

## **Description**

The F2970 is a high reliability, low insertion loss, 75  $\Omega$  absorptive SP2T RF switch designed for a multitude of cable systems and other RF applications. This device covers a broad frequency range from 5 MHz to 3000 MHz. In addition to providing low insertion loss, the F2970 also delivers excellent linearity and isolation performance while providing a 75  $\Omega$  termination for the unselected port.

The F2970 uses a single positive supply voltage and supports 3.3 V logic.

## **Competitive Advantage**

The F2970 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: -40 °C to +105 °C

# **Typical Applications**

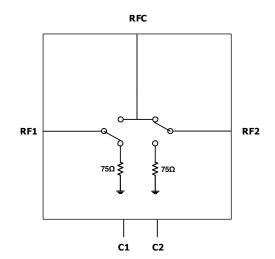
- CATV/Broadband Applications
- ✓ Headend
- ✓ Fiber/HFC Distribution Nodes
- ✓ Distribution Amplifiers
- ✓ Switch Matrix
- ✓ DTV Tuner Input Select
- ✓ DVR/PVR/Set-top box
- CATV Test Equipment

#### **Features**

- Low Insertion Loss:
  - ✓ 0.32 dB @ 1200 MHz
- High Isolation:
  - ✓ 70 dB @ 1200 MHz (RF1/RF2 to RFC)
- Excellent Linearity:
  - ✓ IIP3 of 63 dBm
- Selectable Logic Control
- Operating Temperature: -40 °C to +105 °C
- 4 mm x 4 mm 20-pin LQFN package

### **Block Diagram**

#### Figure 1. Block Diagram

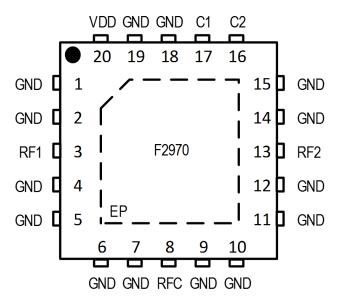


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# **Pin Assignments**

Figure 2. Pin Assignments for 4 mm x 4 mm x 0.75 mm 20-pin LQFN, NCG20 – Top View



# **Pin Descriptions**

**Table 1. Pin Descriptions** 

Number	Name	Description
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19	GND	Ground these pins as close to the device as possible.
3	RF1	RF1 Port. Matched to 75 ohms. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
8	RFC	RFC Port. Matched to 75 ohms. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
13	RF2	RF2 Port. Matched to 75 ohms. If this pin is not 0V DC, then an external coupling capacitor must be used.
16	C2	Control pin to set switch state. See Table 8.
17	C1	Control pin to set switch state. See Table 8.
20	$V_{DD}$	Power Supply. Bypass to GND with capacitors shown in the Typical Application Circuit as close as possible to pin.
	EP	Exposed Pad. 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 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	ameter	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Units
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	V <sub>DD</sub> to GND			4.0	V
C1, C2 to GND	C1, C2 to GND			Lower of (V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3, 3.9)	V
RF1, RF2, RFC to GND		$V_{RF}$	-0.3	+0.3	V
	RF1 or RF2 as an input (Connected to RFC)			30	
Maximum Input CW Power [a]	RFC as an input (Connected to RF1 or RF2)	P <sub>ABS</sub>		30	dBm
	RF1 or RF2 as an input (Terminated states)			26	
Maximum Junction Temperature		$T_{jmax}$		140	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>ST</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>		1500 (Class C3)	V	

a. Levels based on:  $V_{DD}$  = 2.7 V to 3.6 V, 5 MHz  $\leq$  F<sub>RF</sub>  $\leq$  3000 MHz, Tc = 105 °C, Z<sub>S</sub> = Z<sub>L</sub> = 75 ohms.



