

## Description

The F2972 is a single-pole double-throw (SP2T) reflective RF switch featuring high linearity and wide bandwidth. This device is optimized from 5MHz to 1.8GHz to support downstream cable modem future migration for DOCSIS 3.1 applications, and operates at up to 10GHz to support a multitude of wireless RF applications. Superb performance is achieved when used in either 50Ω or 75Ω terminating impedance applications.

The F2972 uses a single positive supply voltage of either +3.3V or +5.0V and is compatible with either 1.8V or 3.3V control logic.

## Competitive Advantage

The F2972 provides extremely low insertion loss across the entire bandwidth while providing superb distortion performance.

- Optimized for DOCSIS 3.1 applications up to 1.8GHz
- Optimized for Wi-Fi applications up to 5.9GHz
- Low insertion loss
- High isolation
- Fast switching
- No external matching required

## Typical Applications

- Broadband cable DOCSIS 3.0 / 3.1
- Set top box
- CATV filter bank switching
- Wi-Fi
- Cellular BTS
- General purpose

## General Features

- Supply voltage: +2.5V to +5.25V
- 1.8V and 3.3V compatible control logic
- 2mm x 2mm, 12-pin TQFN package

## Features (75Ω)

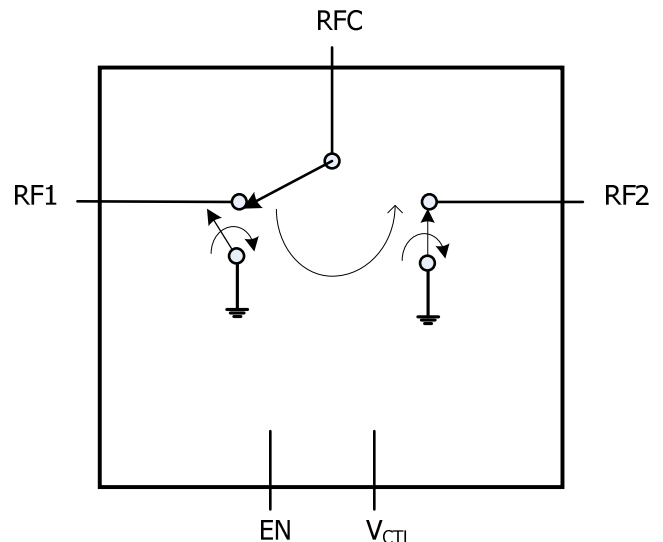
- Low insertion loss:
  - 0.23dB at 204MHz
  - 0.34dB at 1.8GHz
- High Isolation: 40dB at 1.8GHz
- P0.1dB compression of +37dBm at 204MHz
- Second Harmonic: -100dBc at 204MHz
- Third Harmonic: -120dBc at 204MHz
- Composite Second Order Distortion > 100dBc
- Composite Triple Beat Distortion > 100dBc

## Features (50Ω)

- Low insertion loss:
  - 0.40dB at 2.4GHz
  - 0.55dB at 8GHz
- High Isolation:
  - 34dB at 2.4GHz
- High Linearity:
  - IIP2 +125dBm at 2.4GHz
  - IIP3 +77dBm at 2.4GHz
- P0.1dB compression of +40dBm at 2.4GHz
- Second Harmonic: -100dBc at 2.4GHz
- Third Harmonic: -110dBc at 2.4GHz

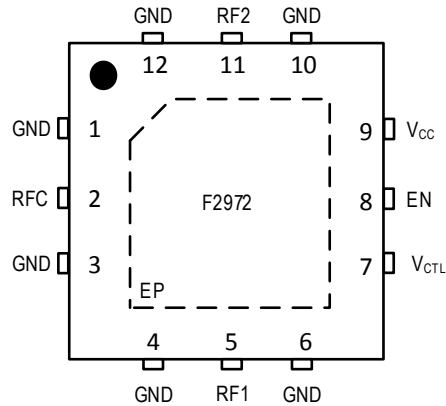
## Block Diagram

**Figure 1. Block Diagram**



## Pin Assignments

Figure 2. Pin Assignments for 2mm x 2mm x 0.5mm 12-pin TQFN, NEG12 – Top View



## Pin Descriptions

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Number	Name	Description
1	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
2	RFC	RF Common Port. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
3	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
4	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
5	RF1	RF1 Port. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
6	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
7	V <sub>CTL</sub>	Logic control pin.
8	EN	Active high enable pin. If low, neither RF1 nor RF2 are connected to RFC. Pin is internally pulled up to 2.5V through a 500kΩ resistor.
9	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit as close as possible to pin.
10	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
11	RF2	RF2 Port. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
12	GND	Internally grounded. Connect pin directly to paddle ground or as close as possible to pin with thru vias.
	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 ground vias are also required to achieve the specified RF performance.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed below may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Units
V <sub>CC</sub> to GND	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	+5.5	V
V <sub>CTL</sub> , EN	V <sub>LOGIC</sub>	-0.3	Lower of (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3, 3.9)	V
RF1, RF2, RFC	V <sub>RF</sub>	-0.3	+0.3	V
Maximum Input CW Power, 50Ω, T <sub>EP</sub> = 25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.25V (any port, insertion loss state) [a, b]	5MHz ≤ f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 10MHz	P <sub>ABSCW1</sub>	30	dBm
	10MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 25MHz	P <sub>ABSCW2</sub>	32	
	25MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 200MHz	P <sub>ABSCW3</sub>	33	
	200MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 6000MHz	P <sub>ABSCW4</sub>	34	
	f <sub>RF</sub> > 6000MHz	P <sub>ABSCW5</sub>	33	
Maximum Peak Power, 50Ω, T <sub>EP</sub> = 25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.25V (any port, insertion loss state) [a, b, c]	5MHz ≤ f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 10MHz	P <sub>ABSPK1</sub>	35	dBm
	10MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 25MHz	P <sub>ABSPK2</sub>	37	
	25MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 200MHz	P <sub>ABSPK3</sub>	38	
	200MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 6000MHz	P <sub>ABSPK4</sub>	39	
	f <sub>RF</sub> > 6000MHz	P <sub>ABSPK5</sub>	38	
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>JMAX</sub>		+140	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>ST</sub>	-65	+150	°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	T <sub>LEAD</sub>		+260	°C
Electrostatic Discharge – HBM (JEDEC/ESDA JS-001-2012)	V <sub>ESDHBM</sub>		2500 (Class 2)	V
Electrostatic Discharge – CDM (JEDEC 22-C101F)	V <sub>ESDCDM</sub>		1000 (Class C3)	V

- a. In a 50Ω system, dBmV = dBm [50Ω] + 47.  
In a 75Ω system, dBmV = dBm [75Ω] + 48.75.
- b. T<sub>EP</sub> = Temperature of the exposed paddle.
- c. 5% duty cycle of a 4.6ms period.

