

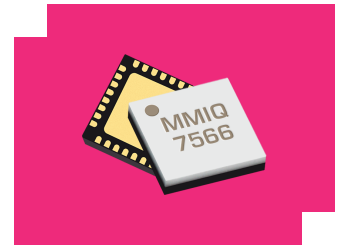
MMIQ-0106HCSM-2

Passive GaAs MMIC IQ Mixer

DEVICE OVERVIEW

General Description

MMIQ-0106HCSM is a high linearity, passive GaAs MMIC IQ mixer. This is an ultra-broadband mixer spanning 1.5 to 5.5 GHz on the RF and LO ports with an IF from DC to 3 GHz. Up to 33 dB of image rejection is available due to the excellent phase and amplitude balance of its on-chip LO quadrature hybrid. The MMIQ 0106HCSM is available in a 5x5 mm ceramic QFN package. Evaluation boards are available.



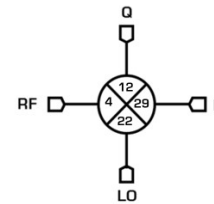
Features

Parameter	Typical	Unit
RF/LO Frequency Range	1.5 – 5.5	GHz
IF Frequency Range	DC – 3	GHz
I+Q Conversion Loss	8	dB
Image Rejection	33	dBc
LO-RF Isolation	62	dB

Applications

- Single Sideband and Image Rejection Mixing
- IQ Modulation / Demodulation
- Vector Amplitude Modulation
- Band Shifting

Functional Block Diagram



Part Ordering Options

Part Number	Description	Package	Green Status	Product Lifecycle	Export Classification
MMIQ-0106HCSM-2	Passive GaAs MMIC IQ Mixer	QFN	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99
<u>EVB-MMIQ-0106HC</u>	Evaluation Board, Passive GaAs MMIC 1.5 - 5.5 GHz IQ Mixer.	EVB	REACH RoHS	Released	EAR99

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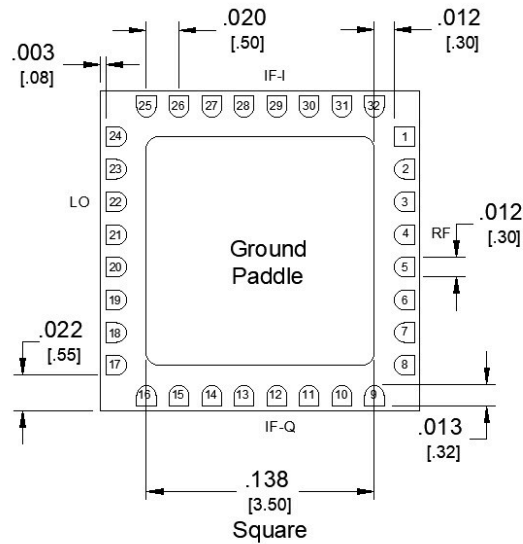
Revision History

Revision Code	Revision Date	Comment
-	2022-06-01	Datasheet Initial Release

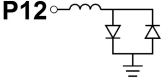
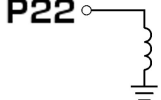
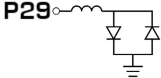
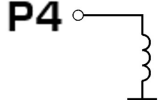
Port Configuration and Functions

Port Diagram

A bottom-up view of the MMIQ-0106HC's SM package outline drawing is shown below. The mixer may be operated as either a downconverter or an upconverter. Use of the RF or I/Q as the input or output port will depend on the application.



Port Functions

Port	Function	Description	Equivalent Circuit for Package
Pin 12	Q Input / Output	Pin 12 is diode coupled and AC matched to 50Ω over the specified Q port frequency range.	P12 
Pin 22	LO Input	Pin 22 is DC short and AC matched to 50Ω over the specified RF frequency range.	P22 
Pin 29	I Input / Output	Pin 29 is diode coupled and AC matched to 50Ω over the specified I port frequency range.	P29 
Pin 4	RF Input / Output	Pin 4 is DC short and AC matched to 50Ω over the specified RF frequency range.	P4 

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
Pin 22 DC Current	30	mA
Pin 4 DC Current	30	mA
Power Handling, at any Port	26	dBm

Package Information

Parameter	Details	Rating
ESD	250 to < 500 Volts	HBM Class 1A
Dimensions	-	5 x 5 mm
Moisture Sensitivity Level	-	MSL 1

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
RF/IF Input Power	-	-	11	dBm
LO Input Power	16	18	20	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 a down conversion application with a +18 dBm sine wave LO input. Min and Max limits apply only to our connectorized units and are guaranteed at TA=+25°C. All QFNs are 100% RF tested and visually inspected.

Parameter	Test Conditions	Minimum Frequency (GHz)	Maximum Frequency (GHz)	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Amplitude Balance ¹	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	0.3	-	dB
Conversion Loss ²	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz I = 0.2 - 3 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	12.5	-	dB
Conversion Loss ³	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz Q = 0.2 - 3 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	12.5	-	dB
Conversion Loss ⁴	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz Q = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	11	14	dB
IF Frequency Range	-	-	-	0	-	3	GHz
Image Rejection ⁵	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz I+Q = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	33	-	dBc
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB), I	-	-	-	-	11	-	dBm
Input 1 dB Gain Compression Point (P1dB), Q	-	-	-	-	11	-	dBm
Input IP3 ⁶	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	22	-	dBm
Isolation, LO to IF	IF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	32	-	dB
Isolation, LO to RF	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	62	-	dB
Isolation, RF to IF	RF/IF = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	43	-	dB
LO Frequency Range	-	-	-	1.5	-	5.5	GHz
Noise Figure ⁷	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	11	-	dB
Noise Figure ⁸	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz Q = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	11	-	dB
Phase Balance	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	4	-	°
Q (Port 3) Frequency Range	-	-	-	0	-	3	GHz
RF Frequency Range	-	-	-	1.5	-	5.5	GHz
Conversion Loss ⁹	RF/LO = 1.5 – 5.5 GHz I = DC - 0.2 GHz	1.5	5.5	-	11	-	dB

^[1] Amplitude and phase balance measured in a down conversion.

