



General Description

The monolithic MAX2451 is a quadrature demodulator with a supporting oscillator and divide-by-8 prescaler. It operates from a single +3V supply and draws only 5.5mA. The demodulator accepts an amplified and filtered IF signal in the 35MHz to 80MHz range, and demodulates it into I and Q baseband signals with 51dB of voltage conversion gain. The IF input is terminated with a 400Ω thin-film resistor for matching to an external IF filter. The baseband outputs are fully differential and have 1.2Vp-p signal swings.

Pulling the CMOS-compatible ENABLE pin low shuts down the MAX2451 and reduces the supply current to less than $2\mu A$, typical. To minimize spurious feedback, the MAX2451's internal oscillator is set at twice the IF frequency via external tuning components. The MAX2451 comes in a 16-pin narrow SO package.

Features

- **♦ Integrated Quadrature Phase Shifters**
- On-Chip Oscillator (Requires External Tuning Circuit)
- **♦ 51dB Voltage Conversion Gain**
- ♦ On-Chip Divide-by-8 Prescaler
- ♦ Baseband Output Bandwidth Up to 9MHz
- **♦ CMOS-Compatible Enable**
- ♦ 5.5mA Operating Supply Current 2µA Shutdown Supply Current

Applications

Digital Cordless Phones

GSM and North American Cellular Phones

Wireless LANs

Digital Communications

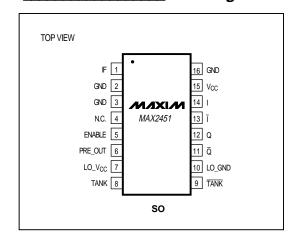
Pagers

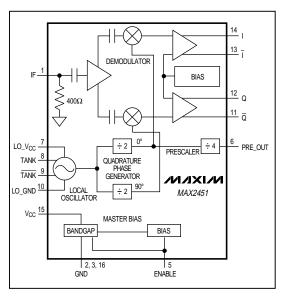
_Ordering Information

Functional Diagram

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX2451CSE	0°C to +70°C	16 Narrow SO

Pin Configuration





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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{CC} , LO_V _{CC} to GND0.3V to +4.5V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)
ENABLE, TANK, TANK, I, Ī,	Narrow SO (derate 8.70mW/°C above +70°C)696mW
Q, \overline{Q} to GND0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)	Operating Temperature Range0°C to +70°C
IF to GND0.3V to +1.5V	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +165°C
	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = LO_V_{CC} = \overline{TANK} = +2.7V \text{ to } +3.3V, \text{ ENABLE} = V_{CC} - 0.4V, \text{ GND} = LO_GND = 0V, \text{ } I = \overline{I} = Q = \overline{Q} = IF = TANK = OPEN, TA = 0°C \text{ to } +70°C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V _{CC} , LO_V _{CC}		2.7		3.3	V
Supply Current	ICC(ON)			5.5	7.4	mA
Shutdown Supply Current	ICC(OFF)	Enable = 0.4V		2	20	μA
Enable/Disable Time	ton/off			10		μs
ENABLE Bias Current	I _{EN}			1	3	μA
ENABLE High Voltage	VENH		Vcc - 0.4			V
ENABLE Low Voltage	VENL				0.4	V
IF Input Impedance	Z _{IN}		320	400	480	Ω
I, Ī, Q, Q Voltage Level	V _{I/Ī} , V _{Q/Q}			1.2		V
Baseband I and Q DC Offset				±11	±50	mV

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{CC} = LO_V_{CC} = ENABLE = 3.0V, f_{LO} = 140MHz, f_{IF} = 70.1MHz, V_{IF} = 2.82mVp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Baseband I and Q Amplitude Balance				< ±0.45		dB
Baseband I and Q Phase Accuracy				< ±1.3		degrees
Voltage Conversion Gain				51		dB
Noise Figure	NF			18		dB
Allowable I and Q Voltage Swing		(Note 1)			1.35	Vp-p
I and Q IM3 Level	IM3 _{I/Q}	(Note 2)		-44		dBc
I and Q IM5 Level	IM5 _{I/Q}	(Note 2)		-60		dBc
I and Q Signal 3dB Bandwidth	BW _{3dB}			9		MHz
Oscillator Frequency Range	fLO	(Notes 1, 3)	70		160	MHz
PRE_OUT Output Voltage	VPRE_OUT	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L < 6pF$		0.35		Vp-p
PRE_OUT Slew Rate	SRPRE_OUT	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L < 6pF$, rising edge		60		V/µs
Oscillator Phase Noise		Offset = 10kHz		-80		dBc/Hz

