

# Digital Attenuator, 31 dB, 5-Bit, TTL Driver DC - 3.0 GHz

**AT90-0263  
V9**

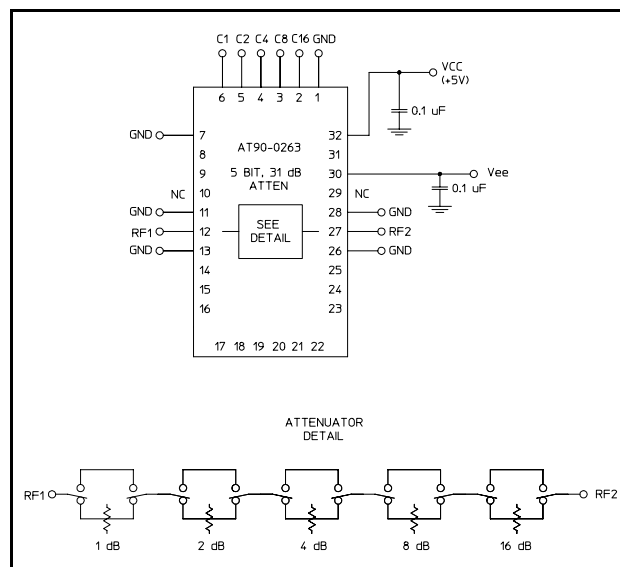
## Features

- Attenuation: 1.0dB Steps to 31dB
- Low DC Power Consumption
- Small Footprint, JEDEC Package
- Integral TTL Driver
- 50 ohm Impedance
- Test Boards are Available
- Tape and Reel Packaging Available

## Description

M/A-COM's AT90-0263 is a GaAs FET 5-bit digital attenuator with integral TTL driver. Step size is 1.0 dB providing 31 dB total attenuation range. This device is in a FQFP-N plastic surface mount package. The AT90-0263 is ideally suited for use where accuracy, fast speed, very low power consumption and low costs are required.

## Block Diagram



## Ordering Information

Part Number	Package
AT90-0263	Bulk Packaging
AT90-0263TR	1000 piece reel
AT90-0263-TB	Units Mounted on Test Board

Note: Reference Application Note M513 for reel size information.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>1</sup>

Parameter	Absolute Maximum
Max. Input Power 0.05 GHz 0.5 - 3.0 GHz	+27 dBm +34 dBm
+Vcc	-0.5 V ≤ Vcc ≤ 5.5 V
Vee	-8.5V ≤ Vee ≤ 0.5 V
Logic Voltages <sup>2</sup>	-0.5 to +Vcc + 0.5V
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +125°C

1. Exceeding any one or combination of these limits may cause permanent damage to this device.
2. Standard CMOS TTL interface, latch-up will occur if logic signal is applied prior to power supply.

## Pin Configuration

Pin #	Function	Pin #	Function
1	GND	17	NC
2	C16	18	NC
3	C8	19	NC
4	C4	20	NC
5	C2	21	NC
6	C1	22	NC
7	GND	23	NC
8	NC	24	NC
9	NC	25	NC
10	NC <sup>3</sup>	26	GND
11	GND	27	RF2
12	RF1	28	GND
13	GND	29	NC <sup>3</sup>
14	NC	30	Vee
15	NC	31	NC
16	NC	32	+Vcc

