



## GaAs MMIC MIXER 50 - 75 GHz

### Typical Applications

The HMC1081 is ideal for:

- E-Band Communications Systems
- Test Equipment & Sensors
- · Military End-Use
- Automotive Radar

#### **Features**

Passive: No DC Bias Required

Low LO Power: 12 dBm

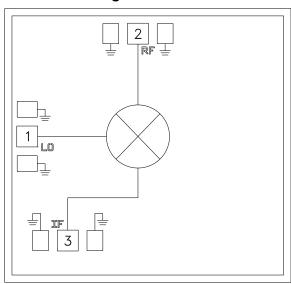
High LO/RF Isolation: 28 dB

Wide IF Bandwidth: DC to 26 GHz

**Upconversion & Downconversion Applications** 

Die Size: 1.23 x 1.21 x 0.1 mm

### **Functional Diagram**



### **General Description**

The HMC1081 is a double balanced mixer. It can be used as an upconverter or a downconverter, with DC to 26 GHz at the IF port and 50 to 75 GHz at the RF port. This passsive MMIC mixer is fabricated with GaAs Shottky diode technology. All bond pads and the die backside are Ti/Au metallized and the Shottky devices are fully passivated for reliable operation. All data shown herein is measured with the chip in a 50 Ohm environment and contacted with RF probes.

## Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, LO = 50 GHz, LO = +12 dBm, USB [1]

| Parameter                         | Min.    | Тур. | Max. | Units |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------|------|-------|
| RF Frequency Range                | 50 - 75 |      | GHz  |       |
| LO Frequency Range                | 40 - 85 |      | GHz  |       |
| IF Frequency Range                | DC - 26 |      | GHz  |       |
| Conversion Loss                   |         | 7.5  | 10.5 | dB    |
| LO to RF Isolation                |         | 30   |      | dB    |
| LO to IF Isolation                |         | 20   |      | dB    |
| RF to IF Isolation                |         | 22   |      | dB    |
| IP3 (Input) <sup>[2]</sup>        |         | 16   |      | dBm   |
| 1 dB Gain Compression (Input) [2] |         | 10   |      | dBm   |

[1] Unless otherwise noted , all measurements performed as an Upconverter with LO = 50 GHz and LO = +12 dBm.

[2] Measurements performed as an Upconverter with LO = 49 GHz and LO = +12 dBm.

# **HMC1081\* PRODUCT PAGE QUICK LINKS**

Last Content Update: 02/23/2017

COMPARABLE PARTS •

View a parametric search of comparable parts.

**DOCUMENTATION** 

**Data Sheet** 

• HMC1081 Data Sheet

DESIGN RESOURCES 🖵

• HMC1081 Material Declaration

• PCN-PDN Information

· Quality And Reliability

· Symbols and Footprints

**DISCUSSIONS** 

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TECHNICAL SUPPORT 🖳

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DOCUMENT FEEDBACK 🖳

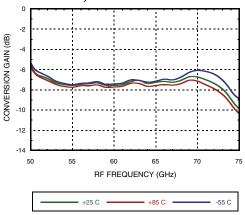
Submit feedback for this data sheet.



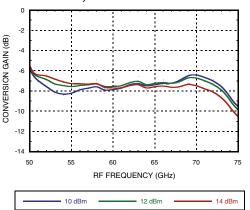


## GaAs MMIC MIXER 50 - 75 GHz

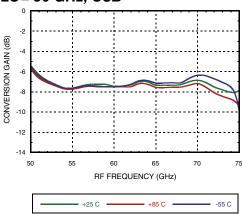
# Conversion Gain vs. Temperature LO= 49 GHz, USB



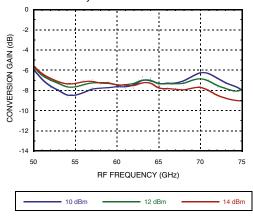
# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 49 GHz, USB



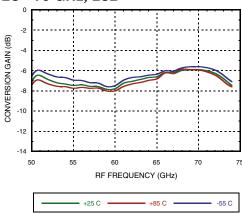
# Conversion Gain vs. Temperature LO= 50 GHz, USB



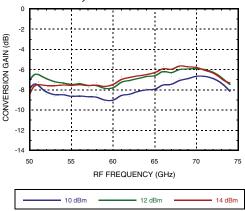
# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 50 GHz, USB



