

## Fully integrated RF front-end receiver for GPS applications

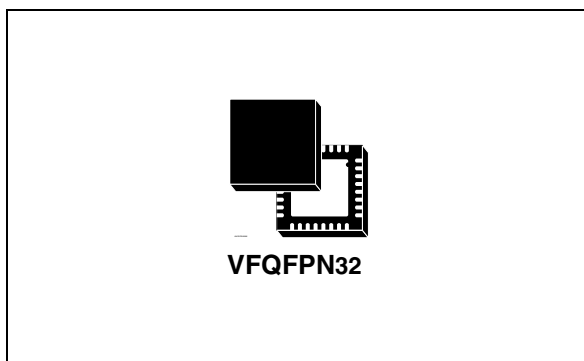
### Features

- Low IF architecture ( $f_{IF} = 4f_O$ )
- Minimum external components
- VGA gain internally regulated
- On chip programmable PLL
- Typ. 2.7 V supply voltage
- SPI interface
- 2 kV HBM ESD protected
- Compatible with GPS L1
- Standard QFN-32 package
- Low power for portable designs

### Description

The chip is a fully integrated RF front-end able to down-convert the GPS L1 signal from 1575.42 MHz to 4.092 MHz.

The IF signal is converted by a two bit ADC. Sign (SIGN), Magnitude (MAG) and the 16.368 MHz sampling clock (GPS\_CLK) are provided to the baseband.



The magnitude data is internally integrated in order to control the variable gain amplifiers in accordance to the RF input signal strength.

An excellent quality of reception in critical environments is ensured by the good noise figure and linearity of the receiver.

The on-chip oscillator supports crystal frequencies in the range of 10 MHz to 40 MHz. It is able to support TCXO providing also a buffered copy of the oscillator frequency.

The chip, using STMicroelectronics BiCMOS SiGe technology, is housed in a QFN-32 package.

**Table 1. Device summary**

Order code	Marking	Package	Packing
STA5620ATR <sup>(1)</sup>	STA5620A	VFQFPN32	Tape and reel
STA5620CTR	STA5620C	VFQFPN32	Tape and reel

1. Automotive grade.

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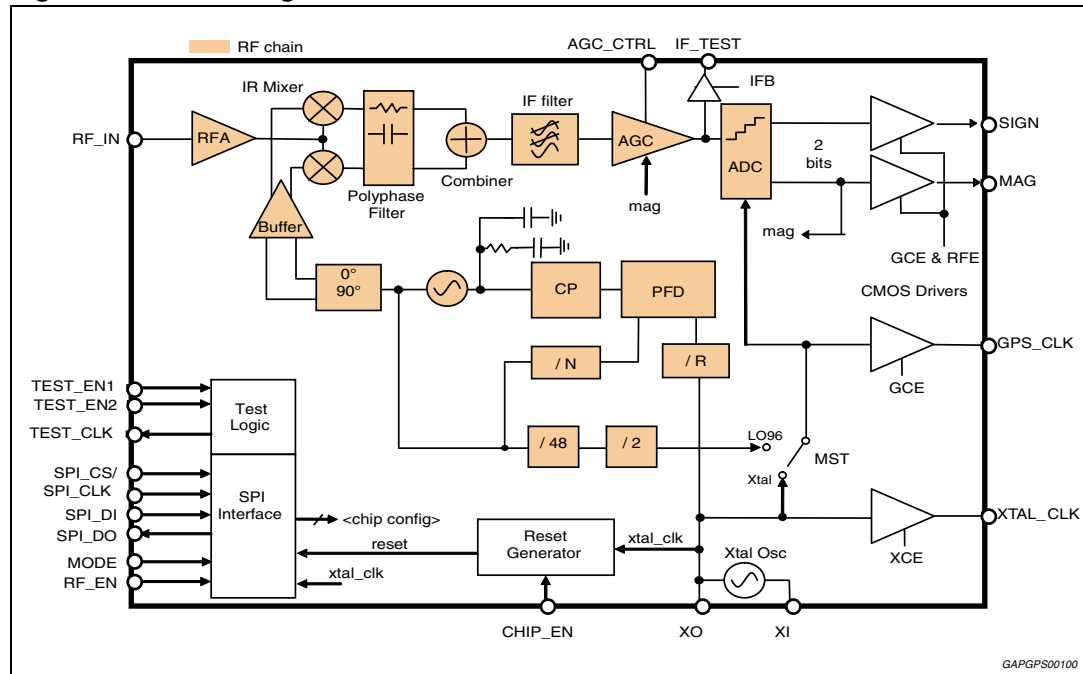
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# 1 Block diagram

