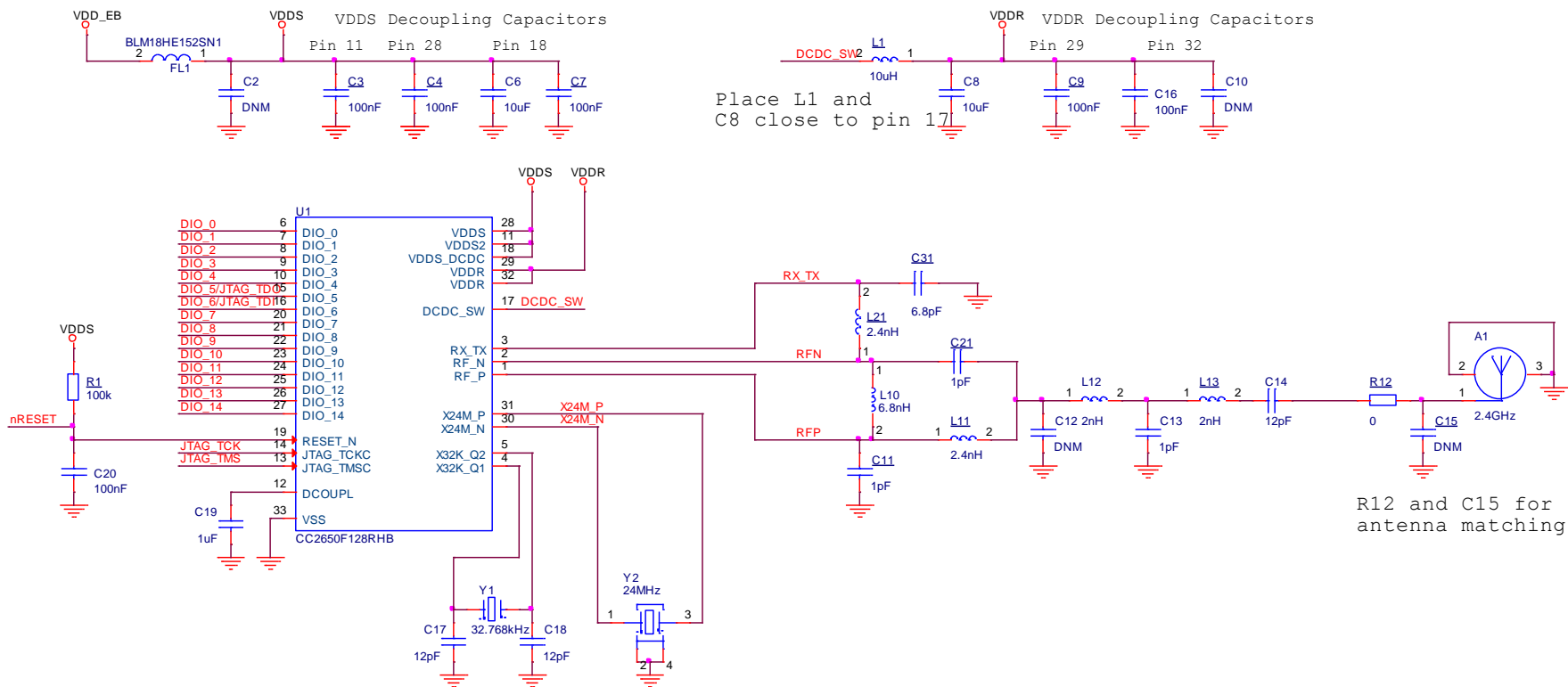


CC26xx HW Training

Layout Considerations

Fredrik Kervel, Bluetooth Smart Applications

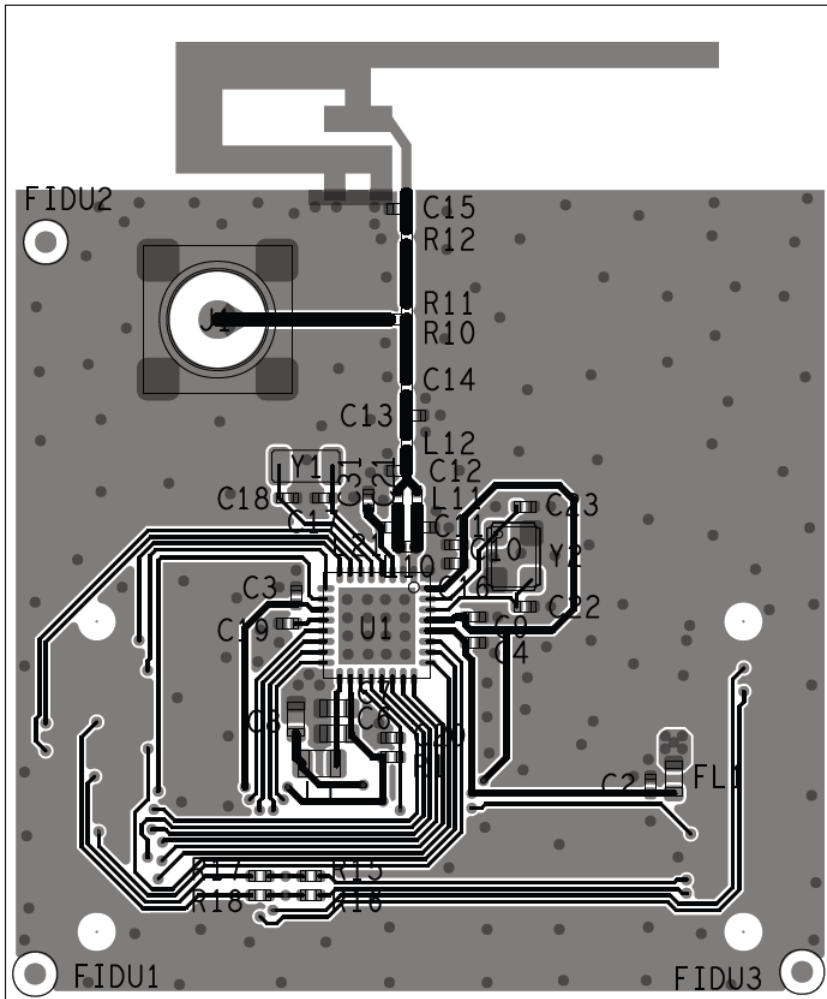
Reference Schematic



Place L1 and C8 close to pin 17

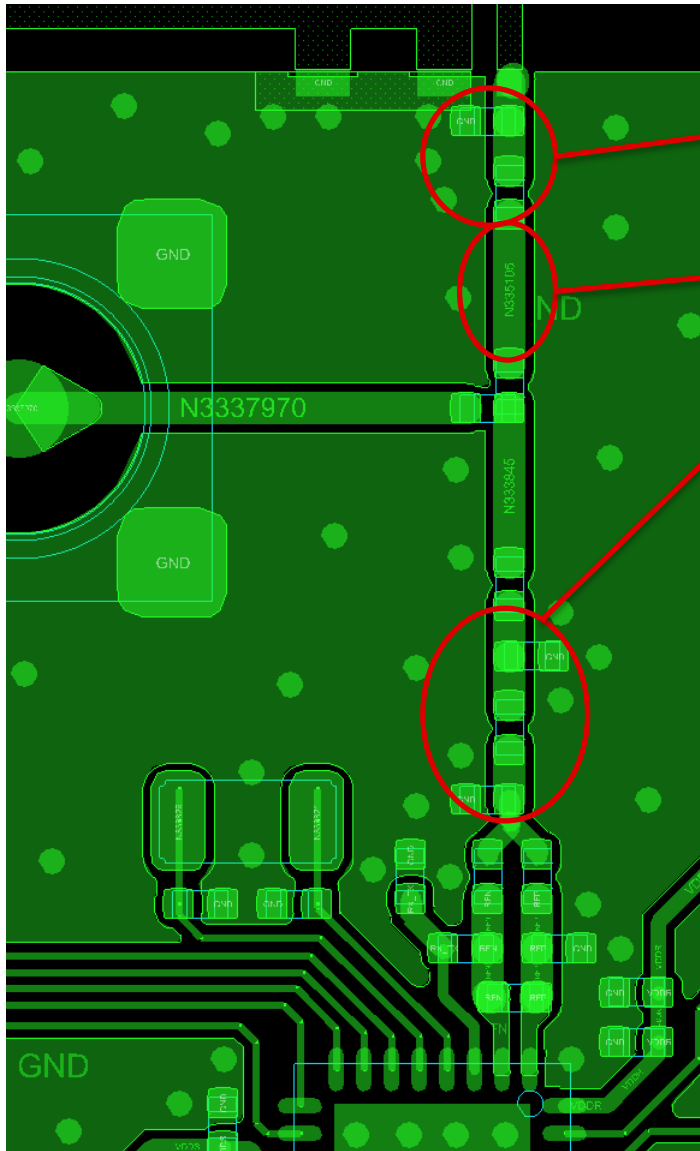
R12 and C15 for antenna matching

Reference Layout



- Follow the reference layout! 😊
- All reference designs are for 2-layer PCBs
 - Thickness = 0.8 mm
 - 4 (or more) layers is also ok
- Place the RF match close to the RF pins
- Solid ground plane
 - No signal traces underneath the RF path!
 - Ground return paths between the antenna / RF-components and CC26xx must be uninterrupted
 - Keep as much signal- and power routing on the top layer as possible
- Place decoupling caps as close to the VDD pins as possible
 - Ground return paths between decoupling caps and CC26xx should be short and direct
- DC/DC-regulator must have a short and direct ground connection to CC26xx

