

Nonreflective, Silicon SP4T Switch, 0.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz

Data Sheet HMC7992

FEATURES

Nonreflective, 50 Ω design
High isolation: 45 dB typical at 2 GHz
Low insertion loss: 0.6 dB at 2 GHz
High power handling
33 dBm through path
27 dBm terminated path
High linearity

1 dB compression (P1dB): 35 dBm typical Input third-order intercept (IIP3): 58 dBm typical ESD rating: 2 kV human body model (HBM), Class 2 Single positive supply: 3.3 V to 5.0 V Standard TTL-, CMOS-, and 1.8 V-compatible control 16-lead, 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP package (9 mm²) Pin compatible with the HMC241ALP3E

APPLICATIONS

Cellular/4G infrastructure Wireless infrastructure Automotive telematics Mobile radios Test equipment

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The HMC7992 is a general-purpose, nonreflective, 0.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz, silicon, single-pole, four-throw (SP4T) switch in a leadless, surface-mount package. The switch is ideal for cellular infrastructure applications, offers high isolation of 45 dB typical at 2 GHz, and a low insertion loss of 0.6 dB at 2 GHz. It offers excellent power handling capability up to 6.0 GHz, with input power of 1 dB compression point (P1dB) of 35 dBm at 5 V operation. The HMC7992 has good low frequency input power handling below 0.1 GHz and can operate well down to 10 kHz, with a typical 1 dB compression of 21 dBm (see Figure 21) and an IIP3 of 37 dBm (see Figure 22) at 1 MHz.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

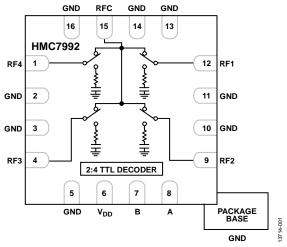


Figure 1.

The on-chip circuitry allows the HMC7992 to operate at a single, positive supply voltage range from 3.3 V to 5 V, and as well as a single, positive control voltage from 0 V to 1.8 V/3.3 V/5.0 V. A 2:4 decoder integrated in the switch requires only two controlled input signals, with a positive control voltage range from 0 V to 1.8 V/3.3 V/5.0 V, to select one of the four radio frequency (RF) paths.

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SPECIFICATIONS

 V_{DD} = 3.3 V to 5.0 V, V_{CTL} = 0 V/V $_{\text{DD}}$, T_{CASE} = 25°C, 50 Ω system, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
INSERTION LOSS		0.1 GHz to 2.0 GHz		0.6	0.9	dB
		2.0 GHz to 4.0 GHz		0.7	1.1	dB
		4.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz		1.0	1.5	dB
ISOLATION						
RFC to RF1to RF4 (Worst Case)		0.1 GHz to 2.0 GHz	40	45		dB
		2.0 GHz to 4.0 GHz	32	37		dB
		4.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz	25	30		dB
RETURN LOSS						
On State		0.1 GHz to 2.0 GHz		25		dB
		2.0 GHz to 4.0 GHz		24		dB
		4.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz		17		dB
Off State		0.1 GHz to 2.0 GHz		7		dB
		0.4 GHz to 1.0 GHz		15		dB
		1.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz		20		dB
SWITCHING SPEED						
Rise Time and Fall Time	trise, trall	10% to 90% of RF output		30		ns
On Time and Off Time	ton, toff	50% of V _{CTL} to 90% of RF output		150		ns
RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) SETTLING TIME		50% V _{CTL} to 0.1 dB margin of final RF _{OUT}		320		ns
INPUT POWER COMPRESSION		0.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz				
1 dB Compression	P1dB	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$		35		dB
		$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		33		dB
0.1 dB Compression	P0.1dB	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$		33		dB
		$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		31		dB
INPUT THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT	IIP3	0.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz, two-tone input power = 14 dBm/tone				
		$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$		58		dBm
		$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$		56		dBm
DIGITAL CONTROL VOLTAGES		<1 μA typical				
Low Voltage	V _{IL}	$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V } (\pm 5\% \text{ V}_{DD})$	0		0.85	V
		$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V } (\pm 5\% \text{ V}_{DD})$	0		1.2	V
High Voltage	V _{IH}	$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V } (\pm 5\% \text{ V}_{DD})$	1.15		3.3	V
		$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V } (\pm 5\% \text{ V}_{DD})$	1.55		5.0	V
BIAS AND SUPPLY CURRENT	I_{DD}					
$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$				0.16	0.20	mA
$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$				0.18	0.23	mA
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS						
Bias Voltage Range	V_{DD}		3.0		5.4	V
Control Voltage Range	V _{CTL}		0		V_{DD}	V
Case Temperature Range	T _{CASE}		-40		+105	°C
Maximum RF Input Power		0.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz				
Through Path		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 5 \text{ V}, T_{CASE} = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$		30		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 5 \text{ V}, T_{CASE} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		33		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_{CASE} = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$		29		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V}, T_{CASE} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		32		dBm
Terminated Path		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$		21		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		24		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		27		dBm
		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$		27		dBm
Hot Switching		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = 105^{\circ}\text{C}$		24		dBm
- -		$V_{DD}/V_{CTL} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}, T_{CASE} = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		27		dBm

