

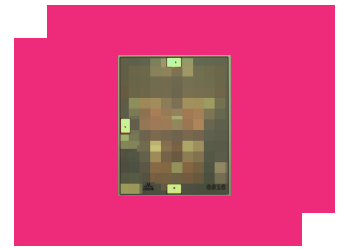
# MM1-0626HCH-2

## GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer

### DEVICE OVERVIEW

#### General Description

The MM1-0626H is a passive double balanced MMIC mixer. It features excellent conversion loss, superior isolations and spurious performance across a broad bandwidth, in a highly miniaturized form factor. Accurate, nonlinear simulation models are available for Microwave Office® through the Marki Microwave PDK. The MM1-0626H is available as a wire bondable chip or an SMA connectorized package. The MM1-0626H is a superior alternative to Marki Microwave carrier and packaged M1 and M3 mixers.



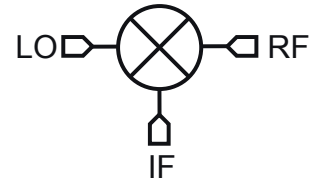
#### Features

- Compact Chip Style Package (0.054" x 0.046"x0.004")
- CAD Optimized for Superior Isolation and Spurious Response
- Broadband Performance
- Excellent Unit-to-Unit Repeatability
- Fully nonlinear software models available with Marki PDK for Microwave Office®
- RoHS Compliant

#### Applications

N/A

#### Functional Block Diagram



#### Part Ordering Options

Part Number	Description	Package	Connectors	Green Status	Product Lifecycle	Export Classification
<a href="#">MM1-0626HS</a>	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	S	<a href="#">Standard</a>	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99
MM1-0626HCH-2	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	CH	-	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99

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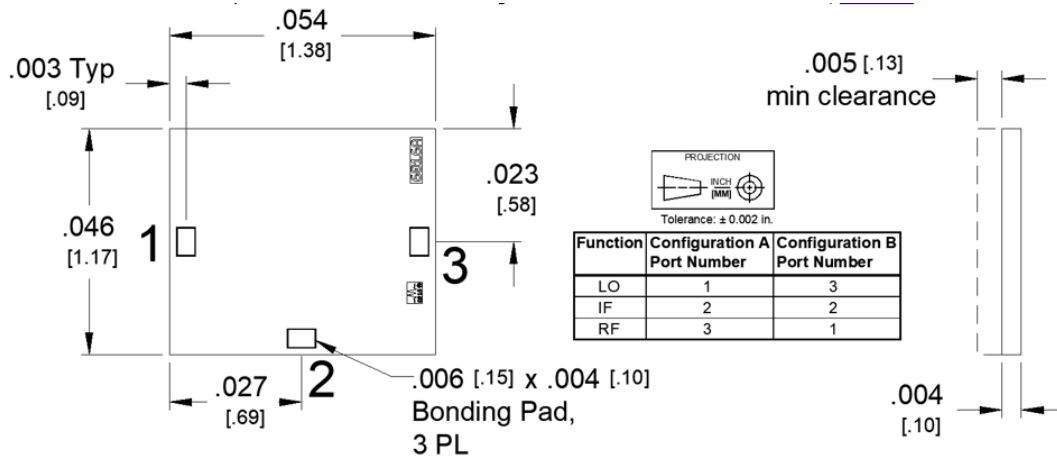
- **Device Overview**
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  - Features
  - Applications
  - Functional Block Diagram
- **Port Configuration and Functions**
  - Port Diagram
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- **Revision History**
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**Revision History**

Revision Code	Revision Date	Comment
A	2017-11-01	Die shrunk from 1.48 x 1.18 mm <sup>2</sup> to 1.37 x 1.17 mm <sup>2</sup> . CH package tolerance added.
B	2021-12-01	CH Package Outline Drawing Updated to include die number and logo

### Port Configuration and Functions

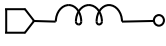

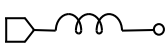
#### Port Diagram



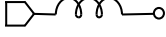

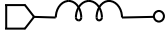
1. CH Substrate material is .004 in thick GaAs.
2. I/O traces finish is 4.2 microns Au. Ground plane finish is 5 microns Au.
3. Wire Bonding - Ball or wedge bond with 0.025 mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force 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).

### Port Functions

#### Configuration A

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
Port 1	LO	Port 1 is DC open and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 6 to 26.5 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is DC coupled to the diodes. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
Port 3	RF	Port 3 is DC open and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 6 to 26.5 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	

**Configuration B**

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
Port 1	RF	Port 1 is DC open and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 6 to 26.5 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is DC coupled to the diodes. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
Port 3	LO	Port 3 is DC open and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 6 to 26.5 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	

## Specifications

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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 2 DC Current	15	mA
RF Power Handling (RF+LO), 100°C	20	dBm
RF Power Handling (RF+LO), 25°C	32	dBm

