

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

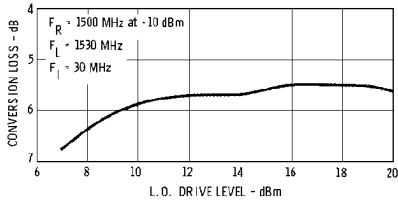
Operating Temperature
Storage Temperature
Peak Input Power
Peak Input Current

Outline Drawing(s)

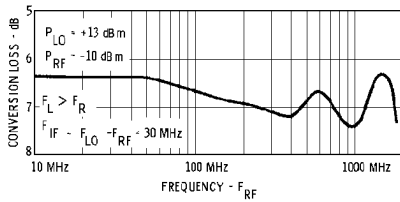
Package	Figure	Model

Typical Performance at 25°C

Conversion Loss

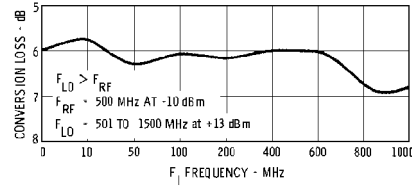


Conversion Loss vs. Drive Level: The minimum recommended drive level is $+10$ dBm. The maximum recommended drive level is $+17$ dBm.



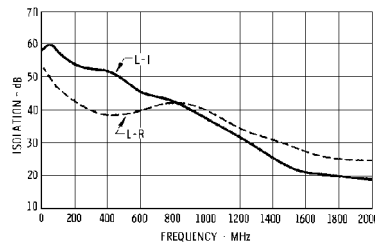
Conversion Loss vs. Frequency: Conversion loss of the mixer when used in an SSB system. The frequency ordinate refers to the R-port (f_R) with f_I equal to 30 MHz. Data plotted with an f_L level of $+13$ dBm.

Conversion Loss



Conversion Loss vs. f_I 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 500 MHz and f_L from 501 to 1500 MHz.

Isolation



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