

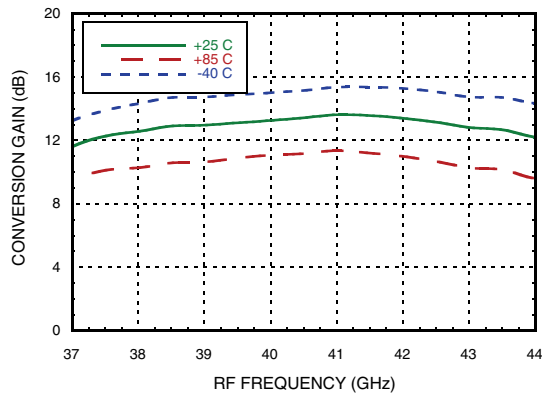




**GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz**

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

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

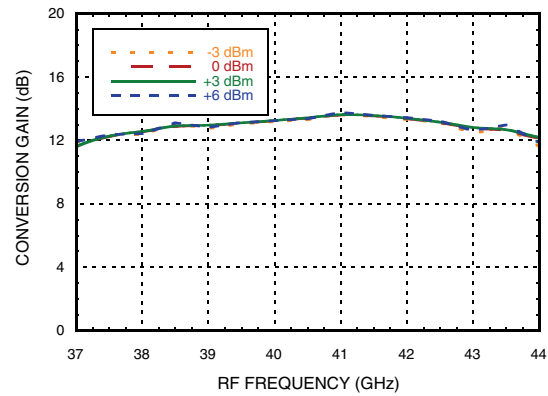
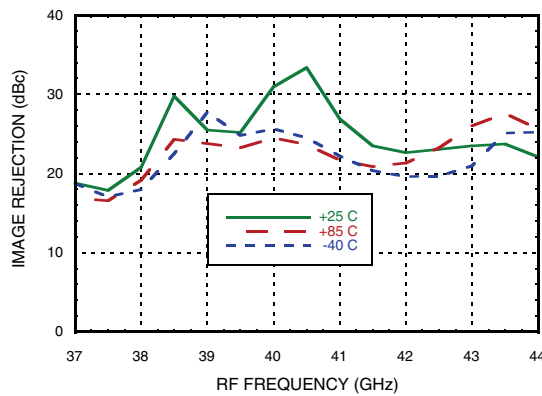
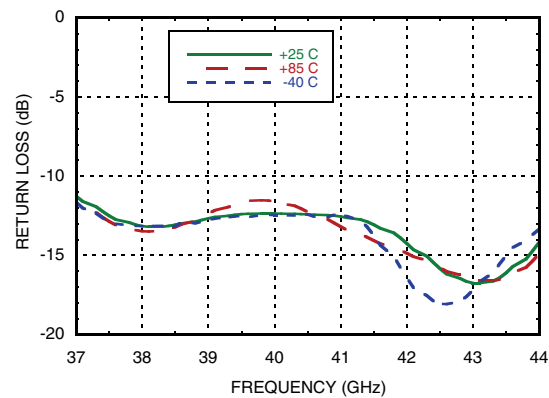


