2-GHz Single Balanced Mixer

Description

The U2796B-FP is a 2-GHz down conversion mixer for telecommunication systems, e.g. cellular radio, CT1, CT2, DECT, PCN, using TELEFUNKEN advanced bipolar technology. The U2796B is well suited for the receiver portion of the RF circuit. Single balanced structure has been chosen for the best noise performance and low current consumption. The IIP3 is programmable.

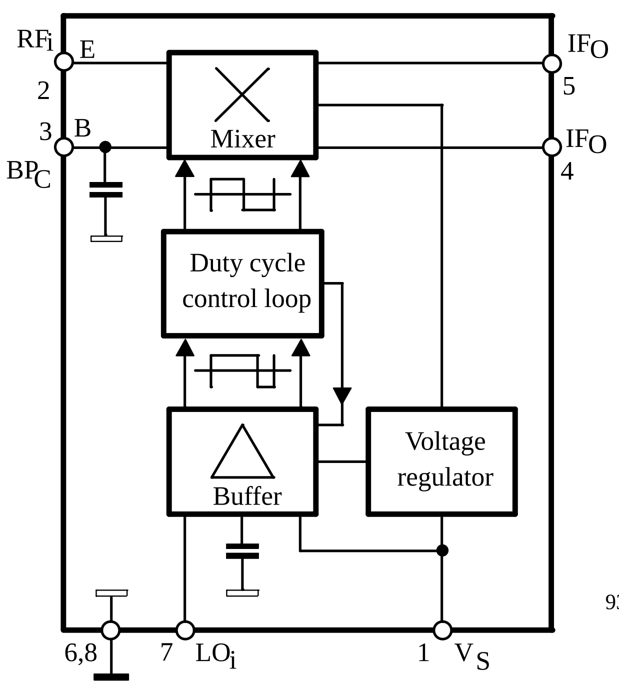
Features

- Supply voltage range: 2.7 to 5.5 V
- Exellent isolation characteristics
- Low current consumption: 3.2 mA without R_{IP3}
- IIP3 programmable
- Input frequency operating range up to 2 GHz
- RF characteristic nearly independent of supply voltage

Benefits

- Stand alone product
- Low current consumption extends talk time
- 3-V operation requires small space for batteries

Block diagram



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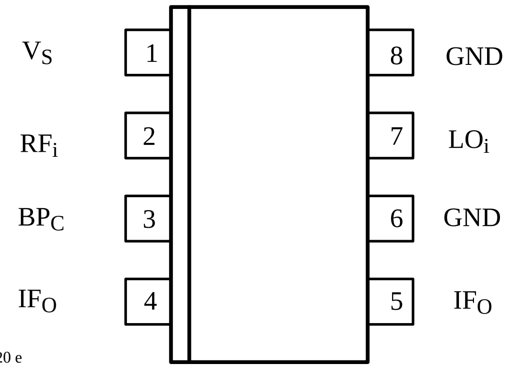
Pin out



Pin description

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	V_S	Supply voltage
2	RF	RF input and IIP3 programming port
3	BP_C	By-pass capacitor
4	IFo	IF output
5	IFo	IF output
6	GND	Ground
7	LO_i	Local oscillator input
8	GND	Ground

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameters		Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	Pin 1	V_S	6	V
Input voltage	Pins 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7	V_i	0 to V_S	V
Junction temperature		T_j	125	°C
Storage temperature		T_{stg}	–40 to + 125	°C

Operating range

Parameters		Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage range	Pin 1	V_S	2.7 to 5.5	V
Ambient temperature		T_{amb}	–40 to + 85	°C

Thermal resistance

Parameters		Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction ambient	SO 8	R_{thJA}	175	K/W

Electrical characteristics

Test conditions (unless otherwise specified):
V_S = 3 V, f_{LO} = 900 MHz; I_M = 1.2 mA, T_{amb} = 25°C. System impedance Z_O = 50 Ω

