

### Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

50MHz to 6000MHz

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The IDTF2250 is a low insertion loss **V**oltage **V**ariable RF **A**ttenuator (VVA) designed for a multitude of wireless and other RF applications. This device covers a broad frequency range from 50MHz to 6000MHz. In addition to providing low insertion loss, the IDTF2250 provides excellent linearity performance over its entire voltage control and attenuation range.

The F2250 uses a single positive supply voltage of 3.15V to 5.25V. Other features include the  $V_{MODE}$  pin allowing either positive or negative voltage control slope vs attenuation and multi-directional operation meaning the RF input can be applied to either RF1 or RF2 pins. Control voltage ranges from 0V to 3.6V using either positive or negative control voltage slope.

### COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

IDTF2250 provides extremely low insertion loss and superb IP3, IP2, Return Loss and Slope Linearity across the control range. Comparing to the previous state-of-the-art for silicon VVAs this device is better as follows:

- ✓ Insertion Loss @ 2000MHz: 1.4dB vs. 2.8dB
- ✓ Insertion Loss @ 6000MHz: 2.7dB vs. 7dB
- ✓ Maximum Attenuation Slope: 33dB/Volt vs. 53dB/Volt
- ✓ Minimum Return Loss up to 6000MHz: 12.5dB vs. 7dB
- ✓ Minimum Output IP3: 31dBm vs. 15dBm
- ✓ Minimum Input IP2: 87dBm vs. 80dBm
- ✓ Maximum Operating Temperature: +105°C vs. +85°C

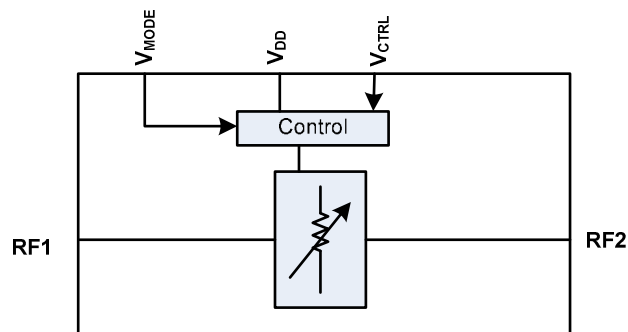
### APPLICATIONS

- Base Station 2G, 3G, 4G,
- Portable Wireless
- Repeaters and E911 systems
- Digital Pre-Distortion
- Point to Point Infrastructure
- Public Safety Infrastructure
- WIMAX Receivers and Transmitters
- Military Systems, JTRS radios
- RFID handheld and portable readers
- Cable Infrastructure
- Wireless LAN
- Test / ATE Equipment

### FEATURES

- Low Insertion Loss: 1.4dB @ 2000MHz
- Typical / Min IIP3: 65dBm / 47dBm
- Typical / Min IIP2: 95dBm / 87dBm
- 33.6dB Attenuation Range
- Bi-directional RF ports
- +34.4dBm Input P1dB compression
- $V_{MODE}$  pin allows either positive or negative attenuation control response
- Linear-in-dB attenuation characteristic
- Supply voltage: 3.15V to 5.25V
- $V_{CTRL}$  range: 0V to 3.6V using 5V supply
- +105°C max operating temperature
- 3x3, 16-pin QFN package

### DEVICE BLOCK DIAGRAM



### ORDERING INFORMATION

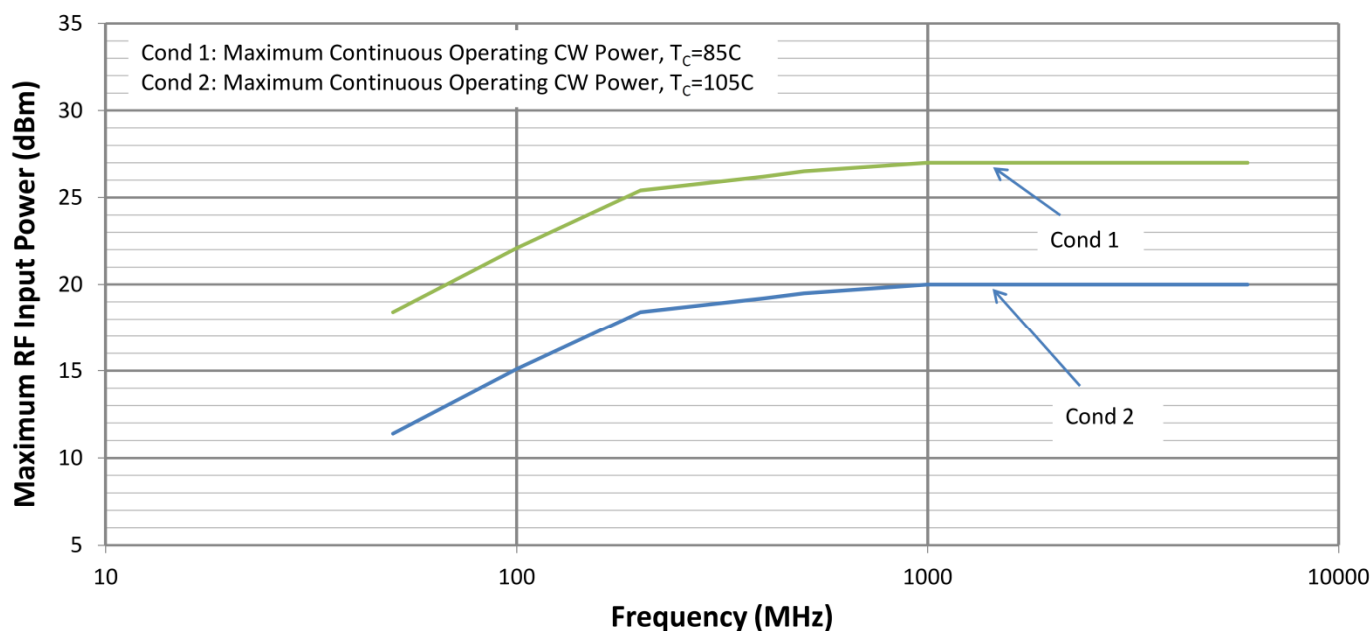


### PART# MATRIX

| Part#        | RF Freq Range (MHz) | Insertion Loss (dB)    | IIP3 (dBm) | Pinout Compatibility |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| <b>F2250</b> | <b>50 - 6000</b>    | <b>1.4 (at 2GHz)</b>   | <b>+65</b> | <b>RFMD</b>          |
| <b>F2255</b> | <b>1 - 3000</b>     | <b>1.1 (at 500MHz)</b> | <b>+60</b> |                      |
| <b>F2258</b> | <b>50 - 6000</b>    | <b>1.4 (at 2GHz)</b>   | <b>+65</b> | <b>Hittite</b>       |

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

| Parameter / Condition                                                                    | Symbol        | Min  | Max                        | Units |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------|-------|
| $V_{DD}$ to GND                                                                          | $V_{DD}$      | -0.3 | 5.5                        | V     |
| $V_{MODE}$ to GND                                                                        | $V_{MODE}$    | -0.3 | Minimum ( $V_{DD}$ , 3.9 ) | V     |
| $V_{CTRL}$ to GND                                                                        | $V_{CTRL}$    | -0.3 | Minimum ( $V_{DD}$ , 4.0 ) | V     |
| RF1, RF2 to GND                                                                          | $V_{RF}$      | -0.3 | 0.3                        | V     |
| RF1 or RF2 Input Power applied for 24 hours maximum ( $V_{DD}$ applied @ 2GHz and +85°C) | $P_{MAX24}$   |      | 30                         | dBm   |
| RF1 or RF2 Continuous Operating Power                                                    | $P_{MAX\_OP}$ |      | See Figure 1               | dBm   |
| Maximum Junction Temperature                                                             | $T_{JMAX}$    |      | +150                       | °C    |
| Storage Temperature Range                                                                | $T_{ST}$      | -65  | +150                       | °C    |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)                                                        | $T_{LEAD}$    |      | +260                       | °C    |
| ESD Voltage– HBM (Per ESD STM5.1-2007)                                                   | $V_{ESDHBM}$  |      | Class 1C                   |       |
| ESD Voltage – CDM (Per ESD STM5.3.1-2009)                                                | $V_{ESDCDM}$  |      | Class C3                   |       |


**FIGURE 1: MAXIMUM RF INPUT POWER VS. RF FREQUENCY**

Stresses above those listed above may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**PACKAGE THERMAL AND MOISTURE CHARACTERISTICS**

|                                                                           |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| $\theta_{JA}$ (Junction – Ambient)                                        | 80.6°C/W |
| $\theta_{JC}$ (Junction – Case) The Case is defined as the exposed paddle | 5.1°C/W  |
| Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)                               | MSL 1    |



**IDTF2250 OPERATING CONDITIONS**

| Parameter                       | Symbol        | Condition                         | Min                            | Typ  | Max                | Units       |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|-------------|
| Operating Freq Range            | $F_{RF}$      |                                   | 50                             |      | 6000               | MHz         |
| Supply Voltage                  | $V_{DD}$      |                                   | 3.15                           |      | 5.25               | V           |
| $V_{MODE}$ Logic                | $V_{IH}$      | $V_{DD} > 3.9V$                   | 1.17                           |      | 3.6 <sup>2</sup>   | V           |
|                                 |               | $V_{DD} = 3.15 \text{ to } 3.9V$  | 1.17                           |      | $V_{DD} - 0.3V$    |             |
|                                 | $V_{IL}$      |                                   | 0                              |      | 0.63               |             |
| $V_{CTRL}$ Range                | $V_{CTRL}$    | $V_{DD} = 3.9V \text{ to } 5.25V$ | 0                              |      | 3.6                | V           |
|                                 |               | $V_{DD} = 3.15V \text{ to } 3.9V$ | 0                              |      | $V_{DD} - 0.3$     |             |
| Supply Current                  | $I_{DD}$      |                                   | <b><i>0.90<sup>1</sup></i></b> | 1.17 | <b><i>1.40</i></b> | mA          |
| Logic Current                   | $I_{MODE}$    |                                   | <b><i>-1</i></b>               |      | <b><i>24</i></b>   | $\mu A$     |
| $I_{CTRL}$ Current              | $I_{CTRL}$    |                                   | <b><i>-1</i></b>               |      | <b><i>10</i></b>   | $\mu A$     |
| RF Operating Power <sup>3</sup> | $P_{MAX, CW}$ |                                   |                                |      | See Figure 1       | dBm         |
| RF1 Port Impedance              | $Z_{RF1}$     |                                   |                                | 50   |                    | $\Omega$    |
| RF2 Port Impedance              | $Z_{RF2}$     |                                   |                                | 50   |                    |             |
| Operating Temperature Range     | $T_{CASE}$    | Exposed Paddle Temperature        | -40                            |      | +105               | $^{\circ}C$ |

Operating Conditions Notes:

- 1 – Items in min/max columns in ***bold italics*** are Guaranteed by Test.
- 2 – Items in min/max columns that are not bold/italics are Guaranteed by Design Characterization.
- 3 – Refer to the Maximum **Operating** RF Input Power vs. RF Frequency curves in Figure 1.

