



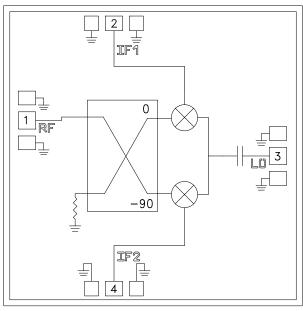
GaAs MMIC SUB HARMONIC I/Q MIXER, 71 - 86 GHz

Typical Applications

The HMC1057 is ideal for:

- Short Haul / High Capacity Radios
- Test Equipment & Sensors
- Military End-Use
- E-Band Communications Systems
- Automotive Radar

Functional Diagram



Features

Passive: No DC Bias Required

High Input IP3: 13 dBm [2]

High LO/RF Isolation: 30 dB

High 2LO/RF Isolation: 50 dB

Wide IF Bandwidth: DC - 12 GHz

Upconversion & Downconversion Applications

Die Size: 1.74 x 1.73 x 0.1 mm

General Description

The HMC1057 is a sub-harmonically pumped MMIC Mixer which can be used as either an Image reject mixer (IRM) or a single sideband upconverter. This passsive MMIC mixer is fabricated with GaAs Shottky diode technology. For downconversion applications, an external quadrature hybrid can be used to select the desired sideband while rejecting image signals. All bond pads and the die backside are Ti/Au metallized and the Shottky devices are fully passivated for reliable operation. All data shown herein is measured with the chip in a 50 Ohm environment and contacted with RF probes.

Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, IF = 4 GHz, LO = +13 dBm, USB [1]

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
RF Frequency Range	71 - 86			GHz
IF Frequency Range	DC - 12		GHz	
LO Frequency Range	29 - 43		GHz	
Conversion Loss		12	15	dB
2LO to RF Isolation		50		dB
LO to RF Isolation		30		dB
LO to IF Isolation		35		dB
RF to IF Isolation		25		dB
IP3 (Input) [2]		+13		dBm

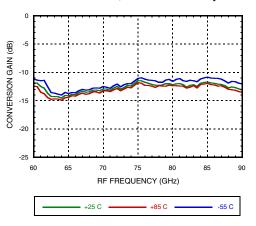
^[1] Unless otherwise noted , all measurements performed as an Downconverter with LO = +13 dBm

^[2] Upconverter performance.



Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 4000 MHz

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

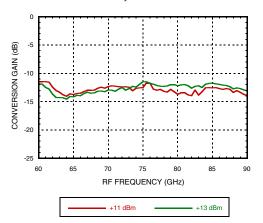


Image Rejection, USB vs. Temperature

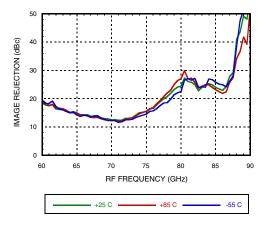
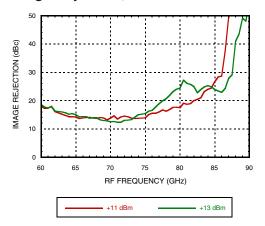
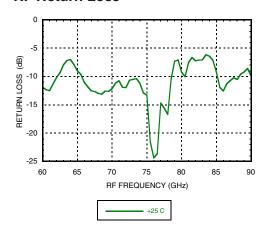


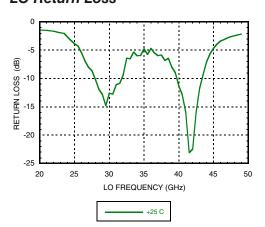
Image Rejection, USB vs. LO Power



RF Return Loss



LO Return Loss

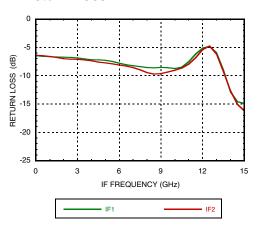




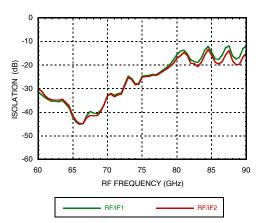


Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 4000 MHz

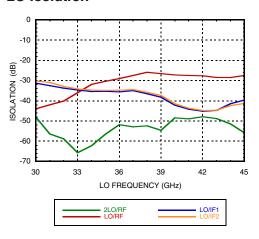
IF Return Loss



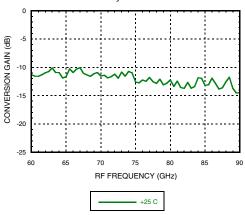
RF/IF Isolation



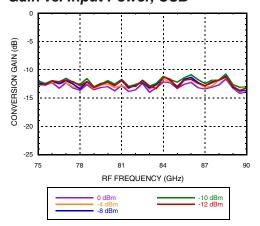
LO Isolation



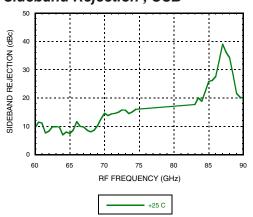
Upconverter Performance Conversion Gain, USB



