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#### Abstract

General Description The MAX9996 high-linearity downconversion mixer provides 8.3 dB gain, +26.5 dBm IIP3, and 9.7 dB NF for 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz UMTS/WCDMA, DCS, and PCS base-station receiver applications. With a 1900 MHz to 2400 MHz LO frequency range, this particular mixer is ideal for high-side LO injection receiver architectures. Low-side LO injection is supported by the MAX9994, which is pin-for-pin and functionally compatible with the MAX9996. In addition to offering excellent linearity and noise performance, the MAX9996 also yields a high level of component integration. This device includes a doublebalanced passive mixer core, an IF amplifier, a dualinput LO selectable switch, and an LO buffer. On-chip baluns are also integrated to allow for single-ended RF and LO inputs. The MAX9996 requires a nominal LO drive of $0 d B m$, and supply current is guaranteed to be below 240 mA . The MAX9994/MAX9996 are pin compatible with the MAX9984/MAX9986 815 MHz to 995 MHz mixers, making this entire family of downconverters ideal for applications where a common PC board layout is used for both frequency bands. The MAX9996 is also functionally compatible with the MAX9993. The MAX9996 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
DCS1800/PCS1900 EDGE Base Stations
cdmaOne ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and cdma2000 ${ }^{\circledR}$ Base Stations
PHS/PAS Base Stations
Predistortion Receivers
Fixed Broadband Wireless Access
Wireless Local Loop
Private Mobile Radios
Military Systems
Microwave Links
Digital and Spread-Spectrum Communication Systems
cdma2000 is a registered trademark of Telecommunications Industry Association.
cdmaOne is a trademark of CDMA Development Group.

- 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz RF Frequency Range
- 1900MHz to 2400 MHz LO Frequency Range (MAX9996)
- 1400 MHz to 2000 MHz LO Frequency Range (MAX9994)
- 40 MHz to 350 MHz IF Frequency Range
- 8.3 dB Conversion Gain
- +26.5dBm Input IP3
- +12.6dBm Input 1dB Compression Point
- 9.7dB Noise Figure
- 72dBc 2LO-2RF Spurious Rejection at PrF $=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$
- Integrated LO Buffer
- Integrated RF and LO Baluns for Single-Ended Inputs
- Low -3dBm to +3dBm LO Drive
- Built-In SPDT LO Switch with 43dB LO1 to LO2 Isolation and 50ns Switching Time
- Pin Compatible with MAX9984/MAX9986 815MHz to 995 MHz Mixers
- Functionally Compatible with MAX9993
- External Current-Setting Resistors Provide Option for Operating Mixer in Reduced Power/Reduced Performance Mode
- Lead-Free Package Available

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | PKG <br> CODE |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX9996ETP | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | T2055-3 |
| MAX9996ETP-T | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | T2055-3 |
| MAX9996ETP+D | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | T2055-3 |
| MAX9996ETP+TD | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 20 Thin QFN-EP* <br> $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | T2055-3 |

${ }^{*}$ EP $=$ Exposed paddle.
$+=$ Lead free. $\mathrm{D}=$ Dry pack. $\mathrm{T}=$ Tape-and-reel.

## Pin Configuration/Functional Diagram and Typical Application Circuit appear at end of data sheet.

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS


$\theta \mathrm{JA}$ $+38^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$\qquad$
Operating Temperature Range (Note A) ....T $\mathrm{C}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Junction Temperature ..$+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage Temperature Range $\qquad$ $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)
$+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Note A: TC 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

(MAX9996 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , no RF signal applied, IF+ and IF- outputs pulled up to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ through inductive chokes, $\mathrm{R}_{1}=806 \Omega, \mathrm{R}_{2}=549 \Omega$, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{C}}=$ $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| UNITS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.25 |
| Supply Current | $\mathrm{I} C \mathrm{C}$ |  | V |  |  |
| LO_SEL Input-Logic Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ |  | 206 | 240 | mA |
| LO_SEL Input-Logic High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  | 2 | 0.8 | V |

