

UHF ASK/FSK Transmitter

DATASHEET

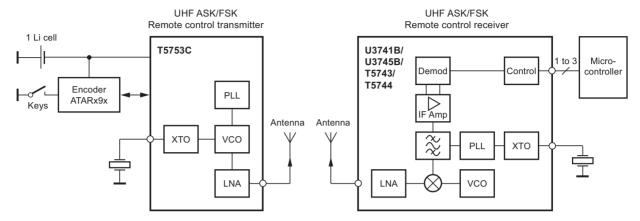
Features

- Integrated PLL loop filter
- ESD protection also at ANT1/ANT2
 (3kV HBM/150V MM; Except pin 2: 3kV HBM/100V MM)
- High output power (8.0dBm) with low supply current (9.0mA)
- Modulation scheme ASK/FSK
- FSK modulation is achieved by connecting an additional capacitor between the XTAL load capacitor and the open drain output of the modulating microcontroller
- Easy to design-in due to excellent isolation of the PLL from the PA and power supply
- Single Li-cell for power supply
- Supply voltage 2.0V to 4.0V in the temperature range of –40°C to +85°C/125°C
- Package TSSOP8L
- Single-ended antenna output with high efficient power amplifier
- CLK output for clocking the microcontroller
- One-chip solution with minimum external circuitry
- 125°C operation for tire pressure systems

1. Description

The Atmel[®] T5753C is a PLL transmitter IC which has been developed for the demands of RF low-cost transmission systems at data rates up to 32kBaud. The transmitting frequency range is 310MHz to 350MHz. It can be used in both FSK and ASK systems.

Figure 1-1. System Block Diagram



Pin Configuration 2.

Figure 2-1. Pinning TSSOP8L

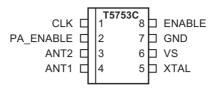


Table 2-1. Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Function	Configuration
1	CLK	Clock output signal for microcontroller The clock output frequency is set by the crystal to f _{XTAL} /4	100Ω CLK 100Ω
2	PA_ENABLE	Switches on power amplifier, used for ASK modulation	PA_ENABLE 50kΩ
3	ANT2 ANT1	Emitter of antenna output stage Open collector antenna output	ANT1 O ANT2



Table 2-1. Pin Description (Continued)

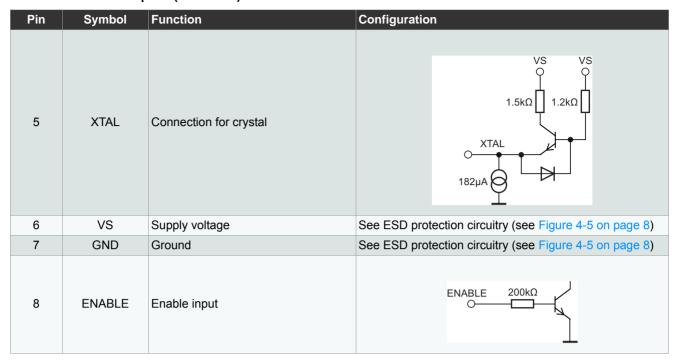
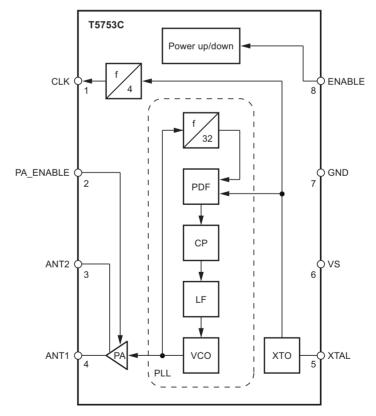


Figure 2-2. Block Diagram



General Description 3.

This fully integrated PLL transmitter allows particularly simple, low-cost RF miniature transmitters to be assembled. The VCO is locked to 32 f_{XTAI} hence a 9.8438MHz crystal is needed for a 315MHz transmitter. All other PLL and VCO peripheral elements are integrated.

The XTO is a series resonance oscillator so that only one capacitor together with a crystal connected in series to GND are needed as external elements.

The crystal oscillator together with the PLL needs typically < 3 ms until the PLL is locked and the CLK output is stable. There is a wait time of ≥ 3ms until the CLK is used for the microcontroller and the PA is switched on.

