



**THE DATASHEET OF  
F2250NLGK8**



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The F2250 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 F2250 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

F2250 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

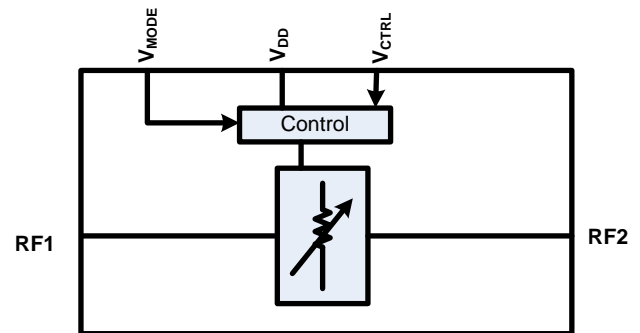
## APPLICATIONS

- 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
- 3mm x 3mm, 16-pin QFN package

## DEVICE BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ORDERING INFORMATION

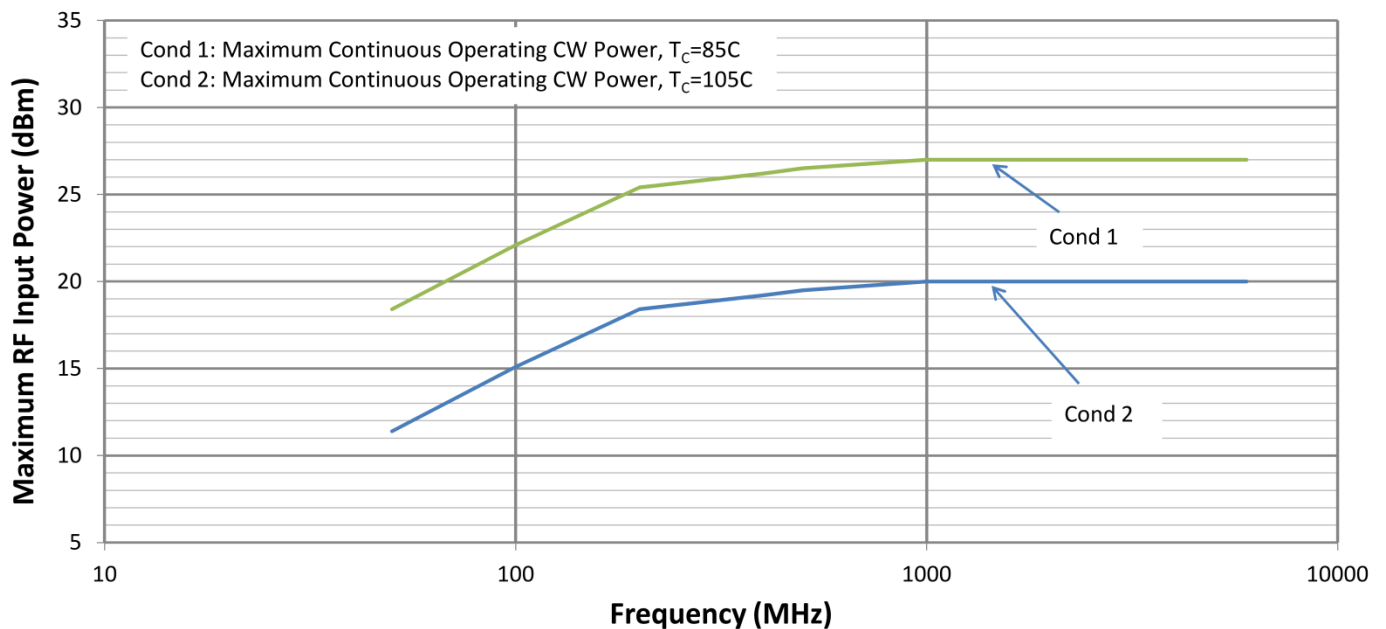


## PART# MATRIX

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>
F2255	1 - 3000	1.1 (at 500MHz)	+60	
F2258	50 - 6000	1.4 (at 2GHz)	+65	Hittite

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Θ <sub>JA</sub> (Junction – Ambient)	80.6°C/W
Θ <sub>JC</sub> (Junction – Case) The Case is defined as the exposed paddle	5.1°C/W
Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)	MSL 1

## F2250 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
		$V_{DD} = 3.15V$ to 3.9V	1.17		$V_{DD} - 0.3$	
	$V_{IL}$		0		0.63	
$V_{CTRL}$ Range	$V_{CTRL}$	$V_{DD} = 3.9V$ to 5.25V	0		3.6	V
		$V_{DD} = 3.15V$ to 3.9V	0		$V_{DD} - 0.3$	
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$		<b><i>0.5</i></b> <sup>1</sup>	1.17	<b><i>2</i></b>	mA
Logic Current	$I_{MODE}$		<b><i>-1</i></b>		<b><i>38</i></b>	$\mu A$
$I_{CTRL}$ Current	$I_{CTRL}$		<b><i>-1</i></b>		<b><i>14</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.

## F2250 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 (Minimum Attenuation)	$A_{MIN}$	2GHz		1.4	<b>1.9</b> <sup>1</sup>	dB
		3GHz		1.6		
		6GHz		2.6	3.1	
Maximum Attenuation	$A_{MAX}$		34 <sup>2</sup>	35		dB
Insertion Phase $\Delta$	$\Phi_{\Delta MAX}$	At 36dB attenuation relative to Insertion Loss		27		deg
	$\Phi_{\Delta MID}$	At 18dB attenuation relative to Insertion Loss		10		
Input 1dB Compression <sup>3</sup>	$P_{1dB}$			34.4		dBm
Minimum RF1 Return Loss over control voltage range	$S_{11}$	50MHz <sup>4</sup>		16		dB
		700MHz		17		
		2000MHz		17		
		6000MHz		15		
Minimum RF2 Return Loss over control voltage range	$S_{22}$	50MHz <sup>4</sup>		16		dB
		700MHz		15		
		2000MHz		16		
		6000MHz		13		
Input IP3	$IIP3$			65		dBm
Input IP3 over Attenuation	$IIP3_{ATTEN}$	All attenuation settings	44	47		
Minimum Output IP3	$OIP3_{MIN}$	Maximum attenuation		35		
Input IP2	$IIP2$	$P_{IN} + IM2_{dBc}$ , IM2 term is $F1+F2$		95		dBm
Minimum Input IP2	$IIP2_{MIN}$	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 to 33dB control range 50% $V_{CTRL}$ to RF settled to 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.

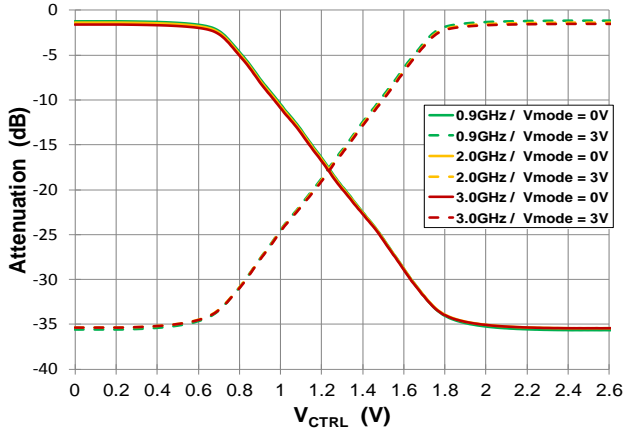
## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

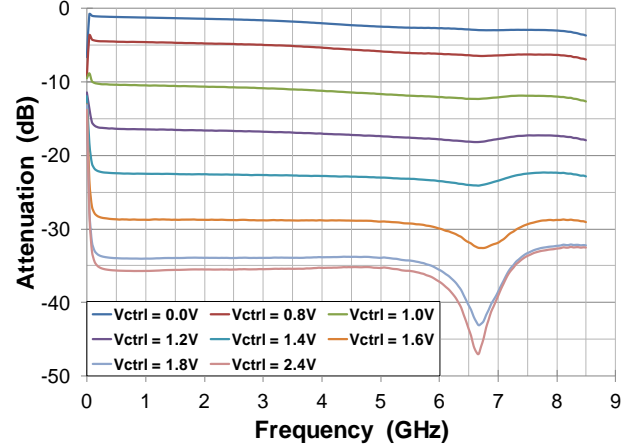
- $V_{DD} = +3.3V$  or  $+5.0V$
- $T_C = +25^\circ C$
- $V_{MODE} = 0V$
- RF trace and connector losses are de-embedded for S-parameters
- $P_{in} = 0dBm$  for all small signal tests
- $P_{in} = +20dBm$  for single tone linearity tests (RF1 port driven)
- $P_{in} = +20dBm/tone$  for two tone linearity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

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

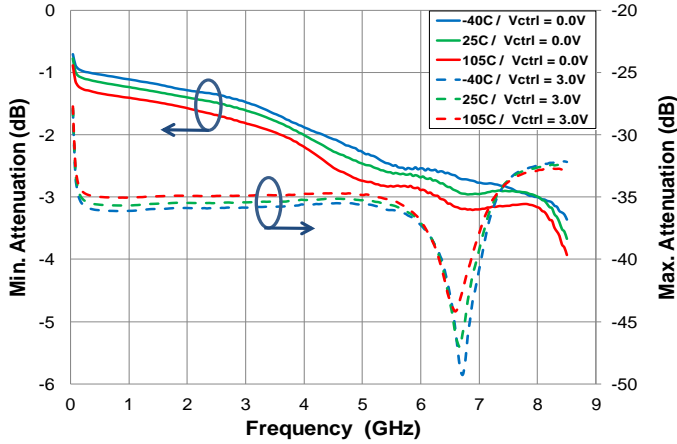
### Attenuation vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub>