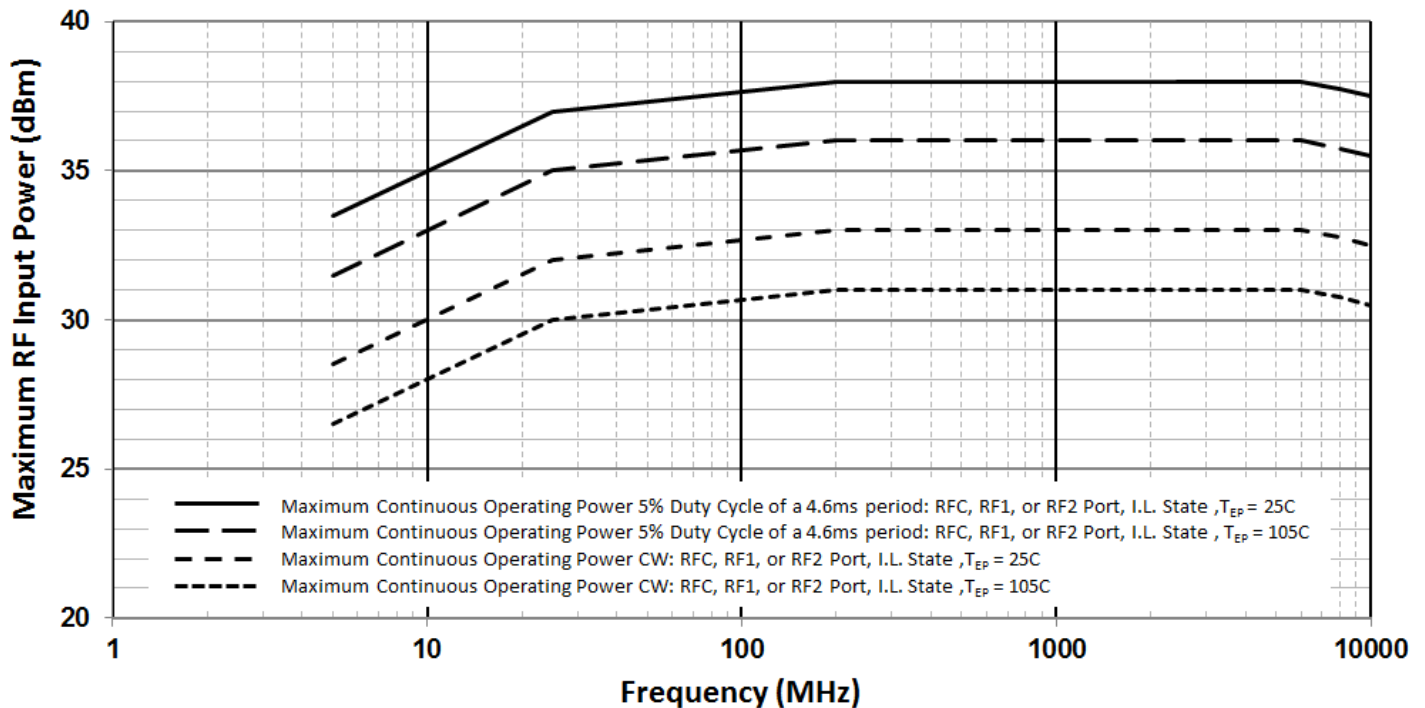
## Recommended Operating Conditions

**Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		2.5	3.3	5.25	V
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{EP}$	Exposed Paddle	-40		+105	°C
RF Frequency Range	$f_{RF}$	75Ω	0.005		1.8	GHz
		50Ω	0.005		10	
Maximum Operating Input Power	$P_{MAX}$	Insertion Loss State $Z_S = Z_L = 50\Omega$			See Figure 3 [a]	dBm
Port Impedance (RFC, RF1, RF2)	$Z_{RF}$	75Ω System		75		Ω
		50Ω System		50		

a. In a 50Ω system, dBmV = dBm [50Ω] + 47. In a 75Ω system, dBmV = dBm [75Ω] + 48.75.

**Figure 3. Maximum Operating RF Input Power ( $Z_S = Z_L = 50\Omega$ )**



## General Specifications

**Table 4. General Specifications**

See F2972 Typical Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $EN = HIGH$ , single tone signal applied at RF1 or RF2 and measured at RFC, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Logic Input High Threshold	$V_{IH}$	$V_{CTL}$ , EN pins	1.17 [b]		Lower of ( $V_{CC}$ , 3.6)	V
Logic Input Low Threshold	$V_{IL}$	$V_{CTL}$ , EN pins	-0.3		0.6	V
Logic Current	$I_{IH}$ , $I_{IL}$	$V_{CTL}$ , EN pins (each pin)	<b>-10</b> [a]		<b>+10</b>	$\mu A$
DC Current ( $V_{CC}$ )	$I_{CC}$	Normal Operation		80	<b>150</b>	$\mu A$
		Standby ( $EN = LOW$ )		20	<b>35</b>	
Switching Rate	$SW_{RATE}$				25	kHz
Startup Time	$T_{STARTUP}$	From Standby State, 50% EN to 90% RF	No Change in RF Path		1.0	$\mu s$
			Change in RF Path		1.6	
Maximum Video Feed-Through, RFC Port	$VID_{FT}$	Peak transient during switching. $Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$ . Measured with 20ns rise time, 0V to 3.3V (3.3V to 0V) control pulse applied to $V_{CTL}$ .		5		mVp-p
Switching Time [c]	$SW_{TIME}$	50% $V_{CTL}$ to 90% or 10% RF		1.5	3	$\mu s$

- Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
- Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
- Measured at  $f_{RF} = 1GHz$ .

## Electrical Characteristics

**Table 5. Electrical Characteristics - 75Ω SPECIFICATION**

See F2972 75Ω Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$ .  $Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$ , EN = HIGH, single tone signal applied at RF1 or RF2 and measured at RFC, EVKit trace and connector losses are de-embedded, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Insertion Loss (RFC to RF1, RF2)	IL	$f_{RF} = 5MHz$		0.20		dB
		$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 204MHz$		0.23	0.43 [b]	
		$204MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.2GHz$		0.32	0.52	
		$1.2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.8GHz$		0.34	0.54	
Isolation (All Paths)	ISO1	$f_{RF} = 5MHz$		77		dB
		$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 204MHz$		60		
		$204MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.2GHz$		44		
		$1.2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.8GHz$		40		
Return Loss (RFC, RF1, RF2) (Insertion Loss States)	RL	$f_{RF} = 5MHz$		35		dB
		$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 204MHz$		30		
		$204MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.2GHz$		17		
		$1.2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 1.8GHz$		16		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic	H2	$f_{IN} = 27MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$ [c]		-80	-70	dBc
		$f_{IN} = 204MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$		-100	-90	
		$f_{IN} = 800MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$		-120	-110	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Harmonic	H3	$f_{IN} = 17MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$		-95	-80	dBc
		$f_{IN} = 204MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$		-120	-105	
		$f_{IN} = 800MHz$ $P_{OUT} = 20dBm$		-115	-100	
Input 0.1dB Compression Point [d] (RFC to RF1, RF2)	P0.1dB	$f_{RF} = 5MHz$		37		dBm
		$f_{RF} = 204MHz$		37		
		$f_{RF} = 1.8GHz$		38		
Composite Second Order	CSO	41 dBmV / channel		>100		dBc
Composite Triple Beat	CTB	137 channels [e]		>100		

- Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
- Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
- $dBmV = dBm [75\Omega] + 48.75$ .
- The input 0.1dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to Figure 3 for the maximum operating RF input power levels.
- Total power =  $-7.75dBm [75\Omega] + 10 \cdot \log(137) = +13.62dBm [75\Omega]$ .

## Electrical Characteristics

**Table 6. Electrical Characteristics - 50Ω SPECIFICATION**

See F2972 50Ω Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$ .  $Z_S = Z_L = 50\Omega$ , EN = HIGH, single tone signal applied at RF1 or RF2 and measured at RFC, EVKit trace and connector losses are de-embedded, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Insertion Loss (RFC to RF1, RF2)	IL	$f_{RF} = 5MHz$		0.25	0.45 [b]	dB
		$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1GHz$		0.33	0.53	
		$1GHz < f_{RF} \leq 2GHz$ [c]		0.36	<b>0.56</b> [a]	
		$2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 3GHz$		0.40		
		$3GHz < f_{RF} \leq 6GHz$		0.45		
		$6GHz < f_{RF} \leq 8GHz$		0.55		
		$8GHz < f_{RF} \leq 9GHz$		0.65		
		$9GHz < f_{RF} \leq 10GHz$		0.80		
Isolation (RFC to RF1, RF2)	ISO1	$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1GHz$	43	48		dB
		$1GHz < f_{RF} \leq 2GHz$	36	42		
		$2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 3GHz$	31	37		
		$3GHz < f_{RF} \leq 6GHz$		27		
		$6GHz < f_{RF} \leq 8GHz$		22		
		$8GHz < f_{RF} \leq 10GHz$		18		
Isolation (RF1 to RF2, RF2 to RF1)	ISO2	$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1GHz$	40	45		dB
		$1GHz < f_{RF} \leq 2GHz$	33	38		
		$2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 3GHz$	29	34		
		$3GHz < f_{RF} \leq 6GHz$		26		
		$6GHz < f_{RF} \leq 8GHz$		21		
		$8GHz < f_{RF} \leq 10GHz$		18		
Return Loss (RFC, RF1, RF2) (Insertion loss states)	RL	$5MHz < f_{RF} \leq 1GHz$		28		dB
		$1GHz < f_{RF} \leq 2GHz$		26		
		$2GHz < f_{RF} \leq 3GHz$		26		
		$3GHz < f_{RF} \leq 6GHz$		25		
		$6GHz < f_{RF} \leq 8GHz$		23		
		$8GHz < f_{RF} \leq 9GHz$		18		
		$9GHz < f_{RF} \leq 10GHz$		16		

- Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
- Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
- Minimum or maximum specification guaranteed by test at 2GHz and by design characterization over the whole frequency range.

