EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE

MAX19791

50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

General Description

The MAX19791 dual general-purpose analog voltage variable attenuator (VVA) is designed to interface with 50Ω systems operating in the 50MHz to 4000MHz frequency range. The device includes a patented control circuit that provides 23dB of attenuation range (per attenuator) with a typical linear control slope of 8dB/V.

Both attenuators share a common analog control and can be cascaded together to yield 46dB of total attenuation range with a typical combined linear control slope of 16dB/V (5V operation).

Alternatively, the on-chip 4-wire SPI-controlled 10-bit DAC can be used to control both attenuators. In addition, a step-up/down feature allows user-programmable attenuator stepping through command pulses without reprogramming the SPI interface.

The MAX19791 is a monolithic device designed using one of Maxim's proprietary SiGe BiCMOS processes. The part operates from a single +5V supply or alternatively from a single +3.3V supply. It is available in a compact 36-pin TQFN package (6mm x 6mm x 0.8mm) with an exposed pad. Electrical performance is guaranteed over the -40°C to +100°C extended temperature range.

Applications

Broadband System Applications, Including Wireless Infrastructure Digital and Spread-Spectrum Communication Systems

WCDMA/LTE, TD-SCDMA/TD-LTE, WiMAX®, cdma2000®, GSM/EDGE, and MMDS Base Stations

VSAT/Satellite Modems

Microwave Point-to-Point Systems

Lineup Gain Trim

Temperature-Compensation Circuits

Automatic Level Control (ALC)

Transmitter Gain Control

Receiver Gain Control

General Test Equipment

Features

- **Wideband Coverage**
  - ✧ **50MHz to 4000MHz RF Frequency Range**
- **High Linearity**
  - ✧ **Greater Than +37.4dBm IIP3 Over the Full Attenuation Range**
  - ✧ **+22.6dBm Input P_{1dB}**
- **Integrates Two Analog Attenuators in One Monolithic Device**
- **Two Convenient Control Options**
  - ✧ **Single Analog Voltage**
  - ✧ **On-Chip SPI-Controlled 10-Bit DAC**
- **Step-Up/Down Pulse Command Inputs**
- **Flexible Attenuation Control Ranges**
  - ✧ **23dB (Per Attenuator)**
  - ✧ **46dB (Both Attenuators Cascaded)**
- **Linear dB/V Analog Control Response Curve Simplifies Automatic Leveling Control and Gain-Trim Algorithms**
- **Excellent Attenuation Flatness Over Wide Frequency Ranges and Attenuation Settings**
- **On-Chip Comparator (for Successive Approximation Measurement of Attenuator Control Voltage)**
- **Low 13mA Supply Current**
- **Single 5V or 3.3V Supply Voltage**
- **Pin-Compatible with the MAX19792 and MAX19793**
- **Pin-Compatible with the MAX19794 with Addition of Two Shunt Capacitors**
- **PCB-Compatible with the MAX19790**
- **Lead(Pb)-Free Package**

***Ordering Information* appears at end of data sheet.**

For related parts and recommended products to use with this part, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/MAX19791.related.

WiMAX® is a registered certification mark and registered service mark of WiMAX Forum.
cdma2000 is a registered trademark of Telecommunications Industry Association.

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

19-6454; Rev 2; 5/15

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{CC} ..... -0.3V to +5.5V
REF_IN ..... -0.3V to Minimum (V_{CC} + 0.3V, 3.6V)
REF_SEL, DAC_LOGIC, MODE, DWN, UP, DIN, CLK, $\overline{CS}$ ..... -0.3V to Minimum (V_{CC} + 0.3V, 3.6V)
COMP_OUT, DOUT ..... -0.3V to +3.6V
IN_A, OUT_A, IN_B, OUT_B ..... -0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V
CTRL (except for test mode) ..... -0.3V to V_{CC} + 0.3V
Maximum CTRL Pin Load Current (CTRL configured as an output) 0.3mA
RF Input Power at IN_A, IN_B, OUT_A, OUT_B ..... +20dBm
Continuous Power Dissipation (Note 1) 2.8W
Operating Case Temperature Range (Note 2) ... -40°C to +100°C
Maximum Junction Temperature ..... +150°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... -65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) ..... +300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow) ..... +260°C

Note 1: Based on junction temperature $T_J = T_C + (\theta_{JC} \times V_{CC} \times I_{CC})$. This formula can be used when the temperature of the exposed pad is known while the device is soldered down to a PCB. See the *Applications Information* section for details. The junction temperature must not exceed +150°C.

Note 2: T_C is the temperature on the exposed pad of the package. T_A is the ambient temperature of the device and PCB.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

TQFN

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) (Notes 3, 4) ..... +36°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC}) (Notes 1, 4) ..... +10°C/W

Note 3: Junction temperature $T_J = T_A + (\theta_{JA} \times V_{CC} \times I_{CC})$. This formula can be used when the ambient temperature of the PCB is known. The junction temperature must not exceed +150°C.

Note 4: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to **www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial**.

3.3V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 3.15V to 3.45V, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, no RF signals applied, all input and output ports terminated with 50Ω through DC blocks, T_C = -40°C to +100°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, T_C = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		3.15	3.3	3.45	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}			9.5	14	mA
Control Voltage Range	V_{CTRL}		1		2.5	V
CTRL Input Resistance	R_{CTRL}			1.0		MΩ
Input Current Logic-High	I_{IH}		-1		+1	µA
Input Current Logic-Low	I_{IL}		-1		+1	µA
REF_IN Voltage				1.4		V
REF_IN Input Resistance				1.0		MΩ
DAC Number of Bits		Monotonic			10	Bits
Input Voltage Logic-High	V_{IH}		2			V
Input Voltage Logic-Low	V_{IL}				0.8	V
COMP_OUT Logic-High		RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 1, R_{LOAD} = 47kΩ		3.3		V
COMP_OUT Logic-Low		RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 1, R_{LOAD} = 47kΩ		0		V

5V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 4.75V to 5.25V, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, no RF signals applied, all input and output ports terminated with 50Ω through DC blocks, T_C = -40°C to +100°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, T_C = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}			13	20	mA
CTRL Voltage Range	V_{CTRL}		1		4	V
CTRL Input Resistance	R_{CTRL}			124		kΩ
Input Current Logic-High	I_{IH}		-1		+1	µA
Input Current Logic-Low	I_{IL}		-1		+1	µA
REF_IN Voltage Range				1.4		V
REF_IN Input Resistance				1.0		MΩ
DAC Number of Bits		Monotonic		10		Bits
Input Voltage Logic-High	V_{IH}		2			V
Input Voltage Logic-Low	V_{IL}				0.8	V
COMP_OUT Logic-High		RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 1, R_{LOAD} = 47kΩ		3.3		V
COMP_OUT Logic-Low		RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 1, R_{LOAD} = 47kΩ		0		V

RECOMMENDED AC OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RF Frequency Range	f_{RF}	(Note 6)	50		4000	MHz
RF Port Input Power	P_{RF}	Continuous operation			15	dBm

3.3V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(*Typical Application Circuit*, one attenuator, V_{CC} = 3.15V to 3.45V, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, T_C = -40°C to +100°C. Typical values are for T_C = +25°C, V_{CC} = 3.3V, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN (D9, REG3) = logic 0, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 5, 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Insertion Loss	IL	One attenuator		2.0		dB
		Two attenuators		3.9		
Loss Variation Over Temperature		T_C = -40°C to +100°C		0.25		dB
Input P_{1dB}	IP_{1dB}			16.4		dBm
Minimum Input Second-Order Intercept Point Over Full Attenuation Range (Note 8)	IIP2	One attenuator, f_{RF1} +f_{RF2} term, f_{RF1} -f_{RF2} = 1MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		59		dBm
		Two attenuators, f_{RF1} + f_{RF2} term, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		55.6		
Minimum Input Third-Order Intercept Point Over Full Attenuation Range (Note 8)	IIP3	One attenuator, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		33.9		dBm
		Two attenuators, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.0V, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		32.8		
Second Harmonic				71		dBc
Third Harmonic				91		dBc
Attenuation Control Range		One attenuator, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V		23.1		dB
		Two attenuators, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V		46.2		
Average Attenuation-Control Slope		V_{CTRL} = 1.4V to 2.3V		22.2		dB/V
Maximum Attenuation-Control Slope		V_{CTRL} = 1V to 2.5V		49		dB/V
S21 Attenuation Deviation from a Straight Line		V_{CTRL} = 1.4V to 2.1V		±0.4		dB

5V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(*Typical Application Circuit*, one attenuator, V_{CC} = 4.75V to 5.25V, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, T_C = -40°C to +100°C. Typical values are for T_C = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN (D9, REG3) = logic 0, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 5, 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Insertion Loss	IL	One attenuator		2.0		dB
		Two attenuators		3.9		
Loss Variation Over Temperature		T_C = -40°C to +100°C		0.26		dB
Input P_{1dB}	IP_{1dB}			22.6		dBm
Minimum Input Second-Order Intercept Point Over Full Attenuation Range (Note 8)	IIP2	One attenuator, f_{RF1} + f_{RF2} term, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		65.7		dBm
		Two attenuators, f_{RF1} + f_{RF2} term, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		62.5		
Minimum Input Third-Order Intercept Point Over Full Attenuation Range (Note 8)	IIP3	One attenuator, V_{CTRL} from 1V to 4V, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		37.4		dBm
		Two attenuators, V_{CTRL} from 1V to 3.5V, f_{RF1} - f_{RF2} = 1MHz, P_{RF} = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input		35.5		
Second Harmonic				78		dBc
Third Harmonic				94		dBc
Attenuation Control Range		One attenuator, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V		23		dB
		Two attenuators, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V		46		dB
Average Attenuation-Control Slope		V_{CTRL} = 1.4V to 3.1V		8.0		dB/V
Maximum Attenuation-Control Slope		V_{CTRL} = 1V to 3.5V		32		dB/V
Attenuation Flatness Over Any 125MHz Band		V_{CTRL} = 1V to 3.1V f_{RF} = 250MHz to 2500MHz		0.1		dB