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(MAX9996 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, $\mathrm{PLO}=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+3 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PRF}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{frF}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $2200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $2400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fIF}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}>\mathrm{fRF}^{2}, \mathrm{TC}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{VCC}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PRF}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PLO}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fLO}^{2}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{fIF}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF Frequency Range | $f_{\text {RF }}$ | (Note 3) | 1700 |  | 2200 | MHz |
| LO Frequency Range | flo | (Note 3) | 1900 |  | 2400 | MHz |
|  |  | MAX9994 | 1400 |  | 2000 |  |
| IF Frequency Range | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}}$ |  | 40 |  | 350 | MHz |
| Conversion Gain | Gc | PRF $<+2 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 7.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 | dB |
| Gain Variation Over Temperature |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.75$ |  | dB |
| Input Compression Point | $\mathrm{P}_{1 \mathrm{~dB}}$ | (Note 4) |  | 12.6 |  | dBm |
| Input Third-Order Intercept Point | IIP3 | Two tones: <br> $\mathrm{f}_{\text {RF1 }}=2000 \mathrm{MHz}$, fRF2 $=2001 \mathrm{MHz}$, <br> $P_{\text {RF }}=-5 \mathrm{dBm} /$ tone, $\mathrm{fLO}=2200 \mathrm{MHz}$, <br> PLO $=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 23.5 | 26.5 |  | dBm |
| Input IP3 Variation Over Temperature |  | T $\mathrm{C}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  | dB |

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(MAX9996 Typical Application Circuit, VCC $=+4.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to +5.25 V , RF and LO ports are driven from $50 \Omega$ sources, PLO $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$ to $+3 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $2200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $2400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $V_{C C}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1900 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, TC $=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 1, 2)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noise Figure | NF | Single sideband |  | 9.7 |  |  | dB |
| Noise Figure Under-Blocking |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRF }=5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=2000 \mathrm{MHz}, \\ & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2190 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{BLO}}=2100 \mathrm{MHz}(\text { Note } 5) \end{aligned}$ |  | 19 |  |  | dB |
| LO Drive |  |  |  | -3 |  | +3 | dBm |
| Spurious Response at IF | $2 \times 2$ | 2LO-2RF | $P_{\text {RF }}=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 72 |  | dBc |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {RF }}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 67 |  |  |
|  | $3 \times 3$ | 3LO-3RF | $P_{\text {RF }}=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 87 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  | 77 |  |  |
| LO1 to LO2 Isolation |  | LO2 selected, $1900 \mathrm{MHz}<\mathrm{fLO}<2100 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |  | 49 |  | dB |
|  |  | LO1 selected, 1900MHz < fLO < 2100MHz |  |  | 43 |  |  |
| Maximum LO Leakage at RF Port |  | PLO $=+3 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |  | -20 |  | dBm |
| Maximum LO Leakage at IF Port |  | $\mathrm{PLO}=+3 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |  | -30 |  | dBm |
| Minimum RF-to-IF Isolation |  |  |  |  | 40 |  | dB |
| LO Switching Time |  | $50 \%$ of LOSEL to IF settled to within $2^{\circ}$ |  |  | 50 |  | ns |
| RF Port Return Loss |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | dB |
| LO Port Return Loss |  | LO1/2 port selected, LO2/1 and IF terminated |  |  | 16 |  | dB |
|  |  | LO1/2 port unselected, LO2/1 and IF terminated |  |  | 26 |  |  |
| IF Port Return Loss |  | LO driven at 0 dBm , RF terminated into $50 \Omega$, differential $200 \Omega$ |  |  | 20 |  | dB |

Note 1: Guaranteed by design and characterization.
Note 2: All limits include external component losses. Output measurements taken at IF output of the Typical Application Circuit.
Note 3: Operation outside this range is possible, but with degraded performance of some parameters.
Note 4: Compression point characterized. It is advisable not to operate continuously the mixer RF input above +12dBm.
Note 5: 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.