## Electrical Characteristics

**Table 7. Electrical Characteristics - 50Ω SPECIFICATION**

See F2972 50Ω Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{CC} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$ .  $Z_S = Z_L = 50\Omega$ , EN = HIGH, single tone signal applied at RF1 or RF2 and measured at RFC, EVKit trace and connector losses are de-embedded, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Input 0.1dB Compression <sup>[a]</sup>	P0.1dB	$f_{RF} = 2.4GHz$		40		dBm
		$f_{RF} = 6.0GHz$		40		
		$f_{RF} = 8.0GHz$		40		
Input IP3 (RF1, RF2 to RFC)	IIP3	$f_{RF} = 2.4GHz$ $P_{IN} = +24dBm/$ tone 100MHz spacing		77		dBm
Input IP2 (RF1, RF2 to RFC)	IIP2	$f_1 = 700MHz$ $f_2 = 1.7GHz$ $P_{IN} = +24dBm/$ tone Measure 2.4GHz product		125		dBm
		$f_1 = 2.4GHz$ $f_2 = 3.5GHz$ $P_{IN} = +24dBm/$ tone Measure 5.9GHz product		120		
Second Harmonic (RF1, RF2 to RFC)	H2	$f_{IN} = 2.4GHz$ , $P_{IN} = +24dBm$		-100	-90 <sup>[b]</sup>	dBc
		$f_{IN} = 5.9GHz$ , $P_{IN} = +24dBm$		-90	-80	
Third Harmonic (RF1, RF2 to RFC)	H3	$f_{IN} = 2.4GHz$ , $P_{IN} = +24dBm$		-110	-95	dBc
		$f_{IN} = 5.9GHz$ , $P_{IN} = +24dBm$		-100	-85	
Spurious Output (No RF Applied)	$P_{SPUR1}$	$f_{OUT} \geq 5MHz$ All unused ports terminated		-133		dBm
	$P_{SPUR2}$	$f_{OUT} < 5MHz$ All unused ports terminated		-120		

- Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
- Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
- The input 0.1dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to Figure 3 for the maximum RF operating input power levels.



## Thermal Characteristics

**Table 8. Package Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$	102	°C/W
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Case is defined as the exposed paddle)	$\theta_{JC\_BOT}$	56	°C/W
Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)		MSL 1	

## Typical Operating Conditions (TOCs)

Unless otherwise noted:

- $V_{CC} = +3.3V$
- EN = HIGH
- $Z_L = Z_S = 75\Omega$
- $Z_L = Z_S = 50\Omega$
- All temperatures are referenced to the exposed paddle
- Evaluation Kit traces and connector losses are de-embedded

## Typical Performance Characteristics - 75Ω Performance

Figure 4. RF1 to RFC Insertion Loss

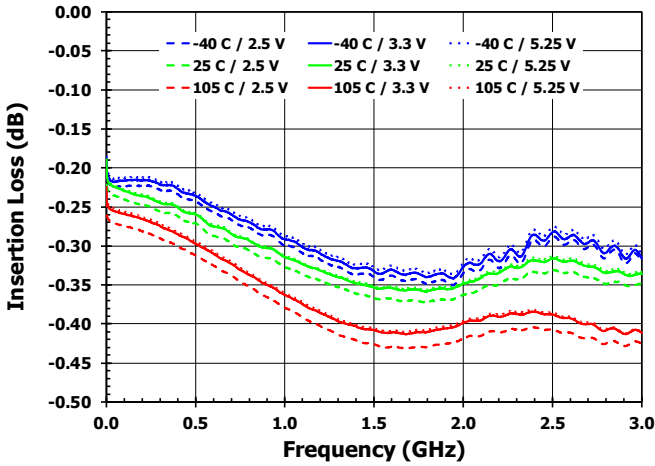


Figure 5. RF2 to RFC Insertion Loss

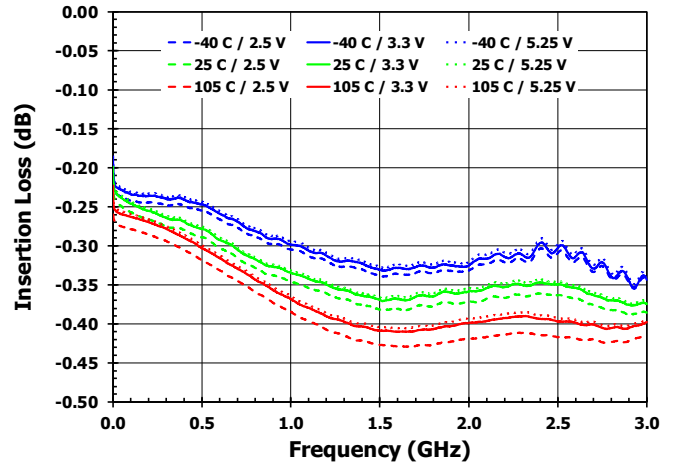


Figure 6. RF1 to RFC Isolation [RF2 On State]

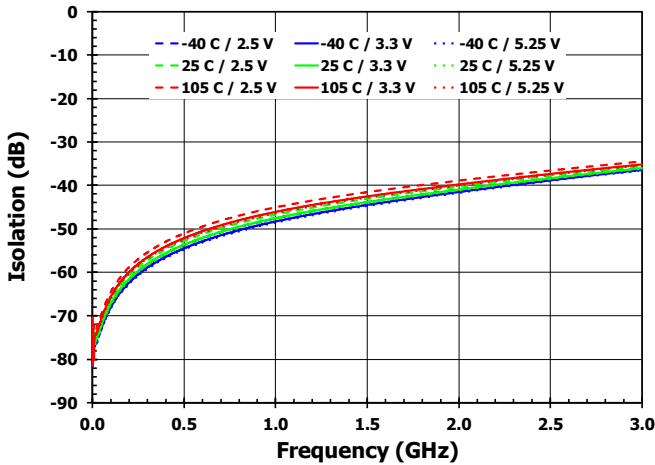


Figure 7. RF2 to RFC Isolation [RF1 On State]

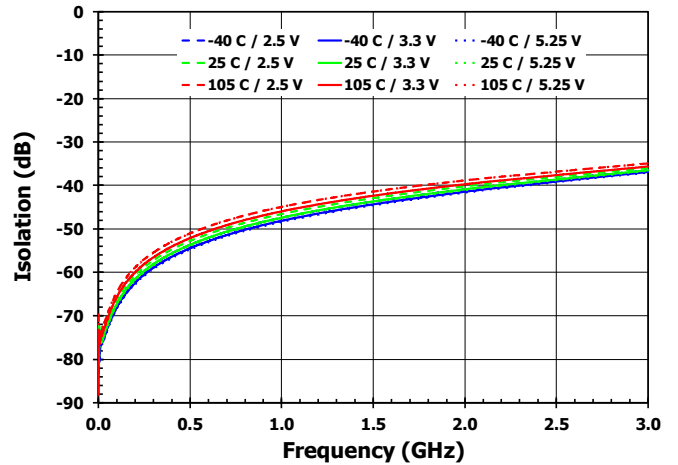


Figure 8. RF1 to RF2 Isolation [RF1 On State]

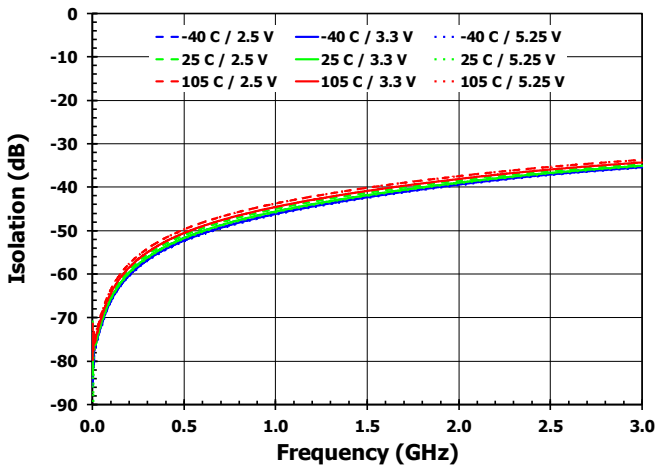
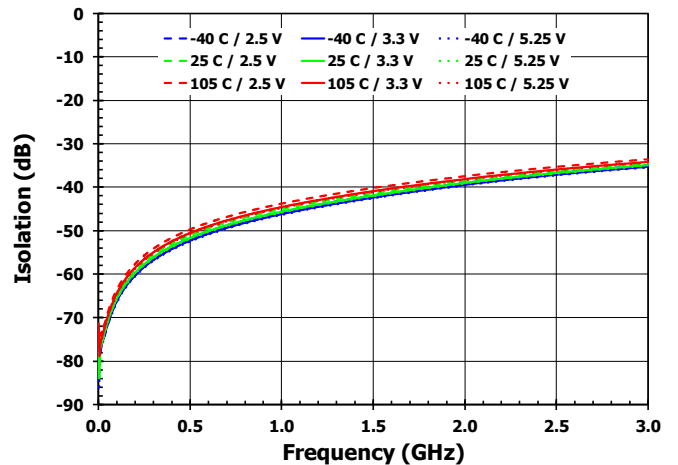


