

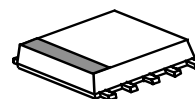
1.5/1.9GHz BAND FRONT-END GaAs MMIC

■GENERAL DESCRIPTION

NJG1709KC1 is a front-end GaAs MMIC including a LNA, a local amplifier and a mixer, designed mainly for 1.5 or 1.9GHz band cellular phone.

The ultra small & ultra thin FLP10 package is applied.

■PACKAGE OUTLINE



NJG1709KC1

■FEATURES

- Low Voltage Operation +2.7V typ.
- Low Current Consumption LNA 3.2mA typ.
Mixer 5.1mA typ. (with Local Amplifier operation current)
- Ultra Small & Ultra Thin package FLP10-C1 (Mount Size: 2.8 x 3.0 x 0.75mm)

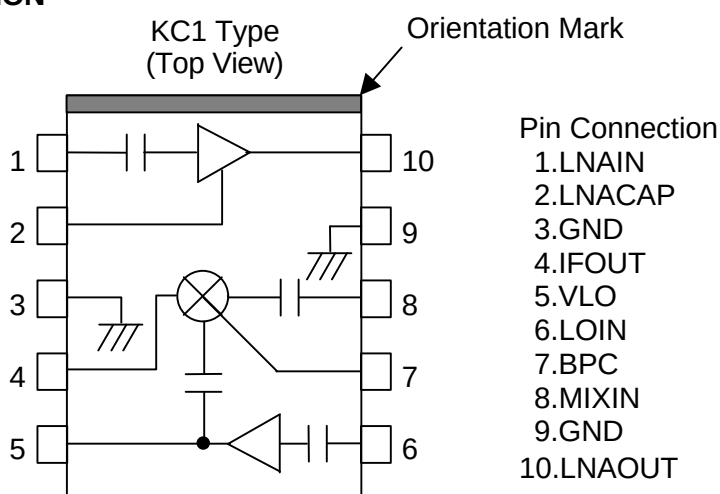
[LNA]

- High Small Signal Gain 18.0dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$
16.0dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900\text{MHz}$
- Low Noise Figure 1.2dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$
1.3dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900\text{MHz}$
- High Output IP3 +13.0dBm typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489.0+1489.1\text{MHz}$
+13.0dBm typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900.0+1900.1\text{MHz}$

[Mixer]

- High Conversion Gain 12.5dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
9.0dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
- Low Noise Figure 6.0dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
6.5dB typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
- High Output IP3 +10.0dBm typ. @ $f_{RF}=1489.0+1489.1\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
+11.0dBm typ. @ $f_{RF}=1900.0+1900.1\text{MHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$

■PIN CONFIGURATION



NOTE: Please note that any information on this catalog will be subject to change.

NJG1709KC1

■ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(T_a=+25°C, Z_s=Z_i=50Ω)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	RATINGS	UNITS
LNA Voltage	V _{LNA}		5.0	V
Mixer Voltage	V _{MIX}		5.0	V
Local Amplifier Voltage	V _{LO}		5.0	V
Input Power 1	P _{LNAIN}	V _{LNA} =V _{MIX} =V _{LO} =2.7V	+15	dBm
Input Power 2	P _{LOIN}	V _{LNA} =V _{MIX} =V _{LO} =2.7V	+10	dBm
Power Dissipation	P _D		550	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}		-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}		-55~+125	°C

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA)

GENERAL CONDITIONS: T_a=+25°C, V_{LNA}=2.7V, V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=0V, f_{RF}=1489MHz, P_{RF}=-36dBm, Z_s=Z_i=50Ω, with test circuit 1

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Frequency	freq		1470	1489	1510	MHz
LNA Voltage	V _{LNA}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
LNA Operating Current	I _{LNA}	P _{RF} , P _{LO} =OFF	-	3.2	4.1	mA
Small Signal Gain	Gain		16.0	18.0	20.0	dB
Gain Flatness	G _{flat}	f _{RF} =1470~1520MHz	-	0.5	1.0	dB
Noise Figure	NF		-	1.2	1.5	dB
Pout at 1dB Gain Compression point	P _{-1dB}		-3.0	-1.0	-	dBm
Output 3rd order Intercept point	OIP3	f _{RF} =1489.0+1489.1MHz	+8.0	+13.0	-	dBm
RF IN VSWR	VSWR _i		-	1.5	-	
RF OUT VSWR	VSWR _o		-	1.5	-	

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (Mixer)

GENERAL CONDITIONS: T_a=+25°C, V_{LNA}=0V, V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V, f_{RF}=1489MHz, f_{LO}=1619MHz, P_{RF}=-30dBm, P_{LO}=-15dBm, Z_s=Z_i=50Ω, with test circuit 1

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Frequency	freq		1470	1489	1510	MHz
Mixer Voltage	V _{MIX}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
Local Amplifier Voltage	V _{LO}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
Mixer Operating Current	I _{MIX}	P _{RF} , P _{LO} =OFF	-	4.3	5.7	mA
Local Amplifier Operating Current	I _{LO}	P _{RF} , P _{LO} =OFF	-	0.8	1.3	mA
Conversion Gain	G _c		11.0	12.5	-	dB
Noise Figure	NF		-	6.0	9.0	dB
Output 3rd Order Intercept Point	OIP3	f _{RF} =1489.0+1489.1MHz	+7.0	+10.0	-	dBm
MIXER IN VSWR	VSWR _M		-	1.5	-	
LOCAL IN VSWR	VSWR _i		-	1.5	-	
IF OUT VSWR	VSWR _i		-	1.5	-	

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3 (LNA)

GENERAL CONDITIONS: $T_a=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{LNA}}=2.7\text{V}$, $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=0\text{V}$, $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{RF}}=-36\text{dBm}$,
 $Z_s=Z_i=50\Omega$, with test circuit 2

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Frequency	freq		1890	1900	1920	MHz
LNA Voltage	V_{LNA}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
LNA Operating Current	I_{LNA}	$P_{\text{RF}}, P_{\text{LO}}=\text{OFF}$	-	3.2	4.1	mA
Small Signal Gain	Gain		14.0	16.0	18.0	dB
Gain Flatness	G_{flat}	$f_{\text{RF}}=1890\sim 1920\text{MHz}$	-	0.5	1.0	dB
Noise Figure	NF		-	1.3	1.5	dB
Pout at 1dB Gain Compression point	$P_{-1\text{dB}}$		-2.0	0	-	dBm
Output 3rd Order Intercept point	OIP3	$f_{\text{RF}}=1900.0+1900.1\text{MHz}$	+9.0	+13.0	-	dBm
RF IN VSWR	VSWR_i		-	2.0	-	
RF OUT VSWR	VSWR_o		-	2.0	-	

■ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 4 (Mixer)

GENERAL CONDITIONS: $T_a=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{LNA}}=0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$, $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$, $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $P_{\text{RF}}=-30\text{dBm}$, $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$, $Z_s=Z_i=50\Omega$, with test circuit 2

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Frequency	freq		1890	1900	1920	MHz
Mixer Voltage	V_{MIX}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
Local Amplifier Voltage	V_{LO}		2.5	2.7	4.5	V
Mixer Operating Current	I_{MIX}	$P_{\text{RF}}, P_{\text{LO}}=\text{OFF}$	-	4.3	5.7	mA
Local Amplifier Operating Current	I_{LO}	$P_{\text{RF}}, P_{\text{LO}}=\text{OFF}$	-	0.8	1.3	mA
Conversion Gain	G_c		7.0	9.0	-	dB
Noise Figure	NF		-	6.5	9.0	dB
Output 3rd Order Intercept point	OIP3	$f_{\text{RF}}=1900.0+1900.1\text{MHz}$	+7.0	+11.0	-	dBm
MIXER IN VSWR	VSWR_M		-	1.5	-	
LOCAL IN VSWR	VSWR_L		-	1.5	-	
IF OUT VSWR	VSWR_i		-	1.5	-	

■TERMINAL INFORMATION

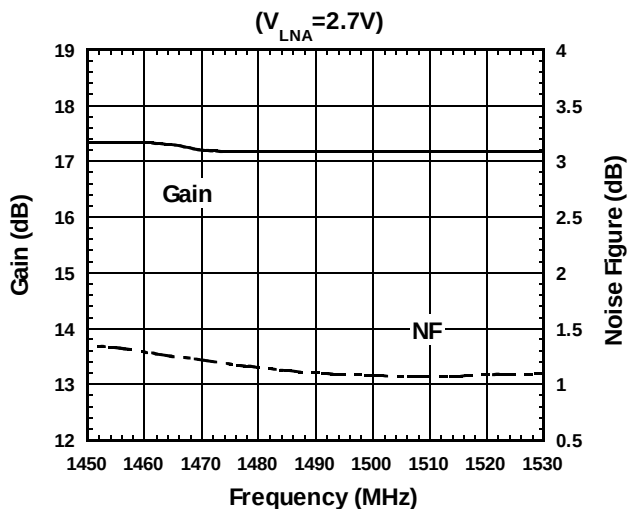
No.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	LNAIN	RF input terminal of LNA. An external matching circuit is required.
2	LNACAP	Terminal for the bypass capacitor of LNA. The bypass capacitor C1 shown in test circuits should be connected to this terminal as close as possible.
3	GND	Ground terminal (0V)
4	IFOUT	IF signal output terminal. The IF signal is output through external matching circuit connected to this terminal. Please connect inductances L7, L8 and power supply as shown in test circuits, since this terminal is also the terminal of mixer power supply.
5	VLO	Power supply terminal for local amplifier. Please place R1, R2 and L11 shown in test circuits at very close to this terminal.
6	LOIN	Local signal input terminal to local amplifier. An external matching circuit is required.
7	BPC	Terminal for the bypass capacitor of mixer. The bypass capacitor C4 shown in test circuits should be connected to this terminal as close as possible.
8	MIXIN	RF signal input terminal to mixer. An external matching circuit is required.
9	GND	Ground terminal (0V)
10	LNAOUT	Signal output terminal of LNA. The RF signal from LNA goes out through external matching circuit connected to this terminal. Please connect inductances L3, L4 and power supply as shown in test circuits, since this terminal is also the terminal of LNA power supply.

CAUTION

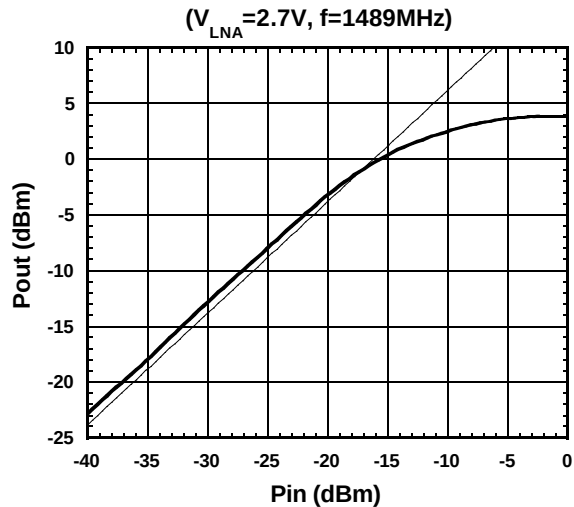
- 1) Ground terminal (No.3, 9) should be connected to the ground plane as close as possible.

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

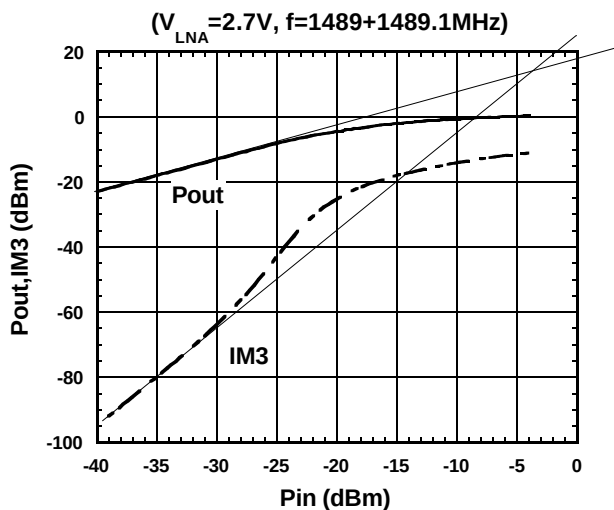
Gain, NF vs. Frequency



Pout vs. Pin

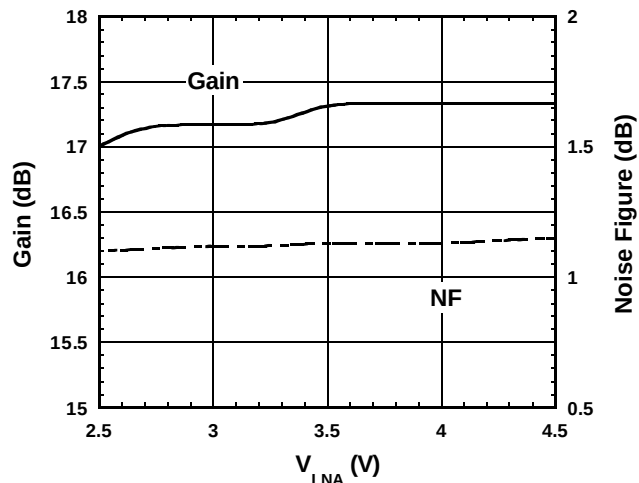


Pout, IM3 vs. Pin

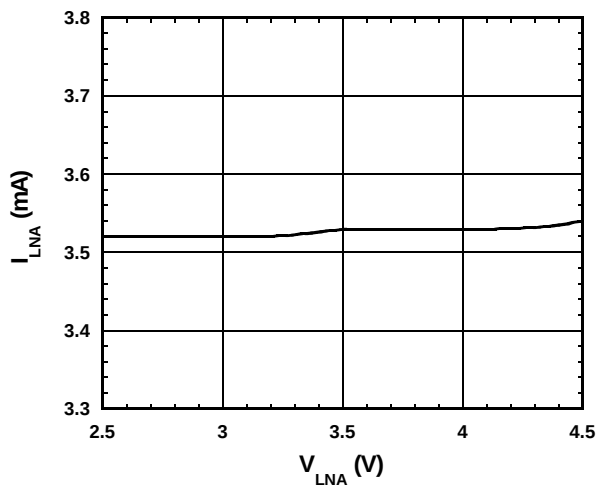


Gain, NF vs. V_{LNA}

($f=1489\text{MHz}$)

