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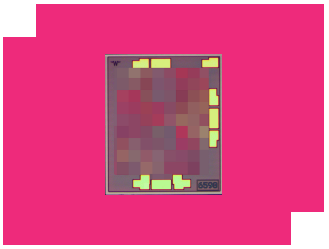
MM1-0832LCH-2

GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer

DEVICE OVERVIEW

General Description

The MM1-0832L is a GaAs MMIC double balanced mixer that is designed for and operates at X through K bands. MM1-0832L is a low power K band mixer that works well as both an up and down converter. This mixer offers low conversion loss and high LO to RF isolation over a broadband X to K band. The sister component MM1-0832H is recommended for high linearity applications. The MM1-0832L is available as both a wire bondable die and as a connectorized module.



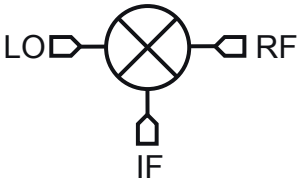
Features

- Low +7 dBm minimum LO drive
- Low cost K band mixer
- Broadband Performance
- RoHS Compliant

Applications

- Mobile test and measurement equipment
- Power efficient modules
- Radar
- 5G transceivers

Functional Block Diagram



Part Ordering Options

Part Number	Description	Package	Connectors	Green Status	Product Lifecycle	Export Classification
MM1-0832LS	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	S	Standard	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99
MM1-0832LCH-2	GaAs MMIC Double Balanced Mixer	CH	-	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99

Table Of Contents

- **Device Overview**
  - General Description
  - Features
  - Applications
  - Functional Block Diagram
- **Port Configuration and Functions**
  - Port Diagram
  - Port Functions
- **Revision History**
- **Specifications**
  - Absolute Maximum Ratings
  - Package Information
  - Recommended Operating Conditions
  - Sequencing Requirements
  - Electrical Specifications
  - Typical Performance Plots
  - Typical Performance Plots: IP3
  - Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation
  - MM1-0832LS Typical Performance Plots
  - MM1-0832LS Typical Performance Plots: IP3
  - MM1-0832LS Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation
  - Spur Tables
- **Die Mounting Recommendations**
  - Mounting and Bounding Recommendations
- **Mechanical Data**
  - Outline Drawing

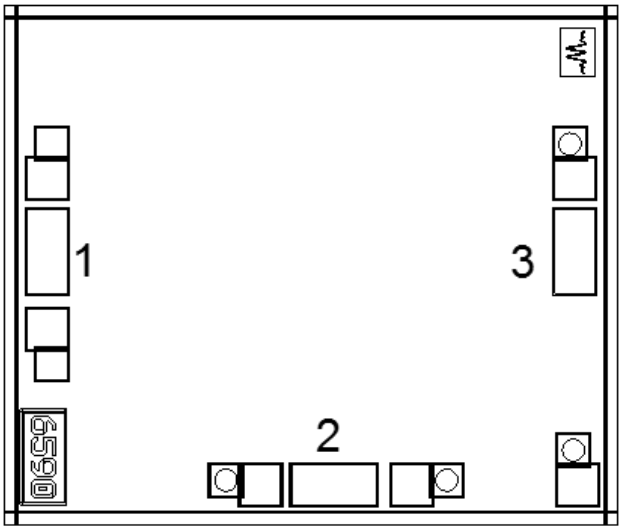
Revision History

Revision Code	Revision Date	Comment
-	2018-10-01	Datasheet Initial Release

Port Configuration and Functions

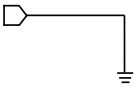
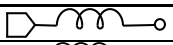
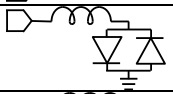
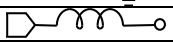
Port Diagram

A top-down view of the MM1-0832L's CH package outline drawing is shown below. The MM1-0832L has the input and output ports given in Port Functions. The MM1-0832L 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.

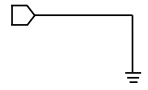
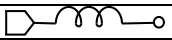
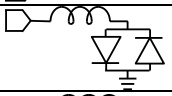
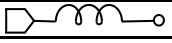


Port Functions

Configuration A

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
GND	Ground	CH package ground path is provided through the substrate and ground bond pads.	
Port 1	LO	Port 1 is DC open for the CH and S packages.	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is diode connected for the CH and S packages.	
Port 3	RF	Port 3 is DC open for the CH and S packages.	

Configuration B

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
GND	Ground	CH package ground path is provided through the substrate and ground bond pads	
Port 1	RF	Port 1 is DC open for the CH and S packages.	
Port 2	IF	Port 2 is diode connected for the CH and S packages.	
Port 3	LO	Port 3 is DC open 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
Power Handling, at any Port	30	dBm

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
LO Input Power	7	-	15	dBm
Ambient Temperature	-55	25	100	°C

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

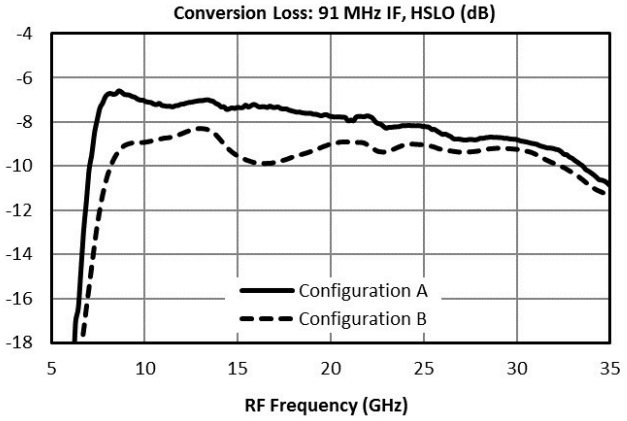
The electrical specifications apply at TA=+25°C in a 50Ω system. Typical data shown is for the connectorized S package mixer used in the forward direction with a +9 dBm sine wave input. Min and Max limits apply only to our connectorized units and are guaranteed at TA=+25°C. All bare die are 100% DC tested and visually inspected.

Parameter	Port Configuration	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Conversion Loss [1]	A	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = 4 - 12 GHz	-	9.5	-	dB
Conversion Loss [2]	A	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = DC - 4 GHz	-	8	10	dB
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB)	A	-	-	2	-	dBm
Input IP3	A	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = DC – 0.2 GHz	-	13.5	-	dBm
Conversion Loss [3]	B	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = 4 - 12 GHz	-	11	-	dB
Conversion Loss [4]	B	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = DC - 4 GHz	-	9.5	11.5	dB
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB)	B	-	-	4	-	dBm
Input IP3	B	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = DC – 0.2 GHz	-	15	-	dBm
IF Frequency Range	-	-	0	-	12	GHz
Isolation, LO to IF	-	IF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz	-	34	-	dB
Isolation, LO to RF	-	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz	-	46	-	dB
Isolation, RF to IF	-	RF/IF = 8 - 32 GHz	-	35	-	dB
LO Frequency Range	-	-	8	-	32	GHz
Noise Figure [5]	-	RF/LO = 8 - 32 GHz I = DC – 0.2 GHz	-	8.5	-	dB
RF Frequency Range	-	-	8	-	32	GHz

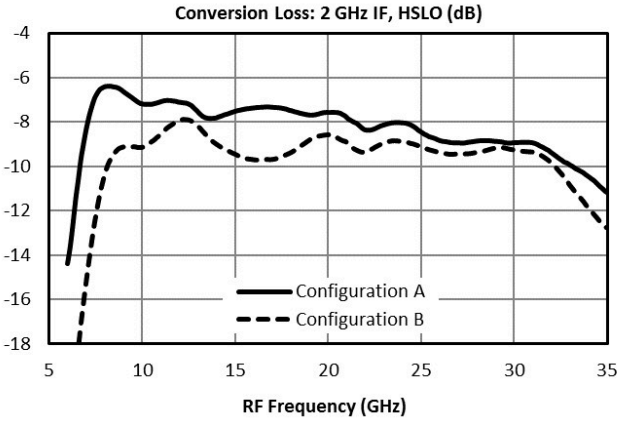
[1][2][3][4] Measured as a down converter to a fixed 91MHz IF.
[5] Mixer Noise Figure typically measures within 0.5 dB of conversion loss for IF frequencies greater than 5 MHz.