^{[2][3][4][9]} Measured as an I/Q down converter (i.e., I and Q powers are not combined)

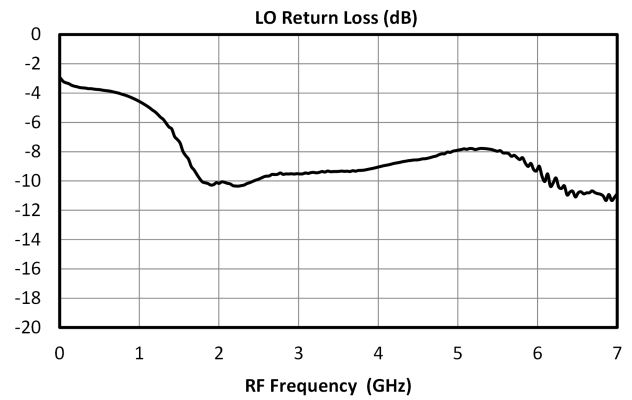
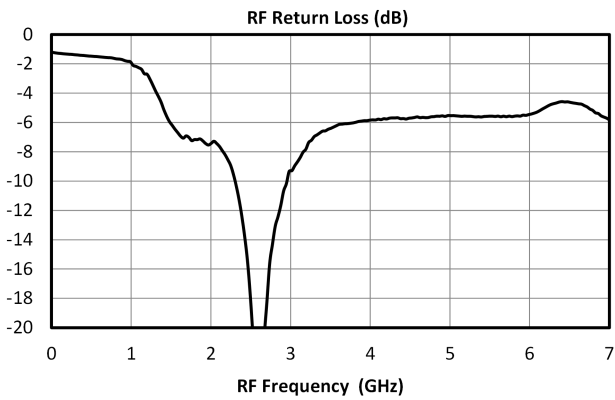
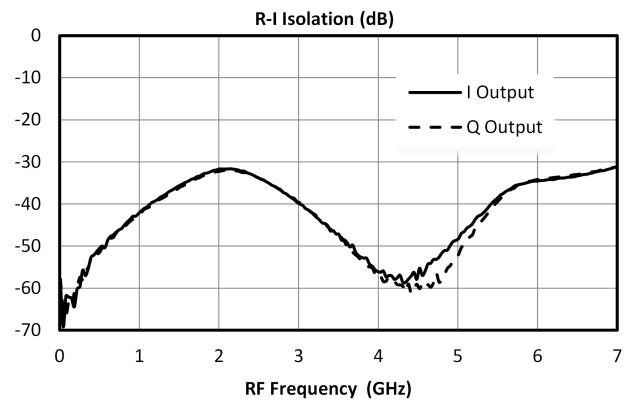
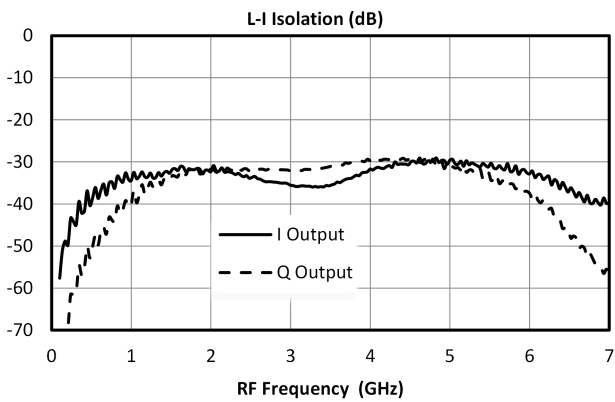
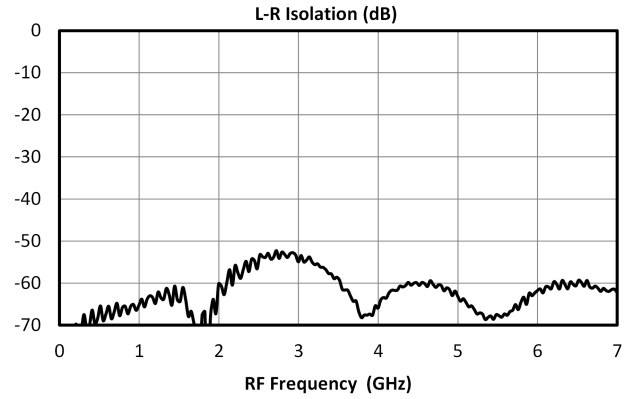
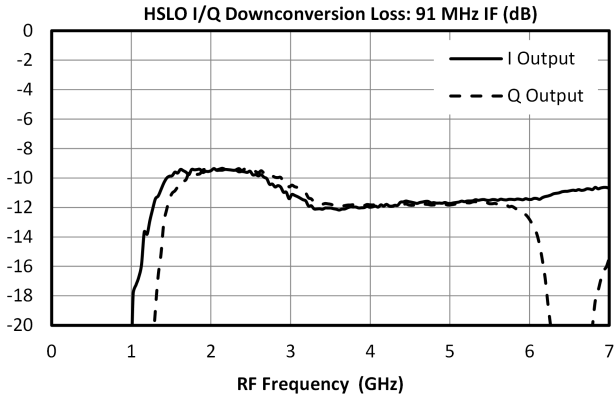
^[5] Image Rejection and Single sideband performance plots are defined by the upper sideband (USB) or lower sideband (LSB) with respect to the LO signal. Plots are defined by which sideband is selected by the external IF quadrature hybrid.

