



DOUBLE-BALANCED MIXERS

M9-0444


Features

- LO/RF 4.0 to 44.0 GHz
- IF DC to 3.0 GHz
- 7.5 dB Typical Conversion Loss
- Ultra-Broadband RF, LO, and IF
- 2.40 mm Connectors

Electrical Specifications - Specifications guaranteed from -55 to +100°C, measured in a 50-Ohm system.

Parameter	LO (GHz)	RF (GHz)	IF (GHz)	Min	Typ	Max	Diode Option LO drive level (dBm)
Conversion Loss (dB)	4.0-44.0 4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0 4.0-44.0	DC-1.5 1.5-3.0		7.5 8.5	11.5 12.5	
Third Harmonic LO Conversion Loss (dB)	2.67-14.67	8.0-44.0	DC-3.0		18.0		L (+13 to +18) I (+18 to +22)
Isolation (dB)							
LO-RF	4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0			See Plots		
LO-IF	4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0					
RF-IF	4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0					
Input 1 dB Compression (dBm)	4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0			+2 +6		L (+9 to +14) I (+14 to +18)
Input Two-Tone Third Order Intercept Point (dBm)	4.0-44.0	4.0-44.0			See Plot		L (+9 to +14) I (+14 to +18)

Part Number Options

Please specify diode level and package style by adding to model number.				
Package Styles		Examples		
		M9-0444LNV		
Connectorized	NV	M9-0444 (Model)	<u>L</u> (Diode Option)	<u>NV</u> (Package)

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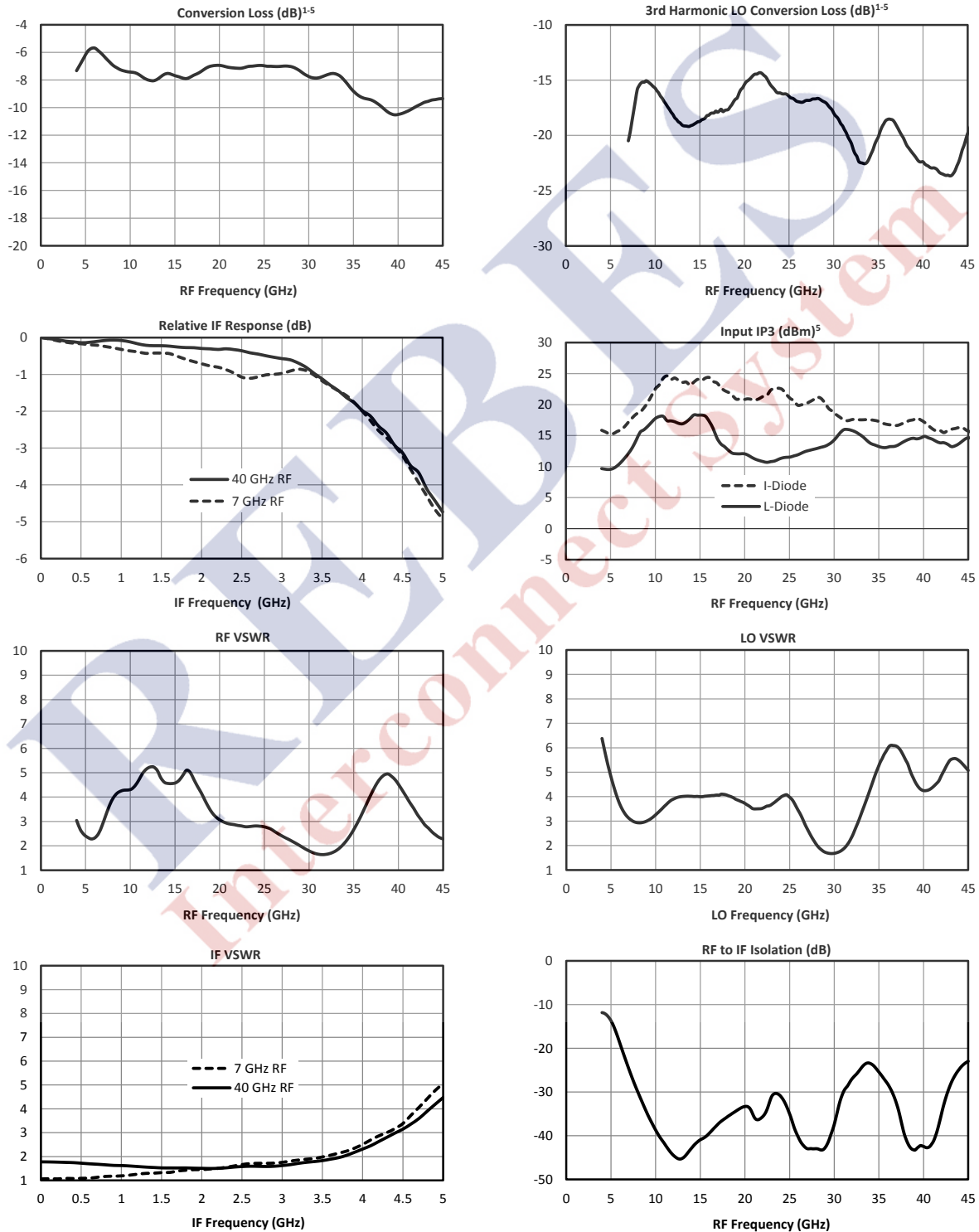
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IF DC to 3.0 GHz

