## Product Specification

## PE42427

## Product Description

The PE42427 is a HaRPTM technology-enhanced SPDT RF switch designed to cover a broad range of applications from $5-6000 \mathrm{MHz}$. This reflective switch integrates on-board CMOS control logic with a low voltage CMOS-compatible control interface and requires no external components.
pSemi's HaRP technology enhancements deliver high linearity and exceptional harmonics performance. It is an innovative feature of the UltraCMOS ${ }^{\circledR}$ process, providing performance superior to GaAs with the economy and integration of conventional CMOS.

## UltraCMOS ${ }^{\circledR}$ SPDT RF Switch 5-6000 MHz

## Features

- Symmetric SPDT reflective switch
- Low insertion loss
- 0.23 dB typical @ 100 MHz
- 0.25 dB typical @ 1000 MHz
- 0.40 dB typical @ 3000 MHz
- 0.65 dB typical @ 5000 MHz
- 0.90 dB typical @ 6000 MHz
- Low spurious performance of $-163 \mathrm{dBm} / \mathrm{Hz}$
- Wide supply range of $2.3-5.5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Excellent linearity
- IIP2 of 105 dBm @ 17 MHz
- IIP3 of 81 dBm @ 17 MHz
- High ESD tolerance
- 4 kV HBM on RF pins to GND
- 1 kV on all other pins
- Logic Select (LS) pin provides maximum flexibility of control logic
- 12 -lead $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN package

Figure 2. Package Type
12-lead $2 \times 2 \times 0.55 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN

$\longrightarrow$

Table 1. Electrical Specifications @ $+25^{\circ} C^{1}, V_{D D}=2.3-5.5 \mathrm{~V}\left(Z_{S}=Z_{L}=50 \Omega\right)$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Path | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operational frequency |  |  | 5 |  | 6000 | MHz |
| Insertion loss ${ }^{2}$ | RFX-RFC | 5-100 MHz |  | 0.23 |  | dB |
|  |  | $100-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 0.25 | 0.35 | dB |
|  |  | $1000-2000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 0.30 | 0.40 | dB |
|  |  | 2000-3000 MHz |  | 0.40 | 0.50 | dB |
|  |  | $3000-4000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 0.50 | 0.70 | dB |
|  |  | $4000-5000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 0.65 | $0.90{ }^{2}$ | dB |
|  |  | $5000-6000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 0.90 | $1.25{ }^{2}$ | dB |
| Isolation | RFX-RFC | 5-100 MHz |  | 68 |  | dB |
|  |  | $100-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 42 | 44 |  | dB |
|  |  | $1000-2000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 33 | 35 |  | dB |
|  |  | 2000-3000 MHz | 27 | 29 |  | dB |
|  |  | $3000-4000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 22 | 24 |  | dB |
|  |  | 4000-5000 MHz | 18 | 20 |  | dB |
|  |  | 5000-6000 MHz | 15 | 17 |  | dB |
| Isolation | RFX-RFX | 5-100 MHz |  | 61 |  | dB |
|  |  | $100-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 40 | 41 |  | dB |
|  |  | $1000-2000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 32 | 33 |  | dB |
|  |  | 2000-3000 MHz | 26 | 28 |  | dB |
|  |  | $3000-4000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 22 | 24 |  | dB |
|  |  | 4000-5000 MHz | 18 | 20 |  | dB |
|  |  | $5000-6000 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 15 | 16 |  | dB |
| Return loss ${ }^{2}$ | RFX-RFC | 5-100 MHz |  | 33 |  | dB |
|  |  | $100-1000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 28 |  | dB |
|  |  | $1000-2000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 21 |  | dB |
|  |  | 2000-3000 MHz |  | 20 |  | dB |
|  |  | $3000-4000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 18 |  | dB |
|  |  | 4000-5000 MHz |  | $16^{2}$ |  | dB |
|  |  | $5000-6000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | $13^{2}$ |  | dB |
| 2nd harmonic | RFX-RFC | +18 dBm input power, 17-204 MHz |  | -92 |  | dBc |
|  |  | +32 dBm output power, $850 / 900 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | -99 |  | dBc |
|  |  | +32 dBm output power, $1800 / 1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | -101 |  | dBc |
| 3rd harmonic | RFX-RFC | +18 dBm input power, 17-204 MHz |  | -125 |  | dBc |
|  |  | +32 dBm output power, $850 / 900 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | -93 |  | dBc |
|  |  | +32 dBm output power, $1800 / 1900 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | -87 |  | dBc |
| IMD3 | RF-RFC | Bands I, II, V, VIII +17 dBm CW @ TX freq at RFC, -15 dBm CW @ $2 T x-R x$ at RFC, $50 \Omega$ |  | -115 |  | dBm |

