



# CV210-2

## Cellular-band Dual-Branch Downconverter

### Product Features

- High dynamic range downconverter with integrated LO and IF amplifiers
- Dual channels for diversity
- +29.5 dBm Input IP3
- +12 dBm Input P1dB
- RF: 800 – 925 MHz
- IF: 200 – 250 MHz
- Single supply operation (+5 V)
- 6x6 mm 28-pin QFN package
- Low-side LO configuration
- Common footprint with other PCS/UMTS/cellular versions

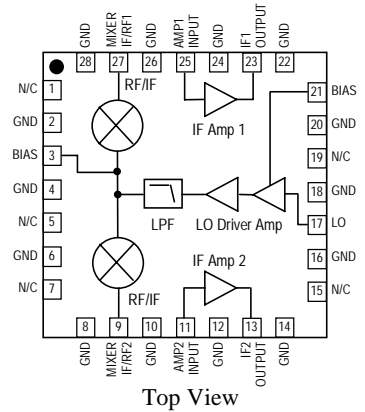
### Product Description

The CV210-2 is a dual-channel high-linearity downconverter designed to meet the demanding performance, functionality, and cost goals of current and next generation mobile infrastructure basestations. It provides high dynamic range performance in a low profile surface-mount leadless package that measures 6 x 6 mm square.

It is ideally suited for high dynamic range receiver front ends using diversity receive channels. Functionality includes frequency conversion and IF amplification, while an integrated LO driver amplifier powers the passive mixer. The MCM is implemented with reliable and mature GaAs MESFET and InGaP HBT technology.

Typical applications include frequency downconversion used in CDMA/GSM/TDMA, CDMA2000, and EDGE 2.5G and 3G mobile base transceiver stations.

### Functional Diagram



### Specifications<sup>1</sup>

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max	Comments
RF Frequency Range	MHz	800		925	
LO Frequency Range	MHz	550		725	
IF Center Frequency Range	MHz	200	240	250	See note 2
% Bandwidth around IF center frequency	%		±7.5		See note 3
SSB Conversion Gain	dB	8	10	12	Temp = 25° C
Gain Drift over Temp (-40° C to 85° C)	dB	-1.5	±0.3	1.5	Referenced to +25° C
Input IP3	dBm	+25	+29.5		See note 4
Input IP2	dBm	+33	+39		See note 4
Input 1 dB Compression Point	dBm		+12		See note 4
Noise Figure	dB		10.2		See note 5
LO Input Drive Level	dBm	-2.5	0	+2.5	
LO-RF Isolation	dB		18		P <sub>LO</sub> = 0 dBm
LO-IF Isolation	dB		32		P <sub>LO</sub> = 0 dBm
Branch-Branch Isolation	dB		45		
Return Loss: RF Port	dB		20		
Return Loss: LO Port	dB		20		
Return Loss: IF Port	dB		12		
Operating Supply Voltage	V		+5		
Supply Current	mA	320	360	475	
Thermal Resistance	°C / W			27	
Junction Temperature	°C			160	See note 6

1. Specifications when using the application specific circuit (shown on page 3) with a low side LO = 0 dBm in a downconverting application at 25° C.  
 2. IF matching components affect the center IF frequency. Proper component values for other IF center frequencies than shown can be provided by emailing to applications.engineering@wj.com.  
 3. The IF bandwidth of the converter is defined as 15% around any center frequency in its operating IF frequency range. The bandwidth is determined with external components. Specifications are valid around the total ±7.5% bandwidth. i.e. with a center frequency of 240 MHz, the specifications are valid from 240 ± 18 MHz.  
 4. Assumes the supply voltage = +5 V. IIP3 is measured with Δf = 1 MHz with RF<sub>in</sub> = -5 dBm / tone.  
 5. Assumes LO injection noise is filtered at the thermal noise floor, -174 dBm/Hz, at the RF, IF, and Image frequencies.  
 6. The maximum junction temperature ensures a minimum MTBF rating of 1 million hours of usage.

### Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameters	Rating
Operating Case Temperature	-40° to +85° C
Storage Temperature	-55° to +125° C
DC Voltage	+5.5 V
Junction Temperature	+220 °C

### Ordering Information

Part No.	Description
CV210-2	Cellular-band Dual-Branch Downconverter
CV210-2PCB240	Fully-Assembled Application Board, IF = 240 MHz

Operation of this device above any of these parameters may cause permanent damage.

