BGA2851

MMIC wideband amplifier

Rev. 3 — 13 July 2015

Product data sheet

1. Product profile

1.1 General description

Silicon Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit (MMIC) wideband amplifier with internal matching circuit in a 6-pin SOT363 plastic SMD package.

1.2 Features and benefits

- Internally matched to 50 Ω
- A gain of 24.8 dB at 950 MHz
- Output power at 1 dB gain compression = -1 dBm
- Supply current = 7.0 mA at a supply voltage of 5 V
- Reverse isolation > 33 dB up to 2150 MHz
- Good linearity with low second order and third order products
- Noise figure = 3.2 dB at 950 MHz
- Unconditionally stable (K > 1)
- No output inductor required

1.3 Applications

- LNB IF amplifiers
- General purpose low noise wideband amplifier for frequencies between DC and 2.2 GHz

2. Pinning information

Table 1. Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	V _{CC}		
2, 5	GND2	654	
3	RF_OUT		6-
4	GND1	0	4 2,5
6	RF_IN	<u> </u> 1	4 2,5 /// /// sym052
			Symooz



MMIC wideband amplifier

3. Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number	Package	Package						
	Name	Description	Version					
BGA2851	-	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363					

4. Marking

Table 3. Marking

Type number	Marking code	Description
BGA2851	MC*	* = - : made in Hong Kong
		* = p : made in Hong Kong
		* = W : made in China
		* = t : made in Malaysia

5. Limiting values

Table 4. 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	+7.0	V
I _{CC}	supply current		-	36	mA
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	T _{sp} = 90 °C	-	200	mW
T _{stg}	storage temperature		-40	+125	°C
Tj	junction temperature		-	125	°C
P _{drive}	drive power		-	+10	dBm

6. Thermal characteristics

Table 5. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R _{th(j-sp)}	thermal resistance from junction to solder point	$P_{tot} = 200 \text{ mW}; T_{sp} = 90 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	300	K/W

7. Characteristics

Table 6. Characteristics

 $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}; Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega; P_i = -40 \text{ dBm}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}; measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
I _{CC}	supply current		6.1	7.0	7.8	mΑ

BGA2851

MMIC wideband amplifier

 Table 6.
 Characteristics ...continued

 $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V; } Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega; P_i = -40 \text{ dBm; } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C; measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.}$

