

# BGS22W2L10

# Performance of DPDT (Dual-Pole / Double-Throw) RF MOS switch

# Differential LTE, WCDMA, CDMA, UMTS Mobile Diversity Applications

# **Application Note AN308**

Revision: Rev. 1.0 2012-11-22

# **RF** and **Protection Devices**

Edition 2013-06-26 Published by Infineon Technologies AG 81726 Munich, Germany © 2013 Infineon Technologies AG All Rights Reserved.

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Application Revision H	Note AN308 story: 2012-11-22					
Previous R	vision: prev. Rev. x.x					
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## List of Content, Figures and Tables

# **Table of Content**

1	Introduction	6
<b>2</b> 2.1 2.2 2.3	<b>Features</b> Main Features Functional Diagram Signal Description	<b>7</b> 
<b>3</b>	Small Signal Characteristics Measurement Results	<b>9</b>
3.2 3.3	Return loss Isolation of inactive paths	
<b>4</b> 4.1 4.2 4.3	Switching time Measurement Specifications Measurement Setup Measurement results	14 
<b>5</b> 5.1 5.2 5.3	Intermodulation Intermodulation test conditions Measurement Setup Measurement results	<b>17</b> 17 
<b>6</b> 6.1 6.2	Harmonic Generation Measurement setup Measurement results	
7	Power Compression Measurements	22
<b>8</b> 8.1 8.2	Application Board and Measurement desciption   Application board   Measurement description and deembedding	<b>23</b> 23 24

Author 25



# List of Content, Figures and Tables

# List of Figures

Figure 1	Differential Band select Switching application	6
Figure 2	Functional Diagram	7
Figure 3	Pin configuration of BGS22W2L10	8
Figure 4	Forward Transmission curves for all RF paths	9
Figure 5	Return loss for active port 2 (2P/2N)	10
Figure 6	Return loss for active port 3 (3P/3N)	11
Figure 7	Isolation of Port 3 (3P/3N) by active Port 2 (2P/2N)	12
Figure 8	Isolation of Port 2 (2P/2N) by active Port 3 (3P/3N)	13
Figure 9	Switching Time	14
Figure 10	Rise/Fall Time	14
Figure 11	Switching Time Measurement Setup	15
Figure 12	Switching Time of BGS22W2L10	16
Figure 13	Block diagram of RF Switch intermodulation	17
Figure 14	Test set-up for IMD Measurements	18
Figure 15	Set-up for harmonics measurement	20
Figure 16	2 <sup>nd</sup> harmonic at f <sub>c</sub> =824 MHz	21
Figure 17	3 <sup>rd</sup> harmonic at f <sub>c</sub> =824 MHz	21
Figure 18	Power Compression Measurement Results at f_=824 MHz	22
Figure 19	BGS22W2L10 application board	23
Figure 20	Layout of the application board and deembedding kit	23
Figure 21	PCB layer information	23
Figure 22	SMA connector for deembedding procedure	24

# List of Tables

Table 1	Device desciption	6
Table 2	Pin Description (top view)	8
Table 3	Truth table	8
Table 4	Insertion Loss of throw between port1 (1P/1N) and port 2 (2P/2N)	10
Table 5	Insertion Loss of throw between port1 (1P/1N) and port 3 (3P/3N)	10
Table 6	Return loss of all active ports	11
Table 7	Isolation of Port 3 (3P/3N) by active Port 2 (2P/2N)	12
Table 8	Isolation of Port 2 (2P/2N) by active Port 3 (3P/3N)	13
Table 9	Switching time measurement results of BGS22W2L10	16
Table 10	Test conditions and specifications of IMD measurements	17
Table 11	IMD products of Band I	19
Table 12	IMD products of Band V	19



Introduction

# 1 Introduction

The BGS22W2L10 RF MOS switch is specifically designed for differential diversity applications (e.g. **Figure 1**) in low bands up to 2 GHz like 3G WCDMA diversity, CDMA diversity, UMTS diversity or LTE diversity RF frontend system solutions. Therefore, the Insertion loss of the BGS22W2L10 below 1 GHz is closed to 0.2 dB and the port to port Isolation is more than 30 dB. A typical application is to combine two Rx paths in a mobile cellular device after the Rx filters or duplexers into one input to the tranceiver IC. The IC can also be used for a wide variety of applications switching balanced signals in a frequency range of 0.1 - 2 GHz.



