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REVISION HISTORY

5/2016—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changed LFCSP_VQ to LFCSP ..... Throughout
Changes to Figure 4 and Table 4 5
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Updated Outline Dimensions 9
Changes to Ordering Guide 9

10/2006—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

V_{CC} = 5 V, R_{IN} = R_L = 75 Ω, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE					
Bandwidth (−3 dB)			1700		MHz
Specified Frequency Range		54		865	MHz
Gain (S21)	f = 100 MHz	2.0	3.0	4.0	dB
1 dB Gain Flatness			1200		MHz
NOISE/DISTORTION PERFORMANCE					
Noise Figure	At 54 MHz		4.0	4.3	dB
	At 550 MHz		4.3	4.9	dB
	At 865 MHz		4.4	5.1	dB
Output IP3	f_1 = 97.25 MHz, f_2 = 103.25 MHz		26.5		dBm
Output IP2	f_1 = 97.25 MHz, f_2 = 103.25 MHz		44.0		dBm
Composite Triple Beat (CTB)	135 Channels, 15 dBmV/Channel, f = 865 MHz		−72	−66	dBc
Composite Second-Order (CSO)	135 Channels, 15 dBmV/Channel, f = 865 MHz		−62	−60	dBc
Cross Modulation (CXM)	135 Channels, 15 dBmV/Channel, 100% modulation at 15.75 kHz, f = 865 MHz		−68	−65	dBc
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Input Return Loss (S11)	Referenced to 75 Ω				
	At 54 MHz		−15.0	−11.5	dB
	At 550 MHz		−19.5	−14.0	dB
	At 865 MHz		−12.0	−7.5	dB
Output-to-Input Isolation (S12)	Any output, 54 MHz to 865 MHz				
	At 54 MHz		−31.8	−29.0	dB
	At 550 MHz		−32.0	−29.5	dB
	At 865 MHz		−32.5	−30.0	dB
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
Output Return Loss (S22)	Referenced to 75 Ω				
	At 54 MHz		−31.2	−23.0	dB
	At 550 MHz		−19.4	−14.0	dB
	At 865 MHz		−15.5	−11.0	dB
Output-to-Output Isolation	Between any two outputs, 54 MHz to 865 MHz				dB
	At 54 MHz		−24.6		dB
	At 550 MHz		−24.0		dB
	At 865 MHz		−24.5		dB
1 dB Compression	Output referred, f = 100 MHz		8.5		dBm
POWER SUPPLY					
Nominal Supply Voltage		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current			78	90	mA

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltage	5.5 V
Power Dissipation	See Figure 3
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +125°C
Operating Temperature Range	−40°C to +85°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C
Junction Temperature	150°C

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

θ_{JA} is specified for the worst-case conditions; that is, θ_{JA} is specified for a device (including exposed pad) soldered to the circuit board.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	θ_{JA}	Unit
12-Lead LFCSP (exposed pad)	99.2	°C/W

Maximum Power Dissipation

The maximum safe power dissipation in the ADA4303-2 package is limited by the associated rise in junction temperature (T_J) on the die. At approximately 150°C, which is the glass transition temperature, the plastic changes the properties. Even temporarily exceeding this temperature limit can change the stresses that the package exerts on the die, permanently shifting the parametric performance of the ADA4303-2. Exceeding a junction temperature of 150°C for an extended period can result in changes in the silicon devices, potentially causing failure.

The power dissipated in the package (P_D) is the sum of the quiescent power dissipation and the power dissipated in the package due to the load drive. The quiescent power is the voltage between the supply pins (V_S) times the quiescent current (I_S). The power dissipated due to the load drive depends upon the particular application. The power due to load drive is calculated by multiplying the load current by the associated voltage drop across the device. RMS voltages and currents must be used in these calculations.

Airflow increases heat dissipation, effectively reducing θ_{JA}. In addition, more metal directly in contact with the package leads/exposed pad from metal traces, through-holes, ground, and power planes reduces the θ_{JA}.

Figure 3 shows the maximum safe power dissipation in the package vs. the ambient temperature for the 12-lead LFCSP (99.2°C/W) on a JEDEC standard 4-layer board.

