



BGU8009

SiGe:C low-noise amplifier MMIC for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and COMPASS and LTE B32

Rev. 7 — 20 July 2017

Product data sheet

1 General description

The BGU8009 is, also known as the GPS1201M, a Low-Noise Amplifier (LNA) for GNSS receiver and LTE Band 32 down link applications, available in a small plastic 6-pin extremely thin leadless package. The BGU8009 requires one external matching inductor and one external decoupling capacitor.

The BGU8009 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 dB gain at a noise figure of 0.65 dB. During high jamming power levels, resulting for example from a cellular transmit burst, it temporarily increases its bias current to improve sensitivity.

2 Features and benefits

- Covers full GNSS L1 band, from 1559 MHz to 1610 MHz and LTE band 32 from 1452 MHz to 1496 MHz
- GNSS:
 - Noise figure = 0.65 dB
 - Gain 18 dB
 - High input 1 dB compression point of -7 dBm
 - High out of band IP_{3i} of 6 dBm
- LTE B32:
 - Noise figure = 0.65 dB
 - Gain 20 dB
 - High input 1 dB compression point of -8.5 dBm
- Supply voltage 1.5 V to 3.1 V
- Optimized performance at low supply current of 4.2 mA
- Power-down mode current consumption < 1 μ A
- 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
- Available in a 6-pins leadless package 1.1 mm $\times$ 0.9 mm $\times$ 0.47 mm; 0.4 mm pitch: SOT1230
- 180 GHz transit frequency - SiGe:C technology
- Moisture sensitivity level 1



3 Applications

- Smart phones
- Feature phones
- Tablets
- Digital still cameras
- Digital video cameras
- RF front-end modules
- Complete GNSS modules
- Personal health applications

4 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data GNSS band L1

$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 2.85\text{ V}$; $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; input matched to $50\text{ }\Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor, see [Figure 34](#), unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		1.5	-	3.1	V
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$				
		• $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	2.6	4.4	6.5	mA
		• $P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	9	-	mA
G_p	power gain	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	16	17.8	20	dB
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	20.0	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$ [1]	-	0.65	1.2	dB
		$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$ [1]	-	0.70	1.25	dB
$P_{i(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-10	-	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.85\text{ V}$	-12.5	-7	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$ [2]	-	3	-	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.85\text{ V}$ [2]	-	6	-	dBm

[1] PCB losses are subtracted.

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

Table 2. Quick reference data LTE B32

$f = 1474\text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 2.8\text{ V}$; $P_i = -30\text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; input matched to $50\text{ }\Omega$ using a 9.1 nH inductor, see [Figure 34](#), unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		1.5	-	3.1	V
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$		4.4		mA
G_p	power gain			20		dB
NF	noise figure	[1]	-	0.65		dB
$P_{i(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$	-	-11	-	dBm

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		$V_{CC} = 2.8\text{ V}$		-8.5	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$ [2]	-	-7	-	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.8\text{ V}$ [2]	-	-6	-	dBm

[1] PCB losses are subtracted.

[2] $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $P_1 = -30\text{ dBm}$ per carrier.

5 Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

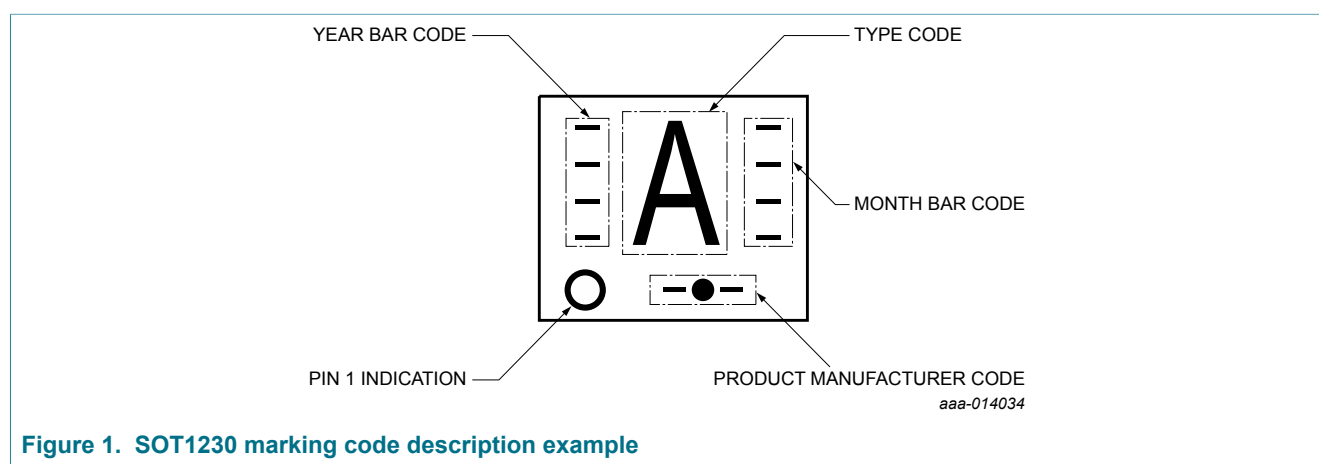
Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
BGU8009	XSON6	plastic very thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $1.1 \times 0.9 \times 0.47\text{ mm}$	SOT1230
OM7820	EVB	BGU8009 evaluation board, MMIC only	-
OM7824	EVB	BGU8009 evaluation board, front-end EVB	-
OM17066	EVB	BGU8009 evaluation board for LTE B32	-

