> SILICON RFIC 2.5 GHz FREQUENCY UP-CONVERTER FOR WIRELESS TRANSCEIVER

## FEATURES

- RECOMMENDED OPERATING FREQUENCY:
fRFout $=0.8$ to 2.5 GHz
- SUPPLY VOLTAGE:

Vcc $=2.7$ to 3.3 V

- HIGHER IP3 AND CONVERSION GAIN:

CG $=9.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ TYP
$\mathrm{OIP}_{3}=+7.5 \mathrm{dBm}$ TYP @ fRFout $=0.9 \mathrm{GHz}$

- HIGH-DENSITY SURFACE MOUNTING:

6-pin super minimold package

## DESCRIPTION

NEC's UPC8172TB is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit designed as a frequency up-converter for a wireless transceiver transmitter stage. This IC is manufactured using NEC's 30 GHz fmax UHSO (Ultra High Speed Process) silicon bipolar process. This IC has the same circuit current as the conventional UPC8106TB, but operates at higher frequency, higher gain and lower distortion. Such performance and operation from a 3 volts supply makes this device ideal for mobile communications and wireless LAN applications.

NEC's stringent quality assurance and test procedures ensure the highest reliability and performance.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## APPLICATIONS

- PCS1900 MHz
- 2.4 GHz band transmitter/receiver system (wireless LAN, etc.)


## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $\mathrm{TA}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{VCC}=$ VRFOUT $=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$, fifin $=240 \mathrm{MHz}$, PLOin $=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$, and VPS $\geq 2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise specified) $)$


## Note:

1. frFout $<$ fLOin @ frFout $=0.9 \mathrm{GHz}$
fLOin < fRFout @ frFout $=1.9 \mathrm{GHz} / 2.4 \mathrm{GHz}$

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS¹

(TA $=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

| SYMBOLS | PARAMETERS | UNITS | RATINGS |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Vcc | Supply Voltage | V | 3.6 |
| VPS | PS Pin Input Voltage | V | 3.6 |
| PD | Power Dissipation ${ }^{2}$ | mW | 270 |
| TA | Operating Ambient <br> Temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 to +85 |
| TsTG | Storage Temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -55 to +150 |
| PIN | Input Power | dBm | +10 |

Notes:

1. Operation in excess of any one of these conditions may result in permanent damage.
2. Mounted on a double-sided copper clad $50 \times 50 \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ epoxy glass PWB, TA $=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## RECOMMENDED <br> OPERATING CONDITIONS

| SYMBOLS | PARAMETERS | UNITS | MIN | TYP | MAX |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vcc | Supply Voltage $^{1}$ | V | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| TA | Operating <br> Ambient Temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 | +25 | +85 |
| PLOin | Local Input Level $^{2}$ | dBm | -10 | -5 | 0 |
| fRFout | RF Output Frequency ${ }^{3}$ | GHz | 0.8 | - | 2.5 |
| fIFin | IF Input Frequency | MHz | 50 | - | 400 |

Note:

1. Same voltage applied to pins 5 and 6 .
2. $Z s=50 \Omega$ (without matching).
3. With external matching circuit.

SERIES PRODUCTS ${ }^{1}\left(T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V} C \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {RFout }}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Zs}=\mathrm{ZL}=50 \Omega\right)$

| Part Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Icc } \\ (\mathrm{mA}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | frFout (GHz) | CG (dB |  |  | OIP3 (dBm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | @RF 0.9 GHz ${ }^{2}$ | @RF 1.9 GHz | @RF 2.4 GHz | @RF $0.9 \mathrm{GHz}^{2}$ | @RF 1.9 GHz | @RF 2.4 GHz |
| UPC8172TB | 9 | 0.8 to 2.5 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | +7.5 | +6.0 | +4.0 |
| UPC8106TB | 9 | 0.4 to 2.0 | 9 | 7 | - | +5.5 | -1.0 | - |
| UPC8109TB | 5 | 0.4 to 2.0 | 6 | 4 | - | +1.5 | +2.0 | - |
| UPC8163TB | 16.5 | 0.8 to 2.0 | 9 | 5.5 | - | +9.5 | +6.0 | - |

Notes:

1. Typical performance.
2. fRFout $=0.83 \mathrm{GHz}$ @ UPC8163TB

PIN FUNCTIONS (Voltage is measured at $\mathrm{VCC}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PS}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {RFOUT }}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ )

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Applied Voltage (V) | Pin Voltage <br> (V) | Function and Explanation |  | Equivalent Circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | IFinput | - | 1.4 | This pin is the IF input pin to the double balanced mixer (DBM). The input is designed as a high impedance. The circuit helps suppress spurious signals. Also this symmetrical circuit can keep specified performance insensitive to processcondition distribution. For that reason, a double balanced mixer is adopted. |  |  |
| 2 | GND | GND | - | GND pin. Ground pattern on the board should be formed as wide as possible. Track length should be kept as short as possible to minimize ground inductance. |  |  |
| 3 | LOinput | - | 2.3 | Local input pin. Recommendable input level is -10 to 0 dBm . |  |  |
| 5 | Vcc | 2.7 to 3.3 | - | Supply voltage pin. |  |  |
| 6 | RFoutput | Same bias as Vcc through external inductor | - | This pin is the RF output from the double balanced mixer. This pin is designed as an open collector. Due to the high impedance output, this pin should be externally equipped with an LC matching circuit to the next stage. |  |  |
| 4 | PS | Vcc/GND |  | Power save control pin. Bias controls operate as follows: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



