# Wideband, Dual Rx Mixers with Integrated IF Amplifiers 

## Data Sheet

## FEATURES

Wideband, dual-channel, active downconversion mixers Low distortion, fast settling, IF DGAs
RF input frequency range: 690 MHz to 3.8 GHz
Programmable baluns on RF inputs
For RF = 1950 MHz, IF = $\mathbf{2 8 1} \mathbf{~ M H z}$, high linearity mode
Voltage conversion gain, including IF filter loss:
-5 dB to $\mathbf{+ 2 6 . 5 \mathrm { dB }}$
Input IP3: 29 dBm at minimum DGA gain
Input P1dB: 12 dBm at minimum DGA gain
SSB NF: 13 dB at maximum DGA gain
Output IP3: $\mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{d B m}$ at maximum DGA gain
Output P1dB: 19 dBm at maximum DGA gain
Channel isolation: $\mathbf{5 2} \mathbf{d B}$
Differential and single-ended LO input modes
Differential IF output impedance: $100 \Omega$
Flexible power-down modes for low power operation
Power-up time after enabling channels: 100 ns , typical
Programmable via a 3-wire serial port interface (SPI)
Single 3.3 V supply
High linearity mode: 440 mA
Low power mode: $\mathbf{2 6 0} \mathbf{m A}$

## APPLICATIONS

Cellular base stations and wireless infrastructure receivers
(W-CDMA, TD-SCDMA, WiMAX, GSM, LTE, PCS, DCS, DECT)
Active antenna systems
PTP radio link down converters
Wireless LANs and CATV equipment

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADRF6658 is a high performance, low power, wideband, dual-channel radio frequency (RF) downconverter with integrated intermediate frequency (IF) digitally controlled amplifiers (DGAs) for wideband, low distortion base station radio receivers.

The dual Rx mixers are doubly balanced Gilbert cell mixers with high linearity and excellent image rejection. Both mixers convert $50 \Omega$ RF inputs to open-collector broadband IF outputs. Internal tunable baluns on the RF inputs enable suppression of RF signal harmonics and attenuation of out-of-band signals before the mixer inputs, reducing input reflections and out-ofband interference signals. A flexible local oscillator (LO) architecture allows the use of differential or single-ended LO signals.

The dual-channel IF DGAs are based on the ADL5201 and ADL5202 and have a fixed, differential output impedance of $100 \Omega$. The gain is adjustable over a 31.5 dB range with a 0.5 dB step size via the on-chip SPI, or through independent, 6 -bit parallel ports that support latch functionality. Each channel, from the mixer inputs to the IF amplifier outputs, together with an LC interstage band-pass filter, achieves a maximum voltage conversion gain of 26.5 dB .

Fabricated with the Analog Devices, Inc., high speed SiGe process, the ADRF6658 is available in a compact, $7 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ $7 \mathrm{~mm}, 48$-lead LFCSP package, and operates over the $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM


Figure 1.

Rev. A
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## SPECIFICATIONS

$M_{I X} X_{D D}=\mathrm{MIX}_{B} V_{D D}=D V_{D D}=L O V_{D D}=D G A_{A} V_{D D}=D G A_{B} V_{D D}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \% ; A G N D=0 V . T_{A}=T_{M I N}$ to $T_{M A X}$. The operating temperature range $=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Parameters are measured on a standard test circuit with an IF filter; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1.95 \mathrm{GHz}$, RF input power $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RF}}\right)=-10 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2.231 \mathrm{GHz}$, LO input power $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{LO}}\right)=0 \mathrm{dBm}$, and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=281 \mathrm{MHz}$, using standard register settings. For IP2 and IP3 measurements, $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF1}}=1.949 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF} 2}=1.951 \mathrm{GHz}$, maximum DGA gain, high linearity mode, unless otherwise noted. RsourCE $=$ $50 \Omega, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{LOAD}}=100 \Omega$, differential.

Table 1.

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPERATING CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| RF Input Frequency | 690 |  | 3800 | MHz |  |
| LO Power Level | -6 | 0 | +6 | dBm |  |
| LO Frequency | 690 |  | 4100 | MHz |  |
| CHANNEL CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| RF Input Return Loss |  | -12 |  | dB | Register 13, Bits[DB12:DB7] programmed according to RF frequency |
| IF Output Return Loss |  | -10 |  | dB | Within IF filter passband |
| IF Lower Cutoff Frequency ${ }^{1}$ |  | 10 |  | MHz | $\mathrm{f}_{-3 \mathrm{~dB}}$, MIX $_{x} \mathrm{OUT}_{y}$ connected to DGA $_{x} \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{y}}$ through a dc block capacitor |
| IF Upper Cutoff Frequency |  | 520 |  | MHz | $\mathrm{f}_{-3 \mathrm{~dB}}$, MIX $_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{OUT}_{\mathrm{y}}$ connected to $\mathrm{DGA}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{y}}$ through a dc block capacitor |
| Voltage Conversion Gain |  | 26.5 |  | dB | Maximum DGA gain |
| Voltage Conversion Gain |  | -5 |  | dB | Minimum DGA gain |
| Input P1dB |  |  |  |  |  |
| High Linearity Mode |  | 12 |  | dBm | Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22] $=4$ |
| Low Power Mode |  | 4 |  | dBm | Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22] $=1$ |
| Second Order Input Intercept (IIP2) |  | 49 |  | dBm | $P_{\text {RF }}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ per tone, minimum DGA gain, high linearity mode |
| Third Order Input Intercept (IIP3) |  |  |  |  | $P_{\text {RF }}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ per tone, minimum DGA gain |
| High Linearity Mode |  | 29 |  | dBm |  |
| Low Power Mode |  | 17 |  | dBm |  |
| SSB NF |  |  |  |  | High linearity mode |
| $\mathrm{RF}=855 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 12.8 |  | dB |  |
| $\mathrm{RF}=1950 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 13 |  | dB |  |
| $\mathrm{RF}=3795 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 14.4 |  | dB |  |
| With a 5 dBm Blocker |  | 25 |  | dB |  |
| LO to RF Leakage |  | -30 |  | dBm |  |
| LO to IF Leakage |  | -40 |  | dBm |  |
| RF to IF Leakage |  | -50 |  | dBc | Relative to IF output level |
| 2 LO-2 RF |  | -55 |  | dBc |  |
| $3 \mathrm{LO}-3 \mathrm{RF}$ |  | -55 |  | dBc |  |
| IF Output and LO Leakage Intermodulation Spur | -70 | -100 |  | dBC | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=3.249 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=3.5 \mathrm{GHz}$, IF DGA output power ( Pifout ) $=9 \mathrm{dBm}$, fspur $=237 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 265 MHz |
| Channel Isolation |  | 52 |  | dB | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1.95 \mathrm{GHz}$, $\mathrm{fLO}=2.231 \mathrm{GHz}$, maximum DGA gain |
| Mixer V to I Bias Adjustment Effects Amplitude Variation |  | 0.19 |  | dB | Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22] changing from 4 to 1 |
| Gain Step |  | 0.5 |  | dB |  |
| Gain Conformance Error |  | 0.05 |  | dB | Any two adjacent steps |
| Phase Conformance Error |  | 0.5 |  | Degrees | Any two adjacent steps |
| Output P1dB |  | 19 |  | dBm | Maximum DGA gain |
| Output IP3 |  | 40 |  | dBm | Maximum DGA gain |
| Differential Output Impedance |  | 100 |  | $\Omega$ |  |
| Second Harmonic Level |  | -65 |  | dBc | At 2 Vp -p |
| Third Harmonic Level |  | -65 |  | dBc | At 2 Vp -p |

