

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features	1	Downconverter, Upper Sideband, IF = 7000 MHz.....	10
Applications.....	1	Downconverter, Lower Sideband, IF = 500 MHz.....	11
Functional Block Diagram	1	Downconverter, Lower Sideband, IF = 1000 MHz.....	12
General Description	1	Downconverter, Lower Sideband, IF = 3000 MHz.....	13
Revision History	2	Downconverter, Lower Sideband, IF = 7000 MHz.....	14
Specifications.....	3	Downconverter, P1dB Performance	15
Electrical Specifications.....	3	Upconverter, Upper Sideband	16
Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	4	Upconverter, Lower Sideband	17
Thermal Resistance	4	Noise Figure Performance.....	18
ESD Caution.....	4	Spurious Performance	19
Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions.....	5	Theory of Operation	20
Interface Schematics.....	5	Applications Information.....	21
Typical Performance Characteristics	6	Typical Application Circuit.....	21
Downconverter, Upper Sideband, IF = 500 MHz.....	6	Evaluation PCB Information	21
Downconverter, Upper Sideband, IF = 1000 MHz.....	8	Outline Dimensions.....	22
Downconverter, Upper Sideband, IF = 3000 MHz.....	9	Ordering Guide	22

REVISION HISTORY

4/2019—Rev. E to Rev. F

Changes to Table 5, Figure 4, and Figure 6 5

8/2018—Rev. D to Rev. E

Changes to Table 5, Figure 4, and Figure 6 5

Changes to Ordering Guide 22

9/2017—Rev. C to Rev. D

Changed HMC773A to HMC773ALC3B Throughout

Changes to Ordering Guide..... 22

6/2017—Rev. B to Rev. C

Updated Outline Dimensions..... 22

Changes to Ordering Guide..... 22

1/2017—Rev. A to Rev. B

Changed HE-12-1 to E-12-1 Throughout

Changes to Features Section, Figure 1, and General Description Section..... 1

Changes to Noise Figure Parameter, Isolation Parameter, and Input Third-Order Intercept Parameter, Table 1; and Conversion Loss Parameter, Noise Figure Parameter, Isolation Parameter, and Input Third-Order Intercept Parameter, Table 2 3

Changes to Table 3..... 4

Added Thermal Resistance Section and Table 4; Renumbered Sequentially 4

Changes to Typical Performance Characteristics Section..... 6

Changes to Spurious Performance Section..... 19

Deleted M × N Spurious Outputs Section..... 19

Added M × N Spurious Outputs, IF = 500 MHz Section and M × N Spurious Outputs, IF = 1000 MHz Section..... 19

Changes to Theory of Operation Section..... 20

Changed Application Circuit and Evaluation Printed Circuit Board (PCB) Section to Typical Application Circuit Section... 21

Changes to Typical Application Circuit Section, Figure 77,

Evaluation PCB Information Section, and Table 6 21

9/2015—v.00.0715 to Rev. A

This Hittite Microwave Products data sheet has been reformatted to meet the styles and standards of Analog Devices, Inc.

Updated Format..... Universal

Changes to Features
 1 |

Changes to Table 3.....
 4 |

Changes to Figure 72.....
 17 |

Changes to Figure 86.....
 19 |

Changes to Spurious Performance Section.....
 20 |

Added Theory of Operation Section
 21 |

Added Applications Information Heading
 22 |

Changes to Figure 89.....
 22 |

Updated Outline Dimensions.....
 23 |

Changes to Ordering Guide
 23 |

Rev. F | Page 2 of 22

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SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, IF = 500 MHz, LO drive = 13 dBm, RF frequency range = 6.0 GHz to 16.0 GHz, all measurements performed as a downconverter with the upper sideband selected, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
FREQUENCY RANGE					
Radio Frequency	RF	6		16	GHz
Local Oscillator	LO	6		16	GHz
Intermediate Frequency	IF	dc		8	GHz
CONVERSION LOSS			9	12	dB
NOISE FIGURE			10		dB
ISOLATION					
LO to RF		33	37		dB
LO to IF		30	37		dB
RF to IF		11	15		dB
INPUT THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT	IP3	11	17		dBm
INPUT SECOND-ORDER INTERCEPT	IP2		45		dBm
INPUT POWER					
1 dB Compression	P1dB		10		dBm
RETURN LOSS					
RF Port			12		dB
LO Port			12		dB

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, IF = 500 MHz, LO drive = 13 dBm, RF frequency range = 16.0 GHz to 26.0 GHz, all measurements performed as a downconverter with the upper sideband selected, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
FREQUENCY RANGE					
Radio Frequency	RF	16		26	GHz
Local Oscillator	LO	16		26	GHz
Intermediate Frequency	IF	dc		8	GHz
CONVERSION LOSS			9	14	dB
NOISE FIGURE			12		dB
ISOLATION					
LO to RF		33	37		dB
LO to IF		32	37		dB
RF to IF		15	20		dB
INPUT THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT	IP3	16	20		dBm
INPUT SECOND-ORDER INTERCEPT	IP2		50		dBm
INPUT POWER					
1 dB Compression	P1dB		10		dBm
RETURN LOSS					
RF Port			10		dB
LO Port			12		dB

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
RF Input Power	21 dBm
LO Input Power	21 dBm
IF Input Power	21 dBm
IF Source and Sink Current	2 mA
Channel Temperature	175°C
Continuous P_{DISS} ($T = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Derate 4.44 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Above 85°C)	400 mW
Maximum Peak Reflow Temperature (MSL3) ¹	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	–40°C to +85°C
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Sensitivity	
Human Body Model (HBM)	2000 V (Class 2)
Field Induced Charged Device Model (FICDM)	1200 V (Class C5)

¹ See the Ordering Guide section.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. Careful attention to PCB thermal design is required.

θ_{JA} is the natural convection junction to ambient thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure.

θ_{JC} is the junction to case thermal resistance.

Table 4. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC}	Unit
E-12-4 ¹	120	225	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

¹ See JEDEC standard JESD51-2 for additional information on optimizing the thermal impedance (PCB with 3 × 3 vias).

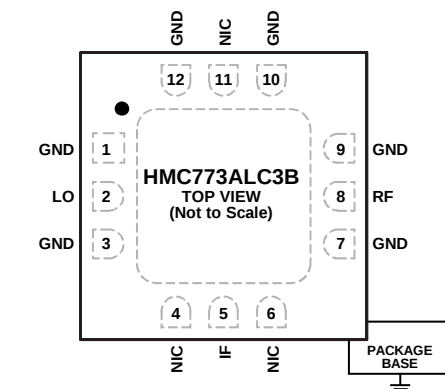
ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.

Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



NOTES
 1. NIC = NOT INTERNALLY CONNECTED. THESE PINS ARE NOT CONNECTED INTERNALLY. HOWEVER, ALL DATA SHOWN HEREIN WAS MEASURED WITH THESE PINS CONNECTED TO RF/DC GROUND EXTERNALLY.
 2. EXPOSED PAD. THE EXPOSED PAD MUST BE CONNECTED TO RF/DC GROUND.

13669-002

Figure 2. Pin Configuration

Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

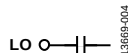
Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12	GND	Ground. Connect these pins and package bottom to RF/dc ground. See Figure 3 for the GND interface schematic.
2	LO	Local Oscillator Port. This pin is ac-coupled and matched to 50 Ω . See Figure 4 for the LO interface schematic.
4, 6, 11	NIC	Not Internally Connected. These pins are not connected internally. However, all data shown herein was measured with these pins connected to RF/dc ground externally.
5	IF	Intermediate Frequency Port. This pin is dc-coupled. For applications not requiring operation to dc, block this pin externally using a series capacitor with a value that passes the necessary IF frequency range. For operation to dc, to prevent device malfunction or failure, this pin must not source or sink more than 2 mA of current. See Figure 5 for the IF interface schematic.
8	RF	Radio Frequency Port. This pin is ac-coupled and matched to 50 Ω . See Figure 6 for the RF interface schematic.
	EP	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad must be connected to RF/dc ground.

