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### PCB design guidelines for the SPIRIT1 transceiver

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By Placido De Vita

#### Introduction

The SPIRIT1 is a very low power RF transceiver, intended for RF wireless applications in the sub-1 GHz band. It is designed to operate both in the license-free ISM and SRD frequency bands at 169, 315, 433, 868 and 915 MHz.

This application note is intended to accompany the reference designs and provide detailed information regarding the design decisions employed within STMicroelectronics designs. In addition, it details the design guidelines for developing a generic radio frequency application using a SPIRIT1 device.

The RF performance and the critical maximum peak voltage, spurious and harmonic emission, receiver matching strongly depend on the PCB layout as well as the selection of the matching network components.

For optimal performance, STMicroelectronics recommends the use of the PCB layout design hints described in the following sections. Also, but no less importantly, STMicroelectronics strongly suggests using the BOM defined in the reference design which guarantees, along with a good PCB design, the correct RF performance.

For further information, visit the STMicroelectronics web site at [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

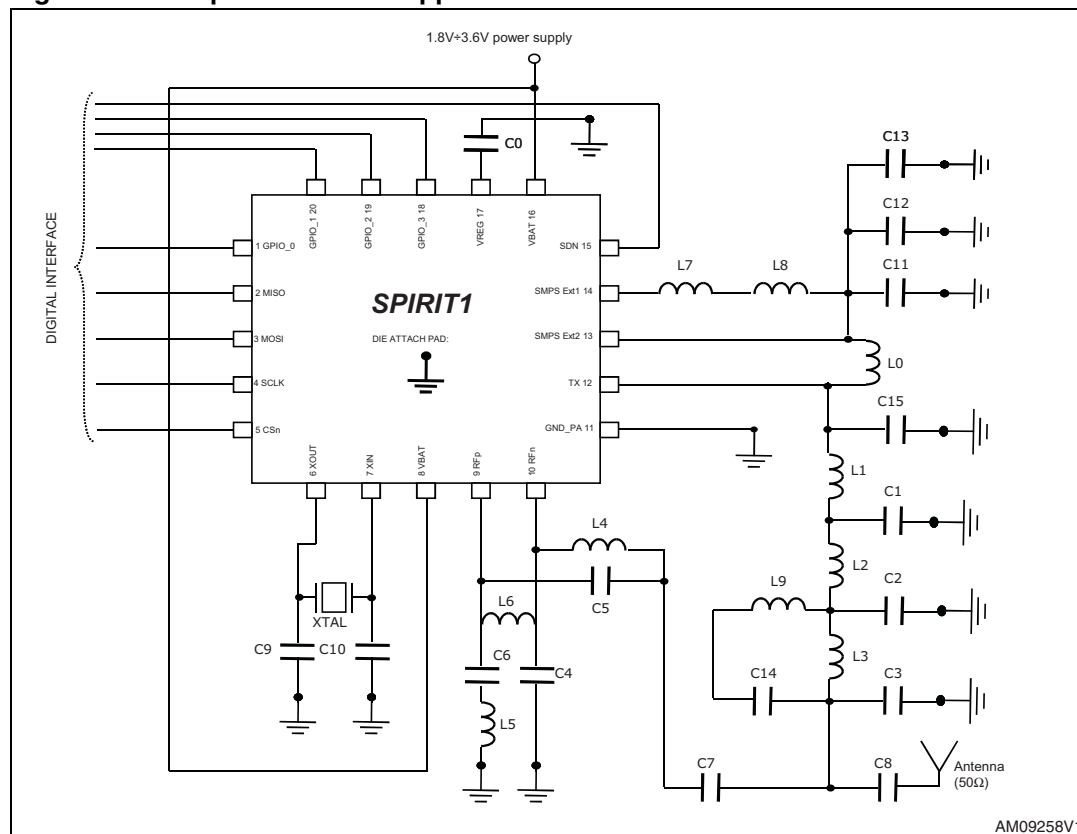
# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Reference design</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>RF layout guidelines</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	PCB materials	4
2.2	Two or multi-layer board design	5
2.3	PCB transmission line	6
2.4	Current loops and decoupling	7
2.5	PCB parasitic	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Passive components</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1	Capacitors	8
3.2	Inductors	9
<b>4</b>	<b>Design recommendations when using SPIRIT1 RF IC</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Revision history</b>	<b>13</b>

# 1 Reference design

Use of the SPIRIT1 transceiver requires only few and low cost external components. The simplified application circuit for SPIRIT1 (supply decoupling capacitors not included) is shown in [Figure 1](#); the external components are described in [Table 1](#).

