

## Features

- Integrated e/d Logic on chip
- Positive Single Control
- Insertion Loss 1.9 dB @ 6.0 GHz
- IP3: 42 dBm typical @ 2.0 GHz
- 1 dB Attenuation Steps to 15 dB
- Lead-Free 3 mm 16-Lead PQFN Package
- Halogen-Free "Green" Mold Compound
- RoHS\* Compliant and 260°C Re-flow Compatible

## Description

M/A-COM's MAADSS0019 is a 4-bit, 1-dB step GaAs MMIC digital attenuator in a lead-free 3mm 16 lead PQFN surface mount plastic package. The MAADSS0019 is ideally suited for use where high accuracy, very low power consumption and low intermodulation products are required. Typical applications include radio, cellular, wireless LANs, GPS equipment and other gain / level control circuits.

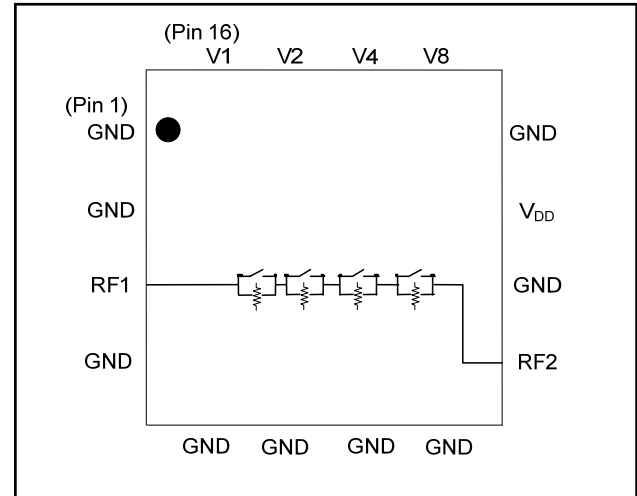
The MADSS0019 is part of a digital attenuator family. This family includes 4, 5 and 6 bit attenuators with 0.5, 1 or 2 dB steps and up to 31.5 range.

## Ordering Information <sup>1,2</sup>

Part Number	Package
MAADSS0019TR-3000	3000 piece reel
MAADSS0019SMB	Sample Board 2.0 - 6.0 GHz Tuning

1. Reference Application Note M513 for reel size information.
2. All sample boards include 5 loose parts.

## Functional Schematic <sup>3</sup>



3. Blocking capacitors are required on all RF ports

## Pin Configuration

Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function
1	Ground	9	RF In/Out
2	Ground	10	Ground
3	RF In/Out	11	V <sub>DD</sub>
4	Ground	12	Ground
5	Ground	13	V8 (8dB Bit)
6	Ground	14	V4 (4dB Bit)
7	Ground	15	V2 (2dB Bit)
8	Ground	16	V1 (1dB Bit)

\* Restrictions on Hazardous Substances, European Union Directive 2002/95/EC.

## Digital Attenuator, 4-Bit, Single Control 15 dB, 2.0 - 6.0 GHz

Rev. V1

### Electrical Specifications <sup>4</sup>: $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $Z_0 = 50\ \Omega$

Parameter	Test Conditions	Units	Min.	Typ.	Max.
Reference Insertion Loss	2.4 GHz	dB	—	1.3	1.8
	4.0 GHz		—	1.8	3.0
	6.0 GHz		—	1.9	3.0
Attenuation Accuracy	2.0 - 5.0 GHz 5.0 - 6.0 GHz		$\pm (0.3\text{ dB} + 3\% \text{ of attenuation setting in dB})\text{ dB}$ $\pm (0.5\text{ dB} + 3\% \text{ of attenuation setting in dB})\text{ dB}$		
VSWR	2.0 - 6.0 GHz	Ratio	—	1.4:1	—
Trise, Tfall	10% to 90% RF, 90% to 10% RF	ns	—	50	—
Ton, Toff	50% Control to 90% RF, 50% Control to 10% RF	ns	—	50	—
Transients	In Band	mV	—	75	—
1 dB Compression	Input Power, 2 GHz	dBm	—	25	—
IP <sub>2</sub>	2.0 - 6.0 GHz Measured Relative to Input (for two-tone Input Power up to +5 dBm)	dBm	—	80	—
IP <sub>3</sub>	2.0 - 6.0 GHz Measured Relative to Input (for two-tone Input Power up to +5 dBm)	dBm	—	42	—
I <sub>C</sub>	V <sub>C</sub> = 5 V	μA	—	15	25
I <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V	μA	—	170	300

