

## Features

- Supply Voltage Range: 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Excellent Isolation Characteristics
- Low Current Consumption: 3.2 mA without  $R_{IP3}$
- IIP3 Programmable
- Input Frequency Operating Range Up to 2 GHz
- RF Characteristics Nearly Independent of Supply Voltage

## Benefits

- Low Current Consumption
- Small Package
- Easy to Implement

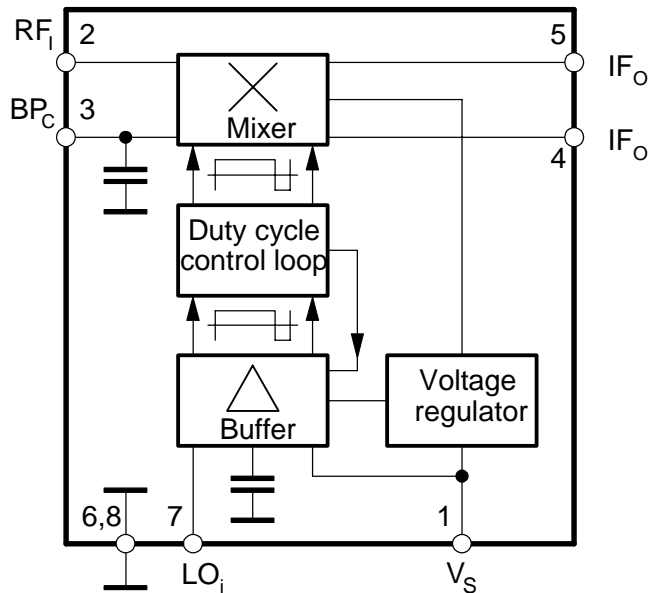
Electrostatic sensitive device.  
Observe precautions for handling.



## Description

The U2796B is a 2-GHz down-conversion mixer for telecommunication systems, e.g., cellular radio, CT1, CT2, DECT, PCN, using Atmel's advanced bipolar UHF technology. The U2796B is well suited for the receiver portion of the RF circuit. Single-balanced structure has been chosen for best noise performance and low current consumption. The IIP3 is programmable.

Figure 1. Block Diagram

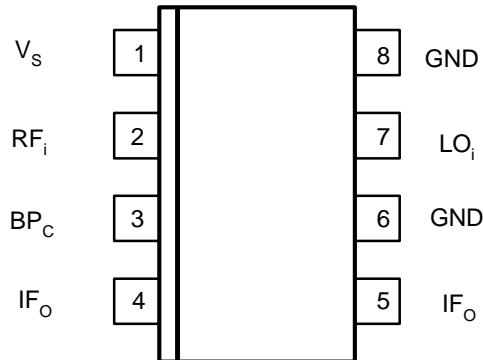


## 2-GHz Single-balanced Mixer

## U2796B

## Pin Configuration

Figure 2. Pinning



## Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	$V_S$	Supply voltage
2	RF	RF input and IIP3 programming port
3	$BP_C$	Bypass capacitor
4	IFo	IF output
5	IFo	IF output
6	GND	Ground
7	$LO_i$	Local oscillator input
8	GND	Ground

## 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	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +125	°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	$T_{amb}$	-40 to +85	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

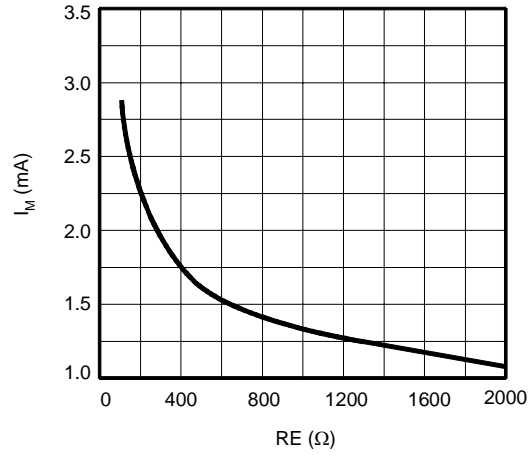
Test conditions (unless otherwise specified):

