# **BGU7005**

# SiGe:C Low Noise Amplifier MMIC for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass

Rev. 5 — 29 March 2012

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. Product profile

#### 1.1 General description

The BGU7005 is a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS 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 0.85 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

- Covers full GNSS L1 band, from 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz
- Noise figure (NF) = 0.85 dB
- Gain 16.5 dB
- High input 1 dB compression point P<sub>i(1dB)</sub> of -11 dBm
- High out of band IP3<sub>i</sub> of 9 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 3.1 V
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μA</p>
- Optimized performance at low supply current of 4.5 mA
- Integrated matching for the output
- Requires only one input matching inductor and one supply decoupling capacitor
- Input and output DC decoupled
- ESD protection on all pins (HBM > 2 kV)
- Integrated temperature stabilized bias for easy design
- Small 6-pin leadless package 1 mm × 1.45 mm × 0.5 mm
- 110 GHz transit frequency SiGe:C technology



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#### 1.3 Applications

LNA for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass (BeiDou) in smart phones, feature phones, tablet PCs, Personal Navigation Devices, Digital Still Cameras, Digital Video Cameras, RF Front End modules, complete GPS chipset modules and theft protection (laptop, ATM).

#### 1.4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50  $\Omega$  using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled		1.5	-	3.1	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{ENABLE} \ge 0.8 \ V$					
		$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		3.2	4.5	5.7	mΑ
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		8.1	11.6	14.4	mΑ
Gp	power gain	$P_i < -40$ dBm, no jammer		14	16.5	19	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		15	17.5	20	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i < -40$ dBm, no jammer	[1]	-	0.85	1.2	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer	[2]	-	0.9	1.3	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer		-	1.2	1.6	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1575 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V		-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V		-14	-11	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V		-11	-8	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	5	8	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	5	9	-	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$	[3]	5	12	-	dBm

<sup>[1]</sup> PCB losses are subtracted.

## 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	GND		
2	GND		4 5
3	RF_IN		3—6
4	V <sub>CC</sub>		
5	ENABLE		2 1 sym129
6	RF_OUT		-J

<sup>[2]</sup> Including PCB losses.

<sup>[3]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $P_1 = P_2 = -30 \text{ dBm}$ .

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## 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 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	-0.5	+5.0	V
$V_{ENABLE}$	voltage on pin ENABLE	$V_{ENABLE} < V_{CC} + 0.6$	[2] -0.5	+5.0	V
$V_{RF\_IN}$	voltage on pin RF_IN	DC; $V_{RF_{IN}} < V_{CC} + 0.6$	[2][3] -0.5	+5.0	V
$V_{RF\_OUT}$	voltage on pin RF_OUT	DC; $V_{RF\_OUT} < V_{CC} + 0.6$	[2][3] -0.5	+5.0	V
Pi	input power		-	0	dBm
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>sp</sub> ≤ 130 °C	<u>[1]</u>	55	mW
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature		-	150	°C
V <sub>ESD</sub>	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM); According JEDEC standard 22-A114E	-	4	kV
		Charged Device Model (CDM); According JEDEC standard 22-C101B	-	1	kV

<sup>[1]</sup>  $T_{sp}$  is the temperature at the soldering point of the emitter lead.

#### 6. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	thermal resistance from junction to solder point		225	K/W

BGU7005

<sup>[2]</sup> Warning: due to internal ESD diode proctection, the applied DC voltage should not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.6 and shall not exceed 5.0 V in order to avoid excess current.

<sup>[3]</sup> The RF input and RF output are AC coupled through internal DC blocking capacitor.