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| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOGIC INPUTS <br> Input High Voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INH }}$ Input Low Voltage, VINL Input Current, linh/linı Input Capacitance, Cin | $\begin{aligned} & 1.17 \\ & -0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & +0.63 \\ & \pm 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| LOGIC OUTPUTS <br> Output High Voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {он }}$ <br> Output High Current, Іон <br> Output Low Voltage, Vol | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Logic }}$ - 0.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | SDO (Pin 32) <br> VLogic selected with Register 5, Bit DB24 $\mathrm{loL}=500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| POWER SUPPLIES <br> DVD <br> $\mathrm{MIX}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{DGA}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$, <br> $D G A_{B} V_{D D}$, and $L O V_{D D}$ <br> External IFxOUT $\pm$ Pull-Up Supply <br> Mixer Current in High Linearity Mode <br> Mixer Current in Low Power Mode <br> IF DGA Current <br> Total Current <br> High Linearity Mode <br> Low Power Mode <br> Low Power Sleep Mode <br> Standby Mode | 3.15 | 3.3 $D_{D D}$ 80 40 140 440 260 450 65 | 3.45 <br> DVD <br> 550 <br> 1000 | V V mA mA mA mA mA $\mu \mathrm{A}$ mA | The voltages on these pins must equal $D V_{D D}$ <br> Mixer V to I bias (Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22]) $=4$ <br> Mixer V to I bias (Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22]) $=1$ <br> Per amplifier <br> Dual Rx enabled <br> Mixer V to I bias (Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22]) $=4$ <br> Mixer V to I bias (Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22]) $=1$ <br> Both mixers and DGAs in standby mode |
| TIMING ${ }^{2}$ <br> Channel Power-Up from Standby Mode After Changing State of $\mathrm{CH}_{A} E N$ or $\mathrm{CH}_{B} E N$ |  | 100 | 400 | ns | From standby mode to normal operation |

${ }^{1}$ DC-coupled; lower cutoff frequency determined mostly by external components.
${ }^{2}$ Not tested in production; guaranteed by characterization.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR MIXERS AND IF DGAS

$\mathrm{MIX}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DV} \mathrm{VD}_{\mathrm{D}}=\mathrm{LO} V_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DGA}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DGA} \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \% ; \mathrm{AGND}=0 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$. The operating temperature range $=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Parameters are measured on a standard test circuit with an IF filter; $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF}}=1.95 \mathrm{GHz}, \mathrm{PRF}=$ $-10 \mathrm{dBm}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{LO}}=2.231 \mathrm{GHz}$, and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=281 \mathrm{MHz}$, using standard register settings, maximum DGA gain, high linearity mode, unless otherwise noted. For IP2 and IP3 measurements, $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF} 1}=1.949 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{RF} 2}=1.951 \mathrm{GHz}$, minimum DGA gain.

Table 2.

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MIXER CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Conversion Gain |  | 7 |  | dB |  |
| Input P1dB |  |  |  |  |  |
| High Linearity Mode |  | 12 |  | dBm |  |
| Low Power Mode |  | 4 |  | dBm |  |
| Second-Order Input Intercept (IIP2) |  | 55 |  | dBm | 0 dBm per tone, minimum DGA gain |
| Third-Order Input Intercept (IIP3) |  |  |  |  | 0 dBm per tone, minimum DGA gain |
| High Linearity Mode |  | 29 |  | dBm |  |
| Low Power Mode |  | 17 |  | dBm |  |
| SSB NF |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{RF}=1950 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 12 |  | dB |  |
| LO to RF Leakage |  | -30 |  | dBm |  |
| LO to IF Leakage |  | -40 |  | dBm |  |
| RF to IF Leakage |  | -50 |  | dBc | Relative to IF output level |
| IF DGAs |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Gain |  | 22 |  | dB |  |
| Gain Step |  | 0.5 |  | dB |  |
| Gain Conformance Error |  | 0.05 |  | dB | Any two adjacent steps |
| Phase Conformance Error |  | 0.5 |  | Degrees | Any two adjacent steps |
| Output P1dB |  | 19 |  | dBm |  |
| Output IP3 (OIP3) |  | 40 |  | dBm |  |
| Bandwidth |  | 520 |  | MHz |  |
| SSB NF |  | 7 |  | dB |  |
| Second Harmonic Level |  | -65 |  | dBc | At $2 \mathrm{Vp-p}$ |
| Third Harmonic Level |  | -65 |  | dBC | At 2 Vp -p |

