

2GHz to 14GHz Microwave Mixer with Integrated LO Frequency Doubler

FEATURES

- Upconversion or Downconversion
- High IIP3: +28.2dBm at 5.8GHz
+22.8dBm at 12GHz
- 8.0dB Conversion Loss at 5.8GHz
- +14.3dBm Input P1dB at 5.8GHz
- Integrated LO Buffer: 0dBm LO Drive
- Bypassable Integrated LO Frequency Doubler
- Low LO-RF Leakage: <-30dBm
- 50Ω Single-Ended RF, LO and IF Ports
- 3.3V/115mA Supply
- Fast Turn ON/OFF for TDD Operation
- 2mm × 3mm, 12-Lead QFN Package

APPLICATIONS

- Microwave Transceivers
- Wireless Backhaul
- Point-to-Point Microwave
- Phased-Array Antennas
- C, X and Ku Band RADAR
- Test Equipment
- Satellite MODEMs

DESCRIPTION

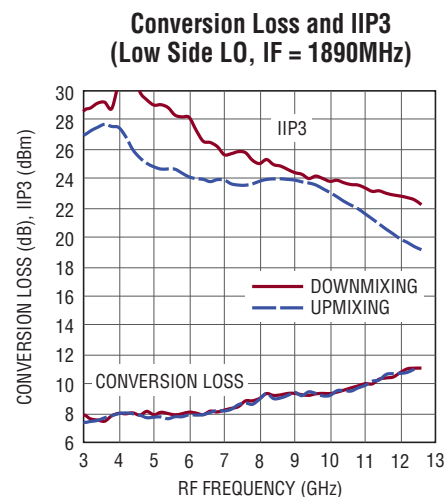
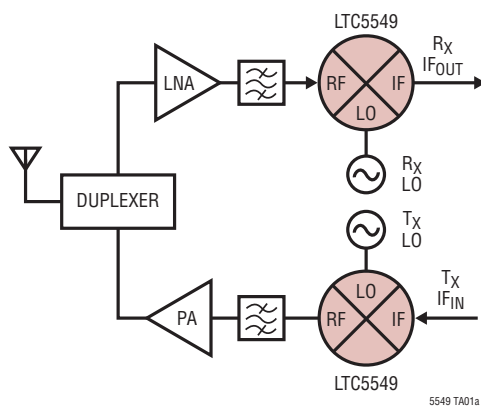
The **LTC[®]5549** is a general purpose passive double-balanced mixer that can be used for upconversion or downconversion. The RF port is designed for the 2GHz to 14GHz band and the IF port is optimized for 500MHz to 6GHz operation. An integrated LO buffer amplifier supports LO frequencies from 1GHz to 12GHz, requiring only 0dBm LO power. The LTC5549 delivers high IIP3 and input P1dB with low power consumption.

An internal LO frequency doubler can be enabled by a CMOS-compatible digital control pin, allowing operation with a lower, one-half LO input frequency. This allows the mixer's LO port to be used with existing synthesizers, such as the LTC6946 and LTC6948 family.

The LTC5549's high level of integration minimizes the total solution cost, board space and system level variation with its 2mm × 3mm package size.

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



5549 TA01b

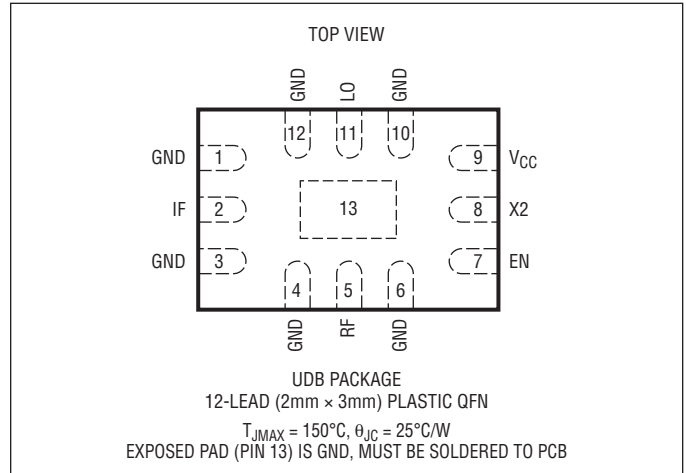
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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	4V
Enable Input Voltage (EN)	-0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$
X2 Input Voltage (X2)	-0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$
LO Input Power (1GHz to 12GHz)	+10dBm
LO Input DC Voltage	$\pm 0.1V$
RF Power (2GHz to 14GHz)	+20dBm
RF DC Voltage	$\pm 0.1V$
IF Power (0.5GHz to 6GHz)	+20dBm
IF DC Voltage	$\pm 0.1V$
Operating Temperature Range (T_C)	-40°C to 105°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature (T_J)	150°C

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

Lead Free Finish

TAPE AND REEL (MINI)	TAPE AND REEL	PART MARKING*	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE
LTC5549IUDB#TRMPBF	LTC5549IUDB#TRPBF	LGTZ	12-Lead (2mm x 3mm) Plastic QFN	-40°C to 105°C

TRM = 500 pieces. *Temperature grades are identified by a label on the shipping container.

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

Consult LTC Marketing for information on lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: <http://www.linear.com/leadfree/>

For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: <http://www.linear.com/tapeand reel/>

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, EN = High, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power Supply Requirements					
Supply Voltage (V_{CC})		● 3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Supply Current Enabled	EN = High, X2 = Low		115	136	mA
	EN = High, X2 = High		130	155	mA
Disabled	EN = Low			100	μA
Enable (EN) and LO Frequency Doubler (X2) Logic Inputs					
Input High Voltage (On)		● 1.2			V
Input Low Voltage (Off)		●		0.3	V
Input Current	-0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$	-30		100	μA
Chip Turn-On Time			0.2		μs
Chip Turn-Off Time			0.1		μs

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $EN = \text{High}$, $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$, $P_{RF} = -5\text{dBm}$ ($-5\text{dBm}/\text{tone}$ for two-tone IIP3 tests), unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
LO Frequency Range	●		1 to 12		GHz
RF Frequency Range	●		2 to 14		GHz
IF Frequency Range	●		500 to 6000		MHz
RF Return Loss	$Z_0 = 50\Omega$, 2GHz to 13.6GHz		>9		dB
LO Input Return Loss	$Z_0 = 50\Omega$, 1GHz to 12GHz		>10		dB
IF Return Loss	$Z_0 = 50\Omega$, 0.7GHz to 6GHz		>10		dB
LO Input Power	$X2 = \text{Low}$	-6	0	6	dBm
	$X2 = \text{High}$	-6	0	3	dBm

Downmixer Application with LO Doubler Off ($X2 = \text{Low}$)

Conversion Loss	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz		7.8 8.0 9.4 10.8		dB dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C , RF Input = 5.8GHz	●	0.009		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept ($\Delta f_{RF} = 2\text{MHz}$)	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz		26.0 28.2 24.4 22.8		dBm dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Input = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz RF Input = 8.5GHz, LO = 6.61GHz RF Input = 10GHz, LO = 8.11GHz		7.9 8.1 10.2 10.4		dB dB dB dB
LO to RF Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 12GHz		<-30		dBm
LO to IF Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 12GHz		<-27		dBm
RF to LO Isolation	$f_{RF} = 2\text{GHz}$ to 14GHz		>45		dB
RF Input to IF Output Isolation	$f_{RF} = 2\text{GHz}$ to 14GHz		>35		dB
Input 1dB Compression	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz		14.3		dBm

Downmixer Application with LO Doubler On ($X2 = \text{High}$)