5V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, one attenuator, V_{CC} = 4.75V to 5.25V, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN(D9, REG3) = logic 0, T_C = -40°C to +100°C. Typical values are for T_C = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V, input P_{RF} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, V_{CTRL} = 1V, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN (D9, REG3) = logic 0, unless otherwise noted.) (Notes 5, 7)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
CTRL Switching Time (Note 9)		13dB to 0dB range		350		ns
		0dB to 13dB range		860		
$\overline{CS}$ Switching Time (Note 10)		17dB to 0dB range		840		ns
		0dB to 17dB range		2300		
MODE Switching Time (Note 11)		10dB to 0dB range (MODE 1 to 0)		580		ns
		0dB to 10dB range (MODE 0 to 1)		1950		
Input Return Loss				24.5		dB
Output Return Loss				23		dB
Group Delay		Input/output 50Ω lines deembedded		190		ps
Group Delay Flatness Over 125MHz Band		Peak to peak		20		ps
Group Delay Change		V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V		-80		ps
Insertion Phase Change vs. Attenuation Control		V_{CTRL} = 1V to 4V		14.8		Degrees
S21 Attenuation Deviation from a Straight Line		V_{CTRL} = 1.4V to 3.1V		±0.4		dB
SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)						
Maximum Clock Speed				20		MHz
Data-to-Clock Setup Time	t_{CS}	(Note 12)		2		ns
Data-to-Clock Hold Time	t_{CH}	(Note 12)		2.5		ns
$\overline{CS}$-to-CLK Setup Time	t_{EWS}	(Note 12)		3		ns
$\overline{CS}$ Positive Pulse Width	t_{EW}	(Note 12)		7		ns
Clock Pulse Width	t_{CW}	(Note 12)		5		ns

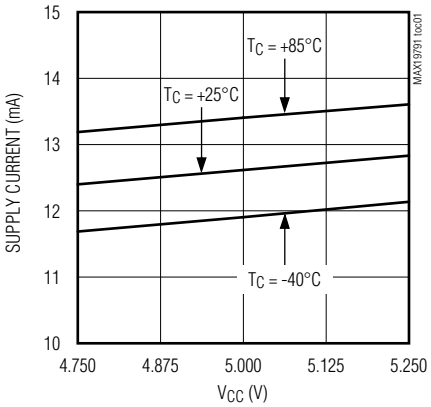
Note 5: Production tested at T_C = +100°C. All other temperatures are guaranteed by design and characterization.
Note 6: Recommended functional range. Not production tested. Operation outside this range is possible, but with degraded performance of some parameters.
Note 7: All limits include external component losses, connectors and PCB traces. Output measurements taken at the RF port of the *Typical Application Circuit*.
Note 8: f_{RF1} = 901MHz, f_{RF2} = 900MHz, PRF = 0dBm/tone applied to attenuator input.
Note 9: Switching time measured from 50% of the CTRL signal to when the RF output settles to ±1dB (R3 = 0Ω).
Note 10: Switching time measured from when $\overline{CS}$ is asserted to when the RF output settles to ±1dB.
Note 11: Switching time measured from when MODE is asserted to when the RF output settles to ±1dB.
Note 12: Typical minimum time for proper SPI operation.

50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

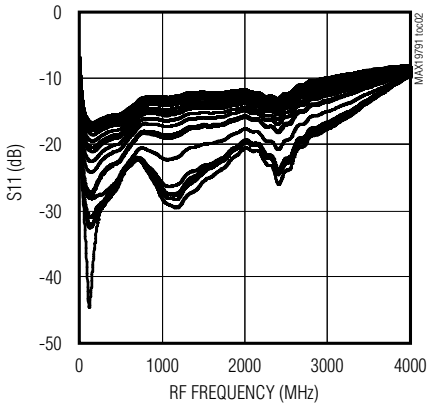
Typical Operating Characteristics

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 5V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = Logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

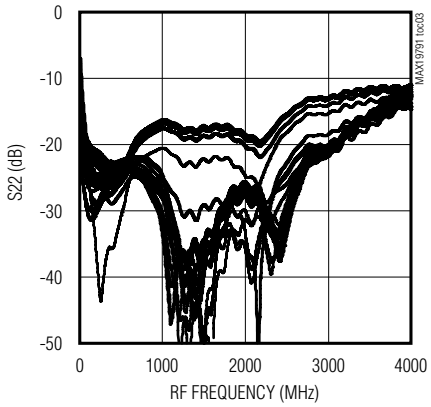
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. V_{CC}



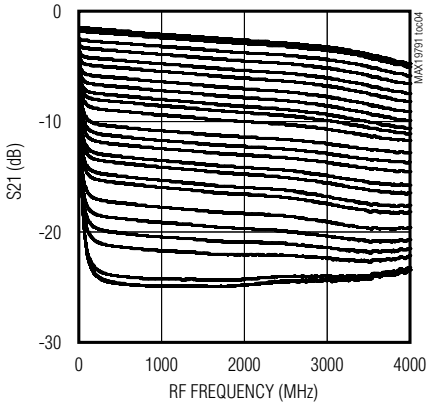
INPUT MATCH vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



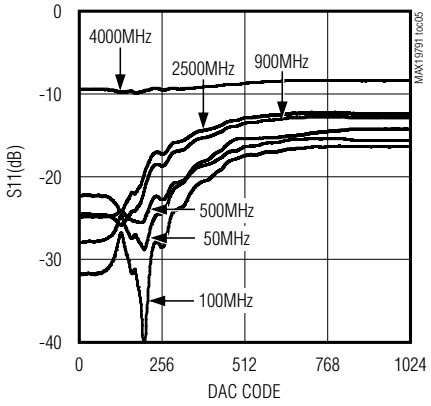
OUTPUT MATCH vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



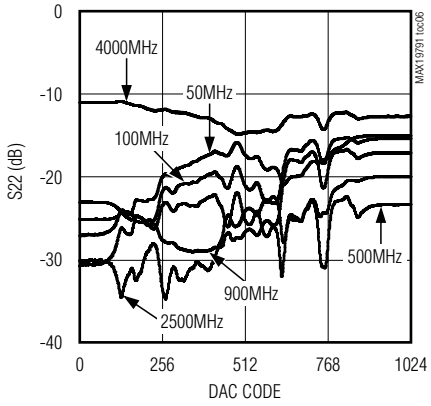
S21 vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



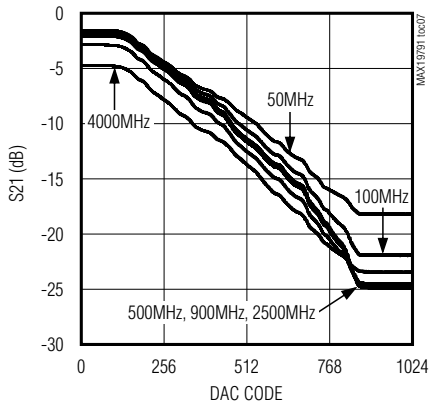
INPUT MATCH vs. DAC CODE



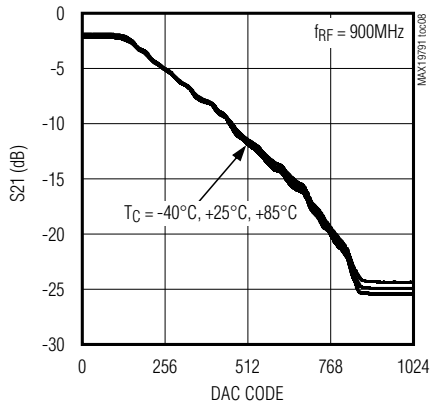
OUTPUT MATCH vs. DAC CODE



S21 vs. DAC CODE



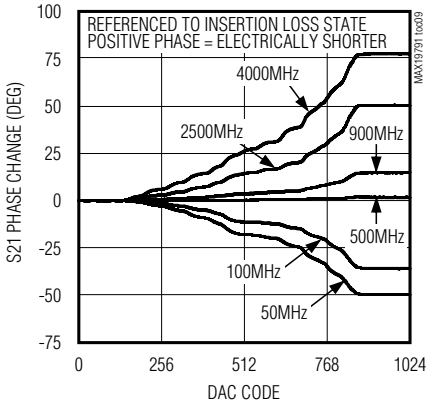
S21 vs. DAC CODE



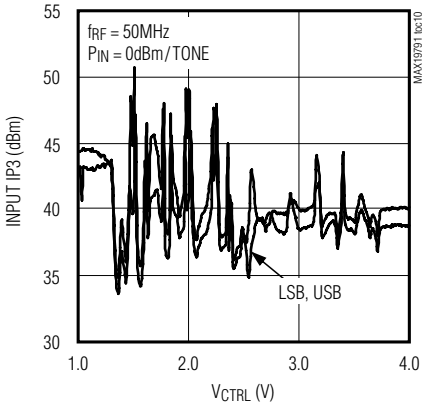
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 5V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = Logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