INTERFACE SCHEMATICS



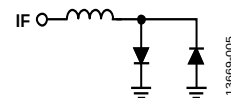
13669-003

Figure 3. GND Interface



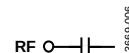
13669-004

Figure 4. LO Interface



13669-005

Figure 5. IF Interface



13669-006

Figure 6. RF Interface

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

DOWNCONVERTER, UPPER SIDEBAND, IF = 500 MHz

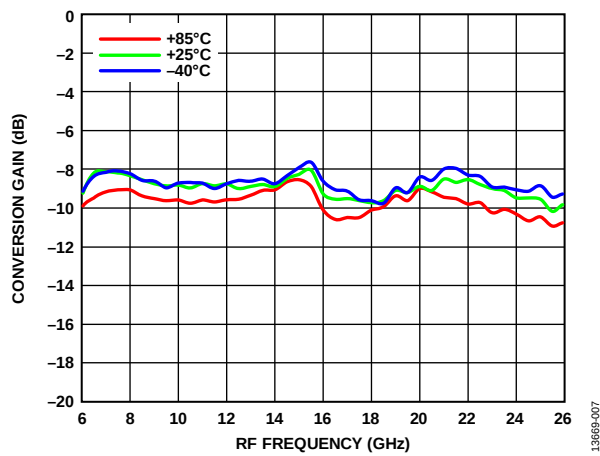


Figure 7. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

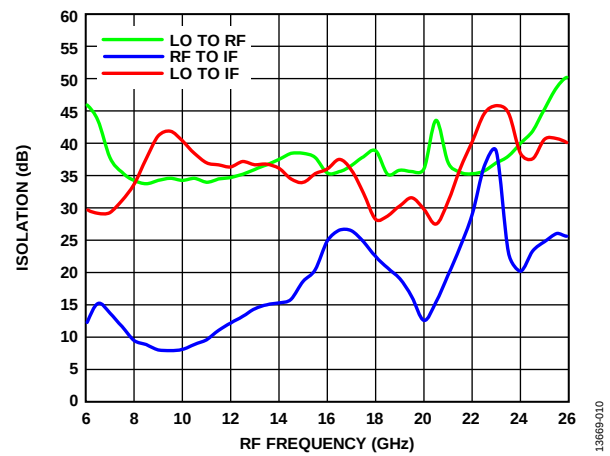


Figure 10. Isolation vs. RF Frequency

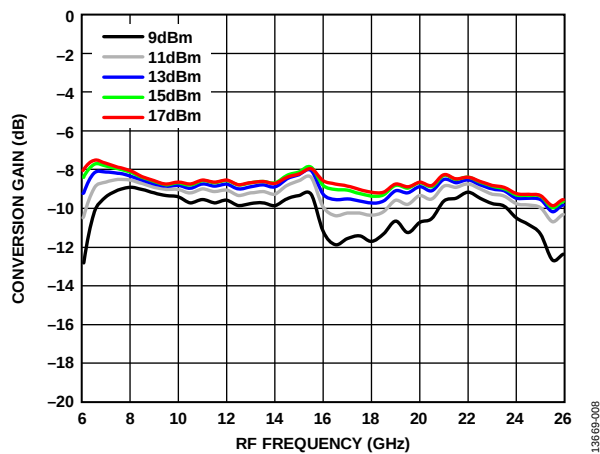


Figure 8. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

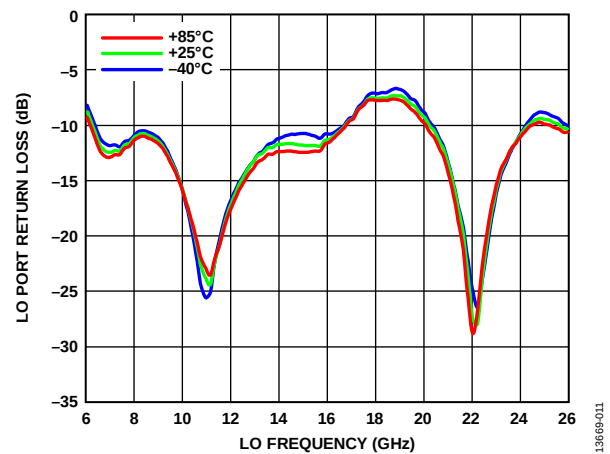


Figure 11. LO Port Return Loss vs. LO Frequency, LO Drive = 13 dBm

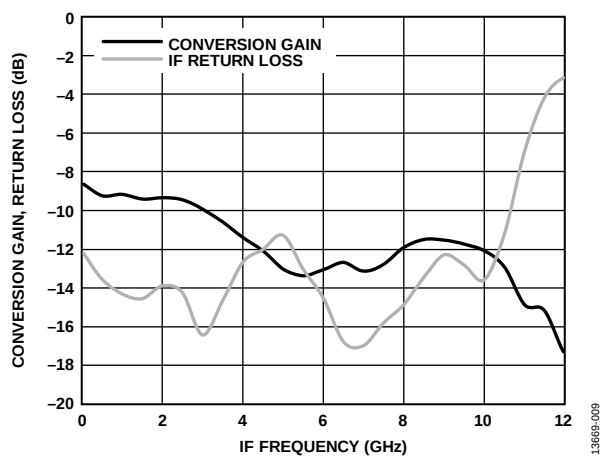


Figure 9. Conversion Gain and Return Loss vs. IF Frequency, LO Drive = 13 dBm

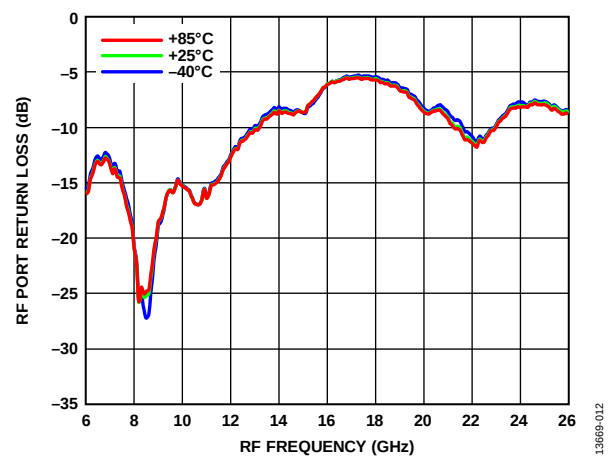


Figure 12. RF Port Return Loss vs. RF Frequency, LO Frequency = 16 GHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm

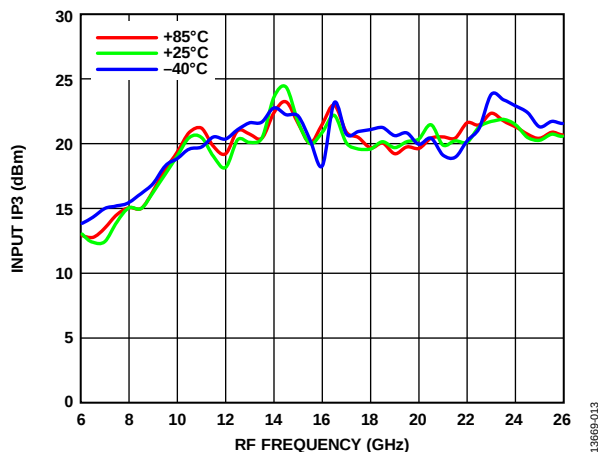


Figure 13. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

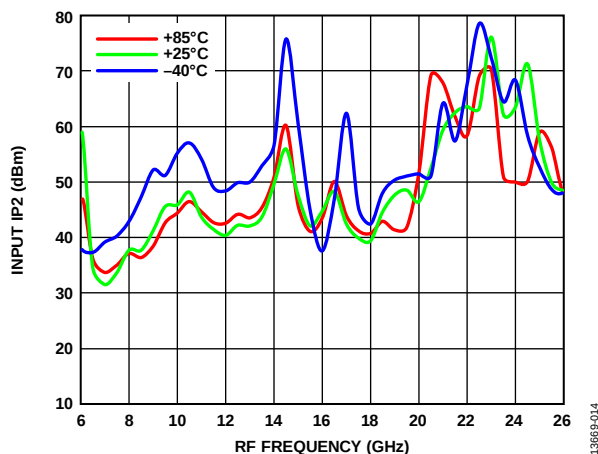


Figure 14. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

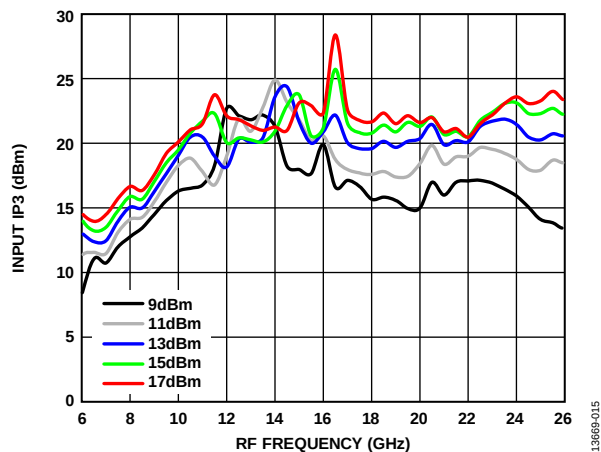


Figure 15. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

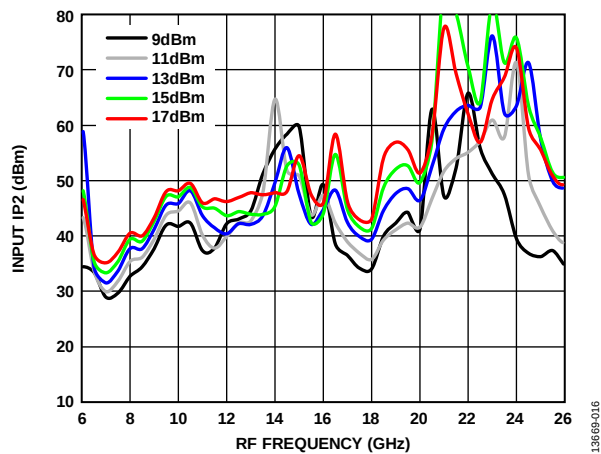


Figure 16. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, UPPER SIDEBAND, IF = 1000 MHz

