

F1129LB

50Ω SE-In – 100Ω DIFF-Out Amplifier 1.4GHz to 3.2GHz

Description

The F1129LB is a single-ended input / differential output 1.4GHz to 3.2GHz high gain RF amplifier. The combination of impedance translation, high gain, high linearity, and low noise performance makes this device an ideal amplifier for a variety of receiver applications.

The F1129LB has been optimized to operate with a single 5V power supply and a nominal 61mA of I_{CC} . When operated at 2.5GHz, the device provides 20dB typical gain with 1.6dB noise figure and +36dBm OIP3.

The F1129LB is pin-compatible with Axiro' F1129xx family of RF amplifiers, offering additional frequency and output impedance options. Each F1129 variant is packaged in a 2×2 mm, 12- VFQFPN, with a 50Ω single-ended RF input and 100Ω differential RF output impedances for ease of integration in the signal path.

F1129xx Base Part Number	Differential Output Impedance	Frequency Band	Frequency Coverage
F1129LB	100Ω	Low	1.4GHz to 3.2GHz
F1129MB	100Ω	Mid	3.0GHz to 4.2GHz
F1129HB	100Ω	High	4.0GHz to 6.0GHz

Competitive Advantage

- High gain
- Excellent gain flatness over frequency
- Near-constant gain versus temperature

Typical Applications

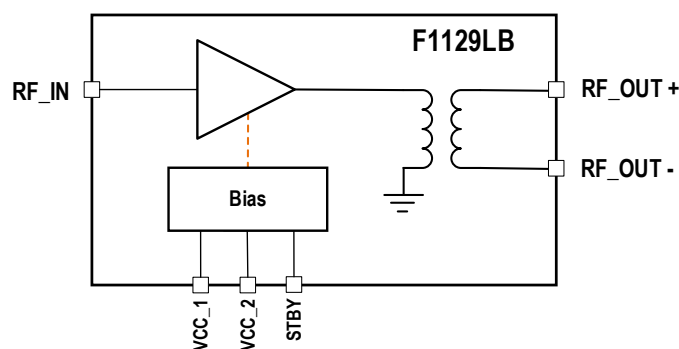
- 5G / Massive MIMO base stations
- 4G TDD and FDD base stations
- 2G/3G base stations
- Repeaters and DAS
- Point-to-point infrastructure
- Public-safety infrastructure
- Military handhelds

Features

- RF range: 1.4GHz to 3.2GHz
- Gain = 20dB typical at 2.5GHz
- Noise figure = 1.6dB typical at 2.5GHz
- OIP3 = +36dBm typical at 2.5GHz
- Output P1dB = +20.5dBm typical at 2.5GHz
- Gain variation over temperature = ± 0.2 dB typical
- 50Ω single-ended input impedance
- 100Ω differential output impedance
- 3.3V or 5V power supply
- I_{CC} = 61mA at 5V
- 1.4mA standby current
- 1.8V and 3.3V logic support for STBY control
- Operating temperature (T_{EP}) range: -40°C to +115°C
- 2×2 mm 12-VFQFPN package

Block Diagram

Figure 1. F1129LB Block Diagram



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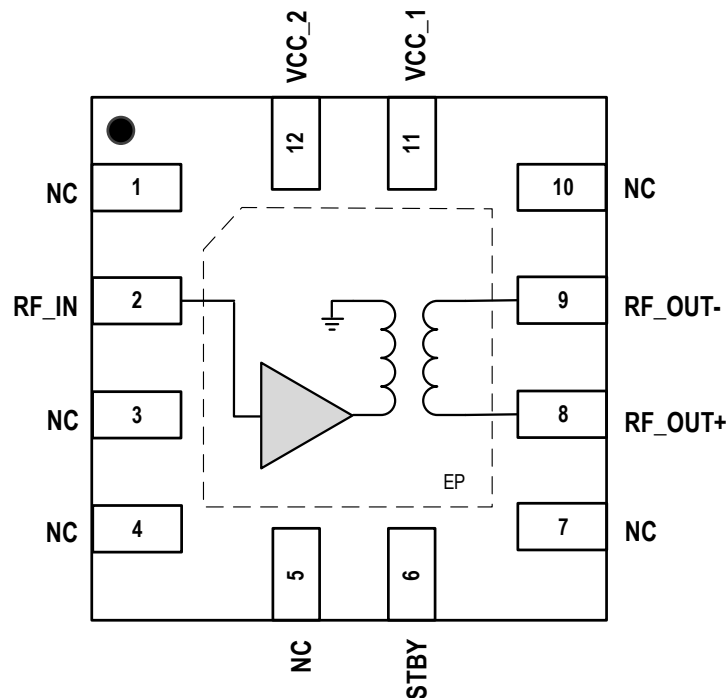
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Pin Assignments

Figure 2. Pin Assignments for 2 × 2 × 0.75 mm 12-VFQFPN Package – Top View



Pin Descriptions

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Number	Name	Description
1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10	NC	No internal connection. It is highly recommended that these pins be connected to a ground via that is located as close to each pin as possible.
2	RF_IN	Single-ended RF input. An external DC block is required.
6	STBY	Standby. If this pin is not connected or is logic LOW, the F1129LB will operate under its normal operating condition. Apply a logic HIGH for STBY.
8	RF_OUT+	Differential RF output +. Internally tied to ground. Recommendation: Use an external DC block to prevent shorting of any DC voltage that may be present on the following RF stage.
9	RF_OUT-	Differential RF output -. Internally tied to ground. Recommendation: Use an external DC block to prevent shorting of any DC voltage that may be present on the following RF stage.
11	VCC_1	Connect to the supply voltage via a choke. An external bypass capacitor must be placed as close to the pin as possible.
12	VCC_2	Connect to V _{CC} . An external bypass capacitor must be placed as close to the pin as possible.
	EPAD	Exposed paddle. Internally connected to ground. Solder this exposed paddle to a printed circuit board (PCB) pad that uses multiple ground vias to provide heat transfer out of the F1129LB into the PCB ground planes. These multiple ground vias are also required to achieve the specified RF performance.