Parameters	Test conditions / Pin	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	Pin 1	V_S	2.7		5.5	V
Supply current	R_{IP3} = ∞, Pin 1	I_S	2.8	3.2	3.7	mA
Conversion power gain	RL = 3 kΩ, R_{IP3} = ∞ f_{LO} = 900 MHz	PG_C		9		dB
Figure 4	f_{LO} = 1700 MHz f_{IF} = 45 MHz			9		
Isolation						
LO-spurious at RF_{in}	Pi_{LO} = –10 dBm Figure 5 Pin 7 to 2	IS_{LORF}			–35	dBm
RF to LO	Pi_{RF} = –25 dBm Pin 2 to 7 f_{LO} = 900 MHz	IS_{RFLO}	30	40		dB
Figure 6	f_{LO} = 1700 MHz			20		
Operating frequencies						
RF frequency	Pin 2	RF_i	2000			MHz
LO_{in} frequency	Pin 7	LO_i	2000			MHz
IF_{out} frequency	Pins 4 and 5	IF_o	300			MHz
Input level						
RF input (–1 dB comp.)	RL = 50 Ω, Pin 2	Pi_{RF}		–15		dBm
3rd order intercept point	Pi_{LO} = –10 dBm, R_{IP3} = ∞ Figure 2 Pin 2	IIP3		–4		dBm
LO input	Pin 7	P_{iLO}		–6	0	dBm
Impedances						
RF input	Pin 2	Z_{iRF}		25		Ω
LO input	Pin 7	Zi_{LO}		50		Ω
IF output	Pins 4 and 5	Z_{oIF}		> 10 kΩ// 0.9 pF		
Noise figure (DSB)	Pi_{LO} = 0dBm, RL > 3 kΩ f_{LO} = 900 MHz	NF_{50}		9		dB
Figure 7	f_{LO} = 1700 MHz			12		
Voltage standing wave ratio LO	Pin 7	$VSWR_{LO}$		1.3	2	

Note: I_M = Internal mixer current (see figure 2)

