

BASIC RF ATTENUATORS : PI & T

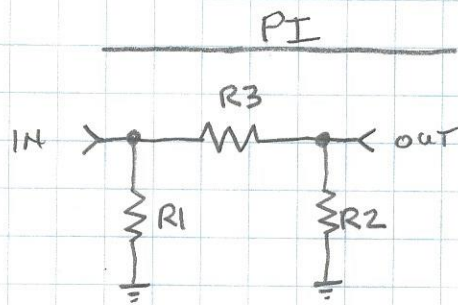
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- MOST APPLICATIONS : INPUT & OUTPUT IMPEDANCES MATCH - 50Ω Z_0

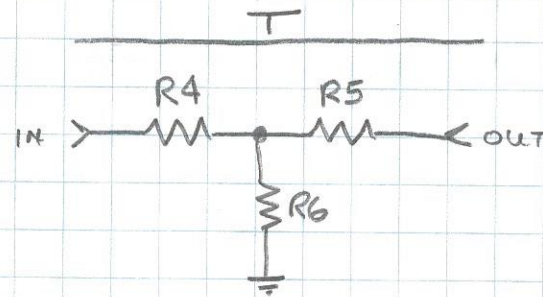
- ATTENUATION EXPRESSED AS: $X_{dB} = \text{POWER LOSS IN dB}$ $20dB$
 $N_x = \text{VOLTAGE RATIO } V_{IN}/V_{OUT}$ $10x$

$$X_{dB} = 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{V_{IN}}{V_{OUT}} \right) = 20 \cdot \log_{10} (N) = +10 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_{IN}}{P_{OUT}} \right)$$

$$N = \frac{V_{IN}}{V_{OUT}} = 10^{\left(\frac{X_{dB}}{20} \right)}$$



FOR
 $Z_{IN} = Z_{OUT} = Z_0$



$$R1 = R2 = Z_0 \cdot \left[\frac{N+1}{N-1} \right]$$

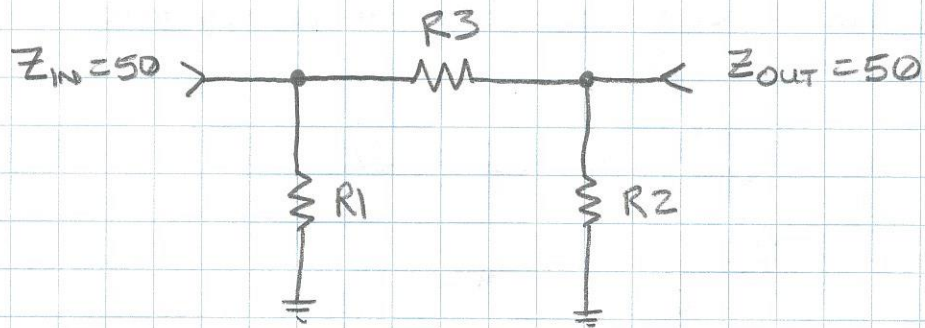
$$R3 = Z_0 \cdot \left[\frac{N^2 - 1}{2N} \right]$$

$$R4 = R5 = Z_0 \cdot \left[\frac{N-1}{N+1} \right]$$

$$R6 = Z_0 \cdot \left[\frac{2 \cdot N}{N^2 - 1} \right]$$

EXAMPLE: 20dB 10x PI ATTENUATOR FOR 50Ω

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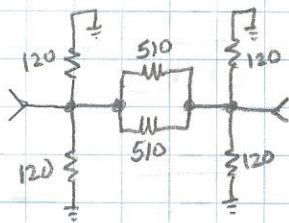
$$20\text{dB} = 10x$$

$$N = 10$$

$$R_1 = 50 \cdot \left(\frac{10+1}{10-1} \right) = 50 \cdot \frac{11}{9} = 61.1\ \Omega$$

$$R_3 = 50 \cdot \left(\frac{10^2-1}{2N} \right) = 50 \cdot \frac{99}{20} = 247.5\ \Omega$$

ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION



GOOD RF REFERENCE SITES

WWW.RFCAFE.COM

WWW.MICROWAVES101.COM

WWW.RADIO-ELECTRONICS.COM