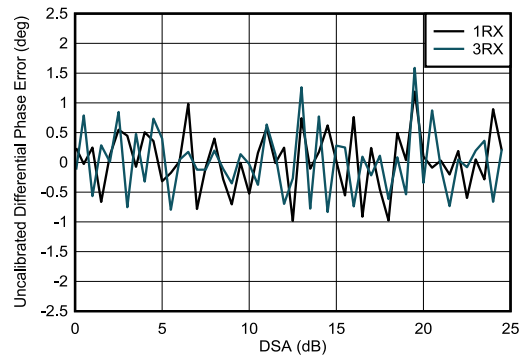
6.11.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



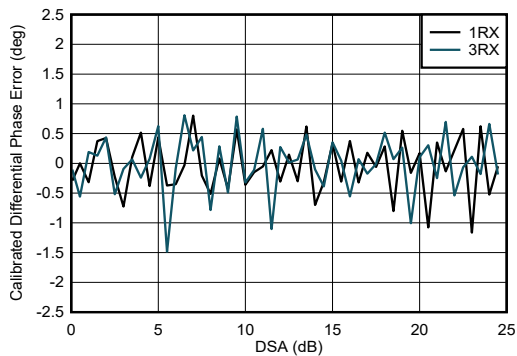
With 4.9 GHz matching
 Integrated Amplitude Error = $P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-179. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



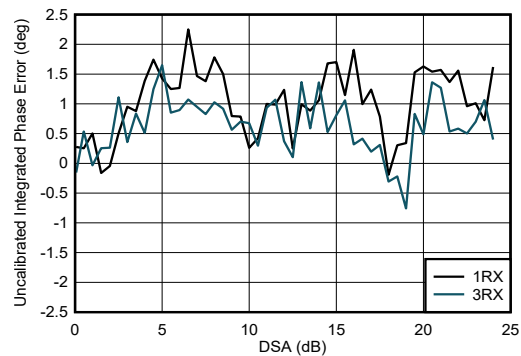
With 4.9 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-180. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



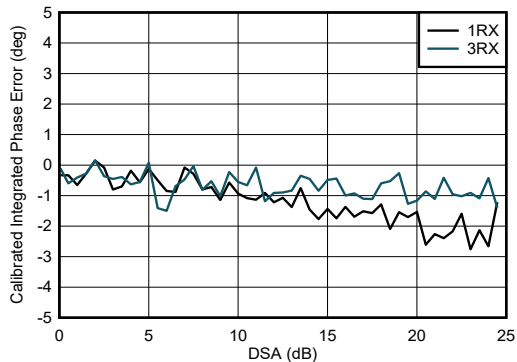
With 4.9 GHz matching
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{IN}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-181. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



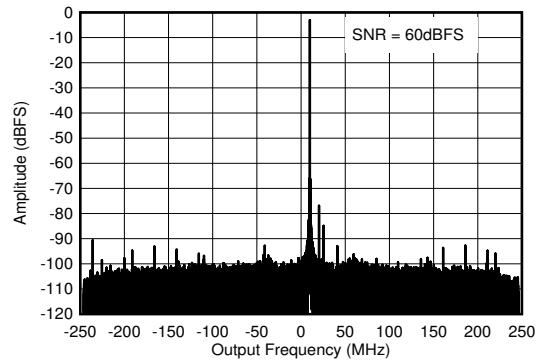
With 4.9 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-182. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-183. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz

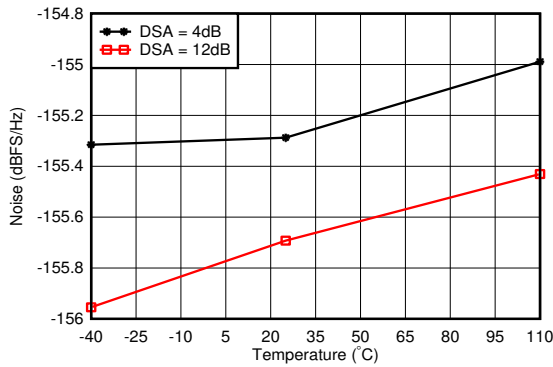


With 4.9 GHz matching, $f_{IN} = 4910\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-184. RX Output FFT at 4.9 GHz

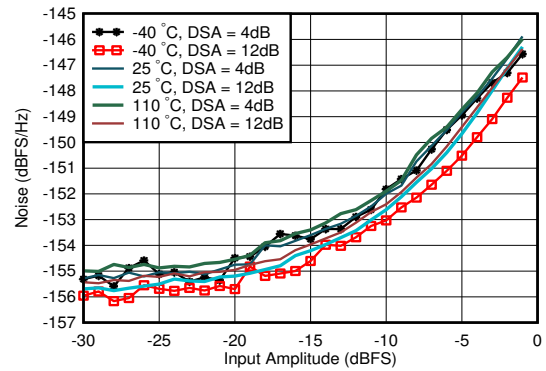
6.11.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



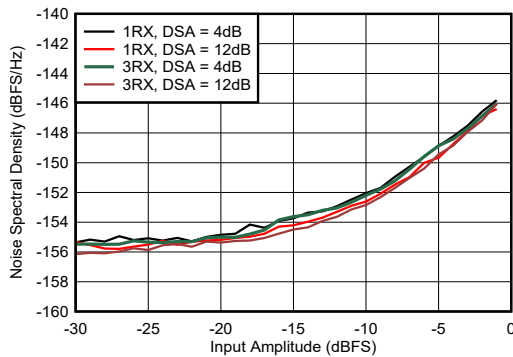
With 4.9 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-185. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 4.9 GHz



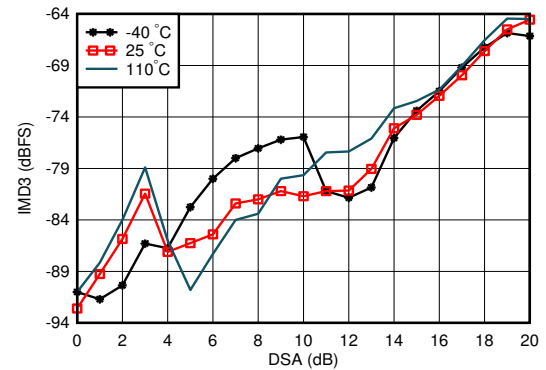
With 4.9 GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12 dB, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-186. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



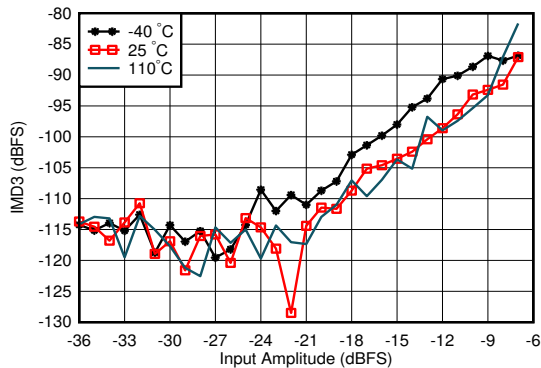
With 4.9 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-187. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 4.9 GHz



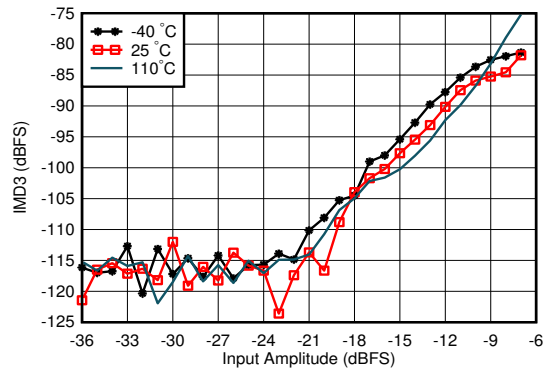
With 4.9 GHz matching, each tone -7 dBFS , tone spacing = 20 MHz

Figure 6-188. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 4 dB

Figure 6-189. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

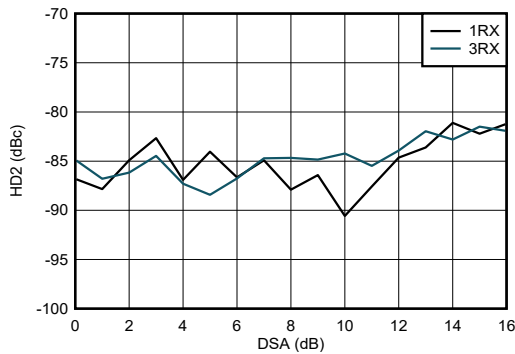


With 4.9 GHz matching, tone spacing = 20 MHz, DSA = 12 dB

Figure 6-190. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

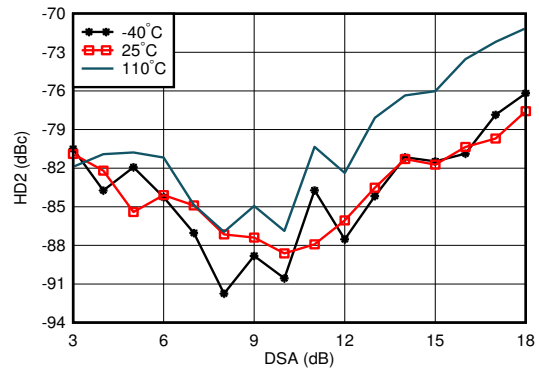
6.11.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



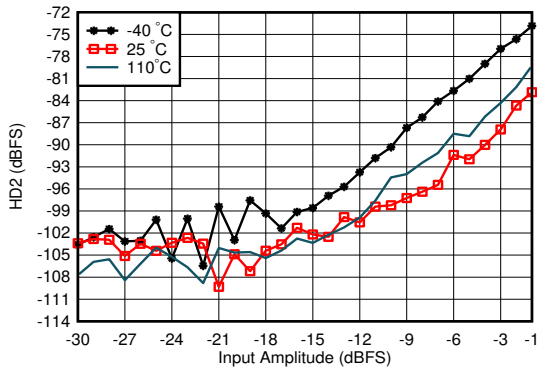
With 4.9 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-191. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



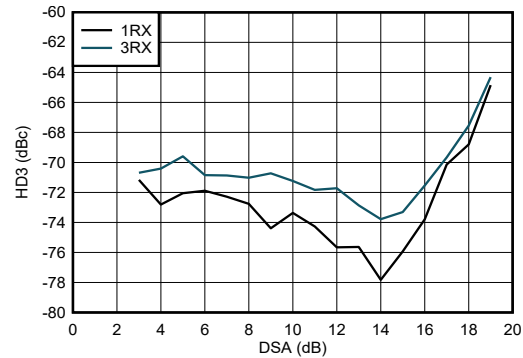
With 4.9 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-192. RX HD2 vs DSA and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



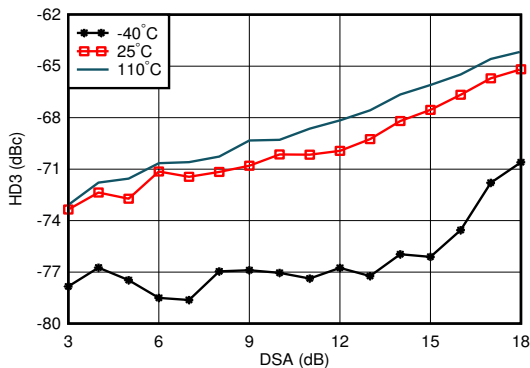
With 4.9 GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-193. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



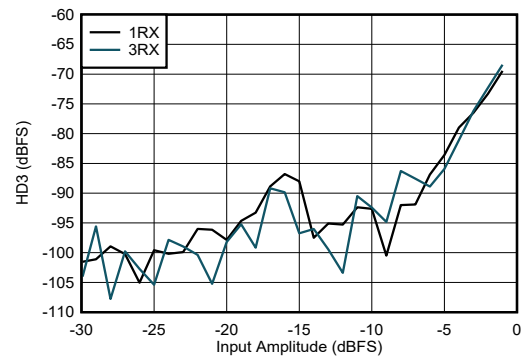
With 4.9 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-194. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-195. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

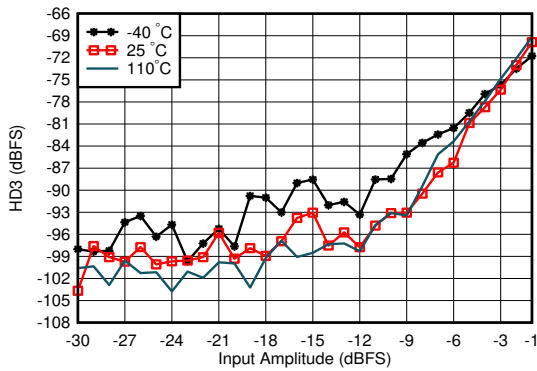


With 4.9 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-196. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 4.9 GHz

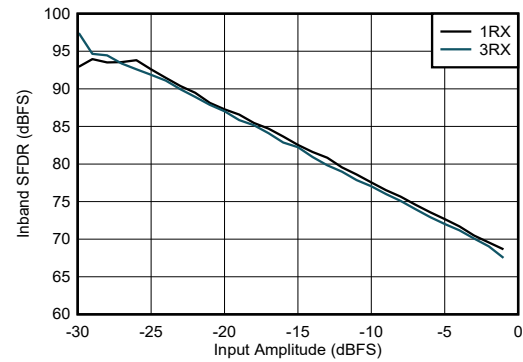
6.11.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12 MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52 MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{REF} = 491.52\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4 dB.



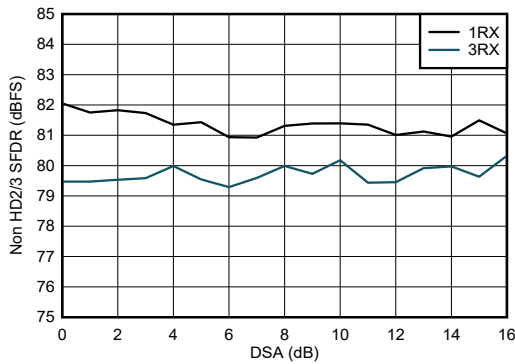
With 4.9 GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 6-197. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



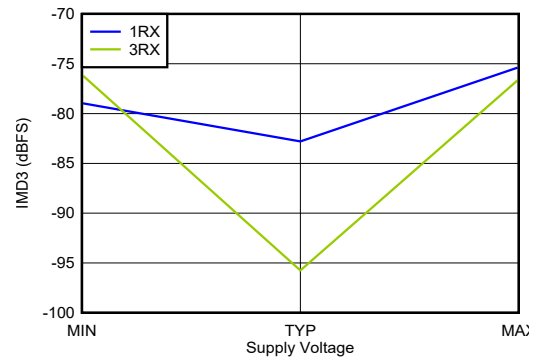
With 4.9 GHz matching, decimate by 3

Figure 6-198. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 400\text{ MHz}$) vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 4.9 GHz



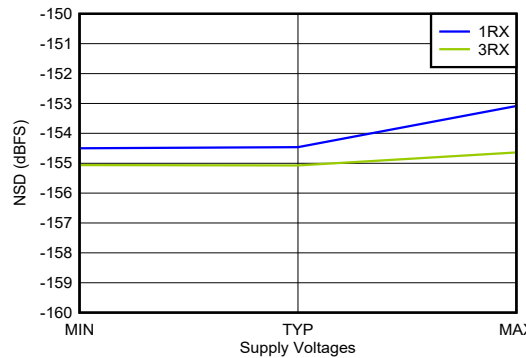
With 4.9 GHz matching

Figure 6-199. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching, -7 dBFS each tone, 20-MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-200. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 4.9 GHz



With 4.9 GHz matching, 12.5-MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 6-201. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 4.9 GHz

6.11.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000 MSPS, output sample rate = 500 MSPS (decimate by 6x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.

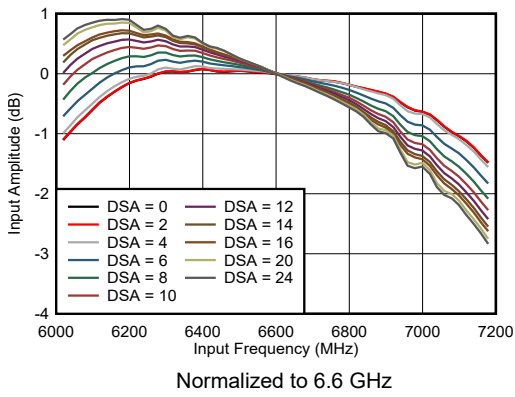


Figure 6-202. RX In-Band Gain Flatness

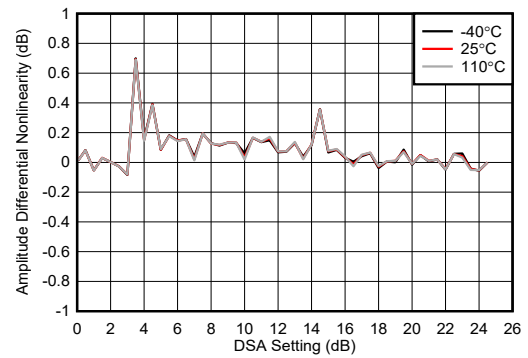


Figure 6-203. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error at 6.851 GHz

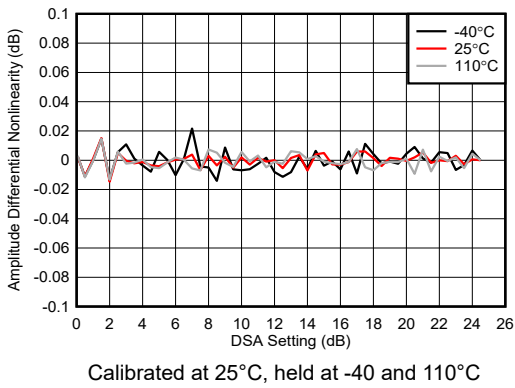


Figure 6-204. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error at 6.851 GHz

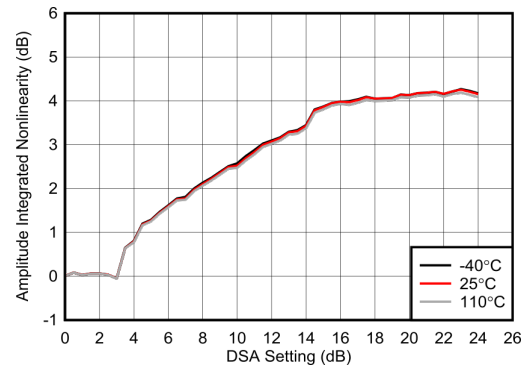


Figure 6-205. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error at 6.851 GHz

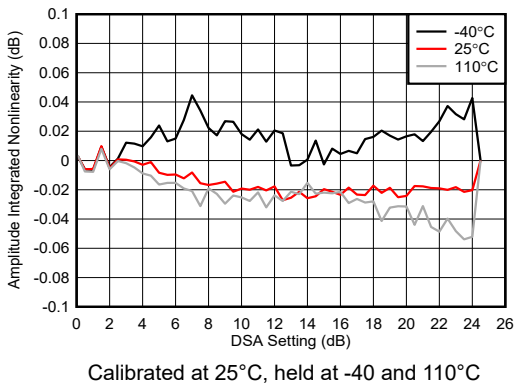


Figure 6-206. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error at 6.851 GHz

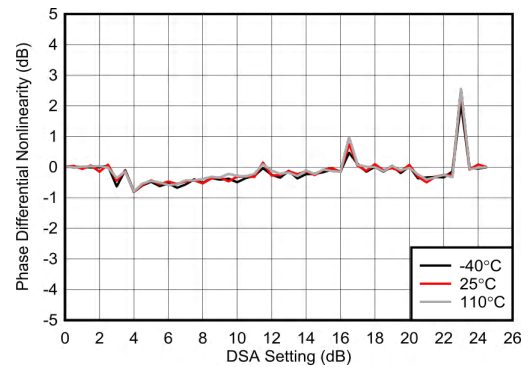
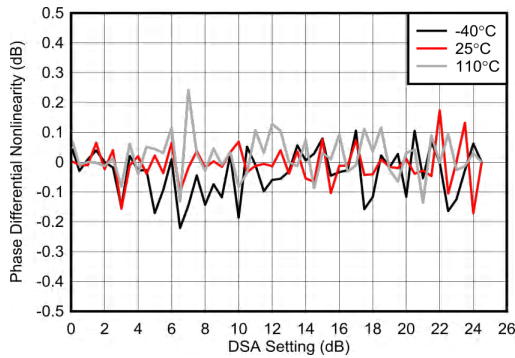


Figure 6-207. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error at 6.851 GHz

6.11.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000 MSPS, output sample rate = 500 MSPS (decimate by 6x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



Calibrated at 25°C, held at -40 and 110°C

Figure 6-208. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error at 6.851 GHz

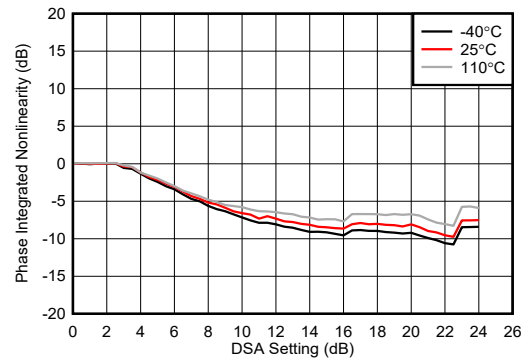
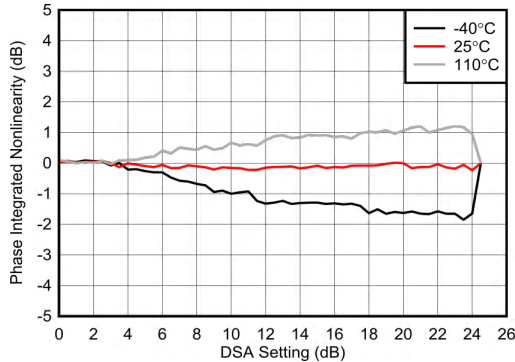
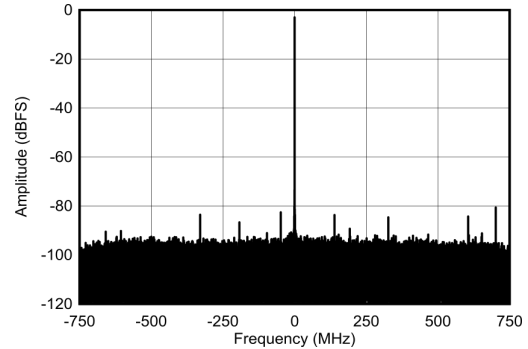


Figure 6-209. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error at 6.851 GHz



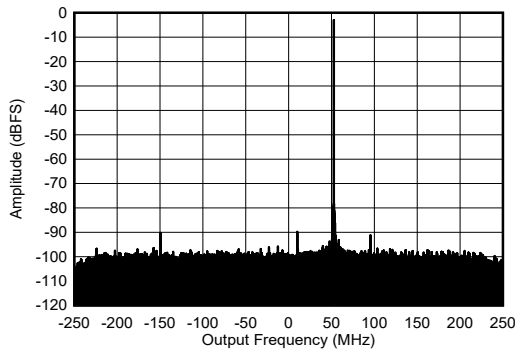
Calibrated at 25°C, held at -40 and 110°C

Figure 6-210. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error at 6.851 GHz



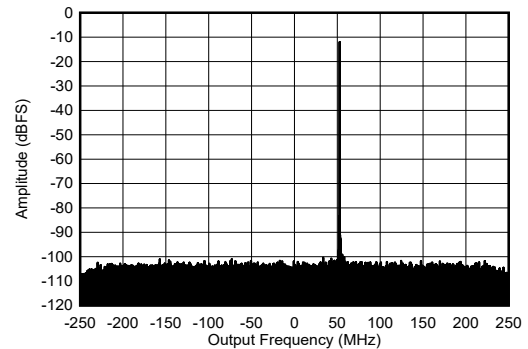
$F_{IN} = 6.851$ GHz, $F_{NCO} = 6.85$ GHz

Figure 6-211. RX Output FFT at 6.851 GHz and -3 dBFS



$F_{IN} = 6.851$ GHz, $F_{NCO} = 6.85$ GHz

Figure 6-212. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -6dBFS

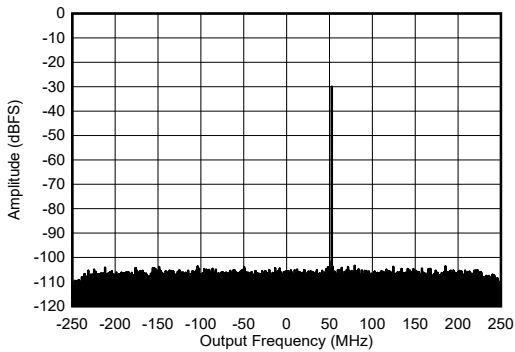


$F_{IN} = 6.851$ GHz, $F_{NCO} = 6.85$ GHz

Figure 6-213. RX Output FFT at 6.851 GHz and -12 dBFS

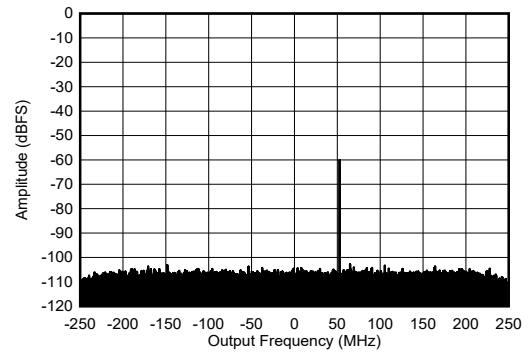
6.11.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000 MSPS, output sample rate = 500 MSPS (decimate by 6x), External clock mode , $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.



$F_{IN} = 6.851$ GHz, $F_{NCO} = 6.85$ GHz

Figure 6-214. RX Output FFT at 6.851 GHz and -30 dBFS



$F_{IN} = 6.851$ GHz, $F_{NCO} = 6.85$ GHz

Figure 6-215. RX Output FFT at 6.851 GHz and -60 dBFS

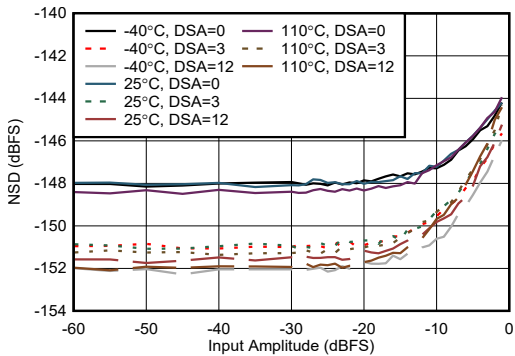
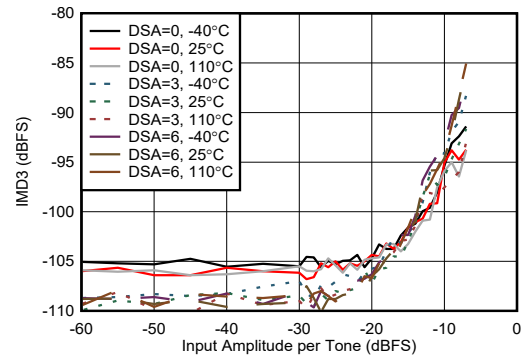
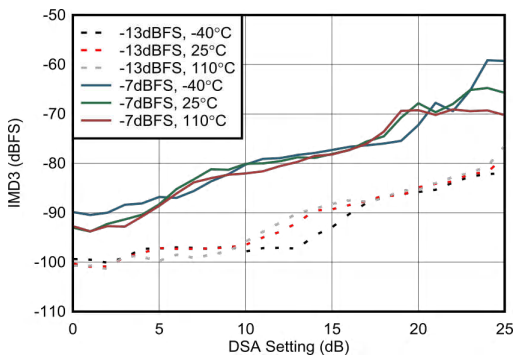


Figure 6-216. RX NSD vs Input Amplitude at 6.851 GHz



100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 6-217. RX IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851 GHz



100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 6-218. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 6.851 GHz

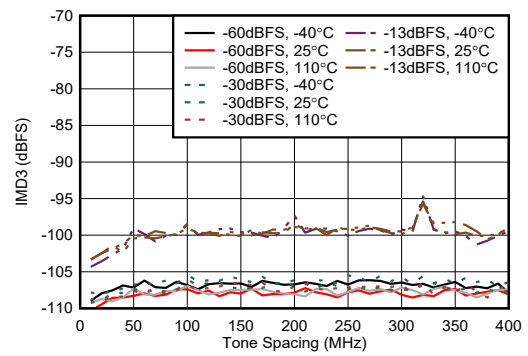


Figure 6-219. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 6.851 GHz

6.11.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30 MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000 MSPS, output sample rate = 500 MSPS (decimate by 6x), External clock mode , $A_{IN} = -3$ dBFS, DSA setting = 3 dB.

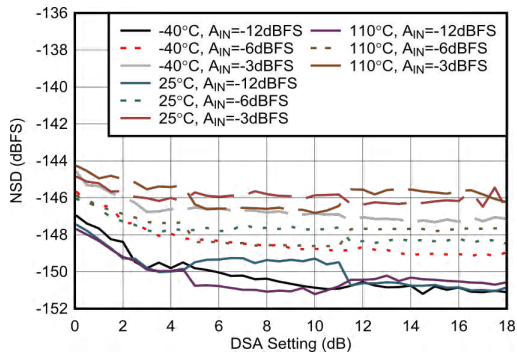
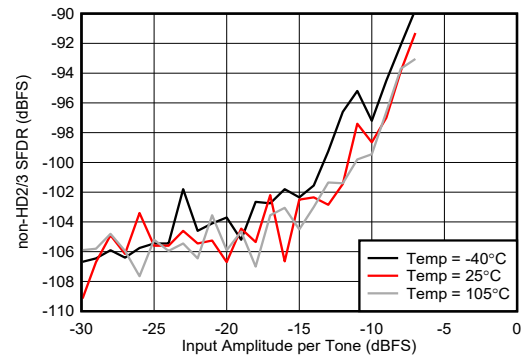


Figure 6-220. RX NSD vs DSA Setting at 6.851 GHz



50 MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion
 Figure 6-221. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude at 6.85 GHz

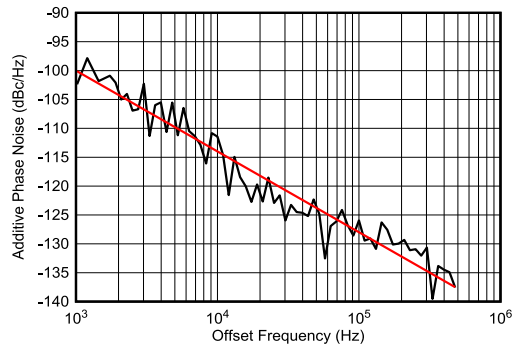
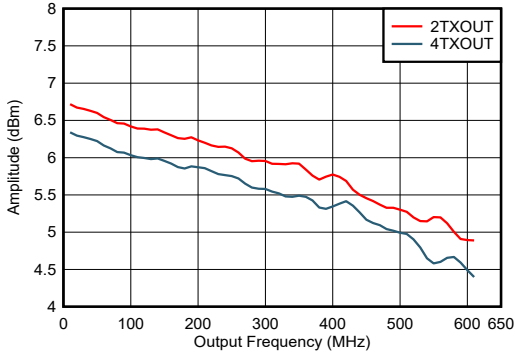


Figure 6-222. RX Additive Phase Noise at 6.85 GHz

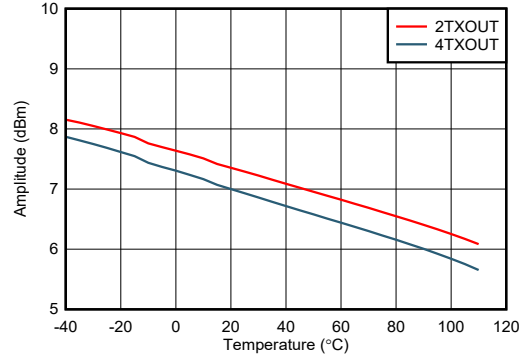
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



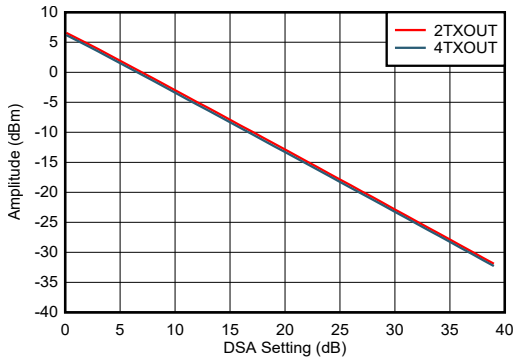
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-223. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency: 5 MHz - 600 MHz



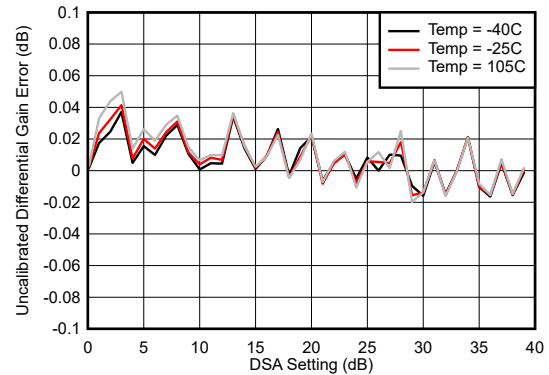
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-224. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature at 30 MHz



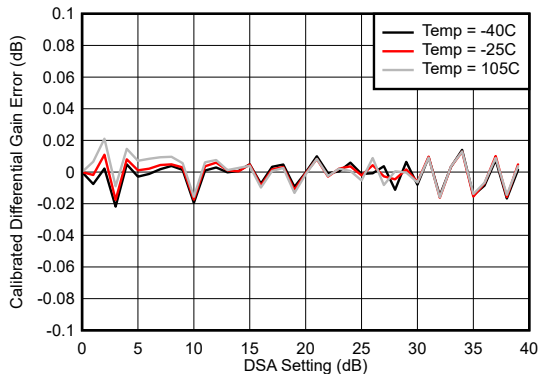
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-225. TX Output Fullscale vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz



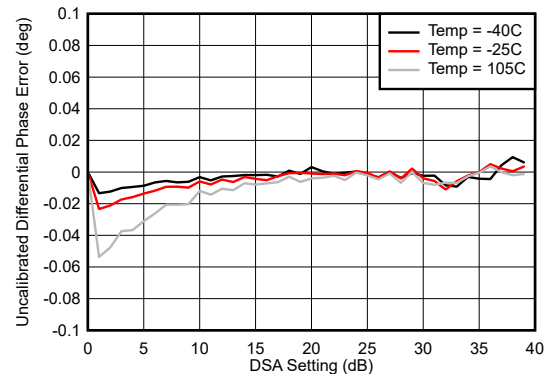
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-226. Uncalibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30 MHz



Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-227. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30 MHz

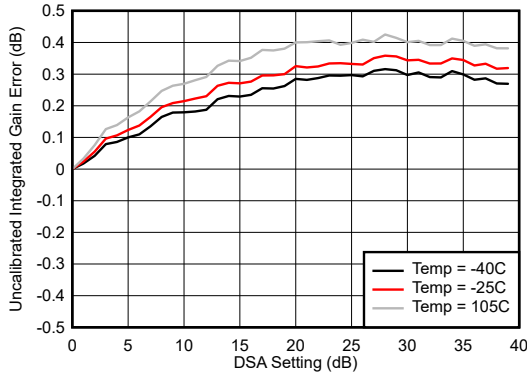


Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-228. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30 MHz

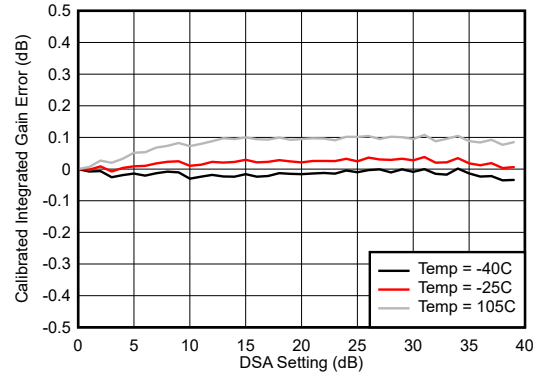
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



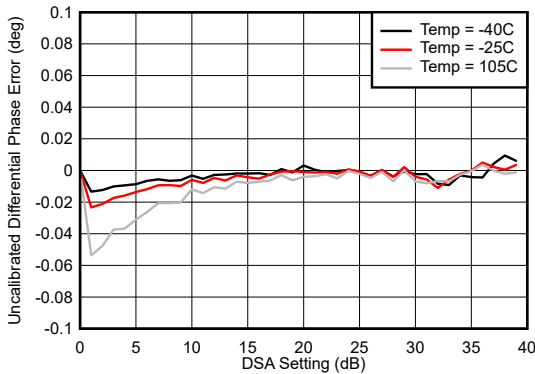
$$\text{Integrated Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-229. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 30 MHz



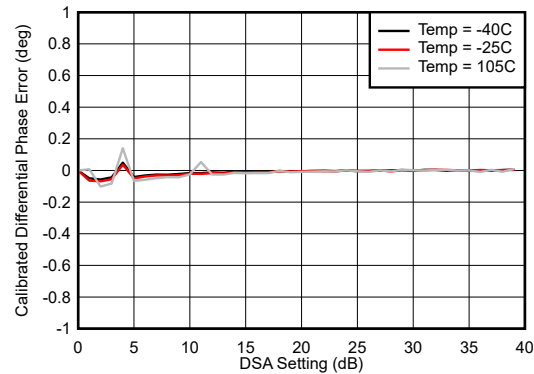
$$\text{Integrated Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-230. Calibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 30 MHz



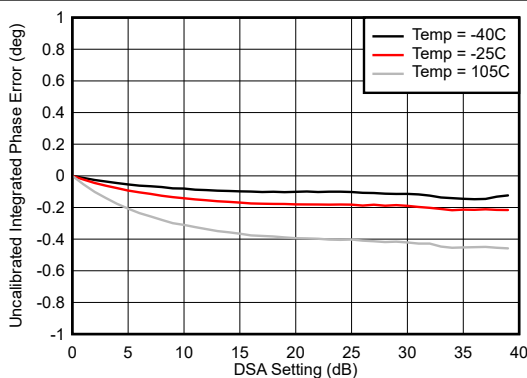
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-231. Uncalibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 30 MHz



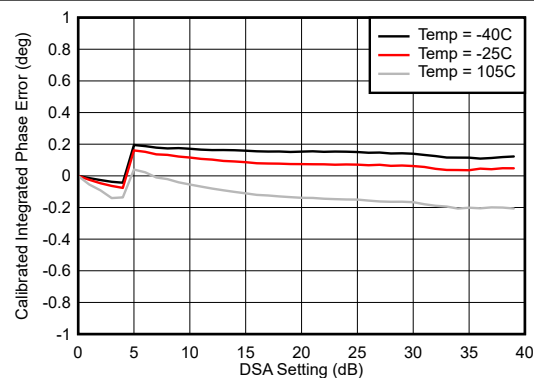
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-232. Calibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 30 MHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-233. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 30 MHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-234. Calibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 30 MHz

6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

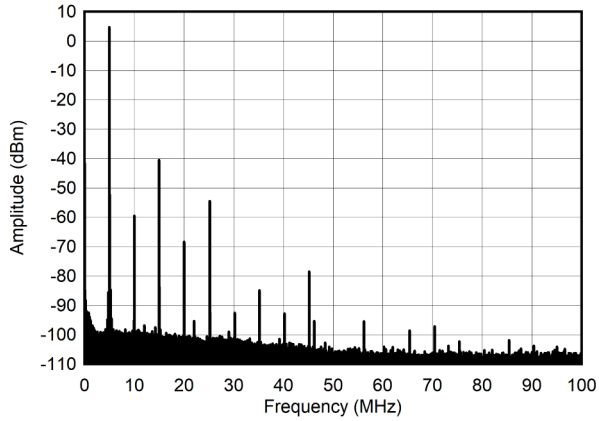


Figure 6-235. Single Tone Spectrum at 5 MHz and -1 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

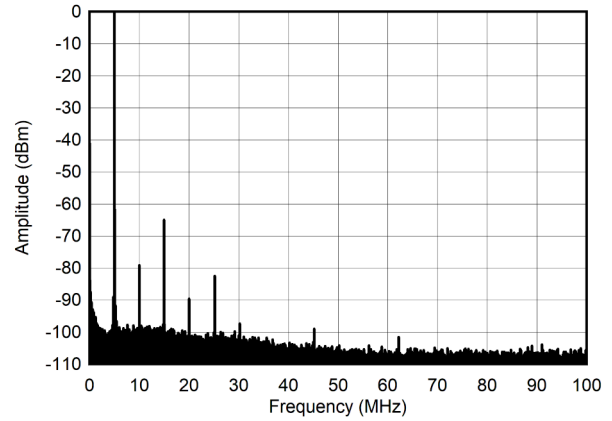


Figure 6-236. Single Tone Spectrum at 5 MHz and -6 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

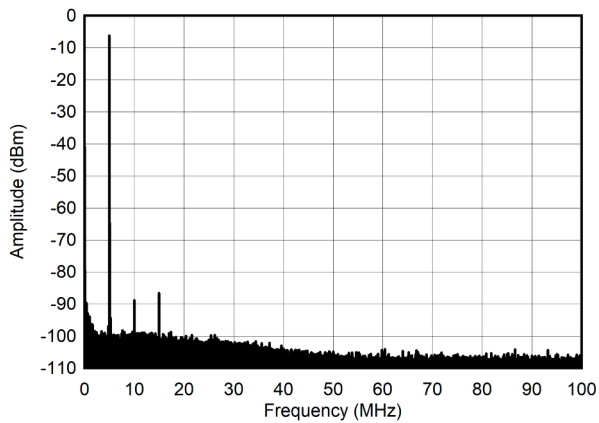


Figure 6-237. Single Tone Spectrum at 5 MHz and -12 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