Figure 9. RF1 to RF2 Isolation [RF2 On State]



## Typical Performance Characteristics - 75Ω Performance

Figure 10. RFC Return Loss [RF1 On State]

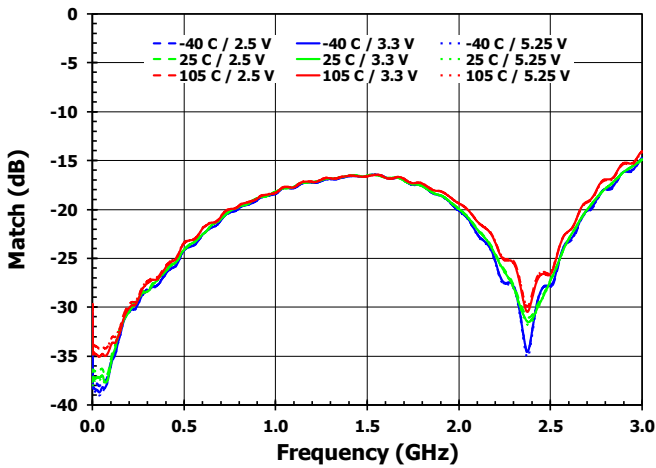


Figure 11. RFC Return Loss [RF2 On State]

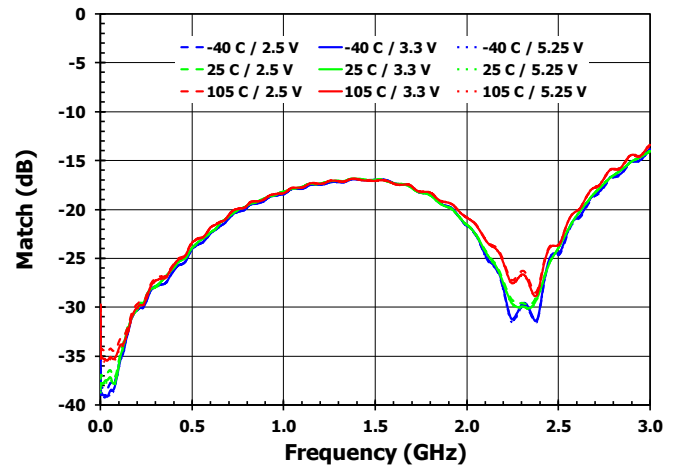


Figure 12. RF1 Return Loss [RF1 On State]

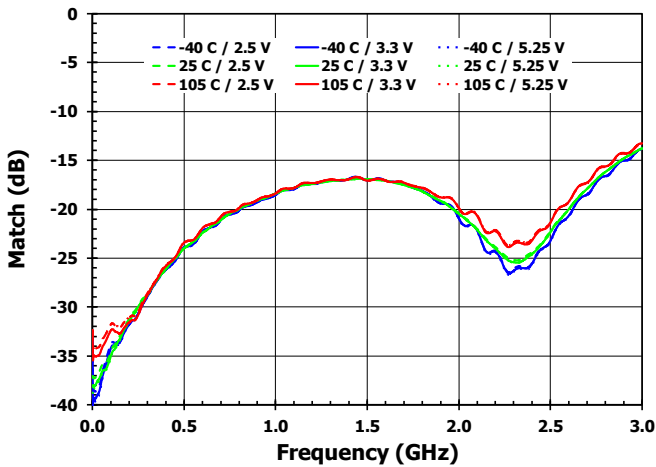
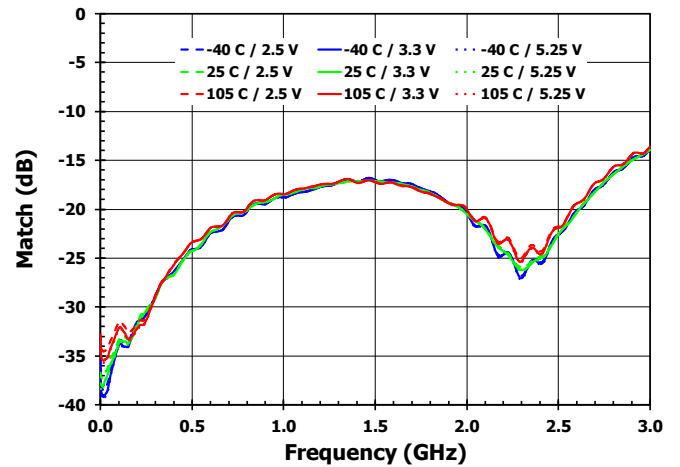


Figure 13. RF2 Return Loss [RF2 On State]



## Typical Performance Characteristics - 50Ω Performance

Figure 14. RF1 to RFC Insertion Loss

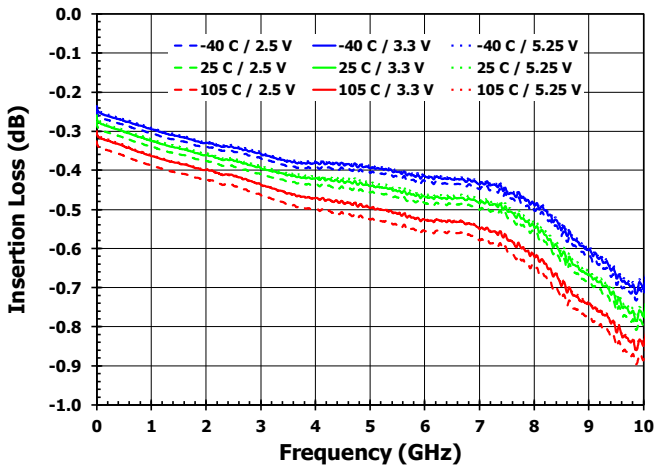


Figure 15. RF2 to RFC Insertion Loss

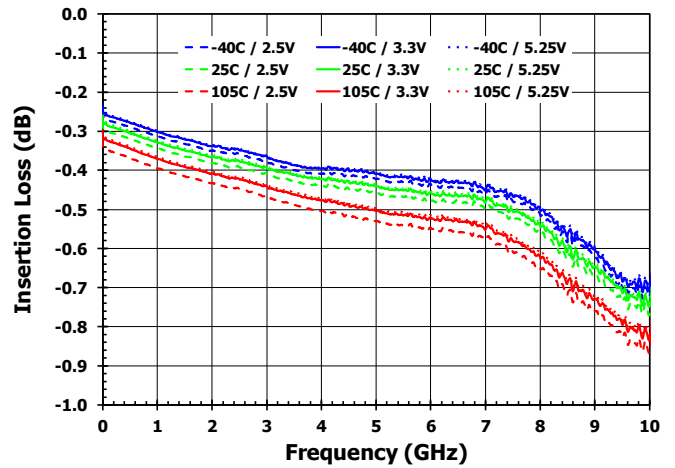


Figure 16. RF1 to RFC Isolation [RF2 On State]

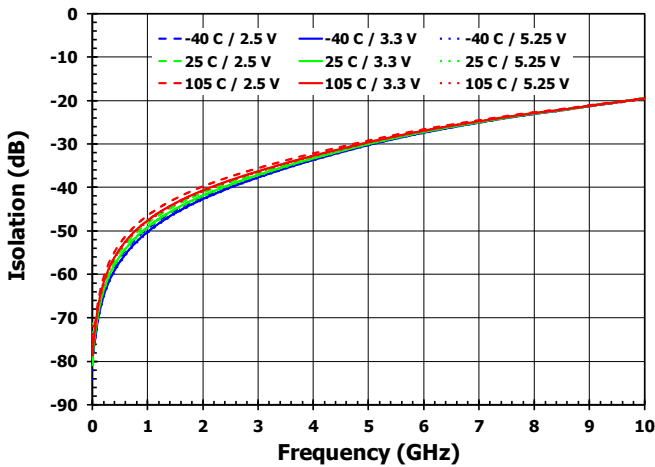


Figure 17. RF2 to RFC Isolation [RF1 On State]