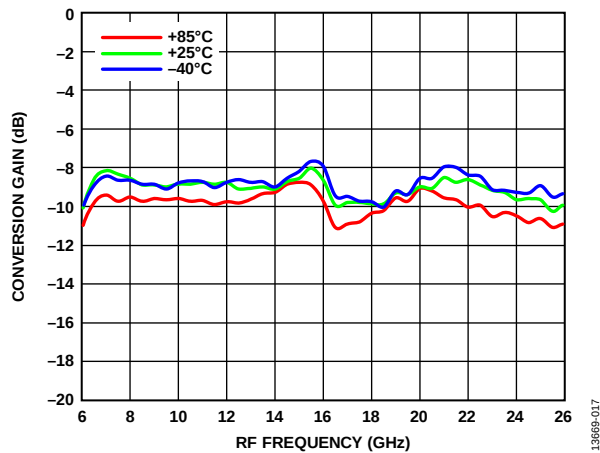


Figure 17. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

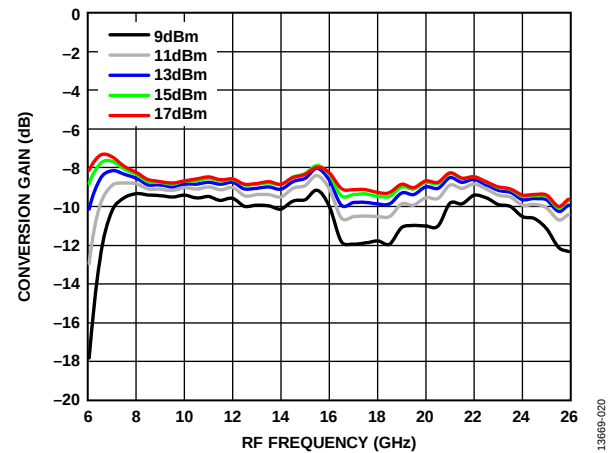


Figure 20. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

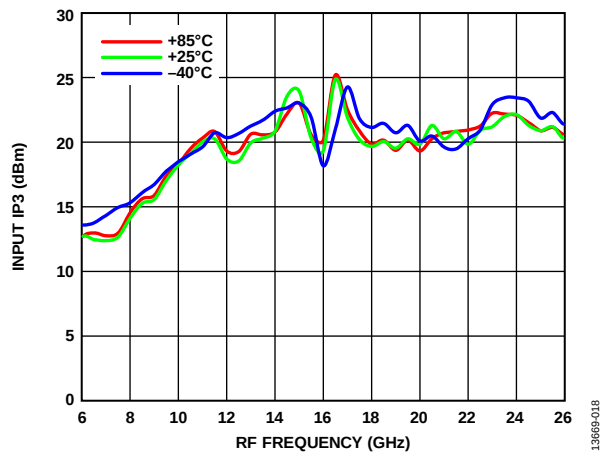


Figure 18. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

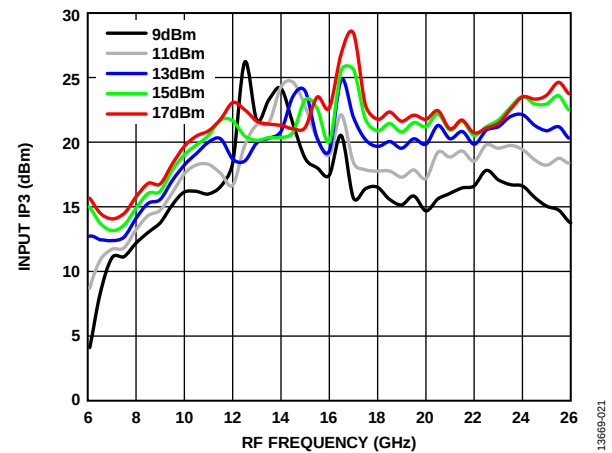


Figure 21. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

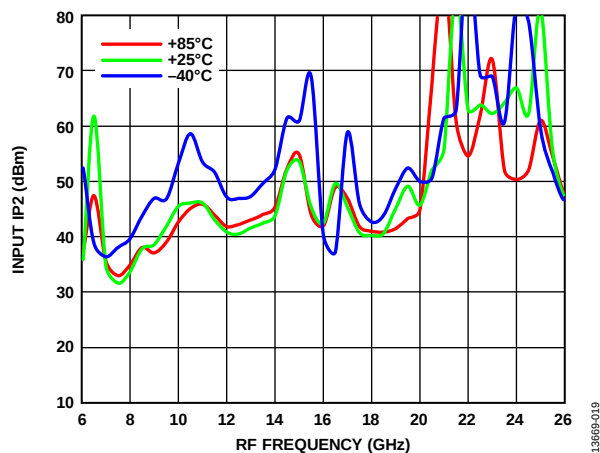


Figure 19. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

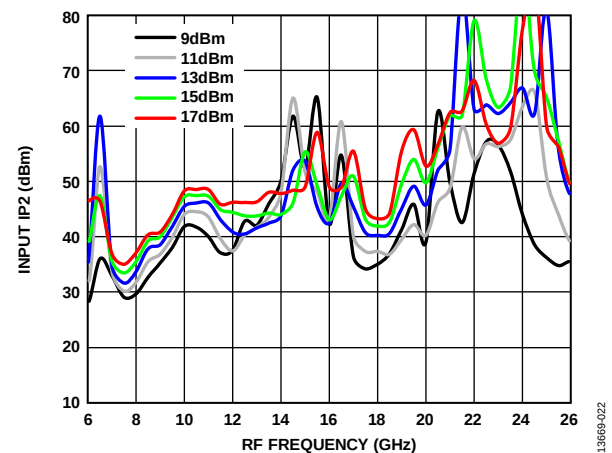


Figure 22. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

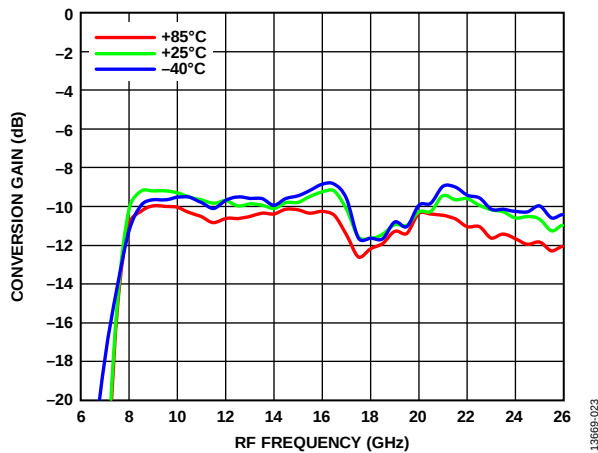
DOWNCONVERTER, UPPER SIDEBAND, IF = 3000 MHz

Figure 23. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

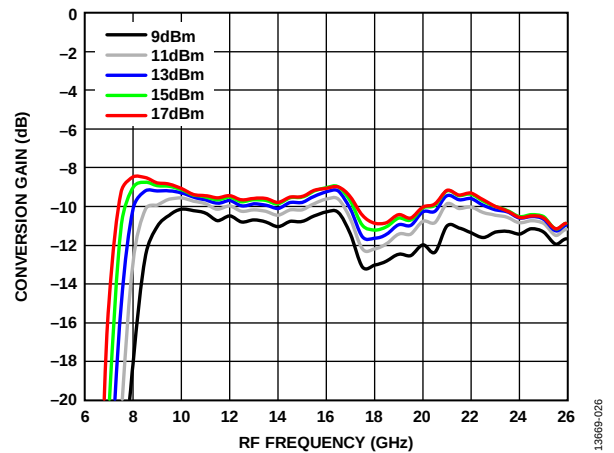


Figure 26. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

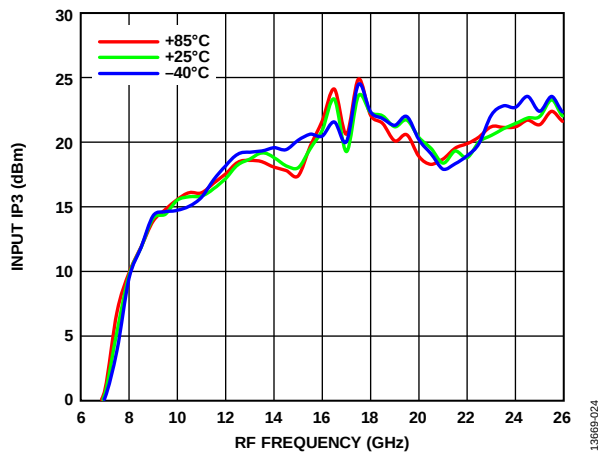


Figure 24. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

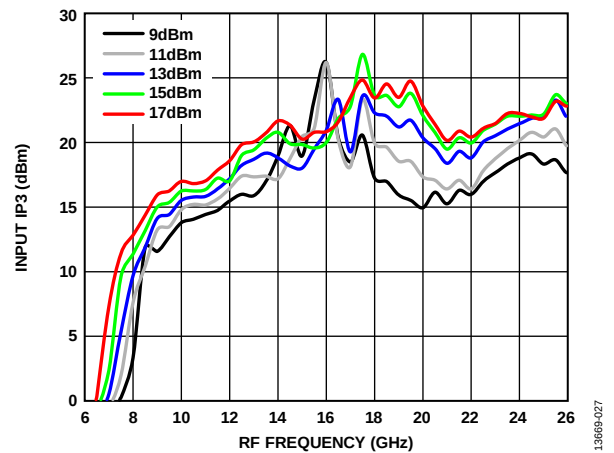


Figure 27. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

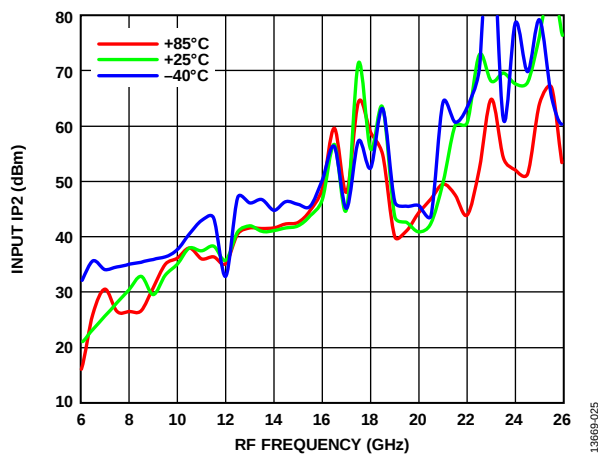


Figure 25. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

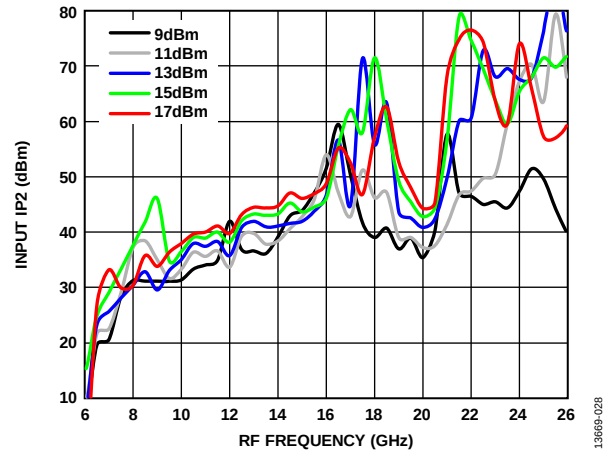


Figure 28. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, UPPER SIDEBAND, IF = 7000 MHz

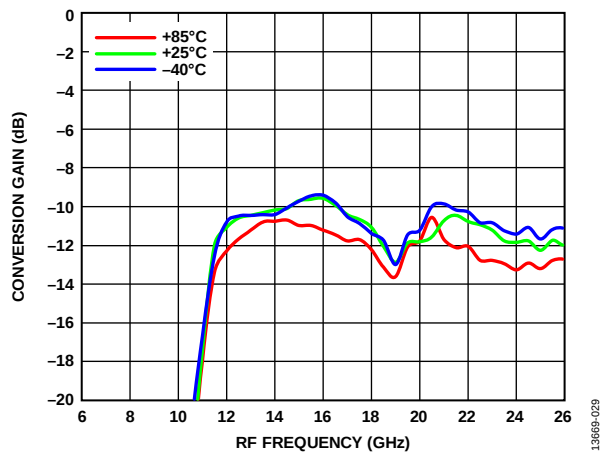


Figure 29. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

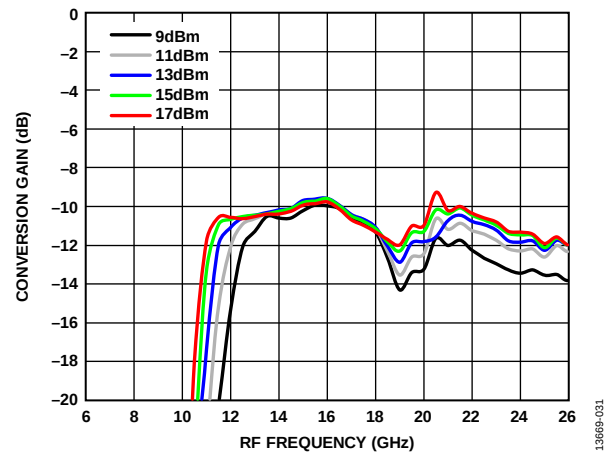


Figure 31. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

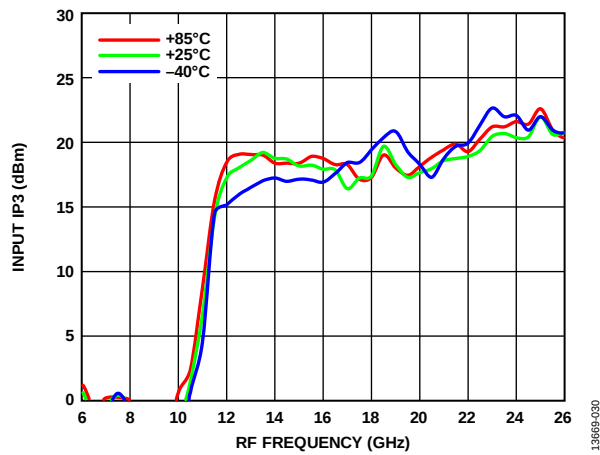


Figure 30. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

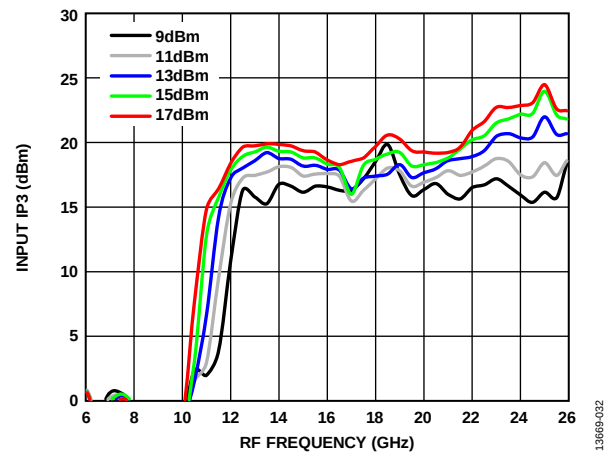


Figure 32. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, LOWER SIDEBAND, IF = 500 MHz

