

## MAX2042A

# SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### General Description

The MAX2042A single, high-linearity upconversion/downconversion mixer provides up to +33dBm input IP3, 7.25dB noise figure, and 7.2dB conversion loss for 1600MHz to 3900MHz GSM/EDGE, CDMA, TD-SCDMA, WCDMA, LTE, TD-LTE, WiMAX™, and MMDS wireless infrastructure applications. With an ultra-wide 1300MHz to 4000MHz LO frequency range, the IC can be used in either low-side or high-side LO injection architectures for virtually all 1.7GHz to 3.5GHz applications (for a 2.5GHz variant tuned specifically for low-side LO injection, refer to the MAX2042).

In addition to offering excellent linearity and noise performance, the IC also yields a high level of component integration. This device includes a double-balanced passive mixer core, an LO buffer, and on-chip baluns that allow for single-ended RF and LO inputs. The IC requires a nominal LO drive of 0dBm, and supply current is typically 140mA at  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$  or 122mA at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ .

The MAX2042A is pin compatible with the MAX2042 2000MHz to 3000MHz mixer. The MAX2042A is also pin similar with the MAX2029/MAX2031/MAX2033 650MHz to 1550MHz mixers, the MAX2039/MAX2041 1700MHz to 3000MHz mixers, and the MAX2044 2300MHz to 4000MHz mixer, making the entire family of upconverters/downconverters ideal for applications where a common PCB layout is used for multiple frequency bands.

The MAX2042A is available in a compact, 20-pin TQFN package (5mm x 5mm) with an exposed pad. Electrical performance is guaranteed over the extended  $T_C = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$  temperature range.

### Applications

- 1.8GHz/1.9GHz GSM/EDGE/CDMA Base Stations
- 2.1GHz WCDMA/LTE Base Stations
- 2.3GHz TD-SCDMA/TD-LTE Base Stations
- 2.5GHz WiMAX and LTE Base Stations
- 2.7GHz MMDS Base Stations
- 3.5GHz WiMAX and LTE Base Stations
- Fixed Broadband Wireless Access
- Wireless Local Loop
- Private Mobile Radios
- Military Systems

### Benefits and Features

- ◆ **Wide-Band Coverage**
  - ◇ 1600MHz to 3900MHz RF Frequency Range
  - ◇ 1300MHz to 4000MHz LO Frequency Range
  - ◇ 50MHz to 500MHz IF Frequency Range
- ◆ **7.2dB Conversion Loss**
- ◆ **7.25dB Noise Figure**
- ◆ **High Linearity**
  - ◇ +33dBm Input IP3
  - ◇ +21.7dBm Input 1dB Compression Point
  - ◇ 72dBc Typical 2LO - 2RF Spurious Rejection at  $P_{RF} = -10dBm$
- ◆ **Simple PCB Layout**
  - ◇ Integrated LO Buffer
  - ◇ Integrated LO and RF Baluns for Single-Ended Inputs
- ◆ **Low -6dBm to +3dBm LO Drive**
- ◆ **Pin Compatible with the MAX2042 2000MHz to 3000MHz Mixer**
- ◆ **Pin-Similar with the MAX2029/MAX2031/MAX2033 650MHz to 1550MHz Mixers, MAX2039/MAX2041 1700MHz to 3000MHz Mixers, and MAX2044 2300MHz to 4000MHz Mixer**
- ◆ **Single +5.0V or +3.3V Supply**
- ◆ **External Current-Setting Resistor Provides Option for Operating Device in Reduced-Power/Reduced-Performance Mode**

[Ordering Information](#) appears at end of data sheet.

For related parts and recommended products to use with this part, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/MAX2042A.related](http://www.maxim-ic.com/MAX2042A.related).

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## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V <sub>CC</sub> to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V	Operating Case Temperature Range (Note 1).....	-40°C to +85°C
IF+, IF-, LOBIAS to GND .....	-0.3V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)	Continuous Power Dissipation (Note 2) .....	5.0W
RF, LO Input Power.....	+20dBm	Junction Temperature .....	+150°C
IF Input Power (50Ω source).....	+18dBm	Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to +150°C
RF, LO Current (RF and LO are DC shorted to GND through a balun).....	50mA	Lead Temperature (soldering 10s) .....	+300°C
		Soldering Temperature (reflow) .....	+260°C

**Note 1:** T<sub>C</sub> is the temperature on the exposed pad of the package. T<sub>A</sub> is the ambient temperature of the device and PCB.

**Note 2:** Based on junction temperature T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>C</sub> + (θ<sub>JC</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub> × I<sub>CC</sub>). This formula can be used when the temperature of the exposed pad is known while the device is soldered down to a PCB. See the [Applications Information](#) section for details. The junction temperature must not exceed +150°C.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

TQFN

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance θ <sub>JA</sub> (Notes 3, 4).....	+38°C/W	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance θ <sub>JC</sub> (Notes 2, 4).....	+13°C/W
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**Note 3:** Junction temperature T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>A</sub> + (θ<sub>JA</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub> × I<sub>CC</sub>). This formula can be used when the ambient temperature of the PCB is known. The junction temperature must not exceed +150°C.

**Note 4:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial).

### 5.0V SUPPLY DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(*Typical Application Circuit*, V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.75V to 5.25V, no input AC signals. T<sub>C</sub> = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0V, T<sub>C</sub> = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		4.75	5	5.25	V
Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>			140	162	mA

### 3.3V SUPPLY DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(*Typical Application Circuit*, V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V to 3.6V, no input AC applied. T<sub>C</sub> = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V, T<sub>C</sub> = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>			122		mA

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### RECOMMENDED AC OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RF Frequency Range Without Tuning	$f_{RF1}$	Typical Application Circuit with $C1 = 8.2\text{pF}$ (Table 1) (Notes 5, 6)	2000		2900	MHz
RF Frequency Range With Low-Band Tuning	$f_{RF2}$	Typical Application Circuit with $C1 = 1.8\text{pF}$ , $L1 = 12\text{nH}$ (Table 1) (Notes 5, 6)	1600		2000	MHz
RF Frequency Range With High-Band Tuning	$f_{RF3}$	Typical Application Circuit with $C1 = 1.5\text{pF}$ (Table 1) (Notes 5, 6)	3000		3900	MHz
LO Frequency	$f_{LO}$	(Note 5, 6)	1300		4000	MHz
IF Frequency	$f_{IF}$	Using M/A-Com MABACT0069 1:1 transformer as defined in the Typical Application Circuit, IF matching components affect the IF frequency range (Notes 5, 6)	50		500	MHz
LO Drive	$P_{LO}$		-6	0	+3	dBm

### 5.0V Supply, RF = 2000MHz to 2900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{V}$  to  $5.25\text{V}$ , RF and LO ports are driven from  $50\Omega$  sources,  $P_{LO} = -6\text{dBm}$  to  $+3\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000\text{MHz}$  to  $2900\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2300\text{MHz}$  to  $3200\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{RF} < f_{LO}$ ,  $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$ . Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ .) (Note 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$	$f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$		7.2		
		$f_{RF} = 2900\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 3200\text{MHz}$ (Note 8)		7.8		
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 2010\text{MHz}$ to $2025\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2305\text{MHz}$ to $2360\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz}$ to $2570\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2570\text{MHz}$ to $2620\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz}$ to $2690\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.13$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2700\text{MHz}$ to $2900\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.02$		dB
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.007		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		7.25		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	$f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.022		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Noise Figure Under Blocking	$NF_{Blocking}$	+8dBm blocker tone applied to RF port, $f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ , $f_{BLOCKER} = 2400\text{MHz}$ (Note 9)		18		dB

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### 5.0V Supply, RF = 2000MHz to 2900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION) (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#),  $V_{CC} = 4.75V$  to  $5.25V$ , RF and LO ports are driven from  $50\Omega$  sources,  $P_{LO} = -6dBm$  to  $+3dBm$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2300MHz$  to  $3200MHz$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $f_{RF} < f_{LO}$ ,  $T_C = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ . Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2600MHz$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2900MHz$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ .) (Note 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		21.7		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0dBm$ (Note 8)		33		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0dBm$ , $T_C = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$		$\pm 0.3$		dB
2LO - 2RF Spur Rejection	2 x 2	$f_{RF} = 2600MHz$ , $f_{LO} = 2900MHz$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2750MHz$	$P_{RF} = -10dBm$	72		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0dBm$	62		
3LO - 3RF Spur Rejection	3 x 3	$f_{RF} = 2600MHz$ , $f_{LO} = 2900MHz$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2800MHz$	$P_{RF} = -10dBm$	91		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0dBm$	71		
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		20		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		19		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		$\Omega$
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into $50\Omega$ , LO driven by $50\Omega$ source, IF transformed to single-ended $50\Omega$ using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		17.5		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3dBm$ (Note 8)		38		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3dBm$ (Note 8)		-29		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3dBm$		-30.1		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3dBm$ (Note 8)		-31		dBm

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### 3.3V Supply, RF = 2000MHz to 2900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#), RF and LO ports are driven from 50Ω sources, Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$	(Note 8)		7.4		dB
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 2000\text{MHz}$ to $2900\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.25$		dB
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.0079		dB/°C
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		7.4		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	Single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.022		dB/°C
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		19.7		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{RF1} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 2601\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$		31		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 2601\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.1$		dB
2LO - 2RF Spur Rejection	2 x 2	$f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2750\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	72		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	62		
3LO - 3RF Spur Rejection	3 x 3	$f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2800\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	85		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	65		
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		16		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		32		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		Ω
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into 50Ω, LO driven by 50Ω source, IF transformed to single-ended 50Ω using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		18		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		38		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-31.5		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-30		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-31.4		dBm

# SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

## 5.0V Supply, RF = 3100MHz to 3900MHz, LOW-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 3200\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$			8.2		dB
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 3450\text{MHz}$ to $3750\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.085$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 3450\text{MHz}$ to $3750\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.17$		dB
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.0091		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		7.6		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	Single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.025		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		20.6		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$		31		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$		dB
2RF - 2LO Spur Rejection	2 x 2	$f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 3200\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 3350\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	71		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	61		
3RF - 3LO Spur Rejection	3 x 3	$f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 3200\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 3300\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	87		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	67		
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		15		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		20		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		$\Omega$
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into $50\Omega$ , LO driven by $50\Omega$ source, IF transformed to single-ended $50\Omega$ using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		16.5		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		35		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-29.5		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-23		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-31.5		dBm



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### 5.0V Supply, RF = 3100MHz to 3900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 3800\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$			8.6		dB
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 3450\text{MHz}$ to $3750\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.1$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 3450\text{MHz}$ to $3750\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.2$		dB
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.01		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		9		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	Single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.025		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		18		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	$IIP3$	$f_{RF1} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 3501\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$		28.6		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 3501\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$		dB
2LO - 2RF Spur Rejection	$2 \times 2$	$f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 3800\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 3650\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	70		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	60		
3LO - 3RF Spur Rejection	$3 \times 3$	$f_{RF} = 3500\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 3800\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 3700\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	83		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	63		
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		15.5		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		18.5		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		$\Omega$
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into $50\Omega$ , LO driven by $50\Omega$ source, IF transformed to single-ended $50\Omega$ using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		16		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		35		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-36.4		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-12.8		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-31		dBm

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### 5.0V Supply, RF = 1650MHz to 2250MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2150\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$			7.5		dB
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 1650\text{MHz}$ to $1850\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.18$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ to $2250\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.15$		
		$f_{RF} = 1650\text{MHz}$ to $1850\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.36$		
		$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ to $2250\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.3$		
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.0067		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		7		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	Single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.021		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		23		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{RF1} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 1851\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$		34.8		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 1851\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$		dB
2LO - 2RF Spur Rejection	2 x 2	$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2150\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2000\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	83		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	73		
3LO - 3RF Spur Rejection	3 x 3	$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 2150\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 2050\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$	94		dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$	74		
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		16.4		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		25.2		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		$\Omega$
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into $50\Omega$ , LO driven by $50\Omega$ source, IF transformed to single-ended $50\Omega$ using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		17		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		48.7		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-28.8		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-35.3		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-20.8		dBm

# SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

## 5.0V Supply, RF = 1650MHz to 2250MHz, LOW-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 1](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 1550\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal Conversion Loss	$L_C$			8.5		dB
Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 1650\text{MHz}$ to $1850\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.35$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ to $2250\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.075$		
		$f_{RF} = 1650\text{MHz}$ to $1850\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.7$		
		$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ to $2250\text{MHz}$ , any 200MHz band		$\pm 0.15$		
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.0095		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Single Sideband Noise Figure	$NF_{SSB}$	No blockers present		8.95		dB
Noise Figure Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{NF}$	Single sideband, no blockers present, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		0.024		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		17.2		dBm
Third-Order Input Intercept Point	$IIP3$	$f_{RF1} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 1851\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$		26.7		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$		$f_{RF1} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{RF2} = 1851\text{MHz}$ , $P_{RF1} = P_{RF2} = 0\text{dBm}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$		dB
2RF - 2LO Spur Rejection	2 x 2	$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 1550\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 1700\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$		71	dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$		61	
3RF - 3LO Spur Rejection	3 x 3	$f_{RF} = 1850\text{MHz}$ , $f_{LO} = 1550\text{MHz}$ , $f_{SPUR} = 1650\text{MHz}$	$P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}$		83	dBc
			$P_{RF} = 0\text{dBm}$		63	
RF Input Return Loss	$RL_{RF}$	LO on and IF terminated into a matched impedance		12.4		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$RL_{LO}$	RF and IF terminated into a matched impedance		17.3		dB
IF Output Impedance	$Z_{IF}$	Nominal differential impedance at the IC's IF outputs		50		$\Omega$
IF Return Loss	$RL_{IF}$	RF terminated into $50\Omega$ , LO driven by $50\Omega$ source, IF transformed to single-ended $50\Omega$ using external components shown in the <i>Typical Application Circuit</i>		19.3		dB
RF-to-IF Isolation		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		44.6		dB
LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-29.5		dBm
2LO Leakage at RF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-29.5		dBm
LO Leakage at IF Port		$P_{LO} = +3\text{dBm}$		-29.7		dBm

# SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

## 5.0V Supply, RF = 2000MHz to 2900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (UPCONVERTER OPERATION)

(*Typical Application Circuit* with tuning elements outlined in [Table 2](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Conversion Loss	$L_C$			7.3		dB
Conversion Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 2010\text{MHz to } 2025\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		dB
		$f_{RF} = 2305\text{MHz to } 2360\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		
		$f_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz to } 2570\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		
		$f_{RF} = 2570\text{MHz to } 2620\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.05$		
		$f_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz to } 2690\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.15$		
		$f_{RF} = 2700\text{MHz to } 2900\text{MHz}$		$\pm 0.2$		
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$		0.007		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		22		dBm
Input Third-Order Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{IF1} = 300\text{MHz}$ , $f_{IF2} = 301\text{MHz}$ , $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm/ tone}$		32.8		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$	IIP3	$f_{IF1} = 300\text{MHz}$ , $f_{IF2} = 301\text{MHz}$ , $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm/ tone}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$		dB
LO $\pm$ 2IF Spur		LO - 2IF		61		dBc
		LO + 2IF		62		
LO $\pm$ 3IF Spur		LO - 3IF		72		dBc
		LO + 3IF		85		
Output Noise Floor		$P_{OUT} = 0\text{dBm}$ (Note 9)		-163		dBm/Hz

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### 3.3V Supply, RF = 2000MHz to 2900MHz, HIGH-SIDE LO INJECTION AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (UPCONVERTER OPERATION)

([Typical Application Circuit](#) with tuning elements outlined in [Table 2](#). Typical values are for  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2600\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 2900\text{MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Conversion Loss	$L_C$			7.3		dB
Conversion Loss Variation vs. Frequency	$\Delta L_C$	$f_{RF} = 2000\text{MHz to } 2900\text{MHz}$ , any 100MHz band		$\pm 0.25$		dB
Conversion Loss Temperature Coefficient	$TC_{CL}$	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$		0.008		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 1dB Compression Point	$IP_{1dB}$	(Note 10)		20.5		dBm
Input Third-Order Intercept Point	IIP3	$f_{IF1} = 300\text{MHz}$ , $f_{IF2} = 301\text{MHz}$ , $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm/ tone}$		30		dBm
IIP3 Variation with $T_C$	IIP3	$f_{IF1} = 300\text{MHz}$ , $f_{IF2} = 301\text{MHz}$ , $P_{IF} = 0\text{dBm/ tone}$ , $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.6$		dB
LO $\pm$ 2IF Spur		LO - 2IF		60		dBc
		LO + 2IF		64		
LO $\pm$ 3IF Spur		LO - 3IF		68		dBc
		LO + 3IF		80		
Output Noise Floor		$P_{OUT} = 0\text{dBm}$ (Note 9)		-160		dBm/Hz

**Note 5:** Not production tested.

**Note 6:** Operation outside this range is possible, but with degraded performance of some parameters. See the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#).

**Note 7:** All limits reflect losses of external components, including a 0.5dB loss at  $f_{IF} = 300\text{MHz}$  due to the 1:1 impedance transformer. Output measurements were taken at IF outputs of the [Typical Application Circuit](#).

**Note 8:** 100% production tested for functional performance.

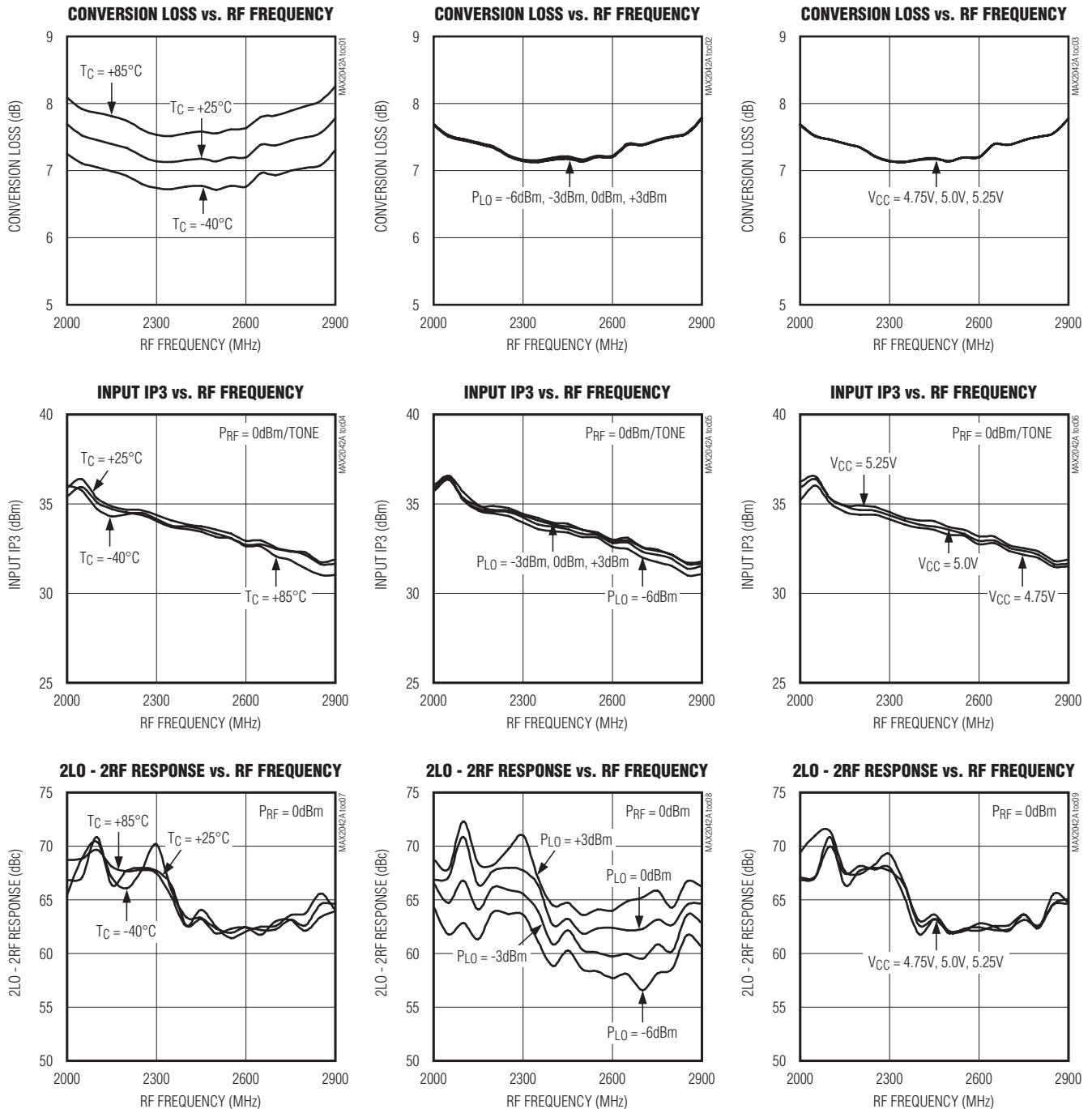
**Note 9:** Measured with external LO source noise filtered so that the noise floor is -174dBm/Hz at 100MHz offset. This specification reflects the effects of all SNR degradations in the mixer including the LO noise, as defined in Application Note 2021: [Specifications and Measurement of Local Oscillator Noise in Integrated Circuit Base Station Mixers](#).

**Note 10:** Maximum reliable continuous input power applied to the RF or IF port of this device is +12dBm from a 50 $\Omega$  source.