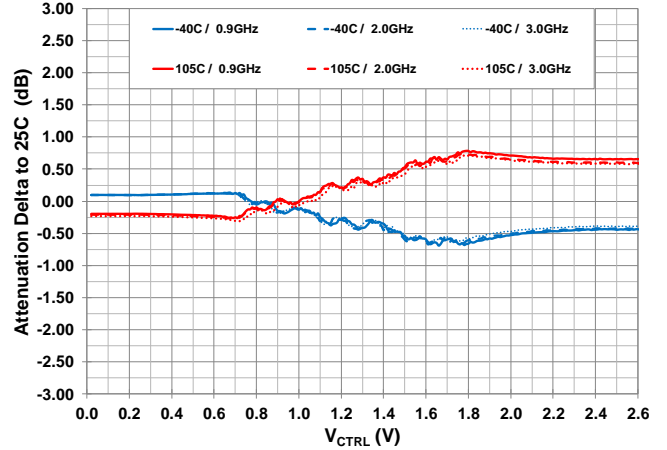
### Attenuation vs. Frequency



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

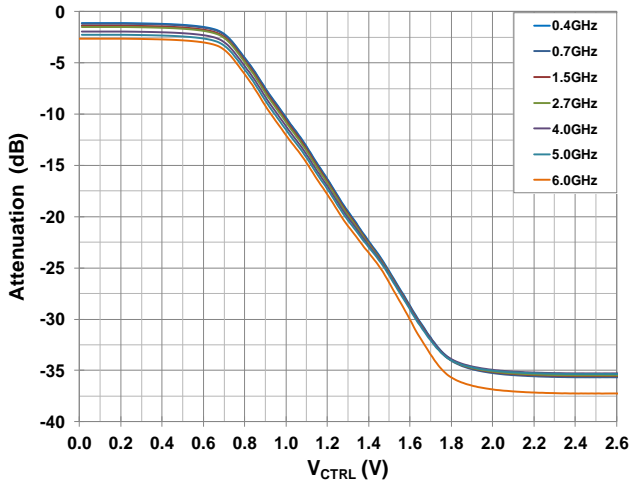


### Attenuation Delta to 25C vs. Frequency

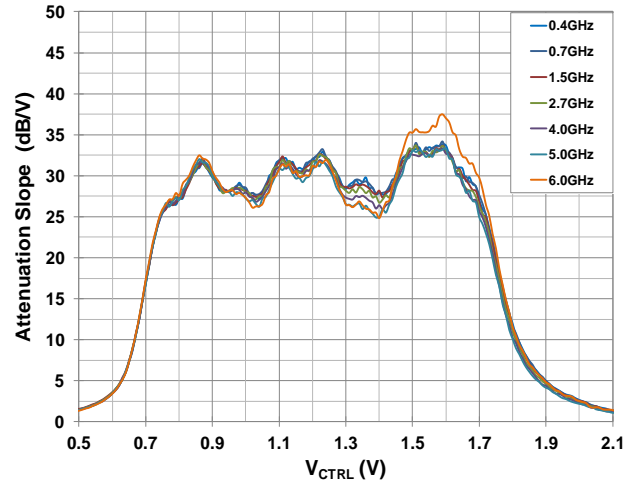


## TYPICAL OPERATING CURVES [S2P vs. $V_{CTRL}$ ] (-2-)

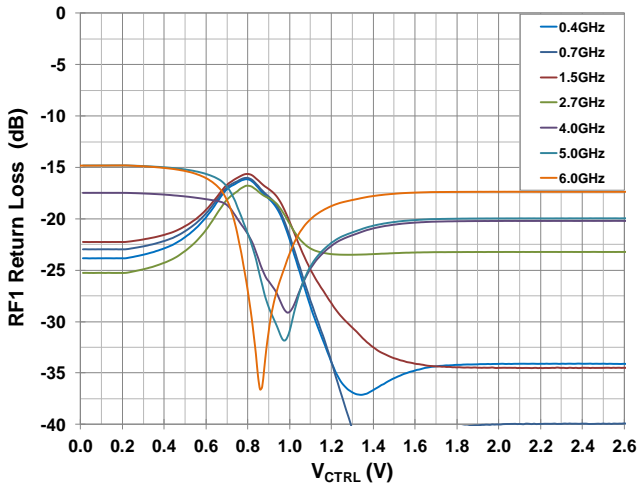
### Attenuation vs. $V_{CTRL}$



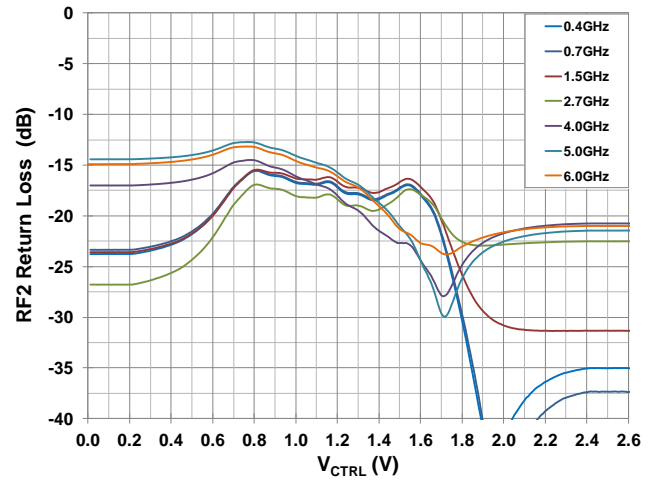
### Attenuation Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$



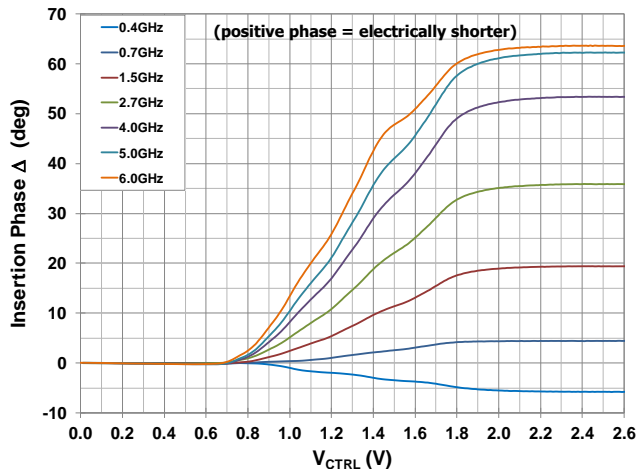
### RF1 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



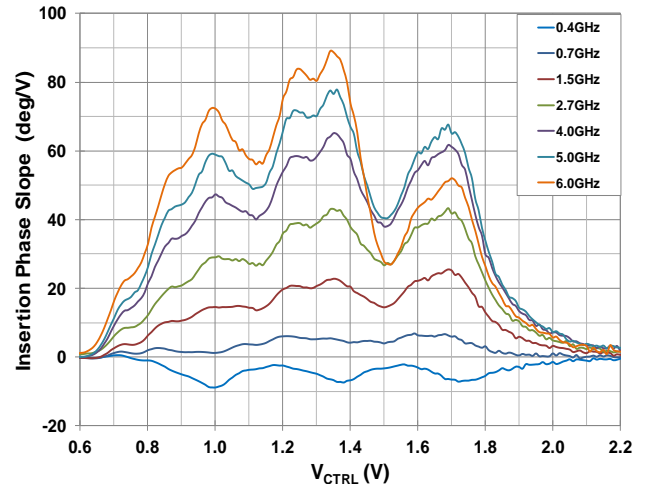
### RF2 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



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

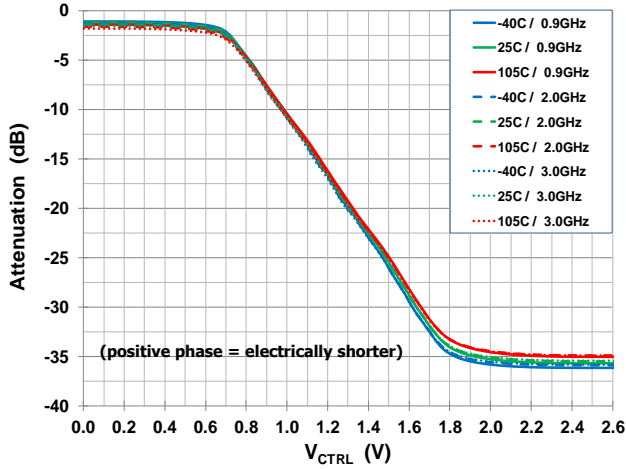


### Insertion Phase Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$

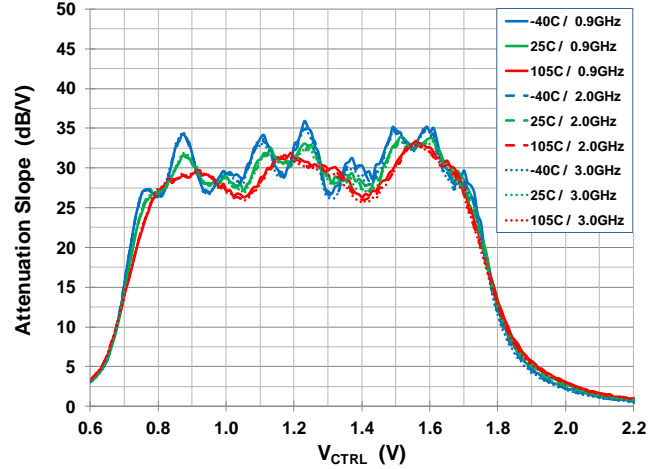


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. $V_{CTRL}$ & TEMPERATURE] (-3-)

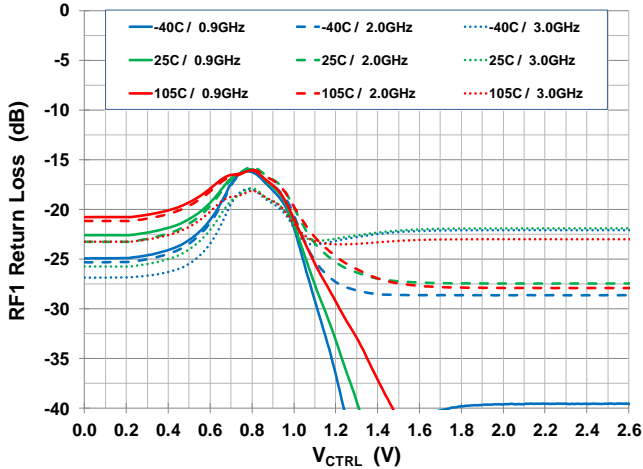
### Attenuation Response vs. $V_{CTRL}$



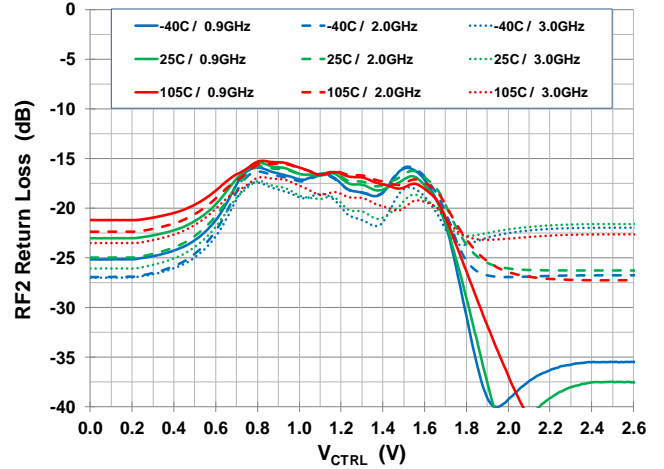
### Attenuation Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$



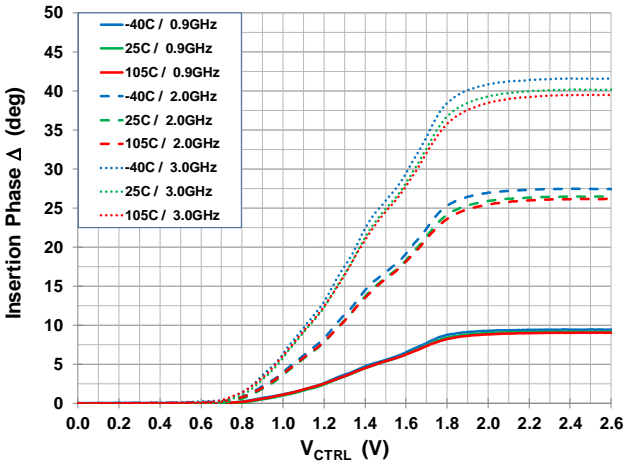
### RF1 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



