

## RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer

2000MHz to 2900MHz

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This document describes the specification<sup>2</sup> for the IDTF1763 Zero-Distortion™ Highband RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer. This device is part of a series of mixers using lowside or highside LO injection options for all UTRA frequency bands. See the Part# Matrix for the detail of all devices in this series.

The F1763 single channel device is designed to operate with a single 5V supply. It is optimized for operation in a Multi-mode, Multi-carrier BaseStation Receiver for frequency bands from 2000MHz - 2900MHz using either lowside or highside LO. IF frequencies from 50MHz to 500MHz are supported. Nominally, the device offers +42 dBm Output IP3 with 200mA of  $I_{cc}$ .

### COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

In typical basestation receivers, the RF to IF mixer dominates the linearity performance for the entire receive system. The Zero-Distortion™ family of mixers dramatically improve the maximum signal levels ( $IM_3$  tones) that the BTS can withstand at a desired Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR.) Zero-Distortion™ technology allows realization of either benefit. In basestation transmitters, digital pre-distortion (DPD) is employed to improve the Transmitter performance. By utilizing an ultra-linear mixer in the DPD RX path, such as the IDTF1763, the ACLR and/or power consumption of the full Tx system can be improved significantly. This is because the F1763 can directly drive an ADC through an Anti-Alias filter. Downstream amplification is not necessary in the DPD application.

- ✓  $IP3_0$ : ↑ **12 dB**
- ✓ Dissipation: ↓ **10%**
- ✓ Allows for higher RF gain improving **Sensitivity**
- ✓ Eliminates the need for an ADC driver or IF VGA in DPD linearization path



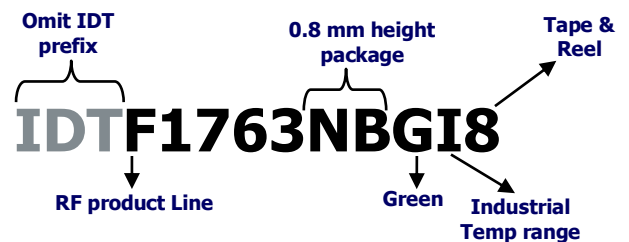
### FEATURES

- Ideal for Multi-Carrier Systems
- Lowside or Highside LO
- 11.7dB Gain
- Ultra linear +45dBm  $IP3_0$  using HS LO or +42dBm  $IP3_0$  using LS LO
- 9.7 dB NF
- 200  $\Omega$  output impedance
- Wide flat performance IF BW
- Drives ADC directly for DPD applications
- Low Power Consumption
- 5x5 20 pin package
- Standby Mode

### DEVICE BLOCK DIAGRAM



### ORDERING INFORMATION



### PART# MATRIX

Part#	RF Range	UTRA bands	IF freq range	Typ. Gain	Injection
F1701	600 - 1060	5,6,8,12,13,14,17,18,19,20,26	70 - 300	11.8	Both
F1751	1400 - 2500	1,2,3,4,9,10,11,21,23,24,25,33,34,35,36,37,39,40	50 - 500	11.8	Both
F1763	2000 - 2900	7,38,40,41	50 - 500	11.7	Both



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

VCC to GND	-0.3V to +5.5V
STBY	-0.3V to (VCC + 0.3V)
IF_OUT+, IF_OUT-, RF_IN	-0.3V to (VCC + 0.3V)
LO_IN	-0.3V to +0.3V
IF_SET to GND, IF_BIAS to GND	-0.3V to +1.2V
RF Input Power	+20dBm
Continuous Power Dissipation	1.3W
$\theta_{JA}$ (Junction – Ambient)	+40°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$ (Junction – Case) The Case is defined as the exposed paddle	+3°C/W
Operating Temperature Range (Case Temperature)	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to +105°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+260°C

*Stresses above those listed above may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.*



**IDTF1763 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Parameter	Comment	Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
Supply Voltage(s)	All V <sub>CC</sub> pins	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.75		5.25	V
Operating Temperature Range	Case Temperature	T <sub>CASE</sub>	-40		+105	degC
RF Freq Range	Sets LO Range	F <sub>RF1</sub>	2300		2700	MHz
Oversample RF Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Measure gain at 200MHz IF</li><li>▪ LO = 1800MHz, 2700MHz</li></ul>	F <sub>RF2</sub>	2000		2900	
LO Range		F <sub>LO</sub>	1800		3000	
IF Freq Range		F <sub>IF</sub>	50		500	



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**IDTF1763 SPECIFICATION**

Refer to Typical Application Circuit when operated with  $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ ,  $F_{RF} = 2500\text{ MHz}$ ,  $F_{IF} = 200\text{ MHz}$ ,  $F_{LO} = 2300\text{ MHz}$ ,  $P_{LO} = 0\text{ dBm}$ , output power = +1dBm per tone, STBY = GND unless otherwise noted. Transformer loss is de-embedded unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Comment	Symbol	min	typ	max	units
Logic Input High	For Standby Pin	$V_{IH}$	<b>2</b>			V
Logic Input Low	For Standby Pin	$V_{IL}$			<b>0.8<sup>1</sup></b>	V
Logic Current	For Standby Pin	$I_{IH}, I_{IL}$	<b>-1</b>		<b>+1</b>	$\mu A$
Supply Current	Total $V_{CC}$	$I_{SUPP}$		<b>200</b>	<b>215</b>	mA
Supply Current	Standby Mode ▪ STBY = $V_{IH}$	$I_{STBY}$		<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	mA
LO Power		$P_{LO}$	<b>-3<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>+3</b>	dBm
Settling Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pin = -13 dBm</li> <li>Gate STBY from <math>V_{IH}</math> to <math>V_{IL}</math></li> <li>Time for IF Signal to settle to within 1 dB of final value</li> </ul>	$T_{SETT}$		130		nsec
Gain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2000\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 1800\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$G_{LB}$		<b>12.2</b>		dB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2300\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$G_{MB}$	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2900\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2700\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$G_{HB}$		<b>11</b>		
Noise Figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2100\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 1900\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$NF_{LB}$		9.2		dB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2500\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2300\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$NF_{MB}$		9.7		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF} = 2900\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2700\text{MHz}</math></li> </ul>	$NF_{HB}$		10.9		
NF w/Blocker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+100 MHz offset blocker</li> <li><math>P_{IN} = +4\text{ dBm}</math></li> </ul>	$NF_{BLK}$		20		dB
Output IP3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF1} = 2100\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 1900\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>P_{IN} = -10\text{dBm}</math> per tone</li> <li>5MHz Tone Separation</li> </ul>	$OIP3_{LB}$	35	40		dBm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF1} = 2500\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2300\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>P_{IN} = -10\text{dBm}</math> per tone</li> <li>5MHz Tone Separation</li> </ul>	$OIP3_{MB}$	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF1} = 2500\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2700\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>P_{IN} = -10\text{dBm}</math> per tone</li> <li>5MHz Tone Separation</li> </ul>	$OIP3_{MB}$		45		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>F_{RF1} = 2900\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>F_{LO} = 2700\text{MHz}</math></li> <li><math>P_{IN} = -10\text{dBm}</math> per tone</li> <li>5MHz Tone Separation</li> </ul>	$OIP3_{HB}$	35	40		
2RF – 2LO rejection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>P_{RF} = -10\text{dBm}</math></li> <li>Frequency = 2400MHz</li> </ul>	2x2		-74	-65	dBc
2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>P_{out} = -3\text{dBm}</math></li> </ul>	H2		-72	-67	dBc



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**IDTF1763 SPECIFICATION (CONTINUED)**

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Parameter	Comment	Symbol	min	typ	max	units
IM2 Sum Product (IM2+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pout = -3 dBm each tone</li> <li>▪ <math>F_{IF1} = 200</math> MHz, <math>F_{IF2} = 205</math> MHz</li> <li>▪ IM2 Product = 405 MHz</li> </ul>	IM2+		-67	-61	dBc
IM2 Diff Product (IM2-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pout = -3 dBm each tone</li> <li>▪ <math>F_{IF1} = 200</math> MHz, <math>F_{IF2} = 205</math> MHz</li> <li>▪ IM2 Product = 5 MHz</li> </ul>	IM2-		-82	-76	dBc
1dB output compression	Output referred	$P1dB_O$	<b>17</b>	20.9		dBm
1dB input compression	Input referred	$P1dB_I$		10.2		dBm
Gain Comp. w/blocker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unmodulated blocker</li> <li>▪ <math>P_{in} = +4</math> dBm, -100MHz offset</li> <li>▪ Signal Pin Tone = -20dBm</li> <li>▪ Measure <math>\Delta</math> gain of signal</li> </ul>	$\Delta G_{AC}$		0.1	0.2	dB
Gain Ripple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fixed LO = 1650 MHz</li> <li>▪ RF = 1700 to 2100 MHz</li> <li>▪ IF = 50 to 450MHz</li> </ul>			2.7	3	dB
RF Input Impedance	Single Ended	$Z_{RF}$		50		$\Omega$
LO port Impedance	Single Ended	$Z_{LO}$		50		
IF Output Impedance	Differential	$Z_{IF}$		200		
RF Input Return Loss	Single Ended	$RF_{RL}$	15	25		dB
LO port Return Loss	Single Ended	$LO_{RL}$	12	16		dB
IF Output Return Loss	Differential	$IF_{RL}$	10	13		dB
LO to IF leakage <sup>2</sup>		$ISO_{LI}$		-34	-27	dBm
RF to IF isolation	Referenced to Pin = -10dBm	$ISO_{RI}$		-44	-38	dBc
LO to RF leakage		$ISO_{LR}$		-49	-38	dBm

1 – Items in min/max columns in *bold italics* are Guaranteed by Test

2 – All other Items in min/max columns are Guaranteed by Design Characterization



### **TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

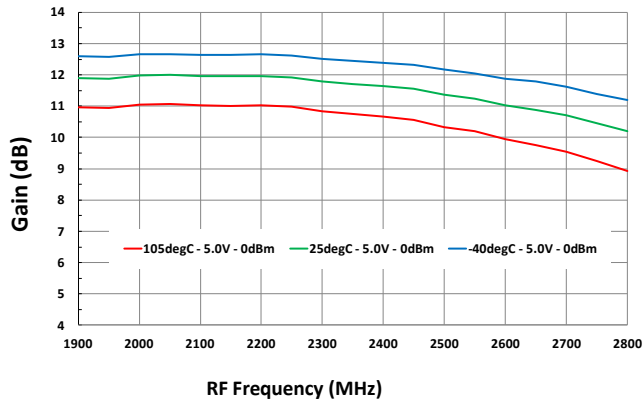
Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions apply to the Typ Ops Graphs:

- $V_{CC} = +5.0V$
- $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$
- $F_{RF} = 2500\text{ MHz}$
- $F_{IF} = 200\text{ MHz}$
- $F_{LO} = 2300\text{ MHz}$
- $P_{LO} = 0\text{ dBm}$
- $P_{in} = -10\text{ dBm}$  per tone
- $STBY = GND$
- Transformer loss is de-embedded for Gain, Output P1dB and OIP3 Graphs

