

# Application Note No. 025

1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive  
Switch

RF & Protection Devices



Never stop thinking

**Edition 2006-10-20**

**Published by  
Infineon Technologies AG  
81726 München, Germany**

**© Infineon Technologies AG 2009.  
All Rights Reserved.**

### **Legal Disclaimer**

The information given in this document shall in no event be regarded as a guarantee of conditions or characteristics ("Beschaffenhheitsgarantie"). With respect to any examples or hints given herein, any typical values stated herein and/or any information regarding the application of the device, Infineon Technologies hereby disclaims any and all warranties and liabilities of any kind, including without limitation warranties of non-infringement of intellectual property rights of any third party.

### **Information**

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office ([www.infineon.com](http://www.infineon.com)).

### **Warnings**

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system. Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body, or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.

---

**1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch**

**Revision History: 2006-10-20, Rev. 2.0**

**Previous Version: 2000-07-28**

<b>Page</b>	<b>Subjects (major changes since last revision)</b>
All	Layout changes

## 1 1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

This application note describes a non-mechanical transmit-receive switch for the PDC 1500 mobile telephone system.

### 1.1 Advantages

- No power consumption in receive state
- Low component count
- Low cost
- $\mu$ P-compatible control input
- Diode current independent of operating voltage
- No negative supply voltage necessary

### 1.2 Small Signal Performance Data at 1400... 1600 MHz

**Table 1 Small Signal Performance ( $R = 120 \Omega$ ;  $I = 5.8 \text{ mA}$ )**

Transmit-state (ON = GND)		Receive-State (ON = $V_+$ )	
TX-Antenna Loss: (dB)	0.33... 0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	RX-Antenna Loss: (dB)	0.56... 0.75 <sup>1)</sup>
Antenna-RX Isolation: (dB)	25.9... 24.7	TX-RX Isolation: (dB)	16.5... 15.6
TX-RX Isolation: (dB)	27.1... 25.1	TX-Antenna Isolation: (dB)	17.6... 16.1

1) These values are the overall losses. Evaluation of a dummy-circuit with diodes replaced by open/short shows 0.15 dB loss in TX-Antenna path and 0.2 dB from Antenna to RX.

### 1.3 Large Signal Performance Data

Measurement Setup:

- TX-Port:  $f = 1500 \text{ MHz}$ , 30 dB power, harmonic suppression  $> 100 \text{ dBc}$
- RX-Port: DC-blocked  $50 \Omega$  termination
- Antenna Port: DC-blocked spectrum analyzer
- $V_+ = 5 \text{ V}$

Values referred to input power level at TX-Port:

**Table 2 Large Signal Performance**

$R / \Omega$	$I / \text{mA}$	Attenuation	1. Harmonic @ 3 GHz	2. Harmonic @ 4.5 GHz
56	10	0.33 dB	94.5 dBc	$> 100 \text{ dBc}$
120	5.8	0.33 dB	89.5 dBc	$> 100 \text{ dBc}$
270	2.8	0.33 dB	86.5 dBc	89.5 dBc
680	1.2	0.33 dB	72.5 dBc	76.0 dBc

Please note that there is no compression until damage level of diode power dissipation (250 mW) is reached.

## 1.4 Schematic

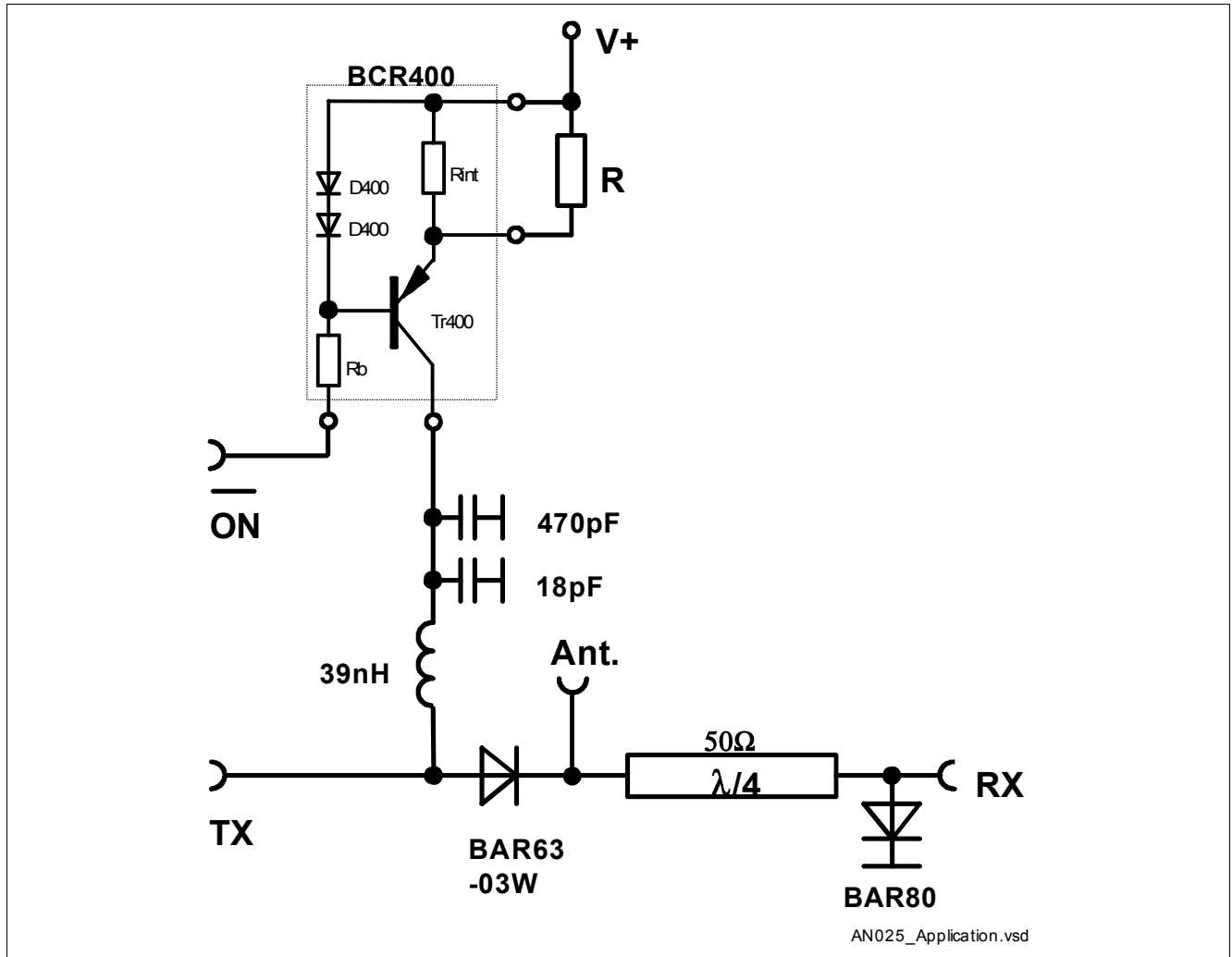


Figure 1 Application

## 1.5 Functional Description

- In transmit mode both diodes are forward biased into conduction by current provided by the BCR400. The short-circuit created by the BAR80 at the RX-port is transformed into an open-circuit at the Antenna-port by the  $\lambda/4$  microstrip line.
  - In receive mode both diodes have zero bias current and therefore do not conduct. The RF passes from Antenna- to RX -port.
  - The BCR400 current source is controlled by the logic signal ON. This is a logic low for transmit mode, and a logic high for receive mode. The bias current in transmit state can be adjusted by changing the value of R.
- The performance of the switch can be further improved by compensation of the remaining diode-capacitance in the off-state.

