AK1224
900MHz Low Noise Mixer

## 1. Overview

The AK1224 is a high linearity and low noise mixer. RF frequency range coverage is from 100 to 900 MHz and IF coverage is from 20 to 100 MHz . AK1224 can be driven by a single ended RF input and a low-power differential LO input that can be driven with a differential or single ended LO signal. IF output ports are differential open drain outputs. The analog circuit characteristics and power consumption performances can be optimized by the resistance connected to the BIAS Pin.

## 2. Feature

$\square$ Operating Frequency:
100 MHz to 900 MHz
$\square \quad$ Linearity vs. Power selectable architecture:
Current consumption:21mA, IIP3:+16dBm, Gain:5.5dB, NF:8.5dB
$\square \quad$ Lo input level:
$0 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 5 \mathrm{~dB}$
$\square$ Operating Supply Voltage:
4.75 to 5.25 V
$\square$ Package: $\quad 16$ pin UQFN ( 0.5 mm pitch, $3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 0.60 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
$\square \quad$ Operating Temperature Range
-40 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## 3. Applications

- Two-way Radios (PMR/LMR)
$\square \quad$ Radio Communications for disaster prevention
- Marine Radios
$\square \quad$ Amateur Radios


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## 5. Block Diagram



Figure 1. Block Diagram


Figure 2. Package Pin Layout

## 6. Pin Function Description

Table 1 Pin Function

| No. | Name | I/O | Pin Function | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RFIN | AI | RF Input | Connecting a inductor between this pin and ground. |
| 2 | VSS | G | Ground pin |  |
| 3 | VSS | G | Ground pin |  |
| 4 | LOINN | AI | Lo Input Negative |  |
| 5 | LOINP | AI | Lo Input Positive |  |
| 6 | BIAS1 | AIO | Resistance pin for current adjustment | Connecting a resistor between this pin and ground. |
| 7 | BIAS2 | AIO | Resistance pin for current adjustment | Connecting a resistor between this pin and ground. |
| 8 | VDD | P | Power Supply | VDD |
| 9 | VDD | P | Power Supply | VDD |
| 10 | VDD | P | Power Supply | VDD |
| 11 | IFOUTN | AO | IF Output Negative | This pin is open drain output. <br> It needs power feeding via an inductor. |
| 12 | IFOUTP | AO | IF Output Positive | This pin is open drain output. <br> It needs power feeding via an inductor. |
| 13 | VSS | G | Ground pin |  |
| 14 | POWER <br> DOWN_H | DI | Power Down control pin | High:Power OFF <br> Low:Power ON |
| 15 | BIAS <br> SELECT | DI | Bias Resistance select pin | High:Bias2 pin is enable <br> Low:Bias1pin is enable |
| 16 | VSS | G | Ground pin |  |

Note) The exposed pad at the center of the backside should be connected to ground.

| AI:Analog input pin | AO:Analog output pin | AIO:Analog I/O pin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P: Power supply pin | G: Ground pin | DI:Digital input pin |

## 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | VDD | -0.3 | 5.5 | V |  |
| RF Input Power | RFPOW |  | 12 | dBm |  |
| LO Input Power | LOPOW |  | 12 | dBm |  |
| Storage Temperature | Tstg | -55 | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

Exceeding these maximum ratings may result in damage to the AK1224. Normal operation is not guaranteed at these extremes.

## 1. Recommended Operating Range

Table 3 Recommended Operating Range

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating <br> Temperature | Ta | -40 |  | 85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Supply Voltage | VDD | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |  |

The specifications are applicable within the recommended operating range (supply voltage/operating temperature).

## 8. Electrical Characteristics

## 1. Analog Circuit Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted IF output=50MHz, Lo Input Level $=-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ to +5 dBm ,
Output Load Resistor (RLoad)=2.2k $\Omega$, VDD $=4.75$ to 5.25 V , $\mathrm{Ta}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remarks |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF Input Frequency | 100 |  | 900 | MHz |  |  |  |
| Lo Input Frequency | 100 |  | 900 | MHz |  |  |  |
| IF output Frequency | 20 |  | 100 | MHz |  |  |  |
| Lo Input Power | -5 | 0 | +5 | dBm |  |  |  |
| Current Adjustment Resistor(BIAS) | 22 |  | 100 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |  |
| IDD (BIAS=22k $\Omega$ ) | 20 | 26 | 36 | mA | The total current of VDD |  |  |
| IDD (BIAS=27k 2 ) | 16 | 21 | 30 | mA |  |  |  |
| IDD (BIAS =100k $\Omega$ ) | 4.5 | 6 | 8.5 | mA | IFOUTN pin. |  |  |
| IDD (POWERDOWN_H=VDD) |  | 1 | 10 | uA |  |  |  |
| RFIN=600MHz, Current Adjustment Resistor=27k $\Omega$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conversion Gain | 3.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | dB |  |  |  |
| SSB Noise Figure |  | 8.5 | 11 | dB | Design guarantee value |  |  |
| IP1dB | -3 | 0 |  | dBm |  |  |  |
| IIP3 | 13 | 16 |  | dBm |  |  |  |

