



# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Typical Applications

The HMC6147ALC5A is ideal for:

- Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multi-Point Radio
- Military Radar, EW & ELINT
- Satellite Communications
- Sensors

#### **Features**

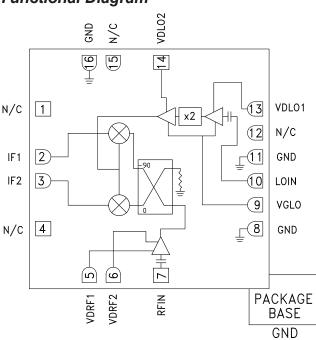
Conversion Gain: 13 dB

Excellent Image Rejection: 25 dB

Output IP3: +12 dBm

16 Lead 5x5 mm SMT Ceramic Package: 25 mm²

## **Functional Diagram**



#### **General Description**

The HMC6147ALC5A is a compact GaAs MMIC I/Q downconverter in a leadless RoHS compliant SMT package. This device provides a small signal conversion gain of 13 dB with 25 dBc of sideband rejection. The HMC6147ALC5A utilizes a low noise amplifier to drive the I/Q mixer where the LO is driven by a X2 multiplier. IF1 and IF2 mixer inputs are provided and an external 90° hybrid is needed to select the required sideband. The I/Q mixer topology reduces the need for filtering of the unwanted sideband. The HMC6147ALC5A is a much smaller alternative to hybrid style single sideband converter assemblies and it eliminates the need for wire bonding by allowing the use of surface mount manufacturing techniques.

Electrical Specifications <sup>[1][2]</sup>,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , IF = 1000 MHz, LO = +3 dBm, VDLO1,2 = +3V, IDLO1,2 = 150 mA, VDRF1,2 = +3V, IDRF1,2 = 75 mA, USB <sup>[1][2]</sup>

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Frequency Range, RF		GHz		
Frequency Range, LO	16.5 - 22			GHz
Frequency Range, IF		0 - 4		GHz
Conversion Gain	10	13		dB
Image Rejection	15	25		dBc
1 dB Compression (Output)		1		dBm
IP3 (Input)		2		dBm
Noise Figure		3.5		dB
Supply Current IDLO1 + IDLO2 quiescent [2]		150		mA
Supply Current IDRF1 + IDRF2		75		mA

<sup>[1]</sup> Unless otherwise noted all measurements performed with low side LO, IF = 1000 MHz and external IF 90° hybrid.

<sup>[2]</sup> Adjust Vgg between -2 to 0V to achieve IDLO1 + IDLO2 = 150 mA Typical with RF turned off.

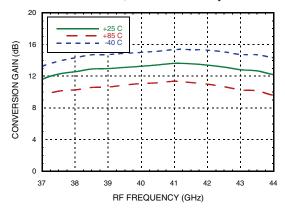




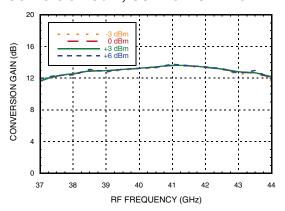
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

# Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 1000 MHz

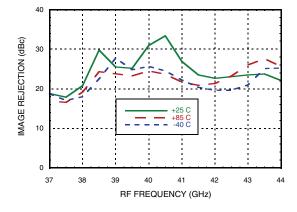
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



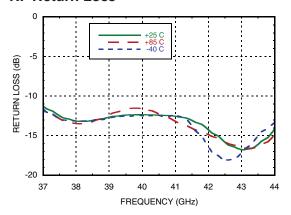
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive



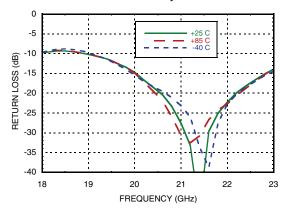
#### Image Rejection vs. Temperature



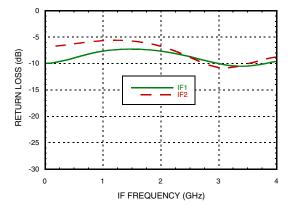
#### **RF Return Loss**



#### LO Return Loss vs. Temperature



IF Return Loss [1]



