## SKYWORIKS

## DATA SHEET

## SKYA21054: Automotive 0.4 to 2.7 GHz SP8T MIPI Diversity Switch

## Applications

-2G/3G/4G/4G LTE, 4G LTE-A

- Embedded cellular telematics modules
- OBD-II cellular modems


## Features

- High isolation and linearity
- Broadband frequency range: 0.4 to 2.7 GHz
- Integrated MIPI interface
- Automotive Level-3 PPAP available upon request
- IMDS material declaration available at production release
- Extended production life to support automotive requirements
- Independent BOM management to minimize PCN risk
- Extended operating temperature, $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Tc
- Small QFN (20-pin, $2.5 \times 2.5 \times 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) package (MSL1, $260{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per JEDEC J-STD-020)


Skyworks Green ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ products are compliant with all applicable legislation and are halogen-free. For additional information, refer to Skyworks Definition of Green ${ }^{T M}$, document number SQ04-0074.


Figure 2. SKYA21054 Pinout (Top View)


Figure 1. SKYA21054 Block Diagram

## Description

The SKYA21054 is a single-pole, eight-throw (SP8T) antenna switch with an integrated Mobile Industry Processor Interface (MIPI) controller. Using an advanced switching technology, the SKYA21054 maintains low insertion loss and high isolation, which makes it an ideal choice for UMTS, CDMA2000, EDGE, GSM, and LTE applications.

The design features eight linear TRX ports. The switch has an excellent triple beat ratio and second/third order intermodulation distortion (IMD2/IMD3) performance.
Switching is controlled by the MIPI decoder. There is an external MIPI select pin that enables how the switch responds to power mode triggers. When this pin is grounded, the switch responds to any of the power mode triggers. When this pin is left open, the switch responds to individual power mode triggers. No external DC blocking capacitors are required on the RF paths as long as no DC voltage is applied.
The SKYA21054 is manufactured in a compact, $2.5 \times 2.5 \times 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}, 20$-pin surface-mount Quad Flat NoLead (QFN) package. A functional block diagram is shown in Figure 1. The pin configuration and package are shown in Figure 2. Signal pin assignments and functional pin descriptions are provided in Table 1.

[^0]Table 1. SKYA21054 Signal Descriptions ${ }^{1}$

| Pin | Name | Description | Pin | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ANT | Antenna port. | 11 | GND | Ground. |
| 2 | TRX3 | Transmit/receive port 3. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. | 12 | GND or N/C | Ground or no connection. |
| 3 | TRX2 | Transmit/receive port 2. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. | 13 | TRX8 | Transmit/receive port 8. Can also be used for GSM power level. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. |
| 4 | TRX1 | Transmit/receive port 1. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. | 14 | TRX7 | Transmit/receive port 7. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. |
| 5 | GND | Ground. | 15 | TRX6 | Transmit/receive port 6. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. |
| 6 | MIPI_SELECT | MIPI interface select. When this pin is grounded, the switch responds to any of the power mode triggers. When this pin is left open, the switch is RFFE MIPI compliant and responds to individual power mode triggers. | 16 | GND or N/C | Ground or no connection. |
| 7 | VDD | DC power supply. | 17 | GND | Ground. |
| 8 | VIO | MIPI decoder enable/reference voltage. | 18 | TRX5 | Transmit/receive port 5 , can also be used for GSM power level. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. |
| 9 | SDATA | Data input/output. | 19 | TRX4 | Transmit/receive port 4, can also be used for GSM power level. This pin is either connected directly to or is disconnected from pin 1 , depending on the applied control data. |
| 10 | SCLK | Clock signal. | 20 | GND | Ground. |

[^1]
## Electrical and Mechanical Specifications

The absolute maximum ratings of the SKYA21054 are provided in Table 2. Table 3 provides the recommended operating conditions. Electrical specifications are provided in Table 4.
IMD2 and IMD3 test conditions for various frequencies are listed in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.
Triple beat ratio (TBR) test conditions for bands 2 and 5 are listed in Table 7.

Figure 3 illustrates the test setup used to measure intermodulation products. This industry standardized test is used to simulate the WCDMA Band 1 linearity of the antenna switch. A +20 dBm continuous wave (CW) signal, ffund, is sequentially applied to all TRX ports, while a -15 dBm CW blocker signal, fвцк, is applied to the ANT port.
The resulting third order intermodulation distortion (IMD3), $f_{\mathrm{RX}}$, is measured over all phases of ffund. The SKYA21054 exhibits exceptional performance for all TRXx ports.

