

FEATURES

- RF frequency: 700 MHz to 2800 MHz continuous
- LO frequency: 250 MHz to 2800 MHz, high-side or low-side inject
- IF range: 30 MHz to 450 MHz
- Power conversion gain of 7.5 dB at 1900 MHz
- SSB noise figure of 10.7 dB at 1900 MHz
- Input IP3 of 27.5 dBm at 1900 MHz
- Input P1dB of 12.7 dBm at 1900 MHz
- Typical LO drive of 0 dBm
- Single-ended, 50 Ω RF port
- Single-ended or balanced LO input port
- Single-supply operation: 3.6 V to 5.0 V
- Serial port interface control on all functions
- Exposed paddle 5 mm × 5 mm, 32-lead LFCSP package

APPLICATIONS

- Multiband/multistandard cellular base station receivers
- Wideband radio link diversity downconverters
- Multimode cellular extenders and broadband receivers

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **ADL5811** uses revolutionary new broadband, square wave limiting, local oscillator (LO) amplifiers to achieve an unprecedented radio frequency (RF) bandwidth of 700 MHz to 2800 MHz. Unlike conventional narrow-band sine wave LO amplifier solutions, this permits the LO to be applied either above or below the RF input over an extremely wide bandwidth. Because energy storage elements are not used, the dc current consumption also decreases with decreasing LO frequency.

The **ADL5811** uses highly linear, doubly balanced, passive mixer cores along with integrated RF and LO balancing circuits to allow single-ended operation. The **ADL5811** incorporates programmable RF baluns, allowing optimal performance over a 700 MHz to 2800 MHz RF input frequency. The balanced passive mixer arrangement provides outstanding LO-to-RF and LO-to-IF leakages, excellent RF-to-IF isolation, and excellent intermodulation performance over the full RF bandwidth.

The balanced mixer cores also provide extremely high input linearity, allowing the device to be used in demanding

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

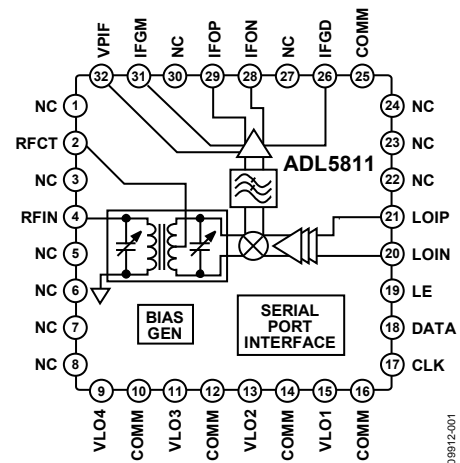


Figure 1.

wideband applications where in-band blocking signals may otherwise result in the degradation of dynamic range. Blocker noise figure performance is comparable to narrow-band passive mixer designs. High linearity IF buffer amplifiers follow the passive mixer cores, yielding typical power conversion gains of 7.5 dB, and can be used with a wide range of output impedances. For low voltage applications, the **ADL5811** is capable of operation at voltages down to 3.6 V with substantially reduced current. Two logic bits are provided to power down (<1.5 mA) the circuit when desired.

All features of the **ADL5811** are controlled via a 3-wire serial port interface, resulting in optimum performance and minimum external components.

The **ADL5811** is fabricated using a BiCMOS high performance IC process. The device is available in a 32-lead, 5mm × 5mm, LFCSP package and operates over a -40°C to +85°C temperature range. An evaluation board is also available.

Rev. 0

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REVISION HISTORY

7/11—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

$V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f_{RF} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1697\text{ MHz}$, RF power = -10 dBm , LO power = 0 dBm , $R_1 = 910\ \Omega$, $Z_o = 50\ \Omega$, optimum SPI settings, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

| Parameter | Test Conditions/Comments | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------------------|---|-----|----------|------|---------------|
| RF INPUT INTERFACE | | | | | |
| Return Loss | Tunable to $>20\text{ dB}$ broadband via serial port | | 15 | | dB |
| Input Impedance | | | 50 | | Ω |
| RF Frequency Range | | 700 | | 2800 | MHz |
| OUTPUT INTERFACE | | | | | |
| Output Impedance | Differential impedance, $f = 200\text{ MHz}$ | | 260 1.0 | | Ω pF |
| IF Frequency Range | | 30 | | 450 | MHz |
| DC Bias Voltage ¹ | Externally generated | | V_S | | V |
| LO INTERFACE | | | | | |
| LO Power | | -6 | 0 | +10 | dBm |
| Return Loss | | | 13 | | dB |
| Input Impedance | | | 50 | | Ω |
| LO Frequency Range | Low-side or high-side LO | 250 | | 2800 | MHz |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
| Power Conversion Gain | Including 4:1 IF port transformer and PCB loss | | 7.5 | | dB |
| Voltage Conversion Gain | $Z_{SOURCE} = 50\ \Omega$, differential $Z_{LOAD} = 200\ \Omega$ differential | | 13.9 | | dB |
| SSB Noise Figure | | | 10.7 | | dB |
| SSB Noise Figure Under Blocking | 5 dBm blocker present $\pm 10\text{ MHz}$ from wanted RF input, LO source filtered | | 20.7 | | dB |
| Input Third-Order Intercept | $f_{RF1} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{RF2} = 1901\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1697\text{ MHz}$, each RF tone at -10 dBm | | 27.5 | | dBm |
| Input Second-Order Intercept | $f_{RF1} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{RF2} = 2000\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1697\text{ MHz}$, each RF tone at -10 dBm | | 62 | | dBm |
| Input 1 dB Compression Point | | | 12.7 | | dBm |
| LO-to-IF Output Leakage | Unfiltered IF output | | -40 | | dBm |
| LO-to-RF Input Leakage | | | -25 | | dBm |
| RF-to-IF Output Isolation | | | 26 | | dB |
| IF/2 Spurious | -10 dBm input power | | -73 | | dBc |
| IF/3 Spurious | -10 dBm input power | | -75 | | dBc |
| POWER INTERFACE | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage, V_S | | 3.6 | 5 | 5.5 | V |
| Quiescent Current | Resistor programmable IF current | | 185 | | mA |
| Power-Down Current | | | 1.4 | | mA |

¹ Supply voltage must be applied from external circuit through choke inductors.

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

Low logic level ≤ 0.4 V, and high logic level ≥ 1.4 V.

Table 2. Serial Interface Timing

| Parameter | Limit | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|-----------|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| t_1 | 20 | ns minimum | LE setup time |
| t_2 | 10 | ns minimum | DATA-to-CLK setup time |
| t_3 | 10 | ns minimum | DATA-to-CLK hold time |
| t_4 | 25 | ns minimum | CLK high duration |
| t_5 | 25 | ns minimum | CLK low duration |
| t_6 | 10 | ns minimum | CLK-to-LE setup time |
| t_7 | 20 | ns minimum | LE pulse width |

Timing Diagram

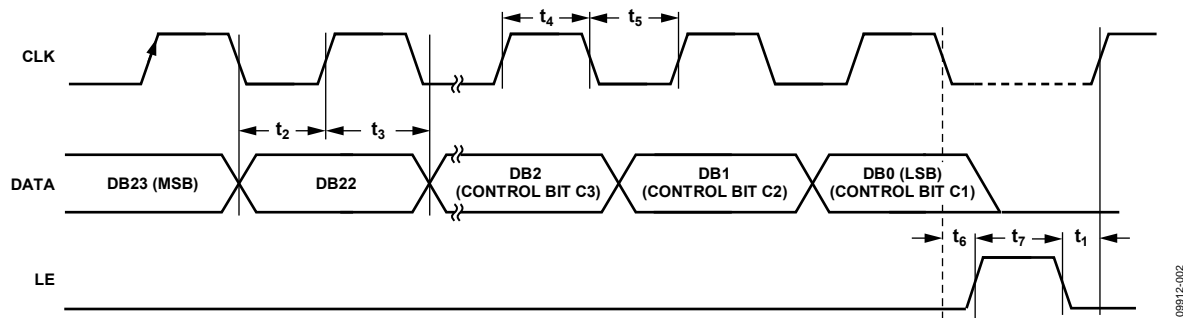


Figure 2. Timing Diagram

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

| Parameter | Rating |
|--|-----------------|
| Supply Voltage, V_{POS} | 5.5 V |
| CLK, DATA, LE | 5.5 V |
| IF Output Bias | 6.0 V |
| RF Input Power | 20 dBm |
| LO Input Power | 13 dBm |
| Internal Power Dissipation | 1.1 W |
| θ_{JA} (Exposed Paddle Soldered Down) | 25°C/W |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | 150°C |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +85°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to +150°C |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

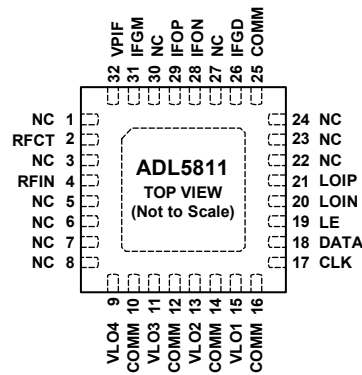
ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.

Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



- NOTES**
1. NC = NO CONNECT. CAN BE GROUNDED.
 2. EXPOSED PAD MUST BE CONNECTED TO GROUND.

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Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1, 3, 5 to 8, 22 to 24, 27, 30 | NC | No Connect. Can be grounded. |
| 2 | RFCT | RF Balun Center Tap (AC Ground). |
| 4 | RFIN | RF Input. Should be ac-coupled. |
| 9, 11, 13, 15 | VLO4, VLO3, VLO2, VLO1 | Positive Supply Voltages for LO Amplifier. |
| 10, 12, 14, 16, 25 | COMM | Ground. |
| 17, 18, 19 | CLK, DATA, LE | Serial Port Interface Control. |
| 20 | LOIN | Ground Return for LO Input. |
| 21 | LOIP | LO Input. Should be ac-coupled. |
| 26 | IFGD | Supply Return for IF Amplifier. Must be grounded. |
| 28, 29 | IFOP, IFON | IF Differential Open-Collector Outputs. Should be pulled up to V_{CC} using external inductors. |
| 31 | IFGM | IF Amplifier Bias Control. |
| 32 | VPIF | Supply Voltage for IF Amplifier. |
| | EPAD | Exposed pad must be connected to ground. |

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f_{RF} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1697\text{ MHz}$, RF power = -10 dBm , LO power = 0 dBm , $R_1 = 910\ \Omega$, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$, optimum SPI settings, unless otherwise noted.