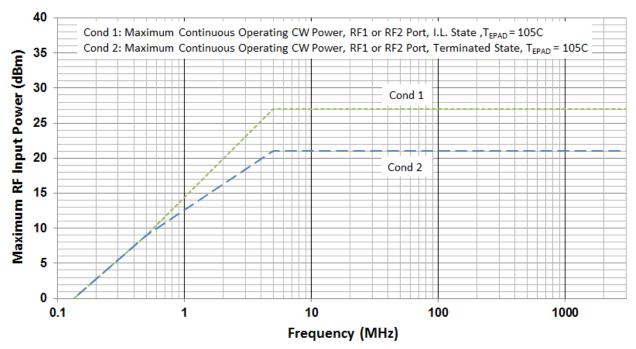
# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

**Table 3. Recommended Operating Conditions** 

Parameter	Symbol	Condition		Min	Тур	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$					3.6	V
Operating Temp Range	T <sub>CASE</sub>	Exposed Paddle Temperature		-40		+105	°C
RF Frequency Range	F <sub>RF</sub>			5		3000	MHz
		DEC connected to DE1 or DE2	T <sub>C</sub> = 85°C			27	
RF Continuous Input CW Power (Non-Switched) [a]	D	RFC connected to RF1 or RF2	T <sub>C</sub> = 105°C			27	- dBm
	$P_{RF}$	RF1 / RF2 Input, Terminated State	T <sub>C</sub> = 85°C			24	
			T <sub>C</sub> = 105°C			21	
		RFC Input switching between RF1 and RF2	T <sub>C</sub> = 85°C			21	- dBm
RF Continuous	D		T <sub>C</sub> = 105°C			21	
Input Power (RF Hot Switching CW) [a]	P <sub>RFSW</sub>	RF1 or RF2 as input, switched	T <sub>C</sub> = 85°C			17	
(tarriot officially off)		between RFC and Term.	T <sub>C</sub> = 105°C			17	
RF1 Port Impedance	Z <sub>RF1</sub>	Single ended			75		
RF2 Port Impedance	Z <sub>RF2</sub>	Single ended			75		Ω
RFC Port Impedance	Z <sub>RFC</sub>	Single ended			75		

a. Levels based on:  $V_{DD}$  = 2.7 V to 3.6 V, 5 MHz  $\leq$  F<sub>RF</sub>  $\leq$  3000 MHz, Z<sub>S</sub> = Z<sub>L</sub> = 75 ohms. See Figure 3 for power handling derating vs RF frequency.

Figure 3. Maximum RF Input Operating Power vs. RF Frequency





# **Electrical Characteristics**

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

Typical Application Circuit:  $V_{DD}$  = 3.0 V,  $T_{C}$  = +25 °C,  $F_{RF}$  = 1200 MHz, Driven Port = RF1 or RF2, Input Power = 0 dBm,  $Z_{S}$  =  $Z_{L}$  = 75 ohms. PCB board trace and connector losses are de-embedded unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Logic Input High Threshold [c]	V <sub>IH</sub>	$2.7~\textrm{V} \leq \textrm{V}_\textrm{DD}~\leq 3.6~\textrm{V}$	0.7 x V <sub>DD</sub> [a]		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Logic Input Low Threshold [c]	V <sub>IL</sub>		-0.3 [b]		0.3 x V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Logic Current	I <sub>IH</sub> , I <sub>IL</sub>	For each control pin		180	500	nA
V <sub>DD</sub> DC Current [c]	I <sub>DD</sub>	Logic Inputs at GND or V <sub>DD</sub>		20	30	μΑ
		5 – 250 MHz		0.25		
		250 – 750 MHz		0.30		
Insertion Loss	IL	750 – 1000 MHz		0.30		dB
Insertion Loss	IL	1000 – 1200 MHz		0.32	0.57	QB
		1200 – 2000 MHz		0.32		
		2000 – 3000 MHz		0.35		]
		5 – 250 MHz	79	84		- dB
	ISO <sub>RFC</sub>	250 – 750 MHz	69	74		
Isolation		750 – 1000 MHz	67	72		
(RFC to RF1 / RF2)		1000 – 1200 MHz	65	70		
		1200 – 2000 MHz	62	67		
		2000 – 3000 MHz		57		
		5 – 250 MHz	79	84		
		250 – 750 MHz	69	74		- ID
Isolation	100	750 – 1000 MHz	66	71		
(RF1 to RF2)	ISO <sub>R12</sub>	1000 – 1200 MHz	63	68		dB
		1200 – 2000 MHz	57	62		
		2000 – 3000 MHz		53		
		5 – 250 MHz		25		
		250 – 750 MHz		20		
RF1, RF2, RFC Return Loss	RL <sub>IL</sub>	750 – 1000 MHz		18		dB
(Insertion Loss State)	KLIL	1000 – 1200 MHz		18		UD
		1200 – 2000 MHz		18		
		2000 – 3000 MHz		18		

- a. Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are Guaranteed by Test.
- b. Items in min/max columns that are not bold/italics are Guaranteed by Design Characterization.
- c. Increased  $I_{DD}$  current will result if logic low level is above ground and up to  $V_{IL}$  max. Similarly, increased  $I_{DD}$  current will result if logic high level is below  $V_{DD}$  and down to  $V_{IH}$  min.



