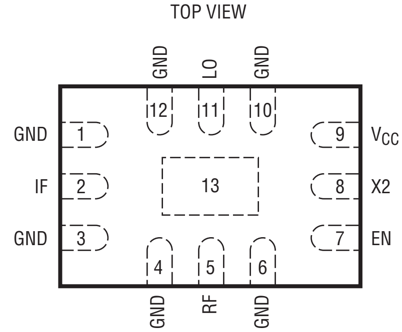
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) 4V
Enable Input Voltage (EN) ....–0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V
X2 Input Voltage (X2) ....–0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V
LO Input Power (1GHz to 12GHz) ....+10dBm
LO Input DC Voltage .... ±0.1V
RF Power (2GHz to 14GHz) ....+20dBm
RF DC Voltage .... ±0.1V
IF Power (0.5GHz to 6GHz) ....+20dBm
IF DC Voltage .... ±0.1V
Operating Temperature Range (T_C) ....–40°C to 105°C
Storage Temperature Range ....–65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature (T_J) .... 150°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



UDB PACKAGE
12-LEAD (2mm × 3mm) PLASTIC QFN
T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JC} = 25°C/W
EXPOSED PAD (PIN 13) IS GND, MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB

ORDER INFORMATION

Lead Free Finish

TAPE AND REEL (MINI)	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC5549IUDB#TRMPBF	LTC5549IUDB#TRPBF	LGTZ	12-Lead (2mm × 3mm) Plastic QFN	–40°C to 105°C

TRM = 500 pieces. *Temperature grades are identified by a label on the shipping container.

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.
Consult LTC Marketing for information on lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: http://www.linear.com/leadfree/
For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_C = 25°C. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = High, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power Supply Requirements						
Supply Voltage (V_{CC})		●	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Supply Current Enabled	EN = High, X2 = Low EN = High, X2 = High			115 130	136 155	mA mA
Disabled	EN = Low				100	µA
Enable (EN) and LO Frequency Doubler (X2) Logic Inputs						
Input High Voltage (On)		●	1.2			V
Input Low Voltage (Off)		●			0.3	V
Input Current	–0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V		–30		100	µA
Chip Turn-On Time				0.2		µs
Chip Turn-Off Time				0.1		µs

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_C = 25°C. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = High, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{RF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests), unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
LO Frequency Range		●		1 to 12		GHz
RF Frequency Range		●		2 to 14		GHz
IF Frequency Range		●		500 to 6000		MHz
RF Return Loss	Z_0 = 50Ω, 2GHz to 13.6GHz			>9		dB
LO Input Return Loss	Z_0 = 50Ω, 1GHz to 12GHz			>10		dB
IF Return Loss	Z_0 = 50Ω, 0.7GHz to 6GHz			>10		dB
LO Input Power	X2 = Low X2 = High		–6 –6	0 0	6 3	dBm dBm
Downmixer Application with LO Doubler Off (X2 = Low)						
Conversion Loss	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz			7.8 8.0 9.4 10.8		dB dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	T_C = –40°C to 105°C, RF Input = 5.8GHz	●		0.009		dB/°C
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept (Δf_{RF} = 2MHz)	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz			26.0 28.2 24.4 22.8		dBm dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 8.5GHz, LO = 6.61GHz RF Input = 10GHz, LO = 8.11GHz			7.9 8.1 10.2 10.4		dB dB dB dB
LO to RF Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 12GHz			<–30		dBm
LO to IF Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 12GHz			<–27		dBm
RF to LO Isolation	f_{RF} = 2GHz to 14GHz			>45		dB
RF Input to IF Output Isolation	f_{RF} = 2GHz to 14GHz			>35		dB
Input 1dB Compression	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz			14.3		dBm
Downmixer Application with LO Doubler On (X2 = High)						
Conversion Loss	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz			8.2 9.9 11.9		dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs. Temperature	T_C = –40°C to 105°C, RF Input = 5.8GHz	●		0.009		dB/°C
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept (Δf_{RF} = 2MHz)	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz			27.9 24.8 22.0		dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 8.5GHz, LO = 3.305GHz RF Input = 10GHz, LO = 4.055GHz			9.6 10.7 12.6		dB dB dB
LO to RF Input Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–35		dBm
2LO to RF Input Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			≤–28		dBm
LO to IF Output Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–30		dBm
2LO to IF Output Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–31		dBm
Input 1dB Compression	f_{RF} = 5.8GHz, f_{LO} = 1.955GHz			13.8		dBm

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_C = 25°C. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = High, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{IF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests), unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Upmixer Application with LO Doubler Off (X2 = Low)						
Conversion Loss	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz			7.7 7.8 9.2 10.7		dB dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	T_C = –40°C to 105°C, RF Output = 5.8GHz			0.009		dB/°C
Input 3rd Order Intercept (Δf_{IF} = 2MHz)	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz			25.0 24.4 23.9 19.9		dBm dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Output = 8.5GHz, LO = 6.61GHz RF Output = 10GHz, LO = 8.11GHz			7.8 8.8 10.4 11.1		dB dB dB dB
LO to RF Output Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 12GHz			<–30		dBm
LO to IF Input Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 12GHz			<–27		dBm
IF to LO Isolation	f_{IF} = 500MHz to 6GHz			>45		dB
IF to RF Isolation	f_{IF} = 500MHz to 6GHz			>40		dB
Input 1dB Compression	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz			15.5		dBm
Upmixer Application with LO Doubler On (X2 = High)						
Conversion Loss	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz			8.1 9.7 11.8		dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	T_C = –40°C to 105°C, RF Output = 5.8GHz			0.009		dB/°C
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept (Δf_{IF} = 2MHz)	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz			23.2 23.5 20.0		dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Output = 10GHz, LO = 4.055GHz			10.9 12.3 12.7		dB dB dB
LO to RF Output Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–35		dBm
2LO to RF Output Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–30		dBm
LO to IF Input Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–30		dBm
2LO to IF Input Leakage	f_{LO} = 1GHz to 5GHz			<–31		dBm
Input 1dB Compression	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz			15.4		dBm

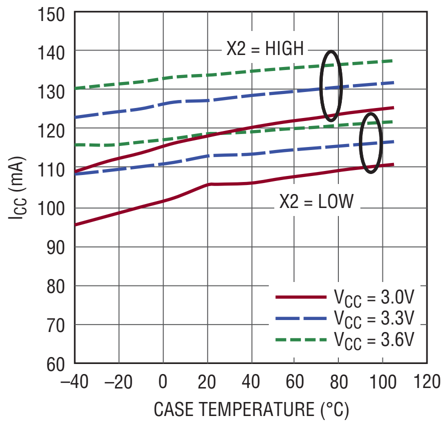
Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: The LTC5549 is guaranteed functional over the –40°C to 105°C case temperature range (θ_{JC} = 25°C/W).

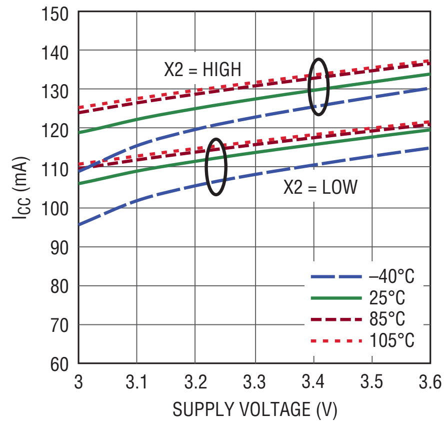
Note 3: SSB noise figure measurements performed with a small-signal noise source, bandpass filter and 2dB matching pad on input, with bandpass filters on LO, and output.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS EN = high, test circuit shown in Figure 1.

