

5MHz to 1600MHz High Linearity Direct Quadrature Modulator

FEATURES

- **Frequency Range: 5MHz to 1600MHz**
- **High Output IP3: +27.7dBm at 140MHz
+22.9dBm at 900MHz**
- **Low Output Noise Floor at 6MHz Offset:**
 No Baseband AC Input: -161.2dBm/Hz
 P_{OUT} = 5.5dBm: -160dBm/Hz
- **Low LO Feedthrough: -55dBm at 140MHz**
- **High Image Rejection: -50.4dBc at 140MHz**
- **Integrated LO Buffer and LO Quadrature Phase Generator**
- **50Ω Single-Ended LO and RF Ports**
- **>400MHz Baseband Bandwidth**
- **24-Lead QFN 4mm × 4mm Package**
- **Pin-Compatible with Industry Standard Pin-Out**
- **Shut-down Mode**

APPLICATIONS

- Point-to-Point Microwave Link
- Military Radio
- Basestation Transmitter GSM/EDGE/CDMA2K
- 700MHz LTE Basestation Transmitter
- Satellite Communication
- CATV/Cable Broadband Modulator
- 13.56MHz/UHF RFID Modulator

DESCRIPTION

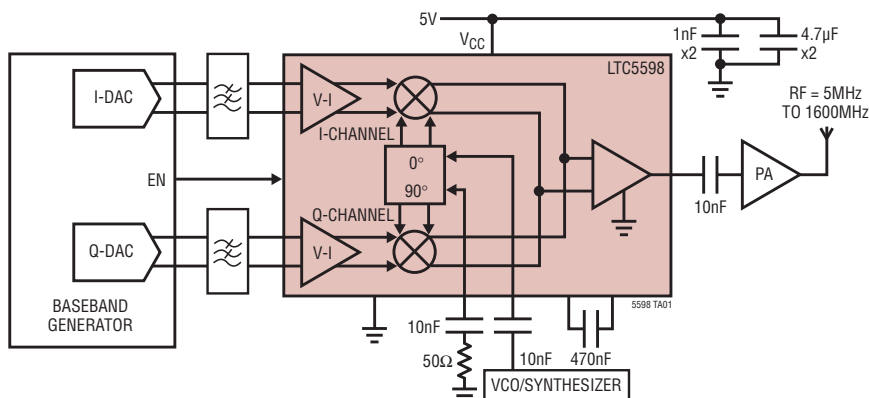
The LTC[®]5598 is a direct I/Q modulator designed for high performance wireless applications, including wireless infrastructure. It allows direct modulation of an RF signal using differential baseband I and Q signals. It supports point-to-point microwave link, GSM, EDGE, CDMA, 700MHz band LTE, CDMA2000, CATV applications and other systems. It may also be configured as an image reject upconverting mixer, by applying 90° phase-shifted signals to the I and Q inputs.

The I/Q baseband inputs consist of voltage-to-current converters that in turn drive double-balanced mixers. The outputs of these mixers are summed and applied to a buffer, which converts the differential mixer signals to a 50Ω single-ended buffered RF output. The four balanced I and Q baseband input ports are intended for DC coupling from a source with a common-mode voltage level of about 0.5V. The LO path consists of an LO buffer with single-ended or differential inputs, and precision quadrature generators that produce the LO drive for the mixers. The supply voltage range is 4.5V to 5.25V, with about 168mA current.

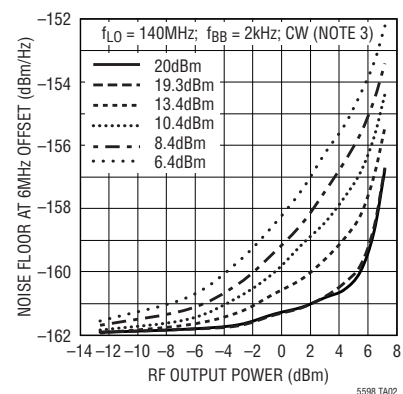
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TYPICAL APPLICATION

5MHz to 1600MHz Direct Conversion Transmitter Application



Noise Floor vs RF Output Power and Differential LO Input Power

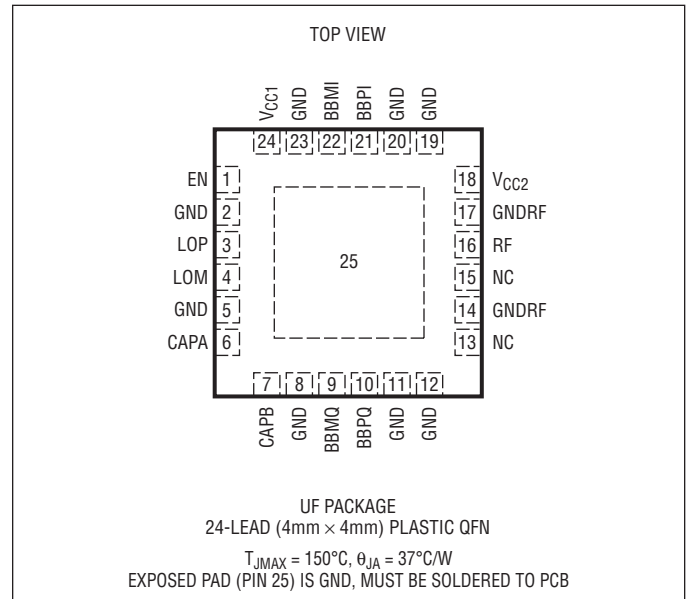


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Note 1)

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Supply Voltage | 5.6V |
| Common Mode Level of BBPI, BBMI and BBPQ, BBMQ | 0.6V |
| LOP, LOM Input | 20dBm |
| Voltage on Any Pin Not to Exceed | -0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ |
| T_{JMAX} | 150°C |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to 85°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to 150°C |

PIN CONFIGURATION



ORDER INFORMATION

| LEAD FREE FINISH | TAPE AND REEL | PART MARKING | PACKAGE DESCRIPTION | TEMPERATURE RANGE |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| LTC5598IUF#PBF | LTC5598IUF#TRPBF | 5598 | 24-Lead (4mm × 4mm) Plastic QFN | -40°C to 85°C |

Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

Consult LTC Marketing for information on non-standard lead based finish parts.

For more information on lead free part marking, go to: <http://www.linear.com/leadfree/>

For more information on tape and reel specifications, go to: <http://www.linear.com/tapeandreel/>

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 5V$, $EN = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$, single-ended; BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ common-mode DC voltage $V_{CMBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$, I&Q baseband input signal = 100kHz CW, 0.8V_{PP,DIFF} each, I&Q 90° shifted (lower side-band selection), unless otherwise noted. (Note 11)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|----------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| RF OUTPUT (RF) | | | | | | |
| f_{RF} | RF Frequency Range | | | 5 to 1600 | | MHz |
| $S_{22, ON}$ | RF Output Return Loss | EN = High, 5MHz to 1600MHz | | < -20 | | dB |
| $f_{LO} = 140MHz$, $f_{RF} = 139.9MHz$ | | | | | | |
| G_V | Conversion Voltage Gain | $20 \cdot \log(V_{RF, OUT, 50\Omega} / V_{IN, DIFF, I \text{ or } Q})$ | | -2 | | dB |
| P_{OUT} | Absolute Output Power | 1V _{PP,DIFF} on each I&Q Inputs | | 2 | | dBm |
| OP1dB | Output 1dB Compression | | | 8.5 | | dBm |
| OIP2 | Output 2nd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 5) | | 74 | | dBm |
| OIP3 | Output 3rd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 6) | | 27.7 | | dBm |
| NFloor | RF Output Noise Floor | No Baseband AC Input Signal (Note 3) $P_{OUT} = 4.6dBm$ (Note 3) $P_{LO, SE} = 10dBm$ $P_{OUT} = 5.5dBm$ (Note 3) $P_{LO, DIFF} = 20dBm$ | | -161.2 -154.5 -160 | | dBm/Hz dBm/Hz dBm/Hz |
| IR | Image Rejection | (Note 7) | | -50.4 | | dBc |
| LOFT | LO Feedthrough (Carrier Leakage) | EN = High (Note 7) EN = Low (Note 7) | | -55 -78 | | dBm dBm |
| $f_{LO} = 450MHz$, $f_{RF} = 449.9MHz$ | | | | | | |
| G_V | Conversion Voltage Gain | $20 \cdot \log(V_{RF, OUT, 50\Omega} / V_{IN, DIFF, I \text{ or } Q})$ | -5.0 | -2.1 | 0.5 | dB |
| P_{OUT} | Absolute Output Power | 1V _{PP,DIFF} on each I&Q Inputs | | 1.9 | | dBm |
| OP1dB | Output 1dB Compression | | | 8.4 | | dBm |
| OIP2 | Output 2nd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 5) | | 72 | | dBm |
| OIP3 | Output 3rd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 6) | | 25.5 | | dBm |
| NFloor | RF Output Noise Floor | No Baseband AC Input Signal (Note 3) | | -160.9 | | dBm/Hz |
| IR | Image Rejection | (Note 7) | | -55 | | dBc |
| LOFT | LO Feedthrough (Carrier Leakage) | EN = High (Note 7) EN = Low (Note 7) | | -51 -68 | | dBm dBm |
| $f_{LO} = 900MHz$, $f_{RF} = 899.9MHz$ | | | | | | |
| G_V | Conversion Voltage Gain | $20 \cdot \log(V_{RF, OUT, 50\Omega} / V_{IN, DIFF, I \text{ or } Q})$ | | -2 | | dB |
| P_{OUT} | Absolute Output Power | 1V _{PP,DIFF} on each I&Q Inputs | | 2 | | dBm |
| OP1dB | Output 1dB Compression | | | 8.5 | | dBm |
| OIP2 | Output 2nd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 5) | | 69 | | dBm |
| OIP3 | Output 3rd Order Intercept | (Notes 4, 6) | | 22.9 | | dBm |
| NFloor | RF Output Noise Floor | No Baseband AC Input Signal (Note 3) $P_{OUT} = 5.2dBm$ (Note 3) $P_{LO, SE} = 10dBm$ | | -160.3 -154.5 | | dBm/Hz dBm/Hz |
| IR | Image Rejection | (Note 7) | | -54 | | dBc |
| LOFT | LO Feedthrough (Carrier Leakage) | EN = High (Note 7) EN = Low (Note 7) | | -48 -54 | | dBm dBm |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 5V$, $EN = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$, single-ended; BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ common-mode DC voltage $V_{CMBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$, I&Q baseband input signal = 100kHz CW, $0.8V_{PP,DIFF}$ each, I&Q 90° shifted (lower side-band selection), unless otherwise noted. (Note 11)