Figures 4 and 5 provide the timing diagrams for register write commands and read commands, respectively.
Table 8 provides the insertion loss and return loss matrix. Table 9 shows the isolation matrix for ANT to OFF arms. Table 10 shows the isolation matrix for ON to OFF arms.

Table 11 describes the register content and programming read/write sequences. Refer to the MIPI Alliance Specification for RF Front-End Control Interface (RFFE), v1.10 (26 July 2011) for additional information on MIPI programming sequences and MIPI bus specifications.

Table 12 provides the Register_0 logic.Table 13 describes the register parameters and bit values.

Table 2. SKYA21054 Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{1}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | Vdd | 2.5 |  | 5.0 | V |
| MIPI decoder enable/reference voltage | VIO |  |  | 2 | V |
| Clock signal voltage | SCLK |  |  | VIO | V |
| Data signal voltage | SDATA |  |  | VIO | V |
| RF input power: <br> TRX4 <br> TRX5, TRX8 <br> Other TRXx arms | Pin |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +36 \\ & +34 \\ & +31 \end{aligned}$ | dBm <br> dBm <br> dBm |
| Ambient temperature ranges: <br> Operating <br> Storage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA }^{2} \\ & \text { TSTG } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \\ & -40 \end{aligned}$ | +25 | $\begin{gathered} +95 \\ +150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| Electrostatic discharge: <br> Charged Device Model (CDM), Class C3 <br> Human Body Model (HBM), Class 1B | ESD |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & \text { V } \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may reduce device reliability. There is no damage to device with only one parameter set at the limit and all other parameters set at or below their nominal value. Exceeding any of the limits listed here may result in permanent damage to the device.
2 In all cases, ambient operating temperature ( TA ) is specified relative to case temperature ( Tc ) and assumes $\mathrm{TA}=\left(\mathrm{Tc}-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Case temperature ( TC ) refers to the temperature of the ground pad at the underside of the package.

ESD HANDLING: Although this device is designed to be as robust as possible, electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage this device. This device must be protected at all times from ESD when handling or transporting. Static charges may easily produce potentials of several kilovolts on the human body or equipment, which can discharge without detection. Industry-standard ESD handling precautions should be used at all times.

[^2]Table 3. SKYA21054 Recommended Operating Conditions ${ }^{1}$
(Vod = $\mathbf{2 . 8 5} \mathrm{V}$, Top $=\mathbf{+ 2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Characteristic Impedance $\left[Z_{0}\right]=50 \Omega$, Unless Otherwise Noted)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | VDd |  | 2.50 | 2.85 | 4.8 | V |
| Supply current, active mode | IDD |  |  | 45 | 80 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Interface supply voltage | VIO |  | 1.65 | 1.80 | 1.95 | V |
| Interface signal: <br> High <br> Low | SDATA |  | $0.8 \times \mathrm{VIO}$ |  | $0.2 \times \mathrm{VIO}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & \text { V } \end{aligned}$ |
| Control current: <br> High <br> Low |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Ambient operating temperature ${ }^{1,2}$ | Trange |  | -40 | +25 | +80 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Textended |  | -40 |  | +95 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

1 Performance is guaranteed only under the conditions listed in this table.
2 In all cases, ambient operating temperature ( TA ) is specified relative to case temperature ( T C ) and assumes $\mathrm{TA}=\left(\mathrm{TC}-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Case temperature ( T C ) refers to the temperature of the ground pad at the underside of the package.

Table 4. SKYA21054 RF Electrical Specifications ${ }^{1}$ (1 of 2)


| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating frequency | f |  | 0.4 |  | 2.7 | GHz |
| Insertion loss | IL | TRX1-3 and 6-7: <br> Up to 960 MHz 1710 to 1980 MHz 1980 to 2690 MHz <br> TRX 4, 5, and 8: <br> Up to 960 MHz 1710 to 1980 MHz 1980 to 2690 MHz |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.65 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.95 \\ \\ 0.5 \\ 0.65 \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.15 \\ \\ 0.7 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Antenna to any off TRXx port | Iso | Up to 960 MHz 1710 to 1980 MHz 1980 to 2690 MHz | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 22 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 25 \\ 22.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Return loss | RL | Up to 2.7 GHz : <br> TRX1 to 3 <br> TRX4 to 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Large signal harmonic | 2fo, 3fo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fo }=710 \text { to } 915 \mathrm{MHz} \text {, all TRXx: } \\ & \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=1: 1 \\ & \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=5: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -60 \\ & -55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -50 \\ & -45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dBm} \\ & \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { fo }=1710 \text { to } 1980 \mathrm{MHz} \text {, all TRXx: } \\ \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=1: 1 \\ \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=5: 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -65 \\ & -55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -55 \\ & -48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dBm} \\ & \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { fo }=1980 \text { to } 2690 \mathrm{MHz} \text {, all TRXx: } \\ \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=1: 1 \\ \text { PIN }=+27 \mathrm{dBm}, \text { VSWR }=5: 1 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -62 \\ & -54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -52 \\ & -45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dBm} \\ & \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ |

Table 4. SKYA21054 RF Electrical Specifications ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ (2 of 2)
( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{do}}=\mathbf{2 . 8 5} \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{Top}=+\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Characteristic Impedance $\left[Z_{0}\right]=50 \Omega$, Unless Otherwise Noted)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second order intermodulation distortion | IMD2 | See test conditions in Table 5 |  | -110 | -100 | dBm |
| Third order intermodulation distortion | IMD3 | See test conditions in Table 6 |  | -110 | -100 | dBm |
| Triple beat ratio | TBR | See test conditions in Table 7 | +51 | +81 |  | dBc |
| Turn-on time | ton | From application of VDD and VIO |  |  | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Switching speed | ts | Port to port |  | 2 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Performance is guaranteed only under the conditions listed in this table.

Table 5. IMD2 Test Conditions

| Band | Transmit Frequency (MHz) | Transmit Power (dBm) | Frequency Blocker, Low (MHz) | Frequency Blocker, High (MHz) | Power Blocker (dBm) | Receive Frequency (MHz) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (IMT) | 1950.0 | +20 | 190 | 4090 | -15 | 2140.0 |
| 2 (PCS) | 1880.0 |  | 80 | 3840 |  | 1960.0 |
| 4 (DCS) | 1732.0 |  | 400 | 3864 |  | 2132.0 |
| 5 (US Cell) | 836.5 |  | 45 | 1718 |  | 881.5 |
| 7 (2600) | 2535.0 |  | 120 | 5190 |  | 2655.0 |
| 8 (900) | 897.0 |  | 45 | 1839 |  | 942.0 |

Table 6. IMD3 Test Conditions

| Band | Transmit Frequency (MHz) | Transmit Power (dBm) | Frequency Blocker (MHz) | Power Blocker (dBm) | Receive Frequency (MHz) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (IMT) | 1950.0 | +20 | 1760.0 | -15 | 2140.0 |
| 2 (PCS) | 1880.0 |  | 1800.0 |  | 1960.0 |
| 4 (DCS) | 1732.0 |  | 1332.0 |  | 2132.0 |
| 5 (US Cell) | 836.5 |  | 791.5 |  | 881.5 |
| 7 (2600) | 2535.0 |  | 2415.0 |  | 2655.0 |
| 8 (900) | 897.0 |  | 852.0 |  | 942.0 |

Table 7. Triple Beat Ratio Test Conditions

| Band | Transmit Frequency 1 (MHz) | Transmit Power 1 (dBm) | Transmit Frequency 2 (MHz) | Transmit Power 2 (dBm) | Frequency Blocker @ ANT (MHz) | Power Blocker (dBm) | TBR Product Frequency (MHz) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 1880.0 | +21.5 | 1881.0 | +21.5 | 1960.0 | -30 | $1960.0 \pm 1$ |
| 5 | 836.5 |  | 837.5 |  | 881.5 |  | $881.5 \pm 1$ |



Figure 3. Third Order Intermodulation Test Setup

Table 8. Insertion Loss and Return Loss Matrix

|  | On Throw | Frequency <br> (GHz) | IL <br> (dB) | RL_Pole <br> (dB) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRX01 | 0.96 | -0.62 | -20 |  |
| (dB) |  |  |  |  |

