

# ANALOG Wideband 4 GHz, 43 dB Isolation at 1 GHz, DEVICES CMOS 1 65 V to 2 75 V 2-1 Muy/SPDT CMOS 1.65 V to 2.75 V, 2:1 Mux/SPDT

**Data Sheet** 

ADG918/ADG919

#### **FEATURES**

Wideband switch: -3 dB at 4 GHz Absorptive/reflective switches High off isolation (43 dB at 1 GHz) Low insertion loss (0.8 dB at 1 GHz) Single 1.65 V to 2.75 V power supply CMOS/LVTTL control logic 8-lead MSOP and tiny 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP Low power consumption (<1  $\mu$ A)

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Wireless communications **General-purpose RF switching Dual-band applications High speed filter selection** Digital transceiver front end switch IF switching **Tuner modules** Antenna diversity switching

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The ADG918/ADG919 are wideband switches using a CMOS process to provide high isolation and low insertion loss to 1 GHz. The ADG918 is an absorptive (matched) switch having 50  $\Omega$  terminated shunt legs, whereas the ADG919 is a reflective switch. These devices are designed such that the isolation is high over the dc to 1 GHz frequency range. They have on-board CMOS control logic, thus eliminating the need for external controlling circuitry. The control inputs are both CMOS and LVTTL compatible. The low power consumption of these CMOS devices makes them ideally suited to wireless and general-purpose high frequency switching applications.

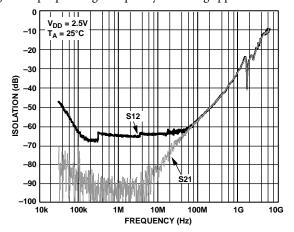


Figure 1. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

#### **Document Feedback** Information furnished by Analog Devices is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Analog Devices for its use, nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from its use. Specifications subject to change without notice. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of Analog Devices. Trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS**

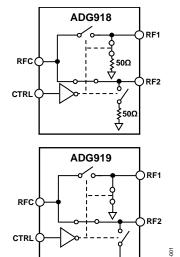


Figure 2.

#### **PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS**

- -43 dB off isolation at 1 GHz.
- 0.8 dB insertion loss at 1 GHz.
- Tiny 8-lead MSOP/LFCSP.

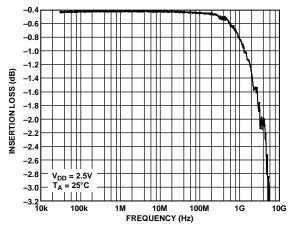


Figure 3. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Features	Terminology
Applications1	Test Circuits
Functional Block Diagrams	Applications In
General Description	Absorptive v
Product Highlights1	Wireless Met
Revision History2	Tuner Modu
Specifications	Filter Selection
Absolute Maximum Ratings 5	ADG918/ADG
ESD Caution5	Outline Dimen
Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions6	Ordering Gu
Typical Performance Characteristics	
REVISION HISTORY	
5/2016—Rev. D to Rev. E	8/2008—Rev. A
Updated Outline Dimensions	Changes to Tab
	Intermodulatio
3/2016—Rev. C to Rev. D	Updated Outlin
Changed CP-8-2 to CP-8-13 Throughout	Changes to Oro
Changes to Figure 4 and Table 36	-
Added Figure 5, Renumbered Sequentially6	9/2004—Rev. 0
Changed ADG9xx Evaluation Board Section to ADG918/	Updated Forma
ADG919 Evaluation Board Section	Change to Data
Updated Outline Dimensions	Change to Feat
Changes to Ordering Guide	Change to Prod
	Changes to Spe
9/08—Rev. B to Rev. C	Change to ADO
Changes to Ordering Guide	Changes to Oro

Terminology	10
Test Circuits	11
Applications Information	13
Absorptive vs. Reflective Switch	13
Wireless Metering	13
Tuner Modules	13
Filter Selection	13
ADG918/ADG919 Evaluation Board	14
Outline Dimensions	15
Ordering Guide	16