### Package Information

Parameter	Details	Rating
Dimensions	-	1.38 x 1.17 mm

### Recommended Operating Conditions

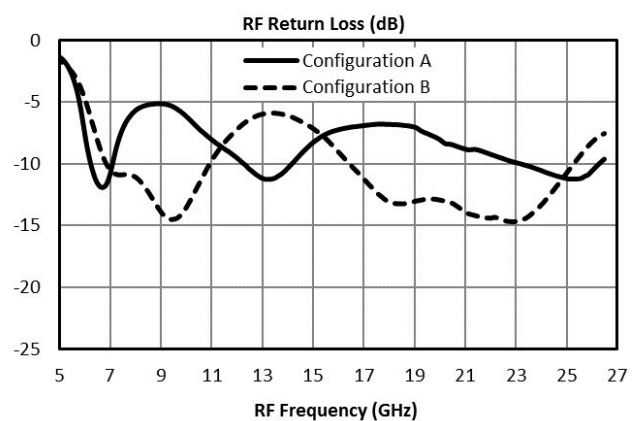
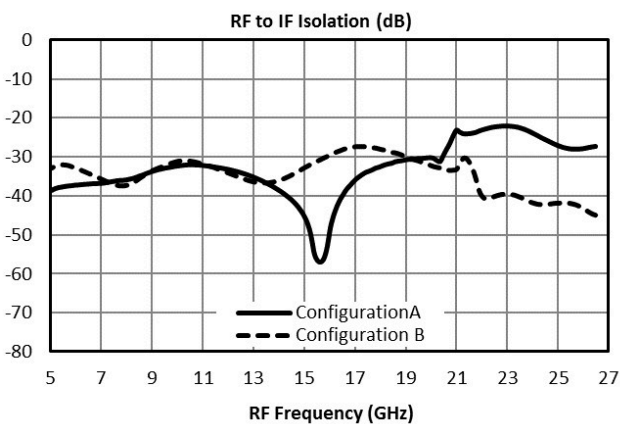
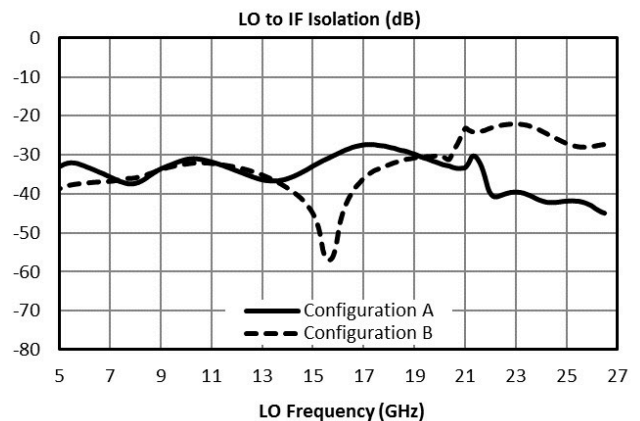
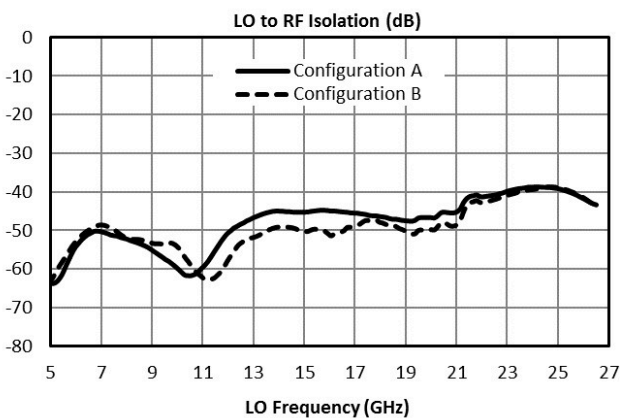
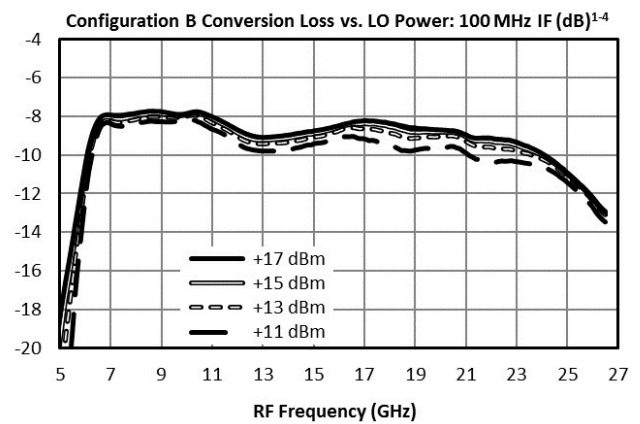
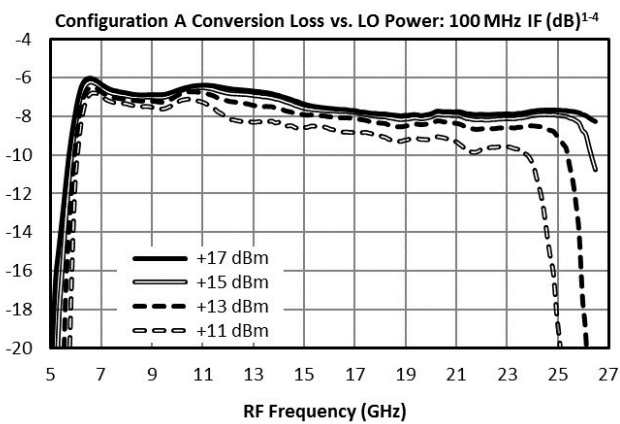
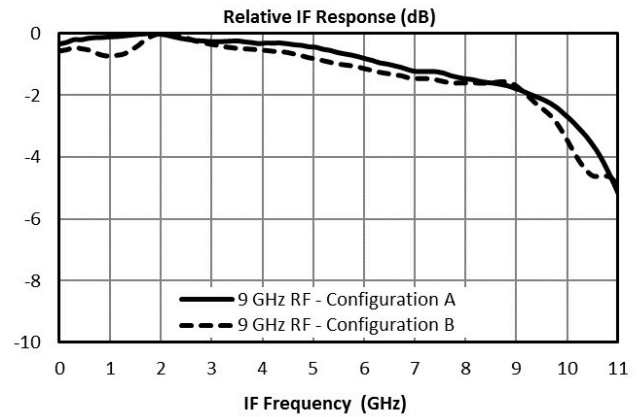
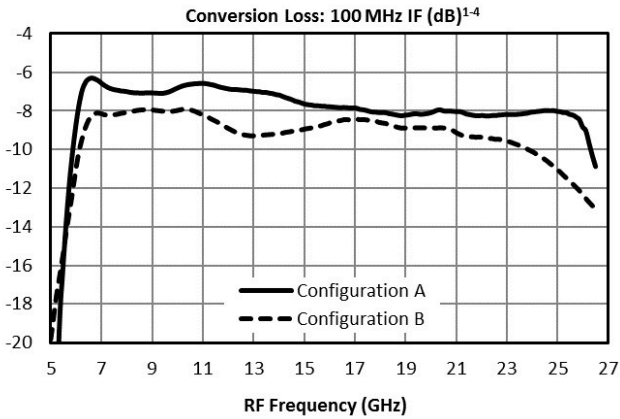
Parameter	Min	Nominal	Max	Unit
LO Input Power	13	-	20	-

