## High-Linearity, 1700 MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch


#### Abstract

General Description The MAX2041 high-linearity passive upconverter or downconverter mixer is designed to provide 7.4 dB NF and a 7.2 dB conversion loss for an RF frequency range of 1700 MHz to 3000 MHz to support UMTS/WCDMA, DCS, PCS, and WiMAX base-station transmitter or receiver applications. The IIP3 is typically +33.5 dBm for both downconversion and upconversion operation. With an LO frequency range of 1900 MHz to 3000 MHz , this particular mixer is ideal for high-side LO injection architectures. (For a pin-compatible mixer meant for low-side LO injection, refer to the MAX2039.) In addition to offering excellent linearity and noise performance, the MAX2041 also yields a high level of component integration. This device includes a double-balanced passive mixer core, a dual-input LO selectable switch, and an LO buffer. On-chip baluns are also integrated to allow for a single-ended RF input for downconversion (or RF output for upconversion), and single-ended LO inputs. The MAX2041 requires a nominal LO drive of 0 dBm , and supply current is guaranteed to be below 145 mA . The MAX2041 is pin compatible with the MAX2031 815 MHz to 995 MHz mixer, making this family of passive upconverters and downconverters ideal for applications where a common PC board layout is used for both frequency bands. The MAX2041 is available in a compact 20-pin thin QFN package ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) with an exposed paddle. Electrical performance is guaranteed over the extended $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.


Applications

## UMTS/WCDMA Base Stations

DCS 1800/PCS 1900 EDGE Base Stations
cdmaOne ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and cdma2000® Base Stations
WiMAX Base Stations and Customer Premise Equipment
PHS/PAS Base Stations
Predistortion Receivers
Fixed Broadband Wireless Access
Wireless Local Loop
Private Mobile Radio
Military Systems
Microwave Links
Digital and Spread-Spectrum Communication Systems
cdmaOne is a trademark of CDMA Development Group. cdma2000 is a registered trademark of Telecommunications Industry Association.

Features

- 1700MHz to 3000MHz RF Frequency Range
- 1900 MHz to 3000 MHz LO Frequency Range
- 1500MHz to 2000 MHz LO Frequency Range (MAX2039)
- DC to 350MHz IF Frequency Range
- 7.2dB Conversion Loss
- +33.5dBm Input IP3
- +23.3dBm Input 1dB Compression Point
- 7.4dB Noise Figure
- Integrated LO Buffer
- Integrated RF and LO Baluns
- Low -3dBm to +3dBm LO Drive
- Built-In SPDT LO Switch with 43dB LO1 to LO2 Isolation and 50ns Switching Time
- Pin Compatible with the MAX2031 815MHz to 995MHz Mixer
- External Current-Setting Resistor Provides Option for Operating Mixer in Reduced-Power/ReducedPerformance Mode
- Lead-Free Package Available

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PKG } \\ & \text { CODE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX2041ETP | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) bulk | T2055-3 |
| MAX2041ETP-T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) <br> T/R | T2055-3 |
| MAX2041ETP+ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) <br> lead-free <br> bulk | T2055-3 |
| MAX2041ETP+T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) <br> lead-free <br> T/R | T2055-3 |

*EP = Exposed paddle.
T = Tape-and-reel package.
$+=$ Lead free.
Pin Configuration and Typical Application Circuit appear at end of data sheet.