$V_S = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $f_{LO} = 900\text{ MHz}$ ;  $I_M = 1.2\text{ mA}^{(1)}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . System impedance  $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$

No.	Parameters	Test Conditions	Pin	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Type*
1.1	Supply voltage		1	$V_S$	2.7		5.5	V	D
1.2	Supply current	$R_{IP3} = \infty$	1	$I_S$	2.8	3.2	3.7	mA	A
1.3	Conversion gain Figure 4	$RL = 3\text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_{IP3} = \infty$ $f_{LO} = 900\text{ MHz}$		$PG_C$		9		dB	B
1.4	Conversion gain Figure 4	$f_{LO} = 1700\text{ MHz}$ $f_{IF} = 45\text{ MHz}$		$PG_C$		9		dB	B
2	<b>Isolation</b>								
2.1	LO spurious at $RF_{in}$	$Pi_{LO} = -10\text{ dBm}$ Figure 5	2, 7	$IS_{LORF}$			-35	dBm	D
2.2	RF to LO Figure 6	$Pi_{RF} = -25\text{ dBm}$ $f_{LO} = 900\text{ MHz}$	2, 7	$IS_{RFLO}$	30	40		dB	D
2.3	RF to LO Figure 6	$f_{LO} = 1700\text{ MHz}$	2, 7	$IS_{RFLO}$		20		dB	D
3	<b>Operating Frequencies</b>								
3.1	RF frequency		2	$RF_i$			2000	MHz	D
3.2	$LO_{in}$ frequency		7	$LO_i$			2000	MHz	D
3.3	$IF_{out}$ frequency		4, 5	$IF_o$			300	MHz	D
4	<b>Input Level</b>								
4.1	RF input (-1 dB comp.)	$RL = 50\ \Omega$ ,	2	$Pi_{RF}$		-15		dBm	D
4.2	3rd-order intercept point	$Pi_{LO} = -10\text{ dBm}$ , $R_{IP3} = \infty$ Figure 2	2	$IIP3$		-4		dBm	B
4.3	LO input		7	$Pi_{LO}$		-6	0	dBm	D
5	<b>Impedances</b>								
5.1	RF input		2	$Z_{iRF}$		25		$\Omega$	D
5.2	LO input		7	$Zi_{LO}$		50		$\Omega$	D
5.3	IF output		4, 5	$Z_{oIF}$		> 10 k $\Omega$    0.9 pF			D
5.4	Noise figure (DSB) Figure 7	$Pi_{LO} = 0\text{ dBm}$ , $RL > 3\text{ k}\Omega$ $f_{LO} = 900\text{ MHz}$		$NF_{50}$		9	10	dB	B
5.5	Noise figure (DSB) Figure 7	$f_{LO} = 1700\text{ MHz}$		$NF_{50}$		12		dB	B
5.6	Voltage standing wave ratio LO		7	$VSWR_{LO}$		1.3	2		B

Note: 1.  $I_M$ : Internal mixer current, set by  $R_{IP3}$  at pin 2 (see Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6)

