

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

Rev. 2 — 3 June 2014

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. Product profile

#### 1.1 General description

The BGU8019 is a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS receiver applications, available in a small plastic 6-pin extremely thin leadless package. The BGU8019 requires one external matching inductor.

The BGU8019 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 18.5 dB gain at a noise figure of 0.55 dB. During high jamming power levels, resulting for example from a cellular transmit burst, it temporarily increases its bias current to improve sensitivity.

#### 1.2 Features and benefits

- Cover full GNSS L1 band, from 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz
- Noise figure (NF) = 0.55 dB
- Gain = 18.5 dB
- High input 1 dB compression point of –7 dBm
- High out of band IP3<sub>i</sub> of 6 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 3.1 V
- Self shielding package concept
- Integrated supply decoupling capacitor
- Optimized performance at a supply current of 4.6 mA
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μA</p>
- Integrated temperature stabilized bias for easy design
- Require only one input matching inductor
- Input and output DC decoupled
- ESD protection on all pins (HBM > 2 kV)
- Integrated matching for the output
- Available in 6-pins leadless package 1.1 mm  $\times$  0.7 mm  $\times$  0.37 mm; 0.4 mm pitch: SOT1232
- 180 GHz transit frequency SiGe:C technology
- Moisture sensitivity level of 1



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#### 1.3 Applications

■ LNA for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass (BeiDou) in smart phones, feature phones, tablet PCs, digital still cameras, digital video cameras, RF front-end modules, complete GNSS modules and personal health applications.

#### 1.4 Quick reference data

#### Table 1. Quick reference data

f = 1575 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 2.85 V;  $V_{I(ENABLE)}$   $\geq$  0.8 V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50  $\Omega$  using a 6.8 nH inductor, see Figure 1; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage			1.5	-	3.1	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current			-	4.6	-	mΑ
Gp	power gain	no jammer		-	18.5	-	dB
NF	noise figure	P <sub>i</sub> = −40 dBm, no jammer	[1]	-	0.55	-	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression			-	-7	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point		[2]	-	6	-	dBm

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

## 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	GND		0.0
2	V <sub>CC</sub>	4 3	6 2
3	RF_OUT		5—3
4	GND_RF	5	Ţ ļ
5	RF_IN		1 4 aaa-006408
6	ENABLE	6 1	
		Transparent top view	

## 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package					
Name Description		Description	Version			
BGU8019	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $1.1 \times 0.7 \times 0.37$ mm	SOT1232			
OM7848	EVB	BGU8019 evaluation board, MMIC only	-			
OM7849	EVB	BGU8019 evaluation board, front-end EVB	-			

<sup>[2]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713$  MHz;  $f_2 = 1851$  MHz; Pi = -20 dBm at  $f_1$ ; Pi = -65 dBm at  $f_2$ .

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## 4. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
BGU8019	A

## 5. Limiting values

#### Table 5. Limiting values

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

Absolute Maximum Ratings are given as Limiting Values of stress conditions during operation, that must not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled	<u>[1]</u>	-0.5	+5.0	V
V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub>	input voltage on pin ENABLE	V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.6 V	[1][2]	-0.5	+5.0	V
$V_{I(RF\_IN)}$	input voltage on pin RF_IN	DC, $V_{I(RF\_IN)} < V_{CC} + 0.6 V$	[1][2][3]	-0.5	+5.0	V
$V_{I(RF\_OUT)}$	input voltage on pin RF_OUT	DC, $V_{I(RF\_OUT)} < V_{CC} + 0.6 V$	[1][2][3]	-0.5	+5.0	V
Pi	input power		<u>[1]</u>	-	10	dBm
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>sp</sub> ≤ 130 °C		-	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 to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC standard JS-001		-	±2	kV
		Charged Device Model (CDM) According to JEDEC standard JESD22-C101C		-	±1	kV

<sup>[1]</sup> Stressed with pulses of 200 ms in duration, with application circuit as in  $\underline{\text{Figure 1}}$ .