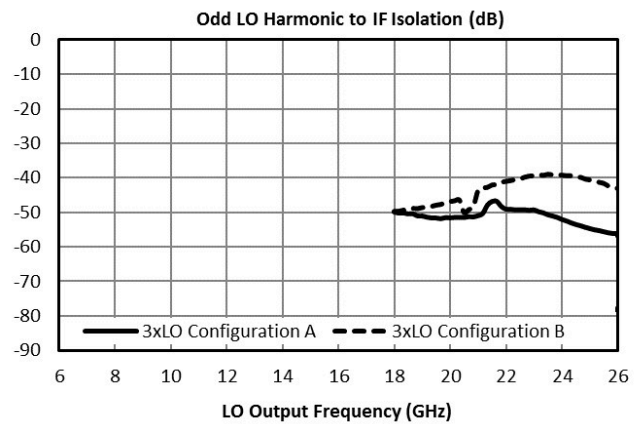
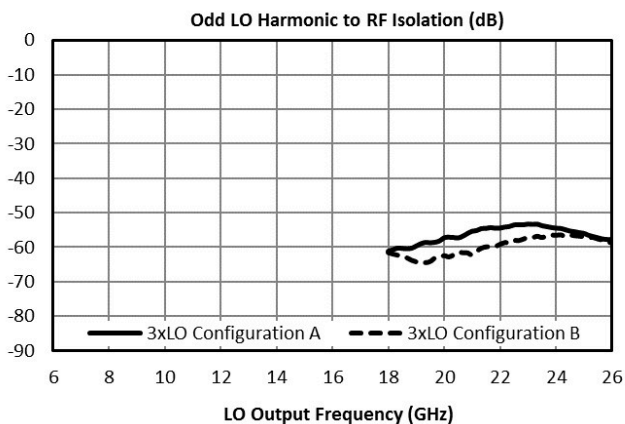
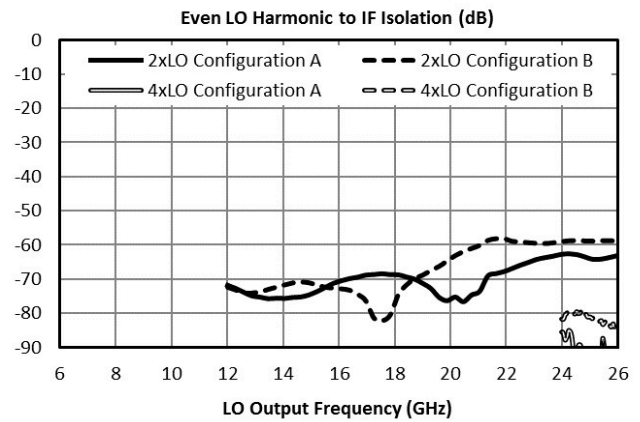
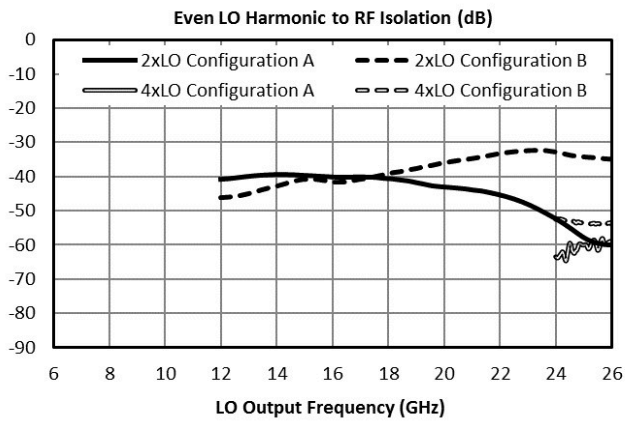
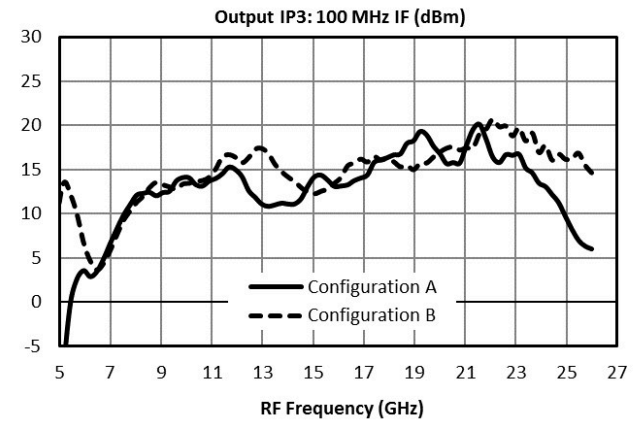
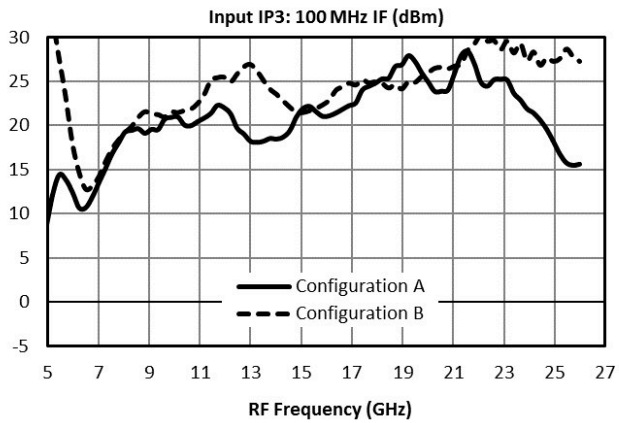
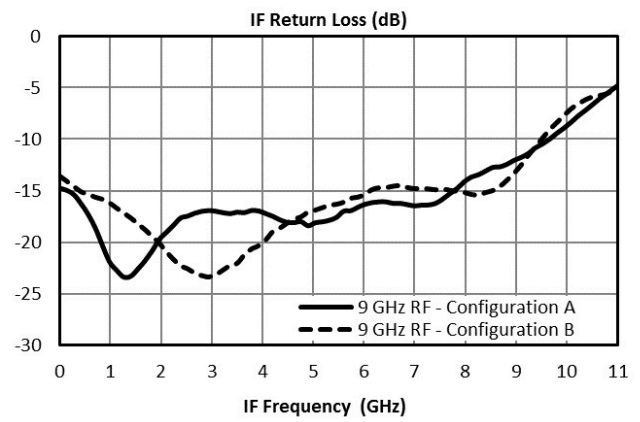
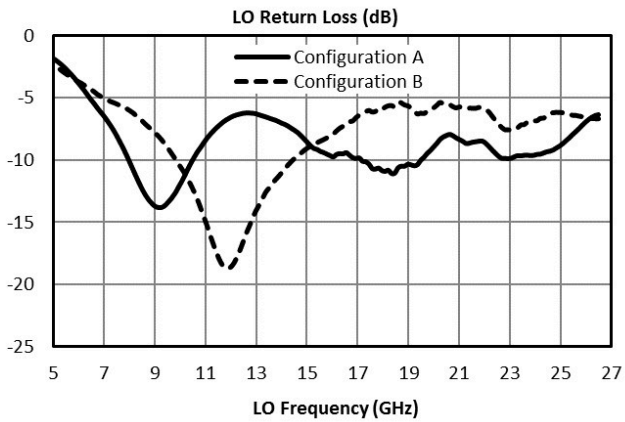
### Electrical Specifications