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## 7. Characteristics

#### Table 7. Characteristics

f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $V_{ENABLE} \ge 0.8$  V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50  $\Omega$  using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled		1.5	-	3.1	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{\text{ENABLE}} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$					
		$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		3.2	4.5	5.7	mA
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		8.1	11.6	14.4	mΑ
		$V_{\text{ENABLE}} \leq 0.35 \text{ V}$		-	-	1	μΑ
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature			-40	+25	+85	°C
G <sub>p</sub>	power gain	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C					
		P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer		14	16.5	19	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		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
		$-40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \le T_{amb} \le +85  ^{\circ}\text{C}$					
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer		13	-	20	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		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 <sub>in</sub>	input return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		5	8	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		6	10	-	dB
RL <sub>out</sub>	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 <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C					
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer	<u>[1]</u>	-	0.85	1.2	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer	[2]	-	0.9	1.3	dB
		$P_i = -20$ dBm, no jammer		-	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
		$-40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{T}_{amb} \le +85  ^{\circ}\text{C}$					
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer		-	-	1.7	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		-	-	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

**BGU7005 NXP Semiconductors** 

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Characteristics ... continued Table 7.

f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $V_{ENABLE}$   $\geq$  0.8 V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1575 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V		-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V		-14	-11	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V		-11	-8	-	dBm
		f = 806 MHz to 928 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	-14	-11	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[3]	-14	-11	-	dBm
		f = 1612 MHz to 1909 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	-13	-10	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	-12	-9	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[3]	-10	-7	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	<u>[4]</u>	5	8	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	<u>[4]</u>	5	9	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[4]	5	12	-	dBm
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		<u>[5]</u>	-	-	2	μS
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		[5]	-	-	1	μS
K	Rollett stability factor			1	-	-	

<sup>[1]</sup> PCB losses are subtracted.

**Table 8. ENABLE (pin 5)** -40 °C ≤  $T_{amb}$  ≤ +85 °C; 1.5 V ≤  $V_{CC}$  ≤ 3.1 V

V <sub>ENABLE</sub> (V)	State
≤ 0.35	OFF
≥ 0.8	ON

<sup>[2]</sup> Including PCB losses.

<sup>[3]</sup> Out of band.

<sup>[4]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $P_1 = P_2 = -30 \text{ dBm}$ .

<sup>[5]</sup> Within 10 % of the final gain.

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## 8. Application information

#### 8.1 GNSS LNA

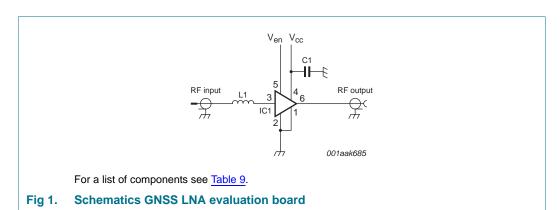
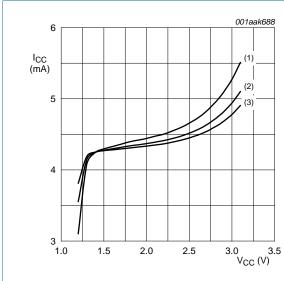


Table 9. List of components

For schematics see Figure 1.

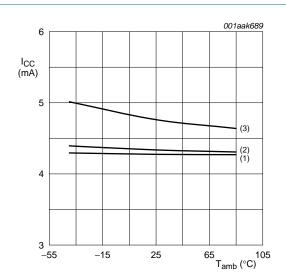
Component	Description	Value	Supplier	Remarks
C1	decoupling capacitor	1 nF	various	
IC1	BGU7005	-	NXP	
L1	high quality matching inductor	5.6 nH	Murata LQW15A	



 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$ 

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

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

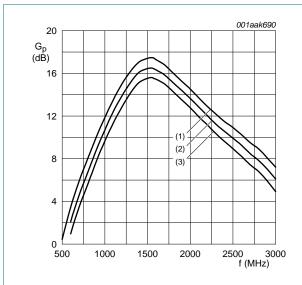


 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$ 

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

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

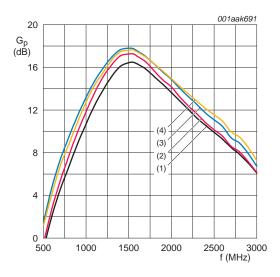
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 $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$ 