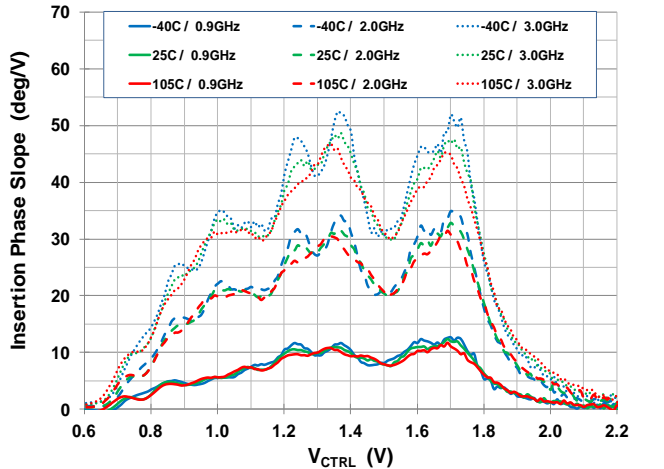
### RF2 Return Loss vs. $V_{CTRL}$



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

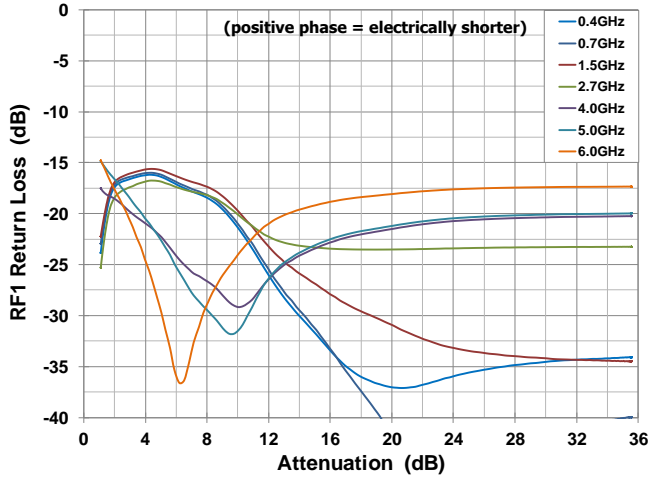


### Insertion Phase Slope vs. $V_{CTRL}$

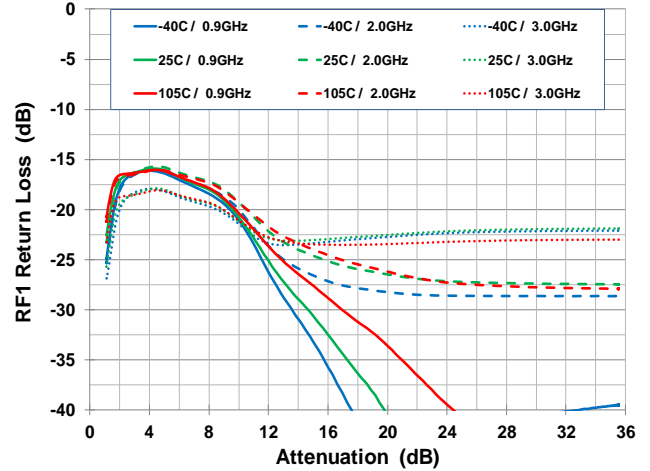


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. ATTENUATION & TEMPERATURE] (-4-)

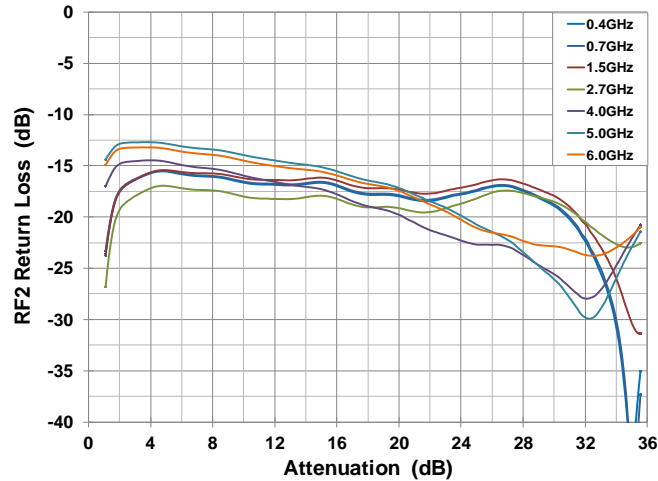
### RF1 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



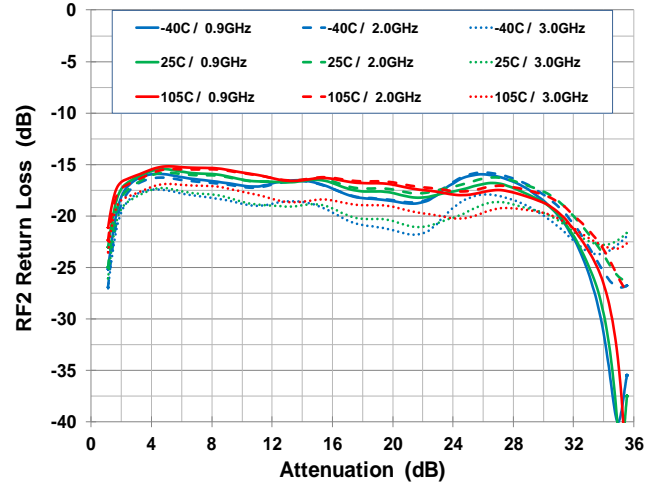
### RF1 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



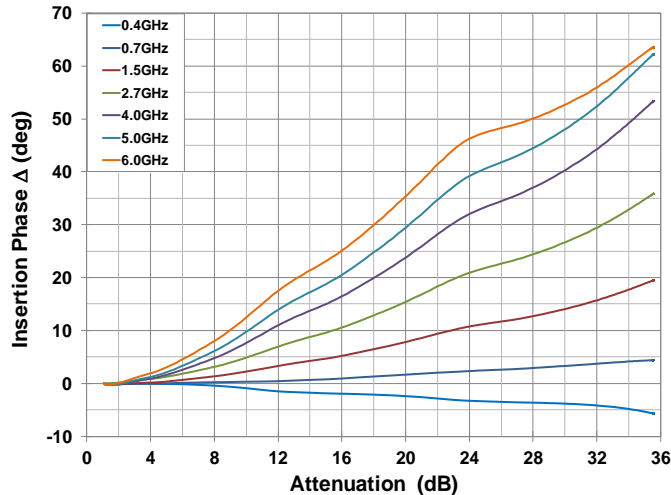
### RF2 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



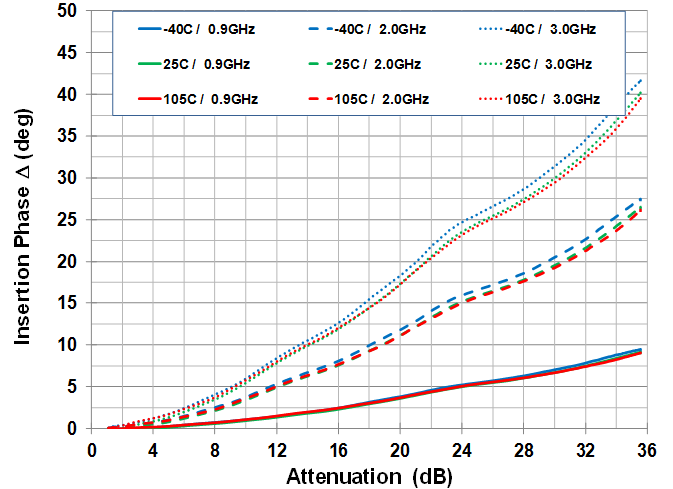
### RF2 Return Loss vs. Attenuation



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

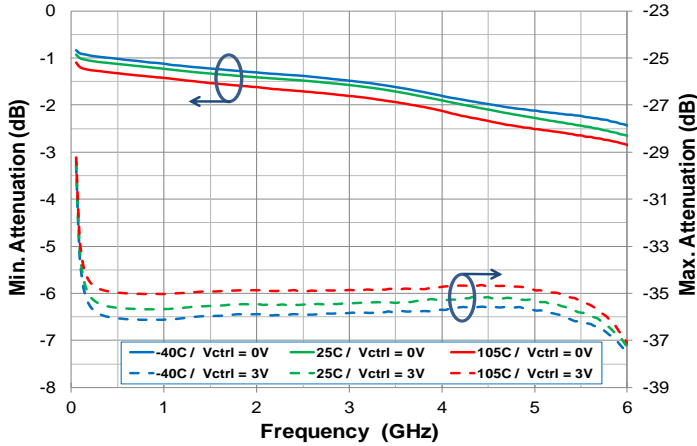


### Insertion Phase $\Delta$ vs. Attenuation

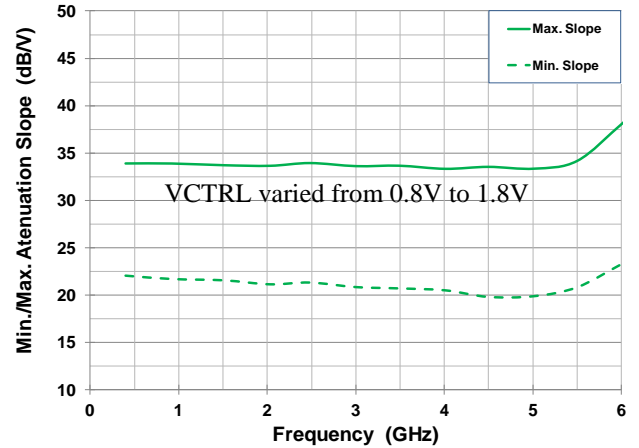


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P vs. FREQUENCY] (-5-)

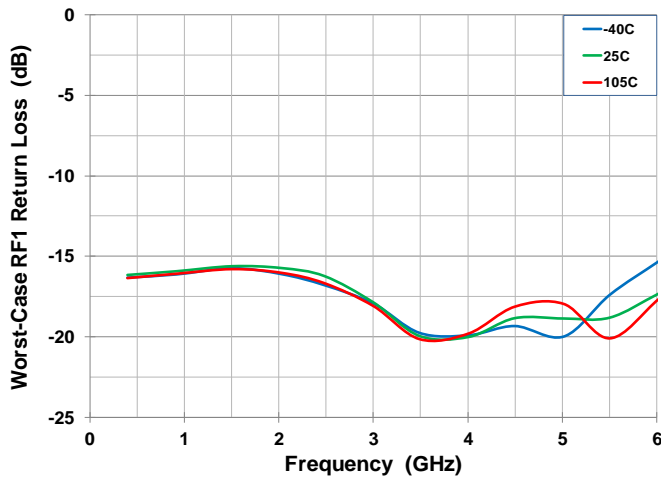
### Min. & Max. Attenuation vs. Frequency



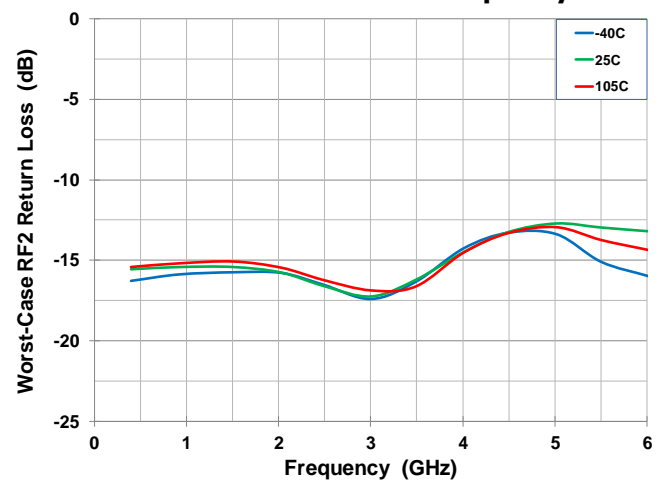
### Min. & Max. Attenuation Slope vs. Frequency