**Figure 1. Simplified SPIRIT1 application circuit**



**Table 1. External components description**

Components	Description
C0	Decoupling capacitor for on-chip voltage regulator to digital part
C1, C2, C3, C14, C15	RF LC filter/matching capacitors
C4, C5	RF balun/matching capacitors
C6, C7, C8	RF balun/matching DC blocking capacitors
C9, C10	Crystal loading capacitors
C11, C12, C13	SMPS LC filter capacitors
L0	RF choke inductor
L1, L2, L3, L9	RF LC filter/matching inductors
L4, L5, L6	RF balun/matching inductors

**Table 1. External components description (continued)**

Components	Description
L7, L8	SMPS LC filter inductors
XTAL	Crystal

## 2 RF layout guidelines

### 2.1 PCB materials

A variety of different materials are used to fabricate PCBs. These materials can also be assembled in a variety of different ways potentially using multiple laminates, different materials and different plates connected through the via structure. A range of finishes can be used making use of materials such as gold, nickel, tin and lead. Typical board materials used for radio circuits are FR4, Rogers R04003 and Roger RT/Duroid. All of these come in a variety of grades and forms and have different electrical characteristics and costs.

The main properties that describe the PCB materials are:

- Dissipation factor, DF, also known as loss tangent ( $\tan\delta$ ), defined as the ratio between the power loss in a dielectric material to the total power transmitted through the dielectric.
- Dielectric constant, DK, also known as relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ), is a property of a dielectric which determines the electrostatic energy stored per unit volume for unit potential.

Generally, materials are split into “standard loss” and “low loss” categories, with a corresponding cost penalty. Other product considerations such as flammability rating and lead-free assembly narrow these choices. These are beyond the scope of this document.

A summary of the main electrical characteristics of three commonly used board materials for radio products are given in the table below. The cost increases with increased dielectric tolerance and reduced loss.

**Table 2. Board material main parameters**

Board material	Typical dielectric constant	Dielectric constant tolerance	Typical dissipation factor
FR4	4	+/- 5% -> +/- 25%	0.01
Rogers R04003	3.38	+/- 0.05	0.0027
Rogers RT/Duroid	2.2	+/- 0.03	0.0009

Volume manufacturing requires the least expensive materials to be used while meeting an acceptable level of performance. The PCB plays a leading role in RF performance and so must be considered very carefully. For the type of cost-sensitive applications targeted, a low-cost PCB substrate is mandatory, which means using a standard FR4.

Modern PCB manufacturing achieves very accurate etching and so this is not considered as a performance variable. Z-axis expansion depends on the FR4 material and does not alter much between vendor material.

## 2.2 Two or multi-layer board design

A different choice regarding the number of the layers can be made. A two-layer or an N-layer (where N may be 3 or 4) application board can be used to develop the RF part of an application.

The usual distribution for a four-layer board should be:

1. TOP layer, used for the RF signals;
2. GROUND layer, used only as ground plane;
3. POWER layer, used for DC power plane;
4. BOTTOM layer, used for the low frequency and digital signals.

The advantage of N-layer designs over two-layer designs is that the former allows for distributed RF decoupling of a DC power plane by a ground plane, as illustrated in [Figure 2](#).

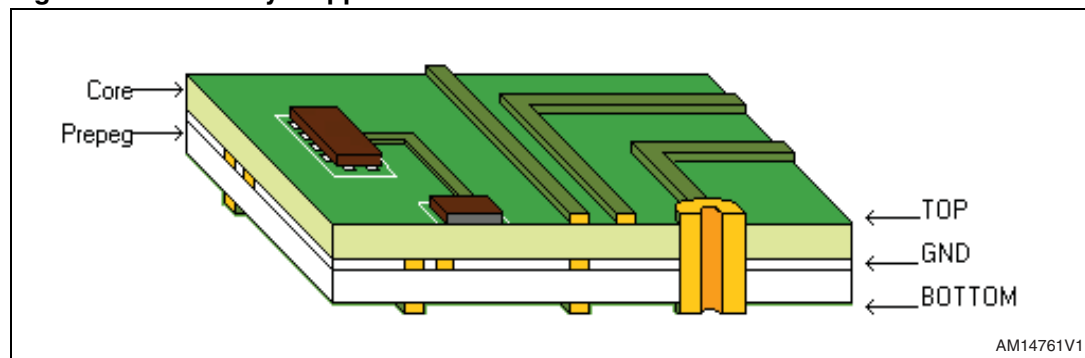
Placing a distributed ground plane between the RF plane and the power plane enables an evenly distributed RF decoupling layer. In addition, the power plane provides a low impedance trace at radio frequency.

