

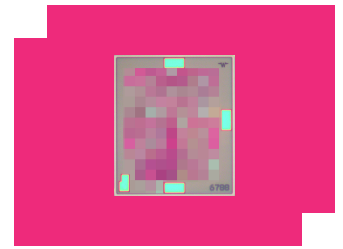
# MM1-0222LCH-2

## GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer

### DEVICE OVERVIEW

#### General Description

MM1-0222L is a GaAs MMIC double balanced mixer that features excellent conversion loss, superior isolations, and spurious performance across a broad bandwidth. The MM1 0222L works well as both an up and down converter through the Ku band and beyond. The MM1-0222L is recommended for low power frequency conversion applications that require high linearity. It is available as both wire bondable die and as a connectorized module. For a list of recommended LO driver amps for all mixers and IQ mixers, see here.



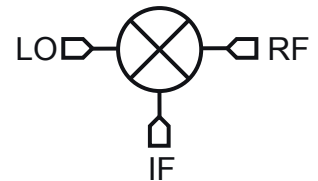
#### Features

- High LO to RF isolation
- Up or down conversion
- Broadband performance

#### Applications

- Test and Measurement Equipment
- SATCOM
- Radar
- Electronic Warfare
- Aerospace and Defense

#### Functional Block Diagram



#### Part Ordering Options

Part Number	Description	Package	Connectors	Green Status	Product Lifecycle	Export Classification
<u>MM1-0222LS</u>	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	S	<u>Standard</u>	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99
MM1-0222LCH-2	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	CH	-	RoHS REACH	Released	EAR99

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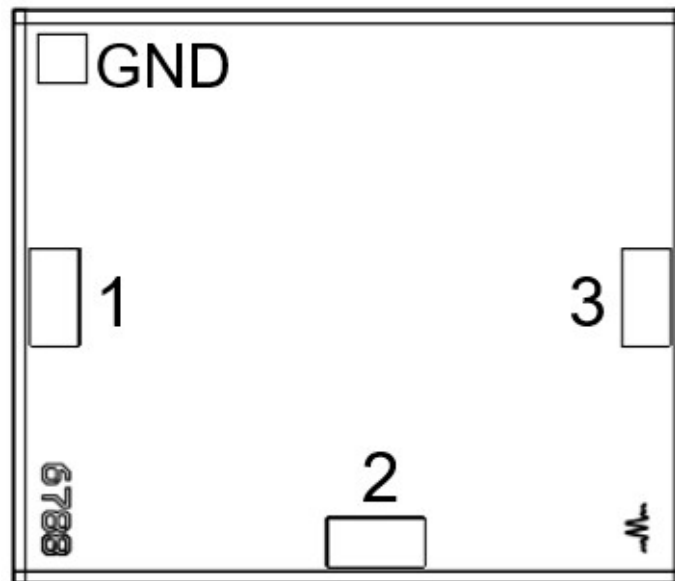
## Revision History

Revision Code	Revision Date	Comment
Draft	2019-12-01	Draft
A	2020-01-01	Update Spur Table
B	2020-03-01	Power Handling Updated

## Port Configuration and Functions

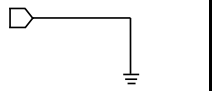
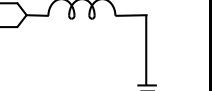
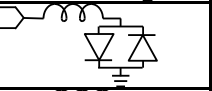
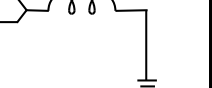
### Port Diagram

A top-down view of the MM1-0222L's CH package outline drawing is shown below. The MM1-0222L has the input and output ports given in Port Functions. The MM1-0222L can be used in either an up or down conversion. For configuration A, input the LO into port 1, use port 3 for the RF, and port 2 for the IF. For configuration B, input the LO into port 3, use port 1 for the RF, and port 2 for the IF

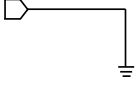
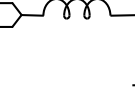




## Port Functions

### Configuration A

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
GND	Ground	S package ground provided through metal housing and outer coax conductor.	
Port 1	LO	Port 1 is DC short for the CH and S packages	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is diode connected for the CH and S package.	
Port 3	RF	Port 3 is DC short for the CH and S packages.	

**Configuration B**

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
GND	Ground	S package ground provided through metal housing and outer coax conductor.	
Port 1	RF	Port 1 is DC short for the CH and S packages.	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is diode connected for the CH and S package.	
Port 3	LO	Port 3 is DC short for the CH and S packages.	

## Specifications

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

The Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage may occur to the device. If these limits are exceeded, the device may be inoperable or have a reduced lifetime.

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Maximum Operating Temperature	100	°C
Maximum Storage Temperature	125	°C
Minimum Operating Temperature	-55	°C
Minimum Storage Temperature	-65	°C
Port 1 DC Current	30	mA
Port 2 DC Current	30	mA
Port 3 DC Current	30	mA

### Package Information

Parameter	Details	Rating
ESD	250 to < 500 Volts	HBM Class 1A
Dimensions	-	1.38 x 1.17 mm

### Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions indicate the limits, inside which the device should be operated, to guarantee the performance given in Electrical Specifications. Operating outside these limits may not necessarily cause damage to the device, but the performance may degrade outside the limits of the electrical specifications. For limits, above which damage may occur, see Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Parameter	Min	Nominal	Max	Unit
Ambient Temperature	-55	25	100	°C
LO Input Power	7	-	15	dBm

### Sequencing Requirements

There is no requirement to apply power to the ports in a specific order. However, it is recommended to provide a 50Ω termination to each port before applying power. This is a passive diode mixer that requires no DC bias.