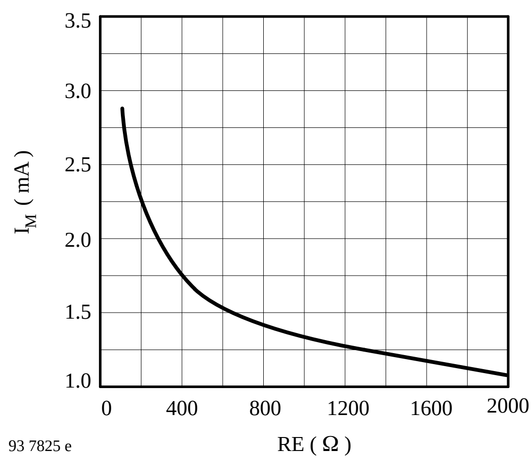


Figure 1. Mixer current (I_M) versus RE

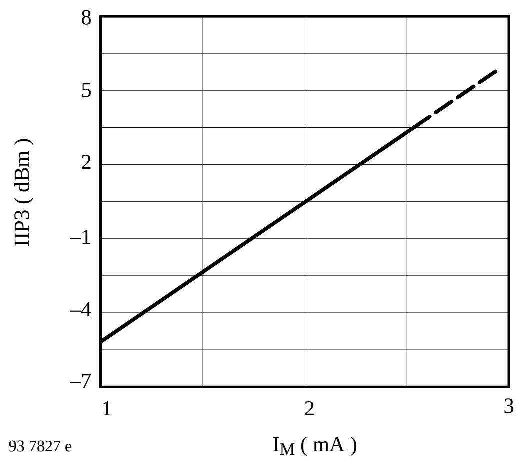


Figure 2. Third-order input intercept IIP3 point versus I_M

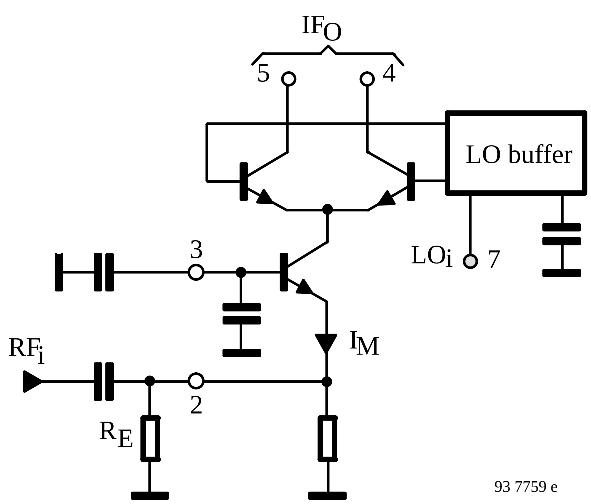


Figure 3. Mixer circuitry

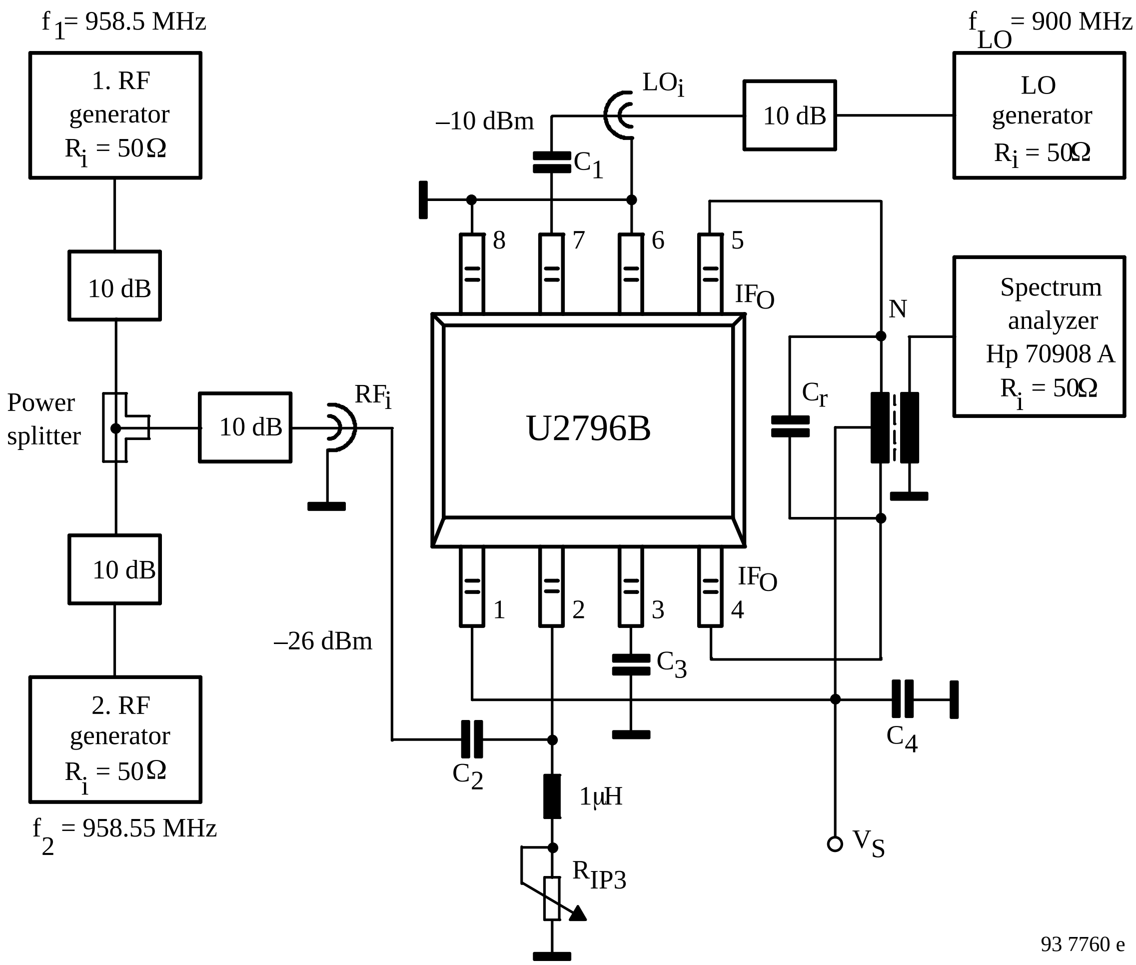


Figure 4. Test circuit-conversion power gain (PG_C) and 3rd order input intercept point (IIP3)

