SA630

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch Rev. 3 — 23 July 2014

Product data sheet

General description 1.

The SA630 is a wideband RF switch fabricated in BiCMOS technology and incorporating on-chip CMOS/TTL compatible drivers. Its primary function is to switch signals in the frequency range DC to 1 GHz from one 50 Ω channel to another. The switch is activated by a CMOS/TTL compatible signal applied to the enable channel 1 pin (ENCH1).

The extremely low current consumption makes the SA630 ideal for portable applications. The excellent isolation and low loss makes this device a suitable replacement for PIN diodes.

The SA630 is available in an 8-pin SO (surface-mounted miniature) package.

Features and benefits 2.

- Wideband (DC to 1 GHz)
- Low through loss (1 dB typical at 200 MHz)
- Unused input is terminated internally in 50 Ω
- Excellent overload capability (1 dB gain compression point +18 dBm at 300 MHz)
- Low DC power (170 μA from 5 V supply)
- Fast switching (20 ns typical)
- Good isolation (off channel isolation 60 dB at 100 MHz)
- Low distortion (IP3 intercept +33 dBm)
- Good 50 Ω match (return loss 18 dB at 400 MHz)
- Full ESD protection
- Bidirectional operation

Applications 3.

- Digital transceiver front-end switch
- Antenna switch
- Filter selection
- Video switch
- FSK transmitter



Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

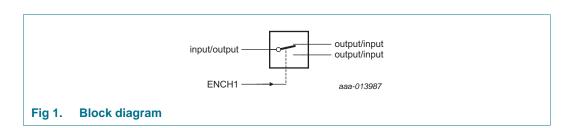
Type number	Topside	Package						
	marking	Name	Description	Version				
SA630D/01	SA630D	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1				

4.1 Ordering options

Table 2. Ordering options

	• .				
Type number	Orderable part number	Package	Packing method	Minimum order quantity	Temperature
SA630D/01	SA630D/01,112	SO8	Standard marking *IC's tube - DSC bulk pack	2000	$T_{amb} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$
	SA630D/01,118	SO8	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *Standard mark SMD	2500	$T_{amb} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$

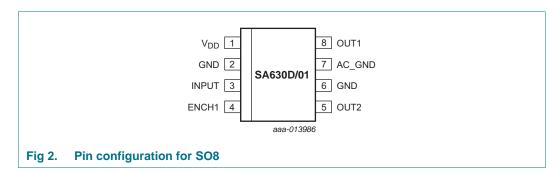
5. Block diagram



Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning

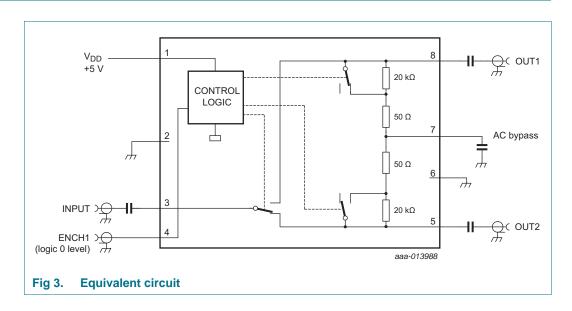


6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V_{DD}	1	supply voltage
GND	2, 6	ground
INPUT	3	input
ENCH1	4	enable channel 1
OUT2	5	output
AC_GND	7	AC ground
OUT1	8	output

7. Equivalent circuit



Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

8. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage		-0.5	+5.5	V
Р	power dissipation	$T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (still air)}$	-	780	mW
T _{j(max)}	maximum junction temperature		-	150	°C
P _{i(max)}	maximum input power		-	+20	dBm
P _{o(max)}	maximum output power		-	+20	dBm
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C

^[1] Maximum dissipation is determined by the operating ambient temperature and the thermal resistance $R_{th(j-a)}$.

9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage		3.0	5.5	V
T _{amb}	ambient temperature	operating	-40	+85	°C
Tj	junction temperature	operating	-40	+105	°C

10. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R _{th(j-a)}	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	SO8 package	158	°C/W

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

11. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics

 V_{DD} = +5 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{DD}	supply current			40	170	300	μΑ
V_{th}	threshold voltage	TTL/CMOS logic	[1]	1.1	1.25	1.4	V
V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	logic 1 level; enable channel 1		2.0	-	V_{DD}	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	logic 0 level; enable channel 2		-0.3	-	+0.8	V
I _{IL(ENCH1)}	LOW-level input current on pin ENCH1	ENCH1 = 0.4 V		-1	0	+1	μΑ
I _{IH(ENCH1)}	HIGH-level input current on pin ENCH1	ENCH1 = 2.4 V		-1	0	+1	μΑ

^[1] The ENCH1 input must be connected to a valid logic level for proper operation of the SA630.

