Using D4694-F6

The pi-network equivalent circuit for the D4694-F6 is shown below
Four values are specified in the data sheet for R,L, and C depending on where the pin is positioned.

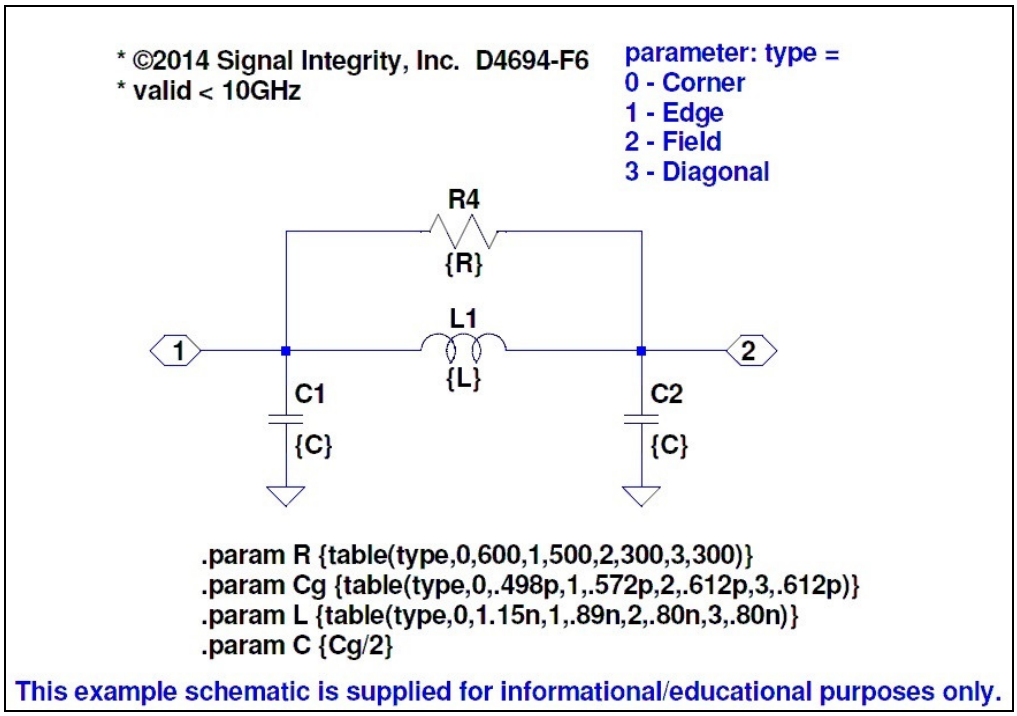

Figure 1. D4694-F6.asc

```
* D4694-F6.asc
R4 2 1 {R}
L1 1 2 {L}
C1 1 0 {C}
C2 2 0 {C}
.param R {table(type,0,600,1,500,2,300,3,300)}
.param Cg {table(type,0,.498p,1,.572p,2,.612p,3,.612p)}
.param L {table(type,0,1.15n,1,.89n,2,.80n,3,.80n)}
.param C {Cg/2}
* parameter: type =\n0 - Corner\n1 - Edge\n2 - Field\n3 - Diagonal
* ©2014 Signal Integrity, Inc.  D4694-F6
* valid < 10GHz
* This example schematic is supplied for informational/educational
purposes only.
.backanno
.end
```

To use the model, the parameter “type” must be specified for each instance.
The valid frequency limit for this model is 10GHz,