The main advantage of the multi-layer solution is the possibility to put the ground layer very near to the RF plane to reduce the parasitic effect of the ground plane. All the RF devices need to have a strong ground plane and it is possible to obtain this by reducing how much the parasitic effect is possible by reducing the distance between the TOP layer and the GROUND layer.

A two-layer design typically requires a little more care with the PCB routing, but can be successfully implemented for applications with a low number of tracks. The power supply trace on the component is made quite thick to present as low an impedance trace as possible. Large areas of ground on this side of the board provide a low impedance path for the decoupling.

A two-layer PCB is cheaper to manufacture than a three or four-layer PCB. However, to implement microstrip or stripline transmission lines, the PCB thickness should not exceed 0.8 mm - 1.00 mm, since the width of the transmission line trace becomes rather large.

**Figure 2. Three-layer application board structure**



## 2.3 PCB transmission line

Transmission lines maintain the chosen impedance,  $Z_0$ , from a signal source to its load, and, unlike all other interconnections, do not resonate however long they are. Transmission lines can easily be made on PCBs by controlling materials and dimension and providing accurate termination resistances at source and/or load. They may be also extended off the PCB with appropriate controlled-impedance cables and connectors.

Comparing the length of a PCB track conductor with the wavelength of the highest frequencies of concern in the relevant medium give us what is called “electrical length” of the track. When a conductor is “electrically long”, transmission lines need to be used to maintain the frequency response or to prevent excessive distortion of the wave shape.

Due to the very high frequency of the signal in the RF PCBs, a transmission line technique must be used. Different types of transmission line structure were studied. The more simple one commonly used in the RF PCBs is the microstrip trace. [Figure 3](#) illustrates an example of a PCB microstrip, where a trace on the top side of the board is isolated by the PCB dielectric material from the ground plane layer. From a knowledge of the physical properties of the PCB it is possible to construct a transmission line trace with the desired characteristic impedance.

A different structure is shown in [Figure 4](#). In this case, called grounded coplanar line, the trace is isolated from the ground plane layer by the PCB dielectric, but also the track is near to the ground plane in the same layer between an air gap.

A lot of formulas were developed to define the characteristic impedance of the two different structures, but a presentation of these formulas are beyond the scope of this application note.

The grounded coplanar structure guarantees a reduced sensitivity to the PCB thickness variation. This also reduces radiation and coupling effects. Use 50  $\Omega$  grounded coplanar lines to connect the SMA connector to the RF matching/filtering network and/or the RF switch wherever possible.