Conversion Loss	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz		8.2 9.9 11.9		dB dB dB
Conversion Loss vs. Temperature	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C , RF Input = 5.8GHz	●	0.009		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept ($\Delta f_{RF} = 2\text{MHz}$)	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz RF Input = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz		27.9 24.8 22.0		dBm dBm dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Input = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz RF Input = 8.5GHz, LO = 3.305GHz RF Input = 10GHz, LO = 4.055GHz		9.6 10.7 12.6		dB dB dB
LO to RF Input Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-35		dBm
2LO to RF Input Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		≤ -28		dBm
LO to IF Output Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-30		dBm
2LO to IF Output Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-31		dBm
Input 1dB Compression	$f_{RF} = 5.8\text{GHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1.955\text{GHz}$		13.8		dBm

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $EN = \text{High}$, $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$, $P_{IF} = -5\text{dBm}$ (-5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests), unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1. (Notes 2, 3)

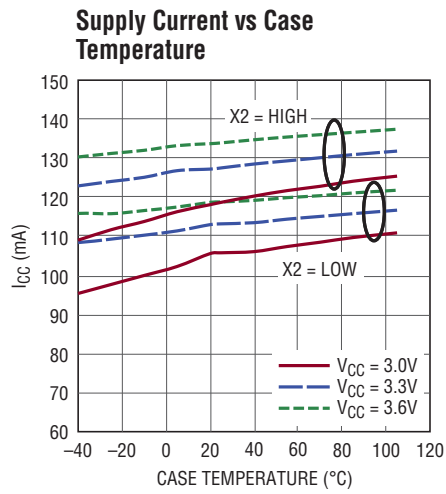
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Upmixer Application with LO Doubler Off (X2 = Low)					
Conversion Loss	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz		7.7		dB
	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz		7.8		dB
	RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz		9.2		dB
	RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz		10.7		dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C , RF Output = 5.8GHz		0.009		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Input 3rd Order Intercept ($\Delta f_{IF} = 2\text{MHz}$)	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz		25.0		dBm
	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz		24.4		dBm
	RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 7.11GHz		23.9		dBm
	RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 10.11GHz		19.9		dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Output = 2GHz, LO = 3.89GHz		7.8		dB
	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz		8.8		dB
	RF Output = 8.5GHz, LO = 6.61GHz		10.4		dB
	RF Output = 10GHz, LO = 8.11GHz		11.1		dB
LO to RF Output Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 12GHz		<-30		dBm
LO to IF Input Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 12GHz		<-27		dBm
IF to LO Isolation	$f_{IF} = 500\text{MHz}$ to 6GHz		>45		dB
IF to RF Isolation	$f_{IF} = 500\text{MHz}$ to 6GHz		>40		dB
Input 1dB Compression	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 3.91GHz		15.5		dBm
Upmixer Application with LO Doubler On (X2 = High)					
Conversion Loss	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz		8.1		dB
	RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz		9.7		dB
	RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz		11.8		dB
Conversion Loss vs Temperature	$T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 105°C , RF Output = 5.8GHz		0.009		dB/ $^\circ\text{C}$
2-Tone Input 3rd Order Intercept ($\Delta f_{IF} = 2\text{MHz}$)	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz		23.2		dBm
	RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz		23.5		dBm
	RF Output = 12GHz, LO = 5.055GHz		20.0		dBm
SSB Noise Figure	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz		10.9		dB
	RF Output = 9GHz, LO = 3.555GHz		12.3		dB
	RF Output = 10GHz, LO = 4.055GHz		12.7		dB
LO to RF Output Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-35		dBm
2LO to RF Output Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-30		dBm
LO to IF Input Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-30		dBm
2LO to IF Input Leakage	$f_{LO} = 1\text{GHz}$ to 5GHz		<-31		dBm
Input 1dB Compression	RF Output = 5.8GHz, LO = 1.955GHz		15.4		dBm

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

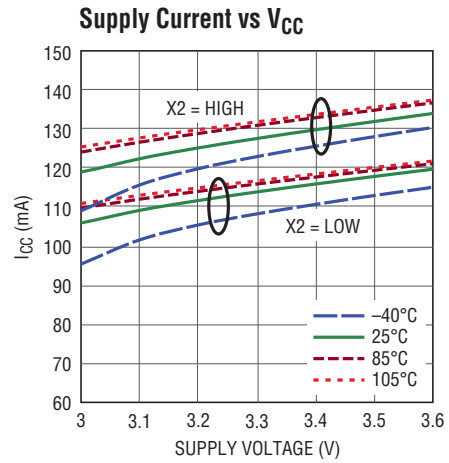
Note 2: The LTC5549 is guaranteed functional over the -40°C to 105°C case temperature range ($\theta_{JC} = 25^\circ\text{C/W}$).

Note 3: SSB noise figure measurements performed with a small-signal noise source, bandpass filter and 2dB matching pad on input, with bandpass filters on LO, and output.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS EN = high, test circuit shown in Figure 1.



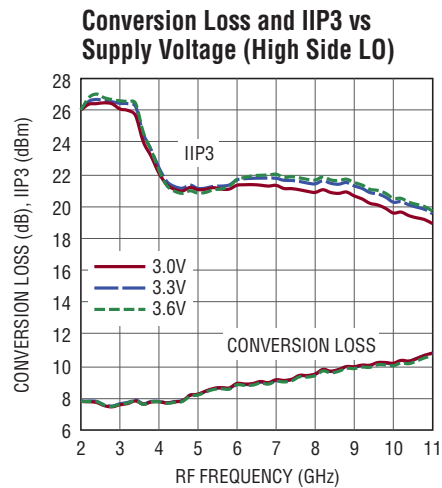
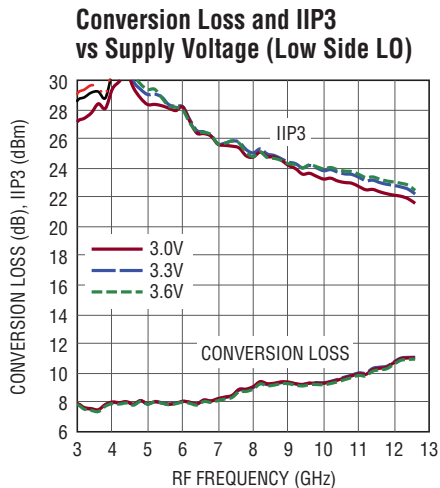
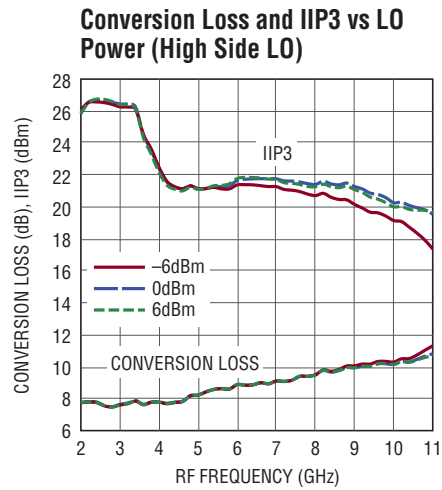
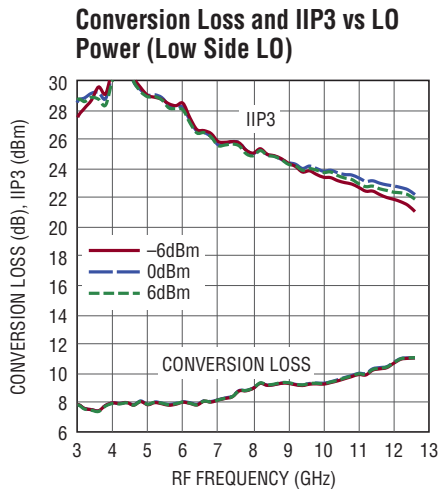
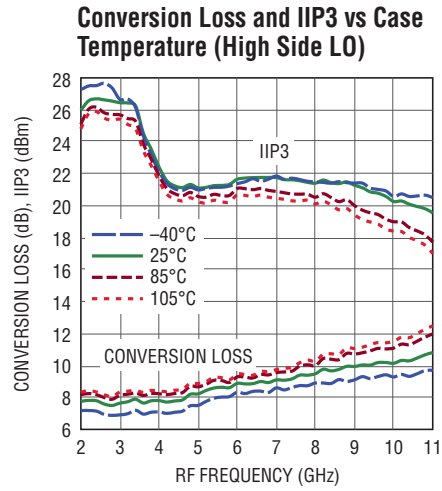
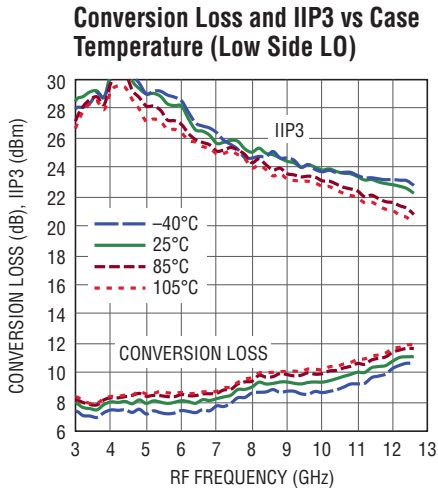
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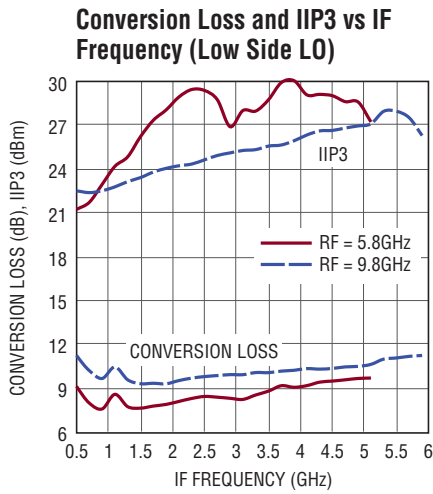
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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application.