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## TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

$\mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DV} \mathrm{DD}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{LOV}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DGA}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{DGA}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \% ; \mathrm{AGND}=0 \mathrm{~V} .1 .8 \mathrm{~V}$ and 3.3 V logic levels used. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LE Setup Time | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | 20 |  |  | ns |  |
| DATA to CLK Setup Time | $\mathrm{t}_{2}$ | 10 |  |  | ns |  |
| DATA to CLK Hold Time | $\mathrm{t}_{3}$ | 10 |  |  | ns |  |
| CLK High Duration | $\mathrm{t}_{4}$ | 25 |  |  | ns |  |
| CLK Low Duration | $\mathrm{t}_{5}$ | 25 |  |  | ns |  |
| CLK to LE Setup Time | $\mathrm{t}_{6}$ | 10 |  |  | ns |  |
| LE Pulse Width | $\mathrm{t}_{7}$ | 20 |  | ns |  |  |
| CLK Low to SDO Output Valid | $\mathrm{t}_{8}$ |  | 20 | ns | During readback |  |

## Timing Diagram



Figure 2. SPI Write Operation Timing Diagram


Figure 3. SPI Readback Operation Timing Diagram

## ADRF6658

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 4.

| Parameter | Rating |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage Pins ${ }^{1}$ to GND ${ }^{2}$ | -0.3 V to +3.9 V |
| Supply Voltage Pins ${ }^{1}$ to DV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ | -0.3 V to +0.3 V |
| Digital Input Output (I/O) Voltage to GND | -0.3 V to $\mathrm{DV}_{\mathrm{DD}}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Analog I/O Voltage to GND | -0.3 V to DV $\mathrm{DD}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| RF Input Power | 20 dBm |
| LO Input Power | 10 dBm |
| ESD Ratings |  |
| Human Body Model (HBM) | 1.5 kV |
| Field Induced Charged Device Model (FICDM) | 500 V |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{\mathrm{J} A}$ ), with Exposed Pad Soldered | $27.26^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Reflow Soldering |  |
| Peak Temperature | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Time at Peak Temperature | 40 sec |
| ${ }^{1}$ The supply voltage pins include $\mathrm{MIX}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{DV}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{MIX}_{B} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{DGA}_{B} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}, \mathrm{LOV}_{D D}$, and $D G A_{A} V_{D D}$. <br> ${ }^{2}$ GND $=\mathrm{AGND}=\mathrm{DGND}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> ${ }^{3}$ The digital I/O pins include $\mathrm{LATCH}_{\mathrm{A}}, \mathrm{CH}_{A} \mathrm{EN}, \mathrm{CH}_{B} \mathrm{EN}, \mathrm{LATCH}_{B}, \mathrm{~B} 5$ to BO, LE, CLK, DATA, SDO, and A0 to A5. |  |

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

The ADRF6658 is a high performance RF integrated circuit, and it is ESD sensitive. Take proper precautions for handling and assembly.

## ESD CAUTION

|  | ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. <br> Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge <br> without detection. Although this product features <br> patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage <br> may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. <br> Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to <br> avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. |
| :--- | :--- |

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



## NOTES

1. CONNECT THE EXPOSED PAD TO GROUND THROUGH A LOW IMPEDANCE PATH, USING AN ARRAY OF VIAS FROM THE PAD TO THE PCB GROUND PLANE.

Figure 4. Pin Configuration
Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathrm{MIX}_{\text {A }} \mathrm{V}_{\text {D }}$ | Supply for Mixer A. The voltage level on this pin must be equal to that on $\mathrm{DV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$. Place decoupling capacitors to the ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| 2 | $M_{\text {I }} \mathrm{X}_{\text {A }} \mathrm{FF}_{\text {IN }}$ | RF Input for Mixer A. This pin has an input impedance of $50 \Omega$. |
| 3 | AGND | Analog Ground. This is a ground return path for MIX ${ }_{\text {A }} \mathrm{V}_{D D}$ (Pin 1). |
| 4 | $\mathrm{LATCH}_{\text {A }}$ | Channel A Latch Buffer Control. This pin controls the latch buffer between the 6-bit parallel control port (Pin A0 to Pin A5) and the Channel A DGA. |
| 5 | $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{EN}$ | Channel A Enable. This pin provides external control of the power-down mode for Channel A. |
| 6 | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Reg }}$ | Internal Regulator Output. A capacitor of approximately 220 nF must be placed between this output and ground. |
| 7 | DV ${ }_{\text {D }}$ | Supply Connection for Digital Circuits. The voltage on this pin ranges from 3.15 V to 3.45 V . Place decoupling capacitors to the ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| 8 | $\mathrm{CH}_{8} \mathrm{EN}$ | Channel B Enable. This pin provides external control of the power-down mode for Channel B. |
| 9 | $\mathrm{LATCH}_{B}$ | Channel B Latch Buffer Control. This pin controls the latch buffer between the 6-bit parallel control port (Pin B0 to Pin B5) and the Channel B DGA. |
| 10 | AGND | Analog Ground. This is a ground return path for $\mathrm{MIX}_{B} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}(\operatorname{Pin} 12)$. |
| 11 | MIX ${ }_{\text {BRFIN }}$ | RF Input for Mixer B. This pin has an input impedance $50 \Omega$. |
| 12 | MIX ${ }_{\text {B }} \mathrm{V}_{\text {D }}$ | Supply for Mixer B. The voltage level on this pin must be equal to that on Dvid. Place decoupling capacitors to the ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| 13, 14 | MIX ${ }_{B}$ OUT+, MIX ${ }_{B}$ OUT- | Differential Mixer B Outputs, $300 \Omega$ Impedance. A pull-up inductor must be connected to each of these output pins. The values of the inductors depend on the IF frequency range. |
| 15 | AGND | Analog Ground. This is a ground return path for $\mathrm{DGA}_{B} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}(\operatorname{Pin} 18)$. |
| 16, 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DGA } 1 \mathrm{~N}-\text {, } \\ & \text { DGA } 1 \mathrm{I}+ \end{aligned}$ | Differential DGA B Inputs, $300 \Omega$ Impedance. |
| 18 | $\mathrm{DGA}_{B} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Supply for DGA B. The voltage level on this pin must be equal to that on $D V_{D D}$. Place decoupling capacitors to the analog ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19,20,21, \\ & 22,23,24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{~B} 4, \mathrm{~B} 3, \mathrm{~B} 2 \text {, } \\ & \mathrm{B1}, \mathrm{B0} \end{aligned}$ | 6-Bit Parallel Control Ports for DGA B. |
| 25, 26 | IFs $\mathrm{OUT}+$, <br> IFBOUT- | Channel B Differential IF Outputs, $100 \Omega$ Resistance from DGA B. Requires a pull-up inductor dependent on IF frequency. |
| 27 | LE | Latch Enable. When the LE input pin goes low, data is clocked into the 32-bit shift register on the CLK rising edge. Only the last 32 bits are retained. When the LE input pin goes high, the data stored in the shift register is loaded into one of the 16 registers, the relevant latch being selected by the four LSBs of the 32-bit word. |