Typical Performance Plots

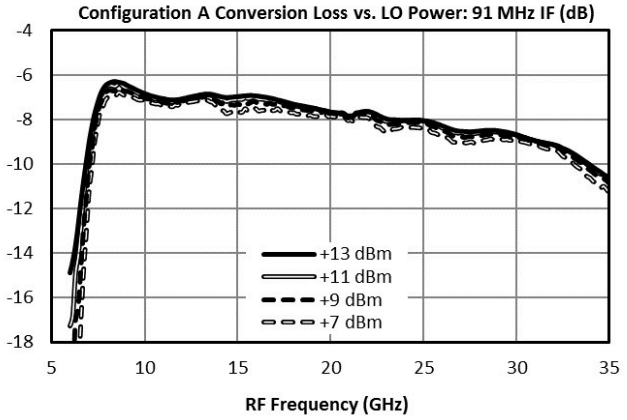
Conversion Loss: 91 MHz IF, HSLO (dB)



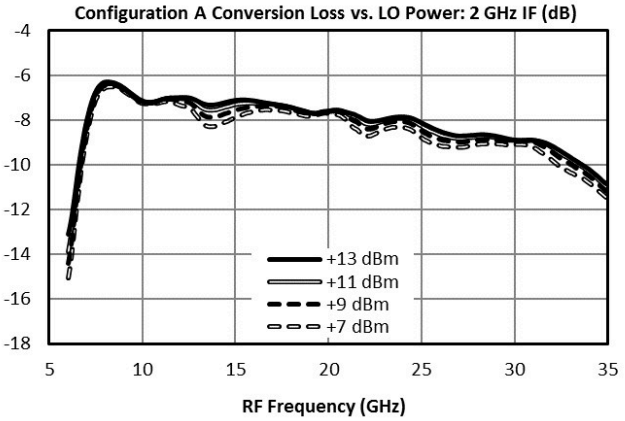
Conversion Loss: 2 GHz IF, HSLO (dB)



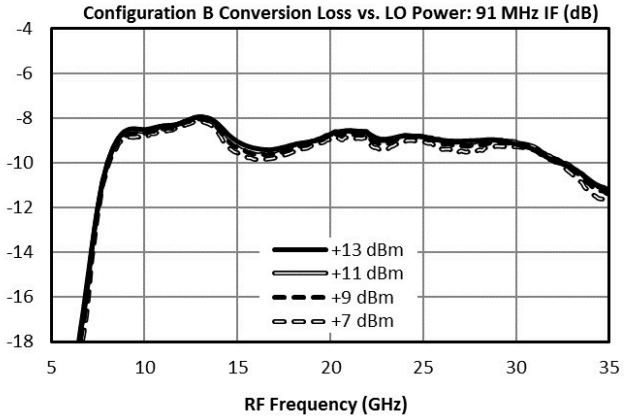
Configuration A Conversion Loss vs. LO Power: 91 MHz IF (dB)



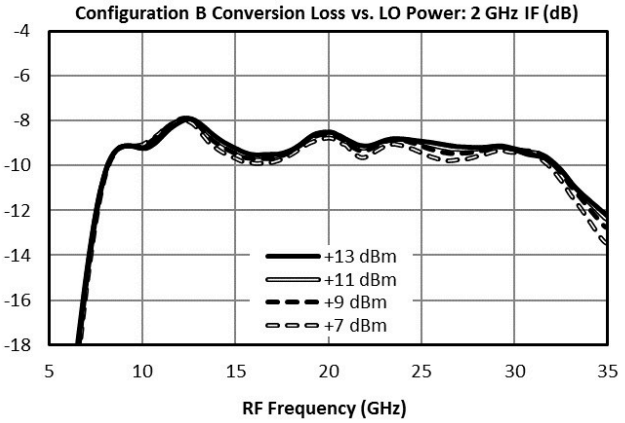
Configuration A Conversion Loss vs. LO Power: 2 GHz IF (dB)



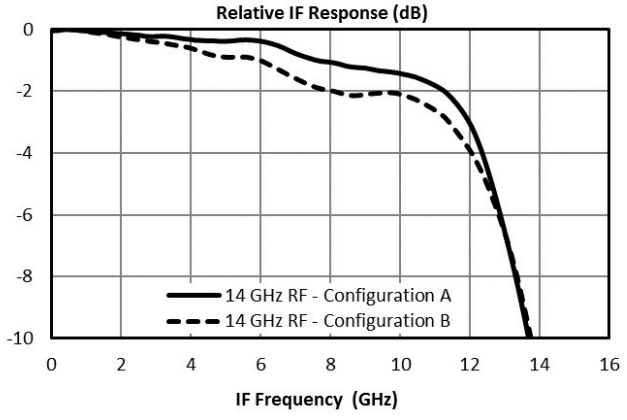
Configuration B Conversion Loss vs. LO Power: 91 MHz IF (dB)



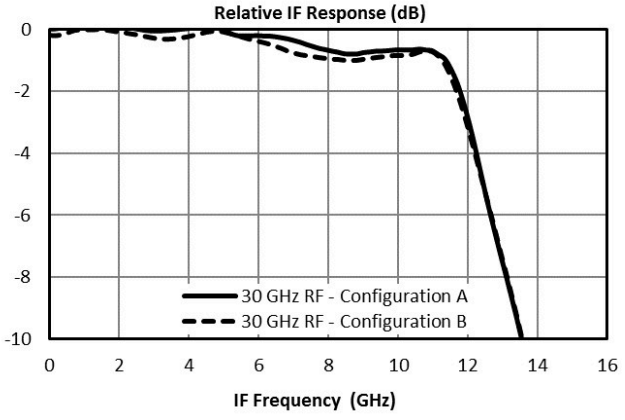
Configuration B Conversion Loss vs. LO Power: 2 GHz IF (dB)

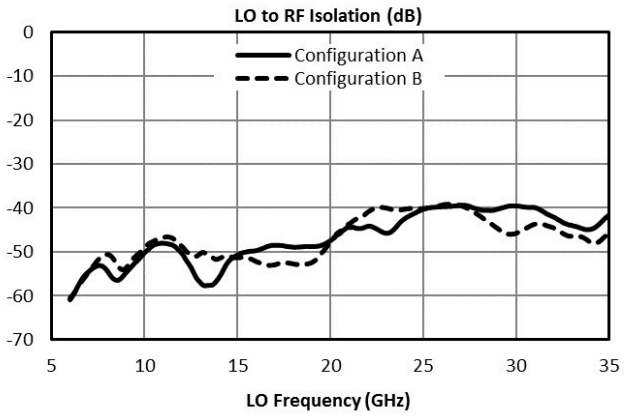


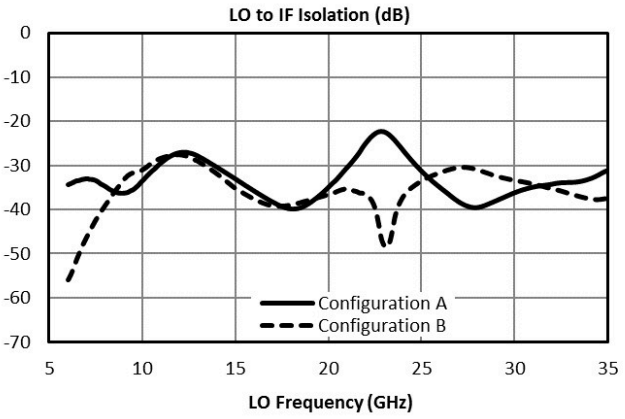
Relative IF Response (dB)