#### [1] Data taken without external IF 90° hybrid

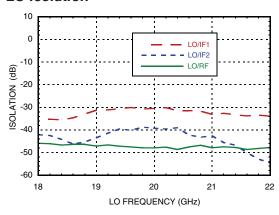




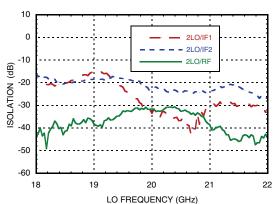
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 1000 MHz

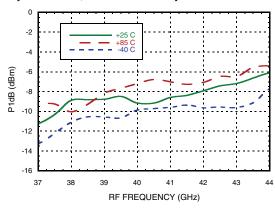
#### LO Isolation



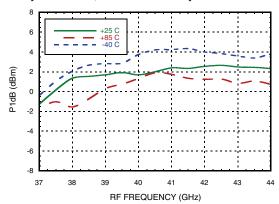
#### **2LO Isolation**



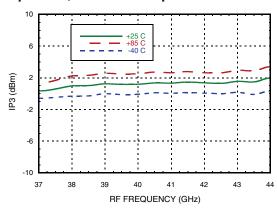
## Input P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



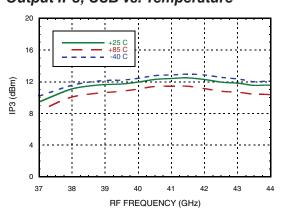
## Output P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



#### Input IP3, USB vs. Temperature



#### Output IP3, USB vs. Temperature



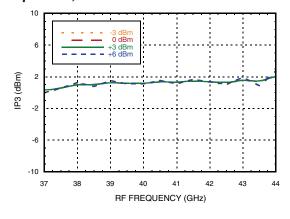




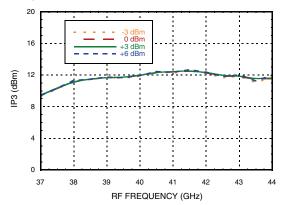
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 1000 MHz

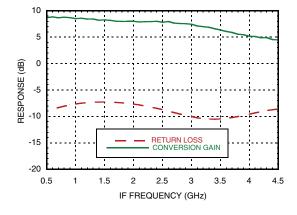
#### Input IP3, USB vs. LO Power



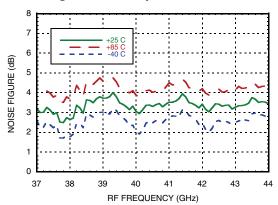
## Output IP3, USB vs. LO Power



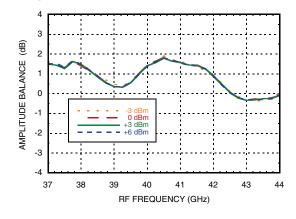
#### IF Bandwidth [1]



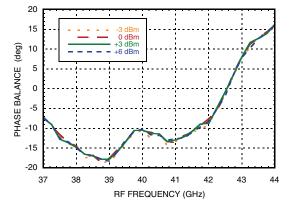
#### Noise Figure vs. Temperature



#### Amplitude Balance vs. LO Drive



#### Phase Balance vs. LO Drive



[1] LO = 18GHz

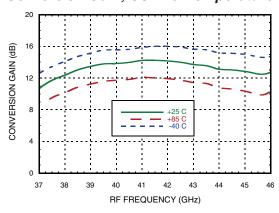




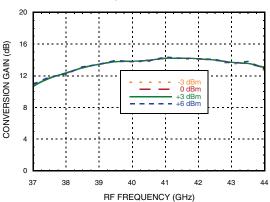
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 2000 MHz

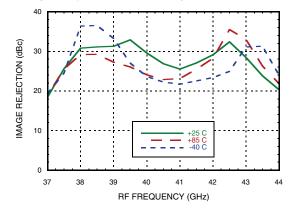
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



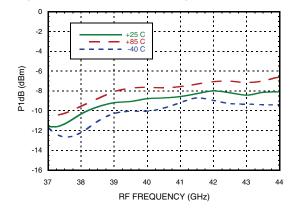
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive



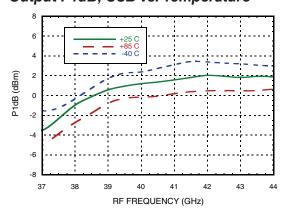
## Image Rejection vs. Temperature



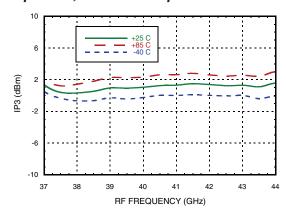
Input P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



