

# BGU8007

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

Rev. 2 — 30 March 2012

Product data sheet

## 1. Product profile

### 1.1 General description

The BGU8007 is a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS receiver applications in a plastic leadless 6-pin, extremely small SOT886 package. The BGU8007 requires only one external matching inductor and one external decoupling capacitor.

The BGU8007 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 19 dB gain at a noise figure of 0.75 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) = 0.75 dB
- Excellent low NF < 1 dB in the presence of strong jamming signals
- Gain 19 dB
- High input 1 dB compression point  $P_{i(1dB)}$  of -11 dBm
- High out of band  $IP3_i$  of 4 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 2.5 V
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1  $\mu$ A
- Optimized performance at low supply current of 4.6 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  $\times$  1.45 mm  $\times$  0.5 mm
- 110 GHz transit frequency - SiGe:C technology



### 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**

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

| Symbol       | Parameter                            | Conditions                                  | Min  | Typ  | Max  | Unit |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| $V_{CC}$     | supply voltage                       | RF input AC coupled                         | 1.5  | -    | 2.5  | V    |
| $I_{CC}$     | supply current                       | $V_{ENABLE} \geq 0.8 \text{ V}$             |      |      |      |      |
|              |                                      | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$                     | 3.3  | 4.6  | 5.9  | mA   |
|              |                                      | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$                     | 8.4  | 11.9 | 14.7 | mA   |
| $G_p$        | power gain                           | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer         | 17.0 | 19.0 | 20.5 | dB   |
|              |                                      | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer         | 18.5 | 20.5 | 21.5 | dB   |
| $NF$         | noise figure                         | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer         | [1]  | -    | 0.75 | dB   |
|              |                                      | $P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer         | [2]  | -    | 0.80 | dB   |
|              |                                      | $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$ , no jammer         | [2]  | -    | 1.0  | dB   |
| $P_{i(1dB)}$ | input power at 1 dB gain compression | $f = 1559 \text{ MHz to } 1610 \text{ MHz}$ |      |      |      |      |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | -15  | -12  | -    | dBm  |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | -14  | -11  | -    | dBm  |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | -13  | -10  | -    | dBm  |
| $IP3_i$      | input third-order intercept point    | $f = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$                     |      |      |      |      |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | [3]  | 1    | 4    | dBm  |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | [3]  | 1    | 4    | dBm  |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | [3]  | 2    | 5    | dBm  |

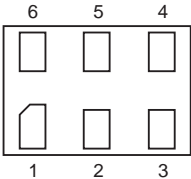
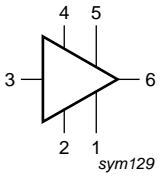
[1] PCB losses are subtracted.

[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         |  <p>Transparent top 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 |
| BGU8007     | XSON6   | plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm | SOT886  |

### 4. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

| Type number | Marking code |
|-------------|--------------|
| BGU8007     | UZ           |

### 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        | +4.0 | V    |
| $V_{ENABLE}$  | voltage on pin ENABLE           | $V_{ENABLE} < V_{CC} + 0.6$                                      | [2] -0.5    | +4.0 | V    |
| $V_{RF\_IN}$  | voltage on pin RF_IN            | DC; $V_{RF\_IN} < V_{CC} + 0.6$                                  | [2][3] -0.5 | +4.0 | V    |
| $V_{RF\_OUT}$ | voltage on pin RF_OUT           | DC; $V_{RF\_OUT} < V_{CC} + 0.6$                                 | [2][3] -0.5 | +4.0 | V    |
| $P_i$         | input power                     |  | -           | 0    | dBm  |
| $P_{tot}$     | 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   |
| $V_{ESD}$     | electrostatic discharge voltage | Human Body Model (HBM);<br>According JEDEC standard 22-A114E     | -           | 2    | kV   |
|               |                                 | Charged Device Model (CDM);<br>According JEDEC standard 22-C101B | -           | 1    | kV   |

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

[2] Warning: due to internal ESD diode protection, the applied DC voltage should not exceed  $V_{CC} + 0.6$  and shall not exceed 5.0 V in order to avoid excess current.

[3] The RF input and RF output are AC coupled through internal DC blocking capacitors.

### 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**

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

| Symbol            | Parameter           | Conditions  | Min                 | Typ  | Max  | Unit |    |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|------|------|------|----|
| V <sub>CC</sub>   | supply voltage      | RF input AC coupled                                     | 1.5                 | -    | 2.5  | V    |    |
| I <sub>CC</sub>   | supply current      | V <sub>ENABLE</sub> ≥ 0.8 V                             |                     |      |      |      |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm                                | 3.3                 | 4.6  | 5.9  | mA   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm                                | 8.4                 | 11.9 | 14.7 | mA   |    |
|                   |                     | V <sub>ENABLE</sub> ≤ 0.3 V                             | -                   | -    | 1    | μA   |    |
| 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                     | 17.0                | 19.0 | 20.5 | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer                     | 18.5                | 20.5 | 21.5 | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 850 MHz  | 18.5                | 20.5 | 21.5 | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 1850 MHz | 18.5                | 20.5 | 21.5 | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | −40 °C ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ +85 °C                      |                     |      |      |      |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer                     | 16                  | -    | 21   | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer                     | 17                  | -    | 22   | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 850 MHz  | 17                  | -    | 22   | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 1850 MHz | 17                  | -    | 22   | dB   |    |
| RL <sub>in</sub>  | input return loss   | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm                                | 4                   | 5.5  | -    | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm                                | 6                   | 9    | -    | dB   |    |
| RL <sub>out</sub> | output return loss  | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm                                | 15                  | 26   | -    | dB   |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm                                | 15                  | 27   | -    | dB   |    |
| ISL               | isolation           |   | 22                  | 24   | -    | dB   |    |
| NF                | noise figure        | T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C                                |                     |      |      |      |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer                     | <a href="#">[1]</a> | -    | 0.75 | 1.1  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer                     | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | 0.80 | 1.2  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer                     | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | 1.0  | 1.4  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 850 MHz  | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | 0.8  | 1.2  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 1850 MHz | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | 1.1  | 1.5  | dB |
|                   |                     | −40 °C ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ +85 °C                      |                     |      |      |      |    |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> < −40 dBm, no jammer                     | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | -    | 1.5  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>i</sub> = −20 dBm, no jammer                     | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | -    | 1.7  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 850 MHz  | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | -    | 1.5  | dB |
|                   |                     | P <sub>jam</sub> = −20 dBm; f <sub>jam</sub> = 1850 MHz | <a href="#">[2]</a> | -    | -    | 1.8  | dB |

