

AFE7900-EP/SEP/SP: 4T6R, 5MHz to 7.4GHz, 1.2GHz IBW, RF-Sampling AFE with 12GSPS DACs and 3GSPS ADCs

1 Features

- [Request full data sheet](#)
- Radiation hardness assured AFE7900-SP:
 - Single-event latch up (SEL): 70 MeV-cm²/mg
 - RLAT total ionizing dose (TID): 100 krad(Si)
- Radiation tolerant AFE7900-SEP:
 - Single-event latch up (SEL): 43 MeV-cm²/mg
 - RLAT total ionizing dose (TID): 30 krad(Si)
- Quad RF sampling 12GSPS transmit DACs
- Quad RF sampling 3GSPS receive ADCs
- Dual RF sampling 3GSPS feedback (auxilliary RX) ADCs
- RF frequency range: 5MHz - 7.4GHz
- Maximum RF signal bandwidth:
 - 4TX: 1200MHz or 2TX: 2400MHz
 - 4RX: 1200MHz or 6RX: 600MHz
- Digital step attenuators (DSA):
 - TX: 40dB range, 0.125dB steps
 - RX or FB: 25dB range, 0.5dB steps
- Single or dual-band DUC or DDCs for TX and RX
 - 16x NCOs per TX or RX and FB
- Optional internal PLL or VCO for DAC or ADC clocks
- External clock at DAC or ADC sample rate
- SYSREF alignment detector
- SerDes data interface:
 - JESD204B and JESD204C compatible
 - 8 SerDes transceivers up to 29.5Gbps
 - Subclass 1 multi-device synchronization
- Supports aerospace and defense applications
 - Controlled baseline
 - One fabrication, assembly, and test site
 - Product traceability
 - Extended product life cycle
 - Radiation lot acceptance Test (RLAT) (AFE7900-SEP/SP only)
 - Meets ASTM E595 out-gassing specification
 - Production burn-in (AFE7900-SP only)
- This device contains non-encapsulated chip-caps with tin (Sn) finish of >97% purity. See reliability report for more information.

2 Applications

- [Satellite communications payload downlink](#)
- [Satellite telemetry payload downlink](#)
- [RADAR](#)
- [Seeker Front End](#)

- [Defense Radio](#)
- Tactical communications infrastructure

3 Description

The AFE7900-x is a high performance, wide bandwidth multi-channel transceiver, integrating four RF sampling TX chains, four RF sampling RX chains and two RF sampling FB chains (six RF sampling ADCs total). With operation up to 7.4GHz, this device enables direct RF sampling in the 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 1200MHz of signal bandwidth for four TX or 2400MHz for two TX. The output of the DUCs drives a 12GSPS DAC with a mixed mode output option to enhance 2nd Nyquist operation. The DAC output includes a variable gain amplifier (TX DSA) with 40dB range and 1dB analog and 0.125dB digital steps.

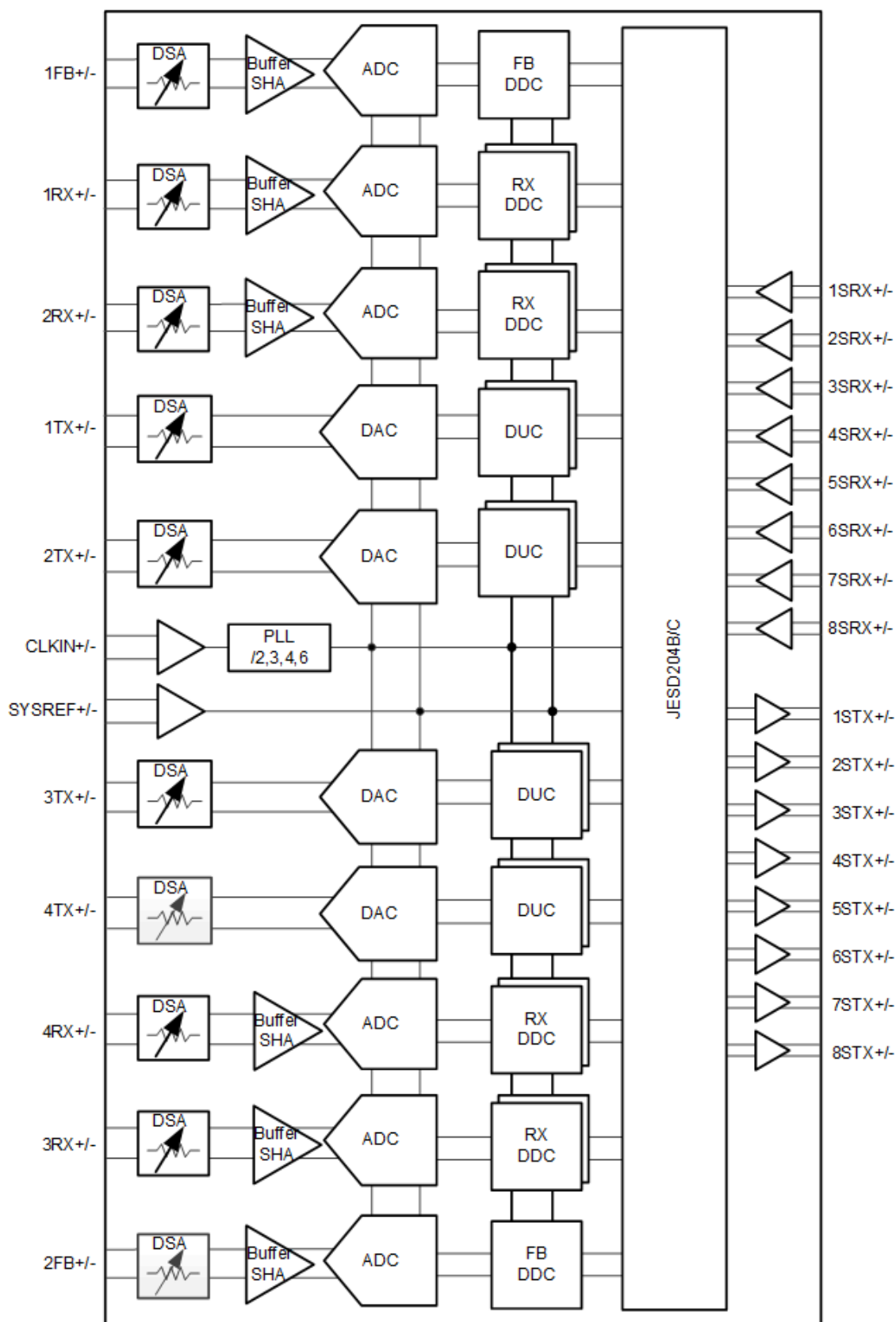
Each receiver chain includes a 25dB range DSA (Digital Step Attenuator), followed by a 3GSPS ADC. Each receiver channel has an analog peak power detector and various digital power detectors to assist an external or internal autonomous automatic gain controller, and RF overload detectors for device reliability protection. Flexible decimation options provide optimization of data bandwidth up to 1200MHz for four RX without FB paths or 600MHz with two FB paths (1200MHz IBW per FB ADC).

Package Information

PART NUMBER	GRADE	PACKAGE ^{(1) (2)}
AFE7900-SP ⁽³⁾	Space Grade, Radiation-hardness-assured (RHA)	17mm × 17mm, plastic substrate, FC-BGA, 400 SnPb balls, 0.8mm pitch
AFE7900-SEP	Space Enhanced Product, Radiation-tolerant	
AFE7900-EP ⁽³⁾	Enhanced Product	

- (1) For more information, see [Section 7](#).
- (2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.
- (3) Product Preview





Functional Block Diagram

Table of Contents

1 Features	1	4.9 Power Supply Electrical Characteristics.....	26
2 Applications	1	4.10 Timing Requirements.....	31
3 Description	1	4.11 Switching Characteristics.....	32
4 Specifications	4	4.12 Typical Characteristics.....	33
4.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	5 Device and Documentation Support	164
4.2 ESD Ratings.....	4	5.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates..	164
4.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	5	5.2 Support Resources.....	164
4.4 Thermal Information.....	5	5.3 Trademarks.....	164
4.5 Transmitter Electrical Characteristics.....	6	5.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	164
4.6 RF ADC Electrical Characteristics.....	15	5.5 Glossary.....	164
4.7 PLL/VCO/Clock Electrical Characteristics.....	22	6 Revision History	164
4.8 Digital Electrical Characteristics.....	24	7 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information	164

4 Specifications

4.1 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, VDD1P8FBCML, VDD1P8GPIO, VDDA1P8	−0.5	2.1	V
Pin Voltage Range	{1/2/3/4}RXIN+/-	−0.5	VDDR1P8+0.3	V
	1FBIN+/-, 2FB+/-	−0.5	VDDFB1P8+0.3	V
	{1/2/3/4}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) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

4.2 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.

4.3 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	–45		105	°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

4.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		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.

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, unless otherwise noted.

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

4.5 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, 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

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, 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

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
HDn, 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

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$3 \cdot f_s/4$	Fixed Spur	2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3 \cdot f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-82		dBFS
		2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3 \cdot f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-75		dBFS
		2nd Nyquist, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{OUT}} = 3 \cdot f_{\text{DAC}}/4 - 50\text{MHz}$		-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

4.5 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; TX Input Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz and 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ACPR _{1xcarr}	ACPR - 1 carrier, NR 100MHz E-TM1.1 carrier $f_{\text{out}} = 2.6\text{ GHz}$	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 $f_{\text{out}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$	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 $f_{\text{out}} = 4.9\text{ GHz}$	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	$F_{\text{out}} = 0.85\text{ GHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.16		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 1.8425\text{ GHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.21		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 2.6\text{ GHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.24		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 3.5\text{ GHz}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.27		%
		$F_{\text{out}} = 4.9\text{ GHz}$, $P_{\text{OUT}}=-13\text{dBFS}$		0.38		%
NSD _{dBFS}	Noise Spectral Density 20MHz offset $f_{\text{OUT}} = 5\text{ MHz}$	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 $f_{\text{OUT}} = 30\text{ MHz}$	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

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, 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

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, 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, +/- $f_c \times 10\%$	with matching		-12		dB
Isolation	Near Channel: 1TXOUT to 2TXOUT or 3TXOUT to 4TXOUT ⁽¹⁾	$f_{\text{out}} = 10\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-96		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-97		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-102		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽⁴⁾		-85		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode		-80		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 1850\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-77		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 2600\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-64		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 3500\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-61		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-60		dB
Isolation	Far Channel: 1/2TXOUT to 3/4TXOUT	$f_{\text{out}} = 10\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-104		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-100		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 100\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽³⁾		-105		dB
		$f_{\text{out}} = 400\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 6000\text{MSPS}$, straight mode ⁽⁴⁾		-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
		$f_{\text{out}} = 4900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} =$ 8847.36MSPS, straight mode		-83.2		dB

4.5 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 750MSPS above 6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ below 6GHz and $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$ above 6GHz; PLL clock mode below 6GHz output frequency and External clock mode above 6GHz output frequency; interleave mode for 1st Nyquist, non-interleave mix mode for 2nd Nyquist, nominal power supplies; 1 tone at -1 dBFS; DSA Attenuation = 0dB, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
PN _{TXADD}	Additive Phase Noise External Clock Mode ⁽⁵⁾	$f_{\text{out}} = 3.7\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{OFFSET}} = 100\text{Hz}$		-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) Measured with differential 100 ohm across TxP/M. The DC bias to 1.8V to each TxP/M at each pin remains and is not removed. Other external components on the TX paths are disconnected.
- (2) After DSA calibration procedure
- (3) measured with 1 μH DC feed inductor
- (4) measured with 0.39 μH DC feed inductor
- (5) Input clock phase noise subtracted.

4.6 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 below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ 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	$\Delta = \text{Gatt}(\text{X}) - \text{Gatt}(\text{X}-1)$, $F_{\text{in}} = 3610\text{MHz}$, after calibration		0.1		dB
	DSA Gain Steps Phase accuracy any 8dB range	$F_{\text{in}} = 3610\text{MHz}$, after calibration		0.9		deg
	DSA Gain Steps Phase accuracy any 8dB range	$F_{\text{in}} = 4910\text{MHz}$, 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

4.6 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ 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

4.6 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 below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ 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

4.6 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 below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting = 3dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
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
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

4.6 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 below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting = 3dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
HD _n , 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
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

4.6 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; RX Output Rate = 491.52MSPS below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting = 3dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
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
RX-RX/FB Isolation	Near Channel: 1RXIN to 2RXIN 3RXIN to 4RXIN 1FBIN to 1RXIN 2FBIN to 3RXIN	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-98		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-98		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 400\text{ MHz}$		-88		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		-77		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		-71		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-74		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-77		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		-65		dB
TX-FB Isolation	Near Channel: 1TXOUT to 1FBIN 3TXOUT to 2FBIN	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 48		-92		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 30\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24		-93		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 400\text{ MHz}$		-92		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{ MHz}$		-84		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 1760\text{ MHz}$		-88		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{ MHz}$		-86		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 3610\text{ MHz}$		-82		dB
		$f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{ MHz}$		-81		dB

4.6 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 below 6GHz input frequency and 1500MSPS above 6GHz input frequency, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ 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 $f_{\text{CLK}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$ above 6GHz input frequency; nominal power supplies; DSA Setting = 3dB; SerDes rate = 24.33Gbps; unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TX-RX Isolation	Far Channel: 1TXOUT to 1RXIN 3TXOUT to 2RXIN	$f_{\text{IN}} = 5\text{ MHz}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 17\text{MHz}$, 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

4.7 PLL/VCO/Clock Electrical Characteristics

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, full temperature range is $T_{A,\text{MIN}} = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; 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
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		
$\text{DIV}_{\text{FBADC}}$	ADC sample rate divider from DAC sample rate			1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8		
$\text{DIV}_{\text{RXADC}}$	ADC sample rate divider			1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8		
PN_{VCO}	Closed Loop Phase Noise $F_{\text{PLL}} = 11.79848 \text{ GHz}$ $F_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$	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 $F_{\text{PLL}} = 8.84736 \text{ GHz}$ $F_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$	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 $F_{\text{PLL}} = 9.8403 \text{ GHz}$ $F_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$	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 $F_{\text{PLL}} = 7.86432 \text{ GHz}$ $F_{\text{REF}} = 491.52 \text{ MHz}$	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⁾	$f_{\text{PLL}} = 11.79848 \text{ GHz}$, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-43.4		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{PLL}} = 8.8536 \text{ GHz}$, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-47.6		dBc/Hz
		$f_{\text{PLL}} = 9.8304 \text{ GHz}$, [1KHz, 100MHz]		-46.2		dBc/Hz
f_{PFD}	PFD frequency		100		500	MHz
$\text{PN}_{\text{pll_flat}}$	Normalized PLL flat Noise	$f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48 \text{ MHz}$		-226.5		dBc/Hz
F_{REF}	Input Clock frequency		0.1		12	GHz

4.7 PLL/VCO/Clock Electrical Characteristics (continued)

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
V _{SS}	Input Clock level		0.6		1.8	V _{ppdiff}
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

4.8 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	Gbps
		Quarter rate mode	4.75		8.125	Gbps
	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, SPISDIO, 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	μA
I _{IL}	Low-Level Input Current		–250		250	μA
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+/-						
V _{OCOM}	Output Common Voltage			1.2		V

4.8 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_{OD}	Differential Output Voltage swing			500		$V_{ppdiff}^{(3)}$
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) V_{ppdiff} is the difference between the maximum differential voltage (positive value) and minimum differential voltage (negative value).

4.9 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 $T_{J,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; 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 1: 4T2F - FDD FB 100% on, no RX TX/FB Rate: 491.52 Msps Single Band: 12x Int, FB 6x Dec $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24$ SPS $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = 1.85$ GHz 64/66 coding, 16.22Gbps TX: 4-8-4-1, FB: 2-4-4-1		948.2		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			533.7		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			77.3		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			299.4		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			804.5		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			49.1		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2041.3		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6027.1		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 2: 4T4R - TDD 1F shared with RX TX 75%, RX 25%, FB 75% Dual Band: 12x Int, FB 6x Dec, RX 24x Dec TX/FB Rate 491.52 Msps RX Rate 122.88 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{OUT}}=f_{\text{IN}}= 1.9, 2.6$ GHz 64/66 coding, 16.22Gbps TX: 8-16-4-1, FB: 2-4-4-1, RX: 2-16-16-1		820.4		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			735.2		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			74.4		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			289.0		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			822.0		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			45.6		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2263.8		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6359.2		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 3: 4T4R2F - FDD FB 100% on TX Dual Band: 12x Int, FB 6x Dec RX Dual Band: RX 24x TX/FB Rate 491.52 Msps RX Rate 122.88 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48$ MSPS $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12$ MSPS $f_{\text{TX}} = 1.85 + 2.15$ GHz $f_{\text{RX}} = 1.75 + 1.88$ GHz 64/66 coding, 16.22Gbps TX: 8-16-4-1, FB: 2-4-4-1, RX: 2-16-16-1		1668.6		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			965.1		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			77.6		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			893.4		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			879.5		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			50.7		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			3826.9		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			10513.0		mW

4.9 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; 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 4: 4T4R2F - FDD FB 100% on 7.5 GSPS DAC, 2.5 GSPS ADC Single Band: 15x Int, FB 5x Dec Dual Band: RX 20x TX/FB Rate 491.52 Msps RX Rate 122.88 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 7372.8\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2457.6\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = 1.85 + 2.15\text{GHz}$ $f_{\text{RX}} = 1.75 + 1.88\text{GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 16.22Gbps TX: 4-8-4-1, FB: 2-4-4-1, RX: 2-16-16-1		1611.5		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			694.5		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			72.8		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			768.5		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			940.5		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			45.5		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			3000.5		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			9087.4		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 5: 4T4R - TDD 1F shared with RX TX 75%, RX 25%, FB 75% Single Band: 12x Int, FB 3x Dec, RX 6x Dec TX/FB Rate = 983.04 Msps RX Rate 491.52 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = 3.5\text{GHz}$ $f_{\text{RX}} = 3.5\text{GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 16.22Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB: 4-4-4-2, RX: 4-8-4-1		821.8		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			808.5		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			77.4		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			289.5		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			682.0		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			49.0		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2123.3		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6209.3		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 8: same configuration as mode 7, Sleep Mode. SLEEP pin is pull high.		20.3		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			292.8		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			12.6		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			4.6		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			54.3		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			15.3		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			313.1		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			956.8		mW

4.9 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 $T_{A,\text{MAX}} = +110^\circ\text{C}$; 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 9: 4T4R2F - FDD FB 100% on TX Single Band: 24x Int, FB 12x Dec RX Single Band: RX 24x TX/FB Rate 245.76 Msps RX Rate 122.88 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = 0.85\text{ GHz}$ $f_{\text{RX}} = 0.8\text{ GHz}$ 8/10 coding, 9.8304Gbps TX: 4-8-4-1, FB: 2-4-4-1, RX: 2-8-8-1		1593.2		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			840.6		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			77.3		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			905.0		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			817.7		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			52.1		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2405.2		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			8814.3		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 10: 4T4R2F - FDD FB 100% on TX Single Band: 18x Int, FB 6x Dec RX Single Band: RX 12x TX/FB Rate 491.52 Msps RX Rate 245.76 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = 1.85\text{ GHz}$ $f_{\text{RX}} = 1.75\text{ GHz}$ 8/10 coding, 9.8304Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB: 4-4-2-1, RX: 4-8-4-1		1626.2		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			976.4		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			74.6		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			902.7		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			1111.9		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			48.0		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			3578.9		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			10515.0		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 11a: TDD 4T1FB (RX in Standby) Single Band: 8x Int, FB 2x Dec, RX uses FB TX/FB/RX Rate = 1474.56 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = f_{\text{RX}} = 3.7\text{ GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 24.33 Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB/RX: 8-8-2-1		797		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			817		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73.2		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			179		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			906		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			70.5		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2483		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6754		mW

4.9 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 11b: TDD 4R (TX in Standby) Single Band: 8x Int, FB 2x Dec, RX uses FB TX/FB/RX Rate = 1474.56 Msps $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{ MSPS}$, interleave mode, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 2949.12\text{ MSPS}$ $f_{\text{TX}} = f_{\text{RX}} = 3.7\text{ GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 24.33 Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB/RX: 8-8-2-1		726		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC+ VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			876		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLCO			72.8		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			583		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			270		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			71.6		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2130		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6124		mW

4.9 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 11c: TDD 4T4R1FB average TX/FB: 75%, RX 25% Single Band: 8x Int, FB 2x Dec, RX uses FB TX/FB/RX Rate = 1474.56 Msps f_{DAC} = 11796.48 MSPS, interleave mode, f_{ADC} = 2949.12 MSPS $f_{\text{TX}} = f_{\text{RX}} = 3.7\text{ GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 24.33 Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB/RX: 8-8-2-1		779		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			832		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73.1		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			280		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			747		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			70.8		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			2395		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			6596		mW
I_{VDD1P8}	Group 3A: VDD1P8FB + VDD1P8RX + VDD1P8TX	Mode 11d: FDD 4T4R Single Band: 8x Int, RX uses FB TX/FB/RX Rate = 1474.56 Msps f_{DAC} = 11796.48 MSPS, interleave mode, f_{ADC} = 2949.12 MSPS $f_{\text{TX}} = f_{\text{RX}} = 3.7\text{ GHz}$ 64/66 coding, 24.33 Gbps TX: 8-8-2-1, FB/RX: 8-8-2-1		1236		mA
	Group 3B: VDD1P8FBCLK + VDD1P8RXCLK + VDD1P8TXDAC + VDD1P8GPIO + VDDA1P8			915		mA
	Group 3C: VDD1P8PLL + VDD1P8PLLVC0			73.2		mA
I_{VDD1P2}	Group 2A: VDD1P2FB + VDD1P2RX			583		mA
	Group 2B: VDD1P2TXCLK + VDD1P2TXENC			923		mA
	Group 2C: VDD1P2FBCML + VDD1P2RXCML + VDD1P2PLLCLKREF			72		mA
I_{VDD0P9}	Group 1A: DVDD0P9 + VDDT0P9			3097		mA
P_{diss}	Power Dissipation			8798		mW

4.10 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					
$t_{\text{s}}(\text{SENB})$	Setup Time, SENB to Rising Edge of SCLK		15		ns
$t_{\text{h}}(\text{SENB})$	Hold Time, SENB 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
$t_{\text{SCLK_W}}$	Minimum SCLK period: registers write		25		ns
$t_{\text{SCLK_R}}$	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) SDEN\ need to be held one more extra clock cycle with the last SCLK edge

4.11 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_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						
	SerDes Transmitter Analog Delay			3.6		ns
t_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		
FB Channel Latency						
	SerDes Transmitter Analog Delay			3.6		ns
t_JESD FB	FB input to JESD output Latency	LMFS=1-2-8-1, 368.64 MSPS, 8x Decimation		151		interface clock cycles ⁽¹⁾
		LMFS=2-4-4-1, 491.52 MSPS, 6x Decimation		177		

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

4.12 Typical Characteristics

4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz

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

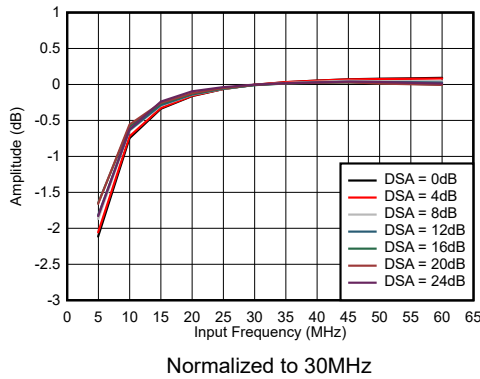
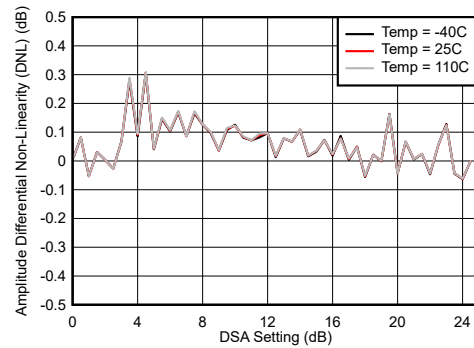
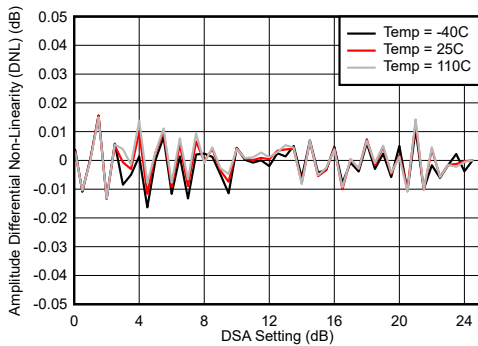


Figure 4-1. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 30\text{MHz}$



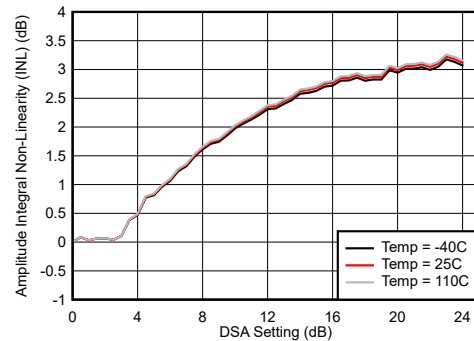
$$\text{Differential Amplitude Error} = P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

Figure 4-2. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-3. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

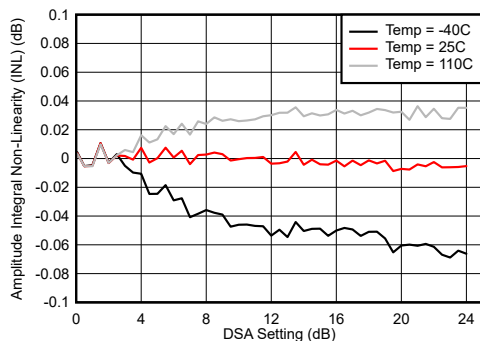


$$\text{Integrated Amplitude Error} = P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-4. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

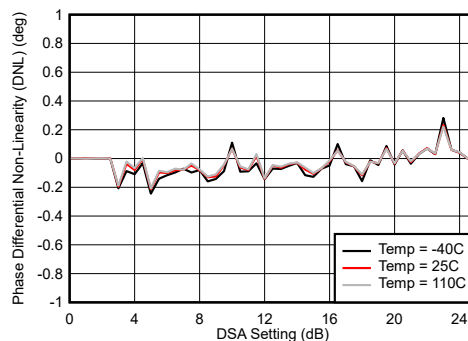
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



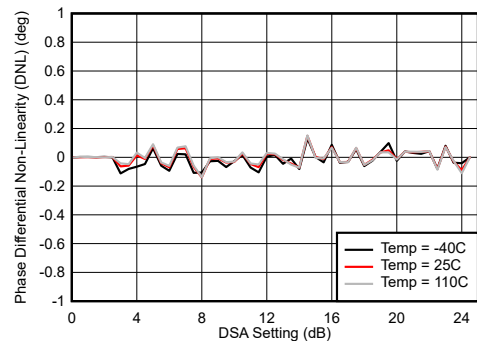
$$\text{Integrated Amplitude Error} = P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-5. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz



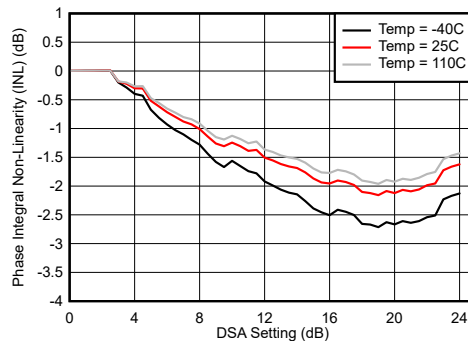
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{IN}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-6. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-7. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

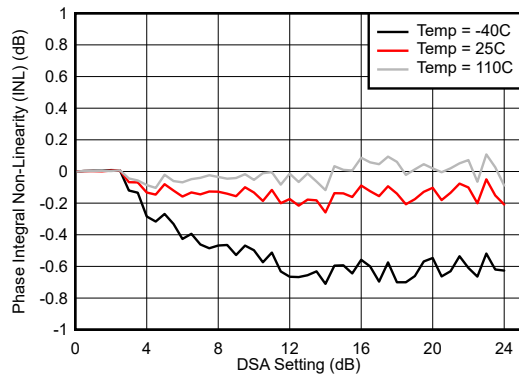


$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 4-8. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

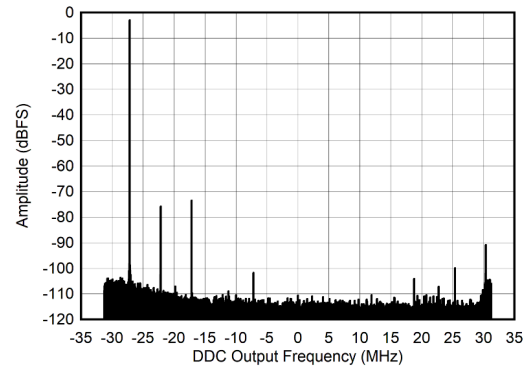
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



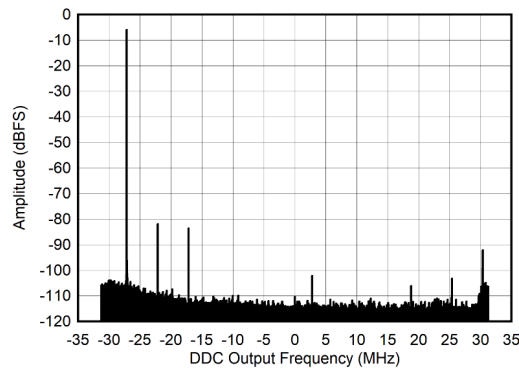
With 0.8 GHz matching
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-9. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz



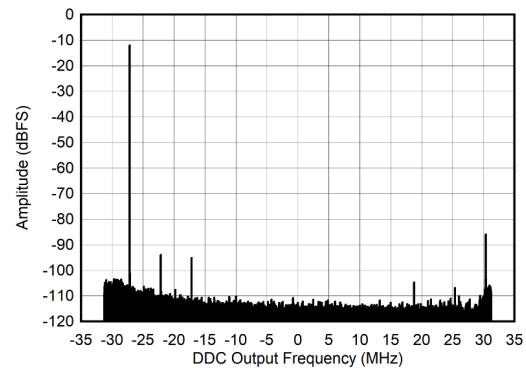
$A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-10. RX Output FFT at 5MHz



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

Figure 4-11. RX Output FFT at 5MHz

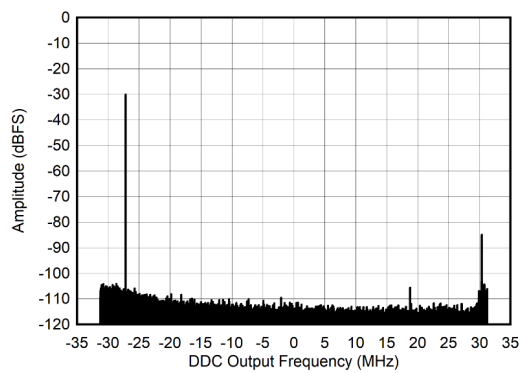


$A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-12. RX Output FFT at 5MHz

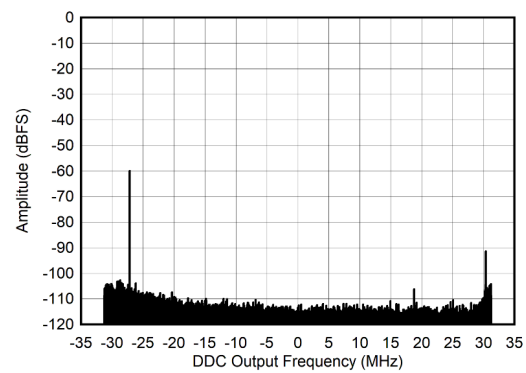
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



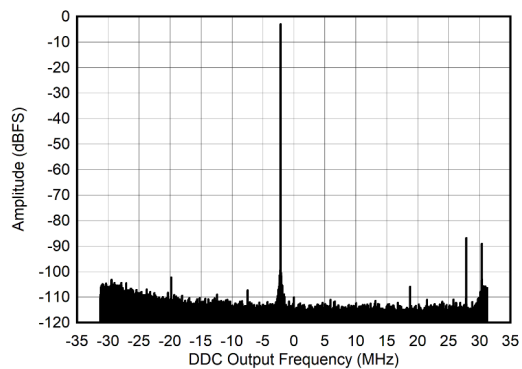
$A_{\text{IN}} = -30\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-13. RX Output FFT at 5MHz



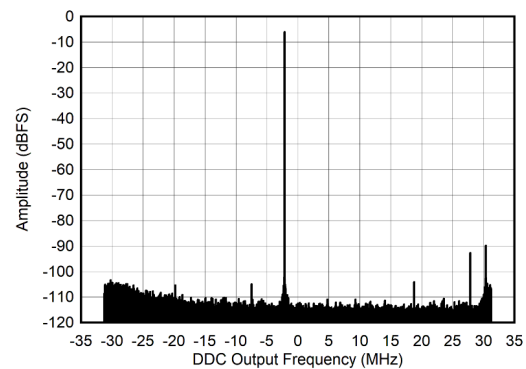
$A_{\text{IN}} = -60\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-14. RX Output FFT at 5MHz



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

Figure 4-15. RX Output FFT at 30MHz

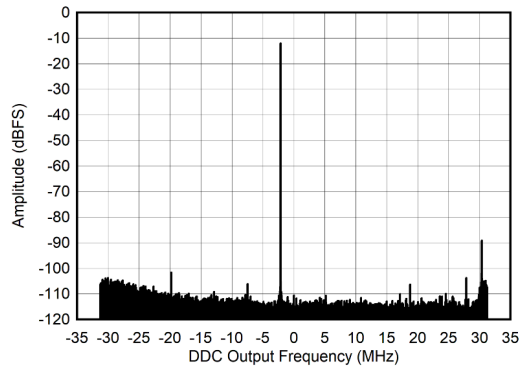


$A_{\text{IN}} = -6\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate
by 24x

Figure 4-16. RX Output FFT at 30MHz

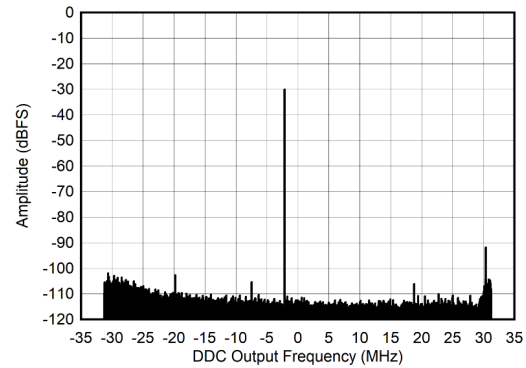
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



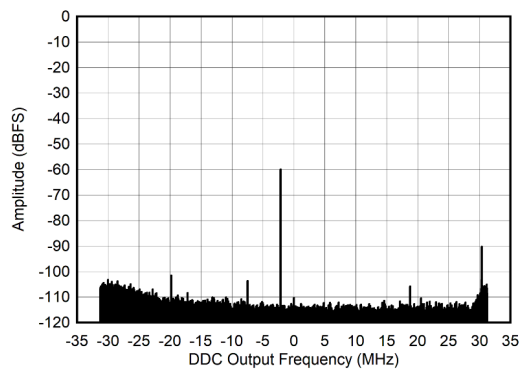
$A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-17. RX Output FFT at 30MHz



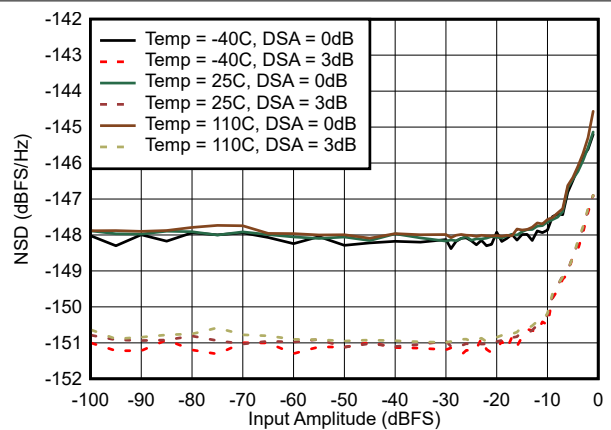
$A_{\text{IN}} = -30\text{dBFS}$, $f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$,
Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-18. RX Output FFT at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-19. RX Output FFT at 30MHz

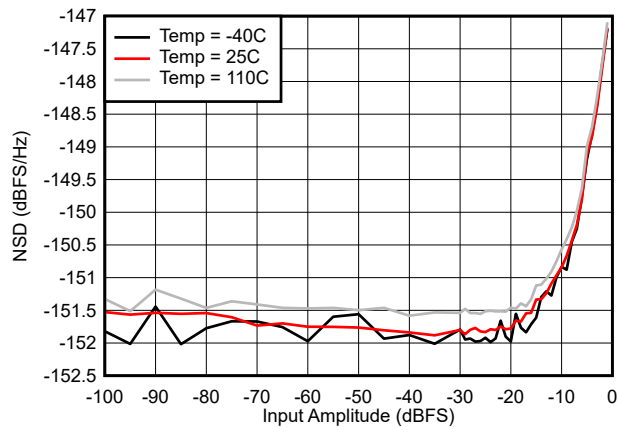


$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-20. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 30MHz with DSA = 0 and 3dB

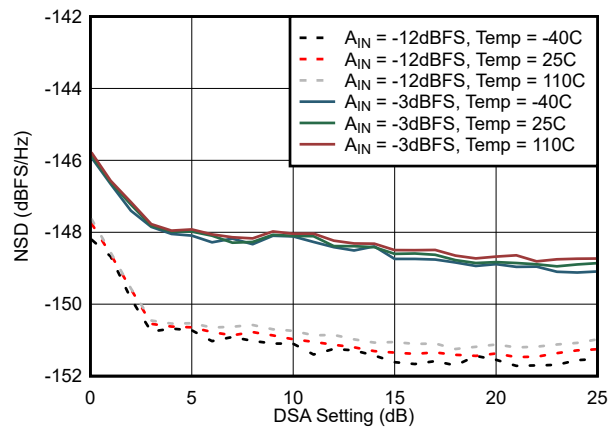
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



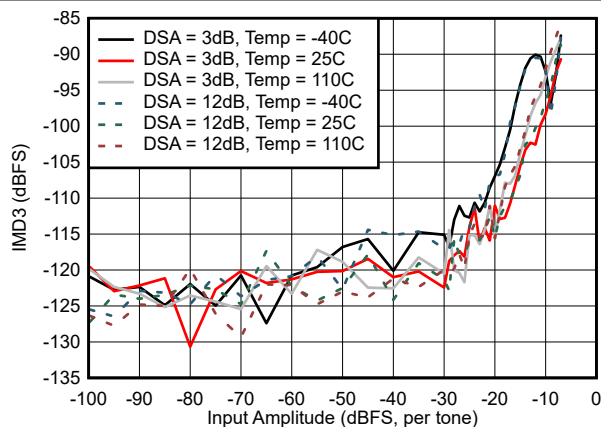
$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-21. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 30MHz with DSA = 12



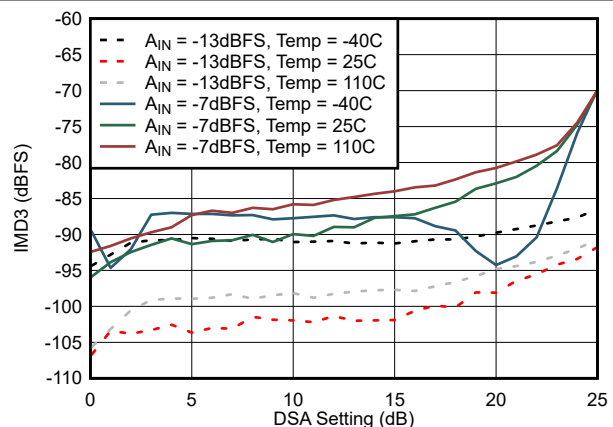
$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-22. NSD vs DSA Attenuation at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-23. IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 30MHz

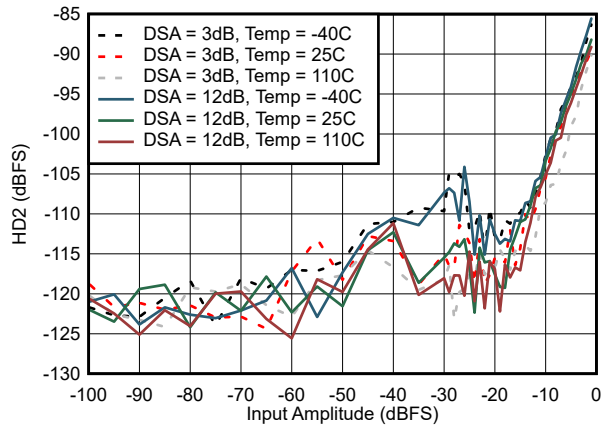


$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-24. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

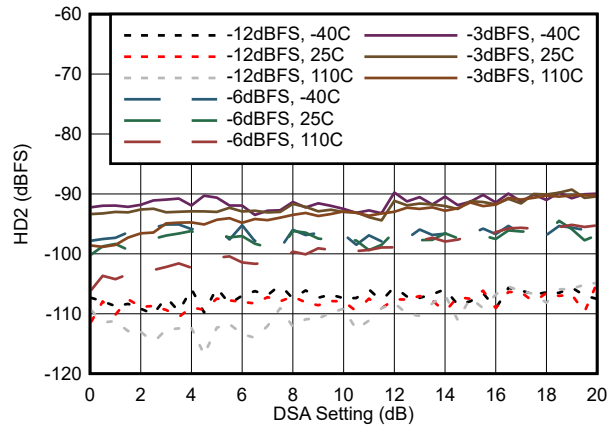
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



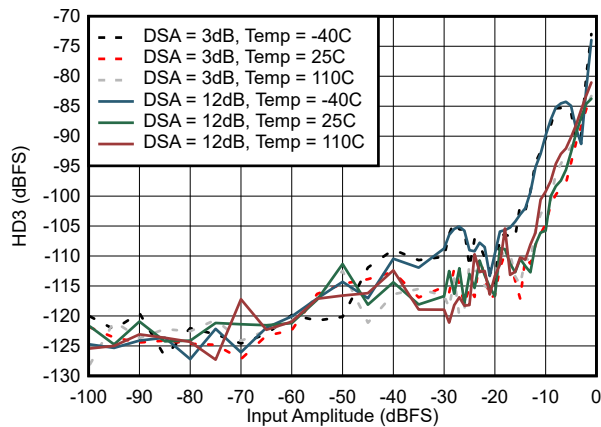
$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32.13\text{MHz}$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-25. HD2 vs Input Amplitude at 30MHz



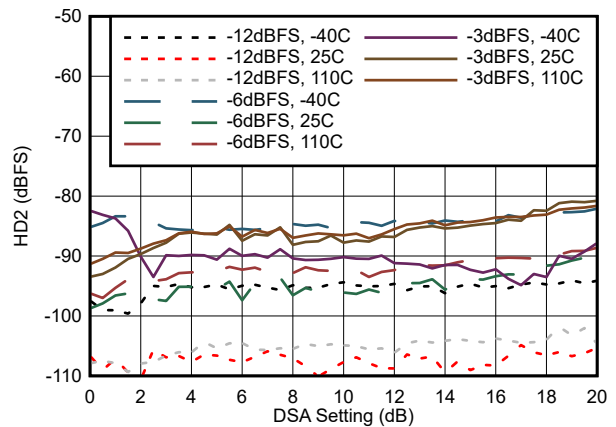
$f_{\text{ADC}} = 1500\text{MSPS}$, $f_{\text{NCO}} = 32$, Decimate by 24x

Figure 4-26. HD2 vs DSA Setting at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-27. HD3 vs Input Amplitude at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-28. HD3 vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

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

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

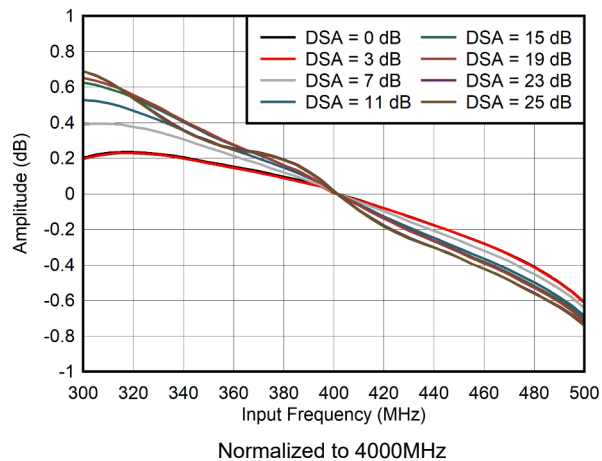


Figure 4-29. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 400\text{MHz}$

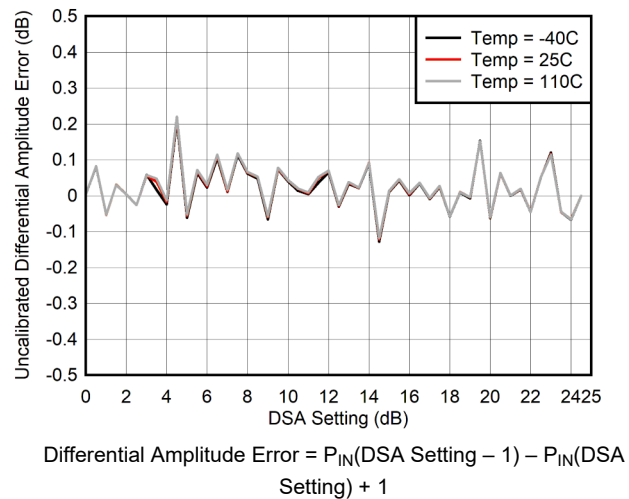


Figure 4-30. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

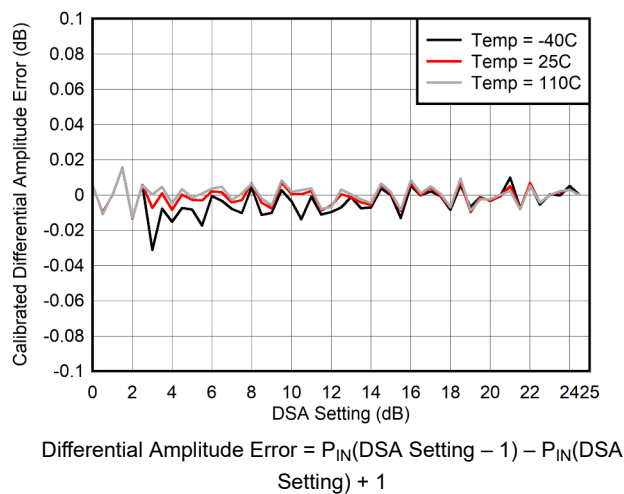


Figure 4-31. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

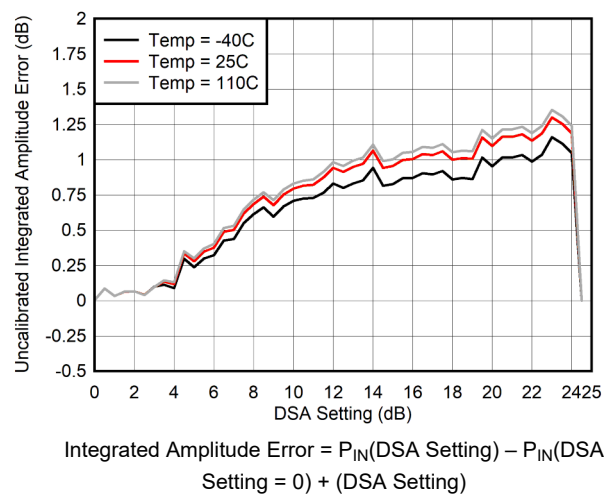


Figure 4-32. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

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

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

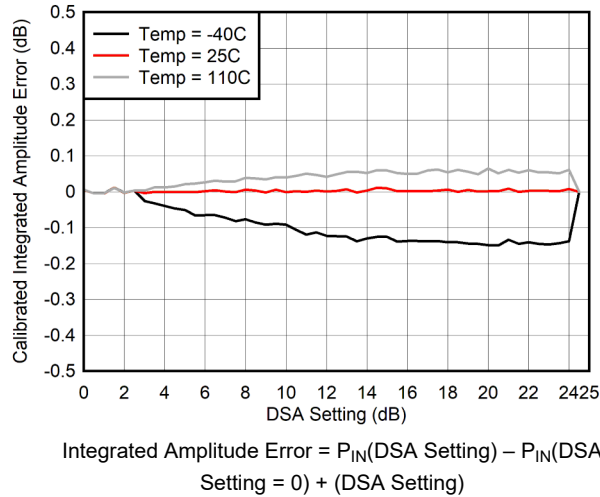


Figure 4-33. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

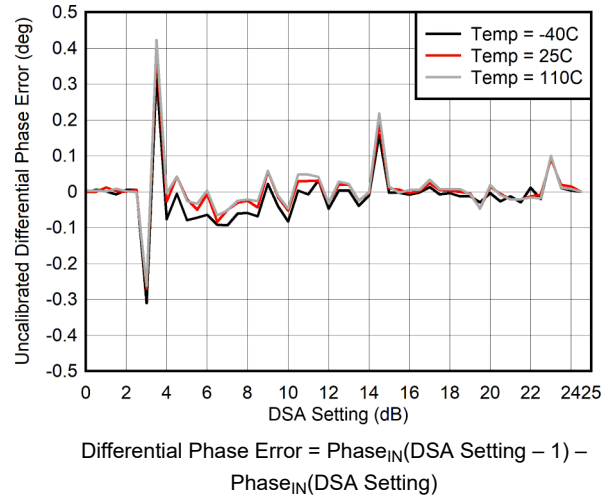


Figure 4-34. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

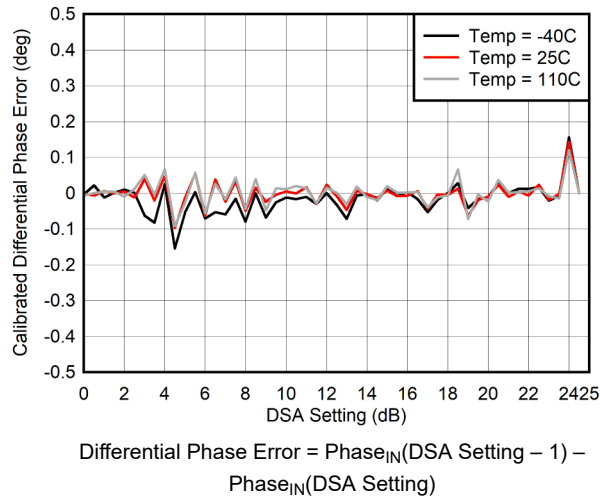


Figure 4-35. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

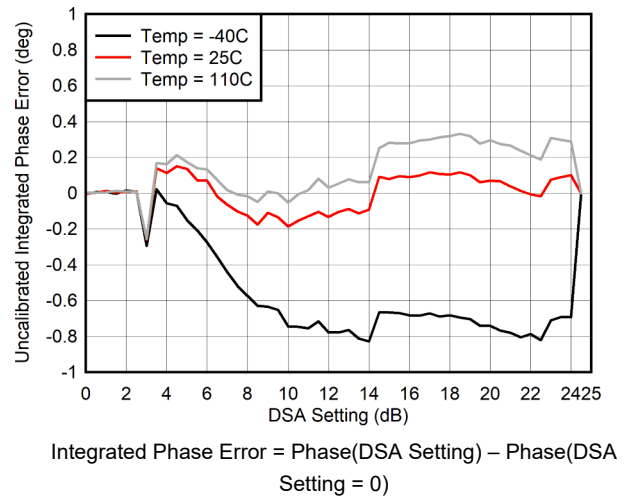


Figure 4-36. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

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

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

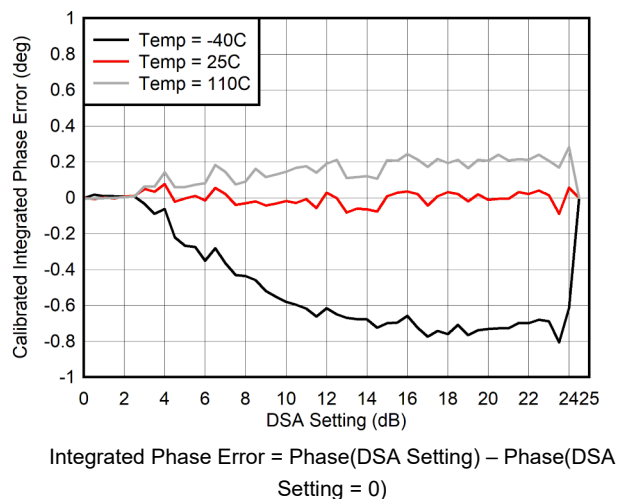


Figure 4-37. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

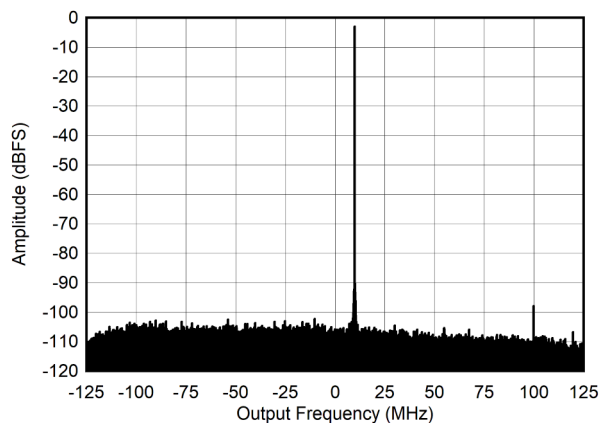


Figure 4-38. RX Output FFT at 405MHz and -3dBFS

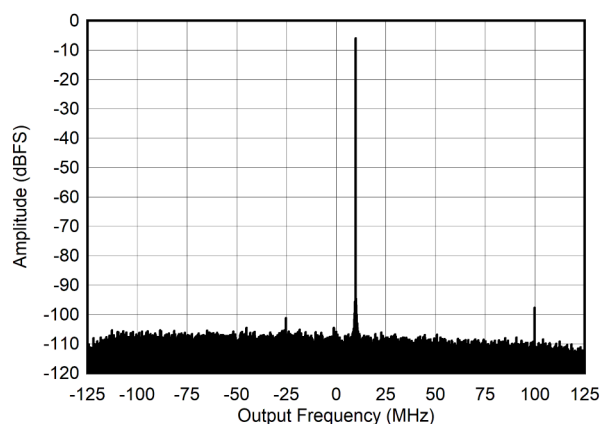


Figure 4-39. RX Output FFT at 405MHz and -6dBFS

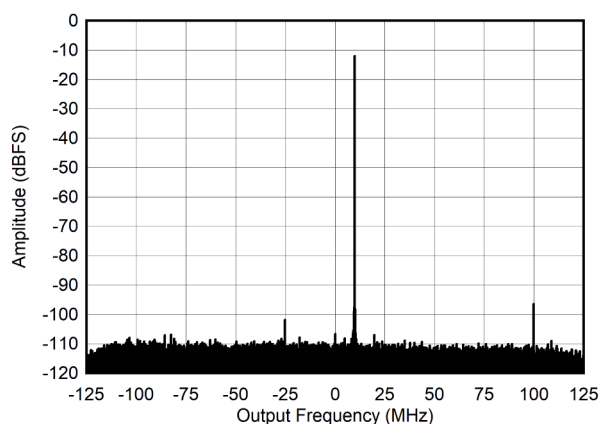
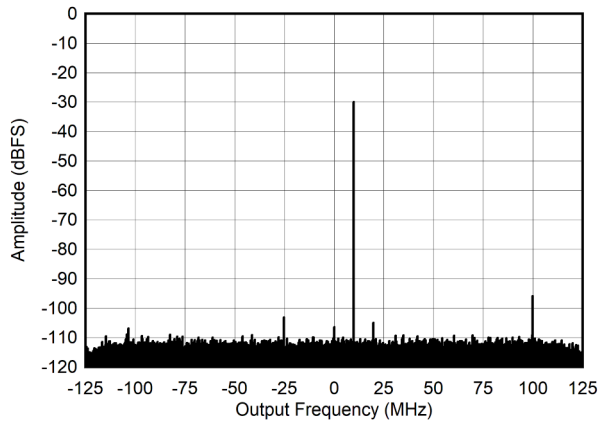


Figure 4-40. RX Output FFT at 405MHz and -12dBFS

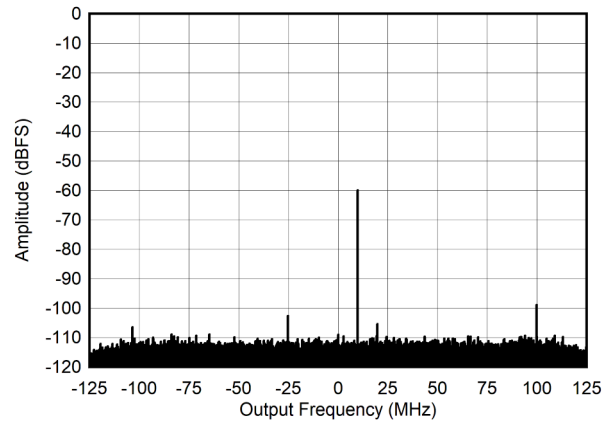
4.12.1 RX Typical Characteristics 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



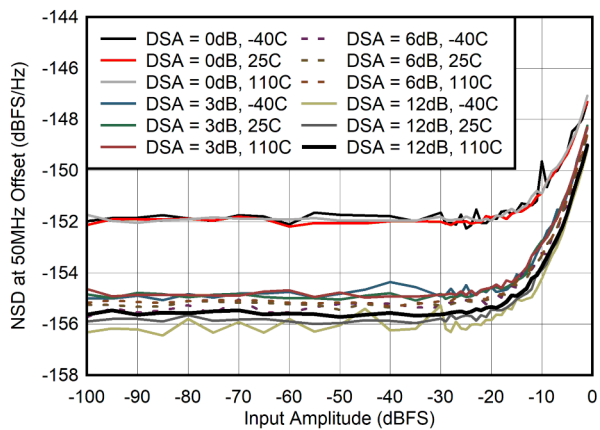
$f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 4-41. RX Output FFT at 405MHz and -30dBFS



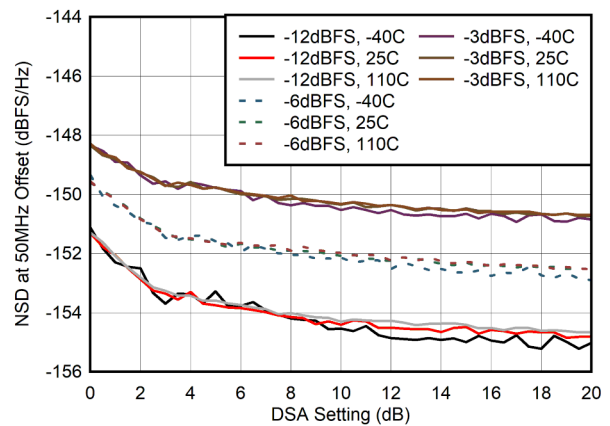
$f_{\text{NCO}} = 400\text{MHz}$

Figure 4-42. RX Output FFT at 405MHz and -60dBFS



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

Figure 4-43. NSD vs Input Amplitude at 400MHz



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

Figure 4-44. NSD vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

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

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

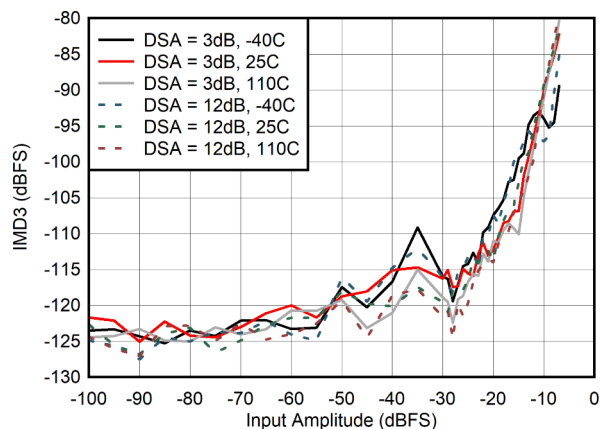


Figure 4-45. IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 400MHz

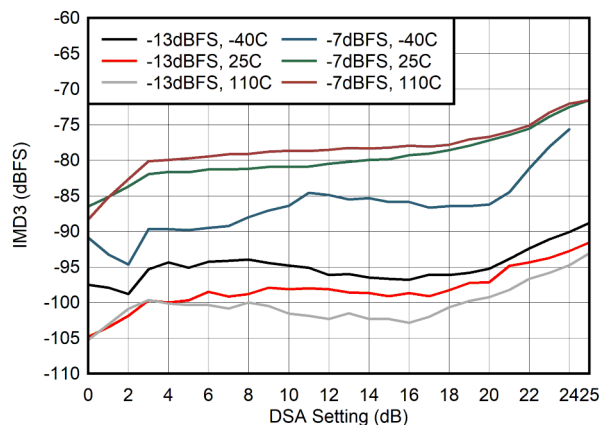


Figure 4-46. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

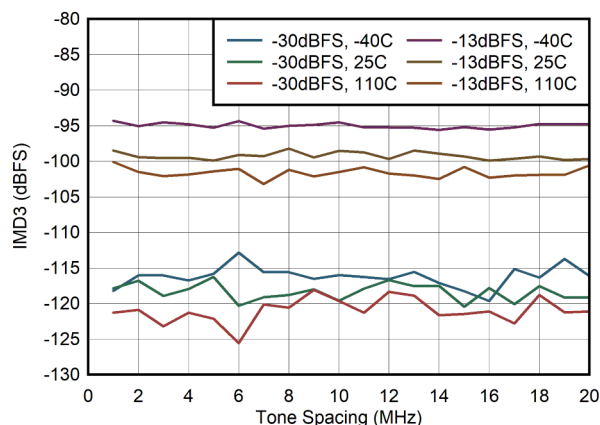


Figure 4-47. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 400MHz

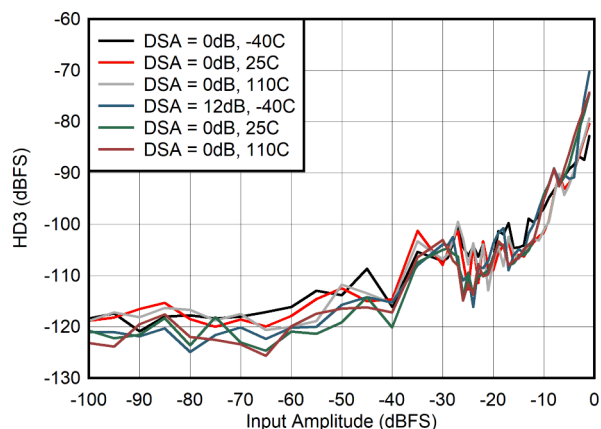


Figure 4-48. HD3 vs Input Amplitude at 400MHz

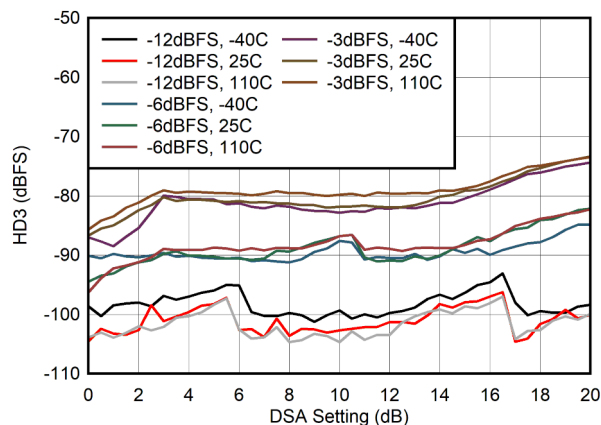
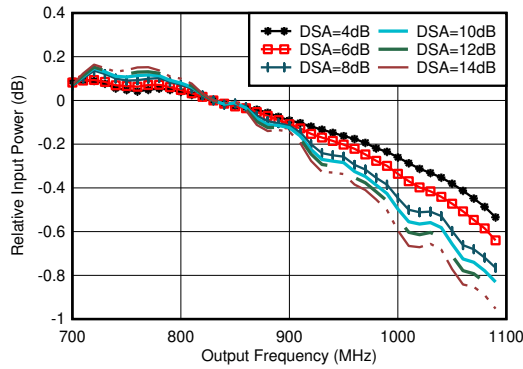


