

## FEATURES

Wideband RF input frequency range: 24 GHz to 44 GHz

2 upconversion modes

Direct conversion from baseband I/Q to RF

Single-sideband upconversion from real IF

LO input frequency range: 5.4 GHz to 10.25 GHz

LO quadrupler for up to 41 GHz

Matched 50  $\Omega$  single-ended RF output and IF inputs

Option between matched 100  $\Omega$  balanced or 50  $\Omega$  single-ended LO inputs

100  $\Omega$  balanced baseband inputs

Sideband suppression and carrier feedthrough optimization

Variable attenuator for transceiver power control

Programmable via 4-wire SPI interface

40-terminal land grid array package (LGA)

## APPLICATIONS

Point to point microwave radios

Radar, electronic warfare systems

Instrumentation, automatic test equipment (ATE)

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

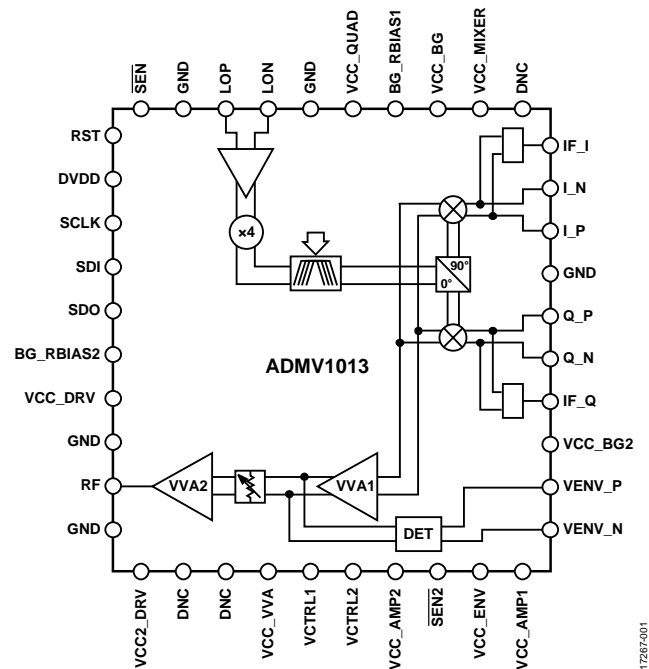


Figure 1.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADMV1013 is a wideband, microwave upconverter optimized for point to point microwave radio designs operating in the 24 GHz to 44 GHz radio frequency (RF) range.

The upconverter offers two modes of frequency translation. The device is capable of direct conversion to RF from baseband in-phase quadrature (I/Q) input signals, as well as single-sideband (SSB) upconversion from complex intermediate frequency (IF) inputs. The baseband I/Q input path can be disabled and modulated complex IF signals, anywhere from 0.8 GHz to 6.0 GHz, can be inserted in the IF path and upconverted to 24 GHz to 44 GHz

while suppressing the unwanted sideband by typically better than 26 dBc. The serial port interface (SPI) allows adjustment of the quadrature phase and mixer gate voltage to allow optimum sideband suppression and local oscillator (LO) nulling. In addition, the SPI interface allows powering down the output envelope detector to reduce power consumption.

The ADMV1013 upconverter comes in a 40-terminal land grid array package (LGA) package. The ADMV1013 operates over the  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  case temperature range.

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## REVISION HISTORY

### 9/2019—Rev. A to Rev. B

Changes to Figure 1 .....	1
Changes to Figure 3 and Table 5.....	7

### 4/2019—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to Figure 1 .....	1
Changes to Frequency Ranges Parameter, Table 1 .....	3
Changes to Thermal Resistance Section.....	6
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Change to Return Loss and Isolation Section.....	21
Moved Figure 70; Renumbered Sequentially.....	21
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Changes to M × N Spurious Performance Section, I/Q Mode .....	24
Section, and IF Mode Section.....	24
Changes to Start-Up Sequence Section .....	25

### 12/2018—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

IF and I/Q amplitude = -20 dBm, VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted.

Measurements in IF mode performed with a 90° hybrid, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 1, IF input frequency (f<sub>IF</sub>) = 3.5 GHz.

Measurements in I/Q mode are measured as a composite of the I and Q channel performance, common-mode voltage (V<sub>CM</sub>) = 0 V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, and Register 0x05, Bits[6:0] = 0x051, unless otherwise noted. I/Q baseband frequency (f<sub>BB</sub>) = 100 MHz.

VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified.

**Table 1.**

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>FREQUENCY RANGES</b>					
RF Output		24		44	GHz
LO Input		5.4		10.25	GHz
LO Quadrupler		21.6		41	GHz
IF Input		0.8		6.0	GHz
Baseband (BB) I/Q Input		DC		6.0	GHz
<b>LO AMPLITUDE RANGE</b>					
		-6	0	+6	dBm
<b>I/Q MODULATOR PERFORMANCE</b>					
Conversion Gain	At maximum gain				
24 GHz to 40 GHz	f <sub>BB</sub> ≤ 3.5 GHz	18	23		dB
40 GHz to 44 GHz	6 GHz > f <sub>BB</sub> > 3.5 GHz		21		
Voltage Variable Attenuator (VVA) Control Range			19		dB
Single-Sideband (SSB) Noise Figure			35		dB
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain		18		dB
40 GHz to 44 GHz			19		dB
Output Third-Order Intercept (IP3)					
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain	20	23		dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz			22		dBm
Output 1 dB Compression Point (P1dB)					
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain	10	13		dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz			12		dBm
Sideband Rejection (SBR)					
24 GHz to 44 GHz, at maximum gain			32		dBc
Uncalibrated					
<b>IF SINGLE-SIDEBAND UPCONVERSION PERFORMANCE</b>					
Conversion Gain	At maximum gain				
24 GHz to 40 GHz	f <sub>IF</sub> ≤ 3.5 GHz	13	18		dB
40 GHz to 44 GHz	6 GHz > f <sub>IF</sub> > 3.5 GHz		12		
VVA Control Range			14		dB
SSB Noise Figure			35		dB
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain		25		dB
40 GHz to 44 GHz			28		dB
Output IP3					
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain	20	23		dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz			22		dBm
Output P1dB					
24 GHz to 40 GHz	At maximum gain	10	13		dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz			12		dBm
SBR					
24 GHz to 44 GHz, at maximum gain			26		dBc
Uncalibrated					
Calibrated	Calibrated using LOAMP_PH_ADJ_Q_FINE and LOAMP_PH_ADJ_I_FINE bits		36		dBc

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>ENVELOPE DETECTOR PERFORMANCE</b>						
Output Level	For optimum performance					
Minimum			-45		dBm	
Maximum			-20		dBm	
Envelope Bandwidth	Measured with two tones with total power output ( $P_{OUT}$ ) at RF = 10 dBm RF frequency ( $f_{RF}$ ) = 28 GHz $f_{RF} = 28$ GHz					
3 dB			350		MHz	
10 dB			1		GHz	
<b>RETURN LOSS</b>						
RF Output	50 $\Omega$ single-ended		-8		dB	
LO Input	100 $\Omega$ differential		-12		dB	
IF Input	50 $\Omega$ single-ended		-12		dB	
BB Input	100 $\Omega$ differential		-10		dB	
BB I/Q Input Impedance			100		$\Omega$	
<b>LEAKAGE</b>						
Fundamental LO to RF	At maximum gain		-80		dBm	
4 $\times$ LO to RF						
5.4 GHz to 6.8 GHz LO		Uncalibrated		-12		dBm
6.8 GHz to 10.25 GHz LO		Uncalibrated		-20		dBm
5.4 GHz to 10.25 GHz LO		Calibrated using MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_N, MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_P, MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_N, MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_P bits at $V_{CTRL} = 1800$ mV, IF mode		-45		dBm
5 $\times$ LO to RF				-55		dBm
Fundamental LO to IF				-70		dBm
Fundamental LO to I/Q			-75		dBm	
<b>LOGIC INPUTS</b>						
Input Voltage Range						
High, $V_{INH}$		DVDD - 0.4		1.8	V	
Low, $V_{INL}$		0		0.4	V	
Input Current, $I_{INH}/I_{INL}$			100		$\mu$ A	
Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$			3		pF	
<b>LOGIC OUTPUTS</b>						
Output Voltage Range						
High, $V_{OH}$		DVDD - 0.4		1.8	V	
Low, $V_{OL}$		0		0.4	V	
Output High Current, $I_{OH}$				500	$\mu$ A	
<b>POWER INTERFACE</b>						
VCC_DRV, VCC2_DRV, VCC_AMP2, VCC_ENV, VCC_AMP1, VCC_BG2, VCC_MIXER, VCC_BG, VCC_QUAD		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	
3.3 V Supply Current	$V_{CTRL} = 1.8$ V, no IF and I/Q or LO input signal		550		mA	
DVDD, VCC_VVA		1.7	1.8	1.9	V	
1.8 V Supply Current	$V_{CTRL} = 1.8$ V, no IF and I/Q or LO input signal		3		mA	
Total Power Consumption			1.9		W	
Power-Down			77	136	mW	

**SERIAL PORT REGISTER TIMING**

**Table 2.**

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SDI, SETUP}$	Data to clock setup time	10			ns
$t_{SDI, HOLD}$	Data to clock hold time	10			ns
$t_{SCLK, HIGH}$	Clock high duration	40 to 60			%
$t_{SCLK, LOW}$	Clock low duration	40 to 60			%
$t_{SCLK, \overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}_SETUP}$	Clock to $\overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}$ setup time	30			ns
$t_{SCLK, DOT}$	Clock to data out transition time			10	ns
$t_{SCLK, DOV}$	Clock to data out valid time			10	ns
$t_{SCLK, \overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}_INACTIVE}$	Clock to $\overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}$ inactive	20			ns
$t_{\overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}_INACTIVE}$	Inactive $\overline{SEN}/\overline{SEN2}$ (between two operations)	80			ns

**Timing Diagram**

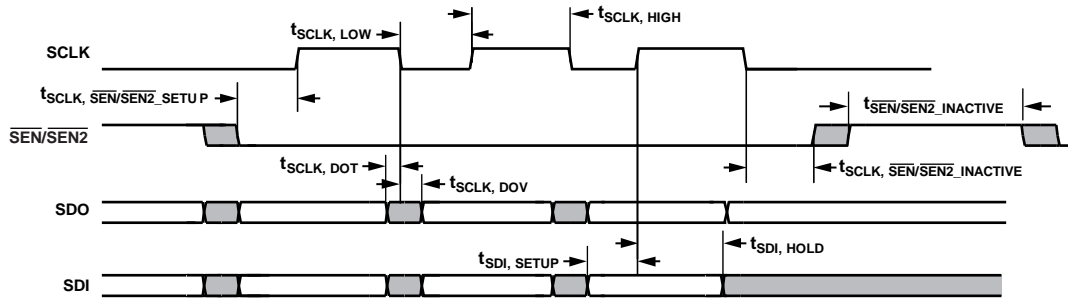


Figure 2. Serial Port Register Timing Diagram

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage VCC_DRV, VCC2_DRV, VCC_AMP2, VCC_ENV, VCC_AMP1, VCC_BG2, VCC_BG, VCC_MIXER DVDD, VCC_VVA	4.3 V 2.3 V
IF Input Power	5 dBm
I/Q Input Power	5 dBm
LO Input Power	9 dBm
Maximum Junction Temperature	125°C
Maximum Power Dissipation <sup>1</sup>	2.9 W
Lifetime at Maximum Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	1 × 10 <sup>6</sup> hours
Operating Case Temperature Range	−40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	−55°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 60 sec)	260°C
Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) Rating <sup>2</sup>	MSL3
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Sensitivity Human Body Model (HBM) Field Induced Charged Device Model (FICDM)	1250 V 750 V

<sup>1</sup> The maximum power dissipation is a theoretical number calculated by  $(T_J - 85^\circ\text{C})/\theta_{JC\_TOP}$ .

<sup>2</sup> Based on IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20 MSL classifications.

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.

### THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. Careful attention to PCB thermal design is required.

$\theta_{JA}$  is the natural convection junction to ambient thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure.  $\theta_{JC}$  is the junction to case thermal resistance.

$\theta_{JA}$  and  $\theta_{JC}$  must only be used to compare the thermal performance of the different packages if all test conditions listed are similar to JEDEC specifications. Instead,  $\Psi_{JT}$  and  $\Psi_{JB}$  can be used to calculate the junction temperature of the device by using the following equations:

$$T_J = (P \times \Psi_{JT}) + T_{TOP} \quad (1)$$

where:

$P$  refers to the total power dissipation in the chip (W).

$\Psi_{JT}$  refers to the junction to top thermal characterization number.

$T_{TOP}$  refers to the package top temperature (°C) and is measured at the top center of the package.

$$T_J = (P \times \Psi_{JB}) + T_{BOARD} \quad (2)$$

where:

$P$  refers to the total power dissipation in the chip (W).

$\Psi_{JB}$  refers to the junction to board thermal characterization number.

$T_{BOARD}$  refers to the board temperature measured on the midpoint of the longest side of the package, no more than 1 mm from the edge of the package body (°C).

As stated in JEDEC51-12, Equation 1 and Equation 2 must be used when no heat sink/heat spreader is present. When a heat sink/heat spreader is added, estimating and calculating junction temperature can be achieved using  $\theta_{JC\_TOP}$ .

Table 4. Thermal Resistance

Package Type <sup>1</sup>	$\theta_{JA}$ <sup>2</sup>	$\theta_{JC\_TOP}$ <sup>3</sup>	$\theta_{JB}$ <sup>4</sup>	$\Psi_{JT}$ <sup>5</sup>	$\Psi_{JB}$ <sup>6</sup>	Unit
CC-40-5	28	13.8	11.1	6.4	13.8	°C/W

<sup>1</sup> The thermal resistance values specified in Table 4 are simulated based on JEDEC specifications, unless specified otherwise, and must be used in compliance with JESD51-12.

<sup>2</sup>  $\theta_{JA}$  is the junction to ambient thermal resistance in a natural convection, JEDEC environment.

<sup>3</sup>  $\theta_{JC\_TOP}$  is the junction to case (top) JEDEC thermal resistance.

<sup>4</sup>  $\theta_{JB}$  is the junction to board JEDEC thermal resistance.

<sup>5</sup>  $\Psi_{JT}$  is the junction to top JEDEC thermal characterization parameter.

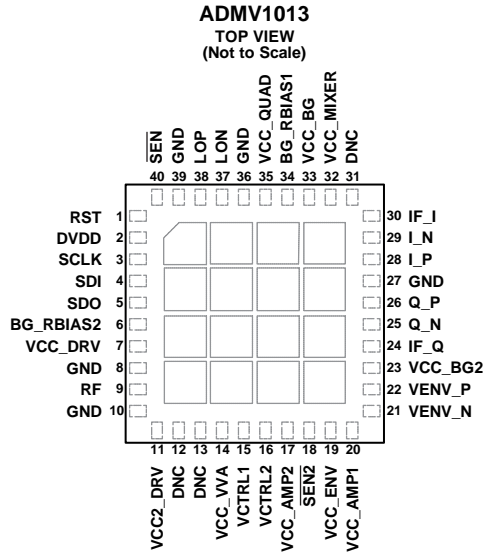
<sup>6</sup>  $\Psi_{JB}$  is the junction to board JEDEC thermal characterization parameter.

### ESD CAUTION



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

# PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



**NOTES**  
 1. DNC = DO NOT CONNECT. DO NOT CONNECT TO THIS PIN.  
 2. EXPOSED PAD. SOLDER THE EXPOSED PAD TO A LOW IMPEDANCE GROUND PLANE.

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Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	RST	SPI Reset. Connect this pin to logic high for normal operation. The SPI logic is 1.8 V.
2	DVDD	1.8 V SPI Digital Supply.
3	SCLK	SPI Clock Digital Input.
4	SDI	SPI Serial Data Input.
5	SDO	SPI Serial Data Output.
6	BG_RBIAS2	Voltage Gain Amplifier (VGA) Chip Band Gap Circuit, External High Precision Resistor. Place a 1.1 k $\Omega$ , high precision resistor shunt to ground close to this pin.
7	VCC_DRV	3.3 V Power Supply for RF Driver. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
8, 10, 27, 36, 39	GND	Ground.
9	RF	RF Output. This pin is dc-coupled internally to GND and matched to 50 $\Omega$ single ended.
11	VCC2_DRV	3.3 V Power Supply for RF Predriver. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
12, 13, 31	DNC	Do Not Connect. Do not connect to this pin.
14	VCC_VVA	1.8 V Power Supply for VVA Control Circuit. Place a 100 pF, 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
15	VCTRL1	RF Voltage Variable Attenuator 1 (VVA1) Control Voltage. Place a 1 k $\Omega$ series resistor with this pin.
16	VCTRL2	RF Voltage Variable Attenuator 2 (VVA2) Control Voltage. Place a 1 k $\Omega$ series resistor with this pin.
17	VCC_AMP2	3.3 V Power Supply for RF Amplifier 2 (AMP2). Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
18	SEN2	SPI Serial Enable for VGA Chip. Connect this pin with Pin 40 (SEN).
19	VCC_ENV	3.3 V Power Supply for Envelope Detector. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
20	VCC_AMP1	3.3 V Power Supply for RF Amplifier 1 (AMP1). Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
21	VENV_N	Negative Differential Envelope Detector Output.
22	VENV_P	Positive Differential Envelope Detector Output.
23	VCC_BG2	3.3 V Power Supply for VGA Chip Band Gap Circuit. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
24, 30	IF_Q, IF_I	IF Single-Ended Complex Inputs. These pins are internally ac-coupled. When in IF mode, Pin 25 (Q_P), Pin 26 (Q_N), Pin 28 (I_P), and Pin 29 (I_N) must be kept floating.
25, 26	Q_N, Q_P	Differential Baseband Q Inputs. These pins are dc-coupled. Do not connect these pins in IF mode.
28, 29	I_P, I_N	Differential Baseband I Inputs. These pins are dc-coupled. Do not connect these pins in IF mode.

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
32	VCC_MIXER	3.3 V Power Supply for Mixer. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
33	VCC_BG	3.3 V Power Supply for Mixer Chip Band Gap Circuit. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
34	BG_RBIAS1	Mixer Chip Band Gap Circuit, External High Precision Resistor. Place a 1.1 k $\Omega$ , high precision resistor shunt to ground close to this pin.
35	VCC_QUAD	3.3 V Power Supply for Quaduppler. Place a 100 pF, a 0.01 $\mu$ F, and a 10 $\mu$ F capacitor close to this pin.
37, 38	LON, LOP	Negative and Positive Differential Local Oscillator Input. This pin is dc-coupled internally to ground and matched to 100 $\Omega$ differential or 50 $\Omega$ single ended. If using the LO as single ended, terminate the unused LO port with 50 $\Omega$ impedance to ground.
40	$\overline{\text{SEN}}$	SPI Serial Enable for Mixer Chip. Connect this pin with Pin 18 ( $\overline{\text{SEN2}}$ ).
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. Solder the exposed pad to a low impedance ground plane.



# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

## I/Q MODE

I/Q amplitude = -20 dBm, VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted. VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified. Measurements in I/Q mode are measured as a composite of the I and Q channel performance, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0 V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, and Register 0x05, Bits[6:0] = 0x051, unless otherwise noted. I/Q f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz.

