



# BGX7100

## Transmitter IQ modulator

Rev. 5 — 3 September 2012

Product data sheet

### 1. General description

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The BGX7100 device combines high performance, high linearity I and Q modulation paths for use in radio frequency up-conversion. It supports RF frequency outputs in the range from 400 MHz to 4000 MHz. The BGX7100 IQ modulator is performance independent of the IQ common mode voltage. The modulator provides a typical output power at 1 dB gain compression ( $P_{L(1dB)}$ ) value of 12 dBm and a typical 27 dBm output third-order intercept point ( $IP3_o$ ). Unadjusted sideband suppression and carrier feedthrough are 50 dBc and -45 dBm respectively. A hardware control pin provides a fast power-down/power-up mode functionality which allows significant power saving.

### 2. Features and benefits

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- 400 MHz to 4000 MHz frequency operating range
- Stable performance across 0.25 V to 3.3 V common-mode voltage input
- Independent low-current power-down hardware control pin
- 12 dBm output -1 dB compression point
- 27 dBm output third-order intercept point (typical)
- Integrated active biasing
- Single 5 V supply
- 180  $\Omega$  differential IQ input impedance
- Matched 50  $\Omega$  single-ended RF output impedance
- ESD protection at all pins

### 3. Applications

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- Mobile network infrastructure
- Microwave and broadband
- RF and IF applications
- Industrial applications

### 4. Device family

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The BGX7100 operates in the RF frequency range of 400 MHz to 4000 MHz with modulation bandwidths up to 400 MHz.

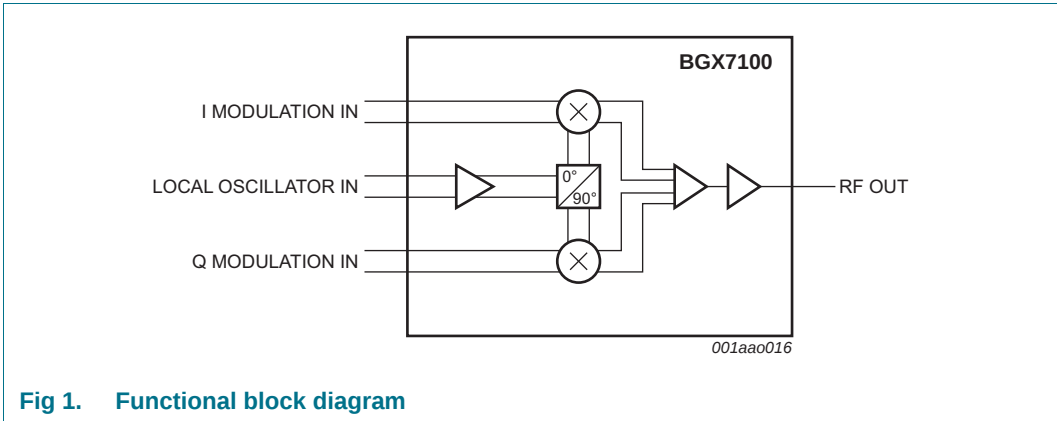


## 5. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package |                                                                                                    | Version  |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|             | Name    | Description                                                                                        |          |
| BGX7100HN   | HVQFN24 | plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 24 terminals; body 4 × 4 × 0.85 mm | SOT616-3 |

## 6. Functional diagram



Differential I and Q baseband inputs are each fed to an associated upconverter mixer. The Local Oscillator (LO) carrier input is buffered and split into 0 degree and 90 degree signals. The in-phase signal is passed to the I mixer and the 90 degree phase-changed signal is passed to the Q mixer. The outputs of the mixers are summed to produce the resulting RF output signal.

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning

The BGX7100 device pinout is designed to allow easy interfacing when mounted on a Printed-Circuit Board (PCB). When viewing the device from above, the two differential IQ baseband input paths are at the top and bottom. The common LO input is at the left and the RF output at the right. Multiple power and ground pins allow for independent supply domains, improving isolation between blocks. A small package footprint is chosen to reduce bond-wire induced series inductance in the RF ports.

The input and output pin matching is described in [Section 12 “Application information”](#).

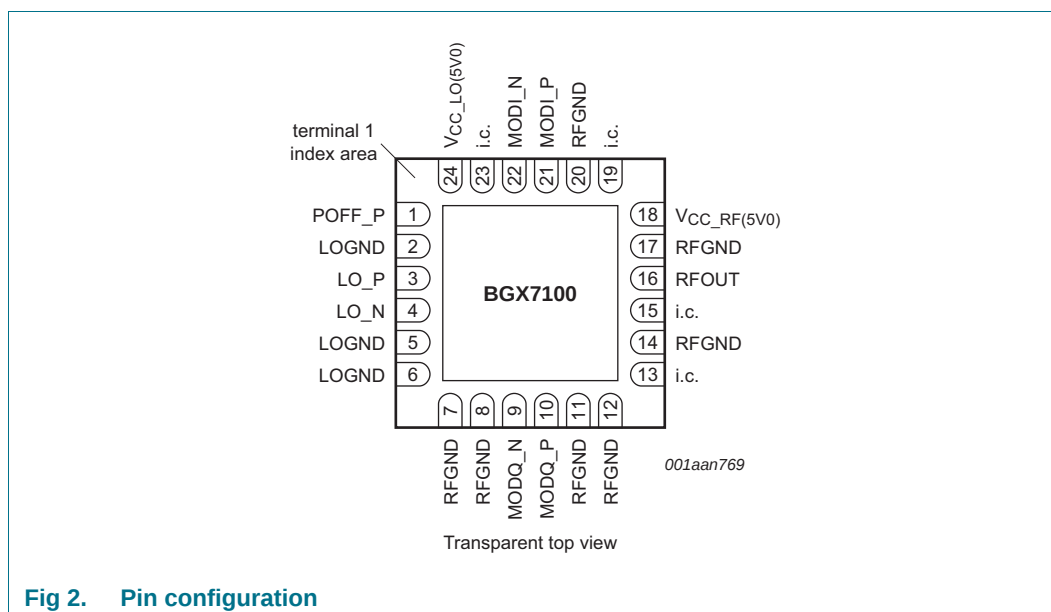


Fig 2. Pin configuration

## 7.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Symbol      | Pin | Type <sup>[1]</sup> | Description                                     |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| POFF_P      | 1   | I                   | active HIGH logic input to power-down modulator |
| LOGND       | 2   | G                   | LO ground                                       |
| LO_P        | 3   | I                   | LO positive input <sup>[2]</sup>                |
| LO_N        | 4   | I                   | LO negative input <sup>[2]</sup>                |
| LOGND       | 5   | G                   | LO ground                                       |
| LOGND       | 6   | G                   | LO ground                                       |
| RFGND       | 7   | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| RFGND       | 8   | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| MODQ_N      | 9   | I                   | modulator quadrature negative input             |
| MODQ_P      | 10  | I                   | modulator quadrature positive input             |
| RFGND       | 11  | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| RFGND       | 12  | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| i.c.        | 13  | -                   | internally connected; to be tied to ground      |
| RFGND       | 14  | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| i.c.        | 15  | -                   | internally connected; to be tied to ground      |
| RFOUT       | 16  | O                   | modulator single-ended RF output <sup>[2]</sup> |
| RFGND       | 17  | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| VCC_RF(5V0) | 18  | P                   | RF analog power supply 5 V                      |
| i.c.        | 19  | -                   | internally connected; to be tied to ground      |
| RFGND       | 20  | G                   | RF ground                                       |
| MODI_P      | 21  | I                   | modulator in-phase positive input               |
| MODI_N      | 22  | I                   | modulator in-phase negative input               |

**Table 2.** Pin description ...continued

| Symbol                  | Pin | Type <sup>[1]</sup> | Description                                     |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| i.c.                    | 23  | -                   | internally connected; to be tied to ground      |
| V <sub>CC_LO(5V0)</sub> | 24  | P                   | LO analog power supply 5 V                      |
| Exposed die pad         | -   | G                   | exposed die pad; must be connected to RF ground |

[1] G = ground; I = input; O = output; P = power.

[2] AC coupling required as shown in [Figure 4 "Typical wideband application diagram"](#).

## 8. Functional description

### 8.1 General

Each IQ baseband input has a 180  $\Omega$  differential input impedance allowing straightforward matching, from the DAC output through the baseband filter. The device allows operation with IQ input common-mode voltages between 0.25 V and 3.3 V allowing direct connection to a broad family of DACs. The LO and RF ports provide broadband 50  $\Omega$  termination to RF source and loads.

The chip can be placed in inactive mode (see [Section 8.2 "Shutdown control"](#)).

### 8.2 Shutdown control

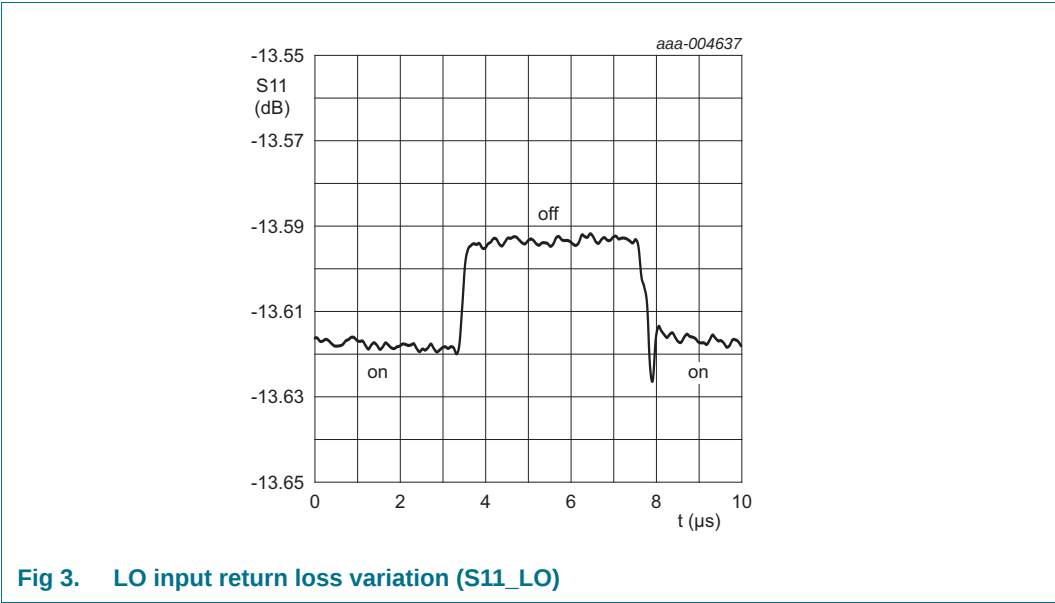
**Table 3.** Shutdown control

| Mode   | Mode description                            | Functional description | POFF_P  |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Idle   | modulator fully off; minimal supply current | shutdown enabled       | > 1.5 V |
| Active | modulator active mode                       | shutdown disabled      | < 0.5 V |

The modulator can be placed into inactive mode by the voltage level at power-up disable pin (pin 1, POFF\_P). The time required to pass between active and low-current states is less than 1  $\mu$ s.

The shutdown feature of IQ modulator during switching does not induce any unlock of the LO synthesizer in base station application thanks to the low impedance variation of the LO input.

The graph (see [Figure 3](#)) describes the impact on LO impedance variation during the switching time.



9. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values  
In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol             | Parameter                       | Conditions             | Min   | Max   | Unit |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>    | supply voltage                  |                        | -     | 5.5   | V    |
| P <sub>i(lo)</sub> | local oscillator input power    |                        | -     | 16    | dBm  |
| P <sub>o(RF)</sub> | RF output power                 |                        | -     | 20    | dBm  |
| T <sub>mb</sub>    | mounting base temperature       |                        | -40   | +85   | °C   |
| T <sub>j</sub>     | junction temperature            |                        | -     | +150  | °C   |
| T <sub>stg</sub>   | storage temperature             |                        | -65   | +150  | °C   |
| V <sub>ESD</sub>   | electrostatic discharge voltage | EIA/JESD22-A114 (HBM)  | -2500 | +2500 | V    |
|                    |                                 | EIA/JESD22-C101 (FCDM) | -650  | +650  | V    |

**Table 4. Limiting values ...continued**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol                                        | Parameter                  | Conditions                                      | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| <b>Pin POFF_P</b>                             |                            |                                                 |     |     |      |
| V <sub>i</sub>                                | input voltage              | active HIGH logic input to power-down modulator | -   | 3.5 | V    |
| <b>Pins MODI_N, MODI_P, MODQ_N and MODQ_P</b> |                            |                                                 |     |     |      |
| V <sub>i</sub>                                | input voltage              |                                                 | 0   | 5   | V    |
| V <sub>ID</sub>                               | differential input voltage | DC                                              | -2  | +2  | V    |

## 10. Thermal characteristics

**Table 5. Thermal characteristics**

| Symbol                | Parameter                                         | Conditions | Typ | Unit |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|------|
| R <sub>th(j-mb)</sub> | thermal resistance from junction to mounting base |            | 10  | K/W  |

## 11. Characteristics

**Table 6. Characteristics**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90 Ω; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled); V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V; T<sub>mb</sub> range = -40 °C to +85 °C; P<sub>i(lo)</sub> = 0 dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol                           | Parameter                      | Conditions                                             | Min  | Typ | Max  | Unit |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>                  | supply voltage                 |                                                        | 4.75 | 5   | 5.25 | V    |
| I <sub>CC(tot)</sub>             | total supply current           | modulator in active mode                               |      |     |      |      |
|                                  |                                | f <sub>lo</sub> = 900 MHz                              | -    | 165 | -    | mA   |
|                                  |                                | f <sub>lo</sub> = 2 GHz                                | -    | 173 | -    | mA   |
|                                  |                                | f <sub>lo</sub> = 2.5 GHz                              | -    | 178 | -    | mA   |
|                                  |                                | f <sub>lo</sub> = 3.5 GHz                              | -    | 184 | -    | mA   |
|                                  |                                | modulator in inactive mode;<br>T <sub>mb</sub> = 25 °C | -    | 6   | -    | mA   |
| f <sub>lo</sub>                  | local oscillator frequency     | [1]                                                    | 400  | -   | 4000 | MHz  |
| P <sub>i(lo)</sub>               | local oscillator input power   | [1]                                                    | -9   | 0   | +6   | dBm  |
| <b>Pins MODI_x and MODQ_x[2]</b> |                                |                                                        |      |     |      |      |
| V <sub>i(cm)</sub>               | common-mode input voltage      |                                                        | 0.25 | -   | 3.3  | V    |
| S22_RF                           | RF output return loss          |                                                        | -    | 10  | -    | dB   |
| S11_LO                           | LO input return loss           |                                                        | -    | 12  | -    | dB   |
| <b>MODI and MODQ[3]</b>          |                                |                                                        |      |     |      |      |
| BW <sub>mod</sub>                | modulation bandwidth           | gain fall off < 1 dB;<br>R <sub>S</sub> = 90 Ω         | -    | 400 | -    | MHz  |
| R <sub>i(dif)</sub>              | differential input resistance  |                                                        | -    | 180 | -    | Ω    |
| C <sub>i(dif)</sub>              | differential input capacitance |                                                        | -    | 1.8 | -    | pF   |

[1] Operation outside this range is possible but parameters are not guaranteed.

[2] x = N or P.

[3] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 7. Characteristics at 750 MHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(o)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2   | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 29     | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 71     | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -159   | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10\text{ dBm}$                 | -   | -158.5 | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 55     | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -55    | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 8. Characteristics at 910 MHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(o)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2   | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 29     | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 72     | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -159   | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10\text{ dBm}$                 | -   | -158.5 | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 49     | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -55    | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 9. Characteristics at 1.840 GHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5$  V;  
 $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C;  $P_{i(o)} = 0$  dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2   | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 27     | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 69     | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -158.5 | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm                        | -   | -158   | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 47     | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -50    | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 10. Characteristics at 1.960 GHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5$  V;  
 $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C;  $P_{i(o)} = 0$  dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2   | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 27     | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 72.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -158.5 | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm                        | -   | -158   | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 49     | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -48    | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 11. Characteristics at 2.140 GHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5$  V;  
 $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C;  $P_{i(o)} = 0$  dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ    | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2   | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 27     | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 74     | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -158.5 | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm                        | -   | -158   | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 51     | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -45    | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

**Table 12. Characteristics at 2.650 GHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5$  V;  
 $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C;  $P_{i(o)} = 0$  dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ  | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2 | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5 | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 26   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 62   | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -158 | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm                        | -   | -158 | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 60   | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -45  | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

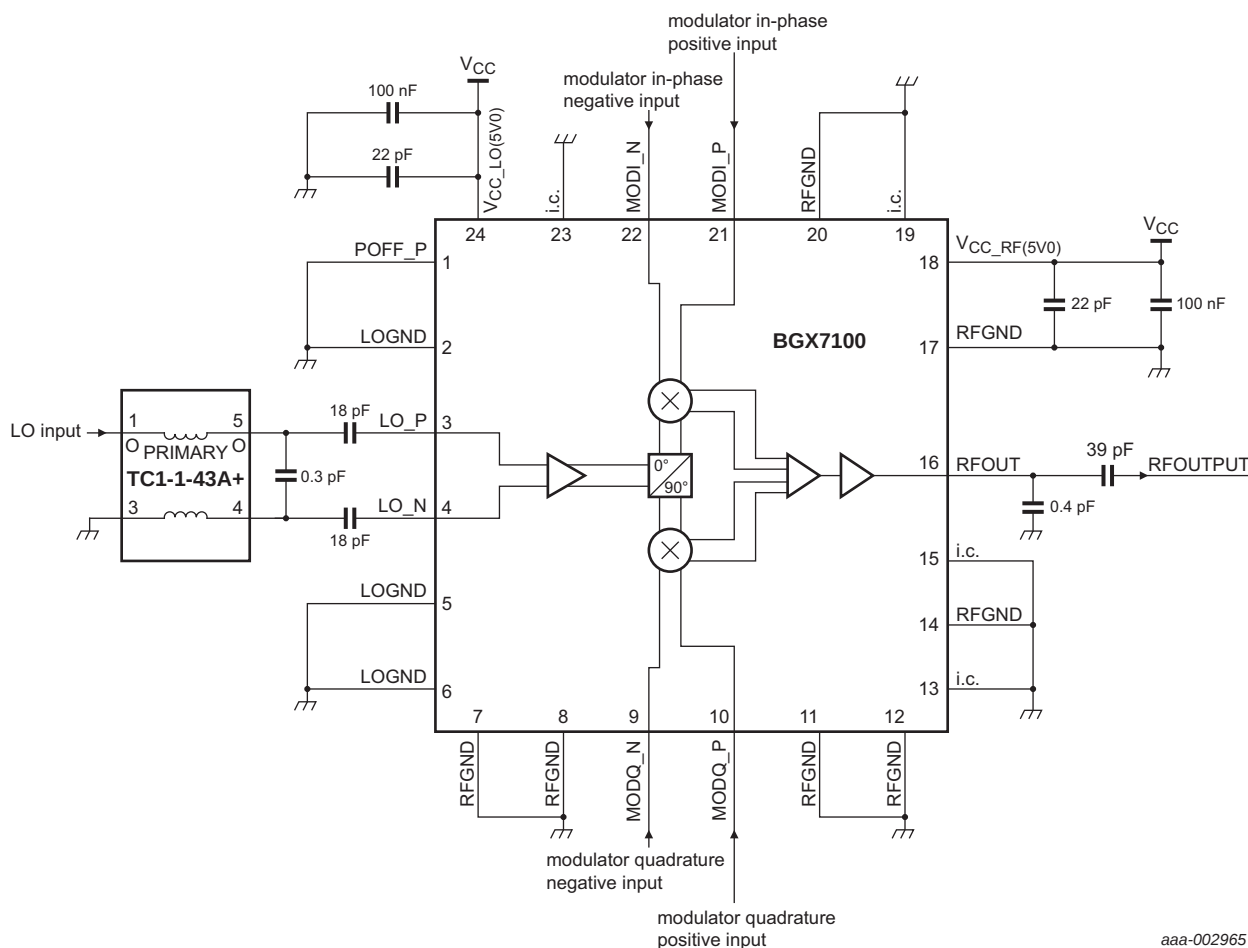
**Table 13. Characteristics at 3.650 GHz**

Modulation source resistance per pin = 90  $\Omega$ ; POFF\_P connected to GND (shutdown disabled);  $V_{CC} = 5$  V;  
 $T_{mb}$  range =  $-40$  °C to  $+85$  °C;  $P_{i(o)} = 0$  dBm; IQ frequency = 5 MHz unless otherwise stated.

| Symbol       | Parameter                             | Conditions                                                                                | Min | Typ  | Max | Unit   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| $P_o$        | output power                          | 1 V (p-p) differential on MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup>                                    | -   | -0.2 | -   | dBm    |
| $P_{L(1dB)}$ | output power at 1 dB gain compression |                                                                                           | -   | 11.5 | -   | dBm    |
| $IP3_o$      | output third-order intercept point    | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 25   | -   | dBm    |
| $IP2_o$      | output second-order intercept point   | IQ frequency 1 = 4.5 MHz;<br>IQ frequency 2 = 5.5 MHz;<br>output power per tone = -10 dBm | -   | 60   | -   | dBm    |
| $N_{flr(o)}$ | output noise floor                    | no modulation present                                                                     | -   | -158 | -   | dBm/Hz |
|              |                                       | modulation at MODI and MODQ <sup>[1]</sup> ; $P_{o(RF)} = -10$ dBm                        | -   | -158 | -   | dBm/Hz |
| SBS          | sideband suppression                  | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | 53   | -   | dBc    |
| CF           | carrier feedthrough                   | unadjusted                                                                                | -   | -43  | -   | dBm    |

[1] MODI = MODI\_P – MODI\_N and MODQ = MODQ\_P – MODQ\_N.