# Conversion Gain vs. Temperature LO= 75 GHz, LSB



# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 75 GHz,LSB

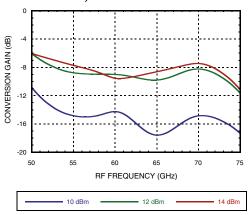




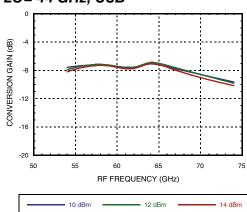


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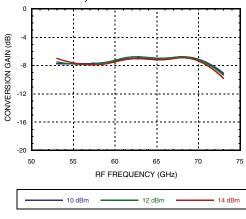
# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 40 GHz, USB



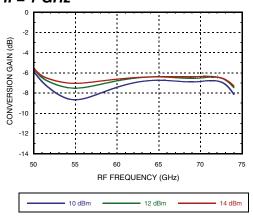
# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 44 GHz, USB



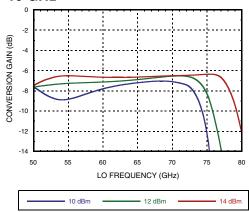
# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power LO= 48 GHz, USB



# Conversion Gain vs. LO Power IF= 1 GHz



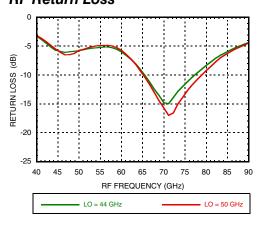
### Conversion Gain vs. LO Power IF= 10 GHz





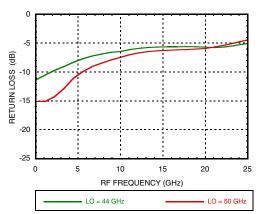
### **RF Return Loss**

ANALOG

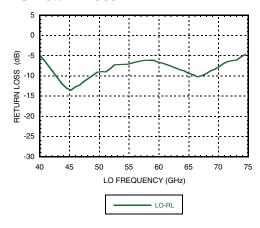


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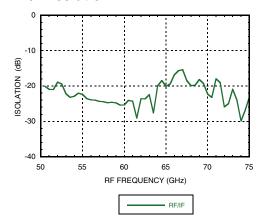
#### **IF Return Loss**



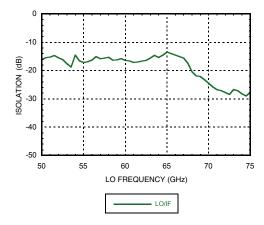
#### **LO Return Loss**



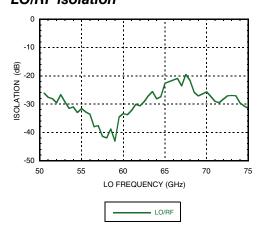
#### RF/IF Isolation



#### LO/IF Isolation



### LO/RF isolation

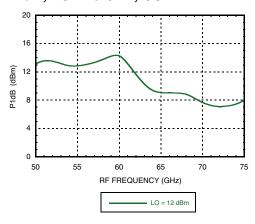




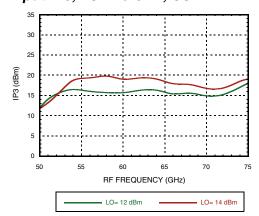


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### P1dB, LO= 49 GHz, USB



### Input IP3, LO= 49 GHz, USB







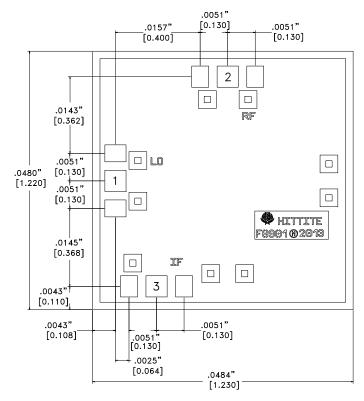
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### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

| RF Input   | +3 dBm              |  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| LO Drive   | +20 dBm             |  |
| IF Input   | 0 dBm               |  |
| Maximum Junction Temperature                                   | 170 °C              |  |
| Thermal Resistance (R <sub>TH</sub> ) (junction to die bottom) | 823 °C/W            |  |
| Operating Temperature  | -55 to +85 °C       |  |
| Storage Temperature  | -65 to 150 °C       |  |
| ESD Sensitivity (HBM)  | Class1A passed 250V |  |



#### **Outline Drawing**



## Die Packaging Information [1]

| Standard        | Alternate |
|-----------------|-----------|
| GP-1 (Gel Pack) | [2]       |

[1] For more information refer to the "Packaging information" Document in the Product Support Section of our website.

[2] For alternate packaging information contact Hittite Microwave Corporation.

