Datasheet
MM5600 - 40 Gbps DPDT Differential Switch with Integrated Driver

Product Overview

Description
Menlo Micro has developed a DPDT switch for high-speed differential signal switching. The MM5600 is based on Menlo’s Ideal Switch® technology and can operate up to 40 Gbps for digital signaling applications, or high-performance RF applications up to 20 GHz. The MM5600 has low insertion loss, fast switching speed, internal ESD diodes, and can operate with greater than three billion switching cycles.

The MM5600’s integrated driver is controlled by a serial-to-parallel interface that drives the high voltage gate lines of the switches. The design also offers two separate single-ended ports and a considerable 90% reduction in size when compared with comparable EM relay solutions. An external +5 VDC logic supply and high voltage +89 VDC bias source is required for operation of the internal switch driver.

Features
- DC to 20 GHz range, up to 40 Gbps
- Low Insertion Loss
- Integrated driver eliminates the requirement for an external gate driver
- Independently controlled dual loopback ports
- High Reliability: Greater than 3 billion switching operations

Applications
- Differential High-Speed Switching
- ATE-Device Interface Boards
- High-Speed Computer Peripheral Interfaces

Markets
- Differential Component Testing
- Differential Signal Routing
- Test and Measurement

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Electrical Characteristics

Operating Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Exceeding the maximum ratings as listed in Table 1 below may reduce the reliability of the device or cause permanent damage. Operation of the MM5600 should be restricted to the limits indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions listed in Table 2.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Safeguards

When handling the MM5600, observe precautions as with any other ESD sensitive device. Do not exceed the voltage ratings specified in Table 1 below.

Power Sequencing

The following power sequence is recommended to avoid latch-up.

- Power-Up: Apply VDD, set all inputs to known state, apply VBB
- Power-Down: Remove VBB, remove all inputs, remove VDD

The high voltage supply (VBB) may be applied and removed as required when VDD is present. VBB voltage should not drop below VDD or float during operation.

Table 1  Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max RF Input Power @ 6 GHz Single Ended</td>
<td></td>
<td>+33</td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open State Voltage Rating / Switch OUTx to INx</td>
<td>-150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open State Voltage OUTx, INx to GND, VBB pin to GND Potential</td>
<td>-150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed State Voltage VBB to OUTx, INx, GND</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Switching Voltage @ 0.5 V</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Carry Current Rating / Switch</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Voltage Supply VDD</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage Gate Driver Supply VBB</td>
<td></td>
<td>+100</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Logic Input Levels</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>VDD+0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 All parameters must be within recommended operating conditions. Maximum DC and RF power can only be applied during the on-state condition (cold-switched condition).
2 This also applies to ESD events. This is a Class 0 device.
3 RF pins must not be allowed to electrically float during switch operation. See section Floating Node Restrictions for details on avoiding floating nodes.
4 For hot-switching, differential voltage across switch terminals must be less than or equal to 0.5 V and each switch port must within +/-0.5 V of RF ground.
5 RF pins must not be allowed to electrically float during switch operation. See section Floating Node Restrictions for details on avoiding floating nodes.
Table 2 Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver Logic Supply Voltage (V_{DD})</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Voltage Bias Supply Voltage (V_{BB})</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>V_{DC}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td></td>
<td>+85</td>
<td>ºC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DC and AC Electrical Specifications
All specifications valid over full VBB range and operating temperature range unless otherwise noted.

Table 3 RF Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical(^{11})</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Frequency Range</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Ended mode</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max RF Power @ 3 GHz(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insertion Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Ended mode @ 10 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input / Output Return Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Ended mode @ 10 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Ended mode @ 10 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Order Intercept Point (IP3)(^{13})</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td>dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Harmonic (H2)(^{14})</td>
<td>-102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Harmonic (H3)(^{15})</td>
<td>-101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dBc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6. See section Storage and Shelf Life for more information on shelf and floor life.
7. Driver pins include: CLK, BL, LE, DIN, DOUT, VBB, VDD.
8. RF I/O pins include: RFINA, RFINB, OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B, AUX1, AUX2.
9. RF I/O pin ESD rating of 500V is preliminary pending completion of qualification.
10. Note that High-Voltage Bias must be applied to VBB. It is not part of the integrated driver.
11. Typical specifications represent the parametric norm.
12. Single Ended only 50 Ohms Measured at +85ºC.
13. Measured at +25ºC and 37dBm input power of the fundamental tones.
14. Measured at 2 GHz fundamental frequency and 33 dBm input power.
15. Measured at 2 GHz fundamental frequency and 33 dBm input power.
Signal Integrity Differential Performance