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| Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | CLK | Serial Clock Input. Data is clocked into the 32-bit shift register on the CLK rising edge. This input is a high impedance CMOS input. |
| 29 | DATA | Serial Data Input. The serial data input is loaded MSB first with the four LSBs control the destination for the data. This input is a high impedance CMOS input. |
| 30 | LOin- | Complimentary External Local Oscillator Input. In differential LO mode, this pin is one of the input pins of the differential input and must be ac-coupled. In single-ended LO mode, terminate this pin to ground with a capacitor. |
| 31 | $\mathrm{LO}_{\text {IN+ }}$ | External Local Oscillator Input. In differential LO mode, this pin one of the input pins of the differential input. In single-ended LO mode, it is the input of the LO signal. AC couple this pin. |
| 32 | SDO | Serial Data Output. This output is used to read back the register content. |
| 33 | LOV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ | Power Supply for the LO Path. The voltage level on this pin must be equal to that on DVDD. Place decoupling capacitors to the ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| 34 | AGND | Analog Ground. This is a ground return path for LOV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ (Pin 33). |
| 35,36 | IFAOUT-, $\mathrm{IF}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{OUT}+$ | Channel A Differential IF Outputs, $100 \Omega$ Resistance from DGA A. Requires a pull-up inductor dependent on IF frequency. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 37,38,39 \\ & 40,41,42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A0, A1, A2, A3, } \\ & \text { A4, A5 } \end{aligned}$ | 6-Bit Parallel Control Ports for DGA A. |
| 43 | $\mathrm{DGA}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | Supply for DGA A. The voltage level on this pin must be equal to that on DV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$. Place decoupling capacitors to the analog ground plane as close as possible to this pin. |
| 44,45 | DGAAIN+, DGAAIN- | Differential DGA A Inputs, $300 \Omega$ Impedance. |
| 46 | AGND | Analog Ground. This is a ground return path for $\mathrm{DGA}_{A} \mathrm{~V}_{D D}$ (Pin 43). |
| 47,48 | MIXAOUT-, $\mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{OUT}+$ | Differential Mixer A Outputs, $300 \Omega$ Impedance. A pull-up inductor must be connected to each of these output pins. The values of the inductors depend on the IF frequency range. |
| 49 | EP | Exposed Pad. Connect the exposed pad to ground through a low impedance path, using an array of vias from the pad to the PCB ground plane. |

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 5. Power Gain vs. RF Frequency and Balun Codes


Figure 6. RF Input Return Loss vs. Frequency and Balun Codes


Figure 7. Power Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for DGA Gain Code $=0,32$, and 63


Figure 8. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency and DGA Gain Codes


Figure 9. Input P1dB (IP1dB) vs. RF Frequency, DVDD at Maximum Gain


Figure 10. IP1dB vs. RF Frequency and DV $V_{D D}$ at Minimum Gain


Figure 11. IIP3 vs. RF Frequency


Figure 12. Power Conversion Gain vs. IF Frequency


Figure 13. OIP3 vs. IF Frequency


Figure 14. Channel Isolation


Figure 15. RF Feedthrough at Maximum Gain, Relative to IF Output Level


Figure 16. LO Feedthrough at Maximum Gain, Relative to IF Output Level


Figure 17. IF DGA Output Return Loss Measured Through Balun


Figure 18. IP1dB vs. RF Frequency and V to I Bias


Figure 19. DGA Step Accuracy


Figure 20. Gain Step Response, Maximum Gain to Minimum Gain


Figure 21. Gain Step Response, Minimum Gain to Maximum Gain


Figure 22. Channel Enable Response

## THEORY OF OPERATION DUAL MIXER CORES

The ADRF6658 provides two double balanced active mixers based on the Gilbert cell design. The RF inputs, LO inputs, and IF outputs of the mixers are all differential, providing maximum usable bandwidth at the input and output ports. The mixers are designed for a $50 \Omega$ input impedance and a $300 \Omega$ output impedance, with external RF chokes connected to the supply.

## Mixer RF Inputs

At the RF input of each channel ( $\mathrm{MIX}_{A} \mathrm{RF}_{\text {IN }}$ and $\mathrm{MIX}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{RF}_{\text {IN }}$ ) of the ADRF6658, a tunable balun converts the single-ended input signal into differential form, to be fed into the mixer section. The tuning of the balun is controlled by the two sets of register bits: RF balun input cutoff ( $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ ) in Register 13, Bits[DB12:DB10], and RF balun output cutoff (Cout) in Register 13, Bits[DB9:DB7].

## Mixers Bias Circuit

A band gap reference circuit generates the reference currents used by mixers. The bias current for the LO circuit of the mixers can be programmed via the mixer LO Ibias bits in Register 13, Bits[DB26:DB25].

