

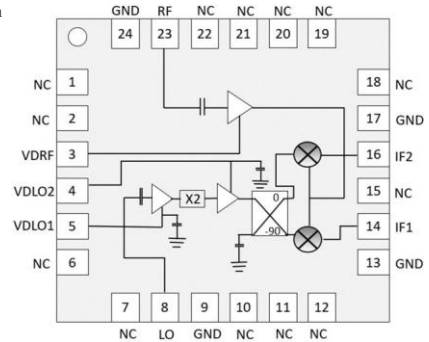
Performance Features

- Conversion gain: 14.5dB
- Mirror rejection: 24dBc
- 2 LO to RF isolation: 50dB
- Noise factor: 2.5dB
- Input IP3: 1dBm
- Package size: 4mm*4mm 24-pin QFN

Typical Applications

- Point-to-Point Communication
- Radar, satellite communications
- Point-to-Multiple Communications

Functional Block Diagram



Overview

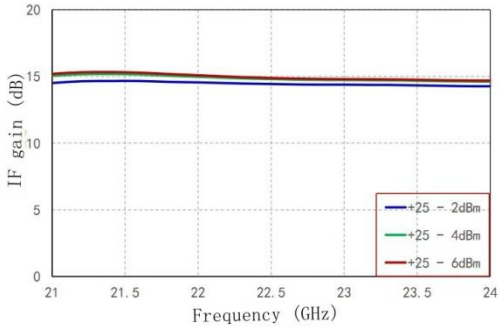
The CWDC136SP4 is a GaAs MMIC I/Q downconverter that integrates a double-balanced mixer, a fundamental quadrature amplifier, and an RF self-biasing low-noise amplifier. This downconverter is mainly used in typical commercial communication systems.

Electrical performance table (TA=+25°C, IF=1000MHz, LO=+6dBm, VDRF/VDLO 1/VDLO 2=3.5V)

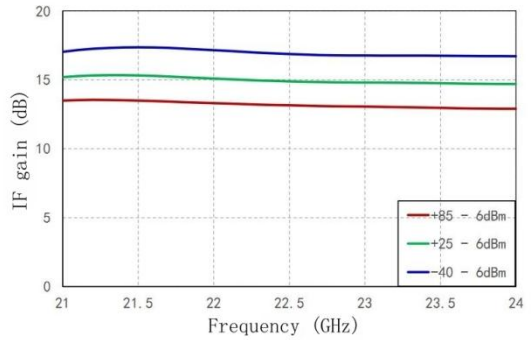
Parameter Name	Description	Minimum value	Typical values	Maximum value	Unit
Frequency range	RF Port	21~24			GHz
Frequency range	LO Port	8.4~13.5			GHz
Frequency range	IF Port	DC~3.5			GHz
Conversion gain			14.5		dB
Noise factor			2.5		dB
Mirror Suppression			24		dBc
Input 1dB compression point			-8.5		dBm
Isolation degree	2LO to RF port		-50		dB
	2LO to IF port		-15		dB
Enter IP3			1		dBm
Operating current			170	210	mA

Test Curve

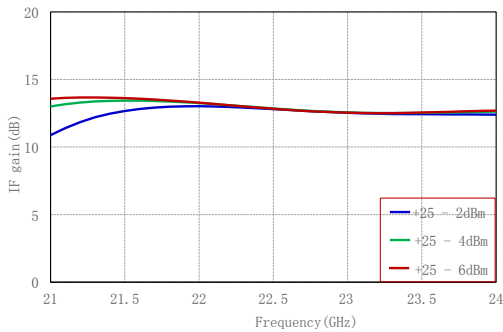
Variable gain vs. local oscillation power (USB IF=1GHz)



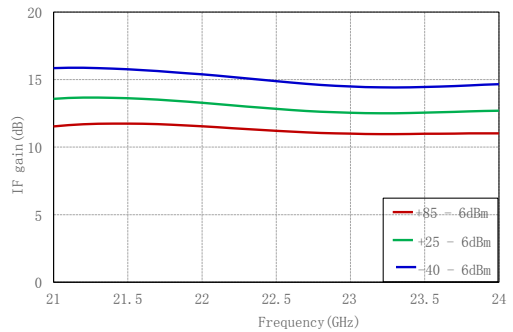
Variable gain vs. temperature (USB IF=1GHz)