**Table 7. Characteristics ...continued**

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

| Symbol       | Parameter                            | Conditions                                  | Min | Typ | Max | Unit          |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| $P_{I(1dB)}$ | input power at 1 dB gain compression | $f = 1559 \text{ MHz to } 1610 \text{ MHz}$ |     |     |     |               |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | -15 | -12 | -   | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | -14 | -11 | -   | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | -13 | -10 | -   | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $f = 806 \text{ MHz to } 928 \text{ MHz}$   |     |     |     |               |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -13 | -10 | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -13 | -10 | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -12 | -9  | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $f = 1612 \text{ MHz to } 1909 \text{ MHz}$ |     |     |     |               |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -12 | -9  | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -11 | -8  | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | [3] | -10 | -7  | dBm           |
| $IP3_i$      | input third-order intercept point    | $f = 1.575 \text{ GHz}$                     |     |     |     |               |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$                    | [4] | 1   | 4   | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$                    | [4] | 1   | 4   | dBm           |
|              |                                      | $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$                    | [4] | 2   | 5   | dBm           |
| $t_{on}$     | turn-on time                         |   | [5] | -   | 2   | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| $t_{off}$    | turn-off time                        |   | [5] | -   | 1   | $\mu\text{s}$ |

[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)**

$-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{amb} \leq +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $1.5 \text{ V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 2.5 \text{ V}$

| $V_{ENABLE} \text{ (V)}$ | State |
|--------------------------|-------|
| $\leq 0.3$               | OFF   |
| $\geq 0.8$               | ON    |

8. Application information

8.1 GNSS LNA

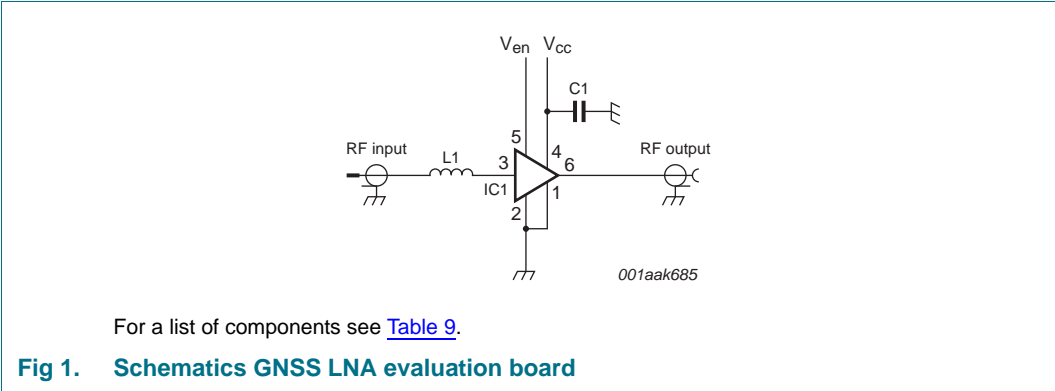
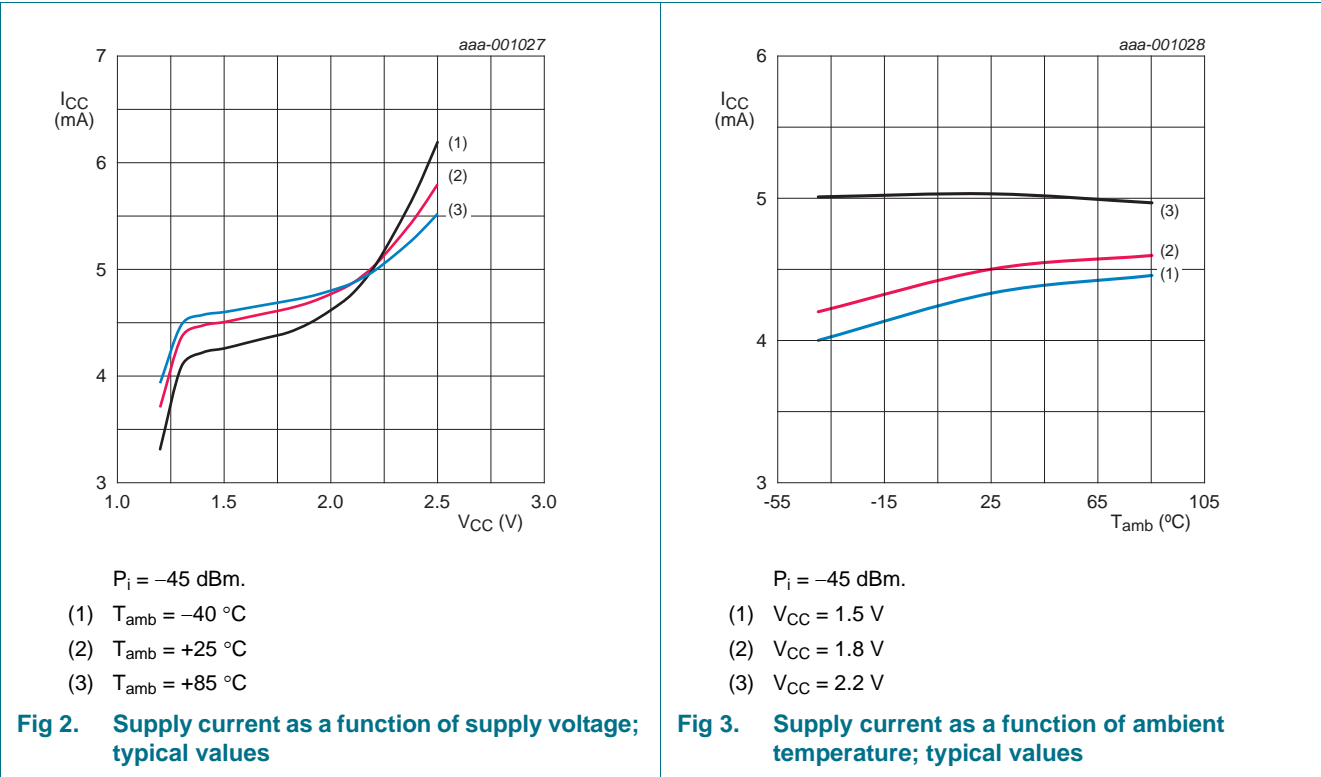
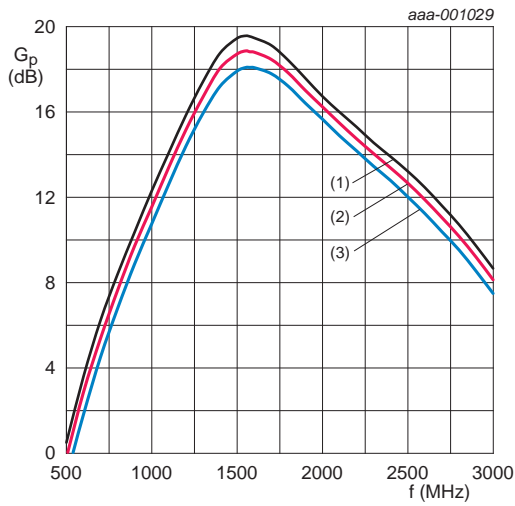


