

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Semiconductor devices –**  
**Part 16-4: Microwave integrated circuits – Switches**  
(standards.iteh.ai)

**Dispositifs à semiconducteurs –**  
**Partie 16-4: Circuits intégrés hyperfréquences – Commutateurs**

IEC 60747-16-4:2004  
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3, rue de Varembe  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Email: [inmail@iec.ch](mailto:inmail@iec.ch)  
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Email: [csc@iec.ch](mailto:csc@iec.ch)

Tél.: +41 22 919 02 11

Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



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Part 16-4: Microwave integrated circuits – Switches**

**Dispositifs à semiconducteurs –  
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## SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES –

Part 16-4: Microwave integrated circuits –  
Switches

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FDIS	Report on voting
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Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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## SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES –

### Part 16-4: Microwave integrated circuits – Switches

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60747 provides new measuring methods, terminology and letter symbols, as well as essential ratings and characteristics for integrated circuit microwave switches.

There are many combinations for RF ports in switches, such as SPST (single pole single throw), SPDT (single pole double throw), SP3T (single pole triple throw), DPDT (double pole double throw), etc. Switches in this standard are based on SPDT. However, this standard is applicable to the other types of switches.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60617-12, *Graphical symbols for diagrams – Part 12: Binary logic elements*

IEC 60617-13, *Graphical symbols for diagrams – Part 13: Analogue elements*

IEC 60747-1(1983), *Semiconductor devices – Discrete devices and integrated circuits – Part 1: General* <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f591469a-b7f7-4c47-8ac3-8f237f5aace3/iec-60747-16-4-2004>  
Amendment 3 (1996)

IEC 60747-4, *Semiconductor devices – Discrete devices – Part 4: Microwave devices*

IEC 60748-2, *Semiconductor devices – Integrated circuits – Part 2: Digital integrated circuits*

IEC 60748-3, *Semiconductor devices – Integrated circuits – Part 3: Analogue integrated circuits*

IEC 60748-4, *Semiconductor devices – Integrated circuits – Part 4: Interface integrated circuits*

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

##### Terms related to electrical characteristics

##### 3.1 insertion loss

$L_{ins}$

ratio of the output power at the switched on port to the input power in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_o$  (dBm) =  $f(P_i)$

NOTE 1 In this region,  $\Delta P_o$  (dBm) =  $\Delta P_i$  (dBm).

NOTE 2 Usually the insertion loss is expressed in decibels.

### 3.2 isolation

$L_{\text{iso}}$

ratio of the output power at the switched off port to the input power in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = f(P_{\text{i}})$

NOTE 1 In this region,  $\Delta P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = \Delta P_{\text{i}} \text{ (dBm)}$ .

NOTE 2 Usually the isolation is expressed in decibels.

### 3.3 return loss

$L_{\text{ret}}$

ratio of the incident power  $P_{\text{inc}}$  at the specified port to the reflected power  $P_{\text{ref}}$  at the same port in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_{\text{ref}} \text{ (dBm)} = f(P_{\text{inc}})$

NOTE 1 In this region,  $\Delta P_{\text{ref}} \text{ (dBm)} = \Delta P_{\text{inc}} \text{ (dBm)}$ .

NOTE 2 Usually the return loss is expressed in decibels.

### 3.4 input power at 1 dB compression

$P_{\text{i}(1 \text{ dB})}$

input power where the insertion loss increases by 1 dB compared with insertion loss in linear region

### 3.5 output power at 1 dB compression

$P_{\text{o}(1 \text{ dB})}$

output power where the insertion loss increases by 1 dB compared with insertion loss in linear region

### 3.6 turn on time

$t_{\text{on}}$

interval between the lower reference point on the leading edge of the control voltage and the upper reference point on the leading edge of the envelope of the output voltage in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = f(P_{\text{i}})$

NOTE In this region,  $\Delta P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = \Delta P_{\text{i}} \text{ (dBm)}$ .

### 3.7 turn off time

$t_{\text{off}}$

interval between the upper reference point on the trailing edge of the control voltage and the lower reference point on the trailing edge of the envelope of the output voltage in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = f(P_{\text{i}})$

NOTE In this region,  $\Delta P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = \Delta P_{\text{i}} \text{ (dBm)}$ .

### 3.8 rise time

$t_{\text{r(out)}}$

interval between the lower reference point on the leading edge of the output voltage and the upper reference point on the leading edge of the envelope of the output voltage in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = f(P_{\text{i}})$

NOTE In this region,  $\Delta P_{\text{o}} \text{ (dBm)} = \Delta P_{\text{i}} \text{ (dBm)}$ .