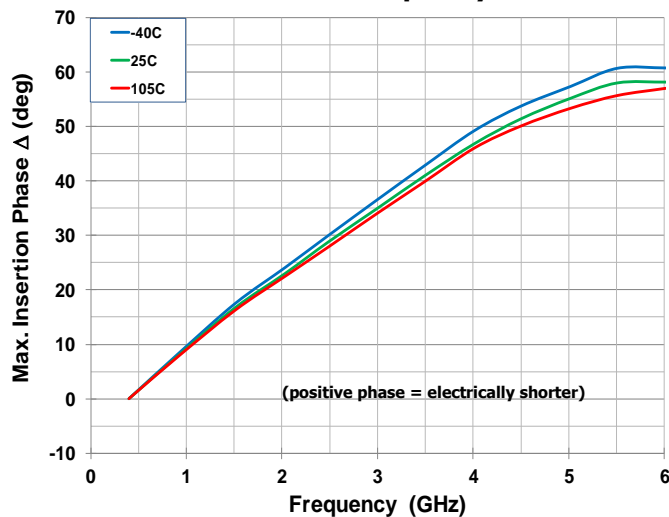
### Worst-Case RF1 Return Loss vs. Frequency



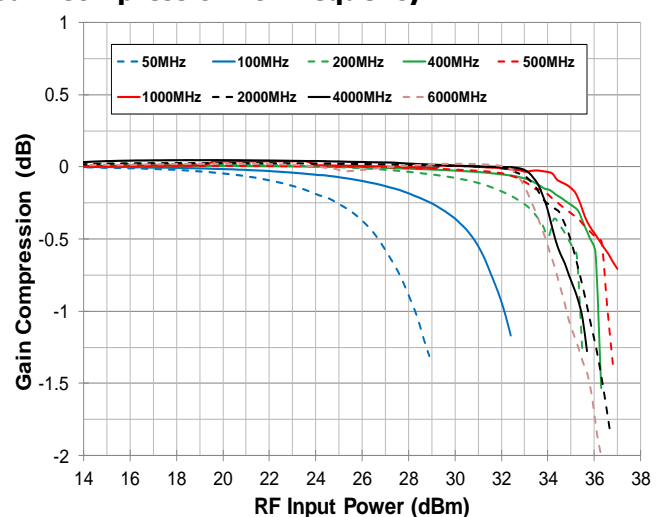
### Worst-Case RF2 Return Loss vs. Frequency



### Max. Insertion Phase Δ vs. Frequency

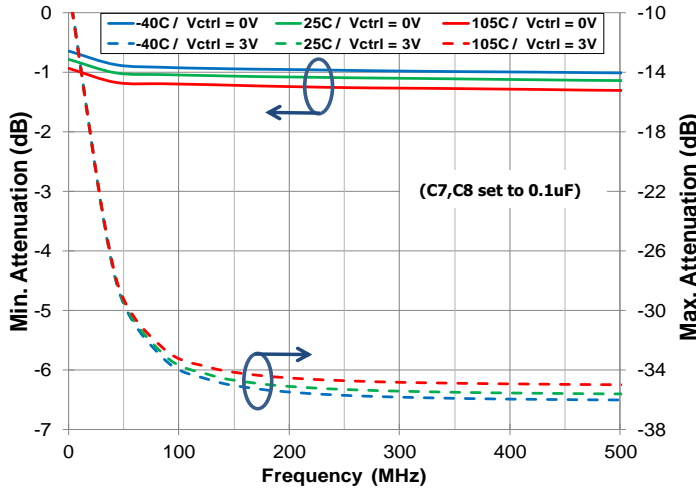


### Gain Compression vs. Frequency

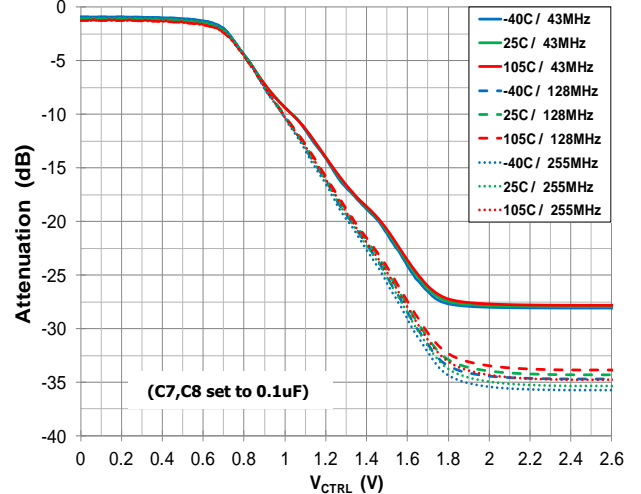


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS [S2P @ LOW FREQUENCY, GROUP DELAY] (-6-)

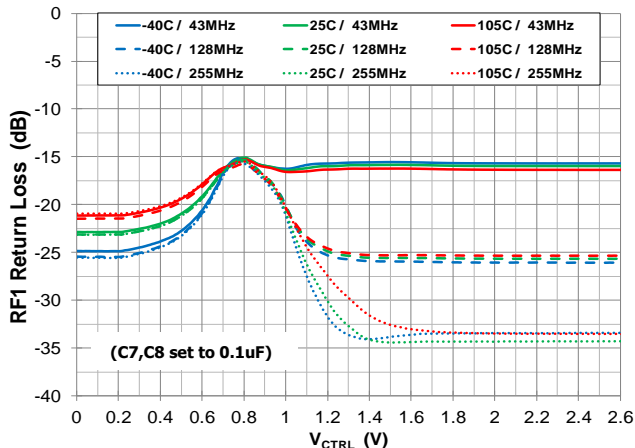
### Min. & Max. Attenuation vs. Low Frequency



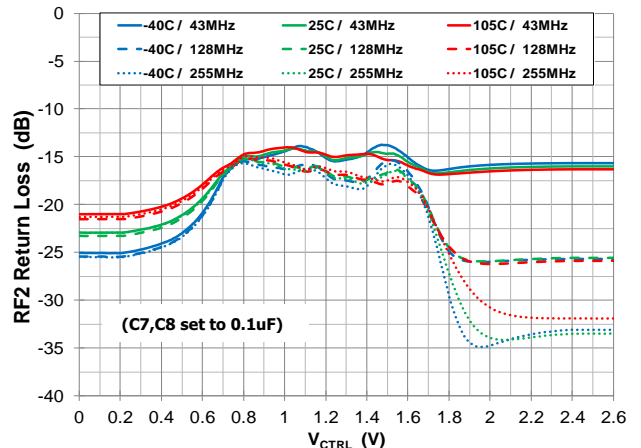
### Low-Frequency Attenuation vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub>



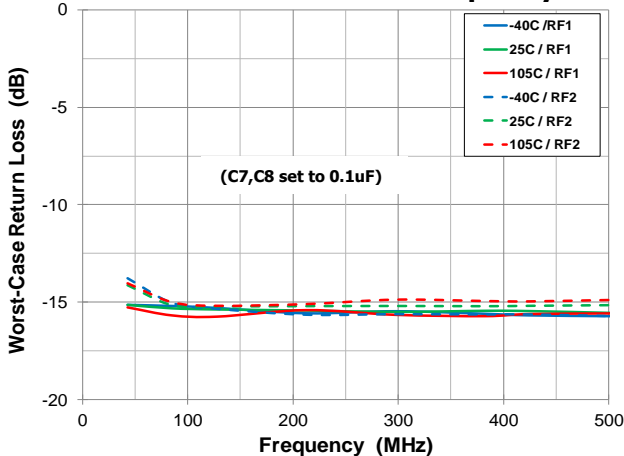
### Low-Frequency RF1 Return Loss vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub>



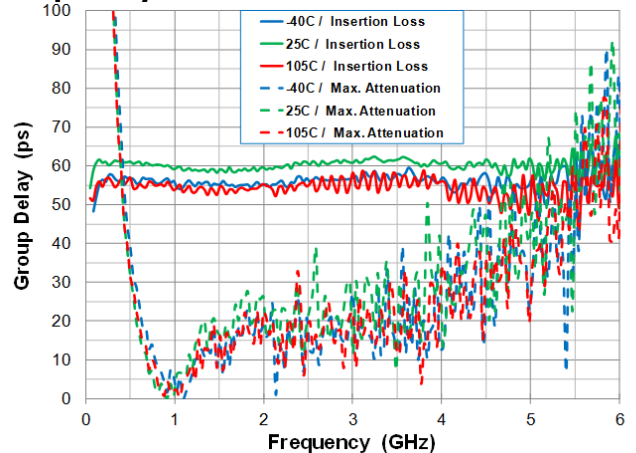
### Low-Frequency RF2 Return Loss vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub>



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

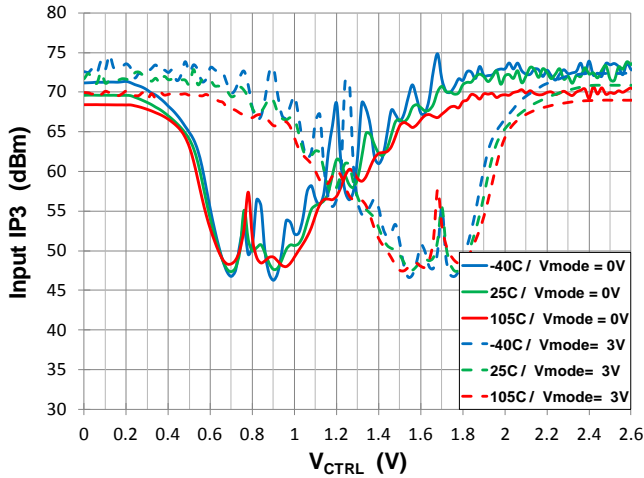


### Group Delay vs. V<sub>CTRL</sub>

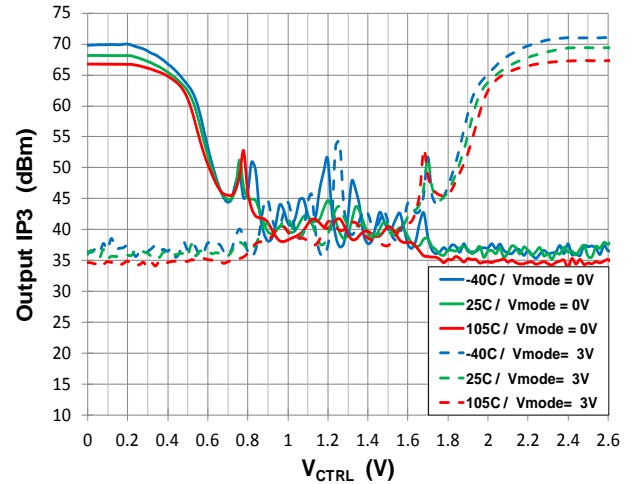


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHZ, $V_{DD}=3.3V$ [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$ , $V_{MODE}$ ] (-7-)

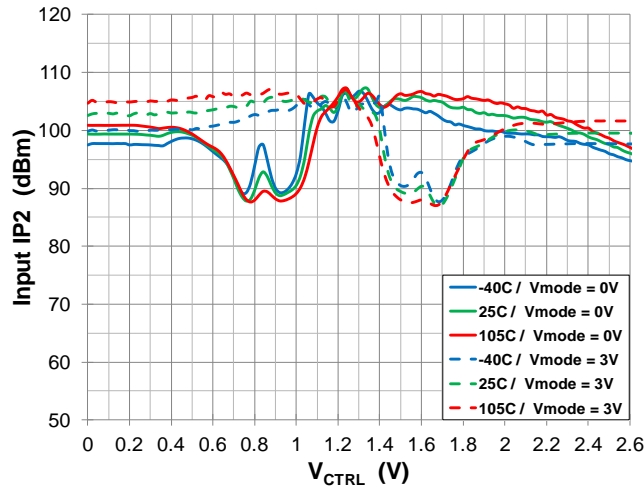
### Input IP3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



