# **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  $\Omega$
- 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 <sub>CC</sub>		
2, 5	GND2	654	
3	RF_OUT		6-
4	GND1	0	4 2, 5
6	RF_IN	□1 □2 □3	h h
			sym052



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# 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	RF input AC coupled	-0.5	+7.0	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	36	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>sp</sub> = 90 °C	-	200	mW
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-40	+125	°C
Tj	junction temperature		-	125	°C
P <sub>drive</sub>	drive power		-	+10	dBm

### 6. Thermal characteristics

Table 5. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	Unit
R <sub>th(j-sp)</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		6.1	7.0	7.8	mA

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 Table 6.
 Characteristics ...continued

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

F = 950 MHz	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
F = 2150 MHz	Gp	power gain	f = 250 MHz	22.6	23.2	23.7	dB
RLin         Input return loss         f = 250 MHz         13         15         17         d B           RLout         6 = 950 MHz         22         24         27         d B           RLout         output return loss         f = 2150 MHz         11         14         20         d B           RLout         output return loss         f = 250 MHz         12         13         14         d B           ISL         j = 500 MHz         12         13         14         d B         J         d B           ISL         j = 500 MHz         40         61         81         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         d B         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J         J			f = 950 MHz	24.1	24.8	25.5	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	23.1	24.6	26	dB
F = 2150 MHz	RLin	input return loss	f = 250 MHz	13	15	17	dB
RLout   Dutput return loss   f = 250 MHz   f = 950 MHz   12   13   14   dB   f = 950 MHz   11   14   17   dB   f = 950 MHz   11   14   17   dB   f = 950 MHz   44   45   47   dB   f = 950 MHz   48   45   47   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 <sub>out</sub>	output return loss	f = 250 MHz	15	19	24	dB
ISL   isolation   f = 250 MHz   40   61   81   dB   f = 950 MHz   44   45   47   dB   f = 950 MHz   35   37   40   dB   dB   dB   dB   dB   dB   dB   d			f = 950 MHz	12	13	14	dB
F = 950 MHz			f = 2150 MHz	11	14	17	dB
F = 2150 MHz   35   37   40   dB	ISL	isolation	f = 250 MHz	40	61	81	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} {\sf NF} \\ {\sf noise figure} \\ \\ {\sf noise figure} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 950  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 950  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 2150  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 250  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 250  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 250  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ {\sf f} = 2150  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ \\ {\sf f} = 2150  {\sf MHz} \\ \\ \\ {\sf f} = 2150  {\sf$			f = 950 MHz	44	45	47	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ S = $			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			f = 950 MHz	2.8	3.2	3.6	dB
$ \begin{array}{c} K \\ \mathsf$			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 = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 $	B <sub>-3dB</sub>	-3 dB bandwidth	3 dB below gain at 1 GHz	2.7	2.9	3.1	GHz
$\begin{array}{c} \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & 1 & 1.9 & 2.9 \\ \text{P}_{L(\text{sat})} & \text{saturated output power} & \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} & -2 & -1 & 0 & dB \\ \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} & -3 & -1 & 0 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4 & -3 & -2 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4 & -3 & -2 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4 & -3 & -3 & dB \\ \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & dB \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} & -2.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 & -1.5 \\ \text{d} & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 & -2.5 &$	K	Rollett stability factor	f = 250 MHz	19	29	39	
$\begin{array}{c} {\sf P}_{\sf L(sat)} \\ {\sf P}_{\sf L(sat)} \\ {\sf P}_{\sf L(sat)} \\ {\sf P}_{\sf L(1dB)} \\ {\sf L(1$			f = 950 MHz	3	3	4	
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{f} = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f} = 2150 \text{ MHz}$			f = 2150 MHz	1	1.9	2.9	
$ \begin{array}{c} f = 2150 \; \text{MHz} & -4 & -3 & -2 \; \text{dB} \\ P_{\text{L(1dB)}} & \text{output power at 1 dB gain compression} \\ \hline F = 250 \; \text{MHz} & -4 & -3 & -3 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f = 950 \; \text{MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f = 950 \; \text{MHz} & -4.5 & -3.5 & -1.5 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f = 2150 \; \text{MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline F = 2150 \; \text{MHz} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \; \text{dBm (for each tone)} & -5.5 & -4.5 & -3.5 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \; \text{MHz} & -17 & -15 & -13 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 950 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 951 \; \text{MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 2150 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \; \text{MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline F_{1} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \; \text{MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 950 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \; \text{MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \; \text{MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 2150 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \; \text{MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 2151 \; \text{MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline F_{1H} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2H} = 500 \; \text{MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2H} = 1900 \; \text{MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline \Delta IM2 & \text{second-order intermodulation distance} & F_{\text{drive}} = -43 \; \text{dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_{1} = 250 \; \text{MHz; } f_{2} = 251 \; \text{MHz} & 41 \; 42 \; 42 \; \text{dB} \\ \hline \end{array}$	P <sub>L(sat)</sub>	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz	-2	-1	0	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} {\sf P}_{\sf L(1dB)} \\ {\sf L(1dB)} \\ {\sf P}_{\sf L(1dB)} \\ {\sf L$			f = 950 MHz	-3	-1	0	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} & f = 950 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ f = 2150 \text{ MHz} \\ & f = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 250 \text{ MHz} \\ & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H$			f = 2150 MHz	-4	-3	-2	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz	-4	-3	-3	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_1 \\ \text{IP3}_1 \\ \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{dB} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -17 \\ -15 \\ \text{dB} \\ \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{dB} \\ \hline f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & -19 & -17 & -15 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & \text{dB} \\ \hline IP3_O & \text{output third-order intercept point} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & \text{dB} \\ \hline P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} & & & & \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dB} \\ \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{dB} \\ \hline \end{array} $			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 & dB \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & dB \\ \hline IP3_O & \text{output third-order intercept point} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & dB \\ \hline f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & dB \\ \hline f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & dB \\ \hline P_{L(2H)} & \text{second harmonic output power} & P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & dB \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & dB \\ \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 & dB \\ \hline \end{array}$	IP3 <sub>I</sub>	input third-order intercept point	P <sub>drive</sub> = -43 dBm (for each tone)				
$ \begin{array}{c} & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & -23 & -20 & -17 & dB \\ \hline & IP3_O & \text{output third-order intercept point} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ & f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & dB \\ \hline & f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & dB \\ \hline & f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz; } f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & dB \\ \hline & P_{L(2H)} & \text{second harmonic output power} & P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & dB \\ \hline & f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz; } f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & dB \\ \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 & dB \\ \hline \end{array} $			f <sub>1</sub> = 250 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 251 MHz	-17	-15	-13	dBm
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{IP3}_{O} \\ \text{P}_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 950 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2} = 951 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 950 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{Second harmonic output power} \\ \text{P}_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \text{f}_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{f}_{2H} = 950 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{F}_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{Second-order intermodulation distance} \\ \text{P}_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \text{f}_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz; } \text{f}_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{41}  42  42  \text{dB} \\ \end{array} $			f <sub>1</sub> = 950 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 951 MHz	-19	-17	-15	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dB} \\ f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dB} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & \text{dB} \\ \hline P_{L(2H)} & \text{second harmonic output power} & P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dB} \\ \hline \Delta IM2 & \text{second-order intermodulation distance} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dB} \\ \hline \end{array}$			f <sub>1</sub> = 2150 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 2151 MHz	-23	-20	-17	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz} & 6 & 8 & 10 & \text{dB} \\ f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz} & 2.5 & 5.5 & 8.5 & \text{dB} \\ \hline P_{L(2H)} & \text{second harmonic output power} & P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} & & & & \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} & -65 & -63 & -61 & \text{dB} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} & -51 & -50 & -48 & \text{dB} \\ \hline \Delta IM2 & \text{second-order intermodulation distance} & P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} & & & & \\ \hline f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; \ f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz} & 41 & 42 & 42 & \text{dB} \\ \hline \end{array}$	IP3 <sub>O</sub>	output third-order intercept point	P <sub>drive</sub> = -43 dBm (for each tone)				
$f_{1} = 2150 \text{ MHz}; \ f_{2} = 2151 \text{ MHz} \qquad 2.5 \qquad 5.5 \qquad 8.5 \qquad \text{dB}$ $P_{L(2H)} \qquad \text{second harmonic output power} \qquad P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \qquad \qquad$			f <sub>1</sub> = 250 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 251 MHz	6	8	10	dBm
$\begin{array}{c} P_{L(2H)} \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} \text{second harmonic output power} \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \\ \hline f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz};  f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz};  f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -65 \\ -63 \\ -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \hline f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz};  f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -40 \text{ dBm} \\ \hline \end{array} \  \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -48 \\ \end{array} \  \   \begin{array}{c} -51 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ -50 \\ $			f <sub>1</sub> = 950 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 951 MHz	6	8	10	dBm
$f_{1H} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 500 \text{ MHz} \qquad -65 \qquad -63 \qquad -61 \qquad \text{dB}$ $f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -51 \qquad -50 \qquad -48 \qquad \text{dB}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)}$ $f_{1} = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_{2} = 251 \text{ MHz} \qquad \qquad 41 \qquad 42 \qquad 42 \qquad \text{dB}$			f <sub>1</sub> = 2150 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 2151 MHz	2.5	5.5	8.5	dBm
$f_{1H} = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_{2H} = 1900 \text{ MHz} \qquad -51 \qquad -50 \qquad -48  \text{dB}$ $\Delta \text{IM2} \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$	P <sub>L(2H)</sub>	second harmonic output power	P <sub>drive</sub> = -40 dBm				
$\Delta IM2 \qquad \text{second-order intermodulation distance} \qquad P_{\text{drive}} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)} \qquad \qquad$			f <sub>1H</sub> = 250 MHz; f <sub>2H</sub> = 500 MHz	-65	-63	-61	dBm
$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz}$ 41 42 42 dB			f <sub>1H</sub> = 950 MHz; f <sub>2H</sub> = 1900 MHz	-51	-50	-48	dBm
	ΔΙΜ2	second-order intermodulation distance	$P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm (for each tone)}$				
			f <sub>1</sub> = 250 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 251 MHz	41	42	42	dBc
$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz}; f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz}$ 42 43 dB			f <sub>1</sub> = 950 MHz; f <sub>2</sub> = 951 MHz	42	42	43	dBc

