

BGU7005

SiGe:C Low Noise Amplifier MMIC for GPS

Rev. 03 — 23 June 2010

Product data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

The BGU7005 is a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GPS receiver applications in a plastic leadless 6-pin, extremely small SOT886 package. The BGU7005 requires only one external matching inductor and one external decoupling capacitor.

The BGU7005 adapts itself to the changing environment resulting from co-habitation of different radio systems in modern cellular handsets. It has been designed for low power consumption and optimal performance when jamming signals from co-existing cellular transmitters are present. At low jamming power levels it delivers 16.5 dB gain at a noise figure of 0.9 dB. During high jamming power levels, resulting for example from a cellular transmit burst, it temporarily increases its bias current to improve sensitivity.

CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Therefore care should be taken during transport and handling.

1.2 Features and benefits

- Small 6-pin leadless package 1 mm × 1.45 mm × 0.5 mm
- Low noise high gain MMIC
- Integrated temperature stabilized bias for easy design
- Requires only one input matching inductor and one supply decoupling capacitor
- Input and output DC decoupled
- Noise figure (NF) = 0.9 dB at 1.575 GHz
- Integrated matching for the output
- Gain 16.5 dB at 1.575 GHz
- High 1 dB compression point of –11 dBm
- High out of band IP_{3i} of 9 dBm
- 110 GHz transit frequency - SiGe:C technology
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 2.85 V, optimized for 1.8 V
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μA
- Optimized performance at low 4.5 mA supply current
- ESD protection on all pins (HBM > 2 kV)

1.3 Applications

- LNA for GPS in handsets, PDA's and Portable Navigation Devices



1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

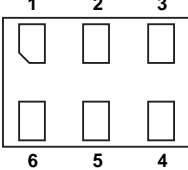
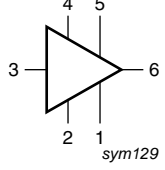
$f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; input matched to $50 \text{ } \Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | RF input AC coupled | 1.5 | - | 2.85 | V |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8 \text{ V}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | - | 4.5 | - | mA |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | - | 12 | - | mA |
| G_p | power gain | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | 14 | 16.5 | 19 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | dB |
| NF | noise figure | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | - | 0.9 | 1.3 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | - | 1.2 | 1.6 | dB |
| $P_{i(1dB)}$ | input power at 1 dB gain compression | $f = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | -15 | -12 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | -14 | -11 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | -11 | -8 | - | dBm |
| $IP3_i$ | input third-order intercept point | $f = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | [1] | 5 | 8 | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | [1] | 5 | 9 | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | [1] | 5 | 12 | dBm |

[1] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$.

2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

| Pin | Description | Simplified outline | Graphic symbol |
|-----|-------------|--|---|
| 1 | GND |  <p>bottom view</p> |  <p>sym129</p> |
| 2 | GND | | |
| 3 | RF_IN | | |
| 4 | V_{CC} | | |
| 5 | ENABLE | | |
| 6 | RF_OUT | | |

3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | |
|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Name | Description | Version |
| BGU7005 | XSON6 | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}$ | SOT886 |

4. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code |
|-------------|--------------|
| BGU7005 | AC |

5. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | RF input AC coupled | -0.2 | +3.1 | V |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{sp} \leq 130\text{ °C}$ | [1] | 55 | mW |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | 150 | °C |
| T_j | junction temperature | | - | 150 | °C |

[1] T_{sp} is the temperature at the soldering point of the emitter lead.

6. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ | Unit |
|----------------|--|------------|-----|------|
| $R_{th(j-sp)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to solder point | | 225 | K/W |

7. Characteristics

Table 7. Characteristics

$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$; $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; input matched to $50\ \Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | RF input AC coupled | 1.5 | - | 2.85 | V |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$ | - | 4.5 | - | mA |
| | | $P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$ | - | 12 | - | mA |
| | | $V_{ENABLE} \leq 0.35\text{ V}$ | - | - | 0.001 | mA |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | -40 | +25 | +85 | °C |

Table 7. Characteristics ...continued

$f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8 \text{ V}$; $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; input matched to $50 \text{ } \Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|-----|------|
| G_p | power gain | $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | 14 | 16.5 | 19 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_i = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$ | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$ | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | dB |
| | | $-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{amb} \leq +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | 13 | - | 20 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_i = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | 14 | - | 21 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$ | 14 | - | 21 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$ | 14 | - | 21 | dB |
| RL_{in} | input return loss | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | 5 | 8 | - | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | 6 | 10 | - | dB |
| RL_{out} | output return loss | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | 10 | 20 | - | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | 10 | 14 | - | dB |
| ISL | isolation | | 20 | 23 | - | dB |
| NF | noise figure | $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | - | 0.9 | 1.3 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_i = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | - | 1.2 | 1.6 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$ | - | 1.1 | 1.5 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$ | - | 1.3 | 1.7 | dB |
| | | $-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{amb} \leq +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | |
| | | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer | - | - | 1.7 | dB |
| | | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_i = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | - | - | 1.9 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$ | - | - | 1.8 | dB |
| | | $P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$ | - | - | 2.0 | dB |
| $P_{i(1dB)}$ | input power at 1 dB gain compression | $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | -15 | -12 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | -14 | -11 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | -11 | -8 | - | dBm |
| | | $f = 806 \text{ MHz to } 928 \text{ MHz}$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | 1 -15 | -12 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | 1 -14 | -11 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | 1 -14 | -11 | - | dBm |
| | | $f = 1612 \text{ MHz to } 1909 \text{ MHz}$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | 1 -13 | -10 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | 1 -12 | -9 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | 1 -10 | -7 | - | dBm |

Table 7. Characteristics ...continued

$f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8 \text{ V}$; $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; input matched to $50 \text{ } \Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|---------------|
| IP _{3i} | input third-order intercept point | $f = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$ | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ | [2] | 5 | 8 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ | [2] | 5 | 9 | - | dBm |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ | [2] | 5 | 12 | - | dBm |
| t _{on} | turn-on time | | [3] | - | - | 2 | μs |
| t _{off} | turn-off time | | [3] | - | - | 1 | μs |
| K | Rollett stability factor | | 1 | - | - | | |

- [1] Out of band.
- [2] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$.
- [3] Within 10 % of the final gain.