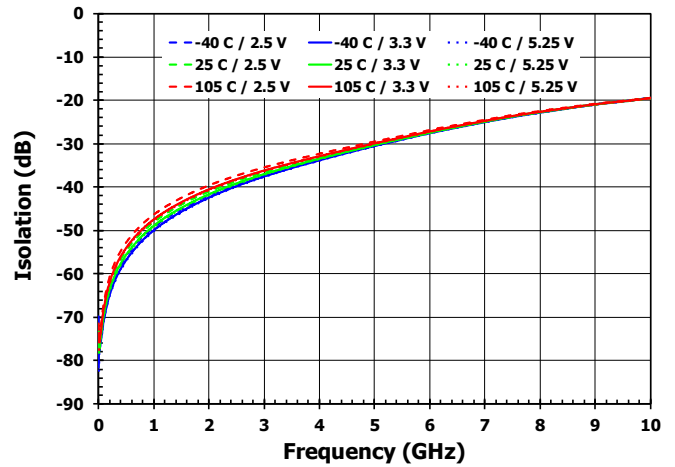


Figure 18. RF1 to RF2 Isolation [RF1 On State]

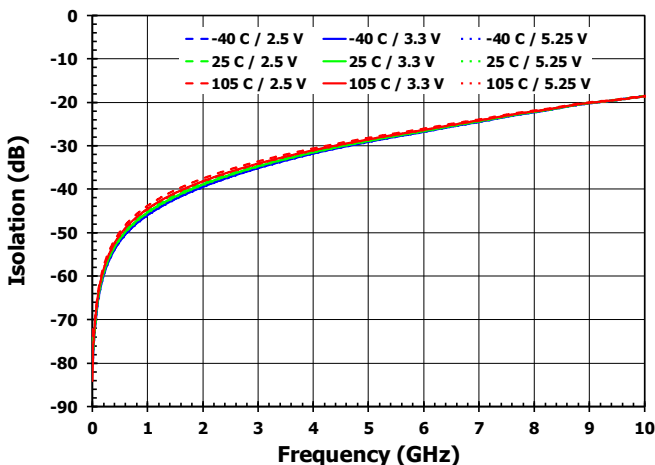
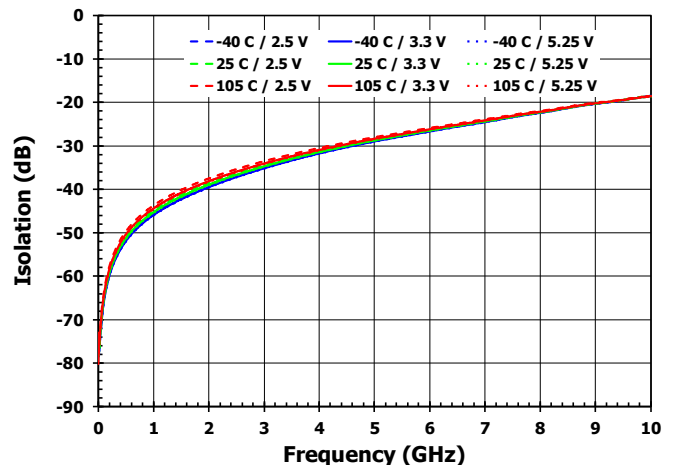


Figure 19. RF1 to RF2 Isolation [RF2 On State]



## Typical Performance Characteristics - 50Ω Performance

Figure 20. RFC Return Loss [RF1 On State]

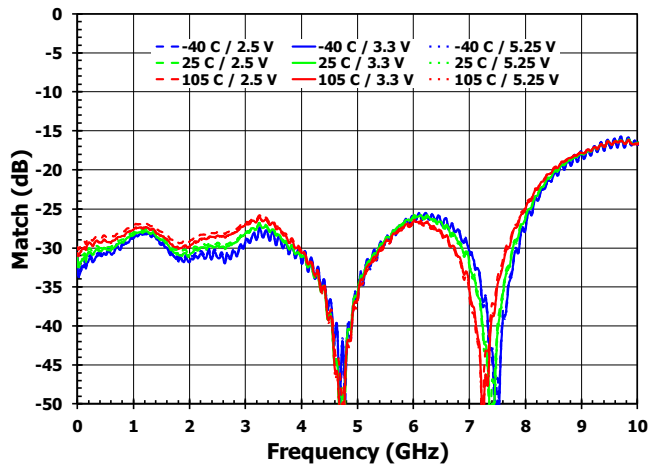


Figure 21. RFC Return Loss [RF2 On State]

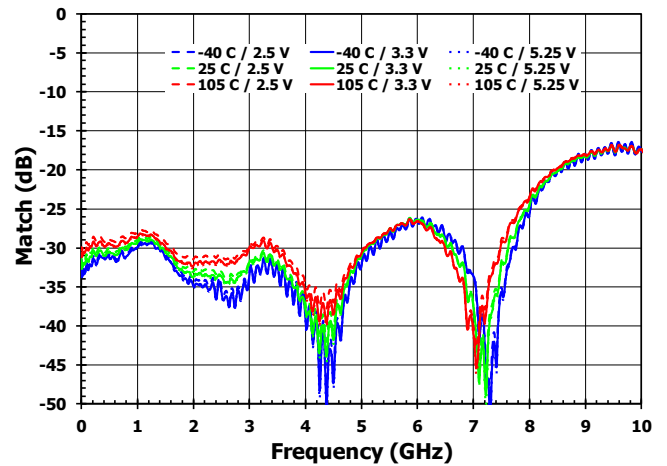


Figure 22. RF1 Return Loss [RF1 On State]

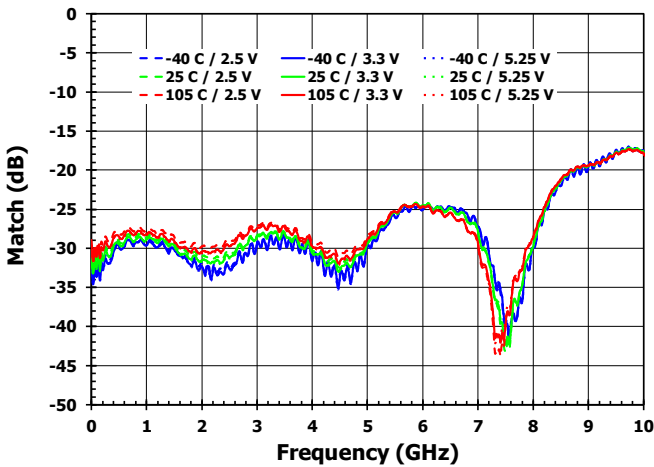


Figure 23. RF2 Return Loss [RF2 On State]

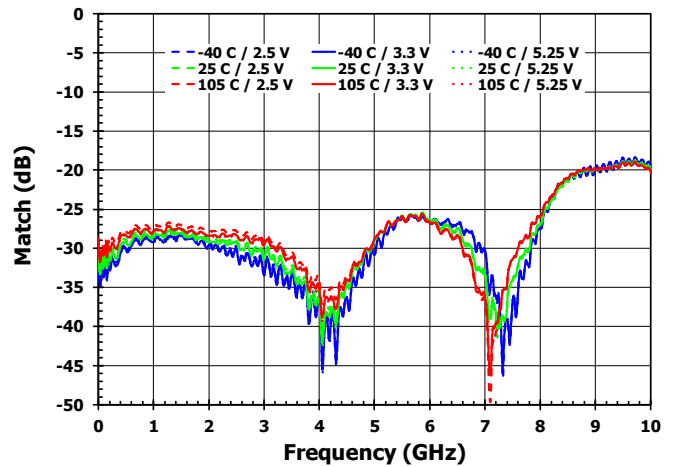


Figure 24. Switching Time [Isolation to Insertion Loss State]

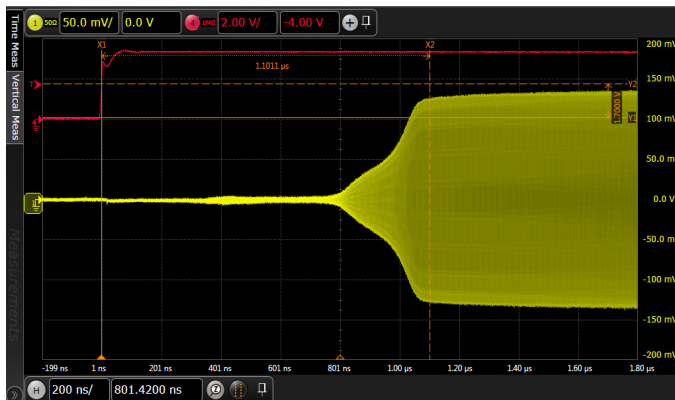
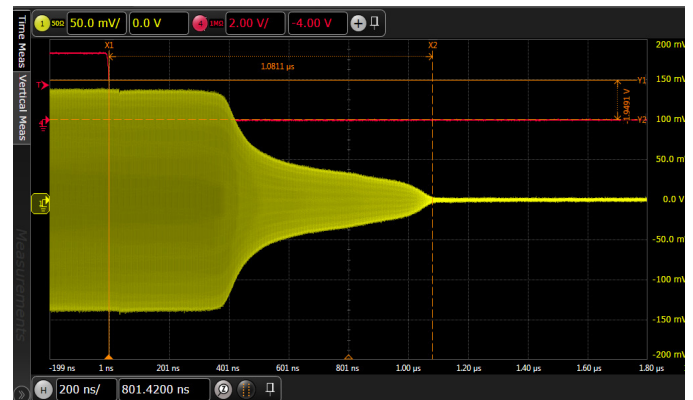


