



BGX7101

Transmitter IQ modulator

Rev. 5 — 25 January 2017

Product data sheet

1. General description

The BGX7101 is, also known as the BTS8001A, a device combines high performance, high linearity I and Q modulation paths for use in radio frequency up-conversion. It supports RF frequency outputs in the range from 400 MHz to 4000 MHz. The BGX7101 IQ modulator is performance independent of the IQ common mode voltage. The modulator provides a typical output power at 1 dB gain compression ($P_{L(1dB)}$) value of 12 dBm and a typical 27 dBm output third-order intercept point ($IP3_o$). Unadjusted sideband suppression and carrier feedthrough are 50 dBc and -45 dBm respectively. A hardware control pin provides a fast power-down/power-up mode functionality which allows significant power saving.

2. Features and benefits

- 400 MHz to 4000 MHz frequency operating range
- Stable performance across 0.25 V to 3.3 V common-mode voltage input
- Independent low-current power-down hardware control pin
- 12 dBm output -1 dB compression point
- 27 dBm output third-order intercept point (typical)
- Integrated active biasing
- Single 5 V supply
- $100\ \Omega$ differential IQ input impedance
- Matched $50\ \Omega$ single-ended RF output impedance
- ESD protection at all pins

3. Applications

- Mobile network infrastructure
- Microwave and broadband
- RF and IF applications
- Industrial applications

4. Device family

The BGX7101 operates in the RF frequency range of 400 MHz to 4000 MHz with modulation bandwidths up to 650 MHz.



5. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | Version |
|-------------|---------|--|----------|
| | Name | Description | |
| BGX7101HN | HVQFN24 | plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 24 terminals; body 4 × 4 × 0.85 mm | SOT616-3 |

6. Functional diagram

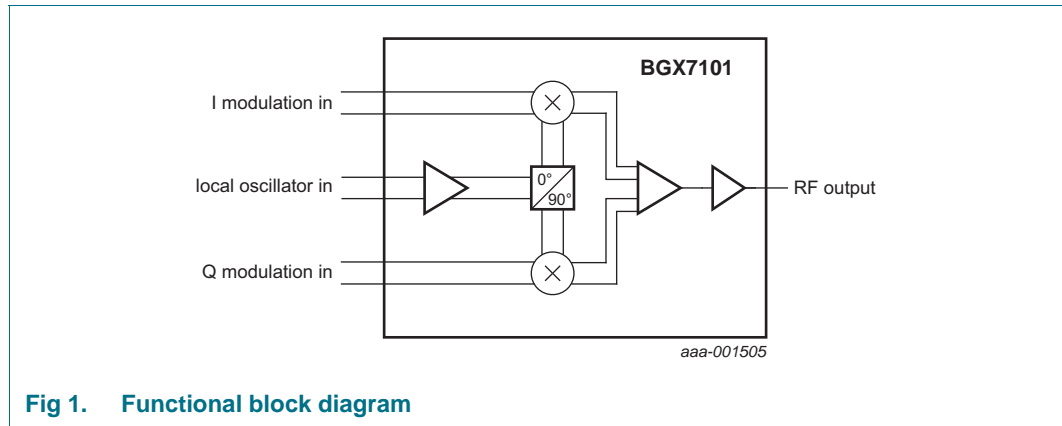


Fig 1. Functional block diagram

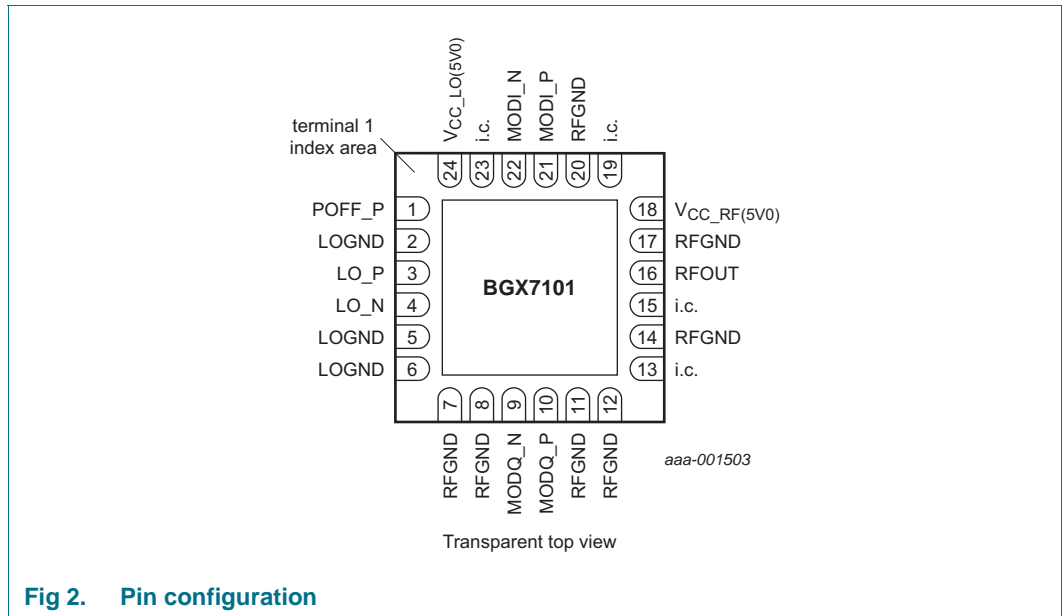
Differential I and Q baseband inputs are each fed to an associated upconverter mixer. The Local Oscillator (LO) carrier input is buffered and split into 0 degree and 90 degree signals. The in-phase signal is passed to the I mixer and the 90 degree phase-changed signal is passed to the Q mixer. The outputs of the mixers are summed to produce the resulting RF output signal.

7. Pinning information

7.1 Pinning

The BGX7101 device pinout is designed to allow easy interfacing when mounted on a Printed-Circuit Board (PCB). When viewing the device from above, the two differential IQ baseband input paths are at the top and bottom. The common LO input is at the left and the RF output at the right. Multiple power and ground pins allow for independent supply domains, improving isolation between blocks. A small package footprint is chosen to reduce bond-wire induced series inductance in the RF ports.

The input and output pin matching is described in [Section 12 “Application information”](#).



7.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Type ^[1] | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|---|
| POFF_P | 1 | I | active HIGH logic input to power-down modulator |
| LOGND | 2 | G | LO ground |
| LO_P | 3 | I | LO positive input ^[2] |
| LO_N | 4 | I | LO negative input ^[2] |
| LOGND | 5 | G | LO ground |
| LOGND | 6 | G | LO ground |
| RFGND | 7 | G | RF ground |
| RFGND | 8 | G | RF ground |
| MODQ_N | 9 | I | modulator quadrature negative input |
| MODQ_P | 10 | I | modulator quadrature positive input |
| RFGND | 11 | G | RF ground |
| RFGND | 12 | G | RF ground |
| i.c. | 13 | - | internally connected; to be tied to ground |
| RFGND | 14 | G | RF ground |
| i.c. | 15 | - | internally connected; to be tied to ground |
| RFOUT | 16 | O | modulator single-ended RF output ^[2] |
| RFGND | 17 | G | RF ground |
| V _{CC_RF(5V0)} | 18 | P | RF analog power supply 5 V |
| i.c. | 19 | - | internally connected; to be tied to ground |
| RFGND | 20 | G | RF ground |
| MODI_P | 21 | I | modulator in-phase positive input |
| MODI_N | 22 | I | modulator in-phase negative input |

Table 2. Pin description ...continued

| Symbol | Pin | Type ^[1] | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|---|
| i.c. | 23 | - | internally connected; to be tied to ground |
| V _{CC_LO(5V0)} | 24 | P | LO analog power supply 5 V |
| Exposed die pad | - | G | exposed die pad; must be connected to RF ground |

[1] G = ground; I = input; O = output; P = power.

[2] AC coupling required as shown in [Figure 4 "Typical wideband application diagram"](#).

8. Functional description

8.1 General

Each IQ baseband input has a 100 Ω differential input impedance allowing straightforward matching, from the DAC output through the baseband filter. The device allows operation with IQ input common-mode voltages between 0.25 V and 3.3 V allowing direct connection to a broad family of DACs. The LO and RF ports provide broadband 50 Ω termination to RF source and loads.

The chip can be placed in inactive mode (see [Section 8.2 "Shutdown control"](#)).

8.2 Shutdown control

Table 3. Shutdown control

| Mode | Mode description | Functional description | POFF_P |
|--------|---|------------------------|---------|
| Idle | modulator fully off; minimal supply current | shutdown enabled | > 1.5 V |
| Active | modulator active mode | shutdown disabled | < 0.5 V |

The modulator can be placed into inactive mode by the voltage level at power-up disable pin (pin 1, POFF_P). The time required to pass between active and low-current states is less than 1 μ s.

The shutdown feature of IQ modulator during switching does not induce any unlock of the LO synthesizer in base station application thanks to the low impedance variation of the LO input.

The graph (see [Figure 3](#)) describes the impact on LO impedance variation during the switching time.

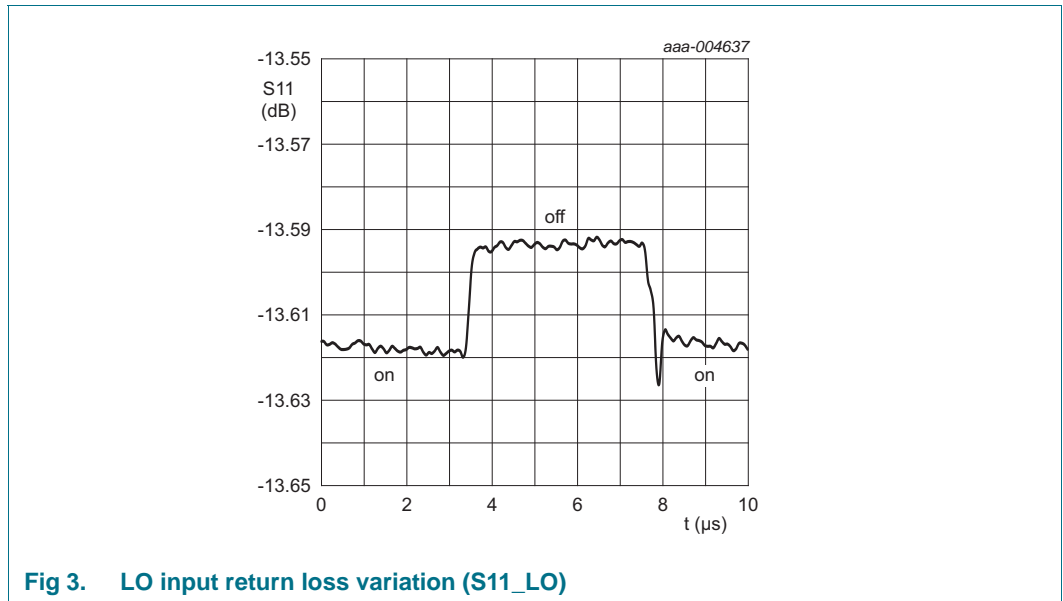


Fig 3. LO input return loss variation (S11_LO)

9. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | - | 5.5 | V |
| $P_{i(lo)}$ | local oscillator input power | | - | 16 | dBm |
| $P_{o(RF)}$ | RF output power | | - | 20 | dBm |
| T_{mb} | mounting base temperature | | -40 | +85 | °C |
| T_j | junction temperature | | - | +150 | °C |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | °C |
| V_{ESD} | electrostatic discharge voltage | EIA/JESD22-A114 (HBM) | -2500 | +2500 | V |
| | | EIA/JESD22-C101 (FCDM) | -650 | +650 | V |

Table 4. Limiting values ...continued
In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----|-----|------|
| Pin POFF_P | | | | | |
| V _i | input voltage | active HIGH logic input to power-down modulator | - | 3.5 | V |
| Pins MODI_N, MODI_P, MODQ_N and MODQ_P | | | | | |
| V _i | input voltage | | 0 | 5 | V |
| V _{ID} | differential input voltage | DC | -1 | +1 | V |

10. Thermal characteristics

Table 5. Thermal characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ | Unit |
|-----------------------|---|------------|-----|------|
| R _{th(j-mb)} | thermal resistance from junction to mounting base | | 10 | K/W |

11. Characteristics

Table 6. Characteristics

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P_{i(lo)} = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------|-----|------|------|
| V _{CC} | supply voltage | | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| I _{CC(tot)} | total supply current | modulator in active mode | | | | |
| | | f _{lo} = 900 MHz | - | 172 | - | mA |
| | | f _{lo} = 2 GHz | - | 180 | - | mA |
| | | f _{lo} = 2.5 GHz | - | 182 | - | mA |
| | | f _{lo} = 3.5 GHz | - | 188 | - | mA |
| | | modulator in inactive mode; T _{mb} = 25 °C | - | 6 | - | mA |
| f _{lo} | local oscillator frequency | [1] | 400 | - | 4000 | MHz |
| P _{i(lo)} | local oscillator input power | [1] | -9 | 0 | +6 | dBm |
| Pins MODI_x and MODQ_x[2] | | | | | | |
| V _{i(cm)} | common-mode input voltage | | 0.25 | - | 3.3 | V |
| S _{22_RF} | RF output return loss | | - | 10 | - | dB |
| S _{11_LO} | LO input return loss | | - | 12 | - | dB |
| MODI and MODQ[3] | | | | | | |
| BW _{mod} | modulation bandwidth | gain fall off < 1 dB; R _S = 50 Ω | - | 650 | - | MHz |
| R _{i(dif)} | differential input resistance | | - | 100 | - | Ω |
| C _{i(dif)} | differential input capacitance | | - | 1.8 | - | pF |

[1] Operation outside this range is possible but parameters are not guaranteed.