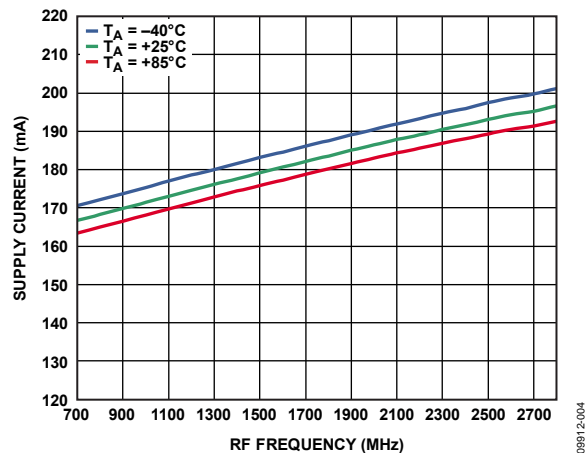


Figure 4. Supply Current vs. RF Frequency

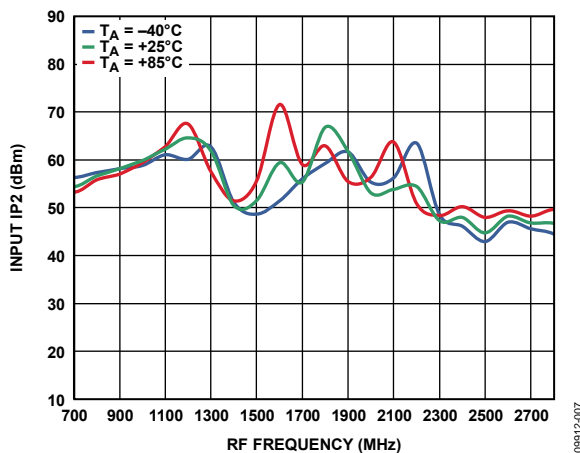


Figure 7. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency

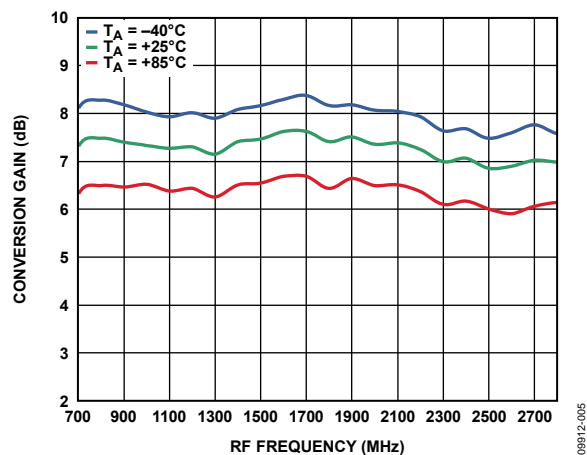


Figure 5. Power Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency

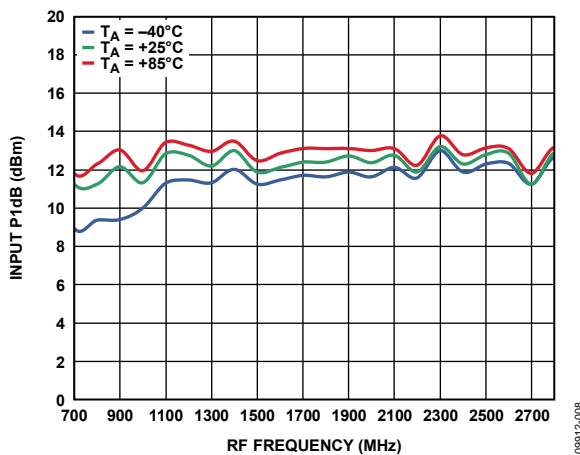


Figure 8. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency

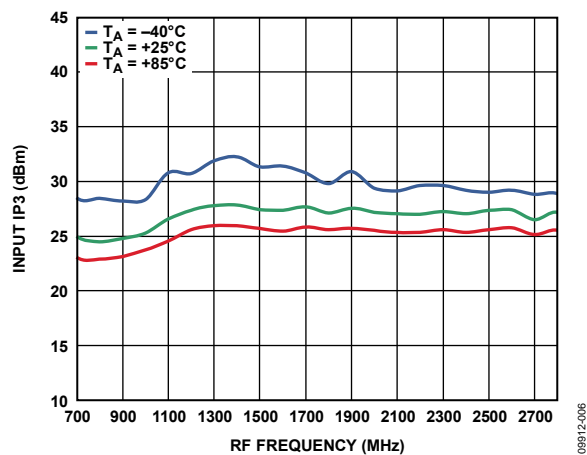


Figure 6. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency

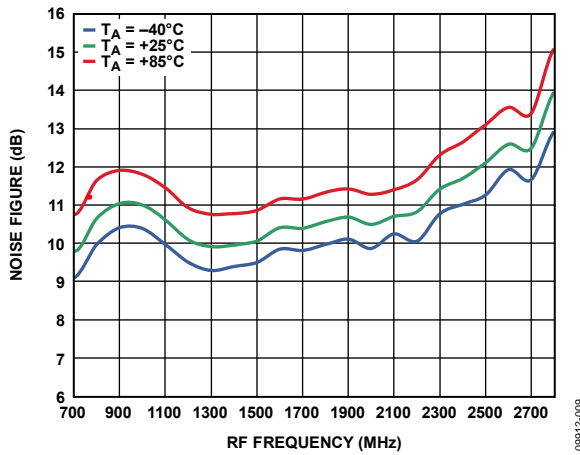


Figure 9. SSB Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency

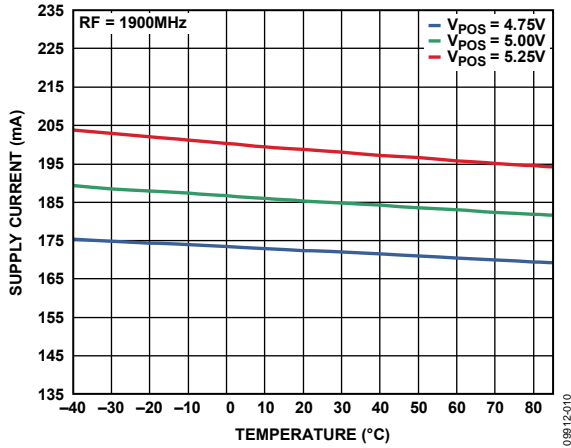


Figure 10. Supply Current vs. Temperature

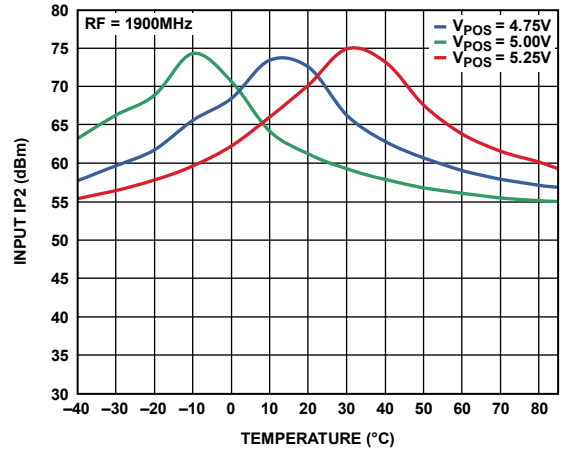


Figure 13. Input IP2 vs. Temperature

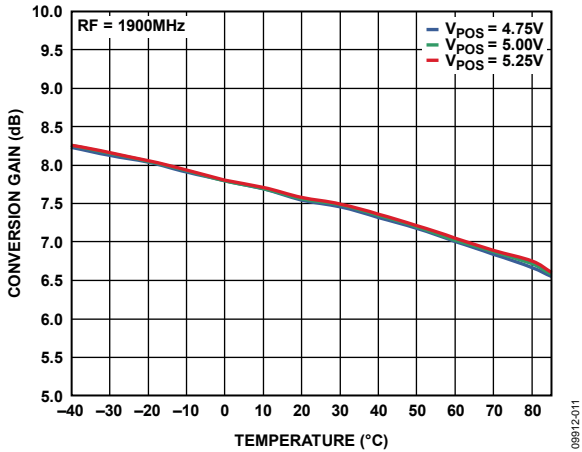


Figure 11. Power Conversion Gain vs. Temperature

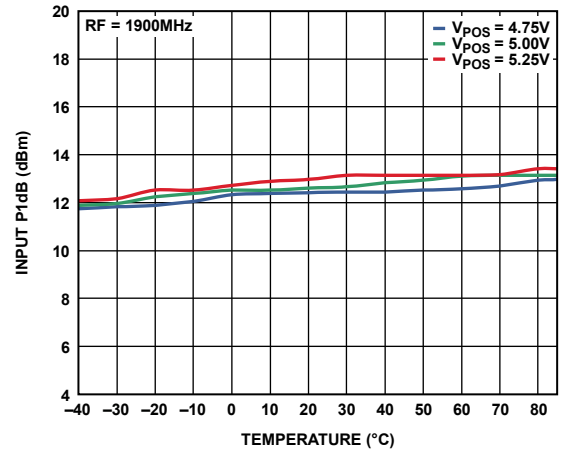


Figure 14. Input P1dB vs. Temperature

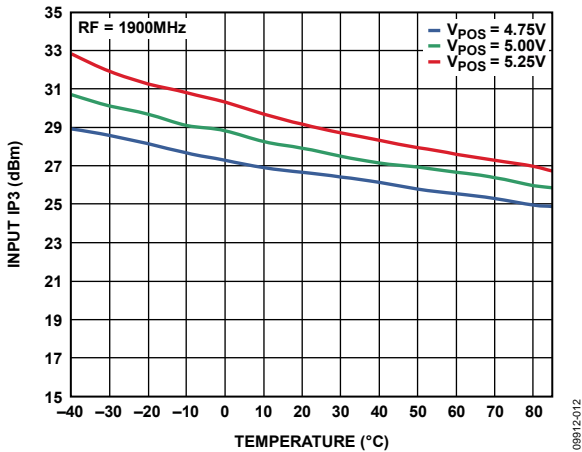


Figure 12. Input IP3 vs. Temperature

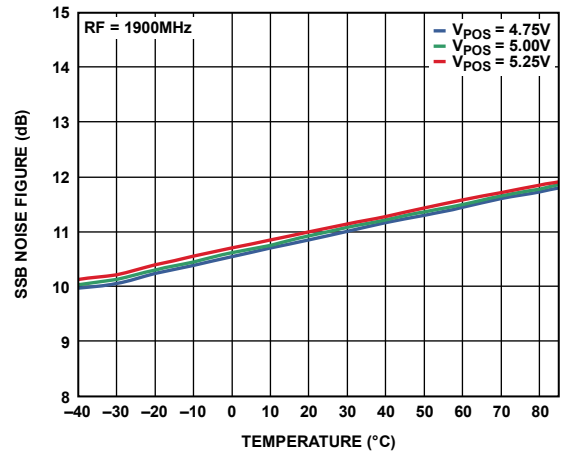
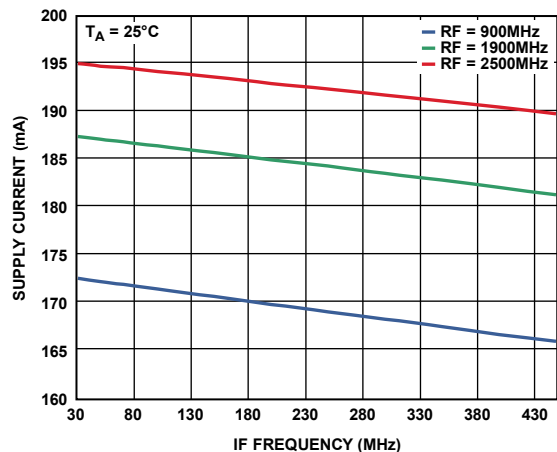
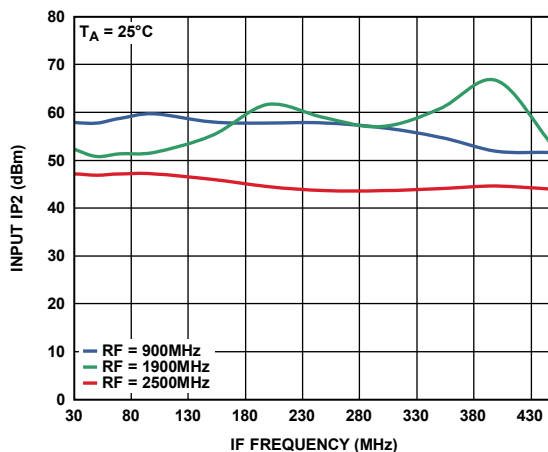