Table 9. List of components

For schematics see [Figure 1](#).

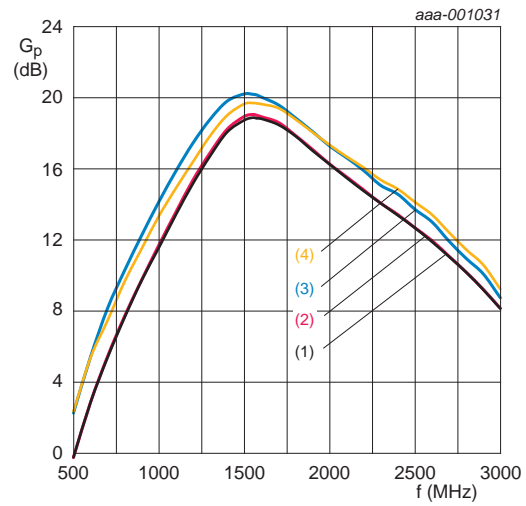
| Component | Description                    | Value  | Supplier      | Remarks |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| C1        | decoupling capacitor           | 1 nF   | various       |         |
| IC1       | BGU8007                        | -      | NXP           |         |
| L1        | high quality matching inductor | 5.6 nH | Murata LQW15A |         |





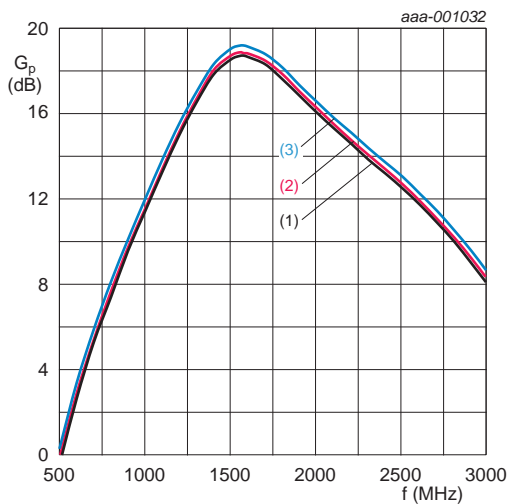
- $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ ;  $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ .
- (1)  $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (2)  $T_{amb} = +25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (3)  $T_{amb} = +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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



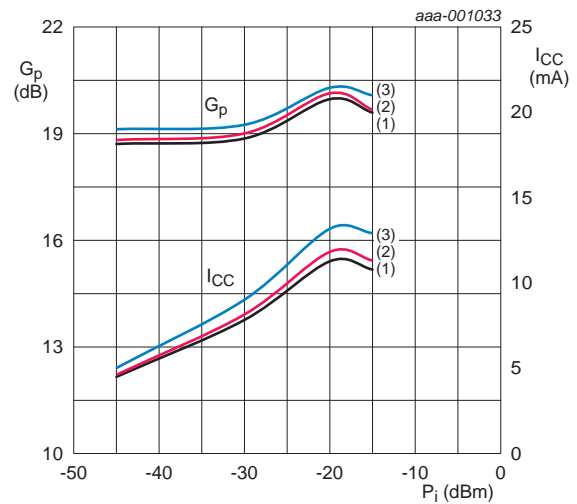
- $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (1)  $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$
  - (2)  $P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$
  - (3)  $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$
  - (4)  $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