[2] x = N or P.

[3] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

Table 7. Characteristics at 750 MHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V;
 T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| P_o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ ^[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm |
| $IP3_o$ | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 28 | - | dBm |
| $IP2_o$ | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 71 | - | dBm |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -159 | - | dBm/Hz |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ ^[1] ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 63 | - | dBc |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -51 | - | dBm |
| $\alpha_{HD(bb)}$ | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 2 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | ^[2] - | 76 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 3 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | ^[2] - | 89 | - | dBc |

[1] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

Table 8. Characteristics at 910 MHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V;
 T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| P_o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ ^[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm |
| $IP3_o$ | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 28 | - | dBm |
| $IP2_o$ | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 75 | - | dBm |

Table 8. Characteristics at 910 MHz ...continued

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P_{i(lo)} = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| N _{flr(o)} | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -159 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; P _{o(RF)} = -10 dBm | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 49 | - | dBc | |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -57 | - | dBm | |
| α _{HD(bb)} | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 2 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 77 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 3 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 92 | - | dBc |

[1] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

Table 9. Characteristics at 1.840 GHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P_{i(lo)} = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| P _o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm | |
| P _{L(1dB)} | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm | |
| IP3 _o | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 27 | - | dBm | |
| IP2 _o | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 71 | - | dBm | |
| N _{flr(o)} | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; P _{o(RF)} = -10 dBm | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 55 | - | dBc | |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -50 | - | dBm | |
| α _{HD(bb)} | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 2 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 84 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 3 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 86 | - | dBc |

[1] $MODI = MODI_P - MODI_N$ and $MODQ = MODQ_P - MODQ_N$.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

Table 10. Characteristics at 1.960 GHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; $POFF_P$ connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to $+85$ °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| P_o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm |
| $IP3_o$ | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 27 | - | dBm |
| $IP2_o$ | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 72 | - | dBm |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 57 | - | dBc |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -47 | - | dBm |
| $\alpha_{HD(bb)}$ | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 2 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | 72 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 3 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | 86 | - | dBc |

[1] $MODI = MODI_P - MODI_N$ and $MODQ = MODQ_P - MODQ_N$.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

Table 11. Characteristics at 2.140 GHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; $POFF_P$ connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to $+85$ °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| P_o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm |
| $IP3_o$ | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 27 | - | dBm |

Table 11. Characteristics at 2.140 GHz ...continued

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P_{i(lo)} = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| IP2 _o | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 75 | - | dBm | |
| N _{flr(o)} | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; P _{o(RF)} = -10 dBm | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 63 | - | dBc | |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -45 | - | dBm | |
| α _{HD(bb)} | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 2 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 68 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at f _{LO} + 3 × baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 86 | - | dBc |

[1] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

[2] Measurements done in supradyne mode.

Table 12. Characteristics at 2.650 GHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V_{CC} = 5 V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P_{i(lo)} = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| P _o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm |
| P _{L(1dB)} | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm |
| IP3 _o | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 26 | - | dBm |
| IP2 _o | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 65 | - | dBm |
| N _{flr(o)} | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -158.5 | - | dBm/Hz |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; P _{o(RF)} = -10 dBm | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 50 | - | dBc |

Table 12. Characteristics at 2.650 GHz ...continued

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to $+85$ °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -45 | - | dBm | |
| $\alpha_{HD(bb)}$ | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 2 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 65 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 3 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 88 | - | dBc |

[1] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

Table 13. Characteristics at 3.650 GHz

Modulation source resistance per pin = 50 Ω ; POFF_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); $V_{CC} = 5$ V; T_{mb} range = -40 °C to $+85$ °C; $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|
| P_o | output power | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ[1] | - | 4 | - | dBm | |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression | | - | 12 | - | dBm | |
| $IP3_o$ | output third-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 25 | - | dBm | |
| $IP2_o$ | output second-order intercept point | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz; IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz; output power per tone = -10 dBm | - | 64 | - | dBm | |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor | no modulation present | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| | | modulation at MODI and MODQ[1]; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm | - | -158 | - | dBm/Hz | |
| SBS | sideband suppression | unadjusted | - | 57 | - | dBc | |
| CF | carrier feedthrough | unadjusted | - | -42 | - | dBm | |
| $\alpha_{HD(bb)}$ | baseband harmonic distortion level | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 2 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 64 | - | dBc |
| | | harmonic distortion at $f_{LO} + 3 \times$ baseband frequency measured with 1 MHz tone at 1 V (p-p) differential | [2] | - | 80 | - | dBc |

[1] MODI = MODI_P – MODI_N and MODQ = MODQ_P – MODQ_N.

[2] Measurements done in supradyn mode.

12. Application information

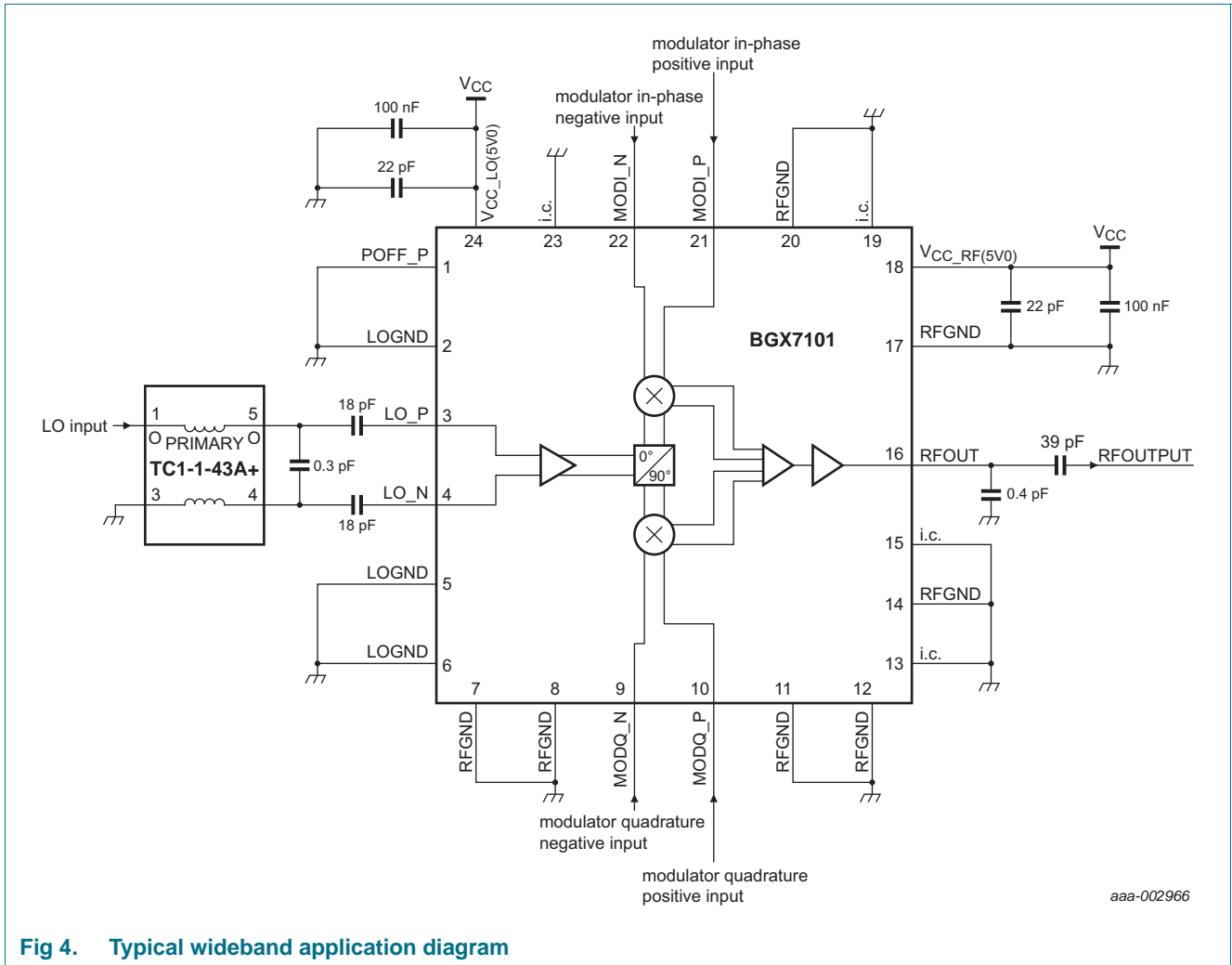
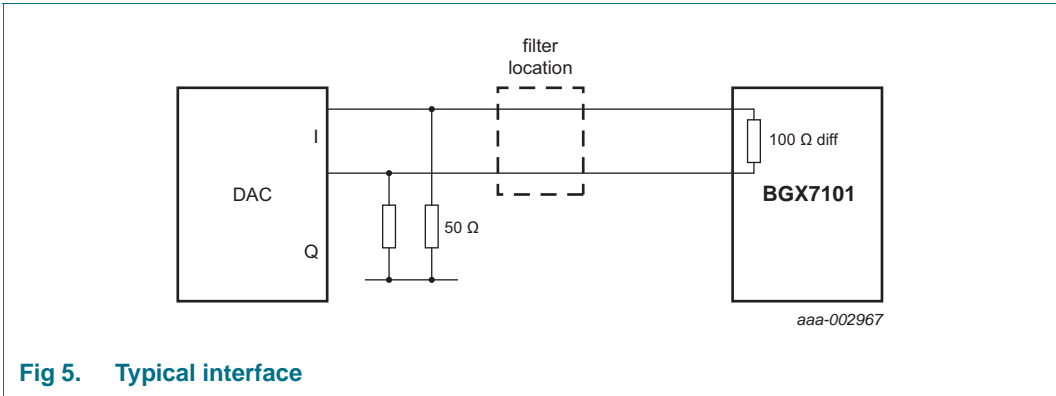


Fig 4. Typical wideband application diagram

Figure 4 shows a typical wideband (from 0.4 GHz to 4 GHz) application circuit. Refer to the application note for narrowband optimum component values.

12.1 External DAC interfacing

Nominal DAC single-ended output currents are between 0 mA to 20 mA. When driving into 25 Ω impedance, this creates 250 mV peak-single signal (1 V (p-p) differential). Half of the impedance is placed at the DAC outputs as 50 Ω load resistors, the other half is provided by the modulator itself. In this way, the differential filter can be properly terminated by 100 Ω at both ends.