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics

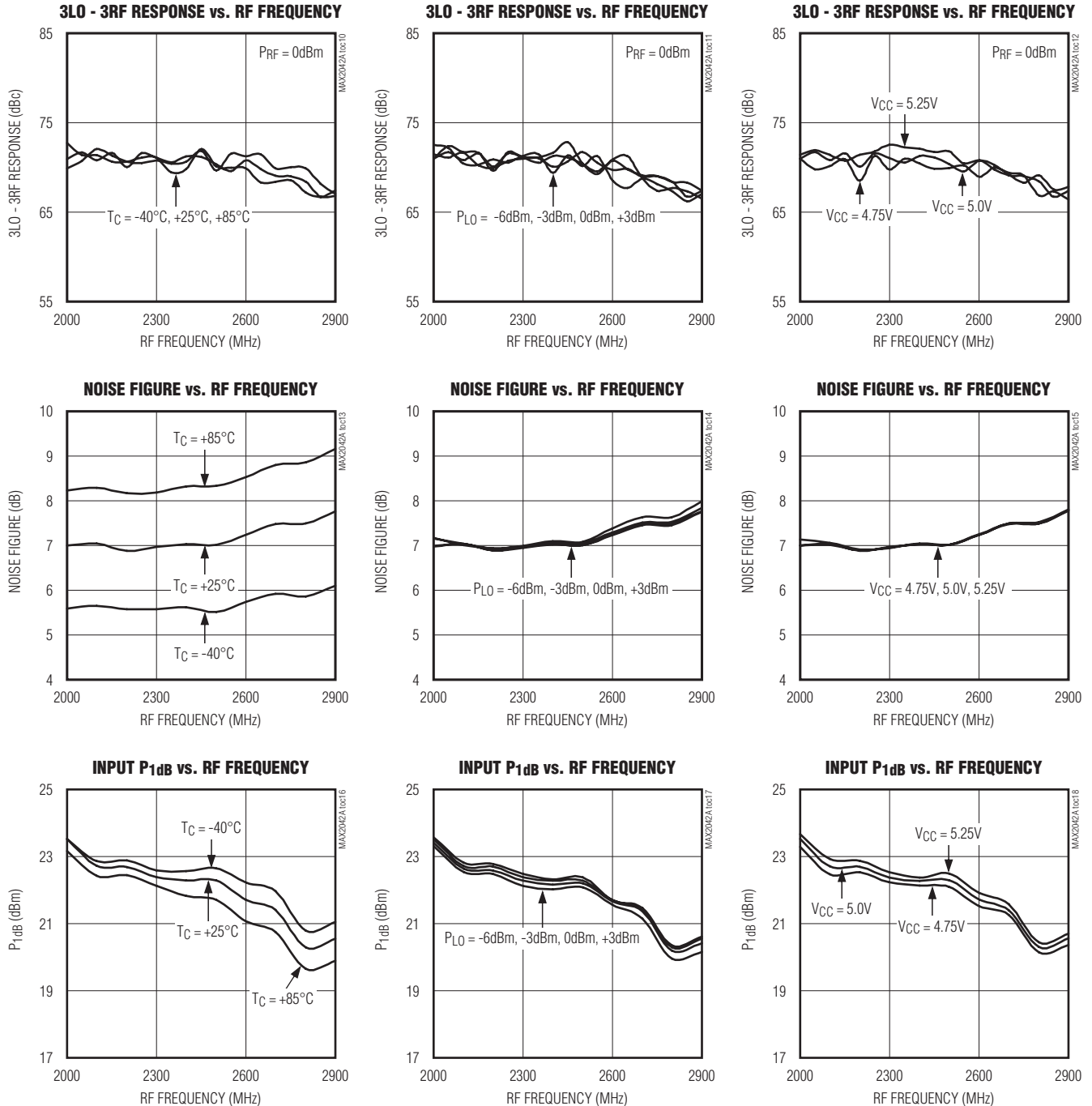
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

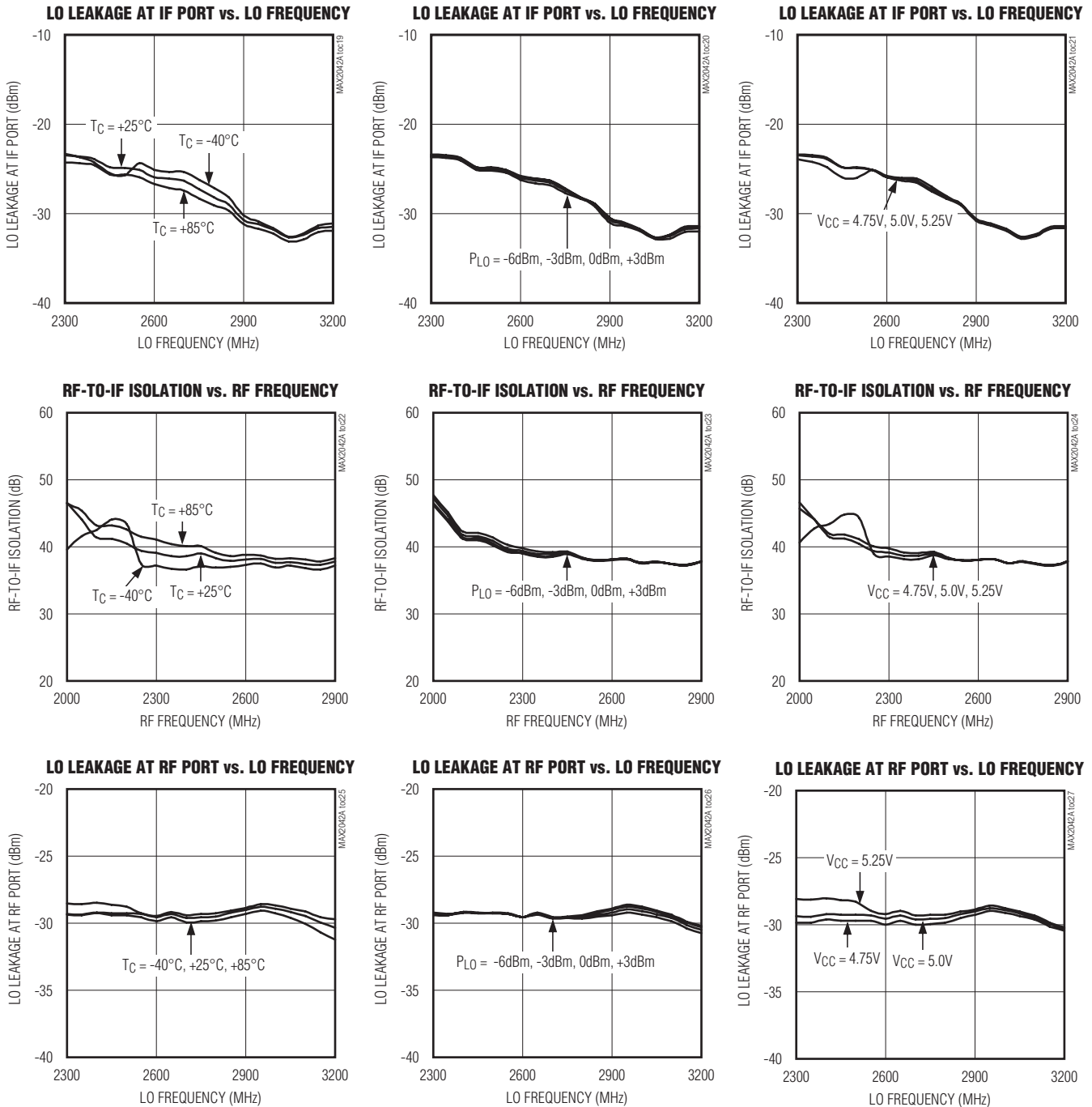
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

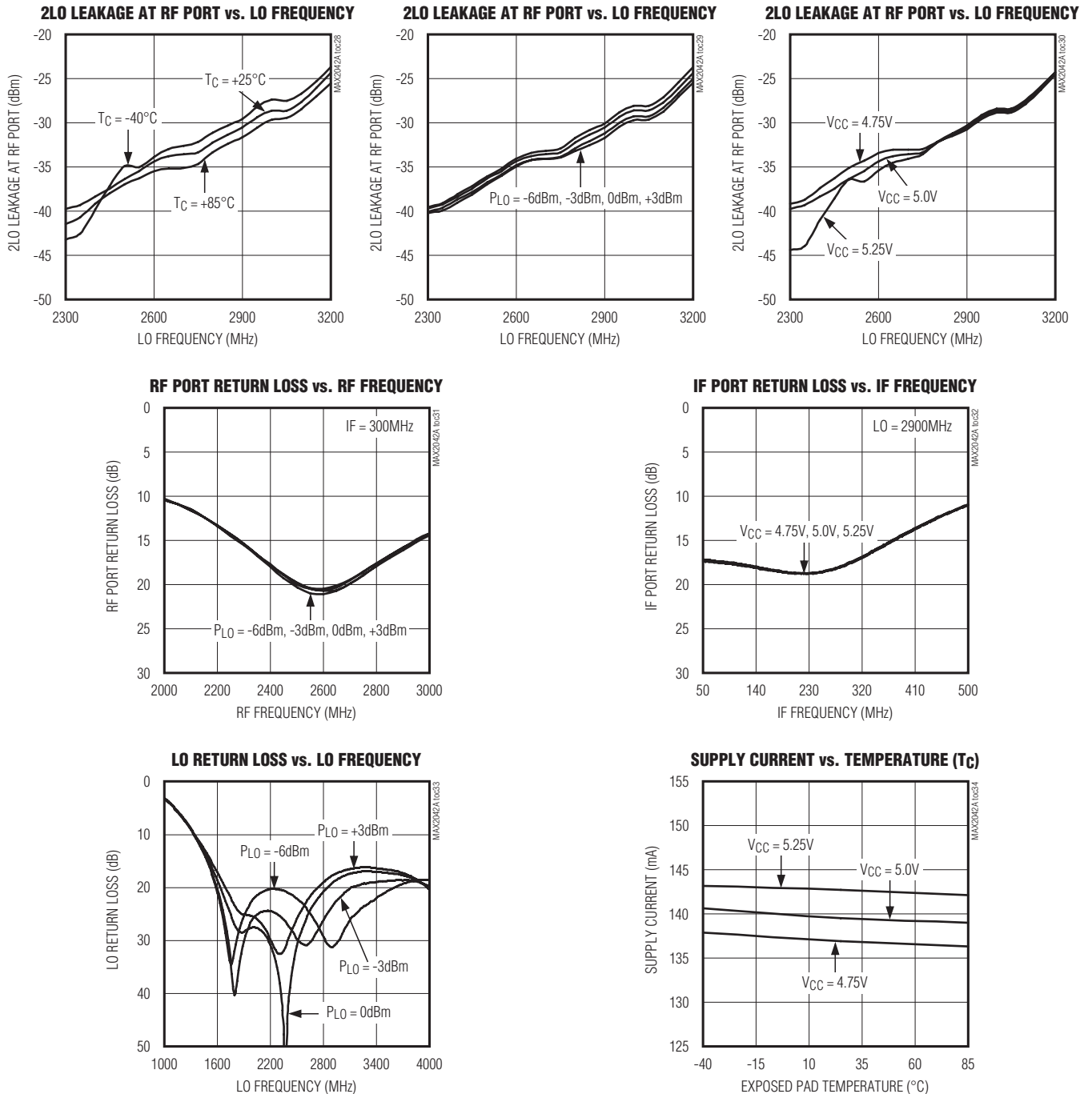




## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

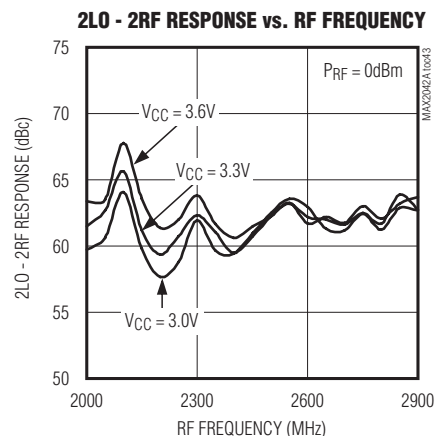
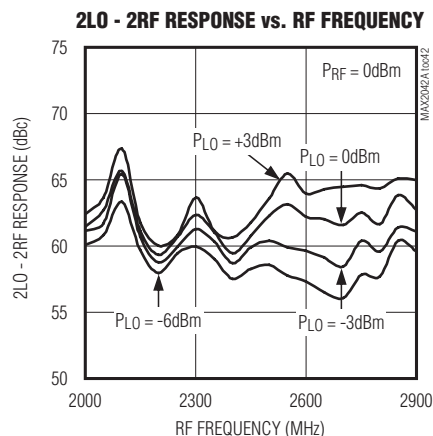
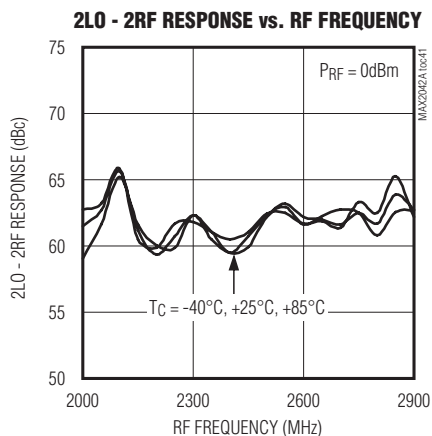
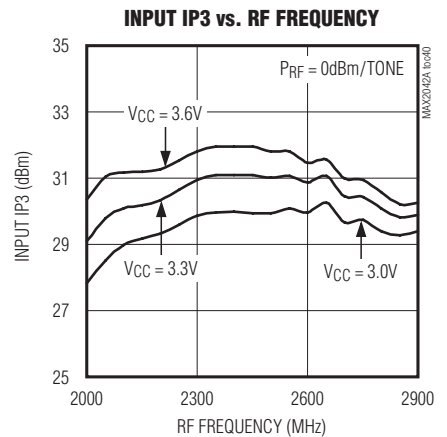
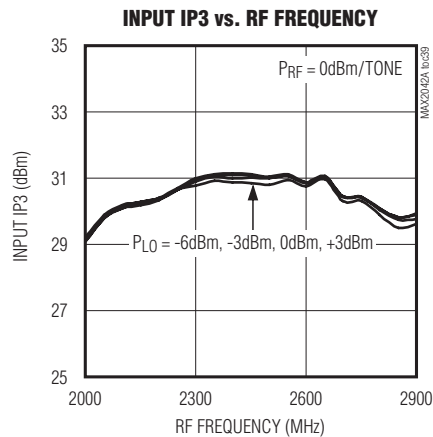
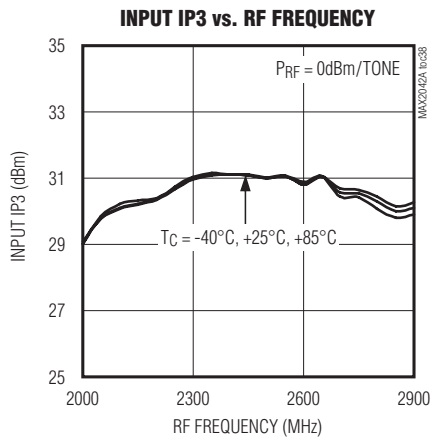
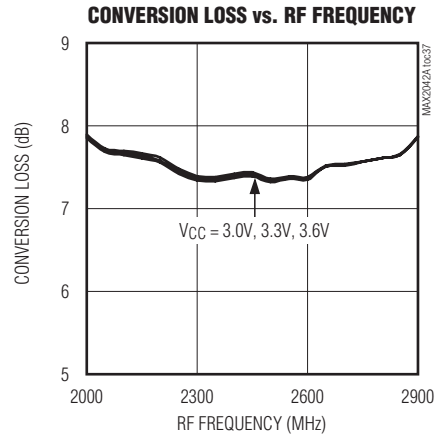
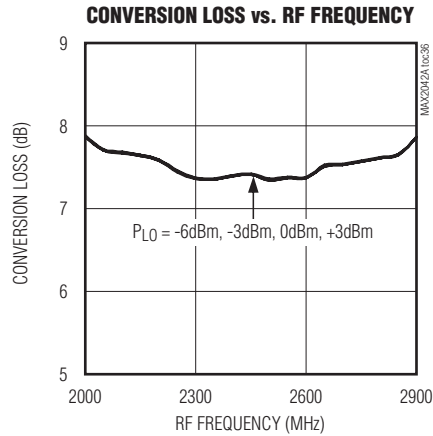
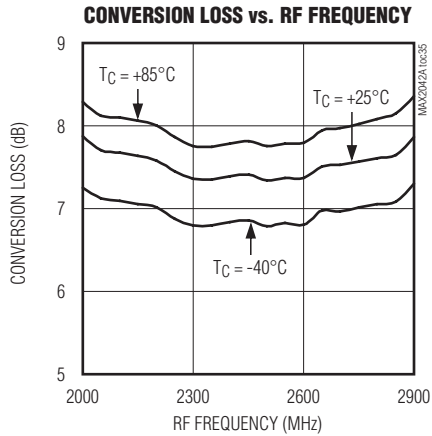
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

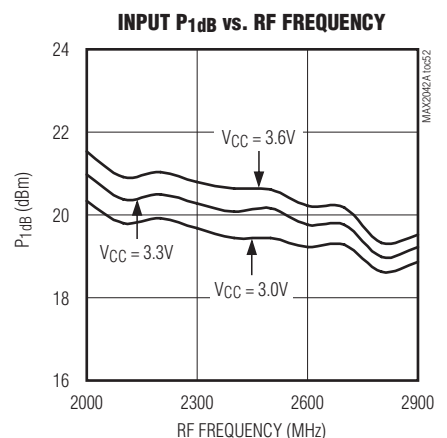
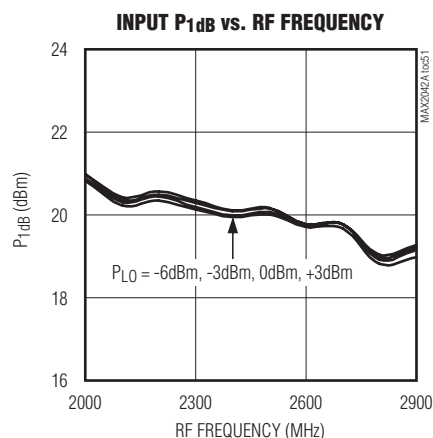
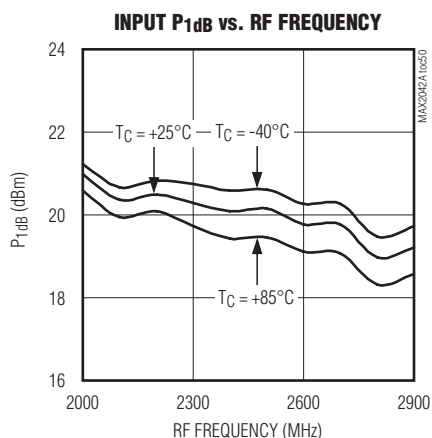
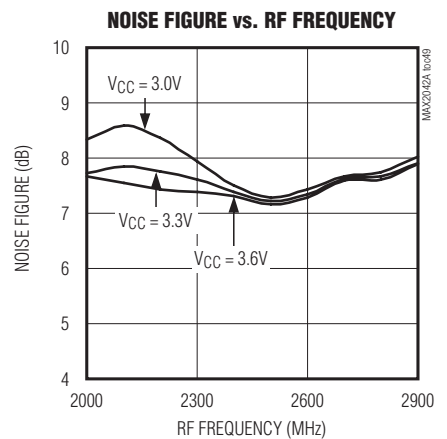
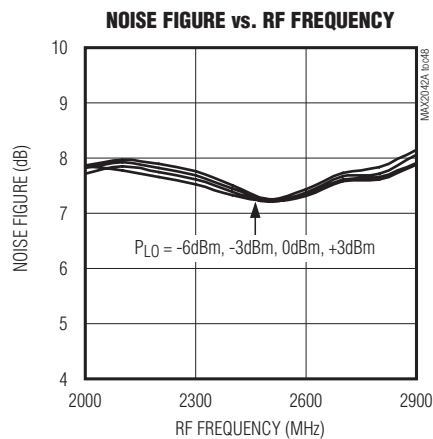
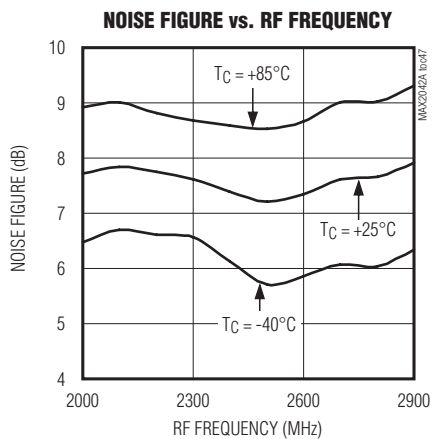
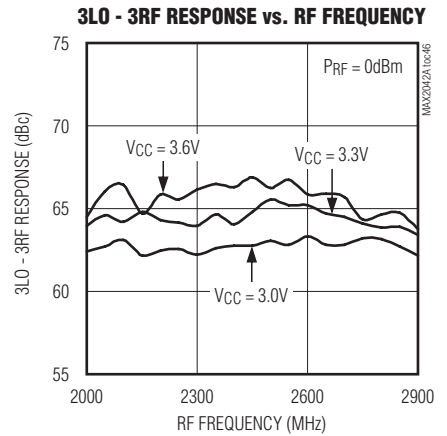
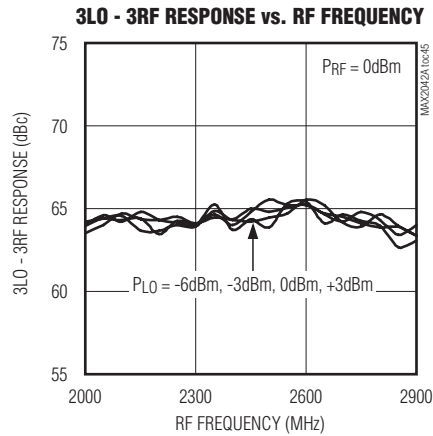
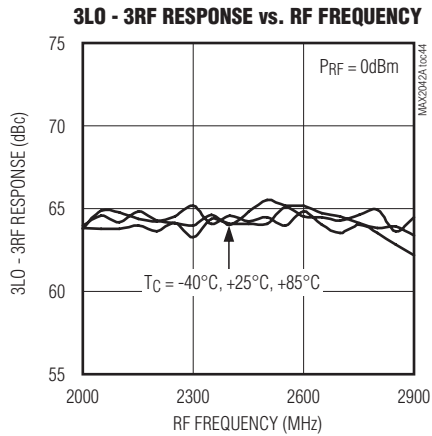
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