#### **Electrical Characteristics**

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

Typical Application Circuit:  $V_{DD}$  = 3.0 V,  $T_{C}$  = +25 °C,  $F_{RF}$  = 1200 MHz, Driven Port = RF1 or RF2, Input Power = 0 dBm,  $Z_{S}$  =  $Z_{L}$  = 75 ohms. PCB board trace and connector losses are de-embedded unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condit	ion		Min	Тур	Max	Units
		5 – 250 MHz				27		
		250 – 750 MHz			22			
RF1, RF2 Return Loss	DI	750 – 1000 MHz				20		dB
(Terminated State)	$RL_{TERM}$	1000 – 1200 MHz				20		uв
		1200 – 2000 MHz				20		
		2000 – 3000 MHz				17		
Input 1dB Compression [c]	ICP <sub>1dB</sub>	5 – 250 MHz			29 [ы	31		dBm
Input 10b Compression (9)	ICF 1dB	250 – 2000 MHz			30	32		UDIII
			F1 = 5 MH F2 = 6 MH			95		
Input IP2 (Insertion Loss State)	IIP2	Pin = 13 dBm / tone (F1 + F2 Frequency)	F1 = 185 F2 = 190			103	dBm	dBm
			F1 = 895 F2 = 900			129		
			F1 = 5 MH F2 = 6 MH			63		
Input IP3 (Insertion Loss State)	IIP3	Pin = 13 dBm / tone	F1 = 185 F2 = 190			63		dBm
			F1 = 1790 F2 = 1795			63		
CTB / CSO		77 & 110 channels P <sub>OUT</sub> = 44 dBmV				-90		dBc
Non-RF Driven Spurious [d]	Spur <sub>MAX</sub>	Out any RF port when externally terminated into 75 $\Omega$				-128		dBm
Cwitching Time [e]	т	50% control to 90% RF				2.7		
Switching Time [e]	$T_{SW}$	50% control to 10% RF			2.7		μs	
Maximum Switching Rate [f]	SW <sub>RATE</sub>						25	kHz
Maximum Video Feed-through	$VID_{FT}$	Peak transient during switching measured with 20 ns risetime, 0 to 3.3 V control pulse Rise Fall		Rise		1.0		$mV_{pp}$
on RF Ports	VID <sub>F1</sub>				1.5		ν μμ	

- a. Items in min/max columns in **bold italics** are Guaranteed by Test.
- b. Items in min/max columns that are not bold/italics are Guaranteed by Design Characterization.
- c. The input 1 dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to the Recommended Operating Conditions section and Figure 3 for the maximum operating power levels.
- d. Spurious due to on-chip negative voltage generator. Spurious fundamental = approx. 2.2 MHz.
- e.  $F_{RF} = 1000 \text{ MHz}$ .
- f. Minimum time required between switching of states = 1/ (Maximum Switching Rate).



## **Thermal Characteristics**

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

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance.	$\theta_{JA}$	53	°C/W
Junction to Case Thermal Resistance. (Case is defined as the exposed paddle)	$\theta_{\sf JC}$	13.8	°C/W
Moisture Sensitivity Rating (Per J-STD-020)		MSL 1	

# **Typical Operating Conditions (TOC)**

- V<sub>DD</sub> = +3.0 V
- $Z_L = Z_S = 75\Omega$
- T<sub>CASE</sub> = 25°C
- F<sub>RF</sub> = 1200 MHz
- Small signal parameters measured with P<sub>IN</sub> = 0 dBm
- Two tone parameters measured with P<sub>IN</sub> = 13 dBm/tone
- Driven Port is RF1 or RF2
- All temperatures are referenced to the exposed paddle.
- Evaluation Kit traces and connector losses are de-embedded.



