

## FEATURES

- Direct up/down conversion with differential IQ in/out
- Wide IF bandwidth 0 – 12 GHz
- IIP3 typical 24 dBm
- 30 dB LO to RF isolation
- 9 dB conversion loss

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- WiGig
- V-band point to point communication
- Instrumentation
- Fiber over radio

## DESCRIPTION

The gMDR0037 is a highly linear and balanced direct IQ modulator or a demodulator that covers the V and E-band. Baseband inputs are IQ and IQ complementary signals from DC up to 12 GHz. Both LO and image suppression are excellent throughout the E-band. LO-RF isolation features 30 dB and image suppression 25 dB.

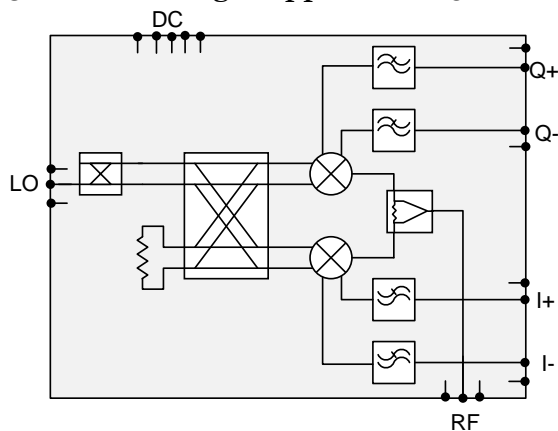


Figure 1. Block diagram of gMDR0037

## ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE

Table 1. Electrical performance  $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RF Frequency	57 (55)		66 (75)	GHz
LO Frequency	57 (55)		66 (75)	GHz
IF Frequency	DC		12	GHz
Conversion loss	11	9	8	dB
LO power	7	13	16	dBm
Power consumption		0		mW
OIP3		15		dBm
IIP3		24		dBm
OIP2		45		dBm
IIP2		TBD		dBm
Input referred P1dB	13			dBm
LO to RF suppression <sup>[1]</sup>		40		dBc
RF return loss		10		dB
Image Rejection		25		dB
IF return loss		TBD		dB
LO return loss		10		dB

## MEASURED PERFORMANCE

The chip has been measured on-wafer using CW and 2-tone input test signals. The transmitter uses typical bias settings if not specified differently.

Table 2. Test conditions

Parameter	Setting
IF input power	-5 dBm/tone
IF input frequency	1 GHz
Frequency separation	10 MHz
Temperature	25°C

<sup>[1]</sup> Apply I+, I-, Q+ and Q- DC offset voltage for LO cancellation.

