

Features

- Supply-voltage Range: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Single-ended Output, no Balun Required
- Single-ended Input for RF and LO
- Excellent Isolation Characteristics
- Power-down Mode
- IP3 and Compression Point Programmable
- 2.5-GHz Operating Frequency

Benefits

- Reduced System Costs as only Few External Component (no Balun) are Required
- Small Package
- Very Low Current Consumption
- Easy to Use

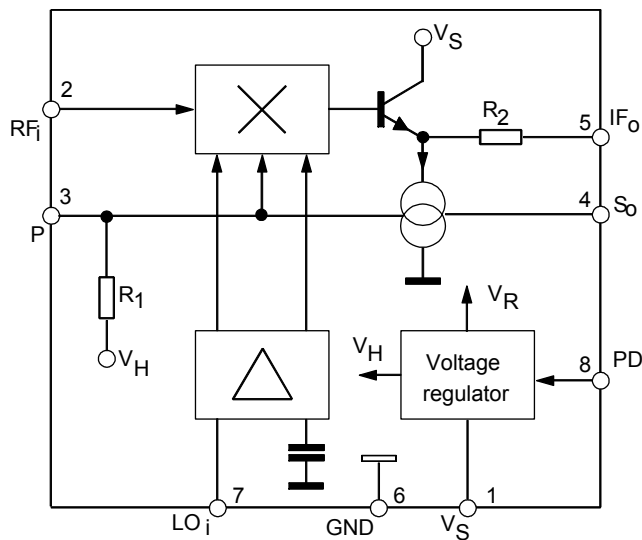
Electrostatic sensitive device.
Observe precautions for handling.



Description

The U2795B is a 2.5-GHz mixer for WLAN and RF telecommunications equipment, e.g., DECT and PCN. The IC is manufactured using Atmel's advanced bipolar technology. A double-balanced approach was chosen to assure good isolation characteristics and a minimum of spurious products. The input and output are single-ended, and their characteristics are programmable. No output transformer or balun is required.

Figure 1. Block Diagram

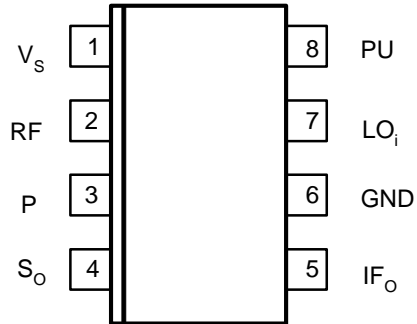


2.5-GHz Double- balanced Mixer

U2795B

Pin Configuration

Figure 2. Pinning



Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	V_s	Supply voltage
2	RF_i	RF input
3	P	Progammig port IP3, CP
4	S_o	Output symmetry
5	IF_o	IF output
6	GND	Ground
7	LO_i	LO input
8	PU	Power-up

Functional Description

- Supply Voltage** The IC is designed for a supply-voltage range of 2.7 V to 5.5 V. As the IC is internally stabilized, the performance of the circuit is nearly independent of the supply voltage.
- Input Impedance** The input impedance, Z_{RFI} , is about 700 Ω with an additional capacitive component. This condition provides the best noise figure in combination with a matching network.
- 3rd Order Intercept Point (IP3)** The voltage divider, R_p/R_1 , determinates both the input and output intercept point, IIP3 and OIP3. If the value of R_p is infinite, the maximum value of IIP3 reaches about -4 dBm. The IP3/ R_p characteristics are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.
- Output Impedance and Intercept Point** The output impedance is shown in Figure 11. Both low output impedance and a high intercept point are defined to a high value of R_p .
- Current Consumption, I_S** Depending on the chosen input and output conditions of the IC, the current consumption, I_S , is between 4 mA and 10 mA. The current consumption in dependence of R_p is shown in Figure 6.
- Power-up** This feature provides extended battery lifetime. If this function is not used, Pin 8 has to be connected to V_S (Pin 1).
- Output Symmetry** The symmetry of the load current can be matched and thus optimized for a given load impedance.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V_S	6	V
Input voltage	V_I	0 to V_S	V
Junction temperature	T_j	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage-temperature range	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Thermal Resistance

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction ambient SO8	R_{thJA}	175	K/W

