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BGA2870

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 31.1 dB at 500 MHz
- Output power at 1 dB gain compression = 4 dBm
- Supply current = 16.0 mA at a supply voltage of 2.5 V
- Reverse isolation > 52 dB up to 750 MHz
- Good linearity with low second order and third order products
- Noise figure = 3.2 dB at 500 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 750 MHz

2. Pinning information

Table 1. Pinning

Pin	Description	Simplified outline	Graphic symbol
1	V _{CC}		_
2, 5	GND2	6 5 4	\sim
3	RF_OUT		63
4	GND1		4 2,5
6	RF_IN	1 2 3	<i>'</i> th th
			sym052



MMIC wideband amplifier

3. Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number	Package	ackage						
	Name	Description	Version					
BGA2870	-	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363					

4. Marking

Table 3. Marking

Type number	Marking code	Description
BGA2870	YC*	* = - : 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	3.6	٧
I _{CC}	supply current		-	55	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

 $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}; Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega; P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}; measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		2.3	2.5	2.7	V
I _{CC}	supply current		13.5	16.0	17.1	mA

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 Table 6.
 Characteristics ...continued

 $V_{CC} = 2.5 \ V; Z_S = Z_L = 50 \ \Omega; P_i = -30 \ dBm; T_{amb} = 25 \ ^{\circ}C;$ measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
RL	Gp	power gain	f = 250 MHz	30.6	31.2	31.8	dB
RL Input return loss			f = 500 MHz	30.5	31.1	31.7	dB
F 500 MHz 20 22 24 dB dB f 750 MHz 15 16 18 dB dB f 250 MHz 12 17 21 dB f 500 MHz 12 17 21 dB f 500 MHz 14 15 16 dB dB dB f 500 MHz 14 15 16 dB dB dB dB dB dB dB d			f = 750 MHz	30.3	31.0	31.7	dB
F = 750 MHz	RLin	input return loss	f = 250 MHz	25	27	29	dB
RL_out output return loss			f = 500 MHz	20	22	24	dB
F S00 MHz			f = 750 MHz	15	16	18	dB
F F F F F F F F F F	RL _{out}	output return loss	f = 250 MHz	12	17	21	dB
Solution			f = 500 MHz	12	17	21	dB
F = 500 MHz			f = 750 MHz	14	15	16	dB
F = 750 MHz F = 250 MHz S	ISL	isolation	f = 250 MHz	50	70	91	dB
NF			f = 500 MHz	40	60	80	dB
F = 500 MHz			f = 750 MHz	51	52	105	dB
F = 750 MHz S S S S S S S S S	NF	noise figure	f = 250 MHz	2.6	3.1	3.6	dB
B-3dB −3 dB bandwidth 3 dB below gain at 1 GHz 1.9 2.1 2.3 GHz K Rollett stability factor f = 250 MHz 29 44 60 − F = 500 MHz 9 14 18 − F = 750 MHz 5 6 7 − F = 500 MHz 5 5 6 dBm F = 500 MHz 4 4 5 dBm F = 500 MHz 3 4 5 dBm F = 750 MHz 3 4 5 dBm F = 500 MHz 4 5 5 dBm F = 500 MHz 4 5 dBm F = 500 MHz 4 5 dBm F = 500 MHz 4 5 dBm B = 500 MHz 4 5 dBm B = 500 MHz 4 5 dBm B = 750 MHz 1 18 -18 -16 -14 dBm B = 750 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz -18 -16 -14 dBm -18 -16 -16 -18			f = 500 MHz	2.8	3.2	3.7	dB
Rollett stability factor f = 250 MHz f = 500 MHz f = 750 MHz f = 750 MHz f = 500 MHz			f = 750 MHz	3.3	3.7	4.1	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 500 \text{MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{MHz} \\ f = 500 \text{MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{MHz} \\ f = 500 \text{MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{MHz} \\ f = 500 \text{MHz} \\ f = 250 \text{MHz} \\ f = 2$	B _{-3dB}	-3 dB bandwidth	3 dB below gain at 1 GHz	1.9	2.1	2.3	GHz
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L($	K	Rollett stability factor	f = 250 MHz	29	44	60	
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(2d)} \\ P_{L(2d)$			f = 500 MHz	9	14	18	
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ f = $			f = 750 MHz	5	6	7	
$\begin{array}{c} F_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(2H)} $	P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz	5	5	6	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ \end{array} \begin{tabular}{ll} D both power at 1 dB gain compression } & f = 250 \ MHz \\ \hline f = 500 \ MHz \\ \hline f = 750 \ MHz \\ \hline f = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 501 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \ MHz; f_2 = 251 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \ MHz; f_2 = 751 \ MHz \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \ $			f = 500 MHz	4	4	5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 750 \text{ MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} $ input third-order intercept point $ \begin{array}{c} P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 751 $			f = 750 MHz	3	4	5	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}} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline F_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2}$	P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz	4	5	5	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}} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -20 \\ -18 \\ -16 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -16 \\ \text{dBm} \\ -16 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} $			f = 500 MHz	3	4	5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & -18 & -16 & -14 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} & -20 & -18 & -16 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline \\ IP3_O \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $			f = 750 MHz	2	4	5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} & -20 & -18 & -16 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline \\ IP3_O \\ & & \\ $	IP3 _I	input third-order intercept point	P _{drive} = −35 dBm (for each tone)				
$ \begin{array}{c} & f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} & -20 & -18 & -16 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} & -20 & -18 & -16 & \text{dBm} \\ & P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & & & & & \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 13 & 15 & 17 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz} & 12 & 14 & 16 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz} & 11 & 13 & 15 & \text{dBm} \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm} & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -38 & -36 & -34 & \text{dBm} \\ & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -38 & -36 & -34 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \Delta IM2 & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	-18	-16	-14	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{O} \\ \text{P}_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 500 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 501 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{II} \\ II$			f ₁ = 500 MHz; f ₂ = 501 MHz	-19	-17	-15	dBm
			f ₁ = 750 MHz; f ₂ = 751 MHz	-20	-18	-16	dBm
	IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	$P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)}$				
$f_{1} = 750 \text{ MHz}; f_{2} = 751 \text{ MHz} \qquad 11 \qquad 13 \qquad 15 \qquad dBm$ $P_{\text{L(2H)}} \qquad \text{second harmonic output power} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -35 \text{ dBm} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	13	15	17	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} P_{L(2H)} \\ \\ P_{L(2H)} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{second harmonic output power} \\ \\ \hline \\ f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ \\ \hline \\ f_{1H} = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ \\ \hline \\ AIM2 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -38 \\ -36 \\ -34 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -34 \\ \\ \hline \\ dBm \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \Delta IM2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Delta IM2 \\ \\ \hline \\ f_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ \hline \\ 27 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 29 \\ \\ \hline \\ dBc \\ \end{array} $			f ₁ = 500 MHz; f ₂ = 501 MHz	12	14	16	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -38 \qquad -36 \qquad -34 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $f_{1H} = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -38 \qquad -36 \qquad -34 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 750 MHz; f ₂ = 751 MHz	11	13	15	dBm
$f_{1H} = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -38 -36 -34 \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$	P _{L(2H)}	second harmonic output power	P _{drive} = -35 dBm				
$ΔIM2$ second-order intermodulation distance $P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm (for each tone)}$ $f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz}$ 25 27 29 dBc			f _{1H} = 250 MHz; f _{2H} = 500 MHz	-38	-36	-34	dBm
$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz}$ 25 27 29 dBc			f _{1H} = 500 MHz; f _{2H} = 1900 MHz	-38	-36	-34	dBm
	ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	P _{drive} = −35 dBm (for each tone)				
$f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz}$ 22 24 26 dBc			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	25	27	29	dBc
			f ₁ = 500 MHz; f ₂ = 501 MHz	22	24	26	dBc