## Electrical Specifications

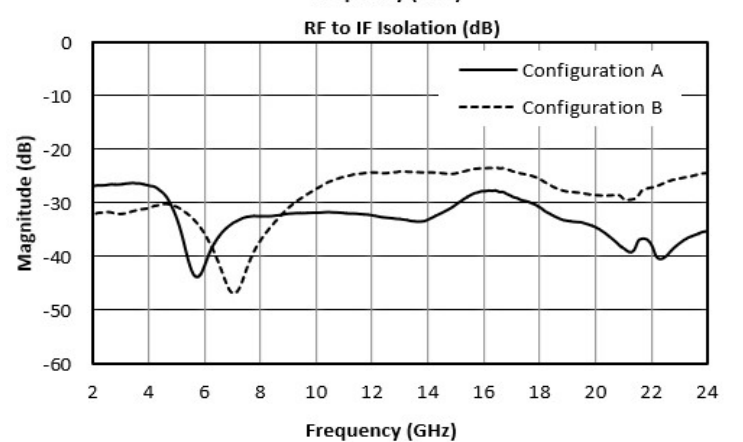
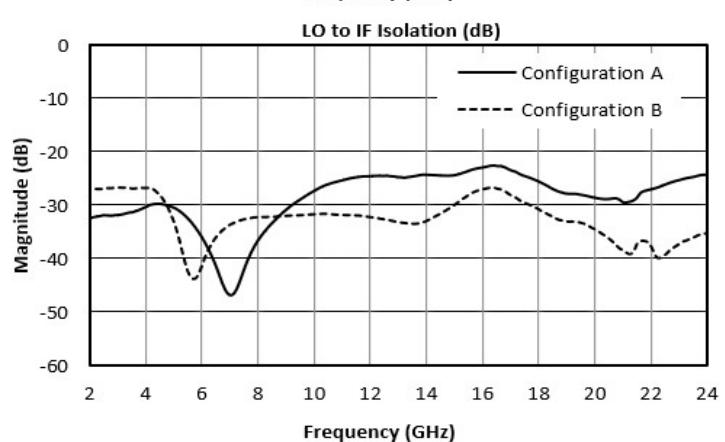
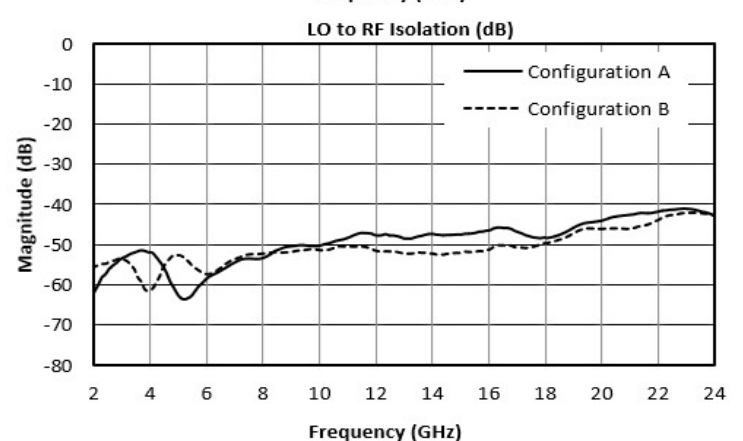
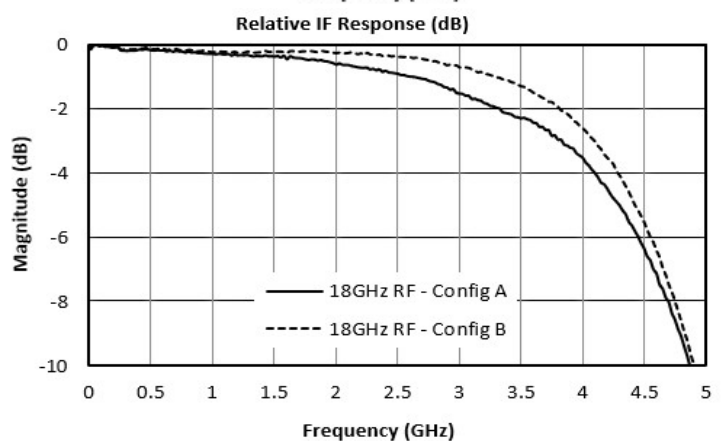
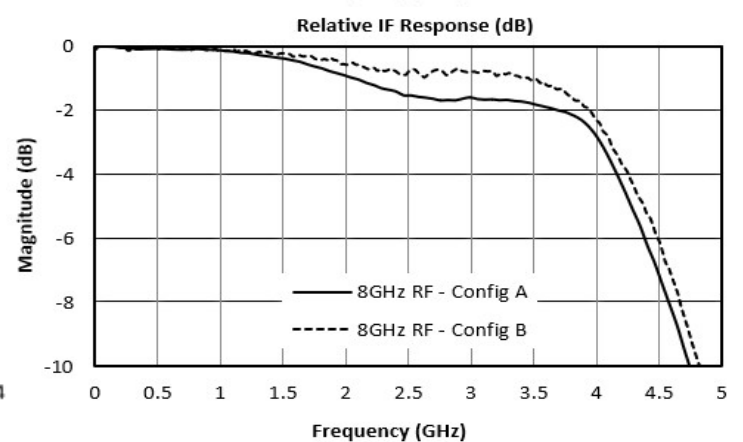
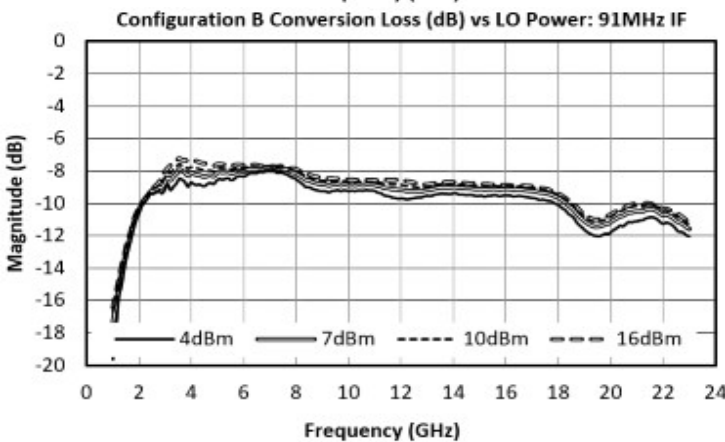
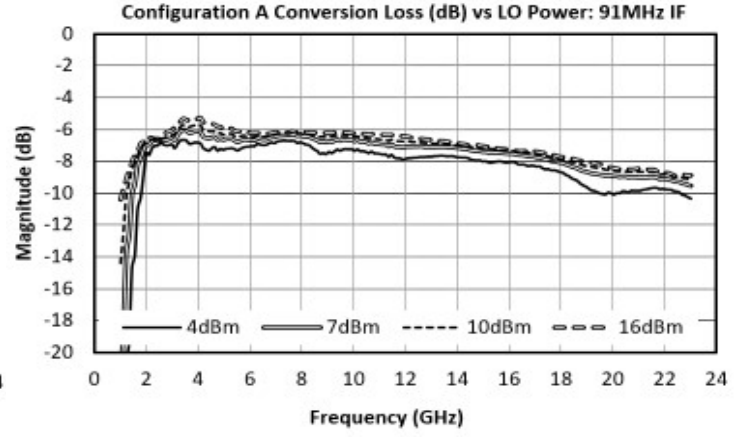
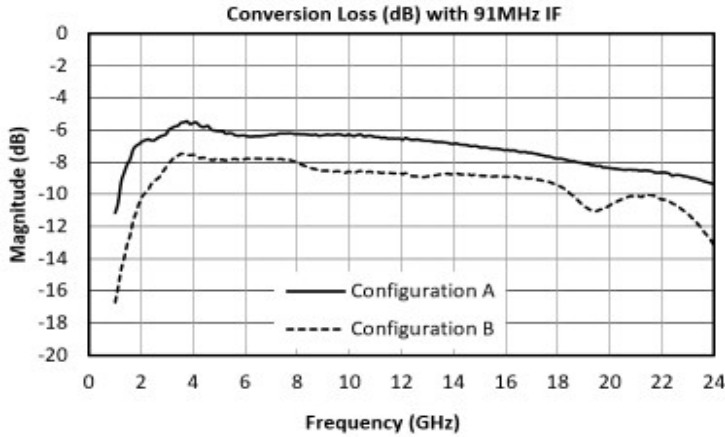
The electrical specifications apply at TA=+25°C in a 50Ω system. Typical data shown is for the connectorized S package mixer used in the forward direction with a +13 dBm sine wave input. Min and Max limits apply only to our connectorized units and are guaranteed at TA=+25°C. All bare die are 100% DC tested and visually inspected.