Table 8. ENABLE (pin 5)

$-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{amb} \leq +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $1.5 \text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 2.85 \text{ V}$

| V _{ENABLE} (V) | State |
|-------------------------|-------|
| ≤ 0.35 | OFF |
| ≥ 0.8 | ON |

8. Application information

8.1 GPS LNA

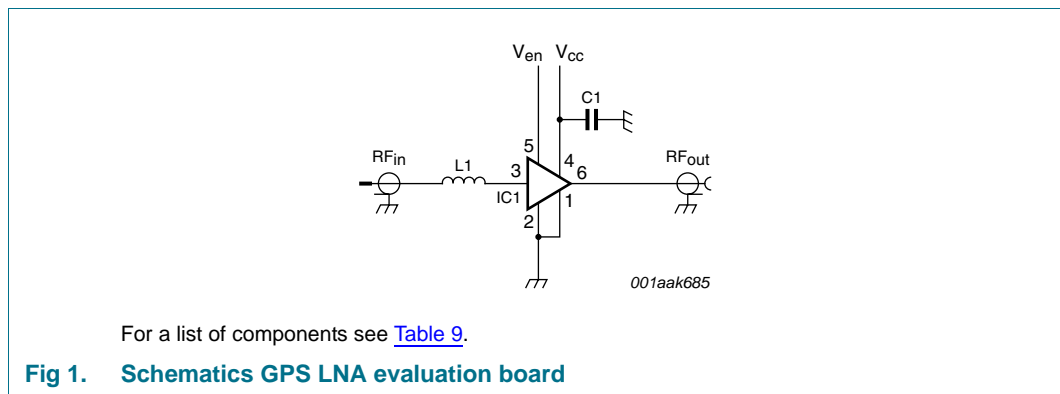
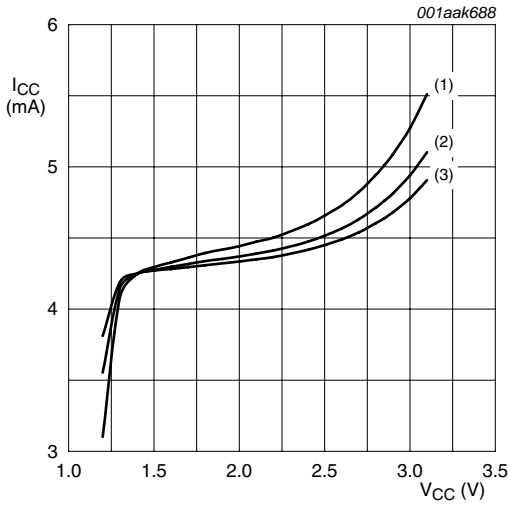


Table 9. List of components

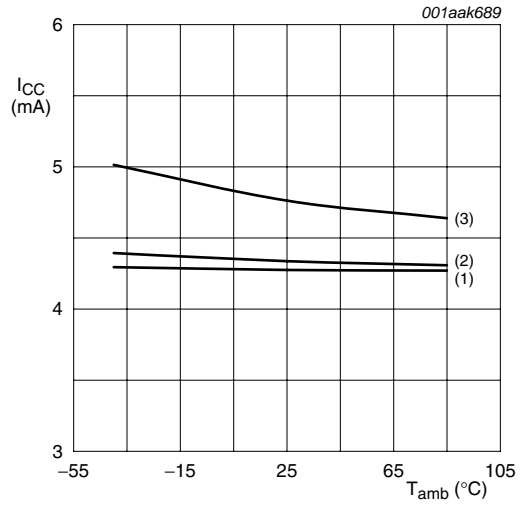
For schematics see [Figure 1](#).

| Component | Description | Value | Supplier | Remarks |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| C1 | decoupling capacitor | 1 nF | various | |
| IC1 | BGU7005 | - | NXP | |
| L1 | high quality matching inductor | 5.6 nH | Murata LQW15A | |



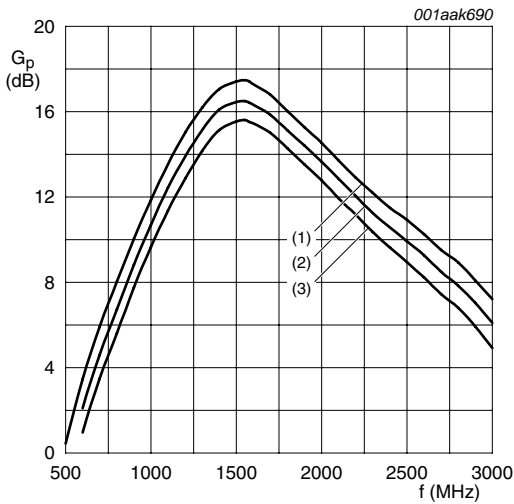
$P_i = -45$ dBm.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40$ °C
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25$ °C
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85$ °C

Fig 2. Supply current as a function of supply voltage; typical values



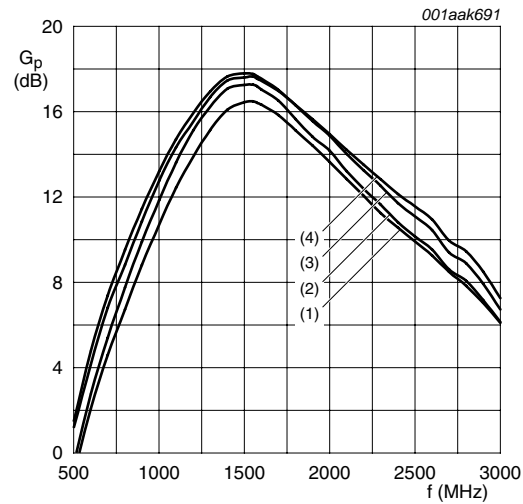
$P_i = -45$ dBm.
 (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5$ V
 (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V
 (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85$ V