A shunt-inductor to BAR63-03W can be added that creates a parallel resonance with the diode establishing an open-circuit at the resonance frequency. An additional capacitor in series with this inductor is also necessary to block the DC path across the diode.

1.6 Layout

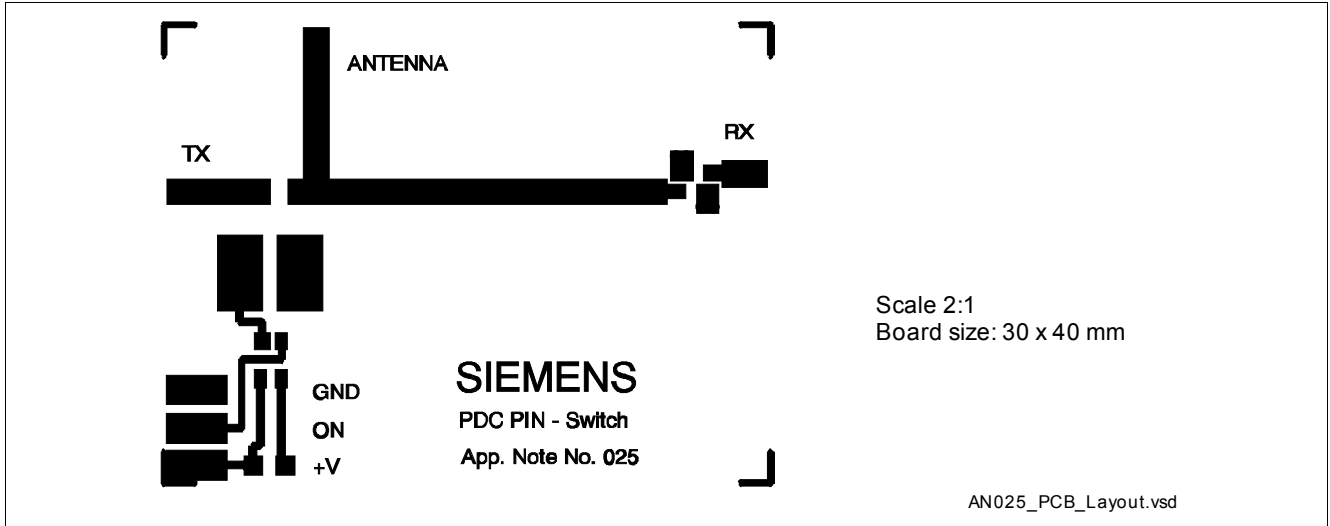


Figure 2 PCB Layout

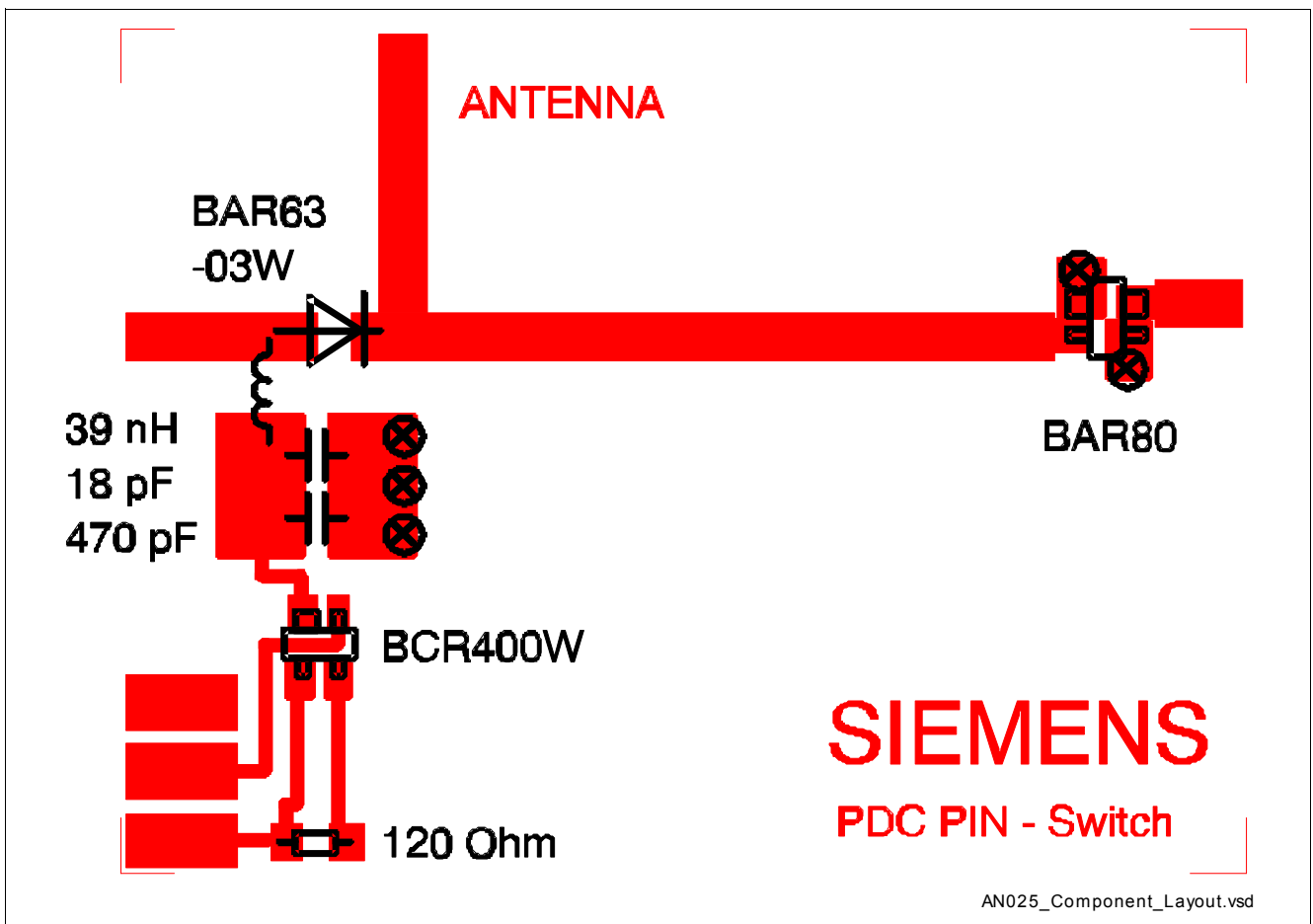


Figure 3 Component Layout

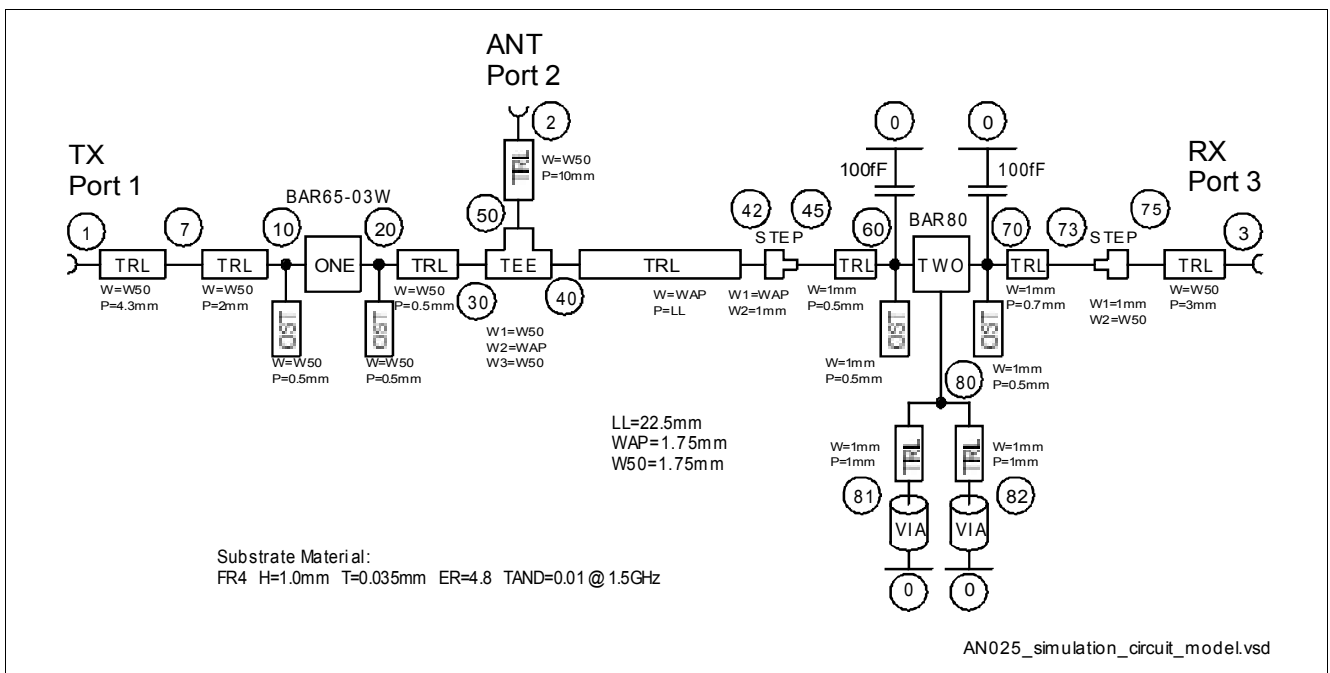
1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

**Table 3 Part List**

BAR80	PIN diode	MW4	Infineon
BAR63-03W	PIN diode	SOD323	Infineon
BCR400W	Bias controller	SOT343	Infineon
18 pF	Capacitor	0805	S+M
470 pF	Capacitor	0805	S+M
120 Ω	Resistor	0805	S+M
39 nH	Inductor	SIMID 02	S+M
Board	1 mm Epoxy FR4, 30 x 40 mm		

**1.7 Simulation Results - Microwave Harmonica V 6.0**

**1.7.1 Simulated circuit model**



**Figure 4 Simulation circuit model**





1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

```

BLK      ; SWITCH IN RX-ANT OFF, TX-ANT ON STATE
  TRL    1 7      W=W50 P=4.3MM SUB
  TRL    7 10     W=W50 P=2.0MM SUB
  OST    10      W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  ONE    10 20    B63ON ; BAR63-03W ON STATE
