



**THE DATASHEET OF  
PE43501MLI-Z**



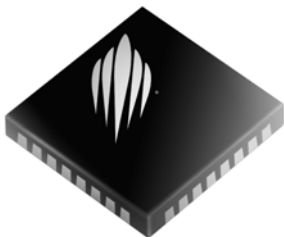
### Product Description

The PE43501 is a HaRP™-enhanced, high linearity, 5-bit RF Digital Step Attenuator (DSA). This highly versatile DSA covers a 7.75 dB attenuation range in 0.25 dB steps. The Peregrine 50Ω RF DSA provides a serial-addressable CMOS control interface. It maintains high attenuation accuracy over frequency and temperature and exhibits very low insertion loss and low power consumption. Performance does not change with  $V_{DD}$  due to on-board regulator. This next generation Peregrine DSA is available in a 5x5 mm 32-lead QFN footprint.

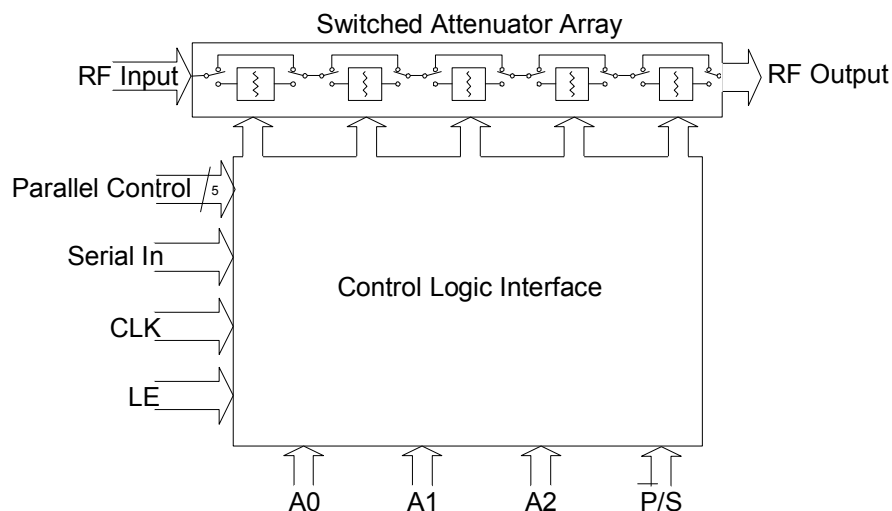
The PE43501 is manufactured on Peregrine's UltraCMOS™ process, a patented variation of silicon-on-insulator (SOI) technology on a sapphire substrate, offering the performance of GaAs with the economy and integration of conventional CMOS.

### Figure 1. Package Type

32-lead 5x5x0.85 mm QFN Package



### Figure 2. Functional Schematic Diagram



**50 Ω RF Digital Attenuator**  
**5-bit, 7.75 dB, 9 kHz - 6.0 GHz**

### Features

- HaRP™-enhanced UltraCMOS™ device
- Attenuation: 0.25 dB steps to 7.75 dB
- High Linearity: Typical +58 dBm IP3
  - Excellent low-frequency performance
- 3.3 V or 5.0 V Power Supply Voltage
- Fast switch settling time
- Programming Modes:
  - Direct Parallel
  - Latched Parallel
  - Serial-Addressable: Program up to eight addresses 000 - 111
- High-attenuation state @ power-up (PUP)
- CMOS Compatible
- No DC blocking capacitors required
- Packaged in a 32-lead 5x5x0.85 mm QFN

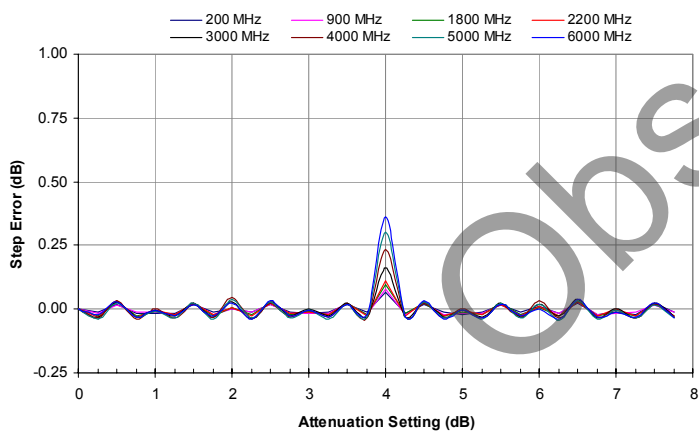
**Table 1. Electrical Specifications @ +25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V or 5.0 V**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Frequency	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Frequency Range			9 kHz		6 GHz	
Attenuation Range	0.25 dB Step			0 – 7.75		dB
Insertion Loss		9 kHz ≤ 6 GHz		2.3	2.8	dB
Attenuation Error	0 dB - 7.75 dB Attenuation settings	9 kHz < 4 GHz			±(0.15+4%)	dB
	0dB to 3.5 dB Attenuation Settings	4 GHz ≤ 6 GHz			+0.2+4%	dB
	3.75 dB to 7.75 dB Attenuation Settings	4 GHz ≤ 6 GHz			+0.3+4%	dB
	0dB to 7.75dB Attenuation Settings	4 GHz ≤ 6 GHz			-0.2 - 4%	dB
Return Loss		9 kHz - 6 GHz		18		dB
Relative Phase	All States	9 kHz - 6 GHz		9		deg
P1dB (note 1)	Input	20 MHz - 6 GHz	30	32		dBm
IIP3	Two tones at +18 dBm, 20 MHz spacing	20 MHz - 6 GHz		58		dBm
Typical Spurious Value		1 MHz		-110		dBm
Video Feed Through				10		mVpp
Switching Time	50% CTRL to 10% / 90% RF			650		ns
RF Trise/Tfall	10% / 90% RF			400		ns
Settling Time	RF settled to within 0.05 dB of final value RBW = 5 MHz, Averaging ON.			4		μs

Note: 1. Please note Maximum Operating Pin (50Ω) of +23dBm as shown in Table 3.