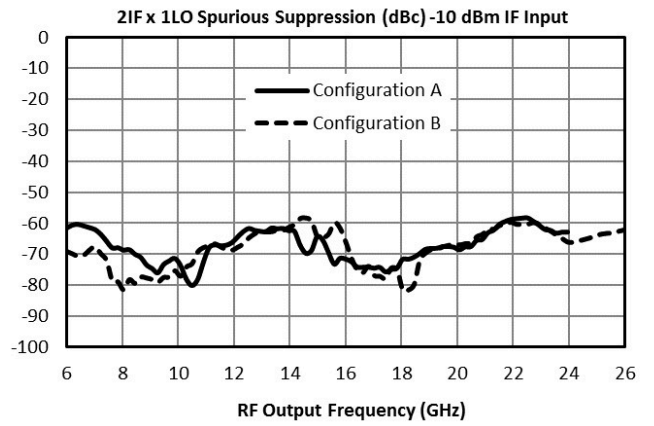
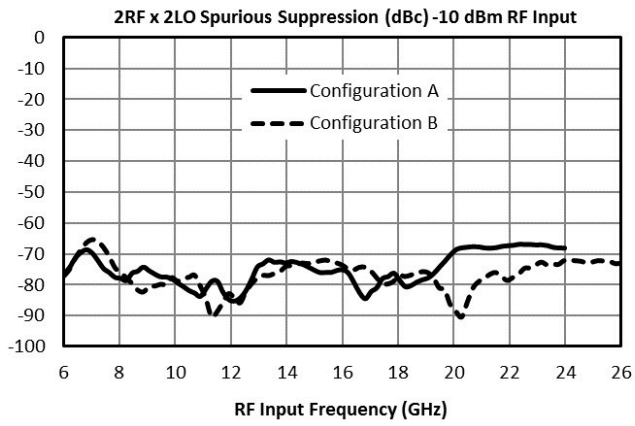
Specifications guaranteed from -55 to +100°C, measured in a 50Ω system. All bare die are 100% DC tested and 100% visually inspected. RF testing is performed on a sample basis to verify conformance to datasheet guaranteed specifications. Consult factory for more information.

Parameter	Port Configuration	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Conversion Loss	A	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=15dBm	-	7.5	-	dB
Input 1 dB Compression	A	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	9	-	dBm
Input IP3	A	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	21	-	dBm
Conversion Loss	B	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=15dBm	-	9	-	dB
Input IP3	B	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	23	-	dBm
IF Frequency Range	-	-	0	-	9	GHz
Input 1 dB Compression	-	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	9	-	dBm
Isolation, LO to IF	-	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	34	-	dB
Isolation, LO to RF	-	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	47	-	dB
Isolation, RF to IF	-	LO/RF=6-26.5GHz IF=DC-9GHz LO drive level=13-20dBm	-	35	-	dB
LO Frequency Range	-	-	6	-	26.5	GHz
RF Frequency Range	-	-	6	-	26	GHz
RF Frequency Range	-	-	6	-	26.5	GHz