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



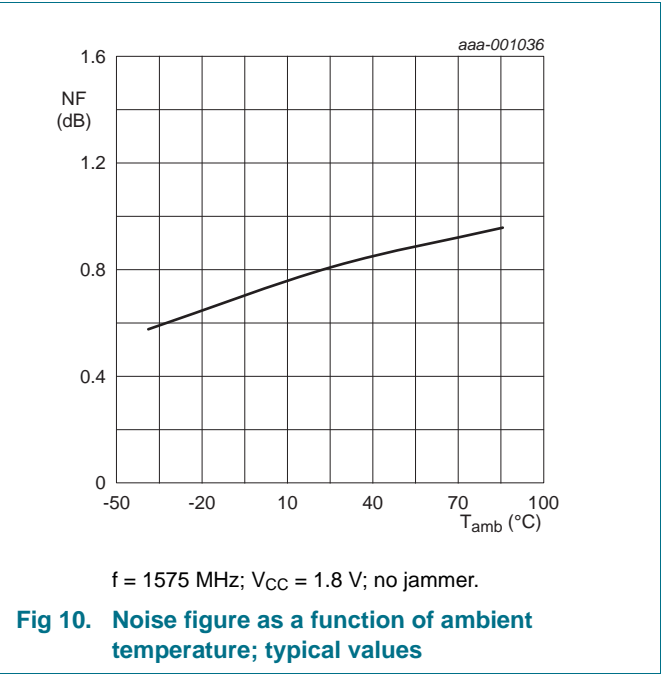
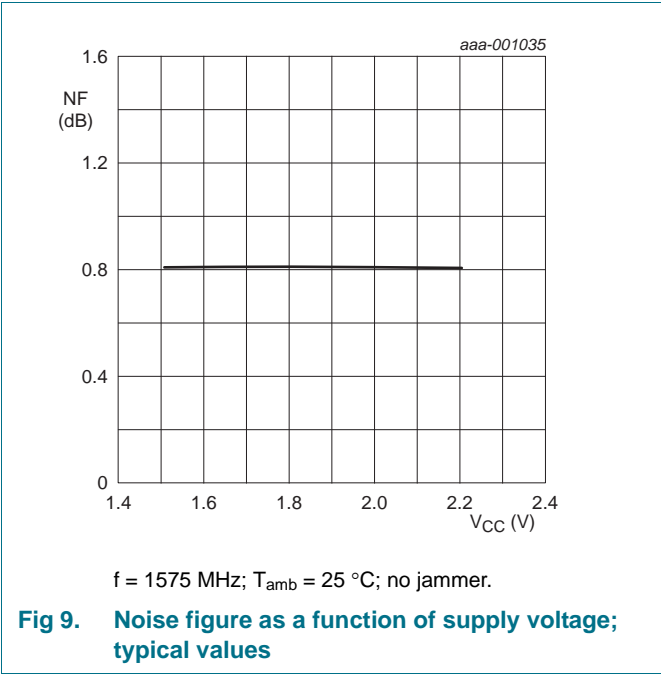
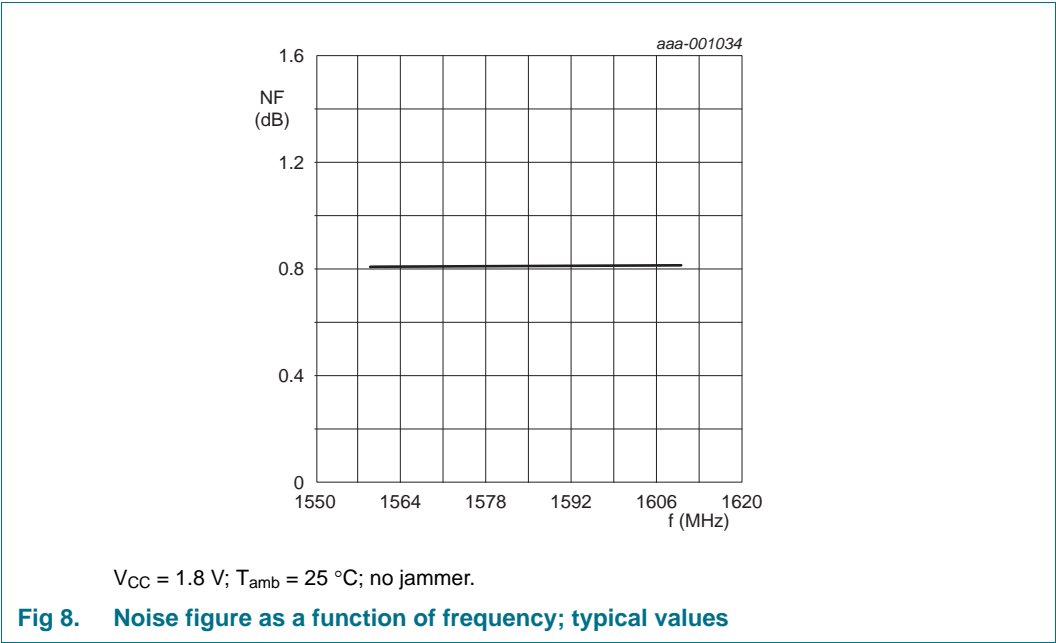
- $P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
  - (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
  - (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

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

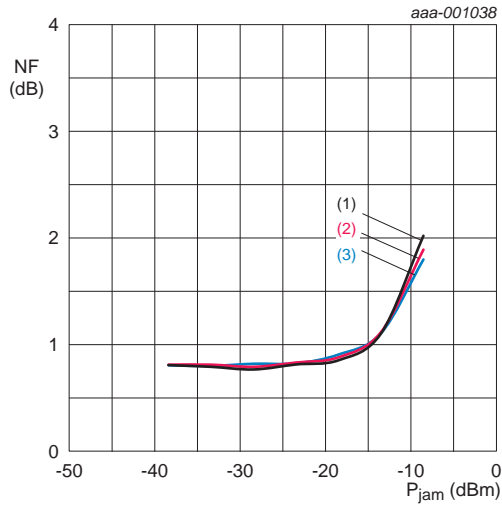


- $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ .
- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
  - (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
  - (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

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



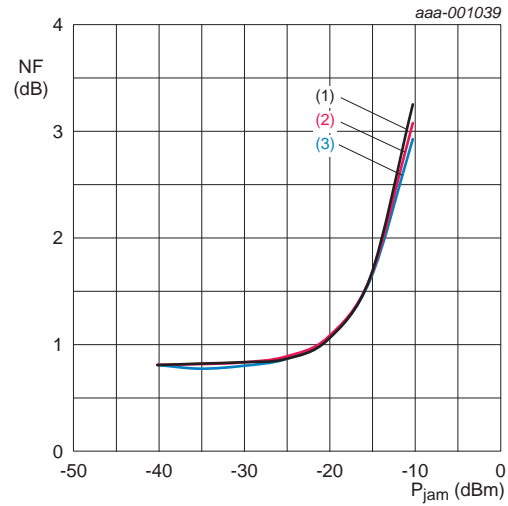




$f_{\text{jam}} = 850 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $T_{\text{amb}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $f = 1575 \text{ MHz}$ .

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

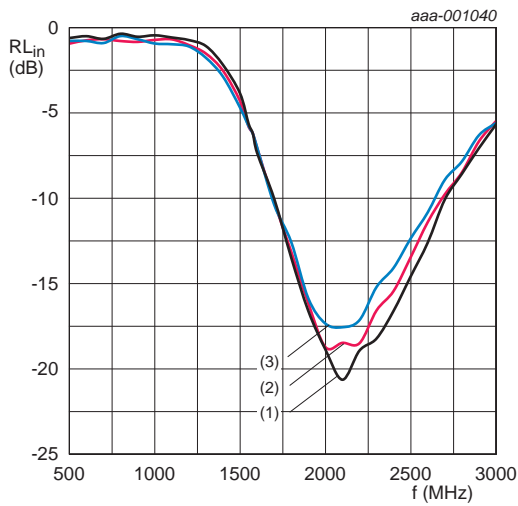
**Fig 11. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