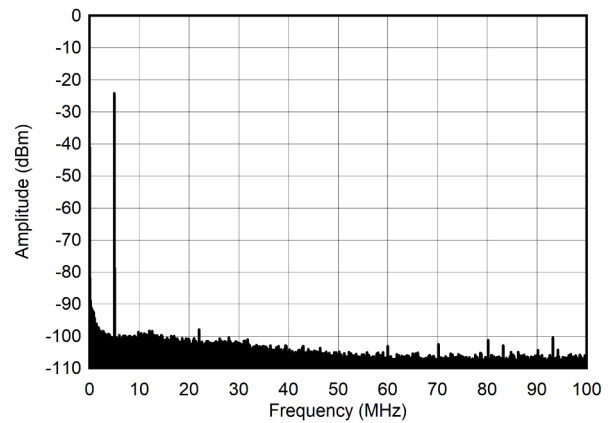


Figure 6-238. Single Tone Spectrum at 5 MHz and -30 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

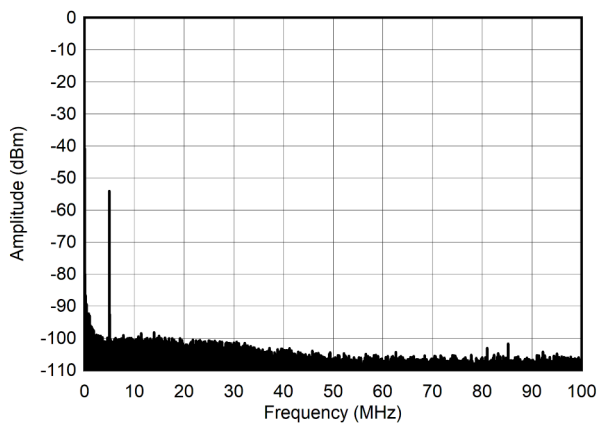
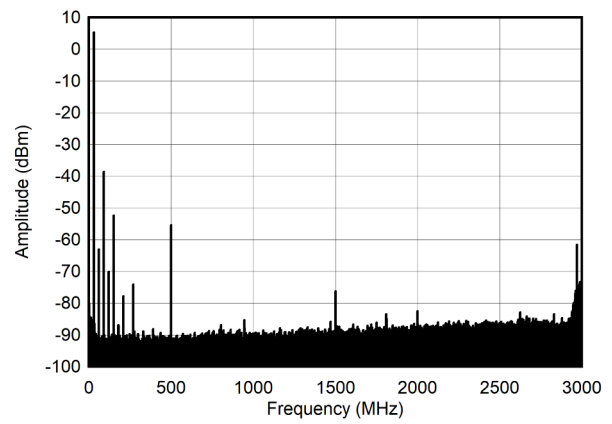


Figure 6-239. Single Tone Spectrum at 5 MHz and -60 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)



6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

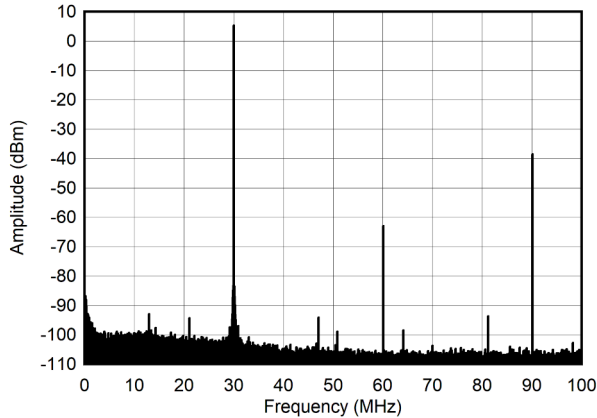


Figure 6-241. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -1 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

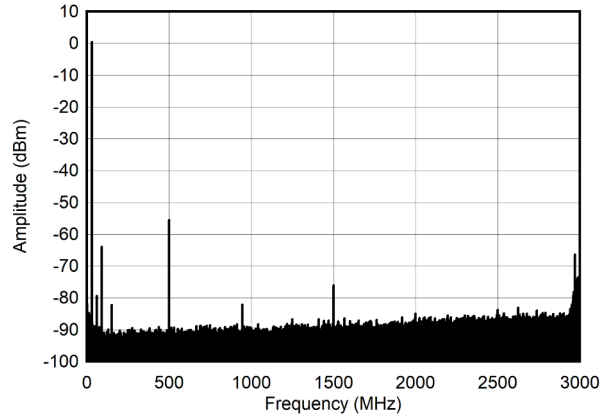


Figure 6-242. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -6 dBFS (Nyquist)

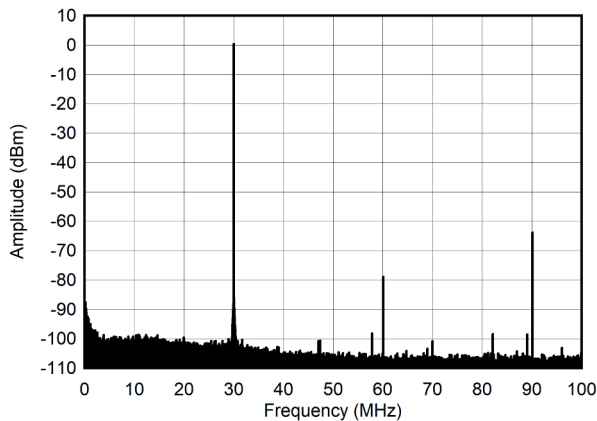


Figure 6-243. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -6 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

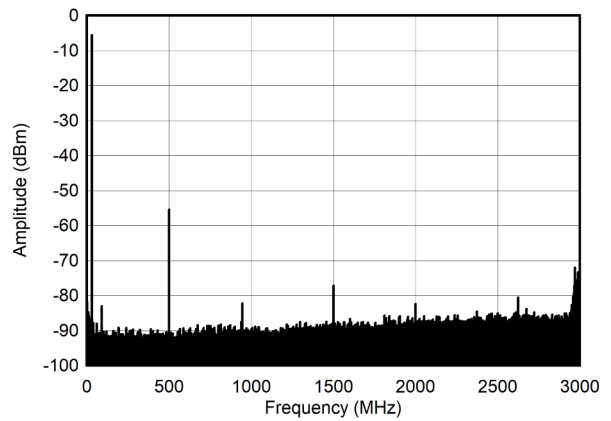


Figure 6-244. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -12 dBFS (Nyquist)

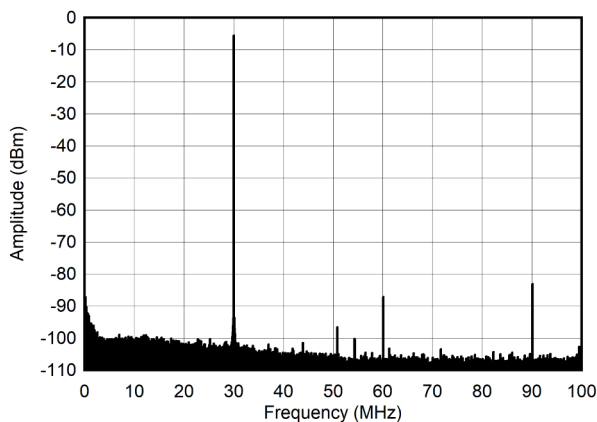


Figure 6-245. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -12 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

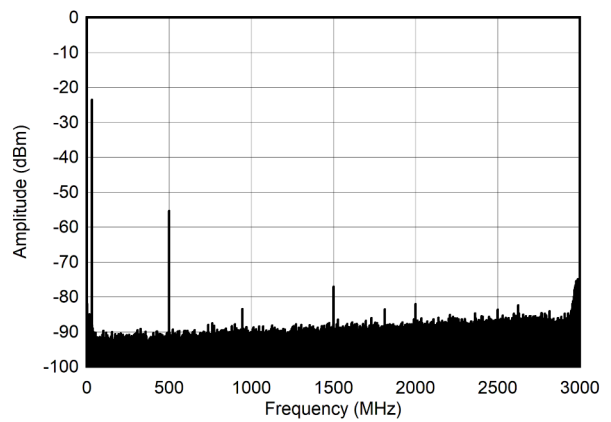


Figure 6-246. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -30 dBFS (Nyquist)

6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

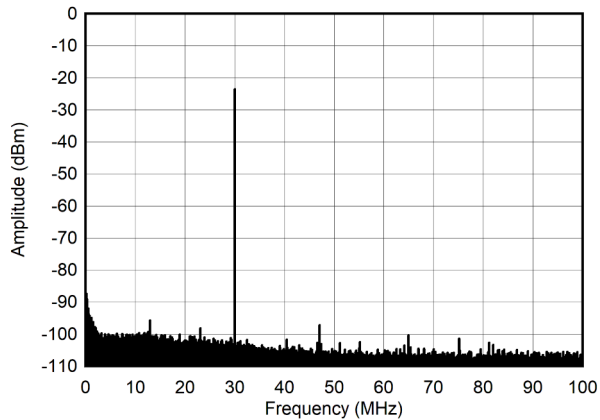


Figure 6-247. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -30 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

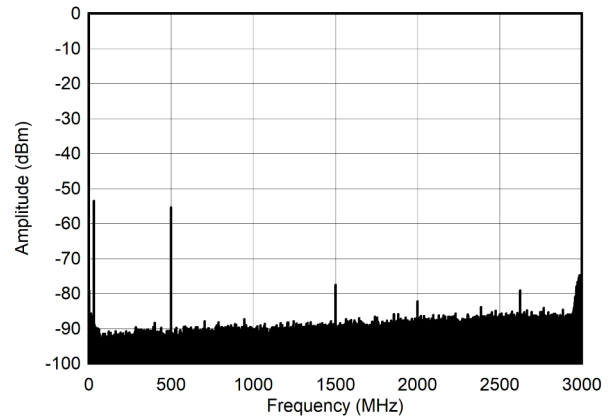


Figure 6-248. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -60 dBFS (Nyquist)

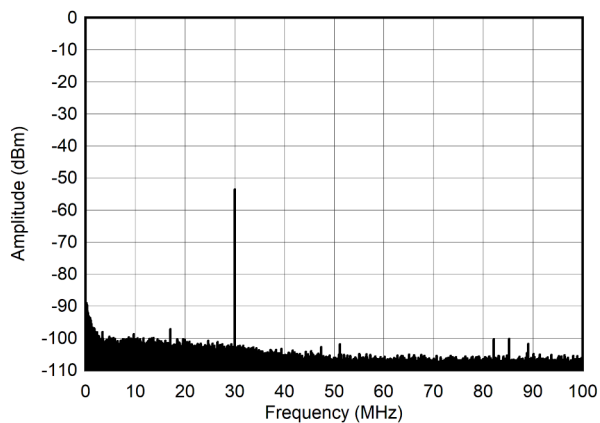


Figure 6-249. Single Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -60 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

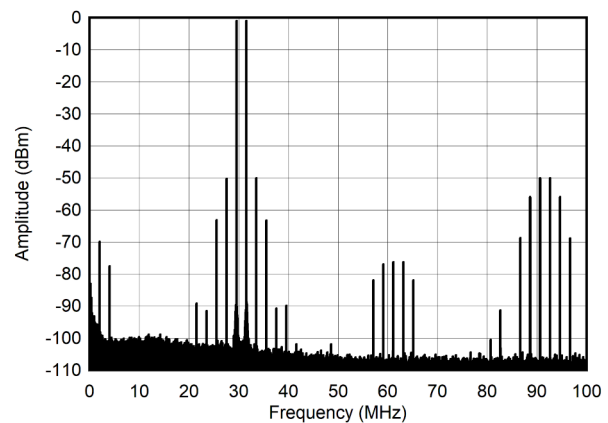


Figure 6-250. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -7 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

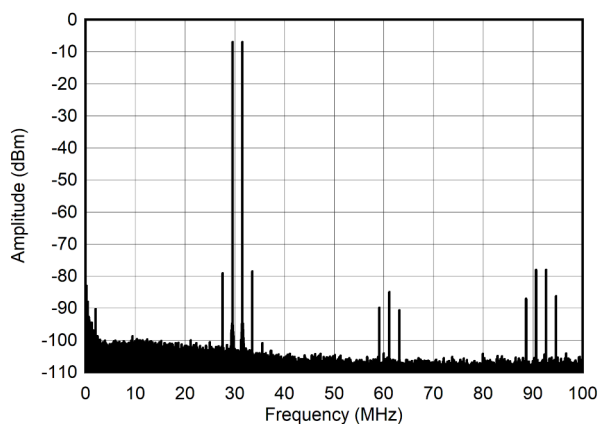


Figure 6-251. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -13 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

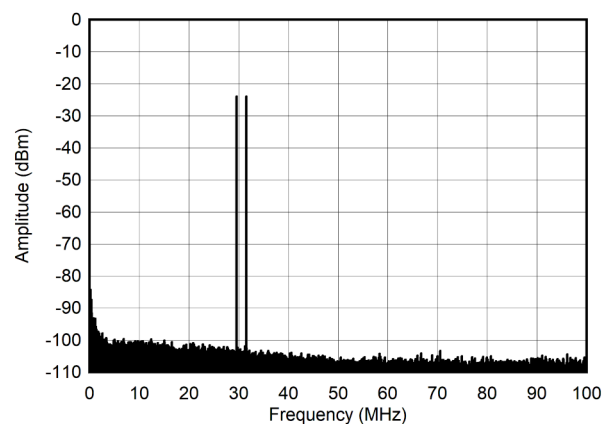


Figure 6-252. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -30 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)

6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

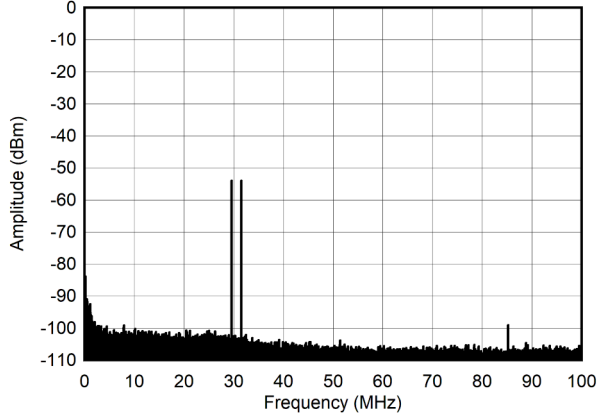
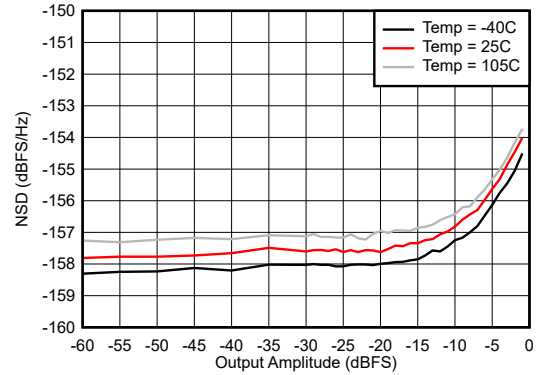
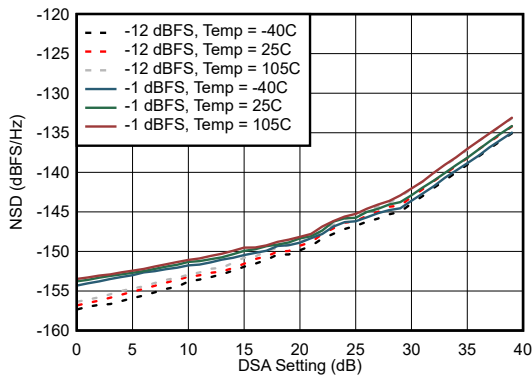


Figure 6-253. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30 MHz and -60 dBFS (0 - 100 MHz)



measured at +50 MHz offset

Figure 6-254. Noise Spectral Density vs Digital Amplitude at 30 MHz



measured at +50 MHz offset

Figure 6-255. Noise Spectral Density vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz

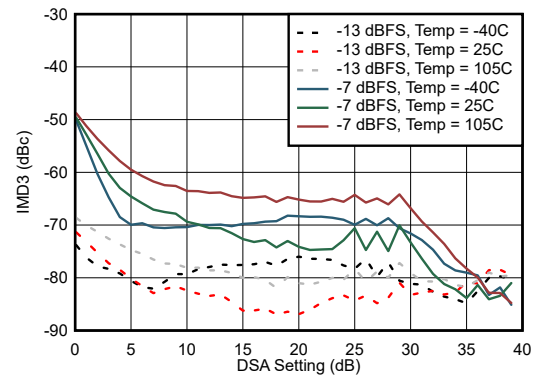


Figure 6-256. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 30 MHz

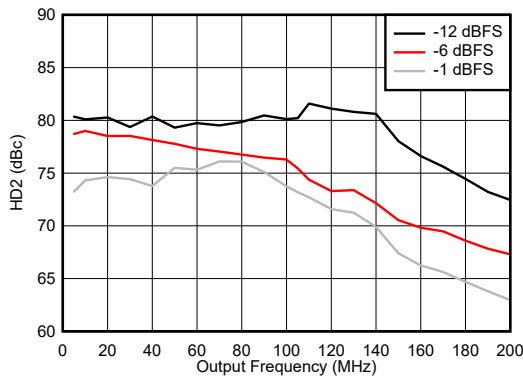


Figure 6-257. HD2 vs Frequency 0 - 200 MHz

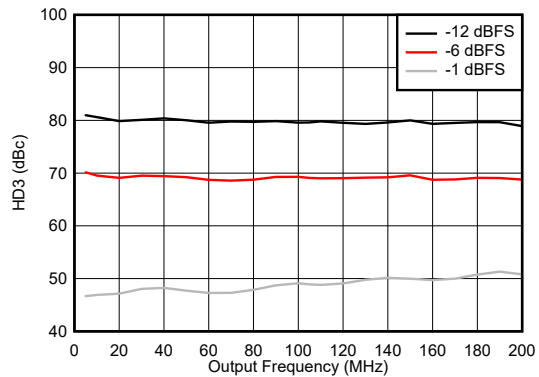
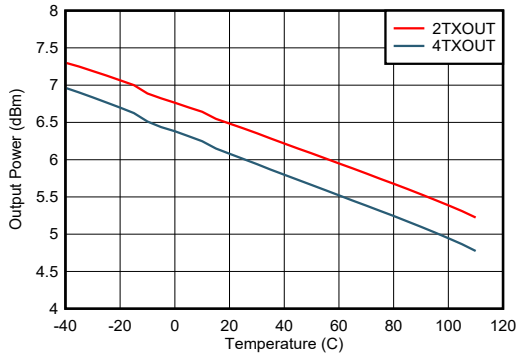


Figure 6-258. HD3 vs Frequency 0 - 200 MHz

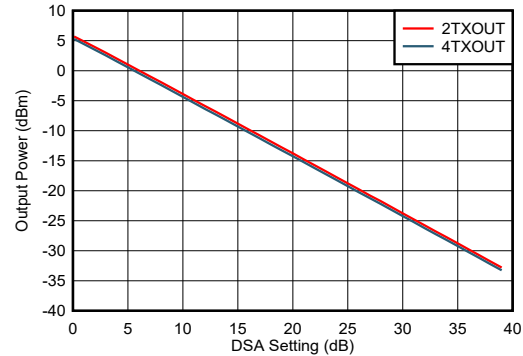
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



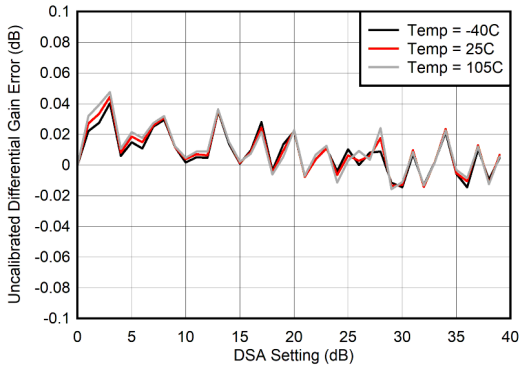
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-259. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature at 400 MHz



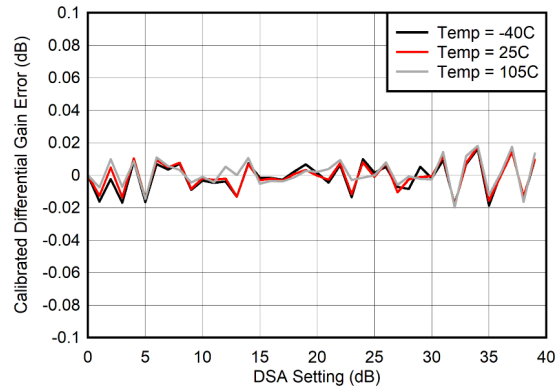
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-260. TX Output Fullscale vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



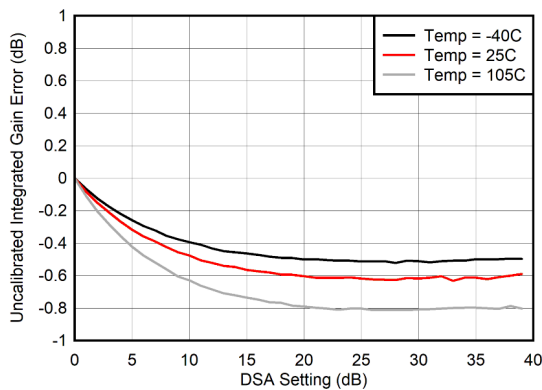
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-261. Uncalibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 400 MHz



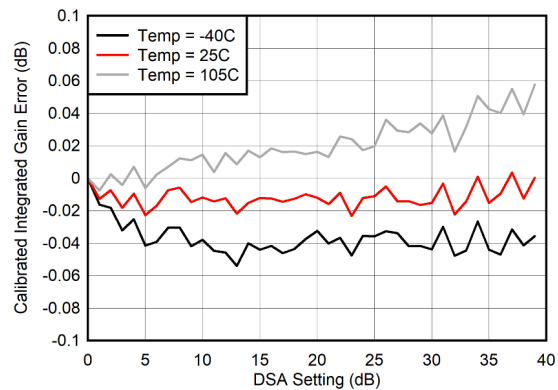
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-262. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 400 MHz



Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-263. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 400 MHz

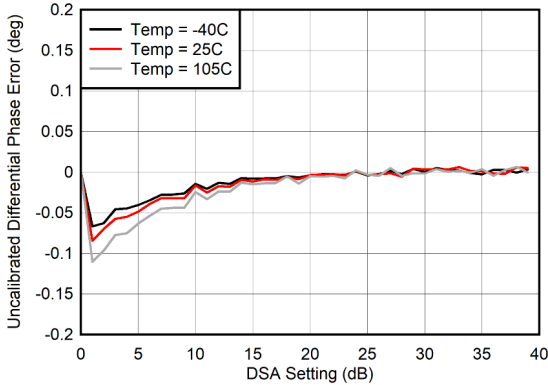


Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-264. Calibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 400 MHz

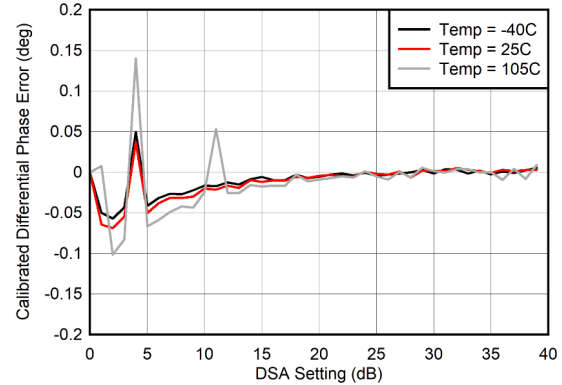
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



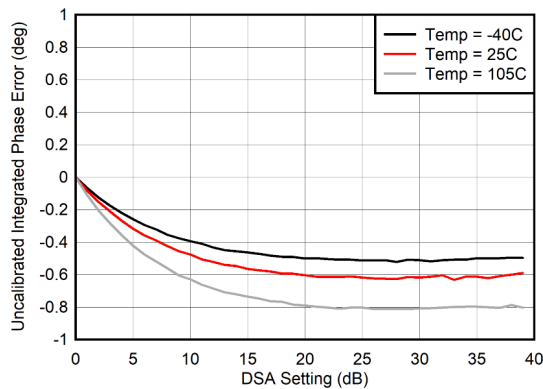
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-265. Uncalibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 400 MHz



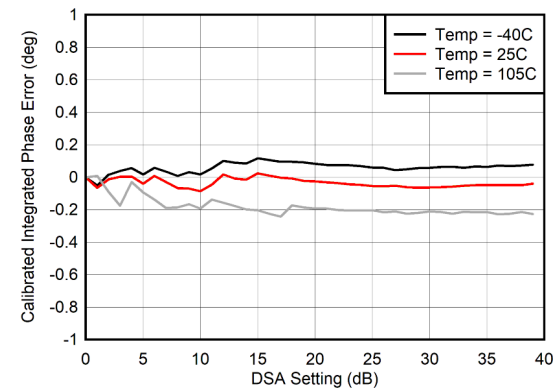
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-266. Calibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 400 MHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-267. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 400 MHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-268. Calibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 400 MHz

6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

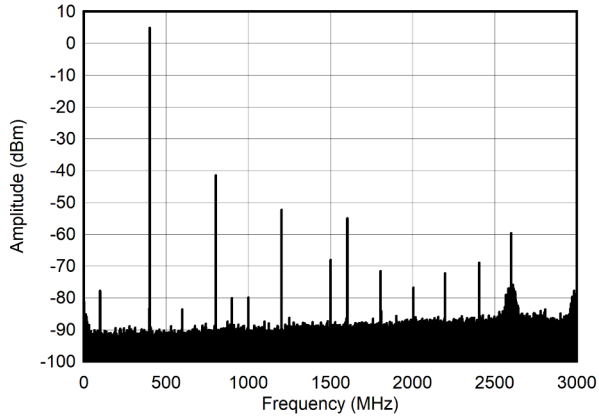


Figure 6-269. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -1 dBFS (Nyquist)

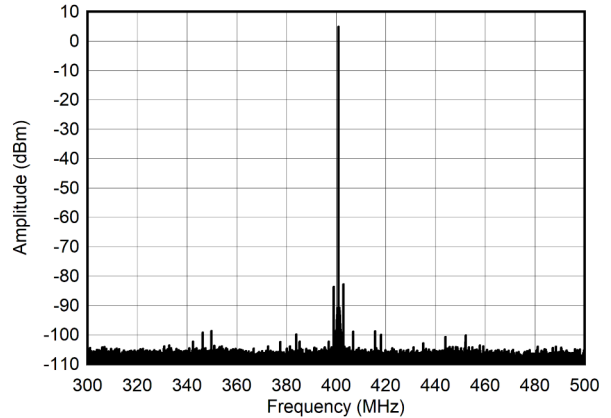


Figure 6-270. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -1 dBFS (±100MHz)

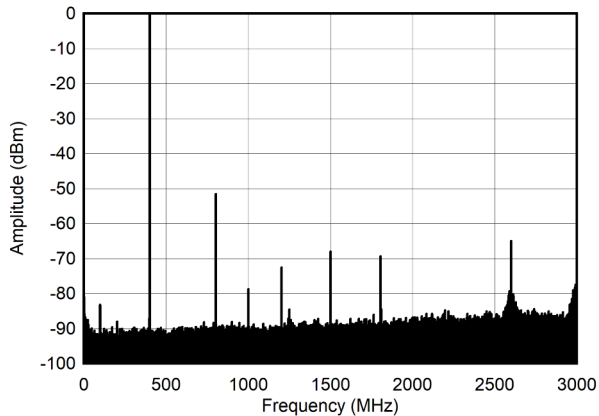


Figure 6-271. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -6 dBFS (Nyquist)

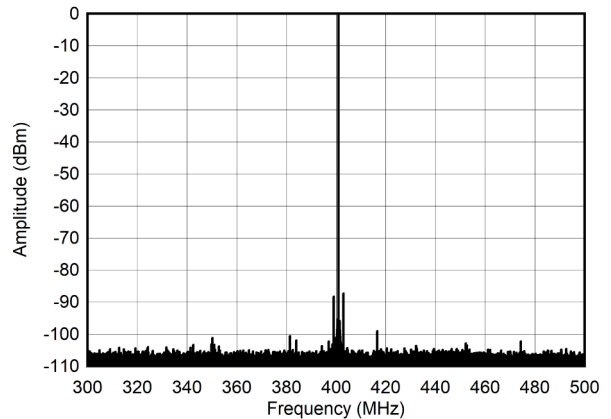


Figure 6-272. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -6 dBFS (±100MHz)

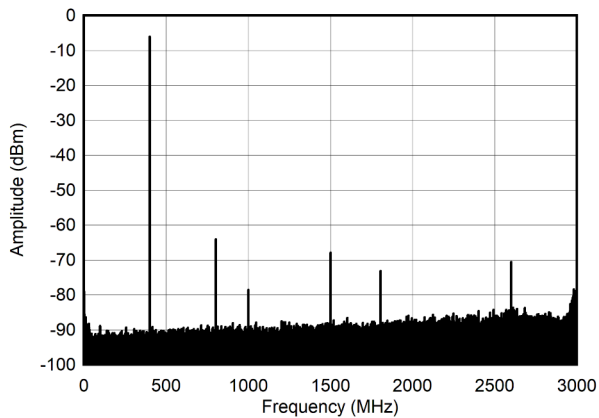


Figure 6-273. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -12 dBFS (Nyquist)

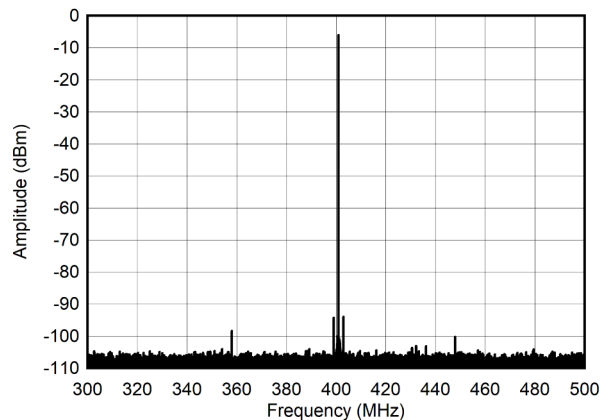


Figure 6-274. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -12 dBFS (±100MHz)

6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

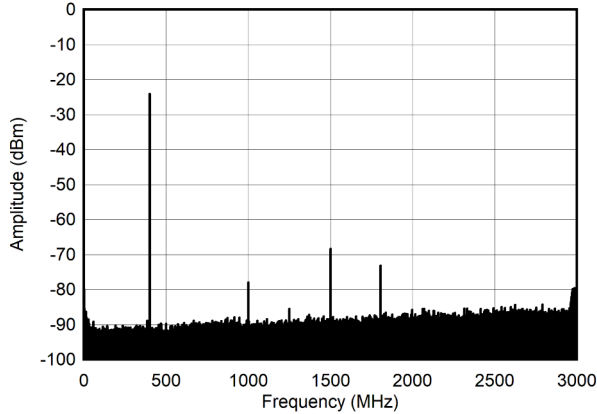


Figure 6-275. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -30 dBFS (Nyquist)

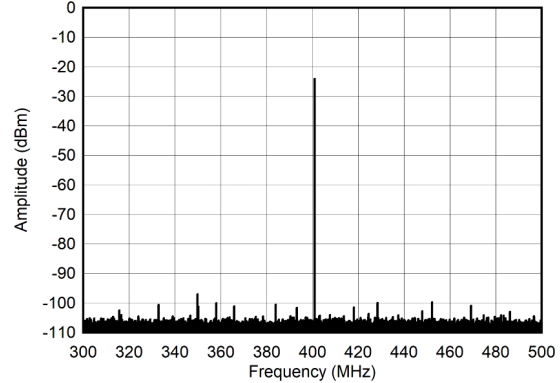


Figure 6-276. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -30 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)

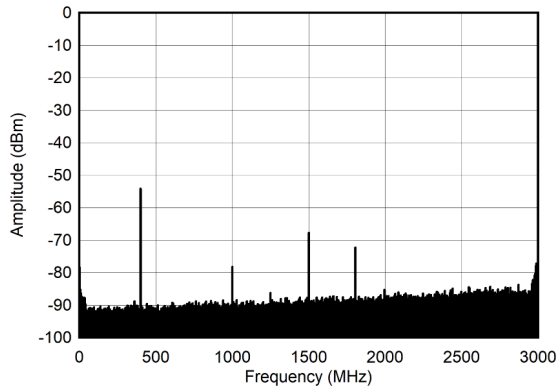


Figure 6-277. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -60 dBFS (Nyquist)

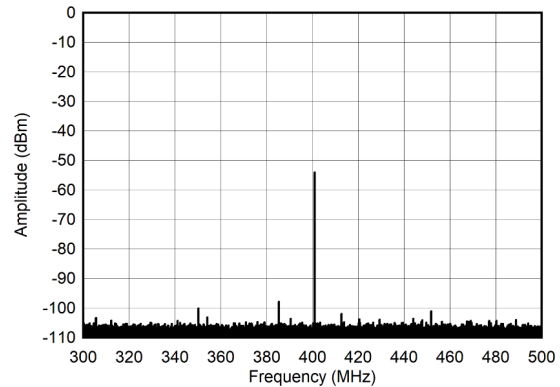
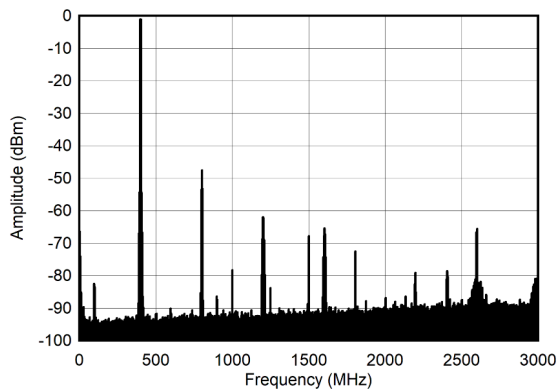
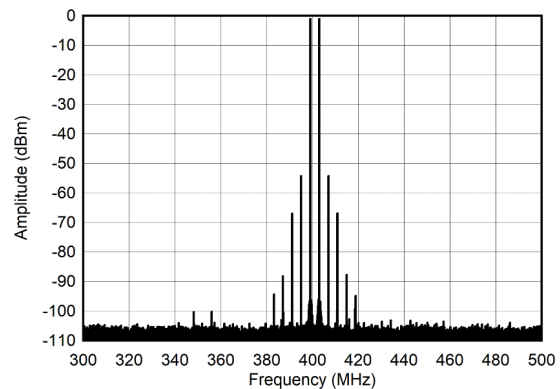


Figure 6-278. Single Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -60 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)



Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-279. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -7 dBFS (Nyquist)

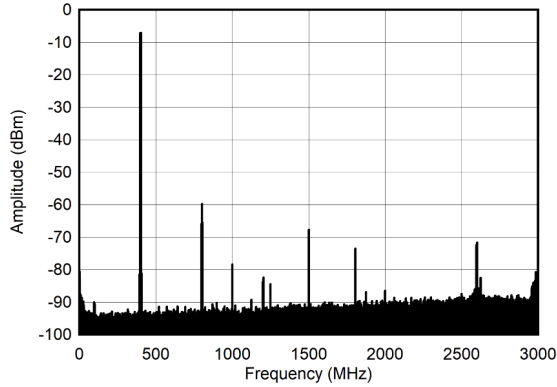


Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-280. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -7 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)

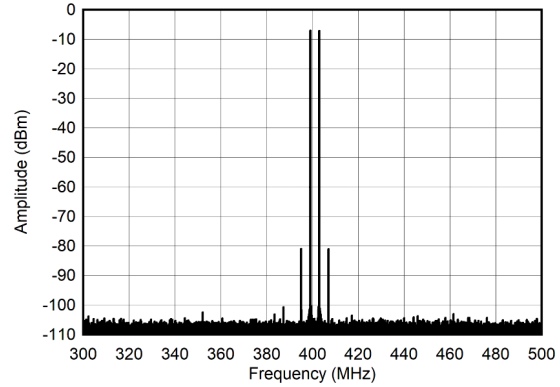
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



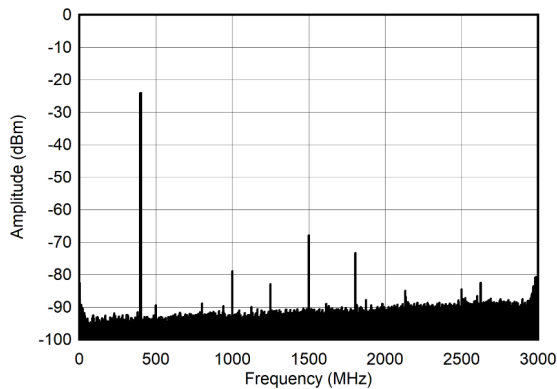
Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-281. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -13 dBFS (Nyquist)



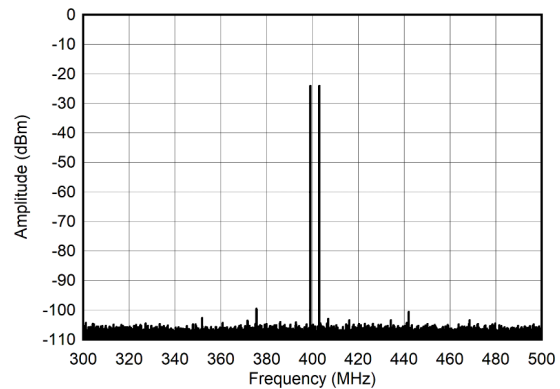
Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-282. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -13 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)



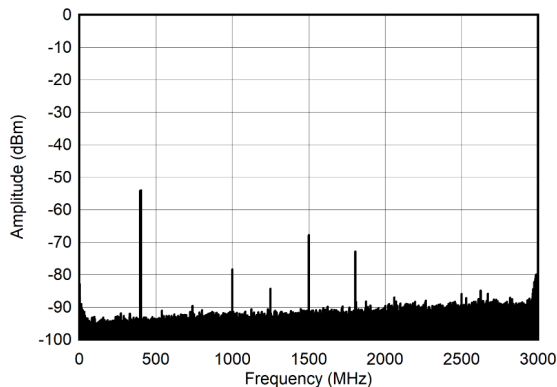
Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-283. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -30 dBFS (Nyquist)



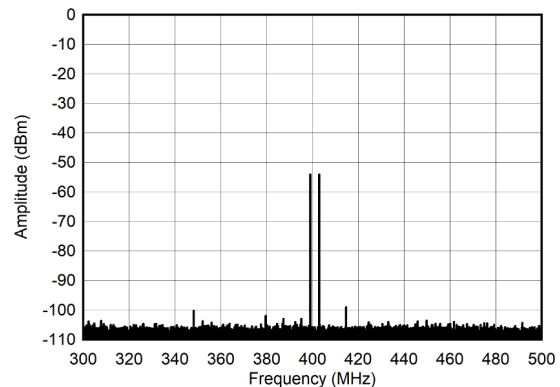
Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-284. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -30 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)



Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-285. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -60 dBFS (Nyquist)

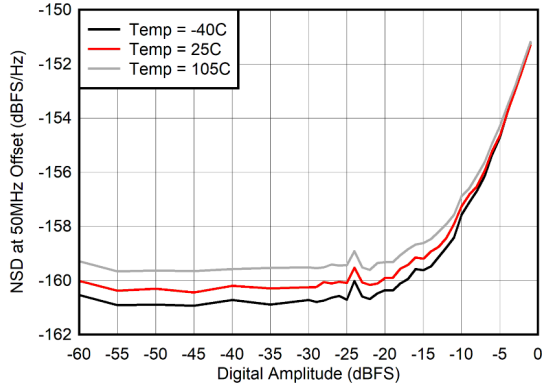


Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-286. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400 MHz and -60 dBFS ($\pm 100\text{MHz}$)

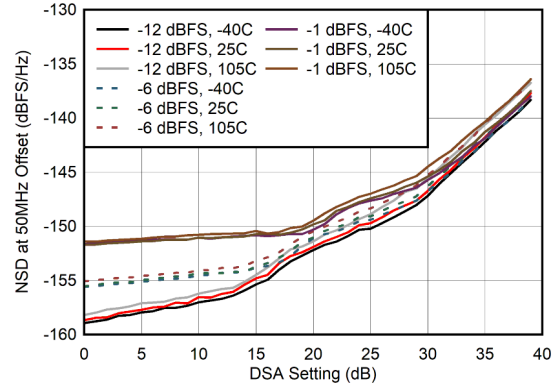
6.11.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30 MHz and 600 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Default conditions: TX input data rate = 125 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000$ MSPS (48x interpolation), interleave mode, 1st Nyquist zone output, PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 500$ MHz. Additional default conditions for all plots, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



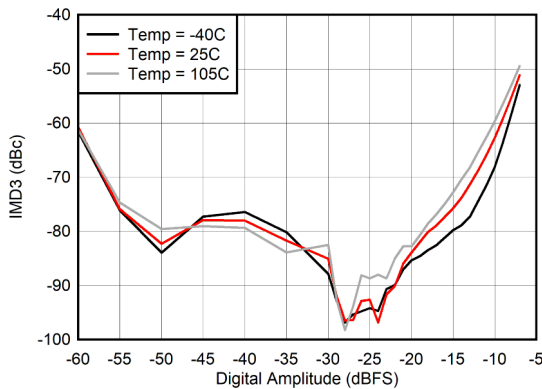
measured at 50 MHz offset

Figure 6-287. Noise Spectral Density vs Digital Amplitude at 400 MHz



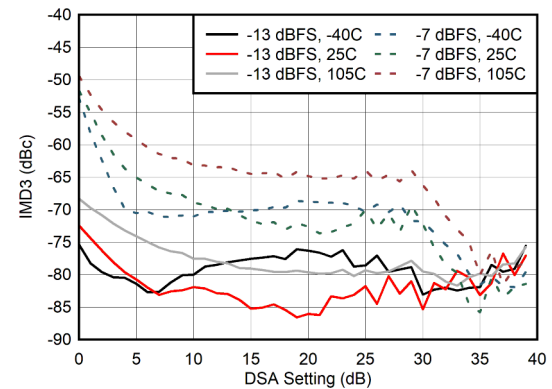
measured at 50 MHz offset

Figure 6-288. Noise Spectral Density vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz



Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-289. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude at 400 MHz