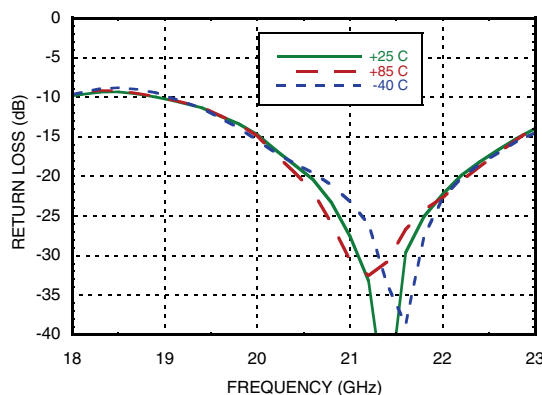
Image Rejection vs. Temperature



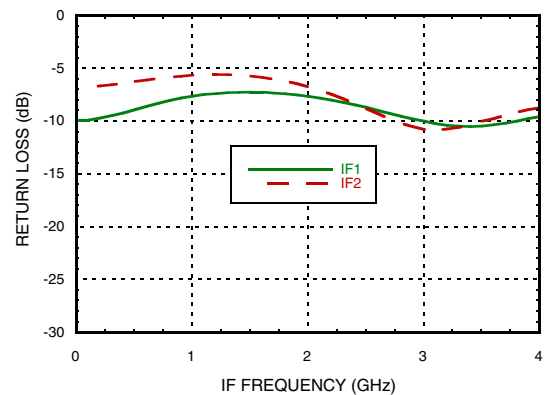
RF Return Loss



LO Return Loss vs. Temperature



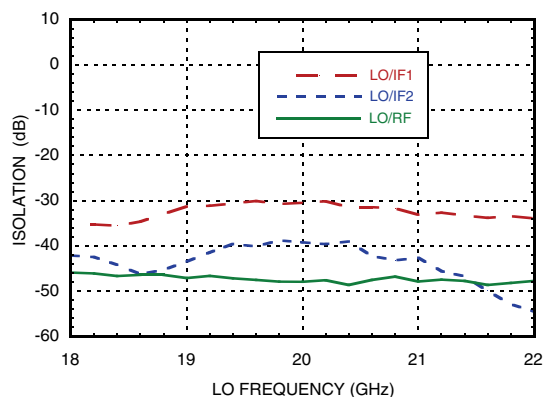
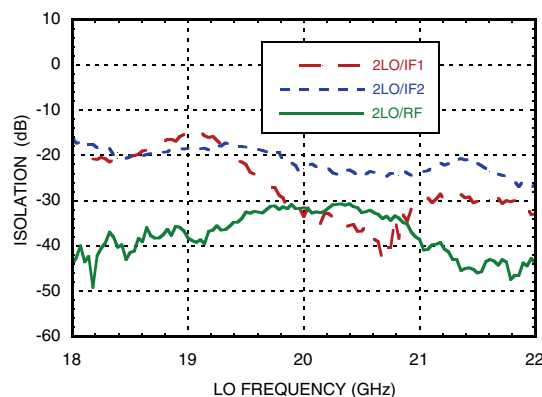
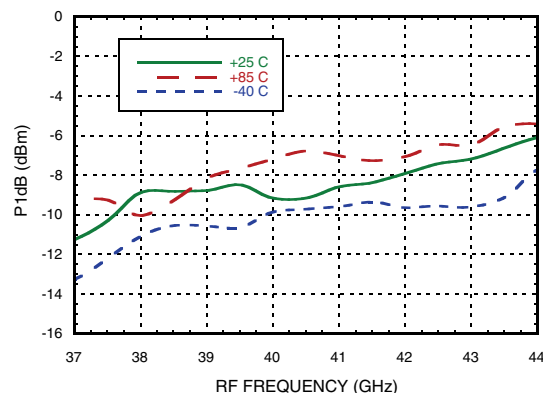
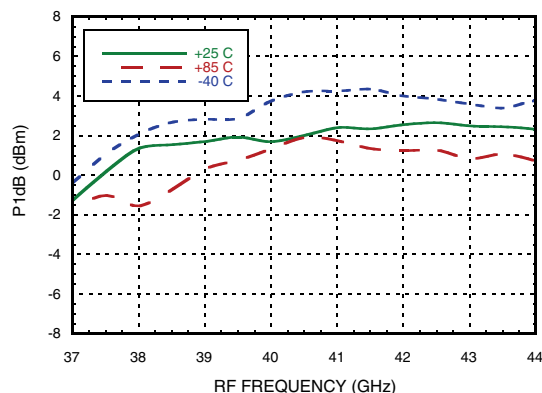
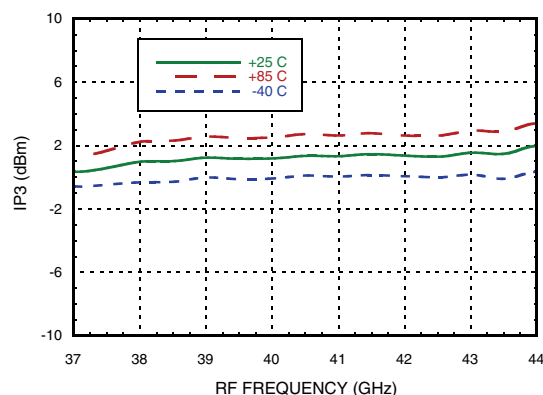
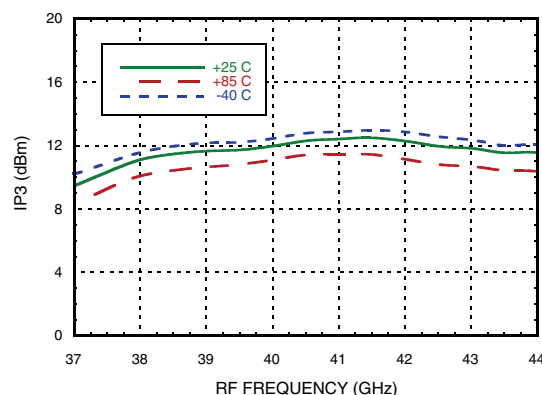
IF Return Loss ^[1]