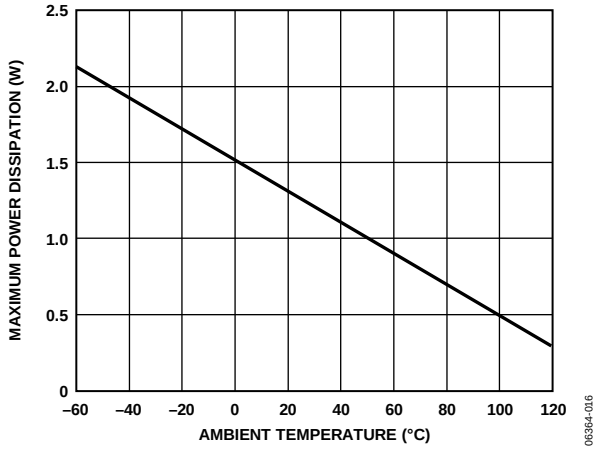

Figure 3. Maximum Power Dissipation vs. Temperature for a 4-Layer Board

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

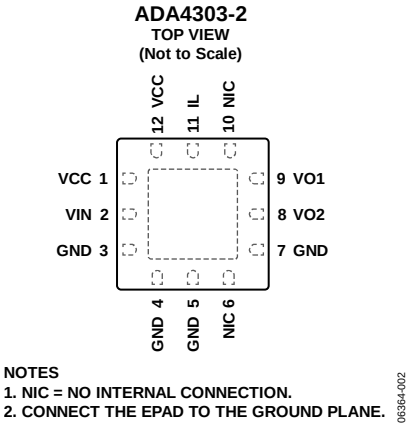

Figure 4. Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	VCC	Supply Pin.
2	VIN	Input.
3	GND	Ground.
4	GND	Ground.
5	GND	Ground.
6	NIC	Not Internal Connection.
7	GND	Ground.
8	VO2	Output 2.
9	VO1	Output 1.
10	NC	No Connection.
11	IL	Bias Pin.
12	VCC	Supply Pin.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. Connect the EPAD to the Ground Plane.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