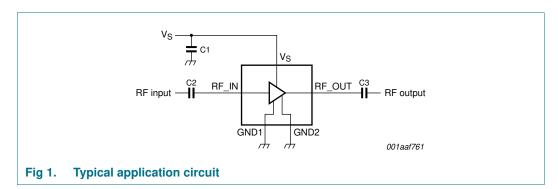
MMIC wideband amplifier

8. Application information

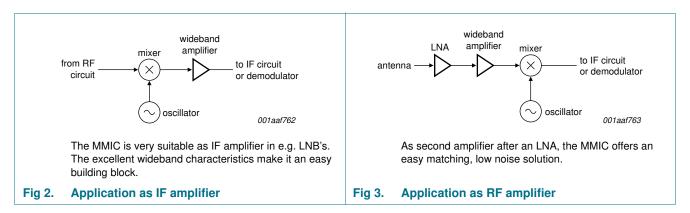
<u>Figure 1</u> shows a typical application circuit for the BGA2870 MMIC. The device is internally matched to $50~\Omega$, and therefore does not need any external matching. The value of the input and output DC blocking capacitors C2 and C3 should not be more than 100 pF for applications above 100 MHz. However, when the device is operated below 100 MHz, the capacitor value should be increased.

The 22 nF supply decoupling capacitor C1 should be located as close as possible to the MMIC.

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.