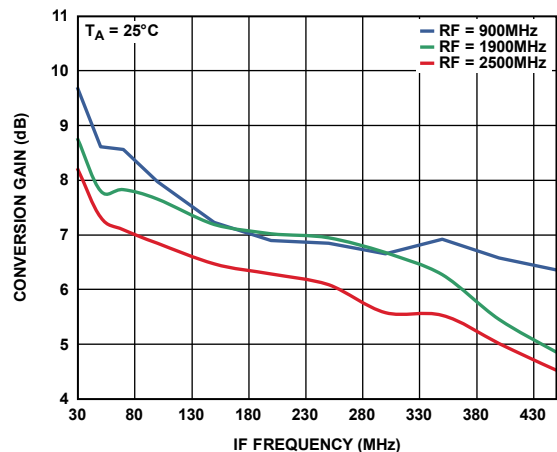
Figure 15. SSB Noise Figure vs. Temperature



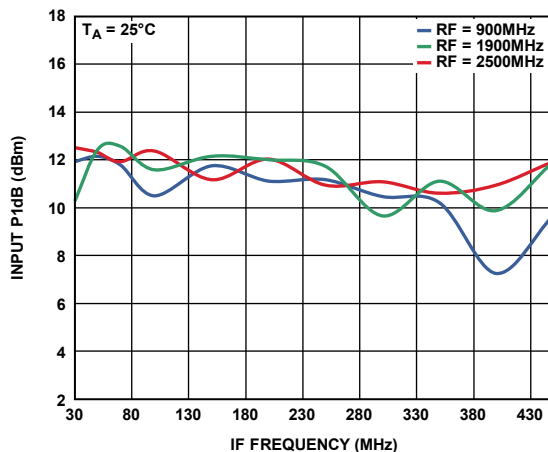
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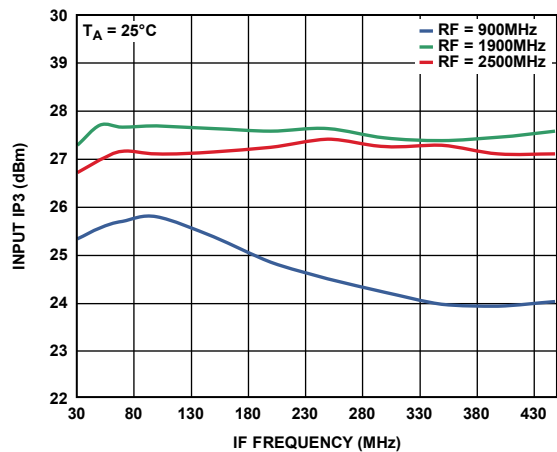
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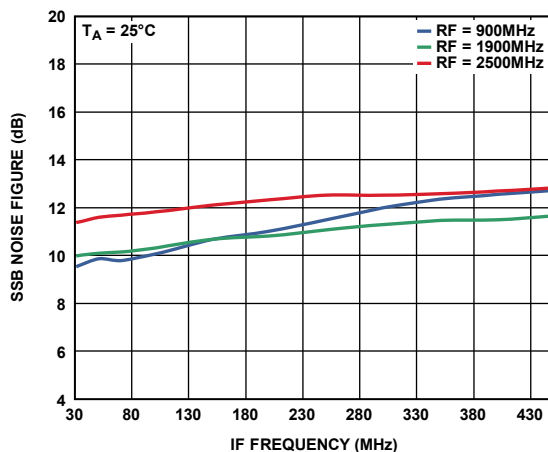
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09912-020



09912-018



09912-021

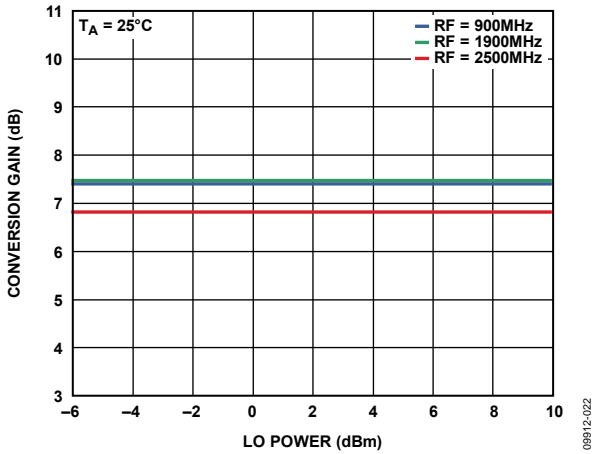


Figure 22. Power Conversion Gain vs. LO Power

08912-022

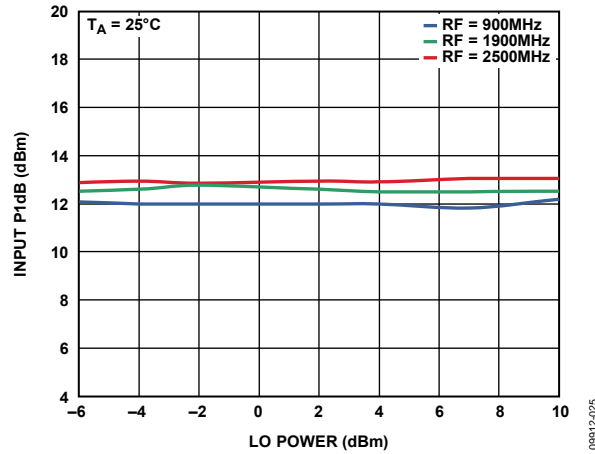


Figure 25. Input P1dB vs. LO Power

08912-025

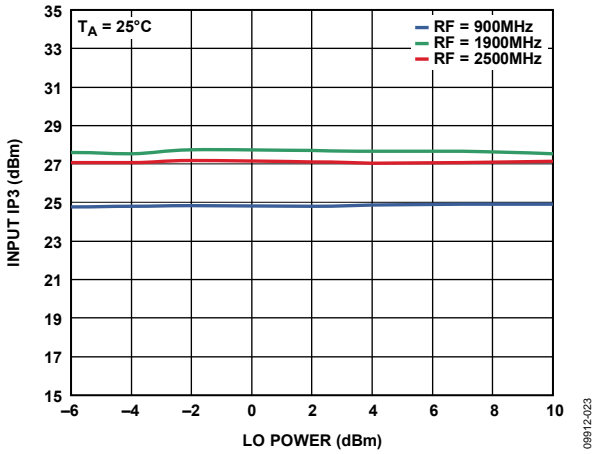


Figure 23. Input IP3 vs. LO Power

08912-023

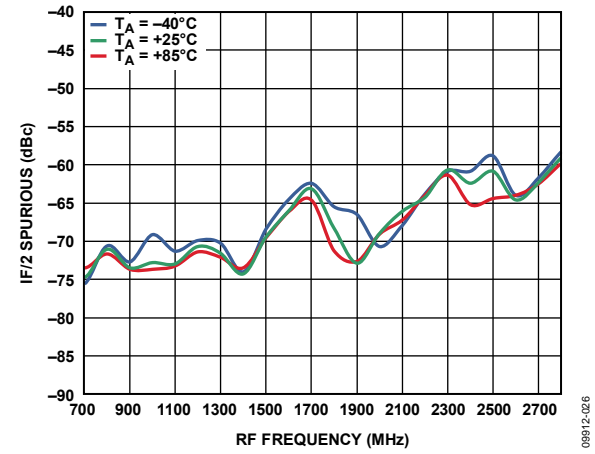


Figure 26. IF/2 Spurious vs. RF Frequency, RF Power = -10 dBm

08912-026

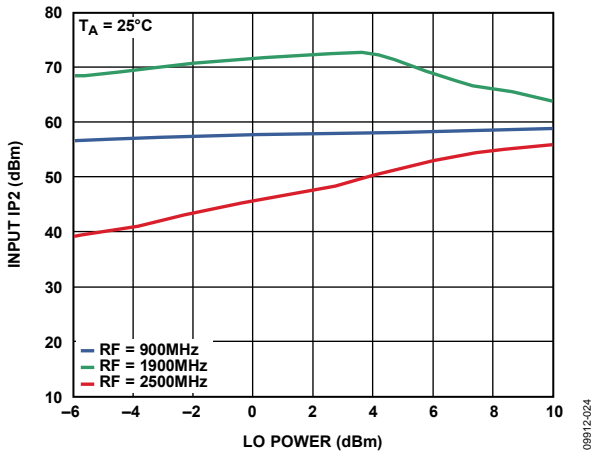


Figure 24. Input IP2 vs. LO Power

08912-024

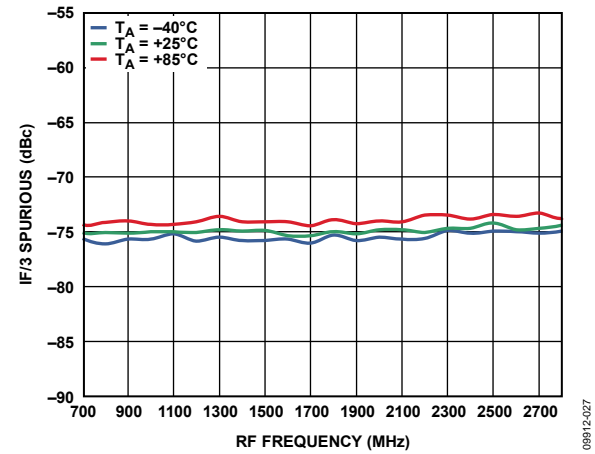


Figure 27. IF/3 Spurious vs. RF Frequency, RF Power = -10 dBm

08912-027

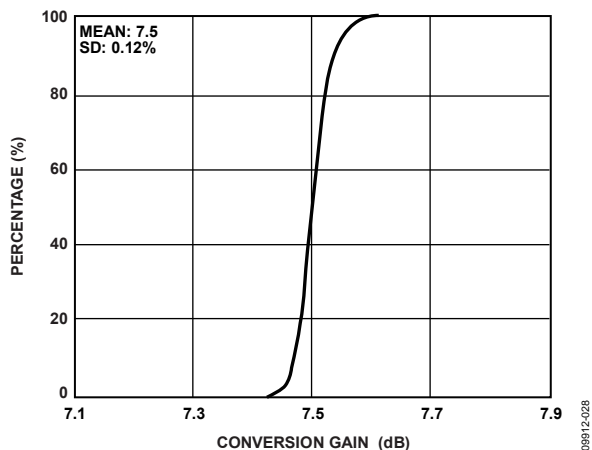


Figure 28. Conversion Gain Distribution

08912-028

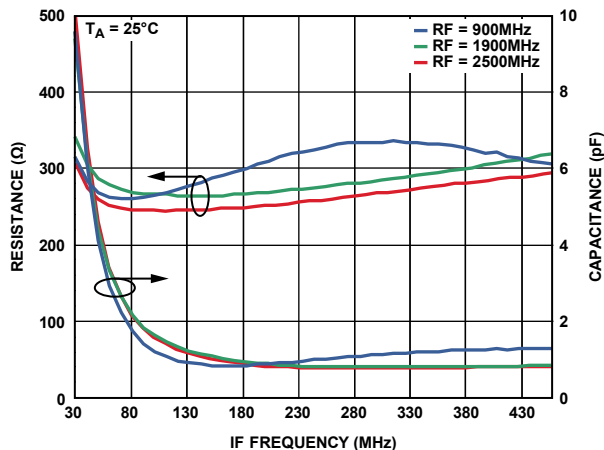


Figure 31. IF Output Impedance (R Parallel C Equivalent)