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 F1129LB at absolute maximum ratings is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions might affect device reliability.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
VCC_1, VCC_2 to GND	V _{CC}	-0.3	+5.5	V
STBY	V _{STBY}	-0.3	Lower of (5V, V _{CC} + 0.25V)	V
RF Input Power applied for 24 Hours maximum (V _{CC} applied, f = 2.5GHz, T _{EP} = +115°C, and input/output VSWR = 1:1 based on a 100Ω system.) [a, b]	P _{MAX24}	-	+22	dBm
Storage Temperature Range	T _{STOR}	-65	+150	°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	T _{LEAD}	-	+260	°C
Electrostatic Discharge – Human Body Model (HBM) (JEDEC/ESDA JS-001-2012)	V _{ESDHBM}	-	500	V
Electrostatic Discharge – Charge Device Model (CDM) (JEDEC 22-C101F)	V _{ESDCDM}	-	1500	V

[a] Exposure to these maximum RF levels can result in significant V_{CC} current draw due to overdriving the amplifier stages.

[b] Tested using an external 2:1 transformer at the RF output.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Power Supply Voltage [a]	V _{CC}	V _{CC} pins	4.75	-	5.25	V
Operating Temperature Range	T _{EP}	Exposed paddle temperature	-40	-	+115	°C
Junction Temperature	T _{JMAX}		-	-	150	°C
RF Frequency Range [b]	f _{RF}		1.4	-	3.2	GHz
RF_IN Source Impedance	Z _{RF_IN}	Single-ended	-	50	-	Ω
RF_OUT Load Impedance	Z _{RF_OUT}	Differential	-	100	-	Ω

[a] Although the device will operate with a minimum supply voltage of 3.15V, the performance of the device has been optimized to operate within a supply voltage range of 4.75V to 5.25V.

[b] To optimize RF performance, different matching components can be used as described in the BOM.

Electrical Characteristics – 5V Supply

See the F1129LB application circuit. Specifications apply when operated at $V_{CC} = +5.0V$, $f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$, $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$, STBY = logic LOW, $Z_S = 50\Omega$ single-ended, $Z_L = 100\Omega$ differential, and EVKit traces and connectors are de-embedded, unless otherwise stated.

Table 4. Electrical Characteristics with a 5V Supply

Note: See important notes at the end of the table.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Logic Input HIGH Threshold	V_{IH}		1.17 ^[a]	-	-	V
Logic Input LOW Threshold	V_{IL}		-	-	0.63	V
Logic Current	I_{IH}, I_{IL}	STBY pin using 1.8V logic	-5	-	+80	μA
Supply Current	I_{CC}		-	61	78	mA
Standby Current	I_{CC_STBY}		-	1.4	-	mA
Settling Time	t_{SETTLE}	From 50% STBY control to within $\pm 0.5dB$ of final gain	-	300	-	ns
RF Input Return Loss	RL_{IN}	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	8	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	9	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	12	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	17	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	-	21	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	18	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	12	-	
RF Output Return Loss	RL_{OUT}	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	8	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	7	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	9	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	13	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	-	22	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	20	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	8	-	
Gain	G	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	19	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	19.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	19.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	20	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	17	20	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	20	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	19	-	

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Gain Flatness (amplitude)	G_{VAR}	$f_{RF} = 1.5\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.3	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.1\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.5	-	
Gain Variation over Temperature	G_{TEMP}	$T_{EP} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +115^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	± 0.2	-	dB
Reverse Isolation	REV_{ISO}		-	31	-	dB
Amplitude Imbalance ^[b]	$IMBAL_{AMP}$	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	0.1	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	0.25	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	0.45	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	0.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	0.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	0.7	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	0.7	-	
Phase Imbalance ^[c]	$IMBAL_{PH}$	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	3	-	deg
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	2.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	1.8	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	1.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	1.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	1	-	
Common Mode Rejection ^[d]	CMR	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	31.5	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	32.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	30.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	29	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	28.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	28	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	28	-	

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Noise Figure	NF	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	1.3	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	1.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	1.4	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	1.55	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	1.55	1.65	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	1.7	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	2	-	
Noise Figure Variation over Temperature	NF _{TEMP}	T _{EP} = -40°C to +115°C	-	±0.5	-	dB
Output Third-Order Intercept Point ^[e]	OIP3	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	33	-	dBm
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	33	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	36	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	38	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	T _{EP} = 25°C	36	-	
			T _{EP} = -40°C to +115°C	31	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	35	-	
Output P1dB	OP1dB	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	20	-	dBm
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	21	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	21	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	20.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	18	20.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	20	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	19	-	
2 nd Order Harmonic Distortion ^[f]	HD2		-	-43	-	dBc
3 rd Order Harmonic Distortion ^[f]	HD3		-	-80	-	dBc

[a] Specifications in the minimum/maximum columns that are shown in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test. Specifications in these columns that are not shown in bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.

[b] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+ amplitude.

[c] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+ phase. Deviation is from ideal 180 degrees.

[d] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+.

[e] OIP3 test conditions: Tone spacing = 5MHz, P_{OUT} = +0dBm/tone.

[f] Harmonic Distortion test conditions: P_{OUT} = +0dBm/tone.

Electrical Characteristics – 3.3V Supply

See the F1129LB application circuit. Specifications apply when operated at $V_{CC} = +3.3.0V$, $f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$, $T_{EP} = +25^{\circ}C$, STBY = logic LOW, $Z_S = 50\Omega$ single-ended, $Z_L = 100\Omega$ differential, and EVKit traces and connectors are de-embedded, unless otherwise stated.