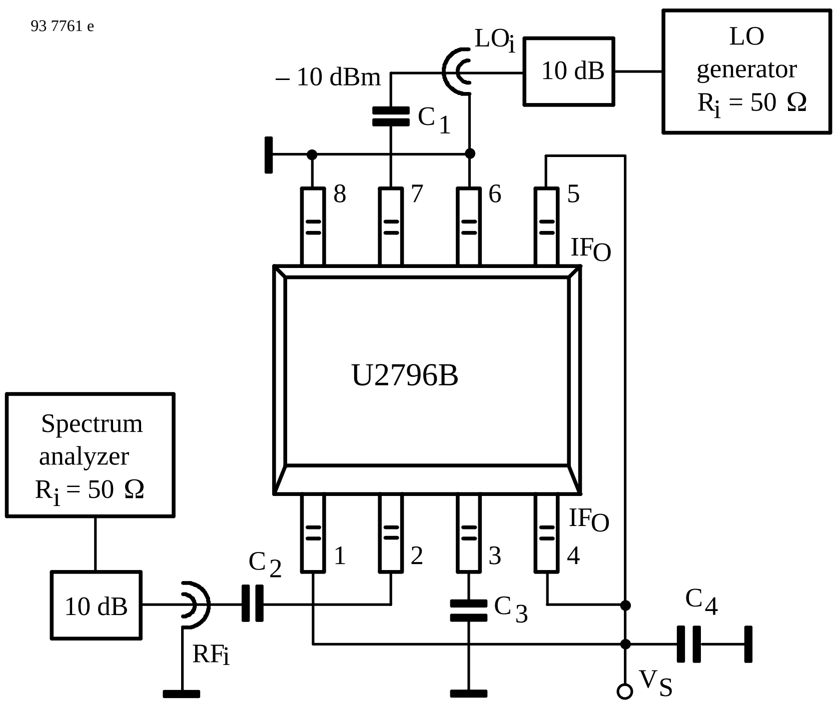


Figure 5. Test circuit-isolation LO to RF

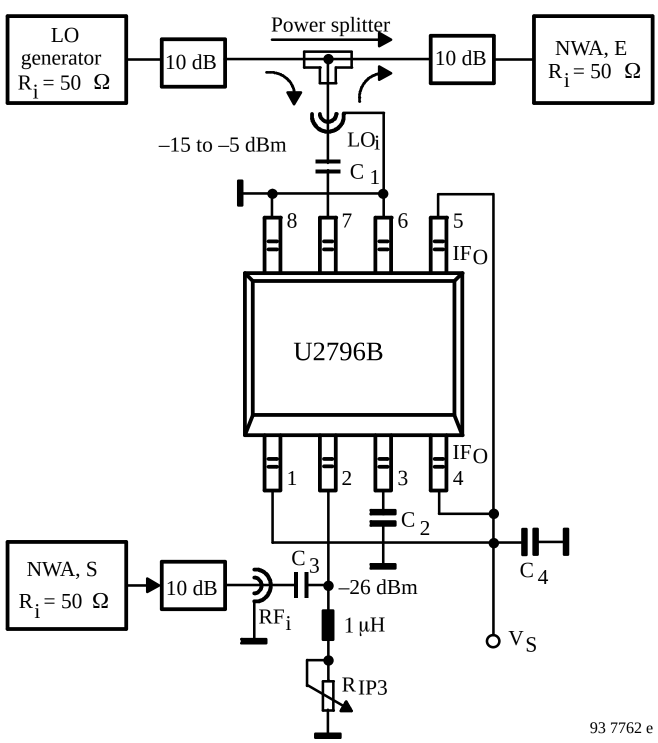


Figure 6. Test circuit-isolation RF to LO

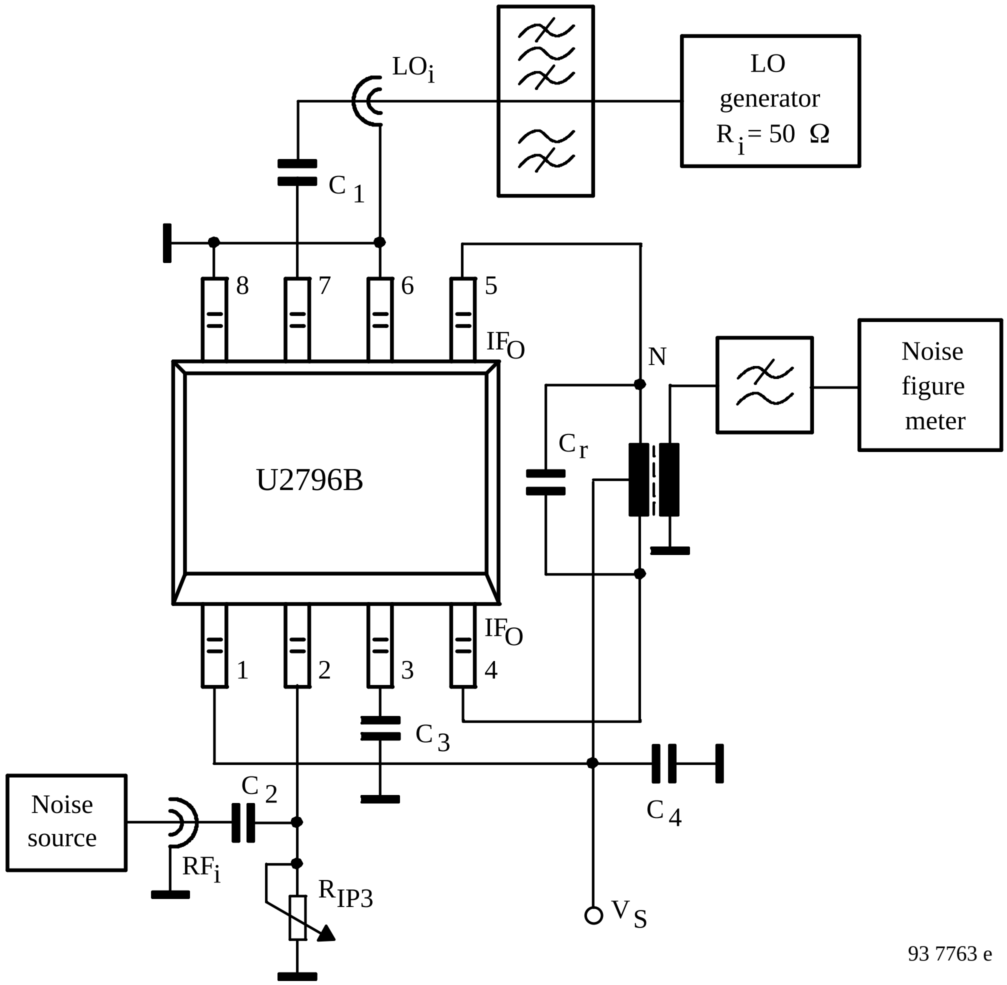


Figure 7. Test circuit-noise figure

Note:

1. The noise floor of the LO generator might influence the noise figure test result. In order to avoid this, either a band pass or a high pass filter with fc > f_{IF} should be implemented.
2. If IF output network does not provide sufficient suppression of the LO component, a low pass filter should be inserted to avoid overdriving the noise figure meter.
3. For best noise performance 0 dBm LO power level is required.