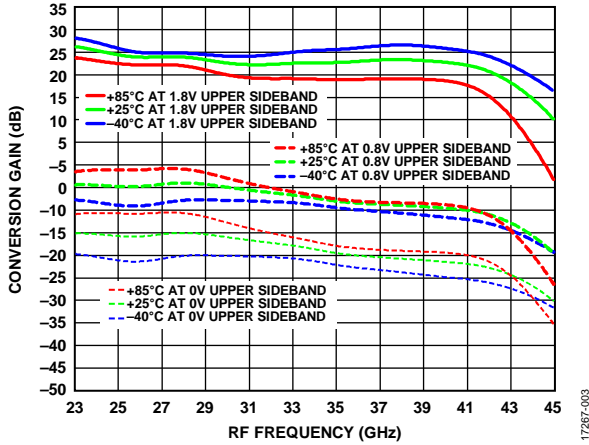


Figure 4. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency ( $f_{RF}$ ) at Three Different Gain Settings for Various Temperatures,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

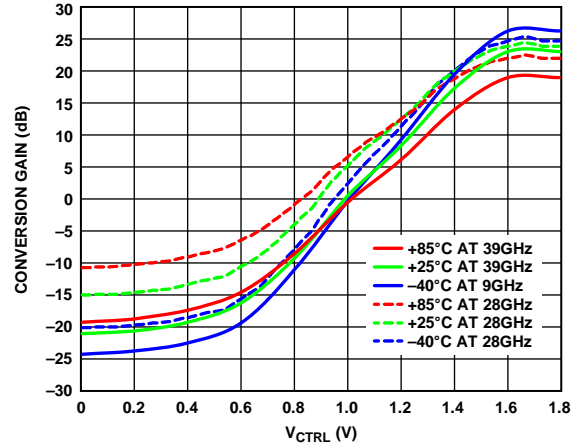


Figure 7. Conversion Gain vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  at Various Temperatures and  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz

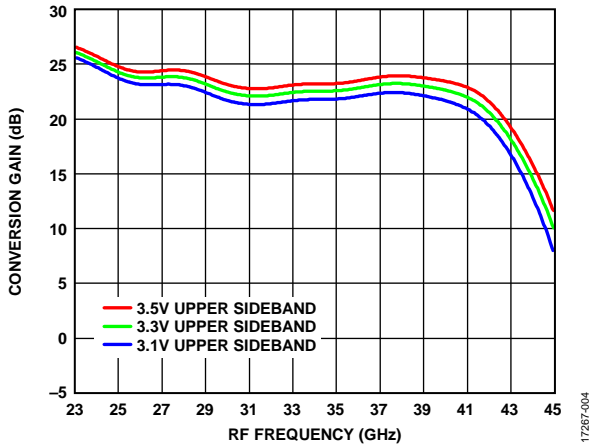


Figure 5. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

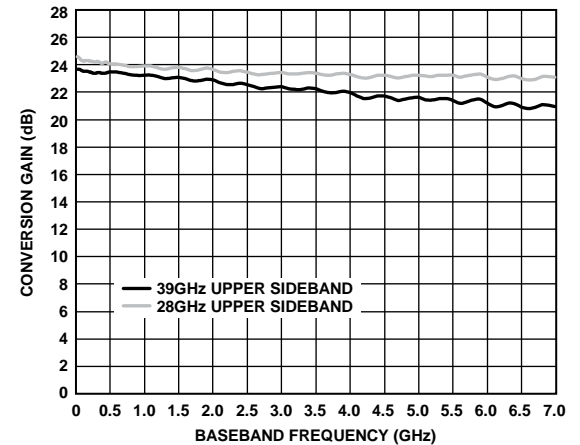


Figure 8. Conversion Gain vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband)

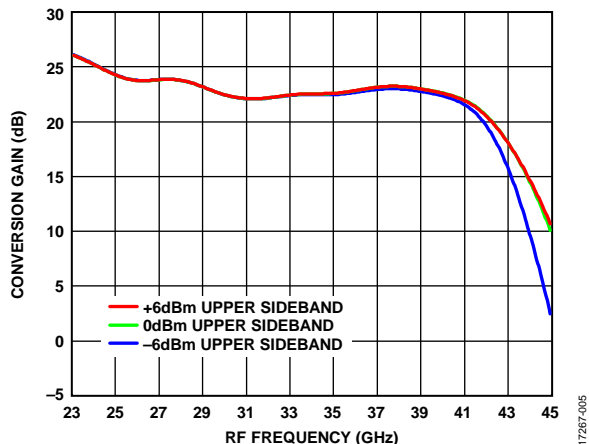


Figure 6. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

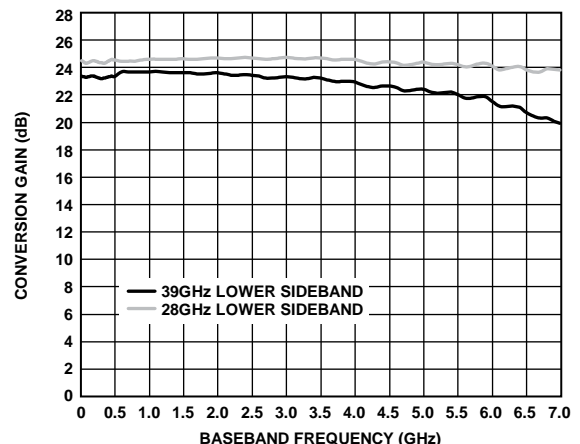


Figure 9. Conversion Gain vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Lower Sideband)

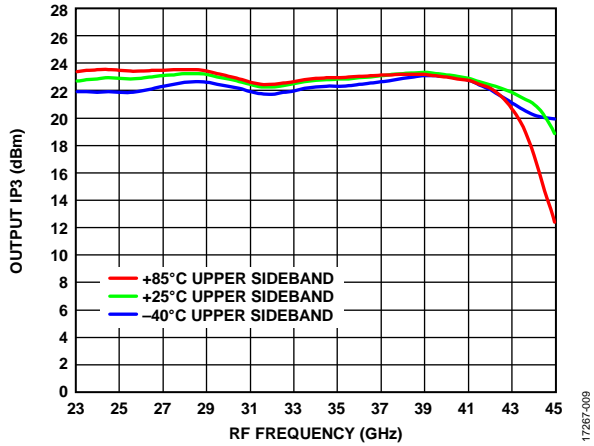


Figure 10. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

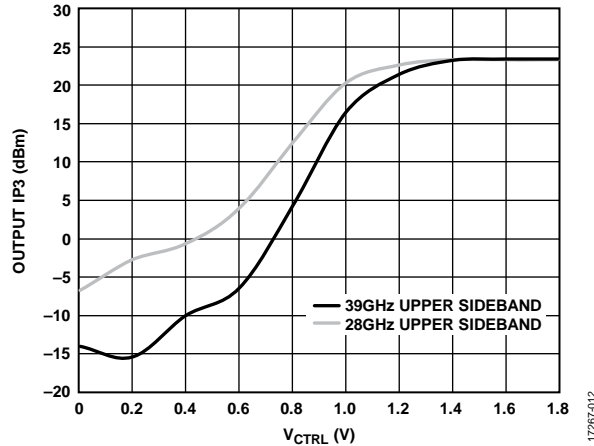


Figure 13. Output IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$ , RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband)

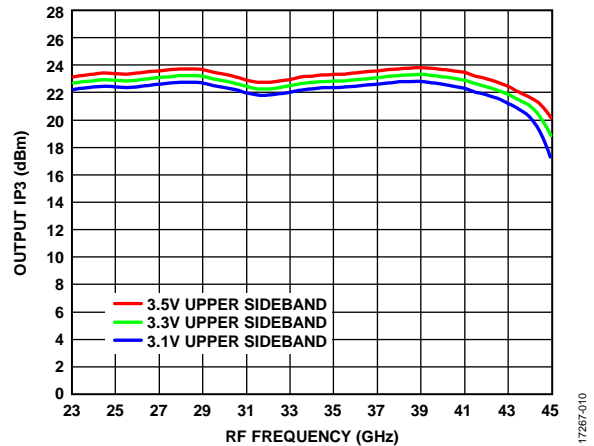


Figure 11. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Supply Voltages, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

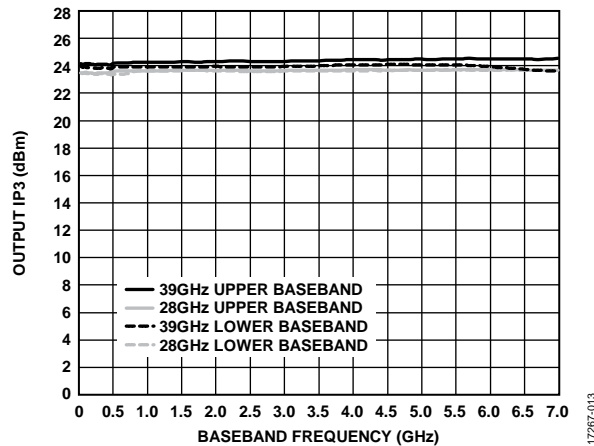


Figure 14. Output IP3 vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

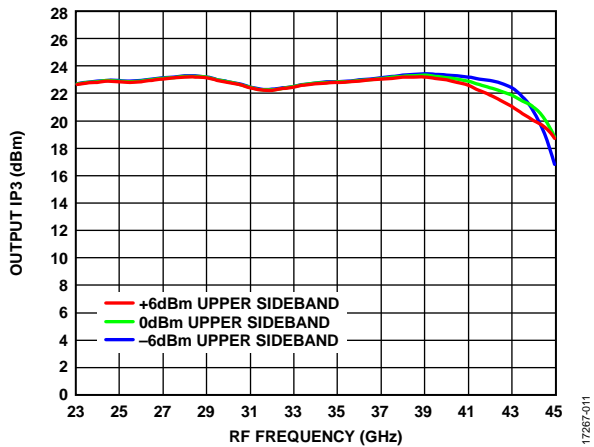


Figure 12. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

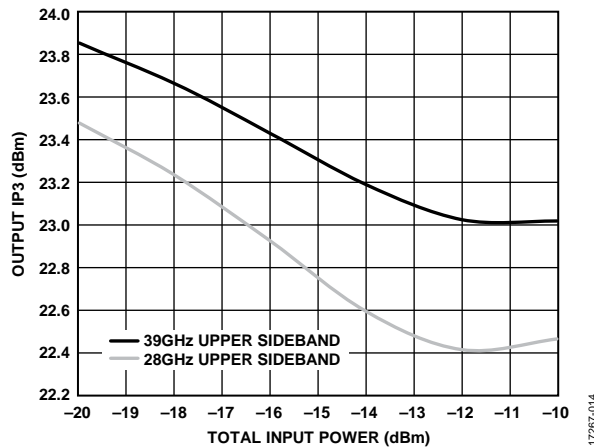


Figure 15. Output IP3 vs. Total Input Power at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz,  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband)

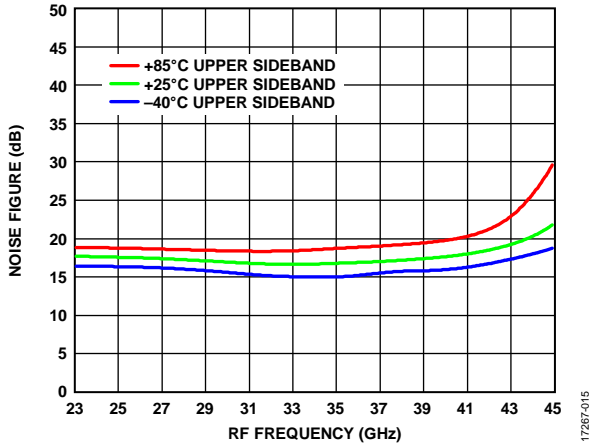


Figure 16. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

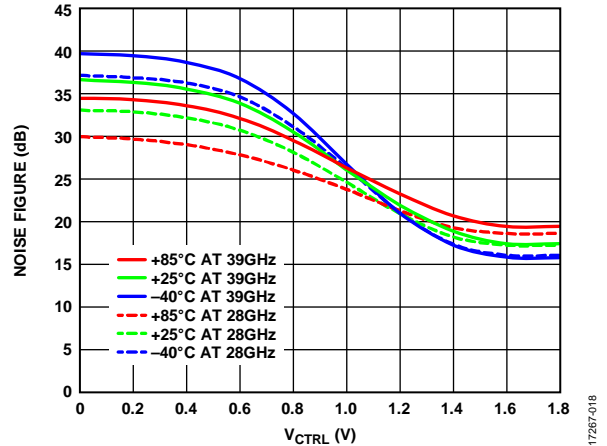


Figure 19. Noise Figure vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz 39 GHz,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz

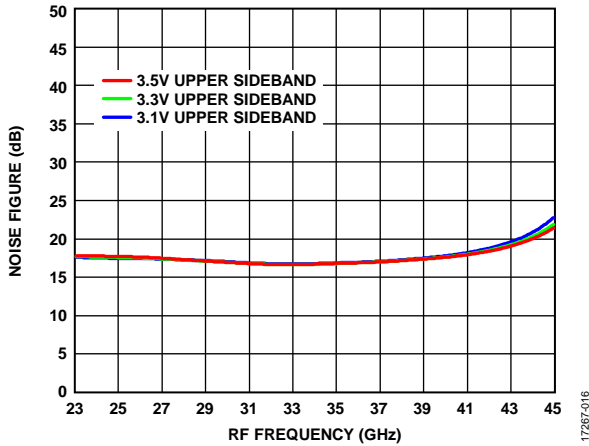


Figure 17. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

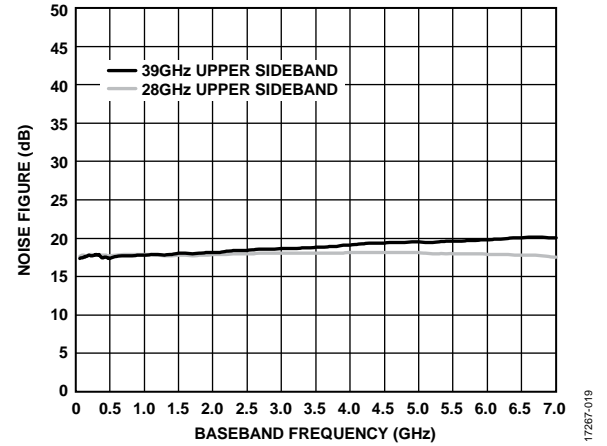


Figure 20. Noise Figure vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband)

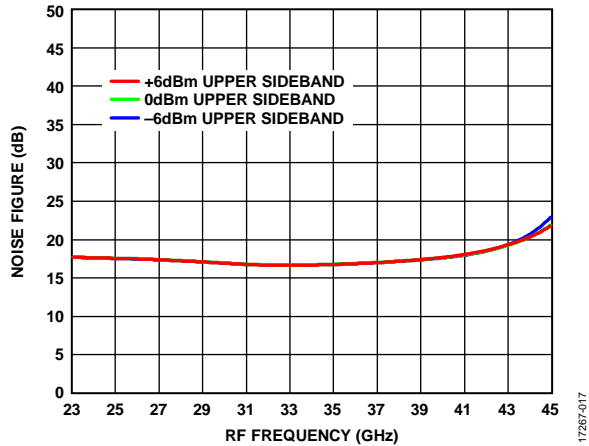


Figure 18. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

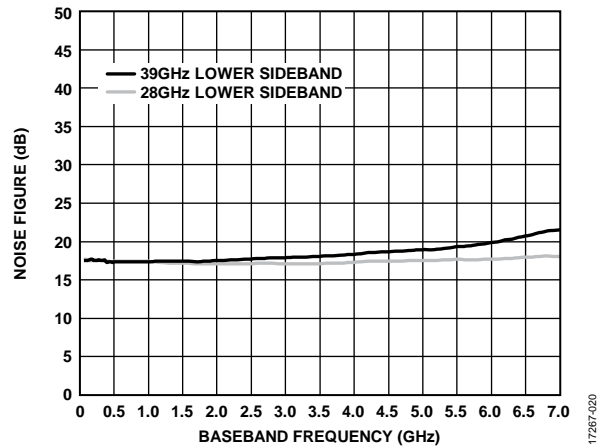


Figure 21. Noise Figure vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Lower Sideband)

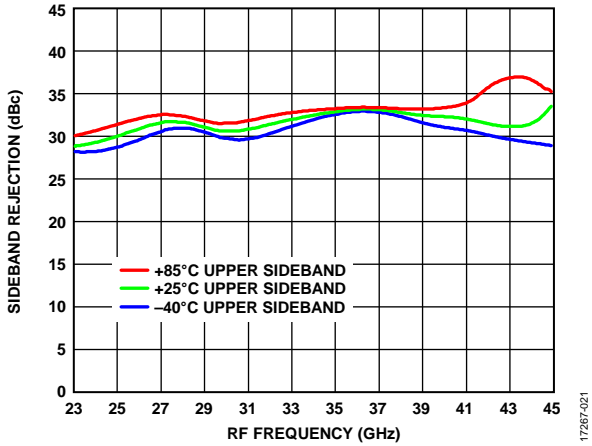


Figure 22. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

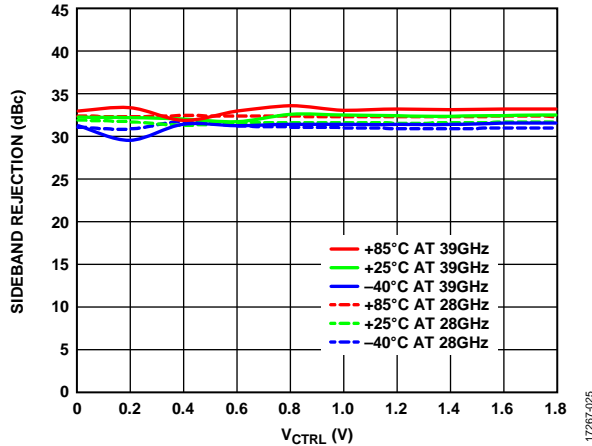


Figure 25. Sideband Rejection vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz

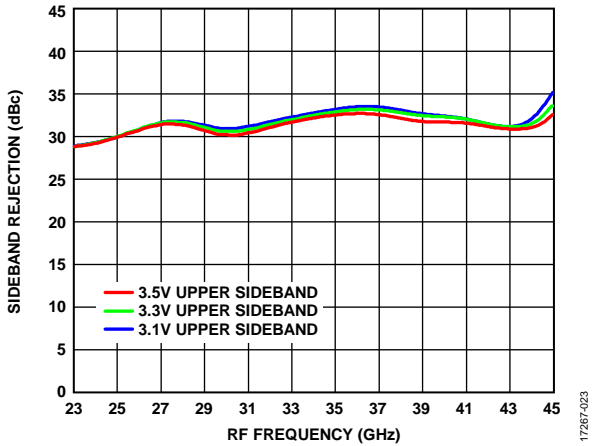


Figure 23. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

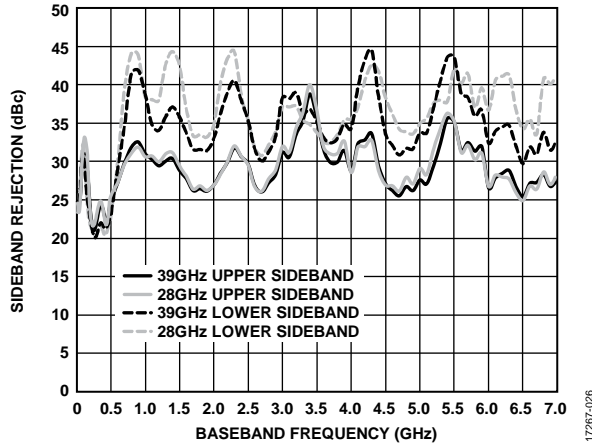


Figure 26. Sideband Rejection vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