4. External DC blocking capacitors are required on all RF ports. Loss varies at 0.003 dB/°C.

### Truth Table <sup>5</sup>

VC1	VC2	VC4	VC8	Attenuation (dB)
0	0	0	0	Reference IL
1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	2
0	0	1	0	4
0	0	0	1	8
1	1	1	1	15

5. 0 = 0 ± 0.2 V, 1 = 2.8 to 5.0 V

### Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>6,7</sup>

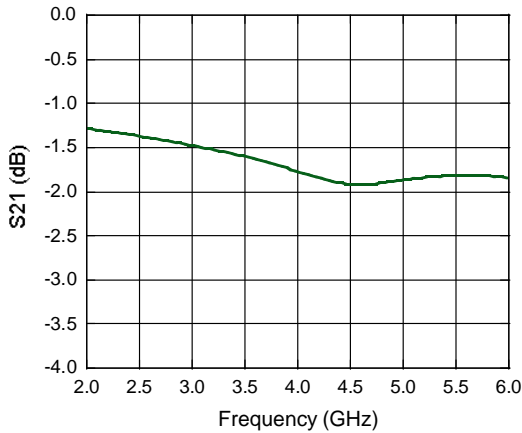
Parameter	Absolute Maximum
Input Power 50 MHz 500 - 6000 MHz	+27 dBm +33 dBm
Control Voltage	-0.5 V ≤ V <sub>C</sub> ≤ 5.5 V
Operating Temperature	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C

6. Exceeding any one or combination of these limits may cause permanent damage to this device.

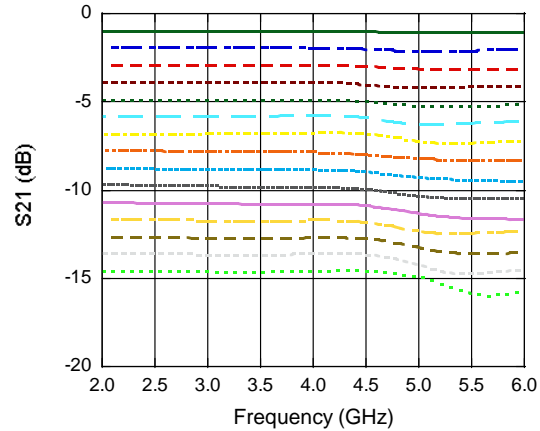
7. M/A-COM does not recommend sustained operation near these survivability limits.

## Typical Performance Curves

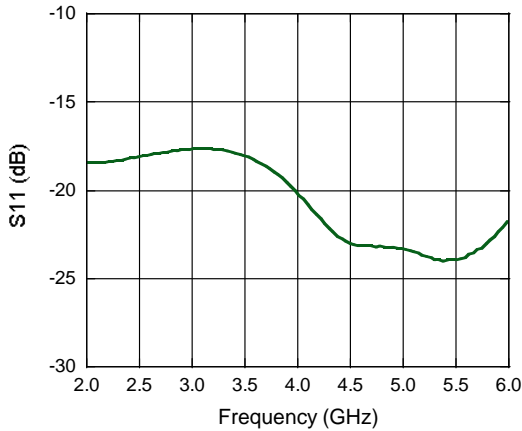
**Insertion Loss**



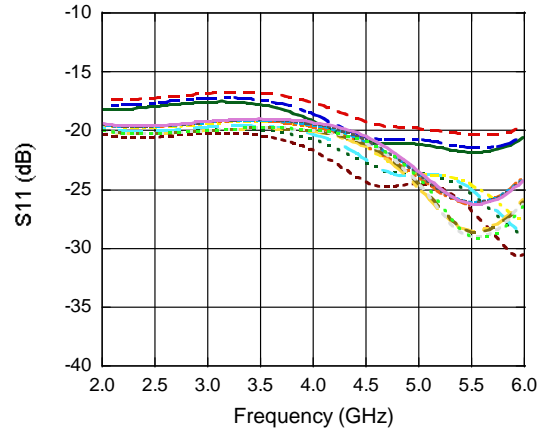
**Relative Attenuation across all states**