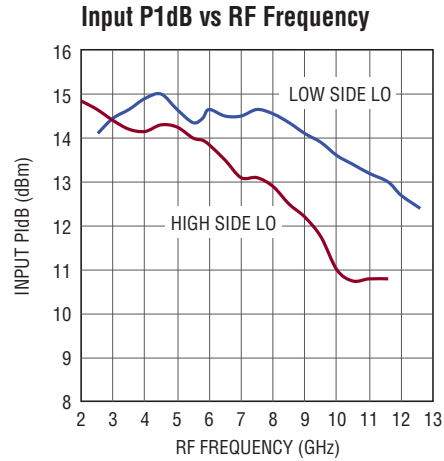
$V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $EN = \text{high}$, $X2 = \text{low}$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$, $P_{RF} = -5\text{dBm}$ ($-5\text{dBm}/\text{tone}$ for two-tone IIP3 tests, $\Delta f = 2\text{MHz}$), $IF = 1.89\text{GHz}$, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.



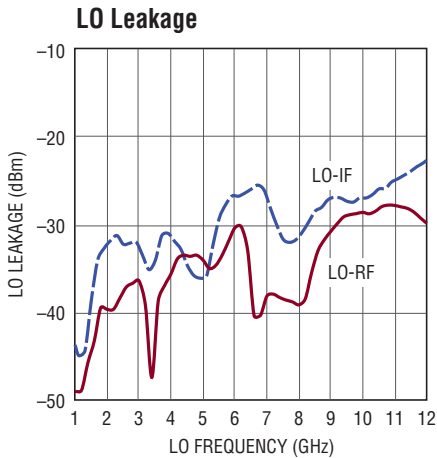
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application.
 $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $EN = \text{high}$, $X2 = \text{low}$, $T_C = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0\text{dBm}$, $P_{RF} = -5\text{dBm}$ ($-5\text{dBm}/\text{tone}$ for two-tone IIP3 tests, $\Delta f = 2\text{MHz}$), $IF = 1.89\text{GHz}$, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.



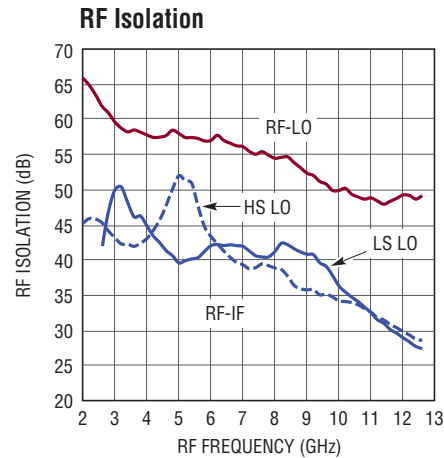
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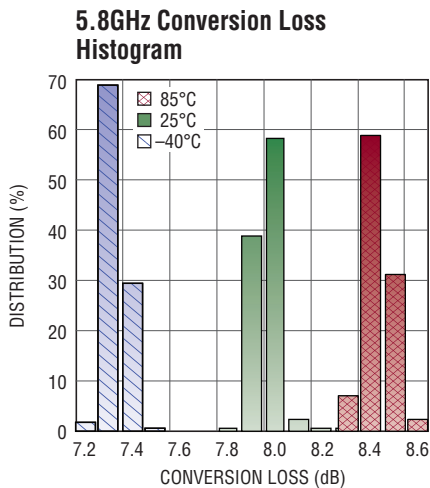
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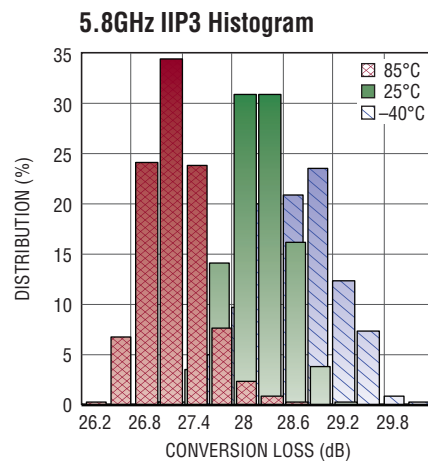
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5549 G12



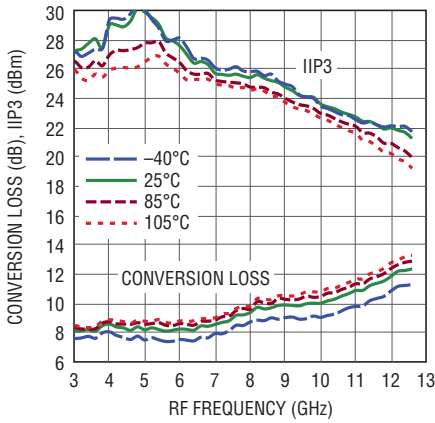
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5549 G14

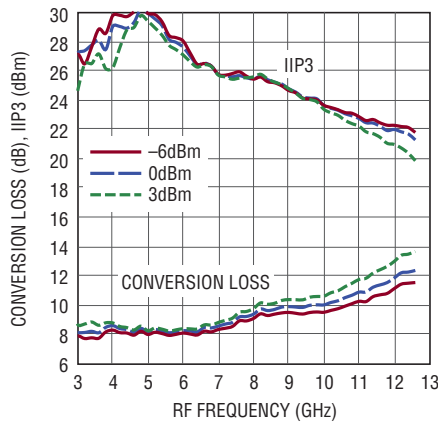
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 2GHz to 13GHz downmixer application with LO frequency doubler enabled. $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, EN = high, X2 = high, $T_C = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$, $P_{RF} = -5dBm$ (-5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, $\Delta f = 2MHz$), $IF = 1.89GHz$, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