# **Typical Performance Characteristics [1]**

Figure 4. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and  $V_{DD}$  [RF1]

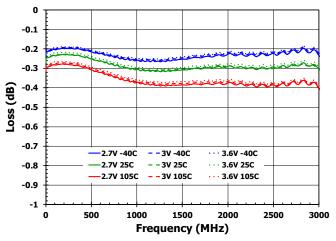


Figure 6. Isolation vs. Frequency over Temp and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF1 to RF2, RF1 Selected]

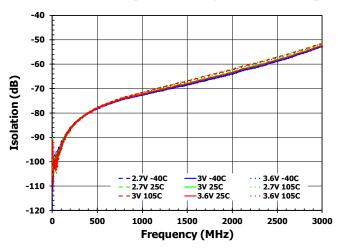


Figure 8. Isolation vs. Frequency over Temp and  $V_{DD}$  [RF2 to RFC, RF1 Selected]

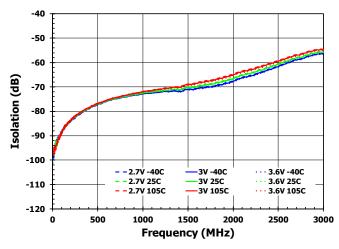


Figure 5. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and  $V_{DD}$  [RF2]

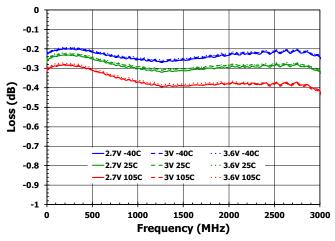


Figure 7. Isolation vs. Frequency over Temp and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF2 to RF1, RF2 Selected]

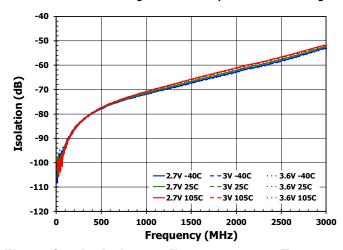
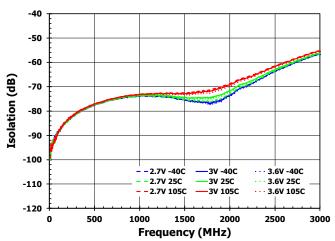


Figure 9. Isolation vs. Frequency over Temp and  $V_{DD}$  [RF1 to RFC, RF2 Selected]





# **Typical Performance Characteristics [2]**

Figure 10. RF1 Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF1 Selected]

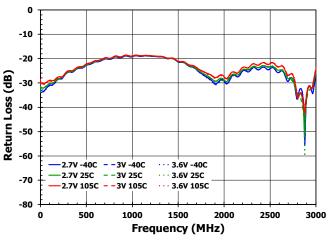


Figure 12. RF1 Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF2 Selected]

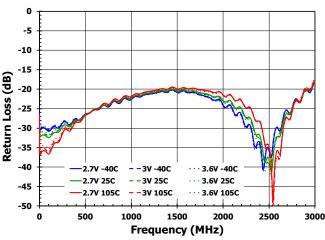


Figure 14. RFC Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF1 Selected]

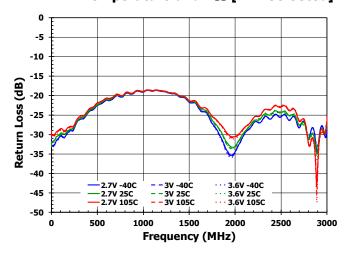


Figure 11. RF2 Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF2 Selected]

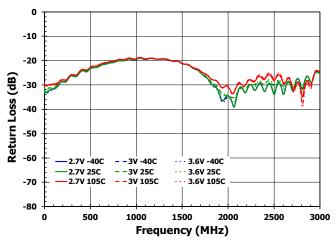


Figure 13. RF2 Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF1 Selected]

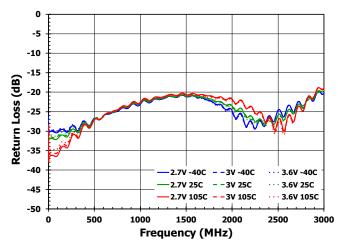
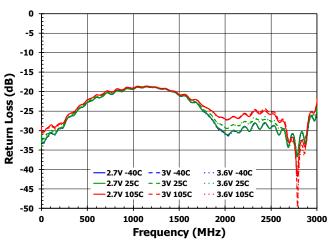


Figure 15. RFC Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature and V<sub>DD</sub> [RF2 Selected]



9

# **Typical Performance Characteristics [3]**

Figure 16. Evaluation Board Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature

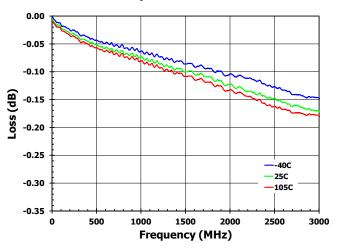


Figure 18. Switching Time Insertion Loss to Isolation



Figure 20. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=2.7V (C1 set to GND and VDD)