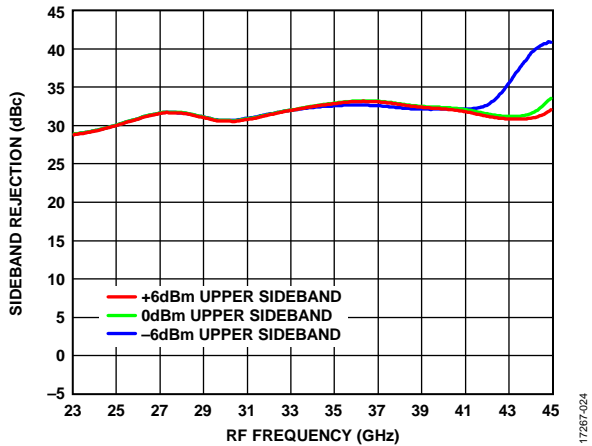


Figure 24. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

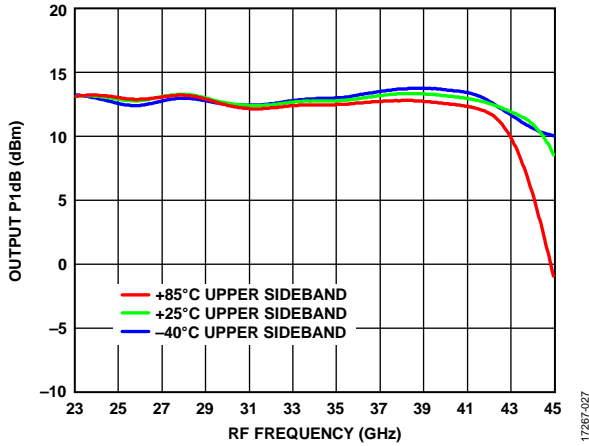


Figure 27. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

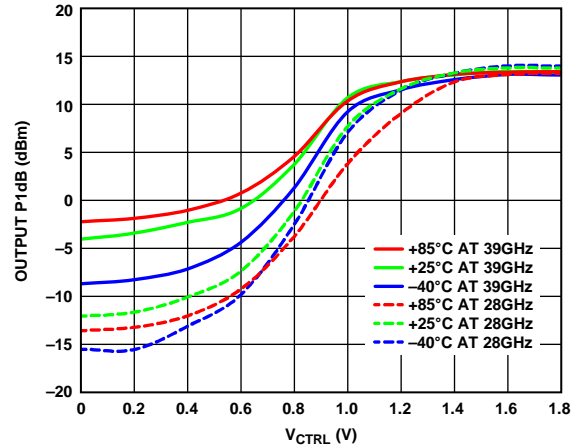


Figure 30. Output P1dB vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz

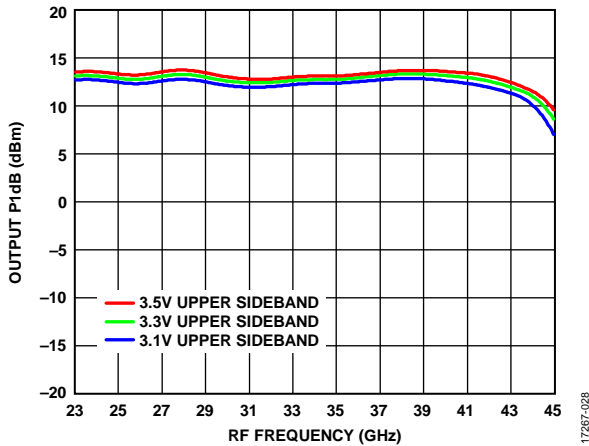


Figure 28. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

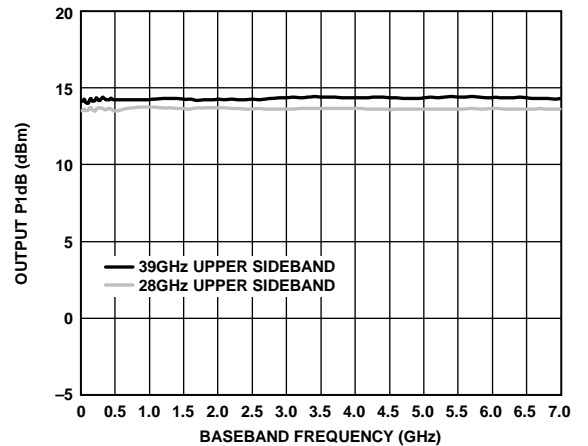


Figure 31. Output P1dB vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Upper Sideband)

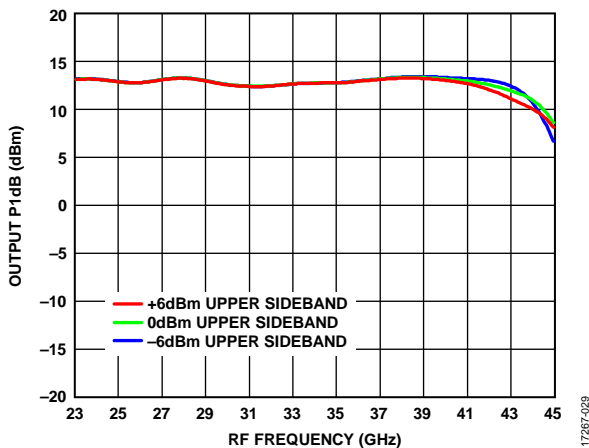


Figure 29. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz (Upper Sideband)

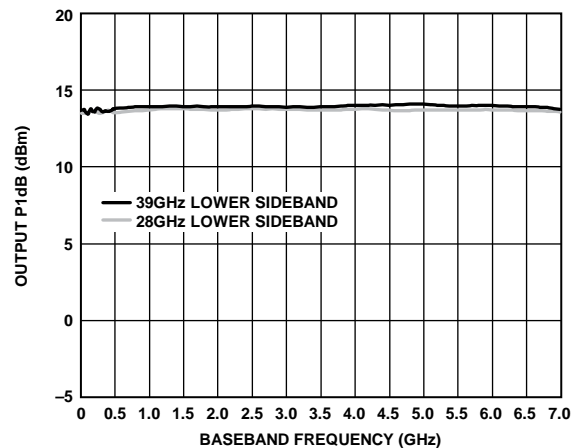


Figure 32. Output P1dB vs. Baseband Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz (Lower Sideband)

**IF MODE**

IF amplitude = -20 dBm, VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted. VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified. Measurements in IF mode performed with a 90° hybrid, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 1, and f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz.

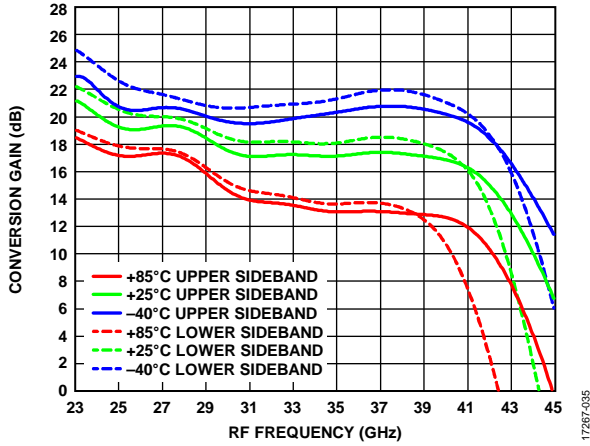


Figure 33. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures, f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

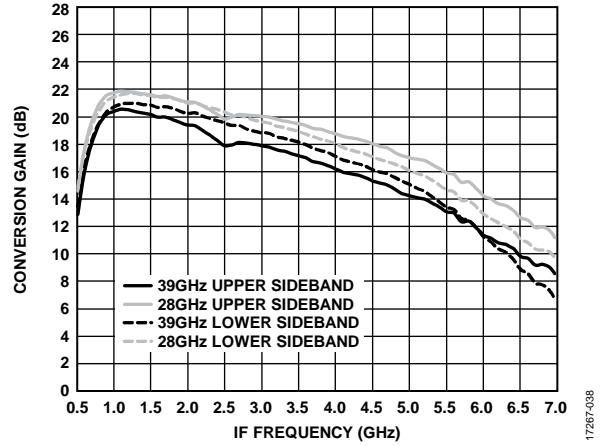


Figure 36. Conversion Gain vs. IF Frequency at f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

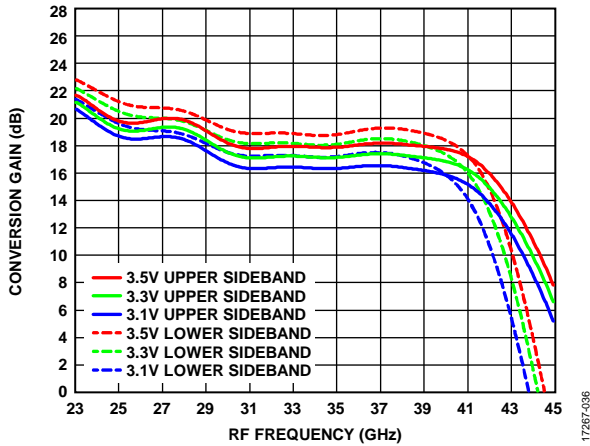


Figure 34. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Supply Voltages, f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

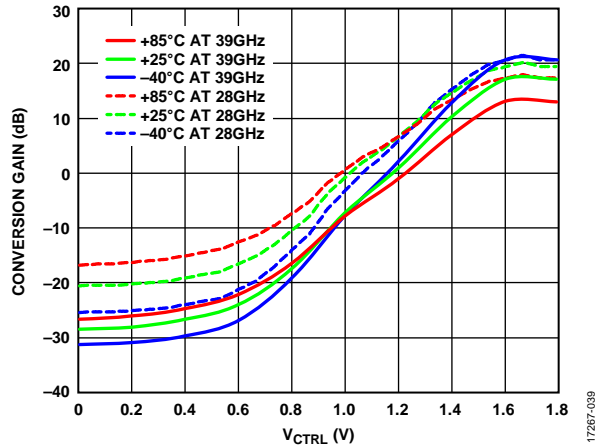


Figure 37. Conversion Gain vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub> at Various Temperatures at f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz and 39 GHz, f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz (Upper Sideband)

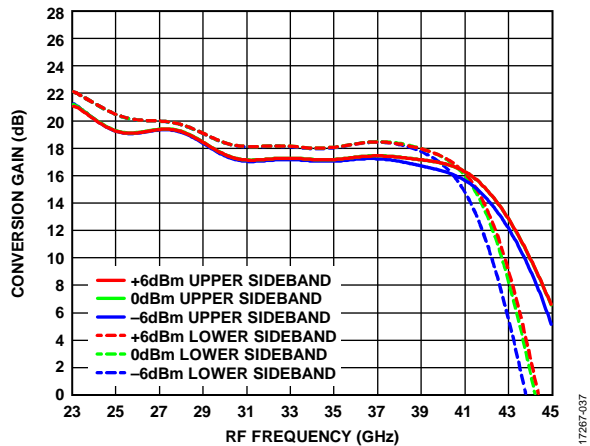


Figure 35. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs, f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

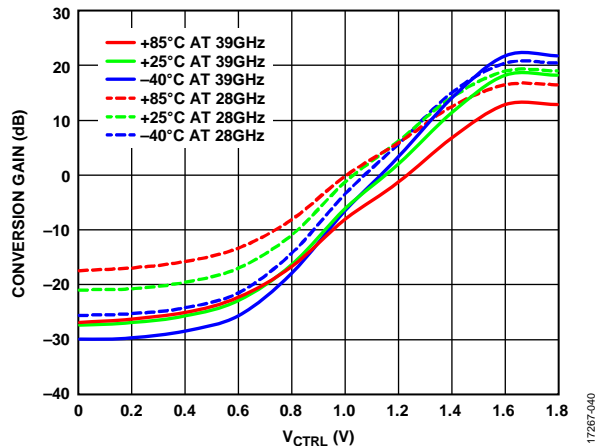


Figure 38. Conversion Gain vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub> at Various Temperatures at f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz and 39 GHz, f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz (Lower Sideband)

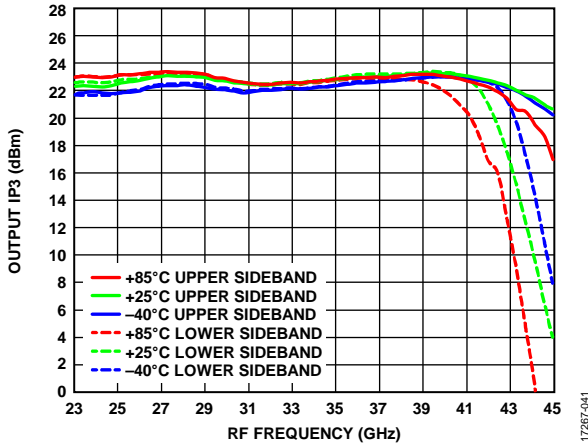


Figure 39. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

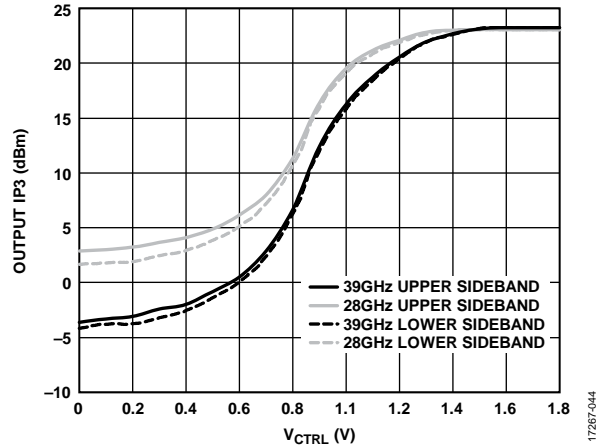


Figure 42. Output IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

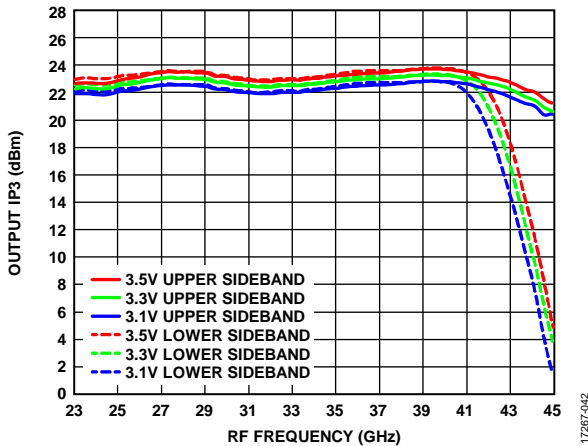


Figure 40. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Supply Voltages, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

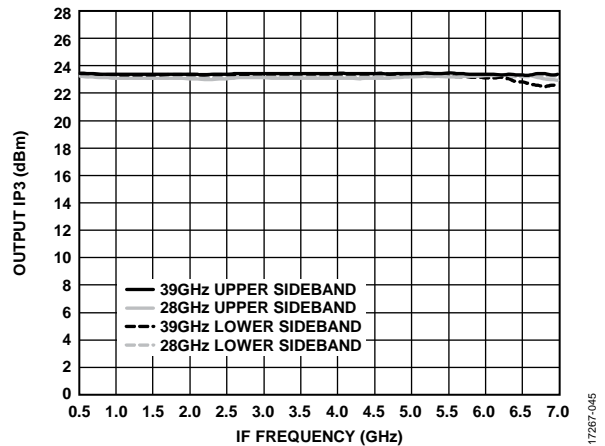


Figure 43. Output IP3 vs. IF Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

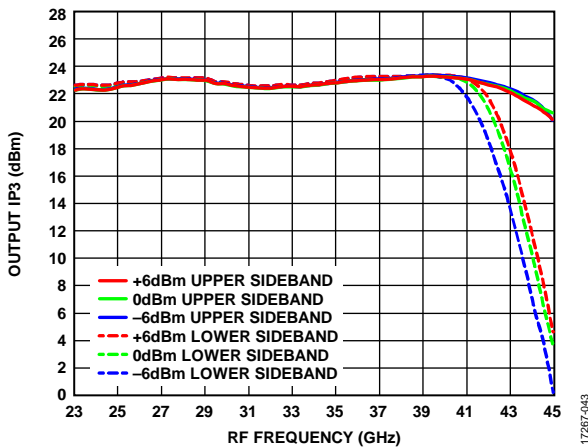


Figure 41. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

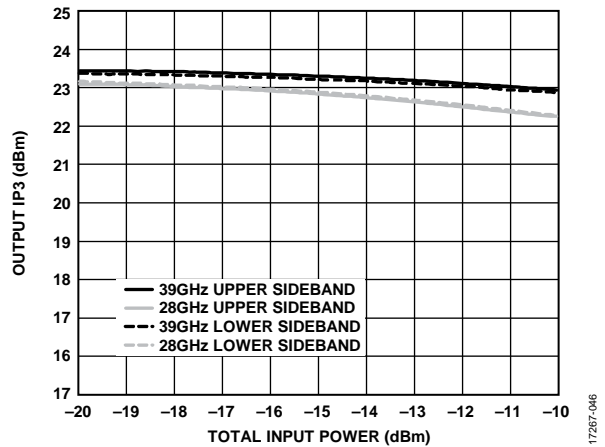


Figure 44. Output IP3 vs. Total Input Power at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

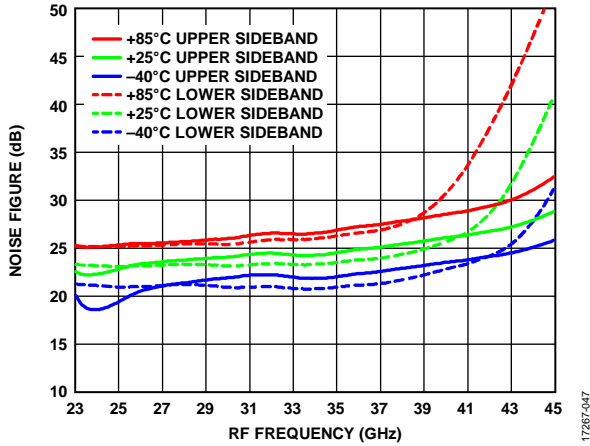


Figure 45. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

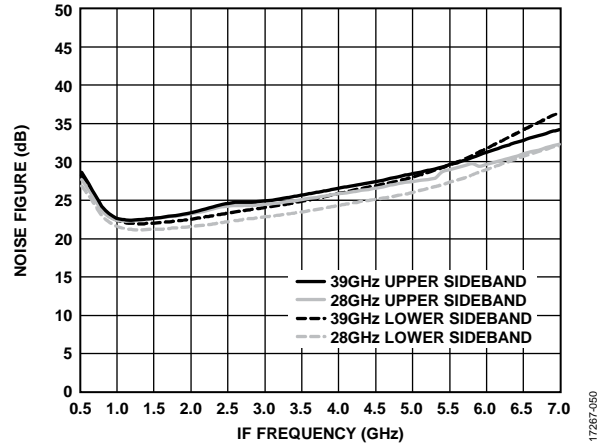


Figure 48. Noise Figure vs. IF Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