Operating Range

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply-voltage range	V_S	2.7 to 5.5	V
Ambient-temperature range	T_{amb}	-40 to +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Electrical Characteristics

$V_S = 3\text{ V}$, $f_{LOi} = 1\text{ GHz}$, $IF = 900\text{ MHz}$, $RF = 100\text{ MHz}$, $R_P = \infty$, system impedance $Z_o = 50\ \Omega$, $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $R_T = 56\ \Omega$ reference point Pin 6, unless otherwise specified

No.	Parameters	Test Conditions	Pin	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Type*
1.1	Supply voltage range		1	V_S	2.7		5.5	V	A
1.2	Supply Current	$V_S = 2.7\text{ V}$	1	I_S	9		13	mA	A
			1	I_S	3		6.2	mA	A
1.3	Conversion Supply Current	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $R_T = \infty$ $R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $R_T = 56\ \Omega$	1	PG_C		9		dB	B
				PG_C		4		dB	
2	Operating Frequencies								
2.1	RF_i frequency		2	RF_i	10		2500	MHz	D
2.2	LO_i frequency		7	f_{LOi}	50		2500	MHz	D
2.3	IF_o frequency		5	f_{IFo}	50		2500	MHz	D
3	Isolation								
3.1	LO spurious at R_{Fi}	$P_{ILO} = -10\text{ to }0\text{ dBm}$	7, 2	IS_{LO-RF}		-30		dBm	D
3.2	RF_i to LO_i	$P_{IRF} = -25\text{ dBm}$	2, 7	IS_{RF-LO}		35		dB	D
3.3	LO spurious at IF_o	$P_{ILO} = -10\text{ to }0\text{ dBm}$	5, 7	IS_{LO-IF}		-25		dBm	D
3.4	IF_o to LO_i		5, 7	IS_{IF-LO}		30		dB	D
4	Output (IF)								
4.1	Output compression point		5	CP_O		-10		dBm	D
5	Input (RF)								
5.1	Input impedance		2	Z_{RFi}		700 0.8		ΩpF	D
5.2	Input compression point		2	CP_i		-14		dBm	D
5.3	3rd-order input intercept point		2	IIP3		-4		dBm	D
6	Input (LO)								
6.1	LO level		7	P_{ILO}		-6		dBm	D
7	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR)								
7.1	Input LO		7	$VSWR_{LOi}$		< 2			D
7.2	Output IF		4	$VSWR_{IFo}$		< 2			D
8	Noise Performance								
8.1	Noise figure	$P_{ILO} = 0\text{ dBm}$, $R_T = \infty$		NF		10		dB	D
9	Power-down Mode								
9.1	Supply current	$V_{PU} < 0.5\text{ V}$ $V_{PU} = 0\text{ V}$	1	I_{SPU}		< 5	30	μA	B
								μA	B
10	Power-down Voltage								
10.1	"Power ON"	$V_S = 3.5\text{ to }5.5\text{ V}$ $V_S = 2.7\text{ to }3.5\text{ V}$	8	V_{PON}	$V_S - 0.5$		$V_S + 0.5$	V	D
					V_S		$V_S + 0.5$	V	D
10.2	"Power DOWN"		8	V_{PDN}			1	V	D
10.3	Power-down current	Power ON Power DOWN	8	I_{PON}		0.15	0.22	mA	A
				I_{PDN}		< 5		μA	D
10.4	Settling time		5,8	t_{SPD}		< 30		μs	D

*) Type means: A = 100% tested, B = 100% correlation tested, C = Characterized on samples, D = Design parameter