08912-031

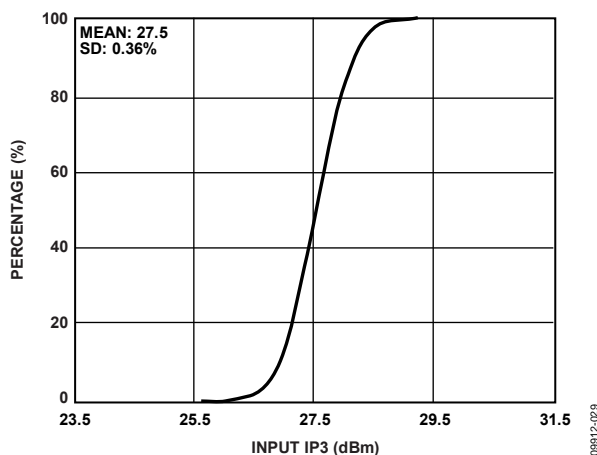


Figure 29. Input IP3 Distribution

08912-029

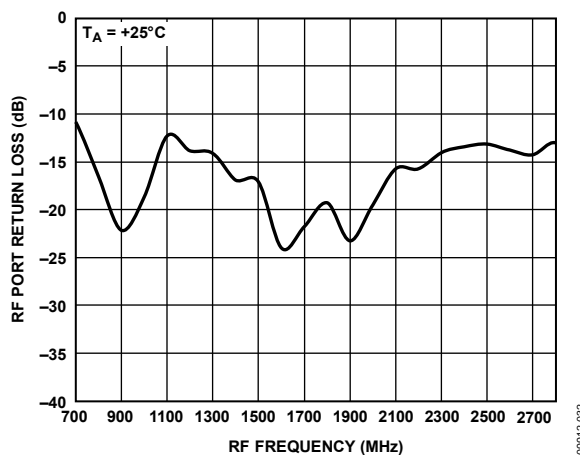


Figure 32. RF Port Return Loss, Fixed IF vs. RF Frequency

08912-032

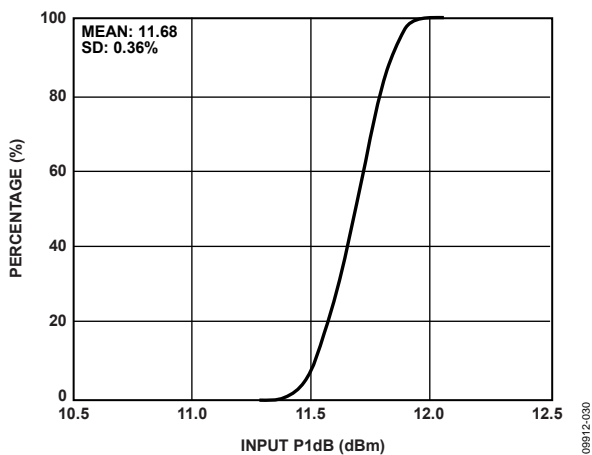


Figure 30. Input P1dB Distribution

08912-030

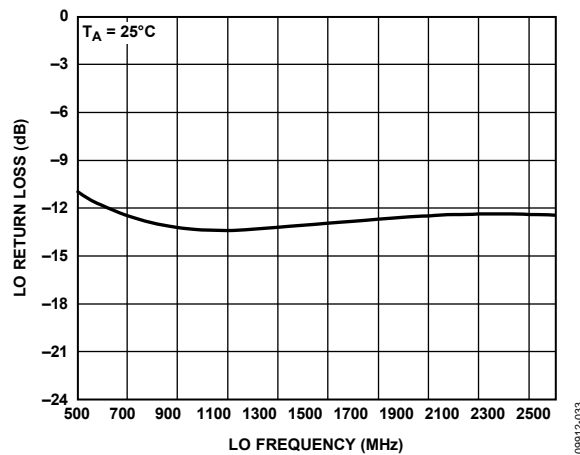


Figure 33. LO Return Loss

08912-033

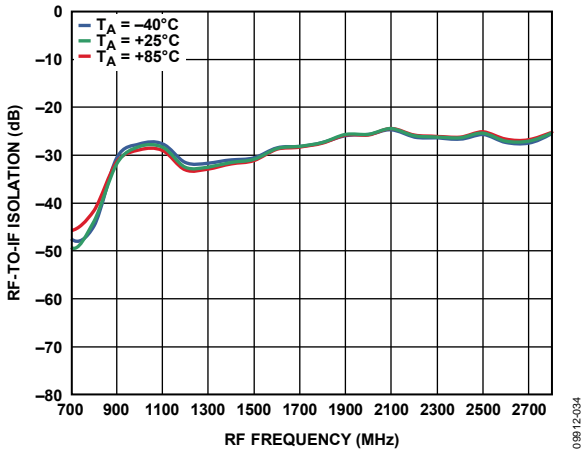


Figure 34. RF-to-IF Isolation vs. RF Frequency

08912-034

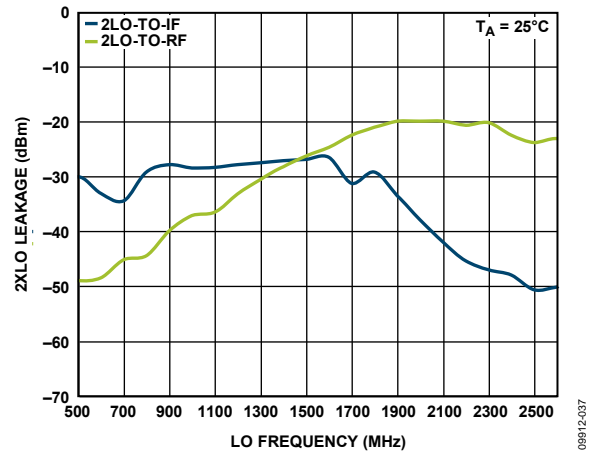


Figure 37. 2XLO Leakage vs. LO Frequency

08912-037

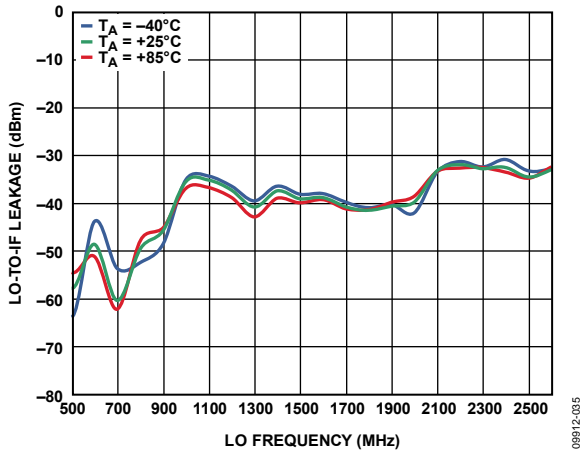


Figure 35. LO-to-IF Leakage vs. LO Frequency

08912-035

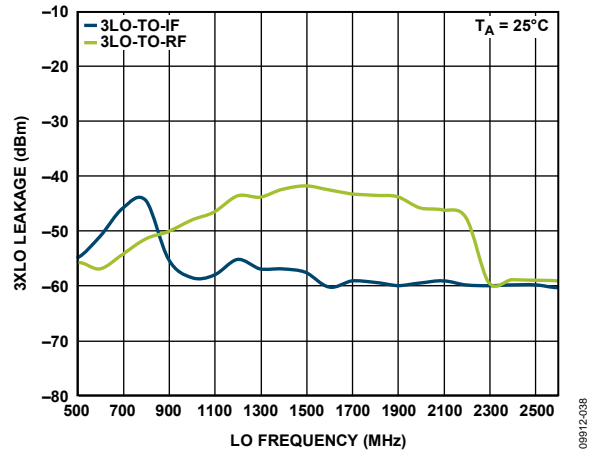


Figure 38. 3XLO Leakage vs. LO Frequency

08912-038

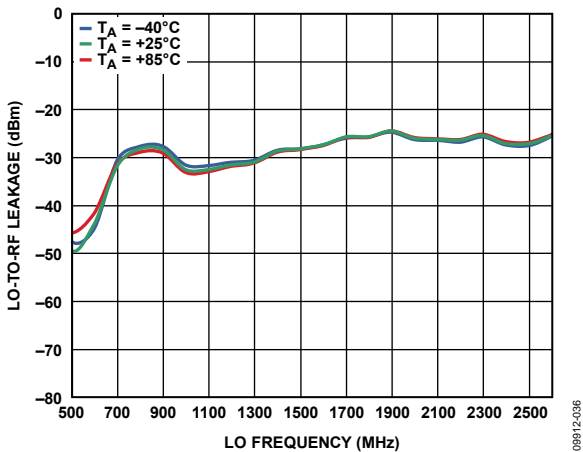


Figure 36. LO-to-RF Leakage vs. LO Frequency

08912-036

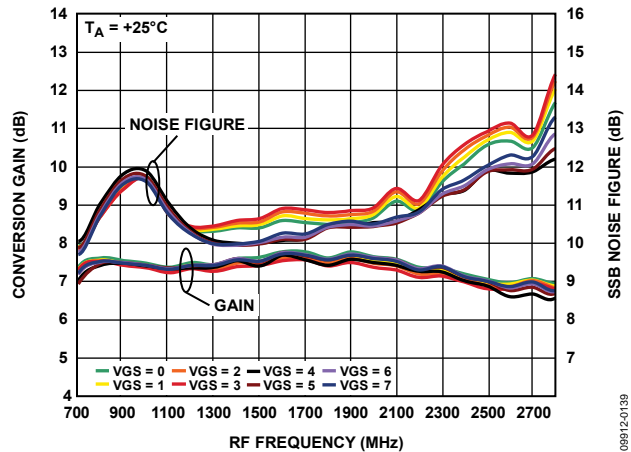


Figure 39. Power Conversion Gain and SSB Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency for All VGS Settings

08912-039

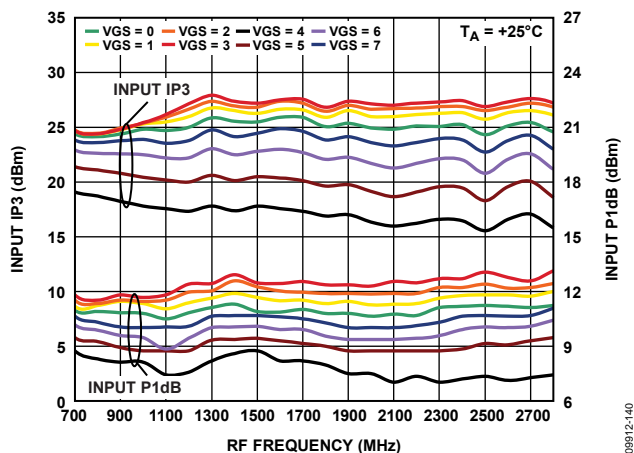


Figure 40. Input IP3 and Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency for All VGS Settings