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

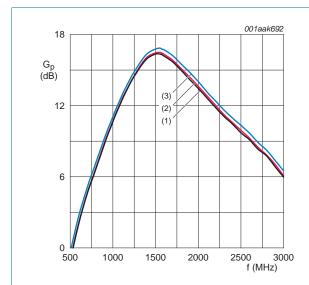
Fig 4. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

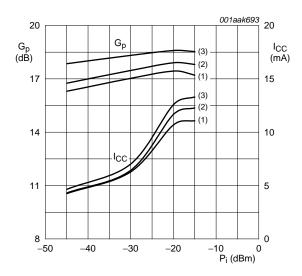
Fig 5. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$ .

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

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

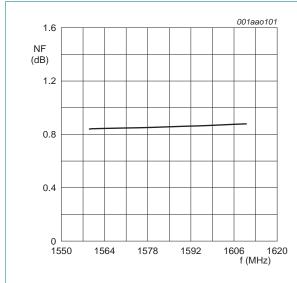


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ ; f = 1575 MHz.

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

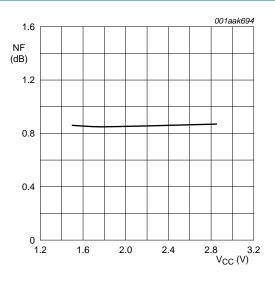
Fig 7. Power gain as a function of input power; typical values

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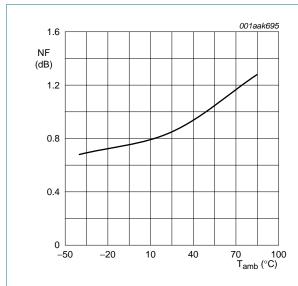
f = 1575 MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; no jammer.

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

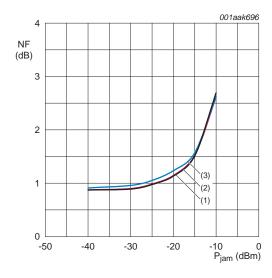


f = 1575 MHz;  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; no jammer.

Fig 9. Noise figure as a function of supply voltage; typical values



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



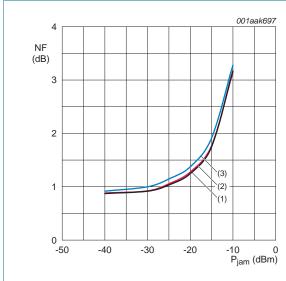
 $f_{jam}$ = 850 MHz;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; f = 1575 MHz.

- (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

Fig 10. Noise figure as a function of ambient temperature; typical values

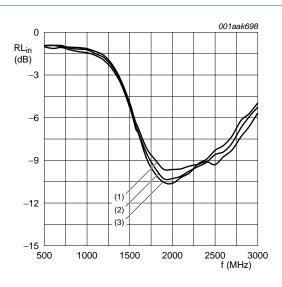
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 $f_{jam}$ = 1850 MHz;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; f = 1575 MHz.

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

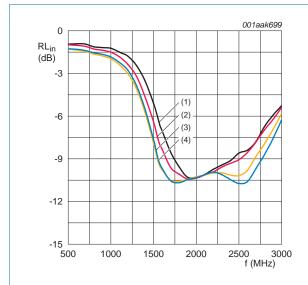
Fig 12. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

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

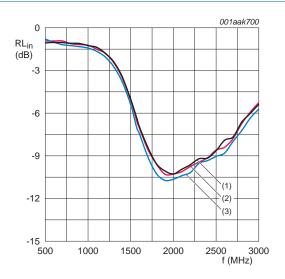
Fig 13. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

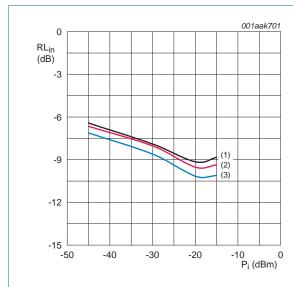


 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$ .