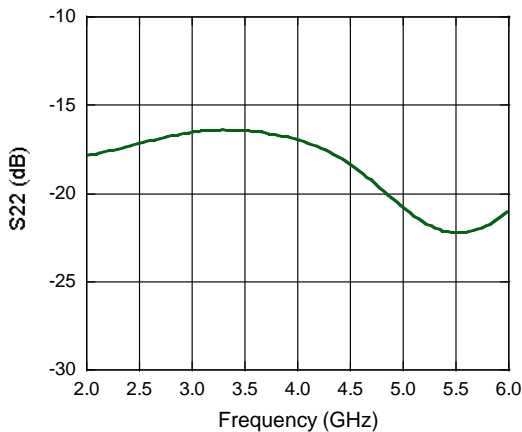
**Input Return Loss, Insertion Loss State**



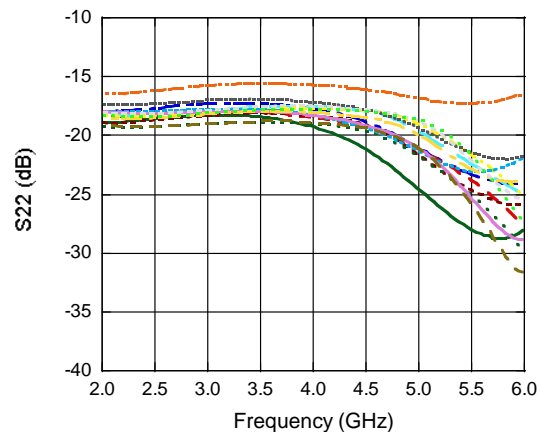
**Input Return Loss, across all attenuation states**



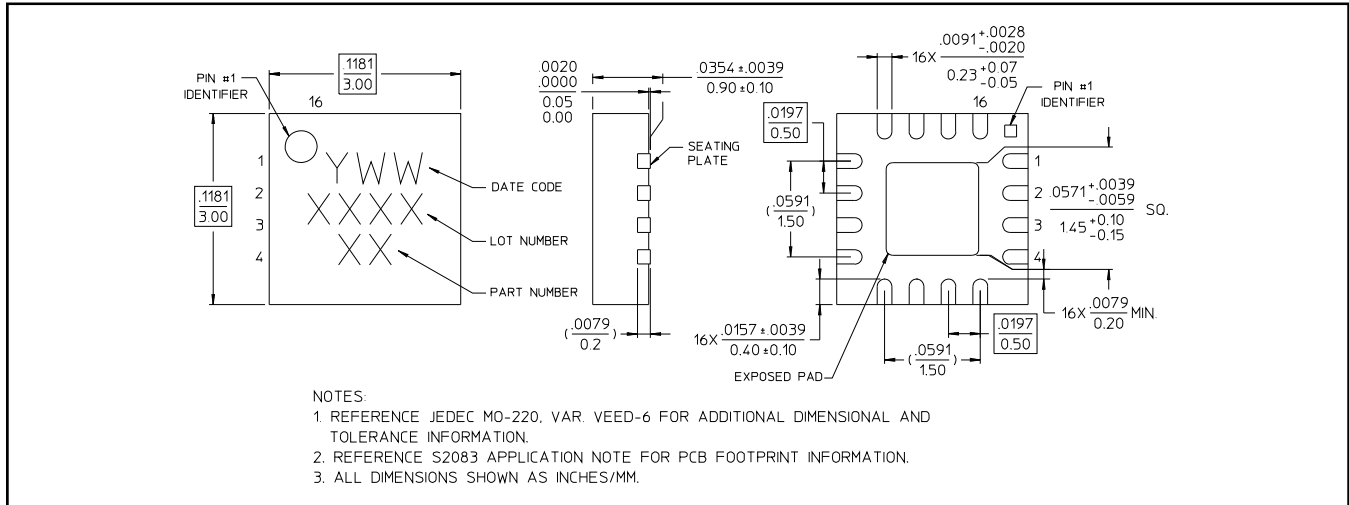
**Output Return Loss, Insertion Loss State**



**Output Return Loss, across all attenuation states**



## Lead Free 3 mm 16-Lead PQFN †



† Reference Application Note S2038 for lead-free solder reflow recommendations.  
Meets JEDEC moisture sensitivity level 1 requirements.  
Plating is 100% matte tin over copper.

## 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.