Supply Current vs Case Temperature



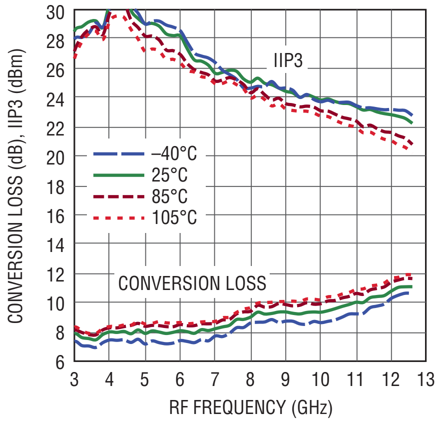
Supply Current vs V_{CC}



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

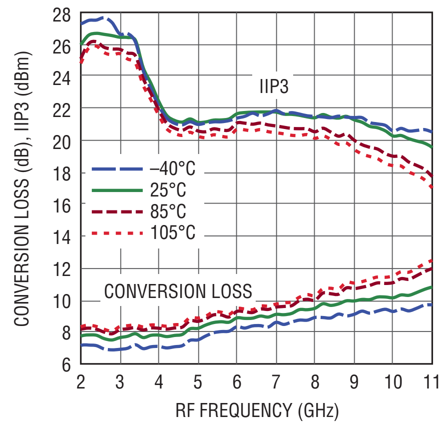
2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application.
V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = high, X2 = low, T_C = 25°C, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{RF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, Δf = 2MHz), IF = 1.89GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



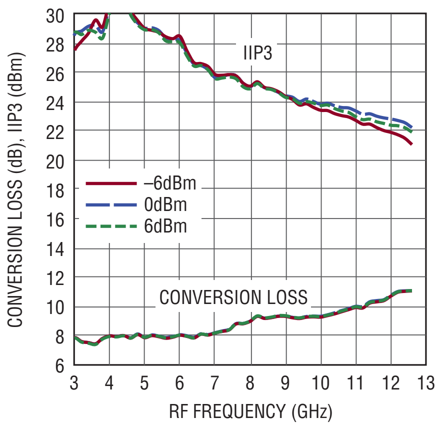
5549 G03

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



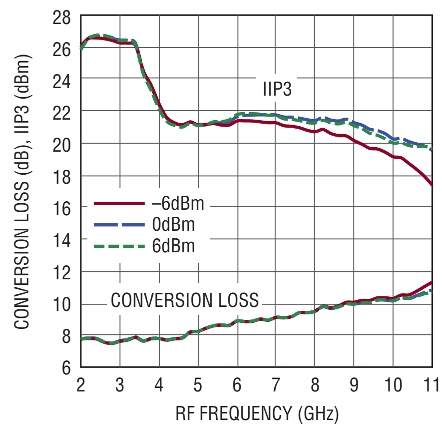
5549 G04

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



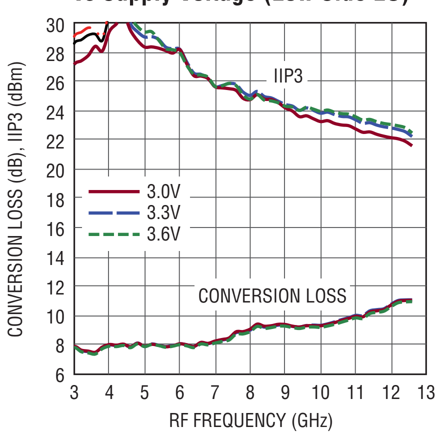
5549 G05

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



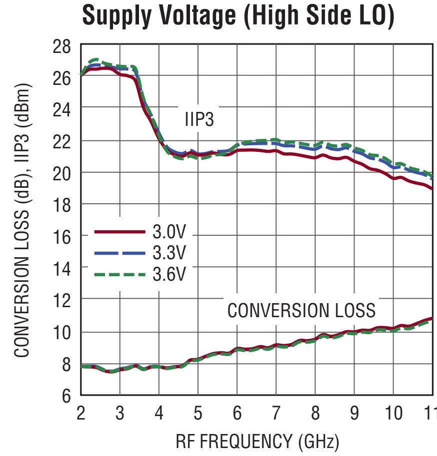
5549 G06

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



5549 G07

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)

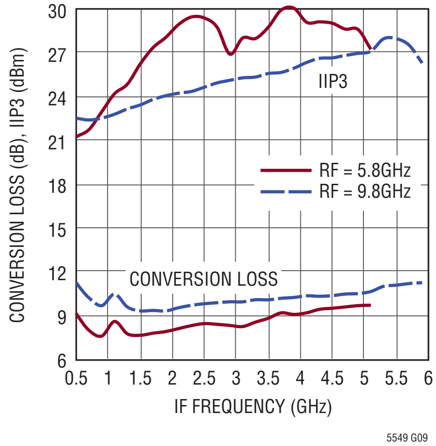


5549 G08

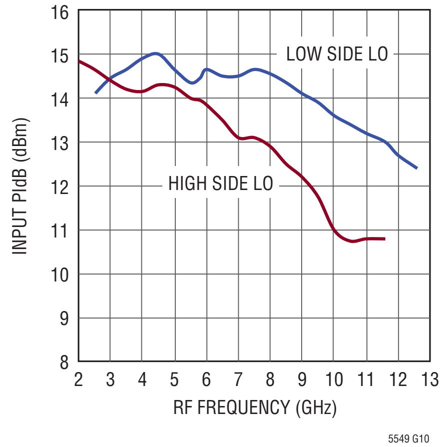
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application.
V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = high, X2 = low, T_C = 25°C, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{RF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, Δf = 2MHz), IF = 1.89GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

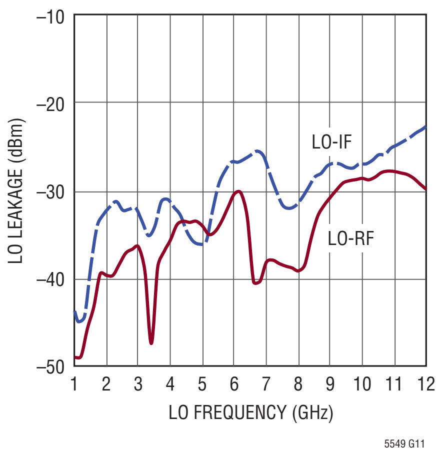
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