Upconverter Performance Conversion Gain vs. Input Power, USB



Upconverter Performance Sideband Rejection, USB



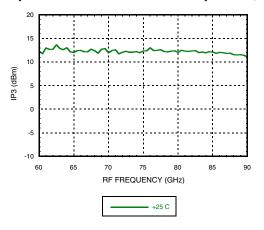




GaAs MMIC SUB HARMONIC I/Q MIXER, 71 - 86 GHz

Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 4000 MHz

Upconverter Performance Input IP3, USB



Conversion Gain, LSB vs. LO Drive

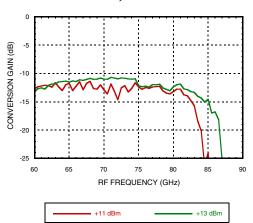
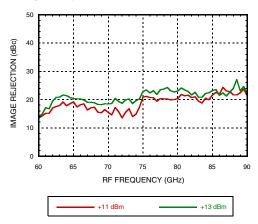
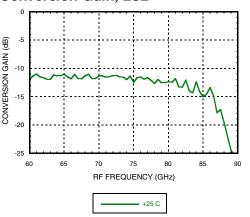


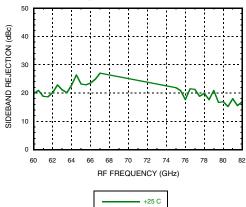
Image Rejection, LSB vs. LO Drive



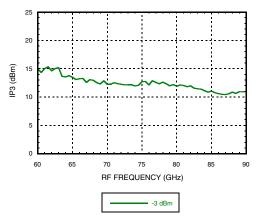
Upconverter Performance Conversion Gain, LSB



Upconverter Performance Sideband Rejection, LSB



Upconverter Performance Input IP3, LSB

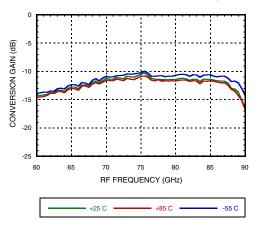






Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 500 MHz

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

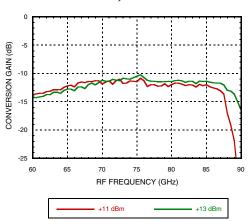


Image Rejection, USB vs. Temperature

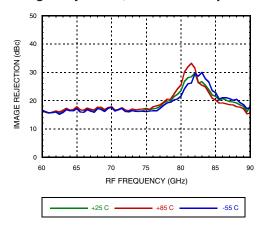
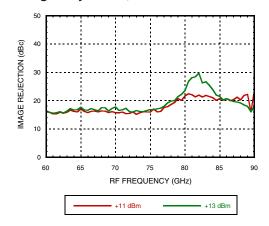
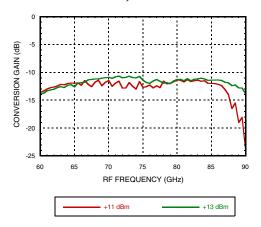
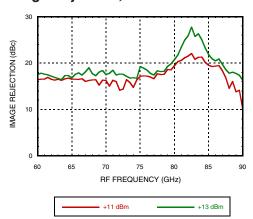


Image Rejection, USB vs. LO Drive



Conversion Gain, LSB vs. LO Drive



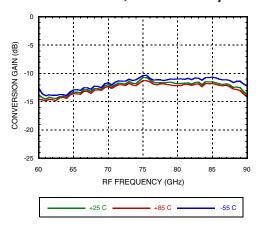






Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 2000 MHz

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

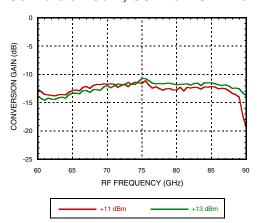


Image Rejection, USB vs. Temperature

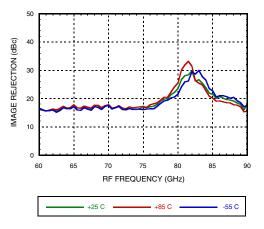
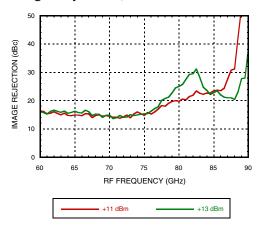
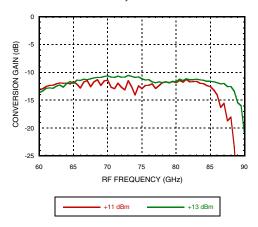
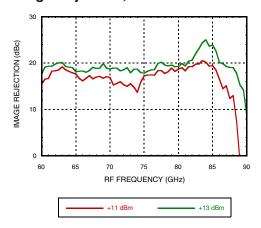