## 6. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		1.5	-	3.1	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+85	°C
V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub>	input voltage on pin ENABLE	OFF state	-	-	0.3	V
		ON state	0.8	-	-	V

#### 7. Thermal characteristics

Table 7. Thermal characteristics

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

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<sup>[2]</sup> Warning: due to internal ESD diode protection, the applied DC voltage shall not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.6 V 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 capacitors.

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## 8. Characteristics

Table 8. Characteristics at V<sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V

f = 1575 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $V_{I(ENABLE)}$   $\geq$  0.8 V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50  $\Omega$  using a 6.8 nH inductor, see <u>Figure 1</u>; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$					
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm		-	4.4	-	mΑ
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	9	-	mΑ
		$V_{I(ENABLE)} \le 0.3 \text{ V}$		-	-	1	μΑ
G <sub>p</sub>	power gain	no jammer		-	18	-	dB
	$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm};$ $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$		-	20	-	dB	
	$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm};$ $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$		-	20	-	dB	
RLin	input return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	12	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	20	-	dB
RL <sub>out</sub>	output return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	13	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	12	-	dB
ISL	isolation			-	30	-	dB
NF	noise figure	P <sub>i</sub> = −40 dBm, no jammer	[1]	-	0.55	-	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −40 dBm, no jammer	[2]	-	0.60	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	0.9	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	1.3	-	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression			-	-10	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point		[3]	-	2	-	dBm
IMD3	third-order intermodulation distortion	measured at output pin	[3]	-	-89	-	dBm
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	time from V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub> ON, to 90 % of the gain		-	-	2	μS
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	time from V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub> OFF, to 10 % of the gain		-	-	1	μS

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

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

<sup>[3]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713$  MHz;  $f_2 = 1851$  MHz; Pi = -20 dBm at  $f_1$ ; Pi = -65 dBm at  $f_2$ .

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Table 9. Characteristics at  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$ 

f = 1575 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 2.85 V;  $V_{I(ENABLE)}$   $\geq$  0.8 V;  $P_i$  < -40 dBm;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input matched to 50  $\Omega$  using a 6.8 nH inductor, see <u>Figure 1</u>; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Mi	n Typ	Max	Unit
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$				
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm	-	4.6	-	mA
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	-	10	-	mA
		$V_{I(ENABLE)} \le 0.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	1	μΑ
Gp	power gain	no jammer	-	18.5	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	-	20.0	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	-	20.5	-	dB
RLin	input return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	-	13	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	-	22	-	dB
RLout	output return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	-	13	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	-	12	-	dB
ISL	isolation		-	30	-	dB
NF	noise figure	P <sub>i</sub> = −40 dBm, no jammer	[1] -	0.55	-	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −40 dBm, no jammer	[2] _	0.60	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	[2] _	0.9	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	[2] _	1.3	-	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression		-	-7	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point		[3] _	6	-	dBm
IMD3	third-order intermodulation distortion	measured at output pin	[3]	-96	-	dBm
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	time from V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub> ON, to 90 % of the gain	-	-	2	μS
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	time from V <sub>I(ENABLE)</sub> OFF, to 10 % of the gain	-	-	1	μS

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

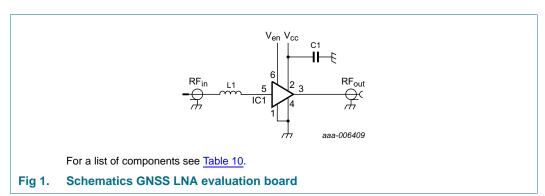
<sup>[2]</sup> Including PCB losses

<sup>[3]</sup>  $f_1 = 1713$  MHz;  $f_2 = 1851$  MHz; Pi = -20 dBm at  $f_1$ ; Pi = -65 dBm at  $f_2$ .