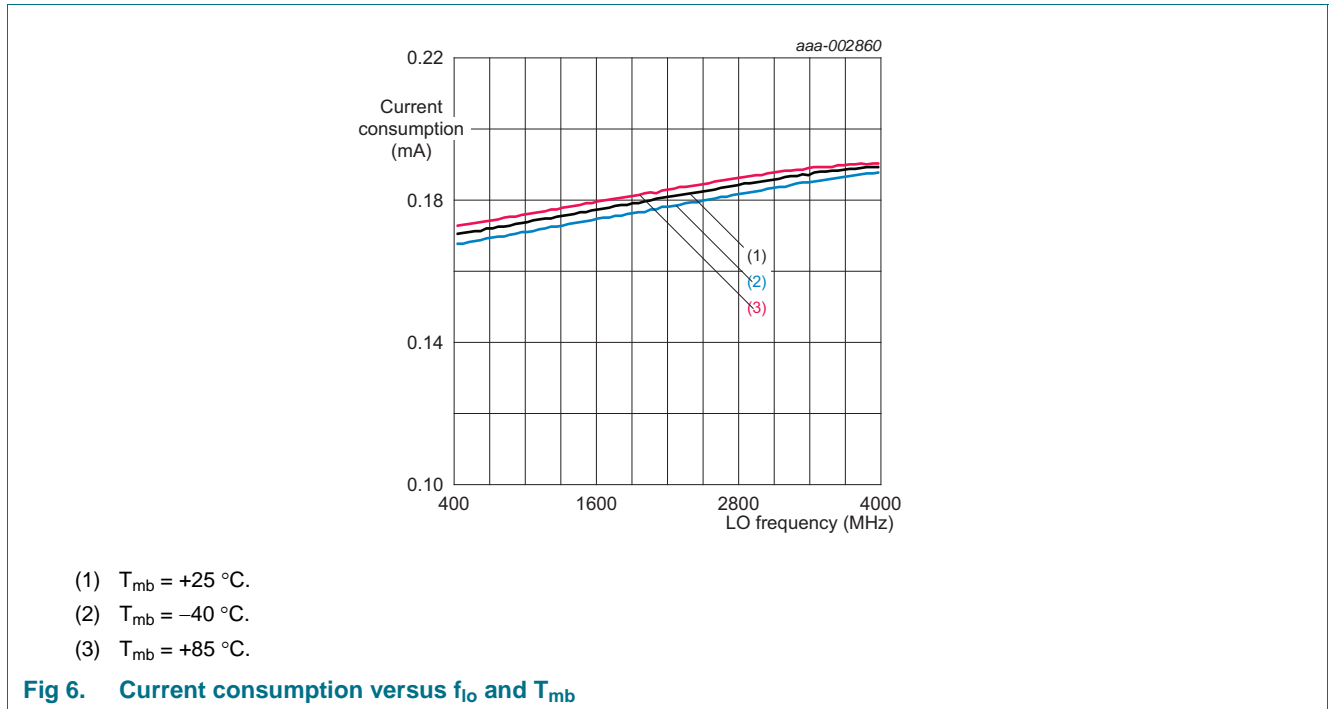


12.2 RF

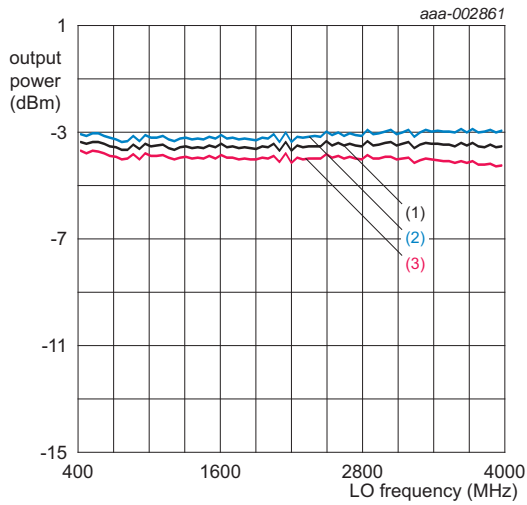
Good RF port matching typically requires some reactive components to tune-out residual inductance or capacitance. As the LO inputs and RF output are internally DC biased, both pins need a series AC-coupling capacitor.

13. Test information

Parameters for the following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.42 V (p-p) differential sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.

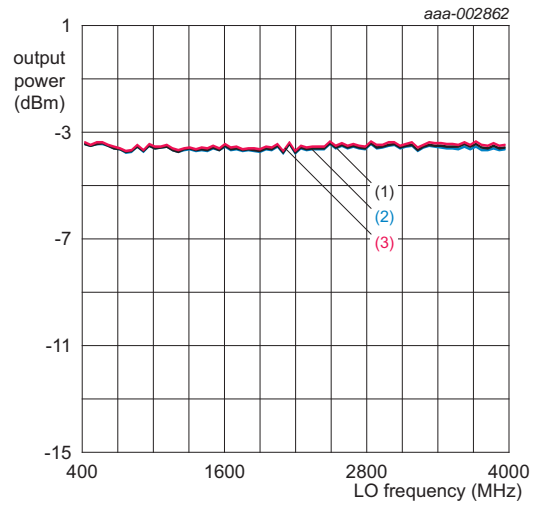


Parameters for the five following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.42 V (p-p) differential sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



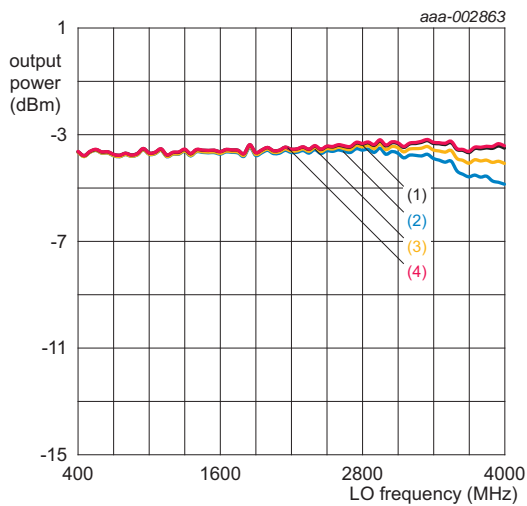
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 7. P_o versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



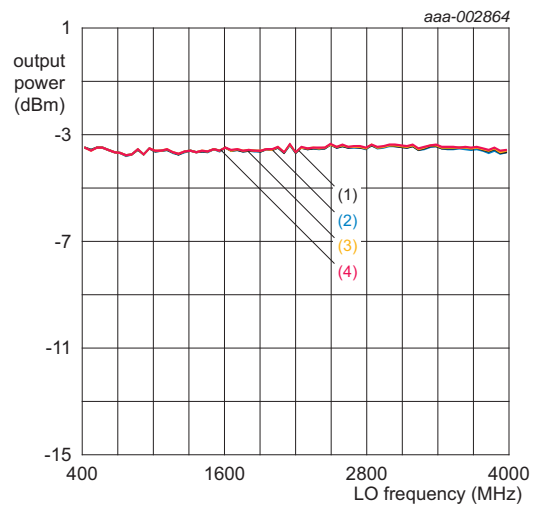
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 8. P_o versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



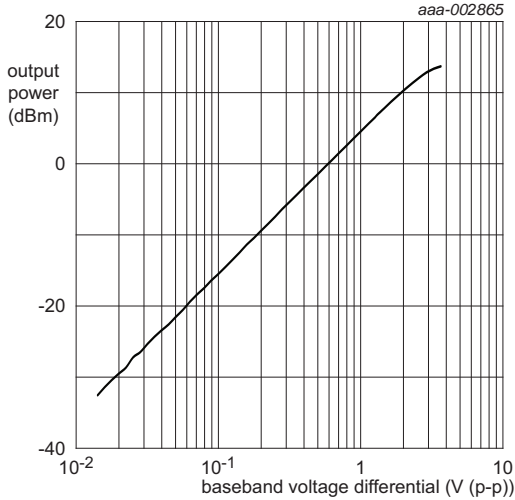
- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -9\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = -6\text{ dBm}$.
- (4) $P_{i(lo)} = +6\text{ dBm}$.

Fig 9. P_o versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

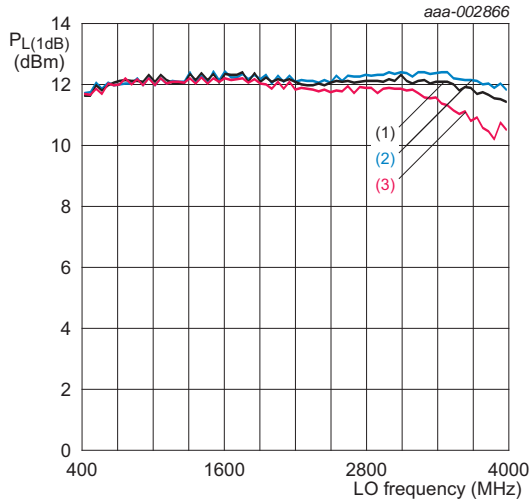
Fig 10. P_o versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$



(1) $f_{io} = 2140$ MHz.

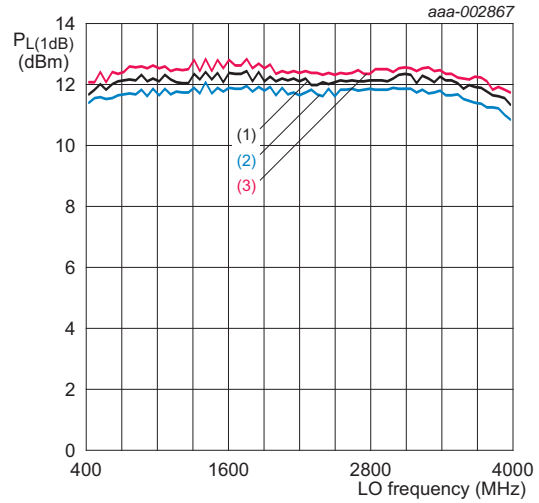
Fig 11. P_o versus baseband voltage at 2140 MHz

Parameters for the four following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.42 V (p-p) differential sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



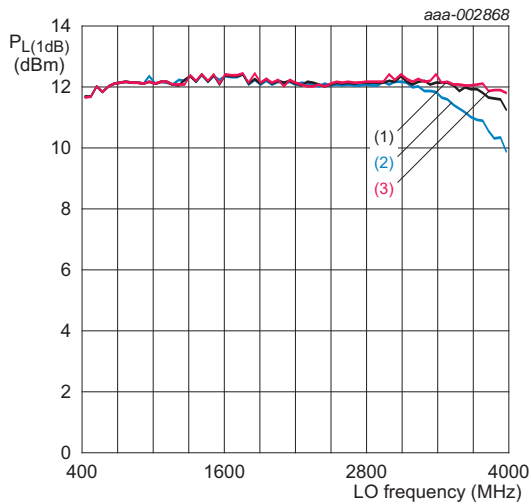
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 12. $P_L(1dB)$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



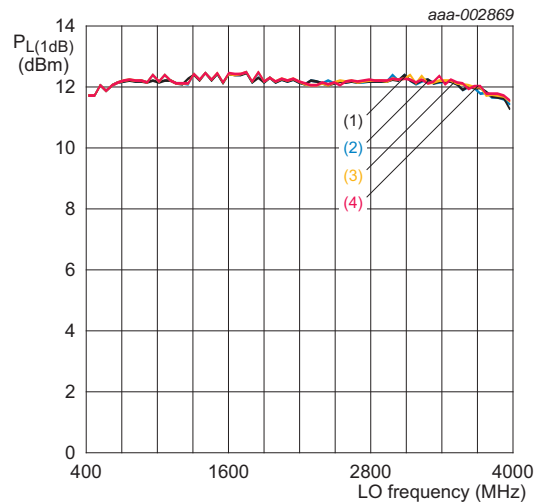
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 13. $P_L(1dB)$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$.