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|--|--|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|------|--------------|
| LO INPUT (LOP) | | | | | | |
| f_{LO} | LO Frequency Range | | | 5 to 1600 | | MHz |
| $P_{LO,DIFF}$ | Differential LO Input Power Range | | | -10 to 20 | | dBm |
| $P_{LO,SE}$ | Single-Ended LO Input Power Range | | | -10 to 12 | | dBm |
| $S_{11,ON}$ | LO Input Return Loss | EN = High | | -10.5 | | dB |
| $S_{11,OFF}$ | LO Input Return Loss | EN = Low | | -9.6 | | dB |
| BASEBAND INPUTS (BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ) | | | | | | |
| BW_{BB} | Baseband Bandwidth | -3dB Bandwidth | | >400 | | MHz |
| $I_{b,BB}$ | Baseband Input Current | Single-Ended | | -68 | | μA |
| $R_{IN,SE}$ | Input Resistance | Single-Ended | | -7.4 | | k Ω |
| V_{CMBB} | DC Common-Mode Voltage | Externally Applied | | 0.5 | | V |
| V_{SWING} | Amplitude Swing | No Hard Clipping, Single-Ended | | 0.86 | | V_{P-P} |
| POWER SUPPLY (V_{CC1}, V_{CC2}) | | | | | | |
| V_{CC} | Supply Voltage | | 4.5 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| $I_{CC(ON)}$ | Supply Current | EN = High, $I_{CC1} + I_{CC2}$ | 130 | 165 | 200 | mA |
| $I_{CC(OFF)}$ | Supply Current, Sleep Mode | EN = 0V, $I_{CC1} + I_{CC2}$ | | 0.24 | 0.9 | mA |
| t_{ON} | Turn-On Time | EN = Low to High (Notes 8, 10) | | 75 | | ns |
| t_{OFF} | Turn-Off Time | EN = High to Low (Notes 9, 10) | | 10 | | ns |
| POWER UP/DOWN | | | | | | |
| Enable | Input High Voltage Input High Current | EN = High EN = 5V | 2 | 43 | | V μA |
| Sleep | Input Low Voltage Input Low Current | EN = Low EN = 0V | | -40 | 1 | V μA |

Note 1: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to any Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

Note 2: The LTC5598 is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range $-40^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$.

Note 3: At 6MHz offset from the LO signal frequency. 100nF between BBPI and BBMI, 100nF between BBPQ and BBMQ.

Note 4: Baseband is driven by 2MHz and 2.1MHz tones with $1V_{PP,DIFF}$ for two-tone signals at each I or Q input ($0.5V_{PP,DIFF}$ for each tone).

Note 5: IM2 is measured at LO frequency $-4.1MHz$.

Note 6: IM3 is measured at LO frequency $-1.9MHz$ and LO frequency $-2.2MHz$.

Note 7: Amplitude average of the characterization data set without image or LO feedthrough nulling (unadjusted).

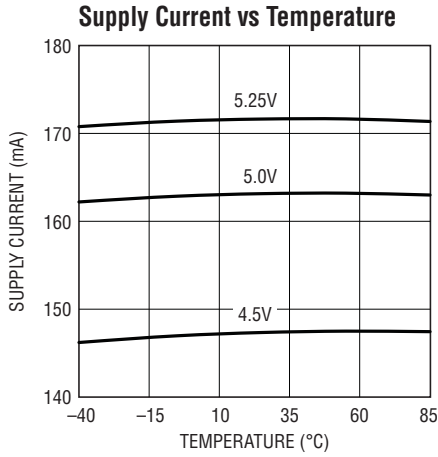
Note 8: RF power is within 10% of final value.

Note 9: RF power is at least 30dB lower than in the ON state.

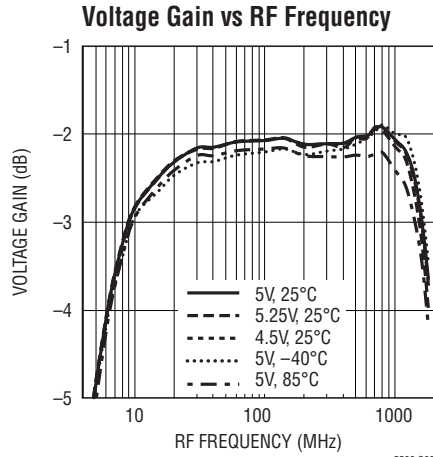
Note 10: External coupling capacitors at pins LOP, LOM and RF are 100pF each.

Note 11: Tests are performed as shown in the configuration of Figure 10. The LO power is applied to J3 while J5 is terminated with 50Ω to ground for single-ended LO drive.

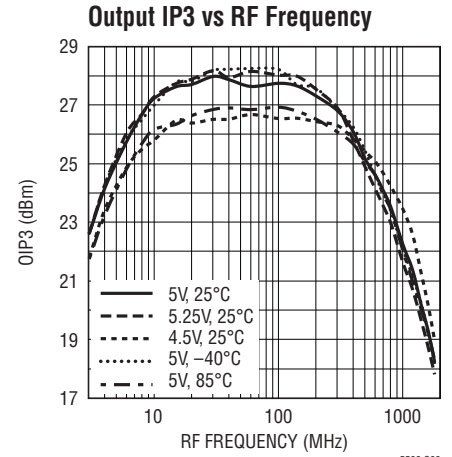
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $V_{CC} = 5V$, $EN = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{BB}$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ single-ended, BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ common-mode DC voltage $V_{CMBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$, I&Q baseband input signal = 100kHz, 0.8V_{PP,DIFF}, two-tone baseband input signal = 2MHz, 2.1MHz, 0.5V_{PP,DIFF} each tone, I&Q 90° shifted (lower side-band selection); $f_{NOISE} = f_{LO} - 6MHz$; unless otherwise noted. (Note 11)



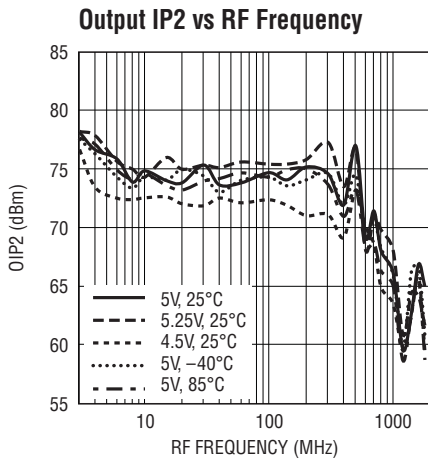
5598 G01



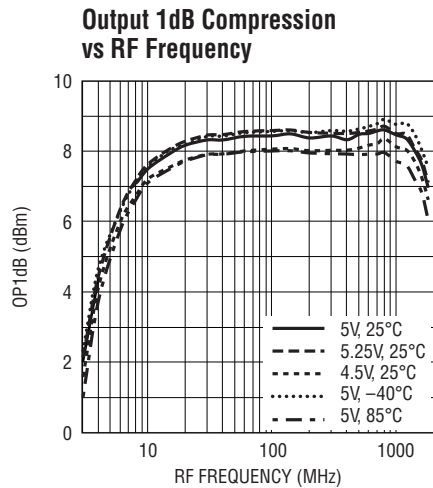
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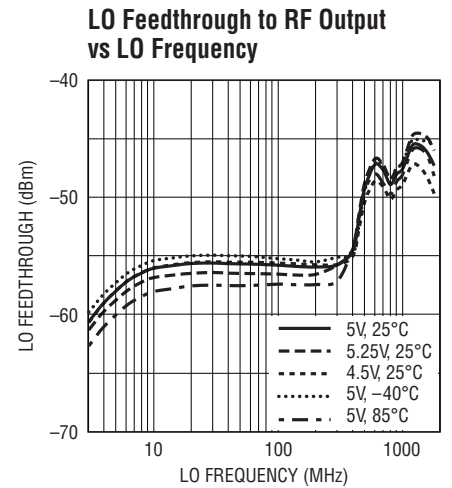
5598 G03