## RF Voltage to Current (V to I) Converter

The differential RF input signal, created in the internal balun from the external, single-ended RF signal provided to the $\mathrm{MIX}_{A} \mathrm{RF}_{\text {IN }}$ or $\mathrm{MIX}_{B} \mathrm{RF}_{\text {IN }}$ pin, is applied to a V to I converter that converts the differential input voltage to output currents. The V to I converter provides a $50 \Omega$ input impedance. The V to I section bias current can be adjusted up or down using the mixer V to I $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BIA}}$ bits in Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22]. Adjusting the current up improves IIP3 and P1dB input, but degrades the SSB NF. Adjusting the current down improves the SSB NF but degrades IIP3 and the input P1dB. The conversion gain remains nearly constant over a wide range of mixer V to $\mathrm{I}_{\text {BIAS }}$ settings, allowing the device to be adjusted dynamically without affecting the conversion gain. A setting of 3 or 4 provides a good trade-off of IP3 and SSB NF.

## Mixer Power-Down

It is possible to power down either mixer by programming the relevant bits. For Channel A, program the Mixer A enable bit (Bit DB5 in Register 13). For Channel B, program the Mixer B Enable bit (Bit DB4 in Register 13). The mixers can be powered down independently.

## Mixer Output

The mixer load uses a pair of $150 \Omega$ resistors connected to the positive supply. This provides a $300 \Omega$ differential output resistance, which matches the input impedance of the internal IF DGA block. Pull the mixer outputs to the positive supply externally using a pair of RF chokes, or by using an output transformer with the center tap connected to the positive supply. The mixer outputs are dc-coupled, and they can operate up to approximately 500 MHz into a $300 \Omega$ load.

## DGA BASIC STRUCTURE

In each channel, the ADRF6658 has a built-in, variable gain DGA. Each amplifier consists of a digitally controlled, passive attenuator of a $300 \Omega$ differential input impedance followed by a highly linear transconductance amplifier with feedback. The output impedance of the gain amplifier is $100 \Omega$, differentially. The input impedance of the DGA block matches the output impedance of the internal mixer.

The gain of each amplifier can be programmed independently, either via the DGA control bits in the serial control registers, or via an external, 6-bit parallel port. The choice of serial or parallel control is determined by the DGA control select bit, Bit DB22 in Register 7. Programming this bit to 0 allows the gain to be set by programming Register 14 (Bits[DB17:DB12] for Channel A, or Bits[DB11:DB6] for Channel B). When the DGA Control Select bit is set to 1 , the gain is set by the binary value applied to the 6-bit, external parallel control interface (Pin A5 through Pin A0 for Channel A, or Pin B5 through Pin B0 for Channel B).


Figure 23. Simplified Schematic

## Input System

The dc voltage level at the inputs of each amplifier is set to approximately 1.1 V by two independent internal voltage reference circuits. These reference circuits are not accessible and cannot be adjusted.
Power down each amplifier by setting Bit DB5 and Bit DB4.in Register 14. When powered down, the total current of each amplifier reduces to $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (typical). The dc level at the inputs remains at approximately 1.6 V , regardless of the state of Bit DB5 and Bit DB4 in Register 14.

## Output Amplifier

The gain of the output amplifier is set to 22 dB when driving a $100 \Omega$ load. The input resistance of this amplifier is set to $300 \Omega$ in matched condition, and its output resistance is set to $100 \Omega$. If the load resistance is different from $100 \Omega$, use the following equations to determine the resulting gain and input/output resistances:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A_{V}=0.15 \times(3800) / R_{L} \\
& R_{I N}=\left(3800+R_{L}\right) /\left(1+0.15 \times R_{L}\right) \\
& S 21(\text { Gain })=2 \times R_{I N} /\left(R_{I N}+300\right) \times A_{V} \\
& R_{\text {out }}=\left(2000+R_{S}\right) /\left(1+0.09 \times R_{S}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

where:
$A v$ is the voltage gain.
$R_{L}$ is the load resistance.
$R_{I N}$ is the input resistance.
$S 21$ is the insertion gain.
$R_{\text {out }}$ is the output resistance.
Note that at the maximum attenuation setting, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}}$, as seen by the output amplifier, is the output resistance of the attenuator, which is $300 \Omega$. However, at minimum attenuation, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}$ is the source resistance connected to the DGA inputs of the device.
The dc current to the outputs of each amplifier is supplied through two external chokes. The inductance of the chokes and the resistance of the load, in parallel with the output resistance of the device, adds a low frequency pole to the response. The parasitic capacitance of the chokes adds to the output capacitance of the device. This total capacitance, in parallel with the load and output resistance, sets the high frequency pole of the device. Generally, the larger the inductance of the choke, the higher its parasitic capacitance. Therefore, this trade-off must be considered when the value and type of the choke are selected.

For an operation frequency of 45 MHz to 500 MHz when driving a $100 \Omega$ load, $1.2 \mu \mathrm{H}$ chokes with a self resonant frequency (SRF) of 375 MHz or higher are recommended (such as the $0805 \mathrm{AF}-122 \mathrm{XJRB}$ from Coilcraft). If higher value chokes are used, gain peaking may occur at the low frequency end of the pass band due to ac-coupling in the internal feedback path of the amplifier. The supply current of each amplifier takes about 80 mA through the two chokes combined in high linearity mode (Register 13, Bits[DB24:DB22] = 4). The current increases with temperature at approximately 2.5 mA per $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Gain Control

The gain of each amplifier can be adjusted using the parallel control interface or the SPI. The gain step size is 0.5 dB . Each amplifier has a maximum gain of +22 dB (Code 0 ) to -9.5 dB (Code 63). $\mathrm{LATCH}_{\mathrm{A}}$ or $\mathrm{LATCH}_{B}$ must be at or transitioned to logic high after programming through the parallel or serial interface for the gain change to take effect.
The NF of each amplifier is approximately 4 dB at the maximum gain setting, relative to a $300 \Omega$ source. This represents approximately $22.5 \mathrm{nV} \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ noise referred to the amplifier output. The NF increases as the gain is reduced, and this increase is equal to the reduction in gain. The linearity of the device measured at the output is first-order independent of the gain setting. From -4 dB to +22 dB gain, OIP3 is approximately 40 dBm into a $100 \Omega$ load at 281 MHz ( +1 dBm per tone). At gain settings below -4 dB , OIP3 drops to approximately 28 dBm .