**Typical Performance**

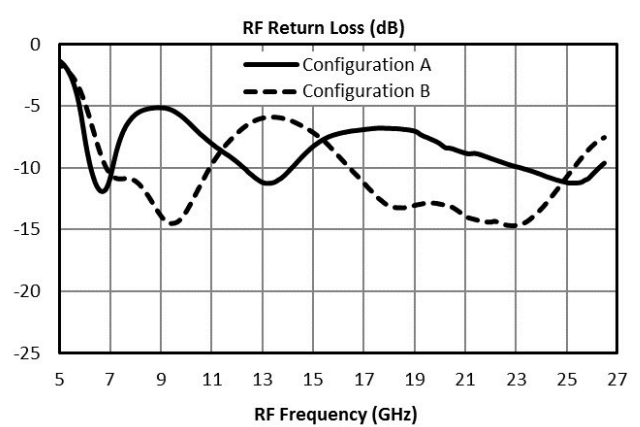
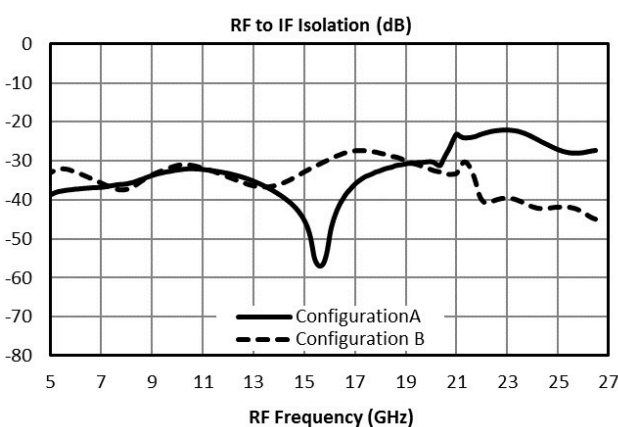
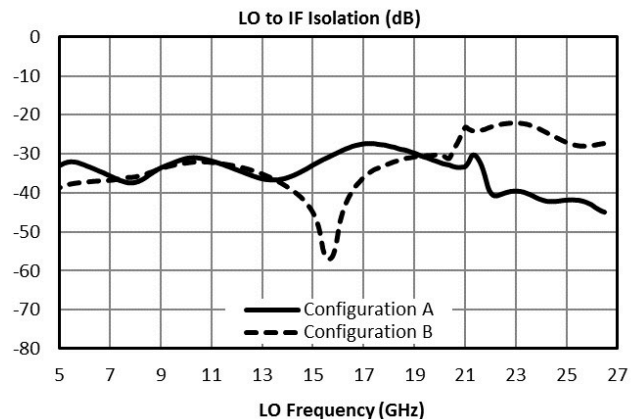
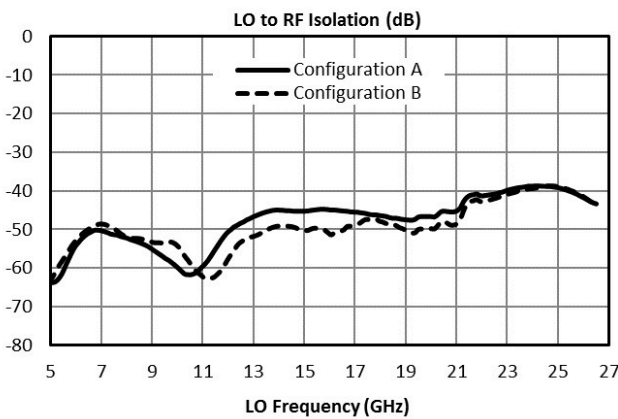
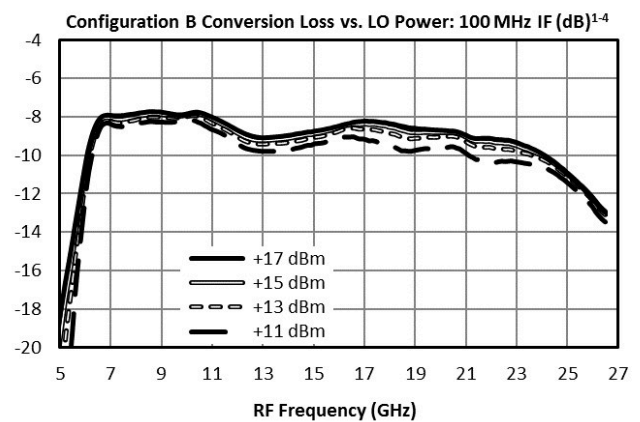
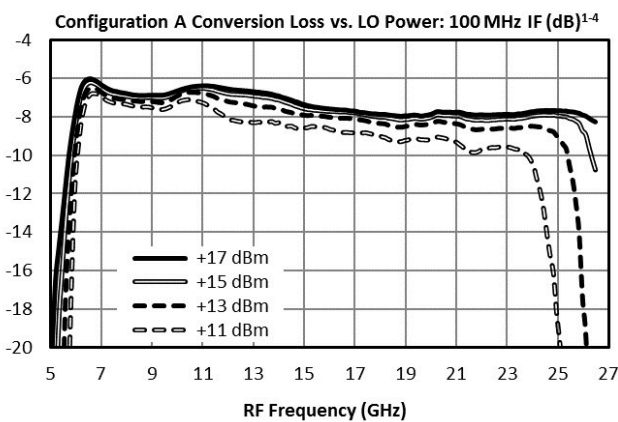
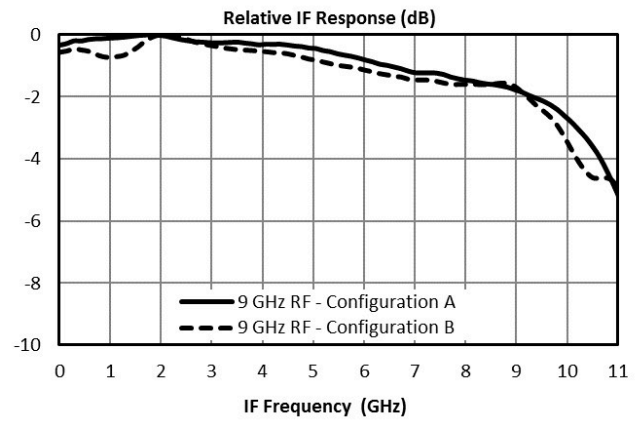
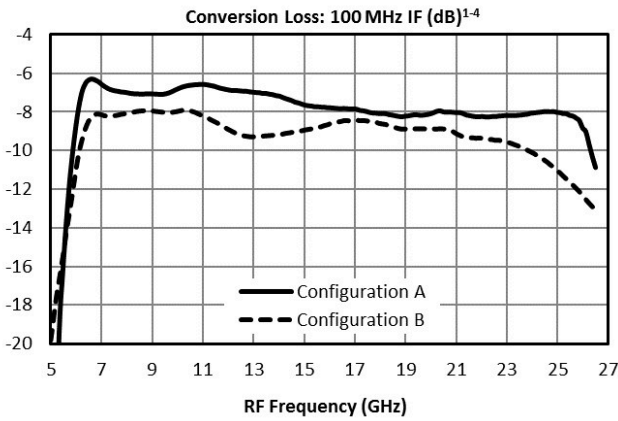