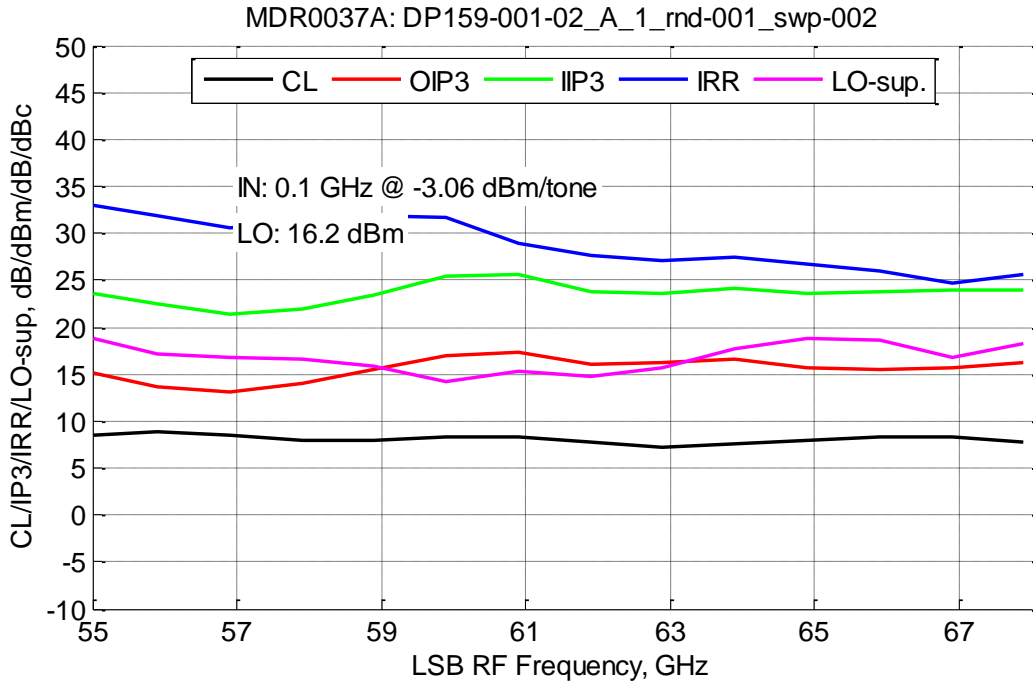


Figure 1. Conver. loss (CL), OIP3, IP3, image rej. (IRR) and LO-suppression vs RF frequency at 55 – 68 GHz

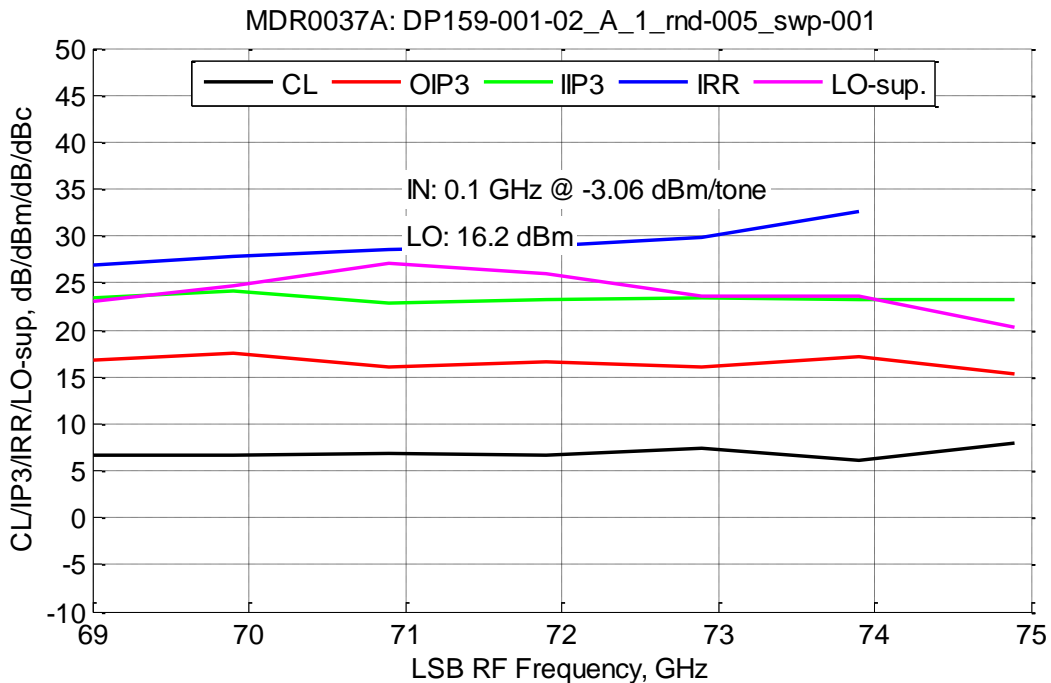


Figure 2. Conver. loss (CL), OIP3, IP3, image rej. (IRR) and LO-suppression vs RF frequency at 69 – 75 GHz