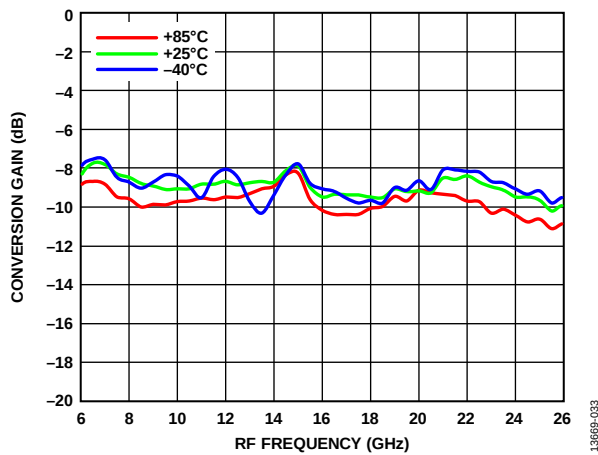


Figure 33. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

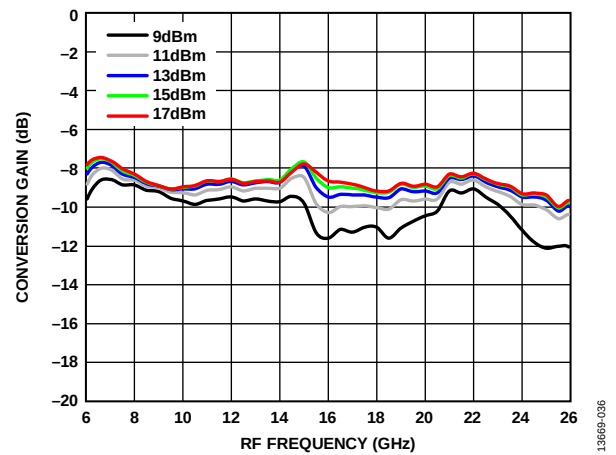


Figure 36. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

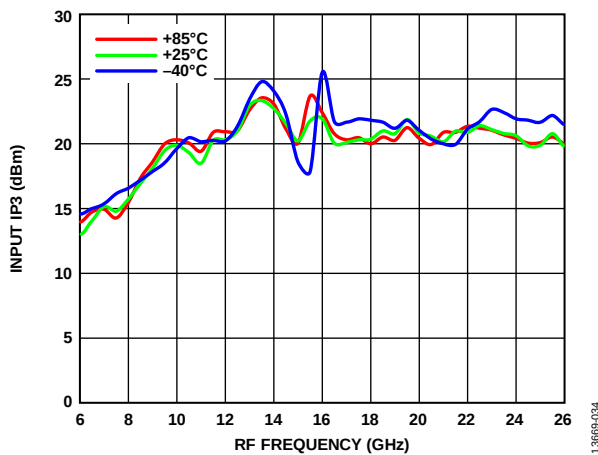


Figure 34. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

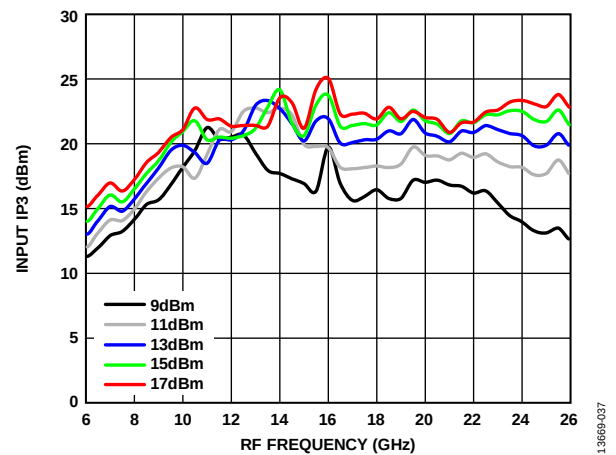


Figure 37. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

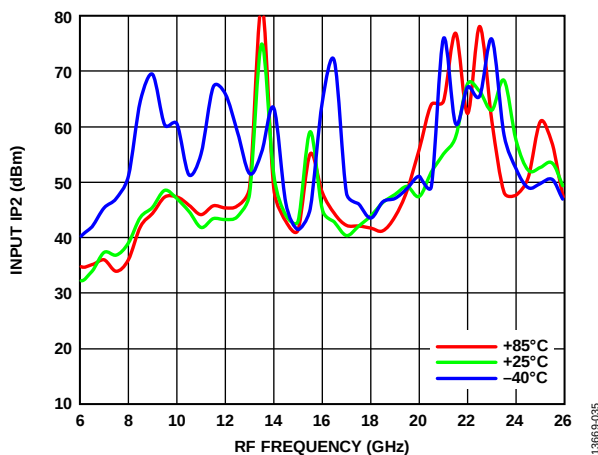


Figure 35. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

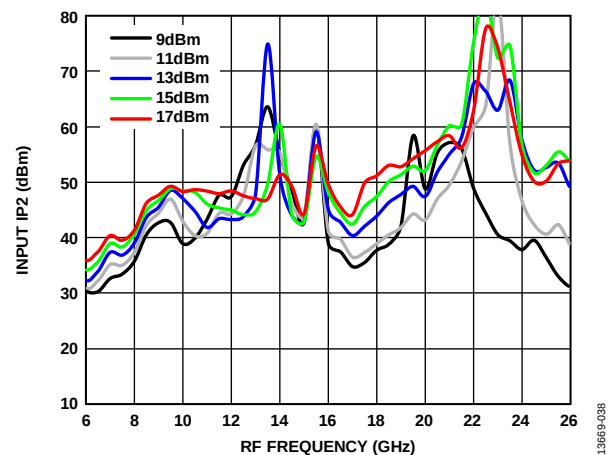


Figure 38. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, LOWER SIDEBAND, IF = 1000 MHz