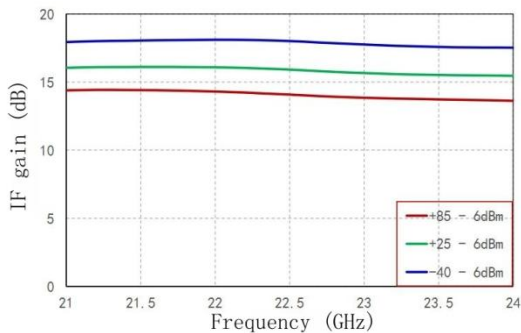
Variable gain vs. local oscillation power (USB IF=3.3GHz)



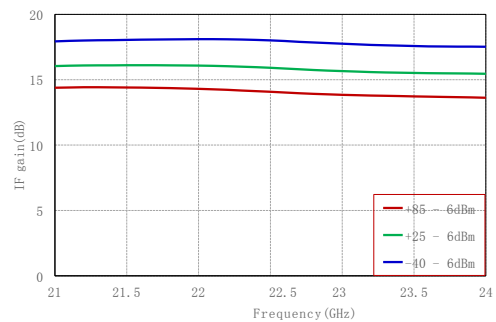
Variable gain VS temperature (USB IF=3.3GHz)



Variable frequency gain vs. local oscillation power (LSB IF=1GHz)

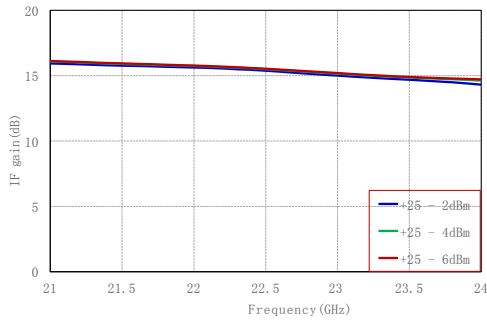


Variable frequency gain vs. temperature (LSB IF=1GHz)

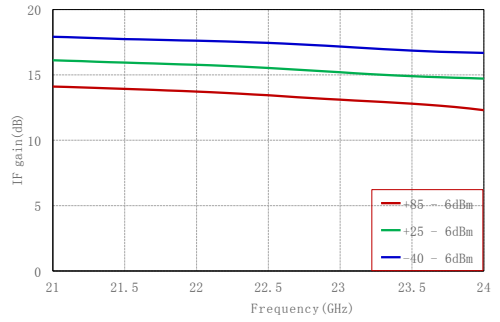


Test Curve

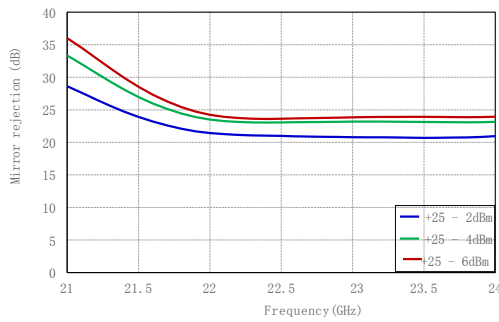
Variable frequency gain vs. local oscillation power (LSB IF=3.3GHz)



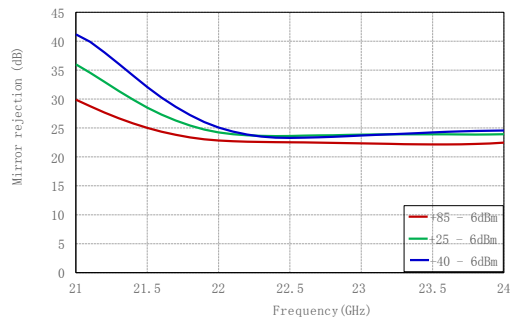
Variable gain VS temperature (LSB IF=3.3GHz)



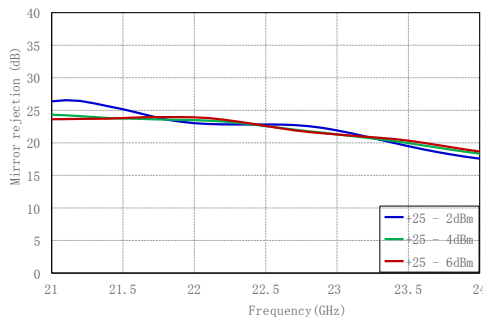
Mirror rejection vs. local oscillation power (USB IF=1GHz)