6 Marking

Table 4. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
BGU8009	A

6.1 Marking code description



7 Block diagram

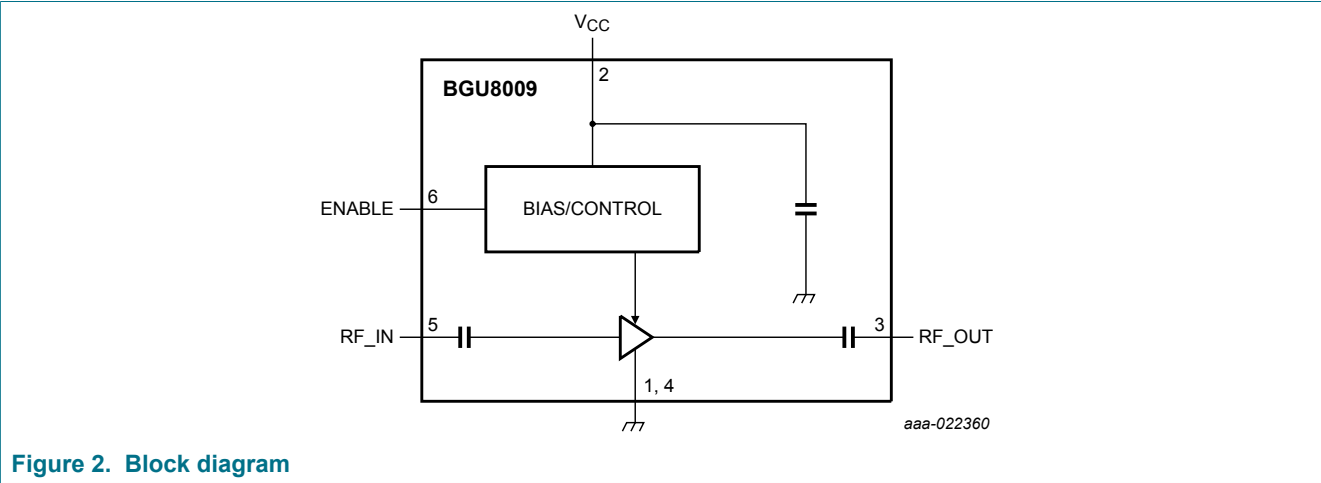


Figure 2. Block diagram

8 Pinning information

8.1 Pinning

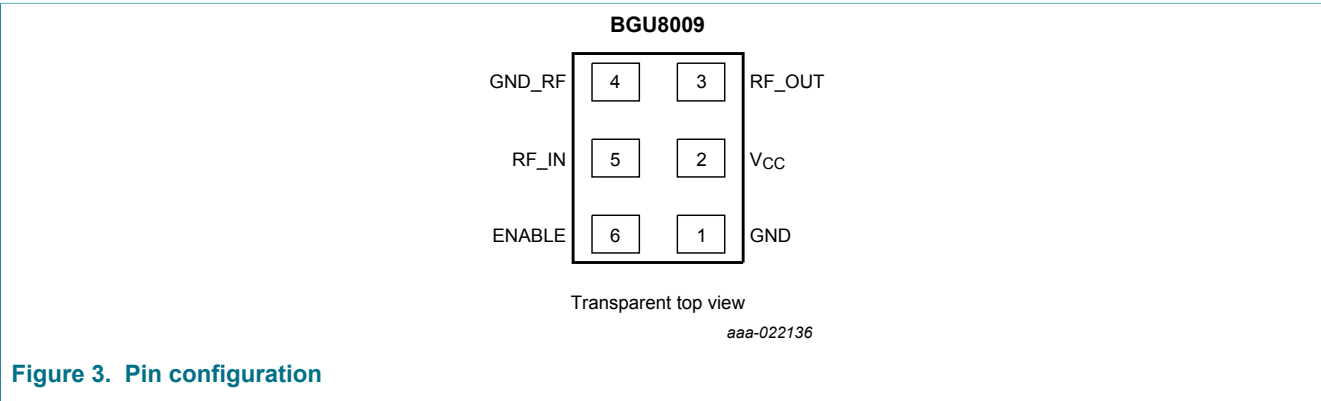


Figure 3. Pin configuration

8.2 Pin description

Table 5. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
GND	1	ground
V _{CC}	2	supply voltage
RF_OUT	3	RF output
GND_RF	4	RF ground
RF_IN	5	RF input
ENABLE	6	enable

9 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	[1]	-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, $V_{I(RF_IN)} < V_{CC} + 0.6$ 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 [1]	-	10	dBm
		1474 MHz [1]	-	10	dBm
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{sp} \leq 130$ °C	-	55	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
T_j	junction temperature		-	150	°C
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM) according to JEDEC standard JS-001-2010	-	±2	kV
		Charged Device Model (CDM) according to JEDEC standard JESD22-C101C	-	±1	kV

[1] Stressed with pulses of 200 ms in duration, with application circuit as in Figure 34.

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

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

10 Recommended operating conditions

Table 7. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	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	-	-	0.3	V
		ON state	0.8	-	-	V

11 Thermal characteristics

Table 8. Thermal characteristics

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

12 Characteristics GNSS band L1

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

$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$; $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; input matched to $50\text{ }\Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor, see [Figure 34](#), unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$				
		$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	2.3	4.2	6.2	mA
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	9	-	mA
		$V_{I(ENABLE)} \leq 0.3\text{ V}$	-	-	1	μA
G_p	power gain	no jammer	16	17.6	20	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20\text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850\text{ MHz}$	-	19.8	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20\text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850\text{ MHz}$	-	20.0	-	dB
RL_{in}	input return loss	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	-	9	-	dB
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	11	-	dB
RL_{out}	output return loss	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	-	15	-	dB
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	15	-	dB
ISL	isolation		-	37	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i = -40\text{ dBm}$; no jammer ^[1]	-	0.65	1.2	dB
		$P_i = -40\text{ dBm}$; no jammer ^{[2] [1]}	-	0.70	1.25	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]	-	1.2	-	dB
$P_{i(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	^[1]	-	-10	-	dBm
$IP3_i$	input third-order intercept point	^{[1] [3]}	-	3	-	dBm
		^{[1] [4]}	-	3	-	dBm
t_{on}	turn-on time	time from $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ ON to 90 % of the gain	-	-	2	μs
t_{off}	turn-off time	time from $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ OFF to 10 % of the gain	-	-	1	μs

[1] Guaranteed by device design; not tested in production.

[2] Including PCB losses.

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

[4] $f_1 = 1713\text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851\text{ MHz}$, $P_{i(1)} = -20\text{ dBm}$, $P_{i(2)} = -65\text{ dBm}$.

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

$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$; $V_{CC} = 2.85\text{ V}$; $V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$; $P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; input matched to $50\text{ }\Omega$ using a 5.6 nH inductor, see [Figure 34](#), unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8\text{ V}$				
		$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	2.6	4.4	6.5	mA
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	9	-	mA
		$V_{I(ENABLE)} \leq 0.3\text{ V}$	-	-	1	μA
G_p	power gain	no jammer	16	17.8	20	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20\text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 850\text{ MHz}$	-	20.0	-	dB
		$P_{jam} = -20\text{ dBm}$; $f_{jam} = 1850\text{ MHz}$	-	20.2	-	dB
RL_{in}	input return loss	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	-	9	-	dB
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	11	-	dB
RL_{out}	output return loss	$P_i < -40\text{ dBm}$	-	15	-	dB
		$P_i = -20\text{ dBm}$	-	15	-	dB
ISL	isolation		-	37	-	dB
NF	noise figure	$P_i = -40\text{ dBm}$; no jammer ^[1]	-	0.65	1.2	dB
		$P_i = -40\text{ dBm}$; no jammer ^{[2] [1]}	-	0.70	1.25	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]	-	1.2	-	dB
$P_{I(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	^[1]	-12.5	-7	-	dBm
IP3 _i	input third-order intercept point	^{[1] [3]}	0	6	-	dBm
		^{[1] [4]}	0	6	-	dBm
t_{on}	turn-on time	time from $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ ON to 90 % of the gain	-	-	2	μs
t_{off}	turn-off time	time from $V_{I(ENABLE)}$ OFF to 10 % of the gain	-	-	1	μs