**IDTF2250 SPECIFICATION**

Refer to EVKit / Applications Circuit,  $V_{DD} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_C = +25^\circ C$ , signals applied to RF1 input,  $F_{RF} = 2000MHz$ , minimum attenuation,  $P_{IN} = 0dBm$  for small signal parameters, +20dBm for single tone linearity tests, +20dBm per tone for two tone tests, two tone delta frequency = 50MHz, PCB board traces and connector losses are de-embedded unless otherwise noted. Refer to Typical Operating Curves for performance over entire frequency band.

| Parameter                                             | Symbol                | Comment                                                                                                   | Min             | Typ  | Max                            | Units     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Insertion Loss, IL<br>(Minimum Attenuation)           | $A_{MIN}$             | 2GHz                                                                                                      |                 | 1.4  | <b><i>1.9</i></b> <sup>1</sup> | dB        |
|                                                       |                       | 6GHz                                                                                                      |                 | 2.6  | 3.1                            |           |
| Maximum Attenuation                                   | $A_{MAX}$             |                                                                                                           | 34 <sup>2</sup> | 35   |                                | dB        |
| Insertion Phase $\Delta$                              | $\Phi_{\Delta MAX}$   | At 36dB attenuation<br>relative to Insertion Loss                                                         |                 | 27   |                                | deg       |
|                                                       | $\Phi_{\Delta MID}$   | At 18dB attenuation<br>relative to Insertion Loss                                                         |                 | 10   |                                |           |
| Input 1dB Compression <sup>3</sup>                    | P1dB                  |                                                                                                           |                 | 34.4 |                                | dBm       |
| Minimum RF1 Return Loss<br>over control voltage range | S11                   | 50MHz <sup>4</sup>                                                                                        |                 | 16   |                                | dB        |
|                                                       |                       | 700MHz                                                                                                    |                 | 17   |                                |           |
|                                                       |                       | 2000MHz                                                                                                   |                 | 17   |                                |           |
|                                                       |                       | 6000MHz                                                                                                   |                 | 15   |                                |           |
| Minimum RF2 Return Loss<br>over control voltage range | S22                   | 50MHz <sup>4</sup>                                                                                        |                 | 16   |                                | dB        |
|                                                       |                       | 700MHz                                                                                                    |                 | 15   |                                |           |
|                                                       |                       | 2000MHz                                                                                                   |                 | 16   |                                |           |
|                                                       |                       | 6000MHz                                                                                                   |                 | 13   |                                |           |
| Input IP3                                             | IIP3                  |                                                                                                           |                 | 65   |                                | dBm       |
| Input IP3 over Attenuation                            | IIP3 <sub>ATTEN</sub> | All attenuation settings                                                                                  | 44              | 47   |                                |           |
| Minimum Output IP3                                    | OIP3 <sub>MIN</sub>   | Maximum attenuation                                                                                       |                 | 35   |                                |           |
| Input IP2                                             | IIP2                  | $P_{IN} + IM2_{dBc}$ ,<br>IM2 term is F1+F2                                                               |                 | 95   |                                | dBm       |
| Minimum Input IP2                                     | IIP2 <sub>MIN</sub>   | All attenuation settings                                                                                  |                 | 87   |                                | dBm       |
| Input IH2                                             | HD2                   | $P_{IN} + H2_{dBc}$                                                                                       |                 | 90   |                                | dBm       |
| Input IH3                                             | HD3                   | $P_{IN} + (H3_{dBc}/2)$                                                                                   |                 | 54   |                                | dBm       |
| Settling Time                                         | $T_{SETTL0.1dB}$      | Any 1dB step in the 0dB<br>to 33dB control range<br>50% $V_{CTRL}$ to RF settled to<br>within $\pm 0.1dB$ |                 | 15   |                                | $\mu sec$ |

**Specification Notes:**

- 1 – Items in min/max columns in ***bold italics*** are Guaranteed by Test
- 2 – Items in min/max columns that are not bold/italics are Guaranteed by Design Characterization.
- 3 – The input 1dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to Absolute Maximum Ratings section along with Figure 1 for the maximum RF input power vs. RF frequency.
- 4 – Set blocking capacitors C7 & C8 to 0.01uF to achieve best return loss performance at 50MHz.



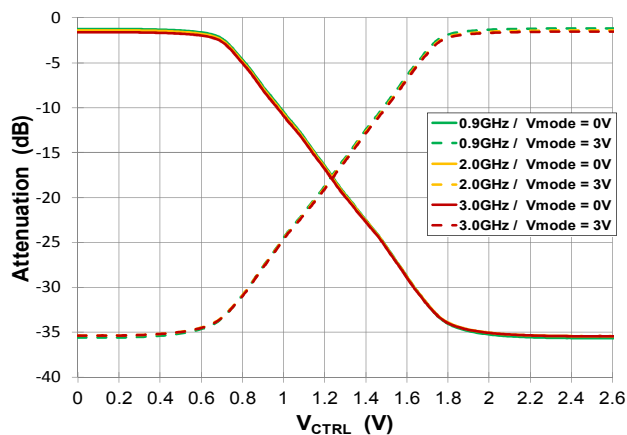
## **TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

**Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions apply:**

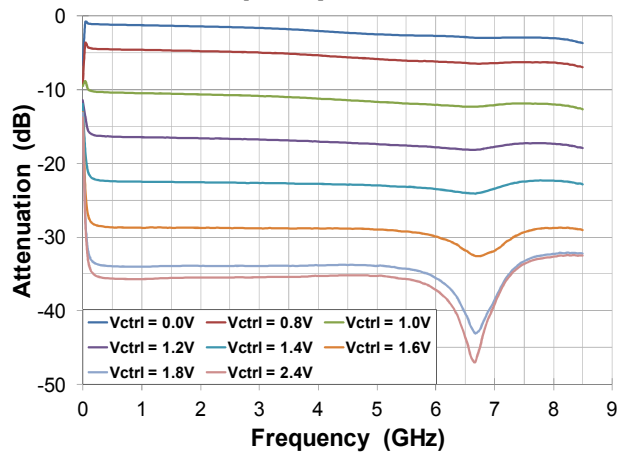
- $V_{DD} = +3.3V$  or  $+5.0V$
- $T_C = +25^{\circ}C$
- $V_{MODE} = 0V$
- RF trace and connector losses are de-embedded for S-parameters
- $P_{in} = 0dBm$  for all small signal tests
- $P_{in} = +20dBm$  for single tone linearity tests (RF1 port driven)
- $P_{in} = +20dBm/tone$  for two tone linearity tests (RF1 port driven)
- Two tone frequency spacing = 50MHz

## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P BROADBAND PERFORMANCE] (-1-)

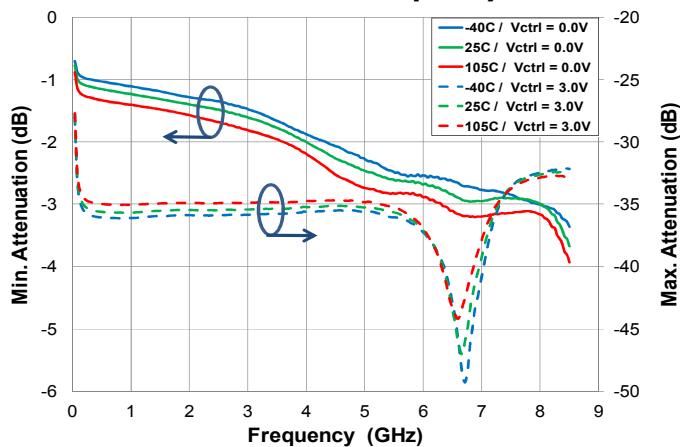
### Attenuation vs. $V_{CTRL}$



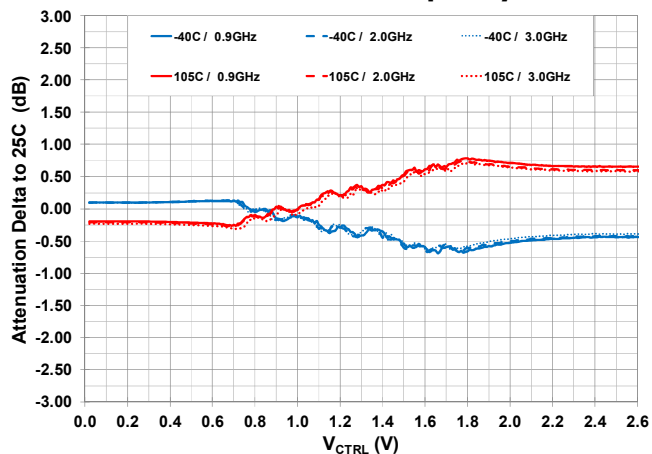
### Attenuation vs. Frequency



### Min. & Max. Attenuation vs. Frequency

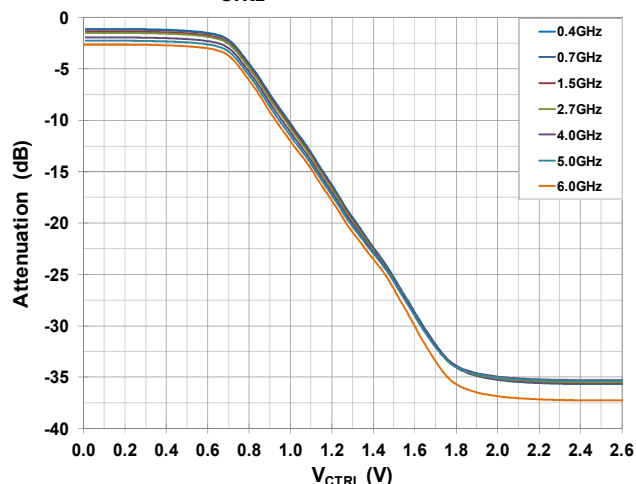


### Attenuation Delta to 25C vs. Frequency

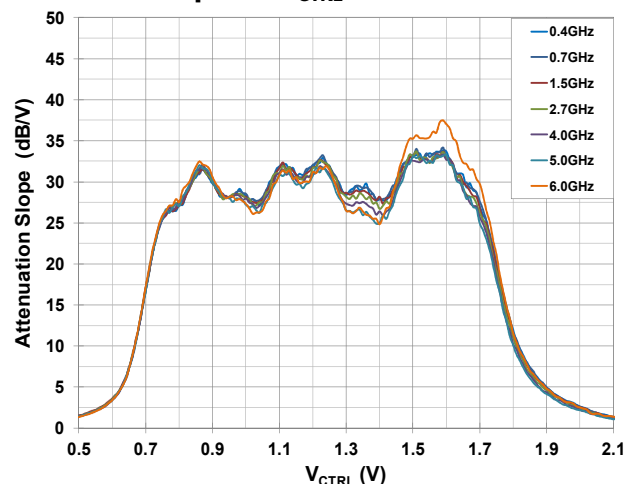


## TYPICAL OPERATING CURVES [S2P vs. $V_{CTRL}$ ] (-2-)

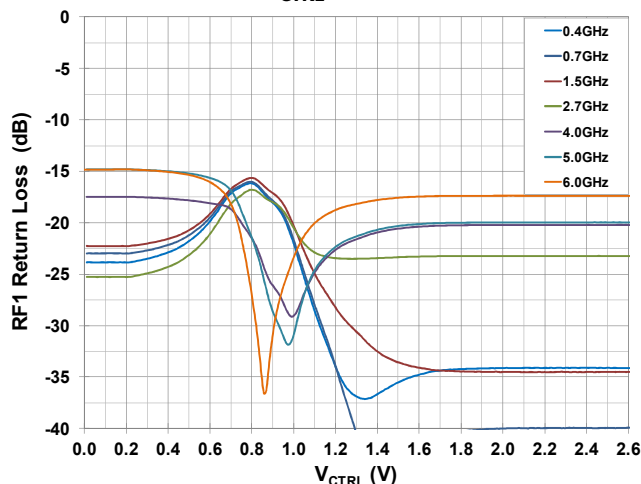
### Attenuation vs. $V_{CTRL}$



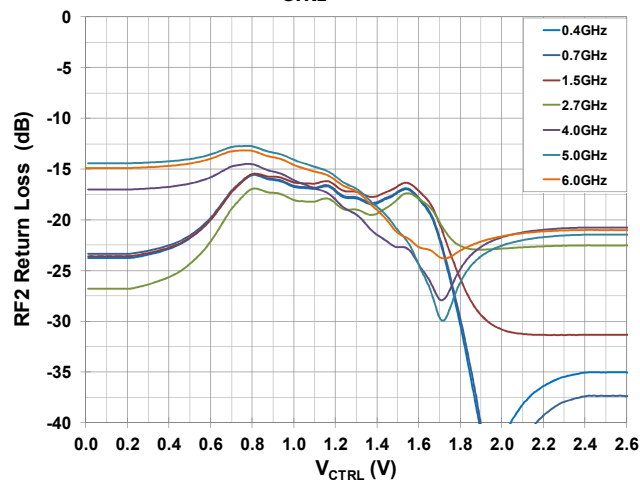
### Attenuation Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$



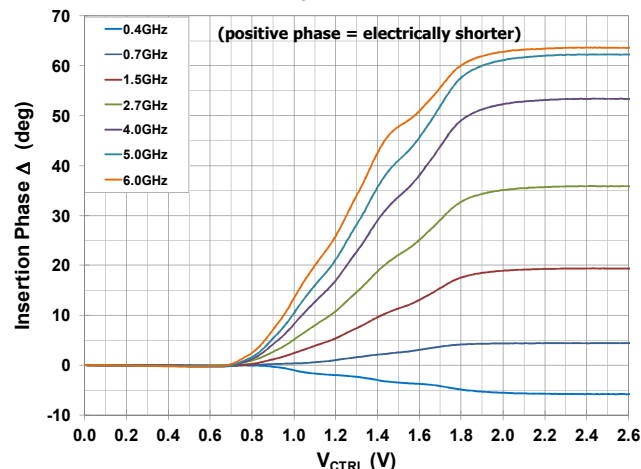
### RF1 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



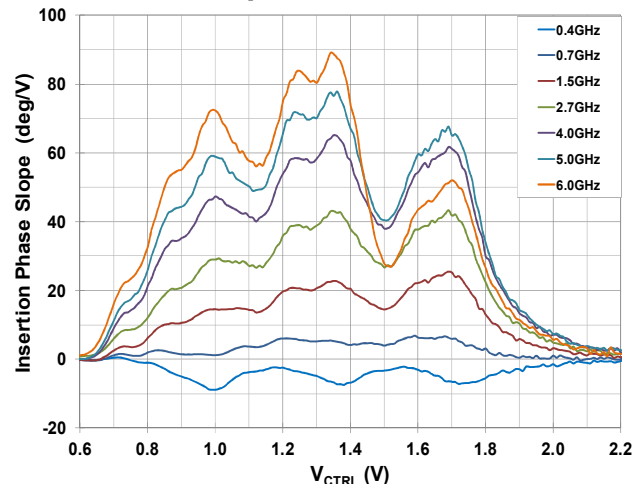
### RF2 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



