

## MAX2309/MAX2312 at 190MHz IF for W-CDMA

*This report provides application data for using the MAX2309 in W-CDMA systems with an IF of 190MHz. The MAX2309 offers 110dB gain control range, and operates at 2.7V. MAX2312 in a 28-TSSOP package is compared to the MAX2309 in a 28-pin QFN package. Gain control data, IIP3 data and phase noise data are given. Demodulator phase offset and amplitude data are shown. The IF VGA input impedance is given, along with diagrams showing the test setups.*

Additional Information: [Wireless Product Line Page](#)  
[Quick View Data Sheet for the MAX2310/MAX2312/MAX2314/MAX2316](#)  
[Applications Technical Support](#)

This report provides application data for using the MAX2309 in a W-CDMA receive-path application at 190MHz IF.

### General Description of the MAX2309

The MAX2309 is an IF quadrature demodulator designed for CDMA and W-CDMA cellular-phone handsets. The signal path consists of a variable-gain amplifier (VGA) and an I/Q demodulator. The devices feature guaranteed +2.7V operation, a built-in VCO and PLL synthesizer, a variable-gain range of over 110dB, and a high IF input dynamic range (-33dBm IIP3 at 35dB gain, +1.7dBm IIP3 at -5dB gain).

The MAX2309 is a member of the MAX2310 series of single-IF and dual-IF demodulators. It is built into a 28-QFN (5x5mm) package and uses the same die as its predecessor, the MAX2312, which comes in a 28-TSSOP package. The baseband, RF, and IF performance have been determined to be identical between the two packages.

The MAX2309/2312 IF LO synthesizer's reference and RF dividers are fully programmable through a 3-wire serial bus, enabling system architectures using any common reference and IF frequency. The differential baseband I-&-Q outputs have enough bandwidth to suit both narrowband and wideband CDMA systems, and offer output levels up to 2.5Vp-p with 2.75V supply voltage.

### The MAX2309 Compared to the MAX2312

The MAX2309 and the MAX2312 share the same die, so their operating functions and characteristics are the same. The parasitic packaging change from the original TSSOP-28 to the MAX2309 in the 28-pin QFN was examined carefully, but no net difference to the VCO tuning tank, IF input impedance, or common-mode isolation was found. This is largely because the practical value of VCO tank components and IF input match components are much greater than the lead-frame and bond-wire parasitics. The associated parasitic reactances are virtually unchanged between the two packages (roughly 1nH/0.5pF per lead) and have minimal circuit impact. The smaller package saves board space by as much as 50%.

## The MAX2309 Pinout

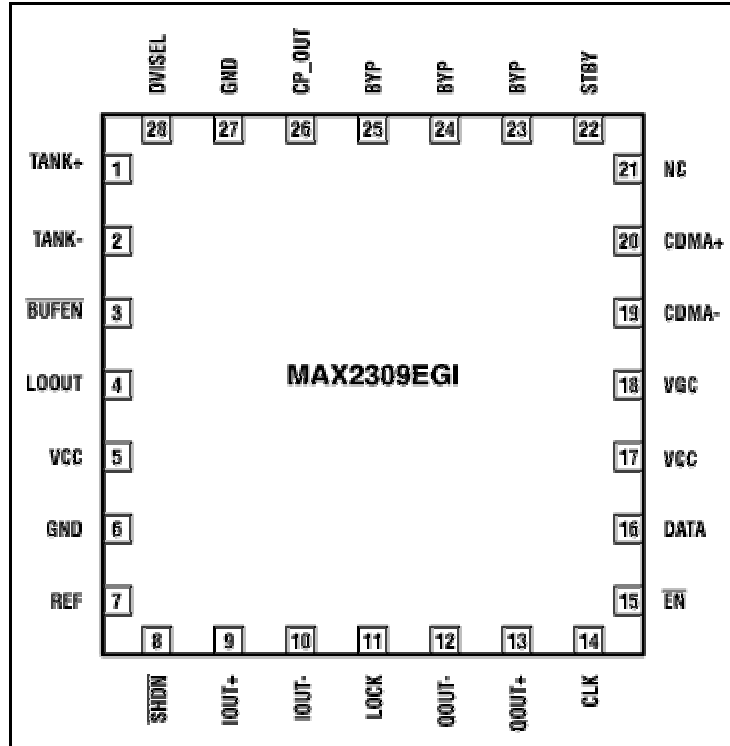


Figure 1. A 28-pin QFN, 5mm x 5mm

## Measured Performance of the MAX2309

Most of the measurements that were taken were done with the MAX2312. The MAX2309 didn't have its own EV board at the time of the writing, so key electrical operating characteristics were confirmed on Maxim's CDMA Reference Design V2.0, where it has been employed using a 183.6MHz IF. The measurements were driven by a combination of system issues and certain application-specific parameters.