Figure 4-49. HD3 vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

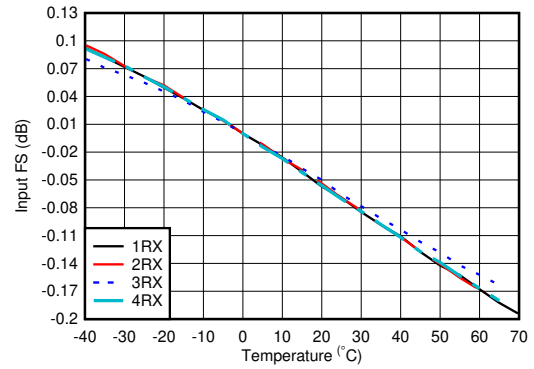
4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz

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



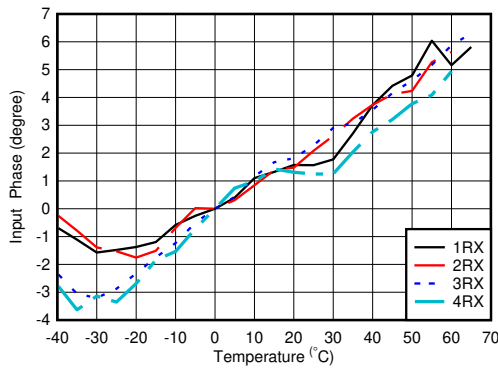
With 0.8GHz matching, normalized to 830MHz

Figure 4-50. RX In-Band Gain Flatness for Channel 1RX, $f_{\text{IN}} = 830\text{MHz}$



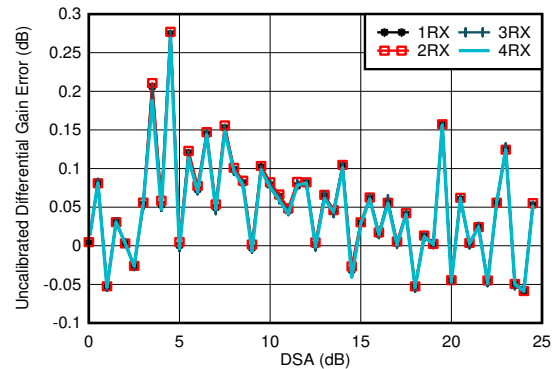
With 0.8GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 4-51. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 800MHz



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

Figure 4-52. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 0.8\text{GHz}$



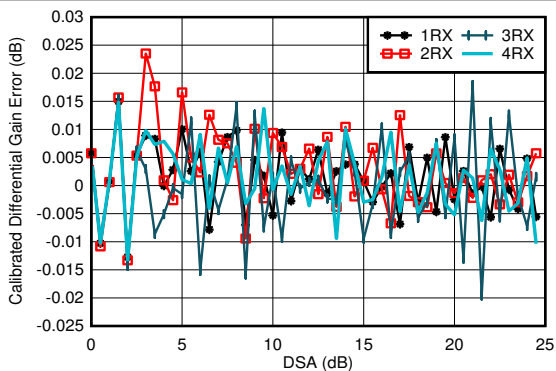
With 0.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-53. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz

4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

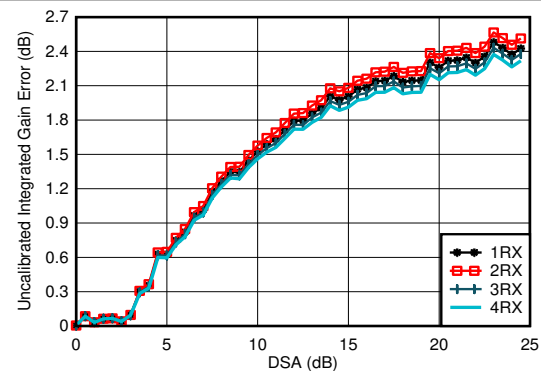
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 0.8GHz matching

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

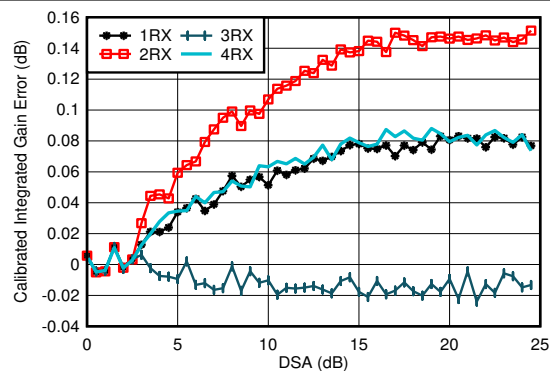
Figure 4-54. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz



With 0.8GHz matching

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

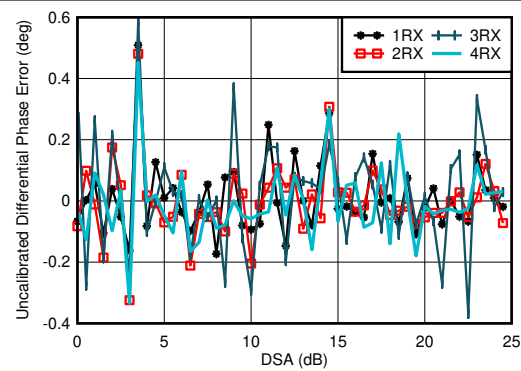
Figure 4-55. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz



With 0.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-56. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 2.6GHz



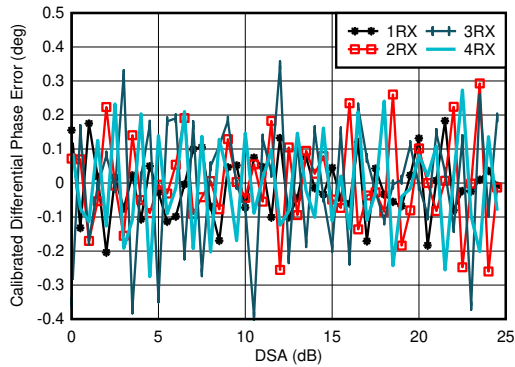
With 0.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-57. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz

4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

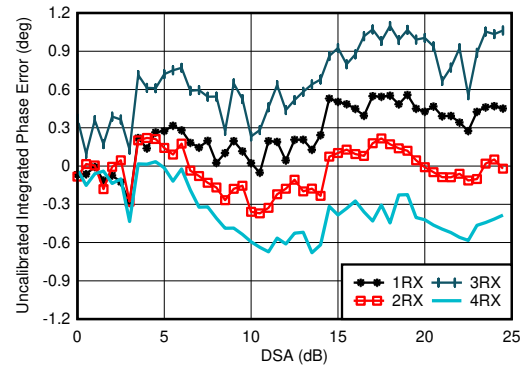
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 0.8GHz matching

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

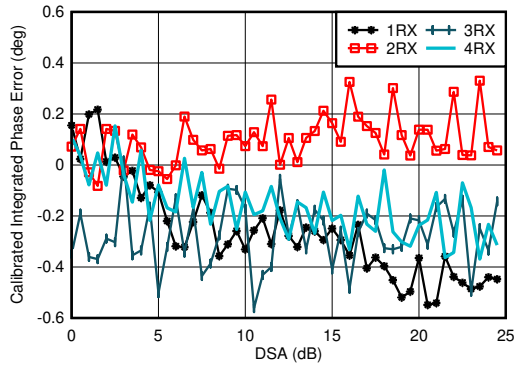
Figure 4-58. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz



With 0.8GHz matching

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

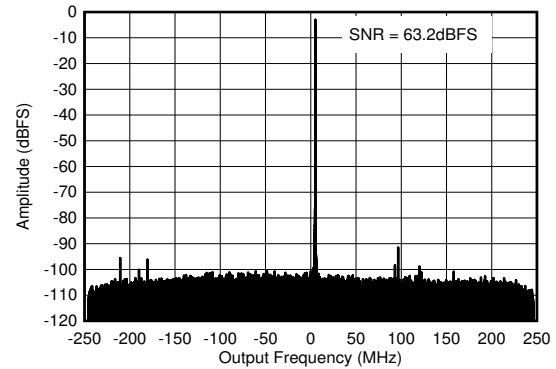
Figure 4-59. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz



With 0.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-60. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz

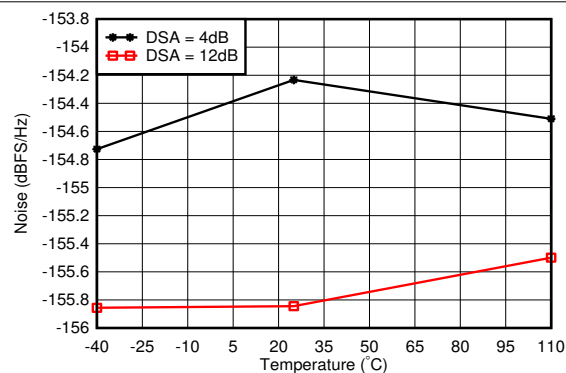


With 0.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{IN}} = 840\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-61. RX Output FFT at 0.8GHz

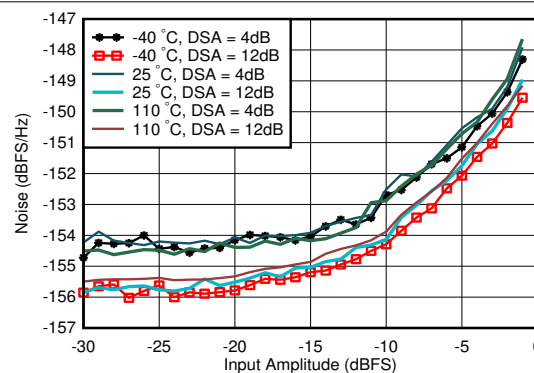
4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



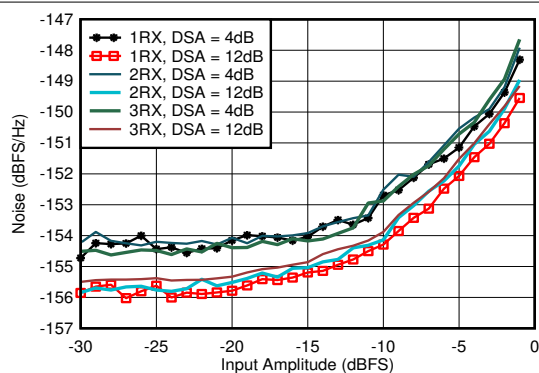
With 0.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-62. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 0.8GHz



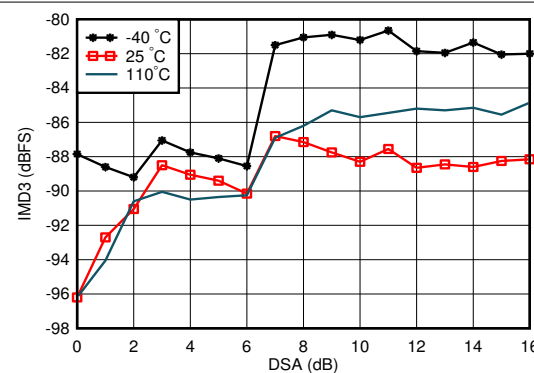
With 0.8GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12dB, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-63. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 0.8GHz



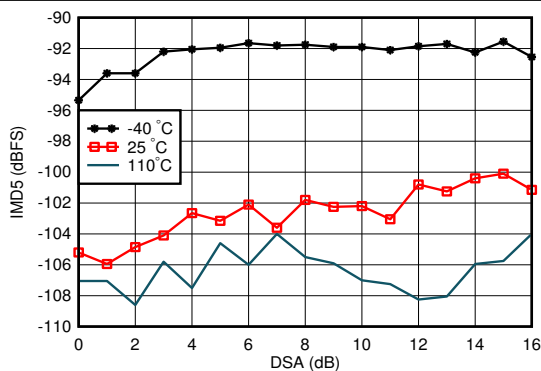
With 0.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-64. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 0.8GHz



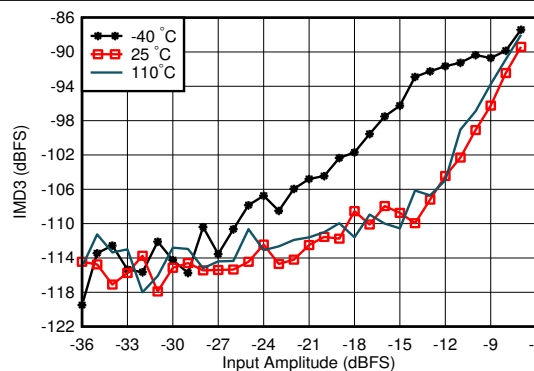
A. With 0.8GHz matching, each tone -7dBFS , tone spacing = 20MHz

Figure 4-65. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8GHz



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

Figure 4-66. RX IMD5 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8GHz

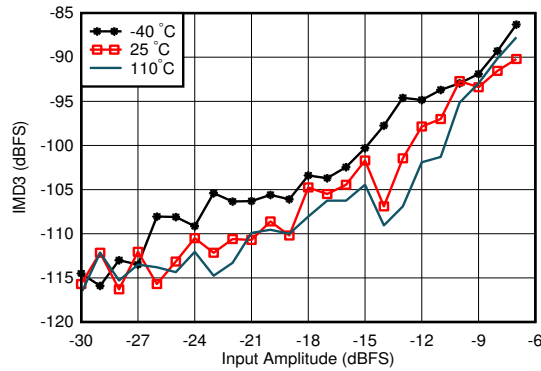


With 0.8GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 4dB

Figure 4-67. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8GHz

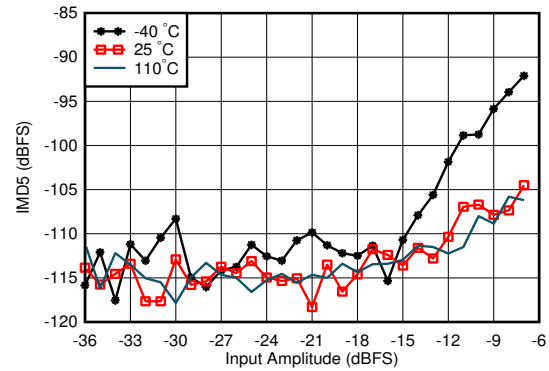
4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



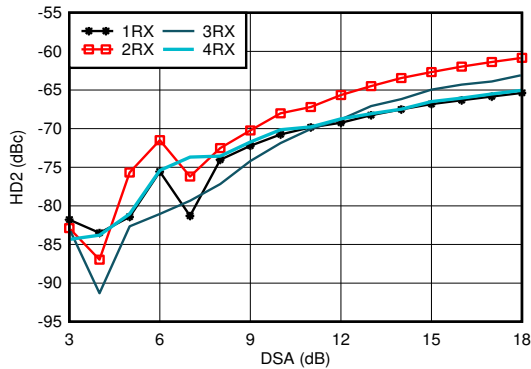
With 0.8GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 12dB

Figure 4-68. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8GHz



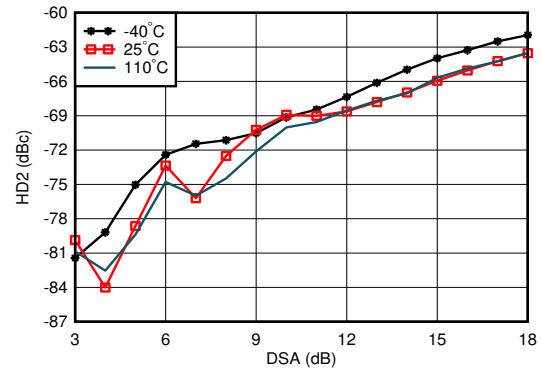
With 0.8GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 12dB

Figure 4-69. RX IMD5 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8GHz



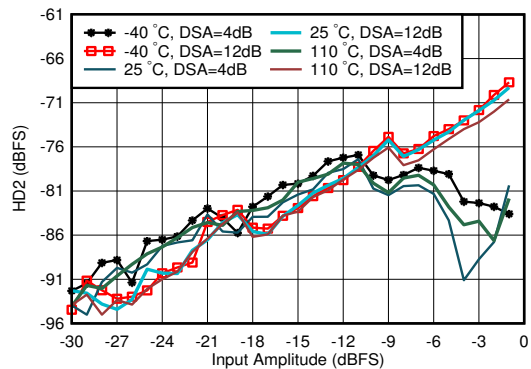
With 0.8GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-70. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.8GHz



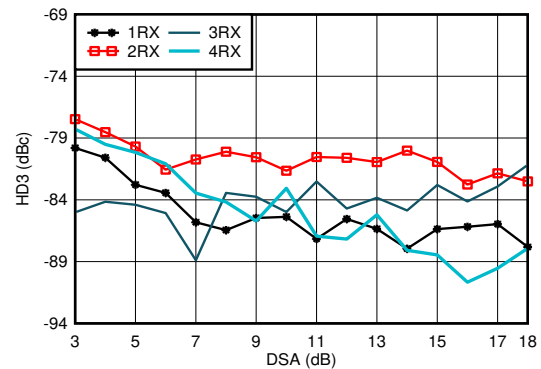
With 0.8GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-71. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8GHz



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

Figure 4-72. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8GHz

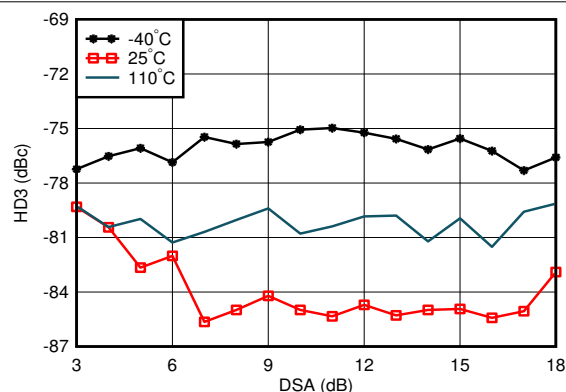


With 0.8GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-73. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.8GHz

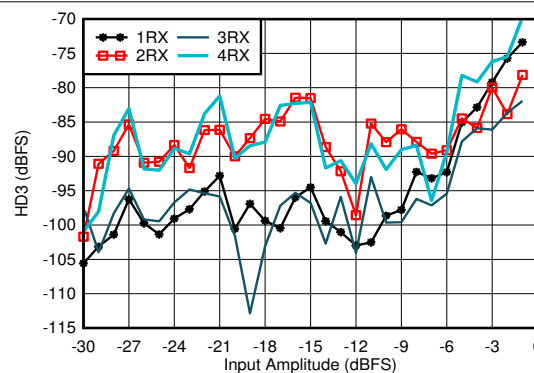
4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



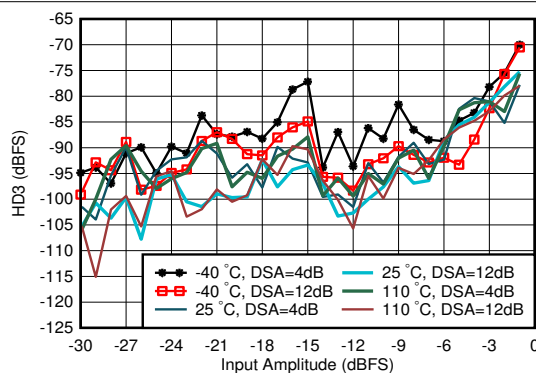
With 0.8GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-74. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.8GHz



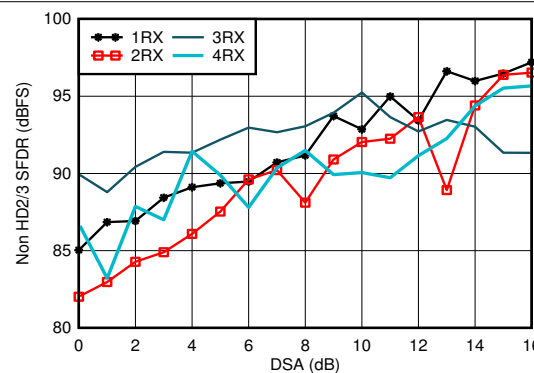
With 0.8GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-75. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 0.8GHz



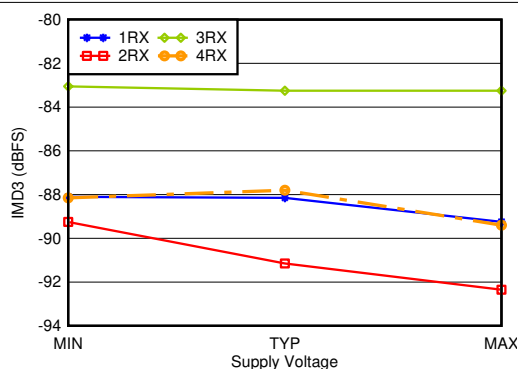
With 0.8GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-76. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 0.8GHz



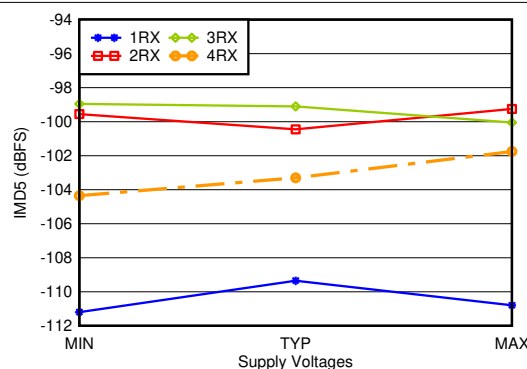
With 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-77. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 0.8GHz



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

Figure 4-78. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 0.8GHz

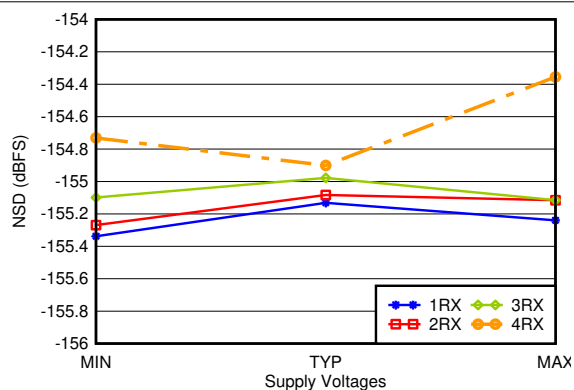


With 0.8GHz matching, -7dBFS each tone, 20MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-79. RX IMD5 vs Supply and Channel at 0.8GHz

4.12.2 RX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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

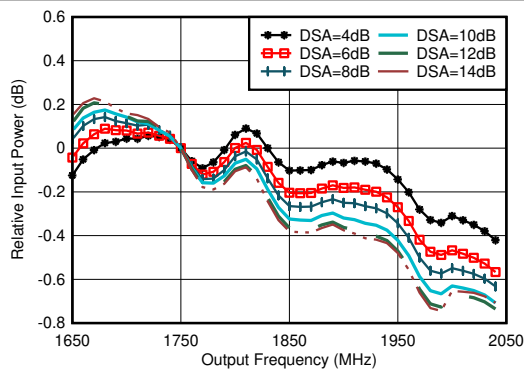


With 0.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-80. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 0.8GHz

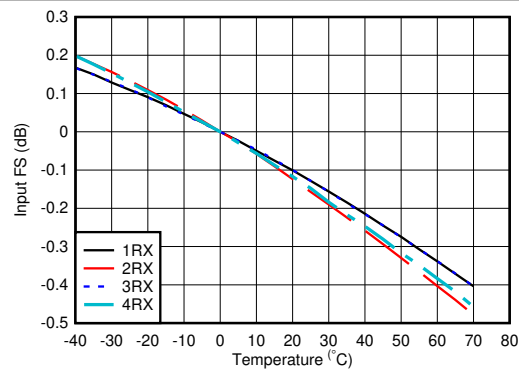
4.12.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75GHz to 1.9GHz

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



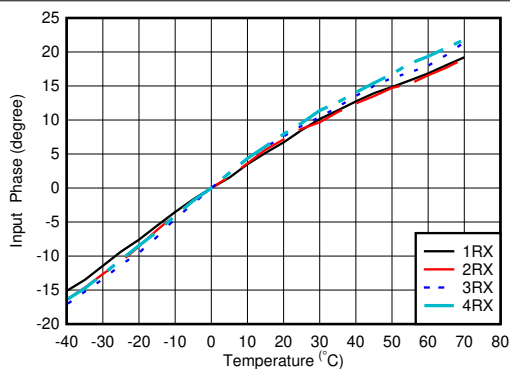
With 1.8GHz matching, normalized to 1.75GHz

Figure 4-81. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 1750\text{MHz}$



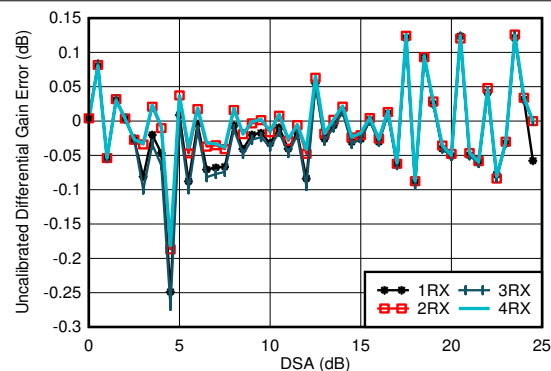
With 1.8GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 4-82. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 1.75GHz



With 2.6GHz matching, normalized to phase at 25°C

Figure 4-83. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{\text{IN}} = 1.75\text{GHz}$



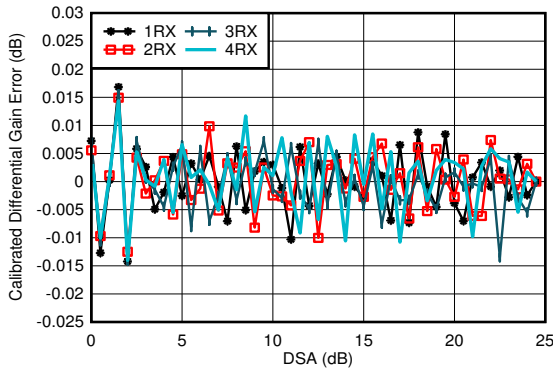
With 1.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-84. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz

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

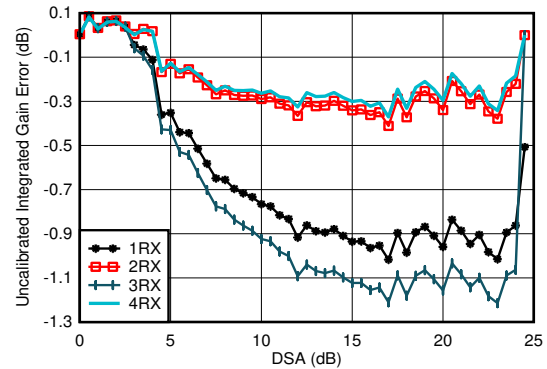
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12GHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 1.8GHz matching

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

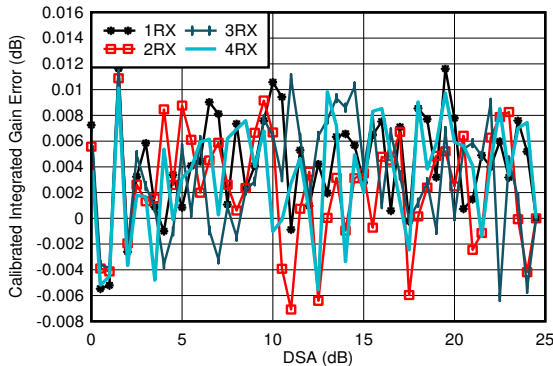
Figure 4-85. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



With 1.8GHz matching

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

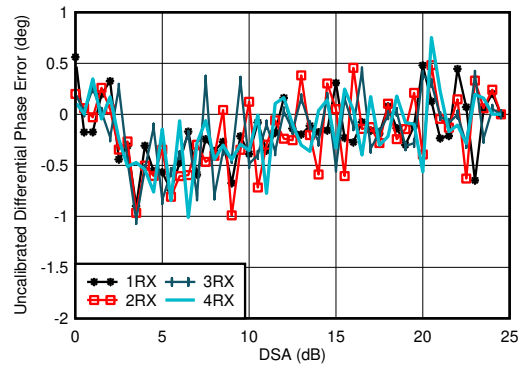
Figure 4-86. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



With 1.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-87. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



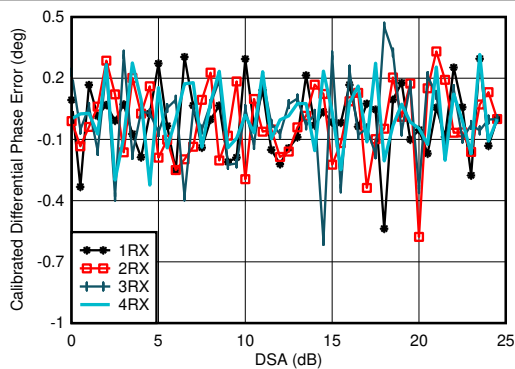
With 1.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-88. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz

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

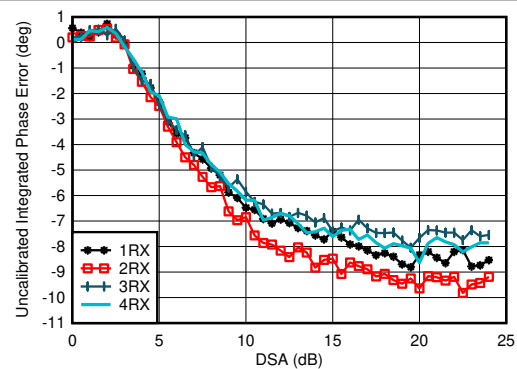
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 1.8GHz matching

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

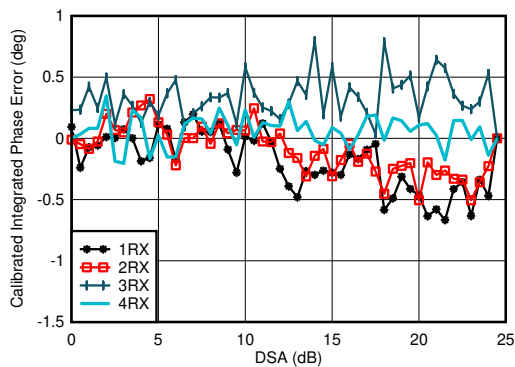
Figure 4-89. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



With 1.8GHz matching

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

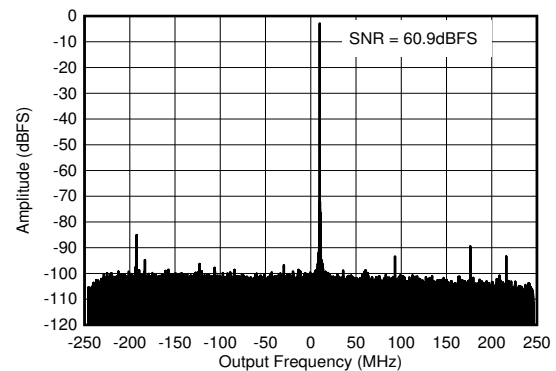
Figure 4-90. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



With 1.8GHz matching

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

Figure 4-91. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz

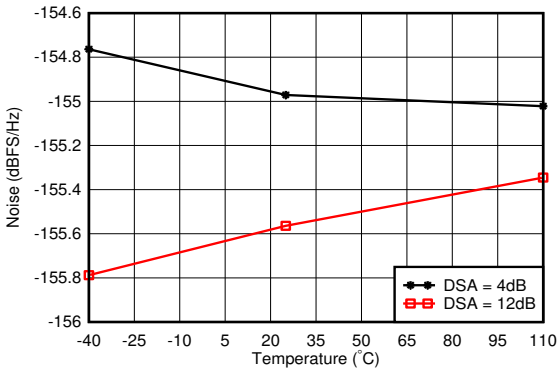


With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-92. RX Output FFT at 1.75GHz

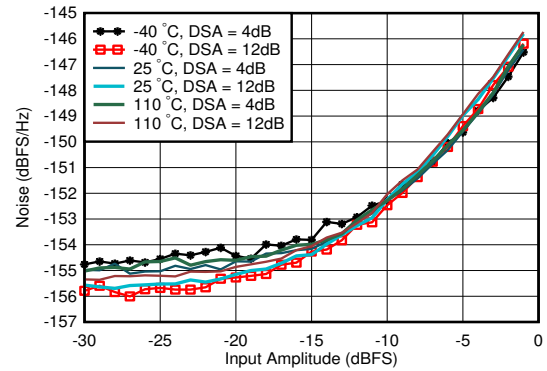
4.12.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75GHz to 1.9GHz (continued)

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



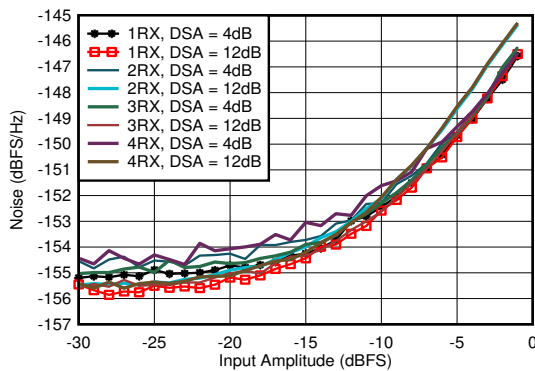
With 1.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-93. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 1.75GHz



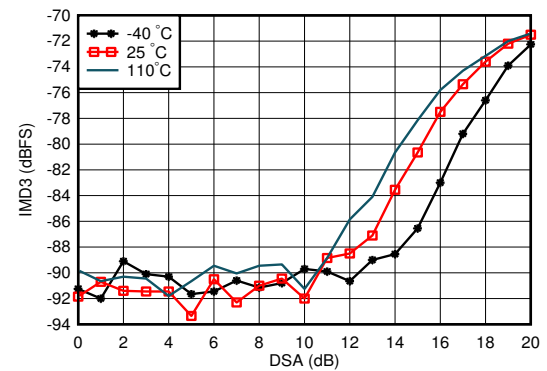
With 1.8GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12dB, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-94. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 1.75GHz



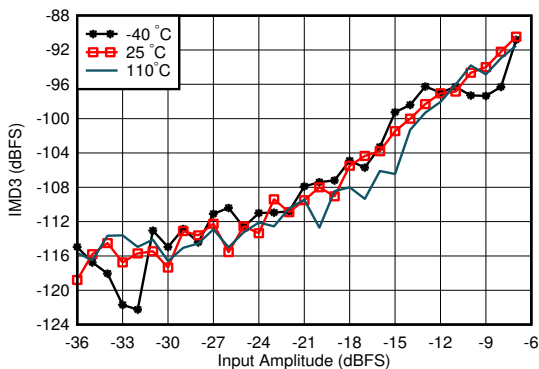
With 1.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-95. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 1.75GHz



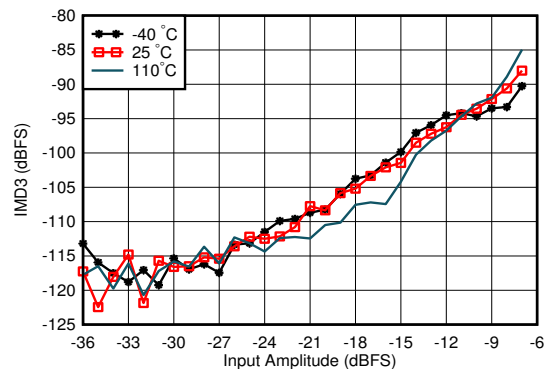
With 1.8GHz matching, each tone -7dBFS , tone spacing = 20MHz

Figure 4-96. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.75GHz



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

Figure 4-97. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.75GHz

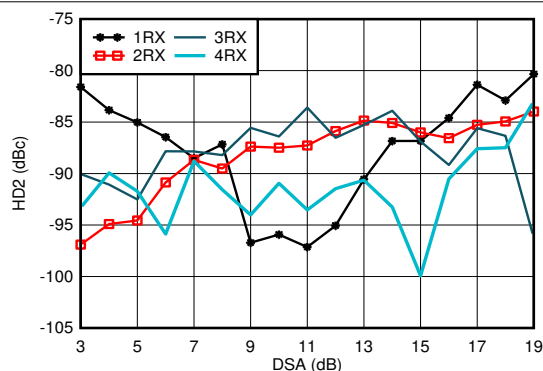


With 1.8GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 12dB

Figure 4-98. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.75GHz

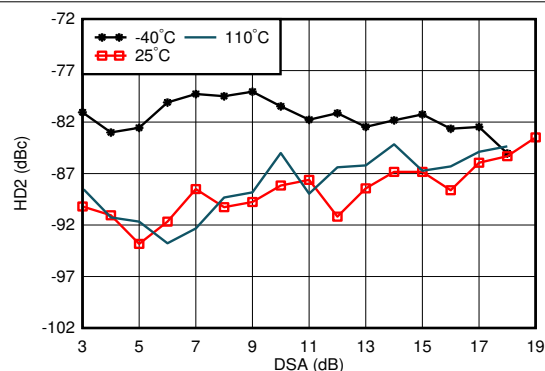
4.12.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75GHz to 1.9GHz (continued)

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



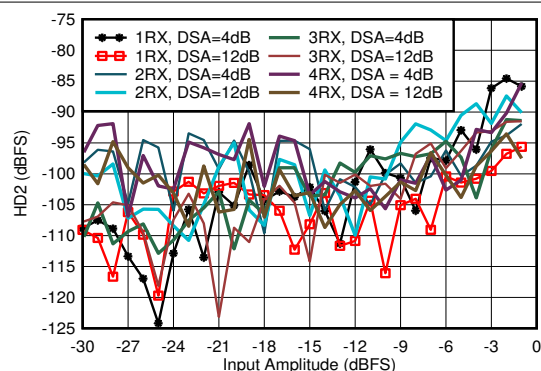
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-99. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 1.9GHz



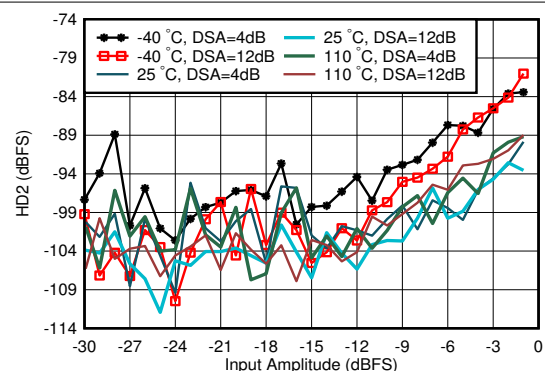
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-100. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.9GHz



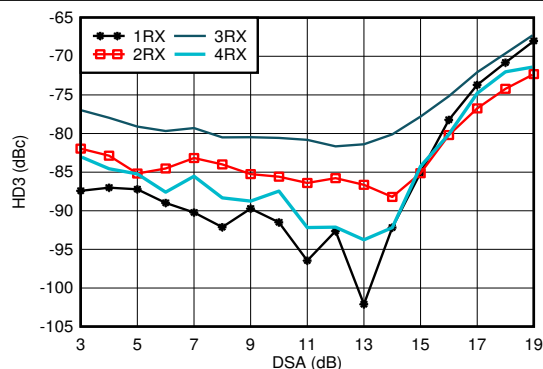
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-101. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 1.9GHz



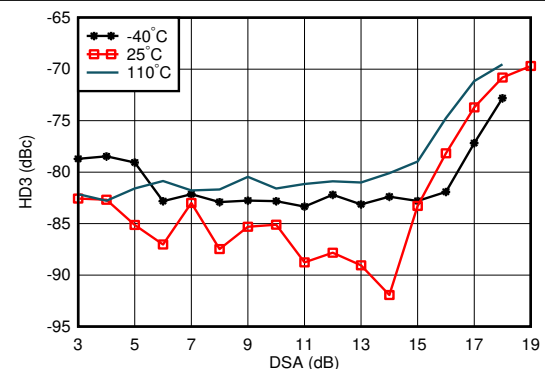
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-102. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 1.9GHz



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

Figure 4-103. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 1.9GHz

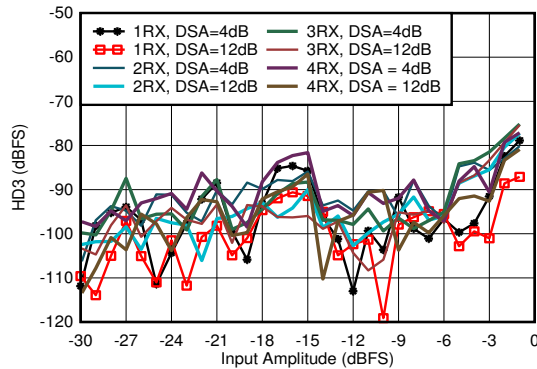


With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-104. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 1.9GHz

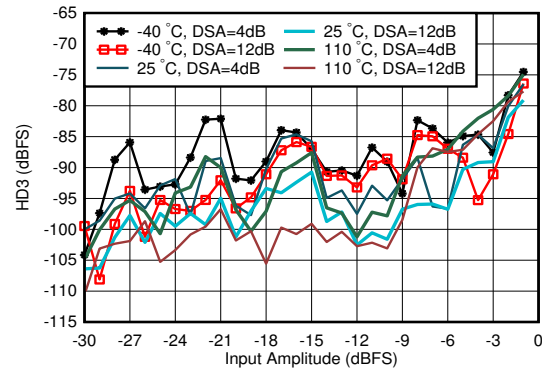
4.12.3 RX Typical Characteristics 1.75GHz to 1.9GHz (continued)

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



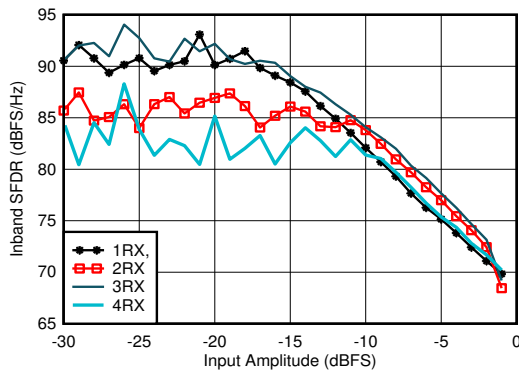
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-105. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 1.9GHz



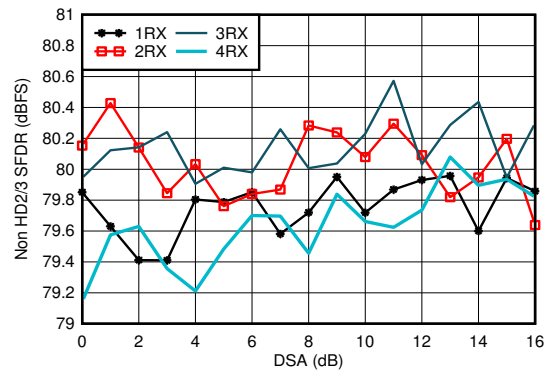
With 1.8GHz matching, $f_{\text{in}} = 1900\text{MHz}$, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-106. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 1.9GHz



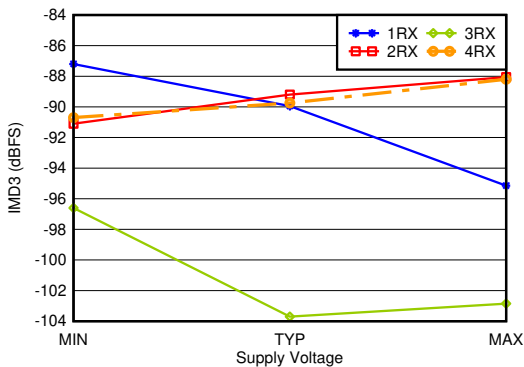
With 1.8GHz matching, decimated by 3

Figure 4-107. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 400\text{MHz}$) vs Input Amplitude at 1.75GHz



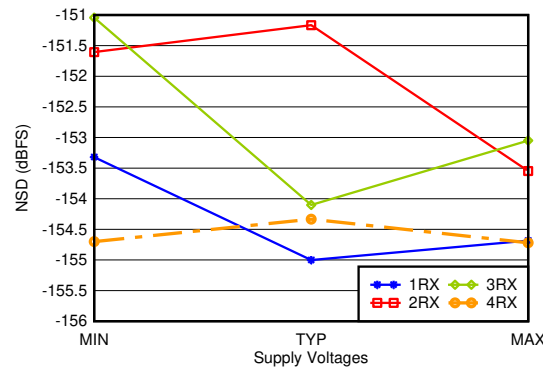
With 1.8GHz matching

Figure 4-108. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 1.75GHz



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

Figure 4-109. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 1.75GHz

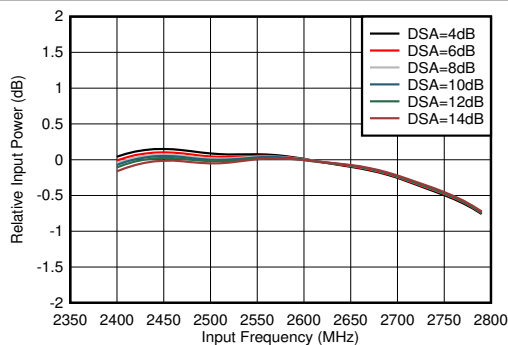


With 1.8GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-110. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 1.75GHz

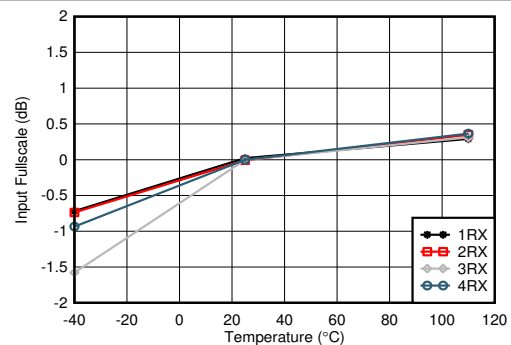
4.12.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6GHz

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



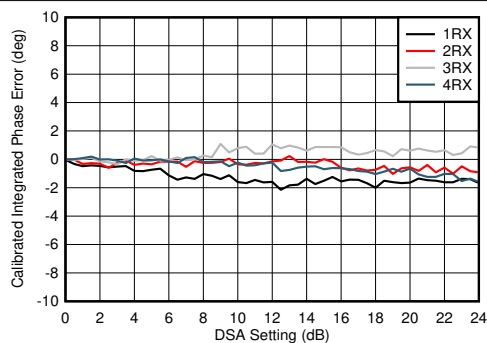
With matching, normalized to power at 2.6GHz for each DSA setting

Figure 4-111. RX Inband Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 2600\text{MHz}$



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

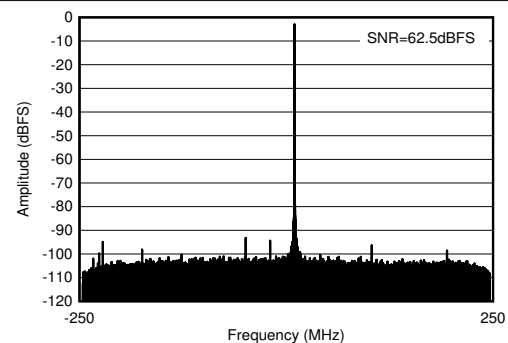
Figure 4-112. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 2.6GHz



With 2.6GHz matching

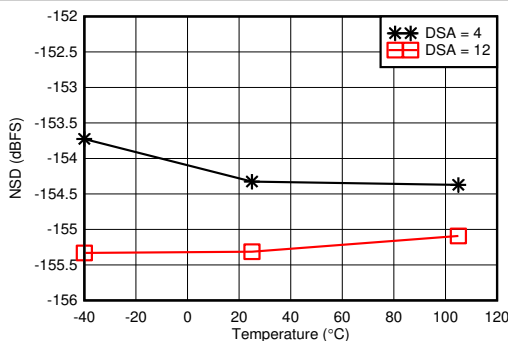
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-113. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 2.6GHz



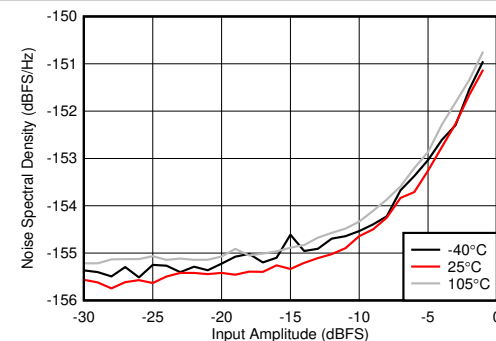
With 2.6GHz matching, $f_{\text{IN}} = 2610\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-114. RX Output FFT at 2.6GHz



With 2.6GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-115. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 2.6GHz

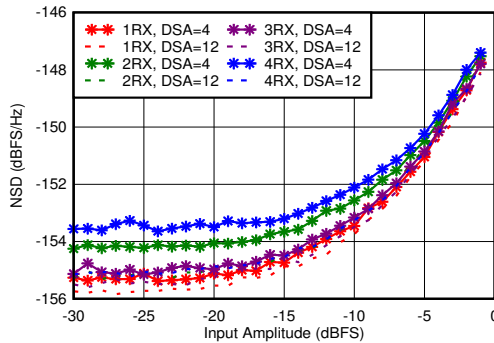


With 2.6GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12dB, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-116. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6GHz

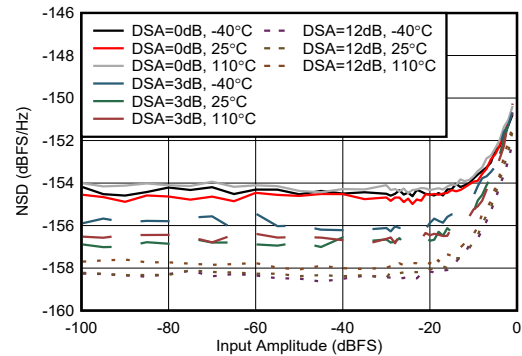
4.12.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6GHz (continued)

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



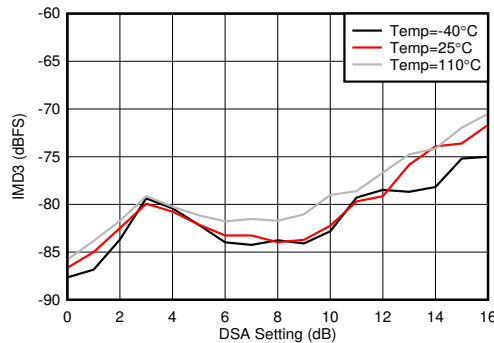
With 2.6GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-117. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 2.6GHz



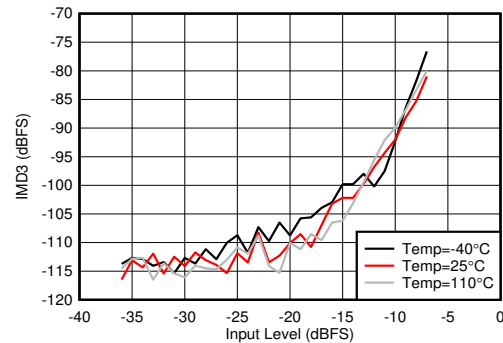
50MHz offset from tone, external clock mode

Figure 4-118. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude at 2.61GHz (Ext. Clock)



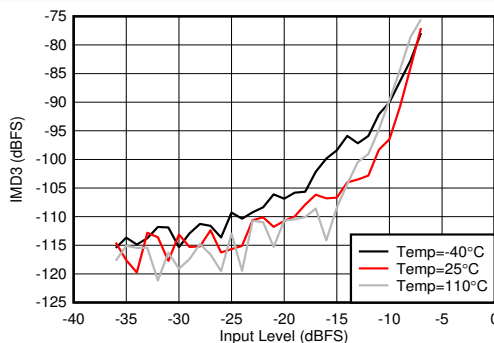
With 2.6GHz matching, each tone -7dBFS , tone spacing = 20MHz

Figure 4-119. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



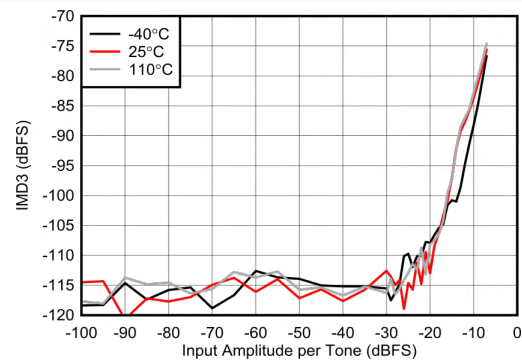
With 2.6GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 4dB

Figure 4-120. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz



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

Figure 4-121. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz

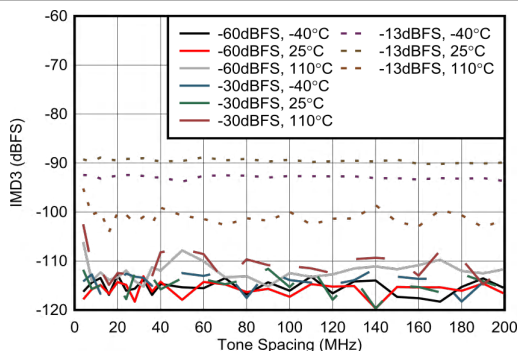


Tone spacing = 50MHz, External clock mode

Figure 4-122. RX IMD3 vs Input Level at 2.6GHz (Ext. Clock)

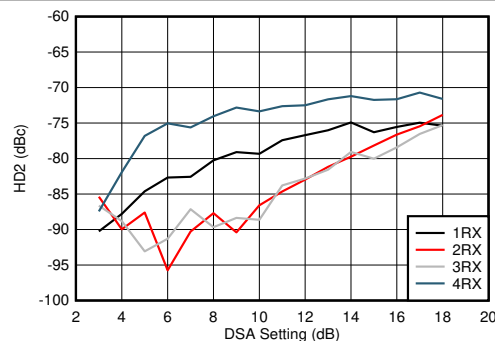
4.12.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6GHz (continued)

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



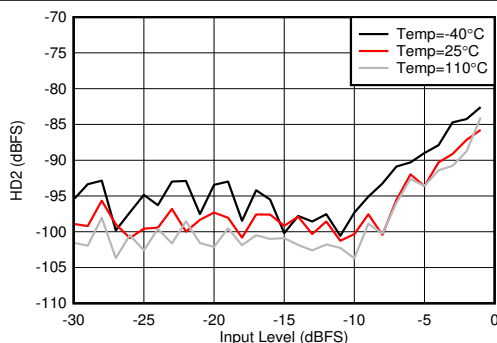
External clock mode

Figure 4-123. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 2.6GHz (Ext. Clock)



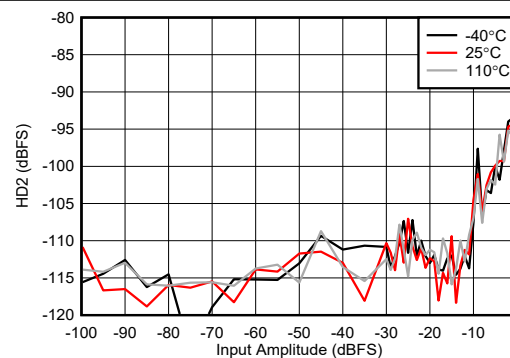
With 2.6GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-124. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz



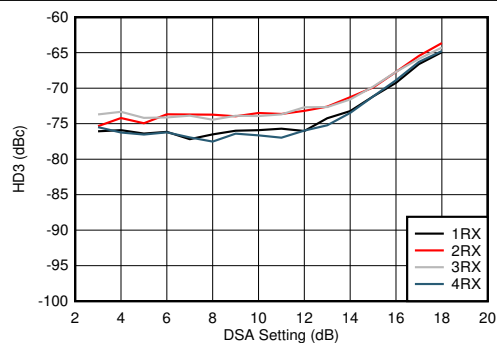
With 2.6GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-125. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz



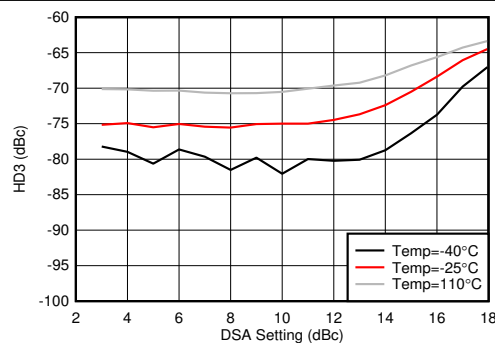
External clock mode

Figure 4-126. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz



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

Figure 4-127. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

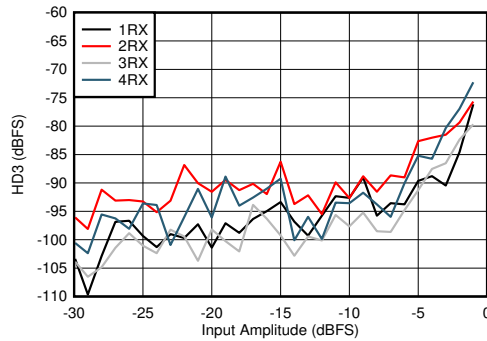


With 2.6GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-128. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz

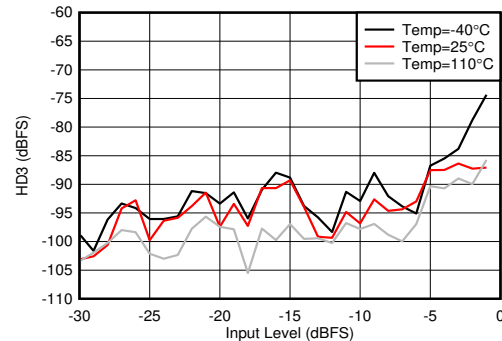
4.12.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6GHz (continued)

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



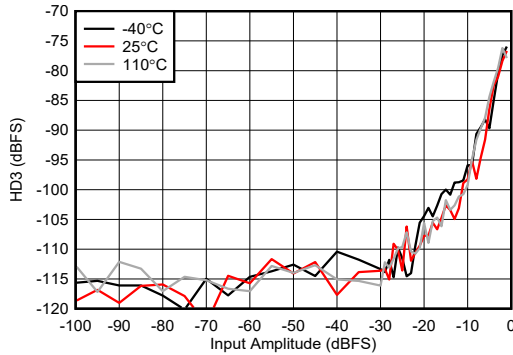
With 2.6GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-129. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 2.6GHz



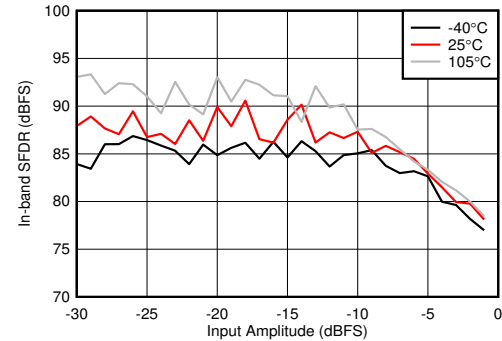
With 2.6GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-130. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz



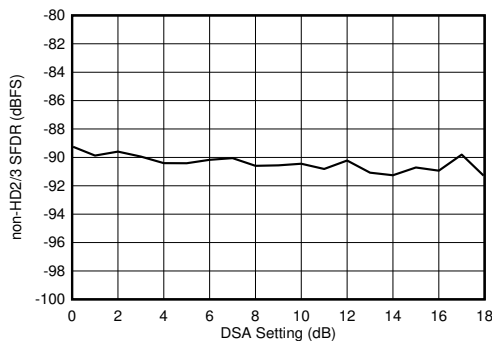
External clock mode

Figure 4-131. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 2.6GHz



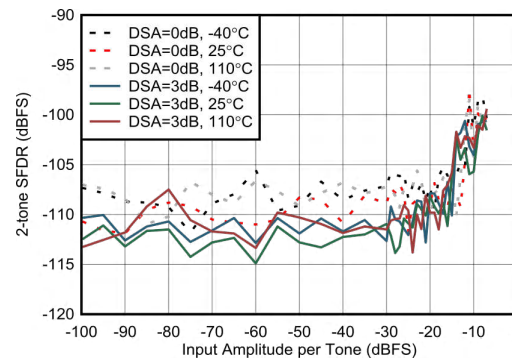
With 2.6GHz matching, decimate by 4

Figure 4-132. RX In-Band SFDR (± 300 MHz) vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6GHz



With 2.6GHz matching

Figure 4-133. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 2.6GHz

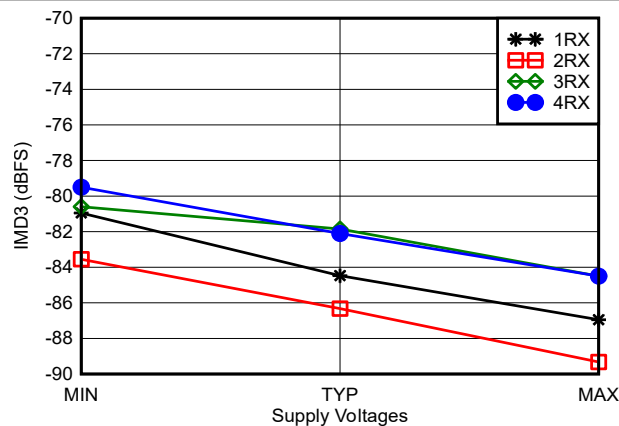


External clock mode, 50MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 4-134. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude at 2.6GHz

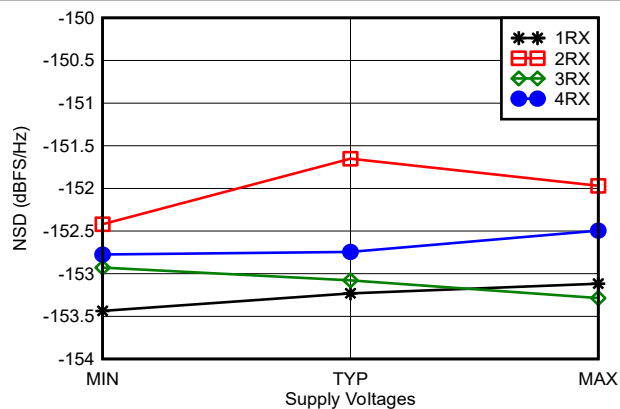
4.12.4 RX Typical Characteristics 2.6GHz (continued)

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



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

Figure 4-135. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 2.6GHz

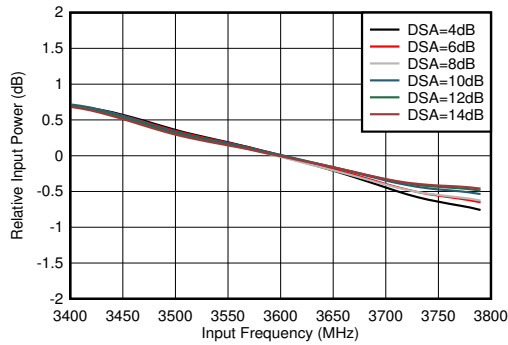


With 2.6GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-136. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 2.6GHz

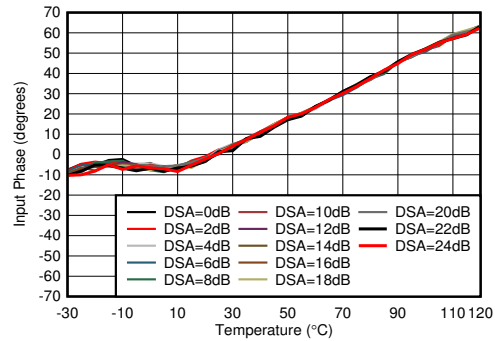
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz

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



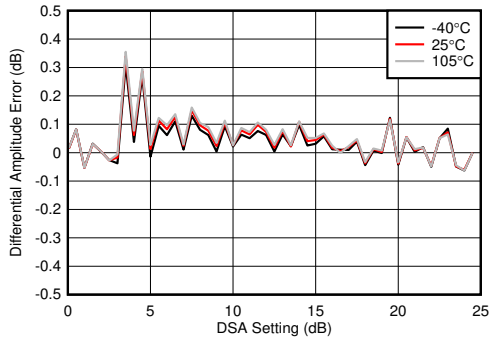
With 3.6GHz matching, normalized to 3.6GHz

Figure 4-137. RX In-Band Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 3600\text{MHz}$



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

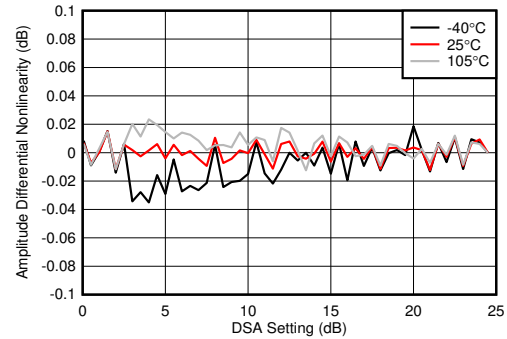
Figure 4-138. RX Input Phase vs Temperature at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

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

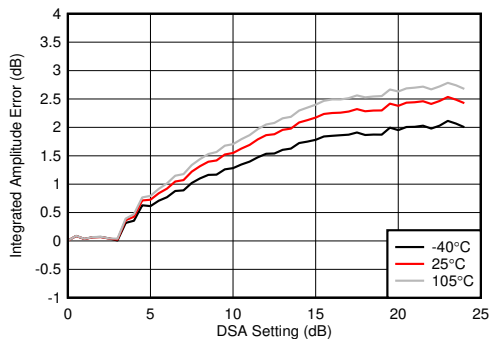
Figure 4-139. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

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

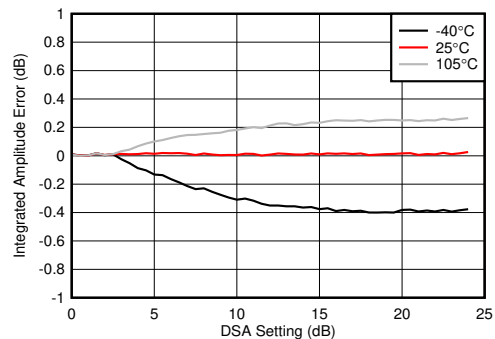
Figure 4-140. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

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

Figure 4-141. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



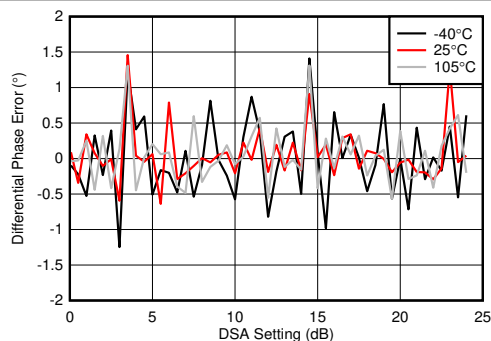
With 3.6GHz matching

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

Figure 4-142. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz

4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

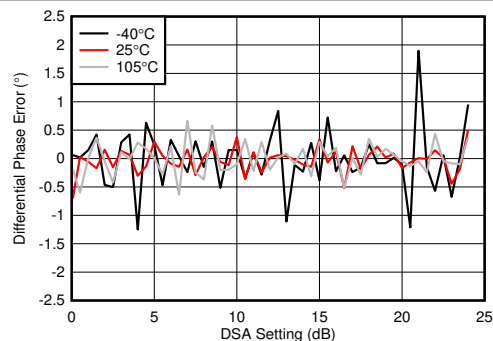
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 3.6GHz matching

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

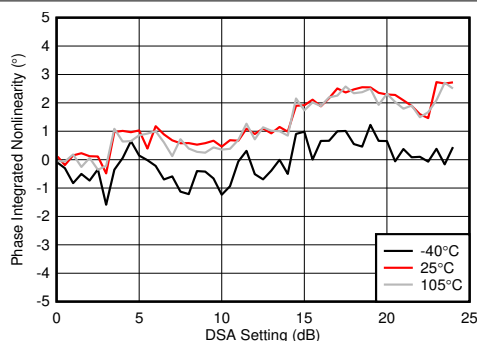
Figure 4-143. RX Uncalibrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

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

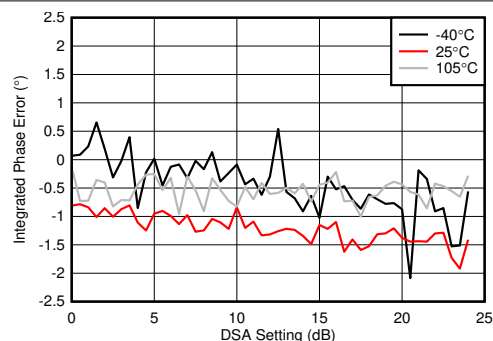
Figure 4-144. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

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

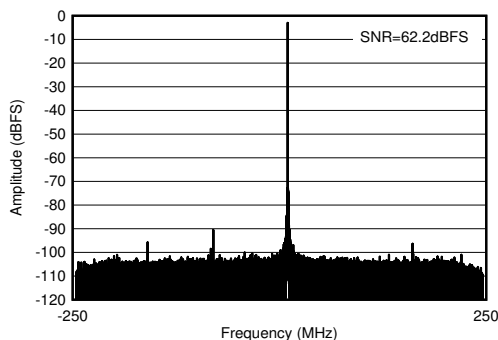
Figure 4-145. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



With 3.6GHz matching

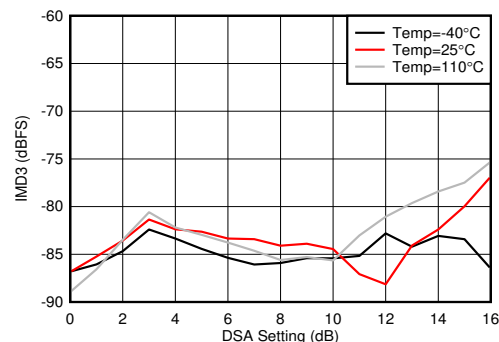
$$\text{Integrated Phase Error} = \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$$

Figure 4-146. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



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

Figure 4-147. RX Output FFT at 3.6GHz

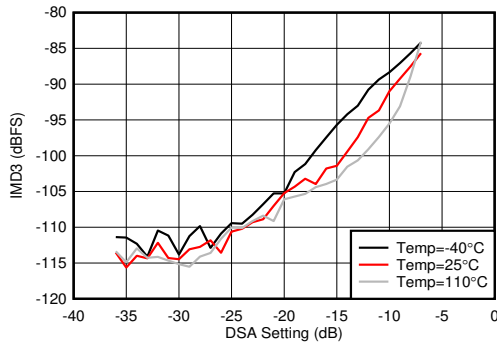


With 3.5GHz matching, each tone at -7dBFS , 20MHz tone spacing

Figure 4-148. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6GHz

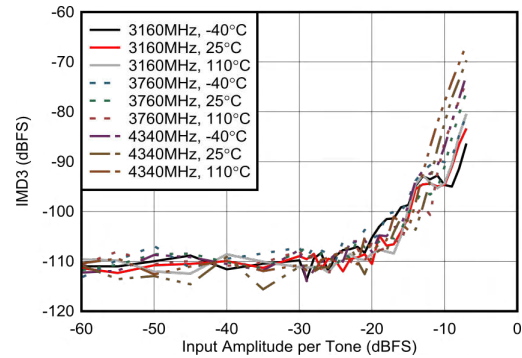
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

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



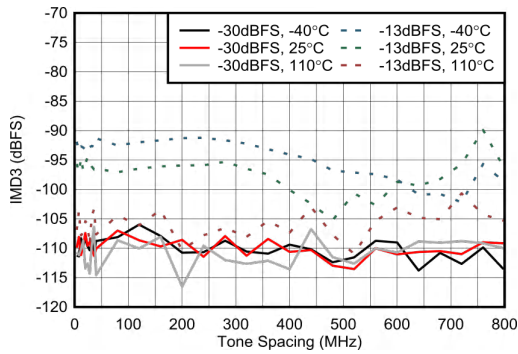
With 3.5GHz matching, 20MHz tone spacing

Figure 4-149. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6GHz



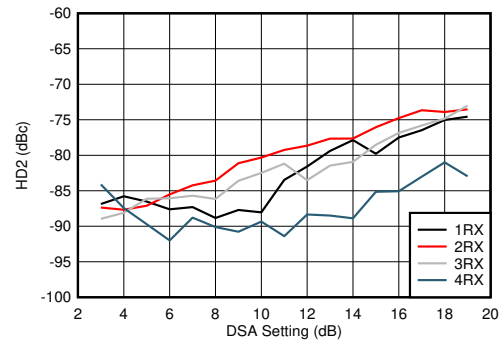
External clock mode, 20MHz tone spacing, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-150. RX IMD3 vs Input Level



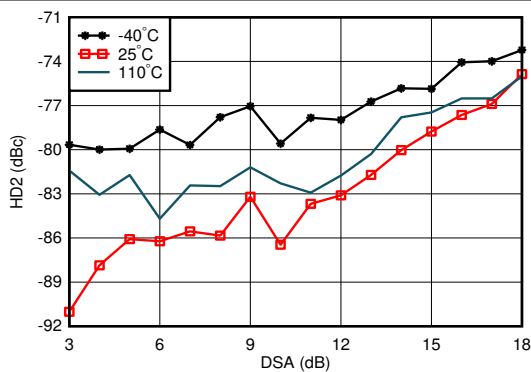
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-151. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 3.76GHz



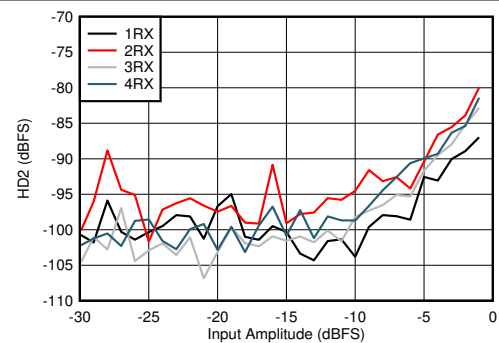
With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-152. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6GHz



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

Figure 4-153. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6GHz

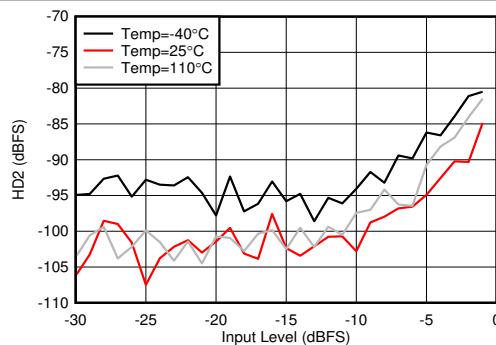


With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-154. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6GHz

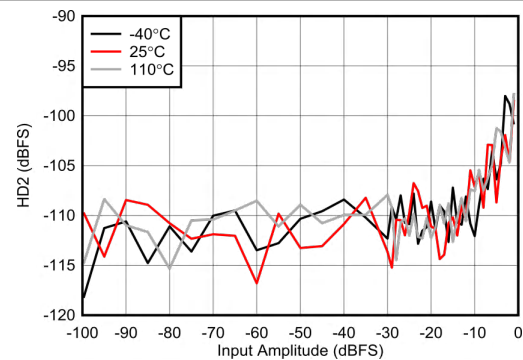
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

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



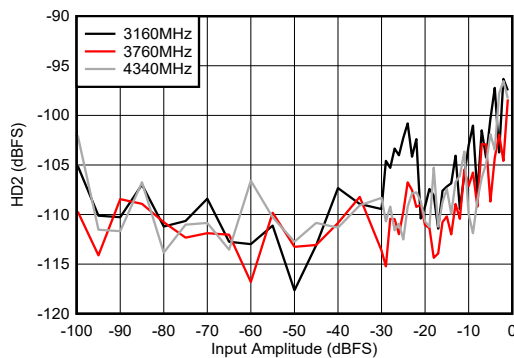
With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-155. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6GHz



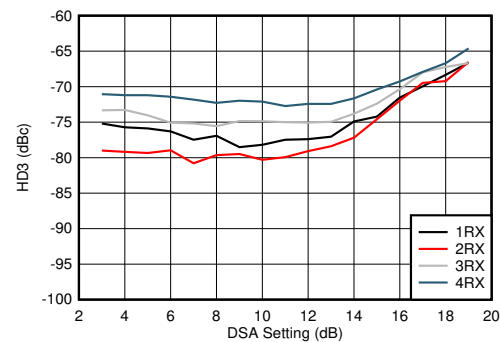
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-156. RX HD2 vs Input Level at 3.76GHz



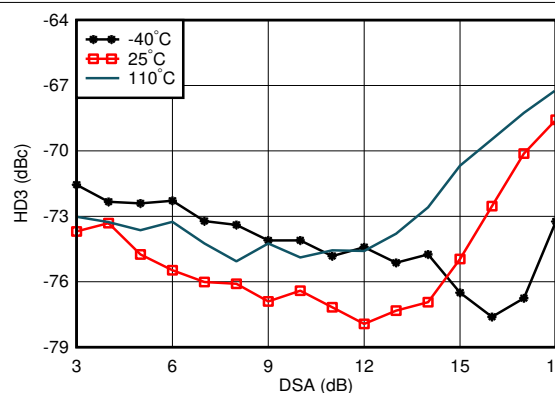
External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-157. RX HD2 vs Input Level



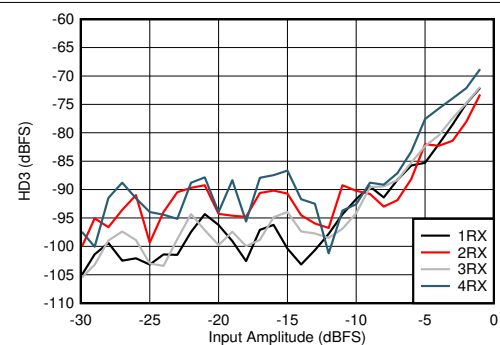
With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-158. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6GHz



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

Figure 4-159. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.6GHz

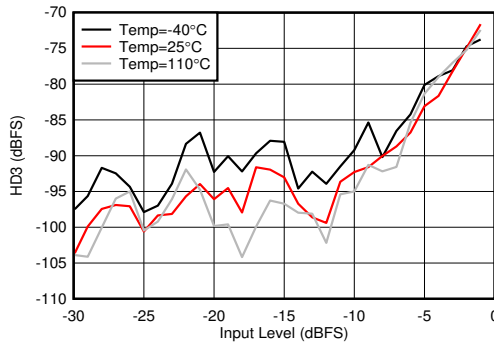


With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-160. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6GHz

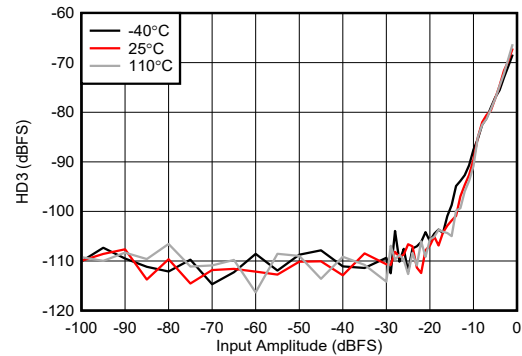
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

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



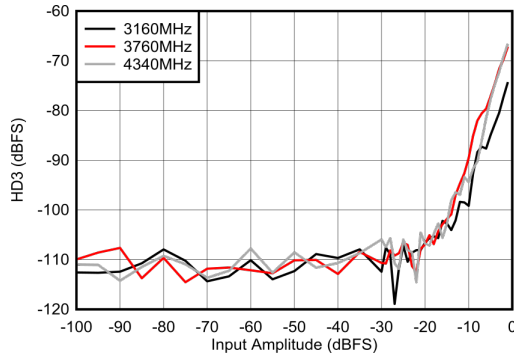
With 3.5GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-161. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 3.6GHz



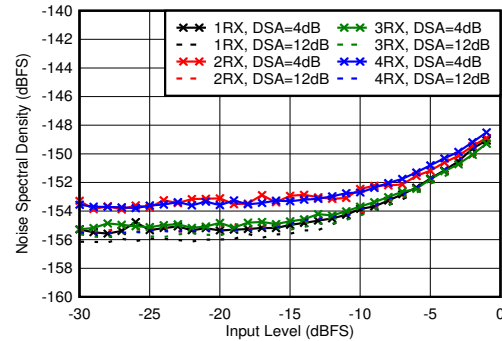
External clock mode, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-162. RX HD3 vs Input Level at 3.76GHz



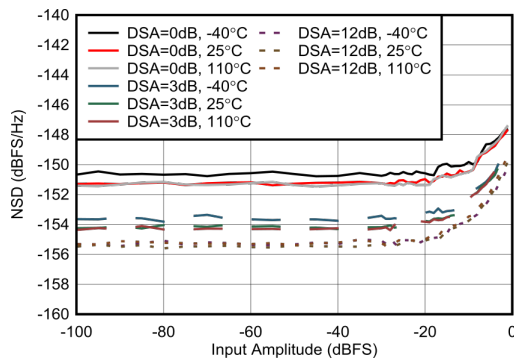
External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-163. RX HD3 vs Input Level



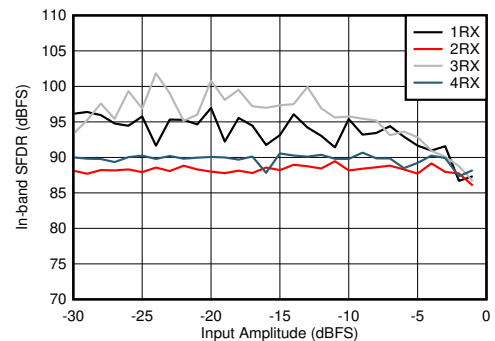
With 3.5GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-164. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Level and DSA Setting at 3.6GHz



External clock mode, 25°C, 2x Decimation

Figure 4-165. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Level at 3.76GHz

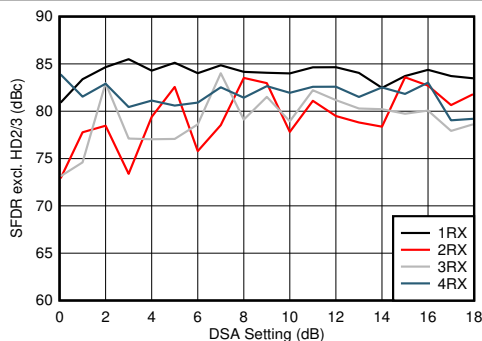


With 3.5GHz matching

Figure 4-166. RX In-Band SFDR (± 200 MHz) vs Input Level and Channel at 3.6GHz

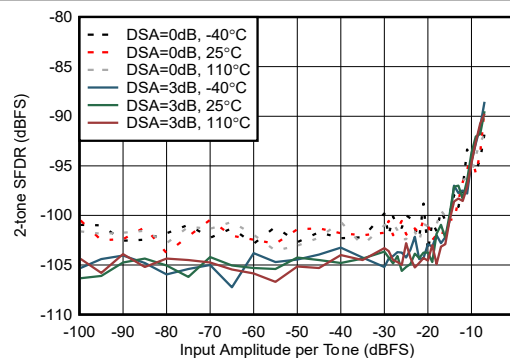
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

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



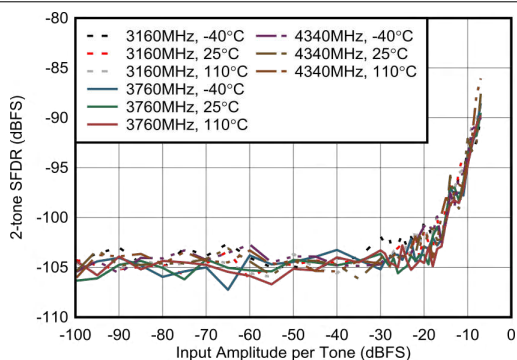
With 3.5GHz matching

Figure 4-167. RX SFDR Excluding HD2/3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.6GHz



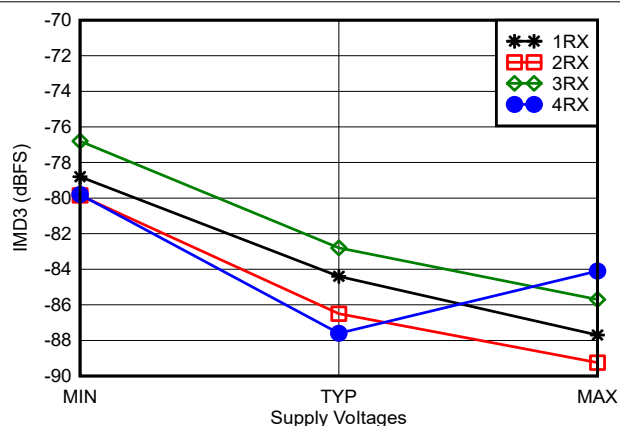
External clock mode, 20MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 4-168. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude and DSA Setting at 3.7GHz



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

Figure 4-169. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency at 3.7GHz

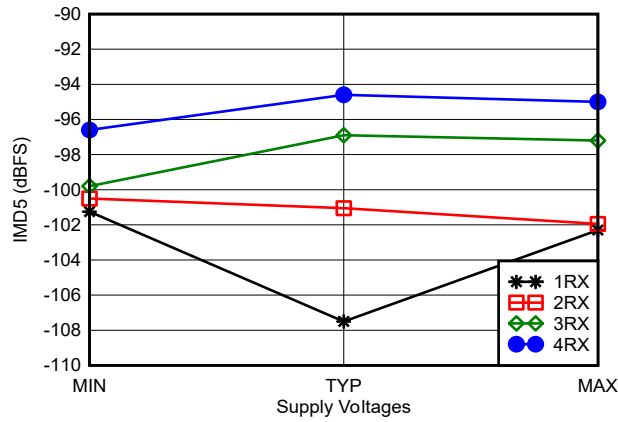


With 3.6GHz matching, -7dBFS each tone, 20MHz tone spacing, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-170. RX IMD3 vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6GHz

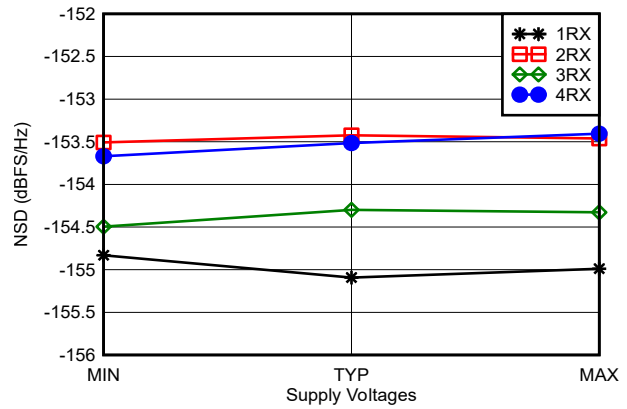
4.12.5 RX Typical Characteristics 3.5GHz (continued)

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



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

Figure 4-171. RX IMD5 vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6GHz

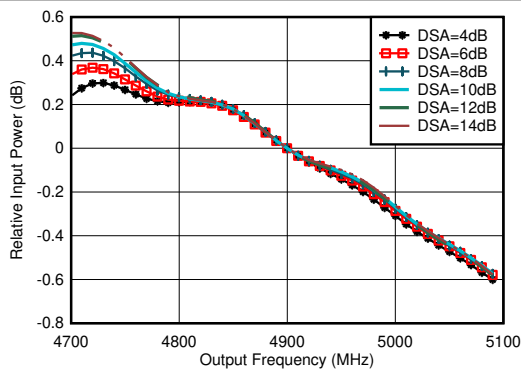


With 3.6GHz matching, tone at -20dBFS, 12.5MHz offset frequency, all supplies at MIN, TYP, or MAX recommended operating voltages

Figure 4-172. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply Voltage and Channel at 3.6GHz

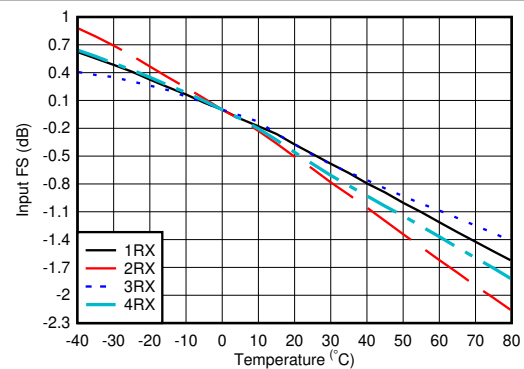
4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz

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



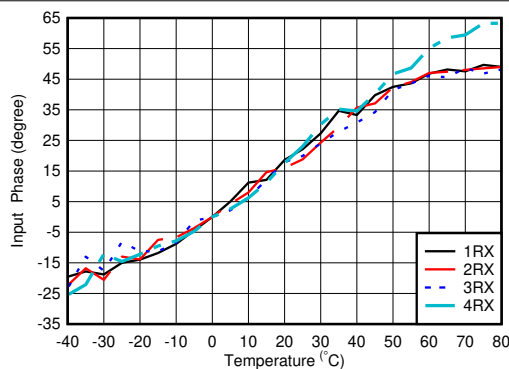
With matching, normalized to power at 4.9GHz for each DSA setting

Figure 4-173. RX Inband Gain Flatness, $f_{\text{IN}} = 4900\text{MHz}$



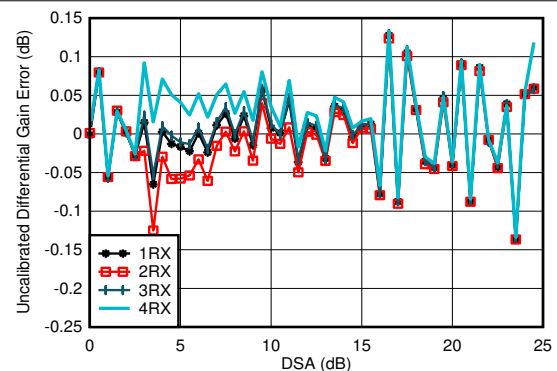
With 4.9GHz matching, normalized to fullscale at 25°C for each channel

Figure 4-174. RX Input Fullscale vs Temperature and Channel at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-175. RX Input Phase vs Temperature and DSA at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 4.9\text{GHz}$



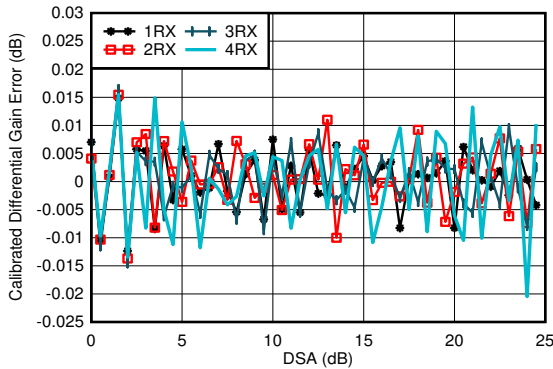
With 4.9GHz matching

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

Figure 4-176. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz

4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz (continued)

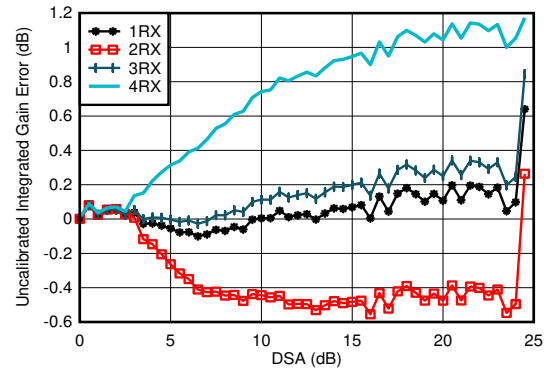
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 4.9GHz matching

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

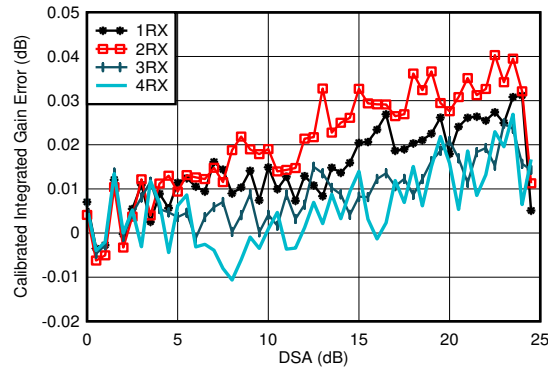
Figure 4-177. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



With 4.9GHz matching

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

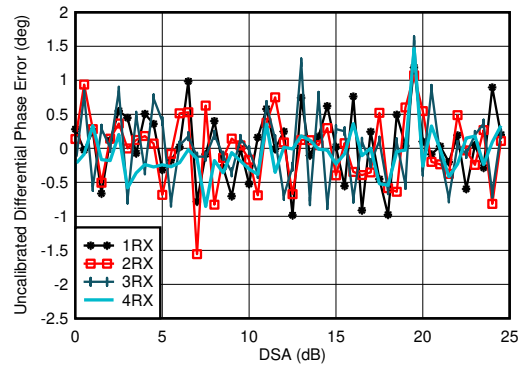
Figure 4-178. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



With 4.9GHz matching

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

Figure 4-179. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



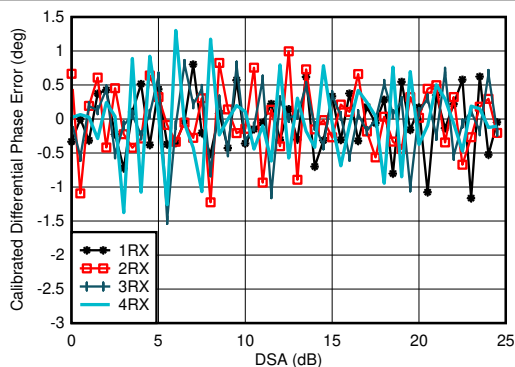
With 4.9GHz matching

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

Figure 4-180. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz

4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz (continued)

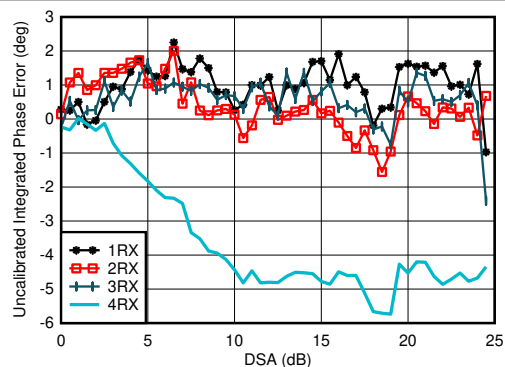
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, ADC Sampling Rate = 2949.12MHz. Default conditions: output sample rate = 491.52MSPS (decimate by 6), PLL clock mode with $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 4dB.



With 4.9GHz matching

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

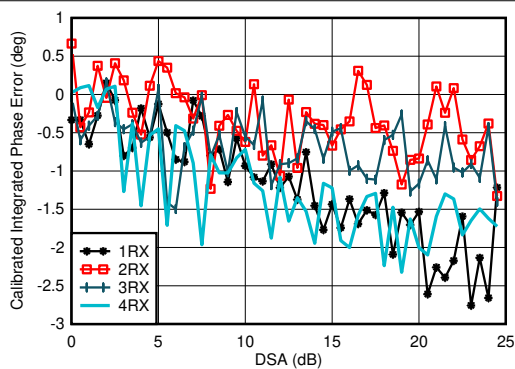
Figure 4-181. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



With 4.9GHz matching

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

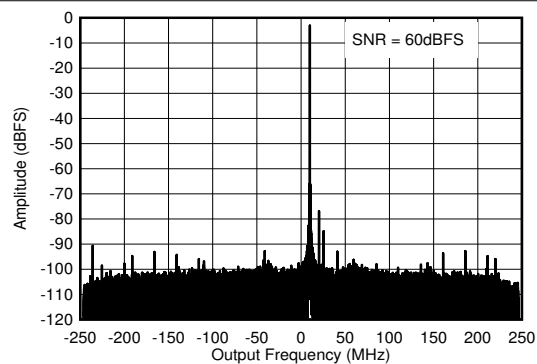
Figure 4-182. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



With 4.9GHz matching

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

Figure 4-183. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz

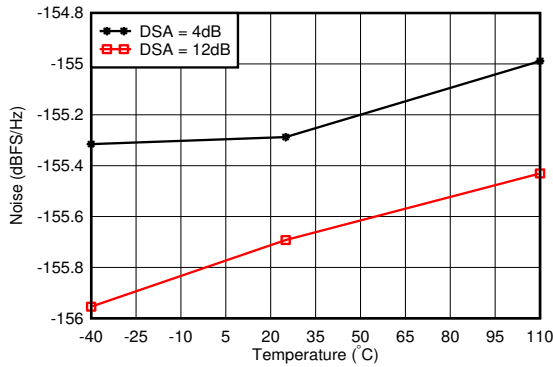


With 4.9GHz matching, $f_{\text{IN}} = 4910\text{MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-184. RX Output FFT at 4.9GHz

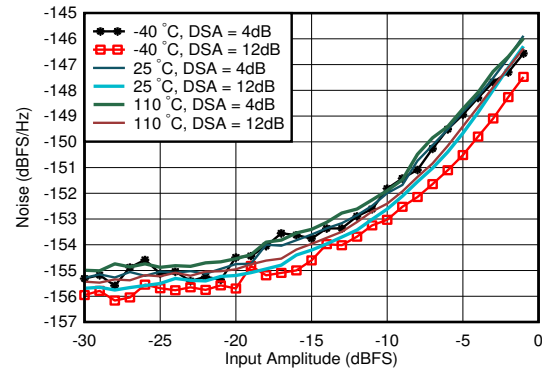
4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz (continued)

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



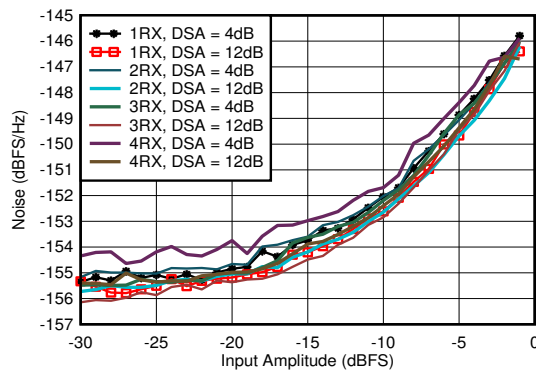
With 4.9GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-185. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Temperature at 4.9GHz



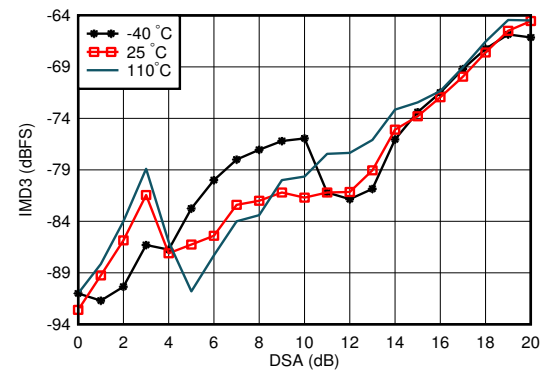
With 4.9GHz matching, DSA Setting = 12dB, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-186. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Temperature at 4.9GHz



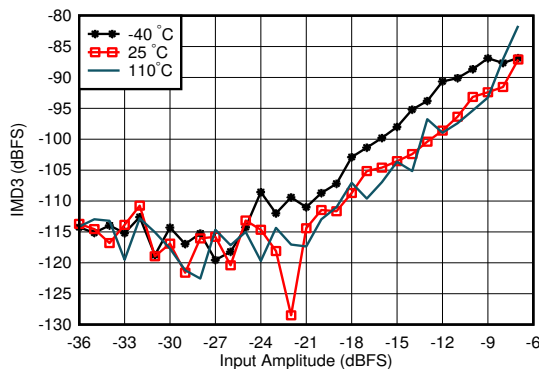
With 4.9GHz matching, 12.5MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-187. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 4.9GHz



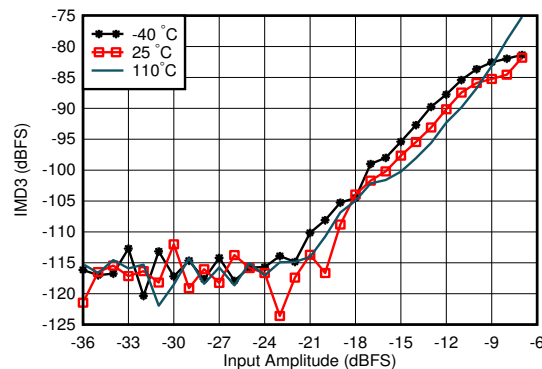
With 4.9GHz matching, each tone -7dBFS , tone spacing = 20MHz

Figure 4-188. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-189. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9GHz

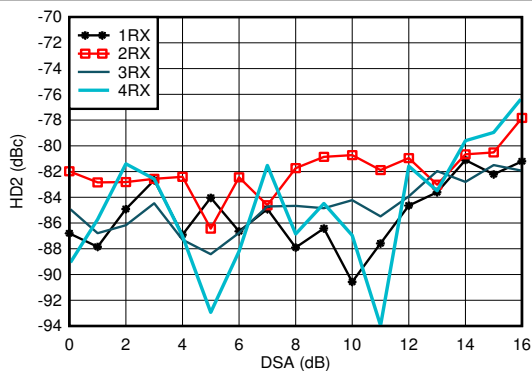


With 4.9GHz matching, tone spacing = 20MHz, DSA = 12dB

Figure 4-190. RX IMD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9GHz

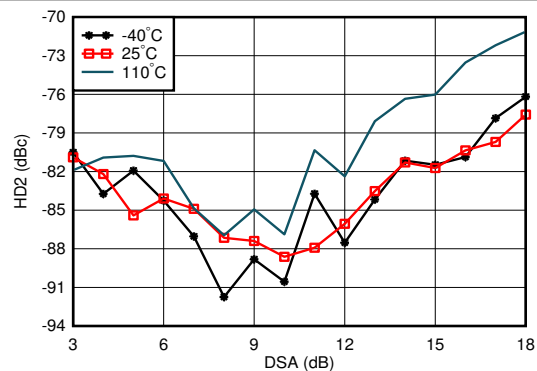
4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz (continued)

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



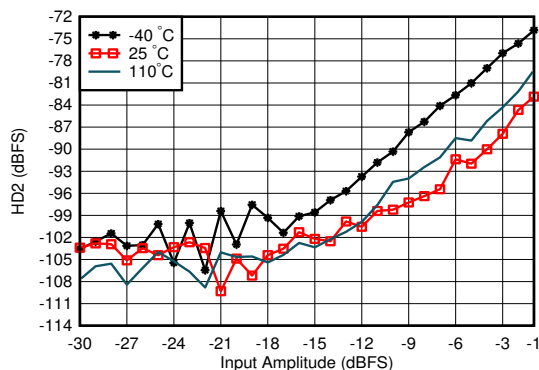
With 4.9GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-191. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



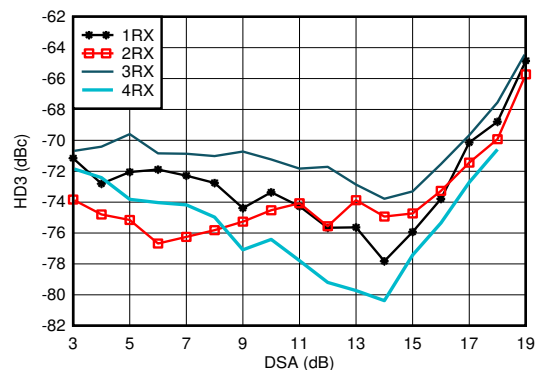
With 4.9GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-192. RX HD2 vs DSA and Temperature at 4.9GHz



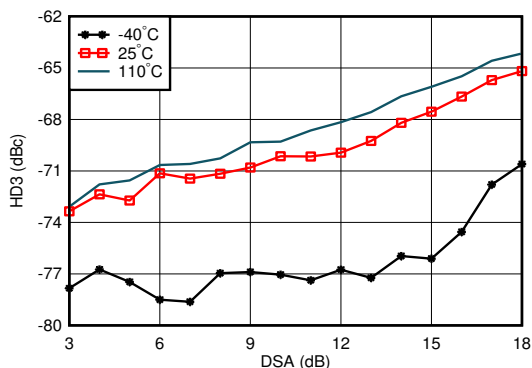
With 4.9GHz matching, measured after HD2 trim, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-193. RX HD2 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9GHz



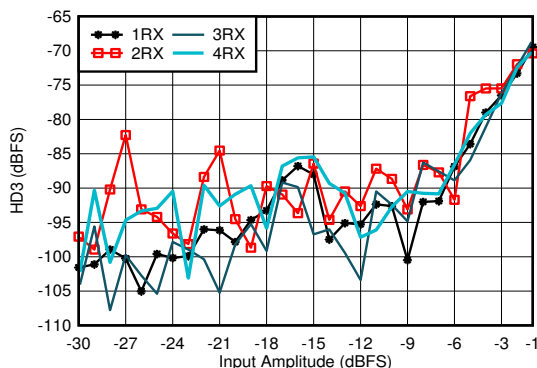
With 4.9GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-194. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-195. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz

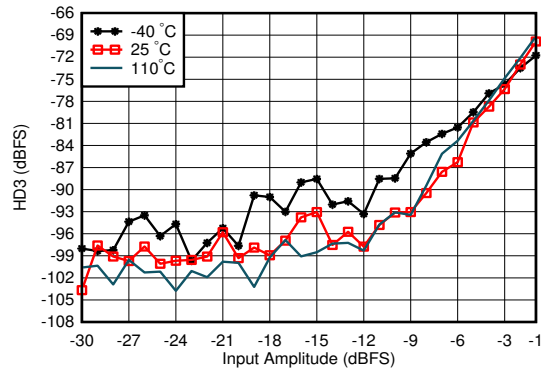


With 4.9GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-196. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Channel at 4.9GHz

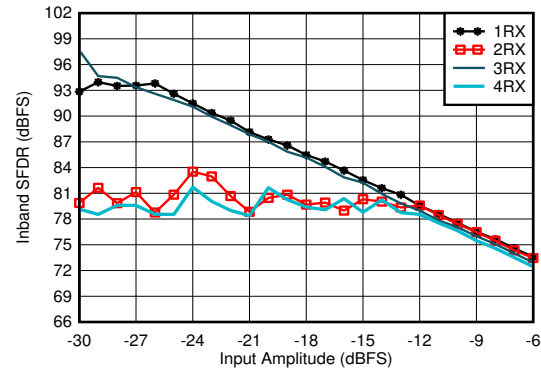
4.12.6 RX Typical Characteristics 4.9GHz (continued)

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



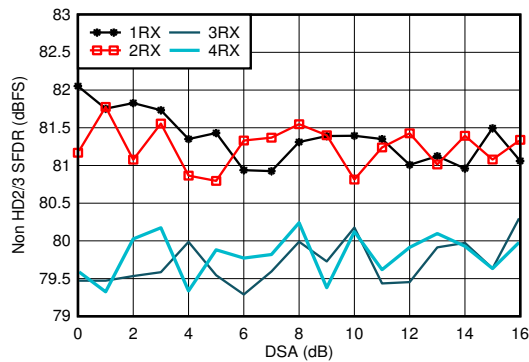
With 4.9GHz matching, DDC bypass mode (TI only mode for characterization)

Figure 4-197. RX HD3 vs Input Level and Temperature at 4.9GHz



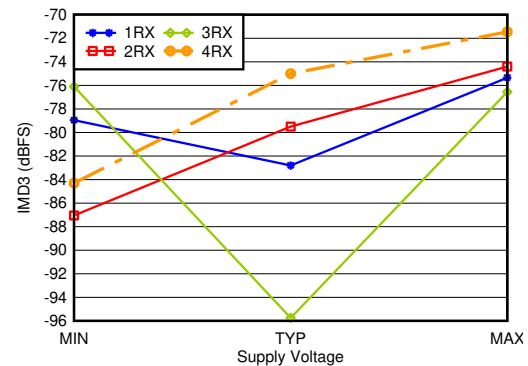
With 4.9GHz matching, decimate by 3

Figure 4-198. RX In-Band SFDR ($\pm 400\text{MHz}$) vs Input Amplitude and Channel at 4.9GHz



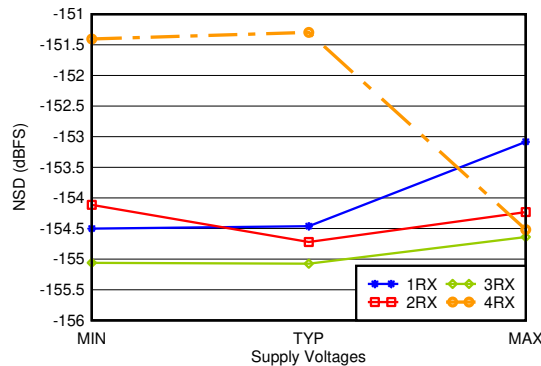
With 4.9GHz matching

Figure 4-199. RX Non-HD2/3 vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-200. RX IMD3 vs Supply and Channel at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-201. RX Noise Spectral Density vs Supply and Channel at 4.9GHz

4.12.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000MSPS, output sample rate = 1500MSPS (decimate by 2x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3dB.

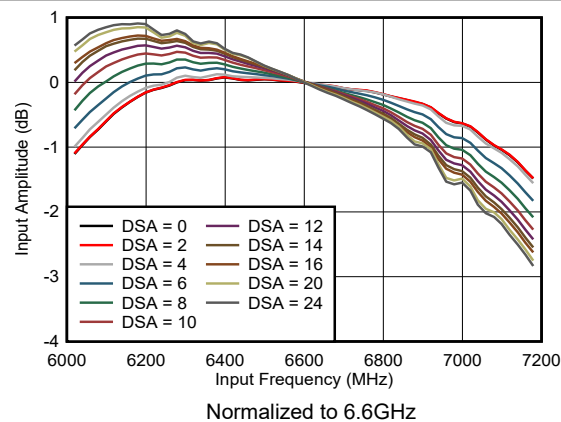


Figure 4-202. RX In-Band Gain Flatness

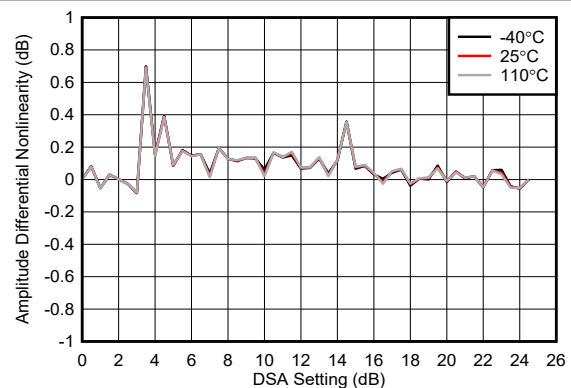


Figure 4-203. RX Uncalibrated Differential Amplitude Error at 6.851GHz

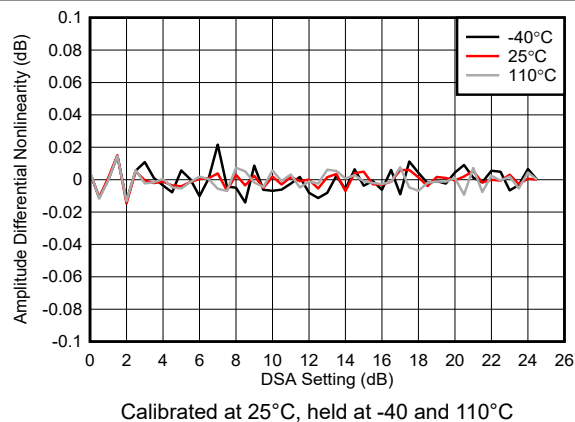


Figure 4-204. RX Calibrated Differential Amplitude Error at 6.851GHz

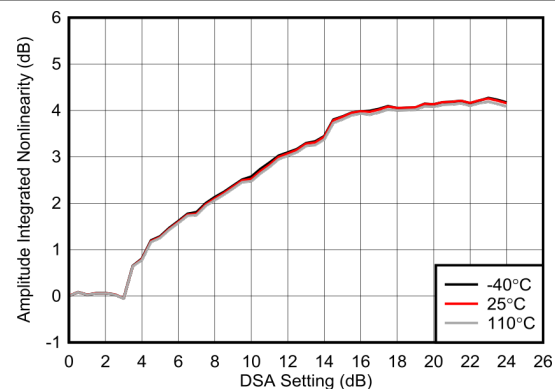


Figure 4-205. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Amplitude Error at 6.851GHz

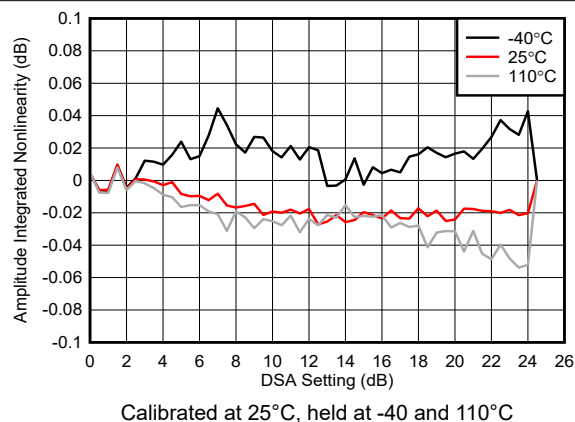


Figure 4-206. RX Calibrated Integrated Amplitude Error at 6.851GHz

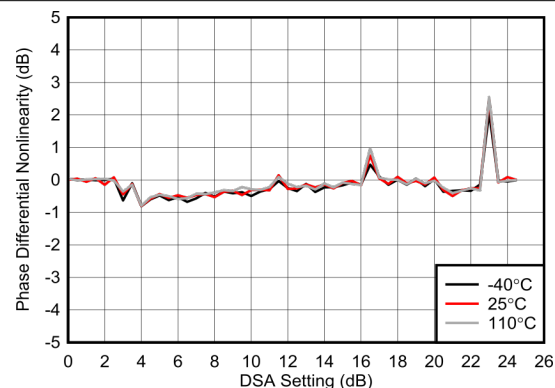


Figure 4-207. RX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error at 6.851GHz

4.12.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000MSPS, output sample rate = 1500MSPS (decimate by 2x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3dB.

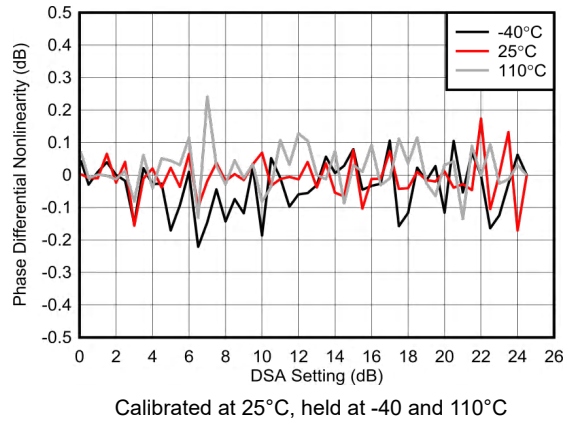


Figure 4-208. RX Calibrated Differential Phase Error at 6.851GHz

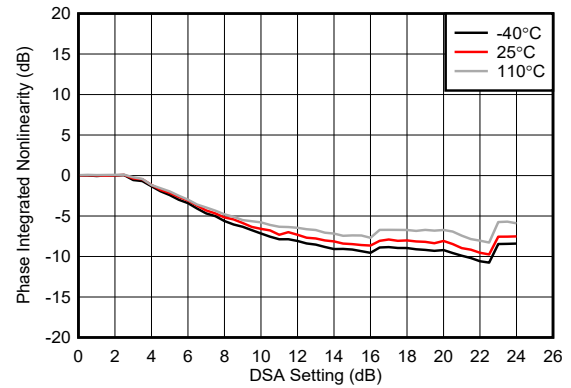


Figure 4-209. RX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error at 6.851GHz

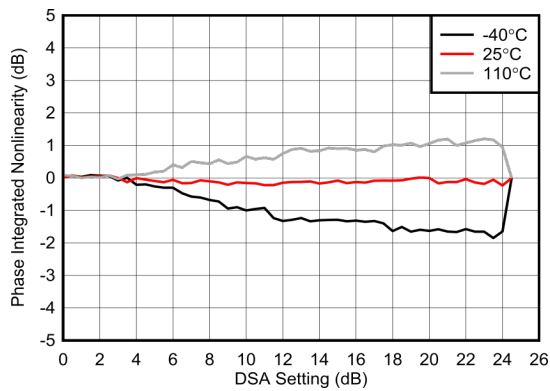


Figure 4-210. RX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error at 6.851GHz

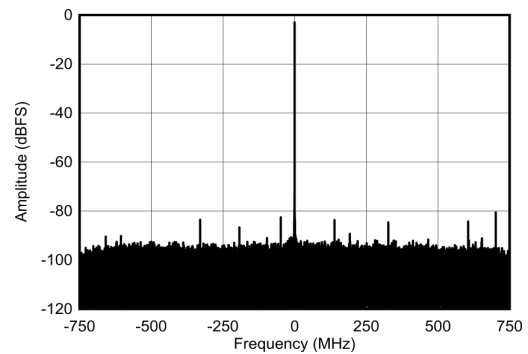


Figure 4-211. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -3dBFS

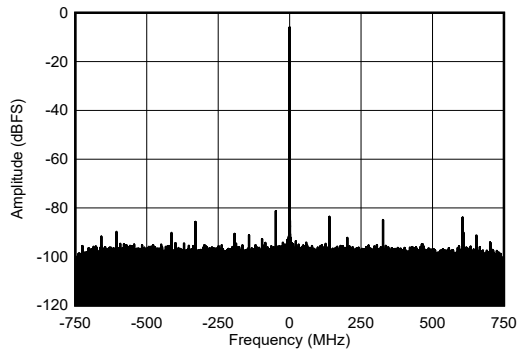


Figure 4-212. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -6dBFS

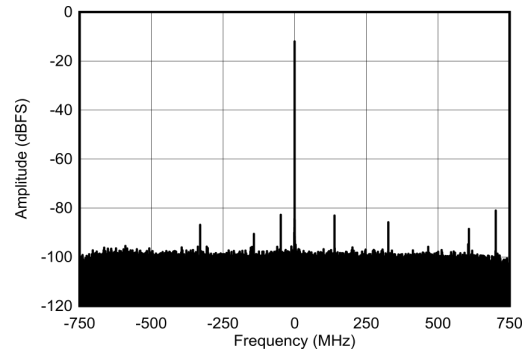


Figure 4-213. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -12dBFS

4.12.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000MSPS, output sample rate = 1500MSPS (decimate by 2x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3dB.

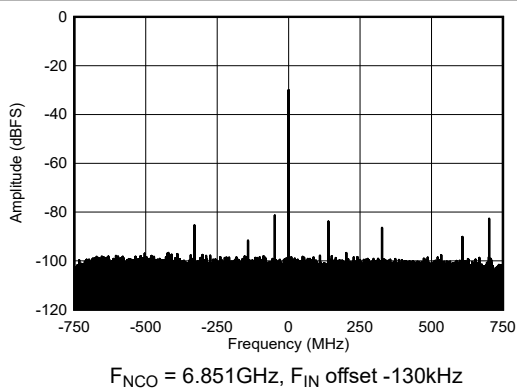


Figure 4-214. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -30dBFS

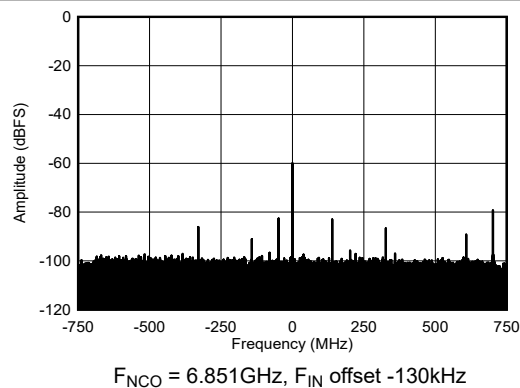


Figure 4-215. RX Output FFT at 6.851GHz and -60dBFS

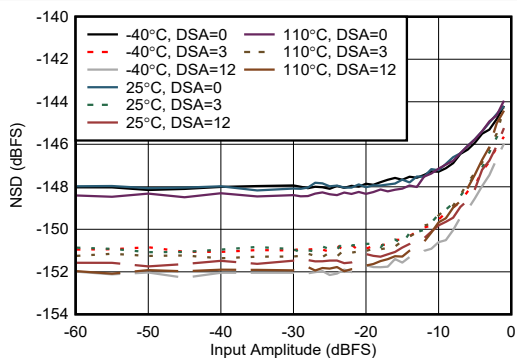


Figure 4-216. RX NSD vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

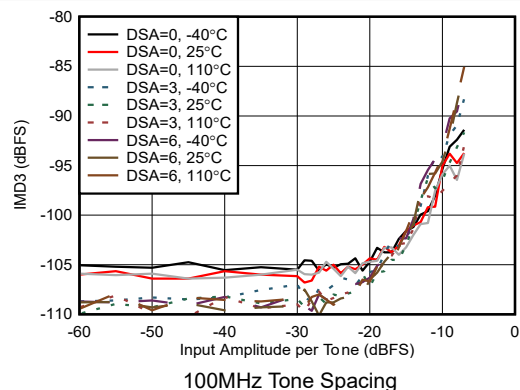


Figure 4-217. RX IMD3 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

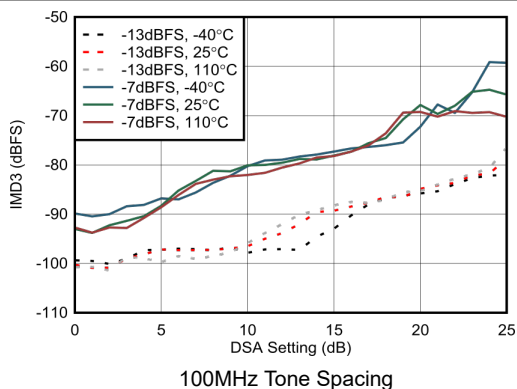


Figure 4-218. RX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 6.851GHz

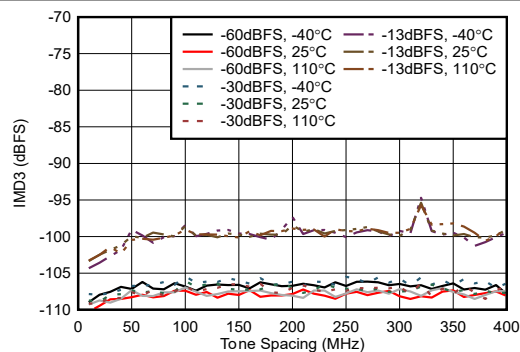


Figure 4-219. RX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing at 6.851GHz

4.12.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000MSPS, output sample rate = 1500MSPS (decimate by 2x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3dB.