Gp power gain f = 250 MHz 22.6 23.2 23.7 dB f = 950 MHz 24.1 24.8 25.5 dB RL _{In} input return loss f = 250 MHz 13.1 15.6 17.0 dB RL _{out} input return loss f = 250 MHz 11.1 14.2 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 250 MHz 11.1 14.2 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 250 MHz 11.1 14.2 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 2150 MHz 11.1 14.2 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 2150 MHz 11.1 14.0 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 2150 MHz 11.1 14.0 20.0 dB RL _{out} output return loss f = 2150 MHz 11.1 14.0 40.0 dB RL _{out} f = 2150 MHz 40.0 61.0 81.0 40.0 41.0 40.0 dB ISS Male f = 250 MHz <t< th=""><th>Symbol</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Conditions</th><th>Min</th><th>Тур</th><th>Max</th><th>Unit</th></t<>	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
RL	Gp	power gain	f = 250 MHz	22.6	23.2	23.7	dB
RL Input return loss			f = 950 MHz	24.1	24.8	25.5	dB
F 950 MHz 22 24 27 dB f 2150 MHz 11 14 20 dB dB 4 2150 MHz 15 19 24 dB dB dB dB dB dB dB d			f = 2150 MHz	23.1	24.6	26	dB
RL_out F = 2150 MHz	RLin	input return loss	f = 250 MHz	13	15	17	dB
RLout Dutput return loss f = 250 MHz 15 19 24 dB f = 950 MHz 12 13 14 dB f = 2150 MHz 11 14 17 dB dB f = 2150 MHz 11 14 17 dB dB dB f = 250 MHz 44 45 47 dB dB f = 250 MHz 44 45 47 dB dB f = 2150 MHz 44 45 47 dB dB f = 2150 MHz 35 37 40 dB dB dB dB dB dB dB d			f = 950 MHz	22	24	27	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	11	14	20	dB
F 2150 MHz	RL _{out}	output return loss	f = 250 MHz	15	19	24	dB
Solution			f = 950 MHz	12	13	14	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	11	14	17	dB
F = 2150 MHz S S S S S S S S S	ISL	isolation	f = 250 MHz	40	61	81	dB
NF			f = 950 MHz	44	45	47	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	35	37	40	dB
F = 2150 MHz	NF	noise figure	f = 250 MHz	3.5	4.0	4.5	dB
B-3dB −3 dB bandwidth 3 dB below gain at 1 GHz 2.7 2.9 3.1 GHz K Rollett stability factor f = 250 MHz 19 29 39 19 F = 950 MHz 3 3 4 1 1.9 2.9 1 PL(sat) saturated output power f = 250 MHz -2 -1 0 dBm f = 950 MHz -3 -1 0 dBm f = 950 MHz -4 -3 -2 dBm F = 250 MHz -4 -3 -3 dBm f = 950 MHz -4 -3 -3 dBm f = 250 MHz -4 -3 -3 dBm f = 250 MHz -4 -3 -3 dBm f = 250 MHz f = 250 MHz f = 250 MHz -17 -15 -13 dBm IP3 output third-or			f = 950 MHz	2.8	3.2	3.6	dB
Rollett stability factor f = 250 MHz f = 950 MHz f = 2150 MHz f = 2150 MHz f = 250 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	2.6	3.0	3.5	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 950 \text{MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{MHz} \\ f = 950 \text{MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{MHz} \\ f =$	B _{-3dB}	-3 dB bandwidth	3 dB below gain at 1 GHz	2.7	2.9	3.1	GHz
$ \begin{array}{c} F = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & 1 & 1.9 & 2.9 \\ F = 250 \ \text{MHz} & -2 & -1 & 0 & dBm \\ F = 950 \ \text{MHz} & -3 & -1 & 0 & dBm \\ F = 950 \ \text{MHz} & -3 & -1 & 0 & dBm \\ F = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & -4 & -3 & -2 & dBm \\ F = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & -4 & -3 & -3 & dBm \\ F = 250 \ \text{MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dBm \\ F = 950 \ \text{MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dBm \\ F = 950 \ \text{MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dBm \\ F = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 & dBm \\ F = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 & dBm \\ F = 250 \ \text{MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 & dBm \\ F = 250 \ \text{MHz} & -2.5 & 1.5 &$	K	Rollett stability factor	f = 250 MHz	19	29	39	
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} $			f = 950 MHz	3	3	4	
$ \begin{array}{c} $			f = 2150 MHz	1	1.9	2.9	
$ \begin{array}{c} $	P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz	-2	-1	0	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(1d)} \\ P_{L(1$			f = 950 MHz	-3	-1	0	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -4.5 \\ -5.5 \\ -4.5 \\ -3.5 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -3.5 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \end{array} $ input third-order intercept point $ \begin{array}{c} P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -17 \\ -15 \\ -13 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -13 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} IP3_0 \\ IP3_0 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{output third-order intercept point} \\ P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_2 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_3 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_4 = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_3 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_3 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_3 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_3 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_4 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{11} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{21} = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{12} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{21} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{12} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{21} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{12} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{22} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{13} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{23} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{14} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{24} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{24} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{25} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{15} =$			f = 2150 MHz	-4	-3	-2	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} & \text{input third-order intercept point} & P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & -17 & -15 & -13 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline & f_{1H$	P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz	-4	-3	-3	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} \\ \text{Input third-order intercept point} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -19 \\ -17 \\ -15 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -17 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} $			f = 950 MHz	-4.5	-3.5	-1.5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & -17 & -15 & -13 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline \\ IP3_O \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $			f = 2150 MHz	-5.5	-4.5	-3.5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \\ IP3_O \\ $	IP3 _I	input third-order intercept point	P _{drive} = -43 dBm (for each tone)				
$ \begin{array}{c} & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dBm} \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & $			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	-17	-15	-13	dBm
			f ₁ = 950 MHz; f ₂ = 951 MHz	-19	-17	-15	dBm
			f ₁ = 2150 MHz; f ₂ = 2151 MHz	-23	-20	-17	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{L(2H)} & \text{second harmonic output power} & P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} & & & & & \\ f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline \Delta IM2 & \text{second-order intermodulation distance} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & & & & & \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline \end{array} $	IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	P _{drive} = -43 dBm (for each tone)				
$f_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \qquad 2.5 \qquad 5.5 \qquad 8.5 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $P_{\text{L(2H)}} \qquad \text{second harmonic output power} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -40 \text{ dBm} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	6	8	10	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} {\sf P_{L(2H)}} \\ {\sf P_{L(2H)}} \\ \\ {\sf Second harmonic output power} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 250 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 500 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 1900 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 250 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ MHz; f_{2H} = 950 \ MHz} \\ \\ {\sf Int_{H} = 950 \ M$			f ₁ = 950 MHz; f ₂ = 951 MHz	6	8	10	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -65 \qquad -63 \qquad -61 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -51 \qquad -50 \qquad -48 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 2150 MHz; f ₂ = 2151 MHz	2.5	5.5	8.5	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -65 \qquad -63 \qquad -61 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -51 \qquad -50 \qquad -48 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$	P _{L(2H)}	second harmonic output power	P _{drive} = -40 dBm				
			f _{1H} = 250 MHz; f _{2H} = 500 MHz	-65	-63	-61	dBm
$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz}$ 41 42 42 dBc			f _{1H} = 950 MHz; f _{2H} = 1900 MHz	–51	-50	-48	dBm
	ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance					
	l		f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	41	42	42	dBc
				42	42	43	dBc