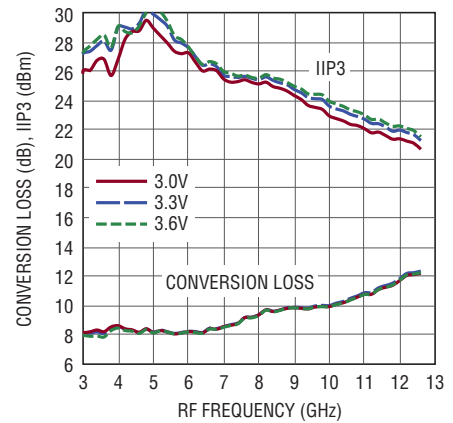
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



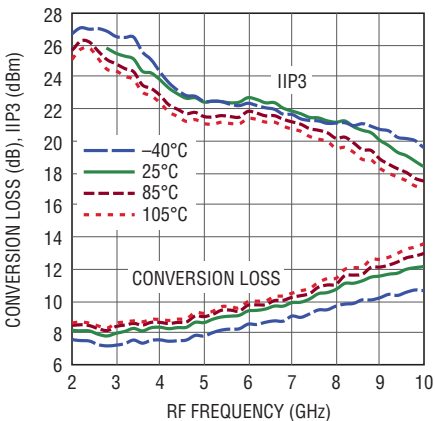
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



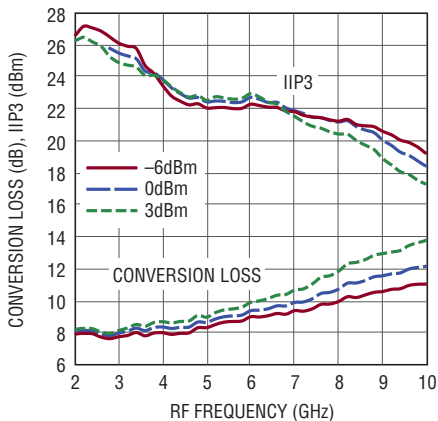
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



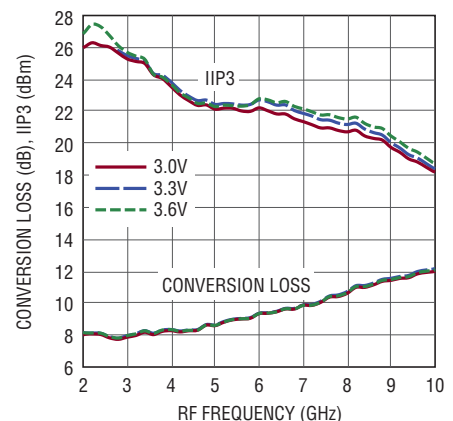
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



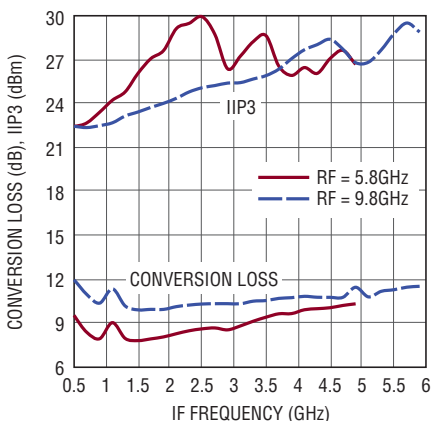
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)



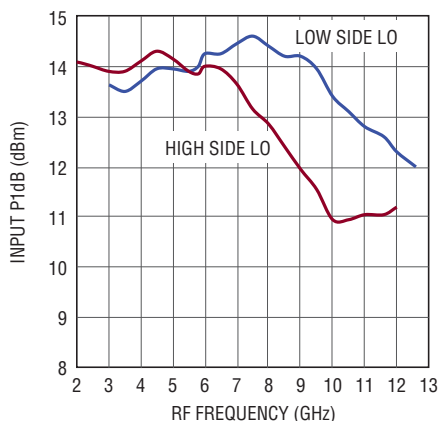
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Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



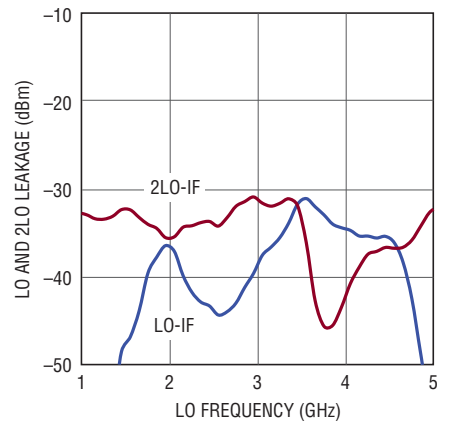
5549 G21

Input P1dB vs RF Frequency



5549 G22

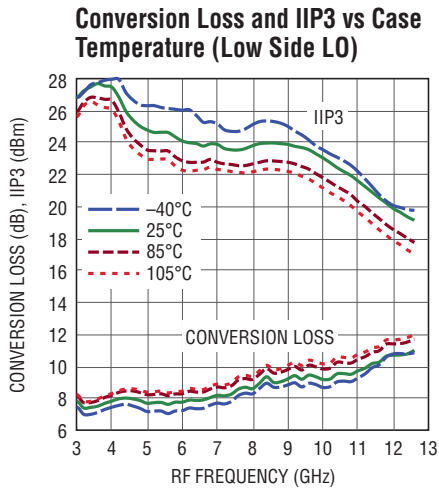
LO and 2LO Leakage to IF



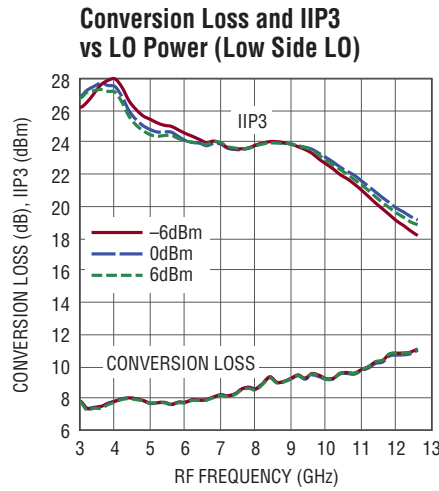
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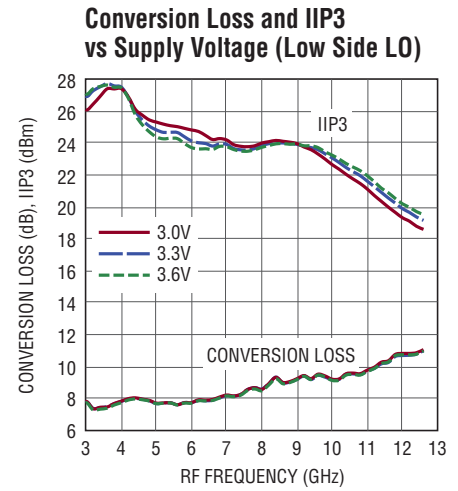
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 2GHz to 13GHz upmixer application.
 $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, EN = high, X2 = low, $T_C = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$, $P_{IF} = -5dBm$ (-5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, $\Delta f = 2MHz$), IF = 1.89GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.