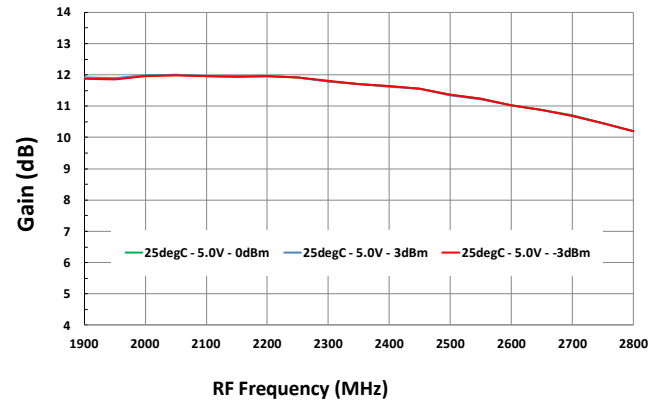


**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, HIGH SIDE INJECTION] Gain, OIP3 (1)**

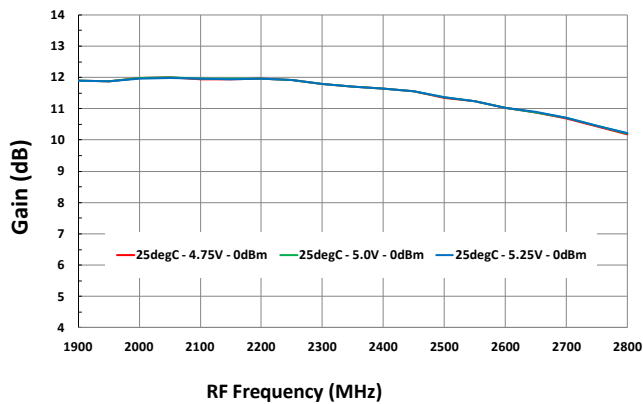
**Gain vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



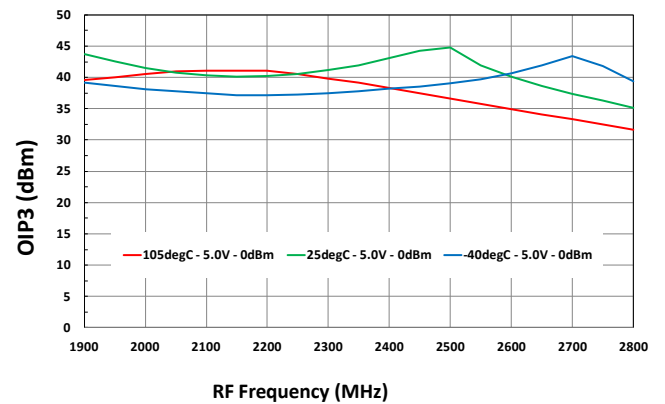
**Gain vs. Lo Level**



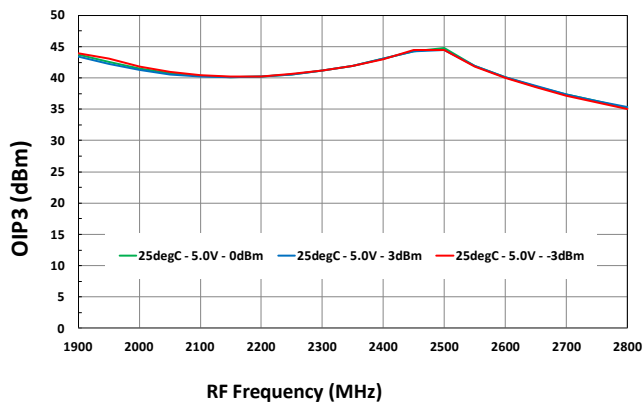
**Gain vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



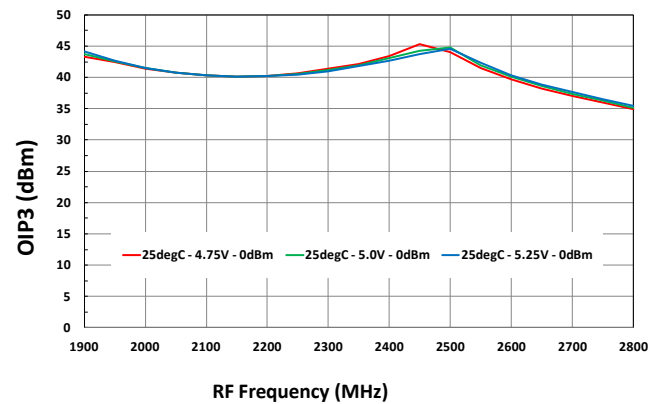
**Output IP3 vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**Output IP3 vs. Lo Level**



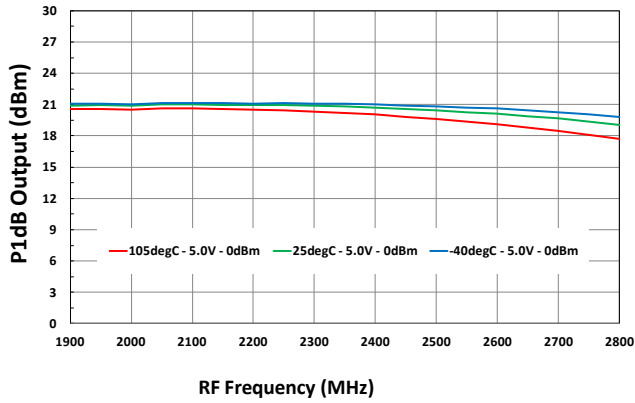
**Output IP3 vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



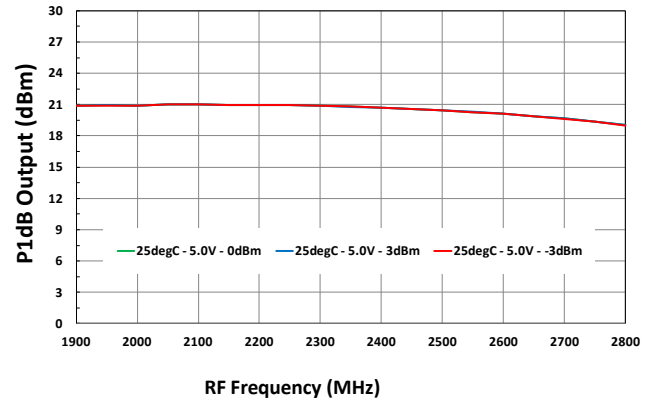


**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, HIGH SIDE INJECTION] P1dB<sub>o</sub>, 2x2 (2)**

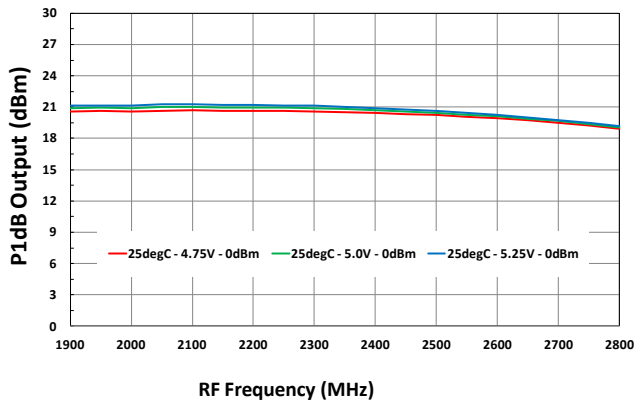
**P1dB<sub>o</sub> vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



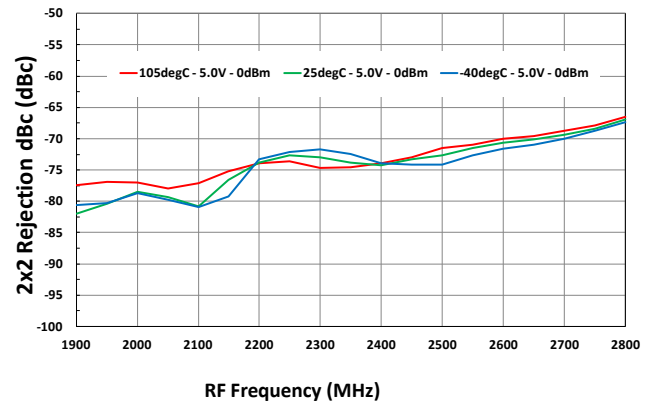
**P1dB<sub>o</sub> vs. Lo Level**



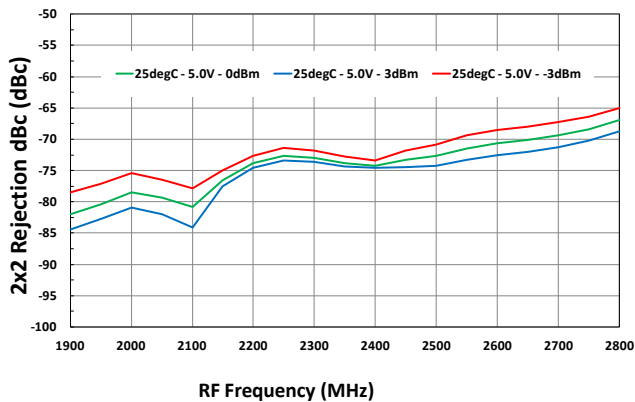
**P1dB<sub>o</sub> vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



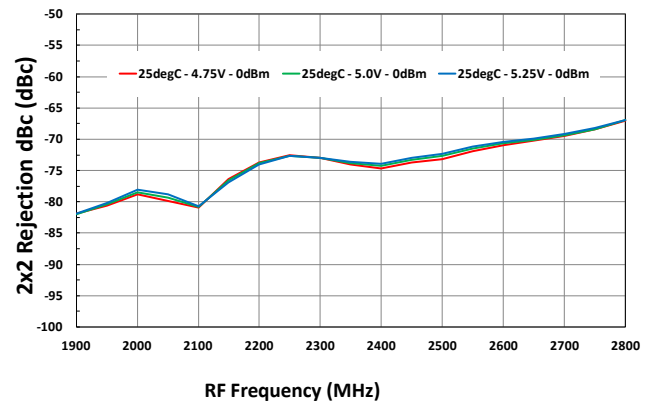
**2x2 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**2x2 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



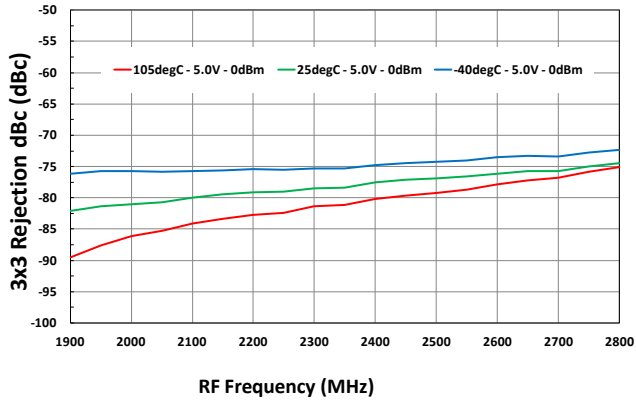
**2x2 Rejection vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