Figure 25. Switching Time [Insertion Loss to Isolation State]



## Control Mode

**Table 9. Switch Control Truth Table**

V <sub>CTL</sub> (pin 7)	EN (pin 8)	Switch State
LOW	HIGH	RFC to RF1 Insertion Loss State
HIGH	HIGH	RFC to RF2 Insertion Loss State
Don't Care	LOW	Standby

## Application Information

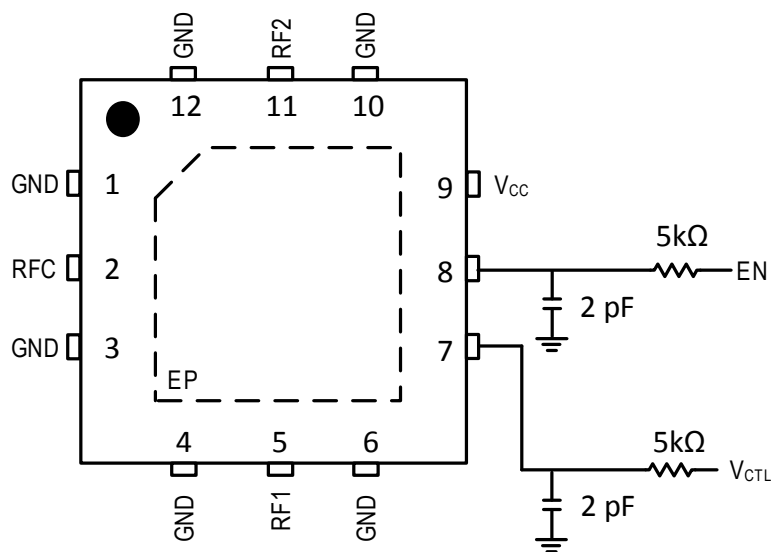
### Power Supplies

A common V<sub>CC</sub> power supply should be used for all pins requiring DC power. All supply pins 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 up 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 each control pin is recommended. This applies to control pins 7 and 8 as shown below.

**Figure 26. Control Pin Interface Schematic**



## 75Ω Evaluation Kit Picture

Figure 27. Top View (75Ω)

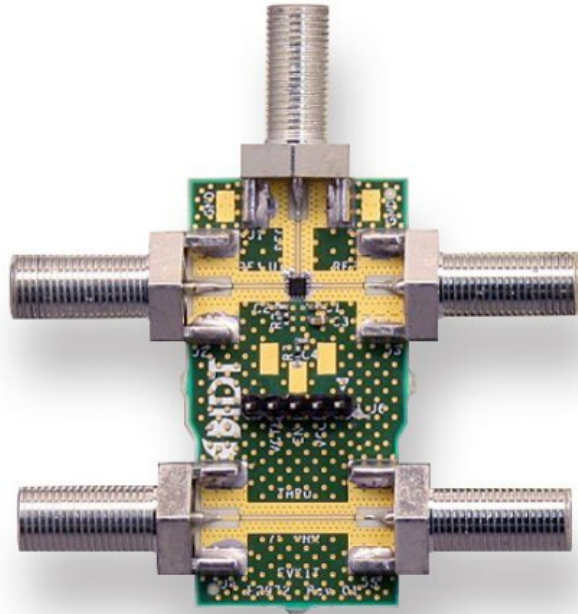
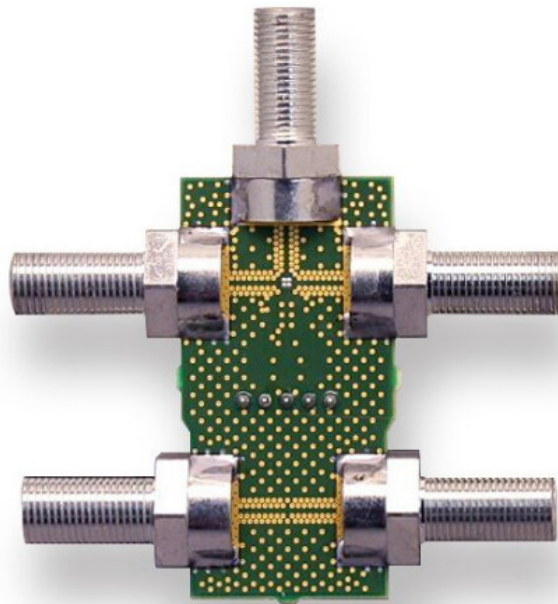


Figure 28. Bottom View (75Ω)



## 50Ω Evaluation Kit Picture

Figure 29. Top View (50Ω)

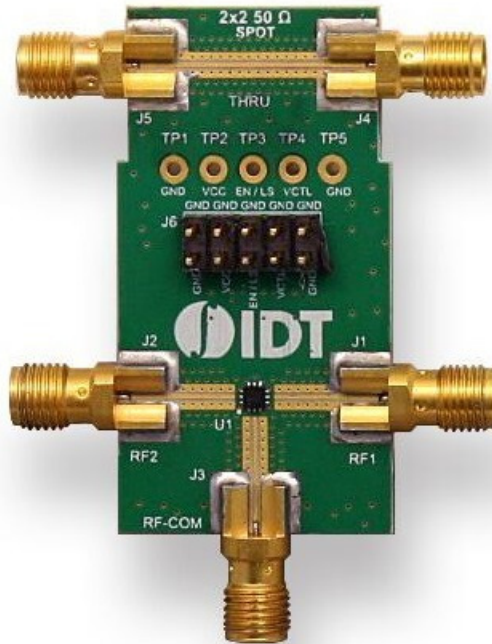


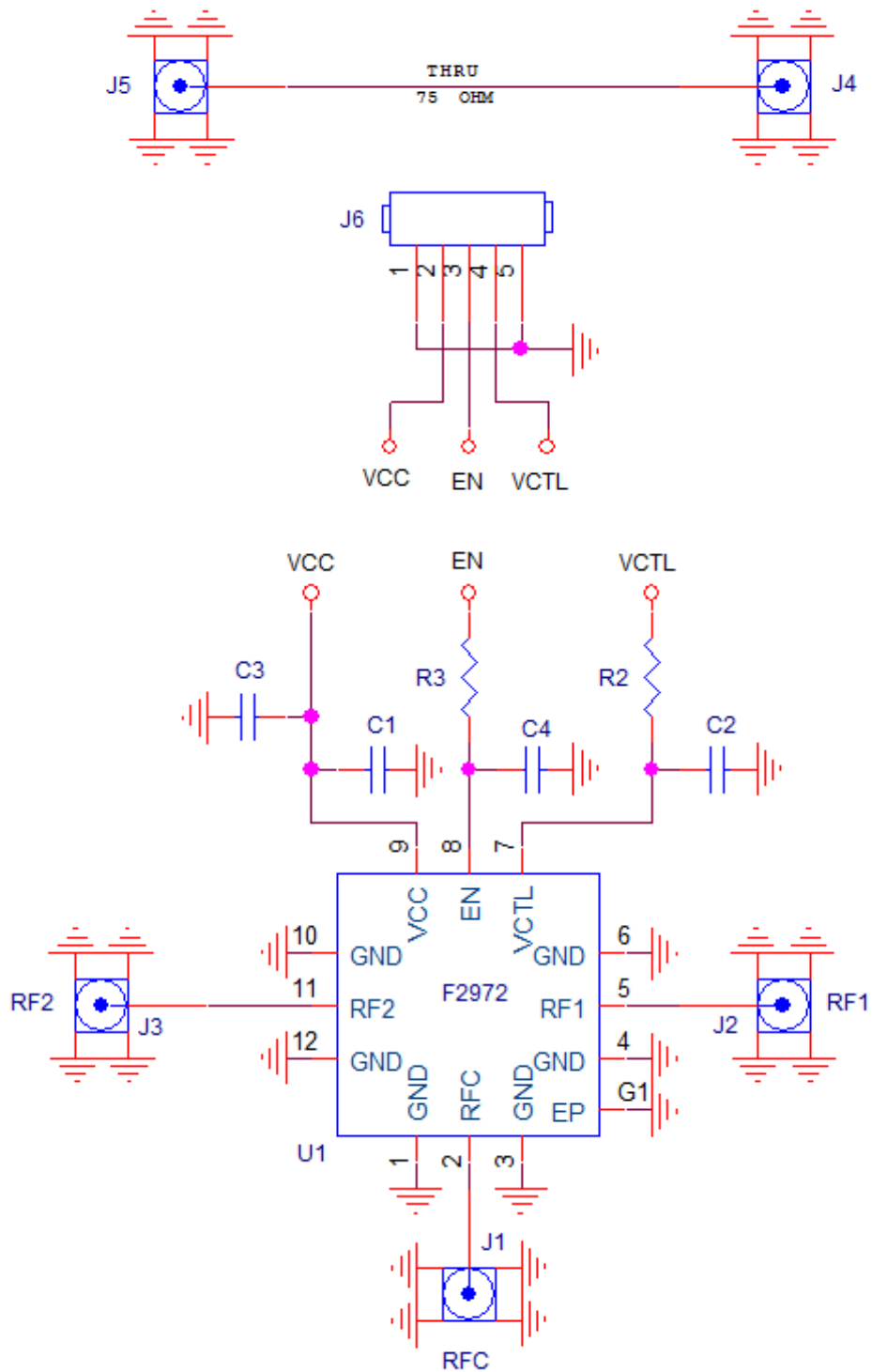
Figure 30. Bottom View (50Ω)