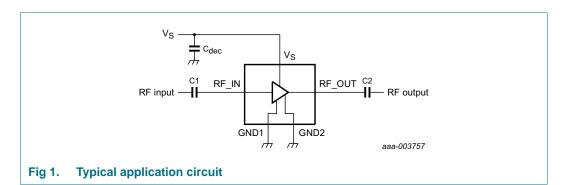
**MMIC** wideband amplifier

## 8. Application information

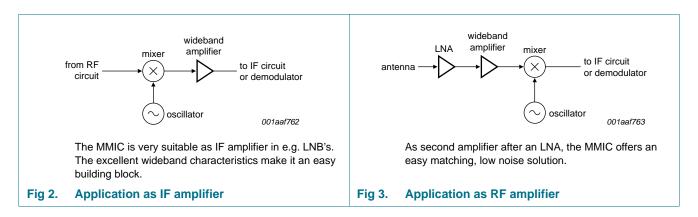
<u>Figure 1</u> shows a typical application circuit for the BGA2851 MMIC. The device is internally matched to  $50~\Omega$ , and therefore does not need any external matching. The value of the input and output DC blocking capacitors C2 and C3 should not be more than 100 pF for applications above 100 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<sub>dec</sub>) 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 <sub>amb</sub> (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	6.40	6.00	5.60	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	7.10	6.70	6.30	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	7.80	7.40	7.00	mA

