

# BGX7221

Dual receiver down mixer

Rev. 3 — 8 August 2012

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The BGX7221 device combines a pair of high performance, high linearity down-mixers for use in receivers having a common local oscillator, for instance having main and diversity paths. The device covers the frequency range from 1400 MHz to 2700 MHz. Each mixer provides an input 1 dB compression point ( $ICP_{1dB}$ ) above 13 dBm, with an input third-order intercept point ( $IP3_i$ ) of 26 dBm. The small-signal Noise Figure (NF) is at 10 dB whereas under large signal blocking conditions the Noise Figure is typically 20 dB. Isolation between mixers is typically 55 dB.

## 2. Features and benefits

- 1400 MHz to 2700 MHz frequency operating range
- Conversion gain 8 dB in the 2 GHz band
- 13 dBm input power at 1 dB gain compression point
- 26 dBm input third-order intercept point
- 10 dB typical small signal noise figure
- Integrated active biasing
- 5 V single supply operation
- Independent power-down hardware control pins per mixer
- Low bias current in Power-down mode
- Matched 50  $\Omega$  single-ended RF and LO input impedance
- ESD protection at all pins

## 3. Applications

- Mobile network infrastructure
- RF and IF applications
- Communication systems and radars
- Microwave and broadband
- Industrial applications

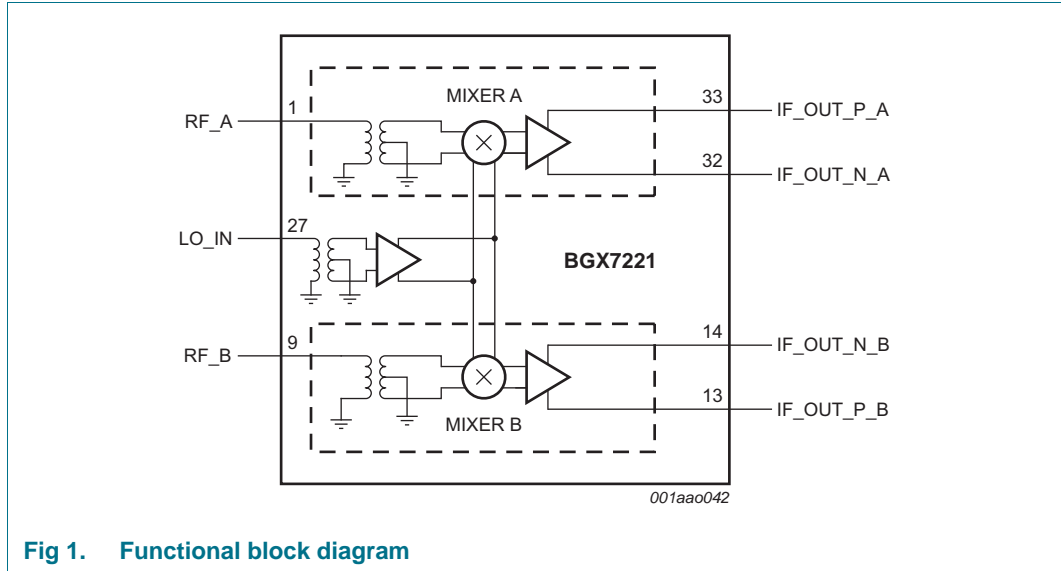
## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
BGX7221HN	HVQFN36	plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 36 terminals; body 6 × 6 × 0.85 mm	SOT1092-2



## 5. Functional diagram



**Fig 1. Functional block diagram**

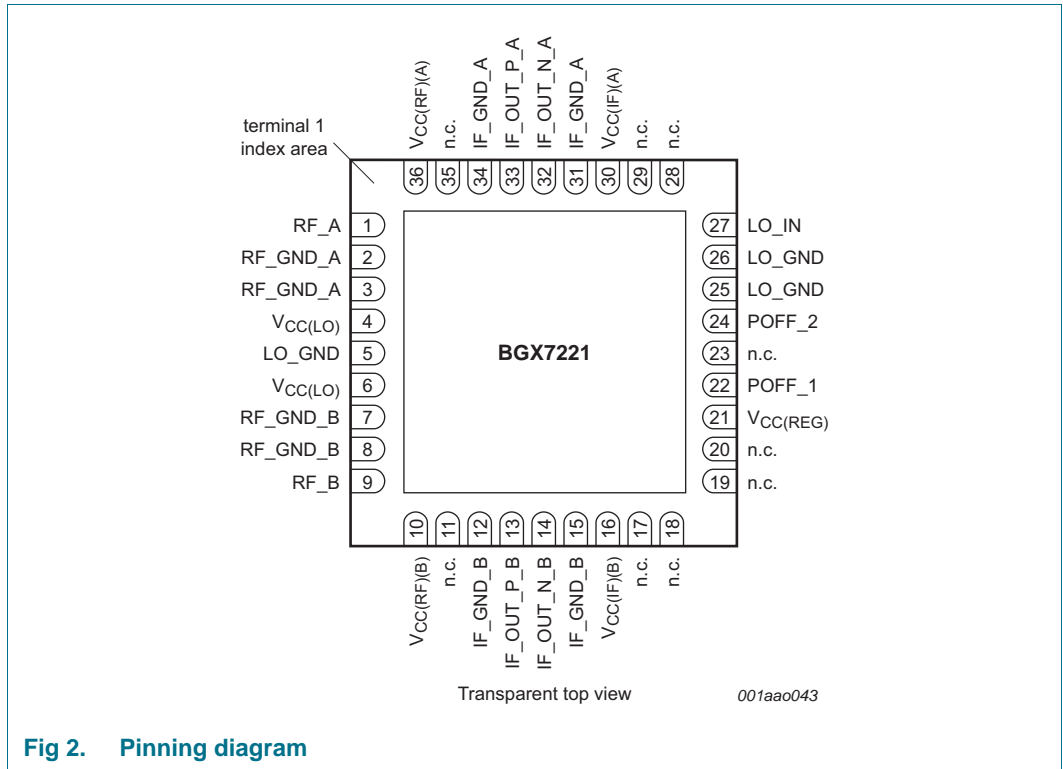
Each mixer, A and B employs a transformer to convert the single-ended RF input into a differential signal to drive the passive MOS mixer. The MOS mixer directly drives the IF amplifier. Its open-collector outputs deliver the differential signal into an external transformer load, referenced to the 5 V supply for maximum signal swing. Each mixer can be independently powered-off by a combination of POFF\_1 and POFF\_2 (see [Table 3.](#)) The dual paths allow diversity operation with a common LO path. A transformer at the LO input converts the single-ended RF into a differential signal to drive the LO buffer chain.