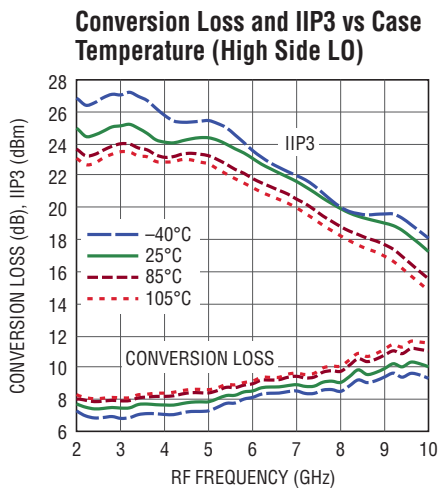
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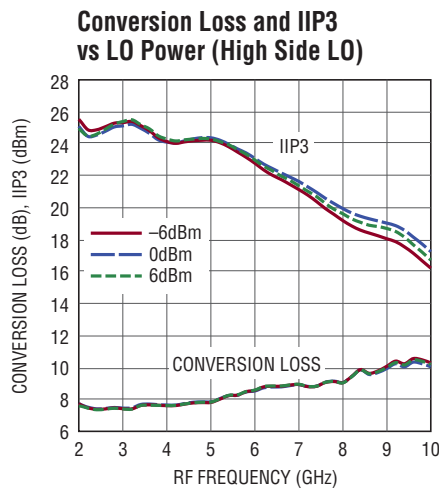
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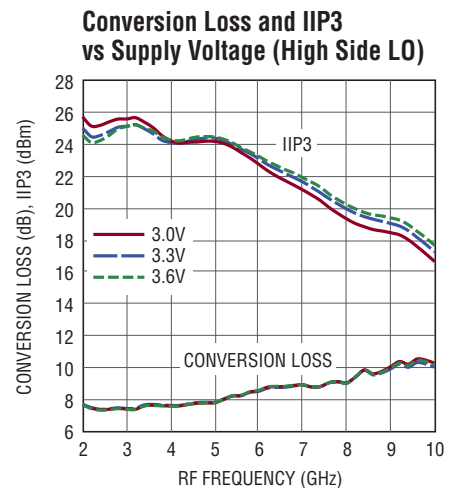
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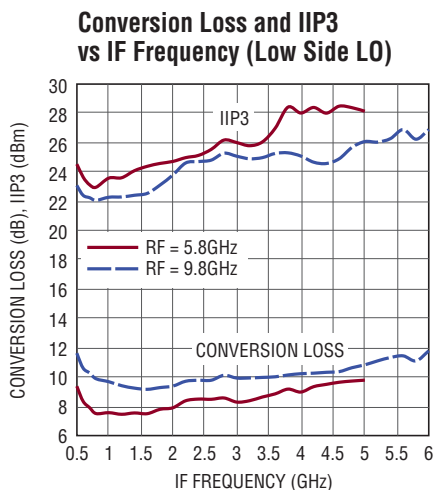
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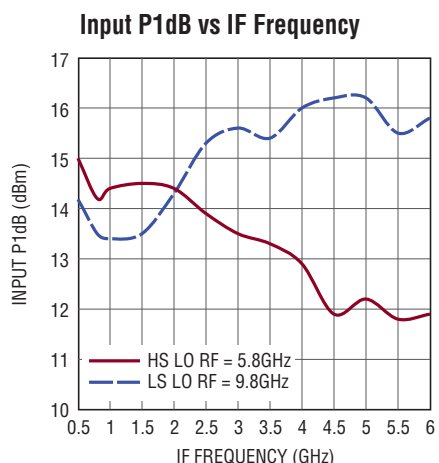
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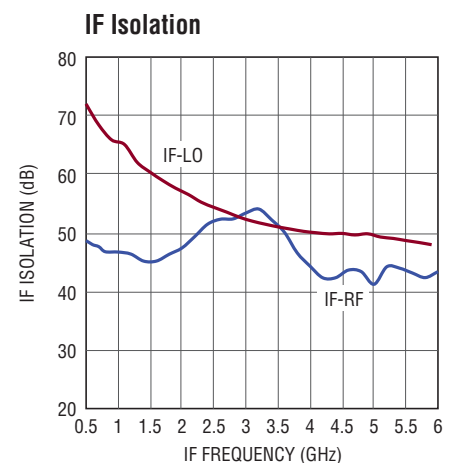
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5549 G30



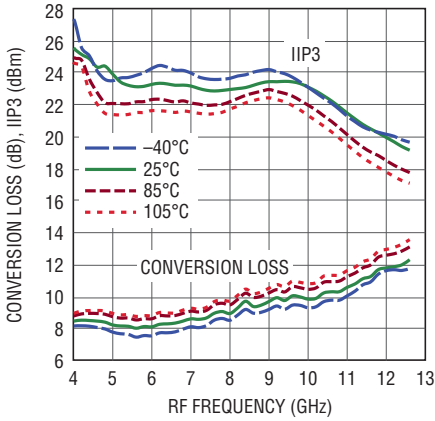
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5549 G32

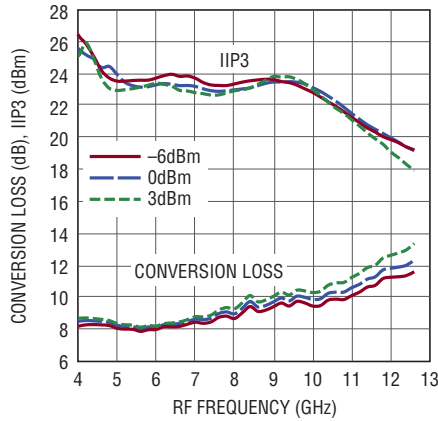
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS 2GHz to 13GHz upmixer application with LO frequency doubler enabled. $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, EN = high, X2 = high, $T_C = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$, $P_{IF} = -5dBm$ (-5dBm/tone for two-tone IIP3 tests, $\Delta f = 2MHz$), output measured at 5.8GHz, unless otherwise noted. Test circuit shown in Figure 1.

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (Low Side LO)



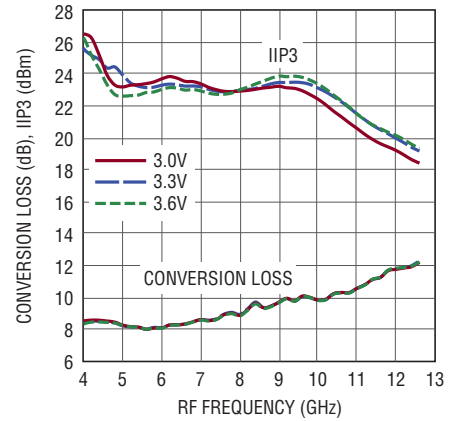
5549 G33

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (Low Side LO)



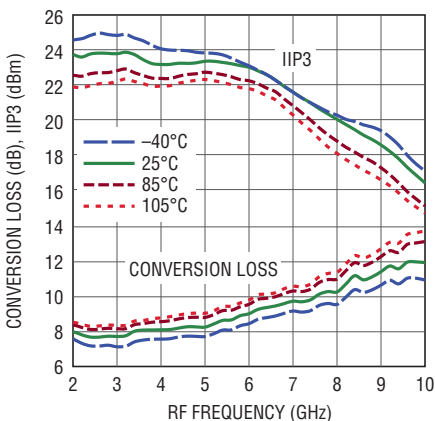
5549 G34

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (Low Side LO)



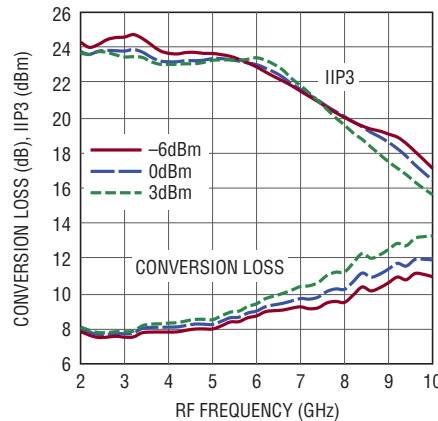
5549 G35

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Case Temperature (High Side LO)