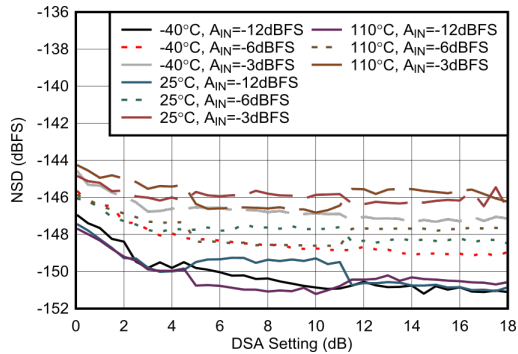


Figure 4-220. RX NSD vs DSA Setting at 6.851GHz

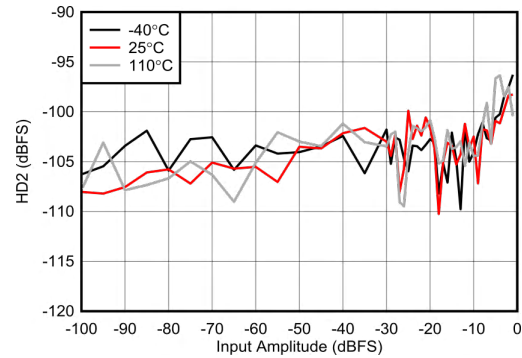


Figure 4-221. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

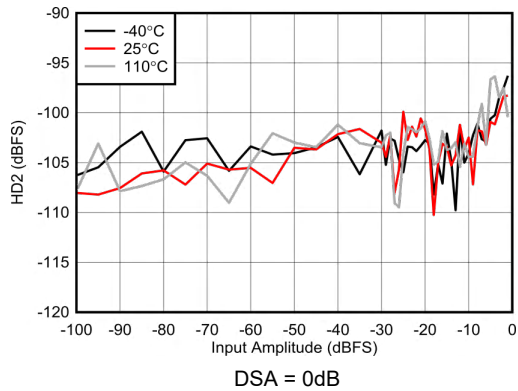


Figure 4-222. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

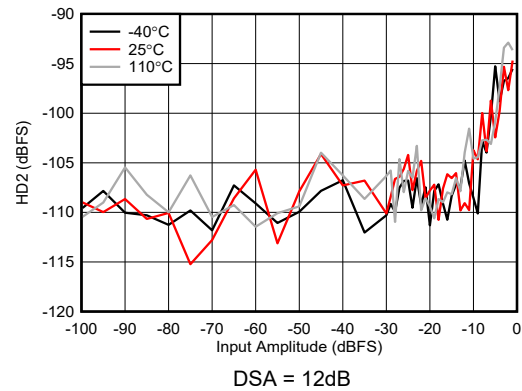


Figure 4-223. RX HD2 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

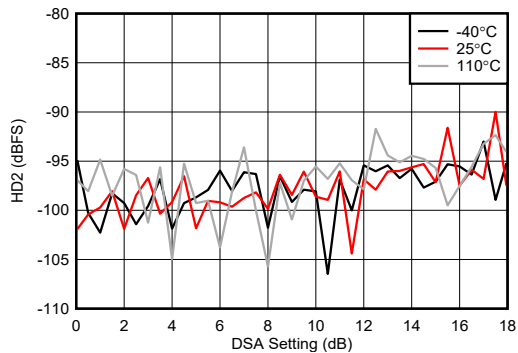


Figure 4-224. RX HD2 vs DSA Setting at 6.851GHz

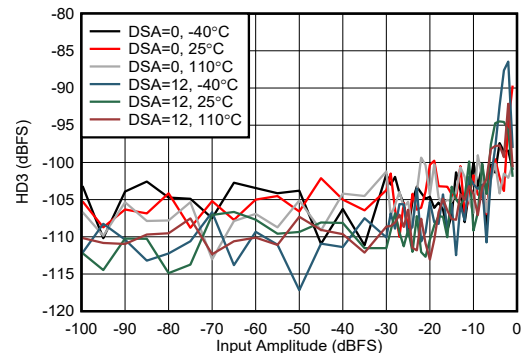


Figure 4-225. RX HD3 vs Input Amplitude at 6.851GHz

4.12.7 RX Typical Characteristics 6.8GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$. Default conditions at 30MHz: ADC Sampling Rate = 3000MSPS, output sample rate = 1500MSPS (decimate by 2x), External clock mode, $A_{IN} = -3\text{dBFS}$, DSA setting = 3dB.

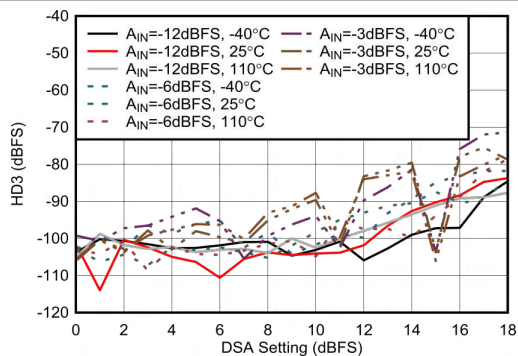
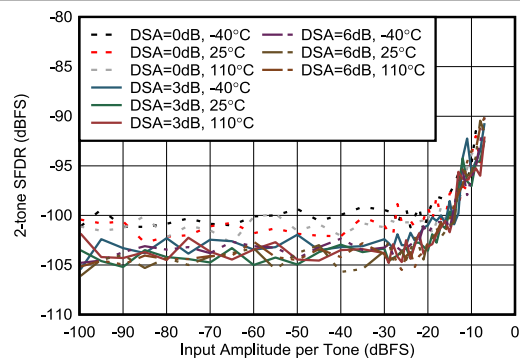


Figure 4-226. RX HD3 vs DSA Setting at 6.851GHz



100MHz tone spacing, excluding 3rd order distortion

Figure 4-227. RX 2-tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude at 6.85GHz

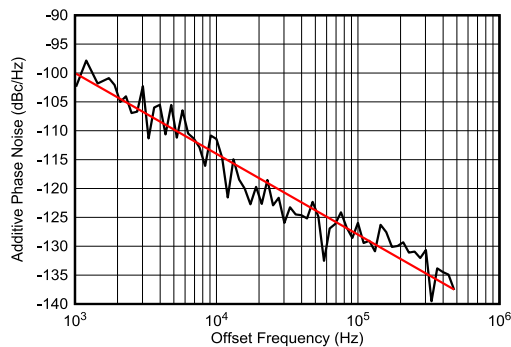
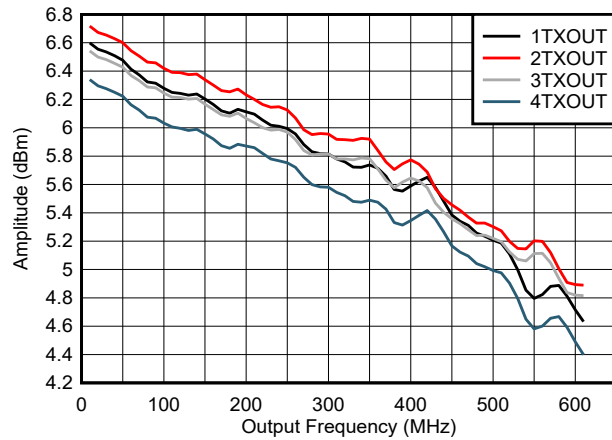


Figure 4-228. RX Additive Phase Noise at 6.85GHz

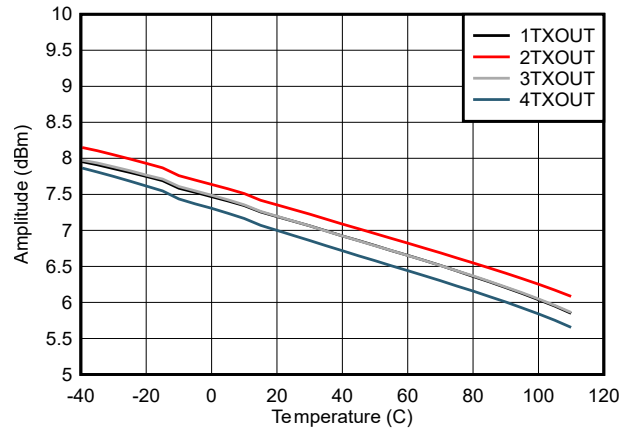
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz

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



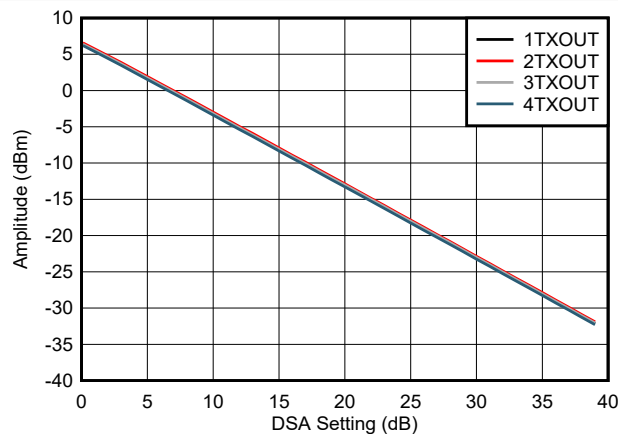
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-229. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency: 5MHz - 600MHz



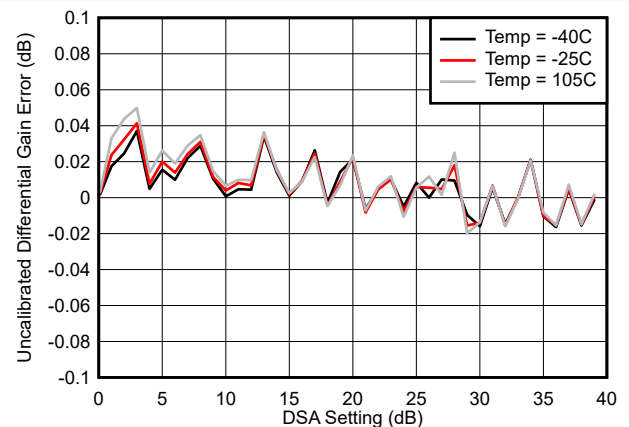
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-230. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature at 30MHz



including PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-231. TX Output Fullscale vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

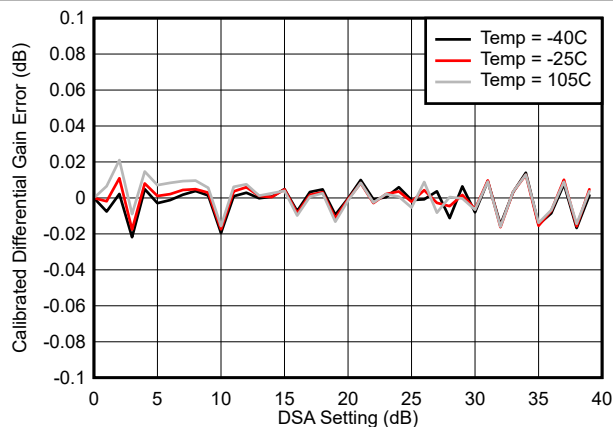


Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-232. Uncalibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30MHz

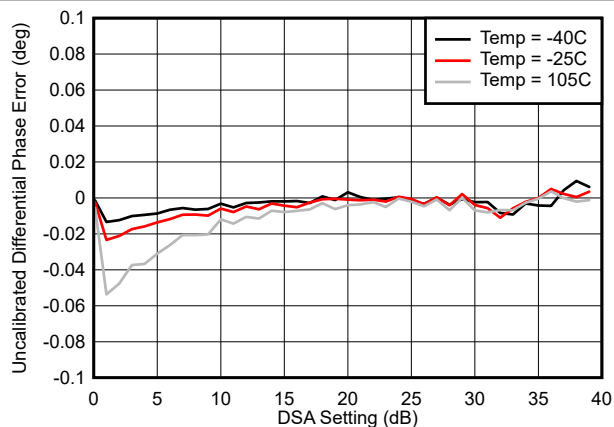
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



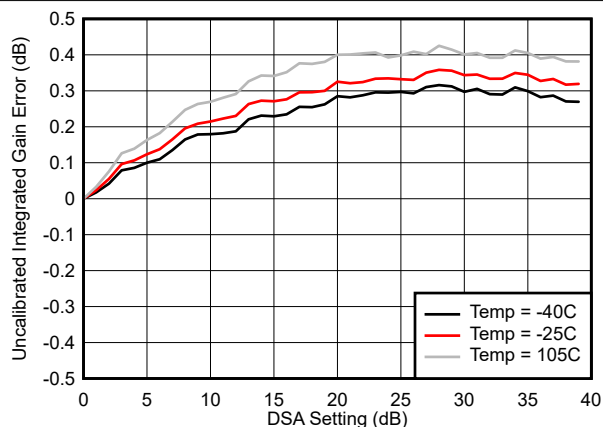
$$\text{Differential Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

Figure 4-233. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30MHz



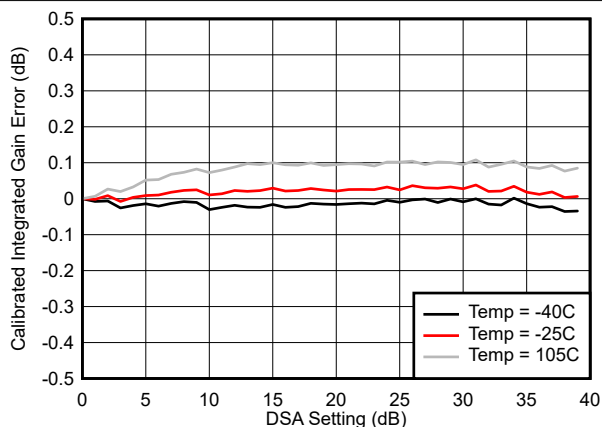
$$\text{Differential Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$$

Figure 4-234. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-235. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 30MHz

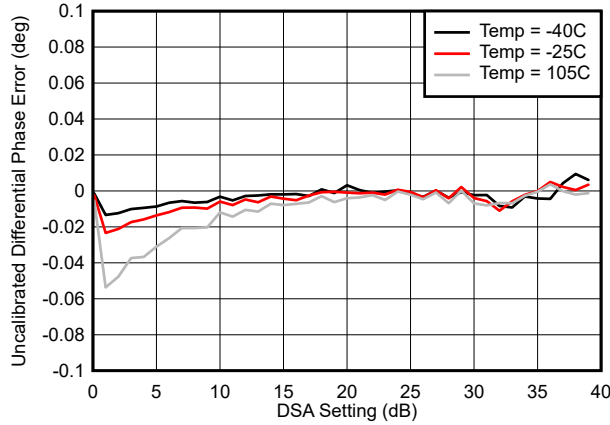


$$\text{Integrated Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-236. Calibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 30MHz

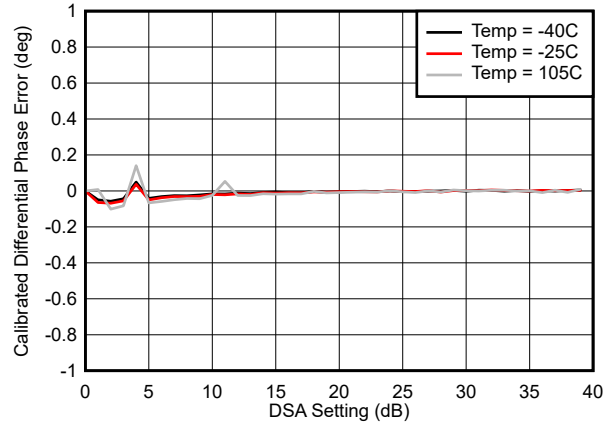
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



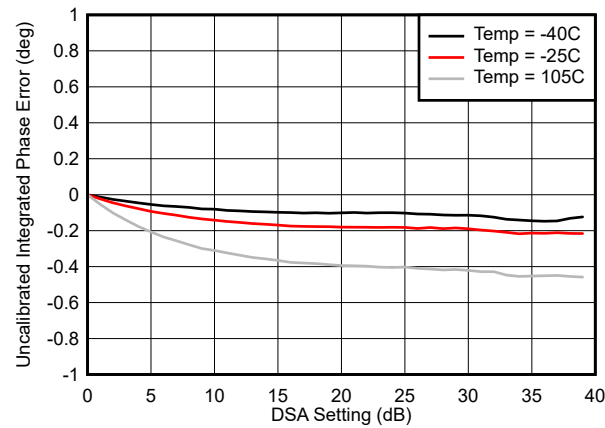
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-237. Uncalibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 30MHz



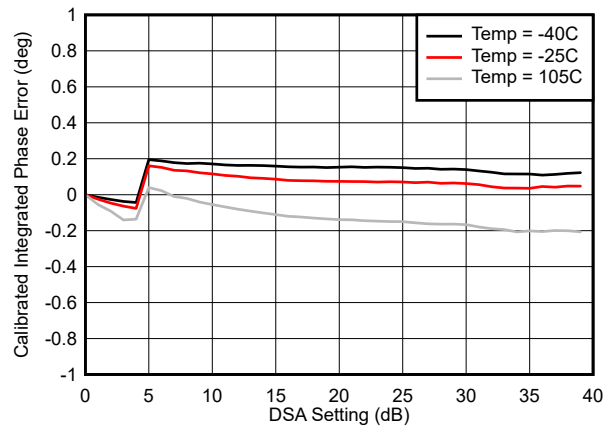
$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-238. Calibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-239. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 30MHz



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

Figure 4-240. Calibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 30MHz

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

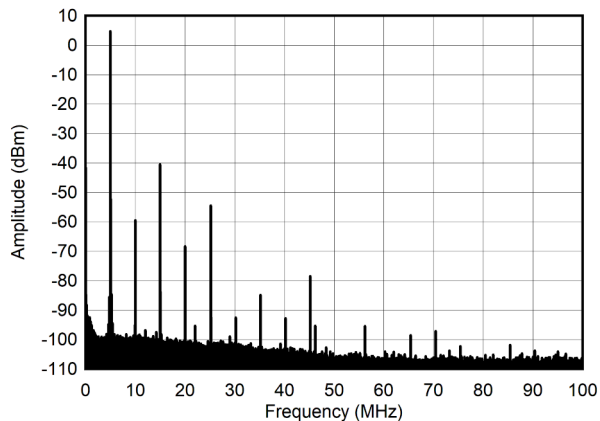


Figure 4-241. Single Tone Spectrum at 5MHz and -1dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

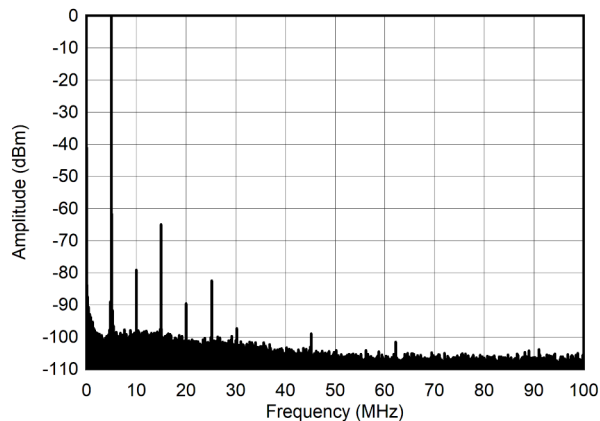


Figure 4-242. Single Tone Spectrum at 5MHz and -6dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

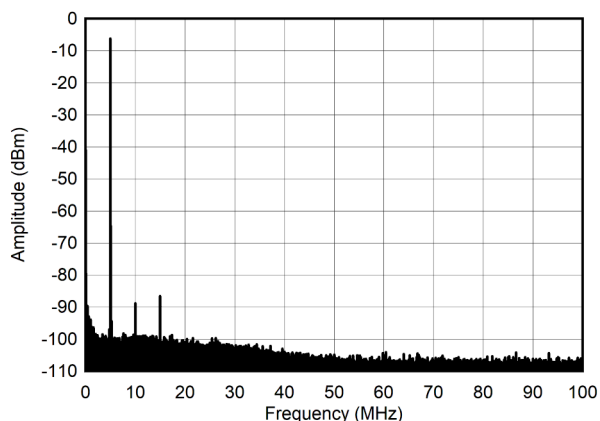


Figure 4-243. Single Tone Spectrum at 5MHz and -12dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

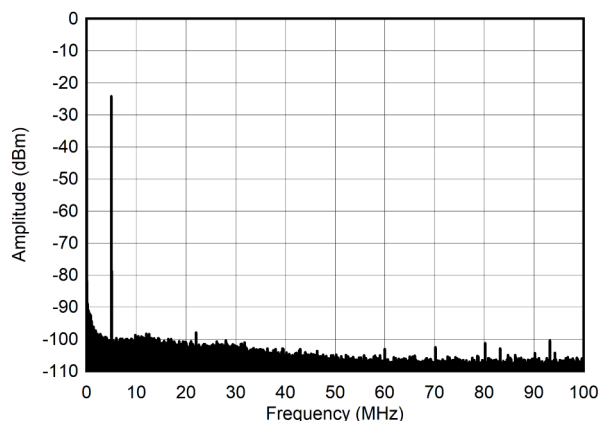


Figure 4-244. Single Tone Spectrum at 5MHz and -30dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

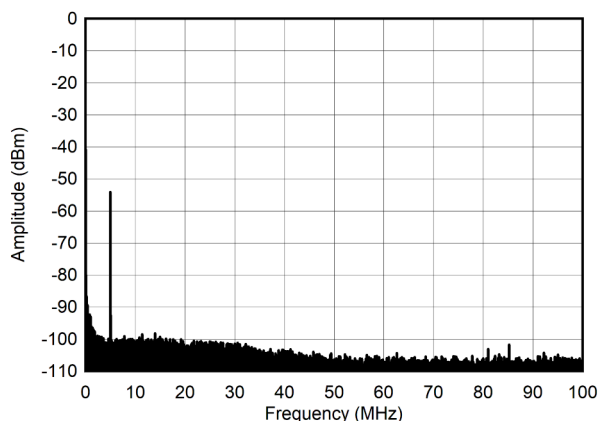


Figure 4-245. Single Tone Spectrum at 5MHz and -60dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

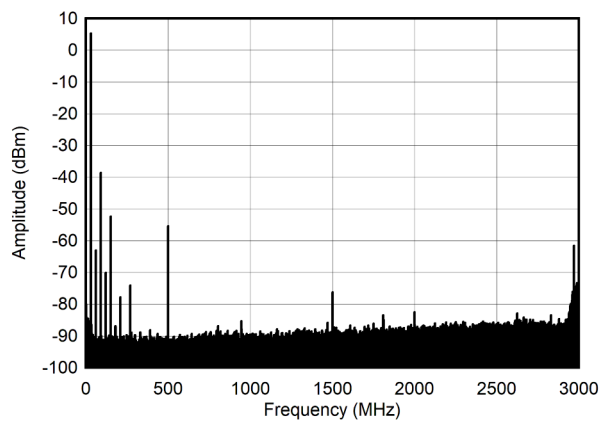


Figure 4-246. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -1dBFS (Nyquist)

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

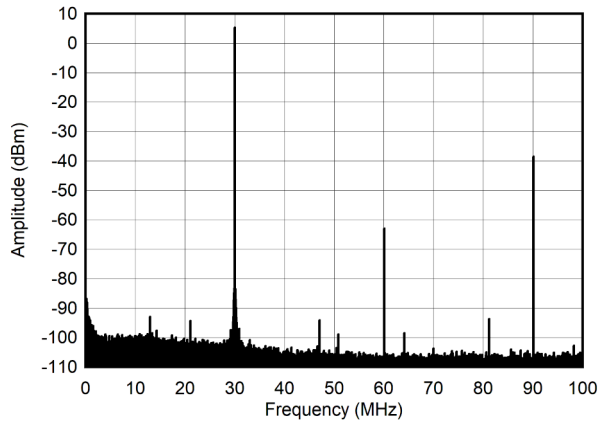


Figure 4-247. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -1dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

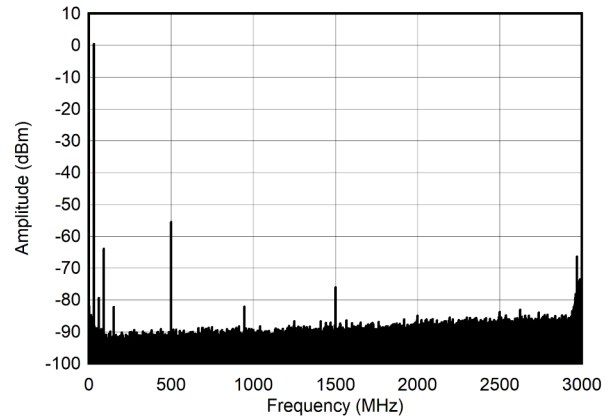


Figure 4-248. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -6dBFS (Nyquist)

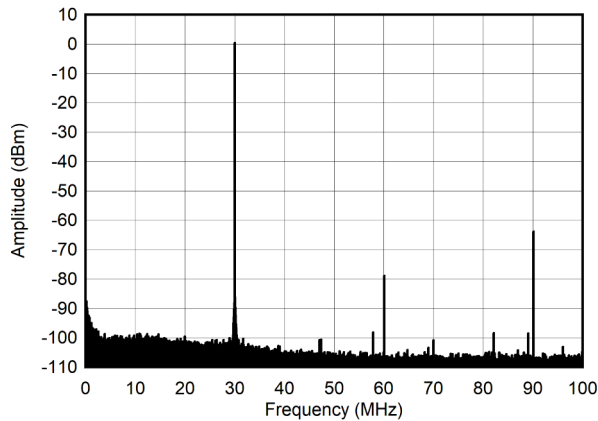


Figure 4-249. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -6dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

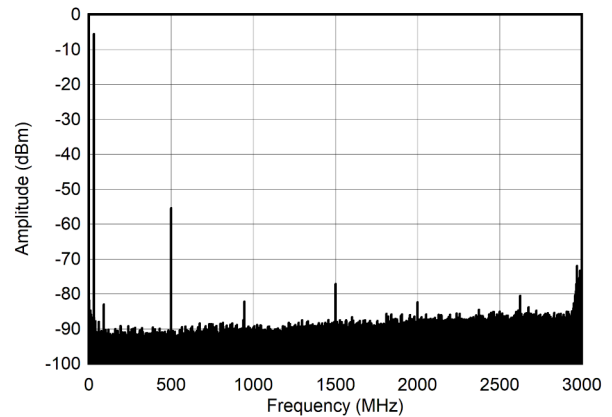


Figure 4-250. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -12dBFS (Nyquist)

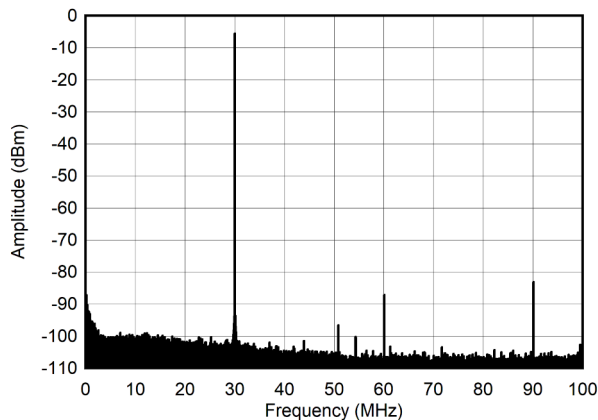


Figure 4-251. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -12dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

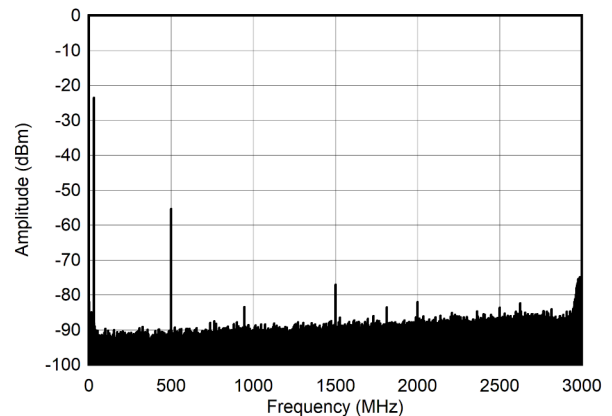


Figure 4-252. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -30dBFS (Nyquist)

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

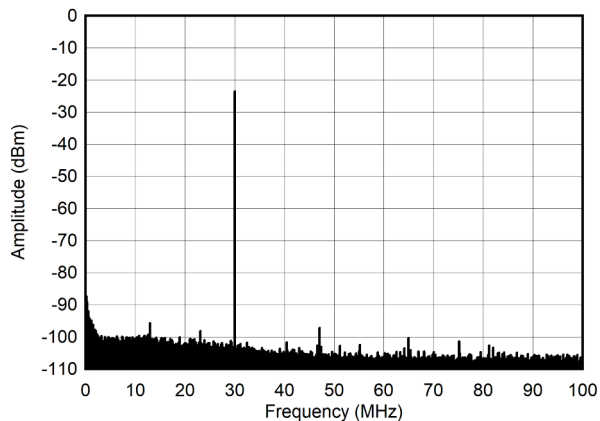


Figure 4-253. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -30dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

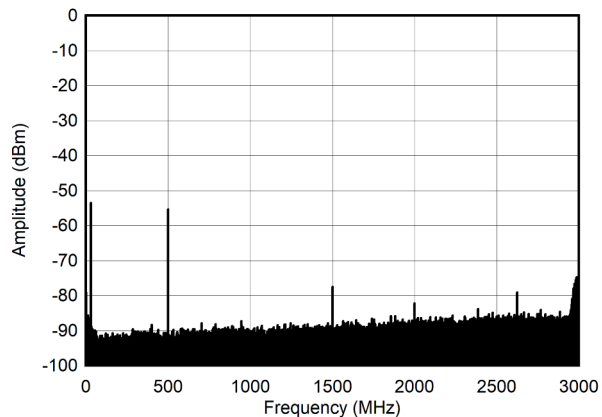


Figure 4-254. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -60dBFS (Nyquist)

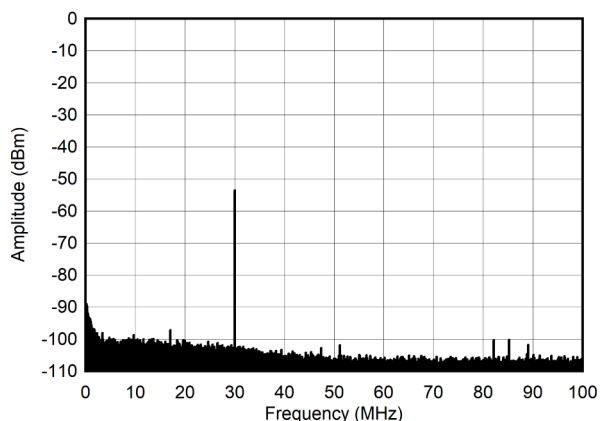


Figure 4-255. Single Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -60dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

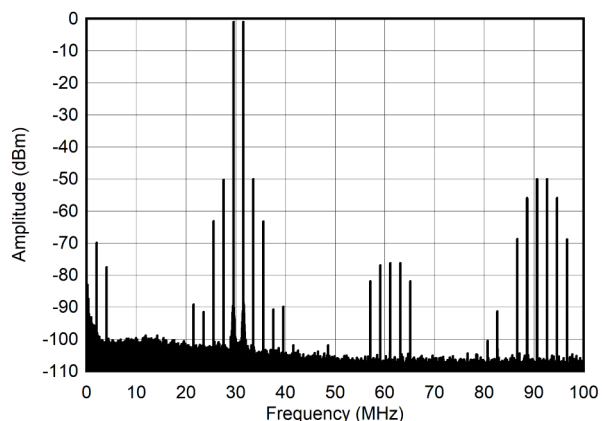


Figure 4-256. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -7dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

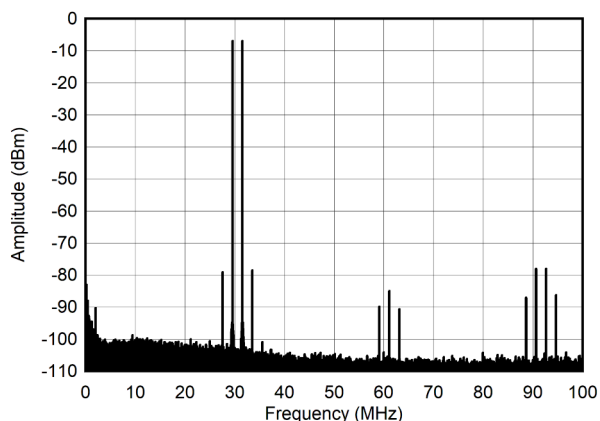


Figure 4-257. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -13dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

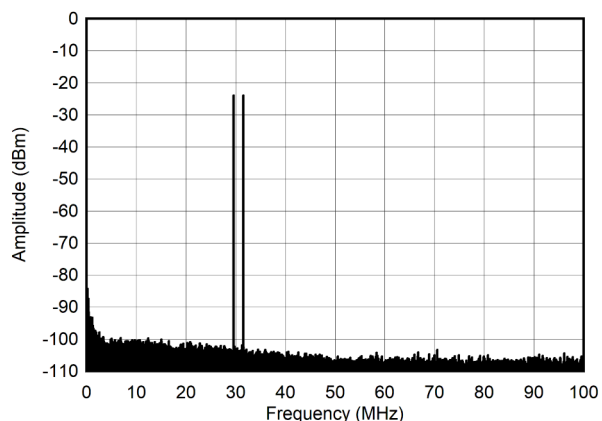


Figure 4-258. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -30dBFS (0 - 100MHz)

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

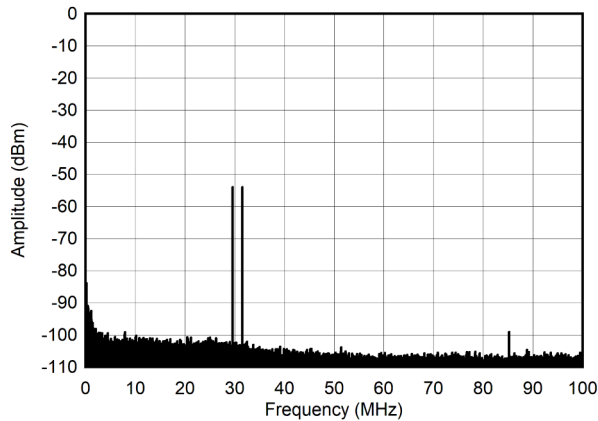
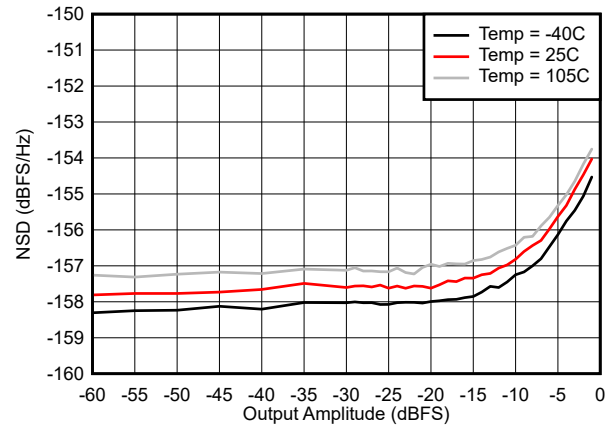
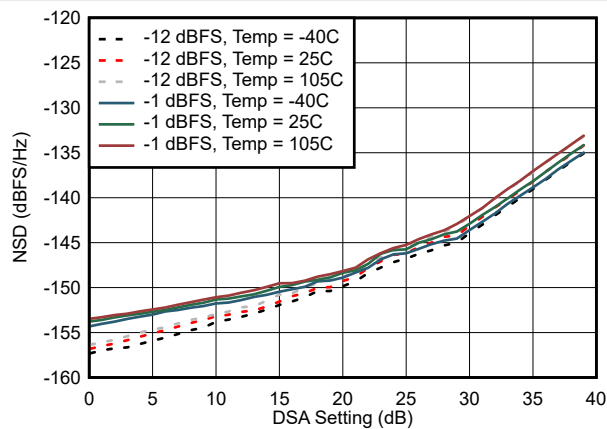


Figure 4-259. Dual Tone Spectrum at 30MHz and -60dBFS (0 - 100MHz)



measured at +50 MHz offset

Figure 4-260. Noise Spectral Density vs Digital Amplitude at 30MHz



measured at +50MHz offset

Figure 4-261. Noise Spectral Density vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

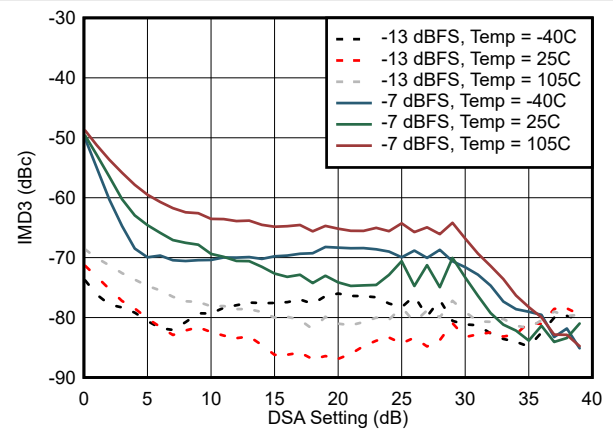


Figure 4-262. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 30MHz

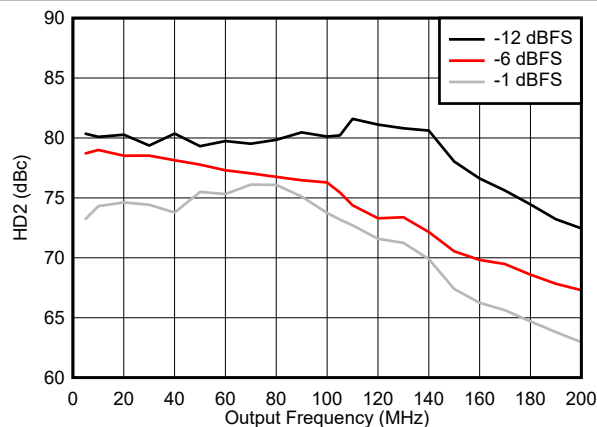


Figure 4-263. HD2 vs Frequency 0 - 200MHz

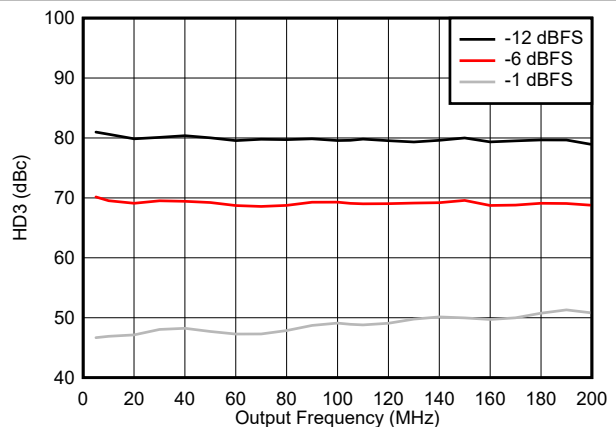
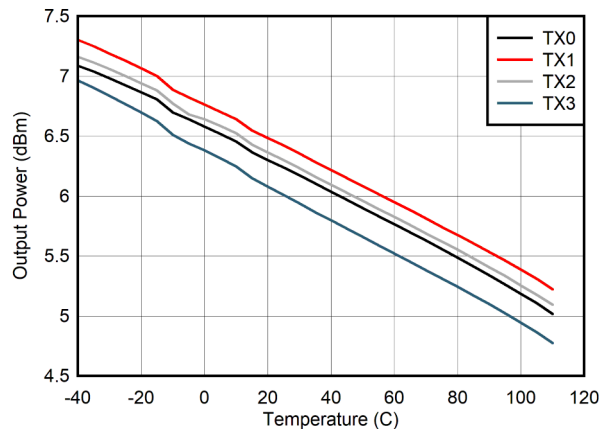


Figure 4-264. HD3 vs Frequency 0 - 200MHz

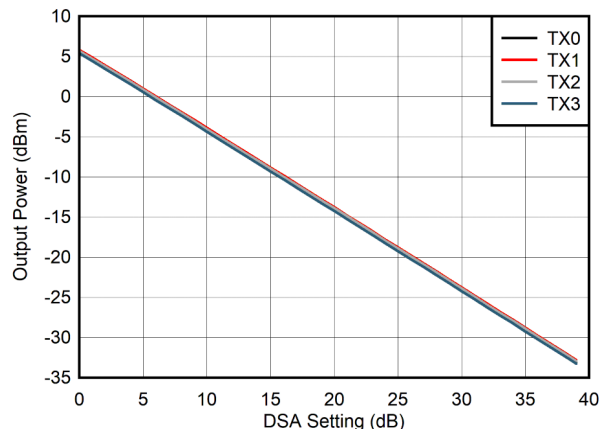
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



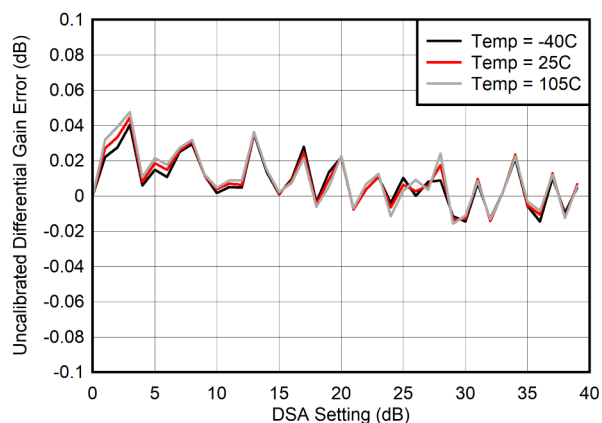
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-265. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature at 400MHz



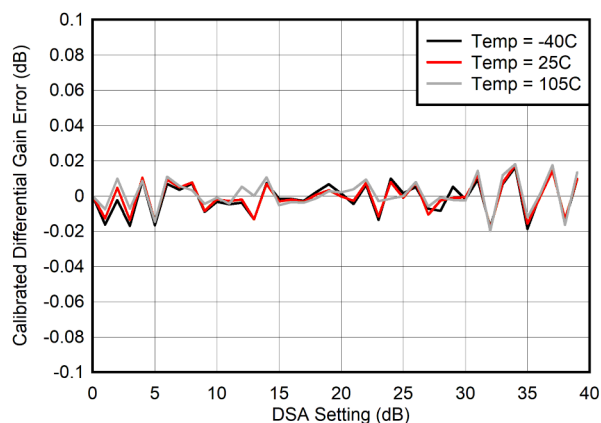
including PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-266. TX Output Fullscale vs DSA Setting at 400MHz



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

Figure 4-267. Uncalibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 400MHz

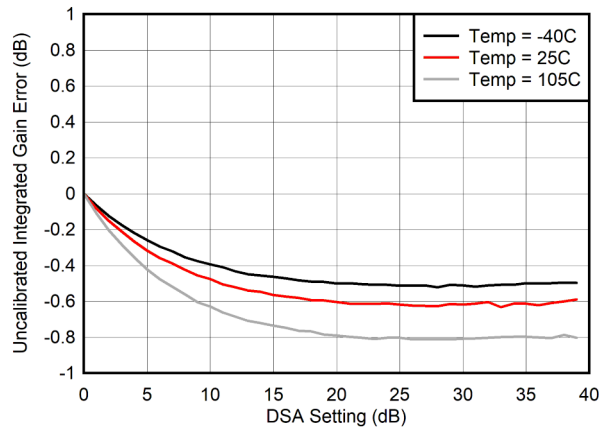


Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-268. Calibrated TX Differential Gain Error (DNL) at 400MHz

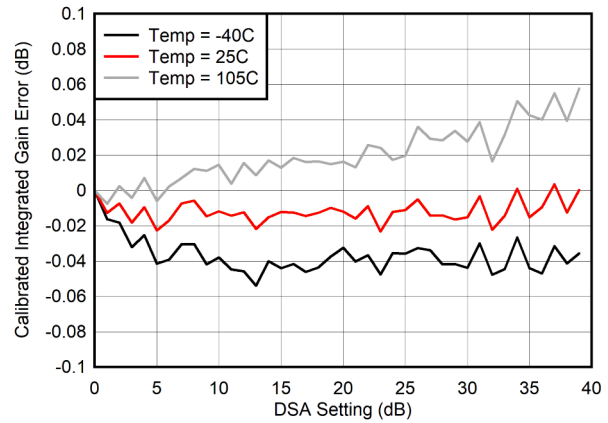
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



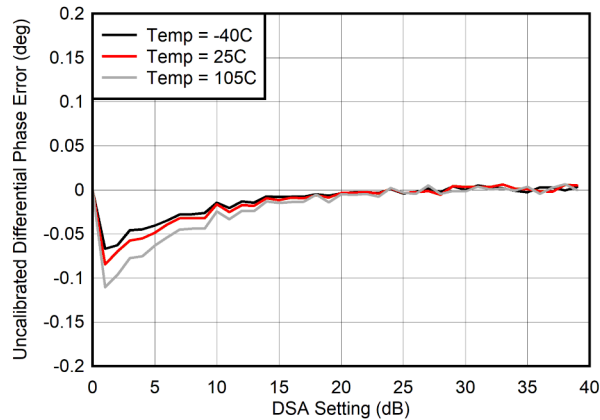
$$\text{Integrated Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-269. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 400MHz



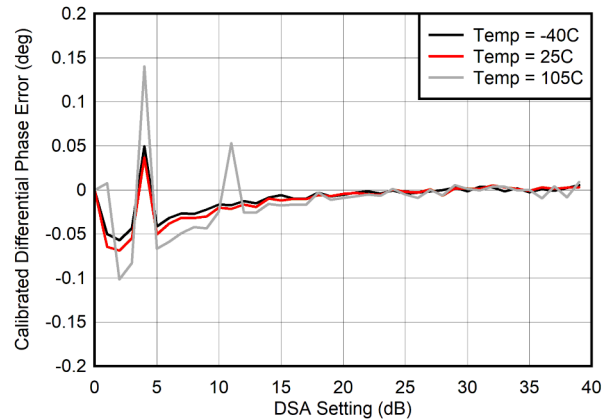
$$\text{Integrated Gain Error} = P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSASetting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-270. Calibrated TX Integrated Gain Error (INL) at 400MHz



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

Figure 4-271. Uncalibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 400MHz

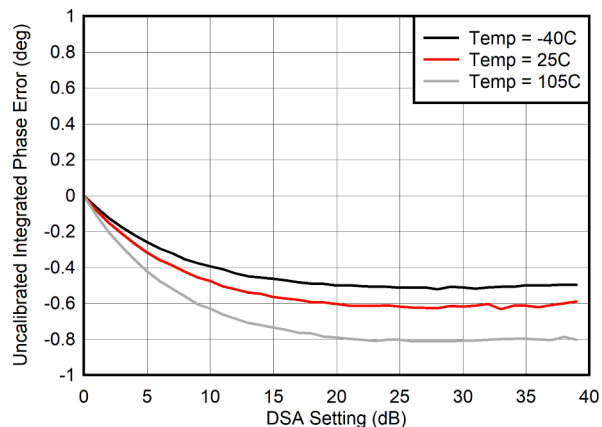


$$\text{Differential Phase Error} = \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$$

Figure 4-272. Calibrated TX Differential Phase Error (DNL) at 400MHz

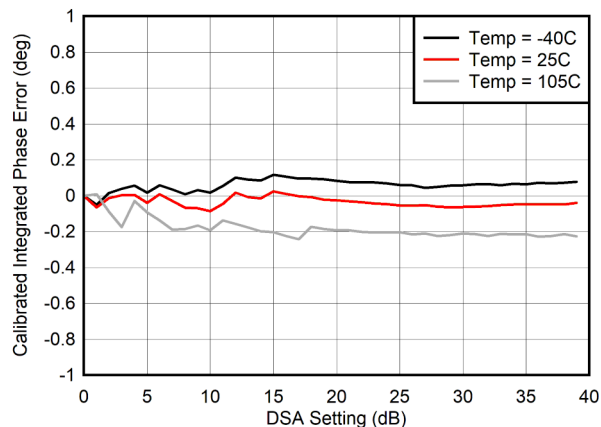
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



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

Figure 4-273. Uncalibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 400MHz



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

Figure 4-274. Calibrated TX Integrated Phase Error (INL) at 400MHz

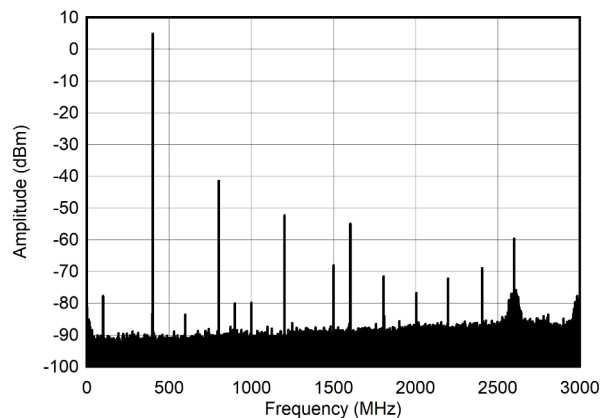


Figure 4-275. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -1dBFS (Nyquist)

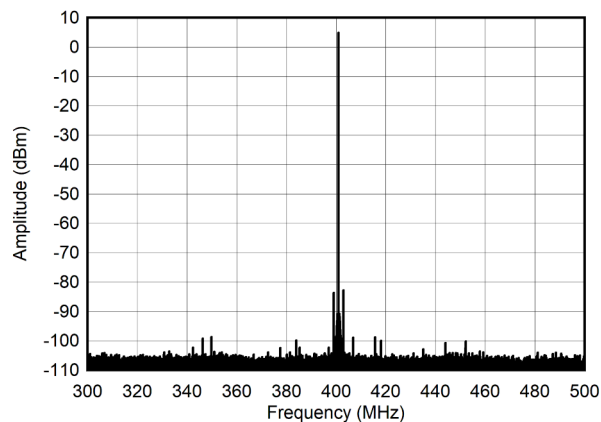


Figure 4-276. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -1dBFS (±100MHz)

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

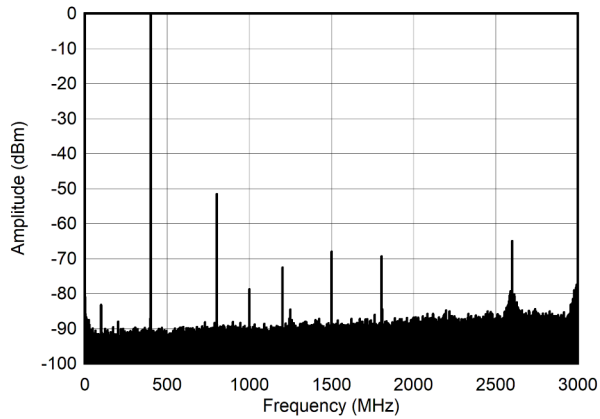


Figure 4-277. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -6dBFS (Nyquist)

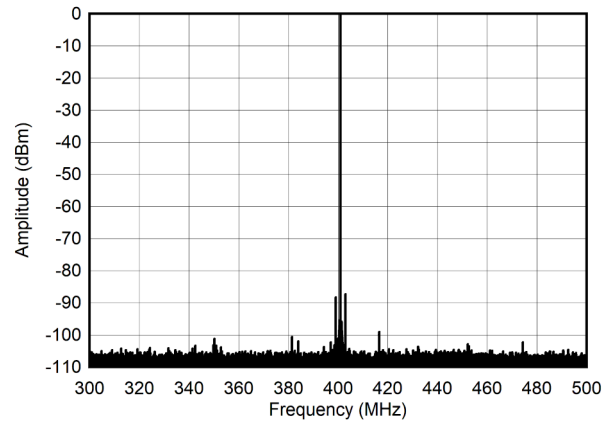


Figure 4-278. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -6dBFS (±100MHz)

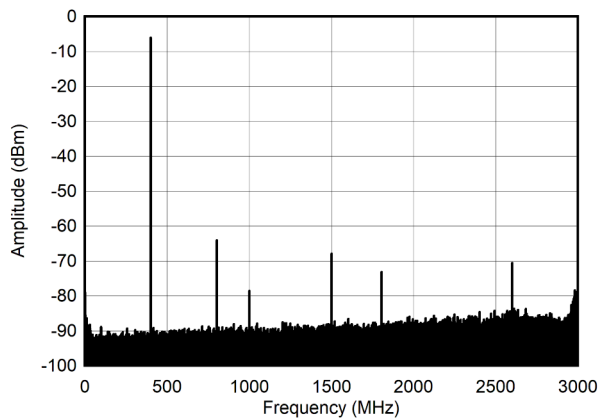


Figure 4-279. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -12dBFS (Nyquist)

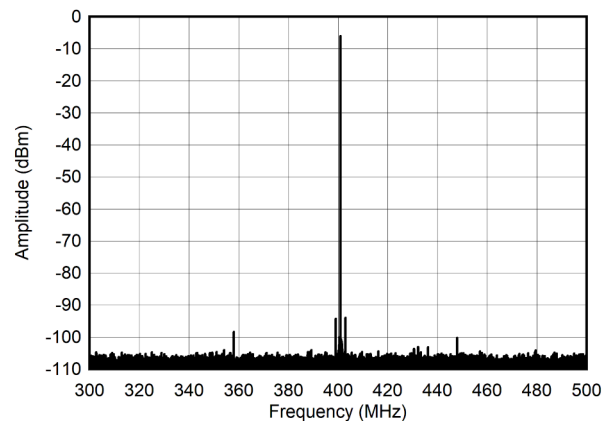


Figure 4-280. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -12dBFS (±100MHz)

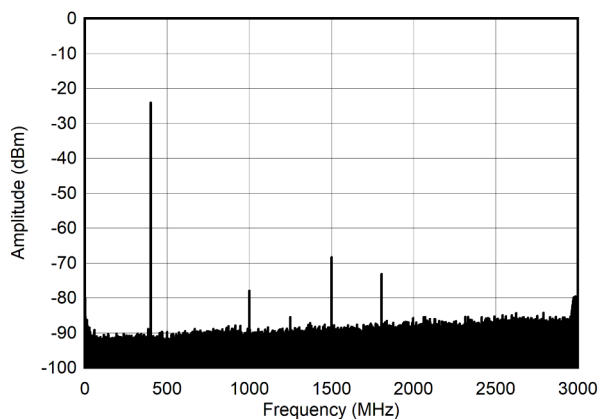


Figure 4-281. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -30dBFS (Nyquist)

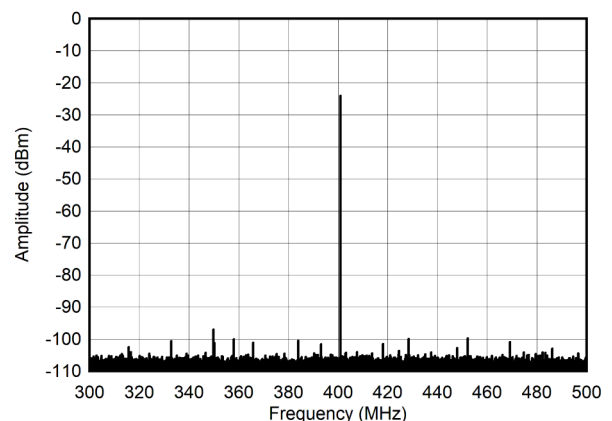


Figure 4-282. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -30dBFS (±100MHz)

4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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

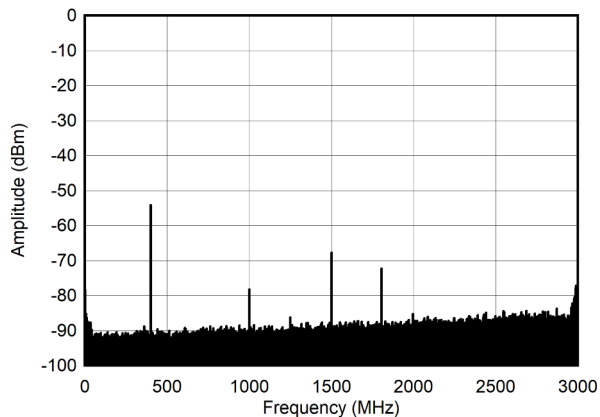


Figure 4-283. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -60dBFS (Nyquist)

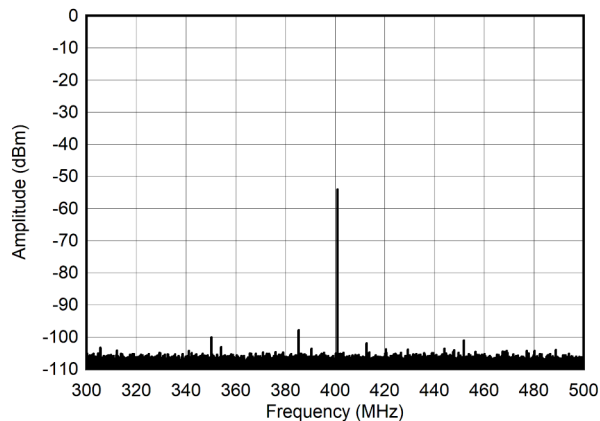
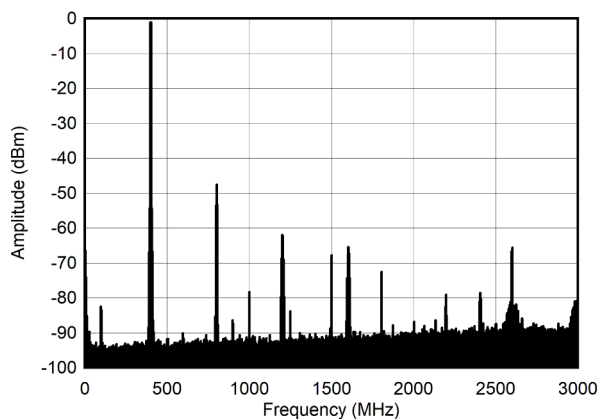
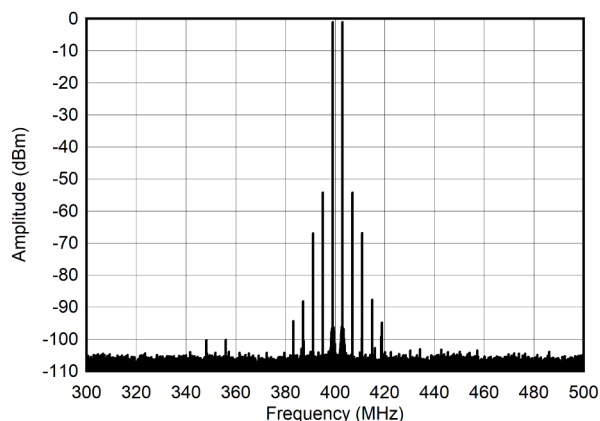


Figure 4-284. Single Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -60dBFS (±100MHz)



Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-285. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -7dBFS (Nyquist)

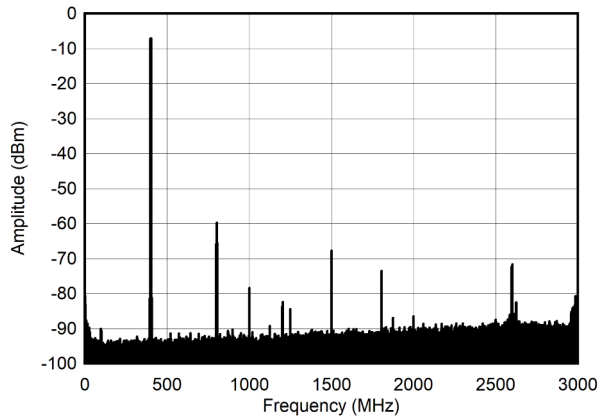


Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-286. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -7dBFS (±100MHz)