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## 9. Application information

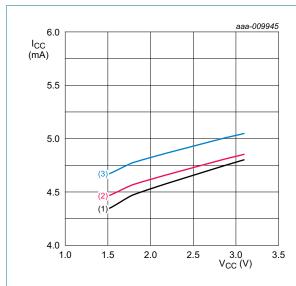
#### 9.1 GNSS LNA



**Table 10.** List of components For schematics see Figure 1.

ComponentDescriptionValueRemarksC1decoupling capacitor1 nFto suppress power supply noiseIC1BGU8019-NXPL1high quality matching inductor6.8 nHMurata LQW15A

## 9.2 Graphs



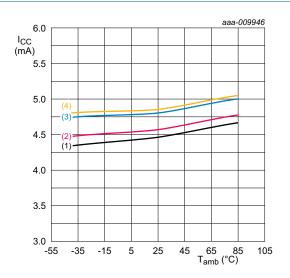
 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$ 

(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) 
$$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

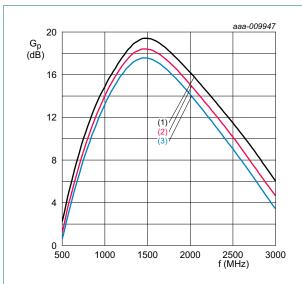
(3) 
$$V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$$

(4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$ 

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

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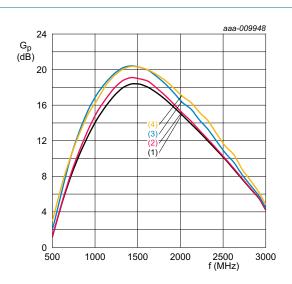
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$$
;  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ .

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

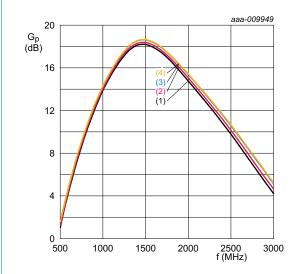
Fig 4. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



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

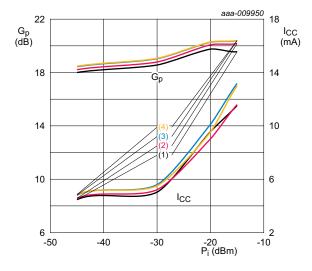
- (1)  $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$
- (2)  $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$
- (3)  $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$
- (4)  $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

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



- $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

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

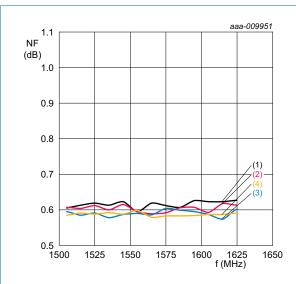


 $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}; T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

Fig 7. Power gain and supply current as function of input power; typical values

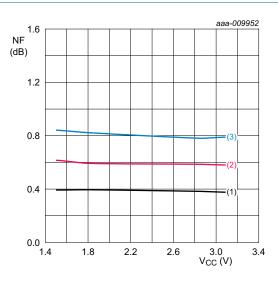
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 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; no jammer, including PCB losses.

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

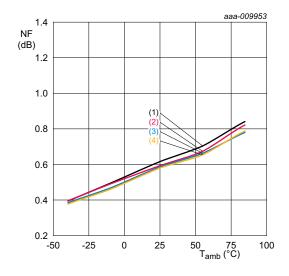
Fig 8. Noise figure as a function of frequency; typical values



f = 1575 MHz; no jammer, including PCB losses.

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

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

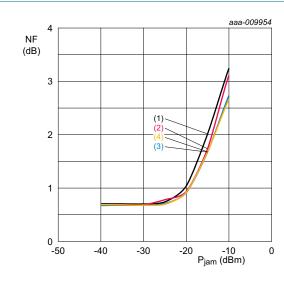


f = 1575 MHz; no jammer, including PCB losses.

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

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

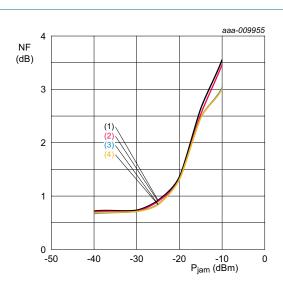
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 $f_{jam}$  = 850 MHz;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; f = 1575 MHz; including PCB losses.