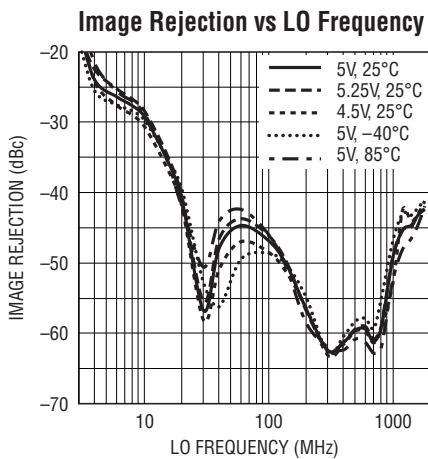
5598 G04



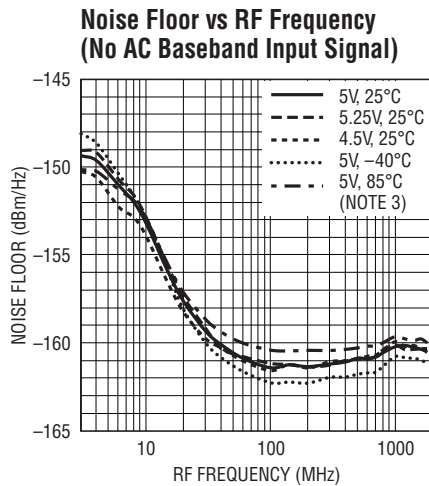
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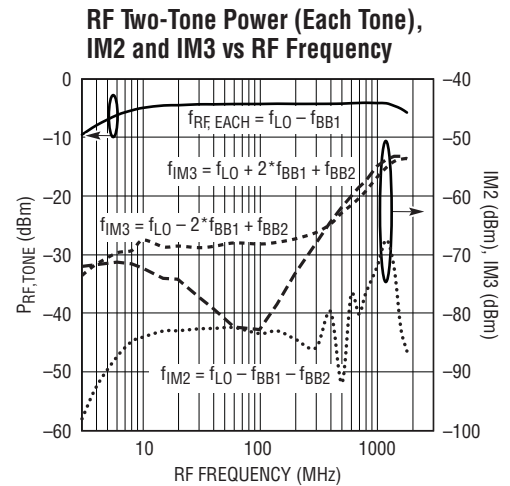
5598 G06



5598 G07



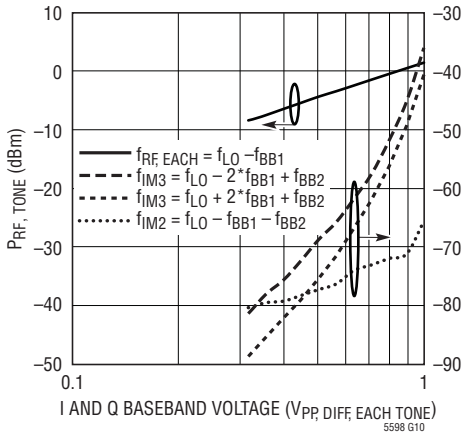
5598 G08



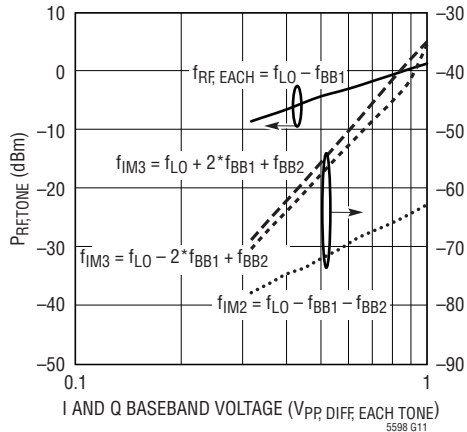
5598 G09

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $V_{CC} = 5V$, $EN = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{BB}$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ single-ended, BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ common-mode DC voltage $V_{CMBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$, I&Q baseband input signal = 100kHz, $0.8V_{PP,DIFF}$, two-tone baseband input signal = 2MHz, 2.1MHz, $0.5V_{PP,DIFF}$ each tone, I&Q 90° shifted (lower side-band selection); $f_{NOISE} = f_{LO} - 6MHz$; unless otherwise noted. (Note 11)

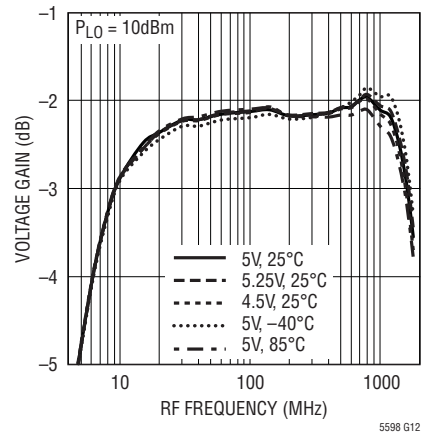
RF Two-Tone Power (Each Tone), IM2 and IM3 vs Baseband Voltage and Temperature ($f_{LO} = 140MHz$)



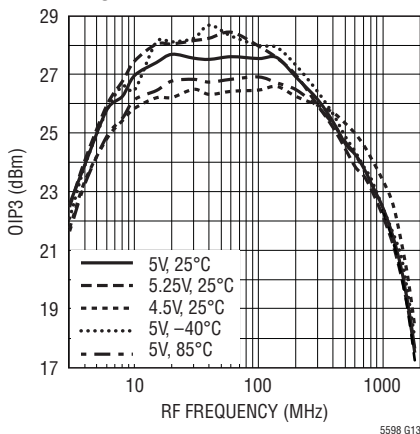
RF Two-Tone Power (Each Tone), IM2 and IM3 vs Baseband Voltage and Temperature ($f_{LO} = 900MHz$)



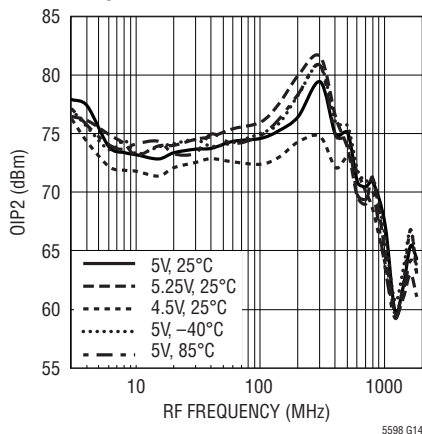
Voltage Gain vs RF Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



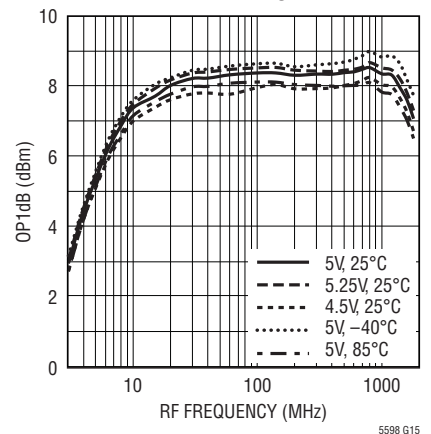
Output IP3 vs RF Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



Output IP2 vs RF Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



Output 1dB Compression vs RF Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



LO Feedthrough to RF Output vs LO Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)

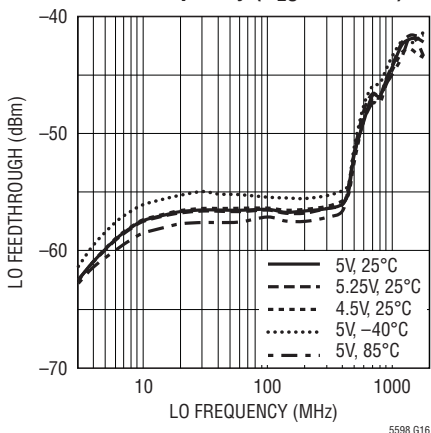
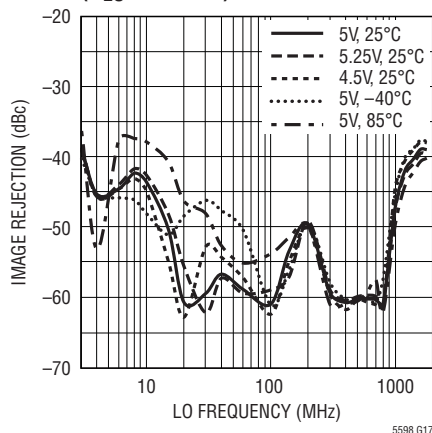
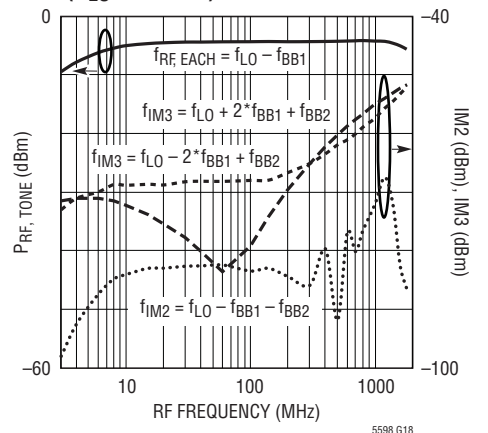


Image Rejection vs LO Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)

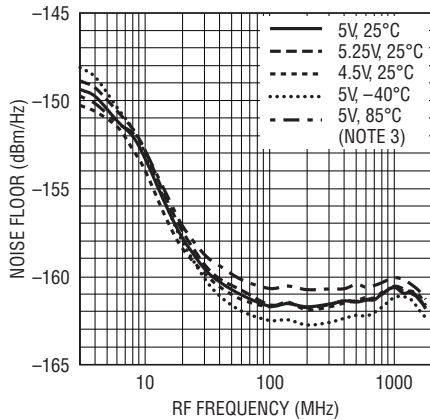


RF Two-Tone Power (Each Tone), IM2 and IM3 vs RF Frequency ($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