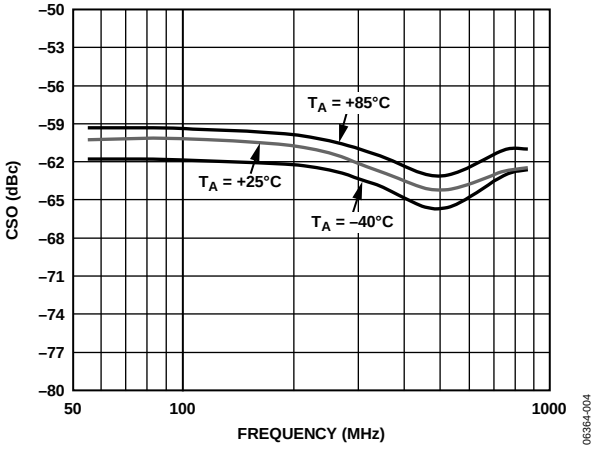

Figure 5. Composite Second-Order (CSO) vs. Frequency

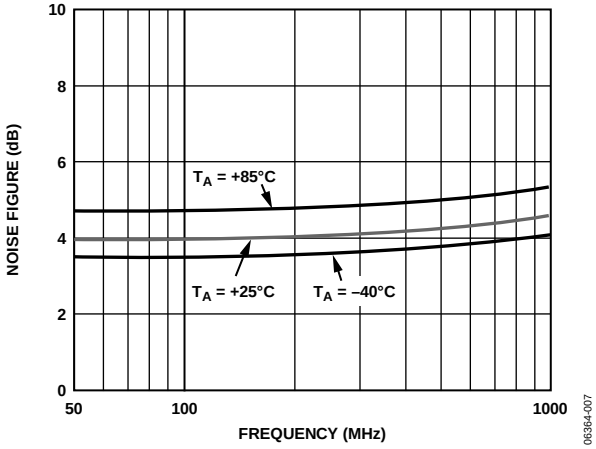

Figure 8. Noise Figure vs. Frequency

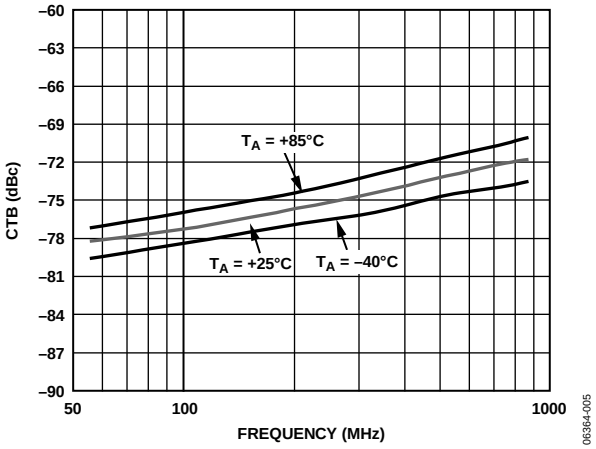

Figure 6. Composite Triple Beat (CTB) vs. Frequency

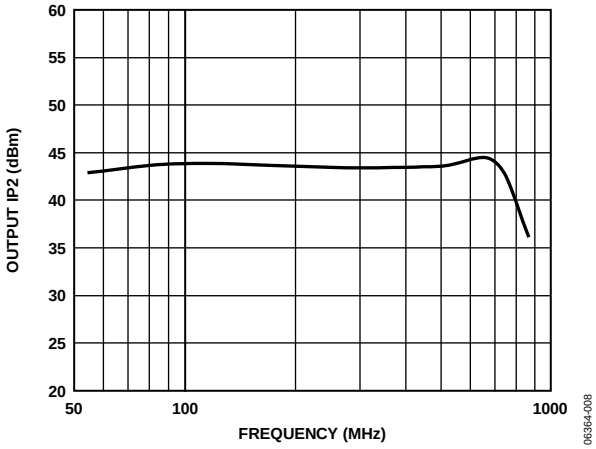

Figure 9. Output IP2 vs. Frequency

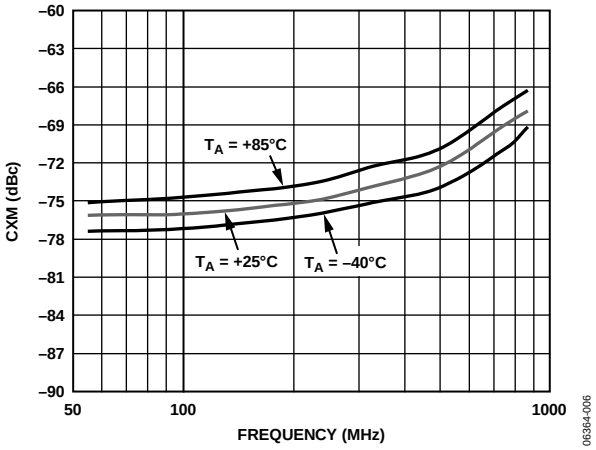

Figure 7. Cross Modulation (CXM) vs. Frequency

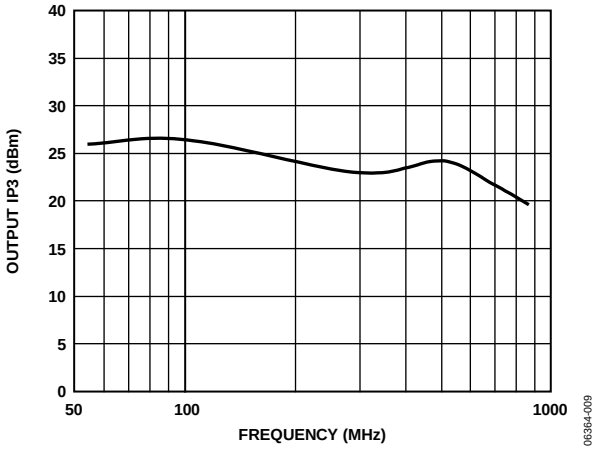

Figure 10. Output IP3 vs. Frequency

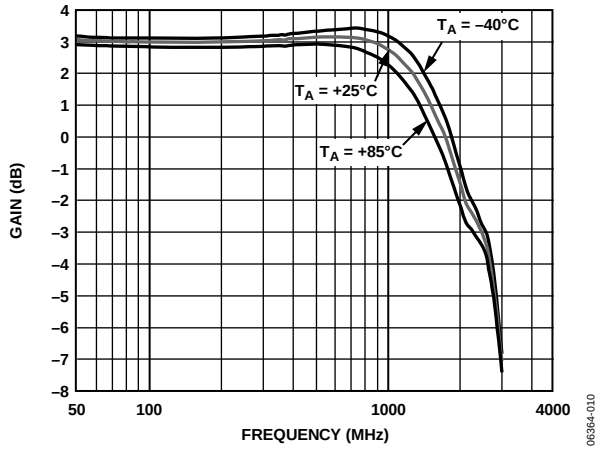

Figure 11. Gain (S21) vs. Frequency

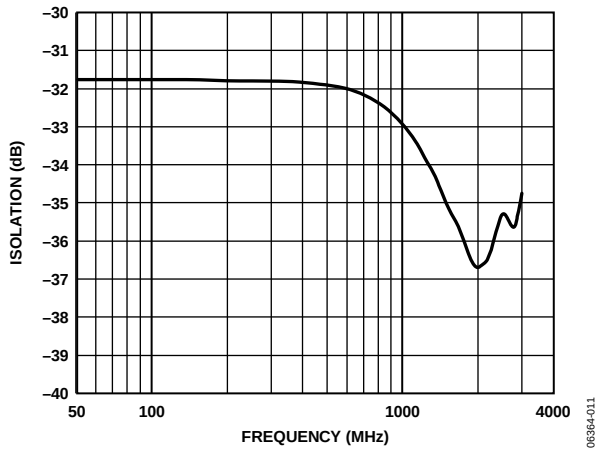

Figure 12. Output-to-Input Isolation (S12) vs. Frequency

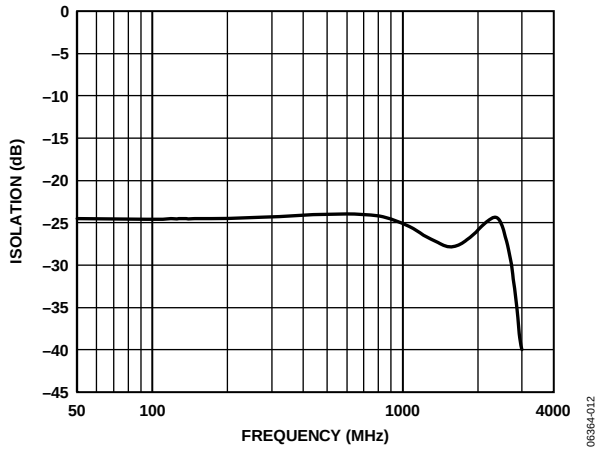

Figure 13. Output-to-Output Isolation vs. Frequency

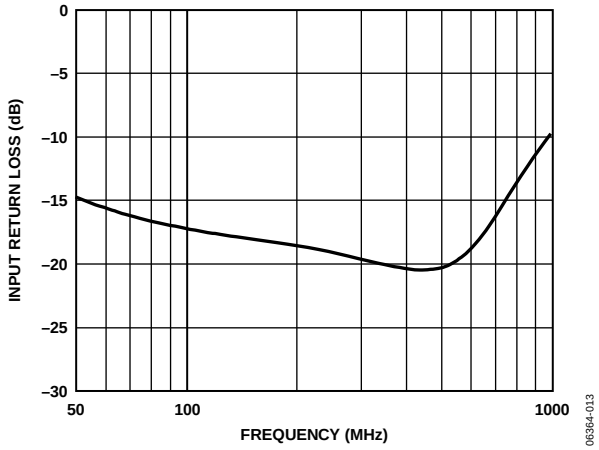

Figure 14. Input Return Loss (S11) vs. Frequency

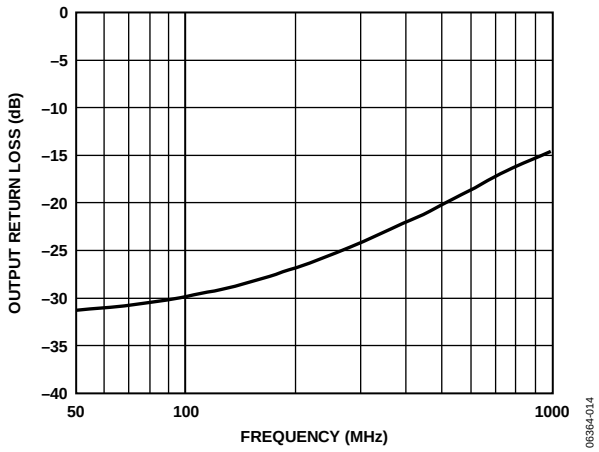

Figure 15. Output Return Loss (S22) vs. Frequency

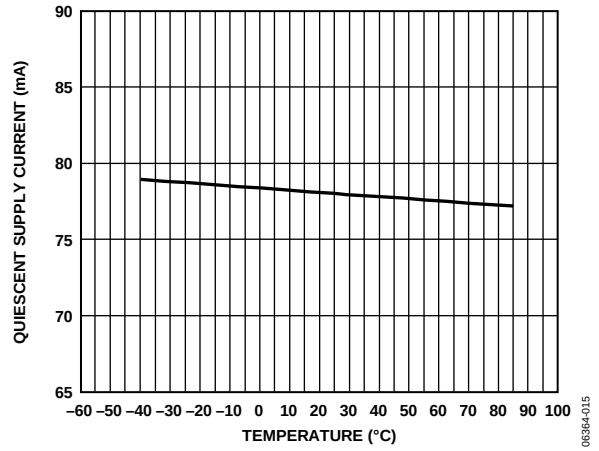

Figure 16. Quiescent Supply Current vs. Temperature