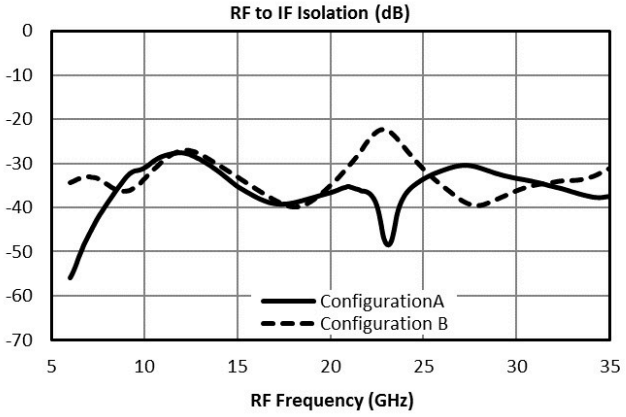


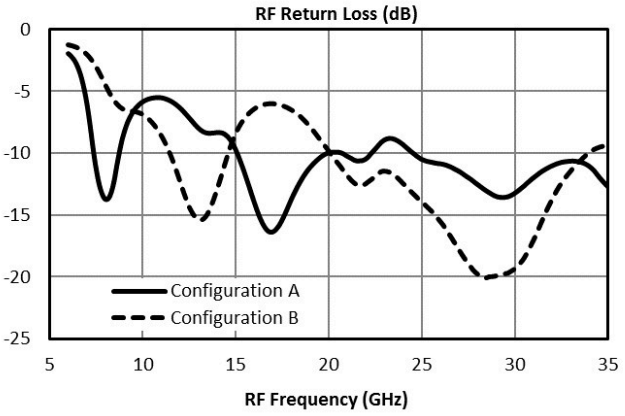
Relative IF Response (dB)