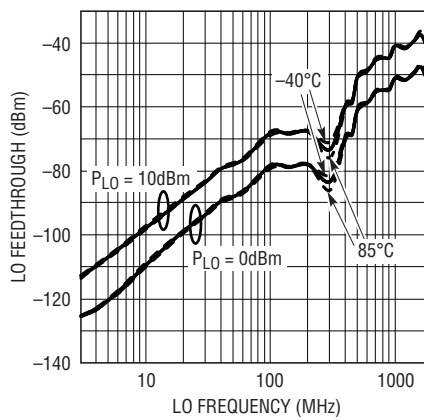
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS $V_{CC} = 5V$, $EN = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $f_{RF} = f_{LO} - f_{BB}$, $f_{LO} = 450MHz$, $P_{LO} = 0dBm$ single-ended, BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ common-mode DC voltage $V_{CMDBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$, I&Q baseband input signal = 100kHz, 0.8V_{PP,DIFF}, two-tone baseband input signal = 2MHz, 2.1MHz, 0.5V_{PP,DIFF} each tone, I&Q 90° shifted (lower side-band selection); $f_{NOISE} = f_{LO} - 6MHz$; unless otherwise noted. (Note 11)

Noise Floor vs RF Frequency
($P_{LO} = 10dBm$, No AC Baseband Input Signal)



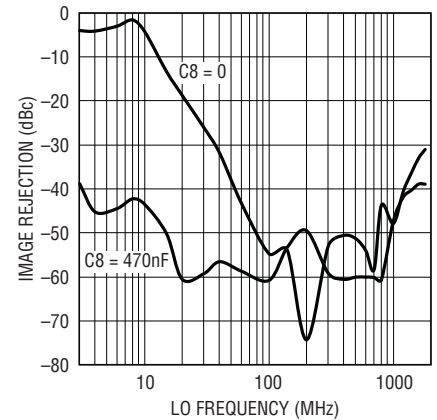
5598 G19

LO Feedthrough to RF Output vs LO Frequency for EN = Low



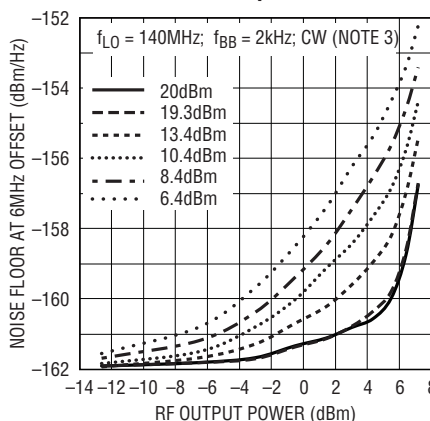
5598 G20

Image Rejection vs LO Frequency
($P_{LO} = 10dBm$)



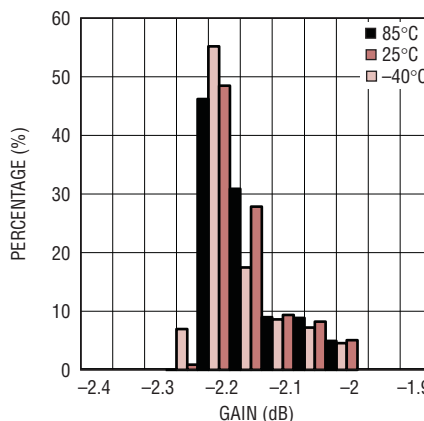
5598 G20a

Noise Floor vs RF Output Power and Differential LO Input Power



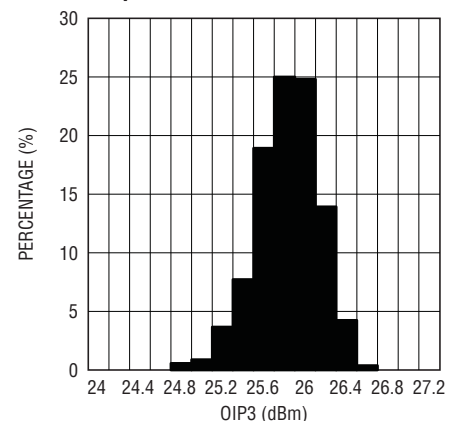
5598 G20b

Gain Distribution



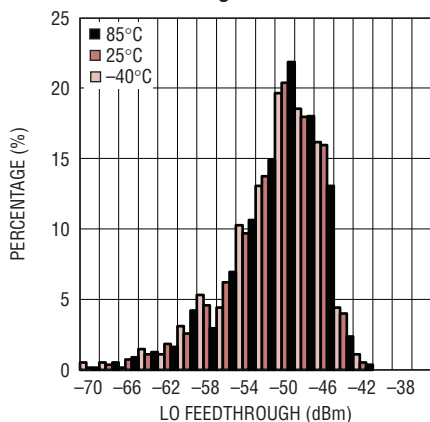
5598 G21

Output IP3 Distribution at 25°C



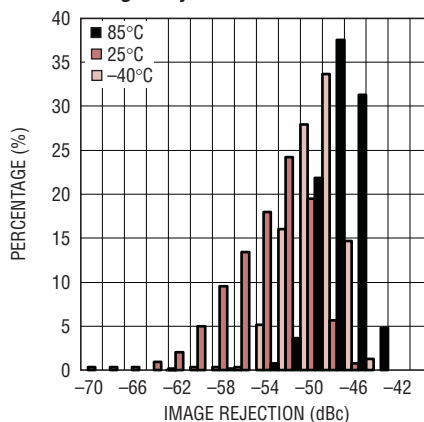
5598 G22

LO Feedthrough Distribution



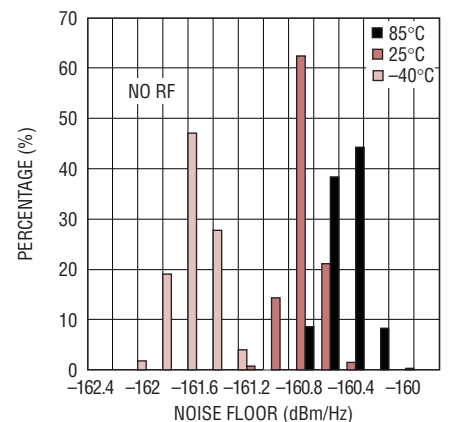
5598 G23

Image Rejection Distribution



5598 G24

Noise Floor Distribution



5598 G25

5598f

PIN FUNCTIONS

EN (Pin 1): Enable Input. When the Enable Pin voltage is higher than 2 V, the IC is turned on. When the input voltage is less than 1 V, the IC is turned off. If not connected, the IC is enabled.

GND (Pins 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23 and 25): Ground. Pins 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23 and exposed pad 25 are connected to each other internally. For best RF performance, pins 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23 and the Exposed Pad 25 should be connected to RF ground.

LOP (Pin 3): Positive LO Input. This LO input is internally biased at about 2.3V. An AC de-coupling capacitor should be used at this pin to match to an external 50 Ω source.

LOM (Pin 4): Negative LO Input. This input is internally biased at about 2.3V. An AC de-coupling capacitor should be used at this pin via a 50 Ω to ground for best OIP2 performance.

CAPA, CAPB (Pins 6, 7): External capacitor pins. A capacitor between the CAPA and the CAPB pin can be used in order to improve the image rejection for frequencies below 100MHz. A capacitor value of 470nF is recommended. These pins are internally biased at about 2.3V.

BBMQ, BBPQ (Pins 9, 10): Baseband Inputs for the Q-channel, each high input impedance. They should be externally biased at 0.5V common-mode level and not be left floating. Applied common-mode voltage must stay below 0.6V_{DC}.

NC (Pins 13, 15): No Connect. These pins are floating.

GNDRF (Pins 14, 17): Ground. Pins 14 and 17 are connected to each other internally and function as the ground return for the RF output buffer. They are connected via back-to-back diodes to the exposed pad 25. For best LO suppression performance those pins should be grounded separately from the exposed paddle 25. For best RF performance, pins 14 and 17 should be connected to RF ground.

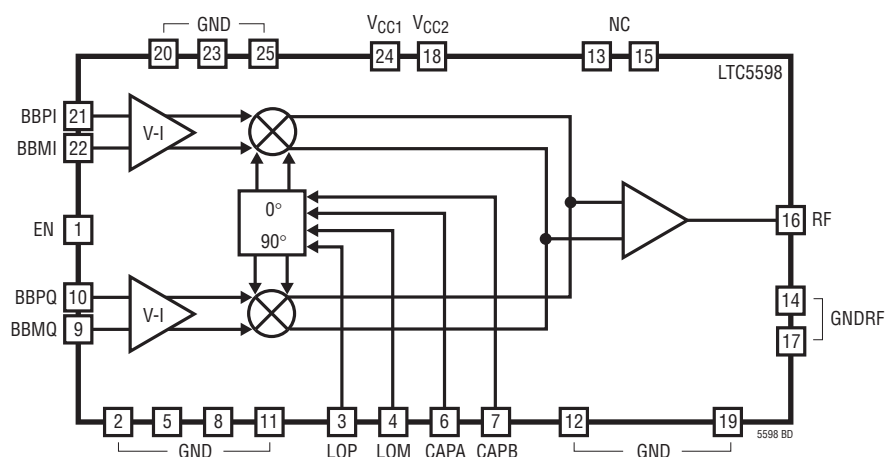
RF (Pin 16): RF Output. The RF output is a DC-coupled single-ended output with approximately 50 Ω output impedance at RF frequencies. An AC coupling capacitor should be used at this pin to connect to an external load.

V_{CC} (Pins 18, 24): Power Supply. It is recommended to use 1nF and 4.7 μ F capacitors for decoupling to ground on each of these pins.