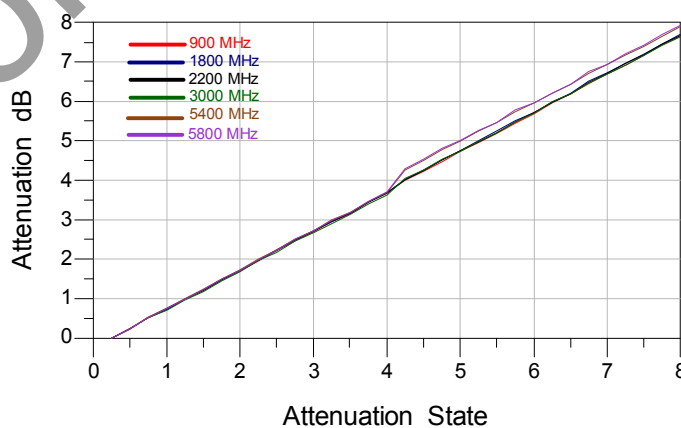
**Performance Plots**

**Figure 3. 0.25 dB Step Error vs. Frequency\***

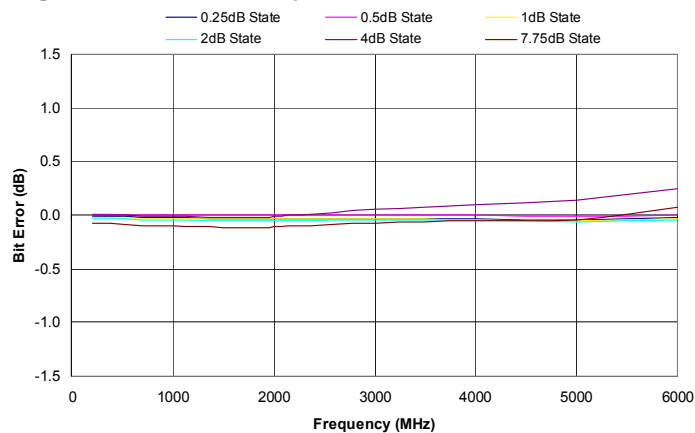


\*Monotonicity is held so long as Step-Error does not cross below -0.25

**Figure 4. 0.25dB Attenuation vs. Attenuation State**



**Figure 5. 0.25 dB Major State Bit Error**



**Figure 6. 0.25 dB Attenuation Error vs. Frequency**

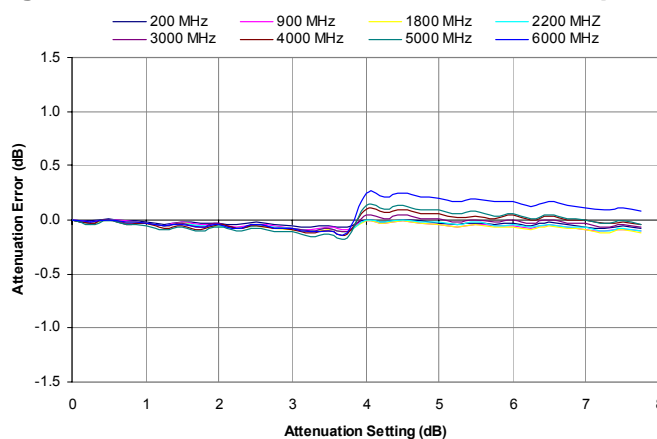


Figure 7. Insertion Loss vs. Temperature

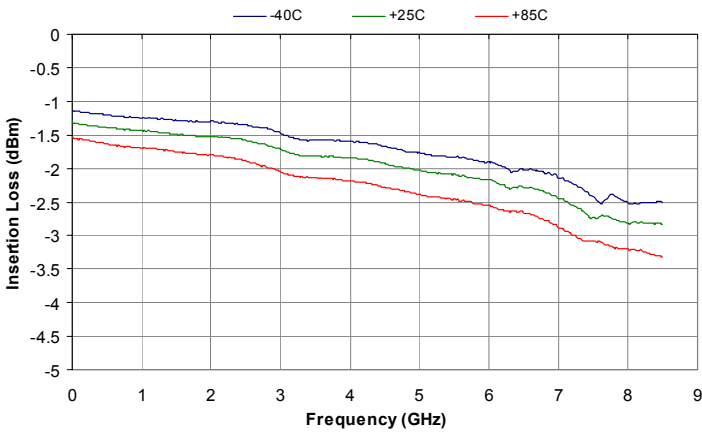


Figure 8. Input Return Loss vs. Attenuation:  
T = +25C

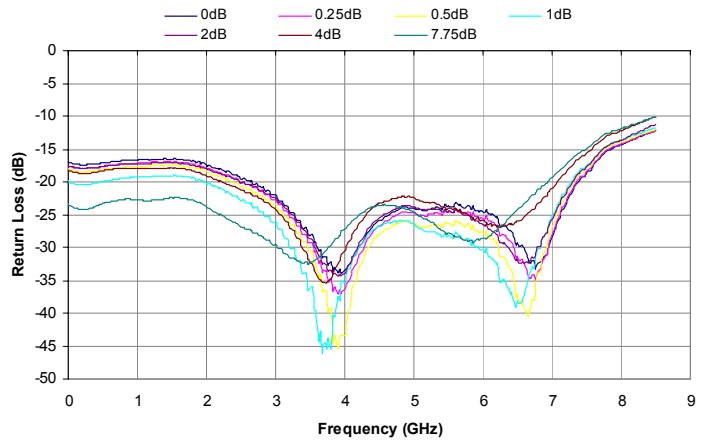