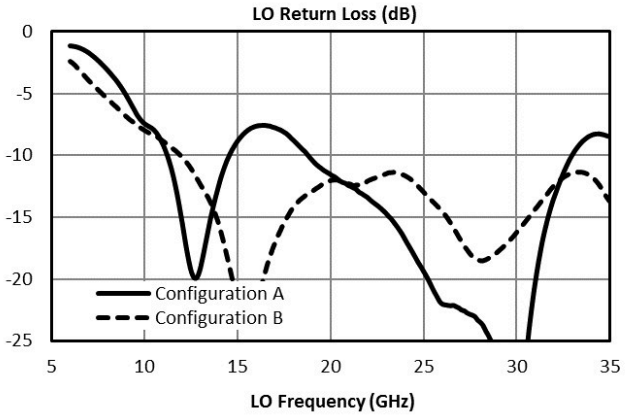


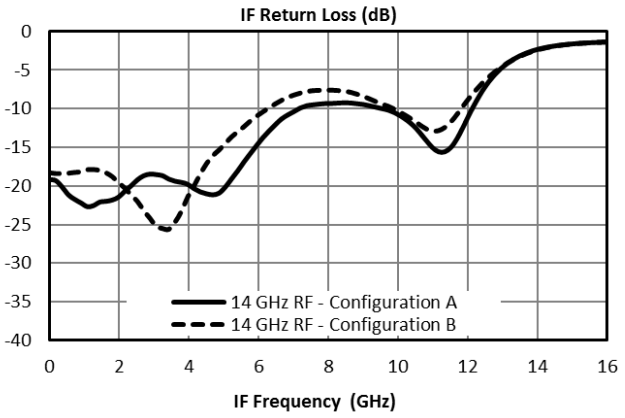


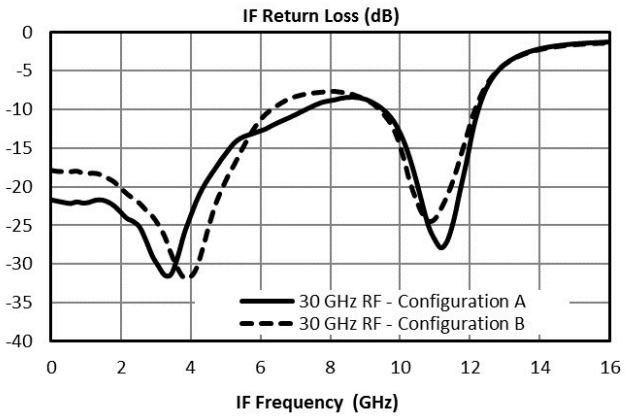




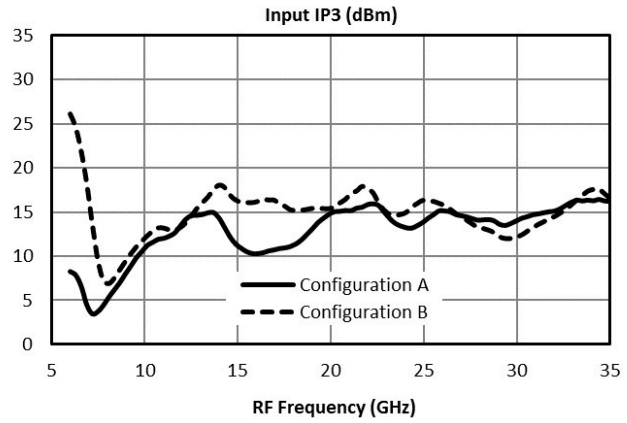


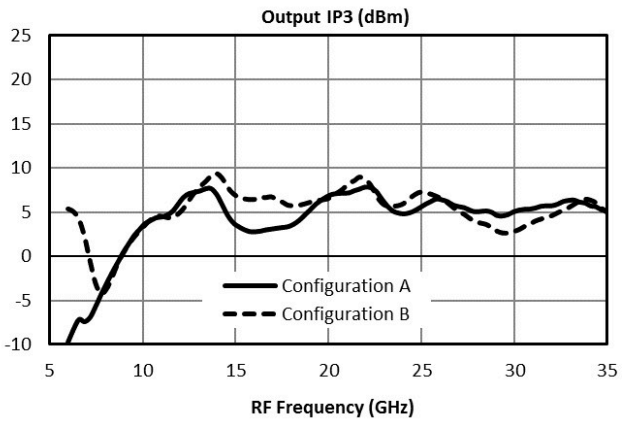


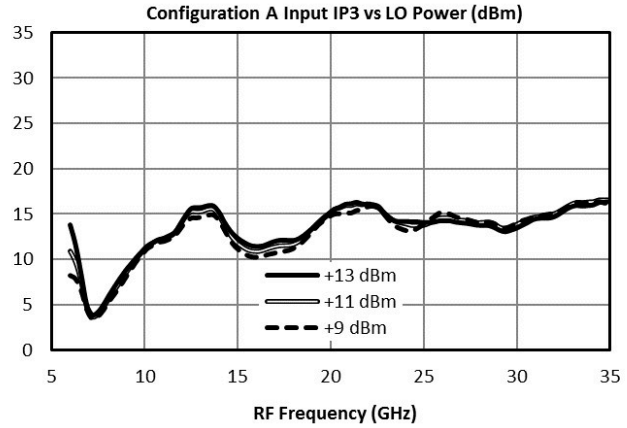


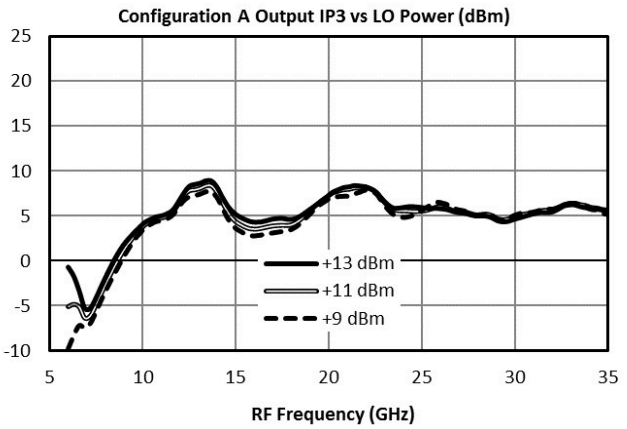


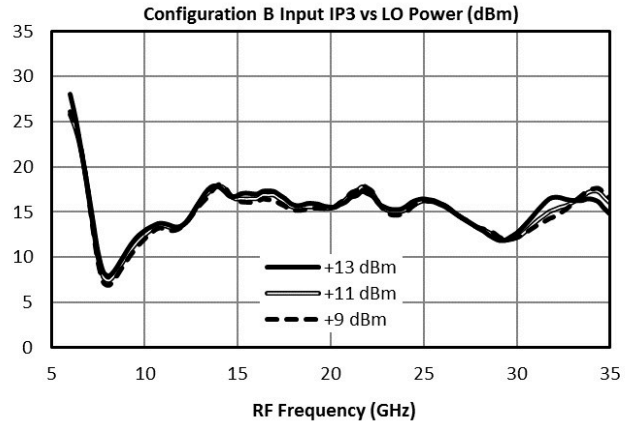
Typical Performance Plots: IP3

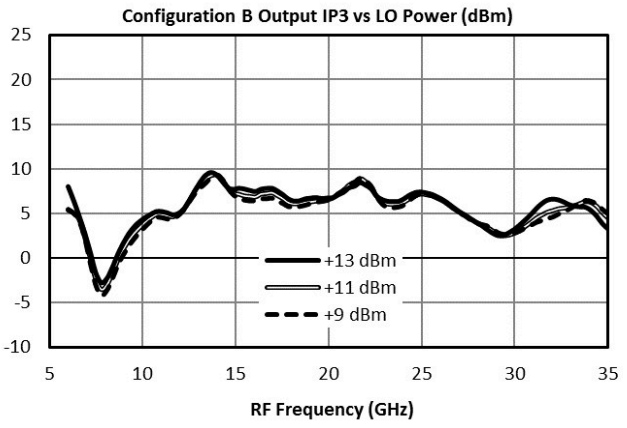




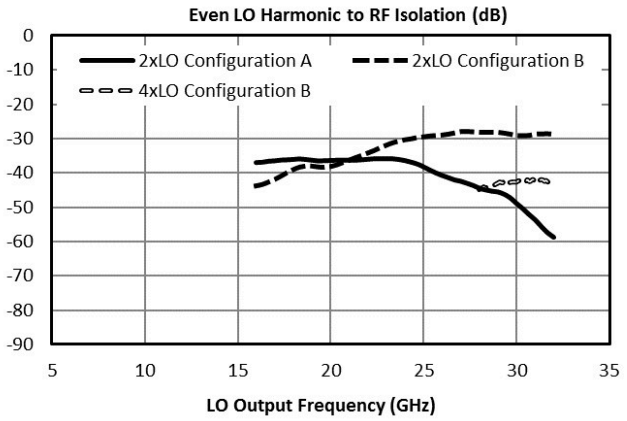


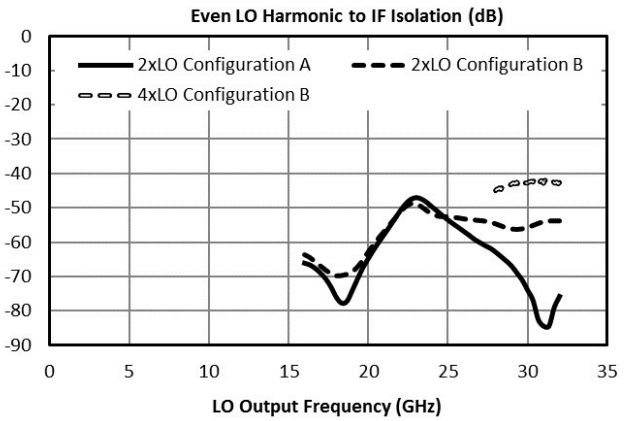


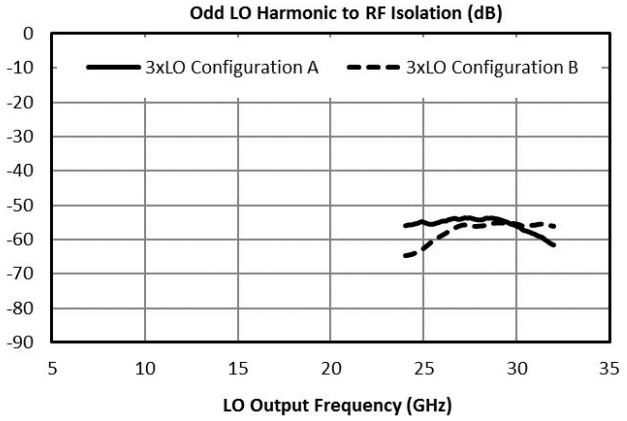


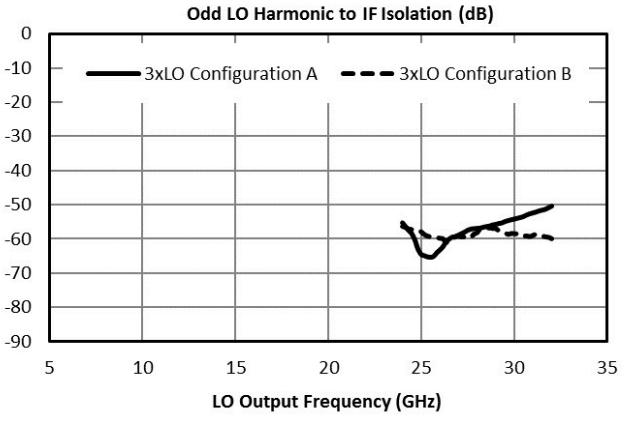


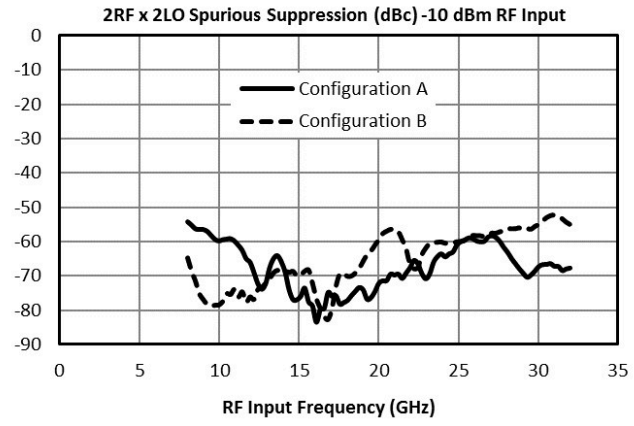
Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation

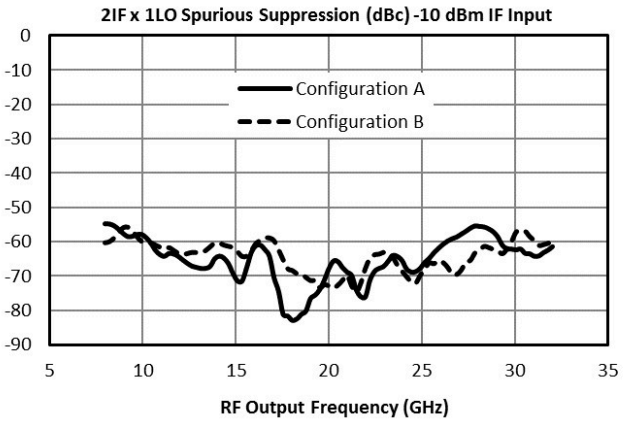






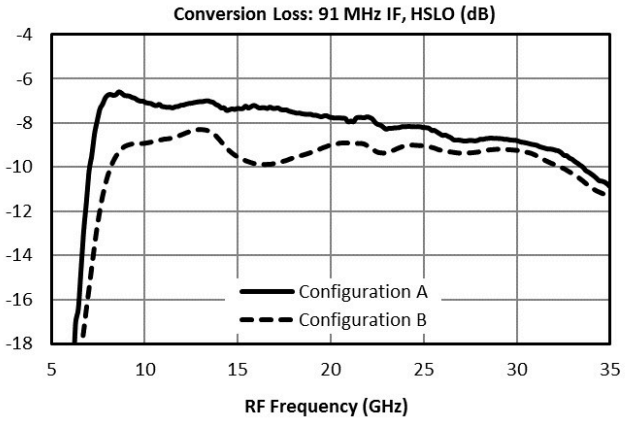


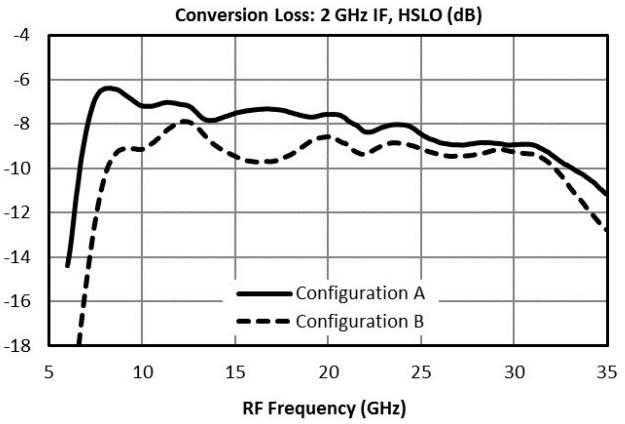


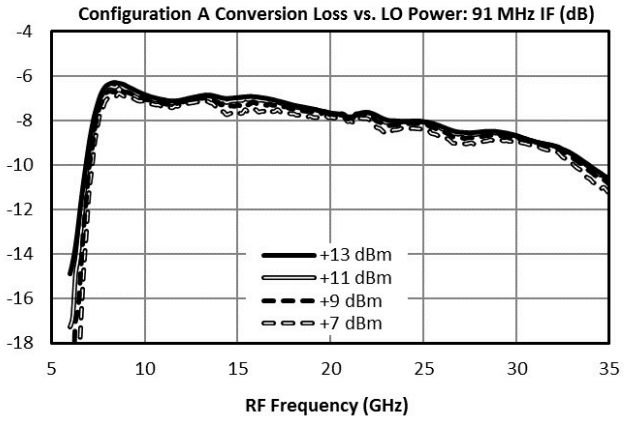


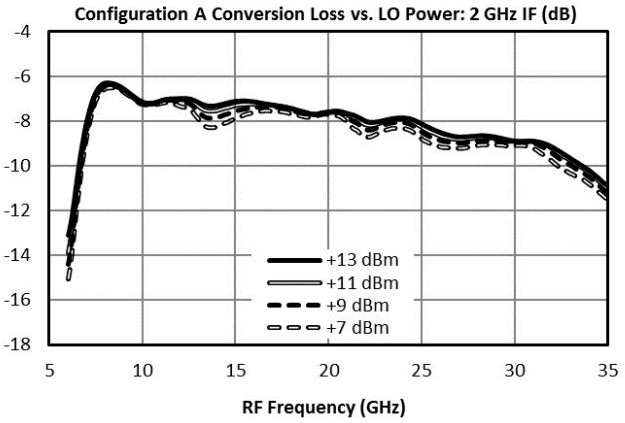
MM1-0832LS - Typical Performance Plots

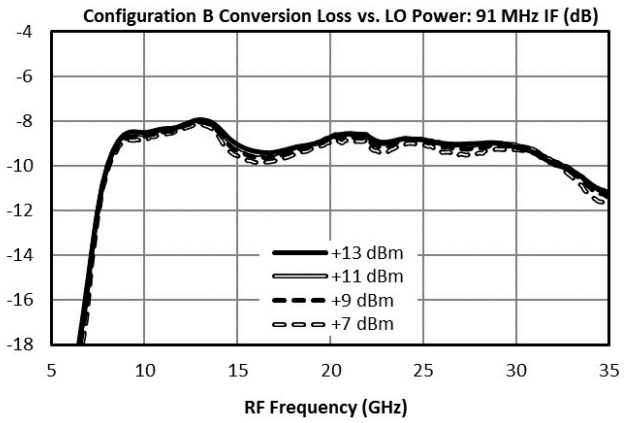
Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.