Table 1. Electrical Specifications @ $+25^{\circ} C^{1}, V_{D D}=2.3-5.5 \mathrm{~V}\left(Z_{S}=Z_{L}=50 \Omega\right)$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Path | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IIP2 | RFX | $\begin{array}{\|l} 5 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 17 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 100-6000 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 105 \\ 115 \end{gathered}$ |  | dBm <br> dBm <br> dBm |
| IIP3 | RFX | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 5 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 17 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 100-6000 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 81 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  | dBm <br> dBm <br> dBm |
| Input 0.1 dB compression point ${ }^{3}$ | RFX or RFC | $\begin{aligned} & 5-100 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & 100-6000 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ |  | dBm dBm |
| Switching time |  | $50 \%$ CTRL to (10\%-90\%) or (90\%-10\%) RF |  | 2 | 4 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

Notes: 1. Typical performance over temperature and $V_{D D}$ shown in Figure 5 through Figure 21.
2. High frequency performance can be improved by external matching (see Figure 22 through Figure 27 and Figure 30).
3. The input P 0.1 dB compression point is a linearity figure of merit. Refer to Table 5 for the operating RF input power.

## Switching Frequency

The PE42427 has a maximum 25 kHz switching frequency. Switching frequency describes the time duration between switching events. Switching time is the time duration between the point the control signal reached $50 \%$ of the final value and the point the output signal reaches within $10 \%$ or $90 \%$ of its target value.

## Spurious Performance

The PE42427 spur fundamental occurs around 13 MHz . Its typical performance is $-163 \mathrm{dBm} / \mathrm{Hz}$, with 200 kHz bandwidth. The performance is ideally suited for cable broadband applications.

Pin 4 should also be left unconnected for optimal spurious performance.

## Thermal Data

Psi-JT ( $\Psi_{J T}$ ), junction top-of-package, is a thermal metric to estimate junction temperature of a device on the customer application PCB (JEDEC JESD51 $-2)$.
$\Psi_{J T}=\left(T_{J}-T_{T}\right) / P$
where
$\Psi_{J T}=$ junction-to-top of package characterization parameter, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=$ die junction temperature, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{T}}=$ package temperature (top surface, in the center), ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$P=$ power dissipated by device, Watts
Table 2. Thermal Data for PE42427

| Parameter | Typ | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{JT}}$ | 48 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{JA}}$ junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 145 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  |  |  |

Figure 3. Pin Configuration (Top View)


Table 3. Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | GND | Ground |
| 2 | RF2 $^{1}$ | RF port 2 |
| 3 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | GND/NC $^{2}$ | Ground or no connect |
| 5 | RFC $^{1}$ | RF common |
| 6 | GND | Ground |
| 7 | GND | Ground |
| 8 | RF1 $^{1}$ | RF port 1 |
| 9 | DGND | Digital Ground |
| 10 | V1 | Switch control input, CMOS logic level |
| 11 | LS | Logic Select, CMOS logic level |
| 12 | VDD | Supply |
| Pad | GND | Exposed pad: ground for proper operation |

Notes: 1. RF pins 2, 5 and 8 must be at 0 VDC. The RF pins do not required DC blocking capacitors for proper operation if the 0 VDC requirement is met. 2. Pin 4 can be grounded or left unconnected externally.

Table 4. Truth Table

| Path | V1 | LS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RFC-RF2 | 1 | 1 |
| RFC-RF1 | 0 | 1 |
| RFC-RF1 | 1 | 0 |
| RFC-RF2 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5. Operating Ranges

| Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ Supply voltage | 2.3 | 3.3 | 5.5 | V |
| I DD Power supply current |  | 180 | 300 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| RFX-RFC input power |  |  | Fig. 4 | dBm |
| Control voltage high | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.3 | V |
| Control voltage low | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | V |
| Operating temperature range | -40 | +25 | +95 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Table 6. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter/Condition | Min | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF input power, $50 \Omega^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| $5-100 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 33 | dBm |
| $100-6000 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  | 34 | dBm |
| ESD voltage HBM $^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| RF pins to GND |  | 4000 | V |
| All other pins |  | 1000 | V |
| ESD voltage MM, all pins $^{3}$ |  | 200 | V |
| T $_{\text {ST }}$ Storage temperature | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Notes: 1. V ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ within operating range specified in Table 5. 2. Human Body Model (MIL_STD 883 Method 3015.7).
3. Machine Model (JEDEC JESD22-A115-A).

Exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Operation should be restricted to the limits in the Operating Ranges table.

## Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions

When handling this UltraCMOS device, observe the same precautions that you would use with other ESD-sensitive devices. Although this device contains circuitry to protect it from damage due to ESD, precautions should be taken to avoid exceeding the specified rating.

## Latch-Up Avoidance

Unlike conventional CMOS devices, UltraCMOS devices are immune to latch-up.

## Moisture Sensitivity Level

The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating for the PE42427 in the 12-lead $2 \times 2 \times 0.55 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN package is MSL1.