Table 9. Isolation Matrix ANT to OFF Arms

| ANT\OFF ARM | Frequency (GHz) | TRX01 | TRX02 | TRX03 | TRX04 | TRX05 | TRX06 | TRX07 | TRX08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANT | 0.96 |  | -45 | -39 | -52 | -45 | -51 | -52 | -42 |
| ANT | 1.96 |  | -41 | -36 | -49 | -42 | -49 | -50 | -40 |
| ANT | 2.69 |  | -28 | -26 | -43 | -35 | -41 | -43 | -32 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -48 |  | -44 | -51 | -46 | -52 | -52 | -42 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -44 |  | -39 | -49 | -43 | -49 | -50 | -40 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -31 |  | -25 | -43 | -35 | -42 | -43 | -32 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -51 | -49 |  | -50 | -47 | -52 | -53 | -42 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -47 | -44 |  | -48 | -44 | -49 | -50 | -40 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -34 | -29 |  | -41 | -35 | -42 | -43 | -32 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -47 | -43 | -39 |  | -54 | -58 | -56 | -43 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -44 | -40 | -36 |  | -50 | -55 | -53 | -40 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -37 | -33 | -28 |  | -36 | -46 | -46 | -33 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -46 | -42 | -38 | -46 |  | -59 | -66 | -43 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -43 | -39 | -35 | -42 |  | -55 | -63 | -40 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -36 | -32 | -28 | -33 |  | -43 | -48 | -33 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -45 | -41 | -37 | -58 | -44 |  | -40 | -44 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -42 | -38 | -34 | -55 | -41 |  | -36 | -42 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -36 | -32 | -28 | -44 | -34 |  | -29 | -34 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -45 | -41 | -37 | -55 | -44 | -45 |  | -43 |
| ANT | 1.96 | -42 | -38 | -34 | -53 | -42 | -42 |  | -42 |
| ANT | 2.69 | -36 | -32 | -28 | -44 | -34 | -32 |  | -35 |
| ANT | 0.96 | -45 | -41 | -37 | -54 | -45 | -50 | -40 |  |
| ANT | 1.96 | -42 | -38 | -34 | -52 | -42 | -47 | -38 |  |
| ANT | 2.69 | -36 | -32 | -28 | -42 | -35 | -38 | -30 |  |

Table 10. Isolation Matrix ON Arms to OFF Arms

| ANT\OFF ARM | Frequency (GHz) | TRX01 | TRX02 | TRX03 | TRX04 | TRX05 | TRX06 | TRX07 | TRX08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRX01 | 0.96 |  | -34 | -47 | -43 | -55 | -58 | -56 | -43 |
| TRX01 | 1.96 |  | -26 | -34 | -35 | -45 | -50 | -49 | -36 |
| TRX01 | 2.69 |  | -23 | -30 | -33 | -41 | -46 | -46 | -33 |
| TRX02 | 0.96 | -35 |  | -36 | -43 | -54 | -58 | -56 | -43 |
| TRX02 | 1.96 | -27 |  | -26 | -35 | -44 | -49 | -48 | -36 |
| TRX02 | 2.69 | -24 |  | -23 | -33 | -41 | -46 | -46 | -33 |
| TRX03 | 0.96 | -41 | -37 |  | -43 | -52 | -56 | -56 | -43 |
| TRX03 | 1.96 | -33 | -28 |  | -35 | -42 | -48 | -48 | -36 |
| TRX03 | 2.69 | -30 | -25 |  | -33 | -39 | -45 | -45 | -33 |
| TRX04 | 0.96 | -58 | -50 | -47 |  | -38 | -51 | -53 | -43 |
| TRX04 | 1.96 | -45 | -40 | -36 |  | -30 | -43 | -45 | -35 |
| TRX04 | 2.69 | -42 | -37 | -33 |  | -28 | -41 | -43 | -33 |
| TRX05 | 0.96 | -54 | -47 | -44 | -35 |  | -45 | -49 | -43 |
| TRX05 | 1.96 | -44 | -38 | -35 | -27 |  | -37 | -41 | -35 |
| TRX05 | 2.69 | -41 | -36 | -33 | -25 |  | -36 | -39 | -32 |
| TRX06 | 0.96 | -53 | -46 | -43 | -41 | -56 |  | -32 | -40 |
| TRX06 | 1.96 | -43 | -37 | -34 | -33 | -45 |  | -25 | -33 |
| TRX06 | 2.69 | -41 | -36 | -32 | -31 | -41 |  | -23 | -30 |
| TRX07 | 0.96 | -53 | -46 | -42 | -42 | -57 | -34 |  | -35 |
| TRX07 | 1.96 | -43 | -37 | -34 | -34 | -46 | -27 |  | -28 |
| TRX07 | 2.69 | -41 | -36 | -32 | -32 | -42 | -25 |  | -26 |
| TRX08 | 0.96 | -53 | -46 | -42 | -42 | -57 | -42 | -35 |  |
| TRX08 | 1.96 | -43 | -37 | -34 | -34 | -46 | -35 | -28 |  |
| TRX08 | 2.69 | -41 | -35 | -32 | -32 | -42 | -33 | -26 |  |