BBPI, BBMI (Pins 21, 22): Baseband Inputs for the I-channel, each high input impedance. They should be externally biased at 0.5V common-mode level and not be left floating. Applied common-mode voltage must stay below 0.6V_{DC}.

Exposed Pad (Pin 25): Ground. This pin must be soldered to the printed circuit board ground plane.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The LTC5598 consists of I and Q input differential voltage-to-current converters, I and Q up-conversion mixers, an RF output buffer, an LO quadrature phase generator and LO buffers.

External I and Q baseband signals are applied to the differential baseband input pins, BBPI, BBMI, and BBPQ, BBMQ. These voltage signals are converted to currents and translated to RF frequency by means of double-balanced up-converting mixers. The mixer outputs are combined in an RF output buffer, which also transforms the output impedance to 50Ω . The center frequency of the resulting RF signal is equal to the LO signal frequency. The LO input drives a phase shifter which splits the LO signal into in-phase and quadrature LO signals. These LO signals are then applied to on-chip buffers which drive the up-conversion mixers. In most applications, the LOP input is driven by the LO source via an optional matching network, while the LOM input is terminated with 50Ω to RF ground via a similar optional matching network. The RF output is single-ended and internally 50Ω matched.

Baseband Interface

The circuit is optimized for a common mode voltage of $0.5V$ which should be externally applied. The baseband pins should not be left floating because the internal PNP's base current will pull the common mode voltage higher than the $0.6V$ limit. This condition may damage the part. In shut-down mode, it is recommended to have a termination to ground or to a $0.5V$ source with a value lower than $1k\Omega$. The PNP's base current is about $-68\mu A$ in normal operation.

The baseband inputs (BBPI, BBMI, BBPQ, BBMQ) present a single-ended input impedance of about $-7.4k\Omega$ each. Because of the negative input impedance, it is important to keep the source resistance at each baseband input low enough such that the parallel value remains positive vs baseband frequency. At each of the four baseband inputs, a capacitor of $4pF$ in series with 30Ω is connected to ground. This is in parallel with a PNP emitter follower (see Figure 1). The baseband bandwidth depends on the source impedance. For a 25Ω source impedance, the baseband bandwidth ($-1dB$) is about $300MHz$. If a $5.6nH$ series inductor is

inserted in each of the four baseband connections, the $-1dB$ baseband bandwidth increases to about $800MHz$.

It is recommended to include the baseband input impedance in the baseband lowpass filter design. The input impedance of each baseband input is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Single-Ended BB Port Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = High and $V_{CMBB} = 0.5V_{DC}$

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | BB INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | $-10578 - j263$ | 1.01 | -0.02 |
| 1 | $-8436 - j1930$ | 1.011 | -0.15 |
| 2 | $-6340 - j3143$ | 1.013 | -0.36 |
| 4 | $-3672 - j3712$ | 1.014 | -0.78 |
| 8 | $-1644 - j2833$ | 1.015 | -1.51 |
| 16 | $-527 - j1765$ | 1.016 | -2.98 |
| 30 | $-177 - j1015$ | 1.017 | -5.48 |
| 60 | $-45.2 - j514$ | 1.017 | -11 |
| 100 | $-13.2 - j306$ | 1.014 | -18.5 |
| 140 | $-0.2 - j219$ | 1 | -25.7 |
| 200 | $4.5 - j151$ | 0.982 | -36.6 |
| 300 | $10.4 - j99.4$ | 0.921 | -52.9 |
| 400 | $12.3 - j72.4$ | 0.854 | -68.2 |
| 500 | $14.7 - j57.5$ | 0.780 | -79.9 |
| 600 | $15.5 - j46.3$ | 0.720 | -91.4 |

The baseband inputs should be driven differentially; otherwise, the even-order distortion products may degrade the overall linearity performance. Typically, a DAC will

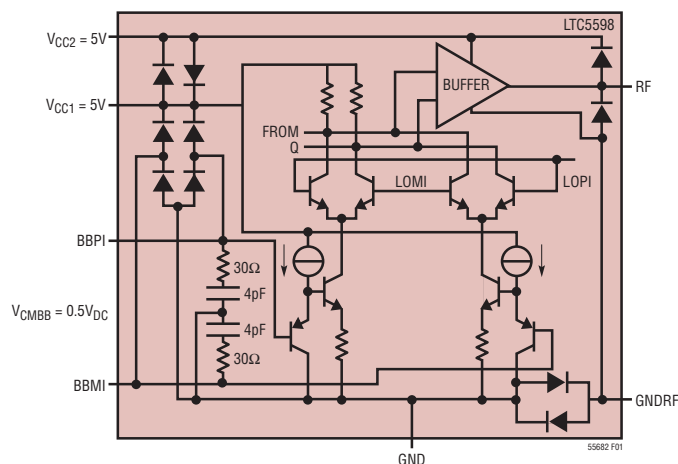


Figure 1. Simplified Circuit Schematic of the LTC5598 (Only I-Half is Drawn)

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

be the signal source for the LTC5598. A reconstruction filter should be placed between the DAC output and the LTC5598's baseband inputs.

In Figure 2 a typical baseband interface is shown, using a fifth-order lowpass ladder filter.

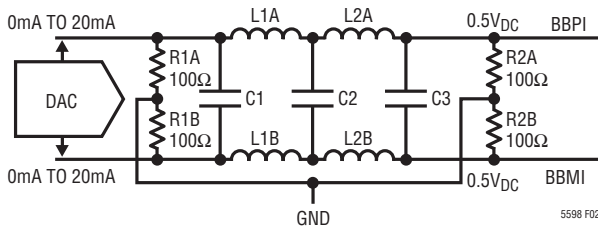


Figure 2. Baseband Interface with 5th Order Filter and 0.5V_{CM} DAC (Only I Channel is Shown)

For each baseband pin, a 0 to 1V swing is developed corresponding to a DAC output current of 0mA to 20mA. The maximum sinusoidal single side-band RF output power is about +7.3dBm for full 0V to 1V swing on each I- and Q- channel baseband input (2V_{PP, DIFF}).

LO Section

The internal LO chain consists of poly-phase phase shifters followed by LO buffers. The LOP input is designed as a single-ended input with about 50Ω input impedance. The LOM input should be terminated with 50Ω through a DC blocking capacitor.

The LOP and LOM inputs can be driven differentially in case an exceptionally low large-signal output noise floor is required (see graph 5598 G20b).

A simplified circuit schematic for the LOP, LOM, CAPA and CAPB inputs is given in Figure 3. A feedback path is implemented from the LO buffer outputs to the LO inputs in order to minimize offsets in the LO chain by storing the offsets on C5, C7 and C8 (see Figure 10). Optional capacitor C8 improves the image rejection below 100MHz (see graph 5598 G20a). Because of the feedback path, the input impedance for P_{LO} = 0dBm is somewhat different than for P_{LO} = 10dBm for the lower part of the operating frequency range. In Table 2, the LOP port input impedance vs frequency is given for EN = High and P_{LO} = 0dBm. For EN = Low and P_{LO} = 0dBm, the input impedance is given

in Table 3. In Table 4 and 5, the LOP port input impedance is given for EN = High and Low under the condition of P_{LO} = 10dBm. Figure 4 shows the LOP port return loss for the standard demo board (schematic is shown in Figure 10) when the LOM port is terminated with 50Ω to GND. The values of L1, L2, C9 and C10 are chosen such that the bandwidth for the LOP port of the standard demo board is maximized while meeting the LO input return loss S_{11, ON} < -10dB.

Table 2. LOP Port Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = High and P_{LO} = 0dBm (LOM AC Coupled With 50Ω to Ground).

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | 333 - j10.0 | 0.739 | -0.5 |
| 1 | 318 - j59.9 | 0.737 | -3.3 |
| 2 | 285 - j94.7 | 0.728 | -6.1 |
| 4 | 227 - j120 | 0.708 | -10.6 |
| 8 | 154 - j124 | 0.678 | -18.7 |
| 16 | 89.9 - j95.4 | 0.611 | -33.0 |
| 30 | 60.4 - j60.6 | 0.420 | -41.3 |
| 60 | 54.8 - j35.8 | 0.489 | -51.5 |
| 100 | 43.6 - j24.4 | 0.261 | -89.9 |
| 200 | 37.9 - j17.3 | 0.235 | -113 |
| 400 | 31.8 - j12.4 | 0.266 | -137 |
| 800 | 23.6 - j8.2 | 0.374 | -156 |
| 1000 | 19.8 - j5.5 | 0.437 | -165 |
| 1250 | 16.0 - j1.8 | 0.515 | -175 |
| 1500 | 13.6 + j2.4 | 0.574 | 174 |
| 1800 | 12.1 + j7.3 | 0.618 | 162 |

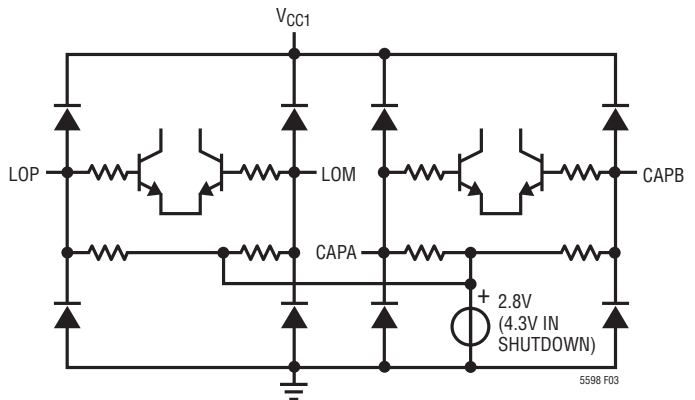


Figure 3. Simplified Circuit Schematic for the LOP, LOM, CAPA and CAPB Inputs.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Table 3. LOP Port Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = Low and P_{LO} = 0dBm (LOM AC Coupled with 50Ω to Ground).

