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 23.6 dB at 950 MHz
- Output power at 1 dB gain compression = -6 dBm
- Supply current = 5.8 mA at a supply voltage of 3.0 V
- Reverse isolation > 40 dB up to 2 GHz
- Good linearity with low second order and third order products
- Noise figure = 3.6 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	6 5 4	\sim
3	RF_OUT		63
4	GND1		4 2.5
6	RF_IN	<u> </u>	4 2,5 /77 /77 sym052
			Sym052



MMIC wideband amplifier

3. Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number	Package	ackage						
	Name	Description	Version					
BGA2803	-	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363					

4. Marking

Table 3. Marking

Type number	Marking code	Description		
BGA2803	MB*	* = -: 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	+5.0	V
Icc	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

 $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega; P_i = -30 \text{ dBm}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}; measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		2.7	3.0	3.3	V
I _{CC}	supply current		5.0	5.8	6.6	mΑ

BGA2803

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 Table 6.
 Characteristics ...continued

 $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V; } Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega; P_i = -30 \text{ dBm; } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C; measured on demo board; unless otherwise specified.}$

	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
RL	Gp	power gain	f = 250 MHz	22.9	23.5	24.1	dB
RL			f = 950 MHz	22.9	23.6	24.3	dB
F 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	21.2	22.6	24.1	dB
RL_out F = 2150 MHz	RLin	input return loss	f = 250 MHz	9	11	13	dB
RLout Dutput return loss F = 250 MHz			f = 950 MHz	13	14	16	dB
F 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	13	20	26	dB
F = 2150 MHz	RL _{out}	output return loss	f = 250 MHz	17	22	26	dB
SL solation			f = 950 MHz	12	13	14	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	11	14	16	dB
F = 2150 MHz S S S S S S S S S	ISL	isolation	f = 250 MHz	46	66	87	dB
NF			f = 950 MHz	47	48	50	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	38	40	43	dB
F = 2150 MHz 3.0 3.4 3.8 dB	NF	noise figure	f = 250 MHz	3.2	3.7	4.2	dB
B-3dB −3 dB bandwidth 3 dB below gain at 1 GHz 2.5 2.7 2.9 GHz K Rollett stability factor f = 250 MHz 18 57 95 95 F = 950 MHz 6 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 1 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 8			f = 950 MHz	3.2	3.6	4.0	dB
Rollett stability factor			f = 2150 MHz	3.0	3.4	3.8	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 $	B _{-3dB}	-3 dB bandwidth	3 dB below gain at 1 GHz	2.5	2.7	2.9	GHz
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 2150 \ \text{MHz} & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(2d)} \\ $	K	Rollett stability factor	f = 250 MHz	18	57	95	
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(sat)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} $			f = 950 MHz	6	7	9	
$ \begin{array}{c} F = 950 \text{ MHz} & -5 & -3 & -2 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -5 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -5 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 250 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -5 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 950 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -5 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 950 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -4 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 950 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -4 & \text{dBm} \\ F = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -9 & -8 & -7 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & -9 & -8 & -7 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & -19.5 & -17.5 & -15.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} & -20.5 & -18.5 & -16.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} & 4 & 6 & 8 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} & -1 & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{3} = -250 \text{ MHz}; \ P_{2} = -39 \text{ dBm} \ P$			f = 2150 MHz	2	3	4	
$ \begin{array}{c} F_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(2H)} \\ $	P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz	-4	-3	-3	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(1dB)} \\ P_{L(1d)} $			f = 950 MHz	-5	-3	-2	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 950 \text{ MHz} & -7 & -6 & -4 & \text{dBm} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -9 & -8 & -7 & \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \\ IP3_I & \text{input third-order intercept point} & P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & -19.5 & -17.5 & -15.5 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -20.5 & -18.5 & -16.5 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline IP3_O & \text{output third-order intercept point} & P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 4 & 6 & 8 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 3 & 5 & 7 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -54 & -52 & -50 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -46 & -44 & -43 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline & AIM2 & \text{second-order intermodulation distance} & P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 33 & 35 & 37 & \text{dBc} \\ \hline \end{array}$			f = 2150 MHz	-7	-6	-5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} \\ \text{Input third-order intercept point} \\ \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{I}} \\ \\ \text{IP4}_{\text{I}} \\ \\ \text{IP5}_{\text{I}} \\ \\ \text{IP5}_{\text{IP5}} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \text{IP5}_{\text{IP5}} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \text{IP5}_{\text{IP5}} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz	-7	-6	-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}} = -39 \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} -20.5 \\ -20.5 \\ -18.5 \\ -16.5 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{O}} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{\text{O}} \\ \text{IP3}_{\text{O}} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Output third-order intercept point} \\ \hline \\ F_{\text{drive}} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \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} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ F_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \\ F_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ +2 \\ -52 \\ -50 \\ \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} A \text{IM2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Second-order intermodulation distance} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline \\ F_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 33 \\ 35 \\ 37 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 37 \\ \text{dBc} \\ \hline \end{array}$			f = 950 MHz	-7	-6	-4	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & -19.5 & -17.5 & -15.5 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -20.5 & -18.5 & -16.5 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \hline \\ IP3_O \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ $			f = 2150 MHz	-9	-8	-7	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -20.5 & -18.5 & -16.5 & \text{dBm} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 & \text{dBm} \\ \end{array} \\ IP3_O \\ IP3_$	IP3 _I	input third-order intercept point	P _{drive} = -39 dBm (for each tone)				
$ \begin{array}{c} & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 \text{ dBm} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -24.5 & -20.5 & -17.5 \text{ dBm} \\ & P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & & & & & \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 4 & 6 & 8 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 3 & 5 & 7 & \text{dBm} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -1 & +2 & +5 & \text{dBm} \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	-19.5	-17.5	-15.5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{O} \\ \text{P}_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 950 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 950 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{3} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{4} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{4} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{5} = 211 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{6} = 211 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{7} = 211 \text{ MHz} \\ $			f ₁ = 950 MHz; f ₂ = 951 MHz	-20.5	-18.5	-16.5	dBm
			f ₁ = 2150 MHz; f ₂ = 2151 MHz	-24.5	-20.5	-17.5	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} f_1 = 950 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_2 = 951 \; \text{MHz} \\ f_1 = 2150 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_2 = 2151 \; \text{MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 5 7 \text{dBm} \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_2 = 2151 \; \text{MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -1 +2 +5 \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \; \text{dBm} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_{2H} = 500 \; \text{MHz} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_{2H} = 1900 \; \text{MHz} \\ \hline AIM2 \begin{array}{c} -54 -52 -50 \text{dBm} \\ \hline P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \; \text{dBm} \; (\text{for each tone}) \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \; \text{MHz}; \; f_2 = 251 \; \text{MHz} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 5 7 \text{dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 7 \text{dBm} \\ $	IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	P _{drive} = -39 dBm (for each tone)				
$f_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \qquad -1 \qquad +2 \qquad +5 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $P_{\text{L(2H)}} \qquad \text{second harmonic output power} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \text{ dBm} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	4	6	8	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} {\sf P_{L(2H)}} \\ {\sf P_{L(2H)}} \\ \\ {\sf Second harmonic output power} \\ \\ {\sf P_{drive}} = -39 \ dBm \\ \\ \\ {\sf f_{1H}} = 250 \ MHz; \ {\sf f_{2H}} = 500 \ MHz \\ \\ {\sf f_{1H}} = 950 \ MHz; \ {\sf f_{2H}} = 1900 \ MHz \\ \\ {\sf -46} \\ \\ {\sf -44} \\ \\ {\sf -43} \\ \\ {\sf dBm} \\ \\ \\ {\sf dBm} \\ \\ {\sf AIM2} \\ \\ \\ {\sf MIM2} \\ \\ {\sf Second-order intermodulation distance} \\ \\ {\sf P_{drive}} = -39 \ dBm \ (for each tone) \\ \\ \\ {\sf f_{1}} = 250 \ MHz; \ {\sf f_{2}} = 251 \ MHz \\ \\ \\ \\ {\sf 33} \\ \\ {\sf 35} \\ \\ \\ {\sf 37} \\ \\ \\ {\sf dBc} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$			f ₁ = 950 MHz; f ₂ = 951 MHz	3	5	7	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -54 \qquad -52 \qquad -50 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -46 \qquad -44 \qquad -43 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$			f ₁ = 2150 MHz; f ₂ = 2151 MHz	-1	+2	+5	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -54 \qquad -52 \qquad -50 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -46 \qquad -44 \qquad -43 \qquad \text{dBm}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$	P _{L(2H)}	second harmonic output power	P _{drive} = −39 dBm				
Δ IM2 second-order intermodulation distance $ P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} $ $ f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} $ $ 33 35 37 \text{dBc} $			f _{1H} = 250 MHz; f _{2H} = 500 MHz	-54	-52	-50	dBm
$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz}$ 33 35 37 dBc			f _{1H} = 950 MHz; f _{2H} = 1900 MHz	-46	-44	-43	dBm
	ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	P _{drive} = −39 dBm (for each tone)				
$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz}$ 27 29 30 dBc			f ₁ = 250 MHz; f ₂ = 251 MHz	33	35	37	dBc
			f ₁ = 950 MHz; f ₂ = 951 MHz	27	29	30	dBc