Table 5. Electrical Characteristics with a 3.3V Supply

Note: See important notes at the end of the table.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Logic Input High Threshold	V_{IH}		1.17 ^[a]	-	-	V
Logic Input Low Threshold	V_{IL}			-	0.63	V
Logic Current	I_{IH}, I_{IL}	STBY pin using 1.8V logic	-10	-	+100	μA
Supply Current	I_{CC}		-	31.2	-	mA
Settling Time	t_{SETTLE}	From 50% STBY control to within $\pm 0.5dB$ of final gain.	-	0.5	-	μs
RF Input Return Loss	RL_{IN}	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	7	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	8	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	10	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	14	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	-	16	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	16	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	14	-	
RF Output Return Loss	RL_{OUT}	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	9	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	8	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	10	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	16	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	-	23	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	16	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	7	-	
Gain	G	$f_{RF} = 1.4GHz$	-	18	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7GHz$	-	18	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0GHz$	-	18	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3GHz$	-	19	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5GHz$	-	19	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7GHz$	-	19	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2GHz$	-	18	-	

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Gain Flatness (amplitude)	G_{VAR}	$f_{RF} = 1.5\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.3	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.1\text{GHz}, \pm 100\text{MHz}$	-	0.5	-	
Gain Variation over Temperature	G_{TEMP}	$T_{EP} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +115^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	± 0.1	-	dB
Reverse Isolation	REV_{ISO}		-	30	-	dB
Amplitude Imbalance ^[b]	$IMBAL_{AMP}$	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	0.1	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	0.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	0.45	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	0.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	0.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	0.6	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	0.5	-	
Phase Imbalance ^[c]	$IMBAL_{PH}$	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	3.5	-	deg
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	3.4	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	3.4	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	3.4	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	3.1	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	2.7	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	1.1	-	
Common Mode Rejection ^[d]	CMR	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	30.5	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	30	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	28	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	27	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	27	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	27.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	28.5	-	

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Noise Figure ^[e]	NF	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	1.3	-	dB
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	1.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	1.2	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	1.3	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	1.4	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	1.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	1.8	-	
Noise Figure Variation over Temperature ^[e]	NF _{TEMP}	T _{EP} = -40°C to +115°C	-	±0.5	-	dB
Output Third-Order Intercept Point ^[f]	OIP3	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	23	-	dBm
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	24	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	26	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	28	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	28	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	27	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	25	-	
Output P1dB ^[g]	OP1dB	$f_{RF} = 1.4\text{GHz}$	-	16.5	-	dBm
		$f_{RF} = 1.7\text{GHz}$	-	17.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.0\text{GHz}$	-	17	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.3\text{GHz}$	-	17	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.5\text{GHz}$	-	16	-	
		$f_{RF} = 2.7\text{GHz}$	-	15.5	-	
		$f_{RF} = 3.2\text{GHz}$	-	15.5	-	

[a] Specifications in the minimum/maximum columns that are shown in bold italics are guaranteed by test. Specifications in these columns that are not shown in bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.

[b] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+ amplitude.

[c] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+ phase. Deviation is from ideal 180 degrees.

[d] Measures RF_IN to RF_OUT- and compares RF_IN to RF_OUT+.

[e] Measured using an external 2:1 transformer at the RF output.

[f] OIP3 test conditions: Tone spacing = 5MHz, P_{OUT} = +0dBm/tone.

[g] Harmonic Distortion test conditions: P_{OUT} = +0dBm/tone.

Thermal Characteristics

Table 6. Package Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance.	θ_{JA}	112.57	°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance. (Case is defined as the exposed paddle.)	θ_{JC-BOT}	27.6	°C/W
Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)		MSL 1	

Typical Operating Conditions (TOC)

Unless otherwise noted, for the TOC graphs on the following pages, the following conditions apply:

- Evaluation kit connector and trace losses are de-embedded
- $V_{CC} = 3.3V, 5.0V$
- STBY = not connected (internally pulled to logic LOW)
- $T_{EP} = 25^{\circ}C$
- Small signal parameters measured with $P_{OUT} = 0dBm$
- Two tone tests $P_{OUT} = 0dBm/tone$ with 5MHz tone spacing
- All unused ports properly terminated.
- S-parameters (S11, S21, S12, and S22) measured using a de-embedded Differential Board (EVKit) with $Z_S =$ single-ended 50Ω and $Z_L =$ differential 100Ω . The inputs are mathematically combined using an ideal 1:2 ($50\Omega:100\Omega$) transformer to produce the 2-port S-parameters.
- OIP3, Output P1dB and Noise Figure measured using a Transformer Board EVKit with $Z_S = Z_L =$ single-ended 50Ω .
- Amplitude and phase imbalances measures RF_IN to RF_OUT+ and compares to RF_IN to RF_OUT-.
- The phase imbalance is the deviation from an ideal 180 degrees.

Note: The use of the external transformer T1 is included for simple 2-port evaluation purposes. At some frequencies, the external transformer interacts with the on-chip balun affecting the gain and noise figure flatness responses. These interactions have been removed from the noise figure TOCs.