Tone Spacing = 4 MHz

Figure 6-290. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 400 MHz

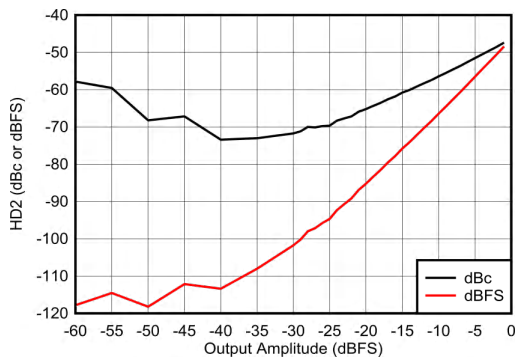


Figure 6-291. HD2 vs Amplitude at 400 MHz

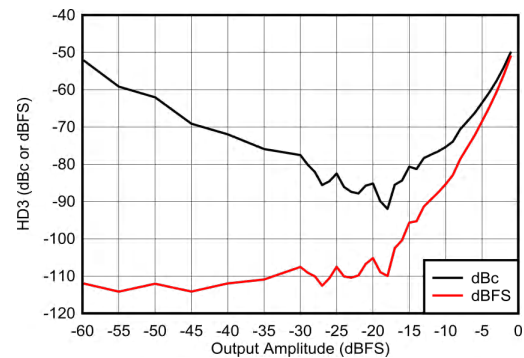
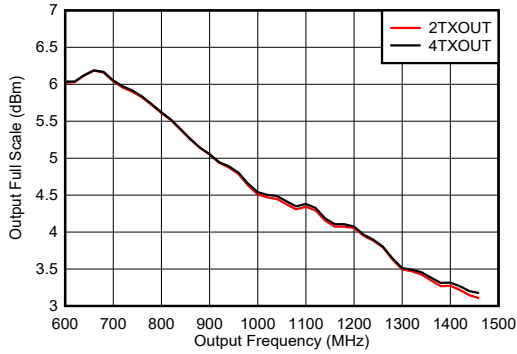


Figure 6-292. HD3 vs Amplitude at 400 MHz

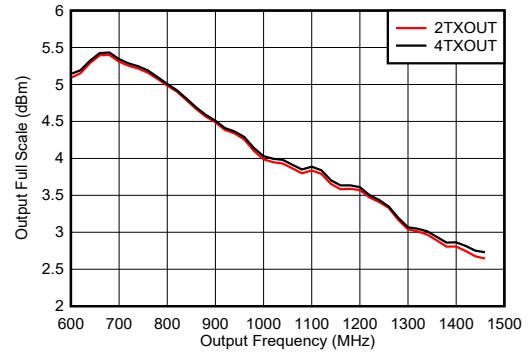
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



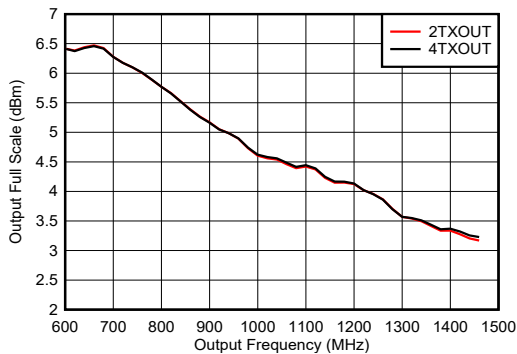
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-293. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24 MSPS, Straight Mode



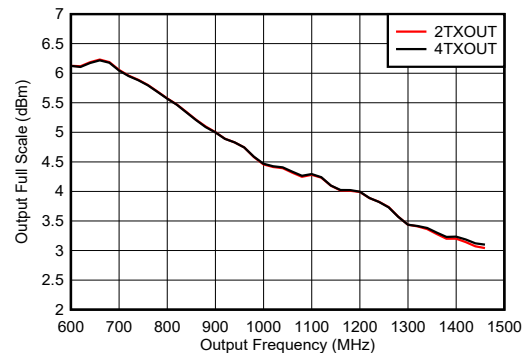
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-294. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36 MSPS, Straight Mode



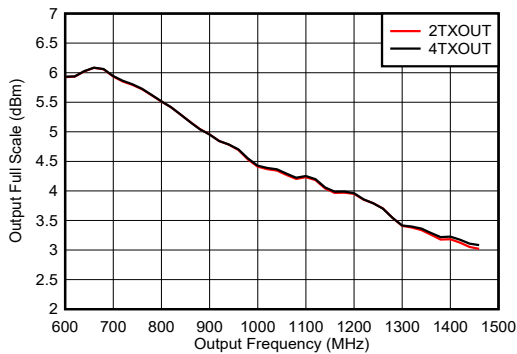
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-295. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24 MSPS, Interleave Mode



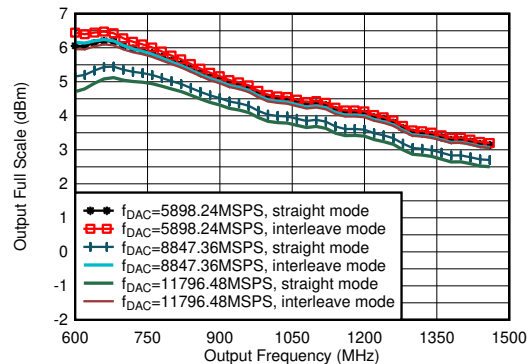
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-296. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36 MSPS, Interleave Mode



Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-297. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 11796.48 MSPS, Interleave Mode

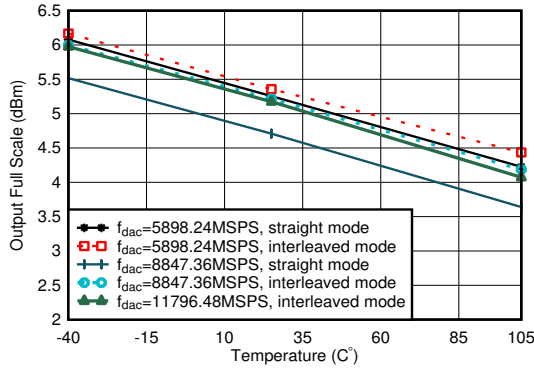


including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-298. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency

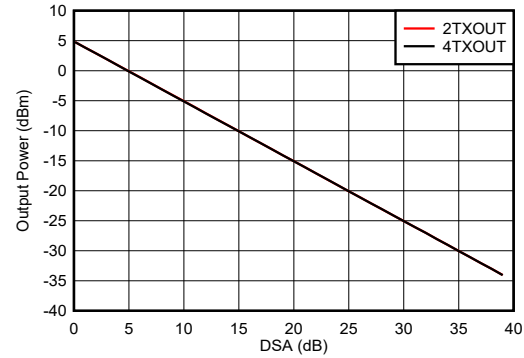
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



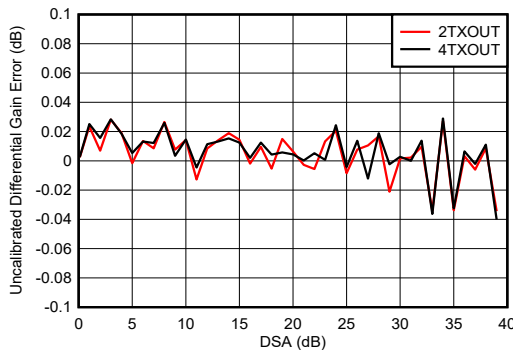
including PCB and cable losses, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 0.8 GHz matching

Figure 6-299. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature



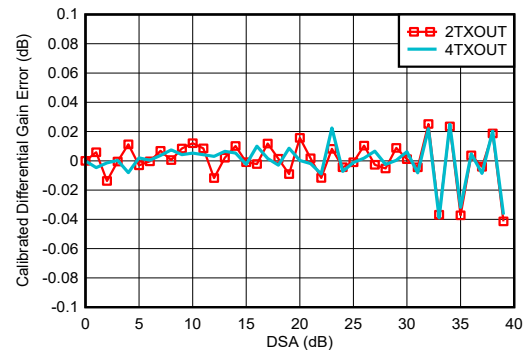
$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, $A_{out} = -0.5$ dBFS, matching 0.8 GHz

Figure 6-300. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz



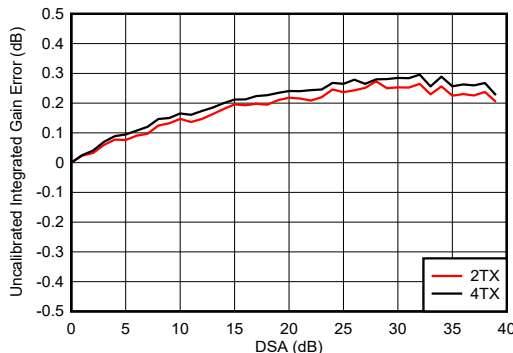
$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting} - 1) - P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-301. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz



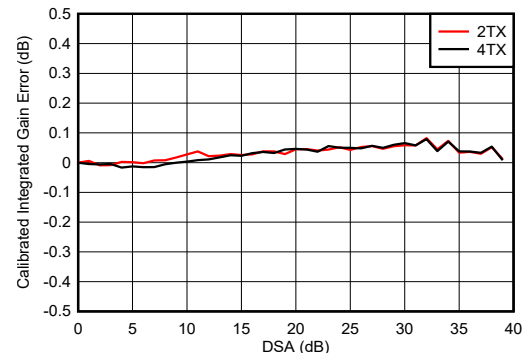
$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting} - 1) - P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-302. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz



$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting}) - P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting} = 0) + DSA \text{ Settings}$

Figure 6-303. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz

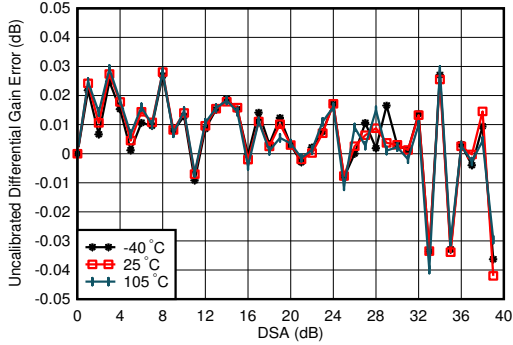


$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting}) - P_{OUT}(DSA \text{ Setting} = 0) + DSA \text{ Setting}$

Figure 6-304. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz

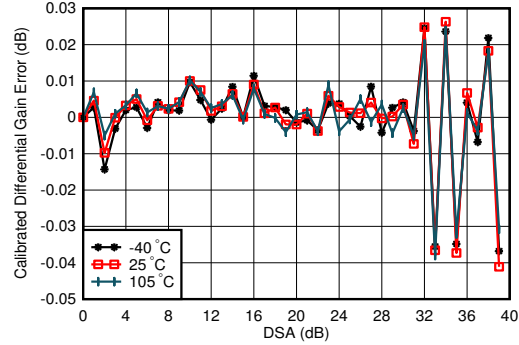
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



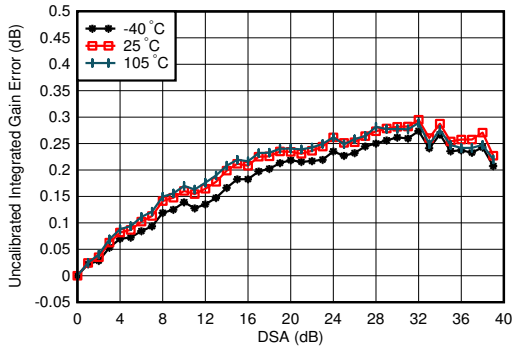
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-305. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



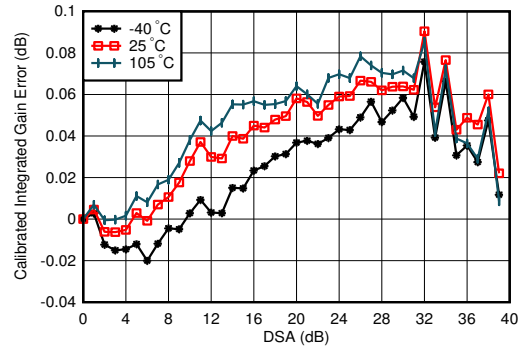
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-306. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Setting}$

Figure 6-307. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz

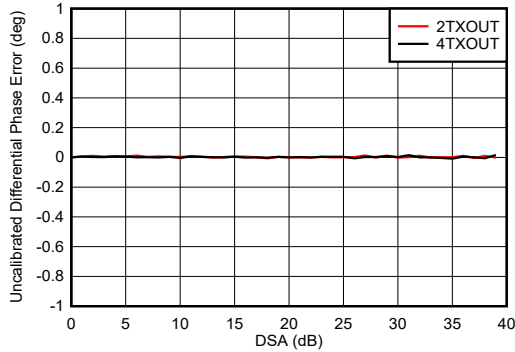


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Setting}$

Figure 6-308. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz

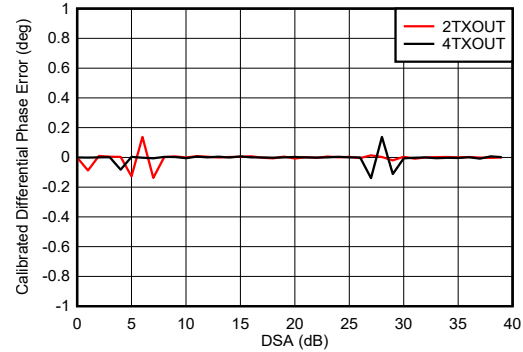
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



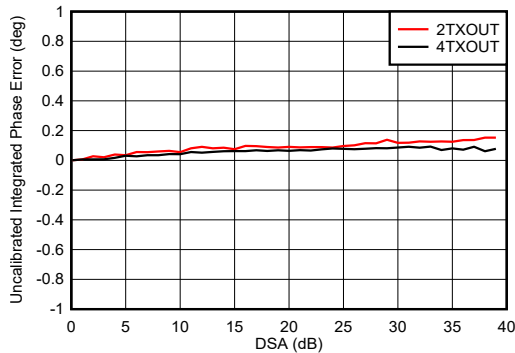
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-309. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz



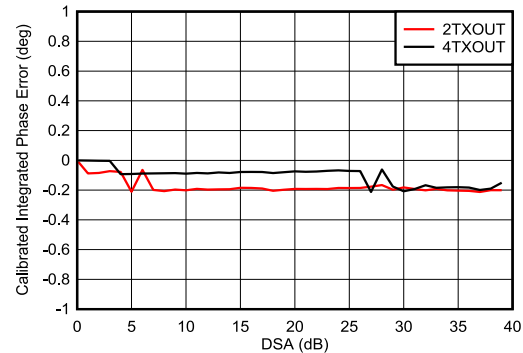
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
 Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 6-310. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-311. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz

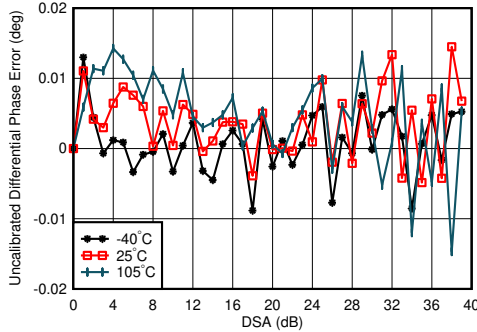


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-312. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85 GHz

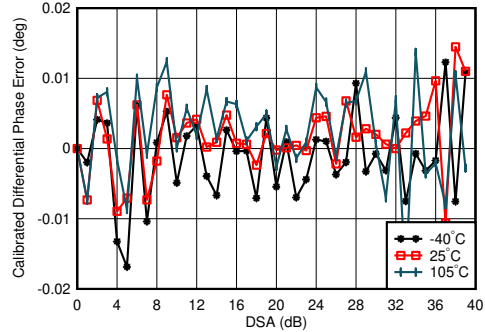
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



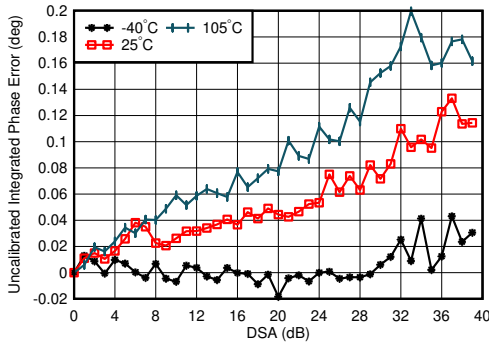
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-313. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



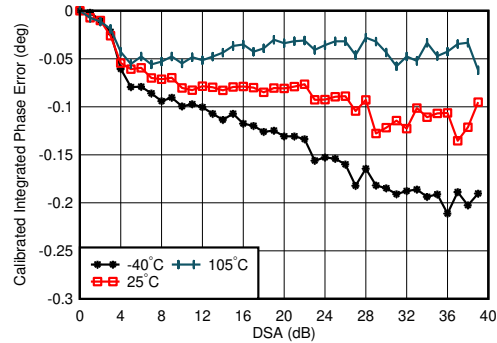
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-314. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



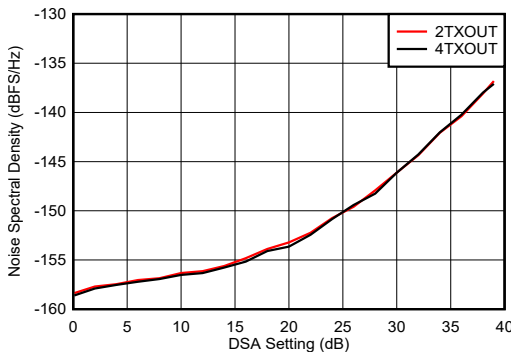
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-315. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



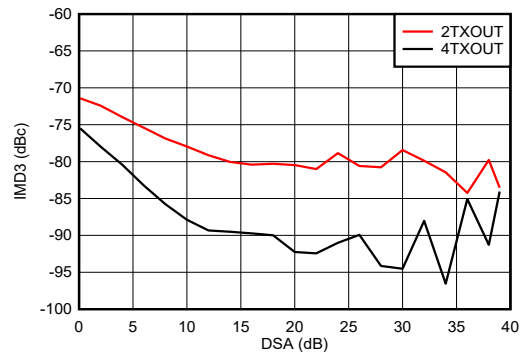
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-316. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 0.8 GHz,
 $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-317. TX Output Noise vs Channel and Attenuation at 0.85 GHz

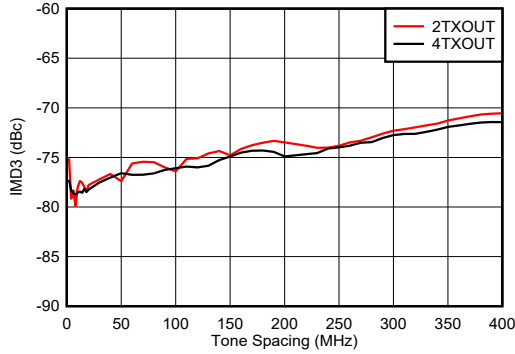


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-318. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 0.85 GHz

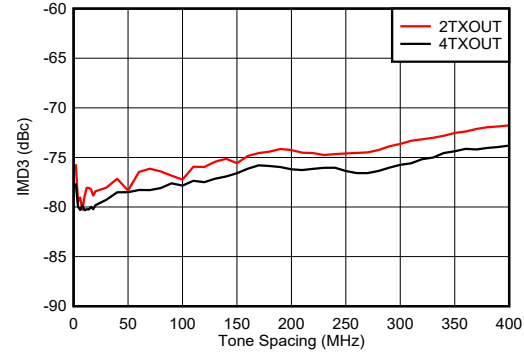
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



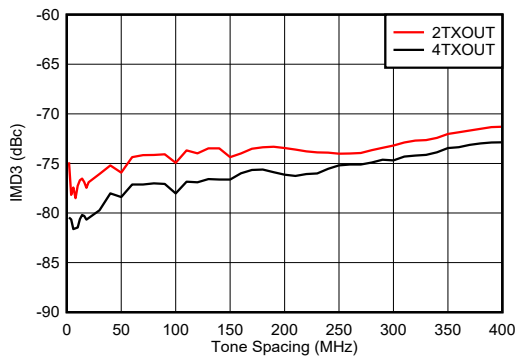
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-319. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85 GHz



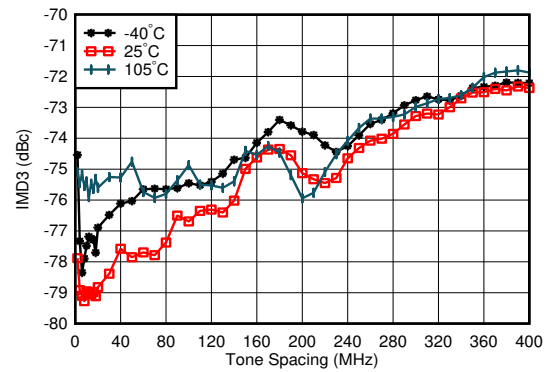
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-320. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85 GHz



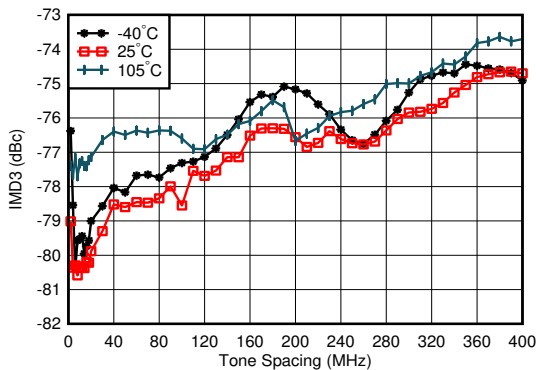
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-321. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85 GHz



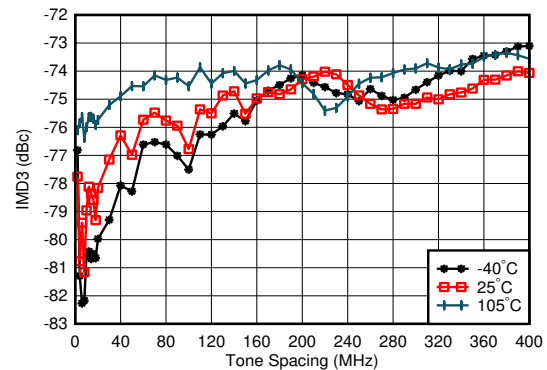
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 6-322. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 6-323. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85 GHz

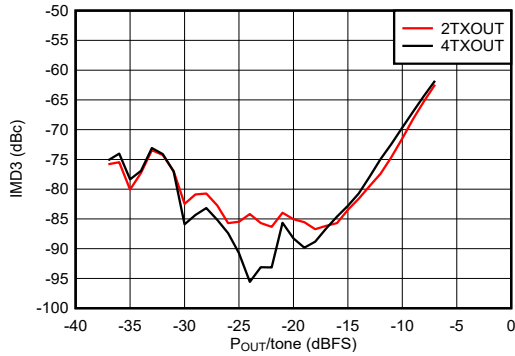


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, matching at 0.8 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 6-324. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85 GHz

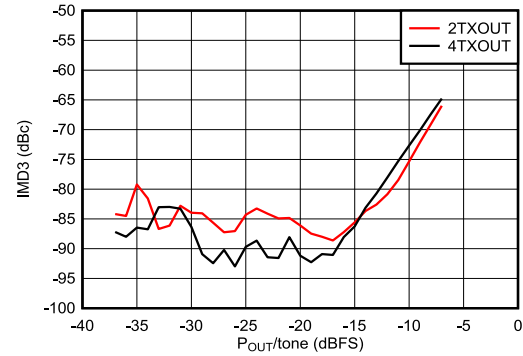
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



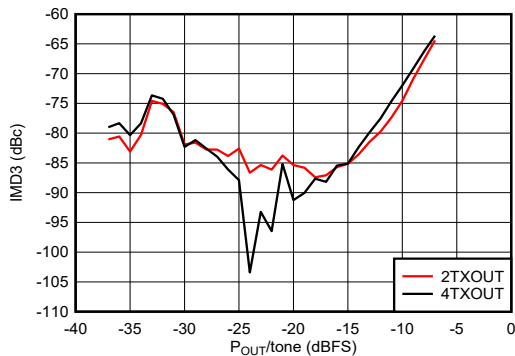
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20$ MHz, matching at 0.8 GHz

Figure 6-325. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz



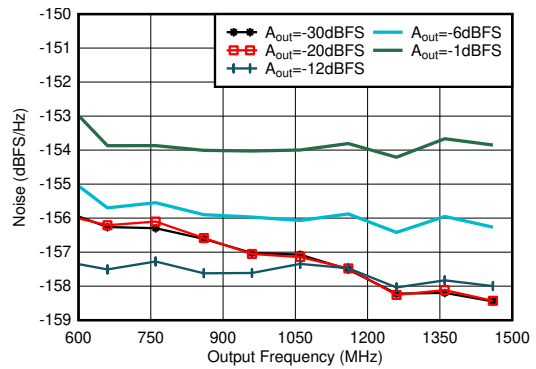
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20$ MHz, matching at 0.8 GHz

Figure 6-326. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz



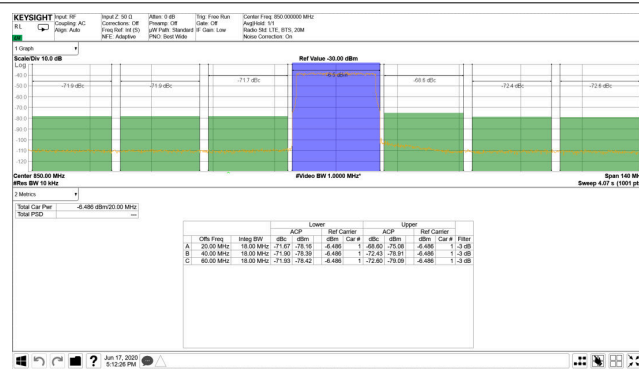
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85$ GHz, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20$ MHz, matching at 0.8 GHz

Figure 6-327. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz



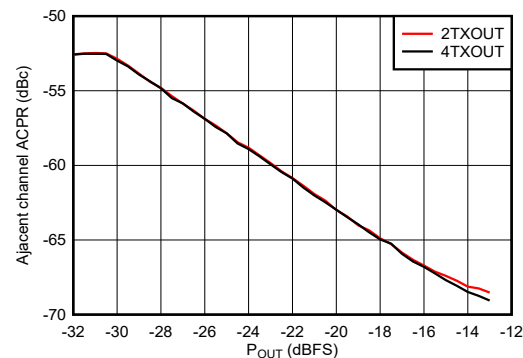
Matching at 0.8 GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPPS, interleave mode, 40-MHz offset, DSA = 0dB

Figure 6-328. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 0.85 GHz



TM1.1, $P_{\text{OUT_RMS}} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-329. TX 20-MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz

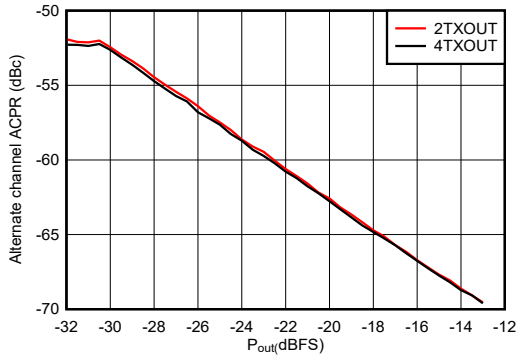


Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

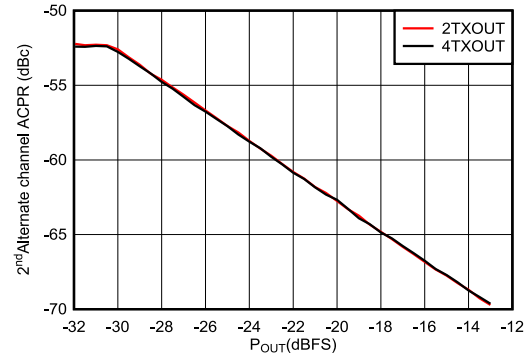
Figure 6-330. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz

6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

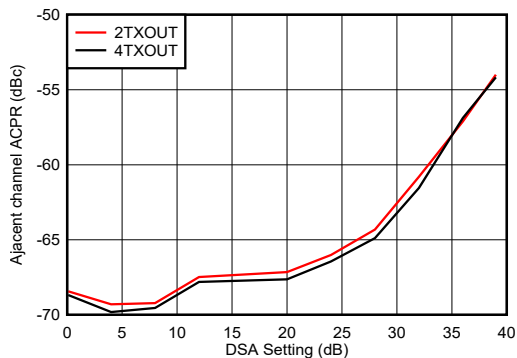
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



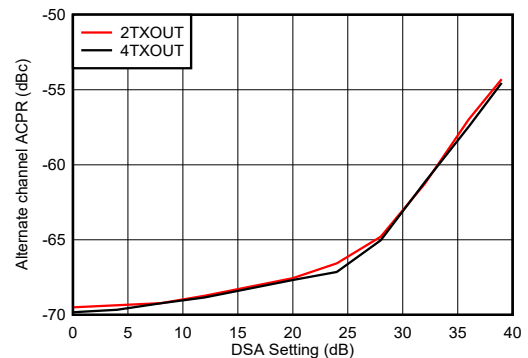
Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-331. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz



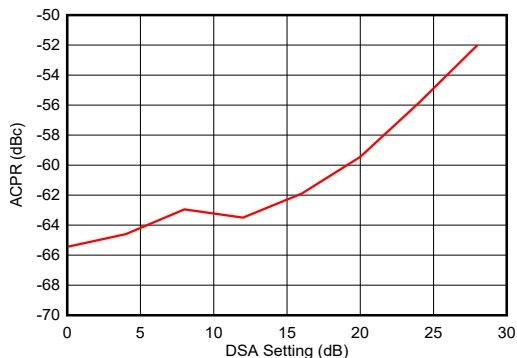
Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-332. TX 20-MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85 GHz



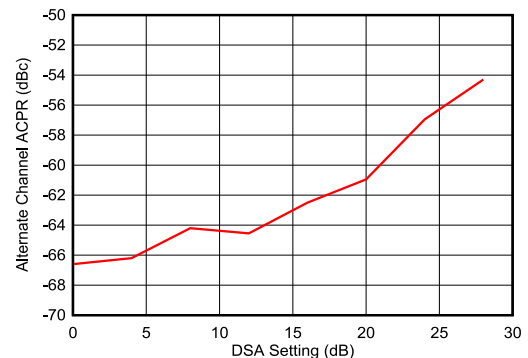
Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-333. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 0.85 GHz



Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-334. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 0.85 GHz



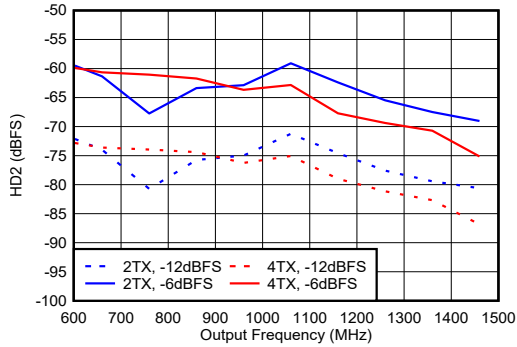
Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-335. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 0.85 GHz



Matching at 0.8 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-336. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 0.85 GHz

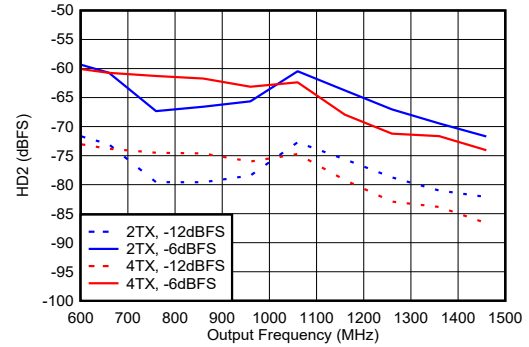
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



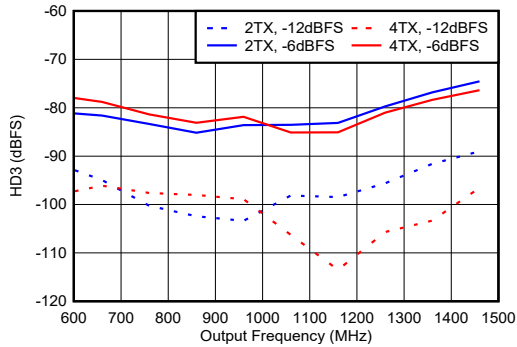
Matching at 0.8 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ GSPS, straight mode

Figure 6-337. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85 GHz



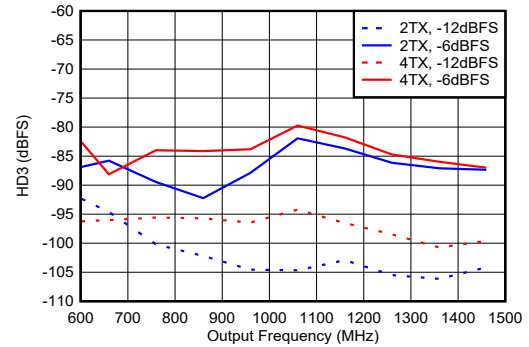
Matching at 0.8 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ GSPS, straight mode

Figure 6-338. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85 GHz



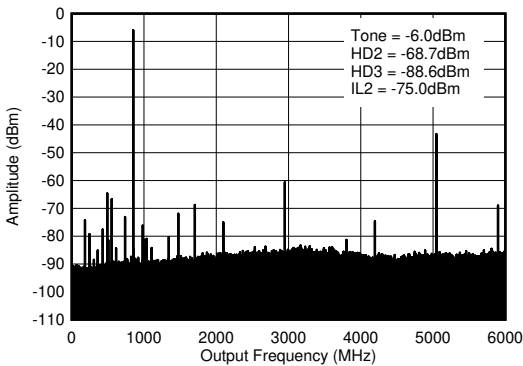
Matching at 0.8 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 6-339. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85 GHz



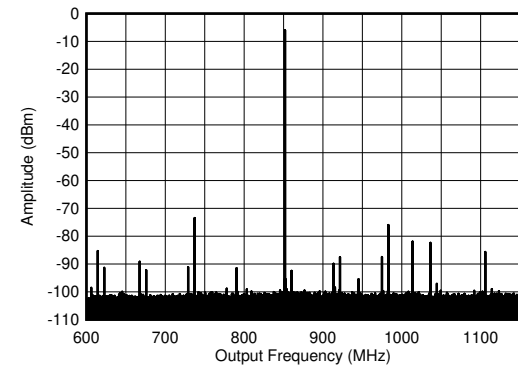
Matching at 0.8 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 6-340. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85 GHz



$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{OUT}$.

Figure 6-341. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{DAC}$)

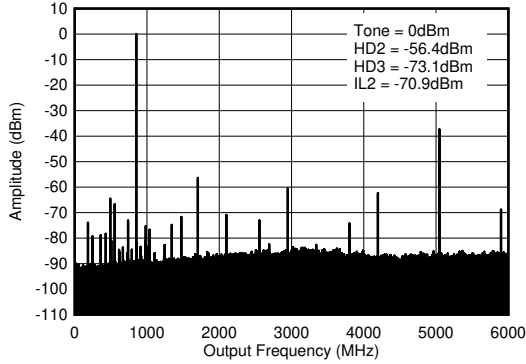


$f_{DAC} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-342. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)

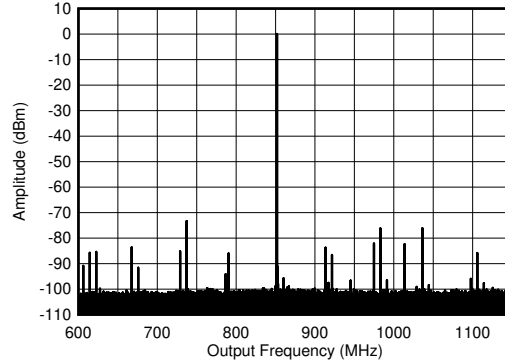
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



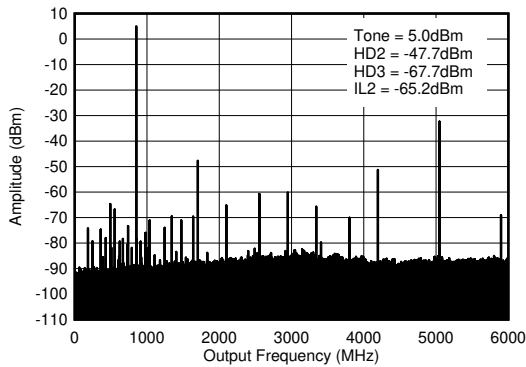
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-343. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



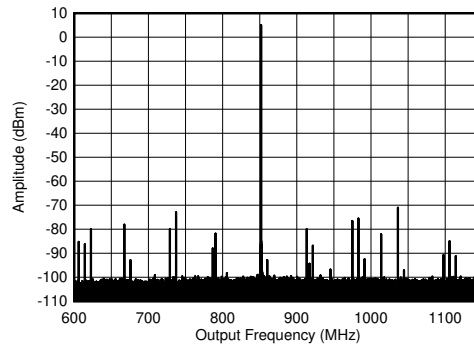
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-344. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)



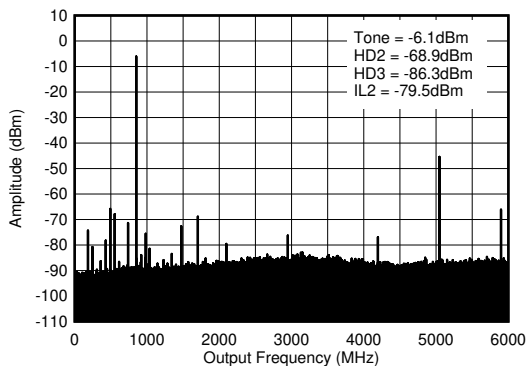
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-345. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



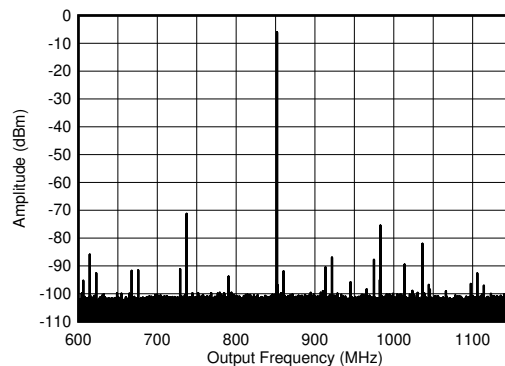
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, interleave mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-346. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-347. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

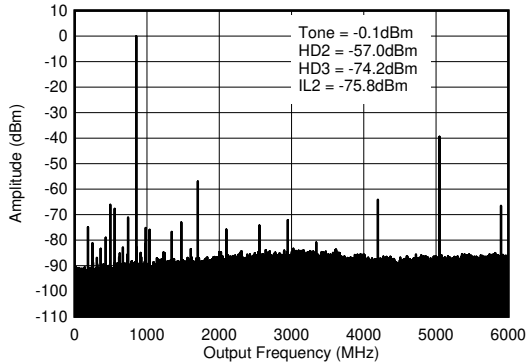


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-348. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)

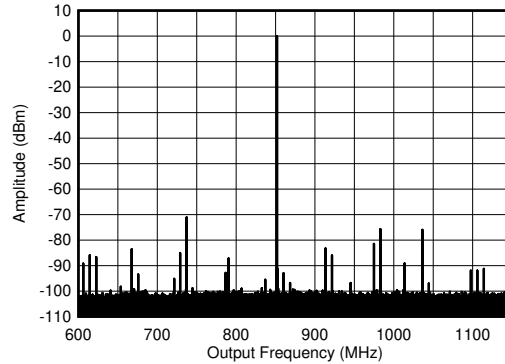
6.11.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800 MHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



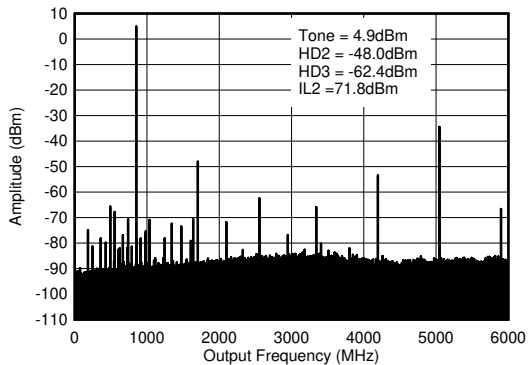
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-349. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



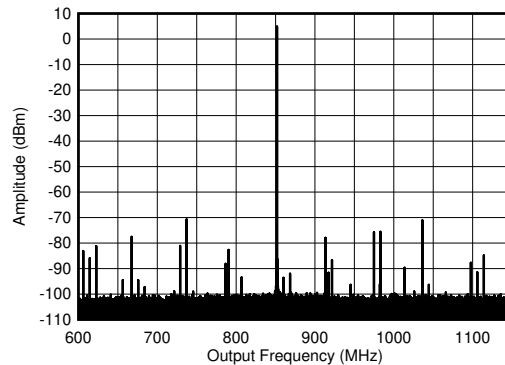
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-350. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-351. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

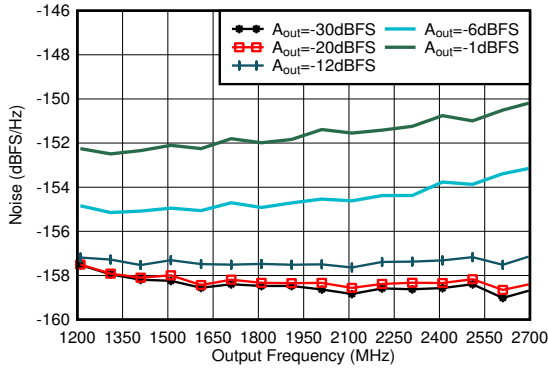


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ MSPS, straight mode, 0.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-352. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85 GHz (± 300 MHz)

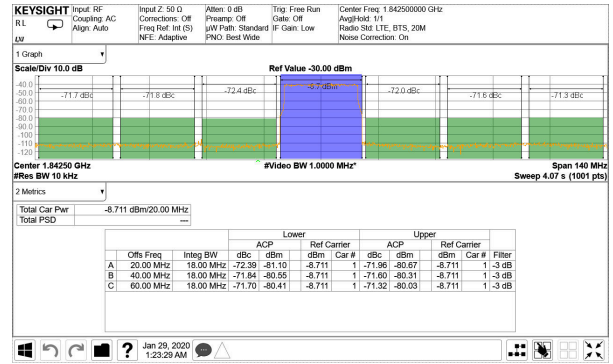
6.11.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