Figure 1. Block diagram

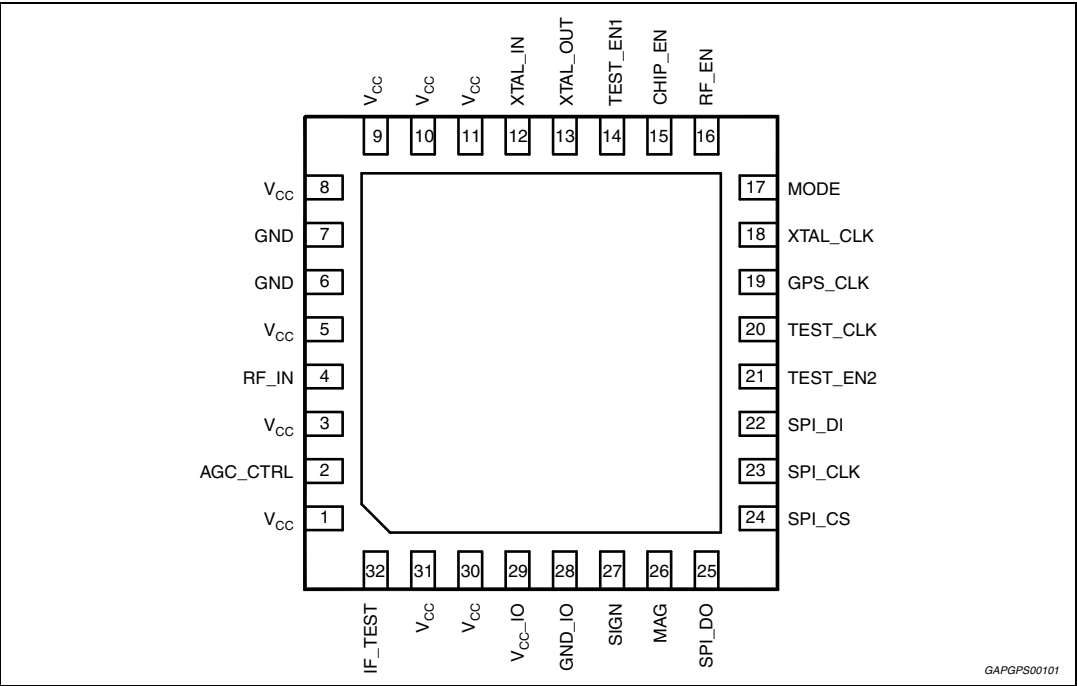


## 2 Pins description

**Table 2. Pins list description**

PIN	Symbol	Description	Type
1	V <sub>CC</sub>	IF section power supply	Supply pin
2	AGC_CTRL	Automatic Gain Control Pin	Analog – input
3	V <sub>CC</sub>	Mixer power supply	Supply pin
4	RF_IN	RF section input	Analog – RF input
5	V <sub>CC</sub>	RF amplifier power supply	Supply pin
6	GND	Negative Supply Pin	Gnd
7	GND	Negative Supply Pin	Gnd
8	V <sub>CC</sub>	Charge pump power supply	Supply pin
9	V <sub>CC</sub>	Digital section power supply	Supply pin
10	V <sub>CC</sub>	VCO power supply	Supply pin
11	V <sub>CC</sub>	Crystal oscillator power supply	Supply pin
12	XTAL_IN	Input Side of Crystal Oscillator or TCXO Input	Analog – input
13	XTAL_OUT	Output Side of Crystal Oscillator	Analog – output
14	TEST_EN1	Test enable 1. Only for ST internal use	Digital – input
15	CHIP_EN	Chip Enable	Digital – input
16	RF_EN	RF/IF Receiver Chain Enable	Digital – input
17	MODE	Power-On Default Configuration Selector	Digital – input
18	XTAL_CLK	Crystal Oscillator Buffered Output	Digital – output
19	GPS_CLK	GPS Reference Clock	Digital – output
20	TEST_CLK	Test Clock. Only for ST internal use	Digital – output
21	TEST_EN2	Test enable 2. Only for ST internal use	Digital – input
22	SPI_DI	Serial Parallel Interface Data Input	Digital – input
23	SPI_CLK	Serial Parallel Interface Clock	Digital – input
24	SPI_CS/	Serial Parallel Interface Chip Select (Active Low)	Digital – input
25	SPI_DO	Serial Parallel Interface Data Output	Digital – output
26	MAG	Magnitude Data	Digital – output
27	SIGN	Sign Data	Digital – output
28	GND_IO	Output Drivers Ground	Gnd
29	V <sub>CC-IO</sub>	I/Os power supply	Supply pin
30	V <sub>CC</sub>	SPI power supply	Supply pin
31	V <sub>CC</sub>	A/D converter power supply	Supply pin
32	IF_TEST	RF/IF Receiver Chain Test Output	Analog – output

Figure 2. Pins connection diagram (bottom view)





## 3 Functional description

### 3.1 RFA and MIXER section

The 1575.42 MHz RF signal at the output of the external SAW filter is amplified by a RF amplifier (RFA) and then down converted by an image rejection mixer.

The good performances of the cascade configuration and the technology choice guarantee a noise figure better than 4.5 dB in typical conditions. In fact, the RFA gain is high enough to minimize the effects on the noise figure of the following integrated stages.

The linearity of the RFA and Mixer section ensures immunity to RF blockers close to the GPS signal. Then it allows the use of low quality external pre-selection filters.

Two ninety degrees out of phase signals are derived from the VCO and send to the input of the image rejection mixer. A minimum image rejection ratio of 20 dB is guaranteed.

The chosen IF frequency is  $4f_0 = 4.092$  MHz.

### 3.2 IF section

The output of the mixer combiner is processed through an integrated filter able to select the GPS L1 bands. The IF filter cuts any out-of-band signal including the mixer products. In addition it acts as an anti-aliasing filter for the A/D converter. An attenuation of 20 dB is guaranteed at  $12f_0 = 12.276$  MHz.

The IF filter characteristic is calibrated by an internal loop which compensates process, temperature and voltage variations.

In order to let the baseband reconstruct the received information, the IF filter must not introduce an excessive phase shift within the signal bandwidth.

### 3.3 Variable gain amplifiers

A cascade of variable gain amplifiers and the relevant control circuit balance the system gain in relationship to the RF input signal strength. In that way the signal level at the input of the A/D converter is suitably compensated.

The device is able to self-adjust the AGC gain by integrating the MAG output by a dedicated circuit in order to obtain 33 % of MAG bit duty cycle. The loop is compensated by an external capacitor connected to the AGC\_CTRL pin. The relevant voltage is used to control the variable gain amplifiers.

The internal loop can be by-passed by setting a voltage to the AGC\_CTRL input pin. A dynamic range of around 55 dB is typically achieved.

### 3.4 A/D converter

The task of the A/D converter is to determine the sign and the magnitude of the received signal. The A/D converter sampling frequency is  $16f_0 = 16.368$  MHz.

Those baseband chips with just one bit input will use only the sign bit. In that case the AGC\_CTRL pin must be connected to ground through an external capacitor ( $\sim 10$   $\mu$ F).

### 3.5 PLL synthesizer and VCO

The PLL synthesizer is fully integrated on-chip, it is made by the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), prescaler, dividers, phase-frequency detector (PFD), charge pump (CP) and loop filter. Both the reference divider R and the feedback divider N are programmable helping the user to choose the reference clock. The R divider ranges from 1 to 63 while the N divider from 56 to 4095.