  OST    20      W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    20 30    W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  TEE    30 40 50 W1=W50 W2=WAP W3=W50SUB
  TRL    50 2     W=W50 P=10MM SUB
  TRL    40 42    W=WAP P=LL SUB
  STEP   42 45    W1=WAP W2=1mm SUB
  TRL    45 60    W=1MM P=0.7MM SUB
  OST    60      W=1MM P=0.5MM SUB
  CAP    60 0     C=100fF
  TWO    60 70 80 B80ON ; BAR80 ON STATE
  OST    70      W=1MM P=0.5MM SUB
  CAP    70 0     C=100fF
  VIA    81      D=0.5MM SUB
  VIA    81      D=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    80 81    W=1.5MM P=1.5MM SUB
  VIA    82      D=0.5MM SUB
  VIA    82      D=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    80 82    W=1.5MM p=1.5MM SUB
  TRL    70 73    W=1MM P=0.7MM SUB
  STEP   73 75    W1=1mm W2=W50 SUB
  TRL    75 3     W=W50 P=3MM SUB
  TXAN:  3POR 1 2 3 ; 1=TX 2=ANT 3=R]
END
*

FREQ
STEP 100MHZ 3GHZ 100MHZ
END

DATA
SUB: MS H=1MM ER=4.8 TAND=0.01 MET1=CU 35UM
B80OF:DUMMY FILE=MWV00u00.S2P
B80ON:DUMMY FILE=MWV0010M.S2P
B63OF:DUMMY FILE=acv00U00.S1P
B63ON:DUMMY FILE=acV0010M.S1P
END
AN025_simulation_Netlist_file2.vsd