Specifications and information are subject to change without notice



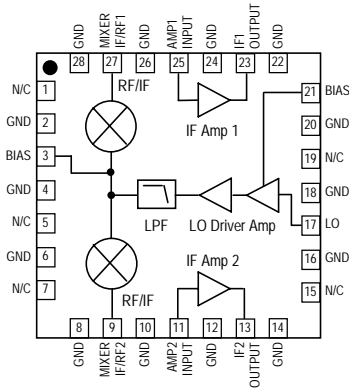
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Cellular-band Dual-Branch Downconverter

The Communications Edge™

Product Information

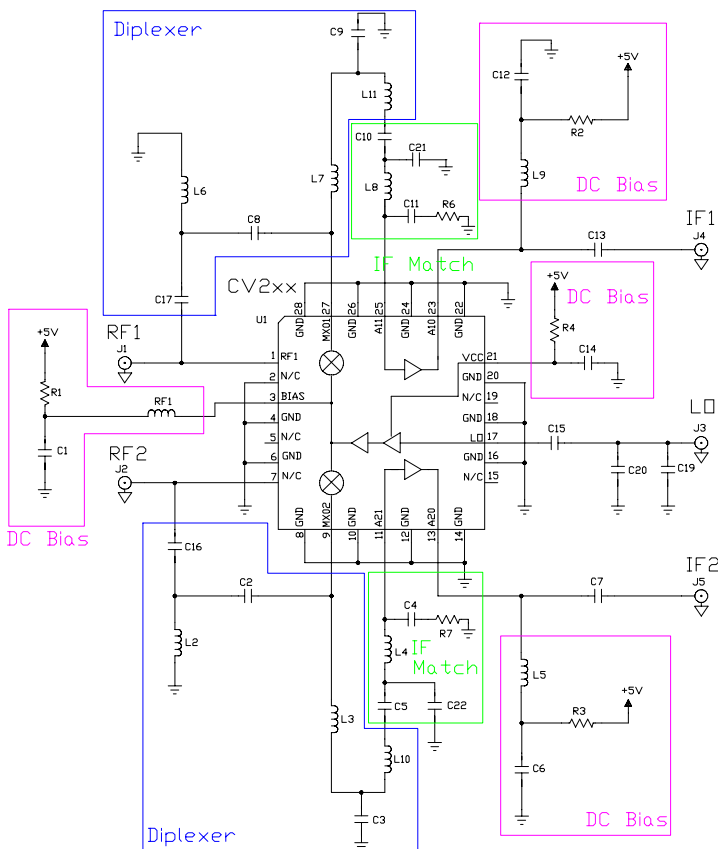
## Device Architecture / Application Circuit Information



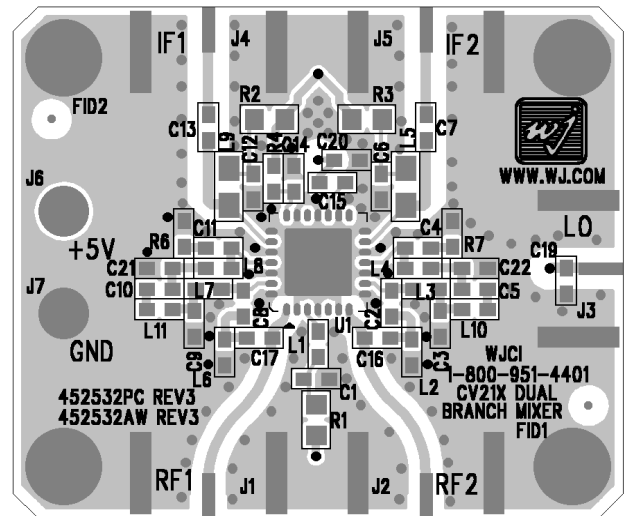
Typical Downconverter Performance Chain Analysis (Each Branch)

Stage	Gain (dB)	Input P1dB (dBm)	Input IP3 (dBm)	NF (dB)	Current (mA)	Cumulative Performance			
						Gain (dB)	Input P1dB (dBm)	Input IP3 (dBm)	NF (dB)
LO Amp / MMIC Mixer	-9	11	30	9.3	60	-9	11	30	9.3
IF Amplifier	19	2	22	1.8	150	10	8	27.5	11
<b>CV210-2</b>					<b>360*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+27.5</b>	<b>11</b>

\* The 2<sup>nd</sup> branch includes another mixer and IF amplifier, which increases the total current consumption of the MCM to be 360 mA.