### Insertion Phase $\Delta$ vs. $V_{CTRL}$

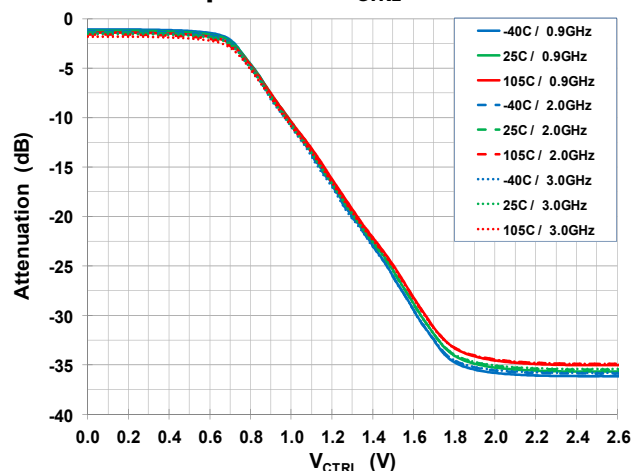


### Insertion Phase Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$

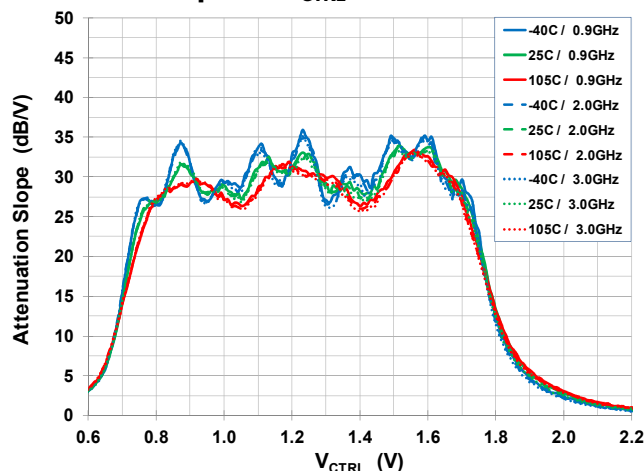


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. $V_{CTRL}$ & TEMPERATURE] (-3-)

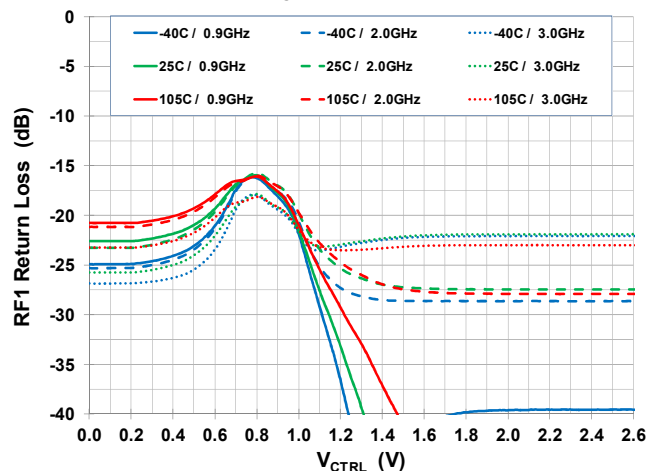
### Attenuation Response vs. $V_{CTRL}$



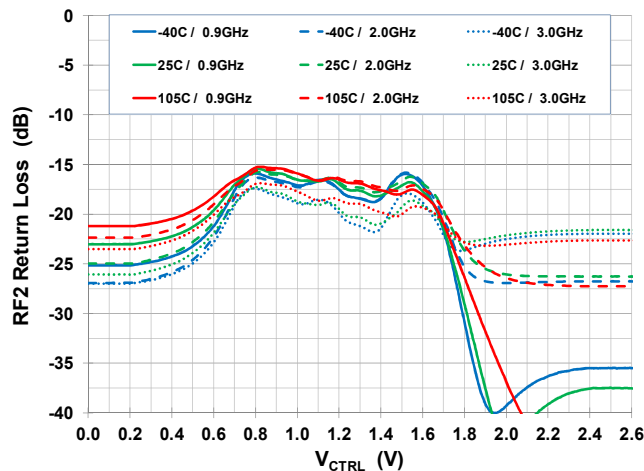
### Attenuation Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$



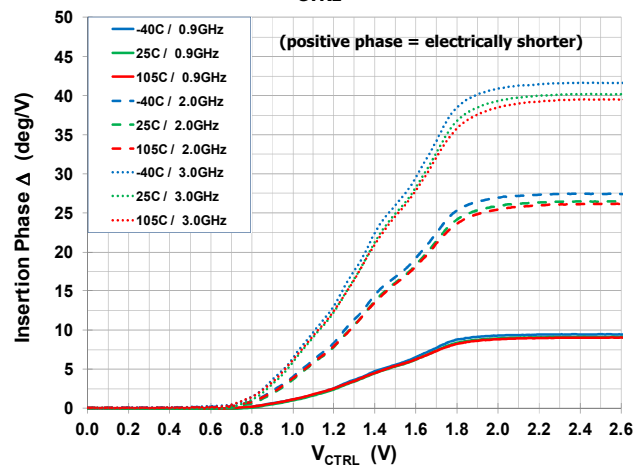
### RF1 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



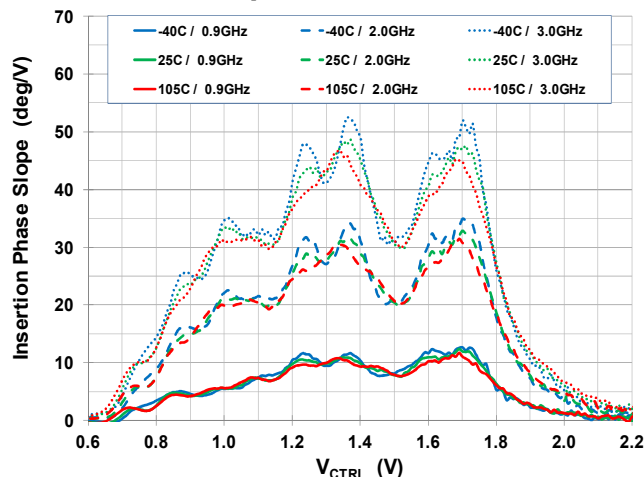
### RF2 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



### Insertion Phase $\Delta$ vs. $V_{CTRL}$

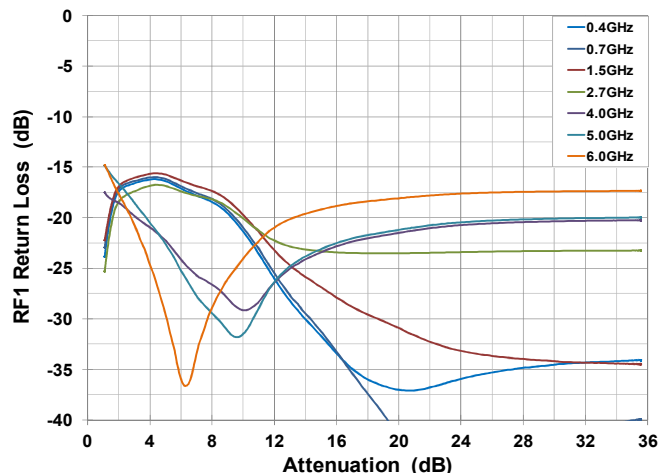


### Insertion Phase Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$

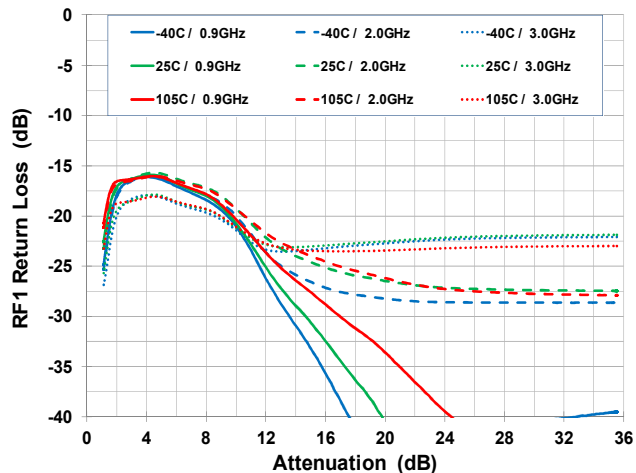


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. ATTENUATION & TEMPERATURE] (-4-)

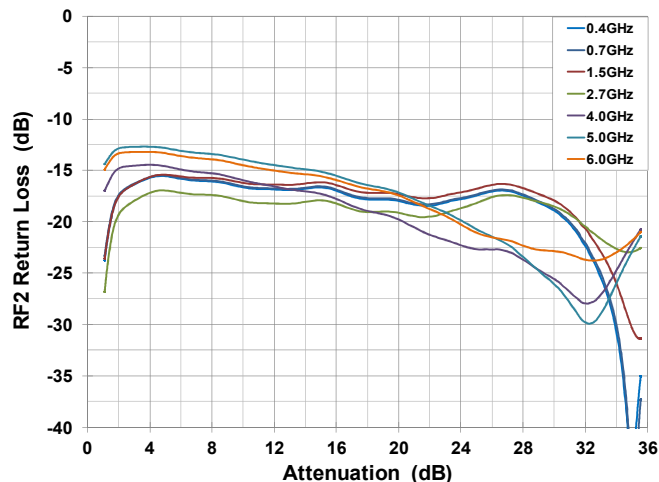
### RF1 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



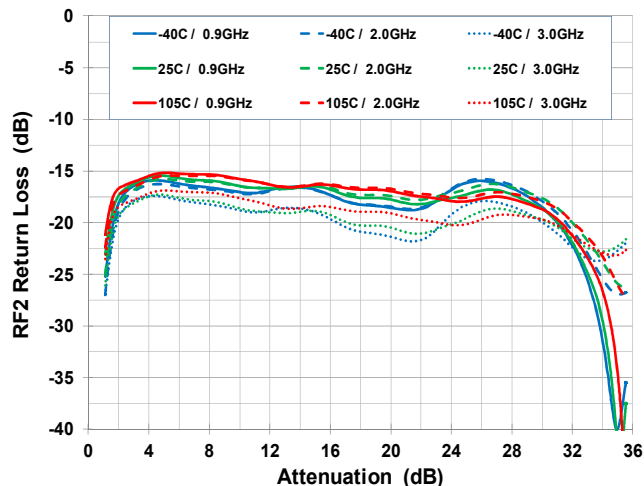
### RF1 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



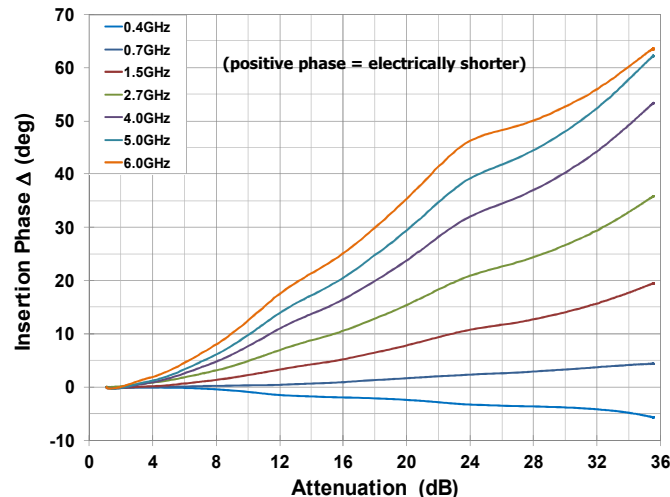
### RF2 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



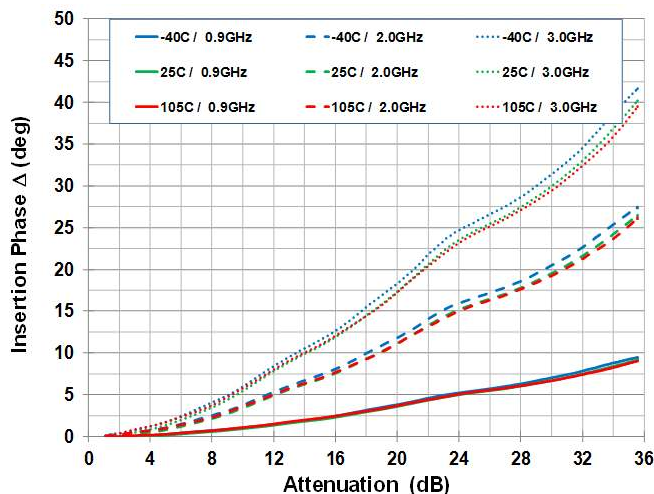
### RF2 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