```

Figure 6 Netlist file 2

### 1.7.3 Simulation Results

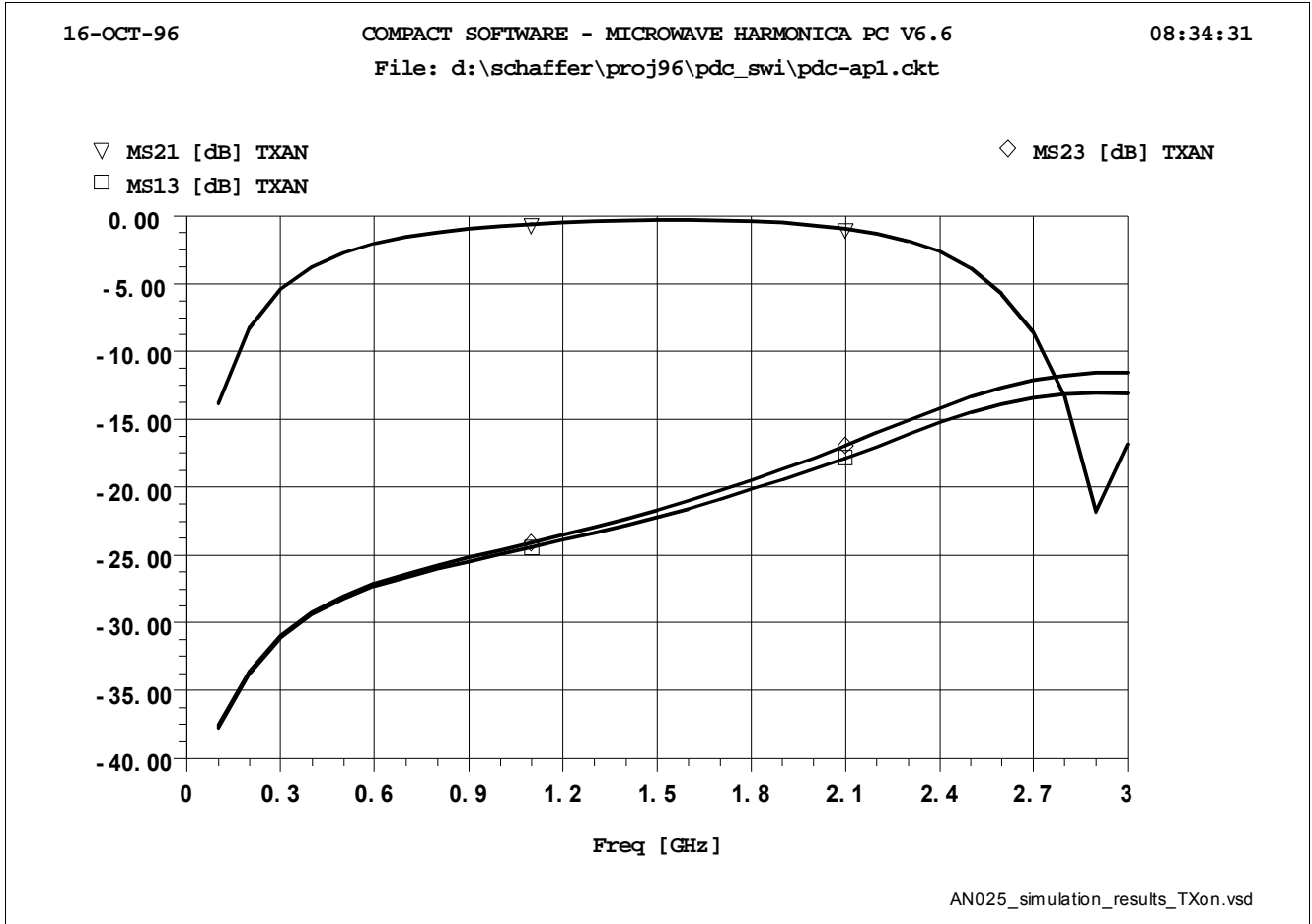


Figure 7 State 'TX on'

1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

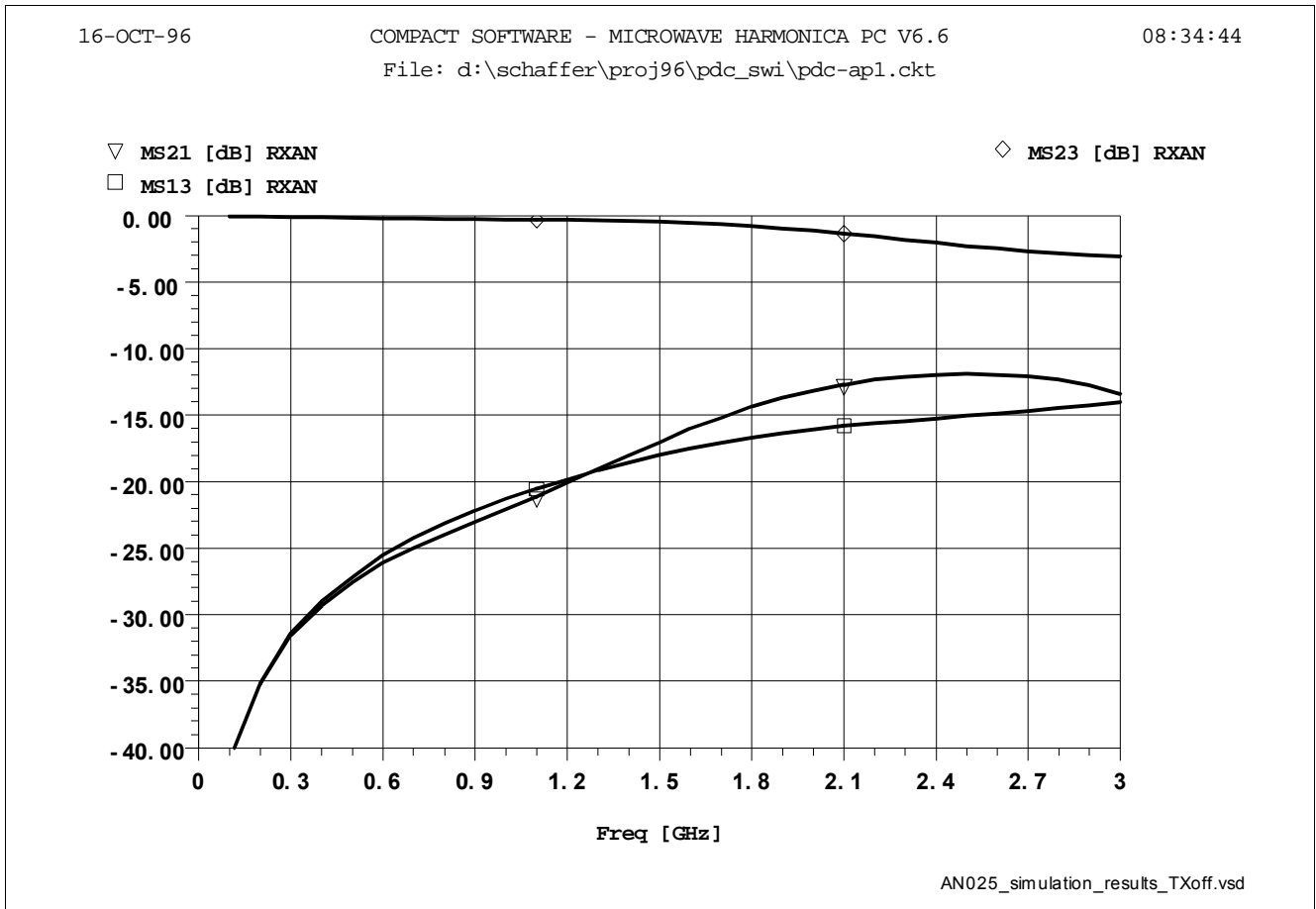


Figure 8 State 'TX off'

## 1 1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

This application note describes a non-mechanical transmit-receive switch for the PDC 1500 mobile telephone system.

