Description

The F2251 is a low insertion loss Voltage Variable RF Attenuator (VVA) designed for a multitude of wireless and RF applications. The device covers a broad frequency range from 50MHz to 6000MHz. In addition to providing low insertion loss, the F2251 provides excellent linearity performance over its entire voltage control and attenuation range.

The F2251 uses a single positive supply voltage of 3.15V to 5.25V. Other features include an enhancement to the Phase Noise performance of the device compared to its predecessor (F2250). The device also features a positive attenuation slope only.

Competitive Advantage

The F2251 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 provides superior performance:

- Insertion loss at 2000MHz: 1.4dB
- Insertion loss at 6000MHz: 2.6dB
- Maximum attenuation slope: 29dB/Volt
- Minimum return loss up to 6000MHz: 14dB
- Minimum output IP3 at maximum attenuation: 34dBm
- Minimum input IP2: 95dBm
- Maximum operating temperature: +105°C

Features

- Frequency range: 50MHz to 6000MHz
- Low insertion loss: 1.4dB at 2000MHz
- Typical/Minimum IIP3: 67dBm / 47dBm
- Typical/Minimum IIP2: 105dBm / 95dBm
- 33.6dB attenuation range
- Bi-directional RF ports
- +34.4dBm Input P1dB compression
- Enhanced phase noise performance
- Linear-in-dB attenuation characteristic
- Supply voltage: 3.15V to 5.25V
- \( V_{CTRL} \) range: 0V to 3.6V using 5V supply
- +105°C maximum operating temperature
- 3 × 3 mm 16-VFQFPN package

Typical 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

Block Diagram

Figure 1. Block Diagram
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Pin Assignments

Figure 2. Pin Assignments for 3 × 3 mm 16-VFQFPN-Package – Top View

Pin Descriptions

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground these pins as close to the device as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 4, 9, 11</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>No internal connection. These pins can be left unconnected or connected to ground (recommended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RF1</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RF2</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>VCTRL</td>
<td>Attenuator control voltage. Apply a voltage in the range as specified in the Operating Conditions. See application section for details about VCTRL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Power supply input. Bypass to GND with capacitors close as possible to pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>BYPASS</td>
<td>Bypass to GND with capacitors close as possible to the pin. This pin works with an internal resistor and thereby adds low pass filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EP</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Absolute Maximum Ratings

The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only. Stresses greater than those listed below can cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the F2251 at absolute maximum ratings is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions may affect device reliability.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>VDD to GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCTRL</td>
<td>VCTRL to GND</td>
<td>VDD = 0V to 5.25V</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(VDD, 4.0) V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>RF1, RF2 to GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAX24</td>
<td>RF1 or RF2 Input Power applied for 24 hours maximum</td>
<td>VDD applied at 2GHz and +85°C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAX_OP</td>
<td>RF1 or RF2 Continuous Operating Power</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tj_MAX</td>
<td>Maximum Junction Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>+150</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TST</td>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>+150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLEAD</td>
<td>Lead Temperature</td>
<td>Soldering, 10s</td>
<td>+260</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESDHBM</td>
<td>ESD Voltage–HBM (Per ESD STM5.1-2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESDCDM</td>
<td>ESD Voltage–CDM (Per ESD STM5.3.1-2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Recommended Operating Conditions

## Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fRF</td>
<td>Operating Frequency Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCTRL</td>
<td>VCTRL Range</td>
<td>VDD = 3.9V to 5.25V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VDD = 3.15V to 3.9V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>VDD-0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDD</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICTRL</td>
<td>ICTRL Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P_MAX, CW</td>
<td>RF Operating Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Figure 3</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRF1</td>
<td>RF1 Port Impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRF2</td>
<td>RF2 Port Impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T_CASE</td>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>Exposed paddle temperature</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td></td>
<td>+105</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
[b] Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
[c] Refer to Figure 3.

## Figure 3. Maximum RF Input Power vs. RF Frequency

![Figure 3](image-url)

Cond 1: Maximum Continuous Operating CW Power, T_c=85°C
Cond 2: Maximum Continuous Operating CW Power, T_c=105°C
## Electrical Characteristics

Refer to the Evaluation Kit/ Applications Circuit. \( V_{DD} = +3.3\, \text{V}, T_{C} = +25^\circ\, \text{C} \). The specifications in this table apply at RF1 input, \( f_{RF} = 2000\, \text{MHz} \), minimum attenuation, \( P_{IN} = 0\, \text{dBm} \) 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.