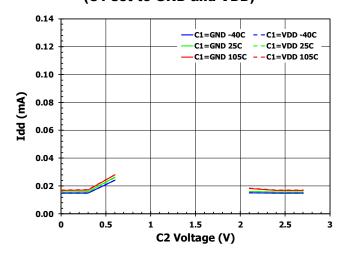


Figure 17. Eval Board Through Line Return Loss vs. Frequency over Temperature

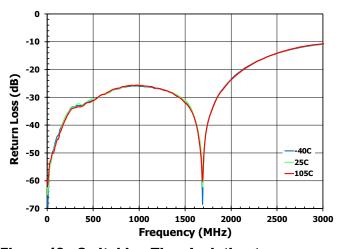


Figure 19. Switching Time Isolation to Insertion Loss

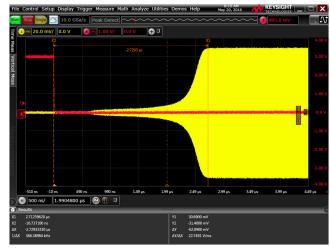
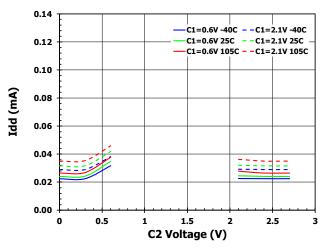


Figure 21. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=2.7V (C1 set to 0.6V and 2.1V)





# **Typical Performance Characteristics [4]**

Figure 22. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=3.0V (C1 set to GND and VDD)

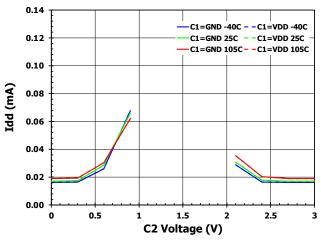


Figure 24. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=3.6V (C1 set to GND and VDD)

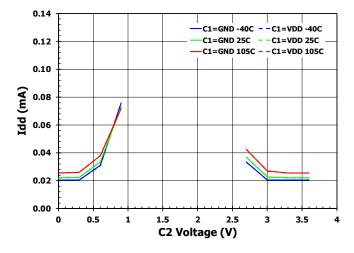


Figure 23. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=3.0V (C1 set to 0.9V and 2.1V)

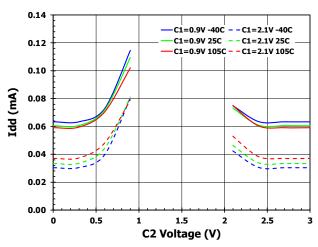
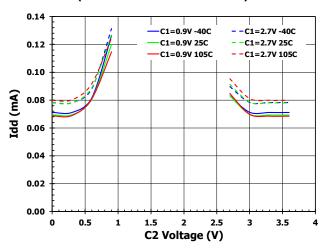


Figure 25. Idd vs. Control Voltage; VDD=3.6V (C1 set to 0.9V and 2.7V)





# **Evaluation Kit Picture**

## Figure 26. Top View

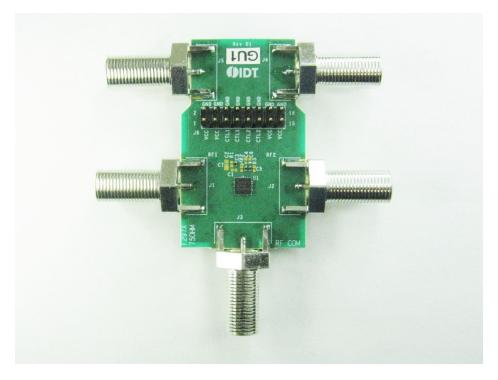
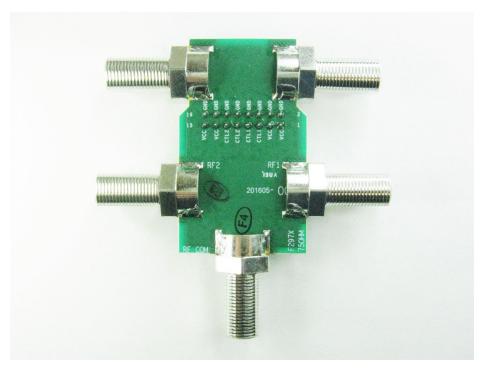