# High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

```
\(V_{C c}\) to GND
``` \(\qquad\)
``` -2.3 V to +5.5 V
TAP, LOBIAS, LOSEL to GND
``` \(\qquad\)
``` -0.3 V to \((\mathrm{VCc}+0.3 \mathrm{~V})\)
LO1, LO2, IF+, IF- to GND
``` \(\qquad\)
``` .-0.3 V to +0.3 V IF, LO1, LO2 Input Power............................................... +15 dBm RF Input Power .20dBm RF (RF is DC shorted to GND through a balun)
``` \(\qquad\)
``` 50 mA Continuous Power Dissipation ( \(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) )
20-Pin QFN-EP (derated \(20 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) above \(+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ) ..........2.2W
```

$\qquad$
$\theta \mathrm{JA}$
$33^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$\theta \mathrm{J}$
$+8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
Operating Temperature Range (Note A) .... $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Junction Temperature ...................................................... $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Storage Temperature Range ............................ $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)
$+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Note $\mathbf{A}: \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ is the temperature on the exposed paddle of the package.
Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, VCC $=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , no RF signals applied, IF+ and IF- DC grounded through a transformer, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{TC}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| UNITS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply Voltage | $V_{C C}$ |  | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.25 |
| Supply Current | ICC |  |  | 104 | 145 |
| LO_SEL Input Logic Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  | mA |  |  |
| LO_SEL Input Logic High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  | 2 | 0.8 | V |

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , RF and LO ports are driven from $50 \Omega$ sources, PLO $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+3 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{R F}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{R F}=1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $3000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $3000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{R F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{C}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF Frequency Range | $f_{\text {RF }}$ |  | 1700 |  | 3000 | MHz |
| LO Frequency Range | flo | MAX2041 | 1900 |  | 3000 | MHz |
|  |  | MAX2039 | 1500 |  | 2000 |  |
| IF Frequency Range | $\mathrm{fIF}^{\text {I }}$ | External IF transformer dependent | DC |  | 350 | MHz |
| Conversion Loss | LC | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}<+2 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 7.2 |  | dB |
| Loss Variation Over Temperature |  | TC $=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.0075 |  | $\mathrm{dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input Compression Point | $\mathrm{P}_{1 \text { dB }}$ | (Note 2) |  | 23.3 |  | dBm |
| Input Third-Order Intercept Point | IIP3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Two tones: } \\ & \text { fRF1 }=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { fRF2 }=1901 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { PRF }=0 \mathrm{dBm} / \text { tone, } \\ & \text { fLO }=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { PLO }=0 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ |  | 33.5 |  | dBm |
| Input IP3 Variation Over Temperature |  | $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.75$ |  | dB |
| Noise Figure | NF | Single sideband |  | 7.4 |  | dB |
| Noise Figure Under-Blocking |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PRF}=5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=2000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}= \\ & 2190 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{BLO}}=2100 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & (\text { Note 3) } \end{aligned}$ |  | 19 |  | dB |

## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (DOWNCONVERTER OPERATION) (continued)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V} C \mathrm{C}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , RF and LO ports are driven from $50 \Omega$ sources, $\mathrm{PLO}=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+3 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $3000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $3000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LO Drive |  |  | -3 |  | +3 | dBm |
| Spurious Response at IF | $2 \times 2$ | $2 \mathrm{LO}-2 R \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{PRF}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 63 |  | dBc |
|  | $3 \times 3$ | 3LO - 3RF, PRF = 0dBm |  | 69 |  |  |
| LO1 to LO2 Isolation |  | LO2 selected, 1900 MHz < fLO < 2100MHz |  | 49 |  | dB |
|  |  | LO1 selected, $1900 \mathrm{MHz}<\mathrm{fLO}<2100 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 43 |  |  |
| Maximum LO Leakage at RF Port |  | PLO $=+3 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Note 4) |  | -18.5 |  | dBm |
| Maximum LO Leakage at IF Port |  | PLO $=+3 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | -30 |  | dBm |
| Minimum RF-to-IF Isolation |  |  |  | 35 |  | dB |
| LO Switching Time |  | $50 \%$ of LOSEL to IF settled to within $2^{\circ}$ |  | 50 |  | ns |
| RF Port Return Loss |  |  |  | 18 |  | dB |
| LO Port Return Loss |  | LO port selected, LO and IF terminated |  | 16 |  | dB |
|  |  | LO port unselected, LO and IF terminated |  | 26 |  |  |
| IF Port Return Loss |  | LO driven at OdBm, RF terminated into $50 \Omega$ |  | 20 |  | dB |