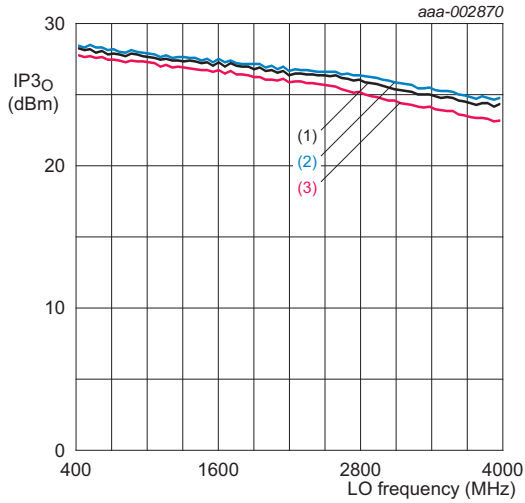
Fig 14. $P_L(1dB)$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

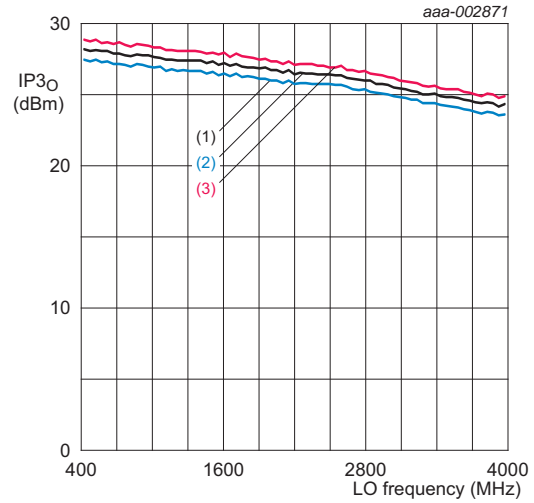
Fig 15. $P_L(1dB)$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the four following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; two tones; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz; P_o per tone = -10 dBm ; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



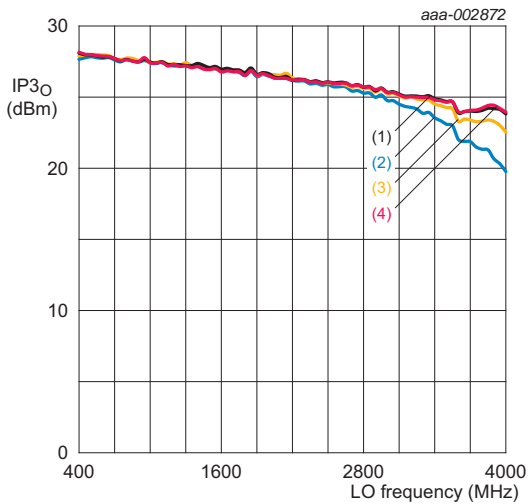
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 16. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



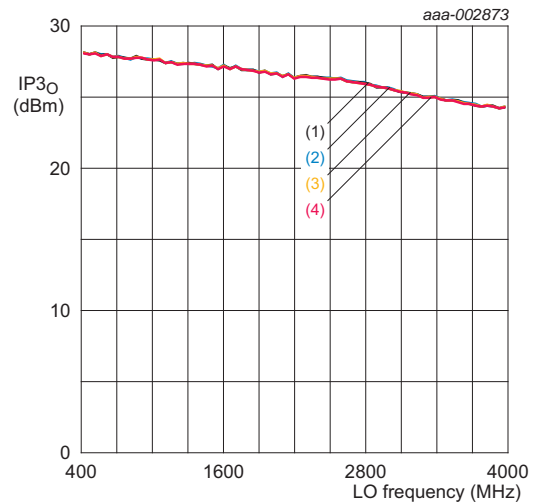
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 17. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -9\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = -6\text{ dBm}$.
- (4) $P_{i(lo)} = +6\text{ dBm}$.

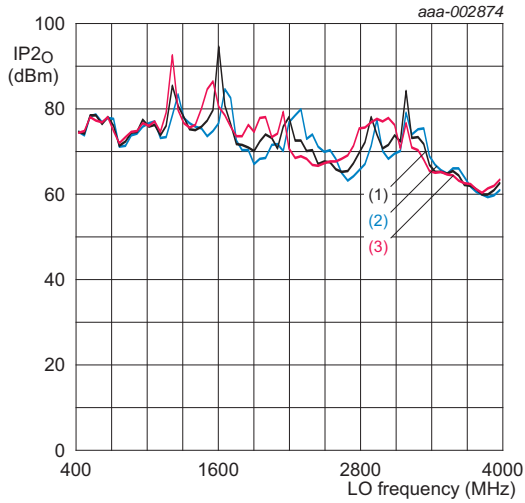
Fig 18. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

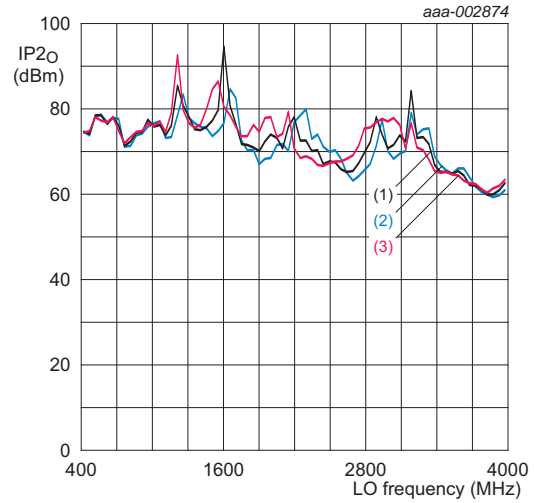
Fig 19. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the four following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; two tones; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz; P_o per tone = -10 dBm ; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



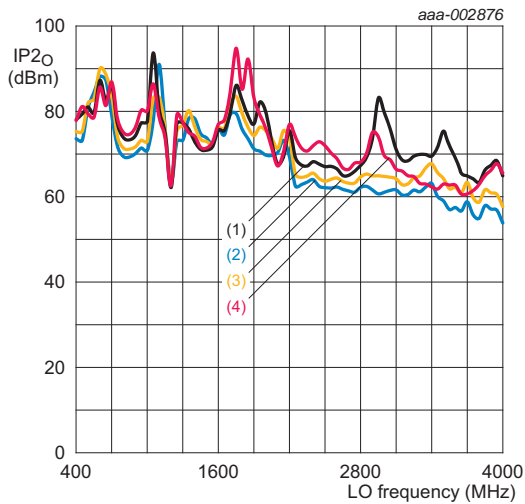
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 20. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



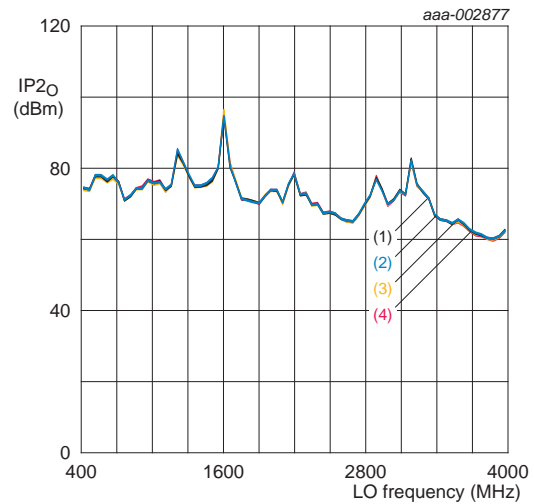
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 21. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -9\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = -6\text{ dBm}$.
- (4) $P_{i(lo)} = +6\text{ dBm}$.

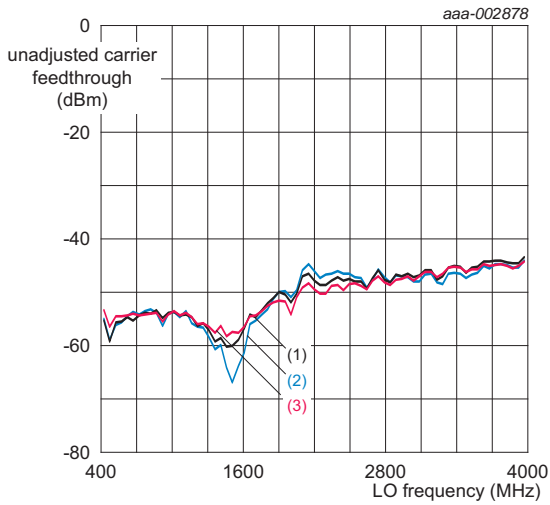
Fig 22. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

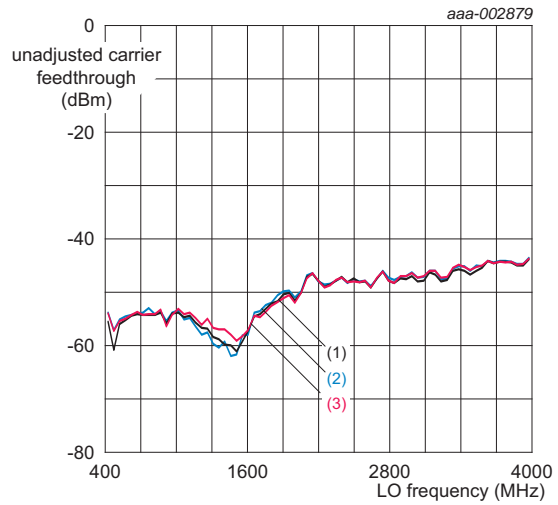
Fig 23. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the five following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.42 V (p-p) differential sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



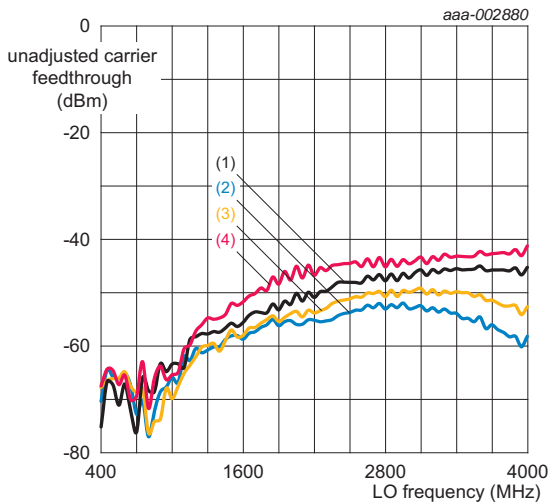
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 24. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



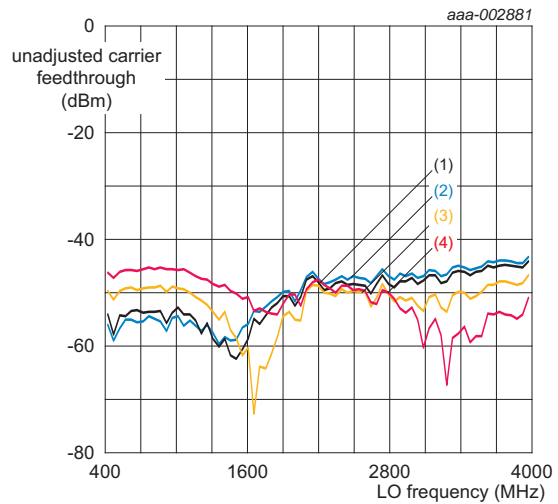
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 25. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



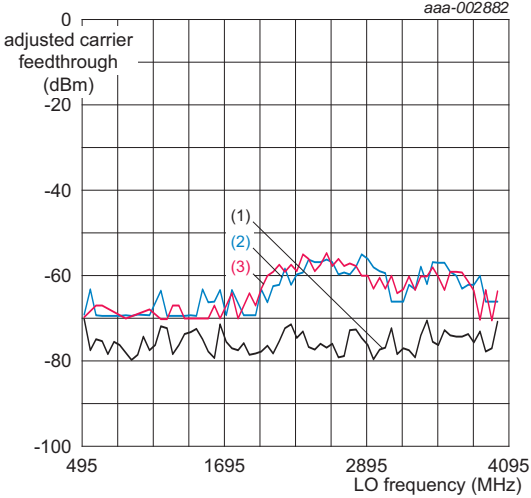
- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -9\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = -6\text{ dBm}$.
- (4) $P_{i(lo)} = +6\text{ dBm}$.