### Insertion Phase $\Delta$ vs. Attenuation

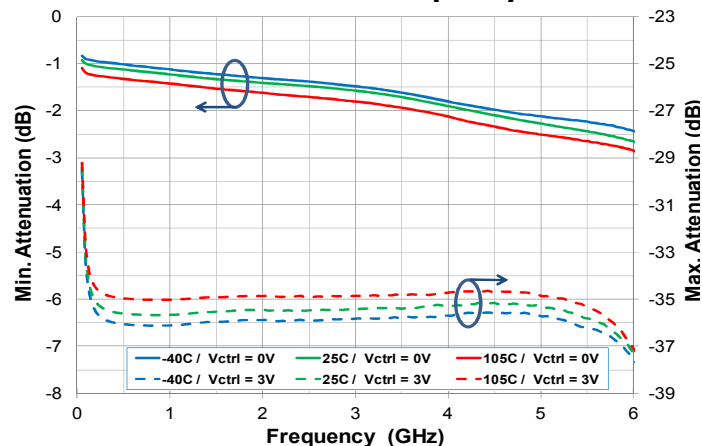


### Insertion Phase $\Delta$ vs. Attenuation

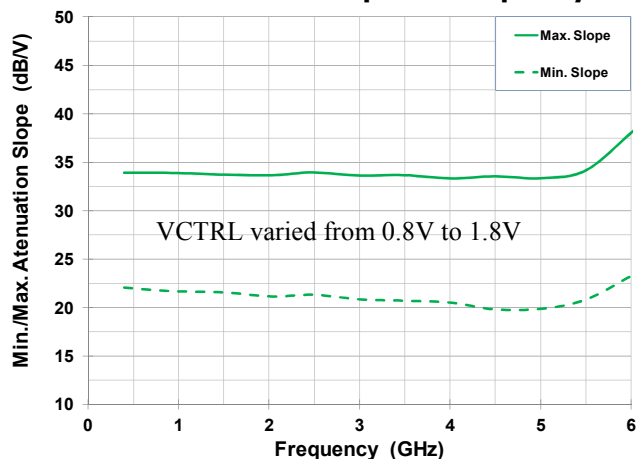


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. FREQUENCY] (-5-)

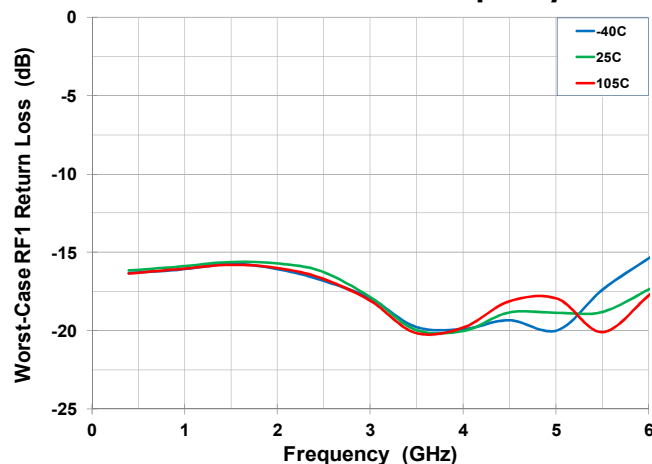
### Min. & Max. Attenuation vs. Frequency



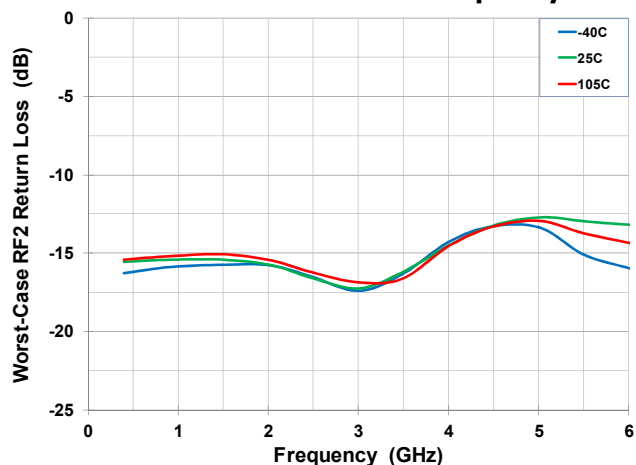
### Min. & Max. Attenuation Slope vs. Frequency



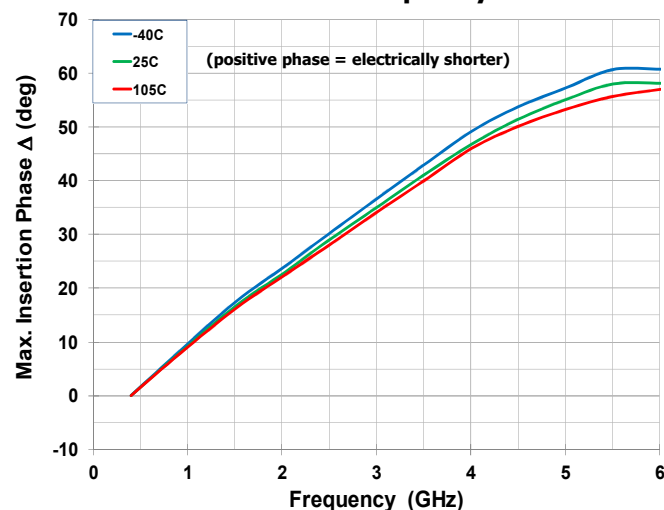
### Worst-Case RF1 Return Loss vs. Frequency



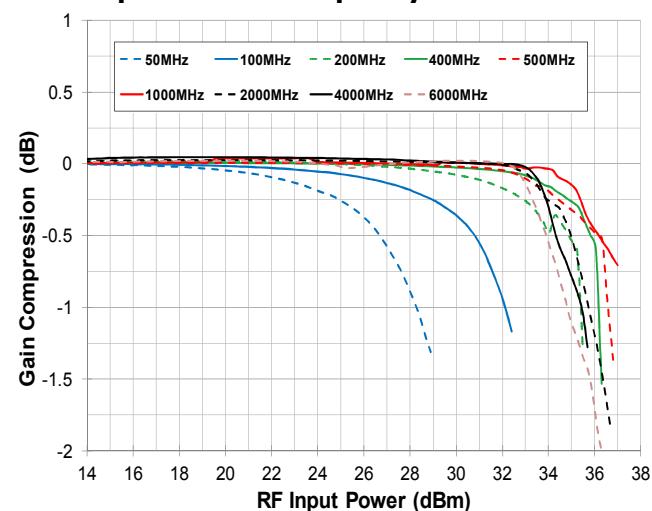
### Worst-Case RF2 Return Loss vs. Frequency



### Max. Insertion Phase Δ vs. Frequency



### Gain Compression vs. Frequency

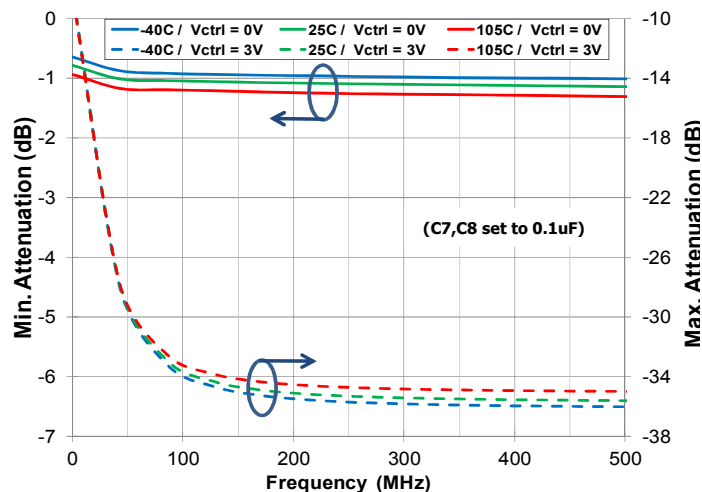


### Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

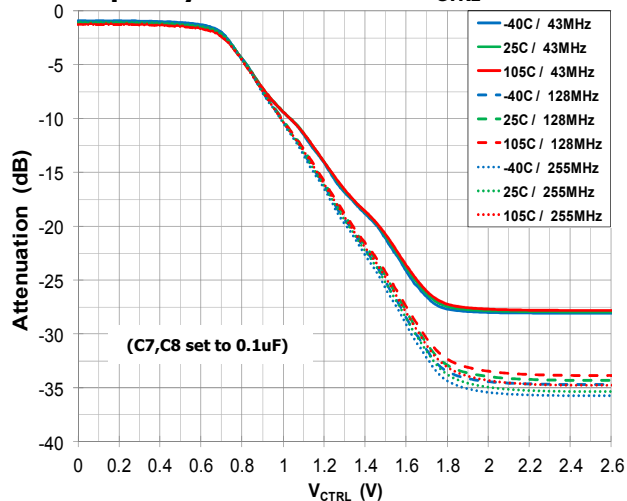
50MHz to 6000MHz

### TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P @ LOW FREQUENCY, GROUP DELAY] (-6-)

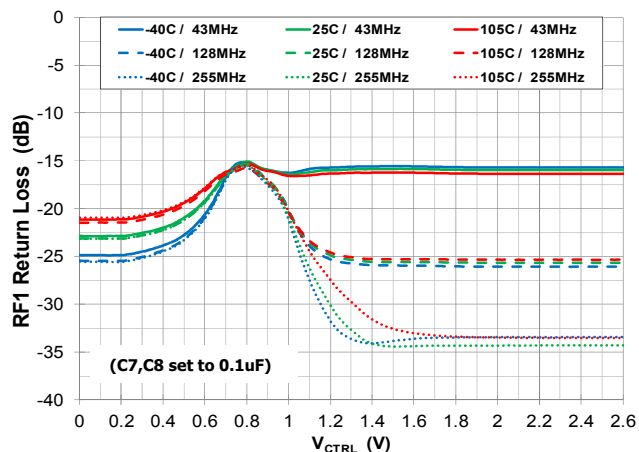
#### Min. & Max. Attenuation vs. Low Frequency



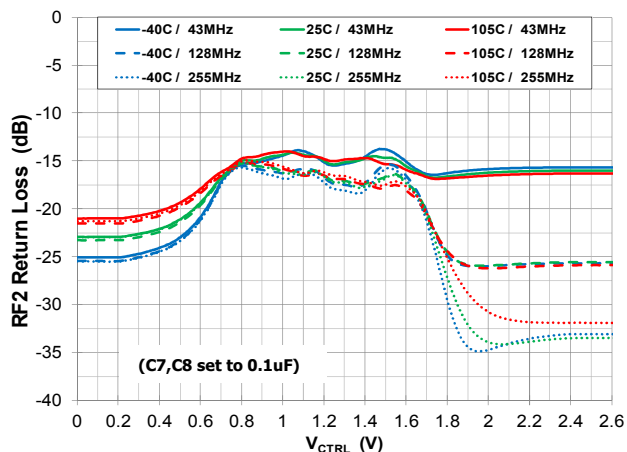
#### Low-Frequency Attenuation vs. $V_{CTRL}$



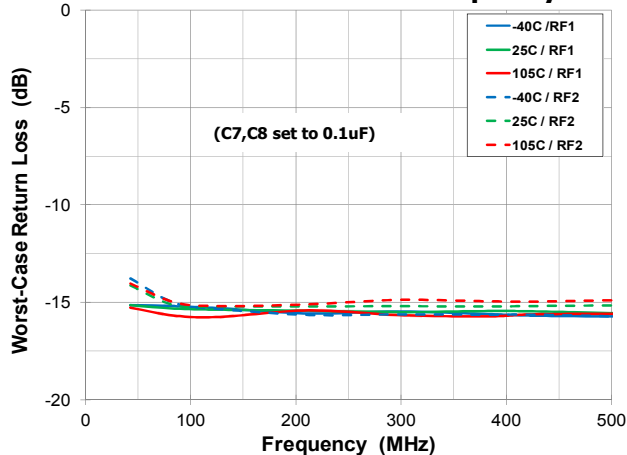
#### Low-Frequency RF1 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



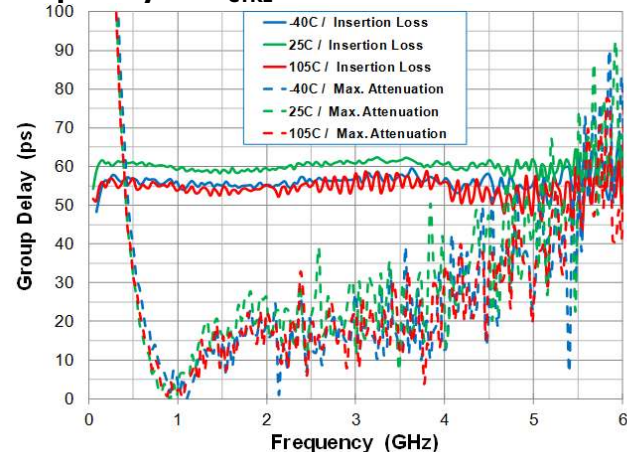
#### Low-Frequency RF2 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