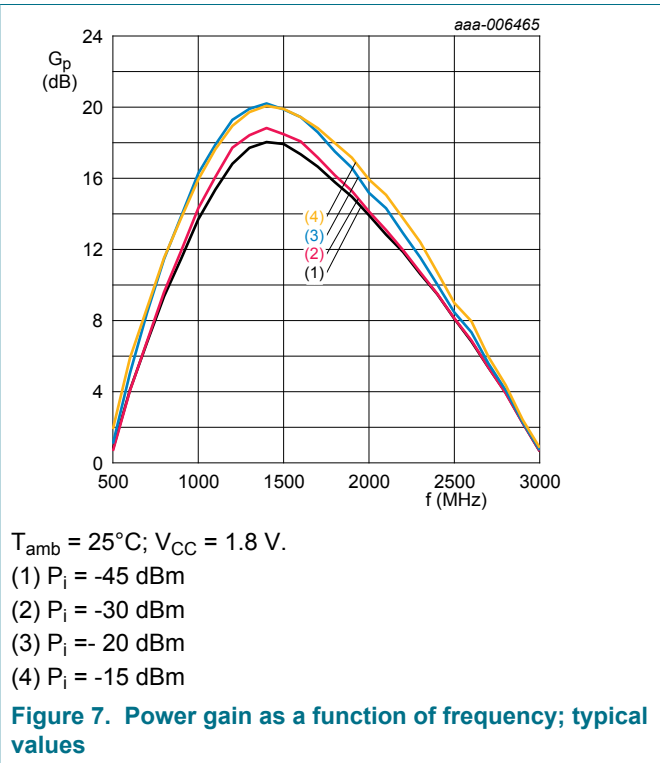
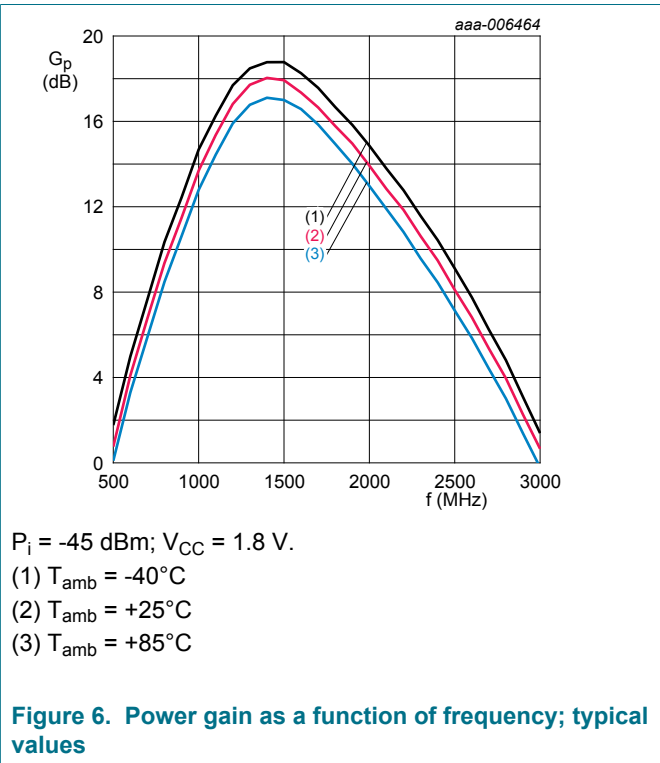
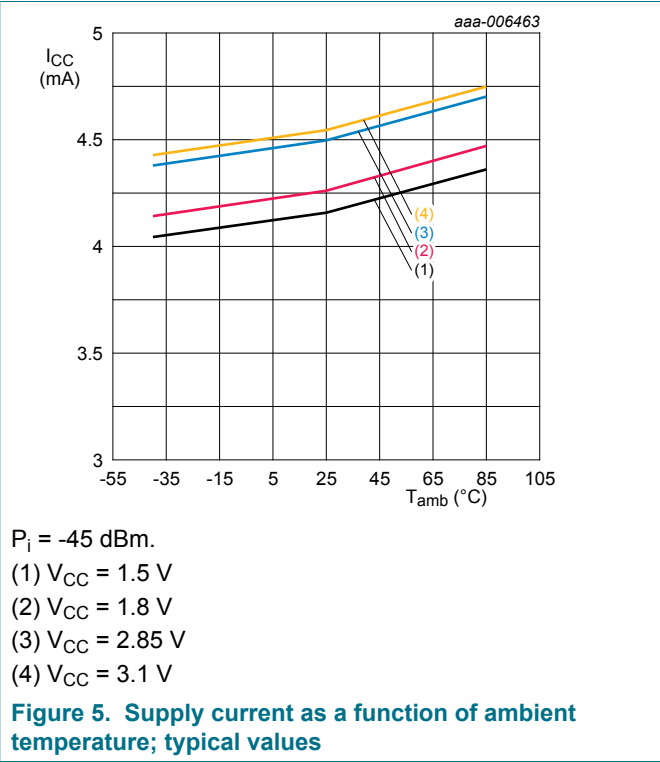
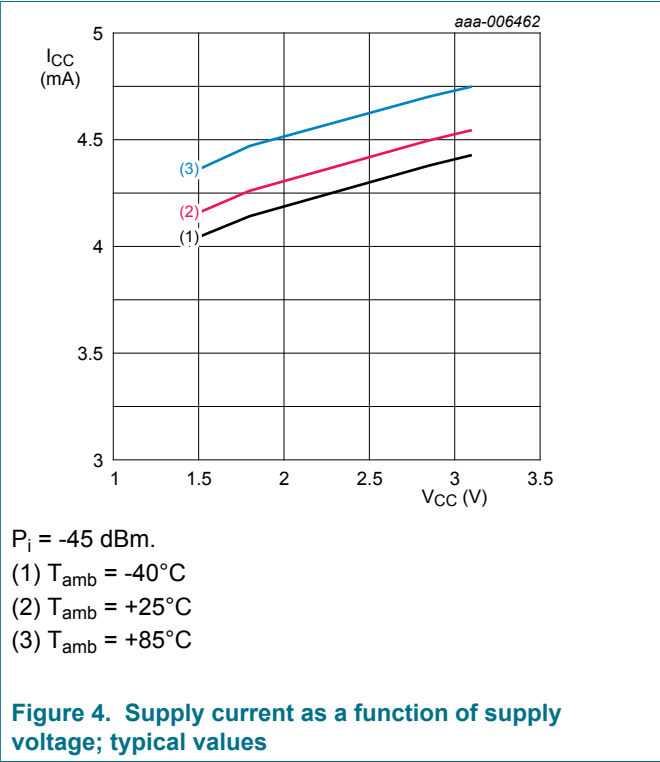
[1] Guaranteed by device design; not tested in production.

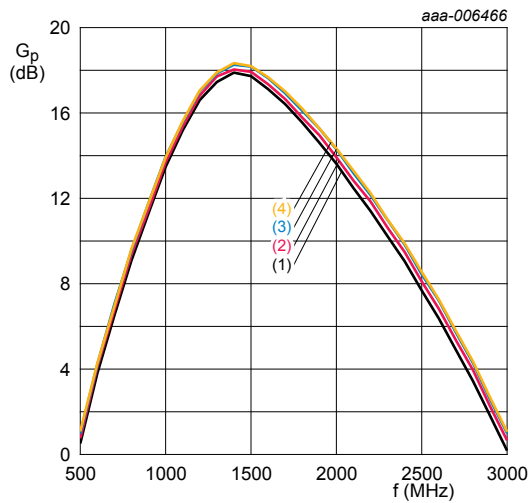
[2] Including PCB losses.

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

[4] $f_1 = 1713\text{ MHz}$; $f_2 = 1851\text{ MHz}$, $P_{i(1)} = -20\text{ dBm}$, $P_{i(2)} = -65\text{ dBm}$.