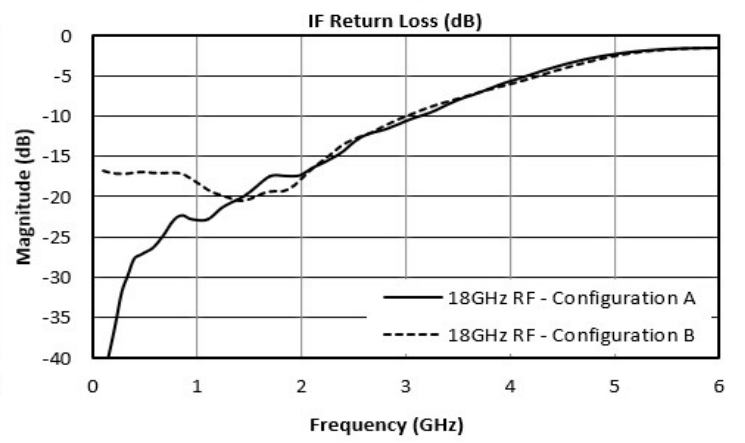
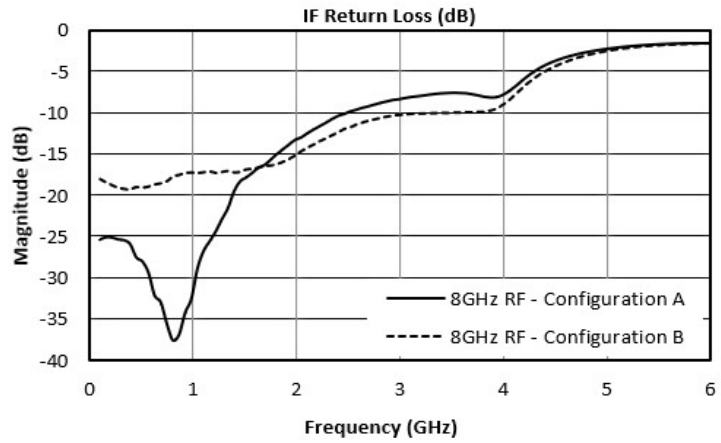
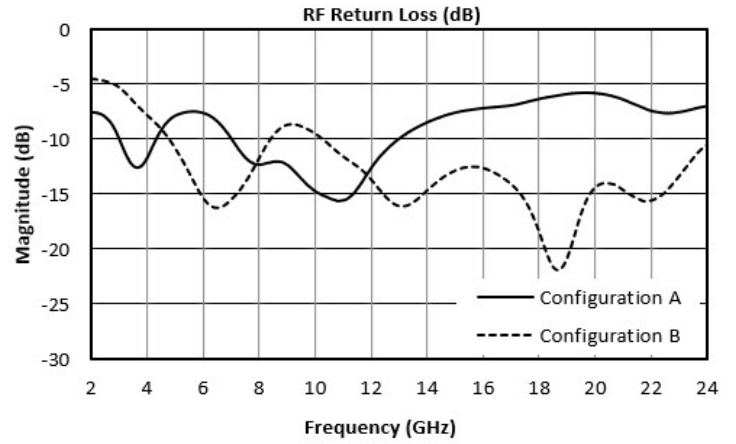
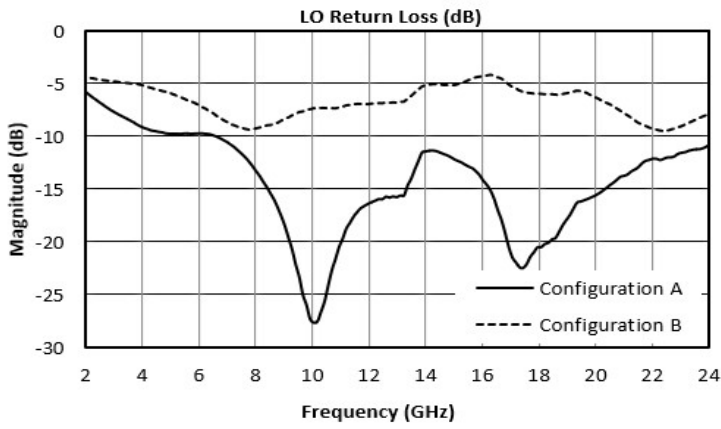
Parameter	Port Configuration	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Conversion Loss <sup>1</sup>	A	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz I = 0.2 - 3.5 GHz	-	8.5	-	dB
Conversion Loss <sup>2</sup>	A	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	-	7	10	dB
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB)	A	-	-	3.5	-	dBm
Input IP3	A	RF/LO = 2 - 12 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	-	11.5	-	dBm
Conversion Loss <sup>3</sup>	B	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz I = 0.2 - 3.5 GHz	-	10	-	dB
Conversion Loss <sup>4</sup>	B	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	-	9	12	dB
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB)	B	-	-	6	-	dBm
Input IP3	B	RF/LO = 2 - 12 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	-	13	-	dBm
IF Frequency Range	-	-	0	-	3.5	GHz
Isolation, LO to IF	-	IF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz	-	29	-	dB
Isolation, LO to RF	-	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz	-	51	-	dB
Isolation, RF to IF	-	RF/IF = 2 - 22 GHz	-	32	-	dB
LO Frequency Range	-	-	2	-	22	GHz
Noise Figure <sup>5</sup>	-	RF/LO = 2 - 22 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	-	7	-	dB
RF Frequency Range	-	-	2	-	22	GHz

<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup><sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup> Measured as a down converter to a fixed 91MHz IF.

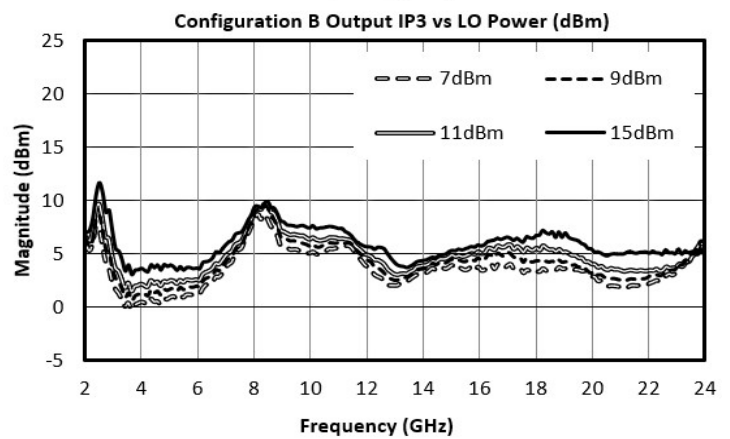
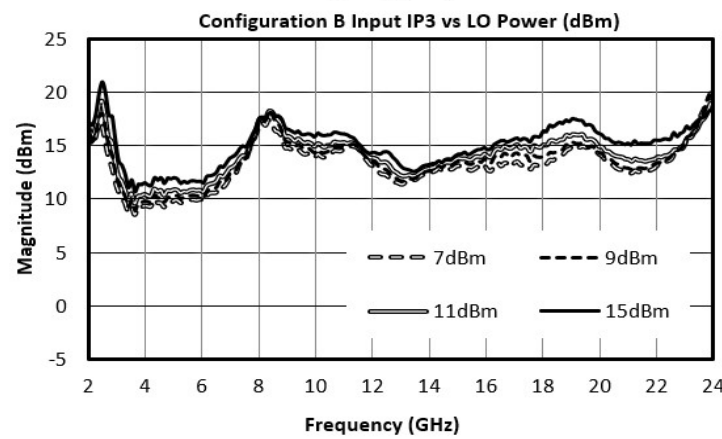
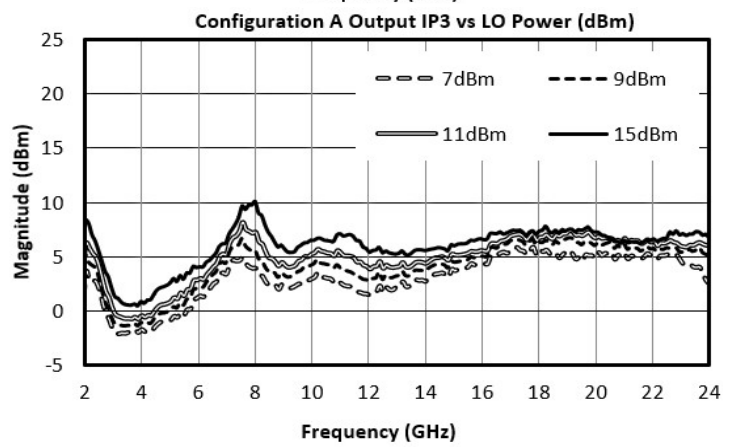
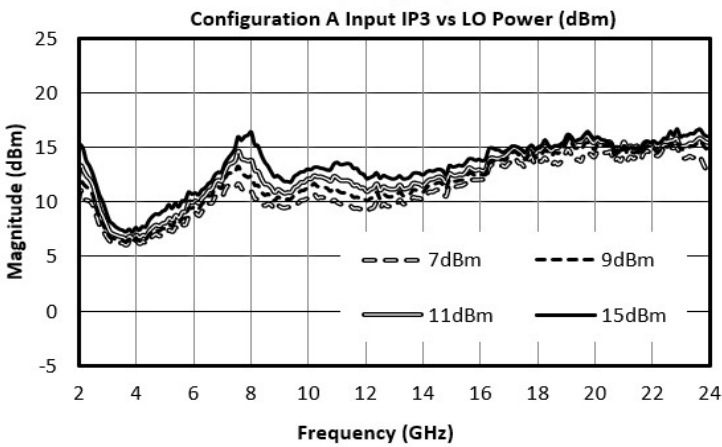
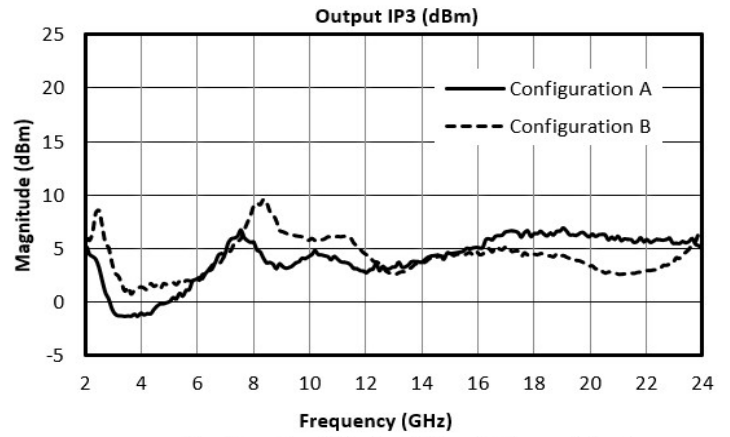
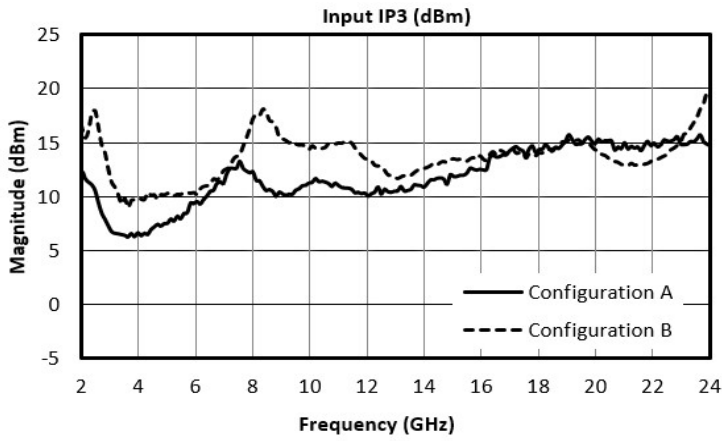
<sup>[5]</sup> Mixer Noise Figure typically measures within 0.5 dB of conversion loss for IF frequencies greater than 5 MHz.