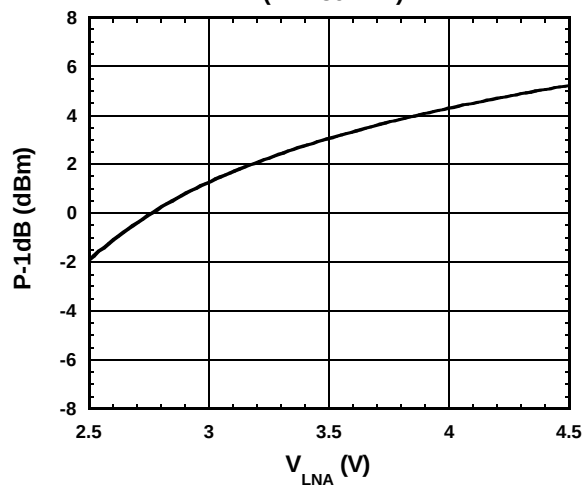


I_{LNA} vs. V_{LNA}



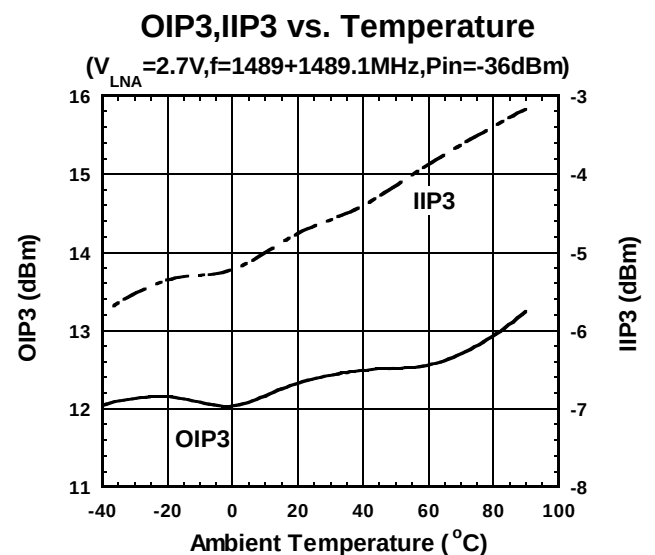
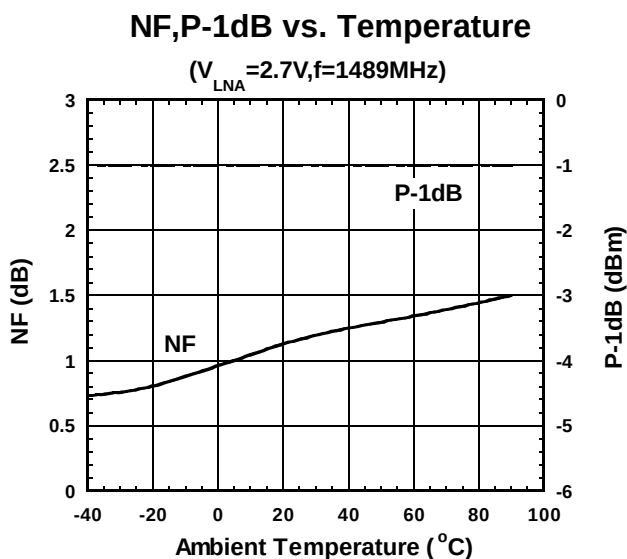
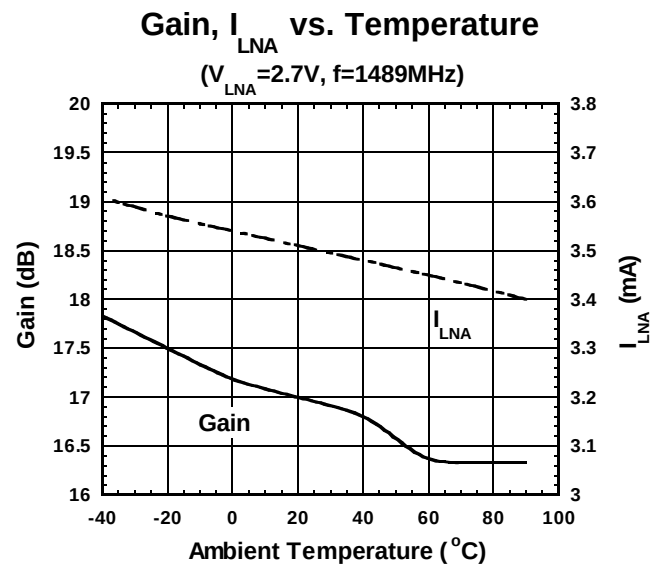
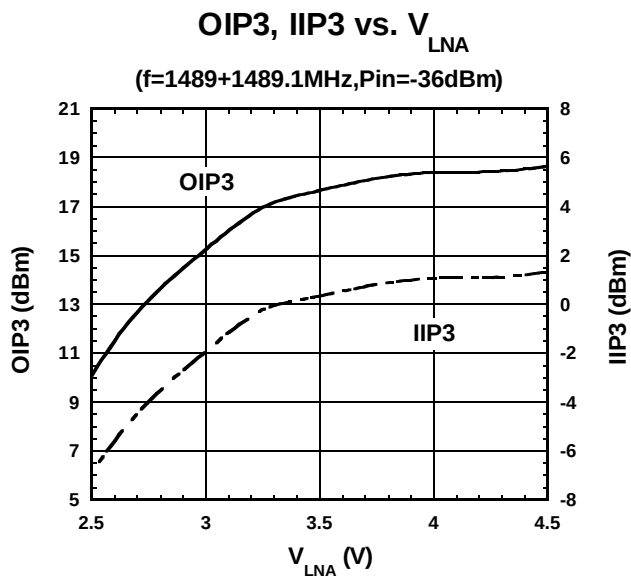
P-1dB vs. V_{LNA}

($f=1489\text{MHz}$)



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■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

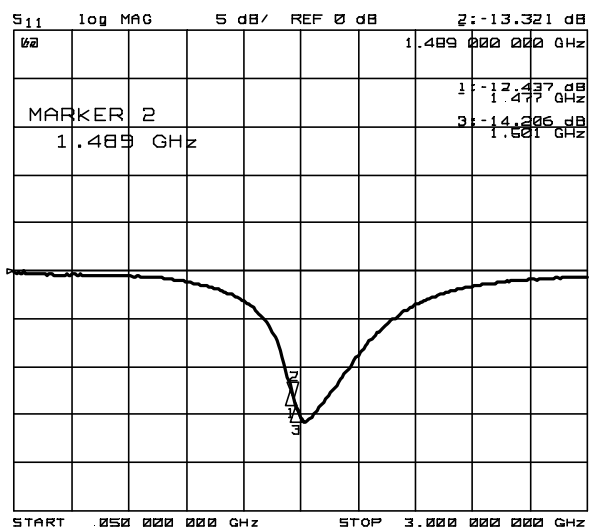


The value of OIP3 and IIP3 shown in typical characteristics are calculated

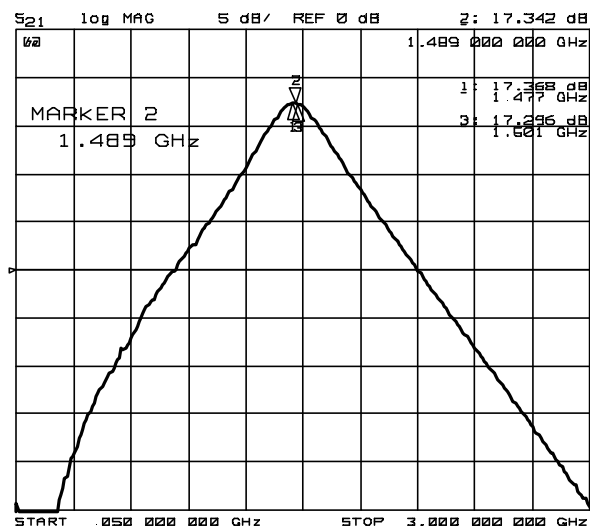
$$\text{OIP3} = \frac{3 \times \text{Pout} - \text{IM3}}{2}$$

$$\text{IIP3} = \text{OIP3} - \text{Gain} \quad @ \text{Pin} = -36\text{dBm}$$

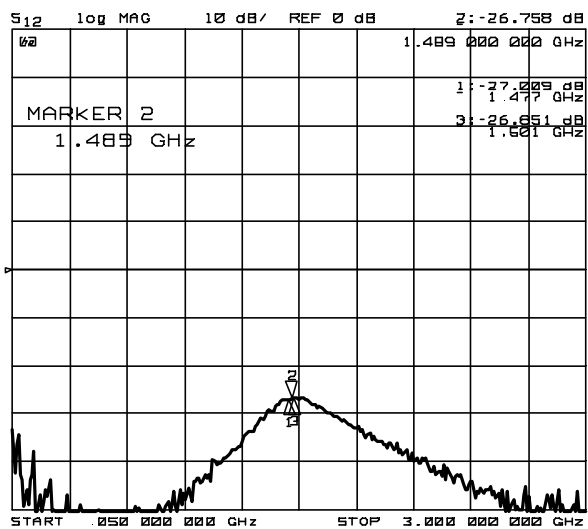
■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)



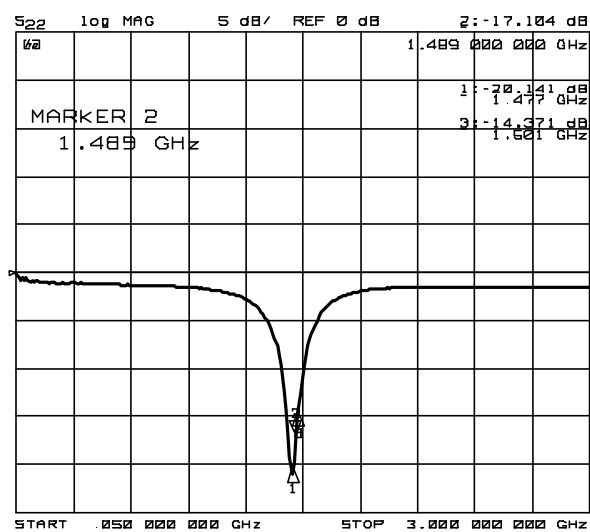
S₁₁



S₂₁



S₁₂



S₂₂

Condition

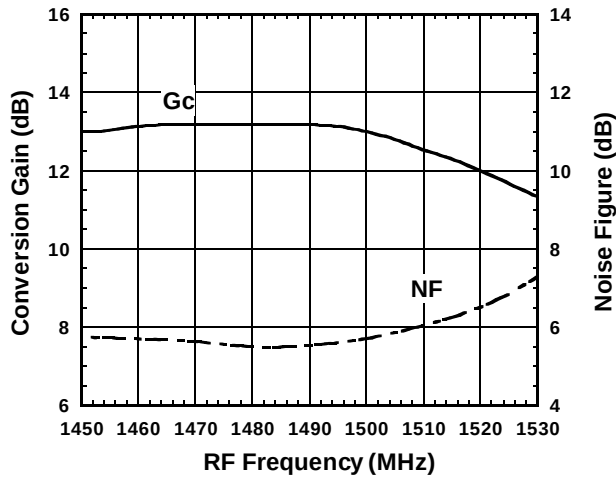
$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=0V$$

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■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

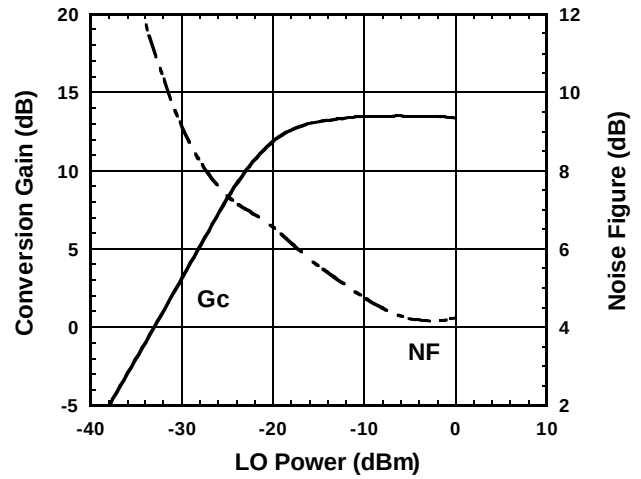
Conversion Gain, Noise Figure
vs. RF Frequency



Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$
 Upper LOCAL

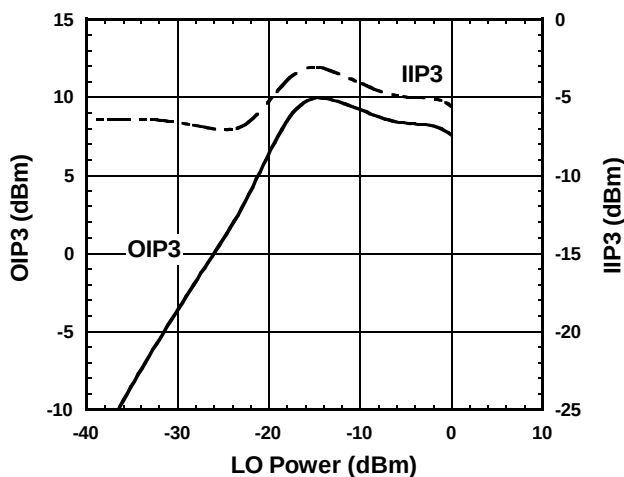
Conversion Gain, Noise Figure
vs. LO Power



Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

OIP3, IIP3 vs. LO Power



Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF1}=1489.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{RF2}=1489.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

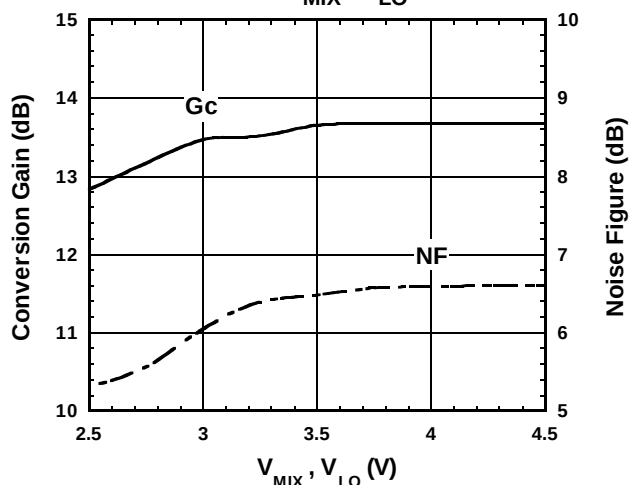
$$\text{OIP3} = \frac{3 \times \text{IF} - \text{IM3}}{2}$$

$$\text{IIP3} = \text{OIP3} - G_c$$
 @ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

Conversion Gain, Noise Figure

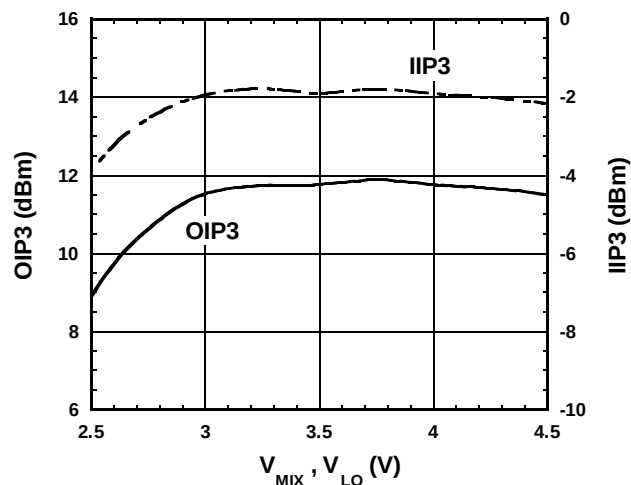
vs. V_{MIX} , V_{LO}



Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$

OIP3, IIP3 vs. V_{MIX} , V_{LO}

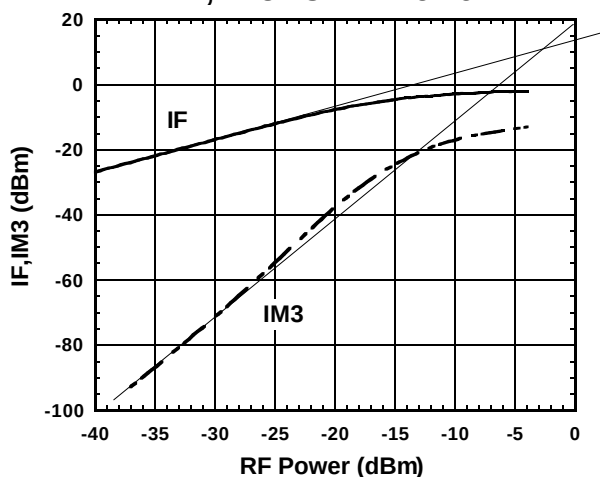


Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF1}=1489.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{RF2}=1489.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$

$OIP3 = \frac{3 \times IF - IM3}{2}$
 $IIP3 = OIP3 - Gc$
 @ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

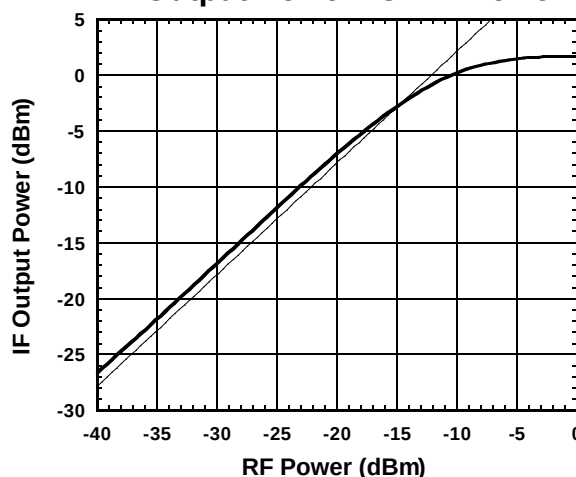
IF, IM3 vs. RF Power



Condition

$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF1}=1489.0\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF2}=1489.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

IF Output Power vs. RF Power

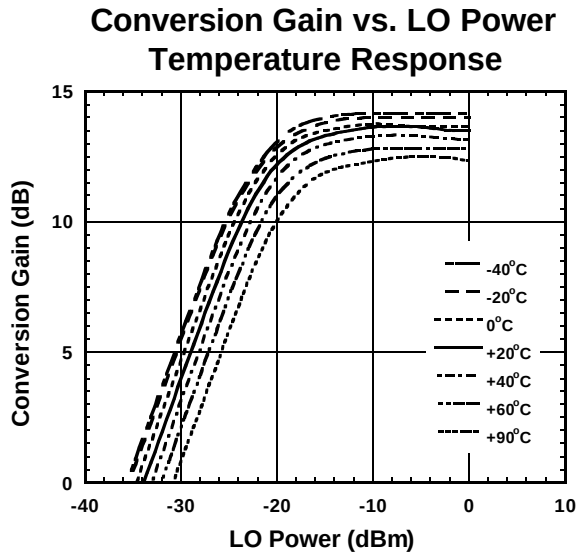


Condition

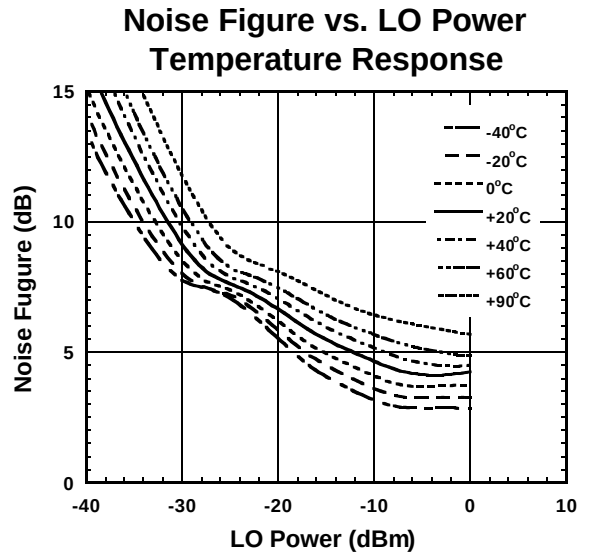
$f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

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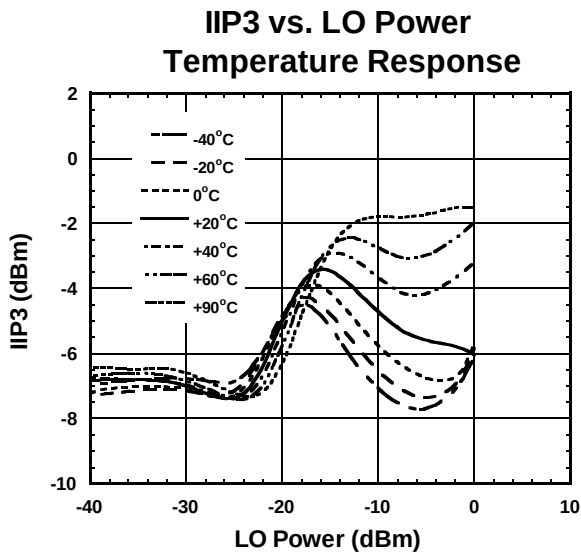
■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (MIXER, $f_{IF}=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)



Condition
 $f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$



Condition
 $f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1489\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

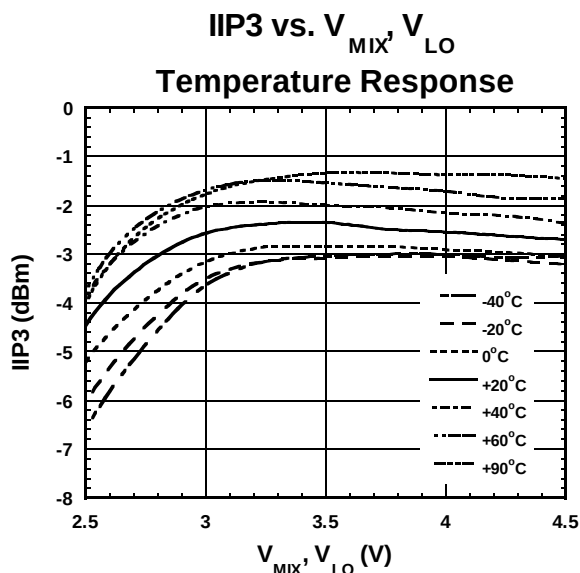
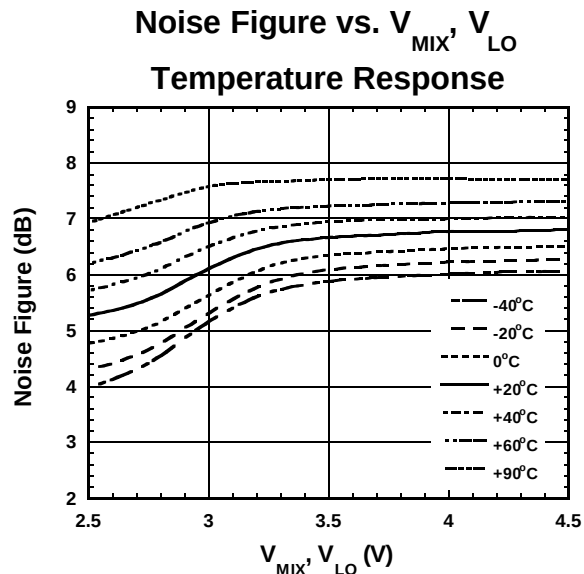
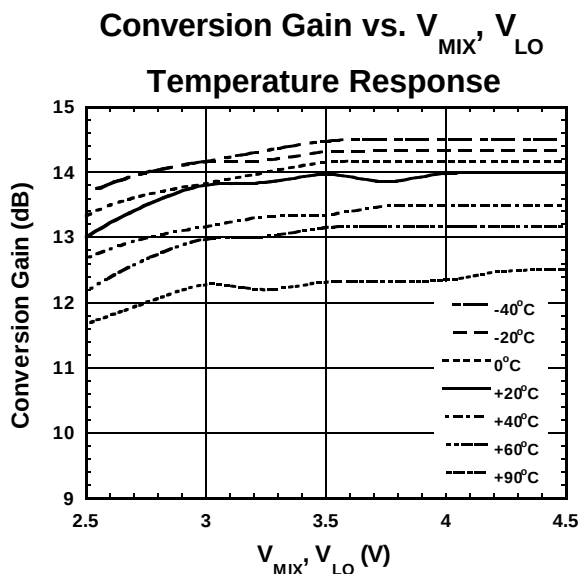


Condition
 $f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF1}=1489.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{RF2}=1489.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

$$IIP3 = \frac{3 \times f_{IF} - f_{IM3}}{2} - G_c$$

@ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)



Condition

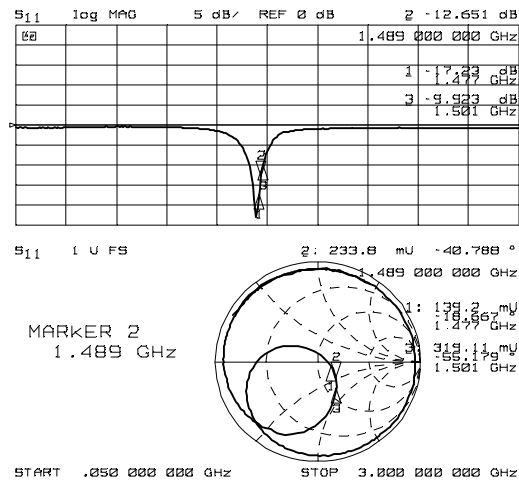
- $f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$
- $f_{RF1}=1489.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
- $f_{RF2}=1489.1\text{MHz}$
- $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$

$$IIP3 = \frac{3 \times IF - IM3}{2} - G_c$$

@ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

MIXER IN PORT IMPEDANCE
($P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$)