#### A to Rev. B

Changes to Table 1, AC Electrical Characteristics, Third	l Order
Intermodulation Intercept	3
Updated Outline Dimensions	15
Changes to Ordering Guide	16
9/2004—Rev. 0 to Rev. A	

Updated Format	Universal
Change to Data Sheet Title	1
Change to Features	1
Change to Product Highlights	1
Changes to Specifications	
Change to ADG9xx Evaluation Board section	
Changes to Ordering Guide	14

8/03—Revision 0: Initial Version

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

 $V_{\rm DD}$  = 1.65 V to 2.75 V, GND = 0 V, input power = 0 dBm, all specifications  $T_{\rm MIN}$  to  $T_{\rm MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Temperature range for B Version:  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C.

Table 1.

				B Version		
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ <sup>1</sup>	Max	Unit
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Operating Frequency <sup>2</sup>			dc		2	GHz
3 dB Frequency <sup>3</sup>					4	GHz
Input Power <sup>3</sup>		0 V dc bias			7	dBm
		0.5 V dc bias			16	dBm
Insertion Loss	S <sub>21</sub> , S <sub>12</sub>	DC to 100 MHz; $V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$		0.4	0.7	dB
		$500 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$		0.5	0.8	dB
		$1000 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_{DD} = 2.5 \text{ V} \pm 10\%$		0.8	1.25	dB
Isolation—RFC to RF1/RF2	S <sub>21</sub> , S <sub>12</sub>	100 MHz	57	60		dB
(CP Package)		500 MHz	46	49		dB
		1000 MHz	36	43		dB
Isolation—RFC to RF1/RF2	S <sub>21</sub> , S <sub>12</sub>	100 MHz	55	60		dB
(RM Package)		500 MHz	43	47		dB
		1000 MHz	34	37		dB
Isolation—RF1 to RF2 (Crosstalk)	S <sub>21</sub> , S <sub>12</sub>	100 MHz	55	58		
(CP Package)		500 MHz	41	44		
		1000 MHz	31	37		
Isolation—RF1 to RF2 (Crosstalk)	S <sub>21</sub> , S <sub>12</sub>	100 MHz	54	57		
(RM Package)		500 MHz	39	42		
		1000 MHz	31	33		
Return Loss (On Channel) <sup>3</sup>	S <sub>11</sub> , S <sub>22</sub>	DC to 100 MHz	21	27		dB
		500 MHz	22	27		dB
		1000 MHz	22	26		dB
Return Loss (Off Channel) <sup>3</sup>	S <sub>11</sub> , S <sub>22</sub>	DC to 100 MHz	18	23		dB
ADG918		500 MHz	17	21		dB
		1000 MHz	16	20		dB
On Switching Time <sup>3</sup>	ton	50% CTRL to 90% RF		6.6	10	ns
Off Switching Time <sup>3</sup>	toff	50% CTRL to 10% RF		6.5	9.5	ns
Rise Time <sup>3</sup>	t <sub>RISE</sub>	10% to 90% RF		6.1	9	ns
Fall Time <sup>3</sup>	t <sub>FALL</sub>	90% to 10% RF		6.1	9	ns
1 dB Compression <sup>3</sup>	$P_{-1 dB}$	1000 MHz		17		dBm
Third Order Intermodulation Intercept	IP <sub>3</sub>	900 MHz/901 MHz, 4 dBm	28.5	36		dBm
Video Feedthrough⁴				2.5		mV p-p
DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Input High Voltage	V <sub>INH</sub>	$V_{DD} = 2.25 \text{ V to } 2.75 \text{ V}$	1.7			V
	V <sub>INH</sub>	$V_{DD} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.65 Vcc			V
Input Low Voltage	V <sub>INL</sub>	$V_{DD} = 2.25 \text{ V to } 2.75 \text{ V}$			0.7	V
-	V <sub>INL</sub>	$V_{DD} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$			0.35 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Input Leakage Current	l <sub>1</sub>	$0 \text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 2.75 \text{ V}$		± 0.1	± 1	μΑ

