

# **BGU7008**

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

Rev. 4 — 18 January 2017

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. Product profile

## 1.1 General description

The BGU7008 is, also known as the GPS1104M, an AEC-Q100 qualified Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS receiver applications in a plastic leadless 6-pin, extremely small SOT886 package. The BGU7008 requires only one external matching inductor and one external decoupling capacitor.

The BGU7008 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 0.85 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

- AEC-Q100 qualified (see Section 9.1)
- Covers full GNSS L1 band, from 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz
- Noise figure (NF) = 0.85 dB and gain (G<sub>p</sub>) = 18.5 dB
- High input 1 dB compression point P<sub>i(1dB)</sub> of -12 dBm
- High out of band IP3<sub>i</sub> of 4 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 2.85 V
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μA
- Optimized performance at low supply current of 4.8 mA
- Integrated temperature stabilized bias for easy design
- 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 matching for the output
- Small 6-pin leadless package 1 mm × 1.45 mm × 0.5 mm
- 110 GHz transit frequency SiGe:C technology

#### 1.3 Applications

 LNA for GPS, GLONASS and Galileo and Compass (BeiDou) in automotive applications like Toll Collection and Emergency Call.



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■ 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled		1.5	-	2.85	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>ENABLE</sub> ≥ 0.8 V					
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm		3.4	4.8	6.1	mA
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm		8.9	12.8	15.9	mA
Gp	power gain	P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer		16.5	18.5	20.5	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		17.5	19.5	21.5	dB
NF	noise figure	P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer	[1]	-	0.85	1.2	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer	[2]	-	0.90	1.3	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer		-	1.2	1.6	dB
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB	f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz					
	gain compression	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V		-16	-13	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V		-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V		-14	-11	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	1	4	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	1	4	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[3]	2	5	-	dBm

- [1] PCB losses are subtracted.
- [2] Including PCB losses.
- [3]  $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $P_1 = P_2 = -30 \text{ dBm}$ .

# 2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

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

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# 3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number Package						
	Name	Description	Version			
BGU7008	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
BGU7008	B7

# 5. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled		-0.5	3.1	V
V <sub>ENABLE</sub>	voltage on pin ENABLE	$V_{CC} \ge 2.5 \text{ V}$		-0.5	3.1	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> < 2.5 V	[2]	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.6$	V
$V_{RF\_IN}$	voltage on pin RF_IN	DC				
		$V_{CC} \ge 3.0 \text{ V}$	[3]	-0.5	3.6	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> < 3.0 V	[2][3]	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.6$	V
$V_{RF\_OUT}$	voltage on pin RF_OUT	DC				
		V <sub>CC</sub> ≥ 1.8 V	[3]	-0.5	3.6	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> < 1.8 V	[2][3]	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 1.8	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

<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

<sup>[2]</sup> Due to internal ESD diode protection, the applied voltage should not exceed the specified maximum 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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## 7. Characteristics

#### Table 7. Characteristics

f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $V_{ENABLE}$  >= 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled	1.5	-	2.85	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>ENABLE</sub> ≥ 0.8 V				
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm	3.4	4.8	6.1	mA
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	8.9	12.8	15.9	mA
		V <sub>ENABLE</sub> ≤ 0.35 V	-	-	1	μА
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+125	°C
Gp	power gain	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C				
		P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer	16.5	18.5	20.5	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer	17.5	19.5	21.5	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	17.5	19.5	21.5	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	17.5	19.5	21.5	dB
		$-40~^{\circ}\text{C} \le \text{T}_{amb} \le +125~^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer	15.5	-	21	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer	16.5	-	22	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	16.5	-	22	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	16.5	-	22	dB
RLin	input return loss	P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm	5	7	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	7	10	-	dB
RL <sub>out</sub>	output return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	12	18	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	15	24	-	dB
ISL	isolation		22	24	-	dB
NF	noise figure	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C				
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer [1]	-	0.85	1.2	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> < -40 dBm, no jammer [2]	-	0.90	1.3	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −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
		$-40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \le T_{amb} \le +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$				
		P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer	-	-	1.8	dB
		P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer	-	-	2.0	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	-	-	1.9	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	-	-	2.1	dB