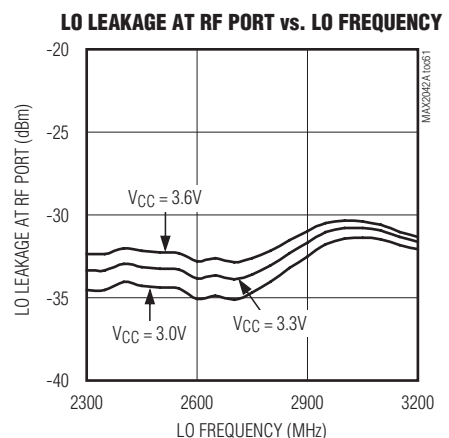
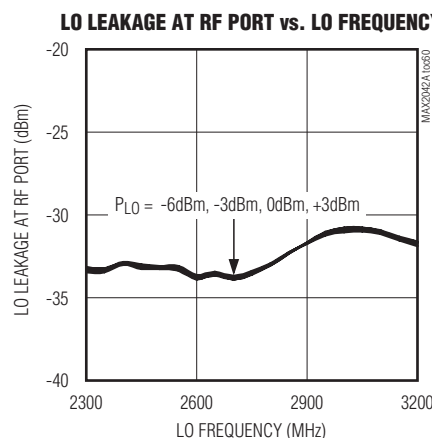
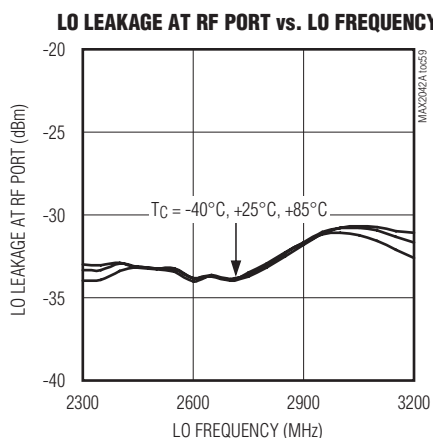
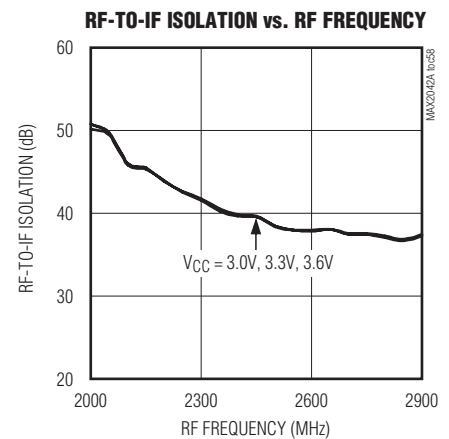
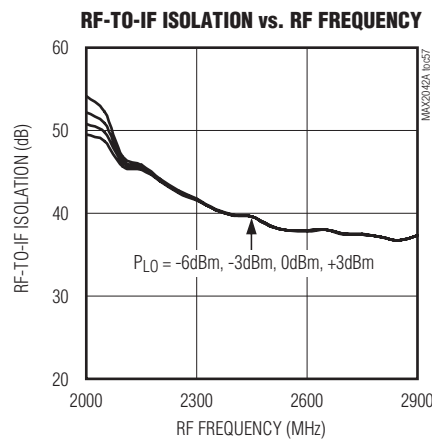
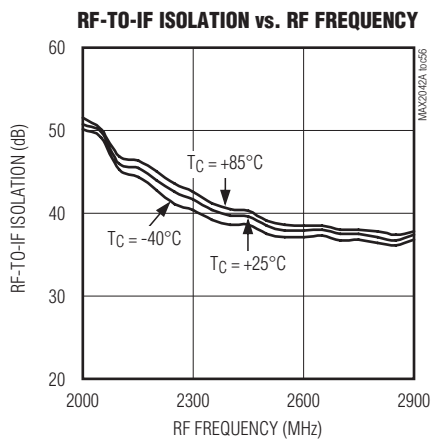
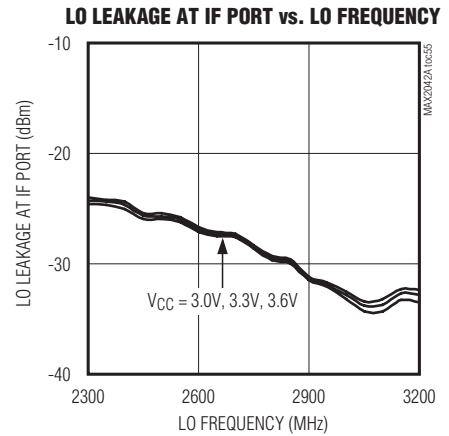
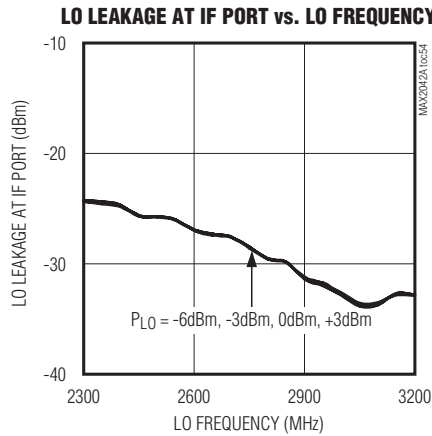
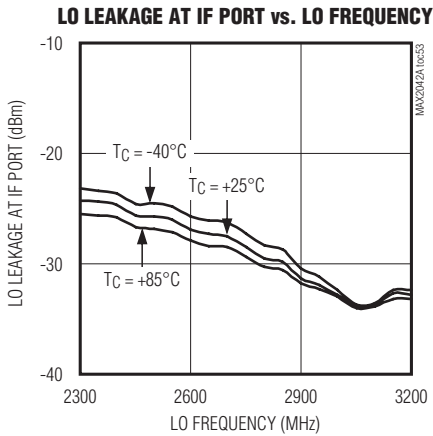
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

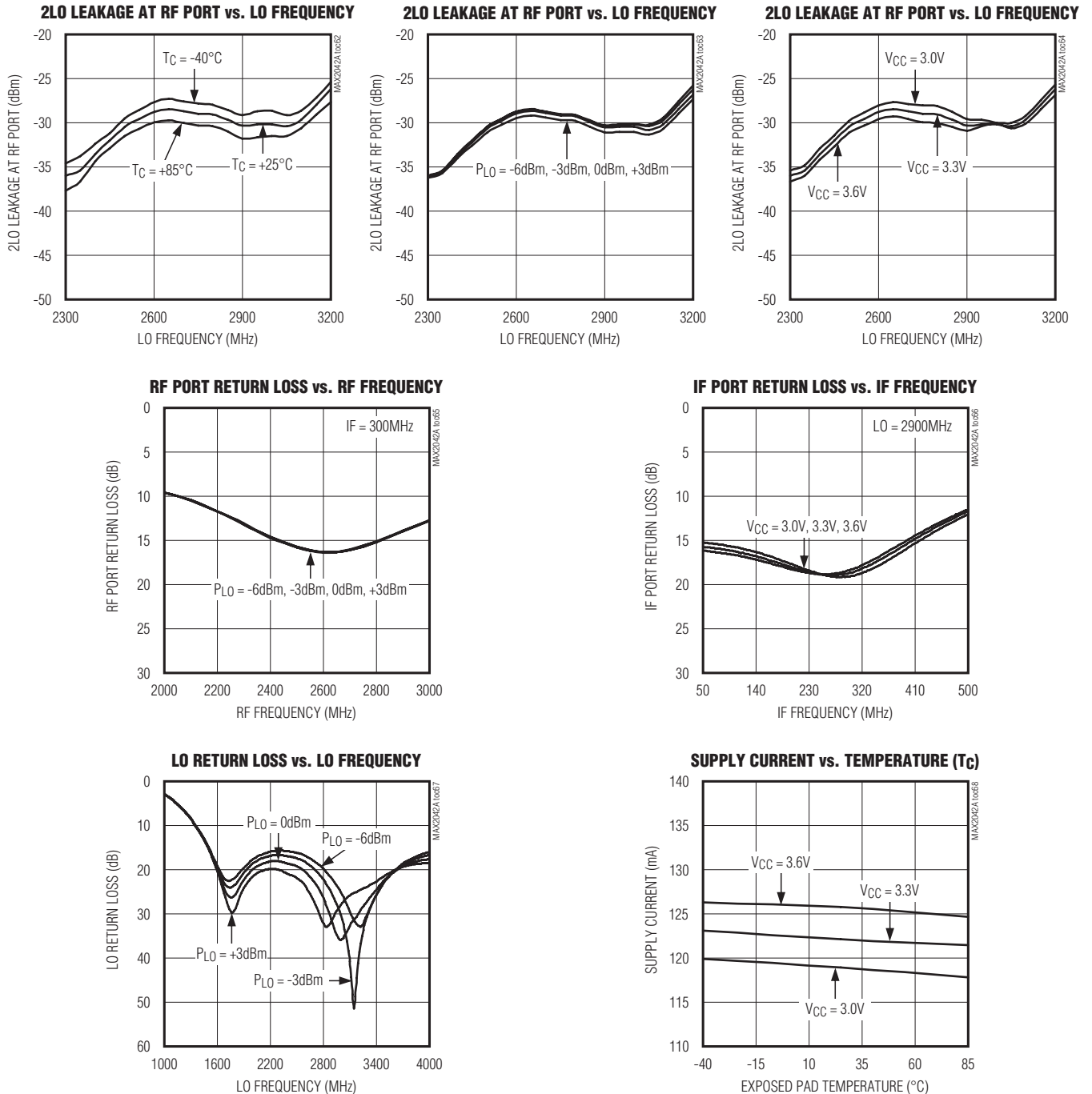
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

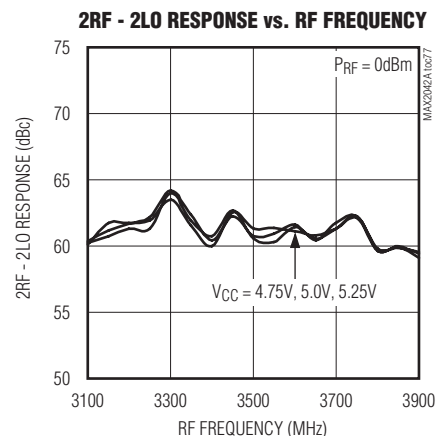
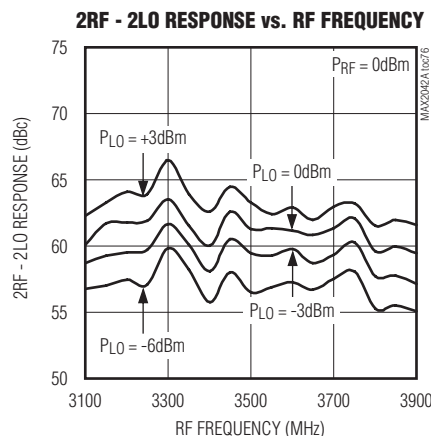
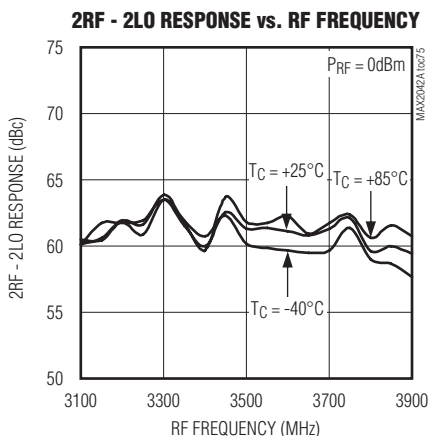
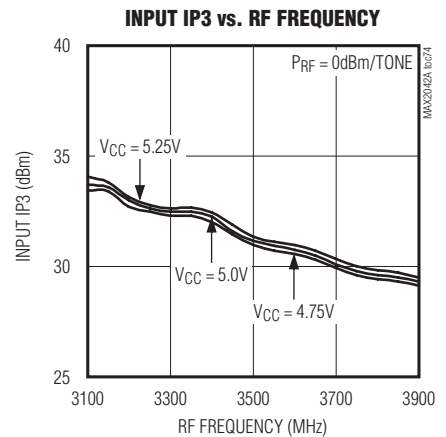
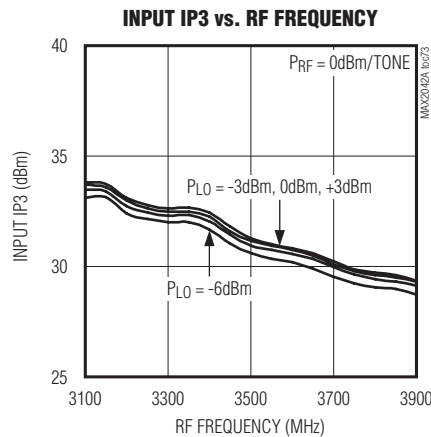
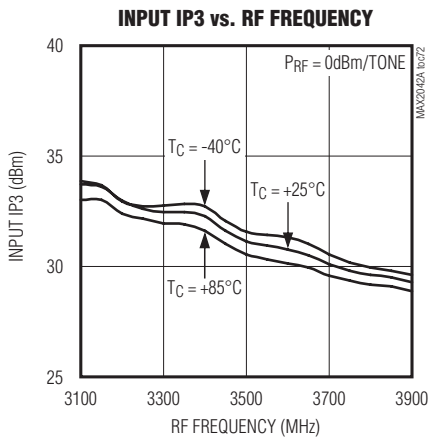
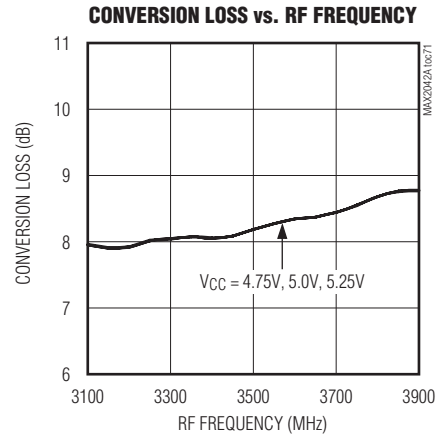
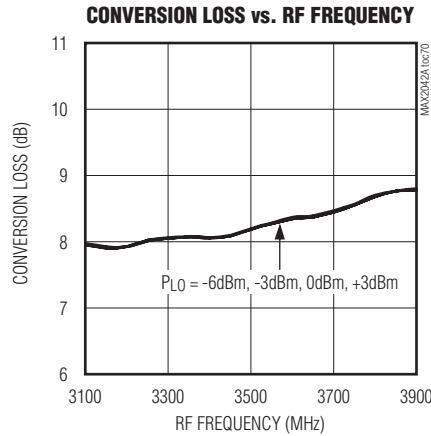
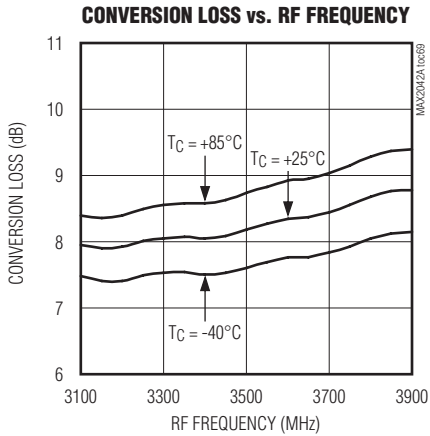
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 2000MHz$  to  $2900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

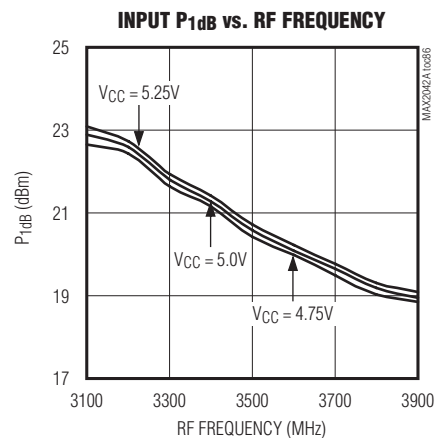
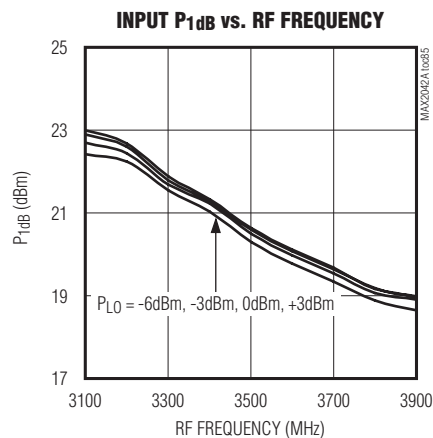
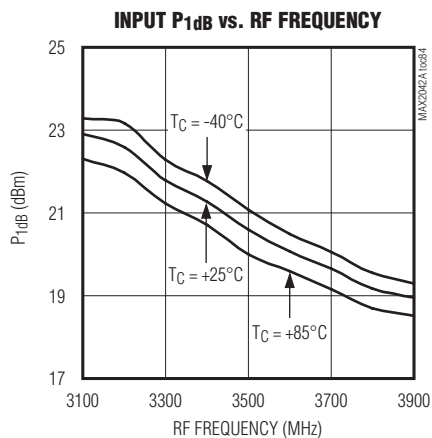
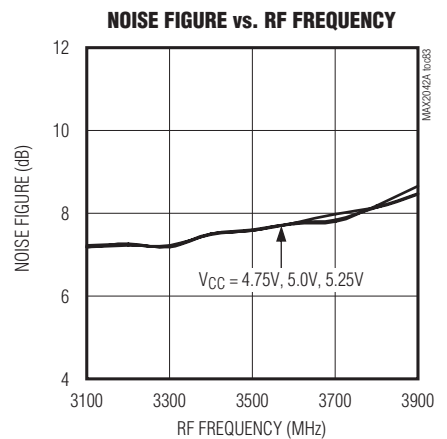
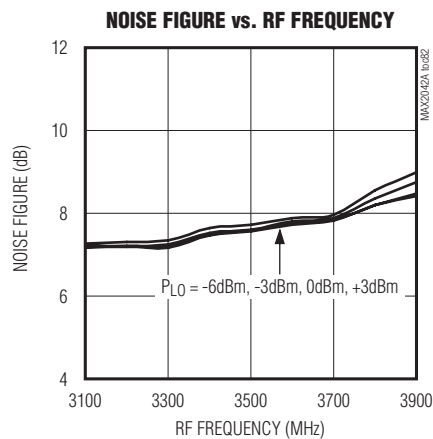
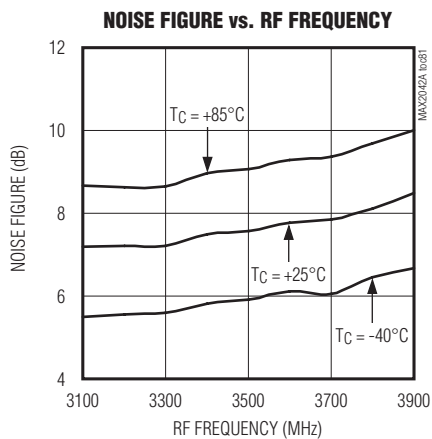
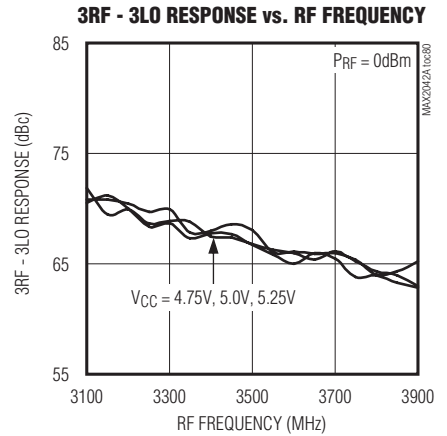
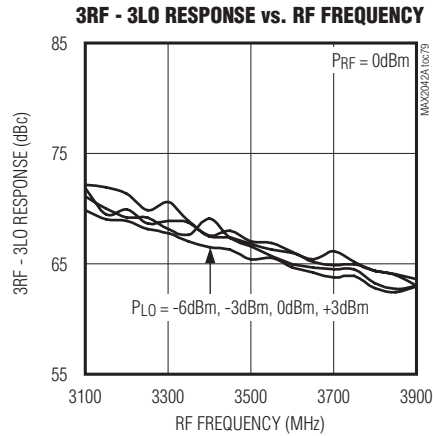
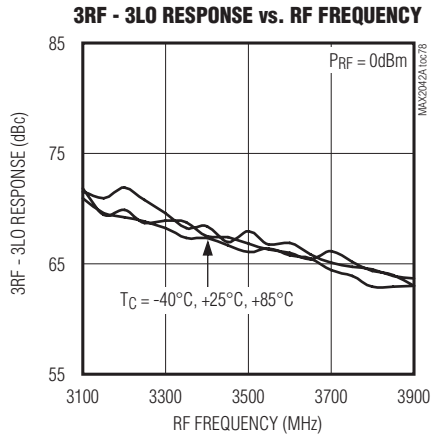
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