The plastic package has an under-side heat-sink paddle which serves as a good RF ground.

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning

Viewing the device from the top (see [Figure 2](#)), the 2 RF input ports are at the left, the common LO input at the right, with IF outputs at the top and bottom. Multiple power and ground pins allow for independent supply domains to improve isolation between blocks.



**Fig 2. Pinning diagram**

**6.2 Pin description**

**Table 2. Pin description**

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
RF_A	1	I	receiver mixer single-ended RF input; mixer A
RF_GND_A	2	G	RF ground; mixer A
RF_GND_A	3	G	RF ground; mixer A
V <sub>CC</sub> (LO)	4	P	LO power supply
LO_GND	5	G	LO ground
V <sub>CC</sub> (LO)	6	P	LO power supply
RF_GND_B	7	G	RF ground; mixer B
RF_GND_B	8	G	RF ground; mixer B
RF_B	9	I	receiver mixer single-ended RF input; mixer B
V <sub>CC</sub> (RF)(B)	10	P	RF mixer power supply; mixer B
n.c.	11	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
IF_GND_B	12	G	IF ground; mixer B
IF_OUT_P_B	13	O	symmetrical IF positive output signal; mixer B
IF_OUT_N_B	14	O	symmetrical IF negative output signal; mixer B
IF_GND_B	15	G	IF amplifier ground; mixer B
V <sub>CC</sub> (IF)(B)	16	P	IF amplifier power supply; mixer B
n.c.	17	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
n.c.	18	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
n.c.	19	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
n.c.	20	-	not connected; to be tied to ground

Table 2. Pin description ...continued

Symbol	Pin	Type <sup>[1]</sup>	Description
V <sub>CC(REG)</sub>	21	P	internal regulator power supply
POFF_1	22	I	logic input to power-off mixer
n.c.	23	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
POFF_2	24	I	logic input to power-off mixer
LO_GND	25	G	LO ground
LO_GND	26	G	LO ground
LO_IN	27	I	single-ended local oscillator positive input
n.c.	28	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
n.c.	29	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
V <sub>CC(IF)(A)</sub>	30	P	IF amplifier power supply; mixer A
IF_GND_A	31	G	IF amplifier mixer; mixer A
IF_OUT_N_A	32	O	symmetrical IF negative output; mixer A
IF_OUT_P_A	33	O	symmetrical IF positive output; mixer A
IF_GND_A	34	G	IF ground; mixer A
n.c.	35	-	not connected; to be tied to ground
V <sub>CC(RF)(A)</sub>	36	P	RF power supply; mixer A
Exposed paddle	-	G	exposed paddle; must be connected to RF and DC ground

[1] G: ground; I: input; O: output; P: power.

## 7. Functional description

### 7.1 Power-up control

Table 3. Shutdown control

Mode	Description	Function	POFF_1	POFF_2
Active	mixers A and B active	shutdown disabled	0	0
Idle	mixers A and B OFF; current supplied to LO buffer	shutdown enabled	1	0
Main	mixer A active; mixer B OFF	partial shutdown	0	1
Diversity	mixer B active; mixer A OFF	partial shutdown	1	1

Power-up enable pins to allow each mixer to be placed in Power-down mode. These pins also enable the dedicated LO buffers for individual signal paths. A common LO input stage remains active whatever the state of the power off control inputs, in order to maintain good LO port matching. The time required to pass between active and inactive states is less than 10  $\mu$ s. If the pins are left open or tied to ground, both mixers will be in active state.

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 4. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.3	+5.5	V
$P_{I(RF)}$	RF input power	continuous	-	20	dBm
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		-	2.5	W
$T_{mb}$	mounting base temperature		-40	+85	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		-	150	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$V_{ESD}$	electrostatic discharge voltage	EIA/JESD22-A114 (HBM)	-2500	+2500	V
		EIA/JESD22-C101 (FCDM)	-650	+650	V

## 9. Thermal characteristics

**Table 5. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$R_{th(j-mb)}$	thermal resistance from junction to mounting base	[1]	8	°C/W

[1] Defined according to the conditions described in the Application Note AN10998.

