# 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer 

## General Description

The MAX9982 fully integrated SiGe mixer is optimized to meet the demanding requirements of GSM850, GSM900, and CDMA850 base-station receivers. Each high-linearity device includes a local oscillator (LO) switch, LO driver, and active mixer. On-chip baluns are also integrated to allow for single-ended RF and LO inputs. Since the active mixer provides 2 dB of conversion gain, the device effectively replaces the IF amplifier stage, which typically follows most passive mixer implementations.

The MAX9982 provides exceptional linearity with an input IP3 of greater than +26 dBm . The integrated LO driver allows for a wide range of LO drive levels from -5 dBm to +5 dBm . In addition, the built-in switch enables rapid LO selection of less than 250ns, as needed for GSM frequency-hopping applications.
The MAX9982 is available in a 20-pin QFN package ( $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) with an exposed paddle and is specified over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ extended temperature range.

## Applications

GSM850/GSM900 2G and 2.5G EDGE Base Station Receivers

Cellular cdmaOneTM and cdma2000TM Base Station Receivers

TDMA and Integrated Digital Enhanced Network (iDEN)TM Base Station Receivers
Digital and Spread-Spectrum Communication Systems
Microwave Links

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.
cdmaOne is a trademark of CDMA Development Group. cdma2000 is a trademark of Telecommunications Industry Association.
iDEN is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

Features

- +26.8 dBm Input IP3
- +13dBm Input 1dB Compression Point
- 825MHz to 915 MHz RF Frequency Range
- 70MHz to 170MHz IF Frequency Range
- 725MHz to 1085MHz LO Frequency Range
- 2dB Conversion Gain
- 12dB Noise Figure
- -5 dBm to +5 dBm LO Drive
-5V Single-Supply Operation
- Built-In LO Switch
- ESD Protection
- Internal RF and LO Baluns for Single-Ended Inputs

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX9982ETP | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 QFN-EP* $(5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm})$ |

${ }^{*} E P=$ exposed paddle.

Pin Configuration/ Functional Diagram


## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| $V_{C C}$ | ..-0.3V to +5.5V |
| :---: | :---: |
| IF+, IF-, RFBIAS, LOSEL. | -0.3V to ( $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ |
| TAP | ............+5.0V |
| RFBIAS Currer | . 5 mA |
| RF, LO1, LO2 Input Pow | $+20 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

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

(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.25 V , no RF signals applied, all RF inputs and outputs terminated with $50 \Omega, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=$ $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | VCC |  | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.25 | V |
| Supply Current | ICC |  | 138 | 168 | 193 | mA |
| Input High Voltage | VIH |  | 3.5 | VCC $^{2}$ | V |  |
| Input Low Voltage |  |  |  |  | 0.3 V |  |
| LOSEL Input Current | VIL |  | -5 | 0.4 | V |  |

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $915 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=725 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 1085 MHz , $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=870 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}=$ $770 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1,2 )

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF Frequency | $\mathrm{fRF}^{\text {f }}$ |  |  | 825 |  | 915 | MHz |
| LO Frequency | flo |  |  | 725 |  | 1085 | MHz |
| IF Frequency | fIF | Must meet RF and LO frequency range; IF matching components affect IF frequency range |  | 70 |  | 170 | MHz |
| LO Drive Level | PLo |  |  | -5 |  | +5 | dBm |
| Conversion Gain (Note 3) | Gc | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \mathrm{VC}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{fIF}=100 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { low-side injection, } \\ & \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \\ & \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | Cellular band, $f_{\text {RF }}=825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 850 MHz |  | 2.6 |  | dB |
|  |  |  | GSM band, $f_{R F}=880 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 915MHz |  | 2.1 |  |  |
| Gain Variation Over Temperature |  | $T_{A}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | -0.0135 |  | $\mathrm{dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Gain Variation from Nominal |  | $\mathrm{fRF}^{\text {a }} 825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $915 \mathrm{MHz}, 3 \sigma$ |  |  | $\pm 0.6$ |  | dB |

## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.25 V , $\mathrm{PLO}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f} \mathrm{RF}=825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $915 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}=725 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 1085 MHz , $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=870 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=$ $770 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1,2 )

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conversion Loss from LO to IF |  | Inject $P_{\text {IN }}=-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ at $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}+100 \mathrm{MHz}$ into LO port; measure 100 MHz at IF port as Pout; no RF signal at RF port |  | 47 |  | dB |
| Noise Figure | NF | Cellular band, $\mathrm{fRF}^{\text {a }}=825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 850 MHz |  | 11.3 |  | dB |
|  |  | GSM band, fRF $=880 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 915 MHz |  | 11.8 |  |  |
| Input 1dB Compression Point | $\mathrm{P}_{1 \mathrm{~dB}}$ | Low-side injection |  | 12.9 |  | dBm |
|  |  | High-side injection |  | 14.5 |  |  |
| Input Third-Order Intercept Point | IIP3 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PRF}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\text { Notes } 3,4) \end{aligned}$ |  | 26.8 |  | dBm |
| Input Third-Order Intercept Point Variation Over Temperature | \IIP3 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  | dB |
| 2 RF-2 LO Spur Rejection | $2 \times 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fRF }=915, \\ & \text { fLO }=815 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { fSPUR }=865 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \text { PRF }=-5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{PLO}=+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 65 |  | dBc |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{PLo}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 57 |  |  |
|  |  | $f_{R F}=915$ | $\mathrm{PLO}=+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 89 |  |  |
|  |  | TSPUR = 848.3MHz, $\mathrm{PRF}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | PLo $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 89 |  |  |
| Maximum LO Leakage at RF Port |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PLO}=-5 \mathrm{dBm} \text { to }+5 \mathrm{~d} \\ & \mathrm{fLO}=725 \mathrm{MHz} \text { to } 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{m}{5 M H z}$ | -40 |  | dBm |
| Maximum LO Leakage at IF Port |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PLO}=-5 \mathrm{dBm} \text { to }+5 \mathrm{~d} \\ & \mathrm{fLO}=725 \mathrm{MHz} \text { to } 108 \end{aligned}$ | $5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | -28 |  | dBm |
| Minimum RF to IF Isolation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PLO}=-5 \mathrm{dBm} \text { to }+5 \mathrm{~d} \\ & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=825 \mathrm{MHz} \text { to } 915 \end{aligned}$ |  | 11 |  | dB |
| LO1 to LO2 Isolation |  | $f_{\text {RF }}=825 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 915 $+5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{fIF}=100 \mathrm{MH}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MHz}, \text { PLO1 }=\text { PLO2 }= \\ & (\text { Note 5) } \end{aligned}$ | 51 |  | dB |
| LO Switching Time |  | $50 \%$ of LOSEL to IF | ettled within $2^{\circ}$ | 250 |  | ns |
| RF Return Loss |  |  |  | 19 |  | dB |
| LO Return Loss |  | LO port active |  | 20 |  | dB |
|  |  | LO port inactive |  | 12 |  |  |
| IF Return Loss |  | RF and LO terminated (Note 6) |  | 15 |  | dB |

Note 1: Guaranteed by design and characterization
Note 2: All limits reflect losses of external components. Output measurements taken at IF OUT of Typical Application Circuit.
Note 3: Production tested.
Note 4: Two tones at 1 MHz spacing, OdBm each at RF port.
Note 5: Measured at IF port at IF frequency. LO1 and LO2 are offset by 1 MHz .
Note 6: IF return loss can be optimized by external matching components.

## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY LOW-SIDE INJECTION



CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY LOW-SIDE INJECTION


CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY HIGH-SIDE INJECTION


2 LO-2 RF RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY HIGH-SIDE INJECTION


CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY HIGH-SIDE INJECTION


CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY LOW-SIDE INJECTION


2 RF - 2 LO RESPONSE vs. RF FREQUENCY LOW-SIDE INJECTION


# 825MHz to 915 MHz , SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer 

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{f}}=100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{PRF}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}^{2}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer




LO LEAKAGE AT RF PORT vs. LO FREQUENCY


Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


LO LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. LO FREQUENCY


RF LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. RF FREQUENCY


LO SWITCH ISOLATION vs. RF FREQUENCY HIGH-SIDE INJECTION


LO LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. LO FREQUENCY


RF LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. RF FREQUENCY


## 825MHz to 915 MHz , SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)


## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | RF | RF Input. This input is internally matched to $50 \Omega$ and is DC shorted to ground. |
| 2 | TAP | RF Balun Center Tap. Connect bypass capacitors from this pin to ground. |
| $3,5,7,9,12$, <br> $13,14,16,17$, <br> 20, EP | GND | Ground |
| 4 | RFBIAS | Bias control for the mixer. Connect a $249 \Omega$ resistor from this pin to ground to set the bias <br> current for the mixer. |
| 6,10 | VCC | Power-Supply Connections. Connect a 0.1 $\mu$ F bypass capacitor from each VCC pin to ground. |
| 8 | LOSEL | Local Oscillator Select. Set this pin to logic HIGH to select LO1; set to logic LOW to select <br> LO2. |
| 11 | Local Oscillator Input 1. This input is internally matched to $50 \Omega$ and is DC shorted to ground <br> when selected. Requires a DC-blocking capacitor. |  |
| 15 | Local Oscillator Input 2. This input is internally matched to $50 \Omega$ and is DC shorted to ground <br> when selected. |  |
| 18,19 | IF-, IF+ | Differential IF Output. Connect 560 nH pullup inductors and $137 \Omega$ pullup resistors from each <br> of these pins to VCC for a $70 M H z ~ t o ~$ $20 M H z$ IF range. |

Table 1. Component List

| COMPONENT | VALUE | SIZE | PART |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| C1, C2, C6, C7 | 33 pF | 0603 | Murata GRM1885C1H330J |
| C3 | $0.033 \mu F$ | 0603 | Murata GRM188R71E333K |
| C4, C5 | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 0603 | Murata GRM188FS1E104Z |
| C8, C11 | 220 pF | 0603 | Murata GRM1885C1H221J |
| C9, C10 | 330 pF | 0603 | Murata GRM1885C1H331J |
| L1, L2 | 560 nH | 1008 | Coilcraft 1008CS-561XJBB |
| R1 | $249 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ | 0603 | Panasonic ERJ-3EKF2490V |
| R3, R4 | $137 \Omega \pm 1 \%$ | 0603 | Panasonic ERJ-3EKF1370V |
| T1 | $4: 1(200: 50)$ | - | Mini-Circuits TC4-1W-7A |
| U1 | - | $20-$ pin 5mm $\times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN | MAX9982ETP |

## Detailed Description

The MAX9982 downconverter mixer is designed for GSM and CDMA base station receivers with an RF frequency between 825 MHz and 915 MHz . It implements an active mixer that provides 2dB of overall conversion gain to the receive path, removing the need for an additional IF amplifier. The mixer has excellent input IP3 measuring +26.8 dBm . The device also features integrated RF and LO baluns that allow the mixers to be driven with single-ended signals.

RF Inputs
The MAX9982 has one input (RF) that is internally matched to $50 \Omega$ requiring no external matching components. A 33pF DC-blocking capacitor is required at the input since the input is internally DC shorted to ground through a balun. The input frequency range is 825 MHz to 915 MHz .