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 Table 7.
 Characteristics ...continued

f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz;  $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $V_{ENABLE}$  >= 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
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V		-16	-13	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V		-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V		-14	-11	-	dBm
		f = 806 MHz to 928 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	-16	-13	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	-15	-12	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[3]	-15	-12	-	dBm
		f = 1612 MHz to 1909 MHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[3]	-14	-11	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[3]	-13	-10	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[3]	-11	-8	-	dBm
IP3 <sub>i</sub>	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V	[4]	1	4	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V	[4]	1	4	-	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.85 V	[4]	2	5	-	dBm
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time		[5]	-	-	2	μS
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time		[5]	-	-	1	μS
K	Rollett stability factor			1	-	-	

- [1] PCB losses are subtracted.
- [2] Including PCB losses.
- [3] Out of band.
- [4]  $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $P_1 = P_2 = -30 \text{ dBm}$ .
- [5] Within 10 % of the final gain.

Table 8. ENABLE (pin 5)

 $-40 \,{}^{\circ}C \le T_{amb} \le +125 \,{}^{\circ}C; \ 1.5 \ V \le V_{CC} \le 2.85 \ V$ 

V <sub>ENABLE</sub> (V)	State
≤ 0.3	OFF
≥ 0.8	ON

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# 8. Application information

#### 8.1 GNSS LNA

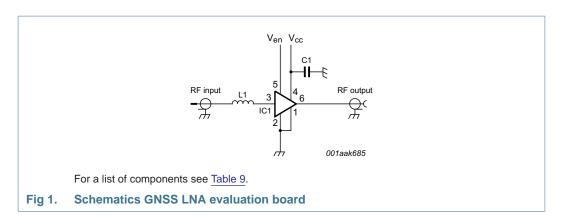
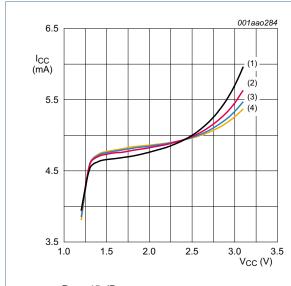


Table 9. List of components

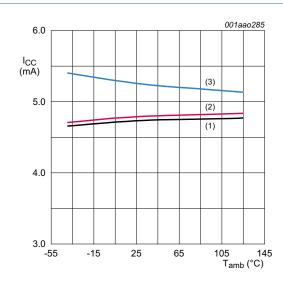
For schematics see Figure 1.

Component	Description	Value	Supplier	Remarks
C1	decoupling capacitor	1 nF	various	
IC1	BGU7008	-	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)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

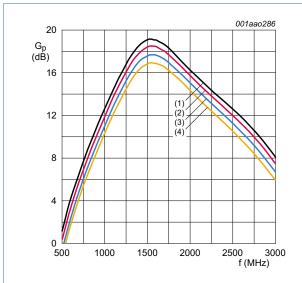


- $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

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

BGU7008

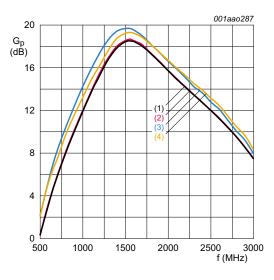
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$$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

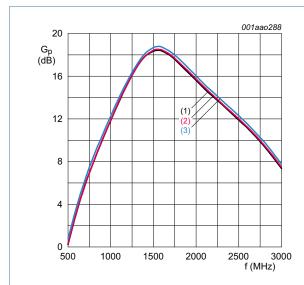
Fig 4. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

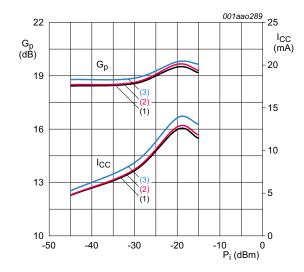
Fig 5. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

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

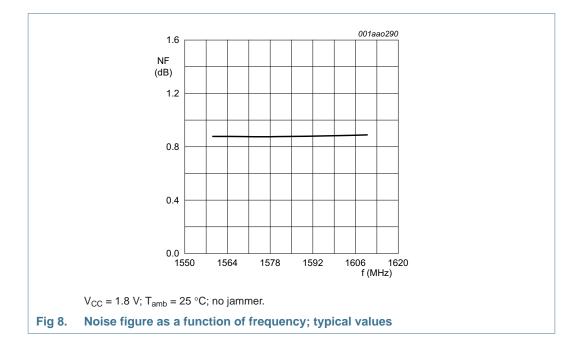


 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ ; f = 1575 MHz.