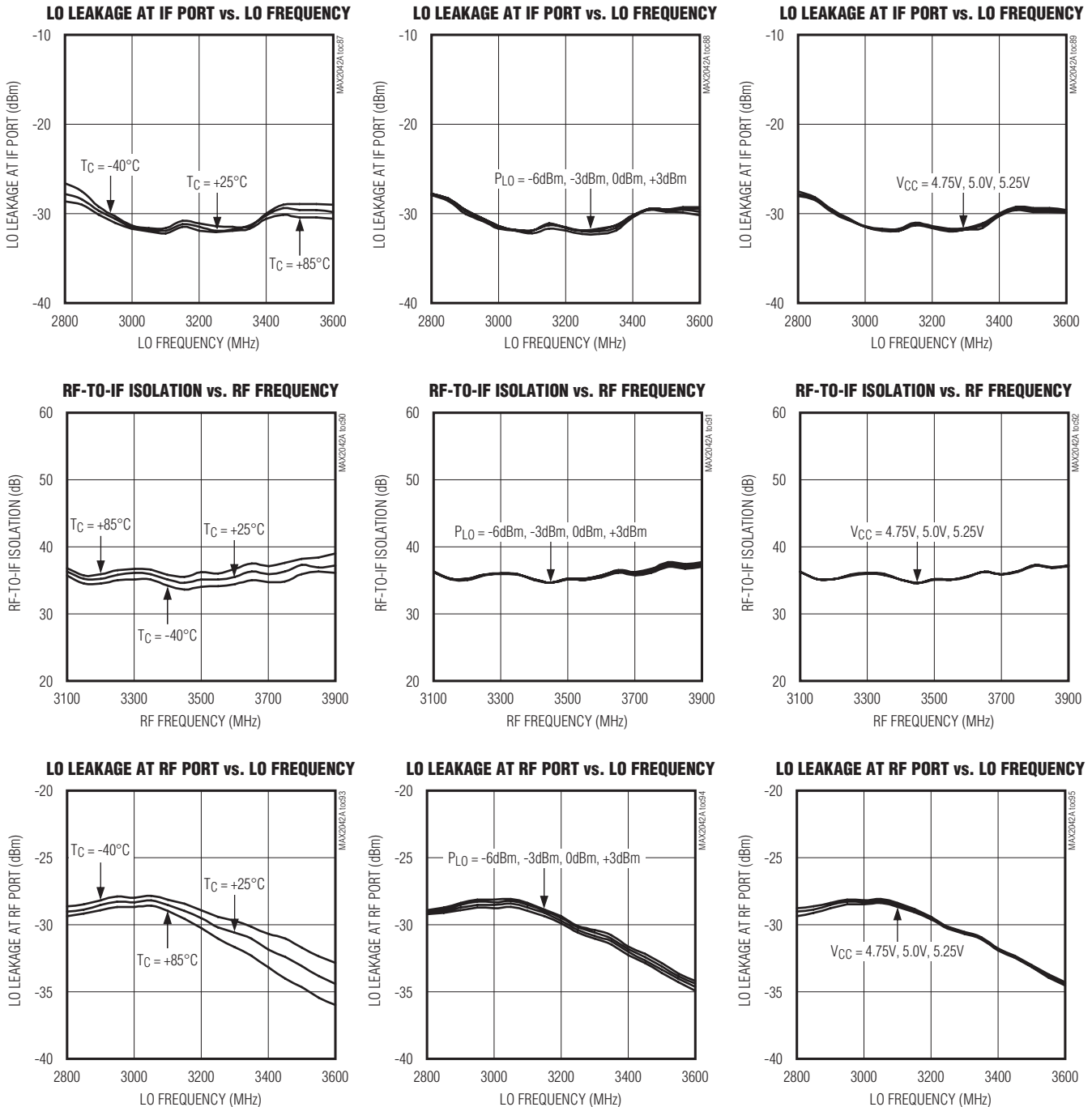
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

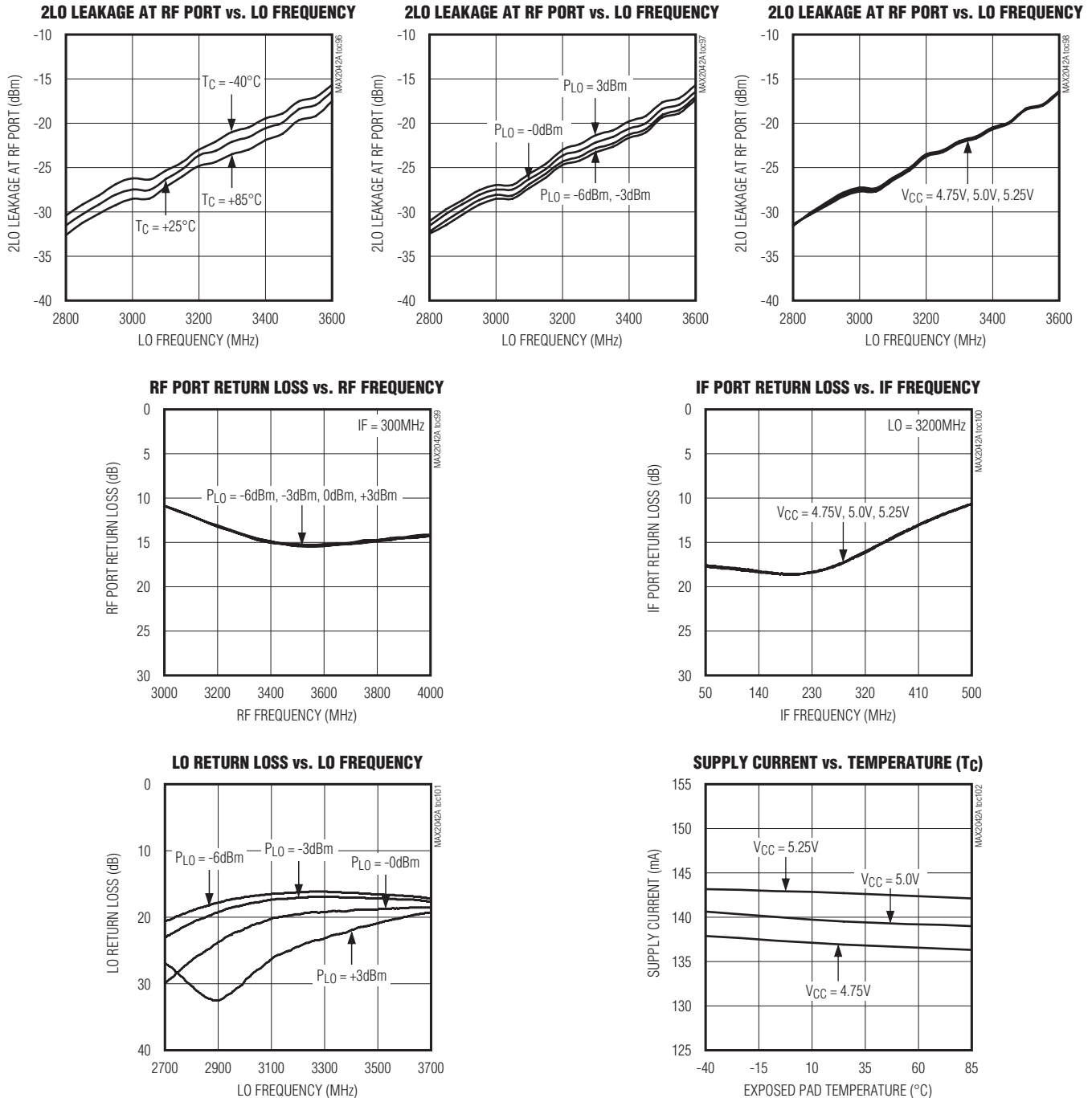




## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

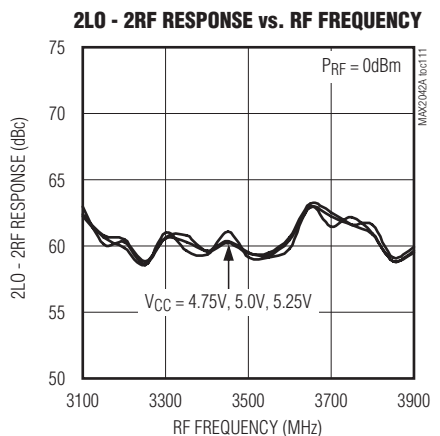
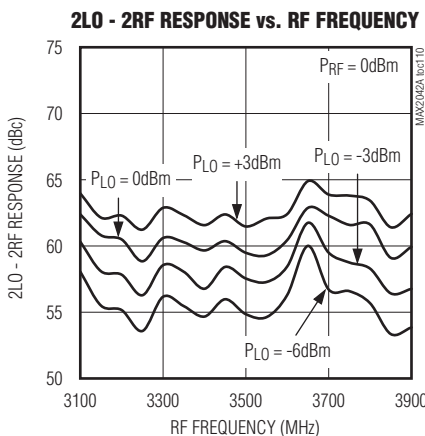
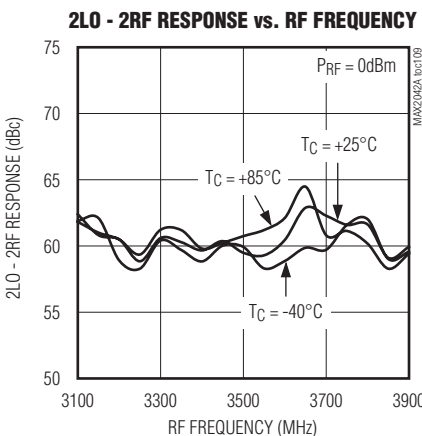
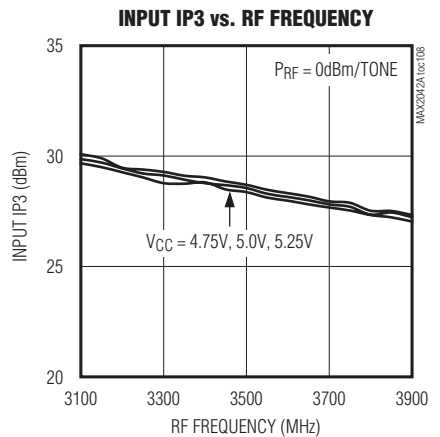
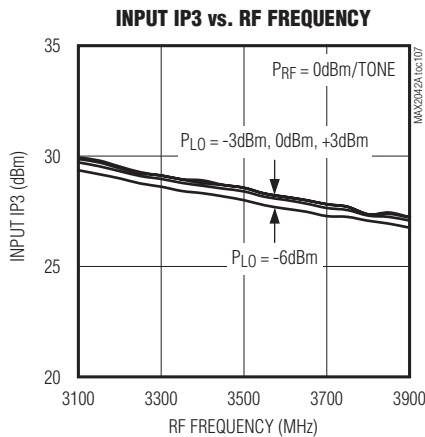
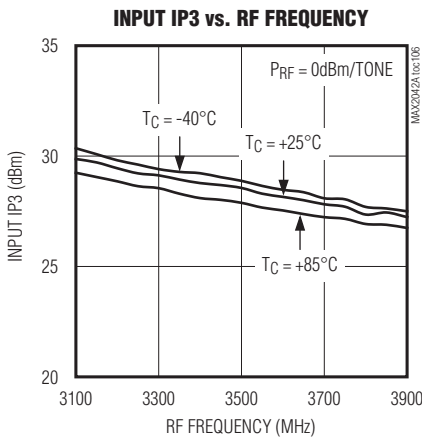
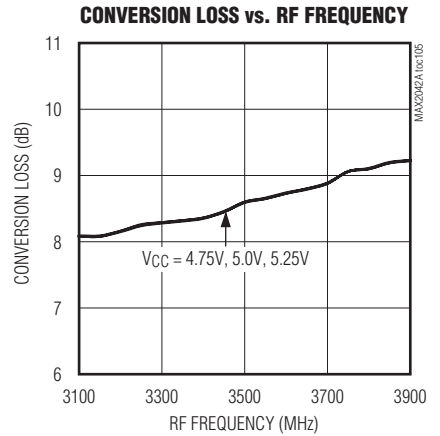
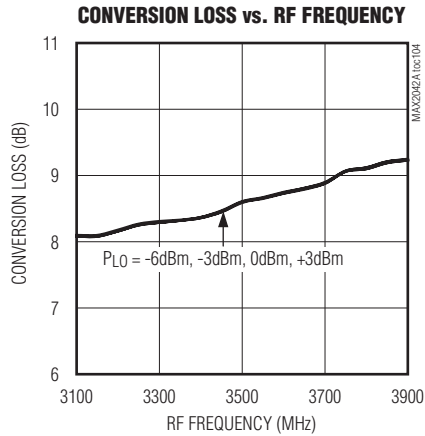
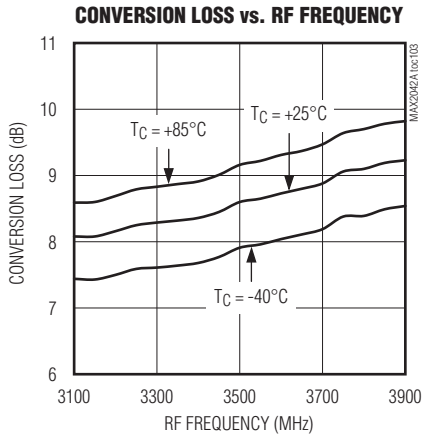
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

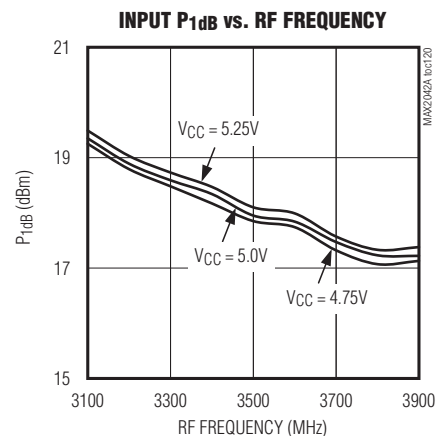
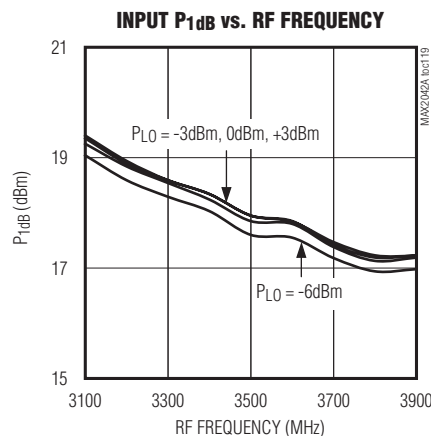
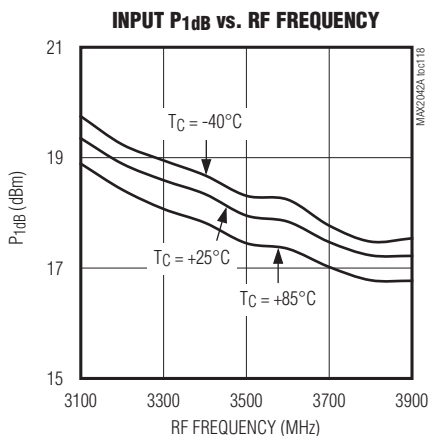
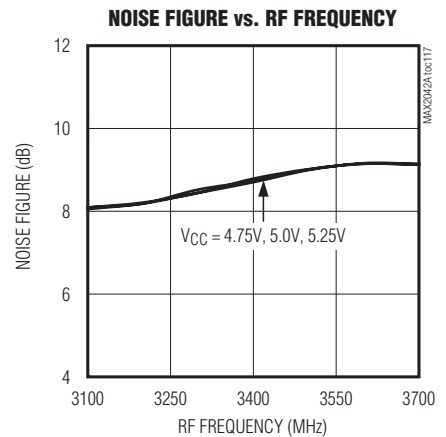
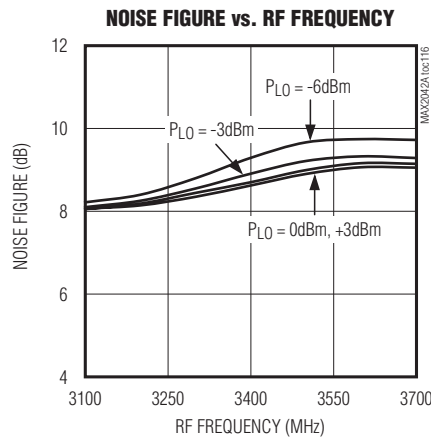
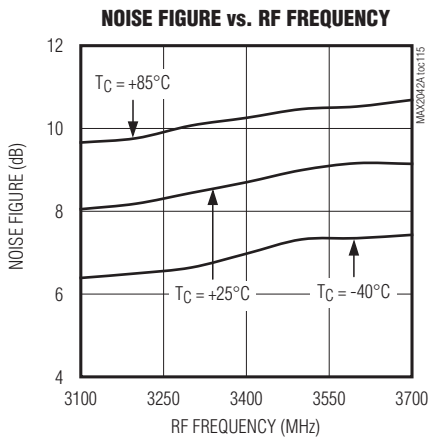
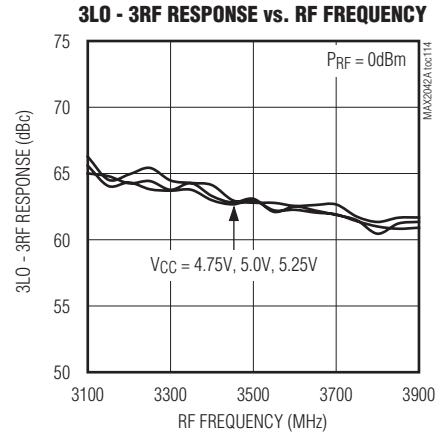
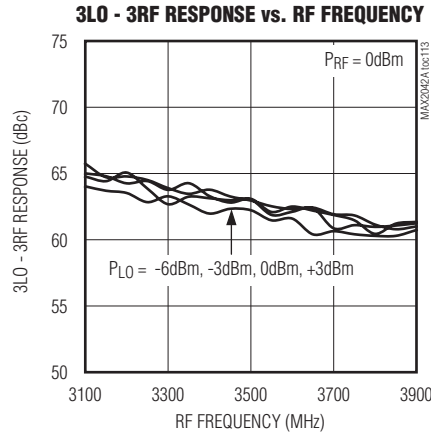
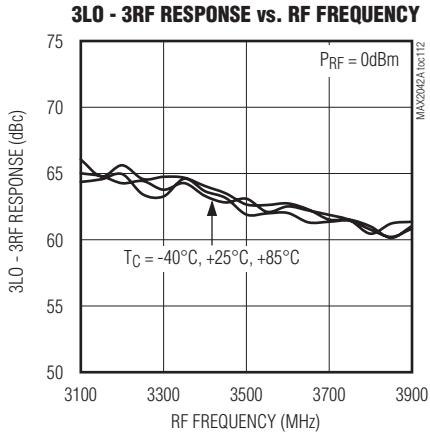
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

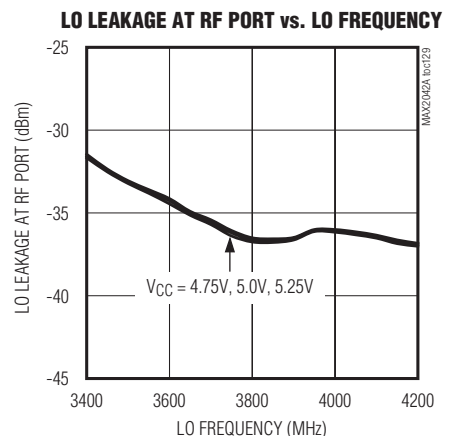
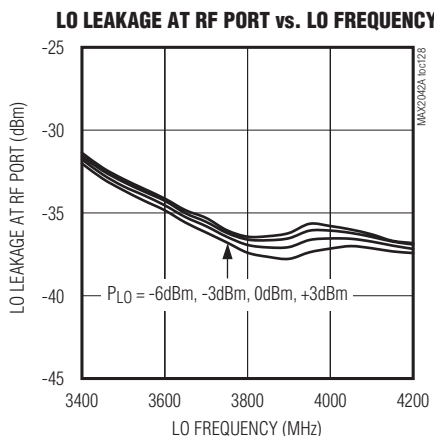
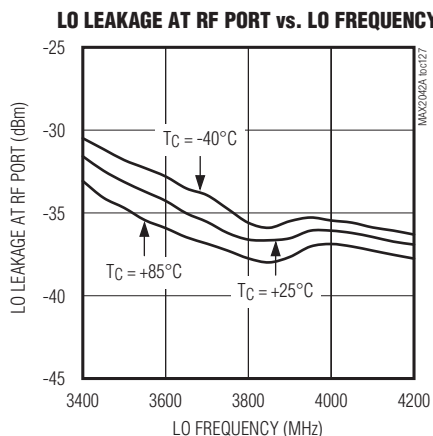
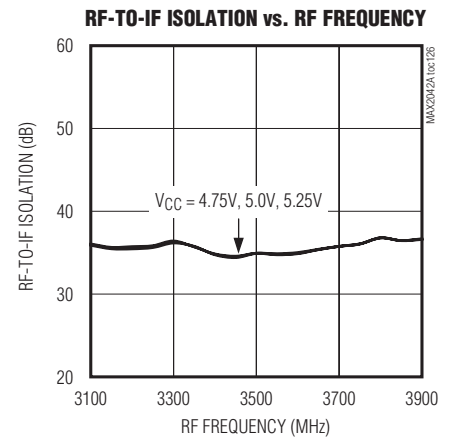
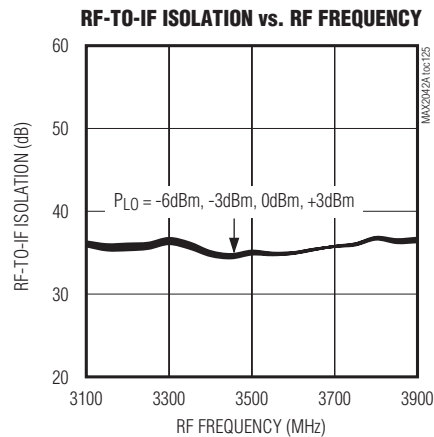
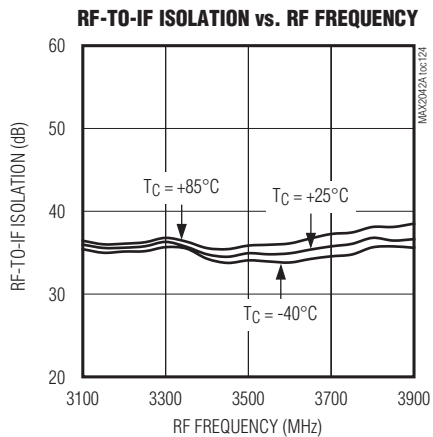
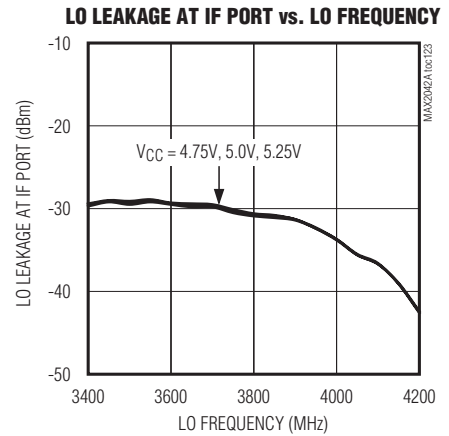
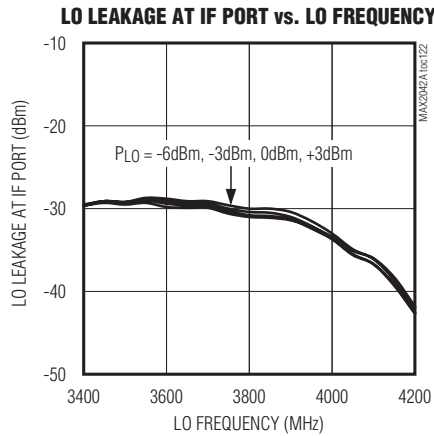
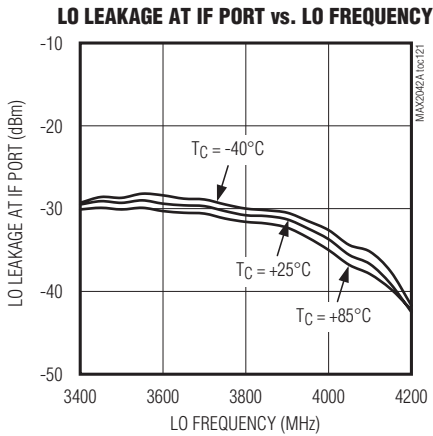
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