Typical Performance Characteristics – 5V

Figure 3. Gain

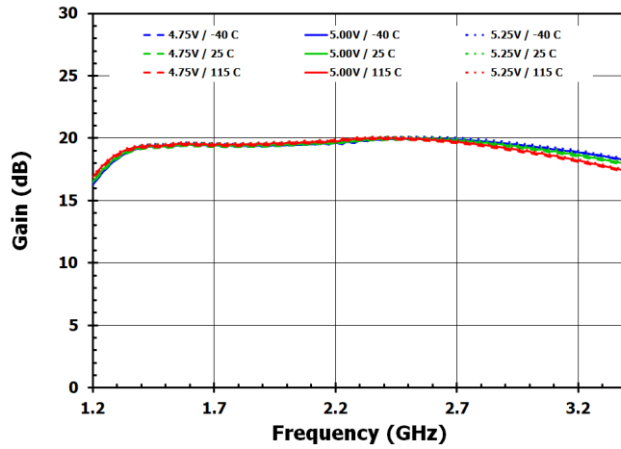


Figure 4. Reverse Isolation

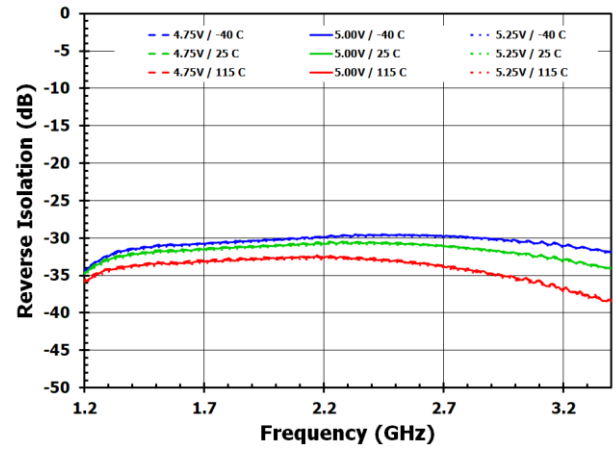


Figure 5. Input Return Loss

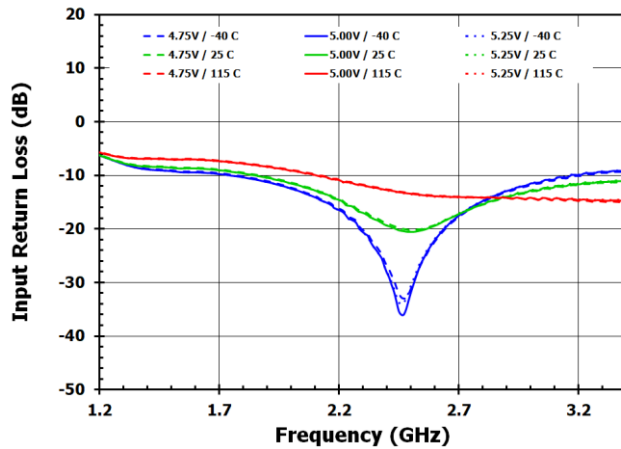


Figure 6. Output Return Loss

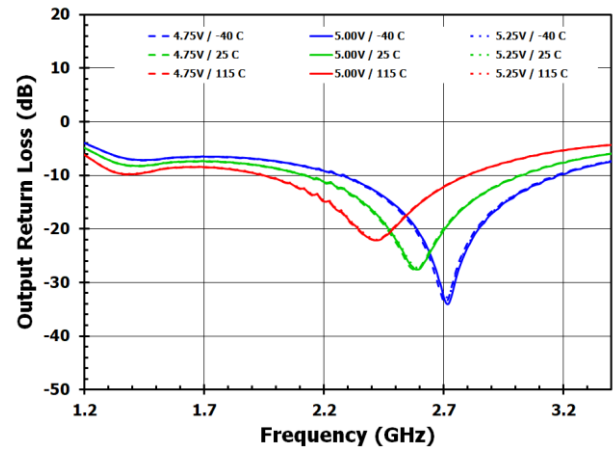


Figure 7. Output IP3