### 1.1 Advantages

- No power consumption in receive state
- Low component count
- Low cost
- $\mu$ P-compatible control input
- Diode current independent of operating voltage
- No negative supply voltage necessary

### 1.2 Small Signal Performance Data at 1400... 1600 MHz

**Table 1 Small Signal Performance ( $R = 120 \Omega$ ;  $I = 5.8 \text{ mA}$ )**

Transmit-state (ON = GND)		Receive-State (ON = $V_+$ )	
TX-Antenna Loss: (dB)	0.33... 0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	RX-Antenna Loss: (dB)	0.56... 0.75 <sup>1)</sup>
Antenna-RX Isolation: (dB)	25.9... 24.7	TX-RX Isolation: (dB)	16.5... 15.6
TX-RX Isolation: (dB)	27.1... 25.1	TX-Antenna Isolation: (dB)	17.6... 16.1

1) These values are the overall losses. Evaluation of a dummy-circuit with diodes replaced by open/short shows 0.15 dB loss in TX-Antenna path and 0.2 dB from Antenna to RX.

### 1.3 Large Signal Performance Data

Measurement Setup:

- TX-Port:  $f = 1500 \text{ MHz}$ , 30 dB power, harmonic suppression > 100 dBc
- RX-Port: DC-blocked  $50 \Omega$  termination
- Antenna Port: DC-blocked spectrum analyzer
- $V_+ = 5 \text{ V}$

Values referred to input power level at TX-Port:

**Table 2 Large Signal Performance**

$R / \Omega$	$I / \text{mA}$	Attenuation	1. Harmonic @ 3 GHz	2. Harmonic @ 4.5 GHz
56	10	0.33 dB	94.5 dBc	> 100 dBc
120	5.8	0.33 dB	89.5 dBc	> 100 dBc
270	2.8	0.33 dB	86.5 dBc	89.5 dBc
680	1.2	0.33 dB	72.5 dBc	76.0 dBc

Please note that there is no compression until damage level of diode power dissipation (250 mW) is reached.

## 1.4 Schematic

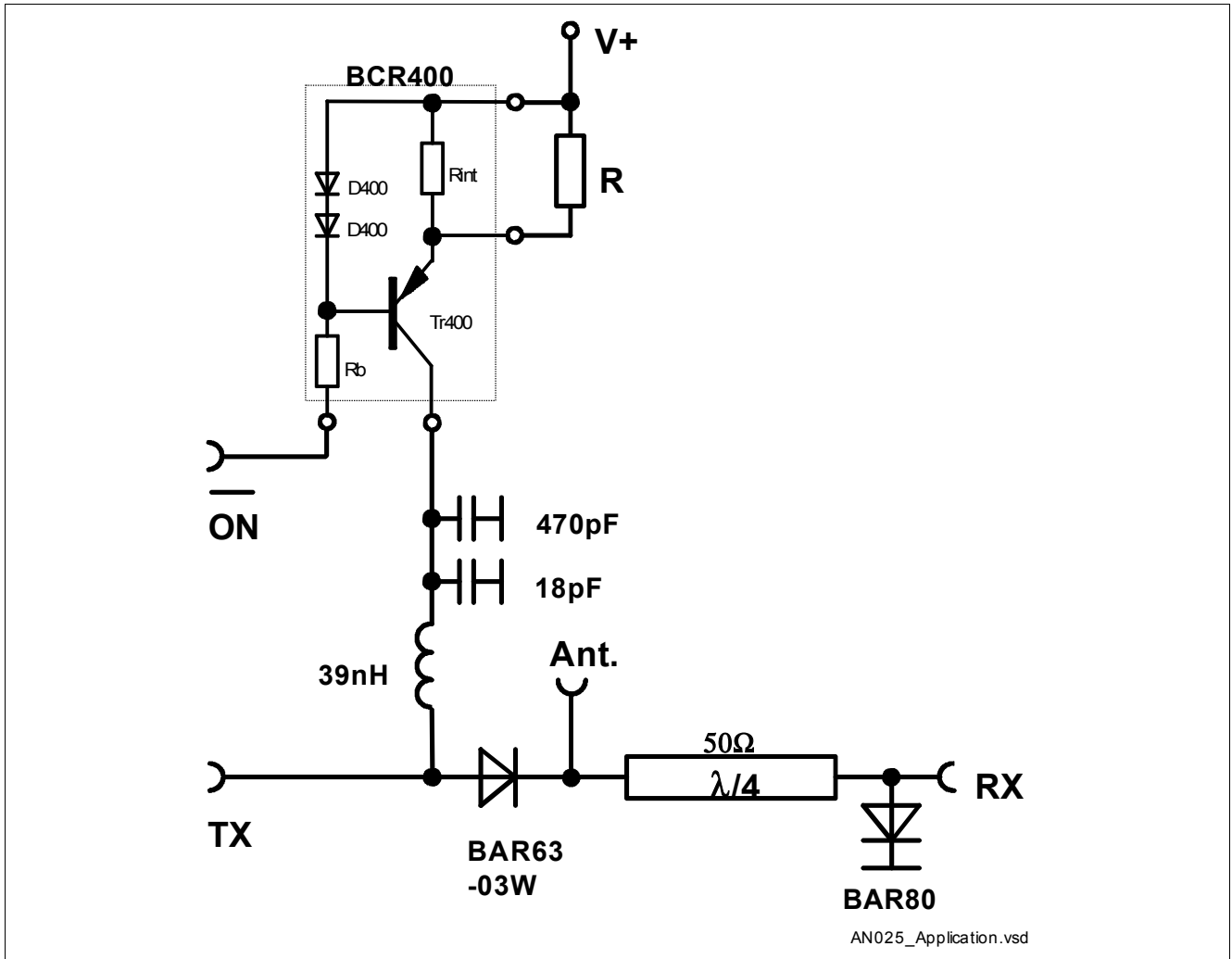


Figure 1 Application

## 1.5 Functional Description

- In transmit mode both diodes are forward biased into conduction by current provided by the BCR400. The short-circuit created by the BAR80 at the RX-port is transformed into an open-circuit at the Antenna-port by the  $\lambda/4$  microstrip line.
  - In receive mode both diodes have zero bias current and therefore do not conduct. The RF passes from Antenna- to RX -port.
  - The BCR400 current source is controlled by the logic signal ON. This is a logic low for transmit mode, and a logic high for receive mode. The bias current in transmit state can be adjusted by changing the value of R.
- The performance of the switch can be further improved by compensation of the remaining diode-capacitance in the off-state.