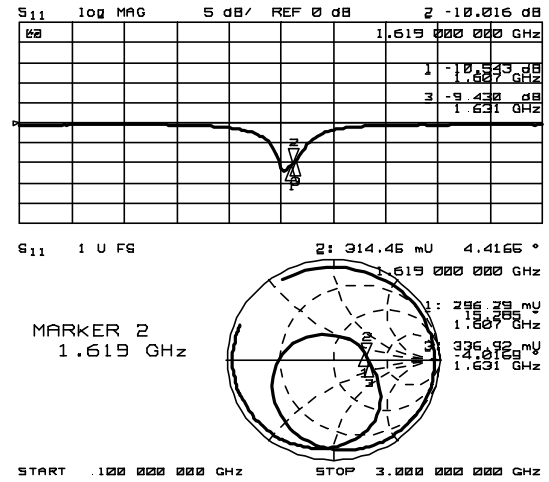


Condition

$$V_{LNA}=0V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V$$

LOCAL IN PORT IMPEDANCE

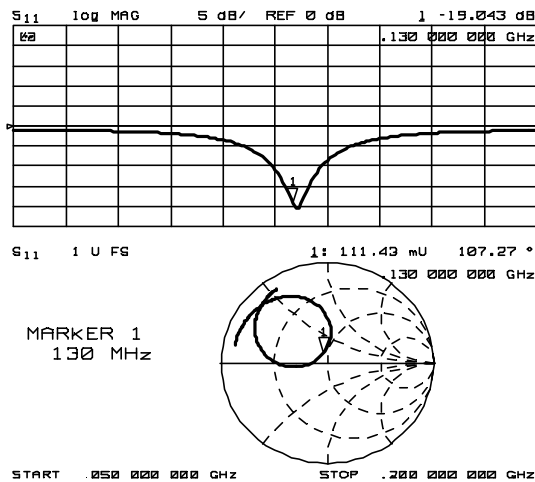


Condition

$$V_{LNA}=0V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V$$

IF OUT PORT IMPEDANCE



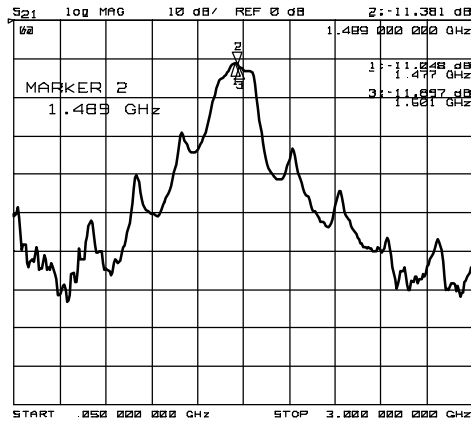
Condition

$$V_{LNA}=0V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V$$

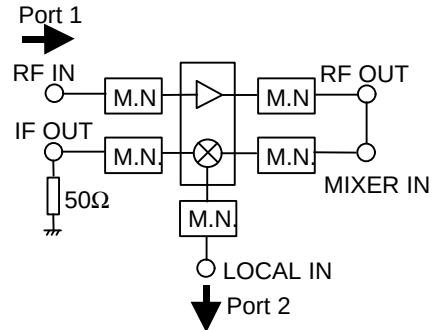
■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA+MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

RF IN – LOCAL IN ISOLATION
(RF IN → LOCAL IN)



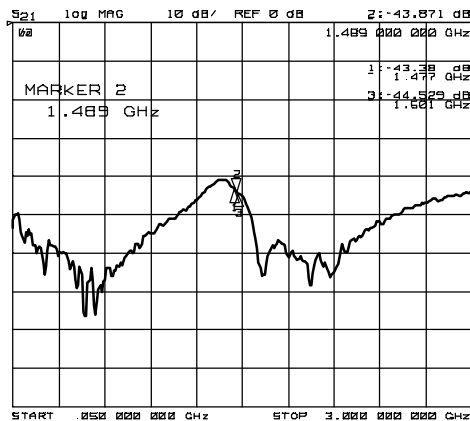
Condition

$V_{LNA}=2.7\text{V}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$
 Port1:RF IN
 Port2:LOCAL IN



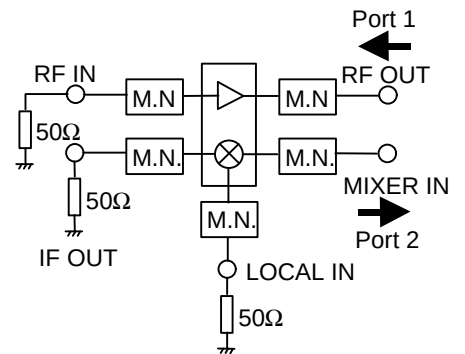
RF OUT – MIXER IN
 Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

RF OUT – MIXER IN ISOLATION
(RF OUT → MIXER IN)

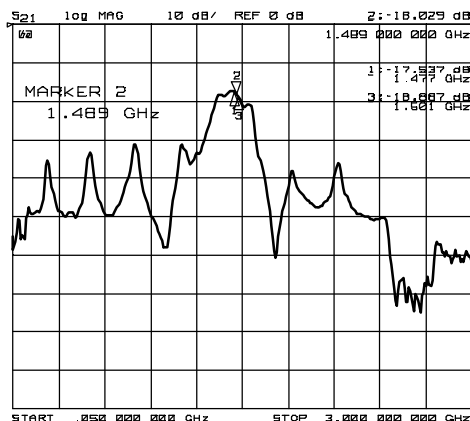


Condition

$V_{LNA}=2.7\text{V}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$
 Port1:RF OUT
 Port2:MIXER IN

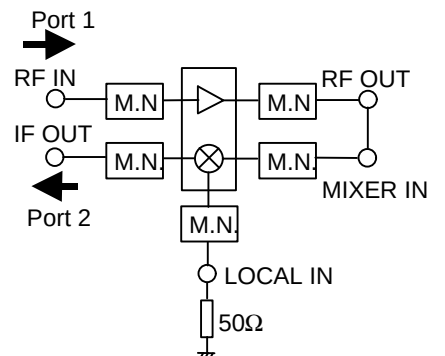


RF IN – IF OUT ISOLATION
(RF IN → IF OUT)



Condition

$V_{LNA}=2.7\text{V}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$
 Port1:RF IN
 Port2:IF OUT

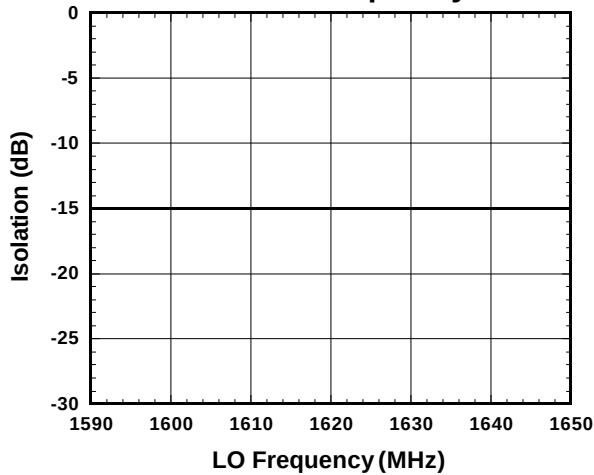


RF OUT – MIXER IN
 Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

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■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (LNA+MIXER, $f=1.5\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 1)

**LOCAL IN to IF OUT Isolation
vs. LO Frequency**



Condition

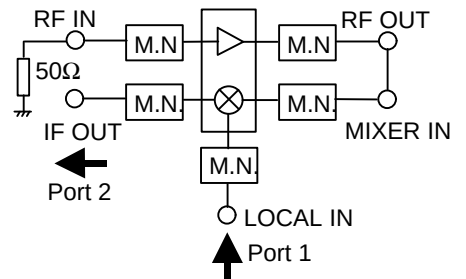
$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V$$

$$P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$$

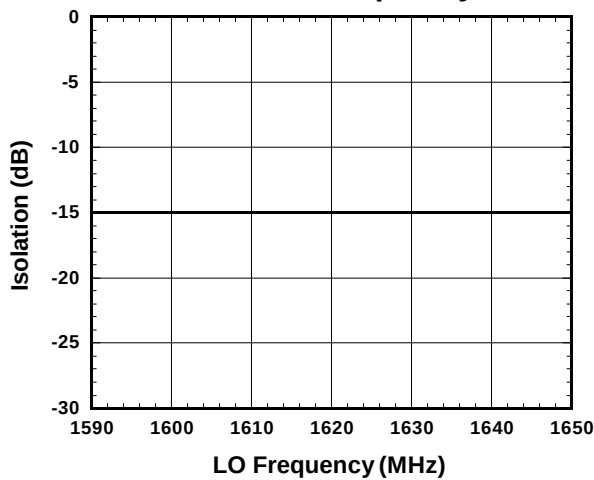
Port1: LOCAL IN

Port2: IF OUT



RF OUT – MIXER IN
Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

**LOCAL IN to RF IN Isolation
vs. LO Frequency**



Condition

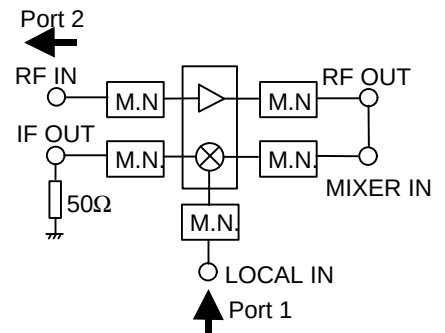
$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7V$$

$$P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$$

Port1: LOCAL IN

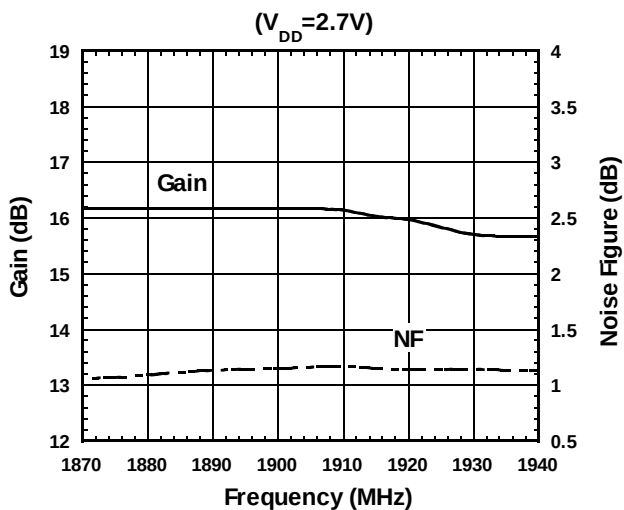
Port2: RF IN



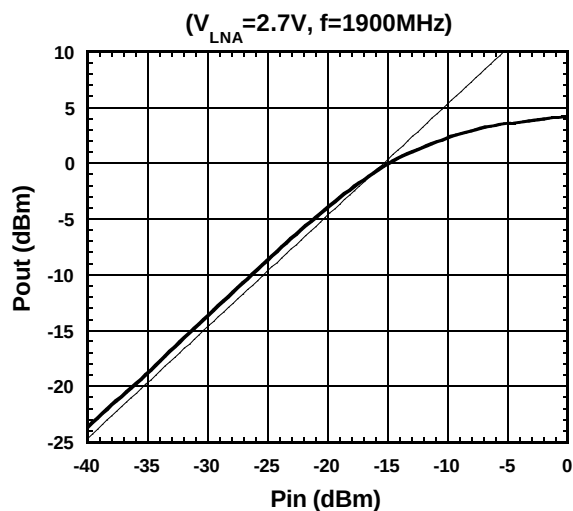
RF OUT – MIXER IN
Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (LNA, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