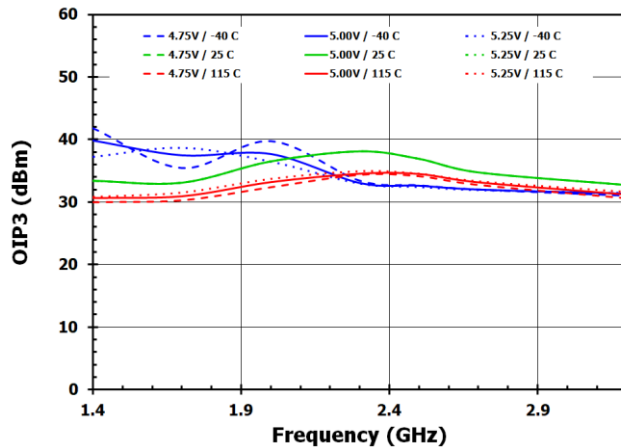


Figure 8. Output P1dB

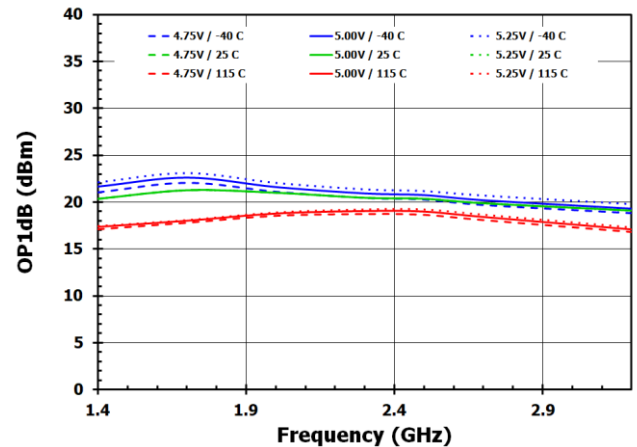


Figure 9. Noise Figure

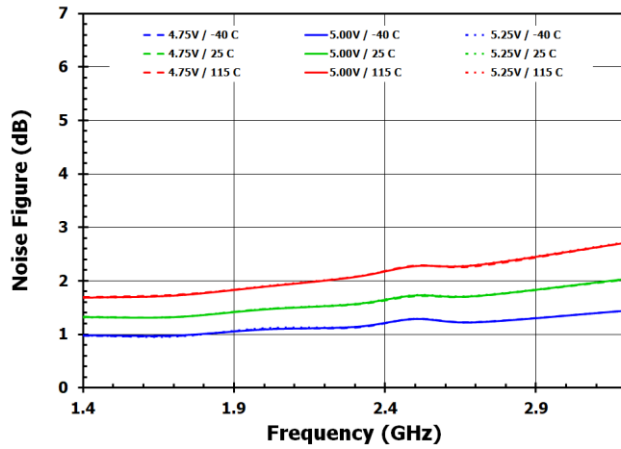


Figure 10. Gain Imbalance

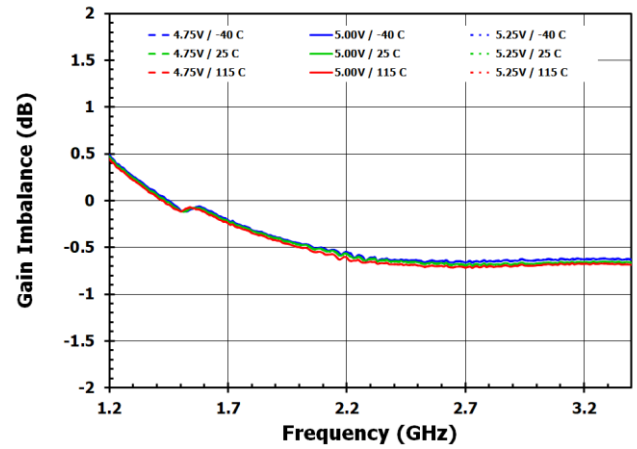


Figure 11. Phase Imbalance

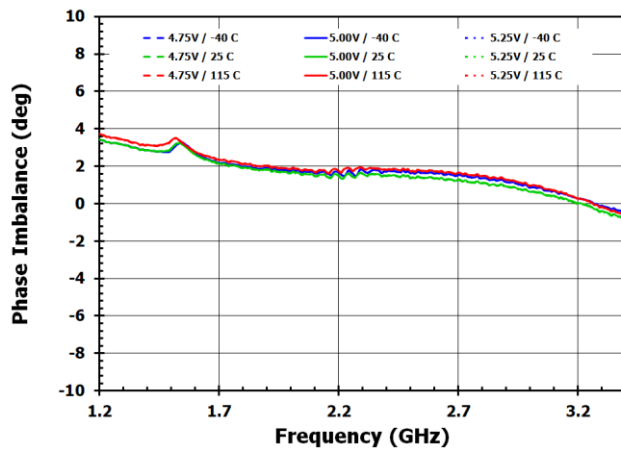
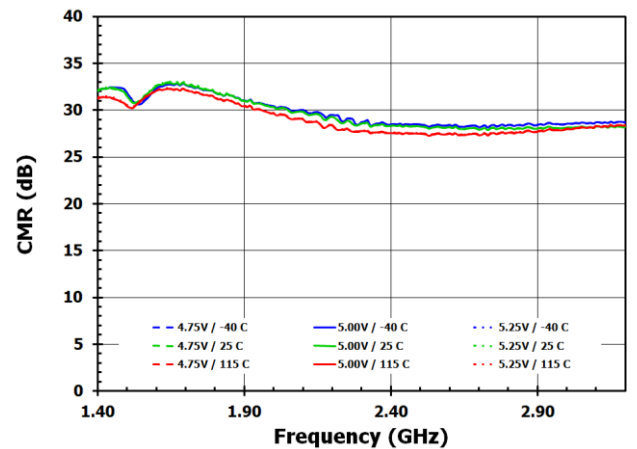