3. Pins 10 & 29 must be isolated

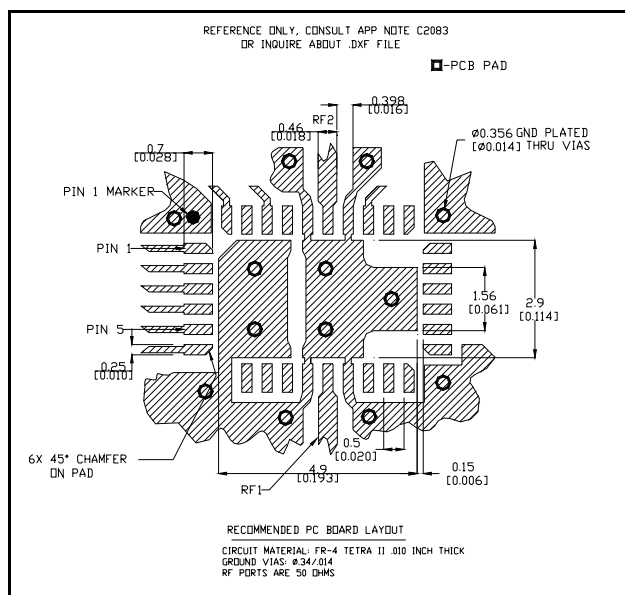
**Digital Attenuator, 31 dB, 5-Bit, TTL Driver  
DC - 3.0 GHz**

**AT90-0263  
V9**

**Electrical Specifications  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Frequency	Units	Min	Typical	Max
Insertion Loss	—	DC - 3.0 GHz	dB	—	3.6	4.0
Attenuation Accuracy	Individual Bits 1-2-4-8-16 dB Any Combination of Bits 1 to 31 dB	DC - 3.0 GHz DC - 3.0 GHz	dB dB	— —	— —	$\pm(.3 + 5\%$ of atten setting) $\pm(.5 + 7\%$ of atten setting)
VSWR	Full Range	DC - 3.0 GHz	Ratio	—	2.0:1	2.2:1
Switching Speed	50% Cntl to 90%/10% RF 10% to 90% or 90% to 10%	— —	nS nS	— —	75 20	150 50
1 dB Compression	— —	50 MHz 0.5 - 3.0 GHz	dBm dBm	— —	+21 +24	— —
Input $IP_3$	Two-tone inputs up to +5 dBm	50 MHz 0.5 - 3.0 GHz	dB dB	— —	+35 +48	— —
+Vcc Vee	— —	— —	V V	4.75 -8.0	5.0 -5.0	5.25 -4.75
Logic "0"	Sink Current is 20 $\mu\text{A}$ max.	—	V	0.0	—	0.8
Logic "1"	Source Current is 20 $\mu\text{A}$ max.	—	V	2.0	—	5.0
Icc	Vcc min to max, Logic "0" or "1"	—	mA	—	0.2	6
-Iee	-Vee min to max, Logic "0" or "1"	—	mA	—	-0.2	-1
Thermal Resistance $\theta_{jc}$	—	—	$^\circ\text{C/W}$	—	35	—

**Recommended PCB Layout <sup>4</sup>**



4. Application Note S2083 is available on line at [www.macom.com](http://www.macom.com)

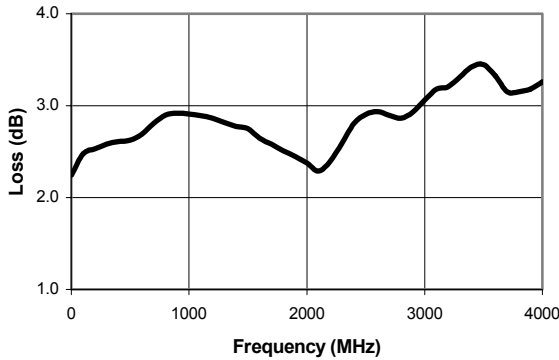
**Truth Table**

C16	C8	C4	C2	C1	Attenuation
0	0	0	0	0	Loss, Reference
0	0	0	0	1	1.0 dB
0	0	0	1	0	2.0 dB
0	0	1	0	0	4.0 dB
0	1	0	0	0	8.0 dB
1	0	0	0	0	16.0 dB
1	1	1	1	1	31.0 dB