The power amplifier is an open-collector output delivering a current pulse which is nearly independent from the load impedance. The delivered output power is hence controllable via the connected load impedance.

This output configuration enables a simple matching to any kind of antenna or to 50Ω . A high power efficiency of $\eta = P_{out}/(I_{S,PA} V_S)$ of 40% for the power amplifier results when an optimized load impedance of $Z_{Load} = (255 + j192)\Omega$ is used at 3V supply voltage.

Functional Description 4.

If ENABLE = L and the PA ENABLE = L, the circuit is in standby mode consuming only a very small amount of current so that a lithium cell used as power supply can work for several years.

With ENABLE = H the XTO, PLL and the CLK driver are switched on. If PA ENABLE remains L only the PLL and the XTO is running and the CLK signal is delivered to the microcontroller. The VCO locks to 32 times the XTO frequency.

With ENABLE = H and PA ENABLE = H the PLL, XTO, CLK driver and the power amplifier are on. With PA ENABLE the power amplifier can be switched on and off, which is used to perform the ASK modulation.

4.1 **ASK Transmission**

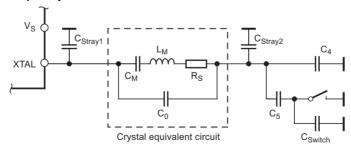
The Atmel[®] T5753C is activated by ENABLE = H. PA ENABLE must remain L for typically ≥ 3 ms, then the CLK signal can be taken to clock the microcontroller and the output power can be modulated by means of pin PA ENABLE. After transmission PA ENABLE is switched to L and the microcontroller switches back to internal clocking. The Atmel T5753C is switched back to standby mode with ENABLE = L.

4.2 **FSK Transmission**

The Atmel T5753C is activated by ENABLE = H. PA ENABLE must remain L for typically ≥ 3ms, then the CLK signal can be taken to clock the microcontroller and the power amplifier is switched on with PA ENABLE = H. The chip is then ready for FSK modulation. The microcontroller starts to switch on and off the capacitor between the XTAL load capacitor and GND with an open-drain output port, thus changing the reference frequency of the PLL. If the switch is closed, the output frequency is lower than if the switch is open. After transmission PA ENABLE is switched to L and the microcontroller switches back to internal clocking. The Atmel T5753C is switched back to standby mode with ENABLE = L.

The accuracy of the frequency deviation with XTAL pulling method is about ±25% when the following tolerances are considered.

Figure 4-1. Tolerances of Frequency Modulation



Using C_4 = 8.2pF ±5%, C_5 = 10pF ±5%, a switch port with C_{Switch} = 3pF ±10%, stray capacitances on each side of the crystal of $C_{Strav1} = C_{Strav2} = 1pF \pm 10\%$, a parallel capacitance of the crystal of $C_0 = 3.2pF \pm 10\%$ and a crystal with $C_M = 13fF \pm 10\%$, an FSK deviation of ±21.5kHz typical with worst case tolerances of ±16.25kHz to ±28.01kHz results.



4.3 CLK Output

An output CLK signal is provided for a connected microcontroller, the delivered signal is CMOS compatible if the load capacitance is lower than 10pF.

4.3.1 Clock Pulse Take-over

The clock of the crystal oscillator can be used for clocking the microcontroller. Atmel[®]'s ATARx9x has the special feature of starting with an integrated RC-oscillator to switch on the Atmel T5753C with ENABLE = H, and after 3 ms to assume the clock signal of the transmission IC, so that the message can be sent with crystal accuracy.

4.3.2 Output Matching and Power Setting

The output power is set by the load impedance of the antenna. The maximum output power is achieved with a load impedance of $Z_{load,opt}$ = (255 + j192) Ω . There must be a low resistive path to V_S to deliver the DC current.

The delivered current pulse of the power amplifier is 9 mA and the maximum output power is delivered to a resistive load of 400Ω if the 1.0pF output capacitance of the power amplifier is compensated by the load impedance.

An optimum load impedance of:

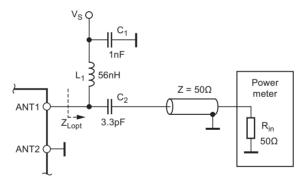
 Z_{Load} = 400 Ω || $j/(2 \times \pi \ 1.0 pF)$ = (255 + j192) Ω thus results for the maximum output power of 8dBm.