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch



INPUT IP3 vs. RF FREQUENCY




INPUT IP3 vs. RF FREQUENCY



CONVERSION GAIN vs. RF FREQUENCY


INPUT IP3 vs. RF FREQUENCY


NOISE FIGURE vs. RF FREQUENCY


# SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(MAX9996 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V} \mathrm{CC}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PRF}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{fRF}, \mathrm{f} \mathrm{IF}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, unless otherwise noted.)


## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(MAX9996 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V} \mathrm{CC}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PRF}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{fRF}, \mathrm{f} \mathrm{IF}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, unless otherwise noted.)




LO LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. LO FREQUENCY


LO LEAKAGE AT IF PORT vs. LO FREQUENCY



LO LEAKAGE AT RF PORT
vs. LO FREQUENCY
LO LEAKAGE AT RF PORT
vs. LO FREQUENCY


LO LEAKAGE AT RF PORT
vs. LO FREQUENCY


# SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
(MAX9996 Typical Application Circuit, $\mathrm{V} \mathrm{CC}=+5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{PLO}=0 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{PRF}=-5 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}>\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=200 \mathrm{MHz}$, unless otherwise noted.)


## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz 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. This port is internally matched and DC shorted to GND through a balun. <br> Requires an external DC-blocking capacitor. |
| 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> 13,17 | GND | Ground |
| 7 | LOBIAS | Bias Resistor for Internal LO Buffer. Connect a 549 a $\pm 1 \%$ 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. |
| 16 | LEXT | External Inductor Connection. Connect a low-ESR, 10nH inductor from LEXT to GND. This inductor <br> carries approximately 100mA DC current. |
| 18,19 | IF-, IF+ | Differential IF Outputs. Each output requires external bias to VCC through an RF choke (see the <br> Typical Application Circuit). |
| 20 | IFBIAS | IF Bias Resistor Connection for IF Amplifier. Connect an 806 $\Omega$ resistor from IFBIAS to GND. |
| EP | GND | Exposed Ground Paddle. Solder the exposed paddle to the ground plane using multiple vias. |

## Detailed Description

The MAX9996 high-linearity downconversion mixer provides 8.3 dB of conversion gain and 26.5 dBm of IIP3, with a typical 9.7 dB noise figure. The integrated baluns and matching circuitry allow for $50 \Omega$ single-ended interfaces to the RF and the two LO ports. A single-pole, dou-ble-throw (SPDT) switch provides 50ns switching time between the two LO inputs with 43dB 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 MAX9996's inputs to a -3 dBm to +3 dBm range. The IF port incorporates a differential output, which is ideal for providing enhanced IIP2 performance.
Specifications are guaranteed over broad frequency ranges to allow for use in UMTS, cdma2000, and 2G/2.5G/3G DCS1800 and PCS1900 base stations. The MAX9996 is specified to operate over a 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz RF frequency range, a 1900 MHz to 2400 MHz LO frequency range, and a 40 MHz to 350 MHz IF frequency range. Operation beyond these ranges is possible; see the Typical Operating Characteristics for additional details.

This device can operate in low-side LO injection applications with an extended LO range, but performance degrades as flo continues to decrease. The MAX9994—a variant of the MAX9996—provides better low-side performance since it is tuned for a lower LO range of 1400 MHz to 2000 MHz .

## RF Input and Balun

The MAX9996 RF input is internally matched to $50 \Omega$, requiring no external matching components. A DCblocking capacitor is required because the input is internally DC shorted to ground through the on-chip balun. Input return loss is typically 15 dB over the entire 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz RF frequency range.