12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

All measurements include the effects of the SA630 evaluation board (Figure 19). Measurement system impedance is 50 Ω .

Symbol	Parameter			Тур	Max	Unit
S ₂₁ , S ₁₂	insertion loss (ON channel)	DC to 100 MHz	-	1	-	dB
		500 MHz	-	1.4	-	dB
		900 MHz	-	2	2.8	dB
s ₂₁ , s ₁₂	isolation (OFF channel)[1]	10 MHz	70	80	-	dB
		100 MHz	-	60	-	dB
		500 MHz	-	50	-	dB
		900 MHz	24	30	-	dB
S ₁₁ , S ₂₂	return loss (ON channel)	DC to 400 MHz	-	20	-	dB
		900 MHz	-	12	-	dB
s ₁₁ , s ₂₂	return loss (OFF channel)	DC to 400 MHz	-	17	-	dB
		900 MHz	-	13	-	dB
$t_{d(off)}$	turn-off delay time	50 % TTL to (90 % to 10 %) RF	-	20	-	ns
t _{f(off)}	turn-off fall time	90 % to 10 % RF	-	5	-	ns
t _{r(on)}	turn-on rise time	10 % to 90 % RF	-	5	-	ns
V _{trt(p-p)}	peak-to-peak transient voltage	switching transients	-	165	-	mV
P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	DC to 1 GHz	-	+18	-	dBm
IP3	third-order intercept point	100 MHz	-	+33	-	dBm
IP2	second-order intercept point	100 MHz	-	+52	-	dBm
NF	noise figure	$Z_0 = 50 \Omega$		'		'
		100 MHz	-	1.0	-	dB
		900 MHz	-	2.0	-	dB

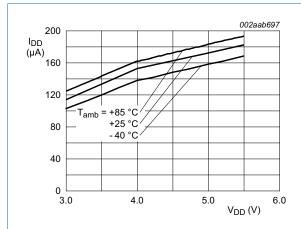
^[1] The placement of the AC bypass capacitor is critical to achieve these specifications. See Section 14 for more details.

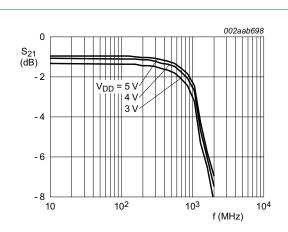
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Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

13. Performance curves

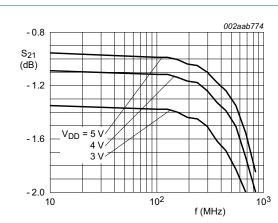




T_{amb} = +25 °C

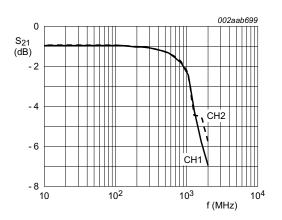
Fig 5.

Supply current versus V_{DD} and temperature



 $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$

Loss versus frequency and V_{DD} Fig 6.



Loss versus frequency and V_{DD}

 T_{amb} = +25 °C; V_{DD} = 5 V

Fig 7. Loss matching versus frequency; CH1 versus CH2

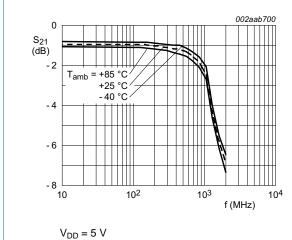
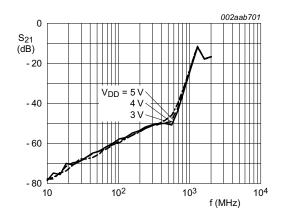


Fig 8. Loss versus frequency and temperature



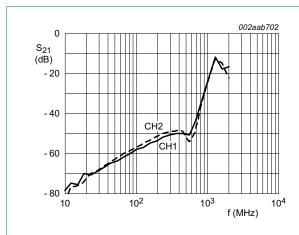
 T_{amb} = +25 °C

Fig 9. Isolation versus frequency and V_{DD}

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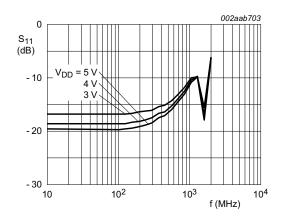
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Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch



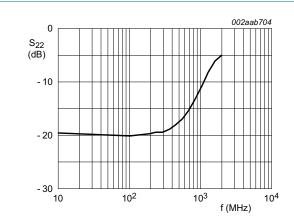
 T_{amb} = +25 °C; V_{DD} = 5 V

Fig 10. Isolation matching versus frequency; CH1 versus CH2

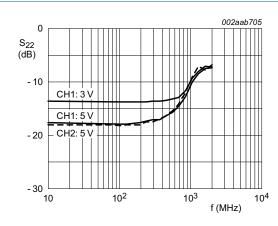


 T_{amb} = +25 °C

Fig 11. Input match ON-channel versus frequency and $V_{\rm DD}$



 T_{amb} = +25 °C; V_{DD} = 5 V



 T_{amb} = +25 °C

Fig 12. Output match ON-channel versus frequency



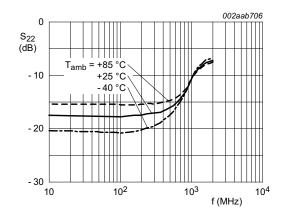
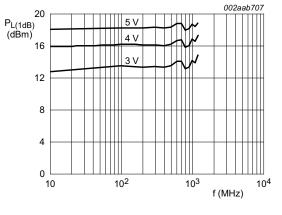


Fig 14. OFF-channel match versus frequency and temperature

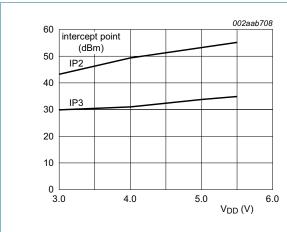


 $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$

Fig 15. $P_{L(1dB)}$ versus frequency and V_{DD}

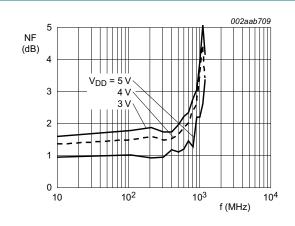
 $V_{DD} = 5 V$

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch



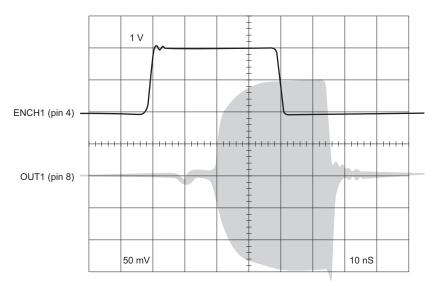
 T_{amb} = +25 °C

Fig 16. Intercept points versus V_{DD}



 T_{amb} = +25 °C; Z_{o} = 50 Ω

Fig 17. Noise Figure versus frequency and V_{DD}



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 $f_i = 100 \text{ MHz}$ at -6 dBm; $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$

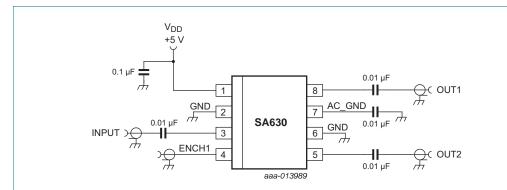
Fig 18. Switching speed

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

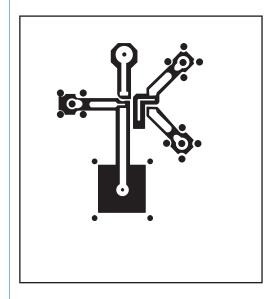
14. Application information

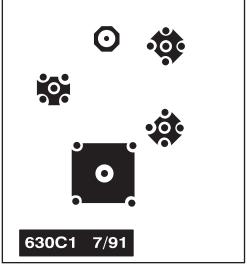
The typical application schematic and printed-circuit board layout of the SA630 evaluation board is shown in Figure 19. The layout of the board is simple, but a few cautions must be observed. The input and output traces should be 50 Ω . If a symmetric isolation between the two channels is desired, then the placement of the AC bypass capacitor is **extremely critical**. The trace from AC_GND (pin 7) should be drawn back towards the package and then be routed downwards. The capacitor should be placed straight down as close to the device as practical.

For better isolation between the two channels at higher frequencies, it is also advisable to run the two output/input traces at an angle. This arrangement also minimizes any inductive coupling between the two traces. The power supply bypass capacitor should be placed close to the device. Figure 5 shows the frequency response of the SA630. The loss matching between the two channels is excellent to 1.2 GHz, as shown in Figure 7.



a. Evaluation board schematic





aaa-013990

b. SA630 board layout

Fig 19. Evaluation board and layout

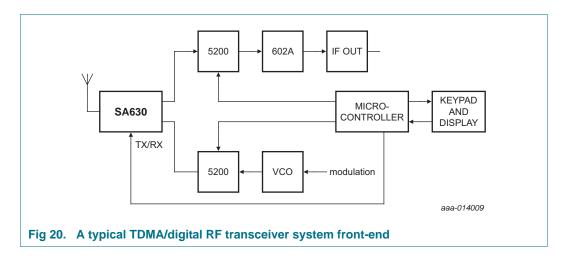
Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