Figure 1 Differential Band select Switching application

Unlike GaAs technology, external DC blocking capacitors at the RF Ports are only required if DC voltage is applied externally. The BGS22W2L10 RF Switch is manufactured in Infineon's patented MOS technology, offering the performance of GaAs with the economy and integration of conventional CMOS including the inherent higher ESD robustness.

This DPDT (Dual-Pole / Double Throw) RF MOS switch which combines two differential signals into

one differential output or splits one differential signal into two separate differential lines. The parallel paths of the switch are controlled simultaneously through the same signals. The switch is designed to operate in battery powered applications with a supply voltage range of 2.4 - 3.6 V while the current consumption is below 300  $\mu$ A. The highly symmetric design ensures best phase- and amplitude accuracy.

The RF switch is packaged in a standard RoHS compliant TSLP-10-1 package with a small outline of only  $1.55 \times 1.15 \text{ mm}^2$ .

Table 1	Device	desciption
	Device	accorption

Product Name	Product Type	Package	Marking
BGS22W2L10	DPDT RF Switch	TSLP-10-1	W2



Features

## 2 Features

#### 2.1 Main Features

- DPDT (Dual-Pole / Double-Throw) differential RF switch
- All ports fully symmetrical
- High ESD robustness
- Frequency range: 0.1 2 GHz
- High signal power up to 24 dBm
- Extremely low insertin loss
- High port-to-port-isolation
- Supply voltage 2.4 3.6 V
- No decoupling capacitors required if no DC applied on RF lines
- Lead and halogen free package (RoHS and WEEE compliant)
- Small leadless package TSLP-10-1 with the size of 1.55 x 1.15 mm<sup>2</sup> and a maximum height of 0.77 mm.



# 2.2 Functional Diagram



Figure 2 Functional Diagram



Features

## 2.3 Signal Description

Table 2	<b>Pin Description</b>	(top view)
---------	------------------------	------------

Pin NO	Name	Pin Type	Function
1	Port 3P	I/O	RF port 3P
2	GND	GND	Ground
3	GND	GND	Ground
4	Port 2N	I/O	RF port 2N
5	Port 2P	I/O	RF port 2P
6	CTRL	I	Control Pin
7	Port 1P	I/O	RF port 1P
8	Port 1N	I/O	RF port 1N
9	VDD	Supply	Supply voltage
10	CTRL		Control Pin



Figure 3 Pin configuration of BGS22W2L10

Table 3	Truth	table

Pin No.	Control
Port1 to Port2	0
Port1 to Port3	1



# 3 Small Signal Characteristics Measurement Results

All measurement results of this application note are measured with a typical device of the BGS22W2L10 on an application board. The measurement procedure is shown in **chapter 0** including the needed deembedding.

The small signal characteristics are measured at 25 °C, 0 dBm Pin, 3 Volt Vdd, 3 V Vcrlt up to 10 GHz with a Network analyzer connected to an automatic multiport switch box in single ended mode. A differential simulation is possible ba using a ideal trabnsformator inbetween the Port 1P to 1N, 2P to 2N and 3P to 3N thanks to the full s-Parameter matrix of the BGS22W2L10 which is provided @ Infinieon's internet page..

In the following tables and graphs the most important RF parameter of the BGS22W2L10 are shown. The markers are set to the most important frequencies of the WCDMA system.



#### 3.1 Insertion Loss

Figure 4Forward Transmission curves for all RF paths



lable 4	able 4 Insertion Loss of throw between port1 (1P/1N) and port 2 (2P/2N)									
Frequency (MHz)	716	787	824	840	885	915	960	1000	1710	1910
RF path										
1P → 2P	0.19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.45	0.55
$1N \rightarrow 2N$	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.43	0.51

#### able 4 Insertion Loss of throw between port1 (1P/1N) and port 2 (2P/2N)

Table 5Insertion Loss of throw between port1 (1P/1N) and port 3 (3P/3N)