## 12. Application information



**Fig 4. Typical wideband application diagram**

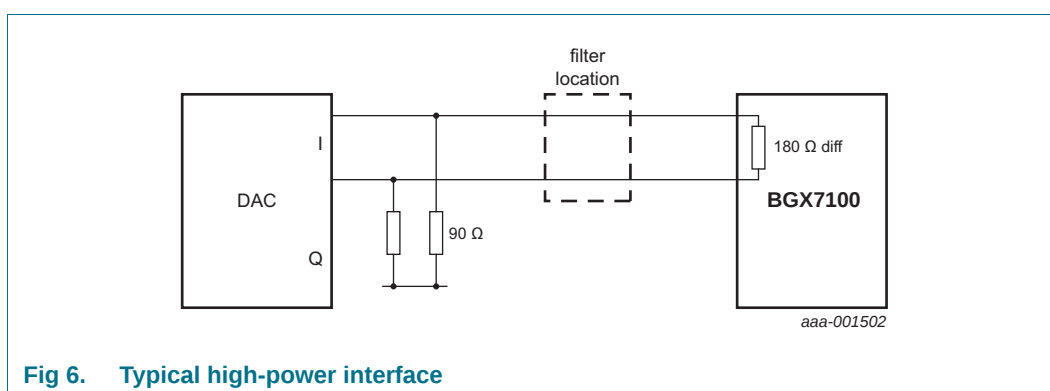
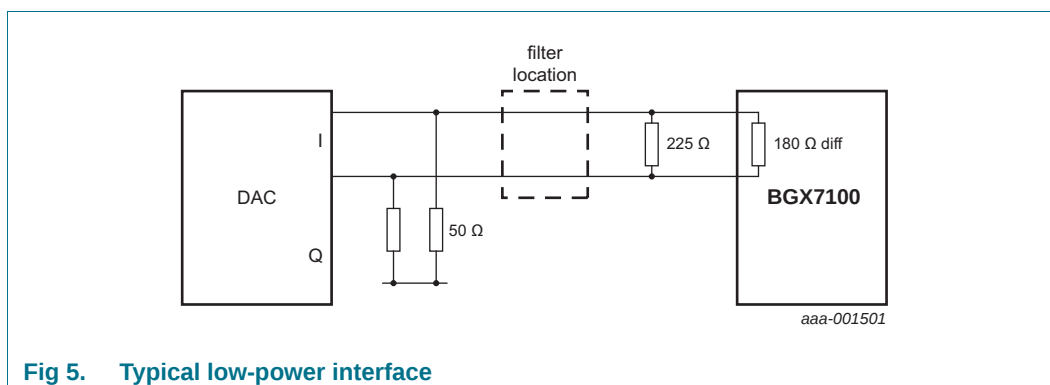
[Figure 4](#) shows a typical wideband (from 0.4 GHz to 4 GHz) application circuit. Refer to the application note for narrowband optimum component values.

## 12.1 External DAC interfacing

Nominal DAC single-ended output currents are between 0 mA and 20 mA.

If the DAC outputs are only designed for 1 V peak-to-peak differential (250 mV peak-single) then the single-ended impedance at the DAC needs to be limited to 25  $\Omega$ . This can be split as 50  $\Omega$  load resistors at the DAC outputs and a 225  $\Omega$  differential resistor in parallel to the modulator inputs (see [Figure 5](#)). In this way, the differential filter can be properly terminated by 100  $\Omega$  at both ends.

If the DAC outputs can withstand a higher swing without performance degradation, then 90  $\Omega$  load resistors can be placed at the DAC outputs. No external resistors are needed in this case, only the differential filter needs to be designed to have 180  $\Omega$  at both ends (see [Figure 6](#)).

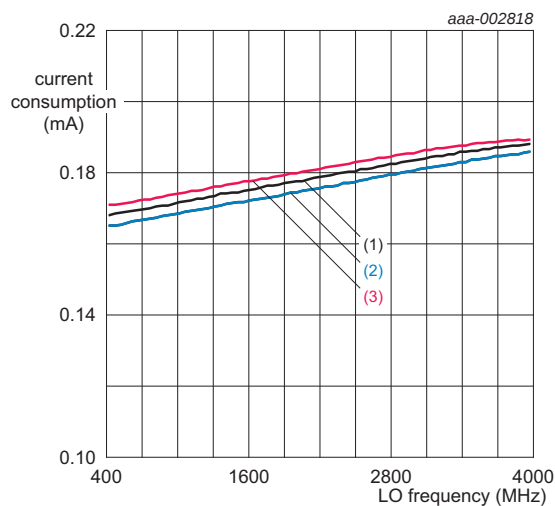


## 12.2 RF

Good RF port matching typically requires some reactive components to tune-out residual inductance or capacitance. As the LO inputs and RF output are internally DC biased, both pins need a series AC-coupling capacitor.

### 13. Test information

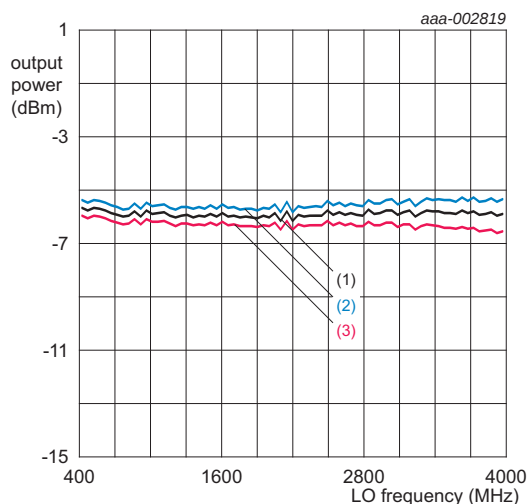
Parameters for the following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.5 V (p-p) differential sine wave;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

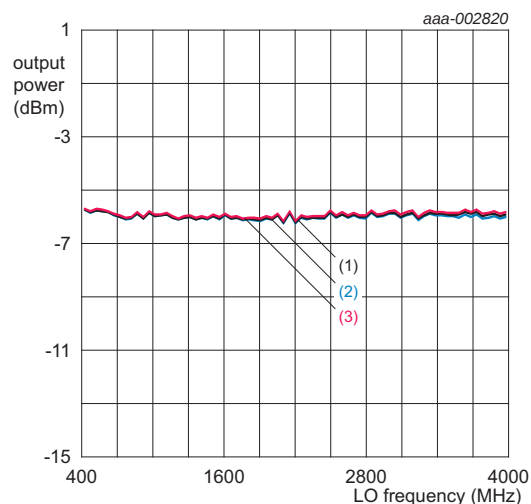
**Fig 7. Current consumption versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$**

Parameters for the five following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.5 V (p-p) differential sine wave;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



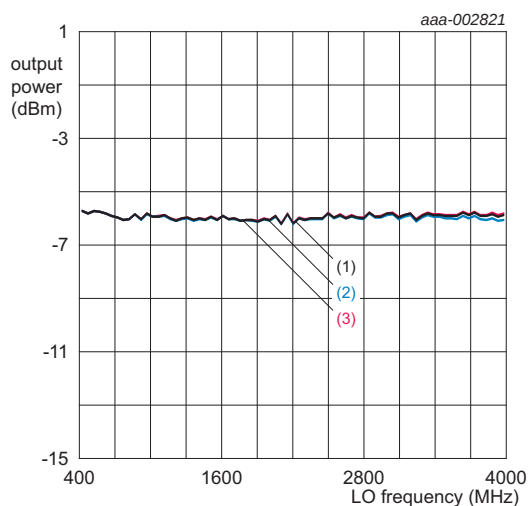
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 8.  $P_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$



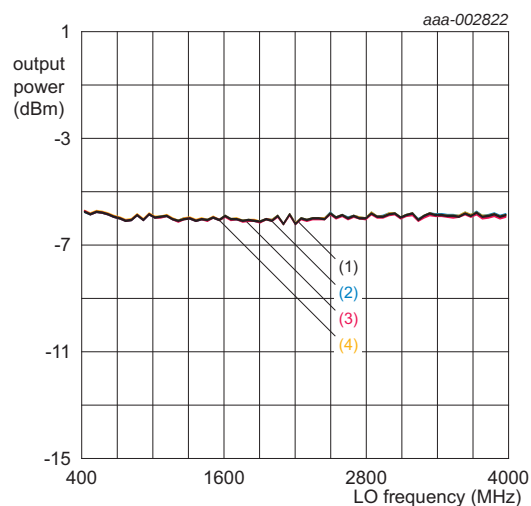
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 9.  $P_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{CC}$



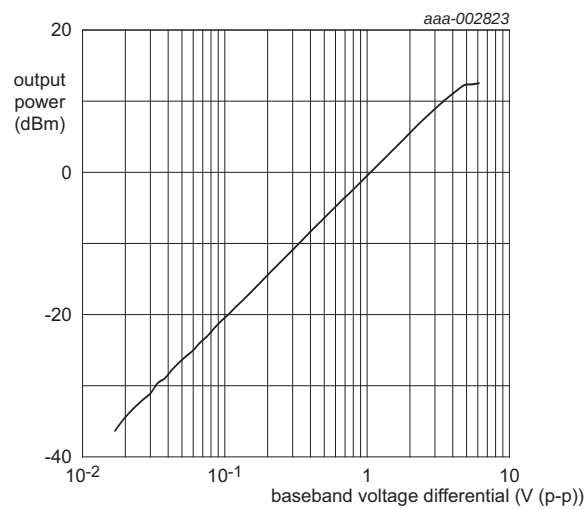
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

Fig 10.  $P_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

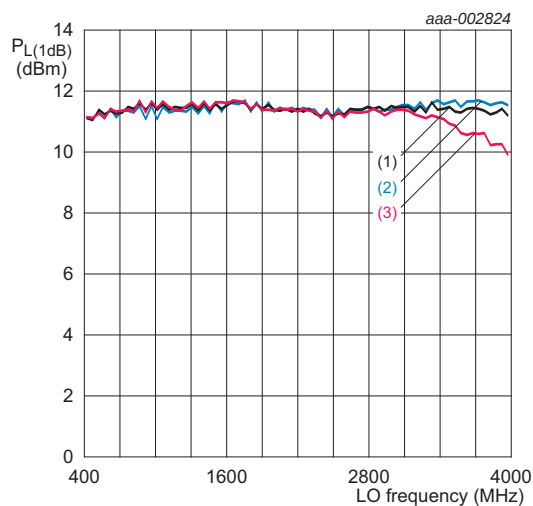
Fig 11.  $P_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$



(1)  $f_{i0} = 2140$  MHz.

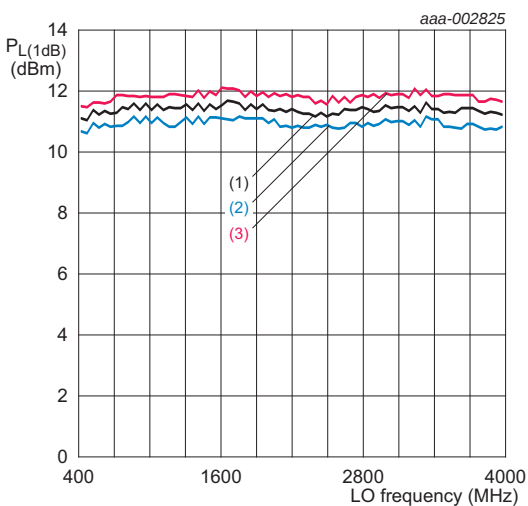
Fig 12.  $P_o$  versus baseband voltage at 2140 MHz

Parameters for the four following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.5 V (p-p) differential sine wave;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



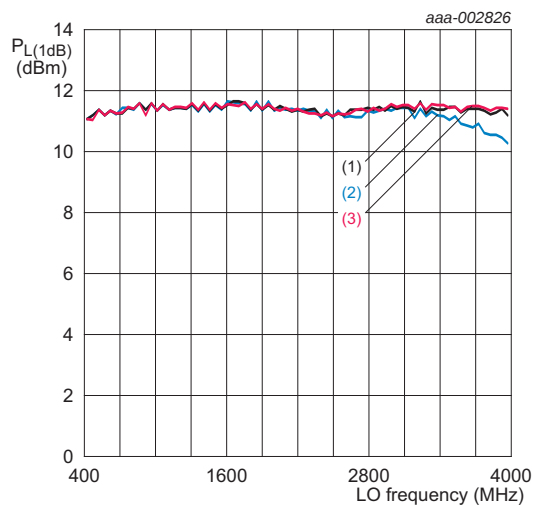
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 13.  $P_L(1dB)$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$