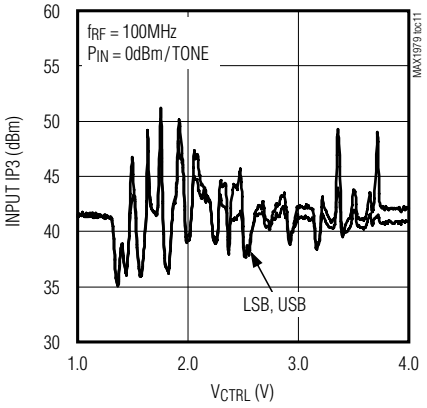
S21 PHASE CHANGE vs. DAC CODE



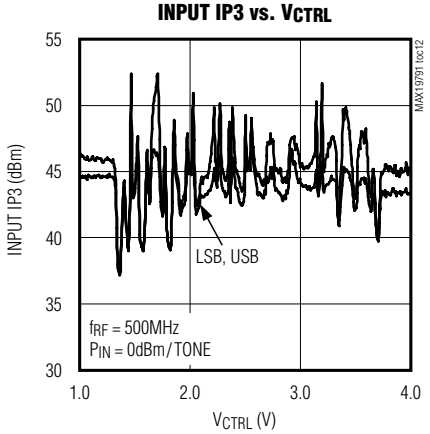
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



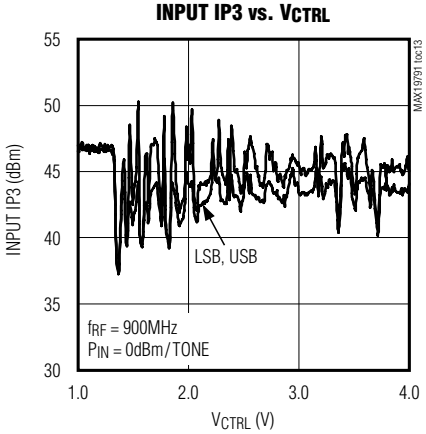
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



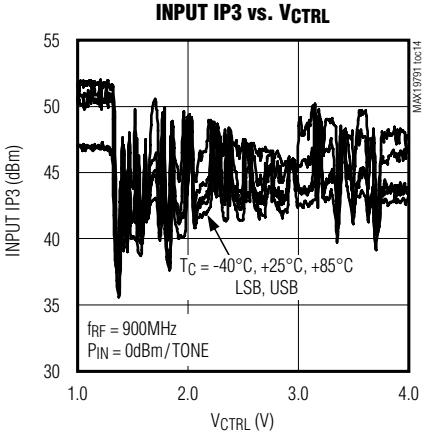
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



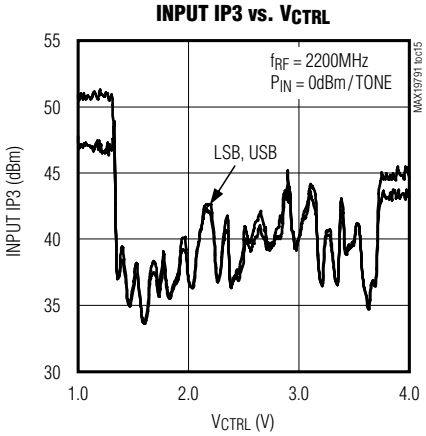
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



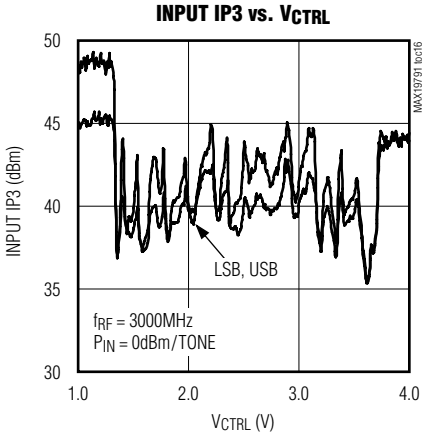
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}

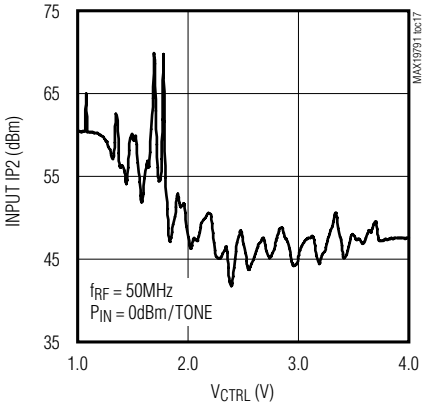


50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

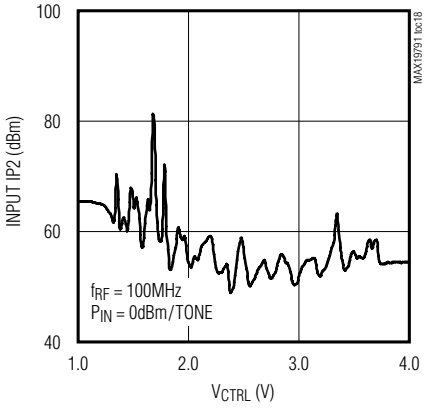
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 5V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = Logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

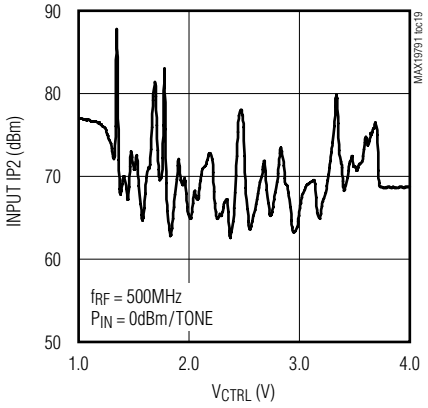
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



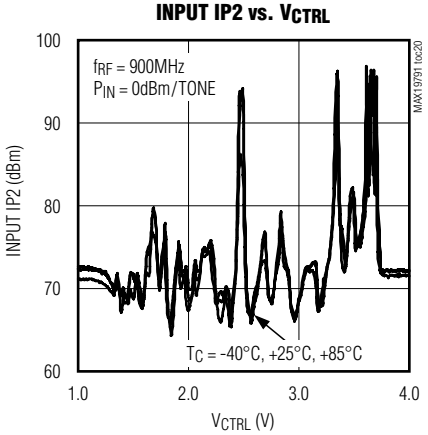
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



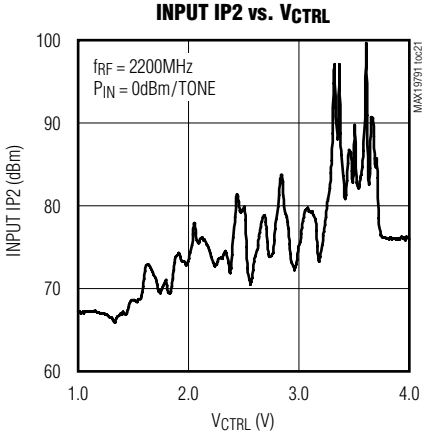
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



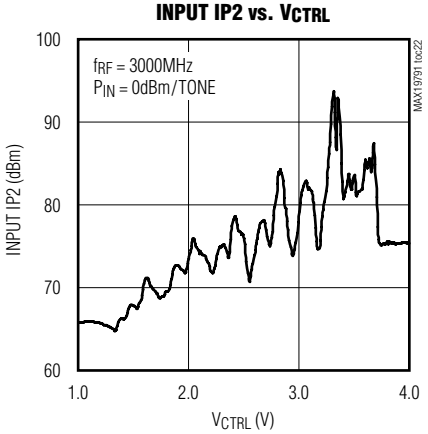
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



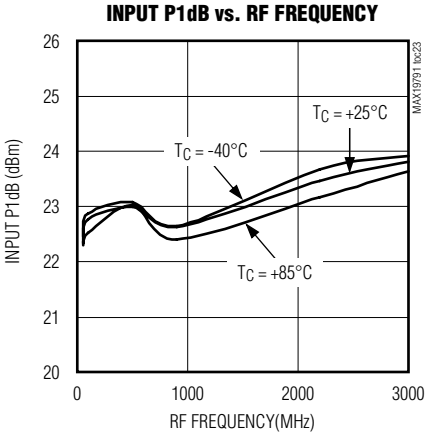
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



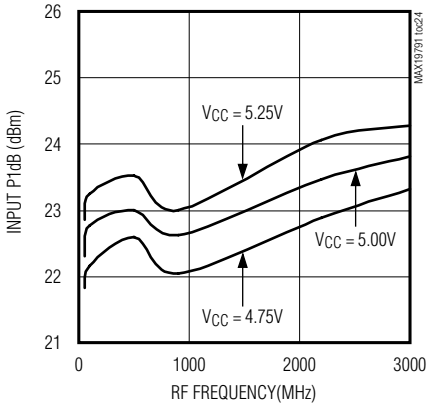
INPUT P1dB vs. RF FREQUENCY



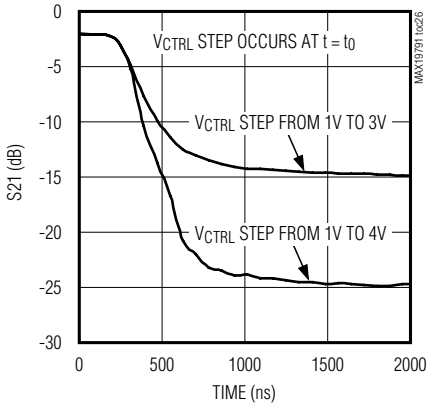
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 5V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = Logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