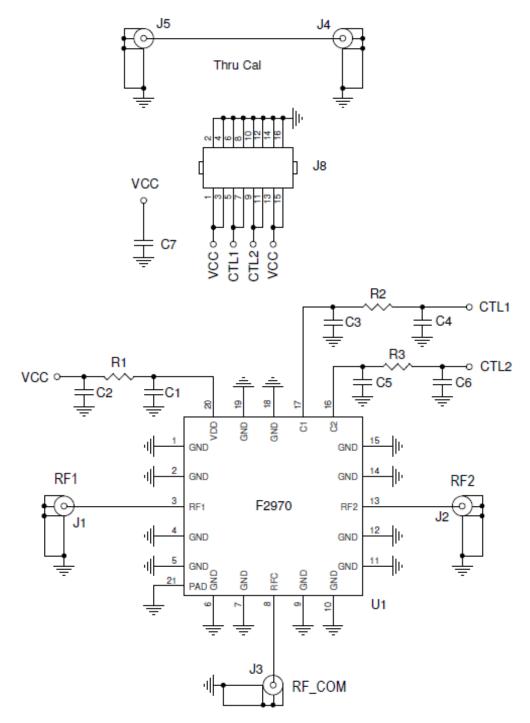
Figure 27. Bottom View





# **Evaluation Kit / Applications Circuit**

## Figure 28. Electrical Schematic





## Table 7. Bill of Material (BOM)

Part Reference	QTY	Description	Manufacturer Part #	Manufacturer
C1 – C6	6	Not Installed		
C7	1	1000 pF ±5%, 50V, C0G Ceramic Capacitor (0603)	GRM1885C1H102J	Murata
R1 – R3	3	0 ohm ±1%, 1/10W, Resistor (0402)	ERJ-2RKF1000X	Panasonic
J1 – J5	5	Connector Type F	222181	Amphenol RF
J7	1	Conn Header Vert 8x2 Pos Gold	961216-6404-AR	3M
U1	1	SP2T Switch 4 mm x 4 mm LQFN	F2970NCGK	IDT
	1	Printed Circuit Board	F2970 EVKIT REV 01	IDT



#### **Control Mode**

**Table 8 Switch Control Truth Table** 

C1	C2	RFC – RF1	RFC – RF2	75 Ohm Terminated Ports
0	0	ON	OFF	RF2
0	1	OFF	ON	RF1
1	0	OFF	ON	RF1
1	1	ON	OFF	RF2

# **Evaluation Kit Operation**

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

Control pins do not include internal pull-down resistors to logic LOW or pull-up resistors to logic HIGH.

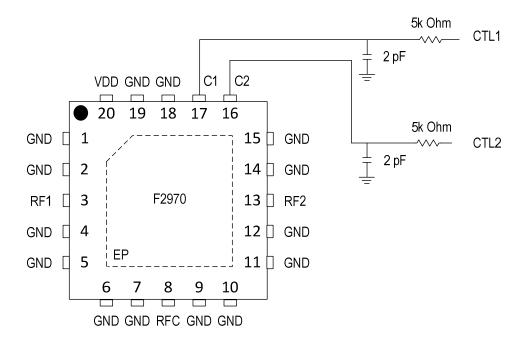
#### **Power Supplies**

A common  $V_{cc}$  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 noise figure and fast transients can trigger ESD clamps and cause them to fail. Supply voltage change or transients should have a slew rate smaller than 1V / 20 uS. In addition, all control pins should remain at 0V (+/-0.3V) while the supply voltage ramps or while it returns to zero.

#### **Control Pin Interface**

If control signal integrity is a concern and clean signals cannot be guaranteed due to overshoot, undershoot, ringing, etc., the following circuit at the input of each control pin is recommended. This applies to control pins 16 & 17 as shown below.

Figure 29. Control Pin Interface Schematic





#### **External Supply Setup**

Set up a V<sub>CC</sub> power supply in the voltage range of 2.7 V to 3.6 V with the power supply output disabled.

#### **Logic Control Setup**

External logic control is applied to J8 CTL1 (pins 5 and 7) and CTL2 (pins 9 and 11). See Table 8 for the logic truth table.

#### **Turn On Procedure**

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

Enable the V<sub>CC</sub> supply.

Set the desired logic setting to achieve the desired configuration (see Table 8). Note that external control logic should not be applied without  $V_{CC}$  being present.