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

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

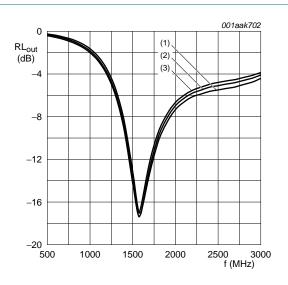
#### SiGe:C LNA MMIC for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass



 $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; f = 1575 MHz.

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

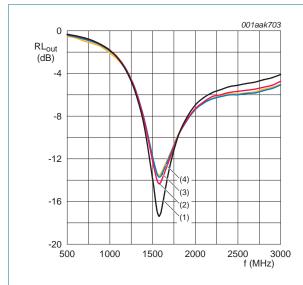
Fig 16. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

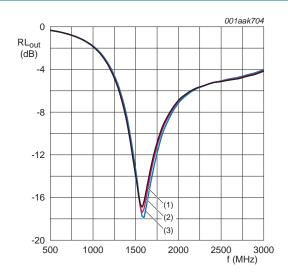
Fig 17. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

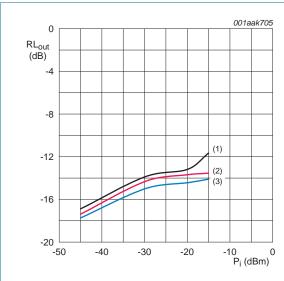


 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

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

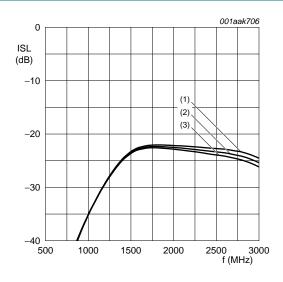
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 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; f = 1575 \, MHz.$ 

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

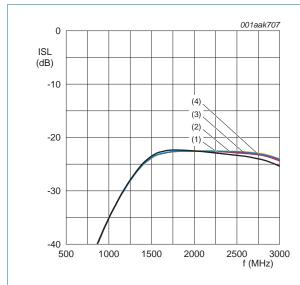
Fig 20. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

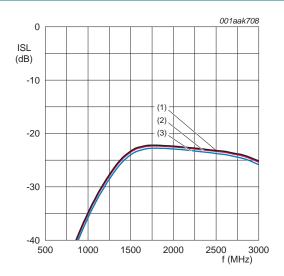
Fig 21. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

- (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 22. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values

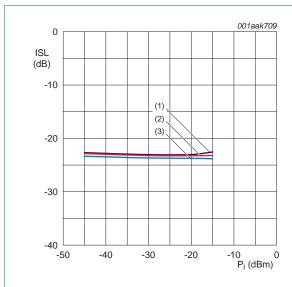


 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

Fig 23. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values

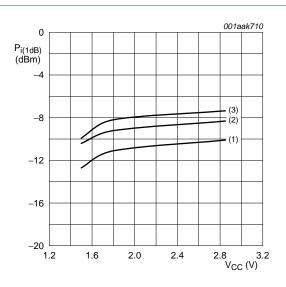
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 $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; f = 1575 MHz.

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

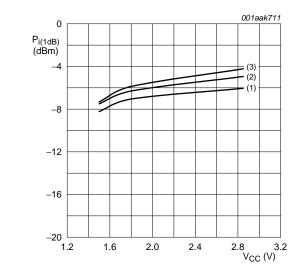
Fig 24. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values



f = 850 MHz.

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

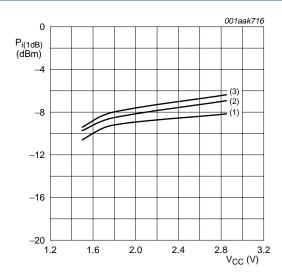
Fig 25. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



f = 1850 MHz.