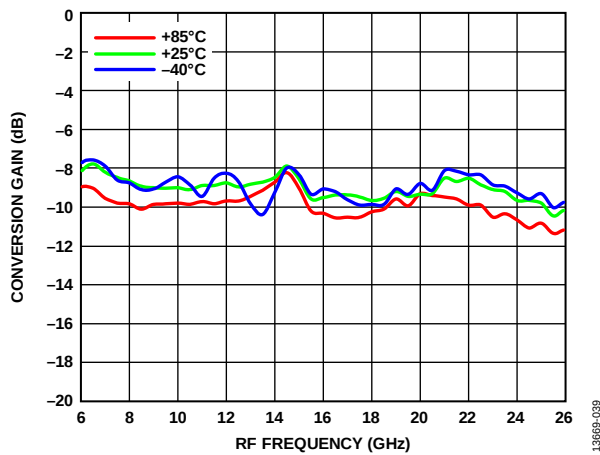


Figure 39. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

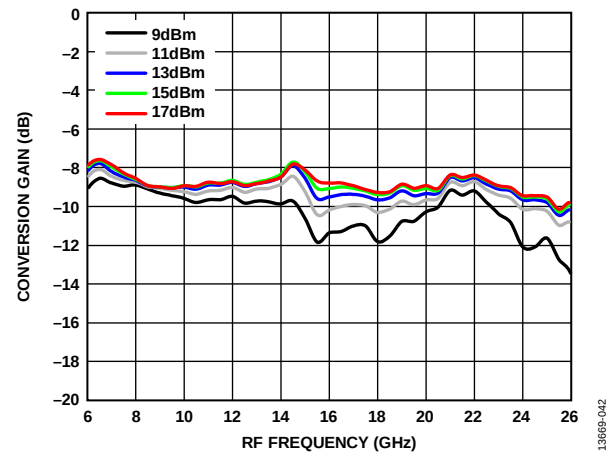


Figure 42. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

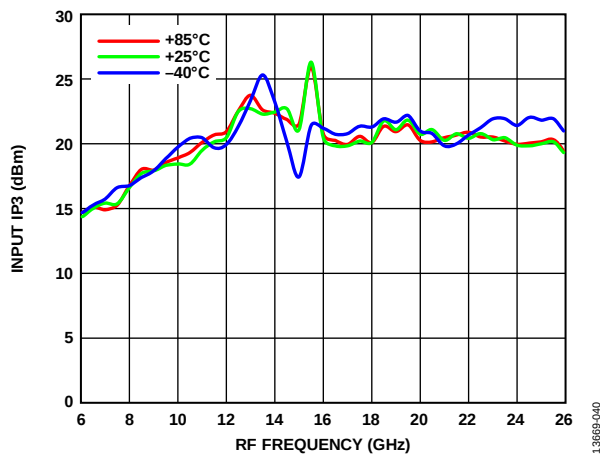


Figure 40. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

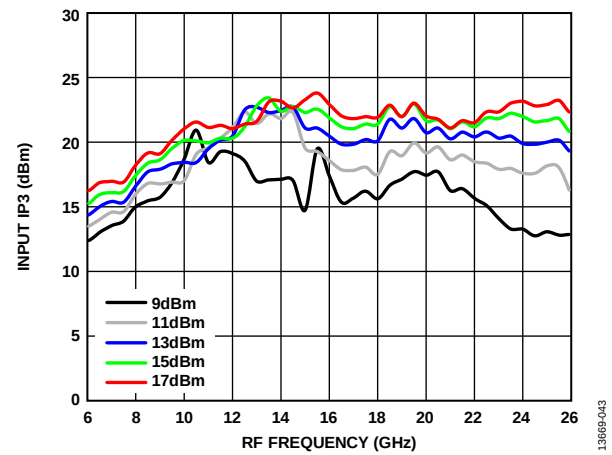


Figure 43. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

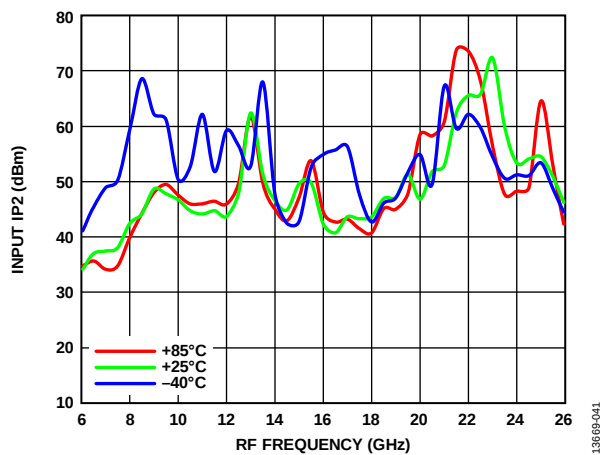


Figure 41. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

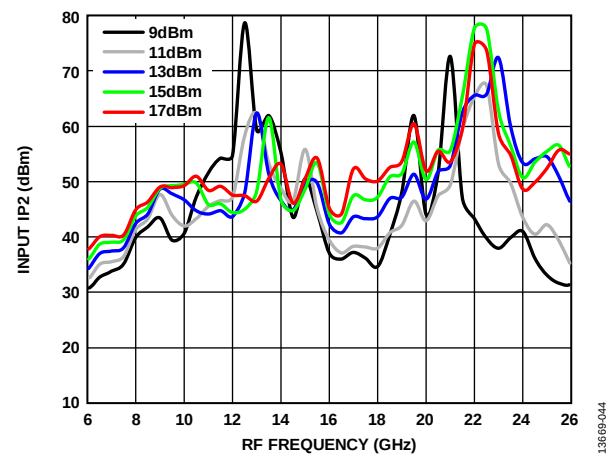


Figure 44. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, LOWER SIDEBAND, IF = 3000 MHz

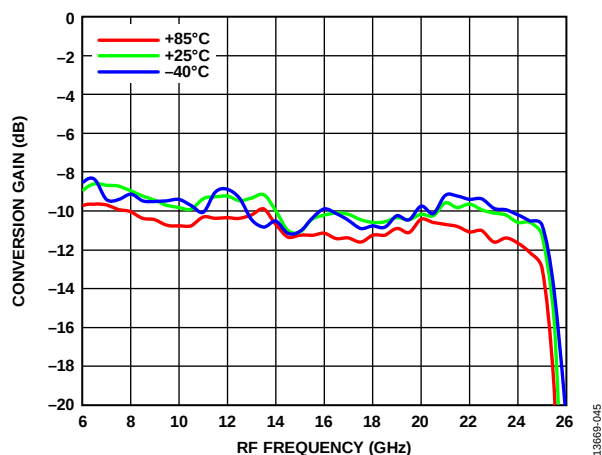


Figure 45. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

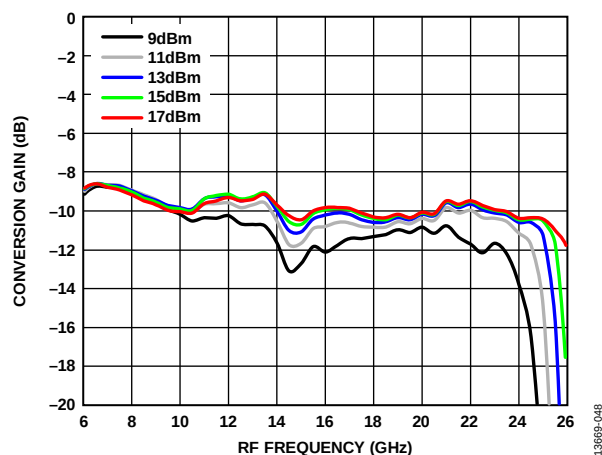


Figure 48. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

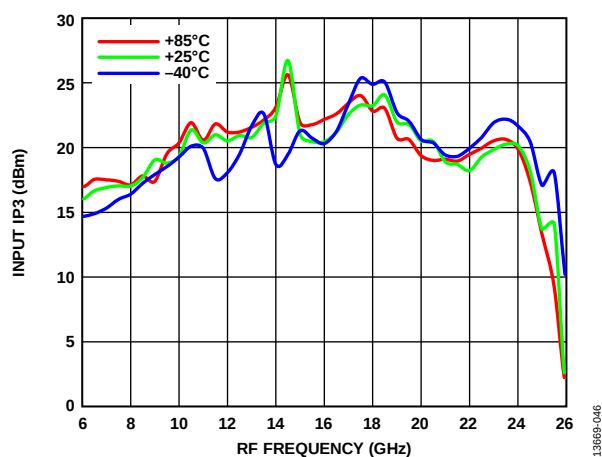


Figure 46. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

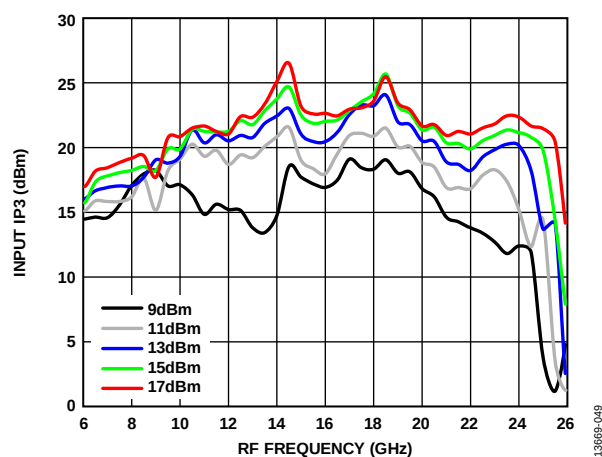


Figure 49. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

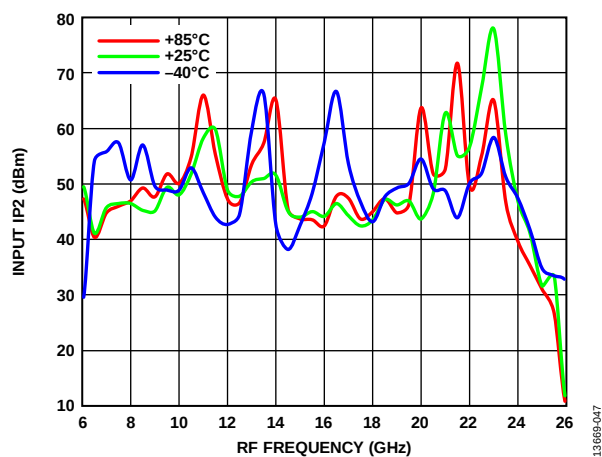


Figure 47. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

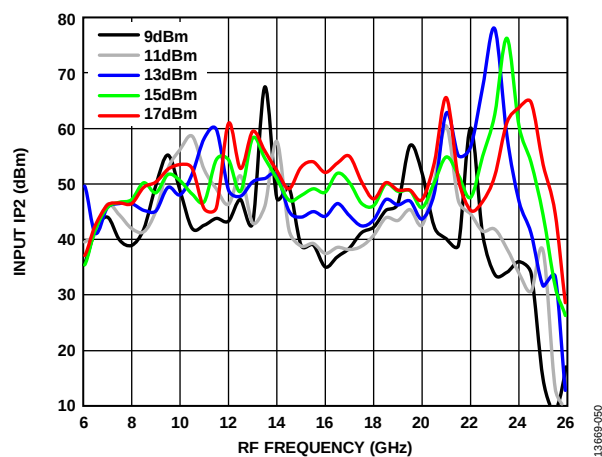


Figure 50. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, LOWER SIDEBAND, IF = 7000 MHz