## SERIAL INPUT SHIFT REGISTERS

Data is clocked into the 32-bit shift register on each rising edge of CLK, MSB first. Data transfers from the shift register to one of sixteen latches on the rising edge of LE. The destination latch is determined by the state of the four control bits ( $\mathrm{C} 4, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{C} 2$, and C 1 ) in the shift register. As shown in Figure 2, these are the four LSBs: DB3, DB2, DB1, and DB0. See Table 6 for the truth table for these bits. Figure 27 through Figure 42 describe the function of the control registers in the ADRF6658. The Register Maps section summarizes how to program the latches.

## PROGRAM MODES

Table 6 and Figure 27 through Figure 42 show how to set up the program modes in the ADRF6658.

Table 6. Truth Table for Control Bits C4, C3, C2, and C1

| Control Bits |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C4 | C3 | C2 | C1 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Register 0 (R0) |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Register 1 (R1) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Register 2 (R2) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Register 3 (R3) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Register 4 (R4) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Register 5 (R5) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Register 6 (R6) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Register 7 (R7) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Register 8 (R8) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Register 9 (R9) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Register 10 (R10) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Register 11 (R11) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Register 12 (R12) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Register 13 (R13) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Register 14 (R14) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Register 15 (R15) |

ADRF6658

## REGISTER MAPS

RESERVED

REGISTER 1

REGISTER 2

| RESERVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CONTROL BITS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DB31 | DB30 | DB29 | DB28 | DB27 | DB26 | DB25 | DB24 | DB23 | DB22 | DB21 | DB20 | DB19 | DB18 | DB17 | DB16 | DB15 | DB14 | DB13 | DB12 | DB11 | DB10 | DB9 | DB8 | DB7 | DB6 | DB5 | DB4 | DB3 | DB2 | DB1 | DB0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C4(0) | C3(0) | C2(1) | C1(0) |

REGISTER 3

REGISTER 4

| RESERVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CONTROL BITS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DB31 | DB30 | DB29 | DB28 | DB27 | DB26 | DB25 | DB24 | DB23 | DB22 | DB21 | DB20 | DB19 | DB18 | DB17 | DB16 | DB15 | DB14 | DB13 | DB12 | DB11 | DB10 | DB9 | DB8 | DB7 | DB6 | DB5 | DB4 | DB3 | DB2 | DB1 | DB0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C4(0) | C3(1) | C2(0) | C1(0) |

REGISTER 5


Figure 24. Register Summary (Register 0 Through Register 5)

## ADRF6658

REGISTER 6

| Reserved |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Reserved |  |  |  |  | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \underline{2} \\ 0 \\ \text { 〕. } \\ \hline \text { DB8 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Reserved |  |  |  | CONTROL BITS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DB31 | DB30 | DB29 | DB28 | DB27 | DB26 | DB25 | DB24 | DB23 | DB22 | DB21 | DB20 | DB19 | DB18 | DB17 | DB16 | DB15 | DB14 | DB13 | DB12 | DB11 |  |  |  | DB7 | DB6 | DB5 | DB4 | DB3 | DB2 | DB1 | DB0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DCE | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Los | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | PLB | 0 | PLI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C4(0) | C3(1) | C2(1) | C1(0) |

REGISTER 7

| RESERVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RESERVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | CONTROL BITS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DB31 | DB30 | DB29 | DB28 | DB27 | DB26 | DB25 | DB24 | DB23 | DB22 | DB21 | DB20 | DB19 | DB18 | DB17 | DB16 | DB15 | DB14 | DB13 | DB12 | DB11 | DB10 | DB9 | DB8 | DB7 | DB6 | DB5 | DB4 | DB3 | DB2 | DB1 | DB0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DCs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C4(0) | C3(1) | C2(1) | C1(1) |

REGISTER 8

REGISTER 10


REGISTER 11


REGISTER 12


REGISTER 14


REGISTER 15


Figure 26. Register Summary (Register 11 Through Register 15)

## ADRF6658

## REGISTER 0 THROUGH REGISTER 4

Program Register 0 through Register 4 with the assigned values as shown in the register maps, Figure 27 through Figure 31.


Figure 27. Register O (RO), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 00000010$


Figure 28. Register 1 (R1), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 00000001$


Figure 29. Register 2 (R2), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 00000002$


Figure 30. Register 3 (R3), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 00000003$


Figure 31. Register 4 (R4), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 38000004$

## Data Sheet

## REGISTER 5

## Control Bits

Program Register 5 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 0101. Figure 32 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## Readback Address

The readback address bits, Bits[DB31:DB28], determine which register content is read on the SDO output. Readback functionality is explained in the Readback section.

## SDO Output Level

Bit DB24 changes the logic level of the SDO output. When programmed to 0 , the SDO output is compatible with a 1.8 V logic. When set to 1 , the SDO output uses 3.3 V as the high level.


Figure 32. Register 5 (R5)

## REGISTER 6

## Control Bits

Program Register 6 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 0110. Figure 33 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## Daisy-Chain Enable

To enable daisy-chain mode for programming multiple devices, set Bit DB20 to 1. This feature is described in detail in the Daisy-Chain Mode section. Programming this bit to 0 disables this feature.

## Local Oscillator Input Buffer Standby Mode

Bit DB15 controls the standby mode of the buffer on the LO input when both channels are disabled by pins $\mathrm{CH}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{EN}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{EN}$. In this case, if the LOIN standby bit is programmed to 0 , the buffer on the LO input is in low power mode. When this bit is set to 1 while both channels are disabled, the buffer on the LO input works in normal mode, ensuring a shorter time of return to normal operation mode after any of the channels are enabled.
Bit DB8 controls the power up of the LO buffer. If DB8 is set to 0 , the LO buffer is disabled.