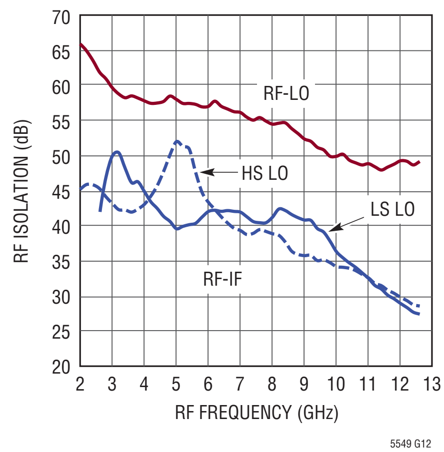
Input P1dB vs RF Frequency



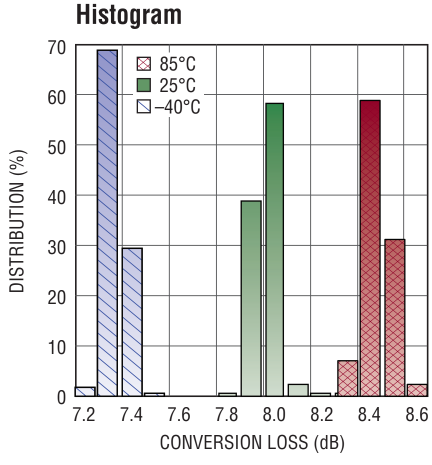
LO Leakage



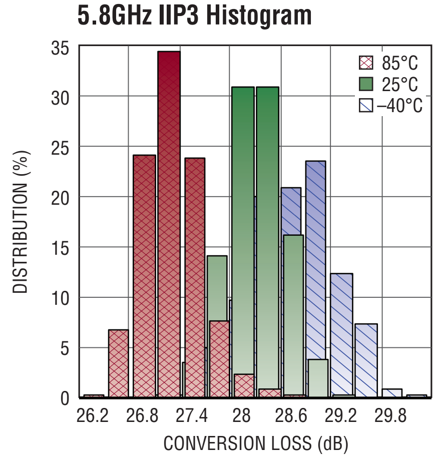
RF Isolation



5.8GHz Conversion Loss Histogram



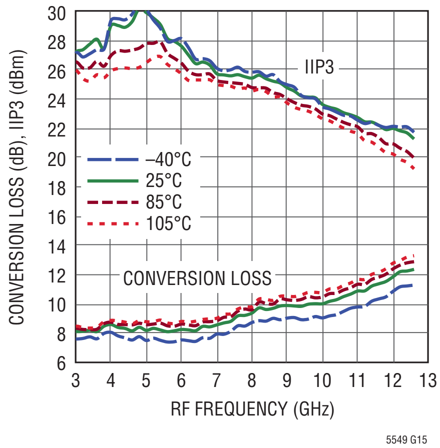
5.8GHz IIP3 Histogram



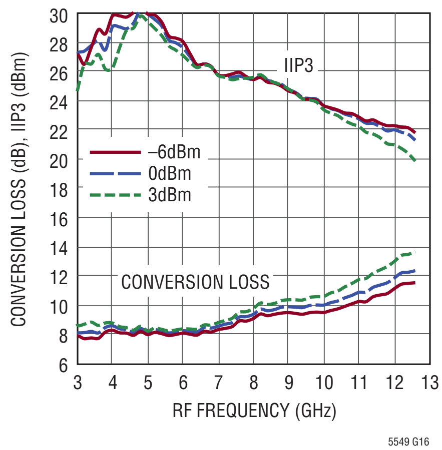
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application with LO frequency doubler enabled. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = high, X2 = high, T_C = 25°C, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{RF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, Δf = 2MHz), IF = 1.89GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

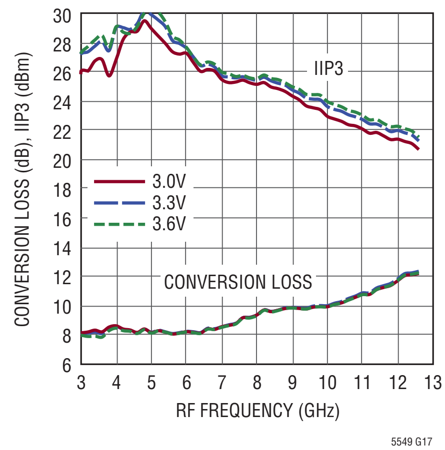
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



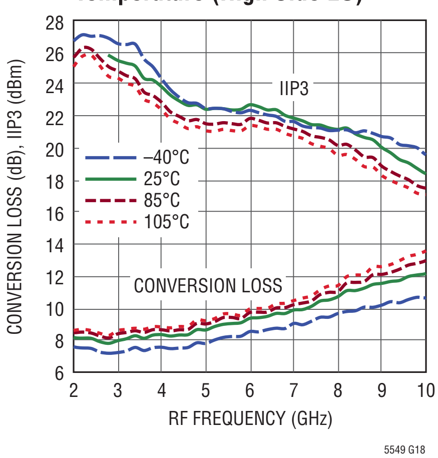
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



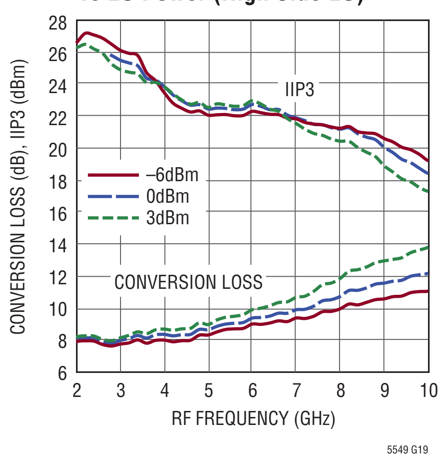
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



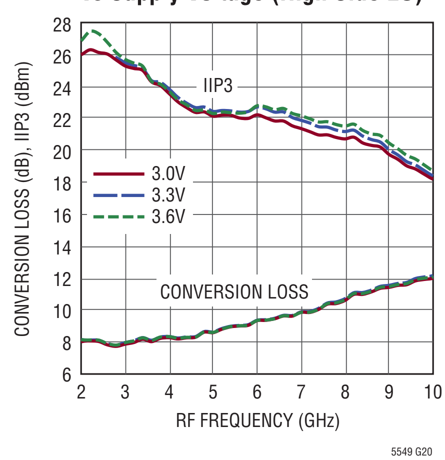
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



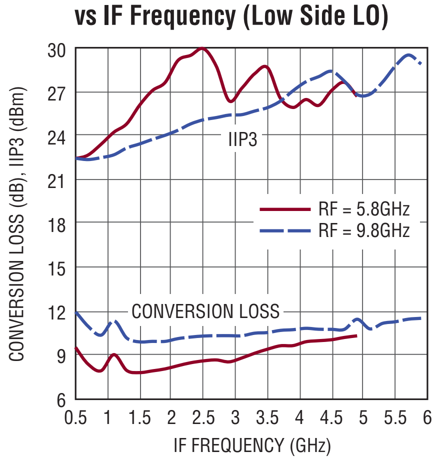
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



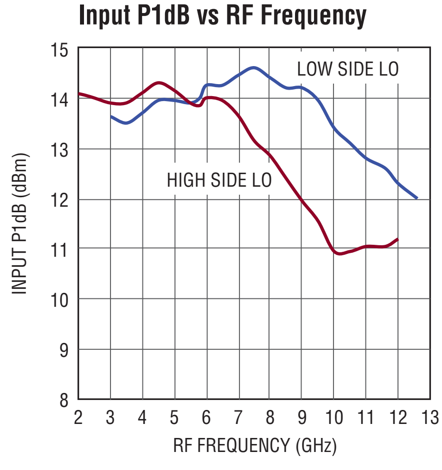
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)



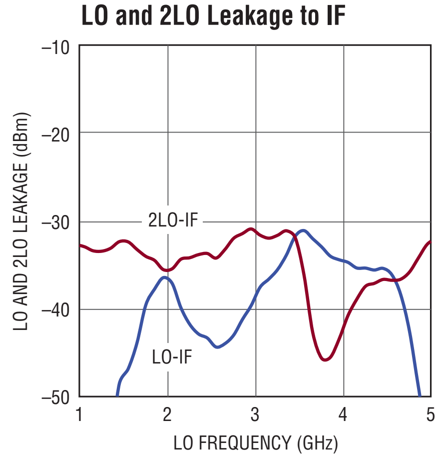
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



