## 1:3 and 1:4 Single-Ended, Low Cost, Active RF Splitters

## Data Sheet

ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4

## FEATURES

## Ideal for CATV and terrestrial applications

2.4 GHz, -3 dB bandwidth

1 dB flatness: 54 MHz to 865 MHz
Low noise figure: $\mathbf{4 . 6 ~ d B}$
Low distortion
Composite second-order (CSO): -62 dBc
Composite triple beat (CTB): -72 dBc
Nominal 3 dB gain per output channel
$\mathbf{2 5 d B}$ output-to-output isolation, $50 \mathbf{~ M H z}$ to $1000 \mathbf{~ M H z}$
$75 \Omega$ input and outputs
Small package size: 16 -lead, $3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ LFCSP

## APPLICATIONS

## Set-top boxes

Residential gateways
CATV distribution systems

## Splitter modules

Digital cable ready (DCR) TVs

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



Figure 1.


Figure 2.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 are $75 \Omega$ active splitters for use in applications where a lossless signal split is required. Typical applications include multituner digital set-top boxes, cable splitter modules, multituners/digital cable ready (DCR) televisions, and home gateways where traditional solutions require discrete passive splitter modules with separate fixed gain amplifiers.

The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 are fabricated using the Analog Devices, Inc., proprietary silicon germanium (SiGe), complementary bipolar process, enabling them to achieve very low levels of distortion with a noise figure of 4.6 dB . The parts provide low cost alternatives that simplify designs and improve system performance by integrating a signal splitter element and a gain block into a single IC. The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 are available in a 16 -lead LFCSP and operate in the extended industrial temperature range of $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

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REVISION HISTORY
7/2016-Rev. 0 to Rev. A
Changes to Figure 4, Figure 5, Table 4, and Table 5

$\qquad$Deleted Evaluation Boards Section, RF Layout ConsiderationsSection, Power Supply Section, and Figure 21; RenumberedSequentially10
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11/2007—Revision 0: Initial Version

## SPECIFICATIONS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, 75 \Omega$ system, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 1.

| Parameter | Conditions | ADA4304-3 |  |  | ADA4304-4 |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE <br> Bandwidth (-3 dB) <br> Frequency Range <br> Gain <br> Gain Flatness | See Figure 19 for test circuit $\begin{aligned} & f=100 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & 54 \mathrm{MHz} \text { to } 865 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ | 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 2400 \\ & \\ & 3.3 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 865 | 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 2400 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 865 | MHz <br> MHz <br> dB <br> dB |
| NOISE/DISTORTION PERFORMANCE <br> Noise Figure ${ }^{1}$ <br> Output IP3 <br> Output IP2 <br> Composite Triple Beat (CTB) <br> Composite Second Order (CSO) <br> Cross Modulation (CXM) | @ 54 MHz <br> @ 550 MHz <br> @ 865 MHz $\begin{aligned} & f_{1}=97.25 \mathrm{MHz}, f_{2}=103.25 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & f_{1}=97.25 \mathrm{MHz}, f_{2}=103.25 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ <br> 135 channels, $15 \mathrm{dBmV} /$ channel, $\mathrm{f}=865 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> 135 channels, $15 \mathrm{dBmV} /$ channel, $\mathrm{f}=865 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> 135 channels, $15 \mathrm{dBmV} /$ channel, <br> $100 \%$ modulation @ $15.75 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{f}=865 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 4.0 <br> 4.6 <br> 4.8 <br> 26 <br> 43 <br> -72 <br> -62 <br> -68 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 26 \\ & 43 \\ & -72 \\ & -62 \\ & -68 \end{aligned}$ |  | dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dBm <br> dBm <br> dBc <br> dBC <br> dBc |
| INPUT CHARACTERISTICS Input Return Loss Output-to-Input Isolation | See Figure 19 for test circuit <br> @ 54 MHz <br> @ 550 MHz <br> @ 865 MHz <br> Any output, 54 MHz to 865 MHz <br> @ 54 MHz <br> @ 550 MHz <br> @ 865 MHz |  | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -22 \\ & -12 \\ & -33 \\ & -33 \\ & -34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -13 \\ & -16 \\ & -8 \\ & -30 \\ & -30 \\ & -31 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -18 \\ & -21 \\ & -12 \\ & -33 \\ & -33 \\ & -35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -14 \\ & -15 \\ & -8 \\ & -31 \\ & -31 \\ & -32 \end{aligned}$ | dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB |
| OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS <br> Output Return Loss <br> Output-to-Output Isolation <br> 1 dB Compression (P1dB) | See Figure 19 and Figure 20 for test circuits Any output, 54 MHz to 865 MHz <br> @ 54 MHz <br> @ 550 MHz <br> @ 865 MHz <br> Any output, 54 MHz to 865 MHz <br> @ 54 MHz <br> @ 550 MHz <br> @ 865 MHz <br> Output referred, $\mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -21 \\ & -16 \\ & -14 \\ & -26 \\ & -25 \\ & -25 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -11 \\ & -9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -21 \\ & -17 \\ & -14 \\ & -26 \\ & -25 \\ & -25 \\ & 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17 \\ & -12 \\ & -9 \end{aligned}$ | dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dB <br> dBm |
| POWER SUPPLY <br> Nominal Supply Voltage Quiescent Supply Current |  | 4.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.25 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 4.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.25 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |

[^0]
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

| Parameter | Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| Supply Voltage | 5.5 V |
| Power Dissipation | See Figure 3 |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec ) | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

$\theta_{\text {IA }}$ is specified for the device (including exposed pad) soldered to a high thermal conductivity 4-layer (2s2p) circuit board, as described in EIA/JESD 51-7.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

| Package Type | $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16-Lead LFCSP (Exposed Pad) | 98 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum safe power dissipation in the ADA4304-3/ ADA4304-4 package is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}\right)$ on the die. At approximately $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, which is the glass transition temperature, the plastic changes its properties. Even temporarily exceeding this temperature limit can change the stresses that the package exerts on the die, permanently shifting the parametric performance. Exceeding a junction temperature of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for an extended period can result in changes in the silicon devices, potentially causing failure.

The power dissipated in the package $\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}\right)$ is essentially equal to the quiescent power dissipation, that is, the supply voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ) times the quiescent current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ). In Table 1, the maximum power dissipation of the ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 can be calculated as

$$
P_{D(M A X)}=5.25 \mathrm{~V} \times 105 \mathrm{~mA}=551 \mathrm{~mW}
$$

Airflow increases heat dissipation, effectively reducing $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$. In addition, more metal directly in contact with the package leads/exposed pad from metal traces, through-holes, ground, and power planes reduces the $\theta_{\text {JA }}$.
Figure 3 shows the maximum safe power dissipation in the package vs. the ambient temperature for the 16-lead LFCSP ( $98^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ ) on a JEDEC standard 4-layer board.


Figure 3. Maximum Power Dissipation vs. Temperature for a 4-Layer Board

## 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



NOTES

1. NIC = NO INTERNAL CONNECTION.
2. EPAD SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO GND. \%

Figure 4. ADA4304-3Pin Configuration


NOTES

1. EPAD SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO GND.

Figure 5. ADA4304-4 Pin Configuration

Table 4. ADA4304-3 Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,2,15$, | VCC | Supply Pin. |
| 16 |  |  |
| 3,5 to 7, | GND | Ground. |
| 9,11 |  |  |
| 4 | VIN | Input. |
| 8 | NIC | No Internal Connection. |
| 10 | VOUT3 | Output 3. |
| 12 | VOUT2 | Output 2. |
| 13 | VOUT1 | Output 1. |
| 14 | IL | Bias Pin. |
|  | EPAD | Exposed Pad. Exposed pad should be <br> connected to GND. |

Table 5. ADA4304-4 Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,2,15,16$ | VCC | Supply Pin. |
| 3,5 to 7, | GND | Ground. |
| 9,11 |  |  |
| 4 | VIN | Input. |
| 8 | VOUT4 | Output 4. |
| 10 | VOUT3 | Output 3. |
| 12 | VOUT2 | Output 2. |
| 13 | VOUT1 | Output 1. |
| 14 | IL | Bias Pin. |
|  | EPAD | Exposed Pad. Exposed pad should be |
|  |  | connected to GND. |

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, 75 \Omega$ system, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.