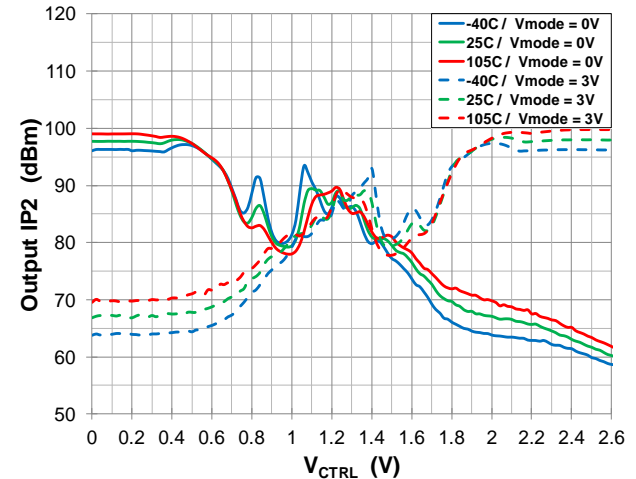
### Output IP3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



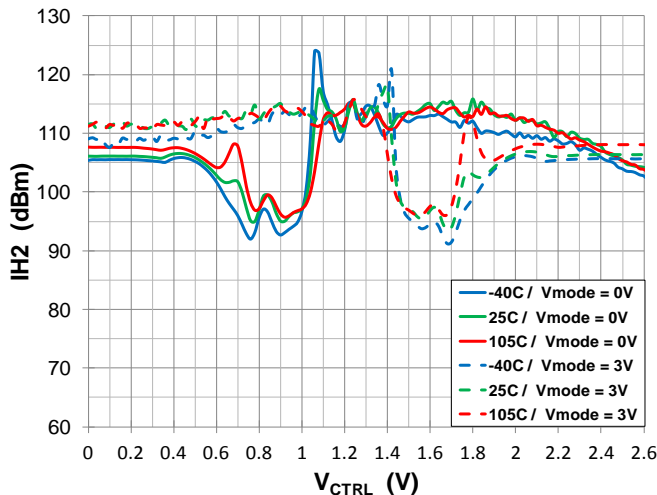
### Input IP2 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



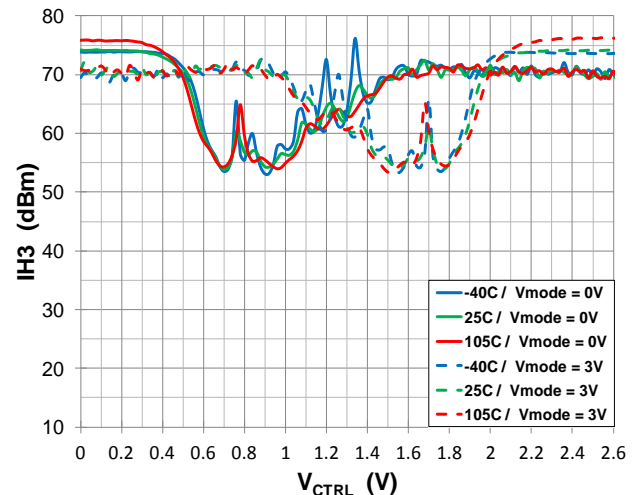
### Output IP2 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



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

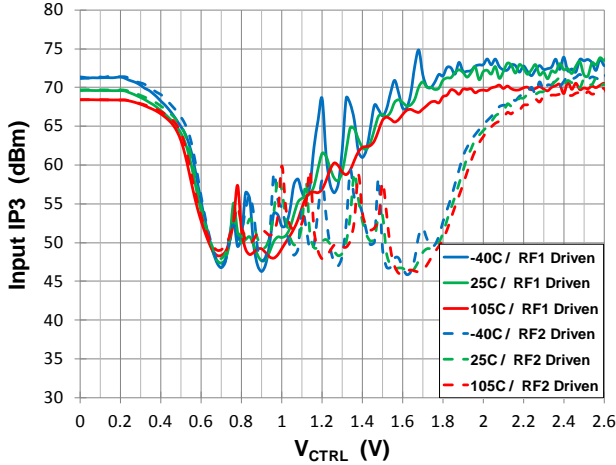


### 3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. $V_{CTRL}$

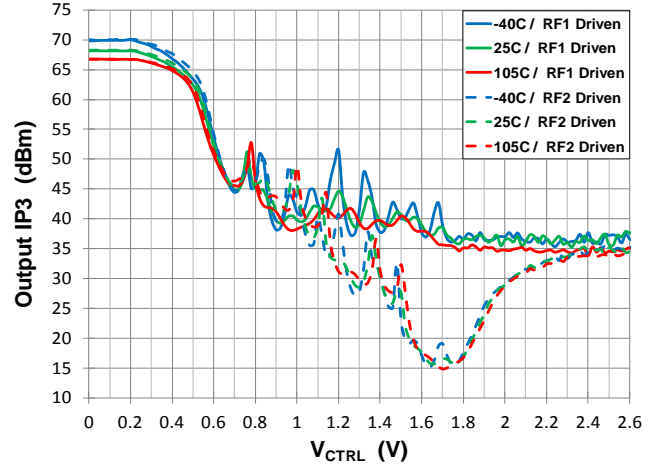


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHZ, $V_{DD}=3.3V$ [IP3, IP2, IH2, IH3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$ , RF1/RF2 DRIVEN] (-8-)

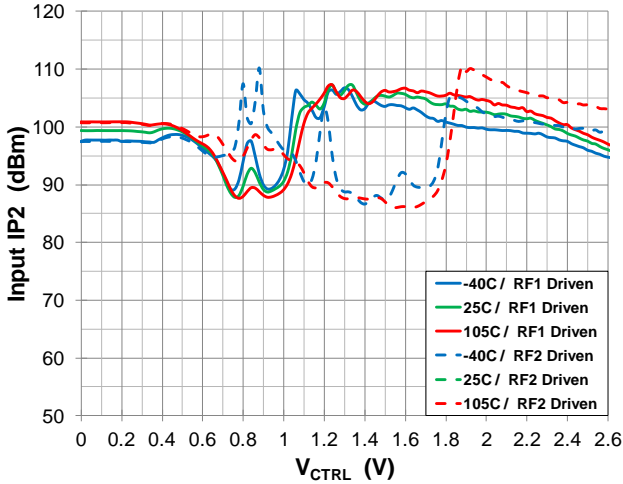
### Input IP3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



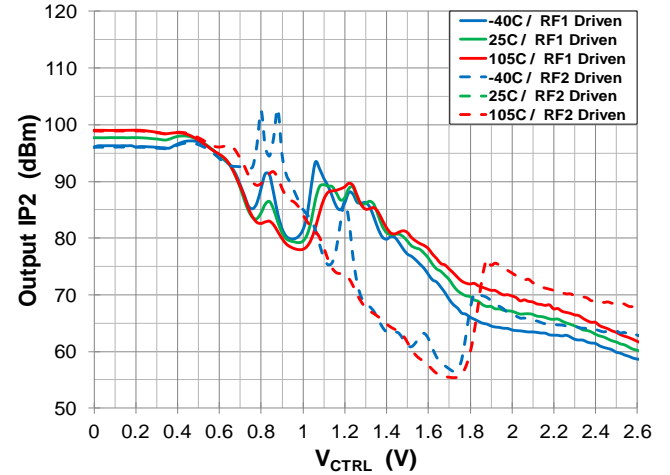
### Output IP3 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



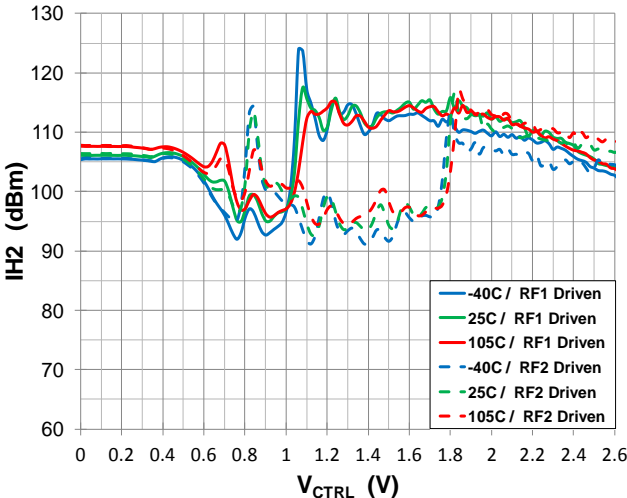
### Input IP2 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



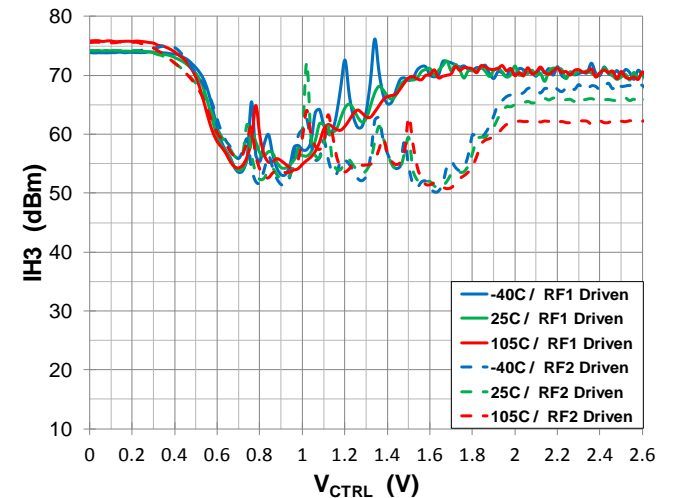
### Output IP2 vs. $V_{CTRL}$



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

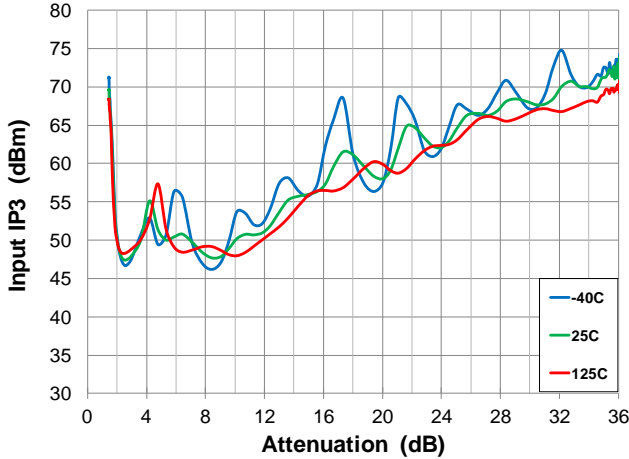


### 3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. $V_{CTRL}$

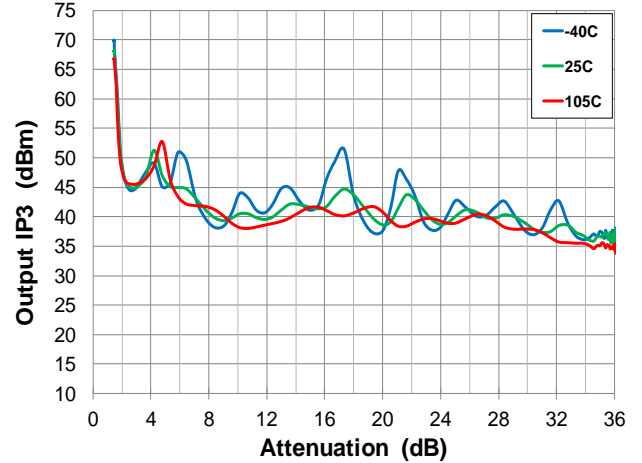


## TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHZ, V<sub>DD</sub>=3.3V [IP<sub>3</sub>, IP<sub>2</sub>, IH<sub>2</sub>, IH<sub>3</sub> vs. ATTENUATION] (-9-)