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | 1376 – j84.4 | 0.930 | –0.3 |
| 1 | 541 – j1593 | 0.980 | –3.2 |
| 2 | 177 – j877 | 0.977 | –6.2 |
| 4 | 75.3 – j452 | 0.965 | –12.2 |
| 8 | 49.2 – j228 | 0.918 | –23.6 |
| 16 | 43.3 – j117 | 0.784 | –41.8 |
| 30 | 40.7 – j64.1 | 0.585 | –62.7 |
| 60 | 39.1 – j34.6 | 0.382 | –86 |
| 100 | 37.6 – j23.8 | 0.296 | –102 |
| 200 | 33.4 – j16.4 | 0.275 | –124 |
| 400 | 27.5 – j11.1 | 0.320 | –145 |
| 800 | 20.1 – j4.9 | 0.430 | –167 |
| 1000 | 17.5 – j1.6 | 0.479 | –176 |
| 1250 | 15.3 + j2.1 | 0.532 | 175 |
| 1500 | 13.8 + j5.6 | 0.571 | 167 |
| 1800 | 12.8 + j9.7 | 0.605 | 157 |

Table 4. LOP Port Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = High and P_{LO} = 10dBm (LOM AC Coupled with 50Ω to Ground).

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | 360-j14.8 | 0.756 | –0.7 |
| 1 | 349-j70.5 | 0.758 | –3.2 |
| 2 | 311-j113 | 0.752 | –6.0 |
| 4 | 240-j148 | 0.739 | –10.9 |
| 8 | 148-j146 | 0.715 | –19.7 |
| 16 | 81.3-j102 | 0.641 | –35.2 |
| 30 | 55.4-j61.6 | 0.506 | –54.7 |
| 60 | 45.7-j34.4 | 0.341 | –77.4 |
| 100 | 43.0-j24.1 | 0.261 | –91.6 |
| 200 | 38.0-j17.1 | 0.234 | –114 |
| 400 | 32.0-j12.5 | 0.265 | –137 |
| 800 | 23.6-j8.3 | 0.374 | –156 |
| 1000 | 19.8-j5.6 | 0.438 | –165 |
| 1250 | 15.8-j1.7 | 0.520 | –176 |
| 1500 | 13.5+j2.4 | 0.575 | 174 |
| 1800 | 12.0+j7.3 | 0.619 | 162 |

Table 5. LOP Port Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = Low and P_{LO} = 10dBm (LOM AC Coupled with 50Ω to Ground).

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | 454 – j30.5 | 0.802 | –0.9 |
| 1 | 423 – j102 | 0.780 | –3.2 |
| 2 | 365 – j165 | 0.796 | –5.9 |
| 4 | 249 – j219 | 0.798 | –11.4 |
| 8 | 117 – j179 | 0.781 | –22.4 |
| 16 | 60.7 – j106 | 0.697 | –40.3 |
| 30 | 43.1 – j62.0 | 0.559 | –62.4 |
| 60 | 38.6 – j34.6 | 0.386 | –86.7 |
| 100 | 37.6 – j23.9 | 0.297 | –102 |
| 200 | 33.5 – j16.5 | 0.274 | –124 |
| 400 | 27.6 – j11.3 | 0.319 | –145 |
| 800 | 20.2 – j5.1 | 0.429 | –166 |
| 1000 | 17.7 – j1.7 | 0.478 | –175 |
| 1250 | 15.2 + j2.0 | 0.533 | 175 |
| 1500 | 13.9 + j5.4 | 0.570 | 167 |
| 1800 | 12.9 + j9.5 | 0.604 | 158 |

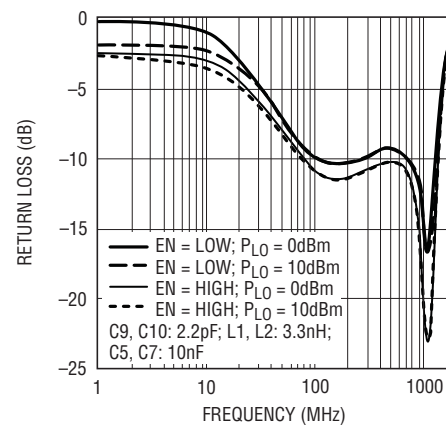


Figure 4. LOP Port Return Loss vs Frequency for Standard Board (See Figure 10)

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The LOP port return loss for the low end of the operating frequency range can be optimized using extra 120Ω terminations at the LO inputs (replace C9 and C10 with 120Ω resistors, see Figure 10), and is shown in Figure 5.

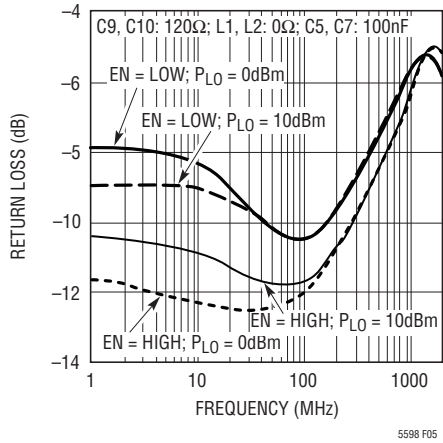


Figure 5. LO Port Return Loss vs Frequency Optimized for Low Frequency (See Figure 10)

The LOP port return loss for the high end of the operating frequency range can be optimized using slightly different values for C9, C10 and L1, L2 (see Figure 6).

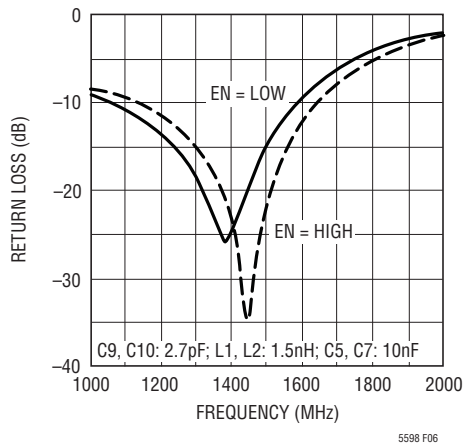


Figure 6. LO Port Return Loss vs Frequency Optimized for High Frequency (See Figure 10)

The third-harmonic rejection on the applied LO signal is recommended to be equal or better than the desired image rejection performance since third-harmonic LO content can degrade the image rejection severely. Image rejection is not sensitive to second-harmonic LO content.

The large-signal noise figure can be improved with a higher LO input power. However, if the LO input power is too large and causes internal clipping in the phase shifter section, the image rejection can be degraded rapidly. This clipping point depends on the supply voltage, LO frequency, temperature and single-ended vs differential LO drive. At $f_{LO} = 140\text{MHz}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and single-ended LO drive, this clipping point is at about 16.6dBm. For 4.5V it lowers to 14.6dBm. For differential drive with $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$ it is about 20dBm.

The differential LO port input impedance for EN = High and $P_{LO} = 10\text{dBm}$ is given in Table 6.

Table 6. LOP - LOM Port Differential Input Impedance vs Frequency for EN = High and $P_{LO} = 10\text{dBm}$

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO DIFFERENTIAL INPUT IMPEDANCE |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 0.1 | 642 - j25.7 |
| 1.0 | 626 - j112 |
| 2.0 | 572 - j204 |
| 4.0 | 429 - j305 |
| 8.0 | 222 - j287 |
| 16 | 102 - j181 |
| 30 | 64.2 - j104 |
| 60 | 50.9 - j58.9 |
| 100 | 46.2 - j40.2 |
| 200 | 37.4 - j28.6 |
| 400 | 28.3 - j19.4 |
| 800 | 20.0 - j10.6 |
| 1000 | 17.5 - j7.9 |
| 1250 | 16.6 - j2.7 |
| 1500 | 17.3 + j3.3 |
| 1800 | 20.6 + j10.2 |

RF Section

After upconversion, the RF outputs of the I and Q mixers are combined. An on-chip buffer performs internal differential to single-ended conversion, while transforming the output impedance to 50Ω. Table 7 shows the RF port output impedance vs frequency for EN = High.

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Table 7. RF Output Impedance vs Frequency for EN = High

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | RF OUTPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 0.1 | 59.0 – j0.6 | 0.083 | –3.6 |
| 1 | 58.5 – j2.1 | 0.081 | –12.7 |
| 2 | 57.3 – j3.5 | 0.076 | –23.6 |
| 4 | 54.6 – j4.5 | 0.061 | –41.6 |
| 8 | 51.9 – j3.6 | 0.040 | –60.8 |
| 16 | 50.5 – j2.1 | 0.022 | –74.8 |
| 30 | 50.2 – j1.1 | 0.011 | –80 |
| 60 | 50 – j0.5 | 0.005 | –86.5 |
| 100 | 50 – j0.2 | 0.002 | –84.9 |
| 200 | 49.7 + j0 | 0.003 | 177.4 |
| 400 | 48.9 + j0.3 | 0.011 | 162 |
| 800 | 46.1 + j0.4 | 0.041 | 173.3 |
| 1000 | 44.5 + j0.2 | 0.058 | 178 |
| 1250 | 42.8 + j0 | 0.077 | –179.7 |
| 1500 | 41.2 – j0.1 | 0.097 | –179.4 |
| 1800 | 39.9 + j0.4 | 0.113 | 177.4 |

The RF port output impedance for EN = Low is given in Table 8. It is roughly equivalent to a 1.3pF capacitor to ground.