Figure 12. CMR



Typical Performance Characteristics – 3.3V

Figure 13. Gain

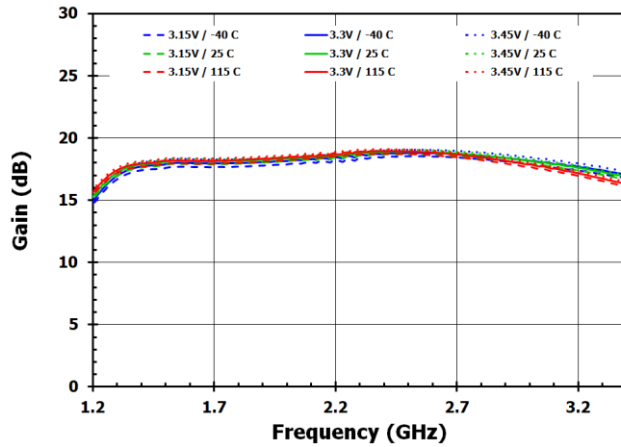


Figure 14. Reverse Isolation

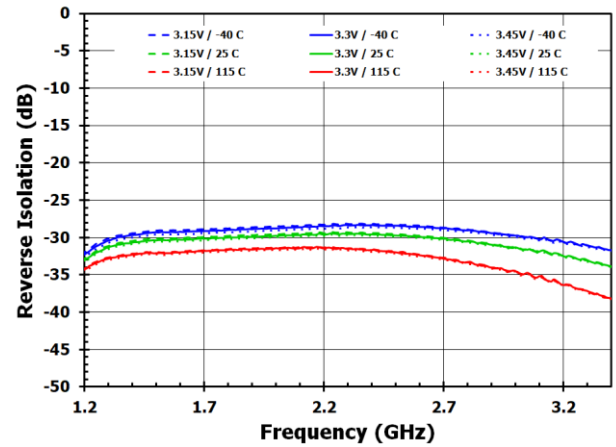


Figure 15. Input Return Loss

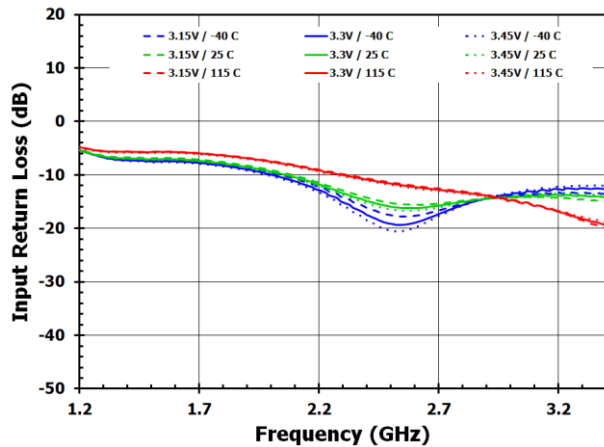


Figure 16. Output Return Loss

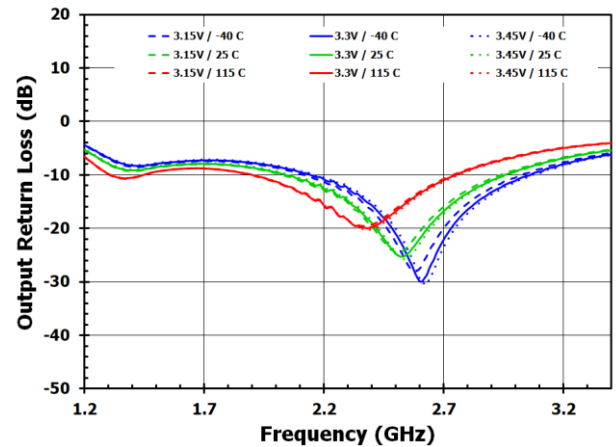


Figure 17. Output IP3

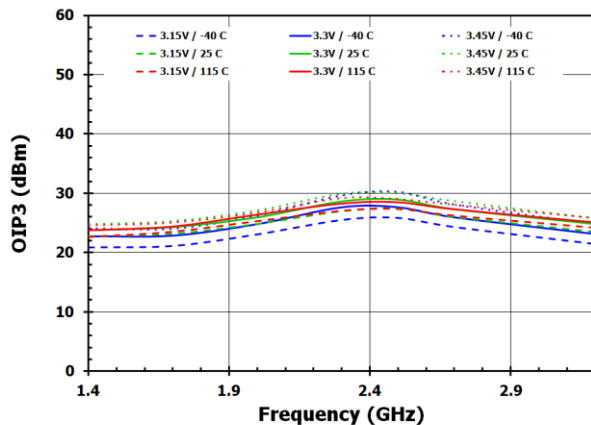


Figure 18. Output P1dB

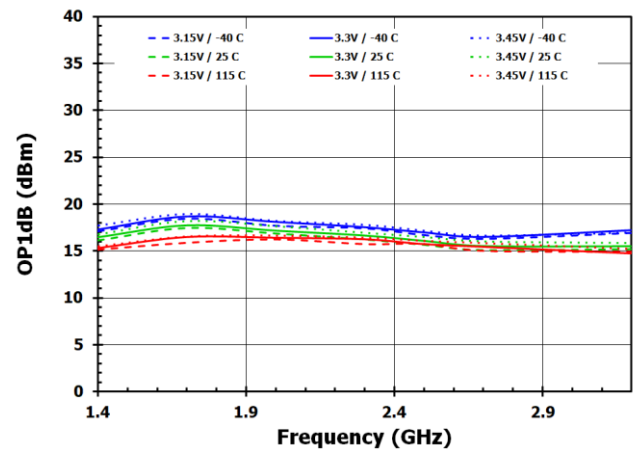


Figure 19. Noise Figure

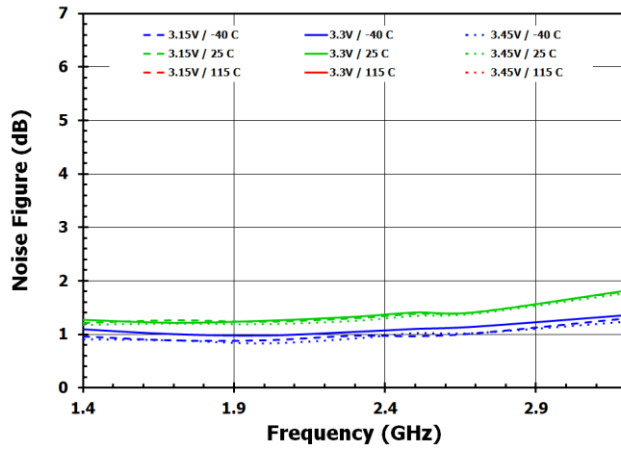


Figure 20. Gain Imbalance

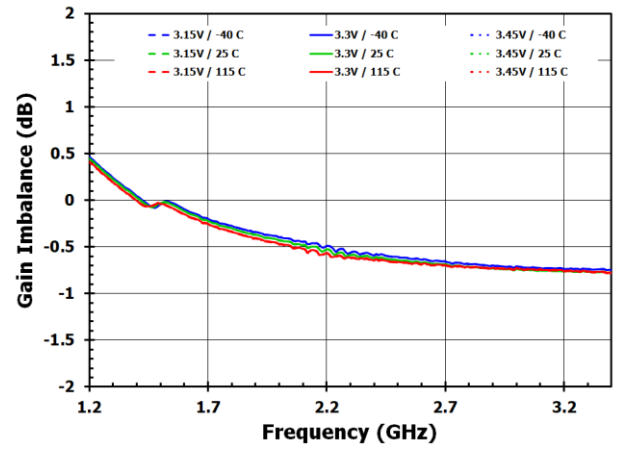


Figure 21. Phase Imbalance

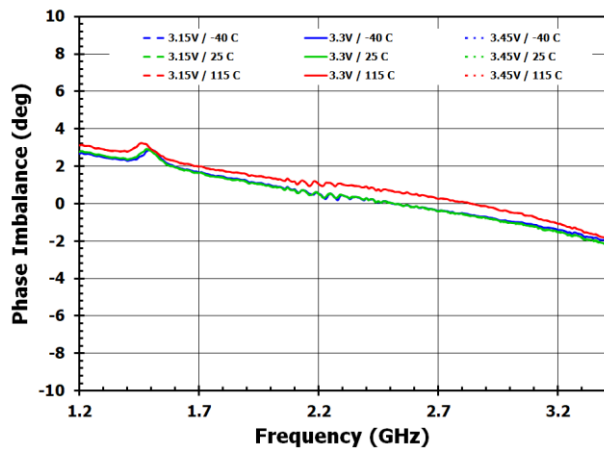
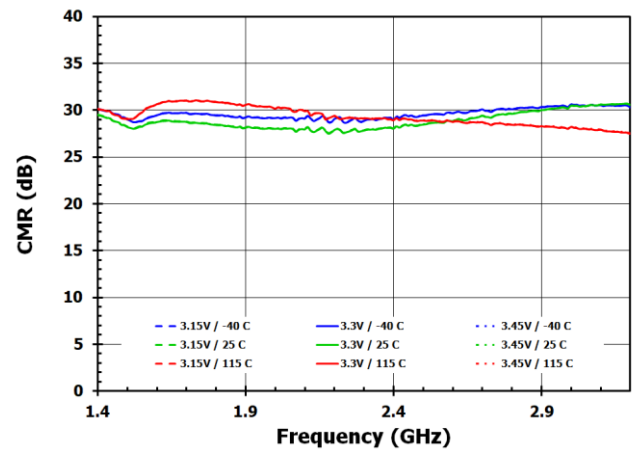