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**3.9****fall time** $t_{f(out)}$ 

interval between the upper reference point on the trailing edge of the output voltage and the lower reference point on the trailing edge of the envelope of the output voltage in the linear region of the power transfer curve  $P_o$  (dBm) =  $f(P_i)$

NOTE In this region,  $\Delta P_o$  (dBm) =  $\Delta P_i$  (dBm).

**3.10****adjacent channel power ratio** $P_{o(mod)}/P_{adj}$ 

ratio of the total power in the specified carrier signal frequency band to total output power in the specified frequency band away from the specified carrier signal frequency, at the specified output power when the modulation signal is supplied

**3.11****n-th order harmonic distortion ratio** $P_{nth}/P_1$ 

See 3.14 of IEC 60747-16-1(2001).

**4 Essential ratings and characteristics**

This clause gives ratings and characteristics required for specifying integrated circuit microwave switches.

**4.1 Circuit identification and types****4.1.1 Designation and types** [IEC 60747-16-4:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/591469a-b7f7-4c47-8ac3-02575aac0ec6/iec-60747-16-4-2004)

Identification of type (device name), category of circuit and technology applied should be given. Microwave switches comprise one category.

**4.1.2 General function description**

A general description of the function performed by the integrated circuit microwave switches and the features for the application should be made.

**4.1.3 Manufacturing technology**

The manufacturing technology, e.g. semiconductor monolithic integrated circuit, thin film integrated circuit, micro-assembly, etc. should be stated. This statement should include details of the semiconductor technologies such as Schottky-barrier diode, PIN diode, MESFET, Si bipolar transistor, etc.

IEC 60747-4 should be referred to for terminology and letter symbols, essential ratings and characteristics and measuring methods of such microwave devices.

**4.1.4 Package identification**

The following statements should be made:

- a) chip or packaged form;
- b) IEC and/or national reference number of the outline drawing, of drawing of non-standard package including terminal numbering;
- c) principal package material, for example, metal, ceramic, plastic.

#### 4.1.5 Main application

The main application should be stated. If the device has restrictive applications, these should be stated here.

#### 4.2 Application description

Information on application of the integrated circuit and its relation to the associated devices should be given.

##### 4.2.1 Conformance to system and/or interface information

It should be stated whether the integrated circuit conforms to an application system and/or an interface standard or a recommendation.

Detailed information concerning application systems, equipment and circuits such as VSAT systems, DBS receivers, microwave landing systems, etc. should also be given.

##### 4.2.2 Overall block diagram

A block diagram of the applied systems should be given if necessary.

##### 4.2.3 Reference data

The most important properties that permit comparison between derivative types should be given.

##### 4.2.4 Electrical compatibility

It should be stated whether the integrated circuit is electrically compatible with other particular integrated circuits, or families of integrated circuits, or whether special interfaces are required.

Details should be given concerning the type of input and output circuits, e.g. input/output impedances, d.c. block, open-drain, etc. Interchangeability with other devices, if any, should also be given.

##### 4.2.5 Associated devices

If applicable, the following should be stated:

- devices necessary for correct operation (list with type number, name and function);
- peripheral devices with direct interfacing (list with type number, name and function).

#### 4.3 Specification of the function

##### 4.3.1 Detailed block diagram – Functional blocks

A detail block diagram or equivalent circuit information of the integrated circuit microwave switches should be given. The block diagram should be composed of the following:

- a) functional blocks;
- b) mutual interconnections among the functional blocks;
- c) individual functional units within the functional blocks;
- d) mutual interconnections among the individual functional blocks;
- e) function of each external connection;
- f) inter-dependence between the separate functional blocks.

The block diagram should identify the function of each external connection and, where no ambiguity can arise, also show the terminal symbols and/or numbers. If the encapsulation has metallic parts, any connection to them from external terminals should be indicated. The connections with any associated external electrical elements should be stated, where necessary.

As additional information, the complete electrical circuit diagram can be reproduced, but not necessarily with indications of the values of the circuit components. The graphical symbol for the function shall be given. Rules governing such diagrams may be obtained from IEC 60617-12 or IEC 60617-13.

#### 4.3.2 Identification and function of terminals

All terminals should be identified on the block diagram (supply terminals, input or output terminals, input/output terminals).

The terminal functions 1) to 4) should be indicated in a table as follows:

Terminal number	Terminal symbol	1) Terminal designation	2) Function	Function of terminal	
				3) Input/output identification	4) Type of input/output circuits

##### 1) Terminal designation

A terminal designation to indicate the function of the terminal should be given. Supply terminals, ground terminals, blank terminals (with abbreviation NC), non-usable terminals (with abbreviation NU) should be distinguished.