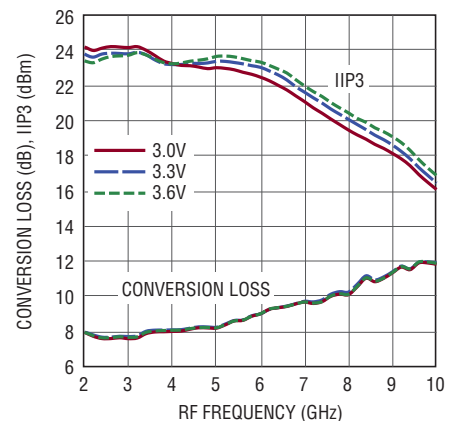
5549 G36

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs LO Power (High Side LO)



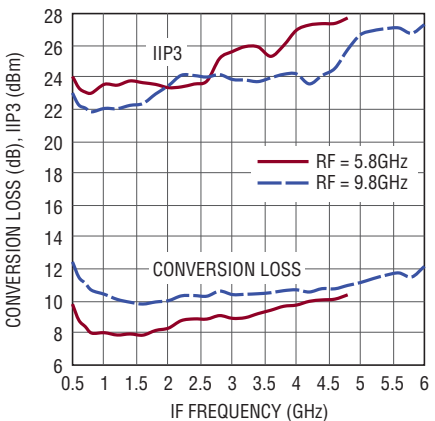
5549 G37

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Supply Voltage (High Side LO)



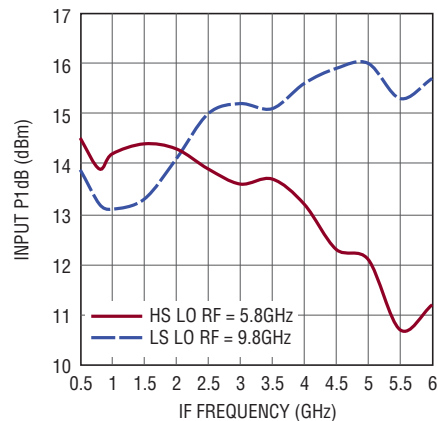
5549 G38

Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs IF Frequency (Low Side LO)



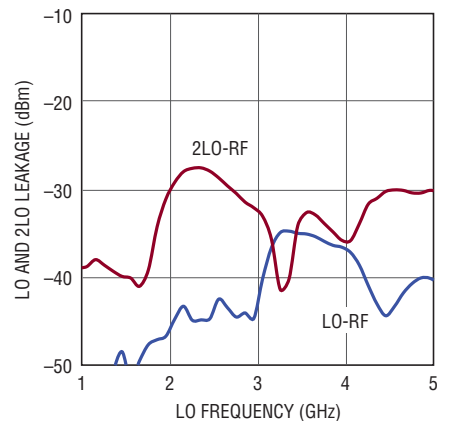
5549 G39

Input P1dB vs IF Frequency



5549 G40

LO and 2LO Leakage to RF



5549 G41

5549fa

PIN FUNCTIONS

GND (Pins 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, Exposed Pad Pin 13): Ground. These pins must be soldered to the RF ground on the circuit board. The exposed pad metal of the package provides both electrical contact to ground and good thermal contact to the printed circuit board.

IF (Pin 2): Single-Ended Terminal for the IF Port. This pin is internally connected to the primary side of the IF transformer, which has low DC resistance to ground. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used to avoid damage to the integrated transformer when DC voltage is present. The IF port is impedance matched from 500MHz to 6GHz, as long as the LO is driven with a 0 ± 6 dBm source between 1GHz and 12GHz.

RF (Pin 5): Single-Ended Terminal for the RF Port. This pin is internally connected to the primary side of the RF transformer, which has low DC resistance to ground. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used to avoid damage to the integrated transformer when DC voltage is present. The RF port is impedance matched from 2GHz to 14GHz as long as the LO is driven with a 0 ± 6 dBm source between 1GHz and 12GHz.

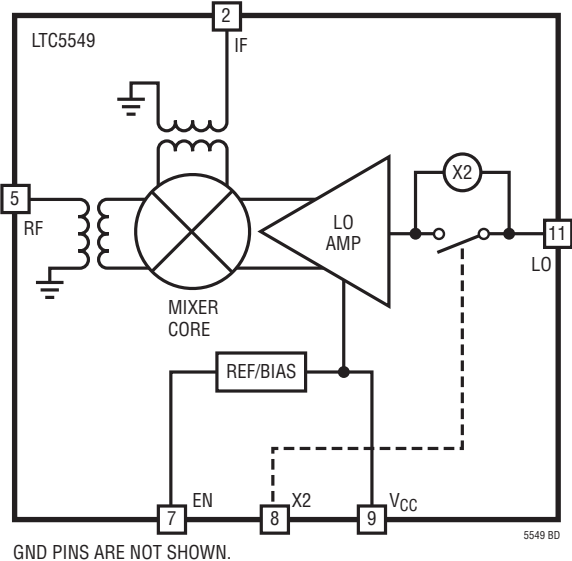
EN (Pin 7): Enable Pin. When the voltage to this pin is greater than 1.2V, the mixer is enabled. When the input voltage is less than 0.3V, the mixer is disabled. Typical current drawn is less than $30\mu\text{A}$. This pin has an internal $376\text{k}\Omega$ pull-down resistor.

X2 (Pin 8): Digital Control Pin for LO Frequency Doubler. When the voltage to this pin is greater than 1.2V, the LO frequency doubler is enabled. When the input voltage is less than 0.3V, the LO frequency doubler is disabled. Typical current drawn is less than $30\mu\text{A}$. This pin has an internal $376\text{k}\Omega$ pull-down resistor.

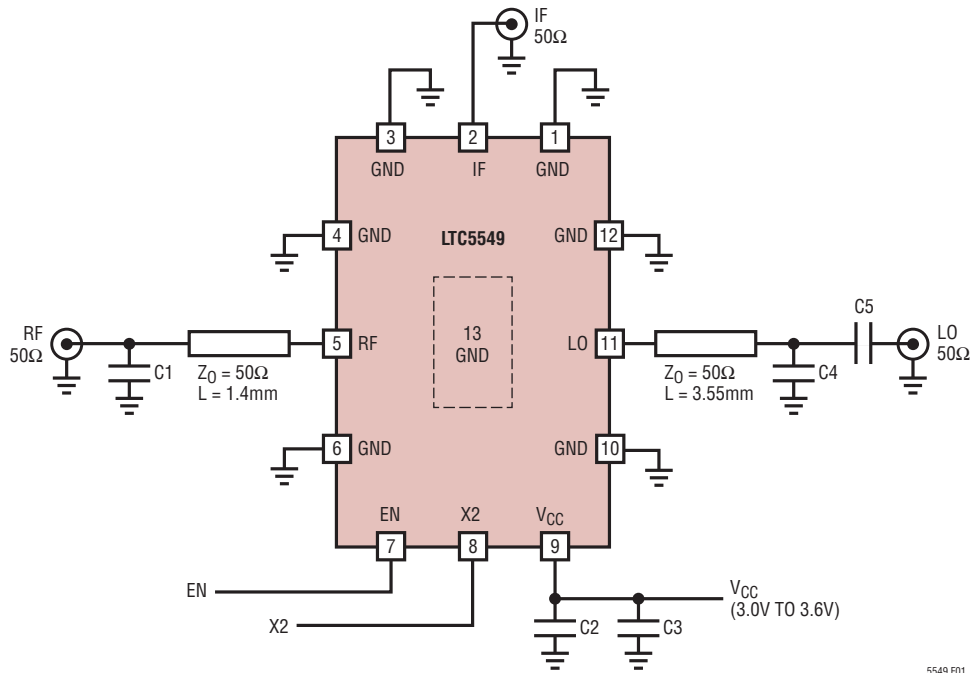
V_{CC} (Pin 9): Power Supply Pin. This pin must be externally connected to a regulated 3.3V supply, with a bypass capacitor located close to the pin. Typical current consumption is 115mA.