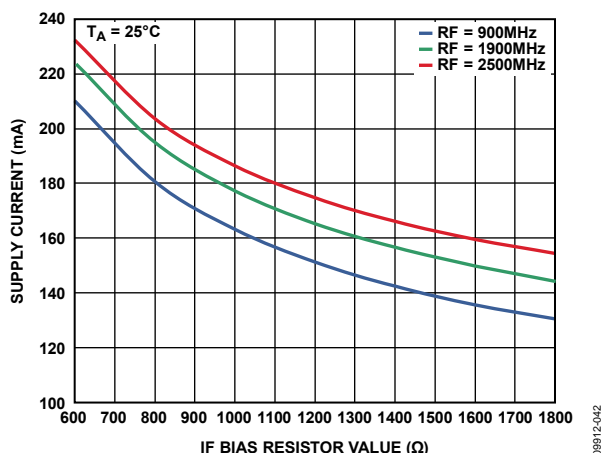


Figure 42. Supply Current vs. IF Bias Resistor Value

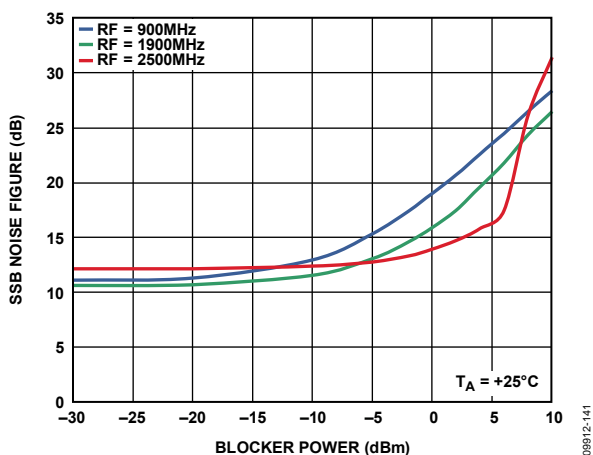


Figure 41. SSB Noise Figure vs. 10 MHz Offset Blocker Level

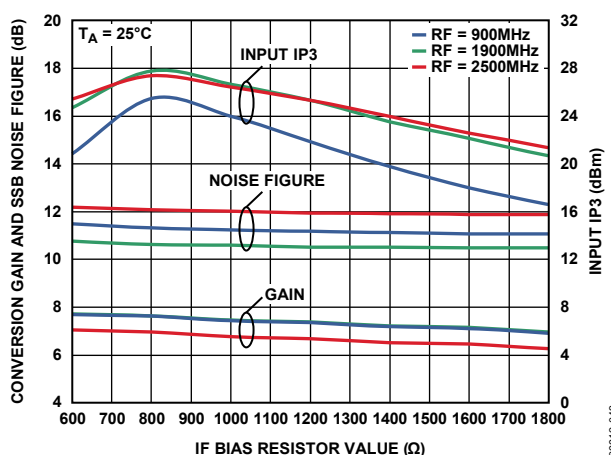


Figure 43. Power Conversion Gain, SSB Noise Figure, and Input IP3 vs. IF Bias Resistor Value

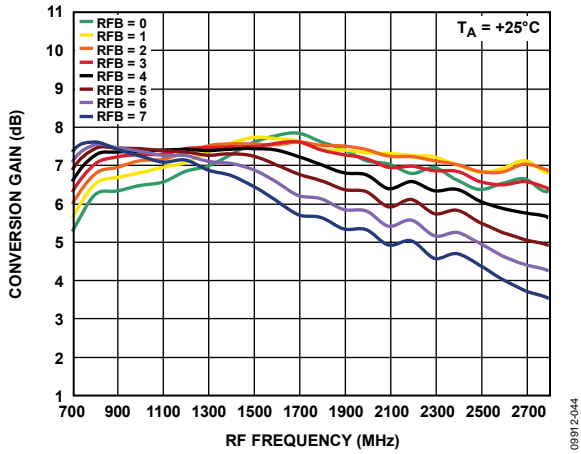


Figure 44. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for All RFB Settings

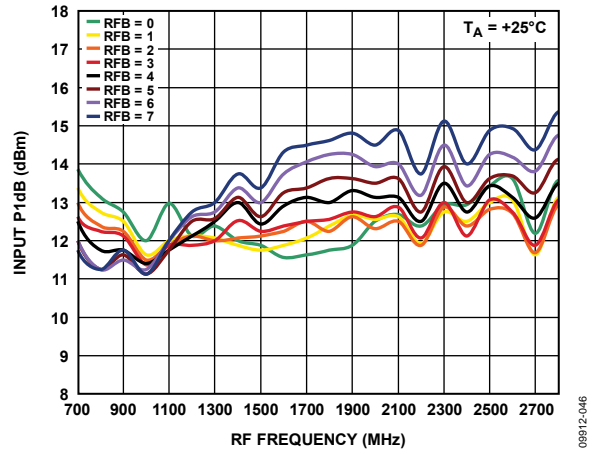


Figure 46. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency for All RFB Settings

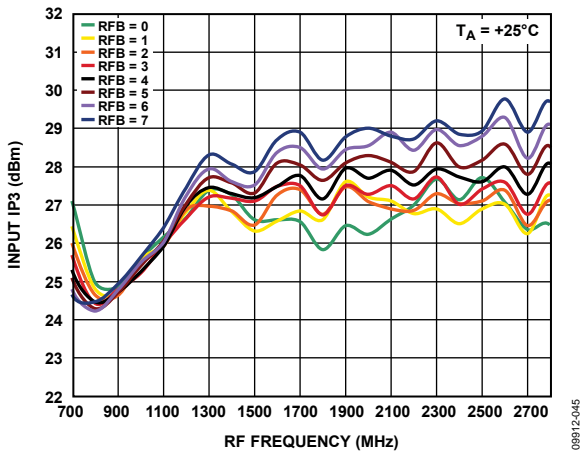


Figure 45. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency for All RFB Settings

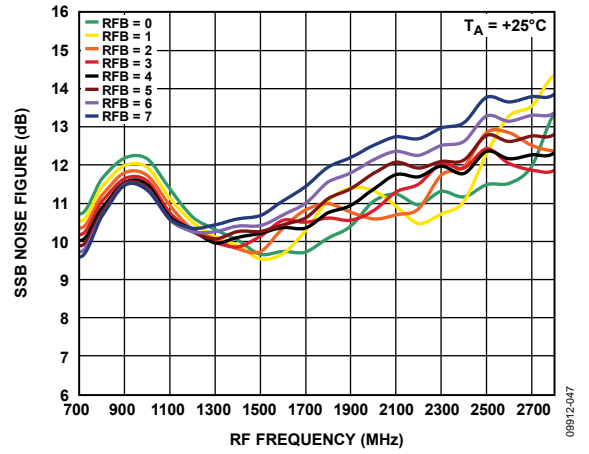


Figure 47. SSB Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency for All RFB Settings

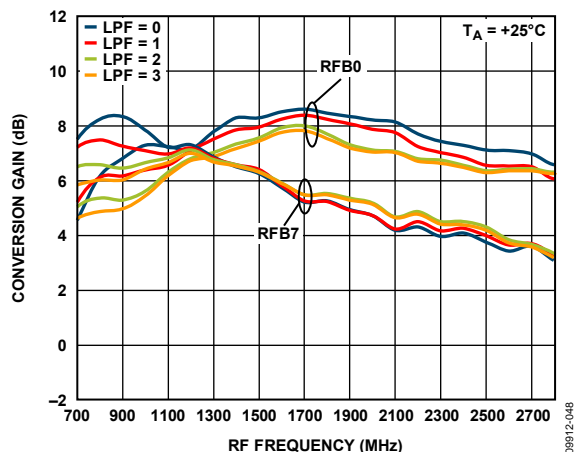


Figure 48. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for All LPF Settings at RFB7 and RFB0

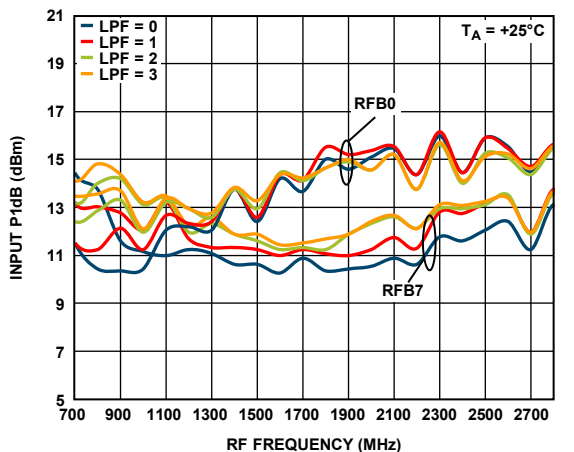


Figure 50. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency for All LPF Settings at RFB7 and RFB0

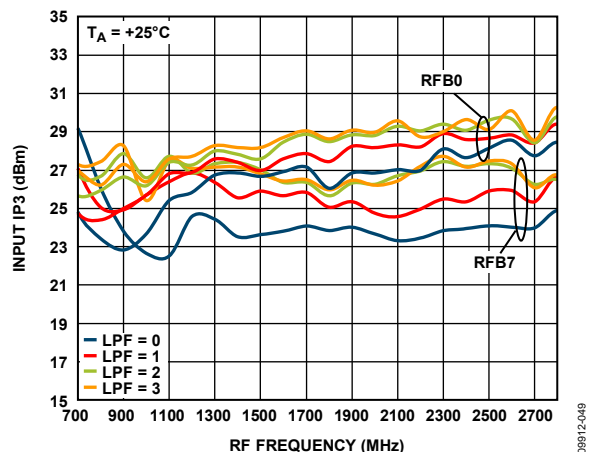


Figure 49. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency for All LPF Settings at RFB7 and RFB0

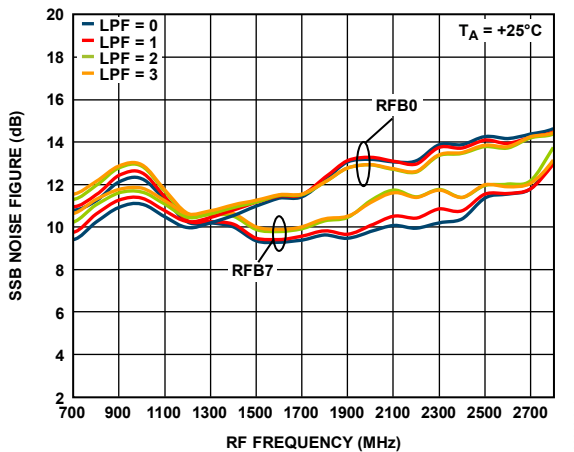


Figure 51. SSB Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency for All LPF Settings at RFB7 and RFB0

3.6 V PERFORMANCE

$V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f_{RF} = 1900\text{ MHz}$, $f_{LO} = 1697\text{ MHz}$, RF power = -10 dBm , LO power = 0 dBm , $R_1 = 800\ \Omega$, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$, optimum SPI settings, unless otherwise noted.

