

### **Description**

The F2911 is a high reliability, low insertion loss,  $75\Omega$  SPST RF switch designed for a multitude of wireless and RF applications. This device covers a broad frequency range from 1MHz to 3500MHz. In addition to providing low insertion loss, the F2911 also delivers excellent linearity and isolation performance while providing a  $75\Omega$  termination on one port in the isolation mode.

The F2911 uses a single positive supply voltage supporting either 3.3V or 1.8V control logic.

## **Competitive Advantage**

The F2911 provides broadband RF performance to support the CATV market along with high power handling, and high isolation.

- Low insertion loss
- High isolation
- Excellent linearity
- Extended temperature range

## **Typical Applications**

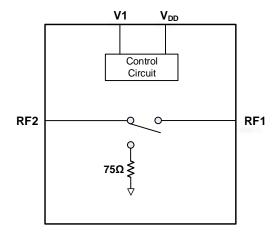
- CATV Infrastructure
- CATV Set-Top Boxes
- CATV Satellite Modems
- Data Network Equipment
- Fiber Networks

#### **Features**

- Low insertion loss: 0.33dB at 1200MHz
- High isolation: 53dB at 1200MHz
- Supply voltage: +2.7V to +5.5V
- 1.8V and 3.3V compatible control logic
- -40°C to +105°C operating temperature range
- 2mm x 2mm, 8-pin DFN package

### **Block Diagram**

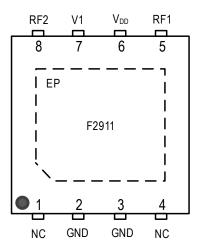
Figure 1. Block Diagram





# **Pin Assignments**

Figure 2. Pin Assignments for 2mm x 2mm x 0.9mm 8-DFN – Top View



# **Pin Descriptions**

Table 1. Pin Descriptions

Pin	Name	Function
1, 4	NC	No internal connection. This pin may be connected to the exposed paddle and can be grounded.
2, 3	GND	Ground. This pin is internally connected to the ground paddle. Ground this pin as close to the device as possible.
5	RF1	RF1 port. This pin is matched to $75\Omega$ in the insertion loss state only. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
6	$V_{DD}$	Power supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors as shown in the Figure 16 as close as possible to pin.
7	V1	Logic control pin. See Table 7 for proper logic setting.
8	RF2	RF2 port. Matched to $75\Omega$ . If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
	EP	Exposed pad. This pad is internally connected to GND. Solder this exposed pad to a PCB pad that uses multiple ground vias to provide heat transfer out of the device and into the PCB ground planes. These multiple ground vias are also required to achieve the specified RF performance.



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Stresses beyond those listed below may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings** 

Para	meter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	+6.0	V	
V1 to GND		V <sub>LOGIC</sub>	-0.3	Lower of (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V, 3.6V)	V
RF1, RF2 to GND		$V_{RF}$	-0.3	+0.3	V
RF Input Power, CW	RF1 or RF2 as input (Insertion loss state)	P <sub>RFCW12</sub>		31	
$Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$ $T_{EP} = 25^{\circ}C$ [a]	RF1 as input (Isolation state)	P <sub>RF1CW_ISO</sub>		21	dBm
V <sub>DD</sub> = +3.3V	RF2 as input (Isolation state)	P <sub>RF2CW_ISO</sub>		28	
RF Input Power, Peak	RF1 or RF2 as input (Insertion loss state)	P <sub>RFPK12</sub>		34	
$Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$ $T_{EP} = 25^{\circ}C$ [a], [b]	RF1 as input (Isolation state)	P <sub>RF1PK_ISO</sub>		24	dBm
V <sub>DD</sub> = +3.3V	RF2 as input (Isolation state)	P <sub>RF2PK_ISO</sub>		31	
Maximum Junction Temperature		T <sub>JMAX</sub>		+140	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STOR</sub>	-65	+150	°C	
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10	T <sub>LEAD</sub>		+260	°C	
ElectroStatic Discharge – HBM (JEDEC/ESDA JS-001-2012)	V <sub>ESDHBM</sub>		2000 (Class 2)	V	
ElectroStatic Discharge – CDM (JEDEC 22-C101F)	V <sub>ESDCDM</sub>		1000 (Class C3)	V	

a.  $T_{EP}$  = Temperature at the exposed paddle (see Table 3).

b. 5% duty cycle of a 4.6ms period.