## 2. Digital Circuit Characteristics

This table is for POWER DOWN_H pin and BIAS SELECT pin.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | MIN | TYP | MAX | Unit | Remark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High level input voltage | Vih |  | $0.8 \times$ VDD |  |  | $V$ |  |
| Low level input voltage | Vil |  |  |  | $0.2 \times$ VDD | V |  |
| High level input current | lih | Vih $=$ VDD $=5.25 \mathrm{~V}$ | -1 |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Low level input current | lil | Vil $=0 \mathrm{~V}$, VDD1 $=5.25 \mathrm{~V}$ | -1 |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |

## 9. Typical Performance

Unless otherwise noted, RF input $=600 \mathrm{MHz}$, Lo input $=550 \mathrm{MHz}$, IF output $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$, Output Load Resistor (RLoad)=2.2k $\Omega$

## 1. Current Adjustment Resistor vs. IIP, NF, P1dB, Gain, IDD







Figure 3. Current Adjustment Resistor vs. IIP3, NF, P1dB, Gain, IDD
Note ) A resistor with 5\% tolerance are used.
2. Over temperature vs. IIP3, NF, P1dB, Gain, IDD





Resistance for current adjustment

| 22kohm |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - - | 27kohm |
| -"--"--" | 100kohm |

Figure 4. Over temperature vs. IIP3, NF, IP1dB, Gain, IDD
3. Supply voltage vs. IIP3, NF, P1dB, Gain, IDD





Resistance for current adjustment


Figure 5. Supply voltage vs. IIP3, NF, IP1dB, Gain, IDD
4. RF input frequency vs. IIP3, NF, Gain


Resistance for current adjustment

| - | $22 k o h m$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| -........ | 100kohm |

Figure 6. RF input frequency vs. IIP3, NF, Gain
5. IF input frequency vs. IIP3, NF, Gain


Resistance for current adjustment

| - | 22kohm |
| :--- | ---: |
| -........ | 100kohm |

Figure 7. IF input frequency vs. IIP3, NF, Gain
6. Lo input power vs. IIP3, NF, Gain


Resistance for current adjustment


Figure 8. Lo input power vs. IIP3, NF, Gain

## 7. Output Load Resistor (RLoad) vs. IIP3, NF, Gain



## 8. Leakage

RFIN $=600 \mathrm{MHz},-20 \mathrm{dBm}$, LO input=550MHz, 0 dBm , RLoad=2.2k $\Omega, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ VDD=5V

| Parameter | BIAS | Typ. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF - LO Leakage | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -60 | dBc |
|  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -58 | dBc |
| RF - IF Leakage | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -59 | dBc |
|  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -60 | dBc |
|  | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -52 | dBc |
|  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -55 | dBc |
| LO - IF Leakage | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -57 | dBc |
|  | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -56 | dBc |

## 10. Typical Evaluation Board Schematic

1. Typical Evaluation Board Schematic


Figure 10. Typical Evaluation Board Schematic
Note) The exposed pad at the center of the backside should be connected to ground.
Note) The open drain output needs power feeding via a inductor. (IFOUTP pin and IFOUTN pin)
Note) It is necessary to adjust impedance matching as to its setting frequency. (RF input and IF output)
2. Example of impedance matching
-RFIN
RF Input


| Frequency[MHz] | $\mathrm{C} 1[\mathrm{pF}]$ | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{nH}]$ | Impedance[ohm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 68 | 220 | $49.3-\mathrm{j} 5.4$ |
| 600 | 15 | 22 | $48.3-\mathrm{j} 0.7$ |
| 900 | 12 | 12 | $44.48-\mathrm{j} 1.0$ |

-IFOUT


| Frequency [MHz] | $R 1[\mathrm{kohm}]$ | $C[p F]$ | $\mathrm{L}[\mathrm{nH}]$ | Impedance[ohm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 2.2 | 10 | $2200^{* 1}$ | $51.2-\mathrm{j} 11.6$ |
| 50 | 2.2 | 3.3 | $1000^{* 1}$ | $51.6-\mathrm{j} 0.6$ |
| 100 | 2.2 | 1.2 | $470{ }^{* 1}$ | $48.6-\mathrm{j} 5.7$ |

