

BGU8006

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

Rev. 3 — 17 November 2016

Product data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

The BGU8006 is a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS receiver applications. It comes as extremely small and thin Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (WLCSP). The BGU8006 requires one external matching inductor and one external decoupling capacitor.

The BGU8006 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 17.2 dB gain at a noise figure of 0.60 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) = 0.60 dB
- Gain 17.2 dB
- High input 1 dB compression point of -7.5 dBm
- High out of band IP3_i of 6 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 3.1 V
- Optimized performance at very low 3.6 mA supply current
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μA</p>
- 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
- Extremely small Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (WLCSP) 0.65 × 0.44 × 0.2 mm; 6 solder bumps; 0.22 mm bump pitch
- 180 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, 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; P_i < -40 dBm; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor, see Figure 2; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage			1.5	-	3.1	V
I _{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$					
		$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	3.6	-	mΑ
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	8.4	-	mΑ
Gp	power gain	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	17.2	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	19.0	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	[1]	-	0.60	-	dB
		P _i < -40 dBm	[2]	-	0.65	-	dB
P _{i(1dB)}	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1575 MHz		-	-7.5	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	f = 1575 MHz	[3]	-	6	-	dBm

^[1] PCB losses are subtracted.

2. Pinning information

Table 2. Pinning

	_		
Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	GND_RF		
2	RF_IN	(1) (6)	3 5
3	ENABLE		2—6
4	GND	(2) (5)	<u> </u>
5	V_{CC}	(3) (4)	1 4 aaa-004308
6	RF_OUT		
		Bump side view	

3. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

14510 01	o rao mig	aoring information							
<i>-</i> 1	Package								
number	Name	Description	Version						
BGU8006	WLCSP6	extremely small wafer level chip scale package; 6 solder bumps; 0.22 mm bump pitch; body 0.65 \times 0.44 \times 0.2 mm	WLCSP6						
OM7829	EVB	BGU8006 evaluation board							

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^[2] Including PCB losses.

^[3] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$; $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm per carrier}$.

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4. Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
BGU8006	single character, indicating assembly month.[1]

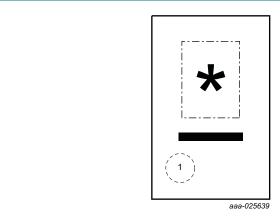
^[1] Month code see Table 5.

Table 5. Calender marking month code

1 indicates pin 1.

Year	[1] Mon	th										
	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
2015	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	G	<u>H</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>
2016	<u>M</u>	N	<u>O</u>	<u>P</u>	Q	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	I	<u>U</u>	V	W	X
2017	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

[1] Rotates every 3 years.



Pin 1 location: the marking stripes below character indicate the side where pin 1 is located.

Fig 1. Marking code description

5. Limiting values

Table 6. 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 _{CC}	supply voltage		<u>[1]</u> -0.5	+5.0	V
V _{I(ENABLE})	input voltage on pin ENABLE	$V_{I(ENABLE)} < V_{CC} + 0.6 V$	[1][2] -0.5	+5.0	V
V _{I(RF_IN)}	input voltage on pin RF_IN	DC, $V_{I(RF_IN)} < V_{CC} + 0.6 \text{ V}$	[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
P _i	input power	1575 MHz	<u>[1]</u> _	10	dBm

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Table 6. Limiting values ...continued

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
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature		-	150	°C
V _{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM) According to JEDEC standard 22-A114E	-	±2	kV
		Charged Device Model (CDM) According to JEDEC standard 22-C101B	-	±2	kV

^[1] Stressed with pulses of 200 ms in duration, with application circuit as in Figure 2.

6. Recommended operating conditions

Table 7. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		1.5	-	3.1	V
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+85	°C
$V_{I(ENABLE)}$	input voltage on pin ENABLE	OFF state	-	-	0.35	V
		ON state	0.8	-	-	V

7. Thermal characteristics

Table 8. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
$R_{th(j-sp)}$	thermal resistance from junction to solder point		217	K/W

8. Characteristics

Table 9. Characteristics at $V_{cc} = 1.8 \text{ V}$

f = 1575 MHz; V_{CC} = 1.8 V; $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ >= 0.8 V; P_i < -40 dBm; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor, see Figure 2; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$				
		$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$	-	3.5	-	mΑ
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$	-	8	-	mΑ
		$V_{I(ENABLE)} \le 0.35 \text{ V}$	-	-	1	μΑ
Gp	power gain	no jammer	-	17.0	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	-	17.5	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	-	19.0	-	dB

^[2] Warning: due to internal ESD diode protection, the applied DC voltage should not exceed V_{CC} + 0.6 V 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.