Fig 3. Supply current as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



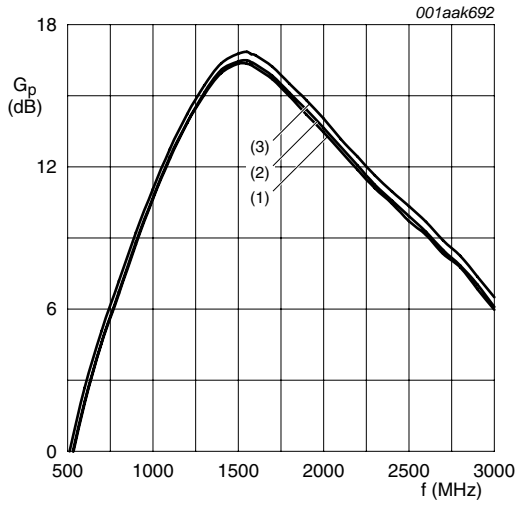
$V_{CC} = 1.8$ V; $P_i = -45$ dBm.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40$ °C
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25$ °C
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85$ °C

Fig 4. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



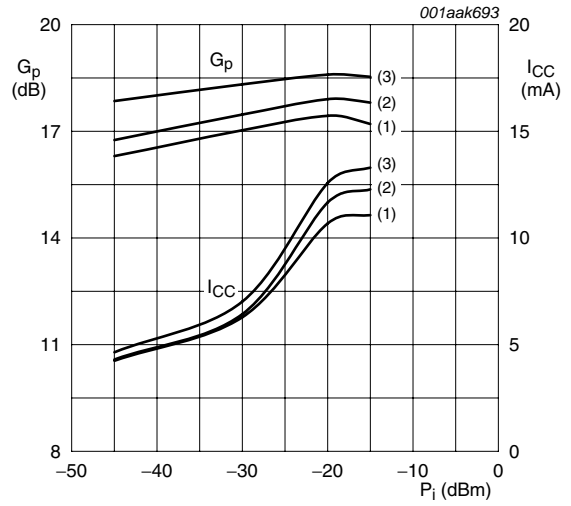
$V_{CC} = 1.8$ V; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C.
 (1) $P_i = -45$ dBm
 (2) $P_i = -30$ dBm
 (3) $P_i = -20$ dBm
 (4) $P_i = -15$ dBm

Fig 5. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



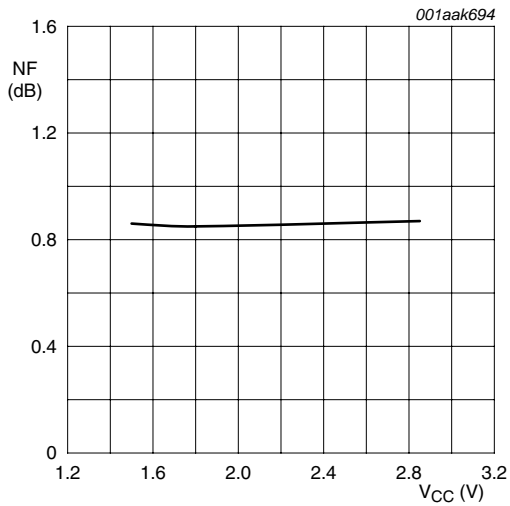
$P_i = -45$ dBm; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C.
 (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5$ V
 (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V
 (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85$ V

Fig 6. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



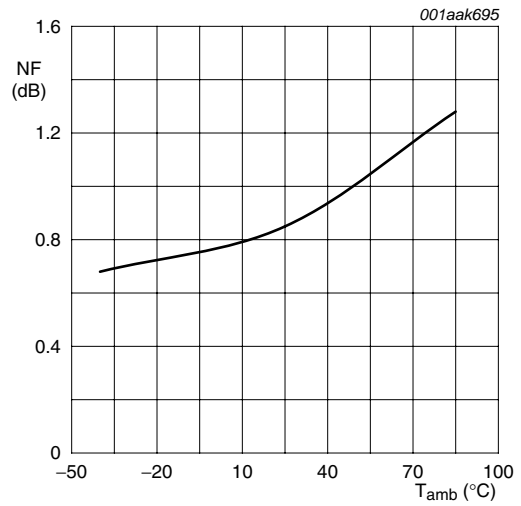
$T_{amb} = 25$ °C; $f = 1575$ MHz.
 (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5$ V
 (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V
 (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85$ V

Fig 7. Power gain as a function of input power; typical values



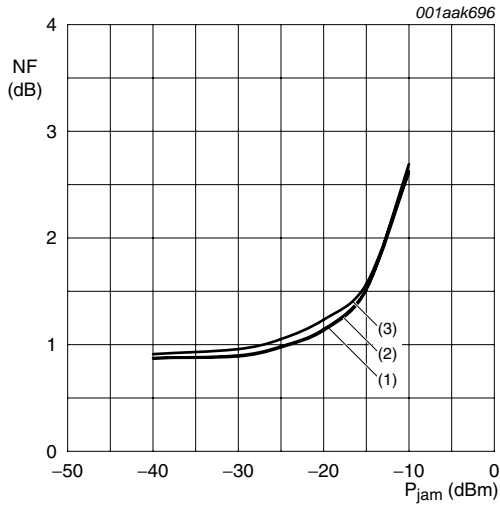
$f = 1575$ MHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; no jammer.

Fig 8. Noise figure as a function of supply current; typical values



$f = 1575$ MHz; $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V; no jammer.