**Typical Performance Plots**

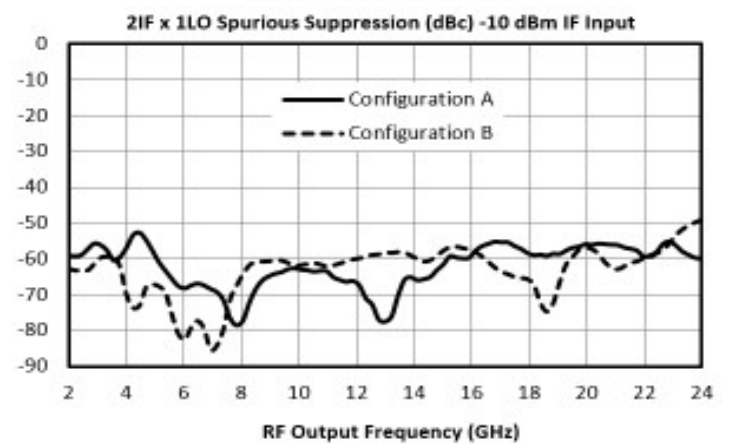
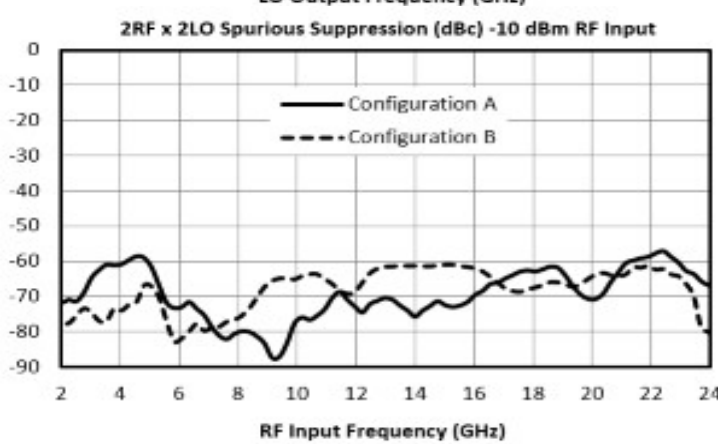
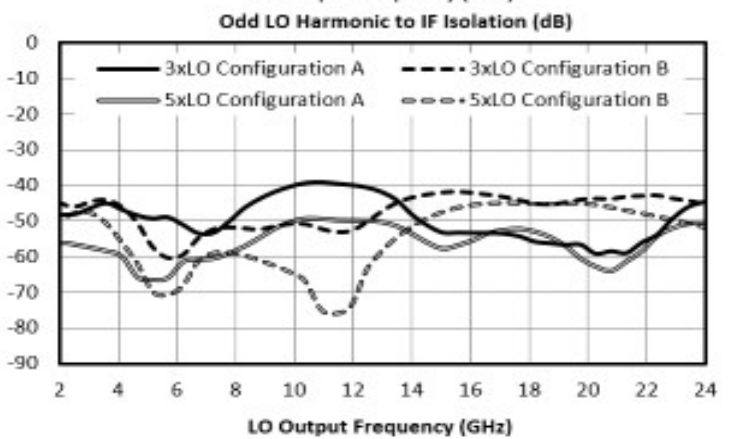
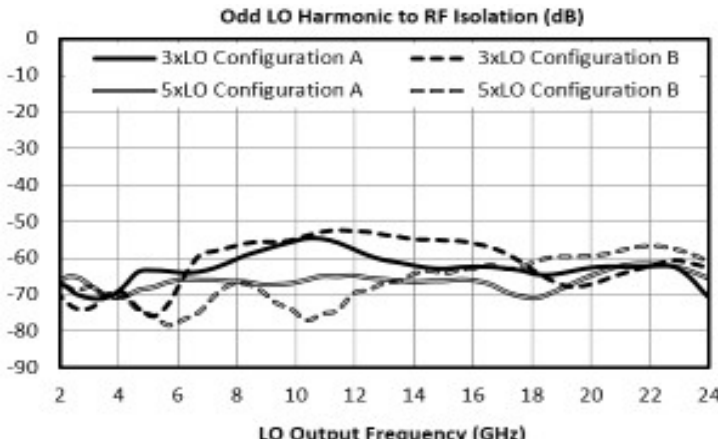
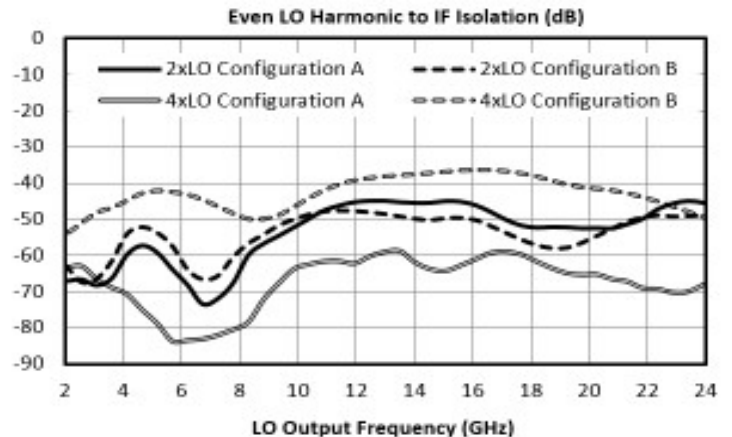
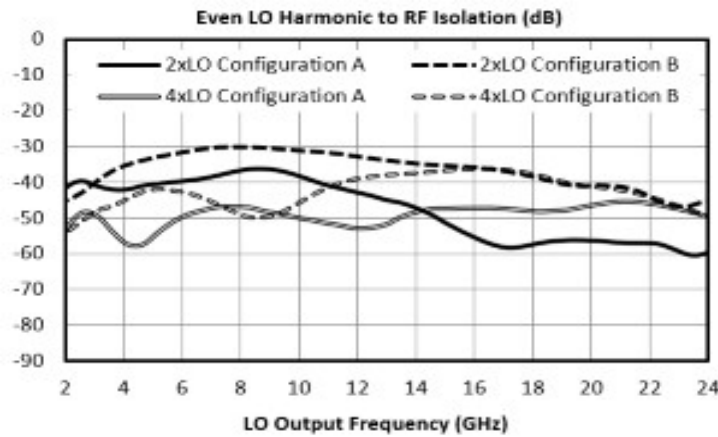