Test conditions for the differential eye-diagram performance measurements are listed below:

- Test pattern: $2^{15}-1$ NRZ
- Differential RF input amplitude: 1000 mVpp
- Measurements performed at 32 Gbps and 40 Gbps
- Tests performed at ambient temperature
- RF connector, traces, and cables are de-embedded
- Testing performed on MM5600 EVK

### Test Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Cases</th>
<th>Bit rate (Gbps)</th>
<th>Eye Height (mV)</th>
<th>Eye Width (ps)</th>
<th>Jitter (Peak to Peak,ps)</th>
<th>Rise Time (10%-90%, ps)</th>
<th>Fall Time (90%-10%,ps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1 ON</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>603.2</td>
<td>23.48</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>22.03</td>
<td>22.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2 ON</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>646.3</td>
<td>23.46</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>21.24</td>
<td>21.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1** 32 Gbps OUT1 ON Eye Diagram

**Figure 2** 32 Gbps OUT2 ON Eye Diagram

**Figure 3** 32 Gbps Eye-Diagram Measurements
**Figure 4** 40 Gbps OUT1 ON Eye Diagram

**Figure 5** 40 Gbps OUT2 ON Eye Diagram

**Figure 6** 40 Gbps Eye-Diagram Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Cases</th>
<th>Bit rate (Gbps)</th>
<th>Eye Height (mV)</th>
<th>Eye Width (ps)</th>
<th>Jitter (Peak to Peak, ps)</th>
<th>Rise Time (10%-90%, ps)</th>
<th>Fall Time (90%-10%, ps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1 ON</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>224.5</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>20.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2 ON</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>310.0</td>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>6.61</td>
<td>19.97</td>
<td>19.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 7  Single-ended Insertion Loss / S21

Figure 8  Single-ended Return Loss / S11
Figure 9  Single-ended Isolation / S21
Table 4  DC and AC Electrical Characteristics\textsuperscript{16}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On / Off Switching including Settling Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settling time: on</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settling time: off</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On / Off Switch Operations\textsuperscript{17}</td>
<td>3x10\textsuperscript{9}</td>
<td>30x10\textsuperscript{9}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-State Leakage Current\textsuperscript{18} at 30 V\textsubscript{DC}</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-State Resistance (R\textsubscript{on})</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-State Capacitance (C\textsubscript{on})\textsuperscript{19}</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hot Switch Restrictions**

The MM5600 is not intended for hot switching applications and care should be taken to insure that switching occurs at less than 0.5 V. Further, the voltage at the switch terminals must be within ±0.5 V relative to RF ground.

**Floating Node Restrictions**

RF pins must not be allowed to electrically float during switch operation and therefore require some form of DC path to ground to prevent charge accumulation. DC paths can be an inductor or high value resistance which serves as a discharge path. Floating node examples are:

- Unconnected RF pins, resistively terminate or tie to ground.
- Series capacitance coupling which floats RF pin, shunt with DC path to ground.

See Menlo Micro application note *Avoiding Floating Nodes* for detailed explanation of the hazard conditions to avoid and recommended solutions.