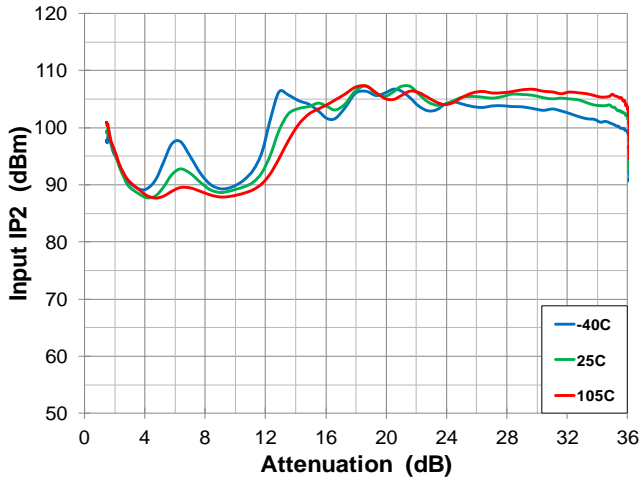
### Input IP<sub>3</sub> vs. Attenuation



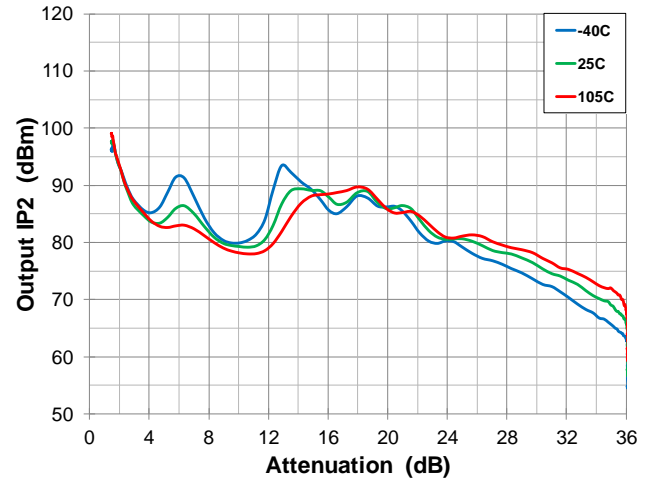
### Output IP<sub>3</sub> vs. Attenuation



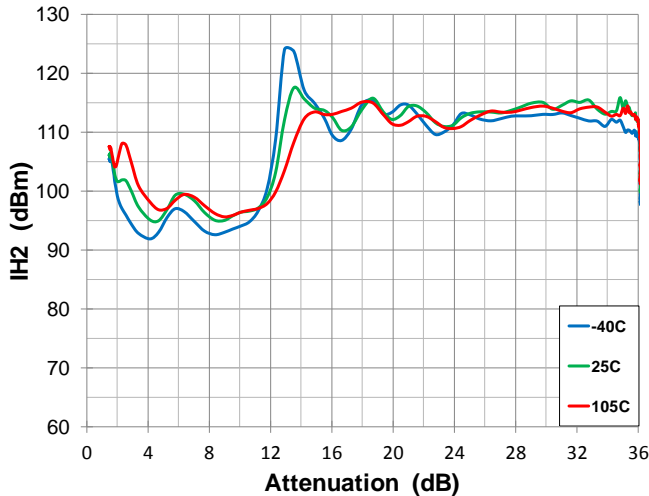
### Input IP<sub>2</sub> vs. Attenuation



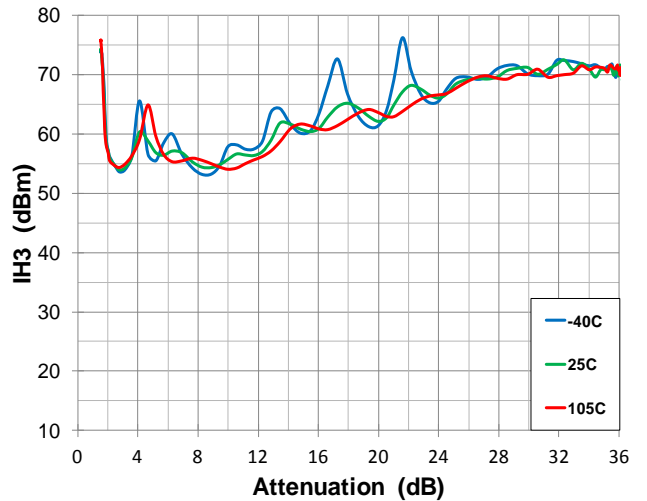
### Output IP<sub>2</sub> vs. Attenuation



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

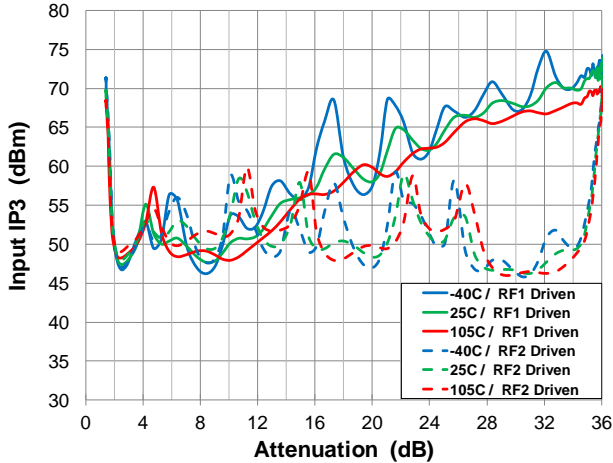


### 3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation

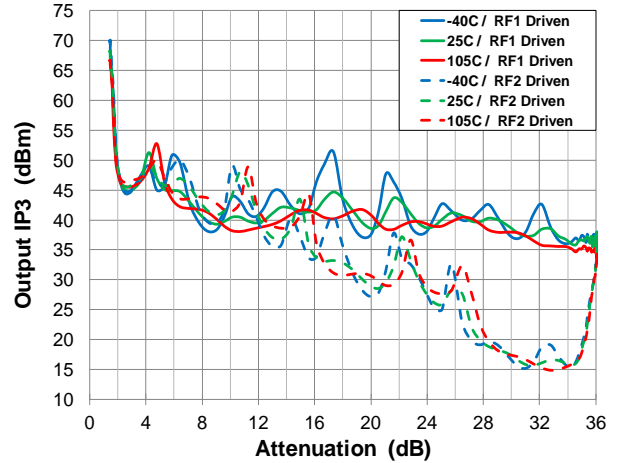


**TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS 2GHZ, V<sub>DD</sub>=3.3V [IP<sub>3</sub>, IP<sub>2</sub>, IH<sub>2</sub>, IH<sub>3</sub> vs. ATTEN, RF1/RF2 DRIVEN] (-10-)**

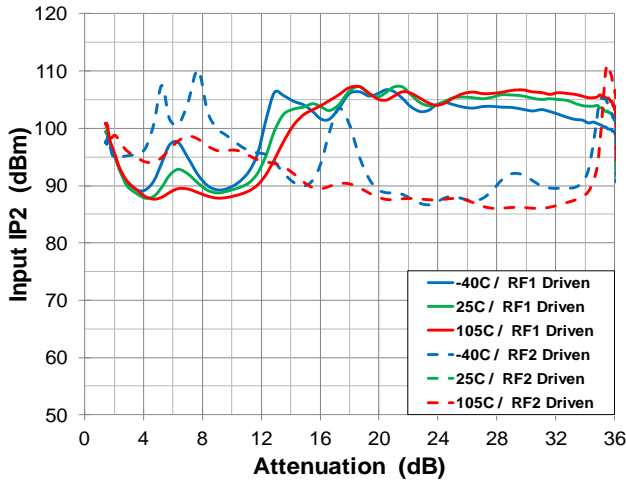
**Input IP<sub>3</sub> vs. Attenuation**



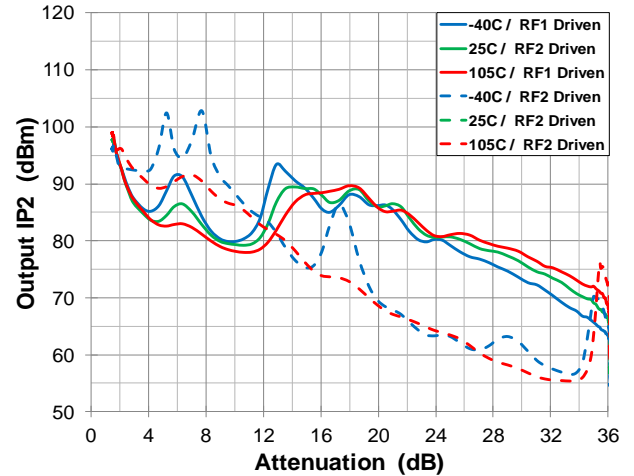
**Output IP<sub>3</sub> vs. Attenuation**



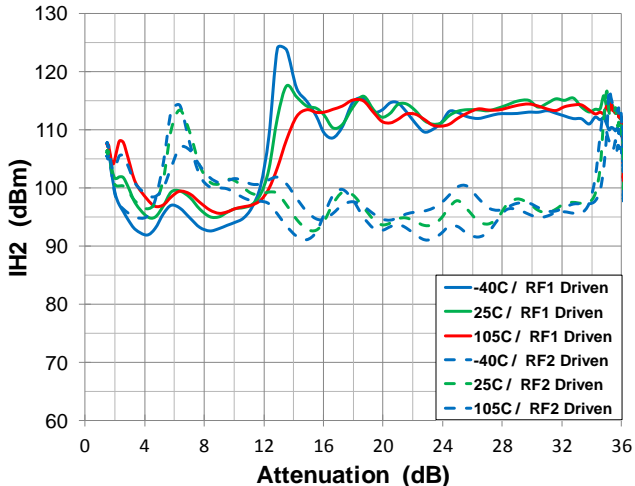
**Input IP<sub>2</sub> vs. Attenuation**



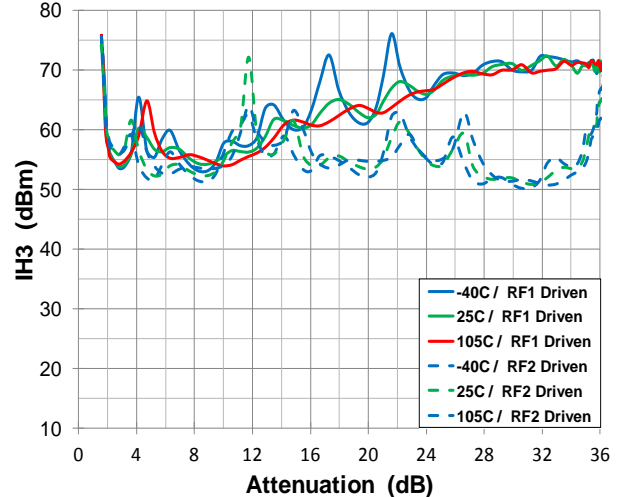
**Output IP<sub>2</sub> vs. Attenuation**