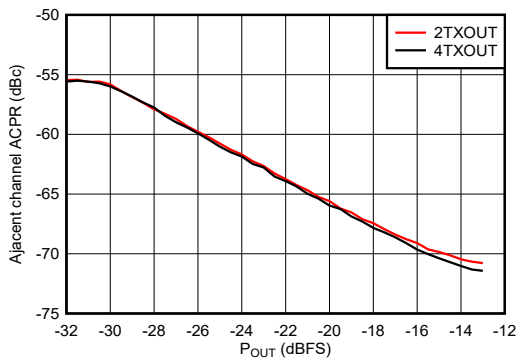
Matching at 1.8 GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, 40-MHz offset

Figure 6-353. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 1.8 GHz



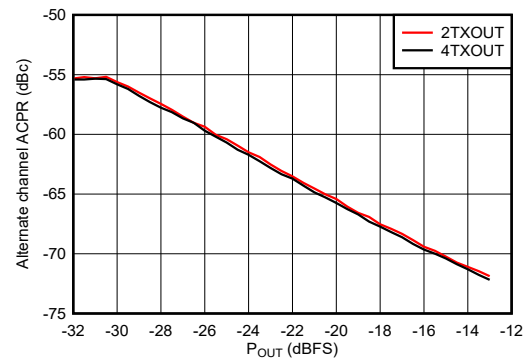
TM1.1, $P_{\text{OUT_RMS}} = -13\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 6-354. TX 20-MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 1.8425 GHz



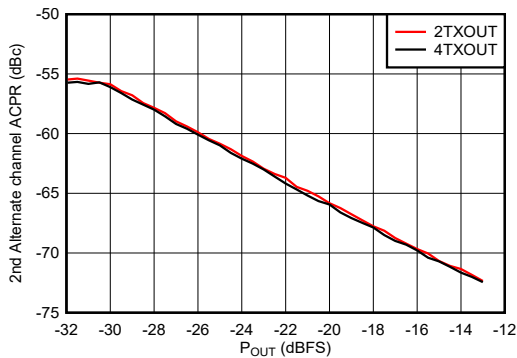
Matching at 1.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-355. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425 GHz



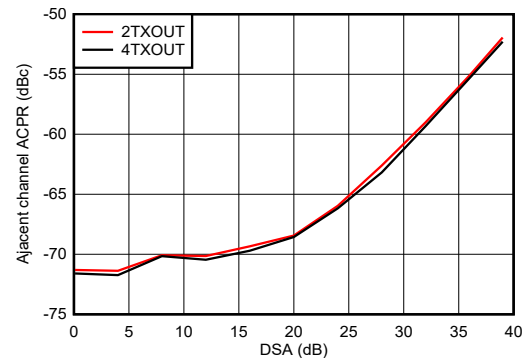
Matching at 1.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-356. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425 GHz



Matching at 1.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-357. TX 20-MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425 GHz

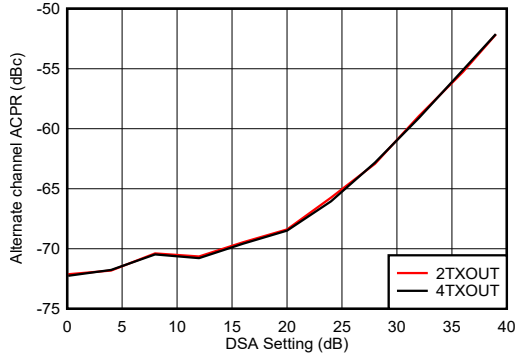


Matching at 1.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

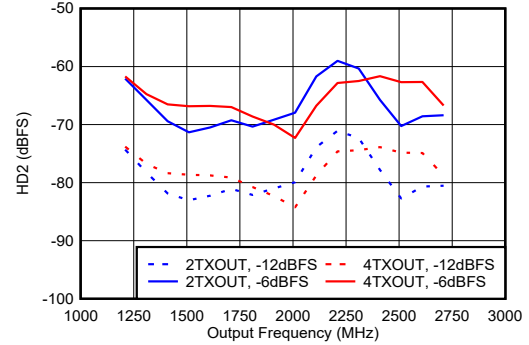
Figure 6-358. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 1.8 GHz

6.11.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8 GHz (continued)

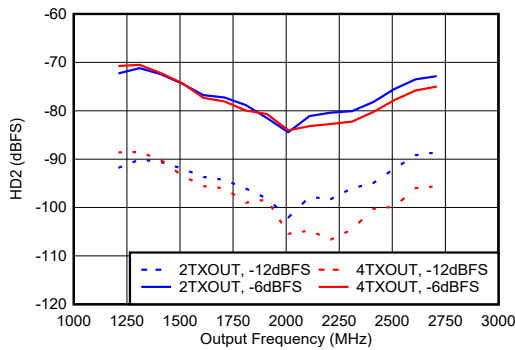
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



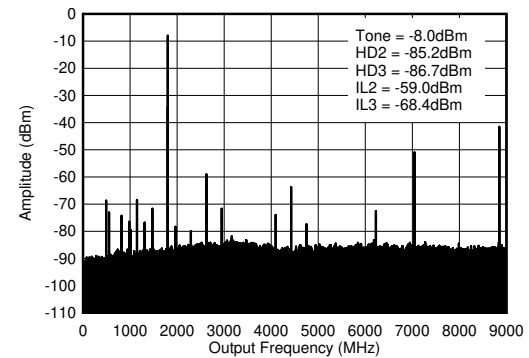
Matching at 1.8 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-359. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 1.8 GHz



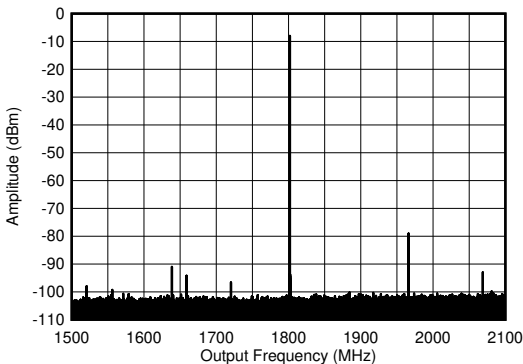
Matching at 1.8 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{ GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-360. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 1.8 GHz



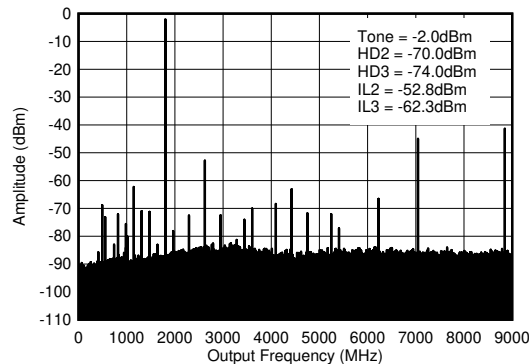
Matching at 1.8 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{ GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-361. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 1.8 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.
Figure 6-362. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



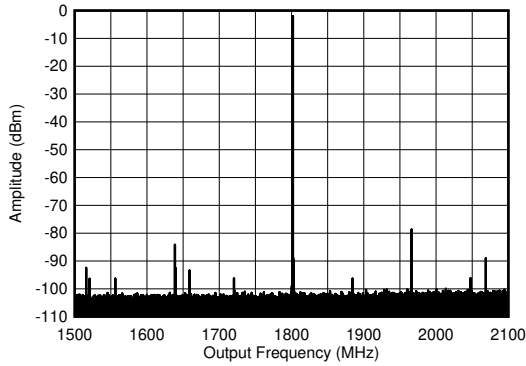
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses
Figure 6-363. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.
Figure 6-364. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

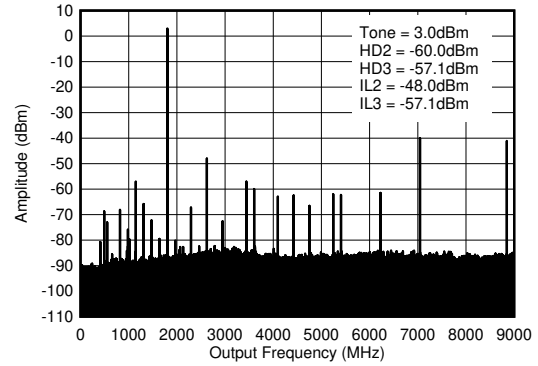
6.11.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



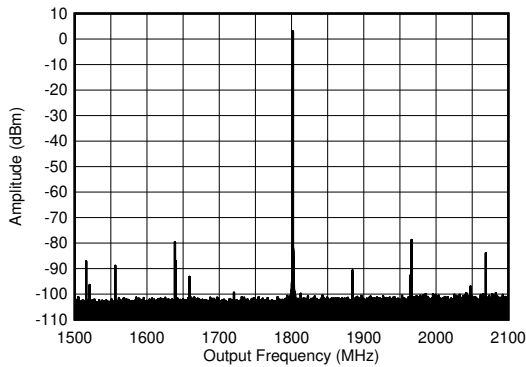
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-365. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)



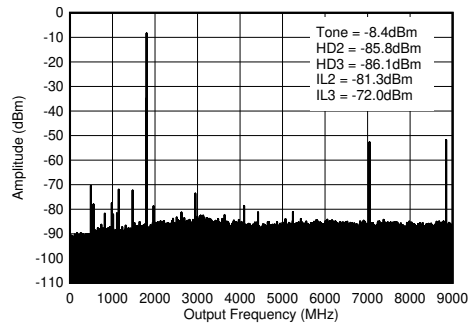
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-366. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



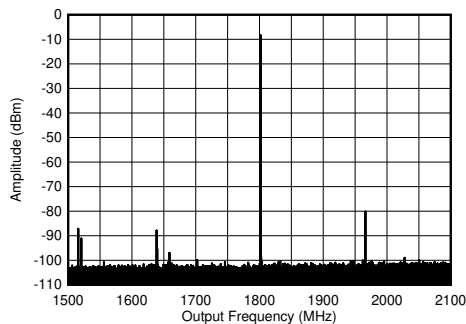
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-367. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)



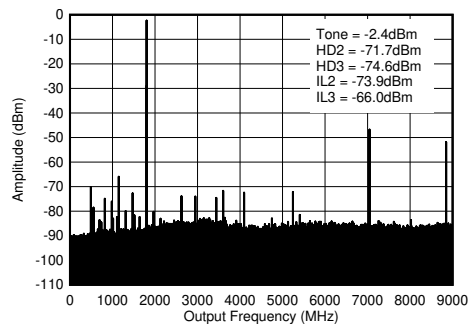
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-368. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-369. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)

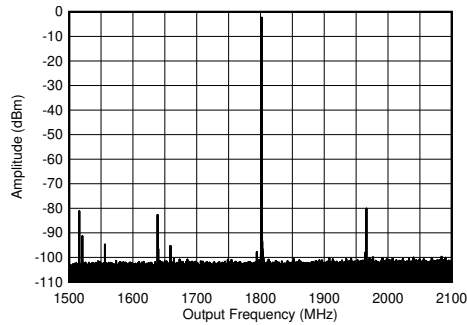


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-370. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

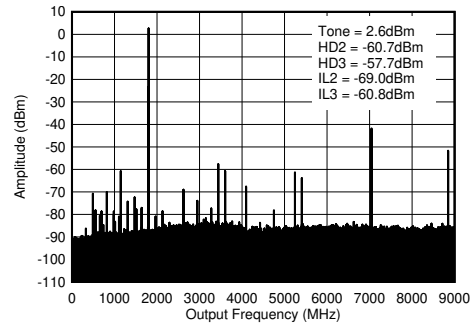
6.11.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{ MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



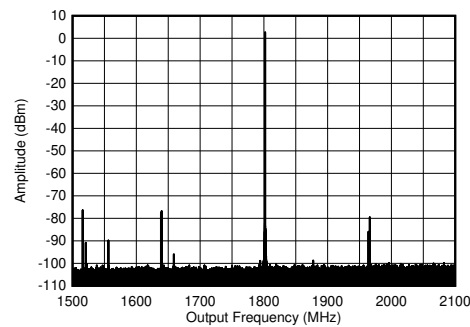
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-371. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_{\text{sig}}/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-372. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

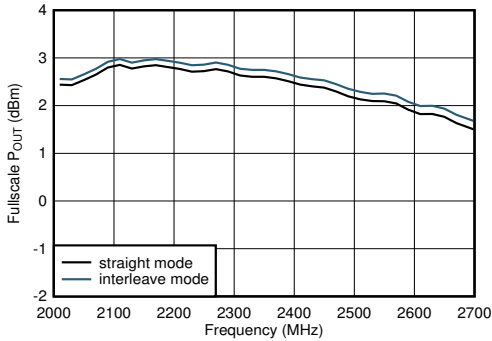


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-373. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8 GHz ($\pm 300\text{ MHz}$)

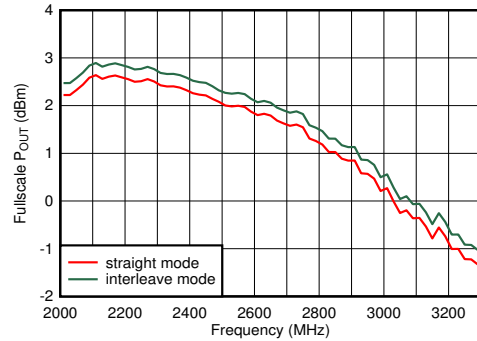
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



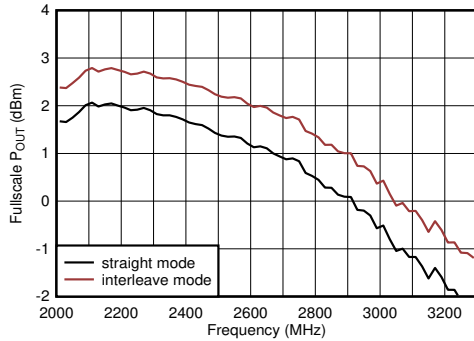
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 2.6 GHz matching

Figure 6-374. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 5898.24 MSPS



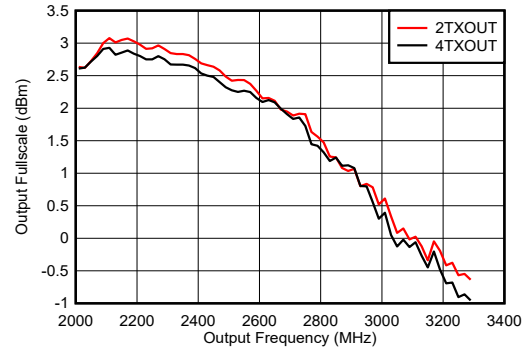
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 2.6 GHz matching

Figure 6-375. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 8847.36 MSPS



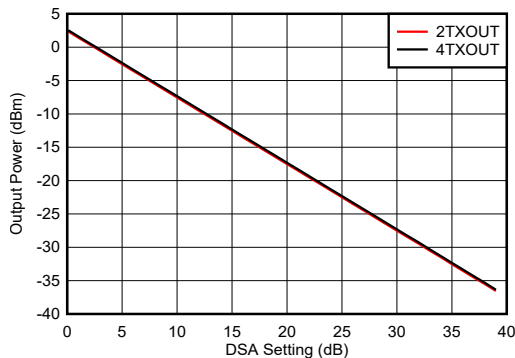
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 2.6 GHz matching

Figure 6-376. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 11796.48 MSPS



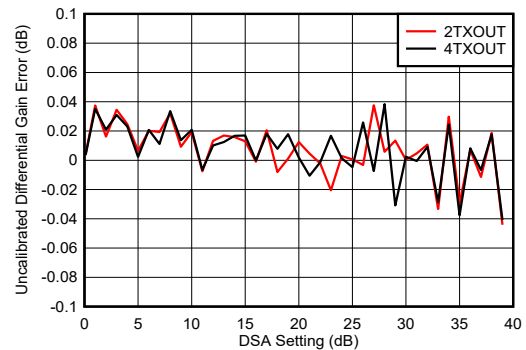
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 2.6 GHz matching

Figure 6-377. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency and Channel



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, matching 2.6 GHz

Figure 6-378. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz

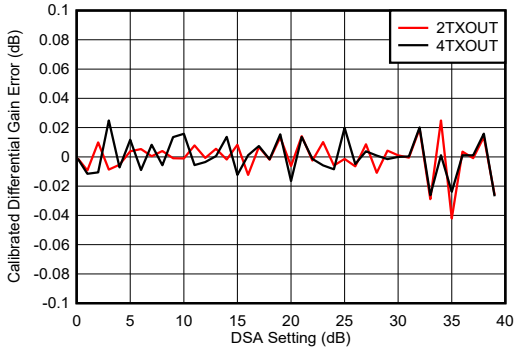


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-379. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz

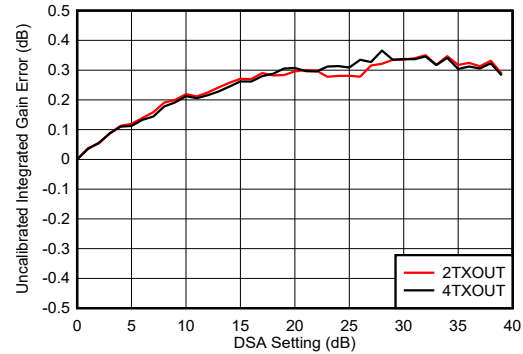
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



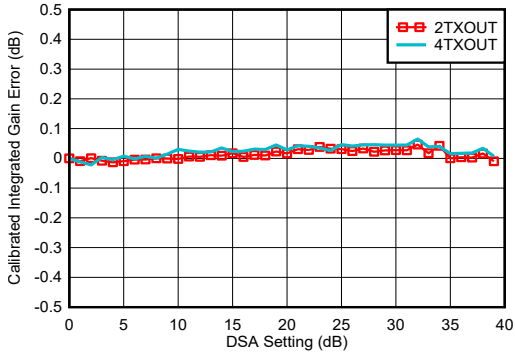
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-380. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



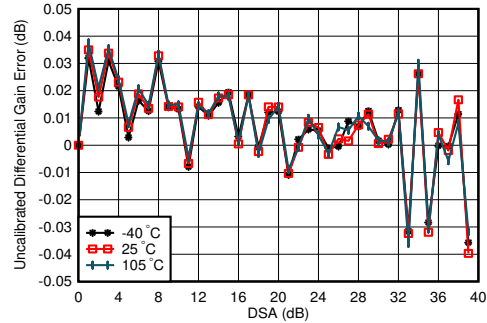
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-381. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



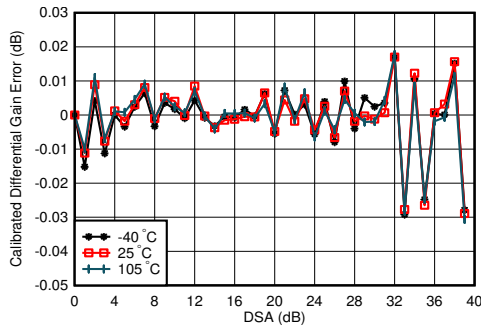
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-382. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



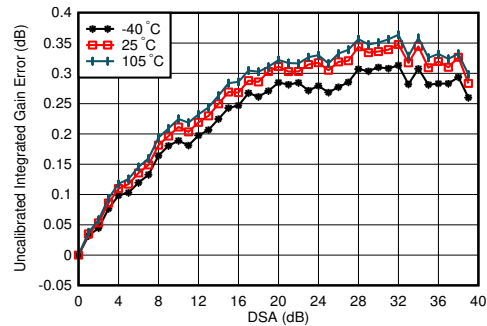
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-383. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-384. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

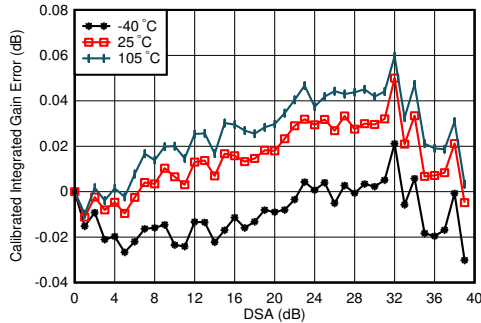


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-385. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

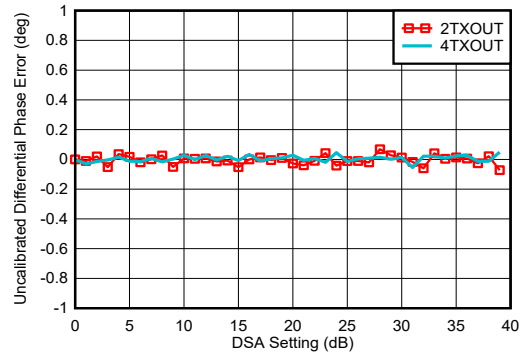
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



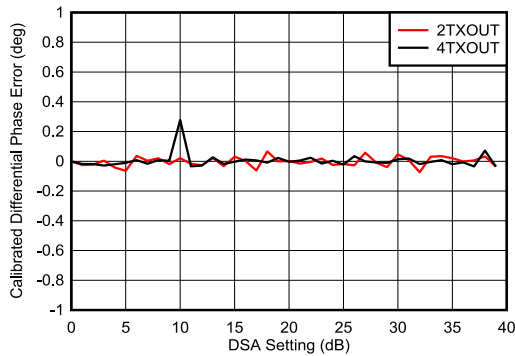
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-386. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



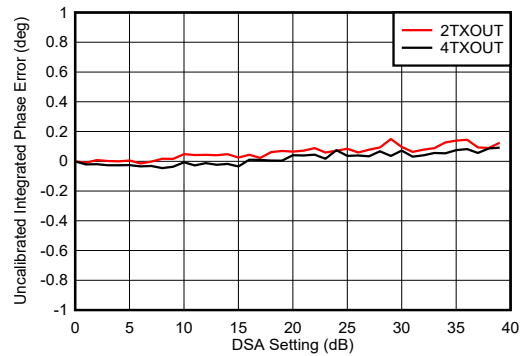
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-387. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 6-388. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz

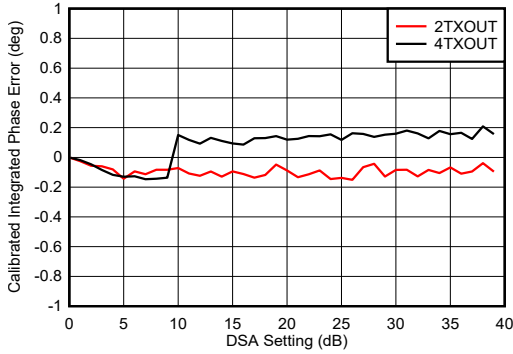


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-389. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz

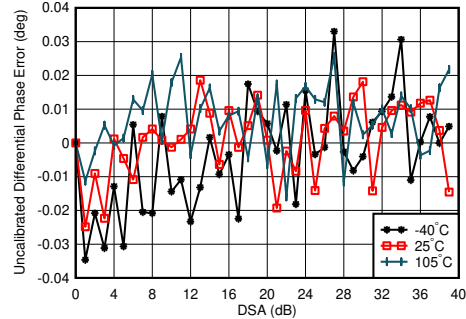
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



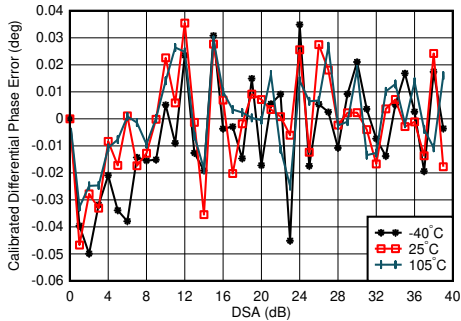
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-390. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6 GHz



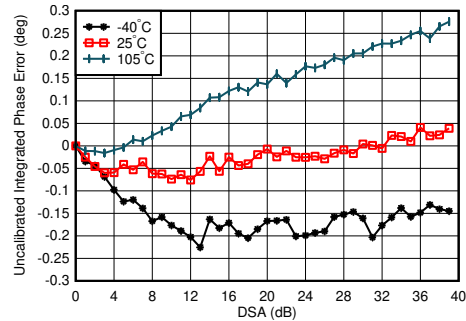
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-391. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



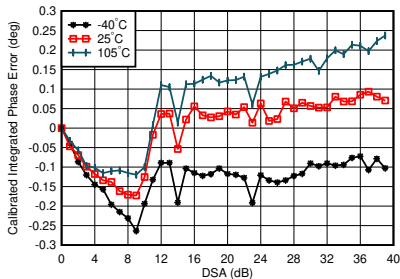
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-392. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



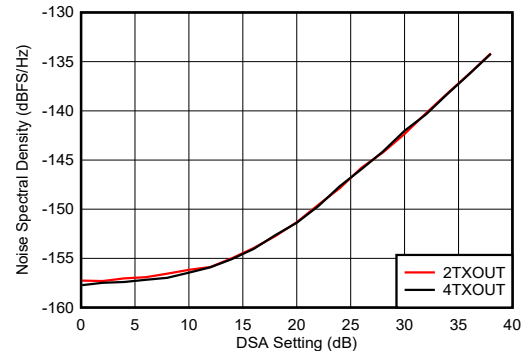
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the medium variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-393. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-394. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

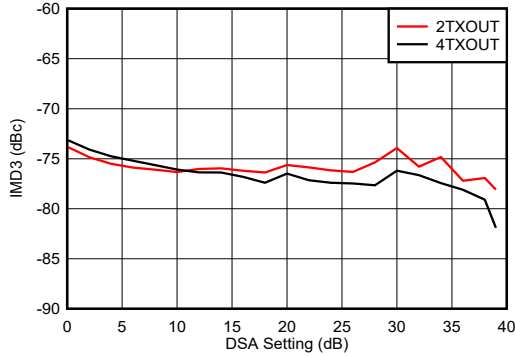


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, matching at 2.6 GHz,
 $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-395. TX Output Noise vs Channel and Attenuation at 2.6 GHz

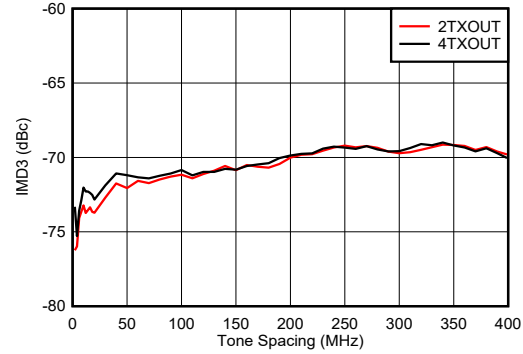
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



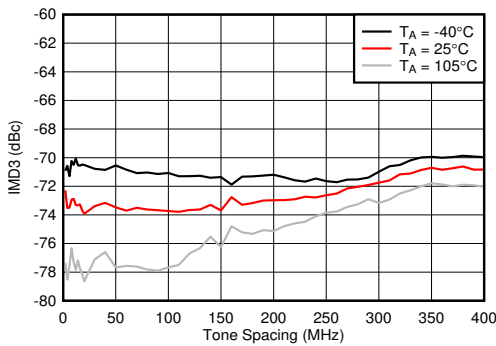
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6$ GHz, matching at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-396. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 2.6 GHz



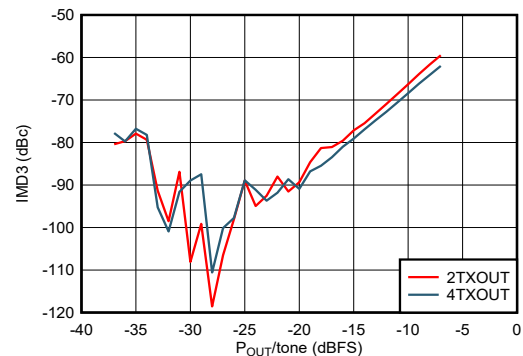
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6$ GHz, matching at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-397. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 2.6 GHz



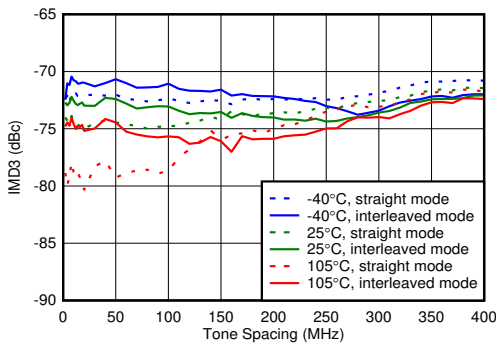
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6$ GHz, matching at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone, worst channel, dither = 1.

Figure 6-398. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



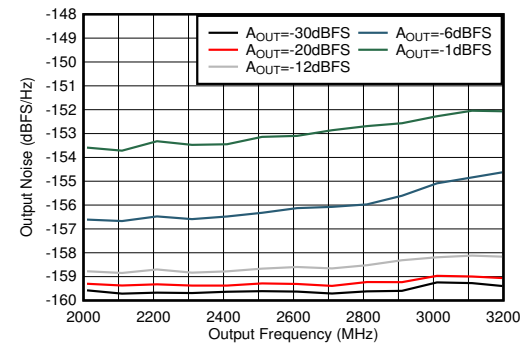
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6$ GHz, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20$ MHz, dither = 1, matching at 2.6 GHz

Figure 6-399. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6$ GHz, matching at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-400. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature

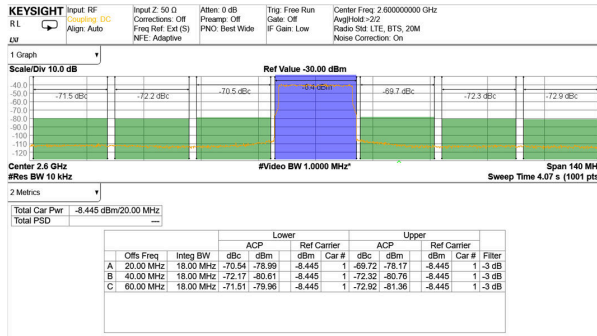


Matching at 2.6 GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPPS, interleave mode, 40-MHz offset

Figure 6-401. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 2.6 GHz

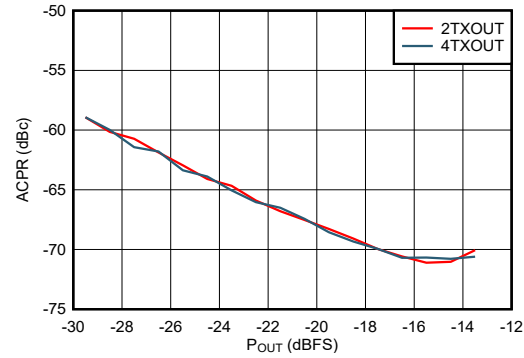
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



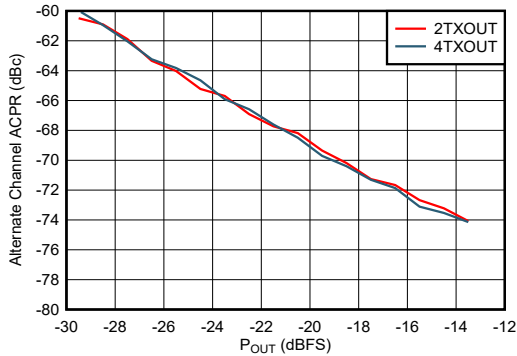
TM1.1, $P_{OUT_RMS} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-402. TX 20-MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (Band 41)



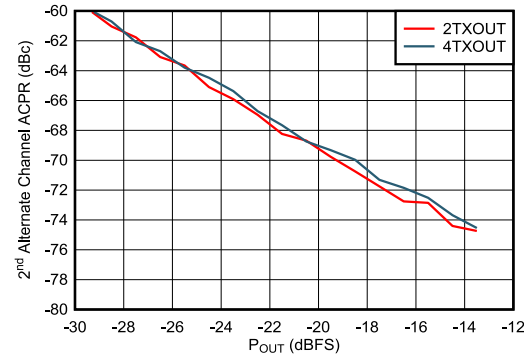
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-403. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz



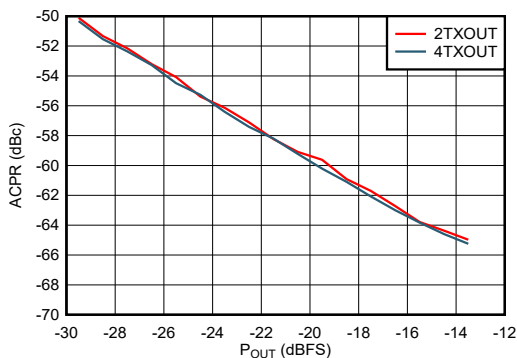
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-404. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz



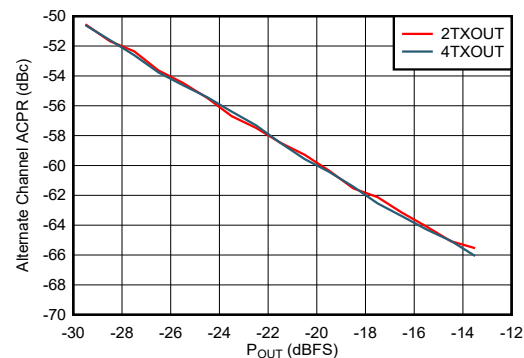
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-405. TX 20-MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz



Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 6-406. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz

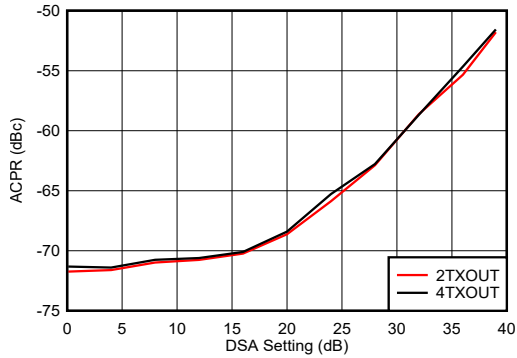


Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR

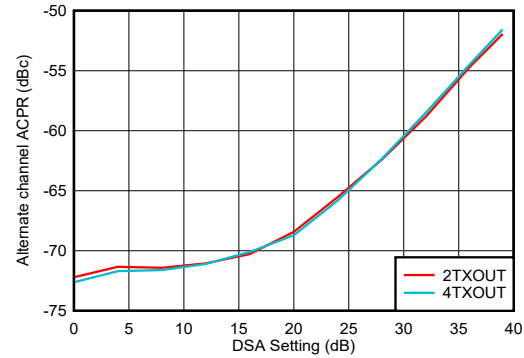
Figure 6-407. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6 GHz

6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

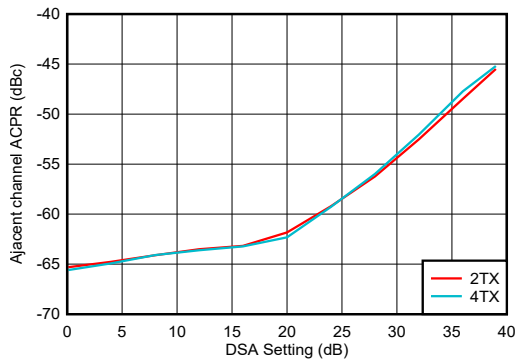
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



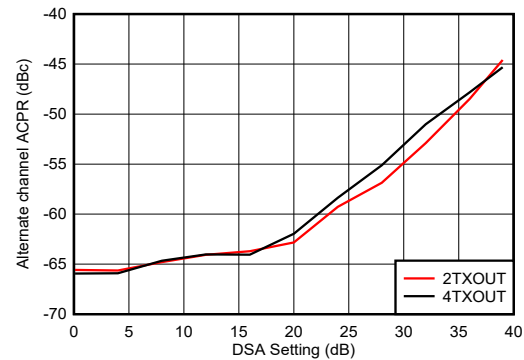
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-408. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 2.6 GHz



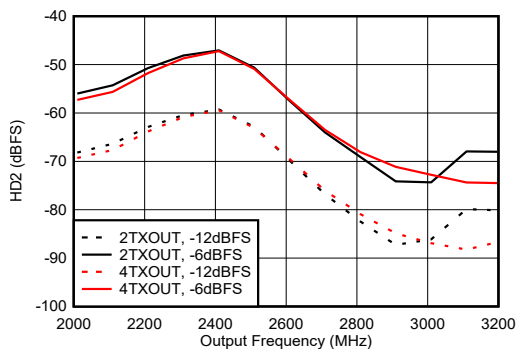
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-409. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 2.6 GHz



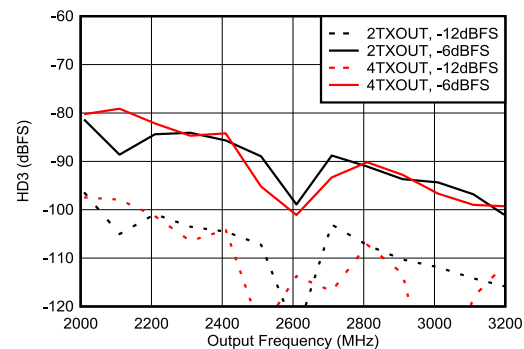
Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-410. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 2.6 GHz



Matching at 2.6 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-411. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 2.6 GHz



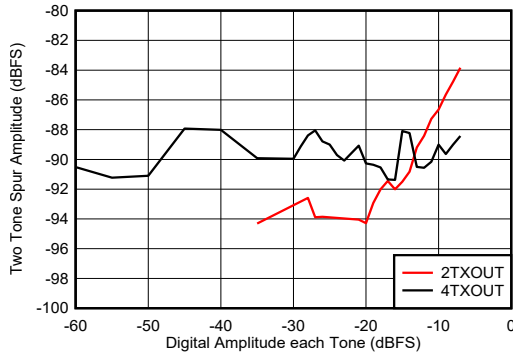
Matching at 2.6 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-412. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 2.6 GHz



Matching at 2.6 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-413. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 2.6 GHz

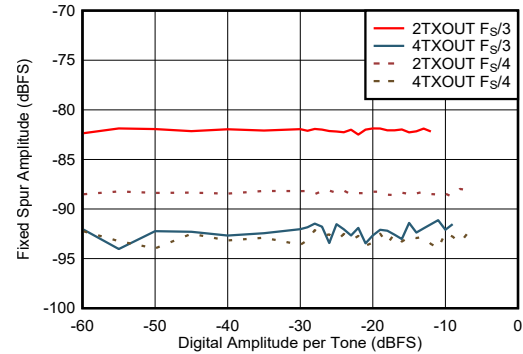
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



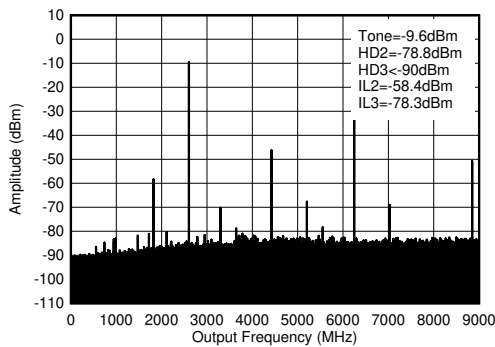
Inband = 2600 MHz \pm 600 MHz, $f_{DAC} = 12$ GSPS, not including $F_S/3$ and $F_S/4$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-414. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Digital Amplitude at 2.6 GHz



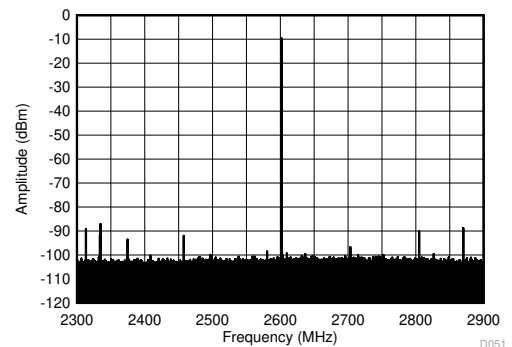
Inband = 2600 MHz \pm 600 MHz, $f_{DAC} = 12$ GSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-415. Two Tone Inband Fixed Spurs vs Digital Amplitude at 2.6 GHz



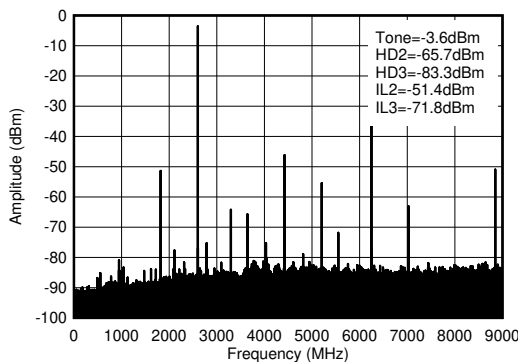
$f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{OUT}$.

Figure 6-416. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0-f_{DAC}$)



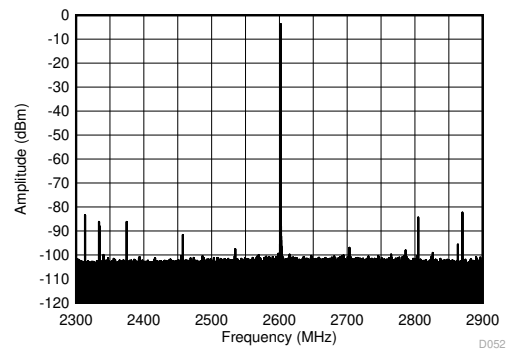
$f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-417. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)



$f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{OUT}$.