#### NOTES

- 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MM].
- 2. DIE THICKNESS IS 0.004"
- 3. BOND PADS 1, 2 & 3 are 0.0059" [0.150] X 0.0039" [0.099].
- 4. BACKSIDE METALLIZATION: GOLD.
- 5. BOND PAD METALLIZATION: GOLD.
- 6. BACKSIDE METAL IS GROUND.
- 7. CONNECTION NOT REQUIRED FOR UNLABELED BOND PADS.
- 8. OVERALL DIE SIZE ± 0.002



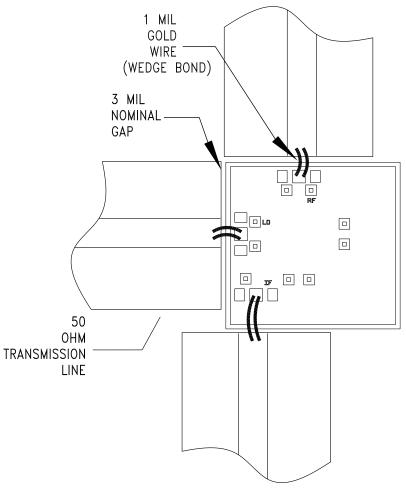


## GaAs MMIC MIXER 50 - 75 GHz

### **Pad Descriptions**

| Pad Number | Function | Description                                    | Pad Schematic |
|------------|----------|--|---------------|
| 1          | LO       | This pad is AC coupled and Matched to 50 Ohms. | LO 0          |
| 2          | RF       | This pad is AC coupled and Matched to 50 Ohms. | RF ○          |
| 3          | IF       | This pad is DC coupled and Matched to 50 Ohms. | IF O          |
| Die Bottom | GND      | Die bottom must be connected to RF/DC ground   | GND<br>=      |

### **Assembly Diagram**





# EARTH FRIENDLY Mounting & Bonding Techniques for Millimeterwave GaAs MMICs

The die should be attached directly to the ground plane eutectically or with conductive epoxy (see HMC general Handling, Mounting, Bonding Note).

50 Ohm Microstrip transmission lines on 0.127mm (5 mil) thick alumina thin film substrates are recommended for bringing RF to and from the chip (Figure 1). One way to accomplish this is to attach the 0.102mm (4 mil) thick die to a 0.150mm (6 mil) thick molybdenum heat spreader (molytab) which is then attached to the ground plane (Figure 2). Microstrip substrates should be located as close to the die as possible in order to minimize bond wire length. Typical die-to-substrate spacing is 0.076mm to 0.152 mm (3 to 6 mils).

### **Handling Precautions**

Follow these precautions to avoid permanent damage.

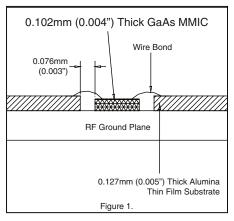
**Storage:** All bare die are placed in either Waffle or Gel based ESD protective containers, and then sealed in an ESD protective bag for shipment. Once the sealed ESD protective bag has been opened, all die should be stored in a dry nitrogen environment.

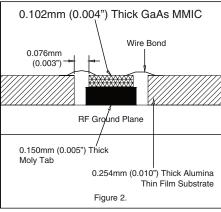
**Cleanliness:** Handle the chips in a clean environment. DO NOT attempt to clean the chip using liquid cleaning systems.

**Static Sensitivity:** Follow ESD precautions to protect against  $> \pm 250$ V ESD strikes.

**Transients:** Suppress instrument and bias supply transients while bias is applied. Use shielded signal and bias cables to minimize inductive pickup.

**General Handling:** Handle the chip along the edges with a vacuum collet or with a sharp pair of bent tweezers. The surface of the chip may have fragile air bridges and should not be touched with vacuum collet, tweezers, or fingers.





#### Mounting

The chip is back-metallized and can be die mounted with AuSn eutectic preforms or with electrically conductive epoxy. The mounting surface should be clean and flat.

Eutectic Die Attach: A 80/20 gold tin preform is recommended with a work surface temperature of 255 °C and a tool temperature of 265 °C. When hot 90/10 nitrogen/hydrogen gas is applied, tool tip temperature should be 290 °C. DO NOT expose the chip to a temperature greater than 320 °C for more than 20 seconds. No more than 3 seconds of scrubbing should be required for attachment.

Epoxy Die Attach: Apply a minimum amount of epoxy to the mounting surface so that a thin epoxy fillet is observed around the perimeter of the chip once it is placed into position. Cure epoxy per the manufacturer's schedule.

#### Wire Bonding

Ball or wedge bond with 0.025mm (1 mil) diameter pure gold wire. Thermosonic wirebonding with a nominal stage temperature of 150 °C and a ball bonding force of 40 to 50 grams or wedge bonding force of 18 to 22 grams is recommended. Use the minimum level of ultrasonic energy to achieve reliable wirebonds. Wirebonds should be started on the chip and terminated on the package or substrate. All bonds should be as short as possible <0.31mm (12 mils).