Printed Circuit Board Material:  
.014" FR-4, 4 layers, .062" total thickness



**CV210-2:** The application circuit can be broken up into three main functions as denoted in the colored dotted areas above: RF/IF diplexing (blue), IF amplifier matching (green), and dc biasing (purple). There are various placeholders for chip components in the circuit schematic so that a common PCB can be used for all WJ dual-branch converters. Further details are given in the Application Note located on the website titled "CV2xx Series - PWB Design Guidelines".

**External Diplexer:** In a downconversion application, the incoming RF signal impinges on the switching elements of the mixer; the interaction with these switches produces a signal at the IF frequency. The two signals (RF and IF) are directed to the appropriate ports by the external diplexer. A six-element diplexer is used in the circuit implementation.

**IF Amplifier Matching:** The IF amplifier requires matching elements to optimize the performance of the amplifier to the desired IF center frequency. Since IF bandwidths are typically on the order of 5 to 10%, a simple two element matching network, in the form of either a high-pass or low-pass filter structure, is sufficient to match the MMIC IF amplifier over these narrow bandwidths. Proper component values for other IF center frequencies can be provided by emailing to [applications.engineering@wj.com](mailto:applications.engineering@wj.com).

**DC biasing:** DC bias must be provided for the LO and IF amplifiers in the converter. R1 sets the operating current for the last stage of the LO amplifier and is chosen to optimize the mixer LO drive level. Proper RF chokes and bypass capacitors are chosen for proper amplifier biasing at the intended frequency of operation. The "+5 V" dc bias should be supplied directly from a voltage regulator.

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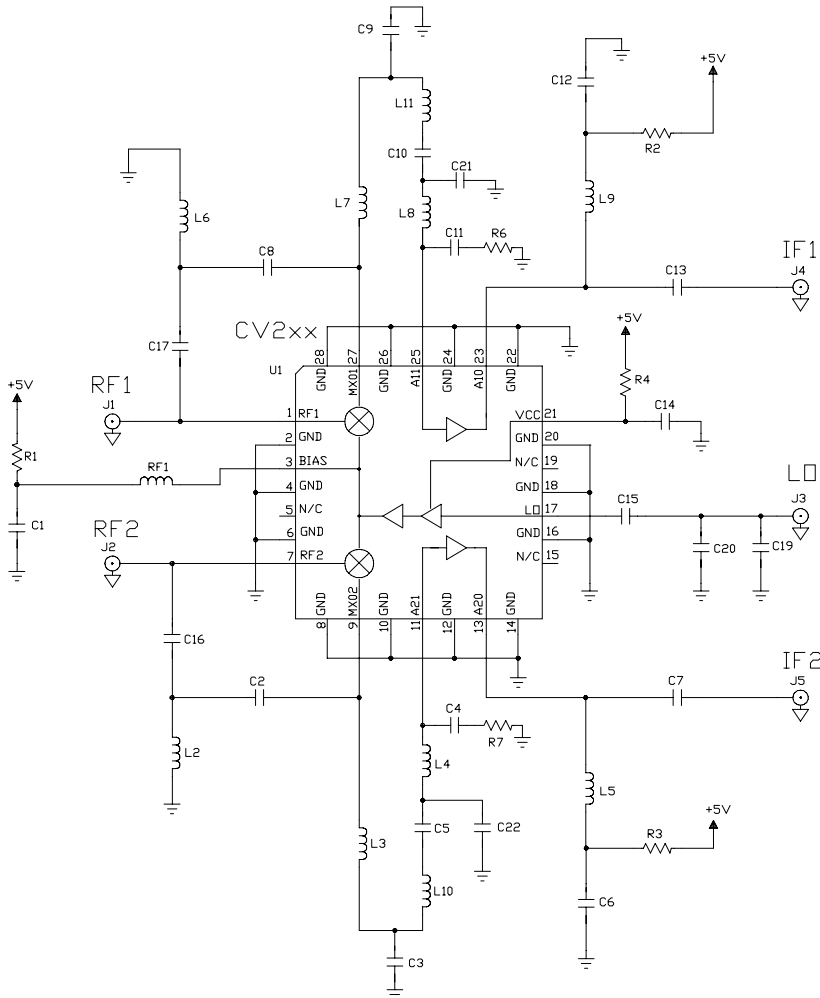
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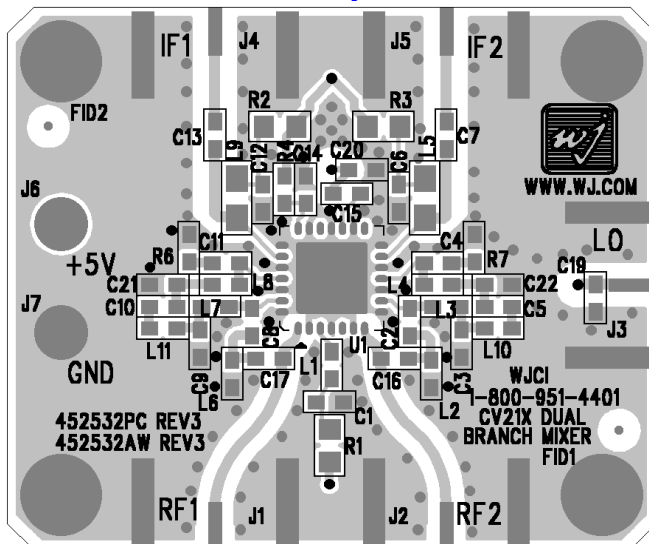
## Application Circuit: IF = 240 MHz (CV210-2PCB240)