Table 8. RF Output Impedance vs Frequency for EN = Low

| FREQUENCY (MHz) | LO INPUT IMPEDANCE | REFLECTION COEFFICIENT | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | MAG | ANGLE |
| 100 | 82.3 – j1223 | 0.995 | –4.6 |
| 200 | 51.1 – j618 | 0.987 | –9.2 |
| 400 | 35.3 – j310 | 0.965 | –18.1 |
| 800 | 24.4 – j148 | 0.906 | –36.6 |
| 1000 | 20.4 – j114 | 0.878 | –46.4 |
| 1250 | 17 – j87 | 0.847 | –58.4 |
| 1500 | 14.7 – j68 | 0.818 | –70.7 |
| 1800 | 13.1 – j54 | 0.785 | –84.3 |

In Figure 7 the simplified circuit schematic of the RF output buffer is drawn. A plot of the RF port return loss vs frequency is drawn in Figure 8 for EN = High and Low.

Enable Interface

Figure 9 shows a simplified schematic of the EN pin interface. The voltage necessary to turn on the LTC5598 is 2V. To disable (shut down) the chip, the enable voltage

must be below 1V. If the EN pin is not connected, the chip is enabled. This EN = High condition is assured by the 125k on-chip pull-up resistor. It is important that the voltage at the EN pin does not exceed V_{CC} by more than 0.3V. Should

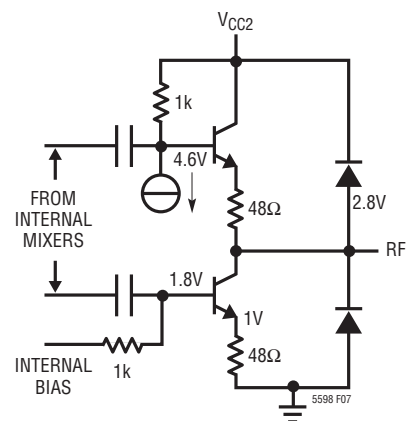


Figure 7. Simplified Circuit Schematic of the RF Output

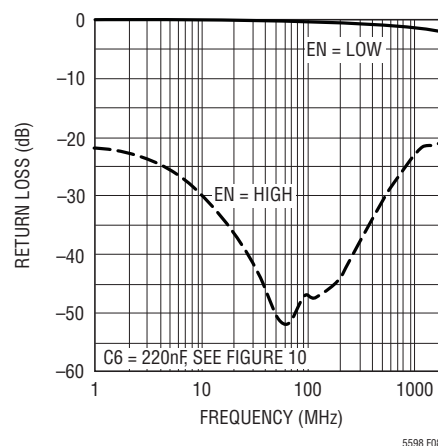


Figure 8. RF Port Return Loss vs Frequency

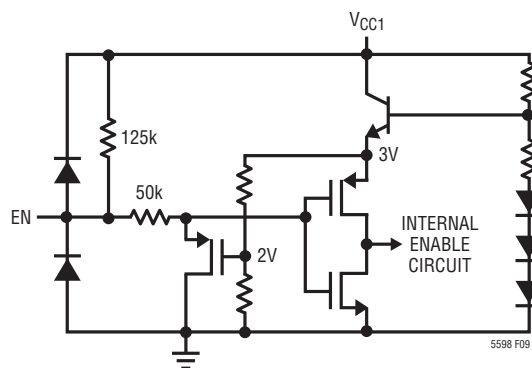


Figure 9. EN Pin Interface

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

this occur, the supply current could be sourced through the EN pin ESD protection diodes, which are not designed to carry the full supply current, and damage may result.

Evaluation Board

Figure 10 shows the evaluation board schematic. A good ground connection is required for the exposed pad. If this is not done properly, the RF performance will degrade. Additionally, the exposed pad provides heat sinking for the part and minimizes the possibility of the chip overheating. Resistors R1 and R2 reduce the charging current in capacitors C1 and C4 (see Figure 10) and will reduce supply ringing during a fast power supply ramp-up in case an inductive cable is connected to the V_{CC} and GND turrets. For EN = High, the voltage drop over R1 and R2 is about 0.15V. If a power supply is used that ramps up slower than 10V/μs and limits the overshoot on the supply below 5.6V, R1 and R2 can be omitted.

The LTC5598 can be used for base-station applications with various modulation formats. Figure 13 shows a typical application.