LO Inputs
The mixer can be used for either high-side or low-side injection applications with an LO frequency range of

## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

725 MHz to 1085 MHz . An internal LO switch allows for switching between two single-ended LO ports; this is useful for fast frequency changes/frequency hopping. LO switching time is typically less than 250ns. The switch is controlled by a digital input (LOSEL) that when high, selects LO1 and when low, selects LO2.
Internal LO buffers allow for a wide power range on the LO ports. The LO signal power can vary from -5 dBm to +5 dBm . LO1 and LO2 are internally matched to $50 \Omega$, so only a 33pF DC-blocking capacitor is required at each LO port.

IF Outputs
This mixer has an IF frequency range of 70 MHz to 170 MHz . The differential IF output ports require external pullup inductors to VCC to resonate out the differential on-chip capacitance of 1.8 pF . See the Typical Application Circuit for recommended component values for an IF optimized for 70 MHz to 100 MHz . Higher IF frequencies can be optimized by reducing the values of L1 and L2.
Removing the ground plane from underneath L1 and L2 reduces parasitic capacitive loading and improves VSWR.

Bias Circuitry
Connect a bias resistor from RFBIAS to ground to set the mixer bias current. A nominal resistor value of $249 \Omega$ sets an input IP3 of +26.8 dBm and supply current of 168 mA .

## Applications Information

## 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 best performance, route the ground pin traces directly to the exposed paddle underneath the package. Solder the exposed pad on the bottom of the device package evenly to the board ground plane to provide a heat transfer path along with RF grounding. If the PC board ground plane is not immediately available on the top metal layer, provide multiple vias between the exposed paddle connection and the PC board ground plane.

Power-Supply Bypassing
Proper voltage supply bypassing is essential for highfrequency circuit stability. Bypass each VCc pin with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. Bypass TAP by placing a 33pF (C2) to ground within 100 mils of the TAP pin.

Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 179
PROCESS: BiCMOS

## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

Typical Application Circuit


# 825MHz to 915 MHz , SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer 

Package Information
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)


## 825MHz to 915MHz, SiGe High-Linearity Active Mixer

# Package Information (continued) 

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

| COMMON DIMENSIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PKG. | 16L 5x5 |  |  | 20L 5x5 |  |  | 28L 5x5 |  |  | 32L 5x5 |  |  |
| SYMBOL | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
| A | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| A1 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| A3 | 0.20 REF. |  |  | 0.20 REF. |  |  | 0.20 REF. |  |  | 0.20 REF. |  |  |
| b | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| D | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 |
| E | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 5.10 |
| e | 0.80 BSC. |  |  | 0.65 BSC. |  |  | 0.50 BSC . |  |  | 0.50 BSC. |  |  |
| k | 0.25 | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | 0.25 | - | - | 0.25 | - | - |
| L | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| N | 16 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 28 |  |  | 32 |  |  |
| ND | 4 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 7 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| NE | 4 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 7 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| JEDEC | WHHB |  |  | WHHC |  |  | WHHD-1 |  |  | WHHD-2 |  |  |


| EXPOSED PAD VARIATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PKG. <br> CODES | D2 |  |  | E2 |  |  |
|  | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
| T1655-1 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 |
| T2055-2 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 |
| T2855-1 | 3.15 | 3.25 | 3.35 | 3.15 | 3.25 | 3.35 |
| T2855-2 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.80 |
| T3255-2 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 |

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING \& TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. ANGLES ARE IN DEGREES
3. NIS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINALS.
4. THE TERMINAL \#1 IDENTIFIER AND TERMINAL NUMBERING CONVENTION SHALL CONFORM TO JESD 95-1 SPP-012. DETAILS OF TERMINAL \#1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE TERMINAL \#1 IDENTIFIER MAY BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE.
5. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.25 mm AND 0.30 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
6. ND AND NE REFER TO THE NUMBER OF TERMINALS ON EACH D AND E SIDE RESPECTIVELY 7. DEPOPULATION IS POSSIBLE IN A SYMMETRICAL FASHION.
7. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED HEAT SINK SLUG AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS
8. DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO220.
9. WARPAGE SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.10 mm


Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time