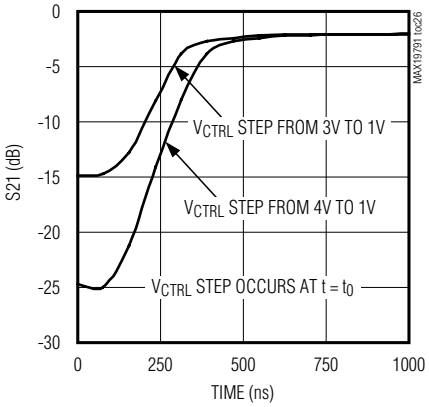
INPUT P1dB vs. RF FREQUENCY



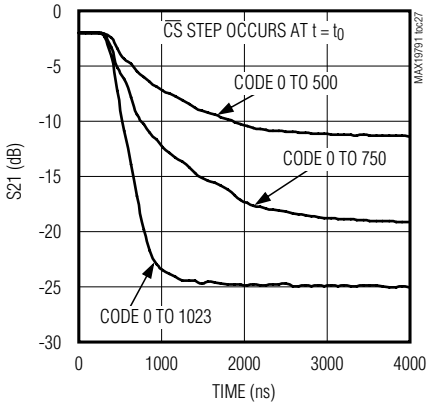
RESPONSE TIME V_{CTRL} STEP



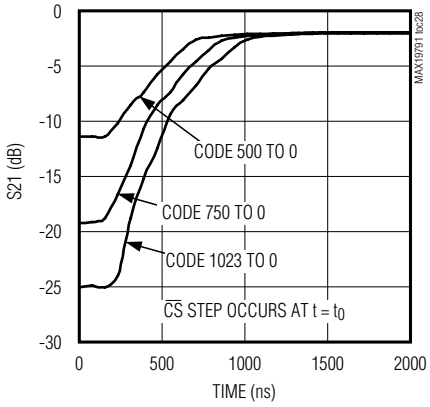
RESPONSE TIME V_{CTRL} STEP



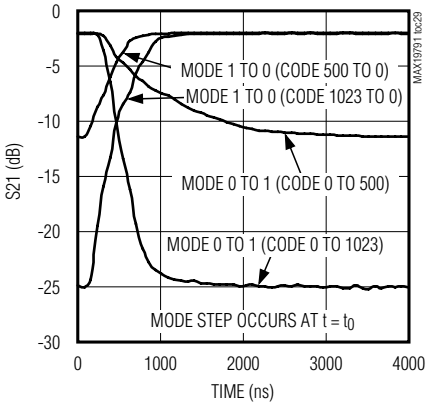
RESPONSE TIME WITH $\overline{CS}$ STEP



RESPONSE TIME WITH $\overline{CS}$ STEP



RESPONSE TIME WITH MODE STEP

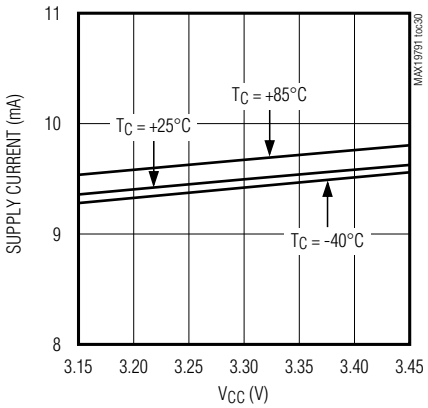


50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

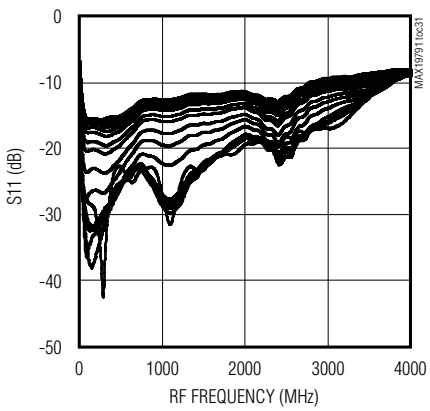
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 3.3V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

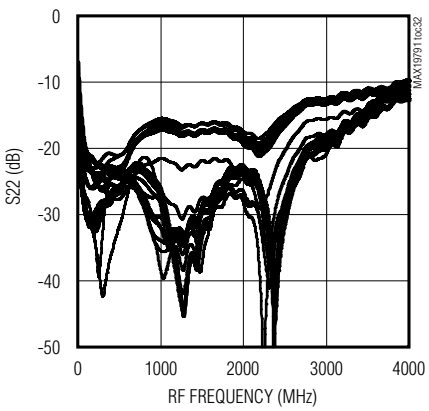
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. V_{CC}



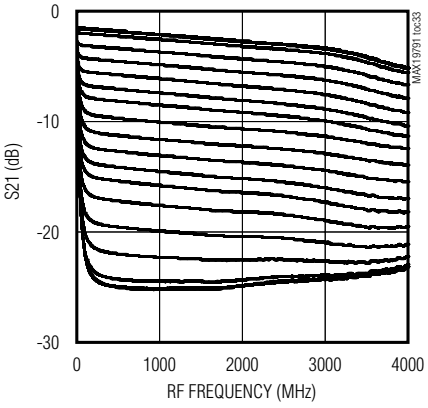
INPUT MATCH vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



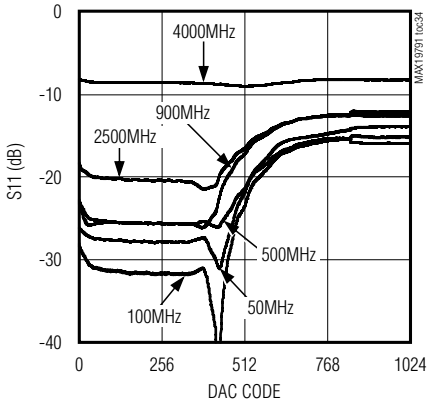
OUTPUT MATCH vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



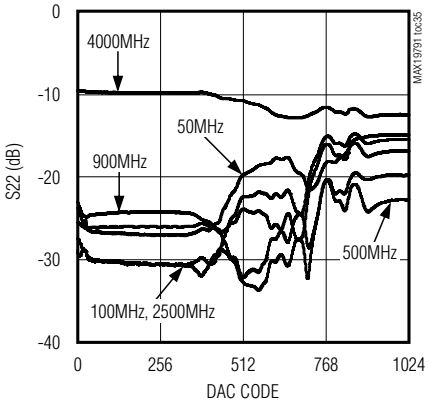
S21 vs. RF FREQUENCY OVER CODE SETTINGS



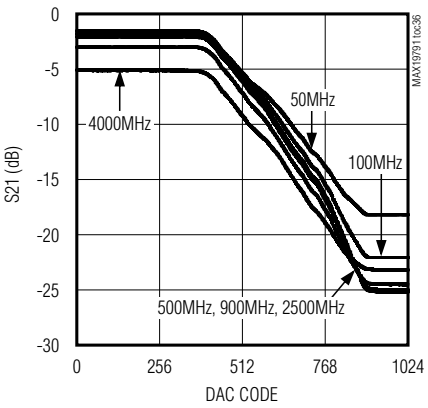
INPUT MATCH vs. DAC CODE



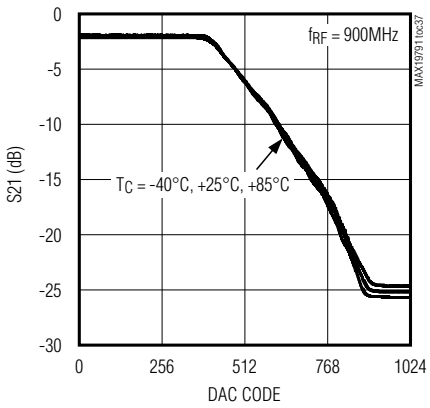
OUTPUT MATCH vs. DAC CODE



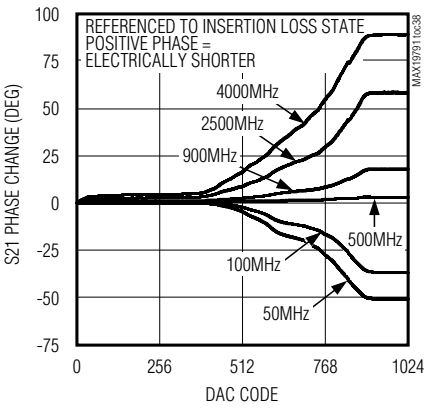
S21 vs. DAC CODE



S21 vs. DAC CODE



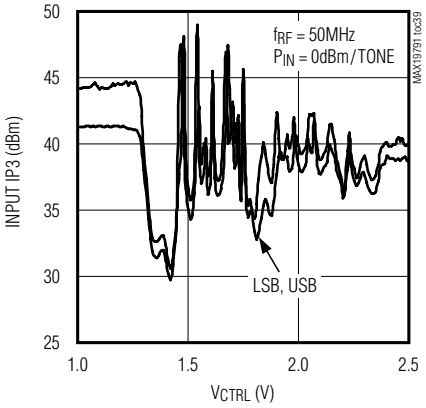
S21 PHASE CHANGE vs. DAC CODE



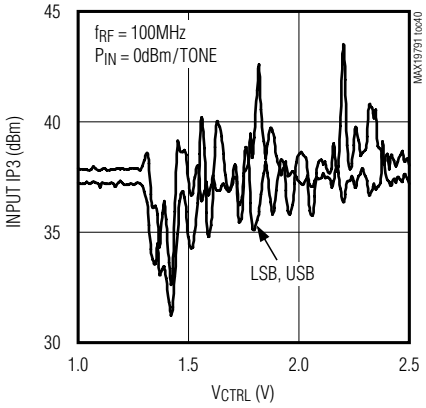
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 3.3V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