In order to achieve good phase noise performances, a LC voltage controlled oscillator has been chosen. Quadrature signals are provided by means of a polyphase filter.

A programmable loop filter is integrated on-chip to reduce the number of external components. The loop stability is guaranteed for any of the supported crystals and comparison frequencies.

The charge pump is programmable and the output current can be selected among the following values: 50  $\mu$ A, 100  $\mu$ A, 150  $\mu$ A and 200  $\mu$ A.

### 3.6 Crystal oscillator

The reference oscillator circuit is a CMOS inverter able to work with external crystals up to 40 MHz. The crystal must be connected between the xtal input and the xtal output pins. The load capacitances must be chosen in accordance to the values specified by the crystal manufacturer. A limiting resistor can be placed at the output of the inverter in order to contain the power dissipated in the crystal within its specified maximum value.

When a TCXO is used the external reference clock must be applied to the XTAL\_IN terminal.

### 3.7 Output buffers

The RF front-end provides a set of four different signals to the baseband chip.

The SIGN and the MAG outputs are the sampled bit streams of the down-converted received signal.

GPS\_CLK, nominally equal to 16.368 MHz, is the clock signal used by the baseband. Its source can be chosen among the crystal oscillator signal and the VCO signal by means of a 96 divider.

XTAL\_CLK is the buffered copy of either the crystal oscillator or the TCXO signal.

In order to let the application find the best compromise between electro-magnetic interferences and the drivers speed, the output stages slew-rate can be programmed by SPI, except for XTAL\_CLK and SPI\_DO that have always a fast slew-rate.

### 3.8 SPI interface

A SPI interface manages the communication between the baseband chip and the RF front-end. Four lines are required to accomplish this task: a data input line (SPI\_DI), a data output line (SPI\_DO), a clock line (SPI\_CLK) and a chip select line (SPI\_CS/) active low.

Any information can be passed to the RF receiver through the SPI interface depending on the CHIP\_EN and RF\_EN input pins status.

### 3.9 Power control modes

Three different power control modes can be chosen by means of the CHIP\_EN and the RF\_EN pins. If the CHIP\_EN pin is forced low the device goes to standby mode with very low power consumption. On the other hand, if CHIP\_EN is set high, two scenarios are possible:

1. If RF\_EN = 0 the crystal oscillator and only one output buffer are enabled, XTAL\_CLK if MODE = 1 or GPS\_CLK if MODE = 0;
2. If RF\_EN = 1 the whole chip is active and functional.  
Only if MODE = 0 the XTAL\_CLK output is disabled.

A logic reset of the SPI registers is generated by the low to high transitions of the CHIP\_EN pin. External pin strapping dominates until some SPI commands reverse the priority and overrides the strapping until next reset.

## 4 Electrical specifications

### 4.1 Absolute maximum ratings

**Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	All supply voltages	-0.3	3.6	V
$T_J$	Junction operating temperature	-40	125	°C
$T_S$	Storage temperature	-65	150	°C
$ESD_{HBM}$	Electro static discharge – Human body model	-	2	kV
$ESD_{MM}$	Electro static discharge – Machine model	-	200	V
$ESD_{CDM}$	Electro static discharge - Charged device model	-	750	V

### 4.2 Thermal data

**Table 4. Thermal data**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$T_{amb}$	Ambient operating temperature	-40 to 85	°C
$R_{th\ j-amb}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	40	°C/W

### 4.3 Electrical characteristics

**Table 5. Electrical characteristics**

( $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $T_J = 25\text{ °C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Supply</b>						
$V_{CC}$	Analog, Digital	-	2.56	2.7	3.3	V
$V_{CC\_IO}$	I/O supply	-	1.7	-	3.3	V
$I_{CC}$	Total power consumption	Internal blocks ON	-	15	19	mA
$I_{CC\_CLK}$	Clock only power consumption	Crystal oscillator ON	-	1.5	1.8	mA
$I_{CC\_STB}$	Standby power consumption	Internal blocks OFF	-	1	-	μA
<b>RFA – MIXER – IF FILTER – VGA</b>						
$f_{IN}$	RFA Input frequency	-	-	1575.42	-	MHz
$f_{IF}$	IF frequency	-	-	4.092	-	MHz
$G_C$	Conversion gain	VGA at max gain	-	105	-	dB
		VGA at min gain	-	50	-	

**Table 5. Electrical characteristics (continued)**(V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V, T<sub>J</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$\Delta G_C$	VGA range	Set V <sub>AGC_CTRL</sub> < 0.3 V for maximum gain	-	55	-	dB
V <sub>AGC_CTRL</sub>	AGC Control Voltage Range	-	0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
G <sub>SENS</sub>	VGA sensitivity	-	-	-	36	dB/V
NF <sub>RF-IF</sub>	RF-IF-VGA noise figure	f = 4.092 MHz VGA at max gain	-	4.5	-	dB
P <sub>1dB</sub>	RF-IF-VGA 1dB input compression point	VGA at min gain	-	-57	-	dBm
IRR	Mixer image rejection ratio	f = 2 to 6 MHz	-	20	-	dB
IFF <sub>3dB</sub>	IF filter cut-off frequency	-	-	6	-	MHz
IFF <sub>ATT</sub>	IF filter out of band attenuation	f = 12.276 MHz	20	-	-	dB
VSWR <sub>IN</sub>	RFA Input voltage stat. wave ratio	Z <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	-	-	2:1	-
<b>Crystal oscillator – Integer-N synthesizer – VCO</b>						
F <sub>XTAL</sub>	XTAL frequency	-	10	-	40	MHz
t <sub>START-UP</sub>	XTAL oscillator start-up time	-	-	-	10	msec
P <sub>XTAL_IN</sub>	Reference input signal sensitivity	XTAL_IN pin DC blocked. No crystal mounted. XTAL_OUT load <10 pF.	-	-20	-	dBm
R <sub>DIV</sub>	Reference divider range	-	1	-	63	-
F <sub>LO</sub>	LO operating frequency	-	-	1571.328	-	MHz
N <sub>DIV</sub>	VCO divider range	-	56	-	4095	-
K <sub>V</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	VCO gain	f = 1571.328 MHz	-	300	-	MHz/V
PN <sub>VCO</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	VCO phase noise	100 kHz offset	-	-	-80	dBc/Hz
PN <sub>PLL</sub>	PLL phase noise	1 kHz offset	-	-65	-	dBc/Hz
I <sub>CP</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Charge pump current	-	50	-	200	μA
ΔI <sub>CP</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Charge pump current steps	-	-	50	-	μA
<b>ADC – Output signals – GPS clock</b>						
f <sub>ADC</sub>	ADC sampling frequency	-	-	16.368	-	MHz
τ <sub>MAG</sub>	MAG duty cycle	Internally regulated	-	33	-	%
τ <sub>SIGN</sub>	SIGN duty cycle	-	-	50	-	%
f <sub>CLOCK</sub>	Output clock frequency	-	-	16.368	-	MHz
τ <sub>CLOCK</sub>	Output clock duty cycle	-	-	50	-	%