- (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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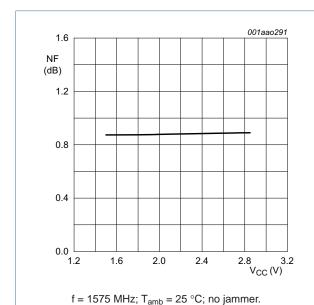
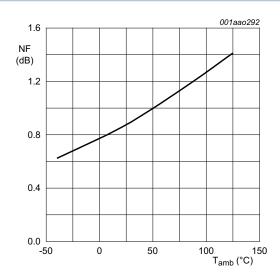


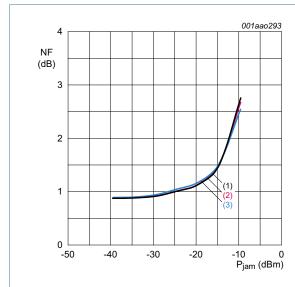
Fig 9. Noise figure as a function of supply voltage; typical values



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

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

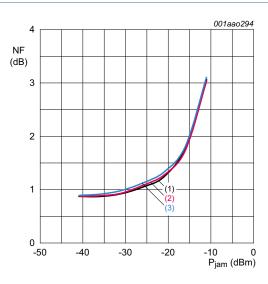
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 $f_{jam}$ = 850 MHz;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; f = 1575 MHz.

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

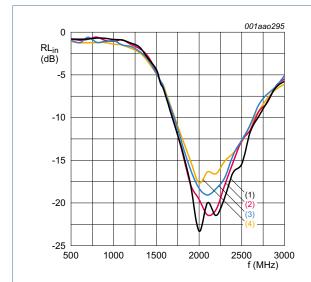
Fig 11. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

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

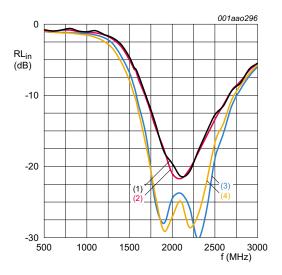
Fig 12. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

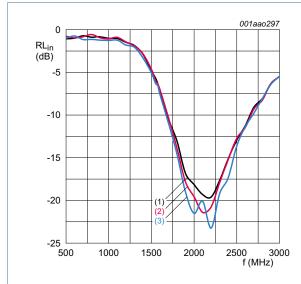


 $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (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

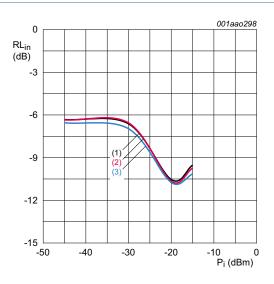
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$$
;  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

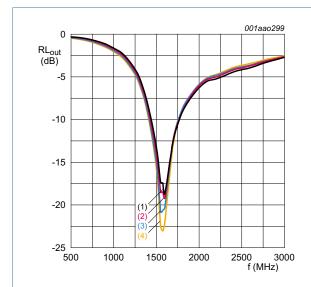
Fig 15. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

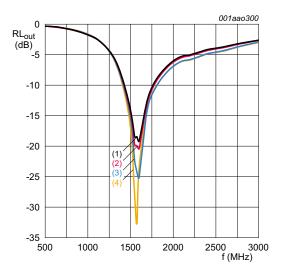
Fig 16. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

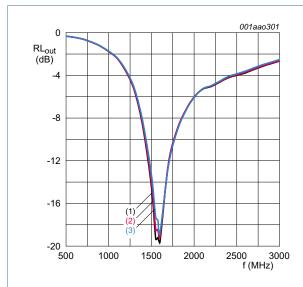


 $V_{CC}$  = 1.8 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

- (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

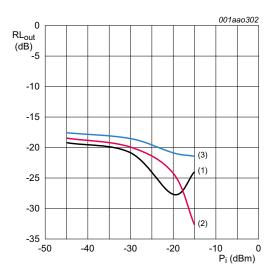
#### SiGe:C LNA MMIC for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass



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

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

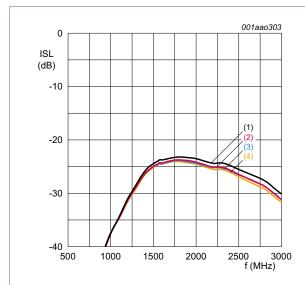
Fig 19. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

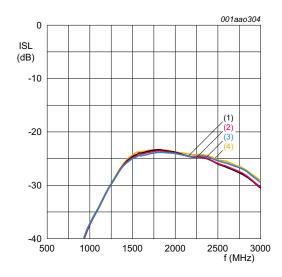
Fig 20. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

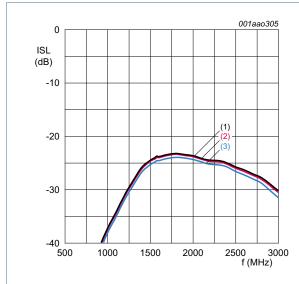


 $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}.$ 

- (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

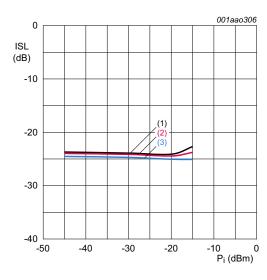
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

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

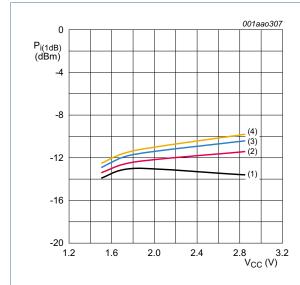
Fig 23. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

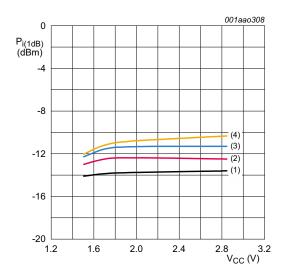
Fig 24. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values



f = 1575 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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



f = 850 MHz.

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

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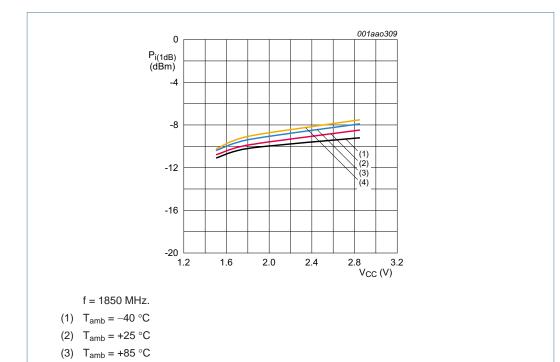
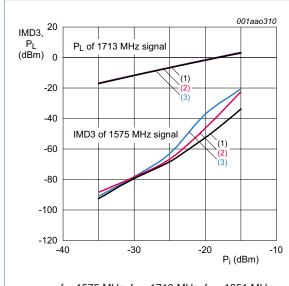


Fig 27. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage

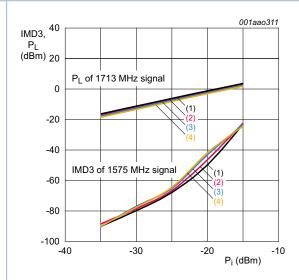


(4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$ 

f = 1575 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



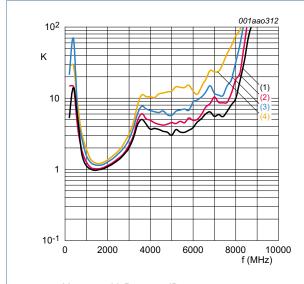
 $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}; f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}; V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$ 

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2) T<sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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

BGU7008

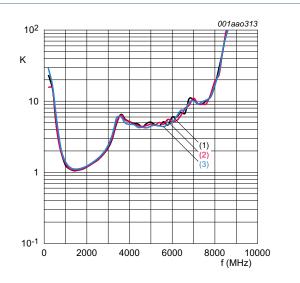
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$$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}; P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}.$$

- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = +125 \, ^{\circ}C$

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



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

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

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

## 9. Test information

#### 9.1 Quality information

All qualification tests are performed according AEC-Q100 except for read point testing (final test of qualification sample). Which is done only at room temperature.

