Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
IIP3	Input intercept point	$f_1 = f_{LO} + 1$ MHz $f_2 = f_{LO} + 1.945$ MHz				
		Mode A (*1)	-36	-33	-	dBm
		Mode B (*1)	-21	-18	-	dBm
BBW	Base band filter bandwidth DSB	Programmable (*2)	-	200	-	kHz
			-	600	-	kHz
ACR	Adjacent channel rejection	funw = f_{LO} + 650 kHz Pw= - 108dBm, mode A (*1)	45	48	-	dBc
BR	Bit rate	Programmable	1.2		152.3	kbit/s
RFOP	RF output power	Programmable RFOP1	-3	0	-	dBm
		RFOP2	+2	+5	-	dBm
		RFOP3	+7	+10	-	dBm
		RFOP4	+12	+15	-	dBm
FR	Synthesizer frequency range	Programmable	433	-	435	MHz
		Each range with its own	868	-	870	MHz
		external components	902	-	928	MHz
TS_TR	Transmitter wake-up time	From oscillator enabled	-	150	250	us
TS_RE	Receiver Baseband wake-up time	From oscillator enabled	-	0.5	0.8	ms
TS_RSSI	RSSI wake-up time	From receiver enabled	-	-	1	ms
TS_RSSIM	RSSI measurement time			0.5		ms
TS_OS	Crystal oscillator wake-up time	Fundamental	-	0.3	0.5	ms
		3rd overtone	-	2.5		ms
TS_FEI	FEI wake-up time		-	-	2/BR	ms
TS_SYNC_AQ	Time for synchronization of the barker decoder	Input power of –106 dBm Data rate = 1154 bits/s Chip rate = 12.7 kcps From Rx enabled	-	5	-	ms
XTAL	Crystal oscillator frequency	Fundamental or 3rd overtone	-	39	-	MHz
FSTEP	Frequency synthesizer step	Exact step is XTAL / 77 824	-	500	-	Hz
VTHR	RSSI equivalent input thresholds	Mode A (*1)				
		Low range:VTHR1	-	-100	-	dBm
		VTHR2	-	-95	-	dBm
		VTHR3	-	-90	-	dBm
		High range:VTHR1	-	-85	-	dBm
		VTHR2	-	-80	-	dBm
		VTHR3	-	-75	-	dBm
SPR	Spurious emissions in Rx mode	(*4)	-	-65	-	dBm
VIH	Digital input level high (*3)	% VDD	75	-	-	%
VIL	Digital input level low (*3)	% VDD	-	-	25	%
VOH	Digital output level high	% VDD	75	-	-	%
VOL	Digital output level low	% VDD	-	-	25	%

Table 3: Electrical Specifications

Notes: (*1) Mode A: High sensitivity mode; Mode B: High Linearity mode. As defined in Paragraph 4.1.1.
(*2) An intermediate bandwidth of 300 kHz can also be selected by using additional settings described in section 5.2.8.
(*3) Throughout this document, digital signal levels are named "high" or "1", and "low" or "0".
(*4) SPR strongly depends on the design of the application board and the choice of the external components. Values down to -70 dBm can be achieved with careful design.