PS PIN CONTROL RESPONSE TIME


REF LVL $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
ATT $=10 \mathrm{~dB}$
10 dB/DIV (Vertical axis)
CENTER $=0.9 \mathrm{GHz}$
SPAN $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
RBW $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{VBW}=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
SWP $=50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$
$5 \mu \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{DIV}$ (Horizontal axis)

CIRCUIT CURRENT
vs. PS PIN INPUT VOLTAGE


PS Pin Input Voltage, VPS (V)

CONVERSION GAIN vs. LOCAL INPUT LEVEL


RF OUTPUT LEVEL
vs. IF INPUT LEVEL


CONVERSION GAIN vs. LOCAL INPUT LEVEL


RF OUTPUT LEVEL
vs. IF INPUT LEVEL


RF OUTPUT LEVEL
vs. IF INPUT LEVEL


IM3, RF OUTPUT LEVEL 3rd Order Intermodulation Distortion, IM 3 (dBm)
RF Output Level of Each Tone, PRFout (dBm) vs. IF INPUT LEVEL


CONVERSION GAIN vs. LOCAL INPUT LEVEL


IMз, RF OUTPUT LEVEL


IMз, RF OUTPUT LEVEL
 vs. IF INPUT LEVEL



LOCAL LEAKAGE AT RF PIN vs. LOCAL INPUT FREQUENCY


Local Input Frequency, flOin (GHz)

LOCAL LEAKAGE AT IF PIN vs. LOCAL INPUT FREQUENCY


Local Input Frequency, fLOin (GHz)

LOCAL LEAKAGE AT IF PIN vs. LOCAL INPUT FREQUENCY


LOCAL LEAKAGE AT RF PIN vs. LOCAL INPUT FREQUENCY


LOCAL LEAKAGE AT RF PIN vs. LOCAL INPUT FREQUENCY


Local Input Frequency, floin (GHz)

## SYSTEM APPLICATION EXAMPLE

## Wireless Transceiver



S-PARAMETERS FOR EACH PORT $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ccc}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Ps}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {RFout }}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}\right)$
(The paramters are monitored at DUT pins)

LO port


IF port


START $\quad 0.100000000 \mathrm{GHz}$ STOP $\quad 1.000000000 \mathrm{GHz}$


## EXAMPLE OF TEST CIRCUIT 1 ASSEMBLED ON EVALUATION BOARD



COMPONENT LIST

| FORM | SYMBOL | VALUE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Chip Capacitor | $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 100 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 1000 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{5}, \mathrm{C}_{6}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{7}$ | 68 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ | 1 pF |
| Chip Inductor | L | $10 \mathrm{nH}^{1}$ |

Note:

1. $10 \mathrm{nH}:$ LL1608-FH10N (TOKO Co., Ltd.)
(*1) $35 \times 42 \times 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ polymide board, double-sided copper clad
(*2) Ground pattern on rear of the board
(*3) Solder plated patterns
(*4) mmm: Through holes


## EXAMPLE OF TEST CIRCUIT 2 ASSEMBLED ON EVALUATION BOARD



## COMPONENT LIST

| FORM | SYMBOL | VALUE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Chip Capacitor | $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 100 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 1000 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{5}, \mathrm{C}_{6}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{7}$ | 30 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ | 2.75 pF |
| Chip Inductor | L | $470 \mathrm{nH}^{1}$ |

Note:

1. $470 \mathrm{nH}:$ LL2012-FR47 (TOKO Co., Ltd.)
(*1) $35 \times 42 \times 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ polymide board, double-sided copper clad
(*2) Ground pattern on rear of the board
(*3) Solder plated patterns
(*4) mmm: Through holes

## TEST CIRCUIT 3 (ffFout = 2.4 GHz)



## EXAMPLE OF TEST CIRCUIT 3 ASSEMBLED ON EVALUATION BOARD



COMPONENT LIST

| FORM | SYMBOL | VALUE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Chip Capacitor | $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 100 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 1000 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{5}, \mathrm{C}_{6}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{7}$ | 10 pF |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ | 1.75 pF |
| Chip Inductor | L | $470 \mathrm{nH}^{1}$ |

Note:

1. 470 nH : LL2012-FR47 (TOKO Co., Ltd.)
(*1) $35 \times 42 \times 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ polymide board, double-sided copper clad
(*2) Ground pattern on rear of the board
(*3) Solder plated patterns
(*4) mmm: Through holes

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS (Units in mm)

PACKAGE OUTLINE S06


Note:
All dimensions are typical unless otherwise specified.

## PIN CONNECTIONS



## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | Quantity |
| :--- | :--- |
| UPC8172TB-E3-A | $3 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{pcs/reel}$ |

Note: Embossed tape, 8 mm wide. Pins 1, 2 and 3 face the tape perforation side.

| PIN NO. | PIN NAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | IFinput |
| 2 | GND |
| 3 | LOinput |
| 4 | PS |
| 5 | Vcc |
| 6 | RFoutput |

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



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| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead (Pb) | $<1000$ PPM | - -A | - AZ |
| Mercury | $<1000$ PPM | Not Detected | (*) |
| Cadmium | $<100$ PPM | Not Detected |  |
| Hexavalent Chromium | $<1000$ PPM | Not Detected |  |
| PBB | $<1000$ PPM | Not Detected |  |
| PBDE | $<1000$ PPM | Not Detected |  |

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[^1]
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