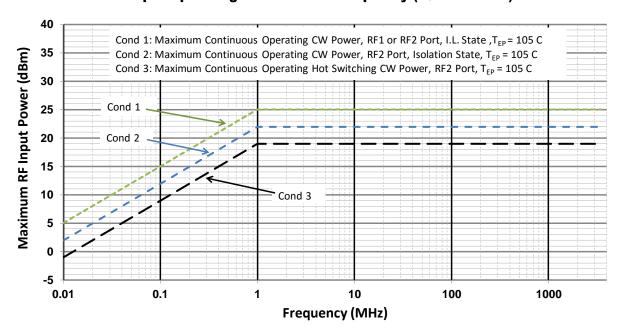
## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

**Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Min	Typical	Max	Units
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$			2.7		5.5	V
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>EP</sub>	Exposed paddle temperati	ure	-40		+105	°C
RF Frequency Range	$f_{RF}$			1		3500	MHz
		RF1 or RF2 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			28	
		(Insertion loss state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			25	
RF Input CW Power	D	RF1 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			18	dBm
(Non-Switched) [a]	$P_{RFCW}$	(Isolation state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			15	UDIII
		RF2 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			25	1
		(Isolation state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			22	]
		RF1 or RF2 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			31	
	P <sub>RFPK</sub>	(Insertion loss state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			28	
RF Input Peak Power		RF1 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			21	dBm
(Non-Switched) [a], [b]		(Isolation state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			18	UDIII
		RF2 as the input	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			28	
		(Isolation state)	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			25	
RF Continuous		Applied to RF2 and switching between	T <sub>EP</sub> = 85°C			22	
Input Power (RF Hot Switching CW) [a]	$P_{RFSW}$	insertion loss to isolation state	T <sub>EP</sub> = 105°C			19	dBm
RF1/2 Port Impedance	$Z_{RFx}$	Insertion loss state			75		Ω
RF2 Port Impedance	$Z_{RFx}$	Isolation state			75		Ω

a. Levels based on:  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V, 1MHz  $\leq$  f<sub>RF</sub>  $\leq$  3500MHz,  $Z_{S}$  =  $Z_{L}$  = 75 $\Omega$ . See Figure 3 for power handling derating vs. RF frequency.

Figure 3. Maximum RF Input Operating Power vs. RF Frequency ( $Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$ )



b. 5% duty cycle of a 4.6ms period.