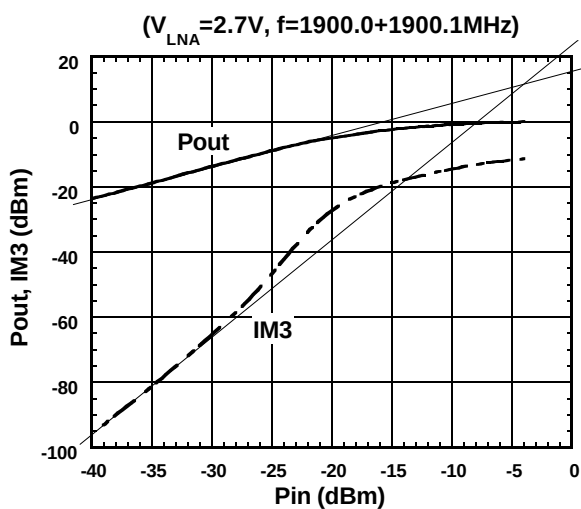
Gain, NF vs. Frequency



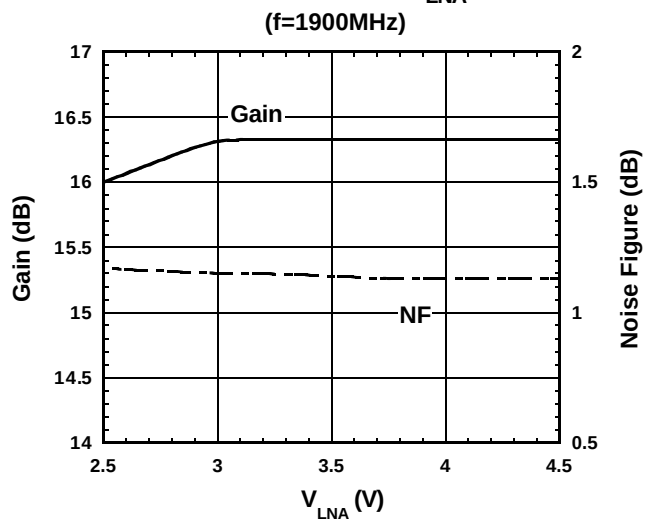
Pout vs. Pin



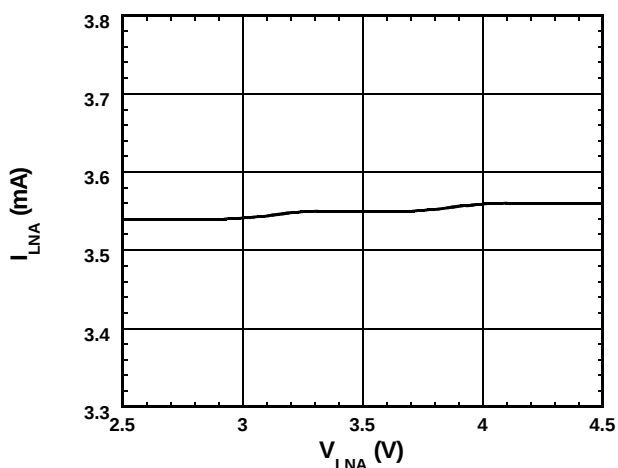
Pout, IM3 vs. Pin



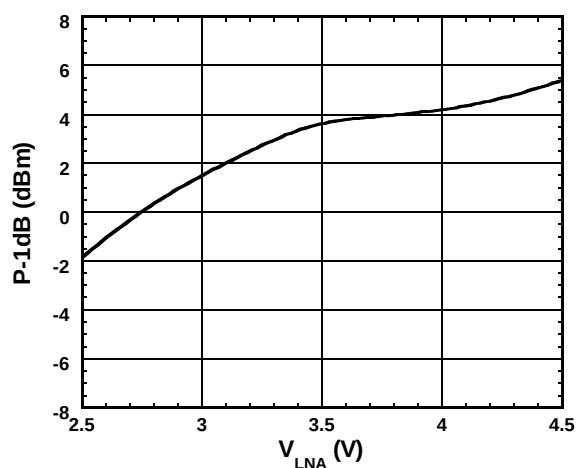
Gain, NF vs. V_{LNA}



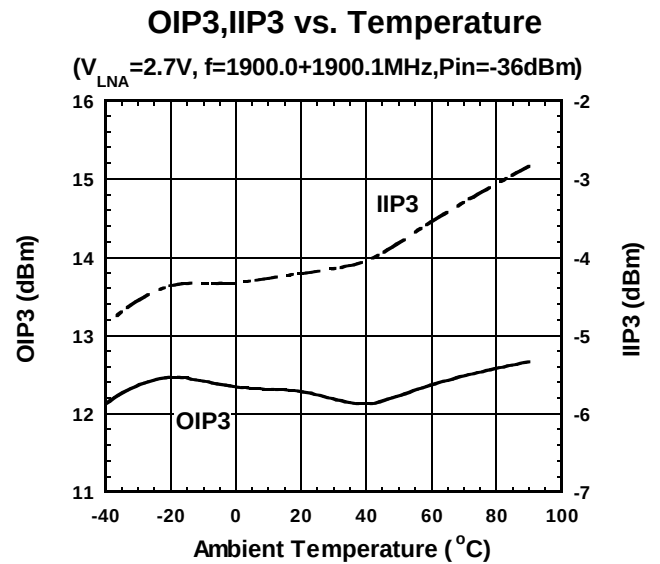
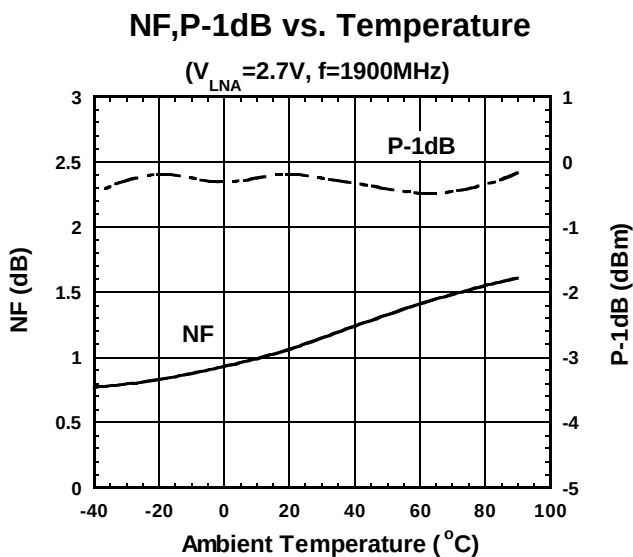
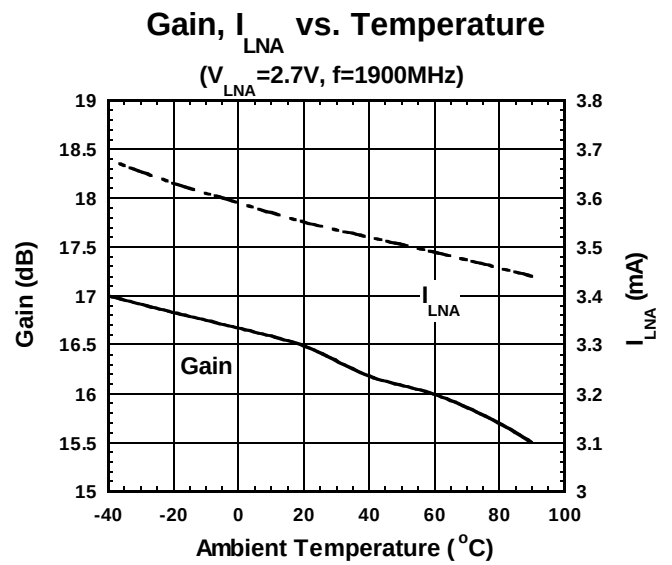
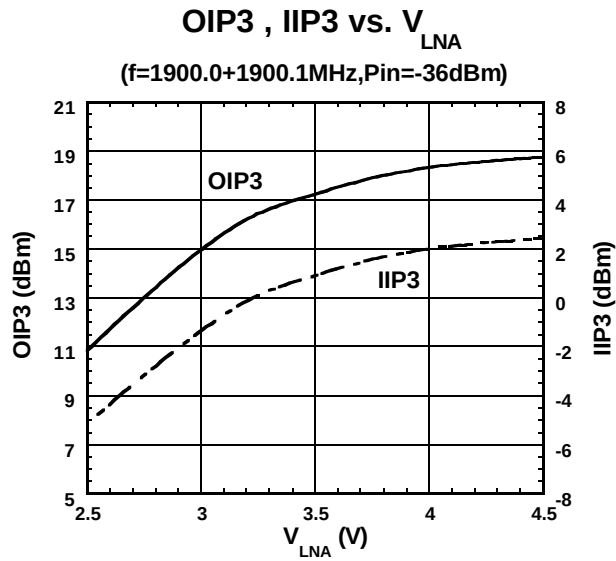
I_{LNA} vs. V_{LNA}



P-1dB vs. V_{LNA}



■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (LNA, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

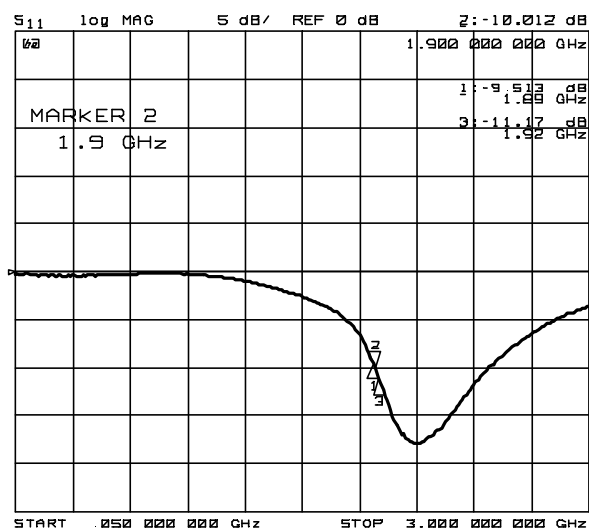


The value of OIP3 and IIP3 shown in typical characteristics are calculated

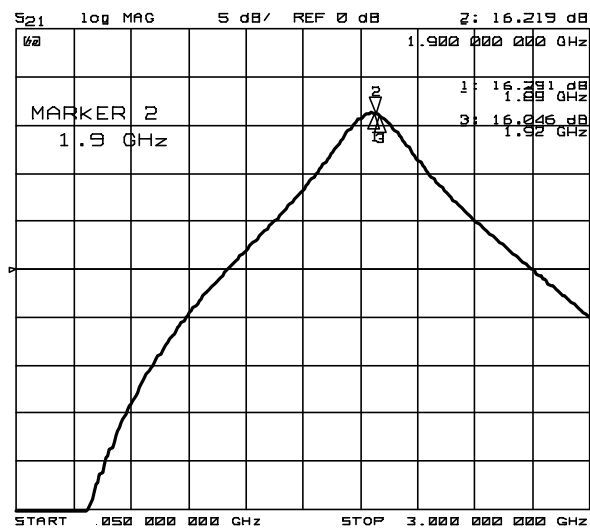
$$\text{OIP3} = \frac{3 \times P_{out} - \text{IM3}}{2}$$

$$\text{IIP3} = \text{OIP3} - \text{Gain} \quad @P_{in} = -36\text{dBm}$$

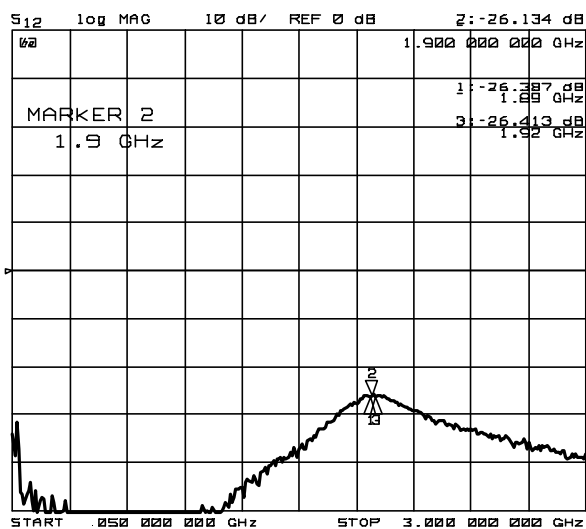
■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (LNA, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)



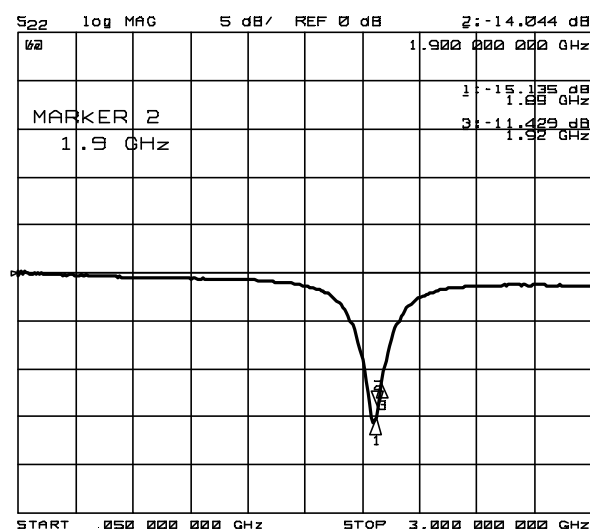
S11



S21



S12



S22

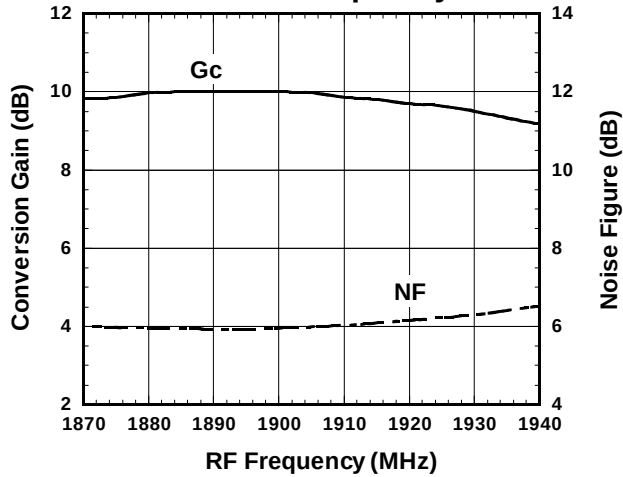
Condition

$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$

$$V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=0V$$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

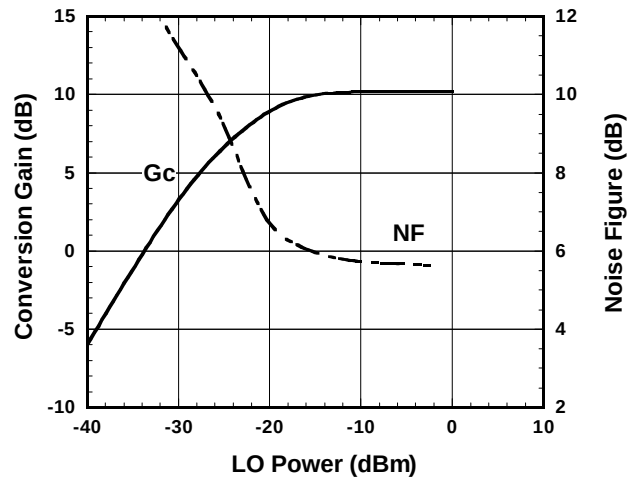
Conversion Gain, Noise Figure
vs. RF Frequency



Condition

$f_{IF}=240\text{MHz}$
 $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$
 Upper LOCAL

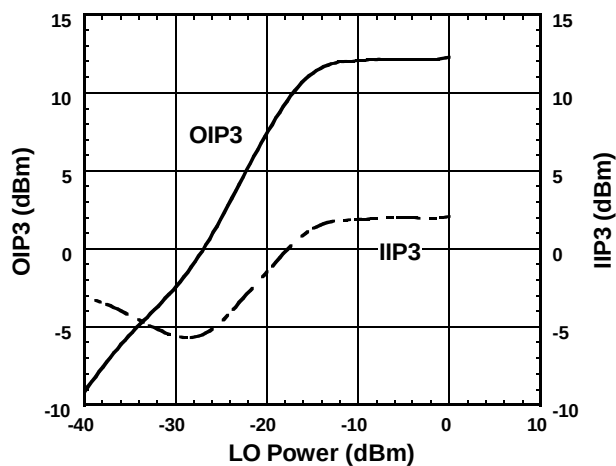
Conversion Gain, Noise Figure
vs. LO Power



Condition

$f_{IF}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF}=1900\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