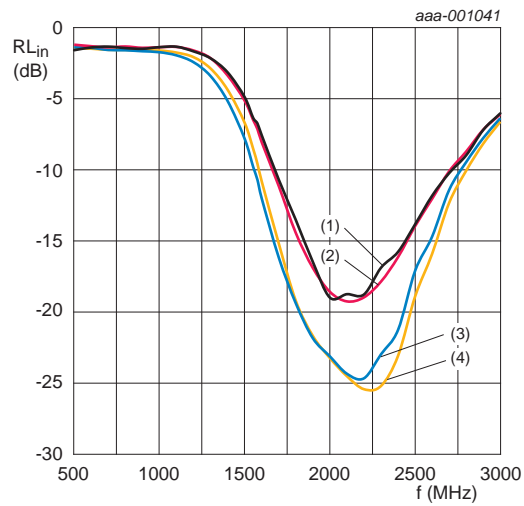
**Fig 12. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values**



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

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

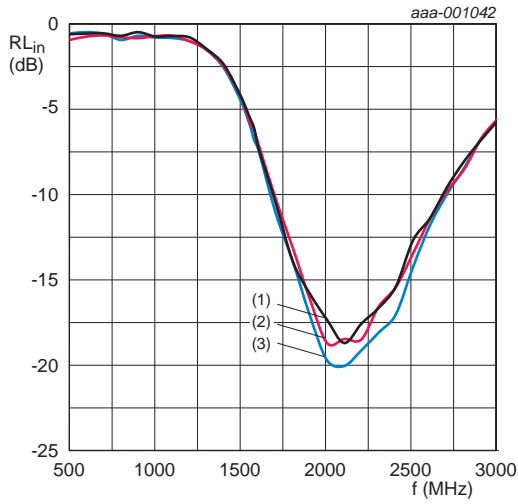
**Fig 13. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

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

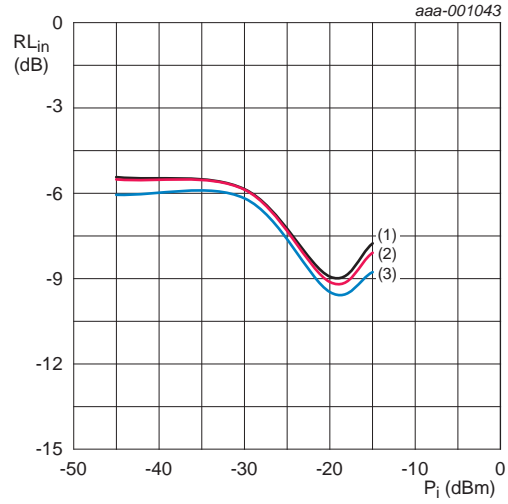
**Fig 14. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

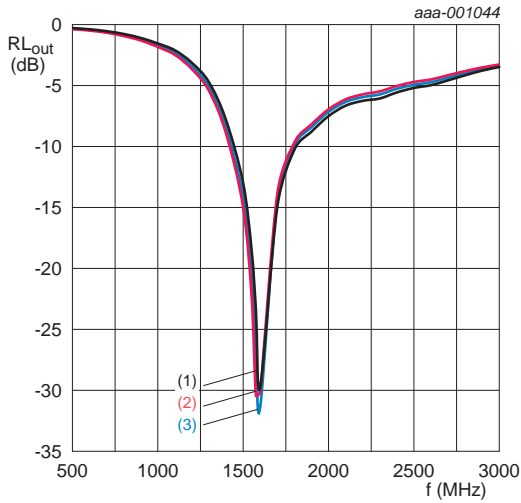
**Fig 15. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

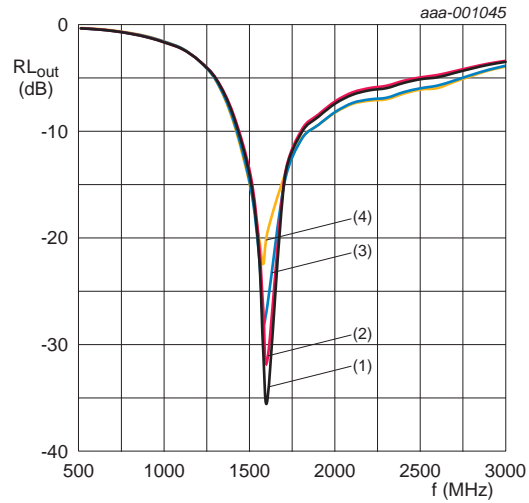
**Fig 16. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values**



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

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

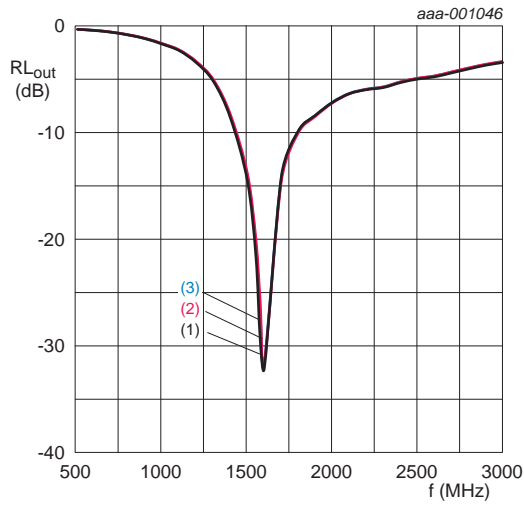
**Fig 17. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

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

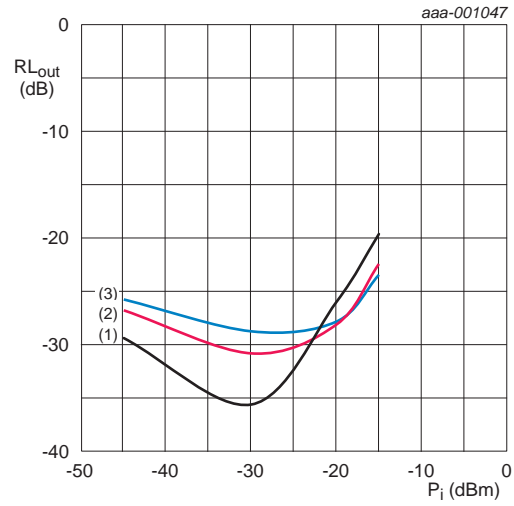
**Fig 18. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