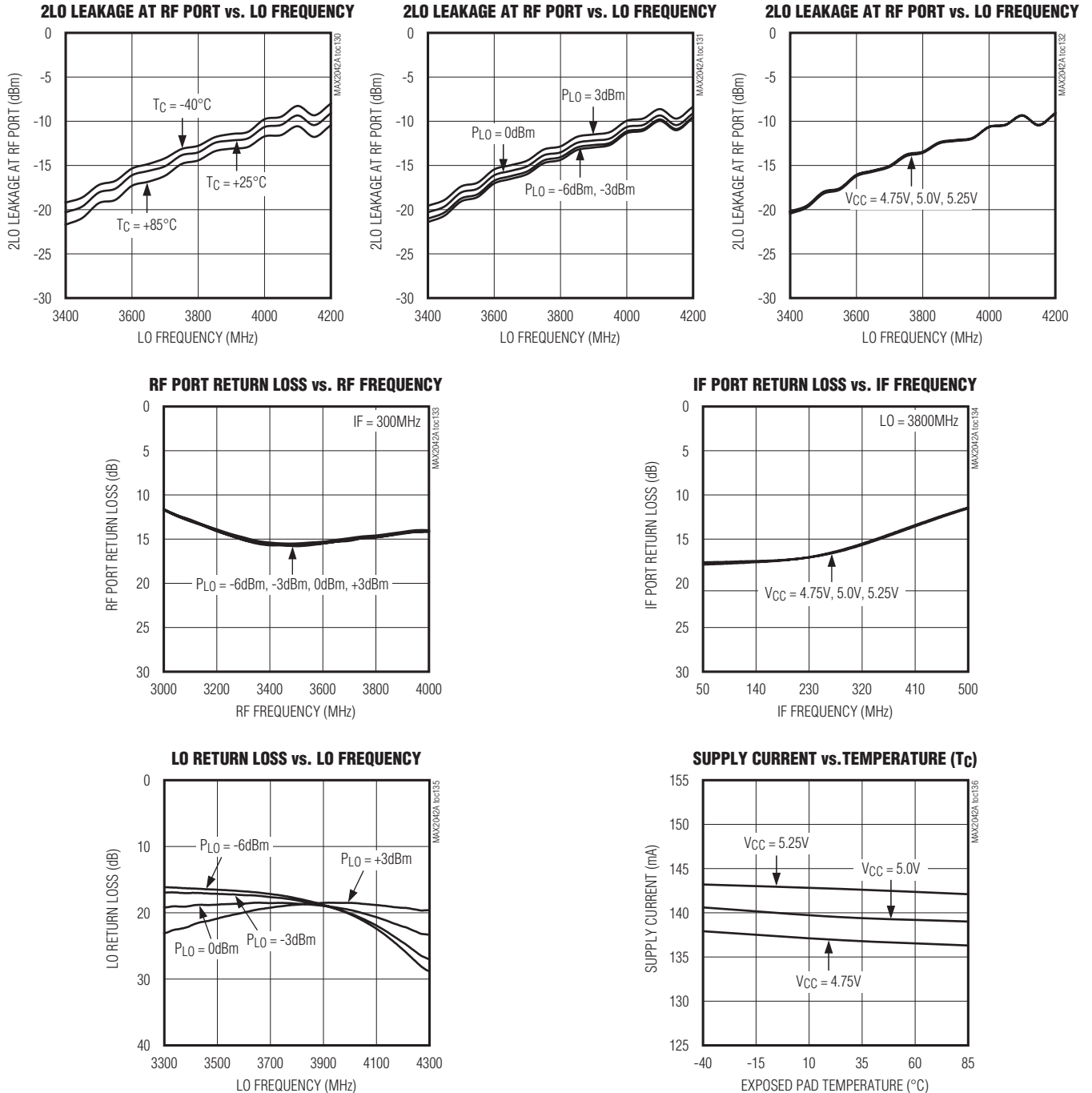
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

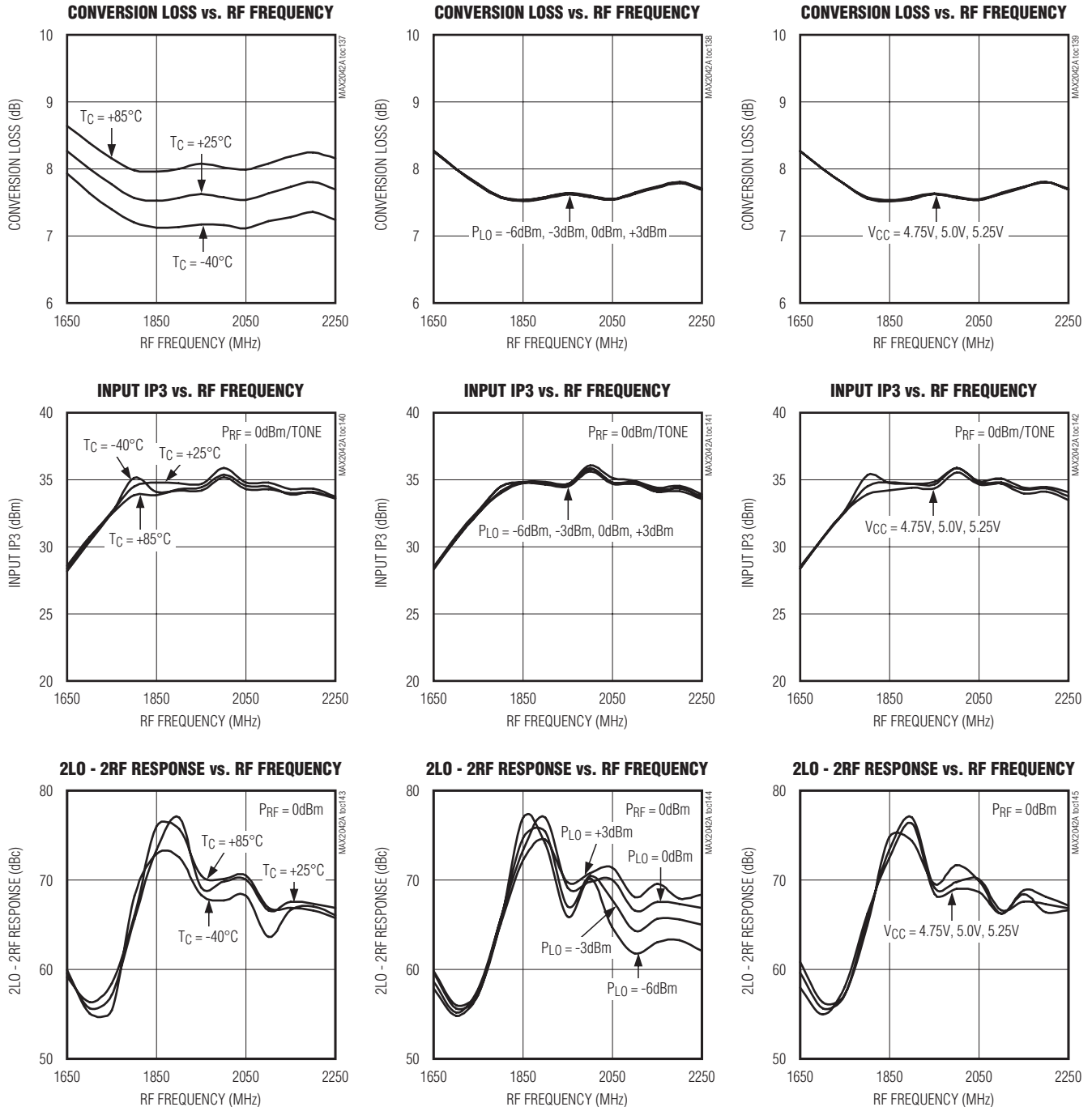
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 3100MHz$  to  $3900MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

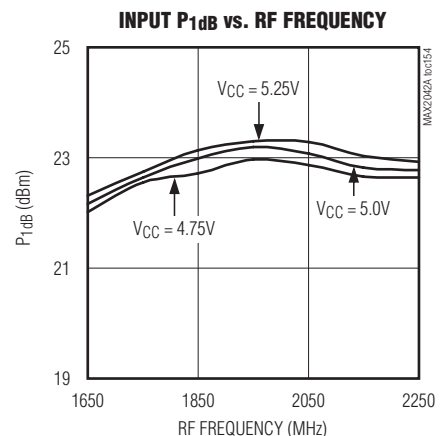
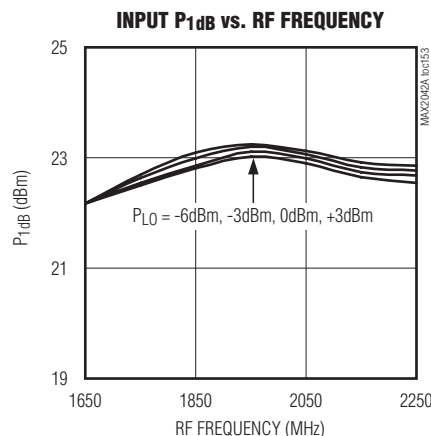
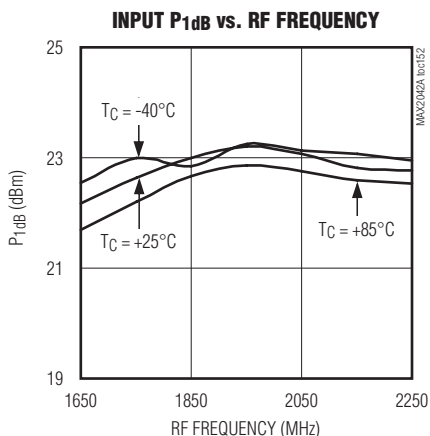
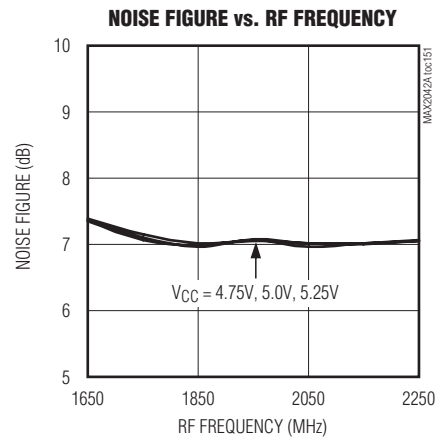
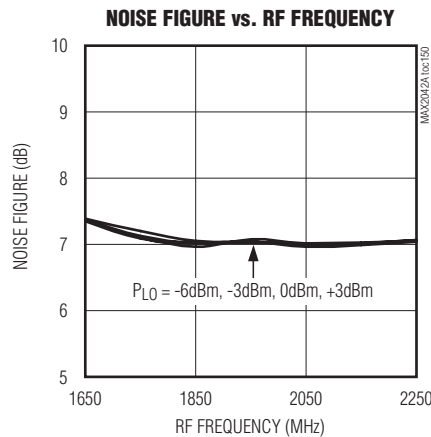
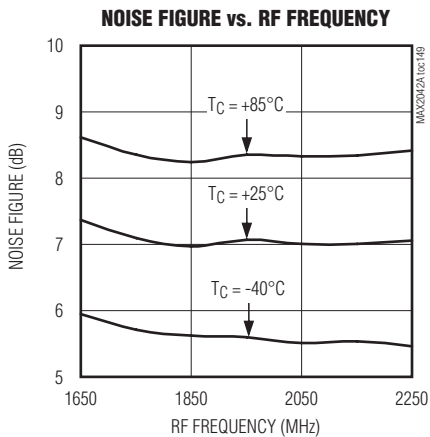
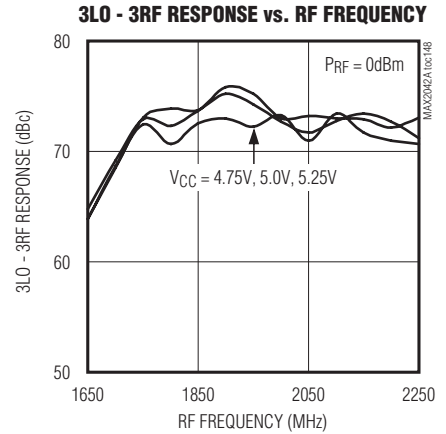
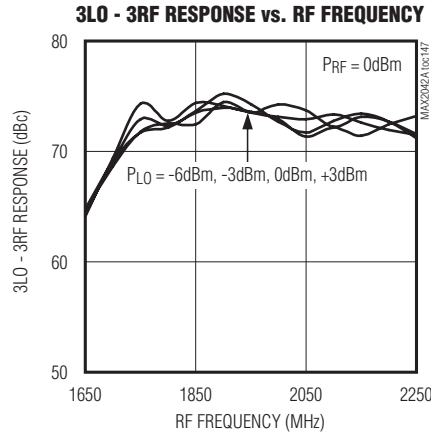
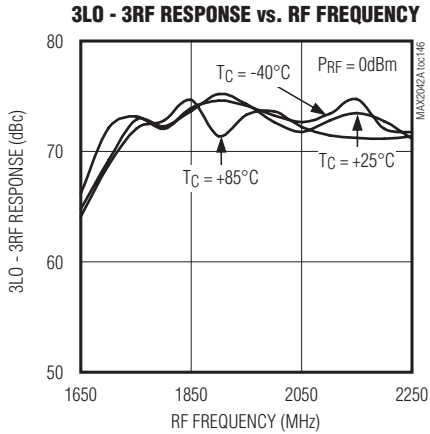
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

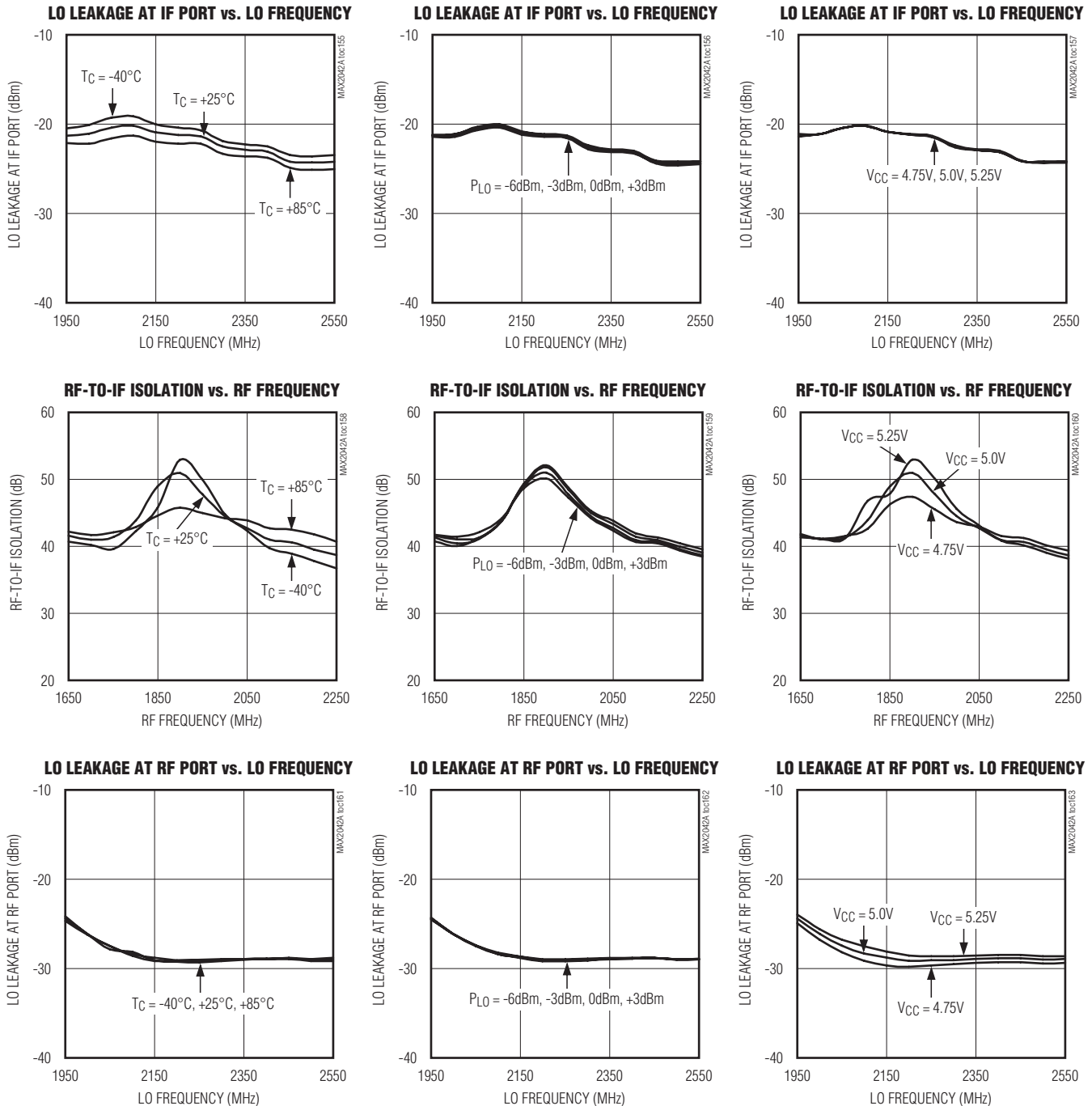
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