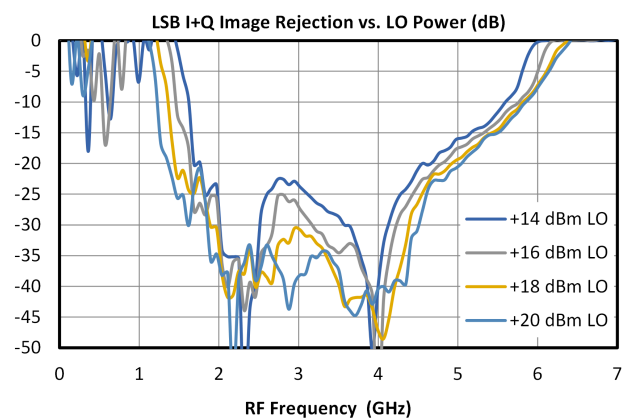
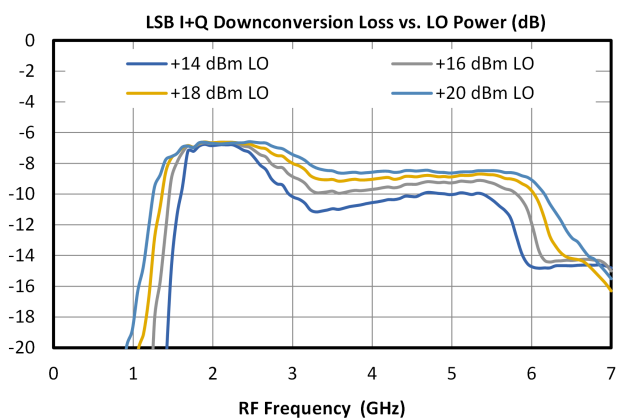
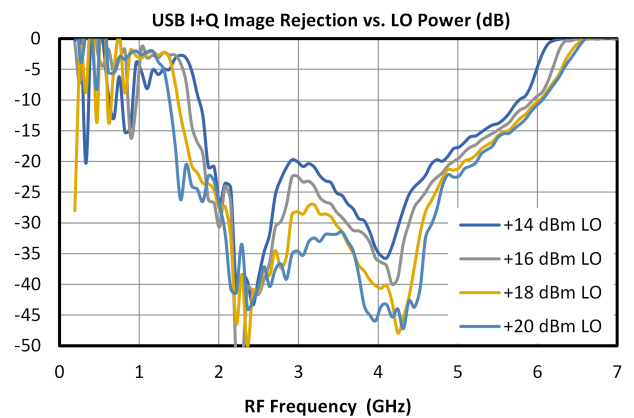
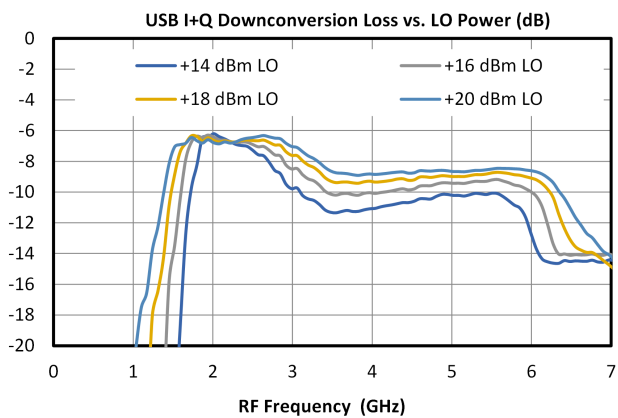
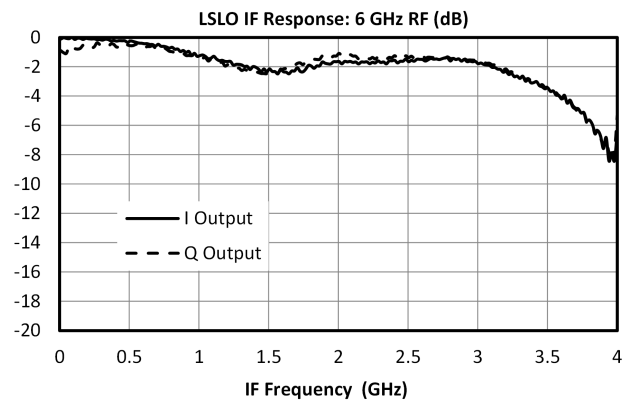
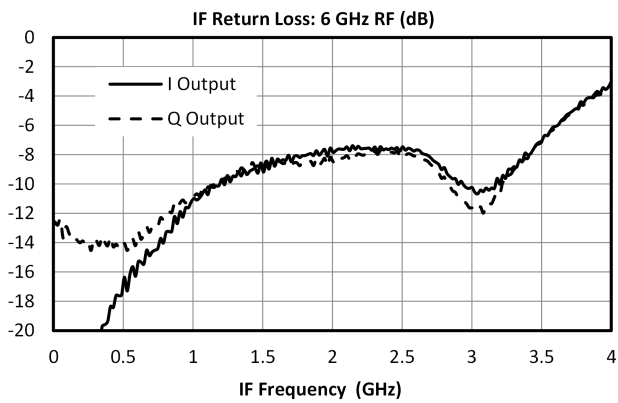
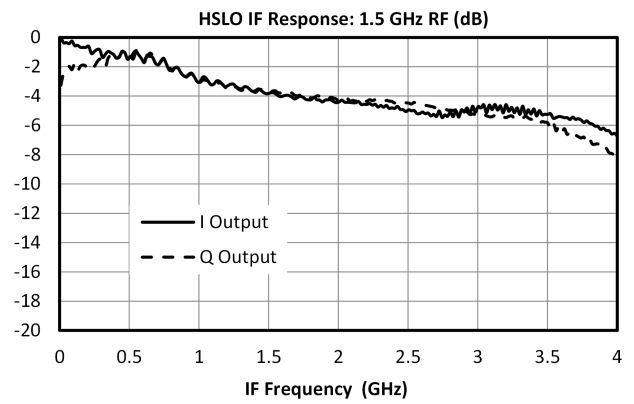
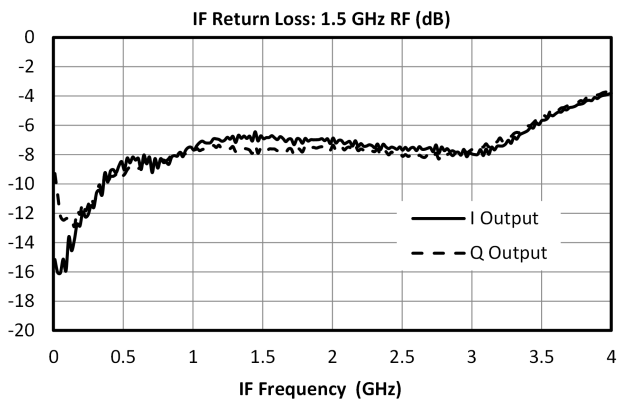
^[6] Typical IIP3 is measured with I and Q ports combined with an external quadrature hybrid coupler in a down conversion.