13 Graphs GNSS band L1

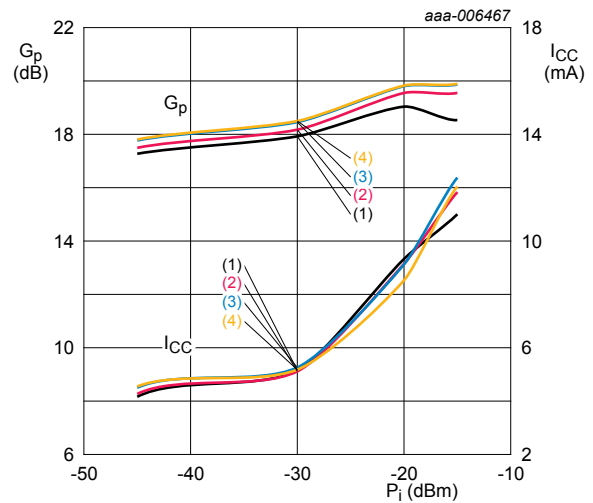




$P_i = -45$ dBm; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

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

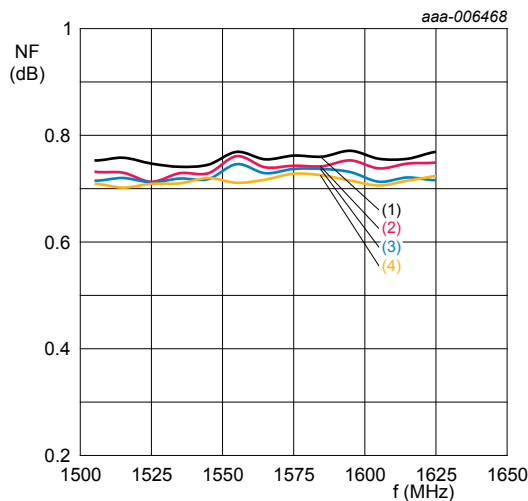
Figure 8. Power gain as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

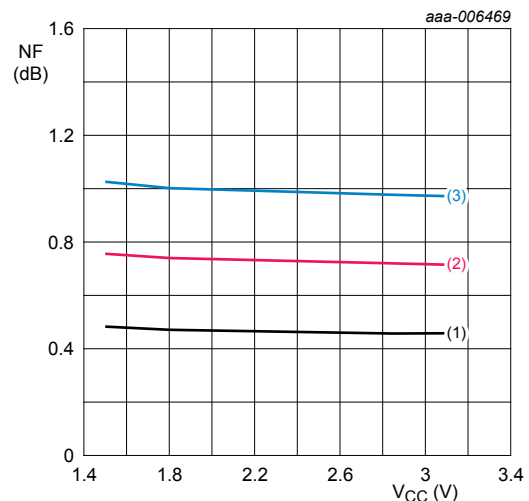
Figure 9. Power gain and supply current as function of input power; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; no jammer, including PCB losses.

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

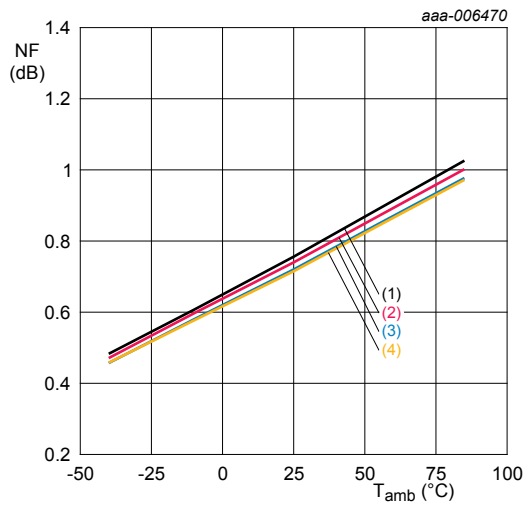
Figure 10. Noise figure as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

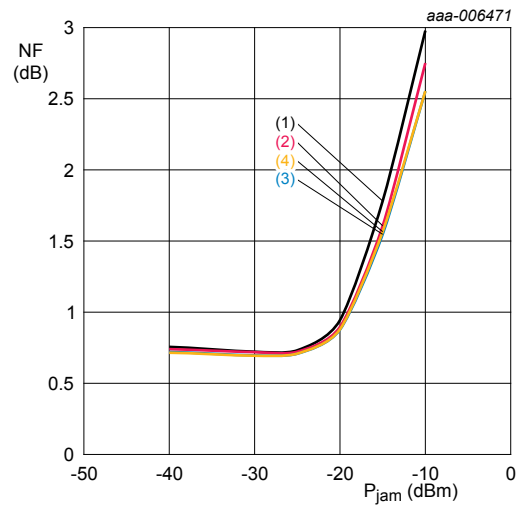
Figure 11. Noise figure as a function of supply voltage; typical values



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

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

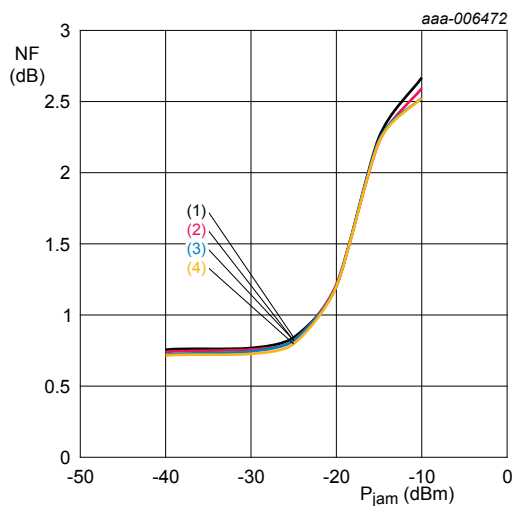
Figure 12. Noise figure as a function of ambient temperature; typical values



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

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

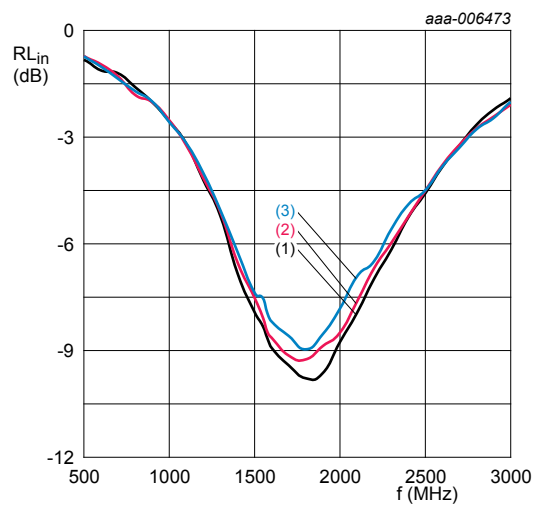
Figure 13. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