[1] Data taken without external IF 90° hybrid

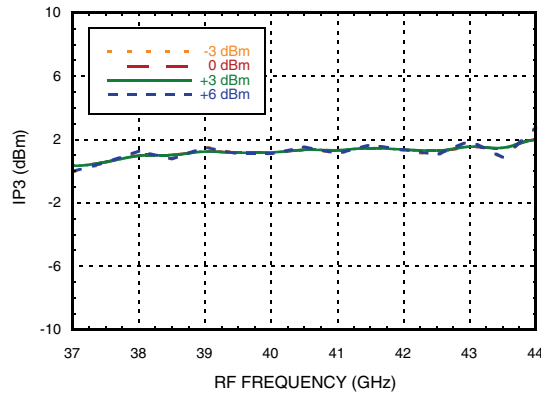
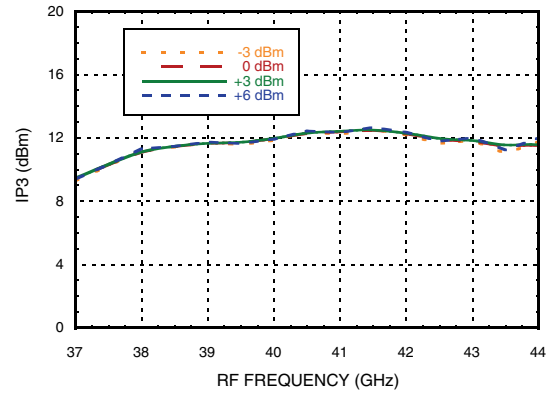
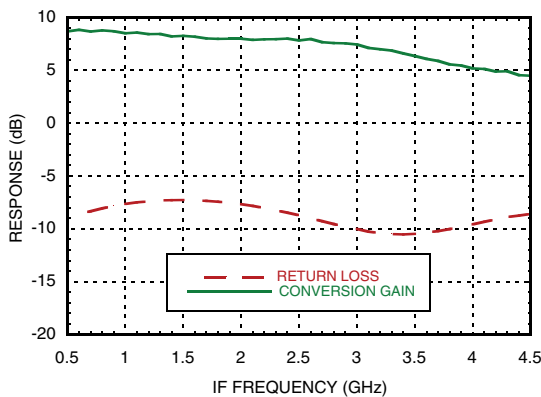
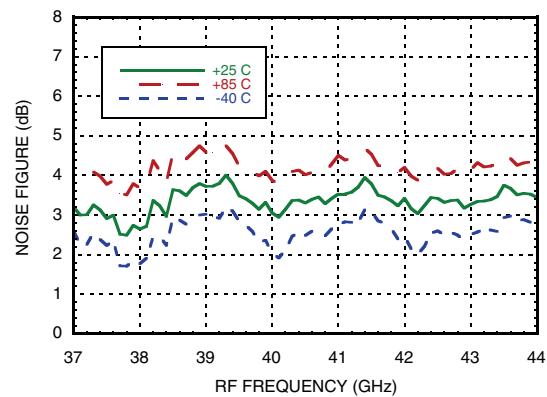
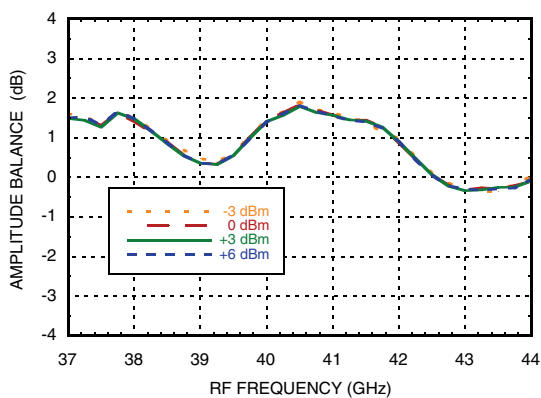
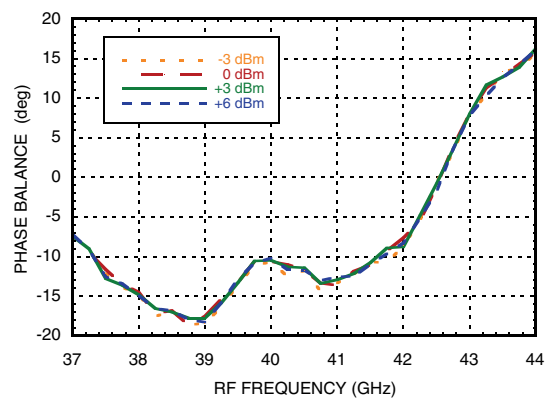

GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz

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**

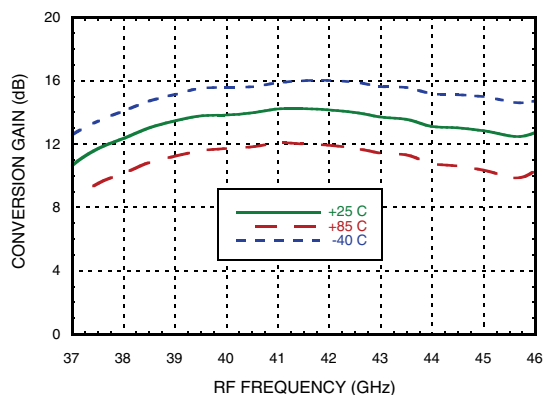
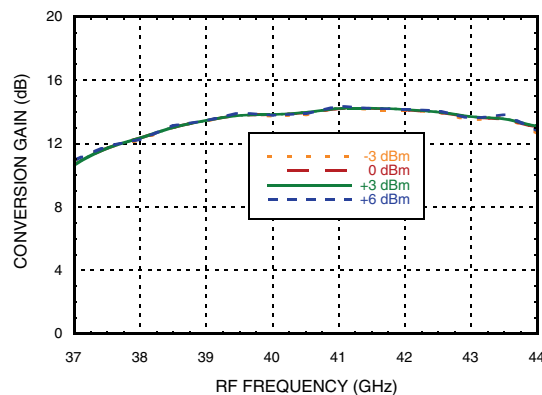
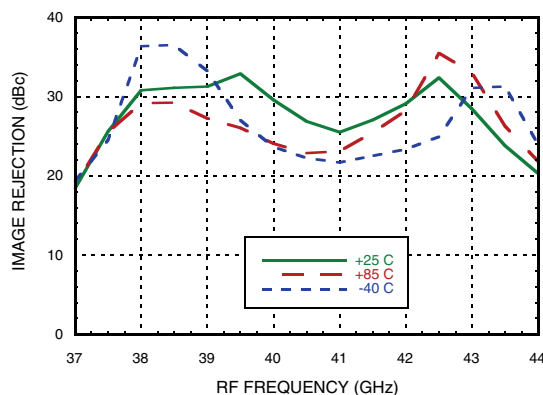
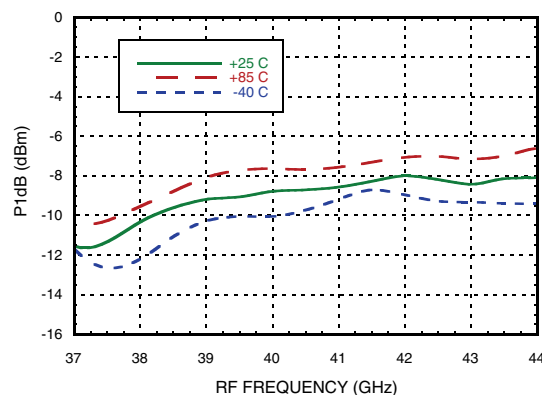
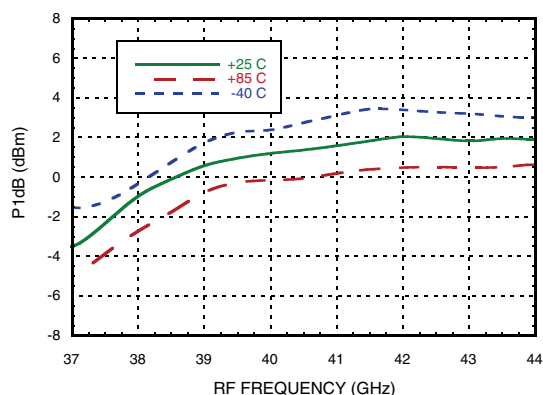
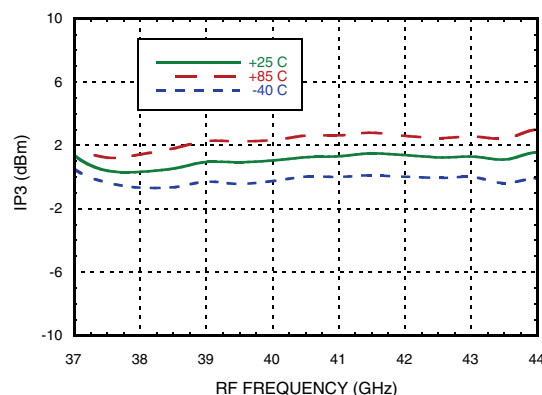
Data Taken as SSB Downconverter with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 1000 MHz