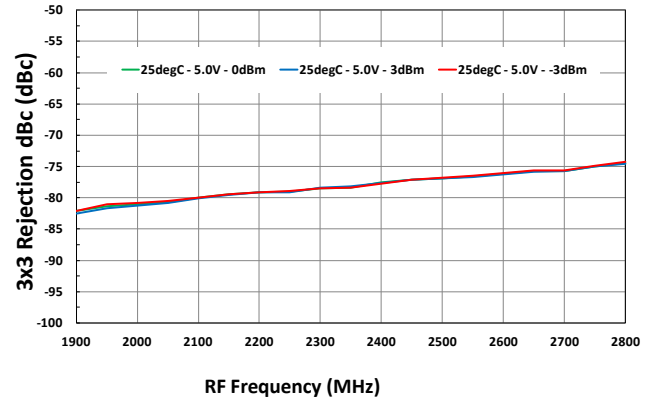


**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, HIGH SIDE INJECTION] 3x3, H2 Rejection (3)**

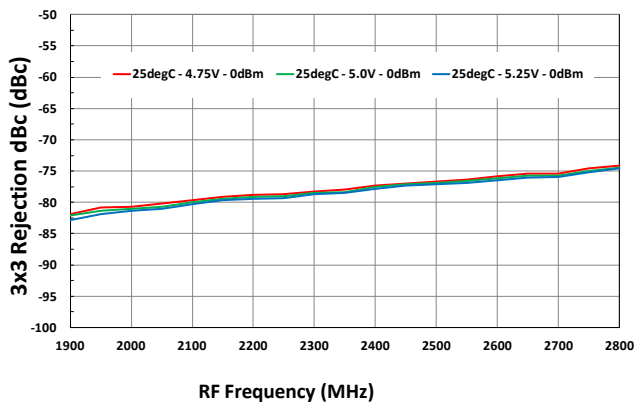
**3x3 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



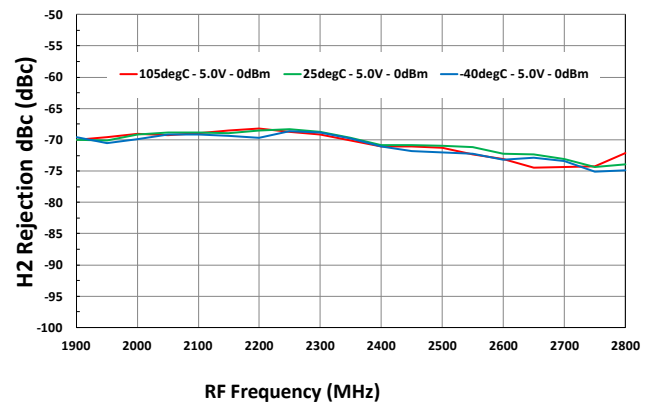
**3x3 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



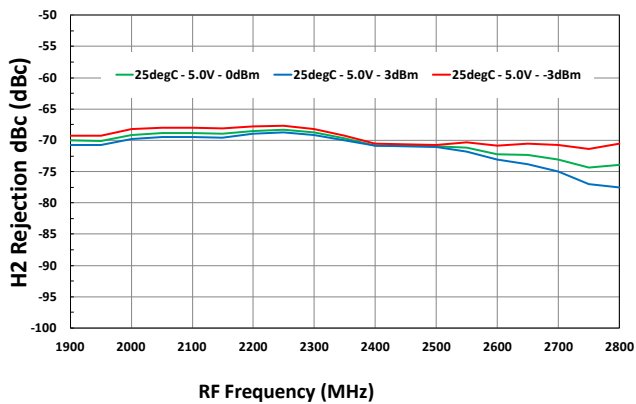
**3x3 Rejection vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



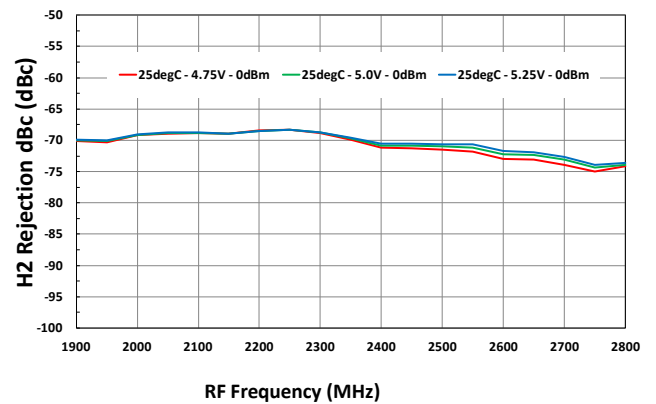
**H2 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**H2 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



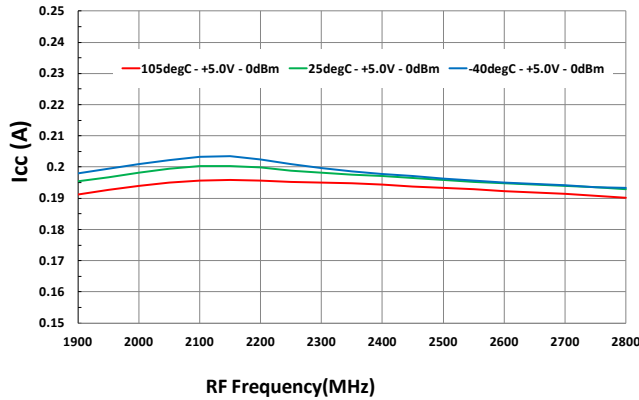
**H2 Rejection vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



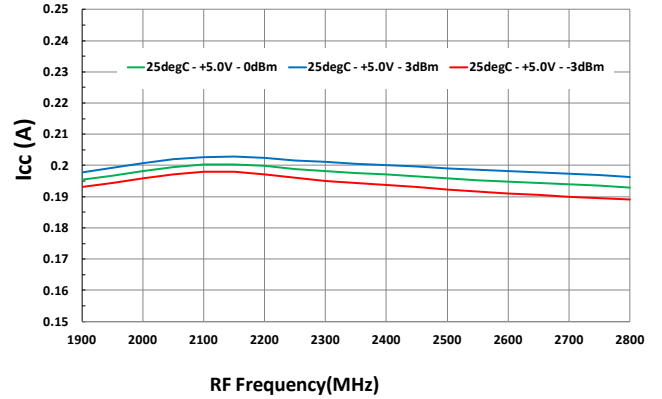


**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, HIGH SIDE INJECTION] Icc, LO-IF leakage [4]**

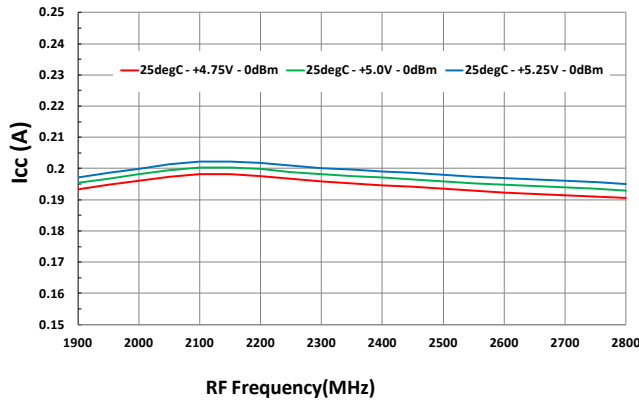
**ICC vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



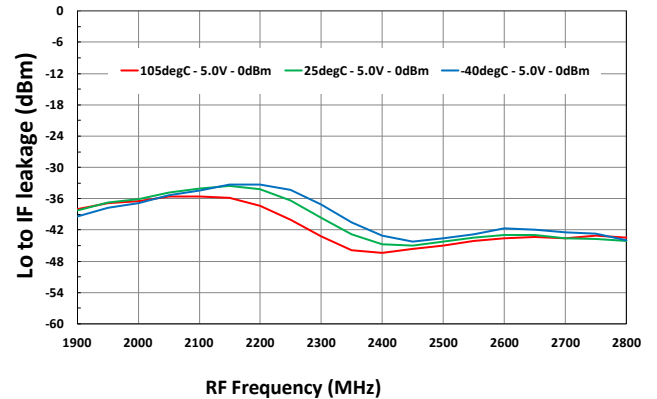
**Icc vs. Lo Level**



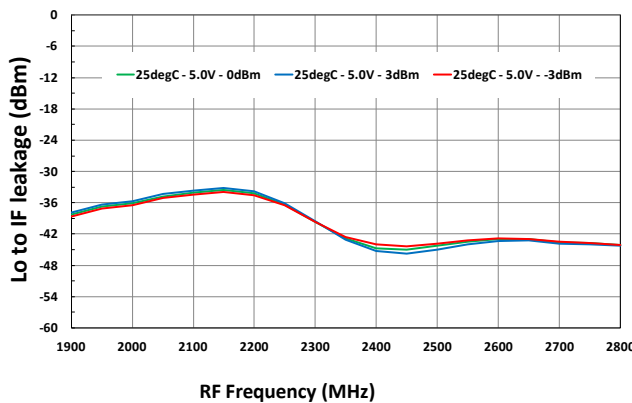
**Icc vs. Vcc**



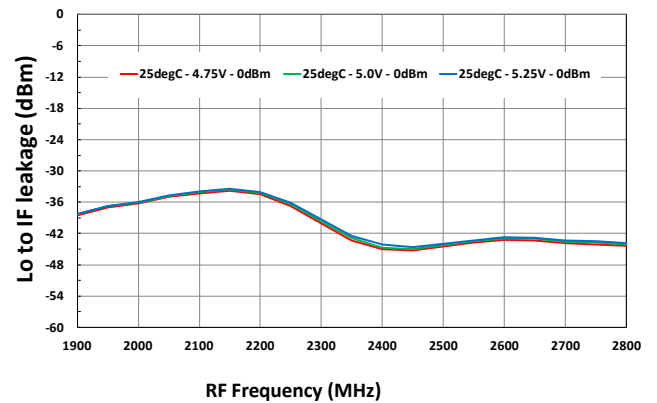
**Lo to IF leakage vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**Lo to IF leakage vs. Lo Level**



**Lo to IF leakage vs. Vcc**

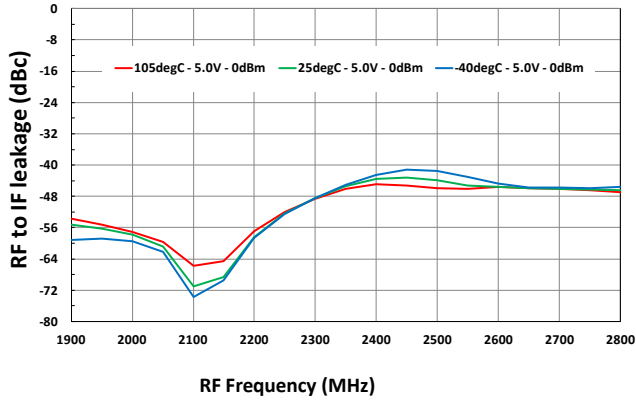


**RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer**

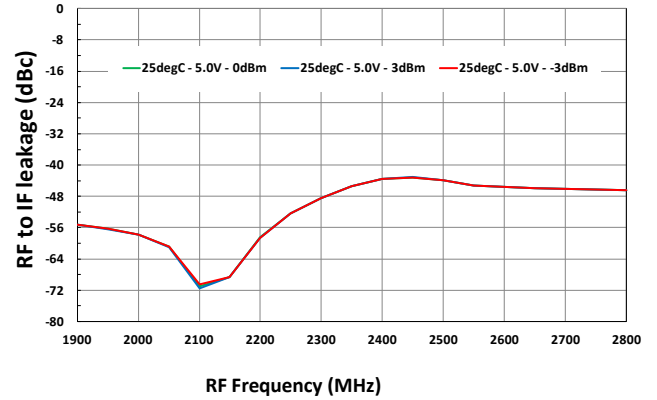
**2000MHz to 2900MHz**

**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, HIGH SIDE INJECTION] RF to IF leakage, OIP3, HD2 (5)**

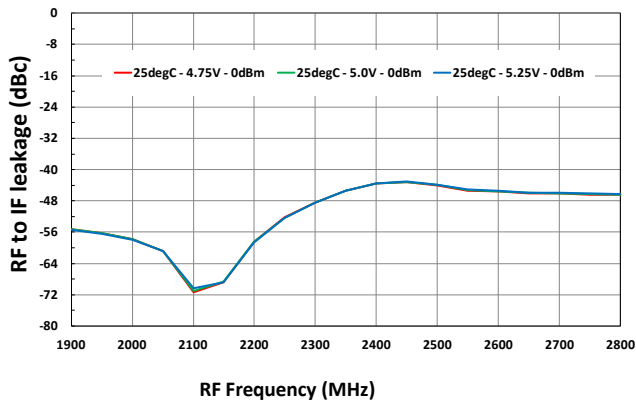
**RF to IF leakage vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