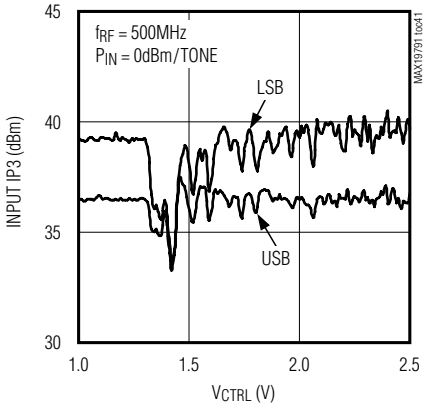
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



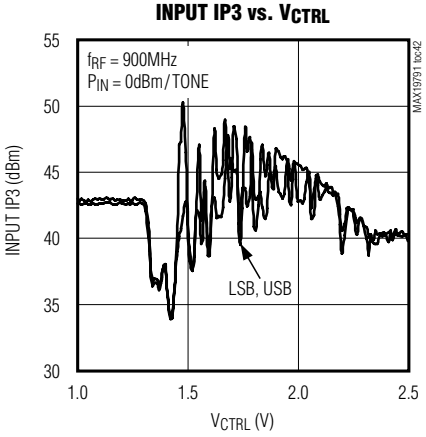
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



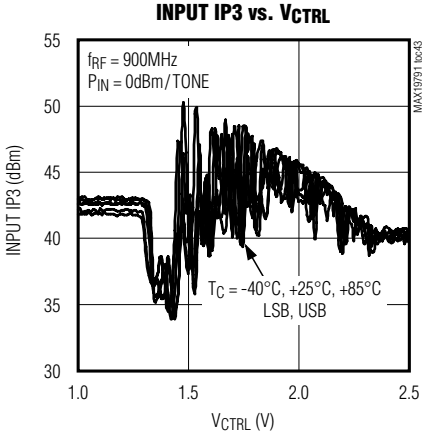
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



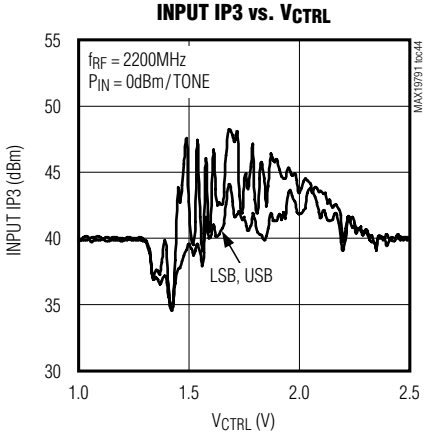
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



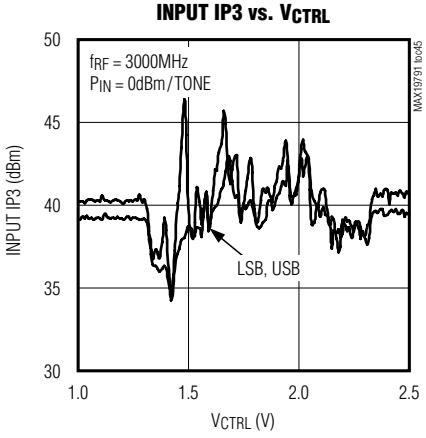
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



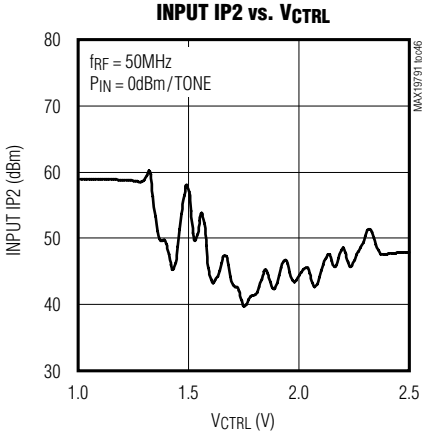
INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



INPUT IP3 vs. V_{CTRL}



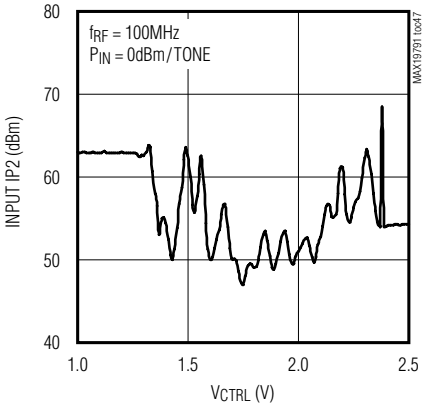
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



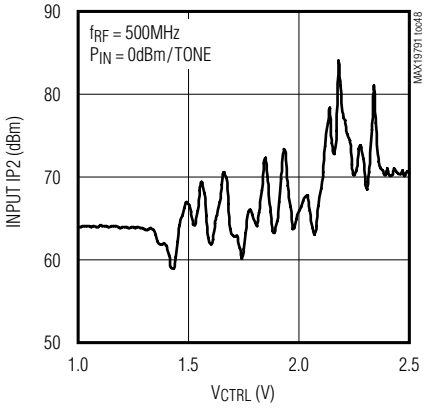
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 3.3V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

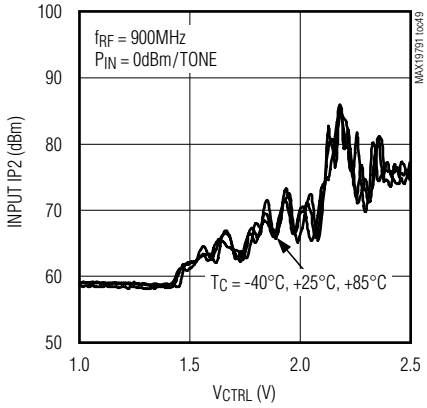
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



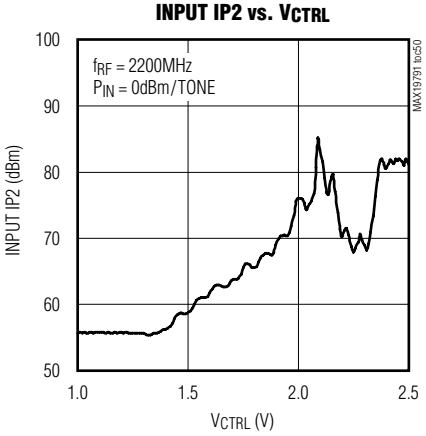
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



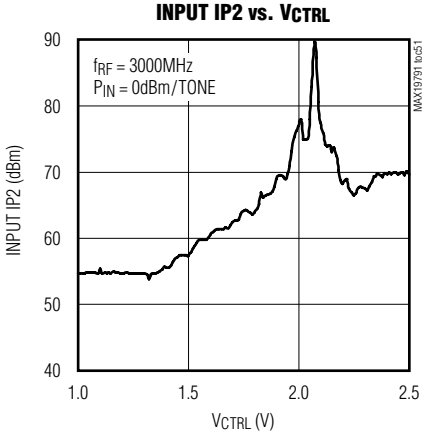
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



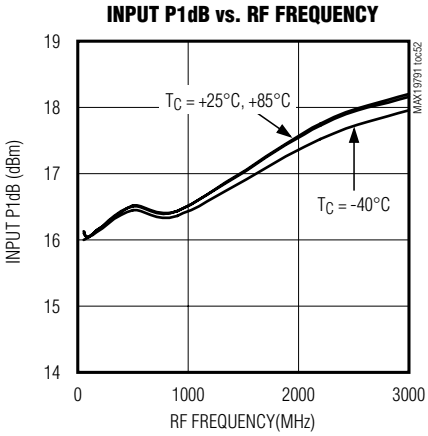
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