**Figure 3. PCB microstrip structure**

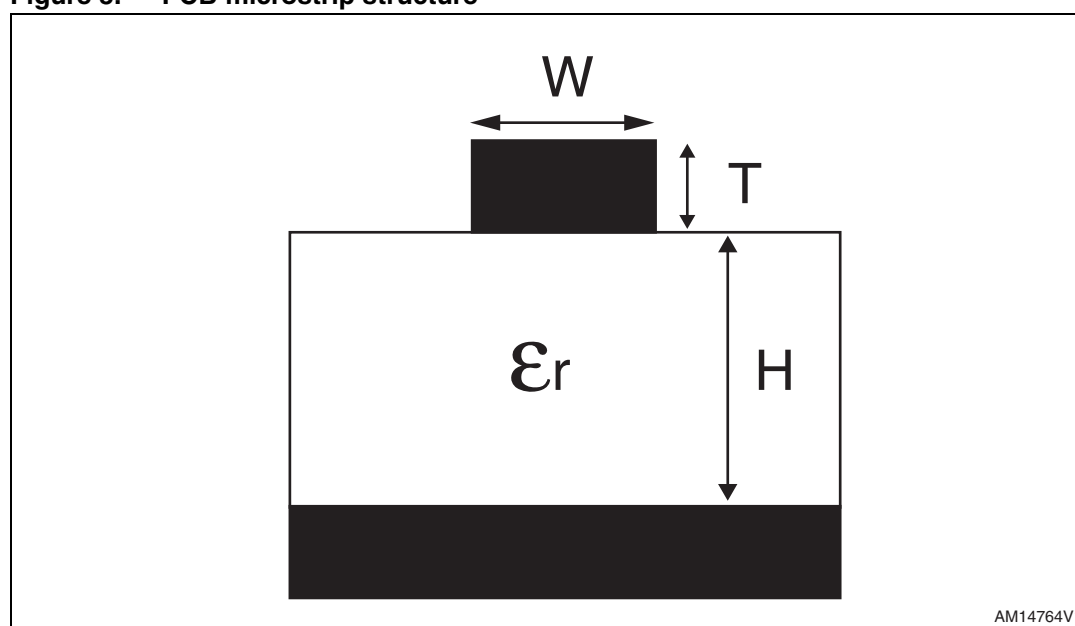
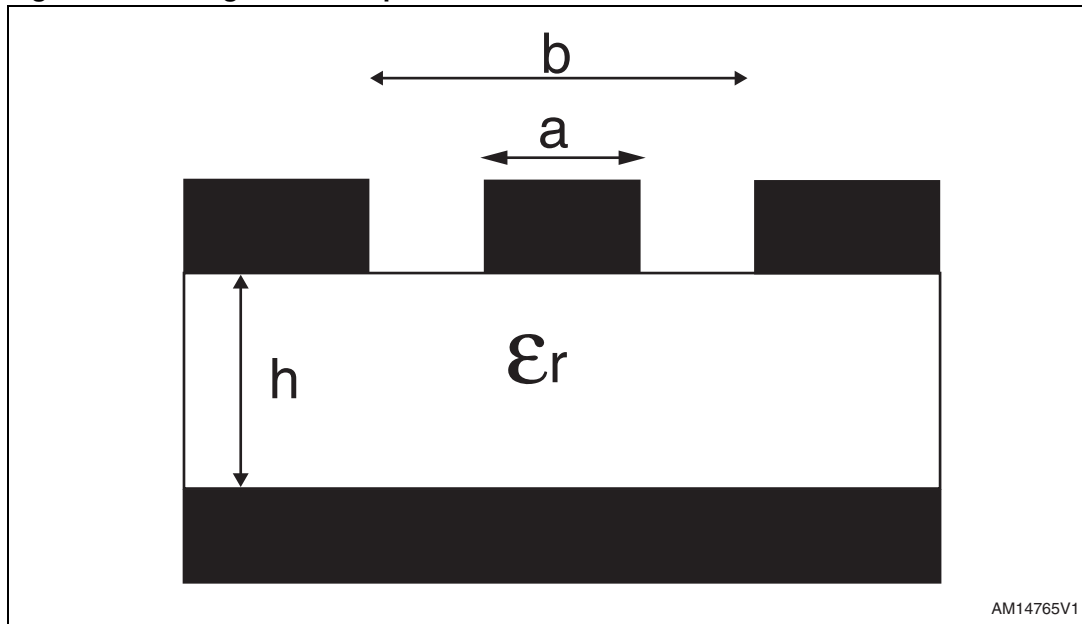


Figure 4. PCB grounded coplanar structure



## 2.4 Current loops and decoupling

Minimize current loops on PCB layouts by decoupling as close to the port being decoupled to ground as possible. Avoid capacitive coupling by ensuring that each circuit block or port has its own decoupling capacitor. Ensure that each decoupling capacitor has its own via connection to ground. As a rule of thumb, components should not share vias.

The power supplies must be decoupled as close to the supply pin of the IC as possible to a localized ground pad on the top layer that is connected to the main ground plane layer through multiple vias.

By minimizing current loops and through careful and considered decoupling it is possible to avoid noise from the noisy circuit blocks, such as the digital blocks, frequency synthesizer and reference oscillator circuit being coupled into highly sensitive circuit blocks such as LNA and VCO.