### Bill of Materials

Ref. Desig.	Component	Size
R1	11.3 Ω chip resistor	0805
R2, R3, R4	0 Ω chip resistor	0603
R6, R7	2.2 Ω chip resistor	0603
C1, C5, C10, C15	1000 pF chip capacitor	0603
C2, C8	5.6 pF chip capacitor	0603
C3, C9	12 pF chip capacitor	0603
C4, C11	2 pF chip capacitor	0603
C6, C12, C14	.01 μF chip capacitor	0603
C7, C13	100 pF chip capacitor	0603
L1	120 nH chip inductor	0603
L2, L6	12 nH chip inductor	0603
L3, L7	33 nH chip inductor	0603
L4, L8	56 nH chip inductor	0603
L5, L9	220 nH chip inductor	0805
L10, L11	15 nH chip inductor	0603
C19, C20, C21, C22	Do Not Place	
U1	CV210-2 WJ Converter	QFN

### PCB Layout

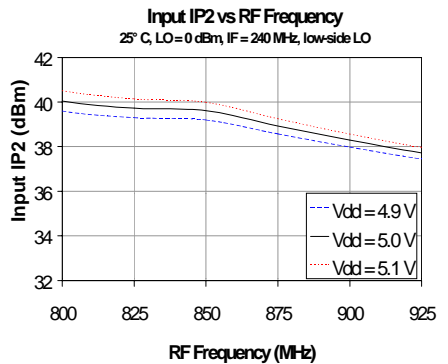