Figure 6-418. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0-f_{DAC}$)

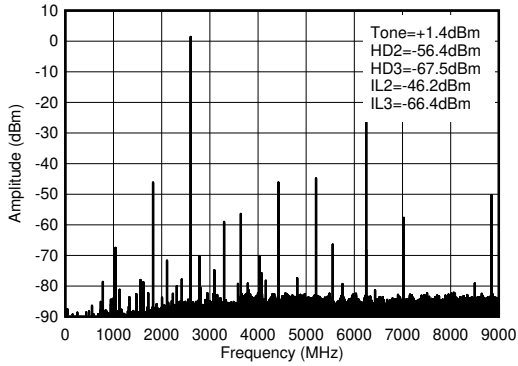


$f_{DAC} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-419. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)

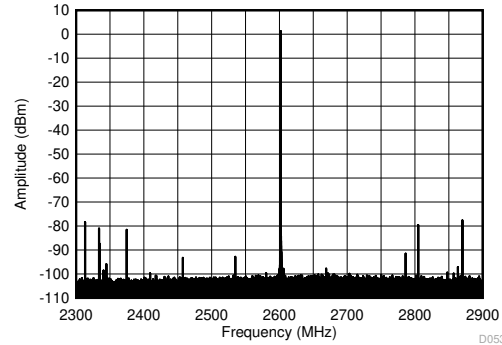
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



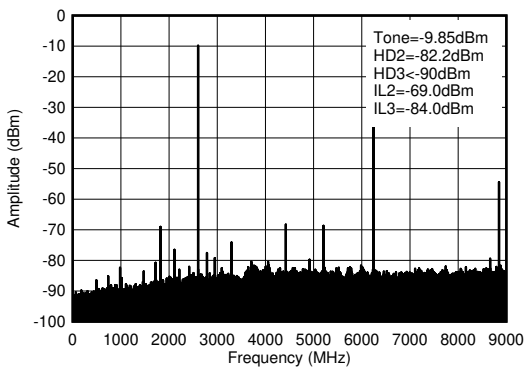
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-420. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



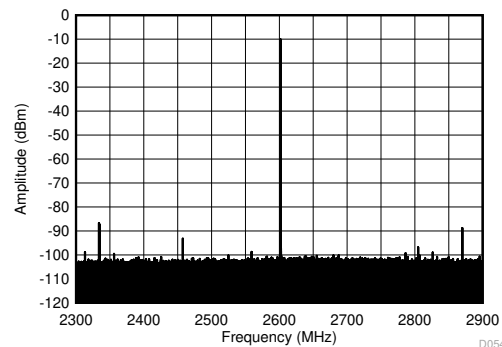
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-421. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)



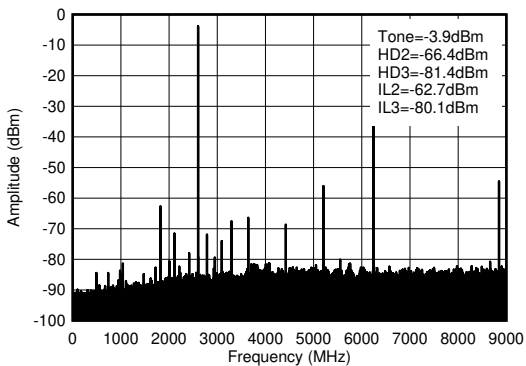
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-422. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



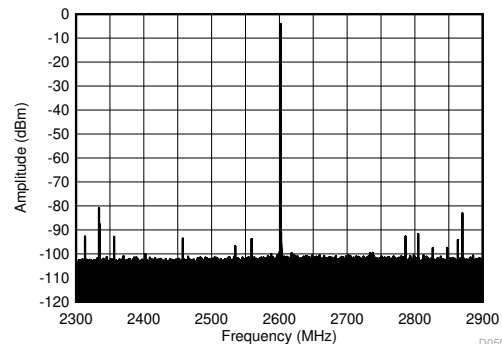
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-423. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-424. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

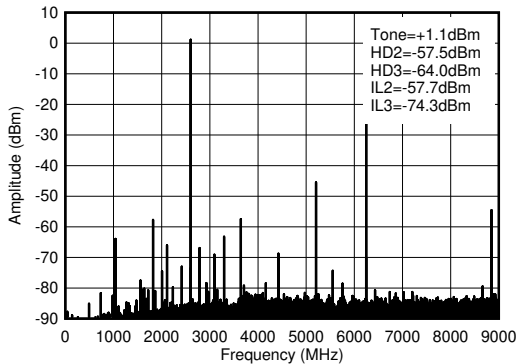


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-425. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)

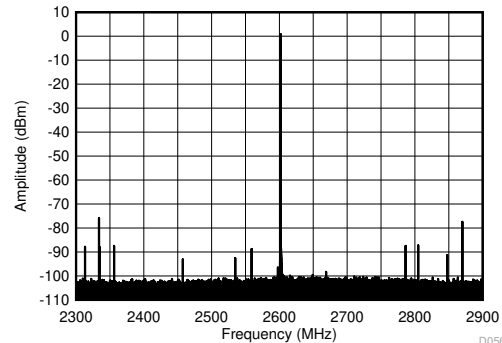
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



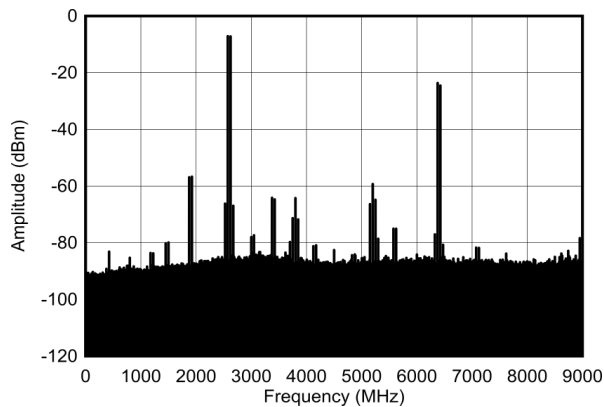
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{IL}_n = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 6-426. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)



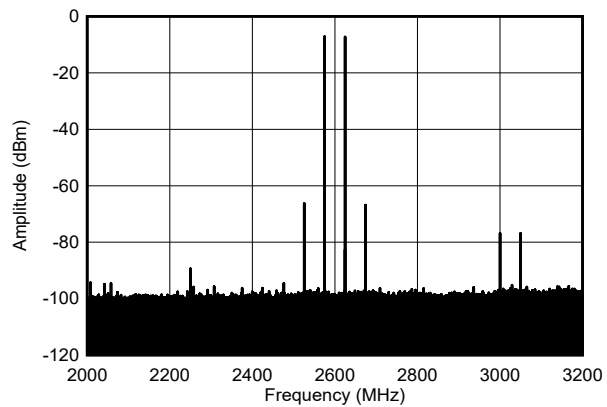
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36$ MSPS, straight mode, 2.6 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-427. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz (± 300 MHz)



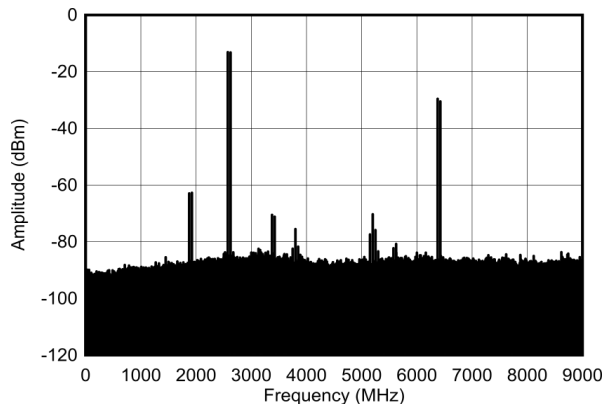
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-428. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -7 dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)



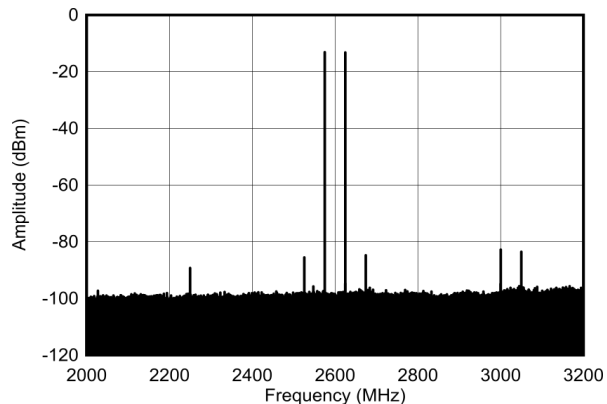
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-429. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -7 dBFS each (± 600 MHz)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-430. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)

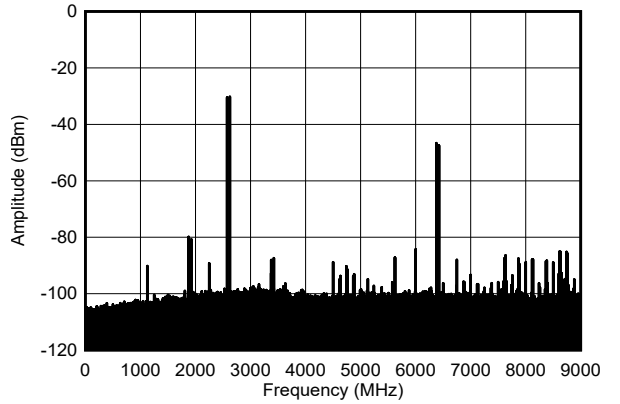


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-431. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -13 dBFS each (± 600 MHz)

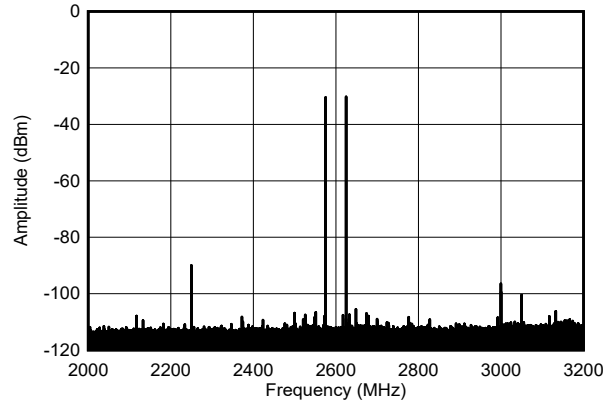
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



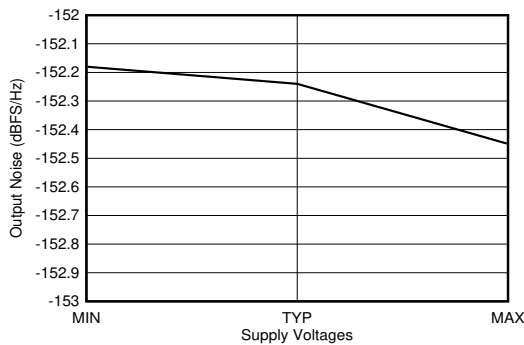
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-432. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -30 dBFS each (0 - DAC)



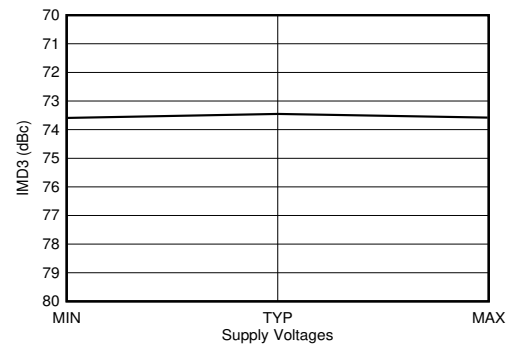
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-433. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6 GHz, -30dBFS each (± 600 MHz)



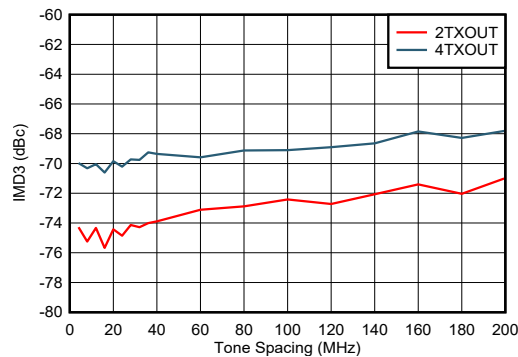
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching. 40-MHz offset from tone. Output Power = -1 dBFS. All supplies simultaneously at MIN, TYP, or MAX voltages.

Figure 6-434. TX Output Noise vs Supply Voltage at 2.6 GHz



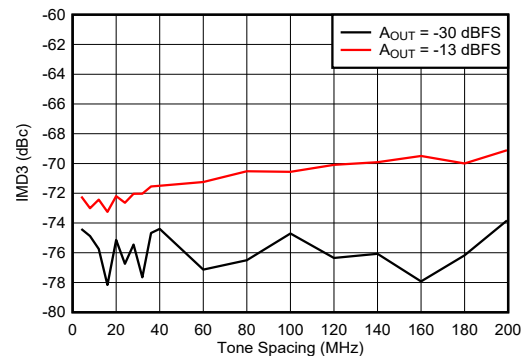
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 2.6 GHz matching. 40-MHz offset from tone. Output Power = -13 dBFS. All supplies simultaneously at MIN, TYP, or MAX voltages.

Figure 6-435. TX IMD3 vs Supply Voltage at 2.6 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 6-436. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 2.6 GHz

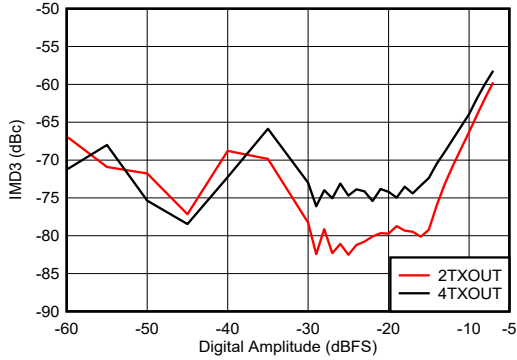


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 6-437. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Amplitude at 2.6 GHz

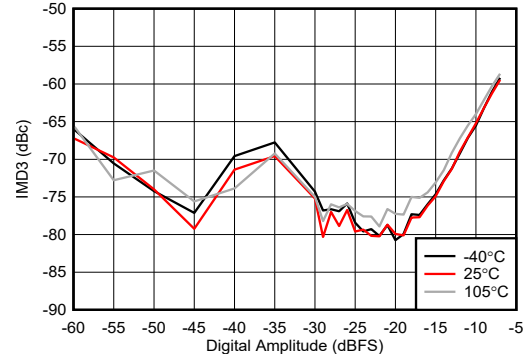
6.11.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



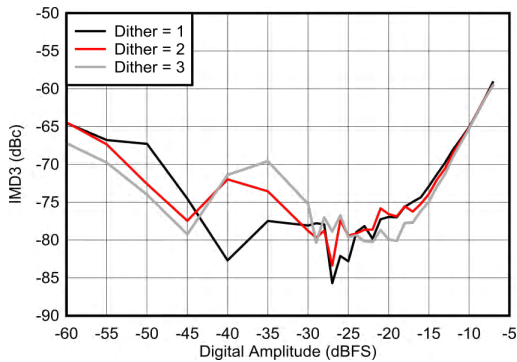
$f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 6-438. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 2.6 GHz



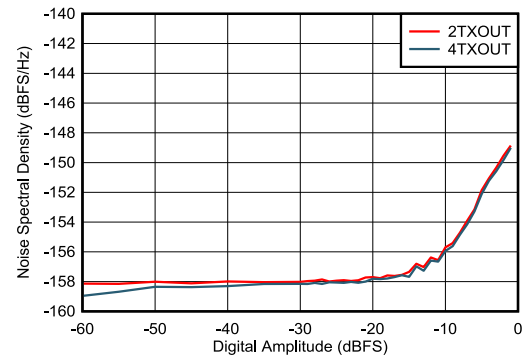
$f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 6-439. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6 GHz



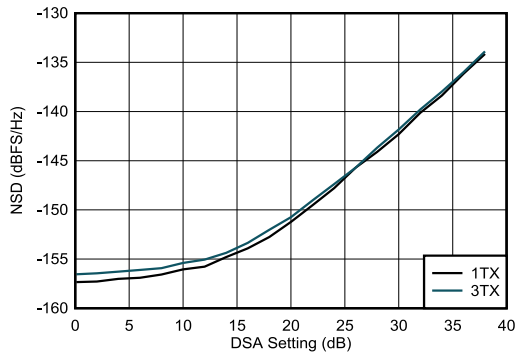
$f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 6-440. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Dither at 2.6 GHz



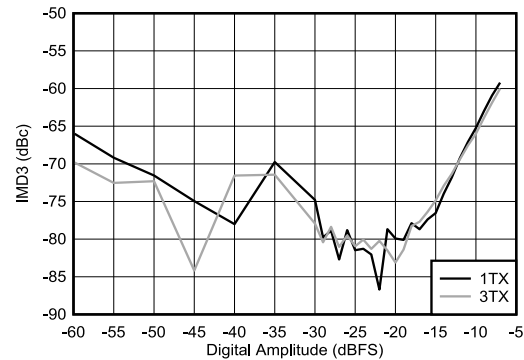
$f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode, 50 MHz offset

Figure 6-441. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 2.6 GHz



$f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, external clock mode, 50 MHz offset

Figure 6-442. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6 GHz

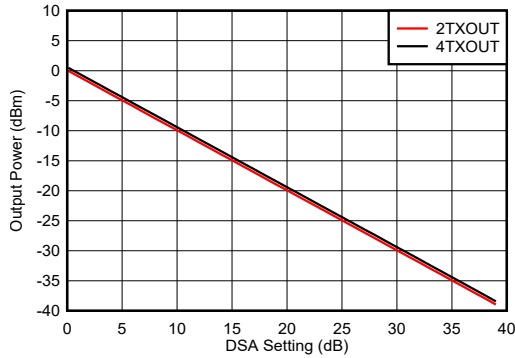


$f_{DAC} = f_{CLK} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-443. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 2.6 GHz

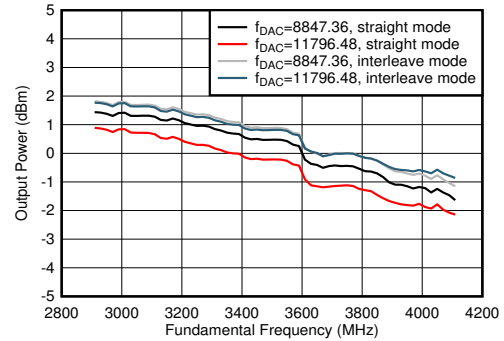
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



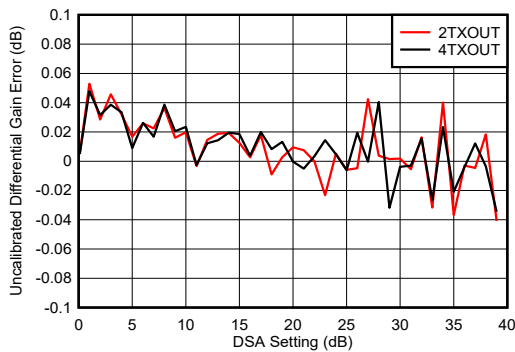
$A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, 3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-444. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz



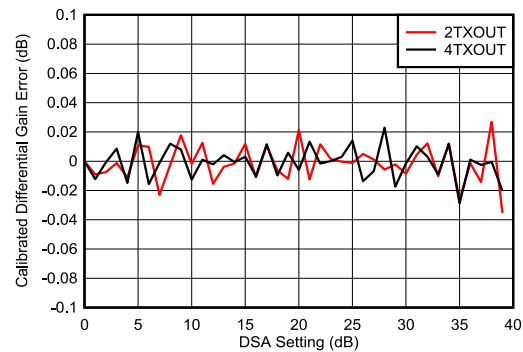
$A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, 3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-445. TX Output Power vs Frequency



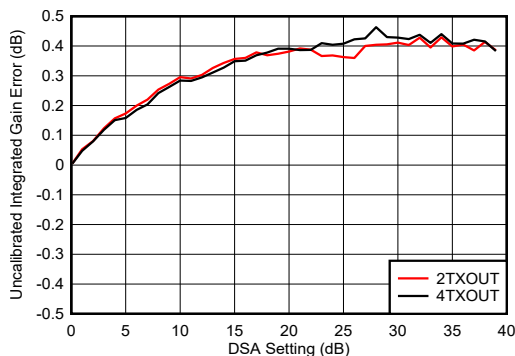
3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-446. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz



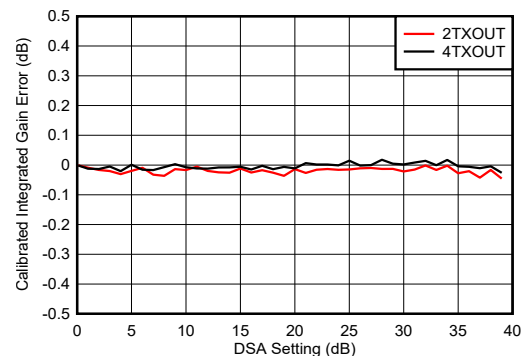
3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-447. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-448. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz

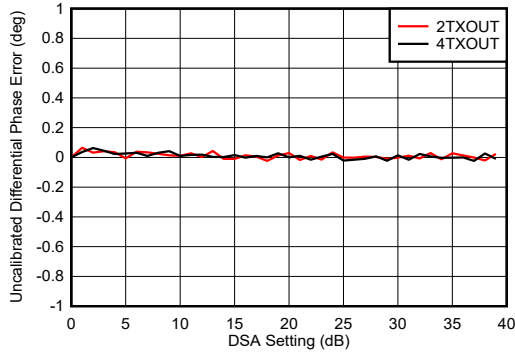


3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-449. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz

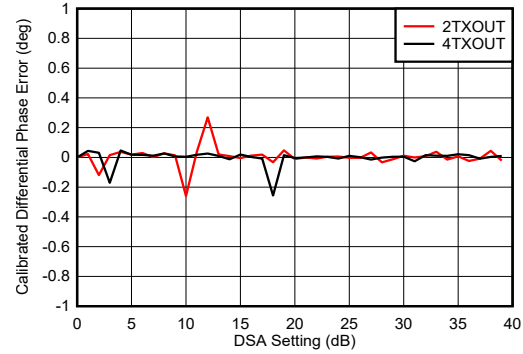
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



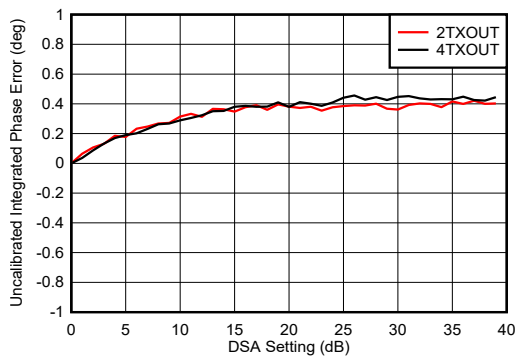
3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-450. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz



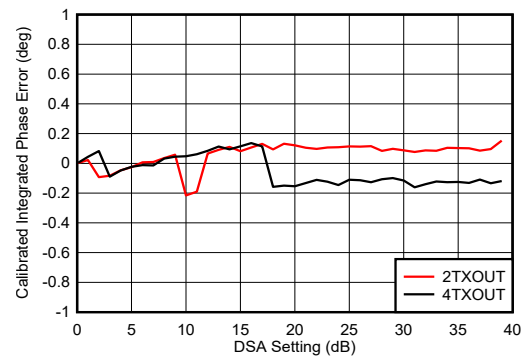
3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$. Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 6-451. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-452. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz

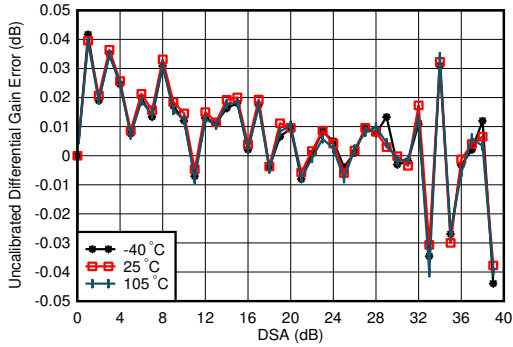


3.5 GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 6-453. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5 GHz

6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

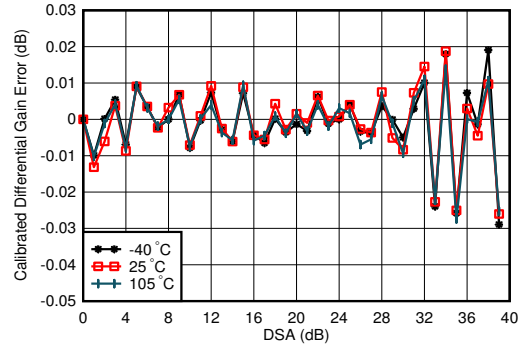
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX

$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

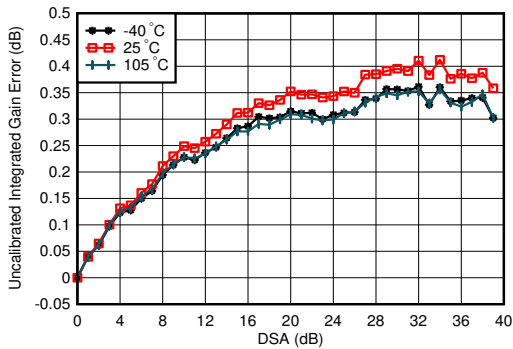
Figure 6-454. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

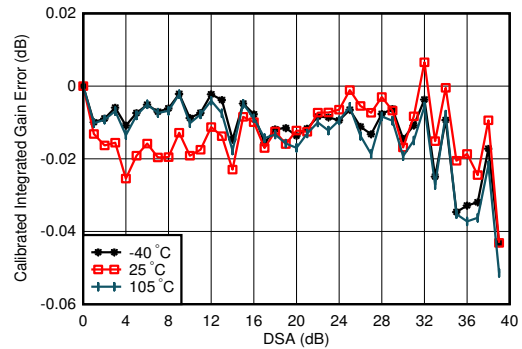
Figure 6-455. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX

$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

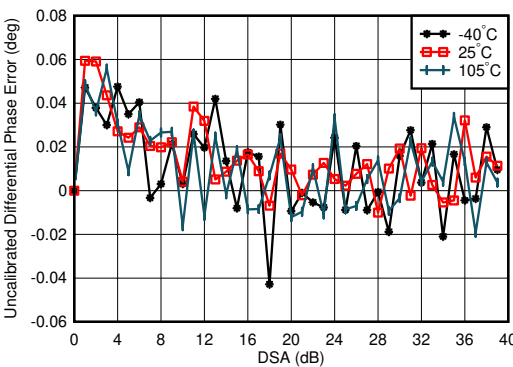
Figure 6-456. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

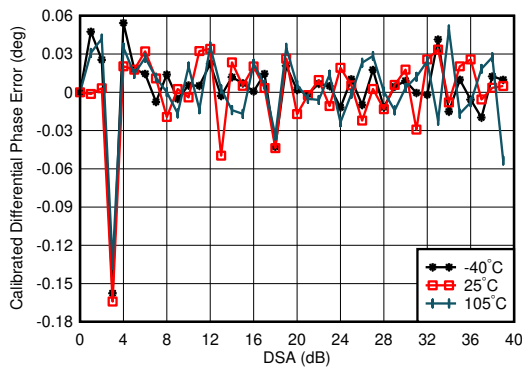
Figure 6-457. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX

$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-458. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



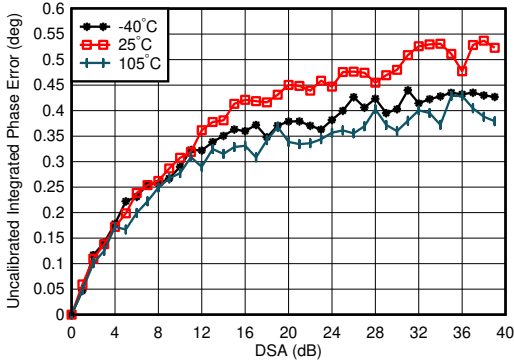
3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-459. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz

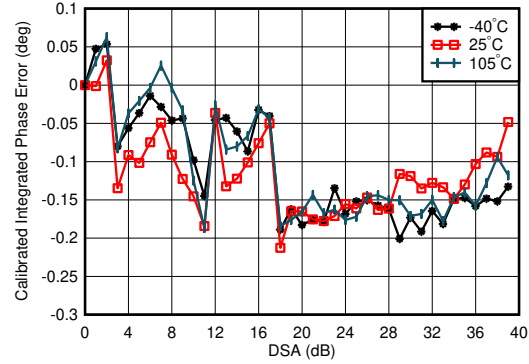
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



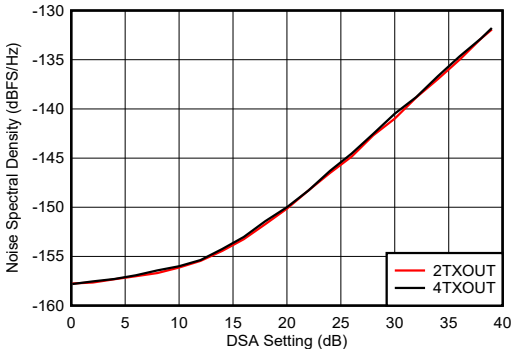
3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting=0)

Figure 6-460. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



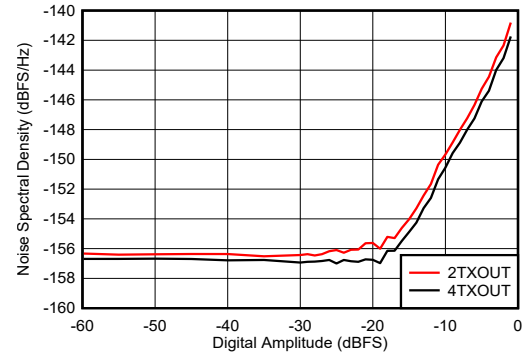
3.5 GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-461. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5 GHz



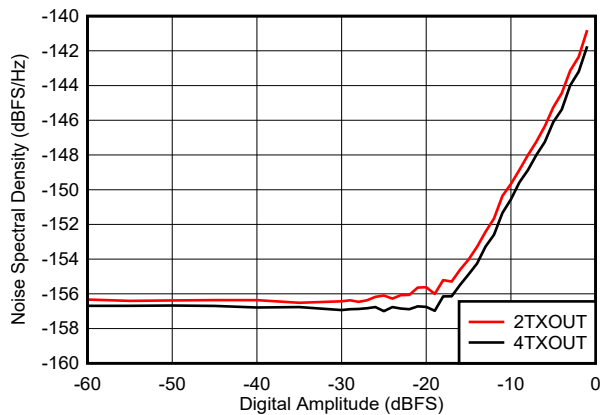
A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 3.5 GHz, $A_{\text{out}} = -13$ dBFS.

Figure 6-462. TX NSD vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz



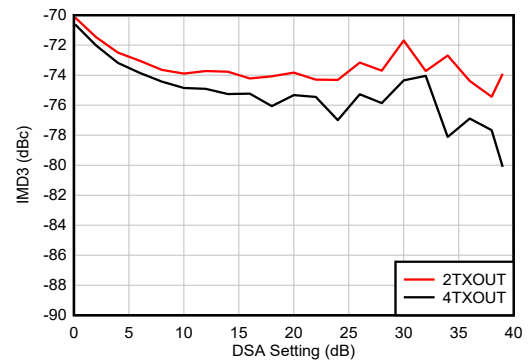
A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-463. TX NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 3.75 GHz



A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ MSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-464. TX NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 3.75 GHz

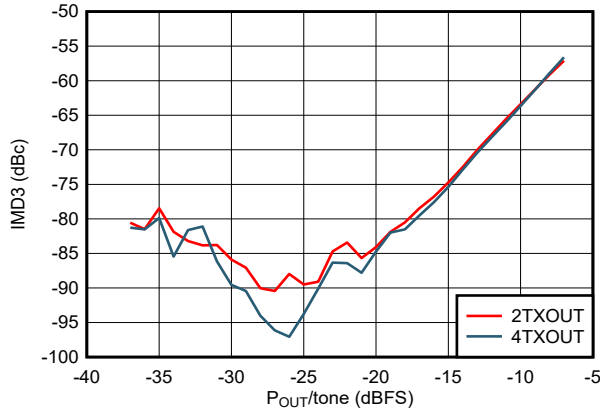


20-MHz tone spacing, 3.5 GHz Matching, -13 dBFS each tone, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-465. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz

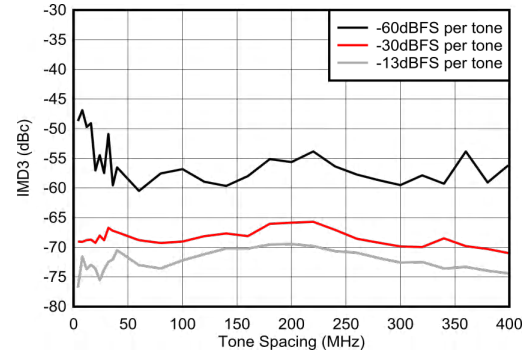
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



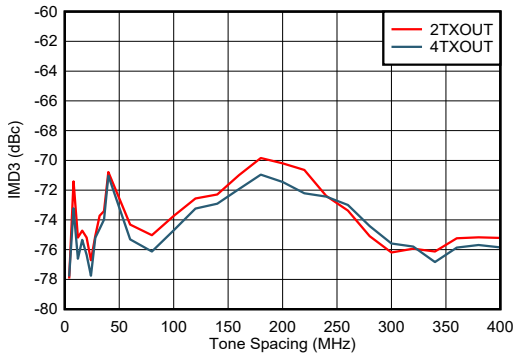
20-MHz tone spacing, 3.5 GHz Matching

Figure 6-466. TX IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 3.5 GHz



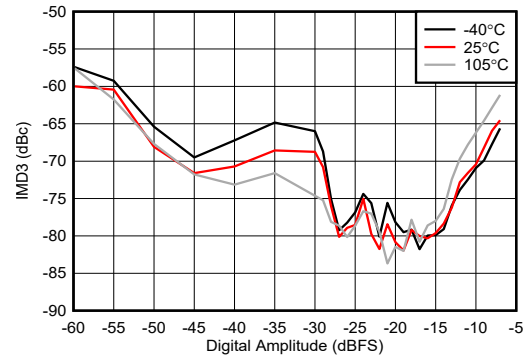
50-MHz tone spacing, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-467. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Amplitude at 3.75 GHz



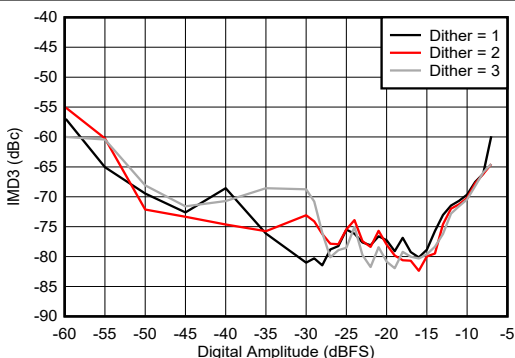
50-MHz tone spacing, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-468. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 3.75 GHz



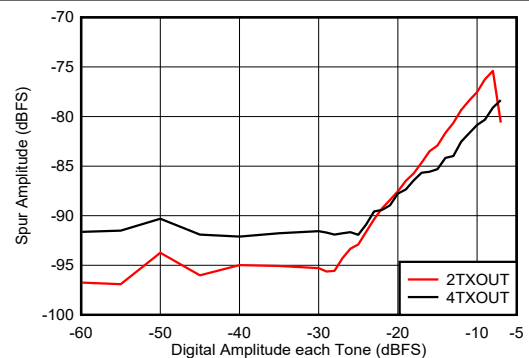
50-MHz tone spacing, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-469. TX IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 3.75 GHz



50-MHz tone spacing, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 6-470. TX IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Dither at 3.75 GHz

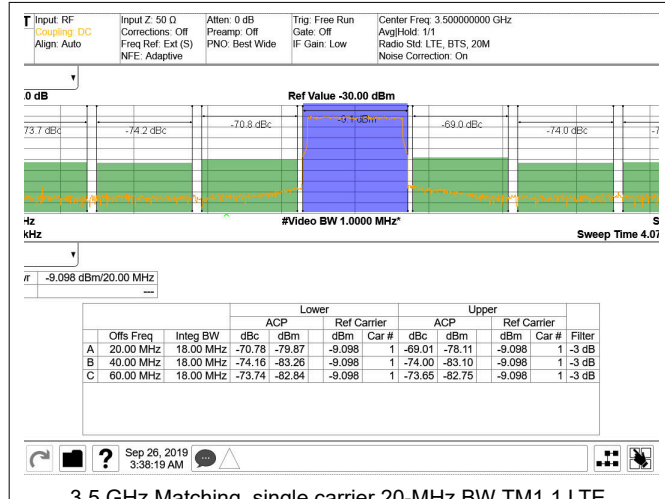


Inband = 3.75 GHz \pm 600 MHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9$ GSPS, external clock mode, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-471. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Digital Amplitude at 3.75 GHz

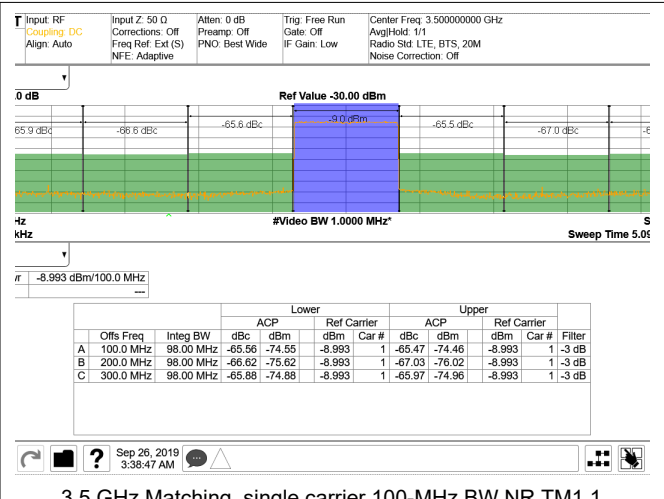
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



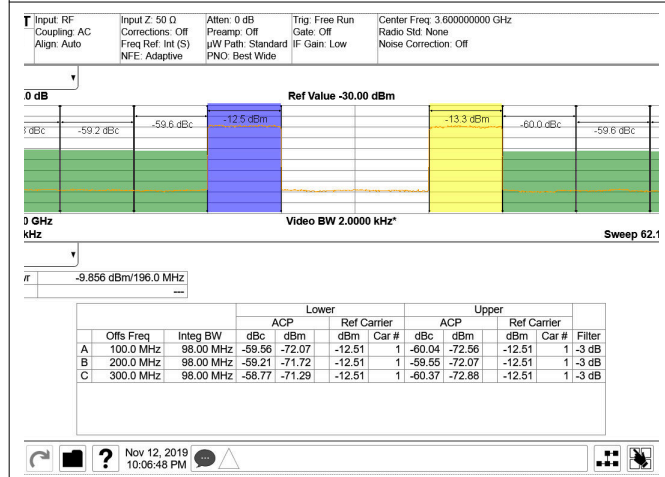
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-472. TX 20-MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (Band 42)



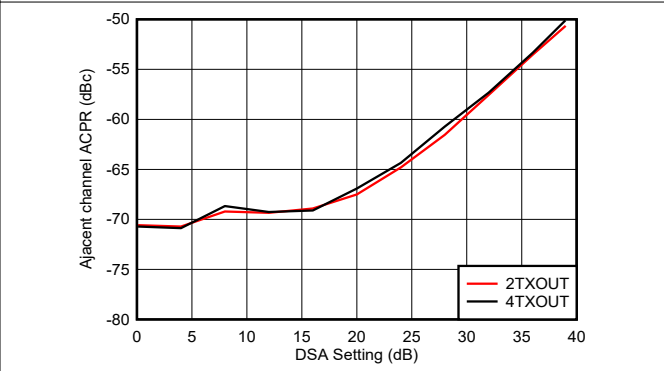
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-473. TX 100-MHz NR Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (Band 42)



3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-474. TX 2 carrier 100-MHz NR Output Spectrum at 3.45 GHz and 3.75 GHz

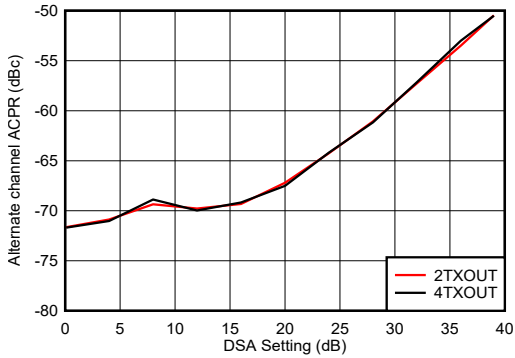


3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-475. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz

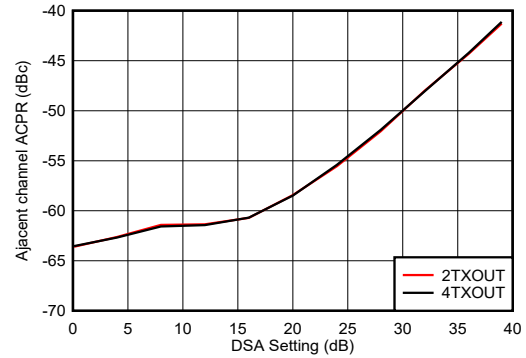
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



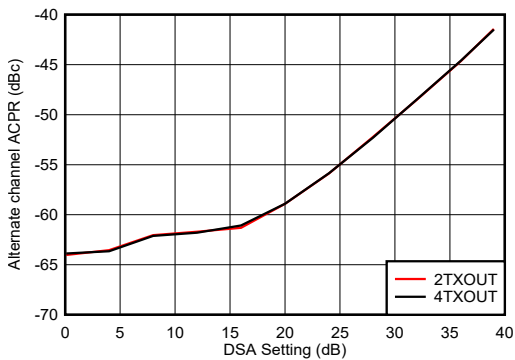
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-476. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz



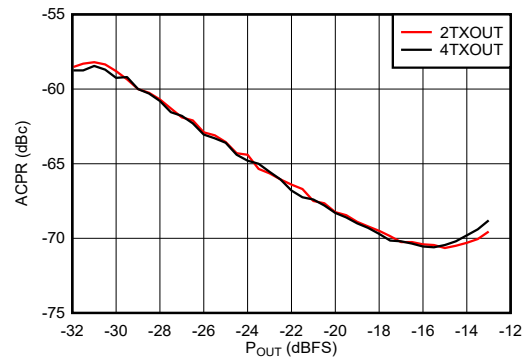
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-477. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz



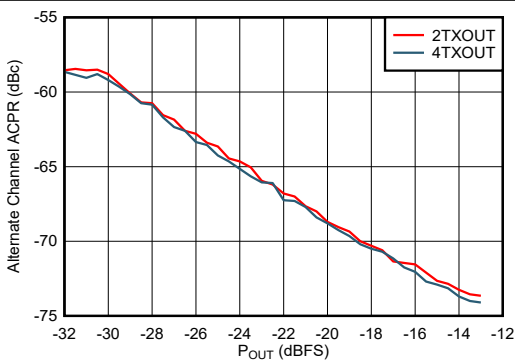
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-478. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5 GHz



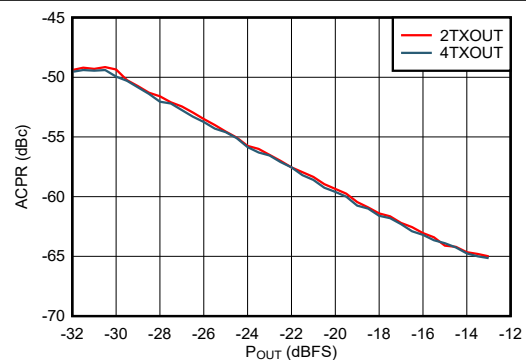
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-479. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5 GHz



3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-480. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5 GHz

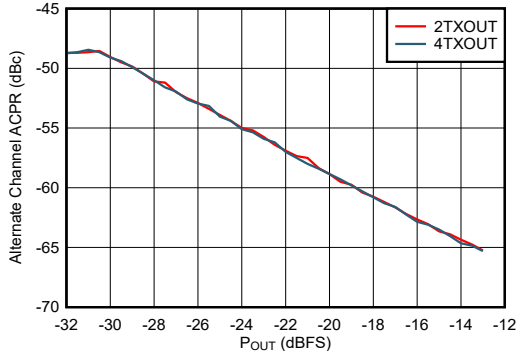


3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-481. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5 GHz

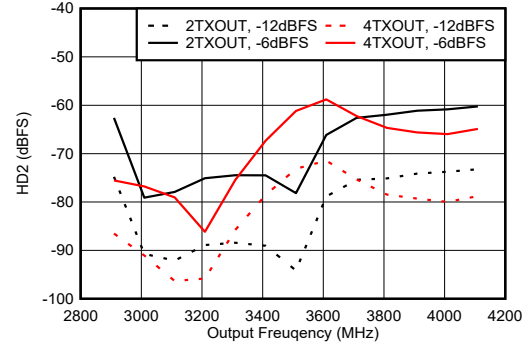
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



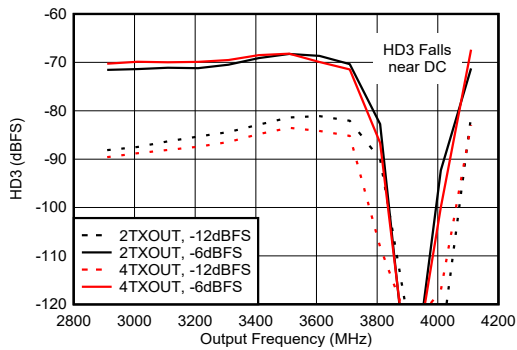
3.5 GHz Matching, single carrier 100-MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 6-482. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5 GHz



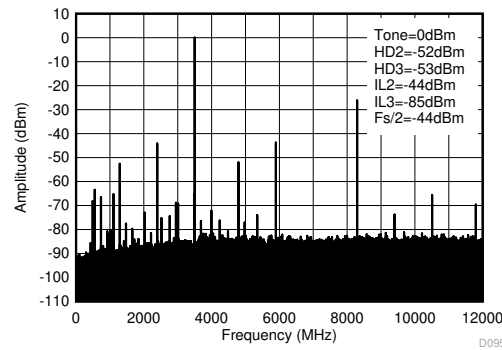
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 6-483. TX Single Tone HD2 vs Frequency and Digital Level at 3.5 GHz



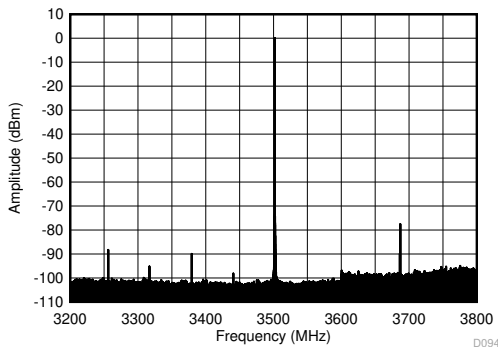
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency. Dip is due to HD3 falling near DC.

