DOUBLE BALANCED MODULATION / DEMODULATION

- GENERAL DESCRIPTION
  The NJM2594 is a double balanced modulation/demodulation circuit, applied to suppressed carrier modulation, amplitude modulation, synchronous detection, FM or PM detection circuit. Single input voltage and simplification of external circuit offers wider applications.

- FEATURES
  - Operating Voltage: 4.5 to 9V
  - Excellent Carrier Suppression
  - Simplification of External Circuit
  - Bipolar Technology
  - Package Outline: DMP8, SSOP8

- PACKAGE OUTLINE
  - NJM2594M
  - NJM2594V

- BLOCK DIAGRAM

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New Japan Radio Co., Ltd.
### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>RATINGS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>V⁺</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>P_D</td>
<td>250(SSOP-8), 300(DMP-8)</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>Topr</td>
<td>-40 to +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>-40 to +125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2 Drive Current</td>
<td>Id</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECOMMENDED OPERATIONAL CONDITION (Ta=25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>TYP.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>V⁺</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, V⁺=5.0V)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN.</th>
<th>TYP.</th>
<th>MAX.</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Consumption</td>
<td>I_{cc}</td>
<td>No Signal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion Gain</td>
<td>G_{c}</td>
<td>note(1)</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Leakage Level</td>
<td>L_{s}</td>
<td>note(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-35</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Leakage Level</td>
<td>L_{c}</td>
<td>note(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermodulation</td>
<td>IMD</td>
<td>note (2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Input Resistance</td>
<td>R_{s}</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Input Capacitance</td>
<td>C_{s}</td>
<td>note (7)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Input Resistance</td>
<td>R_{c}</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier Input Capacitance</td>
<td>C_{c}</td>
<td>note (7)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Resistance</td>
<td>R_{o}</td>
<td>OUTPUT1 terminal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Capacitance</td>
<td>C_{o}</td>
<td>OUTPUT1 terminal</td>
<td>note (7)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Input signal : Fs=1.75MHz, 70mVrms(-10dBm)  
   Carrier signal : Fc=28.25MHz, 100mVrms(-7dBm)  
   Desired output signal : fundamental carrier upper-sideband output, Fd=30MHz
2. Input signal 1 : Fs1=1.75MHz, 42.5mVrms(-14.42dBm)  
   Input signal 2 : Fs2=2.00MHz, 42.5mVrms(-14.42dBm)  
   Carrier signal : Fc=28.25MHz, 100mVrms(-7dBm)
3. The ratio of desired output signal level to input signal level
4. The ratio of output signal at input signal frequency to desired output signal
5. The ratio of output signal at carrier signal frequency to desired output signal
6. The ratio of 29.75MHz Intermodulation signal to desired output signal
7. Measured at 10MHz
**MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT**

- **Emitter - follower Output**

  Items for measurement : Conversion Gain, Signal Leakage Level, Carrier Leakage Level, Intermodulation
  Measured at OUTPUT2 (pin 3)

![Diagram of TEST CIRCUIT 1]

- **Collector Output**

  Items for measurement : Current Consumption
  Measured at OUTPUT1 (pin2)

![Diagram of TEST CIRCUIT 2]

Notes:
(1) Impedance-matching resistor
### TERMINAL FUNCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>V⁺</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Power Supply Circuit" /></td>
<td>5V</td>
<td>Power Supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OUTPUT1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Collector Output Circuit" /></td>
<td>4.0V</td>
<td>Collector Output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OUTPUT2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Emitter Output Circuit" /></td>
<td>3.3V</td>
<td>Emitter Output. Since there is no internal resistor to the ground, emitter current may be obtained by connecting an external resistor. This terminal voltage is obtained with a 510Ω external resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ground" /></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SIGNAL INPUT</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Signal Input Circuit" /></td>
<td>2.2V</td>
<td>Signal Input Terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BYPASS</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Common Base Circuit" /></td>
<td>2.2V</td>
<td>Common base lead of two differential circuits. This terminal should be connected externally to AC ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CARRIER INPUT</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Carrier Input Circuit" /></td>
<td>2.2V</td>
<td>Carrier Input Terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="No Connect" /></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>No Connect. The NC terminal is not connected to internal circuit so that this terminal can be open or grounded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPLICATION CIRCUIT**

- **Emitter - follower output**

The impedance of AC coupling capacitor connected to input / output terminals should be adequately low at the frequency of input / output signals, respectively.

The impedance of base-coupling capacitor connected to BYPASS terminal should be adequately low against the both of input/output signals to keep better performance on leakage and distortion characteristics.

In case of APPLICATION CIRCUIT 1, idle (emitter) current may be supplied by adding an external resistor between OUTPUT2 (pin3) and ground.

The relation of idle current $I_i$ and external resistance $RL$ is determined by:

$$RL \approx \frac{V^+ - 1.7}{I_i}$$

- **Collector output**

- The level of output signal comes constant at carrier input signal level over 100mV (see Typical Characteristics).
**HOW TO DECREASE LEAKAGE LEVEL**

By adjusting DC bias of SIGNAL INPUT terminal, carrier leakage level may be decreased. By adjusting DC bias of CARRIER INPUT terminal, signal leakage level may be decreased. In actual circuit, it can be seen the case that either of these adjustment is provided, not both.

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**LEAKAGE ADJUSTMENT CIRCUIT**

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**EVALUATION PC BOARD**

The evaluation PC board shown in next page is useful for your design and is intended to have more understanding of the usage and performance of this device. Two kinds of board are prepared for two packages, SSOP and DMP, respectively. Each board can be applied to two kinds of circuit, emitter-follower output type and collector output type, as shown below. This circuit is the same as MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT. For other electrical conditions, it should be necessary to reconsider each value of components, especially of capacitance.

Note that this board is not prepared to show the recommendation of pattern and parts layout.

- **Emitter - follower output**

- **Collector output**
Evaluation PC Board
Component Placement View

- Emitter - follower output

- Collector output
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, V+=5.0V, unless otherwise noted)

Operating Current versus Supply Voltage

2pin Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage

3pin Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage

5/6/7 pin Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage

Conversion Gain versus Supply Voltage

Intermodulation versus Supply Voltage

Signal Leakage Level versus Supply Voltage

Carrier Leakage Level versus Supply Voltage
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C,V+=5.0V, unless otherwise noted)

Note:
(1) OUTPUT2 level (dB): the ratio of OUTPUT2 Level to input signal level.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, V+=5.0V, unless otherwise noted)

Operating Current versus Ambient Temperature
(TEST CIRCUIT2, No input signal)

2pin Output Voltage versus Ambient Temperature
(TEST CIRCUIT2, No input signal)

3pin Output Voltage versus Ambient Temperature
(TEST CIRCUIT2, No input signal)

5/6/7 pin Output Voltage versus Ambient Temperature
(TEST CIRCUIT2, No input signal)

Conversion Gain versus Ambient Temperature
(TEMP CIRCUIT2, Fs=1.75MHz/-10dBm, Fc=28.25MHz/-7dBm)

Intermodulation versus Ambient Temperature
(TEMP CIRCUIT1, Fs1=1.75MHz/-14.42dBm, Fs2=2MHz/-14.42dBm, Fc=28.25MHz/-7dBm)

Signal Leakage Level versus Ambient Temperature
(TEMP CIRCUIT1, Fs=1.75MHz/-10dBm, Fc=28.25MHz/-7dBm)

Carrier Leakage Level versus Ambient Temperature
(TEMP CIRCUIT1, Fs=1.75MHz/-10dBm, Fc=28.25MHz/-7dBm)
[CAUTION]

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