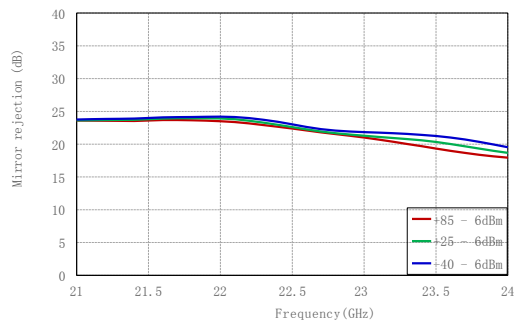
Mirror rejection vs. temperature (USB IF=1GHz)



Mirror rejection vs. local oscillation power (USB IF=3.3GHz)

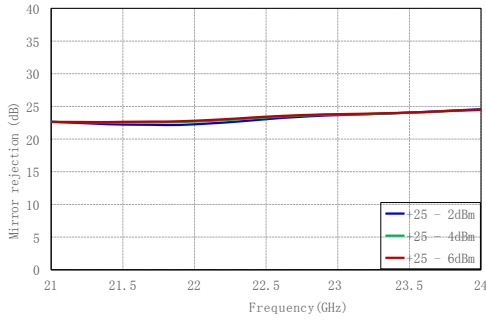


Mirror rejection vs. temperature (USB IF=3.3GHz)

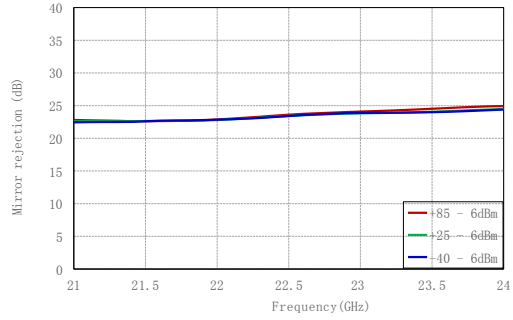


Test Curve

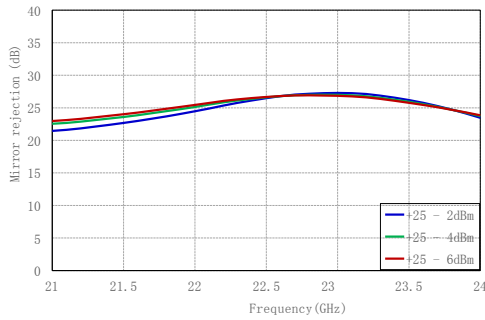
Mirror rejection vs. local oscillation power (LSB IF=1GHz)



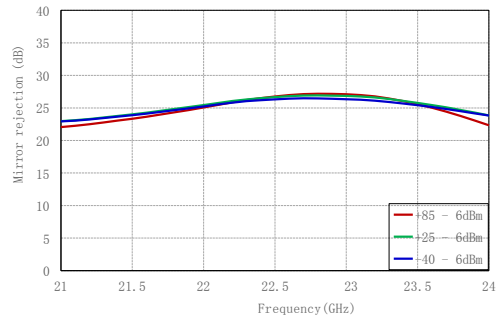
Mirror rejection vs. temperature (LSB IF=1GHz)



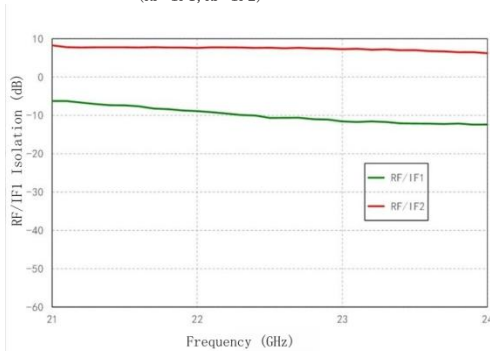
Mirror rejection vs. local oscillation power (LSB IF=3.3GHz)



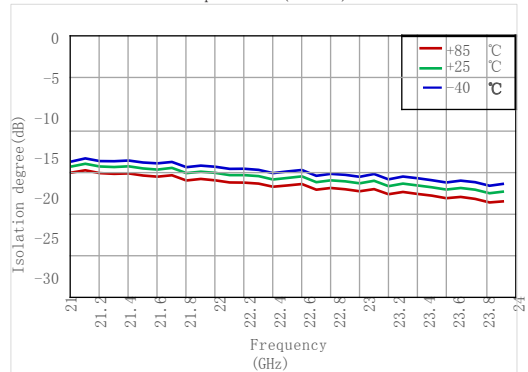
Mirror rejection vs. temperature (LSB IF=3.3GHz)