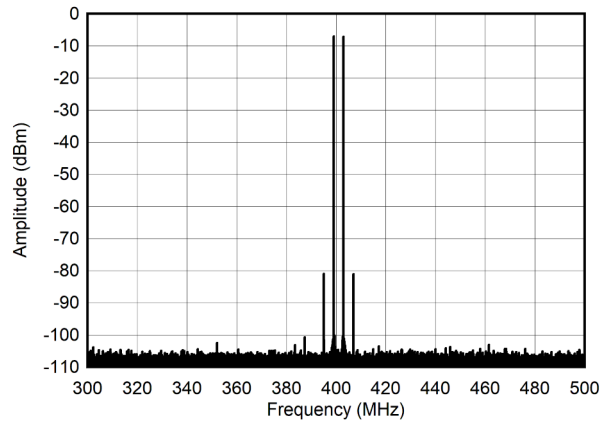
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



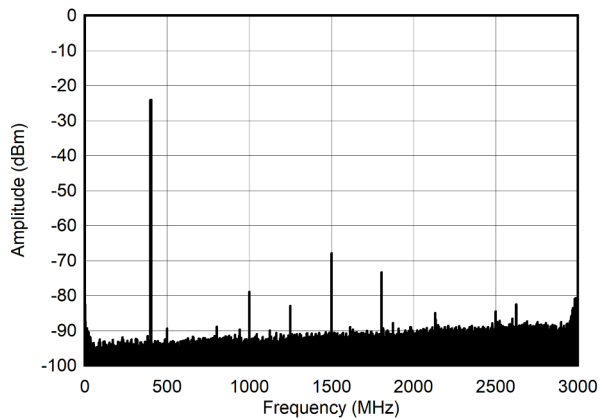
Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-287. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -13dBFS (Nyquist)



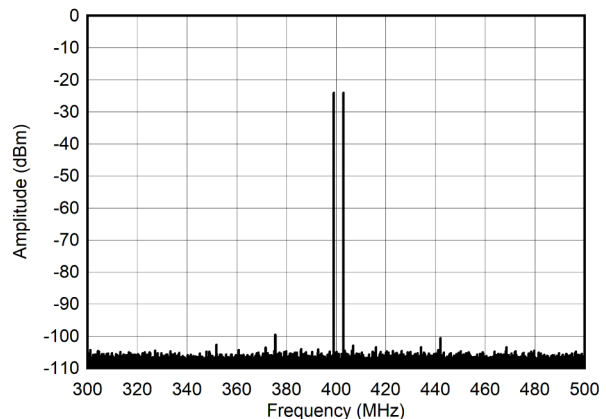
Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-288. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -13dBFS (±100MHz)



Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-289. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -30dBFS (Nyquist)

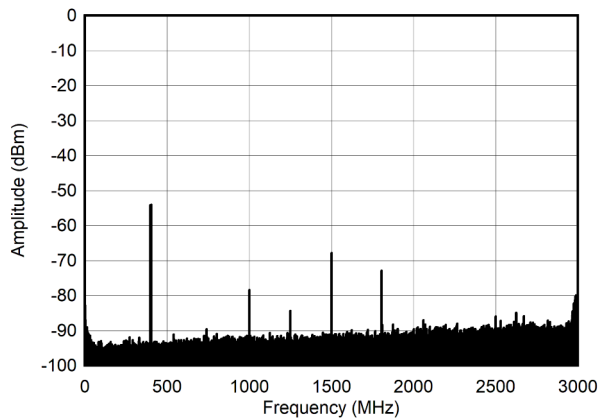


Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-290. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -30dBFS (±100MHz)

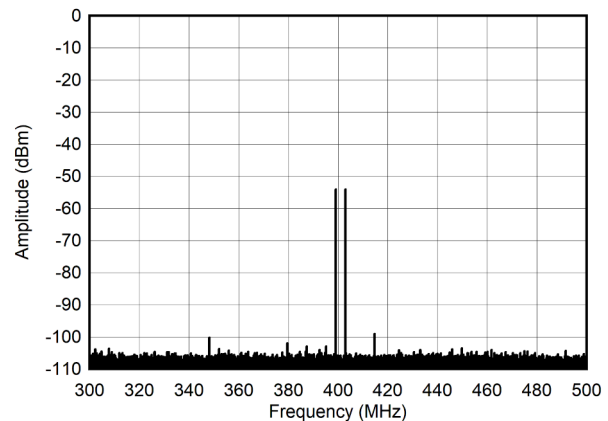
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



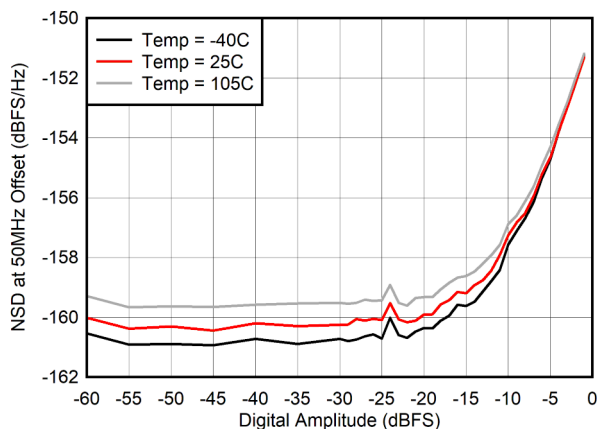
Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-291. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -60dBFS (Nyquist)



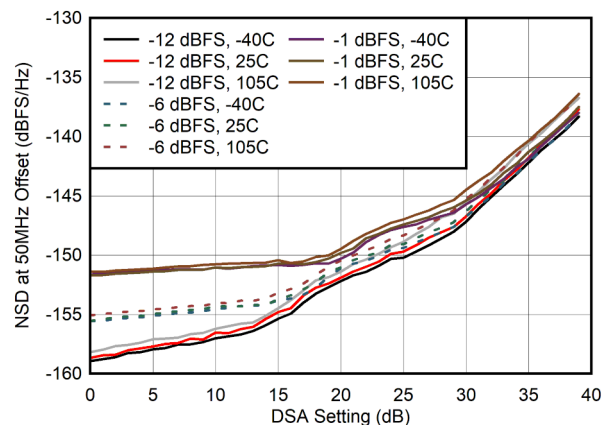
Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-292. Dual Tone Spectrum at 400MHz and -60dBFS (±100MHz)



measured at 50MHz offset

Figure 4-293. Noise Spectral Density vs Digital Amplitude at 400MHz

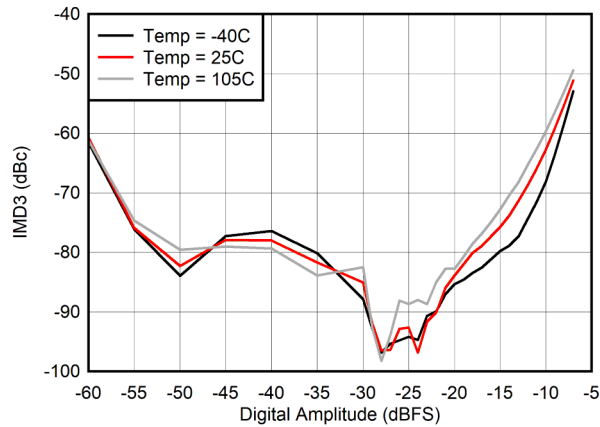


measured at 50MHz offset

Figure 4-294. Noise Spectral Density vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

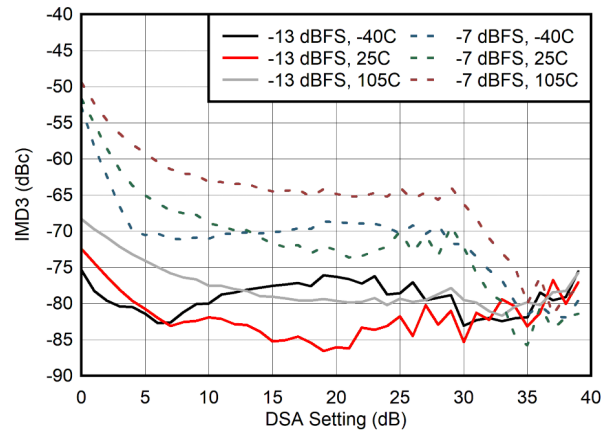
4.12.8 TX Typical Characteristics at 30MHz and 400MHz (continued)

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



Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-295. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude at 400MHz



Tone Spacing = 4MHz

Figure 4-296. IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 400MHz

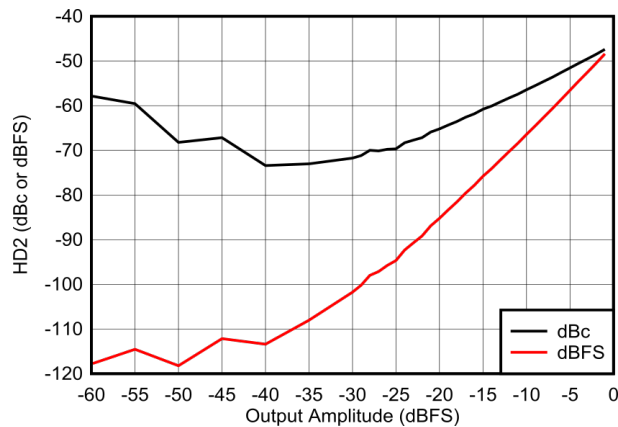


Figure 4-297. HD2 vs Amplitude at 400MHz

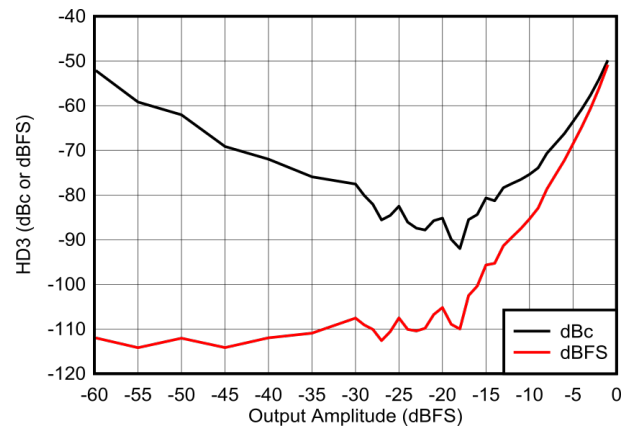
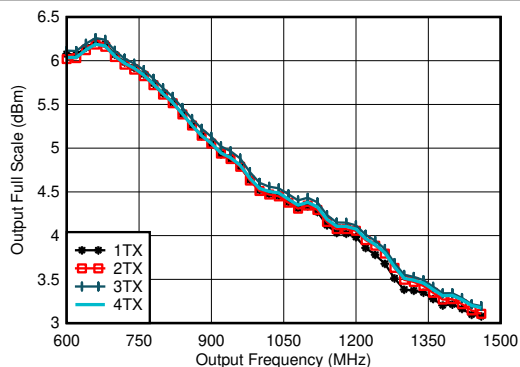


Figure 4-298. HD3 vs Amplitude at 400MHz

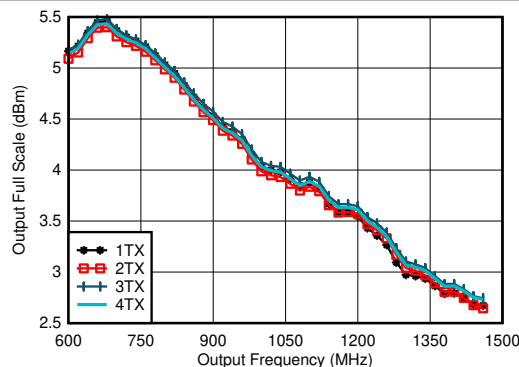
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz

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



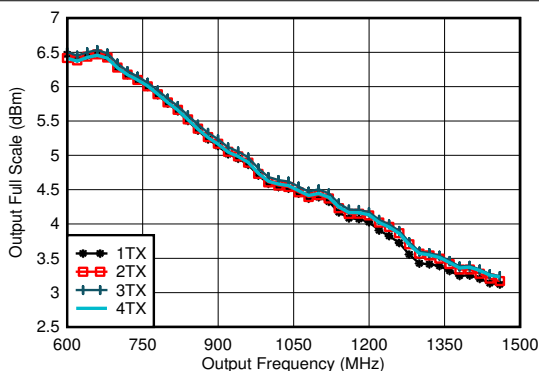
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-299. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24MSPS, Straight Mode



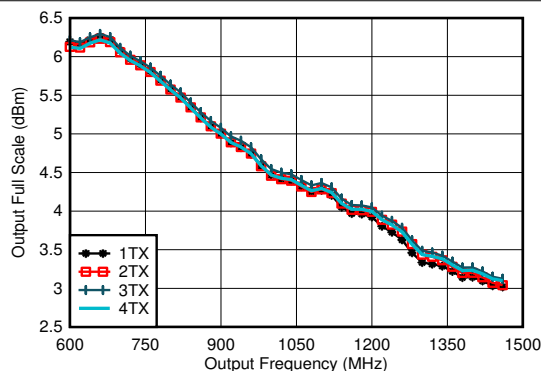
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-300. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36MSPS, Straight Mode



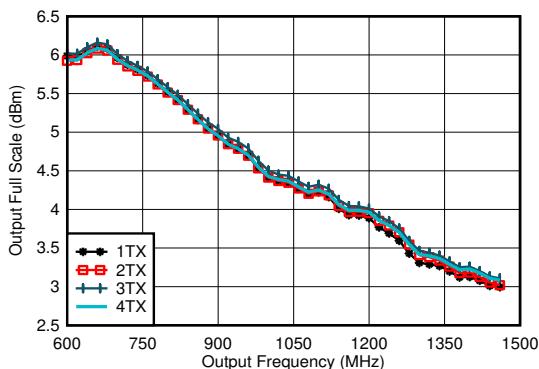
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-301. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24MSPS, Interleave Mode



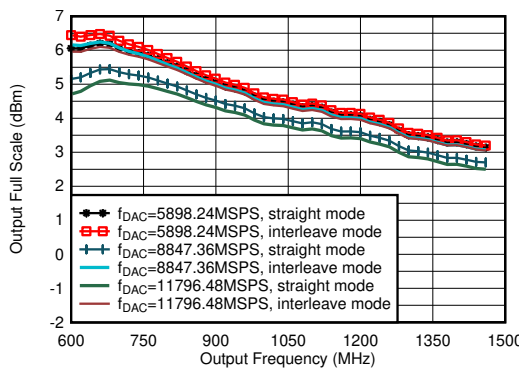
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-302. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36MSPS, Interleave Mode



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

Figure 4-303. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 11796.48MSPS, Interleave Mode

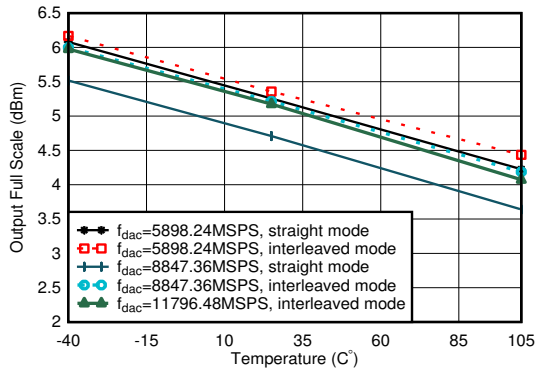


including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-304. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency

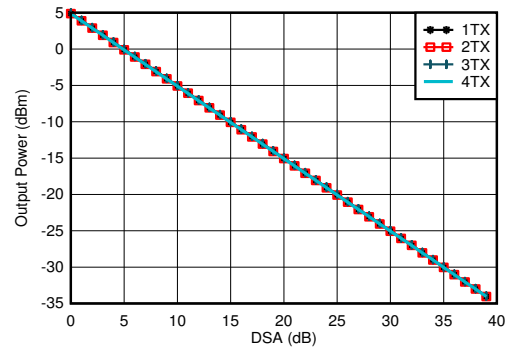
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



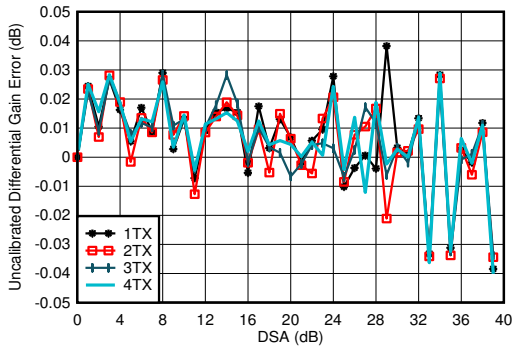
including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dFBS}$, DSA = 0, 0.8GHz matching

Figure 4-305. TX Output Fullscale vs Temperature



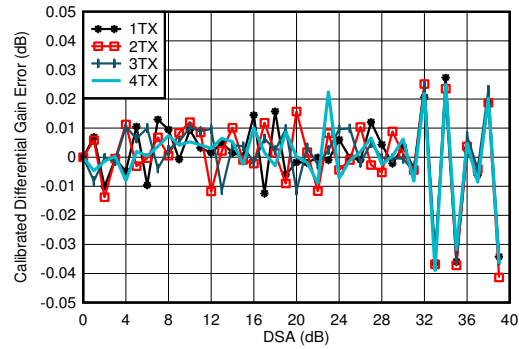
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dFBS}$, matching 0.8GHz

Figure 4-306. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-307. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz

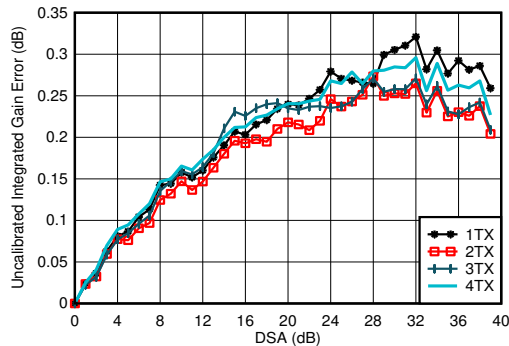


$f_{\text{DAC}}=5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-308. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz

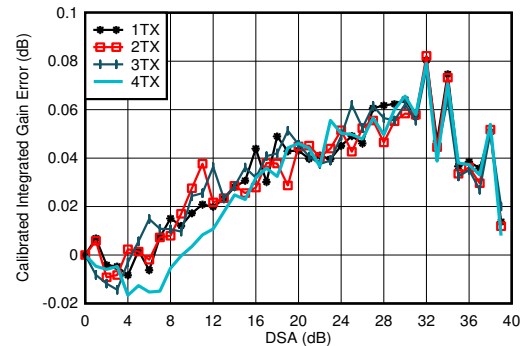
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



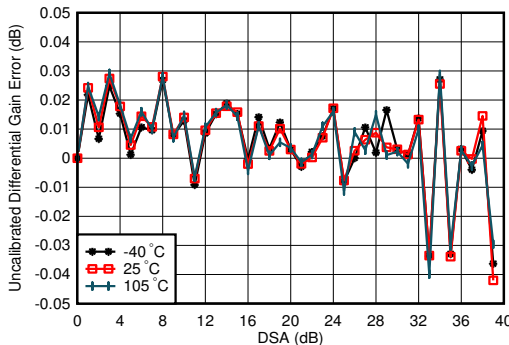
$f_{\text{DAC}}=5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Settings}$

Figure 4-309. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz



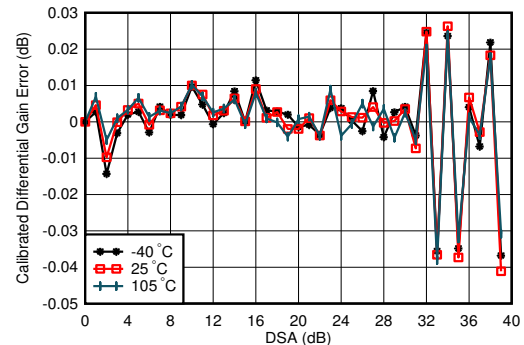
$f_{\text{DAC}}=5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
 Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Setting}$

Figure 4-310. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-311. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz

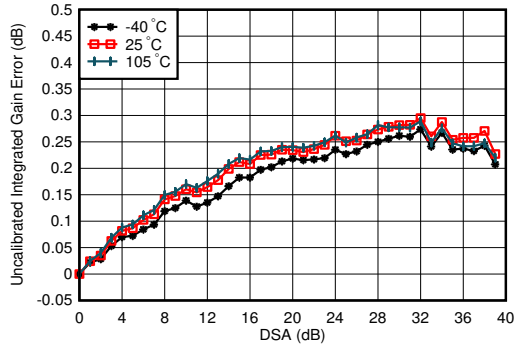


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
 Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-312. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz

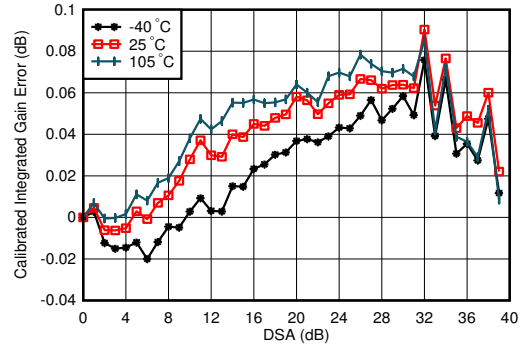
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



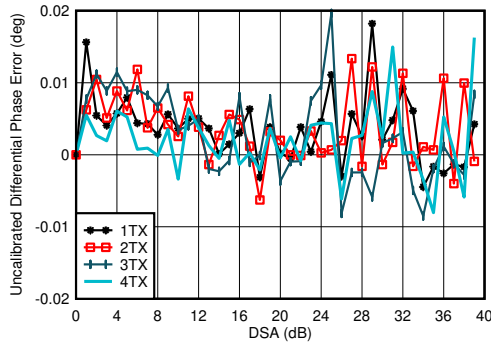
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Setting}$

Figure 4-313. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz



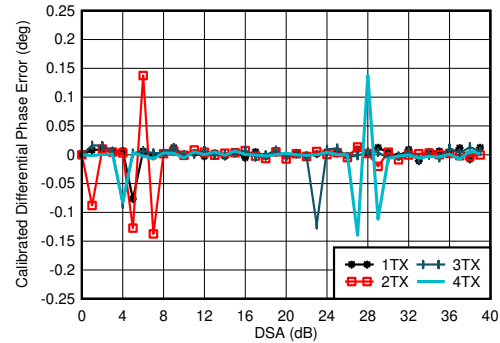
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + \text{DSA Setting}$

Figure 4-314. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-315. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz

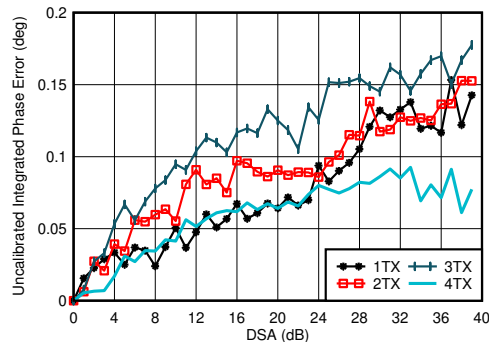


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 4-316. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz

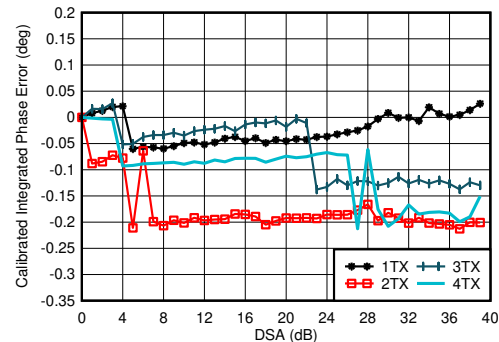
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



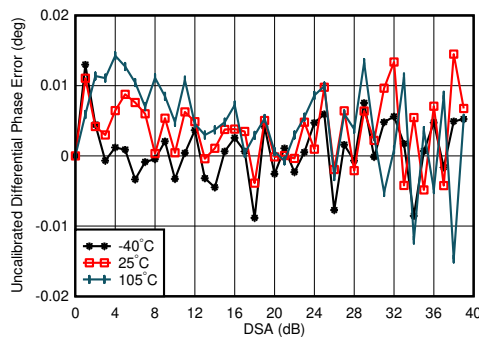
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-317. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz



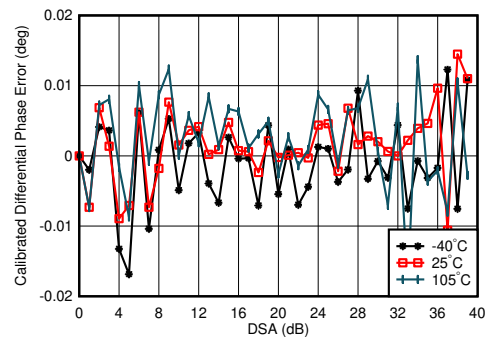
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-318. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-319. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz

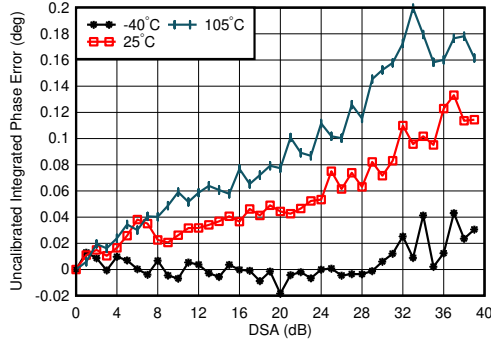


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-320. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz

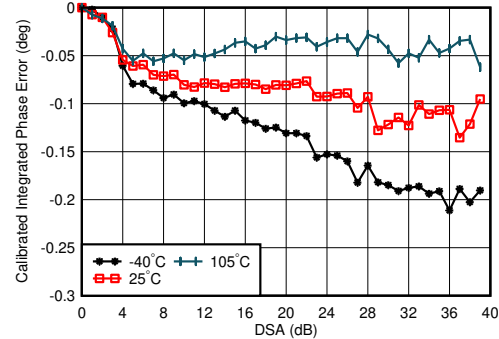
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



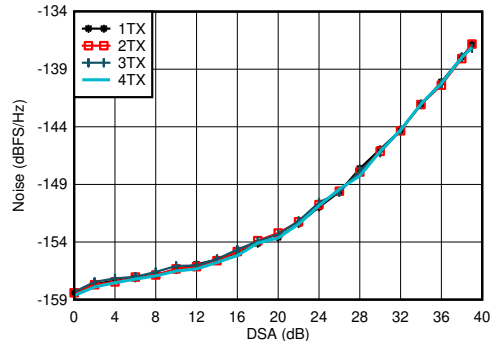
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-321. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz



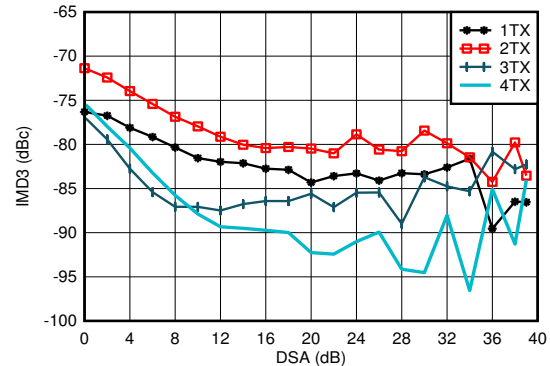
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-322. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 0.85GHz



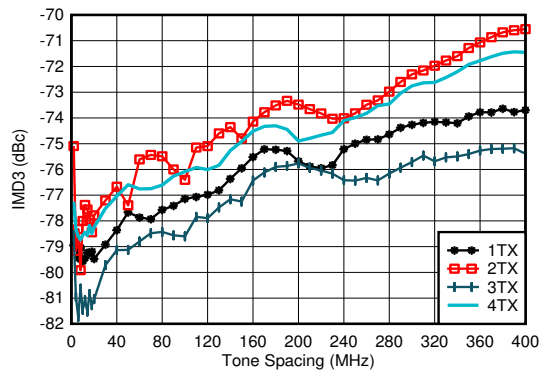
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 0.8GHz,
 $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-323. TX Output Noise vs Channel and Attenuation at 0.85GHz



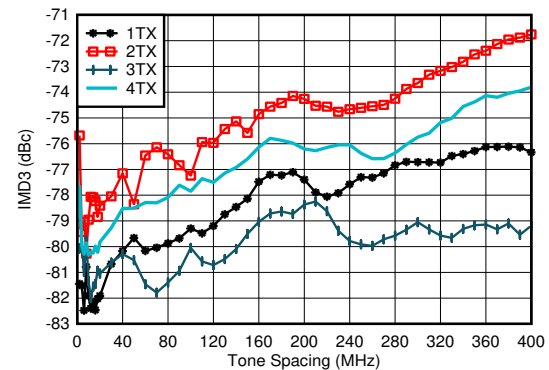
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$,
matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-324. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-325. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85GHz

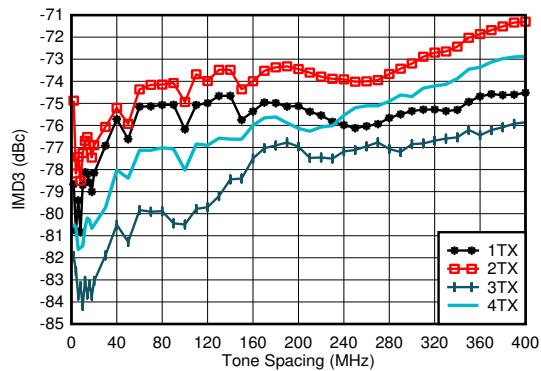


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$,
matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-326. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85GHz

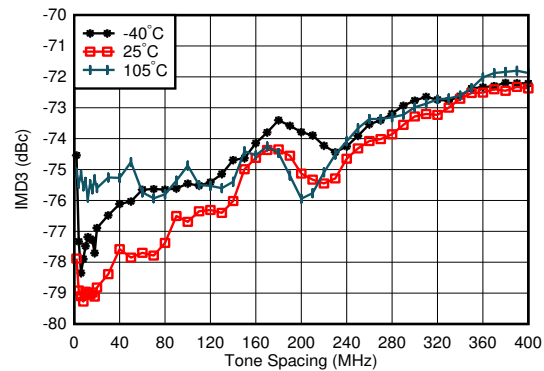
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



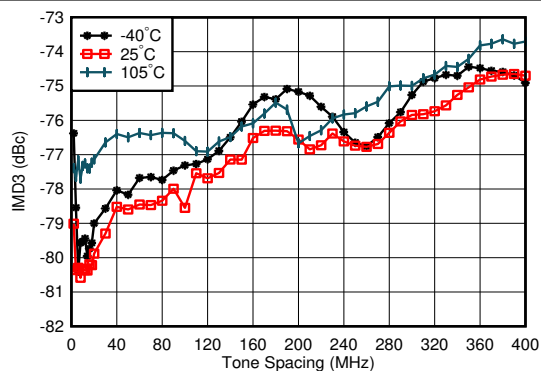
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-327. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 0.85GHz



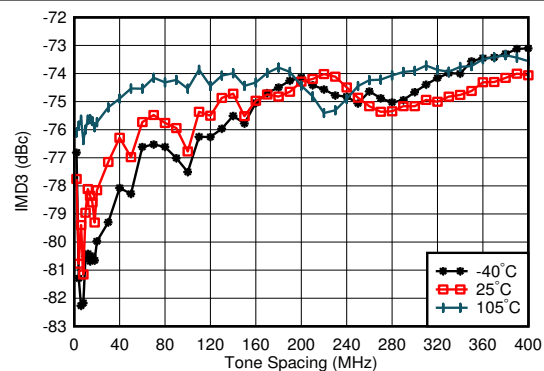
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 4-328. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85GHz



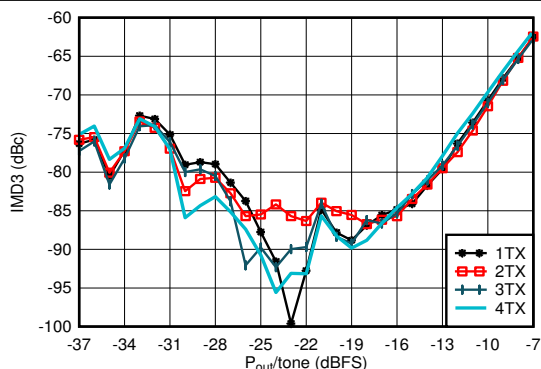
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 4-329. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85GHz



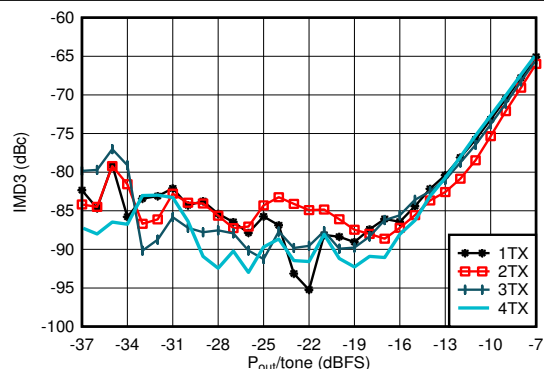
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz, -13dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 4-330. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-331. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz

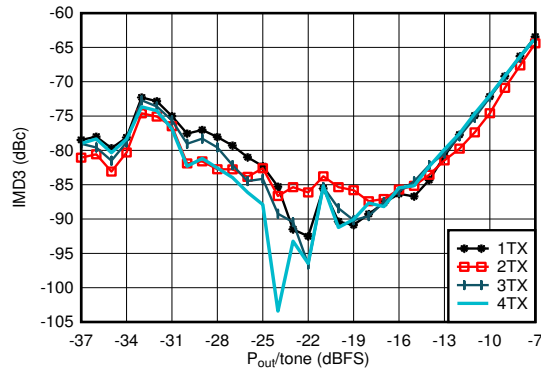


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20\text{MHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz

Figure 4-332. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz

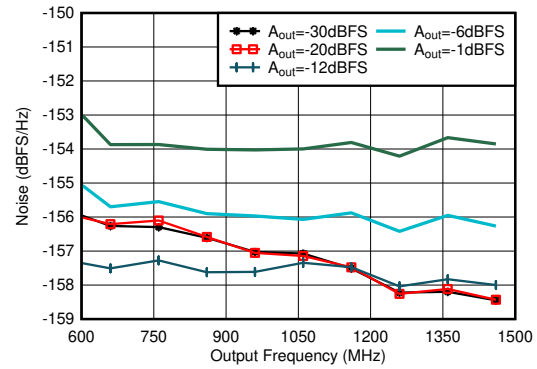
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



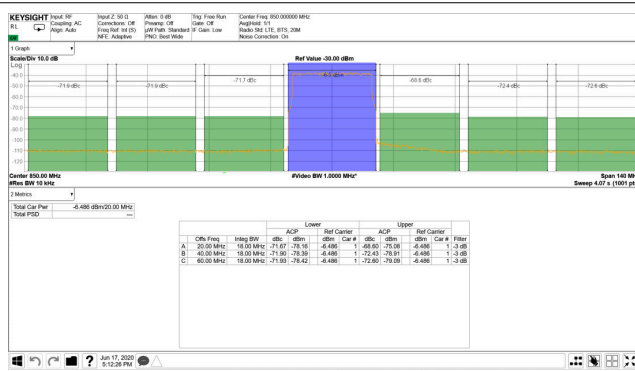
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 0.85\text{GHz}$,
 $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20\text{MHz}$, matching at 0.8GHz

Figure 4-333. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz



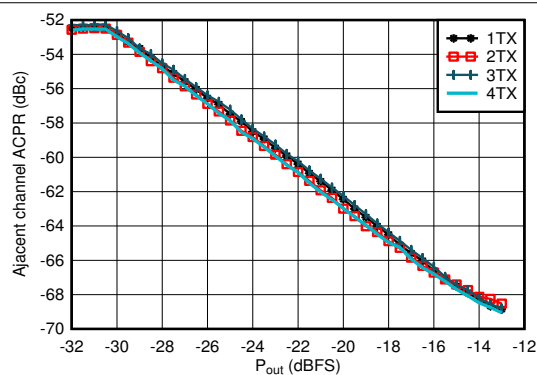
Matching at 0.8GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$,
interleave mode, 40MHz offset, DSA = 0dB

Figure 4-334. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 0.85GHz



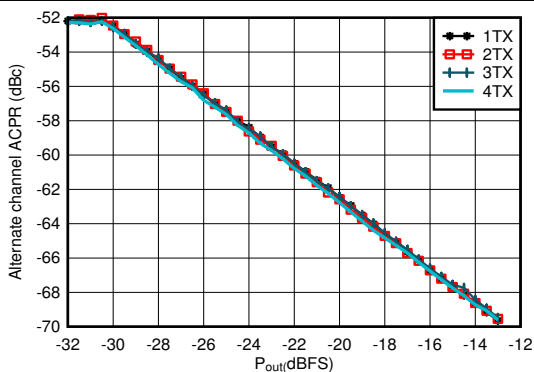
TM1.1, $P_{\text{OUT_RMS}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-335. TX 20MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz



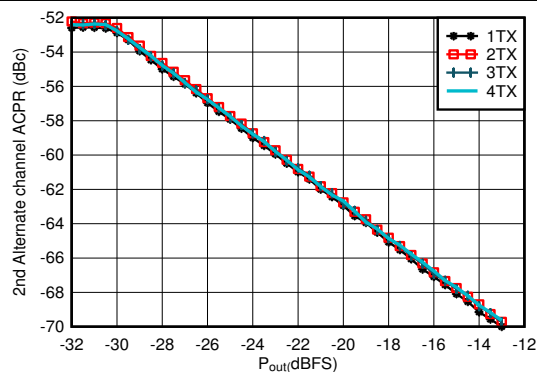
Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-336. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-337. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz

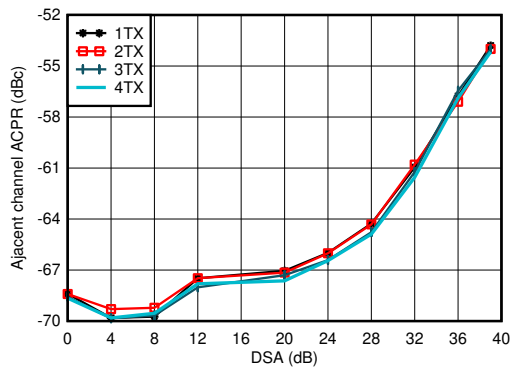


Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-338. TX 20MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 0.85GHz

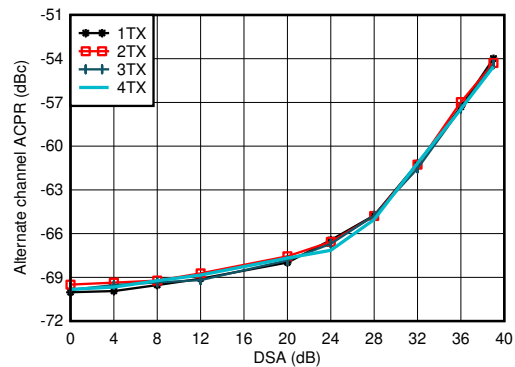
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



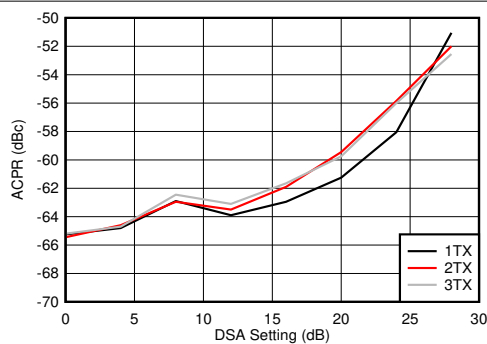
Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-339. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 0.85GHz



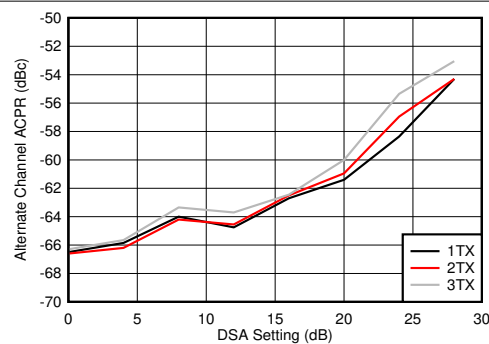
Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-340. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 0.85GHz



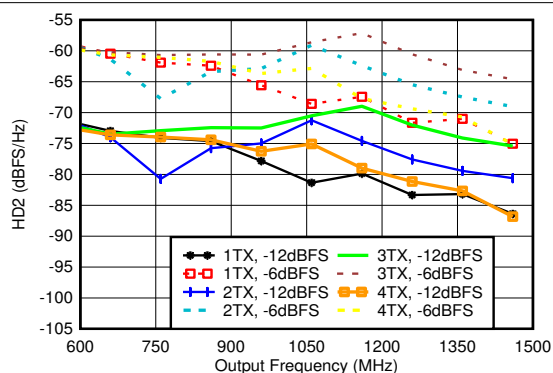
Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-341. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 0.85GHz



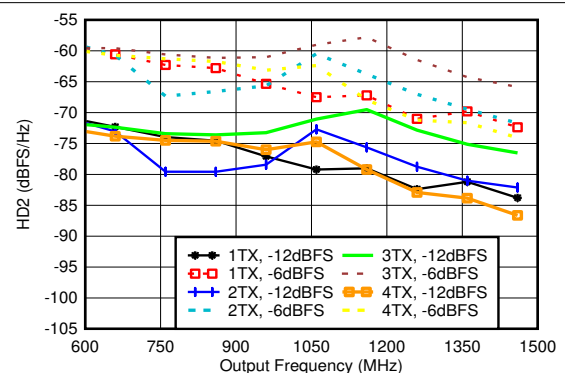
Matching at 0.8GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-342. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 0.85GHz



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

Figure 4-343. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85GHz

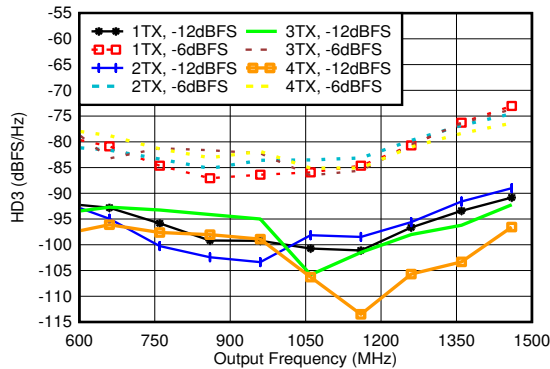


Matching at 0.8GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{GSPS}$, straight mode

Figure 4-344. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85GHz

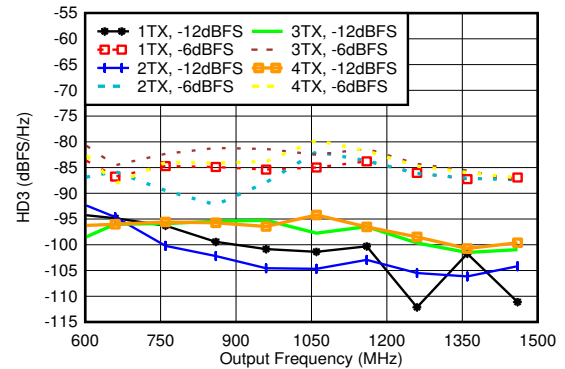
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



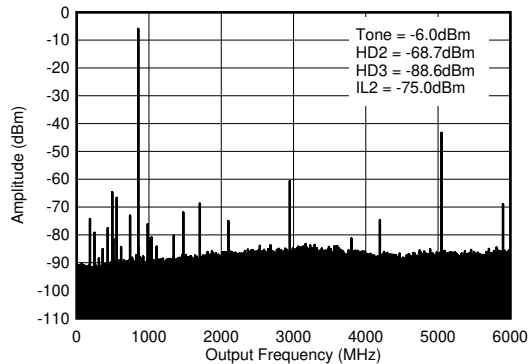
Matching at 0.8GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-345. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85GHz



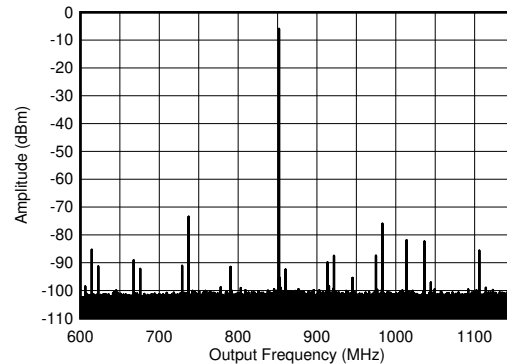
Matching at 0.8GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-346. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 0.85GHz



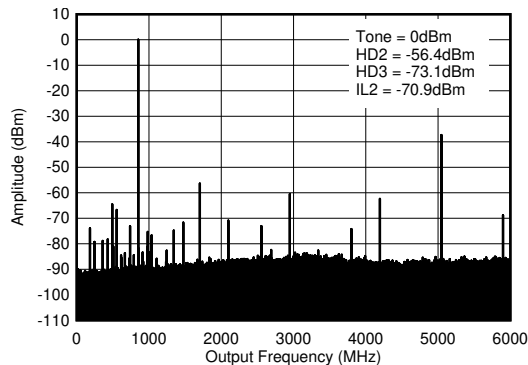
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILN} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-347. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



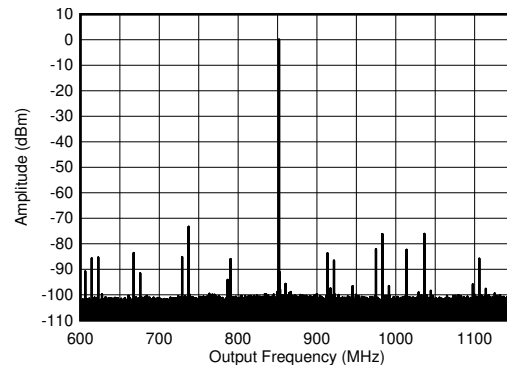
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-348. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



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

Figure 4-349. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

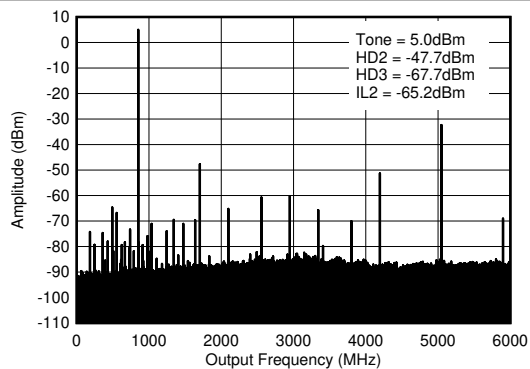


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-350. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

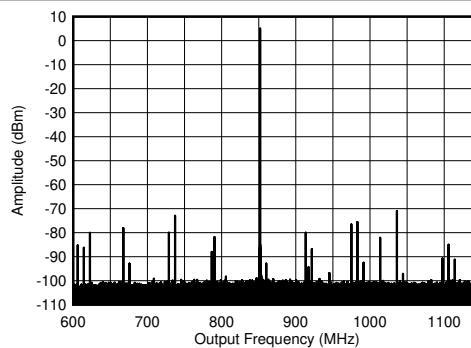
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



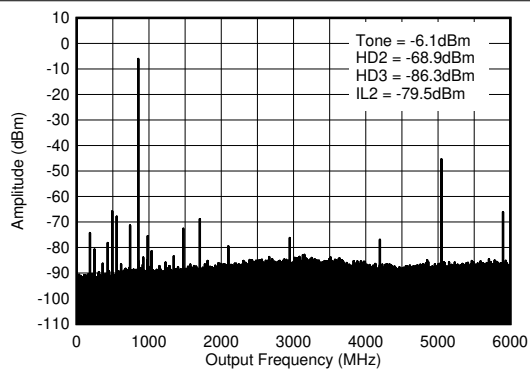
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-351. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



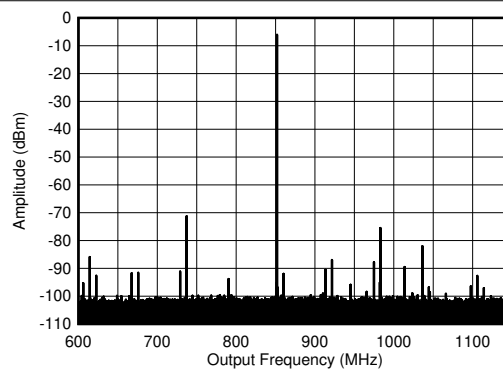
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-352. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



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

Figure 4-353. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

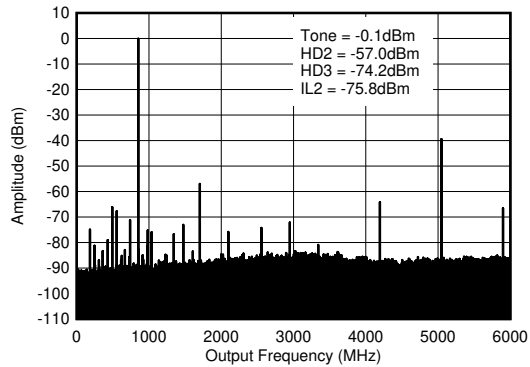


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-354. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

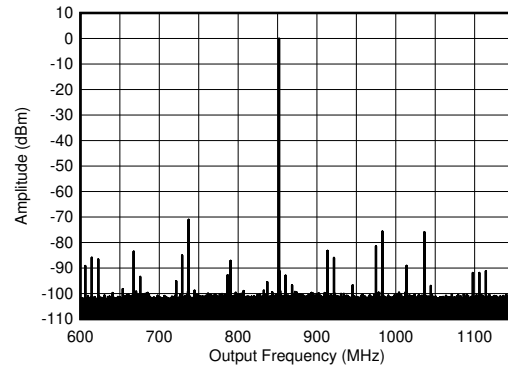
4.12.9 TX Typical Characteristics at 800MHz (continued)

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



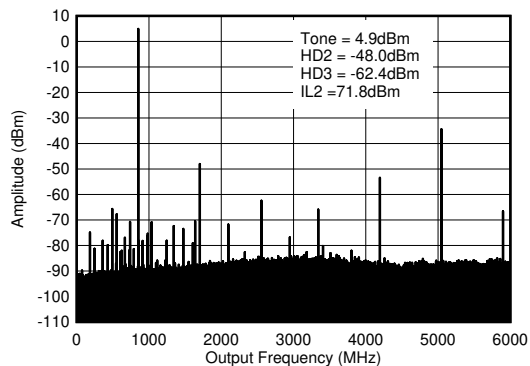
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILN} = f_{\text{S}}/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-355. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



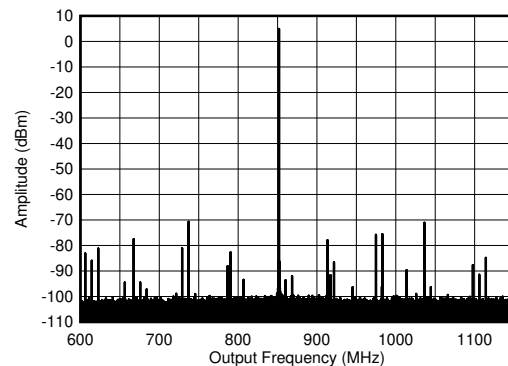
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-356. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



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

Figure 4-357. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

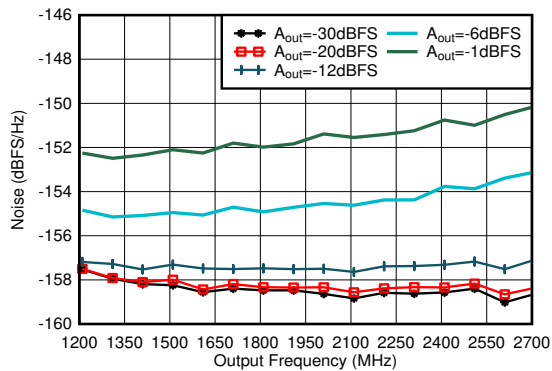


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 5898.24\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 0.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-358. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 0.85GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

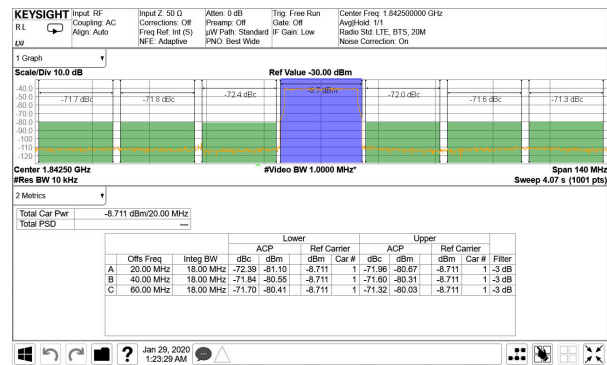
4.12.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8GHz

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



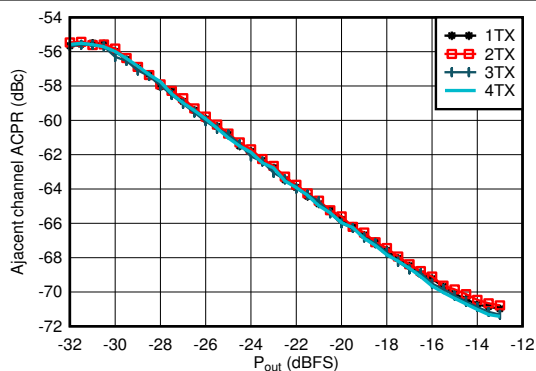
Matching at 1.8GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, 40MHz offset

Figure 4-359. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 1.8GHz



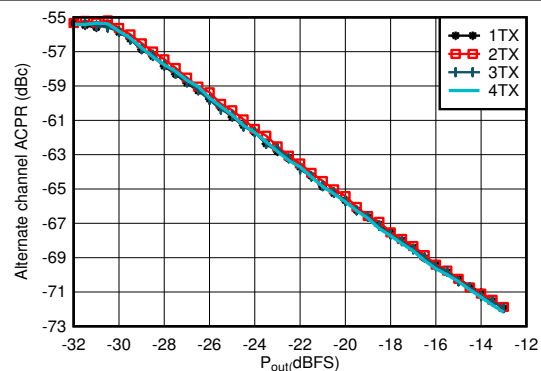
TM1.1, $P_{\text{OUT_RMS}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-360. TX 20MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 1.8425GHz



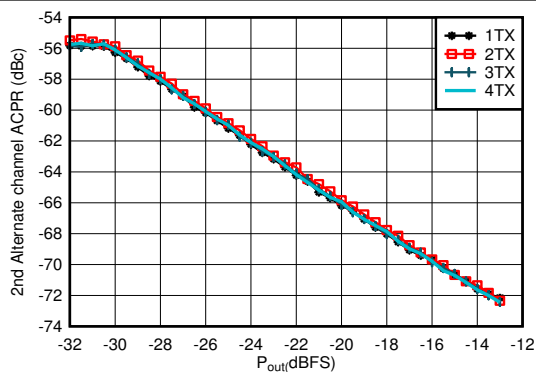
Matching at 1.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-361. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425GHz



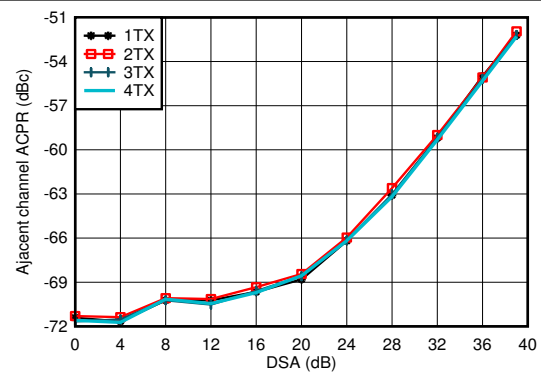
Matching at 1.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-362. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425GHz



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

Figure 4-363. TX 20MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 1.8425GHz

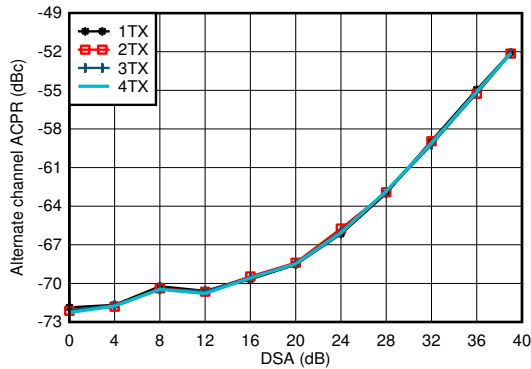


Matching at 1.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-364. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 1.8GHz

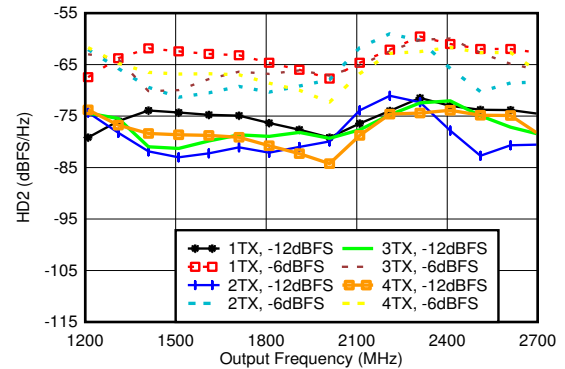
4.12.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8GHz (continued)

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



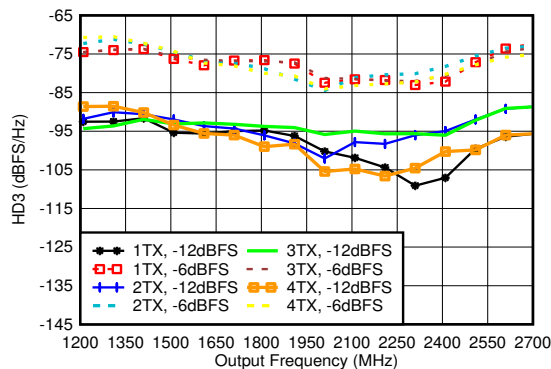
Matching at 1.8GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-365. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 1.8GHz



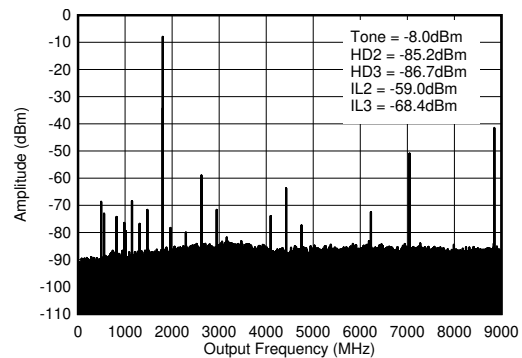
Matching at 1.8GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-366. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 1.8GHz



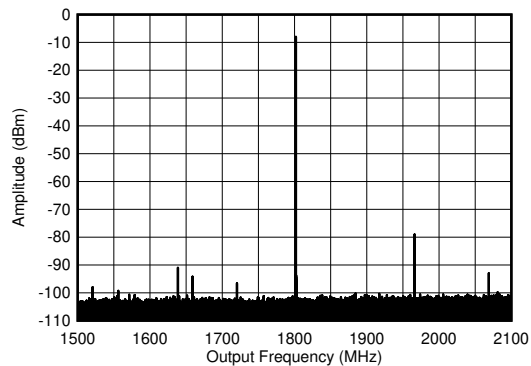
Matching at 1.8GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-367. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 1.8GHz



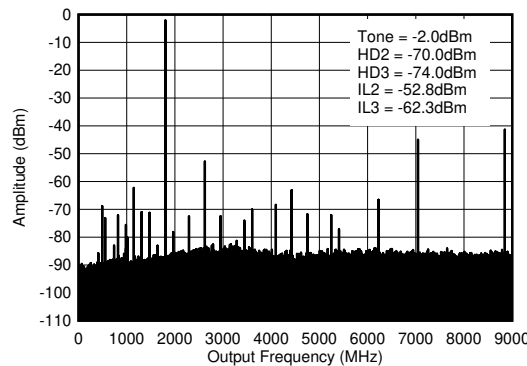
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-368. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



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

Figure 4-369. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

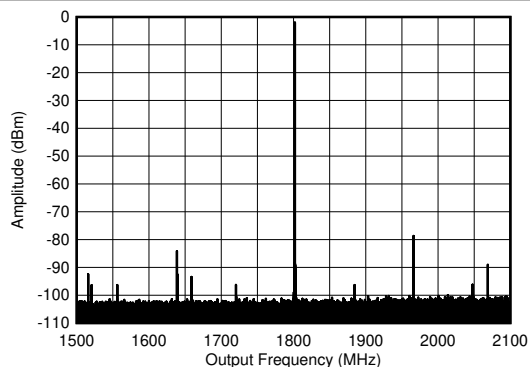


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-370. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

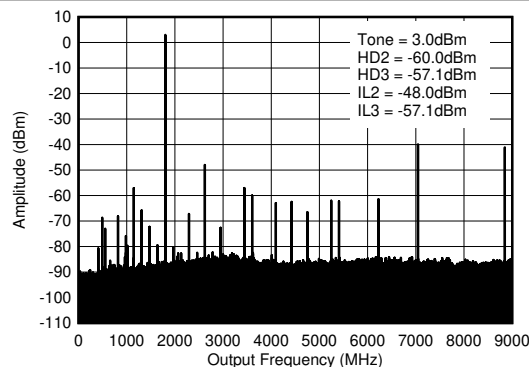
4.12.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8GHz (continued)

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



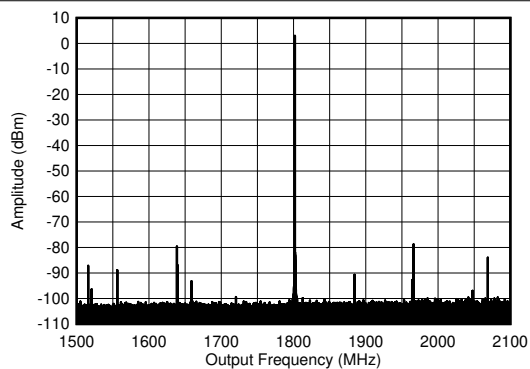
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-371. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (±300MHz)