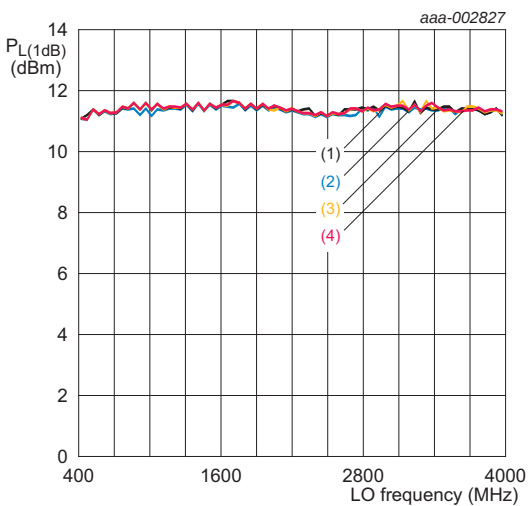
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 14.  $P_L(1dB)$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{CC}$



- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

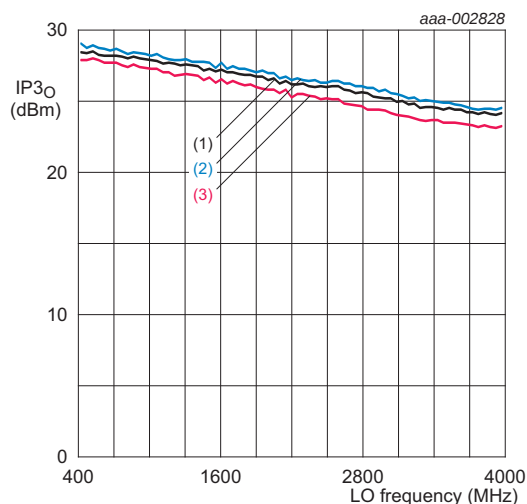
Fig 15.  $P_L(1dB)$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

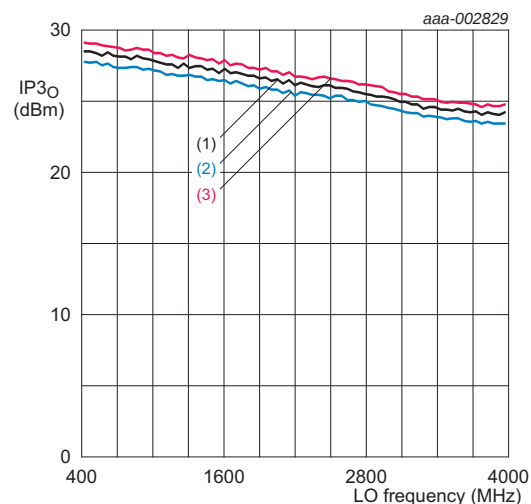
Fig 16.  $P_L(1dB)$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the four following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; two tones; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz;  $P_o$  per tone =  $-10\text{ dBm}$ ;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



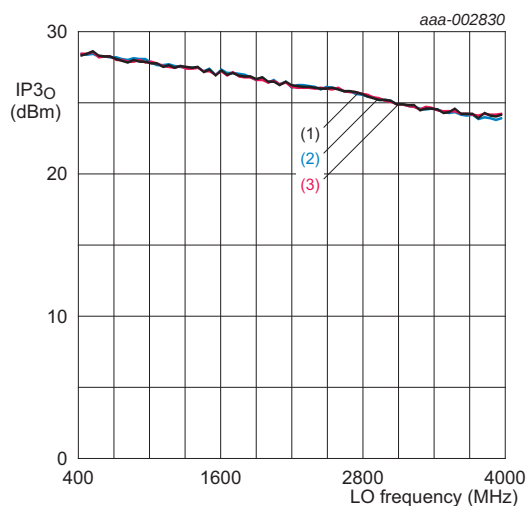
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 17.  $IP3_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$



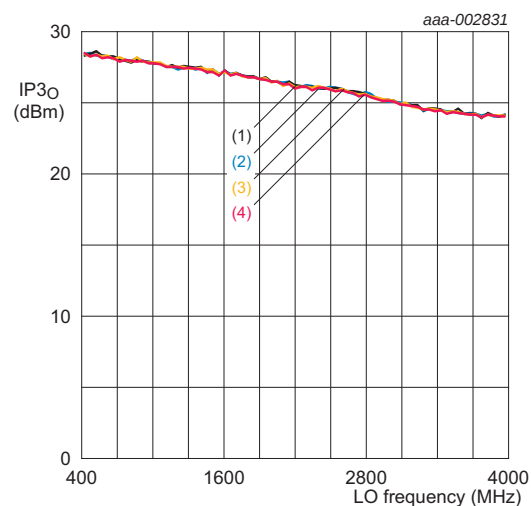
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 18.  $IP3_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{CC}$



- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

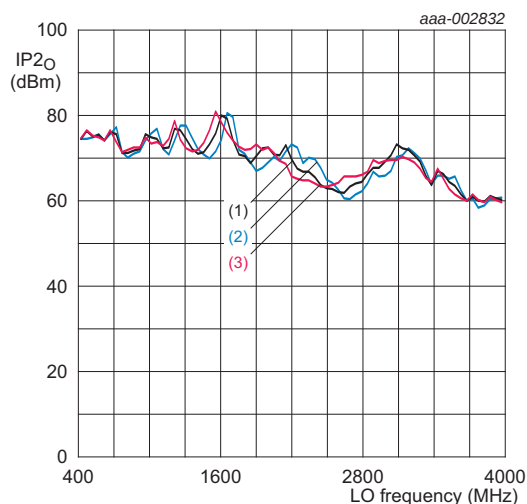
Fig 19.  $IP3_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

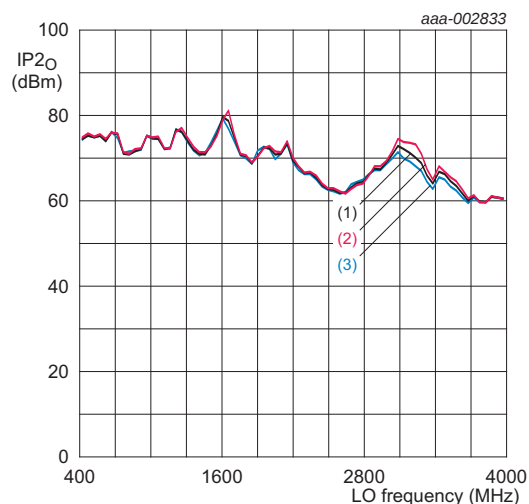
Fig 20.  $IP3_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the four following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; two tones; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz;  $P_o$  per tone =  $-10\text{ dBm}$ ;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



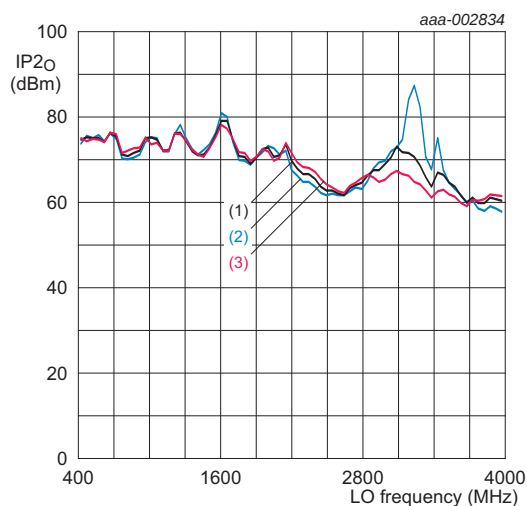
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 21.  $IP2_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$



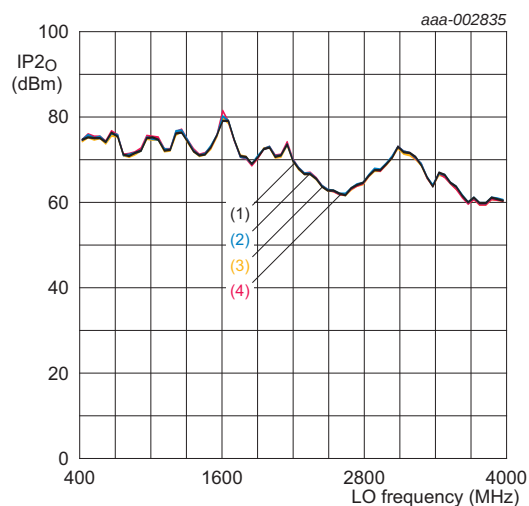
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 22.  $IP2_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{CC}$



- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

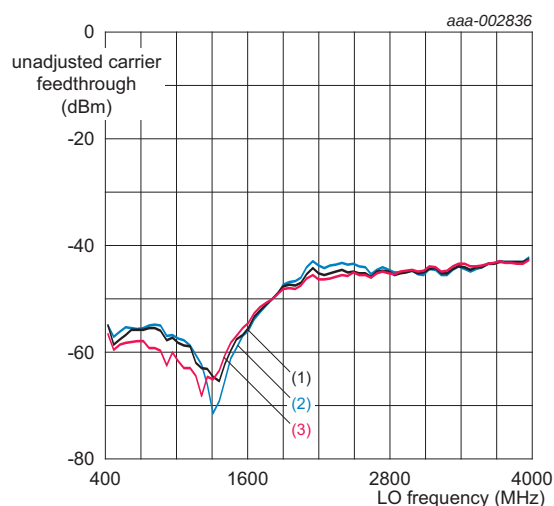
Fig 23.  $IP2_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

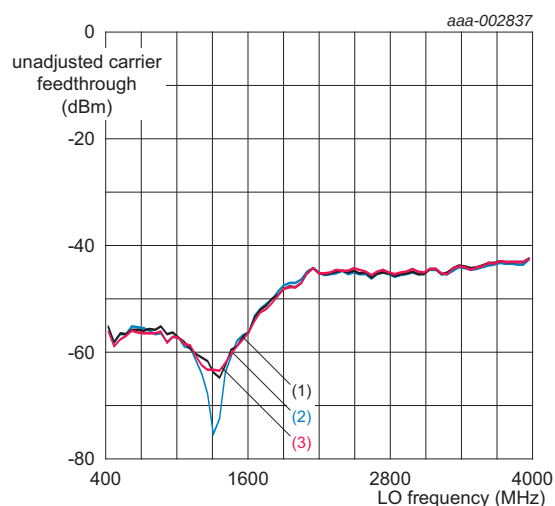
Fig 24.  $IP2_o$  versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$

Parameters for the five following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.5 V (p-p) differential sine wave;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



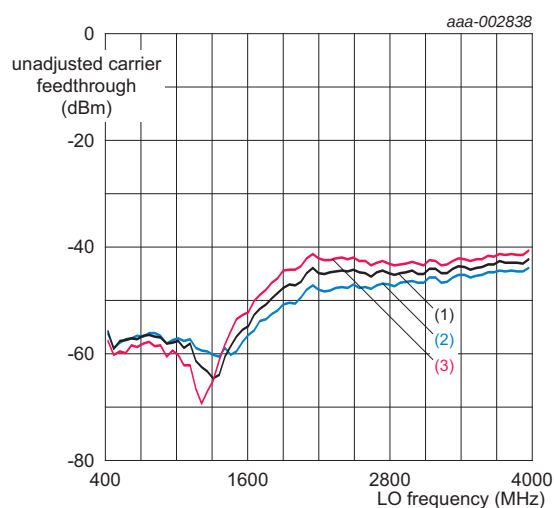
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 25. Unadjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $T_{mb}$