#### Worst-Case Return Loss vs. Low Frequency



#### Group Delay vs. $V_{CTRL}$

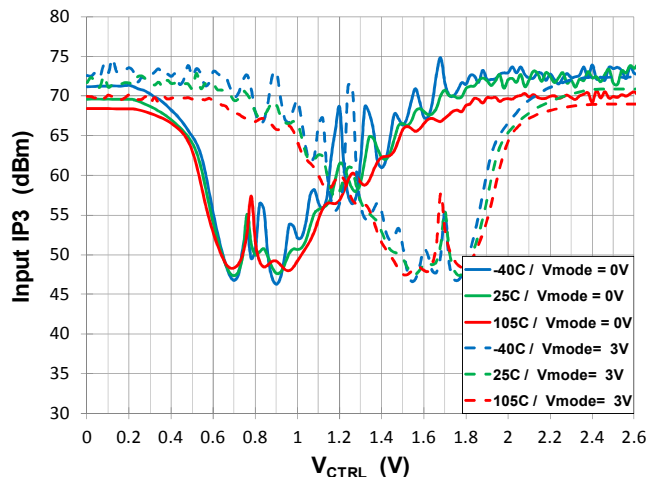


Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

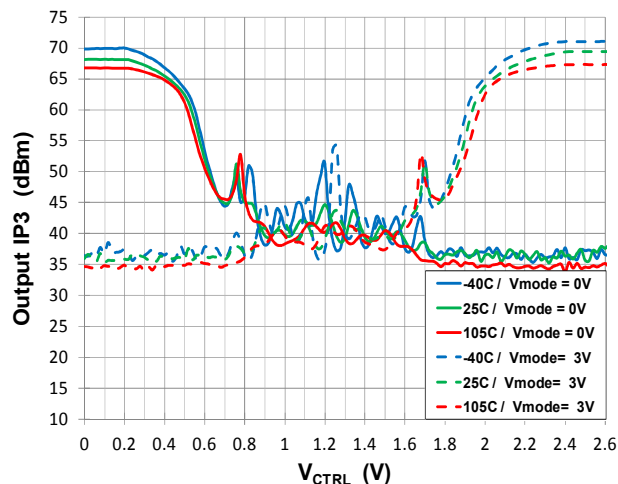
50MHz to 6000MHz

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHz,  $V_{DD}=3.3V$  [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$ ,  $V_{MODE}$ ] (-7-)**

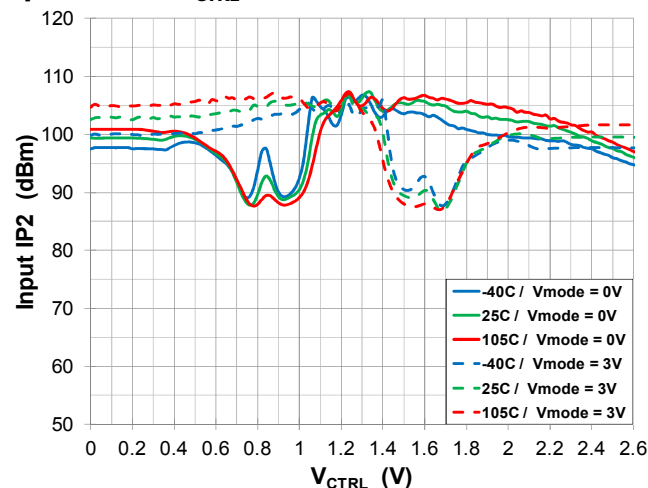
**Input IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**



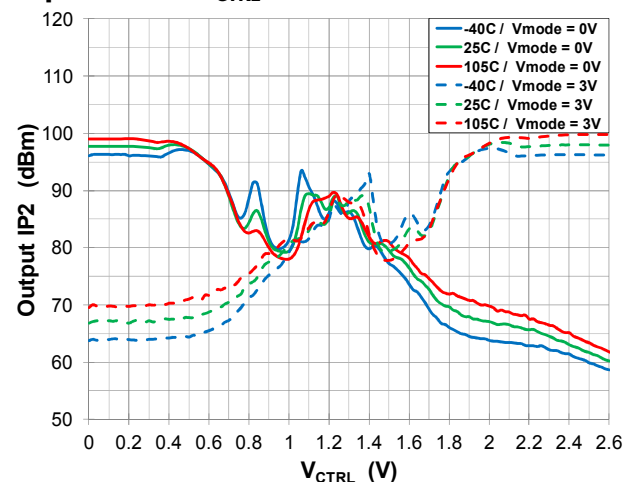
**Output IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**



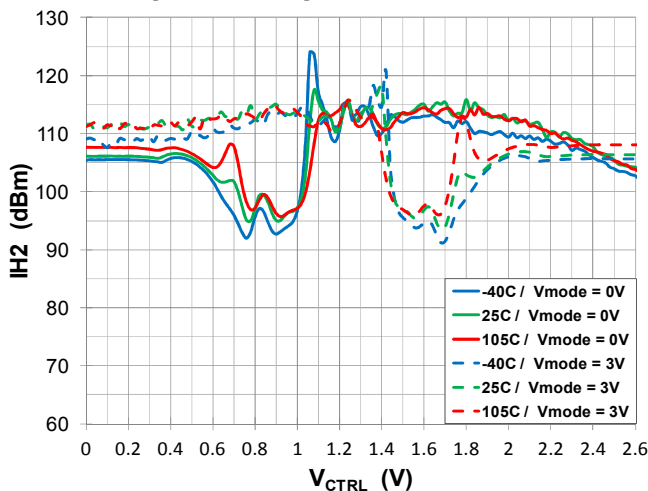
**Input IP2 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**



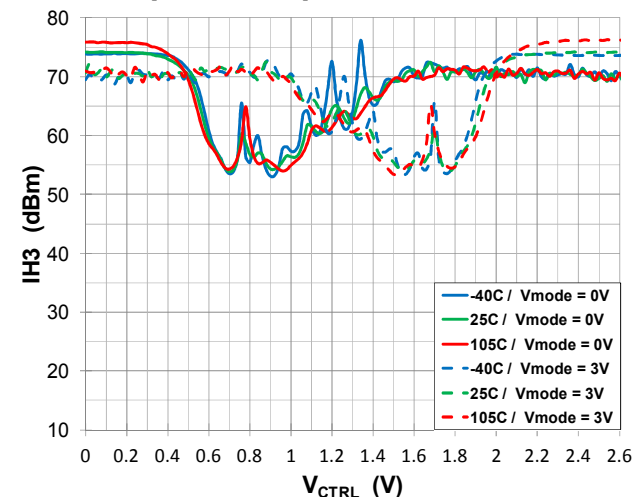
**Output IP2 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**



**3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs.  $V_{CTRL}$**

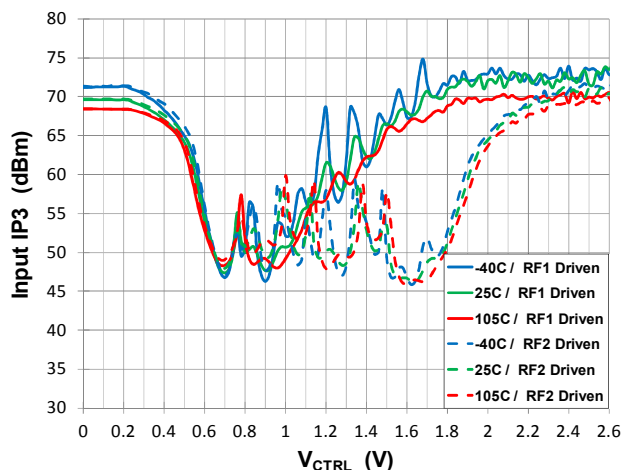


### Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

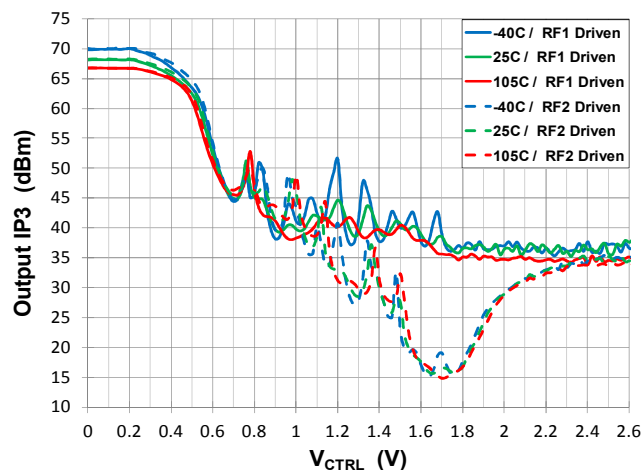
50MHz to 6000MHz

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHz,  $V_{DD}=3.3V$  [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$ , RF1/RF2 DRIVEN] (-8-)

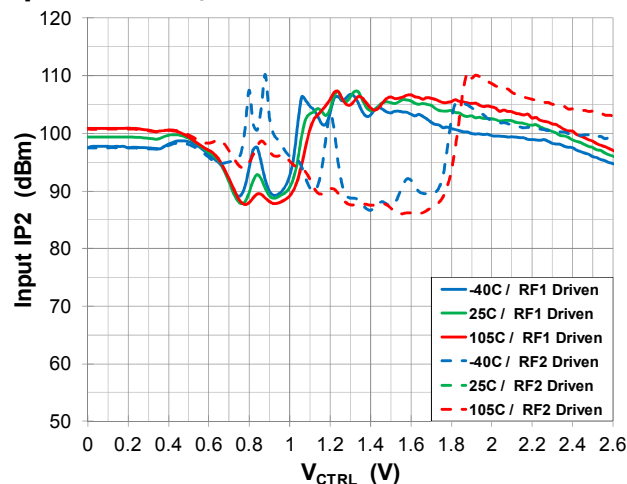
Input IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$



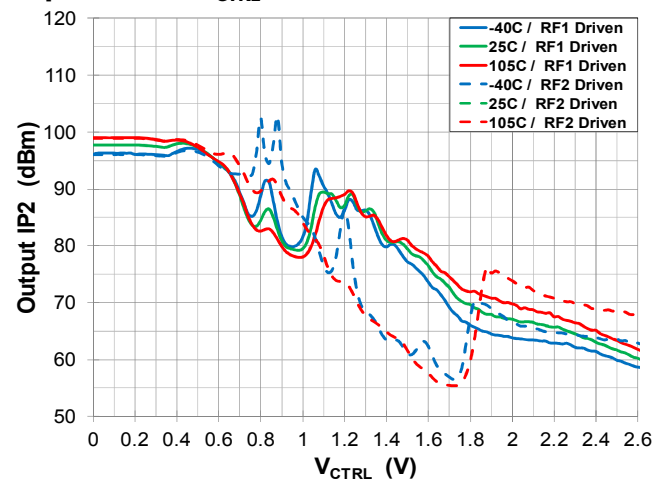
Output IP3 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$



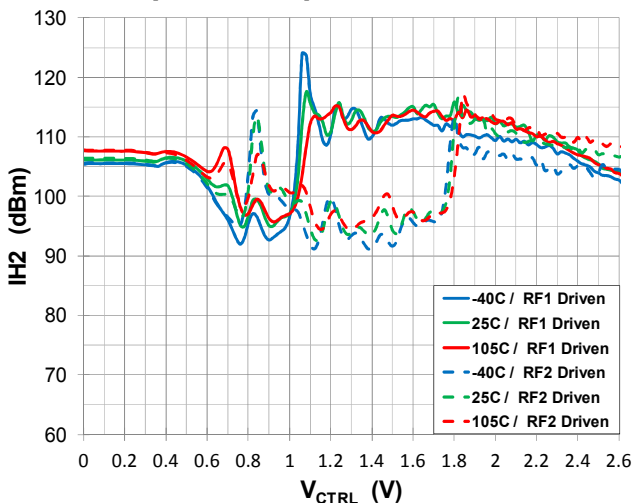
Input IP2 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$