##### 2) Function

A brief indication of the terminal function should be given:

- each function of multi-role terminals, i.e. terminals having multiple functions;
- each function of integrated circuit selected by mutual pin connections, programming and/or application of function selection data to the function selection pin, such as mode selection pin.

##### 3) Input/output identification

Input, output, input/output and multiplex input/output terminals should be distinguished.

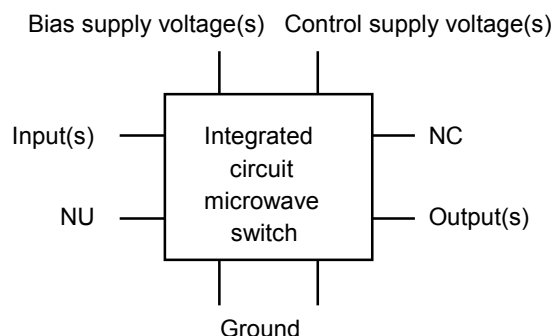
##### 4) Type of input/output circuits

The type of input and output circuit, e.g. input/output impedances, with or without d.c. block, etc., should be distinguished.

##### 5) Type of ground

If the baseplate of the package is used as ground, this should be stated.

Example:



**4.3.3 Function description**

The function performed by the circuit should be specified, including the following information:

- basic function;
- relation to external terminals;
- operation mode (e.g., set-up method, preference, etc.);
- interrupt handling.

**4.3.4 Family related characteristics**

In this part, all the family specific functional descriptions shall be stated (referred to IEC 60748-2, IEC 60748-3 and IEC 60748-4).

If ratings and characteristics, as well as function characteristics exist for the family, the relevant part of IEC 60748 should be used (e.g. for microprocessors, see IEC 60748-2, Chapter III, Section Three).

NOTE For each new device family, specific items should be added the relevant part of IEC 60748.

**4.4 Limiting values (absolute maximum rating system)**

The table for these values should contain the following:

- Any interdependence of limiting conditions shall be specified.
- If externally connected and/or attached elements, for example heatsinks, have an influence on the values of the ratings, the ratings shall be prescribed for the integrated circuit with the elements connected and/or attached.
- If limiting values are exceeded for transient overload, the permissible excess and their durations shall be specified.
- Where minimum and maximum values differ during programming of the device, this should be stated.
- All voltages are referenced to a specified reference terminal ( $V_{SS}$ , ground, etc.).
- In satisfying the following clauses, if maximum and/or minimum values are quoted, the manufacturer shall indicate whether he refers to the absolute magnitude or to the algebraic value of the quantity.
- The ratings given shall cover the operation of the multi-function integrated circuit over the specified range of operating temperatures. Where such ratings are temperature-dependent, these dependence should be indicated.

**4.4.1 Electrical limiting values**

Limiting values should be specified as follows:

Subclause	Parameters	Min.	Max.
4.4.1.1	Bias supply voltage(s) (where appropriate)		+
4.4.1.2	Bias supply current(s) (where appropriate)		+
4.4.1.3	Control supply voltage(s) (where appropriate)		+
4.4.1.4	Control supply current(s) (where appropriate)		+
4.4.1.5	Terminal voltage(s) (where appropriate)	+	+
4.4.1.6	Terminal current(s) (where appropriate)		+
4.4.1.7	Input power		+
4.4.1.8	Power dissipation		+

NOTE It is necessary to select either 4.4.1.1 or 4.4.1.2, either 4.4.1.3 or 4.4.1.4, and either 4.4.1.5 or 4.4.1.6.

The detail specification may indicate those values within the table including notes 1 and 2.

Parameters (Note 1, Note 2)	Symbols	Min.	Max.	Unit
NOTE 1 Where appropriate, in accordance with the type of circuit considered.				
NOTE 2 For power supply voltage range:				
– limiting value(s) of the continuous voltage(s) at the supply terminal(s) with respect to a special electrical reference point;				
– where appropriate, limiting value between specified supply terminals;				
– when more than one voltage supply is required, a statement should be made as to whether the sequence in which these supplies are applied is significant: if so, the sequence should be stated;				
– when more than one supply is needed, it may be necessary to state the combinations of ratings for these supply voltages and currents.				

#### 4.4.2 Temperatures

- a) Operating temperature
- b) Ambient or case temperature
- c) Storage temperature
- d) Channel temperature
- e) Lead temperature (for soldering).

The detail specification may indicate those values within the table including the note.