#### **Electrical Characteristics**

#### **Table 4. Electrical Characteristics**

See the F2911 Typical Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{DD}$  = +3.3V,  $T_{EP}$  = +25°C,  $f_{RF}$  = 1000MHz, driven port = RF2,  $P_{IN}$  = 0dBm,  $Z_S$  =  $Z_L$  = 75 $\Omega$ . PCB board trace and connector losses are de-embedded unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Logic Input High	V <sub>IH</sub>	$+2.7V \le V_{DD} \le +5.5V$	<b>1.1</b> [a]		Lower of (V <sub>DD</sub> , 3.6)	٧
Logic Input Low	$V_{IL}$		-0.3 <sup>[b]</sup>		0.6	V
Logic Current	I <sub>IH,</sub> I <sub>IL</sub>		-1		+1	μΑ
DC Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	$V_{DD} = 3.3V$		190	304	μA
DO Guileiil	טטי	$V_{DD} = 5.0V$		230		μΛ
		$1MHz \le f_{RF} \le 50MHz$ [0]		0.24	0.44	
		$50MHz < f_{RF} \le 250MHz$		0.26		
		250MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 750MHz		0.29		
Insertion Loss	IL	750MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1000MHz		0.31		dB
INSCRION LOSS	IL.	$1000MHz < f_{RF} \le 1200MHz$		0.33		uБ
		$1200MHz < f_{RF} \le 1800MHz$ [0]		0.39	0.55	
		$1800MHz < f_{RF} \le 2000MHz$		0.39		
		$2000MHz < f_{RF} \le 3500MHz$		0.89		
		$1MHz \le f_{RF} \le 50MHz$	75	84		
		$50MHz < f_{RF} \le 250MHz$		70		- dB
	ISO	$250MHz < f_{RF} \le 750MHz$		59		
la alatia a		$750MHz < f_{RF} \le 1000MHz$		55		
Isolation		1000MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1200MHz		53		
		1200MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1800MHz		46		
		$1800MHz < f_{RF} \le 2000MHz$		45		
		$2000MHz < f_{RF} \le 3500MHz$		35		
		1MHz ≤ f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 50MHz		33		
		50MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 250MHz		32		
		250MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 750MHz		27		
RF1, RF2 Return Loss [d]	5-	750MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1000MHz		25		ID.
(Insertion Loss State)	RF <sub>RL</sub>	1000MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1200MHz		23		dB
,		1200MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1800MHz		20		
		1800MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 2000MHz		20		
		$2000MHz < f_{RF} \le 3500MHz$		10		
		$1MHz \le f_{RF} \le 50MHz$		27		
		50MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 250MHz		27		
		250MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 750MHz		25		
RF2 Return Loss [d]		$750MHz < f_{RF} \le 1000MHz$		23		
(Isolation State)	RF <sub>RLISO</sub>	1000MHz < f <sub>RF</sub> ≤ 1200MHz		22		dB
-1		$1200 \text{MHz} < f_{\text{RF}} \le 1800 \text{MHz}$		20		
		$1800 \text{MHz} < f_{RF} \le 2000 \text{MHz}$		20		
		$2000MHz < f_{RF} \le 3500MHz$		11		

- a. Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test (GBT).
- b. Items in min/max columns that are not bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization (GBDC).
- c. Maximum specification limit is GBT at 50MHz and 1.8GHz, and it is GBDC over the whole frequency range.
- d. Return loss includes mismatch effects of the Evaluation Kit PCB and RF connectors.



### **Electrical Characteristics**

#### **Table 5. Electrical Characteristics**

See the F2911 Typical Application Circuit. Specifications apply when operated with  $V_{DD}$  = +3.3V,  $T_{EP}$  = +25°C,  $f_{RF}$  = 1000MHz, driven port = RF2,  $P_{IN}$  = 0dBm,  $Z_S$  =  $Z_L$  = 75 $\Omega$ . PCB board trace and connector losses are de-embedded unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Min	Тур	Max	Units
		f <sub>RF</sub> =1MHz			33		
Input 1dB Compression [9]	ICP <sub>1dB</sub>	$f_{RF} = 10MHz$			34		dBm
input tub Compression M	ICF 1dB	f <sub>RF</sub> = 2000MHz			34		ubili
		$f_{RF} = 3500MHz$			34		
		f <sub>RF</sub> = 1MHz			30		
Input 0.1dB Compression [c]	ICP <sub>0.1dB</sub>	$f_{RF} = 10MHz$			33		- dBm
Input 0.1dB Compression [c]	ICP0.1dB	$f_{RF} = 2000MHz$			33		UDIII
		$f_{RF} = 3500MHz$			33		
			$f_1 = 5MHz$ $f_2 = 6MHz$		86		
1 (150 (4)	upo.	P <sub>IN</sub> = 13dBm/tone	$f_1 = 185MHz$ $f_2 = 190MHz$		120		
Input IP2 [d]	IIP2	f <sub>1</sub> + f <sub>2</sub> frequency	f <sub>1</sub> = 895MHz f <sub>2</sub> = 900MHz		121		- dBm
		$f_1 = 1745MHz$ $f_2 = 1750MHz$		117		1	
			$f_1 = 5MHz$ $f_2 = 6MHz$		52		
1 (100 %)	upo.	D 40 ID #	$f_1 = 185MHz$ $f_2 = 190MHz$		64		
Input IP3 [d]	IIP3 P <sub>IN</sub> = 13dBm/ton	$P_{IN} = 13 dBm/tone$	f <sub>1</sub> = 1790MHz		66		dBm
				64			
CTB / CSO		77 and 110 channels	, P <sub>OUT</sub> = 44dBmV		-95		dBc
Non-RF Driven Spurious [e]	Spur <sub>MAX</sub>	Out any RF port when terminated into 75Ω	Out any RF port when externally		-100		dBm
		50% control to 90% F	RF		1.0		
Constabling Times [f]	_	50% control to 10% F	RF		1.0		1
Switching Time <sup>[f]</sup>	I <sub>SW</sub> 5	50% control to RF settled to within +/- 0.1dB of I.L. value			1.1		μs
Maximum Switching Rate	SW <sub>RATE</sub>	, 5.145 6.115.1446			25		kHz
Maximum Video Feed- Through on RF Ports	VID <sub>FT</sub>	Peak transients durin Measured with 20ns of to +3.3V control put	rise time		10		$mV_{pp}$