#### Output P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



Input IP3, USB vs. Temperature



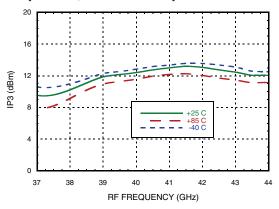




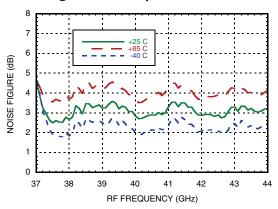
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 2000 MHz

#### Output IP3, USB vs. Temperature



#### Noise Figure vs. Temperature



#### MxN Spurious Outputs [1][2]

	nLO				
mRF	0	1	2	3	4
0	xx	38	21		
1	17	48	0		
2	xx	xx	47		
3					
4					
5					

RF = 40 GHz @ -8 dBm LO = 19.5 GHz @ +4 dBm

## MxN Spurious Outputs [1][2]

	nLO				
mRF	0	1	2	3	4
0	xx	42	16		
1	17	47	0		
2	xx	xx	43		
3					
4					
5					

RF = 40 GHz @ -8 dBm LO = 19.0 GHz @ +4 dBm

#### **MxN Spurious Outputs** [1][2]

	nLO				
mRF	0	1	2	3	4
0	xx	44	20		
1	17	41	0		
2	xx	xx	50		
3					
4					
5					

RF = 40 GHz @ -8 dBm LO = 18.5 GHz @ +4 dBm

<sup>[1]</sup> Data taken without external IF 90° hybrid

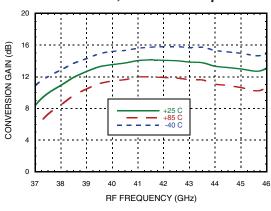
<sup>[2]</sup> All values in dBc below RF power level (2LO + IF) USB

# RoHS√

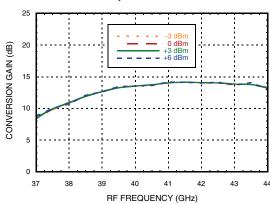
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 3000 MHz

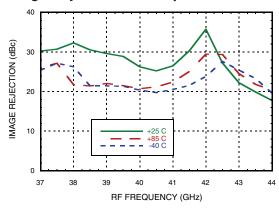
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



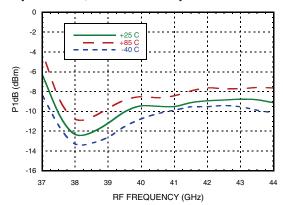
#### Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive



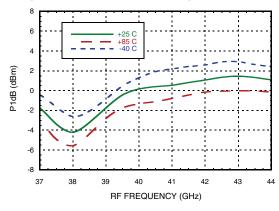
#### Image Rejection vs. Temperature



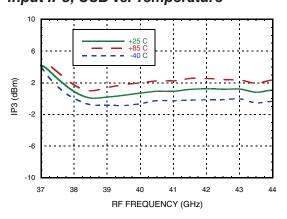
Input P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



#### Output P1dB, USB vs. Temperature



Input IP3, USB vs. Temperature



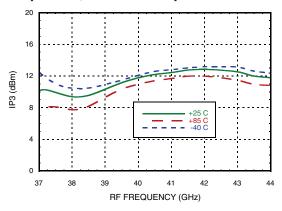




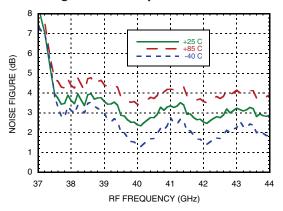
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 3000 MHz

#### Output IP3, USB vs. Temperature



#### Noise Figure vs. Temperature







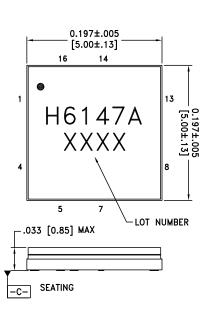
# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