Table 1. Gain Measurements

Pin (dBm)	Vin_RMS (mV)	Vagc (V)	Differential Vop-p (Q) (mV)	Gain (dB)
-5	397.63536	1.21400	50	-27.04
-10	223.60680	1.24900	50	-22.04
-15	125.74334	1.28800	50	-17.04
-20	70.71068	1.32800	50	-12.04
-25	39.76354	1.36800	50	-7.04
-30	22.36068	1.40000	50	-2.04
-35	12.57433	1.43600	50	2.96
-40	7.07107	1.47400	50	7.96
-45	3.97635	1.51200	50	12.96
-50	2.23607	1.55000	50	17.96
-55	1.25743	1.59100	50	22.96
-60	0.70711	1.64100	50	27.96
-70	0.22361	1.75200	50	37.96
-80	0.07071	1.86400	50	47.96
-90	0.02236	1.98300	50	57.96
-100	0.00707	2.10000	50	67.96

**Table 2. IIP3 Measurements**

Pin/Tone (dBm)	Pin Total (dBm)	Vin_RMS (mV)	Vagc (V)	Differential Vop-p (Q) (mV)	Gain (dB)	IIP3 (dBm)
-15	-12.0	177.6172	1.246	50	-20.04	1.45
-30	-27.0	31.5853	1.355	50	-5.04	-2.6
-15	-12.0	177.6172	1.327	150	-10.50	-4.67
-30	-27.0	31.5853	1.43	150	4.50	-6.4
-60	-57	0.9988	1.684	150	34.5	-29.73
-15	-12	177.6172	1.348	200	-8	-5.75
-30	-27	31.5853	1.444	200	7	-7.08
-60	-57	0.9988	1.713	200	37	-32.08