Bit DB10 provides direct control of the LO buffer power modes. Set this bit to 1 for normal mode, and 0 for standby mode.
In normal operation mode, the LO input buffer typically consumes about 20 mA . In standby mode, this current is reduced to 6 mA .


Figure 33. Register 6 (R6)

## ADRF6658

REGISTER 7

## Control Bits

Program Register 7 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 0111. Figure 34 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## DGA Control Select

Bit DB22 selects the mode of control for the IF DGA. When this bit is programmed to 0 , the gain of each DGA block is set by value of the relevant fields in Register 14: Bits[DB17:DB12] set the DGA A gain for Channel A, and Bits[DB11:DB6] set the DGA B gain for Channel B. When Bit DB22 in Register 7 is set to 1, the gain is controlled by the external parallel ports: Pin A5 through Pin A0 for Channel A, and Pin B5 through Pin B0 for Channel B.


Figure 34. Register 7 (R7)

## ADRF6658

## REGISTER 8 THROUGH REGISTER 12

Program Register 8 through Register 12 with the assigned values as shown in the register maps, Figure 35 through Figure 39.


Figure 35. Register 8 (R8), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 000000008$


Figure 36. Register 9 (R9), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 00000009$


Figure 37. Register 10 (R10), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 0000000 \mathrm{~A}$


Figure 38. Register 11 (R11), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 0000000 B$


Figure 39. Register 12 (R12), Hexadecimal Code $=0 \times 0000000 \mathrm{C}$

## REGISTER 13

## Control Bits

Program Register 13 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 1101. This register controls the built in phase-locked loop (PLL) synthesizer. Figure 40 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## Mixer LO Bias Current

Bits[DB26:DB25] set the value of the bias current of the mixer LO inputs.

## Mixer V to I Converter Bias Current

Bits[DB24:DB22] set the value of the V to I converter bias current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BIAs}}$ ) used on the mixer LO input.

## Mixer V to I CDAC

Bits[DB17:DB13] set the value of CDAC bits that determines the capacitance component in the distortion correction circuit. These bits optimize the linearity correction in the mixer V to I converter as a function of RF frequency.

## RF Balun Input Cutoff

Bits[DB12:DB10] select the input cutoff frequency of the balun on the RF mixer input.

## RF Balun Output Cutoff

Bits[DB9:DB7] select the output cutoff frequency of the balun on the RF mixer input.

## Mixer A Enabled

Bit DB5 powers up or switches off the mixer in Channel A. This option enables power saving if the mixer is not being used in the circuit.
Switching off Mixer A changes the supply current for this mixer from 80 mA to 5 mA .

## Mixer B Enabled

Bit DB4 powers up or switches off the mixer in Channel B. This option enables power saving if the mixer is not being used in the circuit.

Switching off Mixer B changes the supply current for this mixer from 80 mA to 5 mA .


Figure 40. Register 13 (R13)

## ADRF6658

## REGISTER 14

## Control Bits

Program Register 14 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 1110. This register controls the built in PLL synthesizer. Figure 41 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## DGA Channel A Gain Control

Bits[DB17:DB12] set the gain in the DGA block in Channel A if the DGA control select bit (DCS, Register 7, Bit DB22) bit is 0 . The gain is set by the value of the programmed attenuator in the DGA block in Channel A. The maximum value of the gain is +22 dB , and the minimum value is -9.5 dB . Figure 41 shows the corresponding values of the programmed gain and the binary word written to Bits[DB17:DB12]. LATCH $_{A}$ must be at logic low for the gain to change, and the new gain value is latched into the DGA when $\mathrm{LATCH}_{\mathrm{A}}$ goes high.

## DGA Channel A Gain Control

Bits[DB11:DB6] set the gain in the DGA block in Channel B if the DCS bit (Register 7, Bit DB22) bit is 0 . The gain is set by the value of the programmed attenuator in the DGA block in Channel B. The maximum value of the gain is +22 dB , and the minimum value is -9.5 dB . Figure 41 shows the corresponding values of the programmed gain and the binary word written to Bits[DB11:DB6].

## DGA Channel A Enable

Bit DB5 powers up or powers down the DGA block in Channel A. To reduce the device power consumption, power down the DGA block in Channel A if not in use.

## DGA Channel B Enable

Bit DB4 powers up or powers down the DGA block in Channel B. To reduce the device power consumption, power down the DGA block in Channel B if not in use.


Figure 41. Register 14 (R14)

## Data Sheet

## ADRF6658

## REGISTER 15

## Control Bits

Program Register 15 by setting Bits[C4:C1] to 1111. This register controls the built in DGA block.
Figure 42 shows the input data format for programming this register.

## Mixer Standby Mode

DB14 determines whether a mixer enters a low power mode or completely shuts off when the channel is disabled using Register 13, Bits DB4 and DB5. When DB14 is 0 , the mixer is powered down. When DB14 is 1 , the mixer stays in a low power mode. The band gap reference for the mixer bias circuit remains on in either case.

## DGAs—Low Power Mode

When set to 1, Bit DB16 enables the DGA low power mode. When programmed to 0 , both DGA blocks work in normal mode.

In normal mode, the typical current used by each DGA block is approximately 140 mA . In low power mode, this current reduces to 23 mA .


Figure 42. Register 15 (R15)

## ADRF6658

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION



Figure 43. Basic Connections

## BASIC CONNECTIONS

The basic connections for the ADRF6658 are shown in Figure 43.

## INPUT TUNING

Conversion gain and input return loss can be optimized for an input frequency range

## IIP3 Optimization

Input IP3 can be optimized by writing to the Mixer CDAC bits (Register 13, Bits[DB17:DB13]). Examples of optimum settings are listed in Table 7.