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (UPCONVERTER OPERATION)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, V CC $=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , $\mathrm{PLO}=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$ to +3 dBm , $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 3000 MHz , $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $3000 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=$ $+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{fRF}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{f}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Compression Point | $\mathrm{P}_{1 \text { dB }}$ | (Note 2) |  | 23.3 |  | dBm |
| Input Third-Order Intercept Point | IIP3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Two tones: } \\ & \text { fIF1 }=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { fiF2 }=201 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { PIF }=0 \mathrm{dBm} / \text { tone }, \\ & \text { fLO }=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { PLO }=0 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ |  | 33.5 |  | dBm |
| LO $\pm 2 \mathrm{FF}$ Spur |  | LO-2IF |  | 67 |  | dBc |
|  |  | LO + 2IF |  | 65 |  |  |
| LO $\pm 3 \mathrm{IF}$ Spur |  | LO-3IF |  | 75 |  | dBc |
|  |  | LO + 3IF |  | 72 |  |  |
| Output Noise Floor |  | Pout $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | -160 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{dBm} / \\ \mathrm{Hz} \end{gathered}$ |

Note 1: All limits include external component losses. Output measurements taken at IF port for downconverter and RF port for upconverter from the Typical Application Circuit.
Note 2: Compression point characterized. It is advisable not to continuously operate the mixer RF or IF input above +15 dBm .
Note 3: Measured with external LO source noise filtered so the noise floor is $-174 \mathrm{dBm} / \mathrm{Hz}$. This specification reflects the effects of all SNR degradations in the mixer, including the LO noise as defined in Maxim Application Note 2021
Note 4: Refer to the MAX2043 for improved LO leakage of -52dBm typical.

## High-Linearity, 1700 MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)




## Downconverter Curves



INPUT IP3 vs. RF FREQUENCY


NOISE FIGURE vs. RF FREQUENCY


CONVERSION LOSS vs. RF FREQUENCY


INPUT IP3 vs. RF FREQUENCY


NOISE FIGURE vs. RF FREQUENCY


## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{fLO}_{\mathrm{L}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)




## Downconverter Curves

2LO-2RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY (L01 SELECTED)


2LO-2RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY (LO2 SELECTED)


3LO-3RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY


2LO-2RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY (L01 SELECTED)


2LO-2RF RESPONSE vS. RF FREQUENCY (LO2 SELECTED)


3LO - 3RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY


## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)


## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)

## Downconverter Curves




IF PORT RETURN LOSS vs. IF FREQUENCY


# High-Linearity, 1700 MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)

## Downconverter Curves



Typical Operating Characteristics
(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{fF}}=\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)

## Upconverter Curves



## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)


# High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)

LO-2IF REJECTION vs. RF FREQUENCY (L01 SELECTED)

(LO2 SELECTED)



## Upconverter Curves

LO-2IF REJECTION vs. RF FREQUENCY
(L01 SELECTED)

(LO2 SELECTED)
 FUNDAMENTAL RF FREQUENCY (MHz)


LO - 2IF REJECTION vs. RF FREQUENCY (L01 SELECTED)


LO - 2IF REJECTION vs. RF FREQUENCY
(L02 SELECTED)


LO + 3IF REJECTION vs. RF FREQUENCY


## High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(MAX2041 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{IF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}-\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R} 1=549 \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.)