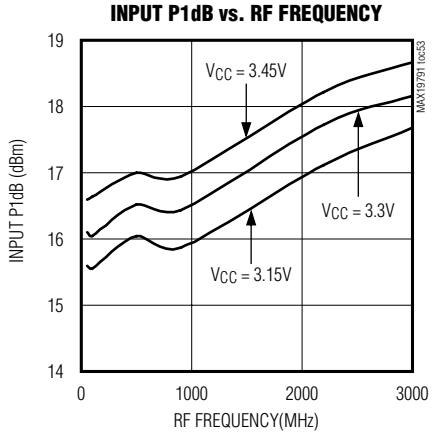
INPUT IP2 vs. V_{CTRL}



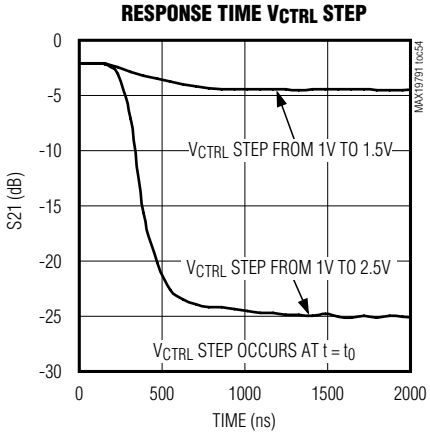
INPUT P1dB vs. RF FREQUENCY



INPUT P1dB vs. RF FREQUENCY



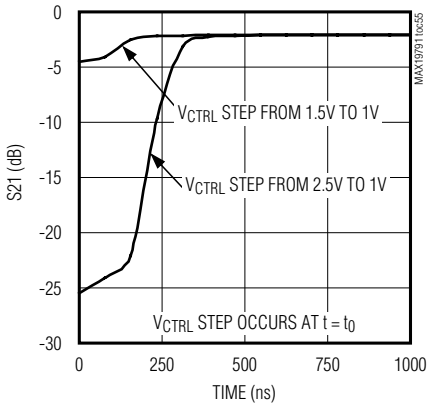
RESPONSE TIME V_{CTRL} STEP



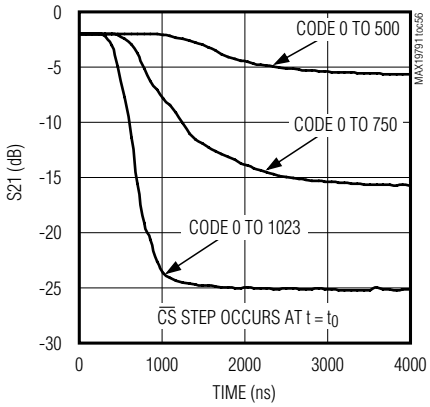
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(*Typical Application Circuit*, **V_{CC} = 3.3V**, configured for single attenuator, RF ports are driven from 50Ω sources and loaded into 50Ω, V_{DAC_LOGIC} = 0V, RDBK_EN = logic 0, V_{CTRL} = 1V, P_{IN} = 0dBm, f_{RF} = 900MHz, T_C = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.).

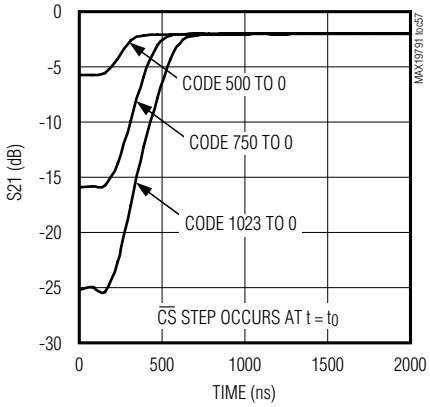
RESPONSE TIME V_{CTRL} STEP



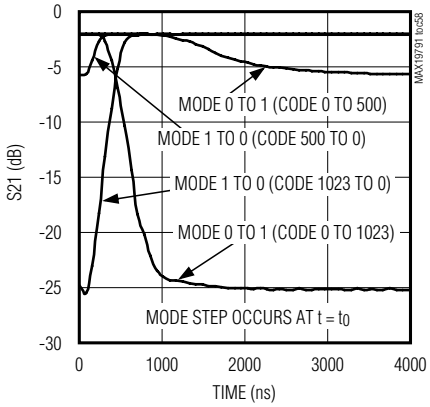
RESPONSE TIME WITH $\overline{CS}$ STEP



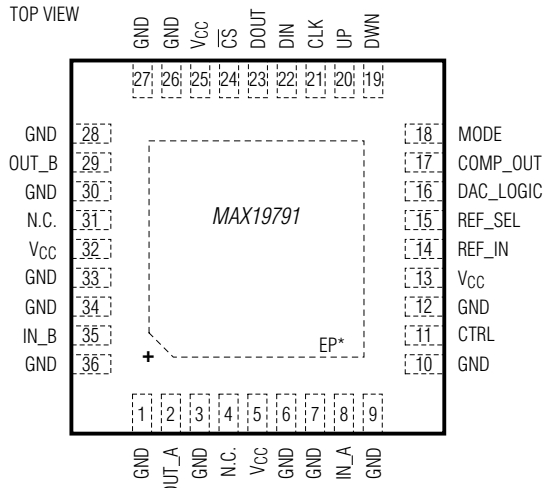
RESPONSE TIME WITH $\overline{CS}$ STEP



RESPONSE TIME WITH MODE STEP



Pin Configuration



TQFN
(6mm x 6mm)

*INTERNALLY CONNECTED TO GND.

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36	GND	Ground. Connect to the board's ground plane using low-inductance layout techniques.
2	OUT_A	Attenuator A RF Output. Internally matched to 50Ω over the operating frequency band. This pin, if used, requires a DC block. If this attenuator is not used, the pin can be left unconnected.
4, 31	N.C.	No Internal Connection. This pin can be left open or ground. **Note: If a common layout is desired to support the MAX19794, connect a 0402 capacitor to ground on each of these pins.**
5	V_{CC}	Attenuator A Power Supply. Bypass to GND with a capacitor and resistor, as shown in the *Typical Application Circuit*.
8	IN_A	Attenuator A RF Input. Internally matched to 50Ω over the operating frequency band. This pin, if used, requires a DC block. If this attenuator is not used, the pin can be left unconnected.
11	CTRL	Attenuator Control Voltage Input. **Except in test mode, where no voltage can be applied to this pin.** V_{CC} must be present unless using a current-limiting resistor as noted in the *Applications Information* section.

Pin Description (continued)

PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
13	V_{CC}	Analog Supply Voltage. Bypass to GND with a capacitor as close as possible to the device. See the *Typical Application Circuit*.
14	REF_IN	DAC Reference Voltage Input (Optional)
15	REF_SEL	DAC Reference Voltage Selection Logic Input Logic = 0 to enable on-chip DAC reference. Logic = 1 to use off-chip DAC reference (pin 14).
16	DAC_LOGIC	DAC Logic Control Input (Table 1)
17	COMP_OUT	Comparator Logic Output. Use a 4.7pF capacitor to reduce any potential rise-time glitching when the comparator changes state.
18	MODE	Attenuator Control Mode Logic Input Logic = 1 to enable attenuator step control. Logic = 0 to enable attenuator SPI control.
19	DWN	Down Pulse Input Logic pulse = 0 for each step-down.
20	UP	Up Pulse Input Logic pulse = 0 for each step-up.
19/20	DWN/UP	Logic = 0 to both pins to reset the attenuator to a minimum attenuation state
21	CLK	SPI Clock Input
22	DIN	SPI Data Input
23	DOUT	SPI Data Output
24	$\overline{CS}$	SPI Chip-Select Input
25	V_{CC}	Digital Supply Voltage. Bypass to GND with a capacitor as close as possible to the device. See the *Typical Application Circuit*.
29	OUT_B	Attenuator B RF Output. Internally matched to 50Ω over the operating frequency band. This pin, if used, requires a DC block. If this attenuator is not used, the pin can be left unconnected.
32	V_{CC}	Attenuator B Power Supply. Bypass to GND with a capacitor and resistor, as shown in the *Typical Application Circuit*.
35	IN_B	Attenuator B RF Input. Internally matched to 50Ω over the operating frequency band. This pin, if used, requires a DC block. If this attenuator is not used, the pin can be left unconnected.
—	EP	Exposed Pad. Internally connected to GND. Solder this exposed pad to a PCB pad that uses multiple ground vias to provide heat transfer out of the device into the PCB ground planes. These multiple via grounds are also required to achieve the noted RF performance. See the *Layout Considerations* section.

Detailed Description

The MAX19791 is a dual general-purpose analog VVA designed to interface with 50Ω systems operating in the 50MHz to 4000MHz frequency range. Each attenuator provides 23dB of attenuation range with a linear control slope of 8dB/V. Both attenuators share a common analog control and can be cascaded together to yield 46dB of total dynamic range with a combined linear control slope of 16dB/V. Alternatively, the on-chip 4-wire SPI-controlled 10-bit DAC can be used to control both attenuators. In addition, a step-up/down feature allows user-programmable attenuator stepping through command pulses without reprogramming the SPI interface.

Applications Information

Attenuation Control and Features

The device has various states used to control the analog attenuator along with some monitoring conditions. The device can be controlled by an external control voltage, an internal SPI bus, or a combination of the two. The various states are described in Table 1. The SPI bus has multiple registers used to control the device when not configured for the analog-only mode. For cases where CTRL is used, the control range is 1V to 4V for V_{CC} = 5V, and is 1V to 2.5V for V_{CC} = 3.3V.

Up to 23dB of attenuation control range is provided per attenuator. At the insertion-loss setting, the single attenuator's loss is approximately 2dB. If a larger attenuation-control range is desired, the second on-chip attenuator can be connected in series to provide an additional 23dB of gain-control range.

Note that the on-chip control driver simultaneously adjusts both on-chip attenuators. It is suggested that a current-limiting resistor be included in series with CTRL to limit the input current to less than 40mA, should the control voltage be applied when V_{CC} is not present. A series resistor of greater than 200Ω provides complete protection for 5V control voltage ranges.

Analog-Only Mode Control

In the Table 1 state (0, 0), the attenuators are controlled using a voltage applied to the CTRL pin of the device and the on-chip DAC is disabled. In cases where features of the SPI bus are not needed, the part can be operated in a pure analog control mode by grounding pins 14–25. This method allows the MAX19791 to be pin compatible with the MAX19790.

DAC Mode Control

In the Table 1 state (1, 0), the attenuators are controlled by the on-chip 10-bit DAC register. See the *Register Mode Up/Down Operation* section. In this condition, no signal is applied to the CTRL pin and the load on the CTRL pin should be > 100kΩ. The DAC is set using the SPI-loaded code in the registers, along with the setting of the MODE pin.