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

Fig 26. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values

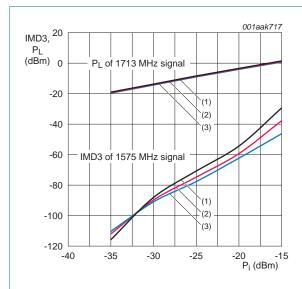


f = 1575 MHz.

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

Fig 27. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values

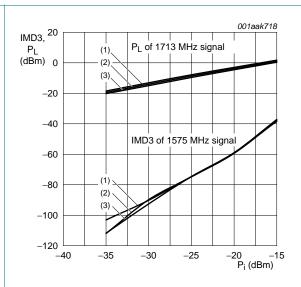
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 $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}; f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

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

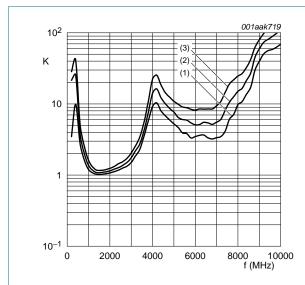
Fig 28. Third order intermodulation distortion and output power as function of input power; typical values



 $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}; f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}; V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$ 

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

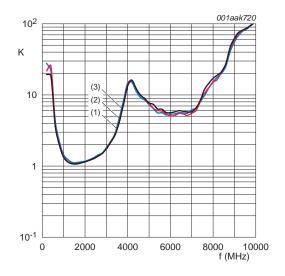
Fig 29. Third order intermodulation distortion and output power as function of input power; typical values



 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, P_i = -45 \, dBm.$ 

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

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



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

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

Fig 31. Rollett stability factor as a function of frequency; typical values

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#### 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.

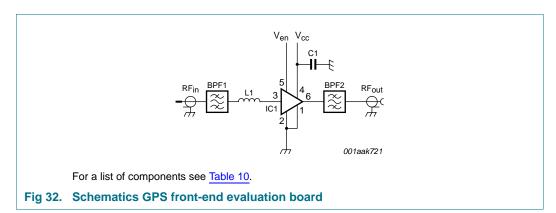


Table 10. List of components

For schematics see Figure 32.

Component	Description	Value	Supplier	Remarks
BPF1, BPF2	GPS SAW filter	-	Murata SAFEA1G57KE0F00	Alternatives from Epcos:
				• B9444
				Alternatives from Murata:
				<ul><li>SAFEA1G57KH0F00</li></ul>
				<ul> <li>SAFEA1G57KB0F00</li> </ul>
				Alternatives from Fujitsu:
				<ul> <li>FAR-F6KA-1G5754-L4AA</li> </ul>
				<ul> <li>FAR-F6KA-1G5754-L4AJ</li> </ul>
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 MHz;  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V;  $V_{ENABLE} \ge 0.8$  V; power at LNA input  $P_i < -40$  dBm;  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C; input and output matched to 50  $\Omega$ ; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled	1.5	-	2.85	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	4.5	-	mA
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+85	°C
Gp	power gain	power at LNA input P <sub>i</sub> < -40 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 <sub>i</sub> < -40 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 <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm	1] _	14.5	-	dB
		power at LNA input $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	1] _	12.5	-	dB

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Table 11. Characteristics GPS front-end ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Mir	Тур	Max	Unit
NF	noise figure	power at LNA input $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	<u>[1]</u> -	1.8	-	dB
		power at LNA input P <sub>i</sub> = -20 dBm	<u>[1]</u> -	1.9	-	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1575 MHz		-8.2		dBm
		f = 806 MHz to 928 MHz	[2]	31		dBm
		f = 1612 MHz to 1909 MHz	[2]	40		dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point		[3]	64		dBm
α	attenuation	f = 850 MHz	<u>[4]</u> 95	-	-	dBc
		f = 1850 MHz	<u>[4]</u> 90	-	-	dBc
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		<u>[5]</u> _	-	2	μS
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		<u>[5]</u> _	-	1	μS

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

<sup>[2]</sup> Out of band.