OIP3, IIP3 vs. LO Power



Condition

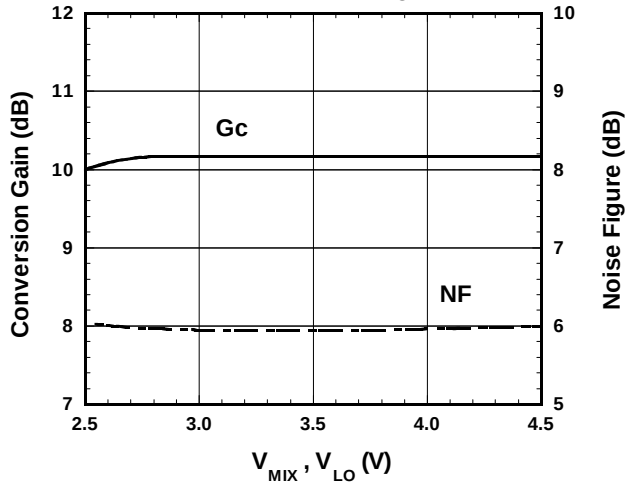
$f_{IF}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{RF1}=1900.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{RF}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{RF2}=1900.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $V_{MIX}=V_{LO}=2.7\text{V}$

$$\text{OIP3} = \frac{3 \times \text{IF} - \text{IM3}}{2}$$

$$\text{IIP3} = \text{OIP3} - G_c$$
 @ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

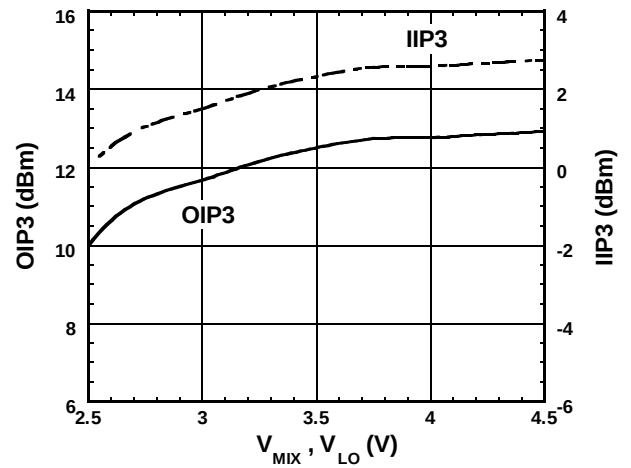
Conversion Gain, Noise Figure
vs. V_{MIX} , V_{LO}



Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{RF}}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$

OIP3, IIP3 vs. V_{MIX} , V_{LO}



Condition

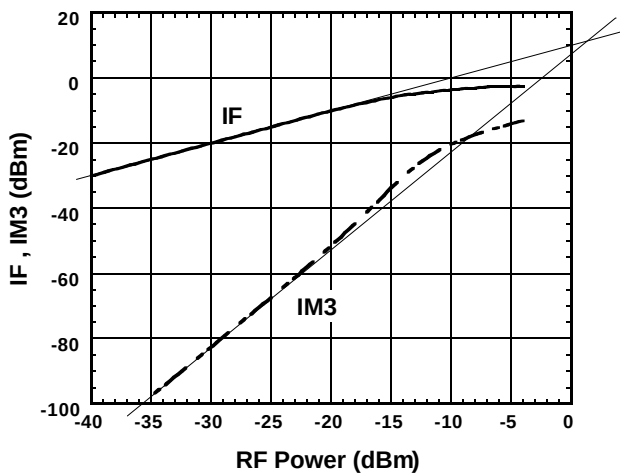
$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF1}}=1900.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{RF}}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{\text{RF2}}=1900.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$

$$\text{OIP3} = \frac{3 \times \text{IF} - \text{IM3}}{2}$$

$$\text{IIP3} = \text{OIP3} - \text{Gc}$$

 @ $P_{\text{RF}} = -30\text{dBm}$

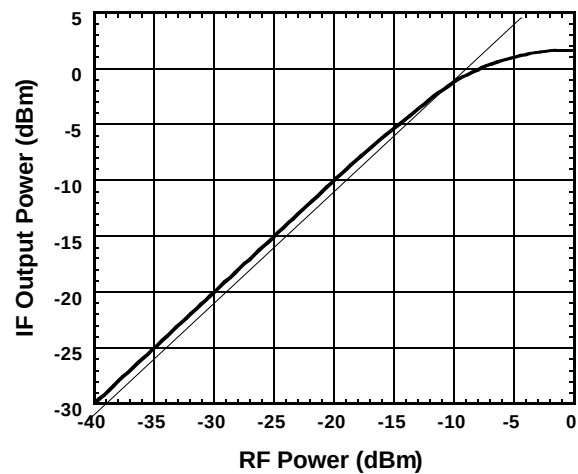
IF, IM3 vs. RF Power



Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF1}}=1900.0\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF2}}=1900.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$

IF Output Power vs. RF Power

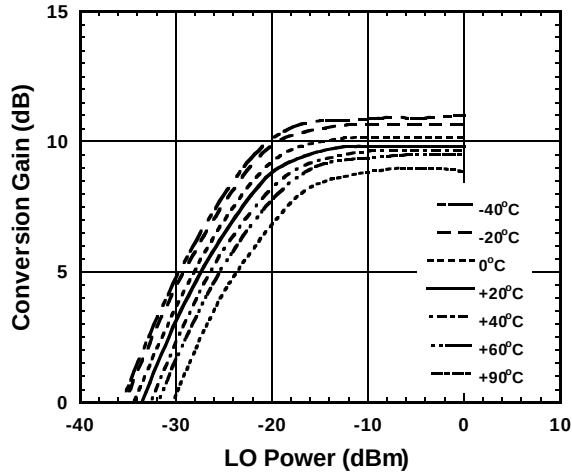


Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

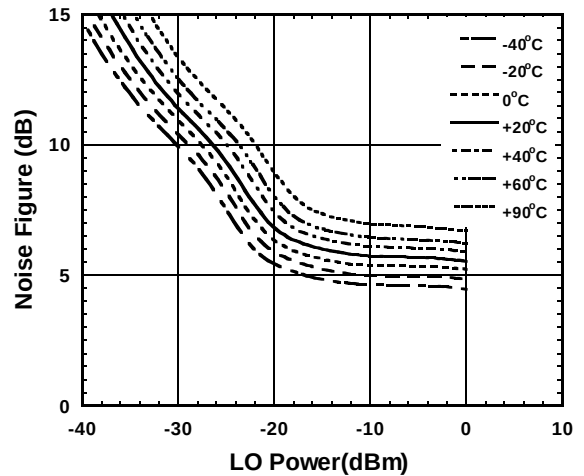
**Conversion Gain vs. LO Power
Temperature Response**



Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{RF}}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$

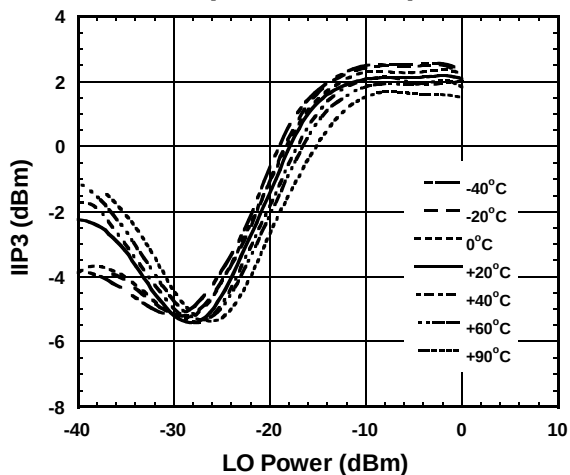
**Noise Figure vs. LO Power
Temperature Response**



Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF}}=1900\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$

**IIP3 vs. LO Power
Temperature Response**



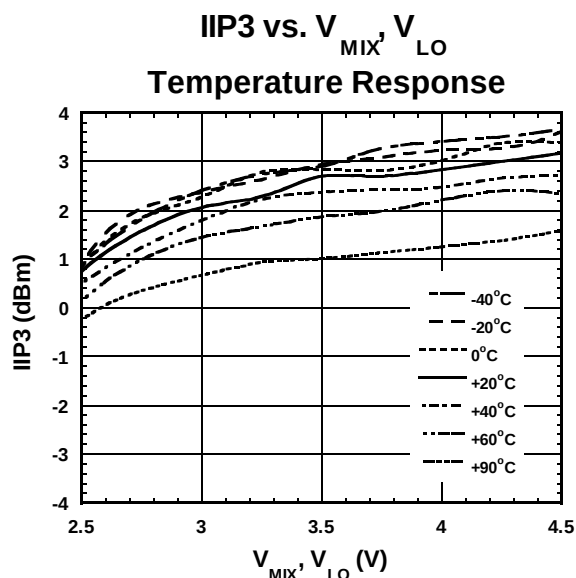
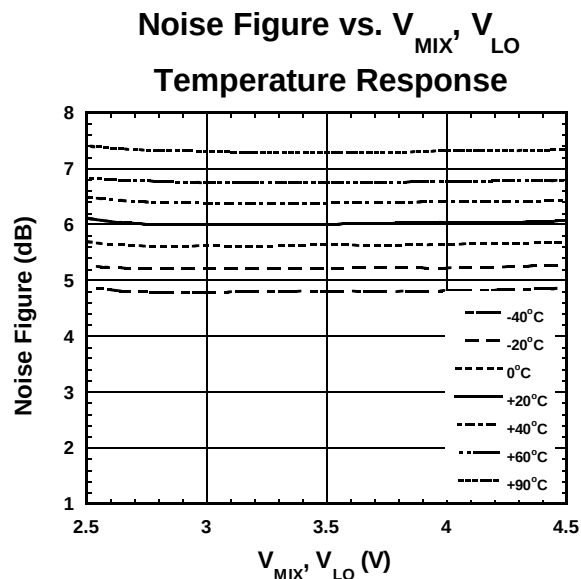
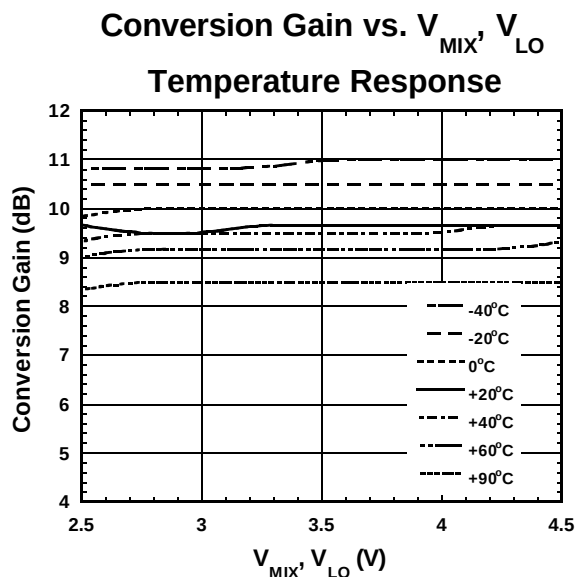
Condition

$f_{\text{IF}}=240\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{RF1}}=1900.0\text{MHz}$, $P_{\text{RF}}=-30\text{dBm}$
 $f_{\text{RF2}}=1900.1\text{MHz}$
 $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$

$$\text{IIP3} = \frac{3 \times \text{IF} - \text{IM3}}{2} - G_c$$

@ $P_{\text{RF}} = -30\text{dBm}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

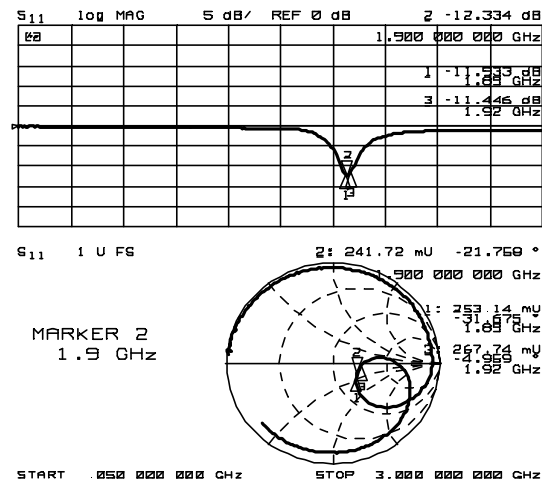


$$IIP3 = \frac{3 \times IF - IM3}{2} - G_C$$

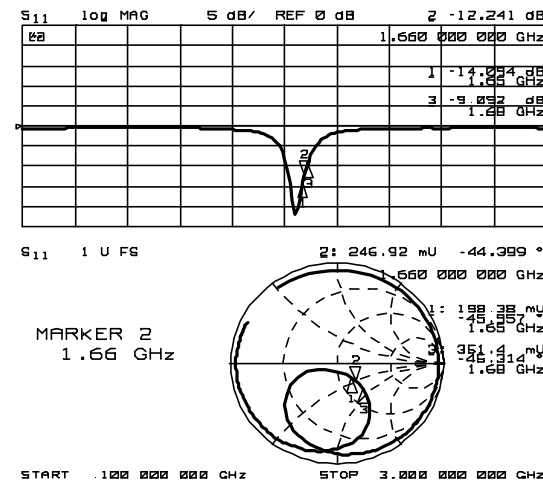
@ $P_{RF} = -30\text{dBm}$

■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

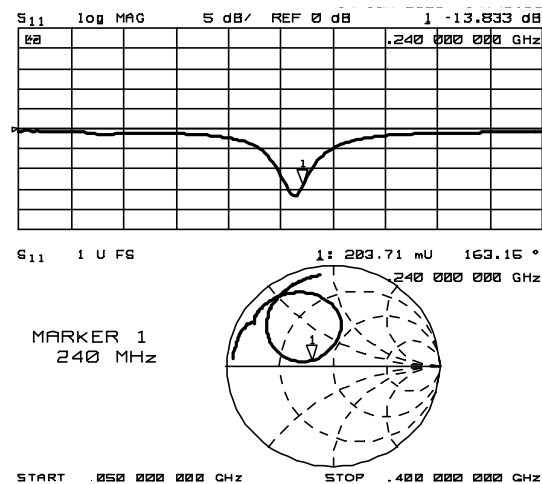
MIXER IN PORT IMPEDANCE



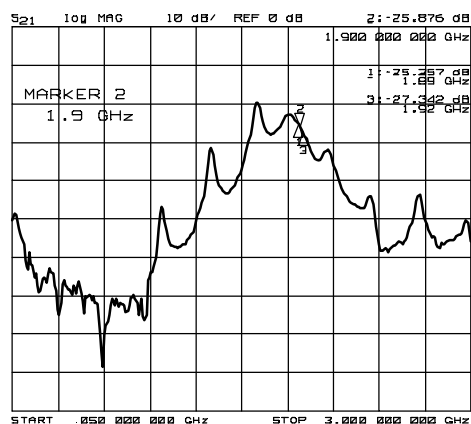
LOCAL IN PORTIMPEDANCE



IF OUT PORT IMPEDANCE



RF IN – LOCAL IN ISOLATION
(RF IN $\rightarrow$ LOCAL IN)