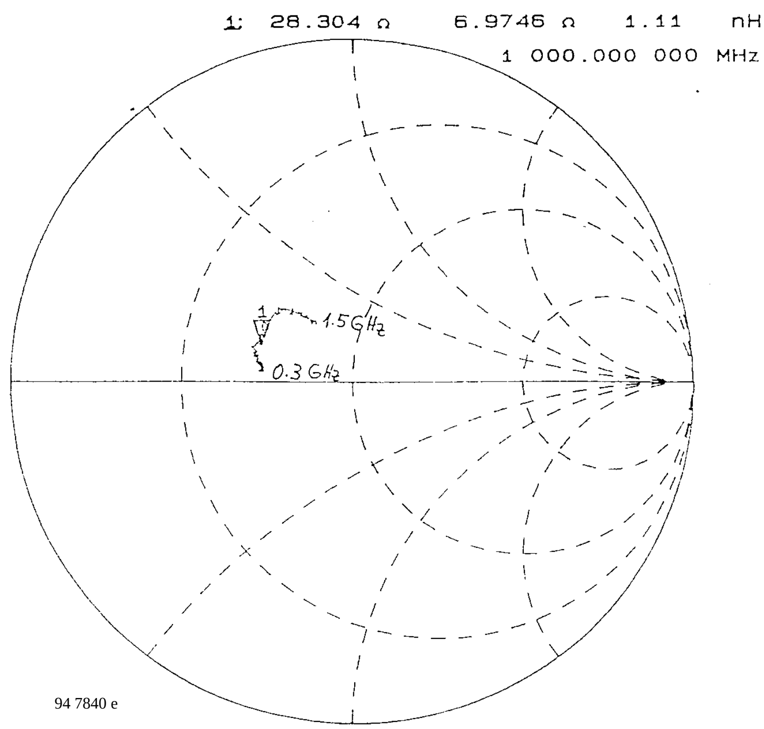


Figure 8. S11 RF input impedance

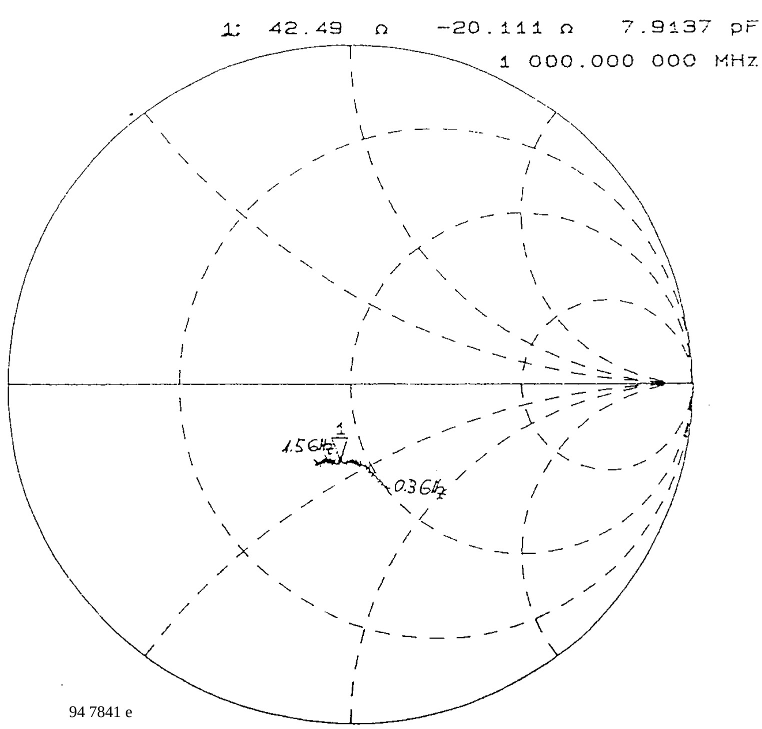


Figure 9. S11 LO input impedance

Application circuit

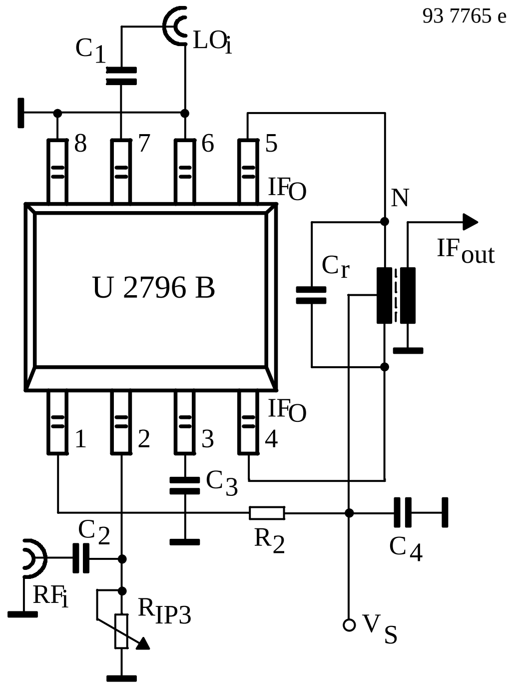


Figure 10

Recommended values for the evaluator

C_1 and C_2 = 150 pF, C_3 and C_4 = 100 nF. C_r is calculated for resonance with the balun at $f_{IF,}$ or as a high pass filter for $f_{LO.