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

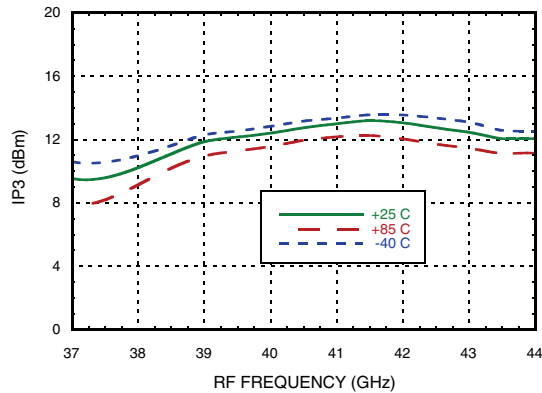
Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature

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




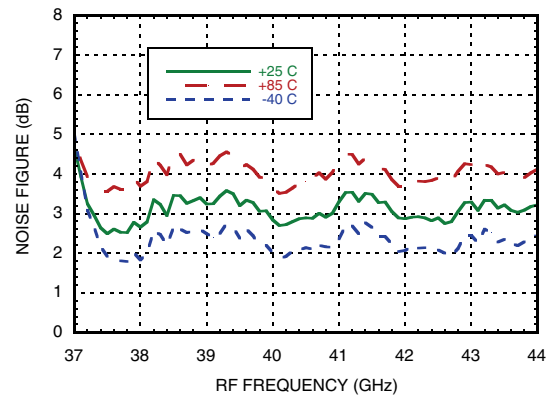
**GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz**

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]

mRF	nLO				
	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]

mRF	nLO				
	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]

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

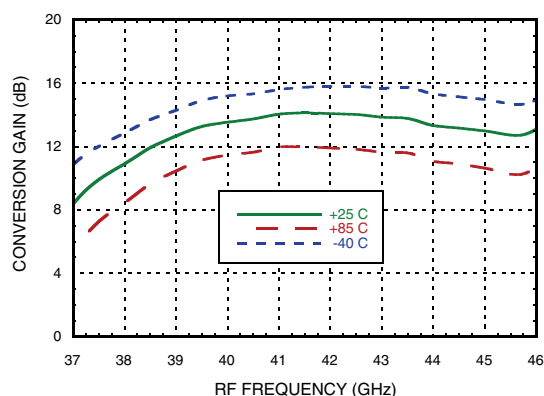
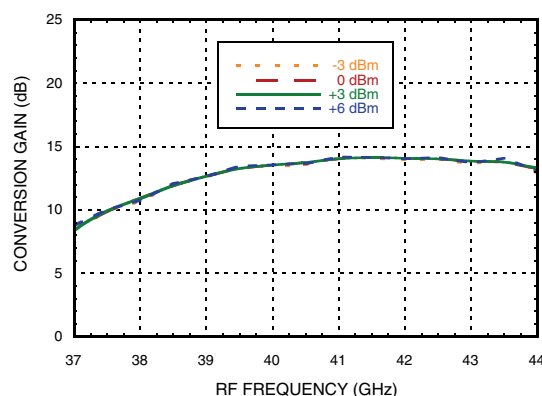
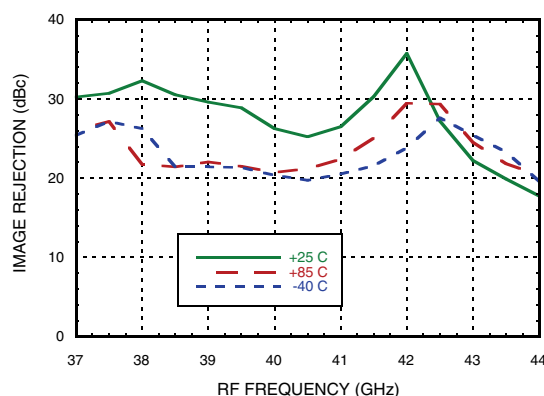
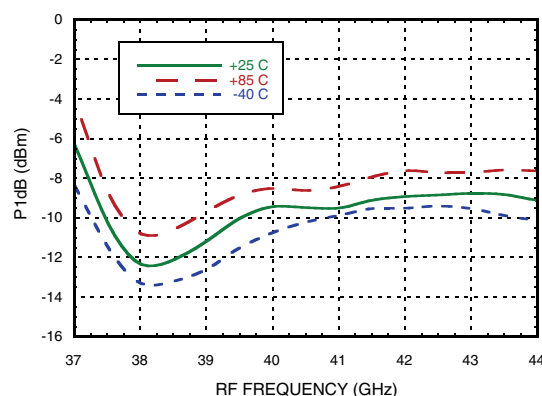
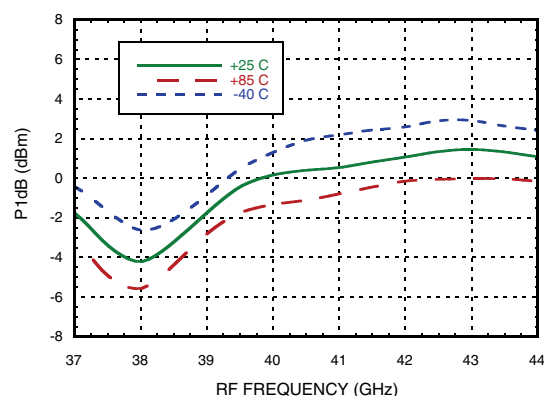
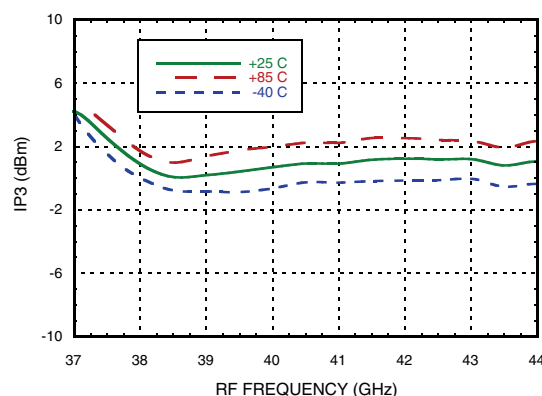
RF = 40 GHz @ -8 dBm
LO = 18.5 GHz @ +4 dBm