### Table 4. Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insertion Loss, IL (minimum attenuation)</td>
<td>( A_{MIN} )</td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 2, \text{GHz} )</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.9[^a]</td>
<td>dBA</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 3, \text{GHz} )</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 6, \text{GHz} )</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Attenuation</td>
<td>( A_{MAX} )</td>
<td></td>
<td>34[^b]</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insertion Phase ( \Delta )</td>
<td>( \Phi_{\Delta MAX} )</td>
<td>At 36dB attenuation relative to insertion loss</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>deg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \Phi_{\Delta MID} )</td>
<td>At 18dB attenuation relative to insertion loss</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>deg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input 1dB Compression[^c]</td>
<td>P1dB</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum RF1 Return Loss over Control Voltage Range</td>
<td>S11</td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 50, \text{MHz}[^d] )</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 700, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 2000, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 6000, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum RF2 Return Loss over Control Voltage Range</td>
<td>S22</td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 50, \text{MHz}[^d] )</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 700, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 2000, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( f_{RF} = 6000, \text{MHz} )</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input IP3</td>
<td>IIP3</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input IP3 over Attenuation</td>
<td>IIP3\text{ATTEN}</td>
<td>All attenuation settings</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Output IP3</td>
<td>OIP3\text{MIN}</td>
<td>Maximum attenuation</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input IP2</td>
<td>IIP2</td>
<td>( P_{IN} + IM2_{BC}, \ IM2 \text{ term is } F1+F2 )</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Input IP2</td>
<td>IIP2\text{MIN}</td>
<td>All attenuation settings</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input IH2</td>
<td>HD2</td>
<td>( P_{IN} + H2_{BC} )</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input IH3</td>
<td>HD3</td>
<td>( P_{IN} + (H3_{dB}/2) )</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settling Time</td>
<td>( T_{SETTL0.1DB} )</td>
<td>Any 1dB step in the 0dB to 33dB control range 50% ( V_{CTRL} ) to RF settled to within ( \pm 0.1, \text{dB} )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{sec} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^a]: Items in minimum/maximum columns in bold italics are guaranteed by test.
[^b]: Items in minimum/maximum columns that are not bold/italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
[^c]: The input 1dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to Absolute Maximum Ratings section along with Figure 3 for the maximum RF input power vs. RF frequency.
[^d]: Set blocking capacitors \( C7 \) and \( C8 \) to 0.01\( \mu \text{F} \) to achieve best return loss performance at 50MHz.
Thermal Characteristics

Table 5. Thermal Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\theta_{JA}$</td>
<td>Theta JA. Junction to ambient.</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\theta_{JC}$</td>
<td>Theta JC. Junction to case (case is defined as the exposed paddle)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moisture Sensitivity Rating (per J-STD-020)</td>
<td></td>
<td>MSL 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Typical Operating Conditions (TOCs)

Unless otherwise noted:

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

Figure 4. Attenuation

Figure 5. Attenuation Slope

Figure 6. Input Return Loss

Figure 7. Output Return Loss

Figure 8. Insertion Phase $\Delta$

Figure 9. Insertion Phase Slope
Typical Operating Conditions ($V_{DD} = 3.3V$)

Figure 10. Attenuation

![Attenuation Graph](image)

Figure 11. Attenuation Slope

![Attenuation Slope Graph](image)

Figure 12. Input Return Loss

![Input Return Loss Graph](image)

Figure 13. Output Return Loss

![Output Return Loss Graph](image)

Figure 14. Insertion Phase $\Delta$

![Insertion Phase $\Delta$ Graph](image)

Figure 15. Insertion Phase Slope

![Insertion Phase Slope Graph](image)
Typical Operating Conditions ($V_{DD} = 3.3V$)

Figure 16. Input Return Loss (vs Temperature)

Figure 17. Input Return Loss (vs Frequency)

Figure 18. Output Return Loss (vs Temperature)

Figure 19. Output Return Loss (vs Frequency)

Figure 20. Insertion Phase $\Delta$ (vs Temperature)

Figure 21. Insertion Phase Slope (vs Frequency)
Typical Operating Conditions (Frequency = 2GHz, V\textsubscript{DD} = 3.3V)

Figure 22. Input IP3

Figure 23. Output IP3

Figure 24. Input IP2

Figure 25. Output IP2

Figure 26. 2\textsuperscript{nd} Harmonic Intercept Point

Figure 27. 3\textsuperscript{rd} Harmonic Intercept Point
Typical Operating Conditions (Frequency = 2GHz, $V_{DD} = 3.3V$)