Table 11. Command Sequence Bit Definitions

| Type | SSC | C11-C8 | C7 | C6-C5 | C4 | C3-C0 | Parity Bits | BPC | Extended Operation |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DA7(1)- } \\ & \text { DAO(1) } \end{aligned}$ | Parity Bits | BPC | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{DA7(n)-} \\ & \text { DAO(n) } \end{aligned}$ | Parity Bits | BPC |
| Reg0 Write | Y | SA[3:0] | 1 | Data[6:5] | Data[4] | Data\{3:0] | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reg <br> Write | Y | SA[3:0] | 0 | 10 | Addr[4] | Addr[3:0] | Y | - | Data[7:0] | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Reg } \\ \text { Read } \end{gathered}$ | Y | SA[3:0] | 0 | 11 | Addr[4] | Addr[3:0] | Y | Y | Data[7:0] | - | - | - | Y | Y |

Legend:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { SSC = Sequence start command } & \text { DA }=\text { Data/address frame bits } \\
\mathrm{C}=\text { Command frame bits } & \text { BPC }=\text { Bus park cycle }
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{BC}=$ Byte count (\# of consecutive addresses)


- Signal Driven by Master
----- Signal Driven Dry Master Driven; Pull-Down Only
204060-004

Figure 4. Register Write Command Timing Diagram


Figure 5. Register Read Command Timing Diagram

Table 12. Register_0 Truth Table

| Antenna Path | Register_0 Bits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] |
| Sleep mode (standby) | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRX1 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TRX2 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TRX3 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TRX4 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TRX5 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRX6 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TRX7 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TRX8 | X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Isolation mode (warm-up) | X | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table 13. Register Description and Programming (1 of 3)

| Register |  | Parameter | Description | Default (Binary) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Address (Hex) |  |  |  |
| Register_0 | 0000 | MODE_CTRL | Bits[7:0]: <br> Switch control. See Table 8 for logic | - |
| RFFE_STATUS | 001A | SOFTWARE RESET | Bit[7]: <br> Resets all data to default values except for USID, GSID, or the contents of the PM_TRIG Register. $\begin{aligned} & 0=\text { Normal operation } \\ & 1=\text { Software reset } \end{aligned}$ | 0 |
|  |  | COMMAND_FRAME_PARITY_ERR | Bit[6]: <br> Command sequence received with parity error - discard command. | 0 |
|  |  | COMMAND_LENGTH_ERR | Bit[5]: <br> Command length error. | 0 |
|  |  | ADDRESS_FRAME_PARITY_ERR | Bit[4]: <br> Address frame parity error $=1$. | 0 |
|  |  | DATA_FRAME_PARITY_ERR | Bit[3]: <br> Data frame with parity error. | 0 |
|  |  | READ_UNUSED_REG | Bit[2]: <br> Read command to an invalid address. | 0 |
|  |  | WRITE_UNUSED_REG | Bit[1]: <br> Write command to an invalid address. | 0 |
|  |  | BID_GID_ERR | Bit[0]: <br> Read command with a BROADCAST_ID (refer to the MIPI Alliance Specification) or GSID. | 0 |

Table 13. Register Description and Programming (2 of 3)