The load impedance is defined as the impedance seen from the Atmel T5753C's ANT1, ANT2 into the matching network. Do not confuse this large signal load impedance with a small signal input impedance delivered as input characteristic of RF amplifiers and measured from the application into the IC instead of from the IC into the application for a power amplifier.

Less output power is achieved by lowering the real parallel part of 400Ω where the parallel imaginary part should be kept constant.

Output power measurement can be done with the circuit of Figure 4-2. Note that the component values must be changed to compensate the individual board parasitics until the Atmel T5753C has the right load impedance $Z_{Load,opt} = (255 + j192)\Omega$. Also the damping of the cable used to measure the output power must be calibrated out.

Figure 4-2. Output Power Measurement at f = 315MHz



Note: For 345MHz C₂ has to be changed to 2.7pF

4.4 Application Circuit

For the blocking of the supply voltage a capacitor value of C_3 = 68nF/X7R is recommended (see Figure 4-3 on page 7 and Figure 4-4 on page 8). C_1 and C_2 are used to match the loop antenna to the power amplifier where C_1 typically is 22pF/NP0 and C_2 is 10.8pF/NP0 (18pF + 27pF in series); for C_2 two capacitors in series should be used to achieve a better tolerance value and to have the possibility to realize the $Z_{Load,opt}$ by using standard valued capacitors.

 C_1 forms together with the pins of Atmel T5753C and the PCB board wires a series resonance loop that suppresses the 1st harmonic, hence the position of C_1 on the PCB is important. Normally the best suppression is achieved when C_1 is placed as close as possible to the pins ANT1 and ANT2.

The loop antenna should not exceed a width of 1.5 mm, otherwise the Q-factor of the loop antenna is too high.

 L_1 ([50nH to 100nH) can be printed on PCB. C_4 should be selected that the XTO runs on the load resonance frequency of the crystal. Normally, a value of 12pF results for a 15pF load-capacitance crystal.



Figure 4-3. ASK Application Circuit

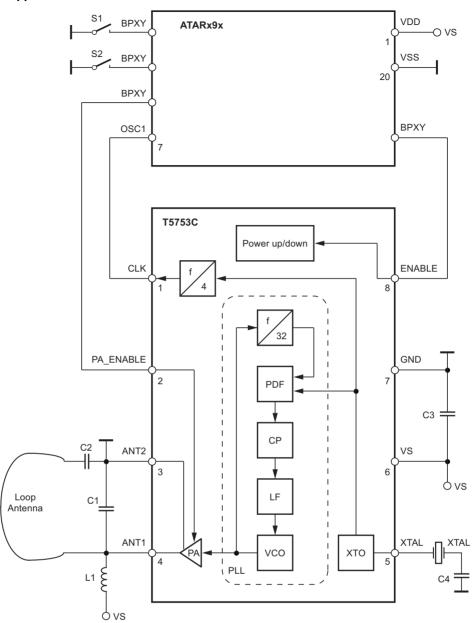




Figure 4-4. FSK Application Circuit

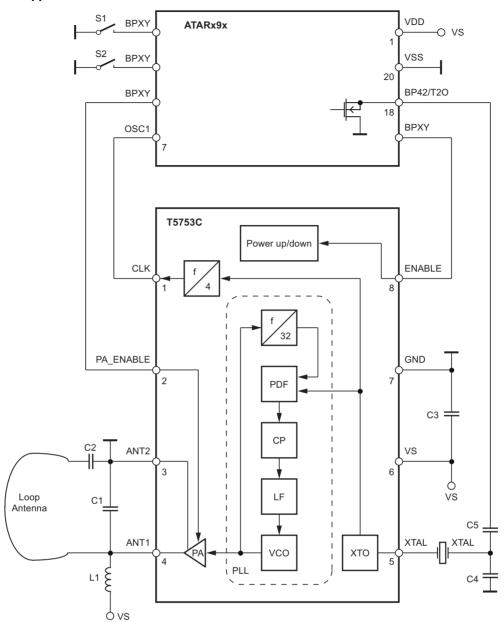
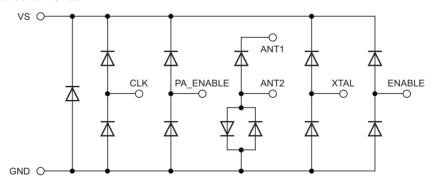