Figure 4. Power De-rating Curve for $\mathbf{5 - 6 0 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

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Typical Performance Data @ +25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified
Figure 5. Insertion Loss RFX*


Figure 6. Insertion Loss vs Temp (RF1-RFC)*


Figure 7. Insertion Loss vs Temp (RF2-RFC)*


Figure 8. Insertion Loss vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ (RF1-RFC)*


Figure 9. Insertion Loss vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}\left(\right.$ RF2-RFC) ${ }^{*}$


[^0]
## Typical Performance Data @ $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified (cont.)

Figure 10. RFX-RFX Isolation vs Temp


Figure 11. RFC-RFX Isolation vs Temp


Figure 12. RFX-RFX Isolation vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$


Figure 13. RFC-RFX Isolation vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$

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Typical Performance Data @ $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified (cont.)
Figure 14. RFC Port Return Loss vs Temp (RF1 Active)*


Figure 15. RFC Port Return Loss vs Temp (RF2 Active)*

Figure 17. RFC Port Return Loss vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ (RF2 Active)*



Note: * High frequency performance can be improved by external matching (see Figure 22 through Figure 27 and Figure 30).

## Typical Performance Data @ $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified (cont.)

Figure 18. Active Port Return Loss vs Temp (RF1 Active)*


Figure 19. Active Port Return Loss vs Temp (RF2 Active)*


Figure 20. Active Port Return Loss vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ (RF1 Active)*


Figure 21. Active Port Return Loss vs $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ (RF2 Active)*


Note: * High frequency performance can be improved by external matching (see Figure 22 through Figure 27 and Figure 30).
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## Performance Comparison @ +25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, with or without matching

Figure 22. Insertion Loss RF1*


Figure 23. Active Port Return Loss (RF1 Active)*


Figure 24. RFC Port Return Loss (RF1 Active)*


Figure 25. Insertion Loss RF2*


Figure 26. Active Port Return Loss (RF2 Active)*


Figure 27. RFC Port Return Loss (RF2 Active)*


Note: * High frequency performance can be improved by external matching (see Figure 22 through Figure 27 and Figure 30).

## Evaluation Board

The SPDT switch evaluation board was designed to ease customer evaluation of pSemi's PE42427. The RF common port is connected through a $50 \Omega$ transmission line via the top SMA connector, J2. RF1 and RF2 ports are connected through $50 \Omega$ transmission lines via SMA connectors J1 and J3, respectively. A through $50 \Omega$ transmission is available via SMA connectors J4 and J5. This transmission line can be used to estimate the loss of the PCB over the environmental conditions being evaluated. J8 provides DC and digital inputs to the device.

The board is constructed of a four metal layer material with a total thickness of 62 mils. The top and bottom RF layers are Rogers RO4350 material with a 10 mil RF core. The middle layers provide ground for the transmission lines. The transmission lines were designed using a coplanar waveguide with ground plane model using a trace width of 22 mils, trace gaps of 7 mils, and metal thickness of 2.1 mils.

Figure 28. Evaluation Board Layout


PRT-29005
$\qquad$

Figure 29. Evaluation Board Schematic


Figure 30. Evaluation Board Schematic with Matching

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Figure 31. Package Drawing
12 -lead $2 \times 2 \times 0.55 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN


12L_2x2x0-55_QFN_DOC-01882-3

Figure 32. Top Marking Specifications


| Marking Spec <br> Symbol | Package <br> Marking | Definition |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| PP | EL | Part number marking for PE42427 |
| ZZ | $00-99$ | Last two digits of lot code |
| YY | $00-99$ | Last two digits of assembly year <br> (Ex: 15 for 2015) |
| WW | $01-53$ | Work week |

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Figure 33. Tape and Reel Specifications
12 -lead $2 \times 2 \times 0.55 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN


SECTION Y-Y

----------, Tape Feed Direction
SECTION $X-X$

|  | Nominal | Tolerance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ao | 2.20 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| Bo | 2.20 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| Ko | 0.75 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| F | 3.50 | $\pm 0.05$ |
| P1 | 4.00 | $\pm 0.1$ |
| W | 8.00 | $\pm 0.3$ |


(I) Measured from centreline of sprocket hole to centreline of pocket.
(II) Cumulative tolerance of 10 sprocket holes is $\pm 0.10$
(III) Measured from centreline of sprocket
hole to centreline of pocket.
(IV) Other material available.

This part shall not contain any banned
substance as Sony standard SS-00259
Device Orientation in Tape

Table 6. Ordering Information

| Order Code | Description | Package | Shipping Method |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PE42427A-Z | PE42427 SPDT RF switch | Green 12-lead $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ QFN | 3000 units T/R |
| EK42427-01 | PE42427 Evaluation board | Evaluation kit | $1 / B o x$ |

## Sales Contact and Information

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EK42742-03 EK42421-01 EK42359-01 EK42723-01 EK42522-03 4270-00 EK42420-04 4257-00 EK43704-12


[^0]:    Note: * High frequency performance can be improved by external matching (see Figure 22 through Figure 27 and Figure 30).