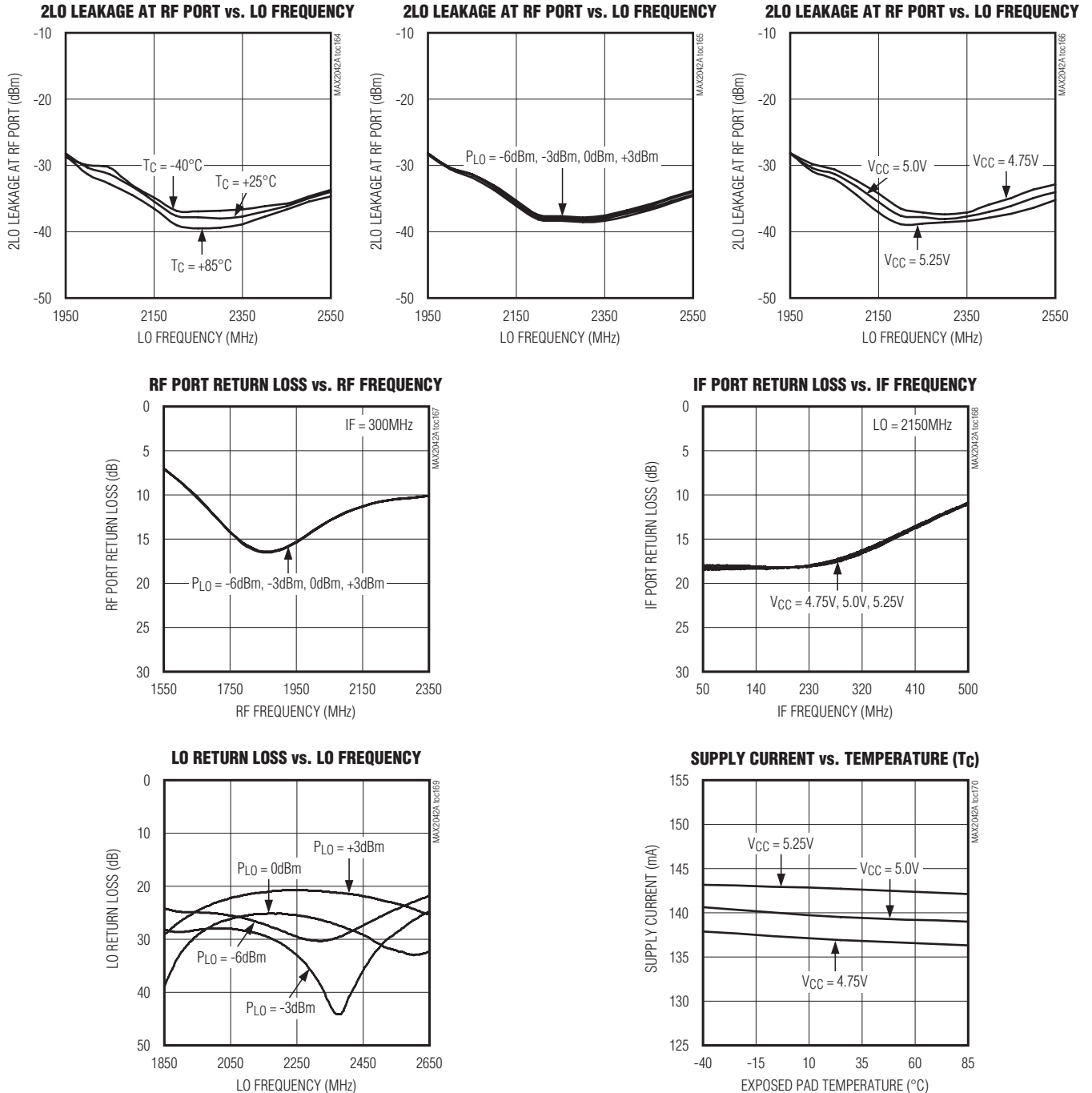




## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

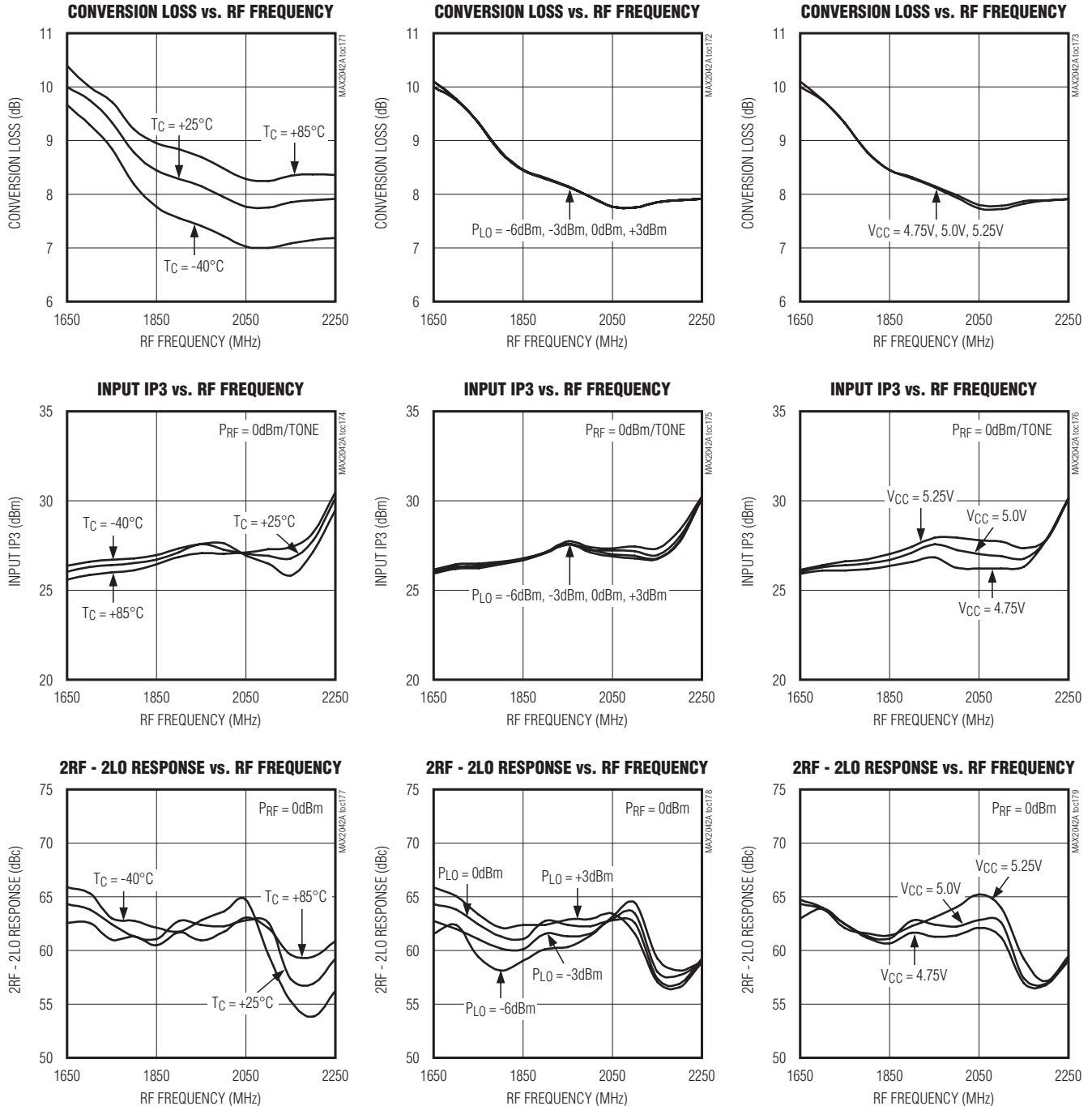
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is high-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

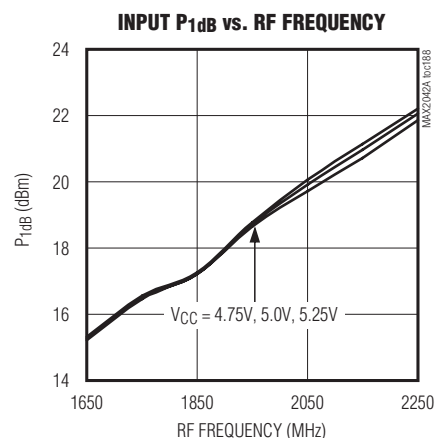
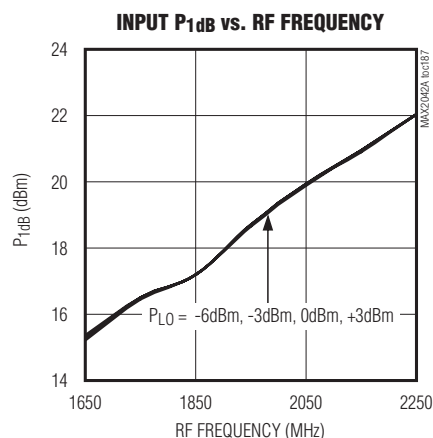
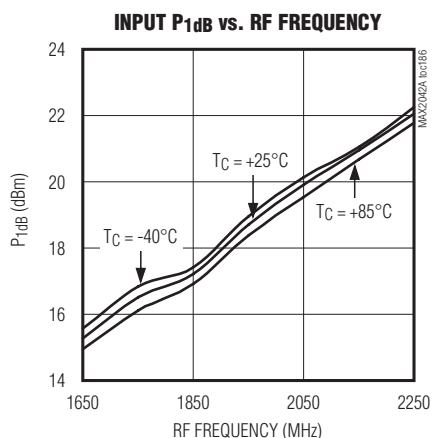
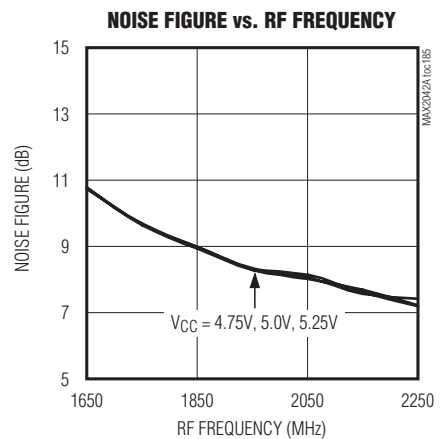
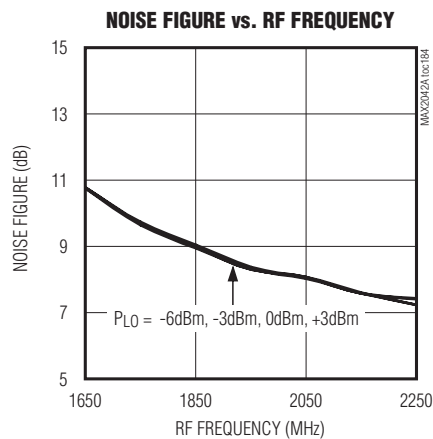
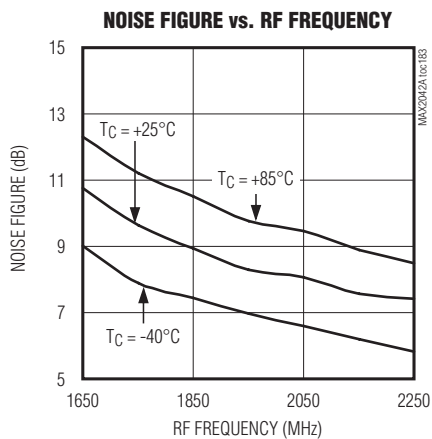
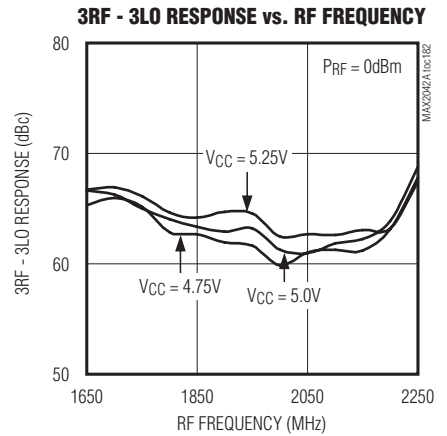
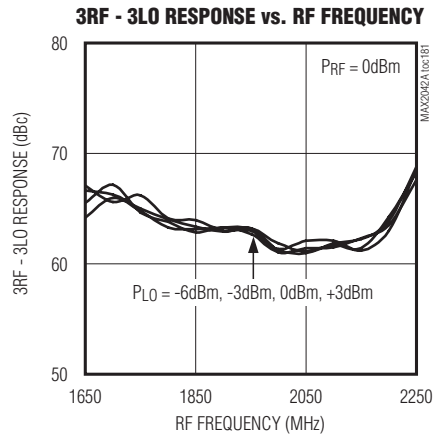
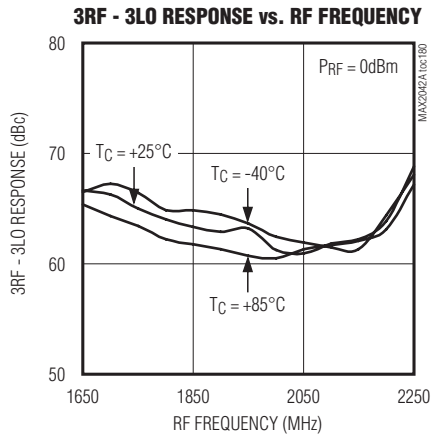
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

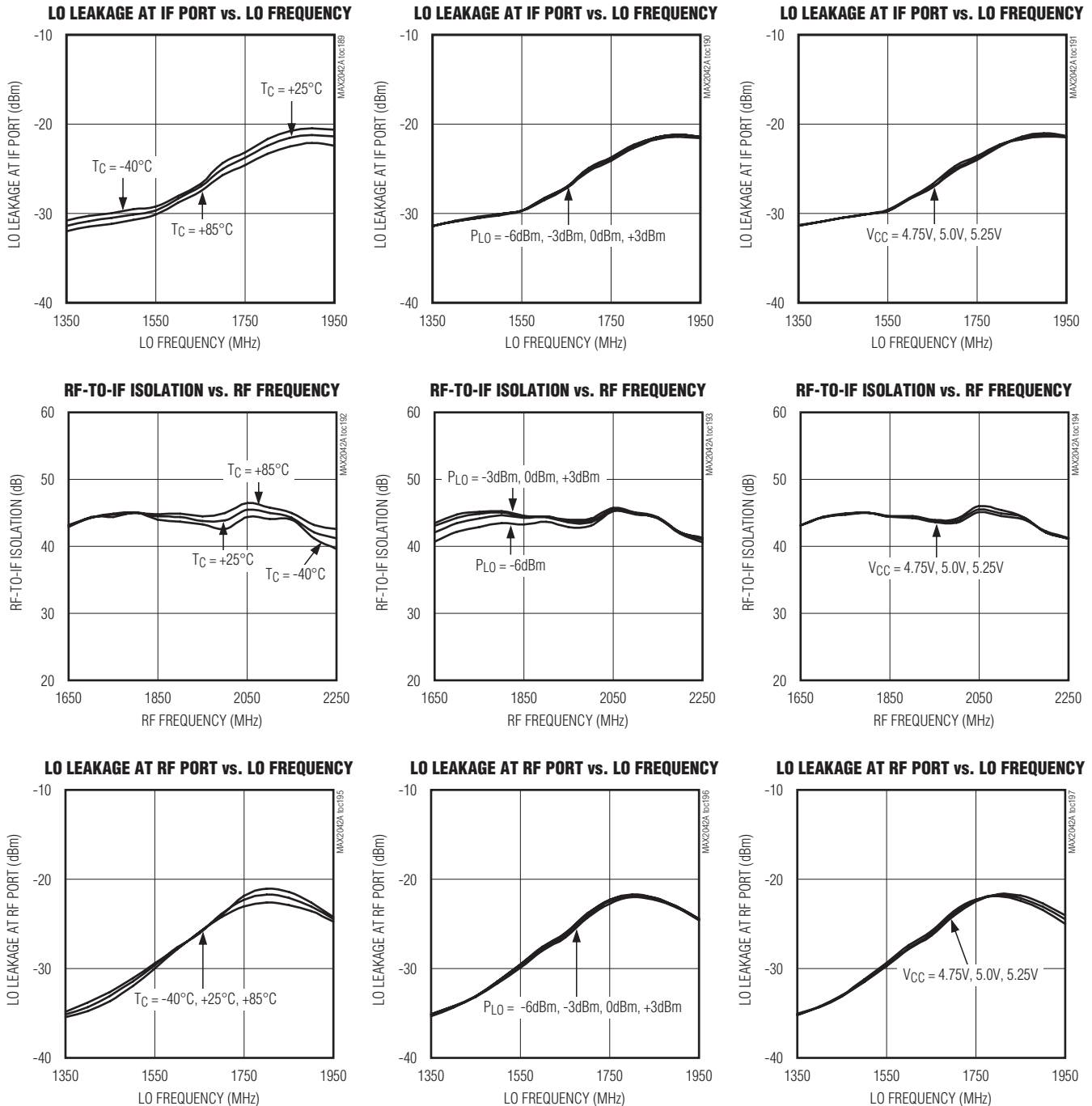
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

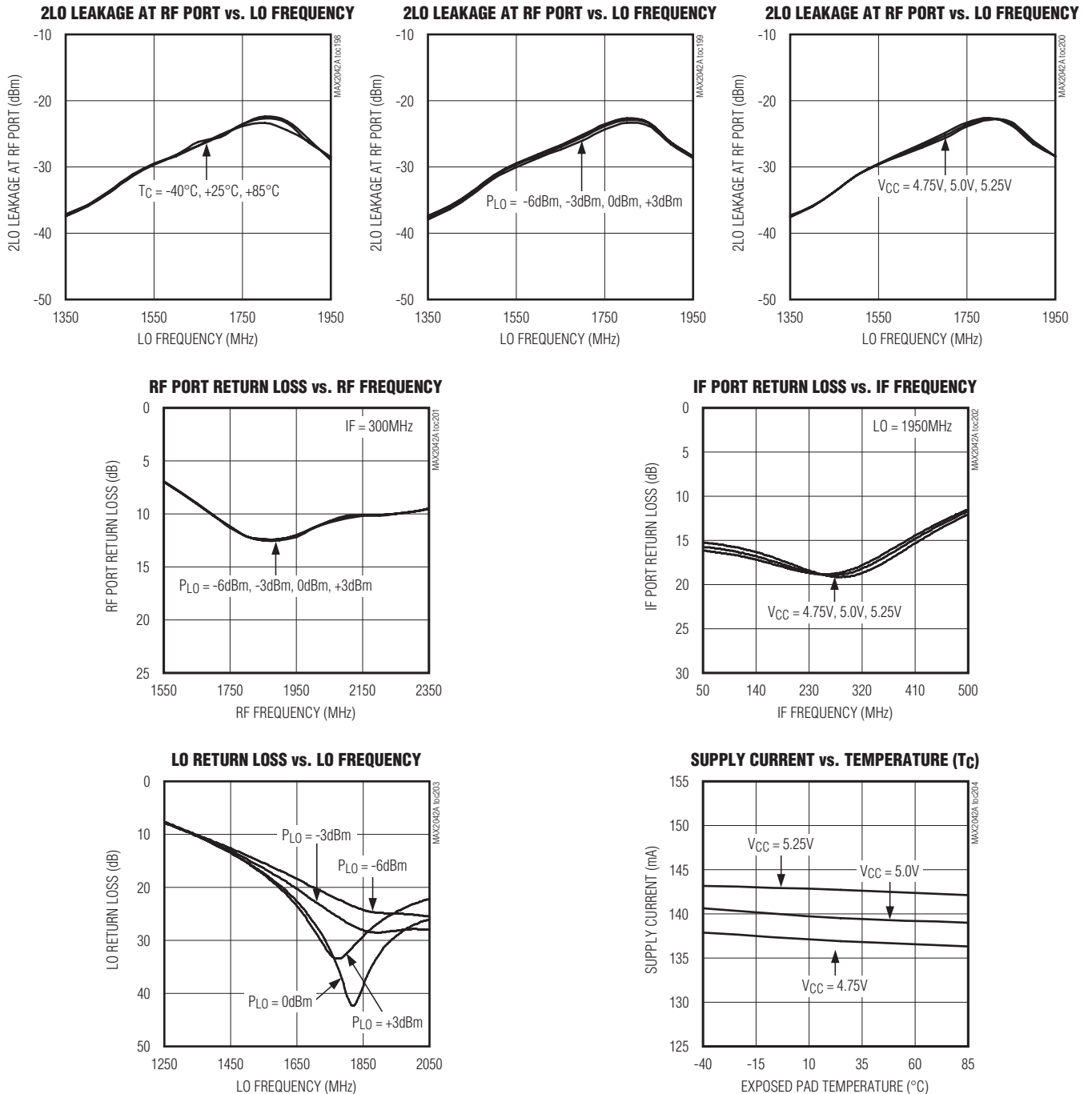
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 1,  $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = 1650MHz$  to  $2250MHz$ , LO is low-side injected for a 300MHz IF,  $P_{RF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

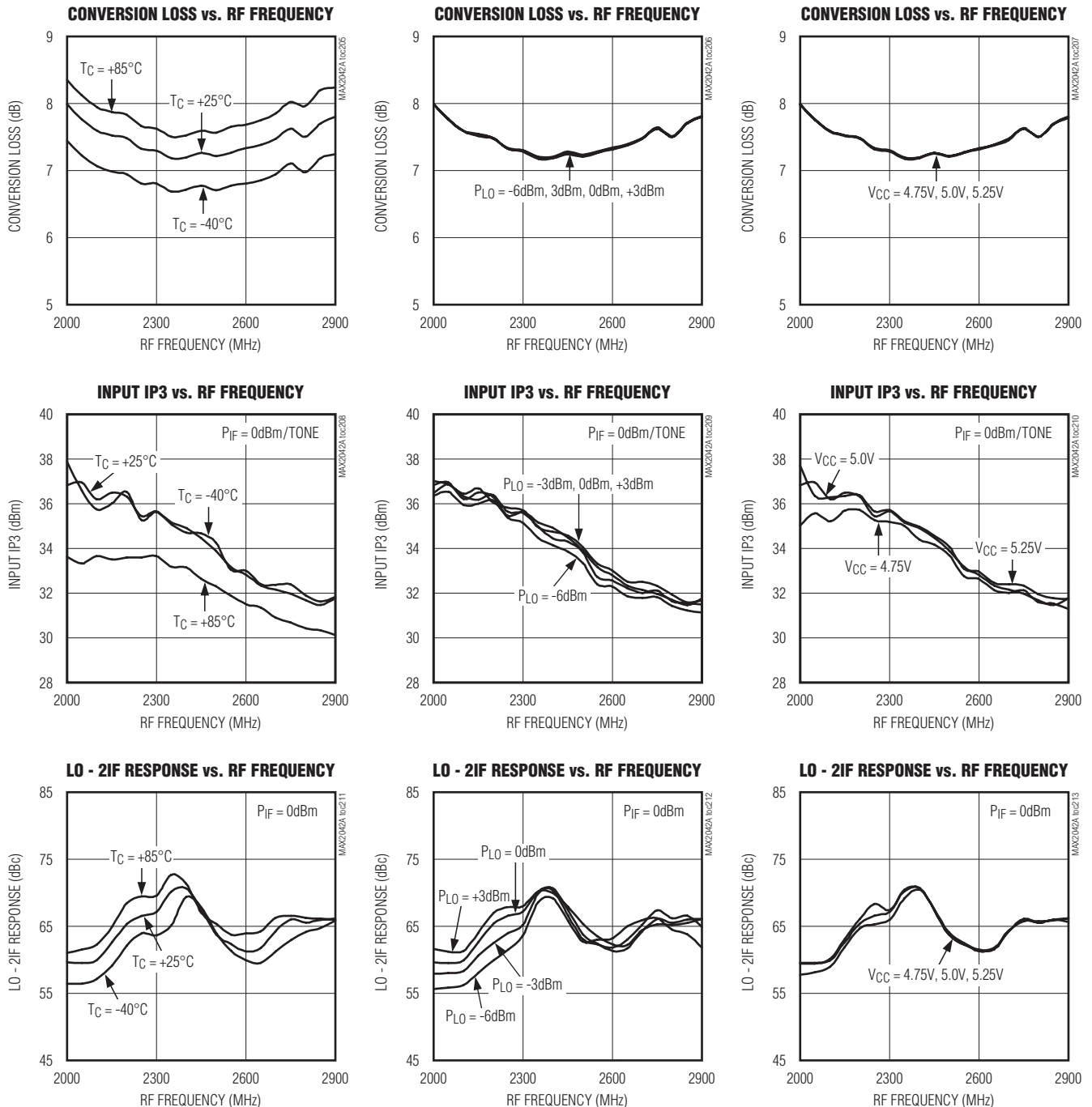
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## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