## Upconverter Curves

# High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $1,6,8,14$ | VCC | Power-Supply Connection. Bypass each VCC pin to GND with capacitors as shown in the Typical <br> Application Circuit. |
| 2 | RF | Single-Ended $50 \Omega$ RF Input/Output. This port is internally matched and DC shorted to GND through a <br> balun. |
| 3 | TAP | Center Tap of the Internal RF Balun. Bypass to GND with capacitors close to the IC, as shown in the <br> Typical Application Circuit. |
| $4,5,10,12$, <br> $13,16,17$, <br> 20 | GND | Ground |
| 7 | LOBIAS | Bias Resistor for Internal LO Buffer. Connect a $549 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ resistor from LOBIAS to the power supply. |
| 9 | LOSEL | Local Oscillator Select. Logic control input for selecting LO1 or LO2. |
| 11 | LO1 | Local Oscillator Input 1. Drive LOSEL low to select LO1. |
| 15 | LO2 | Local Oscillator Input 2. Drive LOSEL high to select LO2. |
| 18,19 | IF-, IF+ | Differential IF Input/Outputs |
| EP | GND | Exposed Ground Paddle. Solder the exposed paddle to the ground plane using multiple vias. |

## Detailed Description

The MAX2041 can operate either as a downconverter or an upconverter mixer that provides 7.2 dB of conversion loss with a typical 7.4 dB noise figure. IIP3 is +33.5 dBm for both upconversion and downconversion operation. The integrated baluns and matching circuitry allow for $50 \Omega$ single-ended interfaces to the RF port and two LO ports. The RF port can be used as an input for downconversion or an output for upconversion. A single-pole, double-throw (SPDT) switch provides 50ns switching time between the two LO inputs with 43 dB of LO-to-LO isolation. Furthermore, the integrated LO buffer provides a high drive level to the mixer core, reducing the LO drive required at the MAX2041's inputs to a range of -3 dBm to +3 dBm . The IF port incorporates a differential output for downconversion, which is ideal for providing enhanced IIP2 performance. For upconversion, the IF port is a differential input.
Specifications are guaranteed over broad frequency ranges to allow for use in UMTS, cdma2000, 2G/2.5G/3G DCS 1800, PCS 1900, and WiMAX base stations. The MAX2041 is specified to operate over an RF frequency range of 1700 MHz to 3000 MHz , an LO frequency range of 1900 MHz to 3000 MHz , and an IF frequency range of DC to 350 MHz . Operation beyond these ranges is possible; see the Typical Operating Characteristics for additional details.

This device can operate equally well in low-side LO injection applications as long as the LO frequency range is between 1900 MHz and 3000 MHz . If an LO frequency range below 1900 MHz is desired, refer to the MAX2039.

## RF Port and Balun

For using the MAX2041 as a downconverter, the RF input is internally matched to $50 \Omega$, requiring no external matching components. A DC-blocking capacitor is required since the input is internally DC shorted to ground through the on-chip balun. The RF return loss is typically better than 17 dB over a 1400 MHz to 3000 MHz frequency range. For upconverter operation, the RF port is a single-ended output similarly matched to $50 \Omega$.

LO Inputs, Buffer, and Balun
The MAX2041 can be used for either high-side or lowside injection applications with a 1900 MHz to 3000 MHz LO frequency range. For a device with a 1500 MHz to 2000 MHz LO frequency range, refer to the MAX2039 data sheet. As an added feature, the MAX2041 includes an internal LO SPDT switch that can be used for frequen-cy-hopping applications. The switch selects one of the two single-ended LO ports, allowing the external oscillator to settle on a particular frequency before it is switched in. LO switching time is typically less than 50ns, which is more than adequate for virtually all GSM applications. If frequency hopping is not employed, set the switch to either of the LO inputs. The switch is controlled by a digital input (LOSEL): logic-high selects LO2, logic-low selects LO1. To avoid damage to the part, voltage MUST

# High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

be applied to Vcc before digital logic is applied to LOSEL (see the Absolute Maximum Ratings). LO1 and LO2 inputs are internally matched to $50 \Omega$, requiring only a 22 pF DC-blocking capacitor.
A two-stage internal LO buffer allows a wide-input power range for the LO drive. The on-chip low-loss balun, along with an LO buffer, drives the double-balanced mixer. All interfacing and matching components from the LO inputs to the IF outputs are integrated on chip.