LO (Pin 11): Input for the Local Oscillator (LO). The LO signal is applied through this pin. A series DC blocking capacitor should be used. Typical DC voltage at this pin is 1.6V.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



TEST CIRCUIT



5549 F01

REF DES	VALUE	SIZE	VENDOR	COMMENT
C1, C4	0.15pF	0402	AVX	ACCU-P 04021JR15ZBS
C2, C5	22pF	0402	AVX	
C3	1μF	0603	AVX	

Figure 1. Standard Test Circuit Schematic

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Introduction

The LTC5549 consists of a high linearity double-balanced mixer core, LO buffer amplifier, LO frequency doubler and bias/enable circuits. See the Block Diagram section for a description of each pin function. The RF, LO and IF are single-ended terminals. The LTC5549 can be used as a frequency downconverter where the RF is used as an input and IF is used as an output. It can also be used as a frequency upconverter where the IF is used as an input and RF is used as an output. Low side or high side LO injection can be used. The evaluation circuit and the evaluation board layout are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

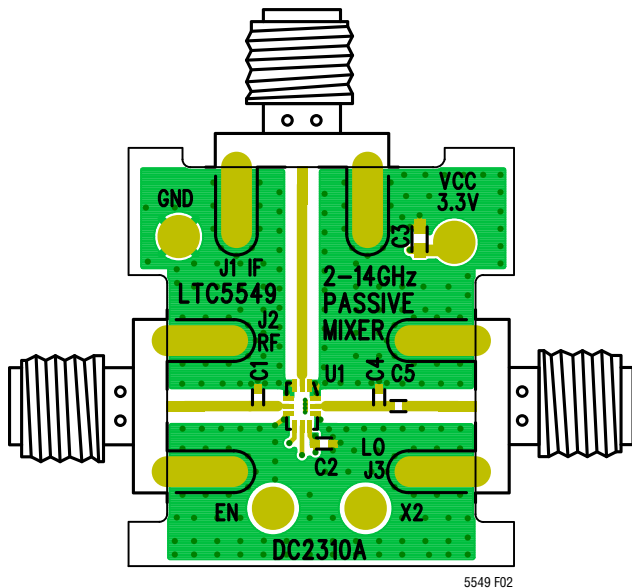


Figure 2. Evaluation Board Layout

RF Port

The mixer's RF port, shown in Figure 3, is connected to the primary winding of an integrated transformer. The primary side of the RF transformer is DC-grounded internally and the DC resistance of the primary side is approximately 3.2Ω . A DC blocking capacitor is needed if the RF source has DC voltage present. The secondary winding of the RF transformer is internally connected to the mixer core.

The RF port is broadband matched to 50Ω from 2GHz to 14GHz with a 0.15pF shunt capacitor (C1) located 1.4mm away from the RF pin. The RF port is 50Ω matched from 2GHz to 10GHz without C1. An LO signal between -6dBm and 6dBm is required for good RF impedance matching.

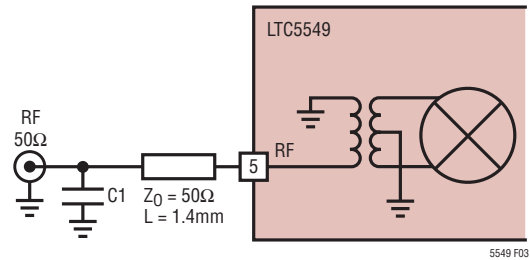
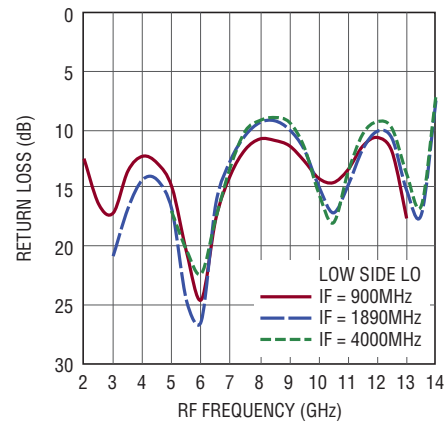
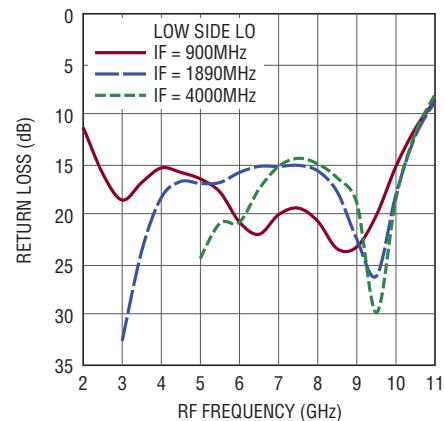


Figure 3. Simplified RF Port Interface Schematic



(a)



(b)

Figure 4. RF Port Return Loss (a) $C1 = 0.15\text{pF}$ (b) $C1$ Open

The measured RF input return loss is shown in Figure 4 for IF frequencies of 900MHz, 1890MHz and 4GHz.

LO Input

The mixer's LO input circuit, shown in Figure 5, consists of a single-ended to differential conversion, high speed

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

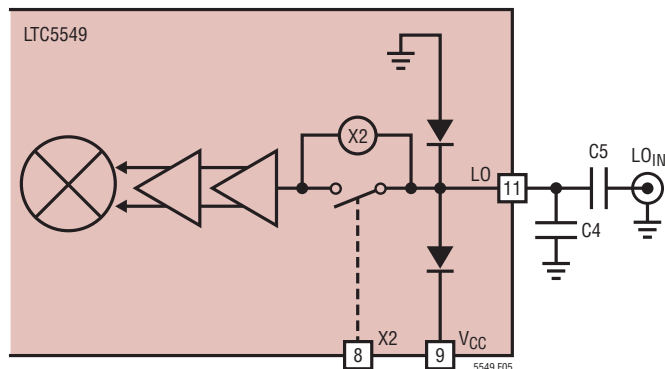


Figure 5. Simplified LO Input Schematic

limiting differential amplifier and an LO frequency doubler. The LTC5549's LO amplifier is optimized for the 1GHz to 12GHz LO frequency range. LO frequencies above or below this frequency range may be used with degraded performance. The LO frequency doubler is controlled by a digital voltage input at X2 (Pin 8). When the X2 voltage is higher than 1.2V, the LO frequency doubler is enabled. When X2 is left open or its voltage is lower than 0.5V, the LO frequency doubler is disabled.

The mixer's LO input is connected to a singled-ended differential buffer and ESD devices. The DC voltage at the LO input is about 1.6V. A DC blocking capacitor is required for the LO circuit to operate properly.

The LO is 50 Ω matched from 1GHz to 12GHz. With a 0.15pF shunt capacitor (C4) located 3.55mm away from the LO pin. The LO port is 50 Ω matched from 1GHz to 8.4GHz without C4. External matching components may be needed for extended LO operating frequency range. The measured LO input return loss is shown in Figure 6. The nominal LO input level is 0dBm, although the limiting amplifiers will deliver excellent performance over a ± 6 dBm input power range.

IF Port

The mixer's IF port, shown in Figure 7, is connected to the primary winding of an integrated transformer. The primary side of the IF transformer is DC-grounded internally and the DC resistance is approximately 6.2 Ω . A DC blocking capacitor is needed if the IF source has DC voltage present. The secondary winding of the IF transformer is internally connected to the mixer core.

The IF port is broadband matched to 50 Ω from 500MHz to 6GHz. An LO signal between -6dBm and 6dBm is required for good IF impedance matching. Frequencies outside of this range can be used with degraded performance.

The measured IF port return loss is shown in Figure 8.