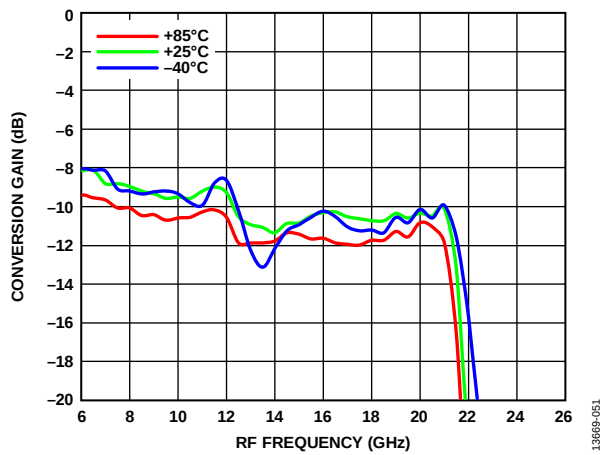


Figure 51. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

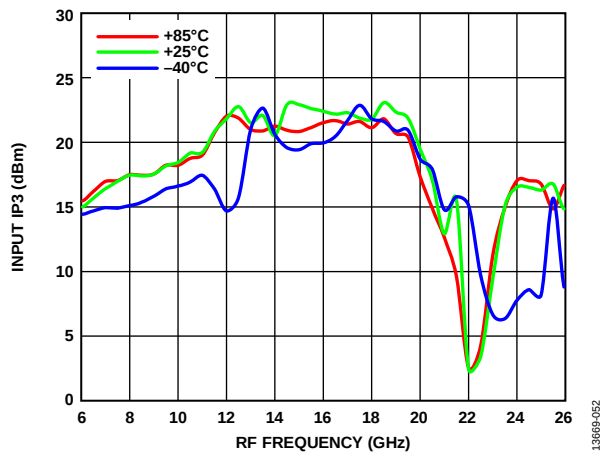


Figure 52. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm

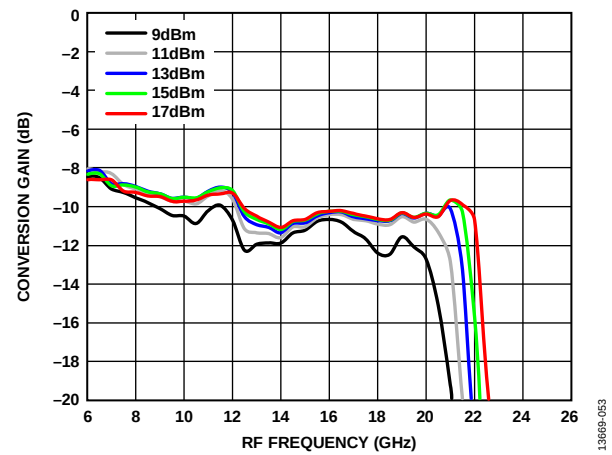


Figure 53. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

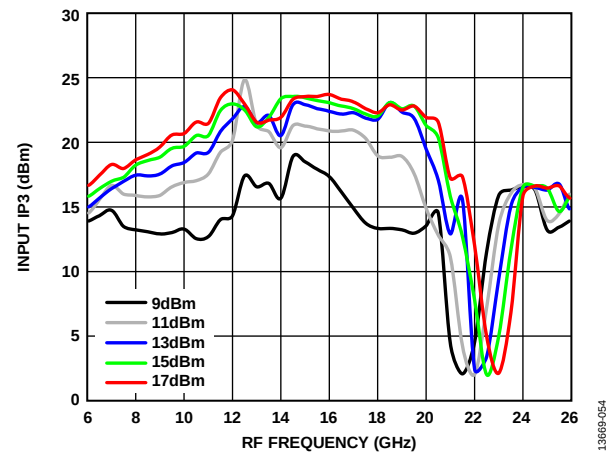


Figure 54. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various LO Drives

DOWNCONVERTER, P1dB PERFORMANCE

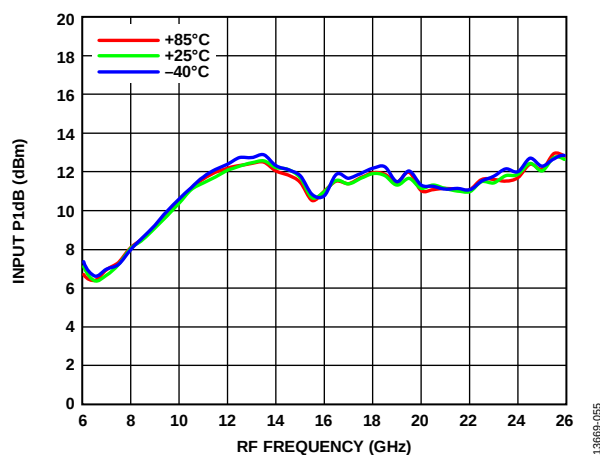


Figure 55. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Upper Sideband

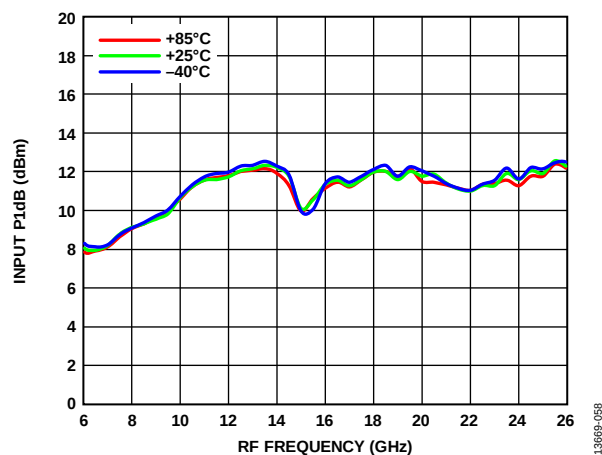


Figure 58. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Lower Sideband

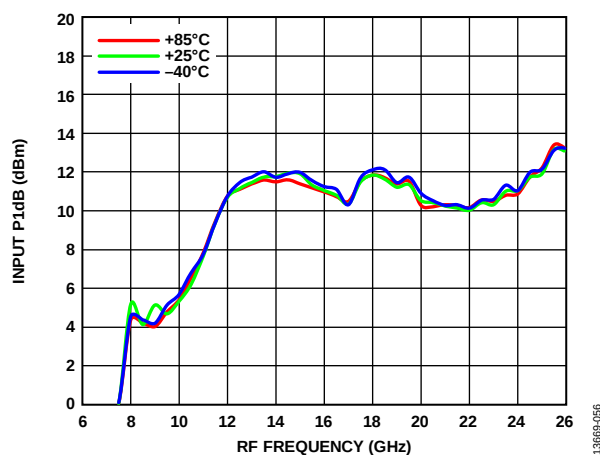


Figure 56. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 3000 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Upper Sideband

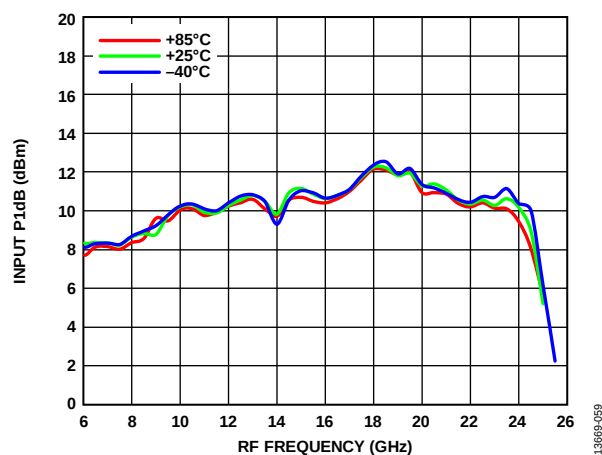


Figure 59. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 3000 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Lower Sideband

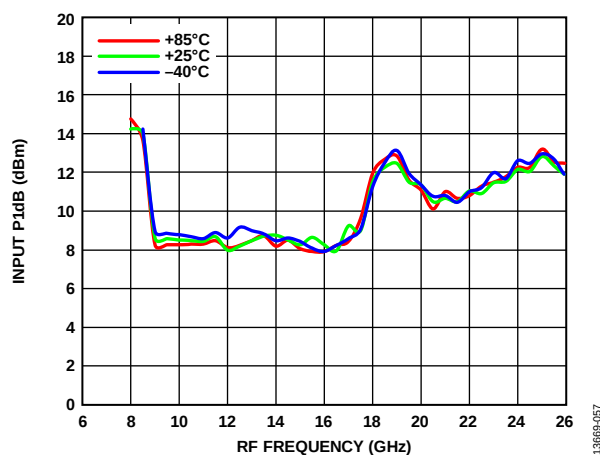


Figure 57. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 7000 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Upper Sideband

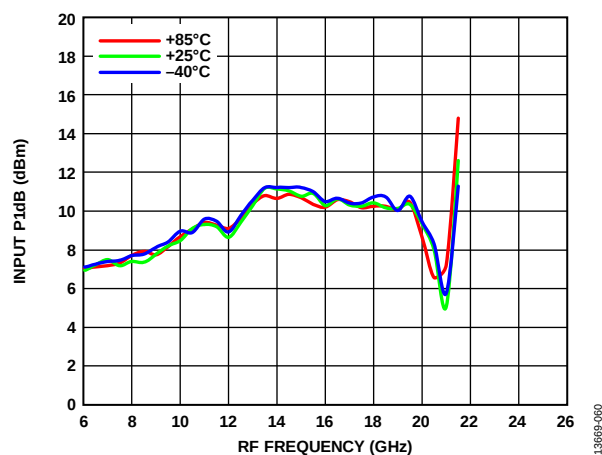


Figure 60. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, IF = 7000 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm, Lower Sideband