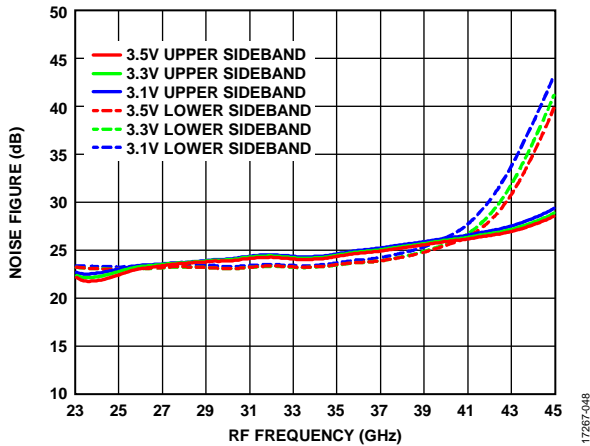


Figure 46. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

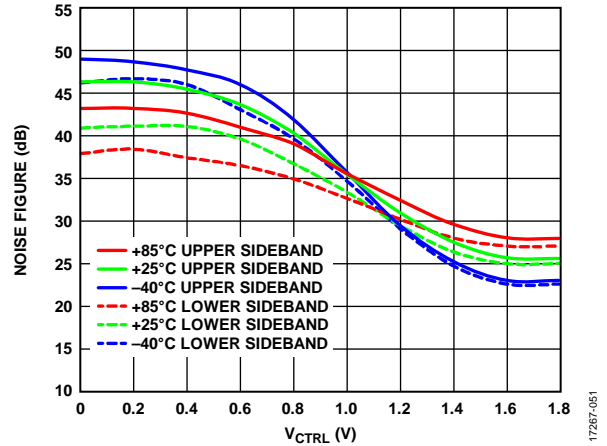


Figure 49. Noise Figure vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  at Various Temperatures,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz, (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

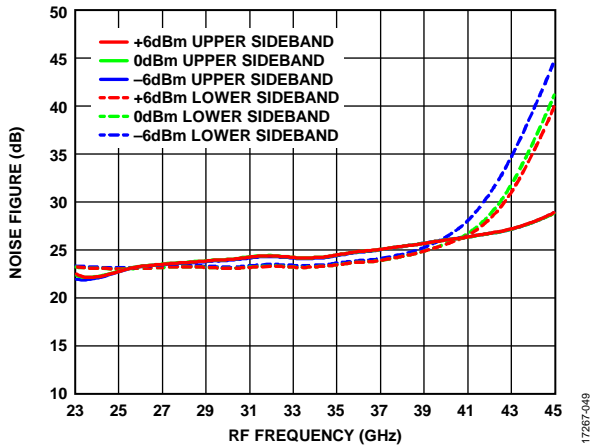


Figure 47. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

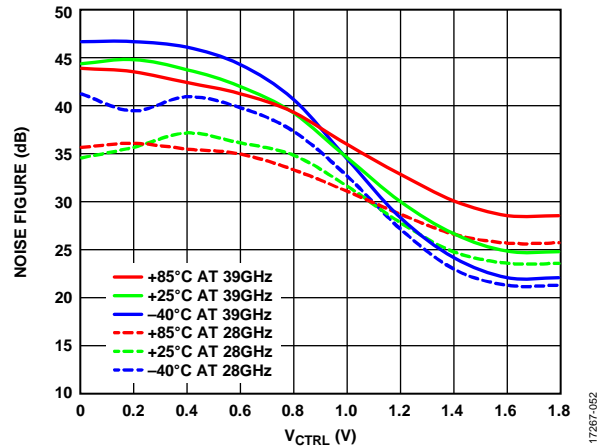


Figure 50. Noise Figure vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Lower Sideband)



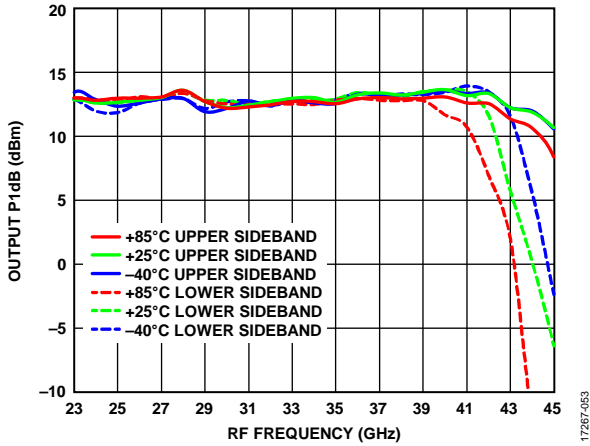


Figure 51. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

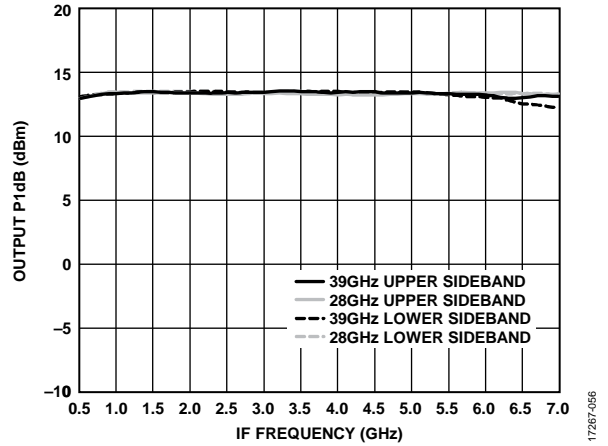


Figure 54. Output P1dB vs. IF Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

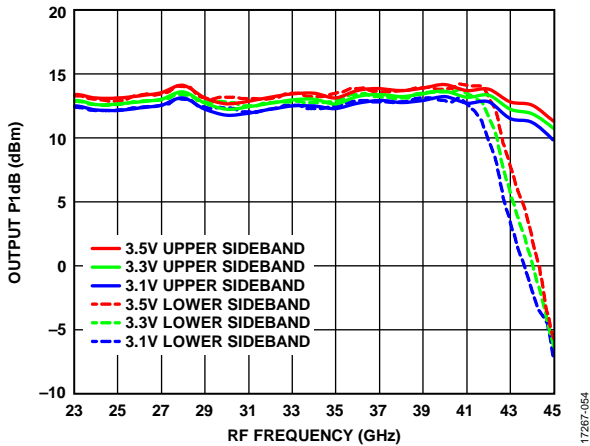


Figure 52. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

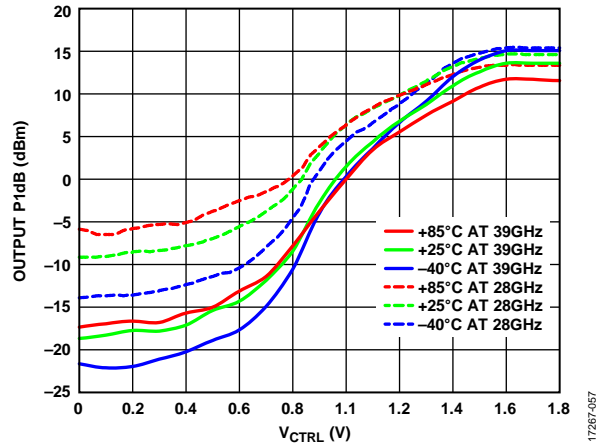


Figure 55. Output P1dB vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband)

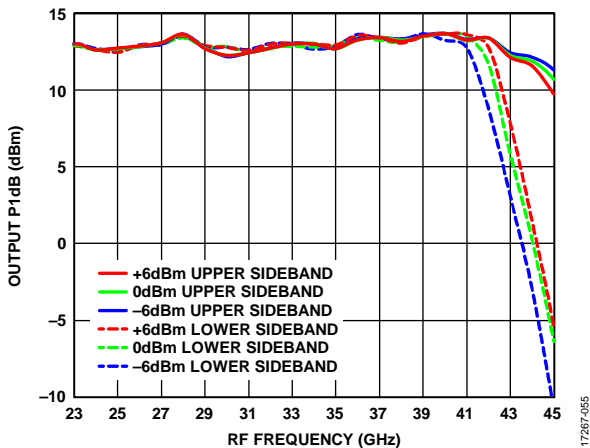


Figure 53. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

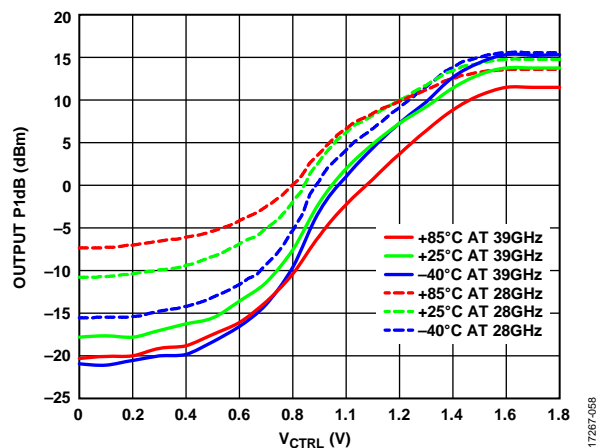


Figure 56. Output P1dB vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  for Various Temperatures at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Lower Sideband)

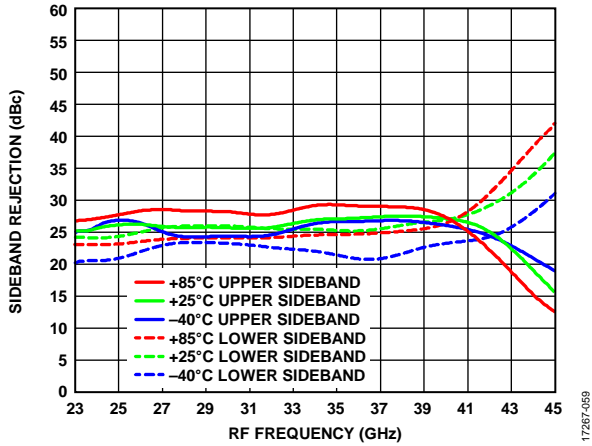


Figure 57. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{RF} = 3.5$  GHz, Uncalibrated (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

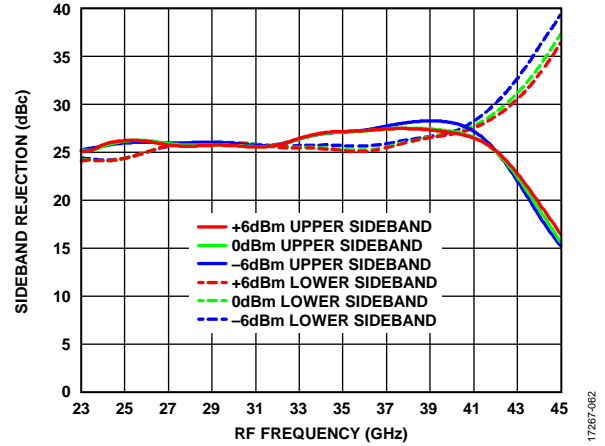


Figure 60. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various LO Inputs,  $f_{RF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

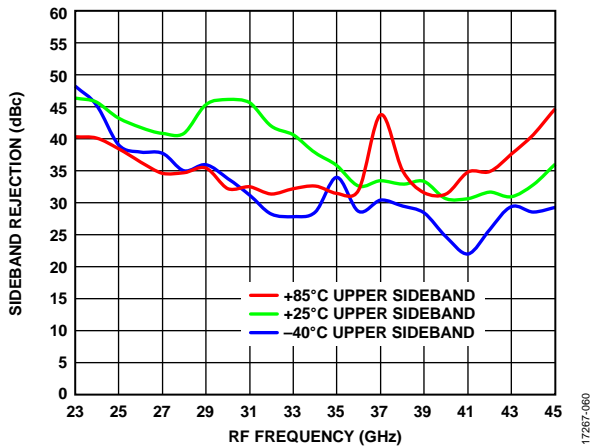


Figure 58. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures,  $f_{RF} = 3.5$  GHz, Calibrated at 25°C (Upper Sideband). Note: Calibrated Using LOAMP\_PH\_ADJ\_Q\_FINE and LOAMP\_PH\_ADJ\_I\_FINE Bits

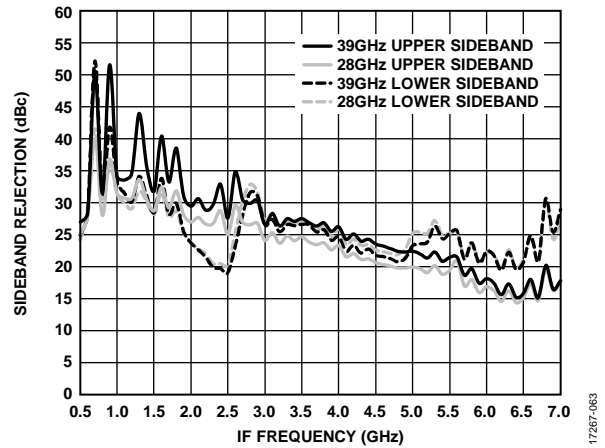


Figure 61. Sideband Rejection vs. IF Frequency at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz at Maximum Gain (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

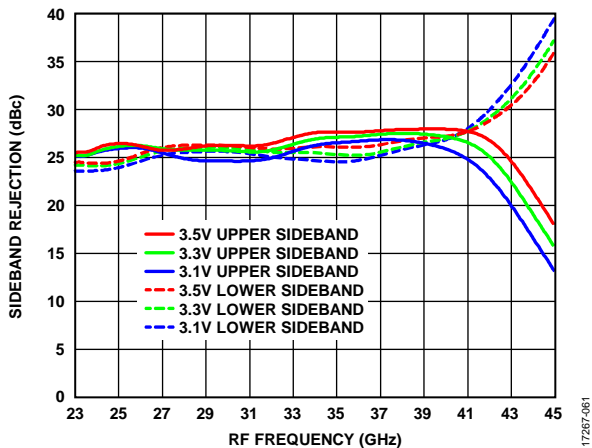


Figure 59. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Supply Voltages,  $f_{RF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

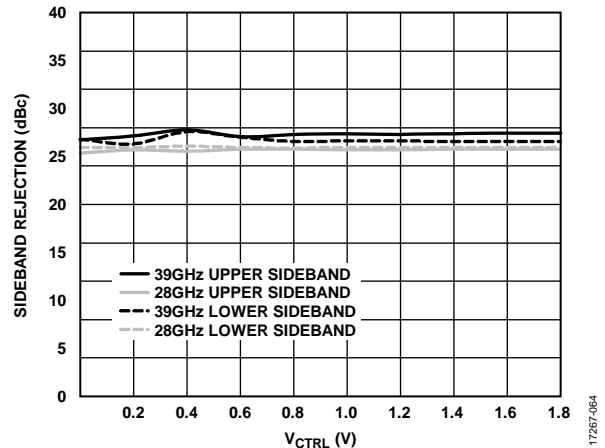


Figure 62. Sideband Rejection vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  at  $f_{RF} = 28$  GHz and 39 GHz,  $f_{RF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband and Lower Sideband)

**ENVELOPE DETECTOR PERFORMANCE**

IF and I/Q amplitude = -20 dBm, VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted.

Measurements in IF mode performed with a 90° hybrid, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 1, IF f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz.

Measurements in I/Q mode are measured as a composite of the I and Q channel performance, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0 V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, and Register 0x05, Bits[6:0] = 0x051, unless otherwise noted. I/Q f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz.

VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified.

Envelope detector measurements made with Register 0x03, Bit 5 = 1.

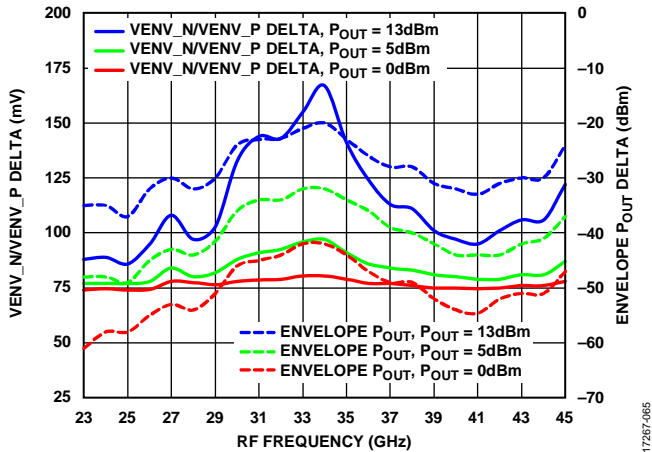


Figure 63. VENV\_N/VENV\_P Delta and Envelope P<sub>OUT</sub> Delta vs. RF Frequency at Various Output Power Levels, Envelope Frequency = 100 MHz, V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, LO = 0 dBm, IF = 2 GHz (Upper Sideband)

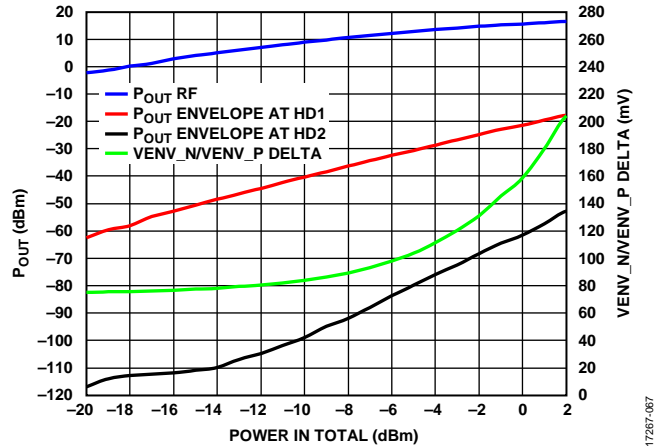


Figure 65. P<sub>OUT</sub> and VENV\_N/VENV\_P Delta vs. Power In Total for P<sub>OUT</sub> RF, P<sub>OUT</sub> Envelope HD1, P<sub>OUT</sub> Envelope HD2, and VENV\_N/VENV\_P Delta, Measurements Performed with Two Tones with 100 MHz Separation, f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz, V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV

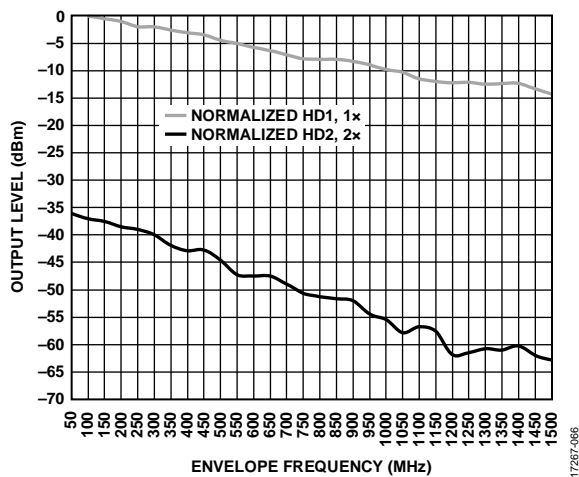


Figure 64. Output Level vs. Envelope Frequency for Normalized Harmonic Distortion (HD1), 1x and Normalized Harmonic Distortion (HD2), 2x, f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz, LO = 0 dBm at 25°C, HD1 and HD2 Measurement Performed with Two Tones with Delta Equal to Envelope Frequency, HD2 Normalized to HD1 Level at 50 MHz