}$ The output balun transformer ratio > = 8:1 for Z_O = 50 Ω. R_2 increases the IF output level and is calculated from:

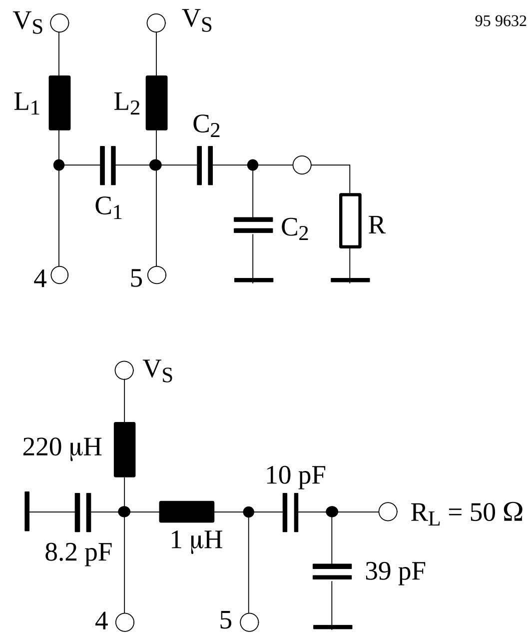
$$R_2 = \frac{V_S\ (4,5) - V_S\ (1)}{I_S\ (1)}$$

For example V_S (4,5) = 4 V, V_S (1) = 3 V, I_S (1) = 2.2 mA $R_2 \approx$ 470 Ω, where I_S (1) is the current consumption without the mixer stage.