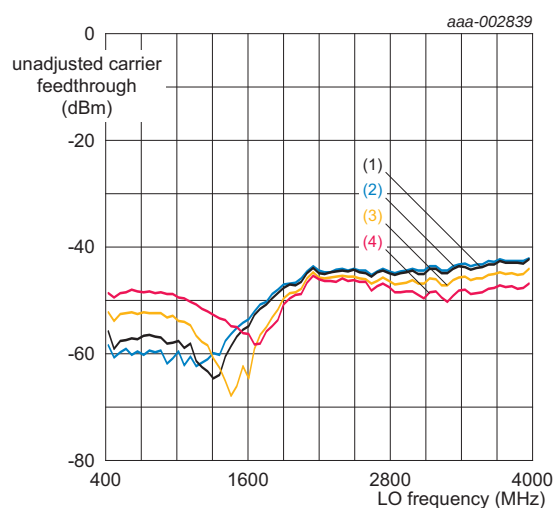
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 26. Unadjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $V_{CC}$



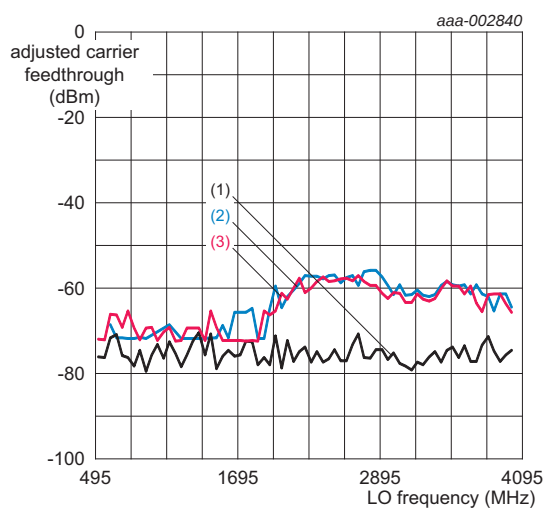
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

Fig 27. Unadjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

Fig 28. Unadjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$



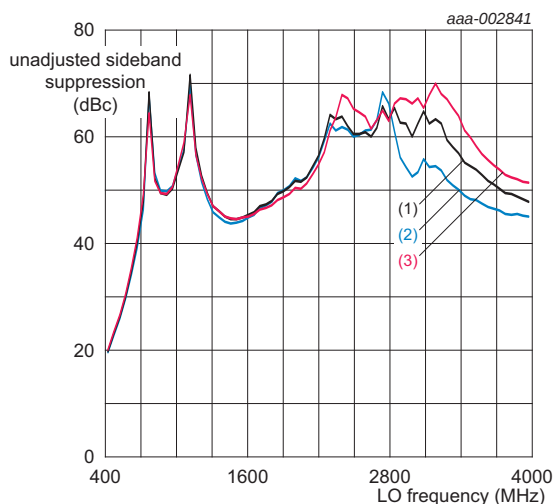
(1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

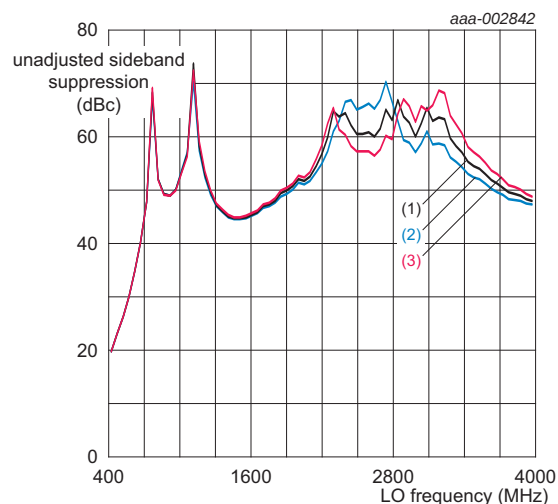
**Fig 29. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  after nulling at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$**

Parameters for the five following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.5 V (p-p) differential sine wave;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



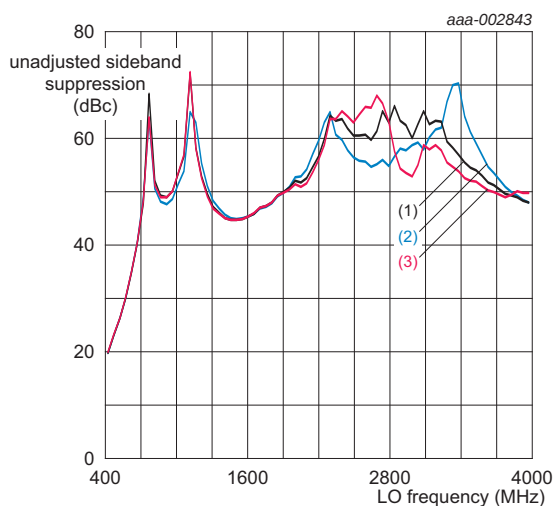
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Fig 30. Unadjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$



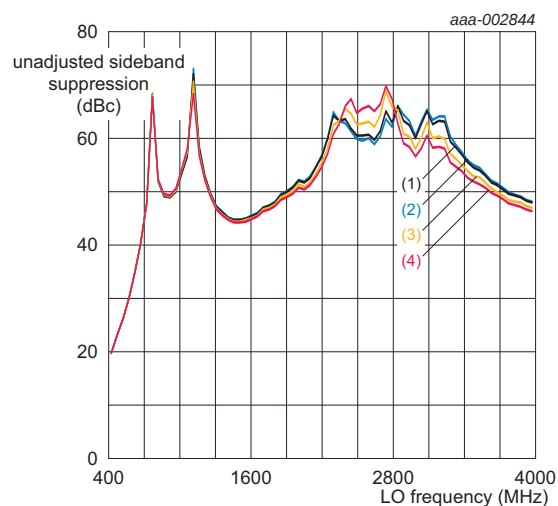
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 5.25\text{ V}$ .

Fig 31. Unadjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{CC}$



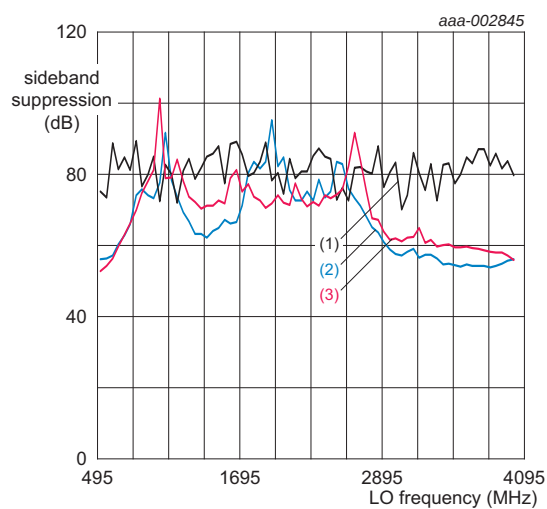
- (1)  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ .
- (2)  $P_{i(lo)} = -3\text{ dBm}$ .
- (3)  $P_{i(lo)} = +3\text{ dBm}$ .

Fig 32. Unadjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $P_{i(lo)}$



- (1)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .
- (2)  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.25\text{ V}$ .
- (3)  $V_{i(cm)} = 1.5\text{ V}$ .
- (4)  $V_{i(cm)} = 2.5\text{ V}$ .

Fig 33. Unadjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $V_{i(cm)}$



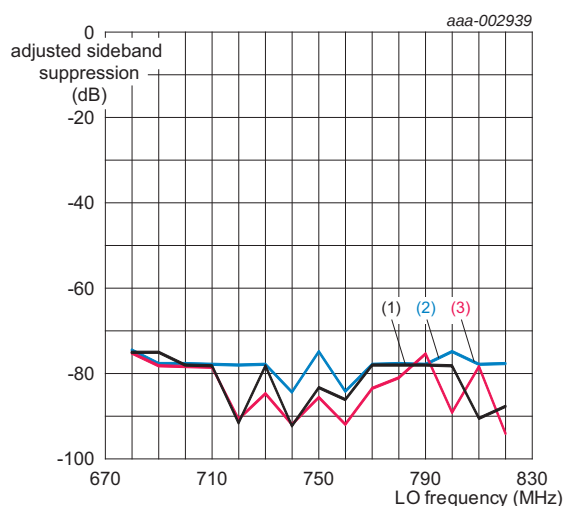
(1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Fig 34. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  after nulling at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$**

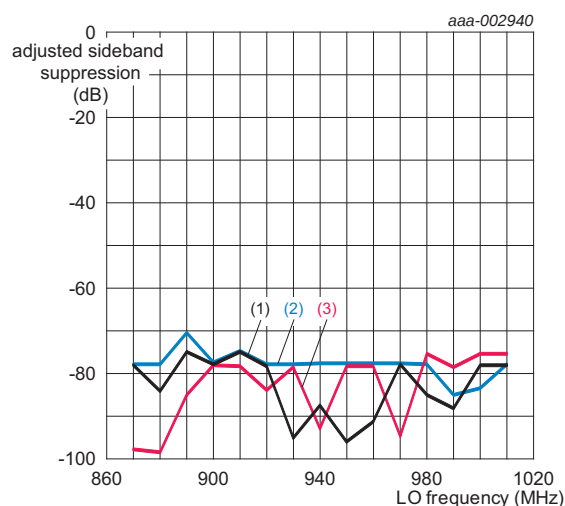
Parameters for the six following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; LO = 0 dBm;  
IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.25 V (p-p) single-ended sine wave;  
 $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



Adjusted at 750 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

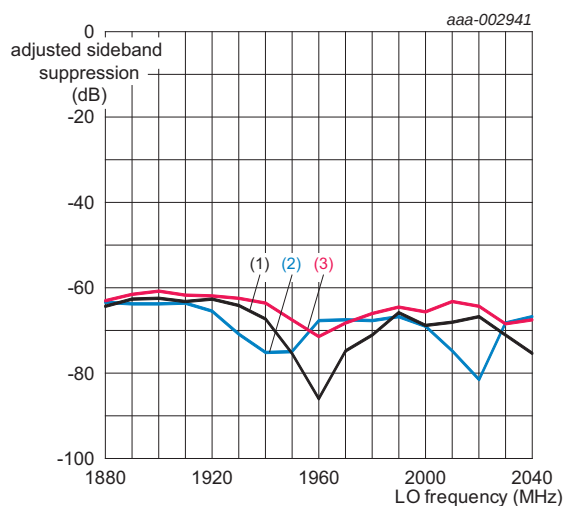
Fig 35. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (750 LTE band)



Adjusted at 942.5 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

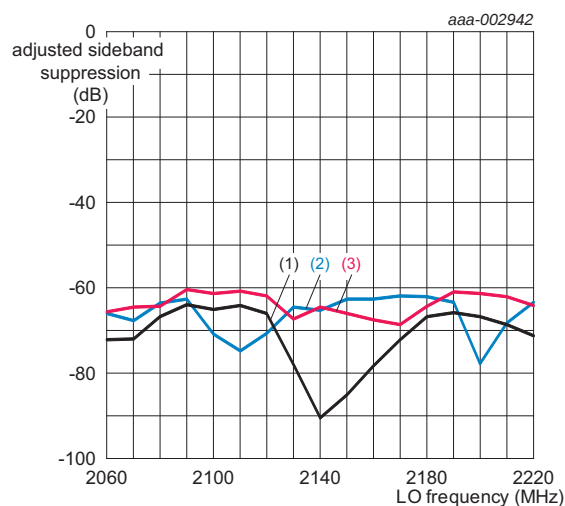
Fig 36. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (GSM band)