*1)Murata LQW series

11. LSI Interface schematic

| No. | Name | I/O | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RFIN | 1 | RF Input pin |
| 4 | LOINN | 1 | LO Input pins |
| 5 | LOINP |  |  |
| 6 | BIAS1 | I/O | Analog I/O pins |
| 7 | BIAS2 |  |  |
| 11 | IFOUTN | O | IF Output pins |
| 12 | IFOUTP |  |  |


| 14 | Power <br> Down_H | । | Digital Input pins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | BIAS Select |  |  |

## 12. Application Information

## -Impedance matching network with LC



Figure 11. Impedance matching network with LC

Impedance matching network with LC is shown in Figure 11. AK1224 has open drain outputs, so RL1 + RL2 is output load resistance. C11 and L11 compose lowpass filter. C12 and L12 are for highpass filter. C13 is DC blocking capacitor and L13 is RF choke. IFOUTP and IFOUTN pins need power feeding via L11, L12 and L13.

The differential voltage from IFOUTP/N can be converted to a single-ended by L11, L12, C11 and C12 properly. The differential impedance (RL1 + RL2) is converted to single-ended output terminating impedance Ro.

L11, C11, L12 and C12 are calculated as below. $\mathrm{f}_{\text {out }}$ is IF output frequency.
$C_{11}=C_{12}=\frac{1}{2 \pi * f_{\text {OUT }} * \sqrt{\left(R_{\mathrm{L} 1}+R_{\mathrm{L} 2}\right) * R_{\mathrm{O}}}}$
$L_{11}=L_{12}=\frac{\sqrt{\left(R_{\mathrm{LL}}+R_{\mathrm{L2}}\right) * R_{\mathrm{O}}}}{2 \pi * f_{\mathrm{OUT}}}$

For example, in the case of IF Output $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$, Output Load Resistor (Rload) $=2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in $50 \Omega$ interface, L11, C11, L12 and C12 are calculated as below.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C_{11}=C_{12}=\frac{1}{2 \pi^{*}\left(50^{*} 10^{\wedge} 6\right) * \sqrt{\left(2.2 * 10^{\wedge} 3\right) * 50}}=9.6 \mathrm{pF} \\
& L_{11}=L_{12}=\frac{\sqrt{\left(2.2 * 10^{\wedge} 3\right) * 50}}{2 \pi^{*}\left(50^{*} 10^{\wedge} 6\right)}=1056 \mathrm{nH}
\end{aligned}
$$

L13 and C13 should be large enough not to affect the impedance at IF output frequency. In some cases the impedance matching can be optimized by L13 and C13.

For example, in the case of IF Output $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$, Output Load Resistor (Rload) $=2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in $50 \Omega$ interface, it is recommended to choose 2200 nH and 1000 pF as L13 and C13. If any correction is needed, it can be adjusted by reducing the value of L 13 and C 13 .

These calculated values are approximation. In some cases, some correction is needed due to the effect of parasitic capacitance of external parts or/and PCBs. The impedance matching network components should be decided through enough evaluation on AK1224

Typical Performance using impedance matching network with LC is below. RF Input $=600 \mathrm{MHz}$, IF Output $=$ 50 MHz , LO Input $=550 \mathrm{MHz}$, Output Load Resistor $($ Rload $)=2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{Vdd}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, LO Input Level $=$ OdBm, Current Adjustment Resistor=27k $\Omega$.

| Ref. | Value | Size | Part Number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RL1, RL2 | $1.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1005 | KOA RK73K1ETP112 |
| L11, L12 | 1000 nH | 2012 | Murata LQW21HN1R0J00 |
| C11, C12 | 10 pF | 1005 | Murata GRM1552C1H100JA01 |
| L13 | 2200 nH | 2012 | Murata LQW21HN2R2J00 |
| C13 | 150 pF | 1005 | Murata GRM1552C1H151JA01 |


| Parameter | Min. Typ. Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Conversion Gain | 5.1 | dB |
| SSB Noise Figure (NF) | 8.6 | dB |
| IP1dB | 2.0 | dBm |
| IIP3 | 16.3 | dBm |

The phase and amplitude balance is achieved at IF Output frequency by using impedance matching network with LC. The port-to-port leakage is improved with the phase and amplitude balance is achieved at RF, LO, and IF frequency with wide band balun.

## - Evaluation Board



Figure 12. AK1224/AK1228 Evaluation Board (Balun)


Figure 13. AK1224/AK1228 Evaluation Board Schematic (Balun)


Figure 14. AK1224/AK1228 Evaluation Board (matching network with LC)


Figure 15. AK1224/AK1228 Evaluation Board Schematic (matching network with LC)

## 13. Outer Dimensions



Figure 16. Outer Dimensions

Note 1.1 pin marking is only a reference for the 1 pin location on the top of package.