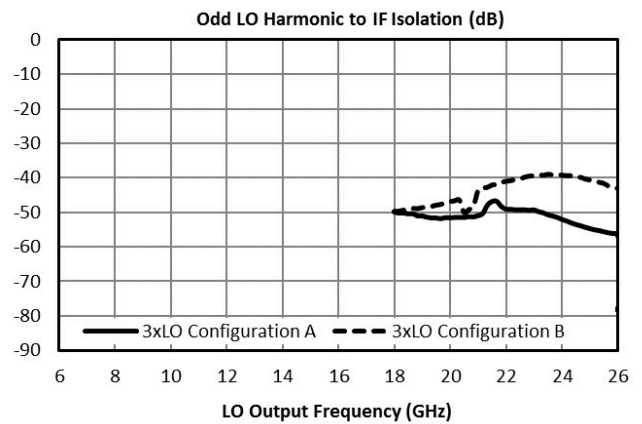
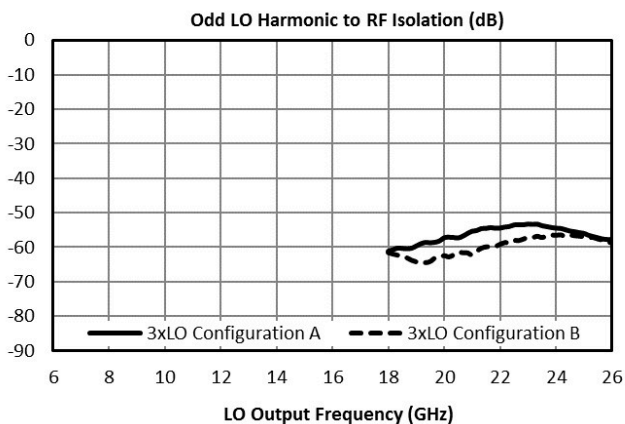
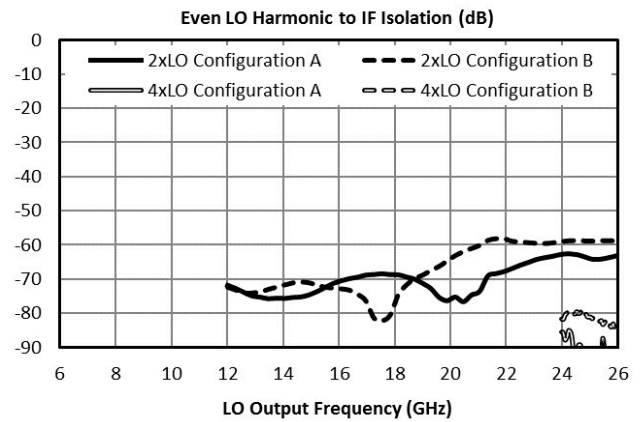
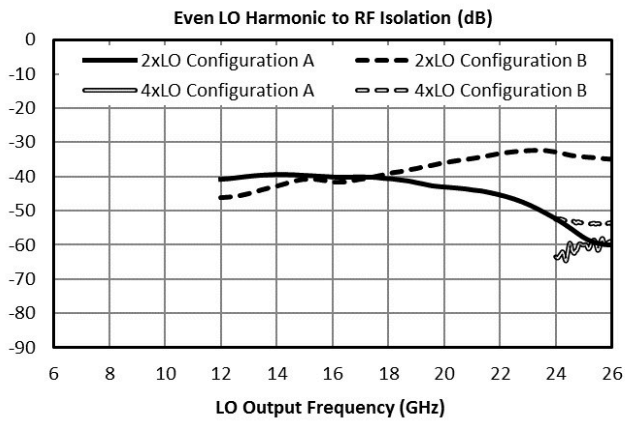
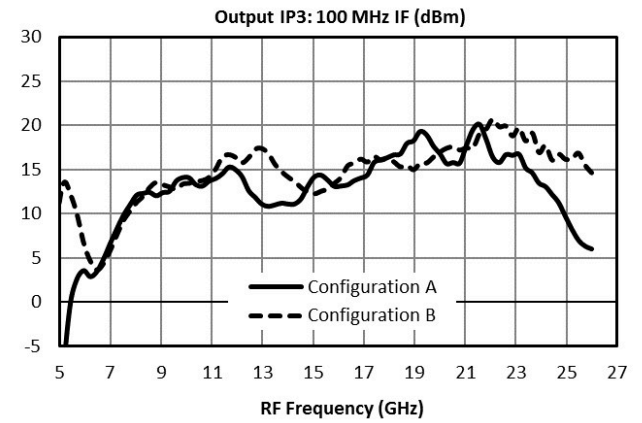
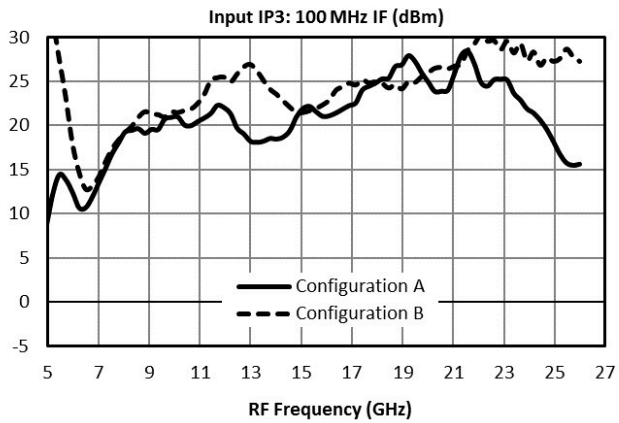
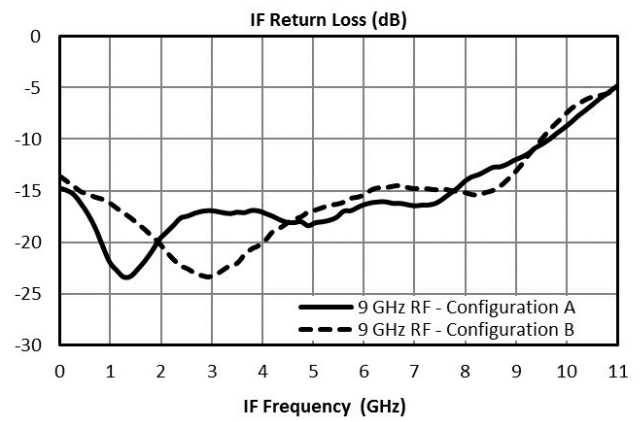
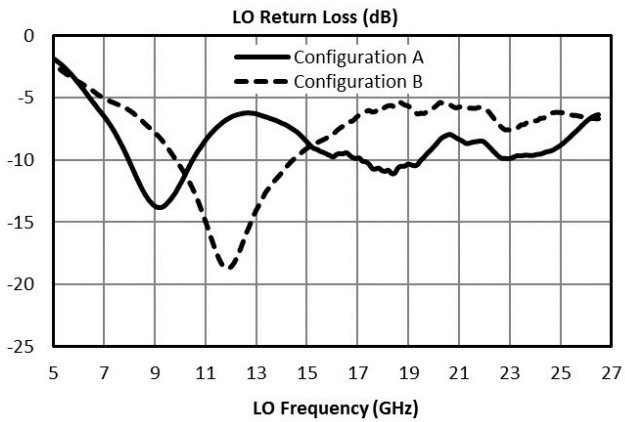


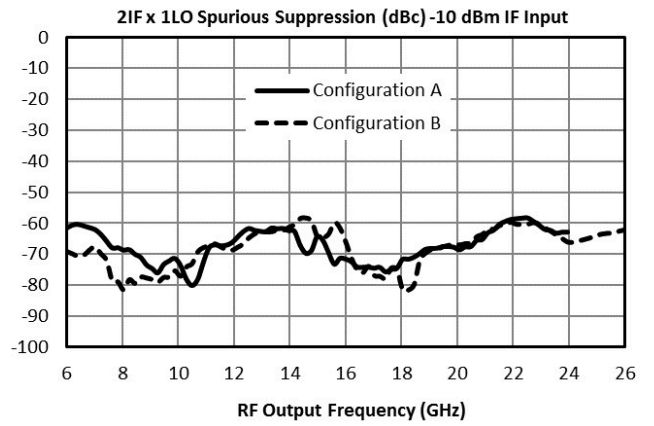
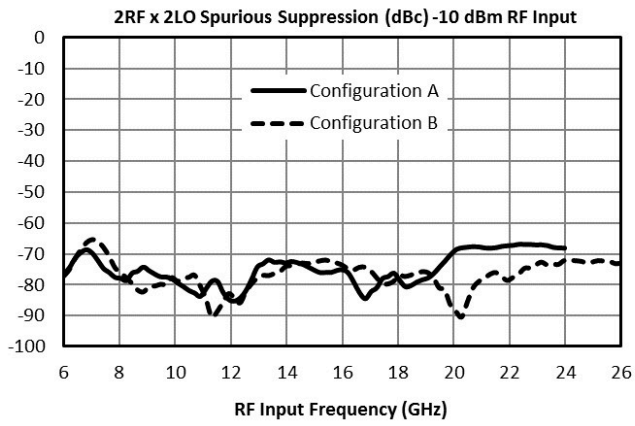


**MM1-0626HS - Typical Performance**

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

### Downconversion Spurious Suppression

Spurious data is taken by selecting RF and LO frequencies (+mLO+nRF) within the 6 to 26 GHz RF/LO bands, which create a 91 MHz IF spurious output. 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 2RFx2LO spur is 75 dBc for the A configuration for a -10 dBm input, so a -20 dBm RF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) dB lower, or 85 dBc.