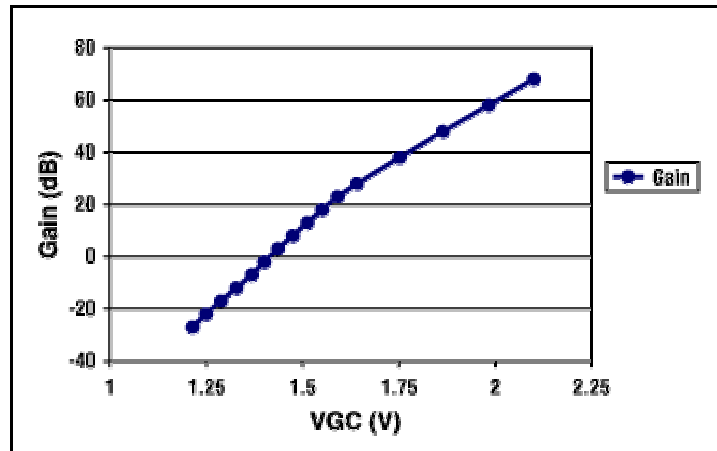


Figure 2. MAX2312 voltage gain vs. VGC, constant Vo = 50mV p-p

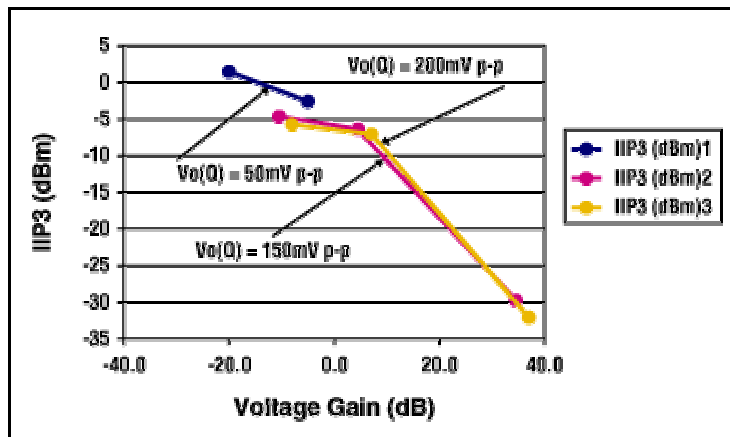


Figure 3. MAX2309/12 IIP3 vs. voltage gain

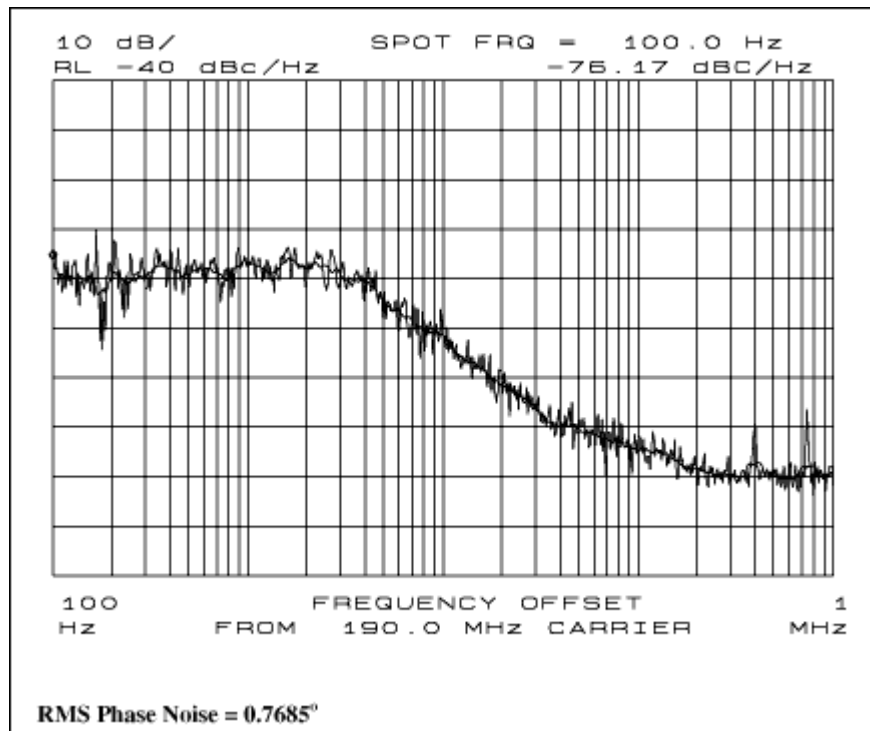


Figure 4. Phase noise vs. frequency offset

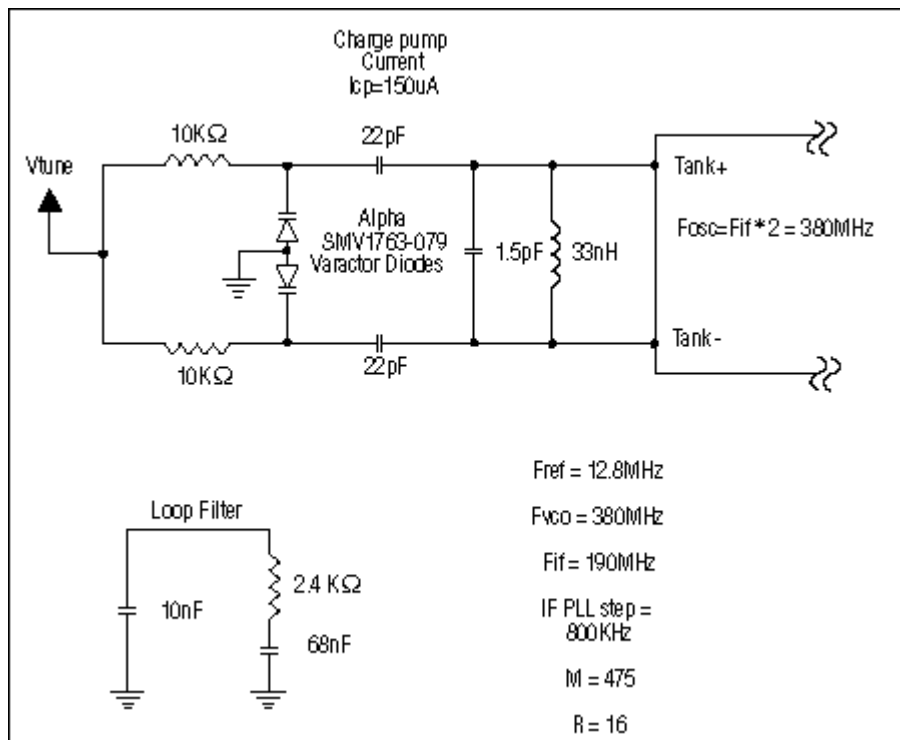


Figure 5. MAX2309/2312 VCO tank circuit and loop filter

## Baseband I-and-Q Output Circuit

The MAX2309/2312 use a traditional Gilbert cell with emitter-follower output buffers for differential baseband I-and-Q outputs. Figure 6 identifies OUTN and OUTP for the differential output pins driven by Q8 and Q7.

Also, observe that INN and INP are internal differential inputs from the variable-gain IF amplifier and that LON and LOP are internal differential local oscillator inputs from the on-chip IF VCO.

With  $V_{CC}$  at approximately 3.0VDC, the quiescent output voltage at Q7 and Q8 is set by the 250 $\mu$ A bias current through the 3.1k $\Omega$  collector loads (around a 0.75-volts drop), summed with the  $V_{be}$  drop (around 0.7 volts).

Output DC source capability should be around 7mA to 10mA shorted to ground, and sink is around 250 $\mu$ A pulled to  $V_{CC}$ . Each pin output resistance should be around 120 ohms, resulting in approximately 240-ohm differential drive impedance.

Using Figure 6, note the following tolerance data:

**The general value of  $V_{out}$ :** At any of the I or Q outputs, with  $V_{CC} = 2.85$ , unloaded, you should measure around 1.35-V<sub>out</sub> DC, which is due to the drop from  $V_{CC}$  of 0.77 volts across the 3.1k collector loads plus the Q7/8  $V_{be}$  of around 0.73-volts DC.

**$V_{out}$  unloaded varies by:**

- +/-60mV over process variations, at constant 25 degrees C
- +/-90mV over temperature range, given the nominal process
- +/-150mV over all temperature plus process variations (that is, worst-case boundary "corners")

**The variation in the output 250 $\mu$ A current sources (more properly called "sinks"):**

- 204 $\mu$ A to 317 $\mu$ A over process variations, at constant 25 degrees C
- 168 $\mu$ A to 350 $\mu$ A over temperature range, given the nominal process
- 138 $\mu$ A to 459 $\mu$ A over all temperature plus process variations (that is, worst-case boundary "corners")