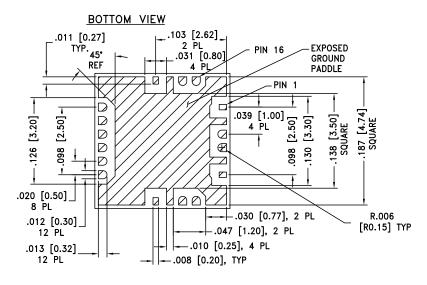
## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

RF Input	+8 dBm	
LO Input	+10 dBm	
Bias Voltage, VDLO and VDRF	+3.5V	
Channel Temperature	175 °C	
Continuous Pdiss (T = 85°C) (derate 17.8 mW/°C above 85°C)	1.6 W	
Thermal Resistance (channel to ground paddle)	56 °C/W	
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C	
Operating Temperature	-40 to +85 °C	
ESD Sensitivity (HBM)	Class1A	



#### **Outline Drawing**





#### NOTES:

- 1. PACKAGE BODY MATERIAL: ALUMINA
- LEAD AND GROUND PADDLE PLATING: 30 80 MICROINCHES GOLD OVER 50 MICROINCHES MINIMUM NICKLE
- 3. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]
- 4. LEAD SPACING TOLERANCE IS NON-CUMULATIVE
- 5. PACKAGE WARP SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.05mm DATUM
- 6. ALL GROUND LEADS AND GROUND PADDLE MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB RF GROUND

## Package Information

Part Number	Package Body Material	Lead Finish	MSL Rating	Package Marking [2]
HMC6147ALC5A	Alumina, White	Gold over Nickel	MSL3 <sup>[1]</sup>	6147A XXXX

<sup>[1]</sup> Max peak reflow temperature of 260 °C

<sup>[2] 4-</sup>Digit lot number XXXX





# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## **Pin Descriptions**

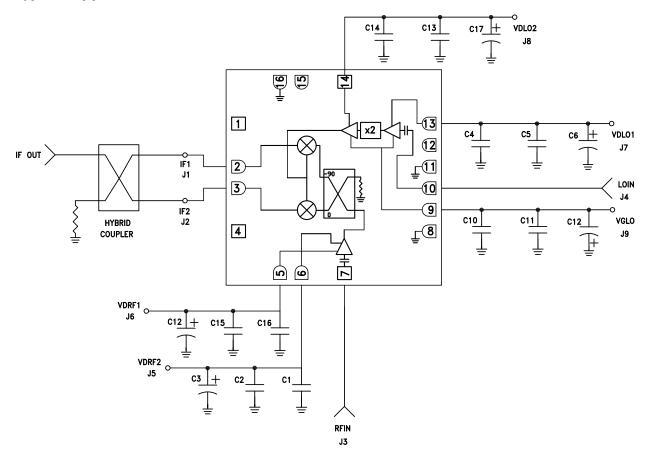
Pin Number	Function	Description	Interface Schematic
1, 4, 12,15	N/C	No connection required. The pins are not connected internally; however, all data shown herein was measured with these pins connected to RF/DC ground externally.	
2	IF1	These pins are DC coupled. For applications not requiring operation to DC this port should be DC blocked externally using a series capacitor whose value has been chosen to	IF1,IF2 0—
3	IF2	pass the necessary frequency range. For operation to DC, this pin must not sink / source more than 3 mA of current or part non-function and possible failure will result.	¥ <u>‡</u>
5	VDRF1		OVDRF1, VDRF2
6	VDRF2	Bias for LNA. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	
7	RFIN	This pin is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	RFIN ○── ├──
8,11, 16	GND	These pins and expossed ground paddle must be connected to RF/DC ground.	♥ GND =
9	VG	Adjust VGLO for -1V to 0V to set the multiplier quiescent current to 150mA	VG =
10	LOIN	LO Input Port. The recommended LO Power is 0 to 6 dBM	LOIN 0
13	VDLO1	Bias for Multiplier input Buffer Amp. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	OVDLO1, VDLO2
14	VDLO2	Bias for Multiplier output Buffer Amp. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	





# GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER 37 - 44 GHz

## **Typical Application**



C1, C4, C10, C14, C16	100 pF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.	
C2, C5, C11, C13, C15	0.1uF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.	
C3, C6, C12, C17, C19	4.7 μF Capacitor, Case A Pkg.	