[1] Data taken without external IF 90° hybrid

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

GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz

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

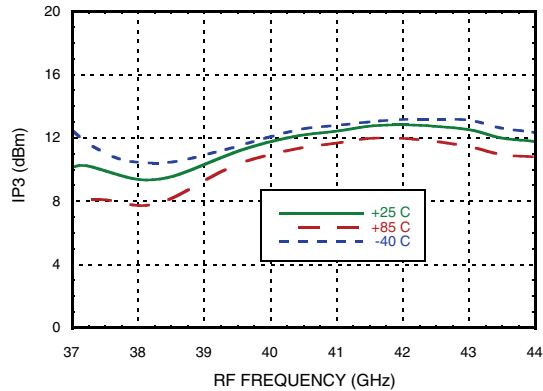
Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature

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




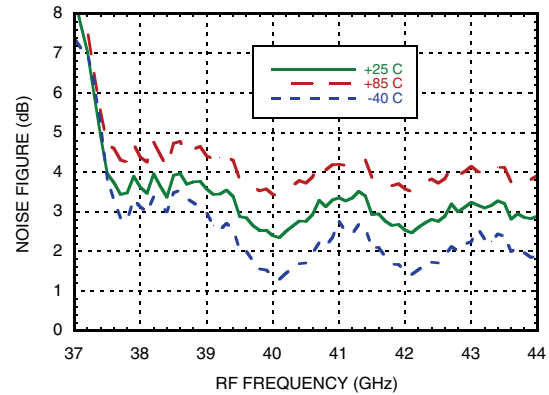
**GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz**

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

Output IP3, USB vs. Temperature

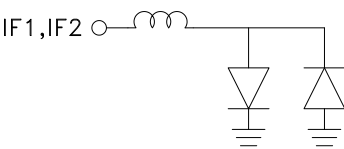
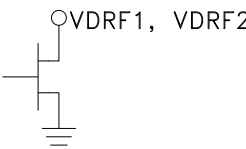
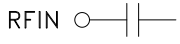

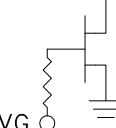
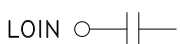
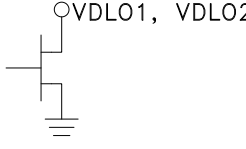