Typical Performance





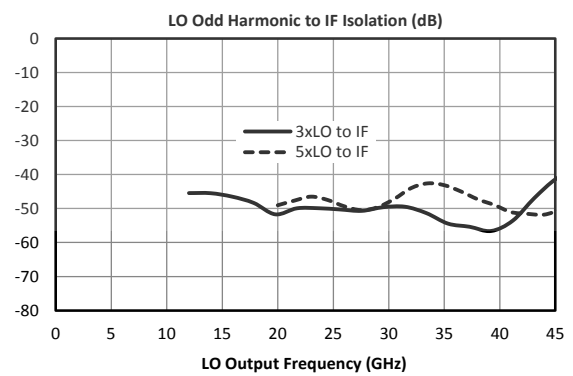
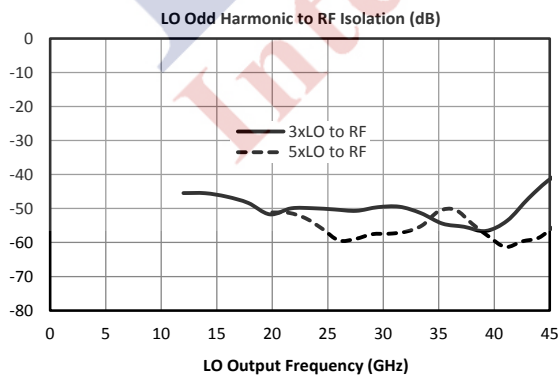
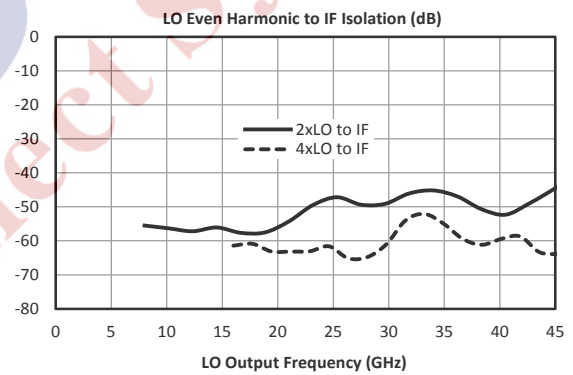
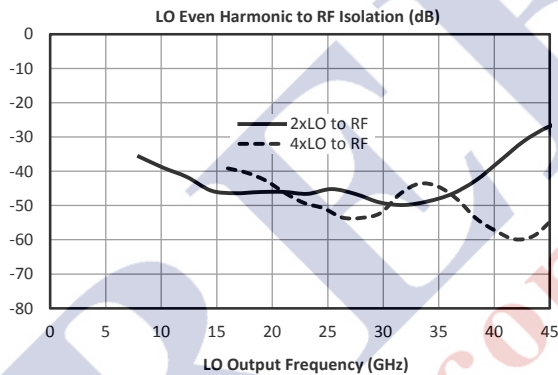
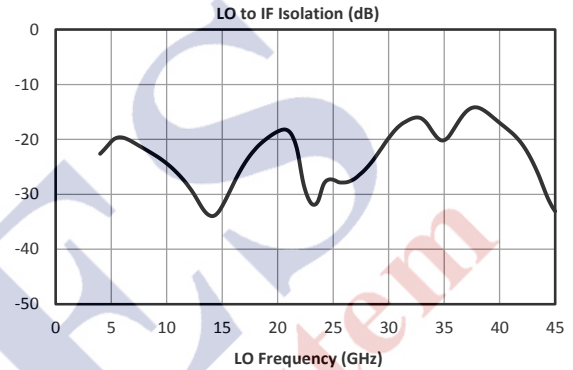
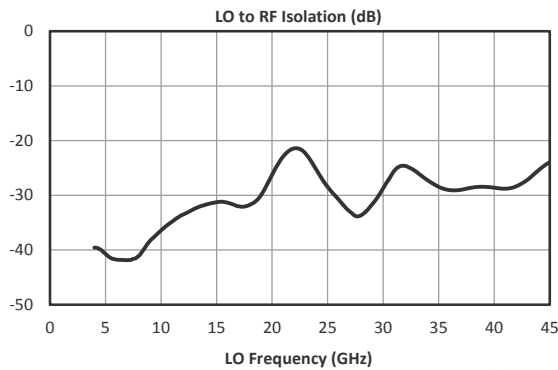
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**LO/RF 4.0 to 44.0 GHz
IF DC to 3.0 GHz**