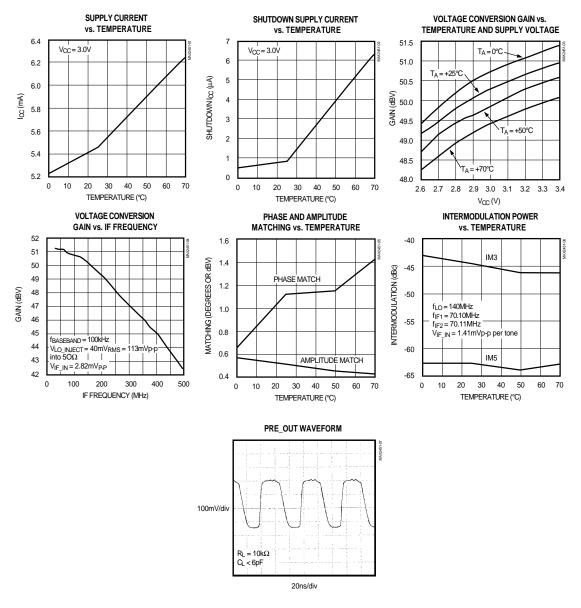
Note 1: Guaranteed by design, not tested.

Note 2: $f_{IF} = 2$ tones at 70.10MHz and 70.11MHz, $V_{IF} = 1.41$ mVp-p per tone.

Note 3: Oscillator frequencies up to 1GHz (500MHz IF) by externally overdriving (see Applications Information).

Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = LO_{VCC} = ENABLE = 3.0V, f_{LO} = 140MHz, f_{IF} = 70.1MHz, V_{IF} = 2.82mVp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



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Pin Description

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PIN	NAME	FUNCTION	
1	IF	IF Input	
2, 3, 16	GND	Ground	
4	N.C.	No Connect. No internal connection to this pin.	
5	ENABLE	Enable Control, active high	
6	PRE_OUT	Local-Oscillator Divide-by-8 Prescaled Output	
7	LO_Vcc	Local-Oscillator Supply. Bypass separately from V _{CC} .	
8	TANK	Local-Oscillator Resonant Tank Input	
9	TANK	Local-Oscillator Resonant Tank Inverting Input	
10	LO_GND	Local-Oscillator Ground	
11	Q	Baseband Quadrature Inverting Output	
12	Q	Baseband Quadrature Output	
13	Ī	Baseband Inphase Inverting Output	
14	I	Baseband Inphase Output	
15	Vcc	Demodulator Supply	

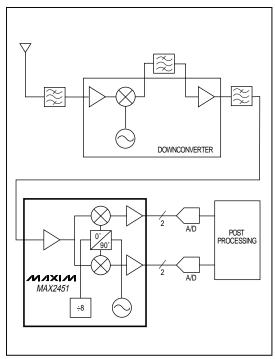


Figure 1. Typical Application Block Diagram

Detailed Description

The following sections describe each of the functional blocks shown in the *Functional Diagram*. Also refer to the Typical Application Block Diagram (Figure 1).

Demodulator

The demodulator contains a single-ended-to-differential converter, two Gilbert-cell multipliers, and two fixed gain stages. Internally, IF is terminated with a 400Ω resistor to GND. The IF input signal is AC coupled into the input amplifier, which has 14dB of gain. This amplified IF signal is fed into the I and Q channel mixers for demodulation. The multipliers mix the IF signal with the quadrature LO signals, resulting in baseband I and Q signals. The conversion gain of the multipliers is 15dB. These signals are further amplified by 21dB by the baseband amplifiers. The baseband amplifier chains are DC coupled.