#### **Turn Off Procedure**

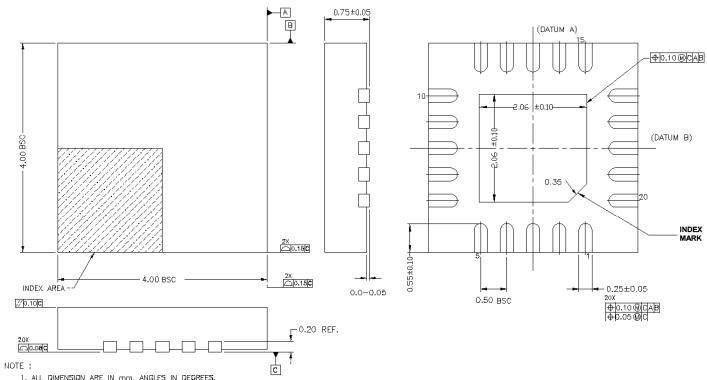
Set the logic control to a logic low.

Disable the V<sub>CC</sub> supply.



# **Package Drawings**

## Figure 30. Package Outline Drawing



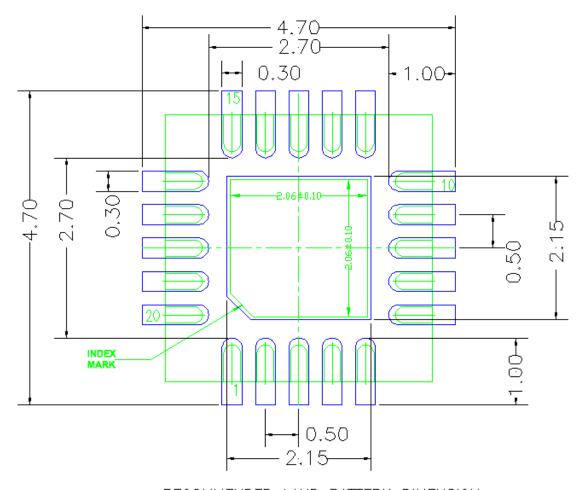
- 1. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN mm. ANGLES IN DEGREES.
- 2. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS. COPLANARITY SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.08 mm.
- 3. WARPAGE SHALL NDT EXCEED 0.10 mm.
- 4. REFER JEDEC MO-220.

TOLERANCES UNLESS SPEC DECIMAL X± XX± XXX±		\{\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}		6024 Silver San Jose C PHONE: (408 FAX: (408) :	A 95138 B) 284—820	
APPROVALS	DATE	TITLE	NCG20 PACKA	GE OUTLI	NE	
DRAWN X&	10/09/12		4.0 x 4.0 mm	BODY		
CHECKED			0.50 mm PITCI	H LQFN		
		SIZE	DRAWING No.			REV
		С	PSC-	<b>-444</b> 5	)	02
		DO NO	OT SCALE DRAWING		SHEET 1	OF 2



#### **Recommended Land Pattern**

Figure 31. Recommended Land Pattern



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN DIMENSION

#### NOTES:

- 1. ALL DIMENSION ARE IN mm. ANGLES IN DEGREES.
- 2. TOP DOWN VIEW. AS VIEWED ON PCB.
- 3. COMPONENT OUTLINE SHOW FOR REFERENCE IN GREEN.
- 4. LAND PATTERN IN BLUE, NSMD PATTERN ASSUMED.
- 5. LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION PER IPC-7351B GENERIC REQUIREMENT FOR SURFACE MOUNT DESIGN AND LAND PATTERN.



# **Ordering Information**

Orderable Part Number	Package	MSL Rating	Shipping Packaging	Temperature
F2970NCGK	4.00 x 4.00 x 0.75 mm LQFN	MSL1	Bulk	-40° to +105°C
F2970NCGK8	4.00 x 4.00 x 0.75 mm LQFN	MSL1	Tape and Reel	-40° to +105°C
F2970EVBI	Evaluation Board			

# **Marking Diagram**



IDTF29 70NCGK ZEYWWPBG

- 1. Line 1 and 2 are the part number.
- 2. Line 3 "ZE" are for die version.
- 3. Line 3 "YWW" is last digit of the year plus work week.
- 4. Line 3 "PBG" denotes the production process.



# **Revision History**

Revisio	Revision Date	Description of Change
0	2016-November-10	Initial Release

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