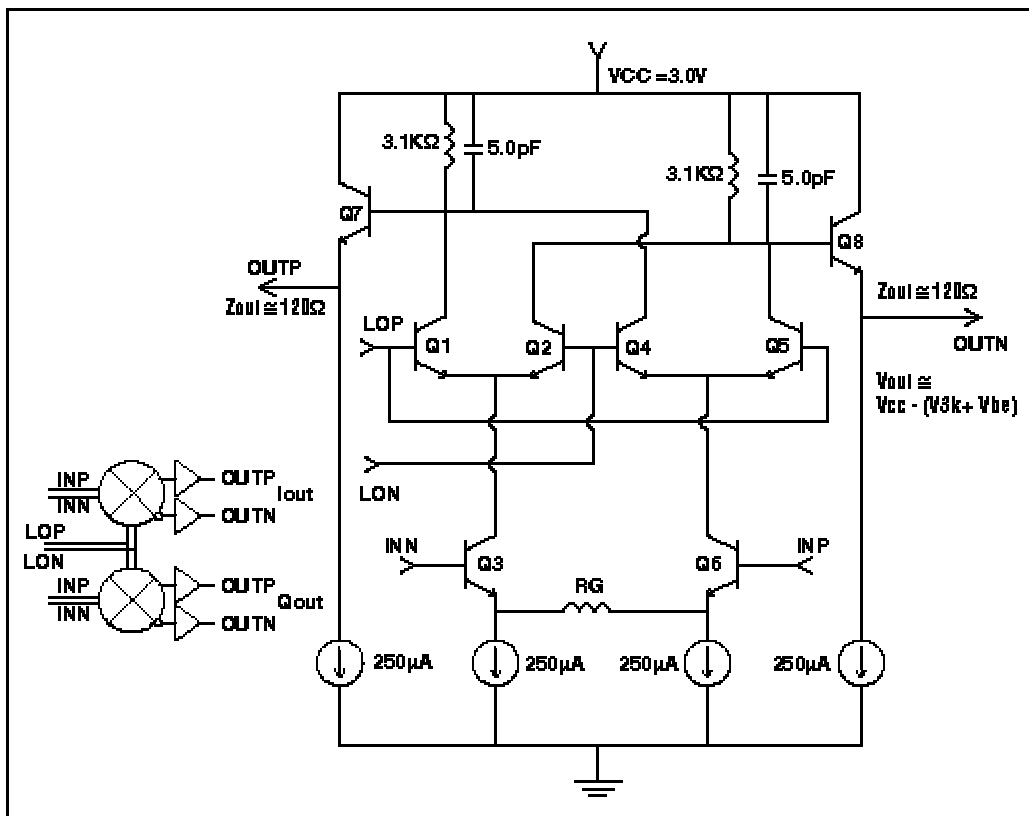


Figure 6. MAX2309/2312 baseband I-and-Q output circuit

**Table 3. I-&Q Amplitude and Phase Imbalance Using Flo = 190MHz**

Frequency (MHz)	I-&Q Phase Offset Phase (deg)	I-&Q Phase $ \Delta $ from 90 deg (deg)	I-&Q Amplitude Imbalance (dB)
185.0	89.93	0.07	0.12
186.0	90.20	0.20	0.08
187.0	90.45	0.45	0.09
188.0	90.24	0.24	0.09
189.0	90.14	0.14	0.09
189.9	90.26	0.26	0.13
190.1	89.80	0.20	0.20
191.0	90.20	0.20	0.04
192.0	90.40	0.40	0.09
193.0	90.40	0.40	0.10
194.0	90.46	0.46	0.09
195.0	90.72	0.72	0.13

### Approximate Model of the Input Impedance Zin

The input impedance of the IF VGA is challenging to measure using a 50-ohm S-parameter test set because of its high impedance. The intended operation uses an external parallel resistor across the differential input, forming a broadband IF match. For SAW filters, this typically is 300 ohms to 600 ohms. It was determined experimentally that the equivalent [Rpar || Cpar] input network for low and medium IF have the following approximate values:

**Table 4. Approximate Values**

<b>IF Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>Rin Parallel (k<math>\Omega</math>)</b>	<b>Cin Parallel (pF)</b>
85	2.02	0.45
90	2.09	0.42
95	2.08	0.44
100	2.00	0.42
105	2.10	0.42
110	1.98	0.42
115	2.10	0.39
120	2.01	0.42
125	1.98	0.39
130	1.95	0.40
135	1.91	0.39
140	2.00	0.41
145	1.95	0.38
150	2.02	0.40
155	2.01	0.38
160	2.03	0.38
165	1.97	0.39
170	1.85	0.39
175	2.06	0.39
180	2.02	0.41
185	1.93	0.40
190	1.95	0.38
195	1.93	0.42
200	1.95	0.40
205	1.88	0.41
210	1.99	0.39
215	1.92	0.41
220	1.98	0.42
225	1.93	0.41
230	1.82	0.40
235	1.95	0.40
240	1.79	0.42
245	1.83	0.42
250	1.81	0.42
255	1.78	0.42
260	1.85	0.41
265	1.89	0.43
270	1.84	0.42
275	1.78	0.42
280	1.84	0.44
285	1.84	0.43
290	1.76	0.42
295	1.72	0.44
300	1.89	0.43