**Figure 3.** Mixer Current ( $I_M$ ) versus RE



**Figure 4.** Third-order Input Intercept IIP3 Point versus  $I_M$

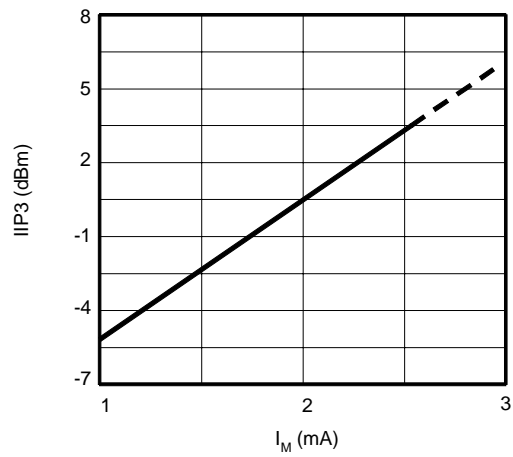


Figure 5. Mixer Circuitry

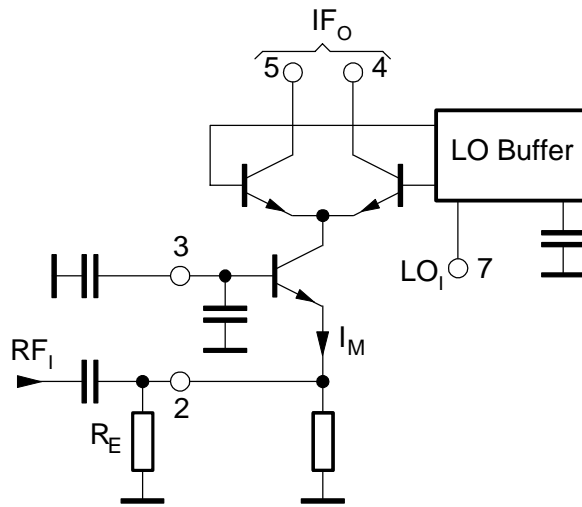
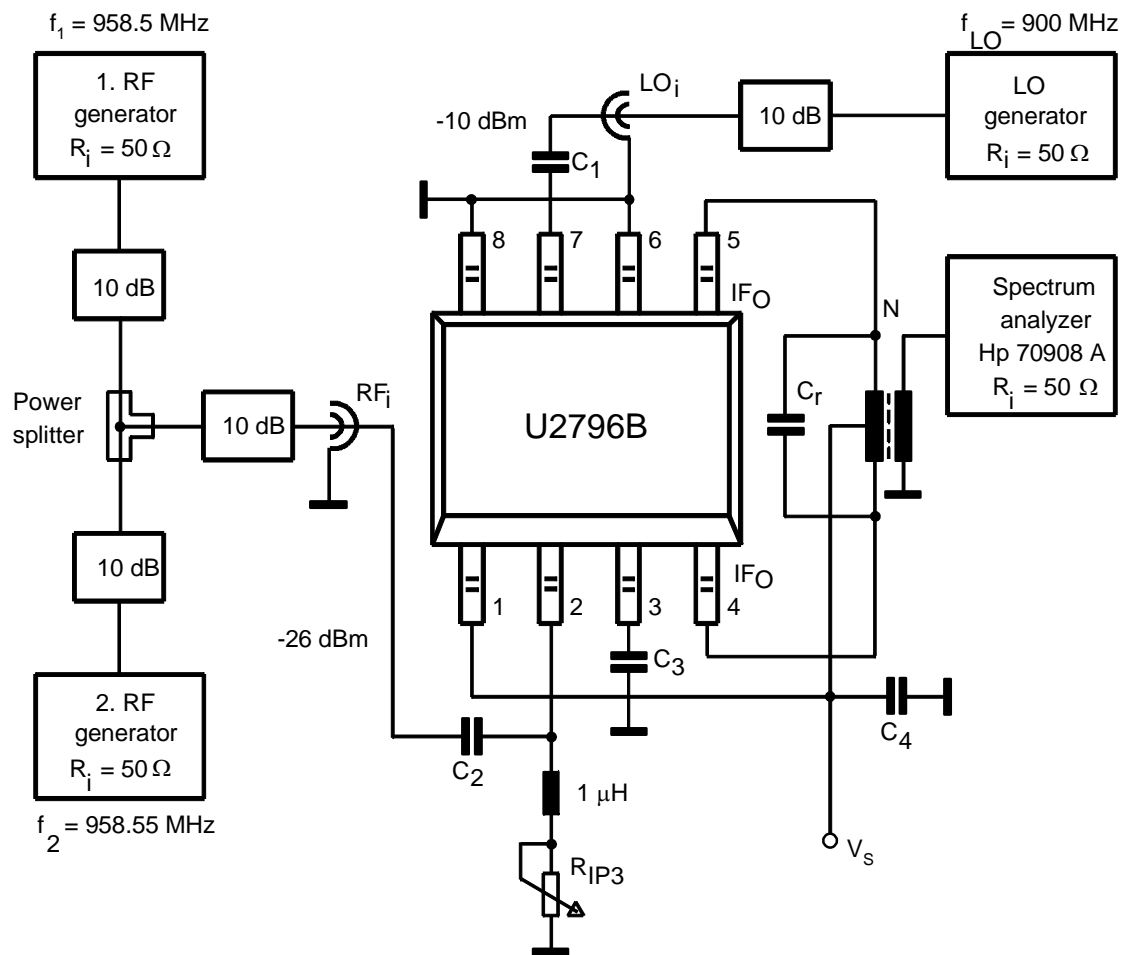
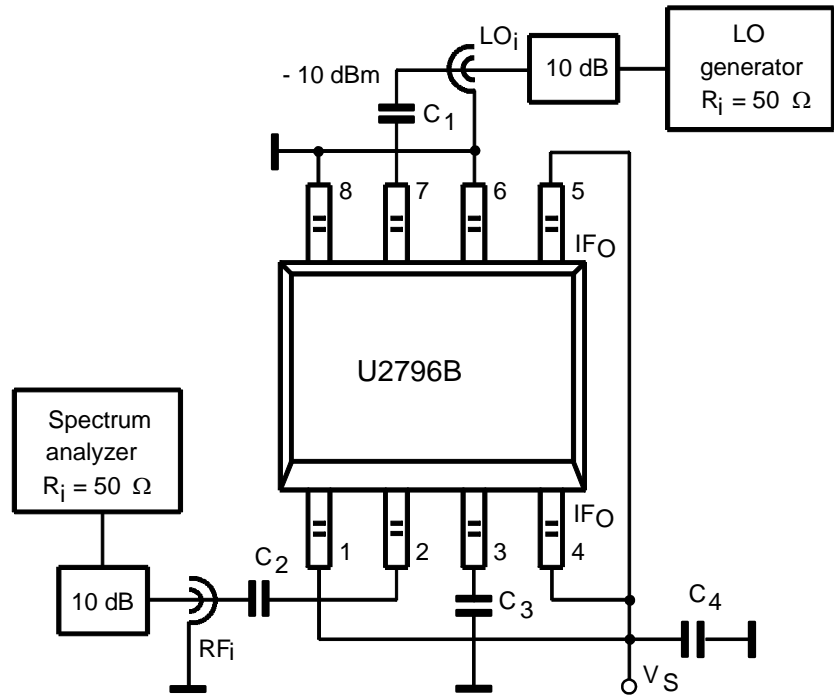