**Table 5. Electrical characteristics (continued)** $(V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}, T_J = 25\text{ °C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Input and output buffers</b>						
$V_{IH}$	CMOS input high level	-	$0.8 \cdot V_{CC}$	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	CMOS input low level	-	-	-	$0.2 \cdot V_{CC}$	V
$C_{IN}$	CMOS input capacitance	-	-	-	1	pF
$V_{OH}$	CMOS output high level	-	$0.9 \cdot V_{CC}$	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	CMOS output low level	-	-	-	$0.1 \cdot V_{CC}$	V
$t_{RISE}^{(2)}$	CMOS output rise time	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ , from 10 % to 90 % Slew-rate = fast	-	-	3	ns
		$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ , from 10 % to 90 % Slew-rate = slow	-	-	6	ns
$t_{FALL}^{(2)}$	CMOS output fall time	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ , from 10 % to 90 % Slew-rate = fast	-	-	3	ns
		$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ , from 10 % to 90 % Slew-rate = slow	-	-	6	ns

1. This value is guaranteed by design.

2. Simulation data.

## 5 Pin and I/O cells

### 5.1 Mode

This pin allows a choice of initial configuration of the registers at reset. This pin will always be an input. In application this pin will be connected either LO or HI.

When it is low the chip is configured to use 16.368 MHz as reference frequency, otherwise the reference frequency is 19.2 MHz. To use other reference frequencies the MODE bit must be overwritten by SPI.

### 5.2 RF\_EN

This pin provides control over the operating state of the RF and PLL sections. When it is low those blocks are off, when high the status of the blocks depends of CHIP\_EN. This pin will always be an input.

### 5.3 CHIP\_EN

This pin provides control over the operating state of the chip. When it is low the entire chip is disabled and only a leakage current is present ( $< 10 \mu\text{A}$ ). On the rising edge it provides the SPI with a reset signal, the SPI default status depends on MODE and RF\_EN pins status. When it is high the entire chip is enabled. This pin will always be an input.

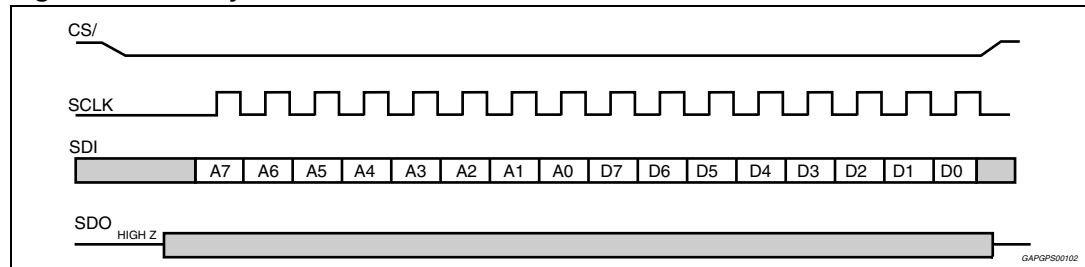
### 5.4 TEST\_EN1, TEST\_EN2 and TEST\_CLK

Those PINs are for ST test only. In the application TEST\_EN1 must be set LOW, TEST\_EN2 must be set HIGH ( $V_{CC\_IO}$ ) and TEST\_CLK must be not connected.

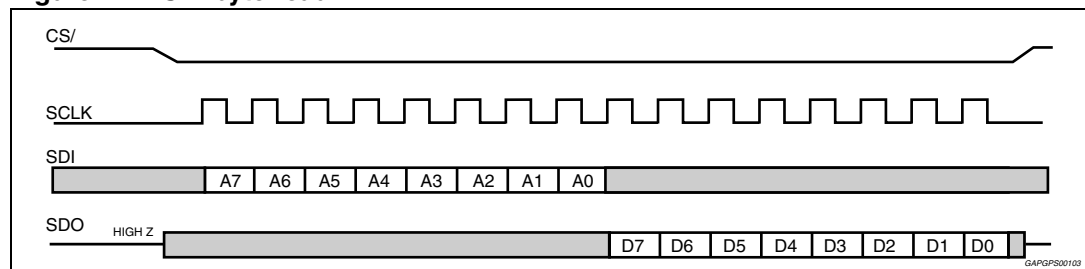
## 6 SPI bus protocol

The SPI port is used for data exchange between STA5620A, STA5620C and a GPS base band. The SPI port is controlled by four pins SPI\_CLK, SPI\_DI, SPI\_DO and SPI\_CS/. These pins are inputs only, except for SPI\_DO, the data output. The SPI Bus protocol is based on a 2-phase transfer made of an address cycle and a data cycle. The two functions in the bus interface layer are:

**Figure 3. SPI byte write**



**Figure 4. SPI byte read**



### 6.1 SPI\_CS/

This package pin provides the frame and CS/ connection for the serial interface (SPI). This pin will always be an input.

### 6.2 SPI\_CLK

This package pin provides the clock connection for the serial interface (SPI). This pin will always be an input.

### 6.3 SPI\_DI

This package pin provides the data input connection for the serial interface (SPI). This pin will always be an input.