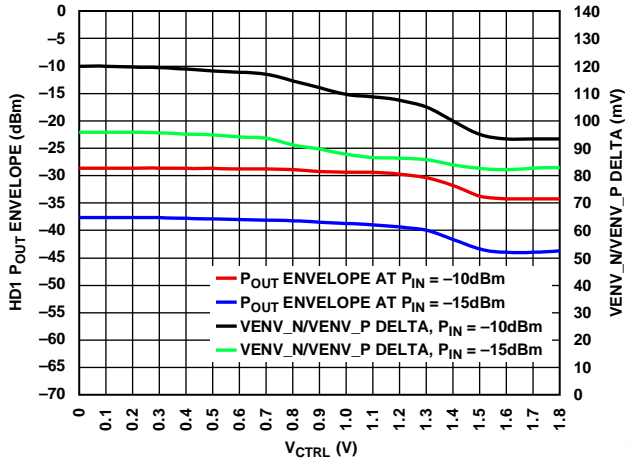


Figure 66. HD1 P<sub>OUT</sub> Envelope and VENV<sub>N</sub>/VENV<sub>P</sub> Delta vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub> at Various Total Input Power (P<sub>IN</sub>) Levels, Measurements Performed at 28 GHz with Two Input Tones with Separation of 100 MHz

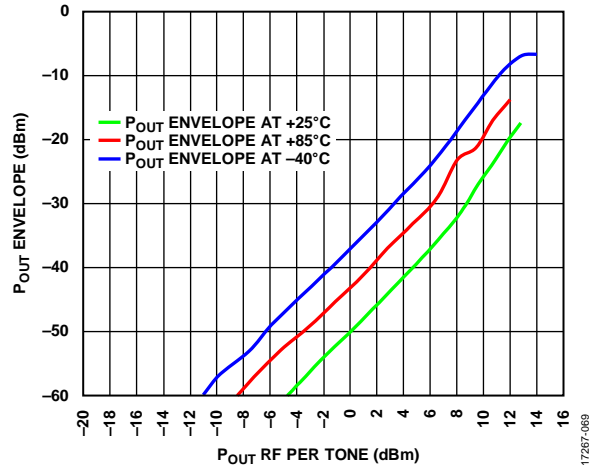


Figure 67. P<sub>OUT</sub> Envelope vs. P<sub>OUT</sub> RF per Tone at Various Temperatures at f<sub>RF</sub> = 33 GHz, Measurement Performed at 3.5 GHz IF with Two Tones at 100 MHz Spacing, V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV

**RETURN LOSS AND ISOLATION**

IF and I/Q amplitude = -20 dBm, VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted.

Measurements in IF mode performed with a 90° hybrid, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 1, and f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz.

Measurements in I/Q mode are measured as a composite of the I and Q channel performance, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0 V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, and Register 0x05, Bits[6:0] = 0x051, unless otherwise noted. I/Q f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz.

VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified.

Envelope detector measurements made with Register 0x03, Bit 5 = 1.

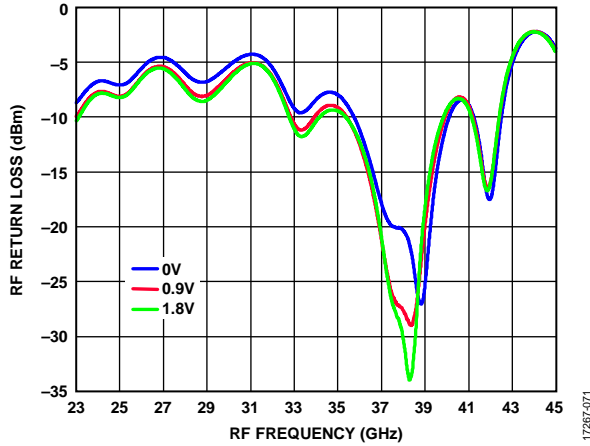


Figure 68. RF Return Loss vs. RF Frequency at Various V<sub>CTRL</sub> Voltages

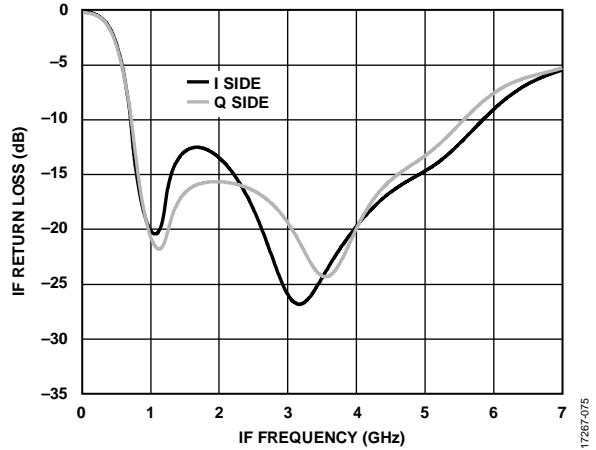


Figure 70. IF Return Loss vs. IF Frequency (Taken Without Hybrid)

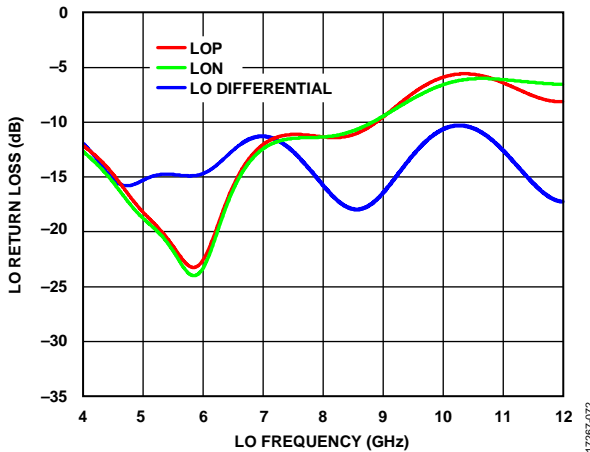


Figure 69. LO Return Loss vs. LO Frequency

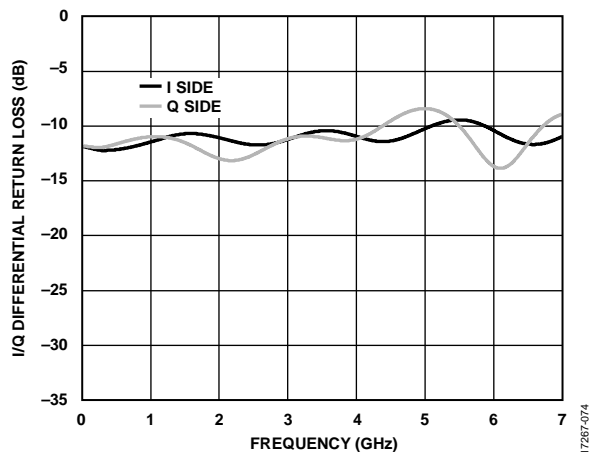


Figure 71. I/Q Differential Return Loss vs. Frequency (Taken Without Hybrids or Baluns)

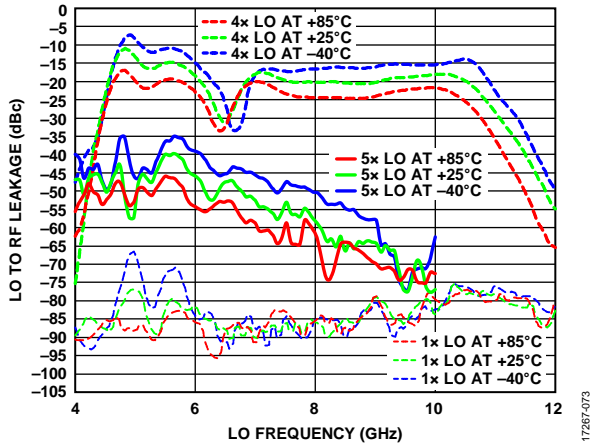


Figure 72. LO to RF Leakage vs. LO Frequency for 4x LO, 5x LO, and 1x LO at Various Temperatures (Uncalibrated)

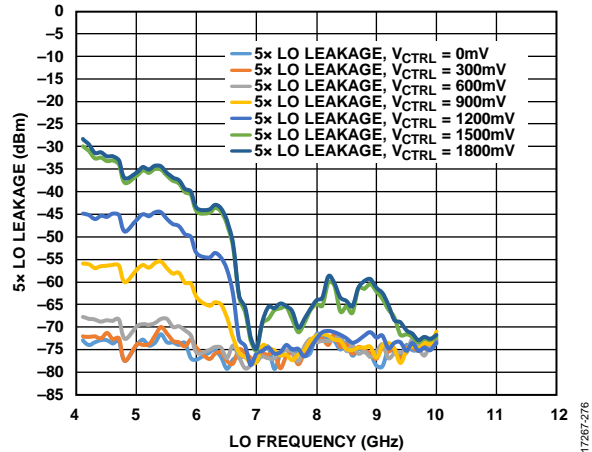


Figure 75. 5x LO Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Different VCTRL Settings (Uncalibrated)

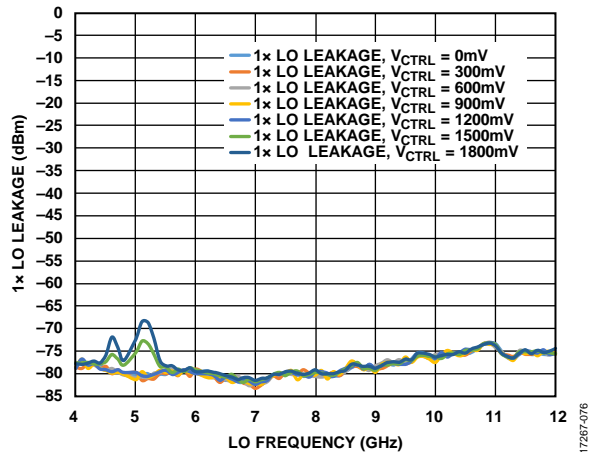


Figure 73. 1x LO Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Different VCTRL Settings (Uncalibrated)

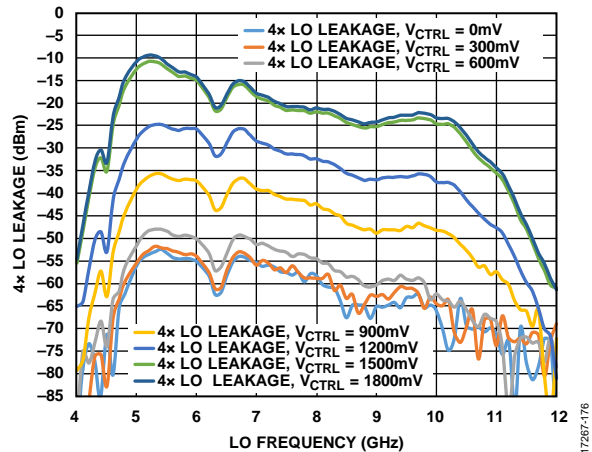


Figure 76. 4x LO Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Different VCTRL Settings (Uncalibrated)

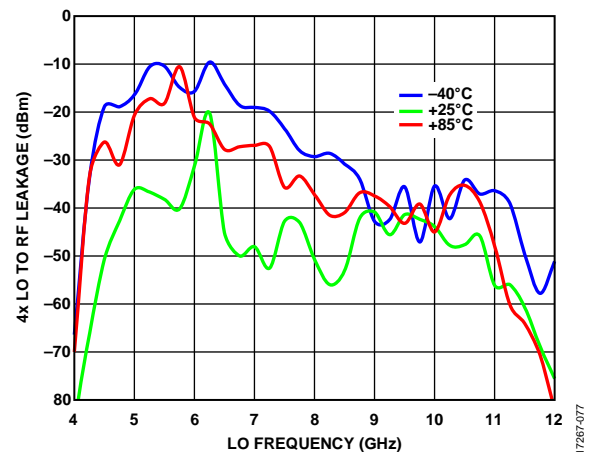


Figure 74. 4x LO to RF Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Various Temperatures (Calibrated). Note: Calibrated at Each Frequency Using MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_N, MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_P, MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_N, and MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_P Bits at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

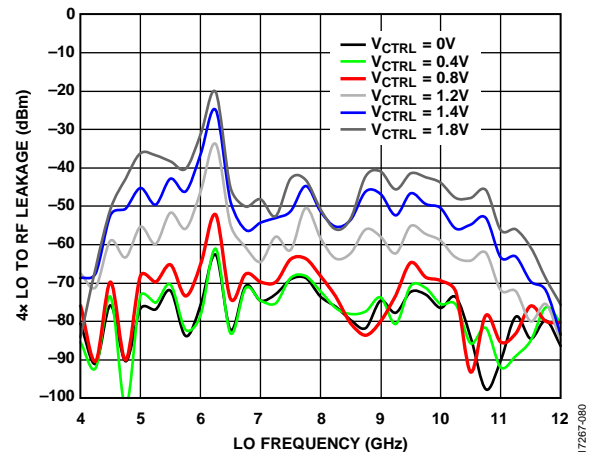


Figure 77. 4x LO to RF Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Various VCTRL (Calibrated). Note: Calibrated at Each Frequency Using MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_N, MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_P, MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_N, and MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_P Bits at  $V_{CTRL} = 1800\text{ mV}$

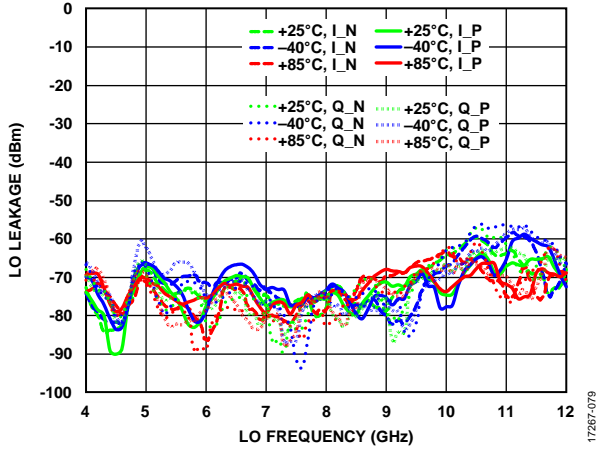


Figure 78. LO Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Various Temperatures at I<sub>N</sub>, I<sub>P</sub>, Q<sub>N</sub>, and Q<sub>P</sub> (Taken Without Hybrid(s))

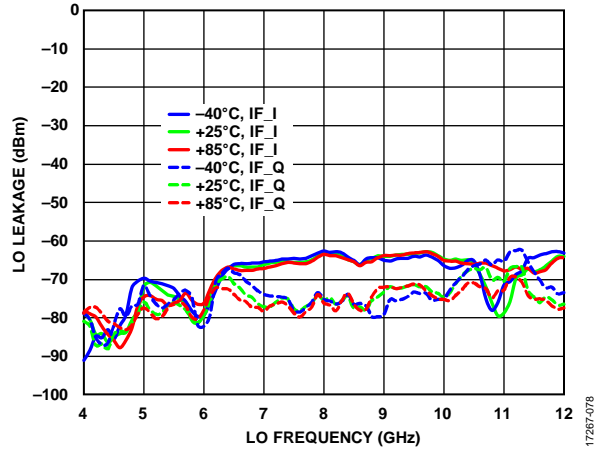


Figure 80. LO Leakage vs. LO Frequency at Various Temperatures at IF<sub>I</sub> and IF<sub>Q</sub> Ports (Taken Without Hybrid)

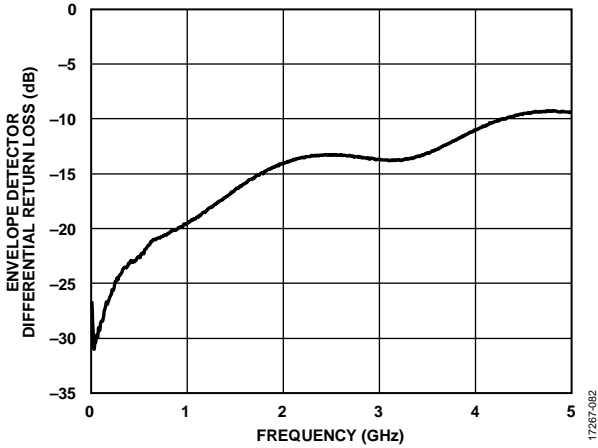


Figure 79. Envelope Detector Differential Return Loss vs. Frequency

**M × N SPURIOUS PERFORMANCE**

Mixer spurious products are measured in dBc from the RF output power level. Spurious frequencies are calculated by

$$|(M \times IF) + (N \times LO)| \text{ (for IF Mode)}$$

$$|(M \times IQ) + (N \times LO)| \text{ (for IQ Mode)}$$

N/A means not applicable. Blank cells in the spurious performance tables indicate that the frequency is above 50 GHz and is not measured. REF stands for reference RF output signal.

The LO frequencies are referred from the frequencies applied to the ADMV1013. IF and I/Q amplitude = -20 dBm.

VCC\_DRV = VCC2\_DRV = VCC\_AMP2 = VCC\_ENV = VCC\_AMP1 = VCC\_BG2 = VCC\_MIXER = VCC\_BG = VCC\_QUAD = 3.3 V, DVDD = VCC\_VVA = 1.8 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and set Register 0x0A to 0xE700, unless otherwise noted.

Measurements in IF mode performed with a 90° hybrid, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 1, and f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz.

Measurements in I/Q mode are measured as a composite of the I and Q channel performance, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0 V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, and Register 0x05, Bits[6:0] = 0x051, unless otherwise noted. I/Q f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz.

VCTRL1 = VCTRL2. V<sub>CTRL</sub> is the attenuation voltage at the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 pins. V<sub>CTRL</sub> = 1800 mV, unless otherwise specified.

**I/Q Mode**

f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz at -20 dBm, LO = 6.975 GHz at +6 dBm.

		N × LO							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M × IQ	-2	93	105	103	122	79	109	89	108
	-1	93	95	85	57	26	65	53	110
	0	N/A	80	72	53	20	61	35	73
	+1	93	96	74	32	REF	41	37	84
	+2	93	107	86	91	57	89	91	83

f<sub>BB</sub> = 100 MHz at -20 dBm, LO = 9.725 GHz at +6 dBm, and f<sub>RF</sub> = 39 GHz.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × IQ	-2	97	116	95	116	89	113
	-1	101	100	37	62	26	90
	0	N/A	77	40	63	20	77
	+1	97	91	18	36	REF	68
	+2	101	118	80	99	64	103

**IF Mode**

f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz at -20 dBm, LO = 6.125 GHz at +6 dBm, and f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz.