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

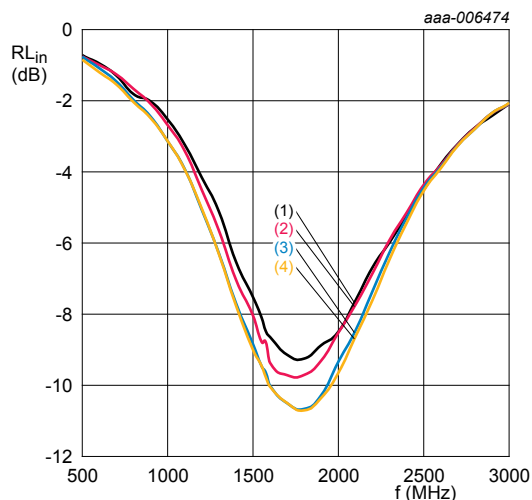
Figure 14. Noise figure as a function of jamming power; typical values



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

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

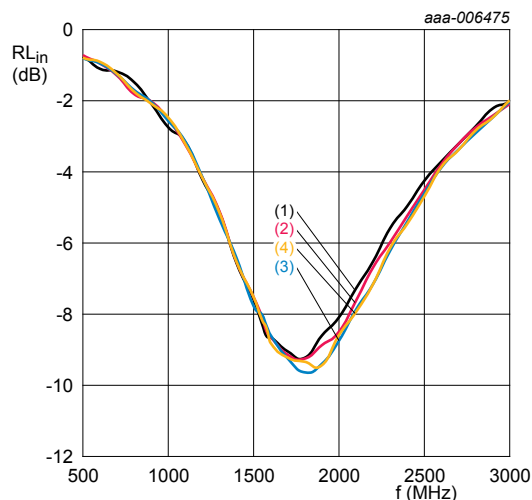
Figure 15. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

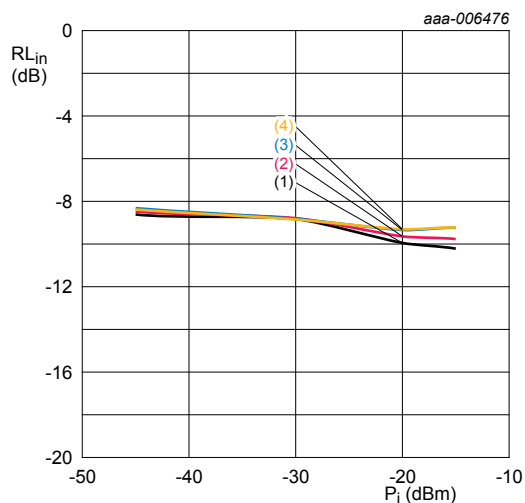
Figure 16. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

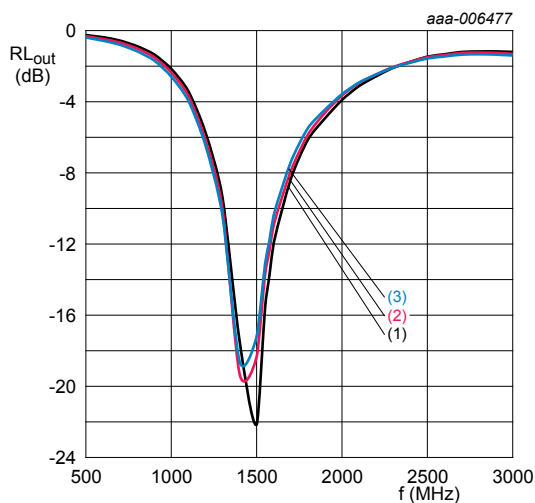
Figure 17. Input return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

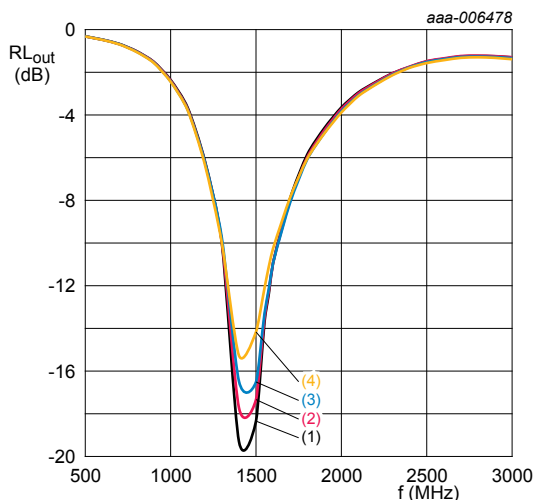
Figure 18. Input return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

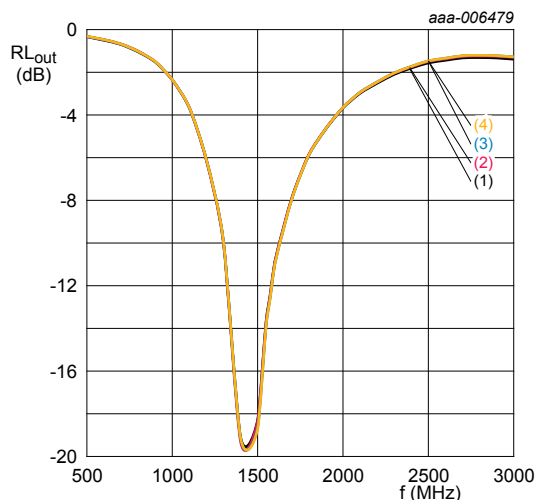
Figure 19. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

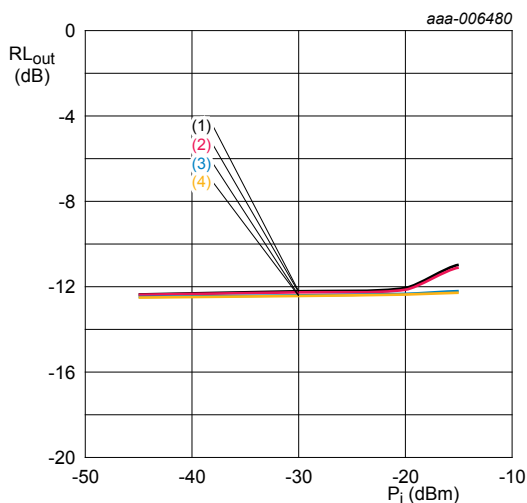
Figure 20. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

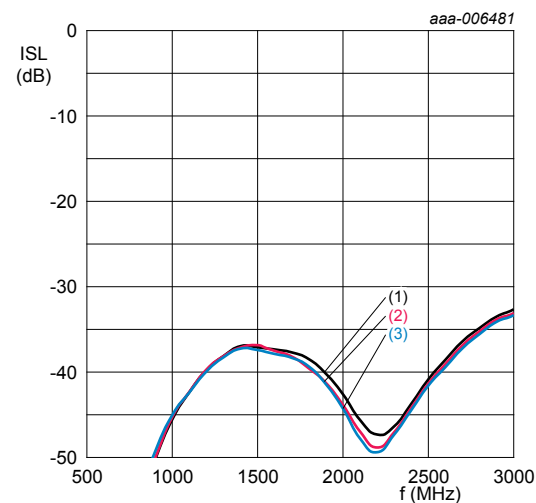
Figure 21. Output return loss as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