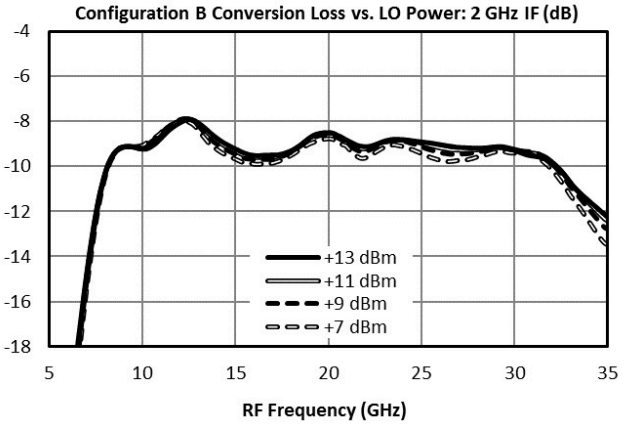


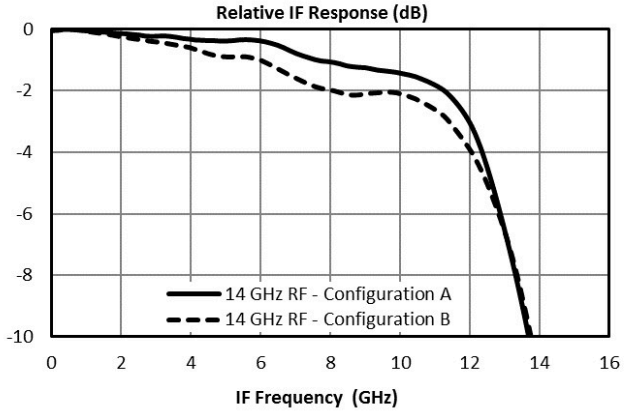


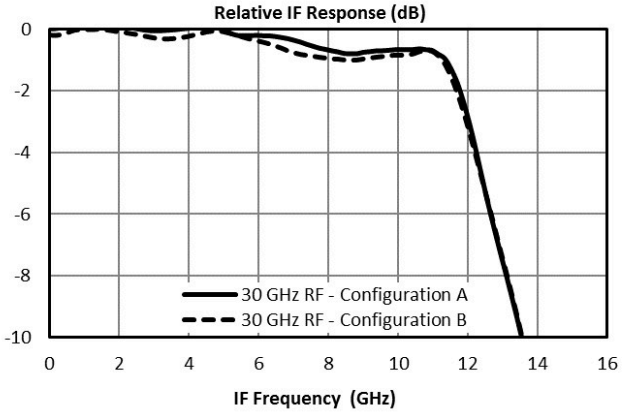


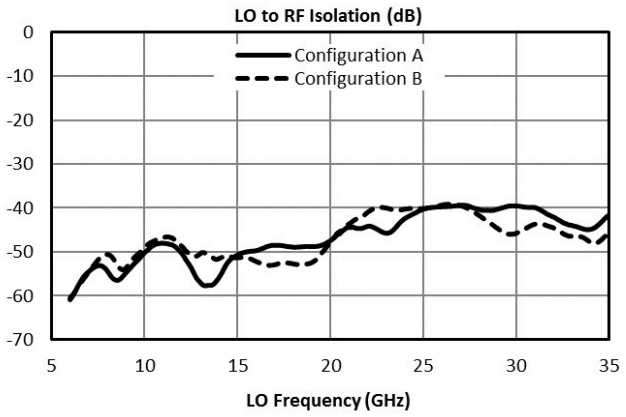


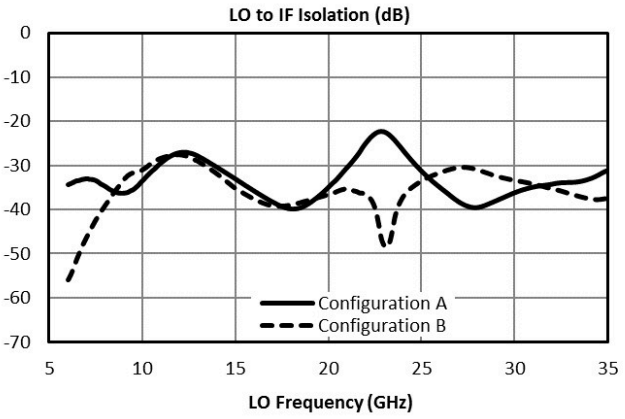


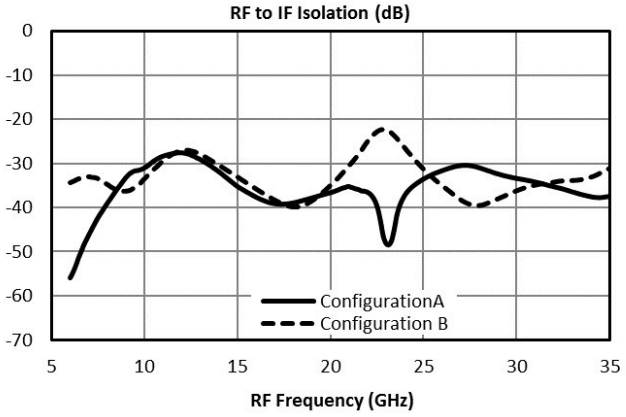


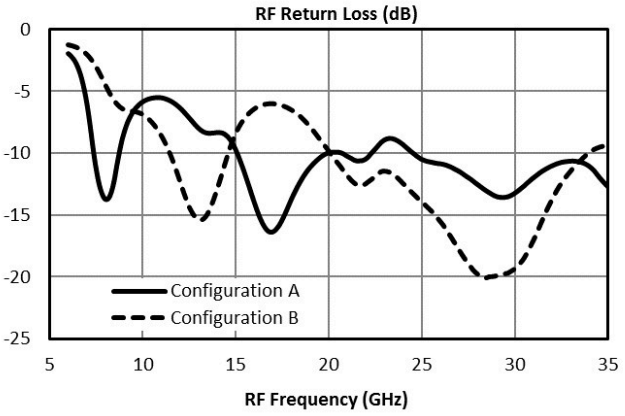


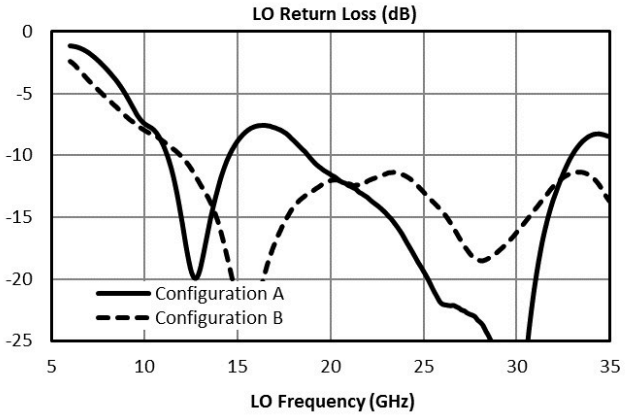


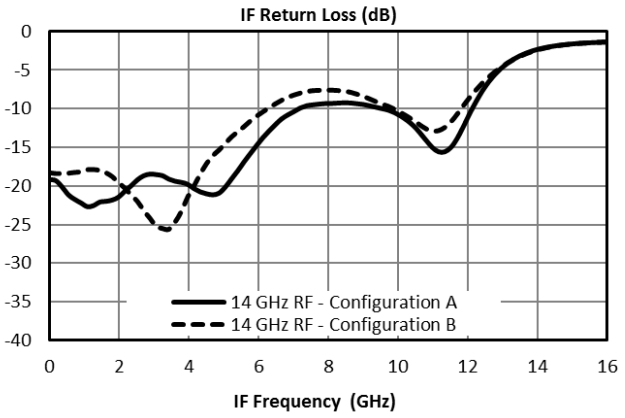


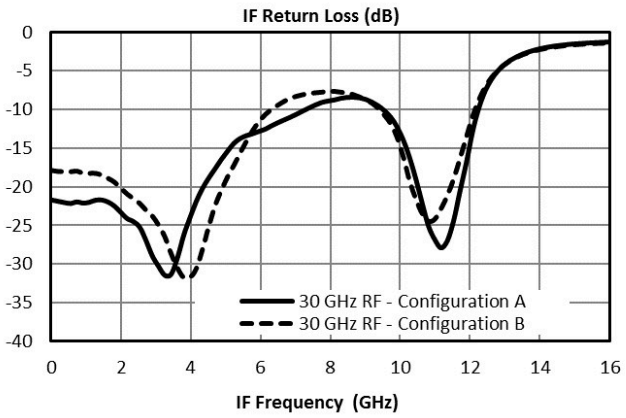






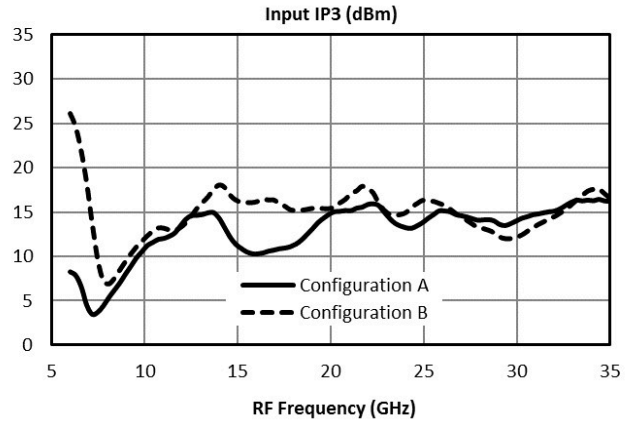


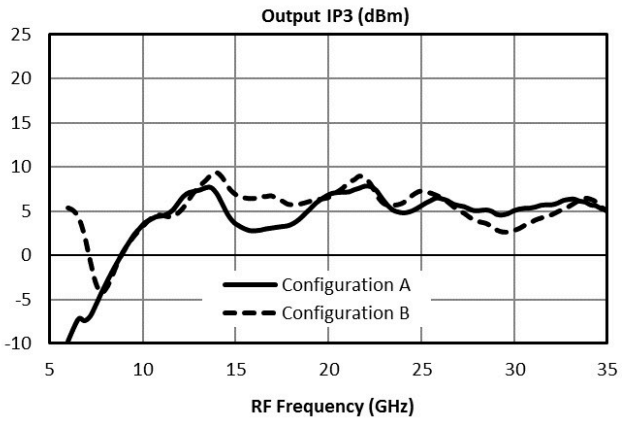


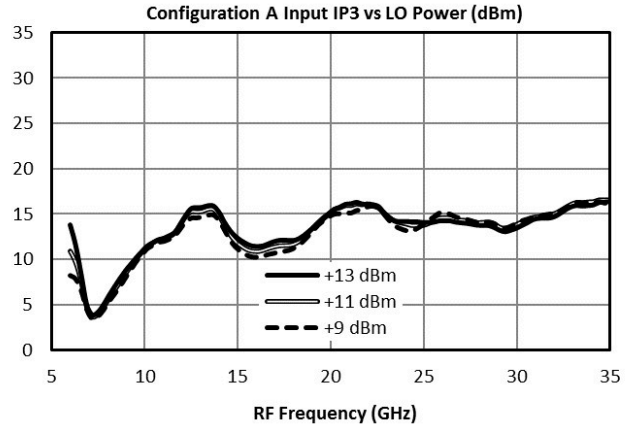


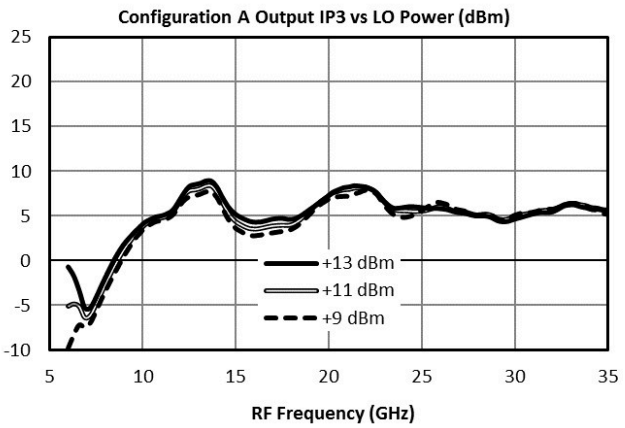
MM1-0832LS - Typical Performance Plots: IP3

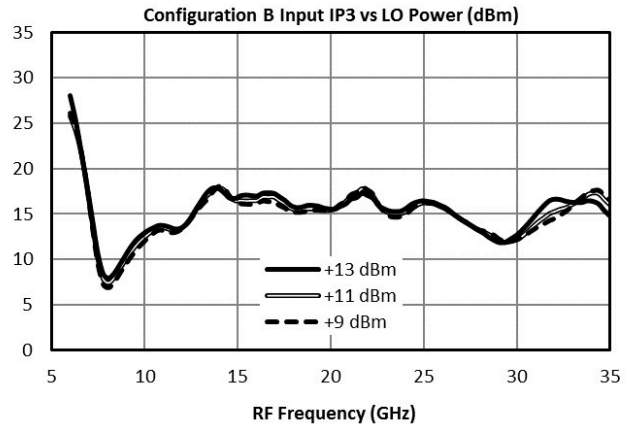
Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.