Fig 26. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

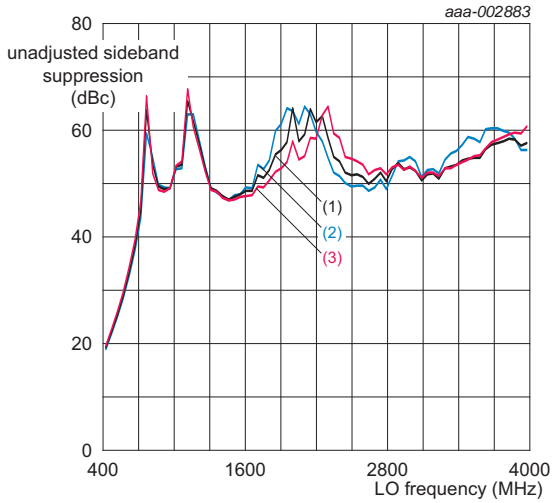
Fig 27. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$



- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

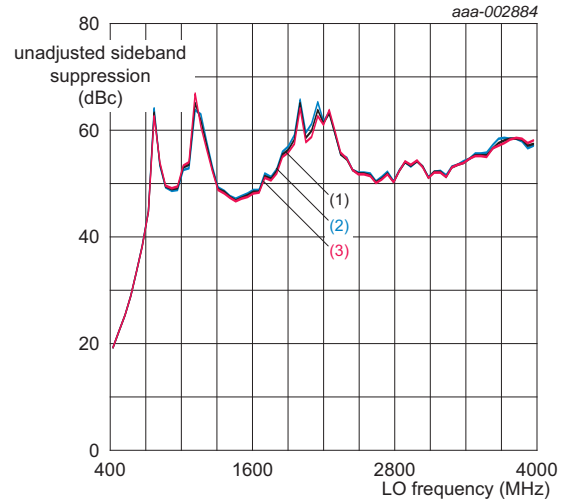
Fig 28. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} after nulling at 25 °C

Parameters for the five following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.42 V (p-p) differential sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



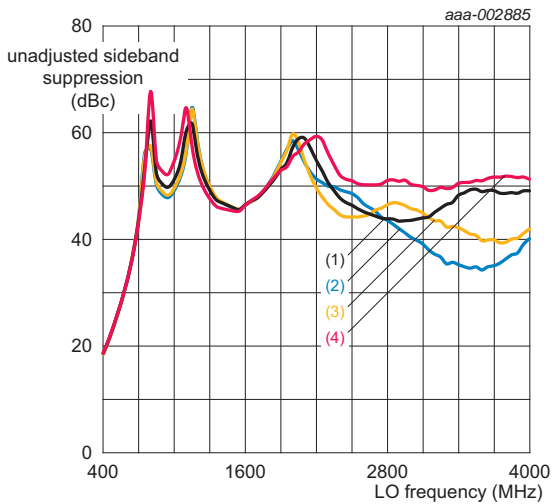
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Fig 29. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb}



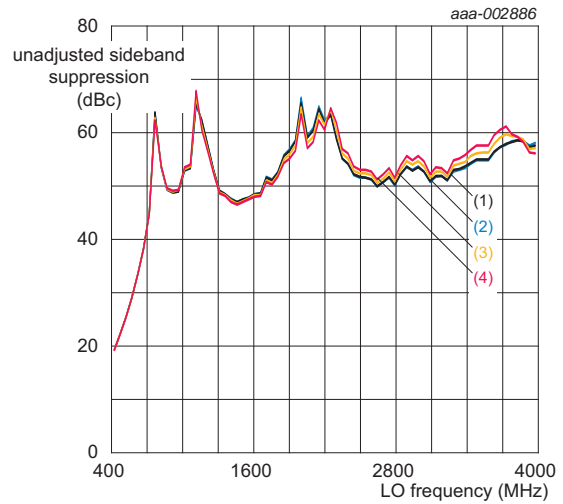
- (1) $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$.

Fig 30. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and V_{CC}



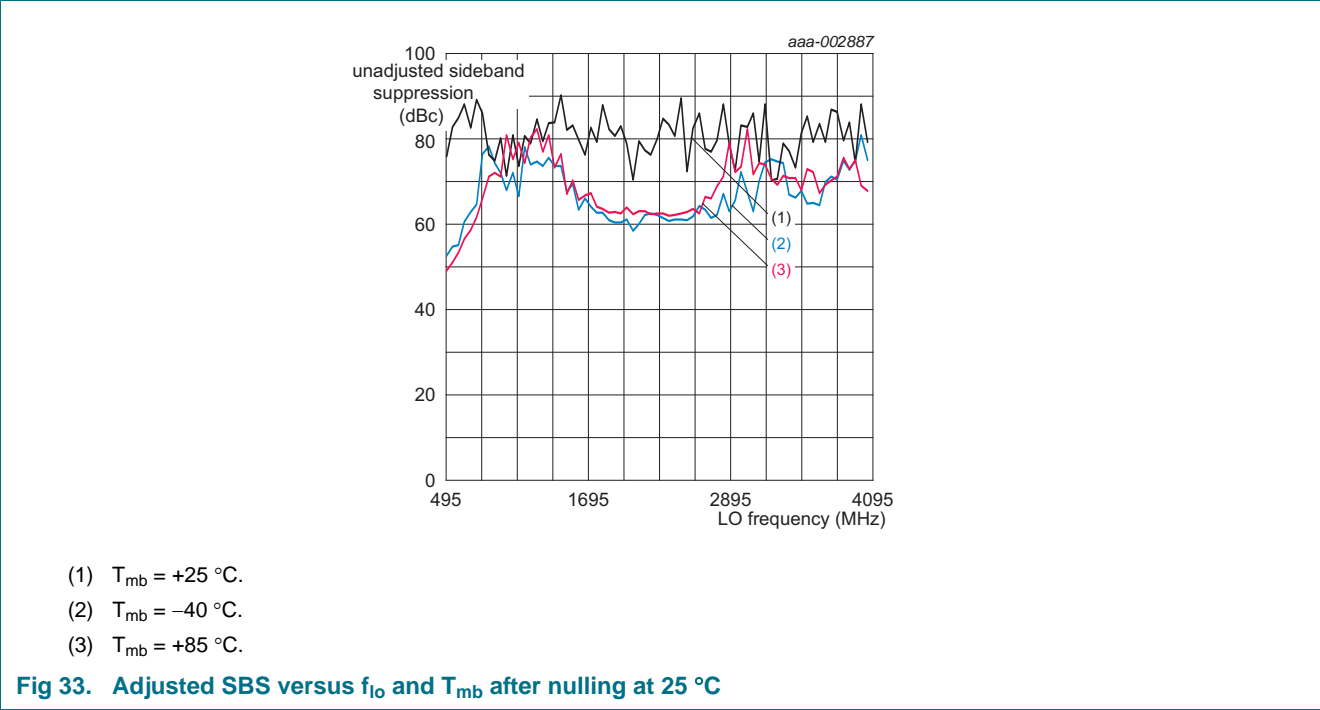
- (1) $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$.
- (2) $P_{i(lo)} = -9\text{ dBm}$.
- (3) $P_{i(lo)} = -6\text{ dBm}$.
- (4) $P_{i(lo)} = +6\text{ dBm}$.

Fig 31. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$

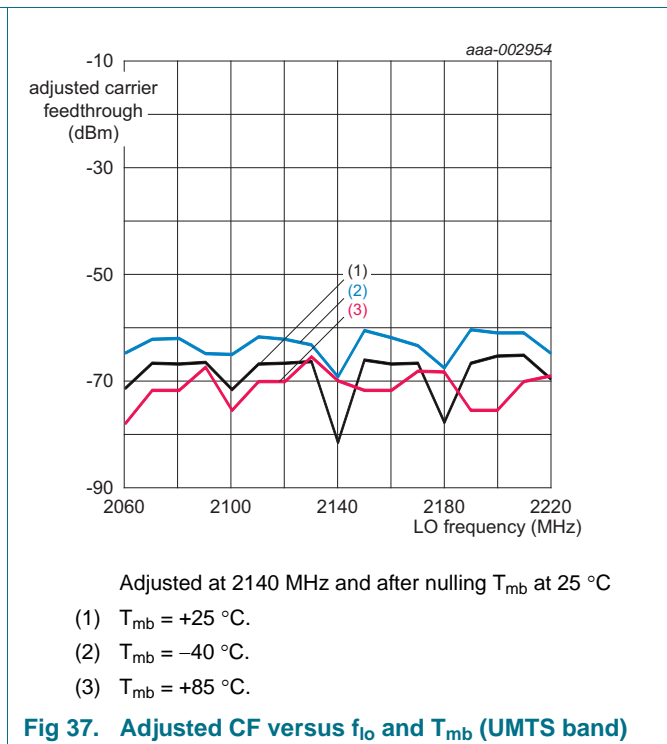
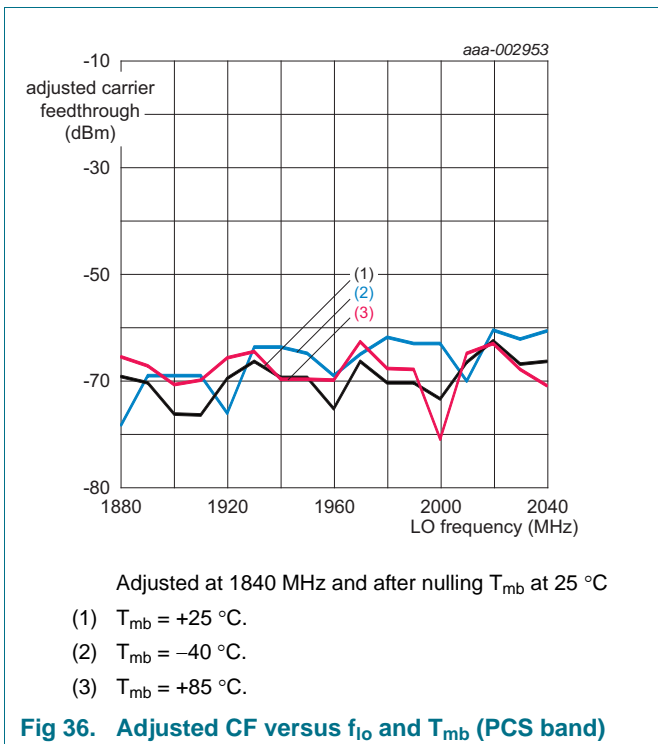
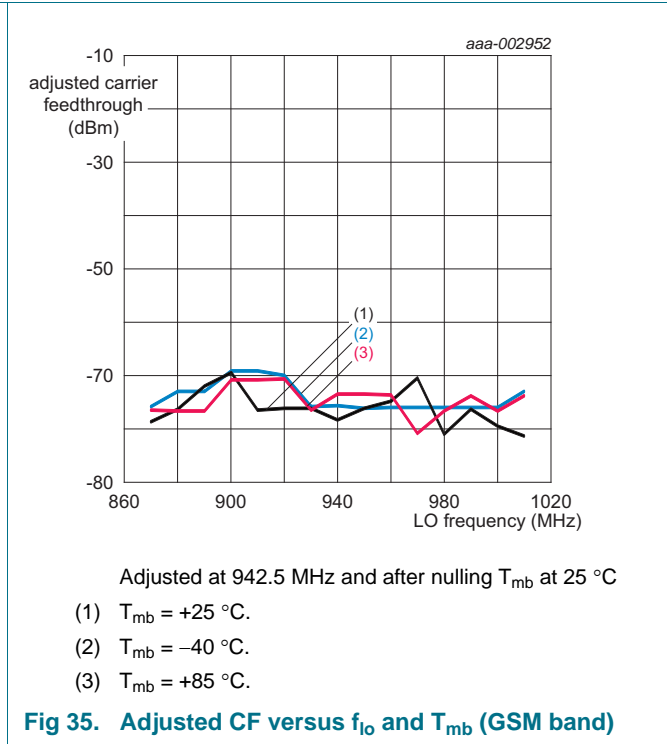
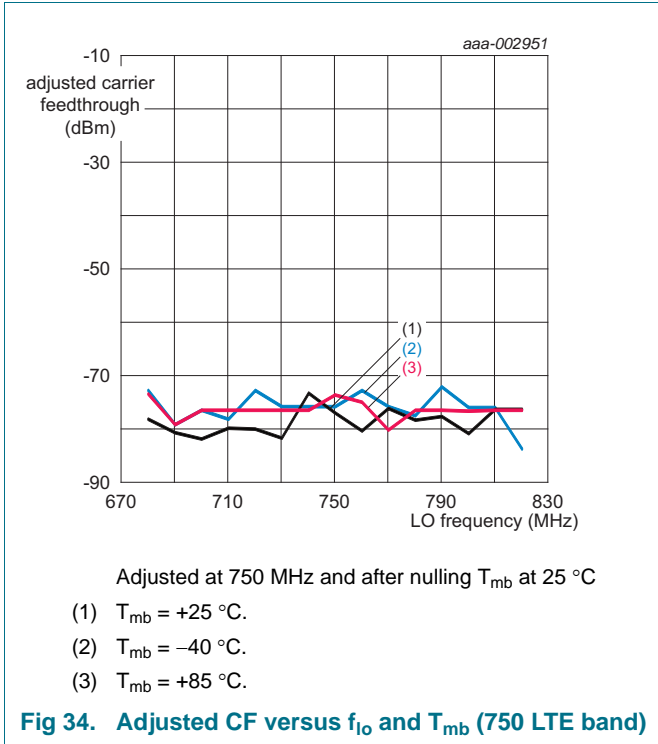