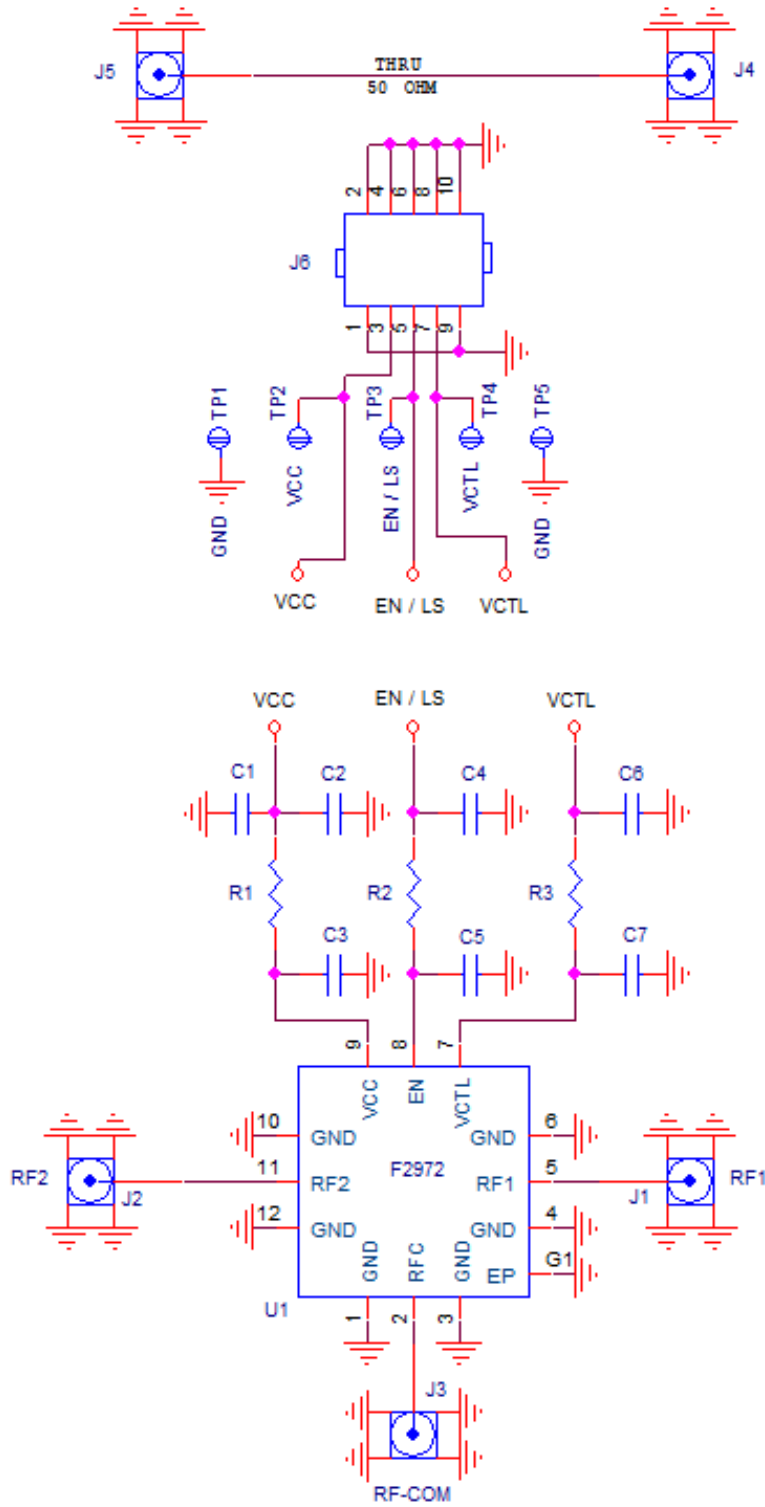
## 75Ω Evaluation Kit / Applications Circuit

Figure 31. Electrical Schematic (75Ω)



## 50Ω Evaluation Kit / Applications Circuit

Figure 32. Electrical Schematic (50Ω)



**Table 10. 75Ω Bill of Material (BOM)**

Part Reference	QTY	Description	Manufacturer Part #	Manufacturer
C1	1	0.1μF ±10%, 16V, X7R, Ceramic Capacitor (0402)	GRM155R71C104KA88D	Murata
C2, C4	2	100pF ±5% 50V, C0G, Ceramic Capacitor (0402)	GRM1555C1H101JA01D	Murata
C3	1	0.01μF ±5% 50V, X7R, Ceramic Capacitor (0603)	GRM188R71H103JA01D	Murata
R2, R3	2	100Ω 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2RKF1000X	Panasonic
J1 – J5	5	F-Type Edge Mount	222181	Amphenol RF
J6	1	Conn Header Vert 5x1 Pos Gold	68002-205HLF	Amphenol FCI
U1	1	SP2T Switch 2mm x 2mm 12-pin TQFN	F2972NEGK	IDT
	1	Printed Circuit Board	F2972 75Ω PCB	IDT

**Table 11. 50Ω Bill of Material (BOM)**

Part Reference	QTY	Description	Manufacturer Part #	Manufacturer
C1 – C7	0	Not Installed (0402)		
R1– R3	3	0Ω 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2GE0R00X	Panasonic
J1 – J5	5	SMA Edge Mount	142-0761-881	Cinch Connectivity
J6	1	Conn Header 10 Pos 0.100" Str 15 Au	68602-210HLF	Amphenol FCI
TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5	0	Not Installed Test Point Loop		
U1	1	SP2T Switch 2mm x 2mm 12-pin TQFN	F2972NEGK	IDT
	1	Printed Circuit Board	F2972 50Ω PCB	IDT

## **Evaluation Kit (EVKit) Operation**

### **External Supply Setup**

Set up a  $V_{CC}$  power supply in the voltage range of 2.5V to 5.25V with the power supply output disabled.

For the 75 $\Omega$  EVKit, connect the disabled  $V_{CC}$  supply connection to J6 pin 2 and GND to J6 pins 1 or 5.

For the 50 $\Omega$  EVKit, connect the disabled  $V_{CC}$  supply connection to J6 pin 3 and GND to J6 pin 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, or 10.

### **Logic Control Setup**

With the logic control lines disabled set the HIGH and LOW logic levels to satisfy the levels stated in the electrical specifications table.

For the 75 $\Omega$  EVKit, connect the disabled logic control lines to J6 EN (pin 3) and  $V_{CTL}$  (pin 4).

For the 50 $\Omega$  EVKit, connect the disabled logic control lines to J6 EN / LS (pin 5) and  $V_{CTL}$  (pin 7).

See Table 9 for the logic truth table.

### **Turn On Procedure**

Setup the supplies and EVKit as noted in the External Supply Setup and Logic Control Setup sections above.

Enable the  $V_{CC}$  supply.

Enable the logic control signals.

Set the logic setting to achieve the desired Table 9 configuration. Note that external control logic should not be applied without  $V_{CC}$  being present.