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**MMIC** wideband amplifier

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)		Unit	
			-40	+25	+85	
P <sub>L(2H)</sub>	second harmonic output power	$f = 250 \text{ MHz}; P_{drive} = -40 \text{ dBm}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-58	-63	-65	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-59	-63	-65	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-59	-62	-64	dBm
		f = 950 MHz; P <sub>drive</sub> = -40 dBm				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-48	-51	-54	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-47	-50	-53	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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	ditions T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)			Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P <sub>i(1dB)</sub>	input power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-26	-26	-26	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-26	-26	-26	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-25	-26	-26	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-28	-28	-28	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-27	-27	-27	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-30	-29	-29	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-30	-29	-29	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-30	-30	-30	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub>	Unit		
			-40	+25	+85	
P <sub>L(1dB)</sub>	output power at 1 dB gain compression	f = 250 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-4	-5	-5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-3	-3	-4	dBm
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-2	-3	-3	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>CC</sub> = 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	T <sub>amb</sub>	(°C)		Unit
			-40	+25	+85	
P <sub>L(sat)</sub>	saturated output power	f = 250 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-1	-2	-3	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	0	-1	-2	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	+1	0	-1	dBm
		f = 950 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-2	-2	-3	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-1	-1	-2	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	1	0	0	dBm
		f = 2150 MHz				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-3	-4	-5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-2	-3	-5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	-1	-3	-4	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> (°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 <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	47	42	36	dBc
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	48	42	37	dBc
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	48	42	38	dBc
	$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	45	44	36	dBc
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	49	42	36	dBc
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>amb</sub>	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)		
			-40	+25	+85	
IP3 <sub>O</sub>	output third-order intercept point	$f_1 = 250 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 251 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	9	7	5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	10	8	7	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	11	9	8	dBm
		$f_1 = 950 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 951 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	8	6	5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	10	8	6	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	11	9	7	dBm
		$f_1 = 2150 \text{ MHz};$ $f_2 = 2151 \text{ MHz};$ $P_{drive} = -43 \text{ dBm}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	6	4	2	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	7.5	5.5	3.5	dBm
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V	8	6	4	dBm

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)			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	
l		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	3.07	2.92	2.74	GHz	

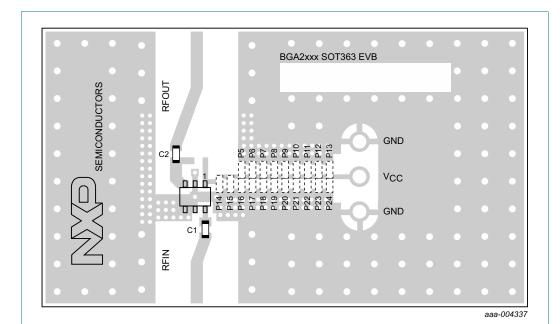
BGA2851

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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 <sub>dec</sub>	470 pF	0603	X7R RF decoupling capacitor
IC1	BGA2851 MMIC	-	SOT363	

[1] For decoupling a decoupling capacitor (C<sub>dec</sub>) 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<sub>dec</sub> on position P22.

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# 10. Package outline

#### Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

**SOT363** 

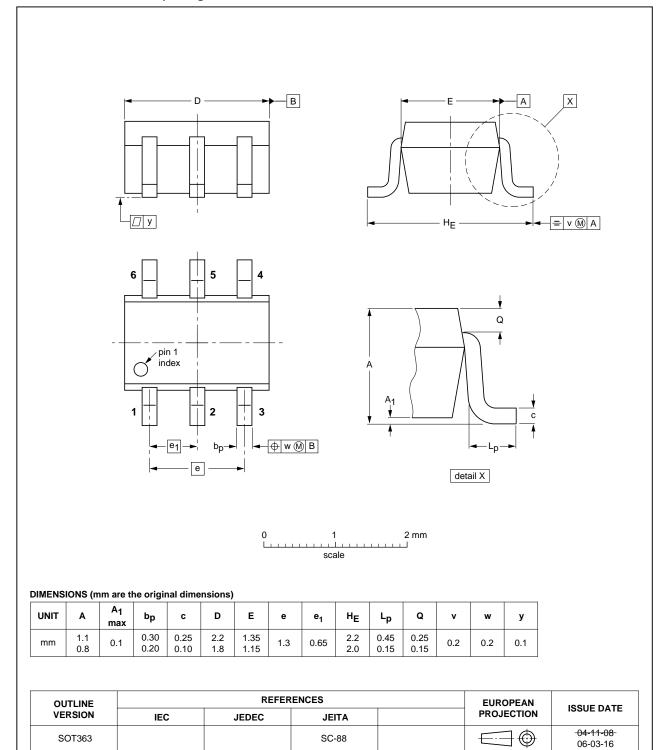


Fig 5. Package outline SOT363

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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	
BGA2851 v.3	20150713	Product data sheet	-	BGA2851 v.2	
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> </ul>				
BGA2851 v.2	20130905	Product data sheet	-	BGA2851 v.1	
BGA2851 v.1	20111020	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"
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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#### **MMIC** wideband amplifier

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