Figure 9. Output Return Loss vs. Attenuation:  
T = +25C

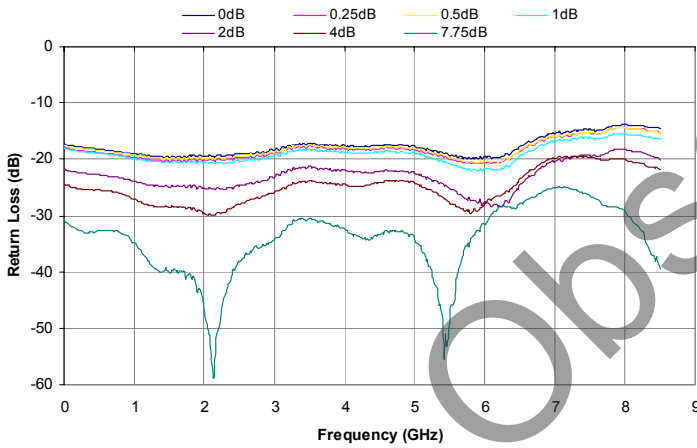


Figure 10. Input Return Loss vs. Temperature:  
7.75 dB State

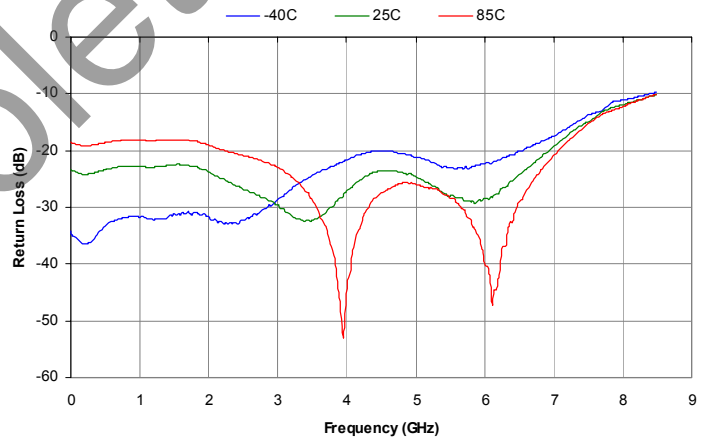


Figure 11. Output Return Loss vs. Temperature:  
7.75 dB State

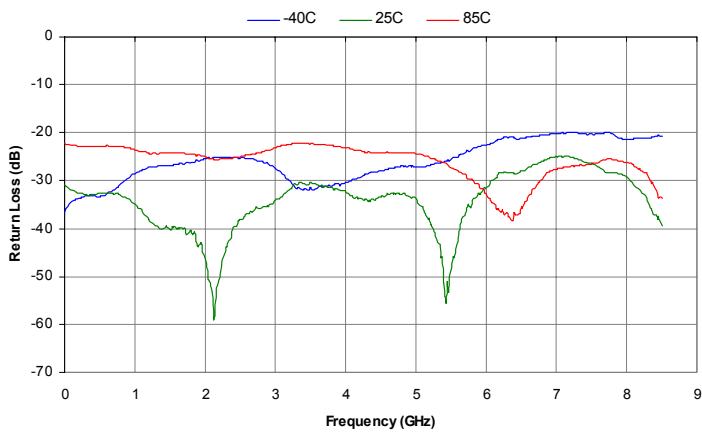
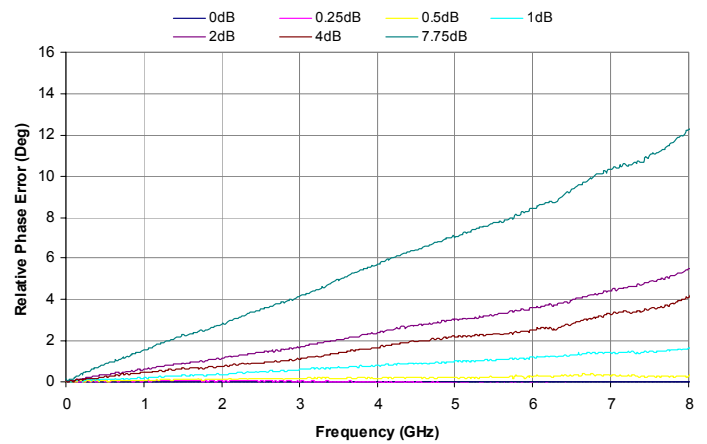
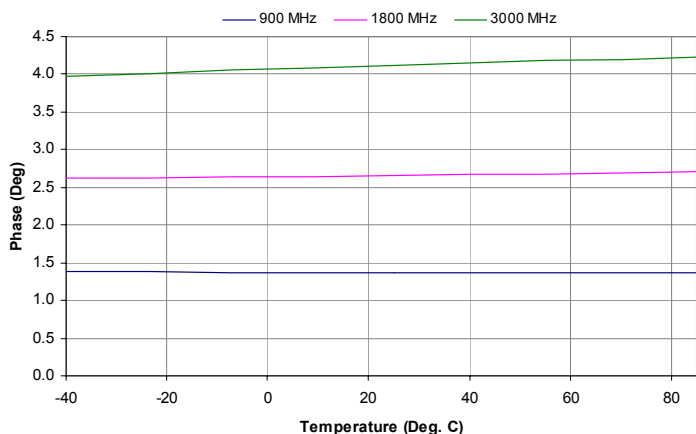


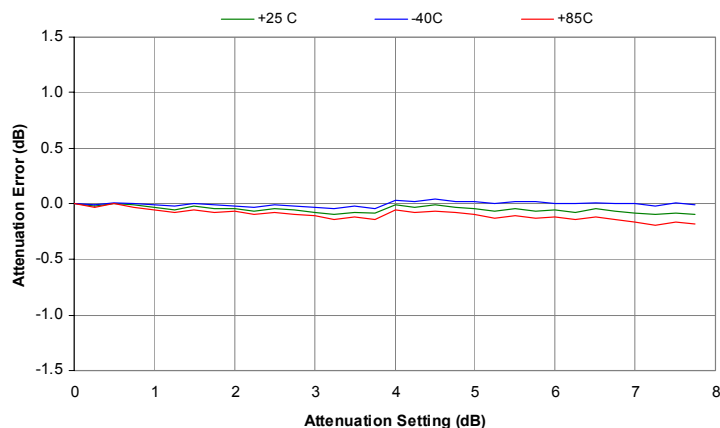
Figure 12. Relative Phase vs. Frequency



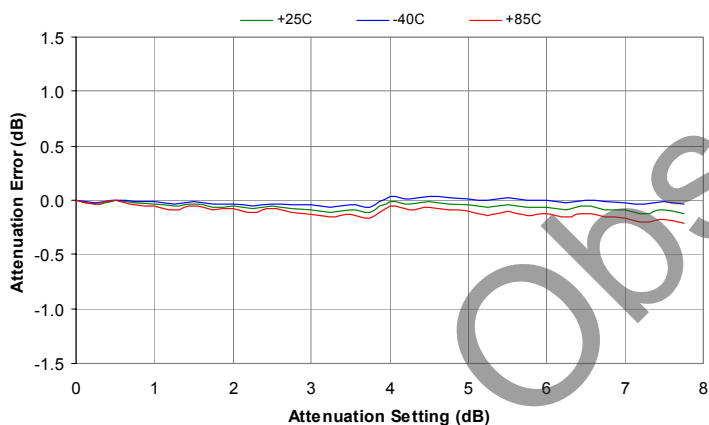
**Figure 13. Relative Phase vs. Temperature:  
7.75 dB State**