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

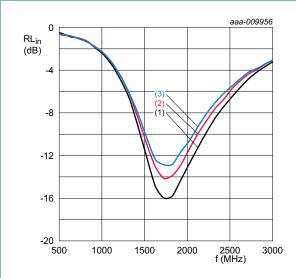
Fig 11. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

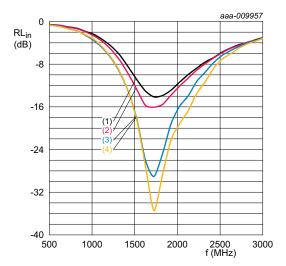
Fig 12. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

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

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

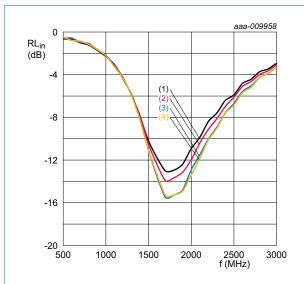


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, V_{CC} = 1.8 \, V.$ 

- (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

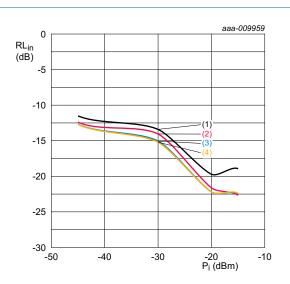
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 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

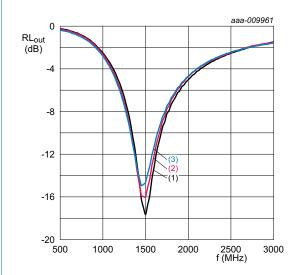
Fig 15. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

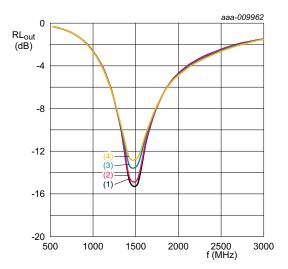
Fig 16. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

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

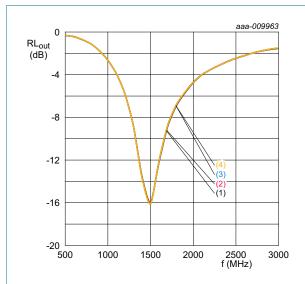


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, V_{CC} = 1.8 \, V.$ 

- (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

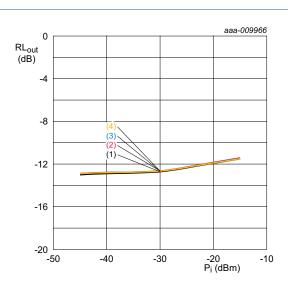
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 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

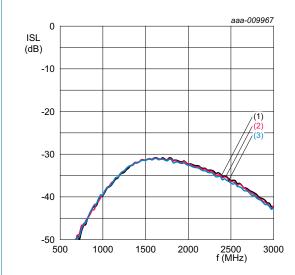
Fig 19. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

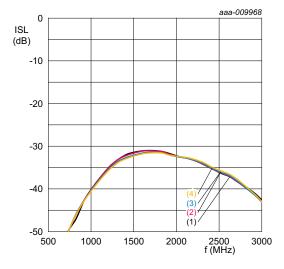
Fig 20. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

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

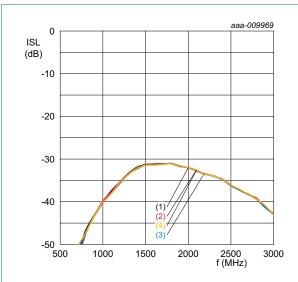


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, V_{CC} = 1.8 \, V.$ 

- (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

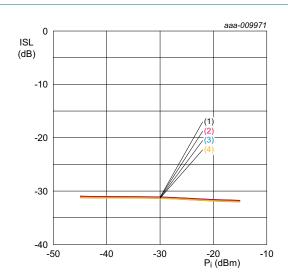
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 $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

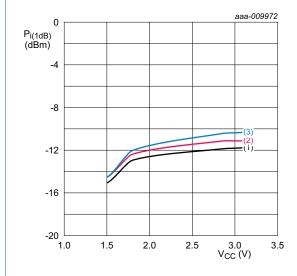
Fig 23. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

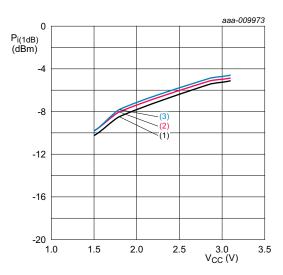
Fig 24. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values



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

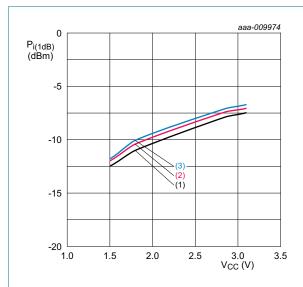


f = 1850 MHz.