**Typical Performance Plots: IP3**

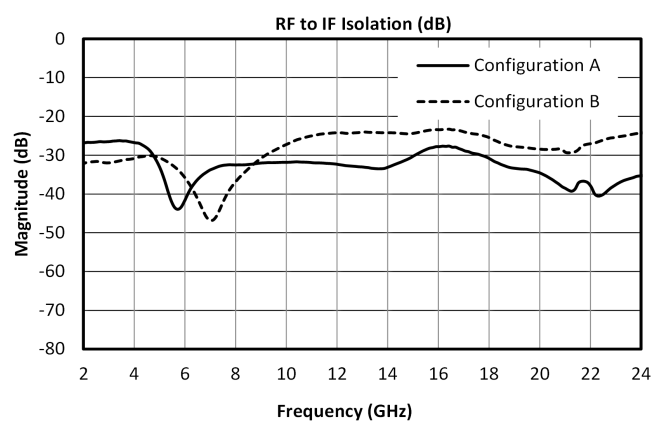
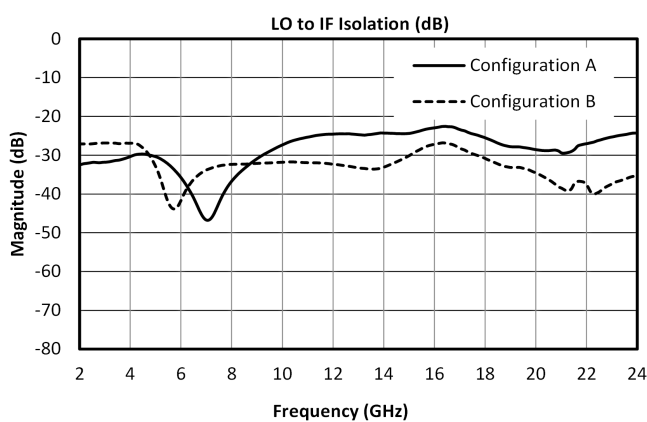
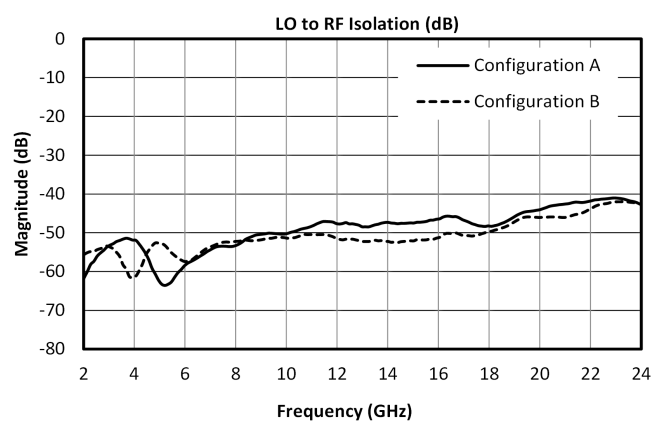
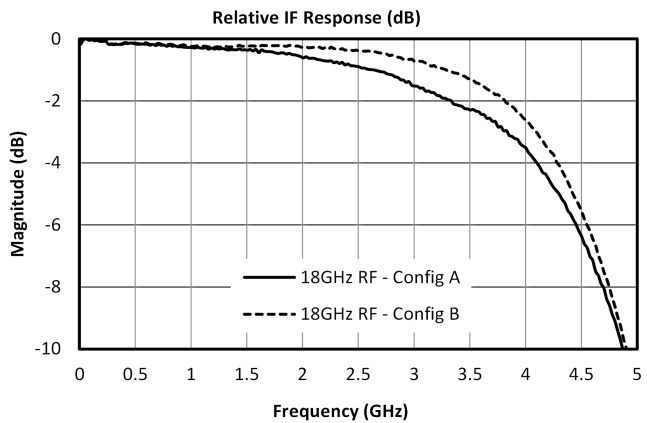
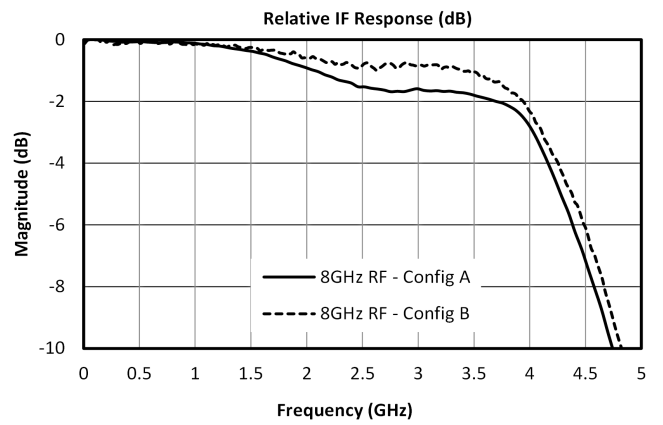
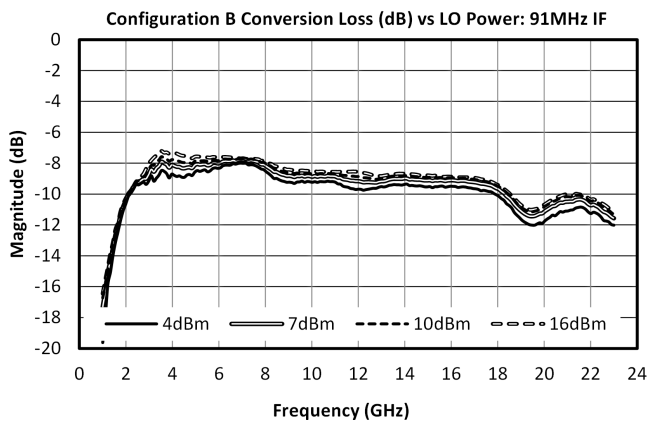
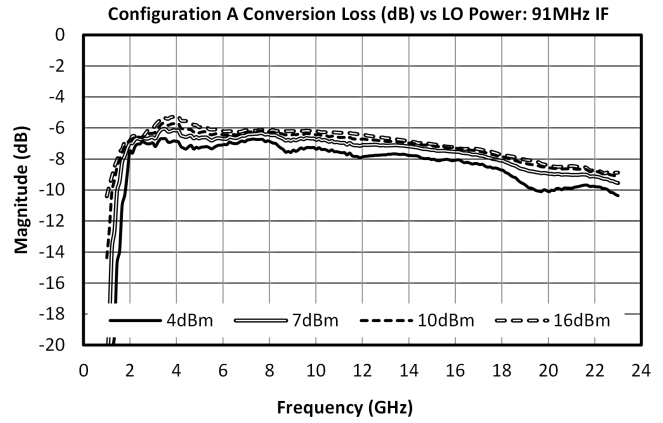
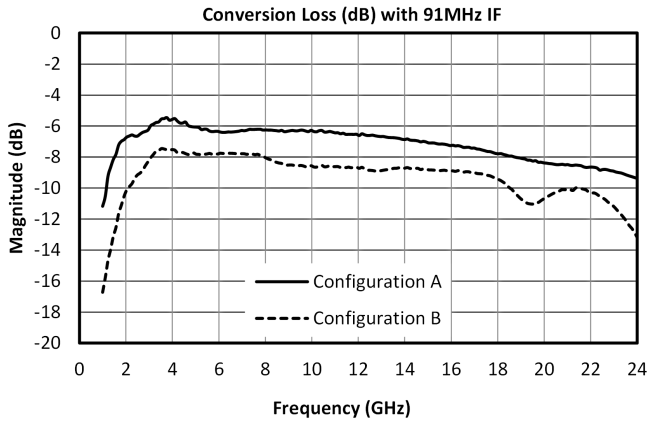