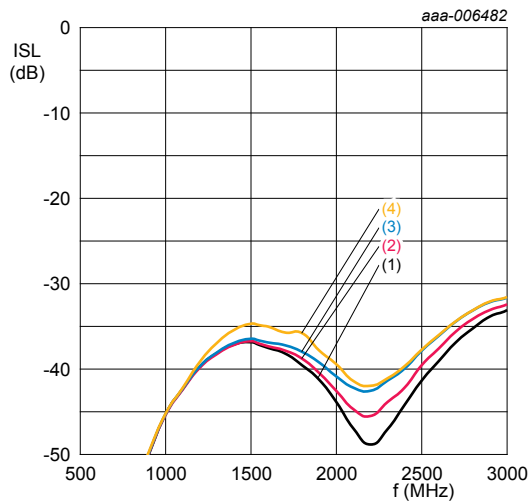
Figure 22. Output return loss as a function of input power; typical values



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

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

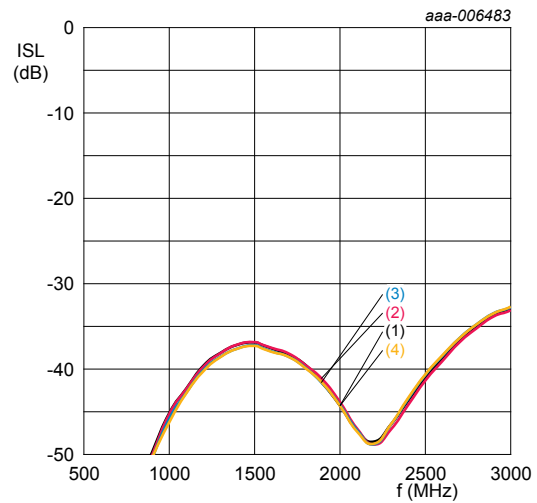
Figure 23. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

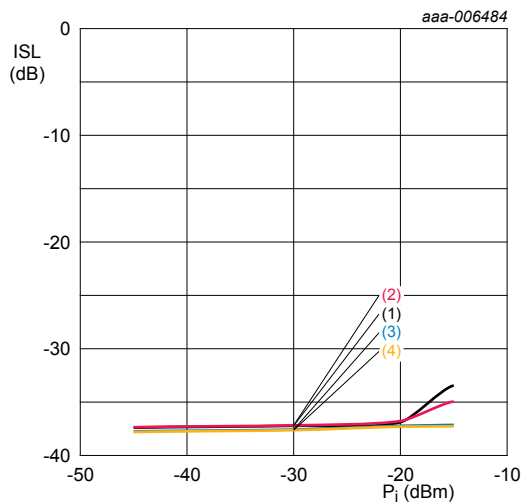
Figure 24. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

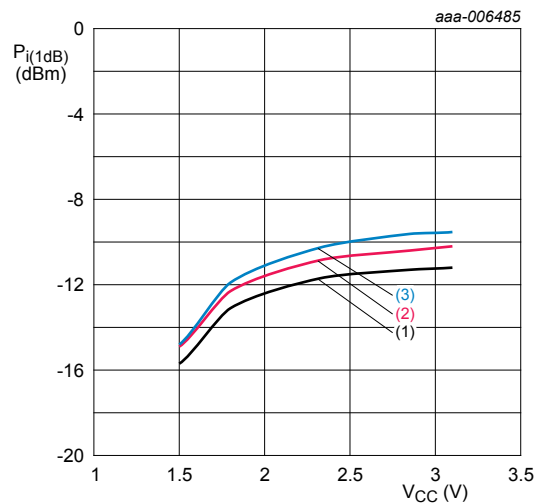
Figure 25. Isolation as a function of frequency; typical values



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

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

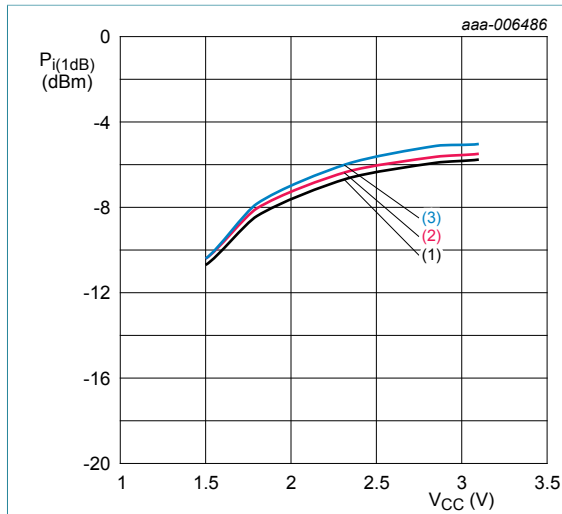
Figure 26. Isolation as a function of input power; typical values



$f = 850\text{ MHz}$.

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

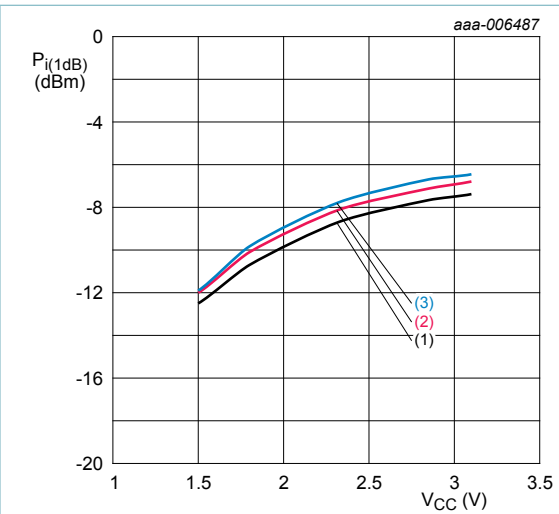
Figure 27. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



$f = 1850$ MHz.

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

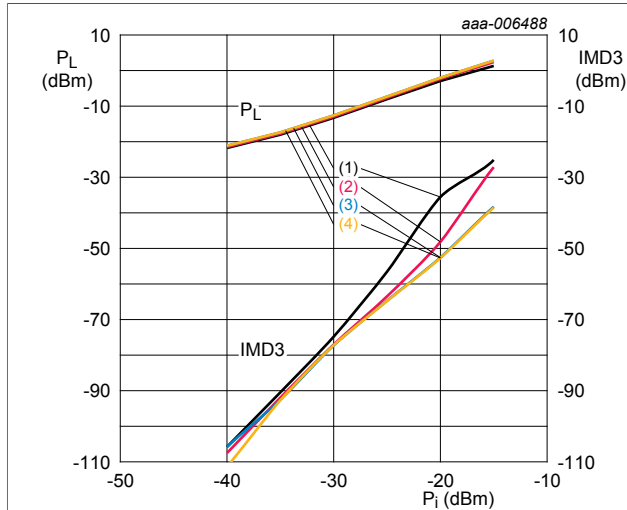
Figure 28. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



$f = 1575$ MHz.