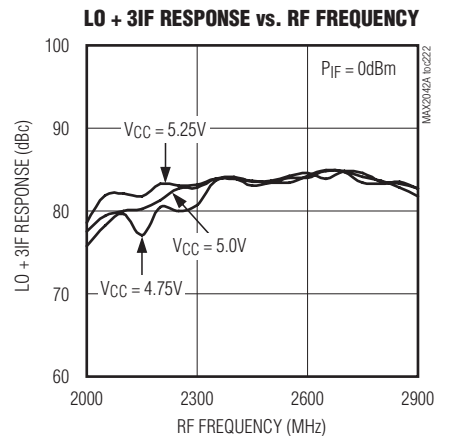
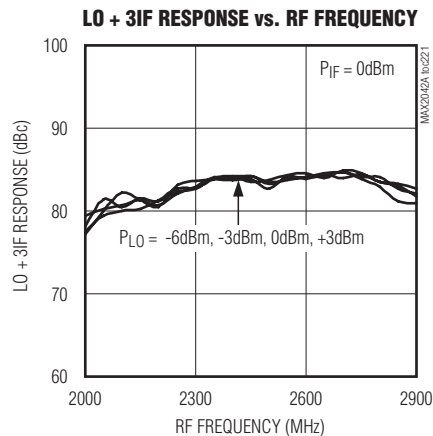
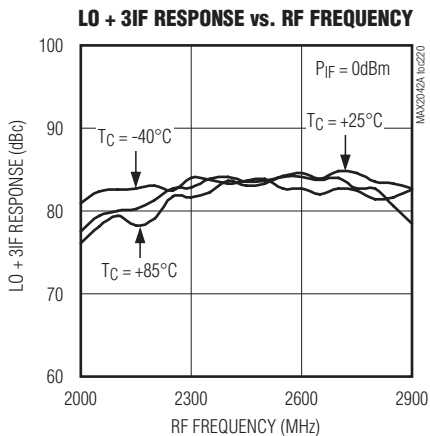
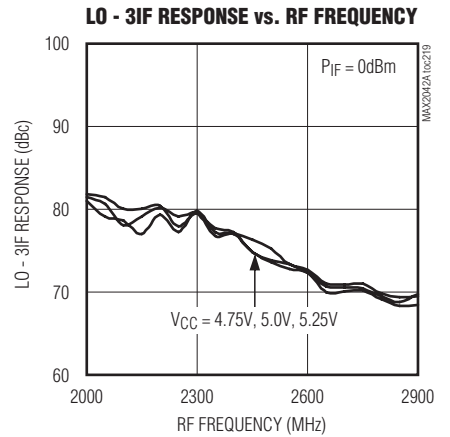
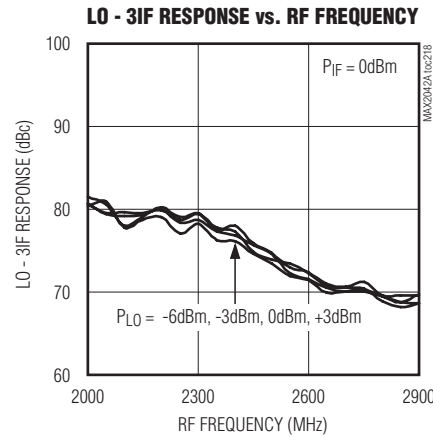
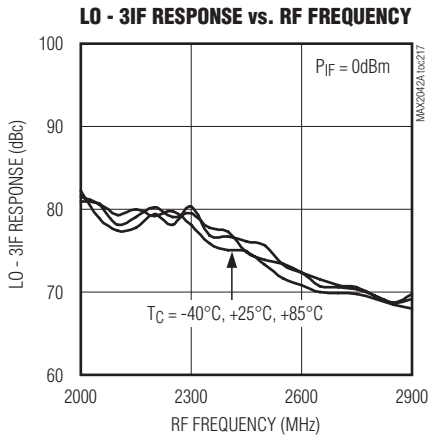
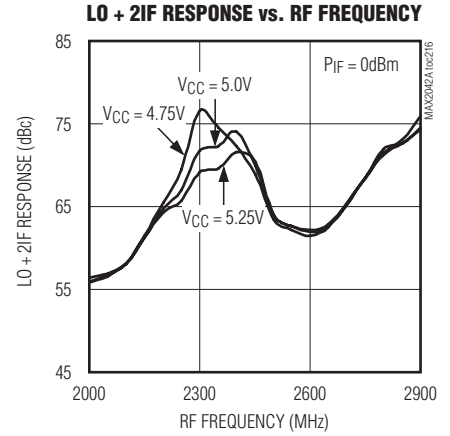
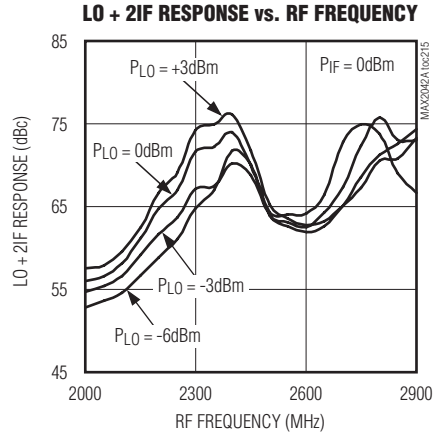
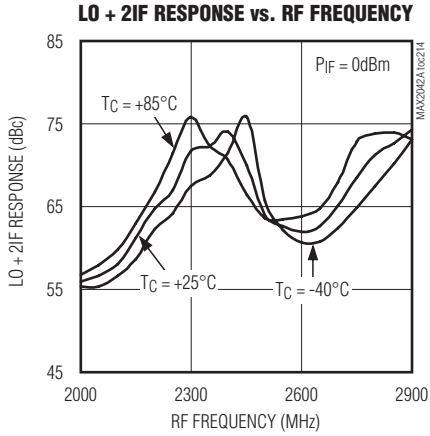
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

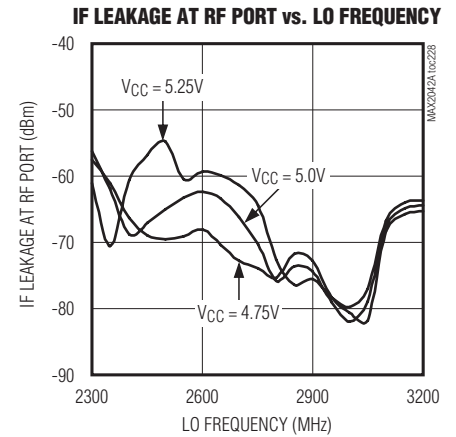
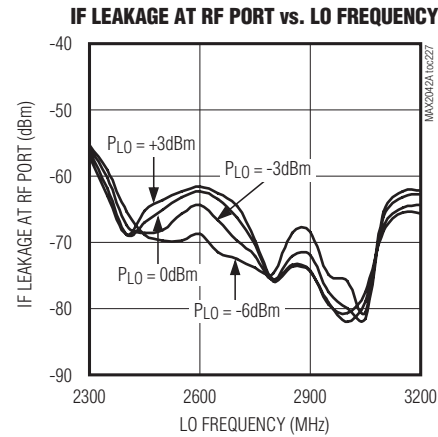
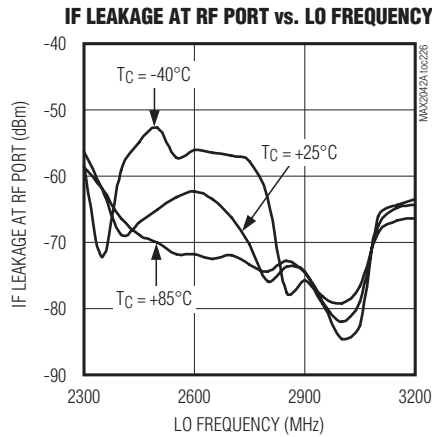
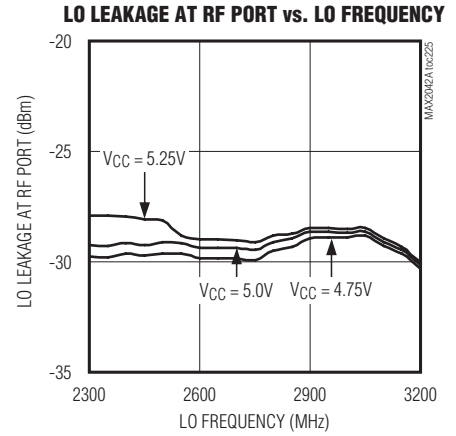
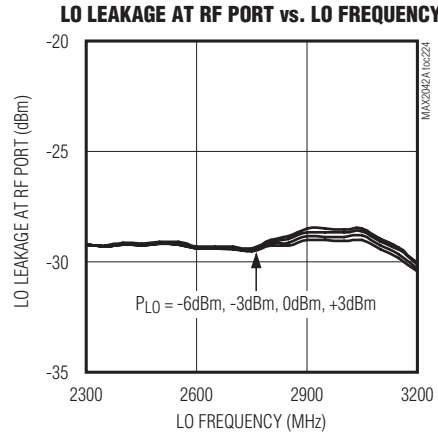
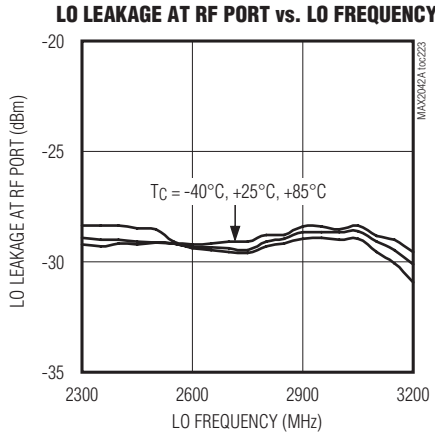
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



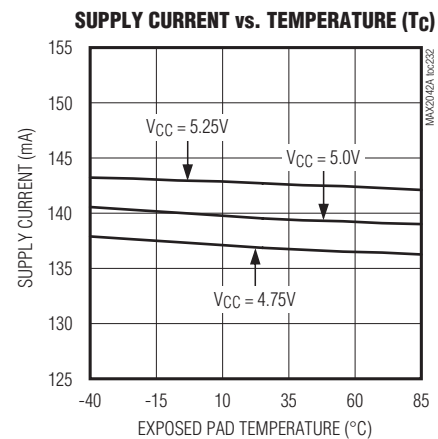
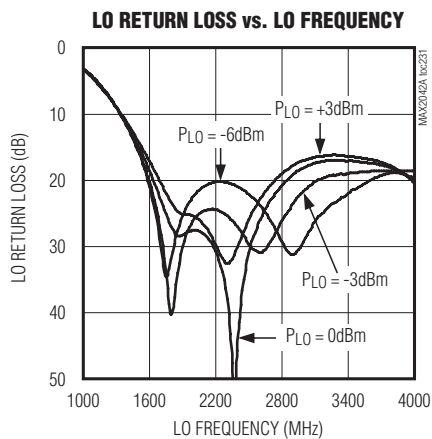
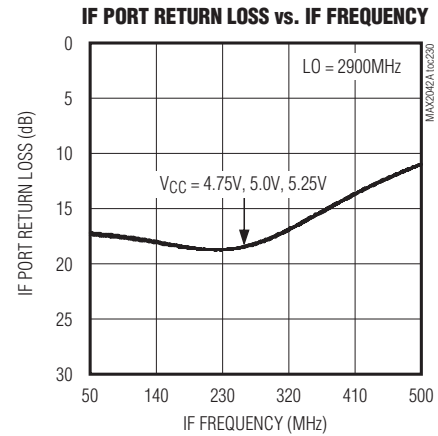
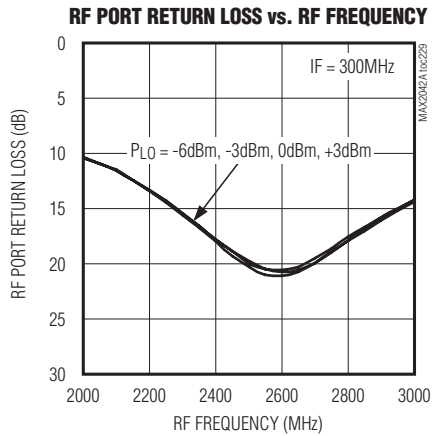


# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

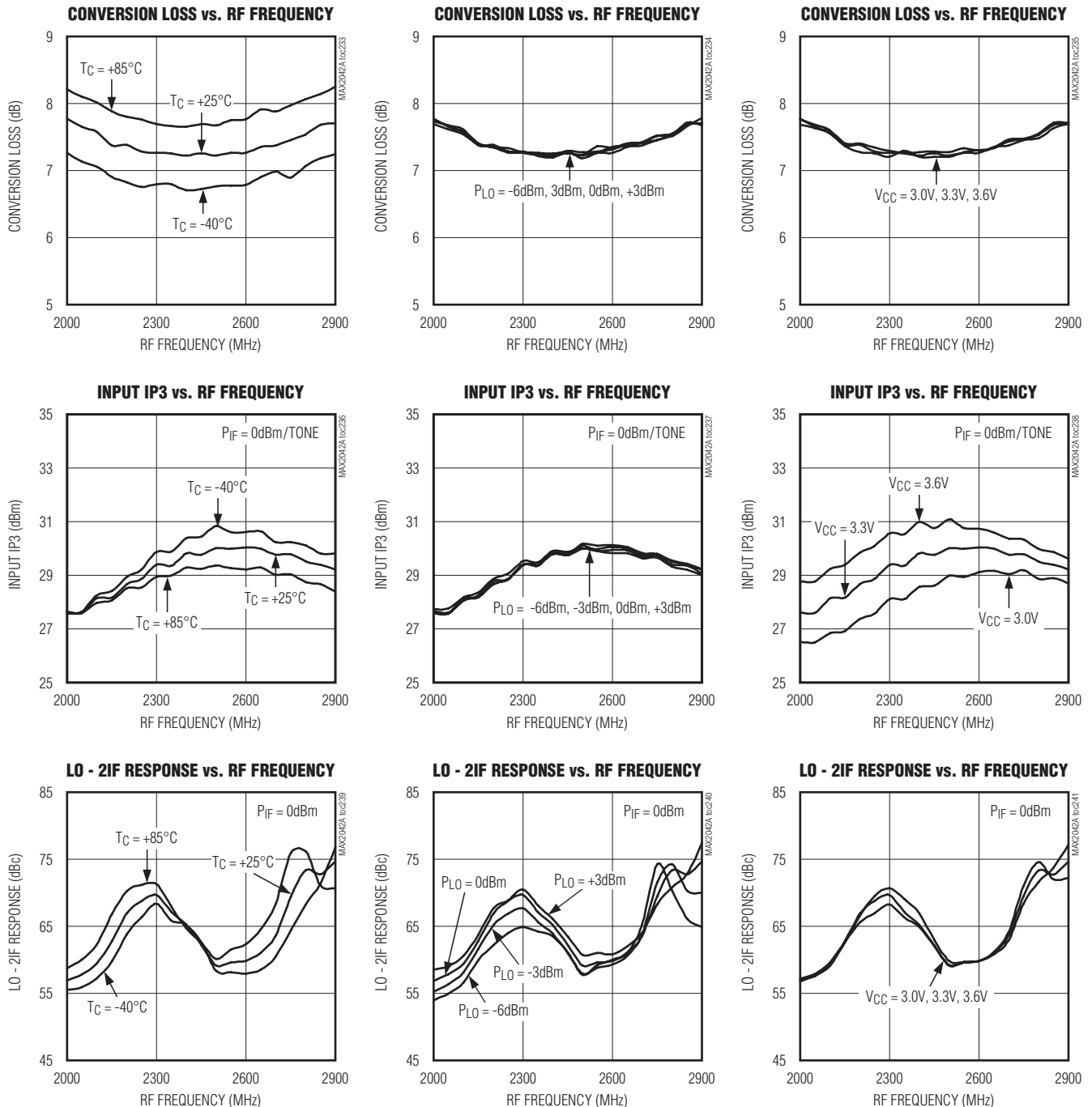
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

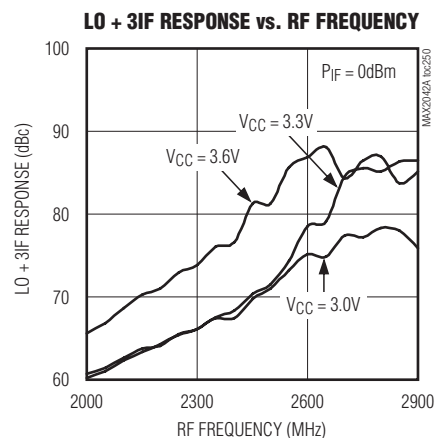
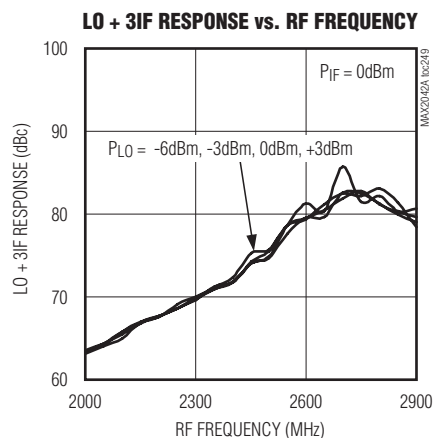
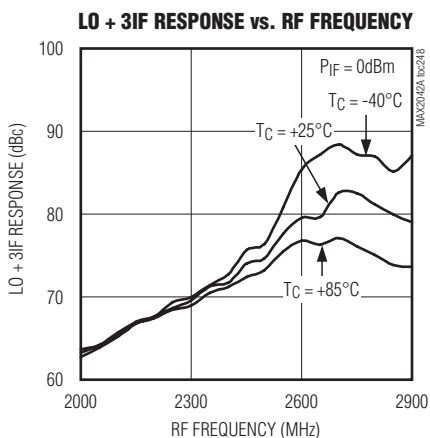
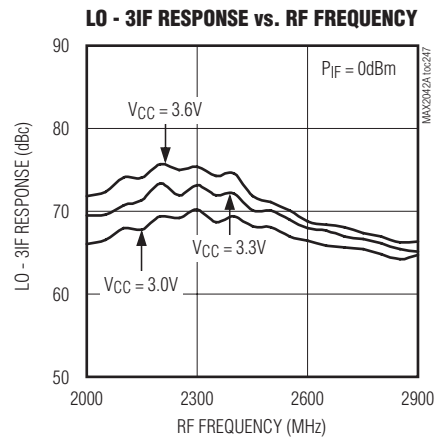
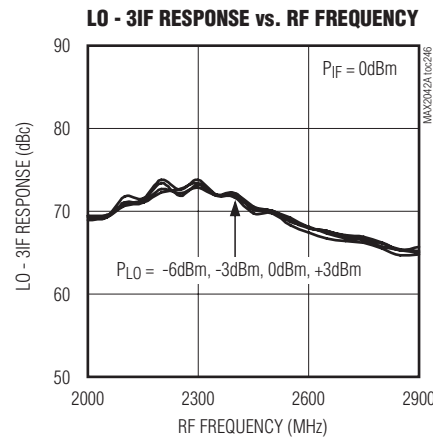
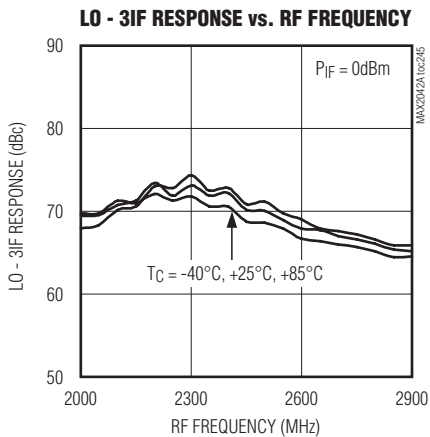
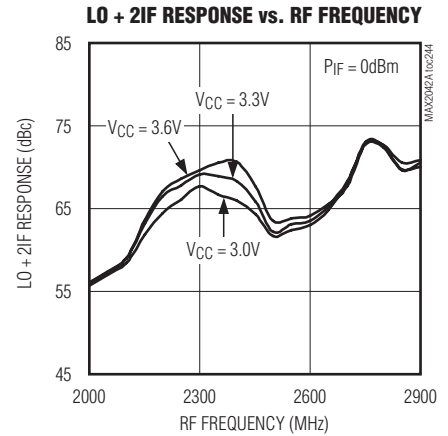
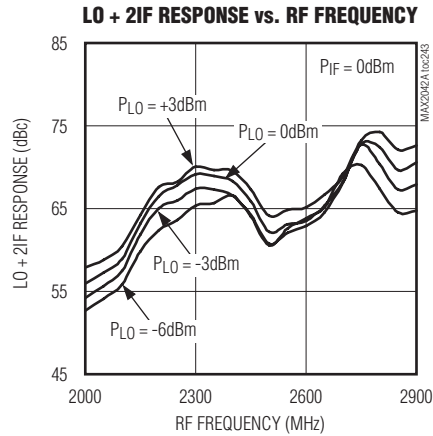
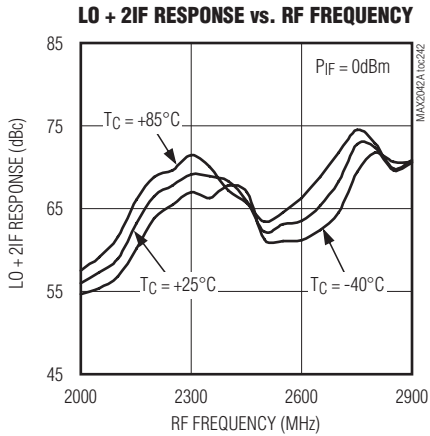
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