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Table 9. Characteristics at V_{cc} = 1.8 V ...continued

f = 1575 MHz; V_{CC} = 1.8 V; $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ >= 0.8 V; P_i < -40 dBm; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor, see <u>Figure 2</u>; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
RL_in	input return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	9	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	14	-	dB
RLout	output return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	13	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	11	-	dB
ISL	isolation			-	27	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i = -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer	[1]	-	0.60	-	dB
		$P_i = -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer	[2]	-	0.65	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	0.7	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	0.9	-	dB
P _{i(1dB)}	input power at 1 dB gain compression			-	-11.2	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz	[3]	-	0	-	dBm
t _{on}	turn-on time	time from $V_{I(\mbox{\footnotesize{ENABLE}})}$ ON, to 90 % of the gain		-	-	2	μS
t _{off}	turn-off time	time from $V_{I(\mbox{\footnotesize{ENABLE}})}$ OFF, to 10 % of the gain		-	-	1	μS

^[1] PCB losses are subtracted

Table 10. Characteristics at $V_{cc} = 2.85 \text{ V}$

f = 1575 MHz; V_{CC} = 2.85 V; $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ >= 0.8 V; P_i < -40 dBm; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor, see <u>Figure 2</u>; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(\text{ENABLE})} \ge 0.8 \text{ V}$					
		$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	3.6	-	mA
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	8.4	-	mA
		$V_{I(\text{ENABLE})} \leq 0.35 \text{ V}$		-	-	1	μΑ
Gp	power gain	no jammer		-	17.2	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$		-	18.0	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$		-	19.0	-	dB
RLin	input return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	9	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	15	-	dB
RLout	output return loss	$P_i < -40 \text{ dBm}$		-	13	-	dB
		$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$		-	11	-	dB
ISL	isolation			-	27	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i = -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer	[1]	-	0.60	-	dB
		$P_i = -40 \text{ dBm}$, no jammer	[2]	-	0.65	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	0.65	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20 \text{ dBm}; f_{jam} = 1850 \text{ MHz}$	[2]	-	0.9	-	dB

^[2] Including PCB losses

^[3] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$, $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm per carrier}$.

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Table 10. Characteristics at V_{cc} = 2.85 V ...continued

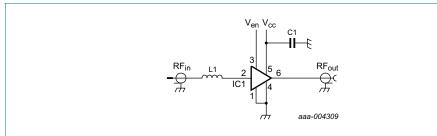
f = 1575 MHz; V_{CC} = 2.85 V; $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ >= 0.8 V; P_{I} < -40 dBm; T_{amb} = 25 °C; input matched to 50 Ω using a 5.6 nH inductor, see Figure 2; unless otherwise specified.

•							
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$P_{i(1dB)} \\$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 1575 MHz		-	-7.5	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	f = 1.575 GHz	[3]	-	6	-	dBm
t _{on}	turn-on time	time from $V_{I(\mbox{\footnotesize{ENABLE}})}$ ON, to 90 % of the gain		-	-	2	μS
t _{off}	turn-off time	time from $V_{I(\mbox{\footnotesize{ENABLE}})}$ OFF, to 10 % of the gain		-	-	1	μS

^[1] PCB losses are subtracted

9. Application information

9.1 GNSS LNA



For a list of components see $\underline{\text{Table 11}}$.

Fig 2. Schematics GNSS LNA evaluation board

Table 11. List of components

For schematics see Figure 2.