Figure 6-484. TX Single Tone HD3 vs Frequency and Digital Level at 3.5 GHz



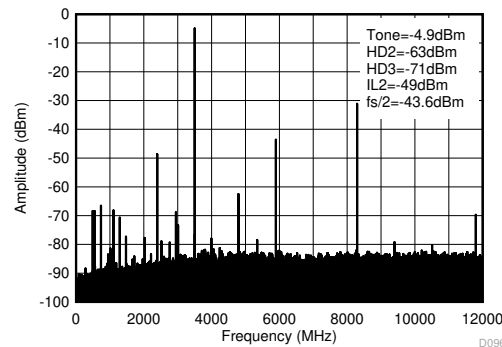
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-485. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (0 - f_{DAC})



Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-486. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (± 300 MHz)

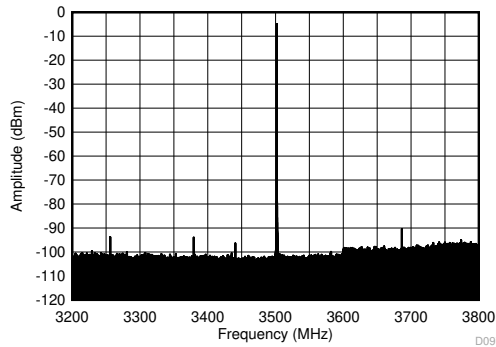


Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-487. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (0- f_{DAC})

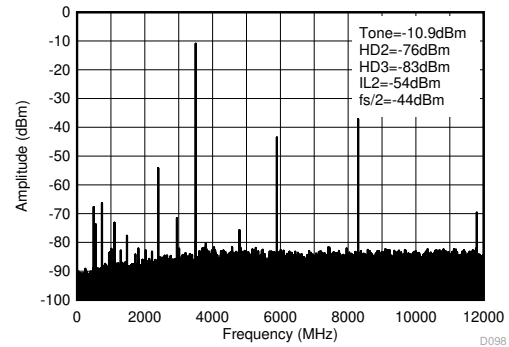
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



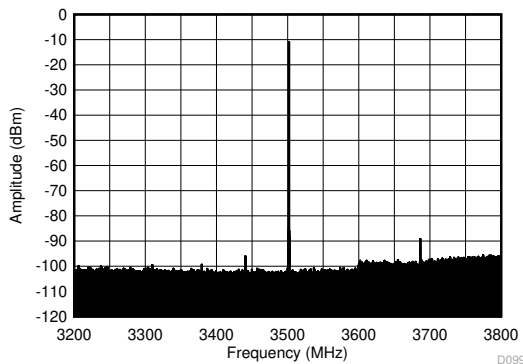
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-488. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (± 300 MHz)



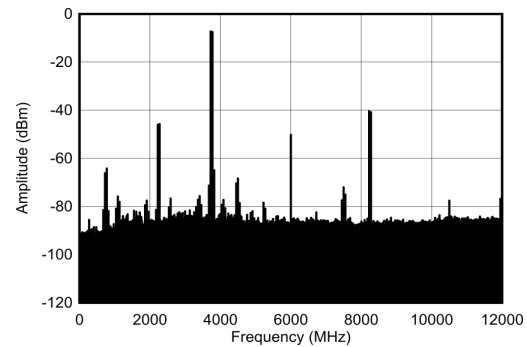
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-489. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)



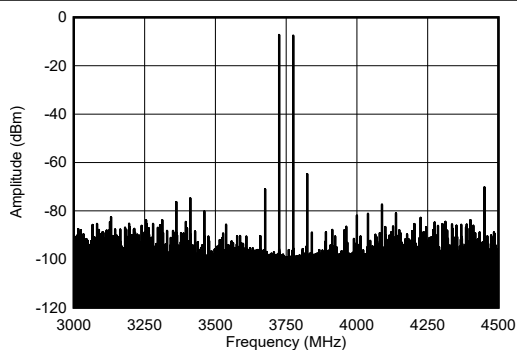
Matching at 3.5 GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode.

Figure 6-490. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5 GHz (± 300 MHz)



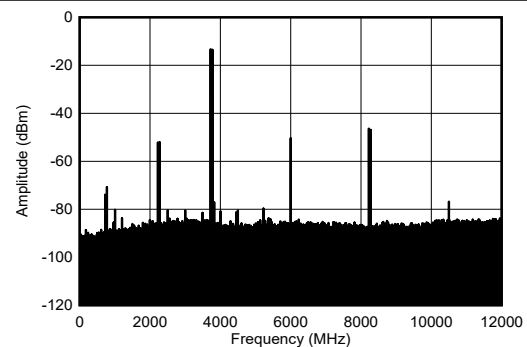
Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-491. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -7 dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)



Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50 MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-492. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -7 dBFS each (± 600 MHz)

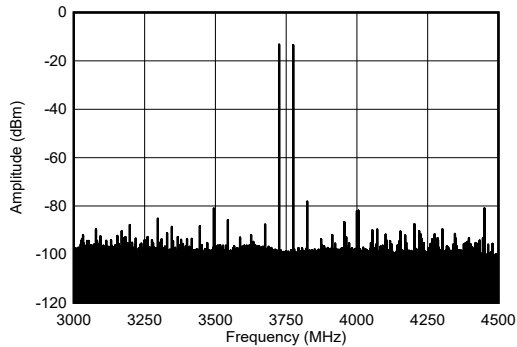


Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50 MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-493. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -13 dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)

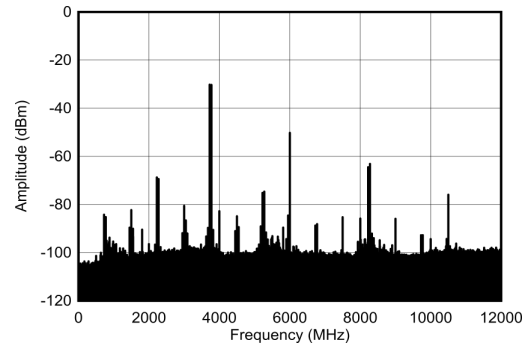
6.11.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



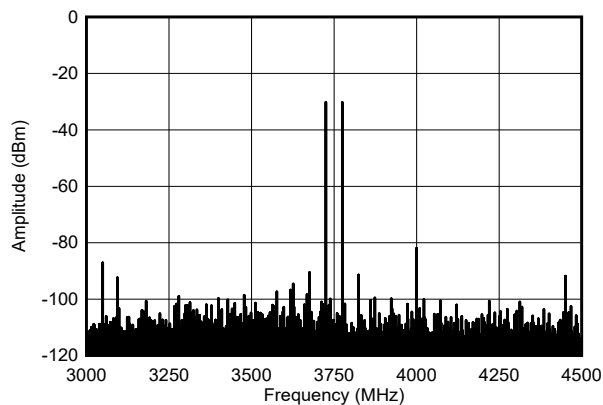
Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50 MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-494. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -13 dBFS each (± 600 MHz)



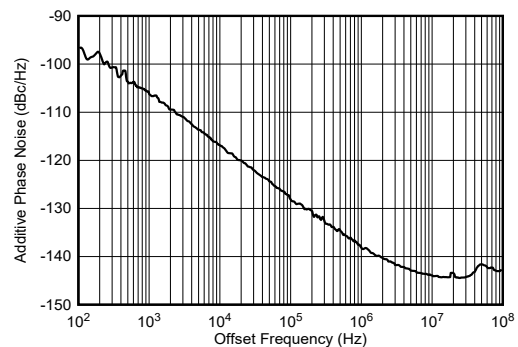
Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50 MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-495. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -30 dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)



Matching at 3.5 GHz, 50 MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-496. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75 GHz, -30 dBFS each (± 600 MHz)

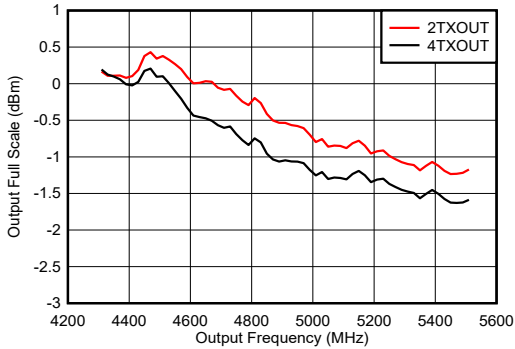


$f_{\text{DAC}} = f_{\text{CLK}} = 12$ GSPS, non-interleave mode.

Figure 6-497. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 3.7 GHz

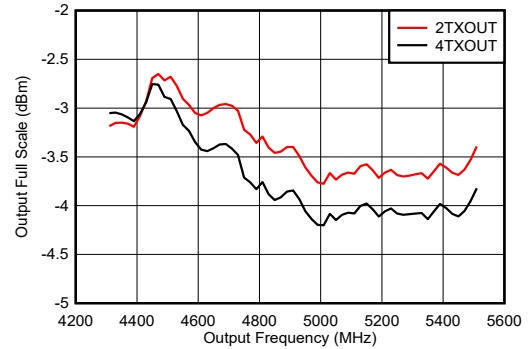
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



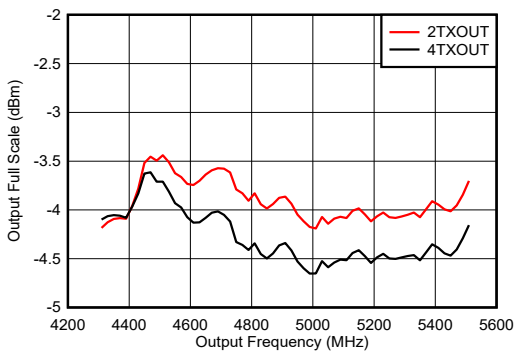
Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 4.9 GHz matching

Figure 6-498. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 11796.48 MSPS



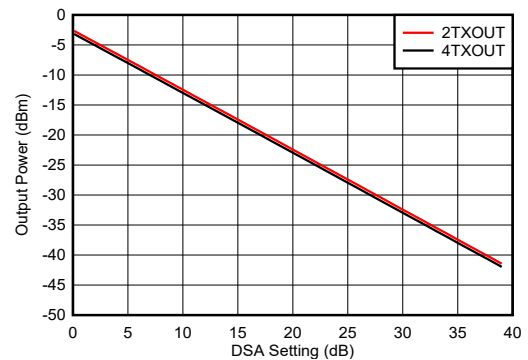
Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 4.9 GHz matching

Figure 6-499. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24 MSPS, Mixed Mode, 2nd Nyquist Zone



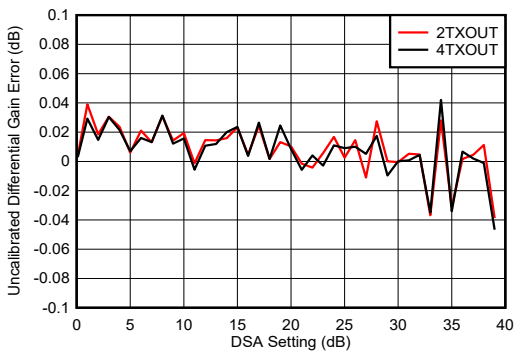
Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, DSA = 0, 4.9 GHz matching

Figure 6-500. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36 MSPS, Mixed Mode, 2nd Nyquist Zone



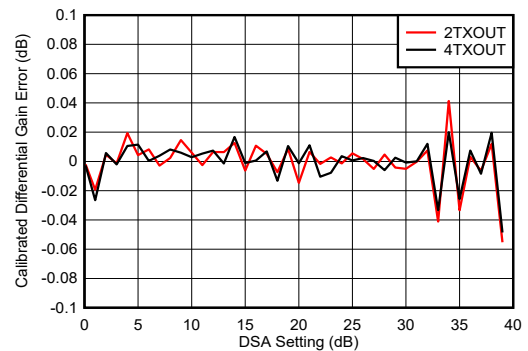
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5$ dBFS, matching 4.9 GHz

Figure 6-501. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-502. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz

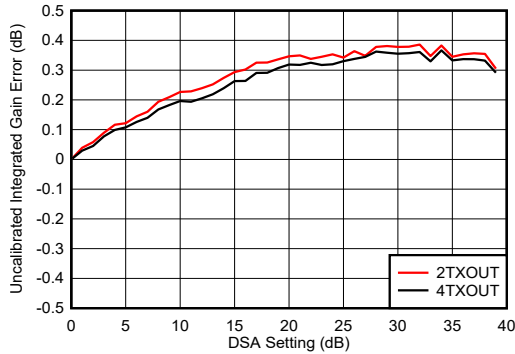


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-503. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz

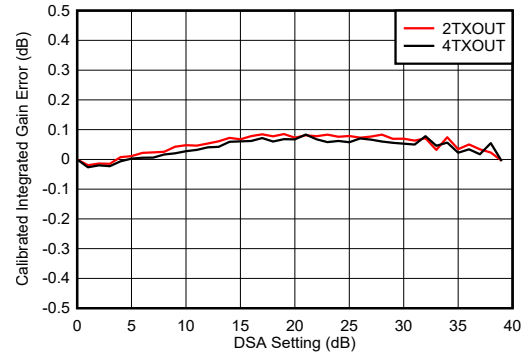
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



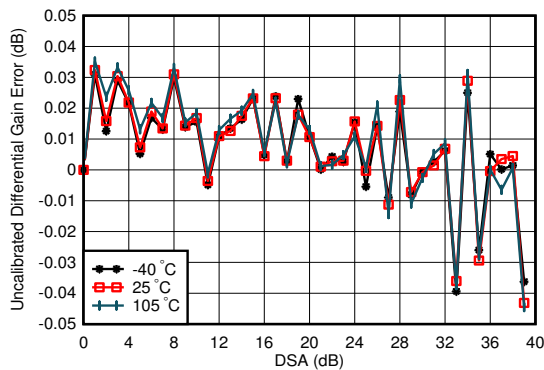
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-504. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



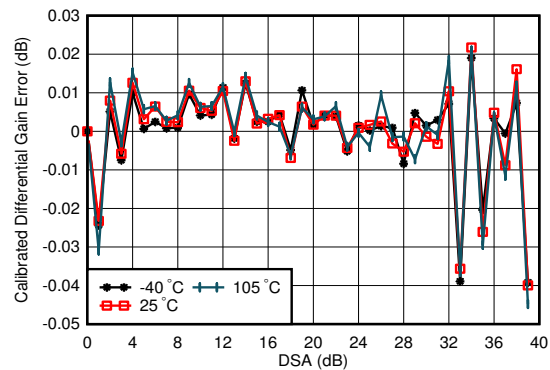
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-505. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-506. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

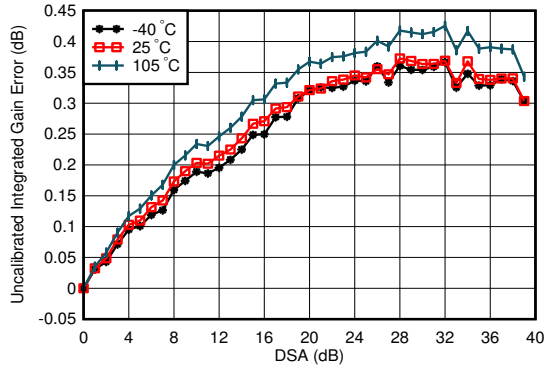


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 6-507. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

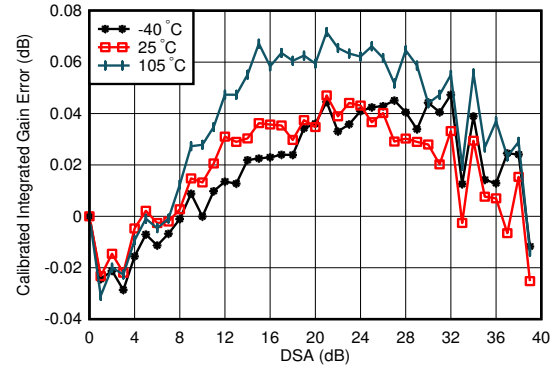
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



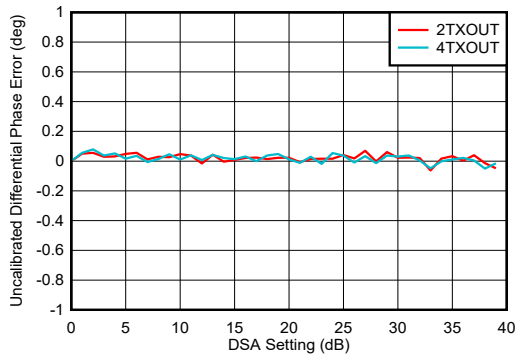
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-508. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



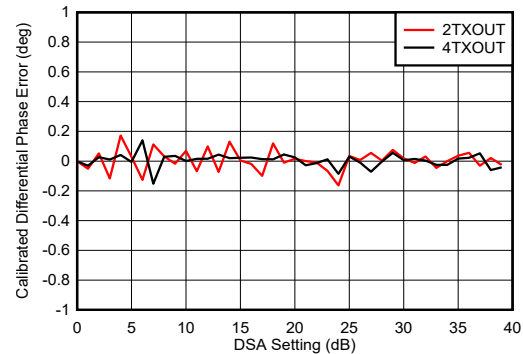
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-509. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-510. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz

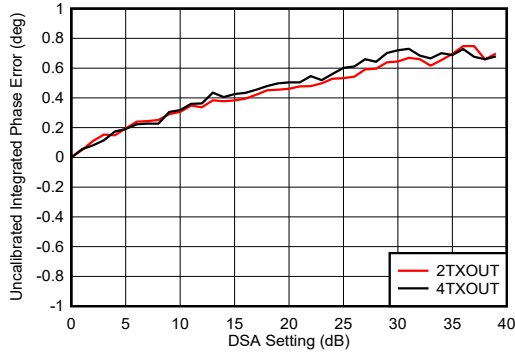


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 6-511. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz

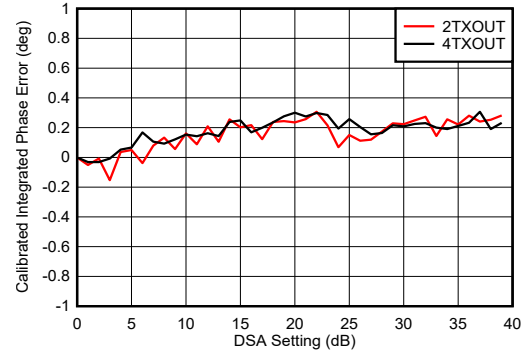
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



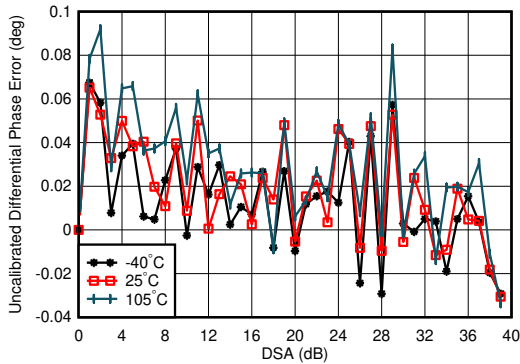
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-512. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



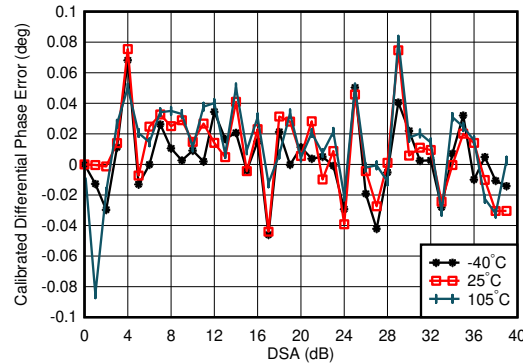
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-513. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-514. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

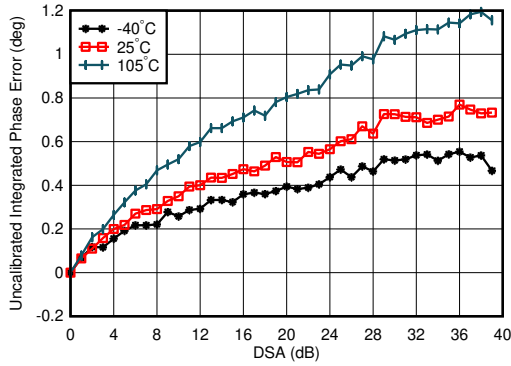


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-515. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz

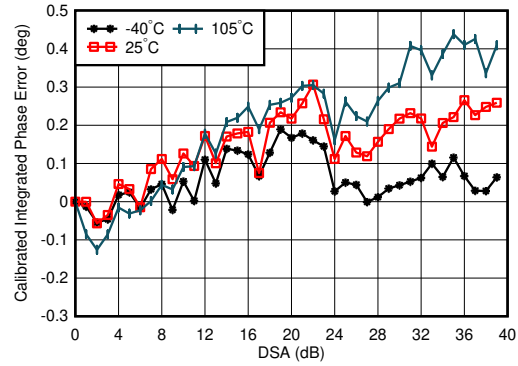
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



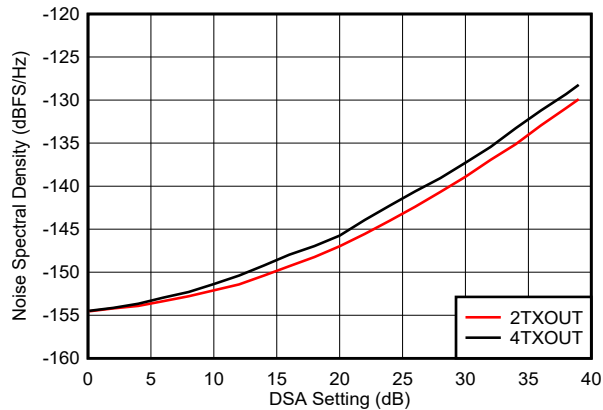
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-516. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



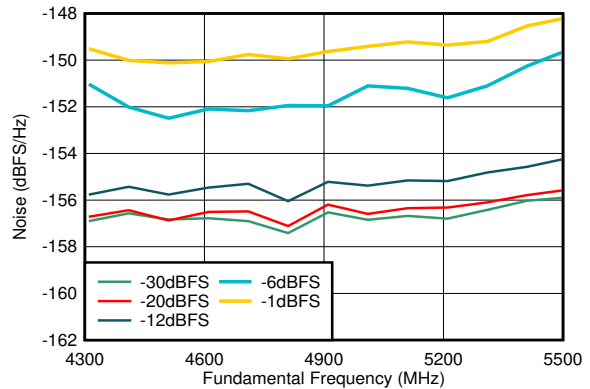
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-517. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-518. TX Output Noise vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9 GHz

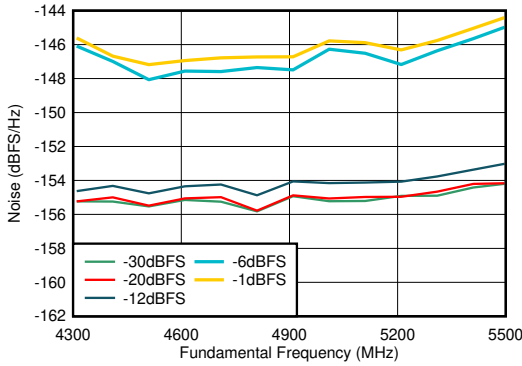


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $A_{\text{out}} = -13$ dBFS.

Figure 6-519. TX NSD vs Output Frequency and Digital Amplitude at 4.9 GHz (DSA = 0 dB)

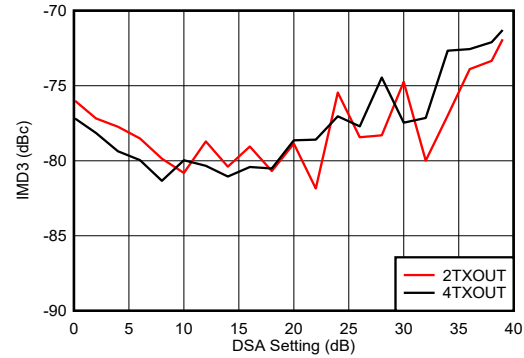
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



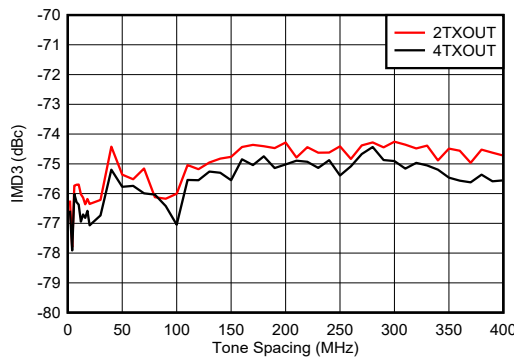
$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $A_{out} = -13$ dBFS.

Figure 6-520. TX NSD vs Output Frequency and Digital Amplitude at 4.9 GHz (DSA = 6 dB)



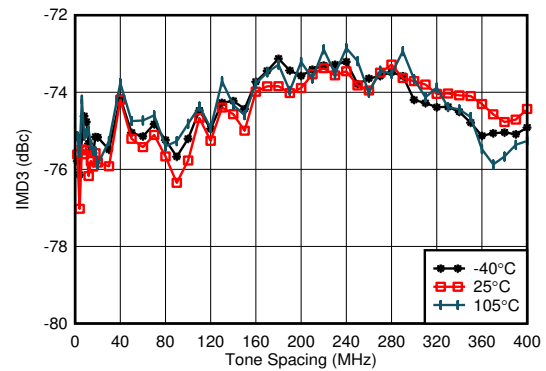
$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{CENTER} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-521. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 4.9 GHz



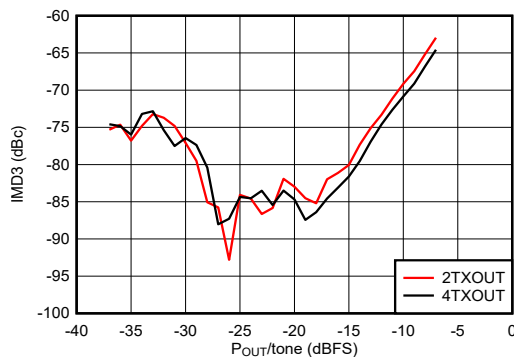
$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{CENTER} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13 dBFS each tone

Figure 6-522. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 4.9 GHz



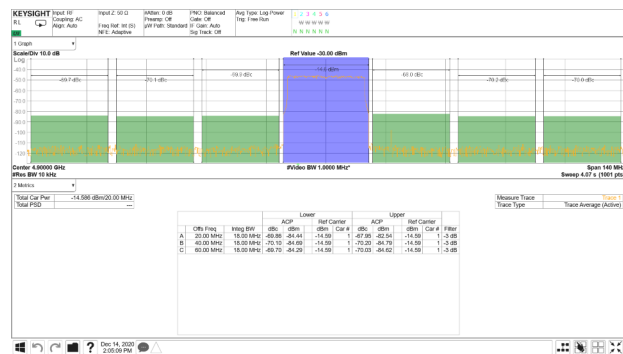
$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{CENTER} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13 dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 6-523. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 4.9 GHz



$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{CENTER} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{SPACING} = 20$ MHz

Figure 6-524. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 4.9 GHz

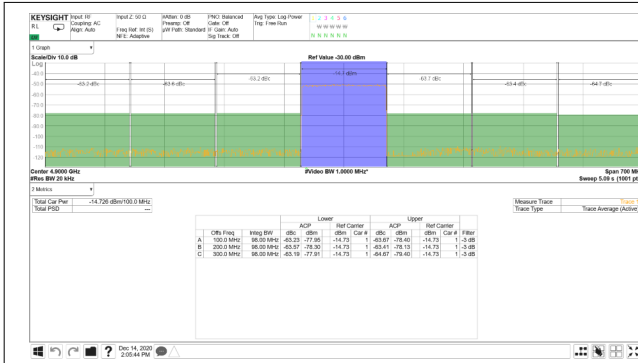


TM1.1, $P_{OUT_RMS} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-525. TX 20-MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz

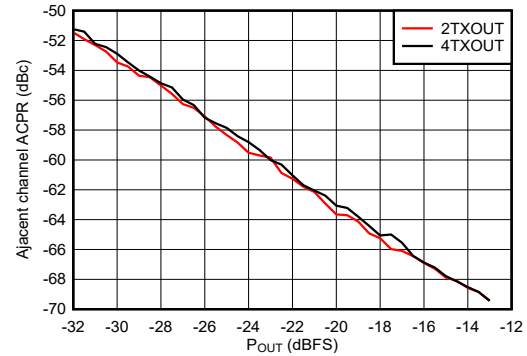
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



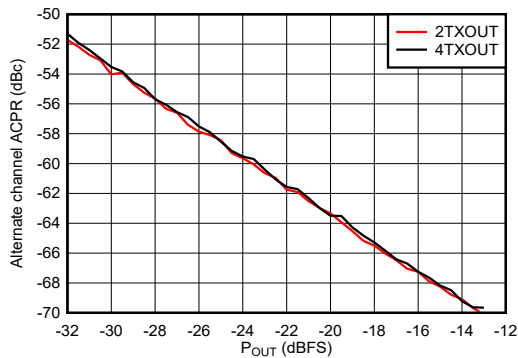
TM1.1, $P_{OUT_RMS} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-526. TX 100-MHz NR Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz



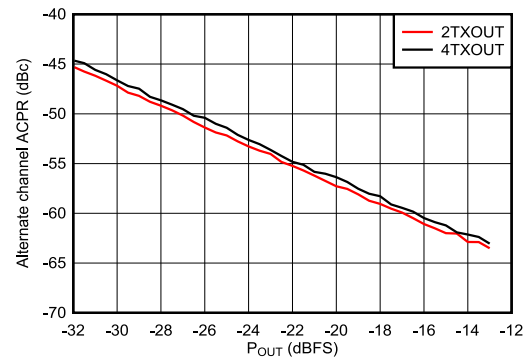
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-527. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9 GHz



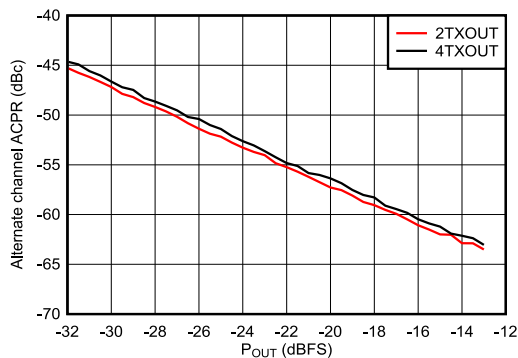
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 6-528. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9 GHz



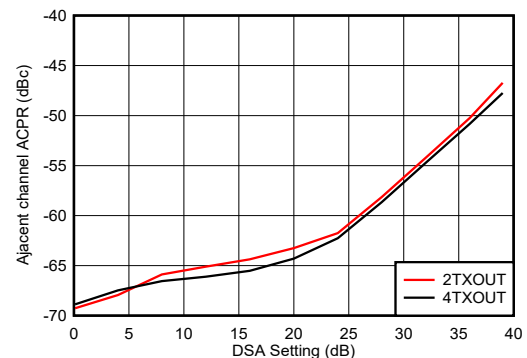
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 6-529. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9 GHz



Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 6-530. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9 GHz

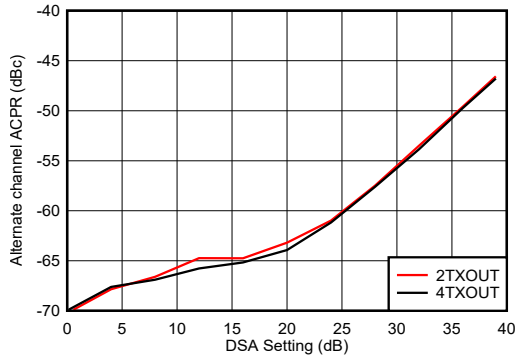


Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

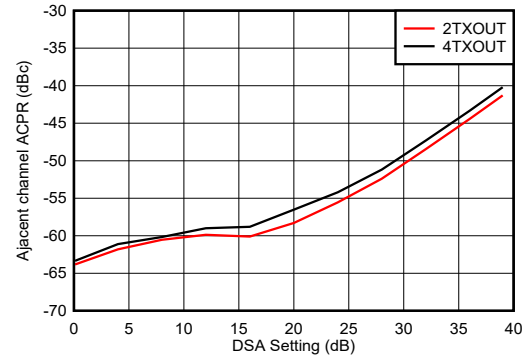
Figure 6-531. TX 20-MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 4.9 GHz

6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

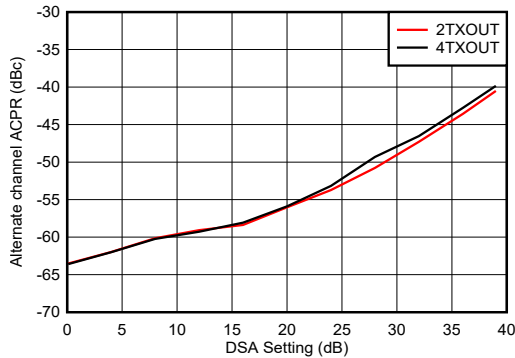
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



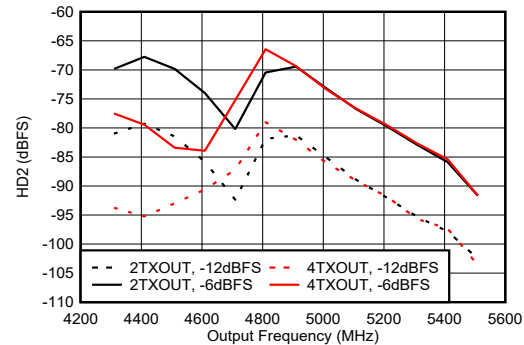
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 20-MHz BW TM1.1 LTE
Figure 6-532. TX 20-MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 4.9 GHz



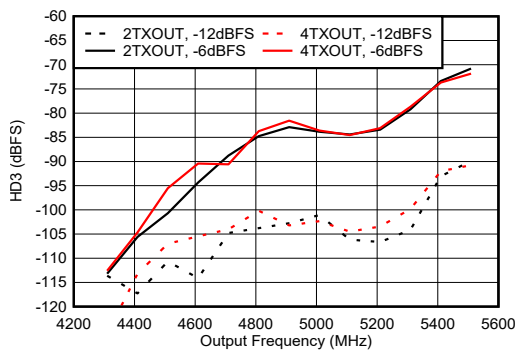
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-533. TX 100-MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 4.9 GHz



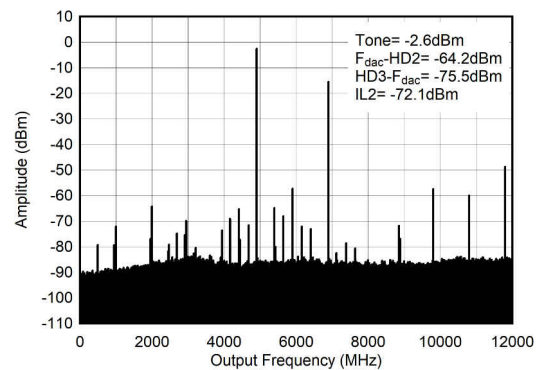
Matching at 4.9 GHz, single carrier 100-MHz BW TM1.1 NR
Figure 6-534. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 4.9 GHz



Matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-535. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 4.9 GHz



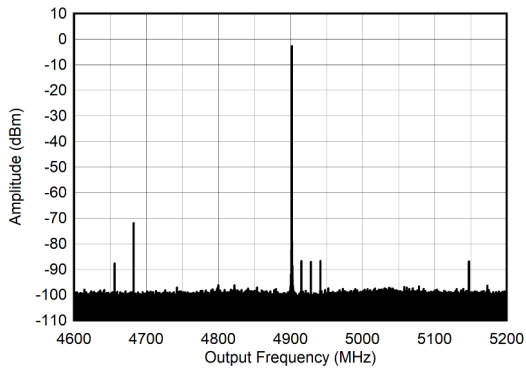
Matching at 4.9 GHz, $f_{DAC} = 11.79648$ GSPS, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency
Figure 6-536. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 4.9 GHz



$f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $IL_n = f_s/n \pm f_{OUT}$.
Figure 6-537. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz ($0-f_{DAC}$)

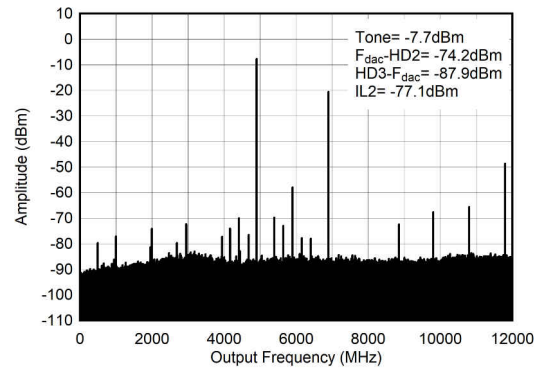
6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled



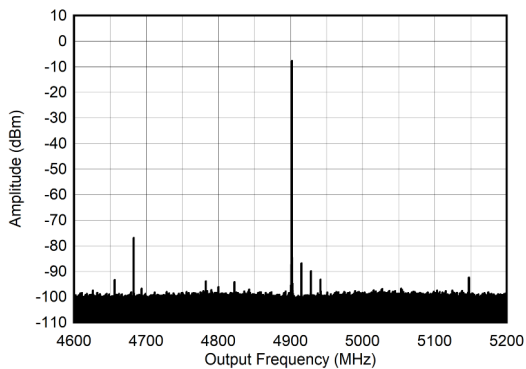
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-538. TX Single Tone (-1 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz (± 300 MHz)



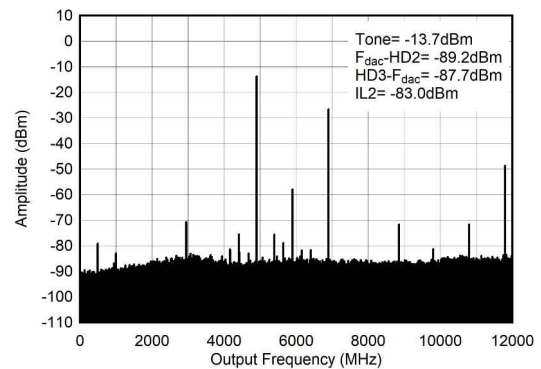
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-539. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