		N × LO								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M × IF	-2	76	117	120	109	77	92	90	84	45
	-1	68	90	80	77	23	46	56	53	44
	0	N/A	71	71	26	9	34	24	20	30
	+1	76	92	58	18	REF	24	32	61	
	+2	68	84	75	70	58	80	82	75	

f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz at -20 dBm, LO = 8.875 GHz at +6 dBm, and f<sub>RF</sub> = 39 GHz.

		N × LO						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
M × IF	-2	83	132	109	96	68	99	107
	-1	69	95	76	54	25	57	83
	0	N/A	69	44	53	16	52	
	+1	83	89	24	33	REF	58	
	+2	69	114	93	98	75		

f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz at -20 dBm, LO = 7.875 GHz at +6 dBm, and f<sub>RF</sub> = 28 GHz.

		N × LO							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M × IF	-2	82	140	115	107	69	99	97	95
	-1	65	120	91	41	REF	47	46	
	0	N/A	82	75	52	23	49	56	
	+1	82	94	60	70	26	75		
	+2	65	120	107	111	93	115		

f<sub>IF</sub> = 3.5 GHz at -20 dBm, LO = 10.5 GHz at +6 dBm, and f<sub>RF</sub> = 39 GHz.

		N × LO					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
M × IF	-2	96	122	99	91	70	94
	-1	80	85	28	26	REF	64
	0	N/A	83	34	43	16	
	+1	97	95	45	49	41	
	+2	79	113	88	103	102	



## THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADMV1013 is a wideband microwave upconverter optimized for microwave radio designs operating in the 24 GHz to 44 GHz RF frequency range. See Figure 1 for a functional block diagram of the device. The ADMV1013 digital settings are controlled via the SPI. The ADMV1013 has two modes of operation:

- Baseband quadrature modulation (I/Q mode)
- Single-sideband upconversion (IF mode)

### START-UP SEQUENCE

To use the voltage control RF VVA1 and RF VVA2, the VCC\_VVA (1.8 V) supply must be on. The VCTRL1 pin and VCTRL2 pin control the gain of the RF VVA1 and the RF VVA2. Similarly, to use the SPI control, it is necessary to first turn on DVDD and then perform a hard reset by toggling the RST pin to logic low and then to logic high.

The ADMV1013 SPI settings require the default settings to be changed during startup for optimum performance.

Set Register 0x0A to 0xE700 after each power-up or reset.

### BASEBAND QUADRATURE MODULATION (I/Q MODE)

In I/Q mode, the input impedance of the baseband pins (I\_P, I\_N, Q\_P, and Q\_N) are 100  $\Omega$  differential. These inputs can be loaded with a dc-coupled 100  $\Omega$  differential load. I\_P and I\_N are the differential baseband I inputs, and Q\_P and Q\_N are the differential baseband Q inputs. These inputs can operate from a V<sub>CM</sub> of 0 V to 2.6 V. The baseband I/Q ports can operate from dc to 6.0 GHz at each I and Q channel.

To set the ADMV1013 in I/Q mode, set MIXER\_IF\_EN bit (Register 0x03, Bit 7) to 0.

When changing the external V<sub>CM</sub>, the internal mixer gate voltage also must be changed. To make this change, set the MIXER\_VGATE bits (Register 0x05, Bits[6:0]). The MIXER\_VGATE value follows the V<sub>CM</sub> such as, that for a 0 V to 1.8 V V<sub>CM</sub>, MIXER\_VGATE = 23.89 V<sub>CM</sub> + 81, and for a >1.8 V to 2.6 V V<sub>CM</sub>, MIXER\_VGATE = 23.75 V<sub>CM</sub> + 1.25.

### SINGLE-SIDEBAND UPCONVERSION (IF MODE)

The ADMV1013 features the ability to upconvert a real IF input anywhere from 0.8 GHz to 6.0 GHz while suppressing the unwanted sideband by typically better than 26 dBc. The IF inputs are quadrature to each other, 50  $\Omega$  single ended, and are internally dc-coupled. IF\_I and IF\_Q are the quadrature IF inputs. An external 90° hybrid is required to select the appropriate sideband. To configure the ADMV1013 in IF mode, set the MIXER\_IF\_EN bit (Register 0x03, Bit 7) to 1. The MIXER\_IF\_EN bit defaults to IF mode on SPI startup and reset.

In addition, the baseband pins (I\_P, I\_N, Q\_P, and Q\_N) must see an open load for optimum performance in IF mode.

### LO INPUT PATH

The LO input path operates from 5.4 GHz to 10.25 GHz with an LO amplitude range of -6 dBm to +6 dBm. The LO has an internal quadrupler ( $\times 4$ ) and a programmable band-pass filter. The LO band-pass filter is programmable using the QUAD\_FILTERS bits (Register 0x09, Bits[3:0]). See the Performance at Different Quad Filter Settings section for more information on the QUAD\_FILTERS settings.

The LO path can operate either differentially or single ended. LOP and LON are the inputs to the LO path. The LO path can switch from differential to single-ended operation by setting the QUAD\_SE\_MODE bits (Register 0x09, Bits[9:6]). See the Performance Between Differential vs. Single-Ended LO Input section for more information. When using the LO as single ended, the unused LO input pin must be terminated with a 50  $\Omega$  load.

Figure 81 shows a block diagram of the LO path.

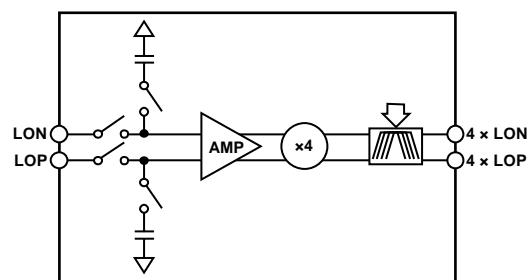


Figure 81. LO Path Block Diagram

Enable the quadrupler by setting the QUAD\_PD bits (Register 0x03, Bits[13:11]) to 0x0. To power down the quadrupler, set these bits to 0x7.

### SIDEBAND SUPPRESSION OPTIMIZATION

Unwanted sideband can be upconverted from the quadrature error by generating the quadrature LO signals and the external quadrature inputs. Deviation from ideal quadrature (that is, total sideband rejection and no sideband tone upconverts) on these signals limits the amount of achievable sideband rejection.

The ADMV1013 offers approximately 25° of quadrature phase adjustment in the LO path quadrature signals to suppress the sideband. Make these adjustments through the LOAMP\_PH\_ADJ\_I\_FINE bits (Register 0x05, Bits[13:7]) and the LOAMP\_PH\_ADJ\_Q\_FINE bits (Register 0x06, Bits[13:7]). These bits reject the unwanted sideband signal. To achieve the required sideband suppression, it may be necessary to adjust the amplitude difference between the quadrature inputs, as well externally.

In I/Q mode, the recommendation is to adjust the sideband suppression through the external transceiver digital-to-analog converter (DAC).

**CARRIER FEEDTHROUGH NULLING**

Carrier feedthrough results from minute dc offsets that occur on the internal mixer. In an I/Q modulator, nonzero differential offsets mix with the LO and result in carrier feedthrough to the RF output. In addition to this effect, some of the signal power at the LO input couples directly to the RF output (this may be because of the bond wire to bond wire coupling or coupling through the silicon substrate). The net carrier feedthrough at the RF output is the vector combination of the signals that appear at the output because of these two effects.

The ADMV1013 offers, in IF mode, LO feedthrough offset calibration adjustment in the LO path. Make these adjustments through the MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_N bits (Register 0x07, Bits[8:2]), the MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_I\_P bits (Register 0x07, Bits[15:9]), the MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_N bits (Register 0x08, Bits[8:2]), and the MXER\_OFF\_ADJ\_Q\_P bits (Register 0x08, Bits[15:9] in order to reject the unwanted LO signal.

For I/Q mode, the LO feedthrough offset amplitude and phase calibration optimization can be adjusted externally through a transceiver DAC.

**ENVELOPE DETECTOR**

The ADMV1013 features an envelope detector with a pseudo differential voltage output. The envelope detector output pins are VENV\_P and VENV\_N. The ADMV1013 turns on with the envelope detector turned off. To turn on the envelope detector, set the DET\_EN bit (Bit 5, Register 0x03). The differential voltage output of the envelope detector rises linearly to the square of the input envelope voltage to the detector. The detector output ranges from -45 dBm to -20 dBm when the input two tone power ranges from -20 dBm to 0 dBm. The envelope detector has 350 MHz, 3 dB envelope bandwidth and 1 GHz, 10 dB envelope bandwidth. The envelope detector precedes the VVA and the output driver of the ADMV1013.

**POWER DOWN AND RESET**

The SPI of the ADMV1013 allows the user to power down the device circuits and reduce power consumption to typically 77 mW. To turn off the entire chip, set the BG\_PD bit (Register 0x03, Bit 10) to 1. In addition, individual blocks of the circuit can be powered down individually. To power down the quadrupler, set the QUAD\_PD bits (Register 0x03, Bits[13:11]) to 0x7. To power down the VGA, set the VGA\_PD bit (Register 0x03, Bit 15) to 1. To power down the mixer, set the MIXER\_PD bit (Register 0x03, Bit 14) to 1. To power down the detector, set the DET\_EN bit (Register 0x03, Bit 5) to 0.

**SERIAL PORT INTERFACE (SPI)**

The SPI of the ADMV1013 allows the user to configure the device for specific functions or operations via a 4-wire SPI port. This interface provides users with added flexibility and customization. The SPI consists of four control lines: SCLK, SDI, SDO, and active low chip select lines, SEN/SEN2. SEN and SEN2 must be connected together.

The ADMV1013 protocol consists of a write/read bit followed by six register address bits, 16 data bits, and a parity bit. Both the address and data fields are organized MSB first and end with the LSB. For a write, set the first bit to 0. For a read, set the first bit to 1.

The write cycle sampling must be performed on the rising edge. The 16 bits of the serial write data are shifted in, MSB to lower sideband. The ADMV1013 input logic level for the write cycle supports a 1.8 V interface.

For a read cycle, up to 16 bits of serial read data are shifted out, MSB first. After the 16 bits of data shift out, the parity bit shifts out. The output logic level for a read cycle is 1.8 V.

The parity bit always follows the direction of the data. If parity is not used, the transmitting end transmits zero instead of parity. The parity is odd, which means that the total number of ones transmitted during a command, including the read/write bit, the address bit, the data bit, and the parity bit, must be odd.

Figure 82 and Figure 83 show the SPI write and read protocol, respectively.

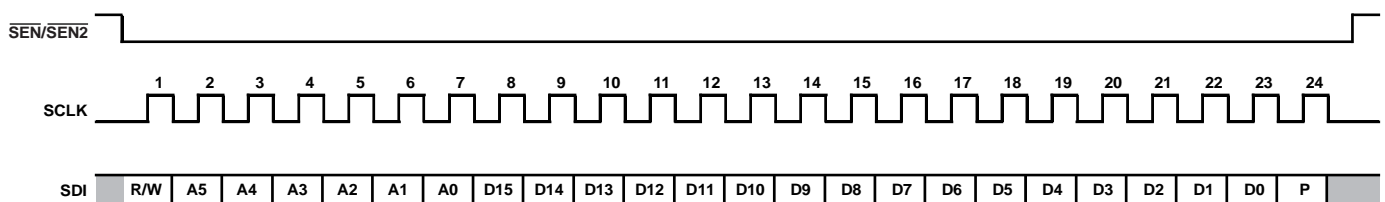


Figure 82. SPI Write Timing Diagram

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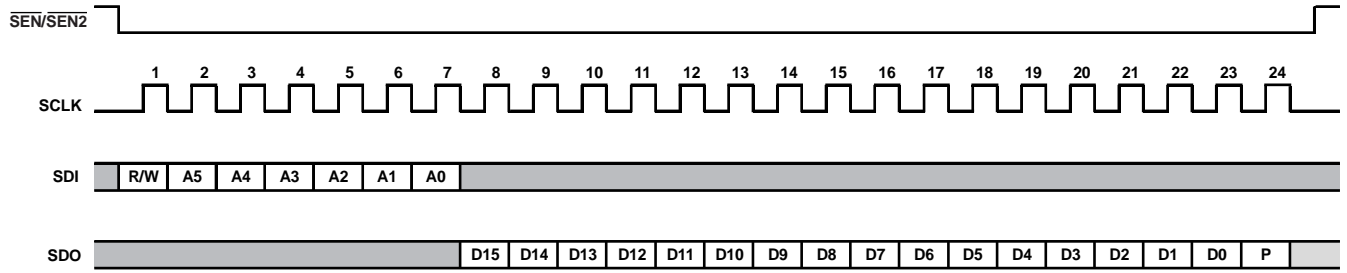


Figure 83. SPI Read Timing Diagram

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## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### BASEBAND QUADRATURE MODULATION FROM LOW FREQUENCIES

Figure 84 shows the I/Q mode performance at low baseband input frequencies. The measurements were performed at 28 GHz, -10 dBm input power,  $V_{CM} = 0$  V, Register 0x03, Bit 7 = 0, 0 dBm LO input power, and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

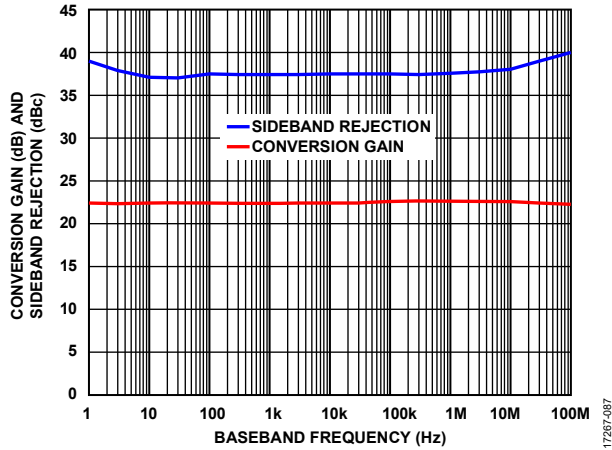


Figure 84. Conversion Gain and Sideband Rejection vs. Baseband Frequency

### PERFORMANCE AT DIFFERENT QUAD FILTER SETTINGS

Figure 85 shows the conversion gain vs. RF frequency in IF mode at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and LO input power = 0 dBm for different QUAD\_FILTERS settings.

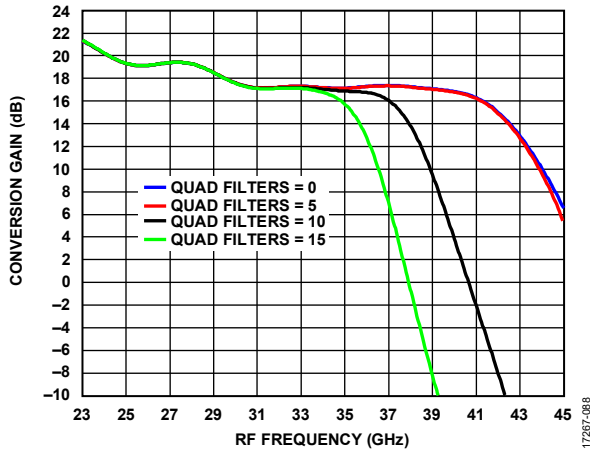


Figure 85. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for Four Different QUAD\_FILTERS Settings,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband)

Figure 86 shows the 4x LO to RF leakage vs. 4x LO frequency at different quad filter settings.

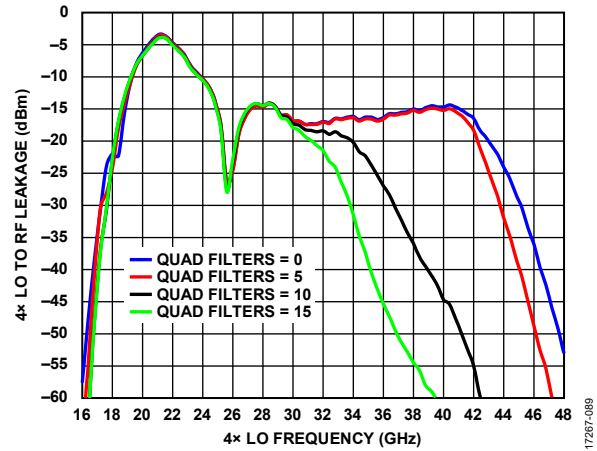


Figure 86. 4x LO to RF Leakage vs. 4x LO Frequency for Four Different QUAD\_FILTERS Settings

### VVA TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Figure 87 shows the conversion gain vs. RF frequency at two different Register 0x0A settings, the recommended setting (0xE700) and a setting for higher gain, and three different temperatures for IF mode. The recommended value suggested in the Start-Up Sequence section provides the least variation in conversion gain over temperature. If the priority is to increase the conversion gain, Register 0x0A can be set to 0xFA00. However, at this value, the conversion gain variation over temperature can increase by 2 dB.

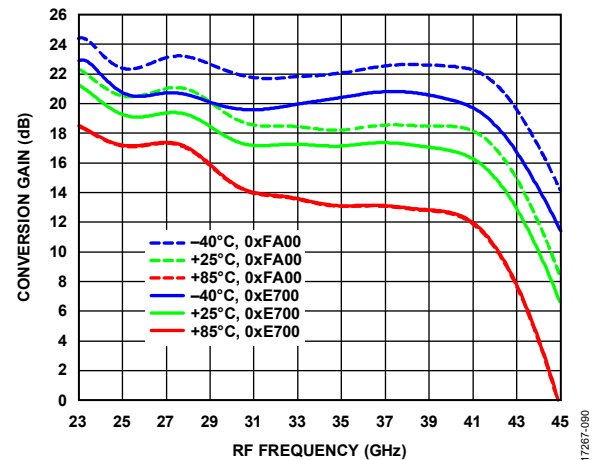


Figure 87. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures and Register 0x0A Settings (Recommended and Higher Gain Setting),  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz

Figure 88 shows the conversion gain vs. RF frequency at two different Register 0x0A settings, the recommended setting and the default setting, and three different temperatures for IF mode. The default values provides slightly less gain and a larger gain variation across temperature compared to the recommended setting.