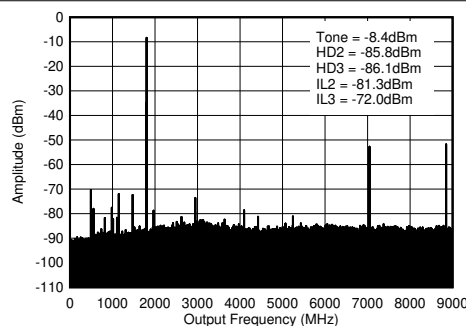
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-372. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (0- f_{DAC})



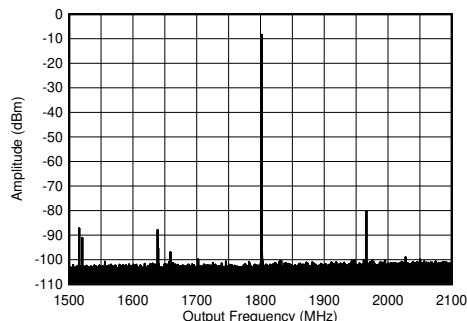
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-373. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (±300MHz)



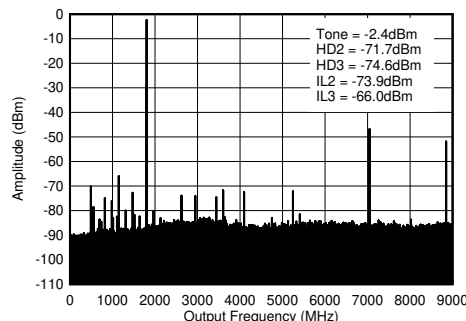
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-374. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (0- f_{DAC})



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

Figure 4-375. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (±300MHz)

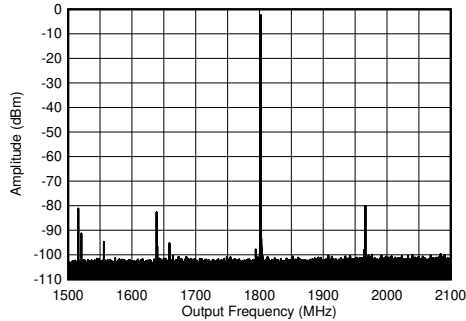


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-376. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz (0- f_{DAC})

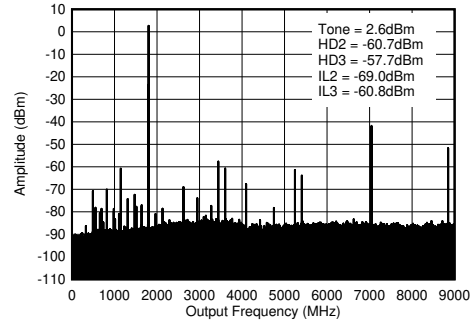
4.12.10 TX Typical Characteristics at 1.8GHz (continued)

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



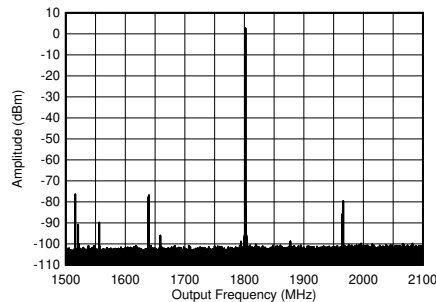
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-377. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8GHz 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 4-378. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

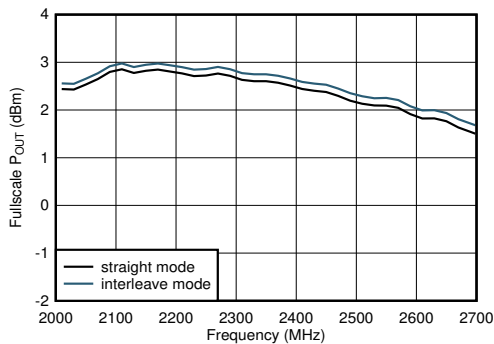


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 1.8GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-379. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 1.8GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

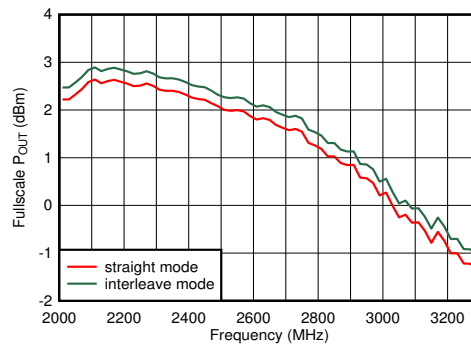
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz

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



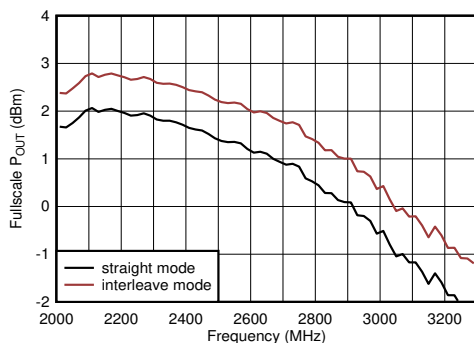
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 2.6GHz matching

Figure 4-380. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 5898.24MSPS



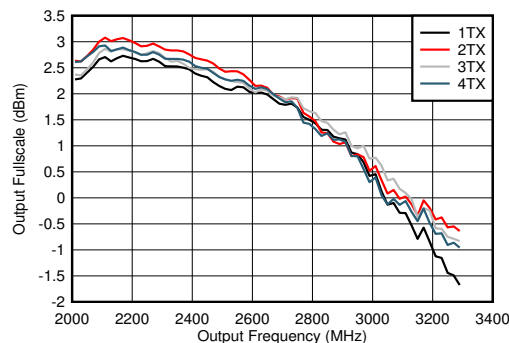
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 2.6GHz matching

Figure 4-381. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 8847.36MSPS



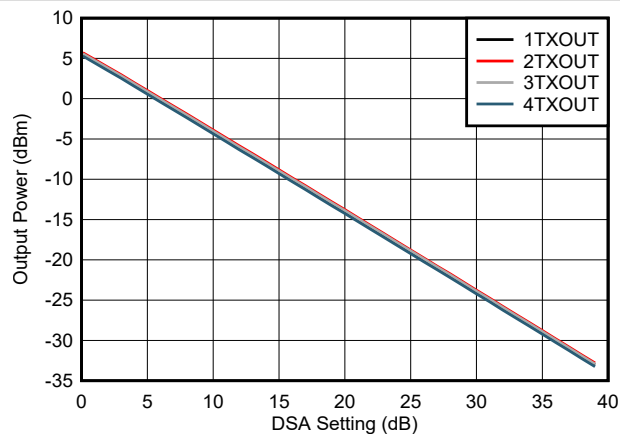
Including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 2.6GHz matching

Figure 4-382. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency at 11796.48MSPS



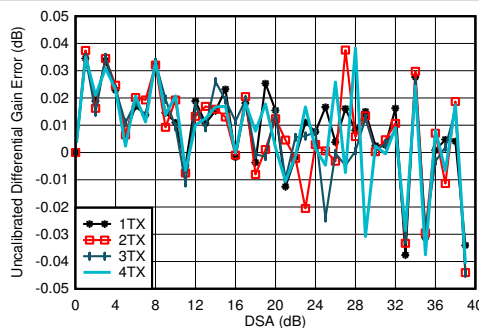
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, including PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 2.6GHz matching

Figure 4-383. TX Output Fullscale vs Output Frequency and Channel



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

Figure 4-384. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

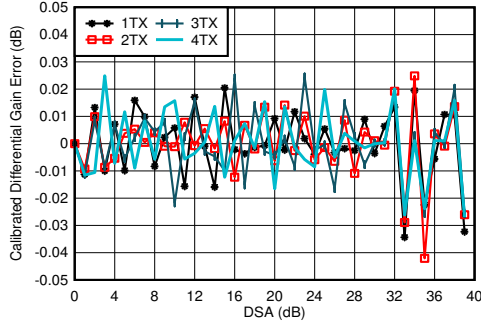


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-385. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

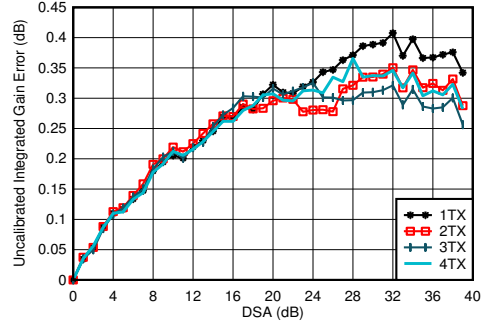
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



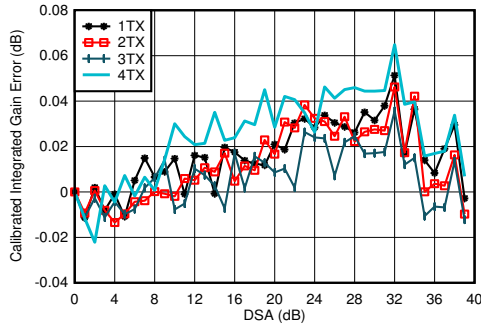
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-386. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz



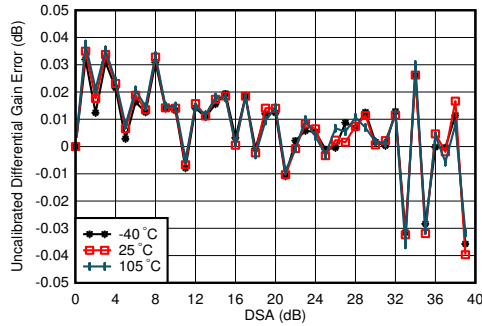
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-387. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz



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

Figure 4-388. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

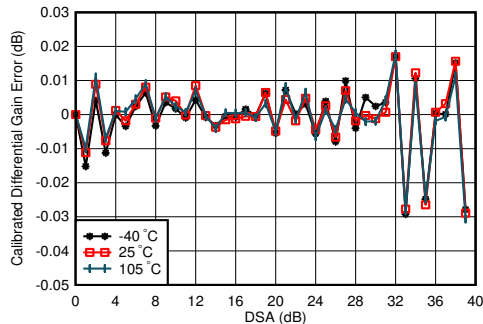


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-389. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz

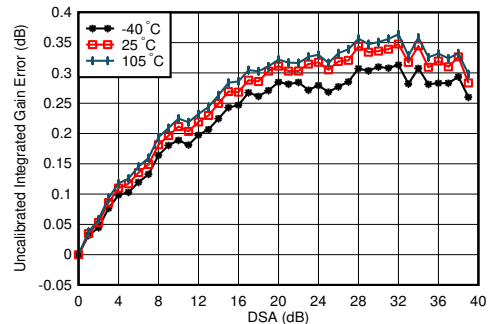
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



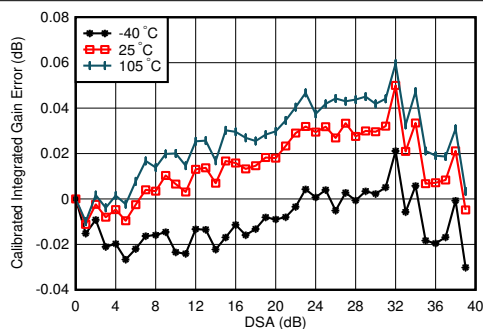
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-390. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



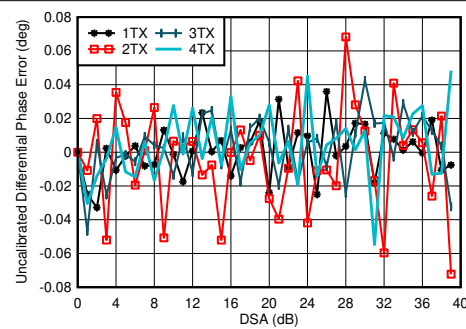
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-391. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, 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 4-392. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz

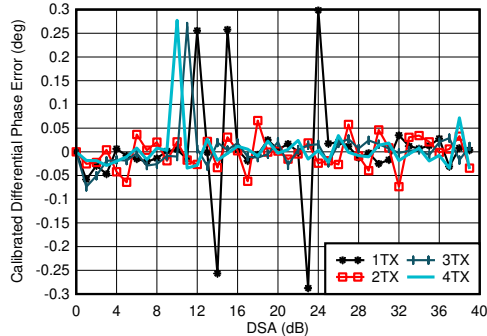


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-393. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

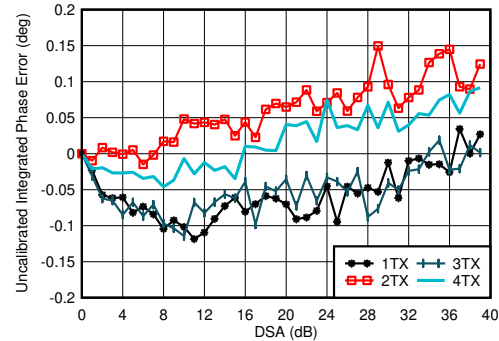
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



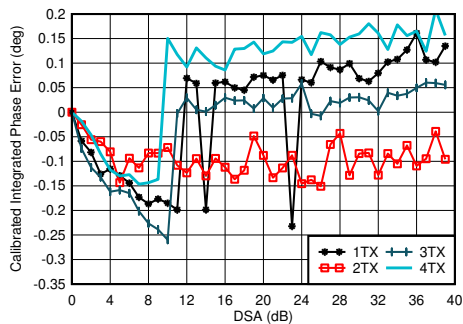
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$
Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 4-394. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz



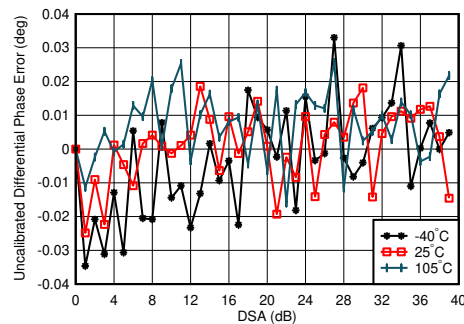
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-395. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz



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

Figure 4-396. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 2.6GHz

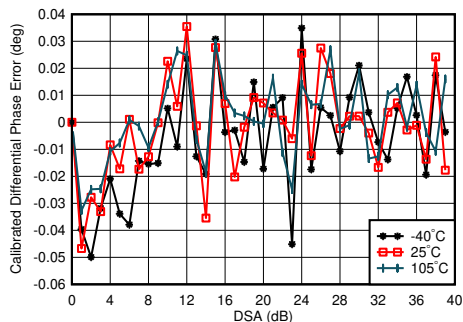


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-397. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz

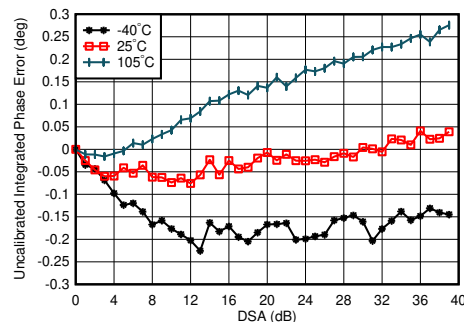
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



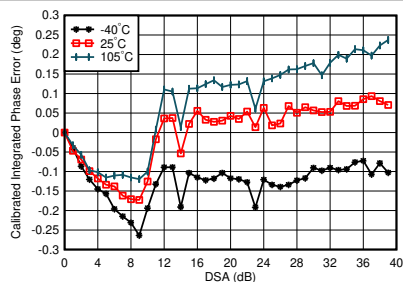
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-398. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



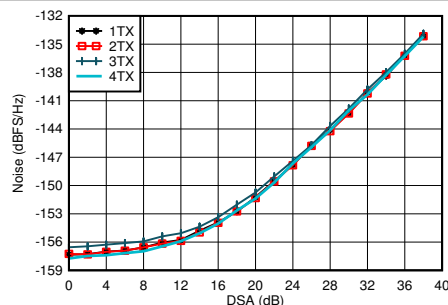
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-399. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



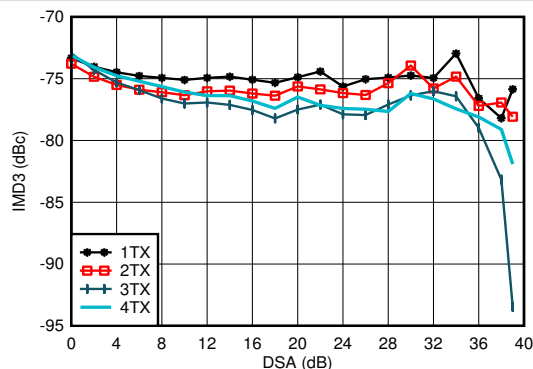
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, channel with the median variation over DSA setting at 25°C
 Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-400. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 2.6GHz



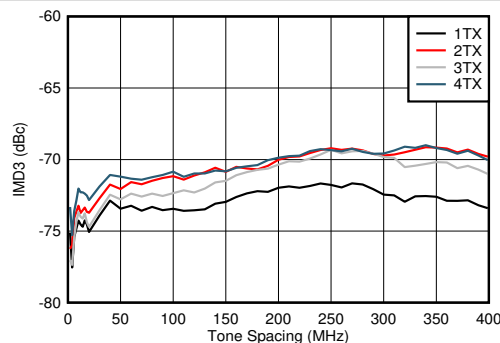
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, matching at 2.6GHz, $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-401. TX Output Noise vs Channel and Attenuation at 2.6GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$, matching at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-402. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 2.6GHz

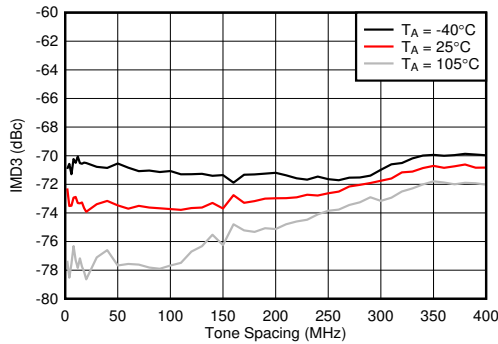


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$, matching at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-403. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 2.6GHz

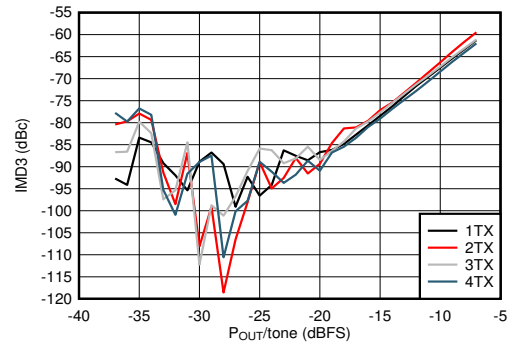
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



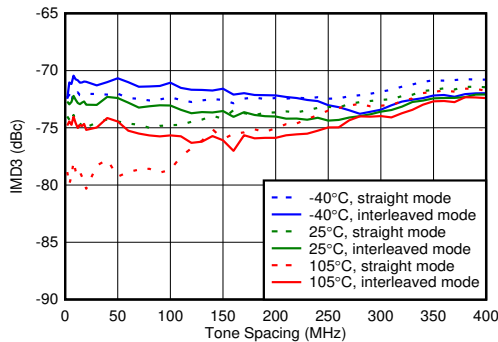
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$, matching at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each tone, worst channel.

Figure 4-404. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 2.6GHz



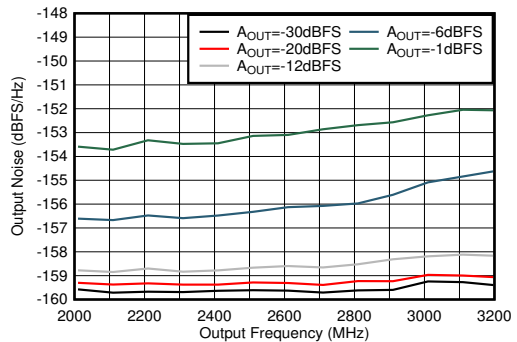
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20\text{MHz}$, matching at 2.6GHz

Figure 4-405. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz



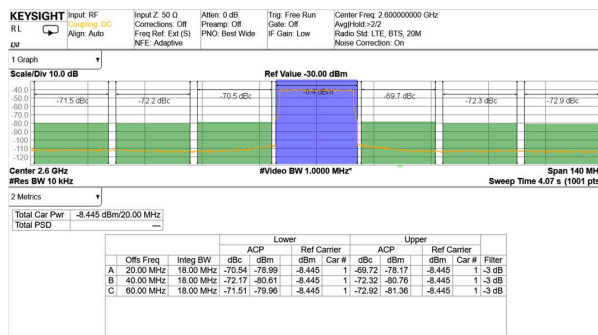
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$, matching at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-406. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature



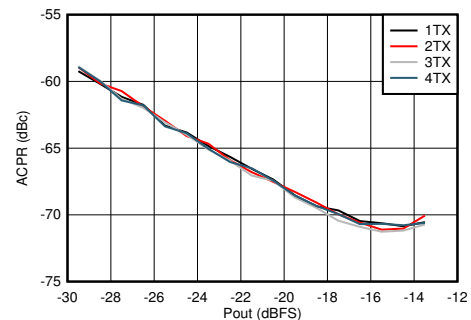
Matching at 2.6GHz, Single tone, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, 40MHz offset

Figure 4-407. TX Single Tone Output Noise vs Frequency and Amplitude at 2.6GHz



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

Figure 4-408. TX 20MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz (Band 41)

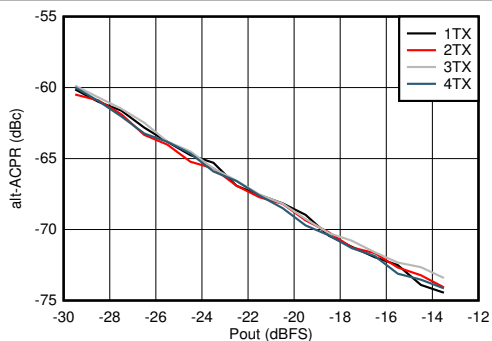


Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-409. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz

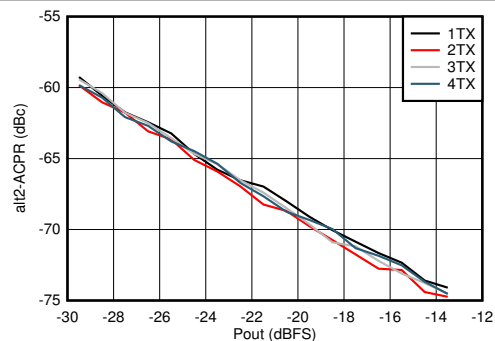
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



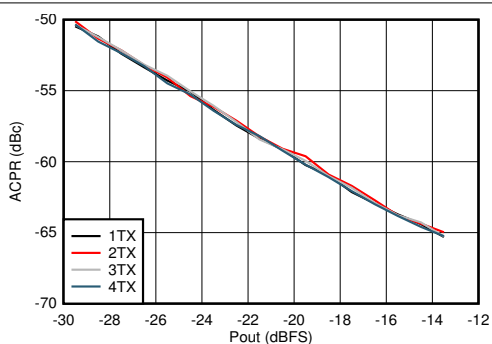
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-410. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz



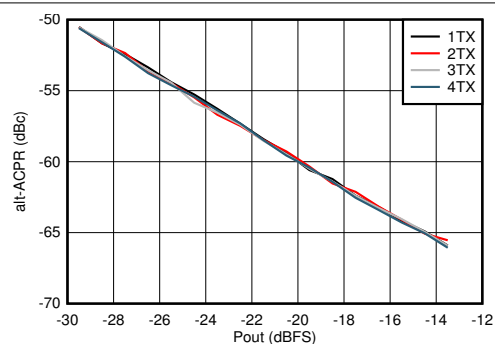
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-411. TX 20MHz LTE alt2-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz



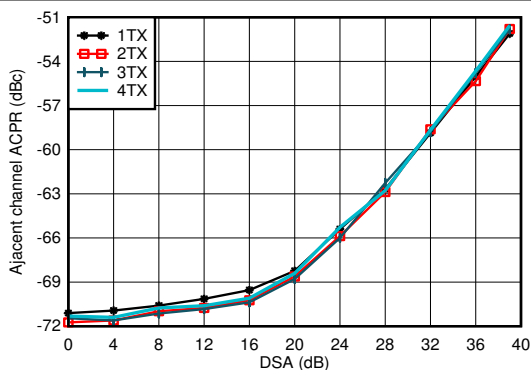
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-412. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz



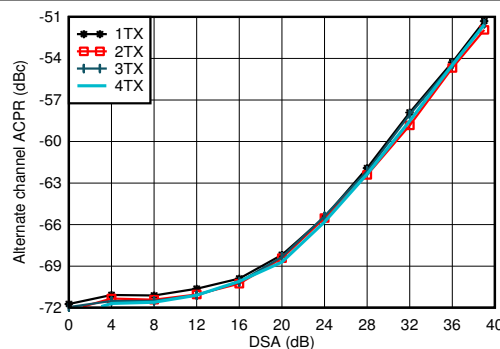
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-413. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 2.6GHz



Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-414. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 2.6GHz

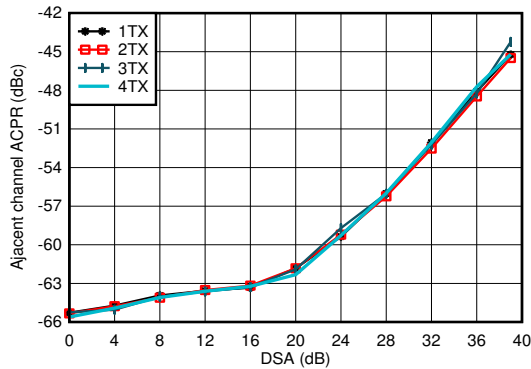


Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-415. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 2.6GHz

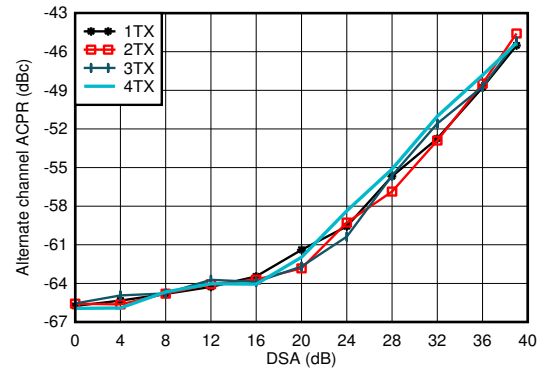
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



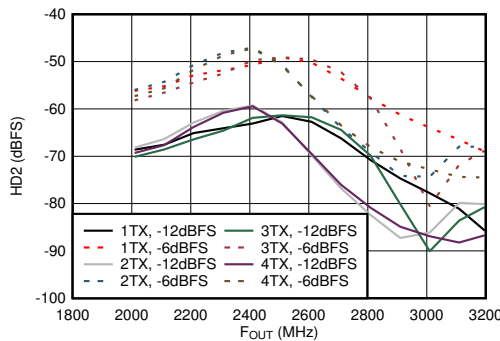
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-416. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 2.6GHz



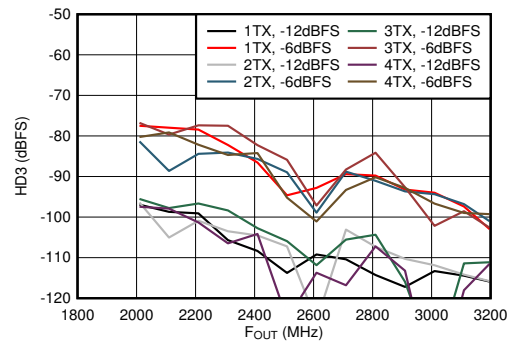
Matching at 2.6GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-417. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 2.6GHz



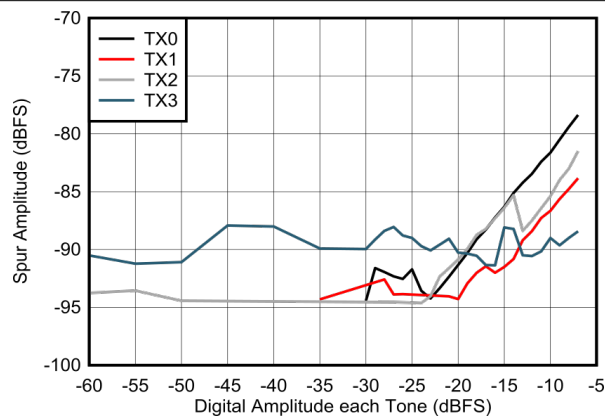
Matching at 2.6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-418. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 2.6GHz



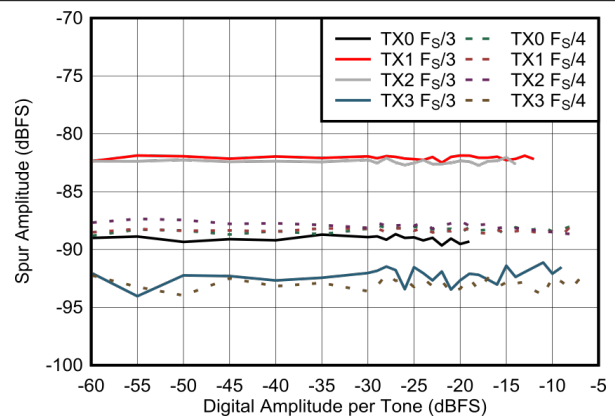
Matching at 2.6GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-419. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 2.6GHz



Inband = $2600\text{MHz} \pm 600\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, not including $F_s/3$ and $F_s/4$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-420. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Digital Amplitude at 2.6GHz

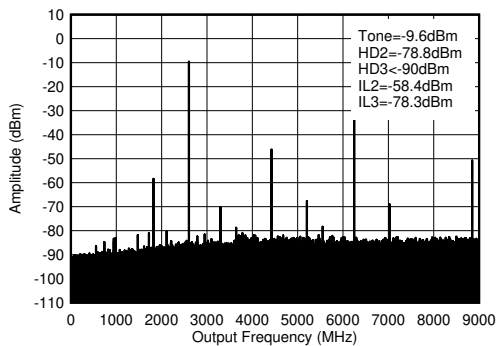


Inband = $2600\text{MHz} \pm 600\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-421. Two Tone Inband Fixed Spurs vs Digital Amplitude at 2.6GHz

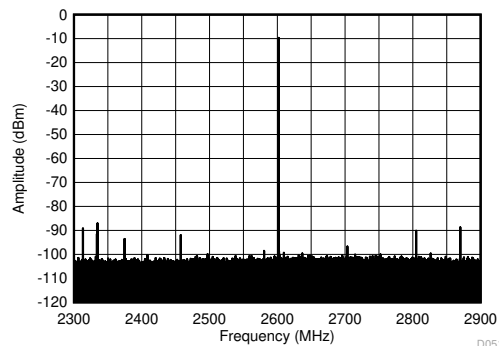
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



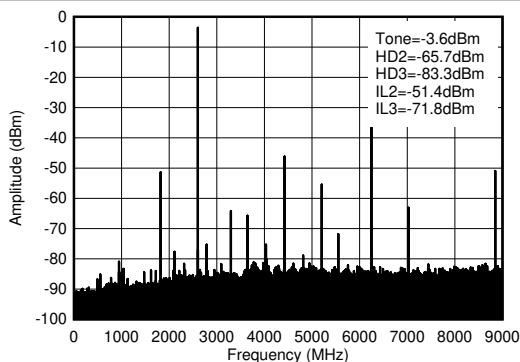
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-422. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



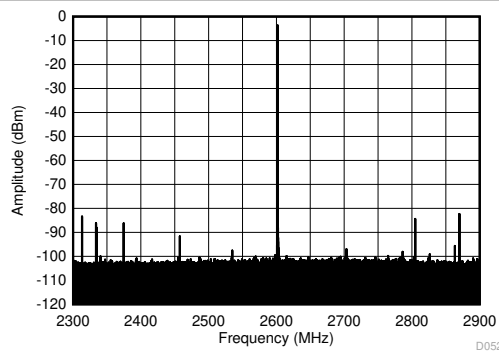
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-423. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



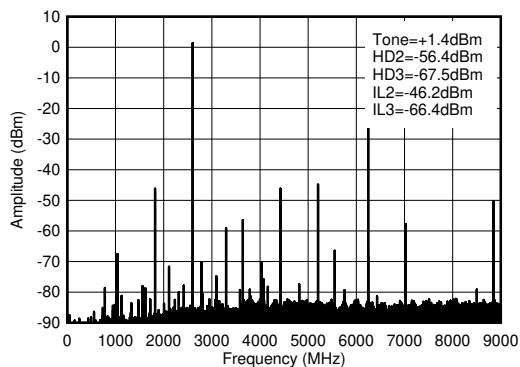
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-424. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



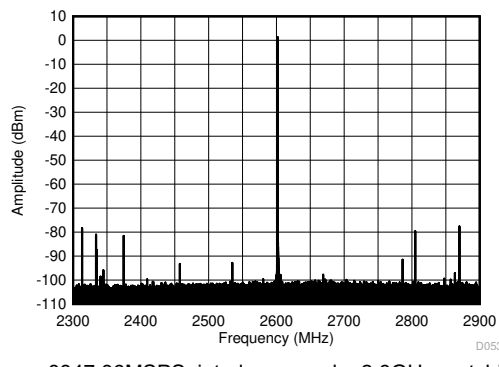
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-425. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-426. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

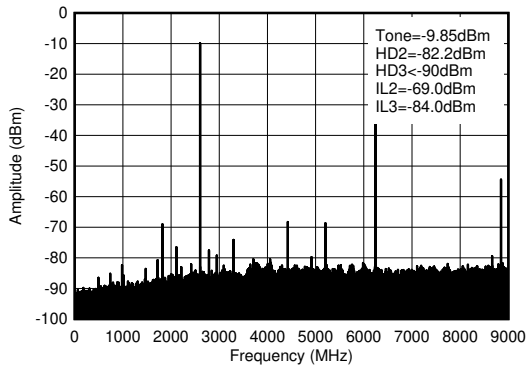


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-427. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

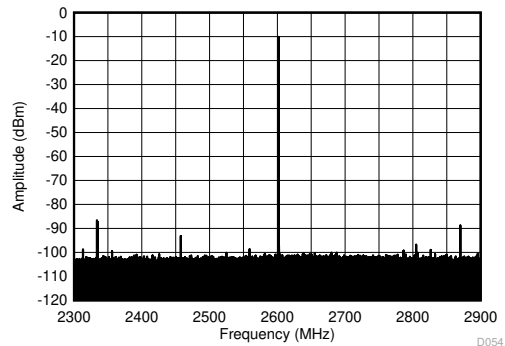
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



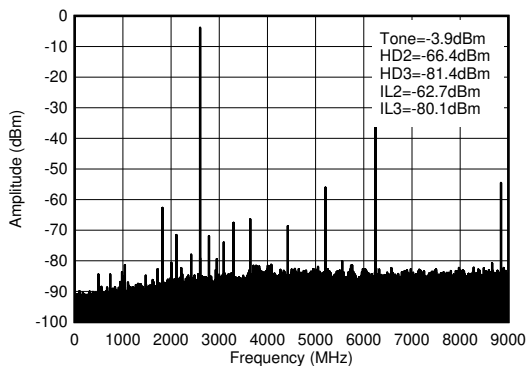
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/\text{n} \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-428. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



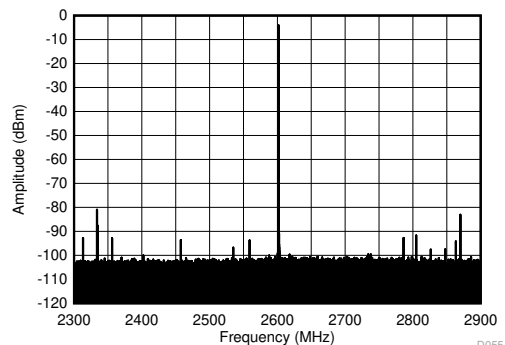
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-429. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/\text{n} \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-430. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

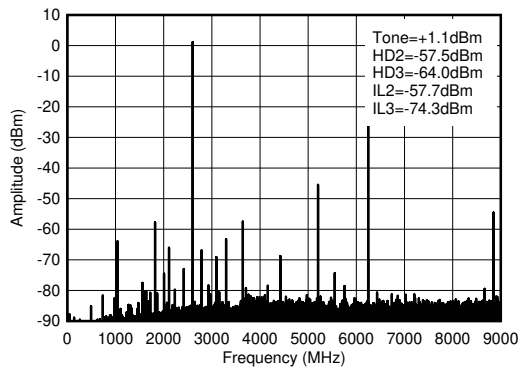


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-431. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

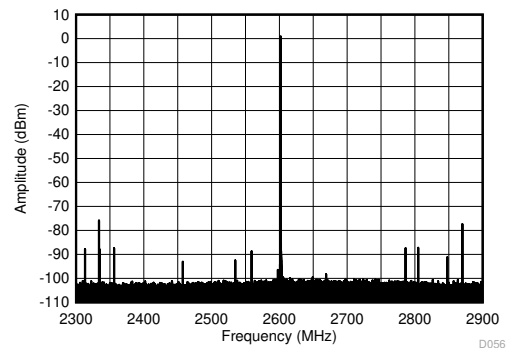
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



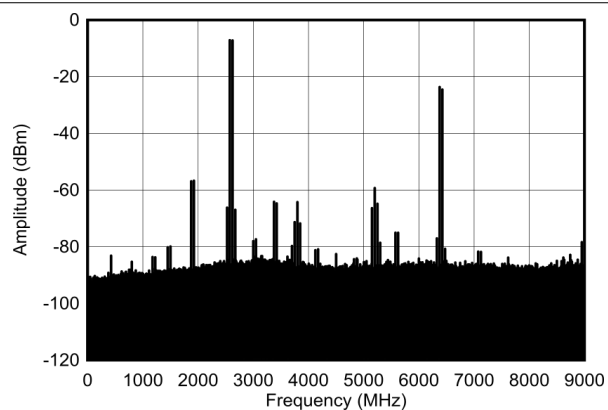
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILn} = f_{\text{S}}/\text{n} \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$ and is due to mixing with digital clocks.

Figure 4-432. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



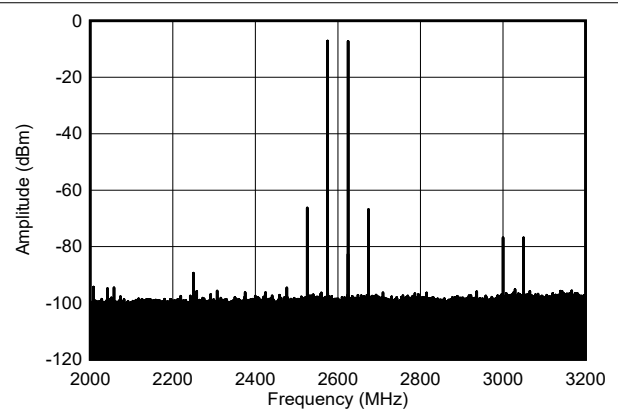
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 8847.36\text{MSPS}$, straight mode, 2.6GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-433. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-434. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -7dBFS each ($0 - f_{\text{DAC}}$)

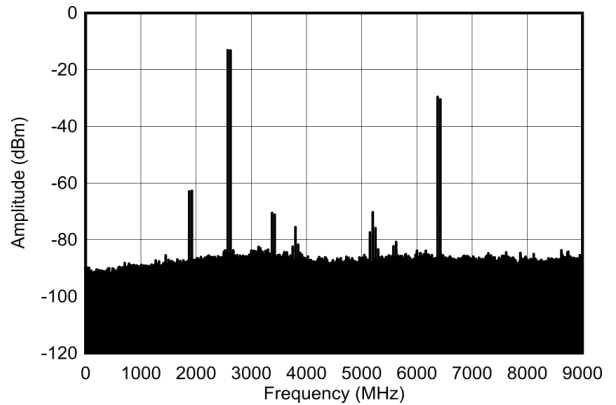


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-435. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -7dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)

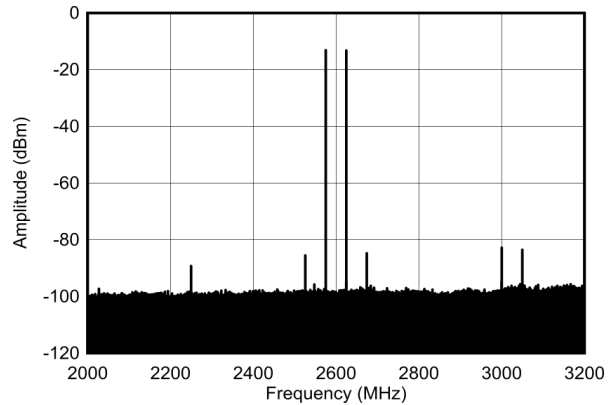
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



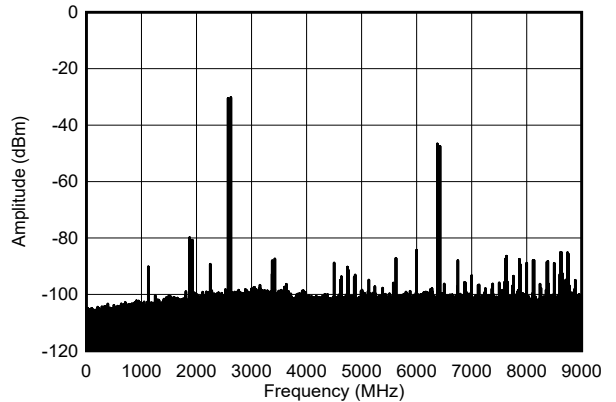
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-436. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each (0 - D_{DAC})



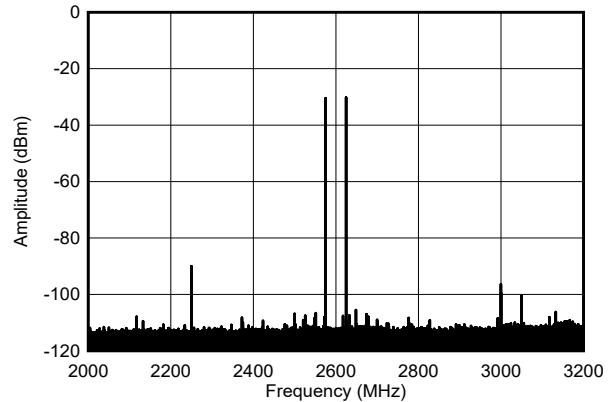
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-437. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -13dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)



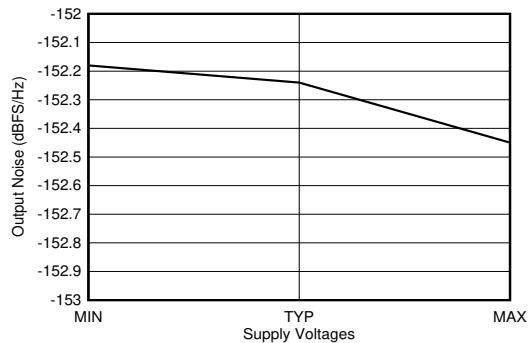
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-438. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -30dBFS each (0 - D_{DAC})



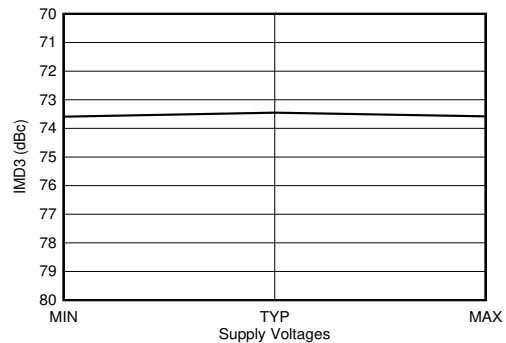
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-439. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 2.6GHz, -30dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching. 40MHz offset from tone. Output Power = -1 dBFS. All supplies simultaneously at MIN, TYP, or MAX voltages.

Figure 4-440. TX Output Noise vs Supply Voltage at 2.6GHz

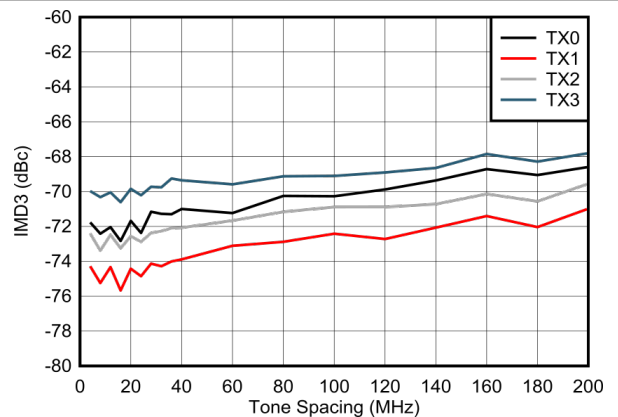


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 2.6GHz matching. 40MHz offset from tone. Output Power = -13dBFS. All supplies simultaneously at MIN, TYP, or MAX voltages.

Figure 4-441. TX IMD3 vs Supply Voltage at 2.6GHz

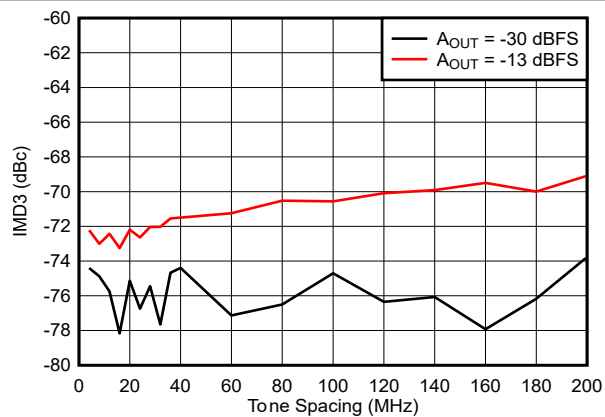
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



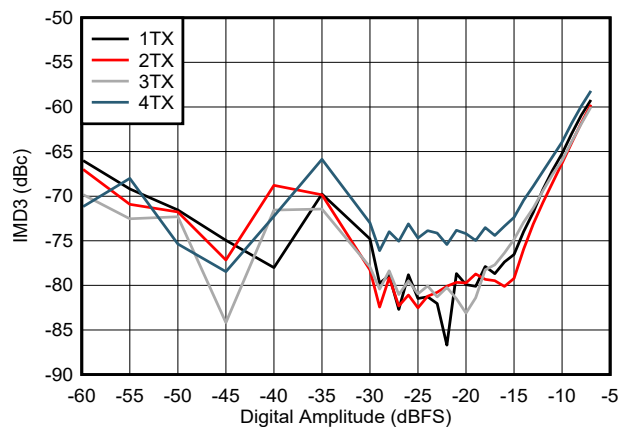
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 4-442. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 2.6GHz



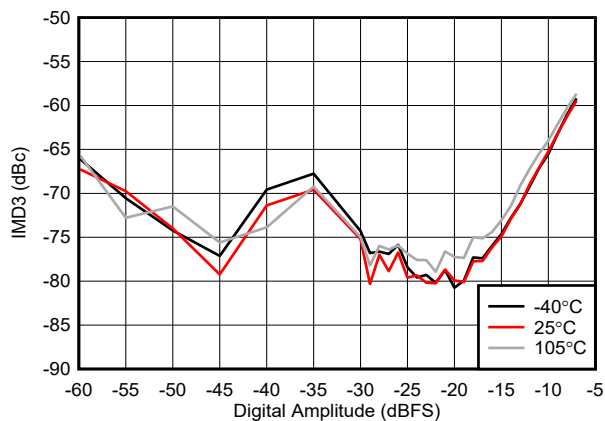
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 4-443. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Amplitude at 2.6GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 4-444. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 2.6GHz

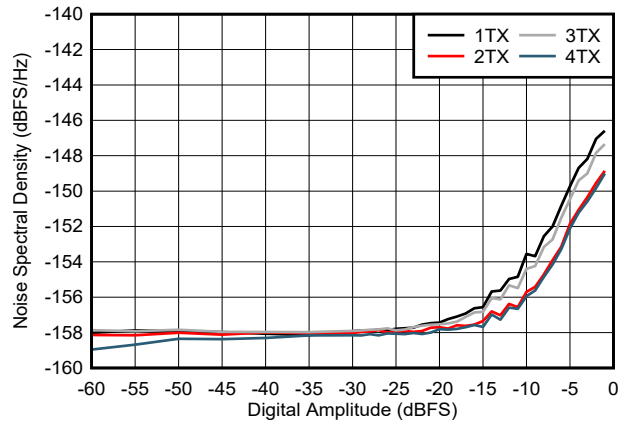


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode

Figure 4-445. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6GHz

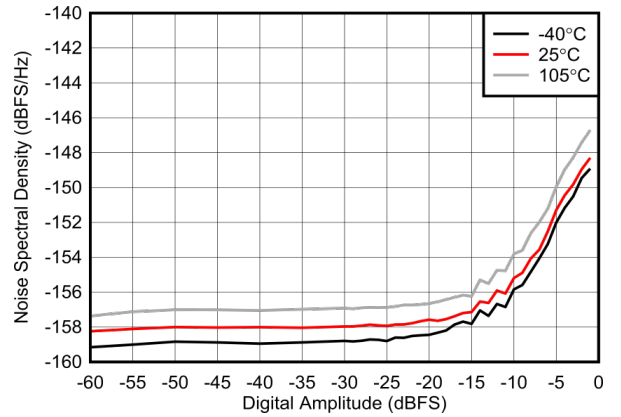
4.12.11 TX Typical Characteristics at 2.6GHz (continued)

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



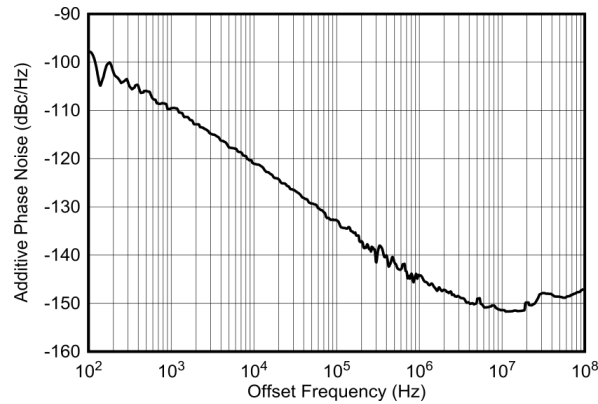
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode, 50MHz offset

Figure 4-446. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 2.6GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, external clock mode, 50MHz offset

Figure 4-447. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 2.6GHz

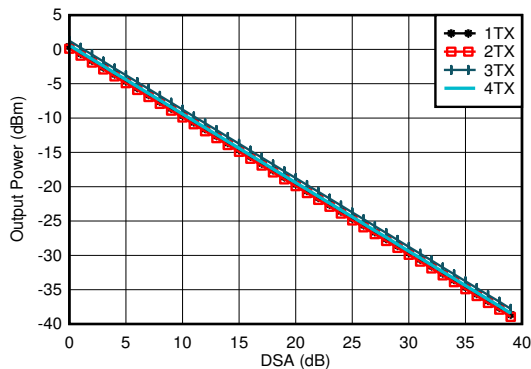


$f_{\text{DAC}} = f_{\text{CLK}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-448. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 2.6GHz

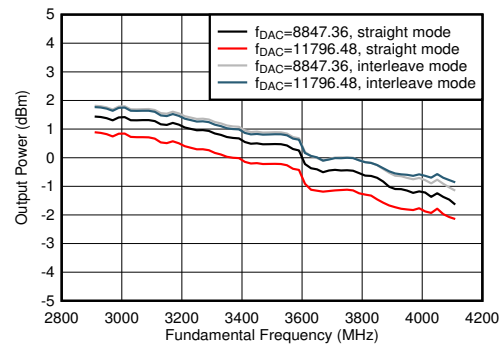
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz

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



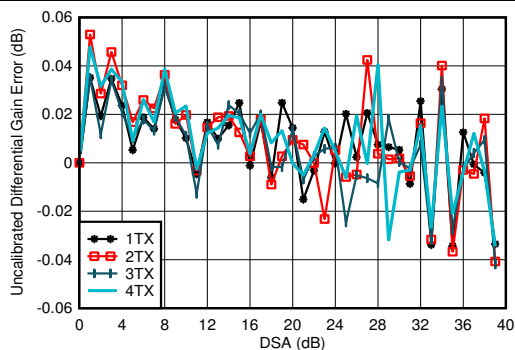
$A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, 3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-449. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



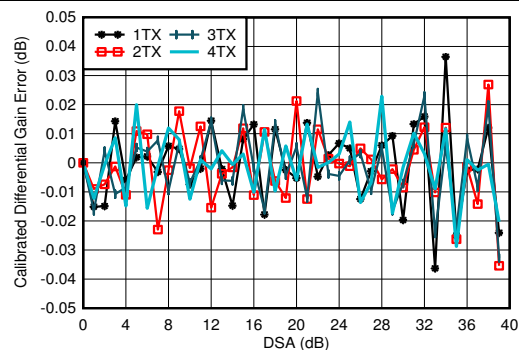
$A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, 3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-450. TX Output Power vs Frequency



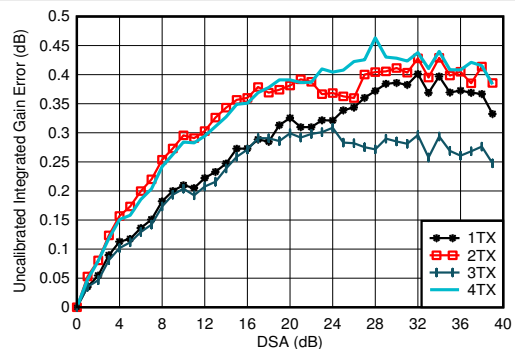
3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-451. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz



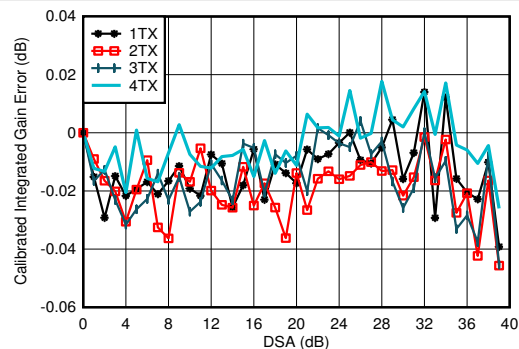
3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-452. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz 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 4-453. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz

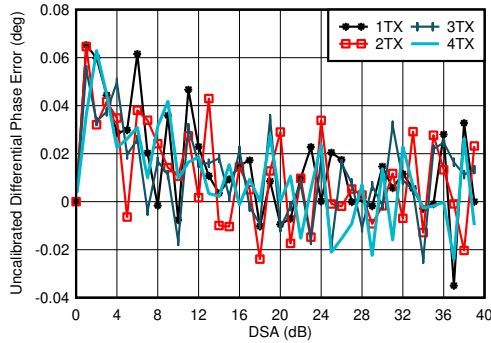


3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-454. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz

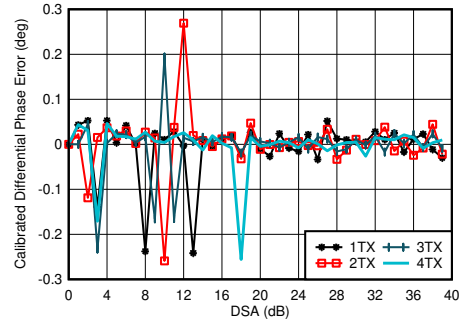
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



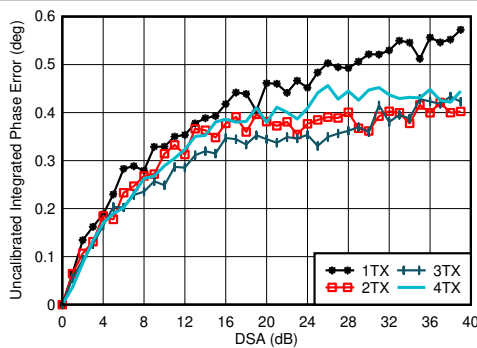
3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-455. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz



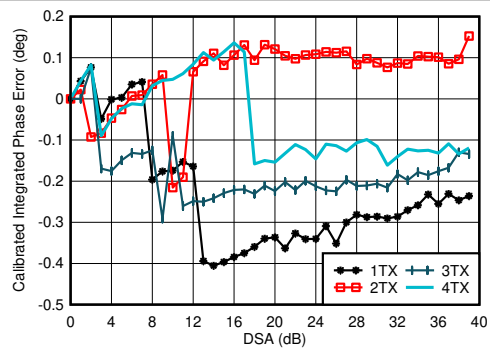
3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$. Phase DNL spike may occur at any DSA setting.

Figure 4-456. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-457. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz

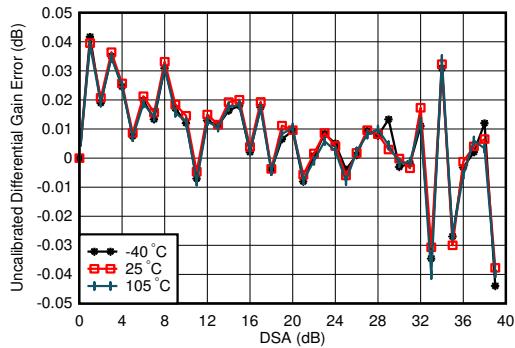


3.5GHz Matching, included PCB and cable losses
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-458. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 3.5GHz

4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

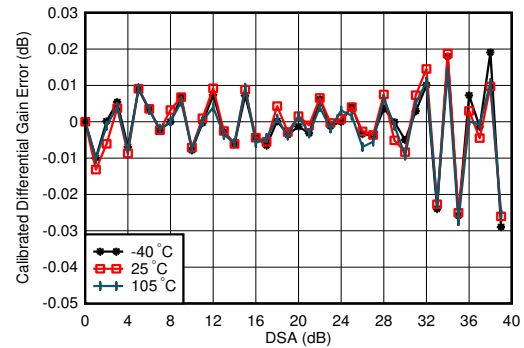
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation,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



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX

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

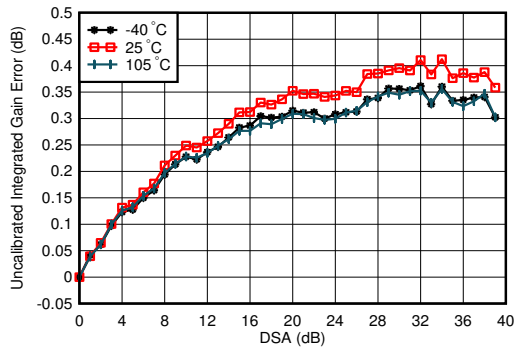
Figure 4-459. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

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

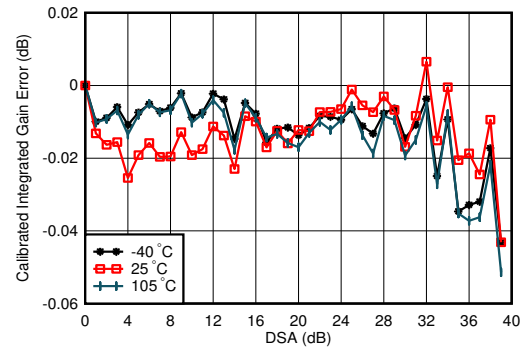
Figure 4-460. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX

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

Figure 4-461. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



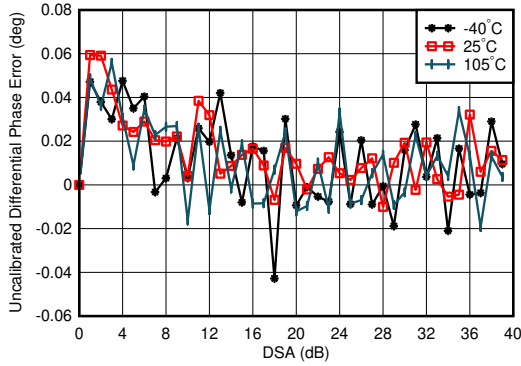
3.5GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

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

Figure 4-462. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz

4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

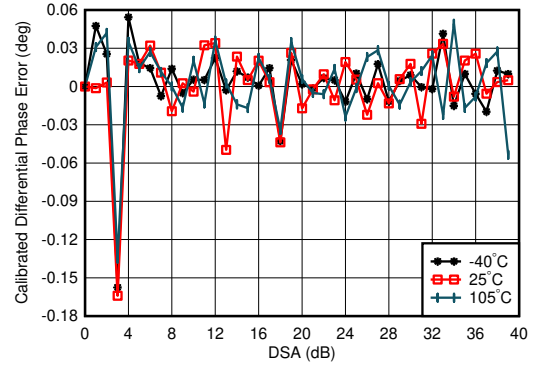
Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 491.52MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 1st Nyquist zone output, Internal PLL, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, 24x Interpolation,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



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX

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

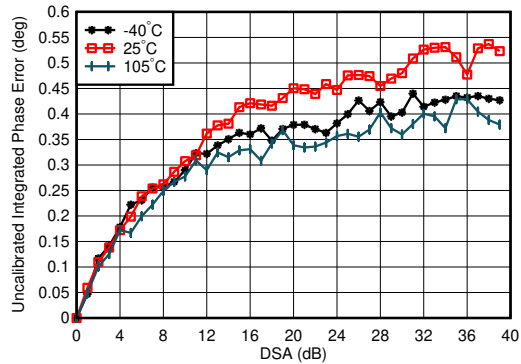
Figure 4-463. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

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

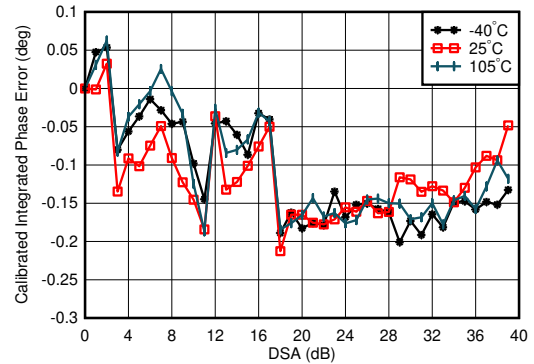
Figure 4-464. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, 1TX

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

Figure 4-465. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz



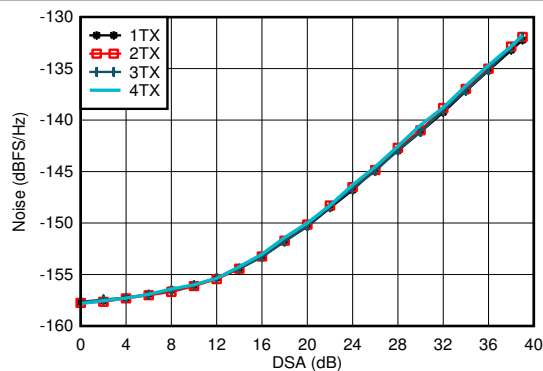
3.5GHz Matching, 1TX, Calibrated at 25°C

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

Figure 4-466. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 3.5GHz

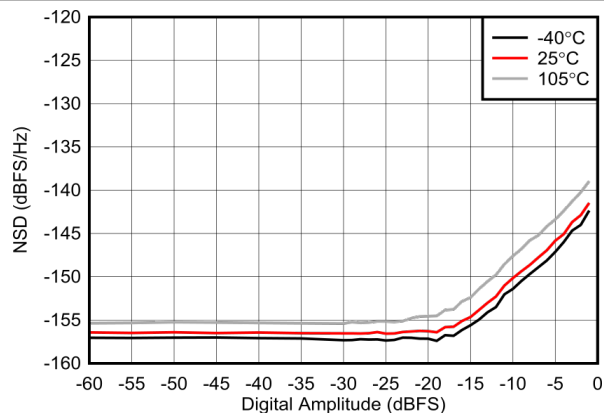
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



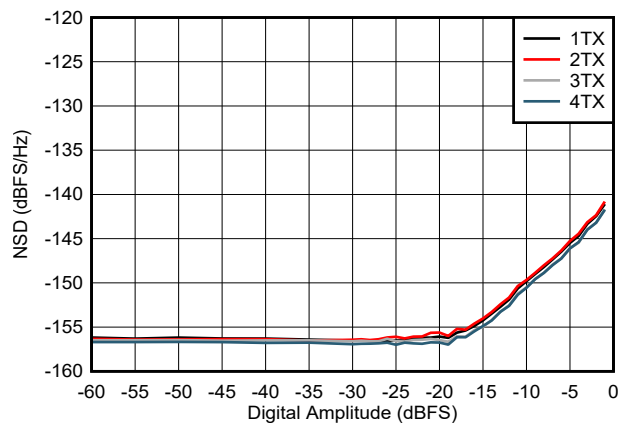
A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 3.5GHz, $A_{\text{out}} = -13\text{dBFS}$.