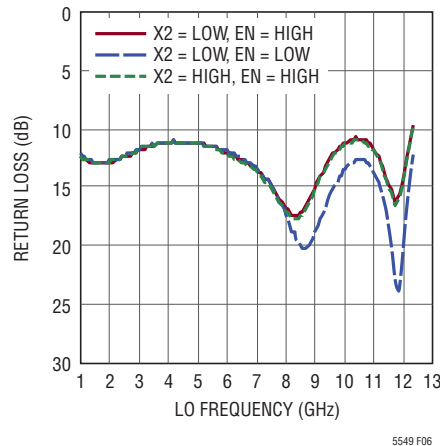


Figure 6. LO Input Return Loss

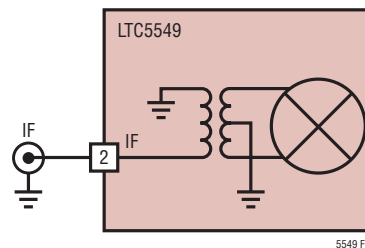


Figure 7. Simplified IF Port Interface Schematic

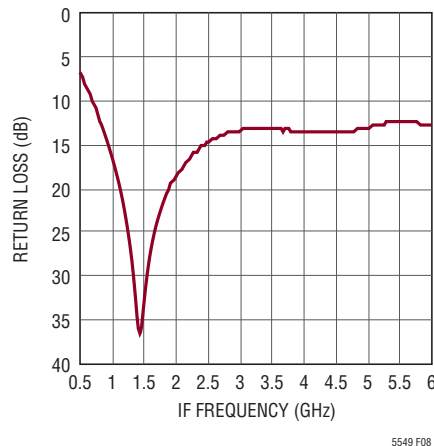


Figure 8. IF Port Return Loss

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Enable Interface

Figure 9 shows a simplified schematic of the EN pin interface. To enable the chip, the EN voltage must be higher than 1.2V. The voltage at the EN pin should never exceed V_{CC} by more than 0.3V. If this should occur, the supply current could be sourced through the ESD diode, potentially damaging the IC. If the EN pin is left floating, its voltage will be pulled low by the internal pull-down resistor and the chip will be disabled.

X2 Interface

Figure 10 shows a simplified schematic of the X2 pin interface. To enable the integrated LO frequency doubler,

the X2 voltage must be higher than 1.2V. The X2 voltage at the pin should never exceed V_{CC} by more than 0.3V. If this should occur, the supply current could be sourced through the ESD diode, potentially damaging the IC. If the X2 pin is left floating, its voltage will be pulled low by the internal pull-down resistor and the LO frequency doubler will be disabled.

Supply Voltage Ramping

Fast ramping of the supply voltage can cause a current glitch in the internal ESD protection circuits. Depending on the supply inductance, this could result in a supply voltage transient that exceeds the maximum rating. A supply voltage ramp time of greater than 1ms is recommended.

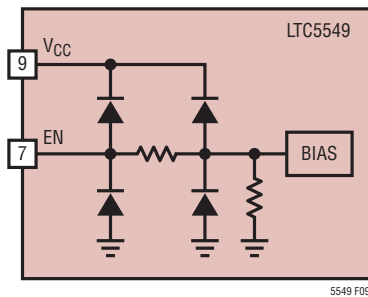


Figure 9. Simplified Enable Input Circuit

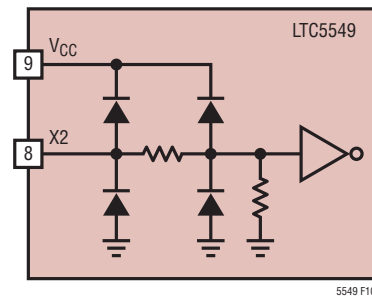
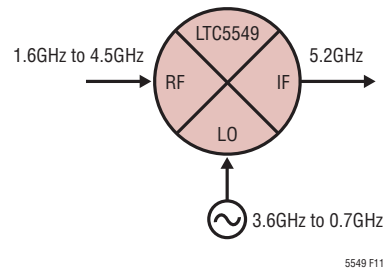


Figure 10. Simplified X2 Interface Circuit

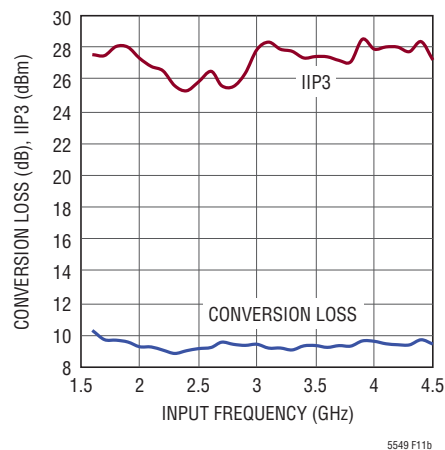
TYPICAL APPLICATION

Due to the wideband nature of the RF, LO and IF ports, the LTC5549 may be used as an upmixer even when the lower (IF) input frequency is applied to the RF port and the higher (RF) output is taken from the IF port. Operation

in this manner only requires that the input and output frequencies are within the specified frequency ranges. One example is shown in Figure 11, where the RF input ranges from 1.6GHz to 4.5GHz and the IF output is 5.2GHz.



(a) Application Configuration



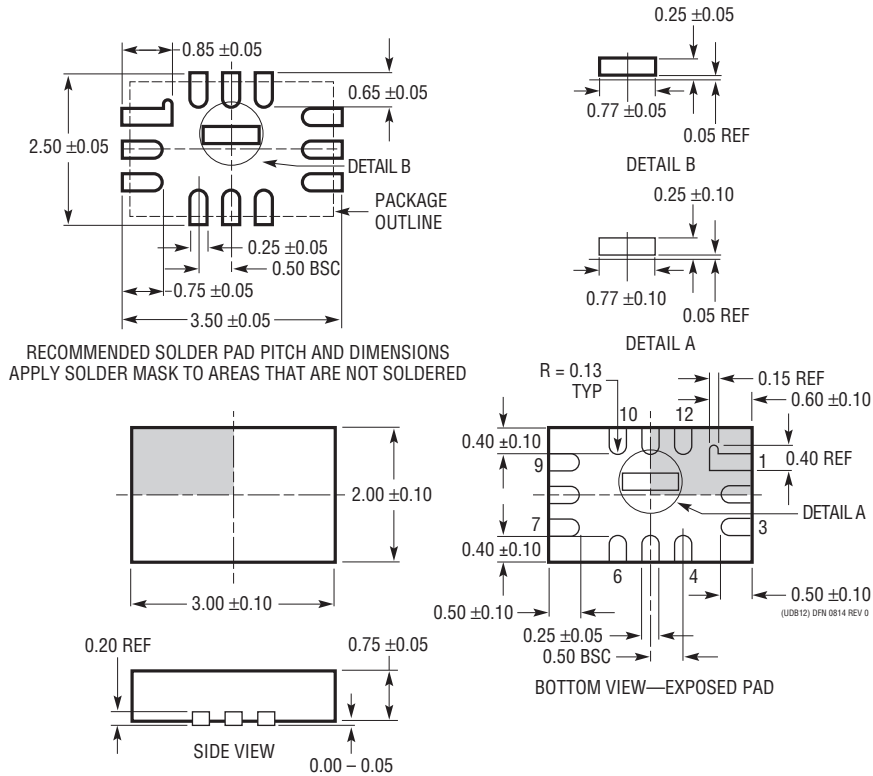
(b) Conversion Loss and IIP3 vs Input Frequency
(Low Side LO, Output = 5.2GHz)

Figure 11. An Upmixer Application with Input at the RF Port and Output at the IF Port

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Please refer to <http://www.linear.com/designtools/packaging/> for the most recent package drawings.

**UDB Package
Variation A
12-Lead Plastic QFN (3mm × 2mm)**
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1985 Rev 0)



- NOTE:
1. DRAWING IS NOT A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE
 2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
 4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE
 5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
 6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NUMBER
A	9/15	Order part number correction.	2