Input P1dB vs RF Frequency



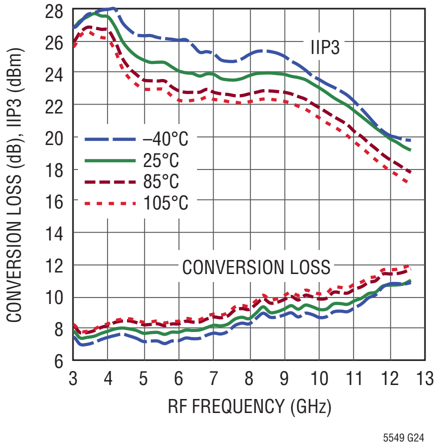
LO and 2LO Leakage to IF



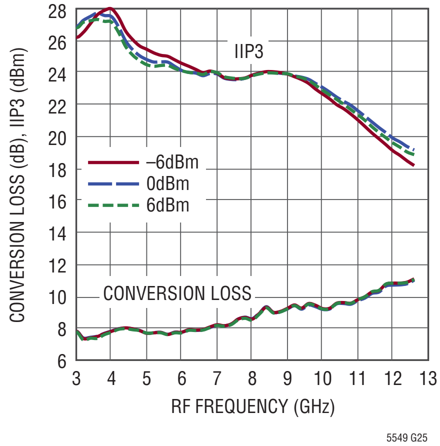
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

2GHz to 13GHz upmixer application. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = high, X2 = low, T_C = 25°C, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{IF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, Δf = 2MHz), IF = 1.89GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

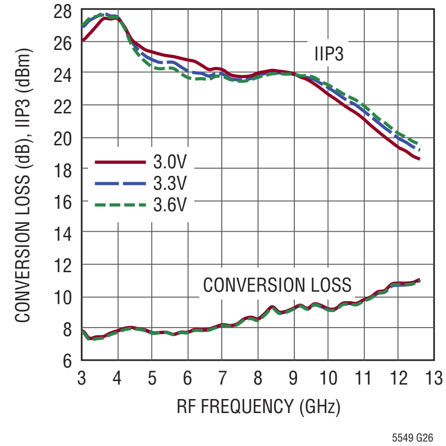
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



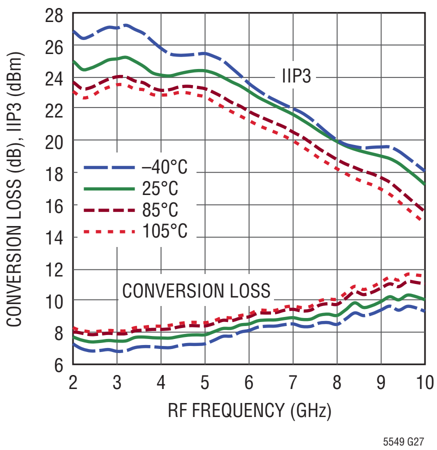
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



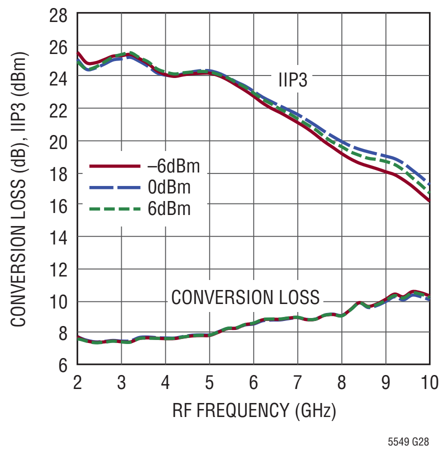
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



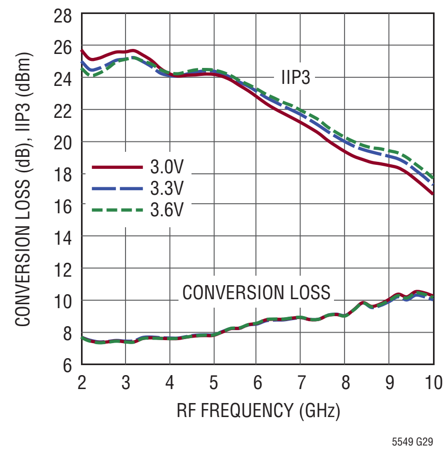
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



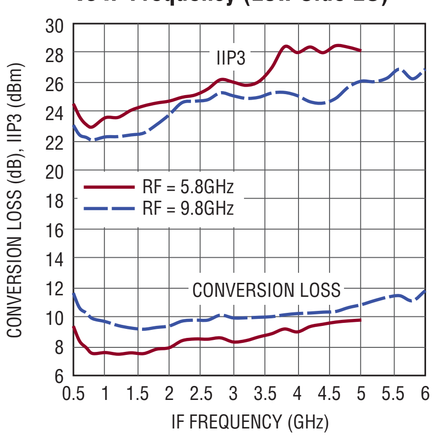
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



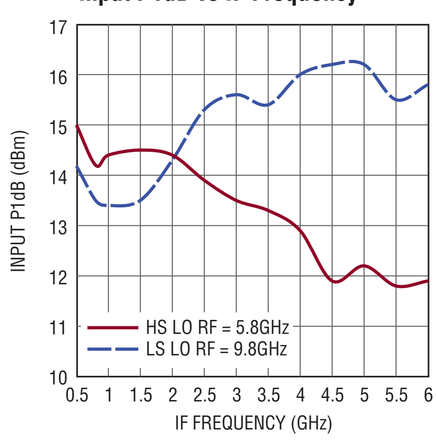
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)



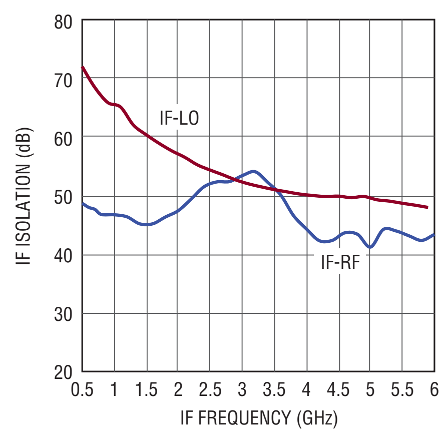
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



Input P1dB vs IF Frequency



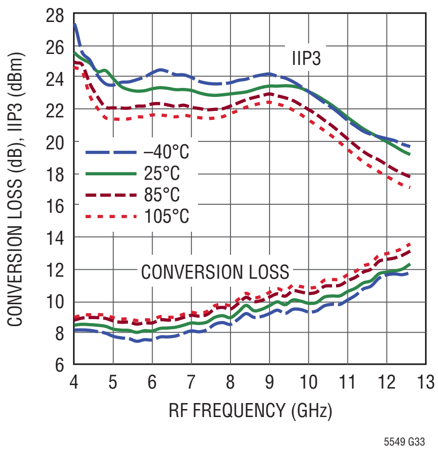
IF Isolation



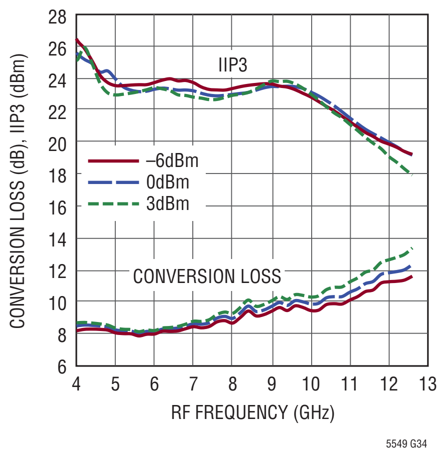
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

2GHz to 13GHz upmixer application with LO frequency doubler enabled. V_{CC} = 3.3V, EN = high, X2 = high, T_C = 25°C, P_{LO} = 0dBm, P_{IF} = –5dBm (–5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, Δf = 2MHz), output measured at 5.8GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