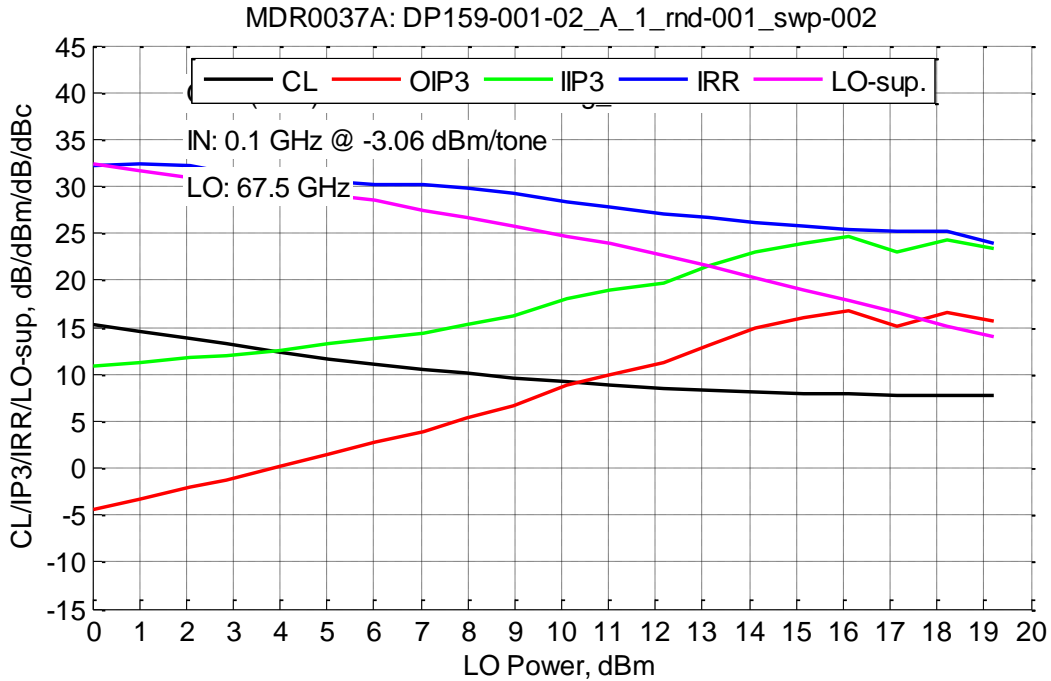


Figure 3. Conver. loss (CL), OIP3, IP3, image rej. (IRR) and LO-suppression vs RF frequency vs LO power

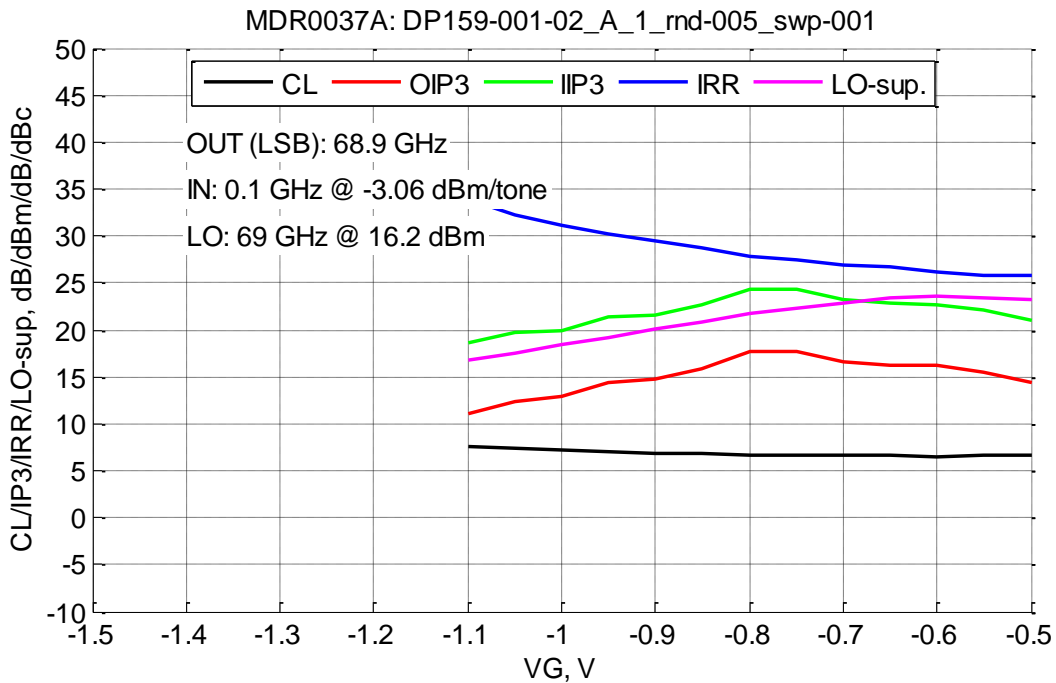


Figure 4. Conver. loss (CL), OIP3, IP3, image rej. (IRR) and LO-suppression vs RF frequency vs Vg mix bias.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Table 3. Electrical settings on connector P1

Connector P1	Pad No.	Bias settings (V/mA)			I/O
		Min	Typ	Max	
NC	1				
GND	2				
VG_MIX	3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.6	Input