Figure 3. IIP3 versus Resistor R_p , IF: 900 MHz

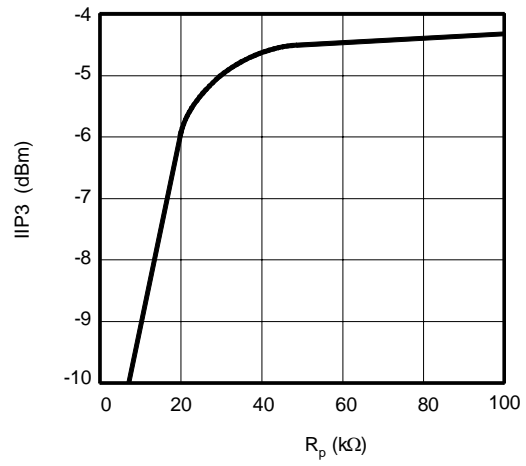


Figure 4. OIP3 versus Resistor R_p , IF: 900 MHz

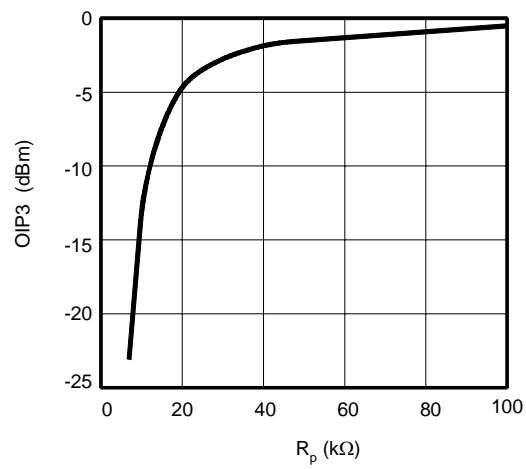


Figure 5. Gain versus Resistor R_p , LO: 1030 MHz, level -10 dBm; RF: 130 MHz, -30 dBm, $R_T = 56 \Omega$

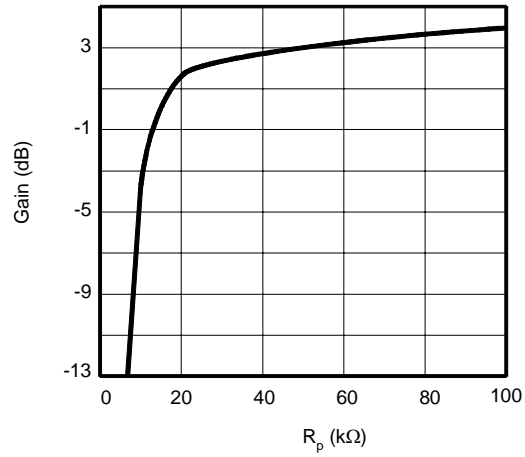


Figure 6. Supply Current I_s versus Resistor R_p

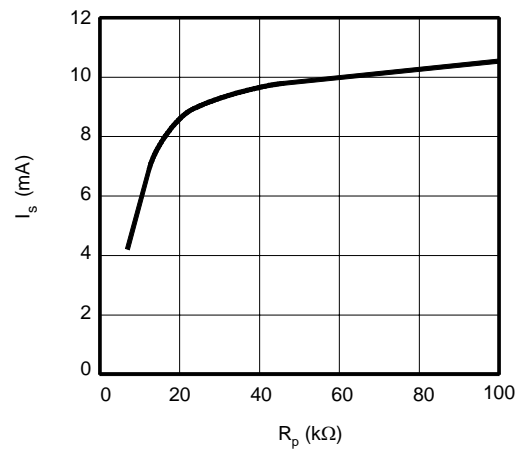


Figure 7. Gain versus IF Output Frequency, LO Level: -6 dBm, RF: 130 MHz, -35 dBm; Parameter: RF Input Termination

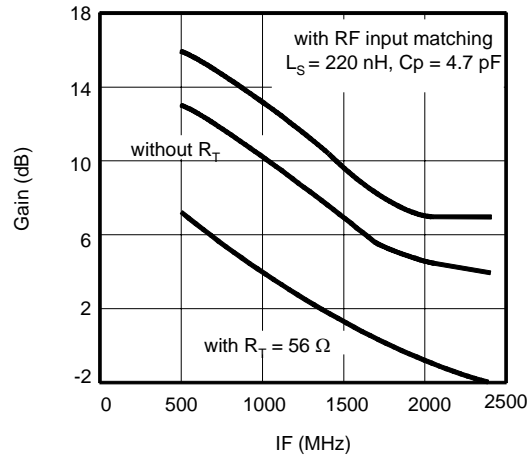


Figure 8. IIP3 versus IF Output Frequency, LO Level: -6 dBm; RF: 130 MHz/130.1 MHz, -35 dBm; Parameter: RF Input Termination