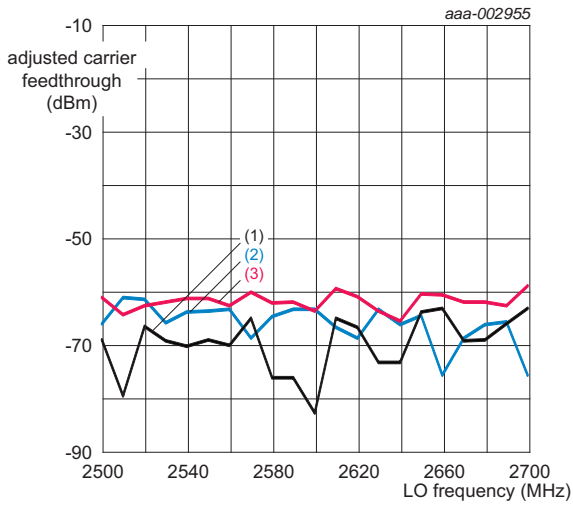
- (1) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$.
- (2) $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$.
- (3) $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$.
- (4) $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$.

Fig 32. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$



Parameters for the six following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; LO = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.25 V (p-p) single-ended sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.

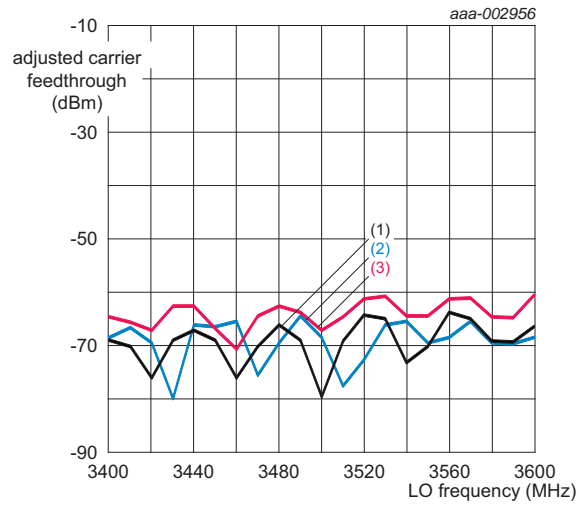




Adjusted at 2600 MHz and after nulling T_{mb} at 25 °C

- (1) $T_{mb} = +25$ °C.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40$ °C.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85$ °C.

Fig 38. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (2.6 GHz LTE band)

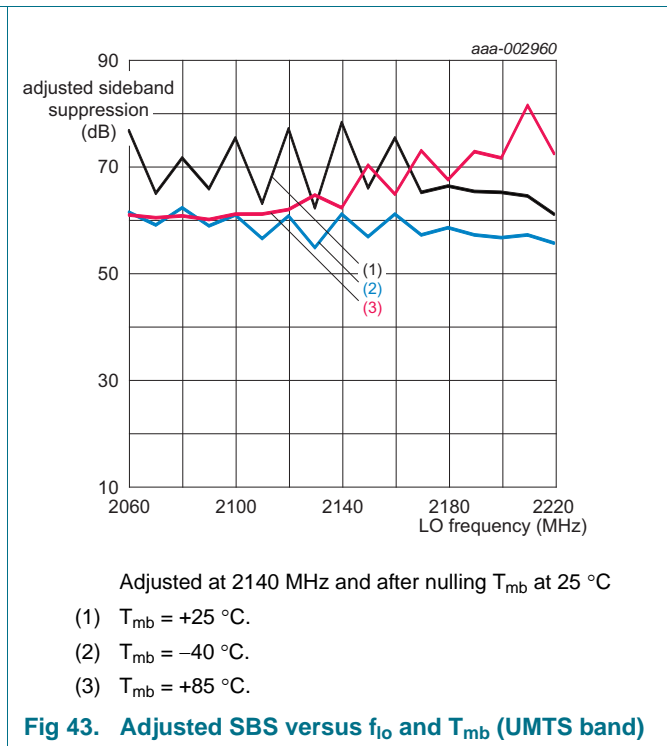
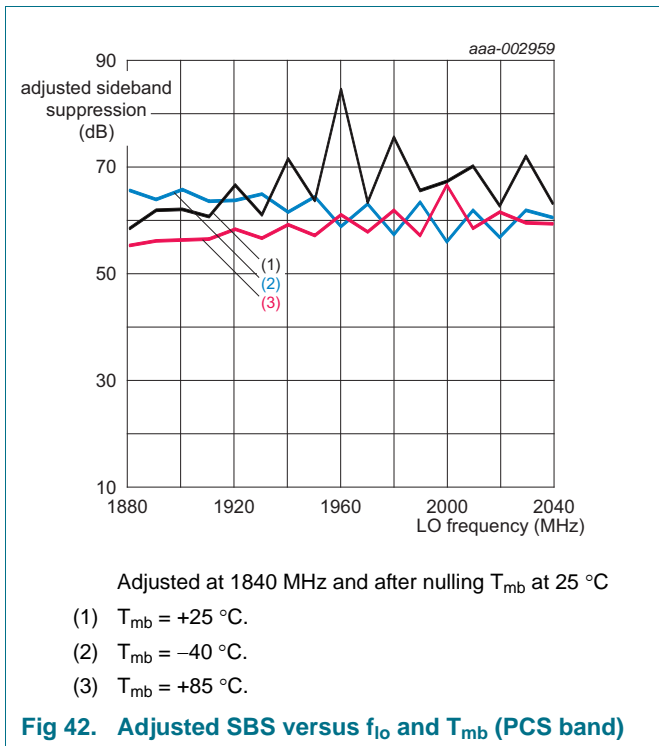
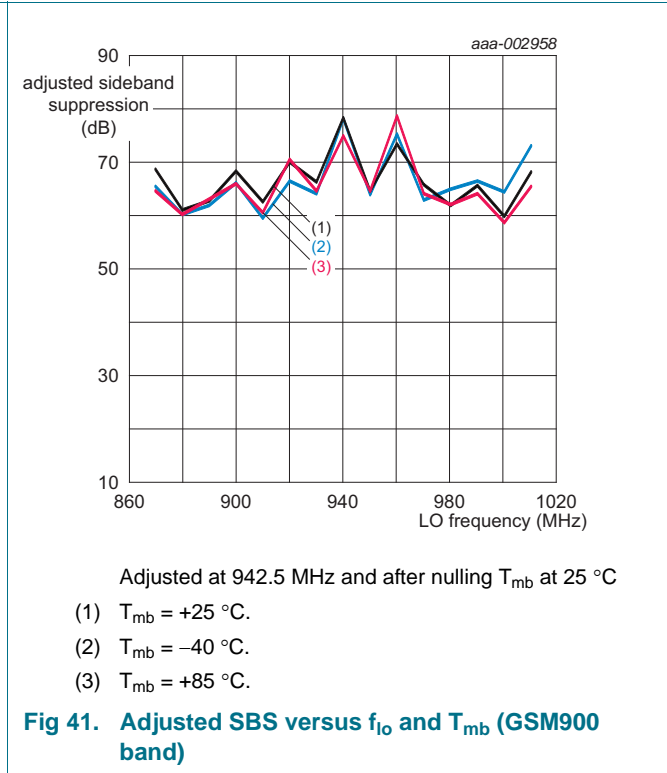
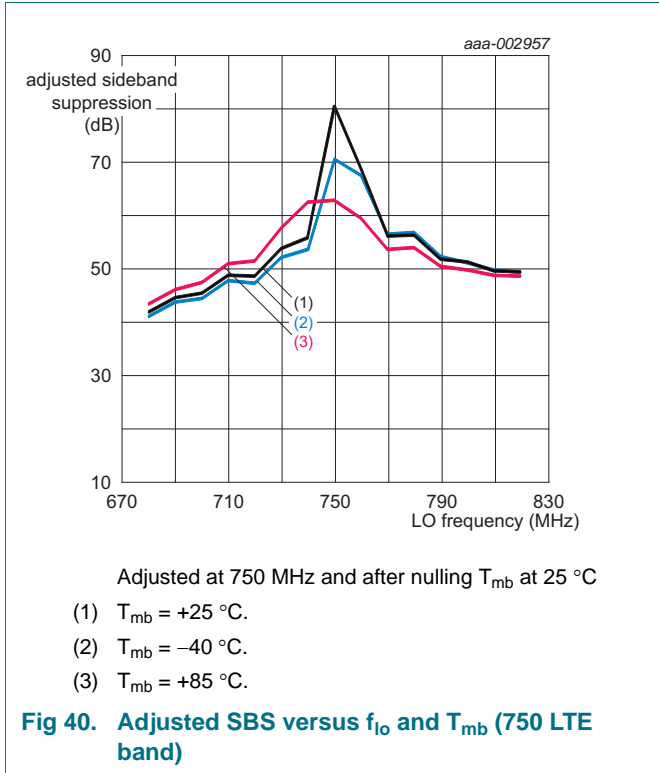


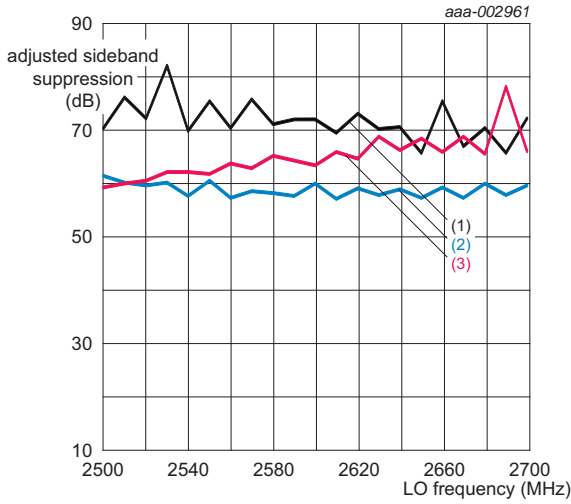
Adjusted at 3500 MHz and after nulling T_{mb} at 25 °C

- (1) $T_{mb} = +25$ °C.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40$ °C.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85$ °C.

Fig 39. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (Wi MAX/LTE band)

Parameters for the six following drawings: $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $LO = 0\text{ dBm}$; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.25 V (p-p) single-ended sine wave; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.