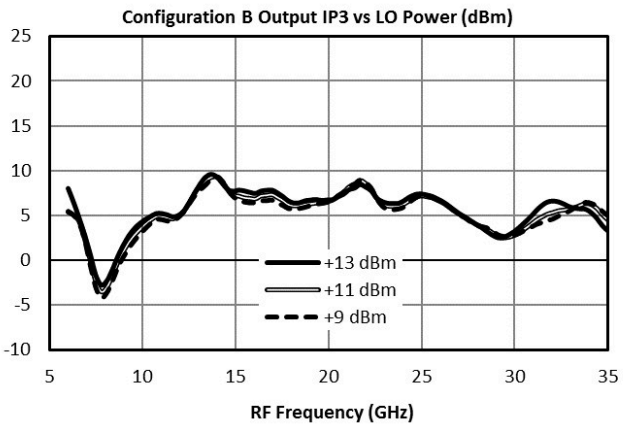






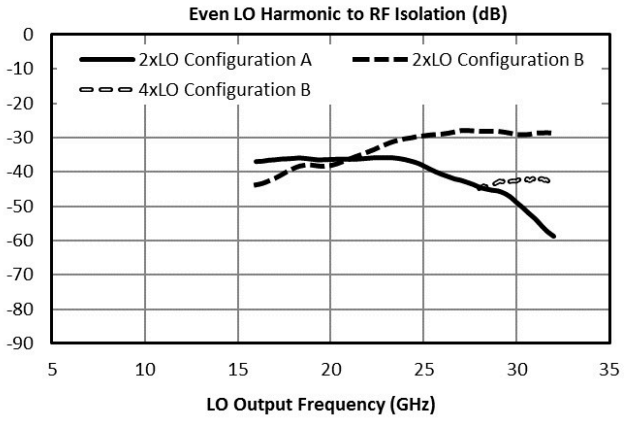


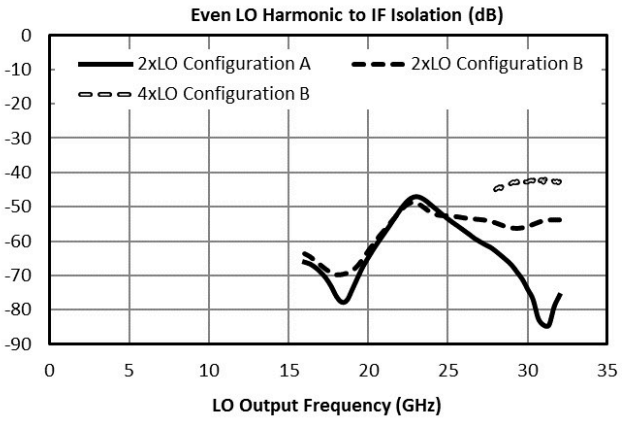


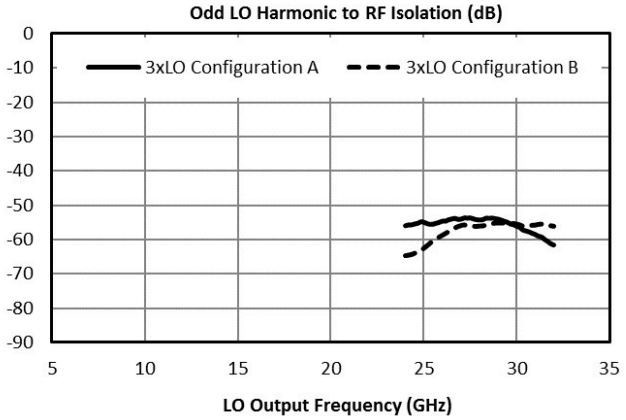


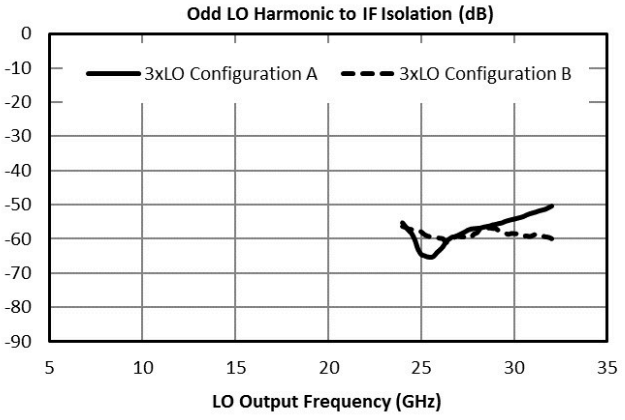
MM1-0832LS - Typical Performance Plots: LO Harmonic Isolation

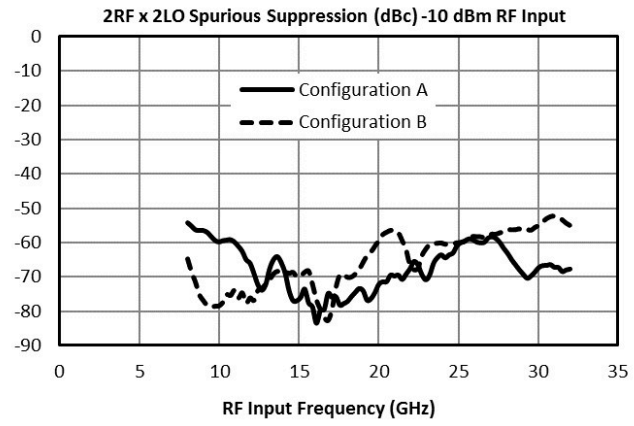
Performance plots for the connectorized module are shown for measurements where directly probed measurements of the die are unavailable. Note that the following measurements include losses from connectors and microstrip traces.

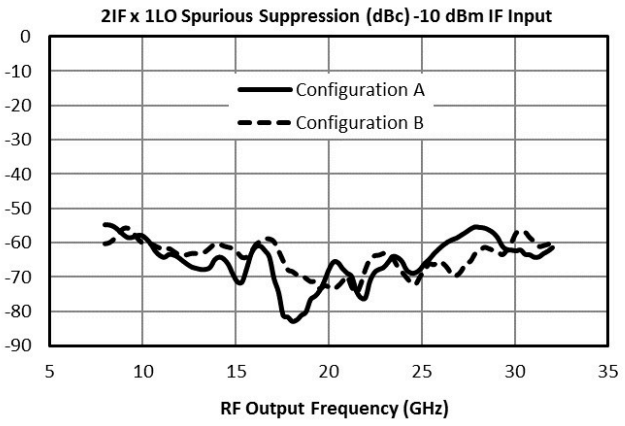












Spur Table

Typical Spurious Performance: Down-Conversion

Typical spurious data is provided by selecting RF and LO frequencies (± m*LO ± n*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 67 dBc for a -10 dBm input, so a -20 dBm RF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) lower, or 77 dBc. Data is shown for the frequency plan in 3.6 Typical Performance.

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

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xRF	27 (24)	Reference	30 (36)	13 (13)	41 (42)	29 (31)
2xRF	72 (80)	57 (40)	67 (65)	57 (47)	64 (71)	51 (49)
3xRF	86 (92)	48 (48)	68 (85)	57 (58)	64 (78)	53 (58)
4xRF	109 (122)	95 (87)	96 (94)	100 (85)	101 (99)	99 (84)
5xRF	N/A	92 (91)	90 (101)	93 (103)	105 (117)	98 (99)

Typical Spurious Performance: Up-Conversion

Typical spurious data is taken by mixing an input within the IF band, with LO frequencies (± m*LO ± n*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 65 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 75 dBc. Data is shown for the frequency plan in 3.6 Typical Performance.