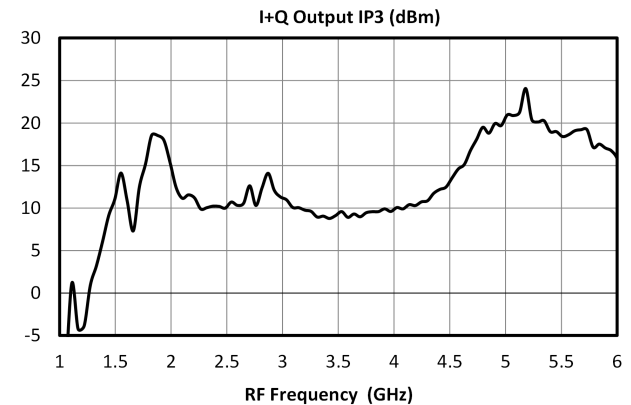
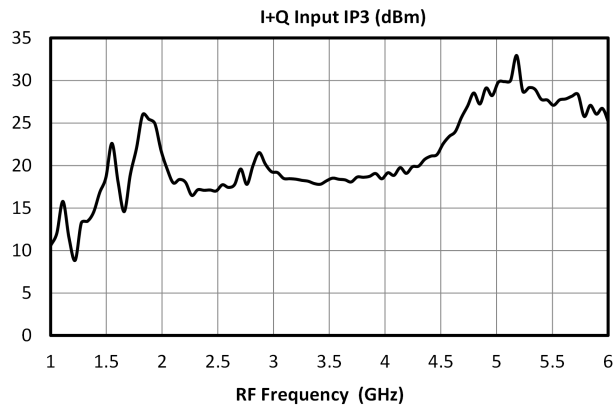
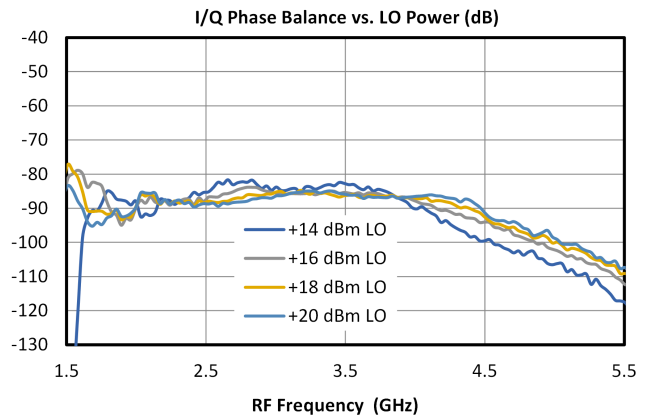
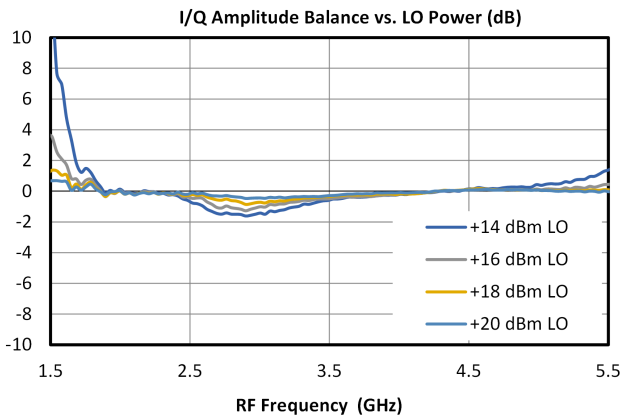
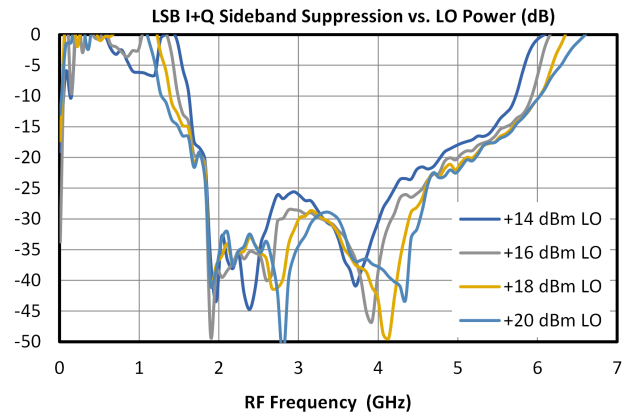
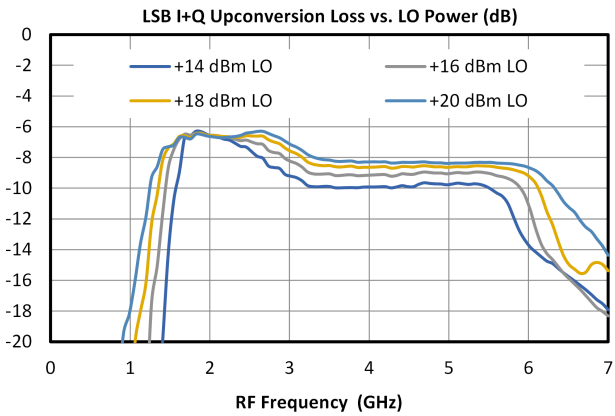
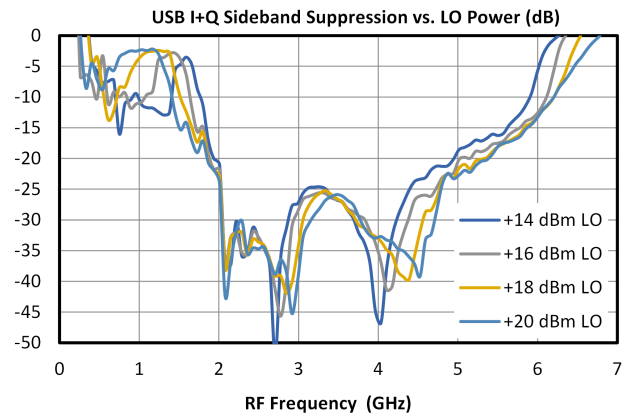
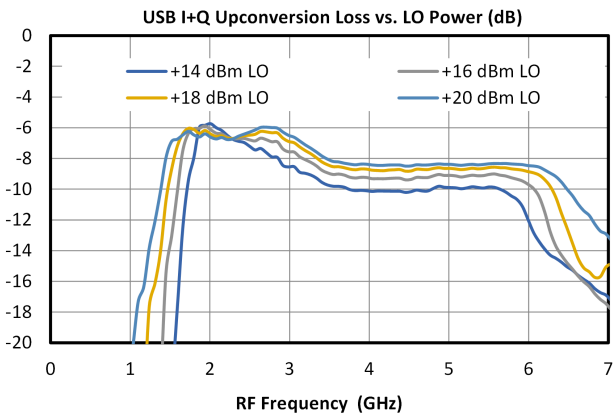
^{[7][8]} Mixer Noise Figure typically measures within 0.5 dB of conversion loss for IF frequencies greater than 5 MHz.