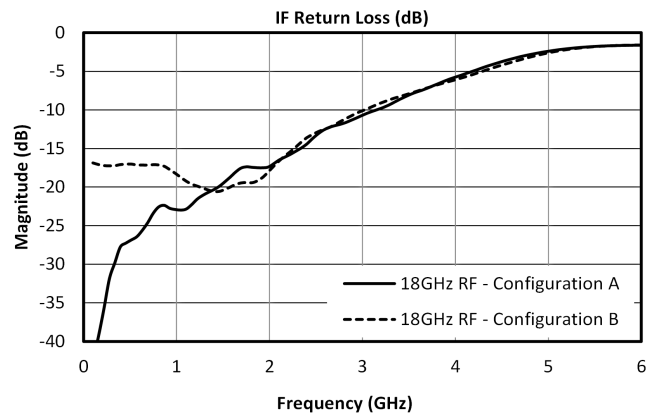
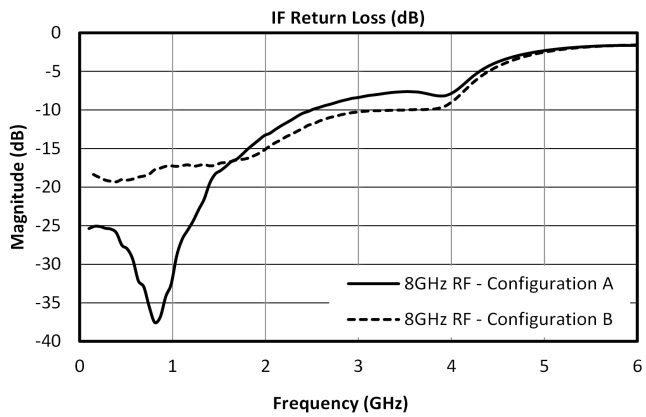
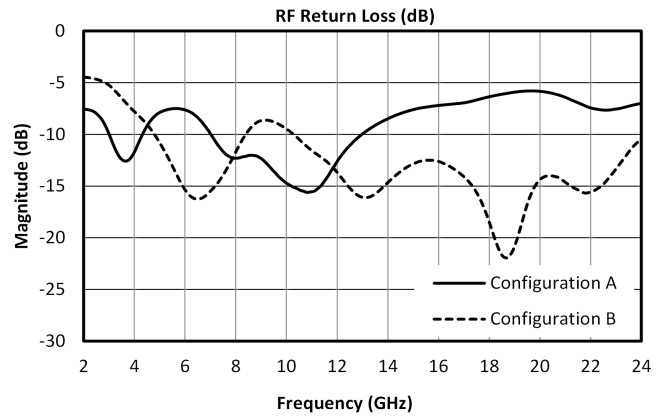
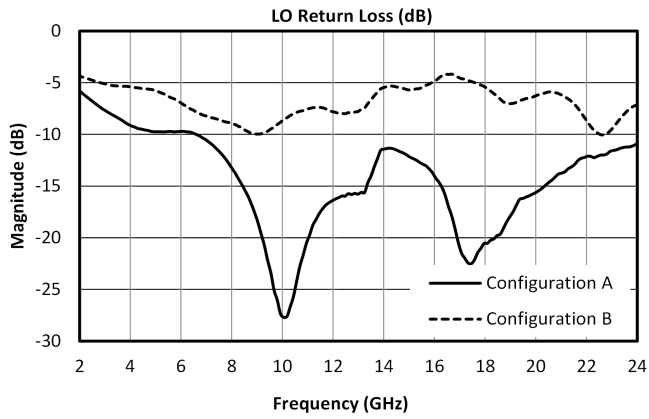
**Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation**



**MM1-0222LS - Typical Performance Plots**

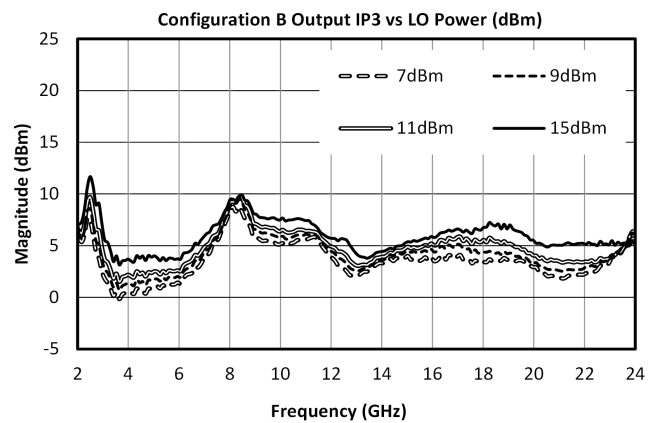
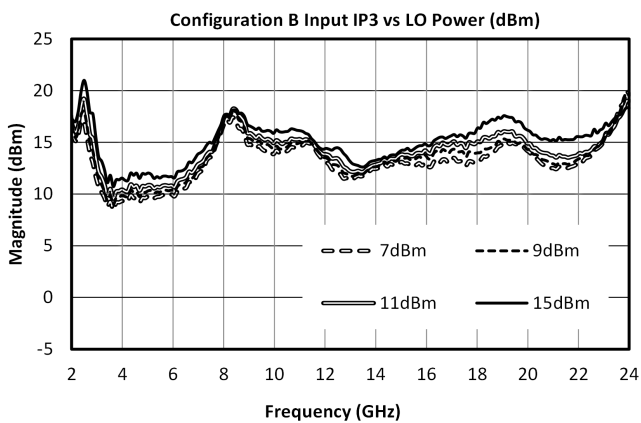
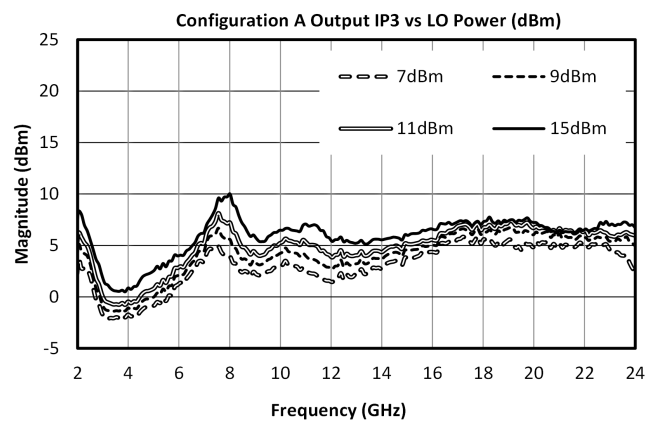
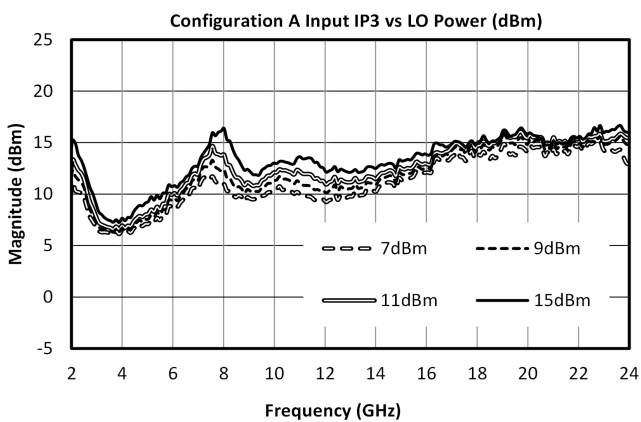
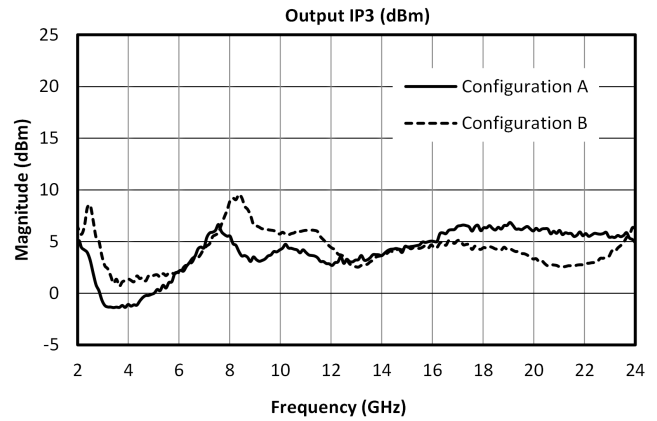
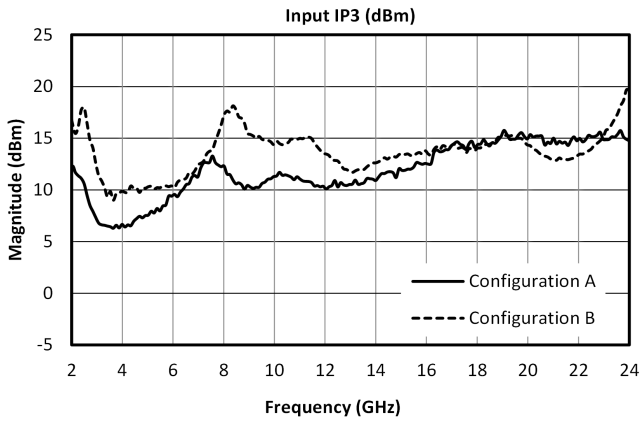
Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.