- a. Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are guaranteed by test.
- b. Items in min/max columns not in bold italics are guaranteed by design characterization.
- c. The input 0.1dB and 1dB compression points are linearity figures of merit. Refer to the "Recommended Operating Conditions" section and Figure 3 for the maximum operating power levels.
- d. RF1 or RF2 driven IIP2 and IIP3 results when in the insertion loss state.
- e. Spurious due to on-chip negative voltage generator. Spurious fundamental = approximately 5.7MHz.
- f.  $f_{RF} = 1GHz$ .



#### **Thermal Characteristics**

#### **Table 6. Package Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$	160	°C/W
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance (Case is defined as the exposed paddle)	$ heta_{ extsf{JC\_BOT}}$	15.1	°C/W
Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)		MSL1	

# **Typical Operating Conditions (TOCs)**

Unless otherwise noted:

- $V_{DD} = +3.3V$
- T<sub>EP</sub> = 25°C
- $Z_S = Z_L = 75\Omega$
- f<sub>RF</sub> = 1GHz
- Small signal tests done at 0dBm input power.
- RF2 is the driven port.
- All temperatures are referenced to the exposed paddle.
- Evaluation Kit (EVKit) traces and connector losses are de-embedded for the insertion loss and isolation plots. All other plots include the loss and effects of the PCB.



# **Typical Performance Characteristics [1]**

Figure 4. RF2 to RF1 Insertion Loss vs.

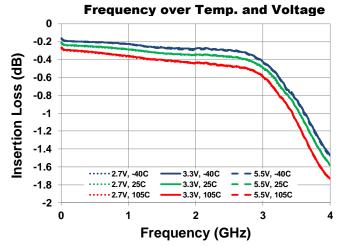


Figure 6. RF1 Port On State Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temp. and Voltage

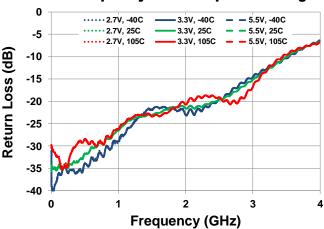


Figure 8. RF2 Port Off State Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temp. and Voltage

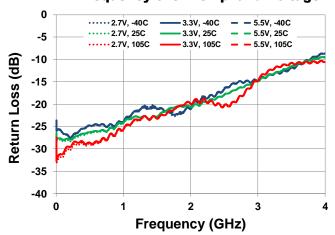


Figure 5. RF2 to RF1 Isolation vs. Frequency over Temperature and Voltage

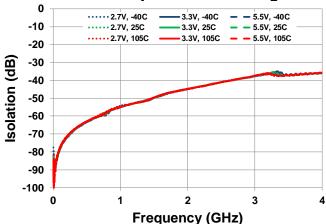
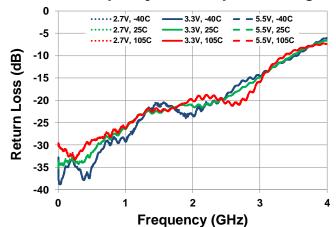