Reference Layout – Differential output



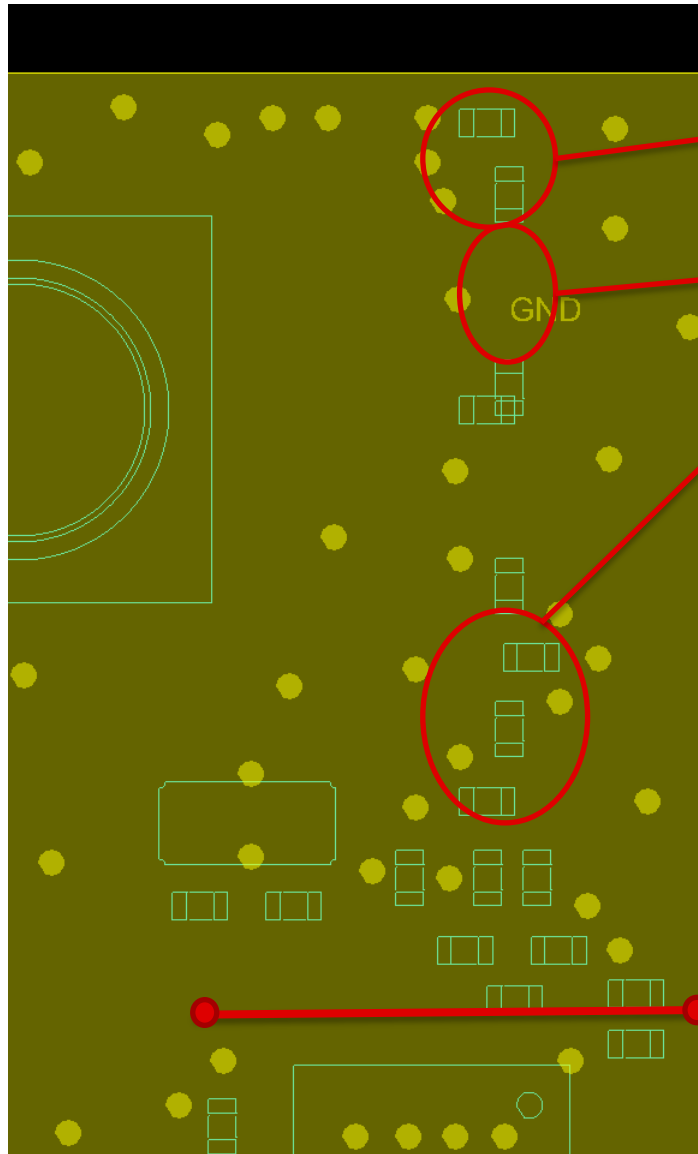
Antenna match components

Longer RF traces must have 50 ohm impedance