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

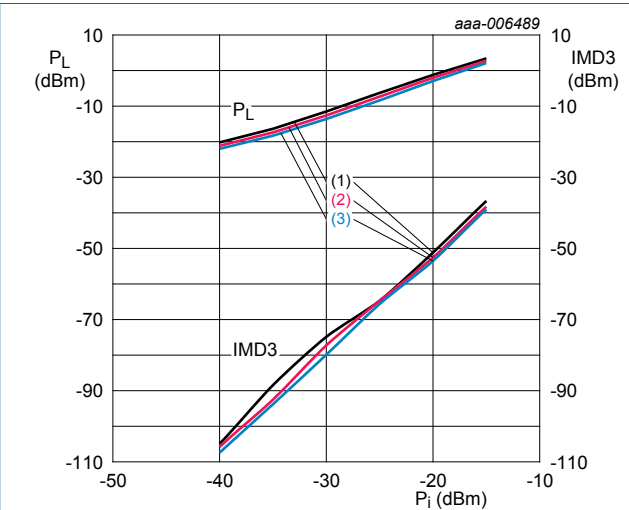
Figure 29. Input power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of supply voltage; typical values



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

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

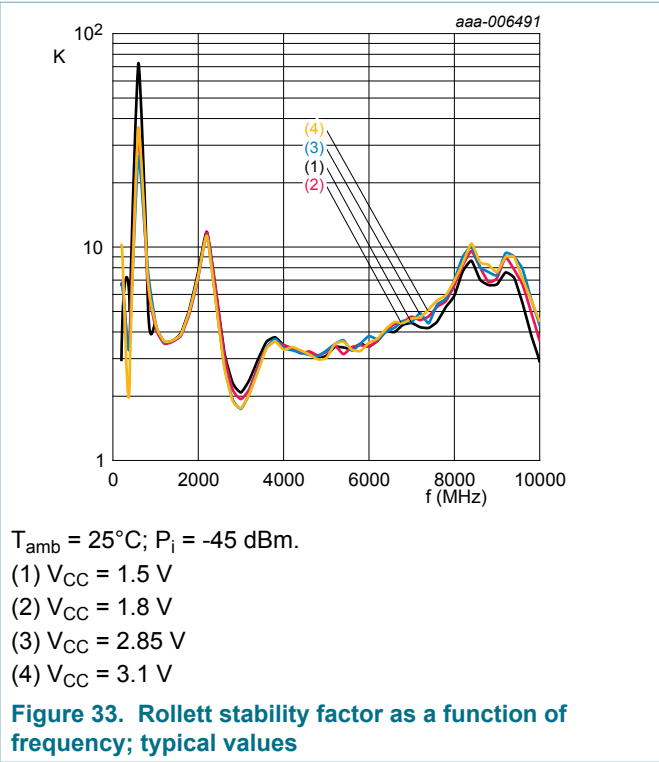
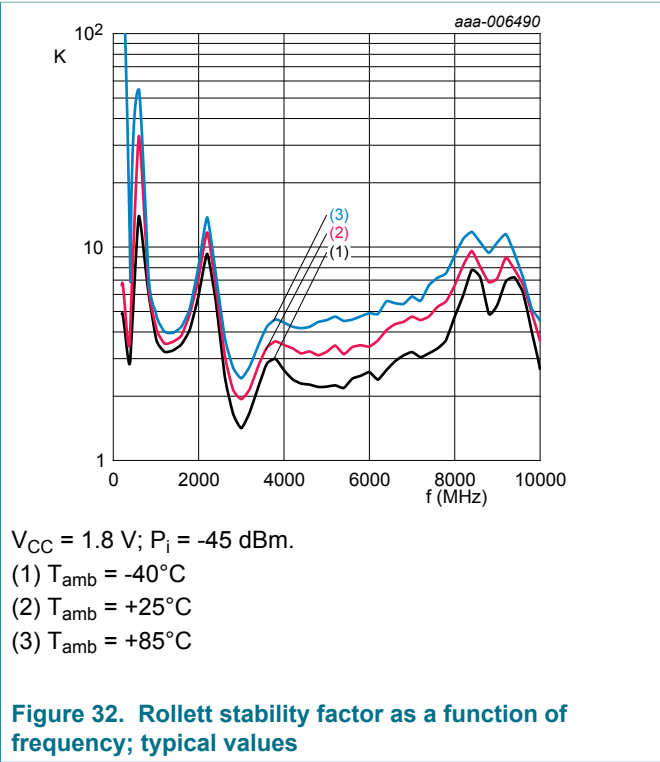
Figure 30. Output power and third order intermodulation distortion as function of input power; typical values



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

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

Figure 31. Output power and third order intermodulation distortion as function of input power; typical values



14 Characteristics LTE B32

Table 11. Characteristics

1474 MHz; $V_{CC} = 1.8$ V; $P_i = -30$ dBm; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; input matched 50 Ω using application diagram from [Table 13](#) and component values as in [Figure 34](#). Unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Gain Mode						
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8$ V	-	4.4		mA
G_p	power gain		-	20	-	dB
RL_{in}	input return loss		-	17.5	-	dB
RL_{out}	output return loss		-	23.5	-	dB
ISL	isolation		-	36	-	dB
NF	noise figure	[1] [2]	-	0.65	-	dBm
$P_{i(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	[2]	-	-11	-	dBm
$IP3_i$	input third-order intercept point	$\Delta f = 1$ MHz, $P_i = -30$ dBm [2] [3]	-	-7	-	dBm
t_{on}	turn-on time	Time from $V_{I(CTRL)}$ ON to 90 % of the gain	-	-	2	μ s
t_{off}	turn-off time	Time from $V_{I(CTRL)}$ OFF to 10 % of the gain	-	-	1	μ s
K	Rollett stability factor		1	-	-	-

[1] PCB losses are subtracted.

[2] Guaranteed by device design; not tested in production.

[3] $f_1 = 1474$ MHz, $f_2 = 1475$ MHz

Table 12. Characteristics

1474 MHz; $V_{CC} = 2.8$ V; $P_i = -30$ dBm; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; input matched 50 Ω using application diagram from [Table 13](#) and component values as in [Figure 34](#). Unless otherwise specified.

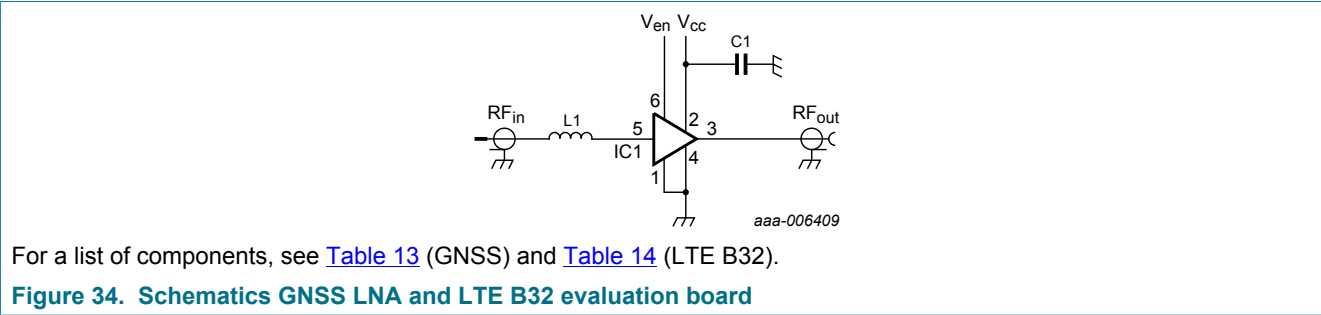
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Gain Mode						
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_{I(ENABLE)} \geq 0.8$ V	-	4.6		mA
G_p	power gain		-	20	-	dB
RL_{in}	input return loss		-	17.5	-	dB
RL_{out}	output return loss		-	23.5	-	dB
ISL	isolation		-	36	-	dB
NF	noise figure	[1] [2]	-	0.65	-	dB
$P_{i(1dB)}$	input power at 1 dB gain compression	[2]	-	-8.5	-	dBm
$IP3_i$	input third-order intercept point	$\Delta f = 1$ MHz, $P_i = -30$ dBm [2] [3]	-	-6		dBm