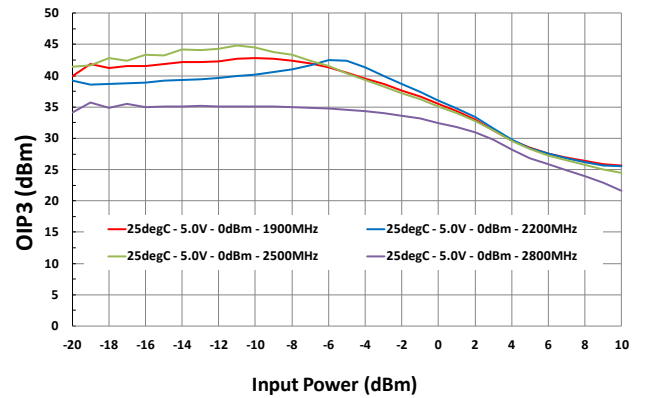
**RF to IF leakage vs. Lo Level**



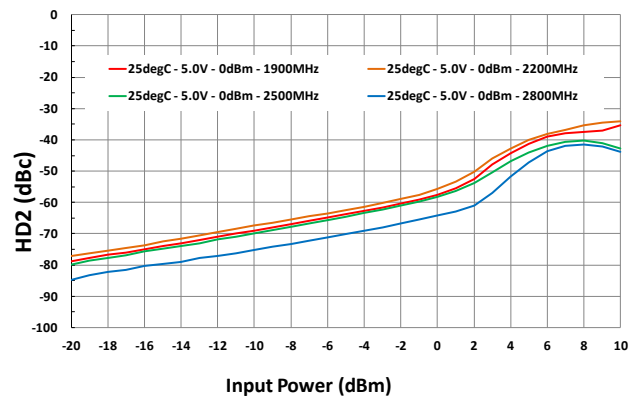
**RF to IF leakage vs. Vcc**



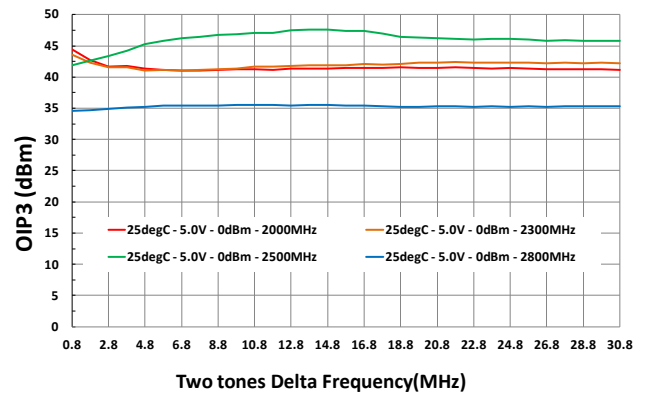
**OIP3 vs. Input power**



**HD2 vs. Input power**

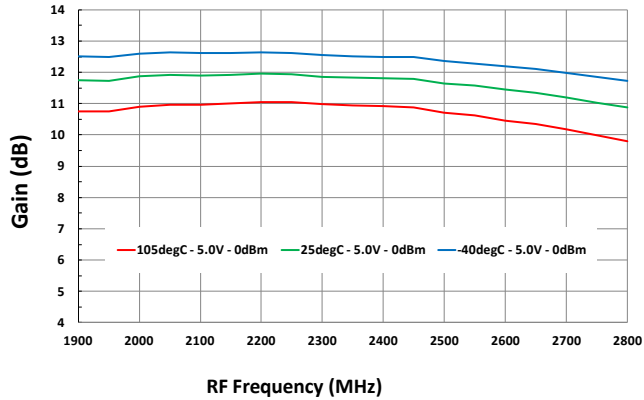


**OIP3 vs. Delta Frequency of two tones**

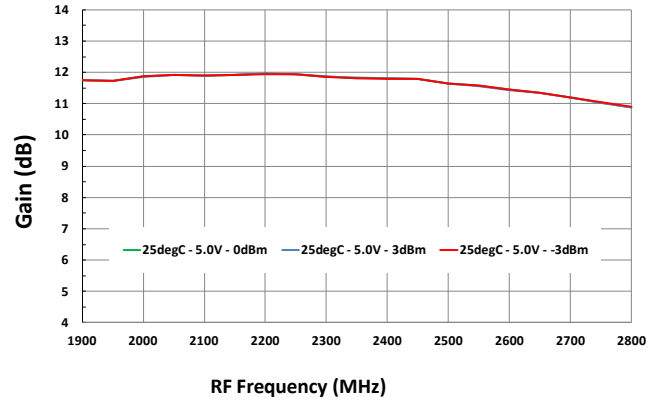


## TOCs [IF = 200MHz, LOW SIDE INJECTION] Gain, OIP3 (6)

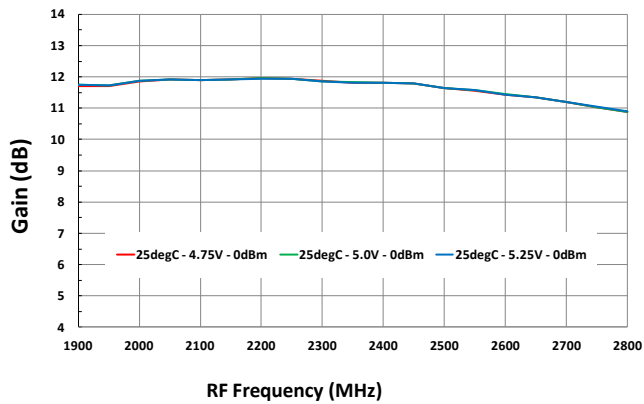
Gain vs.  $T_{CASE}$



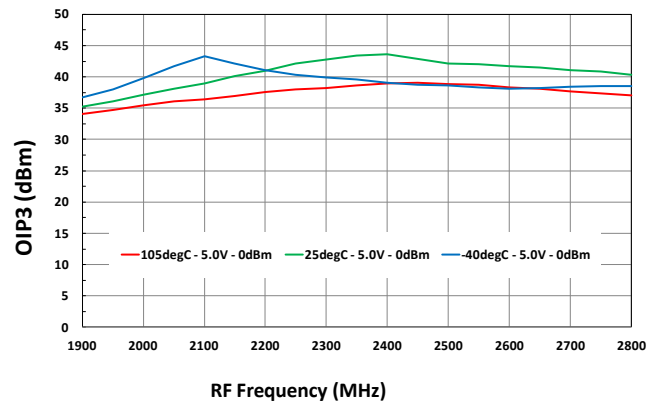
Gain vs. Lo Level



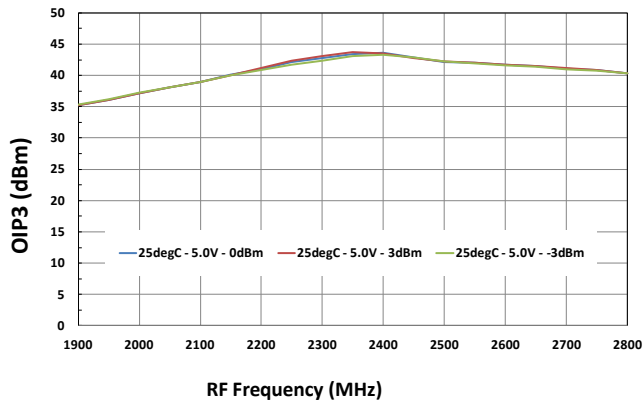
Gain vs.  $V_{CC}$



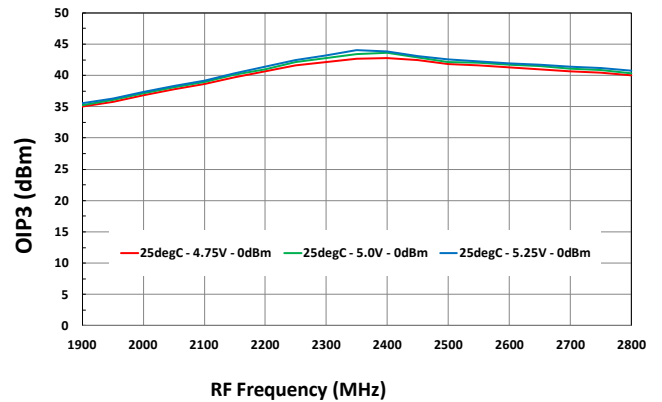
Output IP3 vs.  $T_{CASE}$



Output IP3 vs. Lo Level



Output IP3 vs.  $V_{CC}$



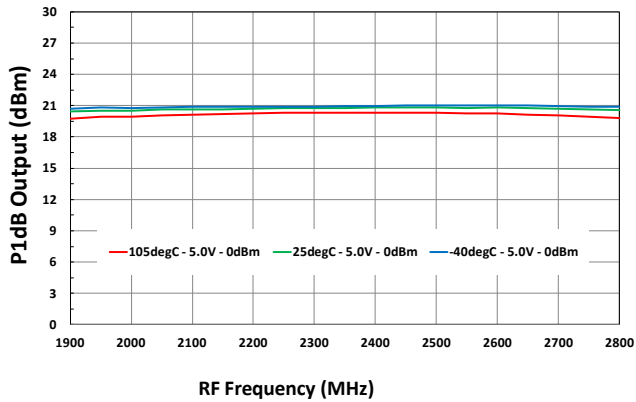


RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer

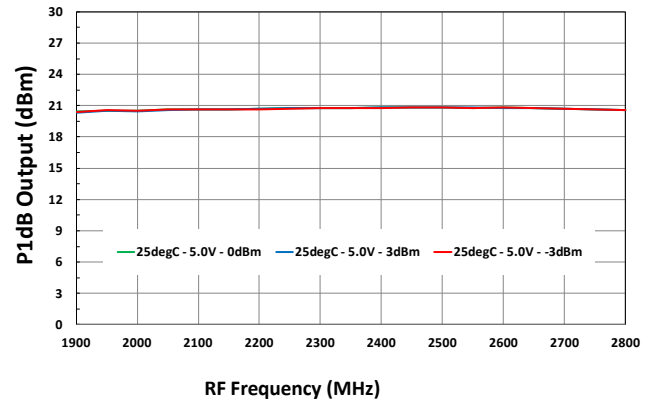
2000MHz to 2900MHz

**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, LOW SIDE INJECTION] P1dBo, 2x2 (7)**

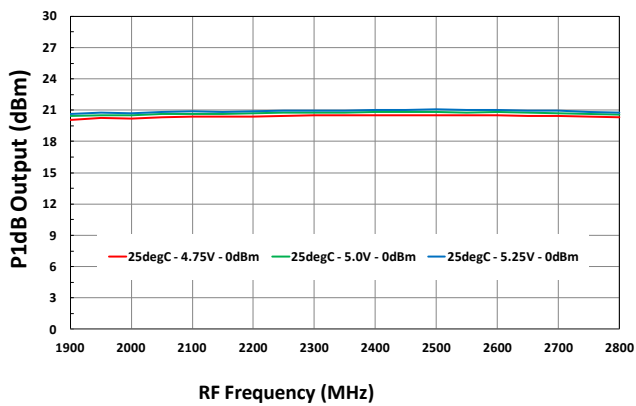
**P1dBO vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