Notice orientation of pi-filter layout

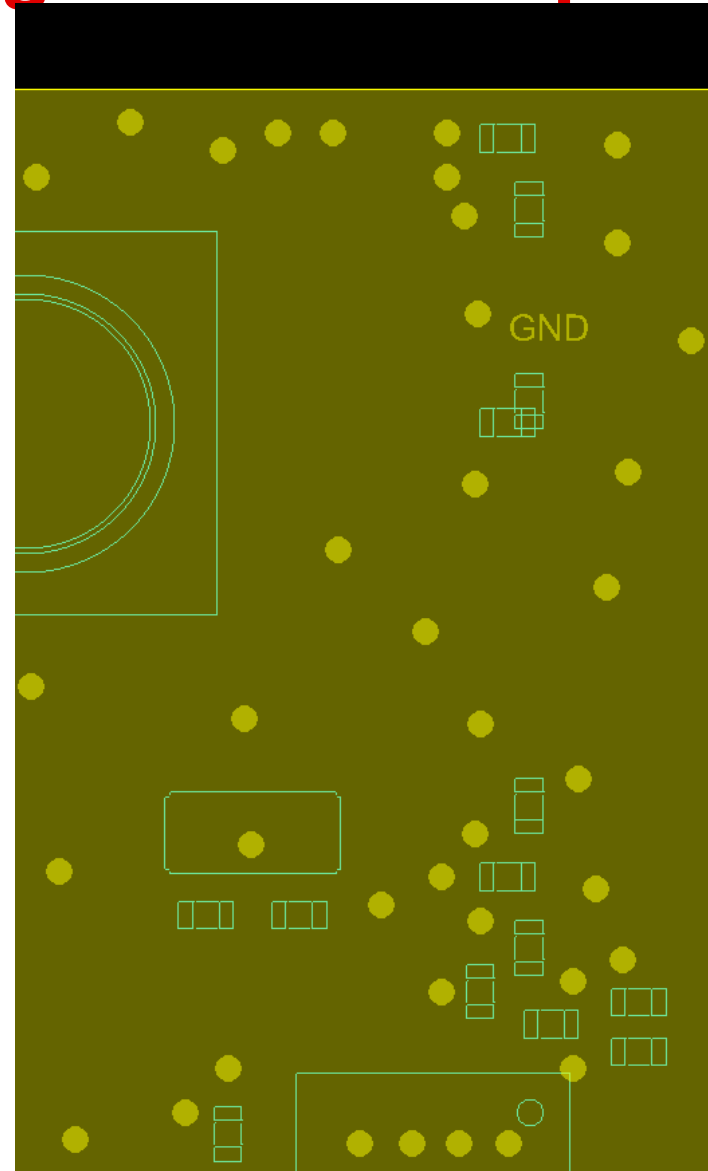
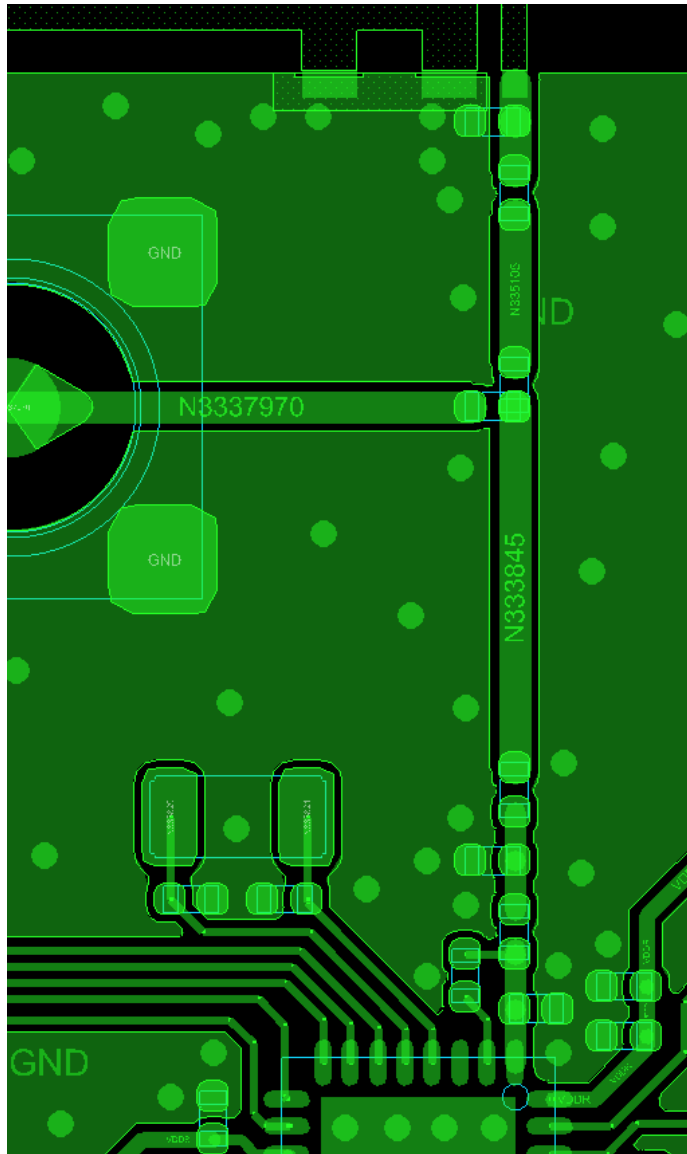
- Shunt components oriented opposite way to avoid crosstalk