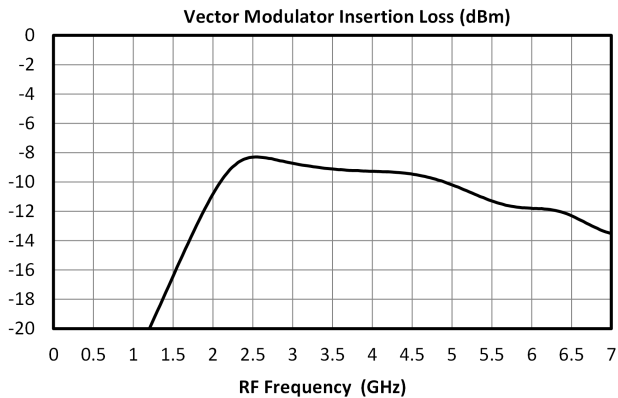
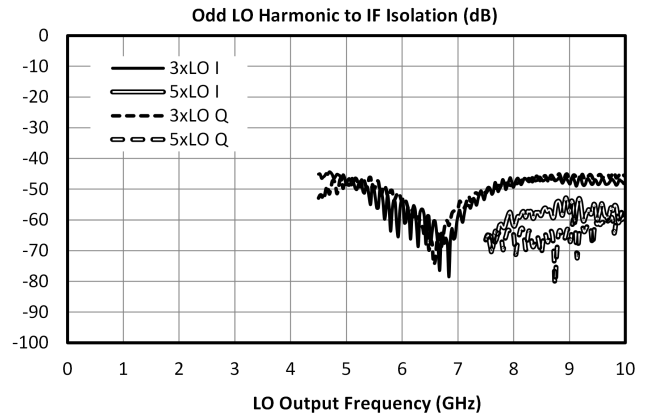
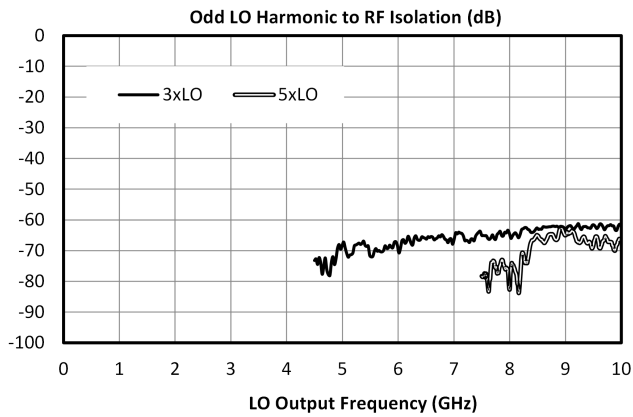
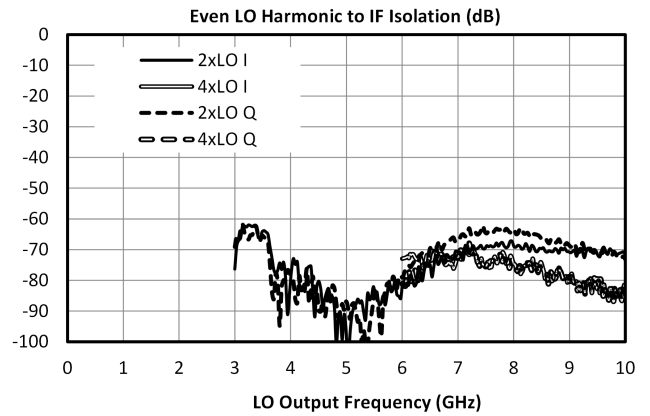
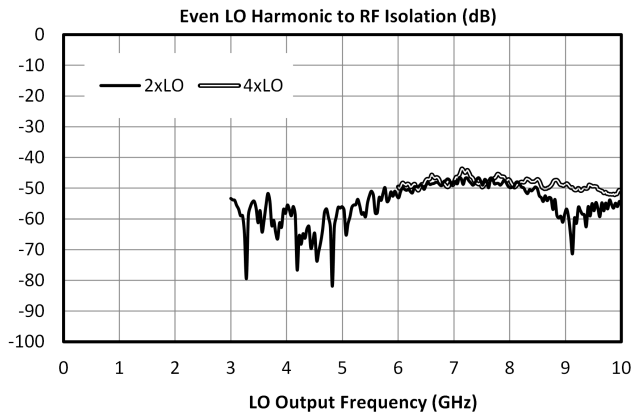
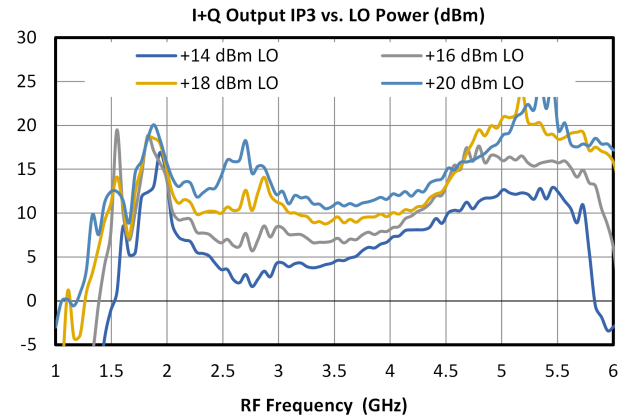
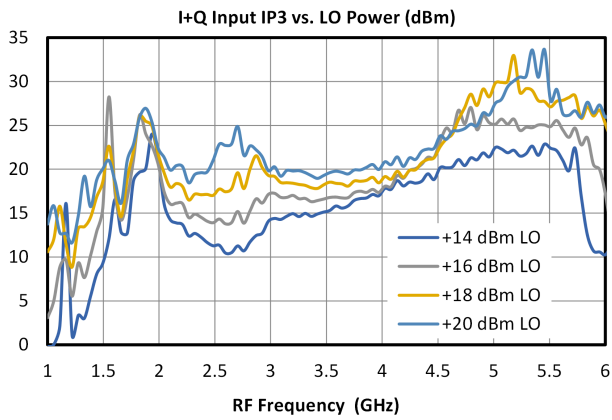
Typical Performance Plots

I output means that the IF output signal is measured at the I port of the mixer and the Q port is loaded. Q output means the IF output signal is measured at the Q port of the mixer while the I port is loaded.









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 75 dBc for a -10 dBm input, so a -20 dBm RF input creates a spur that is (2-1) x (-10 dB) lower, or 85 dBc.

Typical Down-conversion spurious suppression (dBc): I Port (Q Port)

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xRF	14 (14)	Reference	33 (28)	11 (12)	N/A	N/A
2xRF	67 (69)	61 (58)	75 (72)	60 (59)	80 (79)	65 (64)
3xRF	N/A	66 (65)	85 (81)	71 (74)	81 (85)	69 (71)
4xRF	N/A	116 (103)	116 (116)	107 (103)	115 (113)	108 (108)
5xRF	N/A	N/A	123 (127)	117 (116)	128 (128)	121 (120)

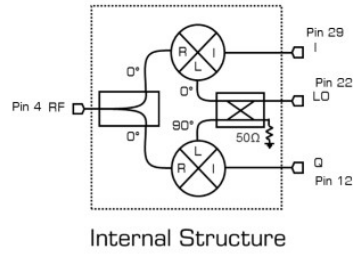
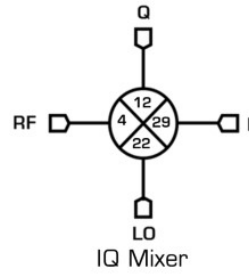
Typical Spurious Performance: Up-Conversion

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 69 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 79 dBc.

Typical Up-conversion spurious suppression (dBc): I Port (Q Port)

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
1xIF	20 (21)	Reference	30 (38)	20 (16)	N/A	N/A
2xIF	54 (53)	69 (66)	53 (52)	75 (76)	N/A	N/A
3xIF	54 (55)	49 (49)	72 (74)	54 (54)	N/A	N/A
4xIF	68 (67)	96 (93)	77 (76)	110 (108)	N/A	N/A
5xIF	72 (71)	94 (91)	97 (97)	80 (78)	N/A	N/A

Application Information



Application Circuit Description

Detailed Description

MMIQ-0106HCSM belongs to Marki Microwave's MMIQ family of mixers. The MMIQ product line consists of passive GaAs MMIC mixers designed and fabricated with GaAs Schottky diodes. MMIQ mixers offer excellent amplitude and phase balance due to their on-chip LO quadrature hybrid. Up to 33 dB of typical image rejection (i.e., single sideband suppression) can be obtained by using the MMIQ-0106HCSM as an image rejection or single sideband mixer.

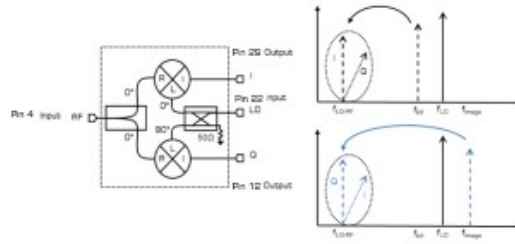
Support for the L, S, and C bands are offered by the ultra-broadband performance of the mixer's RF and LO ports. Traditional use of this mixer to do image reject or single sideband mixing is available with an external IF quadrature hybrid. The MMIQ-0106HCSM is also suitable for use as a Vector Modulator through DC bias of the I and Q ports.

The RF port and the LO port supports a 1.5-6 GHz signal. The I and Q ports support a DC-3 GHz signal. A signal may be input into any port of the mixer which supports that signal's frequency. This is the basis of using the mixer as a band shifter.