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The ADA4303-2 active splitter is primarily intended for use in the downstream path of television set-top boxes (STBs) that contain multiple tuners. It is typically located directly after the diplexer in a CATV customer premise unit. The ADA4303-2 provides a single-ended input and two single-ended outputs that allow the delivery of the RF signal to two different signal paths. These paths can include, but are not limited to, a main picture tuner, a picture-in-picture (PIP) tuner, an out-of-band (OOB) tuner, a digital video recorder (DVR), and a cable modem (CM).

The ADA4303-2 exhibits composite second-order (CSO) and composite triple beat (CTB) products that are −62 dBc and −72 dBc, respectively. The use of the SiGe process also allows the ADA4303-2 to achieve a noise figure (NF) of less than 4.5 dB.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADA4303-2 consists of a low noise buffer amplifier followed by a resistive power divider. This arrangement provides 3 dB of gain relative to the RF signal present at the input of the device. The input and each output must be properly matched to a 75 Ω environment for distortion and noise performance to match the data sheet specifications. In addition, to achieve the specified gain, a 1% 249 Ω resistor should be installed to ground on each output. AC coupling capacitors of 0.01 µF are recommended for the input and outputs.

A 1 µH RF choke (Coilcraft chip inductor 0805LS-102X) is required to correctly bias internal nodes of the ADA4303-2. It should be connected between the 5 V supply and IL (Pin 11).

EVALUATION BOARD

The ADA4303-2 evaluation board allows designers to assess the performance of the device in particular applications. The board includes 75 Ω coaxial connectors and 75 Ω controlled-impedance signal traces that carry the input and output signals. Power (5 V) is applied to the red VCC loop connector, and ground is connected to the black GND loop connector.

The board has two 249 Ω resistors between each output and ground that set the gain of the overall circuit to 3 dB and improve output-to-output isolation. A schematic of the ADA4303-2 evaluation board is shown in Figure 17.