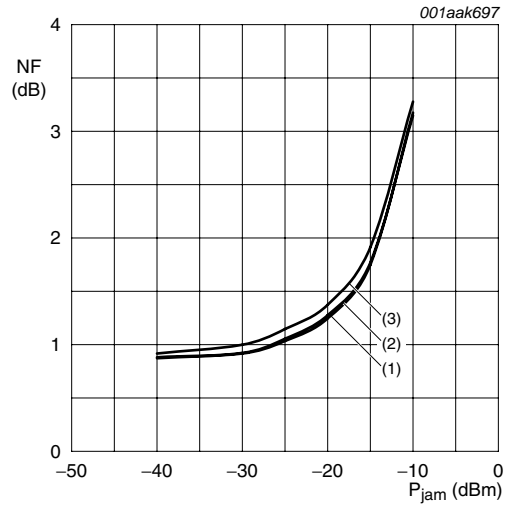
Fig 9. Noise figure as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



$f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; f = 1575 \text{ MHz}.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

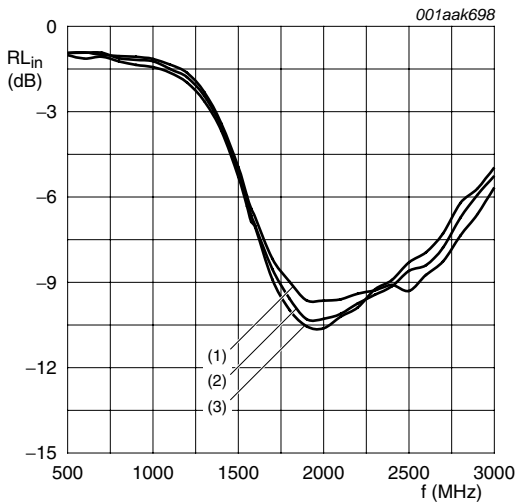
Fig 10. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



$f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}; f = 1575 \text{ MHz}.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

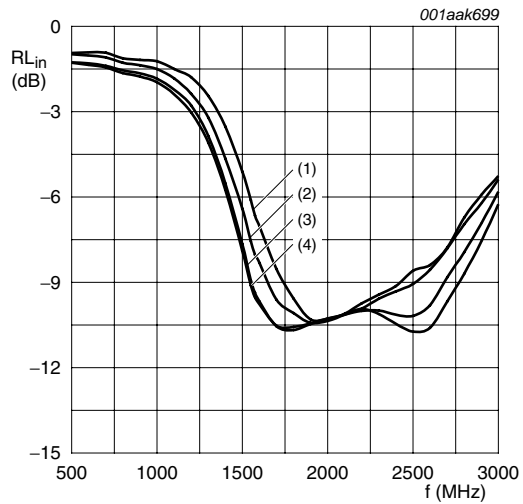
Fig 11. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$

- (1) $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (2) $T_{amb} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- (3) $T_{amb} = +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

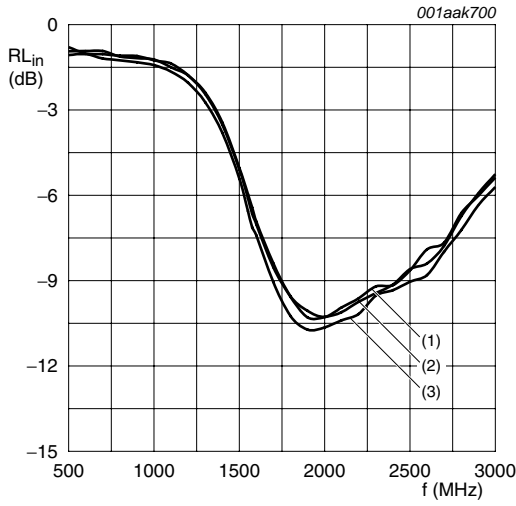
Fig 12. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}.$

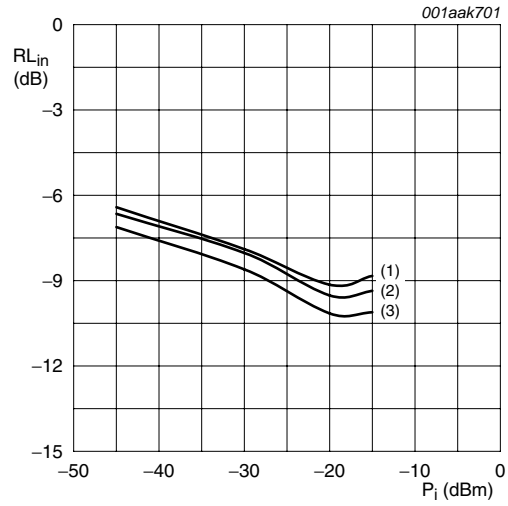
- (1) $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$
- (2) $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$
- (3) $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$
- (4) $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

Fig 13. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



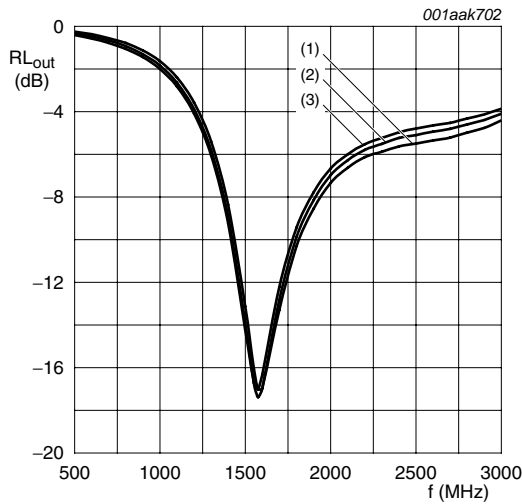
$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 14. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



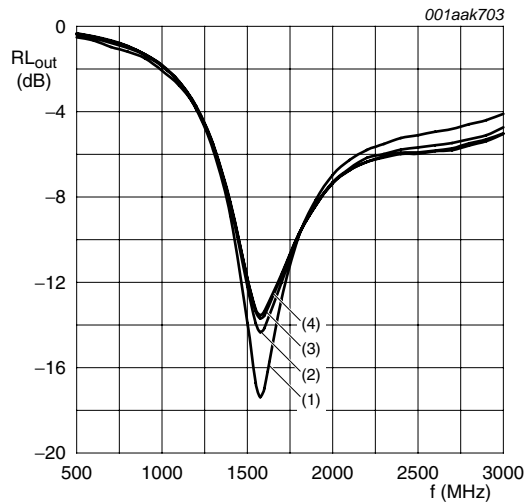
$T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 15. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values