For a given LO power within the recommended operating range, the RF (in the case of a down conversion) or IF (in the case of an up conversion) input power should be below the input 1 dB compression point to avoid signal distortion. The input 1 dB compression point will vary across the mixer's operating bandwidth and with LO input power. Careful characterization is required for optimal performance for each application. There is no minimum small signal input power required for operation. Excessive RF/IF input power increases non-desired spurious output power and degrades the fundamental conversion loss. Excessive LO input power can also cause this effect. The table below describes how to use an IQ mixer and quad hybrid to select a single sideband.

Up Conversion		
Hybrid Port	Mixer Port	Sideband Selected
0	I	Lower Sideband
90	Q	
90	I	Upper Sideband
0	Q	
Down Conversion		
Hybrid Port	Mixer Port	Sideband Selected
0	I	Upper Sideband
90	Q	
90	I	Lower Sideband
0	Q	

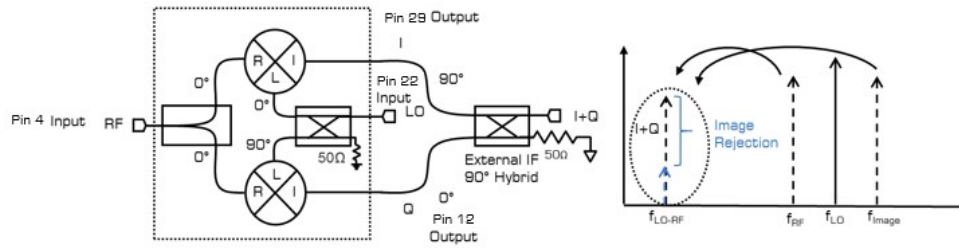
Down Converter



A down converter is a mixer application which takes a high frequency small signal RF input, and a high frequency large signal LO input and mixes the signals together to produce a low frequency IF output. The fundamental $1RF \times 1LO$ outputs present at the IF port are the f_{LO-RF} and f_{LO+RF} tones. The desired output in a down conversion is typically the f_{LO-RF} term. An image frequency at $f_{Image} = f_{2LO-RF}$ will also down convert to the f_{LO-RF} frequency. The above illustration shows the relative location of the image frequency for a highside LO, or the frequency plan for which $f_{LO} > f_{RF}$.

To use the IQ mixer as a down converter, input a high frequency small signal RF, a high frequency large signal LO input, and pull the low frequency IF output from the I and Q ports. I and Q IF outputs will be at the same frequency but 90° out of phase (i.e., I and Q are in quadrature). If only a single IF output is desired, terminate either the I or Q ports with a wideband 50Ω load.

Image Reject Down-Converter Up-Converter

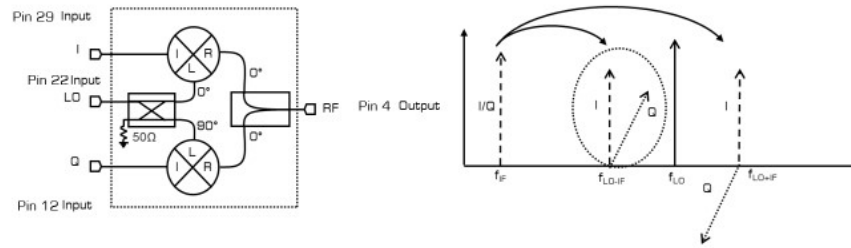


An image reject mixer is a mixer which rejects the down converted image frequency from the IF output. Image reject mixers are constructed using an external quadrature hybrid attached to the I and Q (i.e., IF) output ports. Using the external IF quadrature hybrid, one can select the whether the upper sideband or lower sideband signal is suppressed with respect to the LO signal.

To use the IQ mixer as an image reject mixer, input the high frequency small signal RF and a high frequency large signal LO input. Take the combined I+Q down converted signal through the IF quadrature hybrid. Select the upper sideband (i.e., suppress the lower sideband) by connecting the I port to the 0° port of the IF quadrature hybrid and attach the Q port to the 90° port of the IF quadrature hybrid. Select the lower sideband (i.e., suppress the upper sideband) by attaching the I port to the 90° port of the IF quadrature hybrid and attach the Q port to the 0° port of the IF quadrature hybrid.

This is the input scheme was used to take image rejection down-conversion data found in the Typical Performance Plots section.

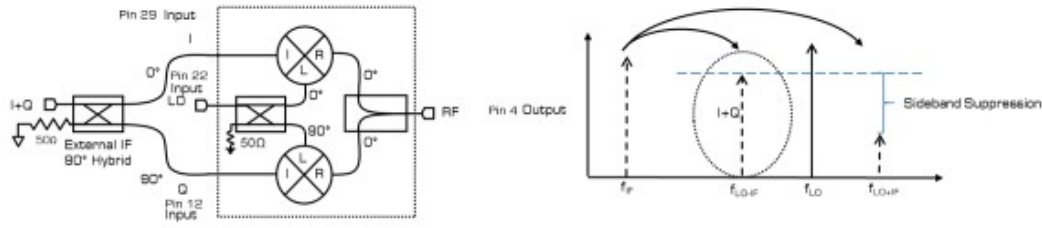
Up-Converter



An up converter is a mixer application which takes a low frequency small signal IF input, and a high frequency large signal LO input and mixes the signal together to produce a high frequency RF output. The fundamental $1f_F \pm 1f_{LO}$ outputs present at the RF port are the f_{LO-IF} and f_{LO+IF} tones. An up conversion can select either the f_{LO-IF} or the f_{LO+IF} tones. The above illustration shows both up converted sidebands with either an I or Q port input signal.

To use the IQ mixer as an up converter, input a low frequency small signal IF input into the I or Q port, a high frequency large signal LO input into the LO port, and pull the high frequency RF output from the RF port. Input into the Q port will result in an up converted signal that is 90° out of phase with the up converted I port input signal. If only a single IF input is desired, terminate either the I or Q ports with a wideband 50Ω load.

Single Sideband Up-Converter

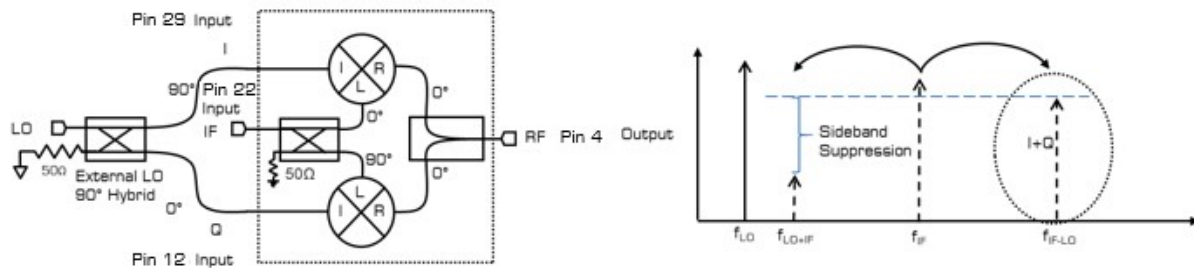


A single sideband mixer is a mixer which suppresses the up converted image frequency from the RF output. Single sideband mixers are constructed using an external quadrature hybrid attached to the I and Q (i.e., IF) input ports. Using an external IF quadrature hybrid, one can select whether the upper sideband of the lower sideband signal is suppressed with respect to the LO signal.