				B Versio	n	
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ <sup>1</sup>	Max	Unit
CAPACITANCE <sup>3</sup>						
RF On Capacitance	C <sub>RF</sub> ON	f = 1 MHz		1.6		pF
CTRL Input Capacitance	C <sub>CTRL</sub>	f = 1 MHz		2		pF
POWER REQUIREMENTS						
$V_{DD}$			1.65		2.75	V
Quiescent Power Supply Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>		0.1	1	μΑ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Typical values are at  $V_{DD}$  = 2.5 V and 25°C, unless otherwise stated.
<sup>2</sup> Point at which insertion loss degrades by 1 dB.
<sup>3</sup> Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.
<sup>4</sup> The dc transience at the output of any port of the switch when the control voltage is switched from high to low or low to high in a 50 Ω test setup, measured with 1 ns rise time pulses and 500 MHz bandwidth.

# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

 $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	−0.5 V to +4 V
Inputs to GND	$-0.5 \text{ V to V}_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V}^{1}$
Continuous Current	30 mA
Input Power	18 dBm
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (B Version)	−40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
$\theta_{JA}$ Thermal Impedance	
MSOP	206°C/W
LFCSP	
2-Layer Board	84°C/W
4-Layer Board	48°C/W
Lead Temperature, Soldering (10 sec)	300°C
IR Reflow, Peak Temperature (<20 sec)	235°C
ESD	1 kV

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>text{RF1}$  and RF2 off port inputs to ground:  $-0.5\,\text{V}$  to VDD - 0.5 V.

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.

### **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 CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



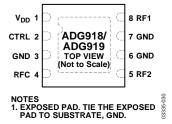


Figure 4. ADG918/ADG919 Pin Configuration (MSOP)

Figure 5. ADG918/ADG919 Pin Configuration (LFCSP)

**Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions** 

Pin No.				
MSOP	LFCSP	Mnemonic	c Function	
1	1	$V_{DD}$	Power Supply Input. These devices can be operated from 1.65 V to 2.75 V; decouple V <sub>DD</sub> to GND.	
2	2	CTRL	Logic Control Input. See Table 4.	
3, 6, 7	3, 6, 7	GND	Ground Reference Point for All Circuitry on the Device.	
4	4	RFC	COMMON RF Port for Switch.	
5	5	RF2	RF2 Port.	
8	8	RF1	RF1 Port.	
Not applicable	0	EPAD	Exposed Pad. Tie the exposed pad to substrate, GND.	

#### **Table 4. Truth Table**

CTRL	Signal Path
0	RF2 to RFC
1	RF1 to RFC

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

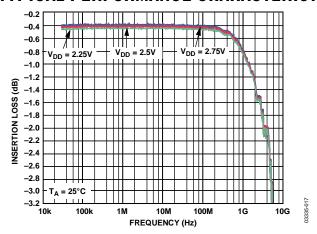


Figure 6. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Supplies (RF1/RF2, S12, and S21)

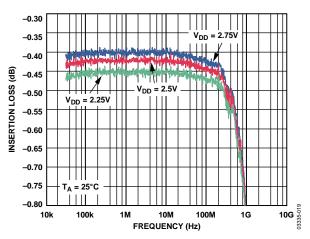


Figure 7. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Supplies (RF1/RF2, S12, and S21) (Zoomed Figure 5 Plot)

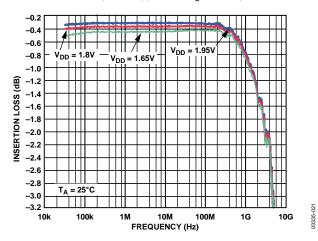


Figure 8. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Supplies (RF1/RF2, S12, and S21)

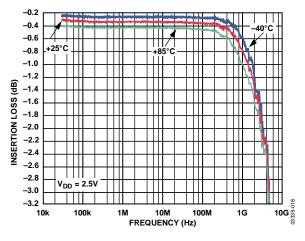


Figure 9. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature (RF1/RF2, S12, and S21)