| Register |  | Parameter | Description | Default (Binary) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Address (Hex) |  |  |  |
| GROUP_SID | 001B | Reserved | Bits[7:4]: Reserved | 0000 |
|  |  | GSID | Bits[3:0]: <br> Group slave ID | 0000 |
| PM_TRIG ${ }^{1}$ | 001C | PWR_MODE | Bits[7:6]: <br> $00=$ Normal operation (active) <br> $01=$ Default settings (startup) <br> 10 = Low power (low power) <br> 11 = Reserved | 00 |
|  |  | Trigger_Mask_2 | Bit[5]: <br> If this bit is set, trigger 2 is disabled. When all triggers are disabled, if writing to a register that is associated with trigger 2, the data goes directly to the destination register. | 0 |
|  |  | Trigger_Mask_1 | Bit[4]: <br> If this bit is set, trigger 1 is disabled. When all triggers are disabled, if writing to a register that is associated with trigger 1, the data goes directly to the destination register. | 0 |
|  |  | Trigger_Mask_0 | Bit[3]: <br> If this bit is set, trigger 0 is disabled. When all triggers are disabled, if writing to a register that is associated with trigger 0 , the data goes directly to the destination register. | 0 |
|  |  | Trigger_2 | Bit[2]: <br> If this bit is set, data is loaded into the trigger 2 registers. | 0 |
|  |  | Trigger_1 | Bit[1]: <br> If this bit is set, data is loaded into the trigger 1 registers (unsupported). | 0 |
|  |  | Trigger_0 | Bit[0]: <br> If this bit is set, data is loaded into the trigger 0 registers (unsupported). | 0 |
| PRODUCT_ID | 001D | PRODUCT_ID | Bits[7:0]: <br> This is a read-only register. However, during the programming of the Unique Slave Identifier (USID), a write command sequence is performed on this register but the value is not changed. | 01011111 |

Table 13. Register Description and Programming (3 of 3)

| Register |  | Parameter | Description | Default (Binary) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Address (Hex) |  |  |  |
| MANUFACTURER_ID | 001E | MANUFACTURER_ID | Bits[7:0]: <br> Read-only register | 10100101 |
| MAN_USID | 001F | Reserved | Bits[7:6]: <br> Reserved | 00 |
|  |  | MANUFACTURER_ID | Bits[5:4]: <br> Read-only register | 01 |
|  |  | USID | Bits[3:0]: <br> Programmable USID. A write to these bits programs the USID. | 1010 |

${ }^{1}$ Unlike the complete independence between triggers 0,1 , and 2 , and also between the associated trigger masks 0,1 , and 2 , respectively, as described in the MIPI RFFE Specification, this device uses additional interactions between the provided trigger functions.
The delayed application of updated data to all triggerable registers in this device may be accomplished using any of the three triggers ( 0,1 , or 2 ), provided that the particular trigger used is not currently masked off. If multiple triggers are enabled, any or all of those are sufficient to cause the data to be transferred from shadow registers to destination registers for all triggerable registers in the device.
It is also necessary to disable all three triggers (i.e., set all three trigger masks) to ensure that data written to any triggerable register will immediately be written to the destination register at the conclusion of the RFFE command sequence where the data is written.

## Evaluation Board Description

The SKYA21054 Evaluation Board is used to test the performance of the SKYA21054 SP8T Switch. An Evaluation Board schematic diagram is provided in Figure 6. A recommended ESD protection circuit diagram is provided in Figure 7. An assembly drawing for the Evaluation Board is shown in Figure 8.

## Package Dimensions

The PCB layout footprint for the SKYA21054 is provided in Figure 9. Typical part markings are shown in Figure 10. Package dimensions are shown in Figure 11, and tape and reel dimensions are provided in Figure 12.

## Package and Handling Information

Instructions on the shipping container label regarding exposure to moisture after the container seal is broken must be followed. Otherwise, problems related to moisture absorption may occur when the part is subjected to high temperature during solder assembly.
The SKYA21054 is rated to Moisture Sensitivity Level 1 (MSL1) at $260^{\circ}$ C. It can be used for lead or lead-free soldering. For additional information, refer to the Skyworks Application Note, Solder Reflow Information, document number 200164.
Care must be taken when attaching this product, whether it is done manually or in a production solder reflow environment. Production quantities of this product are shipped in a standard tape and reel format.


Figure 6. SKYA21054 Evaluation Board Schematic


ESD Circuit 1


ESD Circuit 2
204060-007
Figure 7. SKYA21054 Recommended ESD Protection Circuits


Figure 8. SKYA21054 Evaluation Board Assembly Diagram


Figure 9. SKYA21054 PCB Layout Footprint
(Top View)


Figure 11. SKYA21054 Package Dimensions


Figure 12. SKYA21054 Tape and Reel Dimensions

## Ordering Information

| Model Name | Manufacturing Part Number | Evaluation Board Part Number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SKYA21054: Automotive 0.4 to 2.7 GHz SP8T Diversity Switch with MIPI Interface | SKYA21054 | EN33-D788-001 |

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[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bottom ground paddles must be connected to ground.

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