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

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xIF	27 (24)	Reference	32 (38)	14 (12)	37 (38)	29 (25)
2xIF	63 (58)	65 (64)	49 (39)	57 (70)	58 (41)	66 (74)
3xIF	80 (87)	56 (55)	61 (73)	50 (46)	63 (78)	56 (51)
4xIF	99 (82)	101 (100)	92 (79)	90 (103)	77 (78)	98 (105)
5xIF	107 (118)	89 (90)	100 (110)	86 (78)	98 (111)	79 (83)

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

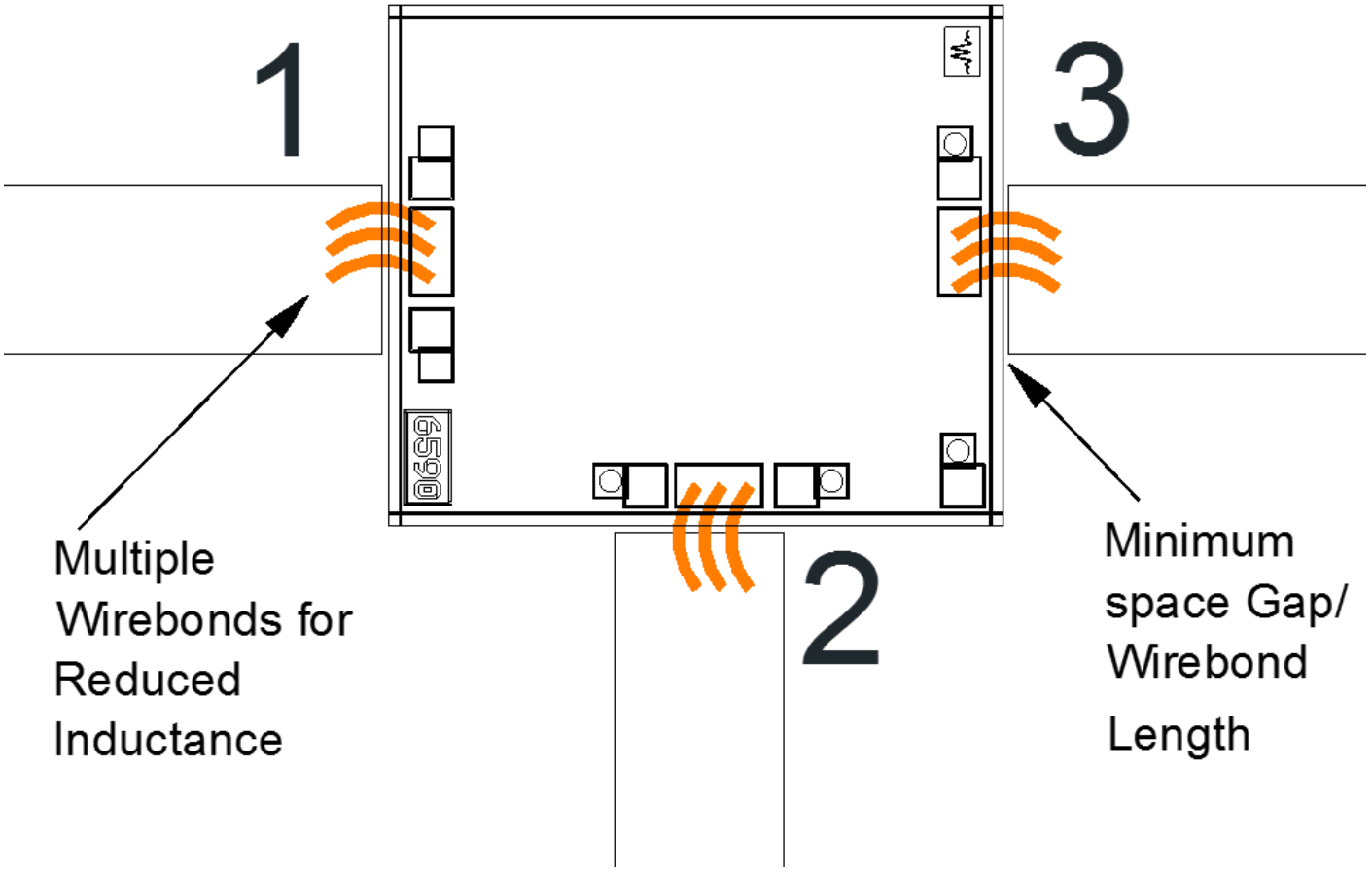
Chips should be handled with care using tweezers or a vacuum collet. Users should take precautions to protect chips from direct human contact that can deposit contaminants, like perspiration and skin oils on any of the chip's surfaces.

Static Sensitivity

GaAs MMIC devices are 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



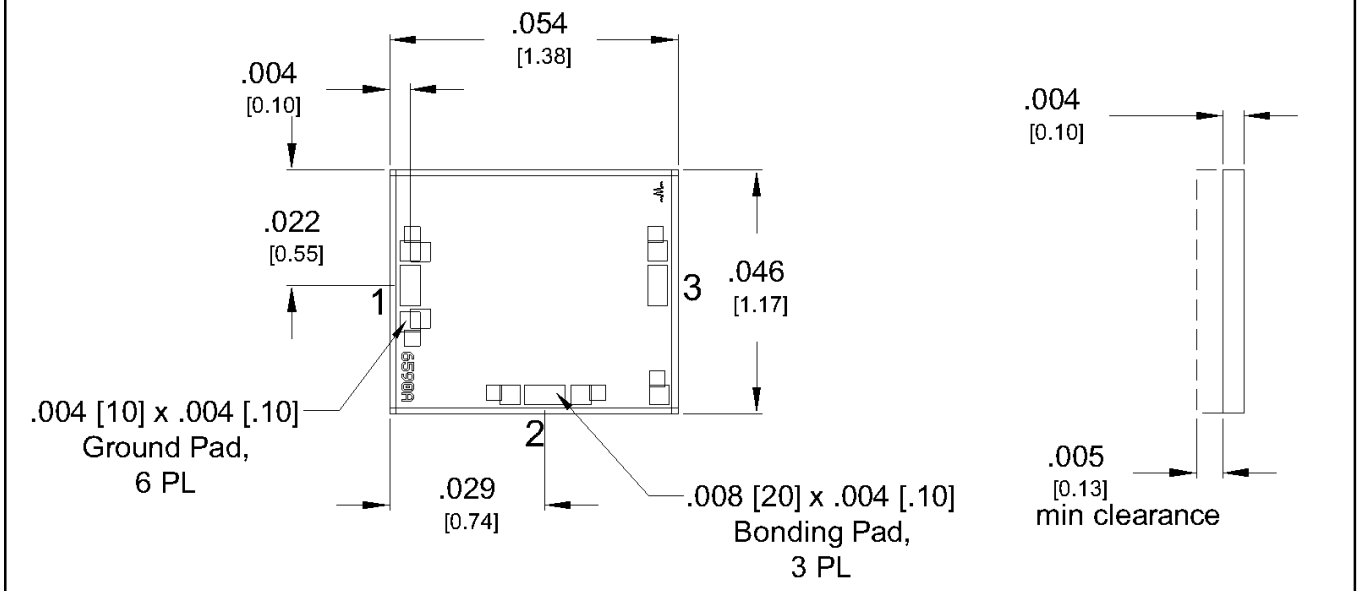
Mechanical Data

Outline Drawing

Download : Outline 2D Drawing

Function	Configuration A Port Number	Configuration B Port Number
LO	1	3
IF	2	2
RF	3	1

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVALS
C	ECN 24096 remove gel-pak info.	10/17/24	AT



Notes:

1. CH substrate is .004 Thick GaAs.
2. I/O trace is 4.2 microns and ground plane finish is 5 microns Au.
3. Tolerance for X, Y dimensions is ± 0.002 in.
   Tolerance for Z dimension is ± 0.0005 in.
   Tolerance for pad location is ± 0.0001 in.

NOTES:	
DRAWN BY	AJN
DATE	8/28/18
MATERIAL:	210-04580 (R25)
FINISH:	
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	

Marki microwave www.markimicrowave.com

Outline
MMIC Mixer

SIZE	CAGE CODE	DWG. NO.
A	0UC32	MM1-0832LCH-2

SCALE 40/1 SHEET 1 OF 1

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