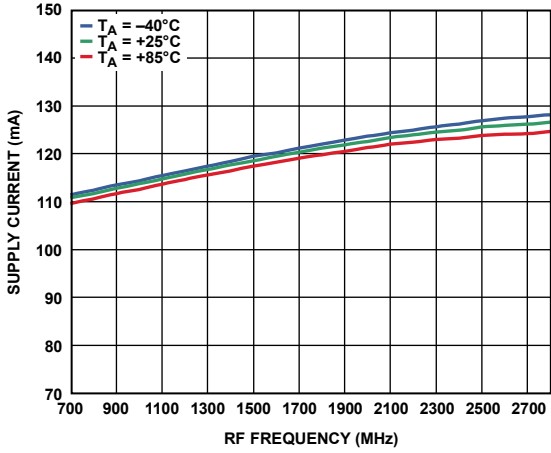


Figure 52. Supply Current vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

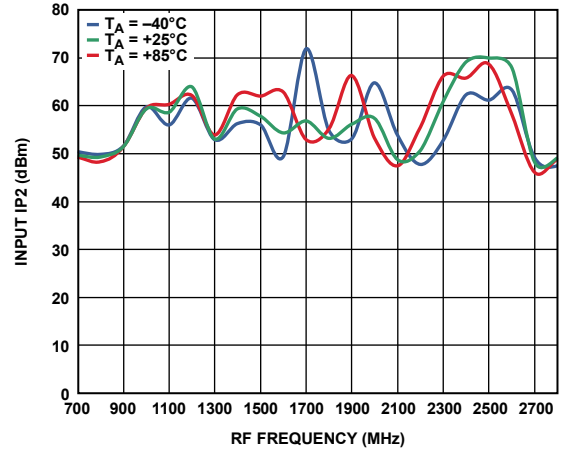


Figure 55. Input IP2 vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

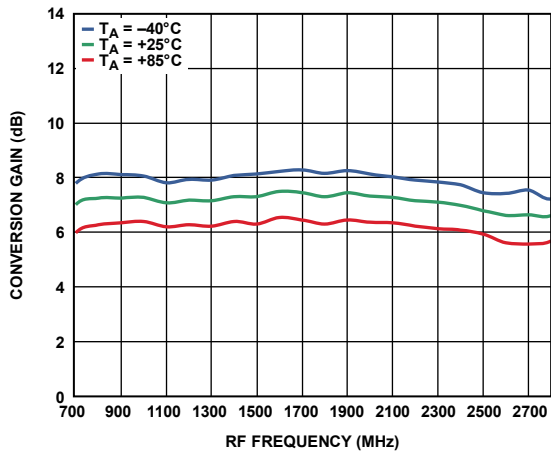


Figure 53. Power Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

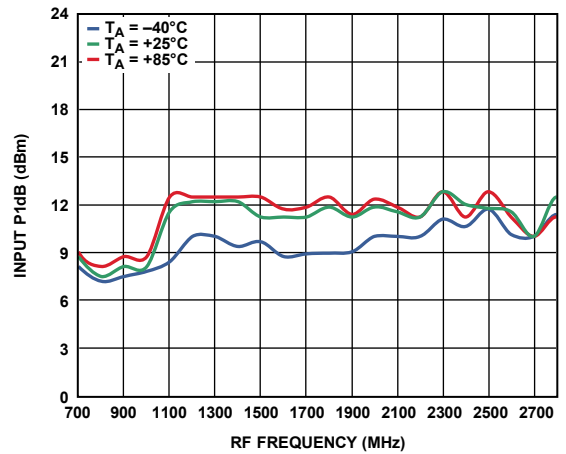


Figure 56. Input P1dB vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

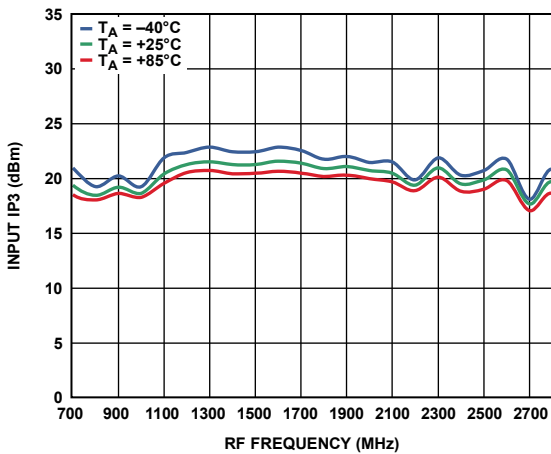


Figure 54. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

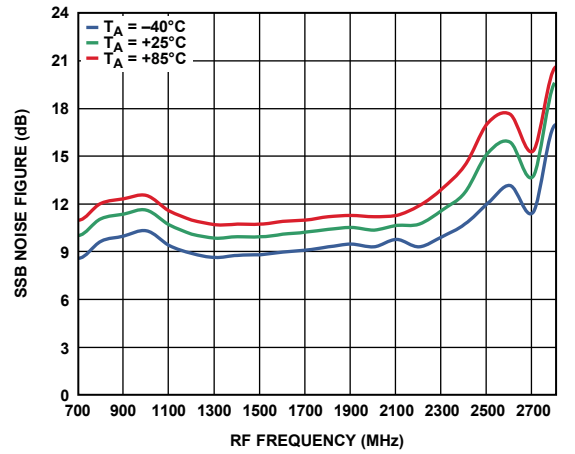


Figure 57. SSB Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at 3.6 V

SPURIOUS PERFORMANCE

$(N \times f_{RF}) - (M \times f_{LO})$ spur measurements were made using the standard evaluation board. Mixer spurious products are measured in dBc from the IF output power level. Data was measured only for frequencies less than 6 GHz. Typical noise floor of the measurement system = -100 dBm.

5 V Performance

$V_s = 5\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, RF power = -10 dBm, LO power = 0 dBm, $R_1 = 910\ \Omega$, $Z_o = 50\ \Omega$, optimum SPI settings, unless otherwise noted.

Table 5. RF = 900 MHz, LO = 697 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| N | 0 | | -54.2 | -31.4 | -41.5 | -29.4 | -58.5 | -49.3 | -70.5 | -52.9 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -37.8 | 0.0 | -38.7 | -19.6 | -51.6 | -38.0 | -62.9 | -52.4 | -70.2 | -57.9 | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -65.0 | -54.4 | -69.6 | -53.4 | -72.5 | -82.3 | -93.5 | -97.4 | -93.0 | -98.8 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 3 | -94.0 | -86.7 | <-100 | -91.0 | <-100 | -95.3 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | |
| | 4 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | |
| | 5 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 6 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 7 | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 8 | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 9 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 10 | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 11 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |

Table 6. RF = 1900 MHz, LO = 1697 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| N | 0 | | -34.9 | -30.7 | -66.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -33.2 | 0.0 | -56.6 | -51.3 | -77.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -75.0 | -78.5 | -71.5 | -85.2 | -80.3 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | -89.5 | -94.8 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 11 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 |

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Table 7. RF = 2500 MHz, LO = 2297 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| N | 0 | | -28.6 | -45.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -32.5 | 0.0 | -53.0 | -52.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -91.2 | -82.8 | -60.5 | -80.8 | -97.3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | <-100 | <-100 | -87.7 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | |
| | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 |

3.6 V Performance

$V_s = 3.6\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, RF power = -10 dBm, LO power = 0 dBm, $R_1 = 800\ \Omega$, $Z_o = 50\ \Omega$, optimum SPI settings, unless otherwise noted.

Table 8. RF = 900 MHz, LO = 697 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| N | 0 | | -45.5 | -35.1 | -44.1 | -30.2 | -49.9 | -48.7 | -66.6 | -66.5 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -41.0 | 0.0 | -37.3 | -18.9 | -54.8 | -40.4 | -62.4 | -53.2 | -73.0 | -66.8 | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -59.2 | -54.7 | -78.2 | -54.8 | -62.8 | -83.1 | -78.3 | -96.1 | -79.5 | -96.2 | -96.2 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 3 | -90.0 | -81.9 | <-100 | -73.9 | -89.6 | -79.4 | <-100 | -95.3 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | |
| | 4 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | |
| | 5 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 6 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 7 | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 8 | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 9 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 10 | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 11 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |

Table 9. RF = 1900 MHz, LO = 1697 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| N | 0 | | -46.6 | -30.5 | -78.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -33.4 | 0.0 | -57.0 | -53.8 | -79.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -68.9 | -77.2 | -69.2 | -72.8 | -75.2 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | -74.4 | -94.0 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | |
| | 11 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 |

Table 10. RF = 2500 MHz, LO = 2297 MHz

| | | M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| N | 0 | | -30.0 | -51.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | -32.1 | 0.0 | -53.6 | -51.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | -89.0 | -78.0 | -65.5 | -72.9 | -88.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | <-100 | <-100 | -73.5 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | | | |
| | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 | <-100 |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <-100 | <-100 |

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADL5811 consists of two primary components: the RF subsystem and the LO subsystem. The combination of design, process, and packaging technology allows the functions of these subsystems to be integrated into a single die, using mature packaging and interconnection technologies to provide a high performance device with excellent electrical, mechanical, and thermal properties. The wideband frequency response and flexible frequency programming simplifies the receiver design, saves on-board space, and minimizes the need for external components.

The RF subsystem consists of an integrated, tunable, low loss RF balun; a double balanced, passive MOSFET mixer; a tunable sum termination network; and an IF amplifier.

The LO subsystem consists of a multistage limiting LO amplifier. The purpose of the LO subsystem is to provide a large, fixed amplitude, balanced signal to drive the mixer independent of the level of the LO input. A block diagram of the device is shown in Figure 58.

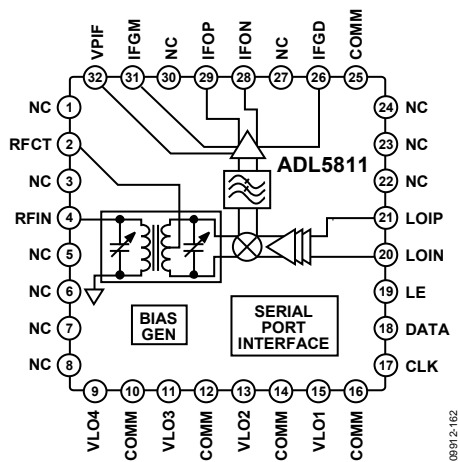


Figure 58. Block Diagram

RF SUBSYSTEM

The single-ended, 50 Ω RF input is internally transformed to a balanced signal using a tunable, low loss, unbalanced-to-balanced (balun) transformer. This transformer is made possible by an extremely low loss metal stack, which provides both excellent balance and dc isolation for the RF port. Although the port can be dc connected, it is recommended that a blocking capacitor be used to avoid running excessive dc current through the part. The RF balun can easily support an RF input frequency range of 700 MHz to 2800 MHz. This balun is tuned over the frequency range by SPI controlled switched capacitor networks at the input and output of the RF balun.

The resulting balanced RF signal is applied to a passive mixer that commutates the RF input in accordance with the output of the LO subsystem. The passive mixer is essentially a balanced, low loss switch that adds minimum noise to the frequency translation. The only noise contribution from the mixer is due to the resistive loss of the switches, which is in the order of a few ohms.

Because the mixer is inherently broadband and bidirectional, it is necessary to properly terminate all idler ($M \times N$ product) frequencies generated by the mixing process. Terminating the mixer avoids the generation of unwanted intermodulation products and reduces the level of unwanted signals at the input of the IF amplifier, where high peak signal levels can compromise the compression and intermodulation performance of the system. This termination is accomplished by the addition of a programmable low-pass filter network between the IF amplifier and the mixer and in the feedback elements in the IF amplifier.

The IF amplifier is a balanced feedback design that simultaneously provides the desired gain, noise figure, and input impedance that is required to achieve the overall performance. The balanced open-collector output of the IF amplifier, with an impedance modified by the feedback within the amplifier, permits the output to be connected directly to a high impedance filter, a differential amplifier, or an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) input while providing optimum second-order intermodulation suppression. The differential output impedance of the IF amplifier is approximately 200 Ω . If operation in a 50 Ω system is desired, the output can be transformed to 50 Ω by using a 4:1 transformer or an LC impedance matching network.

The intermodulation performance of the design is generally limited by the IF amplifier. The IP3 performance can be optimized by adjusting the low-pass filter between the mixer and the IF amplifier. Further optimization can be made by adjusting the IF current with an external resistor. Figure 42 and Figure 43 illustrate how various IF resistors affect the performance with a 5 V supply. Additionally, dc current can be saved by increasing the IF resistor. It is permissible to reduce the IF amplifier's dc supply voltage to as low as 3.3 V, further reducing the dissipated power of the part. (Note that no performance enhancement is obtained by reducing the value of these resistors, and excessive dc power dissipation may result.)

Because the mixer is bidirectional, the tuning of the RF and IF ports is linked and it is possible for the user to optimize gain, noise figure, IP3, and impedance match via the SPI. This feature permits high performance operation and is achieved entirely using SPI control. Additionally, the performance of the mixer can be improved by setting the optimum gate voltage on the passive mixer, which is also controlled by the SPI to enable optimum performance of the part. See the Applications Information section for examples of this tuning.

LO SUBSYSTEM

The LO amplifier is designed to provide a large signal level to the mixer to obtain optimum intermodulation and compression performance. The resulting LO amplifier provides very high performance over a wide range of LO input frequencies.

The ideal waveshape for switching the passive mixer is a square wave at the LO frequency to cause the mixer to switch through its resistive region (from on to off and off to on) as rapidly as possible. While it has always been possible to generate such a square wave, the amount of dc current required to generate a large amplitude square wave at high frequencies has made it impractical to create such a mixer. Novel circuitry within the [ADL5811](#) permits the generation of a near-square wave output at frequencies of up to 2800 MHz with dc current that compares favorably with that employed by narrow-band passive mixers.