## 10. Static characteristics

**Table 6. Static characteristics**

$Z_s = Z_L = 50 \Omega$ ;  $POFF\_1 = V_{IL}$  and  $POFF\_2 = V_{IL}$  (shutdown disabled). Typical values at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $T_{mb} = 25$  °C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
$I_{Cq}$	quiescent collector current	IF output; per package pin	[1] -	60	-	mA
<b>Shutdown digital input voltage</b>						
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage		[1] 0	-	0.5	V
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage		[1] 2	-	5	V
<b>All digital inputs current</b>						
$I_{IL}$	LOW-level input current		[1] -	1	-	μA
$I_{IH}$	HIGH-level input current		[1] -	50	-	μA

[1]  $V_{CC} = 4.75$  V to  $5.25$  V,  $T_{mb} = -40$  °C to  $+85$  °C.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics**

Typical application values:  $POFF\_1 = V_{IL}$  and  $POFF\_2 = V_{IL}$  (shutdown disabled); RF and LO ports driven by 50  $\Omega$  sources; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min <sup>[1]</sup>	Typ <sup>[2]</sup>	Max <sup>[1]</sup>	Unit
$I_{CC}$	supply current	both mixers in active mode				
		$f_{RF} = 1400$ MHz	-	320	370	mA
		$f_{RF} = 1700$ MHz	-	330	380	mA
		$f_{RF} = 1900$ MHz	-	340	390	mA
		$f_{RF} = 2700$ MHz	-	365	420	mA
$f_{i(RF)}$	RF input frequency		[3] 1400	-	2700	MHz
$f_{lo}$	local oscillator frequency	signal from frequency generator; $f_{IF} = 100$ MHz to 300 MHz	[3] 1500	-	2500	MHz
$P_{i(lo)}$	local oscillator input power	signal from frequency generator	[3] -3	-	+3	dBm
$G_{conv}$	conversion gain	at $T_{mb} = 25$ °C; $f_{i(RF)} = 1400$ MHz to 2700 MHz	[4] 6.8	8	9.5	dB
$\Delta G/\Delta T$	gain variation with temperature	$T_{mb} = -40$ °C to +85 °C	-	0.011	-	dB/°C
$\Delta G$	gain deviation	$f_{i(RF)} = 1400$ MHz to 1465 MHz; $f_{lo} = 1245$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.2	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 1710$ MHz to 1785 MHz; $f_{lo} = 1550$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.3	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 1850$ MHz to 1910 MHz; $f_{lo} = 1680$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.25	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 1920$ MHz to 1980 MHz; $f_{lo} = 1750$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.25	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 2300$ MHz to 2400 MHz; $f_{lo} = 2150$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.4	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 2500$ MHz to 2570 MHz; $f_{lo} = 2335$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.25	-	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 2570$ MHz to 2620 MHz; $f_{lo} = 2395$ MHz	[4][5] -	0.2	-	dB
$ICP_{1dB}$	1 dB input compression point		[6] 12.5	14	-	dBm
$IP3_i$	input third-order intercept point	$f_{i(RF)1}$ to $f_{i(RF)2} = 1$ MHz; $P_{i(RF)} = -5$ dBm per tone	[4] 24	25.5	-	dBm
2RF-2LO	second-order spurious rejection	2 tone inputs at $P_{LO} = 0$ dBm; $f_{i(RF)} = 2100$ MHz; $f_{i(LO)} = 1900$ MHz; $f_{i(SPUR)} = 2000$ MHz	-54	-60	-	dBc
$NF_{SSB}$	single sideband noise figure	$f_{i(RF)} = 1400$ MHz to 2200 MHz	-	10	12	dB
		$f_{i(RF)} = 2200$ MHz to 2700 MHz	-	10.5	12.5	dB
$NF_B$	noise figure under blocking conditions	input in-band blocker +8 dBm; $\Delta f_o = 100$ MHz	[7] -	20	-	dB
$\alpha_{L(RF)lo}$	local oscillator RF leakage	at RF input port	-	-	-30	dBm
$\alpha_{L(IF)lo}$	local oscillator IF leakage	at IF output port	-	-	-30	dBm

**Table 7. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**

Typical application values:  $POFF\_1 = V_{IL}$  and  $POFF\_2 = V_{IL}$  (shutdown disabled); RF and LO ports driven by  $50\ \Omega$  sources; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min <sup>[1]</sup>	Typ <sup>[2]</sup>	Max <sup>[1]</sup>	Unit
$\alpha_{isol}$	isolation	between mixer A and B; $P_{i(RF)} = -10\ \text{dBm}$ ; measured at unwanted IF port	45	55	-	dB
S11_RF	RF input return loss	$f_{i(RF)} = 1400\ \text{MHz}$ to $2700\ \text{MHz}$	-	12	-	dB
S11_LO	LO input return loss	$f_{lo} = 1200\ \text{MHz}$ to $2500\ \text{MHz}$	-	12	-	dB
S22_IF	IF output return loss	$f_{IF} = 100\ \text{MHz}$ to $300\ \text{MHz}$	-	14	-	dB

[1] For all minimum and maximum values the conditions are:  $P_{i(RF)} = -5\ \text{dBm}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\ \text{dBm}$ ;  $f_{i(RF)} = 1900\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $f_{lo} = 1700\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $f_{IF} = 200\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $T_{mb} = -40\ \text{°C}$  to  $+85\ \text{°C}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 4.75\ \text{V}$  to  $5.25\ \text{V}$ . Unless otherwise specified in the conditions.

[2] For all typical values, the conditions are:  $P_{i(RF)} = -5\ \text{dBm}$ ;  $P_{lo} = 0\ \text{dBm}$ ;  $f_{i(RF)} = 1900\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $f_{lo} = 1700\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $f_{IF} = 200\ \text{MHz}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\ \text{°C}$ ;  $V_{CC} = 5\ \text{V}$ . Unless otherwise specified in the conditions.