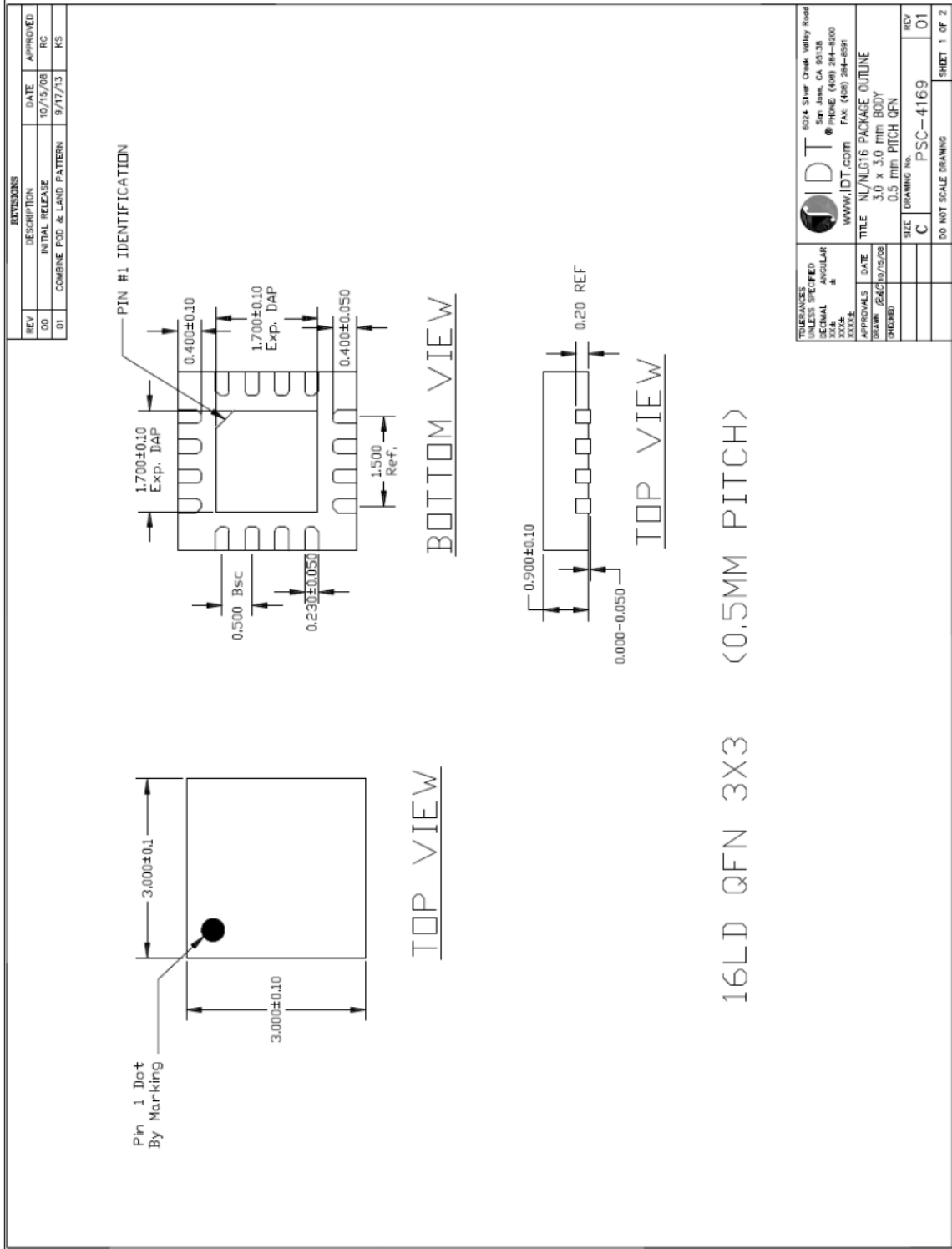
**2<sup>nd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**



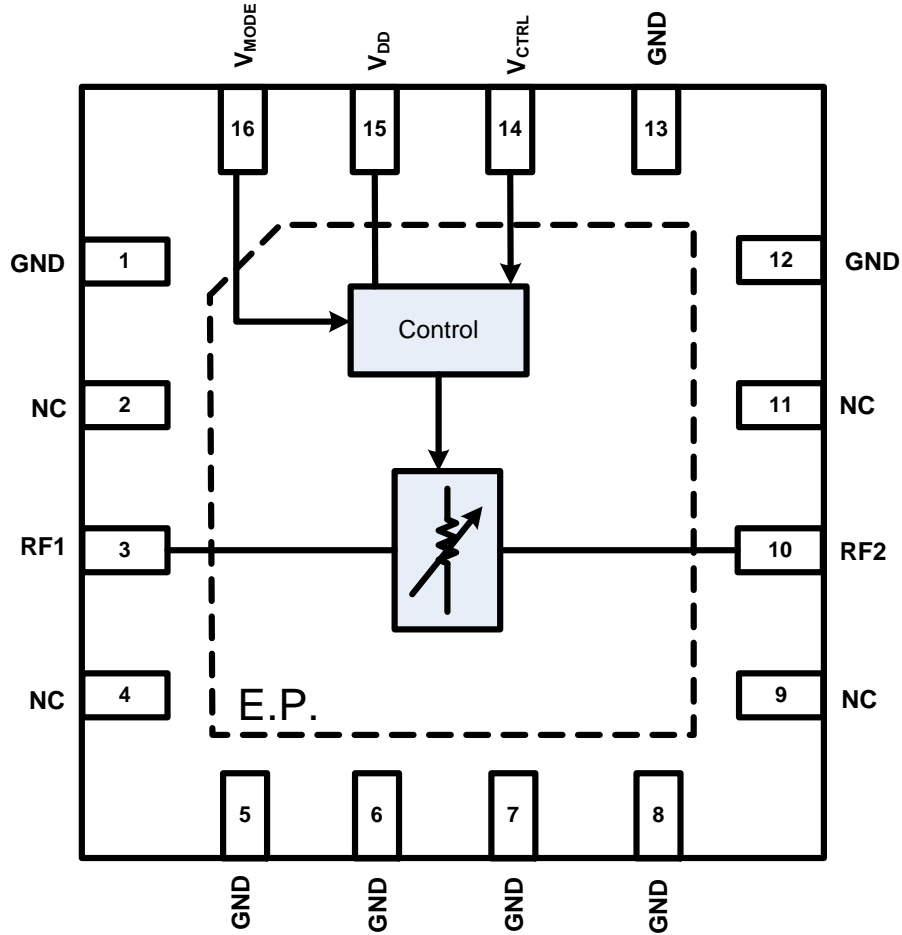
**3<sup>rd</sup> Harm Input Intercept Point vs. Attenuation**



## 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  $V_{MODE}$  to GND (VHI) to set the device for a negative (positive) slope.

### RF1 and RF2 Ports

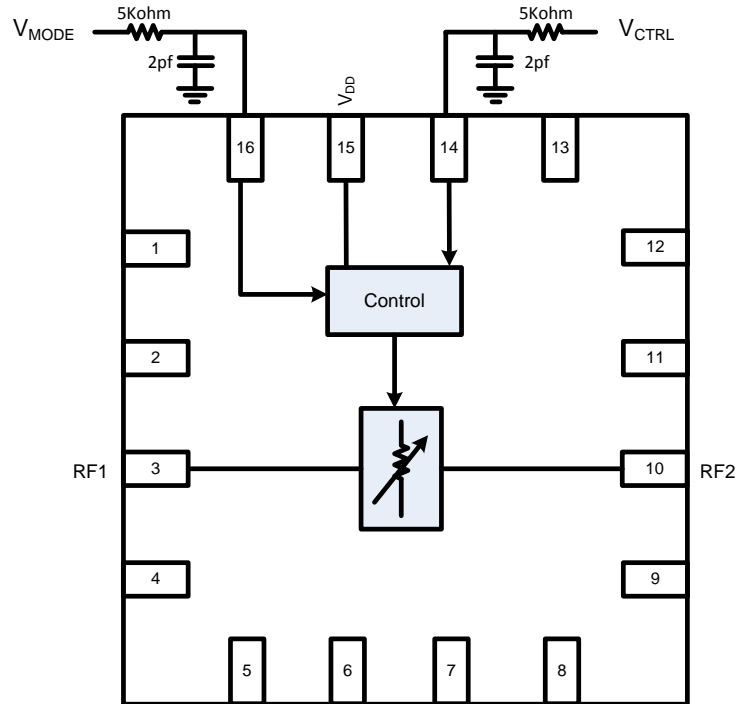
The F2250 is a bi-directional device thus allowing RF1 or RF2 to be used as the RF input. As displayed in the Typical Operating Conditions curves, RF1 shows some enhanced linearity performance and therefore should be used as the RF input, if possible, for best results. This F2250 has been designed to 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

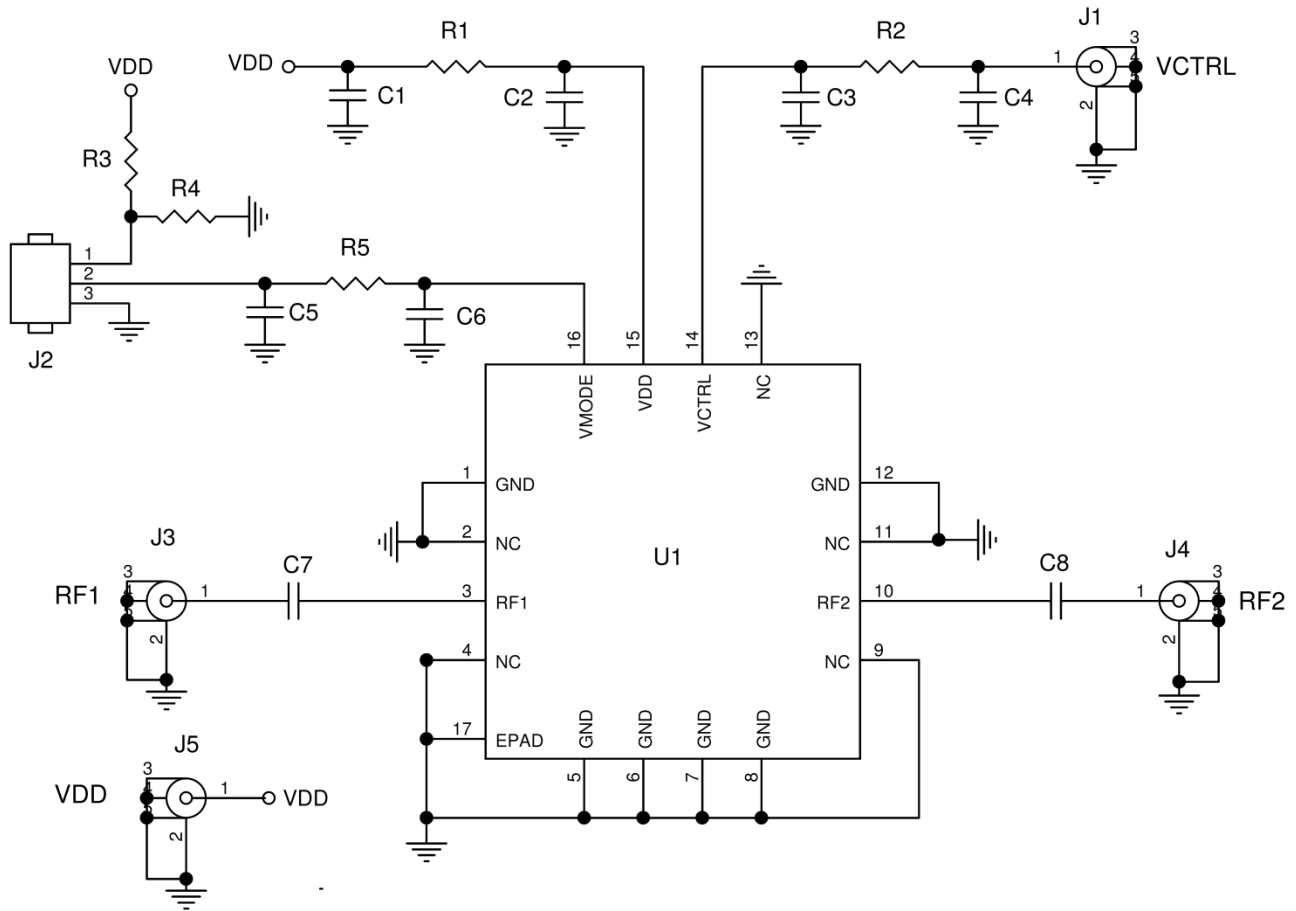
The supply pin should be bypassed with external capacitors to minimize noise and fast transients. Supply noise can degrade noise figure and fast transients can trigger ESD clamps and cause them to fail. Supply voltage change or transients should have a slew rate smaller than  $1V/20\mu S$ . In addition,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