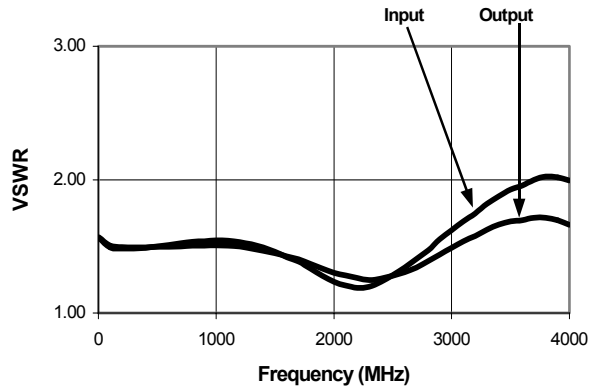
0 = TTL Low; 1 = TTL High

**Typical Performance Curves**

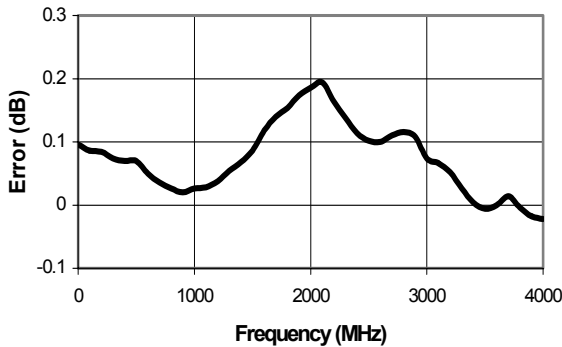
**Insertion Loss**



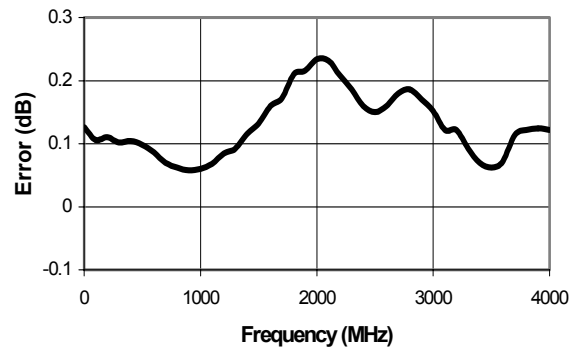
**VSWR @ Insertion Loss**



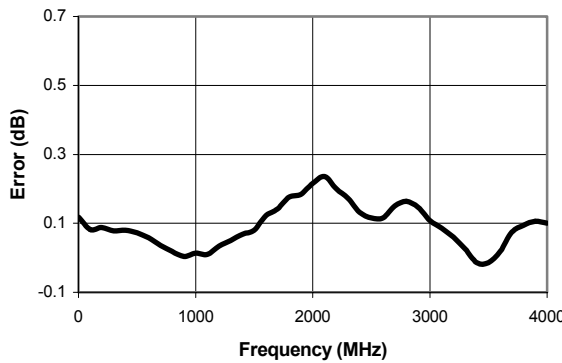
**Attenuation Error, 1 dB Bit**



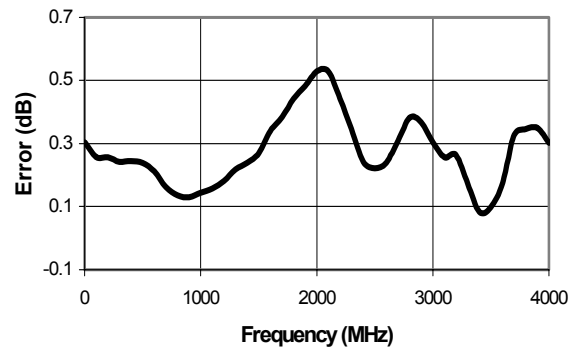
**Attenuation Error, 2 dB Bit**



**Attenuation Error, 4 dB Bit**

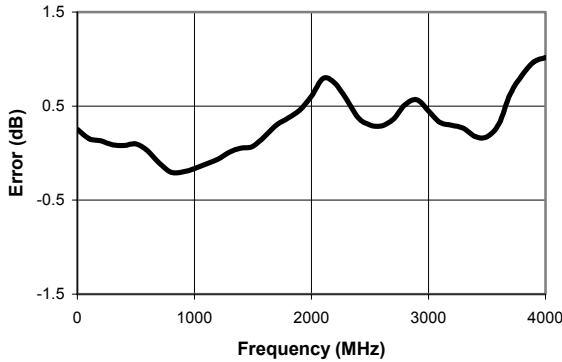