Figure 4-5. ESD Protection Circuit



Absolute Maximum Ratings 5.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Parameters	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
Supply voltage	V_S		5	V
Power dissipation	P _{tot}		100	mW
Junction temperature	T _j		150	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	– 55	125	°C
Ambient temperature	T _{amb}	– 55	125	°C
Input voltage	V _{maxPA_ENABLE}	-0.3	$(V_S + 0.3)^{(1)}$	V

Note: 1. If V_S + 0.3 is higher than 3.7V, the maximum voltage will be reduced to 3.7V.

6. **Thermal Resistance**

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Junction ambient	R _{thJA}	170	K/W	

7. **Electrical Characteristics**

 V_S = 2.0V to 4.0V, T_{amb} = -40°C to 125°C unless otherwise specified. Typical values are given at V_S = 3.0V and T_{amb} = 25°C. All parameters are referred to GND (pin 7).

Parameters	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Supply current	Power down, V _{ENABLE} < 0.25V, -40°C to 85°C V _{PA-ENABLE} < 0.25V, -40°C to +125°C V _{PA-ENABLE} < 0.25V, 25°C (100% correlation tested)	I _{S_Off}		< 10	350 7	nA μA nA
Supply current	Power up, PA off, $V_S = 3V$, $V_{ENABLE} > 1.7V$, $V_{PA-ENABLE} < 0.25V$	I _S		3.7	4.8	mA
Supply current	Power up, $V_S = 3.0V$, $V_{ENABLE} > 1.7V$, $V_{PA-ENABLE} > 1.7V$	I _{S_Transmit}		9	11.6	mA
Output power	$V_S = 3.0V$, $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$, f = 315MHz, $Z_{Load} = (255 + j192)\Omega$	P _{Ref}	6.0	8.0	10.5	dBm
Output power variation for the full temperature range	$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +85°C, $V_{S} = 3.0$ V $V_{S} = 2.0$ V	$\Delta P_{Ref} \ \Delta P_{Ref}$			-1.5 -4.0	dB dB
Output power variation for the full temperature range	T_{amb} = -40°C to +125°C, V_S = 3.0V V_S = 2.0V, P_{Out} = P_{Ref} + ΔP_{Ref}	ΔP_{Ref} ΔP_{Ref}			-2.0 -4.5	dB dB
Achievable output-power range	Selectable by load impedance	P _{Out_typ}	0		8.0	dBm

Note: 1. If V_S is higher than 3.6V, the maximum voltage will be reduced to 3.6V.



7. Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

 V_S = 2.0V to 4.0V, T_{amb} = -40°C to 125°C unless otherwise specified. Typical values are given at V_S = 3.0V and T_{amb} = 25°C. All parameters are referred to GND (pin 7).

Parameters	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Spurious emission	$f_{CLK} = f_0/128$ Load capacitance at pin CLK = 10pF $f_0 \pm 1 \times f_{CLK}$ $f_0 \pm 4 \times f_{CLK}$ other spurious are lower			–55 –52		dBc dBc
Oscillator frequency XTO (= phase comparator frequency)	$f_{XTO} = f_0/32$ f_{XTAL} = resonant frequency of the XTAL, $C_M \le 10$ fF, load capacitance selected accordingly $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +85°C, $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125°C	f _{XTO}	-30 -40	f _{XTAL}	+30 +40	ppm ppm
PLL loop bandwidth				250		kHz
Phase noise of phase comparator	Referred to $f_{PC} = f_{XT0,}$ 25kHz distance to carrier			–116	-110	dBc/Hz
In loop phase noise PLL	25kHz distance to carrier			-86	-80	dBc/Hz
Phase noise VCO	at 1MHz at 36MHz			-94 -125	-90 -121	dBc/Hz dBc/Hz
Frequency range of VCO		f _{VCO}	310		350	MHz
Clock output frequency (CMOS microcontroller compatible)				f ₀ /128		MHz
Voltage swing at pin CLK	C _{Load} ≤ 10pF	V _{0h} V _{0l}	$V_S \times 0.8$		$V_S \times 0.2$	V V
Series resonance R of the crystal		Rs			110	Ω
Capacitive load at pin XT0					7	pF
FSK modulation frequency rate	Duty cycle of the modulation signal = 50%		0		32	kHz
ASK modulation frequency rate	Duty cycle of the modulation signal = 50%		0		32	kHz
ENABLE input	Low level input voltage High level input voltage Input current high	V _{II} V _{Ih} I _{In}	1.7		0.25 20	V V µA
PA_ENABLE input	Low level input voltage High level input voltage Input current high	V _{II} V _{Ih} I _{In}	1.7		0.25 V _S ⁽¹⁾ 5	V V µA