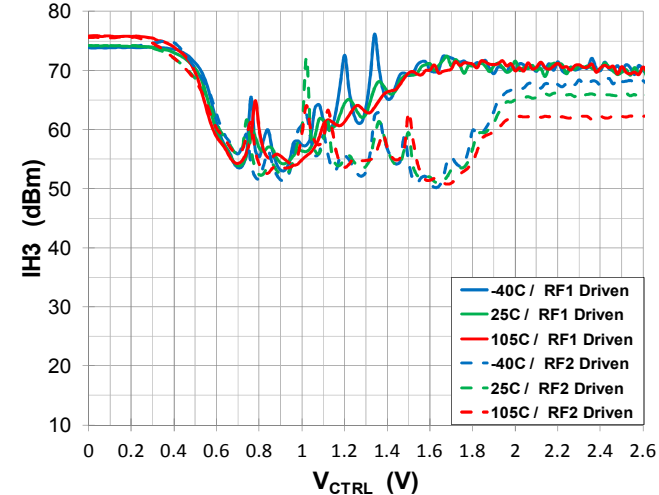
Output IP2 vs.  $V_{CTRL}$



2<sup>nd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs.  $V_{CTRL}$



3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs.  $V_{CTRL}$

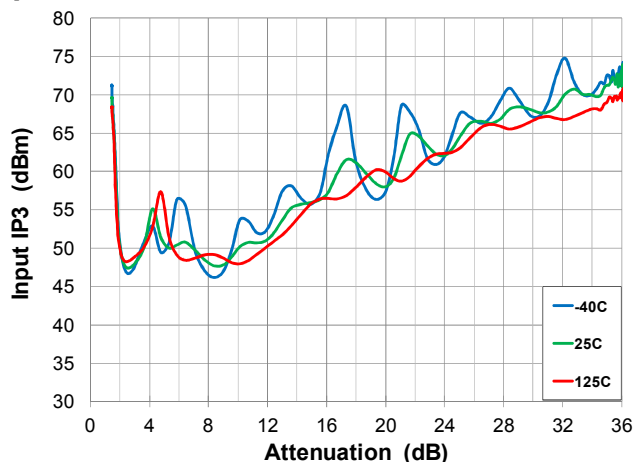


Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

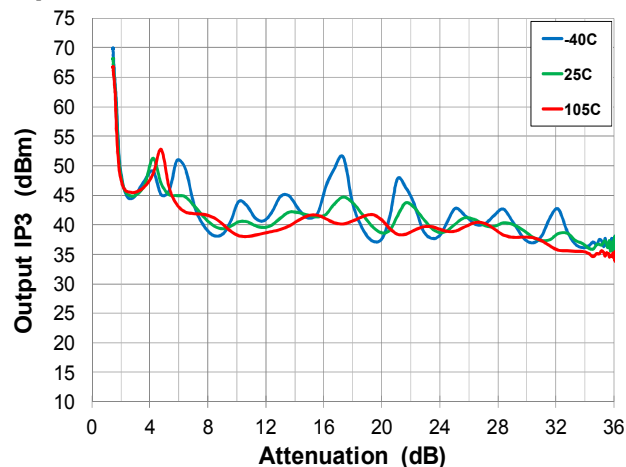
50MHz to 6000MHz

**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHz,  $V_{DD}=3.3V$  [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs. ATTENUATION] (-9-)**

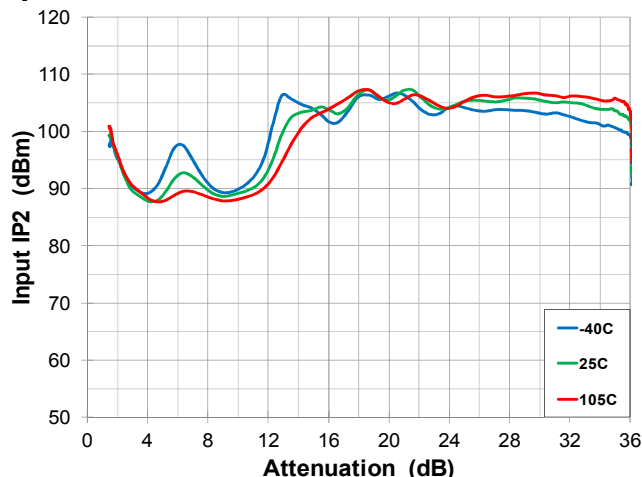
**Input IP3 vs. Attenuation**



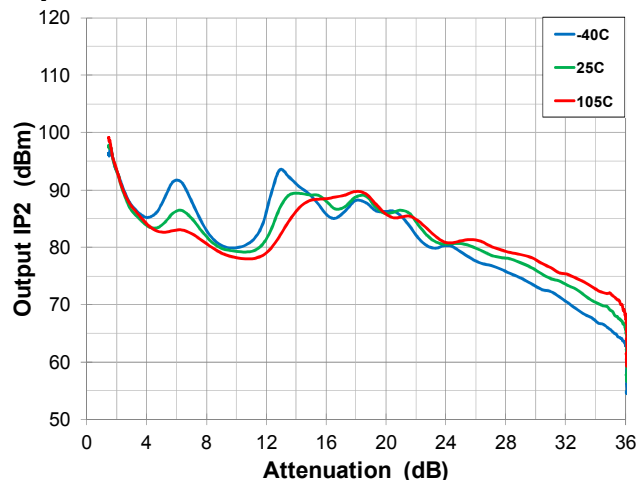
**Output IP3 vs. Attenuation**



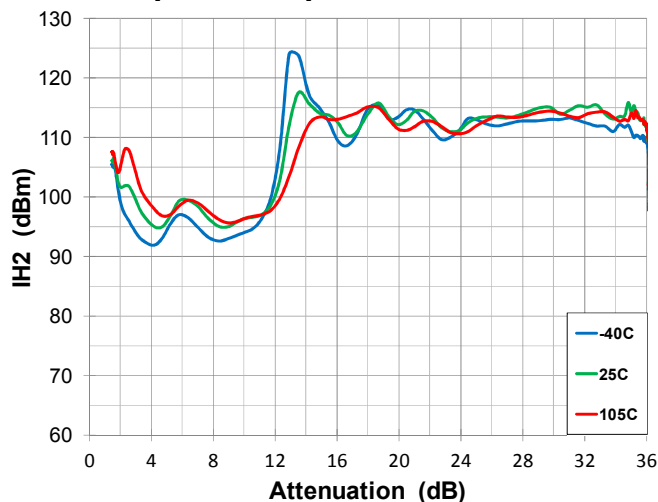
**Input IP2 vs. Attenuation**



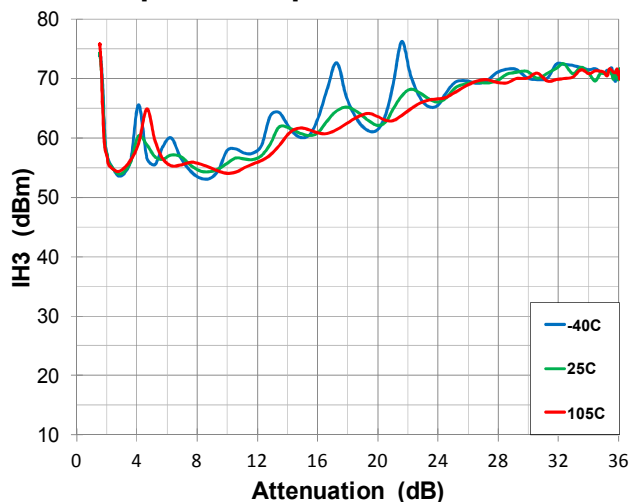
**Output IP2 vs. Attenuation**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**



**3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**

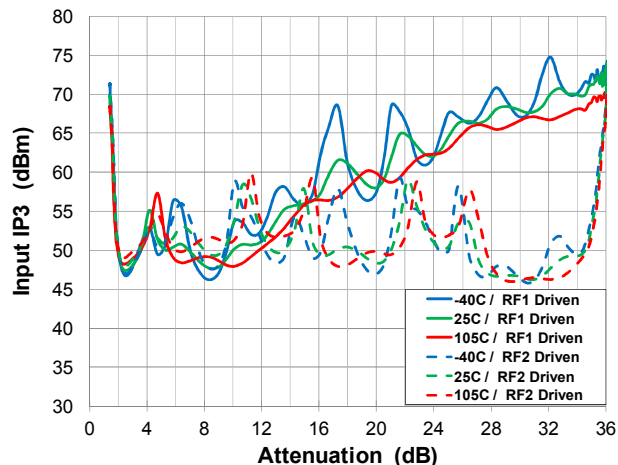


### Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

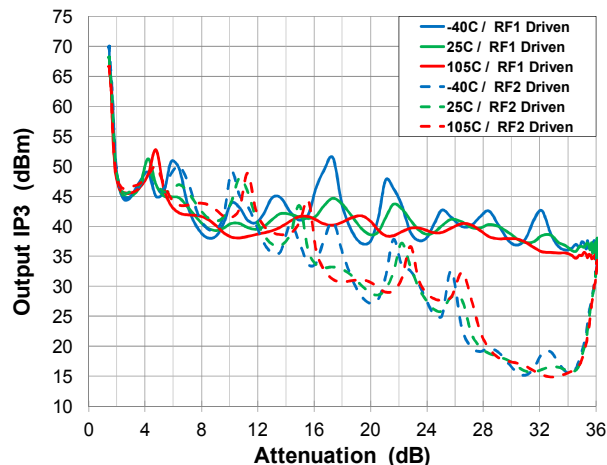
50MHz to 6000MHz

TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHz,  $V_{DD}=3.3V$  [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs. ATTEN, RF1/RF2 DRIVEN] (-10-)

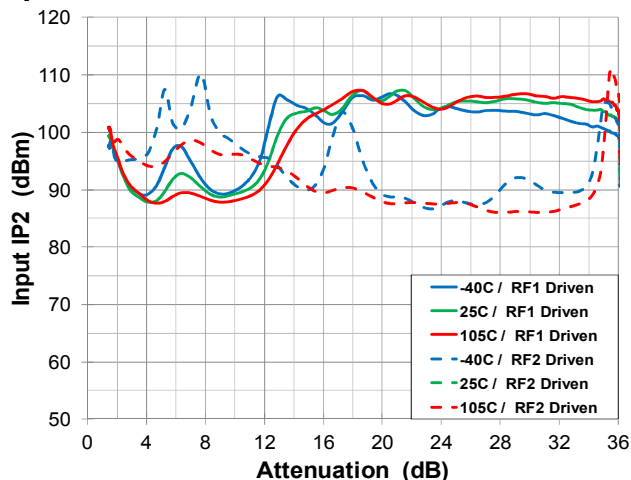
**Input IP3 vs. Attenuation**



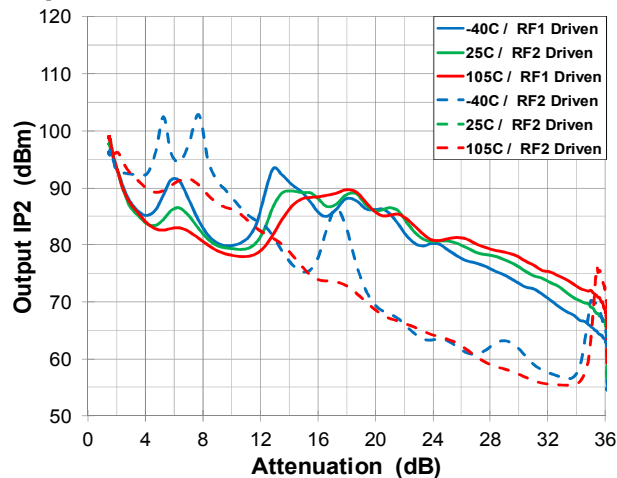
**Output IP3 vs. Attenuation**



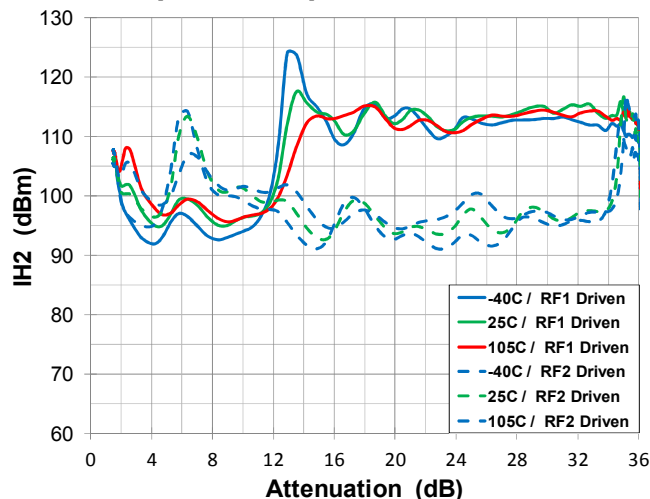
**Input IP2 vs. Attenuation**



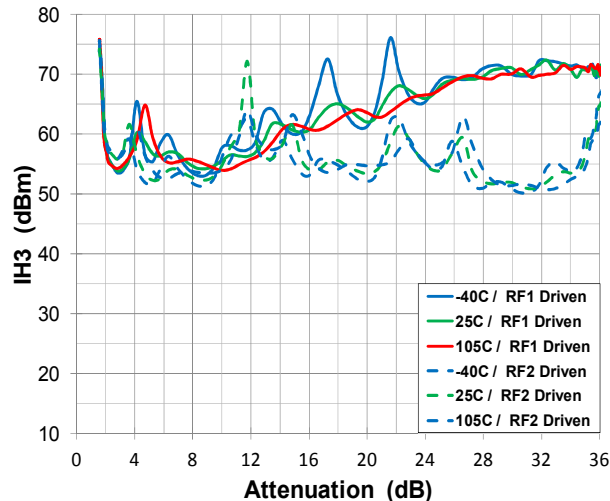
**Output IP2 vs. Attenuation**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**