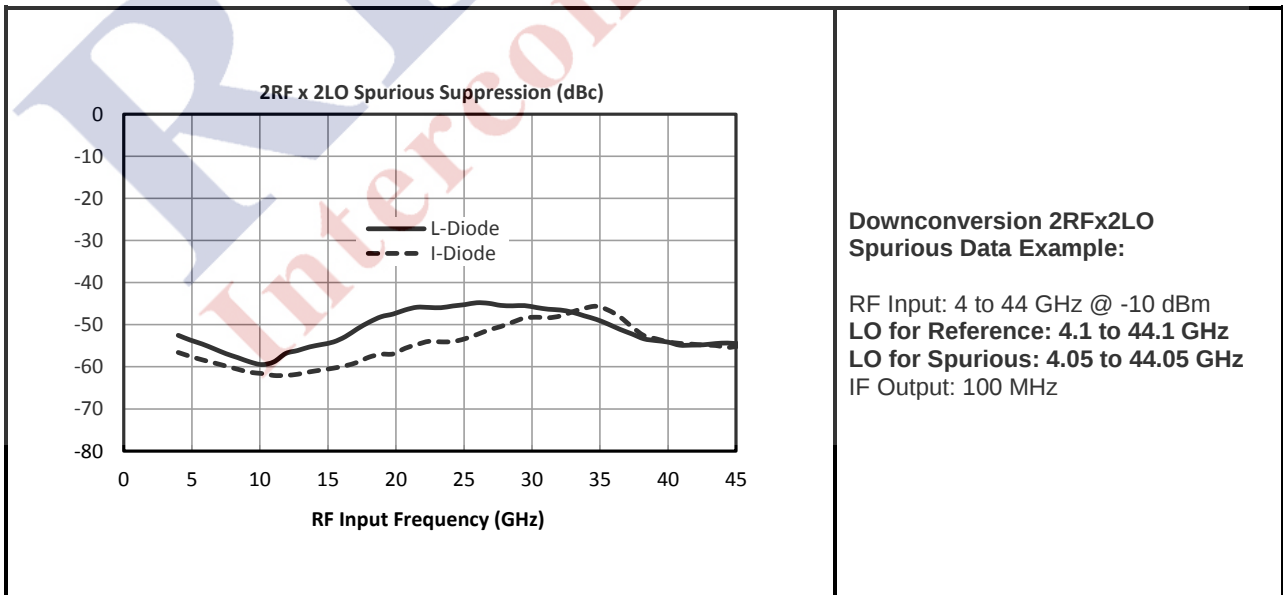
Downconversion Spurious Suppression

Spurious data is taken by selecting RF and LO frequencies ($\pm m\text{LO} \pm n\text{RF}$) over the 4 to 44 GHz RF/LO bands, which create a 100 MHz IF spurious output. The mixer is swept across the spurious band and the mean is calculated. The numbers shown in the table below are for a -10 dBm RF input. Spurious suppression is scaled for different RF power levels by $(n-1)$, where “n” is the RF spur order. For example, the $2\text{RF} \times 2\text{LO}$ spur is 55 dBc for a -10 dBm input (I-Diode), so a -20 dBm RF input creates a spur that is $(2-1) \times (-10 \text{ dB})$ dB lower, or 65 dBc.

Typical Downconversion Spurious Suppression (dBc): I-Diode (L-Diode) ⁵

-10 dBm RF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
0xRF	-----	See LO to IF Isolation and LO Harmonic to IF Isolation Plots (Page 3)				
1xRF	24 (25)	Reference	23 (25)	14 (13)	26 (32)	21 (24)
2xRF	59 (56)	53 (46)	55 (52)	58 (53)	59 (54)	61 (58)
3xRF	85 (76)	64 (53)	73 (63)	68 (58)	78 (67)	73 (61)
4xRF	109 (99)	98 (84)	99 (91)	105 (86)	100 (88)	105 (87)
5xRF	124 (119)	113 (100)	118 (101)	116 (94)	119 (103)	114 (97)

A sample downconversion spurious sweep is shown below. An LO which is 100 MHz higher than the RF is used to create a 100 MHz reference IF. A second LO is used to create a $2\text{RF} \times 2\text{LO}$ spurious IF, also at 100 MHz (50 MHz fundamental IF). The difference between these two output levels is the spurious suppression in dBc. The mean value across the 4 to 44 GHz RF input band is the number shown in the table above.





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**LO/RF 4.0 to 44.0 GHz
IF DC to 3.0 GHz**