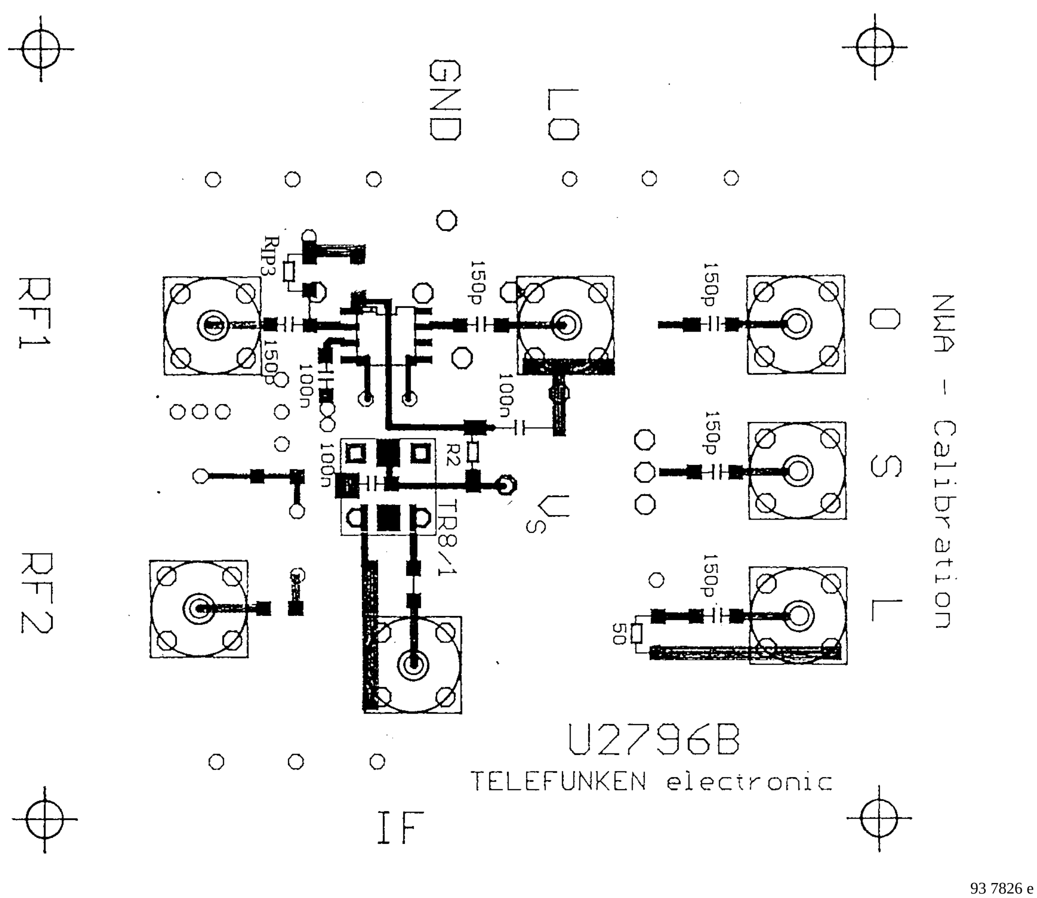
Application Hint

The output transformer at the pins 4 and 5 can be replaced by LC-circuits like one of the following proposals, which are saving space compared to the transformer and are suitable for higher IF frequencies. When applying one of these solutions, it has to be checked whether the requirements on noise figure and gain can be achieved.

The second circuit was dimensioned for approximately 130 MHz and a load resistance of 50 Ω. If for instance the impedance of a subsequent filter is 1 kΩ, the capacitive voltage divider may be left out.

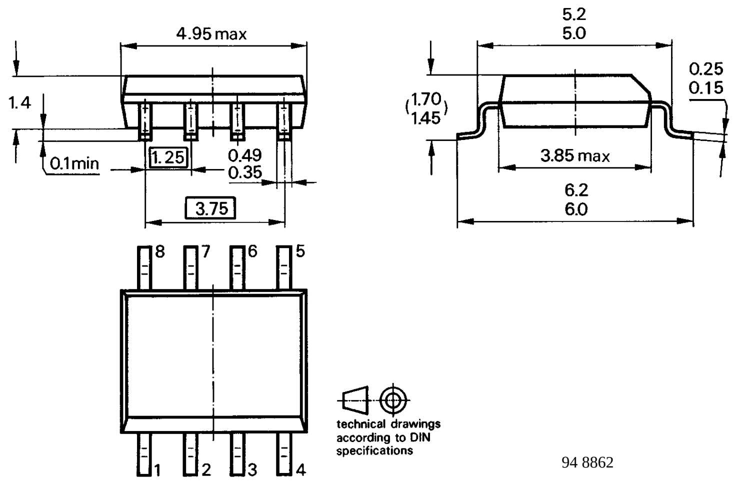


Evaluation board



Dimensions in mm

SO 8 package



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