**Attenuation Error, 8 dB Bit**

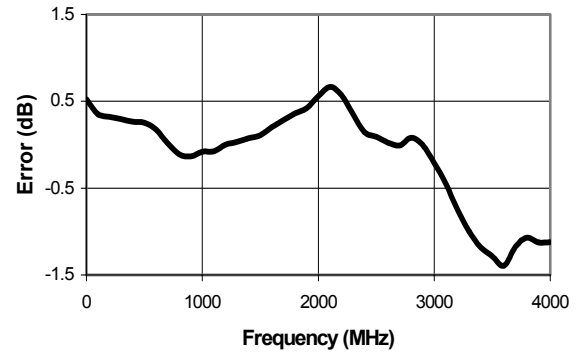


**Typical Performance Curves**

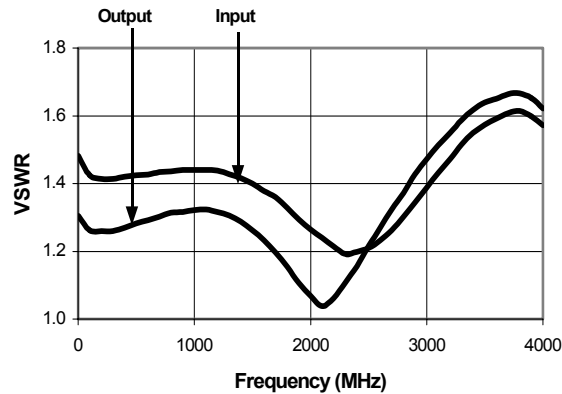
**Attenuation Error, 16 dB Bit**



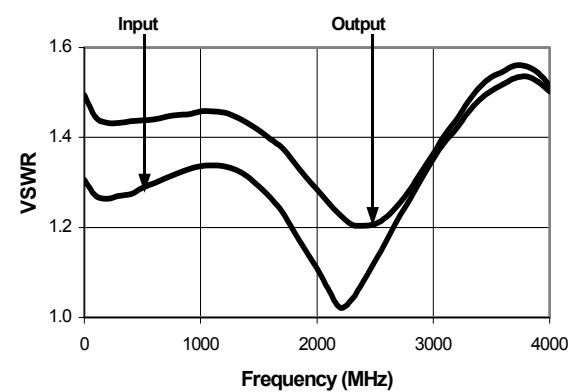
**Attenuation Error, Max. Attenuation**



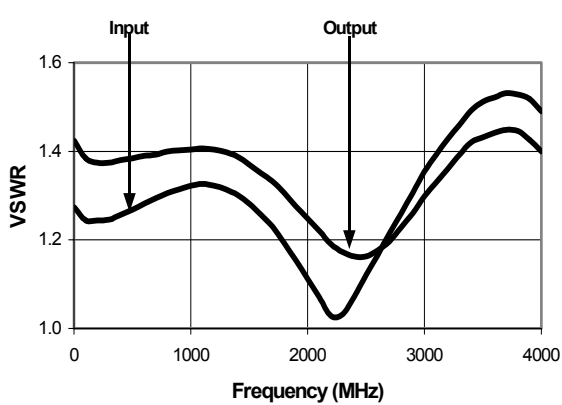
**VSWR, 1 dB Bit**



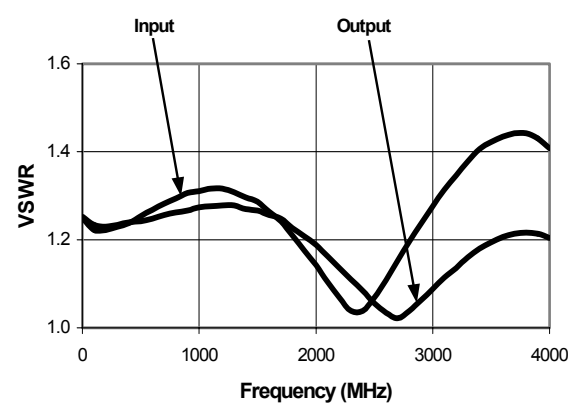
**VSWR, 2 dB Bit**



**VSWR, 4 dB Bit**

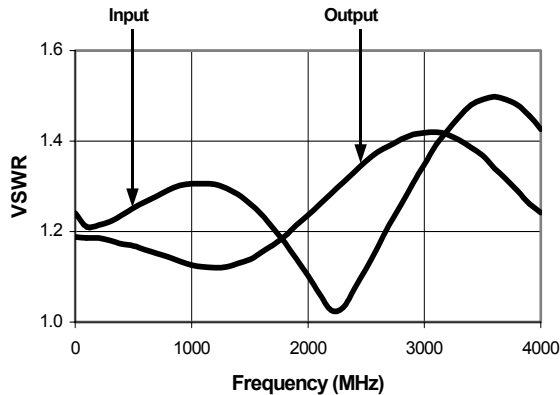


**VSWR, 8 dB Bit**

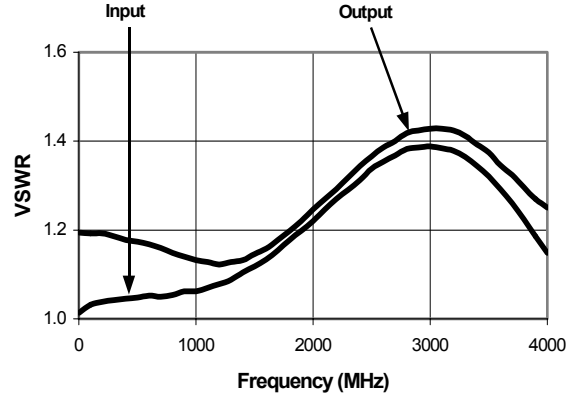