#### Typical Downconversion Spurious Suppression (dBc): A Configuration (B Configuration), Sine Wave LO

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xRF	25 (26)	Reference	31 (45)	13 (12)	34 (47)	15 (18)
2xRF	76 (77)	70 (54)	75 (77)	68 (58)	74 (78)	69 (67)
3xRF	112 (112)	62 (64)	86 (95)	72 (81)	82 (96)	68 (73)
4xRF	136 (139)	116 (100)	117 (118)	118 (108)	115 (119)	116 (107)
5xRF	N/A	114 (134)	126 (134)	117 (125)	128 (132)	115 (126)

Specifications are subject to change without notice. Contact Marki Microwave for the most recent specifications and data sheets.

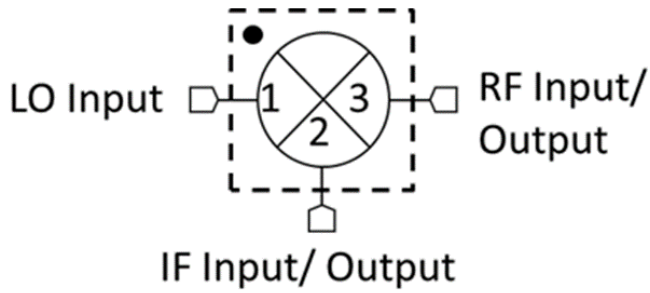
**Upconversion Spurious Suppression**

Spurious data is taken by mixing a 91 MHz IF with LO frequencies (+mLO+nIF), which creates an RF within the 6 to 26 GHz RF 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 67 dBc for the A configuration for a -10 dBm input, so a -20 dBm IF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) dB lower, or 77 dBc.

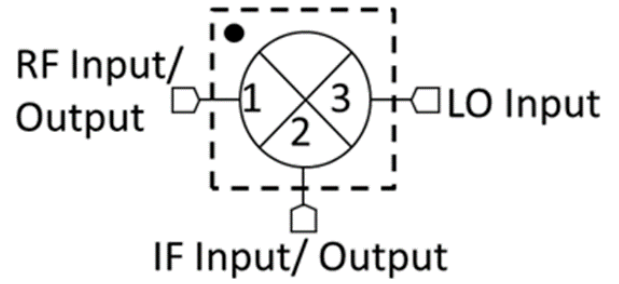
**Typical Upconversion Spurious Suppression (dBc): A Configuration (B Configuration), Sine Wave LO**

<b>-10 dBm RF Input</b>	<b>0xLO</b>	<b>1xLO</b>	<b>2xLO</b>	<b>3xLO</b>	<b>4xLO</b>	<b>5xLO</b>
1xIF	29 (24)	Reference	32 (47)	10 (10)	31 (55)	22 (25)
2xIF	71 (59)	67 (68)	66 (56)	68 (72)	62 (59)	68 (67)
3xIF	111 (112)	69 (70)	78 (91)	60 (64)	78 (92)	66 (68)
4xIF	125 (103)	117 (116)	108 (100)	114 (118)	105 (103)	113 (115)
5xIF	130 (144)	113 (116)	122 (130)	112 (119)	120 (133)	110 (111)

**Application Circuit**



**Configuration A**



**Configuration B**

### **Application Circuit Description**

Configuration A/B refer to the same part number ( MM1-0626H ) used in one of two different ways for optimal spurious performance. For the lowest conversion loss, use the mixer in Configuration A (port 1 as the LO input, port 2 as the RF input or output). If you need to use a lower LO drive, use the mixer in Configuration B (port 1 as the RF input or output, port 2 as the LO input). For optimal spurious suppression, experimentation or simulation is required to choose between Configuration A and B.