- **Figure 28. Input IP3**
- **Figure 29. Output IP3**
- **Figure 30. Input IP2**
- **Figure 31. Output IP2**
- **Figure 32. 2nd Harmonic Intercept Point**
- **Figure 33. 3rd Harmonic Intercept Point**
Typical Operating Conditions (V_{DD} = 3.3V)

Figure 34. 1dB Compression

Figure 35. Phase Noise at 350MHz, 0dBm and Frequency Offset = 1kHz

Figure 36. Min and Max Attenuation

Figure 37. Min and Max Attenuation Slope

Figure 38. Attenuation vs. Frequency
Applications Information

VCTRL Pin
The VCTRL pin controls the attenuation of the F2251. The VCTRL pin has an on-chip pull-up ESD diode so VDD should be applied before VCTRL is applied. If this sequencing is not possible, then resistor R2 should be set for 1kΩ to limit the current into the VCTRL pin.

Bypass Pin
Bypass to GND with capacitors close as possible to the pin. This pin works with an internal resistor and thereby adds low pass filtering. For more information, see Figure 40.

RF1 and RF2 Ports
The F2251 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 F2251 has been designed to accept high RF input power levels, therefore VDD 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/20µs. 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 pin 14 is recommended as shown below.

Figure 39. Control Pin Interface Diagram
Evaluation Kit/ Applications Circuit

Figure 40. Evaluation Kit Applications Circuit Diagram
Figure 41. Evaluation Kit Picture / Layout (Top Side)

Figure 42. Evaluation Kit Picture / Layout (Bottom Side)
Evaluation Kit BOM

Table 6. Evaluation Kit Bill-of Materials (BOM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Reference</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Manufacturer Part Number</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1, C4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10nF ±5%, 50V, X7R Ceramic Capacitors (0603)</td>
<td>GRM188R71H103J</td>
<td>Murata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2, C3, C7, C8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1000pF ±5%, 50V, C0G Ceramic Capacitors (0402)</td>
<td>GRM1555C1H102J</td>
<td>Murata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1uF ±10%, 16V, X7R Ceramic Capacitors (0402)</td>
<td>GRM155R71C104K</td>
<td>Murata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1, R2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0Ω Resistors (0402)</td>
<td>ERJ-2GE0R00X</td>
<td>Panasonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3, R4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100kΩ ±1%, 1/10W, Resistor (0402)</td>
<td>ERJ-2RKF1003X</td>
<td>Panasonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5, C5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DNP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1, J2, J3, J4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Edge Launch SMA (0.375 inch pitch ground tabs)</td>
<td>142-0701-851</td>
<td>Emerson Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Printed Circuit Board</td>
<td>F225x Rev (02)</td>
<td>IDT (Renesas)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Package Outline Drawings

The package outline drawings are appended at the end of this document and are accessible from the link below. The package information is the most current data available.

https://www.idt.com/document/psc/16-vfqfn-package-outline-drawing-30-x-30-x-09-mm-05-mm-170-x-170-mm-epad-nlnlg16p2

Marking Diagram

- Line 1 is the last 3 characters of the ASM lot number
- Line 2:
  - “YWW” is the last digit of the year and week that the part was assembled.
  - “$” denotes the mark code.
- Line 3 is the truncated part number.
### Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Part Number</th>
<th>Description and Package</th>
<th>MSL Rating</th>
<th>Carrier Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F2251NLGI</td>
<td>3.0 × 3.0 × 0.9 mm 16-VFQFPN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tray</td>
<td>-40°C to +105°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2251NLGI8</td>
<td>3.0 × 3.0 × 0.9 mm 16-VFQFPN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reel</td>
<td>-40°C to +105°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>F2251EVB</td>
<td>Evaluation Board</td>
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### Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>February 18, 2020</td>
<td>Replotting Insertion phase figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14, 2020</td>
<td>Initial release.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm. ANGLES IN DEGREES
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN DIMENSION

NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm. ANGLES IN DEGREES
2. TOP DOWN VIEW—AS VIEWED ON PCB
3. LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION IS PER IPC-7351B GENERIC
   REQUIREMENT FOR SURFACE MOUNT DESIGN AND LAND PATTERN

Package Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Created</th>
<th>Rev No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 25, 2017</td>
<td>Rev 04</td>
<td>Remove Bookmak at Pdf Format &amp; Update Thickness Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 18, 2018</td>
<td>Rev 05</td>
<td>Change QFN to VFQFPN</td>
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(Rev.1.0 Mar 2020)

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