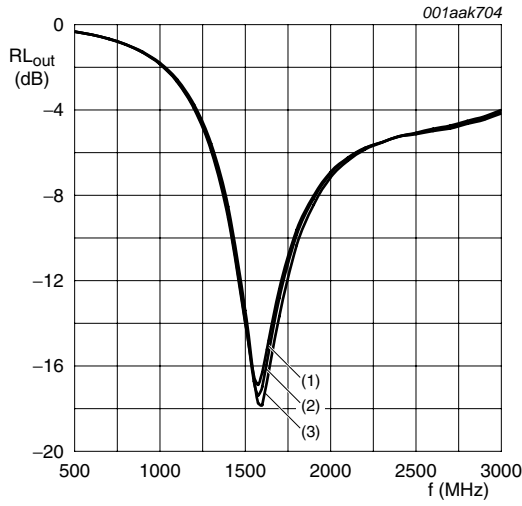
$V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$.
 (1) $T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{\text{amb}} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{\text{amb}} = +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 16. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



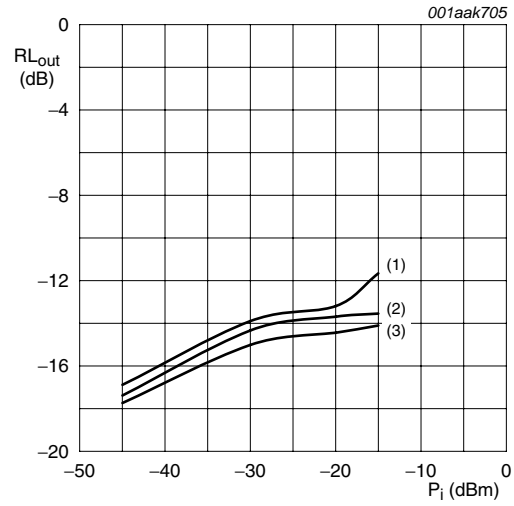
$V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 (1) $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$
 (2) $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$
 (3) $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$
 (4) $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

Fig 17. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



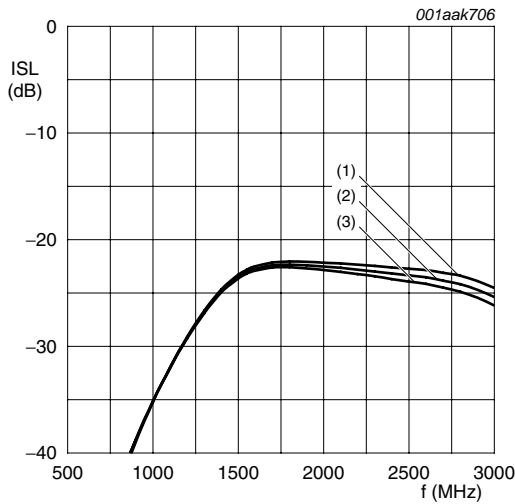
$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 18. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



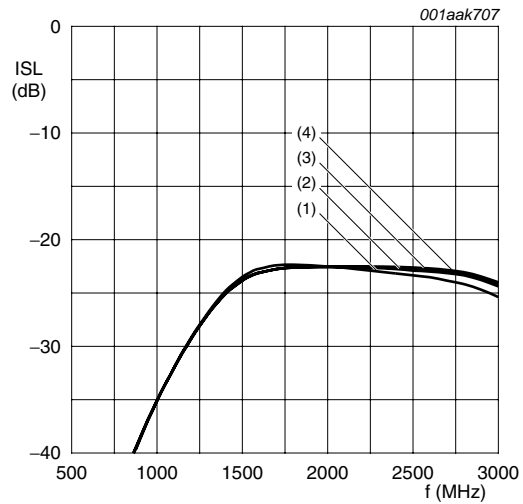
$T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 19. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values



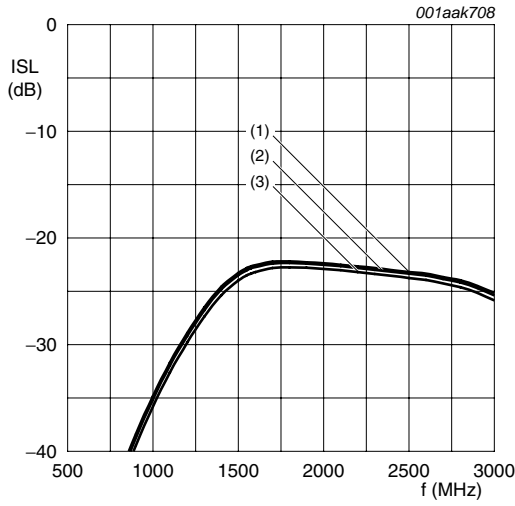
$V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$.
 (1) $T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{\text{amb}} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{\text{amb}} = +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 20. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



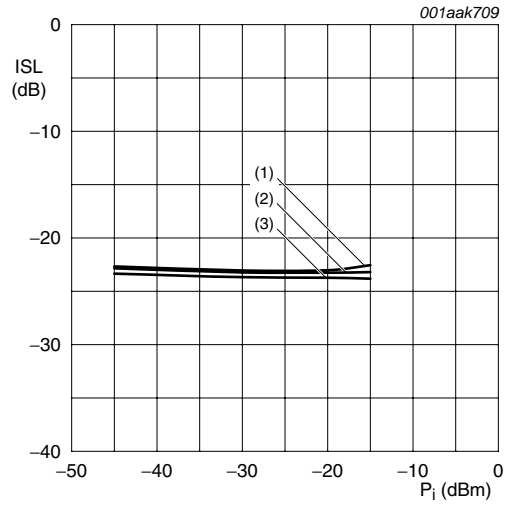
$V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 (1) $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$
 (2) $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$
 (3) $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$
 (4) $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