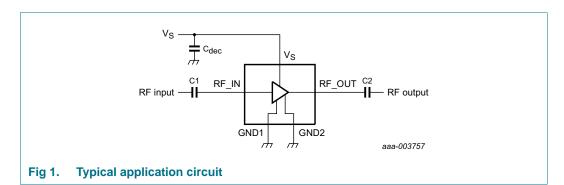
MMIC wideband amplifier

8. Application information

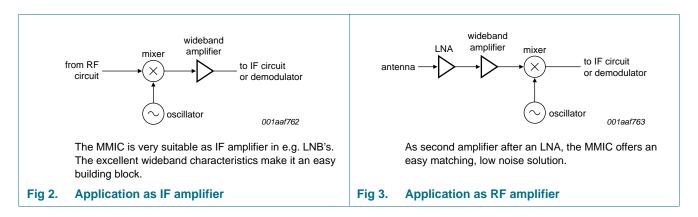
<u>Figure 1</u> shows a typical application circuit for the BGA2851 MMIC. The device is internally matched to $50~\Omega$, and therefore does not need any external matching. The value of the input and output DC blocking capacitors C2 and C3 should not be more than 100 pF for applications above 100 MHz. However, when the device is operated below 100 MHz, the capacitor value should be increased.

The location of the 470 pF supply decoupling capacitor (C_{dec}) can be precisely chosen for optimum performance.

The PCB top ground plane, connected to pins 2, 4 and 5 must be as close as possible to the MMIC, preferably also below the MMIC. When using via holes, use multiple via holes as close as possible to the MMIC.



8.1 Application examples



8.2 Tables

Table 7. Supply current over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
I _{CC}	supply current	V _{CC} = 4.5 V	6.40	6.00	5.60	mA
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	7.10	6.70	6.30	mA
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	7.80	7.40	7.00	mA

BGA2851

MMIC wideband amplifier

Table 8. Second harmonic output power over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)		Unit	
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{L(2H)}	second harmonic output power	$f = 250 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-58	-63	-65	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-59	-63	-65	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-59	-62	-64	dBm
		f = 950 MHz; P _{drive} = -40 dBm				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-48	-51	-54	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-47	-50	-53	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-47	-49	-53	dBm

Table 9. Input power at 1 dB gain compression over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{i(1dB)}	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-26	-26	-26	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-26	-26	-26	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-25	-26	-26	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-27	-27	-27	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-30	-29	-29	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-30	-29	-29	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-30	-30	-30	dBm

MMIC wideband amplifier

Table 10. Output power at 1 dB gain compression over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	(°C)		Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-4	-5	-5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-3	-3	-4	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-2	-3	-3	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-3.5	-4.5	-5.5	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	-2.5	-3.5	-4.5	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-1.5	-2.5	-3.5	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-4.5	-5.5	-7.5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-3.5	-4.5	-6.5	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-2.5	-4.5	-5.5	dBm

Table 11. Saturated output power over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	ns T _{amb} (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-1	-2	-3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	0	-1	-2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	+1	0	-1	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-2	-2	-3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-1	-1	-2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	1	0	0	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-3	-4	-5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	-2	-3	-5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	-1	-3	-4	dBm

MMIC wideband amplifier

Table 12. Second-order intermodulation distance over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	47	42	36	dBc
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	48	42	37	dBc
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	48	42	38	dBc
		$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	45	44	36	dBc
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	49	42	36	dBc
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	47	41	36	dBc

Table 13. Output third-order intercept point over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	T _{amb} (°C)		
			-40	+25	+85	
IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	9	7	5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	10	8	7	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	11	9	8	dBm
		$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	8	6	5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	10	8	6	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	11	9	7	dBm
		$f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	6	4	2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.0 V	7.5	5.5	3.5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 5.5 V	8	6	4	dBm

Table 14. –3 dB bandwidth over temperature and supply voltages *Typical values*.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°	Unit		
			-40	+25	+85	
B _{-3dB} -3 d	-3 dB bandwidth	$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	3.02	2.87	2.69	GHz
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	3.05	2.90	2.72	GHz
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	3.07	2.92	2.74	GHz