Local Oscillator

The local-oscillator section is formed by an emitter-coupled differential pair. Figure 2 shows the local-oscillator equivalent circuit schematic. An external LC resonant tank determines the oscillation frequency, and the Q of this resonant tank affects the oscillator phase noise. The oscillation frequency is twice the IF frequency, for easy generation of quadrature signals.

The oscillator may be overdriven by an external source. The source should be AC coupled into TANK/TANK, and should provide 200mVp-p levels. A choke (typically 2.2 μ H) is required between TANK and TANK. Differential input impedance at TANK/TANK is $10k\Omega$. For single-ended drive, connect an AC bypass capacitor (1000pF) from TANK to GND, and AC couple TANK to the source.

The oscillator can be overdriven at frequencies up to 1GHz (500MHz IF), but conversion gain and prescaler output levels will be somewhat reduced.

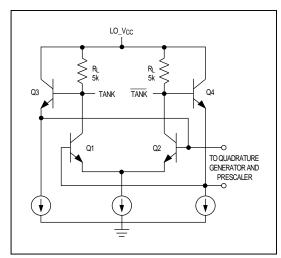


Figure 2. Local-Oscillator Equivalent Circuit

Quadrature Phase Generator

The quadrature phase generator uses two latches to divide the local-oscillator frequency by two, and generates two precise quadrature signals. Internal limiting amplifiers shape the signals to approximate square waves to drive the Gilbert-cell mixers. The inphase signal (at half the local oscillator frequency) is further divided by four for the prescaler output.

Prescaler

The prescaler output, PRE_OUT, is buffered and swings typically 0.35Vp-p with a $10k\Omega$ and 6pF load. It can be AC coupled to the input of a frequency synthesizer.

Master Bias

During normal operation, ENABLE should be above V_{CC} - 0.4V. Pulling the ENABLE input low shuts off the master bias and reduces the circuit current to typically 2 μ A. The master bias section includes a bandgap reference generator and a PTAT (Proportional To Absolute Temperature) current generator.

Applications Information

Figure 3 shows the implementation of a resonant tank circuit. The inductor, two capacitors, and a dual varactor form the oscillator's resonant circuit. In Figure 3, the oscillator frequency ranges from 130MHz to 160MHz. To ensure reliable start-up, the inductor is directly connected across the local oscillator's tank ports. The two 33pF capacitors affect the Q of the resonant circuit. Other values may be chosen to meet individual appli-

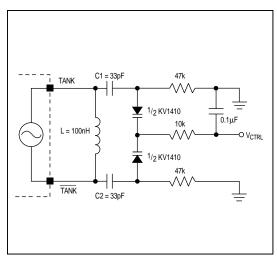


Figure 3. Typical Resonant Tank Circuit

cation requirements. The oscillation frequency can be determined using the following formula:

$$f_O = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{EQ}C_{EQ}}}$$

where

$$C_{EQ} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C1} + \frac{1}{C2} + \frac{2}{C_{VAR}}} + C_{STRAY}$$

and

$$L_{EQ} = L + L_{STRAY}$$

where C_{STRAY} = parasitic capacitance and L_{STRAY} = parasitic inductance.

To alter the oscillation frequency range, change the inductance, the capacitance, or both. For best phase-noise performance, keep the Q of the resonant tank as high as possible:

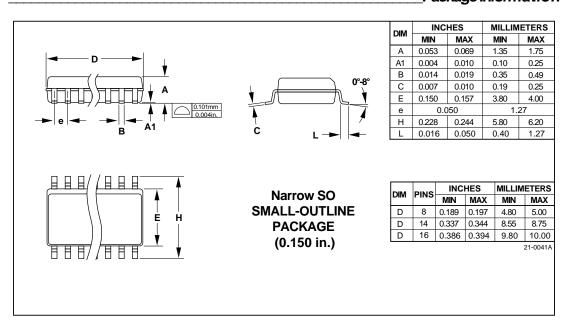
$$Q = R_{EQ} \sqrt{\frac{C_{EQ}}{L_{EQ}}}$$

where $R_{EQ} \approx 10 k\Omega$ (Figure 2).

The oscillation frequency can be changed by altering the control voltage, VCTRL.

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_PackageInformation



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