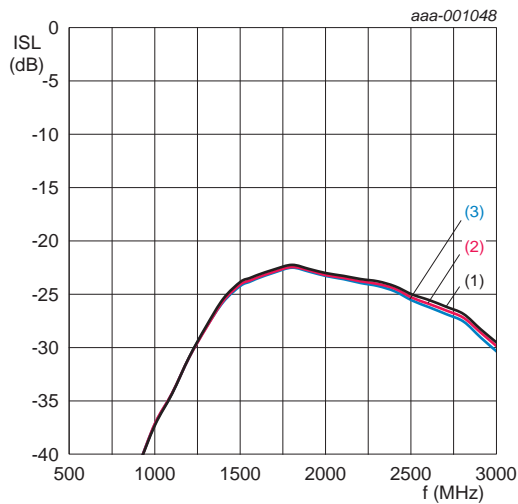
**Fig 19. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3)  $V_{\text{CC}} = 2.2 \text{ V}$

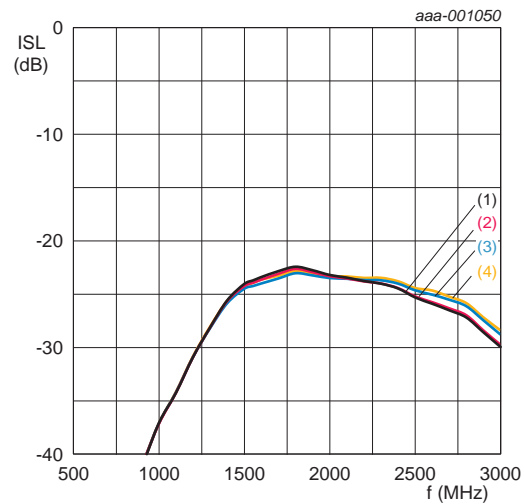
**Fig 20. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values**



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

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

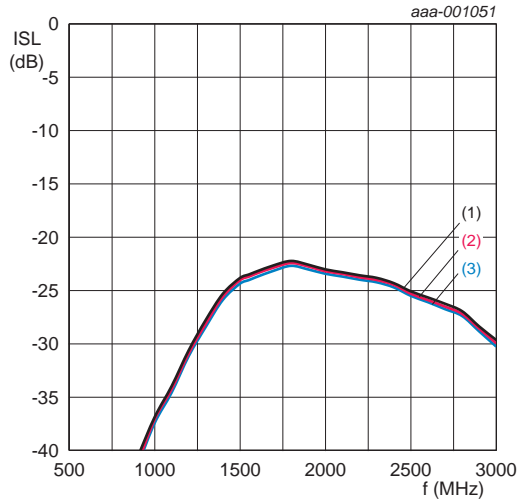
**Fig 21. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

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

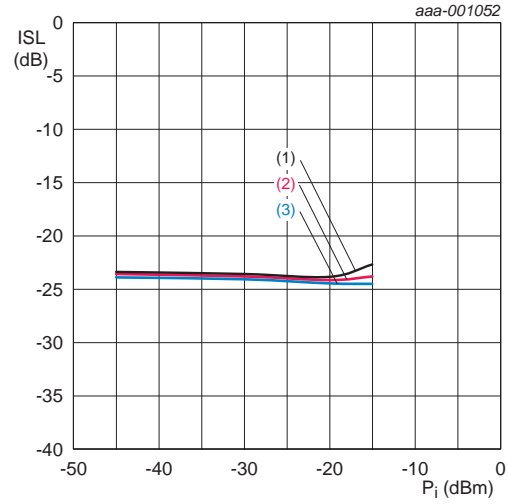
**Fig 22. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values**



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

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5$  V
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.2$  V

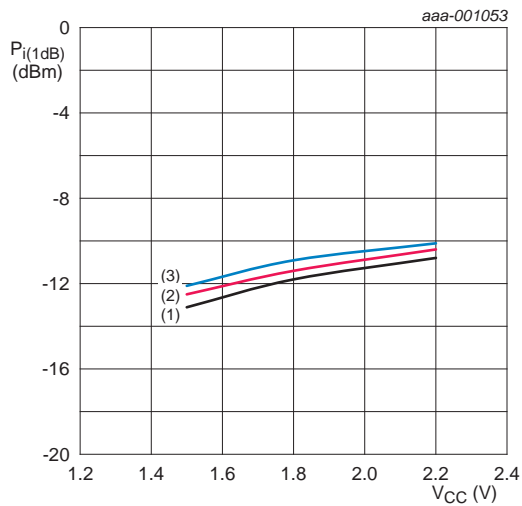
**Fig 23. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values**



$T_{amb} = 25$  °C;  $f = 1575$  MHz.

- (1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5$  V
- (2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V
- (3)  $V_{CC} = 2.2$  V

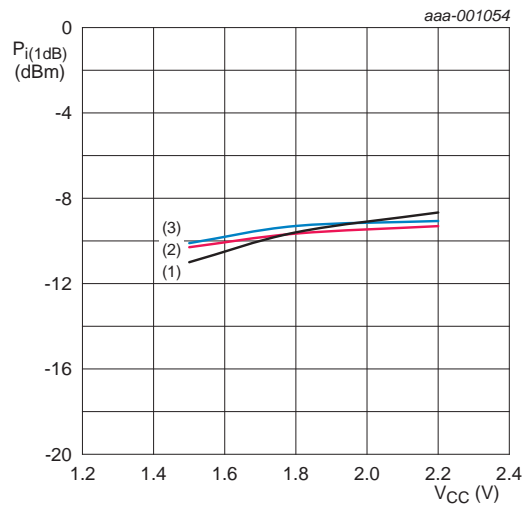
**Fig 24. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values**



$f = 1575$  MHz.