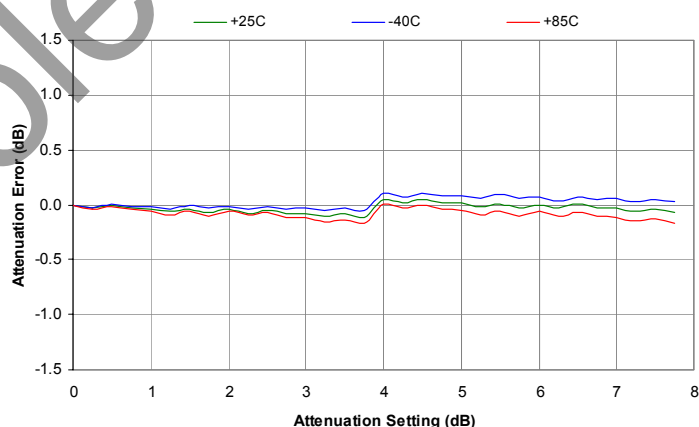
**Figure 14. Attenuation Error vs. Attenuation  
Setting: 900 MHz**



**Figure 15. Attenuation Error vs. Attenuation  
Setting: 1800 MHz**



**Figure 16. Attenuation Error vs. Attenuation  
Setting: 3000 MHz**



**Figure 17. Input IP3 vs. Frequency**

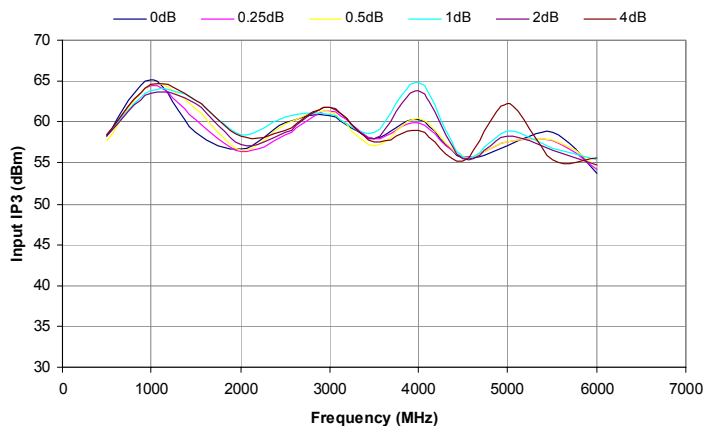


Figure 18. Pin Configuration (Top View)

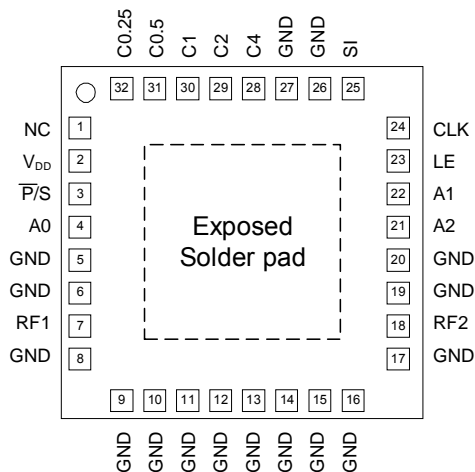


Table 2. Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	N/C	No Connect
2	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply pin
3	P/S	Serial/Parallel mode select
4	A0	Address bit A0 connection
5, 6, 8-17, 19, 20, 26, 27	GND	Ground
7	RF1	RF1 port
18	RF2	RF2 port
21	A2	Address bit A2 connection
22	A1	Address bit A1 connection
23	LE	Serial interface Latch Enable input
24	CLK	Serial interface Clock input
25	SI	Serial interface Data input
28	C4 (D4)	Parallel control bit, 4 dB
29	C2 (D3)	Parallel control bit, 2 dB
30	C1 (D2)	Parallel control bit, 1 dB
31	C0.5 (D1)	Parallel control bit, 0.5 dB
32	C0.25 (D0)	Parallel control bit, 0.25 dB
Paddle	GND	Ground for proper operation

Note: Ground C0.25, C0.5, C1, C2, C4, if not in use.

### Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions

When handling this UltraCMOS™ device, observe the same precautions that you would use with other ESD-sensitive devices. Although this device contains circuitry to protect it from damage due to ESD, precautions should be taken to avoid exceeding the specified rating.

### Latch-Up Avoidance

Unlike conventional CMOS devices, UltraCMOS™ devices are immune to latch-up.

### Moisture Sensitivity Level

The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating for the PE43501 in the 32-lead 5x5 QFN package is MSL1.

### Switching Frequency

The PE43501 has a maximum 25 kHz switching rate. Switching rate is defined to be the speed at which the DSA can be toggled across attenuation states.

### Exposed Solder Pad Connection

The exposed solder pad on the bottom of the package must be grounded for proper device operation.

**Table 3. Operating Ranges**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V <sub>DD</sub> Power Supply Voltage	3.0	3.3		V
V <sub>DD</sub> Power Supply Voltage		5.0	5.5	V
I <sub>DD</sub> Power Supply Current		70	350	μA
Digital Input High	2.6		5.5	V
P <sub>IN</sub> Input power (50Ω): 9 kHz ≤ 20 MHz 20 MHz ≤ 6 GHz			See fig. 19 +23	dBm dBm
T <sub>OP</sub> Operating temperature range	-40	25	85	°C
Digital Input Low	0		1	V
Digital Input Leakage <sup>1</sup>			15	μA

