C O N E

## RF212

## Image-Reject Front End for Dual or Tri-Band GSM Applications

The RF212 device is available as a dual-band (EGSM900/DCS1800) front end or as a tri-band (EGSM900/DCS1800/PCS1900) front end for Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) mobile telephony applications. Each device integrates all the required front-end components after the frequency pre-select filters. These components include the Low Noise Amplifiers (LNAs), the internal image-reject filters, mixers, and a Local Oscillator (LO) amplifier.

The main advantage of the RF212 is its ability to provide a minimum of 35 dB of image rejection for each band. The block diagrams of the devices are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The device packages and pin configurations are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

## Features

- Supports EGSM
- LNA and mixer for RF to IF conversion
- 12 dB or 20 dB switchable gain step
- Minimum 35 dB of image rejection
- No external post-LNA filters required
- Common Intermediate Frequency (IF) port for all bands
- IF range from 350 MHz to 450 MHz
- High isolation LO input buffer
- Differential IF output
- High dynamic range with low current consumption
- Three-cell battery operation ( 2.7 to 3.6 V )
- 20-pin Exposed paddle, Thin Shrink Small Outline Package (ETSSOP)


## Applications

- Dual/tri-band digital cellular mobile telephony (EGSM900/DCS1800, or EGSM900/DCS1800/PCS1900)


Figure 1. RF212 Dual-Band Device Block Diagram


Figure 2. RF212 Tri-Band Device Block Diagram


Figure 3. RF212 Dual-Band Device Pin Configuration - 20-Pin ETSSOP

## Technical Description

Both RF212 devices form front ends of a dual-band or a tri-band super-heterodyne receiver. The RF212 dual-band device is optimized for an EGSM900/DCS1800 design, while the RF212 tri-band device is suitable for EGSM900, DCS1800, and PCS 1900. Each frequency band has its own separate front-end receiver path. Each receiver path contains an LNA, an imagereject filter, and a mixer. The IF and LO ports are common to all frequency bands. The image rejection achievable by this frontend design without any additional external components is 35 dB minimum for an IF of 400 MHz . Both devices operate over a supply voltage range of 2.7 V to 3.6 V .

The RF212 dual-band device has one band selection pin (BANDSEL1 on pin 14). When BANDSEL1 is set to logic " 0 ," the EGSM900 receiver path is active. The LO frequency needs to be higher than the RF input frequency (i.e., a high side injection is used). When BANDSEL1 is set to logic "1," the DCS1800 receiver path is active. The LO frequency needs to be less than the RF input frequency (i.e., a low-side injection is used). With a 400 MHz IF, this arrangement allows a single, wide-range Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) to be used for each band of operation.


Figure 4. RF212 Tri-Band Device Pin Configuration - 20-Pin ETSSOP

Similarly, the RF212 tri-band device has two band selection pins (BANDSEL1 and BANDSEL2, pins 14 and 15, respectively). The EGSM900 path uses the high side injection for the LO, while DCS1800 and PCS1900 paths use the low side injection. Tables 1 and 2 provide the frequency band selection settings for the dual and tri-band devices, respectively.

All the LNAs have switchable gain. The gain mode is selectable using the GAINSEL signal (pin 7). Low gain mode is selected by driving the GAINSEL signal to a logic " 1 "; high gain mode is selected by driving the signal to a logic "0." Depending on the need of the handset design on the gain distribution, the gain step between the high gain and low gain modes can be set to either a 12 dB step or a 20 dB step. This gain step is selectable with the STEPSEL signal (pin 18).

## Electrical and Mechanical Specifications

The RF212 signal pin assignments and functional pin descriptions are found in Table 3 (dual-band) and Table 4 (triband). The absolute maximum ratings of the RF212 are provided in Table 5, the operating conditions are specified in Table 6, and electrical specifications are provided in Table 7. Figure 3 shows the diagram for a typical application circuit using the RF212 front end. Figure 4 provides the package dimensions for both of the 20-pin ETSSOP devices.

## ESD Sensitivity

The RF212 is a static-sensitive electronic device. Do not operate or store near strong electrostatic fields. Take proper ESD precautions.