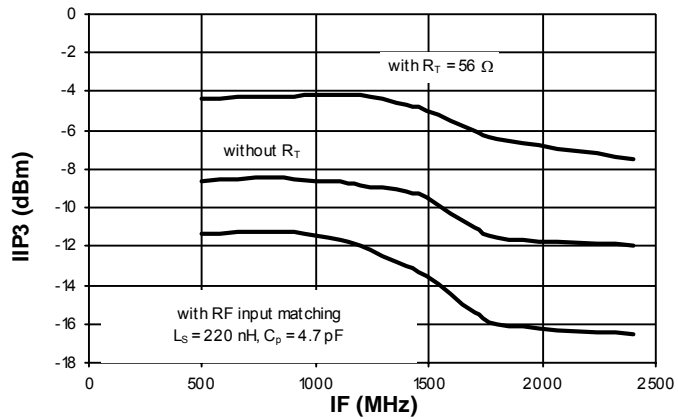


Figure 9. Double Sideband Noise Figure versus IF Output Frequency; LO: 1000 MHz, Level 0 dBm; no RF Input Matching, R_T Left Out

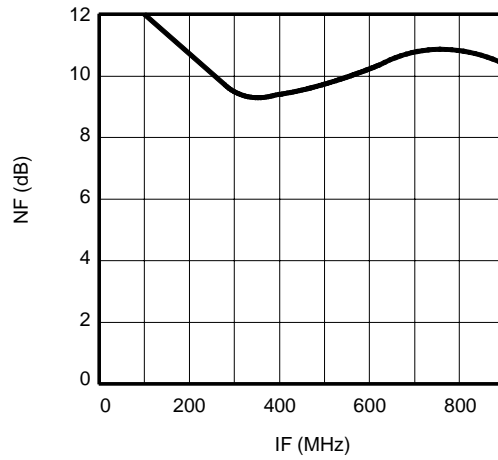


Figure 10. Typical VSWR Frequency Response of the IF Output, $R_P = \infty$

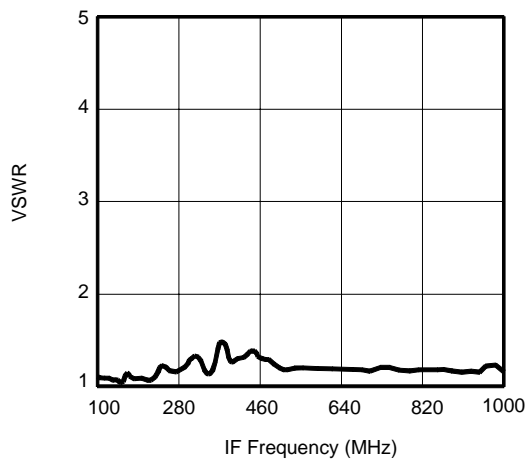


Figure 11. Typical Impedance of the Output versus RP at Frequency $f_{IF0} = 900$ MHz
 Markers (from Left to Right): $R_P = \infty/22\text{ k}\Omega/10\text{ k}\Omega/8.2\text{ k}\Omega/5.6\text{ k}\Omega$

