## Keysight Technologies L Series L7222C Coaxial Transfer Switches DC to 26.5 GHz



## High performance transfer switches for microwave and RF instrumentation and systems

- 0.03 dB insertion loss repeatability for 2 million cycles ensures accuracy and reduces calibration cycles
- Operating life of 5 million cycles typical
- Unmatched isolation maximizes measurement accuracy and improves system dynamic range
- Economical price minimizes budgetary constraints

Flexibility is essential in signal routing applications, and the Keysight Technologies, Inc. L7222C 4-port coaxial transfer switches offer just that. They provide exceptional repeatability, low insertion loss, and high isolation. These switches provide simplification of design in signal routing and conditioning applications.

The L7222C can be used in a variety of applications, such as switching two inputs and two outputs, signal reversal switching or as a drop-out switch. Innovative design and careful process control mean the L7222C meet the requirements for highly repeatable switching elements in test instruments and switching interfaces. They offer exceptional insertion loss repeatability, reducing sources of random errors in the measurement path and improving measurement uncertainty.

Switch life is a critical consideration in production test systems, satellite and antenna monitoring systems, and test instrumentation. The longevity of these switches increases system uptime and lowers the cost of ownership by reducing calibration cycles and switch maintenance.

Keysight L7222C transfer switches provide simplification of design in signal routing and conditioning applications with

- 0.03 dB insertion loss repeatability for 2 million cycles
- Excellent isolation, typically > 80 dB at 26.5 GHz
- Opto-electronic indicators and interrupts
- Magnetic latching
- TTL/5V CMOS compatible


## Description

Operating from DC to 26.5 GHz , these switches exhibit exceptional isolation performance required to maintain measurement integrity. Isolation between ports is typically $>90 \mathrm{~dB}$ to $12 \mathrm{GHz},>80 \mathrm{~dB}$ to 26.5 GHz, reducing the influence of signals from other channels and system measurement uncertainties. Hence, the L7222C are ideal elements in large, multitiered switching systems.

The Keysight L7222C is designed to fall within most popular industry footprints. The $11 / 4$ inch square flange provides tapped mounting holes, while the rest of the $23 / 4$ inch long by $11 / 4$ inch square body will easily fit into most systems. The standard 10-pin ribbon drive cable or optional solder terminal connections accommodate the need for secure and efficient control cable attachment.

Opto-electronic interrupts and indicators improve reliability and extend the life of the switch by eliminating DC circuit contact failures characteristic of conventional electromechanical switches. The L7222C have circuits that interrupt the current to all the solenoids once switching is complete and offer independent indicators that are controlled by optical interrupts. These indicators provide a closed path between the indicator common pin and the corresponding sense pin of the selected path.


Figure 1. Keysight L7222C schematic

## Applications

The Keysight L7222C transfer switches can be used in many different applications to increase system flexibility and simplify system design. The following are five examples: switch between two inputs and two outputs, use as a drop-out switch, use for signal reversal, configure as a SPDT switch, and bypass an active device.

The L7222C transfer switches have the ability to exchange two signals between two inputs and two outputs. The transfer switch can connect two different instruments with two devices under test (DUT). Once switched, the signals are exchanged between the two instruments and the two DUTs. The exchanged signals allow complete network and spectrum analysis on two devices with a single switch and one test setup. See Figure 2 for an example of this application.


Figure 2. Switching two instruments and two DUTs


Figure 3. Drop-out switch

The L7222C can be used as a simple drop-out switch where a signal is either run through the device under test or straight through the switch, bypassing the device. See Figure 3.

In the signal reverse configuration, a device can be connected across two diagonal ports of the L7222C transfer switch. This will allow the signal direction through the device to be reversed. See Figure 4.

By attaching an external termination, the designer can use the L7222C in a SPDT terminated switch configuration. See Figure 5.


Figure 4. Signal reversal


Figure 5. SPDT terminated

## Driving the Switch

In Figure 6, an active device, such as an amplifier, is inserted into a signal path presenting a unique problem. A single transfer switch has the undesirable characteristic of shunting the output of the amplifier to its input when the signal is bypassing the amplifier. The advantage of using two transfer switches is that an additional signal path is available; however two SPDT switches can also be used. This additional path can utilize the same amplifier when the original path is bypassed.


| Switch states |  | Signal paths |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch \#1 | Switch \#2 |  |  |
| $\overleftrightarrow{\text { Position } A}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Position A }}{ }$ | J1-J3 | J2- - J4 |
| Position B | $\overleftrightarrow{\text { Position } A}$ | J2-J3 | J1-®-J4 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Position A }}{ }$ | Position B | J2-ゅ-J3 | J1-J4 |
| Position B | Position B | J1- | J2-J4 |

Figure 6. Bypassing an active device

There are two positions for the L7222C transfer switches. See Table A. Position A has RF Port 1 connected to RF Port 2 and RF Port 3 connected to RF Port 4. Position B has RF Port 2 connected to RF Port 3 and RF Port 1 connected to RF Port 4. Either switch can be driven with a standard grounding drive control with or without a separate ground. Single line or dual line TTL control is also available. The switch operates in a break-before-make mode. See Figure 7.