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

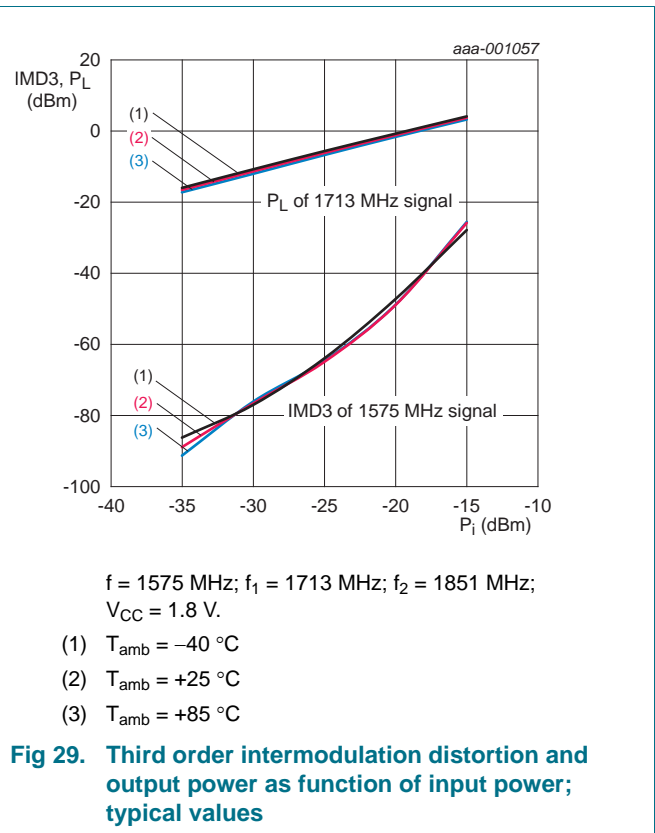
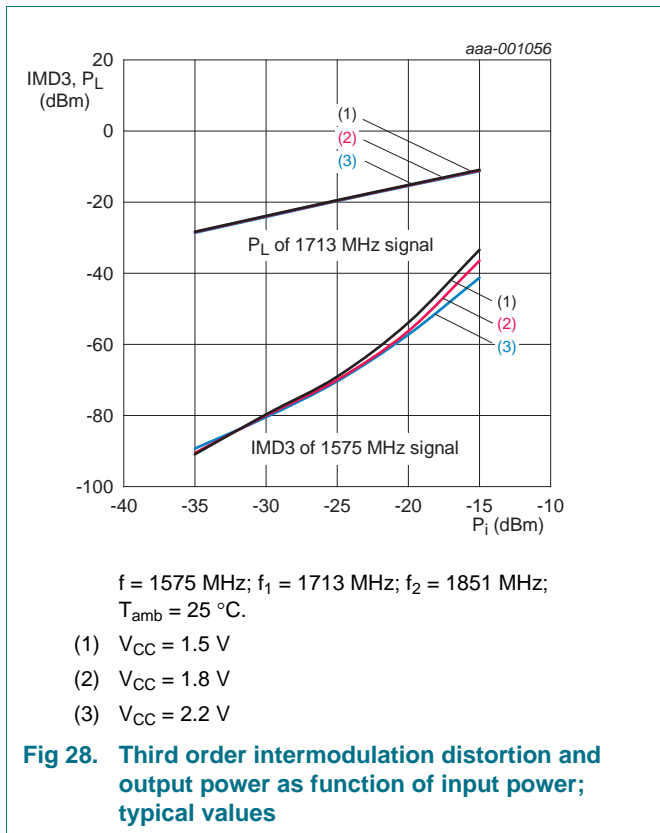
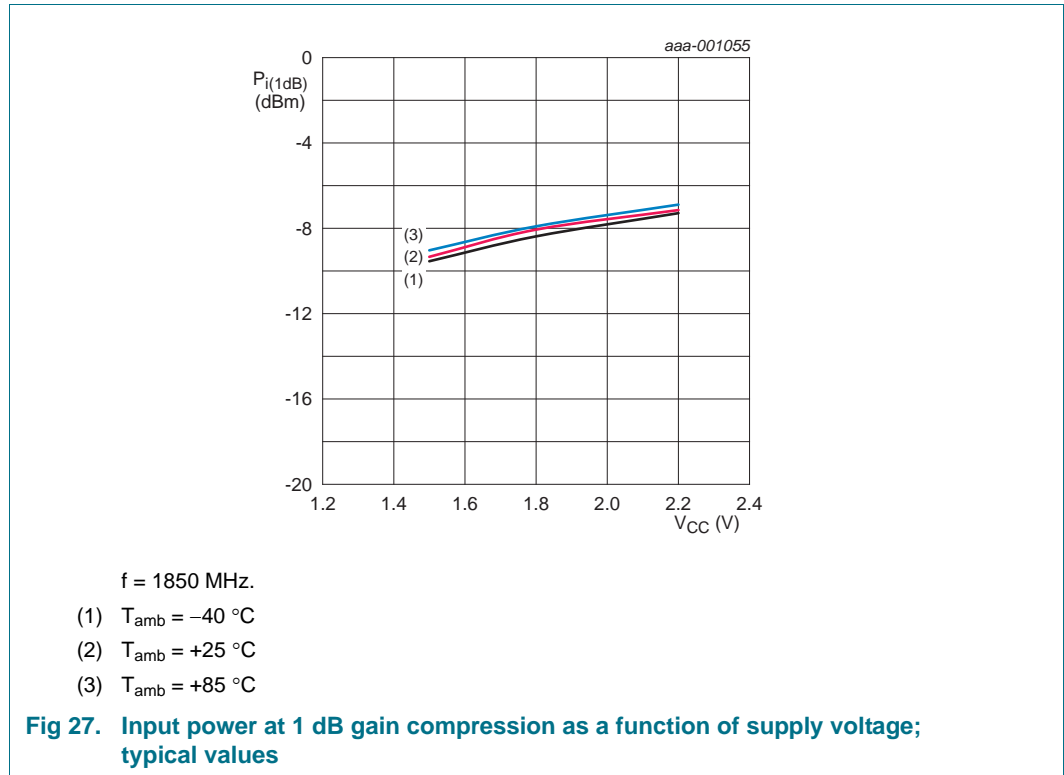
**Fig 25. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values**

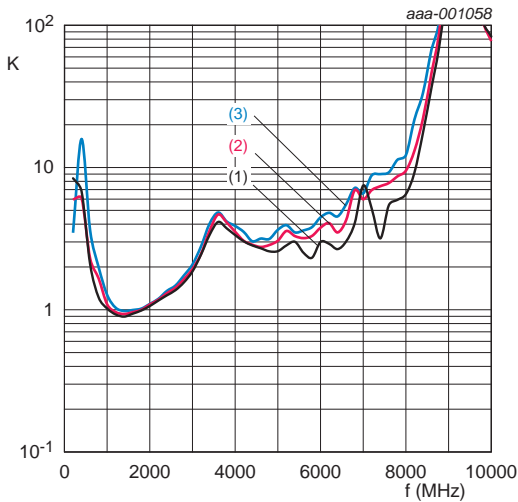


$f = 850$  MHz.