Figure 4-467. TX NSD vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



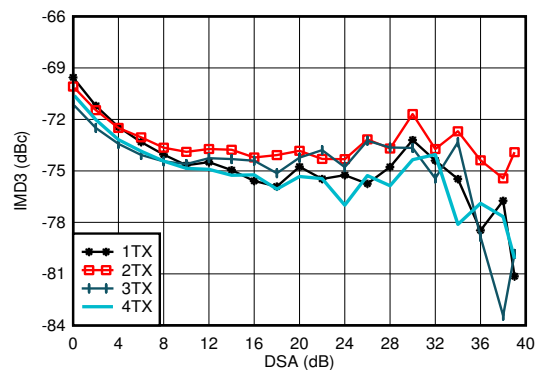
A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-468. TX NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 3.75GHz



A. $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{MSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode

Figure 4-469. TX NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 3.75GHz



20MHz tone spacing, 3.5GHz Matching, -13dBFS each tone, included PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-470. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz

4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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

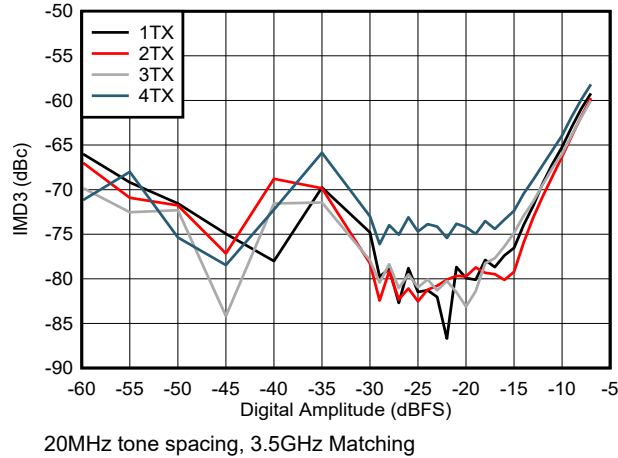


Figure 4-471. TX IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 3.5GHz

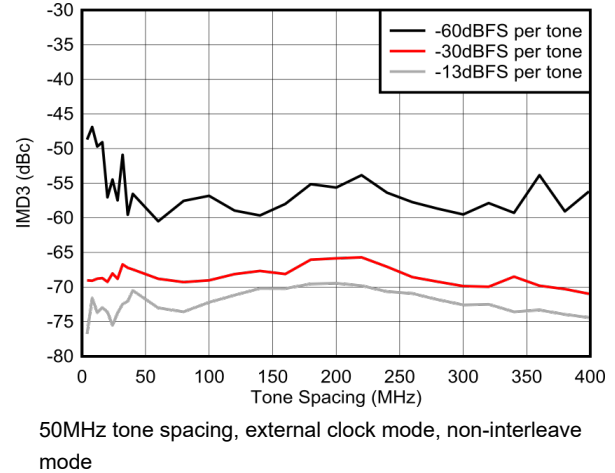


Figure 4-472. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Amplitude at 3.75GHz

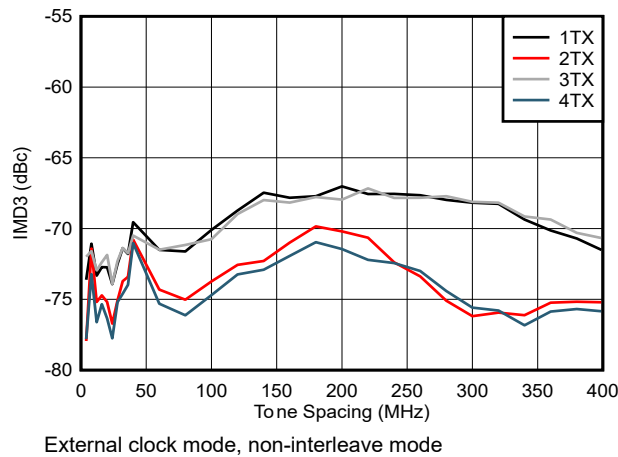


Figure 4-473. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 3.75GHz

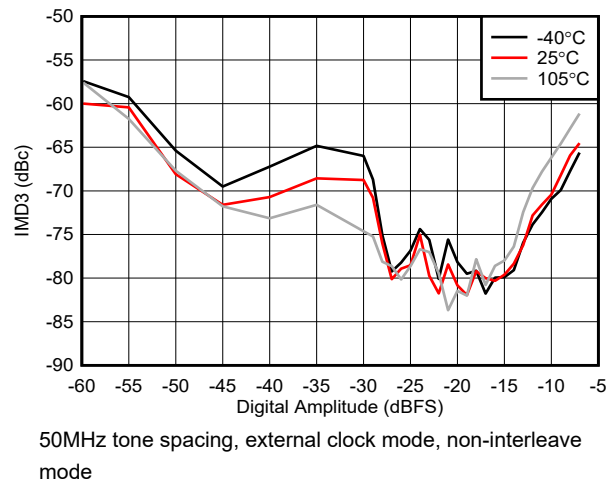
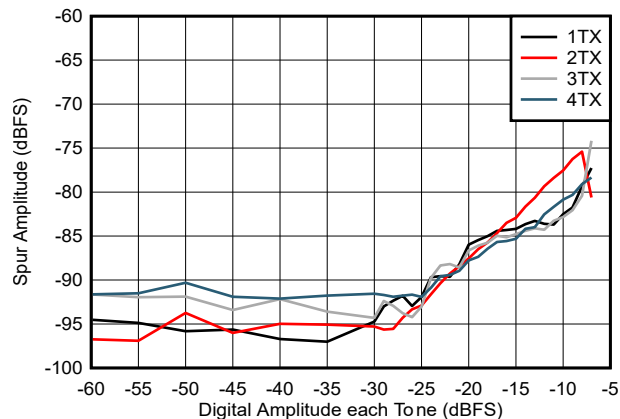


Figure 4-474. TX IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 3.75GHz

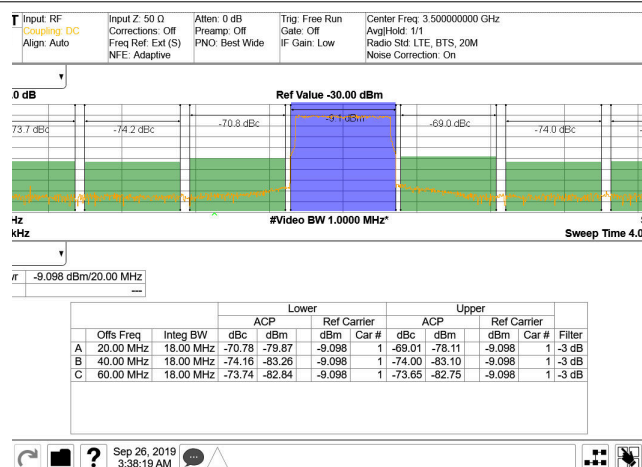
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



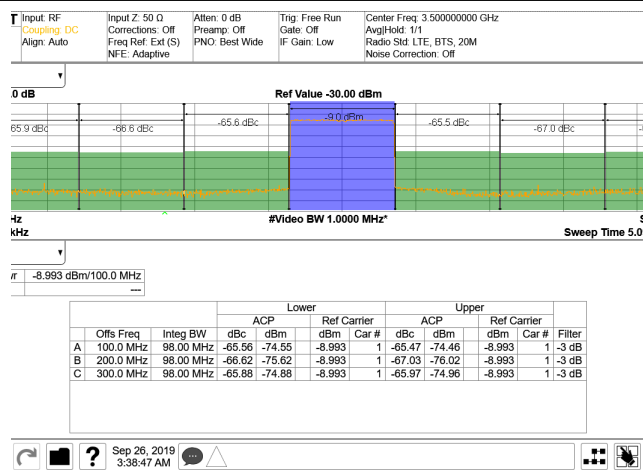
Inband = 3.75GHz $\pm$ 600MHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9\text{GSPS}$, external clock mode, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-475. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Digital Amplitude at 3.75GHz



3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-476. TX 20MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz (Band 42)



3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-477. TX 100MHz NR Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz (Band 42)

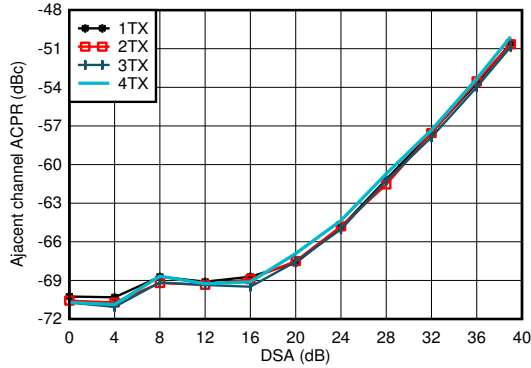


3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-478. TX 2 Carrier 100MHz NR Output Spectrum at 3.45GHz and 3.75GHz

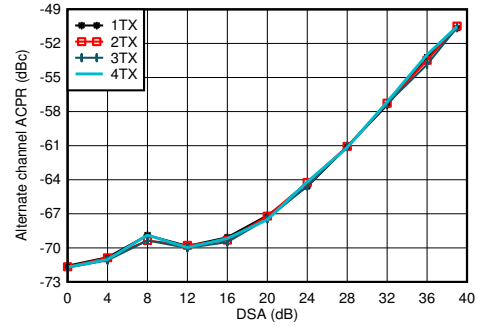
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



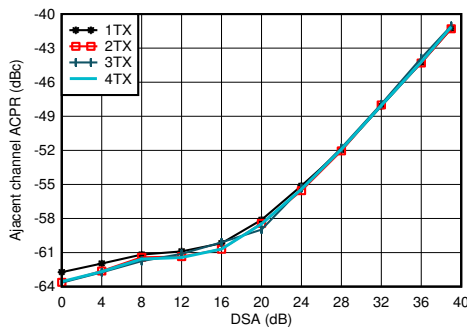
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-479. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



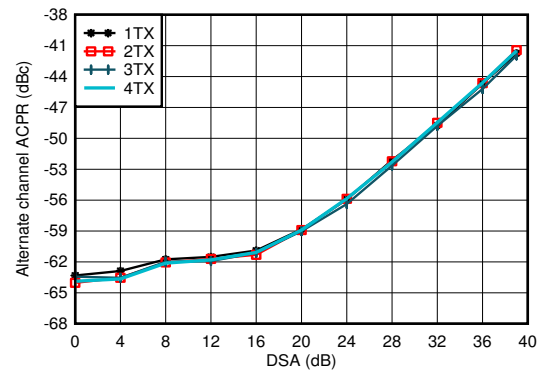
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-480. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



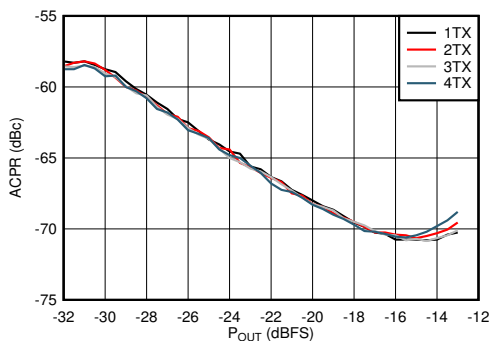
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-481. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



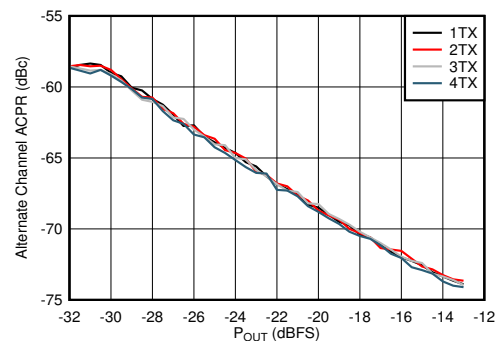
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-482. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA Setting at 3.5GHz



3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-483. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5GHz

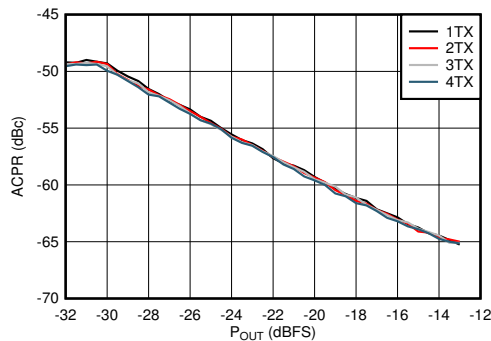


3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-484. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5GHz

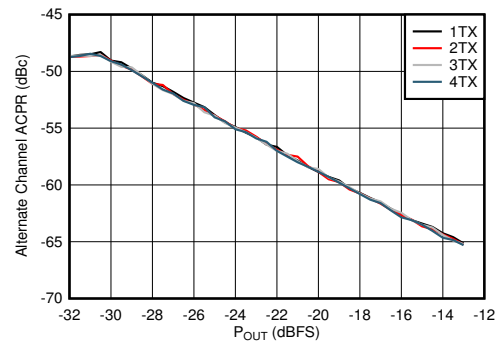
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



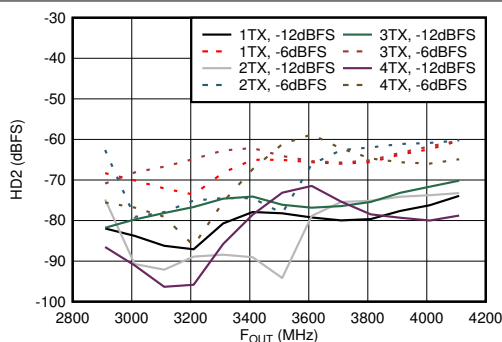
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-485. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5GHz



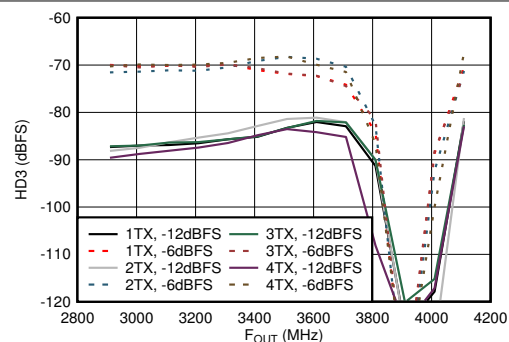
3.5GHz Matching, single carrier 100MHz BW NR TM1.1

Figure 4-486. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 3.5GHz



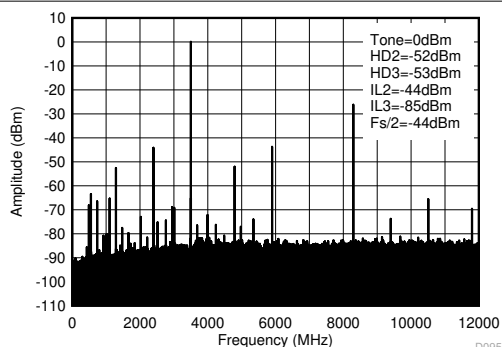
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-487. TX Single Tone HD2 vs Frequency and Digital Level at 3.5GHz



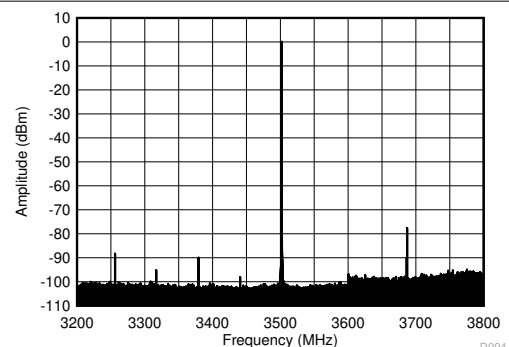
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency. Dip is due to HD3 falling near DC.

Figure 4-488. TX Single Tone HD3 vs Frequency and Digital Level at 3.5GHz



Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-489. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz (0 - f_{DAC})

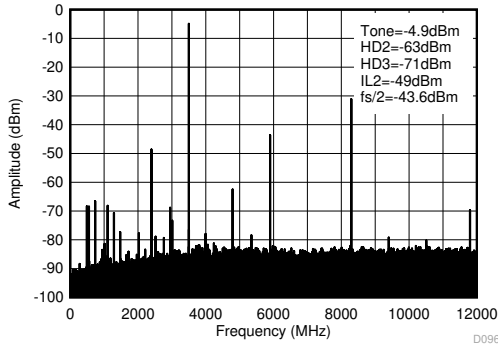


Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-490. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

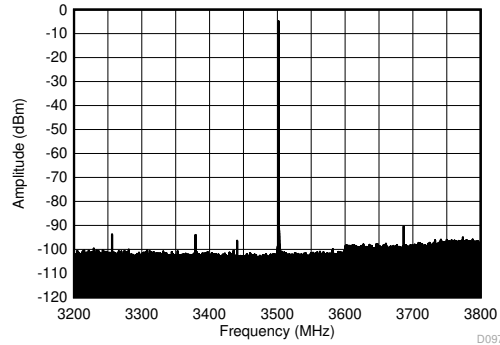
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



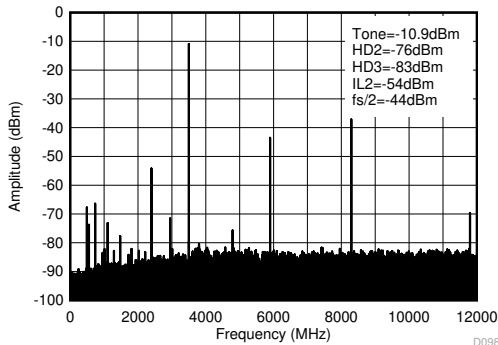
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-491. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz (0- f_{DAC})



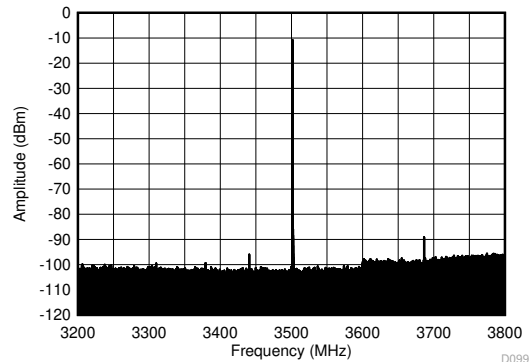
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-492. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



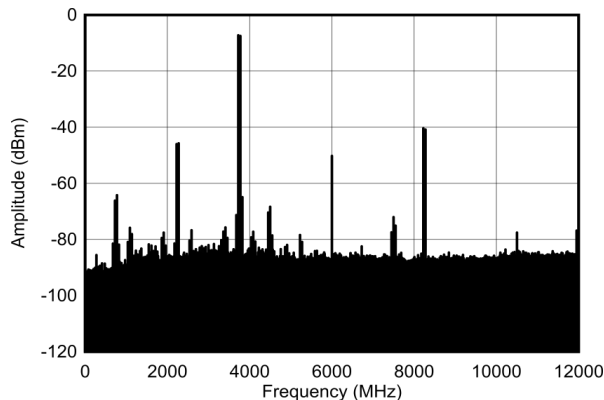
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-493. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz (0- f_{DAC})



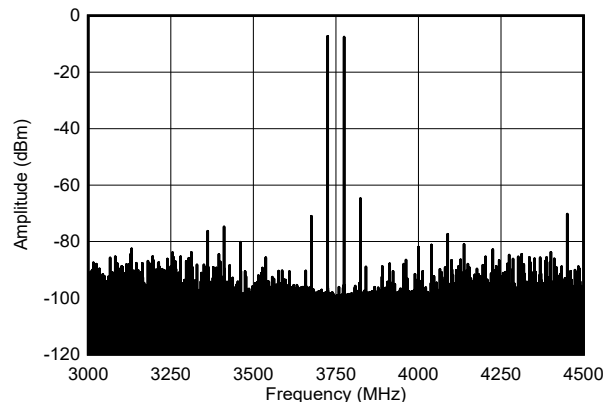
Matching at 3.5GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode.

Figure 4-494. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 3.5GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-495. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -7dBFS each (0 - f_{DAC})

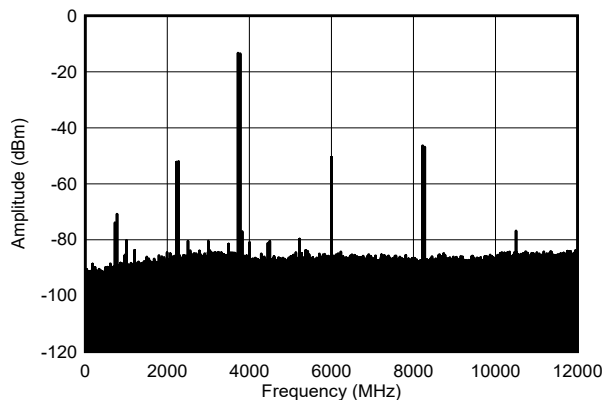


Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-496. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -7dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)

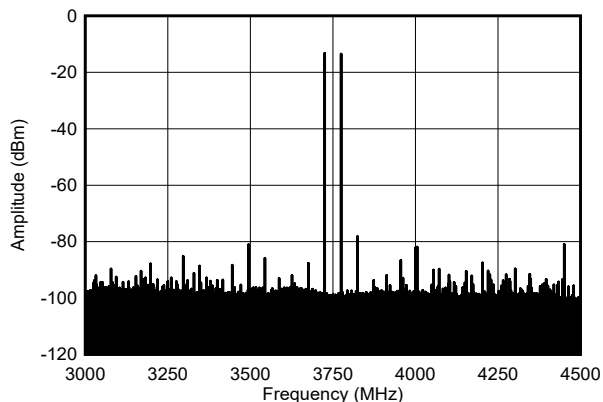
4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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



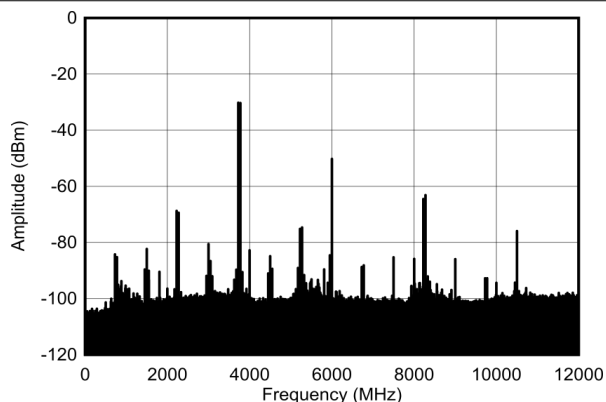
Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-497. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -13dBFS each (0 - f_{DAC})



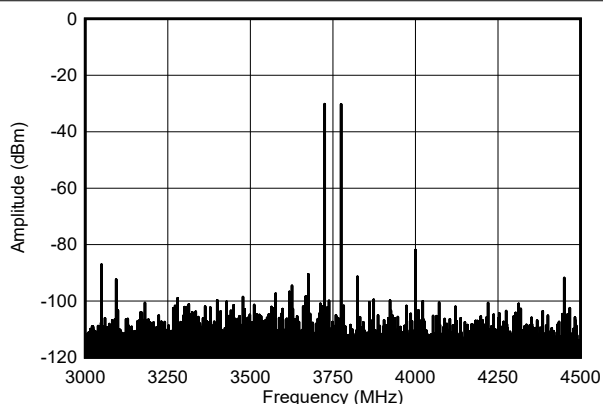
Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-498. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -13dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)



Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-499. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -30dBFS each (0 - f_{DAC})

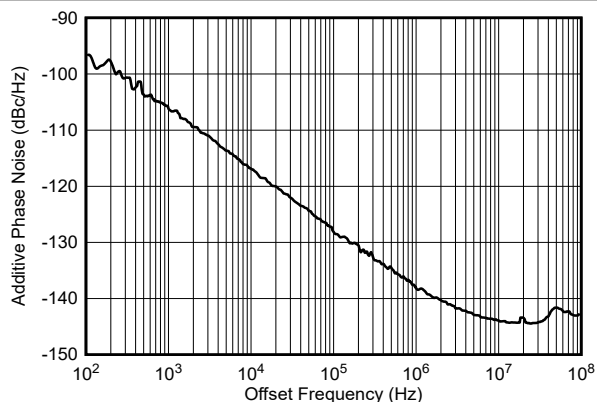


Matching at 3.5GHz, 50MHz tone spacing, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-500. TX Dual Tone Output Spectrum at 3.75GHz, -30dBFS each ($\pm 600\text{MHz}$)

4.12.12 TX Typical Characteristics at 3.5GHz (continued)

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

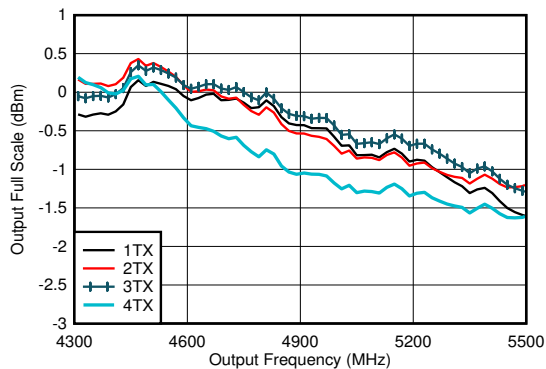


$f_{\text{DAC}} = f_{\text{CLK}} = 12\text{GSPS}$, non-interleave mode.

Figure 4-501. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 3.7GHz

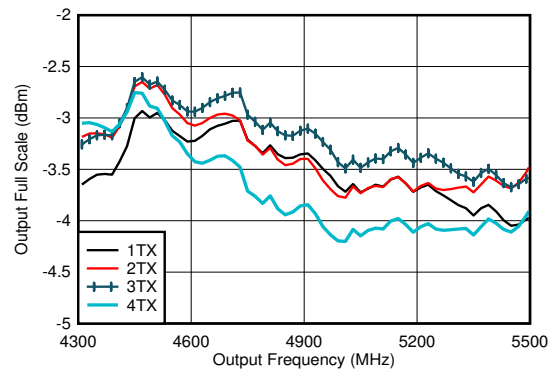
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz

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



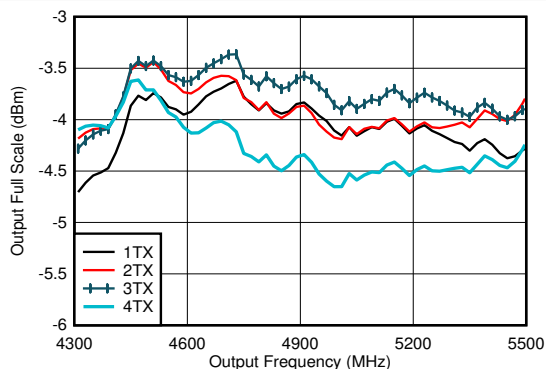
Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 4.9GHz matching

Figure 4-502. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 11796.48MSPS



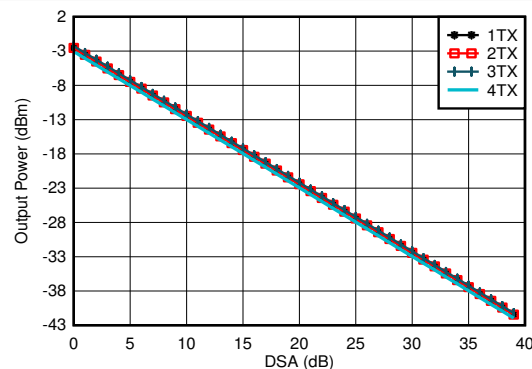
Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 4.9GHz matching

Figure 4-503. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 5898.24MSPS, Mix Mode, 2nd Nyquist Zone



Excluding PCB and cable losses, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, DSA = 0, 4.9GHz matching

Figure 4-504. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel at 8847.36MSPS, Mix Mode, 2nd Nyquist Zone

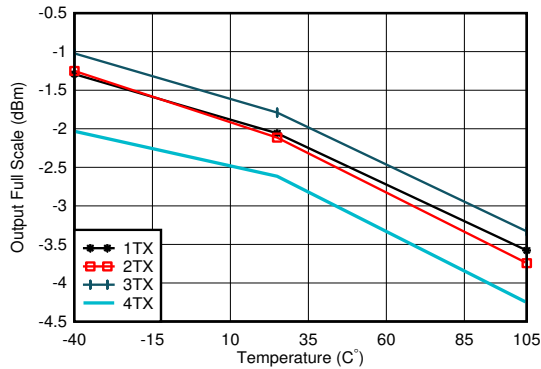


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, $A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, matching 4.9GHz

Figure 4-505. TX Output Power vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz

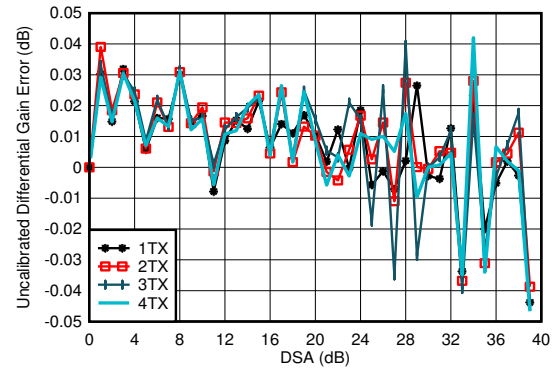
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



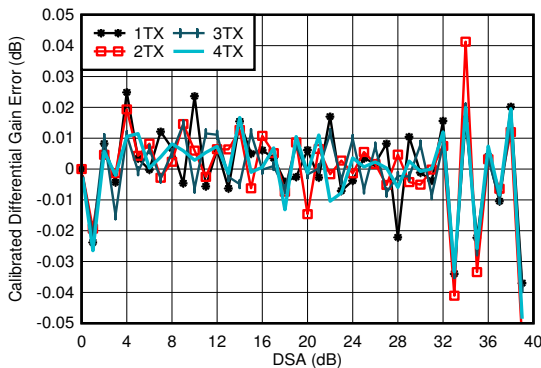
$A_{\text{out}} = -0.5\text{dBFS}$, 4.9GHz Matching, PCB and cable losses included.

Figure 4-506. TX Full Scale Output Power vs Temperature and Channel at 4.9GHz



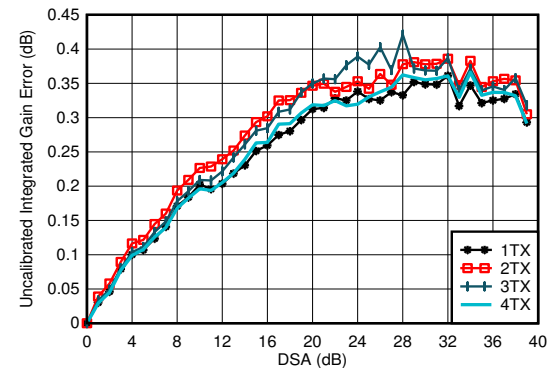
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-507. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-508. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz

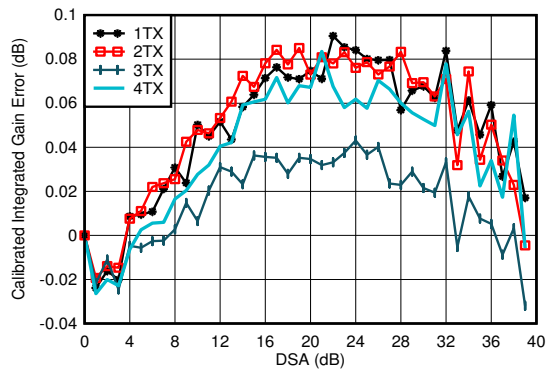


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-509. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz

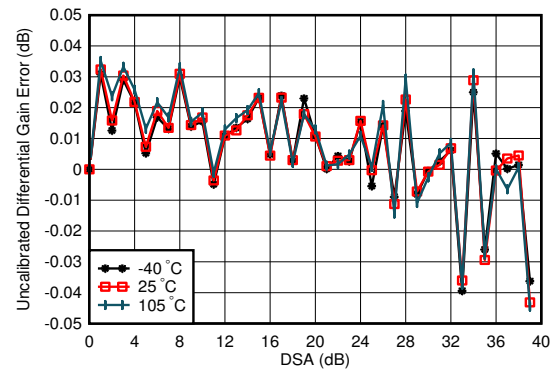
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



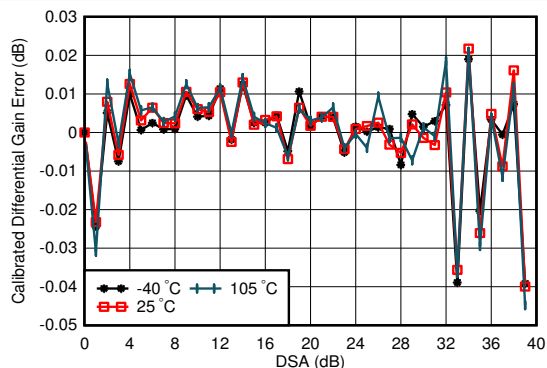
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-510. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



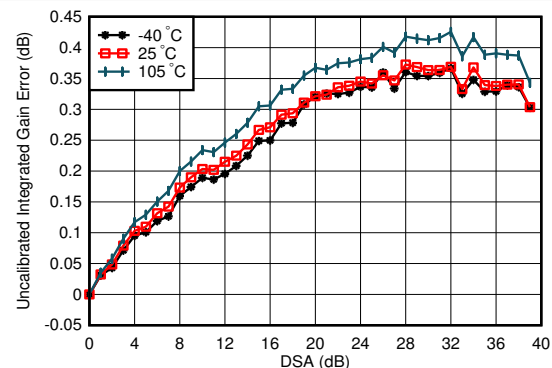
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-511. TX Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) + 1$

Figure 4-512. TX Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz

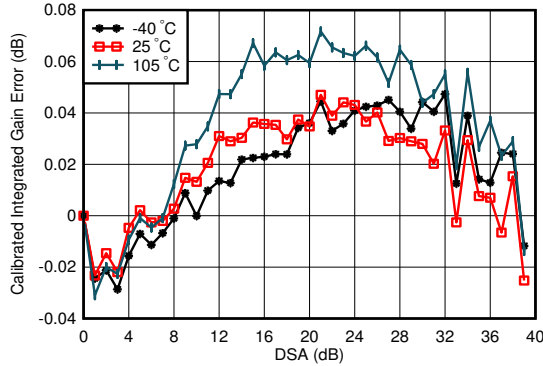


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-513. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz

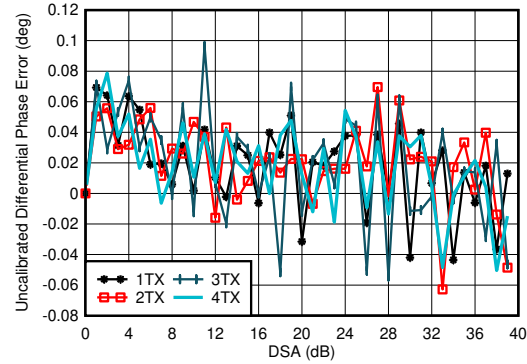
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



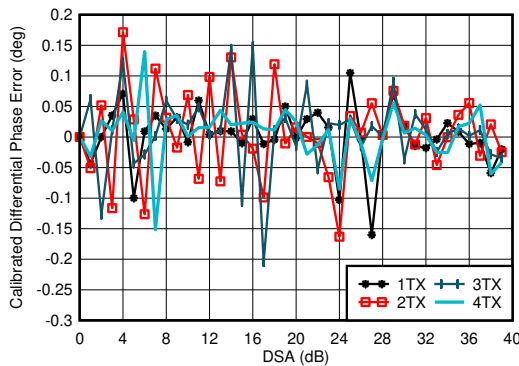
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Gain Error = $P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting}) - P_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0) + (\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-514. TX Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz



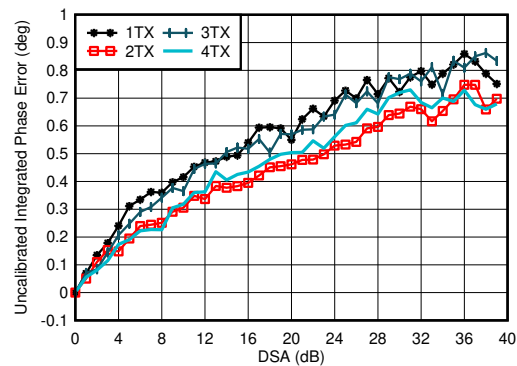
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Phase Error = $\text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting} - 1) - \text{Phase}_{\text{OUT}}(\text{DSA Setting})$

Figure 4-515. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
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 4-516. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz

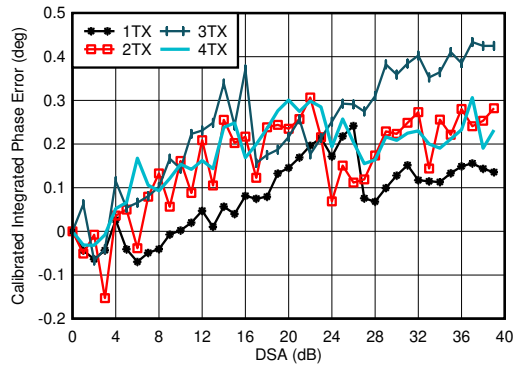


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Phase Error = $\text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting}) - \text{Phase}(\text{DSA Setting} = 0)$

Figure 4-517. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz

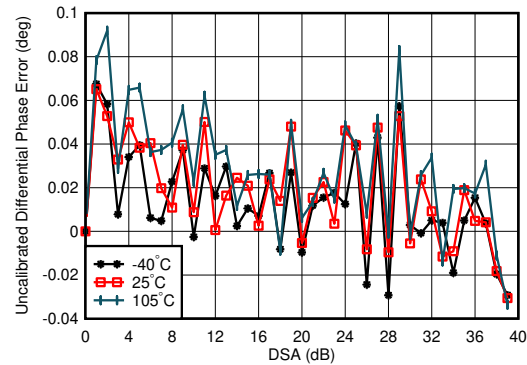
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



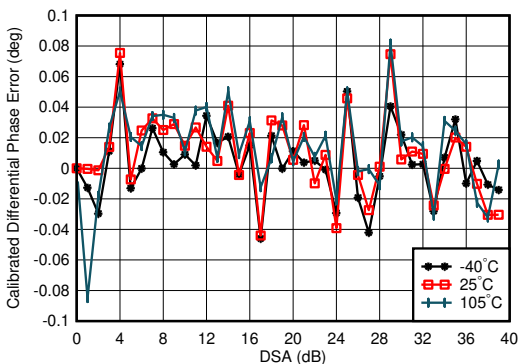
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-518. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Channel at 4.9GHz



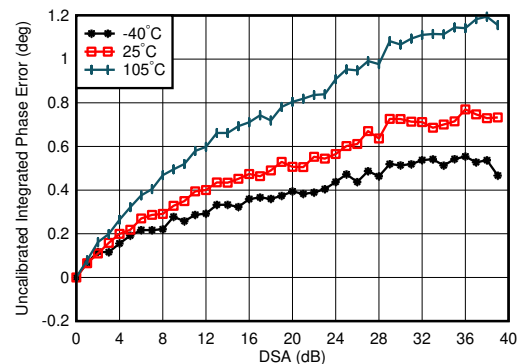
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Phase Error = Phase_{OUT}(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase_{OUT}(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-519. TX Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Differential Phase Error = Phase_{OUT}(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase_{OUT}(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-520. TX Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz

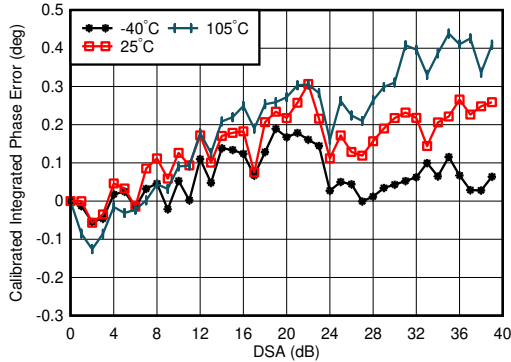


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-521. TX Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz

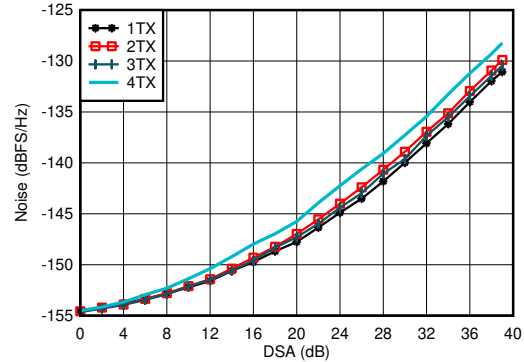
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



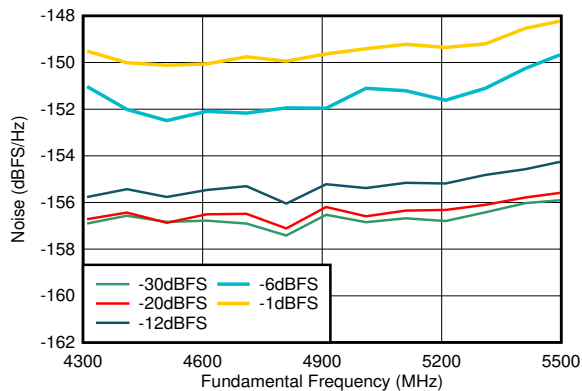
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-522. TX Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 4.9GHz



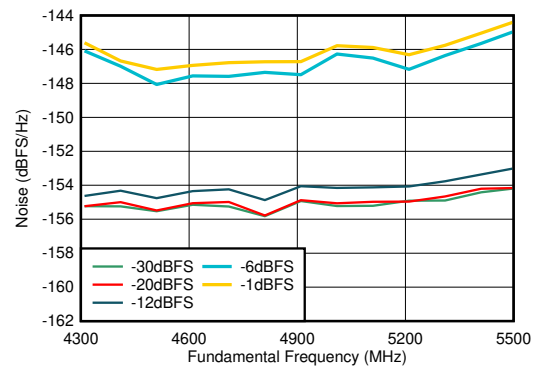
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $P_{\text{OUT}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-523. TX Output Noise vs Channel and Attenuation at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9 GHz, $A_{\text{out}} = -13\text{dBFS}$.

Figure 4-524. TX NSD vs Output Frequency and Digital Amplitude at 4.9GHz (DSA = 0dB)

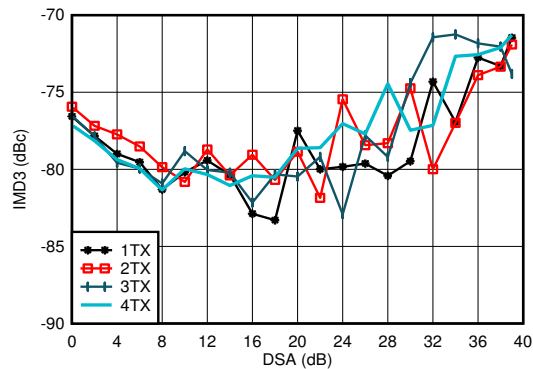


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $A_{\text{out}} = -13\text{dBFS}$.

Figure 4-525. TX NSD vs Output Frequency and Digital Amplitude at 4.9GHz (DSA = 6dB)

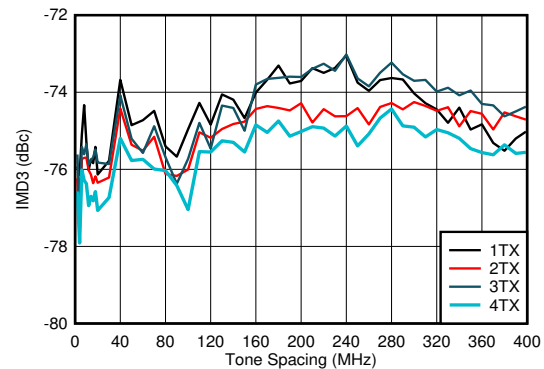
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



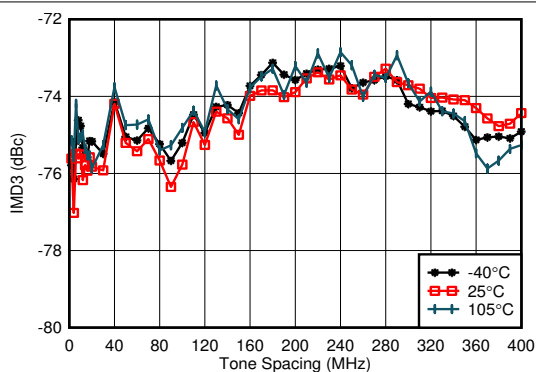
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-526. TX IMD3 vs DSA Setting at 4.9GHz



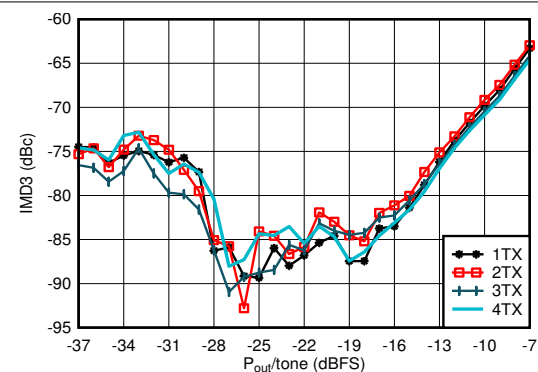
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13dBFS each tone

Figure 4-527. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 4.9GHz



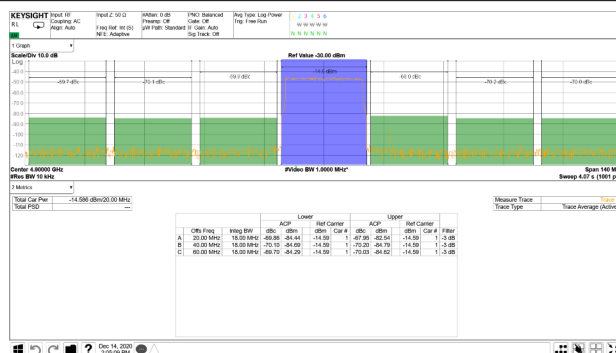
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, -13dBFS each tone, worst channel

Figure 4-528. TX IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 4.9GHz



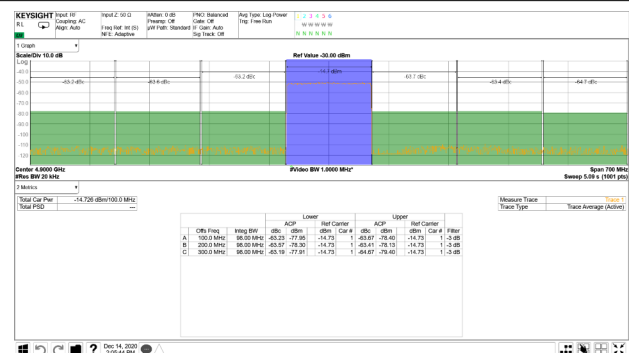
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleaved mode, matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{CENTER}} = 4.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{SPACING}} = 20\text{MHz}$

Figure 4-529. TX IMD3 vs Digital Level at 4.9GHz



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

Figure 4-530. TX 20MHz LTE Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz

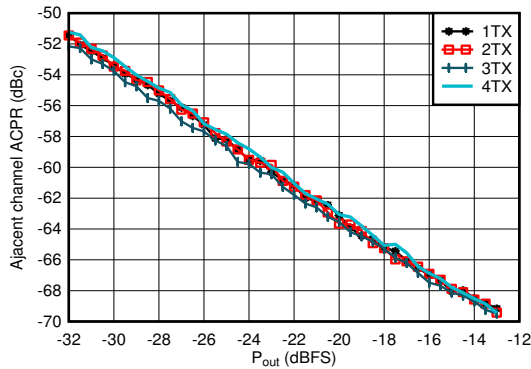


TM1.1, $P_{\text{OUT_RMS}} = -13\text{dBFS}$

Figure 4-531. TX 100MHz NR Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz

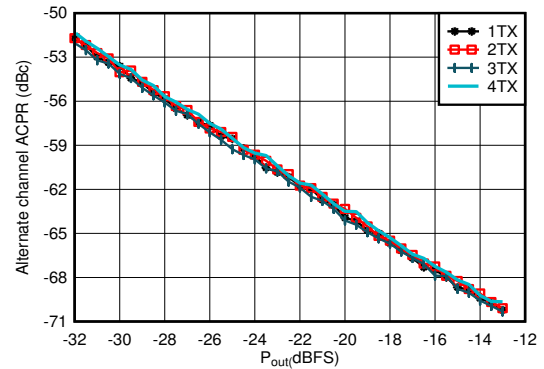
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



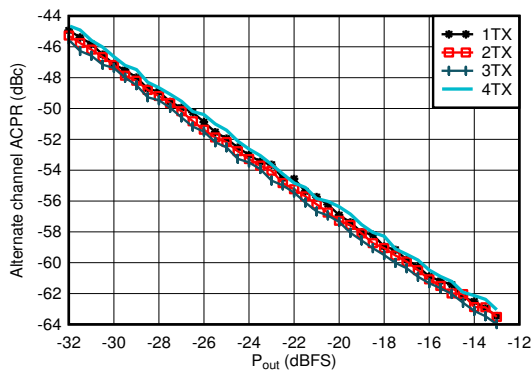
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-532. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9GHz



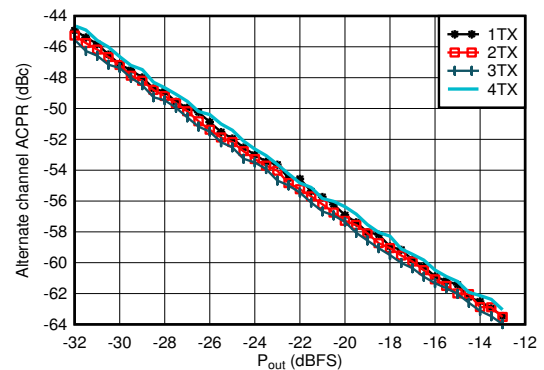
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-533. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9GHz



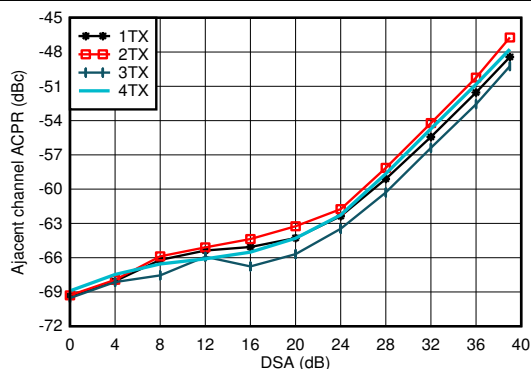
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-534. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9GHz



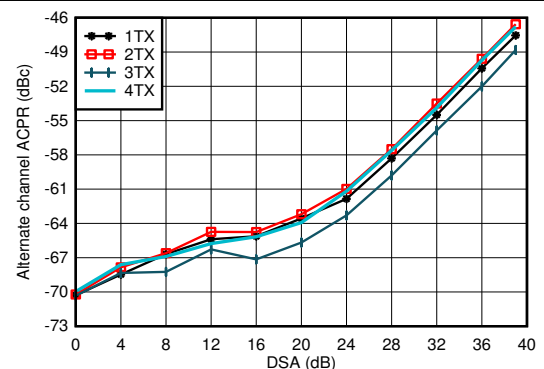
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-535. TX 100MHz NR alt-ACPR vs Digital Level at 4.9GHz



Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-536. TX 20MHz LTE ACPR vs DSA at 4.9GHz

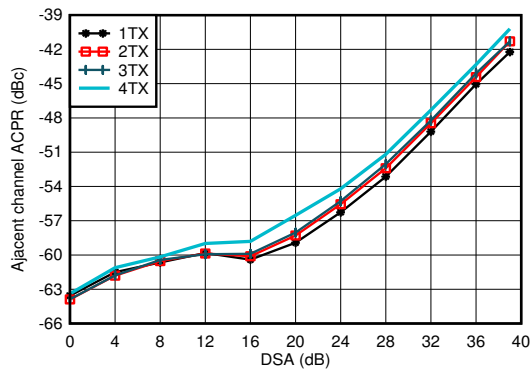


Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 20MHz BW TM1.1 LTE

Figure 4-537. TX 20MHz LTE alt-ACPR vs DSA at 4.9GHz

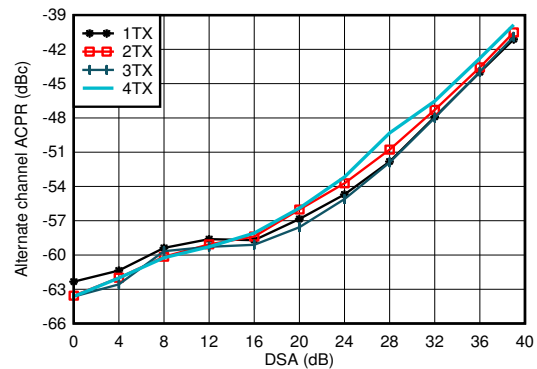
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



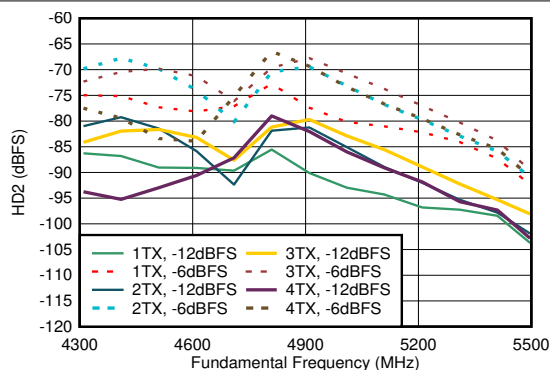
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-538. TX 100MHz NR ACPR vs DSA at 4.9GHz



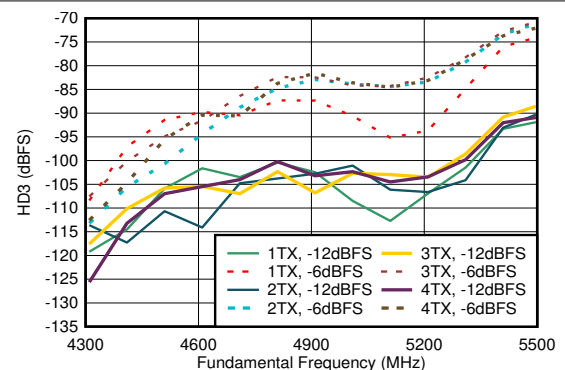
Matching at 4.9GHz, single carrier 100MHz BW TM1.1 NR

Figure 4-539. TX 100-MHz NR alt-ACPR vs DSA at 4.9GHz



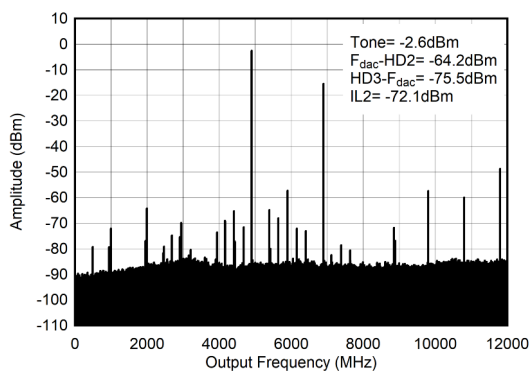
Matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-540. TX HD2 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 4.9GHz



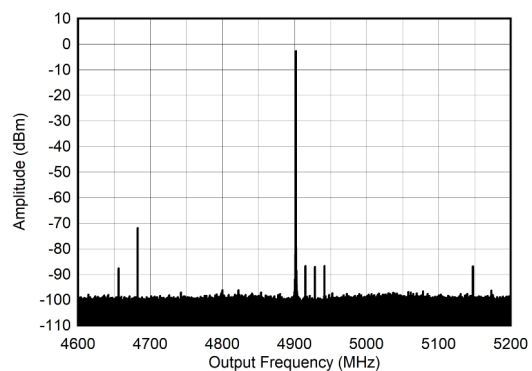
Matching at 4.9GHz, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 11.79648\text{GSPS}$, interleave mode, normalized to output power at harmonic frequency

Figure 4-541. TX HD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Output Frequency at 4.9GHz



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $ILn = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-542. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

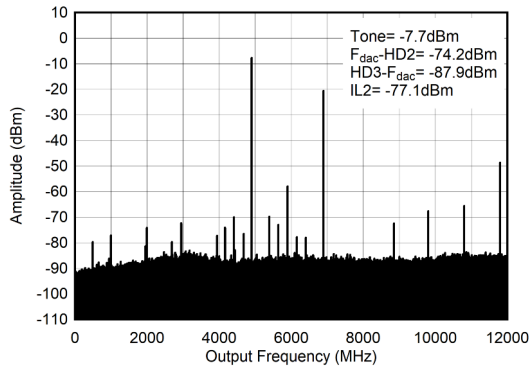


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-543. TX Single Tone (-1dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

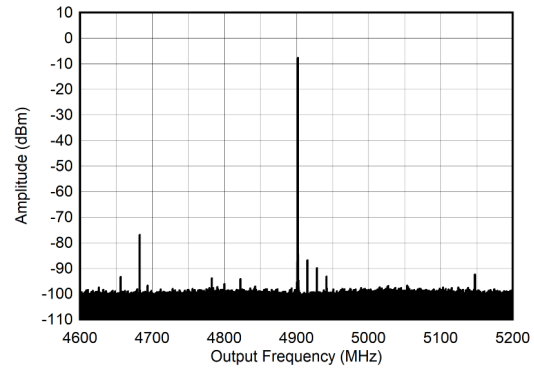
4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



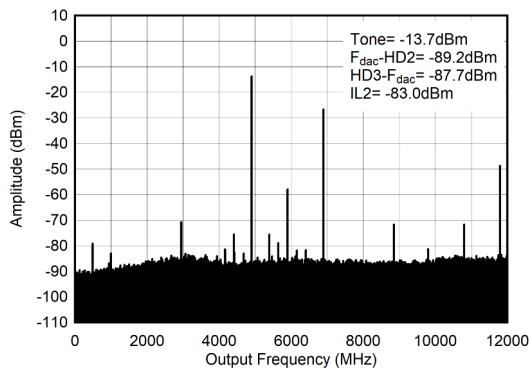
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILN} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-544. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)



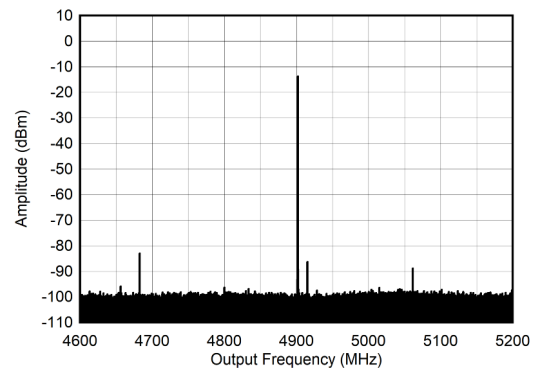
$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-545. TX Single Tone (-6dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)



$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses. $\text{ILN} = f_s/n \pm f_{\text{OUT}}$.