Fig 21. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



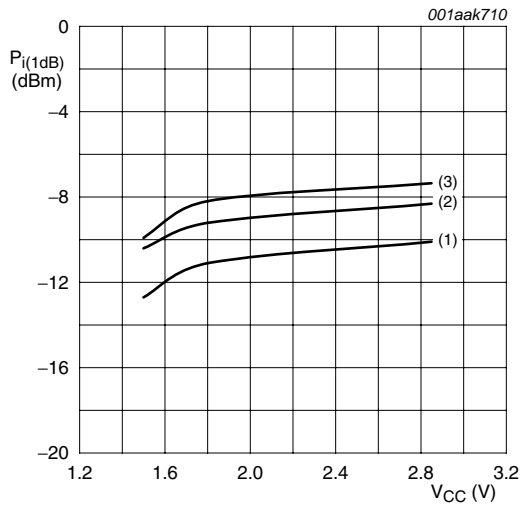
$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 22. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



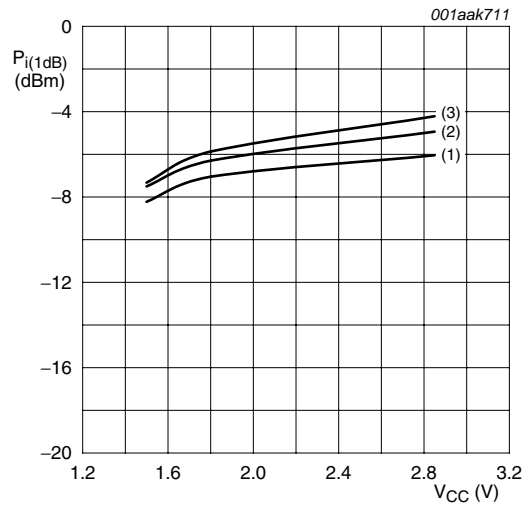
$T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$.
 (1) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

Fig 23. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values



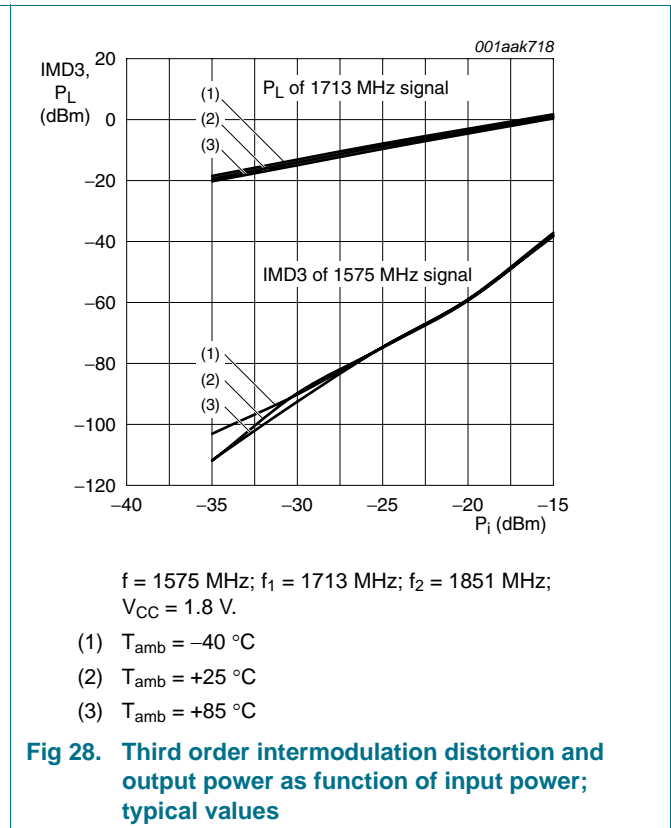
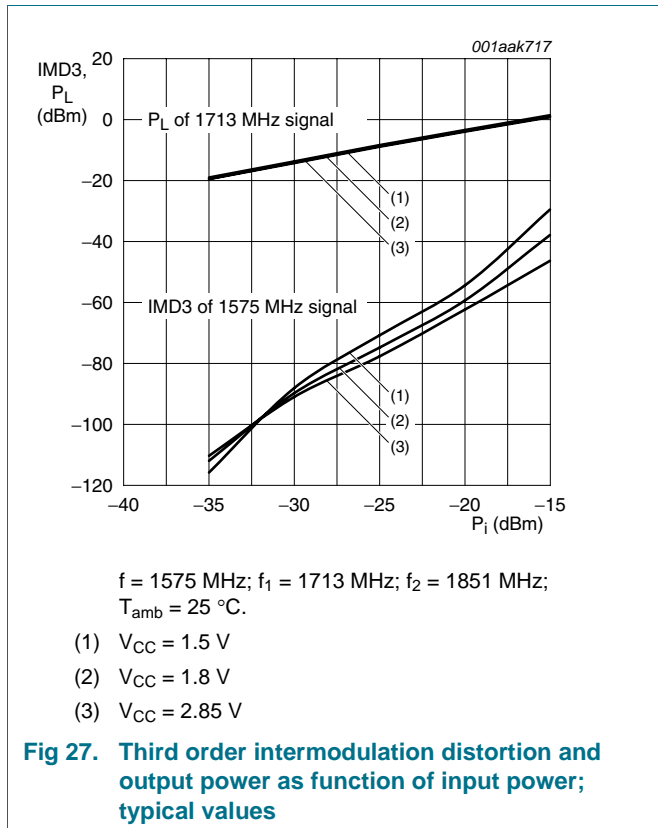
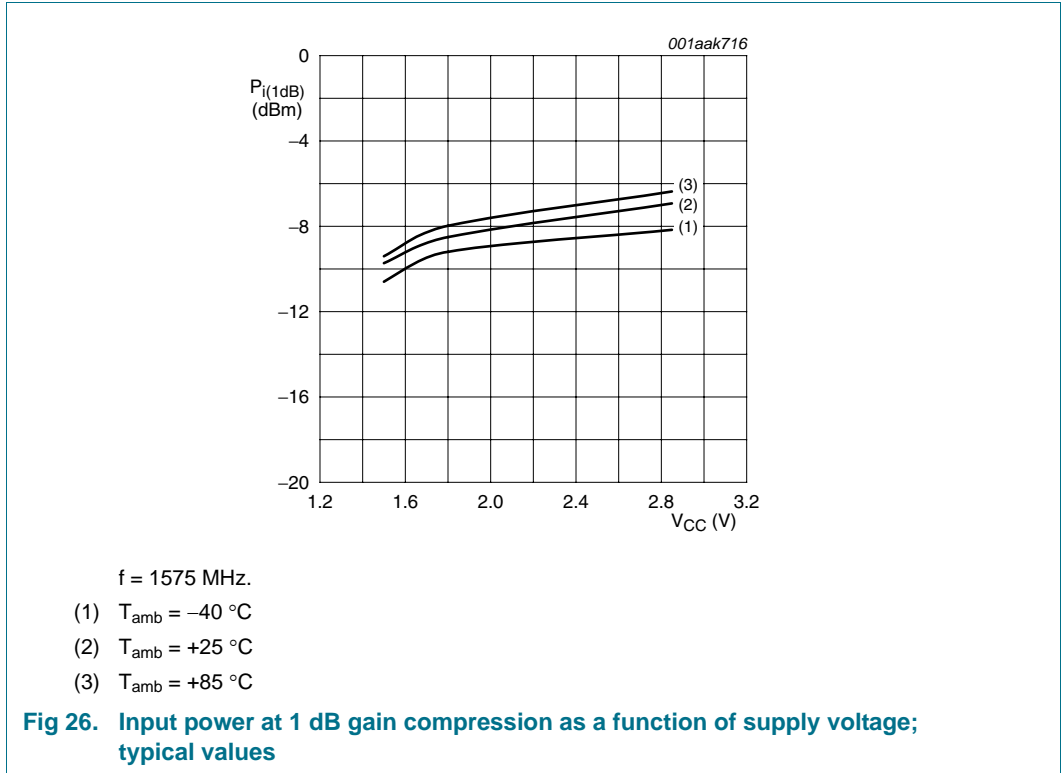
$f = 850 \text{ MHz}$.
 (1) $T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{\text{amb}} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{\text{amb}} = +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