Figure 7. RF2 Port On State Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temp. and Voltage





# **Typical Performance Characteristics [2]**

Figure 9. Switching Time Isolation to Insertion Loss State



Figure 11. EVKit PCB and Connector Thru Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature

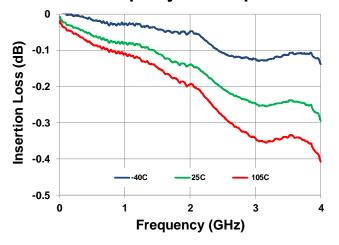
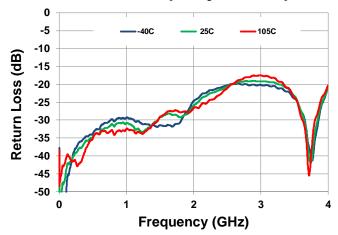


Figure 10. Switching Time Insertion Loss to Isolation State



Figure 12. EVKit PCB and Connector Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temp.





#### **Control Mode**

Table 7. Switch Control Truth Table

V1	State	RFC to RF2
LOW	Isolation	RF1 port reflective, RF2 port matched to 75Ω
HIGH	Insertion Loss	RF1 and RF2 port matched to $75\Omega$

## **Application Information**

#### **Default Start-up**

The V1 control pin includes no internal pull-down resistors to logic LOW or pull-up resistors to logic HIGH.

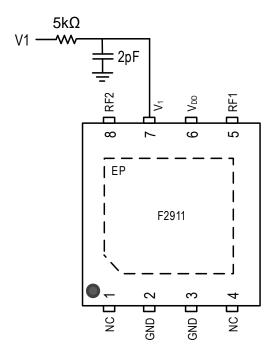
#### **Power Supplies**

A common  $V_{DD}$  power supply should be used for all pins requiring DC power. All supply pins should be bypassed with external capacitors to minimize noise and fast transients. Supply noise can degrade the noise figure, and fast transients can trigger ESD clamps and cause them to fail. Supply voltage change or transients should have a slew rate slower than  $1V/20\mu s$ . In addition, all control pins should remain at 0V ( $\pm 0.3V$ ) while the supply voltage ramps up or while it returns to zero.

#### **Control Pin Interface**

If a clean control signal cannot be guaranteed due to overshoot, undershoot, or ringing, etc., the following circuit at the input of the control pin is recommended.

Figure 13. Control Pin Signal Integrity Improvement Circuit





### **Evaluation Kit Pictures**

### Figure 14. Top View

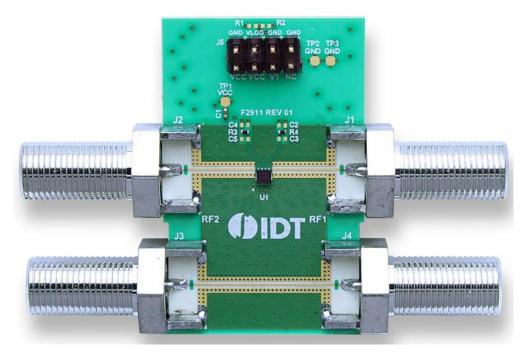
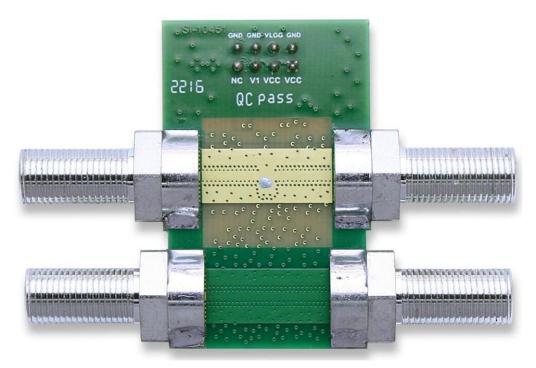