Figure 4-546. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($0-f_{\text{DAC}}$)

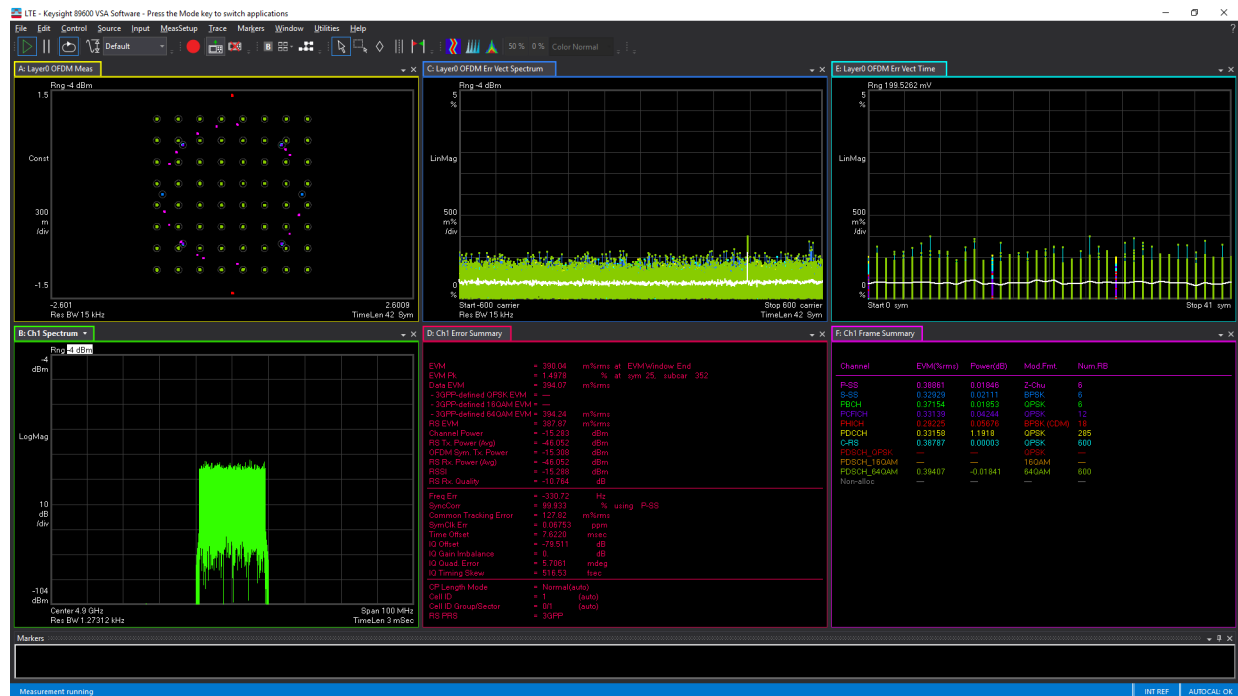


$f_{\text{DAC}} = 11796.48\text{MSPS}$, interleave mode, 4.9GHz matching, includes PCB and cable losses

Figure 4-547. TX Single Tone (-12dBFS) Output Spectrum at 4.9GHz ($\pm 300\text{MHz}$)

4.12.13 TX Typical Characteristics at 4.9GHz (continued)

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



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

Figure 4-548. TX 20MHz LTE Error Vector Magnitude at 4.9GHz

4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.

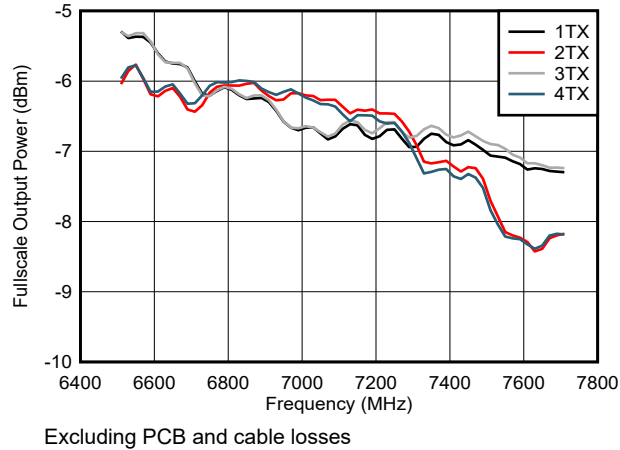


Figure 4-549. TX Full Scale vs RF Frequency and Channel

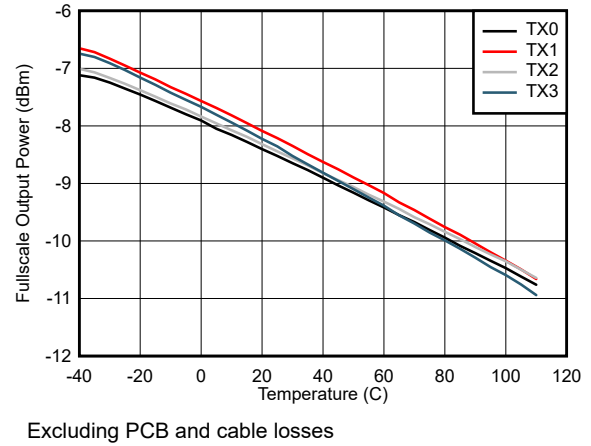


Figure 4-550. TX Full Scale vs Temperature and Channel at 7.1GHz

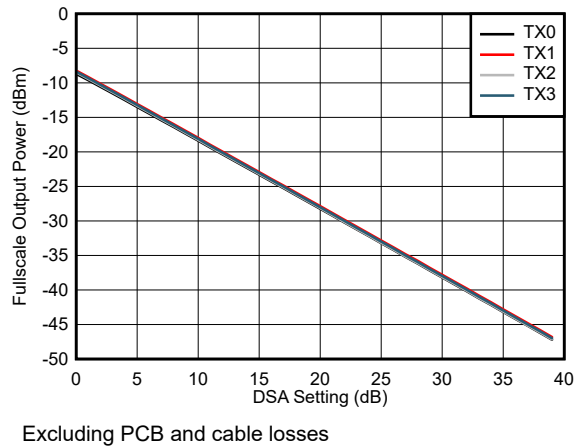


Figure 4-551. TX Full Scale vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1GHz

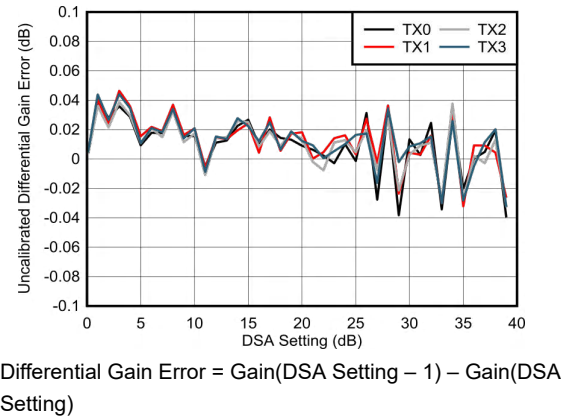
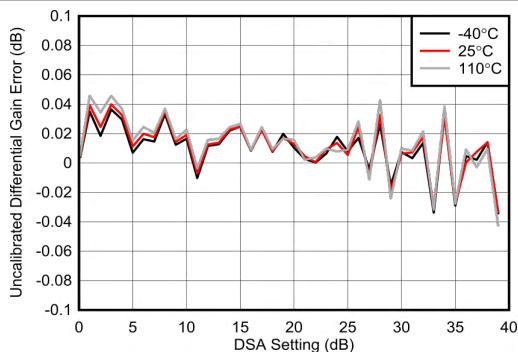


Figure 4-552. Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz

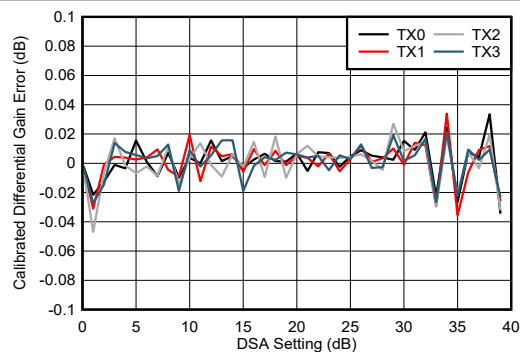
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



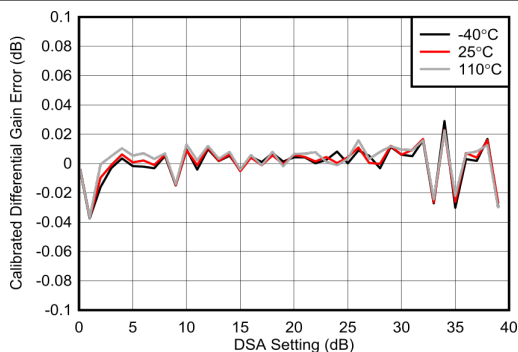
Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-553. Uncalibrated Differential Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



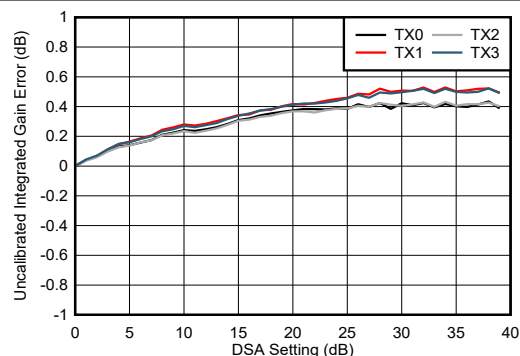
Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-554. Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz



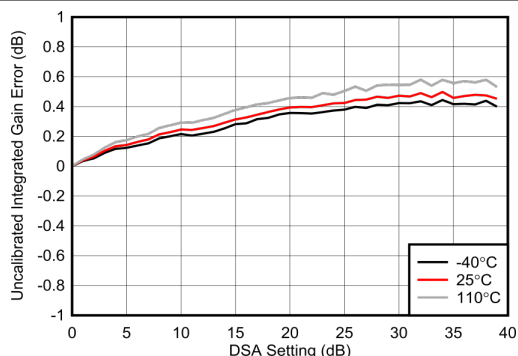
Differential Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting – 1) – Gain(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-555. Calibrated Differential Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



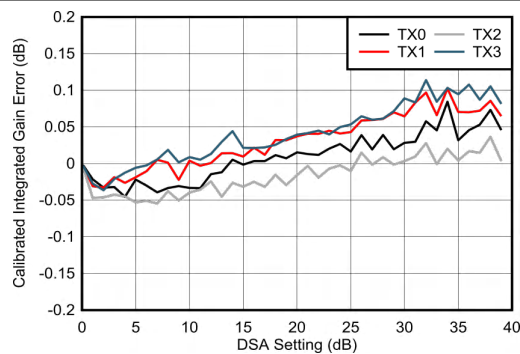
Integrated Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting) – Gain(DSA Setting = 0).

Figure 4-556. Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz



Integrated Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting) – Gain(DSA Setting = 0).

Figure 4-557. Uncalibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz

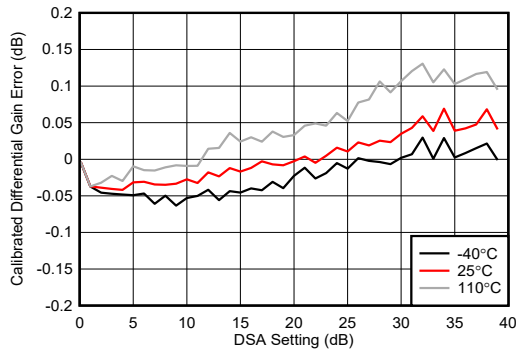


Integrated Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting) – Gain(DSA Setting = 0).

Figure 4-558. Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz

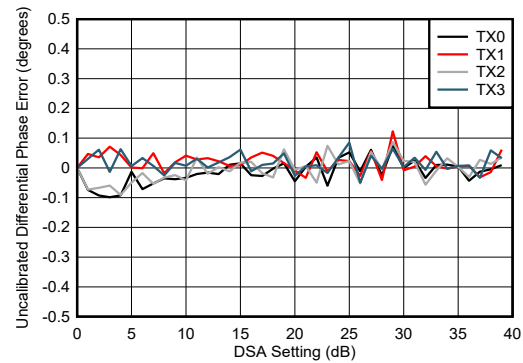
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



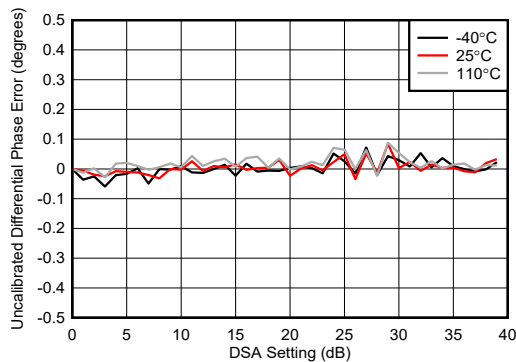
Integrated Gain Error = Gain(DSA Setting) – Gain(DSA Setting = 0).

Figure 4-559. Calibrated Integrated Gain Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



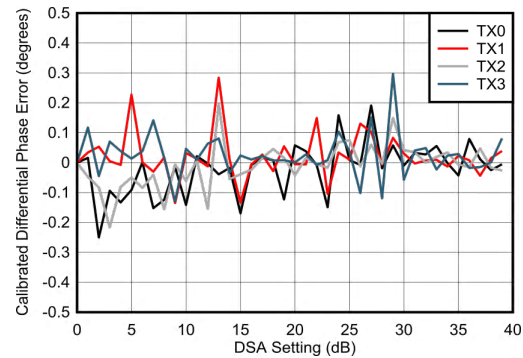
Differential Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-560. Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz



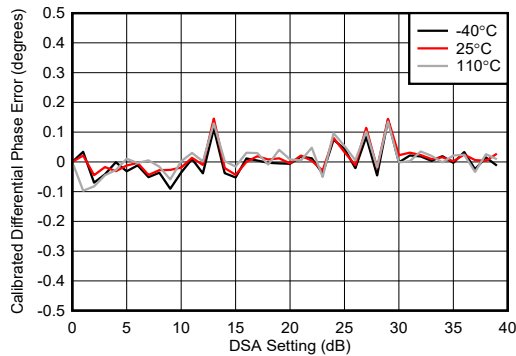
Differential Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-561. Uncalibrated Differential Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



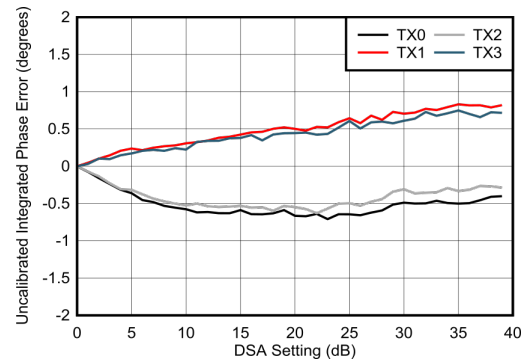
Differential Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-562. Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz



Differential Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting – 1) – Phase(DSA Setting)

Figure 4-563. Calibrated Differential Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz

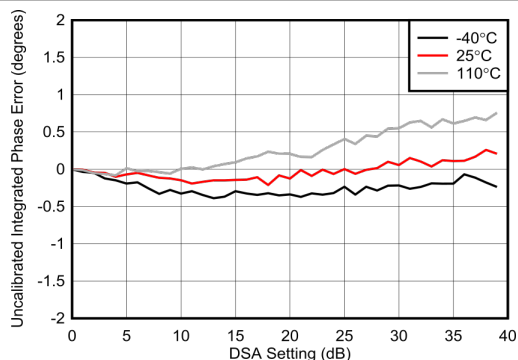


Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-564. Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz

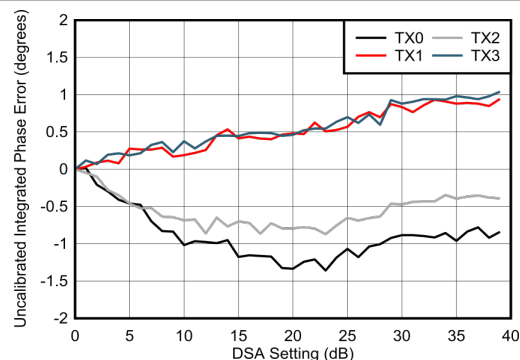
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



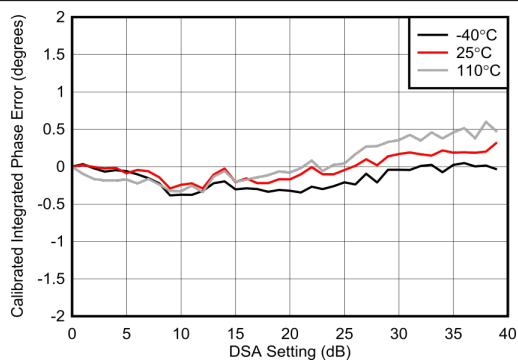
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-565. Uncalibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



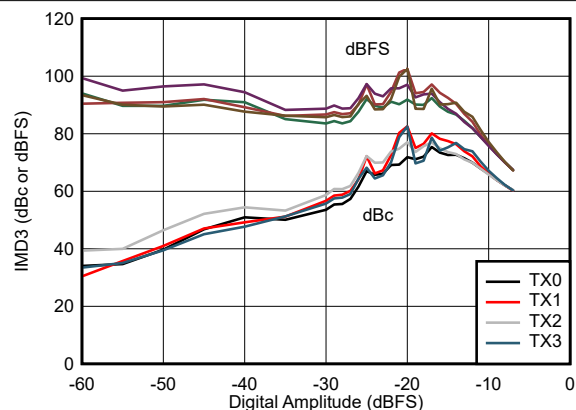
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-566. Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Channel at 7.1GHz



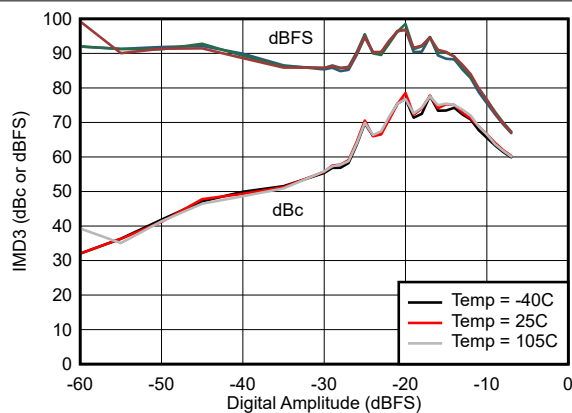
Integrated Phase Error = Phase(DSA Setting) – Phase(DSA Setting = 0)

Figure 4-567. Calibrated Integrated Phase Error vs Temperature at 7.1GHz



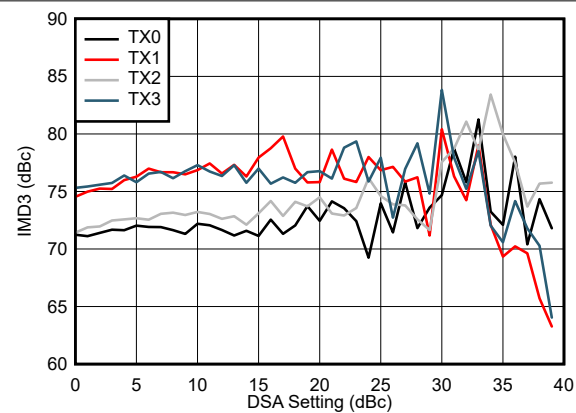
Tone spacing = 50MHz

Figure 4-568. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 7.1GHz



Tone spacing = 50MHz

Figure 4-569. IMD3 vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 7.1GHz

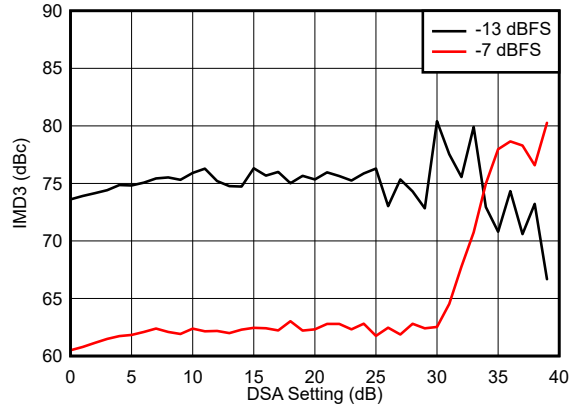


Tone spacing = 50MHz

Figure 4-570. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1GHz

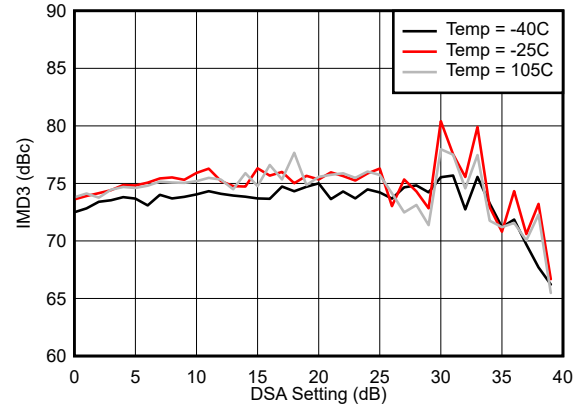
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



Tone spacing = 50MHz

Figure 4-571. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Digital Amplitude at 7.1GHz



Tone spacing = 50MHz

Figure 4-572. IMD3 vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 7.1GHz

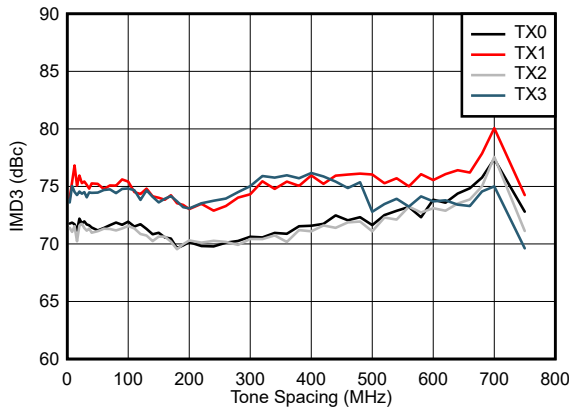


Figure 4-573. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Channel at 7.1GHz

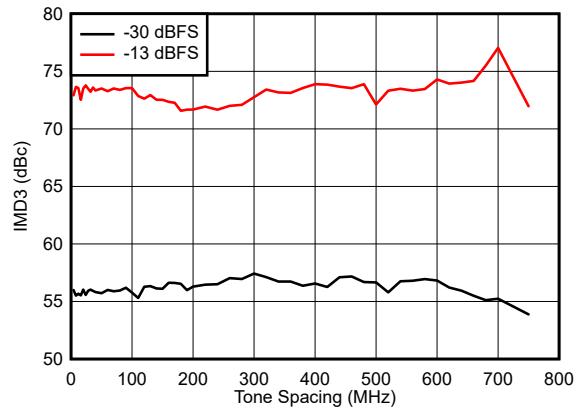


Figure 4-574. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Digital Amplitude at 7.1GHz

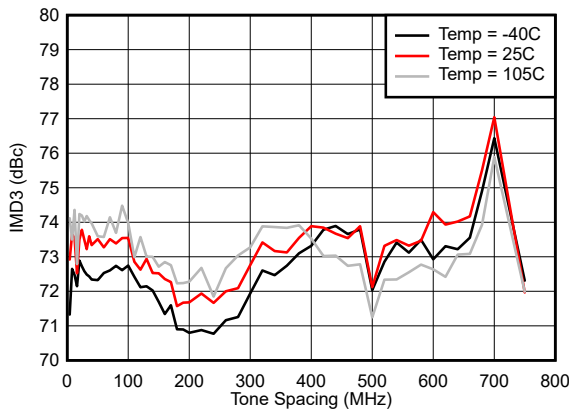
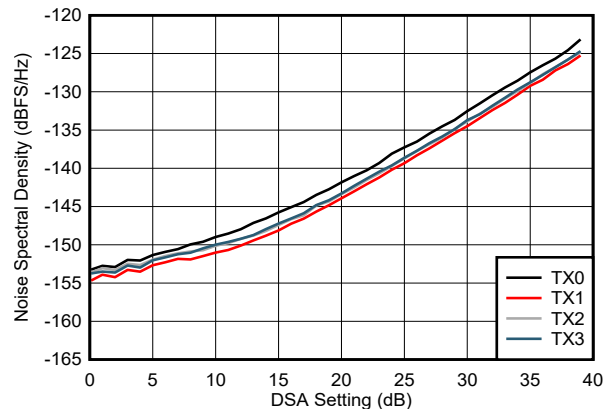


Figure 4-575. IMD3 vs Tone Spacing and Temperature at 7.1GHz

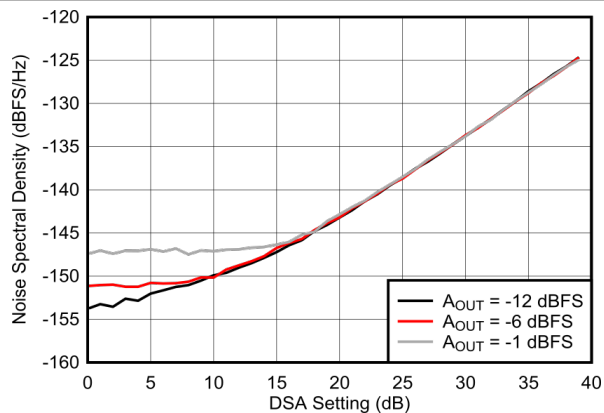


Tone at -12dBFS, 50MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-576. NSD vs DSA Setting and Channel at 7.1GHz

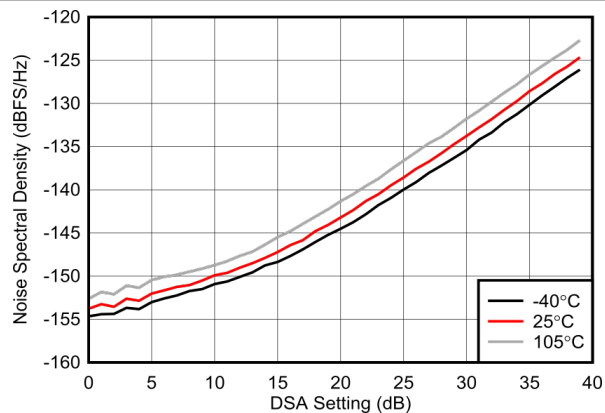
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



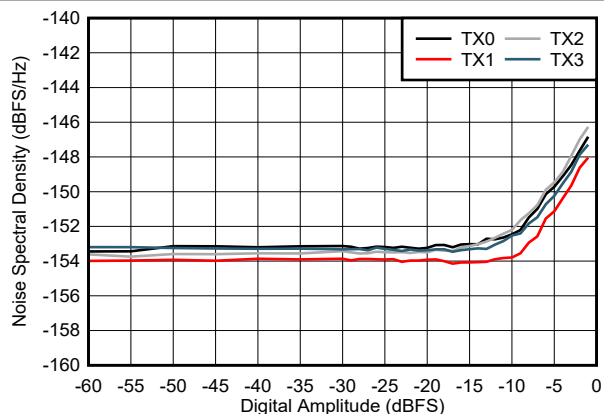
50MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-577. NSD vs DSA Setting and Amplitude at 7.1GHz



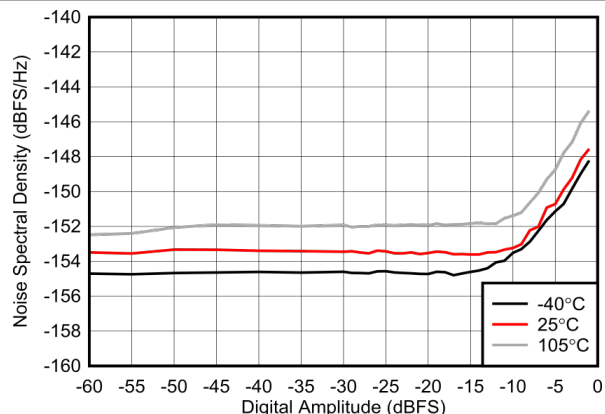
Tone at -12dBFS, 50MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-578. NSD vs DSA Setting and Temperature at 7.1GHz



50MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-579. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Channel at 7.1GHz

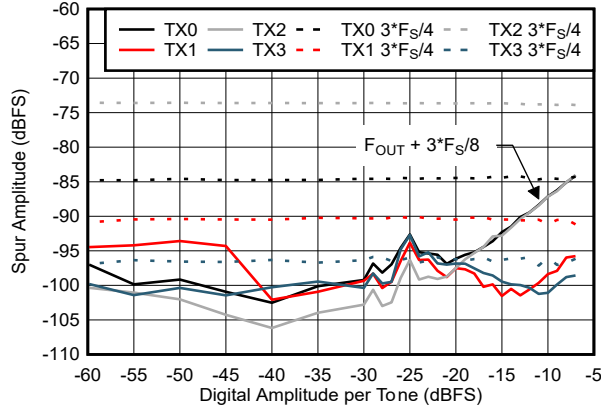


50MHz offset from tone

Figure 4-580. NSD vs Digital Amplitude and Temperature at 7.1GHz

4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



Inband = 7100MHz $\pm$ 600MHz, excluding IMD3 components,
3*F_S/4 spur not included and shown separately

Figure 4-581. Two Tone Inband SFDR vs Digital Amplitude at 7.1GHz

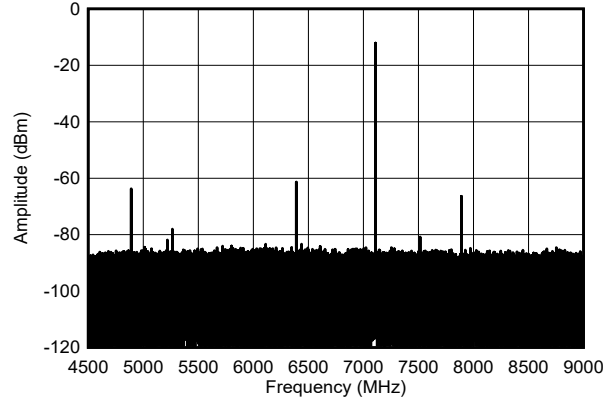


Figure 4-582. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -1dBFS (Nyquist)

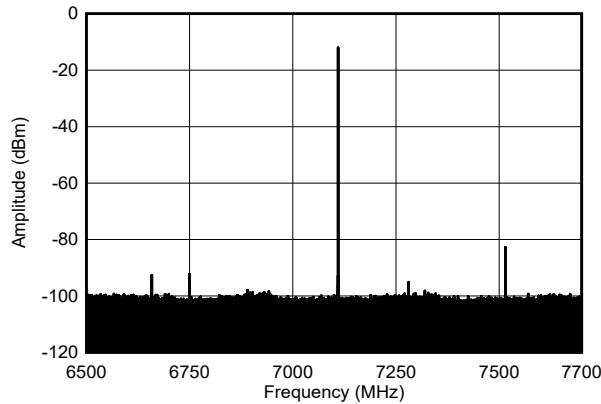


Figure 4-583. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -1dBFS (Inband)

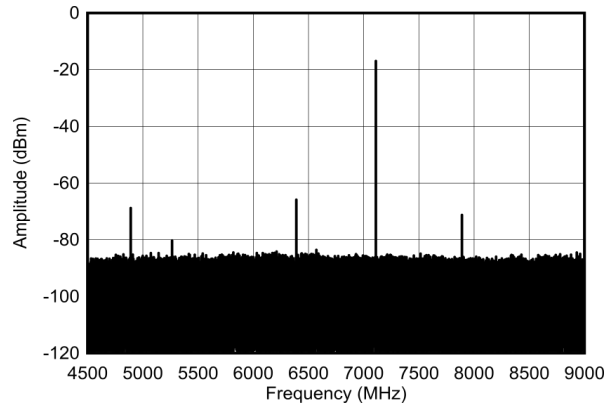


Figure 4-584. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -6dBFS (Nyquist)

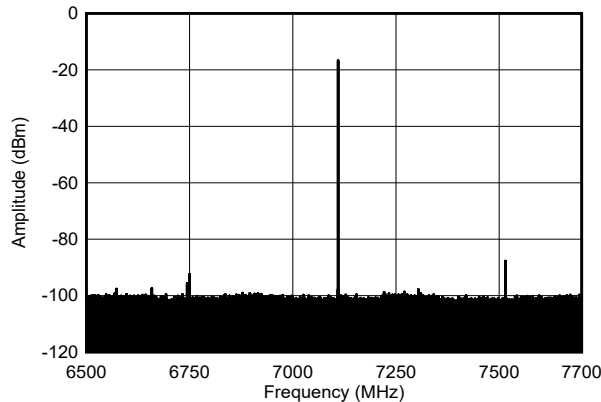


Figure 4-585. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -6dBFS (Inband)

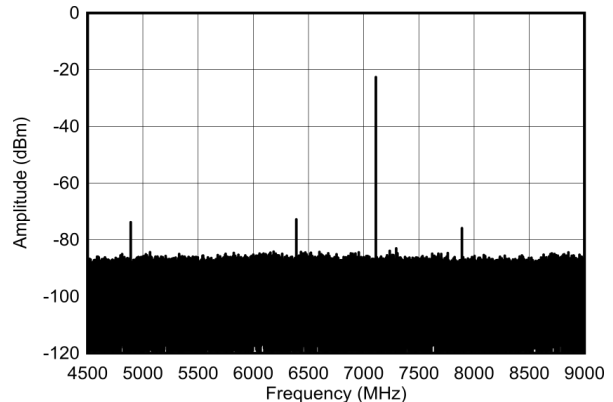


Figure 4-586. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -12dBFS (Nyquist)

4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.

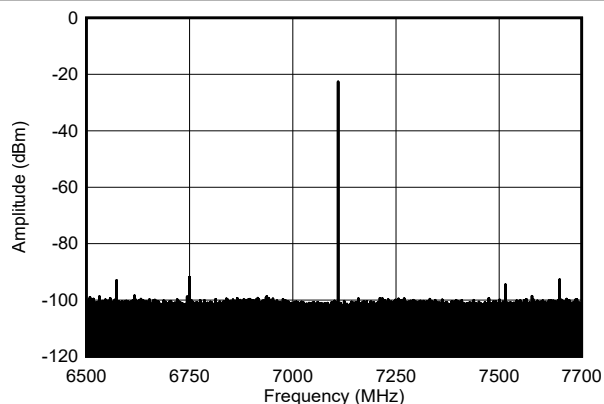
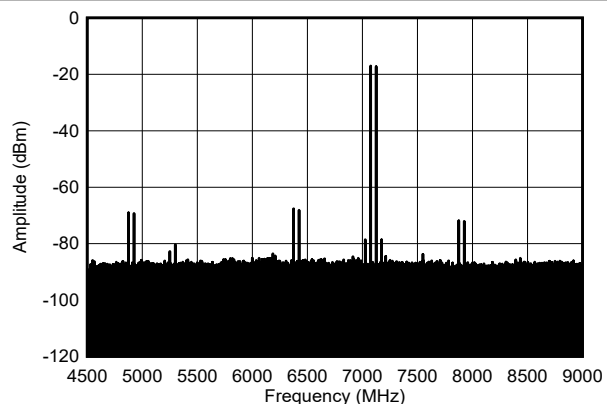
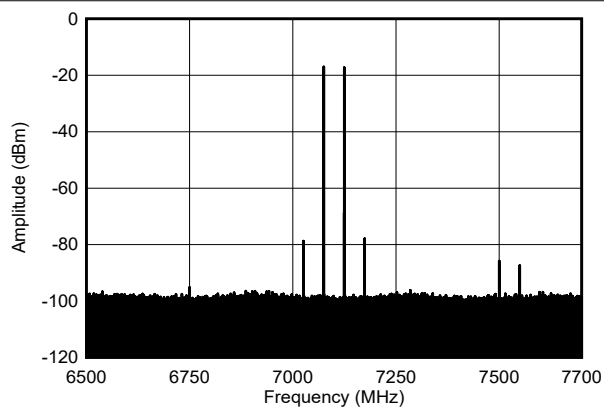


Figure 4-587. Single Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -12dBFS (Inband)



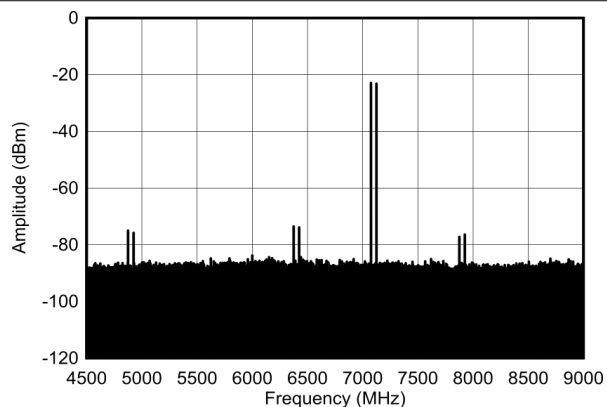
50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-588. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -7dBFS each (Nyquist)



50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-589. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -7dBFS each (Inband)

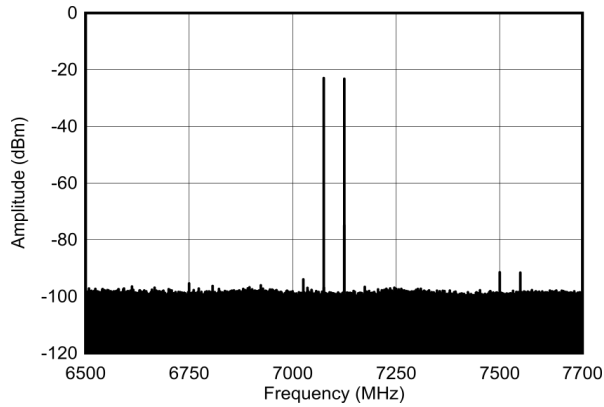


50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-590. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -13dBFS each (Nyquist)

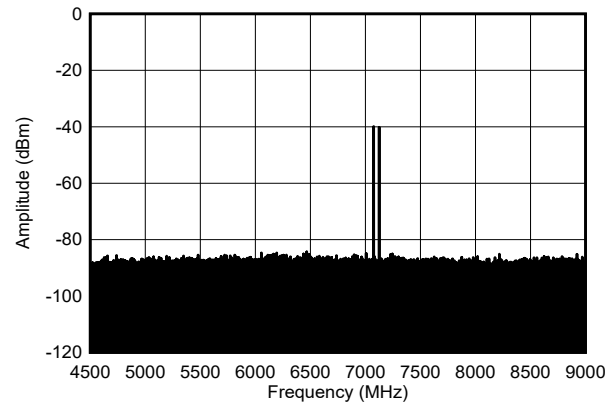
4.12.14 TX Typical Characteristics at 7.1GHz (continued)

Typical values at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ with nominal supplies. Unless otherwise noted, TX input data rate = 750MSPS, $f_{\text{DAC}} = 9000\text{MSPS}$, non-interleave mode, $A_{\text{OUT}} = -1\text{dBFS}$, 2nd Nyquist zone output, External clock mode, 12x Interpolation, DSA = 0dB, Sin(x)/x enabled, DSA calibrated, TX Clock Dither Enabled, 7.1GHz matching.



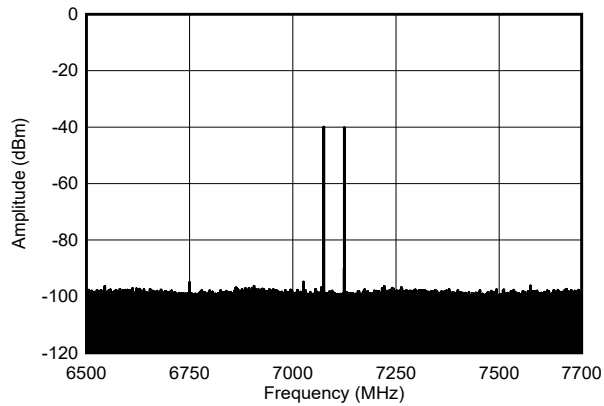
50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-591. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -13dBFS each (Inband)



50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-592. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -30dBFS each (Nyquist)



50MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 4-593. Two Tone Output Spectrum at 7.1GHz, -30dBFS each (Inband)

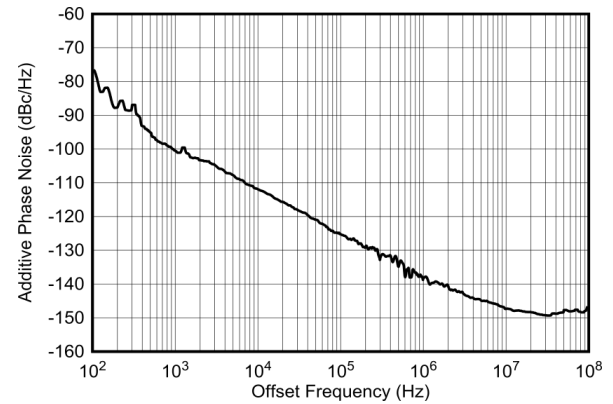
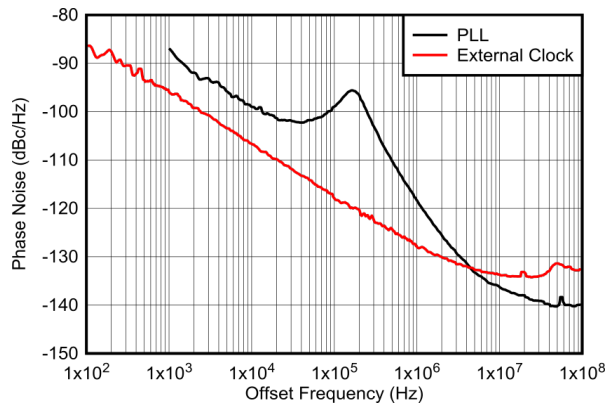


Figure 4-594. External Clock Additive Phase Noise at 7.1GHz

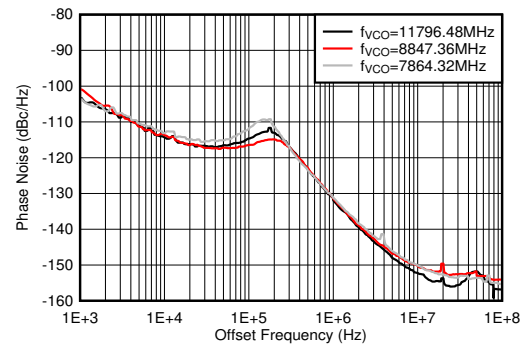
4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics

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



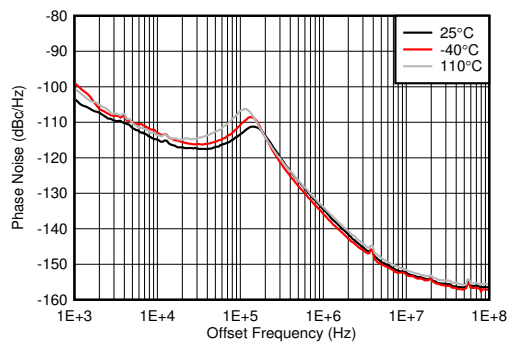
measured at TX output, normalized to 12GHz by $20 \cdot \log_{10}(12\text{GHz}/f_{\text{OUT}})$

Figure 4-595. Phase Noise vs Offset Frequency for PLL and External Clock at 12GHz



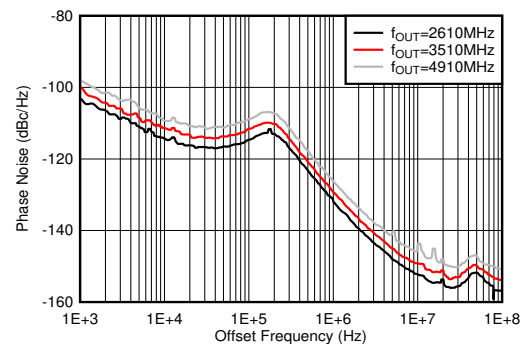
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-596. Phase Noise vs Offset Frequency and f_{VCO} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2610\text{MHz}$



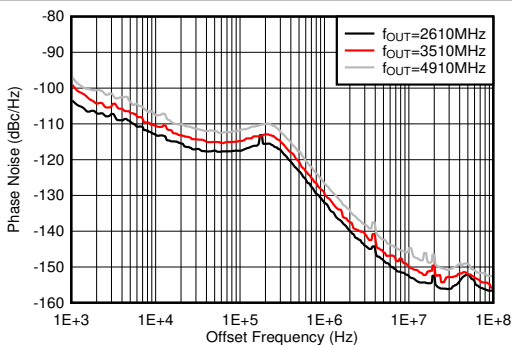
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-597. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1910\text{MHz}$



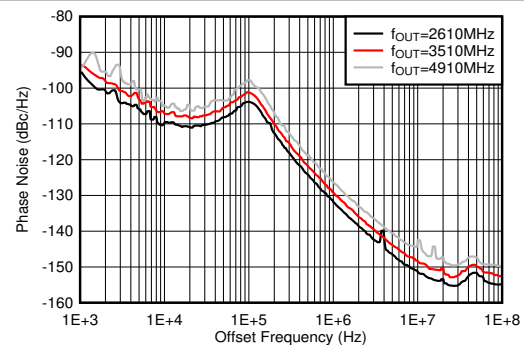
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-598. Phase Noise for 12GHz 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 4-599. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C

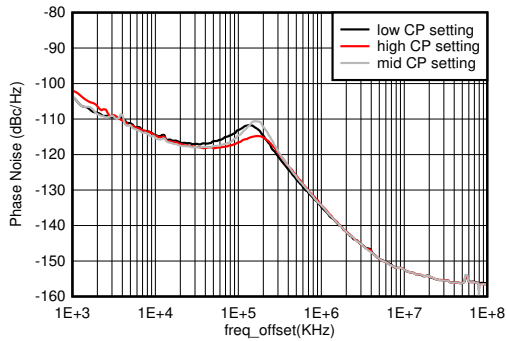


PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-600. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C

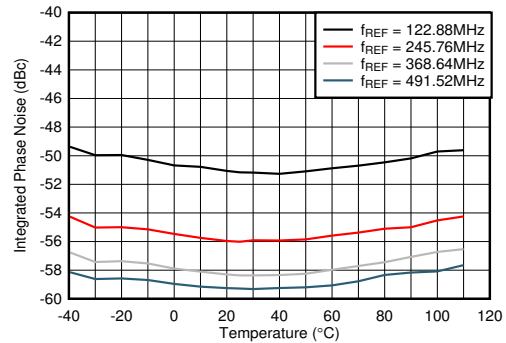
4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics (continued)

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



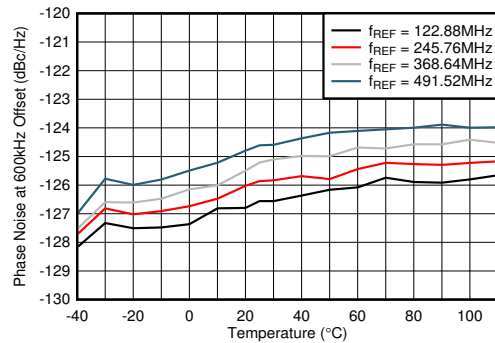
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-601. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and CP Setting at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



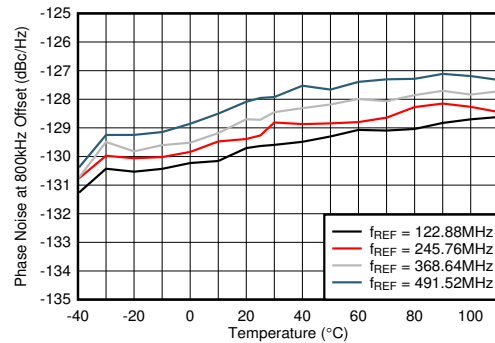
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, 1kHz to 100MHz, single-sided integration bandwidth, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-602. Integrated Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



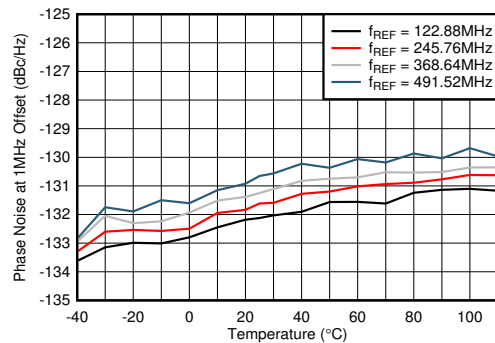
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-603. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 600kHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



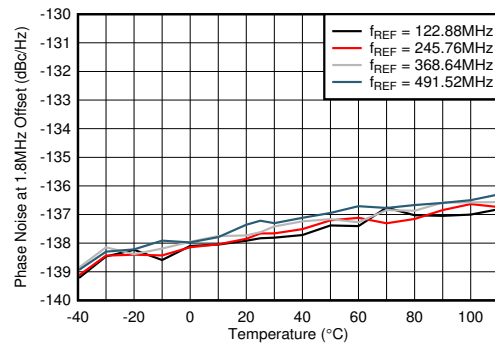
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-604. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 800kHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-605. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 1MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$

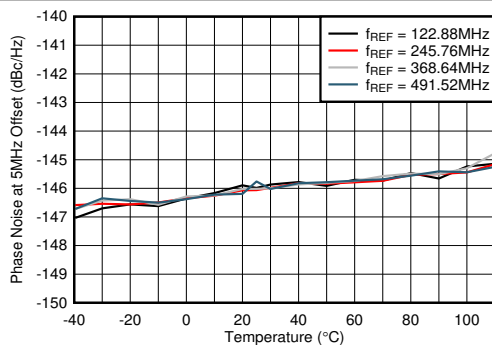


PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-606. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 1.8MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$

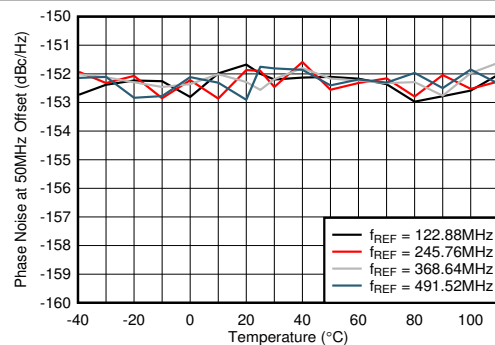
4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics (continued)

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



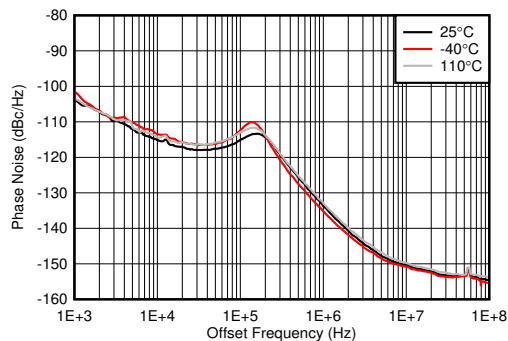
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-607. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 5MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



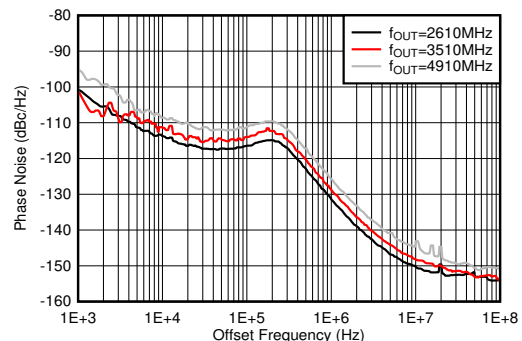
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 11796.48\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-608. Phase Noise for 12GHz VCO at 50MHz Offset vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



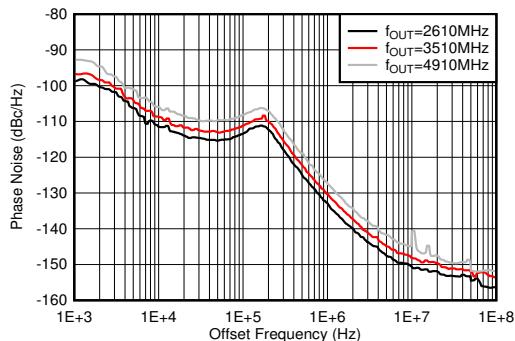
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-609. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1910\text{MHz}$



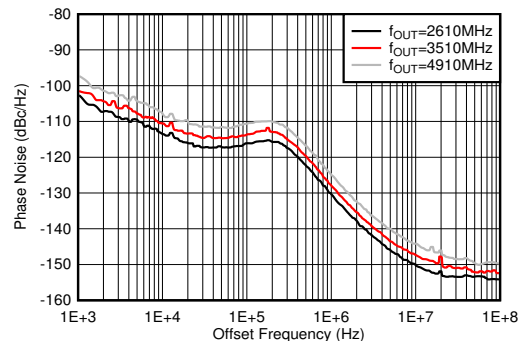
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-610. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 25°C



PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-611. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C

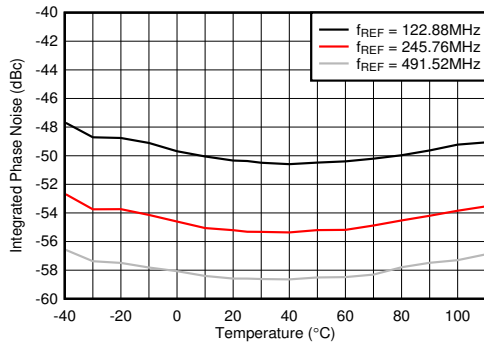


PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-612. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C

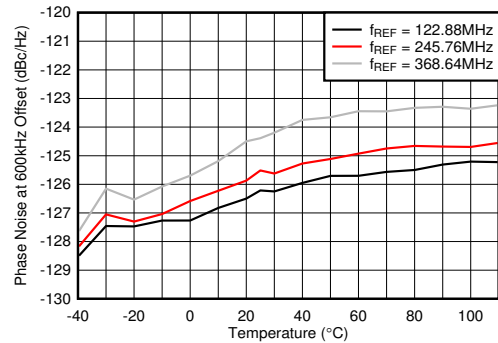
4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics (continued)

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



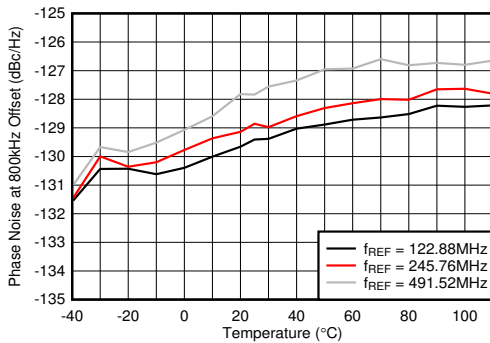
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, 1kHz to 100MHz, single-sided integration bandwidth, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-613. Integrated Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



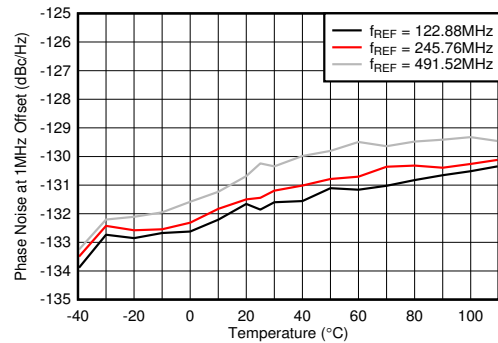
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-614. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 600kHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



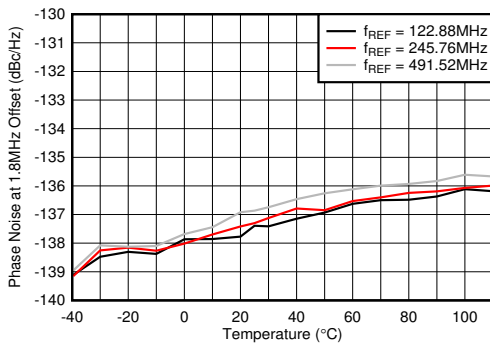
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-615. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 800kHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



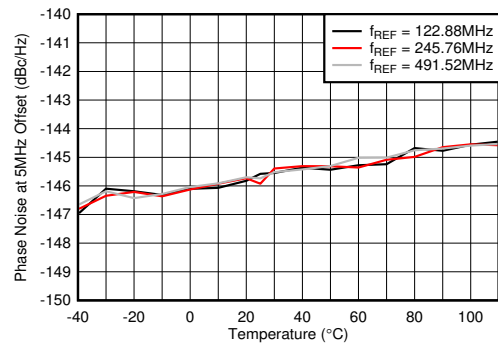
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-616. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 1MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-617. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 1.8MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$

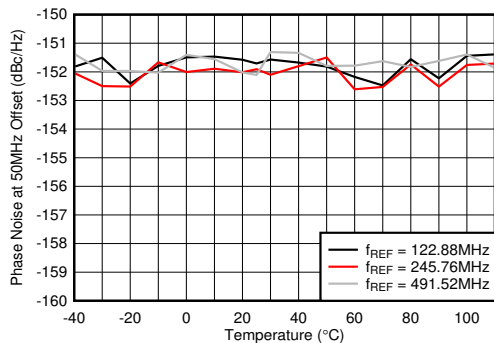


PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-618. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 5MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$

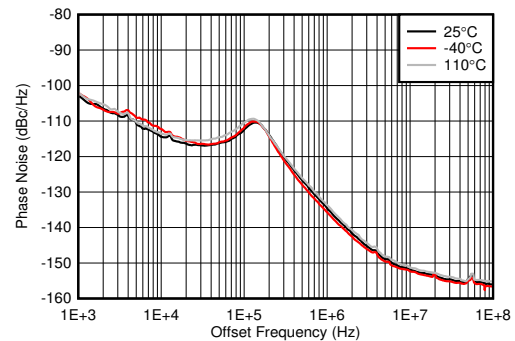
4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics (continued)

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



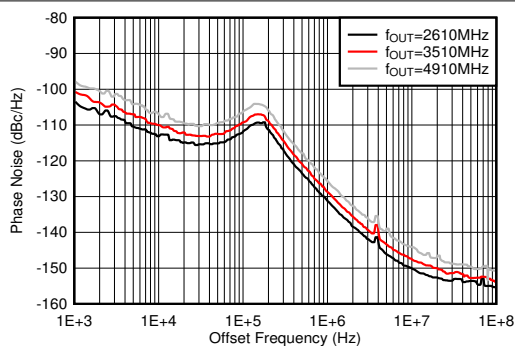
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 9830.4\text{MHz}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-619. Phase Noise for 10GHz VCO at 50MHz vs Temperature and f_{REF} at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$



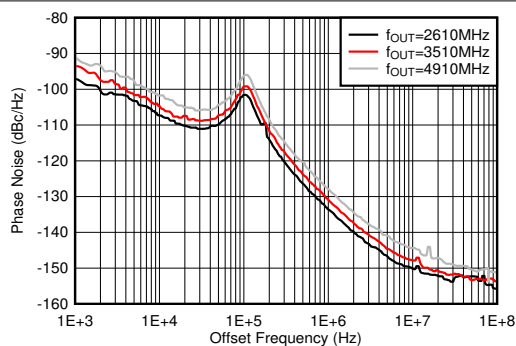
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 8847.36\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-620. Phase Noise for 9GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1910\text{MHz}$



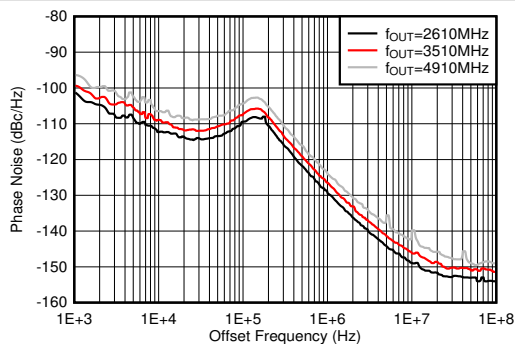
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 8847.36\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-621. Phase Noise for 9GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 25°C



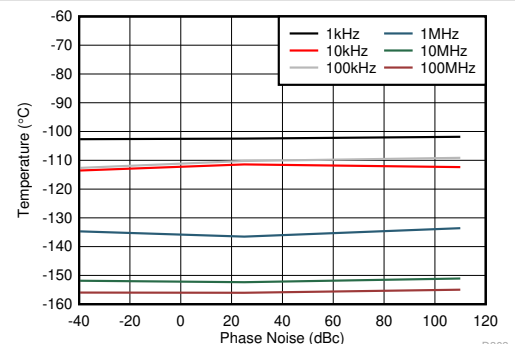
PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 8847.36\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-622. Phase Noise for 9GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at -40°C



PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 8847.36\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-623. Phase Noise for 9GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and f_{OUT} at 110°C

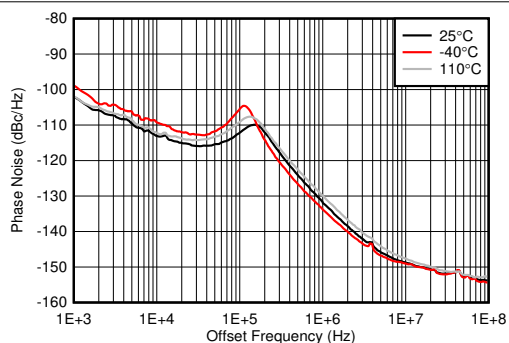


PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 8847.36\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, minimum LPF BW, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-624. Phase Noise for 9GHz VCO vs Temperature Over Offset Frequency at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 2.6\text{GHz}$

4.12.15 PLL and Clock Typical Characteristics (continued)

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



PLL enabled, $f_{\text{VCO}} = 7864.32\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{REF}} = 491.52\text{MSPS}$, measured at 2TXOUT

Figure 4-625. Phase Noise for 8GHz VCO vs Offset Frequency and Temperature at $f_{\text{OUT}} = 1910\text{MHz}$

5 Device and Documentation Support

5.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Notifications* 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.

5.2 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.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

5.3 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

5.4 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.

5.5 Glossary

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

6 Revision History

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

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
August 2026	*	Initial Release

7 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 part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
AFE7900ALKSEPM	Active	Production	null (null)	90 JEDEC TRAY (5+1)	No	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	AFE7900NSP SNPB

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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