Analog Mode Control with Alarm Monitoring

In the Table 1 state (0, 1), the attenuators are controlled using a voltage applied to the CTRL pin of the device. See the *Register Mode Up/Down Operation* section. In this condition, the DAC is enabled and a voltage is also applied to the CTRL pin. The on-chip switches are set to compare the DAC voltage to the CTRL voltage at the comparator input; the output of the comparator (COMP_OUT) trips from high to low when V_{CTRL} exceeds the on-chip DAC voltage.

DAC Test Mode

In the Table 1 state (1, 1), the attenuators are controlled by the on-chip 10-bit DAC register. See the *Register Mode Up/Down Operation* section. In this condition, the DAC is enabled and the DAC voltage appears at the CTRL pin. In this condition, no signal can be applied to the CTRL pin and the load on the CTRL pin should be > 100kΩ. This mode is only used in production testing of the DAC voltage and is not recommended for customer use.

Register Mode Up/Down Operation

The device has four 13-bit registers that are used for the operation of the device. The first bit is the read/write bit, the following two are address bits, and the remaining 10 are the desired data bits. The read/write bit determines whether the register is being written to or read from. The next two address bits select the desired register to write or read from. These address bits can be seen in Table 2. Table 3 describes the contents of the four registers.

Figure 1 shows the configuration of the internal registers of the device and Figure 2 shows the timing of the SPI bus. Register 0 sets the DAC code to the desired value, register 1 selects the step-up code, and register 2 selects the step-down code.

The device also contains a mode control pin (Table 4), along with UP and DWN controls (Table 5). When MODE is 0, the contents of register 0 get loaded into the 10-bit DAC register and set the value of the on-chip DAC. In this condition, the UP and DWN control pins have no effect on

the part. In MODE 1, the effective DAC code fed to the 10-bit DAC register is equal to:

m x Register 1 - n x Register 2

where m and n are the number of UP and DWN control steps accumulated, respectively.

After powering up the device, UP and DWN should both be set to 0 to reset the m and n counters to 0. This results in a 10-bit all 0 code out of the mathematical block in Figure 1, and applied to the 10-bit DAC register that drives the DAC. To increase (decrease) the code using the UP (DWN) pin, the DWN (UP) pin must be high and the UP (DWN) pin should be pulsed low to high. The device is designed to produce no wraparounds when using UP and DWN stepping so that the DAC code maxes out at 1023 or goes no lower than 0. See Figure 3 for the UP and DWN control operation.

Switching back to MODE = 0 produces the same 10-bit DAC code as was previously loaded into register 0. Switching back to MODE = 1 results in the previous 10-bit DAC code from the register 1 and 2 combiner/multiplier block.

Register 3 is used to set the RDBK_EN register in the write mode and is used to read back the RDBK_EN register and COMP_OUT in the read mode.

SPI Interface

The device can be controlled with a 4-wire, SPI-compatible serial interface. Figure 2 shows a timing diagram for the interface. In the write mode, a 13-bit word is loaded into the device through the DIN pin, with $\overline{CS}$ set low. The first bit of the word in the write mode is 0, and the next two bits select the register to be written to (Table 2). The next 10 bits contain the data to be written to the selected register. After the 13 bits are shifted in, a low-to-high $\overline{CS}$ command is applied and this latches the 10 bits into the selected register. The entire write command is ignored if $\overline{CS}$ is pulsed low to high before the last data bit is successfully captured.

For the read cycle, the first bit clocked in is a 1 and this establishes that a register is to be read. The next two clocked bits form the address of the register to be read (Table 2). In this read mode, data starts to get clocked out of the DOUT pin after A0 is captured. The DOUT pin goes to a high-impedance state after the 10 bits are transmitted or if $\overline{CS}$ goes high at any point during the transmission.

Voltage Reference

The device has an on-chip voltage reference for the DAC and a provision to operate with an off-chip reference. Table 6 provides details in selecting the desired reference.

Table 1. Attenuator Control Logic States

DAC_LOGIC	RDBK_EN (D9, REG 3)	INTERNAL SWITCH STATES	ATTENUATOR	10-BIT DAC
0	0	S1 = closed S2, S3, S4 = open	Controlled by an external analog voltage on the CTRL pin.	Disabled
1	0	S1, S3, S4 = open S2 = closed	Controlled by an on-chip DAC; no voltage is applied to the CTRL pin.	Enabled
0	1	S1, S3, S4 = closed S2 = open	Controlled by an external analog voltage on the CTRL pin. CTRL is compared with the DAC output. The comparator drives the COMP_OUT pin.	Enabled (update DAC code to estimate voltage on the CTRL pin)
1	1	S1, S2 = closed S3, S4 = open	Controlled by an on-chip DAC. The DAC output is connected to the CTRL pin. This state can be used to test the DAC output. **In this condition, no voltage can be applied to the CTRL pin and the load on this pin must be > 100kΩ.**	Enabled

Table 2. Address Data Bits

R/W	A1	A0	DESCRIPTION
0	0	0	Write to register 0 using DIN
0	0	1	Write to register 1 using DIN
0	1	0	Write to register 2 using DIN
0	1	1	Write to register 3 using DIN
1	0	0	Read from register 0 using DOUT
1	0	1	Read from register 1 using DOUT
1	1	0	Read from register 2 using DOUT
1	1	1	Read from register 3 using DOUT

Table 3. Register Definitions

D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
REGISTER 0 (Read/Write Bits, 10-Bit DAC Code)									
DAC MSB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DAC LSB
REGISTER 1 (Read/Write Bits, 10-Bit Step-Up Code)									
Step-up MSB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Step-up LSB
REGISTER 2 (Read/Write Bits, 10-Bit Step-Down Code)									
Step-down MSB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Step-down LSB
REGISTER 3 (Write Bits)*									
RDBK_EN	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0
REGISTER 3 (Read Bits)**									
RDBK_EN	COMP_OUT	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0	not used set = 0

**RDBK_EN = Enable bit for the voltage comparator that drives the COMP_OUT pin.*
***RDBK_EN = Enable bit for the voltage comparator that drives the COMP_OUT pin.*
COMP_OUT = Read logic level of COMP_OUT pin.

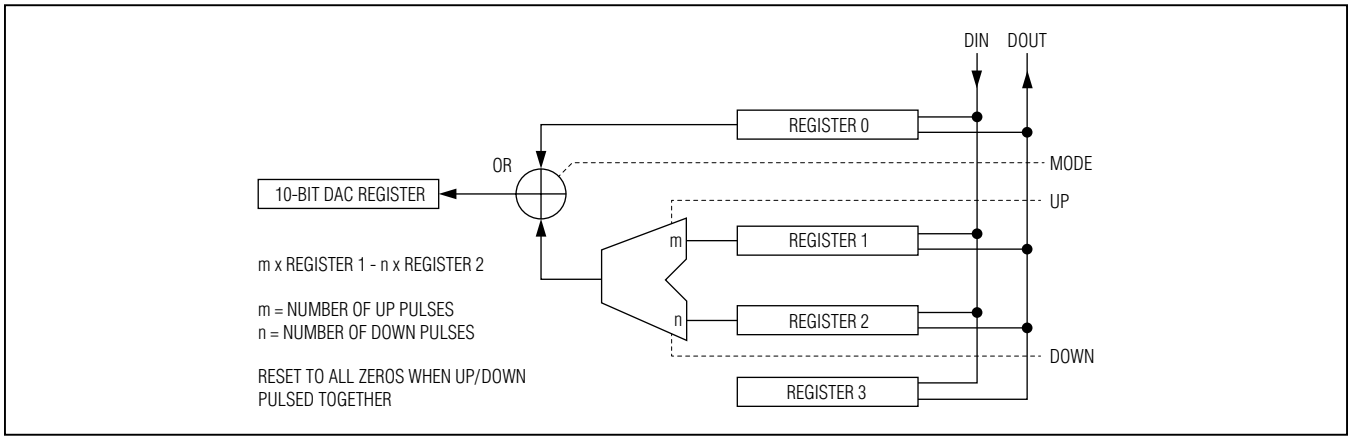


Figure 1. Register Configuration Diagram

Table 4. Attenuator-Mode Control Logic State

MODE PIN	ATTENUATOR
0	SPI-mode control (the DAC code is located in register 0).
1	Step-mode control using the UP and DWN pins (the step-up code is located in register 1 and the step-down code is located in register 2).

Table 5. Step-Mode Logic State (MODE = 1)

UP	DWN	ATTENUATOR
Logic 0	Logic 0	Reset the DAC for the minimum attenuation state (DAC code = 0000000000).
Logic 0 pulse	Logic 1	Increase the DAC code* by the amount located in register 1. UP is pulsed from high to low to high (see Figure 3).
Logic 1	Logic 0 pulse	Decrease the DAC code* by amount located in register 2. DWN is pulsed from high to low to high (see Figure 3).

**Continued UP or DWN stepping results in saturation (no code wrapping).*

Table 6. REF_SEL Logic State

REF_SEL	DAC REFERENCE
0	Uses an on-chip DAC reference.
1	User provides off-chip DAC reference voltage on REF_IN pin.