Reference Layout – Differential output

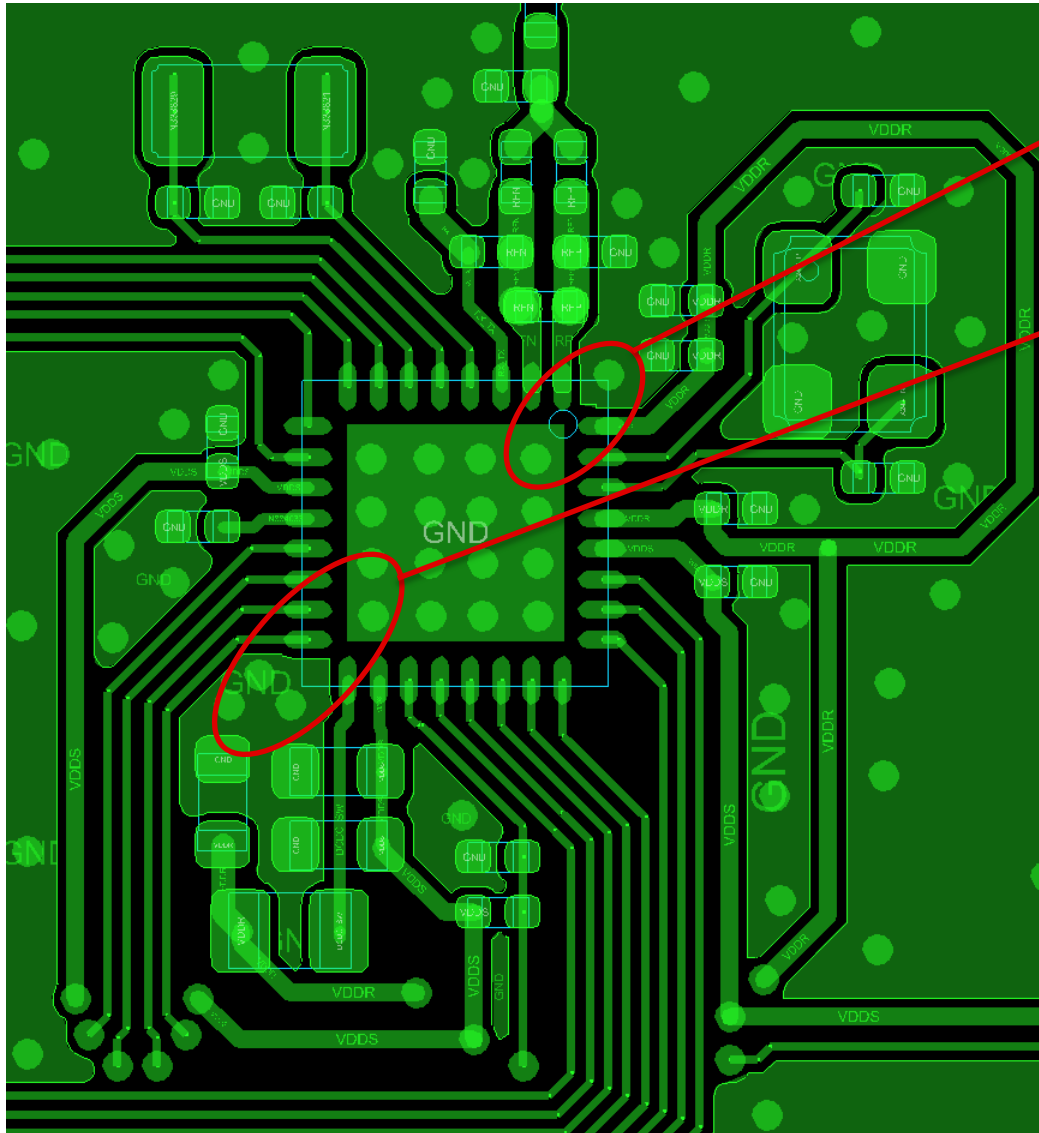


- Antenna match components
- Longer RF traces must have 50 ohm impedance
- Notice orientation of pi-filter layout
 - Shunt components oriented opposite way to avoid crosstalk
- No traces underneath the RF path
 - Will increase the impedance of the RF ground return paths and, even worse, create current loops
 - May lead to reduced RF performance and spurious emission