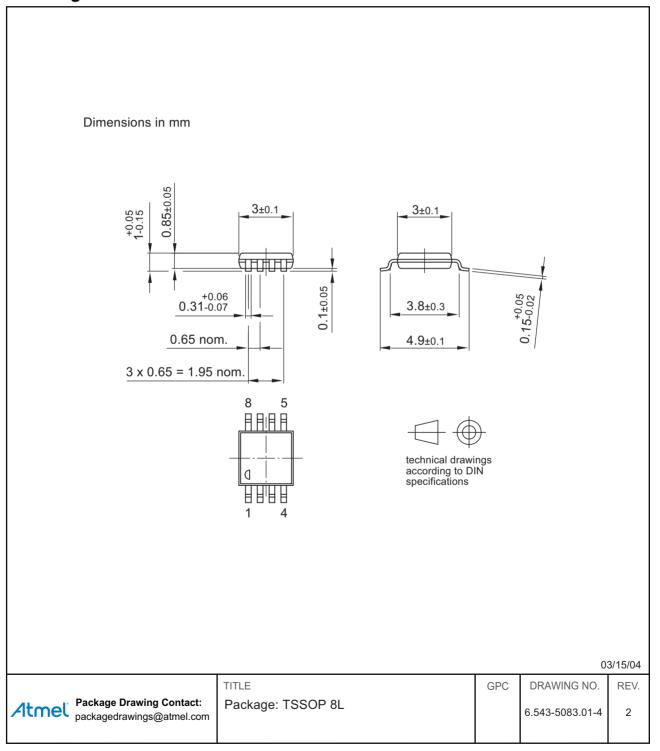
Note: 1. If V_S is higher than 3.6V, the maximum voltage will be reduced to 3.6V.

Ordering Information 8.

Extended Type Number	Package	Remarks
T5753C-6AQJ	TSSOP8L	Taped and reeled, Marking: 573C, Pb-free
T5753C-6APJ	TSSOP8L	Taped and reeled, Marking: 573C, small reel, Pb-free

1. $J = -40^{\circ}C$ to +125°C + lead-free Note:

9. **Package Information**





10. Revision History

Please note that the following page numbers referred to in this section refer to the specific revision mentioned, not to this document.

Revision No.	History		
4510L-RKE-03/14	T5753 in T5753C on all pages substituted		
45 IUL-RRE-U3/ 14	Section 8 "Ordering Information" on page 11 updated		
4510K-RKE-01/13	Section "Features" on page 1 changed		
45 TUR-KKE-U 1/ 15	Section 8 "Ordering Information" on page 11 updated		
4510J-RKE-12/08	Put datasheet in the newest template		
45 10J-RRE-12/00	Section 4.3.1 "Clock Pulse Take-over" on page 5 updated		
4510I-RKE-02/07	Put datasheet in the newest template		
45 IUI-RRE-02/07	Pb-free Logo on page 1 deleted		
4510H-RKE-09/05 • Pb-free Logo on page 1 added			
	Put datasheet in the newest template		
	Section 1 "Description" on page 1 updated		
4510G-RKE-02/05	• Figure title Figure 4-2 on page 6 updated		
	Table "Electrical Characteristics" on pages 9 to 10 updated		
	Table "Ordering Information" on page 11 updated		
	Table "Absolute Maximum Ratings" (page 8): row "Input voltage" added		
	• Table "Absolute Maximum Ratings" (page 8): table note 1 added		
4510F-RKE-02/05	• Table "Electrical Characteristics" (page 10): row "PA_ENABLE input" updated		
	Table "Electrical Characteristics" (page 10): table note 1 added		
	Table "Ordering Information" (page 11): Remarks updated		













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