Isolation vs. frequency (RF-IF1, RF-IF2)



Isolation vs. temperature (2LO-IF)

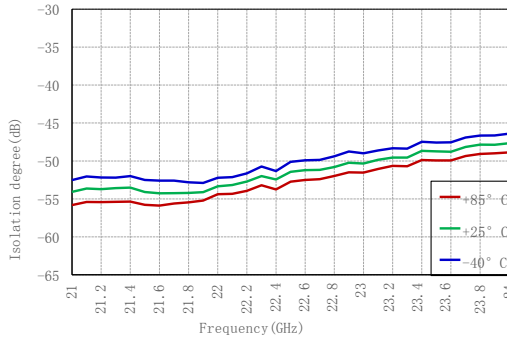


CWDC

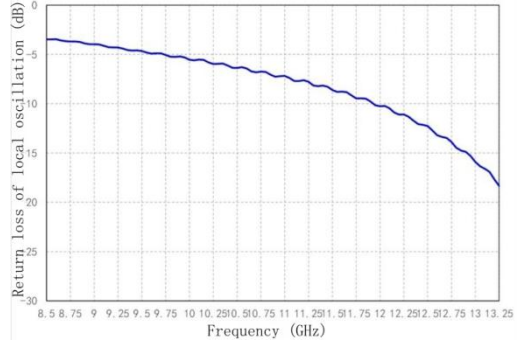
Lower variable frequency series

Test Curve

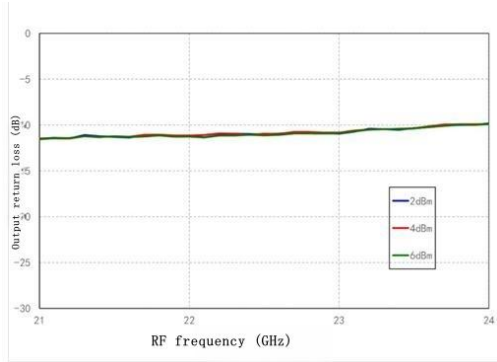
Isolation vs. temperature (2LO-RF)



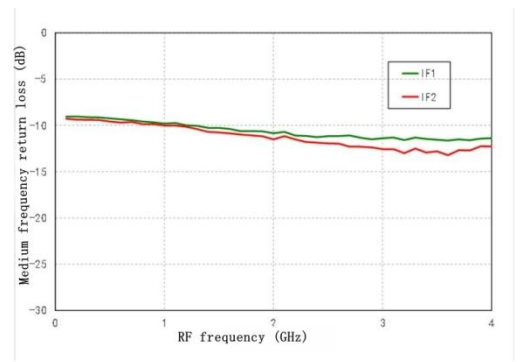
Return loss of the local oscillation VS frequency



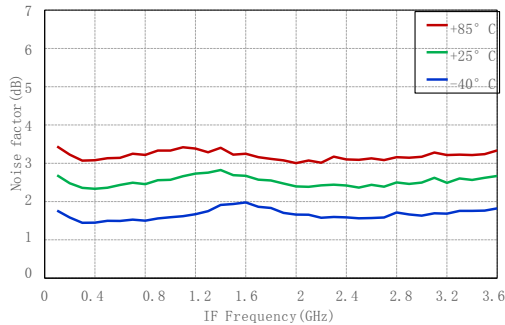
RF return loss vs. local oscillation



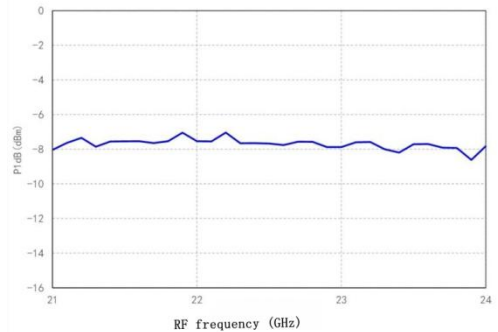
IF return loss vs. RF frequency (USB@LO=10.5GHz power is 6dBm)



Noise factor vs. temperature (LSB@LO=12.5GHz power is 6dBm)