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Rating		
−0.3 V to +5.5 V		
$-0.5 \text{ V to V}_{DD} + (+0.5 \text{ V})$		
34 dBm		
28 dBm		
30 dBm		
135°C		
-65°C to +150°C		
260°C		
115°C		
200°C		
2 kV (Class 2)		
1.25 kV		

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ For recommended operating conditions, see Table 1.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

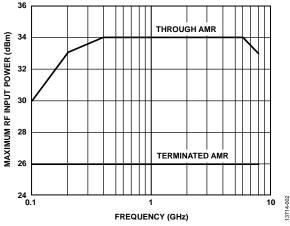


Figure 2. Maximum RF Input Power vs. Frequency

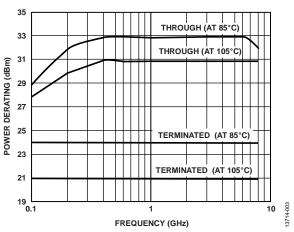


Figure 3. Power Derating vs. Frequency

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

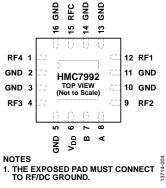


Figure 4. Pin Configuration

Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	RF4	RF Port 4. This pin is dc-coupled and matched to 50 Ω . A dc blocking capacitor is required on this pin.
2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16	GND	Ground. The package bottom has an exposed metal pad that must connect to the printed circuit board (PCB) RF/dc ground. See Figure 5 for the GND interface schematic.
4	RF3	RF Port 3. This pin is dc-coupled and matched to 50 Ω . A dc blocking capacitor is required on this pin.
6	V_{DD}	Supply Voltage.
7	В	Logic Control Input B. See Figure 6 for the control input interface schematic. See Table 4 and the recommended input control voltages range in Table 1.
8	Α	Logic Control Input A. See Figure 6 for the control input interface schematic. See Table 4 and the recommended input control voltages range in Table 1.
9	RF2	RF Port 2. This pin is dc-coupled and matched to 50 Ω . A dc blocking capacitor is required on this pin.
12	RF1	RF Port 1. This pin is dc-coupled and matched to 50Ω . A dc blocking capacitor is required on this pin.
15	RFC	RF Common Port. This pin is dc-coupled and matched to 50Ω . A dc blocking capacitor is required on this pin.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad must connect to RF/dc ground.

INTERFACE SCHEMATICS



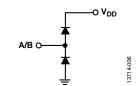


Figure 6. Logic Control (A/B) Interface Schematic

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

INSERTION LOSS, ISOLATION, AND RETURN LOSS

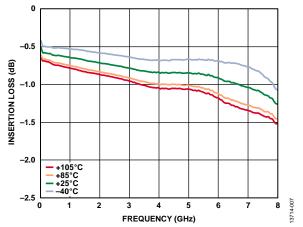


Figure 7. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 5 V$

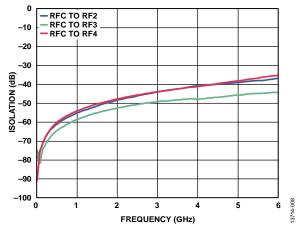


Figure 8. Isolation vs. Frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V to } 5 \text{ V}$, RFC to RF1 = On