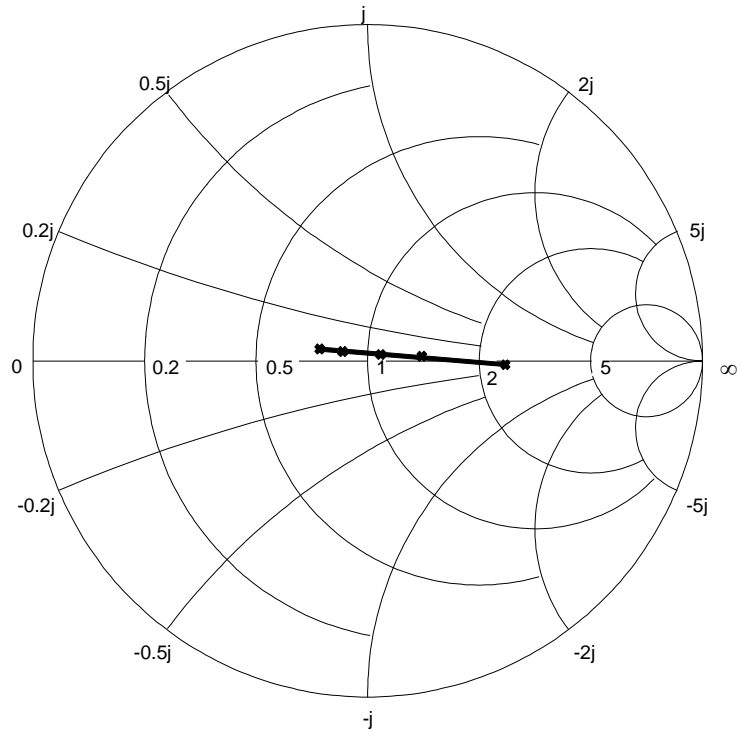


Figure 12. Typical S11 Frequency Response of the IF Output, $R_P = \infty$, IF Frequency from 100 MHz to 1000 MHz, Marker: 900 MHz

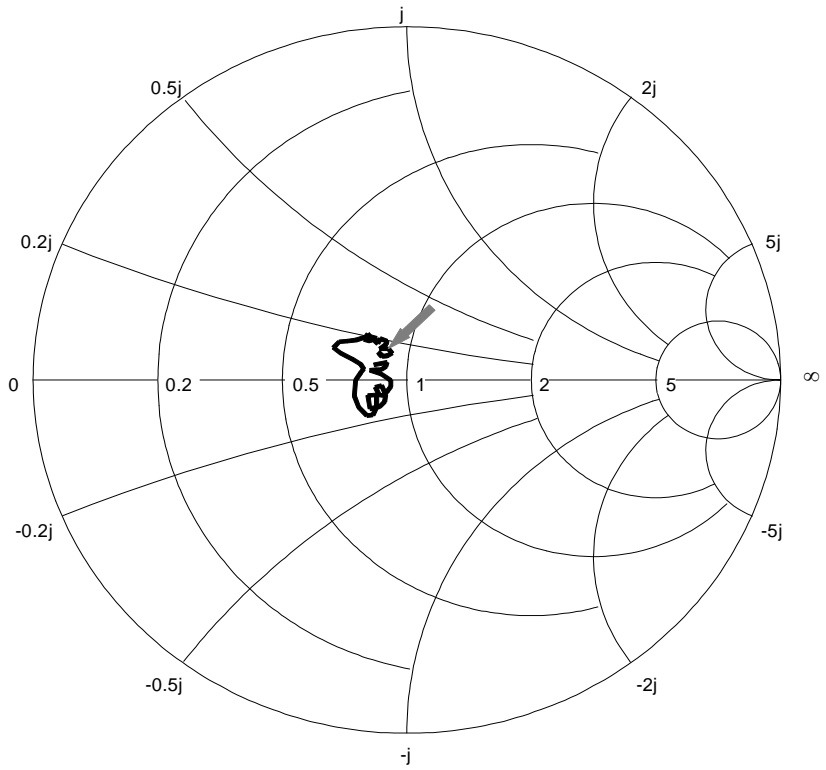


Figure 13. Typical S11 Frequency Response of the RF Input, $R_p = \infty$, $R_T = \infty$
 RF Frequency from 100 MHz to 1000 MHz, Marker: 900 MHz