To use the IQ mixer as a single sideband mixer, input the low frequency small signal I+Q IF signal into the IF quadrature hybrid. The IF quadrature hybrid is attached to the I and Q ports of the IQ mixer. Input the high frequency large signal LO input into the LO port and take the up converted high frequency RF signal from the RF port. Select the upper sideband (i.e., suppress the lower sideband) by attaching the I port to the 90° port of the IF quadrature hybrid and attach the Q port to the 0° port of the IF quadrature hybrid. Select the lower sideband (i.e., suppress the upper sideband) by attaching the I port to the 0° port of the IF quadrature hybrid and attach the Q port to the 90° port of the IF quadrature hybrid.

This is the input scheme used to take single sideband up-conversion data found in Typical Performance section.

Band Shifter



A band shifter is an unusual application for a mixer. Band shifters take an IF signal and shift it to a different band, generally to either avoid interference or for rebroadcast at a different frequency. For cases in which the desired band shift cannot be employed by using a standard up or down conversion scheme, an exotic input scheme is required.

A passive diode mixer is reciprocal on all ports. The LO and RF ports support a 1.5-6 GHz signal. The I and Q ports support a DC-3 GHz signal. 2 signals input into any combination of the 3 ports, RF, LO, or IF, will result in an output signal at the 3rd port. In addition, an output signal will be present at both input ports. By using the IF port, as a large signal input port, low frequency LO applications can be supported.

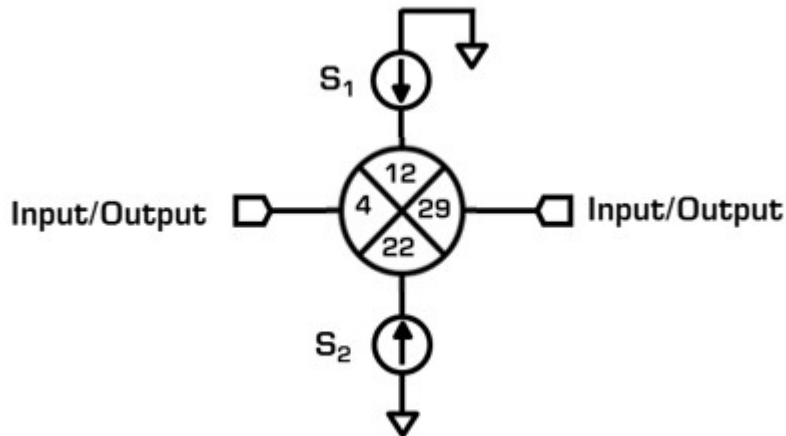
The diagram above shows an IQ mixer being used as a band shifter. Using an IQ mixer as a band shifter allows for sideband suppression. This is identical to using the IQ mixer as a single sideband up converter. However, the large signal input port is now into the I and Q ports instead of the LO port. Selection of the output tone is done through the orientation of the LO quadrature hybrid.

To use the mixer as a single sideband band shifter, input a low frequency large signal LO into the external LO quadrature hybrid. Input the high frequency small signal IF signal into the LO port and take the high frequency RF output from the RF port. Select the upper sideband (i.e., suppress the lower sideband) by connecting the I port to the 90° port of the IF quadrature hybrid and connect the Q port to the 0° port of the LO quadrature hybrid. Select the lower sideband (i.e., suppress the upper sideband) by connecting the I port to the 0° port of the LO quadrature hybrid and connect the Q port to the 90° port of the LO quadrature hybrid.

Using this input scheme requires careful accounting of which input signal is injected which port. Injecting a signal into any port which does not support the correct band will lead to a degraded or no output response. Abide by the maximum DC current input into the I and Q ports of the mixer or otherwise irreversible damage to the mixer will occur.

The limiting factor in use of the mixer as an image reject band shifter is in the bandwidth of the external LO quadrature hybrid and bandwidth of the I and Q ports.

Vector Modulator



A vector modulator is a device that can modulate an input signal’s amplitude and phase. Similar to using a double balanced mixer as a phase modulator or phase shifter, an IQ mixer can be used as a vector modulator. An IQ mixer can be used as a vector modulator by inputting DC current into both the I and Q ports.

Injecting DC current into both the I and Q ports forward biases both mixer cores and causes them to be shorted. This connects the RF and LO baluns allowing the input signal to pass from balun to balun without a frequency conversion. Modulating the DC current into either or both I and Q mixers causes both the phase and amplitude to modulate based on the polarity of the input current and the magnitude of the input current. Modulating only the I or Q mixers causes the device to behave as a biphase modulator (i.e., the device can only swing the phase from $+90^\circ$ to -90°).

To use the IQ mixer as a vector modulator, supply a DC current sufficient to turn on the mixer through both the I and Q ports. An example bias condition is given in Typical Performance Plots section for the MMIQ-0106HCSM. Current limiting the DC source to the maximum DC current value found in Absolute Maximum Ratings section is recommended to prevent irreversible damage to the vector modulator. The typical DC current required to turn on the vector modulator is $<30\text{mA}$.

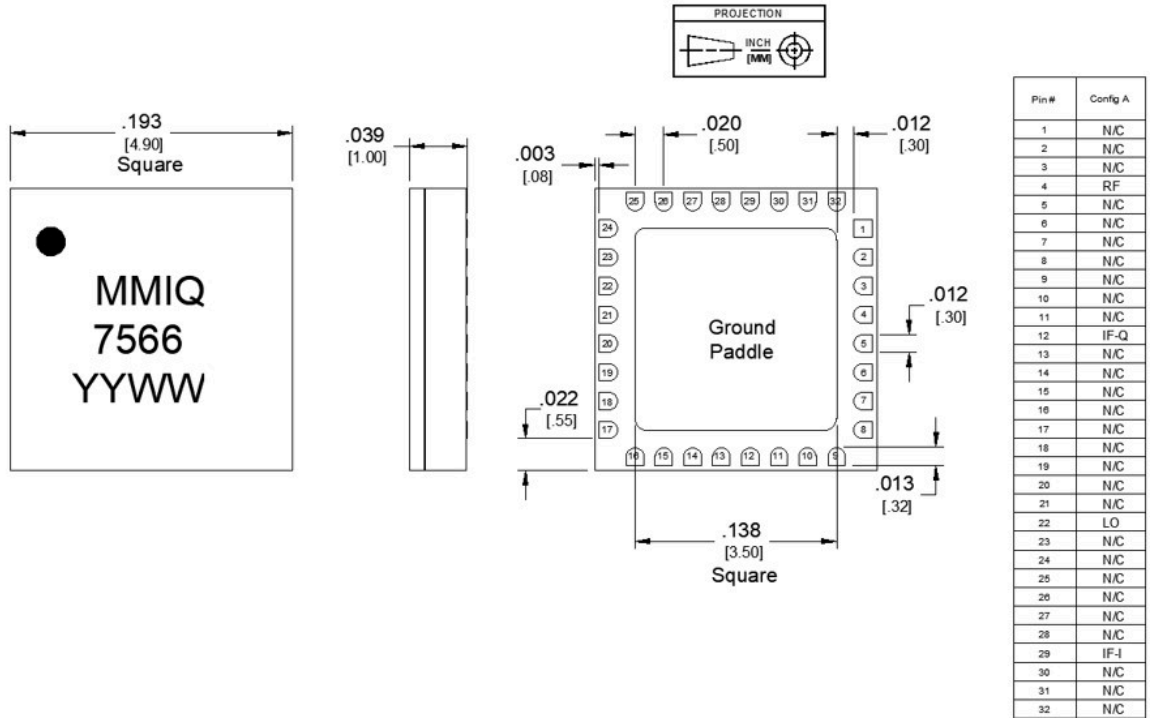
It is recommended to sequence the vector modulator by slowly increasing the DC bias until the vector modulator is operating at the user desired condition.