Noise Figure vs. Temperature

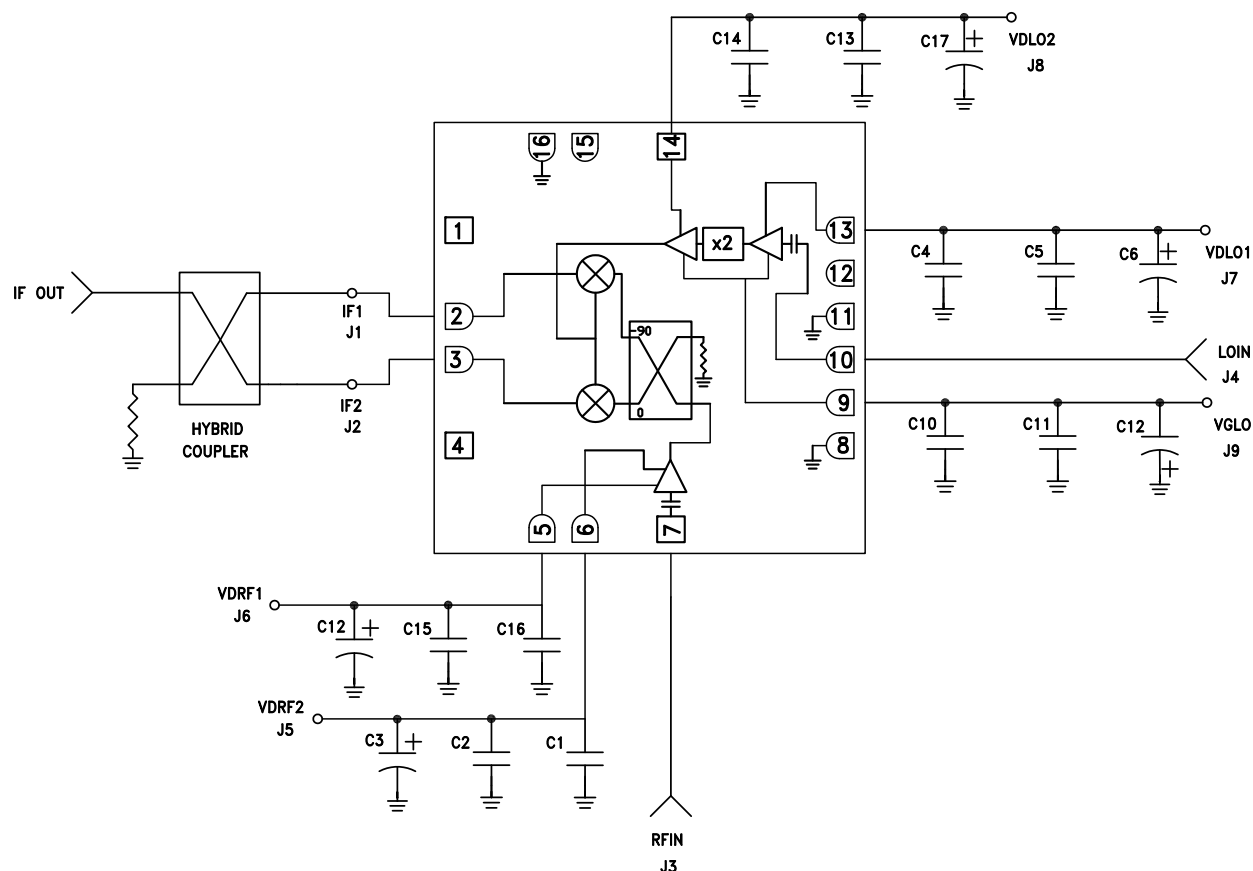





GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz
Pin Descriptions

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 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.	
3	IF2		
5	VDRF1	Bias for LNA. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	
6	VDRF2		
7	RFIN	This pin is AC coupled and matched to 50 Ohms.	
8,11, 16	GND	These pins and exposed ground paddle must be connected to RF/DC ground.	
9	VG	Adjust VGLO for -1V to 0V to set the multiplier quiescent current to 150mA	
10	LOIN	LO Input Port. The recommended LO Power is 0 to 6 dBm	
13	VDLO1	Bias for Multiplier input Buffer Amp. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	
14	VDLO2	Bias for Multiplier output Buffer Amp. The recommended DC voltage is 3V	