Note 1. Input leakage current per Control pin

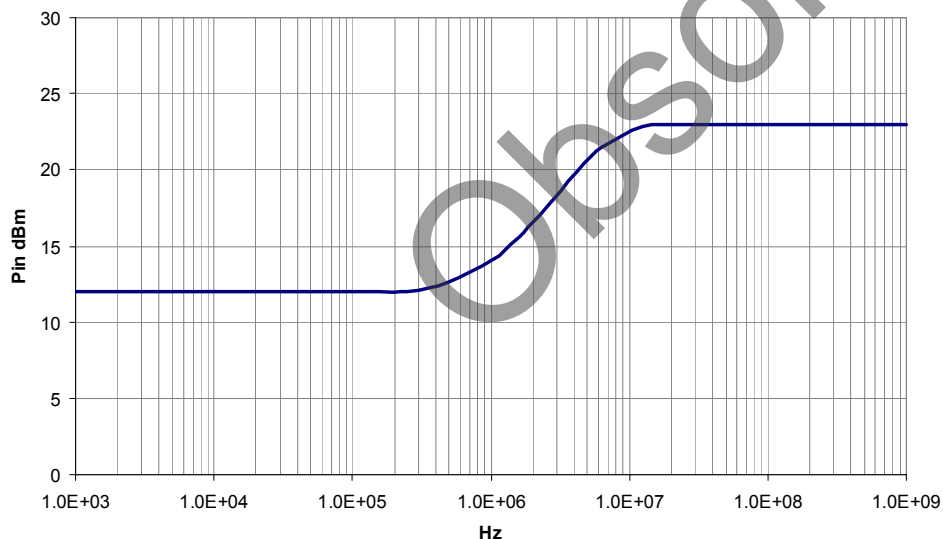
**Table 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameter/Conditions	Min	Max	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply voltage	-0.3	6.0	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Voltage on any Digital input	-0.3	5.8	V
P <sub>IN</sub>	Input power (50Ω) 9 kHz ≤ 20 MHz 20 MHz ≤ 6 GHz		See fig. 19 +23	dBm dBm
T <sub>ST</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C
V <sub>ESD</sub>	ESD voltage (HBM) <sup>1</sup> ESD voltage (Machine Model)		500 100	V V

Note: 1. Human Body Model (HBM, MIL\_STD 883 Method 3015.7)

Exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Operation should be restricted to the limits in the Operating Ranges table. Operation between operating range maximum and absolute maximum for extended periods may reduce reliability.

**Figure 19. Maximum Power Handling Capability: Z<sub>0</sub> = 50 Ω**



**Table 5. Control Voltage**

State	Bias Condition
Low	0 to +1.0 Vdc at 2 $\mu$ A (typ)
High	+2.6 to +5 Vdc at 10 $\mu$ A (typ)

**Table 6. Latch and Clock Specifications**

Latch Enable	Shift Clock	Function
X	$\uparrow$	Shift Register Clocked
$\uparrow$	X	Contents of shift register transferred to attenuator core

**Table 7. Parallel Truth Table**

Parallel Control Setting					Attenuation Setting RF1-RF2
D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
L	L	L	L	L	Reference I.L.
L	L	L	L	H	0.25 dB
L	L	L	H	L	0.5 dB
L	L	H	L	L	1 dB
L	H	L	L	L	2 dB
H	L	L	L	L	4 dB
H	H	H	H	H	7.75 dB

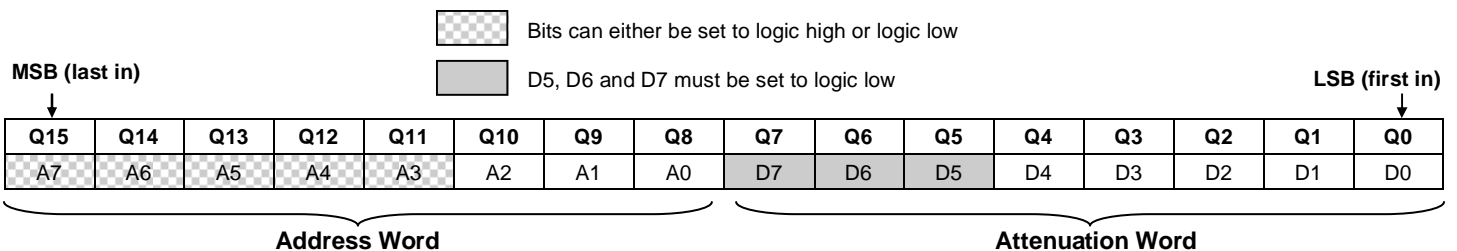
**Table 8. Address Word Truth Table**

Address Word								Address Setting
A7 (MSB)	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	
X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	000
X	X	X	X	X	L	L	H	001
X	X	X	X	X	L	H	L	010
X	X	X	X	X	L	H	H	011
X	X	X	X	X	H	L	L	100
X	X	X	X	X	H	L	H	101
X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	110
X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	111

**Table 9. Serial Attenuation Word Truth Table**

Attenuation Word								Attenuation Setting RF1-RF2
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0 (LSB)	
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Reference I.L.
L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	0.25 dB
L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	0.5 dB
L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	1 dB
L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	2 dB
L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	4 dB
L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	7.75 dB

**Table 10. Serial-Addressable Register Map**



Attenuation Word is derived directly from the attenuation value. For example, to program the 3.75 dB state at address 3:

Address Word: XXXXX011

Attenuation Word: Multiply by 4 and convert to binary  $\rightarrow 4 * 3.75 \text{ dB} \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 00001111$

Serial Input: XXXXX01100001111

## Programming Options

### Parallel/Serial Selection

Either a parallel or serial-addressable interface can be used to control the PE43501. The  $\bar{P}/S$  bit provides this selection, with  $\bar{P}/S=LOW$  selecting the parallel interface and  $\bar{P}/S=HIGH$  selecting the serial-addressable interface.

### Parallel Mode Interface

The parallel interface consists of five CMOS-compatible control lines that select the desired attenuation state, as shown in *Table 7*.

The parallel interface timing requirements are defined by *Fig. 21* (Parallel Interface Timing Diagram), *Table 12* (Parallel Interface AC Characteristics), and switching speed (*Table 1*).

For *latched*-parallel programming the Latch Enable (LE) should be held LOW while changing attenuation state control values, then pulse LE HIGH to LOW (*per Fig. 21*) to latch new attenuation state into device.

For *direct* parallel programming, the Latch Enable (LE) line should be pulled HIGH. Changing attenuation state control values will change device state to new attenuation. Direct Mode is ideal for manual control of the device (using hardware, switches, or jumpers).