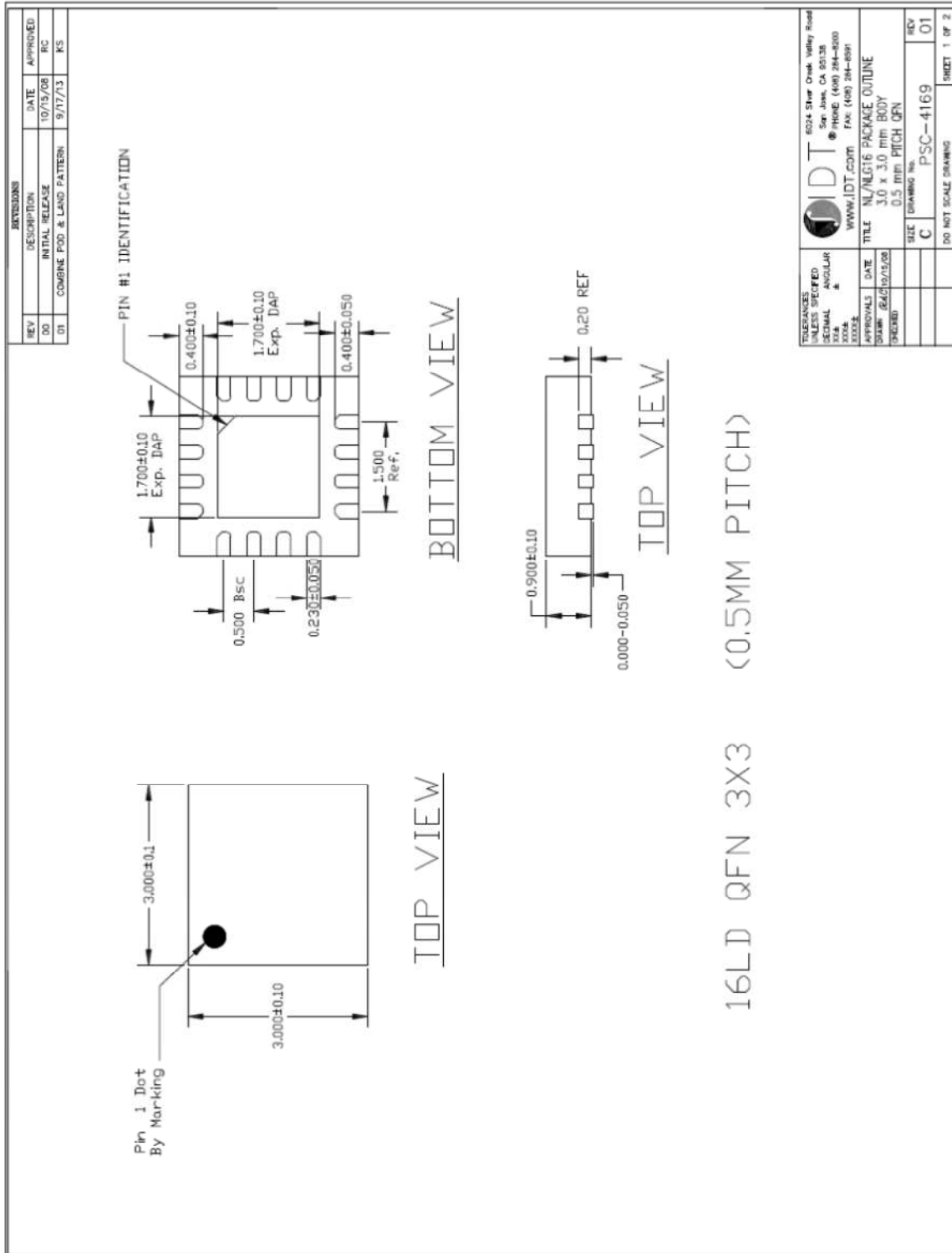
**3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**



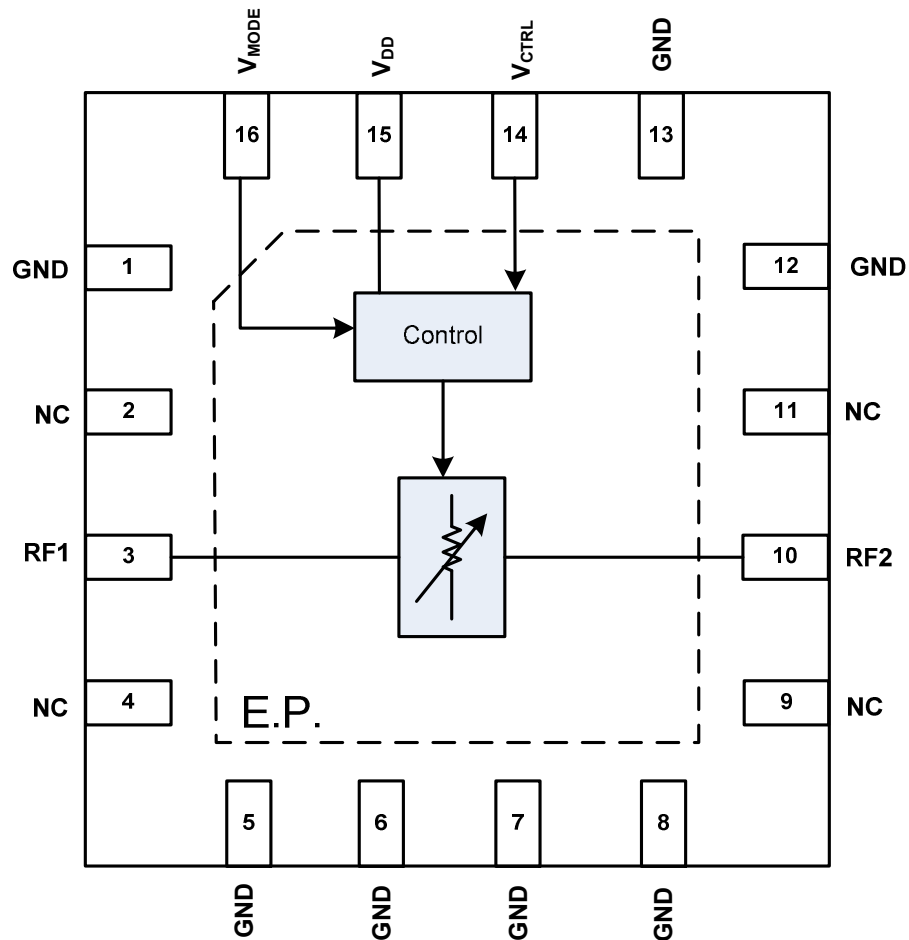
Voltage Variable RF Attenuator

50MHz to 6000MHz

### PACKAGE DRAWING (3X3 16 PIN)



### PINOUT & BLOCK DIAGRAM



**PIN DESCRIPTION**

| Pin                   | Name              | Function                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 | GND               | Ground these pins as close to the device as possible.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2, 4, 9, 11           | NC                | No internal connection. These pins can be left unconnected or connected to ground (recommended).                                                                                                                                  |
| 3                     | RF1               | RF Port 1. Matched to 50 ohms. Must use an external AC coupling capacitor as close to the device as possible. For low frequency operation increase the capacitor value to result in a low reactance at the frequency of interest. |
| 10                    | RF2               | RF Port 2. Matched to 50 ohms. Must use an external AC coupling capacitor as close to the device as possible. For low frequency operation increase the capacitor value to result in a low reactance at the frequency of interest. |
| 14                    | V <sub>CTRL</sub> | Attenuator control voltage. Apply a voltage in the range as specified in the Operating Conditions. See application section for details about V <sub>CTRL</sub> .                                                                  |
| 15                    | V <sub>DD</sub>   | Power supply input. Bypass to GND with capacitors close as possible to pin.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 16                    | V <sub>MODE</sub> | Attenuator slope control. Set to logic LOW to enable negative attenuation slope. Set to logic HIGH to enable positive attenuation slope.                                                                                          |
|                       | — EP              | Exposed Pad. Internally connected to GND. Solder this exposed pad to a PCB pad that uses multiple ground vias to achieve the specified RF performance.                                                                            |

## **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

### **Default Start-up**

$V_{MODE}$  must be tied to either GND or Logic HIGH. If  $V_{CTRL}$  pin is left floating, the part will power up in the minimum attenuation state when  $V_{MODE} = \text{GND}$ , or the maximum attenuation state when  $V_{MODE} = \text{High}$ .

### **$V_{CTRL}$**

The  $V_{CTRL}$  pin is used to control the attenuation of the F2250. With  $V_{MODE}$  set to a logic low (high) this places the device in a negative (positive) slope mode where increasing (decreasing) voltage produces an increasing (a decreasing) attenuation from min attenuation (max attenuation) to max attenuation (min attenuation) respectively. The  $V_{CTRL}$  pin has an on-chip pullup ESD diode so  $V_{DD}$  should be applied before  $V_{CTRL}$  is applied. If this sequencing is not possible, then resistor R2 should be set for  $1k\Omega$  to limit the current into the  $V_{CTRL}$  pin.

### **$V_{MODE}$**

The  $V_{MODE}$  pin is used to set the attenuation vs.  $V_{CTRL}$  slope. With  $V_{MODE}$  set to logic low (high) this will set the attenuation slope to be negative (positive). A negative (positive) slope is defined as increased (decreased) attenuation with increasing (decreasing)  $V_{CTRL}$  voltage. The EVKIT provides an on-board jumper to manually set the  $V_{MODE}$ . Installing a jumper on header J2 from VMODE to GND (VHI) to set the device for a negative (positive) slope.

### **RF1 and RF2 Ports**

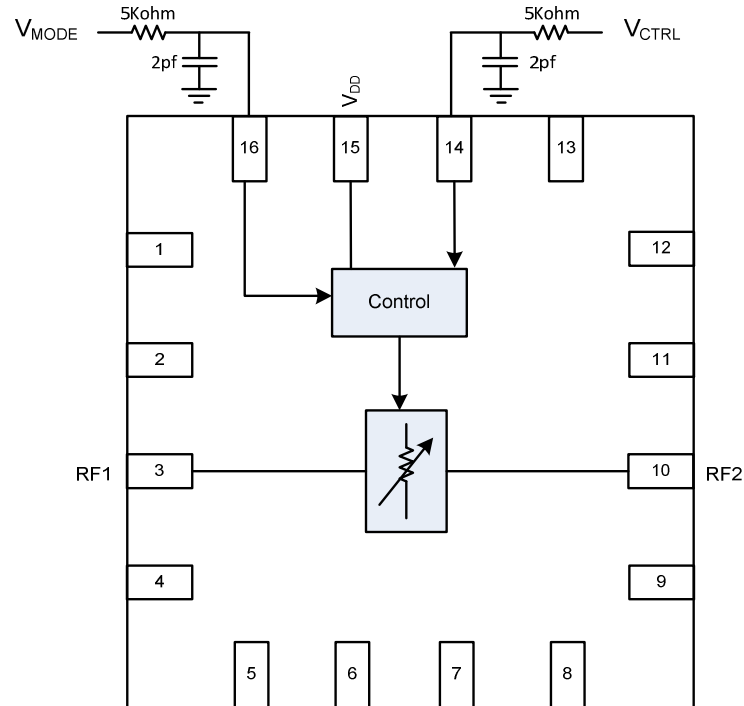
The F2250 is a bi-directional device thus allowing RF1 or RF2 to be used as the RF input. As displayed in the Typical Operating Conditions curves, RF1 shows some enhanced linearity performance and therefore should be used as the RF input, if possible, for best results. This F2250 has been designed to accept high RF input power levels, therefore  $V_{DD}$  must be applied prior to the application of RF power to ensure reliability. DC blocking capacitors are required on the RF pins and should be set to a value that results in a low reactance over the frequency range of interest.