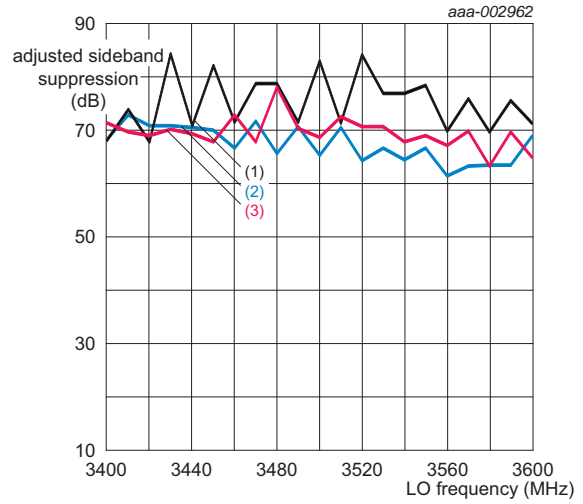




Adjusted at 2600 MHz and after nulling T_{mb} at 25 °C

- (1) $T_{mb} = +25$ °C.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40$ °C.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85$ °C.

Fig 44. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (2.6 GHz LTE band)

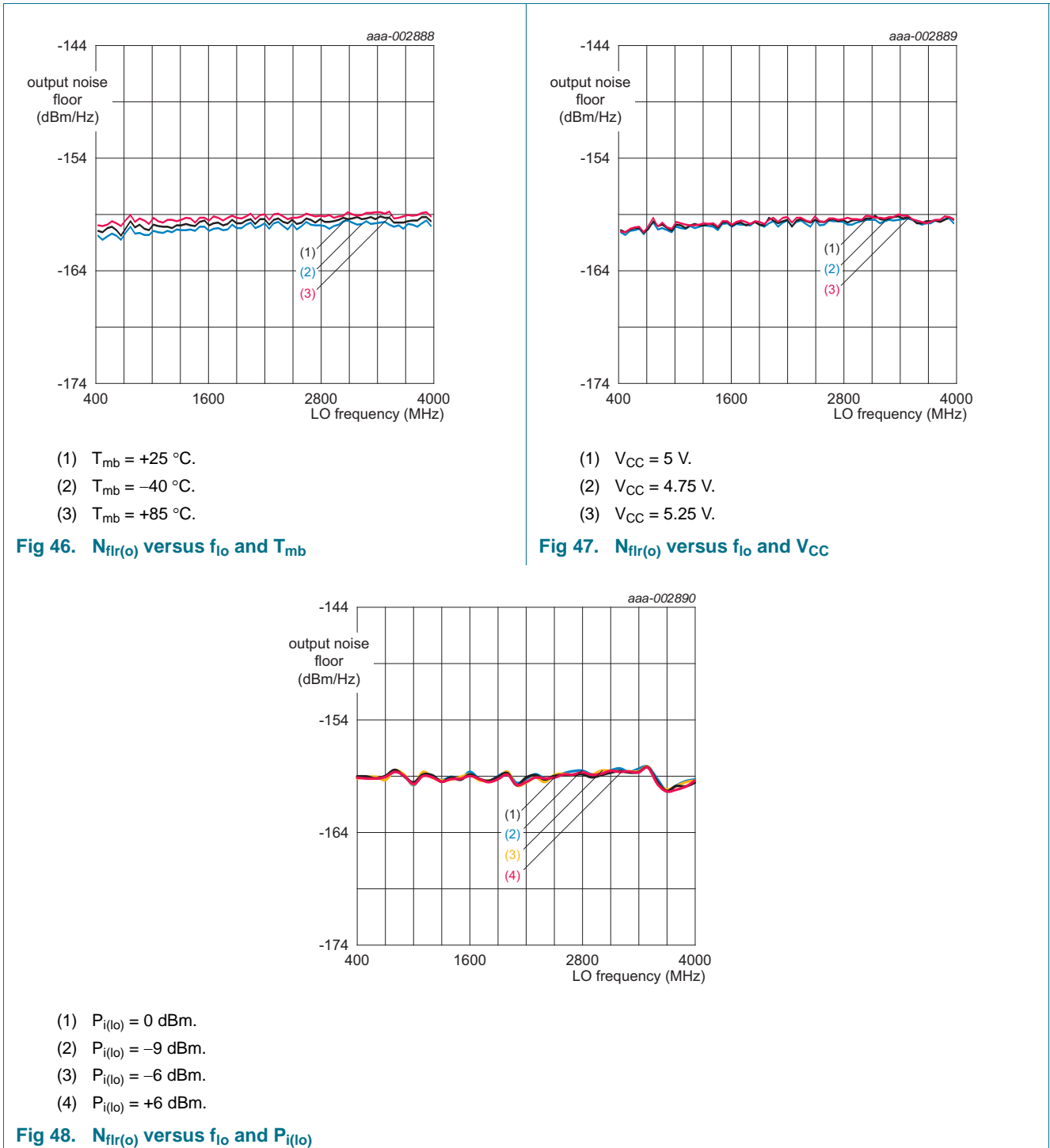


Adjusted at 3500 MHz and after nulling T_{mb} at 25 °C

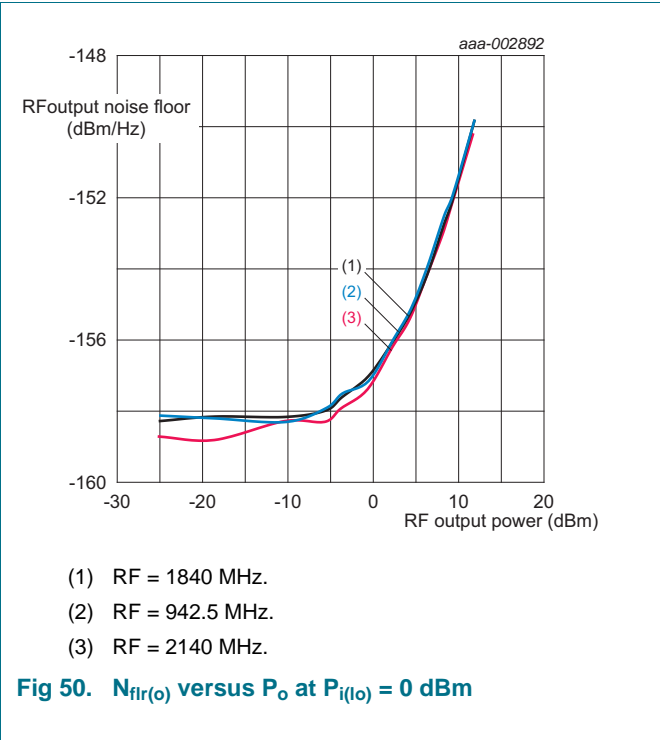
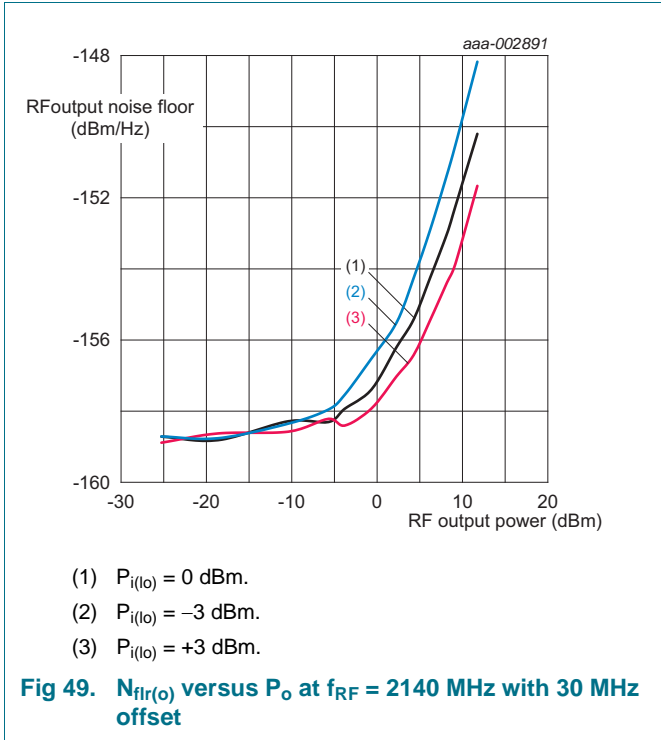
- (1) $T_{mb} = +25$ °C.
- (2) $T_{mb} = -40$ °C.
- (3) $T_{mb} = +85$ °C.

Fig 45. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (Wi MAX/LTE band)

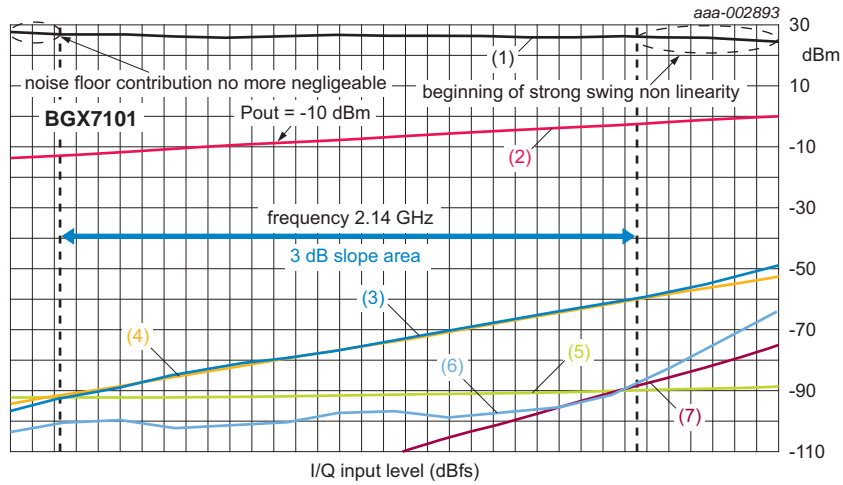
Parameters for the three following drawings: noise floor without baseband; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$; $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; offset frequency = 20 MHz; input baseband ports terminated in $50\ \Omega$; unless otherwise specified.



Parameters for the two following drawings: noise floor with baseband; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$;
 $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; input baseband ports terminated on short circuit to ground for
 MODI_N, MODI_P and MODQ_N; DC signal on MODQ_P; unless otherwise specified.



Parameters for the following drawing: $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$; two tones for IM3, IM5, wanted and IP3_o; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz; $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$; for noise floor measurement see preceding conditions; noise floor measurement has been integrated in 3.84 MHz bandwidth; unless otherwise specified.



- (1) Measured IP3_o.
- (2) Pout/Tone 1 dB step.
- (3) Measured IM3.
- (4) Trendline IM3.
- (5) Noise floor in 3.84 MHz.
- (6) Measured IM5.
- (7) Trendline IM5.

Fig 51. IP3_o, wanted, IM3, IM5 tone and noise floor

14. Marking

Table 14. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code |
|-------------|--------------|
| BGX7101HN | 7101 |

15. Package information

The BGX7101 uses an HVQFN 24-pin package with underside heat spreader ground.