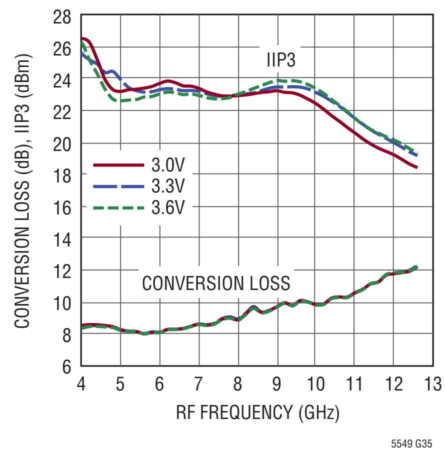
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



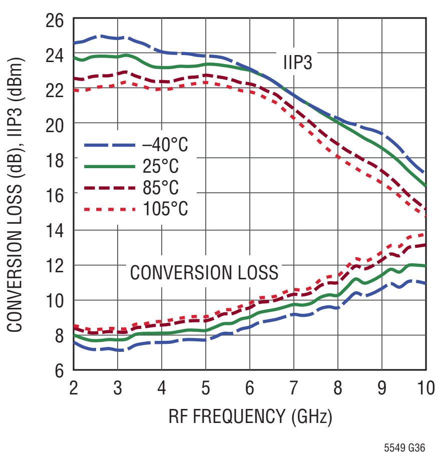
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



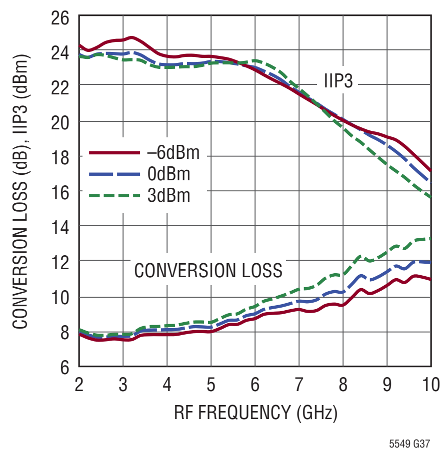
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



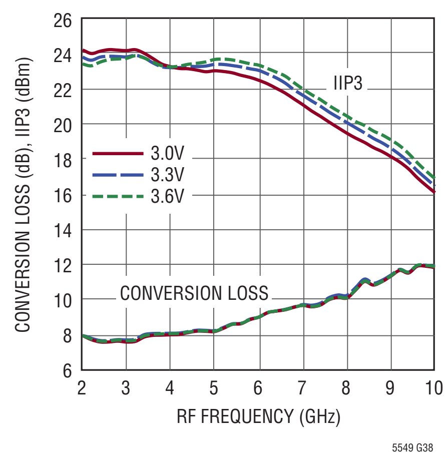
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



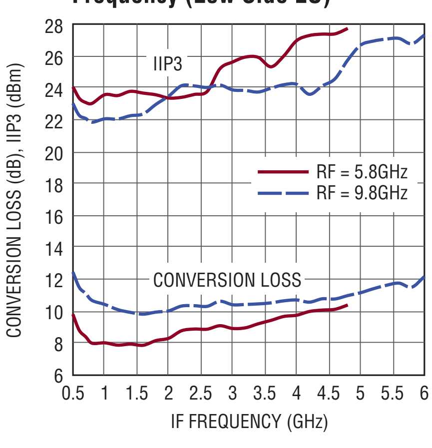
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



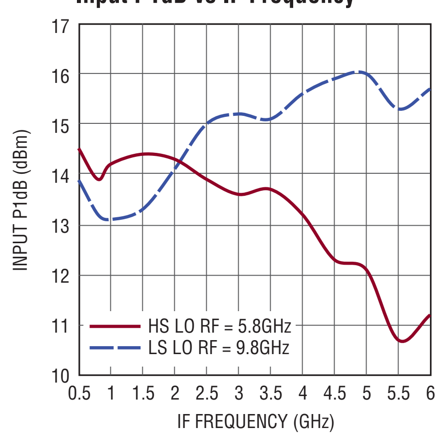
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)



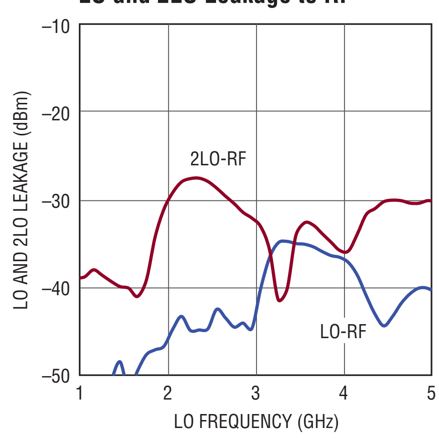
Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



Input P1dB vs IF Frequency



LO and 2LO Leakage to RF



PIN FUNCTIONS

GND (Pins 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, Exposed Pad Pin 13): Ground. These pins must be soldered to the RF ground on the circuit board. The exposed pad metal of the package provides both electrical contact to ground and good thermal contact to the printed circuit board.

IF (Pin 2): Single-Ended Terminal for the IF Port. This pin is internally connected to the primary side of the IF transformer, which has low DC resistance to ground. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used to avoid damage to the integrated transformer when DC voltage is present. The IF port is impedance matched from 500MHz to 6GHz, as long as the LO is driven with a 0 ±6dBm source between 1GHz and 12GHz.

RF (Pin 5): Single-Ended Terminal for the RF Port. This pin is internally connected to the primary side of the RF transformer, which has low DC resistance to ground. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used to avoid damage to the integrated transformer when DC voltage is present. The RF port is impedance matched from 2GHz to 14GHz as long as the LO is driven with a 0 ±6dBm source between 1GHz and 12GHz.

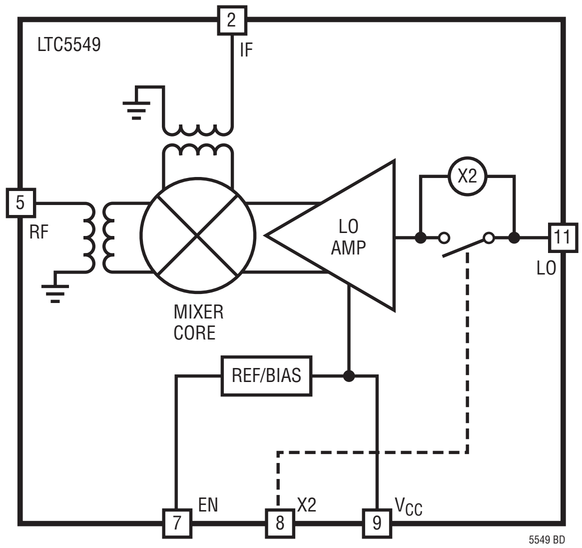
EN (Pin 7): Enable Pin. When the voltage to this pin is greater than 1.2V, the mixer is enabled. When the input voltage is less than 0.3V, the mixer is disabled. Typical current drawn is less than 30µA. This pin has an internal 376kΩ pull-down resistor.

X2 (Pin 8): Digital Control Pin for LO Frequency Doubler. When the voltage to this pin is greater than 1.2V, the LO frequency doubler is enabled. When the input voltage is less than 0.3V, the LO frequency doubler is disabled. Typical current drawn is less than 30µA. This pin has an internal 376kΩ pull-down resistor.