Figure 6. Test Circuit Conversion Power Gain (PG<sub>C</sub>) and 3rd-order Input Intercept Point (IIP3)



**Figure 7. Test Circuit Isolation LO to RF**



**Figure 8. Test Circuit Isolation RF to LO**

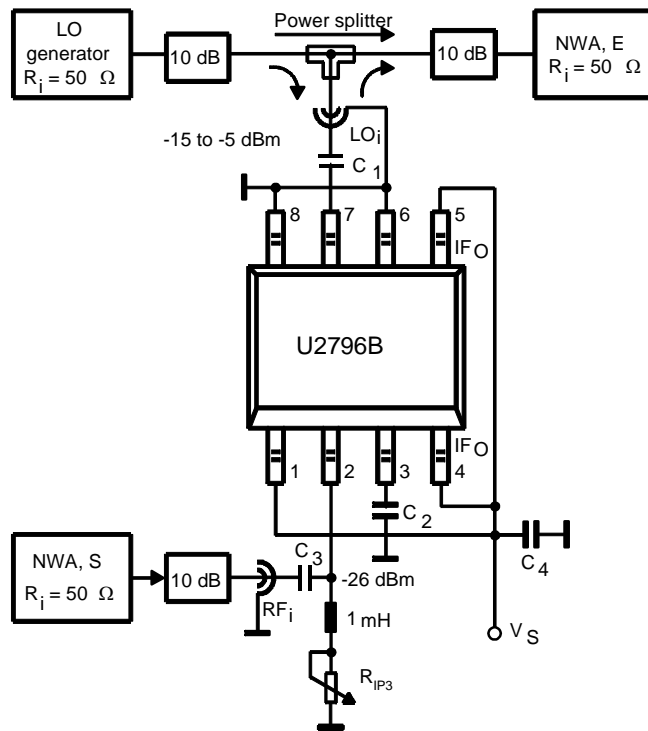
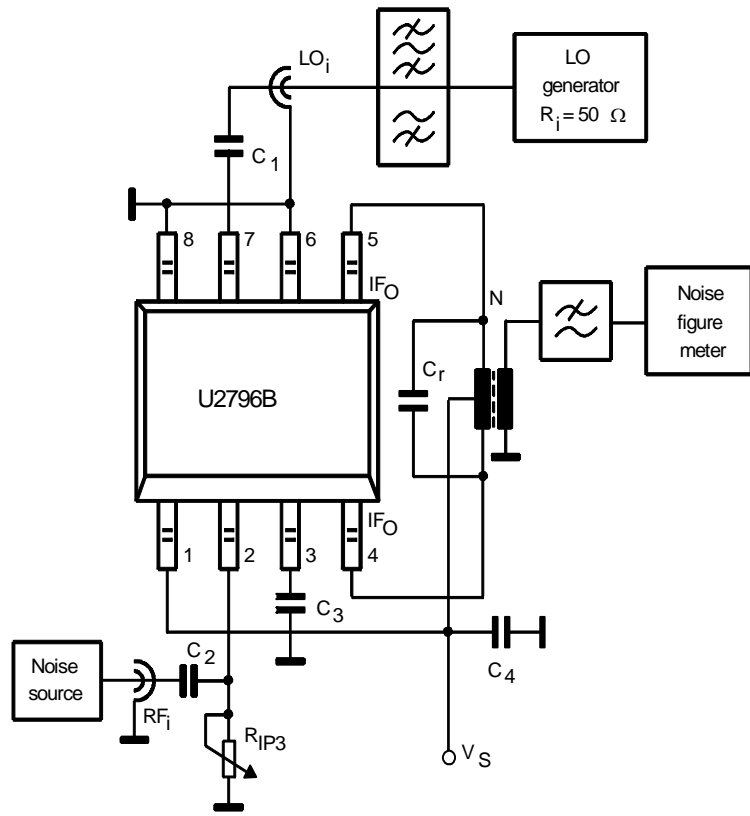


Figure 9. Test Circuit Noise Figure



- Note:
1. The noise floor of the LO generator might influence the noise figure test result. In order to avoid this, either a bandpass or a highpass filter with  $f_c > f_{IF}$  should be implemented.
  2. If IF output network does not provide sufficient suppression of the LO component, a lowpass filter should be inserted to avoid overdriving the noise figure meter.
  3. For best noise performance 0 dBm LO power level is required.