A shunt-inductor to BAR63-03W can be added that creates a parallel resonance with the diode establishing an open-circuit at the resonance frequency. An additional capacitor in series with this inductor is also necessary to block the DC path across the diode.

1.6 Layout

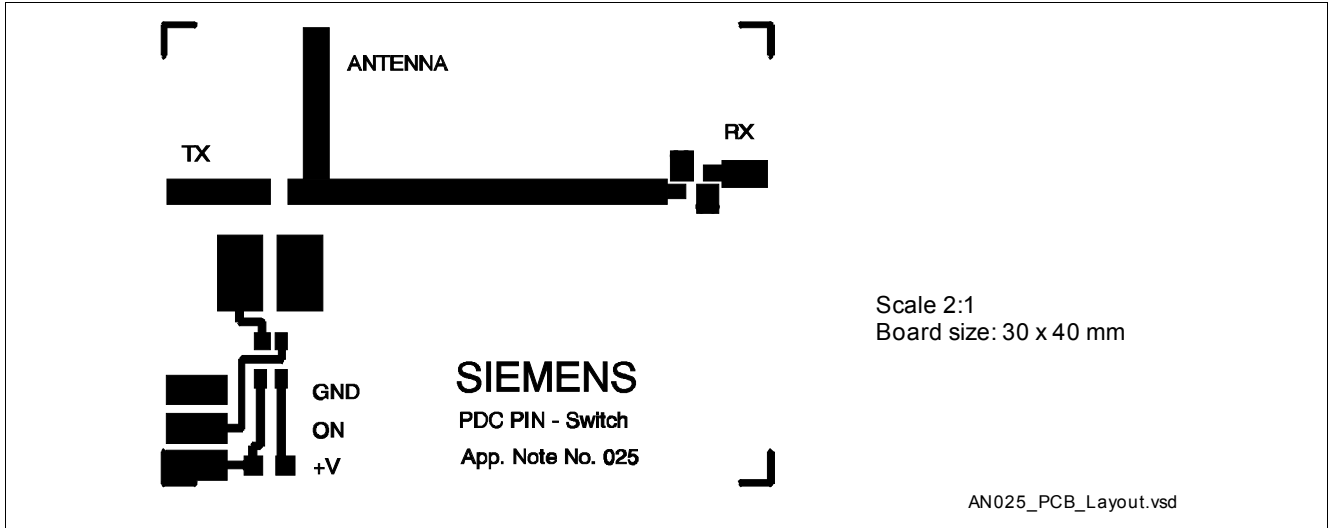


Figure 2 PCB Layout

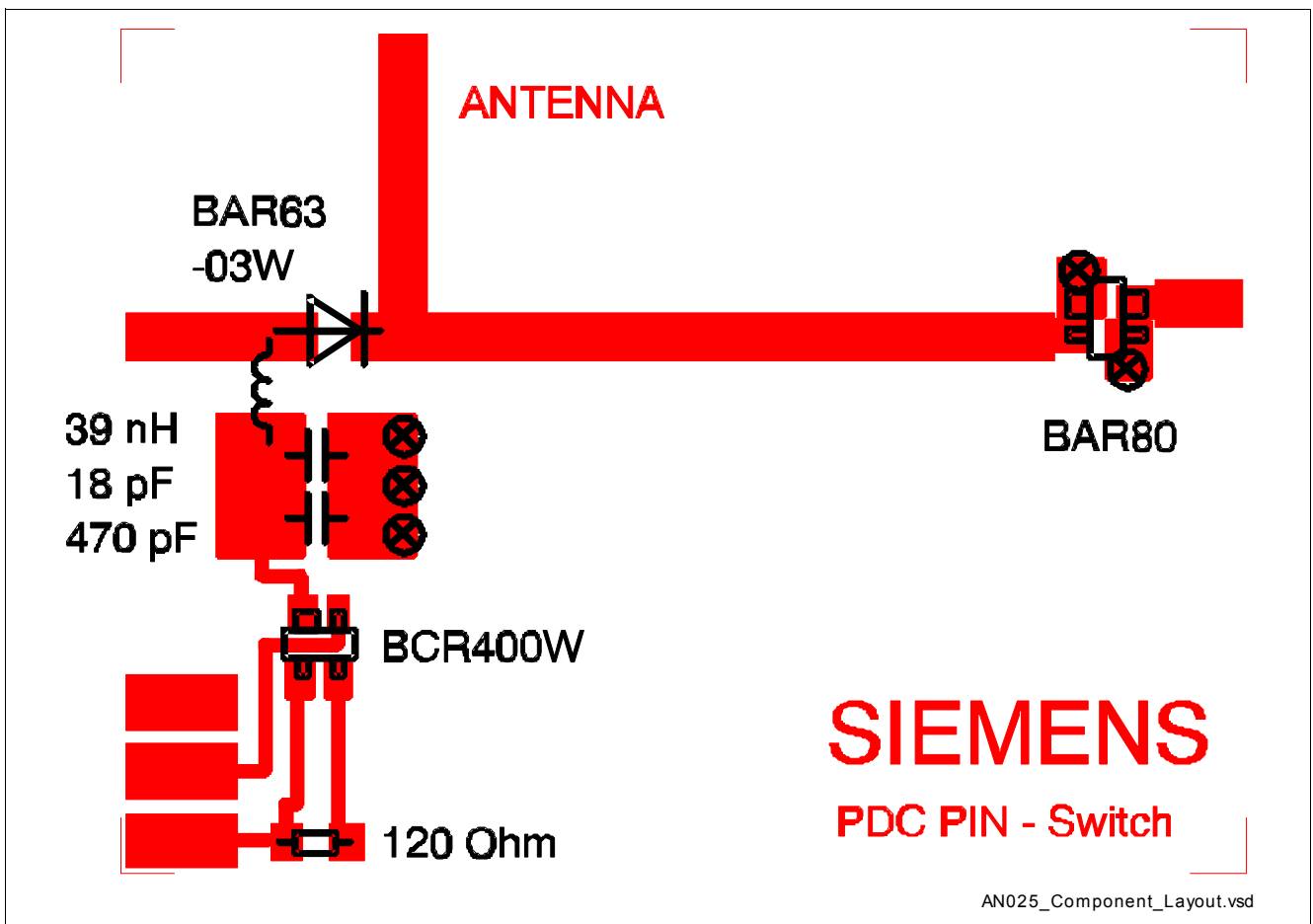


Figure 3 Component Layout

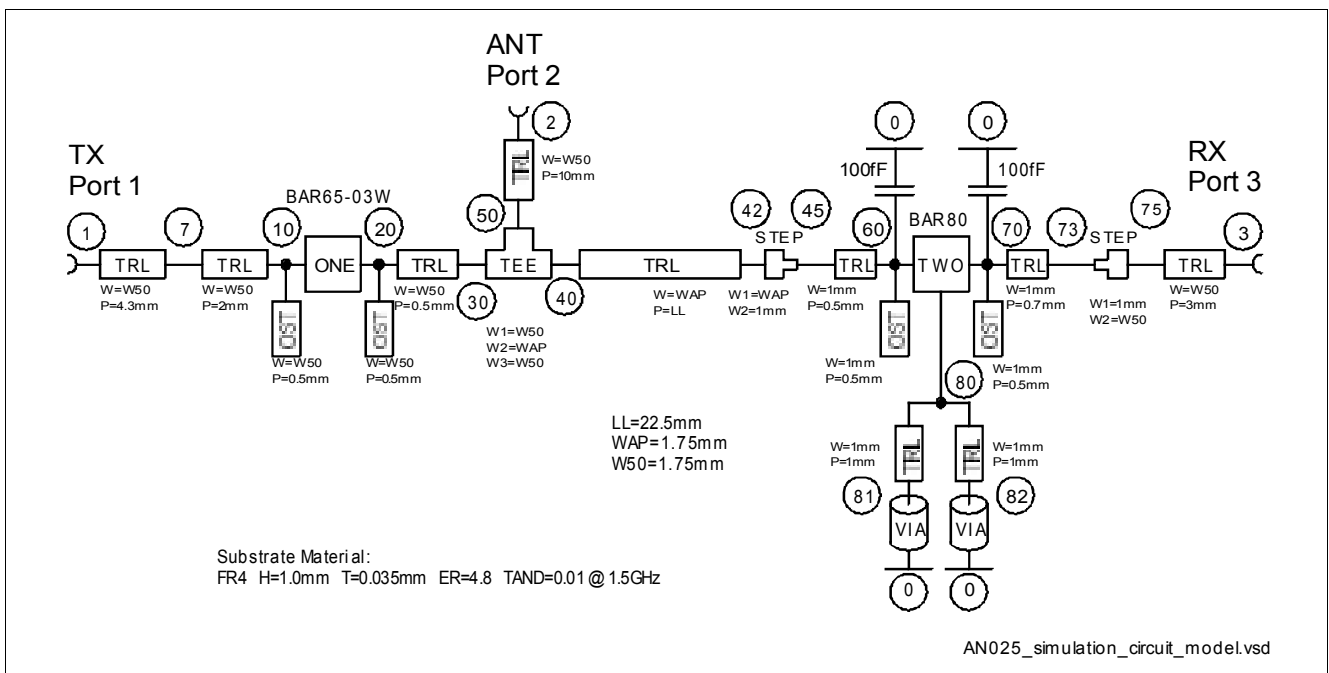
1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

**Table 3 Part List**

BAR80	PIN diode	MW4	Infineon
BAR63-03W	PIN diode	SOD323	Infineon
BCR400W	Bias controller	SOD343	Infineon
18 pF	Capacitor	0805	S+M
470 pF	Capacitor	0805	S+M
120 Ω	Resistor	0805	S+M
39 nH	Inductor	SIMID 02	S+M
Board	1 mm Epoxy FR4, 30 x 40 mm		

**1.7 Simulation Results - Microwave Harmonica V 6.0**

**1.7.1 Simulated circuit model**



**Figure 4 Simulation circuit model**





1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

```

BLK      ; SWITCH IN RX-ANT OFF, TX-ANT ON STATE
  TRL    1 7      W=W50 P=4.3MM SUB
  TRL    7 10     W=W50 P=2.0MM SUB