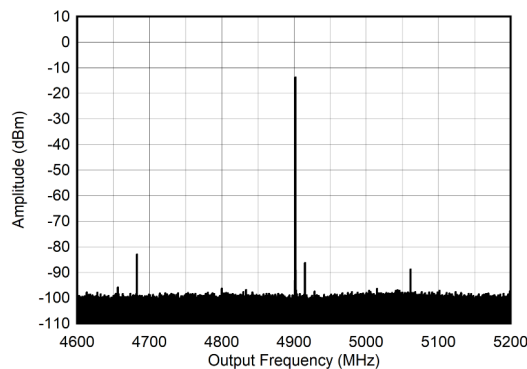
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-540. TX Single Tone (-6 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz (± 300 MHz)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 6-541. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

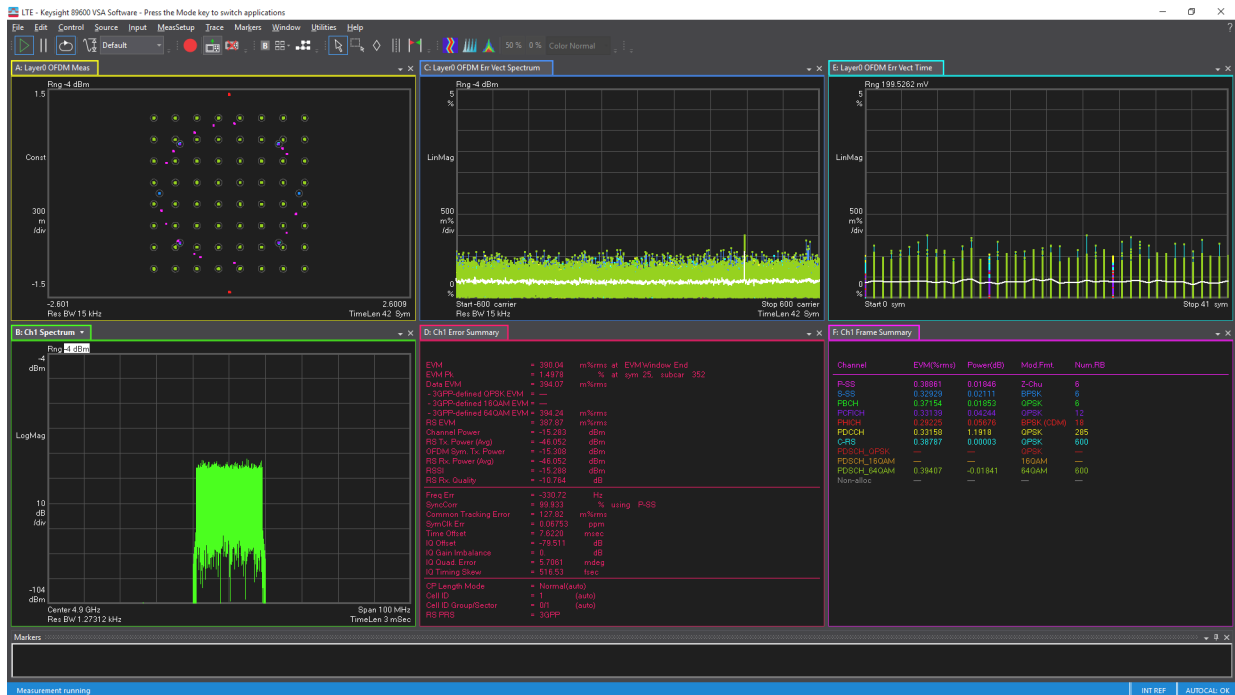


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, 4.9 GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-542. TX Single Tone (-12 dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9 GHz (± 300 MHz)

6.11.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 11796.48$ MSPS, interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, 24x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled

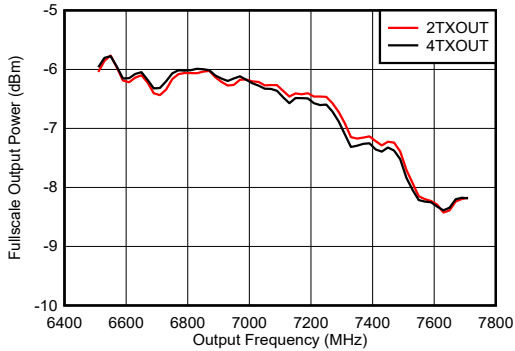


TM1.1, $P_{OUT_RMS} = -13$ dBFS

Figure 6-543. TX 20-MHz LTE Error Vector Magnitude at 4.9 GHz

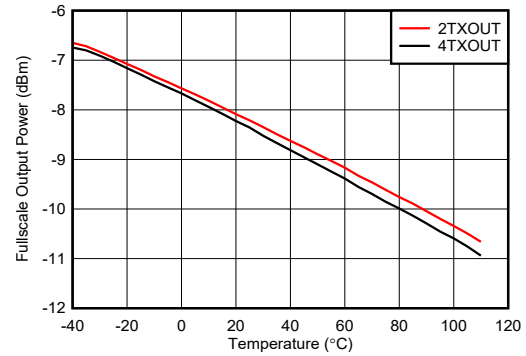
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{DAC} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{OUT} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



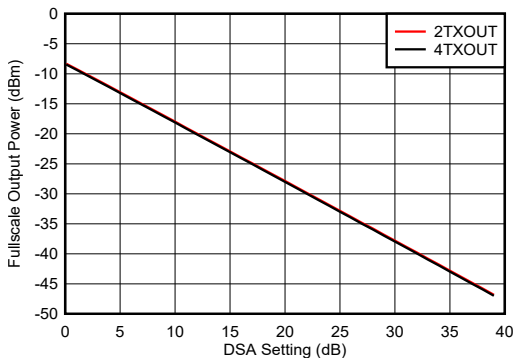
Excluding PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-544. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel



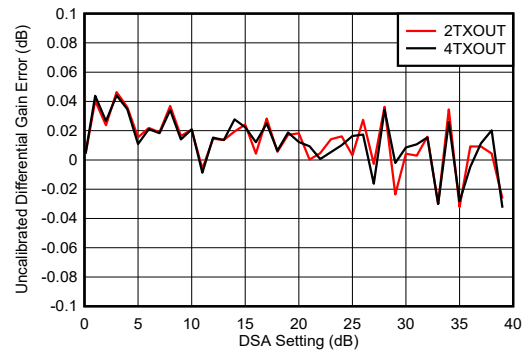
Excluding PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-545. TX Full Scale vs Temperature and Channel at 7.1 GHz



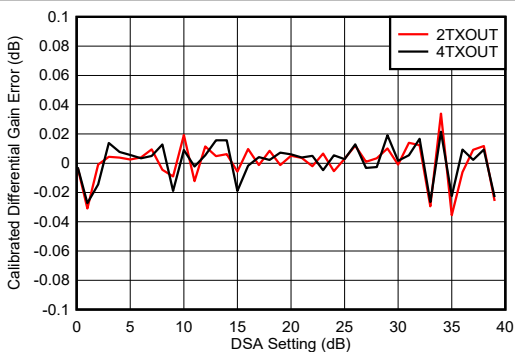
Excluding PCB and cable losses

Figure 6-546. TX Full Scale vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1 GHz



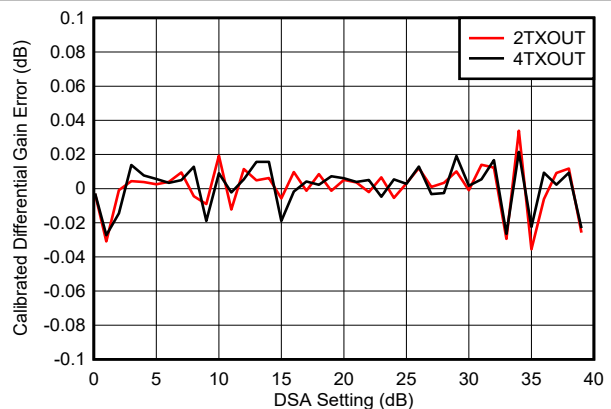
Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 6-547. Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz



Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 6-548. Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz

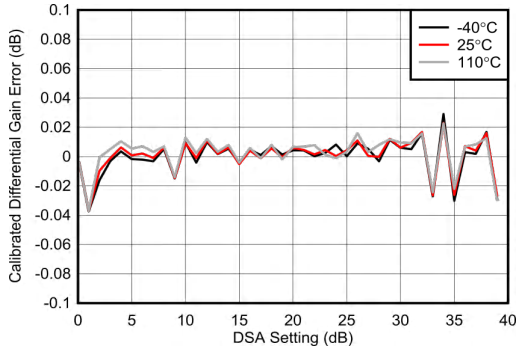


Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 6-549. Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz

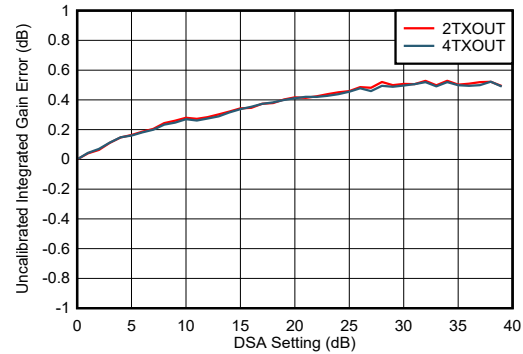
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



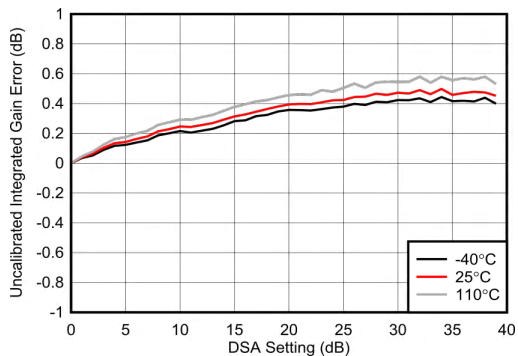
Differential Gain Error = $\text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-550. Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz



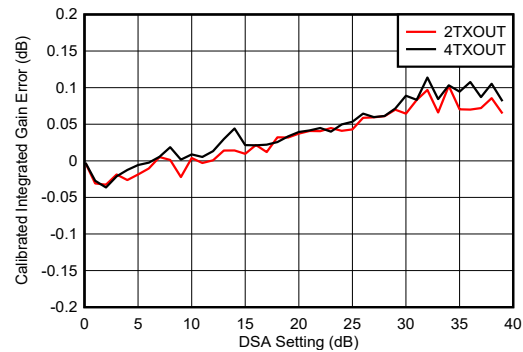
Integrated Gain Error = $\text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$.

Figure 6-551. Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz



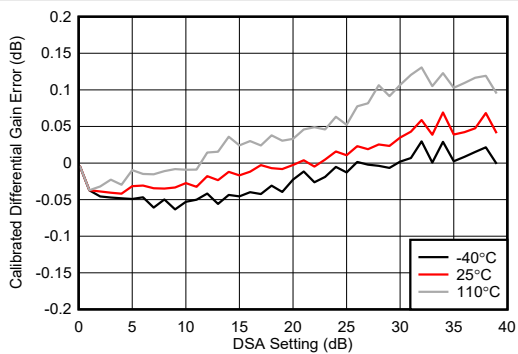
Integrated Gain Error = $\text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$.

Figure 6-552. Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz



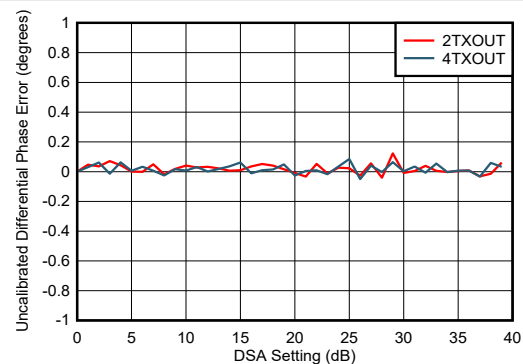
Integrated Gain Error = $\text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$.

Figure 6-553. Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz



Integrated Gain Error = $\text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Gain}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$.

Figure 6-554. Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz

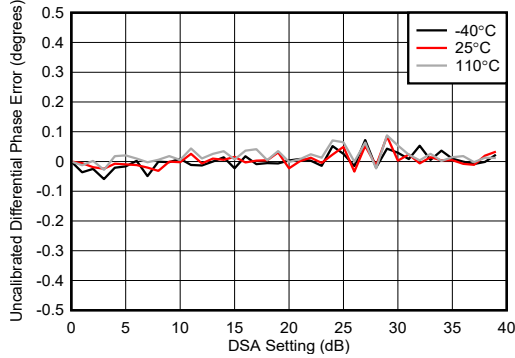


Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 6-555. Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz

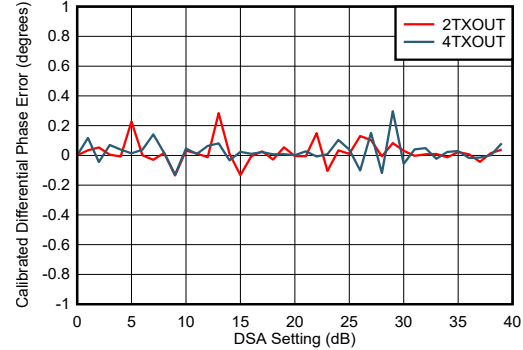
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



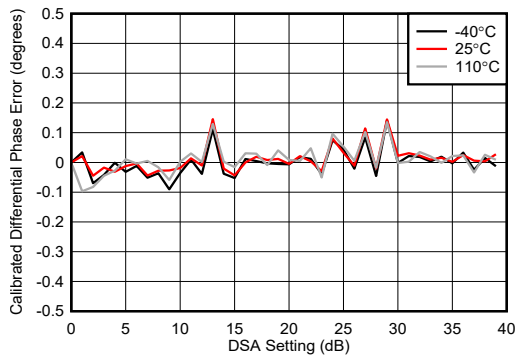
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-556. Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz



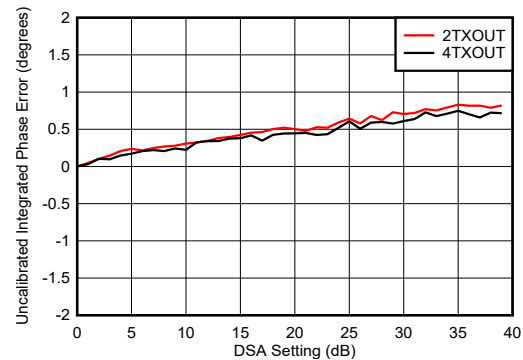
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-557. Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz



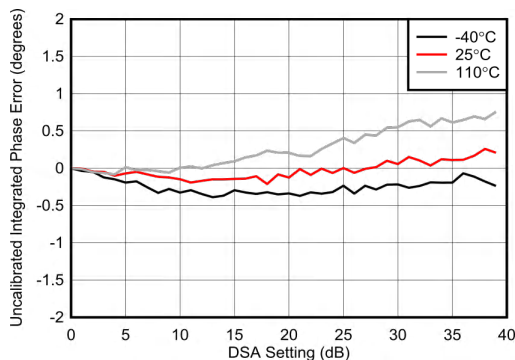
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 6-558. Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz



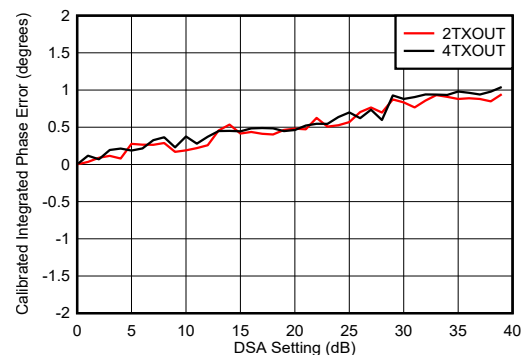
$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-559. Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz



$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-560. Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz

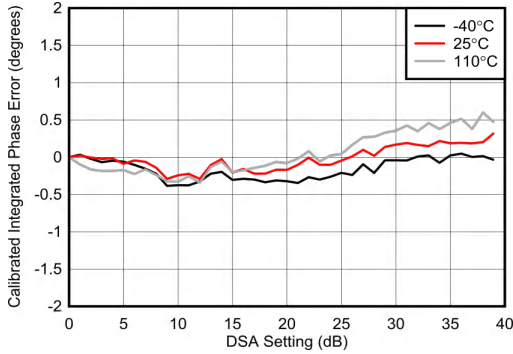


$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 6-561. Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1 GHz

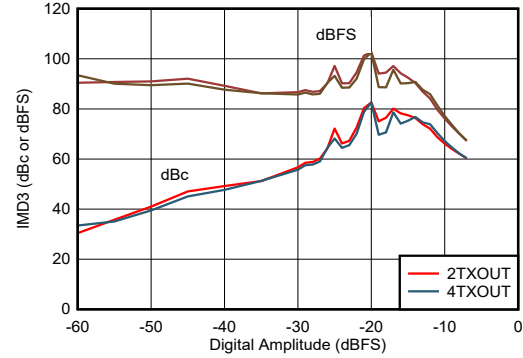
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



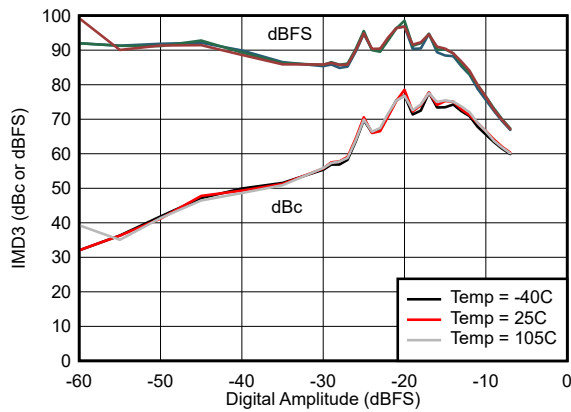
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 6-562. Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1 GHz



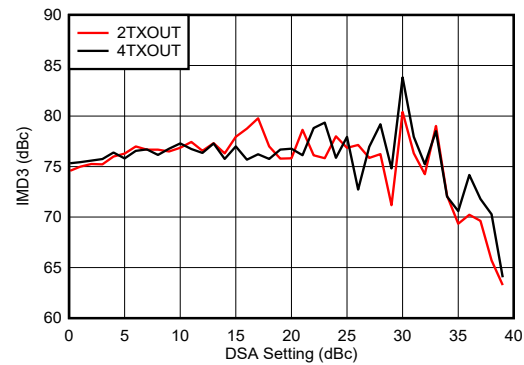
Tone spacing = 50 MHz

Figure 6-563. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 7.1 GHz



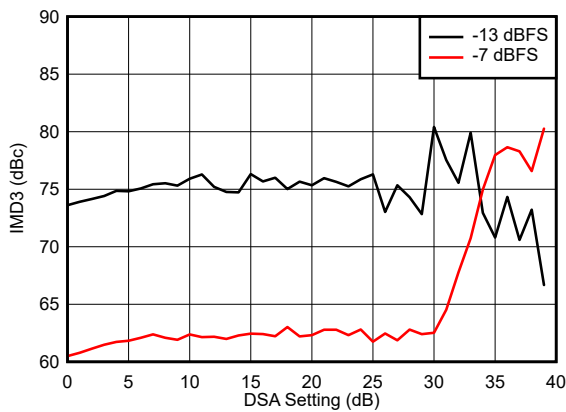
Tone spacing = 50 MHz

Figure 6-564. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 7.1 GHz



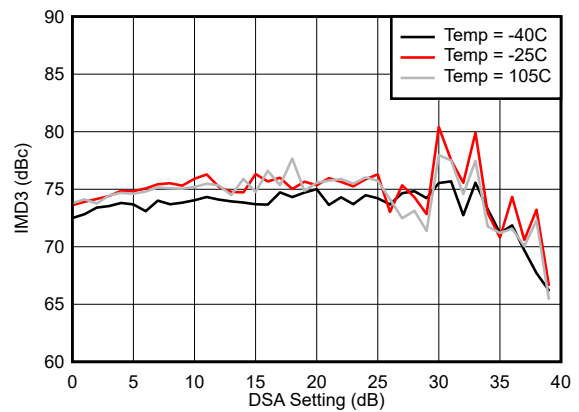
Tone spacing = 50 MHz

Figure 6-565. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1 GHz



Tone spacing = 50 MHz

Figure 6-566. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Digital Amplitude at 7.1 GHz



Tone spacing = 50 MHz

Figure 6-567. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 7.1 GHz

6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.

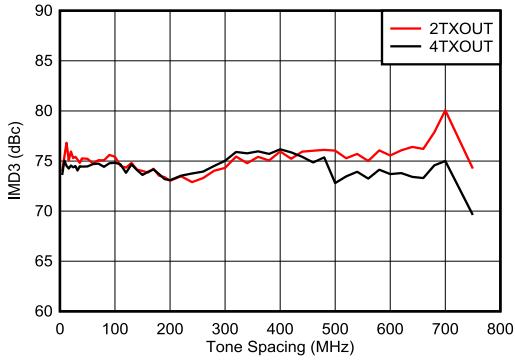


Figure 6-568. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 7.1 GHz

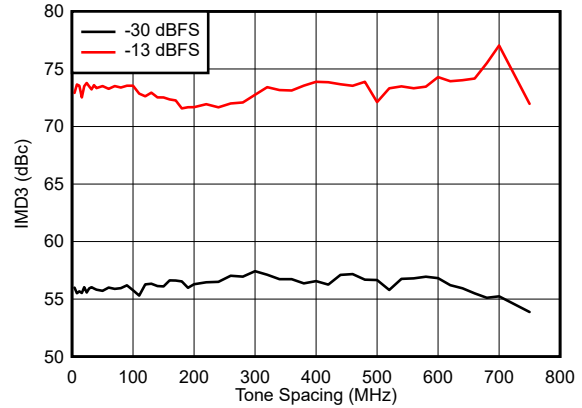


Figure 6-569. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Digital Amplitude at 7.1 GHz

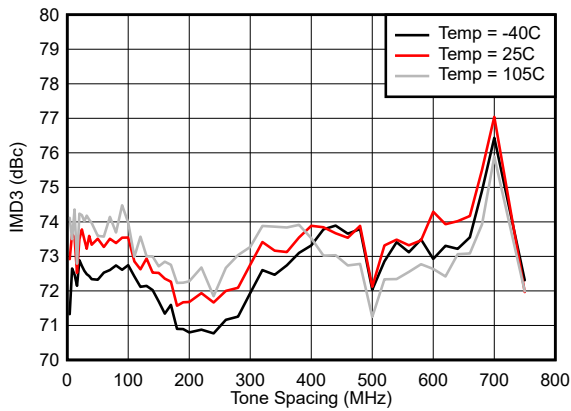
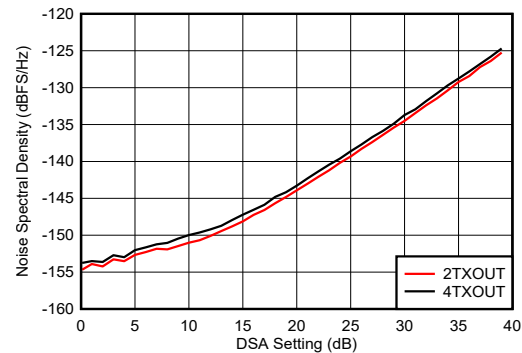
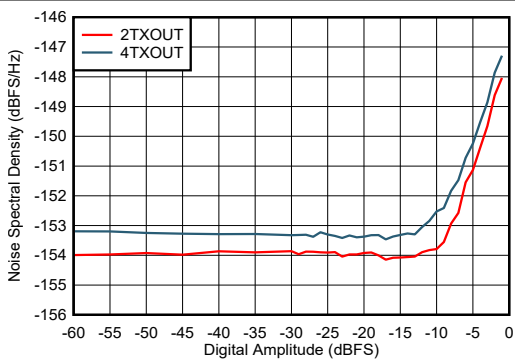


Figure 6-570. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 7.1 GHz



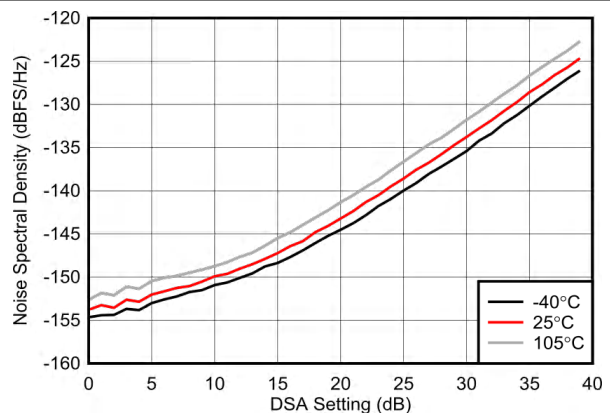
Tone at -12 dBFS, 50 MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-571. NSD vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1 GHz



50 MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-572. NSD vs DSA Setting and Amplitude at 7.1 GHz

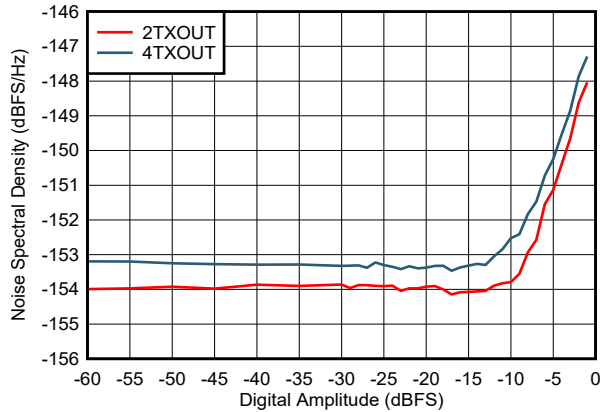


Tone at -12 dBFS, 50 MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-573. NSD vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 7.1 GHz

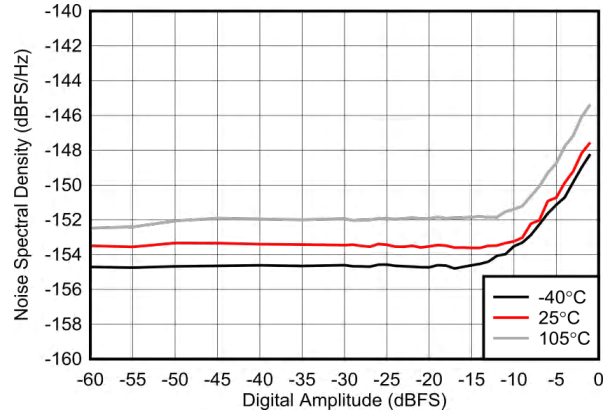
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



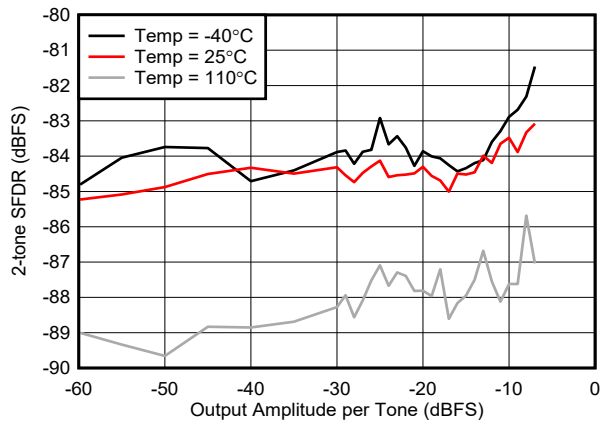
50 MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-574. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 7.1 GHz



50 MHz offset from tone

Figure 6-575. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 7.1 GHz



50 MHz tone spacing, inband = 7100 MHz \pm 200 MHz, excluding IMD3 components separately

Figure 6-576. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Output Amplitude at 7.1 GHz

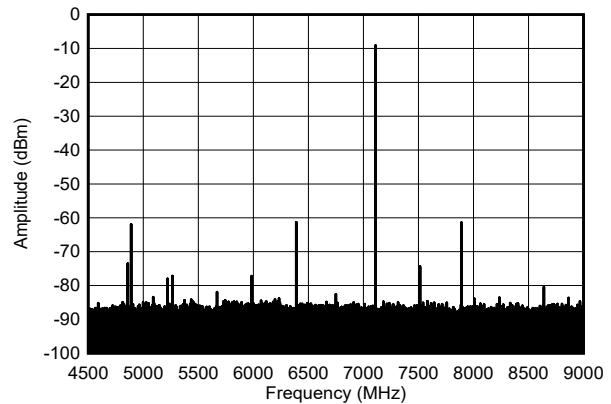


Figure 6-577. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -1 dBFS (Nyquist)

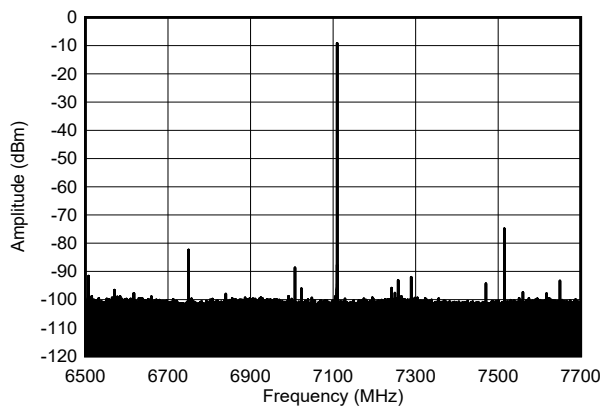


Figure 6-578. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -1 dBFS (narrow span)

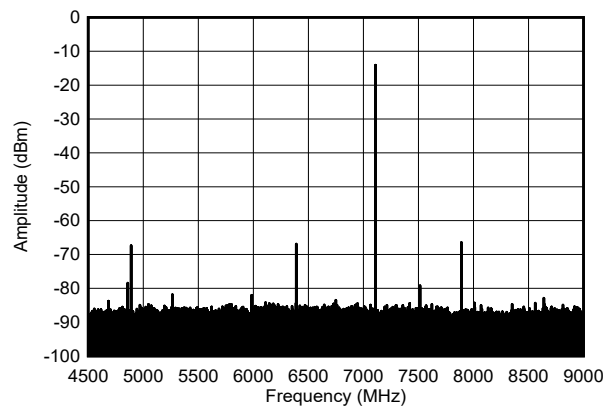


Figure 6-579. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -6 dBFS (Nyquist)

6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.

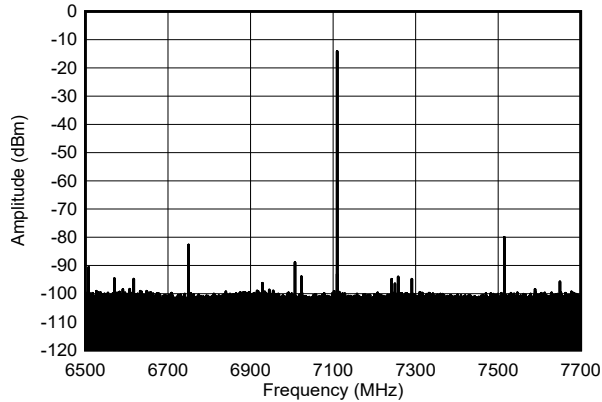


Figure 6-580. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -6 dBFS (narrow span)

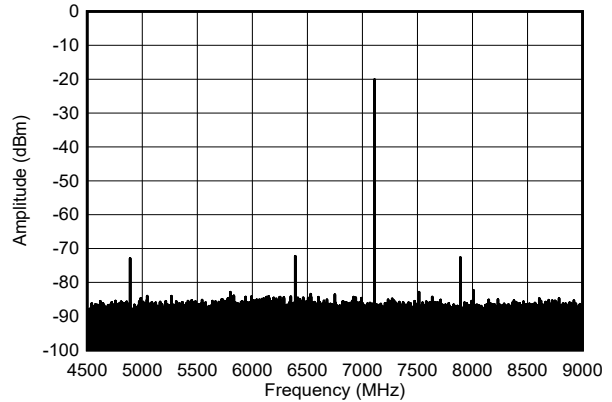


Figure 6-581. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -12 dBFS (Nyquist)

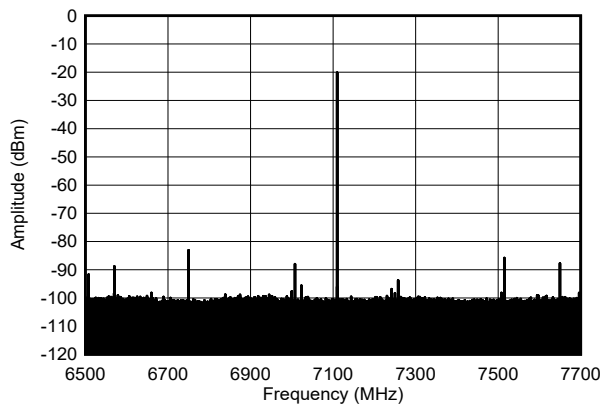
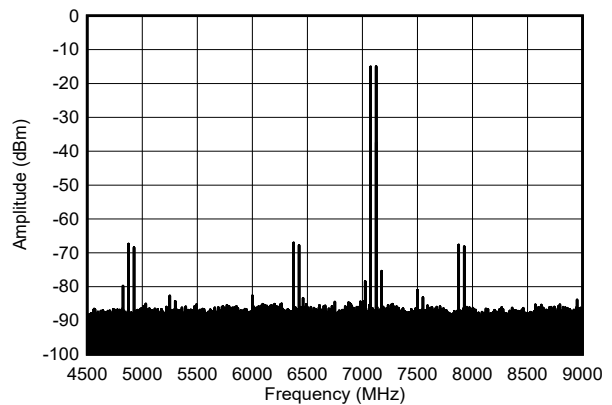
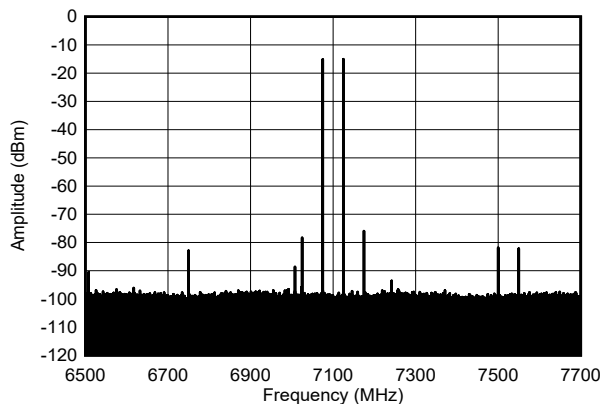


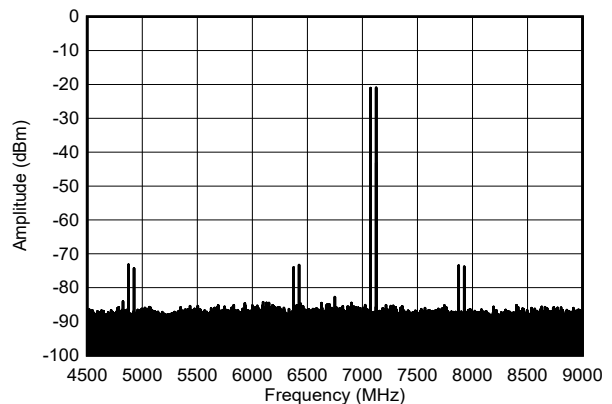
Figure 6-582. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -12 dBFS (narrow span)



50 MHz Tone Spacing
Figure 6-583. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -7 dBFS each (Nyquist)



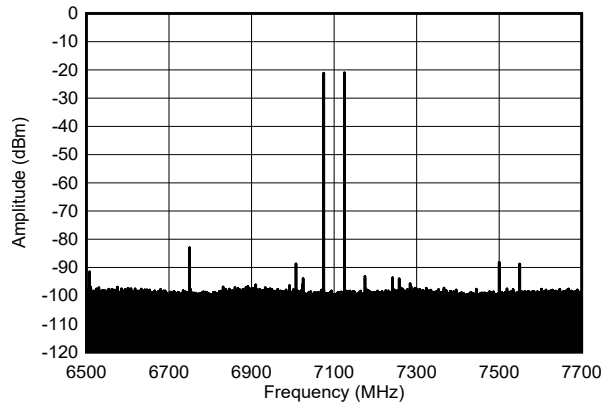
50 MHz Tone Spacing
Figure 6-584. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -7 dBFS each (narrow band)



50 MHz Tone Spacing
Figure 6-585. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -13 dBFS each (Nyquist)

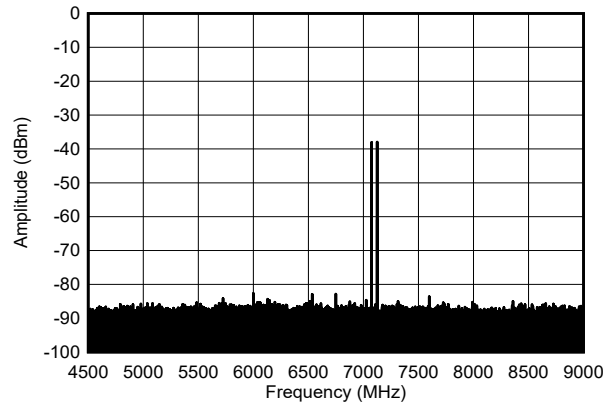
6.11.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1 GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 500 MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000$ MSPS, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1$ dBFS, 1st Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 18x Interpolation, DSA = 0 dB, $\text{Sin}(x)/x$ enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1 GHz matching.