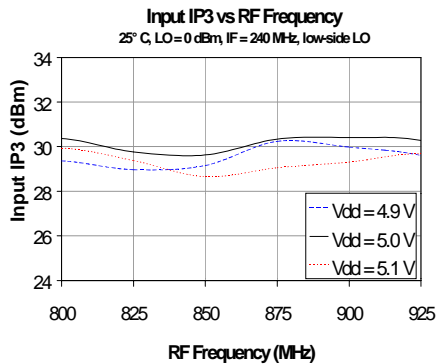
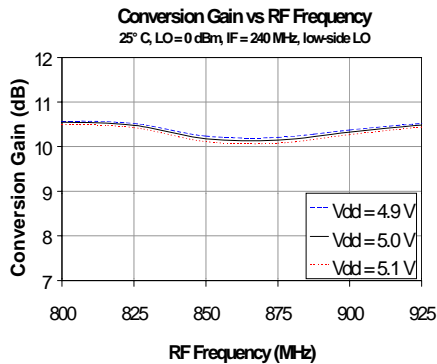
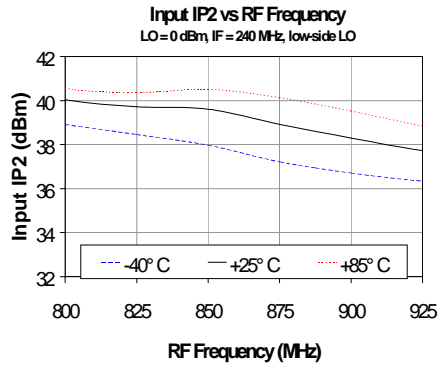
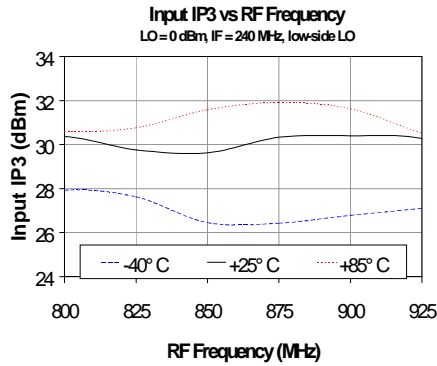
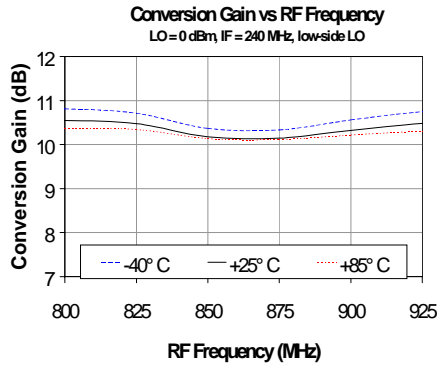
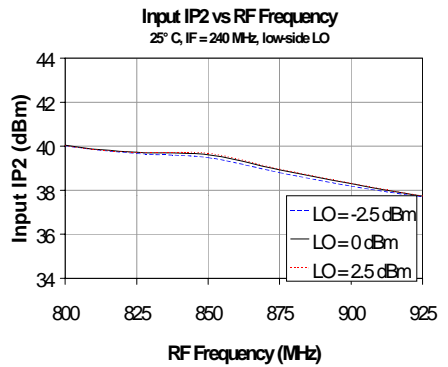
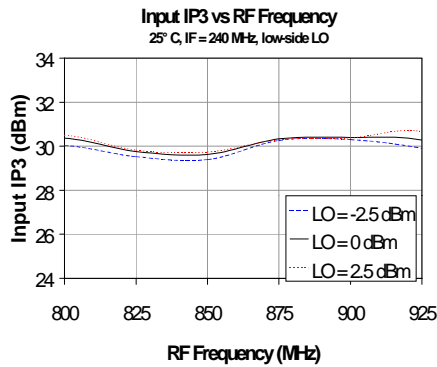
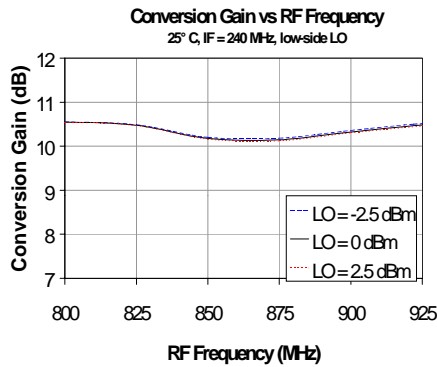
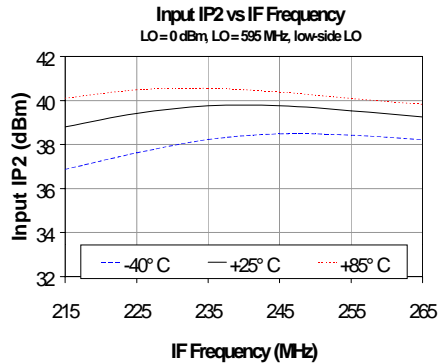
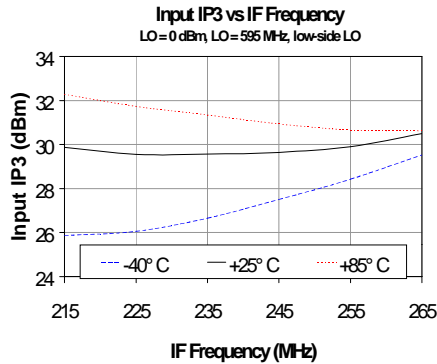
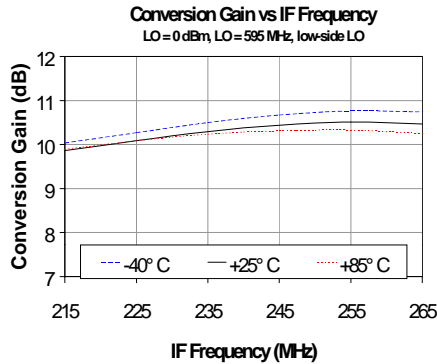


Circuit Board Material: .014" FR-4, 4 layers, .062" total thickness

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## CV210-2PCB240 Application Circuit Performance Plots





### CV210-2PCB240 Application Circuit Performance Plots (cont'd)