Frequency (MHz) RF path	716	787	824	840	885	915	960	1000	1710	1910
1P → 3P	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.47	0.57
$1N \rightarrow 3N$	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.53

#### 3.2 Return loss



Figure 5 Return loss for active port 2 (2P/2N)







Frequency (MHz)	port	716	787	824	840	885	915	960	1000	1710	1910
Active Path											
Throw port 1 to port 2	1P	-25.8	-24.2	-23.6	-23.3	-22.6	-22.1	-21.3	-20.6	-12.8	-11.5
	1N	-27.6	-25.8	-25.1	-25.1	-24.1	-23.4	-23	-22.4	-13.8	-12.5
	2P	-26.5	-24.9	-24.1	-24.1	-23.3	-22.6	-21.9	-21.2	-13.1	-11.6
	2N	-28.7	-26.8	-26.2	-26.2	-25.2	-24.6	-24.1	-23.3	-14	-12.9
	1P	-24.7	-19.8	-24.2	-33	-19.8	-21.3	-24.1	-18.3	-14.9	-14.7
Throw port 1 to port 3	1N	-21.1	-18.6	-20.9	-24.3	-17.4	-20.3	-18.5	-18.2	-12.7	-13.9
	3P	-26.3	-25.3	-24.8	-24.5	-24.2	-24	-23.2	-22.7	-14.4	-12.9
	3N	-24.3	-23.2	-22.7	-22.5	-22.3	-22.1	-21.3	-21	-13.1	-11.8



## 3.3 Isolation of inactive paths



Figure 7 Isolation of Port 3 (3P/3N) by active Port 2 (2P/2N)

Table 7	Isolation of Port 3	(3P/3N) by active Port 2 (2P/2N)
---------	---------------------	----------------------------------

Port to port isolation	716	787	824	840	885	915	960	1000	1710	1910
3P → 1P	-39.5	-38.3	-38.3	-38.1	-37.1	-37.1	-36.5	-36	-30.2	-29.2
$3N \rightarrow 1P$	-44.5	-43.2	-42.6	-42.7	-41.6	-41.1	-40.7	-40	-32.7	-31.3
$3P \rightarrow 1N$	-41.3	-40.3	-39.7	-39.7	-38.8	-38.5	-37.9	-37.6	-31.4	-30.7
$3N \rightarrow 1N$	-33.9	-33.1	-32.6	-32.5	-31.8	-31.6	-31	-30.6	-25.1	-24.5
$3P \rightarrow 2P$	-44.7	-42.9	-43.2	-42.6	-41.8	-41.6	-41.2	-40.3	-33.1	-31.7
$3P \rightarrow 2N$	-44	-44.2	-42.6	-42.6	-42.6	-41.6	-41.7	-40.4	-34.7	-32.9
$3N \rightarrow 2P$	-47.9	-47.5	-46.2	-45.7	-45.3	-44.9	-43.8	-43.2	-34.6	-33.3
$3N \rightarrow 2N$	-45.5	-47.1	-43.5	-43.2	-44.4	-42.1	-43.3	-40.5	-33.4	-30.7



#### BGS22W2L10 Diffential Diversity Applications

#### Small Signal Characteristics Measurement Results



Figure 8	Isolation of Port 2 (2P/2N) by active Port 3 (3P/3N)
----------	--

Port to port isolation	716	787	824	840	885	915	960	1000	1710	1910
$2P \rightarrow 1P$	-33.9	-33	-32.6	-32.5	-31.8	-31.5	-31.1	-30.6	-25.1	-23.9
2N → 1P	-41.5	-40.5	-40.1	-40.1	-39.2	-38.9	-38.5	-37.7	-31.5	-30.1
2P → 1N	-43.7	-42.4	-42.1	-41.9	-40.9	-40.8	-40	-39.5	-31.7	-29.8
$2N \rightarrow 1N$	-39.3	-38.2	-38.1	-37.8	-37.1	-37	-36.3	-36	-29.8	-28.2
$2P \rightarrow 3P$	-47.8	-47.8	-45	-44.1	-44.5	-44.4	-42.6	-42.9	-33.2	-31.7
$2P \rightarrow 3N$	-49.1	-47.9	-46.7	-46	-46.3	-44.9	-44.9	-43.8	-35.2	-31.8
$2N \rightarrow 3P$	-46.6	-46.4	-44.9	-44.5	-44.5	-44.1	-43.1	-43.1	-35.3	-34
$2N \rightarrow 3N$	-43.5	-42	-42.2	-41.4	-41.2	-40.8	-40.1	-39.9	-32.5	-30.1