Table 7. IIP3 Optimization Settings

| RF <br> Frequency <br> (MHz) | CDAC, Bits[DB17:DB13] <br> (Decimal Value) | IIP3 for IF DGA at <br> Minimum Gain <br> (dBm) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 750 | 26 | 36 |
| 900 | 25 | 32 |
| 1950 | 12 | 29 |
| 2700 | 10 | 25 |
| 3800 | 3 | 26 |

## REGISTER INITIALIZATION SEQUENCE

At initial power-up, after applying correct voltages to the supply pins, the ADRF6658 registers load in the following sequence:

1. Register 15
2. Register 14
3. Register 13
4. Register 12
5. Register 11
6. Register 10
7. Register 9
8. Register 8
9. Register 7
10. Register 6
11. Register 5
12. Register 4
13. Register 3
14. Register 2
15. Register 1
16. Register 0

## STANDARD REGISTER SETTINGS

| Registers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0x 10 | 0x | 38000004 | 0x | 8 | 0x | C |
| Wite R0 |  | Write R4 | Wite R8 |  |  | Wite R12 |
| 0x $\quad 1$ | 0x | 1000005 | 0x | 9 | 0x | 500003D |
| Wite R1 |  | Wite R5 | Wite R9 |  |  | Wite R13 |
| 0x 2 | 0x | 84021506 | 0 x | A | 0x | 9000003E |
| Wite R2 |  | Wite R6 | Wite R10 |  |  | Wite R14 |
| 0x 3 | 0x | 7007 | 0x | B | 0x | 8800280F |
| Wite R3 |  | Write R7 | Wite R11 |  |  | Wite R15 |

Figure 44. Register Settings for Standard Test Configuration


Figure 45. Timing Diagram for Readback Operation

## READBACK

The address of the register that is read back is written to the readback address in Register 5, Bits[DB31:DB28].
After initialization of the device, the readback address stores a number from 0 to 15 , depending on the value written to Bits[DB31:DB28] in Register 5. If the readback is performed after initialization but before a new value is written to the readback address field, the data read on the serial data output pin (the SDO pin) during the time of next write to the device (for example, during a new value write to Register 5) is the data stored in the register pointed to by the previous value of the readback address field. This is shown in Figure 45.

The data from new Register N , where $\mathrm{N}=0$ to 15 , is available on the SDO output during the next write operation to the device after setting the correct register number by programming the readback address (Bits[DB31:DB28] in Register 5), as shown in Figure 45. To read the register values without changing the device settings, write a special no operation (NOP) command to the device. The format for this command is all zeros ( $0 \times 00000000$ ). Writing all zeros to Register 0 does not change any settings in this register due to the internal detection circuit, but allows the clock signal to be provided to the device so that readback can be performed.

## DAISY-CHAIN MODE

In a system with one controller using the SPI for programming multiple devices, a dedicated signal for selecting a chip is used to address each device. In the ADRF6658, the function of chip select input is performed by the LE pin. As the number of devices increases, so does the number of lines used for device selection. Additionally, as both clock and data lines are routed from the controller outputs to the relevant inputs of each device, the layout become more complex. Using more outputs on the controlling device for the simple selection of different devices may become unacceptable due to the limited number of the controller outputs. In extreme situations, in a system with a numerous devices, additional controllers may be necessary to assure the correct addressing of each device.
To simplify the system, an alternative solution is the daisy-chain function, enabled by programming Bit DB20 in Register 6 of the ADRF6658. The daisy-chain function allows propagation of the signal through a string of slave devices, saving multiple outputs
of the controller as well as simplifying the layout by removing multiple selection lines. The daisy chain also removes the necessity of connecting the data input of each slave device directly to the controller data output. To use the daisy chain, all slave devices must use the same SPI protocol.
Figure 46shows a traditional solution using multiple signals for selecting each device; Figure 47 shows a system using a daisy chain.
Writing to N independent devices in a traditional system demands programming each of the devices in sequence. As each write operation ends at a different time, so do the changes to the device settings. This may be a drawback for applications requiring synchronized changes to multiple devices. When using daisy-chain functionality, all slave devices must be programmed at the same time. To write to selected devices only, write an NOP command ( $0 \times 00000000$ ) to the devices requiring unchanged configuration. This command does not change any internal register settings of the device to which it is written.


Figure 46. System with Traditional Multiple Chip Select


Figure 47. System with Daisy-Chain Functionality

## Data Sheet

## ADRF6658

Writing to a single, 32-bit register in each of the N devices with daisy chain functionality enabled is possible by writing $\mathrm{N} \times 32$ bits while the LE signal is kept low, then raising the LE signal. As new register settings are written to the device on the rising edge of the LE signal, the programmed register in multiple devices are updated at the same time. Figure 48 shows the timing diagram for writing to multiple devices.

During readback on a single device, the data available on the SDO output shows the content of the registers which addresses are currently stored in the readback address fields of the relevant
devices. In daisy-chain mode, the data is written to or read from all the devices in sequence, as shown in Figure 49.
The data from the new Register $M$, where $M=0$ to 15 , is available on the SDO output during the next write operation to the device after setting the correct register number by programming the readback address (Bits[DB31:DB28] in Register 5), as shown in Figure 49. To avoid changing the register settings when readback is performed, an NOP command ( $0 \times 00000000$ ) can be used as the next operation.


Figure 48. Timing Diagram for Writing to Multiple Devices Using Daisy-Chain Functionality for $N$ Devices


Figure 49. Timing Diagram for Readback from Multiple Devices Using Daisy-Chain Functionality for N Devices

## ADRF6658

## IF FILTER

The IF filter used in the ADRF6658 evaluation is of a fifth order Butterworth design, shown in Figure 50, with a center frequency of 281 MHz and a bandwidth of 200 MHz .

The filter design is optimized to produce the best flatness and stop-band rejection at the presence of device parasitics, using standard Electronic Industries Association (EIA) E24 values, also known as standard 5\% values.


## Data Sheet

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WKKD.
Figure 51. 48-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
$7 \mathrm{~mm} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ Body and 0.75 mm Package Height (CP-48-5)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model $^{1}$ | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADRF6658BCPZ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 48 -Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP], Tray | CP-48-5 |
| ADRF6658BCPZ-RL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 48-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP], $7^{\prime \prime}$ Tape and Reel | CP-48-5 |
| EV-ADRF6658SD1Z |  | Evaluation Board |  |

${ }^{1} Z=$ RoHS Compliant Part.

