# RF COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS

# DATA SHEET

# SA612A Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

Product specification Replaces data of September 17, 1990 IC17 Data Handbook

1997 Nov 07

# **Philips Semiconductors**



**PHILIPS** 

# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

**SA612A** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The SA612A is a low-power VHF monolithic double-balanced mixer with on-board oscillator and voltage regulator. It is intended for low cost, low power communication systems with signal frequencies to 500MHz and local oscillator frequencies as high as 200MHz. The mixer is a "Gilbert cell" multiplier configuration which provides gain of 14dB or more at 45MHz.

The oscillator can be configured for a crystal, a tuned tank operation, or as a buffer for an external L.O. Noise figure at 45MHz is typically below 6dB and makes the device well suited for high performance cordless phone/cellular radio. The low power consumption makes the SA612A excellent for battery operated equipment. Networking and other communications products can benefit from very low radiated energy levels within systems. The SA612A is available in an 8-lead dual in-line plastic package and an 8-lead SO (surface mounted miniature package).

#### **FEATURES**

- Low current consumption
- Low cost
- Operation to 500MHz
- Low radiated energy
- Low external parts count; suitable for crystal/ceramic filter
- Excellent sensitivity, gain, and noise figure

#### PIN CONFIGURATION

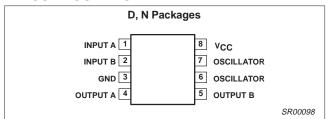


Figure 1. Pin Configuration

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Cordless telephone
- Portable radio
- VHF transceivers
- RF data links
- Sonabuoys
- Communications receivers
- Broadband LANs
- HF and VHF frequency conversion
- Cellular radio mixer/oscillator

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Plastic (DIP)	-40 to +85°C	SA612AN	SOT97-1
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) package (Surface-Mount)	-40 to +85°C	SA612AD	SOT96-1

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

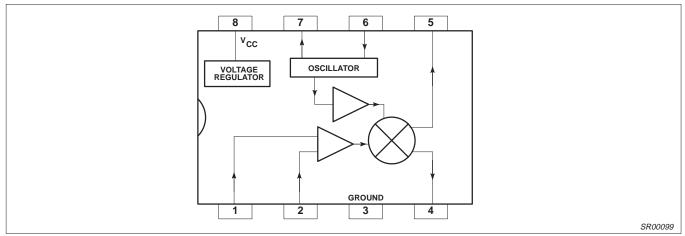


Figure 2. Block Diagram

# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Maximum operating voltage	9	V
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range SA612A	-40 to +85	°C

#### **AC/DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $T_A=25$ °C,  $V_{CC}=6V$ , Figure 3

CYMPOL	DADAMETER	TEST CONDITION		UNIT		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	Min	Тур	Max	UNII
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply voltage range		4.5		8.0	V
	DC current drain			2.4	3.0	mA
f <sub>IN</sub>	Input signal frequency			500		MHz
fosc	Oscillator frequency			200		MHz
	Noise figured at 45MHz			5.0		dB
	Third-order intercept point at 45MHz	RF <sub>IN</sub> =-45dBm		-13		dBm
	Conversion gain at 45MHz		14	17		dB
R <sub>IN</sub>	RF input resistance		1.5			kΩ
C <sub>IN</sub>	RF input capacitance			3		pF
	Mixer output resistance	(Pin 4 or 5)		1.5		kΩ

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION**

The SA612A is a Gilbert cell, an oscillator/buffer, and a temperature compensated bias network as shown in the equivalent circuit. The Gilbert cell is a differential amplifier (Pins 1 and 2) which drives a balanced switching cell. The differential input stage provides gain and determines the noise figure and signal handling performance of the system.

The SA612A is designed for optimum low power performance. When used with the SA614A as a 45MHz cordless phone/cellular

radio 2nd IF and demodulator, the SA612A is capable of receiving -119dBm signals with a 12dB S/N ratio. Third-order intercept is typically -15dBm (that's approximately +5dBm output intercept because of the RF gain). The system designer must be cognizant of this large signal limitation. When designing LANs or other closed systems where transmission levels are high, and small-signal or signal-to-noise issues not critical, the input to the SA612A should be appropriately scaled.

# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

**SA612A** 

# **TEST CONFIGURATION**

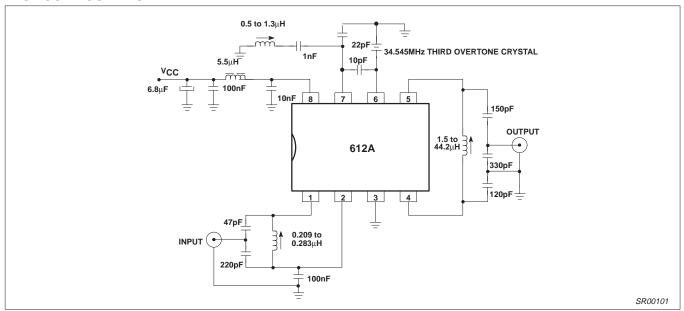


Figure 3. Test Configuration

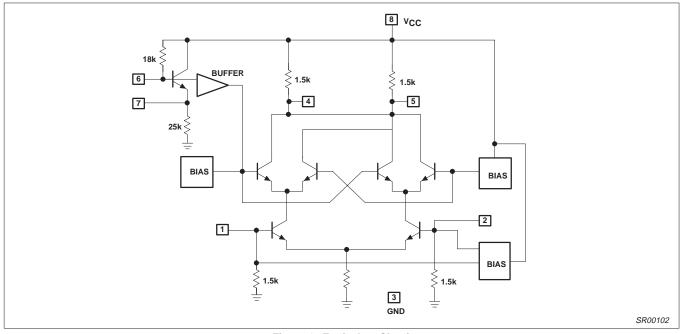


Figure 4. Equivalent Circuit

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# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

**SA612A** 

Besides excellent low power performance well into VHF, the SA612A is designed to be flexible. The input, output, and oscillator ports can support a variety of configurations provided the designer understands certain constraints, which will be explained here.

The RF inputs (Pins 1 and 2) are biased internally. They are symmetrical. The equivalent AC input impedance is approximately 1.5k || 3pF through 50MHz. Pins 1 and 2 can be used interchangeably, but they should not be DC biased externally. Figure 5 shows three typical input configurations.

The mixer outputs (Pins 4 and 5) are also internally biased. Each output is connected to the internal positive supply by a  $1.5 k\Omega$  resistor. This permits direct output termination yet allows for balanced output as well. Figure 6 shows three single-ended output configurations and a balanced output.

The oscillator is capable of sustaining oscillation beyond 200MHz in crystal or tuned tank configurations. The upper limit of operation is determined by tank "Q" and required drive levels. The higher the Q of the tank or the smaller the required drive, the higher the

permissible oscillation frequency. If the required L.O. is beyond oscillation limits, or the system calls for an external L.O., the

external signal can be injected at Pin 6 through a DC blocking capacitor. External L.O. should be  $200 \text{mV}_{\text{P-P}}$  minimum to  $300 \text{mV}_{\text{P-P}}$  maximum.

Figure 7 shows several proven oscillator circuits. Figure 7a is appropriate for cordless phones/cellular radio. In this circuit a third overtone parallel-mode crystal with approximately 5pF load capacitance should be specified. Capacitor C3 and inductor L1 act as a fundamental trap. In fundamental mode oscillation the trap is omitted.

Figure 8 shows a Colpitts varacter tuned tank oscillator suitable for synthesizer-controlled applications. It is important to buffer the output of this circuit to assure that switching spikes from the first counter or prescaler do not end up in the oscillator spectrum. The dual-gate MOSFET provides optimum isolation with low current. The FET offers good isolation, simplicity, and low current, while the bipolar circuits provide the simple solution for non-critical applications. The resistive divider in the emitter-follower circuit should be chosen to provide the minimum input signal which will assume correct system operation.