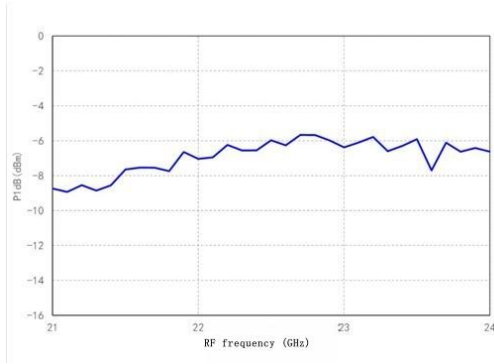


P1dB VS RF frequency (USB IF=0.5GHz power is 6dBm)

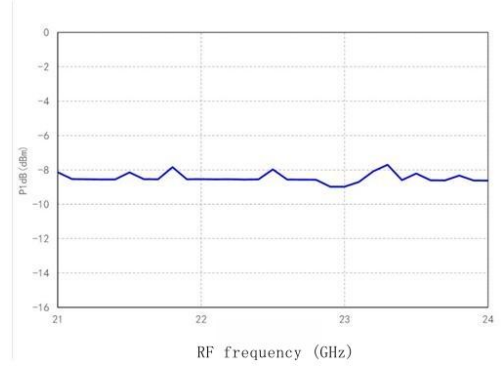


Test Curve

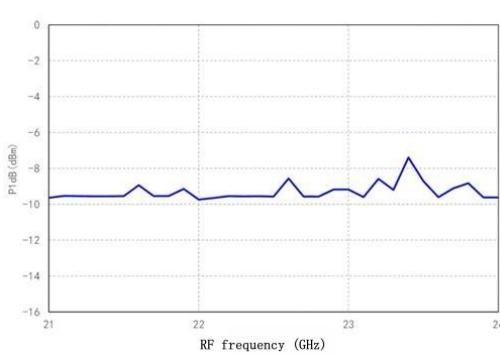
P1dB VS RF frequency (USB IF=3.3GHz power is 6dBm)



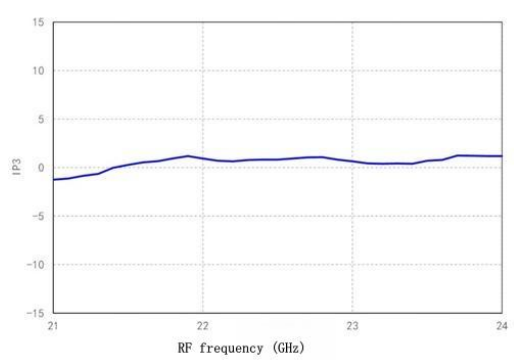
P1dB VS RF frequency (LSB IF=0.5GHz Power is 6dBm)



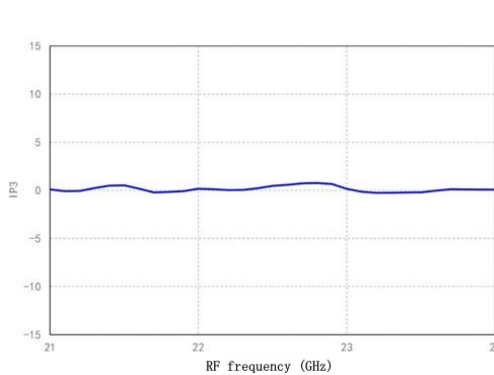
P1dB VS RF frequency (LSB IF=3.3GHz Power is 6dBm)



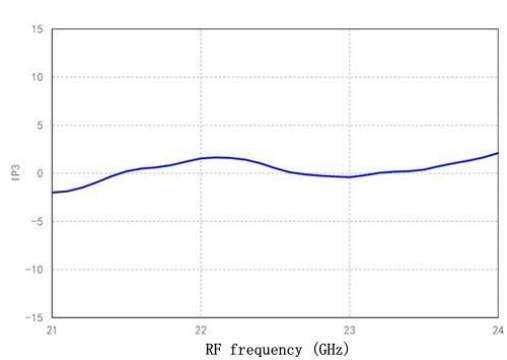
IP3 VS RF Frequency (USB IF=1GHz Power of 6dBm)



IP3 VS RF frequency (LSB IF=1GHz Power of 6dBm)

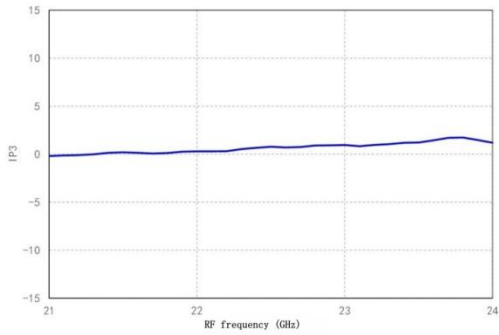


IP3 VS RF frequency (USB IF=3.3GHz power of 6dBm)