V_{CC} (Pin 9): Power Supply Pin. This pin must be externally connected to a regulated 3.3V supply, with a bypass capacitor located close to the pin. Typical current consumption is 115mA.

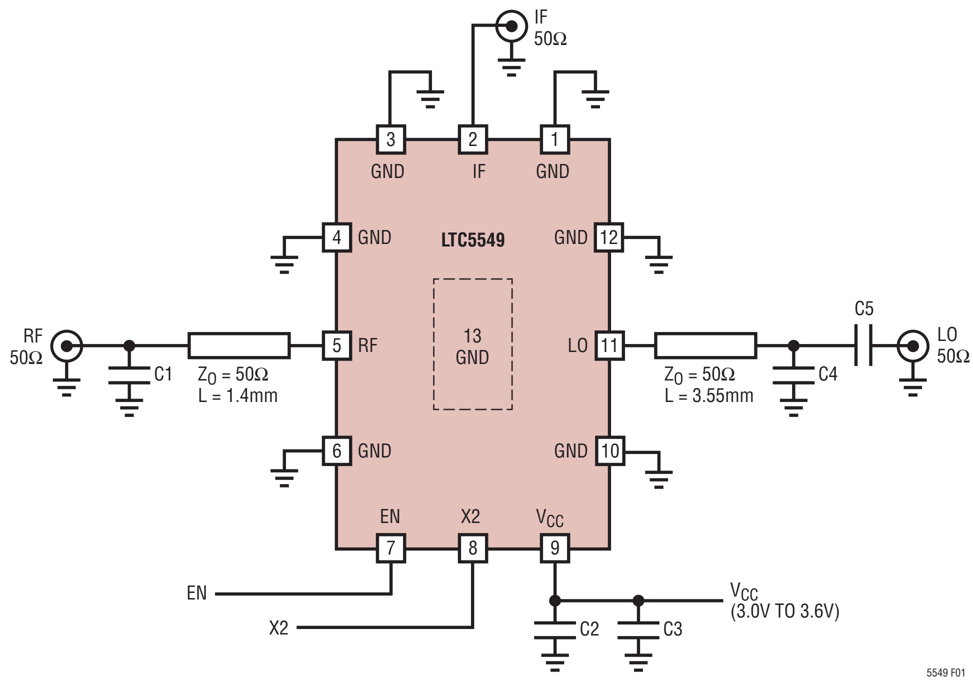
LO (Pin 11): Input for the Local Oscillator (LO). The LO signal is applied through this pin. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used. Typical DC voltage at this pin is 1.6V.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



GND PINS ARE NOT SHOWN.

TEST CIRCUIT



REF DES	VALUE	SIZE	VENDOR	COMMENT
C1, C4	0.15pF	0402	AVX	ACCU-P 04021JR15ZBS
C2, C5	22pF	0402	AVX	
C3	1µF	0603	AVX	

Figure 1. Standard Test Circuit Schematic

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Introduction

The LTC5549 consists of a high linearity double-balanced mixer core, LO buffer amplifier, LO frequency doubler and bias/enable circuits. See the Block Diagram section for a description of each pin function. The RF, LO and IF are single-ended terminals. The LTC5549 can be used as a frequency downconverter where the RF is used as an input and IF is used as an output. It can also be used as a frequency upconverter where the IF is used as an input and RF is used as an output. Low side or high side LO injection can be used. The evaluation circuit and the evaluation board layout are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

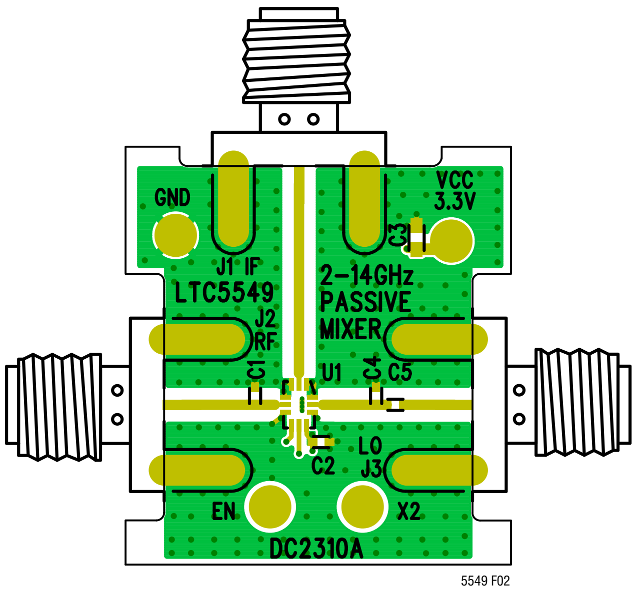


Figure 2. Evaluation Board Layout

RF Port

The mixer's RF port, shown in Figure 3, is connected to the primary winding of an integrated transformer. The primary side of the RF transformer is DC-grounded internally and the DC resistance of the primary side is approximately 3.2Ω. A DC blocking capacitor is needed if the RF source has DC voltage present. The secondary winding of the RF transformer is internally connected to the mixer core.

The RF port is broadband matched to 50Ω from 2GHz to 14GHz with a 0.15pF shunt capacitor (C1) located 1.4mm away from the RF pin. The RF port is 50Ω matched from 2GHz to 10GHz without C1. An LO signal between –6dBm and 6dBm is required for good RF impedance matching.

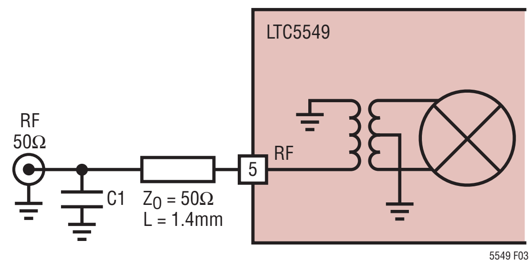


Figure 3. Simplified RF Port Interface Schematic

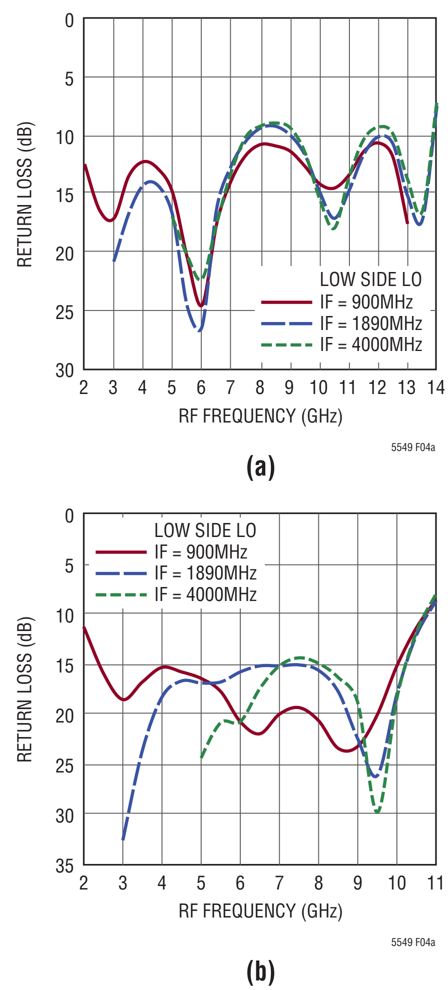


Figure 4. RF Port Return Loss (a) C1 = 0.15pF (b) C1 Open

The measured RF input return loss is shown in Figure 4 for IF frequencies of 900MHz, 1890MHz and 4GHz.