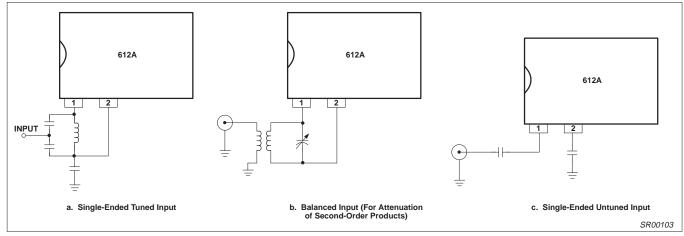


Figure 5. Input Configuration

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# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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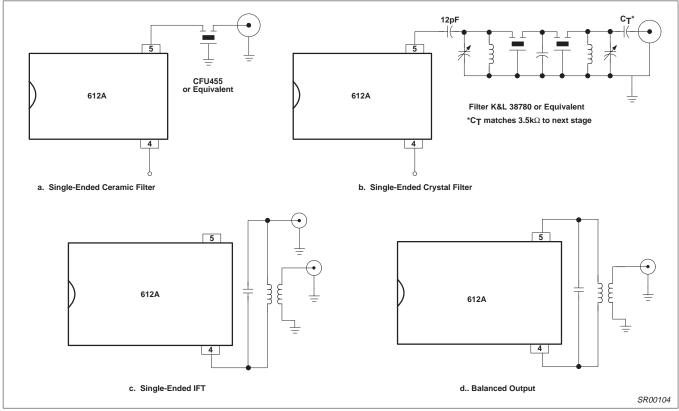


Figure 6. Output Configuration

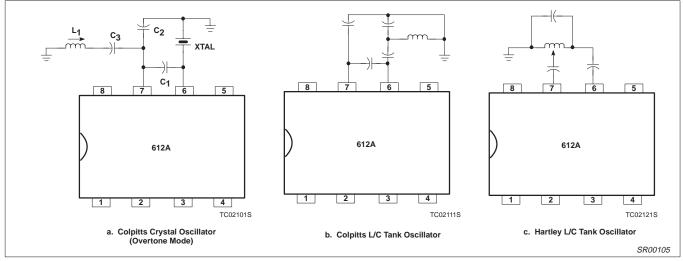


Figure 7. Oscillator Circuits

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# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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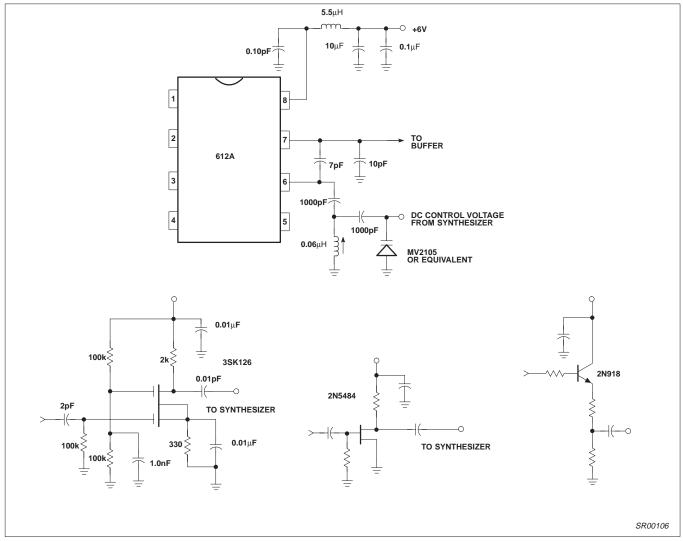


Figure 8. Colpitts Oscillator Suitable for Synthesizer Applications and Typical Buffers

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# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

**SA612A** 

# **TEST CONFIGURATION**

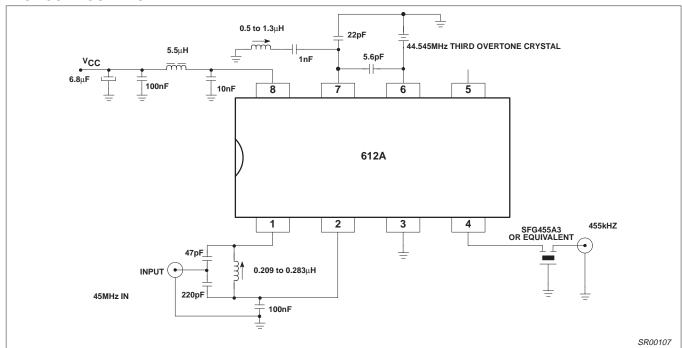


Figure 9. Typical Application for Cordless/Cellular Radio

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# Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