The input stages of the LO amplifier provide common-mode rejection, permitting the LO input to be driven either single ended or balanced. For a single-ended input, either LOIP or LOIN can be grounded. It is desirable to dc block the LO inputs to avoid damaging the part by the accidental application of a large dc voltage to the part. In addition, the LO inputs are internally dc blocked.

Because the LO amplifier is inherently wideband, the [ADL5811](#) can be driven with either high-side or low-side LO by simply setting the optimum RF balun and LPF inputs to the SPI.

The LO amplifier converts a variable level, single or balanced input signal (–6 dBm to +10 dBm) to a hard voltage limited, balanced signal internally to drive the mixer. Excellent performance can be

obtained with a 0 dBm input level; however, the circuit continues to function at considerably lower levels of LO input power.

The performance of this amplifier is critical in achieving a high intercept passive mixer without degrading the noise floor of the system. This is a critical requirement in an interferer rich environment, such as cellular infrastructure, where blocking interferers can limit mixer performance. Blocking dynamic range can benefit from a higher level of LO drive, which pushes the LO amplifier stages harder into compression and causes them to switch harder and to limit the small signal gain of the chain. Both of these conditions are beneficial to low noise figure under blocking. NF under blocking can be improved several decibels for LO input power levels above 0 dBm.

The LO amplifier topology inherently minimizes the dc current based on the LO operating voltage and the LO operating frequency. It is permissible to reduce the LO supply voltage down as low as 3.6 V, which drops the dc current rapidly. The mixer dynamic range varies accordingly with the LO supply voltage. No external biasing resistor is required for optimizing the LO amplifier.

In addition, the [ADL5811](#) has a power-down mode that can be used with any supply voltage applied to the part.

All of the SPI inputs are designed to work with any logic family that provides a Logic 0 input level of less than 0.4 V and a Logic 1 input level that exceeds 1.4 V.

All pins, including the RF pins, are ESD protected and have been tested up to a level of 2000 V HBM and 1250 V CDM.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

BASIC CONNECTIONS

The ADL5811 mixer is designed to downconvert radio frequencies (RF) primarily between 700 MHz and 2800 MHz to lower intermediate frequencies (IF) between 30 MHz and 450 MHz. Figure 59 depicts the basic connections of the mixer. It is recommended to ac couple RF and LO input ports to prevent nonzero dc voltages from damaging the RF balun or LO input circuit. A RFIN capacitor value of 22 pF is recommended.

IF PORT

The mixer differential IF interface requires pull-up choke inductors to bias the open-collector outputs and to set the output match. The shunting impedance of the choke inductors used to couple dc current into the IF amplifier should be selected to provide the desired output return loss.

The real part of the output impedance is approximately 200 Ω , as seen in Figure 31, which matches many commonly used SAW filters without the need for a transformer. This results in a voltage conversion gain that is approximately 6 dB higher than the power conversion gain. When a 50 Ω output impedance is needed, use a 4:1 impedance transformer, as shown in Figure 59.

BIAS RESISTOR SELECTION

An external resistor, R1, is used to adjust the bias current of the integrated amplifier at the IF terminal. It is necessary to have a sufficient amount of current to bias both the internal IF amplifier to optimize dc current vs. optimum input IP3 performance. Figure 42 and Figure 43 provide the reference for the bias resistor selection when lower power consumption is considered at the expense of conversion gain and input IP3 performance.

VGS PROGRAMMING

The ADL5811 allows programmability for internal gate-to-source voltages for optimizing mixer performance over the desired frequency bands. The ADL5811 defaults the VGS setting to 0. Power conversion gain, input IP3, NF, and input P1dB can be optimized, as shown in Figure 39 and Figure 40.

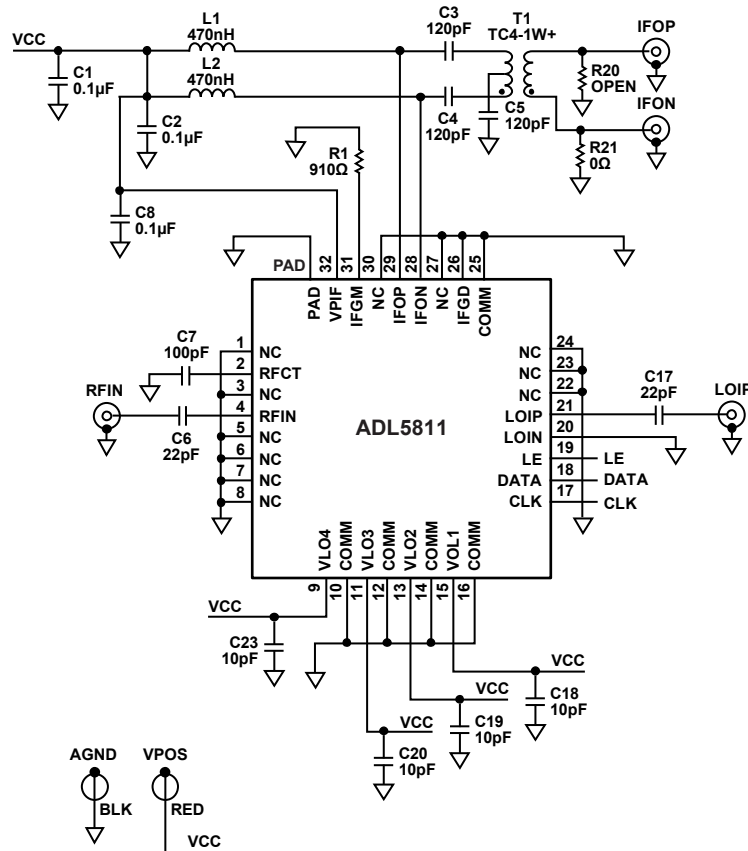


Figure 59. Basic Connections

09912-163

LOW-PASS FILTER PROGRAMMING

The [ADL5811](#) allows programmability for the low-pass filter terminating the mixer output. This filter helps to block sum term mixing products at the expense of some noise figure and gain and can significantly increase input IP3. The [ADL5811](#) defaults the LPF setting to 0. Power conversion gain, input IP3, NF, and input P1dB can be optimized, as shown in Figure 48 to Figure 51.

RF BALUN PROGRAMMING

The [ADL5811](#) allows programmability for the RF balun by allowing capacitance to be switched into both the input and the output, which allows the balun to be tuned to cover the entire frequency band (700 MHz to 2800 MHz). Under most circumstances, the input and output can be tuned together though sometimes it may be advantageous for matching reasons to tune them separately. The [ADL5811](#) defaults the RFB setting to 0. Power conversion gain, input IP3, NF, and input P1dB can be optimized, as shown in Figure 44 to Figure 47.

REGISTER STRUCTURE

Figure 60 illustrates the register map of the ADL5811. The ADL5811 only uses Register 5. Because of this, set all of the control bits to 5. When set to 0, the ENBL bit, DB7, enables the part. By setting this bit to 1, the mixer is powered down. The RFB IN CAP DAC and RFB OUT CAP DAC bits are used to tune the RF balun. In most cases, they are tuned together with the higher settings, 7, tuning for the low frequencies, and with the lower settings, 0, tuning for the high frequencies. There are times where it becomes advantageous to tune the input and output of the RF balun separately and that ability is provided.

The LPF bits control the low-pass filter settings at the IF output. The ability to tune the low-pass filter allows some trade-off between gain, noise figure, and input IP3 with higher settings, 7, providing higher input IP3 at the cost of some gain and noise figure, and lower settings, 0, providing higher gain and lower NF at the cost of lower input IP3. The VGS bits control the VGS settings of the mixer core and allow further tuning of the device.

Table 11 lists the optimum settings characterized for each frequency band. All register bits default to 0.

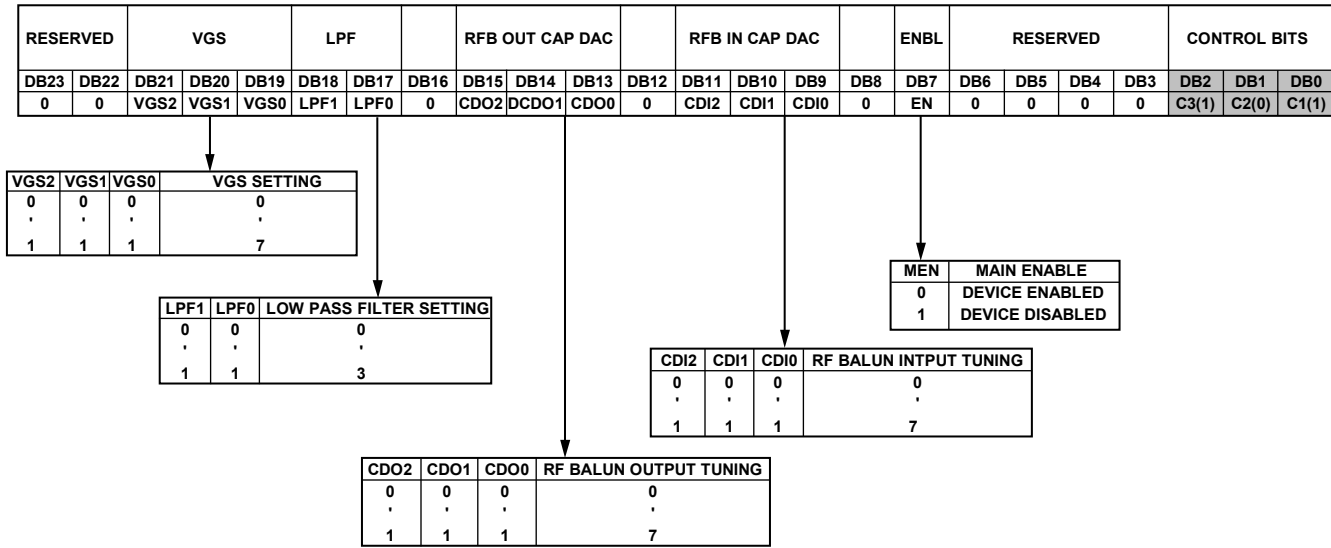


Figure 60. ADL5811 Register Maps

Table 11. Optimum Settings

| RF Frequency (MHz) | LO Frequency (MHz) | VGS | LPF | RFB OUT CAP DAC | RFB IN CAP DAC |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| 700 | 497 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 800 | 597 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 900 | 697 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 1000 | 797 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 1100 | 897 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 1200 | 997 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 1300 | 1097 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 1400 | 1197 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 1500 | 1297 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 1600 | 1397 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1700 | 1497 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1800 | 1597 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1900 | 1697 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2000 | 1797 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2100 | 1897 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 2200 | 1997 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2300 | 2097 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2400 | 2197 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2500 | 2297 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 2600 | 2397 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2700 | 2497 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2800 | 2597 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

EVALUATION BOARD

An evaluation board is available for the ADL5811. The standard evaluation board schematic is presented in Figure 61. The USB interface circuitry schematic is presented in Figure 64. The evaluation board layout is shown in Figure 62 and Figure 63.

The evaluation board is fabricated using Rogers® 3003 material. Table 12 details the configuration for the mixer characterization. The evaluation board software is available on www.analog.com.