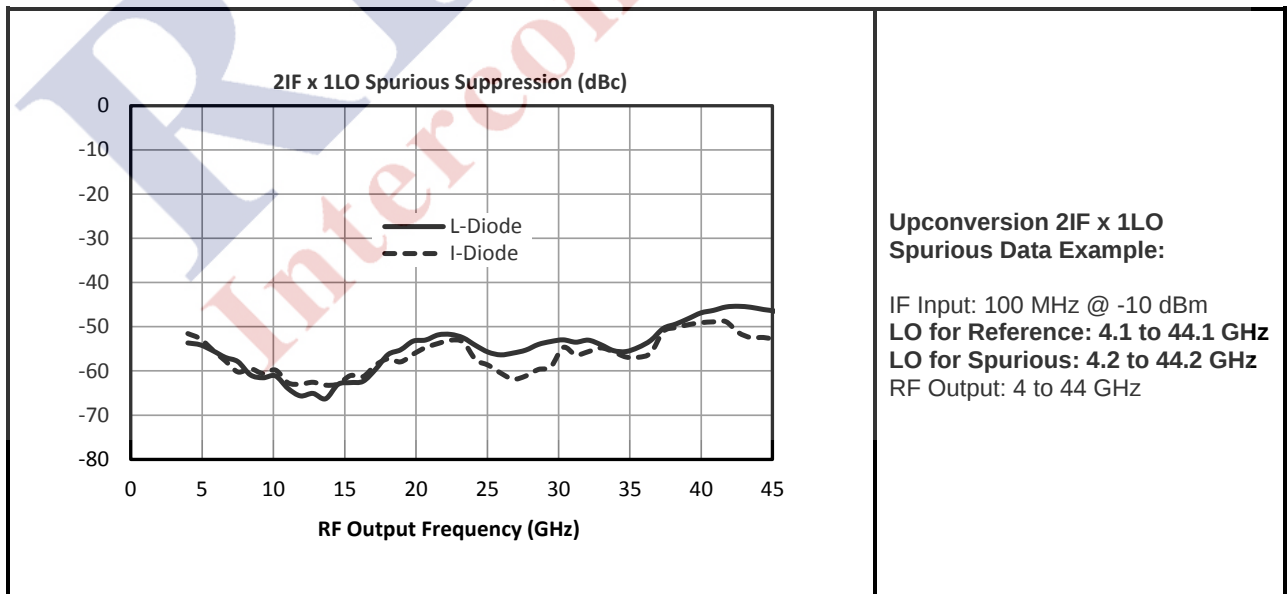
Upconversion Spurious Suppression

Spurious data is taken by mixing a 100 MHz IF with LO frequencies ($\pm m\text{LO} \pm n\text{IF}$) which create an RF over the 4 to 44 GHz RF band. The mixer is swept across the full spurious output band and the mean is calculated. The numbers shown in the table below are for a -10 dBm IF input. Spurious suppression is scaled for different IF input power levels by $(n-1)$, where “n” is the IF spur order. For example, the 2IFx1LO spur is typically 57 dBc for a -10 dBm input (I-Diode), so a -20 dBm IF input creates a spur that is $(2-1) \times (-10 \text{ dB})$ dB lower, or 67 dBc.

Typical Upconversion Spurious Suppression (dBc): I-Diode (L-Diode) ⁵

-10 dBm IF Input	0xLO	1xLO	2xLO	3xLO	4xLO	5xLO
0xIF	-----	See LO to RF Isolation and LO Harmonic to RF Isolation Plots (Page 3)				
1xIF	13 (12)	Reference	21 (26)	11 (11)	24 (30)	23 (22)
2xIF	60 (46)	57 (57)	58 (57)	57 (61)	56 (56)	58 (59)
3xIF	91 (75)	70 (69)	78 (74)	72 (65)	72 (69)	67 (63)
4xIF	104 (97)	106 (101)	102 (98)	102 (101)	99 (97)	97 (95)
5xIF	140 (124)	117 (111)	122 (113)	112 (107)	114 (108)	105 (97)

A sample upconversion spurious sweep is shown below. A 100 MHz reference IF input is used to create an RF output that is 100 MHz below the LO input ($\text{LO} - \text{IF} = \text{RF}$). A second LO (100 MHz higher) is combined with the same 100 MHz IF input ($\text{LO} - 2\text{xIF} = \text{RF}$) to create the same 4 to 44 GHz RF output band. The difference between these two output levels is the spurious suppression in dBc. The mean value across the RF output band is the number shown in the table above.