Typical Application

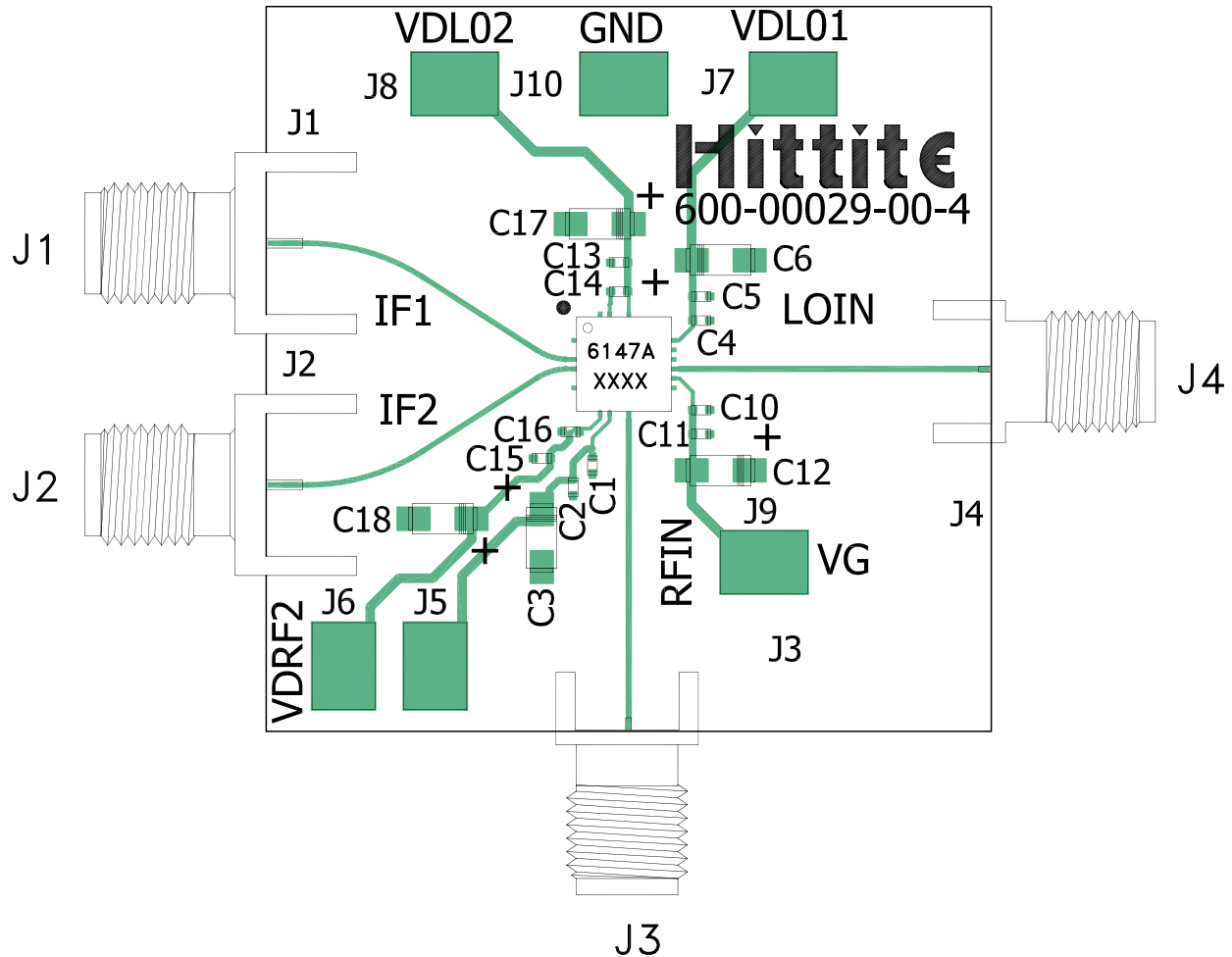


C1, C4, C10, C14, C16	100 pF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.
C2, C5, C11, C13, C15	0.1uF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.
C3, C6, C12, C17, C19	4.7 μ F Capacitor, Case A Pkg.



GaAs MMIC I/Q DOWNCONVERTER
37 - 44 GHz

Evaluation PCB



List of Materials for Evaluation PCB Eval01-HMC6147ALC5A ^[1]

Item	Description
J1, J2	SMA Connector
J3, J4	K-Connector SRI
J5 - J10	DC Pins
C1, C4, C10, C14, C16	100 pF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.
C2, C5, C11, C13, C15	0.1 uF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.
C3, C6, C12, C17, C18	4.7 uF Capacitor, Case A
U1	HMC6147ALC5A Downconverter
PCB [2]	600-00029-00 Evaluation Board

[1] Reference this number when ordering complete evaluation PCB

[2] Circuit Board Material: Arlon 25FR, FR4 or Rogers 4350

The circuit board used in the application should use RF circuit design techniques. Signal lines should have 50 Ohm impedance while the package ground leads and exposed paddle should be connected directly to the ground plane similar to that shown. A sufficient number of via holes should be used to connect the top and bottom ground planes. The evaluation circuit board shown is available from Hittite upon request.

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