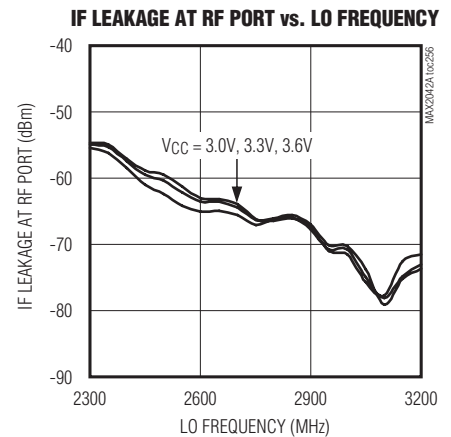
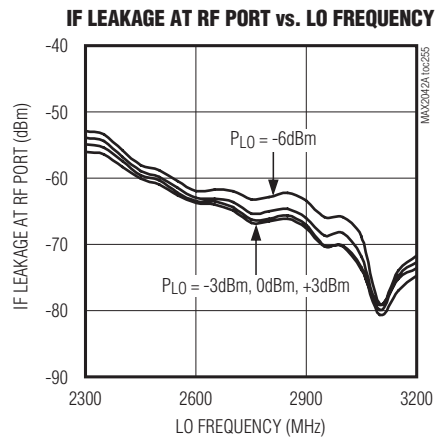
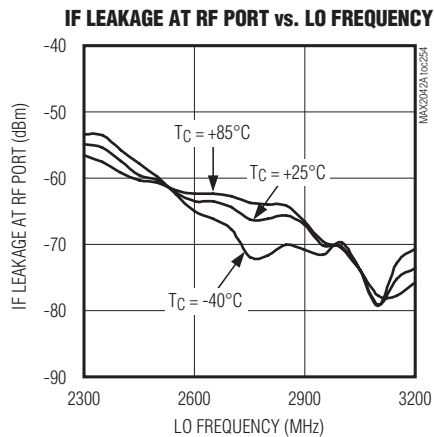
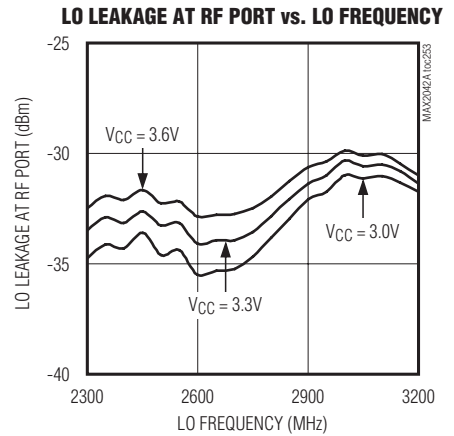
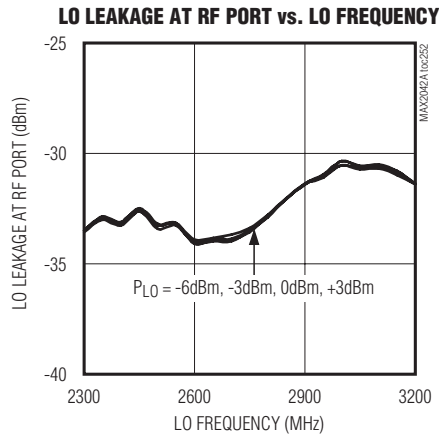
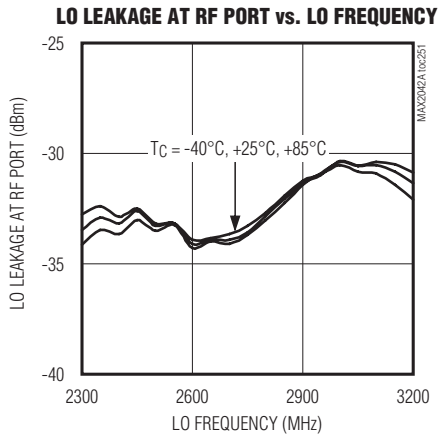


# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

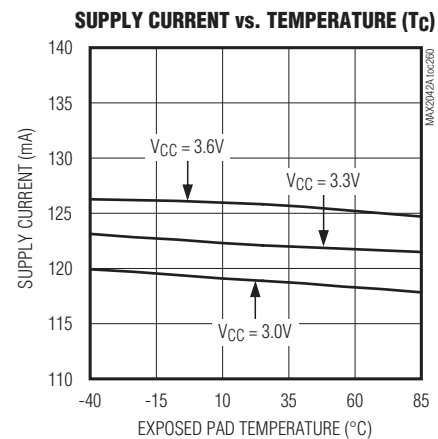
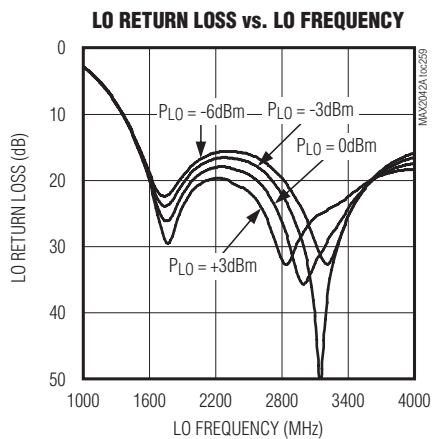
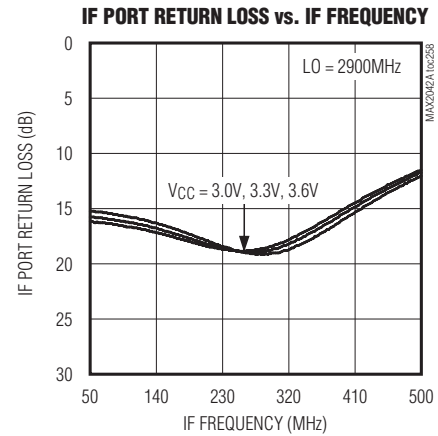
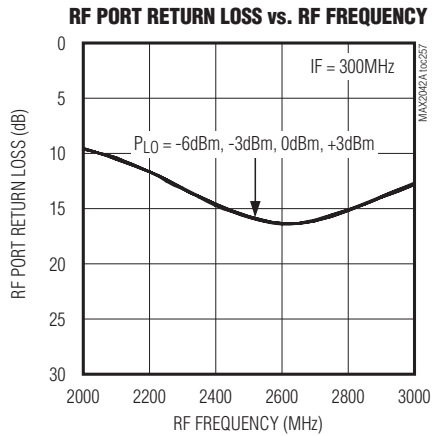


# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

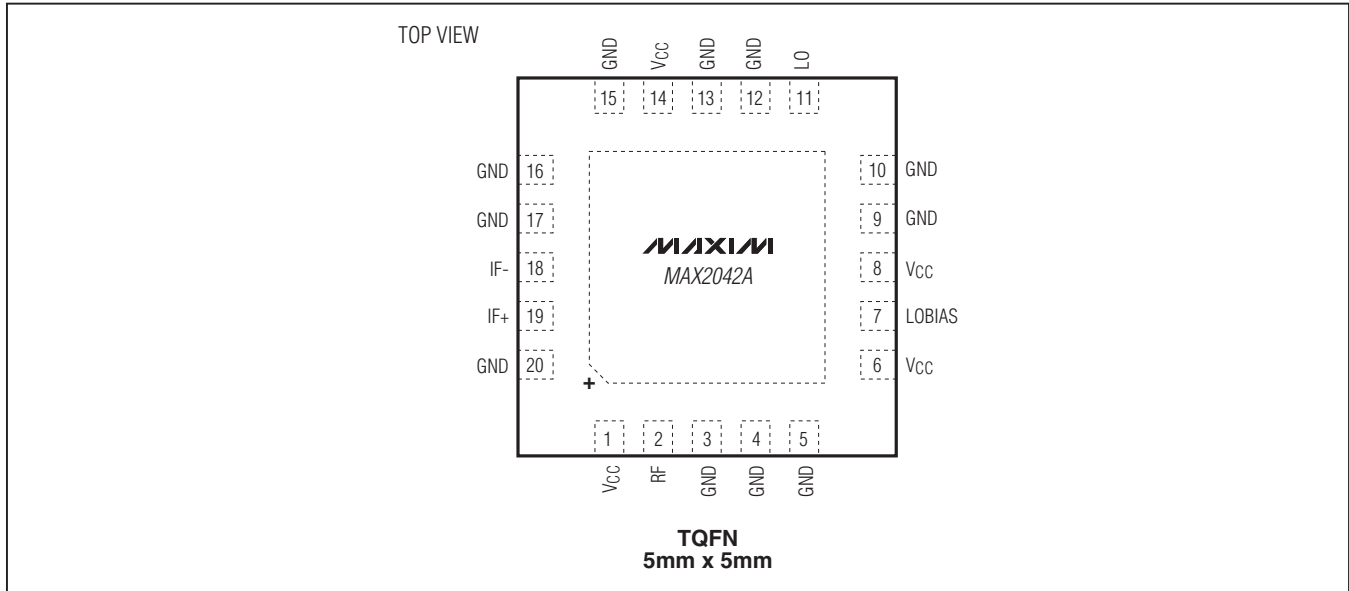
(Typical Application Circuit with tuning elements outlined in Table 2,  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{IF}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 300MHz$ ,  $P_{IF} = 0dBm$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Pin Configuration

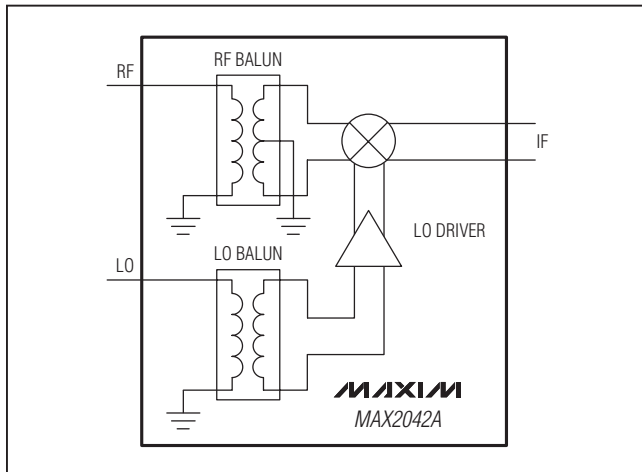


### Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 6, 8, 14	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply. Bypass to GND with 0.01μF capacitors as close as possible to the pin.
2	RF	Single-Ended 50Ω RF Input. Internally matched and DC shorted to GND through a balun. Provide a DC-blocking capacitor if required. Capacitor also provides some RF match tuning.
3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 17	GND	Ground. Internally connected to the exposed pad. Connect all ground pins and the exposed pad (EP) together.
7	LOBIAS	LO Amplifier Bias Control. Output bias resistor for the LO buffer. Connect a 698Ω ±1% resistor (nominal bias condition) from LOBIAS to ground. The maximum current seen by this resistor is 3mA.
9, 15	GND	Ground. Not internally connected. Ground these pins or leave unconnected.
11	LO	Local Oscillator Input. This input is internally matched to 50Ω. Requires an input DC-blocking capacitor. Capacitor also provides some LO match tuning.
16, 20	GND	Ground. Connect all ground pins and the exposed pad (EP) together.
18, 19	IF-, IF+	Mixer Differential IF Output/Input
—	EP	Exposed Pad. Internally connected to GND. Solder this exposed pad to a PCB pad that uses multiple ground vias to provide heat transfer out of the device into the PCB ground planes. These multiple via grounds are also required to achieve the noted RF performance (see the <i>Layout Considerations</i> section).

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Functional Diagram



### Detailed Description

When used as a high-side LO injection mixer in the 2300MHz to 2900MHz band, the MAX2042A provides +33dBm of IIP3, with typical conversion loss and noise figure values of only 7.2dB and 7.25dB, respectively. The integrated baluns and matching circuitry allow for 50 $\Omega$  single-ended interfaces to the RF and the LO port. The integrated LO buffer provides a high drive level to the mixer core, reducing the LO drive required at the IC's input to a -6dBm to +3dBm range. The IF port incorporates a differential output, which is ideal for providing enhanced 2LO - 2RF performance.

Specifications are over broad frequency ranges to allow for use in GSM/EDGE, CDMA, TD-SCDMA, WCDMA, LTE, TD-LTE, WiMAX, and MMDS base stations. The device is specified to operate over a 1600MHz to 3900MHz RF input range, a 1300MHz to 4000MHz LO range, and a 50MHz to 500MHz IF range. The external IF components set the lower frequency range (see the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#) for details). Operation beyond these ranges is possible (see the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#) for additional information).

#### RF Input and Balun

The IC's RF input provides a 50 $\Omega$  match when combined with a series DC-blocking capacitor. This DC-blocking capacitor is required as the input is internally DC shorted to ground through the on-chip balun. When using an 8.2pF DC-blocking capacitor, the RF port input return loss is typically 17dB over the 2300MHz to 2900MHz

RF frequency range. A return loss of 14dB over the 3000MHz to 3900MHz range is achieved by changing the DC-blocking capacitor to 1.5pF.

For applications spanning the 1700MHz to 2200MHz frequency range, a 12nH shunt inductor can be used in conjunction with a 1.8pF DC-blocking capacitor to provide a typical return loss of 12dB. See the [Typical Application Circuit](#) and [Table 1](#) for details.

#### LO Inputs, Buffer, and Balun

With a broadband LO drive circuit spanning 1300MHz to 4000MHz, the device can be used in either low- or high-side LO injection architectures for virtually all 1.7GHz to 3.5GHz receiver and transmitter applications. The LO input is internally matched to 50 $\Omega$ , requiring only a 2pF DC-blocking capacitor. A two-stage internal LO buffer allows for a -6dBm to +3dBm LO input power range. The on-chip low-loss balun, along with an LO buffer, drives the double-balanced mixer. All interfacing and matching components from the LO inputs to the IF outputs are integrated on-chip.

#### High-Linearity Mixer

The core of the device is a double-balanced, high-performance passive mixer. Exceptional linearity is provided by the large LO swing from the on-chip LO buffer. IIP3, 2LO - 2RF rejection, and noise-figure performance are typically 33dBm, 72dBc, and 7.25dB, respectively.

#### Differential IF Ports

The device has a 50MHz to 500MHz IF frequency range, where the low-end frequency depends on the frequency response of the external IF components.

The device's differential IF ports are ideal for providing enhanced 2LO - 2RF performance. The user can connect a differential IF amplifier or SAW filter to the mixer IF port, but a DC block is required on both IF+/IF- ports to keep external DC from entering the IF ports of the mixer. To characterize the part, an external MABACT0069 1:1 transformer is used to transform the 50 $\Omega$  differential IF interface to 50 $\Omega$  single-ended. Its loss is included in the data presented in this data sheet. This transformer also supplies a needed IF pin ground return for the on-chip circuitry. If a ground return is not available on the IF pins, the return is achievable through some off-chip resistance to ground or large-value inductors. A 1k $\Omega$  to ground on each IF pin can be used for such an application. In addition, the IF interface directly supports single-ended, AC-coupled signals into or out of IF+ by shorting IF- to ground and using a 1k $\Omega$  resistor from IF+ to ground.

# SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

## **Applications Information**

### **Input and Output Matching**

The RF input provides a  $50\Omega$  match when combined with a series DC-blocking capacitor. Use an 8.2pF capacitor value for RF frequencies ranging from 2000MHz to 2900MHz. Use a 1.5pF capacitor value to match the RF port for the 3000MHz to 3900MHz band. For RF frequencies in the 1650MHz to 2250MHz range, use  $C1 = 1.8\text{pF}$  and  $L1 = 12\text{nH}$ . The LO input is internally matched to  $50\Omega$ , so use a 2pF DC-blocking capacitor to cover operations spanning the 1300MHz to 4000MHz range. The IF output impedance is  $50\Omega$  (differential). For evaluation, an external low-loss 1:1 (impedance ratio) balun transforms this impedance down to a  $50\Omega$  single-ended output (see the [Typical Application Circuit](#)).

### **Reduced-Power Mode**

The device includes a pin (LOBIAS) that allows an external resistor to set the internal bias current. A nominal value for this resistor is given in [Tables 1](#) and [2](#). Larger-value resistors can be used to reduce power dissipation at the expense of some performance loss. If  $\pm 1\%$  resistors are not readily available, substitute with  $\pm 5\%$  resistors.

Significant reductions in power consumption can also be realized by operating the mixer with an optional supply voltage of 3.3V. Doing so reduces the overall power consumption by up to 42%. See the *3.3V Supply AC Electrical Characteristics* tables and the relevant 3.3V curves in the [Typical Operating Characteristics](#) section to evaluate the power vs. performance tradeoffs.

## **Layout Considerations**

A properly designed PCB is an essential part of any RF/microwave circuit. Keep RF signal lines as short as possible to reduce losses, radiation, and inductance. For the best performance, route the ground pin traces directly to the exposed pad under the package. The PCB exposed pad **MUST** be connected to the ground plane of the PCB. It is suggested that multiple vias be used to connect this pad to the lower-level ground planes. This method provides a good RF/thermal conduction path for the device. Solder the exposed pad on the bottom of the device package to the PCB.

### **Power-Supply Bypassing**

Proper voltage-supply bypassing is essential for high-frequency circuit stability. Bypass each VCC pin with the capacitors shown in the [Typical Application Circuit](#) and see [Table 1](#).

### **Exposed Pad RF/Thermal Considerations**

The exposed pad (EP) of the device's 20-pin TQFN package provides a low thermal-resistance path to the die. It is important that the PCB on which the device is mounted be designed to conduct heat from the EP. In addition, provide the EP with a low-inductance path to electrical ground. The EP **MUST** be soldered to a ground plane on the PCB, either directly or through an array of plated via holes.



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

**Table 1. Component Values—Downconverter Mode**

DESIGNATION	QTY	DESCRIPTION	COMPONENT SUPPLIER
C1	1	8.2pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>2000MHz to 2900MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
		1.5pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>3000MHz to 3900MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
		1.8pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>1600MHz to 2000MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
C2, C6, C8, C11	4	0.01μF microwave capacitors (0402)	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
C3, C9	0	Not installed, capacitors	—
C5	0	Not installed, capacitor	—
C10	1	2pF microwave capacitor (0402)	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
L1	1	12nH microwave inductor (0402); use for <b>1600MHz to 2000MHz</b> RF frequencies (this inductor is not used for other RF bands noted above)	TOKO America, Inc.
R1	1	698Ω ±1% resistor (0402)	—
T1	1	1:1 IF balun MABACT0069	M/A-Com, Inc.
U1	1	MAX2042A IC (20 TQFN)	Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

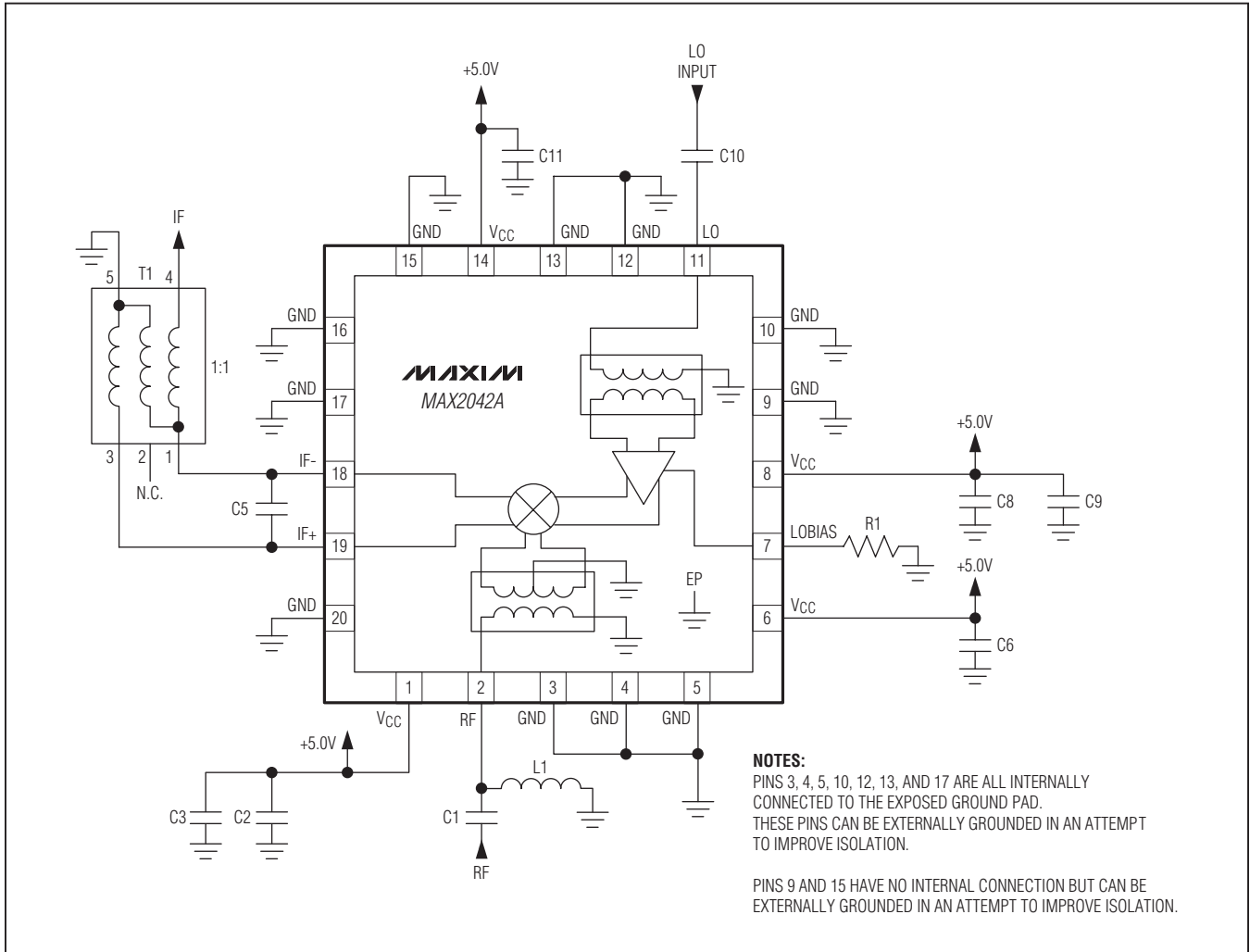
**Table 2. Component Values—Upconverter Mode**

DESIGNATION	QTY	DESCRIPTION	COMPONENT SUPPLIER
C1	1	8.2pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>2000MHz to 2900MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
		1.5pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>3000MHz to 3900MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
		1.8pF microwave capacitor (0402); use for <b>1600MHz to 2000MHz</b> RF frequencies	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
C2, C6, C8, C11	4	0.01μF microwave capacitors (0402)	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
C3, C9	0	Not installed, capacitors	—
C5	0	Not installed, capacitor	—
C10	1	2pF microwave capacitor (0402)	Murata Electronics North America, Inc.
L1	1	12nH microwave inductor (0402); use for <b>1600MHz to 2000MHz</b> RF frequencies (this inductor is not used for other RF bands noted above)	TOKO America, Inc.
R1	1	698Ω ±1% resistor (0402)	—
T1	1	1:1 IF balun MABACT0069	M/A-Com, Inc.
U1	1	MAX2042A IC (20 TQFN)	Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Typical Application Circuit



# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX2042AETP+	-40°C to +85°C	20 TQFN-EP*
MAX2042AETP+T	-40°C to +85°C	20 TQFN-EP*

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

\*EP = Exposed pad.

T = Tape and reel.

### Chip Information

PROCESS: SiGe BiCMOS

### Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages). Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
20 TQFN-EP	T2055+3	<a href="#">21-0140</a>	<a href="#">90-0008</a>

# MAX2042A

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1600MHz to 3900MHz Upconversion/Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer

### Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	6/11	Initial release	—

Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time. The parametric values (min and max limits) shown in the Electrical Characteristics table are guaranteed. Other parametric values quoted in this data sheet are provided for guidance.

**Maxim Integrated Products, 120 San Gabriel Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 408-737-7600** \_\_\_\_\_ **52**

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.);

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## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

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(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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