Table 1. RF212 Dual-Band Selection

| BANDSEL1, pin 14 | Mode |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | EGSM900 |
| 1 | DCS1800 |

Table 2. RF212 Tri-Band Selection

| BANDSEL1, pin 14 | BANDSEL2, pin 15 | Mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | EGSM900 |
| 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 | DCS1800 |
| 1 | 1 | PCS1900 |

Table 3. RF212 Dual-Band Device Signal Description

| Pin \# | Name | Description | Pin \# | Name | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | NC | No connect (recommend connecting to <br> ground) | 11 | NC | No connect (recommend connecting to <br> ground) |
| 2 | GND | Ground | 12 | LOGND | LO input ground |
| 3 | GND | Ground | 13 | LOIN | LO input |
| 4 | LNA900IN | 900 MHz LNA input | 14 | BANDSEL1 | Band select control |
| 5 | VCC | Supply | 15 | GND | Ground |
| 6 | VCC | Supply | 16 | IFOUT- | Mixer negative output |
| 7 | GAINSEL | LNA gain select | 17 | IFOUT + | Mixer positive output |
| 8 | LNA1800IN | 1800 MHz LNA input | 18 | STEPSEL | Gain step select. STEPSEL= 0 selects a <br> 12 dB gain step; STEPSEL = 1 selects a <br> 20 dB gain step |
| 9 | GND | Ground | 19 | GND | Ground |
| 10 | ENA | Device enable, active high | 20 | VCC | Supply |

Table 4. RF212 Tri-Band Device Signal Description

| Pin \# | Name | Description | Pin \# | Name | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | NC | No connect (recommend connecting to <br> ground) | 11 | NC | No connect (recommend connecting to <br> ground) |
| 2 | GND | Ground | 12 | LOGND | LO input ground |
| 3 | GND | Ground | 13 | LOIN | LO input |
| 4 | LNA900IN | 900 MHz LNA input | 14 | BANDSEL1 | Band select control 1 |
| 5 | VCC | Supply | 15 | BANDSEL2 | Band select control 2 |
| 6 | VCC | Supply | 16 | IFOUT- | Mixer negative output |
| 7 | GAINSEL | LNA gain select | 17 | IFOUT+ | Mixer positive output |
| 8 | LNA1800IN | 1800 MHz LNA input | 18 | STEPSEL | Gain step select. STEPSEL= 0 selects a <br> 12 dB gain step; STEPSEL = 1 selects a <br> 20 dB gain step |
| 9 | LNA1900IN | 1900 MHz LNA input | 19 | GND | Ground |
| 10 | ENA | Device enable, active high | 20 | VCC | Supply |

Table 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | -40 | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Supply Voltage (VCC) | -0.3 | +3.6 | V |
| Input Voltage Range | -0.3 | Vcc | V |

Table 6. RF212 Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Min | Typical | Max | Units |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Voltage | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| Operating Temperature | -30 | +25 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Table 7. RF212 Electrical Specifications (1 of 3) ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Vcc}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{fif}_{\mathrm{F}}=400 \mathrm{MHz}$, Plo $=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typical | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EGSM900 Mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply current:: Enable mode Sleep mode |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ENA}=1 \\ & \mathrm{ENA}=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 15 | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mA} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| RF Input frequency |  |  | 925 |  | 960 | MHz |
| IF frequency | $\mathrm{fiF}_{\text {F }}$ |  | 350 | 400 | 450 | MHz |
| LO to RF input isolation |  |  | 30 |  |  | dB |
| Input impedance |  |  |  | 50 |  | $\Omega$ |
| Power gain (for $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ differential output impedance): <br> High gain mode <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 <br> Gain step 1 <br> Gain step 2 <br> Temperature coefficient <br> Gain variation versus frequency | Gmax1 Gmin1 Gmin2 Gstep1 Gstep2 FTc1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAINSEL }=0 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=1 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & -24 \\ & -14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ -22 \\ -12 \\ -0.02 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \\ & -20 \\ & -10 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| Noise figure: <br> High gain <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAINSEL }=0 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=1 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 18 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 3.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Noise figure degradation with blocker: High gain |  | -22 dBm blocker, <br> GAINSEL = 0 (Note 1) |  | 1.6 |  | dB |
| Input 1 dB compression point | IP1DB | high gain mode low gain mode | $\begin{aligned} & -22 \\ & -18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-20 \\ & -13 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dBm } \\ & \text { dBm } \end{aligned}$ |
| Input third order intercept point | IP3 |  |  | -12 |  | dBm |
| Differential IF shunt output resistance |  |  |  | 2 |  | k $\Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Image rejection: } \\ & \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{F}}=400 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & \mathrm{fiF}_{\mathrm{F}}=350 \text { or } 450 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 50 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |

Table 7. RF212 Electrical Specifications (2 of 3) ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Vcc}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{I}}=400 \mathrm{MHz}$, Plo $=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typical | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DCS1800 Mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply current: Enable mode Sleep mode |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ENA }=1 \\ & \text { ENA }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19 | 30 | mA $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| RF input frequency |  |  | 1805 |  | 1880 | MHz |
| IF frequency |  |  | 350 | 400 | 450 | MHz |
| LO to RF input isolation |  |  | 30 |  |  | dB |
| Input impedance |  |  |  | 50 |  | $\Omega$ |
| Power gain (for $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ differential output impedance): <br> High gain mode <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 <br> Gain step 1 <br> Gain step 2 <br> Temperature coefficient <br> Gain variation versus frequency | Gmax1 <br> Gmin1 <br> Gmin2 <br> Gstep1 <br> Gstep2 <br> FTC1 | GAINSEL = 0 <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=1$ <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=0$ | 20 $\begin{aligned} & -22 \\ & -14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ -20 \\ -12 \\ -0.02 \end{gathered}$ | 25 $\begin{aligned} & -18 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ $1.2$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| Noise figure: <br> High gain <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAINSEL }=0 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=1 \\ & \text { GAINSEL }=1, \text { STEPSEL }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 16.5 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Noise figure degradation with blocker: High gain |  | - 22 dBm blocker, GAINSEL = 0 (Note 2) |  | 1.6 |  | dB |
| Input 1 dB compression point | IP1dB | high gain mode low gain mode | $\begin{aligned} & -23 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \\ & -16 \end{aligned}$ |  | dBm <br> dBm |
| Input third order intercept point | IP3 |  |  | -12 |  | dBm |
| Differential IF shunt output resistance |  |  |  | 2 |  | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Image rejection: } \\ & f_{\text {IF }}=400 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & f_{\text {IF }}=350 \text { or } 450 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 40 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| PCS1900 Mode (for tri-band device only) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply current: Enable mode Sleep mode |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ENA }=1 \\ & \text { ENA }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19 | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mA} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| RF input frequency |  |  | 1930 |  | 1990 | MHz |
| IF frequency |  |  | 350 | 400 | 450 | MHz |
| LO to RF input isolation |  |  | 30 |  |  | dB |
| Input impedance |  |  |  | 50 |  | $\Omega$ |
| Power gain (for $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ differential output impedance): <br> High gain mode <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 <br> Gain step 1 <br> Gain step 2 <br> Temperature coefficient <br> Gain variation versus frequency | Gmax1 <br> Gmin1 <br> Gmin2 <br> Gstep1 <br> Gstep2 <br> FTC1 | GAINSEL $=0$ <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=1$ <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & -22 \\ & -14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ -20 \\ -12 \\ -0.02 \end{gathered}$ | 25 $\begin{aligned} & -18 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ <br> 1.2 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \\ \mathrm{~dB} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| Noise figure: <br> High gain <br> Low gain mode 1 <br> Low gain mode 2 |  | GAINSEL = 0 <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=1$ <br> GAINSEL $=1$, STEPSEL $=0$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 16.5 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Noise figure degradation with blocker: High gain |  | -22 dBm blocker, <br> GAINSEL = 0 (Note 3) |  | 1.6 |  | dB |

Table 7. RF212 Electrical Specifications (3 of 3) ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Vcc}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IF}}=400 \mathrm{MHz}$, Plo $=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typical | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PCS1900 Mode (for tri-band device only) (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input 1 dB compression point |  | high gain mode low gain mode | $\begin{aligned} & -23 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-20 \\ & -16 \end{aligned}$ |  | dBm dBm |
| Input third order intercept point |  |  |  | -12 |  | dBm |
| Differential IF shunt output resistance |  |  |  | 2 |  | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Image rejection: } \\ & \text { fiF }=400 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & \text { fiF }=350 \text { or } 450 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 40 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Local Oscillator (LO) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LO frequency |  |  | 1275 |  | 1640 | MHz |
| LO input return loss (with external matching circuit) |  | $\mathrm{fiF}^{\text {= }} 400 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |  | -10 | dB |
| LO input power | PLo |  | -15 | -10 | -5 | dBm |
| Control Signals (All Modes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Digital input voltages (ENA, GAINSEL, BANDSEL1, BANDSEL2, and STEPSEL) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Vcc}- \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.4 | $\begin{aligned} & V \\ & V \end{aligned}$ |
| Enable time | ton |  |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| Bandselect switching time |  |  |  | 15 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Note 1: Assumes $-5 \mathrm{dBm} @ 915 \mathrm{MHz}$ blocker at the antenna input attenuated by 17 dB . <br> Note 2: Assumes $-12 \mathrm{dBm} @ 1785 \mathrm{MHz}$ blocker at the antenna input attenuated by 10 dB . <br> Note 3: Assumes $-12 \mathrm{dBm} @ 1910 \mathrm{MHz}$ blocker at the antenna input attenuated by 10 dB . |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Figure 3. Typical RF212 Application Circuit (for dual-band device, ground pins 9 and 15)


Figure 4. RF212 Package Dimensions - 20-Pin ETSSOP

## Ordering Information

| Model Name | Manufacturing Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dual-Band Image-Reject Front End | RF212-11 |
| Tri-Band Image-Reject Front End | RF212-21 |

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