## Control Pin Interface

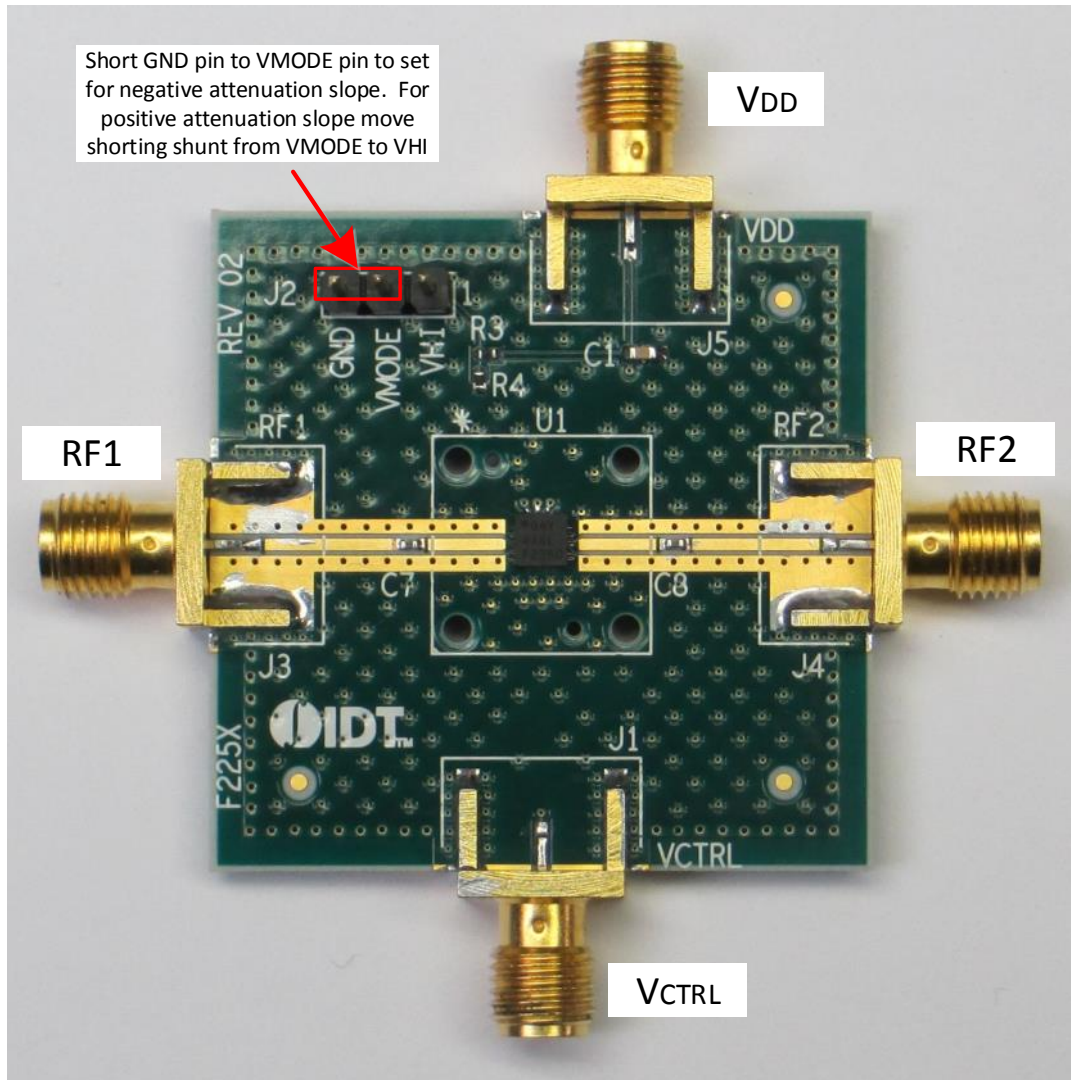
If control signal integrity is a concern and clean signals cannot be guaranteed due to overshoot, undershoot, ringing, etc., the following circuit at the input of control pins 14 and 16 is recommended as shown below.



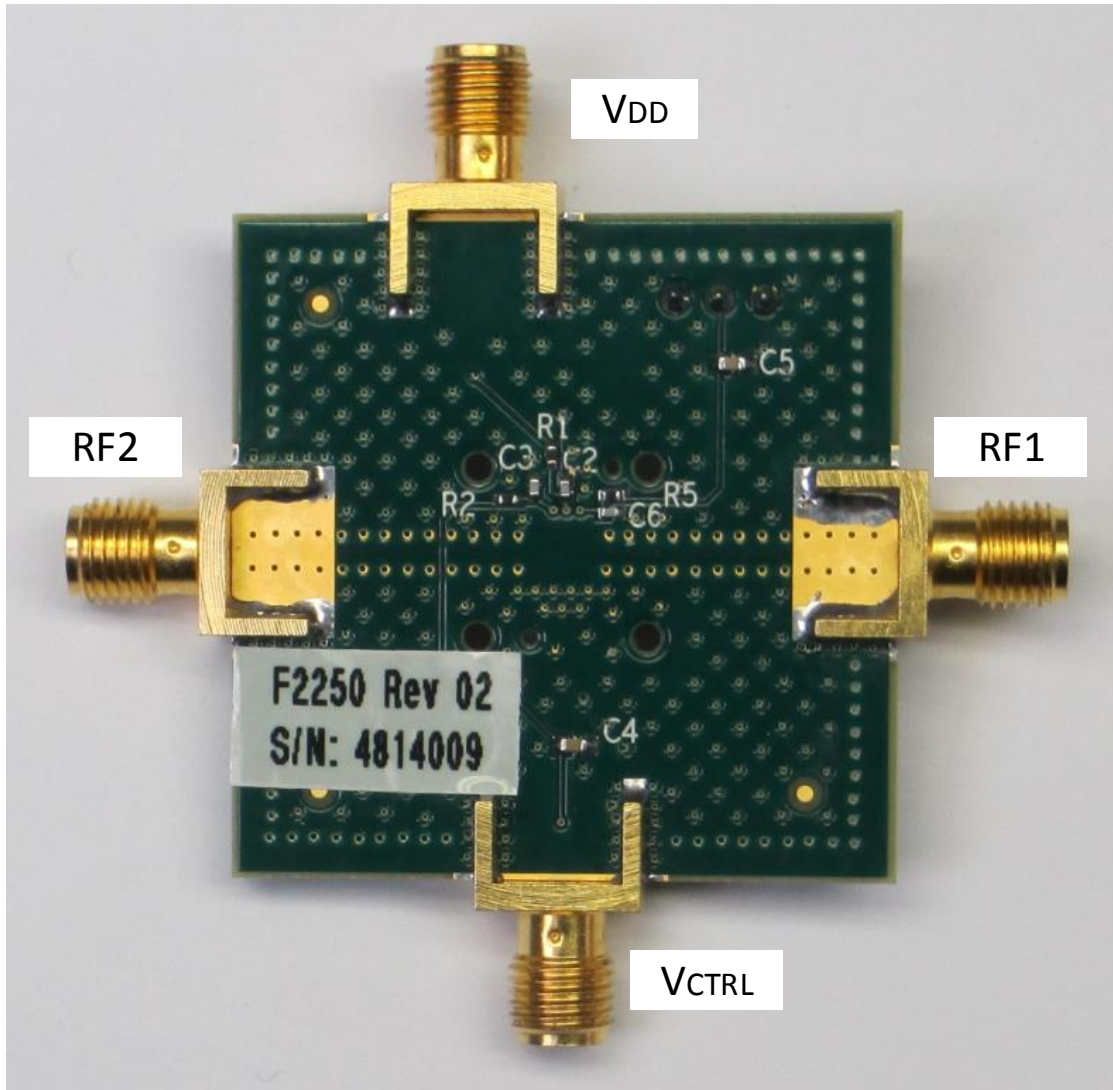
## EVKIT/ APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT



## EVKIT PICTURE / LAYOUT (TOP SIDE)



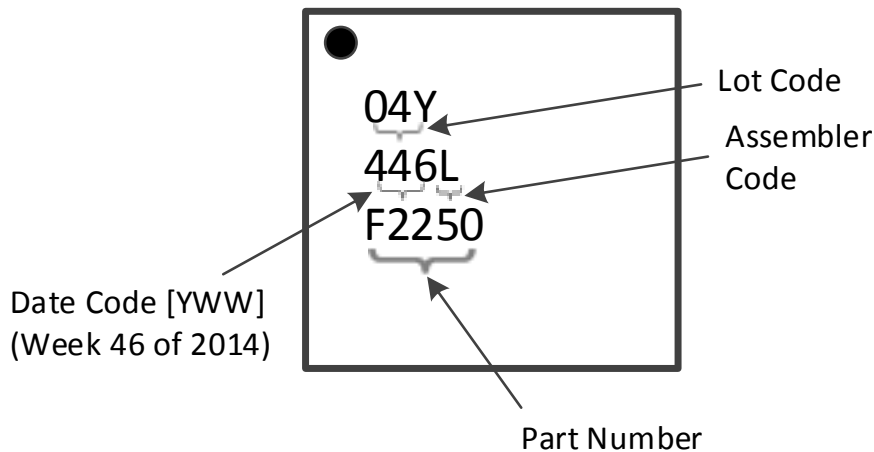
## EVKIT PICTURE / LAYOUT (BOTTOM SIDE)



## EVKIT BOM

Part Reference	QTY	DESCRIPTION	Mfr. Part #	Mfr.
C1, C4, C5	3	10nF ±5%, 50V, X7R Ceramic Capacitors (0603)	GRM188R71H103J	Murata
C2, C3, C6	3	1000pF ±5%, 50V, COG Ceramic Capacitors (0402)	GRM1555C1H102J	Murata
C7, C8	2	100pF ±5%, 50V, COG Ceramic Capacitors (0402)	GRM1555C1H101J	Murata
R1, R2, R5	3	0Ω Resistors (0402)	ERJ-2GE0R00X	Panasonic
R3, R4	2	100kΩ ±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



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