LO Input

The mixer's LO input circuit, shown in Figure 5, consists of a single-ended to differential conversion, high speed

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

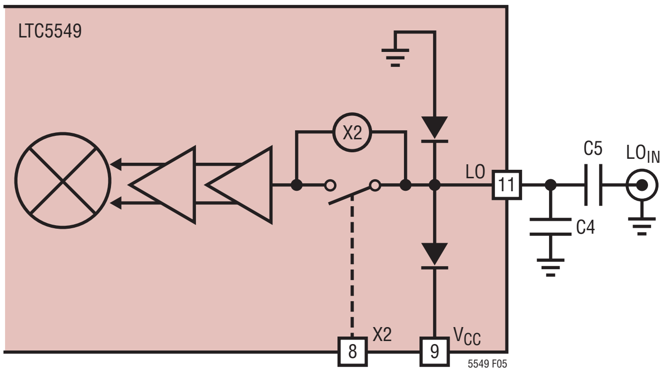


Figure 5. Simplified LO Input Schematic

limiting differential amplifier and an LO frequency doubler. The LTC5549's LO amplifier is optimized for the 1GHz to 12GHz LO frequency range. LO frequencies above or below this frequency range may be used with degraded performance. The LO frequency doubler is controlled by a digital voltage input at X2 (Pin 8). When the X2 voltage is higher than 1.2V, the LO frequency doubler is enabled. When X2 is left open or its voltage is lower than 0.5V, the LO frequency doubler is disabled.

The mixer's LO input is connected to a singled-ended to differential buffer and ESD devices. The DC voltage at the LO input is about 1.6V. A DC blocking capacitor is required for the LO circuit to operate properly.

The LO is 50Ω matched from 1GHz to 12GHz. With a 0.15pF shunt capacitor (C4) located 3.55mm away from the LO pin. The LO port is 50Ω matched from 1GHz to 8.4GHz without C4. External matching components may be needed for extended LO operating frequency range. The measured LO input return loss is shown in Figure 6. The nominal LO input level is 0dBm, although the limiting amplifiers will deliver excellent performance over a ±6dBm input power range.

IF Port

The mixer's IF port, shown in Figure 7, is connected to the primary winding of an integrated transformer. The primary side of the IF transformer is DC-grounded internally and the DC resistance is approximately 6.2Ω. A DC blocking capacitor is needed if the IF source has DC voltage present. The secondary winding of the IF transformer is internally connected to the mixer core.

The IF port is broadband matched to 50Ω from 500MHz to 6GHz. An LO signal between -6dBm and 6dBm is required for good IF impedance matching. Frequencies outside of this range can be used with degraded performance.

The measured IF port return loss is shown in Figure 8.

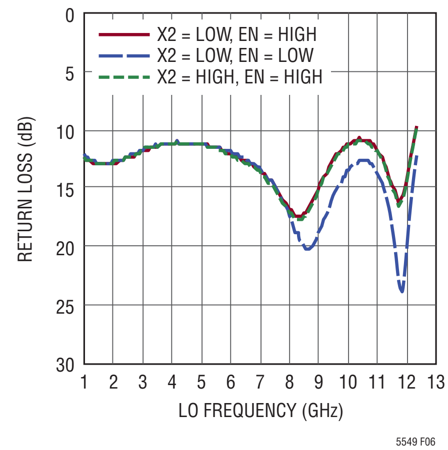


Figure 6. LO Input Return Loss

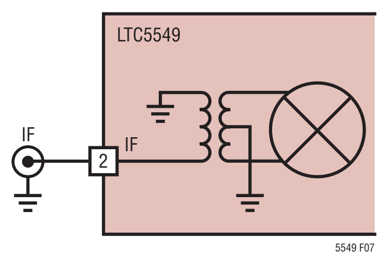


Figure 7. Simplified IF Port Interface Schematic

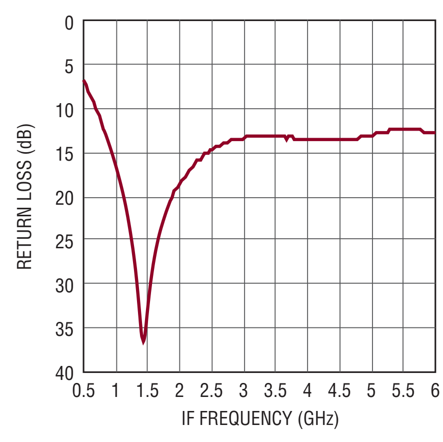


Figure 8. IF Port Return Loss

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Enable Interface

Figure 9 shows a simplified schematic of the EN pin interface. To enable the chip, the EN voltage must be higher than 1.2V. The voltage at the EN pin should never exceed V_{CC} by more than 0.3V. If this should occur, the supply current could be sourced through the ESD diode, potentially damaging the IC. If the EN pin is left floating, its voltage will be pulled low by the internal pull-down resistor and the chip will be disabled.

X2 Interface

Figure 10 shows a simplified schematic of the X2 pin interface. To enable the integrated LO frequency doubler, the X2 voltage must be higher than 1.2V. The X2 voltage at the pin should never exceed V_{CC} by more than 0.3V. If this should occur, the supply current could be sourced through the ESD diode, potentially damaging the IC. If the X2 pin is left floating, its voltage will be pulled low by the internal pull-down resistor and the LO frequency doubler will be disabled.

Supply Voltage Ramping

Fast ramping of the supply voltage can cause a current glitch in the internal ESD protection circuits. Depending on the supply inductance, this could result in a supply voltage transient that exceeds the maximum rating. A supply voltage ramp time of greater than 1ms is recommended.

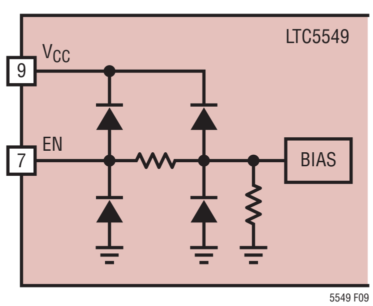


Figure 9. Simplified Enable Input Circuit

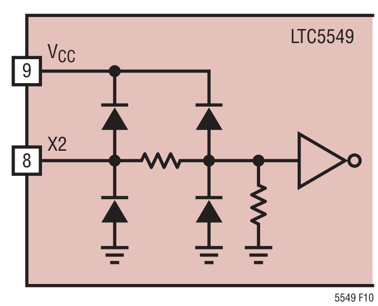
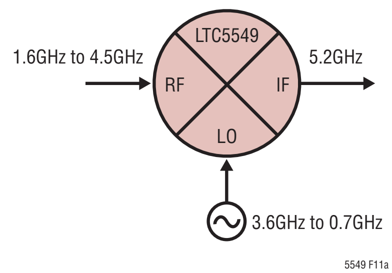


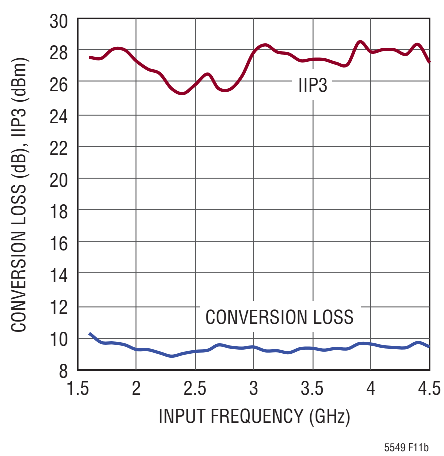
Figure 10. Simplified X2 Interface Circuit

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Due to the wideband nature of the RF, LO and IF ports, the LTC5549 may be used as an upmixer even when the lower (IF) input frequency is applied to the RF port and the higher (RF) output is taken from the IF port. Operation in this manner only requires that the input and output frequencies are within the specified frequency ranges. One example is shown in Figure 11, where the RF input ranges from 1.6GHz to 4.5GHz and the IF output is 5.2GHz.