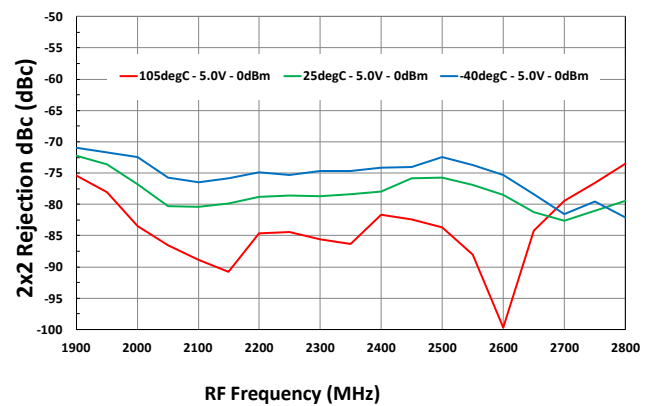
**P1dBO vs. Lo Level**



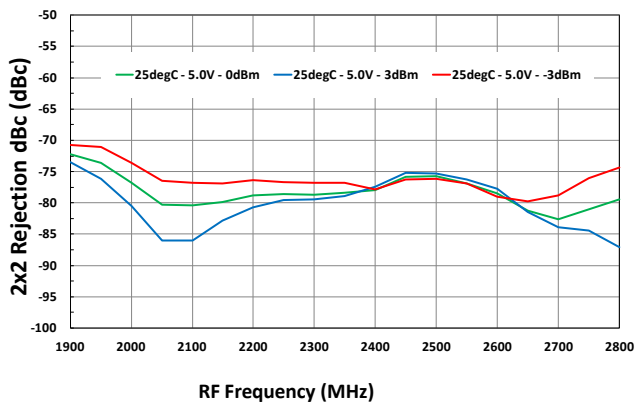
**P1dBO vs. Vcc**



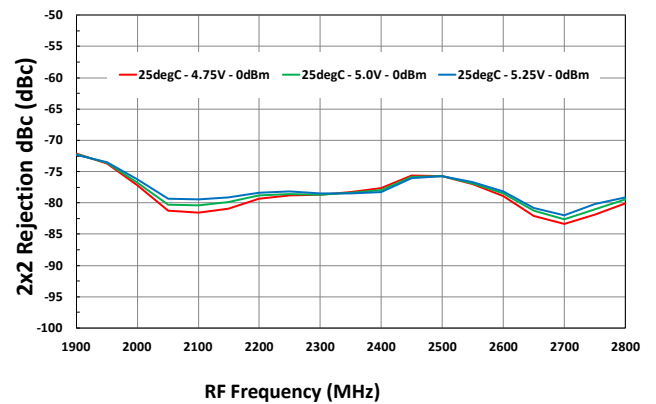
**2x2 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**2x2 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



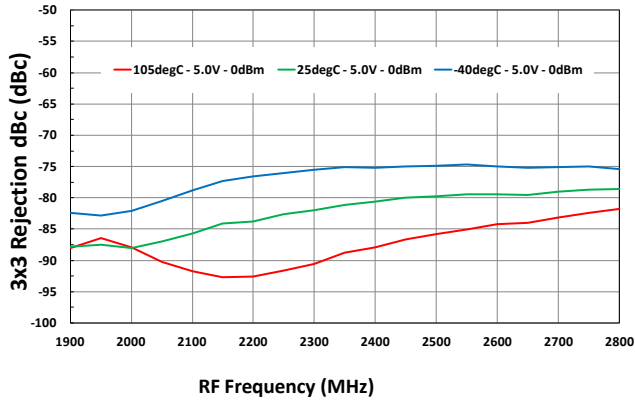
**2x2 Rejection vs. Vcc**



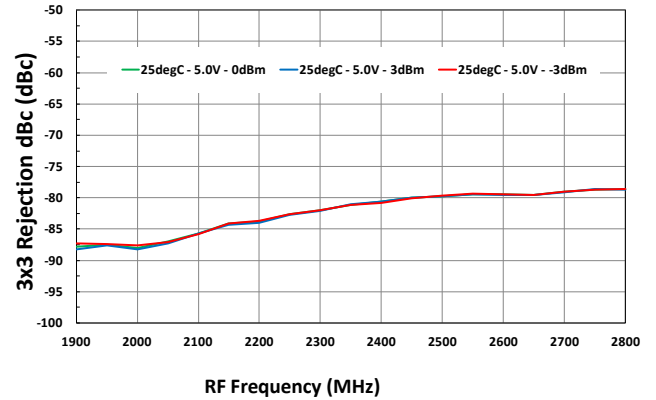


**TOCs [IF = 200MHz, LOW SIDE INJECTION] 3x3, H2 Rejection (8)**

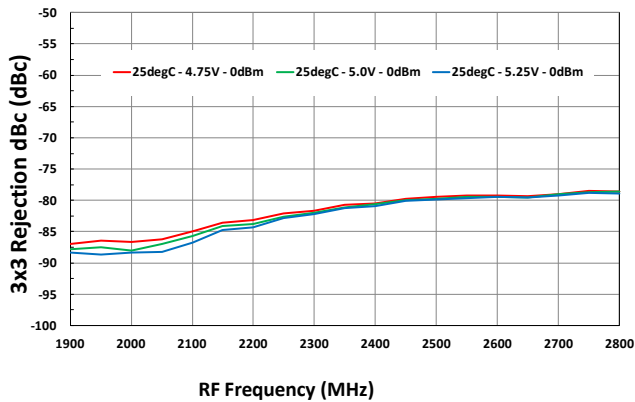
**3x3 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



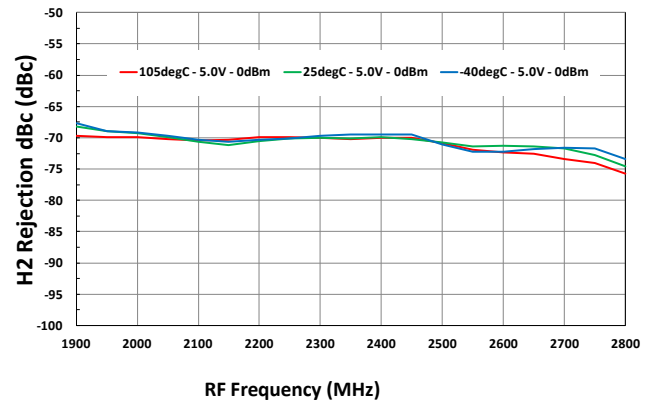
**3x3 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



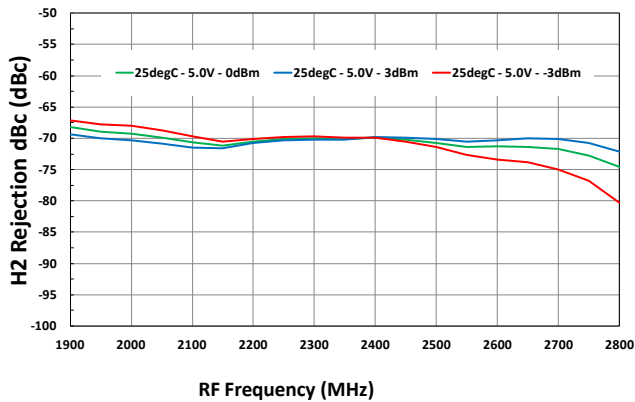
**3x3 Rejection vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**



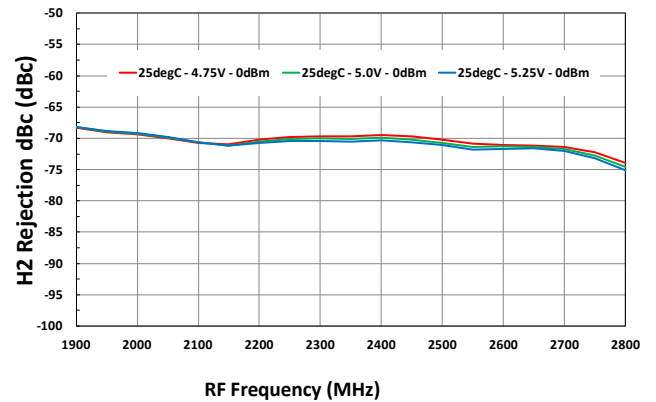
**H2 Rejection vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**H2 Rejection vs. Lo Level**



**H2 Rejection vs. V<sub>CC</sub>**

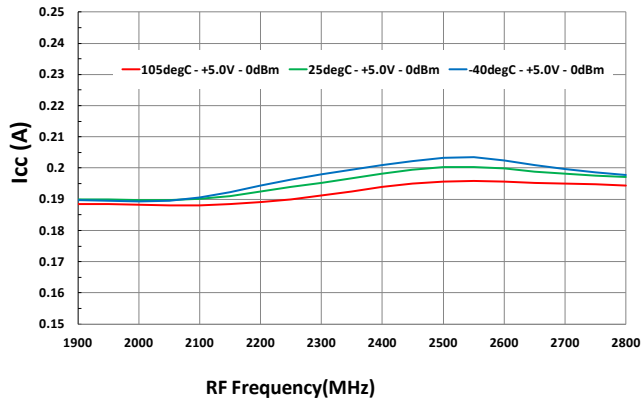


## RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer

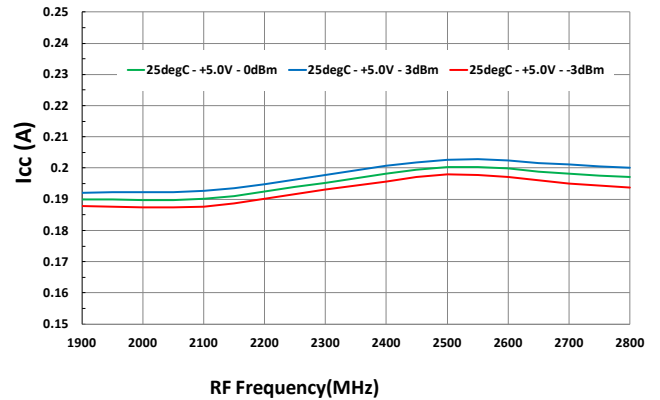
2000MHz to 2900MHz

### TOCs [IF = 200MHz, LOW SIDE INJECTION] Icc, Lo to IF Leakage (9)

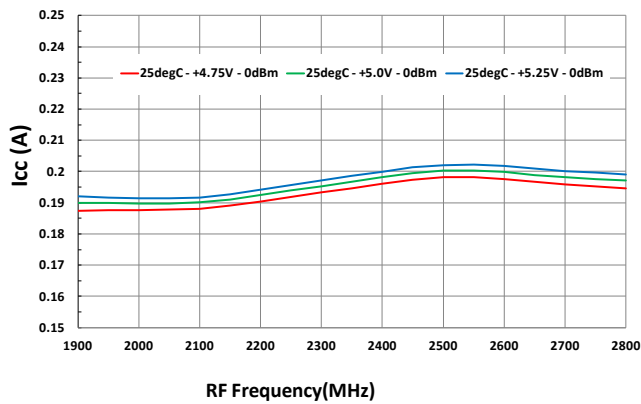
**Icc vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