## 14. Marking

(a) Style

UQFN
(b) Number of pins

16
(c) 1 pin marking
-
(d) Product number 1224
(e) Date code

Y: Lower 1 digit of calendar year (Year $2012 \rightarrow 2,2013 \rightarrow 3$...)
WW: Week
$\mathrm{L}: \quad \quad \quad$ ot identification, given to each product lot which is made in a week
$\rightarrow$ LOT ID is given in alphabetical order (A, B, C...).


Figure 17. Marking

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## AsahiKASEI

-Related Parts

| Part\# | Discription | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mixer |  |  |
| AK1220 | 100MHz~900MHz High Linearity Down Conversion Mixer | IIP3:+22dBm |
| AK1222 | 100MHz 900MHz Low Power Down Conversion Mixer | IDD: 2.9 mA |
| AK1224 | 100MHz 900MHz Low Noise, High Liniarity Down Conversion Mixer | NF:8.5dB, IIP3:+18dBm |
| AK1228 | 10MHz~2GHz Up/Down Conversion Mixer | 3V Supply, NF:8.5dB |
| AK1221 | $0.7 \mathrm{GHz} \sim 3.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ High Linearity Down Conversion Mixer | IIP3:+25dBm |
| AK1223 | 3GHz~8.5GHz High Linearity Down Conversion Mixer | IIP3:+13dB, NF:15dB |
| PLL Synthesizer |  |  |
| AK1541 | 20MHz~600MHz Low Power Fractional-N Synthesizer | IDD: 4.6 mA |
| AK1542A | $20 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 600 \mathrm{MHz}$ Low Power Integer-N Synthesizer | IDD: 2.2 mA |
| AK1543 | $400 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 1.3 \mathrm{GHz}$ Low Power Fractional-N Synthesizer | IDD: 5.1 mA |
| AK1544 | $400 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 1.3 \mathrm{GHz}$ Low Power Integer-N Synthesizer | IDD: 2.8 mA |
| AK1590 | $60 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 1 \mathrm{GHz}$ Fractional-N Synthesizer | IDD: 2.5 mA |
| AK1545 | $0.5 \mathrm{GHz} \sim 3.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ Integer-N Synthesizer | 16-TSSOP |
| AK1546 | $0.5 \mathrm{GHz} \sim 3 \mathrm{GHz}$ Low Phase Noise Integer-N Synthesizer | Normalized C/N:-226dBc/Hz |
| AK1547 | $0.5 \mathrm{GHz} \sim 4 \mathrm{GHz}$ Integer-N Synthesizer | 5V Supply |
| AK1548 | 1GHz~8GHz Low Phase Noise Integer-N Synthesizer | Normalized C/N:-226dBc/Hz |
| IFVGA |  |  |
| AK1291 | 100~300MHz Analog Signal Control IF VGA w/ RSSI | Dynamic Range:30dB |
| integrated VCO |  |  |
| AK1572 | $690 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 4 \mathrm{GHz}$ Down Conversion Mixer with Frac.-N PLL and VCO | IIP3:24dBm, -111dBc/Hz@100kHz |
| AK1575 | $690 \mathrm{MHz} \sim 4 \mathrm{GHz}$ Up Conversion Mixer with Frac.-N PLL and VCO | IIP3:24dBm, -111dBc/Hz@100kHz |
| IF Reciever (2nd Mixer + IF BPF + FM Detector) |  |  |
| AK2364 | Built-in programmable AGC+BPF, FM detector IC | IFBPF: $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz} \sim \pm 4.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| AK2365A | Built-in programmable AGC+BPF, IFIC | IFBPF: $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz} \sim \pm 2 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Analog BB for PMR/LMR |  |  |
| AK2345 | CTCSS Filter, Encoder, Decoder | 24-VSOP |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AK2360/ } \\ & \text { AK2360A } \end{aligned}$ | Inverted frequency( $3.376 \mathrm{kHz} / 3.020 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) scrambler | 8-SON |
| AK2363 | MSK Modem/DTMF Receiver | 24-QFN |
| AK2346B | 0.3-2.55/3.0kHz Analog audio filter, | 24-VSOP |
| AK2346A | Emphasis, Compandor, scrambler, MSK Modem | 24-QFN |
| AK2347B | 0.3-2.55/3.0kHz Analog audio filter | 24-VSOP |
| AK2347A | Emphasis, Compandor, scrambler, CTCSS filter | 24-QFN |
| Function IC |  |  |
| AK2330 | 8-bit 8ch Electronic Volume | VREF can be selected for each channel |
| AK2331 | 8-bit 4ch Electronic Volume | VREF can be selected for each channel |

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