### Serial-Addressable Interface

The serial-addressable interface is a 16-bit serial-in, parallel-out shift register buffered by a transparent latch. The 16-bits make up two words comprised of 8-bits each. The first word is the Attenuation Word, which controls the state of the DSA. The second word is the Address Word, which is compared to the static (or programmed) logical states of the A0, A1 and A2 digital inputs. If there is an address match, the DSA changes state; otherwise its current state will remain unchanged. *Fig. 20* illustrates an example timing diagram for programming a state. It is required that all parallel control inputs be grounded when the DSA is used in serial-addressable mode.

The serial-addressable interface is controlled using three CMOS-compatible signals: Serial-In (SI), Clock (CLK), and Latch Enable (LE). The SI and CLK inputs allow data to be serially entered into the

shift register. Serial data is clocked in LSB first, beginning with the Attenuation Word.

The shift register must be loaded while LE is held LOW to prevent the attenuator value from changing as data is entered. The LE input should then be toggled HIGH and brought LOW again, latching the new data into the DSA. Address word and attenuation word truth tables are listed in *Table 8 & Table 9*, respectively. A programming example of the serial-addressable register is illustrated in *Table 10*. The serial-addressable timing diagram is illustrated in *Fig. 20*.

### Power-up Control Settings

The PE43501 will always initialize to the maximum attenuation setting (7.75 dB) on power-up for both the serial-addressable and latched-parallel modes of operation and will remain in this setting until the user latches in the next programming word. In direct-parallel mode, the DSA can be preset to any state within the 7.75 dB range by pre-setting the parallel control pins prior to power-up. In this mode, there is a 400- $\mu$ s delay between the time the DSA is powered-up to the time the desired state is set. During this power-up delay, the device attenuates to the maximum attenuation setting (7.75 dB) before defaulting to the user defined state. If the control pins are left floating in this mode during power-up, the device will default to the minimum attenuation setting (insertion loss state).

Dynamic operation between serial-addressable and parallel programming modes is possible.

If the DSA powers up in serial-addressable mode ( $\bar{P}/S = HIGH$ ), all the parallel control inputs  $DI[4:0]$  must be set to logic low. Prior to toggling to parallel mode, the DSA *must* be programmed serially to ensure  $D[7]$  is set to logic low.

If the DSA powers up in either latched or direct-parallel mode, all parallel pins  $DI[4:0]$  must be set to logic low prior to toggling to serial-addressable mode ( $\bar{P}/S = HIGH$ ), and *held* low until the DSA has been programmed serially to ensure bit  $D[7]$  is set to logic low.

The sequencing is only required once on power-up. Once completed, the DSA may be toggled between serial-addressable and parallel programming modes at will.

Figure 20. Serial-Addressable Timing Diagram

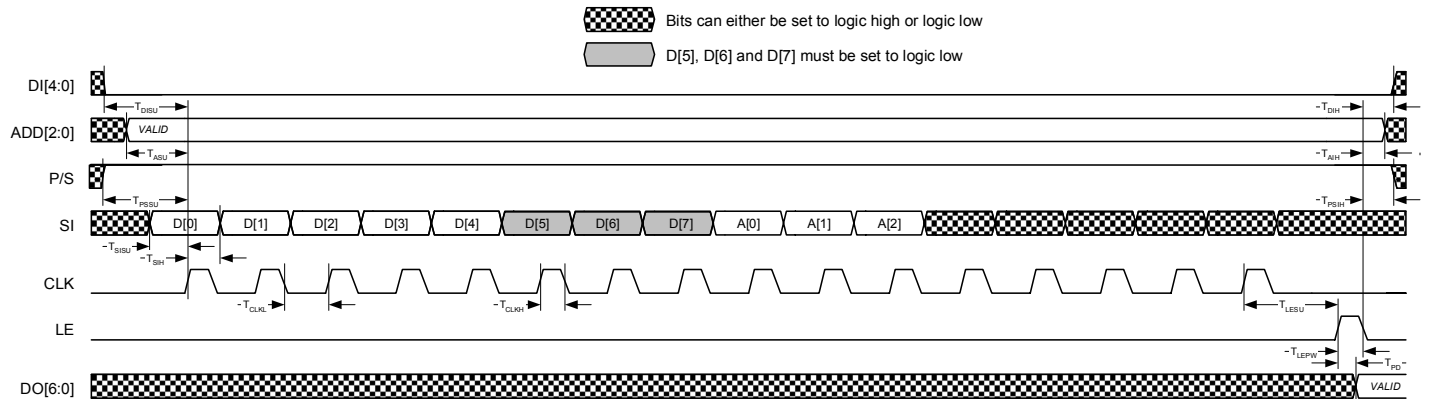


Figure 21. Latched-Parallel/Direct-Parallel Timing Diagram

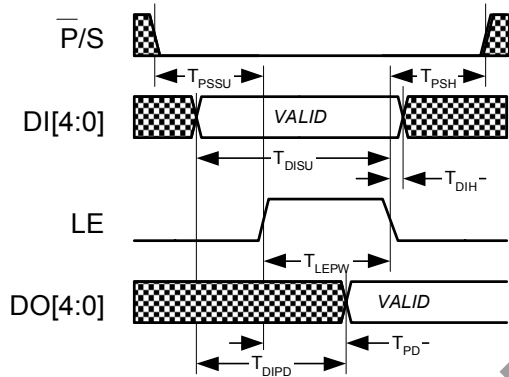


Table 11. Serial-Addressable Interface AC Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 3.3$  or  $5.0$  V,  $-40^{\circ}C < T_A < 85^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$F_{CLK}$	Serial clock frequency	-	10	MHz
$T_{CLKH}$	Serial clock HIGH time	30	-	ns
$T_{CLKL}$	Serial clock LOW time	30	-	ns
$T_{LESU}$	Last serial clock rising edge setup time to Latch Enable rising edge	10	-	ns
$T_{LEPW}$	Latch Enable min. pulse width	30	-	ns
$T_{SISU}$	Serial data setup time	10	-	ns
$T_{SIH}$	Serial data hold time	10	-	ns
$T_{DISU}$	Parallel data setup time	100	-	ns
$T_{DIH}$	Parallel data hold time	100	-	ns
$T_{ASU}$	Address setup time	100	-	ns
$T_{AH}$	Address hold time	100	-	ns
$T_{PSSU}$	Parallel/Serial setup time	100	-	ns
$T_{PSH}$	Parallel/Serial hold time	100	-	ns
$T_{PD}$	Digital register delay (internal)	-	10	ns