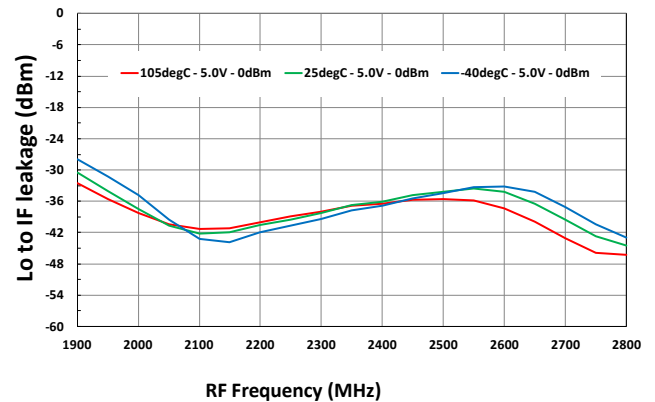
**Icc vs. Lo Level**



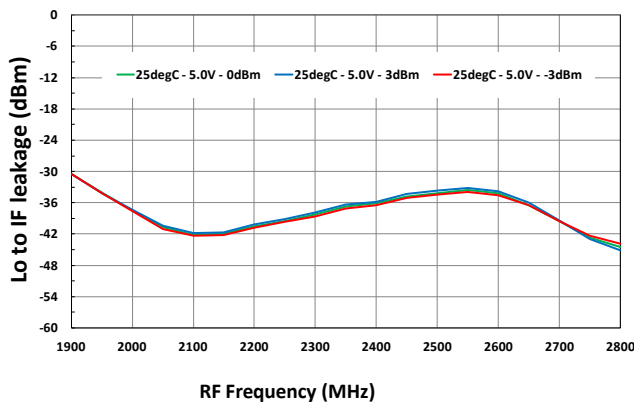
**Icc vs. Vcc**



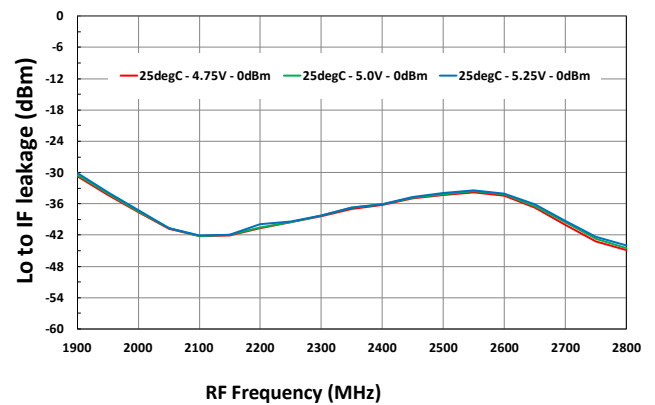
**Lo to IF leakage vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>**