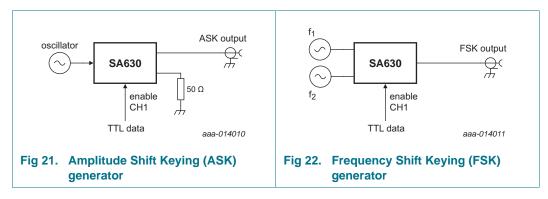
The isolation and matching of the two channels over frequency is shown in <u>Figure 9</u> and <u>Figure 10</u>, respectively.

The SA630 is a very versatile part and can be used in many applications. Figure 20 shows a block diagram of a typical digital RF transceiver front-end. In this application, the SA630 replaces the duplexer, which is typically very bulky and lossy. Due to the low power consumption of the device, it is ideally suited for handheld applications such as in CT2 cordless telephones. The SA630 can also be used to generate Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) or On-Off Keying (OOK) and Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) signals for digital RF communications systems. Block diagrams for these applications are shown in Figure 21 and Figure 22, respectively.

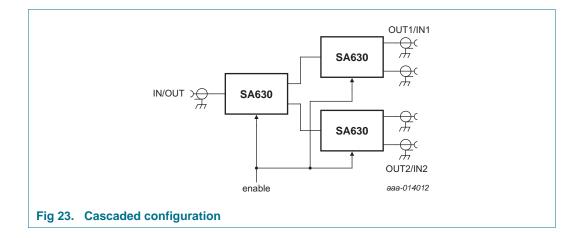
For applications that require a higher isolation at 1 GHz than obtained from a single SA630, several SA630s can be cascaded as shown in Figure 23. The cascaded configuration has a higher loss, but greater than 35 dB of isolation at 1 GHz and greater than 65 dB at 500 MHz can be obtained from this configuration. By modifying the enable control, an RF multiplexer/demultiplexer or antenna selector can be constructed. The simplicity of SA630 coupled with its ease of use and high performance lends itself to many innovative applications.

The SA630 switch terminates the OFF channel in 50 Ω . The 50 Ω resistor is internal and is in series with the external AC bypass capacitor. Matching to impedances other than 50 Ω can be achieved by adding a resistor in series with the AC bypass capacitor (for example, 25 Ω additional to match to a 75 Ω environment).





Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

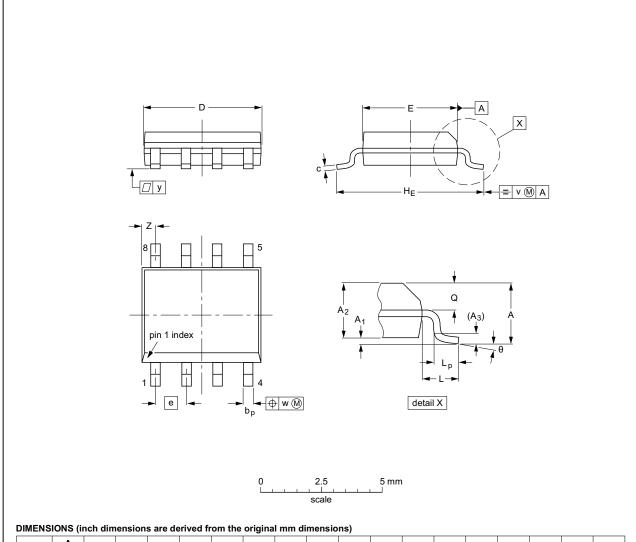


Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

15. Package outline

SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT96-1



UNIT	A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	bp	С	D ⁽¹⁾	E ⁽²⁾	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	z ⁽¹⁾	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	5.0 4.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01		0.0100 0.0075	0.20 0.19	0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.024	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) maximum per side are not included.