Figure 10. S11 RF Input Impedance

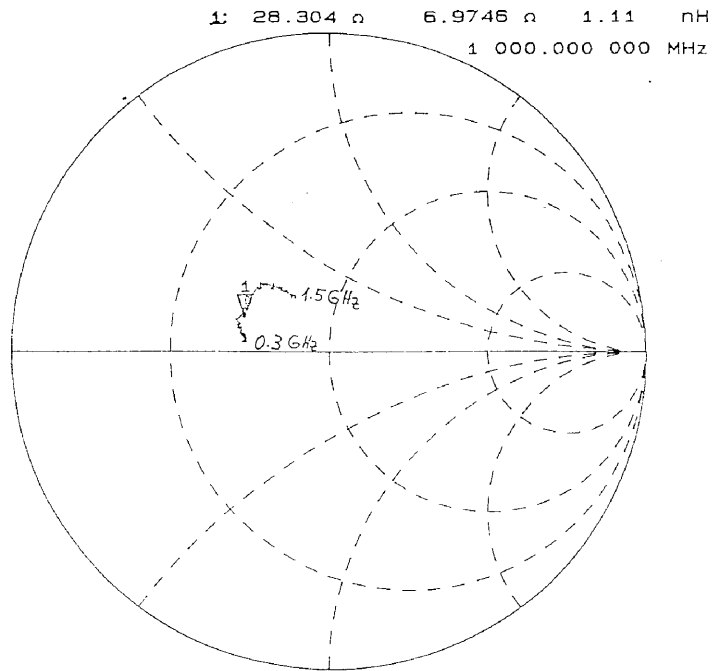
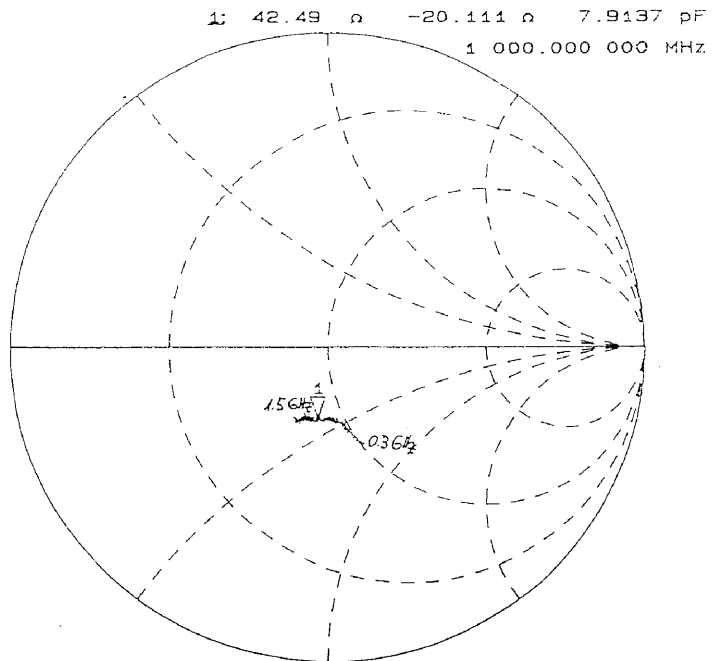
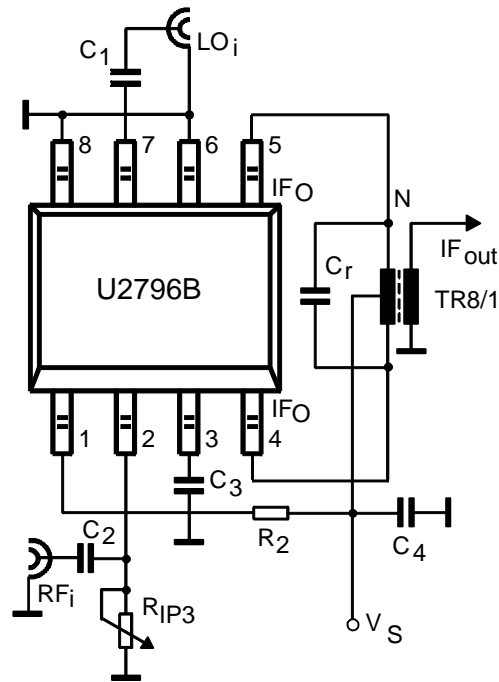


Figure 11. S11 LO Input Impedance





## Application Circuit



## Recommended Values for the Evaluator

$C_1$  and  $C_2 = 150$  pF,  $C_3$  and  $C_4 = 100$  nF.  $C_r$  is calculated for resonance with the balun at  $f_{IF}$ , or as a highpass filter for  $f_{LO}$ . The output balun transformer ratio  $\geq 8:1$  for  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ .  $R_2$  increases the IF output level and is calculated from:

$$R_2 = \frac{V_S(4, \text{MinimalMinimal}5) - V_S(1)}{I_S(1)}$$

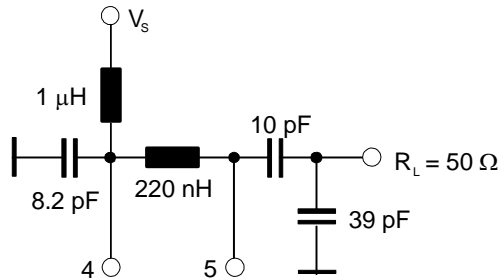
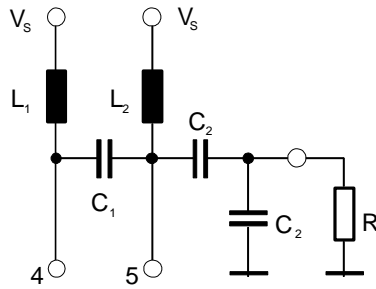
For example,  $V_S(4, 5) = 4$  V,  $V_S(1) = 3$  V,  $I_S(1) = 2.2$  mA,  $R_2 \approx 470 \Omega$ , where  $I_S(1)$  is the current consumption without the mixer stage.