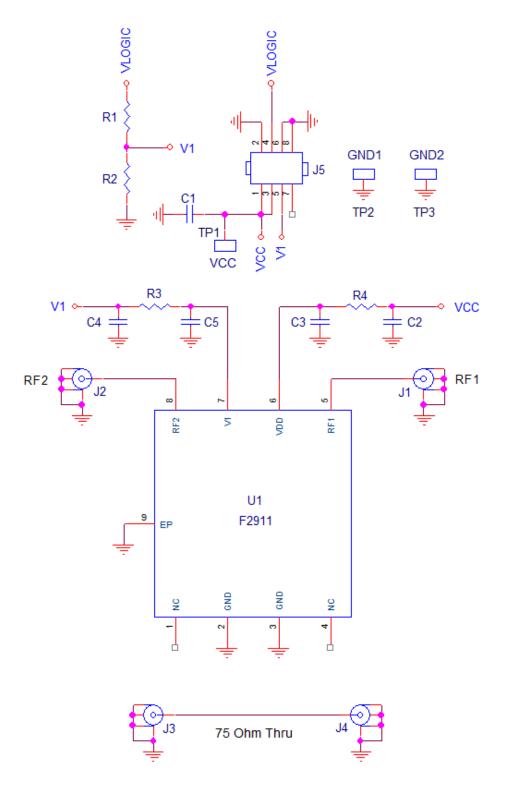
Figure 15. Bottom View





# **Evaluation Kit / Applications Circuit**

Figure 16. Electrical Schematic





### Table 8. Bill of Material (BOM)

Part Reference	QTY	Description	Manufacturer Part #	Manufacturer
C1	1	0.1µF ±10%, 16V, X7R, Ceramic Capacitor (0402)	GRM155R71C104K	Murata
C2 – C5	4	Not Installed (0402)		
R1	1	15kΩ ±1%, 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2RKF1502X	Panasonic
R2	1	18kΩ ±1%, 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2RKF1802X	Panasonic
R3, R4	2	0Ω, 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2GE0R00X	Panasonic
J1 – J4	4	F-Type Edge Mount	531-40039	Amphenol
J5	1	CONN HEADER VERT 4x2 POS GOLD	67997-108HLF	Amphenol FCI
TP1	0	Not Installed (Red Test Point Loop)		
TP2, TP3	0	Not Installed (Black Test Point Loop)		
U1	1	SPST Switch 2mm x 2mm 8-pin DFN	F2911NBGP	IDT
	1	Printed Circuit Board	F2911EVBI	IDT



# **Evaluation Kit (EVKit) Operation**

### **External Supply Setup**

Set up a main power supply in the voltage range of 2.7V to 5.5V with the power supply output disabled.

Connect the disabled power supply to J5 pin 1 (VCC) and ground to J5 pin 8 (GND).

### **Logic Control Setup**

#### Using the EVKIT to set the control logic:

On connector J5, connect a 2-pin shunt from pin 3 (VCC) to pin 4 (VLOGIC). This connection allows the main power supply to power the EVKit logic control network (R1 and R2). Resistors R1 and R2 form a voltage divider to set the V<sub>IH</sub> level over the 2.7V to 5.5V supply range for manual logic control.

See Table 7 for Switch Control Truth Table states. With the logic control network enabled (as noted above), pin 5 can be left open to provide a logic HIGH through pull-up resistor R1. To set a logic LOW for V1, connect a 2-pin shunt on J5 from pin 5 (V1) to pin 6 (GND).

Note that when using the on-board R1/R2 voltage divider, the current draw from the power supply will be higher by approximately the main power supply voltage divided by  $33k\Omega$ .

#### Using external control logic:

Remove any jumpers from connector J5. Connect the disabled external logic control to V1 (pin 5) of connector J5. See Table 7 for the Switch Control Truth Table settings. Note that even with the R1/R2 divider network disabled, R2 will still be a load ( $18k\Omega$  to GND) for an external control signal applied to V1.

### **Turn On Procedure / Operation**

Setup the supplies and EVKit as noted in the External Supply Setup and Logic Control Setup sections above.

Enable the power supply.