Adjusted at 1840 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

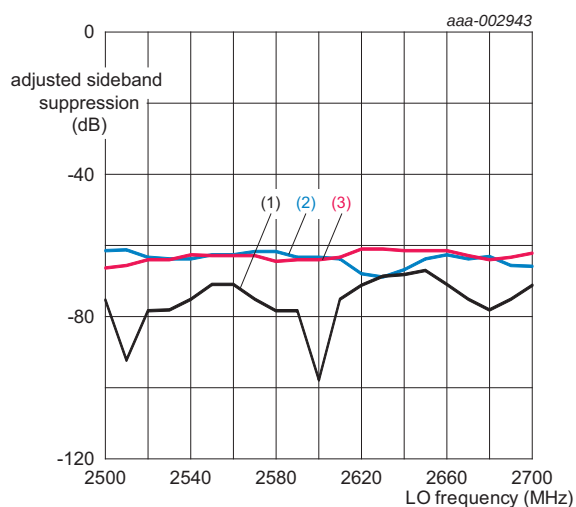
Fig 37. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (PCS band)



Adjusted at 2140 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

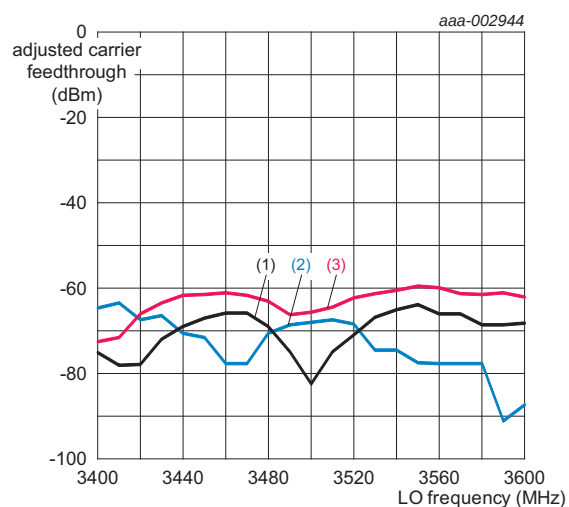
Fig 38. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{LO}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (UMTS band)



Adjusted at 2600 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25$  °C.
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40$  °C.
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85$  °C.

**Fig 39. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (2.6 GHz LTE band)**

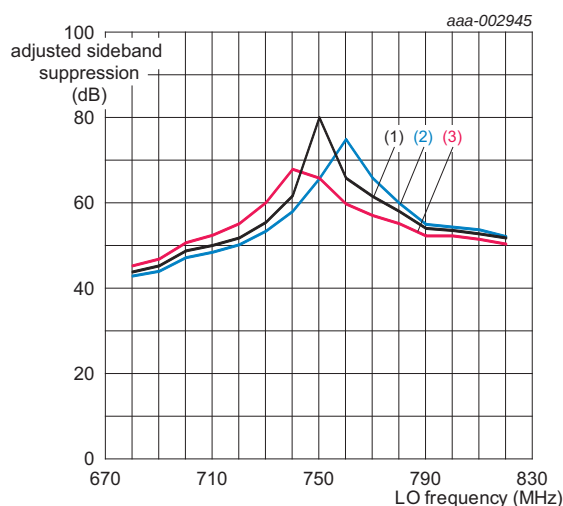


Adjusted at 3500 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25$  °C.
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40$  °C.
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85$  °C.

**Fig 40. Adjusted CF versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (Wi MAX/LTE band)**

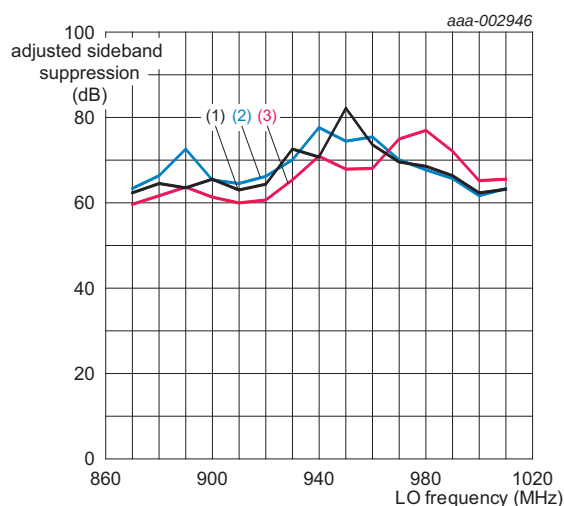
Parameters for the six following drawings:  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; LO = 0 dBm;  
IQ frequency = 5 MHz; IQ amplitude = 0.25 V (p-p) single-ended sine wave;  
 $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; broadband output match; unless otherwise specified.



Adjusted at 750 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

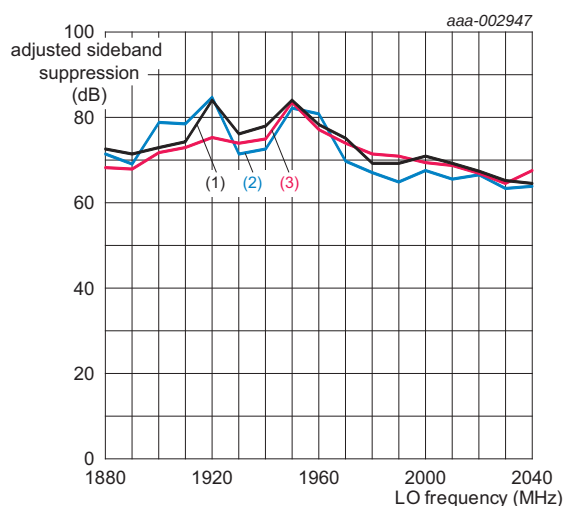
**Fig 41. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (750 LTE band)**



Adjusted at 942.5 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

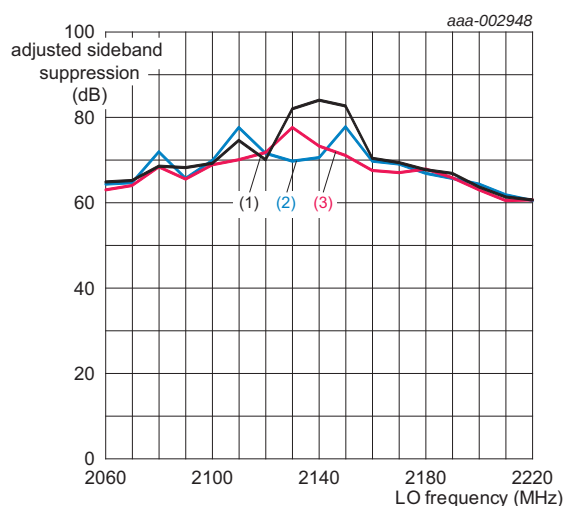
**Fig 42. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (GSM900 band)**



Adjusted at 1840 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

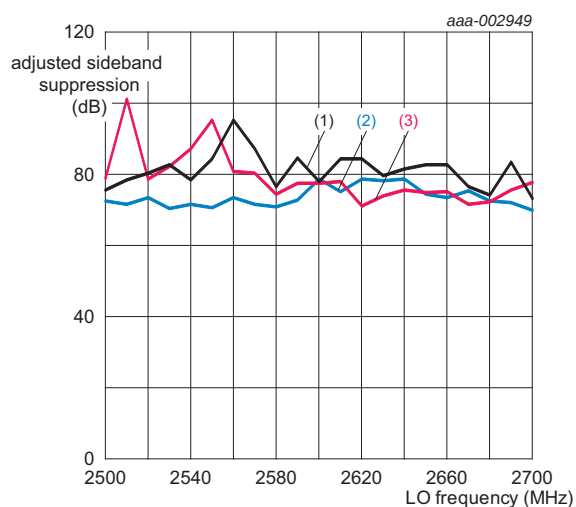
**Fig 43. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (PCS band)**



Adjusted at 2140 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

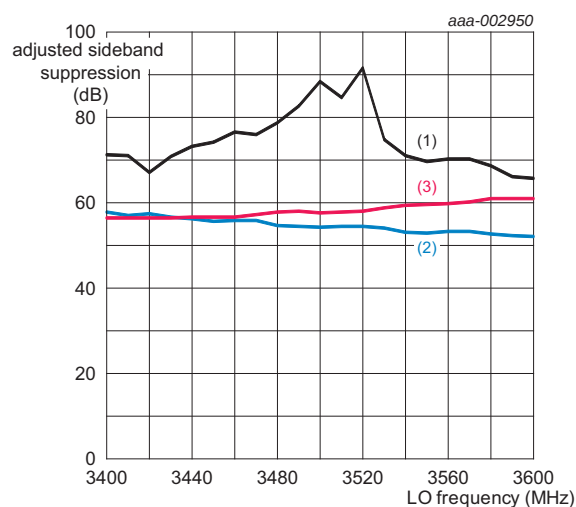
**Fig 44. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (UMTS band)**



Adjusted at 2600 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25$  °C.
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40$  °C.
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85$  °C.