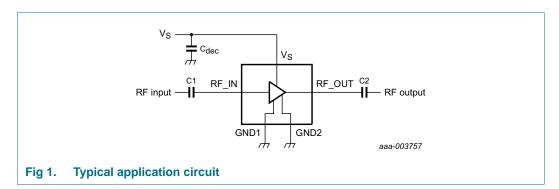
MMIC wideband amplifier

8. Application information

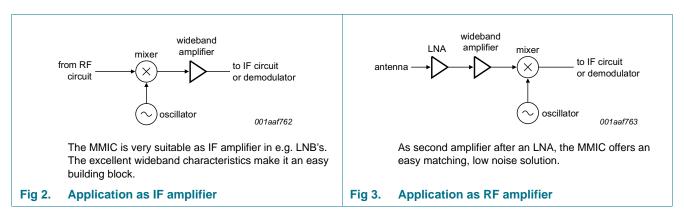
<u>Figure 1</u> shows a typical application circuit for the BGA2803 MMIC. The device is internally matched to $50~\Omega$, and therefore does not need any external matching. The value of the input and output DC blocking capacitors C2 and C3 should not be more than 100 pF for applications above 100 MHz. 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.

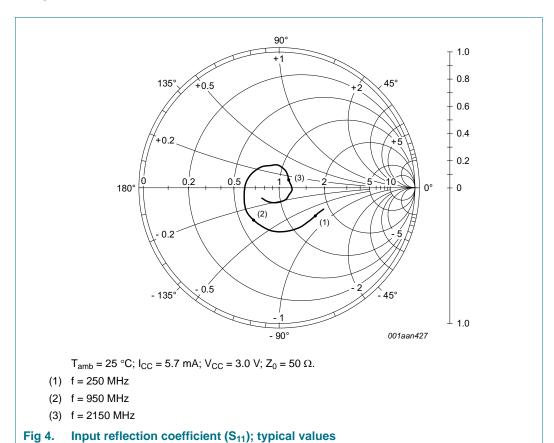


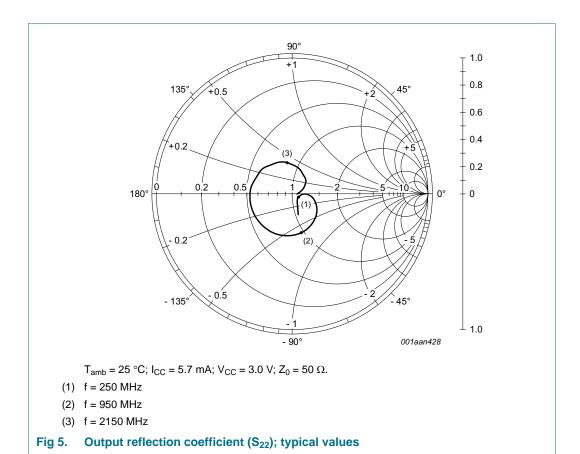
8.1 Application examples



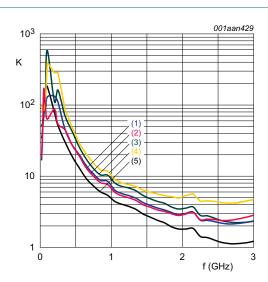
MMIC wideband amplifier

8.2 Graphs





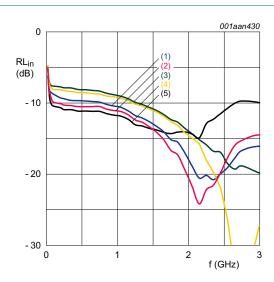
MMIC wideband amplifier



 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) V_{CC} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = -40 °C; I_{CC} = 6.60 mA

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

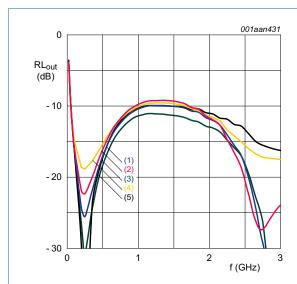


 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.60 \,\text{mA}$

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

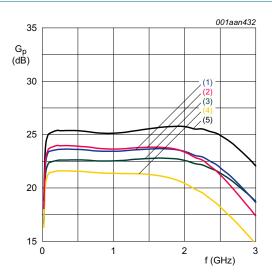
MMIC wideband amplifier



 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.60 \,\text{mA}$

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

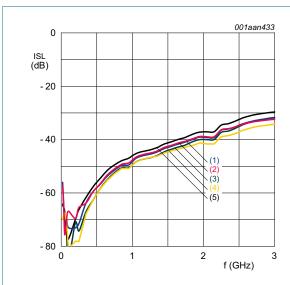


 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.60 \,\text{mA}$

Fig 9. Power gain as function of frequency; typical values

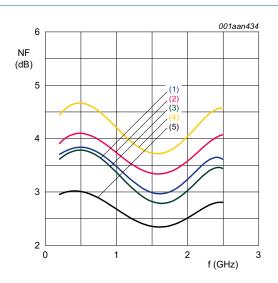
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 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}; Z_0 = 50 \Omega.$

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}; I_{CC} = 6.60 \text{ mA}$

Fig 10. Isolation as function of frequency; typical values



 $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$; $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$.

- (1) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.90 \,\text{mA}$
- (2) $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 4.70 \, \text{mA}$
- (3) $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 5.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (4) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 85 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.70 \,\text{mA}$
- (5) $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = -40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC} = 6.60 \,\text{mA}$

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} (°	T _{amb} (°C)			
			-40	+25	+85		