  OST    10      W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  ONE    10 20    B63ON ; BAR63-03W ON STATE
  OST    20      W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    20 30    W=W50 P=0.5MM SUB
  TEE    30 40 50 W1=W50 W2=WAP W3=W50SUB
  TRL    50 2     W=W50 P=10MM SUB
  TRL    40 42    W=WAP P=LL SUB
  STEP   42 45    W1=WAP W2=1mm SUB
  TRL    45 60    W=1MM P=0.7MM SUB
  OST    60      W=1MM P=0.5MM SUB
  CAP    60 0     C=100fF
  TWO    60 70 80 B80ON ; BAR80 ON STATE
  OST    70      W=1MM P=0.5MM SUB
  CAP    70 0     C=100fF
  VIA    81      D=0.5MM SUB
  VIA    81      D=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    80 81    W=1.5MM P=1.5MM SUB
  VIA    82      D=0.5MM SUB
  VIA    82      D=0.5MM SUB
  TRL    80 82    W=1.5MM p=1.5MM SUB
  TRL    70 73    W=1MM P=0.7MM SUB
  STEP   73 75    W1=1mm W2=W50 SUB
  TRL    75 3     W=W50 P=3MM SUB
  TXAN: 3POR 1 2 3 ; 1=TX 2=ANT 3=R]
END
*

FREQ
STEP 100MHZ 3GHZ 100MHZ
END

DATA
SUB: MS H=1MM ER=4.8 TAND=0.01 MET1=CU 35UM
B80OF:DUMMY FILE=MWV00u00.S2P
B80ON:DUMMY FILE=MWV0010M.S2P
B63OF:DUMMY FILE=acv00U00.S1P
B63ON:DUMMY FILE=acV0010M.S1P
END
AN025_simulation_Netlist_file2.vsd