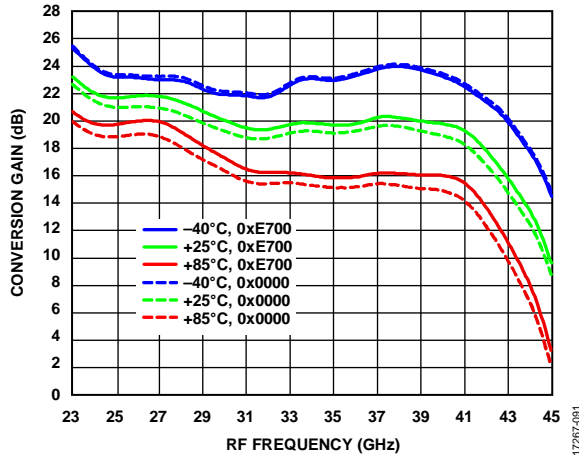


Figure 88. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Maximum Gain for Various Temperatures and Register 0x0A Settings (Default and Recommended Register 0x0A Settings),  $f_{IF} = 2$  GHz

### PERFORMANCE BETWEEN DIFFERENTIAL vs. SINGLE-ENDED LO INPUT

Figure 89 to Figure 91 show the conversion gain, output IP<sub>3</sub>, and sideband rejection performance for operating the ADMV1013 LO input as differential vs. single ended. The measurements were performed with 0 dBm LO input power, IF mode, with an IF frequency of 3.5 GHz, upper sideband, and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

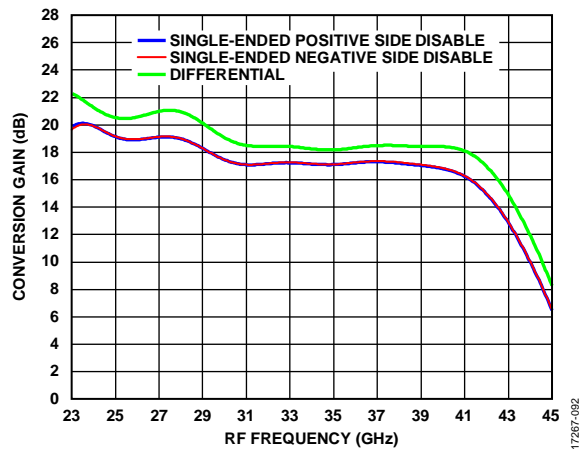


Figure 89. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for Three Different LO Mode Settings,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband)

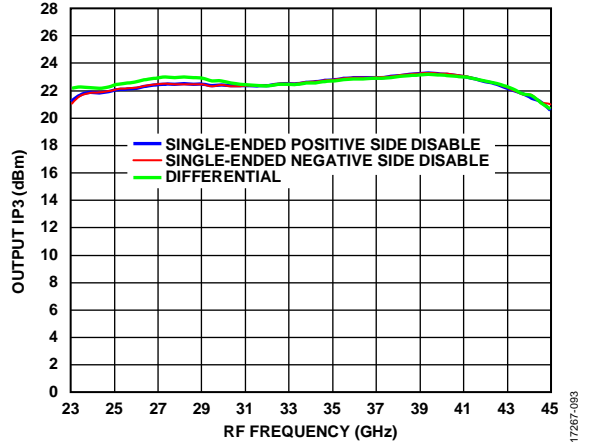


Figure 90. Output IP<sub>3</sub> vs. RF Frequency for Three Different LO Mode Settings, RF Amplitude = -20 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband)

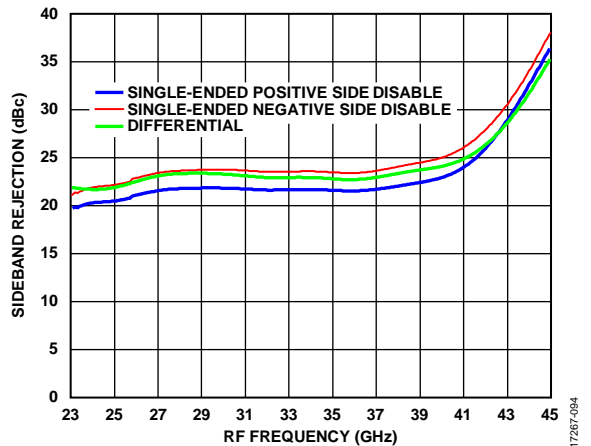


Figure 91. Sideband Rejection vs. RF Frequency for Three Different LO Mode Settings, RF Amplitude = -30 dBm per Tone at 20 MHz Spacing,  $f_{IF} = 3.5$  GHz (Upper Sideband)

**PERFORMANCE ACROSS RF FREQUENCY AT FIXED INPUT FREQUENCIES**

The ADMV1013 quadrupler operates from 21.6 GHz to 41 GHz. When using the lower sideband, the conversion gain starts rolling off gradually after the quadrupler frequency reaches 41 GHz. When using the upper sideband, the conversion gain starts rolling off when the quadrupler frequency is 21.6 GHz.

Figure 92 and Figure 93 show the conversion gain vs. RF frequency in IF mode for fixed IF frequencies ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{LO} = 0 \text{ dBm}$ ) for the upper sideband and lower sideband, respectively.

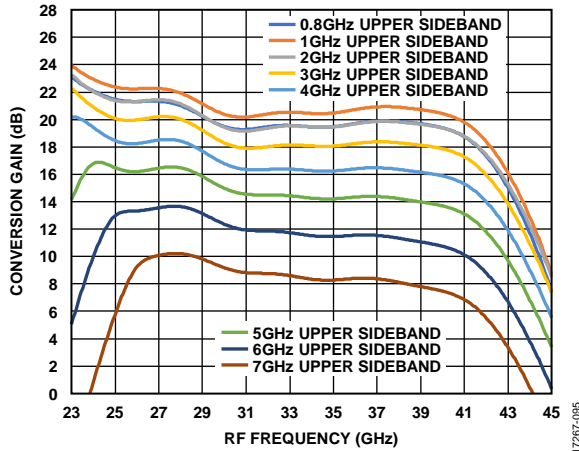


Figure 92. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for Multiple IF Frequency Settings (Upper Sideband)

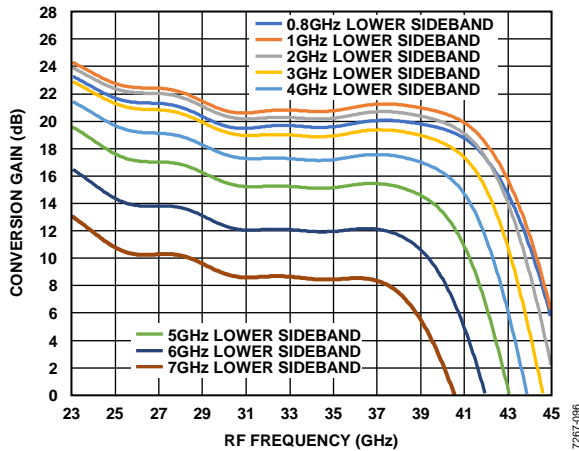


Figure 93. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Multiple IF Frequency Settings (Lower Sideband)

Figure 94 and Figure 95 show the conversion gain vs. RF frequency in I/Q mode for multiple baseband (BB) frequencies ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\text{LO} = 0 \text{ dBm}$ ) for upper sideband and lower sideband, respectively.

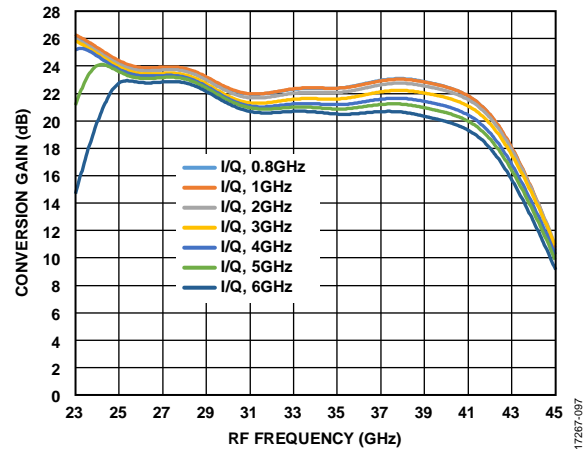


Figure 94. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency for Multiple Baseband Frequency Settings (Upper Sideband)

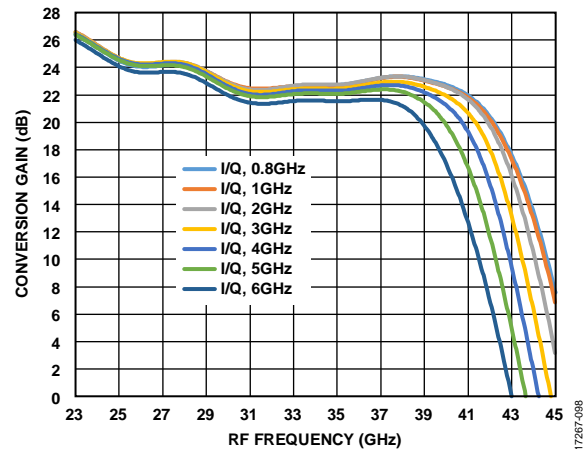


Figure 95. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Multiple Baseband Frequency Settings (Lower Sideband)

**PERFORMANCE ACROSS COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE IN I/Q MODE**

Figure 96, Figure 97, and Figure 98 show the performance at various common-mode voltages in I/Q mode. For each common-mode voltage, the mixer gate voltage was changed based on the equation described in the Baseband Quadrature Modulation (I/Q Mode) section.

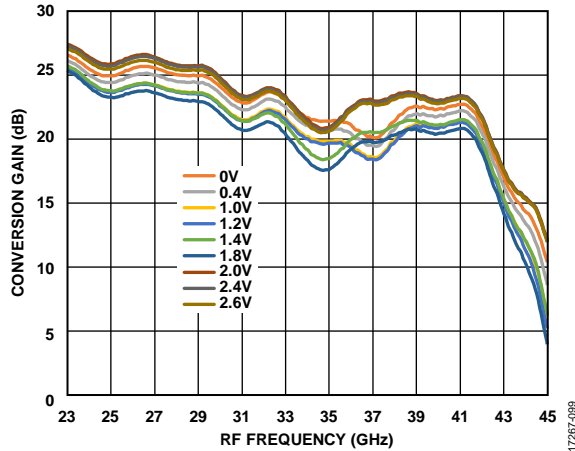


Figure 96. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Multiple Common-Mode Voltages in I/Q Mode ( $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz,  $LO = 0$  dBm,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

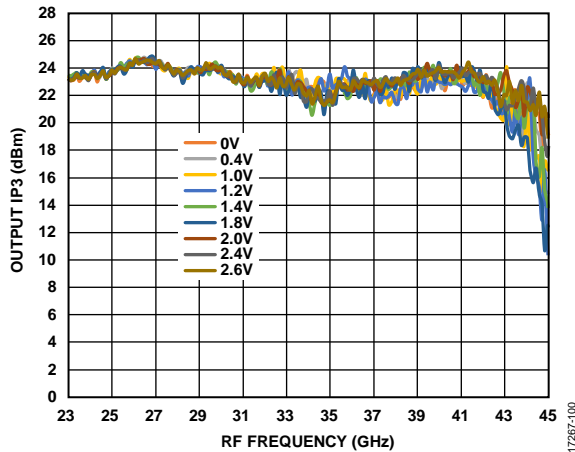


Figure 97. Output IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Multiple Common-Mode Voltages in I/Q Mode ( $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz,  $LO = 0$  dBm,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

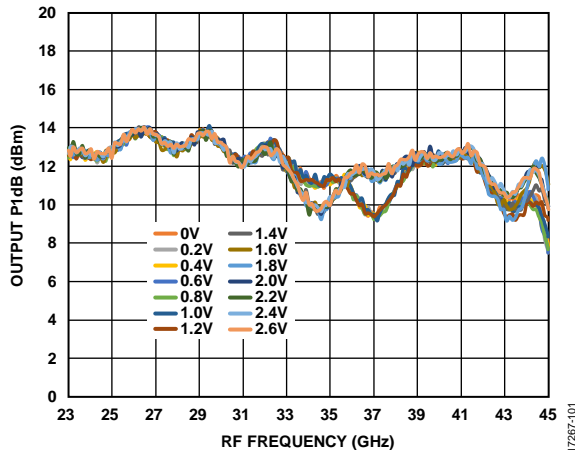


Figure 98. Output P1dB vs. RF Frequency at Multiple Common-Mode Voltages in I/Q Mode ( $f_{BB} = 100$  MHz,  $LO = 0$  dBm,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

**OPERATING VCTRL1 AND VCTRL2 INDEPENDENTLY**

The data shown in the Specifications section and the Typical Performance Characteristics section is based on the VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 voltages being equal. Finer gain regulation can be obtained if VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 are used separately. Operating VCTRL1 and VCTRL2 also allows either maintaining IP3 or noise figure performance while attenuating the RF output.

Figure 99, Figure 102, and Figure 105 show the conversion gain, input IP3, and noise figure vs. the RF frequency, respectively ( $IF = 2$  GHz, upper sideband,  $LO = 0$  dBm at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ), when VCTRL1 is equal to VCTRL2.

Figure 100, Figure 103, and Figure 106 show the conversion gain, input IP3, and noise figure vs. the RF frequency, respectively ( $IF = 2$  GHz, upper sideband,  $LO = 0$  dBm at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ), when VCTRL2 is held at a minimum attenuation and VCTRL1 is changed.

Figure 101, Figure 104, and Figure 107 show the conversion gain, input IP3, and noise figure vs. the RF frequency, respectively ( $IF = 2$  GHz, upper sideband,  $LO = 0$  dBm at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ), when VCTRL1 is held at minimum attenuation and VCTRL2 is changed.

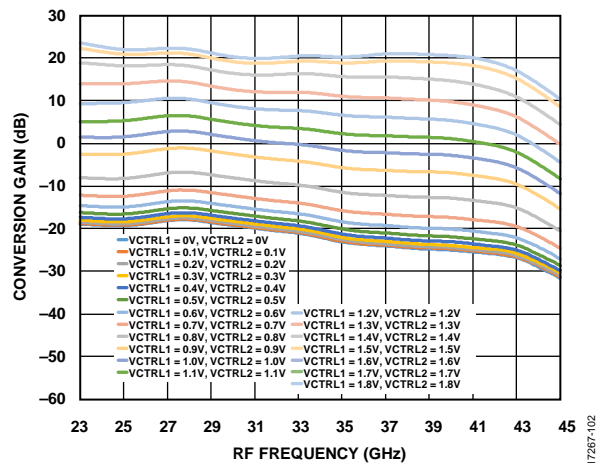


Figure 99. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL Voltages ( $VCTRL1 = VCTRL2$ ), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

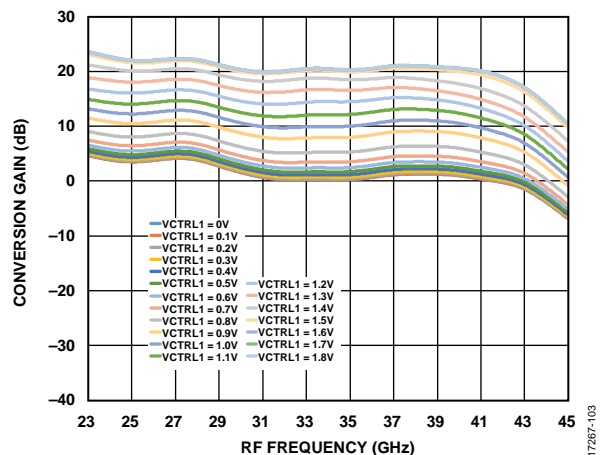


Figure 100. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL1 Voltages ( $VCTRL2 = 1.8$  V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

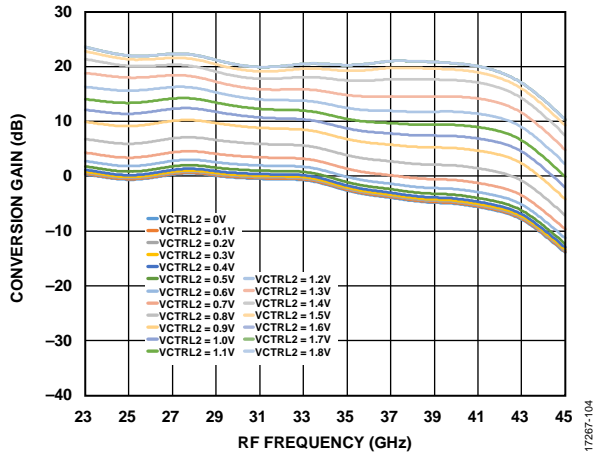


Figure 101. Conversion Gain vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL2 Voltages (VCTRL1 = 1.8 V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

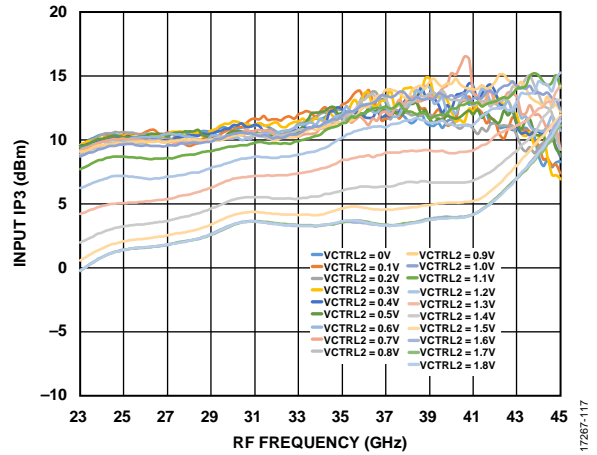


Figure 104. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL2 Voltages (VCTRL1 = 1.8 V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

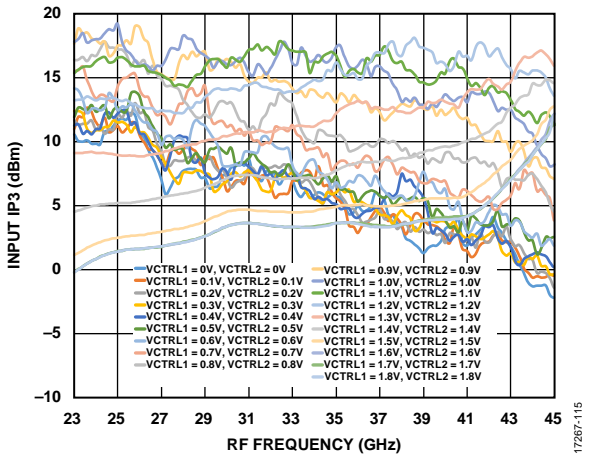


Figure 102. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL Voltages (VCTRL1 = VCTRL2), I IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

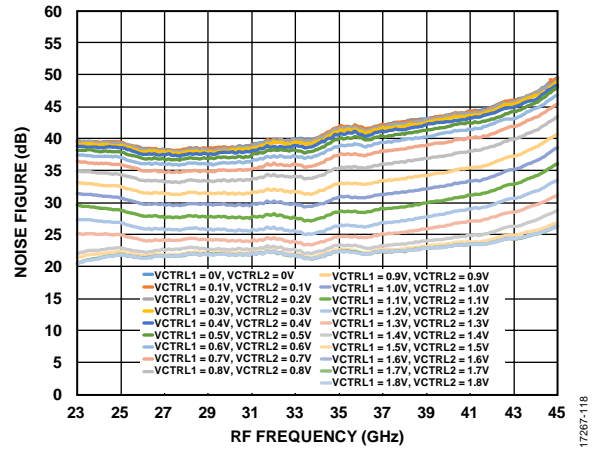


Figure 105. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL Voltages (VCTRL1 = VCTRL2), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

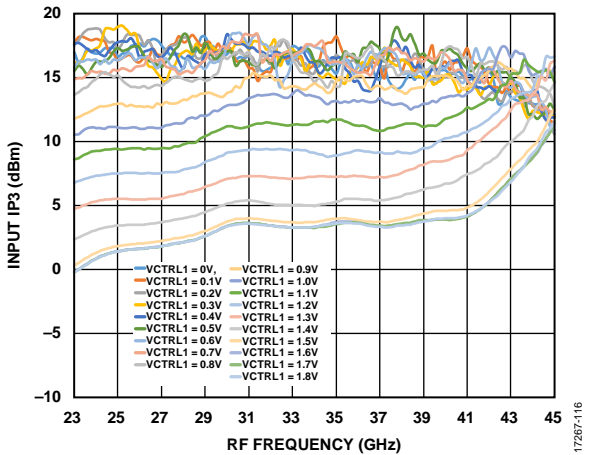


Figure 103. Input IP3 vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL1 Voltages (VCTRL2 = 1.8 V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

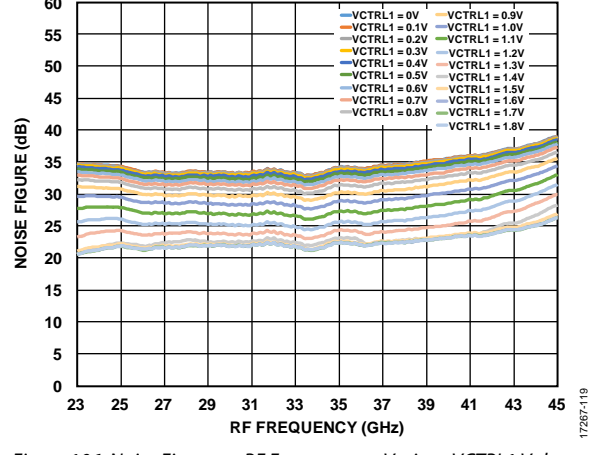


Figure 106. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL1 Voltages (VCTRL2 = 1.8 V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband



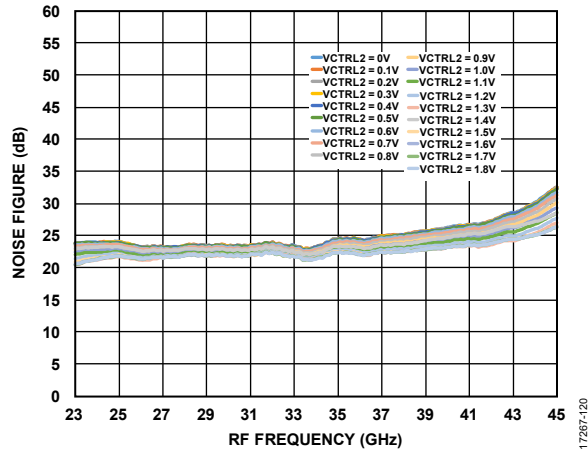


Figure 107. Noise Figure vs. RF Frequency at Various VCTRL2 Voltages (VCTRL1 = 1.8 V), IF Mode, IF Frequency = 2 GHz, Upper Sideband

**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

Solder the exposed pad on the underside of the ADMV1013 to a low thermal and electrical impedance ground plane. This pad is typically soldered to an exposed opening in the solder mask on the evaluation board. Connect these ground vias to all other ground layers on the evaluation board to maximize heat dissipation from the device package.