**Fig 45. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$ (2.6 GHz LTE band)**

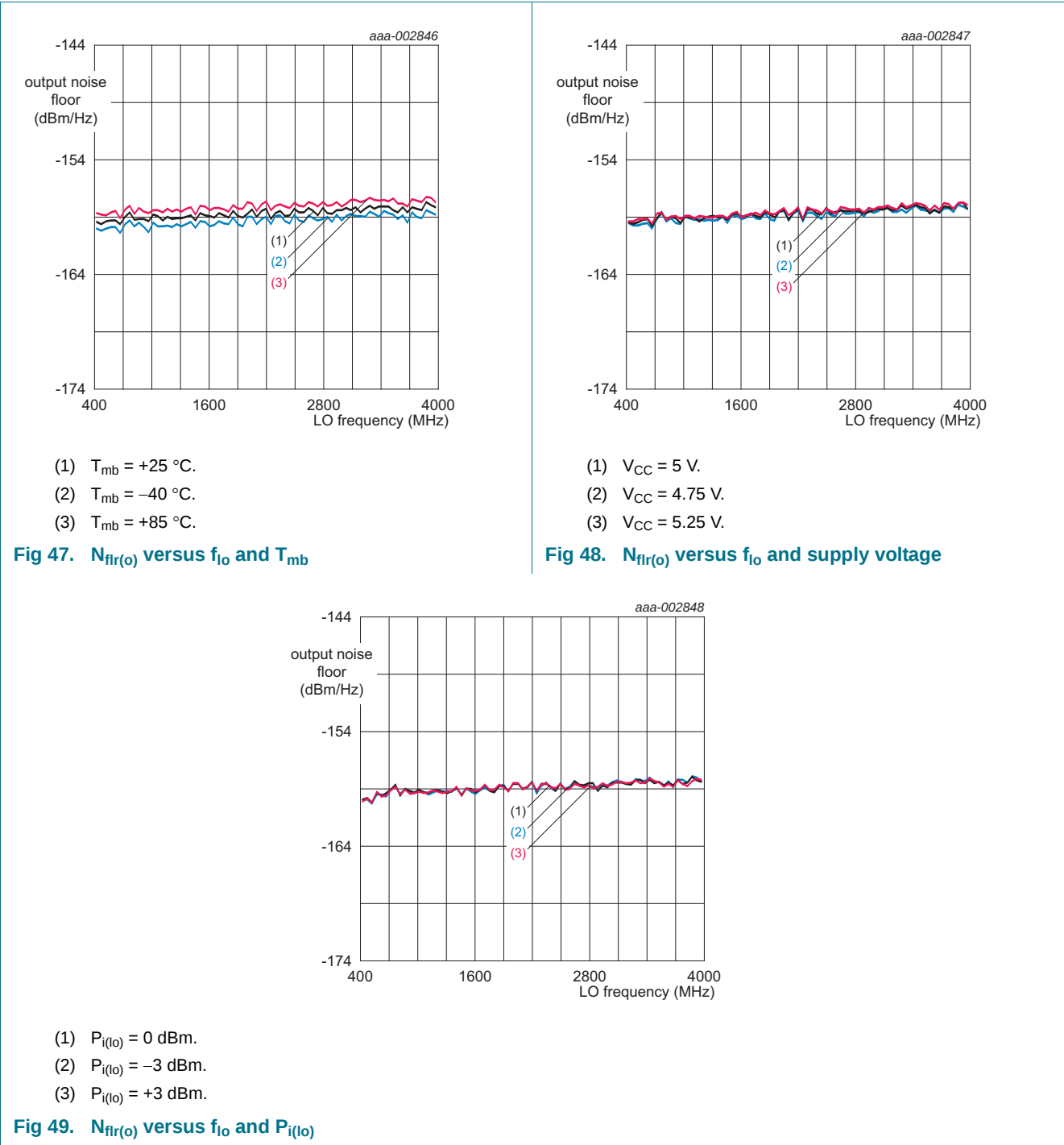


Adjusted at 3500 MHz and after nulling  $T_{mb}$  at 25 °C

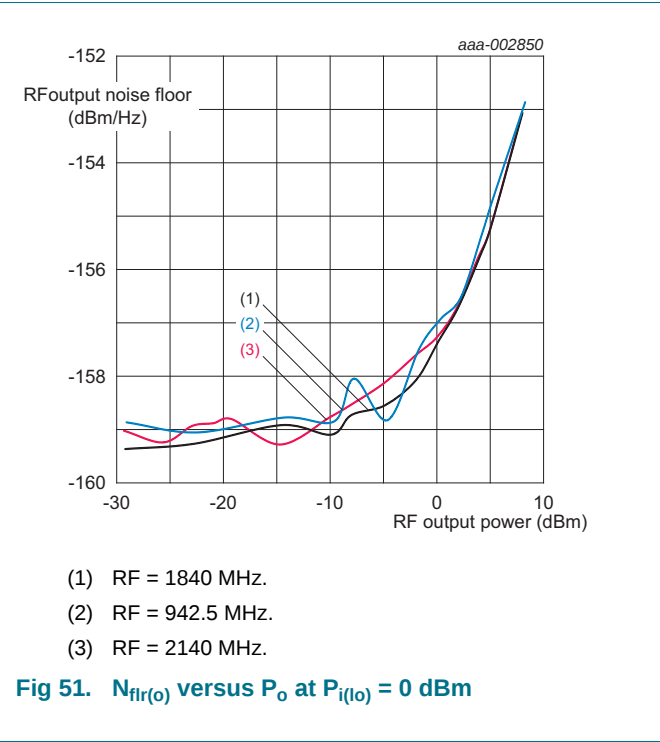
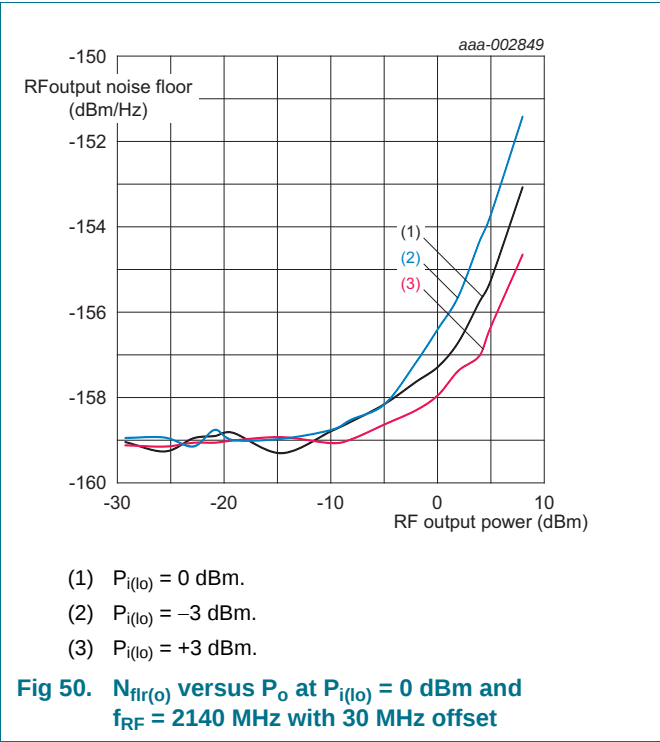
- (1)  $T_{mb} = +25$  °C.
- (2)  $T_{mb} = -40$  °C.
- (3)  $T_{mb} = +85$  °C.

**Fig 46. Adjusted SBS versus  $f_{lo}$  and  $T_{mb}$  (Wi MAX/LTE band)**

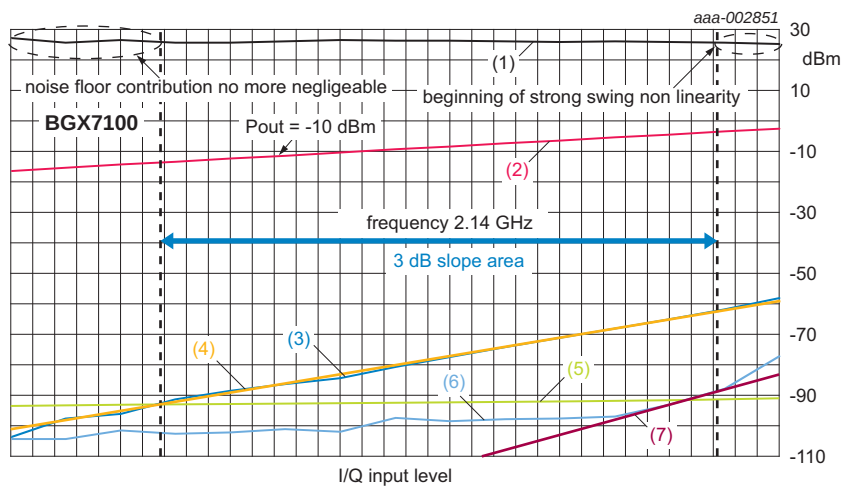
Parameters for the three following drawings: noise floor without baseband;  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; offset frequency = 20 MHz; input baseband ports terminated in  $50\text{ }\Omega$ ; unless otherwise specified.



Parameters for the two following drawings: noise floor with baseband;  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  
 $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; input baseband ports terminated on short circuit to ground for  
MODI\_N, MODI\_P and MODQ\_N; DC signal on MODQ\_P; unless otherwise specified.



Parameters for the following drawing:  $T_{mb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P_{i(lo)} = 0\text{ dBm}$ ; two tones for IM3, IM5, wanted and IP3<sub>o</sub>; tone 1: IQ frequency = 4.5 MHz and tone 2: IQ frequency = 5.5 MHz;  $V_{i(cm)} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ; for noise floor measurement see preceding conditions; noise floor measurement has been integrated in 3.84 MHz bandwidth; unless otherwise specified.



- (1) Measured IP3<sub>o</sub>.
- (2) Pout/Tone 1 dB step.
- (3) Measured IM3.
- (4) Trendline IM3.
- (5) Noise floor in 3.84 MHz.
- (6) Measured IM5.
- (7) Trendline IM5.

Fig 52. IP3<sub>o</sub>, wanted, IM3, IM5 tone and noise floor

14. Marking

Table 14. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code |
|-------------|--------------|
| BGX7100HN   | 7100         |

15. Package information

The BGX7100 uses an HVQFN 24-pin package with underside heat spreader ground.

16. Package outline

HVQFN24: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;  
 24 terminals; body 4 x 4 x 0.85 mm

SOT616-3

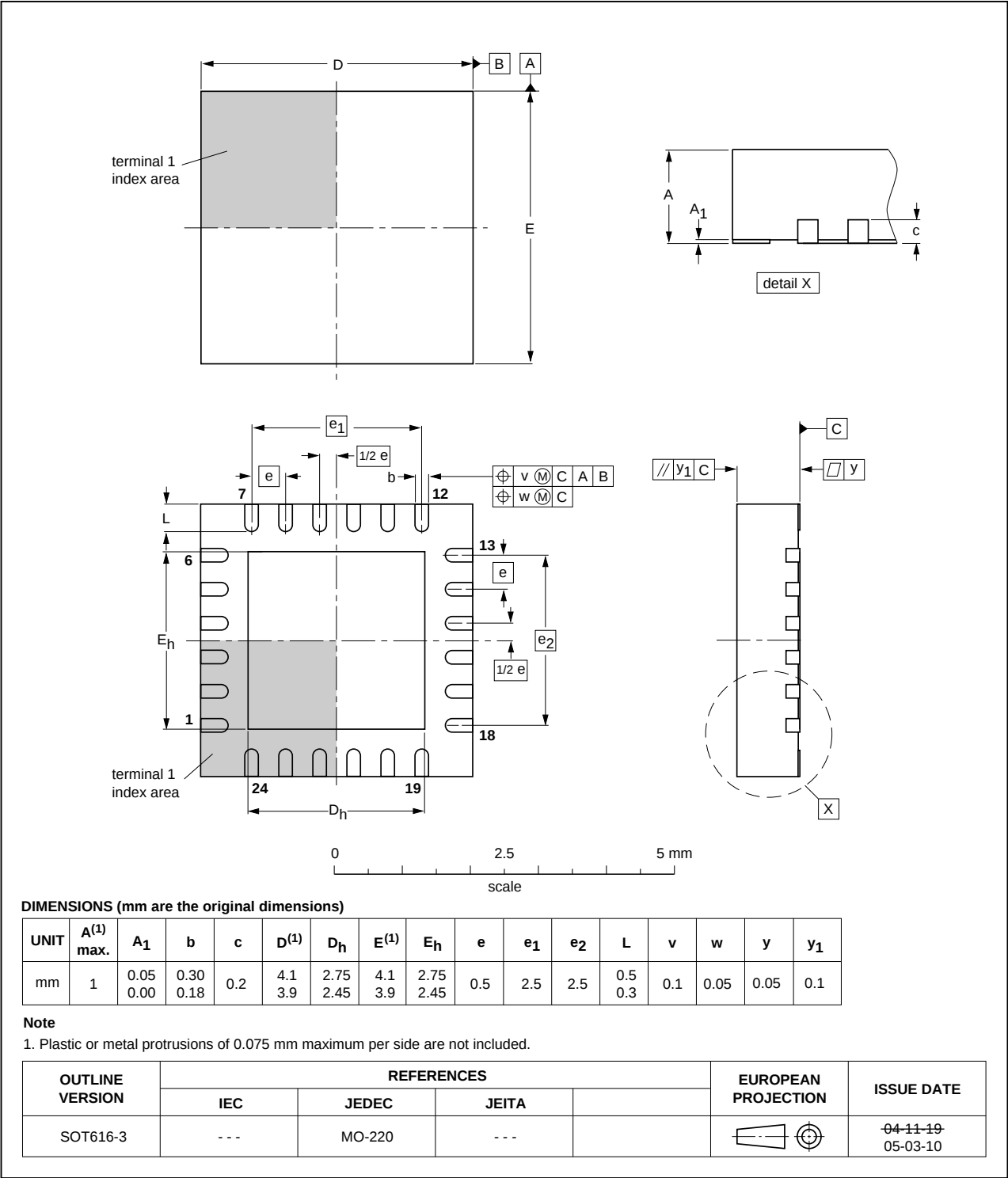


Fig 53. Package outline SOT616-3 (HVQFN24)

## 17. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note AN10365 “*Surface mount reflow soldering description*”.

### 17.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

### 17.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leadless or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leadless SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leadless packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

### 17.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

## 17.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 54](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 15](#) and [16](#)