#### Table 8Isolation of Port 2 (2P/2N) by active Port 3 (3P/3N)



Switching time

# 4 Switching time

#### 4.1 Measurement Specifications

Switching On Time:50% Trigger signal to 90 % RF SignalSwitching Off Time:50% Trigger signal to 10% RF Signal





Rise time: 10% to 90% RF Signal

Fall time: 90% to 10% RF Signal



Figure 10 Rise/Fall Time



Switching time

#### 4.2 Measurement Setup



Figure 11 Switching Time Measurement Setup

The switching Time measurement setup consist of one pulse generator which generates a sqare wave with 50% duty cycle and an amplitude of 1.8 Volts, an oscilloscope which can detect the 1 GHz signal and the 1 kHz signal and one Signal generator which is set to an output signal of 1GHz with a power level 10 dBm.

If the oscilloscope can not detect the 1 GHz signal of the RF path, due to small bandwith, it is possible tu use a cristal oscillator in front of the oscilloscope (such a device detects any RF signal present at input and commutate that one) that the RF signal can be detected.



Switching time

#### 4.3 Measurement results



Figure 12 Switching Time of BGS22W2L10

Table 9	Switching time measurement results of BGS22W2L10
---------	--

BCS22W2L40	RF rise time (ns)	Switching time (ns)
BGSZZWZLIU	263	526



#### Intermodulation

# 5 Intermodulation

#### 5.1 Intermodulation test conditions

Another very important parameter of a RF switch is the large signal capability. One of the possible intermodulation scenarios is shown in **Figure 13**. The transmission (Tx) signal from the main antenna is coupled into the diversity antenna with with high power. This signal (20 dBm) and a received Jammer signal (-15 dBm) are entering the switch. Thank to the spezified application for the BGS22W2L10 inbetween the filters and the Transceiver, the Tx signal from the main antenna loose until arriving at the switch input moslty 5 to 10 or more dB, depending of the filter and pcb structure of the RF frontend. The IMD products are measured with a Tx of 20dBm, which is corresponding to the IMD spec of a main antenna diversity switch like Infineons BGSF110GN. Therefore, the measured IMD products will be extremly better in the spezified application circuit within the filters and transceiver as showed in the measurement results below.



Figure 13 Block diagram of RF Switch intermodulation

Special combinations of TX and Jammer signal are producing intermodulation products 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3rd order, which fall in the RX band and disturb the wanted RX signal.

In Table 10 frequencies for 3 bands and the linearity specifications for an undisturbed communication are given.

ts
ts

Test Conditions						Linearity	Specifica	ation	
(Tx = +20dBm, BI = -15dBm,freq.in MHz,@25°C)									
Band	Tx Freq.	Rx Freq.	IMD2 Low Jammer 1	IMD3 Jammer 2	IMD2 High Jammer 3	IM2 (dBm)	IIP2 (dBm)	IM3 (dBm)	llP3 (dBm)
850	836.5	881.5	45	791.5	1718	-105	110	-105	65
1900	1880	1960	80	1800	3840	-105	110	-105	65
2100	1950	2140	190	1760	4090	-105	110	-105	65



Intermodulation

#### 5.2 Measurement Setup

The test setup for the IMD measurements has to provide a very high isolation between RX and TX signals. As an example the test set-up and the results for the high band are shown (Figure 14 and Table 11).

For the RX / TX separation a professional duplexer with 80 dB isolation is used.

In Table 12 the results for Low band are given.

For each distortion scenario there is a min and a max value given. This variation is caused by a phase shifter connected between switch and duplexer. In the test set-up the phase shifter represents a no ideal matching of the switch to 50 Ohm.