## Application Hint

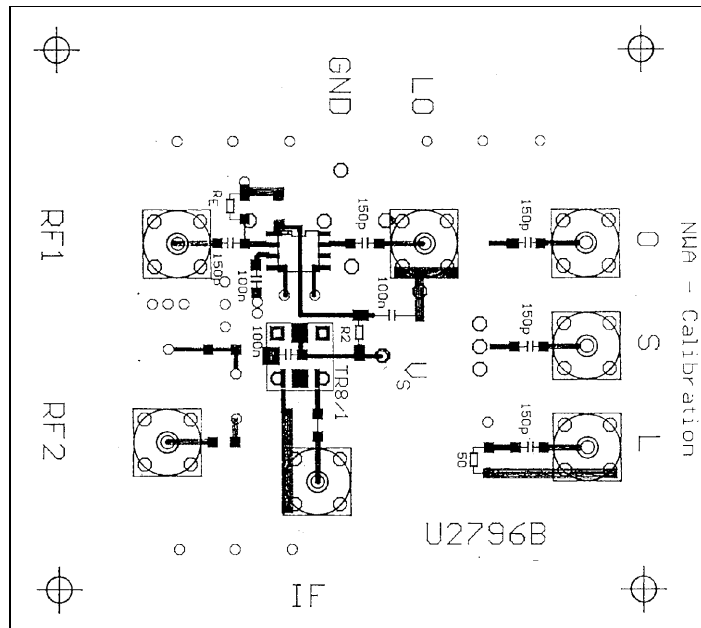
The output transformer at the Pins 4 and 5 can be replaced by LC circuits as shown in Figure 12. Compared to transformer, LC circuits save space and are suitable for higher IF frequencies. When applying one of these solutions, it has to be checked whether the requirements on noise figure and gain can be achieved.

The second circuit was dimensioned for approximately 130 MHz and a load resistance of 50  $\Omega$ . If, for instance, the impedance of a subsequent filter is 1 k $\Omega$ , the capacitive voltage divider may be left out.

Figure 12. Application Hint



## Evaluation Board

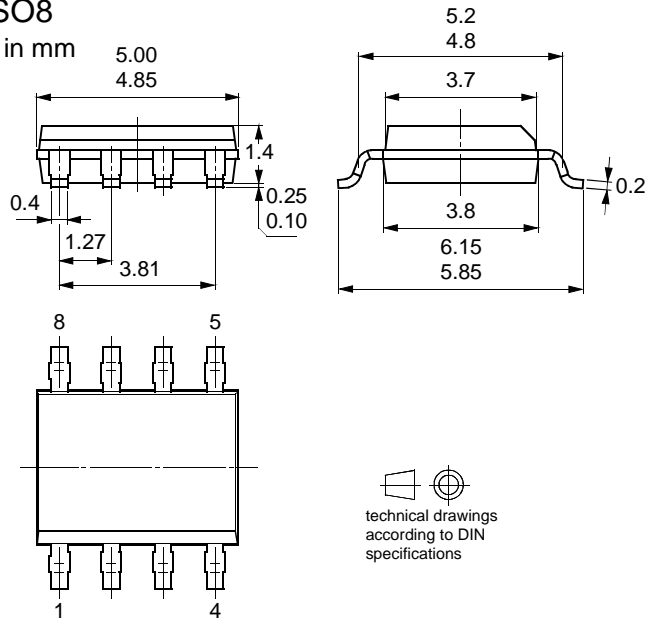


### Ordering Information

Extended Type Number	Package	Remarks
U2796B-MFP	SO8	Tube
U2796B-MFPG3	SO8	Taped and reeled

### Package Information

Package SO8  
Dimensions in mm





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