- (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

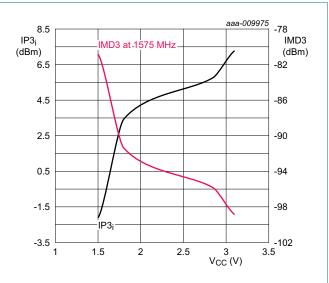
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f = 1575 MHz.

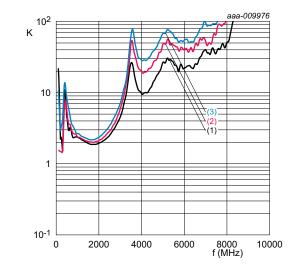
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$

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



 $f_1$  = 1713 MHz;  $f_2$  = 1851 MHz; Pi = -20 dBm at  $f_1$ ; Pi = -65 dBm at  $f_2$ ;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

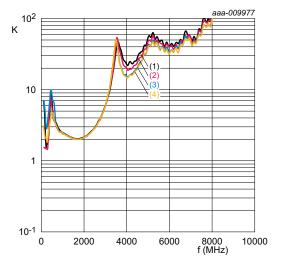
Fig 28. Input third order intercept point and third order intermodulation distortion as function of supply voltage; typical values



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

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

Fig 29. Rollett stability factor 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)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4)  $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

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

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## 10. Package outline

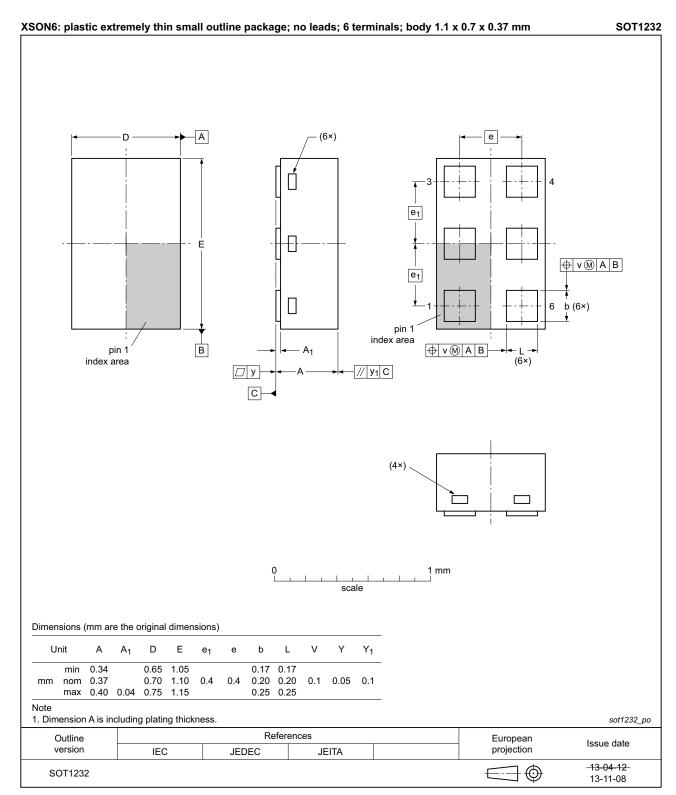


Fig 31. Package outline SOT1232 (XSON6)

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## 11. Handling information

#### CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

Such precautions are described in the ANSI/ESD S20.20, IEC/ST 61340-5, JESD625-A or equivalent standards.

## 12. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description	
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge	
GLONASS	LObal NAvigation Satellite System	
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System	
GPS	Global Positioning System	
HBM	Human Body Model	
MMIC	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit	
PCB	Printed Circuit Board	
SiGe:C	Silicon Germanium Carbon	

## 13. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGU8019 v.2	20140603	Product data sheet	-	BGU8019 v.1
BGU8019 v.1	20131112	Preliminary data sheet	-	-

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### 14. Legal information

#### 14.1 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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