## LO Inputs, Buffer, and Balun

 The MAX9996 can be used for either high-side or lowside injection applications with a 1900 MHz to 2400 MHz LO frequency range. For a device with a 1400 MHz to 2000 MHz LO frequency range, refer to the MAX9994 data sheet. As an added feature, the MAX9996 includes an internal LO SPDT switch that can be used for fre-quency-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
# SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 

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 be applied to Vcc before digital logic is applied to LOSEL. LO1 and LO2 inputs are internally matched to $50 \Omega$, requiring only a 22 pF DCblocking capacitor.
A two-stage internal LO buffer allows a wide input power range for the LO drive. All guaranteed specifications are for an LO signal power from -3 dBm to +3 dBm . 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 MAX9996 is a double-balanced, highperformance passive mixer. Exceptional linearity is provided by the large LO swing from the on-chip LO buffer. When combined with the integrated IF amplifiers, the cascaded IIP3, 2LO-2RF rejection, and NF performance is typically $26.5 \mathrm{dBm}, 72 \mathrm{dBc}$, and 9.7 dB , respectively.

## Differential IF Output Amplifier

The MAX9996 mixer has a 40 MHz to 350 MHz IF frequency range. The differential, open-collector IF output ports require external pullup inductors to Vcc . Note that these differential outputs are ideal for providing enhanced 2LO-2RF rejection performance. Singleended IF applications require a 4:1 balun to transform the $200 \Omega$ differential output impedance to a $50 \Omega$ singleended output. After the balun, the IF return loss is better than 15dB.

## 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 15 dB over the entire input range ( 1700 MHz to 2200 MHz ) and return loss at the LO ports is typically better than $16 \mathrm{~dB}(1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 2400 MHz$)$. RF and LO inputs require only DC-blocking capacitors for interfacing.

The IF output impedance is $200 \Omega$ (differential). For evaluation, an external low-loss 4:1 (impedance ratio) balun transforms this impedance down to a $50 \Omega$ singleended output (see the Typical Application Circuit).

Bias Resistors Bias currents for the LO buffer and the IF amplifier are optimized by fine tuning resistors R1 and R2. If reduced current is required 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.

LEXT Inductor
LEXT serves to improve the LO-to-IF and RF-to-IF leakage. The inductance value can be adjusted by the user to optimize the performance for a particular frequency band. Since approximately 100 mA flows through this inductor, it is important to use a low-DCR wire-wound coil. If the LO-to-IF and RF-to-IF leakage are not critical parameters, the inductor can be replaced by a short circuit to ground.

## 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 MAX9996 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.

## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

Exposed Pad RF/Thermal Considerations
The exposed paddle (EP) of the MAX9996'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 MAX9996 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.

Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1414
PROCESS: SiGe BiCMOS

Table 1. Component List Referring to the Typical Application Circuit

| COMPONENT | VALUE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| L1, L2 | 470 nH | Wire-wound high-Q inductors (0805) |
| L3 | 10 nH | Wire-wound high-Q inductor (0603) |
| C1 | 4 pF | Microwave capacitor (0603) |
| C4 | 10 pF | Microwave capacitor (0603) |
| C2, C6, C7, C8, C10, C12 | 22 pF | Microwave capacitors (0603) |
| C3, C5, C9, C11 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | Microwave capacitors (0603) |
| C13, C14 | 150 pF | Microwave capacitors (0603) |
| C15 | 150 pF | Microwave capacitor (0402) |
| R1 | $806 \Omega$ | $\pm 1 \%$ resistor (0603) |
| R2 | $549 \Omega$ | $\pm 1 \%$ resistor (0603) |
| R3 | $7.15 \Omega$ | $\pm 1 \%$ resistor (1206) |
| T1 | $4: 1 \mathrm{balun}$ | IF balun |
| U1 | MAX9996 | Maxim IC |

Pin Configuration/Functional Diagram


# SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch 



## SiGe High-Linearity, 1700MHz to 2200MHz Downconversion Mixer with LO Buffer/Switch

(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.)


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