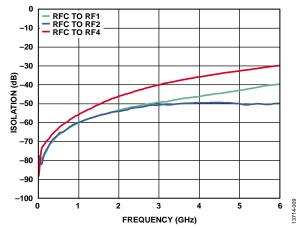


Figure 9. Isolation vs. Frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V to 5 V}$, RFC to RF3 = On

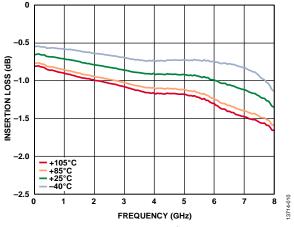


Figure 10. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

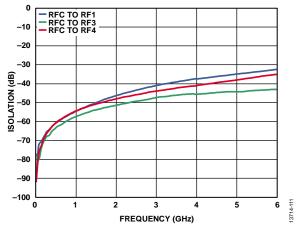


Figure 11. Isolation vs. Frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ to 5 V, RFC to RF2 = On

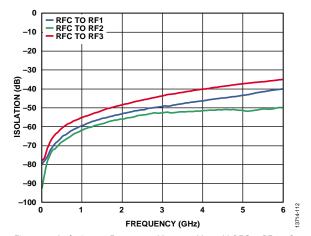


Figure 12. Isolation vs. Frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ to 5 V, RFC to RF4 = On

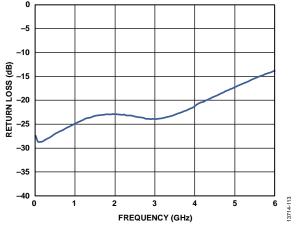


Figure 13. Return Loss for RFC vs. Frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ to 5 V

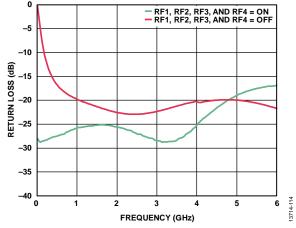


Figure 14. Return Loss for RF1, RF2, RF3, and RF4 vs. Frequency, $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.3 \, \text{V}$ to 5 V

INPUT COMPRESSION AND INPUT THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT (0.1 GHz TO 6.0 GHz)

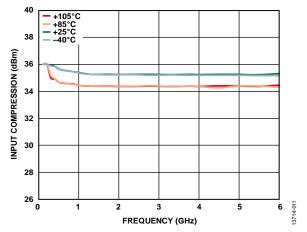


Figure 15. Input Compression 1 dB Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 5 V$

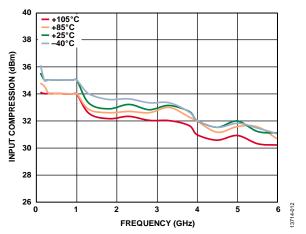


Figure 16. Input Compression 0.1 dB Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$

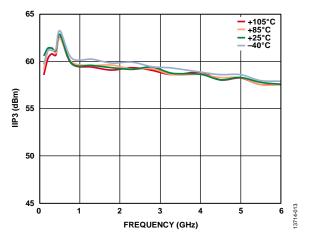


Figure 17. Input Third-Order Intercept (IIP3) Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$

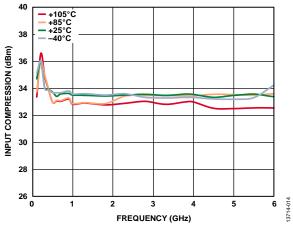


Figure 18. Input Compression 1 dB Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 3.3 V$

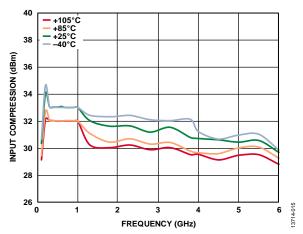


Figure 19. Input Compression 0.1 dB Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

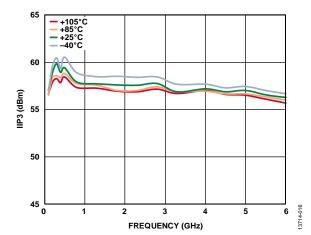


Figure 20. Input Third-Order Intercept (IIP3) Point vs. Frequency for Various Temperatures, $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$