Near the band edges of the vector modulator, more current than is typical for mid-band operation may be necessary to achieve the same amplitude and phase shift. This is due to the on chip LO quadrature hybrid operating near it’s band edge.

Mechanical Data

Outline Drawing

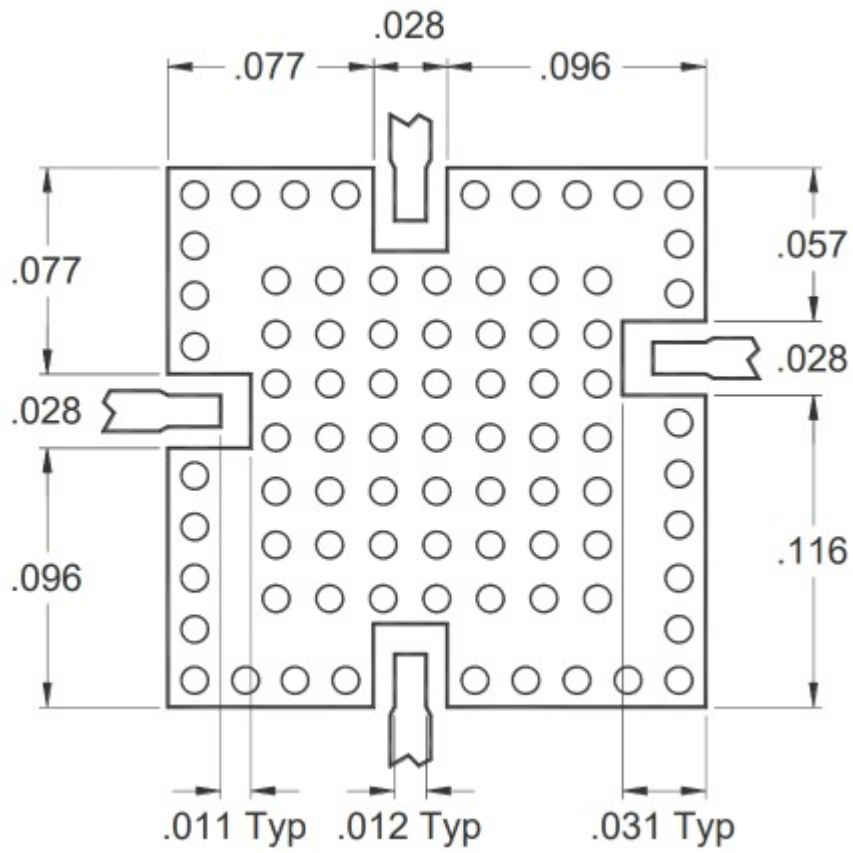
Download : [Outline 2D Drawing](#) | [Outline 3D Drawing](#) | [Outline 3D STP](#)



1. Substrate material is ceramic.
2. I/O Leads and Ground Paddle plating is (from base to finish):
 - Ni: 1.27um MIN
 - Pd: 0.07um MIN
 - Au: 0.254um MAX
3. All unconnected pads should be connected to PCB RF ground.

Footprint Image

Download : [Footprint Drawing](#)

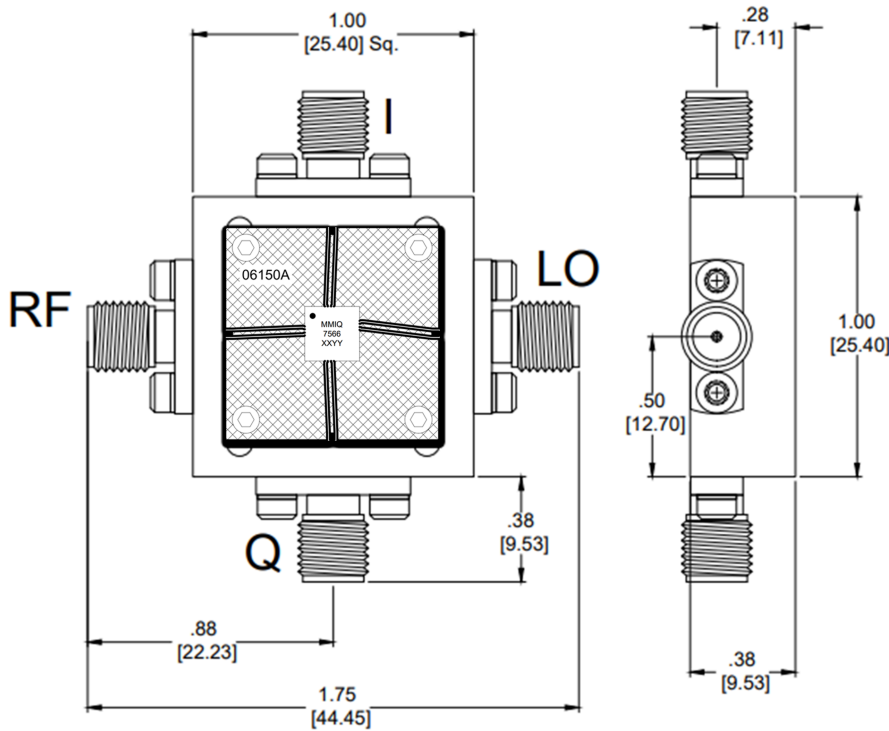
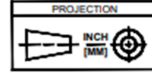


Evaluation Board - Outline Drawing

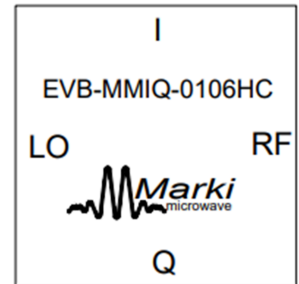
Port	Connector Type
LO	SMA Female
RF	SMA Female
I/Q	SMA Female

Note: Eval Connectors are not removeable.

*Dimensions are typical



Backside Label



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