**Typical Performance Curves**

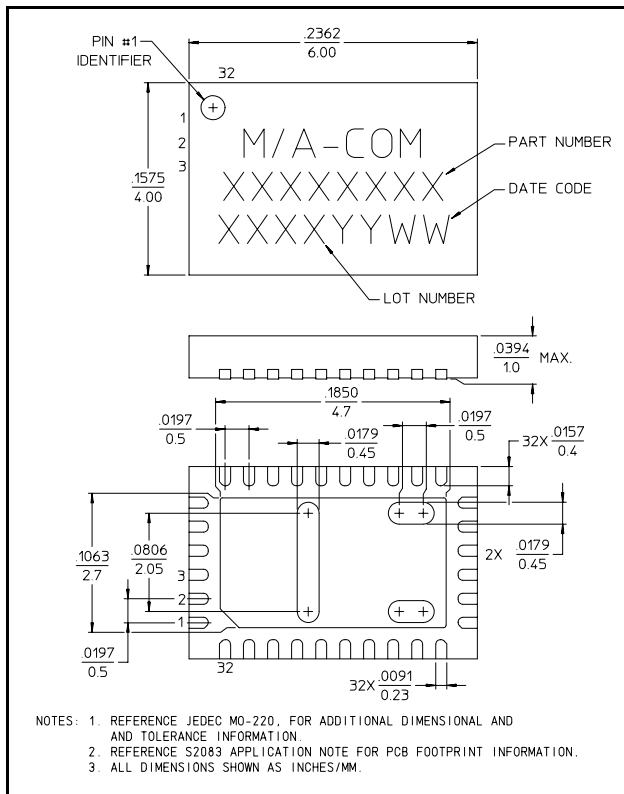
**VSWR, 16 dB Bit**



**VSWR, Maximum Attenuation**



**CSP-1**



**Handling Procedures**

Please observe the following precautions to avoid damage:

**Static Sensitivity**

Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuits are sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and can be damaged by static electricity. Proper ESD control techniques should be used when handling these devices.