Image Rejection, USB vs. LO Drive



Conversion Gain, LSB vs. LO Drive



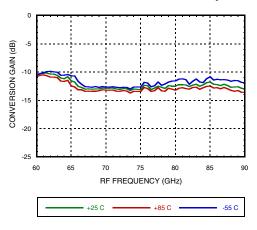






Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 8000 MHz

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

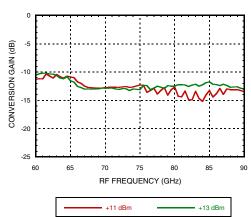


Image Rejection, USB vs. Temperature

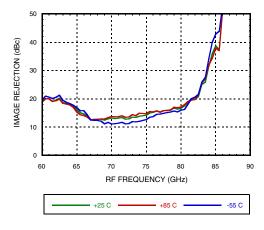
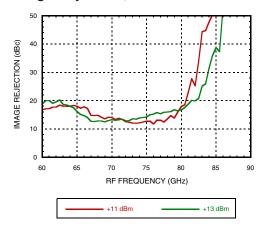
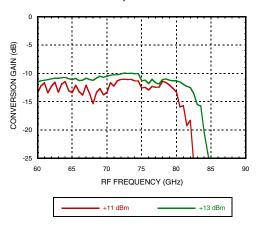
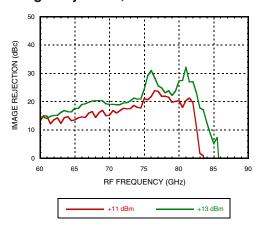


Image Rejection, USB vs. LO Drive



Conversion Gain, LSB vs. LO Drive



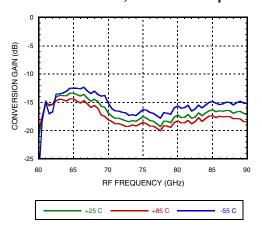




GaAs MMIC SUB HARMONIC I/Q MIXER, 71 - 86 GHz

Data Taken As IRM with External IF 90° Hybrid, IF = 12000 MHz

Conversion Gain, USB vs. Temperature



Conversion Gain, USB vs. LO Drive

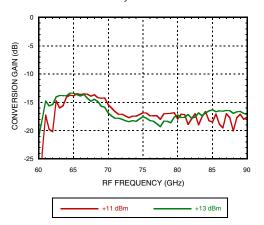


Image Rejection, USB vs. Temperature

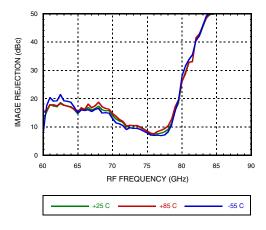
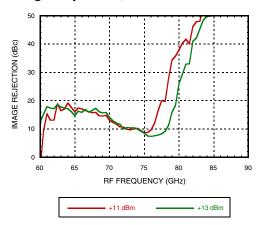
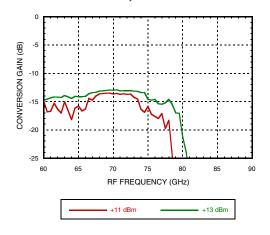


Image Rejection, USB vs. LO Drive



Conversion Gain, LSB vs. LO Drive



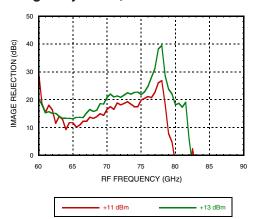






Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

RF Power (LO = 13 dBm)	+7.5 dBm	
LO Drive (RF = -10 dBm)	+20 dBm	
IF Power	+5 dBm	
Maximum Junction Temperature	175 °C	
Thermal Resistance (R _{TH}) (junction to die bottom)	258 °C/W	
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +85 °C	
Storage Temperature	-65°C to 150 °C	



Outline Drawing

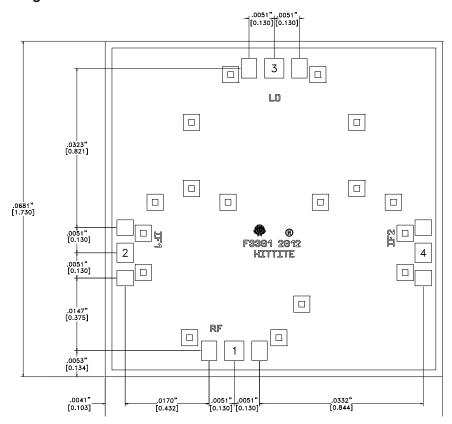


Table 2. Die Packaging Information [1]

Standard	Alternate
GP-1 (Gel Pack)	[2]

[1] For more information refer to the "Packaging information" Document in the Product Support Section of our website.