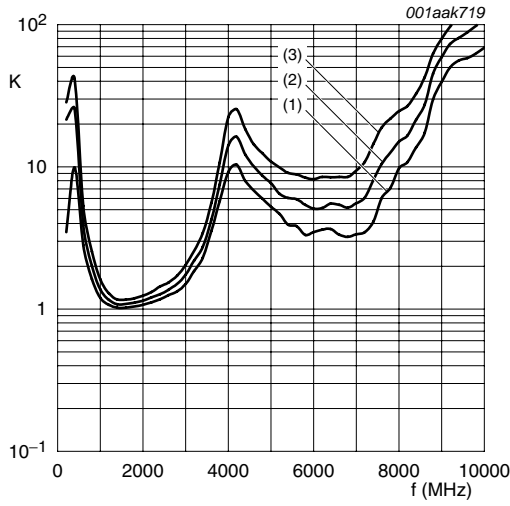
Fig 24. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



$f = 1850 \text{ MHz}$.
 (1) $T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{\text{amb}} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{\text{amb}} = +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

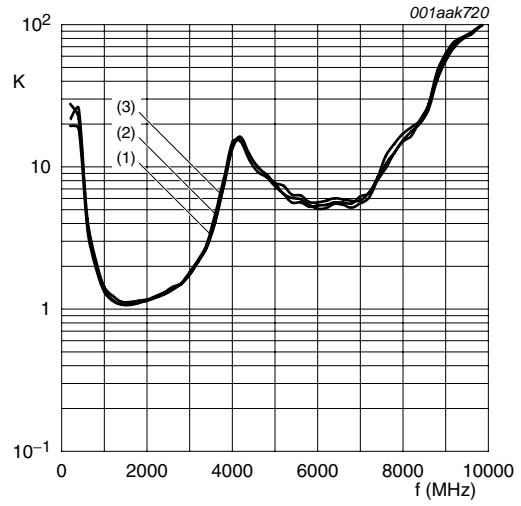
Fig 25. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values





$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; P_i = -45\text{ dBm}.$
 (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85\text{ V}$

Fig 29. Rollett stability factor as a function of frequency; typical values

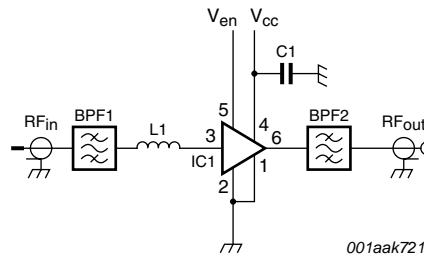


$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}; P_i = -45\text{ dBm}.$
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 30. Rollett stability factor as a function of frequency; typical values

8.2 GPS front-end

The GPS LNA is typically used in a GPS front-end. A GPS front-end application circuit and its characteristics is provided here.



For a list of components see [Table 10](#).

Fig 31. Schematics GPS front-end evaluation board

Table 10. List of components

For schematics see [Figure 31](#).

| Component | Description | Value | Supplier | Remarks |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| BPF1, BPF2 | GPS SAW filter | - | Murata SAFEA1G57KE0F00 | Alternatives from Epcos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B9444 Alternatives from Murata: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAFEA1G57KH0F00 • SAFEA1G57KB0F00 Alternatives from Fujitsu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAR-F6KA-1G5754-L4AA • FAR-F6KA-1G5754-L4AJ |
| C1 | decoupling capacitor | 1 nF | Various | |
| IC1 | BGU7005 | - | NXP | |
| L1 | high quality matching inductor | 5.6 nH | Murata LQW15A | |