I _{CC}	supply current	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	4.70	4.70	4.90	mA	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	5.70	5.70	5.80	mA	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	6.60	6.70	6.70	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	$f = 250 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-49	-53	-57	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-49	-52	-55	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-50	-52	-54	dBm
		$f = 950 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-44	-46	-47	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-43	-44	-46	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-43	-44	-45	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}	T _{amb} (°C)		Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{i(1dB)}	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-29	-28	-28	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-29	-28	-28	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-29	-28	-28	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	-29	-29	-30	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-29	-30	-30	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-29	-30	-31	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb} (°C)		nditions T _{amb} (°	Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-7	-7	-8	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-5	-6	-6	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-4	-5	-5	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-7	-7	-8	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-5	-6	-6	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-4	-4	-5	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-8	-9	-11	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-6	-8	-10	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-5	-7	-9	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	(°C)		Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P _{L(sat)}	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-5	-5	-5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-3	-3	-4	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-2	-2	-3	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-4	-5	-5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-3	-3	-4	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	-2	-2	-3	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-5	-7	-9	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	-4	-6	-7	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-3	-5	-7	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Tamb	T _{amb} (°C)		
			-40	+25	+85	
ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	29	34	40	dBc
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	32	35	39	dBc
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	33	36	39	dBc
		$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	27	28	28	dBc
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	29	29	28	dBc
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	30	30	30	dBc