Parameters (Note)	Symbols	Min.	Max.	Unit
IEC 60747-16-4:2004				
NOTE Where appropriate, in accordance with the type of circuit considered.				

#### 4.5 Operating conditions (within the specified operating temperature range)

They are not to be inspected, but may be used for quality assessment purposes.

##### 4.5.1 Power supplies – Positive and/or negative values

##### 4.5.2 Initialization sequences (where appropriate)

If special initialization sequences are necessary, power supply sequencing and initialization procedure should be specified.

##### 4.5.3 Input voltage(s) (where appropriate)

##### 4.5.4 Output current(s) (where appropriate)

##### 4.5.5 Voltage and/or current of other terminal(s)

##### 4.5.6 External elements (where appropriate)

##### 4.5.7 Operating temperature range

#### 4.6 Electrical characteristics

The characteristics shall apply over the full operating temperature range, unless otherwise specified. Each characteristic of 4.6.1 and 4.6.2 should be stated either

- a) over the specified range of operating temperatures, or
- b) at a temperature of 25 °C, and at maximum and minimum operating temperatures.

The parameters should be specified corresponding to the type as follows:

Subclause	Parameters	Min.	Typical <sup>a</sup>	Max.
4.6.1	Bias supply operating current		+	+
4.6.2	Control supply operating current		+	+
4.6.3	Insertion loss		+	+
4.6.4	Isolation (where appropriate)	+	+	
4.6.5	Return loss		+	+
4.6.6 <sup>b</sup>	Input power at 1 dB compression point (where appropriate)	+	+	
4.6.7	Output power at 1 dB compression point (where appropriate)	+	+	
4.6.8	Turn-on time		+	+
4.6.9	Turn-off time		+	+
4.6.10	Rise time (where appropriate)		+	+
4.6.11	Fall time (where appropriate)		+	+
4.6.12	Adjacent channel power ratio (where appropriate)		+	+
4.6.13	n-th order harmonic distortion ratio (where appropriate)		+	+

<sup>a</sup> Optional.  
<sup>b</sup> It is necessary to select either 4.6.6 or 4.6.7.

The detail specification may indicate those values within the table.

Characteristics	Symbols	Conditions	Min.	Typical <sup>a</sup>	Max.	Units

<sup>a</sup> Optional.

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**4.7 Mechanical and environmental ratings, characteristics and data**

Any specific mechanical and environmental ratings applicable should be stated (see also IEC 60747-1, Chapter VI, Clause 7).

**4.8 Additional information**

Where appropriate, the following information should be given:

**4.8.1 Equivalent input and output circuit**

Detail information should be given regarding the type of input and output circuits, e.g. input/output impedances, d.c. block, open-drain, etc.

**4.8.2 Internal protection**

A statement shall be given to indicate whether the integrated circuit contains internal protection against high static voltages or electrical fields.

**4.8.3 Capacitors at terminals**

If capacitors for the input/output d.c. block are needed, these capacitances should be stated.

**4.8.4 Thermal resistance**

**4.8.5 Interconnections to other types of circuit**

Where appropriate, details of the interconnections to other circuits should be given.

#### 4.8.6 Effects of externally connected component(s)

Curves or data indicating the effect of externally connected component(s) that influence the characteristics may be given.

#### 4.8.7 Recommendations for any associated device(s)

For example, decoupling of power supply to a high-frequency device should be stated.

#### 4.8.8 Handling precautions

Where appropriate, handling precautions specific to the circuit should be stated (see also IEC 60747-1, Chapter IX: electrostatic-sensitive devices).

#### 4.8.9 Application data

#### 4.8.10 Other application information

#### 4.8.11 Date of issue of the data sheet

### 5 Measuring methods

#### 5.1 General

This clause prescribes measuring methods for electrical characteristics of integrated circuit microwave switches used at microwave frequency bands.

#### 5.1.1 General precautions

The general precautions listed in Clause 2 of IEC 60747-1 Chapter VII, Section One apply. In addition, special care should be taken to use low-ripple d.c. supplies and to decouple adequately all bias supply voltages at the frequency of measurement. Although the level of the input and/or output signal can be specified in either power or voltage, in this standard it is expressed in power, unless otherwise specified.

#### 5.1.2 Characteristic impedances

The input and output characteristic impedances of the measurement system, shown in the circuit in this standard, are 50  $\Omega$ . If they are not 50  $\Omega$ , they should be specified.

#### 5.1.3 Handling precautions

When handling electrostatic-sensitive devices, the handling precautions given in Clause 1 of IEC 60747-1, Chapter IX, shall be observed.

#### 5.1.4 Types

The devices in this standard are both packaged and chip types, measured using suitable test fixtures.