## 2.5 PCB parasitic

An area that is often overlooked during PCB layout is the electrical characteristics of the PCB material itself, component traces and vias. The electrical characteristics of the PCB used to physically mount and connect the circuit components in a high frequency RF product can have a significant impact on the performance of that product.

The term “PCB parasitic” is used to refer to a physical attribute of the PCB that has an impact on the performance of the circuit. For example, in a high frequency radio circuit it is easy to see how a long thin track is inductive and a large pad over a ground plane is capacitive.

In addition, the impedance of the connections between circuit components and the ground plane must also be modeled in the real circuits. The vias used to connect the different layers have an associated parasitic parallel capacitance and inductance, which forms a parallel

resonant circuit. Typically, for a 1.6 mm thickness PCB material, a single via can add 1.2 nH of inductance and 0.5 pF of capacitance, depending on the via dimensions and PCB dielectric material, although the effects can be minimized by ensuring that the inter-via spacing is of  $\lambda/30$ .

## 3 Passive components

Passive components play a fundamental rule in the success of an ideal PCB. The following is a brief description of the physical properties of the capacitor and inductor components that can help with the circuit design and the choice of the components.

ST strongly recommends using only the values and types of items specified in the BOM of the SPIRIT1 application board, since a change in their value and/or type can create a different behavior of the RF characteristic of the application.

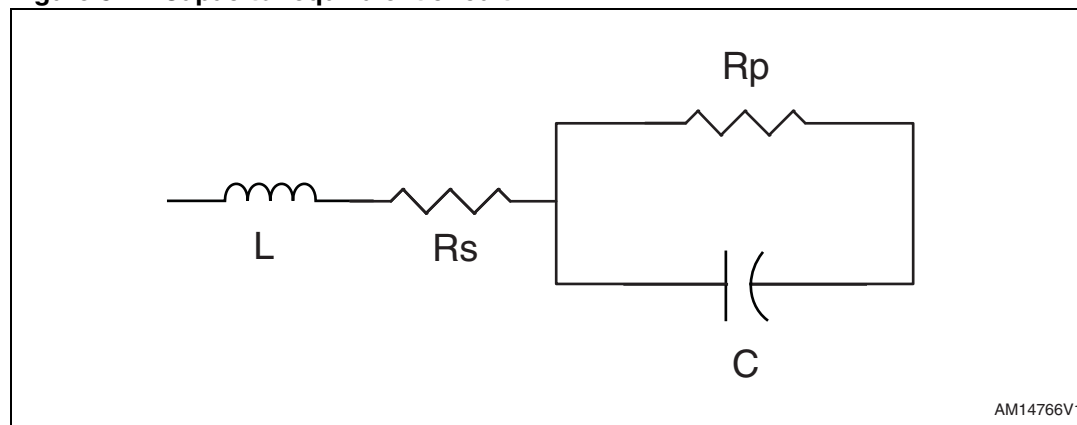
### 3.1 Capacitors

A capacitor is a passive electrical component used to store energy in an electrical field. The forms of practical capacitors vary widely, but all contain at least two electrical conductors separated by a dielectric.

Capacitors differ from each other in construction techniques and materials used in the manufacture. A lot of different types of capacitors exist (double-layer, polyester, polypropylene and so on), but this document focuses on the surface mount versions of ceramics only. The other types of capacitors are not indicated for the application targeted in this document.

A capacitor, as a practical device, exhibits not only capacitance but also resistance and inductance. A simplified schematic for the equivalent circuit is shown in [Figure 5](#).

**Figure 5. Capacitor equivalent circuit**



Typically, the ESR (equivalent series resistance) and the ESL (equivalent series inductance) are defined for the capacitors. The term ESR combines all losses, both series and parallel, in a capacitor at a given frequency so that the equivalent circuit is reduced to a simple R-C series connection. The same is true for the ESL which is the equivalent series inductor



comprised of three components: pad layout, capacitor height and power plane spreading inductance.

The main differences between ceramic dielectric types are the temperature coefficient of capacitance and the dielectric loss. COG and NP0 (negative-positive-zero, i.e.  $\pm 0$ ) dielectrics have the lowest losses and are used in filtering, matching and so on.

For RF applications it is generally recommended that multi-layer (or monolithic) ceramic capacitors with a COG dielectric material, which is a highly stable class I dielectric offering a linear temperature coefficient, low loss and stable electrical properties over time, voltage and frequency.