**SA612A** 

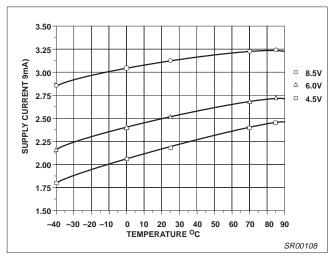


Figure 10. I<sub>CC</sub> vs Supply Voltage

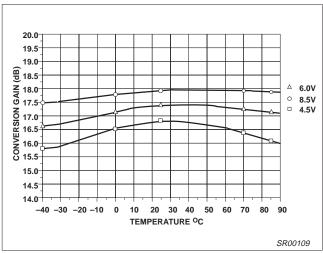


Figure 11. Conversion Gain vs Supply Voltage

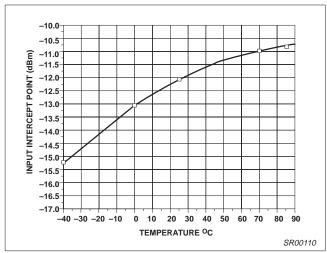


Figure 12. Third-Order Intercept Point

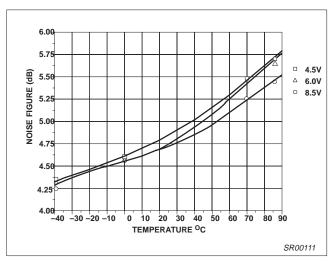


Figure 13. Noise Figure

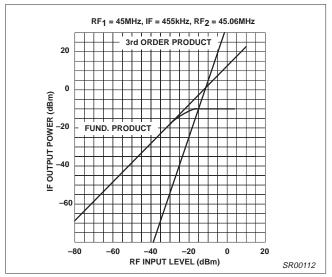


Figure 14. Third-Order Intercept and Compression

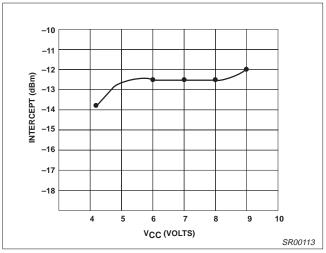


Figure 15. Input Third-Order Intermod Point vs V<sub>CC</sub>

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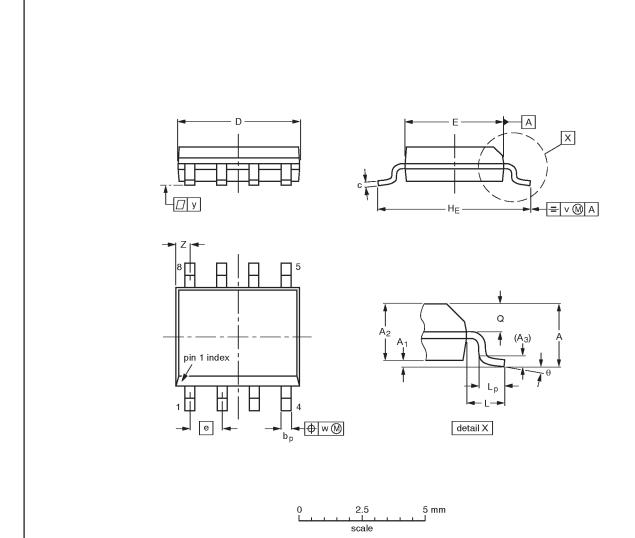
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# Double-balanced mixer oscillator

SA612

# SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9mm

SOT96-1



#### DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	Α1	A <sub>2</sub>	А3	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	5.0 4.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.0098 0.0039		0.01		0.0098 0.0075	0.20 0.19	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.24 0.23	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.024	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT96-1	076E03S	MS-012AA				<del>92-11-17</del> 95-02-04

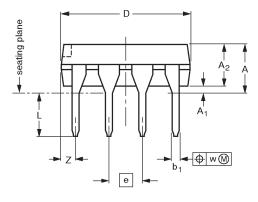
1997 Nov 07 10

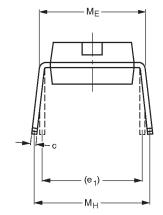
# Double-balanced mixer oscillator

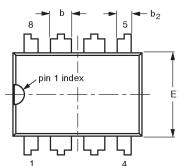
SA612

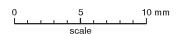
# DIP8: plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)

SOT97-1









# DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub> min.	A <sub>2</sub> max.	b	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	e <sub>1</sub>	L	ME	M <sub>H</sub>	w	Z <sup>(1)</sup> max.
mm	4.2	0.51	3.2	1.73 1.14	0.53 0.38	1.07 0.89	0.36 0.23	9.8 9.2	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.60 3.05	8.25 7.80	10.0 8.3	0.254	1.15
inches	0.17	0.020	0.13	0.068 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.042 0.035	0.014 0.009	0.39 0.36	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.14 0.12	0.32 0.31	0.39 0.33	0.01	0.045

## Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC JEDEC		EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT97-1	050G01	MO-001AN				<del>92-11-17</del> 95-02-04	

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