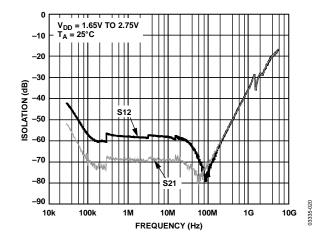


Figure 10. Isolation vs. Frequency over Supplies (RF1/RF2, ADG918)

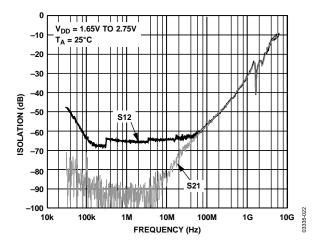


Figure 11. Isolation vs. Frequency over Supplies (RF1/RF2, ADG919)

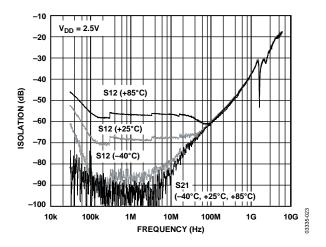


Figure 12. Isolation vs. Frequency over Temperature (RF1/RF2, ADG919)

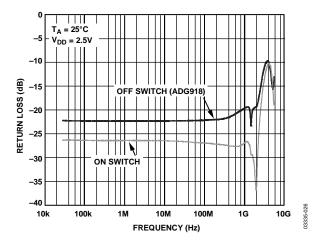


Figure 13. Return Loss vs. Frequency (RF1/RF2, S11)

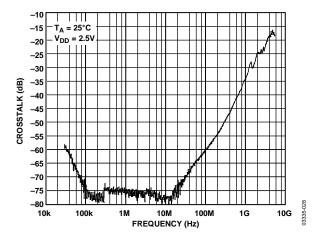


Figure 14. Crosstalk vs. Frequency (RF1/RF2, S12, S21)

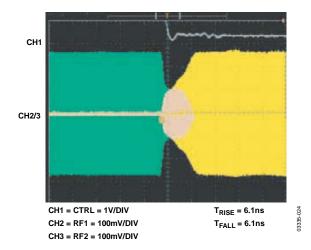


Figure 15. Switch Timing

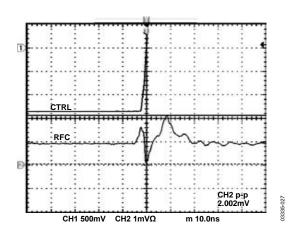


Figure 16. Video Feedthrough

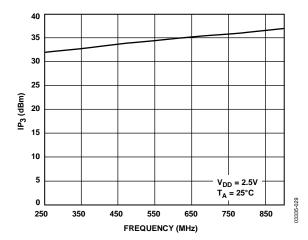


Figure 17. IP3 vs. Frequency

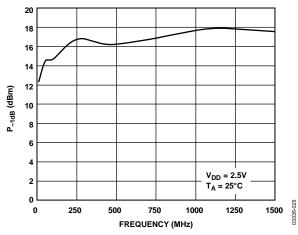


Figure 18. P<sub>-1 dB</sub> vs. Frequency

### **TERMINOLOGY**

 $V_{DD}$ 

Most positive power supply potential.

 $I_{DD}$ 

Positive supply current.

**GND** 

Ground (0 V) reference.

**CTRL** 

Logic control input.

 $V_{INI}$ 

Maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

 $V_{\text{INH}}$ 

Minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

IINL (IINH)

Input current of the digital input.

 $C_{IN}$ 

Digital input capacitance.

ton

Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on.

toff

Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off.

trise

Rise time; time for the RF signal to rise from 10% to 90% of the on level.

#### $t_{\text{FALL}}$

Fall time; time for the RF signal to fall from 90% to 10% of the on level.

#### **Off Isolation**

The attenuation between the input and output ports of the switch when the switch control voltage is in the off condition.

#### **Insertion Loss**

The attenuation between the input and output ports of the switch when the switch control voltage is in the on condition.