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

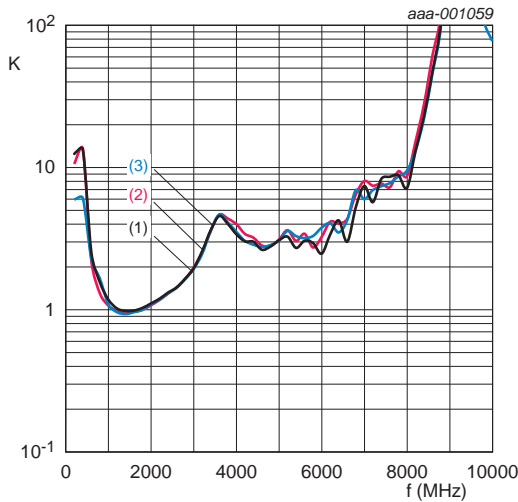
**Fig 26. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values**





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



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; P_i = -45\text{ dBm}.$   
(1)  $V_{CC} = 1.5\text{ V}$   
(2)  $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$   
(3)  $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$

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

9. Package outline

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1.45 x 0.5 mm SOT886

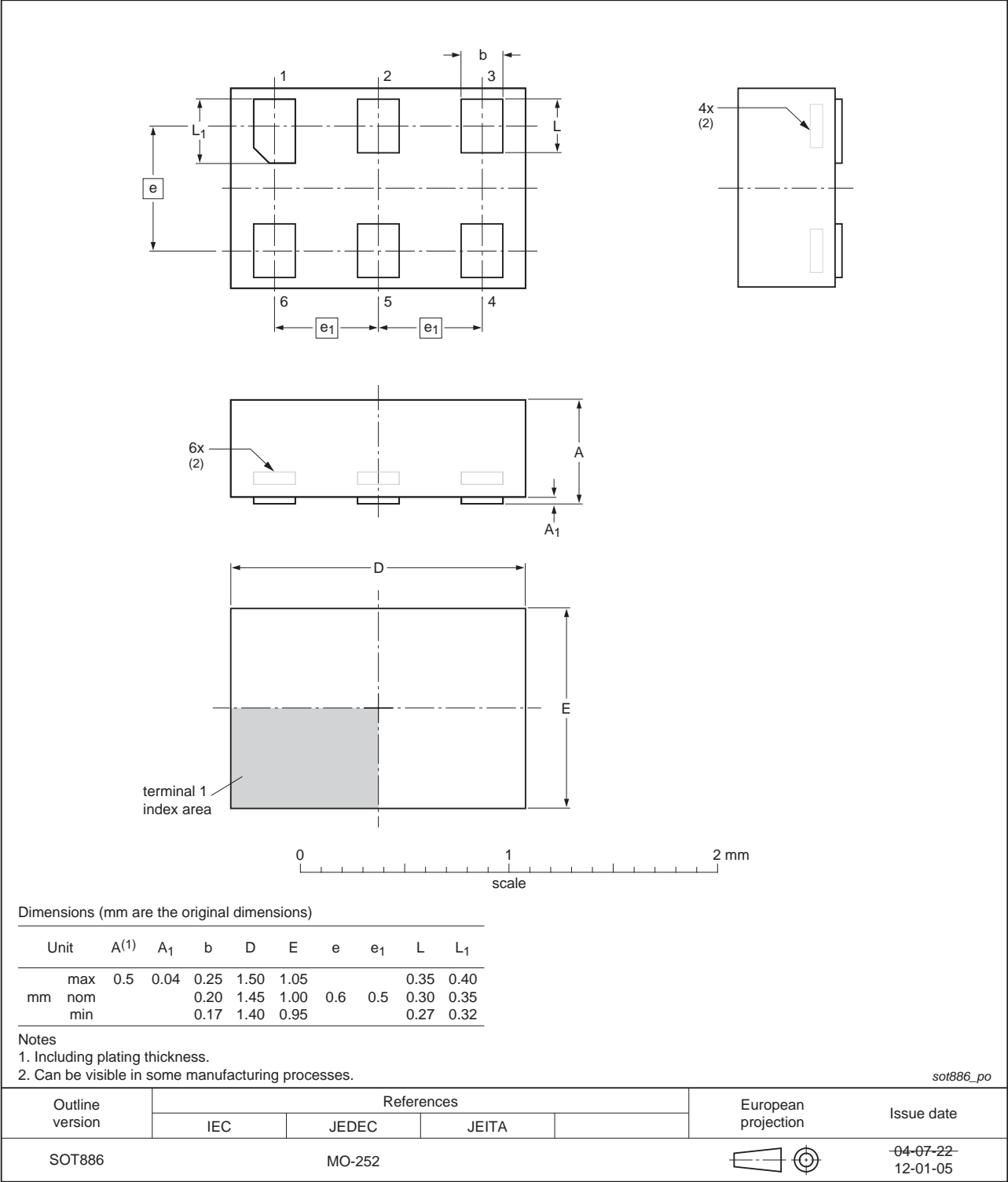


Fig 32. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

## 10. Abbreviations

**Table 10. 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                           |
| SiGe:C  | Silicon Germanium Carbon                  |

## 11. Revision history

**Table 11. Revision history**

| Document ID  | Release date | Data sheet status  | Change notice | Supersedes  |
|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| BGU8007 v.2  | 20120330     | Product data sheet | -             | BGU8007 v.1 |
| Modifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added 'Compass' to descriptive title</li> <li><a href="#">Section 1.3 on page 2</a>: added 'Compass' to text</li> <li><a href="#">Section 1.2 on page 1</a>: row 7, changed 2.2 V to 2.5 V</li> <li><a href="#">Table 1 on page 2</a>: changed max. value <math>V_{CC}</math> from 2.2 V to 2.5 V</li> <li><a href="#">Table 7 on page 4</a>: changed max. value <math>V_{CC}</math> from 2.2 V to 2.5 V</li> <li><a href="#">Table 8 on page 5</a>: changed max. value <math>V_{CC}</math> from 2.2 V to 2.5 V</li> <li><a href="#">Table 5 on page 3</a>: Several additions and changes</li> </ul> |              |                    |               |             |
| BGU8007 v.1  | 20111011     | Product data sheet | -             | -           |



## 12. Legal information

### 12.1 Data sheet status

| Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup> | Product status <sup>[3]</sup> | 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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