Figure 22. CMR



Evaluation Kit Picture

Figure 23. Evaluation Kit – Top View

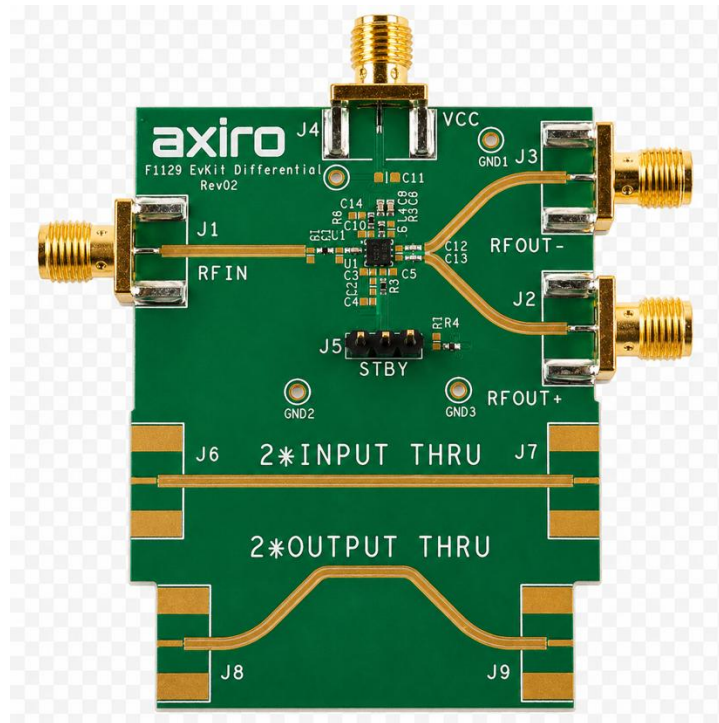
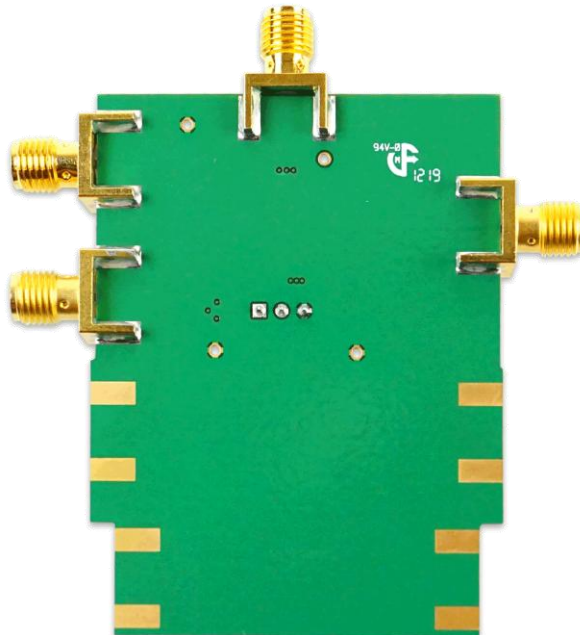


Figure 24. Evaluation Kit – Bottom View



Evaluation Kit Circuit

Figure 25. Evaluation Kit Electrical Schematic

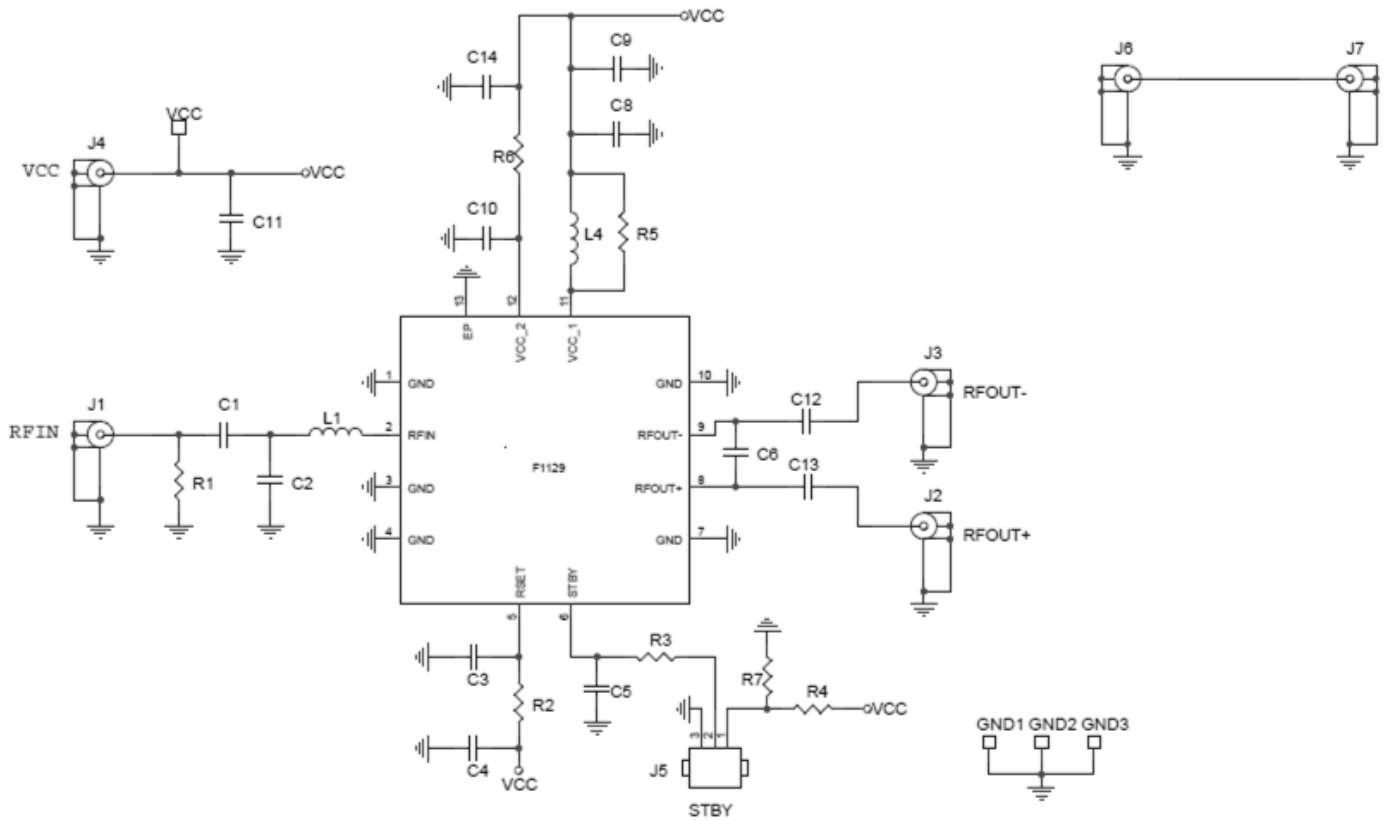


Table 7. Evaluation Kit Bill of Material (BOM)