For RF decoupling purposes select a capacitor value so that the frequency to be decoupled is close to or just above the series resonant frequency (SRF) of the capacitor. At SRF the parasitic impedance resonates with the device capacitance to form a series tuned circuit and the impedance presented by the capacitor is the effective series resistance (ESR).

For DC blocking or coupling applications at RF, typically a capacitor with low insertion loss and a good quality factor is required. Since a capacitor's quality factor is inversely proportional to its ESR, select a capacitor with a low ESR and ensure that the SRF of the capacitor is greater than the frequency of operation. If the working frequency is above the SRF of the capacitor, it appears inductive.

## 3.2 Inductors

An inductor is a passive electrical component used to store energy in its magnetic field. Any conductor has inductance. An inductor is typically made of a wire or other conductor wound into a coil, to increase the magnetic field.

Inductors differ from each other in construction techniques and materials used for manufacture. A lot of different types of inductors exist (air core inductors, ferromagnetic core inductors and variable inductors), but this document focuses on the inductors useful for RF only. Air core inductors are usually used in RF. The term air core describes an inductor that does not use a magnetic core made of ferromagnetic material, but is coil wound on plastic, ceramic, or other nonmagnetic forms. They have lower inductance than ferromagnetic core coils, but are used at high frequencies because they are free from energy losses called core losses.

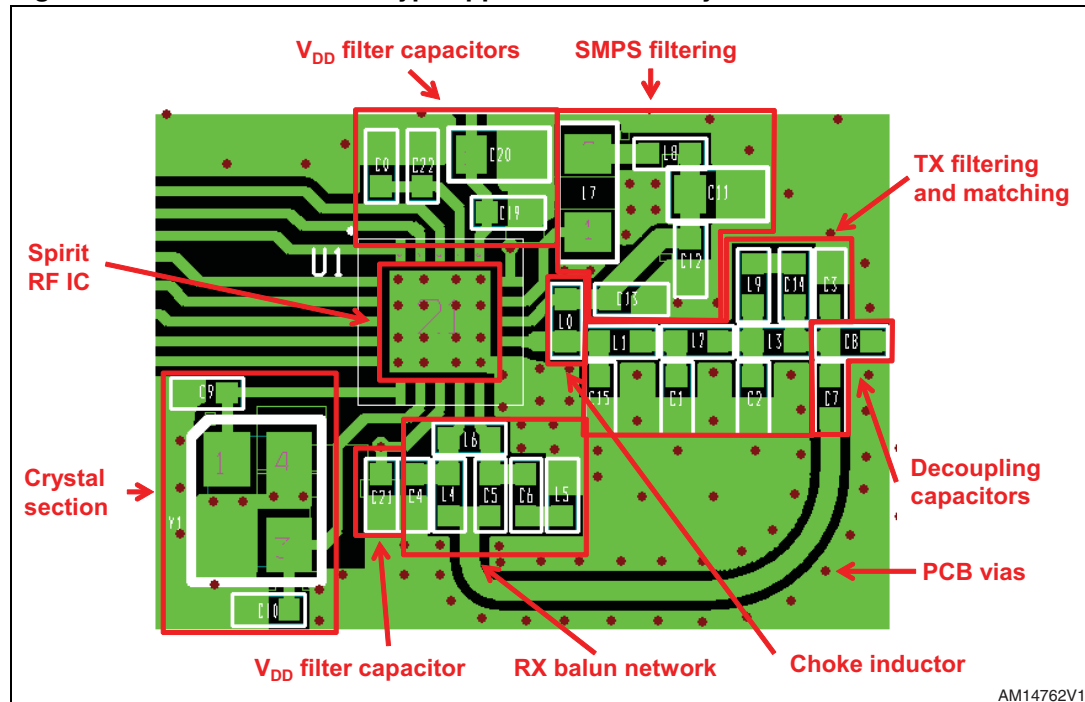
Usually, the real circuit of an inductor is composed of a series resistance and a parallel capacitor. The parallel capacitor is considered to be the inter-winding capacitor that exists between the turns of the inductor. If the inductor is placed over a ground plane then this capacitance also includes the capacitance that exists between the inductor and the ground plane. The series resistor can be considered as the resistance of the inductor winding.