Test Curve

IP3 VS RF frequency (LSB IF=3.3GHz Power is 6dBm)



Stray -136;Upper sideband;+25°C

	nLO					
mRF	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	X	31.4	11.1	34.0	49.5	X
1	13.5	38.9	0.0	45.9	41.4	63.4
2	78.5	95.8	80.1	63.2	42.3	65.2
3	X	X	89.1	93.9	74.3	64.3
4	X	X	X	X	89.5	94.8
5	X	X	X	X	X	X
RF=22.0 GHz @ -15dBm						
LO=10.265 GHz @ 6dBm						

Stray -136;lower sideband;+25°C

	nLO					
mRF	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	X	49.7	20.6	70.2	51.1	X
1	16.3	49.1	0.0	47.1	50.7	99.6
2	72.8	98.4	52.7	83.6	47.6	70.1
3	X	X	89.6	90.6	71.6	72.2
4	X	X	X	X	91.3	99.1
5	X	X	X	X	X	X
RF=22.0 GHz @ -15dBm						
LO=11.735 GHz @ 6dBm						

Absolute maximum rating

RF/LO input power	10dBm
VDRF/VDLO1/VDLO2	4V
Channel temperature	175° C
Storage temperature	-65°C~+150°C
Operating temperature	-55°C~+85°C

Working parameters

LO input power	2~6dB
VDRF/VDLO1/VDLO2	3.5v

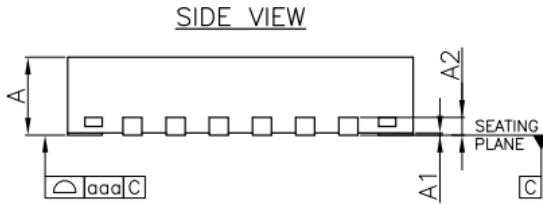
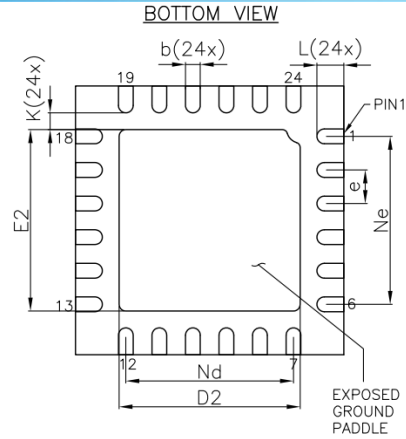
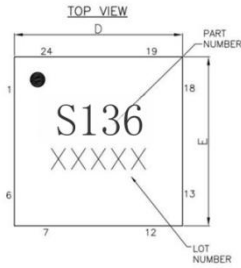
Package Information

Model	Packaging Materials	Solder plate plating	MSL level (1)	Package identification (2)	Environmental requirements
CWDC136SP4	Green resin compounds	NiPdAuAg	MSL 3	S136 XXXXX	RoHS compliant

(1) Maximum reflow temperature 260° C

(2) XXXXX is the lot number

Dimension



Symbol	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
A2	0.20Ref		
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
D	3.90	4.00	4.10
D2	2.55	2.70	2.80
e	0.50BSC		
Ne	2.50BSC		
Nd	2.50BSC		
E	3.90	4.00	4.10
E2	2.55	2.70	2.80
K	0.20	---	---
L	0.30	0.40	0.50
aaa	0.08		

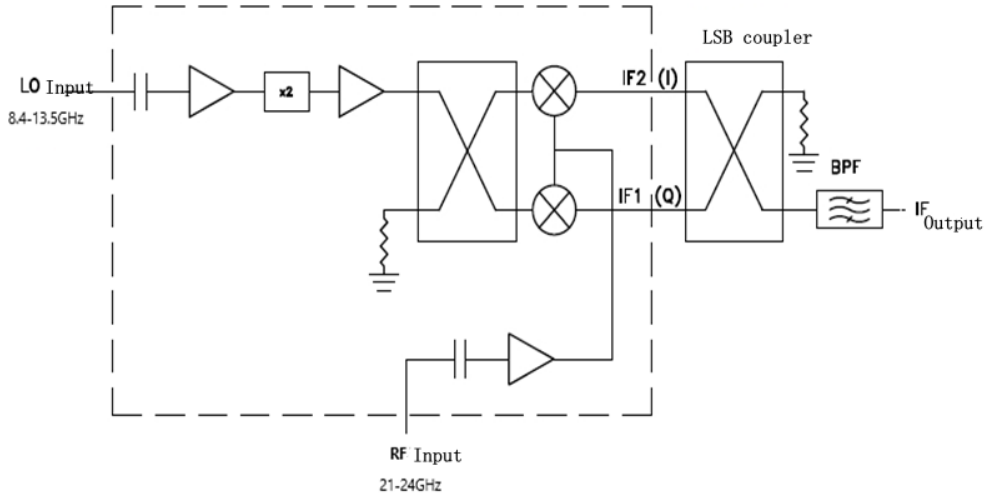
Description:

1. Unit: mm
2. Lead frame material: copper alloy
3. Package surface warpage: $\leq 0.05\text{mm}$
4. All ground pins please connect PCB RF ground

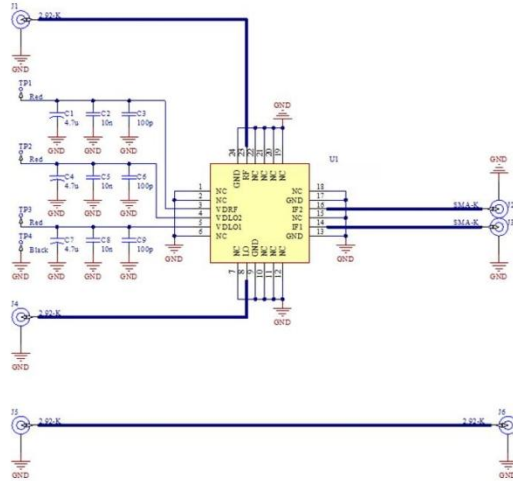
Pin Definition

Pin Number	Function Symbols	Function Description	Pin Number	Function Symbols	Function Description
1	NC	Vacant	13	GND	RF Ground
2	NC	Vacant	14	IF1	IF output 1, DC coupling
3	VDRF	RF amplifier voltage	15	NC	Vacant
4	VDL2	Local amplifier voltage2	16	IF2	IF output 2, DC coupling
5	VDL1	Local oscillator amplifier voltage1	17	GND	RF Ground
6	NC	Vacant	18	NC	Vacant
7	NC	Vacant	19	NC	Vacant
8	LO	Local oscillator input, AC coupling	20	NC	Vacant
9	GND	RF Ground	21	NC	Vacant
10	NC	Vacant	22	NC	Vacant
11	NC	Vacant	23	RF	RF input, AC coupling
12	NC	Vacant	24	GND	RF Ground

Typical Applications

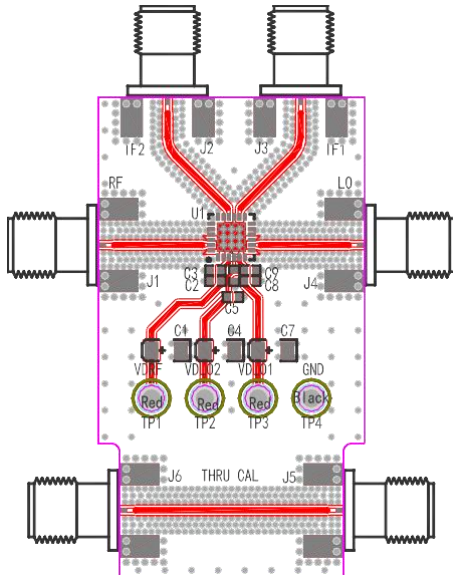


Evaluation Boards



CWDC

Lower variable frequency series



Designator	Description
C1, C4, C7	4.7uf Tantalum Capacitor 1206
C2, C5, C8	10nf Ceramic Capacitor 0402
C3, C6, C9	100pf Ceramic Capacitor 0402
TP4	Test point terminal red
TP1, TP2, TP3	Test point terminal black
J2, J3	SMA-K connector Nanjing Aowen D550B12E01-048
U1	CWDC136SP4
J1, J4, J5, J6 recommended to use 2.92-K connector	

Circuit board material: Rogers 4350B

The circuit board for the device application should be designed in accordance with the RF circuit design method and the signal

The grounding pin of the package housing should be grounded nearby (similar to the diagram), and there should be enough ground holes to connect the top and bottom ground.