<sup>[3]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $P_1 = P_2 = +10 \text{ dBm}$ .

<sup>[4]</sup> Relative to f = 1575 MHz.

<sup>[5]</sup> Within 10 % of the final gain.

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## 9. Package outline

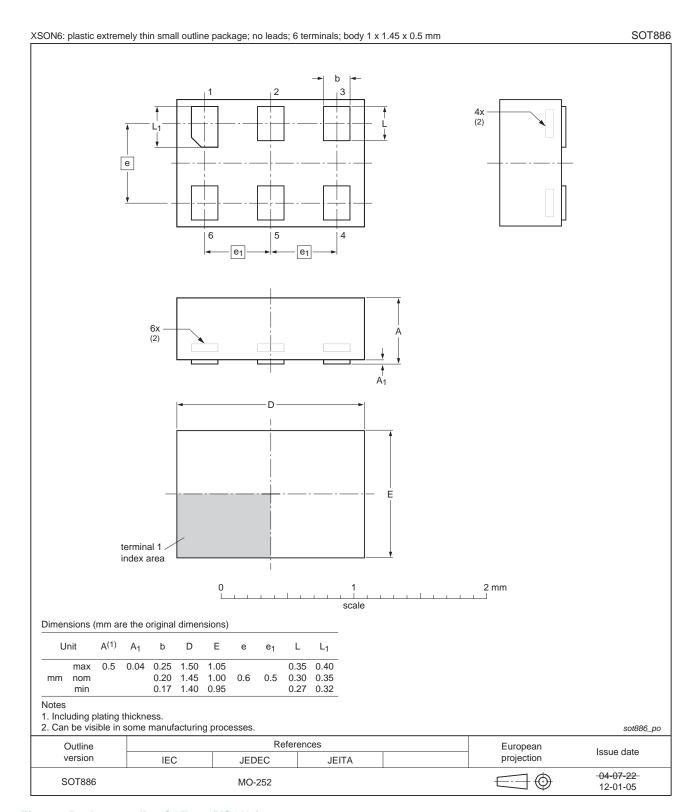


Fig 33. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

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## 10. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AC	Alternating Current
ATM	Automated Teller Machine (cash dispenser)
DC	Direct Current
GLONASS	GLObal NAvigation Satellite System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HBM	Human Body Model
MMIC	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
PC	Personal Computer
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
RF	Radio Frequency
SAW	Surface Acoustic Wave
SiGe:C	Silicon Germanium Carbon

## 11. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

<b>Document ID</b>	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGU7005 v.5	20120329	Product data sheet	-	BGU7005 v.4
Modifications:	Added 'Compa	ass' to descriptive title		
	<ul> <li>Section 1.2 or</li> </ul>	page 1: row 6, changed 2.85 V t	o 3.1 V	
	<ul> <li>Section 1.3 or</li> </ul>	page 2: updated		
	Table 1 on page	ge 2: changed max.value V <sub>CC</sub> fro	m 2.85 V to 3.1 V	
	<ul> <li>Table 7 on page</li> </ul>	ge 4: changed max.value V <sub>CC</sub> fro	m 2.85 V to 3.1 V	
	• Table 8 on page	ge 5: changed max.value V <sub>CC</sub> fro	m 2.85 V to 3.1 V	
	• Table 5 on page	ge 3: several additions and chang	jes	
	• Figure 8 on pa	ge 8: corrected figure titles		
	• Figure 9 on pa	ge 8: corrected figure titles		
BGU7005 v.4	20110506	Product data sheet	-	BGU7005 v.3
BGU7005 v.3	20100623	Product data sheet	-	BGU7005_2
BGU7005_2	20100304	Product data sheet	-	BGU7005_1
BGU7005 1	20091028	Preliminary data sheet	-	-

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## 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"
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