In terms of circuit performance, as already mentioned for the capacitors, the self-resonant frequency and the quality factor are the main inductor parameters, especially for a circuit where the losses need to be minimized. At the self-resonant frequency, the inductor impedance is at a maximum. For a frequency above the self-resonance the inductor behavior changes and it appears capacitive.

In general, wirewound inductors have a higher quality factor than a multi-layer equivalent. They also reflect and radiate more energy which can give rise to higher emission levels, especially in terms of self-coupling. Inductive coupling can give rise to undesired circuit operation: to minimize coupling, mount the inductors in sensitive circuit areas at 90 degrees to one another.



Figure 7. SPIRIT1 direct tie type application board layout



Here below is a guide on how to realize the layout of the SPIRIT1 application board.

- The discrete balun of the RX path must be placed as close to the RX pins as possible.
- The traces that connect the two RX pins to the balun network (differential traces) should be of equal length. If the two differential signals are unbalanced, common-mode problems can be generated.
- Route differential traces closely together. Differential receivers are designed to be sensitive to the difference between a pair of inputs, but also to be insensitive to a common-mode shift of those inputs. Therefore, if any external noise is coupled equally into the differential traces, the receiver is insensitive to this (common mode coupled) noise. The more closely differential traces are routed together, the more equal any coupled noise is on each trace, therefore the better the rejection of the noise in the circuit is.
- The parallel inductors in the RX path (and in general) should be mutually perpendicular to avoid mutual couplings. If no perpendicular position is possible, turn away their interposing capacitors or resistors.
- The TX and RX section should be separated by a ground plane in the top layer to reduce the coupling.
- Connect the TX and RX section using 50  $\Omega$  grounded coplanar lines wherever possible. This type of line structure reduces radiation and coupling effects. Also the characteristic impedance of the track is less sensible to the PCB thickness variation.
- The interconnections between the elements are not considered transmission lines because their lengths are much shorter than the wavelength and, therefore, their

impedance is not critical. As a result, their recommended width is the smallest possible. In this way, the parasitic capacitances to ground can be minimized.

- The choke inductor (L0) must be placed as close to the TX pin of the RF IC as possible.
- Inductors must be put perpendicular to each other to improve filter attenuation at higher harmonic frequencies. If this is not possible, put the inductances in perpendicular, do not place the inductors in parallel to each other.
- Put the L7 and L8 inductors in perpendicular mode to avoid coupling. Put the smaller capacitor of the battery capacity of SMPS filtering as close as possible to the choke inductor (L0).
- Put a ground plane internally to the SMPS loop to reduce the coupling between the traces of the SMPS.
- The smaller VDD bypass capacitor should be kept as close to the VDD pin as possible.
- The exposed pad of the SPIRIT IC should be connected to the ground layer below with the maximum number of vias possible. The exposed pad should also be connected to the top layer ground metal to further improve RF grounding using also diagonal trace connections where possible.
- The crystal should be placed as close as possible to the SPIRIT IC. The crystal capacitors should also be placed near to the crystal pads. This to ensure that wire parasitic capacitances are kept as low as possible in order to reduce the frequency offsets that may occur. Use only COG capacitors to stabilize the crystal frequency, due to their poor value variation effected by the temperature variation.
- Add large and continuous ground metallization on the top layer. To provide a good RF ground, the RF voltage potential should be equal along the entire ground area because this helps maintain good VDD filtering.
- A three or four-layer board is strongly recommended. Put the ground layer very close to the top layer to obtain a good ground plane reference. A thickness between the top layer and ground layer of 0.2 mm or 0.3 mm is suggested.
- If it is not possible to use a three or four-layer board, it is necessary to fill the area under the RF part of the board (RF IC, TX matching and filtering network, RX balun and SMPS section) with ground metal to reduce or eliminate radiation emissions. Board routing and wiring should not be placed in this region to prevent coupling effects and to ensure a good ground reference plane to the RF parts.
- Connect all the ground metallization and/or layers with as many vias as possible. It is also recommended that the ground return path between the ground vias of the TX and RX networks and the ground vias of the SPIRIT IC should not be blocked in any way: the return current should see a clear unhindered pathway through the ground plane to the back of the SPIRIT IC.

## 5 References

1. SPIRIT1 datasheet.

## 6 Revision history

**Table 3. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
18-Oct-2012	1	Initial release.

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