### 6.4 SPI\_DO

This package pin provides the data output connection for the serial interface (SPI). This pin will always be an output. SPI\_DO is in tri-state when SPI\_CS/ is high.



## 7 Registers

### 7.1 Register map

Table 6. Register map

Address R/W	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0xC0/40		-	-	-	-	----- NDIV[11:8] -----			
0xC1/41		----- NDIV[7:0] -----							
0xC2/42		-	-	----- RDIV[5:0] -----					
0xC3/43		Reserved				GCE	XCE	LSR	MST
0xD0/50		-	Reserved						IFB
0xD1/51		ENM	Reserved	AGC	IF	MIX	RFA	PLL	VCO
0xD2/52		-	-	-	----- LFC[2:0] -----			----- CPI[1,0] -----	
0xE0/60		RFE	-	Reserved					

### 7.2 PLL N divider

Table 7. PLL N divider

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0 (decimal)	Default value MODE = 1 (decimal)	Description
0x40	NDIV	XXXX nnnn [3:0]	96	1555	PLL Feedback Divider Division Ratio
0x41		nnnn nnnn [7:0]			

### 7.3 PLL R divider

Table 8. PLL R divider

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0 (decimal)	Default value MODE = 1 (decimal)	Description
0x42	RDIV	XXrr rrrr [5:0]	1	19	Reference Divider Division Ratio

Note that registers 40, 41 and 42 are delivered on a single 24 bit bus. New register values are delivered synchronously to the bus only after register 42 is written.

## 7.4 Radio configuration register

Table 9. Radio configuration register

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0	Default value MODE = 1	Description
0x43	MST	XXXX XXX y [0]	0	1	<b>MST = 0</b> GPS_CLK output equal to Xtal
					<b>MST = 1</b> GPS_CLK output equal to LO96
	LSR	XXXX XX y X [1]	1	1	<b>LSR = 0</b> slow slew rate mode not active
					<b>LSR = 1</b> slow slew rate mode active
	XCE	XXXX X y XX [2]	0	1	<b>XCE = 0</b> XTAL_CLK buffer is OFF
					<b>XCE = 1</b> XTAL_CLK buffer is ON
	GCE	XXXX y XXX [3]	1	1	<b>GCE = 0</b> GPS_CLK buffer is OFF
					<b>GCE = 1</b> GPS_CLK buffer is ON
	Reserved	yyyy XXXX [7:4]	0100	0100	Reserved bits

## 7.5 Test register

Table 10. Test register

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0	Default value MODE = 1	Description
0x50	IFB	XXXX XXX y [0]	0	0	<b>IFB = 0</b> The IF Buffer is OFF
					<b>IFB = 1</b> The IF Buffer is ON
	Reserved	X yyyyyy X [6:1]	000000	000000	Reserved bits

## 7.6 Debug register (sub-circuit enables)

Table 11. Debug register (sub-circuit enables)

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0	Default value MODE = 1	Description
0x51	VCO	XXXX XXX y [0]	1	1	<b>VCO</b> = 0 The VCO block is OFF
					<b>VCO</b> = 1 The VCO block is ON
	PLL	XXXX XX y X [1]	1	1	<b>PLL</b> = 0 The PLL block is OFF
					<b>PLL</b> = 1 The PLL block is ON
	RFA	XXXX X y XX [2]	1	1	<b>RFA</b> = 0 The RF Amplifier is OFF
					<b>RFA</b> = 1 The RF Amplifier is ON
	MIX	XXXX y XXX [3]	1	1	<b>MIX</b> = 0 The Mixer is OFF
					<b>MIX</b> = 1 The Mixer is ON
	IF	XXX y XXXX [4]	1	1	<b>IF</b> = 0 The IF chain from Polyphase filter to ADC is OFF
					<b>IF</b> = 1 The IF chain from Polyphase filter to ADC is ON
	AGC	XX y X XXXX [5]	1	1	<b>AGC</b> = 0 The Automatic Gain Control is OFF
					<b>AGC</b> = 1 The Automatic Gain Control is ON
	Reserved	X y XXXXXX [6]	1	1	Reserved bits
	ENM	y XXX XXXX [7]	1	1	<b>ENM</b> = 0 The whole chip is OFF except the Xtal Osc and the GPS_CLK and/or XTAL_CLK buffers
					<b>ENM</b> = 1 RF chain is On (If RFE bit or RF_EN pin = 1)

## 7.7 Radio trimming register

Table 12. Radio trimming register

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0	Default value MODE = 1	Description
0x52	CPI	XXXX XX yy [1:0]	11	11	<b>CPI = 00</b> 50µA charge pump current
					<b>CPI = 01</b> 100µA charge pump current
					<b>CPI = 10</b> 150µA charge pump current
					<b>CPI = 11</b> 200µA charge pump current
	LFC	XXXy yyXX [4:2]	110	110	Loop filter control