**If using the EVKIT to manually set the control logic:** Set the logic setting to achieve the desired Table 7 configuration by placing a shunt between J5 pins 5 and 6 for a logic LOW or leave pins 5 and 6 open for a logic HIGH.

**If using the external control logic setup above:** Enable the logic control signal. Set the logic signal level to achieve the desired Table 7 configuration. Note that external control logic should not be applied without the main power supply being present.

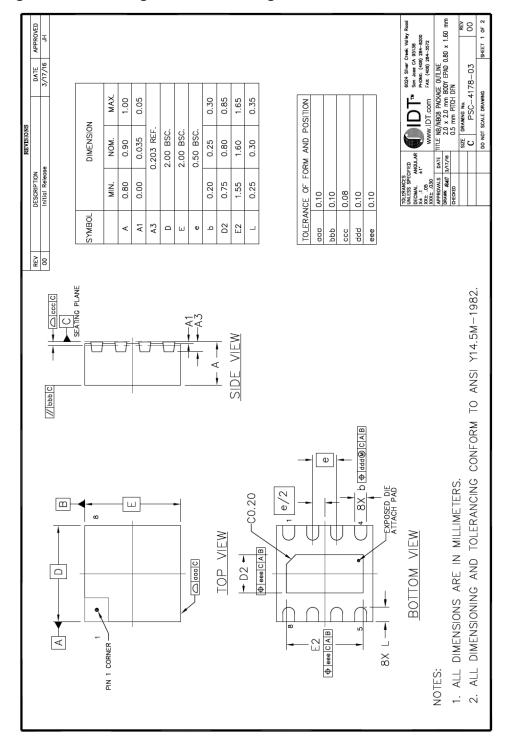
#### **Turn Off Procedure**

Set any external logic control to 0V. Disable the main power supply.



## **Package Drawings**

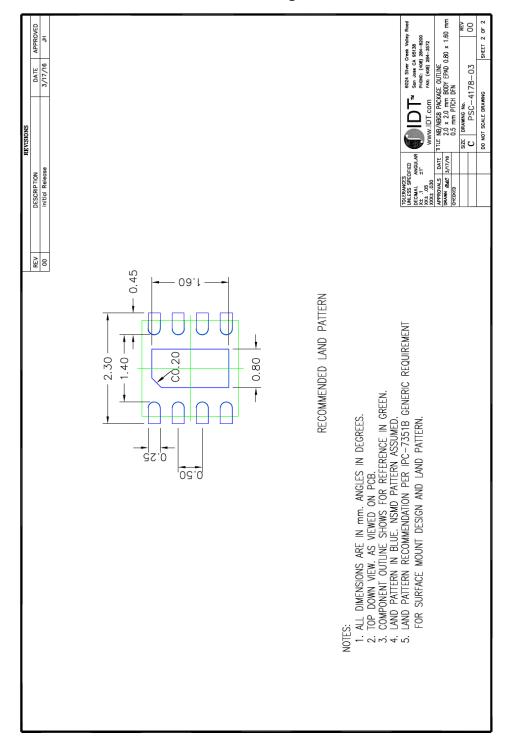
Figure 17. Package Outline Drawing - NBG8P3 Package





### **Recommended Land Pattern**

Figure 18. Recommended Land Pattern - NBG8P3 Package





# **Marking Diagram**



IDTF29 11NBGP Z412AKG Line 1 and 2 are the part number.

Line 3 - "Z" are for die version.

Line 3 - "412" is one digit for the year and week that the part was assembled.

Line 3 - "AKG" denotes the production process.

# **Ordering Information**

Orderable Part Number	Package	MSL Rating	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
F2911NBGP	2mm x 2mm x 0.9mm 8-VFQFP-N	MSL1	Cut Tape	-40°C to +105°C
F2911NBGP8	2mm x 2mm x 0.9mm 8-VFQFP-N	MSL1	Reel	-40°C to +105°C
F2911EVBI	Evaluation Board			



## **Revision History**

Revision	Revision Date	Description of Change
Rev O	2017-Sept-21	Initial release.



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