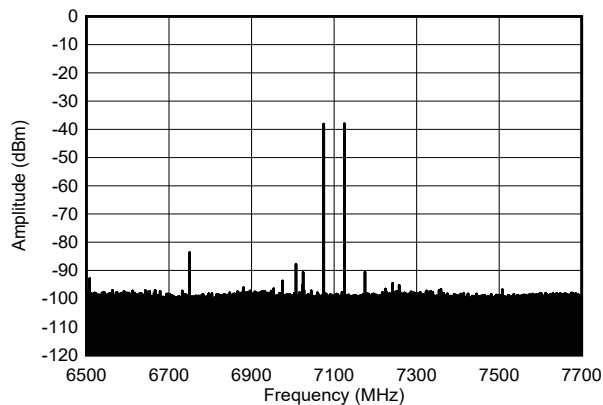
50 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 6-586. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -13 dBFS each (narrow span)



50 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 6-587. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -30 dBFS each (Nyquist)



50 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 6-588. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1 GHz, -30 dBFS each (narrow span)

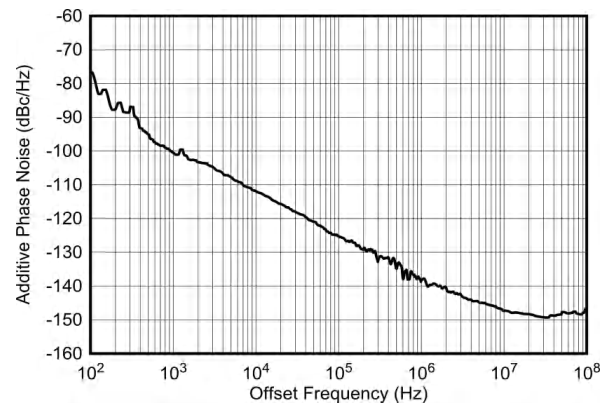
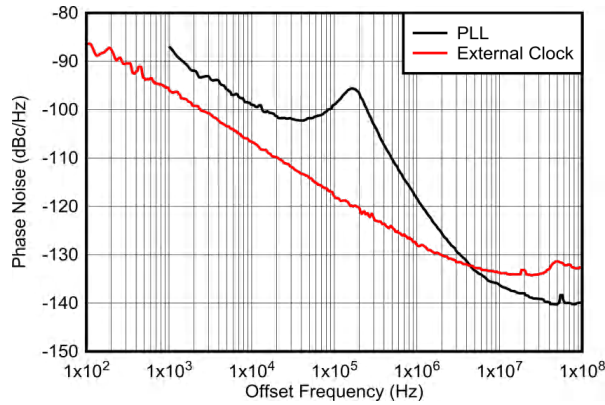


Figure 6-589. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 7.1 GHz

6.11.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$, Phase noise measured at TX output



measured at TX output, normalized to 12GHz by $20 \cdot \log_{10}(12\text{GHz}/F_{\text{OUT}})$

Figure 6-590. Phase Noise vs Offset Frequency for PLL and External Clock at 12GHz

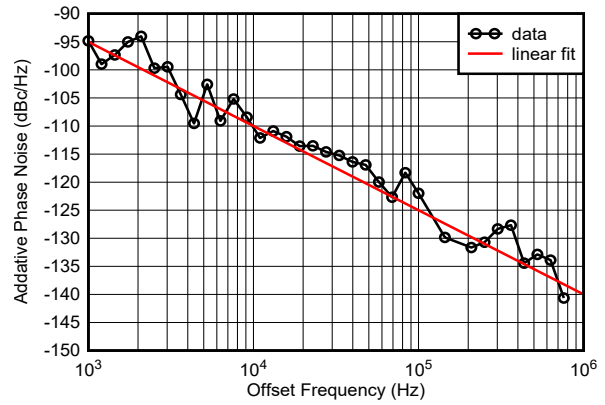
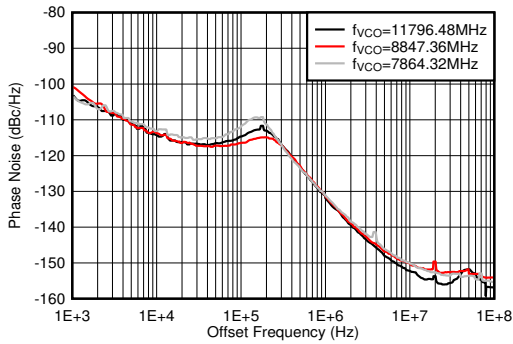
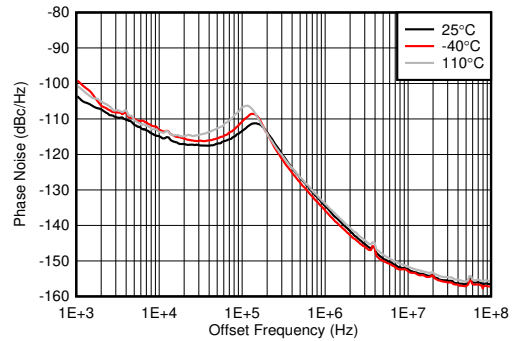


Figure 6-591. RX Additive Phase Noise at 9.61GHz



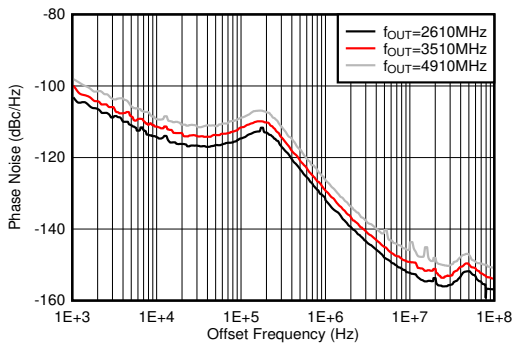
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-592. Phase Noise vs Offset Frequency and f_{VCO} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2610 \text{ MHz}$



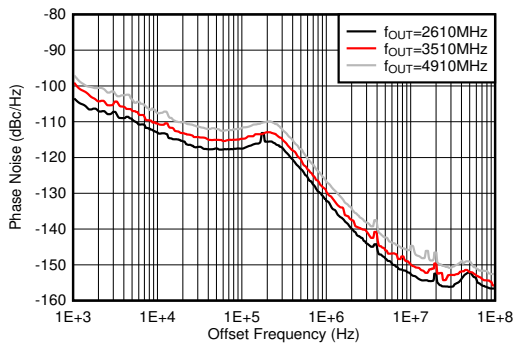
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-593. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1910 \text{ MHz}$



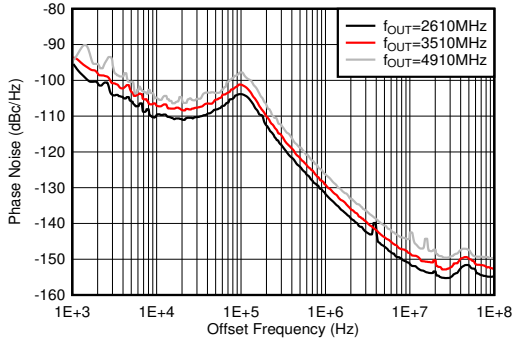
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-594. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 25°C



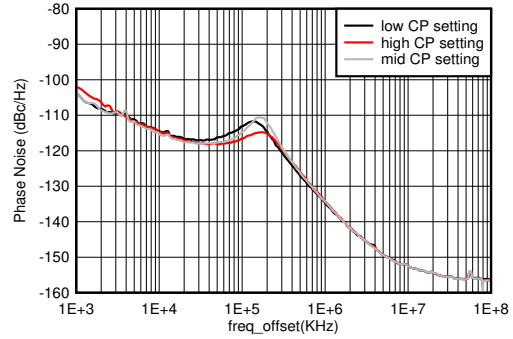
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48 \text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-595. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C



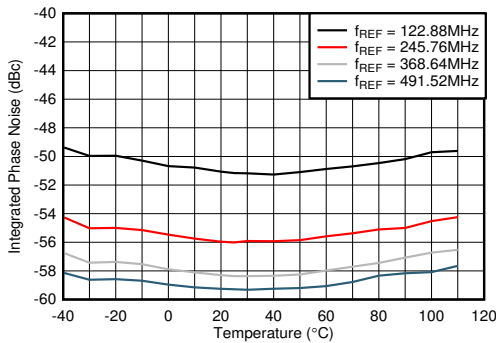
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-596. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C



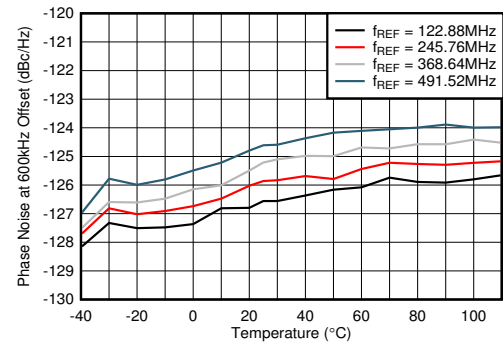
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-597. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and CP Setting at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



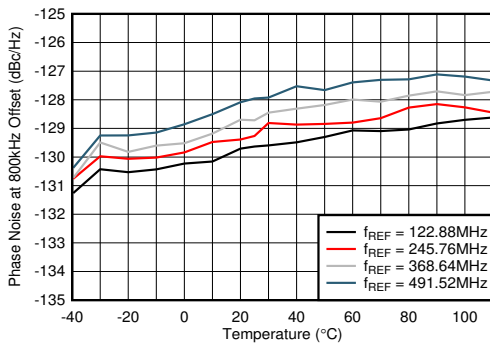
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, 1-kHz to 100-MHz, single-sided integration bandwidth, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-598. Integrated Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



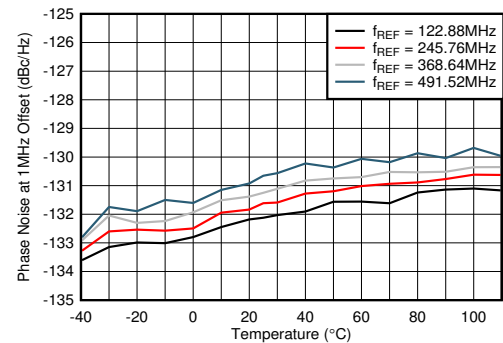
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-599. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 600kHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



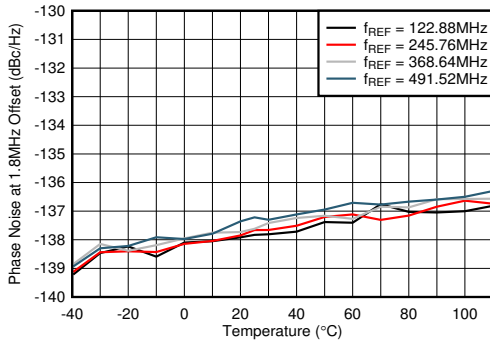
A. PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-600. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 800-kHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



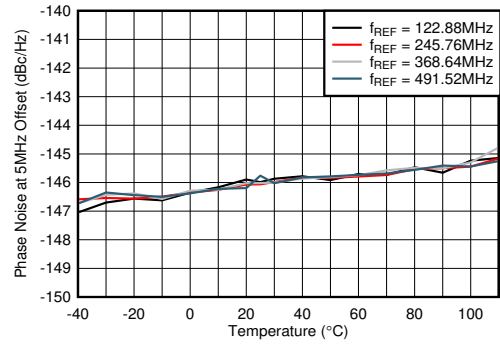
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-601. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 1-MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



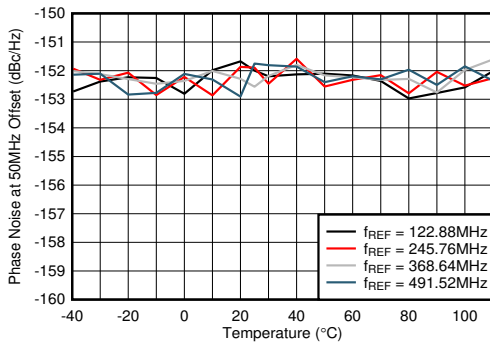
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-602. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 1.8-MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



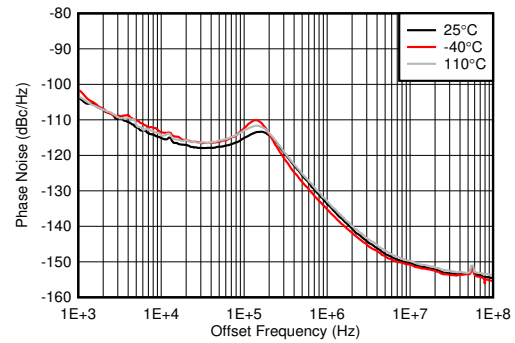
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-603. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 5-MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



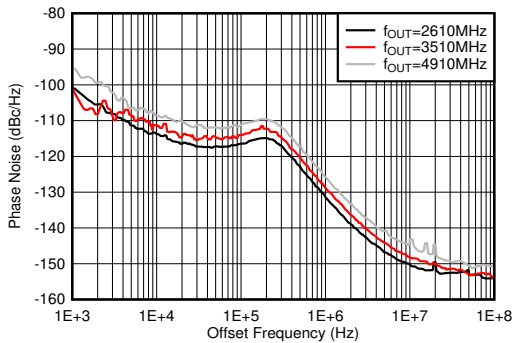
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 11796.48$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-604. Phase Noise for 12-GHz VCO at 50-MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



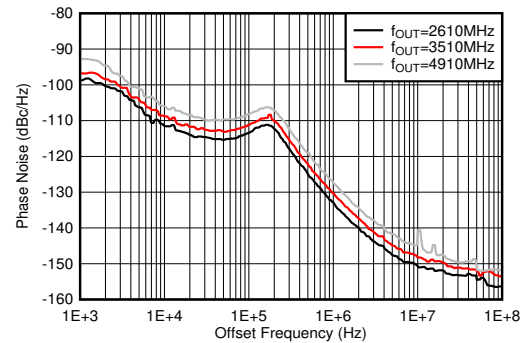
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-605. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{OUT} = 1910$ MHz



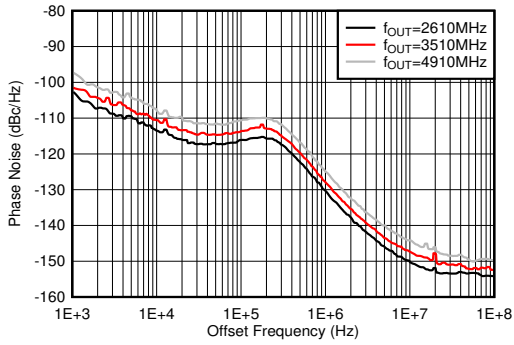
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-606. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 25°C



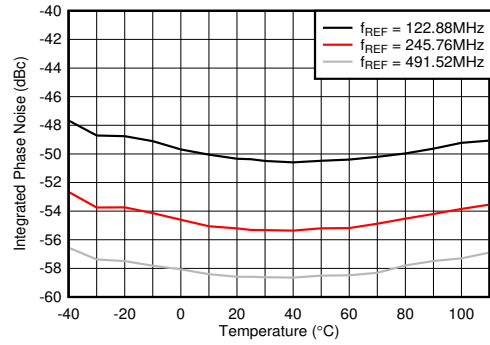
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-607. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C



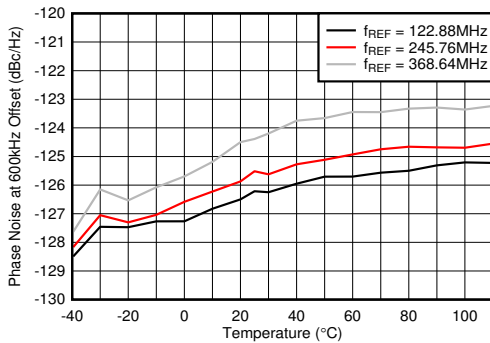
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-608. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C



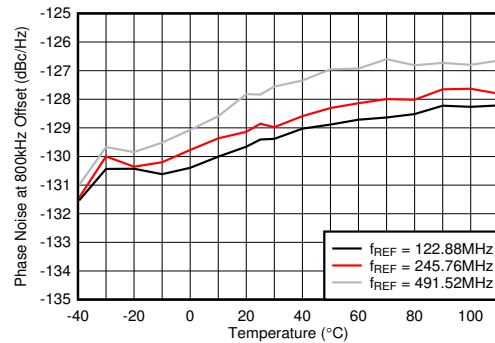
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, 1-kHz to 100-MHz, single-sided integration bandwidth, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-609. Integrated Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



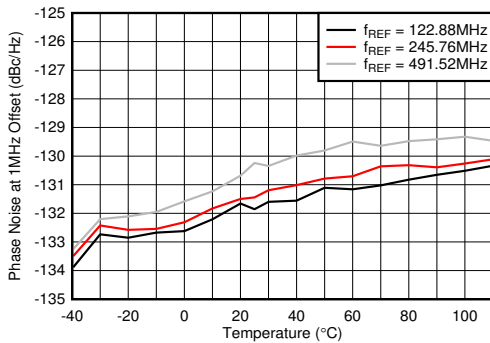
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-610. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 600 kHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



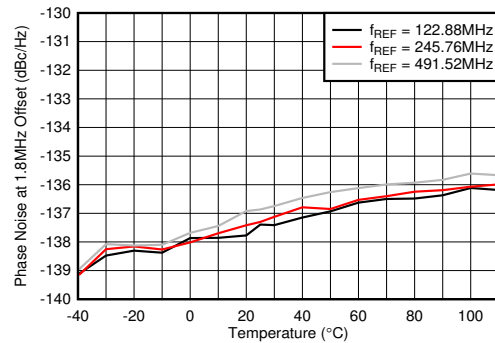
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-611. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 800 kHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



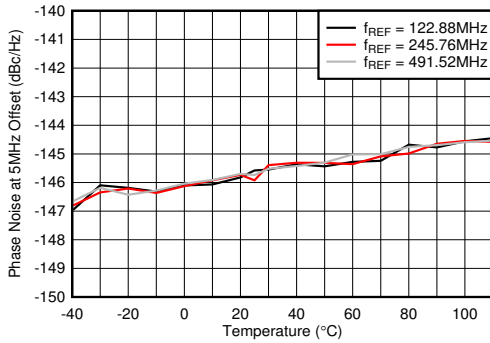
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-612. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 1 MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



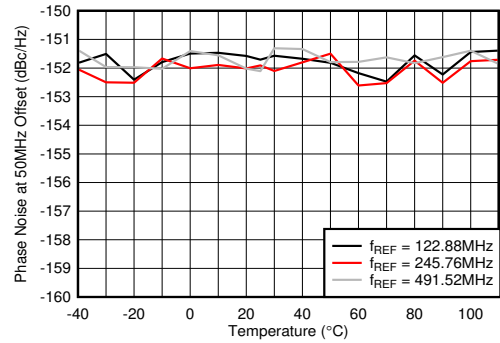
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-613. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 1.8 MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



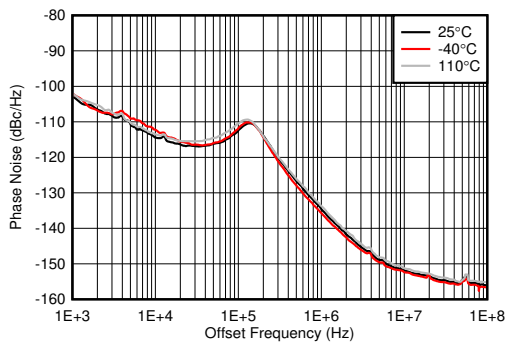
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-614. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 5 MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



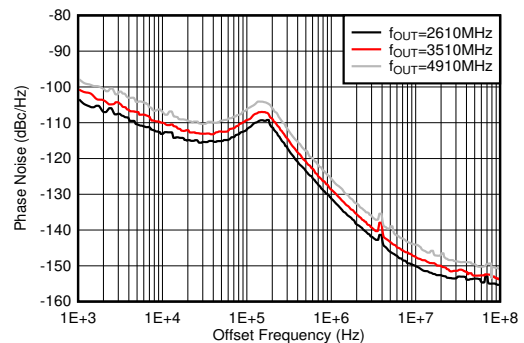
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 9830.4$ MHz, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-615. Phase Noise for 10-GHz VCO at 50 MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



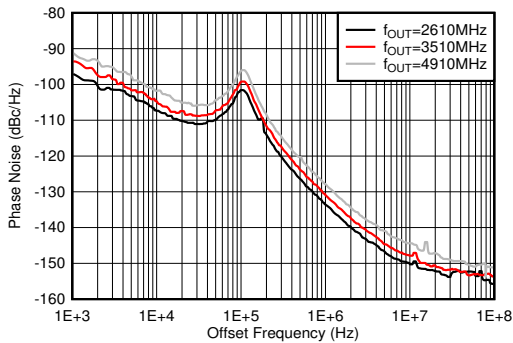
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 8847.36$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-616. Phase Noise for 9-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{OUT} = 1910$ MHz



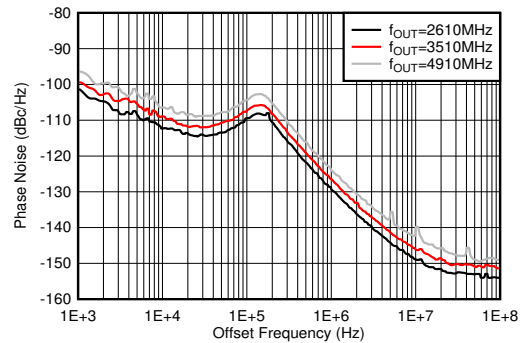
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 8847.36$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-617. Phase Noise for 9-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 25°C



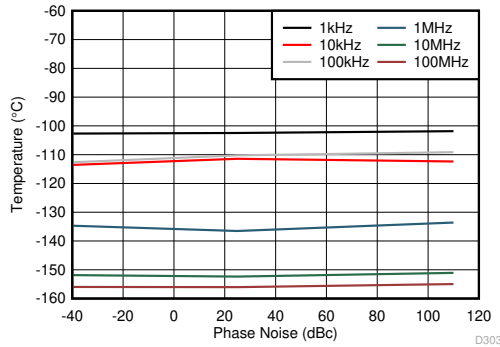
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 8847.36$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-618. Phase Noise for 9-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C



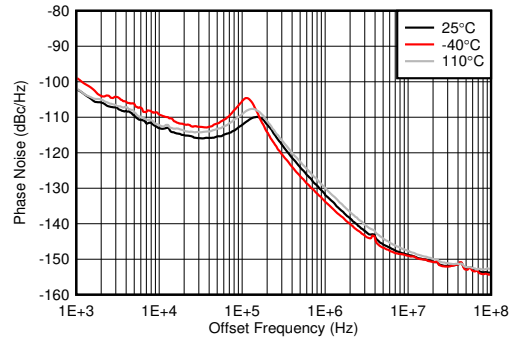
PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 8847.36$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-619. Phase Noise for 9-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C



PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 8847.36$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, minimum LPF BW, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-620. Phase Noise for 9-GHz VCO vs Temperature Over Offset Frequency at $f_{OUT} = 2.6$ GHz



PLL enabled, $f_{VCO} = 7864.32$ MHz, $f_{REF} = 491.52$ MSPS, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 6-621. Phase Noise for 8-GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{OUT} = 1910$ MHz

7 Device and Documentation Support

7.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

7.2 Support Resources

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

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7.3 Trademarks

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7.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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

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

7.5 Glossary

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

9 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
AFE7903IABJ	ACTIVE	FCBGA	ABJ	400	90	RoHS & Green	SNAGCU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	AFE7903I	Samples
AFE7903IALK	ACTIVE	FCBGA	ALK	400	90	Non-RoHS & Green	Call TI	Level-3-220C-168 HR	-40 to 85	AFE7903 SNPB	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

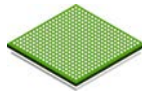
TRAY


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

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	Unit array matrix	Max temperature (°C)	L (mm)	W (mm)	K0 (µm)	P1 (mm)	CL (mm)	CW (mm)
AFE7903IABJ	ABJ	FCBGA	400	90	6 x 16	150	315	135.9	7620	19.5	21	19.2
AFE7903IALK	ALK	FCBGA	400	90	6 x 16	150	315	135.9	7620	19.5	21	19.2

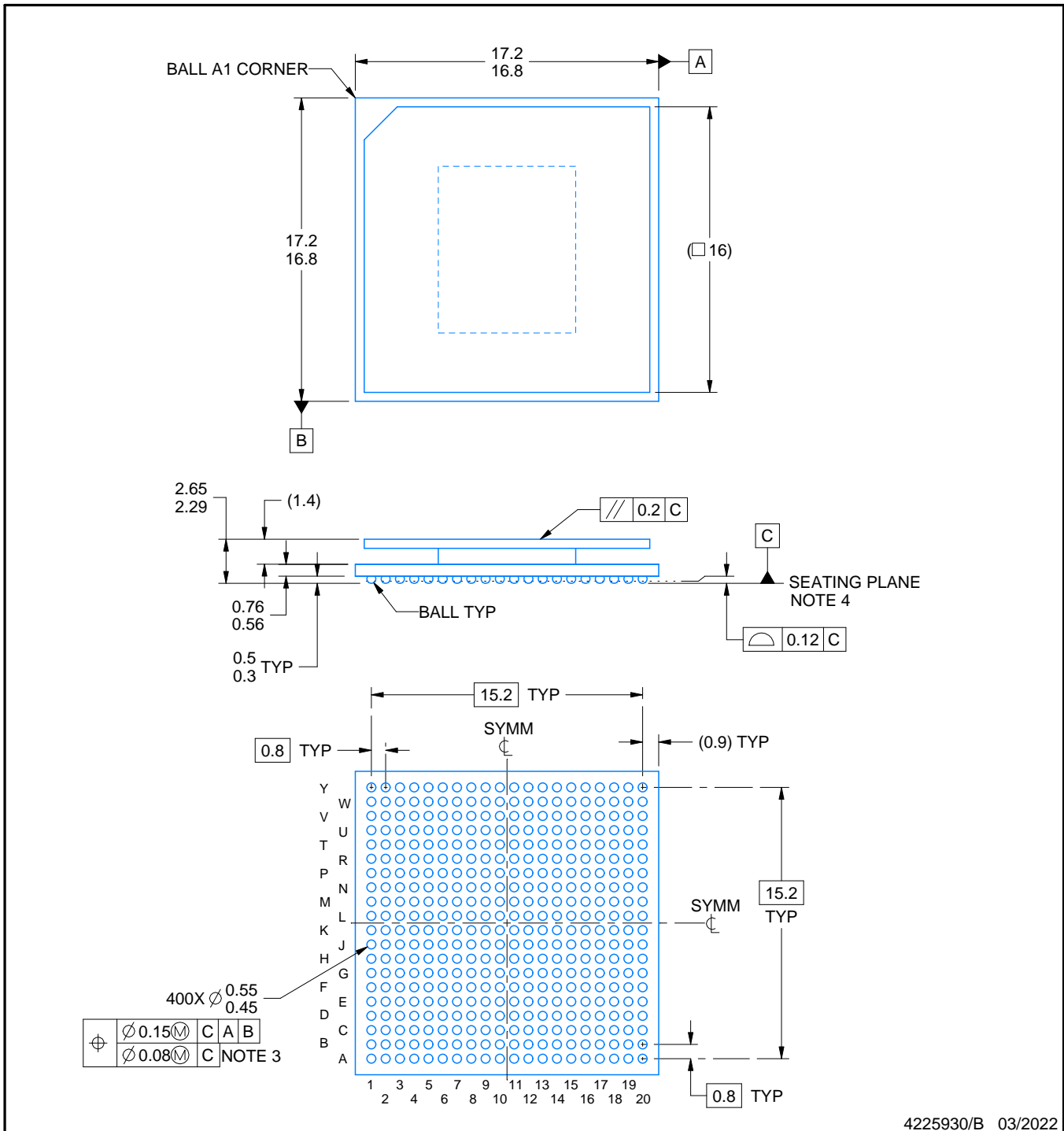
ALK0400A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



4225930/B 03/2022

NOTES:

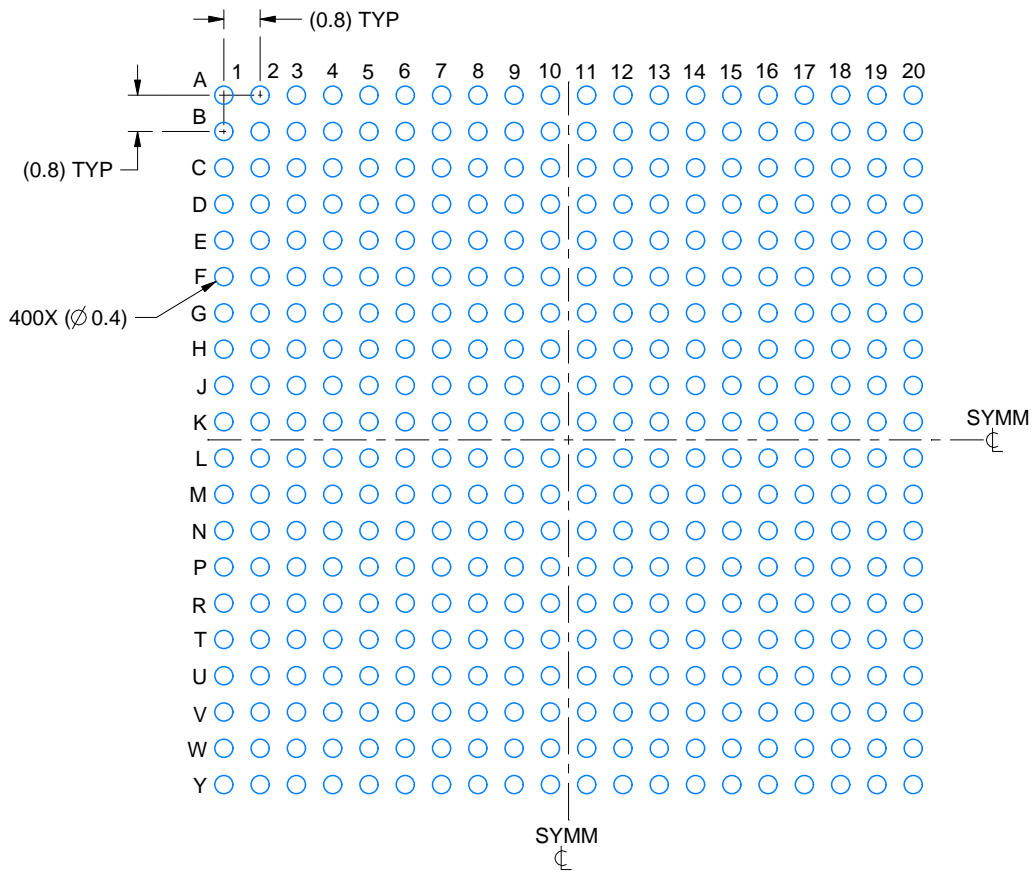
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Dimension is measured at the maximum solder ball diameter, parallel to primary datum C.
4. Primary datum C and seating plane are defined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.
5. Pb-Free die bump and SnPb solder ball.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

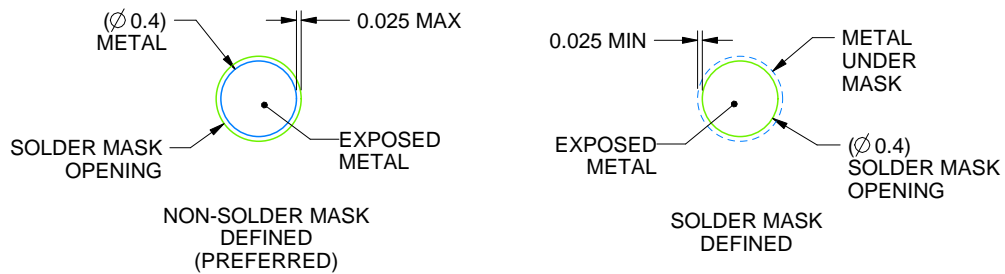
ALK0400A

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

4225930/B 03/2022

NOTES: (continued)

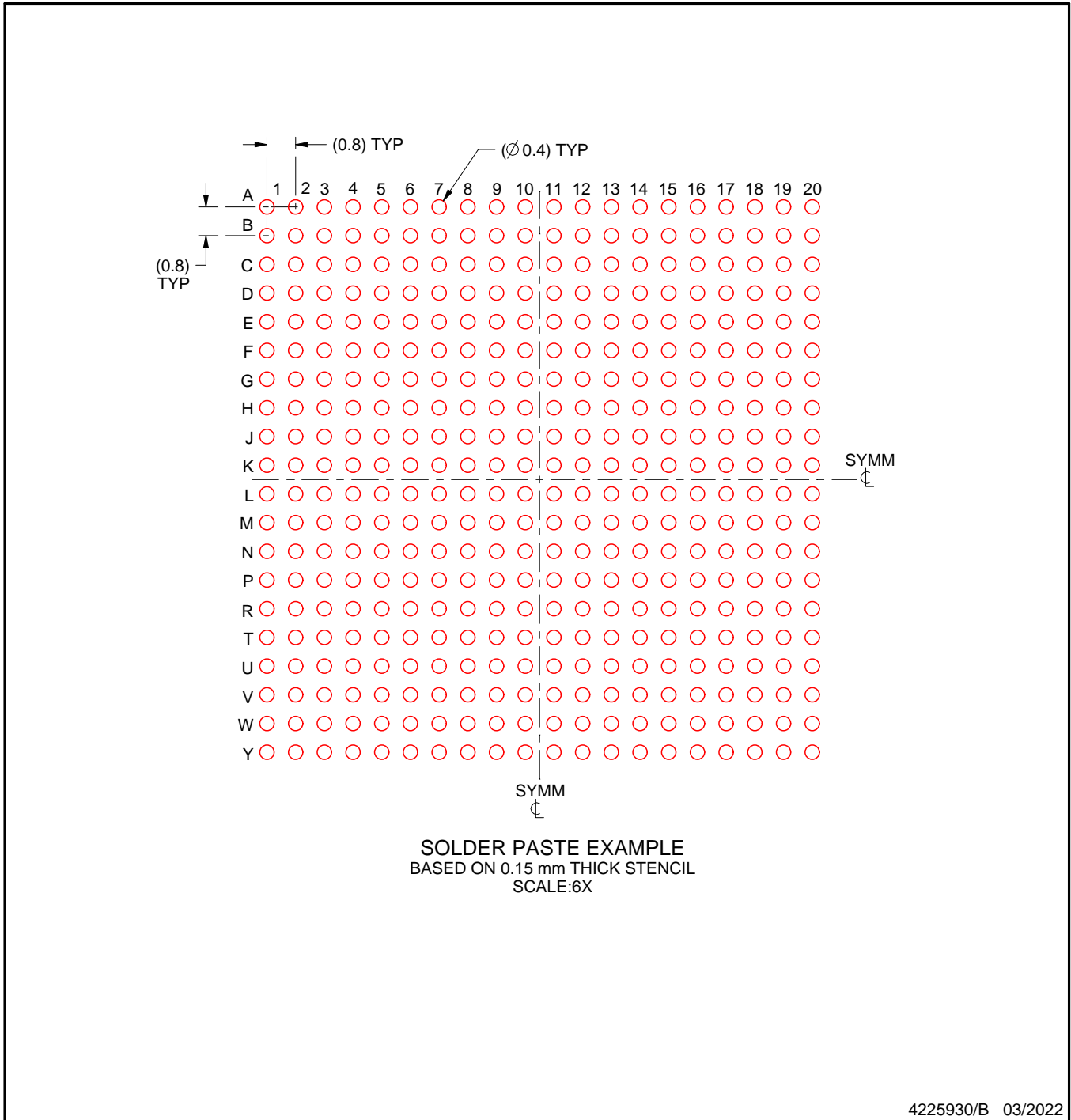
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SPRU811 (www.ti.com/lit/spru811).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

ALK0400A

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

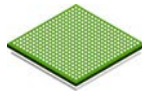
BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

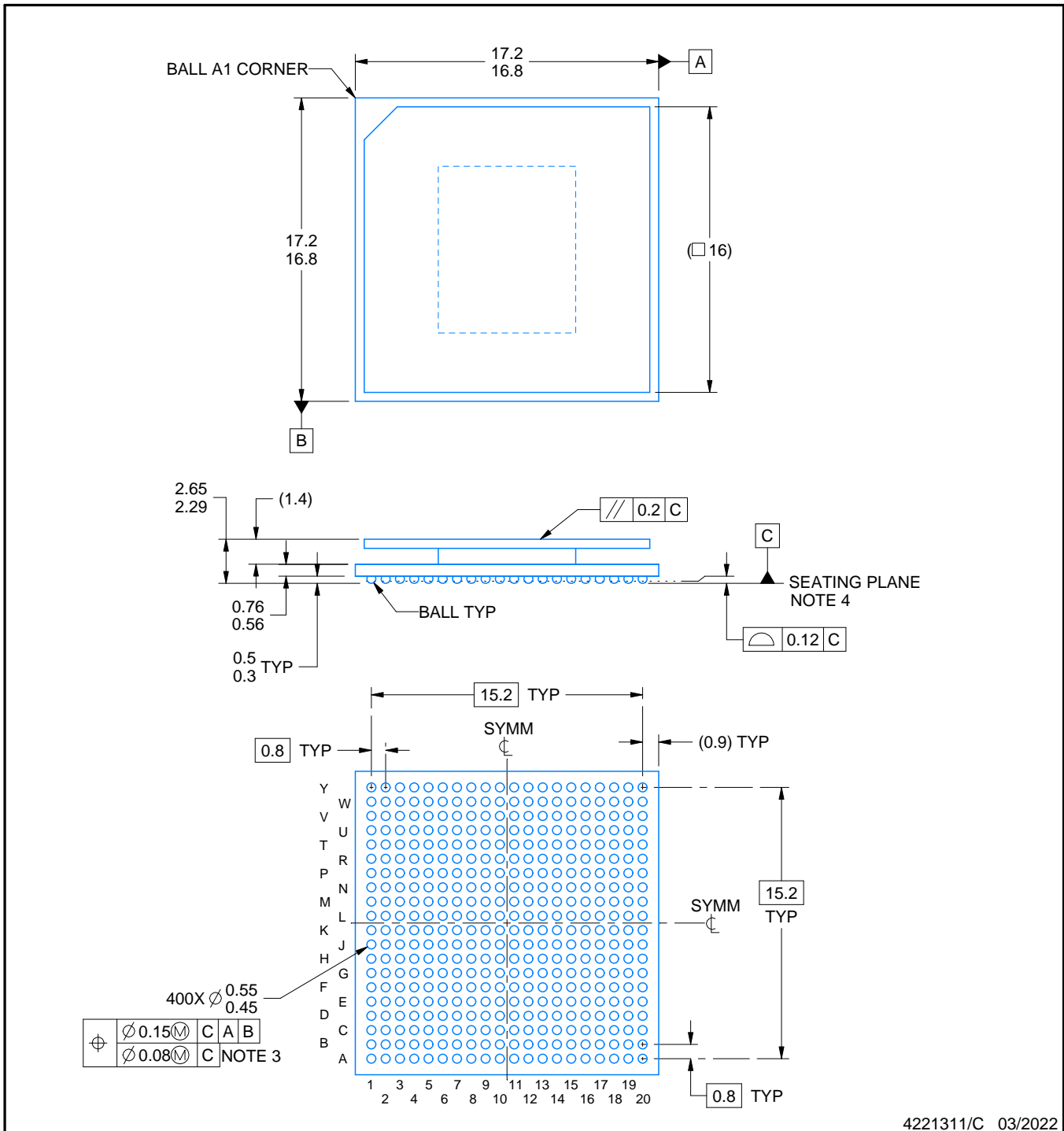
ABJ0400A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



4221311/C 03/2022

NOTES:

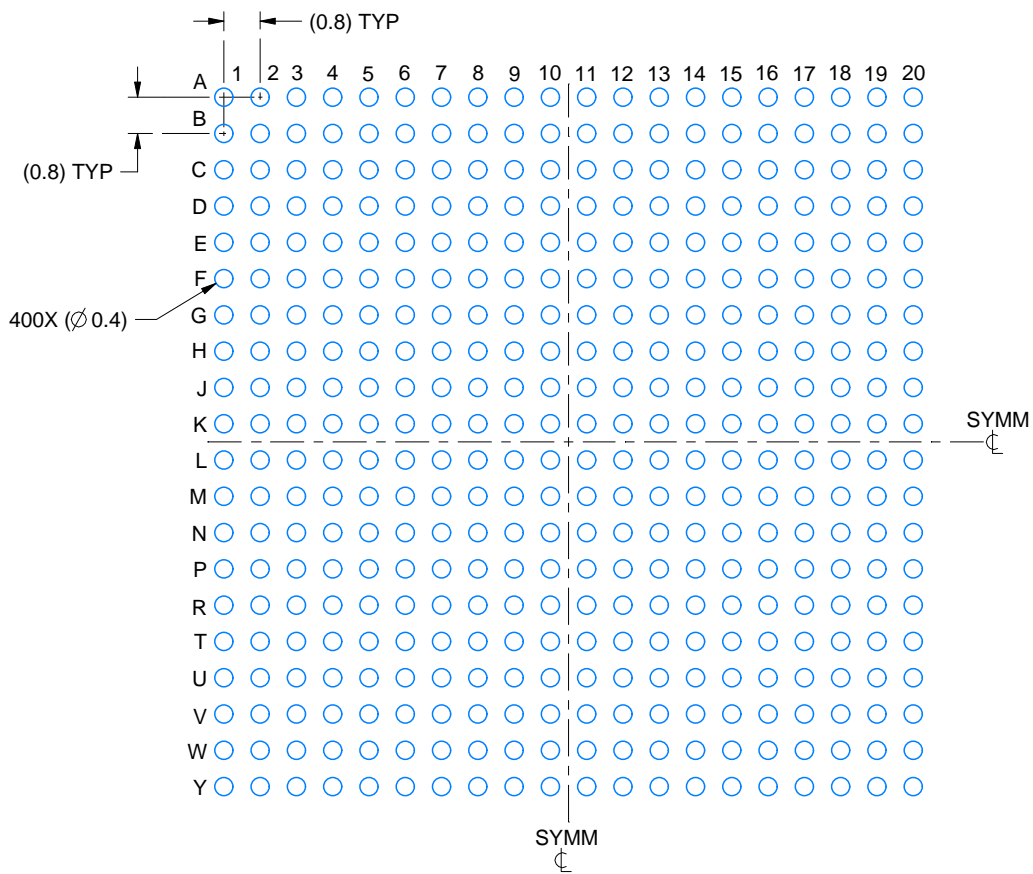
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Dimension is measured at the maximum solder ball diameter, parallel to primary datum C.
4. Primary datum C and seating plane are defined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

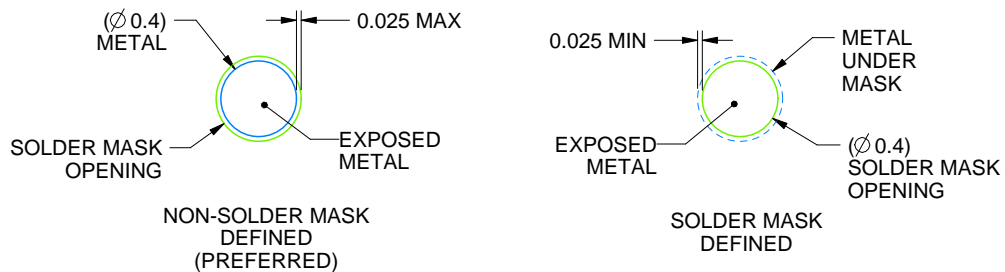
ABJ0400A

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:6X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

4221311/C 03/2022

NOTES: (continued)

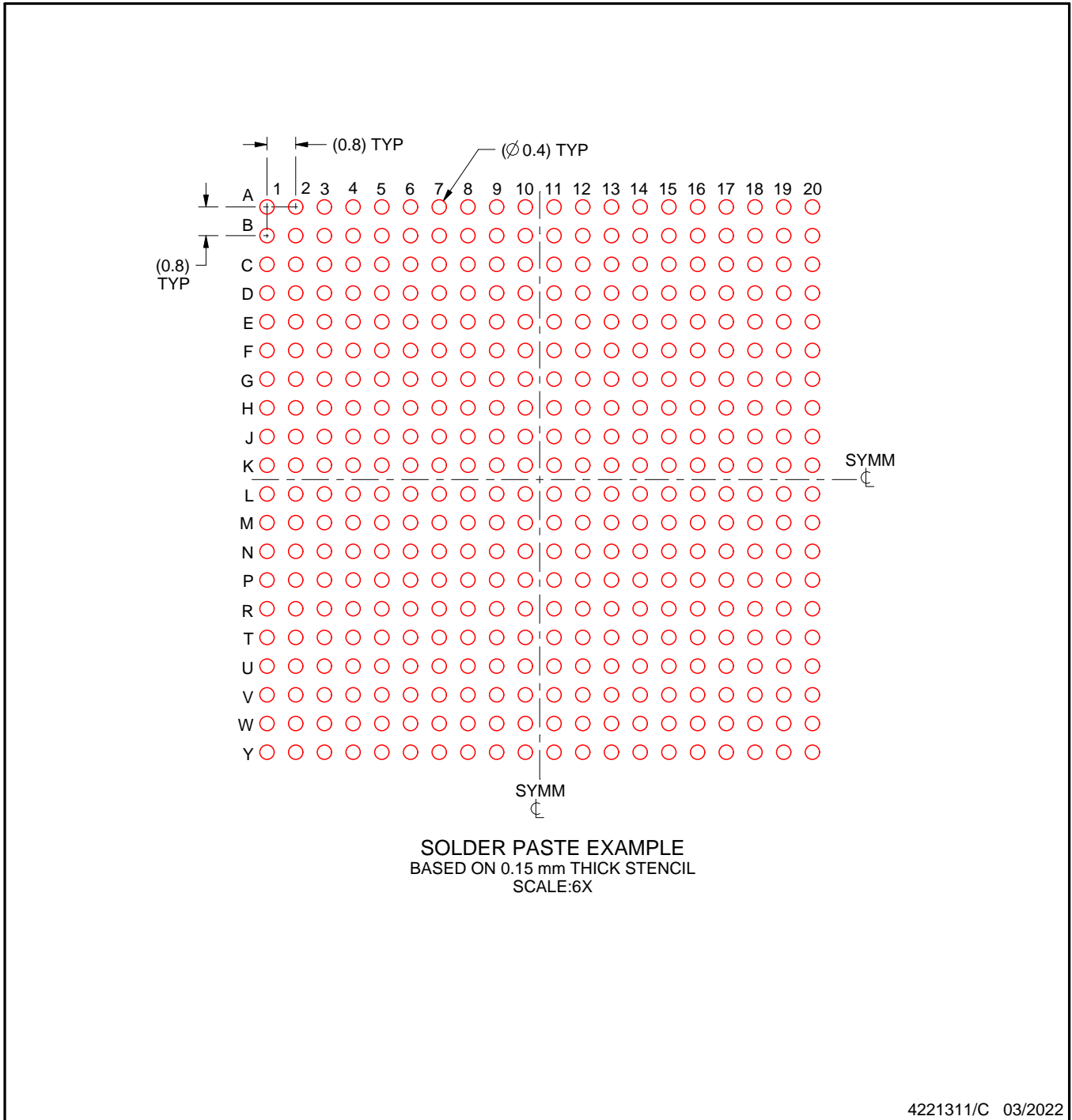
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SPRU811 (www.ti.com/lit/spru811).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

ABJ0400A

FCBGA - 2.65 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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