[3] Operation outside this range is possible but parameters are not guaranteed.

[4] Class A operation.

[5]  $f_{IF}$  is variable.

[6] Maximum reliable continuous input power applied to the RF or IF port of this device is 12 dBm from a  $50\ \Omega$  source.

[7]  $NF_B$  can be improved by 1 dB per dB as a function of the  $P_{i(lo)}$ .

12. Application information

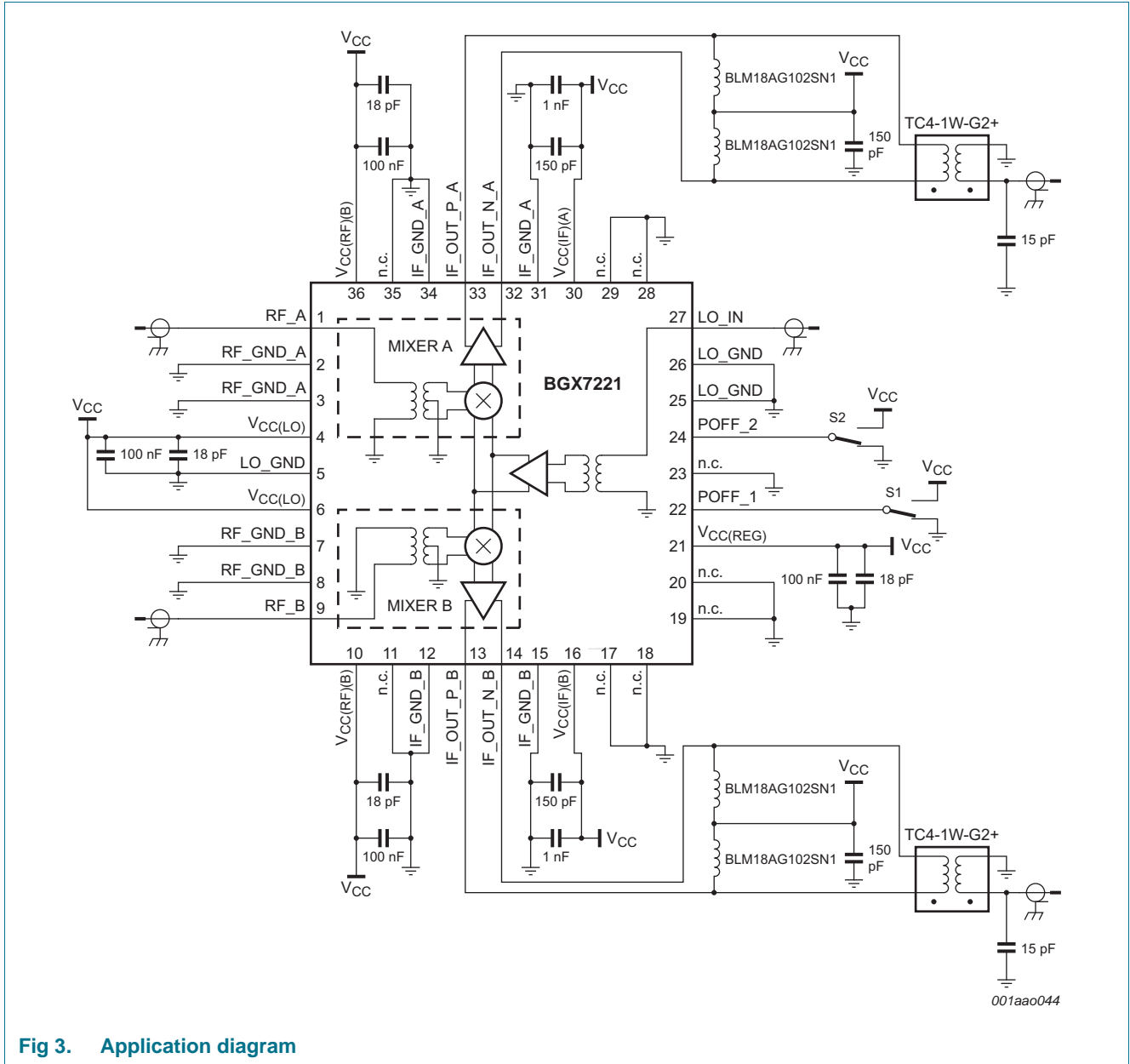
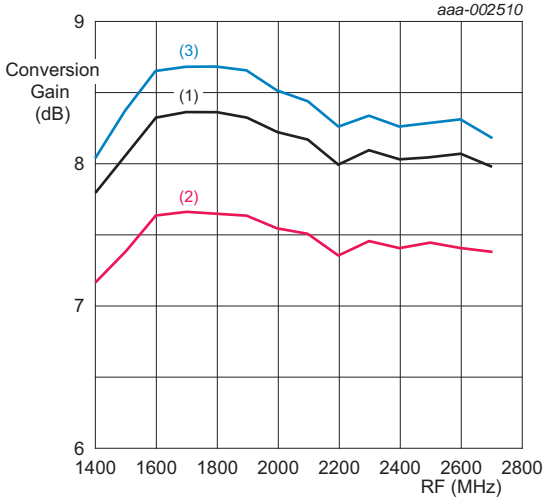


Fig 3. Application diagram

Figure 3 shows a typical application circuit. Both RF and RF reference pins need to be AC coupled. The inputs are internally DC biased in order to provide good ESD protection, and to support large input signals without clamping. The output matching requires a transformer to cope with the DC at the output.