[2] For alternate packaging information contact Hittite Microwave Corporation.

NOTES:

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MM].
- 2. DIE THICKNESS IS 0.004"
- 3. BOND PADS 1, 2 & 3 are 0.0059" [0.150] X 0.0039" [0.099].
- 4. BACKSIDE METALLIZATION: GOLD.
- 5. BOND PAD METALLIZATION: GOLD.
- 6. BACKSIDE METAL IS GROUND.
- 7. CONNECTION NOT REQUIRED FOR UNLABELED BOND PADS.
- 8. OVERALL DIE SIZE \pm 0.002



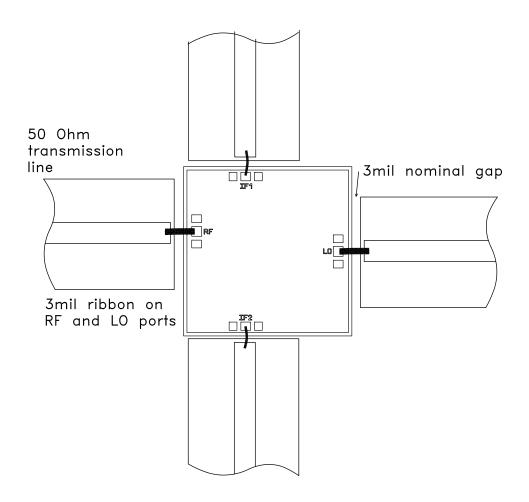


GaAs MMIC SUB HARMONIC I/Q MIXER, 71 - 86 GHz

Table 3. Pad Descriptions

Pad Number	Function	Description	Pad Schematic	
1	RF	This pad is matched to 50 Ohms.	RF ○	
2, 4	IF1, IF2	These pads are matched to 50 Ohms.	IF1,IF2 O	
3	LO	This pad is AC coupled and Matched to 50 Ohms.	LO ○────	
Die Bottom	GND	Die bottom must be connected to RF/DC ground	GND =	

Assembly Diagram







Mounting & Bonding Techniques for Millimeterwave GaAs MMICs

The die should be attached directly to the ground plane eutectically or with conductive epoxy (see HMC general Handling, Mounting, Bonding Note).

50 Ohm Microstrip transmission lines on 0.127mm (5 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates are recommended for bringing RF to and from the chip (Figure 1). One way to accomplish this is to attach the 0.102mm (4 mil) thick die to a 0.150mm (6 mil) thick molybdenum heat spreader (moly-tab) which is then attached to the ground plane (Figure 2).

Microstrip substrates should be located as close to the die as possible in order to minimize bond wire length. Typical die-to-substrate spacing is 0.076mm to 0.152 mm (3 to 6 mils).

Handling Precautions

Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

Storage: All bare die are placed in either Waffle or Gel based ESD protective containers, and then sealed in an ESD protective bag for shipment. Once the sealed ESD protective bag has been opened, all die should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

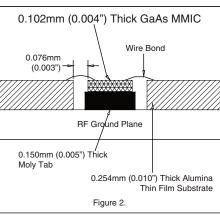
Cleanliness: Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.

Static Sensitivity: Follow ESD precautions to protect against $> \pm 250$ V ESD strikes.

Transients: Suppress instrument and bias supply transients while bias is applied. Use shielded signal and bias cables to minimize inductive pickup.

General Handling: Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. The surface of the chip may have fragile air bridges and should not be touched with vacuum collet, tweezers, or fingers.

0.102mm (0.004") Thick GaAs MMIC Wire Bond 0.076mm (0.003") RF Ground Plane 0.127mm (0.005") Thick Alumina Thin Film Substrate Figure 1.



Mounting

The chip is back-metallized and can be die mounted with AuSn eutectic preforms or with electrically conductive epoxy. The mounting surface should be clean and flat.

Eutectic Die Attach: A 80/20 gold tin preform is recommended with a work surface temperature of 255 °C and a tool temperature of 265 °C. When hot 90/10 nitrogen/hydrogen gas is applied, tool tip temperature should be 290 °C. DO NOT expose the chip to a temperature greater than 320 °C for more than 20 seconds. No more than 3 seconds of scrubbing should be required for attachment.

Epoxy Die Attach: Apply a minimum amount of epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip once it is placed into position. Cure epoxy per the manufacturer's schedule.

Wire Bonding

Ball or wedge bond with 0.025mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31mm (12 mils).





GaAs MMIC SUB HARMONIC I/Q MIXER, 71 - 86 GHz

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 HMC1106-SX

 SX
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 HMC143
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