**Lo to IF leakage vs. Lo Level**

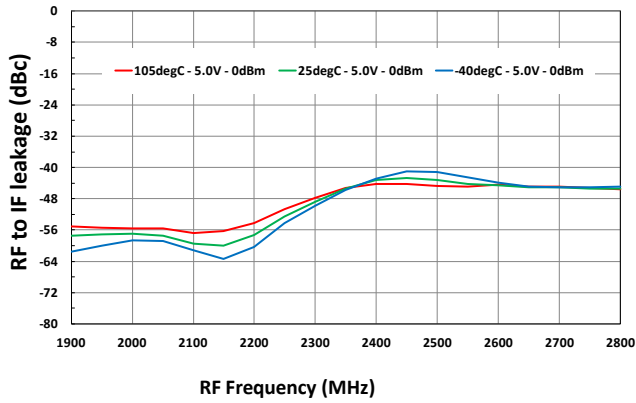


**Lo to IF leakage vs. Vcc**

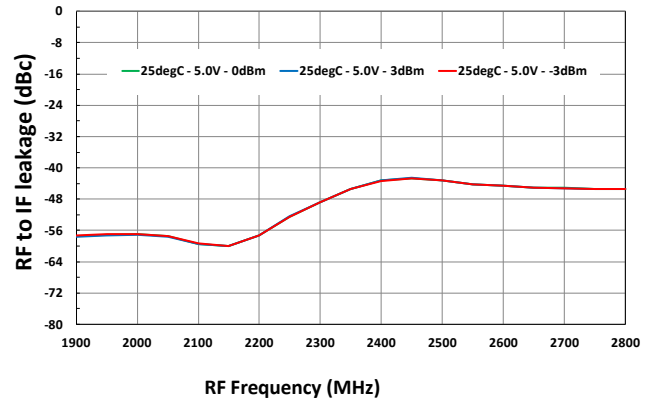


## TOCs [IF = 200MHz, Low Side Injection] RF to IF leakage, OIP3, H2 (10)

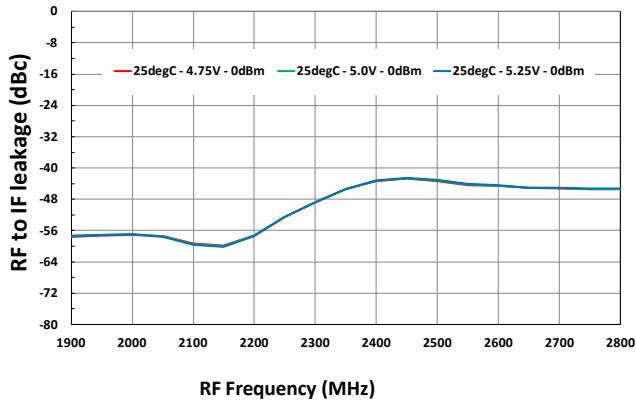
RF to IF leakage vs. TCASE



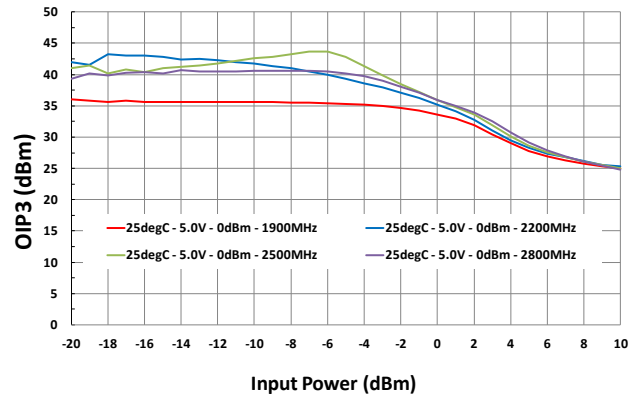
RF to IF leakage vs. Lo Level



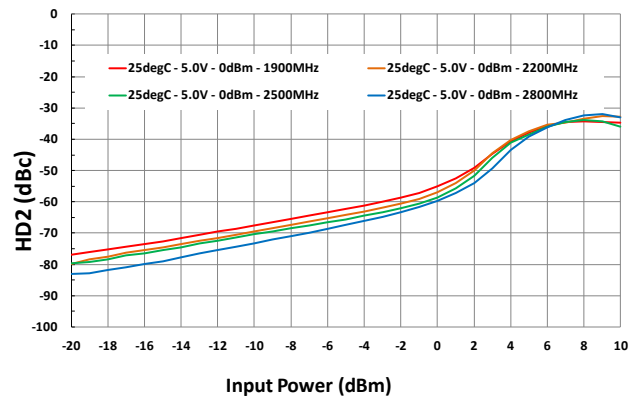
RF to IF leakage vs. Vcc



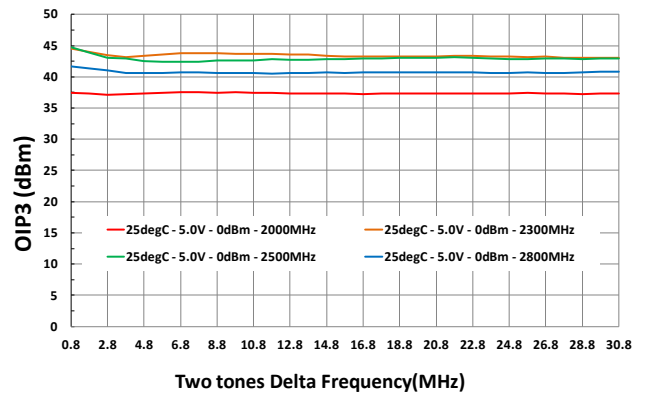
OIP3 vs. Input power



HD2 vs. Input power



OIP3 vs. Delta Frequency of two tones



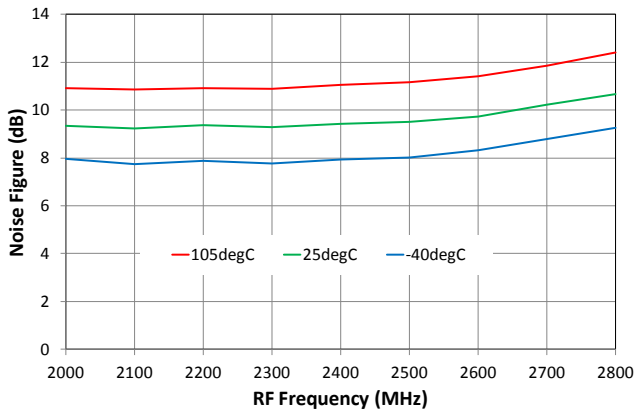


## RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer

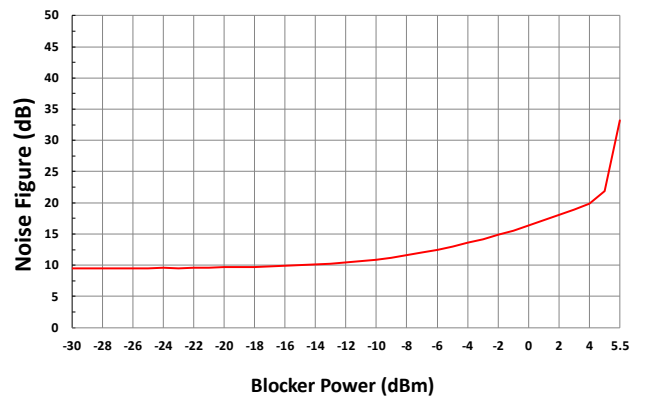
2000MHz to 2900MHz

### TOCs NF, Settling Time, Return Loss (11)

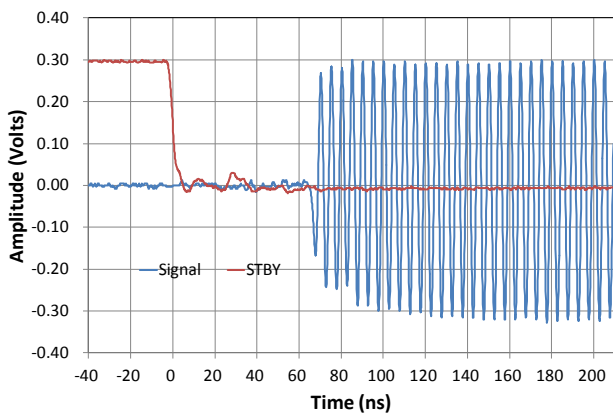
#### Noise Figure vs. T<sub>CASE</sub>



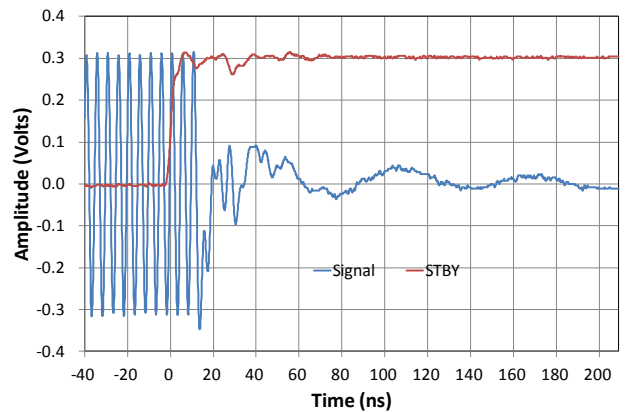
#### Noise Figure with Blocker (RF: 2500MHz, Blocker: 2600MHz)



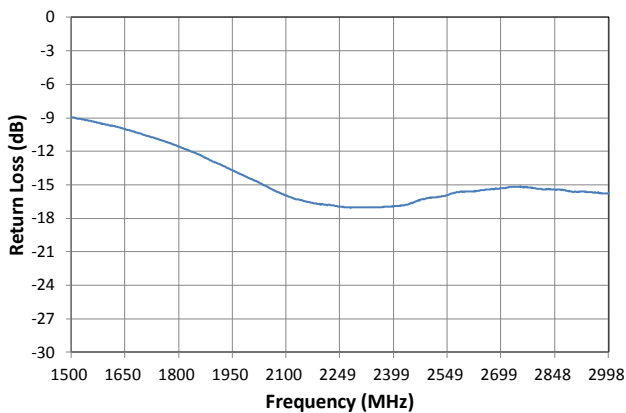
#### Turn on Settling



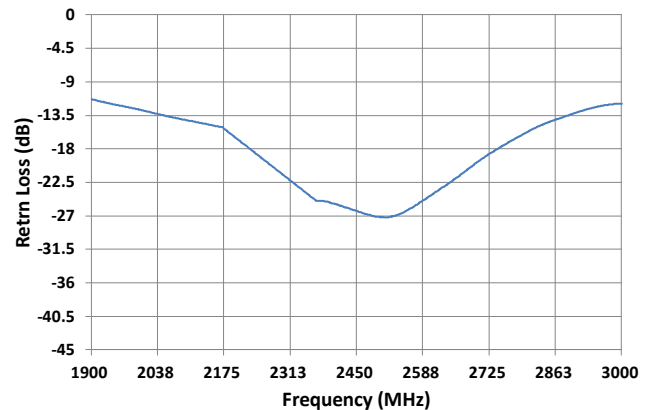
#### Turn off Settling



#### Lo port Return Loss



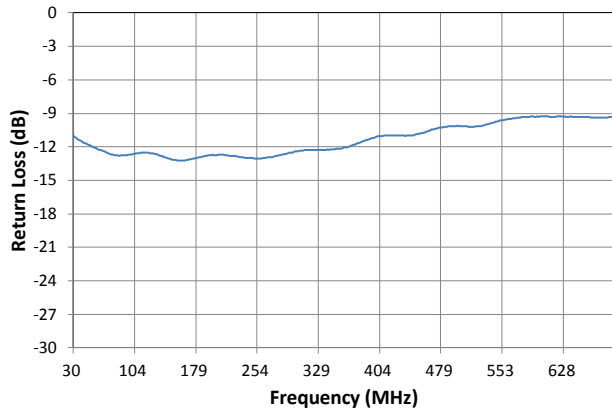
#### RF port Return Loss





**TOCs Return Loss (12)**

**IF port Return Loss**





# IDTF1763NBGI Datasheet

RF to IF Single Downconverting Mixer

1900MHz to 2900MHz

## PACKAGE DRAWING (NBG20)

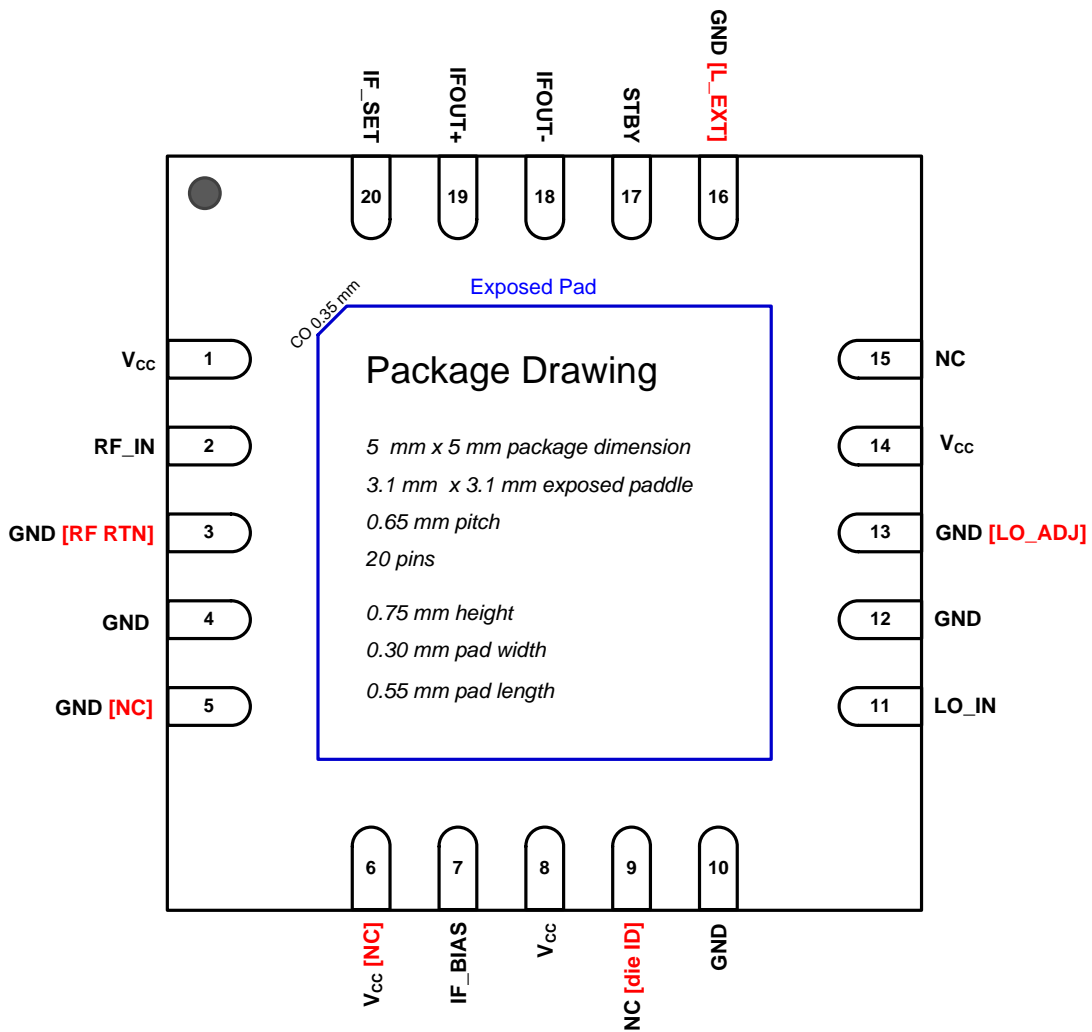


**PIN DIAGRAM**

**BLACK TEXT** is recommended external connection  
**RED TEXT** denotes internal function or connection

**TOP View**

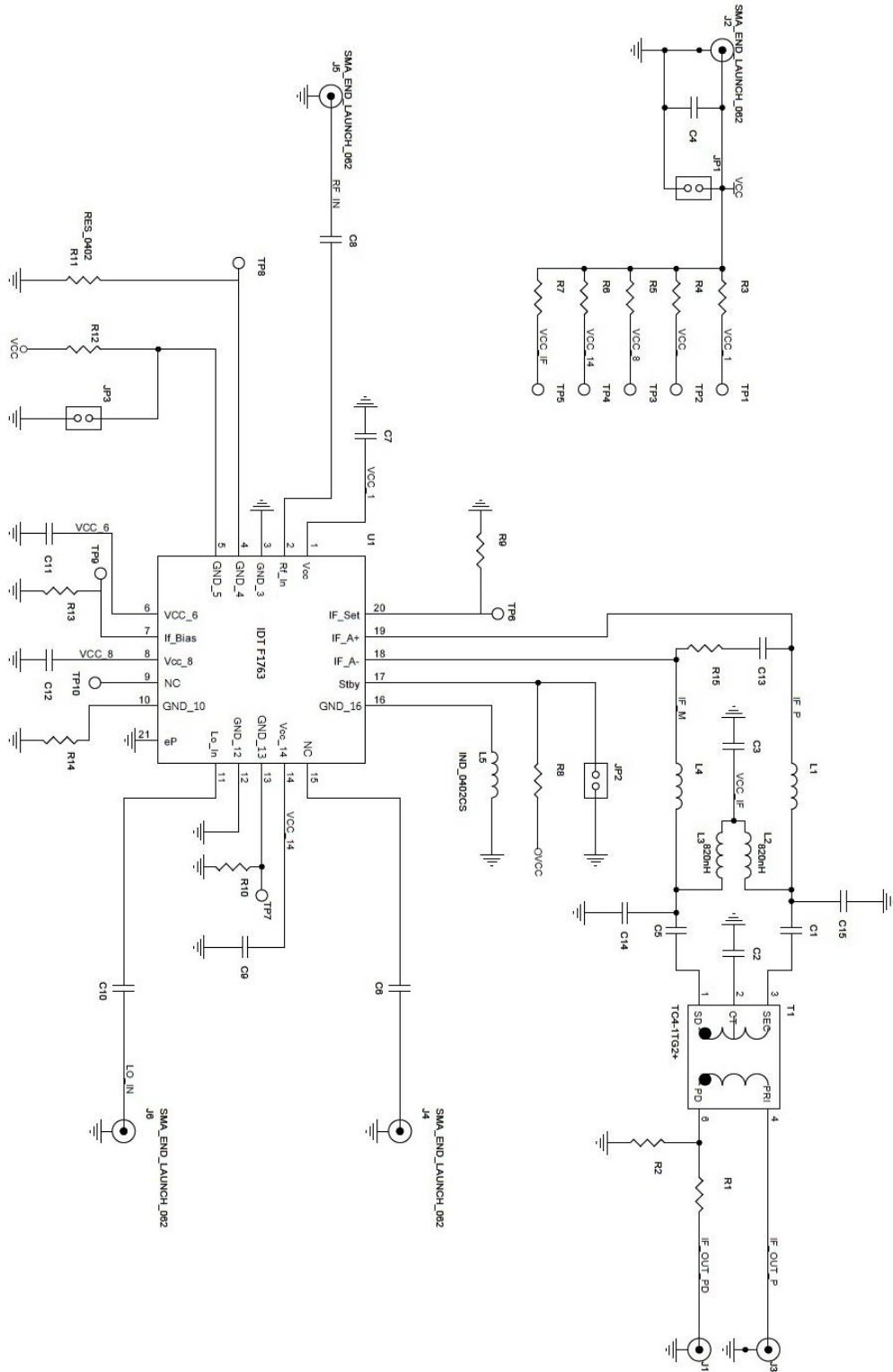
*(looking through the top of the package)*



**PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

Pin	Name	Function
1	VCC	Power Supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit as close as possible to pin.
2	RF_IN	RF Input. Internally matched to 50Ω. Do not apply DC to this pin.
3	GND [RF_RTN]	RF input Balun return. Ground this pin
4	GND	Internally bonded to GND
5	GND [NC]	No Connection. Not internally connected. OK to connect to VCC. OK to connect to GND.
6	VCC [NC]	No Connection. Not internally connected. OK to connect to VCC. OK to connect to GND.
7	IF_BIAS	Connect the specified resistor from this pin to ground to optimize linearity.
8	VCC	Power Supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit as close as possible to pin.
9	NC [die ID]	This pin serves as the die ID. Leave it unconnected
10	GND	Internally bonded to GND
11	LO_IN	Local Oscillator Input. This input is internally matched to 50Ω. This pin requires an input DC-blocking capacitor
12	GND	Internally bonded to GND
13	GND [LO_ADJ]	Ground this pin for best linearity performance. A resistor from this pin to GND can be used to reduce DC power consumption while slightly degrading linearity performance.
14	VCC	Power Supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit as close as possible to pin.
15	NC	No Connection. Not internally connected. OK to connect to VCC. OK to connect to GND.
16	GND [L_EXT]	Provisions for an external inductor. Ground this pin for normal operation.
17	STBY	Ground for normal operation. Pull high to disable
18	IF_OUT-	Mixer Differential IF Output. Connect pullup inductor from this pin to VCC (see the Typical Application Circuit).
19	IF_OUT+	Mixer Differential IF Output. Connect pullup inductor from this pin to VCC (see the Typical Application Circuit).
20	IF_SET	Connect the specified resistor from this pin to ground to set the correct Icc for the IF amplifier.
	— EP	Exposed Pad. Internally connected to GND. Connect to Ground with multiple vias for good thermal relief

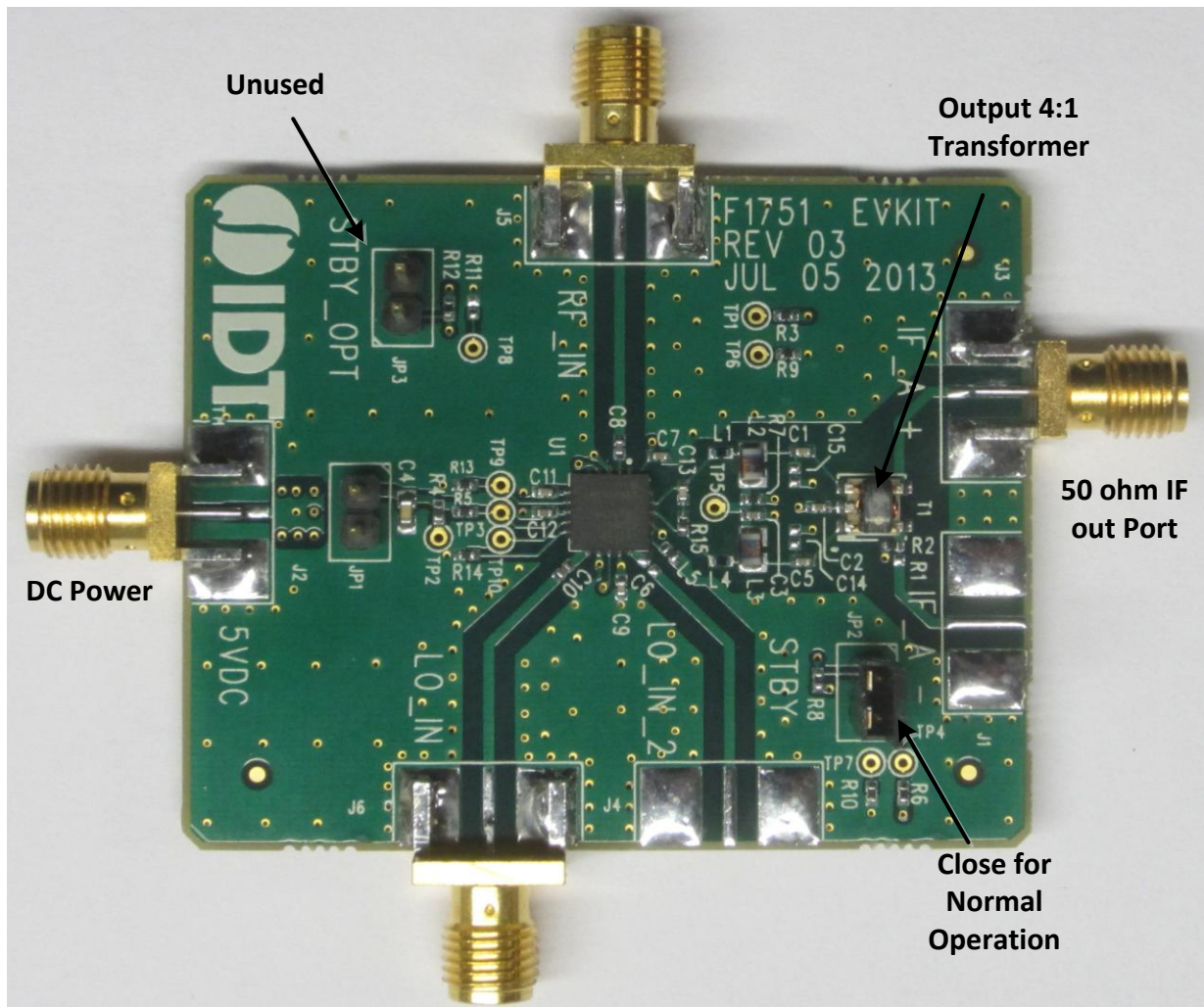
### EVKIT / APPLICATION CIRCUIT



**POWER SUPPLIES**

All supply pins should be bypassed with external capacitors to minimize noise and fast transients. Supply noise can degrade noise figure and fast transients can trigger ESD clamps and cause them to fail. Supply voltage change or transients should have a slew rate smaller than 1V/20uS. In addition, all control pins should remain at 0V (+/-0.3V) while the supply voltage ramps or while it returns to zero.

**EVKIT PICTURE/LAYOUT/OPERATION**

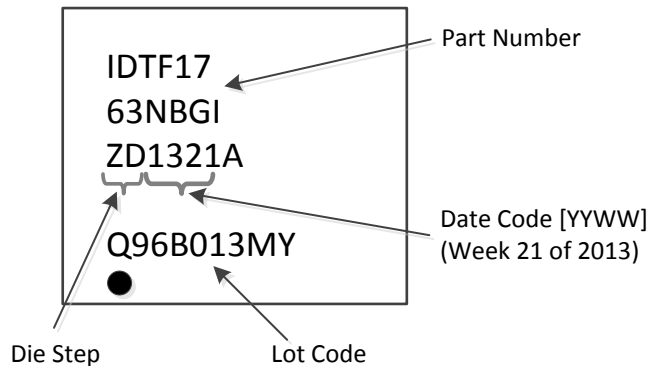


### EVKIT BOM

F1763  
11/26/2013

Item #	Value	Size/Rev	Desc	Mfr. Part #	Mfr.	Supplier Part #	Supplier	Part Reference	Qty
1	10nF	0402	CAP CER 10000PF 16V 10% X7R 0402	GRM155R71C103KA01D	MURATA	490-1313-1-ND	Digikey	C1,2,3,5,7,9,12	7
2	10uF	0603	CAP CER 10UF 6.3V X5R 0603	GRM188R60J106ME47D	MURATA	490-3896-1-ND	Digikey	C4	1
3	0.5pF	0402	CAP CER 0.5PF 50V NP0 0402	GJM1555C1HR50BB01D	MURATA	490-6077-1-ND	Digikey	C13	1
4	39pF	0402	CAP CER 39PF 50V 5% COG 0402	GRM1555C1H390JZ010	MURATA	490-1286-1-ND	Digikey	C8,10	2
5	0	0402	RES 0.0 OHM 1/10W 0402 SMD	ERJ-2GE0R00X	Panasonic	P0.0JCT-ND	Digikey	R2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,14,L5	10
6	100	0402	RES 100 OHM 1/10W 1% 0402 SMD	ERJ-2RKF1000X	Panasonic	P100LCT-ND	Digikey	R15	1
7	1K	0402	RES 1K OHM 1/10 1% 0402 SMD	ERJ-2RKF1001X	Panasonic	P1.00KLCT-ND	Digikey	R9	1
8	12.1K	0402	RES 12.1K OHM 1/10 1% 0402 SMD	ERJ-2RKF1212X	Panasonic	P12.1KLCT-ND	Digikey	R13	1
9	47K	0402	RES 47.0K OHM 1/16W 1% 0402 SMD	RC0402FR-0747KL	Yageo	311-47.0KLRCT-ND	Digikey	R8	1
10	22nH	0402	0402 Inductor 22nH LQW series	LQW15AN22NJ00D	MURATA	490-1150-1-ND	Digikey	L1,4	2
11	820nH	0805	0805CS (2012) Ceramic Chip Inductor	0805CS-821XJLB	COILCRAFT	0805CS-821XJLB	COILCRAFT	L2,3	2
12	Header_2Pin	TH_2	CONN HEADER VERT SGL 2POS GOLD	961102-6404-AR	3M	3M9447-ND	Digikey	JP1,2	2
13	SMA_END_LAUNCH	.062	CONN SMA JACK END LAUNCH PCB (Big)	142-0701-851	Emerson Johnson	530-142-0701-851	Mouser	J5,6	2
14	SMA_END_LAUNCH	.062	CONN SMA JACK END LAUNCH PCB (Small)	142-0711-821	Emerson Johnson	530-142-0711-821	Mouser	J2,3	2
15	4:1 Balun	SM-22	4:1 Center Tap Balun 50 OHM 3 TO 800Mhz	TC4-6TG2+	Mini Circuits	TC4-6TG2+	Mini Circuits	T1	1
16	F1763	QFN-20	RF MIXER	F1763	IDT	F1763_013	IDT	U1	1
17	PCB	02	Printed Circuit Board	F1751 EV Kit Rev 03					1
18	BOM	03	Bill Of Material						
19	DNP	402						R1,12,C6,11,14,15,JP3	
Total									38

### TOP MARKINGS





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

Наши преимущества:

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

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



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

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

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

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

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



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