## 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 Ω 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.

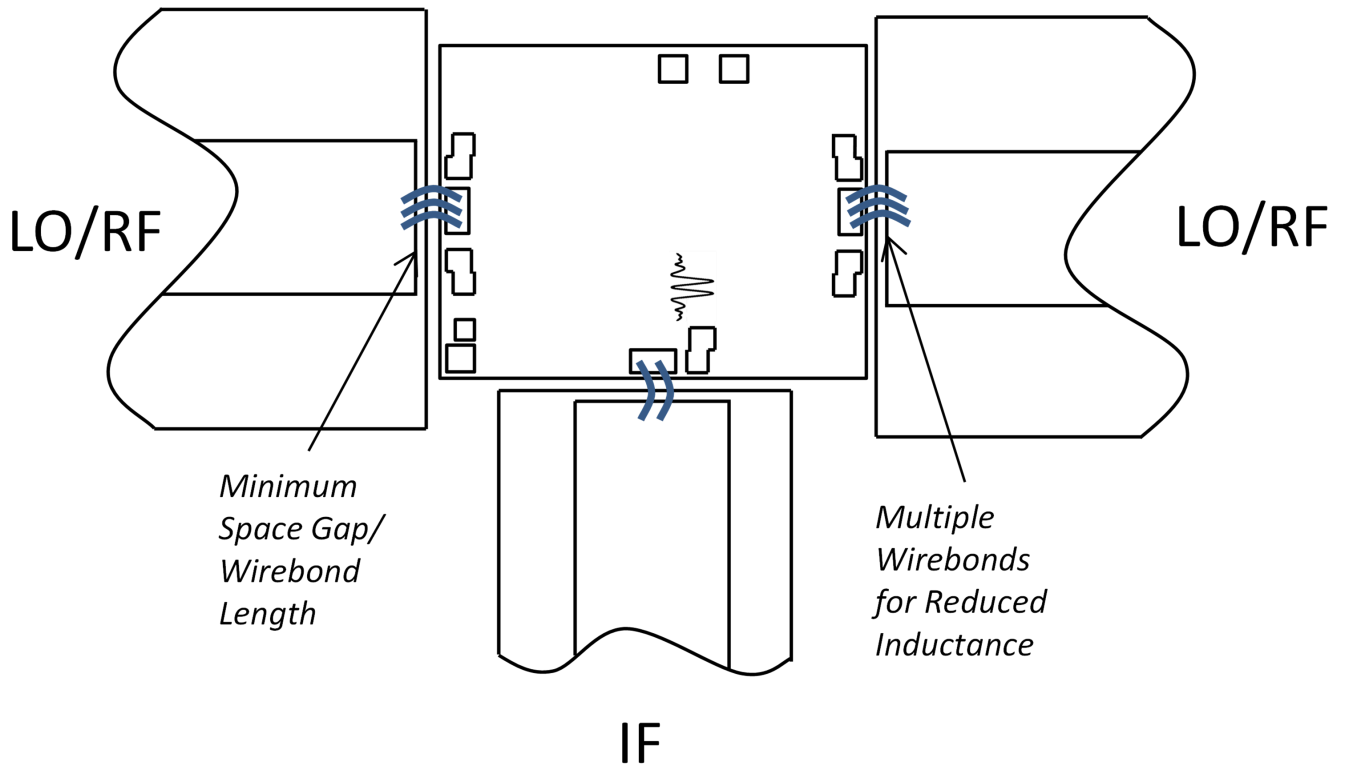
## Handling Precautions

**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 subject to static discharge, 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.

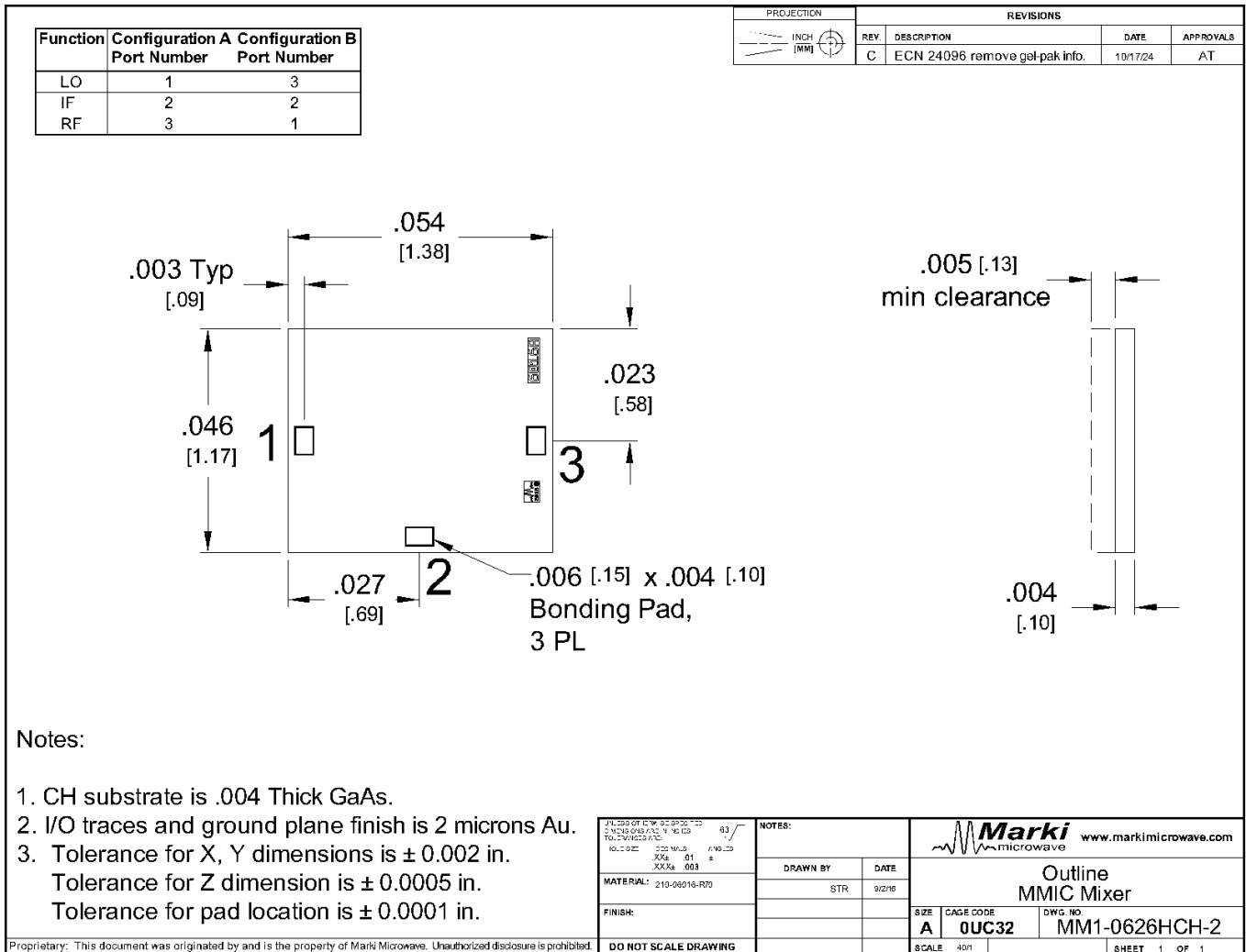
**Bonding Diagram**



**Mechanical Data**

**Outline Drawing**

Download : [Outline 2D Drawing](#)



## Notes

### DATA SHEET NOTES:

1. Mixer Conversion Loss Plot IF frequency is 100 MHz.
2. Mixer Noise Figure typically measures within 0.5 dB of conversion loss for IF frequencies greater than 5 MHz.
3. Conversion Loss typically degrades less than 0.5 dB at +100°C and improves less than 0.5 dB at -55°C.
4. Unless otherwise specified, data is taken with +15 dBm lowside LO drive.
5. Specifications are subject to change without notice. Contact Marki Microwave for the most recent specifications and data sheets.
6. Catalog mixer circuits are continually improved. Configuration control requires custom mixer model numbers and specifications.

Note: Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may reduce device reliability. There is no damage to device with only one parameter set at the limit and all other parameters set at or below their nominal value. Exceeding any of the limits listed here may result in permanent damage to the device.

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