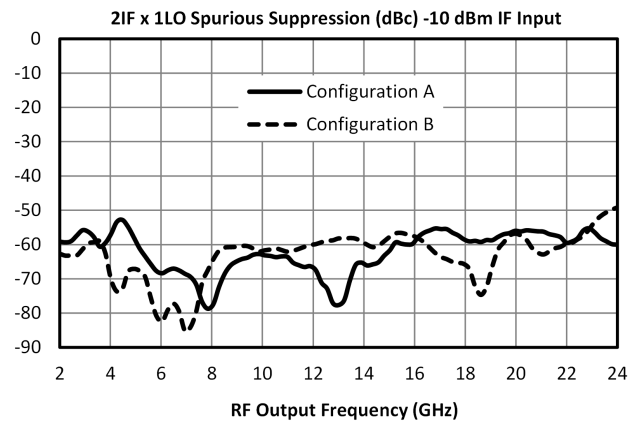
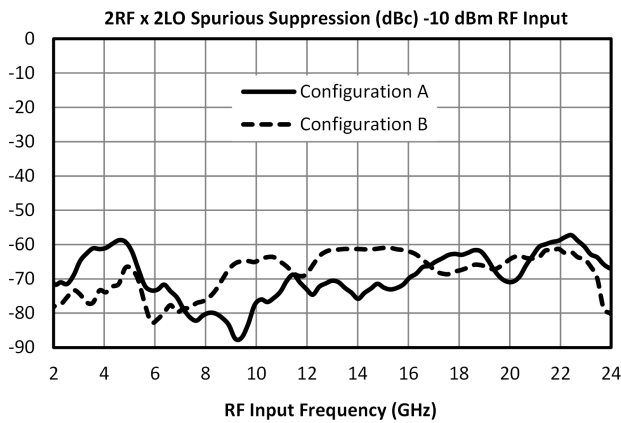
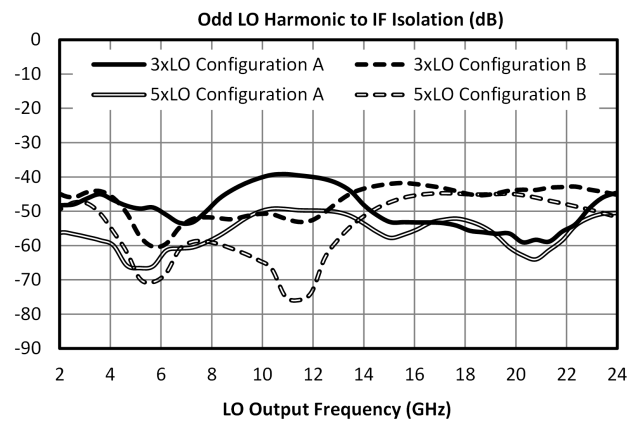
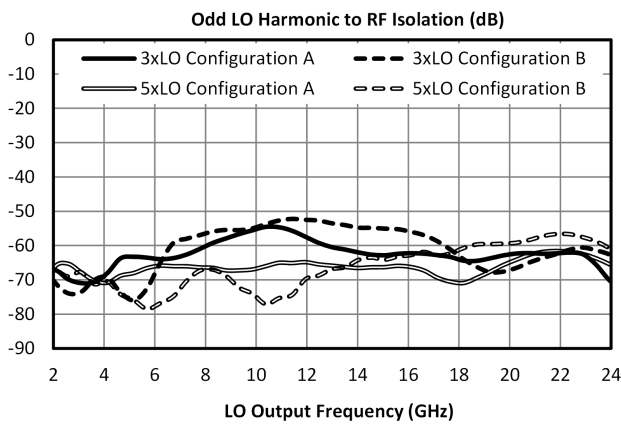
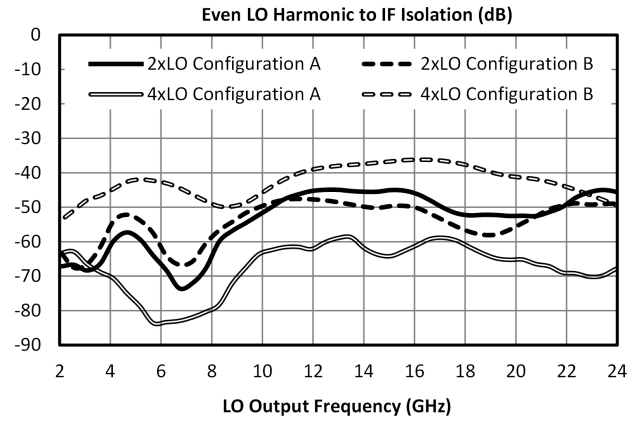
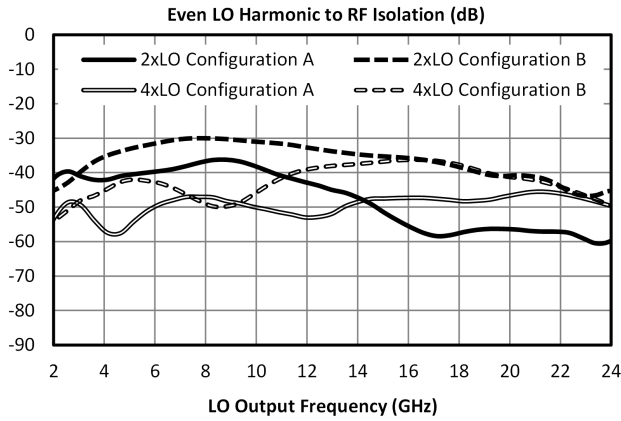
**MM1-0222LS - Typical Performance Plots: IP3**

Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.



**MM1-0222LS - Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation**

Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.



**Spur Table**

**Typical Spurious Performance: Down-Conversion**

Typical spurious data is provided by selecting RF and LO frequencies ( $\pm m \cdot LO \pm n \cdot RF$ ) within the RF/LO bands, to create a spurious output within the IF band. The mixer is swept across the full spurious band and the mean is calculated. The numbers shown in the table below are for a -10 dBm RF input. Spurious suppression is scaled for different RF power levels by (n-1), where “n” is the RF spur order. For example, the 2RF x 2LO spur is 69 dBc for a -10 dBm input, so a -20 dBm RF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) lower, or 79 dBc. Data is shown for the frequency plan in 3.6 Typical Performance. mLOx0RF plots can be found in section 3.6.2 Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation. 0LOx1RF plot is identical to the plot of LO-RF isolation.

**Typical Down-conversion spurious suppression (dBc): Config A (B)**

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xRF	20 (16)	Reference	28 (36)	12 (12)	38 (41)	23 (16)
2xRF	66 (73)	53 (51)	69 (78)	60 (56)	70 (74)	59 (53)
3xRF	81 (93)	72 (81)	86 (105)	79 (89)	90 (103)	76 (86)
4xRF	121 (134)	120 (124)	125 (132)	118 (121)	128 (135)	121 (122)
5xRF	138 (153)	134 (142)	134 (150)	131 (143)	137 (149)	130 (144)

**Typical Spurious Performance: Up-Conversion**

Typical spurious data is taken by mixing an input within the IF band, with LO frequencies ( $\pm m \cdot LO \pm n \cdot IF$ ), to create a spurious output within the RF output band. The mixer is swept across the full spurious output band and the mean is calculated. The numbers shown in the table below are for a -10 dBm IF input. Spurious suppression is scaled for different IF input power levels by (n-1), where “n” is the IF spur order. For example, the 2IFx1LO spur is typically 62 dBc for a -10 dBm input with a sine-wave LO, so a -20 dBm IF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) lower, or 72 dBc. Data is shown for the frequency plan in 3.6 Typical Performance.

**Typical Up-conversion spurious suppression (dBc): Config A (B)**

-10 dBm IF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xIF	27 (17)	Reference	52 (60)	41 (48)	54 (62)	50 (54)
2xIF	46 (44)	62 (63)	54 (45)	60 (66)	49 (46)	70 (62)
3xIF	77 (77)	67 (71)	76 (91)	62 (67)	76 (87)	66 (65)
4xIF	130 (120)	112 (120)	107 (106)	113 (122)	97 (98)	109 (114)
5xIF	142 (147)	113 (120)	123 (143)	104 (115)	120 (132)	110 (110)

## Die Mounting Recommendations

### Mounting and Bonding Recommendations

Marki MMICs should be attached directly to a ground plane with conductive epoxy. The ground plane electrical impedance should be as low as practically possible. This will prevent resonances and permit the best possible electrical performance. Datasheet performance is only guaranteed in an environment with a low electrical impedance ground.