\textsuperscript{16} DC measurements were performed in single-ended configuration.
\textsuperscript{17} Specified at 25 C ambient.
\textsuperscript{18} Measurement performed at 30V applied to RF input pin with corresponding RF output pins connected to ground.
\textsuperscript{19} Capacitance between input and output pins.
Table 5  Driver DC Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver Logic Supply Current (I\textsubscript{DD})\textsuperscript{20}</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver Input</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Level Logic Voltage V\textsubscript{IH}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Logic Input Voltage V\textsubscript{IL}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Logic Input Current I\textsubscript{IH}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Logic Input Current I\textsubscript{IL}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver Output</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Level Logic Output V\textsubscript{OH}\textsuperscript{21}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Level Logic Output V\textsubscript{OL}\textsuperscript{22}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Voltage Bias Supply Current (I\textsubscript{BB})\textsuperscript{23}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6  Driver AC Electrical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clock Frequency</strong> f\textsubscript{CLK}</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clock Width High and Low</strong> t\textsubscript{WL},t\textsubscript{WH}</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Setup Time before Clock Rises</strong> t\textsubscript{SU}</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Hold Time after Clock Rises</strong> t\textsubscript{H}</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latch Enable Pulse Width</strong> t\textsubscript{WLE}</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latch Enable Delay Time after Rising Edge of Clock</strong> t\textsubscript{DLE}</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latch Enable Setup Time before Clock Rises</strong> t\textsubscript{SLE}</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delay Time Clock to Data Low to High</strong> t\textsubscript{DLH}</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delay Time Clock to Data High to Low</strong> t\textsubscript{DLH}</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Logic Inputs</strong> t, t\textsubscript{r}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{20} Measured at F\textsubscript{clk} = 8 MHz, LE = LOW.

\textsuperscript{21} V\textsubscript{OH} measured at I\textsubscript{DOUT} = -0.1 mA.

\textsuperscript{22} V\textsubscript{DL} measured at I\textsubscript{DOUT} = -0.1 mA.

\textsuperscript{23} Measured at V\textsubscript{BB} = 100V and no load.
Figure 10: Driver Interface Timing Diagram
**Functional Block Diagram**

![Functional Block Diagram](image_url)

**Figure 11: Functional Block Diagram**

**Package / Pinout Information**

![Package / Pinout Information](image_url)

**Figure 12: Top-Down Pin Layout**
See Table 7 below for detailed pin description.

**Table 7** Detailed Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2,3,4,6,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,48,49,50,51,52</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>RF Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53,55,56,57,58,59,60,61</td>
<td>EPAD</td>
<td>Tie these pins to GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>DRVGND</td>
<td>Driver Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>HVGND</td>
<td>High Voltage Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CLK</td>
<td>Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Latch Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,20</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>No Connect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DIN</td>
<td>Data In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>DOUT</td>
<td>Data Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>V_{BB}</td>
<td>High Voltage Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>V_{DD}</td>
<td>Logic Supply Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RFINA</td>
<td>Differential Input A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RFINB</td>
<td>Differential Input B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>OUT1A</td>
<td>Differential Output 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>OUT1B</td>
<td>Differential Output 1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>OUT2A</td>
<td>Differential Output 2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>OUT2B</td>
<td>Differential Output 2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>AUX1</td>
<td>Single-ended Output 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>AUX2</td>
<td>Single-ended Output 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High Voltage Gate Driver Control

Operating Description

The integrated high voltage gate driver is controlled through a serial-to-parallel interface that drives the high voltage gate lines of the switches. Switch control data is shifted into an 8-bit shift register, latched, level translated, and applied as gate control signals as shown in block diagram Figure 13 below.

![Block Diagram](image)

The gate driver is controlled by serial data input to DIN, sampled by CLK, latched by LE, and blanked by BL as follows:

- An 8-bit data byte is serially loaded into shift register bits 1-to-8 on the positive edge of CLK. Shift order is MSB first starting with bit 8.
- Parallel data from the shift register is transferred to the high voltage gate output buffers through an 8-bit D latch when the latch enable input LE is logically high. Transparent mode occurs when LE is held high while shifting data into the shift register.
- The MM5600 uses only four of the eight data bits latched for switch control. Bits 1, 2, and 3 and 8 correspond to high voltage gate lines HV1, HV2, HV3, and HV8 respectively. Bits 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not used. Data bits set to logical “1” close the corresponding switch to On and “0” open the switch to Off.
- Shift register data output pin DOUT may be used to cascade multiple devices by connecting DOUT of the first device to DIN of the next device. Other control signals should be shared between all the devices. In this case it is recommended to load 8-bit bytes consisting of 4 dummy bits and 4 switch control bits so that each byte controls one switch.
- There is no reset function. To clear register content, new data must be loaded.
- The blanking input BL will turn all gates off when logically low. The pin should be logically high for normal operation.
- Pins BL and LE have internal 20K ohm pull-up resistors to VDD. If blanking is not used, BL may be unconnected.
### Table 8  Truth Function Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Shift Register</th>
<th>High Voltage Output HVx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All off (blank)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Shift Register</td>
<td>H/L</td>
<td>↑ L H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latched</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>H/L</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Shift Register</th>
<th>High Voltage Output HVx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All off (blank)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Shift Register</td>
<td>H/L</td>
<td>↑ L H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latched</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>H/L</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- H = High logic level
- L = Low logic level
- X = Don’t care logic level
- ↑ = Low to high logic transition
- * = Dependent on the previous stage’s state before the last CLK or last LE high

Each switch is individually controllable. In Table 9 below, primary usage states are highlighted in **bold**. Multiple branches may be closed simultaneously, however RF performance is not specified for such states. Note that On= Closed, Off = Open.
### Table 9  Applied Gate Voltage vs. RF Switch States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HV1</th>
<th>HV2</th>
<th>HV3</th>
<th>HV8</th>
<th>RFINA – OUT1A</th>
<th>RFINA – OUT2A</th>
<th>RFINA – AUX1</th>
<th>RFINB – OUT1B</th>
<th>RFINB – OUT2B</th>
<th>RFINB – AUX2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other valid states**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HV1</th>
<th>HV2</th>
<th>HV3</th>
<th>HV8</th>
<th>RFINA – OUT1A</th>
<th>RFINA – OUT2A</th>
<th>RFINA – AUX1</th>
<th>RFINB – OUT1B</th>
<th>RFINB – OUT2B</th>
<th>RFINB – AUX2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>VBB</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The pin array is located symmetrically on the package body as specified in JEDEC Design Guide 4.25B for JEDEC LGA.

**Recommended PCB Layout and SMT Parameters**

- PCB lands should be as shown in the pad pattern diagram
- Connect GND pins (floating shield inside the package) to RF Signal Ground
- Open space around the package can have grounded thru holes
- ENIG (Electroless Nickel Immersion Gold) pad surface finish
- 20 micron (µm) thick solder mask
- Type 3 or higher solder paste with no clean flux
- Component placement force not to exceed 100 grams
Keep out the GND shape (green area) away from the RF PADs and IO signal PADs.
Recommended Solder Reflow Profile

Follow Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) 3 handling precautions specified in IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.

Storage and Shelf Life
Under typical industry storage conditions (≤30 °C/60% RH) in Moisture Barrier Bags:
- Customer Shelf Life: 24 months from customer receipt date
- Extended Shelf Life: 60 months from customer receipt date if re-bagged every 32 months or less.
- Floor life: Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL) testing is not required for Hermetic package as per JESD47K.
## Package Options and Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>ECCN</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Temp Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM5600-01NDB</td>
<td>EAR99</td>
<td>DC-40 Gbps - DPDT - 8mm x 8mm LGA (for semitest/ATE applications), Industrial Temp with 3B Cycles, Mechanical Endurance at 25°C</td>
<td>-40°C to +85°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM5600-01NDB-TR</td>
<td></td>
<td>DC-40 Gbps - DPDT - 8mm x 8mm LGA (for semitest/ATE applications), Industrial Temp with 3B Cycles Mechanical Endurance at 25°C, Tape and Reel (Qty 250)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM5600-EVK1</td>
<td>EAR99</td>
<td>Evaluation board for MM5600 (differential DPDT, w/Southwest SMA connector-QTY-8) DC-20GHz/40Gbps - 8mm x 8mm LGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM5600-EVK2</td>
<td>EAR99</td>
<td>Evaluation board for MM5600 (single-ended mode, w/Rosenberger SMA connector-QTY-8) DC-12GHz - 8mm x 8mm LGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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