#### P 1.41

1 dB compression point. The RF input power level at which the switch insertion loss increases by 1 dB over the low level value. It is a measure of how much power the on switch can handle before the insertion loss increases by 1 dB.

#### $IP_3$

Third order intermodulation intercept. This is a measure of the power in false tones that occur when closely spaced tones are passed through a switch, whereby the nonlinearity of the switch causes these false tones to be generated.

#### **Return Loss**

The amount of reflected power relative to the incident power at a port. Large return loss indicates good matching. By measuring return loss, the VSWR (voltage standing wave ratio) can be calculated from conversion charts. VSWR indicates the degree of matching present at a switch RF port.

#### Video Feedthrough

Spurious signals present at the RF ports of the switch when the control voltage is switched from high to low or low to high without an RF signal present.

# **TEST CIRCUITS**

Setups for the ADG918 are similar.

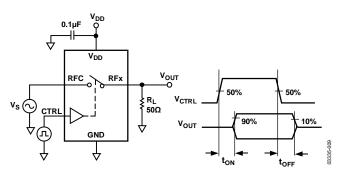


Figure 19. Switch Timing: ton, toff

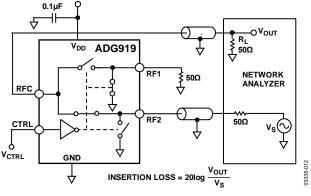


Figure 22. Insertion Loss

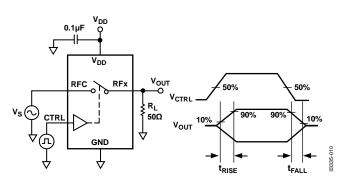


Figure 20. Switch

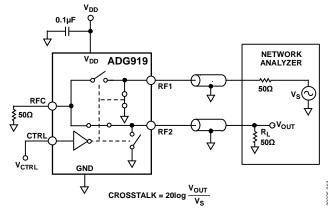


Figure 23. Crosstalk

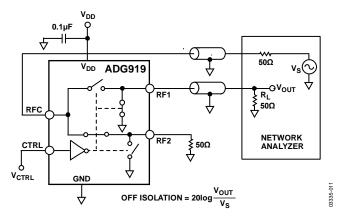


Figure 21. Off Isolation

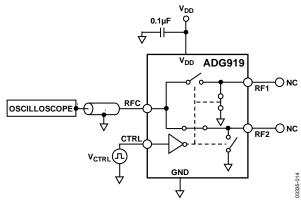
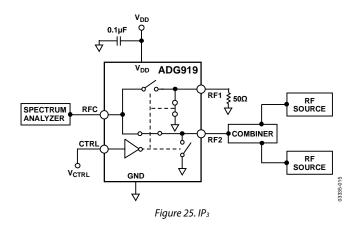
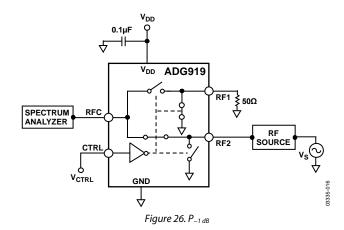


Figure 24. Video Feedthrough





### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The ADG918/ADG919 are ideal solutions for low power, high frequency applications. The low insertion loss, high isolation between ports, low distortion, and low current consumption of these devices make them excellent solutions for many high frequency switching applications. The most obvious application is in a transmit/receive block, as shown in the wireless metering block diagram in Figure 27.

Other applications include switching between high frequency filters, an ASK generator, an FSK generator, and an antenna diversity switch in many tuner modules.

#### ABSORPTIVE VS. REFLECTIVE SWITCH

The ADG918 is an absorptive (matched) switch with 50  $\Omega$  terminated shunt legs, and the ADG919 is a reflective switch with 0  $\Omega$  terminated shunts to ground. The ADG918 absorptive switch has a good VSWR on each port, regardless of the switch mode. An absorptive switch must be used when there is a need for a good VSWR that is looking into the port but not passing the through signal to the common port. The ADG918 is therefore ideal for applications that require minimum reflections back to the RF source. It also ensures that the maximum power is transferred to the load.