## High-Linearity Mixer

The core of the MAX2041 is a double-balanced, highperformance passive mixer. Exceptional linearity is provided by the large LO swing from the on-chip LO buffer.

## Differential IF

The MAX2041 mixer has an IF frequency range of DC to 350 MHz . Note that these differential ports are ideal for providing enhanced IIP2 performance. Single-ended IF applications require a $1: 1$ balun to transform the $50 \Omega$ differential IF impedance to a $50 \Omega$ single-ended system. After the balun, the IF return loss is better than 15dB. The differential IF is used as an input port for upconverter operation. The user can use a differential IF amplifier following the mixer but a DC block is required on both IF pins. In this configuration, the IF+ and IF- pins need to be returned to ground through a high resistance (about $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). This ground return can also be accomplished by grounding the RF TAP (pin 3) and AC-coupling the IF+ and IF- ports (pins 19 and 18).

## Applications Information

## Input and Output Matching

The RF and LO inputs are internally matched to $50 \Omega$. No matching components are required. Return loss at the RF port is typically better than 17 dB over a 1400 MHz to 3000 MHz frequency range, and return loss at the LO ports is typically better than 16dB over a 1900 MHz to 3000 MHz frequency range. RF and LO inputs require only DC-blocking capacitors for interfacing.
The IF output impedance is $50 \Omega$ (differential). For evaluation, an external low-loss 1:1 (impedance ratio) balun transforms this impedance to a $50 \Omega$ single-ended output (see the Typical Application Circuit).

## Bias Resistor

Bias current for the LO buffer is optimized by fine tuning resistor R1. If reduced current is required at the expense of performance, contact the factory for details. If the $\pm 1 \%$ bias resistor values are not readily available, substitute standard $\pm 5 \%$ values.

## Layout Considerations

A properly designed PC board is an essential part of any RF/microwave circuit. Keep RF signal lines as short as possible to reduce losses, radiation, and inductance. For the best performance, route the ground pin traces directly to the exposed pad under the package. The PC board exposed pad MUST be connected to the ground plane of the PC board. It is suggested that multiple vias be used to connect this pad to the lower-level ground planes. This method provides a good RF/thermal conduction path for the device. Solder the exposed pad on the bottom of the device package to the PC board. The MAX2041 Evaluation Kit can be used as a reference for board layout. Gerber files are available upon request at www.maxim-ic.com.

Power-Supply Bypassing Proper voltage-supply bypassing is essential for highfrequency circuit stability. Bypass each VCc pin and TAP with the capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit; see Table 1. Place the TAP bypass capacitor to ground within 100 mils of the TAP pin.

## Table 1. Component List Referring to the Typical Application Circuit

| COMPONENT | VALUE | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| C1 | 4 pF | Microwave capacitor (0603) |
| C4 | 10 pF | Microwave capacitor (0603) |
| C2, C6, C7, C8, <br> C10, C12 | 22 pF | Microwave capacitors (0603) |
| C3, C5, C9, C11 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Microwave capacitors (0603) |
| R1 | $549 \Omega$ | $\pm 1 \%$ resistor (0603) |
| T1 | $1: 1$ Balun | IF balun with DC grounded <br> ports <br> M/A-COM MABAES0029 |
| U1 | MAX2041 | Maxim IC |

## Exposed Pad RF/Thermal Considerations

The EP of the MAX2041's 20-pin thin QFN-EP package provides a low thermal-resistance path to the die. It is important that the PC board on which the MAX2041 is mounted be designed to conduct heat from the EP. In addition, provide the EP with a low-inductance path to electrical ground. The EP MUST be soldered to a ground plane on the PC board, either directly or through an array of plated via holes.


High-Linearity, 1700 MHz to 3000MHz Upconversion/ Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch


Pin Configuration
Chip Information


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Package Information
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