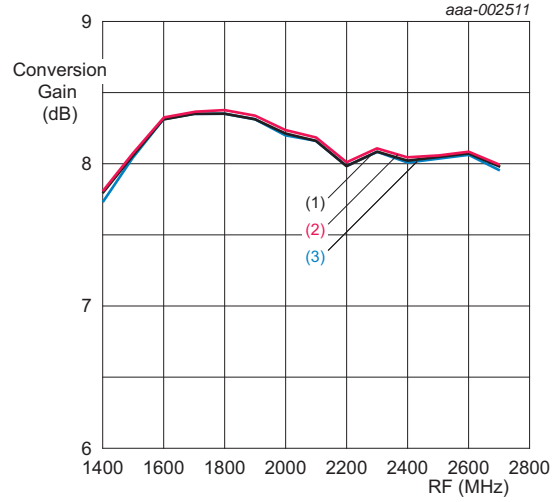


13. Test information



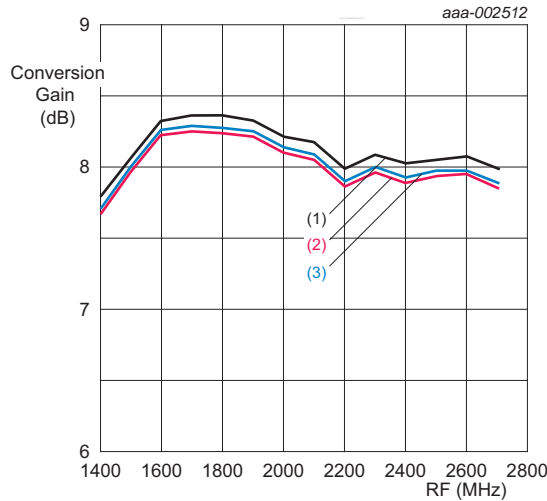
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 4.  $G_{conv}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $T_{mb}$



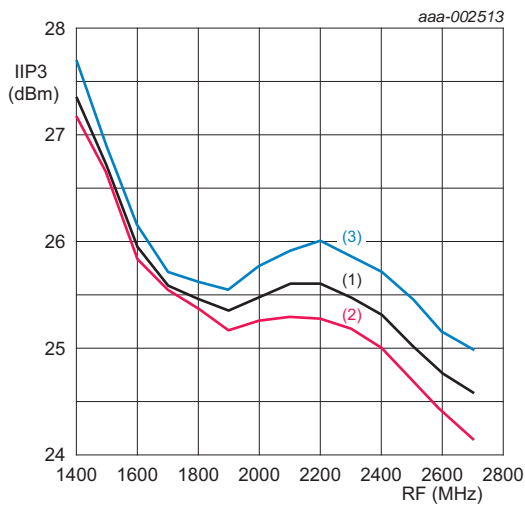
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .

Fig 5.  $G_{conv}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



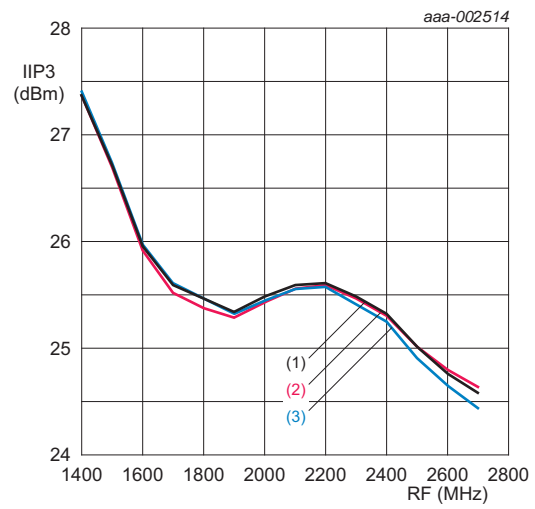
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .

Fig 6.  $G_{conv}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $V_{CC}$



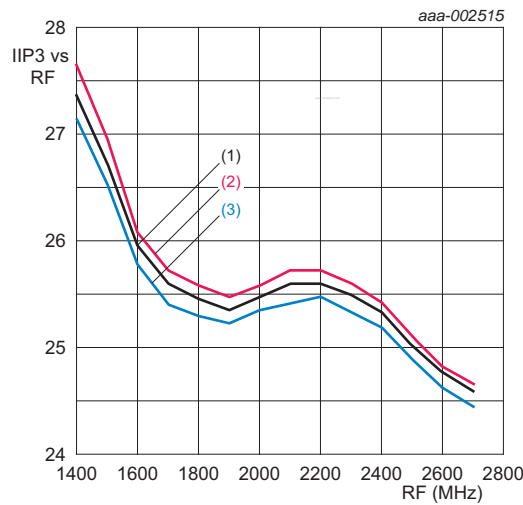
- (1) T<sub>mb</sub> = +25 °C.
- (2) T<sub>mb</sub> = +85 °C.
- (3) T<sub>mb</sub> = -40 °C.

Fig 7. IP3<sub>i</sub> versus f<sub>RF</sub> and T<sub>mb</sub>



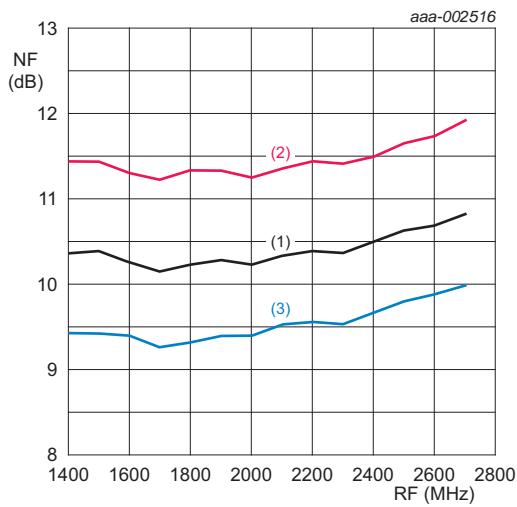
- (1) P<sub>i(lo)</sub> = 0 dBm.
- (2) P<sub>i(lo)</sub> = +3 dBm.
- (3) P<sub>i(lo)</sub> = -3 dBm.