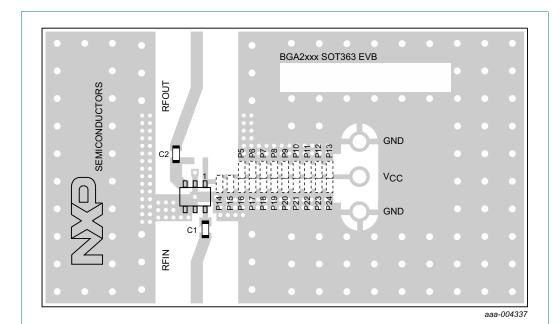
BGA2851

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MMIC wideband amplifier

9. Test information



For decoupling a decoupling capacitor (C_{dec}) is used on one of the positions of P5 to P24. The results mentioned in this data sheet have been obtained using the decoupling capacitor C_{dec} on position P22. The distance between the center of pin 1 and the center of position P22 is 7.43 mm.

Fig 4. PCB layout and demo board with components

Table 15. List of components used for the typical application

Component	Description	Value	Dimensions	Remarks
C1, C2	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	470 pF	0603	X7R RF coupling capacitor
P5 to P24 [1]	position for multilayer ceramic chip capacitor C _{dec}	470 pF	0603	X7R RF decoupling capacitor
IC1	BGA2851 MMIC	-	SOT363	

[1] For decoupling a decoupling capacitor (C_{dec}) is used on one of the positions of P5 to P24. The results mentioned in this data sheet have been obtained using the decoupling capacitor C_{dec} on position P22.

MMIC wideband amplifier

10. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363

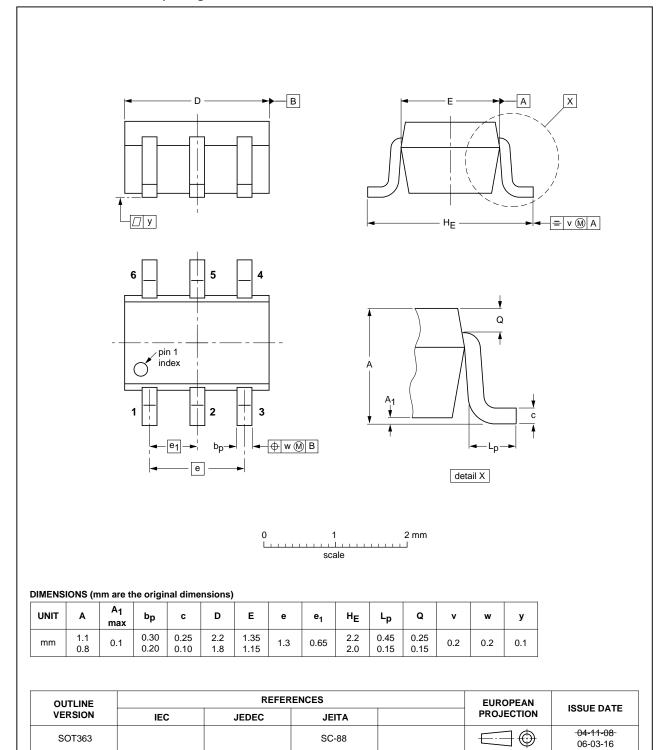


Fig 5. Package outline SOT363

BGA2851

MMIC wideband amplifier

11. Abbreviations

Table 16. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
IF	Intermediate Frequency
LNA	Low-Noise Amplifier
LNB	Low-Noise Block converter
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
SMD	Surface Mounted Device

12. Revision history

Table 17. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGA2851 v.3	20150713	Product data sheet	-	BGA2851 v.2
Modifications:	 The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors. Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate. 			
BGA2851 v.2	20130905	Product data sheet	-	BGA2851 v.1
BGA2851 v.1	20111020	Product data sheet	-	-

MMIC wideband amplifier

13. Legal information

13.1 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.

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BGA2851

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MMIC wideband amplifier

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BGA2851 NXP Semiconductors

MMIC wideband amplifier

15. Contents

1	Product profile
1.1	General description
1.2	Features and benefits
1.3	Applications
2	Pinning information 1
3	Ordering information
4	Marking 2
5	Limiting values
6	Thermal characteristics
7	Characteristics
8	Application information 4
8.1	Application examples
8.2	Tables
9	Test information 8
10	Package outline
11	Abbreviations 10
12	Revision history
13	Legal information
13.1	Data sheet status
13.2	Definitions
13.3	Disclaimers
13.4	Trademarks12
14	Contact information 12
15	Contents 13

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Офис по работе с юридическими лицами:

105318, г. Москва, ул. Щербаковская д. 3, офис 1107, 1118, ДЦ «Щербаковский»

Телефон: +7 495 668-12-70 (многоканальный)

Факс: +7 495 668-12-70 (доб.304)

E-mail: info@moschip.ru

Skype отдела продаж:

moschip.ru moschip.ru_6 moschip.ru_4 moschip.ru_9