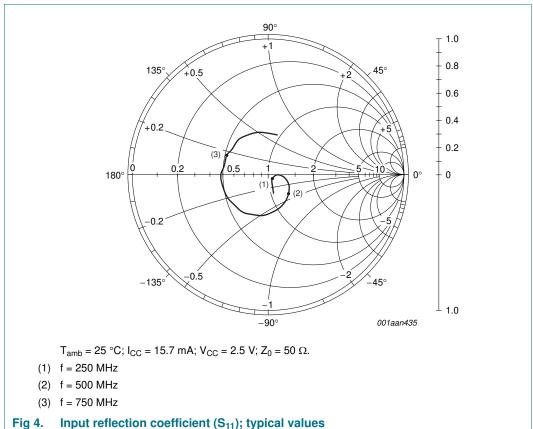
8.1 Application examples

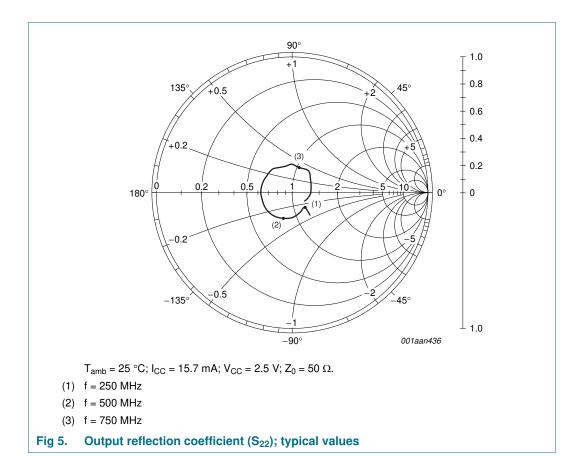


BGA2870 NXP Semiconductors

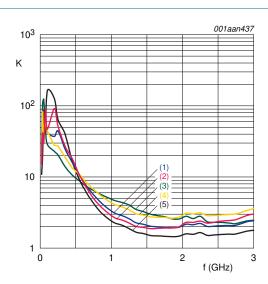
MMIC wideband amplifier

8.2 Graphs





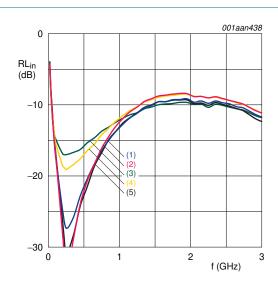
MMIC wideband amplifier



 $P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}$; $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 6. Rollett stability factor as function of frequency; typical values

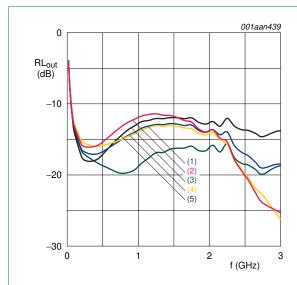


 $P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \ \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 7. Input return loss as function of frequency; typical values

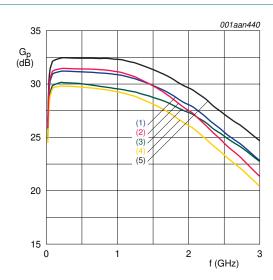
MMIC wideband amplifier



 $P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}$; $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 8. Output return loss as function of frequency; typical values

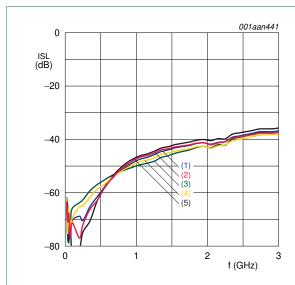


 $P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \ \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 9. Insertion power gain as function of frequency; typical values

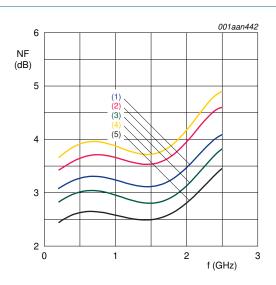
MMIC wideband amplifier



 $P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}$; $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 10. Isolation as function of frequency; typical values



 $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.40 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 13.20 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 15.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 17.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 18.20 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 11. Noise figure as function of frequency; typical values

8.3 Tables

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°0	T _{amb} (°C)			
			-40	25	85		
Icc	supply current	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	13.20	13.30	13.40	mA	
		$V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	15.80	15.70	15.70	mA	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	18.20	18.00	17.90	mA	

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	$f = 250 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	-42	-37	-36	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	-38	-36	-35	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-37	-36	-35	dBm
		$f = 500 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	-42	-38	-35	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	-38	-36	-34	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-36	-35	-33	dBm

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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} = 2.3 V	-27	-26	-26	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	-26	-26	-26	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-26	-25	-25	dBm
		f = 500 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	-27	-26	-27	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	-27	-26	-26	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-27	-26	-26	dBm
		f = 750 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	-27	-26	-27	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	-27	-27	-27	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-27	-26	-27	dBm