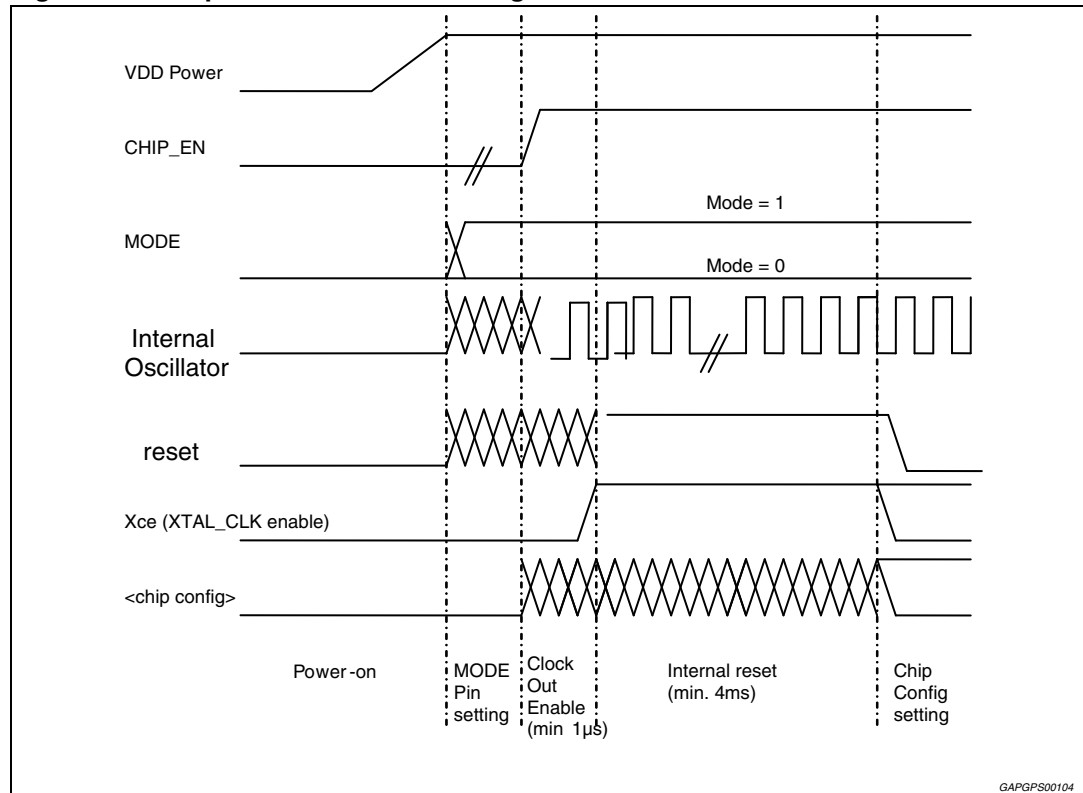
## 7.8 Receiver chain register (enable)

Table 13. Receiver chain register (enable)

Register address	Name	Bit	Default value MODE = 0	Default value MODE = 1	Description
0x60	Reserved	XX yyyyyy [5:0]	110011	110011	Reserved bits
	RFE	y XXX XXXX [7]	0	0	<b>RFE = 0</b> The RF chain is controlled by RF_EN pin
					<b>RFE = 1</b> The RF chain is ON

## 8 Chip enable and reset timing

Figure 5. Chip enable and reset timing



### 8.1 Principle of operation

With power supply applied and CHIP\_EN inactive the chip is in standby mode consuming just a minimal leakage current ( $<10\ \mu\text{A}$ ). Applying CHIP\_EN High turns-on the chip and starts the Crystal oscillator. Two internal counters driven by the Oscillator output are used to create two timing periods to:

- The first time period (Clock Out Enable) is long enough to safely enable XTAL\_CLK as early as possible by default during oscillator startup.
- The second period (Internal reset) generates an internal reset pulse long enough to guarantee open-loop clock stabilization (driven either by internal oscillator or by off-chip TCXO) and be able to load the chip default configuration.

The default initial configurations depend on the state of the MODE input pin. After this phase, the chip configuration may be modified by the baseband unit with a set of SPI commands, allowing a more specific configuration to be set

### 8.1.1 Operating modes

The below table shows how select a particular default operating mode:

**Table 14. Operating modes**

Operating modes		STA5620A, STA5620C current consumption	CHIP_EN	RF_EN	TEST_EN1	TEST_EN2
Fully operating	MODE = 0	15 mA	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
	MODE = 1	16 mA				
RF Chain OFF Crystal oscillator ON		1.5 mA	HIGH	LOW	LOW	HIGH
Standby All internal blocks OFF		1 $\mu$ A	LOW	x	LOW	HIGH

HIGH = VCC\_IO; LOW = GND

#### MODE

LOW → sets the STA5620A, STA5620C internal dividers to work with 16.368 MHz reference and

GPS\_CLK = ON and XTAL\_CLK = OFF;

HIGH → sets the STA5620A, STA5620C internal dividers to work with 19.2 MHz reference and

GPS\_CLK = ON and XTAL\_CLK = ON;

In both cases GPS\_CLK pin provides 16.368 MHz clock to Base Band and SIGN pin provides the DATA to Base Band.

#### CHIP\_EN

LOW → the device goes to standby mode with very low power consumption.

HIGH → sets ON the internal blocks of the IC according to the RF\_EN status;

A logic reset of the SPI registers is generated by the low to high transitions of the CHIP\_EN pin while the RF\_EN is LOW.

#### RF\_EN

LOW → the crystal oscillator and only one output buffer are enabled,  
XTAL\_CLK if MODE = 1 or GPS\_CLK if MODE = 0;

HIGH → the whole chip is active and functional;

**TEST\_EN1** → must be set LOW;

**TEST\_EN2** → must be set HIGH (VCC\_IO);

## 8.2 Default configuration

This table describes the default configuration of the STA5620A, STA5620C internal registers.

**Table 15. Default configuration**

Bit name	Description	Values	(MODE_EN=0)	(MODE_EN=1)
<b>Sample mode configuration</b>				
MST	Sample clock Source Selector	0 = Xtal Osc 1 = VCO/96,	0	1
-	Default xtal/TCXO frequency		16.368 MHz	19.200 MHz
<b>Power enable configuration</b>				
ENM	RF Chain Enable (From the RFA Input to the AGC Output)	0 = RF chain OFF, 1 = RF chain On If RFE bit or RF_EN pin = 1	1	1
RFE	RF Chain Enable (From the RFA Input to the AGC Output)	0 = controlled by RF_EN pin, 1 = RF chain On	0	0
GCE	GPS Clock Enable	0 = GPS clock Off, 1 = GPS clock On	1	1
AGC	Automatic Control Gain Enable	0 = AGC function Off, 1 = AGC function On	1	1
XCE	Xtal Clock Enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	0	1
IFB	IF Output Buffer Enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	0	0
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator Enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	1	1
IF	IF enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	1	1
MIX	Mixer enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	1	1
RFA	RF Amplifier enable	0 = Off, 1 = On	1	1
PLL	Phase Locked Loop Enable (Dividers, PFD, Charge Pump).	0 = Off, 1 = On	1	1

Table 15. Default configuration (continued)