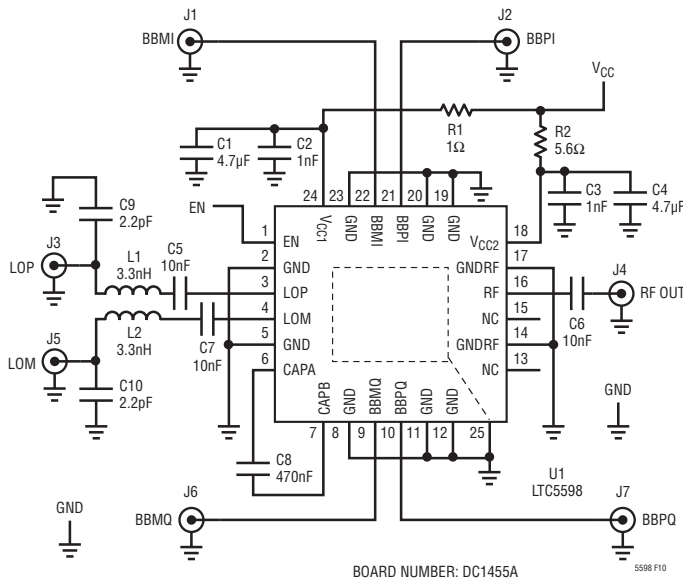


Figure 10. Evaluation Circuit Schematic

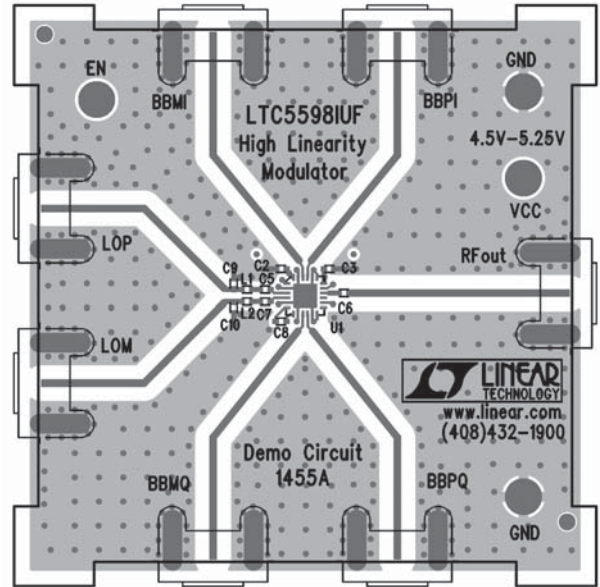


Figure 11. Component Side of Evaluation Board

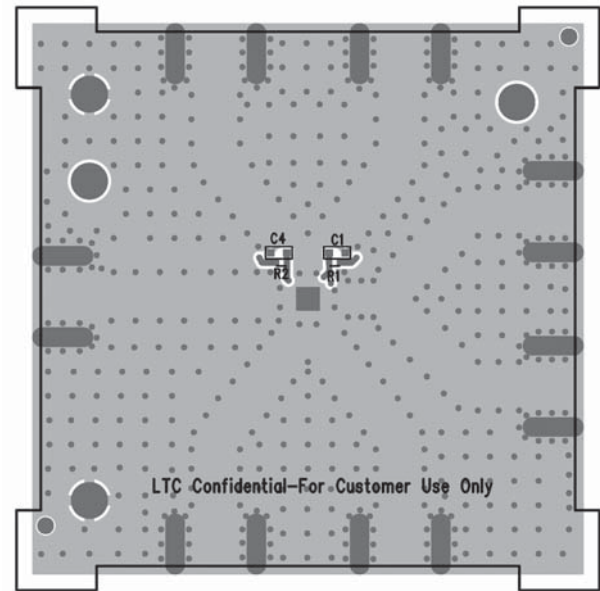


Figure 12. Bottom Side of Evaluation Board

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

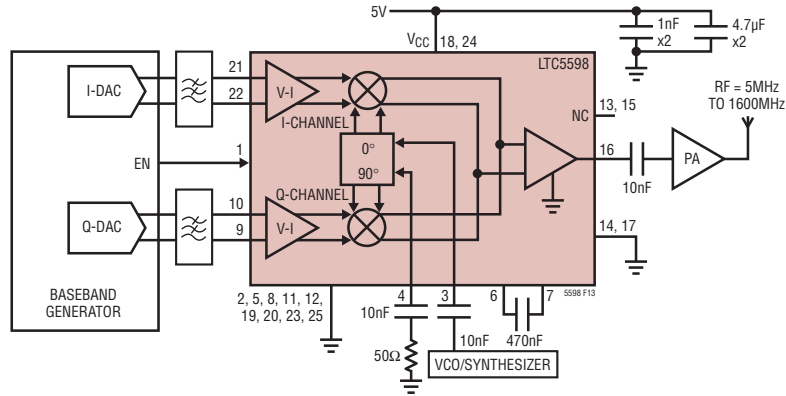
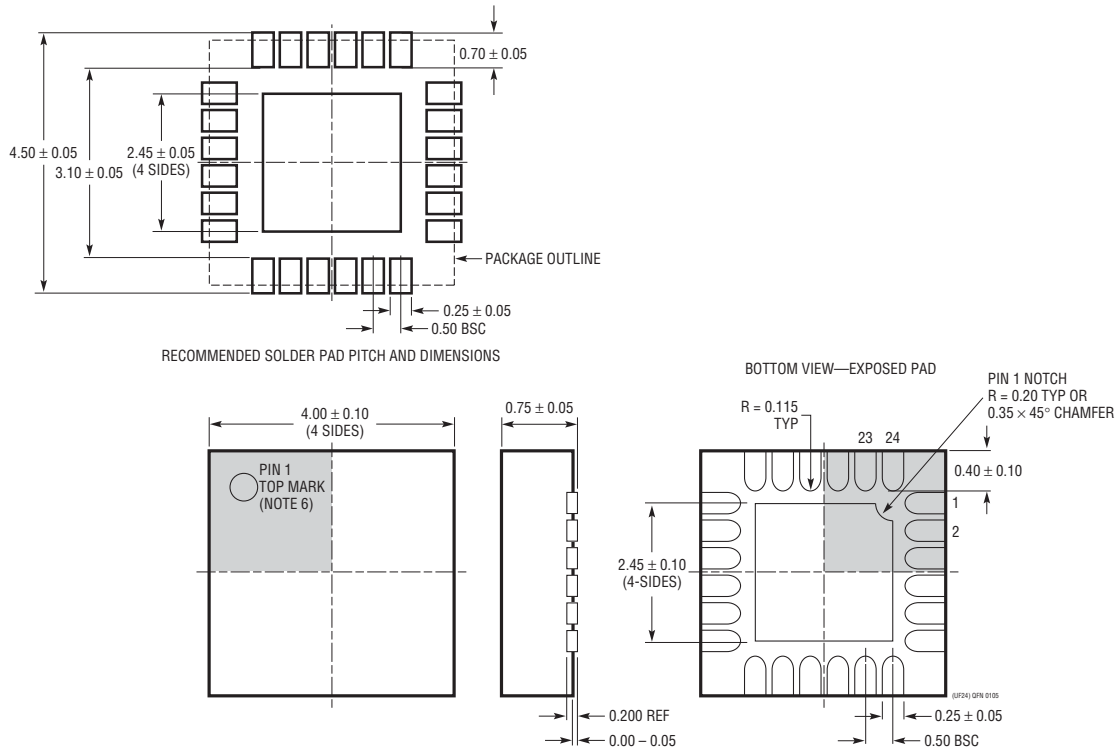


Figure 13: 5MHz to 1600MHz Direct Conversion Transmitter Application

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

UF Package
24-Lead (4mm × 4mm) Plastic QFN
 (Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1697)



- NOTE:
1. DRAWING PROPOSED TO BE MADE A JEDEC PACKAGE OUTLINE MO-220 VARIATION (WGGD-X)—TO BE APPROVED
 2. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
 4. DIMENSIONS OF EXPOSED PAD ON BOTTOM OF PACKAGE DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH, IF PRESENT, SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15mm ON ANY SIDE, IF PRESENT
 5. EXPOSED PAD SHALL BE SOLDER PLATED
 6. SHADED AREA IS ONLY A REFERENCE FOR PIN 1 LOCATION ON THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF PACKAGE

RELATED PARTS

| PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | COMMENTS |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Infrastructure | | |
| LT5514 | Ultralow Distortion, IF Amplifier/ADC Driver with Digitally Controlled Gain | 850MHz Bandwidth, 47dBm OIP3 at 100MHz, 10.5dB to 33dB Gain Control Range |
| LT5517 | 40MHz to 900MHz Quadrature Demodulator | 21dBm IIP3, Integrated LO Quadrature Generator |
| LT5518 | 1.5GHz to 2.4GHz High Linearity Direct Quadrature Modulator | 22.8dBm OIP3 at 2GHz, -158.2dBm/Hz Noise Floor, 50Ω Single-Ended RF and LO Ports, 4-Channel W-CDMA ACPR = -64dBc at 2.14GHz |
| LT5519 | 0.7GHz to 1.4GHz High Linearity Upconverting Mixer | 17.1dBm IIP3 at 1GHz, Integrated RF Output Transformer with 50Ω Matching, Single-Ended LO and RF Ports Operation |
| LT5520 | 1.3GHz to 2.3GHz High Linearity Upconverting Mixer | 15.9dBm IIP3 at 1.9GHz, Integrated RF Output Transformer with 50Ω Matching, Single-Ended LO and RF Ports Operation |
| LT5521 | 10MHz to 3700MHz High Linearity Upconverting Mixer | 24.2dBm IIP3 at 1.95GHz, NF = 12.5dB, 3.15V to 5.25V Supply, Single-Ended LO Port Operation |
| LT5522 | 600MHz to 2.7GHz High Signal Level Downconverting Mixer | 4.5V to 5.25V Supply, 25dBm IIP3 at 900MHz, NF = 12.5dB, 50Ω Single-Ended RF and LO Ports |
| LT5527 | 400MHz to 3.7GHz High Signal Level Downconverting Mixer | IIP3 = 23.5dBm and NF = 12.5dBm at 1900MHz, 4.5V to 5.25V Supply, I _{CC} = 78mA, Conversion Gain = 2dB. |
| LT5528 | 1.5GHz to 2.4GHz High Linearity Direct Quadrature Modulator | 21.8dBm OIP3 at 2GHz, -159.3dBm/Hz Noise Floor, 50Ω, 0.5V _{DC} Baseband Interface, 4-Channel W-CDMA ACPR = -66dBc at 2.14GHz |
| LT5554 | Broadband Ultra Low Distortion 7-Bit Digitally Controlled VGA | 48dBm OIP3 at 200MHz, 1.4nV/√Hz Input-Referred Noise, 2dB to 18dB Gain Range, 0.125dB Gain Step Size |
| LT5557 | 400MHz to 3.8GHz High Signal Level Downconverting Mixer | IIP3 = 23.7dBm at 2600MHz, 23.5dBm at 3600MHz, I _{CC} = 82mA at 3.3V |
| LT5560 | Ultra-Low Power Active Mixer | 10mA Supply Current, 10dBm IIP3, 10dB NF, Usable as Up- or Down-Converter. |
| LT5568 | 700MHz to 1050MHz High Linearity Direct Quadrature Modulator | 22.9dBm OIP3 at 850MHz, -160.3dBm/Hz Noise Floor, 50Ω, 0.5V _{DC} Baseband Interface, 3-Ch CDMA2000 ACPR = -71.4dBc at 850MHz |
| LT5571 | 620MHz - 1100MHz High Linearity Quadrature Modulator | 21.7dBm OIP3 at 900MHz, -159dBm/Hz Noise Floor, High-Ohmic 0.5V _{DC} Baseband Interface |
| LT5572 | 1.5GHz to 2.5GHz High Linearity Direct Quadrature Modulator | 21.6dBm OIP3 at 2GHz, -158.6dBm/Hz Noise Floor, High-Ohmic 0.5V _{DC} Baseband Interface, 4-Ch W-CDMA ACPR = -67.7dBc at 2.14GHz |
| LT5575 | 800MHz to 2.7GHz High Linearity Direct Conversion I/Q Demodulator | 50Ω, Single-Ended RF and LO Ports, 28dBm IIP3 at 900MHz, 13.2dBm P1dB, 0.04dB I/Q Gain Mismatch, 0.4° I/Q Phase Mismatch |
| LT5579 | 1.5GHz to 3.8GHz High Linearity Upconverting Mixer | 27.3dBm OIP3 at 2.14GHz, 9.9dB Noise Floor, 2.6dB Conversion Gain, -35dBm LO Leakage |
| RF Power Detectors | | |
| LTC [®] 5505 | RF Power Detectors with >40dB Dynamic Range | 300MHz to 3GHz, Temperature Compensated, 2.7V to 6V Supply |
| LTC5507 | 100kHz to 1000MHz RF Power Detector | 100kHz to 1GHz, Temperature Compensated, 2.7V to 6V Supply |
| LTC5508 | 300MHz to 7GHz RF Power Detector | 44dB Dynamic Range, Temperature Compensated, SC70 Package |
| LTC5509 | 300MHz to 3GHz RF Power Detector | 36dB Dynamic Range, Low Power Consumption, SC70 Package |
| LTC5530 | 300MHz to 7GHz Precision RF Power Detector | Precision V _{OUT} Offset Control, Shutdown, Adjustable Gain |
| LTC5531 | 300MHz to 7GHz Precision RF Power Detector | Precision V _{OUT} Offset Control, Shutdown, Adjustable Offset |
| LTC5532 | 300MHz to 7GHz Precision RF Power Detector | Precision V _{OUT} Offset Control, Adjustable Gain and Offset |
| LT5534 | 50MHz to 3GHz Log RF Power Detector with 60dB Dynamic Range | ±1dB Output Variation over Temperature, 38ns Response Time, Log Linear Response |
| LTC5536 | Precision 600MHz to 7GHz RF Power Detector with Fast Comparator Output | 25ns Response Time, Comparator Reference Input, Latch Enable Input, -26dBm to +12dBm Input Range |
| LT5537 | Wide Dynamic Range Log RF/IF Detector | Low Frequency to 1GHz, 83dB Log Linear Dynamic Range |
| LT5538 | 3.8GHz Wide Dynamic Range Log Detector | 75dB Dynamic Range, ±1dB Output Variation Over Temperature |
| LT5570 | 2.7GHz RMS Power Detector | Fast Responding, up to 60dB Dynamic Range, ±0.3dB Accuracy Over Temperature |
| LT5581 | 40dB Dynamic Range RMS Detector | 10MHz to 6GHz, ±1dB Accuracy Over Temperature, 1.4mA at 3.3V Supply |



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

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