Fig 8. IP3 versus f<sub>RF</sub> and P<sub>i(lo)</sub>



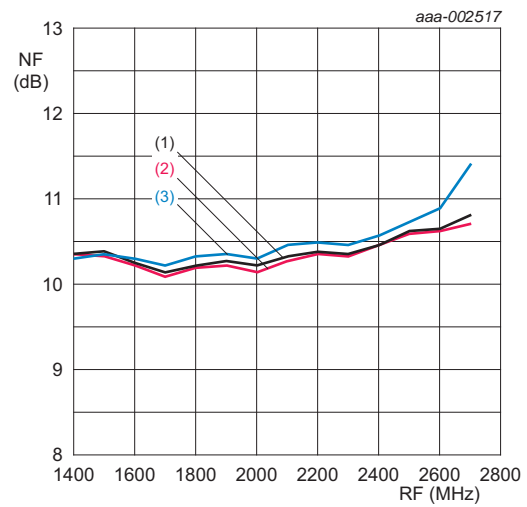
- (1) V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V.
- (2) V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.25 V.
- (3) V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.75 V.

Fig 9. IP3<sub>i</sub> versus f<sub>RF</sub> and V<sub>CC</sub>



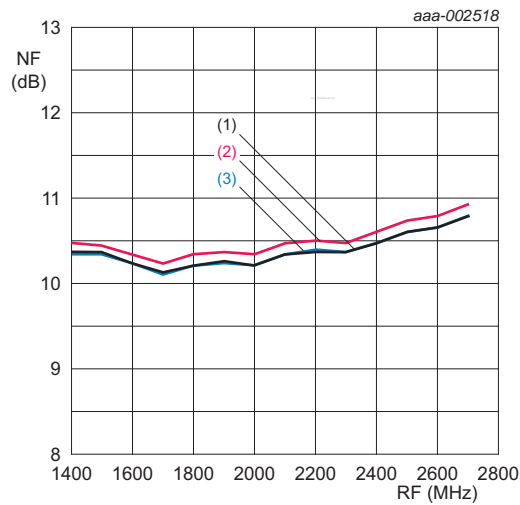
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ °C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ °C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ °C}$ .

Fig 10. NF versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $T_{mb}$



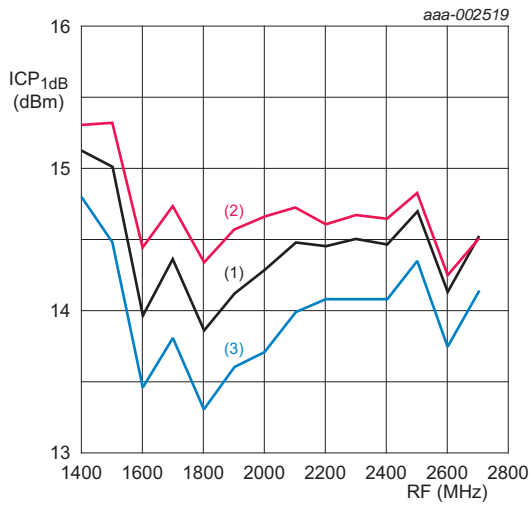
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .

Fig 11. NF versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



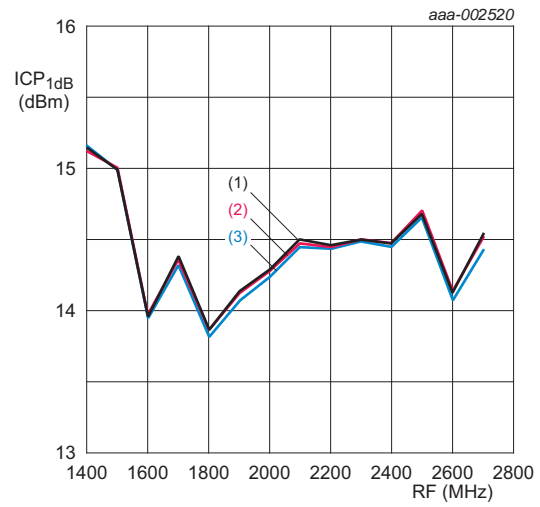
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .

Fig 12. NF versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $V_{CC}$



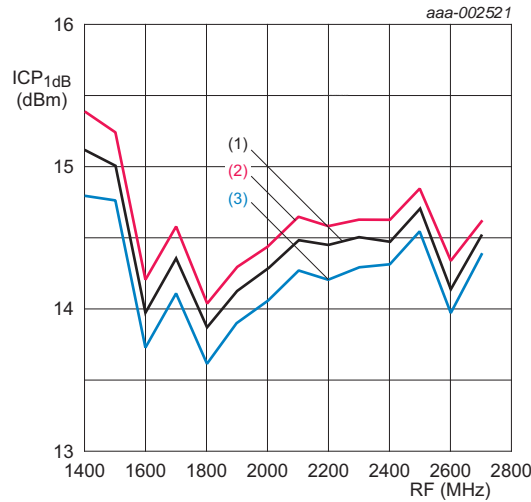
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Fig 13.  $ICP_{1dB}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $T_{mb}$**