## (I) Standard drive

See Figure 8 for drive connection diagrams.

- Connect pin 1 to supply (+20 VDC to +32 VDC).
- Connect pin 9 to ground (see Note 1).
- Select position A by applying ground to pin 3 (see Note 3).
- Select position B by applying ground to pin 5 (see Note 3).
(II) Single line TTL drive

See Figure 8 for drive connection diagrams.
See Figure 9 for TTL voltage states.

- Connect pin 1 to supply (+20 VDC to +32 VDC).
- Connect pin 9 to ground (see Notes 2, 4).
- Connect pin 8 to TTL "High."
- Select position A by applying TTL "High" to pin 7 (see Note 3).
- Select position B by applying TTL "Low" to pin 7 (see Note 3).


## (III) Dual line TTL drive

See Figure 8 for drive connection diagrams.
See Figure 9 for TTL voltage states.

- Connect pin 1 to supply (+20 VDC to +32 VDC).
- Connect pin 9 to ground (see Notes 2, 4).
- Select position A by applying TTL "High" to pin 7 and TTL "Low" to pin 8 (see Note 3).
- Select position B by applying TTL "Low" to pin 7 and TTL "High" to pin 8 (see Note 3).

Notes:

1. Pin 9 does not need to be grounded for the switch to operate in standard drive mode. If pin 9 is not grounded, the position indicators will only function while the appropriate drive has ground applied. Therefore, if a pulse drive is used and continuous indicator operation is required, pin 9 must be grounded.
2. For TTL drive, pin 9 must be grounded.
3. After the RF path is switched and latched, the drive current is interrupted by the electronic position-sensing circuitry. Pulsed control is not necessary, but if implemented, the pulse width must be 15 ms minimum to ensure that the switch is fully latched.
4. In addition to the quiescent current supplying the electronic positionsensing circuitry, the drive current flows out of pin 9 (during switching) when using TTL drive.

Table A. Drive control alternatives

| RF path | (I) Standard drive voltage |  | (II) Single line TTL/5V CMOS drive voltage |  | (III) Dual line TTL/5V CMOS drive voltage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Drive A | Drive B | TTL Drive A | TTL Drive B | TTL Drive A | TTL Drive B |
|  | Pin 3 | Pin 5 | Pin 7 | Pin 8 | Pin 7 | Pin 8 |
| Position A 1 to 2, 3 to 4 | Ground | Open | High | High | High | High |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Position B } \\ & 2 \text { to } 3,1 \text { to } 4 \end{aligned}$ | Open | Ground | Low | High | Low | Low |



Figure 7. RF port connections

Standard


Note:
RF Port 1 is located directly behind the 10-pin ribbon cable connector.

Figure 8. Drive connections


Figure 9. TTL control voltage states


Figure 10. Indicator function diagram

## Electronic position indicators

The independent electronic position indicators consist of optically isolated, solid-state relays, which are driven by photo-electric sensors coupled to the mechanical position of the RF path's moving elements. See Figure 10. The circuitry consists of a common which can be connected to an output corresponding to either position A or position B. The solid state relays are configured for AC and/or DC operation. (See indicator specifications.) The electronic position indicators require that the supply (+20 VDC to +32 VDC ) be connected to pin 1 but requires that pin 9 be grounded if pulse drive is used and continuous indicators operation is desired. If pin 9 is not grounded, the position indicators will function while the appropriate drive has ground applied.

## Specifications

Specifications describe the instrument's warranted performance. Supplemental and typical characteristics are intended to provide information useful in applying the instrument by giving typical, but not warranted performance parameters.