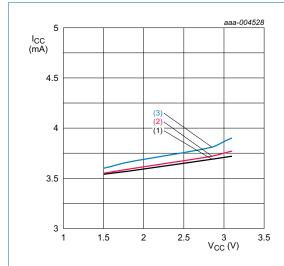
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Component	Description	Value	Remarks
C1	decoupling capacitor	1 nF	
IC1	BGU8006	-	NXP
L1	high quality matching inductor	5.6 nH	Murata LQW15A

^[2] Including PCB losses

^[3] $f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}$, $P_i = -20 \text{ dBm per carrier}$

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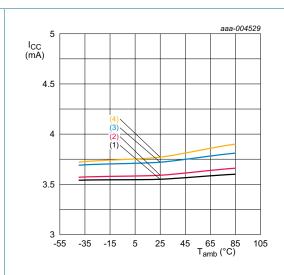
9.2 Graphs



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

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

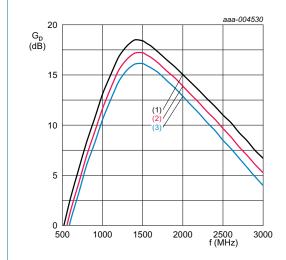
Fig 3. Supply current as a function of supply voltage; typical values



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

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

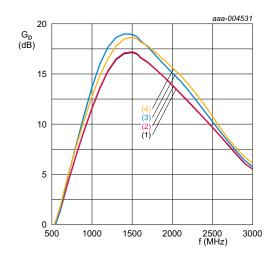
Fig 4. Supply current as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



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

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

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



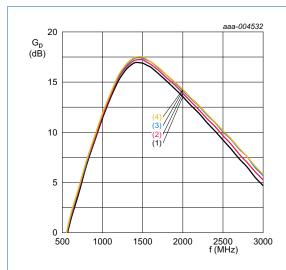
 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, V_{CC} = 1.8 \, V.$

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

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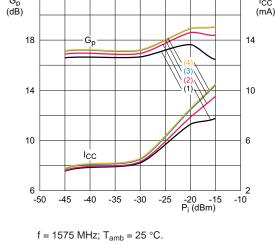
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$$
; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- (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 7. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values

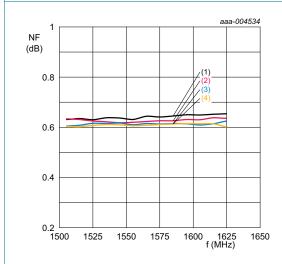


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- (1) $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

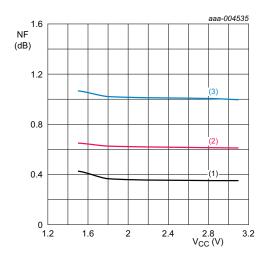
Fig 8. Power gain and supply current as function of input power; typical values



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 9. Noise figure as a function of frequency; typical values

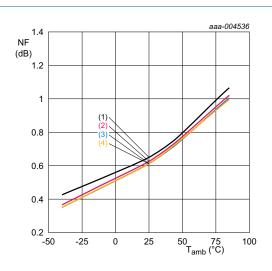


f = 1575 MHz; no jammer, including PCB losses.

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

Fig 10. Noise figure as a function of supply voltage; typical values

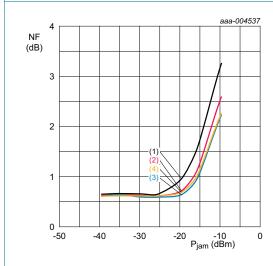
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f = 1575 MHz; no jammer, including PCB losses.

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

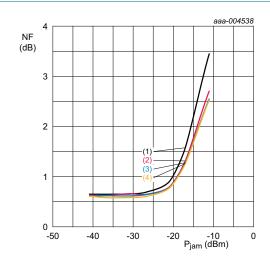
Fig 11. Noise figure as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



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

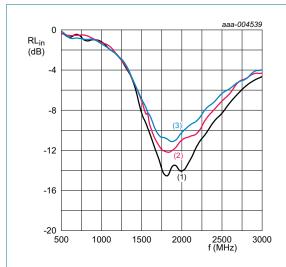


 f_{jam} = 1850 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C; f = 1575 MHz; including PCB losses.