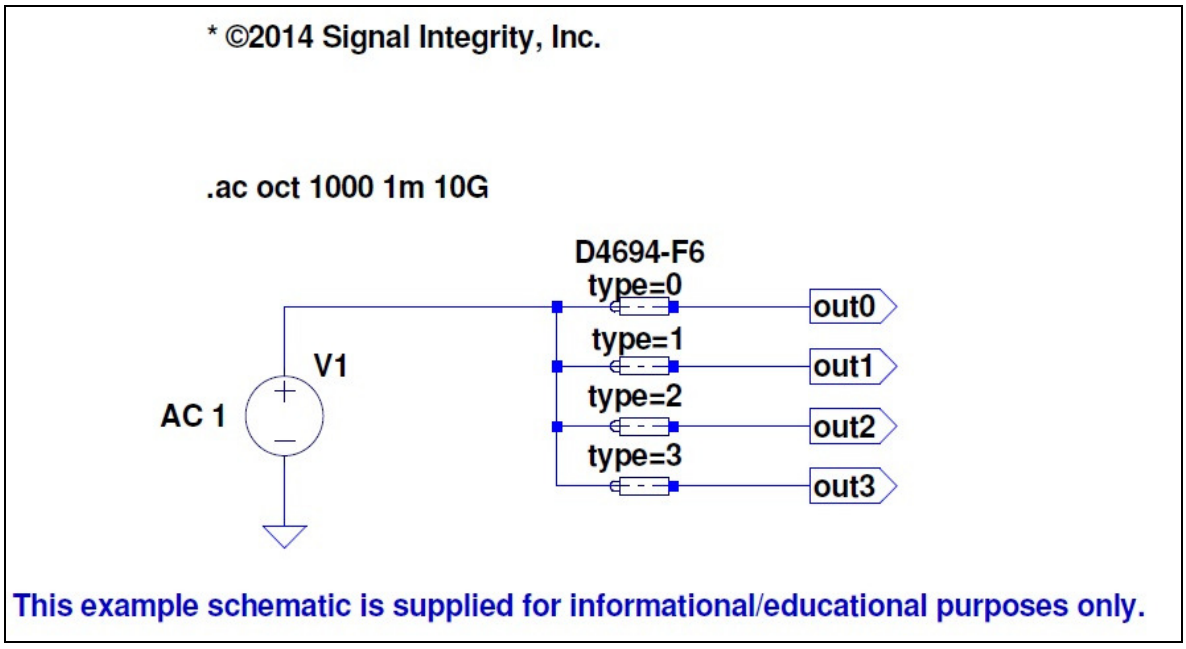

Figure 2. pogo jig.asc

```
* pogo jig.asc
V1 N001 0 AC 1
XX1 N001 out1 d4694-f6 params: type=1
XX2 N001 out2 d4694-f6 params: type=2
XX0 N001 out0 d4694-f6 params: type=0
XX3 N001 out3 d4694-f6 params: type=3

* block symbol definitions
.subckt d4694-f6 1 2
R4 2 1 {R}
L1 1 2 {L}
C1 1 0 {C}
C2 2 0 {C}
.param R {table(type,0,600,1,500,2,300,3,300)}
.param Cg {table(type,0,.498p,1,.572p,2,.612p,3,.612p)}
.param L {table(type,0,1.15n,1,.89n,2,.80n,3,.80n)}
.param C {Cg/2}
.ends d4694-f6

.ac oct 1000 1m 10G
* ©2014 Signal Integrity, Inc.
* This example schematic is supplied for informational/educational
purposes only.
.backanno
.end
```

The results show the difference for each type. Note, in this example, V(out2) is superimposed on V(out3).

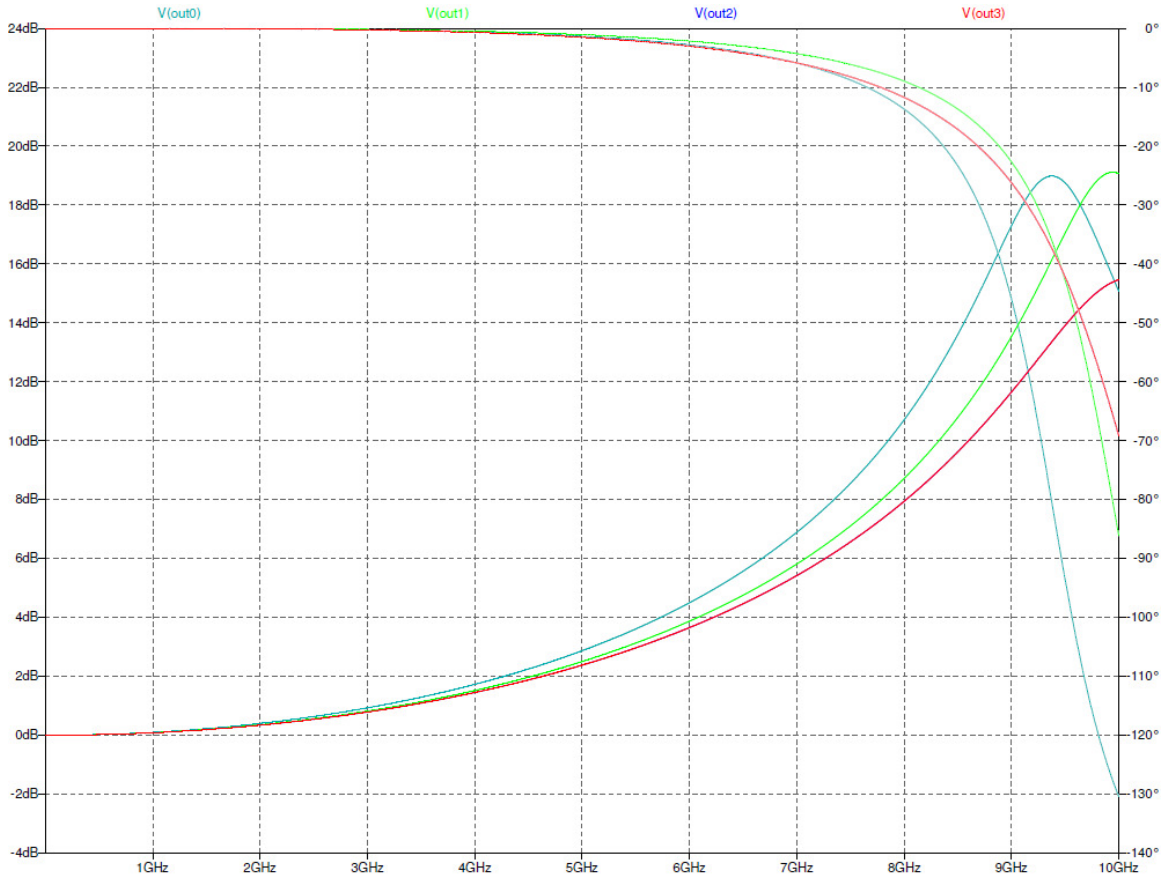

Figure 3. pogo jig output