

Characteristics	Typical	Guaranteed	
		+25°C	-54° to +85°C
SSB Conversion Loss & SSB Noise Figure (max.) $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$ $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$ $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$ $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$			
Isolation (min.) L to R $f_L =$ $f_L =$ $f_L =$ L to I $f_L =$ $f_L =$ $f_L =$ R to I $f_R =$ $f_R =$			
1 dB Conversion Compression $f_L @$ $f_L @$			
Input IP3 $f_{R1} =$ $f_{R2} =$ $f_L =$  $f_{R1} =$ $f_{R2} =$ $f_L =$  $f_{R1} =$ $f_{R2} =$ $f_L =$			

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating Temperature
Storage Temperature
Peak Input Power
Peak Input Current

### Outline Drawing(s)

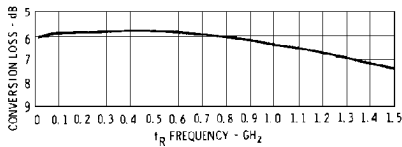
Package	Figure	Model

## Typical Performance at 25°C

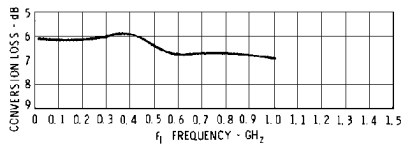
### Conversion Loss



**Conversion Loss vs. Drive Level:** The minimum recommended drive level is +5 dBm. The maximum recommended drive level is +13 dBm.

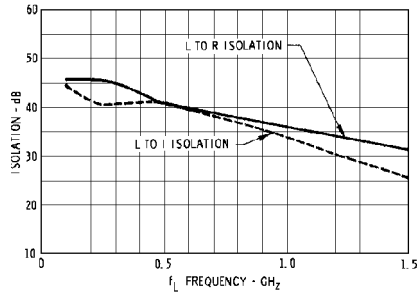


**Conversion Loss vs. Input Frequency:** Conversion loss of the mixer when used in an SSB system. The frequency ordinate refers to the R-port ( $f_R$ ) with  $f_L$  less than 200 MHz. Data plotted with an  $f_L$  level of +7 dBm.



**Conversion Loss vs.  $f_1$  Frequency:** Conversion loss of the mixer when used in an SSB system. The frequency ordinate refers to the I-port ( $f_I$ ) with  $f_R$  at 200 MHz and  $f_L$  swept from 190 to 1200 MHz.

### Isolation



**Isolation vs. Frequency:** Level of the  $f_L$  signal fed through to the R- and I-port with respect to the level of the  $f_L$  signal at the L-port.