



Characteristics	Typical	Guaranteed	
		+25°C	-54° to +85°C
SSB Conversion Loss & SSB Noise Figure (max.) $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$ $f_R =$ $f_L =$ $f_i =$			
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 $f_{R1} =$ $f_L =$ $f_{R1} =$ $f_L =$ $f_{R1} =$ $f_L =$ $f_{R2} =$ $f_{R2} =$ $f_{R2} =$			

Absolute Maximum Ratings

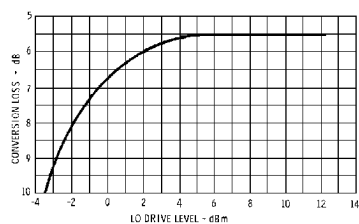
Operating Temperature
Storage Temperature
Peak Input Power
Peak Input Current

Outline Drawing(s)

Package	Figure	Model

Typical Performance at 25°C

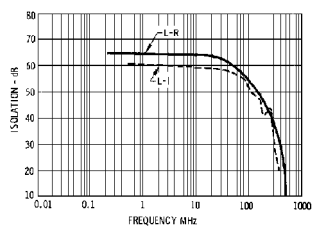
Conversion Loss



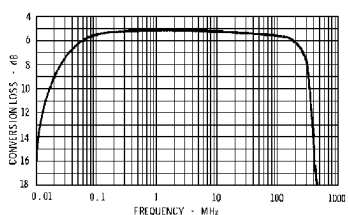
Conversion Loss vs. LO Drive Level:

Conversion loss in an SSB system as a function of drive level (f_L level), with f_L and f_R at approximately 50 MHz and f_R level at -20 dBm.

Isolation



Isolation vs. Frequency: Level of the f_L signal at the R- and I-port with respect to the available power of +7 dBm from a 50-ohm source used for f_L .



Conversion Loss vs. Input Frequency:

Conversion loss of the mixer when used in an SSB system. The frequency ordinate refers to the inputs f_L and f_R with f_L at 20 MHz.