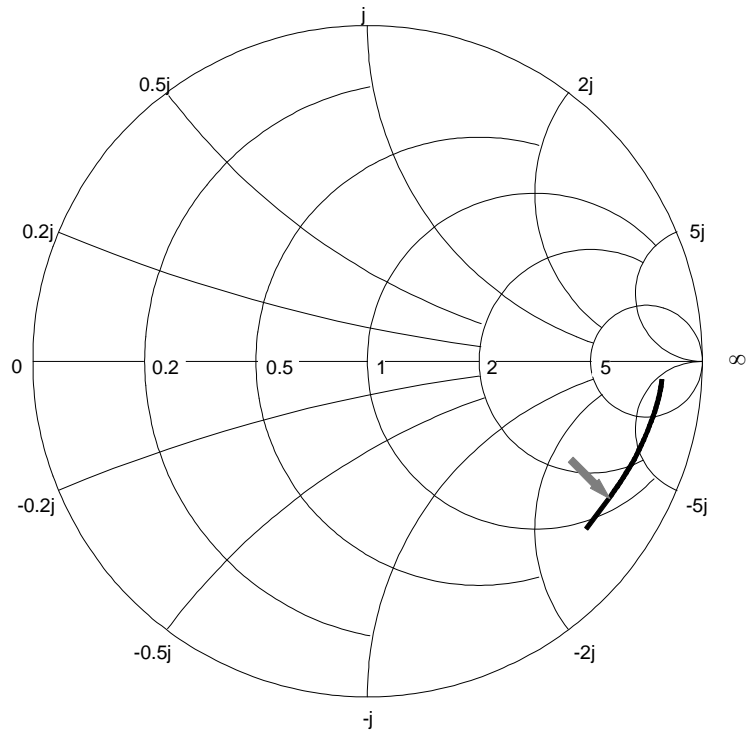
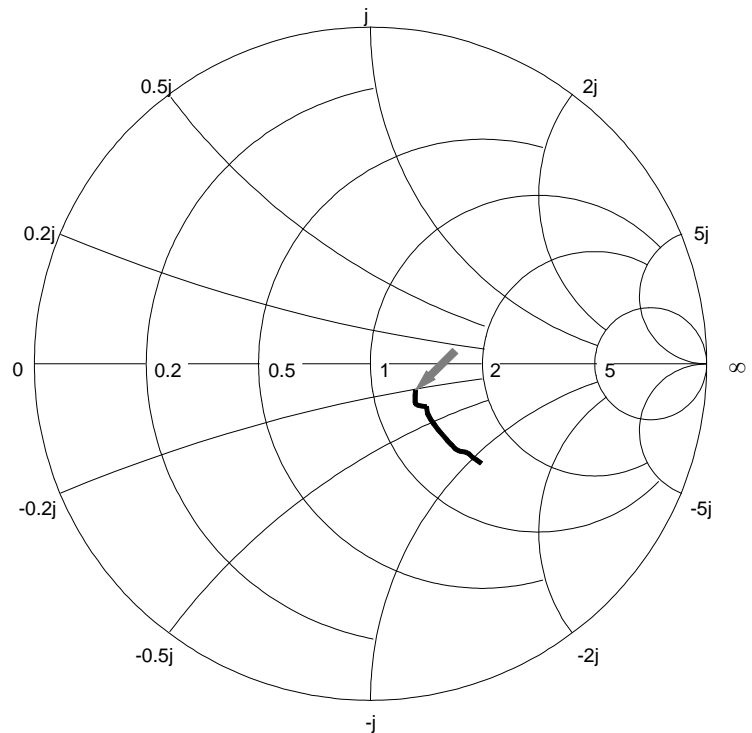


Figure 14. Typical S11 Frequency Response of the LO Input, $R_p = \infty$, LO Frequency
 from 100 MHz to 1000 MHz, Marker: 900 MHz