# Measurement Setup

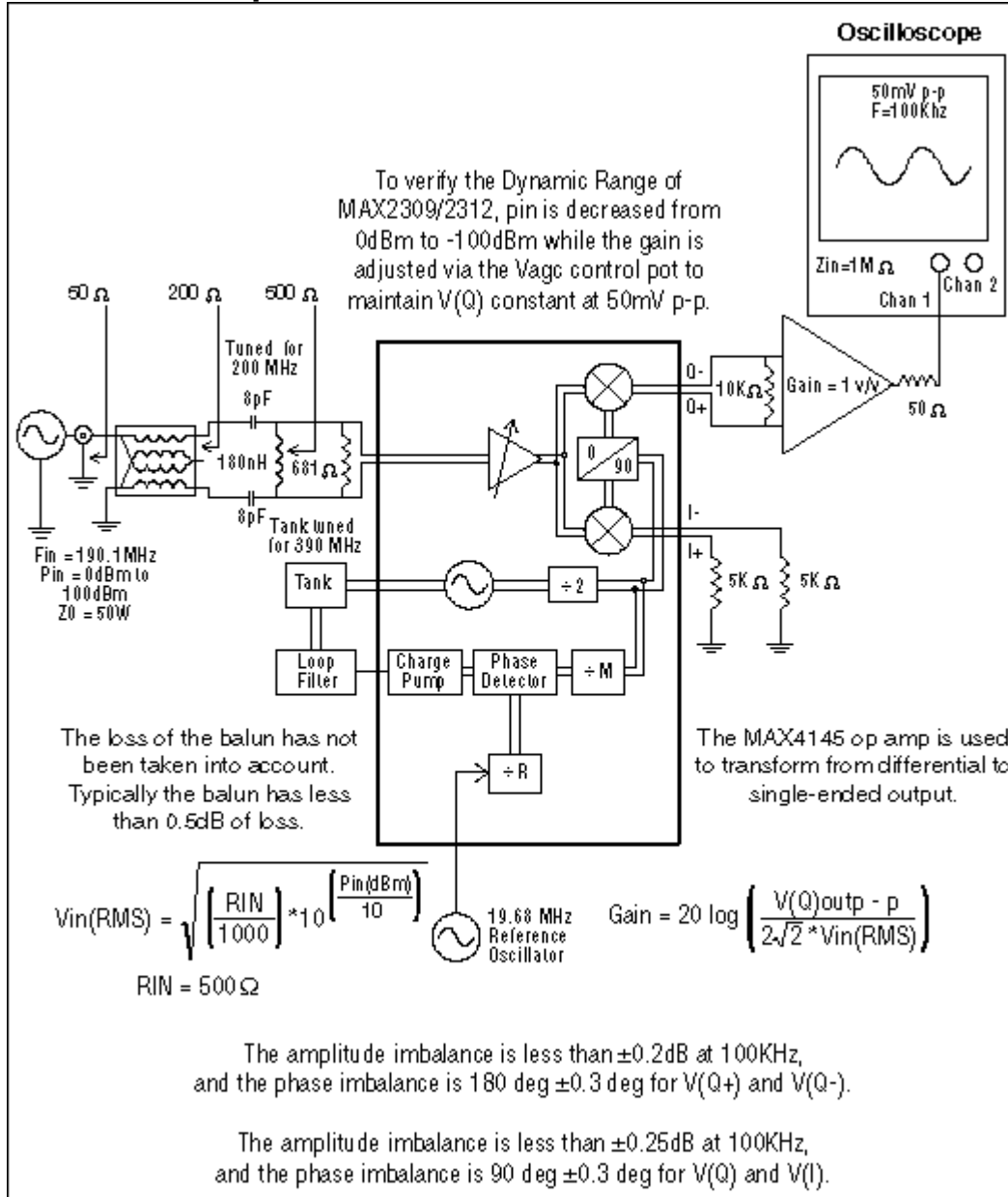


Figure 7. MAX2309/MAX2312 gain measurement setup for W-CDMA application



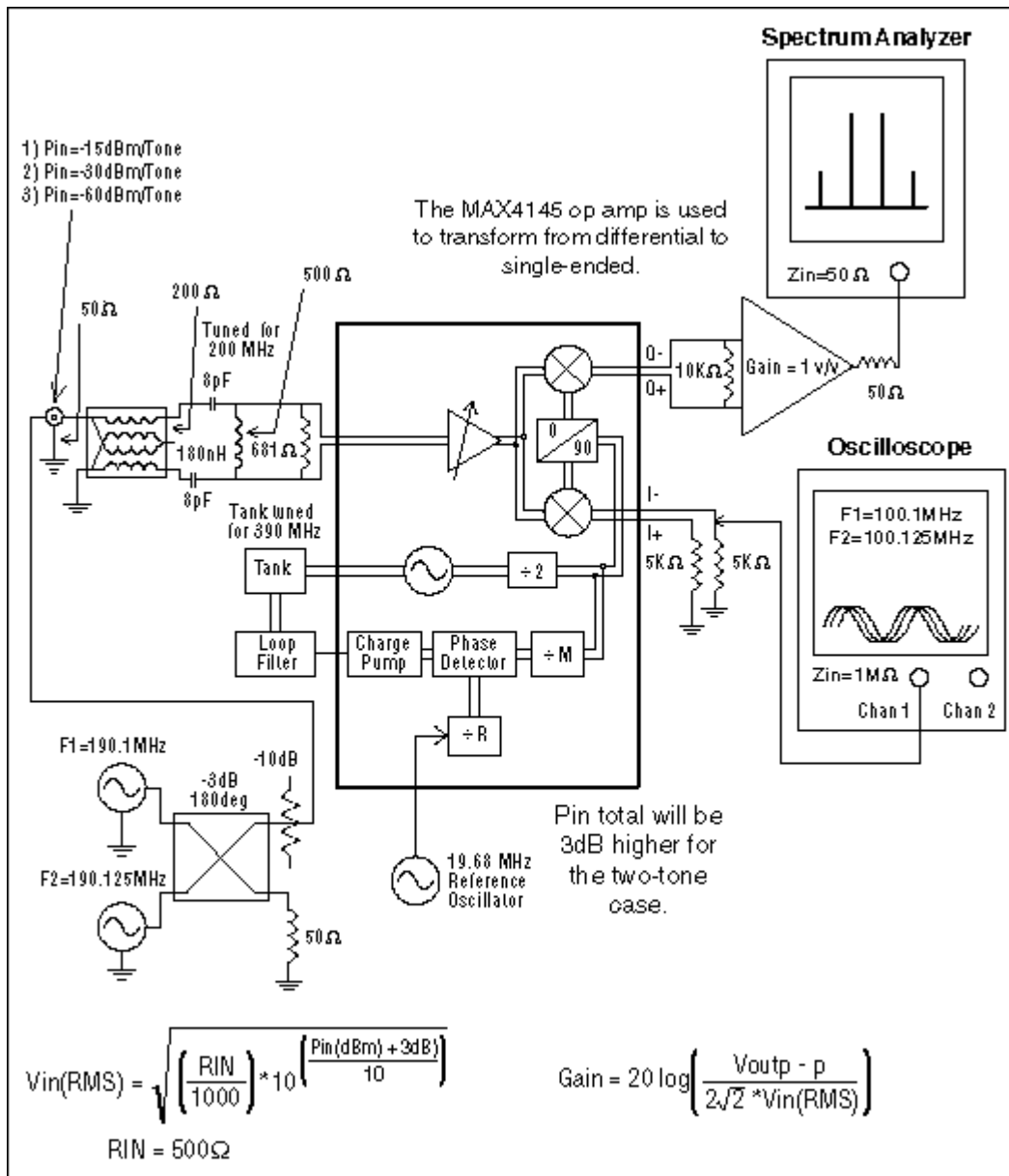


Figure 8. MAX2309/2312 IIP measurement setup for W-CDMA application

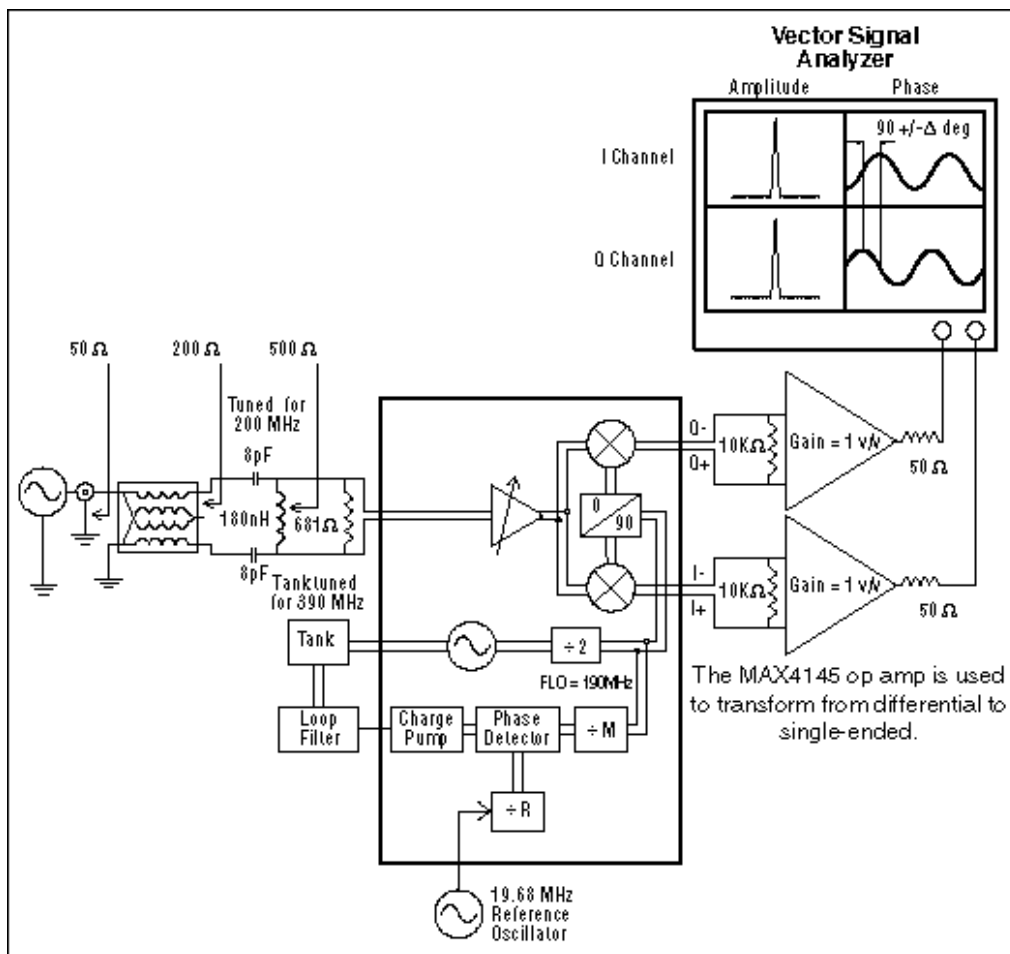


Figure 9. MAX2309/2312 I-&Q amplitude and phase imbalance measurement setup for W-CDMA application

**MAXIM**  
MAX2312 EV KIT BILL OF MATERIAL

Date: 5/1/00  
BOARD REV: E  
BOARD REV: C  
MODIFIED for 190MHz IF  
\* Maxim will supply component

DESIGNATION	QTY	DESCRIPTION	P.#
C1, C2, C3, C11, C13, C14, C21, C22, C28, C35, C37, C38, C40	14	0101pF 10% Min. 10% Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C2, C4, C6, C12, C23, C25	