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} = 2.3 V	3	3	3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	4	5	4	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	6	6	5	dBm
		f = 500 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	2	3	2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	4	4	3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	5	5	4	dBm
		f = 750 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	2	2	1	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	4	4	2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	5	4	3	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	T _{amb} (°C)		
			-40	25	85	
P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	4	4	4	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	5	5	5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	6	6	6	dBm
		f = 500 MHz				
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	3	3	3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	4	4	4	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	5	5	5	dBm
		f = 750 MHz				
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	3	3	2	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	4	4	3	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	5	5	4	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Tamb	T _{amb} (°C)		Unit
			-40	25	85	
ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm}$				
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	31	27	25	dBc
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	29	27	25	dBc
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	29	28	26	dBc
		$f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -35 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	27	25	23	dBc
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	26	24	22	dBc
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	25	24	22	dBc

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	T _{amb} (°C)		Unit
			-40	25	85	
IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -38 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	13	13	13	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	15	15	15	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	17	16	16	dBm
		$f_1 = 500 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 501 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -38 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	13	13	12	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	15	14	13	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	16	15	14	dBm
		$f_1 = 750 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 751 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -38 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	13	12	11	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	14	13	11	dBm
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	15	14	12	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)			Unit	
			-40	25	85		
B _{-3dB}	-3 dB bandwidth	V _{CC} = 2.3 V	2.19	2.09	1.96	GHz	
		V _{CC} = 2.5 V	2.12	2.05	1.91	GHz	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	2.07	2.00	1.87	GHz	

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9. Test information

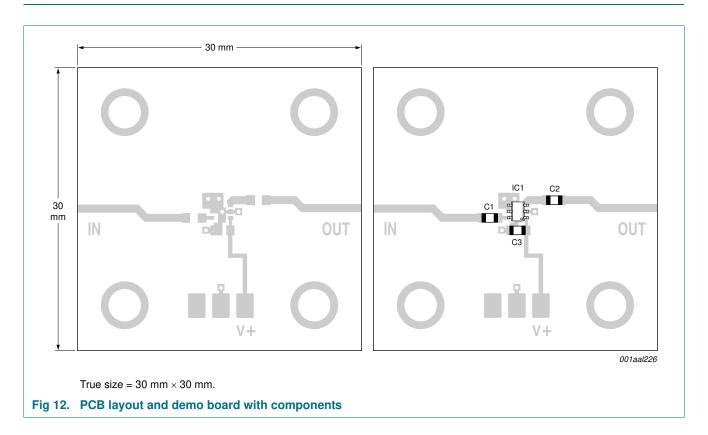


Table 15. List of components used for the typical application

Component	Description	Value	Dimensions
C1, C2	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	100 pF	0603
C3	multilayer ceramic chip capacitor	22 nF	0603
IC1	BGA2870 MMIC		SOT363

10. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363

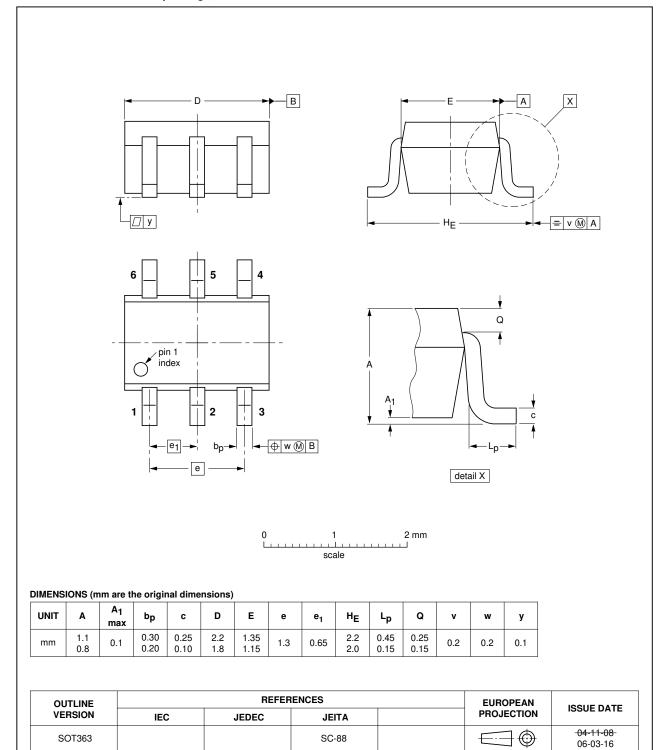


Fig 13. Package outline SOT363

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11. Abbreviations

Table 16. Abbreviations

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

12. Revision history

Table 17. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
BGA2870 v.3	20150713	Product data sheet	-	BGA2870 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. 				
BGA2870 v.2	20110429	Product data sheet	-	BGA2870 v.1	
BGA2870 v.1	20110224	Product data sheet	-	-	

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13. Legal information

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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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