Reference Layout – Single ended output

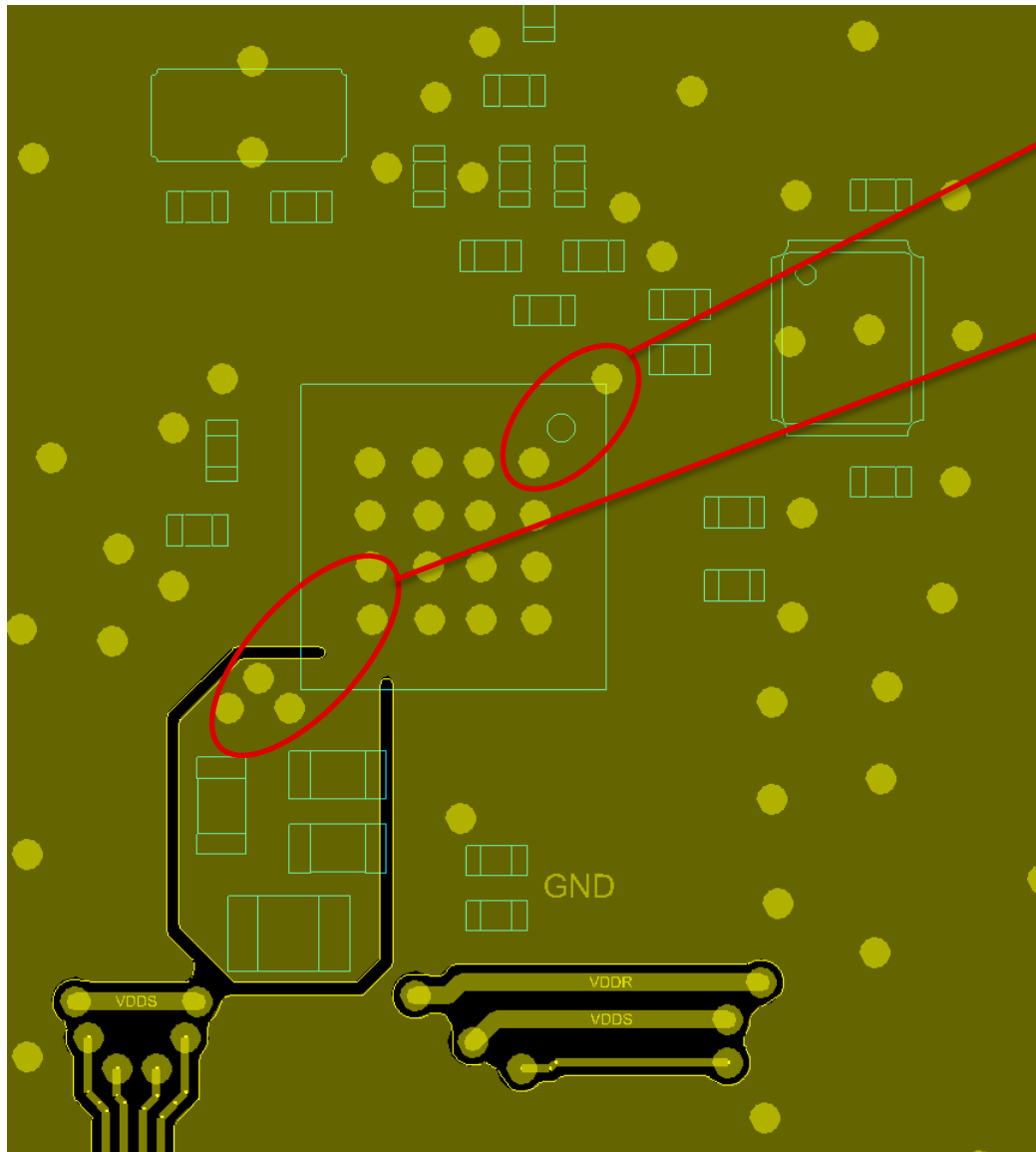


Reference Layout – Everything else



- Make sure decoupling ground paths are short and direct (low impedance)
- Make sure the DCDC switch ground path is short and direct (low impedance)
- Try to locate as much routing as possible on the top layer in 2-layer PCBs

Reference Layout – Everything else



- Make sure decoupling ground paths are short and direct (low impedance)
- Make sure the DCDC switch ground path is short and direct (low impedance)
- Try to locate as much routing as possible on the top layer in 2-layer PCBs

Reference Layout – Trace impedance

- For RF traces longer than a certain length the impedance should be controlled
- TXLine is a free tool for PCB trace impedance calculations
 - <http://www.awrcorp.com/products/optional-products/tx-line-transmission-line-calculator>