Table 4. Electrical settings on connector P2

Connector P2	Pad No.	Interface	I/O
GND	4		Ground
RF	5	$Z_o = 50 \text{ Ohm}$ , AC coupled	Input/ Output
GND	6		Ground

Table 5. Electrical settings on connector P3

Connector P3	Pad No.	Interface	I/O
GND	7		Ground
LO	8	$Z_o = 50 \text{ Ohm}$ , AC coupled	Input
GND	9		Ground

Table 6. Electrical settings on connector P4

Connector P4	Pad No.	Interface	I/O
GND	10		Ground
I+	11	$Z_o = 100 \text{ Ohm}$ differential impedance, DC coupled	Input
I-	12		Input
GND	13		Ground
Q+	14	$Z_o = 100 \text{ Ohm}$ differential impedance, DC coupled	Input
Q-	15		Input
GND	16		Ground

Table 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Gate bias voltage	-2 to + 0.7 V
Gate-drain breakdown	8 V
IF in (I/I_/Q/Q_)	+13 dBm/ch.
IF in (I/I_/Q/Q_)	5 Vpp/ch.
LO drive	+23 dBm
Operating temperature	-40 to + 85 C
Storage temperature	-65 to +150 C

## OUTLINE DRAWING

Distances are in  $\mu\text{m}$ . Drawing is also available in dxf-file format on the web. The substrate thickness is  $50 \mu\text{m}$  (GaAs).

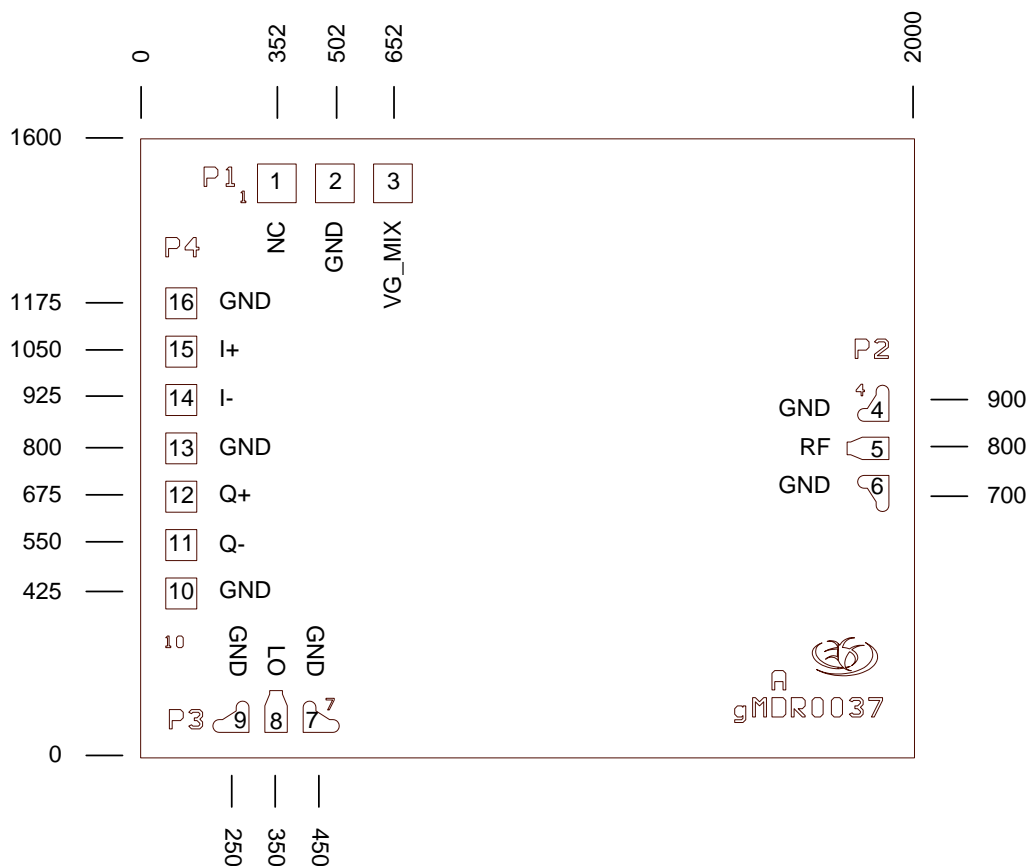


Figure 5. Outline drawing of the chip. Dimensions are in  $\mu\text{m}$ .