Table 12. Parallel and Direct Interface AC Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 3.3$  or  $5.0$  V,  $-40^{\circ}C < T_A < 85^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{LEPW}$	Latch Enable minimum pulse width	30	-	ns
$T_{DISU}$	Parallel data setup time	100	-	ns
$T_{DIH}$	Parallel data hold time	100	-	ns
$T_{PSSU}$	Parallel/Serial setup time	100	-	ns
$T_{PSIH}$	Parallel/Serial hold time	100	-	ns
$T_{PD}$	Digital register delay (internal)	-	10	ns
$T_{DIPD}$	Digital register delay (internal, direct mode only)	-	5	ns

## Evaluation Kit

The Digital Attenuator Evaluation Kit board was designed to ease customer evaluation of the PE43501 Digital Step Attenuator.

### *Direct-Parallel Programming Procedure*

For automated direct-parallel programming, connect the test harness provided with the EVK from the parallel port of the PC to the J1 & Serial header pin and set the D0-D4 SP3T switches to the 'MIDDLE' toggle position. Position the Parallel/Serial ( $\bar{P}/S$ ) select switch to the Parallel (or left) position. The evaluation software is written to operate the DSA in either Parallel or Serial-Addressable Mode. Ensure that the software is set to program in *Direct-Parallel* mode. Using the software, enable or disable each setting to the desired attenuation state. The software automatically programs the DSA each time an attenuation state is enabled or disabled.

For manual direct-parallel programming, disconnect the test harness provided with the EVK from the J1 and Serial header pins. Position the Parallel/Serial ( $\bar{P}/S$ ) select switch to the Parallel (or left) position. The LE pin on the Serial header must be tied to logic high. Switches D0-D4 are SP3T switches which enable the user to manually program the parallel bits. When any input D0-D4 is toggled 'UP', logic high is presented to the parallel input. When toggled 'DOWN', logic low is presented to the parallel input. Setting D0-D4 to the 'MIDDLE' toggle position presents an OPEN, which forces an on-chip logic low. Table 7 depicts the parallel programming truth table and Fig. 21 illustrates the parallel programming timing diagram.

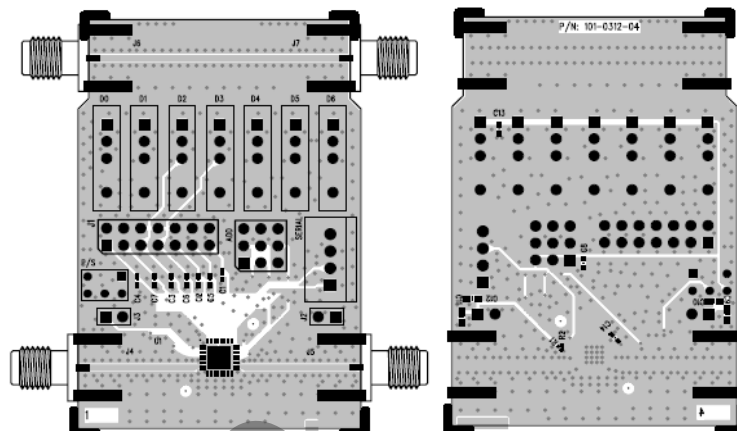
### *Latched-Parallel Programming Procedure*

For automated latched-parallel programming, the procedure is identical to the direct-parallel method. The user only must ensure that *Latched-Parallel* is selected in the software.

For manual latched-parallel programming, the procedure is identical to direct-parallel except now

**Figure 22. Evaluation Board Layout**

Peregrine Specification 101-0312



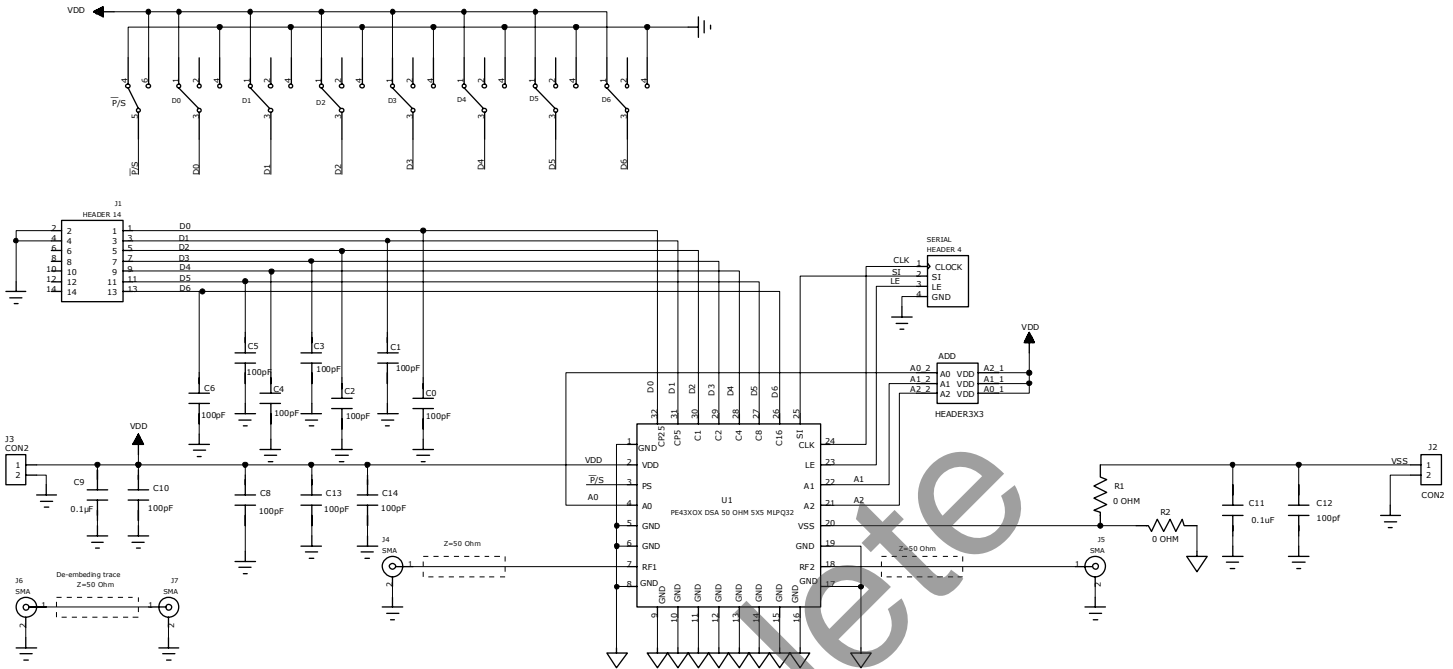
Note: Reference Fig. 23 for Evaluation Board Schematic