UPCONVERTER, UPPER SIDEBAND

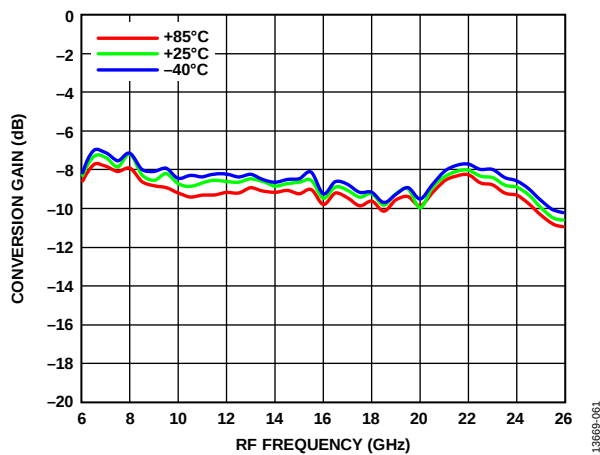


Figure 61. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 500 MHz

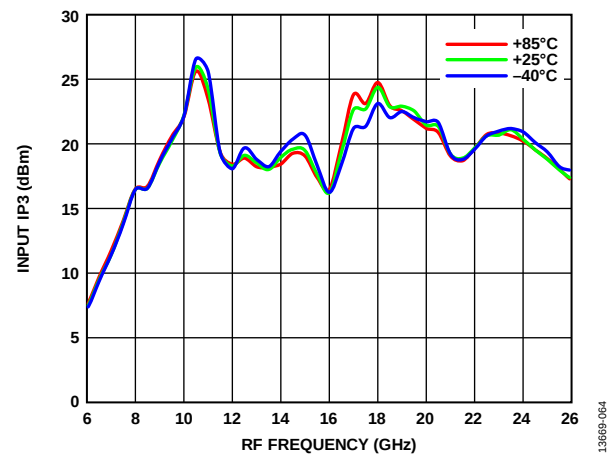


Figure 64. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 500 MHz

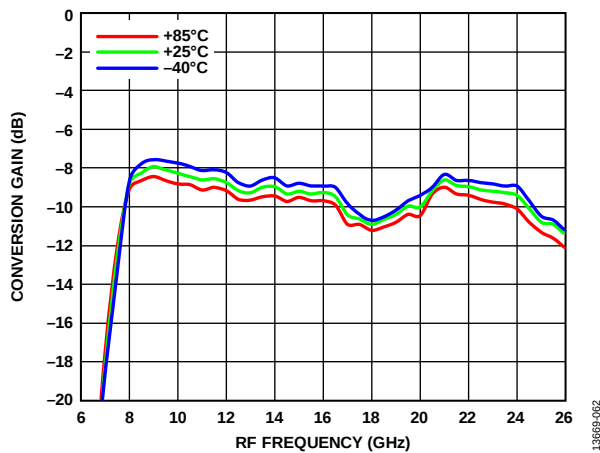


Figure 62. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 3000 MHz

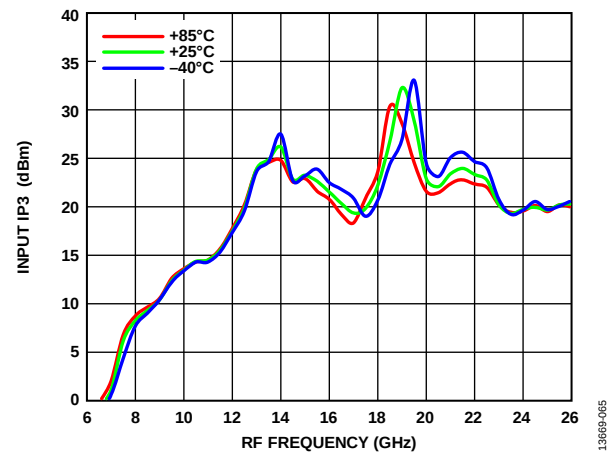


Figure 65. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 3000 MHz

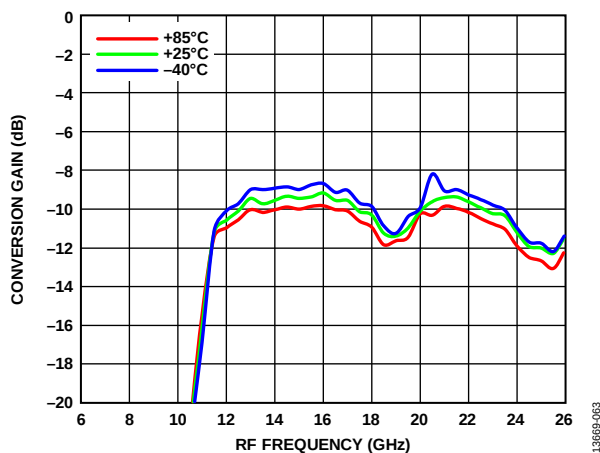


Figure 63. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 7000 MHz

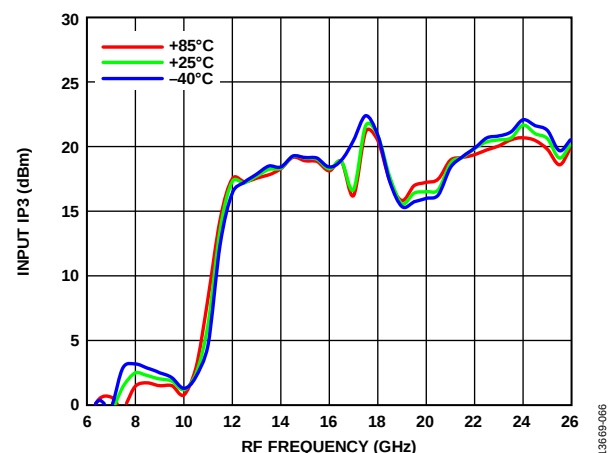


Figure 66. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 7000 MHz

UPCONVERTER, LOWER SIDEBAND

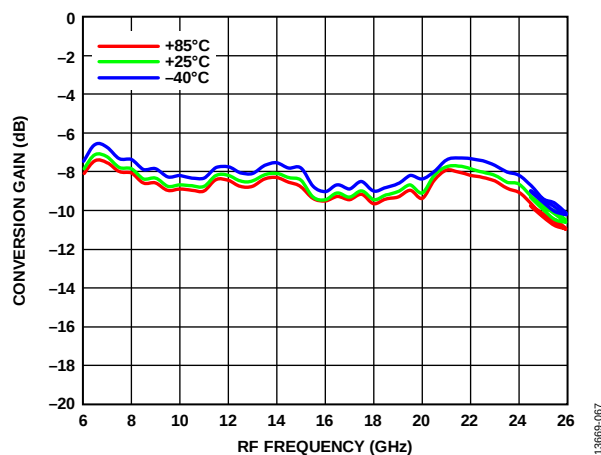


Figure 67. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 500 MHz

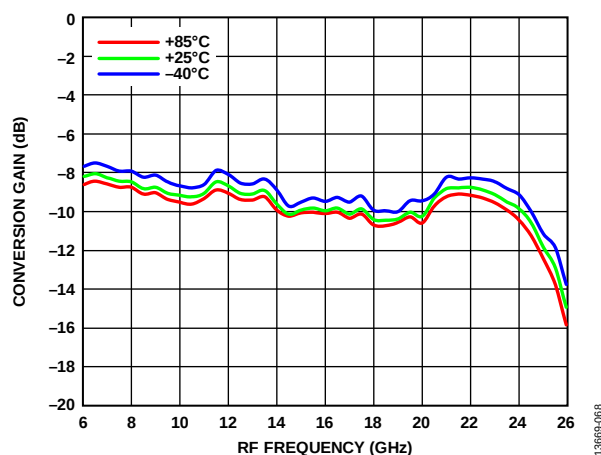


Figure 68. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 3000 MHz

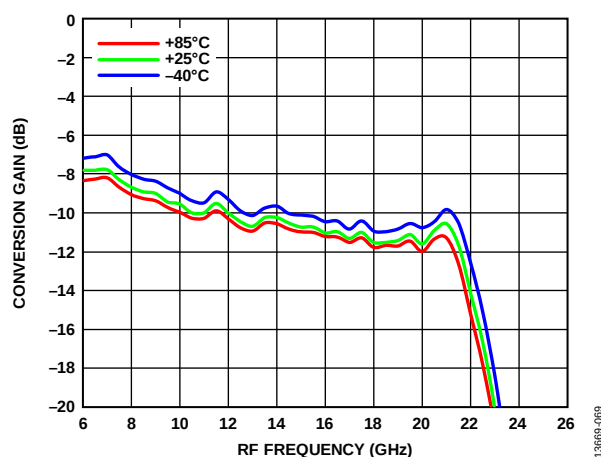


Figure 69. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 7000 MHz

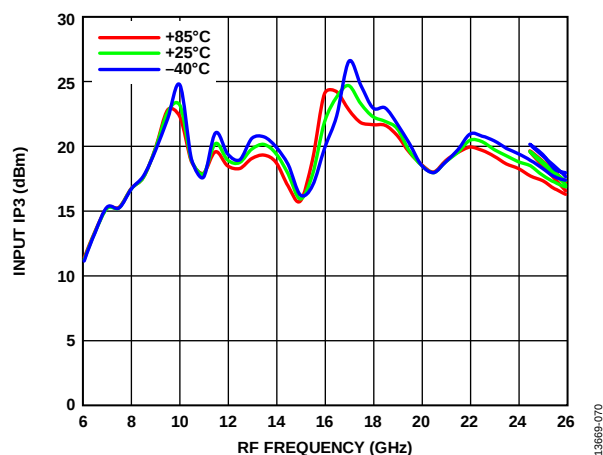


Figure 70. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 500 MHz

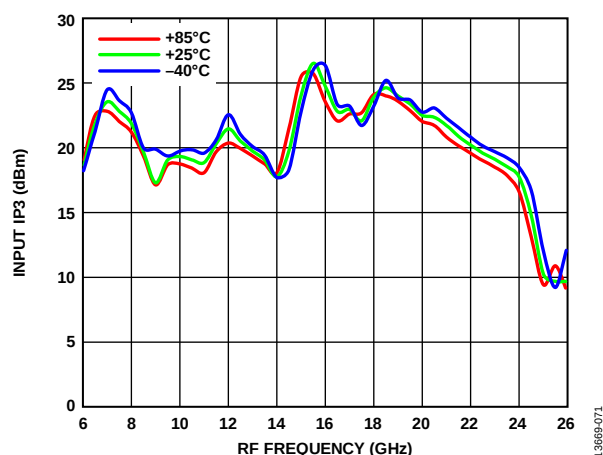


Figure 71. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 3000 MHz

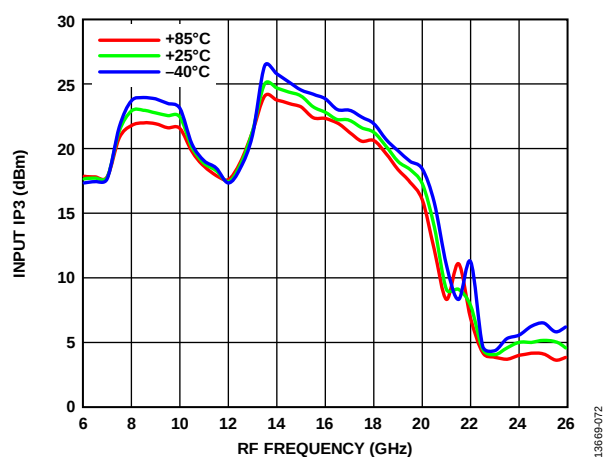


Figure 72. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, LO Drive = 13 dBm, IF = 7000 MHz

NOISE FIGURE PERFORMANCE

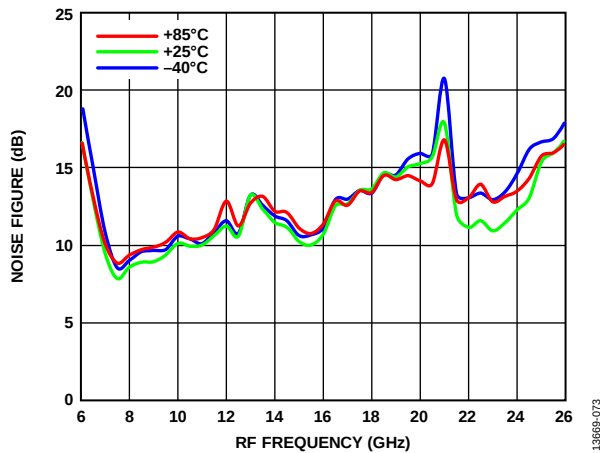


Figure 73. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, Upper Sideband, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm (with LO Amplifier in Line with Lab Bench LO Source)

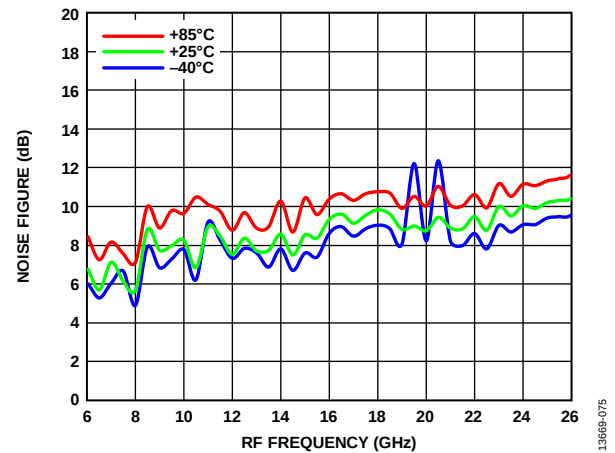


Figure 75. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, Upper Sideband, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm (Without LO Amplifier in Line with Lab Bench LO Source)

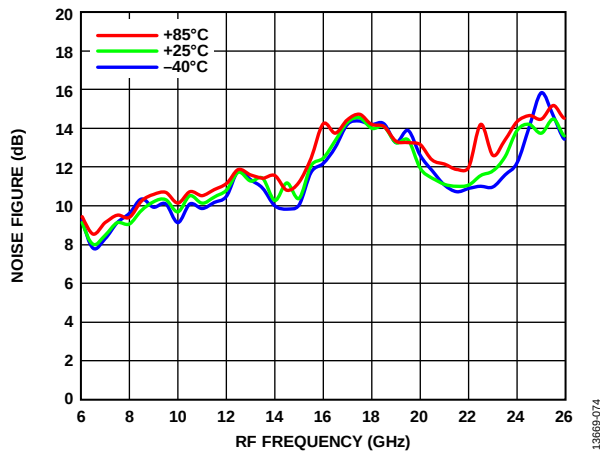


Figure 74. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, Lower Sideband, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm (with LO Amplifier in Line with Lab Bench LO Source)

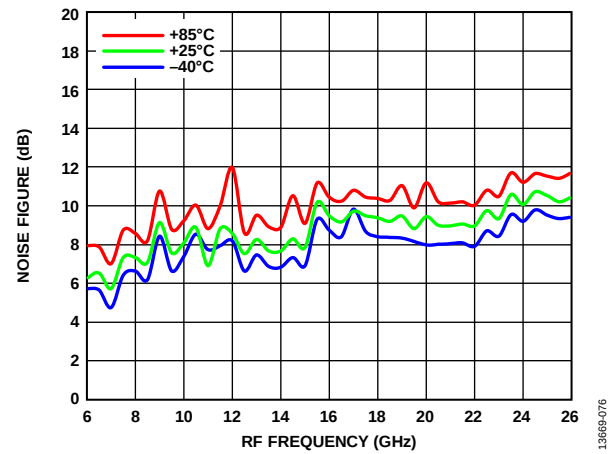


Figure 76. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various Temperatures, Lower Sideband, IF = 500 MHz, LO Drive = 13 dBm (Without LO Amplifier in Line with Lab Bench LO Source)

SPURIOUS PERFORMANCE

Mixer spurious products are measured in dBc from the IF output power level. Spurious values are $(M \times RF) - (N \times LO)$. N/A means not applicable.