Part Reference	QTY	Description	Manufacturer Part #	Manufacturer
C1,R6,R3,R4	4	0 ohm Jumper 1/10W (0402)	ERJ2GE0R00X	Panasonic
C9	1	1000pF C0G 50v (0402)	GRM1555C1H102J	Murata
C8	1	100pF C0G 50v (0402)	GRM1555C1H101J	Murata
L1	1	10pF C0G 50v (0402)	GRM1555C1H100J	Murata
L4	1	1.5nH ± 0.3 (0402)	LQG15HS1N5S02	Murata
C12,C13	2	5pF NP0 50V (0402)	GRM1555C1H50BA01D	Murata
J5	1	CONN HEADER VERT 1x3 POS 2.54MM	61300311121	Würth Elektronik
J1,J2, J3, J4, J6, J7, J8, J9	8	SMA Edge Mount	142-0701-851	Cinch Connectivity
C10,C11,C14,C2,,C3,C 4,C5,C6,R1,R2,R5,R7	0	Do not Install		
U1	1	F1129LB 50Ω SE-In – 100Ω DIFF-Out Amplifier	F1129LBNELI	Axiro
	1	Printed Circuit Board	F1129 EVKIT DIFF. Rev.02	

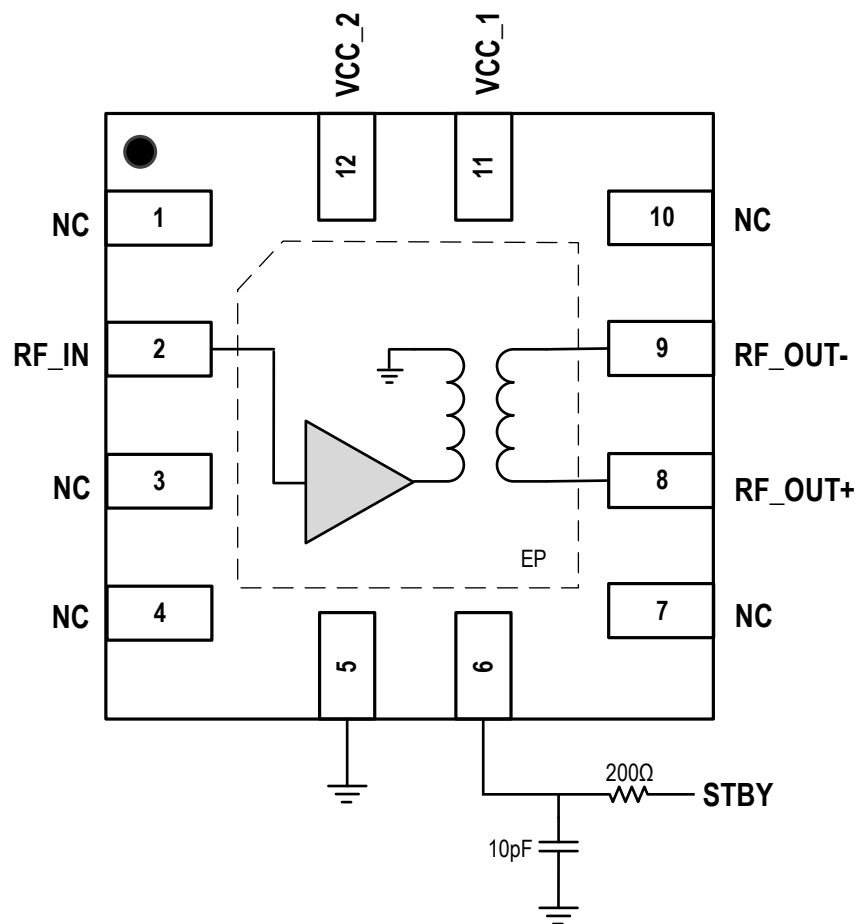
Application Information

Power Supplies

A common VCC 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 $1\text{V}/20\mu\text{S}$. In addition, all control pins should remain at 0V ($\pm 0.3\text{V}$) while the supply voltage ramps or while it returns to zero.

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 the STBY control pin is recommended. This applies to the STBY pin as shown below. Note the recommended resistor and capacitor values do not necessarily match the EV Kit BOM for the case of poor control signal integrity. For multiple devices driven by a single control line, the component values will need to be adjusted accordingly so as not to load down the control line.

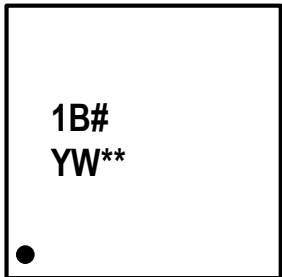
Figure 26. Control Pin Interface Schematic



Package Outline Drawings

The package outline drawings are accessible from the Axiro website. The package information is the most current data available and is subject to change without revision of this document.

Marking Diagram

Top Marking Illustration	Marking	Representation
	1B	2 digit part identifier
	#	Stepping indicator
	Y	Last digit of the year
	W	Work Week
	**	Lot Sequential Code

Ordering Information

Orderable Part Number	Package	MSL Rating	Carrier Type	Temperature
F1129LBNELI	2 × 2 × 0.75 mm 12-VFQFPN	1	Cut Reel	-40° to +115°C
F1129LBNELI8	2 × 2 × 0.75 mm 12-VFQFPN	1	Reel	-40° to +115°C
F1129LBEVB	Evaluation Board			

Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Description of Change
2.00	June 31, 2026	Converted to Axiro template