Figure 6. Composite Second Order (CSO) vs. Frequency


Figure 7. Composite Triple Beat (CTB) vs. Frequency


Figure 8. Cross Modulation (CXM) vs. Frequency


Figure 9. Noise Figure vs. Frequency


Figure 10. Output IP2 vs. Frequency


Figure 11. Output IP3 vs. Frequency


Figure 12. ADA4304-3 Gain vs. Frequency


Figure 13. ADA4304-4 Gain vs. Frequency


Figure 14. Output-to-Input Isolation vs. Frequency


Figure 15. Output-to-Output Isolation vs. Frequency


Figure 16. Input Return Loss vs. Frequency


Figure 17. Output Return Loss vs. Frequency


Figure 18. Quiescent Supply Current vs. Temperature

## TEST CIRCUITS


$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. TESTED FOR ALL COMBINATIONS OF } & \stackrel{\text { ®. }}{\text { I }} \\ \text { VOUTm AND VOUTn. } & \stackrel{0}{0}\end{array}$
Figure 19. Test Circuit for Transmission, Isolation, and Reflection Measurements


Figure 20. Test Circuit for Output-to-Output Isolation Measurements

## APPLICATIONS

The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 active splitters are primarily intended for use in the downstream path of television set-top boxes (STBs) that contain multiple tuners. They are typically located directly after the diplexer in a bidirectional CATV customer premise unit. The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 provide a single-ended input and three or four single-ended outputs that allow the delivery of the RF signal to multiple signal paths. These paths can include, but are not limited to, a main picture tuner, the picture-in-picture (PIP) tuner, an out-of-band (OOB) tuner, a digital video recorder (DVR), and a cable modem (CM).
The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 exhibit composite second-order (CSO) and composite triple beat (CTB) products that are -62 dBc and -72 dBc , respectively. The use of the SiGe bipolar process also allows the ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 to achieve a noise figure (NF) of 4.6 dB at 550 MHz .

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 consist of a low noise buffer amplifier followed by a resistive power divider. This arrangement provides 3.3 dB (ADA4304-3) or 2.9 dB (ADA4304-4) of gain relative to the RF signal present at the input of the device. The input and each output must be properly matched to a $75 \Omega$ environment for distortion and noise performance to match the data sheet specifications. AC coupling capacitors of $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ are recommended for the input and outputs.
A $1 \mu \mathrm{H}$ RF choke (Coilcraft chip inductor 0805LS-102X) is required to correctly bias the internal nodes of the ADA4304-3/ ADA4304-4. It should be connected between the 5 V supply and the IL pin (Pin 14). The choke should be placed as close as possible to the ADA4304-3/ADA4304-4 to minimize parasitic capacitance on the IL pin, which is critical for achieving the specified bandwidth and flatness.

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-220-WEED.
Figure 21. 16-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
$3 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ Body and 0.75 mm Package Height
(CP-16-21)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model $^{1}$ | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option | Ordering Quantity | Branding |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADA4304-3ACPZ-RL | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $16-$ Lead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 5,000 | H 16 |
| ADA4304-3ACPZ-R7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 -Lead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 1,500 | H 16 |
| ADA4304-3ACPZ-R2 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $16-$-ead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 250 | H 16 |
| ADA4304-4ACPZ-RL | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 16 -Lead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 5,000 | H 10 |
| ADA4304-4ACPZ-R7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $16-$ Lead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 1,500 | H 10 |
| ADA4304-4ACPZ-R2 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $16-$ Lead LFCSP | CP-16-21 | 250 | H 10 |

${ }^{1} \mathrm{Z}=$ RoHS Compliant Part

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Characterized with $50 \Omega$ noise figure analyzer.