8.3 Characteristics GPS front-end

Table 11. Characteristics GPS front-end

$f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$; $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8 \text{ V}$; power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; input and output matched to $50 \text{ } \Omega$; unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|------|------------------|---------------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | RF input AC coupled | 1.5 | - | 2.85 | V | |
| I_{CC} | supply current | | - | 4.5 | - | mA | |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | -40 | +25 | +85 | $^\circ\text{C}$ | |
| G_p | power gain | power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 14.5 | - | dB |
| | | power at LNA input $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 15.5 | - | dB |
| RL_{in} | input return loss | power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 8.5 | - | dB |
| | | power at LNA input $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 10.5 | - | dB |
| RL_{out} | output return loss | power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 14.5 | - | dB |
| | | power at LNA input $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 12.5 | - | dB |
| NF | noise figure | power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 1.8 | - | dB |
| | | power at LNA input $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ | [1] | - | 1.9 | - | dB |
| $P_{i(1dB)}$ | input power at 1 dB gain compression | $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ | | | -8.2 | | dBm |
| | | $f = 806 \text{ MHz to } 928 \text{ MHz}$ | [2] | | 31 | | dBm |
| | | $f = 1612 \text{ MHz to } 1909 \text{ MHz}$ | [2] | | 40 | | dBm |
| $IP3_i$ | input third-order intercept point | | [3] | | 64 | | dBm |
| α | attenuation | $f = 850 \text{ MHz}$ | [4] | 95 | - | - | dBc |
| | | $f = 1850 \text{ MHz}$ | [4] | 90 | - | - | dBc |
| t_{on} | turn-on time | | [5] | - | - | 2 | μs |
| t_{off} | turn-off time | | [5] | - | - | 1 | μs |

[1] Power at GPS front-end input = power at LNA input + attenuation BPF1.

[2] Out of band.

[3] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$.

[4] Relative to $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$.

[5] Within 10 % of the final gain.

9. Package outline

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1.45 x 0.5 mm

SOT886

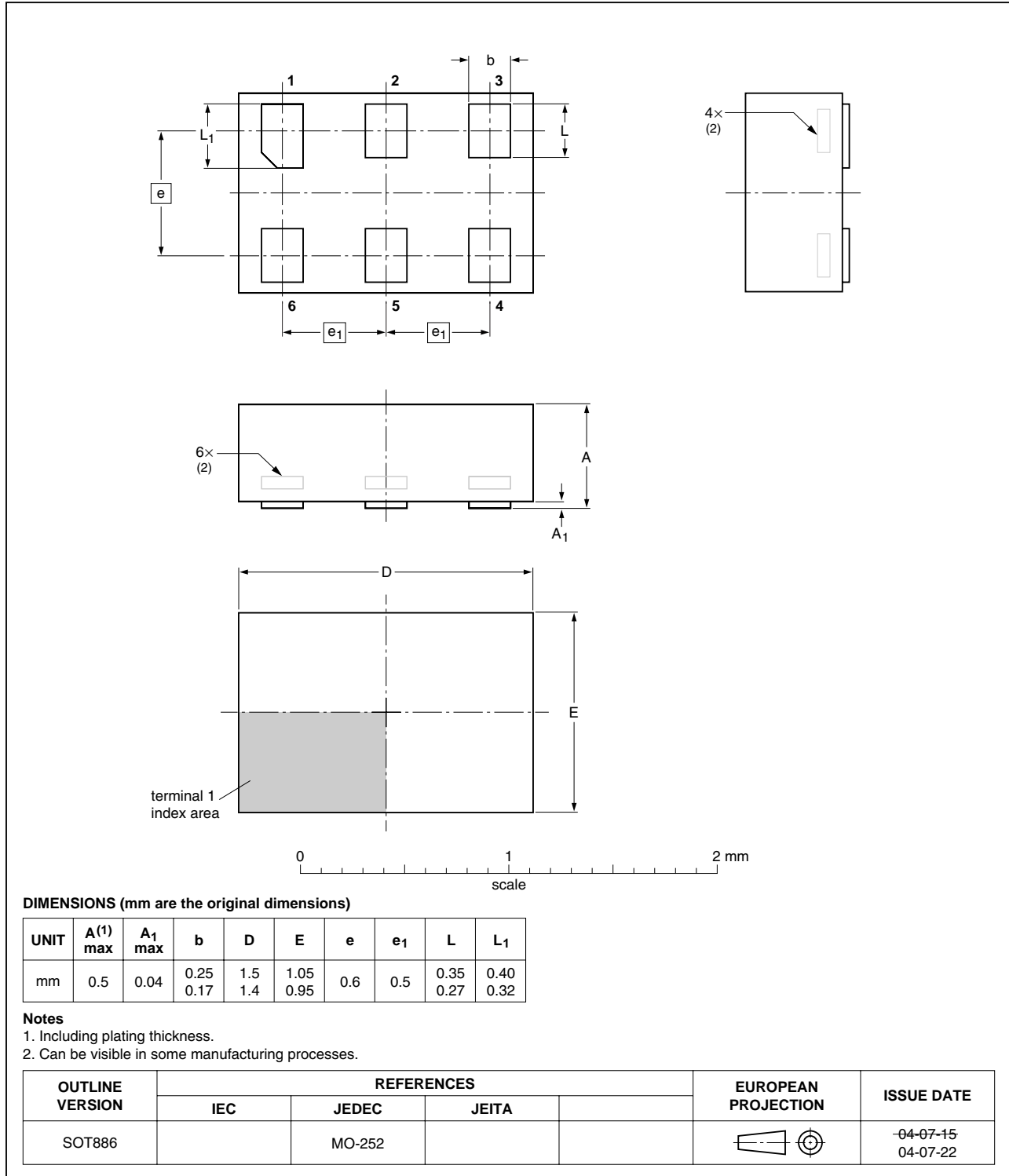


Fig 32. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

10. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---|
| AC | Alternating Current |
| FM | Frequency Modulation |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| LNA | Low Noise Amplifier |
| MMIC | Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| SAW | Surface Acoustic Wave |
| SiGe:C | Silicon Germanium Carbon |

11. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|----------------|---|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| BGU7005 v.3 | 20100623 | Product data sheet | - | BGU7005_2 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1.2 on page 1: The value of ESD protection on all pins has been corrected to HBM > 2 kV. | | | |
| BGU7005_2 | 20100304 | Product data sheet | - | BGU7005_1 |
| BGU7005_1 | 20091028 | Preliminary data sheet | - | - |

12. Legal information

12.1 Data sheet status

| Document status ^{[1][2]} | Product status ^[3] | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Objective [short] data sheet | Development | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

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