the LE pin on the Serial header must be logic low as the parallel bits are applied. The user must then pulse LE from 0V to  $V_{DD}$  and back to 0V to latch the programming word into the DSA. LE must be logic low prior to programming the next word.

### *Serial-Addressable Programming Procedure*

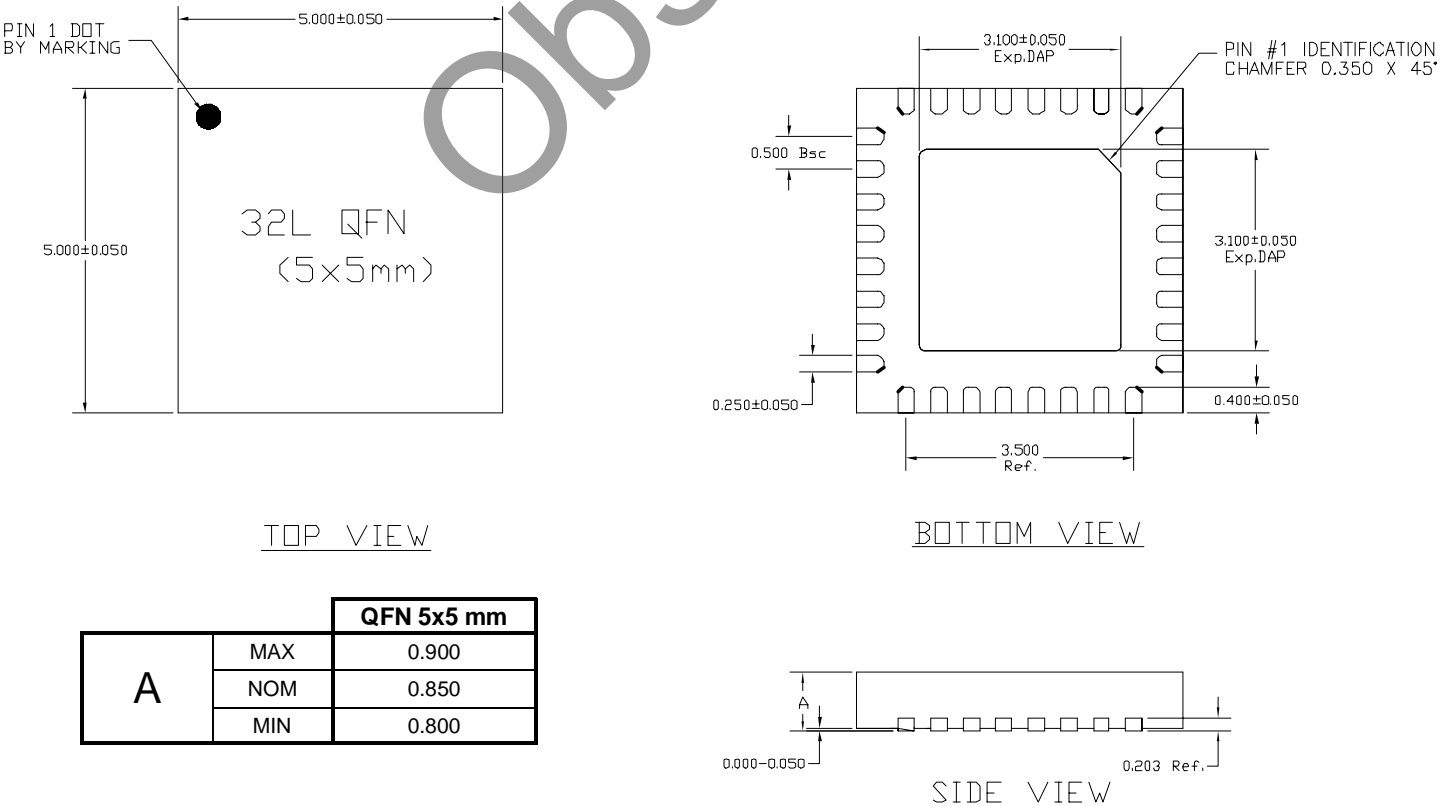
Position the Parallel/Serial ( $\bar{P}/S$ ) select switch to the Serial (or right) position. Prior to programming, the user must define an address setting using the ADD header pin. Jump the middle pins on the ADD header A0-A2 (or lower) row of pins to set logic high, or jump the middle pins to the upper row of pins to set logic low. If the ADD pins are left open, then 000 become the default address. The evaluation software is written to operate the DSA in either Parallel or Serial-Addressable Mode. Ensure that the software is set to program in *Serial-Addressable* mode. Using the software, enable or disable each setting to the desired attenuation state. The software automatically programs the DSA each time an attenuation state is enabled or disabled.

**Figure 23. Evaluation Board Schematic**  
Peregrine Specification 102-0381



Note: Capacitors C1-C8, C13, & C14 may be omitted. Pin 26 & 27 are ground. On the PE43501 pin 20 (shown as V<sub>SS</sub>) must also be grounded.

**Figure 24. Package Drawing**





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## Data Sheet Identification

### **Advance Information**

The product is in a formative or design stage. The data sheet contains design target specifications for product development. Specifications and features may change in any manner without notice.

### **Preliminary Specification**

The data sheet contains preliminary data. Additional data may be added at a later date. Peregrine reserves the right to change specifications at any time without notice in order to supply the best possible product.

### **Product Specification**

The data sheet contains final data. In the event Peregrine decides to change the specifications, Peregrine will notify customers of the intended changes by issuing a CNF (Customer Notification Form).

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