 $M \times N$ Spurious Outputs, $IF = 500$ MHz

The RF frequency = 9 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 8.5 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	+14	+33.9	+42.7	+74.4	+50.1
	1	-0.7	0	+18.4	+47.7	+46.1	+71.3
	2	+63.8	+58	+58.3	+64.4	+67.3	+86
	3	+73.1	+78.8	+53.1	+56.1	+62.6	+82.3
	4	+80.3	+90	+95.1	+95.2	+94.6	+97.3
	5	+78	+84.4	+88.7	+91.9	+87.5	+93.5

The RF frequency = 16 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 15.5 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	10.5	47.3	44.1	N/A	N/A
	1	17.8	0	38.8	56.4	65.2	N/A
	2	85.1	63.9	51.6	66.3	83.3	629.7
	3	76.6	82.7	89.5	58.3	85.4	87.2
	4	N/A	74	89.9	91.3	97.4	92
	5	N/A	N/A	76.2	91.3	89.1	100.5

The RF frequency = 23 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 22.5 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	11.2	38.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1	10.4	0	39.9	55.6	N/A	N/A
	2	78.1	69.7	58.8	73.1	76.3	N/A
	3	N/A	76.6	88.9	60.8	87.6	77
	4	N/A	N/A	78.5	91.6	91.8	87.3
	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	79	91.7	97.5

 $M \times N$ Spurious Outputs, $IF = 1000$ MHz

The RF frequency = 9 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 8 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	+11.9	+26.4	+62.6	+72.3	+49.1
	1	-0.4	0	+17.6	+61.1	+59	+68.2
	2	+63.4	+59.5	+59	+62.5	+90.4	+84.8
	3	+73.9	+77.1	+55.2	+53.7	+68.1	+77
	4	+81.6	+88.4	+91.2	+84.4	+98.2	+91.5
	5	+76.5	+85	+88.2	+89.8	+99.1	+98.1

The RF frequency = 16 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 15 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	7.7	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1	17.7	0	35.3	63.7	N/A	N/A
	2	83.8	61.4	51.5	71	81.1	N/A
	3	75.6	88.5	74.9	58.7	79.1	76.1
	4	N/A	75	90	71.2	100.4	89.9
	5	N/A	N/A	75.7	91.1	95.4	99.2

The RF frequency = 23 GHz and RF input power = -10 dBm.
The LO frequency = 22 GHz and the LO input power = 13 dBm.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × RF	0	N/A	13.2	35.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1	10.4	0	41	57.6	N/A	N/A
	2	77.1	73.9	59.1	73.1	73	N/A
	3	N/A	77.3	91.8	60.5	89.3	N/A
	4	N/A	N/A	78.2	92.4	93.6	91.3
	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.3	93	100.1

THEORY OF OPERATION

The [HMC773ALC3B](#) is a general-purpose, double balanced mixer that can be used as an upconverter or a downconverter from 6 GHz to 26 GHz.

When used as a downconverter, the [HMC773ALC3B](#) downconverts radio frequencies (RF) between 6 GHz and 26 GHz to intermediate frequencies (IF) between dc and 8 GHz.

When used as an upconverter, the mixer upconverts intermediate frequencies between dc and 8 GHz to radio frequencies between 6 GHz and 26 GHz.

The mixer performs well with LO drives of 13 dBm or above, and it provides excellent LO to RF and LO to IF suppression due to optimized balun structures. The ceramic LCC package eliminates the need for wire bonding and is compatible with high volume, surface-mount manufacturing techniques.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Figure 77 shows the typical application circuit for the [HMC773ALC3B](#). The [HMC773ALC3B](#) is a passive device and does not require any external components. The LO and RF pins are internally ac-coupled. When IF operation is not required until dc, it is recommended to use an ac-coupled capacitor at the IF port. When IF operation to dc is required, do not exceed the IF source and sink current rating specified in the Absolute Maximum Ratings section.

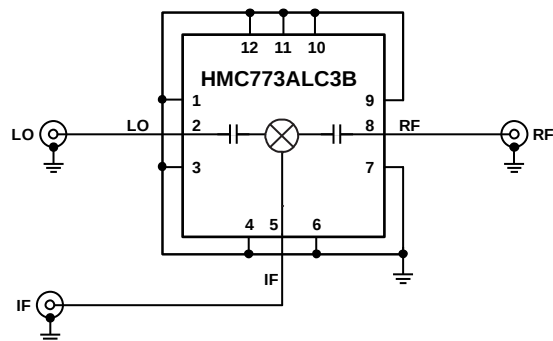


Figure 77. Typical Application Circuit

EVALUATION PCB INFORMATION

RF circuit design techniques must be implemented for the evaluation board PCB shown in Figure 78. Signal lines must have 50 Ω impedance, and the package ground leads and exposed pad must be connected directly to the ground plane, similar to that shown in Figure 78. Use a sufficient number of via holes to connect the top and bottom ground planes. The evaluation circuit board shown in Figure 78 is available from Analog Devices, Inc., upon request.

Table 6. Bill of Materials for Evaluation PCB
[EV1HMC773ALC3B](#)

Item	Description
J1, J2	SRI SMA connector.
J3	Johnson SMA connector.
U1	HMC773ALC3B mixer.
PCB ¹	125040 evaluation PCB. Circuit board material: Rogers 4350.

¹ 125040 is the bare PCB. Reference [EV1HMC773ALC3B](#) when ordering the evaluation PCB assembly.

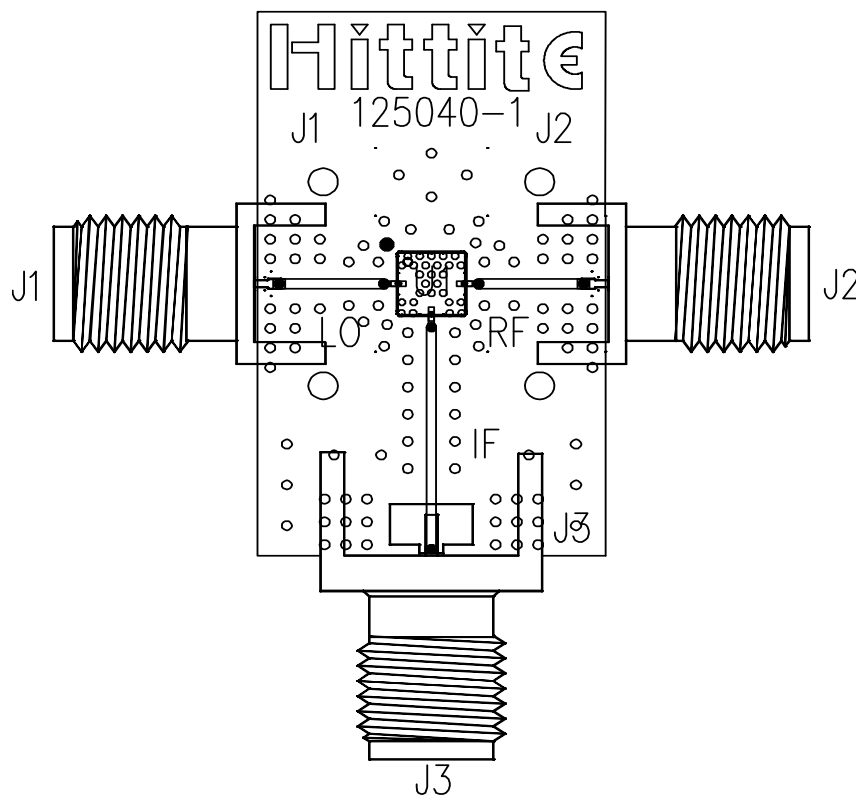


Figure 78. Evaluation PCB

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

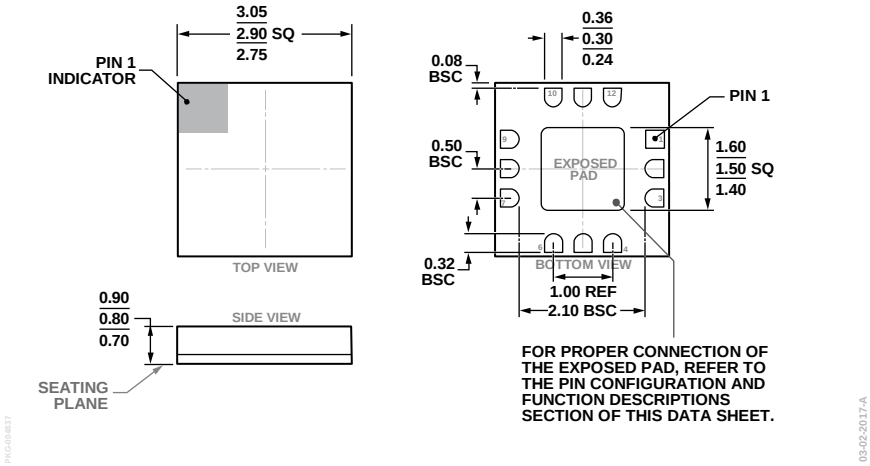


Figure 79. 12-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier [LCC]
(E-12-4)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ¹	Temperature Range	MSL Rating ²	Description ³	Package Option
HMC773ALC3B	−40°C to +85°C	MSL3	12-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier [LCC]	E-12-4
HMC773ALC3BTR	−40°C to +85°C	MSL3	12-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier [LCC]	E-12-4
HMC773ALC3BTR-R5	−40°C to +85°C	MSL3	12-Terminal Ceramic Leadless Chip Carrier [LCC]	E-12-4
EV1HMC773ALC3B			Evaluation PCB Assembly	

¹ All models are RoHS-Compliant Parts.
² The maximum peak reflow temperature is 260°C (see the Absolute Maximum Ratings section).
³ [HMC773ALC3B](#), [HMC773ALC3BTR](#), and [HMC773ALC3BTR-R5](#) body package material is alumina ceramic and the lead finish is gold over nickel.