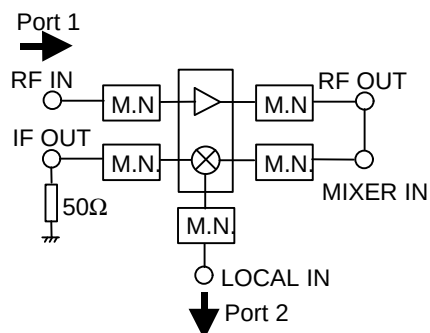


Condition

$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$
$$V_{\text{MIX}} = V_{\text{LO}} = 2.7\text{V}$$

Port1:RF IN

Port2:LOCAL IN

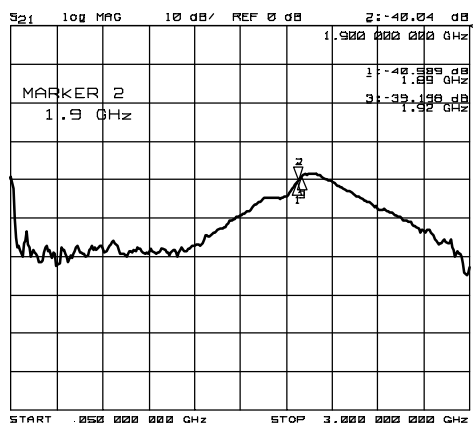


RF OUT – MIXER IN

Coaxial Cable

$Z_0=50 \text{ ohm}$, $L=260 \text{ mm}$

RF OUT – MIXER IN ISOLATION
(RF OUT → MIXER IN)

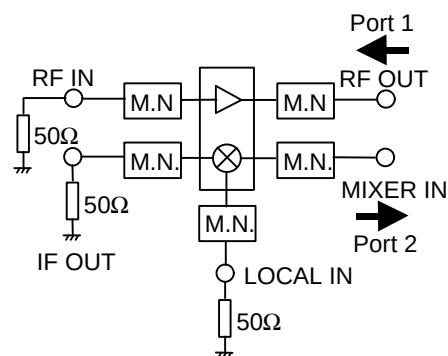


Condition

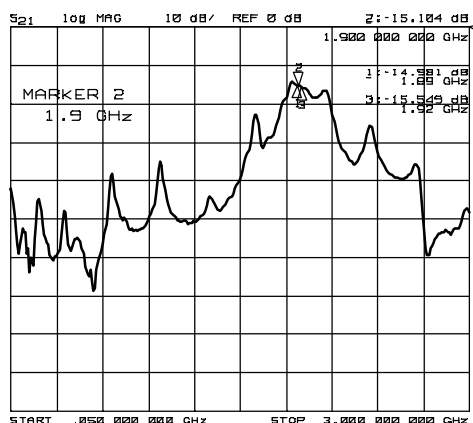
$$V_{INA}=2.7V$$
$$V_{\text{MIX}} = V_{\text{LO}} = 2.7\text{V}$$

Port1:RF OUT

Port2:MIXER IN



RF IN – IF OUT ISOLATION
(RF IN $\rightarrow$ IF OUT)

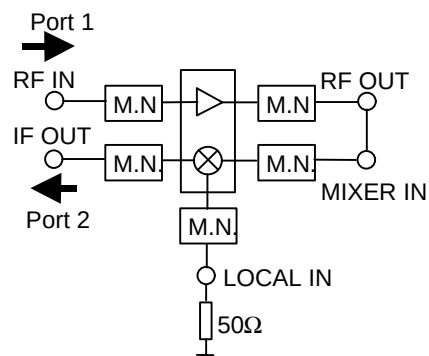


Condition

$$V_{LNA}=2.7V$$
$$V_{\text{MIX}} = V_{\text{LO}} = 2.7\text{V}$$

Port1:RF IN

Port2:IF OUT



RF OUT – MIXER IN

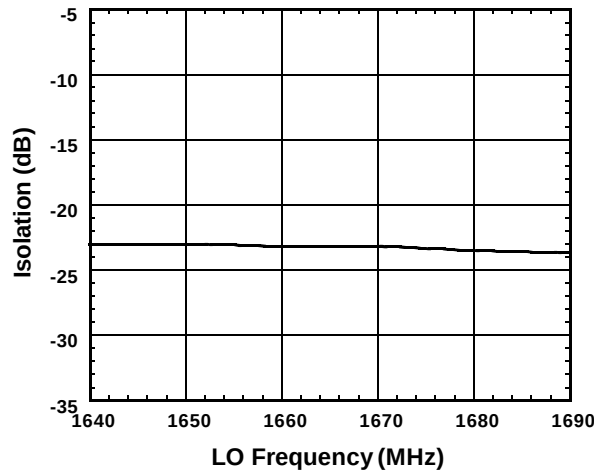
Coaxial Cable

$Z_0=50 \text{ ohm}$, $L=260 \text{ mm}$

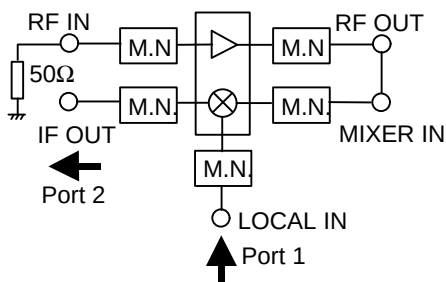
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■TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (LNA+MIXER, $f=1.9\text{GHz}$, $f_{\text{LO}}=1660\text{MHz}$, with test circuit 2)

LOCAL IN to IF OUT Isolation
vs. LO Frequency

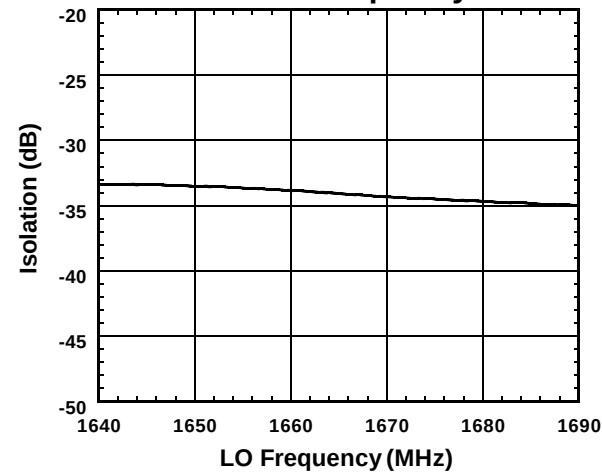


Condition
 $V_{\text{LNA}}=2.7\text{V}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$
 $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$
Port1: LOCAL IN
Port2: IF OUT

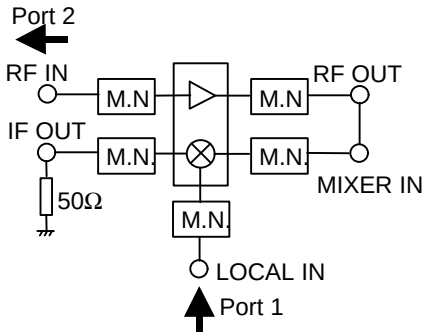


RF OUT – MIXER IN
Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

LOCAL IN to RF IN Isolation
vs. LO Frequency

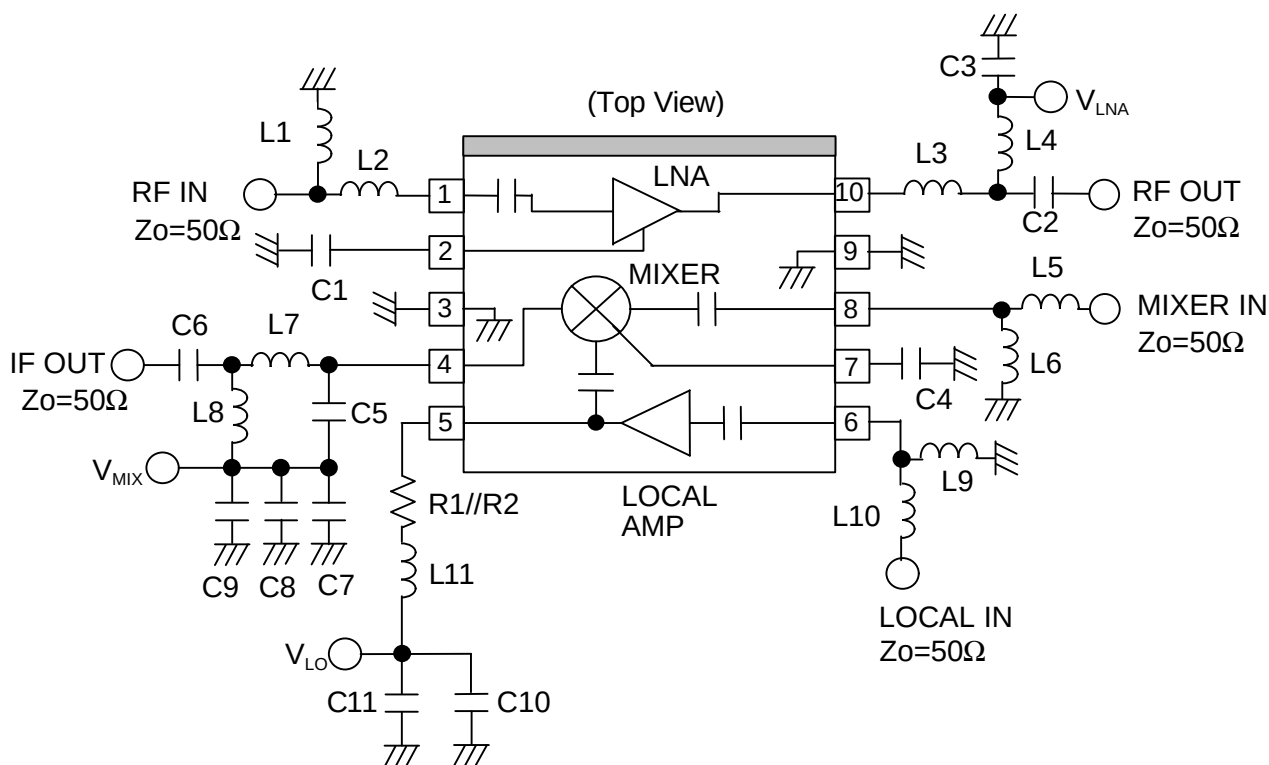


Condition
 $V_{\text{LNA}}=2.7\text{V}$
 $V_{\text{MIX}}=V_{\text{LO}}=2.7\text{V}$
 $P_{\text{LO}}=-15\text{dBm}$
Port1: LOCAL IN
Port2: RF IN

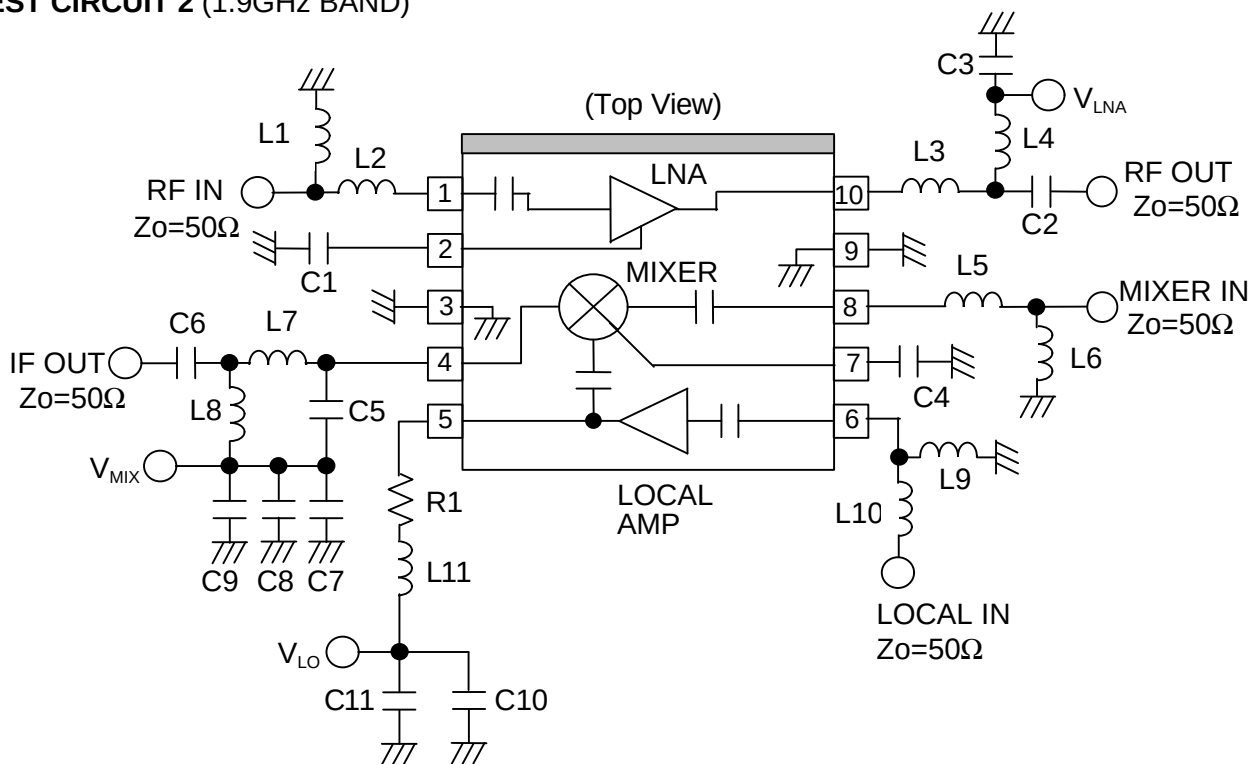


RF OUT – MIXER IN
Coaxial Cable
 $Z_0=50\text{ ohm}$, $L=260\text{ mm}$

■TEST CIRCUIT 1 (1.5GHz BAND)