7	3300pF 10% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C5	1	1.5 pF +/- 10% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C6, C7	2	12 pF 5% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C7, C20, C22, C26, C30, C40, R6, R50, R53, R57, R59, R61, R62, R63, R66	18	Do Not Install	
C16, C33, C34	3	4.7pF 25v Min. 5% Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C17, C18	2	3300pF 10% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EUD06
C19, C20	2	10pF 5% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
C27	1	10uF Tantalum Capacitor +/-10% 10V min. AVX, TACT106510	EC0106
C29	1	3300pF 10% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC0006
C30	1	3300pF 10% 10V Min. Ceramic Capacitor (0402) MURATA, GRM0607R103016A	EC
R1, R15, R32, R31-R34, R3	8	0 ohm Resistor (0402)	
R2, R8, R14, R16, R18, R20	6	100 ohm 5% Resistor (0402)	
R4, R5, R23	3	10k ohm 5% Resistor (0402)	
R7	1	40 k ohm 1% Resistor (0402)	
R8	1	601 ohm 1% Resistor (0402)	
R13, R24	2	10k Variable Resistor BOU-1000 Digi key 3296W-10k 10k	
R22, R26	2	4.7k ohm 5% Resistor (0402)	
T1	1	600m Transformer T100-63538-1013	E10009

[Larger Image \(PDF, 12K\)](#)

Figure 10. Bill of Materials for 190MHz IF

MAX2309/2312, March 2001

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-- [Free Sample](#)

MAX2312: [QuickView](#) -- [Full \(PDF\) Data Sheet \(344k\)](#)

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