**Mounting** - To epoxy the chip, apply a minimum amount of conductive epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip. Cure epoxy according to manufacturer instructions.

**Wire Bonding** - Ball or wedge bond with 0.025 mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31 mm (12 mils).

**Circuit Considerations** – 50  $\Omega$  transmission lines should be used for all high frequency connections in and out of the chip. Wirebonds should be kept as short as possible, with multiple wirebonds recommended for higher frequency connections to reduce parasitic inductance. In circumstances where the chip more than .001" thinner than the substrate, a heat spreading spacer tab is optional to further reduce bondwire length and parasitic inductance.

## Handling Precautions

### General Handling

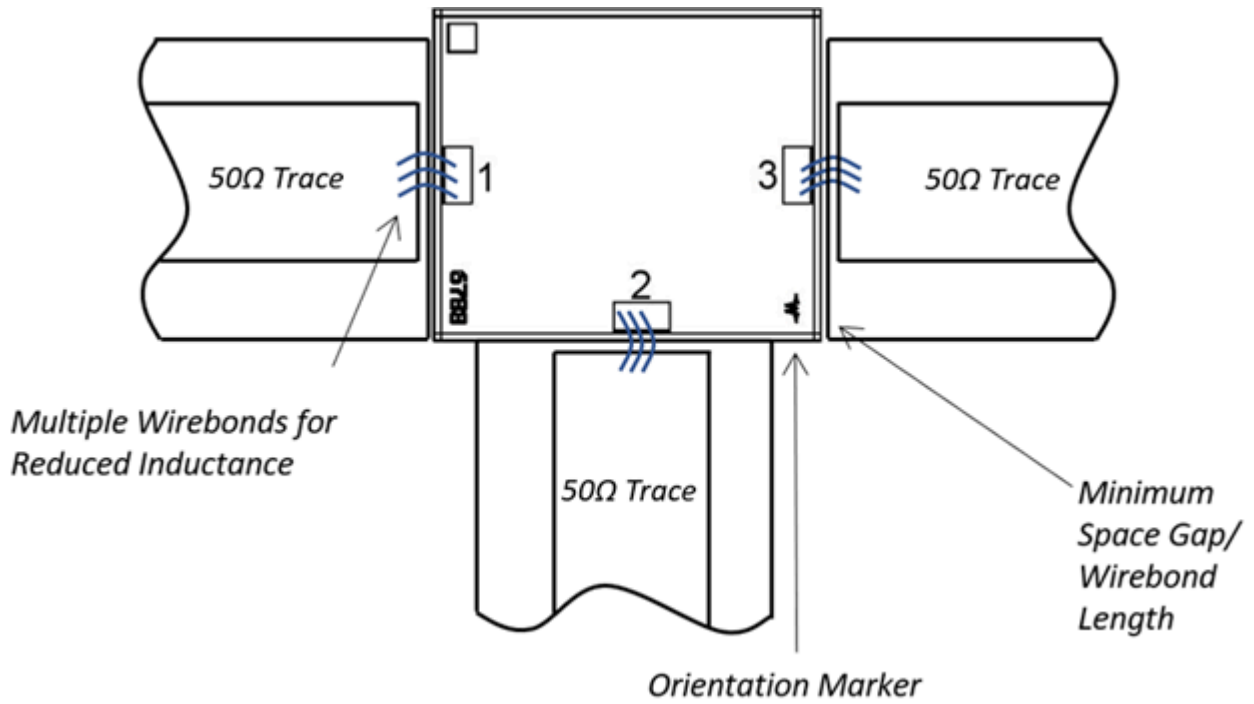
Chips should be handled with care using tweezers or a vacuum collet. Users should take precautions to protect chips from direct human contact that can deposit contaminants, like perspiration and skin oils on any of the chip's surfaces.

### Static Sensitivity

GaAs MMIC devices are sensitive to ESD and should be handled, assembled, tested, and transported only in static protected environments.

**Cleaning and Storage:** Do not attempt to clean the chip with a liquid cleaning system or expose the bare chips to liquid. Once the ESD sensitive bags the chips are stored in are opened, chips should be stored in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.

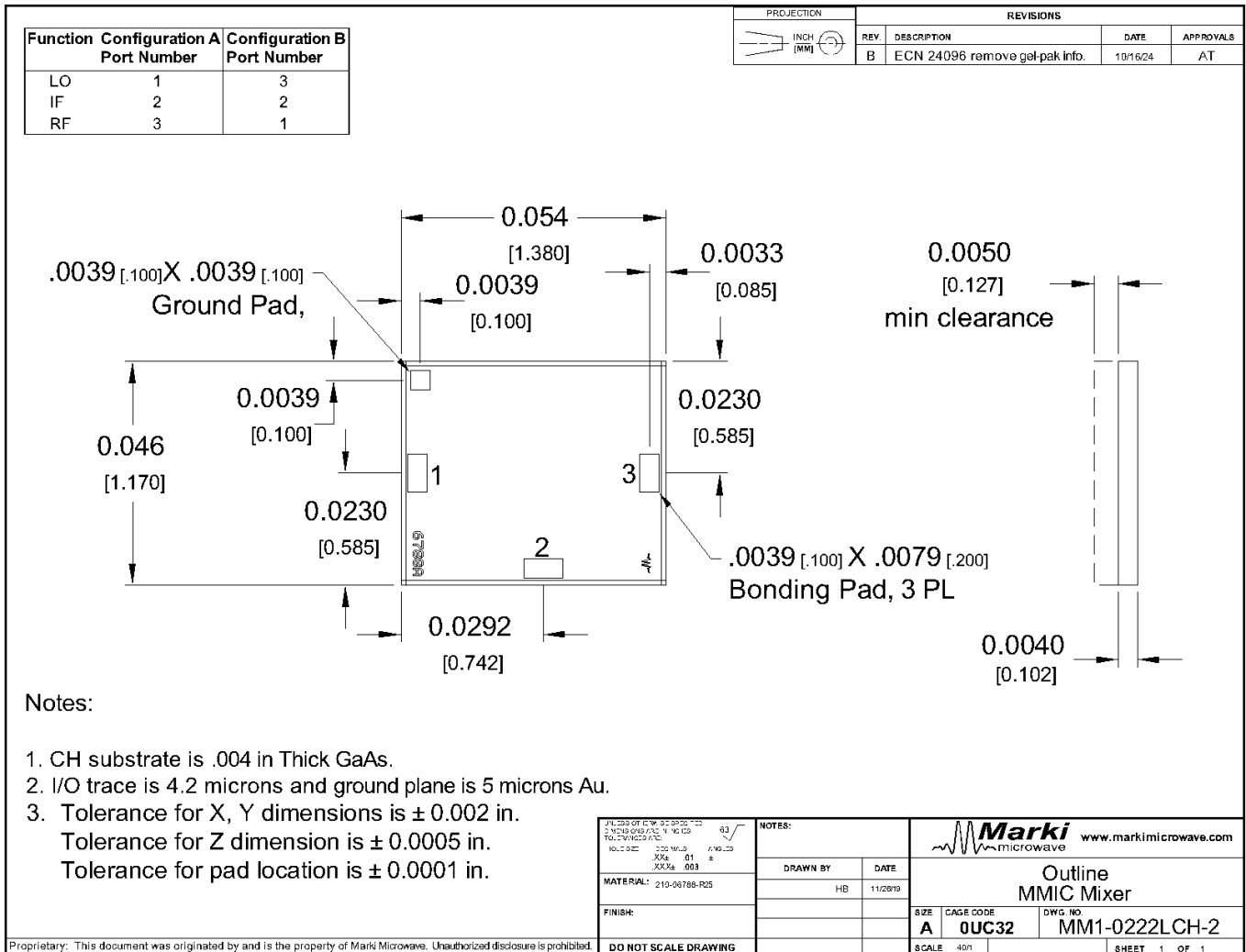
**Bonding Diagram**



**Mechanical Data**

**Outline Drawing**

Download : [Outline 2D Drawing](#)



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