■TEST CIRCUIT 2 (1.9GHz BAND)



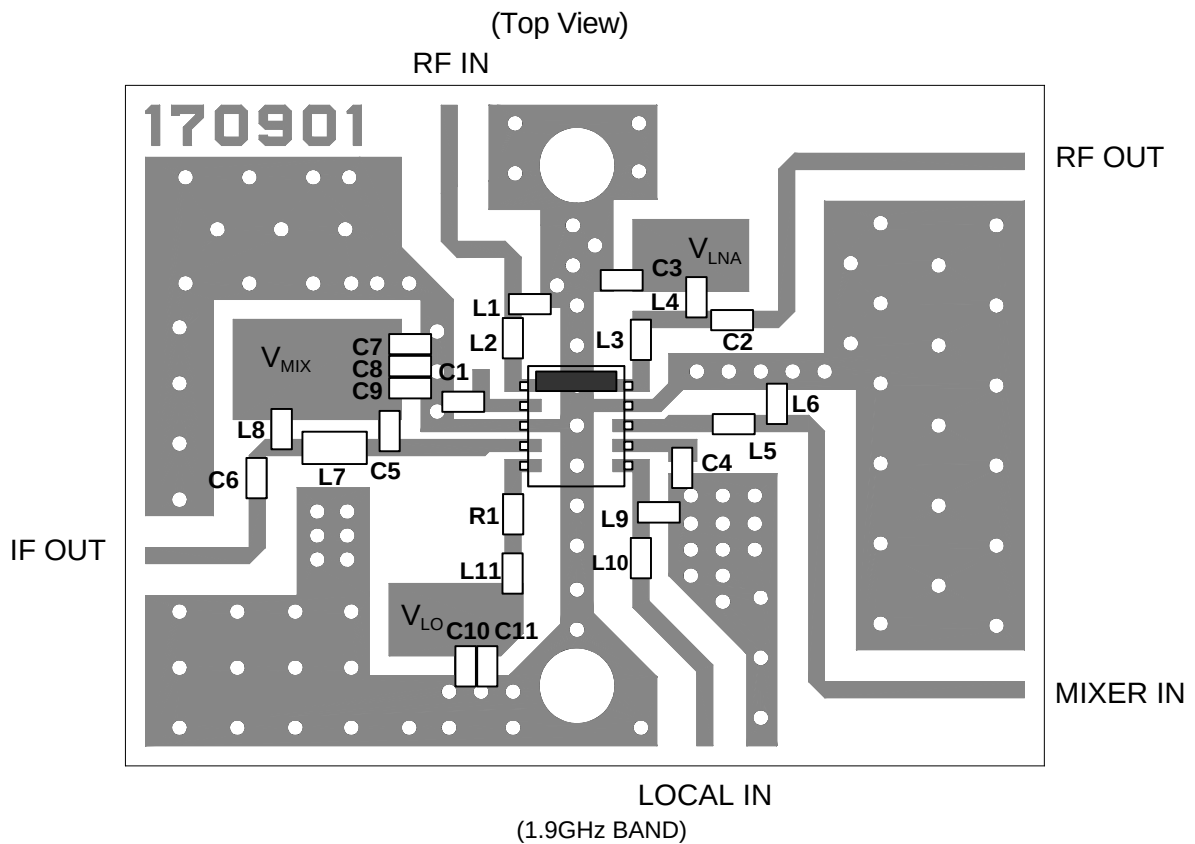
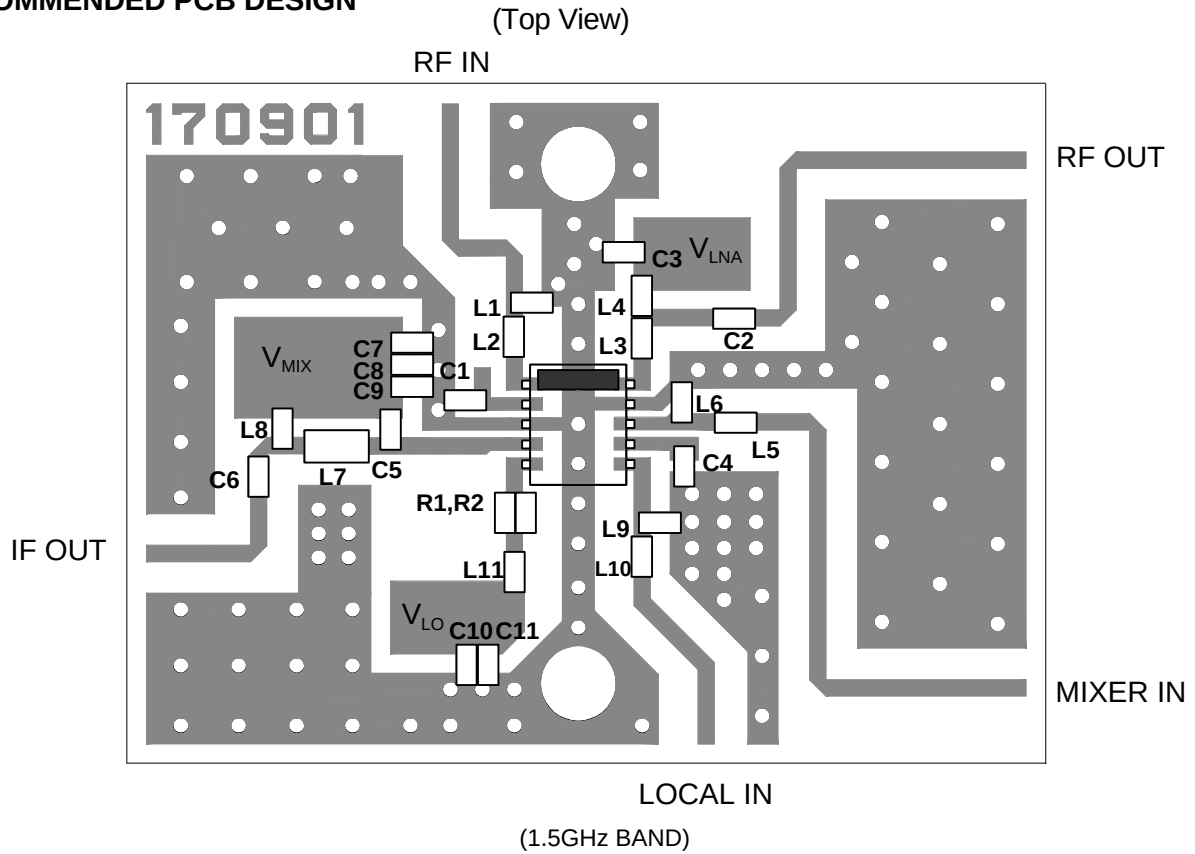
NJG1709KC1

■TEST CIRCUIT

PARTS LIST

PART ID	1.5GHz BAND	1.9GHz BAND	COMMENT
	Upper LOCAL	Lower LOCAL	
	$f_{LO}=1619\text{MHz}$ $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$ $f_{IF}=130\text{MHz}$	$f_{LO}=1660\text{MHz}$ $P_{LO}=-15\text{dBm}$ $f_{IF}=240\text{MHz}$	
L1	12nH	10nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L2	12nH	6.8nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L3	10nH	5.6nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L4	2.7nH	1.5nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L5	18nH	3.9nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L6	15nH	1.2nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L7	82nH	47nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1608)
L8	33nH	18nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L9	22nH	18nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L10	15nH	18nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
L11	8.2nH	8.2nH	TAIYO-YUDEN (HK1005)
C1	30pF	7pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C2	39pF	12pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C3	1000pF	1000pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C4	1000pF	1000pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C5	12pF	6pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C6	1000pF	1000pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C7	10pF	10pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C8	100pF	100pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C9	1000pF	1000pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C10	10pF	10pF	MURATA (GRM36)
C11	100pF	100pF	MURATA (GRM36)
R1	18Ω	10Ω	CHIP SIZE 1005
R2	18Ω	-	CHIP SIZE 1005

RECOMMENDED PCB DESIGN



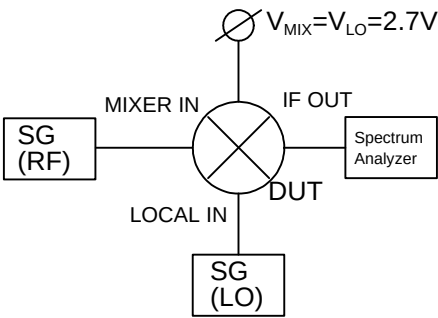
PCB (FR-4) : $t = 0.2 \text{ mm}$

MICROSTRIP LINE WIDTH = 0.4 mm ($Z_0 = 50\Omega$)

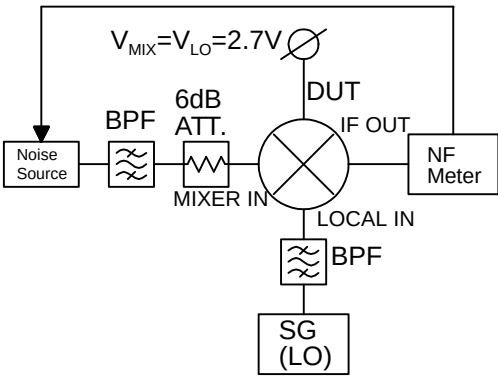
PCB SIZE = $23.0 \times 17.0 \text{ mm}$

New Japan Radio Co., Ltd.

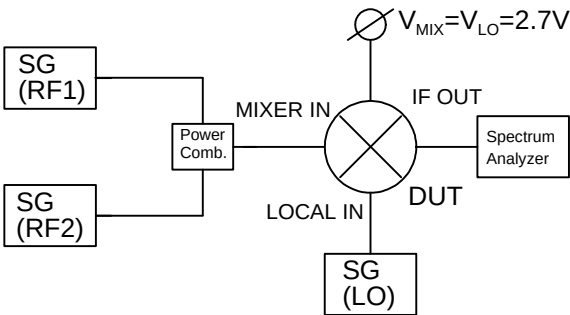
MEASURING BLOCK DIAGRAM



Conversion Gain Measuring Block Diagram

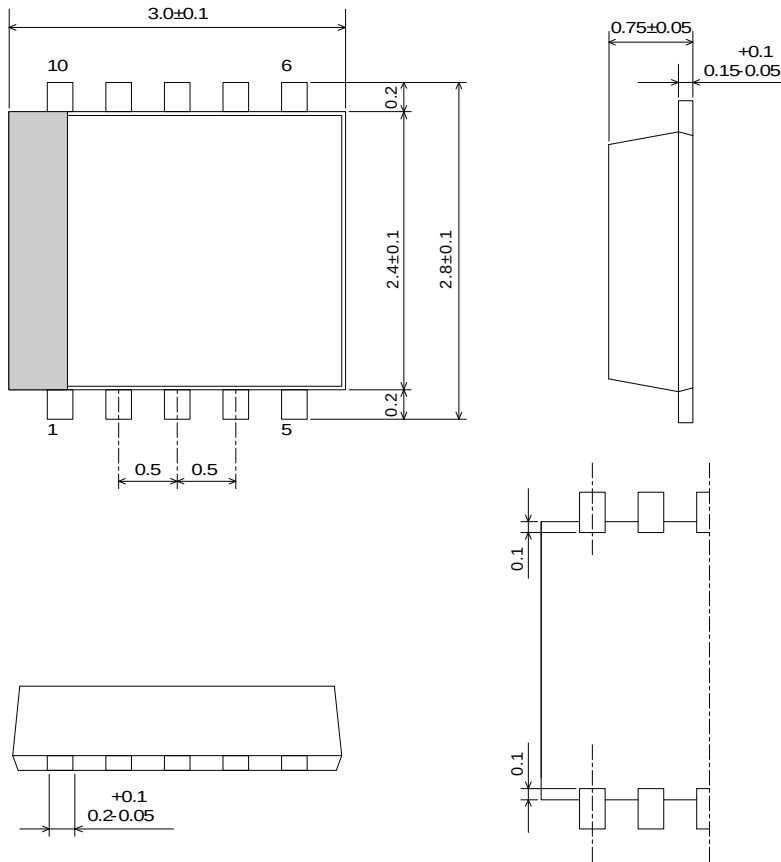


Noise Figure Measuring Block Diagram



IF, IM3 Measuring Block Diagram

■PACKAGE OUTLINE (FLP10-C1)



Lead material	: Copper
Lead surface finish	: Solder plating
Molding material	: Epoxy resin
UNIT	: mm
Weight	: 15mg

Cautions on using this product

This product contains Gallium-Arsenide (GaAs) which is a harmful material.

- Do NOT eat or put into mouth.
- Do NOT dispose in fire or break up this product.
- Do NOT chemically make gas or powder with this product.
- To waste this product, please obey the relating law of your country.

[CAUTION]

The specifications on this databook are only given for information, without any guarantee as regards either mistakes or omissions. The application circuits in this databook are described only to show representative usages of the product and not intended for the guarantee or permission of any right including the industrial rights.

This product may be damaged with electric static discharge (ESD) or spike voltage. Please handle with care to avoid these damages.

Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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