RF LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Appropriate impedance matching techniques are mandatory when designing a circuit board for the ADA4303-2. Improper characteristic impedances on traces can cause reflections that can lead to poor linearity. The characteristic impedance of the signal trace from each output should be 75 Ω.

POWER SUPPLY

The 5 V supply should be applied to each of the VCC pins and RF choke via a low impedance power bus. The power bus should be decoupled to ground using a 10 µF tantalum capacitor and a 0.1 µF ceramic chip capacitor located close to the ADA4303-2. In addition, the VCC pins should be decoupled to ground with a 0.1 µF ceramic chip capacitor located as close to each of the pins as possible.

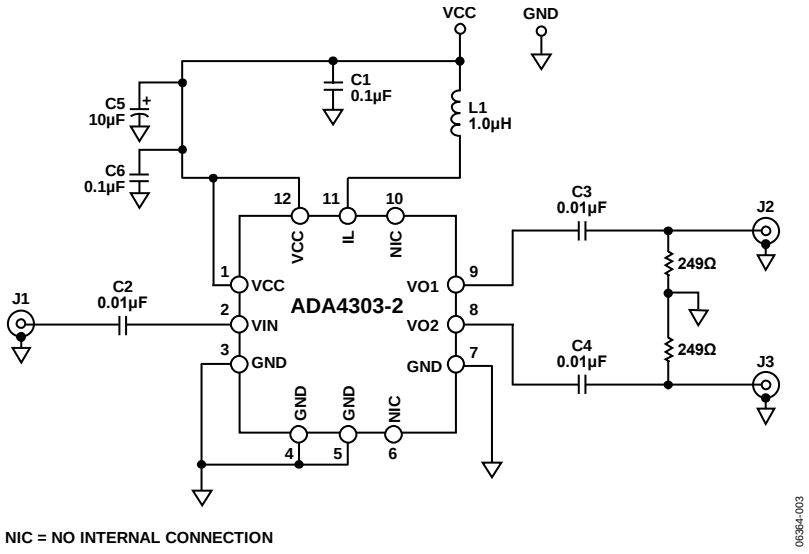

Figure 17. ADA4303-2 Evaluation Board Schematic

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

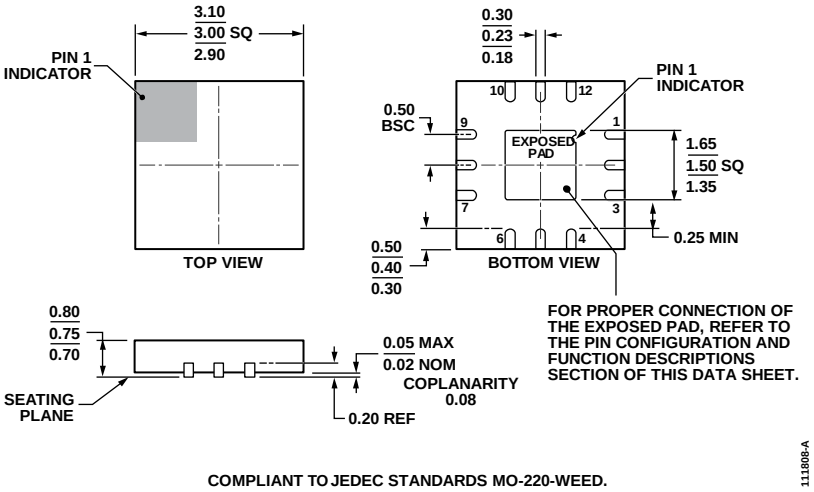

Figure 18. 12-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP]
3 mm × 3 mm Body and 0.75 mm Package Height
(CP-12-5)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Ordering Quantity	Branding
ADA4303-2ACPZ-RL	−40°C to +85°C	12-Lead LFCSP	CP-12-5	5000	H0V
ADA4303-2ACPZ-R7	−40°C to +85°C	12-Lead LFCSP	CP-12-5	1500	H0V
ADA4303-2ACPZ-R2	−40°C to +85°C	12-Lead LFCSP	CP-12-5	250	H0V
ADA4303-2ACPZ-EB		Evaluation Board			

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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