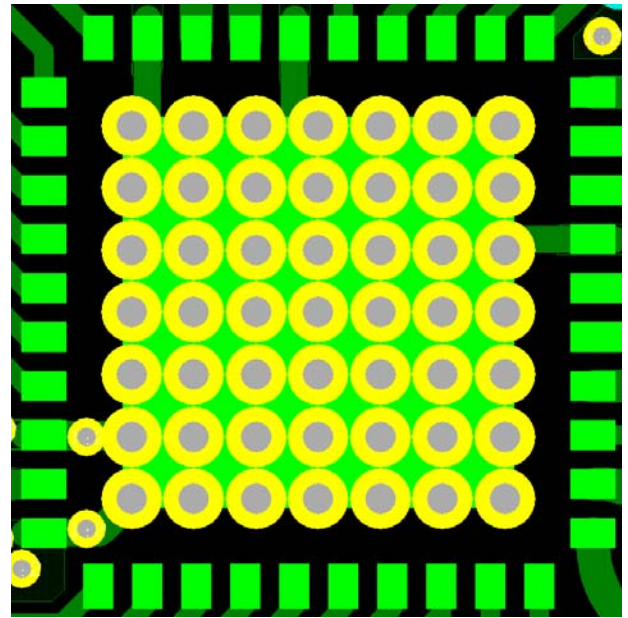


Figure 108. Evaluation Board Layout for the LGA Package

**EVALUATION BOARD INFORMATION**

For more information about the ADMV1013 evaluation board, refer to the [ADMV1013-EVALZ](#) user guide.

## REGISTER SUMMARY

Table 6.

Reg. (Hex)	Register Name	Bits	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Reset	R/W
			Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0		
00	SPI_CONTROL	[15:8]	PARITY_EN	SPL_SOFT_RESET	RESERVED		CHIP_ID				0x00A4	R/W
		[7:0]	CHIP_ID				REVISION					
01	ALARM	[15:8]	PARITY_ERROR	TOO_FEW_ERRORS	TOO_MANY_ERRORS	ADDRESS_RANGE_ERROR	RESERVED				0x0000	R
		[7:0]	RESERVED									
02	ALARM_MASKS	[15:8]	PARITY_ERROR_MASK	TOO_FEW_ERRORS_MASK	TOO_MANY_ERRORS_MASK	ADDRESS_RANGE_ERROR_MASK	RESERVED				0xFFFF	R/W
		[7:0]	RESERVED									
03	ENABLE	[15:8]	VGA_PD	MIXER_PD	QUAD_PD		BG_PD	RESERVED			0x01D7	R/W
		[7:0]	MIXER_IF_EN	RESERVED	DET_EN	RESERVED						
05	LO_AMP_I	[15:8]	RESERVED		LOAMP_PH_ADJ_I_FINE				0x5051	R/W		
		[7:0]	LOAMP_PH_ADJ_I_FINE	MIXER_VGATE								
06	LO_AMP_Q	[15:8]	RESERVED		LOAMP_PH_ADJ_Q_FINE				0x5000	R/W		
		[7:0]	LOAMP_PH_ADJ_Q_FINE	RESERVED								
07	OFFSET_ADJUST_I	[15:8]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_P						MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_N	0xFFFF	R/W	
		[7:0]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_N						RESERVED			
08	OFFSET_ADJUST_Q	[15:8]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_P						MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_N	0xFFFF	R/W	
		[7:0]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_N[5:0]						RESERVED			
09	QUAD	[15:8]	RESERVED						QUAD_SE_MODE	0x5700	R/W	
		[7:0]	QUAD_SE_MODE	RESERVED			QUAD_FILTERS					
0A	VVA_TEMPERATURE_COMPENSATION	[15:8]	VVA_TEMPERATURE_COMPENSATION						0x0000	R/W		
		[7:0]	VVA_TEMPERATURE_COMPENSATION									

## REGISTER DETAILS

Address: 0x00, Reset: 0x00A4, Name: SPI\_CONTROL

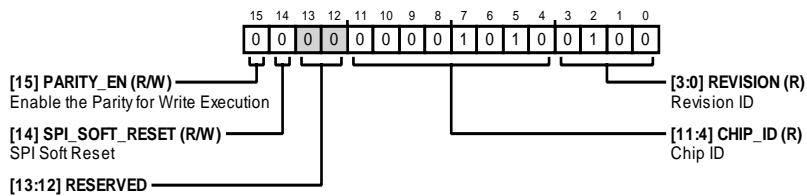


Table 7. Bit Descriptions for SPI\_CONTROL

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
15	PARITY_EN		Enable the Parity for Write Execution	0x0	R/W
14	SPI_SOFT_RESET		SPI Soft Reset	0x0	R/W
[13:12]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R
[11:4]	CHIP_ID		Chip ID	0xA	R
[3:0]	REVISION		Revision ID	0x4	R

Address: 0x01, Reset: 0x0000, Name: ALARM

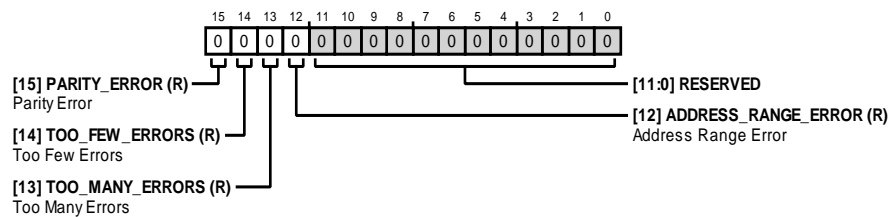


Table 8. Bit Descriptions for ALARM

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
15	PARITY_ERROR		Parity Error	0x0	R
14	TOO_FEW_ERRORS		Too Few Errors	0x0	R
13	TOO_MANY_ERRORS		Too Many Errors	0x0	R
12	ADDRESS_RANGE_ERROR		Address Range Error	0x0	R
[11:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R

Address: 0x02, Reset: 0xFFFF, Name: ALARM\_MASKS

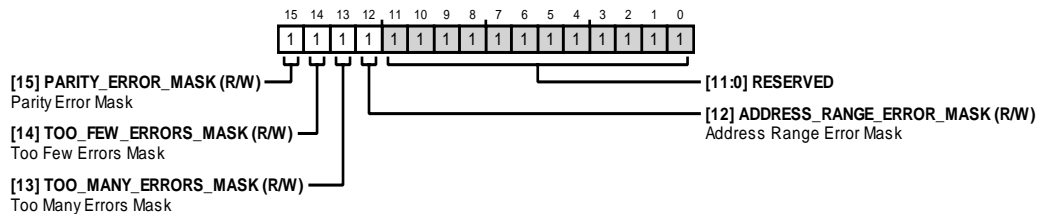


Table 9. Bit Descriptions for ALARM\_MASKS

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
15	PARITY_ERROR_MASK		Parity Error Mask	0x1	R/W
14	TOO_FEW_ERRORS_MASK		Too Few Errors Mask	0x1	R/W
13	TOO_MANY_ERRORS_MASK		Too Many Errors Mask	0x1	R/W
12	ADDRESS_RANGE_ERROR_MASK		Address Range Error Mask	0x1	R/W
[11:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0xFFF	R

Address: 0x03, Reset: 0x01D7, Name: ENABLE

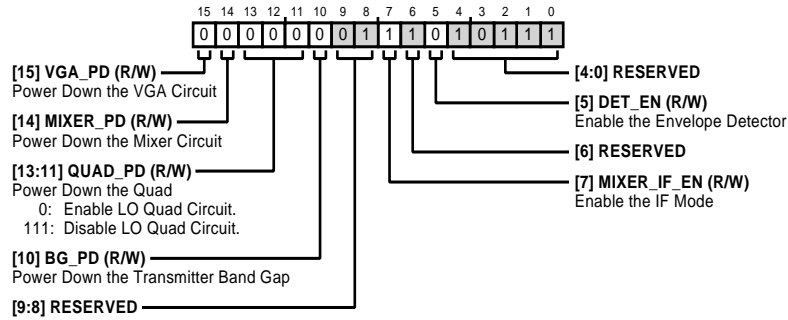


Table 10. Bit Descriptions for ENABLE

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
15	VGA_PD		Power Down the VGA Circuit	0x0	R/W
14	MIXER_PD		Power Down the Mixer Circuit	0x0	R/W
[13:11]	QUAD_PD	000 111	Power Down the Quad Enable LO Quad Circuit Disable LO Quad Circuit	0x0	R/W
10	BG_PD		Power Down the Transmitter Band Gap	0x0	R/W
[9:8]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R
7	MIXER_IF_EN		Enable the IF Mode	0x1	R/W
6	RESERVED		Reserved	0x1	R
5	DET_EN		Enable the Envelope Detector	0x0	R/W
[4:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x17	R

Address: 0x05, Reset: 0x5051, Name: LO\_AMP\_I

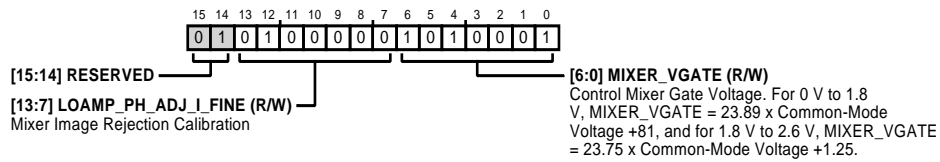


Table 11. Bit Descriptions for LO\_AMP\_I

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:14]	RESERVED		Reserved.	0x1	R
[13:7]	LOAMP_PH_ADJ_I_FINE		Mixer Image Rejection Calibration.	0x20	R/W
[6:0]	MIXER_VGATE		Control Mixer Gate Voltage. For 0 V to 1.8 V, MIXER_VGATE = 23.89 x Common-Mode Voltage + 81, and for 1.8 V to 2.6 V, MIXER_VGATE = 23.75 x Common-Mode Voltage + 1.25.	0x51	R/W

Address: 0x06, Reset: 0x5000, Name: LO\_AMP\_Q

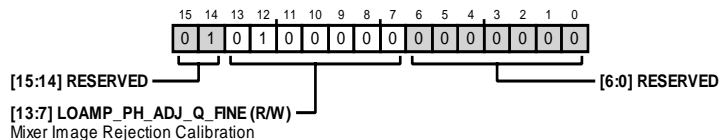


Table 12. Bit Descriptions for LO\_AMP\_Q

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:14]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x1	R
[13:7]	LOAMP_PH_ADJ_Q_FINE		Mixer Image Rejection Calibration	0x20	R/W
[6:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R

Address: 0x07, Reset: 0xFFFC, Name: OFFSET\_ADJUST\_I

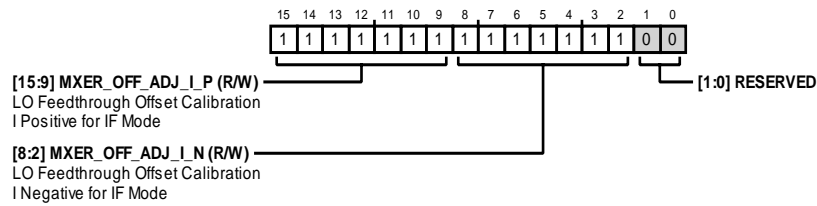


Table 13. Bit Descriptions for OFFSET\_ADJUST\_I

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:9]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_P		LO Feedthrough Offset Calibration I Positive for IF Mode	0x7F	R/W
[8:2]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_I_N		LO Feedthrough Offset Calibration I Negative for IF Mode	0x7F	R/W
[1:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R

Address: 0x08, Reset: 0xFFFC, Name: OFFSET\_ADJUST\_Q

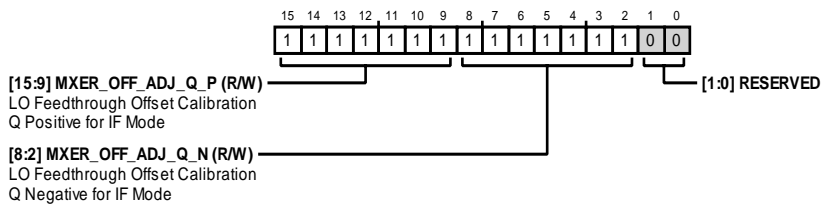


Table 14. Bit Descriptions for OFFSET\_ADJUST\_Q

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:9]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_P		LO Feedthrough Offset Calibration Q Positive for IF Mode	0x7F	R/W
[8:2]	MXER_OFF_ADJ_Q_N		LO Feedthrough Offset Calibration Q Negative for IF Mode	0x7F	R/W
[1:0]	RESERVED		Reserved	0x0	R

Address: 0x09, Reset: 0x5700, Name: QUAD

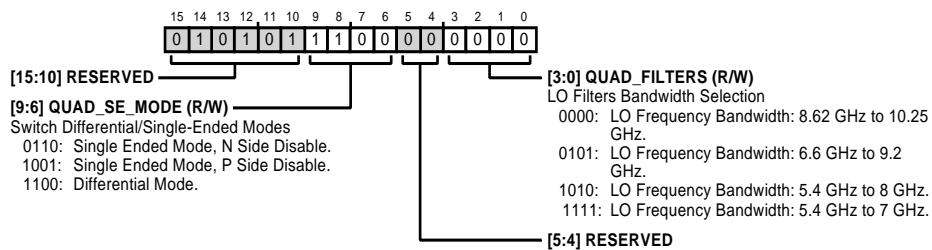
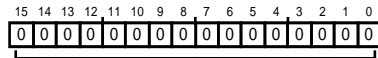


Table 15. Bit Descriptions for QUAD

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:10]	RESERVED		Reserved.	0x15	R
[9:6]	QUAD_SE_MODE	0110 1001 1100	Switch Differential/Single-Ended Modes. Single-Ended Mode, Negative Side Disable. Single-Ended Mode, Positive Side Disable. Differential Mode.	0xC	R/W
[5:4]	RESERVED		Reserved.	0x0	R
[3:0]	QUAD_FILTERS	0000 0101 1010 1111	LO Filters Bandwidth Selection. LO Frequency Bandwidth: 8.62 GHz to 10.25 GHz. LO Frequency Bandwidth: 6.6 GHz to 9.2 GHz. LO Frequency Bandwidth: 5.4 GHz to 8 GHz. LO Frequency Bandwidth: 5.4 GHz to 7 GHz.	0x0	R/W

Address: 0x0A, Reset: 0x0000, Name: VVA\_TEMPERATURE\_COMPENSATION



[15:0] VVA\_TEMPERATURE\_COMPENSATION (R/W)  
 VVA Temperature Compensation. PARITY\_EN must be disabled when updating the VVA temperature compensation

Table 16. Bit Descriptions for VVA\_TEMPERATURE\_COMPENSATION

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Reset	Access
[15:0]	VVA_TEMPERATURE_COMPENSATION		VVA Temperature Compensation. PARITY_EN must be disabled when updating the VVA temperature compensation. Set to 0xE700 on startup.	0x0	R/W

# OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

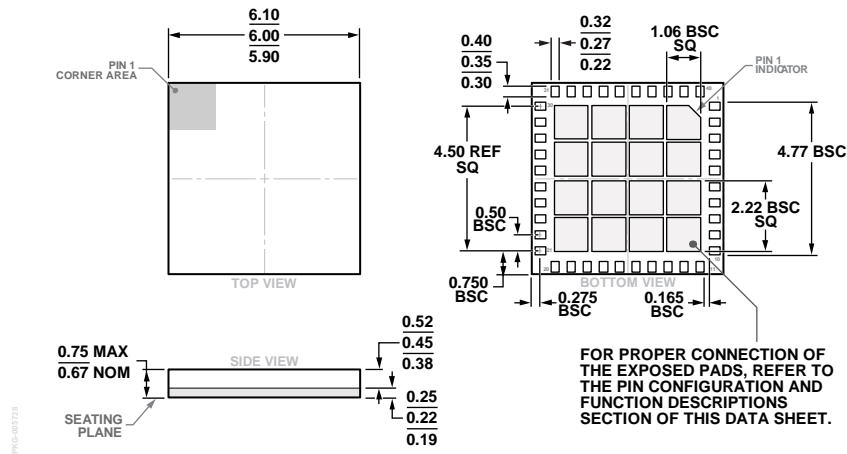


Figure 109. 40-Terminal Land Grid Array Package [LGA]  
 6 mm × 6 mm Body and 0.67 mm Package Height  
 (CC-40-5)  
 Dimensions shown in millimeters

## ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADMV1013ACCZ	-40°C to +85°C	40-Terminal Land Grid Array Package [LGA]	CC-40-5
ADMV1013ACCZ-R7	-40°C to +85°C	40-Terminal Land Grid Array Package [LGA]	CC-40-5
ADMV1013-EVALZ		Evaluation Board	

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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