Table B. Standard switch drive specifications

| Parameter | Conditions | Min | Nom | Max | Units |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Supply voltage |  | 20 | 24 | 32 | V |
| Supply current, | Switching: Pulse width |  | 200 |  | mA |
| Icc | $>15 \mathrm{~ms}:$ Vcc $=24 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  |  |  |$\quad$|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Supply current <br> (quiescent) | 25 |  | 50 |

Table C. TTL Specific drive specifications

| Parameter | Conditions | Min | Nom | Max | Units |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| High level input |  | 3 |  | 7 | V |
| Low level input |  |  | 0.8 | V |  |
| Max high input <br> current | Vcc $=$ Max |  | 1 | 1.4 | mA |

## General Operating Data

| Nominal/Impedance | $50 \Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maximum power rating |  |
| Hot Switching | 1 W CW |
|  | 50 W peak, 10 us max pulse width, not to exceed 1 W average |
| Life | 2,000,000 cycles minimum |
| Switching speed | 15 ms maximum |
| Indicator specifications |  |
| Maximum withstand voltage | 60 V |
| Maximum current capacity | 100 mA |
| Maximum "ON" resistance | $50 \Omega$ |
| Maximum "OFF" resistance | $1 \mathrm{G} \Omega$ |
| Environmental specifications |  |
| Operating temperature | -25 to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | -55 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature cycling | 55 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10$ cycles per MIL-STD-202F, <br> Method 107D, Condition A (modified) |
| Vibration |  |
| Operating | $7 \mathrm{~g}, 5$ to 2000 Hz at 0.25 inches pk-pk |
| Survival | $20 \mathrm{~g}, 20$ to 2000 Hz at 0.06 inches pk-pk, 4 min/cycle, 4 cycles/axis |
| Random | $2.41 \mathrm{~g}(\mathrm{rms}) 10 \mathrm{~min} / \mathrm{axis}$ |
| Shock |  |
| Half-sine | 500 g at $0.5 \mathrm{~ms}, 3$ drops/direction, 18 total |
| Operating | 50 g at $6 \mathrm{~ms}, 6$ directions |
| Moisture resistance | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 95 \%$ RH, 10 days per MIL-STD-202F, Method 106E |
| Altitude storage | 50,000 feet <br> (15,240 meters per MIL-STD-202F) |
| RFI | Radiated Emission per CISPR |

Keysight L7222C

| Frequency range | DC to 26.5 GHz |
| :---: | :---: |
| Insertion loss | $0.2 \mathrm{~dB}+0.025 \mathrm{x}$ frequency ( GHz ) |
| Isolation | $110 \mathrm{~dB}-2.0 \times$ frequency (GHz) |
| SWR | 1.1 maximum DC to 2 GHz |
|  | 1.15 maximum 2 to 4 GHz |
|  | 1.25 maximum 4 to 12.4 GHz |
|  | 1.4 maximum 12.4 to 20 GHz |
|  | 1.65 maximum 20 to 26.5 GHz |
| Insertion loss repeatability | < 0.03 dB typical |
| Connectors | SMA (f) |

Keysight L7222C physical specifications

| Dimensions | Per Figure 13 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | $100 \mathrm{gm} \mathrm{(0.23lb)}$ |

## Supplemental Characteristics



Figure 11. Maximum CW power for cold switching

## Reference conditions

- Cold switching only (NO Hot switching)
- Ambient temperature of $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or less
- Sea level ( 0.88 derating @ 15,000 ft.)
- Load VSWR < 1.2 (see graph for derating above 1.2 VSWR)


Figure 12. Power derating factor versus VSWR


Figure 13. Keysight L7222C insertion loss versus frequency


Figure 14. Keysight L7222C isolation versus frequency


Figure 13. Product outlines

| Keysight model number | A | B | C | D |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L7222C millimeter | SMA $(f)$ | $\frac{8.32}{(.328)}$ | TYP | REF | $\frac{68.37}{(2.692)}$ | REF | $\frac{69.46}{(2.735)}$ | REF |

## Ordering Information

Keysight coaxial transfer switch

- L7222C DC to 26.5 GHz
- Option 100 Solder terminals in addition to ribbon cable
- Option 201 Mounting bracket-assembly required
- Option UK6 Commercial calibration test data with certificate

Accessories available

- 87222-00003 Mounting bracket

Keysight drivers

- 11713B/C attenuator switch driver Drives up to 20 switches.


## Accessory cables

- 5061-0969 Viking connector to bare tinned wires (60 inches long). Use to connect 11713B/C to L7222C with Option 100. Will operate four L7222C switches.
- 11713-60047 Viking connector to (4) 10-pin DIP connectors. Will operate four L7222C switches using the 11713B/C driver.


## Related Literature

Keysight Technologies Bench and System Switching Products, Literature Number 5989-9872EN

Keysight RF and Microwave Switch Selection Guide, Literature Number 5989-6031EN

Keysight 11713B/C Attenuator/Switch Drivers, Configuration Guide, Literature Number 5989-7277EN

## Application Notes

Power Handling Capability of Electromechanical Switches, Literature Number 5989-6032EN

How Operating Life and Repeatability of Keysight's Electromechanical Switches Minimize System Uncertainty, Literature Number 5989-6085EN

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