INPUT COMPRESSION AND INPUT THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT (10 kHz TO 1 GHz)

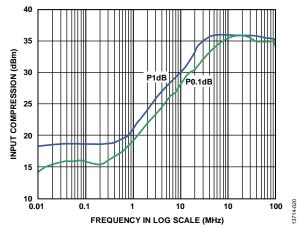


Figure 21. Input Compression (P1dB and P0.1dB Points) vs. Frequency in Log Scale, V_{DD} = 5 V at 25°C

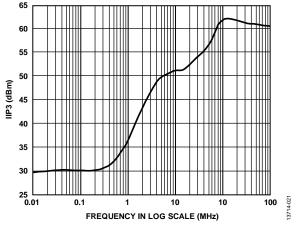


Figure 22. Input Third-Order Intercept (IIP3) vs. Frequency in Log Scale, $V_{\rm DD} = 5~V$ at $25^{\circ}{\rm C}$

THEORY OF OPERATION

The HMC7992 requires a single positive supply voltage applied to the $V_{\text{\tiny DD}}$ pin. A bypassing capacitor is recommended on the supply line to minimize RF coupling.

The HMC7992 integrates with an internal 2:4 decoder; the four RF paths are selected via the two digital control voltages applied to the A and B control inputs. A small value bypassing capacitor is recommended on these digital signal lines to improve the RF signal isolation.

The HMC7992 is internally matched to 50 Ω at the RF common port (RFC) and the RF ports (RF1, RF2, RF3, and RF4); therefore, no external matching components are required. The RF pins are dc-coupled and dc blocking capacitors are required on the RF paths. The design is bidirectional; the RF input signals can apply at the RFC port or the RF1 to RF4 ports. The inputs and outputs are interchangeable.

Depending on the logic level applied to the control input pins, A and B, one RF output port (for example, RF1) is set to on mode, by which an insertion loss path is provided from the input to the output. The other RF output ports (for example, RF2, RF3, and RF4) are then set to off mode, by which the outputs are isolated from the input. When the RF output ports (RF1, RF2, RF3, and RF4) are in isolation mode, they are internally terminated to $50~\Omega$, and thereby can absorb the applied RF signal.

The ideal power-up sequence is as follows:

- 1. Power up GND.
- 2. Power up V_{DD} .
- 3. Power up the digital control inputs. The relative order of the logic control inputs is not important. Powering the logic control inputs before the $V_{\rm DD}$ supply can inadvertently forward bias and damage the internal ESD protection structures.
- Apply the RF input.

Table 4. Truth Table

Control Input		Signal Path State
Α	В	RFC to
Low	Low	RF1
High	Low	RF2
Low	High	RF3
High	High	RF4

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Generate the evaluation PCB with proper RF circuit design techniques. Signal lines at the RF port must have a 50 Ω impedance, and the package ground leads and backside ground slug must connect directly to the ground plane, as shown in Figure 23. The evaluation board shown in Figure 23 is available from Analog Devices, Inc., upon request.

Table 5. Bill of Materials for the EV1HMC7992LP3D¹ Evaluation Board

Reference Designator	Description
J1 to J5	PCB mount SMA connectors
C1 to C5	100 pF capacitors, 0402 package
C8 to C10	100 pF capacitors, 0402 package
C13	0.1 μF capacitor, 0402 package
R1 to R2	0 Ω resistors, 0402 package
U1	HMC7992LP3DE SP4T switch
PCB ²	600-01284-00 evaluation PCB

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Reference this evaluation board number when ordering the complete evaluation board.

² Circuit board material: Roger 4350 or Arlon 25FR.

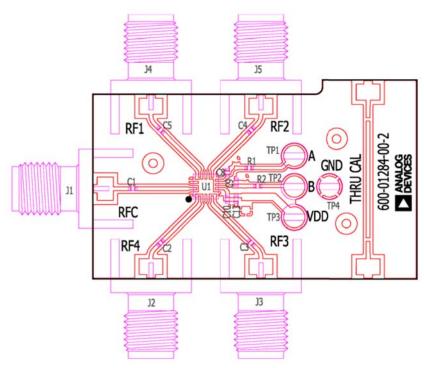


Figure 23. EV1HMC7992LP3D Evaluation Board