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Port	Description	DC Interface Schematic
LO	The LO port is DC coupled to ground and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 4 to 44 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
RF	The RF port is DC coupled to ground and AC matched to 50 Ohms from 4 to 44 GHz. Blocking capacitor is optional.	
IF	The IF port is DC coupled to the diodes. Blocking capacitor is optional.	

Absolute Maximum Ratings	
Parameter	Maximum Rating
RF DC Current	1 Amp
LO DC Current	1 Amp
IF DC Current	50 mA
RF Power Handling (RF+LO)	+23 dBm at +25°C, derated linearly to +20 dBm at +100°C
Operating Temperature	-55°C to +100°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +125°C
ESD Sensitivity (HBM)	Class 0

DATA SHEET NOTES:

1. Mixer Conversion Loss Plot IF frequency is 100 MHz.
2. Mixer Noise Figure typically measures within 0.5 dB of conversion loss.
3. Conversion Loss typically degrades less than 0.5 dB for LO drives 2 dB below the lowest and 3 dB above highest nominal LO drive levels.
4. Conversion Loss typically degrades less than 0.5 dB at +100°C and improves less than 0.5 dB at -55°C.
5. Unless otherwise specified, L-diode data is taken with +11 dBm LO drive, and I-Diode data is taken with +16 dBm LO drive.
6. Specifications are subject to change without notice. Contact Marki Microwave for the most recent specifications and data sheets.
7. Catalog mixer circuits are continually improved. Configuration control requires custom mixer model numbers and specifications.

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