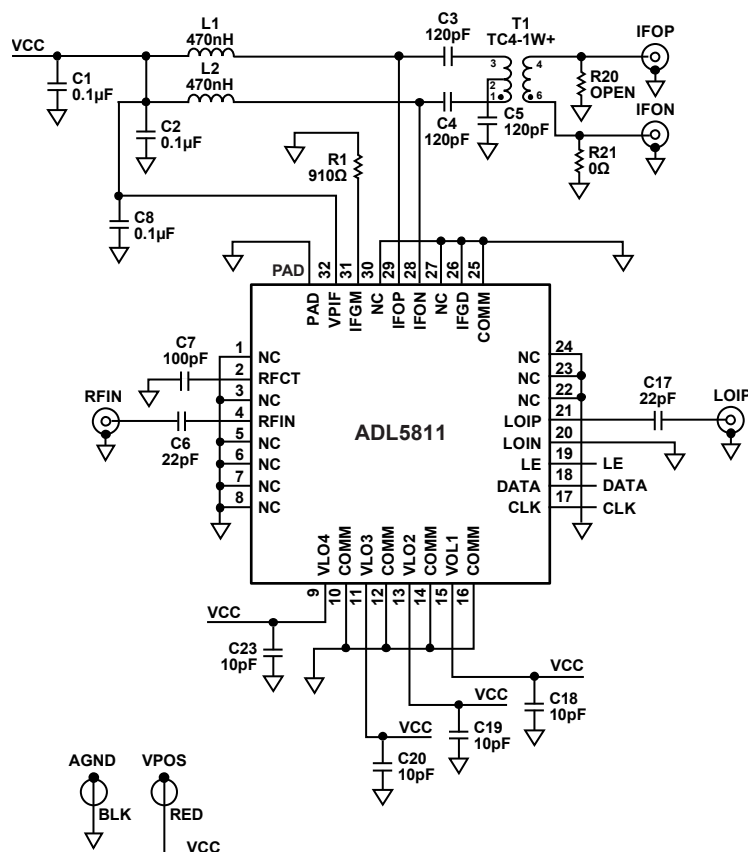
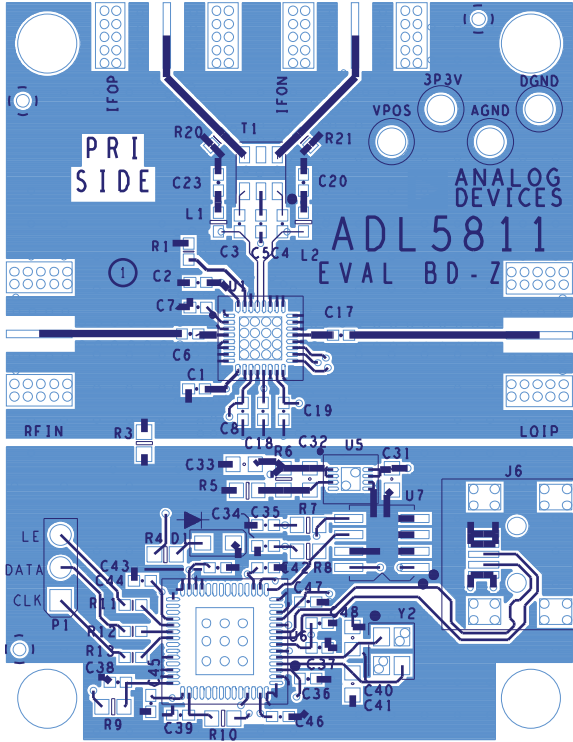


Figure 61. Evaluation Board Schematic

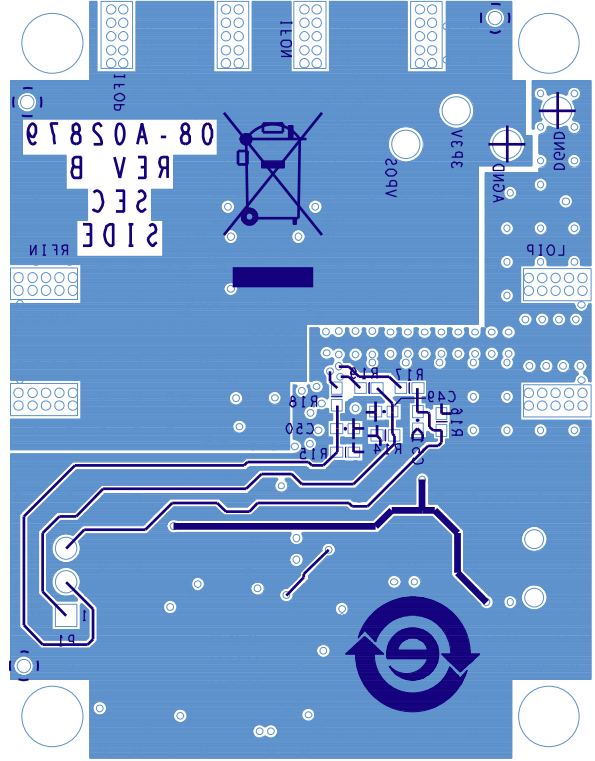
Table 12. Evaluation Board Configuration

| Components | Description | Default Conditions |
|--|---|---|
| C1, C2, C8, C18, C19, C20, C23 | Power supply decoupling. Nominal supply decoupling consists of a 0.1 μ F capacitor to ground in parallel with a 10 pF capacitor to ground positioned as close to the device as possible. | C1, C2 = 0.1 μ F (size 0402), C8, C18, C19, C20, C23 = 10 pF (size 0402) |
| C6, C7, RFIN | RF input interface. The input channel is ac-coupled through C6. C7 provides bypassing for the center tap of the RF input balun. | C6 = 22 pF (size 0402), C7 = 100 pF (size 0402) |
| C3, C4, C5, L1, L2, R20, R21, T1, IFOP, IFON | IF output interface. The open-collector IF output interfaces are biased through pull-up choke inductors, L1 and L2. T1 is a 4:1 impedance transformer used to provide a single-ended IF output interface, with C5 providing center-tap bypassing. Remove R21 for balanced output operation. | C3, C4, C5 = 120 pF (size 0402), L1, L2 = 470 nH (size 0603), R20 = open, R21 = 0 Ω (size 0402), T1 = TC4-1W+ (Mini-Circuits®) |
| C17, LOIP | LO interface. C17 provides ac coupling for the LOIP local oscillator input. | C17 = 22 pF (size 0402) |
| R1 | Bias control. R1 sets the bias point for the internal IF amplifier. | R1 = 910 Ω (size 0402) |



09912-062

Figure 62. Evaluation Board Top Layer



09912-063

Figure 63. Evaluation Board Bottom Layer

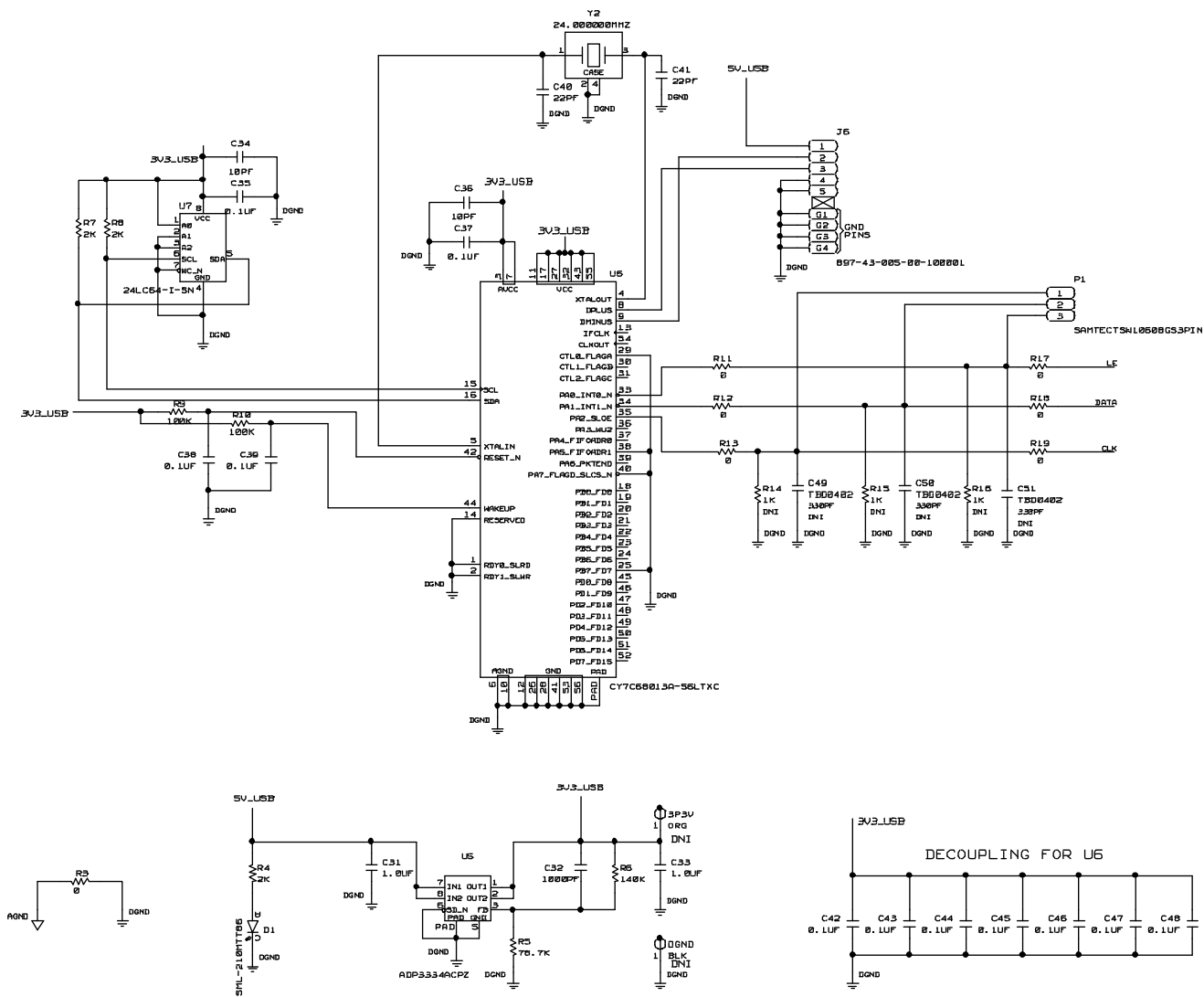
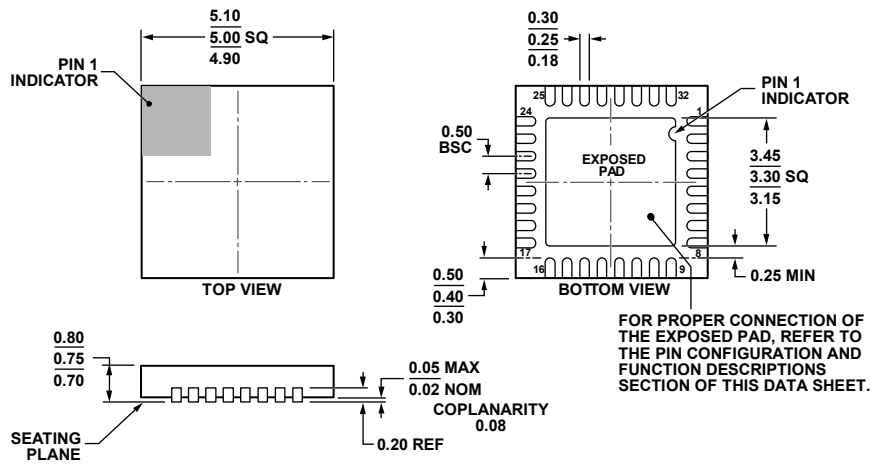


Figure 64. USB Interface Circuitry on the Evaluation Board

09912-161

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WHHD.

Figure 65. 32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WQ]
5 mm × 5 mm Body, Very Very Thin Quad (CP-32-13)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

03309-A

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model ¹ | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option | Quantity |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|----------|
| ADL5811ACPZ-R7 | -40°C to +85°C | 32-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WQ] | CP-32-13 | 1500 |
| ADL5811-EVALZ | | Evaluation Board | | |

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.