(a) Application Configuration



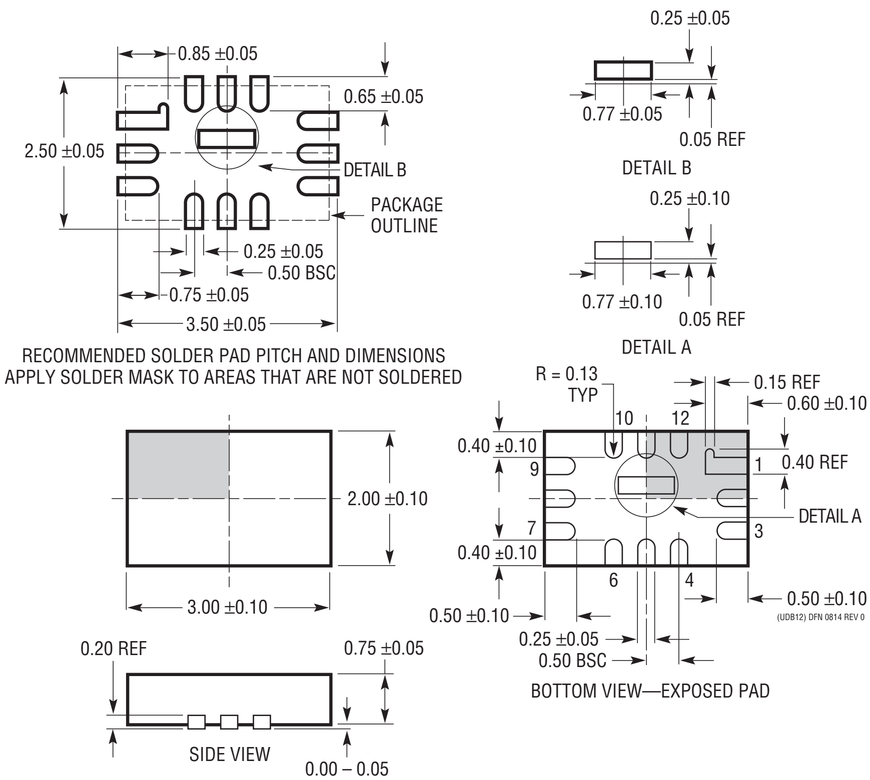
(b) Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Input Frequency (Low Side LO, Output = 5.2GHz)

Figure 11. An Upmixer Application with Input at the RF Port and Output at the IF Port

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/ for the most recent package drawings.

UDB Package
Variation A
12-Lead Plastic QFN (3mm × 2mm)
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1985 Rev Ø)



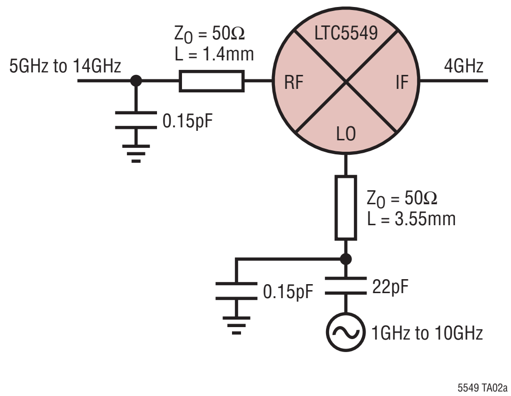
NOTE:
1. DRAWING IS NOT A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE
2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

REVISION HISTORY

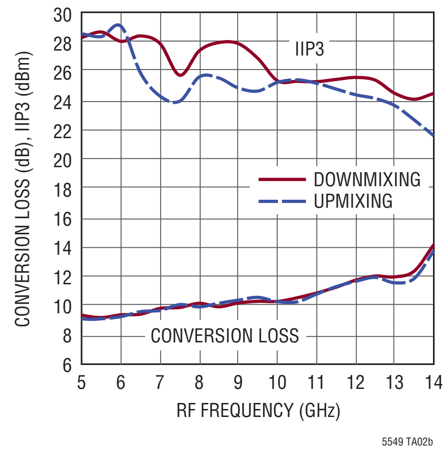
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	9/15	Order part number correction.	2

TYPICAL APPLICATION

5GHz to 14GHz Downconversion



Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Input Frequency (Low Side LO, IF = 4GHz)



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
Mixers and Modulators		
LTC5551	300MHz to 3.5GHz Ultrahigh Dynamic Range Downconverting Mixer	+36dBm IIP3; 2.4dB Gain, <10dB NF, 0dBm LO Drive, +18dBm P1dB, 670mW Power Consumption
LTC5567	400MHz to 4GHz, Active Downconverting Mixer	1.9dB Gain, 26.9dBm IIP3 and 11.8dB NF at 1950MHz, 3.3V/89mA Supply
LTC5577	300MHz to 6GHz High Signal Level Active Downconverting Mixer	50Ω Matched Input from 1.3GHz to 4.3GHz, 30dBm IIP3, 0dB Gain, >40dB LO-RF Isolation, 0dBm LO Drive
LTC5510	1MHz to 6GHz Wideband High Linearity Active Mixer	50Ω Matched Input from 30MHz to 6GHz, 27dBm OIP3, 1.5dB Gain, Up- or Down-Conversion
LTC5544	4GHz to 6GHz Downconverting Mixer	7.5dB Gain, >25dBm IIP3 and 10dB NF, 3.3V/200mA Supply
LT5578	400MHz to 2.7GHz Upconverting Mixer	27dBm OIP3 at 900MHz, 24.2dBm at 1.95GHz, Integrated RF Output Transformer
LT5579	1.5GHz to 3.8GHz Upconverting Mixer	27.3dBm OIP3 at 2.14GHz, NF = 9.9dB, 3.3V Supply, Single-Ended LO and RF Ports
LTC5576	3GHz to 8GHz High Linearity Active Upconverting Mixer	25dBm OIP3, –0.6dB Gain, 14.1dB NF, –154dBm/Hz Output Noise Floor, –28dBm LO Leakage at 8GHz
Amplifiers		
LTC6430-20	High Linearity Differential IF Amp	20MHz to 2GHz Bandwidth, 20.8dB Gain, 51dBm OIP3, 2.9dB NF at 240MHz
LTC6431-20	High Linearity Single-Ended IF Amp	20MHz to 1.4GHz Bandwidth, 20.8dB Gain, 46.2dBm OIP3, 2.6dB NF at 240MHz
RF Power Detectors		
LTC5564	15GHz Ultra Fast 7ns Response Time RF Detector with Comparator	600MHz to 15GHz, –24dB to 16dBm Input Power Range, 9ns Comparator Response Time, 125°C Version
LT5581	6GHz Low Power RMS Detector	40dB Dynamic Range, ±1dB Accuracy Over Temperature, 1.5mA Supply Current
LTC5582	40MHz to 10GHz RMS Detector	±0.5dB Accuracy Over Temperature, ±0.2dB Linearity Error, 57dB Dynamic Range
LTC5583	Dual 6GHz RMS Power Detector	Up to 60dB Dynamic Range, ±0.5dB Accuracy Over Temperature, >50dB Isolation
RF PLL/Synthesizer with VCO		
LTC6948	Ultralow Noise, Low Spurious Frac-N PLL with Integrated VCO	373MHz to 6.39GHz, –157dBc/Hz WB Phase Noise Floor, –274dBc/Hz Normalized In-Band 1/f Noise

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