As part of the zero defect program, the following is part of the industrial test flow:

- Part Average Testing
- Maverick Lot Handling at assembly factory

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# 10. Package outline

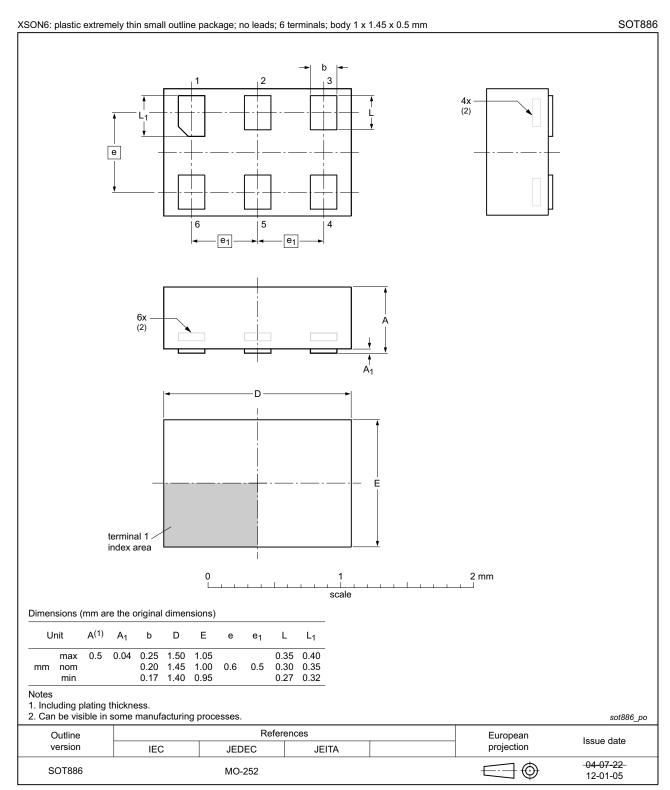


Fig 32. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

BGU7008

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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 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description	
AEC	Automotive Electronics Council	
ATM	Automated Teller Machine (cash dispenser)	
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge	
GLONASS	GLObal NAvigation Satellite System	
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System	
GPS	Global Positioning System	
НВМ	Human Body Model	
MMIC	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit	
PCB	Printed Circuit Board	
SiGe:C	Silicon Germanium Carbon	

# 13. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
BGU7008 v.4	20170118	Product data sheet	-	BGU7008 v.3	
Modifications:	Section 1: added GPS1104M according to our new naming convention				
BGU7008 v.3	20150220	Product data sheet	-	BGU7008 v.2	
Modifications:  • The title of this data sheet has been changed.  • Section 1.3 on page 1: Added GLONASS, Galileo and Compass (BeiDou) to the possible applications.  • Section 11 on page 16: ESD information has moved from Section 1.1 to this section.  • Section 14.3 on page 17: Adjusted the disclaimers with respect to "suitability to use in automotive applications" and "Translations".					
BGU7008 v.2	20111103	Product data sheet	-	BGU7008 v.1	
BGU7008 v.1	20110822	Product 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"
- [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 <a href="http://www.nxp.com">http://www.nxp.com</a>.

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## 16. Contents

1	Product profile
1.1	General description
1.2	Features and benefits
1.3	Applications
1.4	Quick reference data
2	Pinning information
3	Ordering information
4	Marking
5	Limiting values
6	Thermal characteristics
7	Characteristics
8	Application information
8.1	GNSS LNA
9	Test information
9.1	Quality information
10	Package outline
11	Handling information
12	Abbreviations
13	Revision history
14	Legal information
14.1	Data sheet status
14.2	Definitions
14.3	Disclaimers
14.4	Trademarks
15	Contact information
46	Contents

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