	REFER	RENCES		EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
076E03	MS-012				99-12-27 03-02-18	
		IEC JEDEC	IEC JEDEC JEITA	IEC JEDEC JEITA	IEC JEDEC JEITA PROJECTION	

Fig 24. Package outline SOT96-1 (SO8)

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Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

16. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365* "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

16.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

16.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- · Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- · Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

16.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

SA630

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

16.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see <u>Figure 25</u>) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with Table 9 and 10

Table 9. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)						
	Volume (mm³)						
	< 350 ≥ 350						
< 2.5	235	220					
≥ 2.5	220	220					

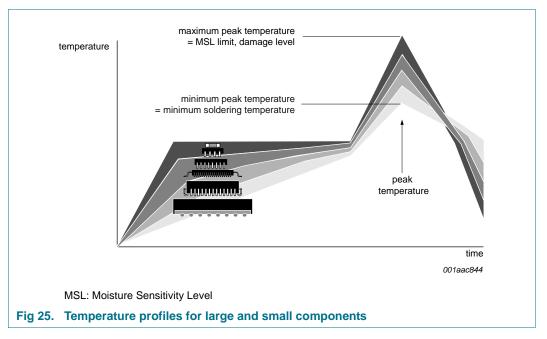
Table 10. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)							
	Volume (mm ³)	Volume (mm³)						
	< 350	> 2000						
< 1.6	260	260	260					
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245					
> 2.5	250	250 245 245						

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

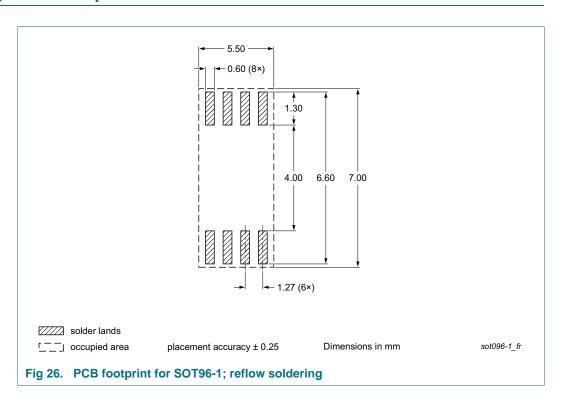
Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see Figure 25.

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

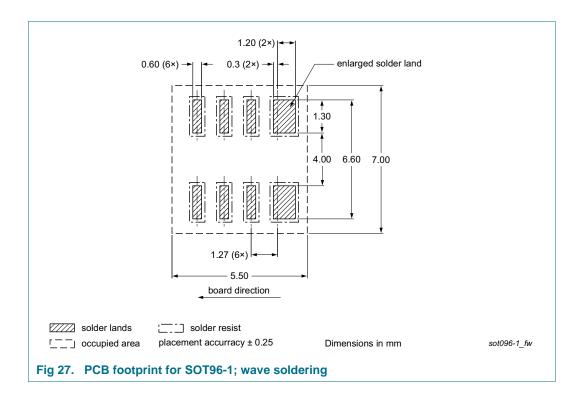


For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note *AN10365* "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

17. Soldering: PCB footprints



Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch



18. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description	
ASK	Amplitude Shift Keying	
BiCMOS	Bipolar Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor	
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor	
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge	
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying	
OOK	On-Off Keying	
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board	
PIN	Positive-doped/Intrinsic/Negative-doped diode	
RF	Radio Frequency	
SPDT	Single-Pole Double-Throw	
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic	

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

19. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
SA630 v.3	20140723	Product data sheet	-	SA630 v.2
Modifications:	 The format of NXP Semicon Legal texts ha Type number Type number Type number Added Section Added Section Added Section Deleted (old) Deleted (old) I Added Section 	this data sheet has been redes	empany name where appremoved from this data she amoved from this data she as sheet ERISTICS - N PACKAGE" and Layout" Frequency for N-Package vs. Frequency for N-Package	new identity guidelines of opriate. et et (DIP)"
SA630 v.2	19971107	n 18 "Abbreviations" Product specification	ECN 853-1577 18666	NE/SA630 v.1
J. 1000 11=		•		INE/SAUSU V. I
NE/SA630 v.1	19911010	Product specification	ECN 853-1577 04269	-

Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

20. Legal information

20.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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SA630

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Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

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Single-Pole Double-Throw (SPDT) switch

22. Contents

1	General description 1
2	Features and benefits
3	Applications
4	Ordering information
4.1	Ordering options 2
5	Block diagram 2
6	Pinning information 3
6.1	Pinning
6.2	Pin description
7	Equivalent circuit 3
8	Limiting values 4
9	Recommended operating conditions 4
10	Thermal characteristics 4
11	Static characteristics 5
12	Dynamic characteristics 5
13	Performance curves 6
14	Application information 9
15	Package outline
16	Soldering of SMD packages 13
16.1	Introduction to soldering
16.2	Wave and reflow soldering 13
16.3	Wave soldering
16.4	Reflow soldering
17	Soldering: PCB footprints 15
18	Abbreviations
19	Revision history
20	Legal information 18
20.1	Data sheet status
20.2	Definitions
20.3 20.4	Disclaimers
21	Contact information
22	Contents 20

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