**Table 15. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)**

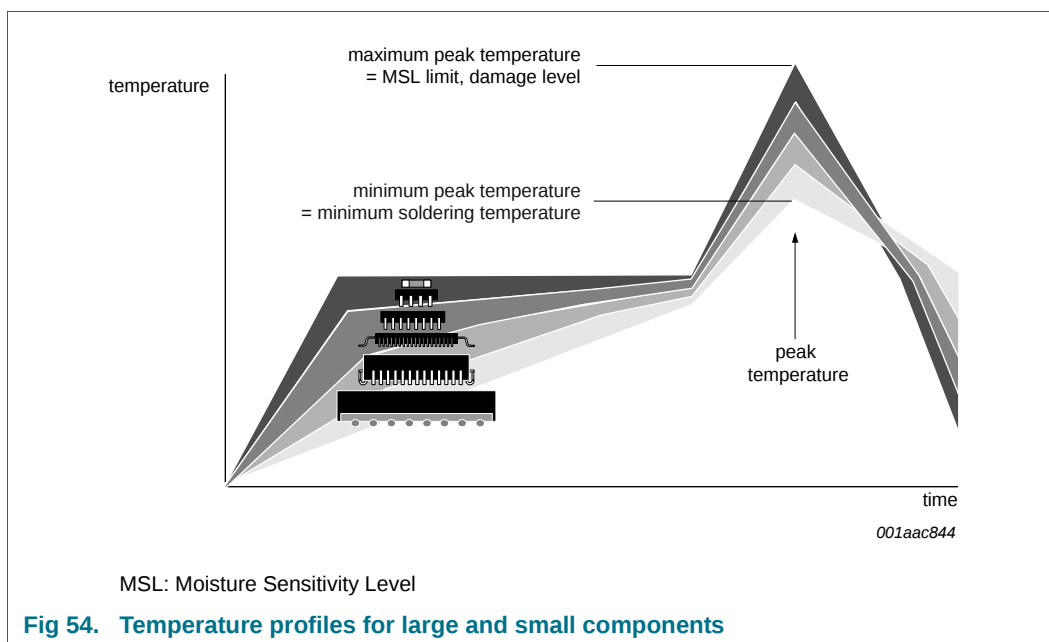
| Package thickness (mm) | Package reflow temperature (°C) |       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
|                        | Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )       |       |
|                        | < 350                           | ≥ 350 |
| < 2.5                  | 235                             | 220   |
| ≥ 2.5                  | 220                             | 220   |

**Table 16. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)**

| Package thickness (mm) | Package reflow temperature (°C) |             |        |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|
|                        | Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )       |             |        |
|                        | < 350                           | 350 to 2000 | > 2000 |
| < 1.6                  | 260                             | 260         | 260    |
| 1.6 to 2.5             | 260                             | 250         | 245    |
| > 2.5                  | 250                             | 245         | 245    |

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 54](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

## 18. Abbreviations

**Table 17. Abbreviations**

| Acronym | Description                        |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| DAC     | Digital-to-Analog Converter        |
| DC      | Direct Current                     |
| ESD     | ElectroStatic Discharge            |
| FCDM    | Field-induced Charged-Device Model |
| HBM     | Human Body Model                   |
| IF      | Intermediate Frequency             |
| LO      | Local Oscillator                   |
| PCB     | Printed-Circuit Board              |
| RF      | Radio Frequency                    |
| TDD     | Time Division Duplex               |

## 19. Revision history

Table 18. Revision history

| Document ID    | Release date                                                                                                                                                     | Data sheet status      | Change notice | Supersedes  |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| BGX7100 v.5    | 20120903                                                                                                                                                         | Product data sheet     | -             | BGX7100 v.4 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Table 6</a>: updated <math>P_{I(l_o)}</math> values</li><li>• <a href="#">Section 8.2</a>: updated</li></ul> |                        |               |             |
| BGX7100 v.4    | 20120808                                                                                                                                                         | Product data sheet     | -             | BGX7100 v.3 |
| BGX7100 v.3    | 20120425                                                                                                                                                         | Product data sheet     | -             | BGX7100 v.2 |
| BGX7100 v.2    | 20120214                                                                                                                                                         | Preliminary data sheet | -             | BGX7100 v.1 |
| BGX7100 v.1    | 20110621                                                                                                                                                         | Objective data sheet   | -             | -           |

## 20. Legal information

### 20.1 Data sheet status

| Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup> | Product status <sup>[3]</sup> | Definition                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Objective [short] data sheet      | Development                   | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet    | Qualification                 | This document contains data from the preliminary specification.                       |
| Product [short] data sheet        | Production                    | This document contains the product specification.                                     |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

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## 22. Tables

|          |                              |   |           |                                         |    |
|----------|------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1. | Ordering information         | 2 | Table 10. | Characteristics at 1.960 GHz            | 8  |
| Table 2. | Pin description              | 3 | Table 11. | Characteristics at 2.140 GHz            | 9  |
| Table 3. | Shutdown control             | 4 | Table 12. | Characteristics at 2.650 GHz            | 9  |
| Table 4. | Limiting values              | 5 | Table 13. | Characteristics at 3.650 GHz            | 10 |
| Table 5. | Thermal characteristics      | 6 | Table 14. | Marking codes                           | 29 |
| Table 6. | Characteristics              | 6 | Table 15. | SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C) | 32 |
| Table 7. | Characteristics at 750 MHz   | 7 | Table 16. | Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)     | 32 |
| Table 8. | Characteristics at 910 MHz   | 7 | Table 17. | Abbreviations                           | 33 |
| Table 9. | Characteristics at 1.840 GHz | 8 | Table 18. | Revision history                        | 34 |

## 23. Figures

|         |                                                                  |    |         |                                                                                             |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fig 1.  | Functional block diagram                                         | 2  | band)   | 24                                                                                          |
| Fig 2.  | Pin configuration                                                | 3  | Fig 41. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (750 LTE band)                                    |
| Fig 3.  | LO input return loss variation (S11_LO)                          | 5  |         | 25                                                                                          |
| Fig 4.  | Typical wideband application diagram                             | 11 | Fig 42. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (GSM900 band)                                     |
| Fig 5.  | Typical low-power interface                                      | 12 |         | 25                                                                                          |
| Fig 6.  | Typical high-power interface                                     | 12 | Fig 43. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (PCS band)                                        |
| Fig 7.  | Current consumption versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                 | 13 |         | 25                                                                                          |
| Fig 8.  | $P_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                               | 14 | Fig 44. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (UMTS band)                                       |
| Fig 9.  | $P_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                               | 14 |         | 25                                                                                          |
| Fig 10. | $P_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                            | 14 | Fig 45. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (2.6 GHz LTE band)                                |
| Fig 11. | $P_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                            | 14 |         | 26                                                                                          |
| Fig 12. | $P_o$ versus baseband voltage at 2140 MHz                        | 15 | Fig 46. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (Wi MAX/LTE band)                                 |
| Fig 13. | $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                        | 16 |         | 26                                                                                          |
| Fig 14. | $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                        | 16 | Fig 47. | $N_{flr(o)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                                                   |
| Fig 15. | $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                     | 16 |         | 27                                                                                          |
| Fig 16. | $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                     | 16 | Fig 48. | $N_{flr(o)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and supply voltage                                             |
| Fig 17. | $IP3_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                             | 17 |         | 27                                                                                          |
| Fig 18. | $IP3_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                             | 17 | Fig 49. | $N_{flr(o)}$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                                                |
| Fig 19. | $IP3_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                          | 17 |         | 27                                                                                          |
| Fig 20. | $IP3_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                          | 17 | Fig 50. | $N_{flr(o)}$ versus $P_o$ at $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm and $f_{RF} = 2140$ MHz with 30 MHz offset |
| Fig 21. | $IP2_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                             | 18 |         | 28                                                                                          |
| Fig 22. | $IP2_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                             | 18 | Fig 51. | $N_{flr(o)}$ versus $P_o$ at $P_{i(lo)} = 0$ dBm                                            |
| Fig 23. | $IP2_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                          | 18 |         | 28                                                                                          |
| Fig 24. | $IP2_o$ versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                          | 18 | Fig 52. | $IP3_o$ , wanted, IM3, IM5 tone and noise floor                                             |
| Fig 25. | Unadjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                       | 19 |         | 29                                                                                          |
| Fig 26. | Unadjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                       | 19 | Fig 53. | Package outline SOT616-3 (HVQFN24)                                                          |
| Fig 27. | Unadjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                    | 19 |         | 30                                                                                          |
| Fig 28. | Unadjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                    | 19 | Fig 54. | Temperature profiles for large and small components                                         |
| Fig 29. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ after nulling at 25 °C  | 20 |         | 33                                                                                          |
| Fig 30. | Unadjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$                      | 21 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 31. | Unadjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{CC}$                      | 21 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 32. | Unadjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $P_{i(lo)}$                   | 21 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 33. | Unadjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $V_{i(cm)}$                   | 21 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 34. | Adjusted SBS versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ after nulling at 25 °C | 22 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 35. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (750 LTE band)          | 23 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 36. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (GSM band)              | 23 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 37. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (PCS band)              | 23 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 38. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (UMTS band)             | 23 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 39. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (2.6 GHz LTE band)      | 24 |         |                                                                                             |
| Fig 40. | Adjusted CF versus $f_{lo}$ and $T_{mb}$ (Wi MAX/LTE             |    |         |                                                                                             |

## 24. Contents

|           |                                            |           |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>General description</b> . . . . .       | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Features and benefits</b> . . . . .     | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Applications</b> . . . . .              | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Device family</b> . . . . .             | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Ordering information</b> . . . . .      | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Functional diagram</b> . . . . .        | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Pinning information</b> . . . . .       | <b>2</b>  |
| 7.1       | Pinning . . . . .                          | 2         |
| 7.2       | Pin description . . . . .                  | 3         |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Functional description</b> . . . . .    | <b>4</b>  |
| 8.1       | General . . . . .                          | 4         |
| 8.2       | Shutdown control . . . . .                 | 4         |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Limiting values</b> . . . . .           | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Thermal characteristics</b> . . . . .   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Characteristics</b> . . . . .           | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Application information</b> . . . . .   | <b>11</b> |
| 12.1      | External DAC interfacing . . . . .         | 11        |
| 12.2      | RF . . . . .                               | 12        |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Test information</b> . . . . .          | <b>13</b> |
| <b>14</b> | <b>Marking</b> . . . . .                   | <b>29</b> |
| <b>15</b> | <b>Package information</b> . . . . .       | <b>29</b> |
| <b>16</b> | <b>Package outline</b> . . . . .           | <b>30</b> |
| <b>17</b> | <b>Soldering of SMD packages</b> . . . . . | <b>31</b> |
| 17.1      | Introduction to soldering . . . . .        | 31        |
| 17.2      | Wave and reflow soldering . . . . .        | 31        |
| 17.3      | Wave soldering . . . . .                   | 31        |
| 17.4      | Reflow soldering . . . . .                 | 32        |
| <b>18</b> | <b>Abbreviations</b> . . . . .             | <b>33</b> |
| <b>19</b> | <b>Revision history</b> . . . . .          | <b>34</b> |
| <b>20</b> | <b>Legal information</b> . . . . .         | <b>35</b> |
| 20.1      | Data sheet status . . . . .                | 35        |
| 20.2      | Definitions . . . . .                      | 35        |
| 20.3      | Disclaimers . . . . .                      | 35        |
| 20.4      | Trademarks . . . . .                       | 36        |
| <b>21</b> | <b>Contact information</b> . . . . .       | <b>36</b> |
| <b>22</b> | <b>Tables</b> . . . . .                    | <b>37</b> |
| <b>23</b> | <b>Figures</b> . . . . .                   | <b>37</b> |
| <b>24</b> | <b>Contents</b> . . . . .                  | <b>38</b> |

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