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t _{on}	turn-on time	Time from V _{I(CTRL)} ON to 90 % of the gain	-	-	2	µs
t _{off}	turn-off time	Time from V _{I(CTRL)} OFF to 10 % of the gain	-	-	1	µs
K	Rollett stability factor		1	-	-	-

[1] PCB losses are subtracted.
[2] Guaranteed by device design; not tested in production.
[3] f₁ = 1474 MHz, f₂ = 1475 MHz

15 Application information

15.1 GNSS and LTE B32 LNA



For a list of components, see [Table 13](#) (GNSS) and [Table 14](#) (LTE B32).
Figure 34. Schematics GNSS LNA and LTE B32 evaluation board

Table 13. List of components for GNSS applications
See [Figure 34](#) for schematics.

Component	Description	Value	Remarks
EVB	Evaluation Board	SOT1230 - EVB	EVB for GNSS application, NXP Semiconductors
C1	decoupling capacitor	1 nF	
IC1	BGU8009	-	NXP Semiconductors
L1	high-quality matching inductor	5.6 nH	GNSS band L1: 1559 < f < 1610 MHz Murata LQW15A

Table 14. List of components for LTE B32 applications

See [Figure 34](#) for schematics.

Component	Description	Value	Remarks
EVB	Evaluation Board	OM17025 (SOT1230, SOT1232)	EVB for LTE application, NXP Semiconductors
C1	decoupling capacitor	1 nF	
IC1	BGU8009	-	NXP Semiconductors
L1	high-quality matching inductor	9.1 nH	LTE band 32 L1: 1452 < f < 1496 MHz Murata LQW15A

GNSS: See application note AN11288 for details. LTE B32: See application note AN11986.

16 Package outline

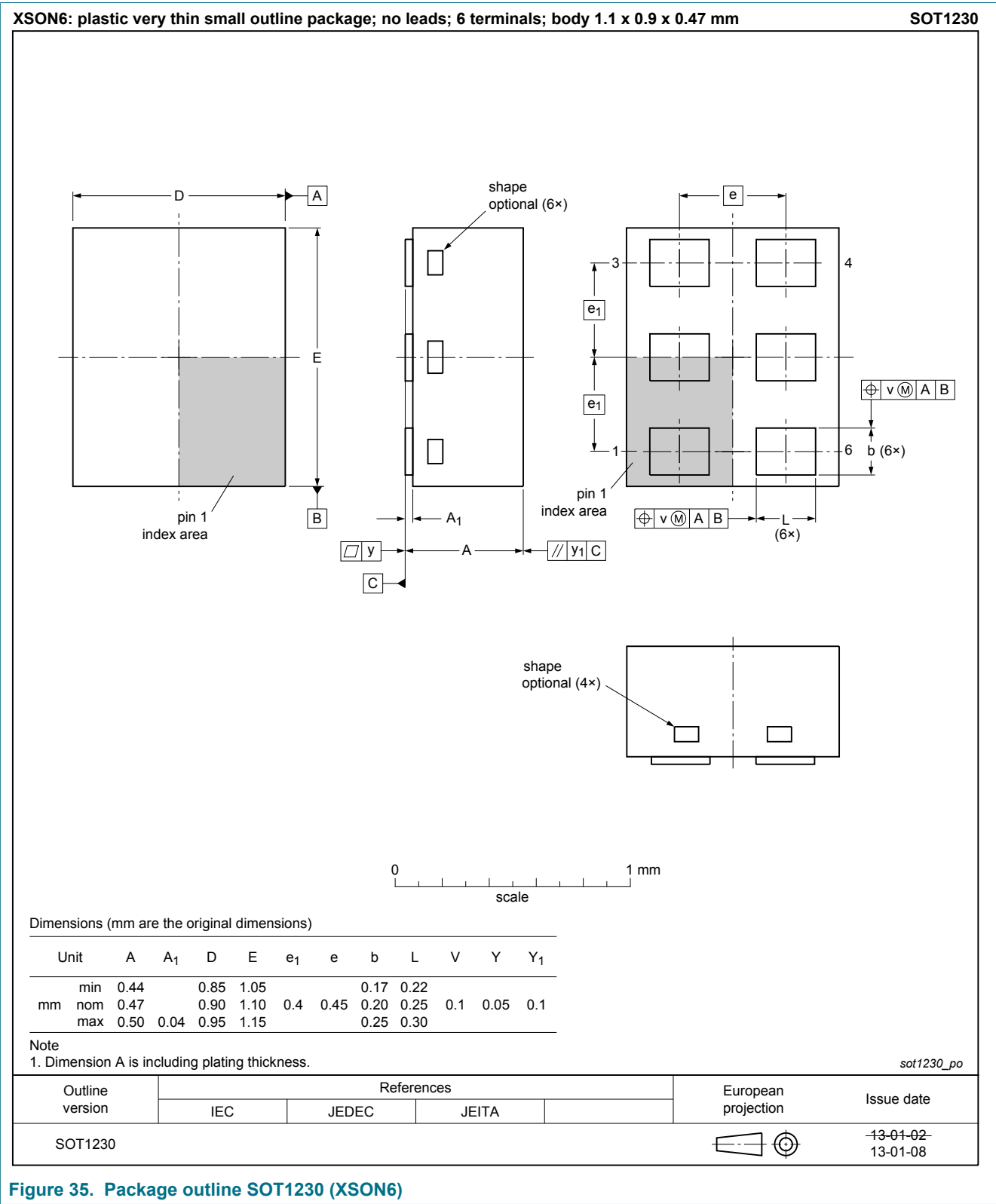


Figure 35. Package outline SOT1230 (XSON6)

17 Handling information



Figure 36. 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.

18 Abbreviations

Table 15. 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

19 Revision history

Table 16. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGU8009 v.7	20170720	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.6
Modifications:	• Section 1 "General description" on page 1: added GPS1201M according to our new naming convention • Section 2 "Features and benefits" on page 1: added LTE B32 characteristics • Section 14 "Characteristics LTE B32" on page 16 added • Table 13 added EVB			
BGU8009 v.6	20170118	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.5
Modifications:	• Section 1: added GPS1201M according to our new naming convention			
BGU8009 v.5	20160405	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.4
Modifications:	• updated Figure 2 "Block diagram" on page 3			
BGU8009 v.4	20160316	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.3
Modifications:	• updated Table 8 on page 5 and Table 9 on page 6			
BGU8009 v.3	20141001	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.2
Modifications:	• Section 6.1 on page 3: Section has been added.			
BGU8009 v.2	20130619	Product data sheet	-	BGU8009 v.1
BGU8009 v.1	20130201	Product data sheet	-	-

20 Legal information

20.1 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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SiGe:C low-noise amplifier MMIC for GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and COMPASS and LTE B32

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