Application

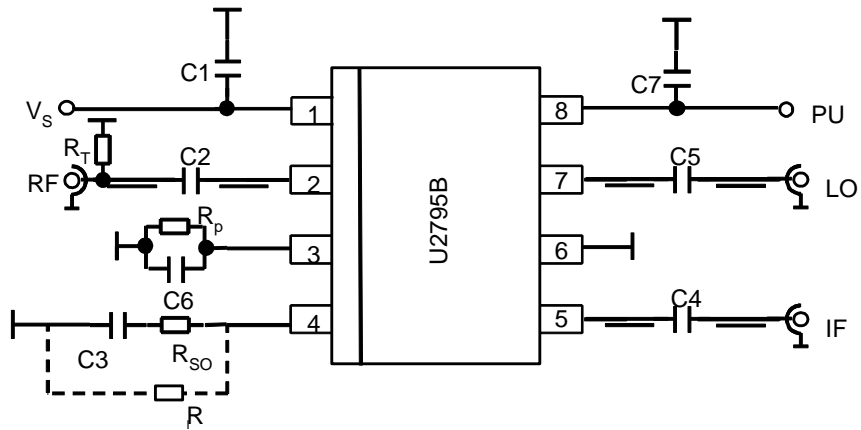


Table 1. Part List

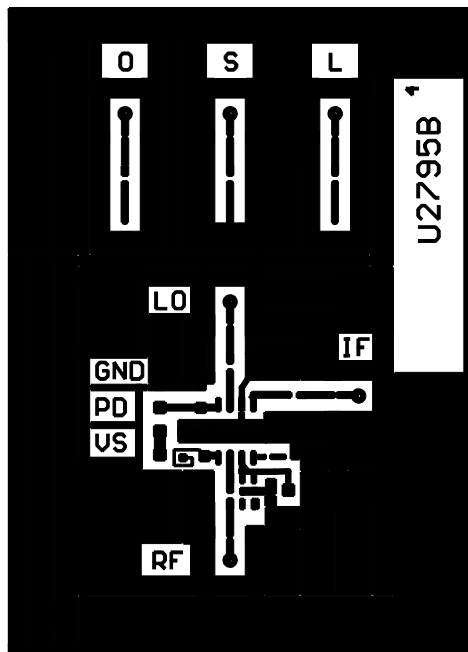
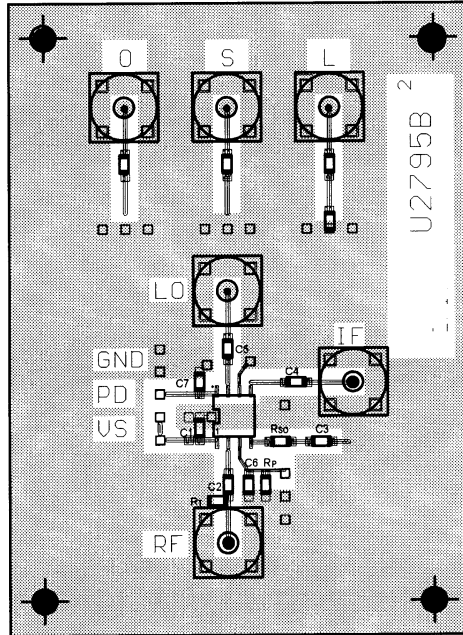
Part	Value
C 1	10 nF
C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7	100 pF
*R _P	
	50-Ω Microstrip
*R _{SO}	68 Ω
	optional
R _T	56 Ω

If the part-list values are used, the PU settling time is < 20 μs. Using other values, time requirements in burst-mode applications have to be considered.

The values of R_{SO} and R_P depend on the input and output condition requirements. For R_{SO}, 68 Ω is recommended.

By means of the optional R_I, the intercept and compression point can be slightly increased; values between 500 Ω and 1 kΩ are suitable. Please note that such modification will also increase the supply current.

Application Circuit (Evaluation Board)

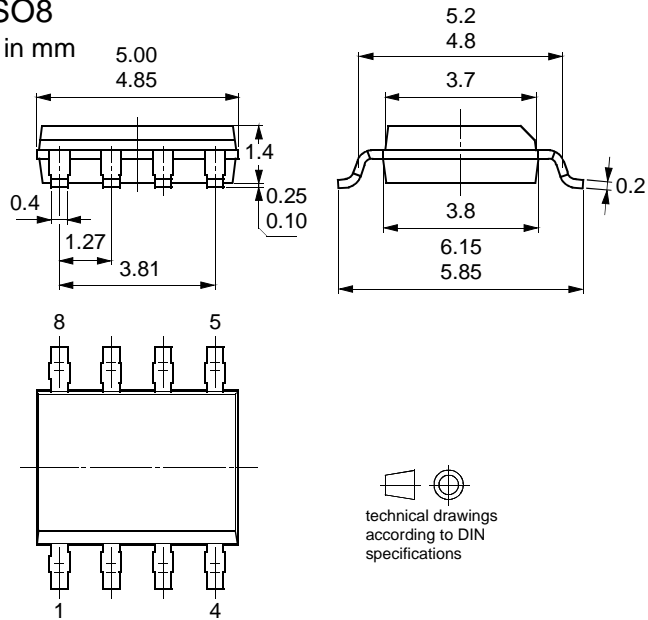


Ordering Information

Extended Type Number	Package	Remarks
U2795B-MFP	SO8	Tube
U2795B-MFPG3	SO8	Taped and reeled

Package Information

Package SO8
Dimensions in mm





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