```

Figure 6 Netlist file 2

### 1.7.3 Simulation Results

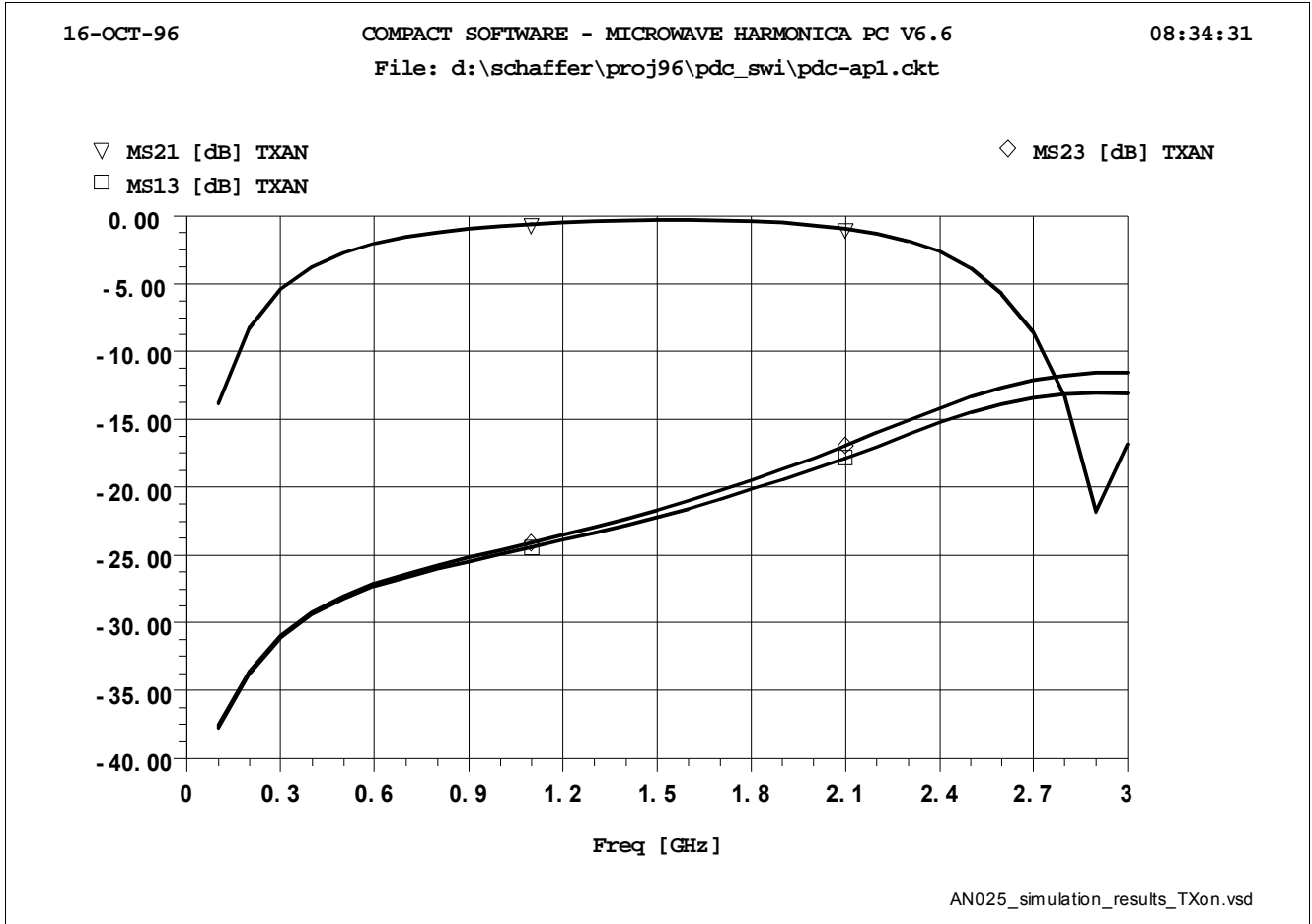


Figure 7 State 'TX on'

1400 - 1600 MHz PIN-Diode Transmit-Receive Switch

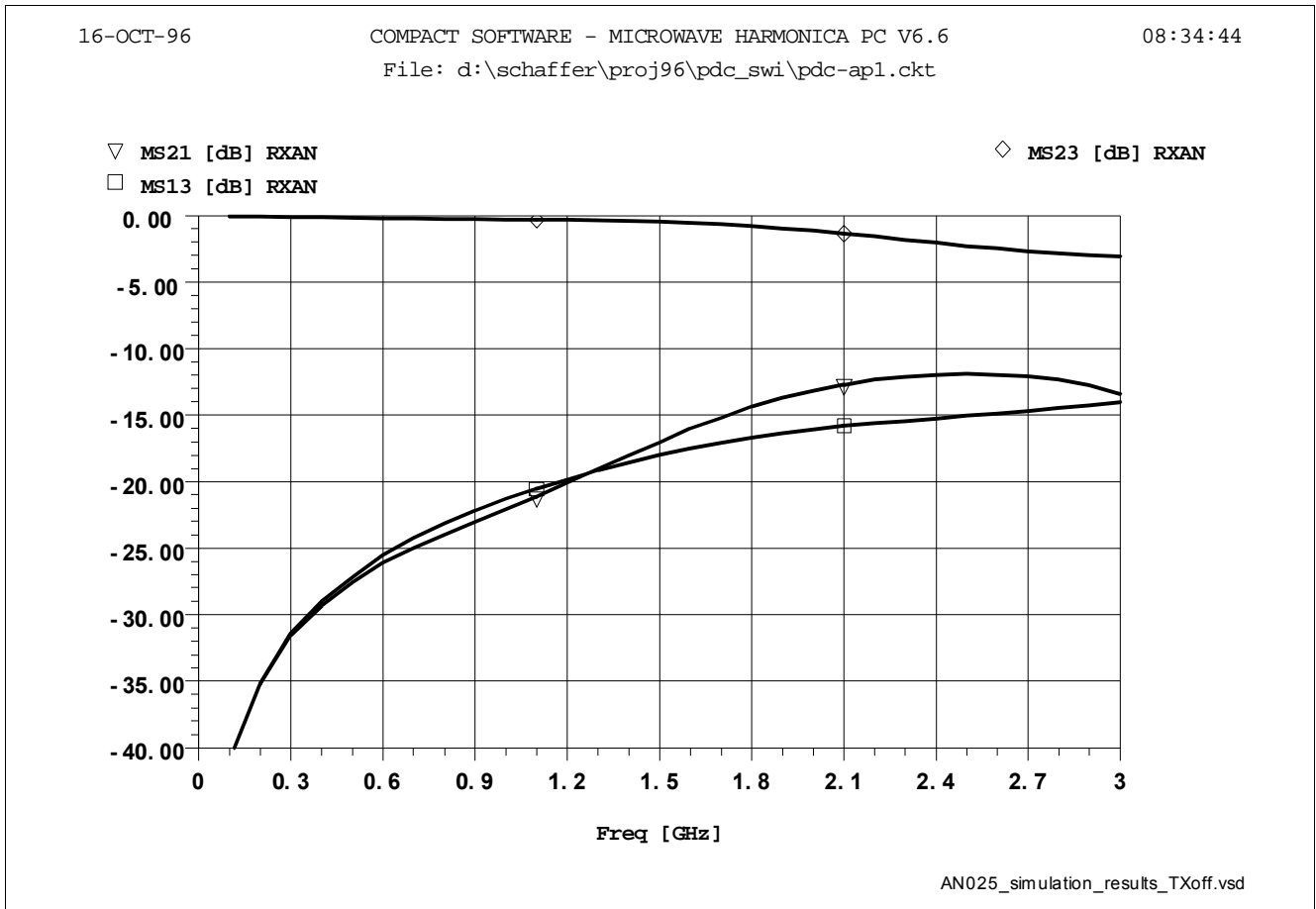


Figure 8 State 'TX off'