SPI Interface Programming

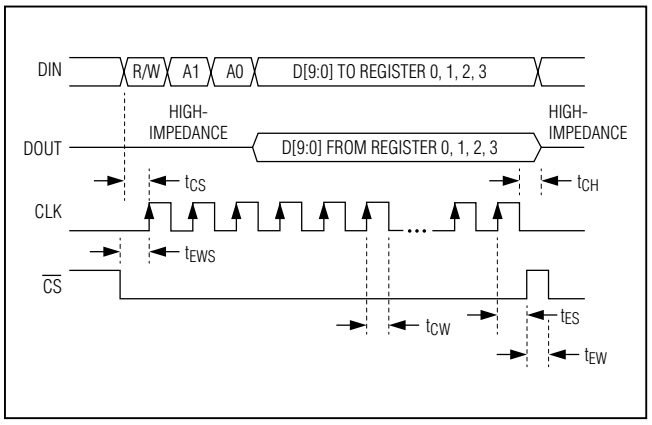


Figure 2. SPI Timing Diagram

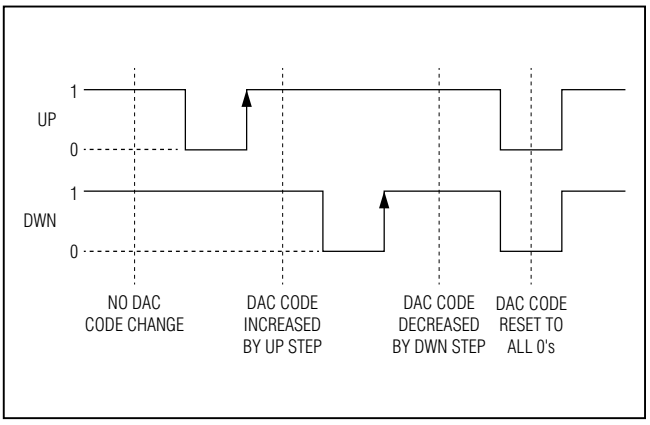


Figure 3. UP/DWN Control Diagram (MODE = 1)

Layout Considerations

A properly designed PCB is an essential part of any RF/microwave circuit. Keep RF signal lines as short as possible to reduce losses, radiation, and inductance. For best performance, route the ground-pin traces directly to the exposed pad underneath the package. This pad **MUST** be connected to the ground plane of the board by using multiple vias under the device to provide the best RF and thermal conduction path. Solder the exposed pad on the bottom of the device package to a PCB. Pins 4 and 31 for the MAX19791 have no internal connection. These two pins are in place to support the MAX19794 part in the family. The MAX19794 requires an additional bypass capacitor on each of these pins for proper operation. If desired to have a common layout to support the MAX19794, then include these capacitors in the common layout. Refer to the MAX19794 data sheet for details.

Power-Supply Bypassing

Proper voltage-supply bypassing is essential for high-frequency circuit stability. Bypass each V_{CC} pin with capacitors placed as close as possible to the device. Place the smallest capacitor closest to the device. See the *Typical Application Circuit* and Table 7 for details.

Exposed Pad RF and Thermal Considerations

The exposed pad (EP) of the device's 36-pin TQFN package provides a low thermal-resistance path to the die. It is important that the PCB on which the IC is mounted be designed to conduct heat from this contact.

In addition, provide the EP with a low-inductance RF ground path for the device. The EP must be soldered to a ground plane on the PCB, either directly or through an array of plated via holes. Soldering the pad to ground is also critical for efficient heat transfer. Use a solid ground plane wherever possible.

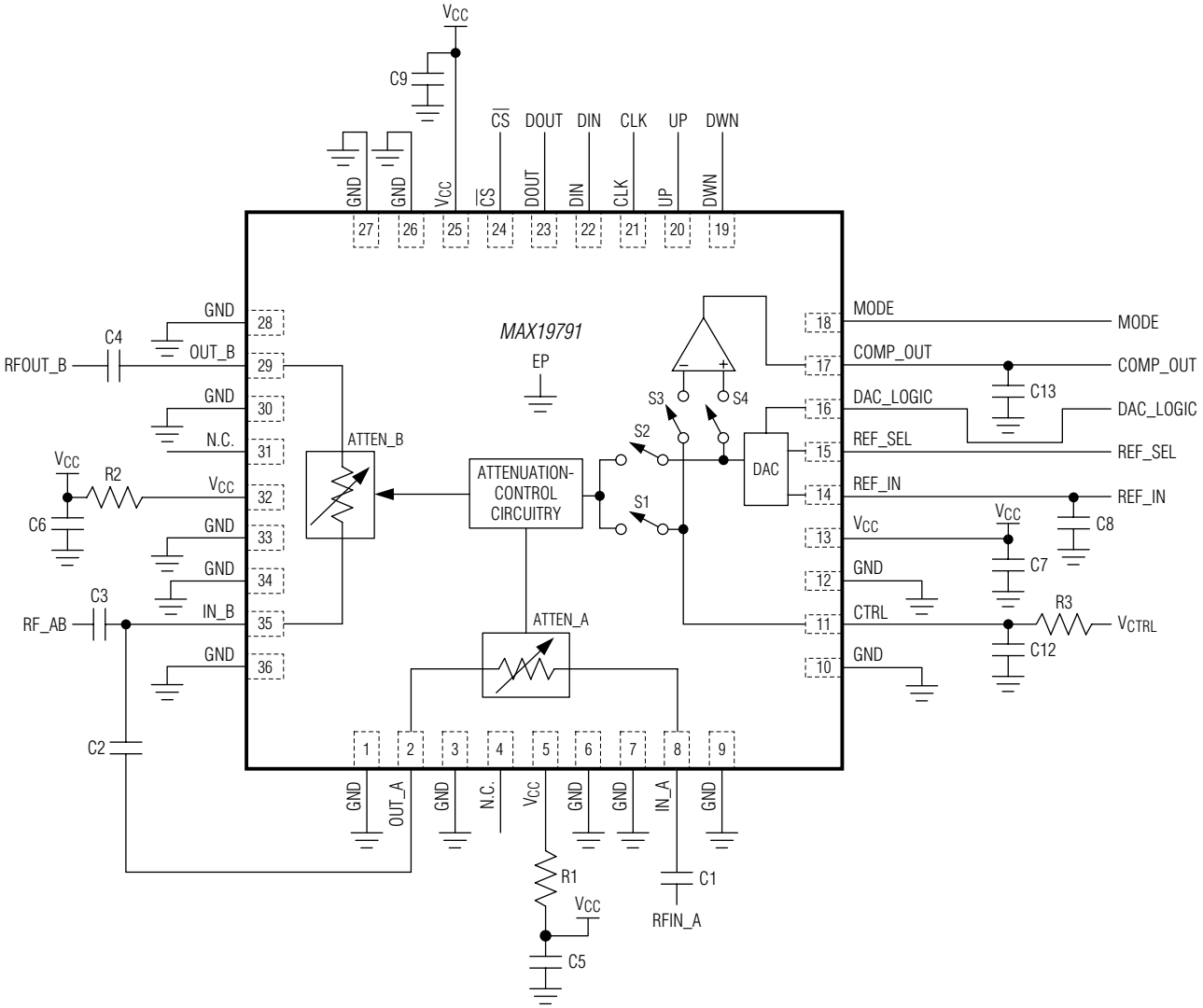
Table 7. Typical Application Circuit Component Values

DESIGNATION	QTY	DESCRIPTION
C1, C2, C4	3	3900pF ±10%, 50V X7R ceramic capacitors (0402)
C3	1	3900pF ±10%, 50V X7R ceramic capacitor (0402) Not installed for two attenuators in cascade.
C5–C9	5	1000pF ±5%, 50V C0G ceramic capacitors (0402)
C12	1	120pF ±5%, 50V C0G ceramic capacitor (0402) Provides some external noise filtering along with R3.
C13	0	Not installed, 4.7pF capacitor could be used to reduce any potential rise time glitching when the comparator changes state.
R1, R2	2	10Ω ±5% resistors* (0402)
R3	1	200Ω ±5% resistor (0402) Use this resistor to provide some lowpass noise filtering when used with C12. The value of R3 slows down the response time. R3 also provides protection for the device in case V_{CTRL} is applied without V_{CC} present.
U1	1	Maxim MAX19791

**Add two additional 10Ω series resistors between V_{CC}'s leading to C5 and C6, unless a V_{CC} power plane is used.*

50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

Typical Application Circuit



NOTE:

FOR ATTENUATOR A ONLY CONFIGURATION, REMOVE C3 AND MOVE C2 DIAGONALLY TO CONNECT PIN 2 TO THE OUTPUT CONNECTION RF_AB.

FOR ATTENUATOR B ONLY CONFIGURATION, REMOVE C2.

FOR CASCADED CONFIGURATION, REMOVE C3 AND USE C2 TO CONNECT OUT_A TO IN_B.

50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX19791ETX+	-40°C to +100°C	36 TQFN-EP*
MAX19791ETX+T	-40°C to +100°C	36 TQFN-EP*

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
**EP = Exposed pad.*
T = Tape and reel.

Chip Information

PROCESS: SiGe BiCMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to **www.maximintegrated.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
36 TQFN-EP	T3666+2	21-0141	90-0049

50MHz to 4000MHz Dual Analog Voltage Variable Attenuator with On-Chip 10-Bit SPI-Controlled DAC

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	8/12	Initial release	—
1	10/12	Updated *Electrical Characteristics* Table	5
2	5/15	Removed military reference from *Applications*	1

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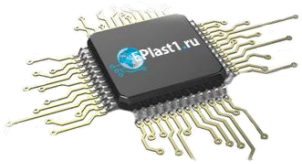
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)
Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42
Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru
Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.