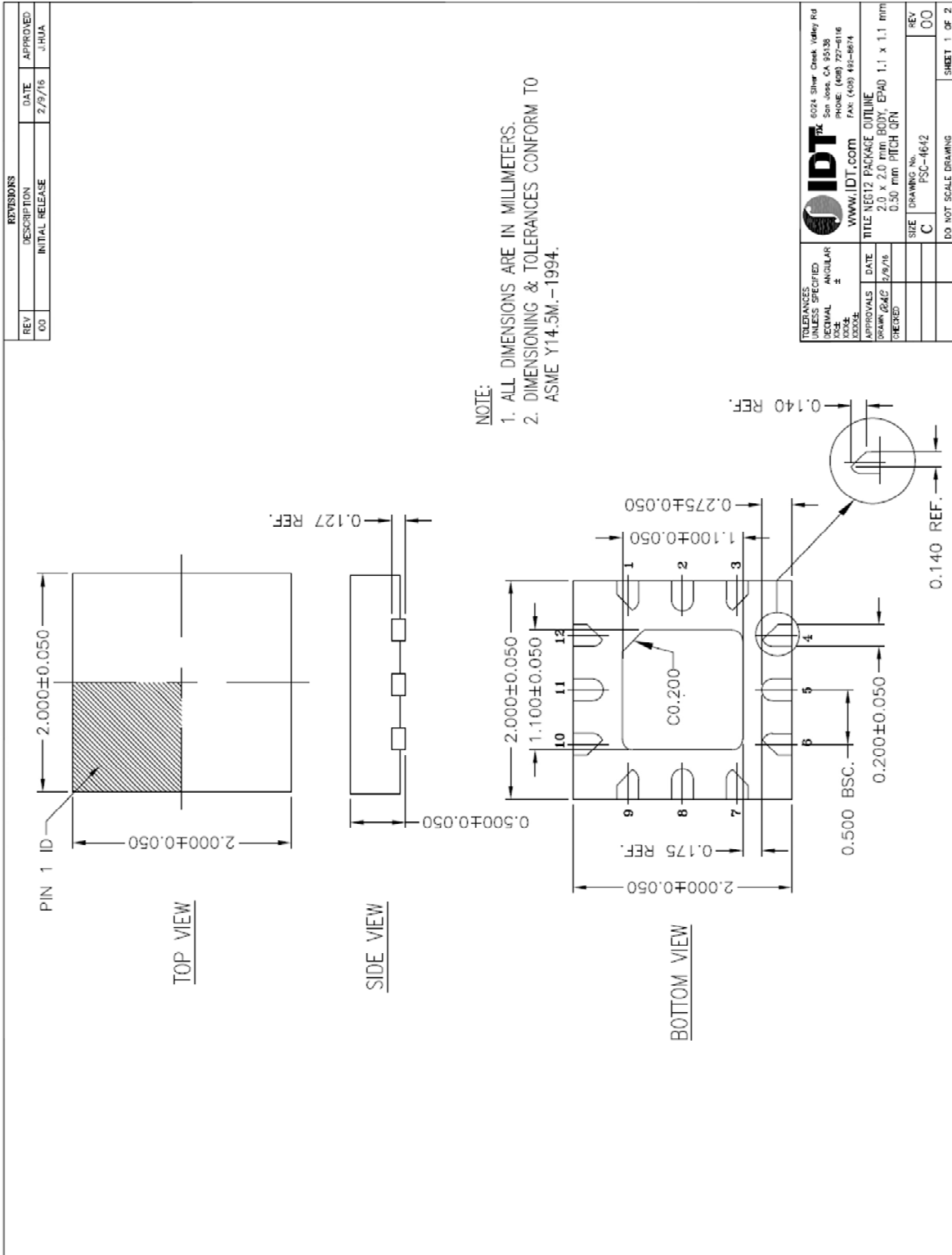
### **Turn Off Procedure**

Set the logic control pins to a logic LOW.

Disable the  $V_{CC}$  supply.

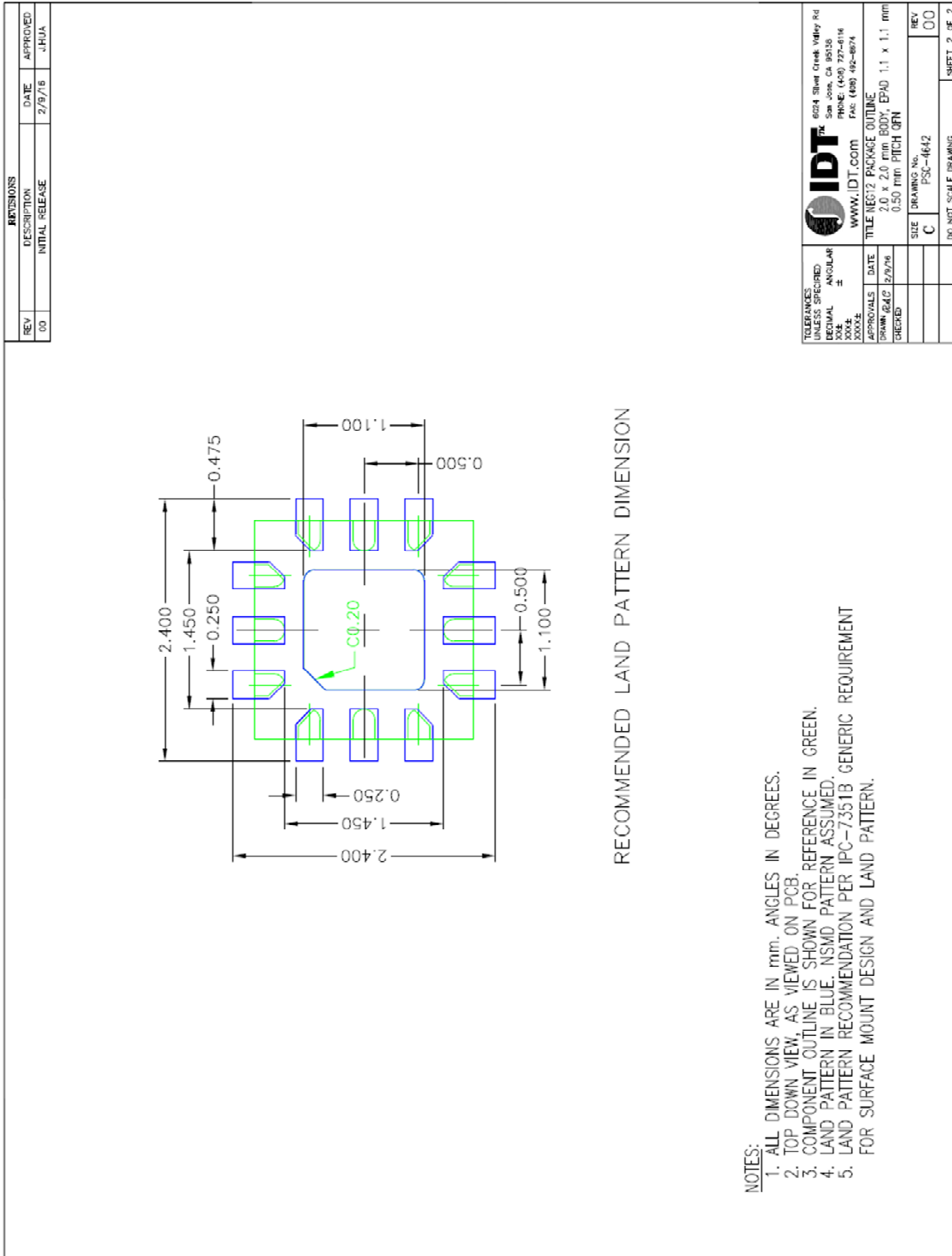
Package Drawings

Figure 33. Package Outline Drawing NEG12 PSC-4642

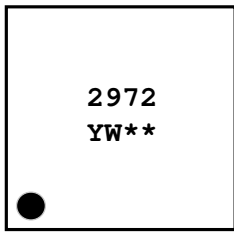


# Recommended Land Pattern

Figure 34. Recommended Land Pattern NEG12 PSC-4642



## Marking Diagram



Line 1 - 2972 = Abbreviated part number.  
 Line 2 - Y = Year code.  
 Line 2 - W = Work week code.  
 Line 2 - \*\* = Sequential alpha for lot traceability.

## Ordering Information

Orderable Part Number	Package	MSL Rating	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
F2972NEGK	2mm x 2mm x 0.5mm 12-VFQFP-N	MSL1	Cut Reel	-40°C to +105°C
F2972NEGK8	2mm x 2mm x 0.5mm 12-VFQFP-N	MSL1	Tape and Reel	-40°C to +105°C
F2972EVBI-75OHM	75Ω Evaluation Board			
F2972EVBI-50OHM	50Ω Evaluation Board			

## Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Description of Change
Rev 0	2017-Apr-19	Initial Release