16. Package outline

HVQFN24: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 24 terminals; body 4 x 4 x 0.85 mm

SOT616-3

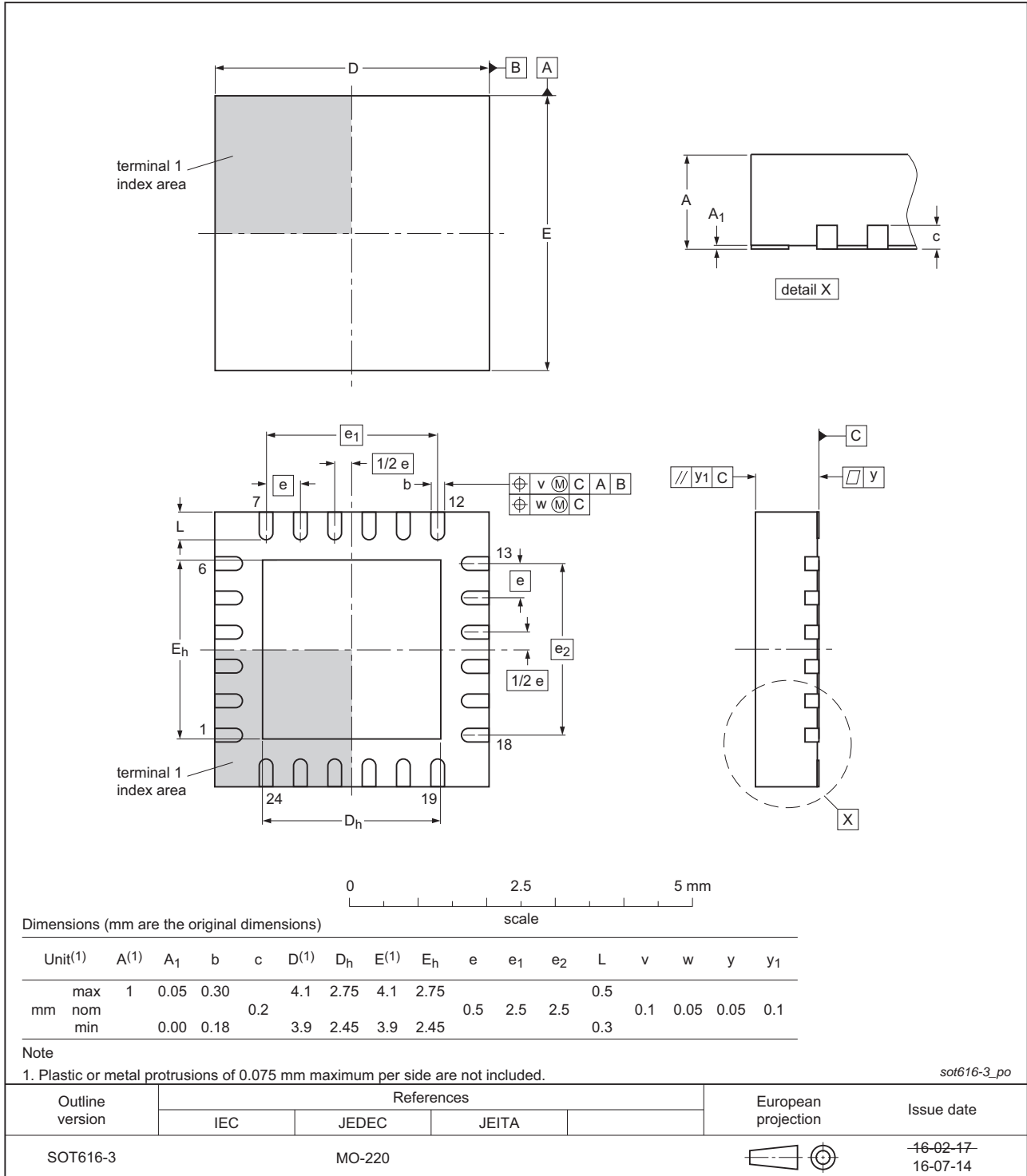


Fig 52. Package outline SOT616-3 (HVQFN24)

17. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

17.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

17.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

17.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

17.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 53](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 15](#) and [16](#)

Table 15. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)

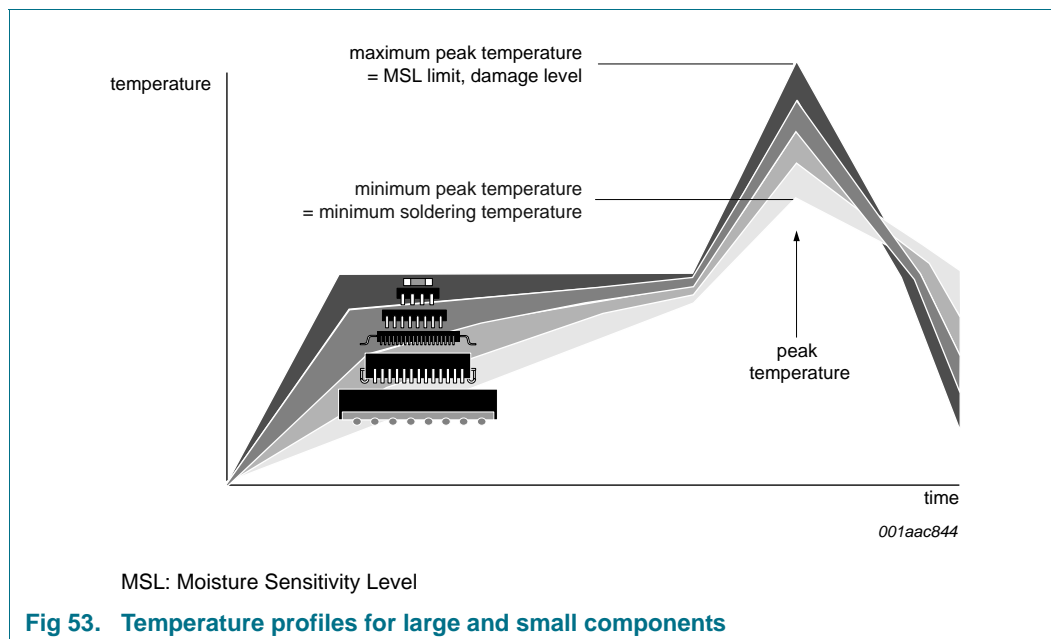
| Package thickness (mm) | Package reflow temperature (°C) | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Volume (mm ³) | |
| | < 350 | ≥ 350 |
| < 2.5 | 235 | 220 |
| ≥ 2.5 | 220 | 220 |

Table 16. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)

| Package thickness (mm) | Package reflow temperature (°C) | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | Volume (mm ³) | | |
| | < 350 | 350 to 2000 | > 2000 |
| < 1.6 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| 1.6 to 2.5 | 260 | 250 | 245 |
| > 2.5 | 250 | 245 | 245 |

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 53](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

18. Abbreviations

Table 17. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| DAC | Digital-to-Analog Converter |
| DC | Direct Current |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| FCDM | Field-induced Charged-Device Model |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| IF | Intermediate Frequency |
| LO | Local Oscillator |
| PCB | Printed-Circuit Board |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| TDD | Time Division Duplex |

19. Revision history

Table 18. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|----------------|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| BGX7101 v.5 | 20170125 | Product data sheet | - | BGX7101 v.4 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1: added BTS8001A according to our new naming convention | | | |
| BGX7101 v.4 | 20130110 | Product data sheet | - | BGX7101 v.3 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 7: updated • Table 8: updated • Table 9: updated • Table 10: updated • Table 11: updated • Table 12: updated • Table 13: updated | | | |
| BGX7101 v.3 | 20120903 | Product data sheet | - | BGX7101 v.2 |
| BGX7101 v.2 | 20120809 | Product data sheet | - | BGX7101 v.1 |
| BGX7101 v.1 | 20120425 | Product data sheet | - | - |

20. Legal information

20.1 Data sheet status

| Document status ^{[1][2]} | Product status ^[3] | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Objective [short] data sheet | Development | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

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22. Tables

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Table 1. | Ordering information | 2 |
| Table 2. | Pin description | 3 |
| Table 3. | Shutdown control | 4 |
| Table 4. | Limiting values | 5 |
| Table 5. | Thermal characteristics | 6 |
| Table 6. | Characteristics | 6 |
| Table 7. | Characteristics at 750 MHz | 7 |
| Table 8. | Characteristics at 910 MHz | 7 |
| Table 9. | Characteristics at 1.840 GHz | 8 |
| Table 10. | Characteristics at 1.960 GHz | 9 |
| Table 11. | Characteristics at 2.140 GHz | 9 |
| Table 12. | Characteristics at 2.650 GHz | 10 |
| Table 13. | Characteristics at 3.650 GHz | 11 |
| Table 14. | Marking codes | 30 |
| Table 15. | SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C) | 33 |
| Table 16. | Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C) | 33 |
| Table 17. | Abbreviations | 34 |
| Table 18. | Revision history | 35 |

23. Figures

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| Fig 1. Functional block diagram. | 2 | | |
| Fig 2. Pin configuration | 3 | | |
| Fig 3. LO input return loss variation (S11_LO). | 5 | | |
| Fig 4. Typical wideband application diagram. | 12 | | |
| Fig 5. Typical interface. | 13 | | |
| Fig 6. Current consumption versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 14 | | |
| Fig 7. P_o versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 15 | | |
| Fig 8. P_o versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 15 | | |
| Fig 9. P_o versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 15 | | |
| Fig 10. P_o versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 15 | | |
| Fig 11. P_o versus baseband voltage at 2140 MHz. | 16 | | |
| Fig 12. $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 17 | | |
| Fig 13. $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 17 | | |
| Fig 14. $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 17 | | |
| Fig 15. $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 17 | | |
| Fig 16. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 18 | | |
| Fig 17. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 18 | | |
| Fig 18. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 18 | | |
| Fig 19. $IP3_o$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 18 | | |
| Fig 20. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 19 | | |
| Fig 21. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 19 | | |
| Fig 22. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 19 | | |
| Fig 23. $IP2_o$ versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 19 | | |
| Fig 24. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 20 | | |
| Fig 25. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 20 | | |
| Fig 26. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 20 | | |
| Fig 27. Unadjusted CF versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 20 | | |
| Fig 28. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} after nulling at 25 °C | 21 | | |
| Fig 29. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 22 | | |
| Fig 30. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 22 | | |
| Fig 31. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 22 | | |
| Fig 32. Unadjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and $V_{i(cm)}$ | 22 | | |
| Fig 33. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} after nulling at 25 °C | 23 | | |
| Fig 34. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (750 LTE band) | 24 | | |
| Fig 35. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (GSM band) | 24 | | |
| Fig 36. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (PCS band) | 24 | | |
| Fig 37. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (UMTS band) | 24 | | |
| Fig 38. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (2.6 GHz LTE band) | 25 | | |
| Fig 39. Adjusted CF versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (Wi MAX/LTE band) | 25 | | |
| Fig 40. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (750 LTE band) | 26 | | |
| Fig 41. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (GSM900 band) | 26 | | |
| Fig 42. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (PCS band) | 26 | | |
| Fig 43. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (UMTS band) | 26 | | |
| Fig 44. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (2.6 GHz LTE band) | 27 | | |
| Fig 45. Adjusted SBS versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} (Wi MAX/LTE band). | 27 | | |
| Fig 46. $N_{flr(o)}$ versus f_{lo} and T_{mb} | 28 | | |
| Fig 47. $N_{flr(o)}$ versus f_{lo} and V_{CC} | 28 | | |
| Fig 48. $N_{flr(o)}$ versus f_{lo} and $P_{i(lo)}$ | 28 | | |
| Fig 49. $N_{flr(o)}$ versus P_o at $f_{RF} = 2140$ MHz with 30 MHz offset | 29 | | |
| Fig 50. $N_{flr(o)}$ versus P_o at $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm | 29 | | |
| Fig 51. $IP3_o$, wanted, IM3, IM5 tone and noise floor | 30 | | |
| Fig 52. Package outline SOT616-3 (HVQFN24) | 31 | | |
| Fig 53. Temperature profiles for large and small components. | 34 | | |

24. Contents

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | General description | 1 |
| 2 | Features and benefits | 1 |
| 3 | Applications | 1 |
| 4 | Device family | 1 |
| 5 | Ordering information | 2 |
| 6 | Functional diagram | 2 |
| 7 | Pinning information | 2 |
| 7.1 | Pinning | 2 |
| 7.2 | Pin description | 3 |
| 8 | Functional description | 4 |
| 8.1 | General | 4 |
| 8.2 | Shutdown control | 4 |
| 9 | Limiting values | 5 |
| 10 | Thermal characteristics | 6 |
| 11 | Characteristics | 6 |
| 12 | Application information | 12 |
| 12.1 | External DAC interfacing | 12 |
| 12.2 | RF | 13 |
| 13 | Test information | 14 |
| 14 | Marking | 30 |
| 15 | Package information | 30 |
| 16 | Package outline | 31 |
| 17 | Soldering of SMD packages | 32 |
| 17.1 | Introduction to soldering | 32 |
| 17.2 | Wave and reflow soldering | 32 |
| 17.3 | Wave soldering | 32 |
| 17.4 | Reflow soldering | 33 |
| 18 | Abbreviations | 34 |
| 19 | Revision history | 35 |
| 20 | Legal information | 36 |
| 20.1 | Data sheet status | 36 |
| 20.2 | Definitions | 36 |
| 20.3 | Disclaimers | 36 |
| 20.4 | Trademarks | 37 |
| 21 | Contact information | 37 |
| 22 | Tables | 38 |
| 23 | Figures | 39 |
| 24 | Contents | 40 |

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