- (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 13. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values

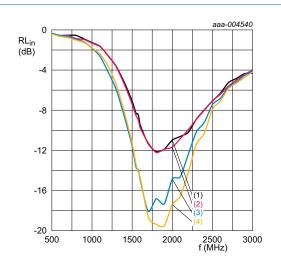
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}; V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$$

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

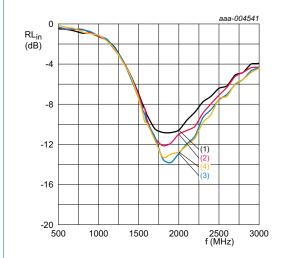
Fig 14. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °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) $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

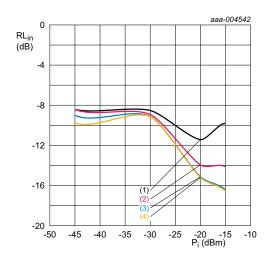
Fig 15. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

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

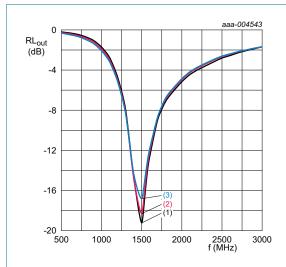


f = 1575 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

- (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 17. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values

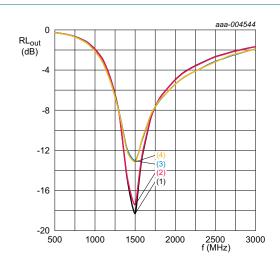
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$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$$
; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$.

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

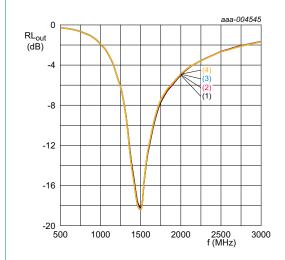
Fig 18. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °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) $P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$

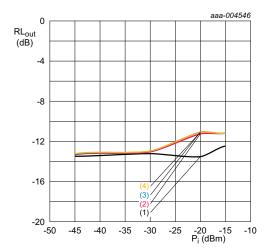
Fig 19. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

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

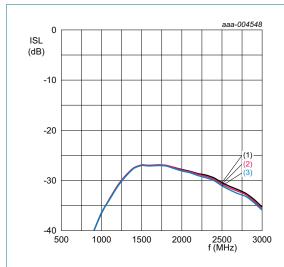


f = 1575 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

- (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 21. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values

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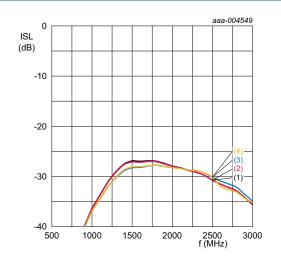
$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}; V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}.$$

(1)
$$T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(2)
$$T_{amb} = +25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(3)
$$T_{amb} = +85 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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



$$T_{amb}$$
 = 25 °C; V_{CC} = 1.8 V.

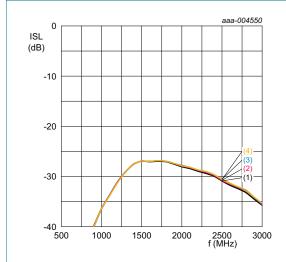
(1)
$$P_i = -45 \text{ dBm}$$

(2)
$$P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$$

(3)
$$P_i = -20 \text{ dBm}$$

(4)
$$P_i = -15 \text{ dBm}$$

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



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

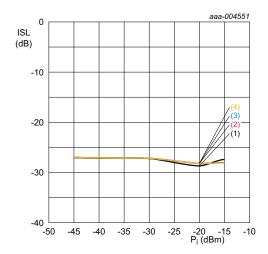
(1)
$$V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

(2)
$$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

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

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

Fig 24. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



f = 1575 MHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C.

(1)
$$V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

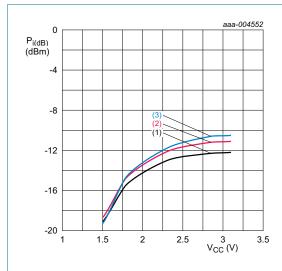
(2)
$$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

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

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

Fig 25. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values

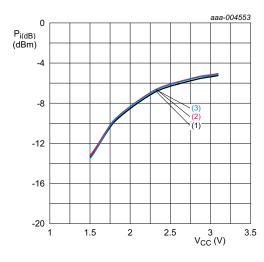
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f = 850 MHz.

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

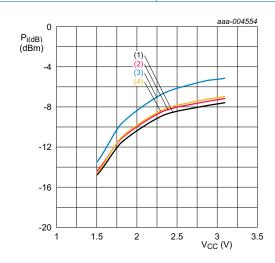
Fig 26. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



f = 1850 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

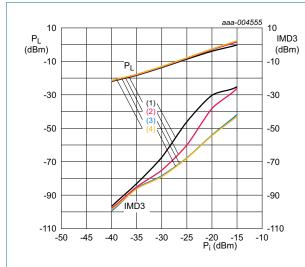


f = 1575 MHz.