Figure 14 Test set-up for IMD Measurements



#### Intermodulation

## 5.3 Measurement results

#### Table 11IMD products of Band I

IMD Bond 1	1P → 2P		1N → 2N		1P -	→ 3P	1N → 3N	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
IMD2Low (f <sub>blocker</sub> = 190 MHz)	-105.88	-95.29	-104.33	-93.95	-105.80	-94.96	-105.79	-95.60
IMD2High (f <sub>blocker</sub> = 4090 MHz)	-106.28	-102.92	-105.83	-103.77	-105.77	-103.31	-105.44	-102.30
IMD3 (f <sub>blocker</sub> = 1760 MHz)	-108.09	-104.63	-107.52	-104.43	-107.23	-103.79	-107.76	-104.60

#### Table 12IMD products of Band V

IMD Bond 5	1P → 2P		$1N \rightarrow 2N$		1P -	→ 3P	1N → 3N	
IMD Barld S	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
IMD2Low (fblocker = 45 MHz)	-109.29	-96.58	-102.94	-91.69	-103.49	-92.46	-104.49	-93.77
IMD2High (f <sub>blocker</sub> = 1718 MHz)	-106.50	-101.37	-109.02	-103.90	-107.05	-101.79	-108.59	-103.28
IMD3 (f <sub>blocker</sub> = 791.5 MHz)	-111.09	-107.41	-110.64	-107.35	-110.54	-106.88	-111.98	-107.82



**Harmonic Generation** 

# 6 Harmonic Generation

#### 6.1 Measurement setup

Harmonic generation is another important parameter for the characterization of a RF switch. RF switches have in such a Differential Band select Switching application to deal with high RF levels, up to 24 dBm. With this high RF power at the input of the switch harmonics are generated. This harmonics (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>) can disturb the other reception bands or cause distortion in other RF applications (GPS, WLan) within the mobile phone.



Figure 15 Set-up for harmonics measurement

The results for the harmonic generation at 830 MHZ are shown in Figure 16 (2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic) and Figure 17 (3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic) for all RF ports.

At the x-axis the input power is plotted and at the y- axis the generated harmonics in dBm.



**Harmonic Generation** 

#### 6.2 Measurement results



Figure 16 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonic at f<sub>c</sub>=824 MHz



Figure 17 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic at f<sub>c</sub>=824 MHz



**Power Compression Measurements** 

# 7 Power Compression Measurements

To judge the large signal capability the power compression is a usual measurement tool. The input power is increase and at the output the power is measured. At a certain point the output power could not follow the input and the switch compresses the RF signal. In the diagram below (Figure 18) the IL is plotted versus the injected input power. The input power can be increased to 29 dBm and there is no compression visible of the RF port.



Figure 18 Power Compression Measurement Results at f<sub>c</sub>=824 MHz

The measurements are done on Large Signal measurement setup which is not calibrated for Insertion Loss with high precision. So the values here may differ with the actual IL values earlier in this report.



Application Board and Measurement desciption

# 8 Application Board and Measurement desciption

## 8.1 Application board



Figure 19 BGS22W2L10 application board







Figure 21 PCB layer information



#### Application Board and Measurement desciption

#### 8.2 Measurement description and deembedding

Below is a picture of the evaluation board used for the measurements (Figure 20). The board is designed in the way that all connecting 50 Ohm lines have the same length.

To get correct called "device level" measurement values for the insertion loss of the BGS22W2L10 all influences and losses of the evaluation board, lines and connectors have to be eliminated. Therefore a separate deembedding board, representing the line length is necessary.

After full port calibration of the network analyzer (NWA) a deembedding has to be done in severall steps:

- Attach empty SMA connector (with cutted RF line, Figure 22) at any port of the measurements setup and perform "open" port extension for that one. Turn port extensions on.
- Connect the "half" de-embedding board (Figure 20, smallest board) between the port where one of the two RFin port (1P/1N) of the BGS22W2L10 will be connected and the port with the maded port extension, store this as a S-parameter (s2p) file.
- Turn all port extention off.
- Load the stored s-parameter file as de-embedding on all used NWA ports
- Check insertion loss with the de-embedding through board (Figure 20 right upper board)



Figure 22 SMA connector for deembedding procedure

If the check of the deembedding shows an insertion loss of the through about +- 0.4 dB (depending on the measurement setup accuracy, e.g. NWA) then the Device itself can be measured.



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