The ADG919 reflective switch is suitable for applications where high off port VSWR does not matter and the switch has some other desired performance feature. It can be used in many applications, including high speed filter selection. In most cases, an absorptive switch can be used instead of a reflective switch, but not vice versa.

#### **WIRELESS METERING**

The ADG918 can be used in wireless metering applications. It can be used in conjunction with the ADF7020 transceiver IC for a utility metering transceiver application, providing the required isolation between the transmit and receive signals.

The SPDT configuration isolates the high frequency receive signal from the high frequency transmit.

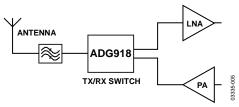


Figure 27. Wireless Metering

#### **TUNER MODULES**

The ADG918 can be used in a tuner module to switch between the cable TV input and the off-air antenna. This device is also ideal for use as an antenna diversity switch, switching different antenna to the tuner.



Figure 28. Tuner Modules

#### **FILTER SELECTION**

The ADG919 can be used as a 2:1 demultiplex to switch high frequency signals between different filters and also to multiplex the signal to the output.



Figure 29. Filter Selection

## ADG918/ADG919 EVALUATION BOARD

The ADG918/ADG919 evaluation board allows designers to evaluate the high performance wideband switches with a minimum of effort.

In addition to the evaluation board, the user requires only a power supply and a network analyzer. An application note is available with the evaluation board and gives complete information about operating the evaluation board.

The RFC port (see Figure 30) is connected through a 50  $\Omega$  transmission line to the top left SMA connector J1. RF1 and RF2 are connected through 50  $\Omega$  transmission lines to the top two SMA connectors, J2 and J3 respectively. A through transmission line connects J4 and J5 and estimates the loss of the PCB over the environmental conditions being evaluated.

The board is constructed of a 4-layer, FR4 material with a dielectric constant of 4.3 and an overall thickness of 0.062 inches. Two ground layers with grounded planes provide ground for the RF transmission lines. The transmission lines were designed using a coplanar waveguide with ground plane model using a trace width of 0.052 inches, a clearance to ground plane of 0.030 inches, a dielectric thickness of 0.029 inches, and a metal thickness of 0.014 inches.

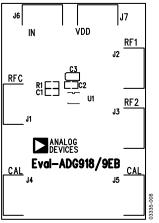


Figure 30. ADG918/ADG919 Evaluation Board Top View

# **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

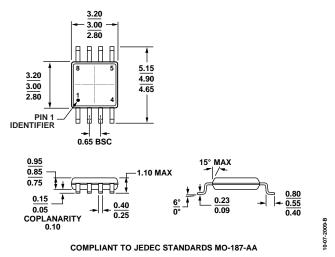
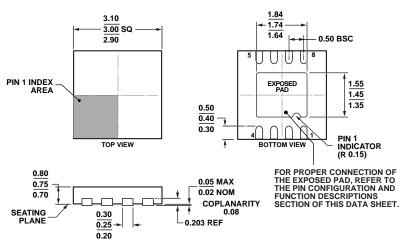


Figure 31. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]
(RM-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters



#### COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-229-WEED

Figure 32. 8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP] 3 mm × 3 mm Body and 0.75 mm Package Height (CP-8-13)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

### **ORDERING GUIDE**

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADG918BRM	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B
ADG918BRM-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B
ADG918BRMZ	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B#
ADG918BRMZ-500RL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B#
ADG918BRMZ-REEL	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B#
ADG918BRMZ-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	W4B#
ADG918BCPZ-500RL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-8-13	W4B#
ADG918BCPZ-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-8-13	W4B#
ADG919BRMZ	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	S1X
ADG919BRMZ-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	S1X
ADG919BCPZ-REEL7	-40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]	CP-8-13	S1X
EVAL-ADG918EBZ		Evaluation Board		
EVAL-ADG919EBZ		Evaluation Board		

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Z = RoHS Compliant Part, # denotes RoHS compliant product may be top or bottom marked.