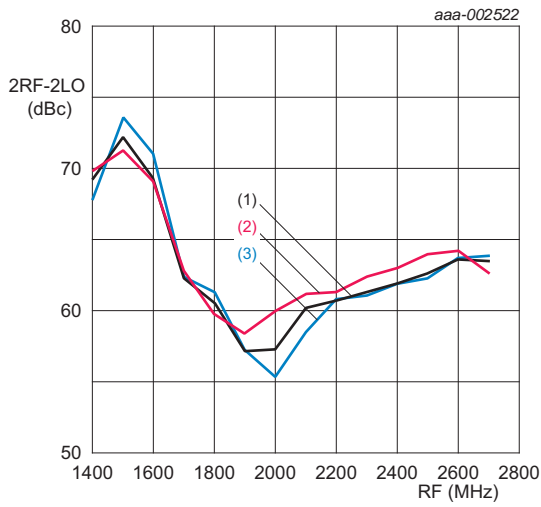
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .

**Fig 14.  $ICP_{1dB}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$**



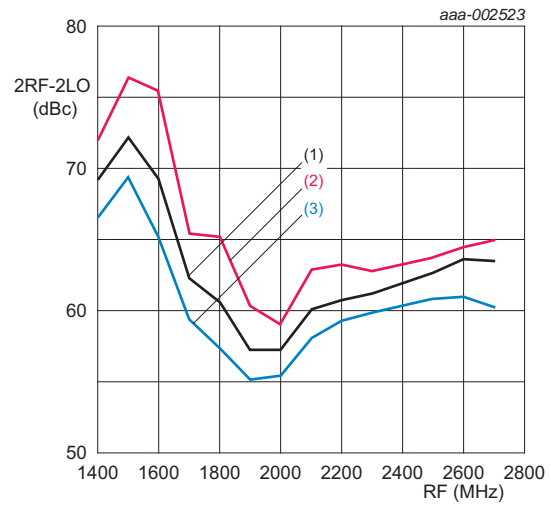
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .

**Fig 15.  $ICP_{1dB}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $V_{CC}$**



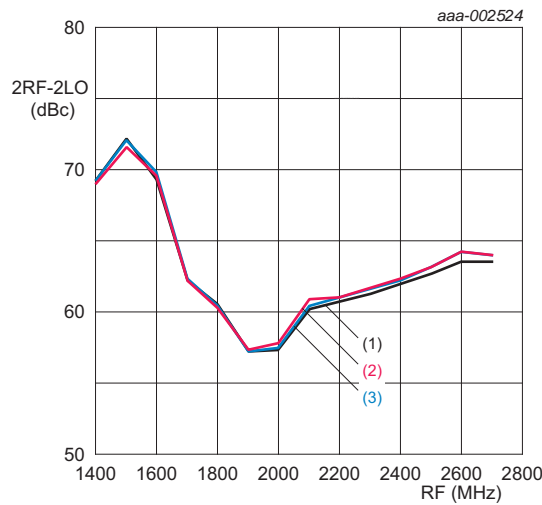
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Fig 16. 2RF-2LO response versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $T_{mb}$**



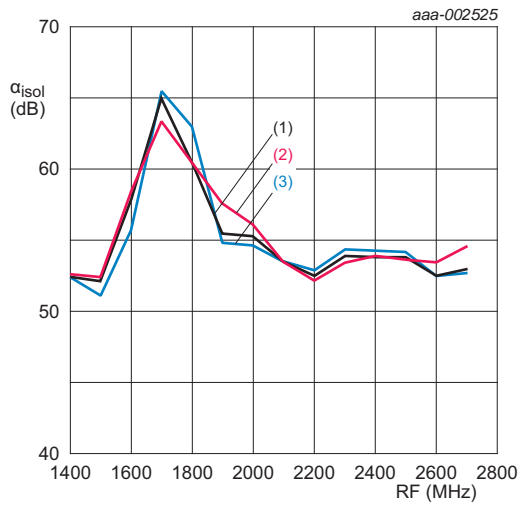
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .

**Fig 17. 2RF-2LO response versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$**



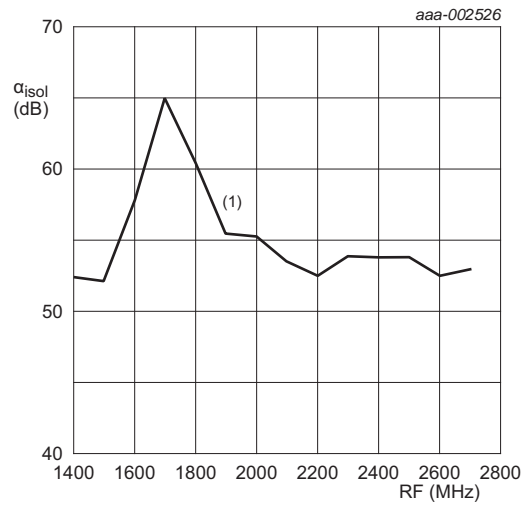
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .

**Fig 18. 2RF-2LO response versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $V_{CC}$**



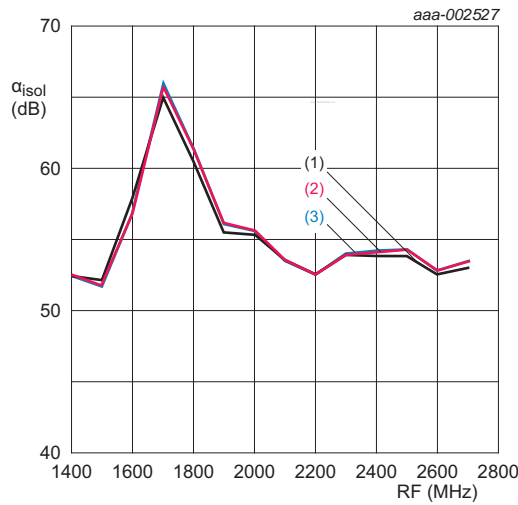
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Fig 19.  $\alpha_{isol}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $T_{mb}$**



- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .

**Fig 20.  $\alpha_{isol}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$**



- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .

**Fig 21.  $\alpha_{isol}$  versus  $f_{RF}$  and  $V_{CC}$**

14. Package outline

HVQFN36: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;  
36 terminals; body 6 x 6 x 0.85 mm

SOT1092-2

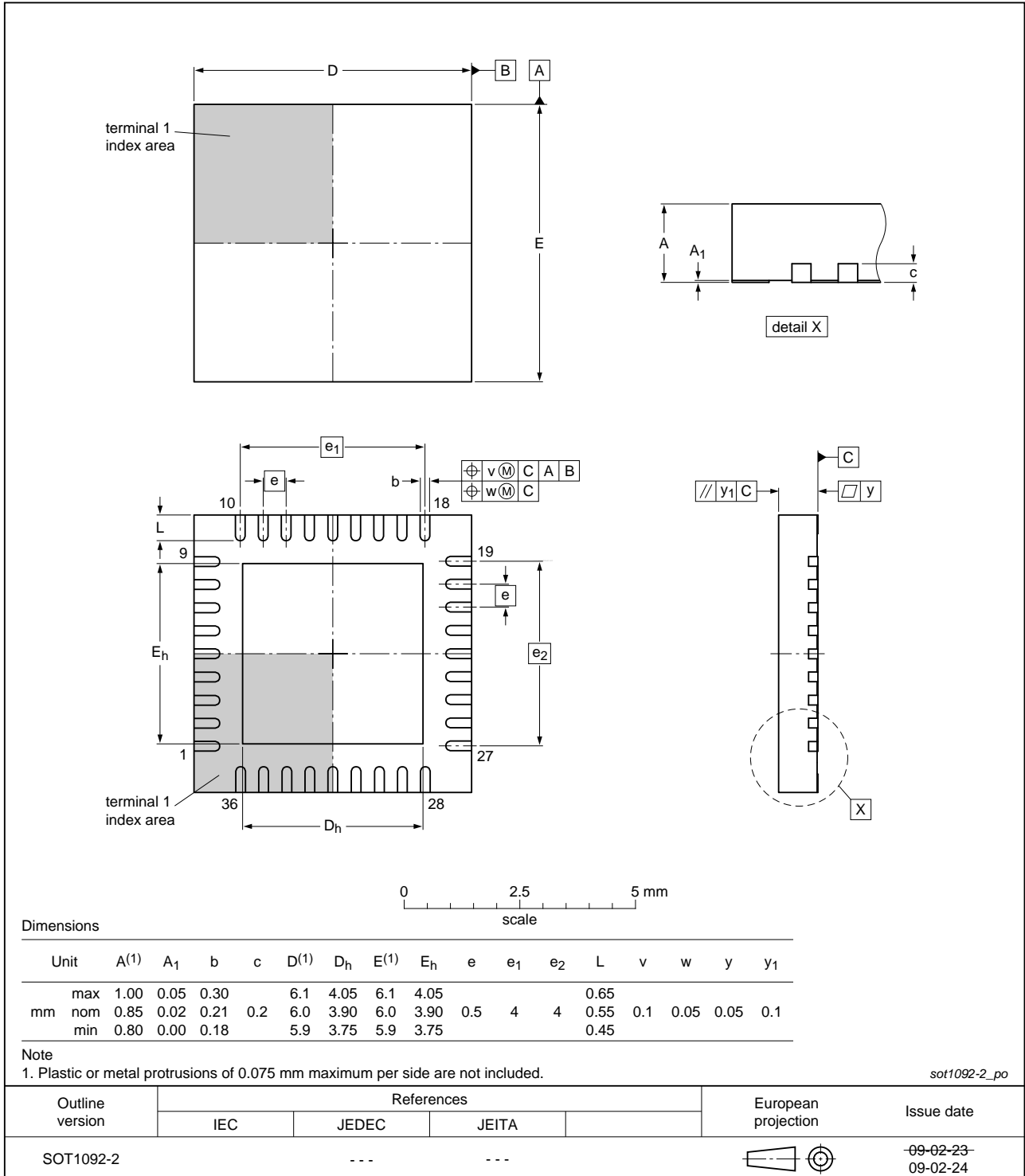


Fig 22. Package outline SOT1092-2 (HVQFN36)

## 15. Abbreviations

**Table 8. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
AC	Alternating Current
DC	Direct Current
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
FCDM	Field-induced Charged-Device Model
HBM	Human Body Model
IF	Intermediate Frequency
LO	Local Oscillator
MOS	Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
RF	Radio Frequency

## 16. Revision history

**Table 9. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGX7221 v.3	20120808	Product data sheet	-	BGX7221 v.2
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Section 13</a>: added</li> <li>• <a href="#">Table 4</a>: updated</li> <li>• <a href="#">Table 7</a>: updated</li> </ul>			
BGX7221 v.2	20120208	Preliminary data sheet	-	BGX7221 v.1
BGX7221 v.1	20110907	Objective data sheet	-	-



## 17. Legal information

### 17.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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Date of release: 8 August 2012

Document identifier: BGX7221