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

Fig 28. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values

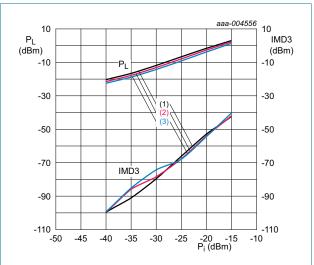
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 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$; $f = 1575 \, MHz$; $f_1 = 1713 \, MHz$; $f_2 = 1851 \, MHz$; P_i per carrier.

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

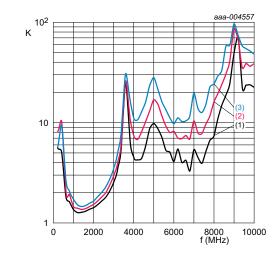
Fig 29. Output power and third order intermodulation distortion as function of input power; typical values



 $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}; f = 1575 \text{ MHz}; f_1 = 1713 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 1851 \text{ MHz}; P_i \text{ per carrier}.$

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

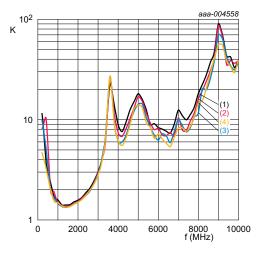
Fig 30. Output power and third order intermodulation distortion as function of input power; typical values



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

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

Fig 31. 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) $V_{CC} = 2.85 \text{ V}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.1 \text{ V}$

Fig 32. Rollett stability factor as a function of frequency; typical values

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10. Package outline

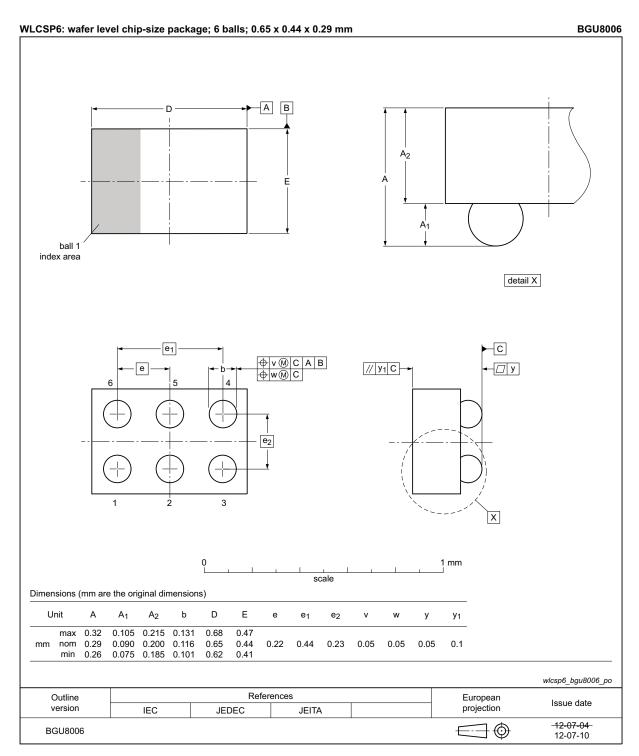


Fig 33. Package outline BGU8006 (WLCSP6)

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11. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
GLONASS	GLObal 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

12. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGU8006 v.3	20161117	Product data sheet	-	BGU8006 v.2
Modifications:	Table 5 on pag	e 3: several changes have be	en made.	
	 Figure 1 on pa 	ge 3: figure has been added.		
BGU8006 v.2	20121212	Product data sheet	-	BGU8006 v.1
Modifications:	 Table 1 on pag 	e 2: several changes have be	en made.	
	 Table 4 on pag 	e 3: removed 'code' in first rov	V.	
	 Table 6 on pag 	e 3: several changes have be	en made.	
	 Section 6 on page 	age 4: section has been added	d.	
	 Table 9 on pag 	e 4: several changes have be	en made.	
	Table 10 on pa	ge 5: several changes have be	een made.	
BGU8006 v.1	20120911	Preliminary data sheet	-	-

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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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