Bit name	Description	Values	(MODE_EN=0)	(MODE_EN=1)
<b>Divider configuration</b>				
NDIV[11:0]	PLL Feedback Divider Division Ratio (mapped as 2 byte registers)	56 to 4095	96	1555
RDIV[5:0]	Reference Divider Division Ratio (write of this register updates all of the ndiv, rdiv vector)	1 to 63	1	19
<b>Charge pump current selector</b>				
CPI[1:0]	Charge Pump Current Selector	00 = 50 $\mu$ A 01 = 100 $\mu$ A 10 = 150 $\mu$ A 11 = 200 $\mu$ A	11	11
<b>Output slew rate control</b>				
LSR	GPS_CLK, TEST_CLK, SIGN and MAG Output Drivers Slew Rate	0 = Fast 1 = Slow	1	1

**Note:**        *Disabling a digital output buffer means driving it low.*

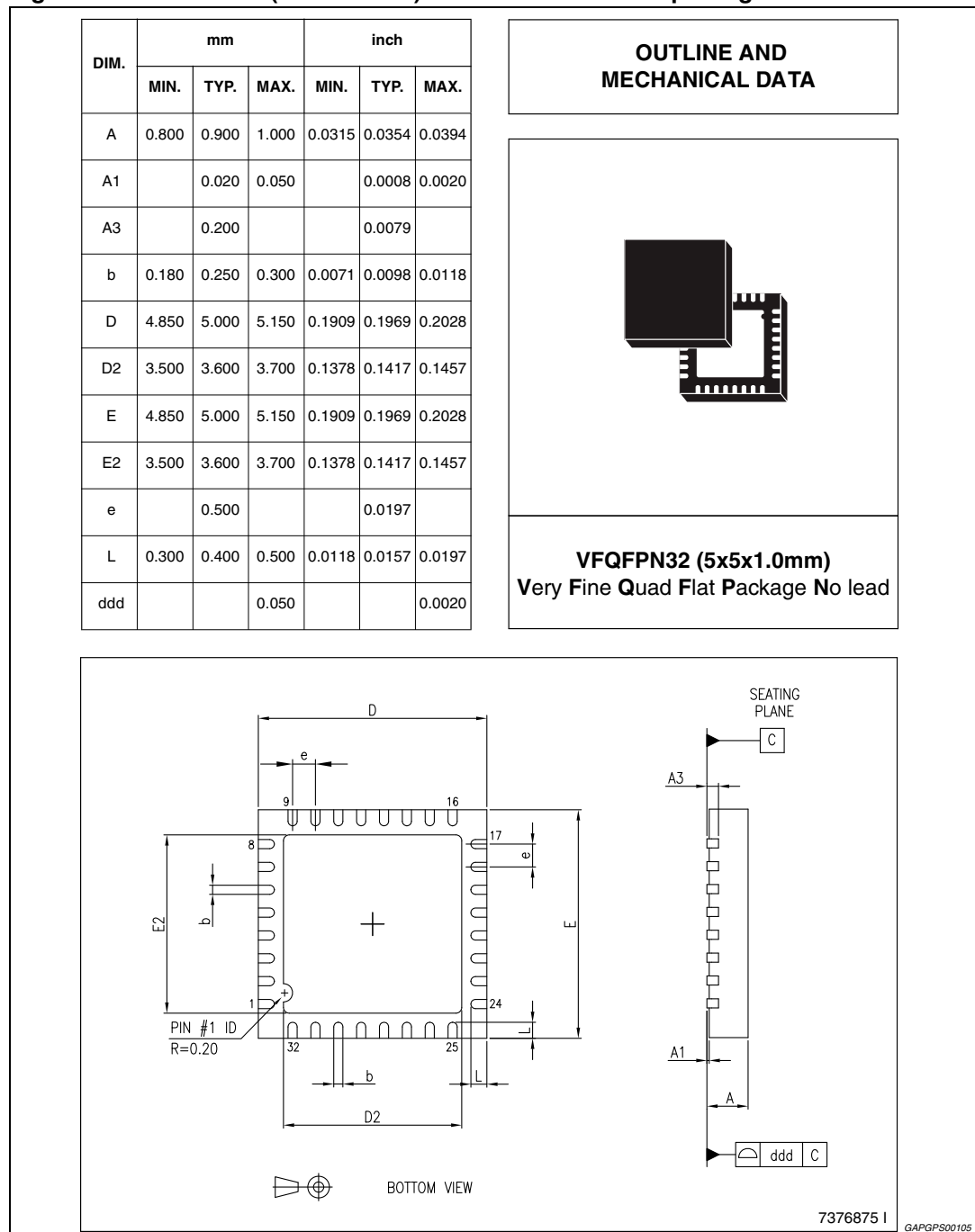


## 9 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

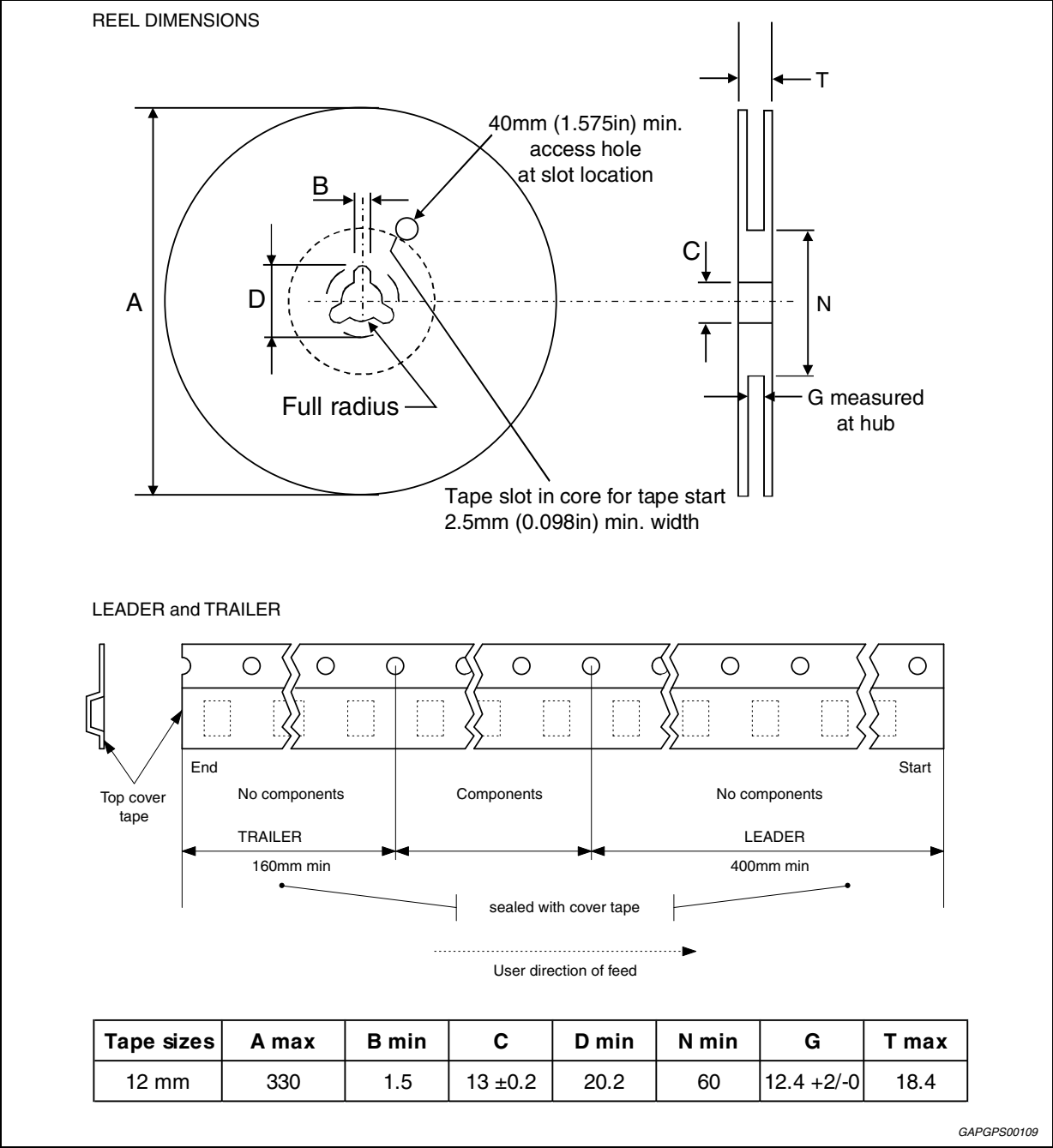
ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

**Figure 6. VFQFPN32 (5x5x1.0 mm) mechanical data and package dimensions**

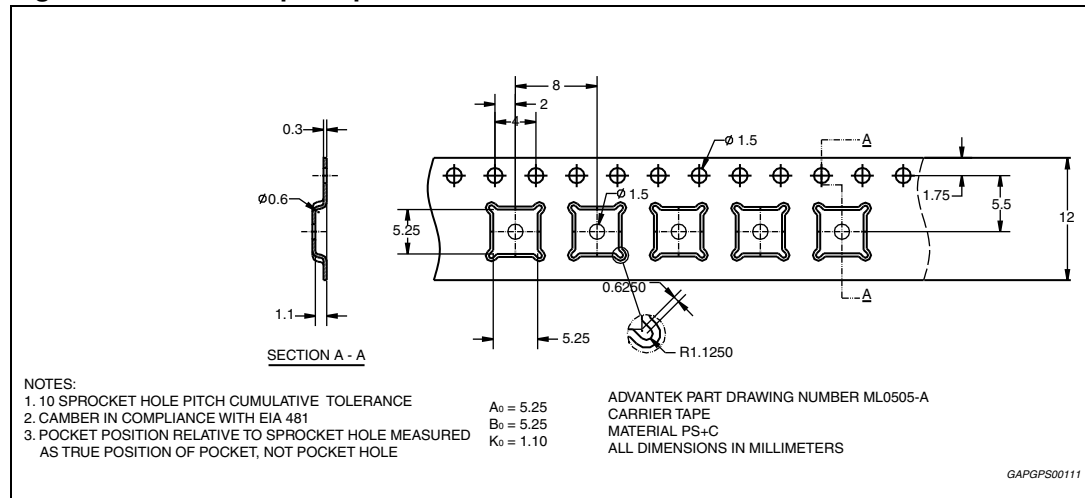


10 Packing information

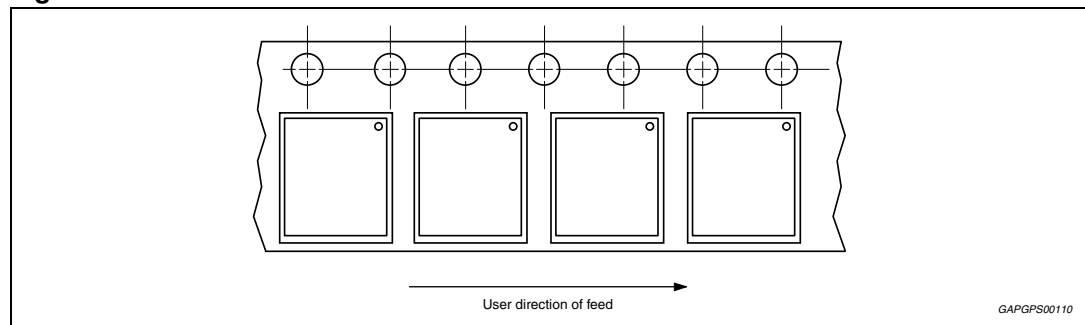
Figure 7. Reel, leader and trailer dimensions



**Figure 8. Carrier tape requirements**



### Figure 9. Orientation



## 11 Revision history

**Table 16. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
18-Feb-2008	1	Initial release.
01-Feb-2011	2	Updated <a href="#">Table 1: Device summary on page 1</a> . Document status promoted from “Target specification” to datasheet.
18-Oct-2011	3	Updated legacy disclaimer on page 29.
20-Sep-2013	4	Updated disclaimer.

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