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

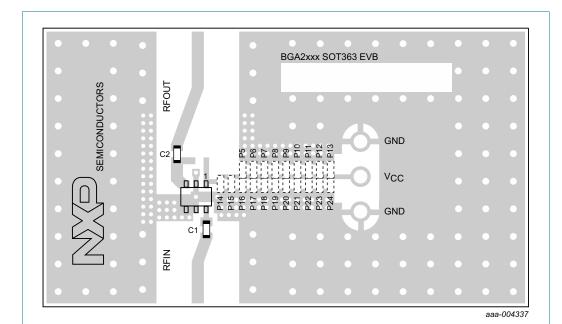
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T _{amb}	T _{amb} (°C)		
			-40	+25	+85	
IP3 _O	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	5	4	3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	7	6	5	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	8	7	6	dBm
		$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	4	3	3	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	6	5	4	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	8	7	5	dBm
		$f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -39 \text{ dBm}$				
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	2	0	-1	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	3	2	-1	dBm
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	4	2	0	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} = 2.7 V	2.770	2.591	2.382	GHz	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	2.837	2.651	2.446	GHz	
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V	2.892	2.702	2.490	GHz	

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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 12. 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	BGA2803 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.

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10. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363

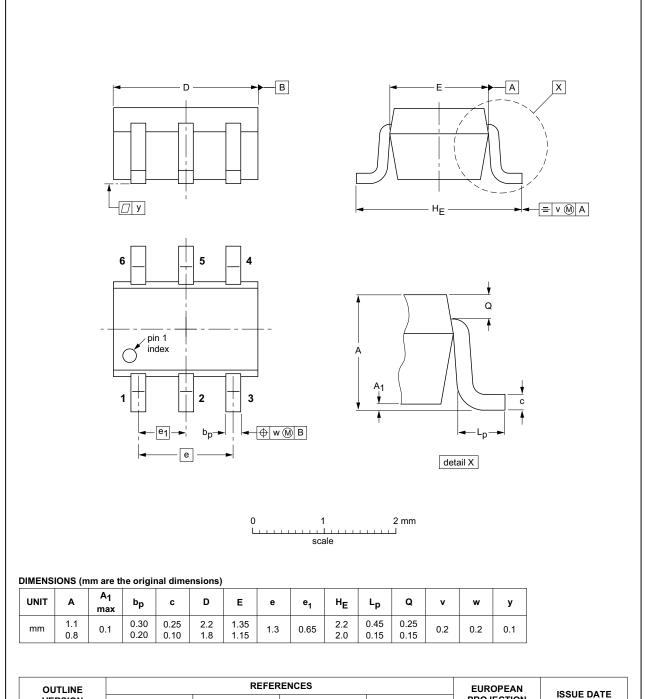


Fig 13. Package outline SOT363

IEC

VERSION

SOT363

JEITA

SC-88

JEDEC

04-11-08

06-03-16

PROJECTION

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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
BGA2803 v.5	20150713	Product data sheet	-	BGA2803 v.4
Modifications:	of NXP Se	miconductors.		with the new identity guidelines
	 Legal texts 	s have been adapted to the r	iew company name wi	here appropriate.
BGA2803 v.4	20141209	Product data sheet	-	BGA2803 v.3
BGA2803 v.3	20141209	Product data sheet	-	BGA2803 v.2
BGA2803 v.2	20130823	Product data sheet	-	BGA2803 v.1
BGA2803 v.1	20110429	Product data sheet	-	-

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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.

- [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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