### **Power Supplies**

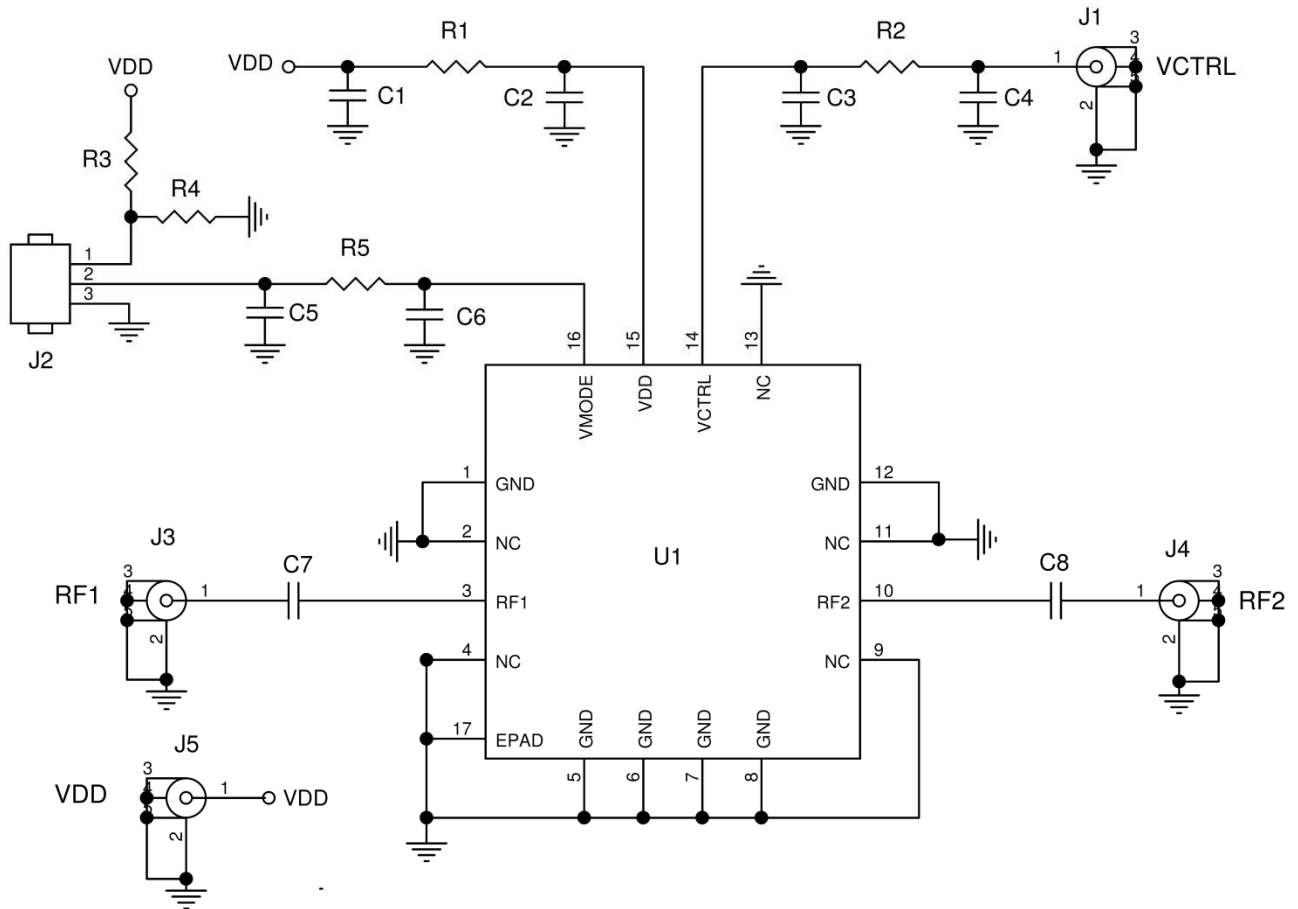
The supply pin should be bypassed with external capacitors to minimize noise and fast transients. Supply noise can degrade noise figure and fast transients can trigger ESD clamps and cause them to fail. Supply voltage change or transients should have a slew rate smaller than  $1V/20\mu S$ . In addition, all control pins should remain at 0V (+/-0.3V) while the supply voltage ramps or while it returns to zero.

**Control Pin Interface**

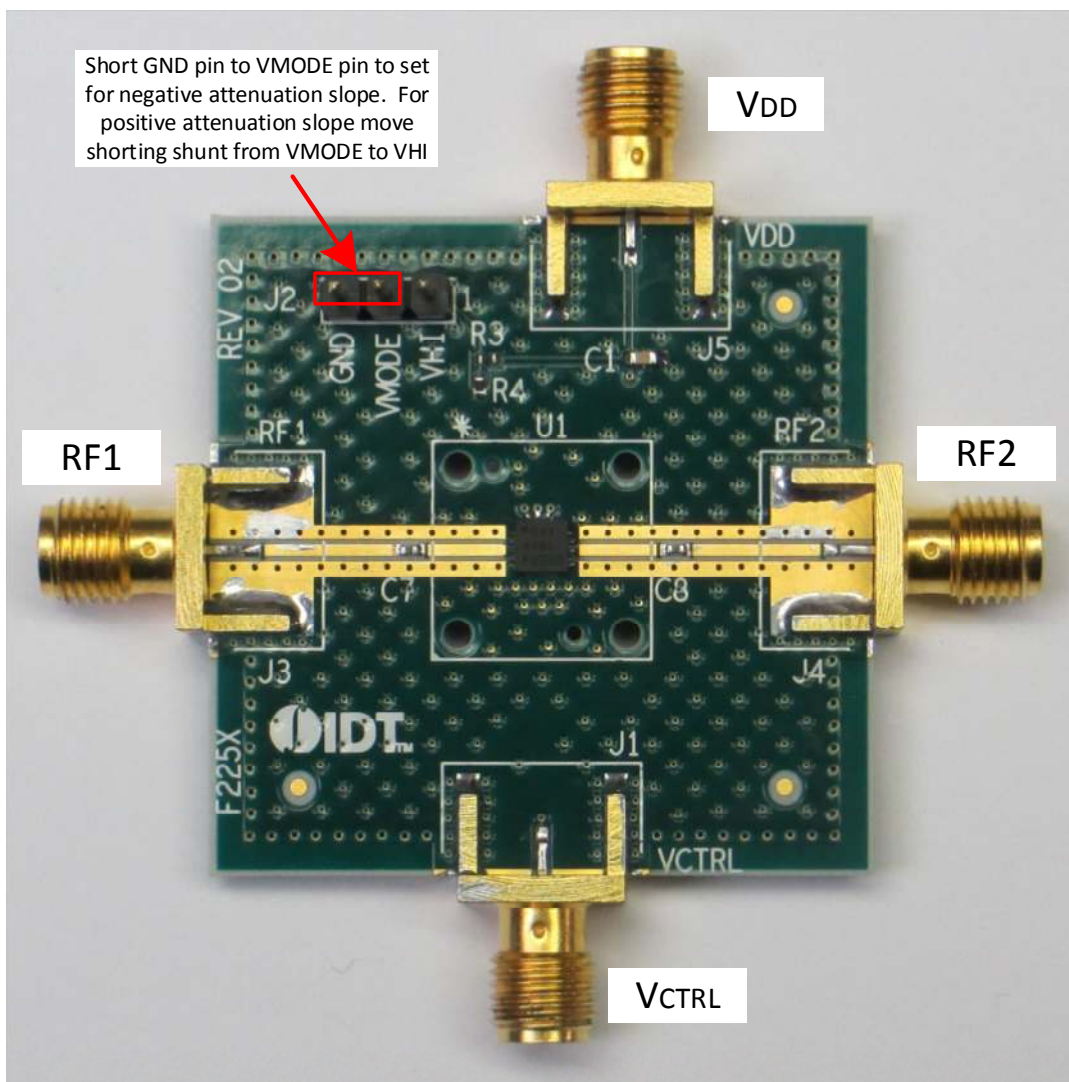
If control signal integrity is a concern and clean signals cannot be guaranteed due to overshoot, undershoot, ringing, etc., the following circuit at the input of control pins 14 and 16 is recommended as shown below.



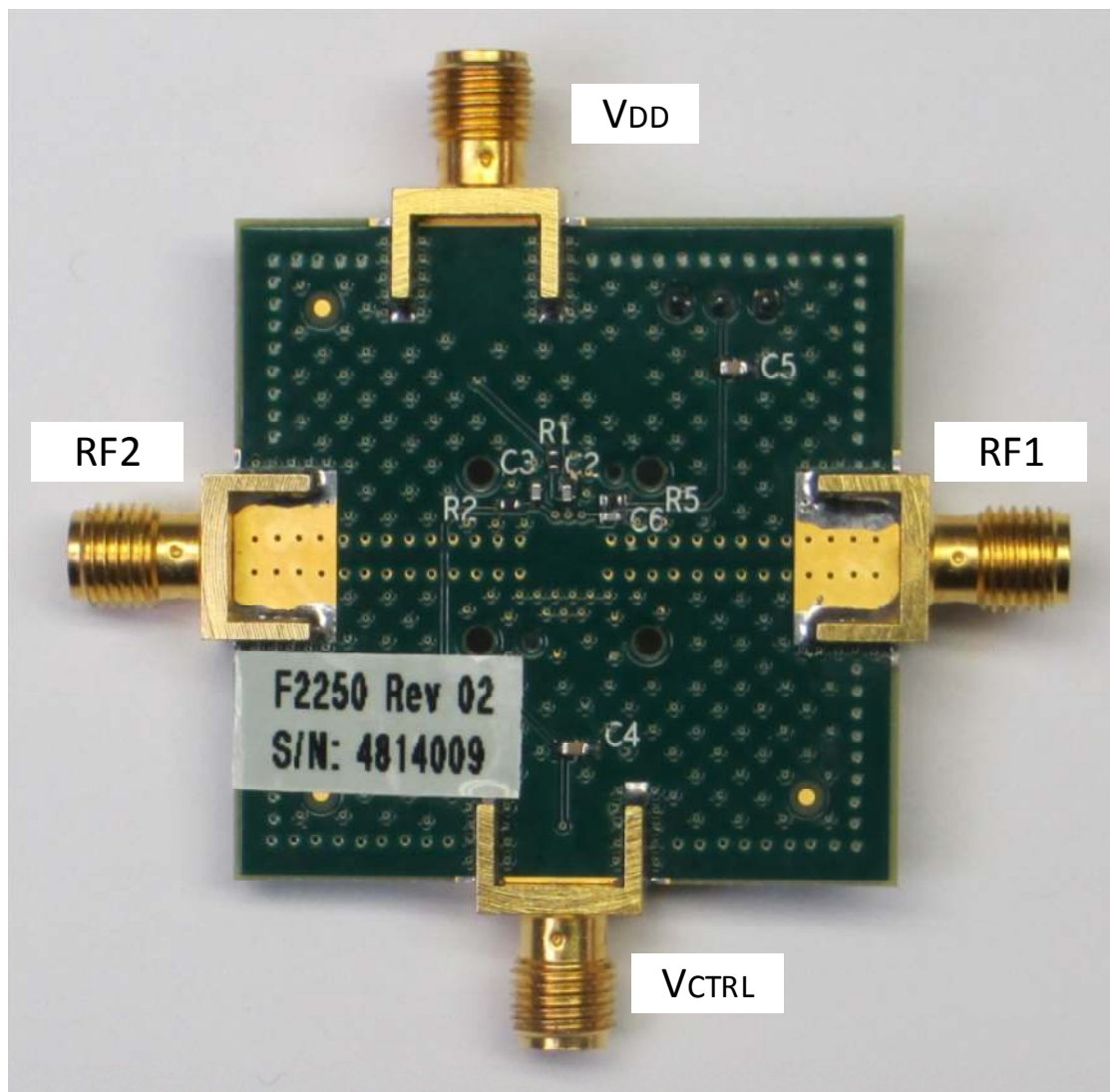
### EVKIT/ APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT



### EVKIT PICTURE / LAYOUT (TOP SIDE)



**EVKIT PICTURE / LAYOUT (BOTTOM SIDE)**



### EVKIT BOM

| Part Reference | QTY | DESCRIPTION                                           | Mfr. Part #    | Mfr.            |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| C1, C4, C5     | 3   | 10nF $\pm 5\%$ , 50V, X7R Ceramic Capacitors (0603)   | GRM188R71H103J | Murata          |
| C2, C3, C6     | 3   | 1000pF $\pm 5\%$ , 50V, C0G Ceramic Capacitors (0402) | GRM1555C1H102J | Murata          |
| C7, C8         | 2   | 100pF $\pm 5\%$ , 50V, C0G Ceramic Capacitors (0402)  | GRM1555C1H101J | Murata          |
| R1, R2, R5     | 3   | 0 $\Omega$ Resistors (0402)                           | ERJ-2GE0R00X   | Panasonic       |
| R3, R4         | 2   | 100k $\Omega$ $\pm 1\%$ , 1/10W, Resistor (0402)      | ERJ-2RKF1003X  | Panasonic       |
| J1, J3-J5      | 4   | Edge Launch SMA (0.375 inch pitch ground tabs)        | 142-0701-851   | Emerson Johnson |
| J2             | 1   | CONN HEADER VERT SGL 3 X 1 POS GOLD                   | 961103-6404-AR | 3M              |
| U1             | 1   | Voltage Variable Attenuator                           | F2250NLGK      | IDT             |
|                | 1   | Printed Circuit Board                                 | F225x REV (02) | IDT             |

### TOP MARKINGS

