

BGA6130

400 MHz to 2700 MHz 1 W high efficiency silicon amplifier

Rev. 1 — 9 October 2012

Product data sheet

1. General description

The MMIC is a one-stage amplifier, offered in a low-cost leadless surface-mount package. At 3.6 V it delivers 29.5 dBm output power at 3 dB gain compression with efficiency higher than 55 %. Its power saving features include simple quiescent current adjustment, which allows class-AB operation and logic-level shutdown control to reduce the supply current to 4 μ A.

2. Features and benefits

- 400 MHz to 2700 MHz frequency operating range
- Integrated active biasing
- External matching allows broad application optimization of the electrical performance
- Efficiencies higher than 55 %
- 3.6 V single supply operation
- Power-down
- Excellent robustness:
 - ◆ All pins ESD protected (HBM 6 kV; CDM 2 kV)
 - ◆ Withstands mismatch of VSWR 50 : 1 through all phases
 - ◆ Withstands electrical over-stress peaks of 4.5 V on the supply voltage

3. Applications

In this data sheet two Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) applications are described, namely ISM at 434 MHz and ISM at 915 MHz. The BGA6130 is also suited for a range of other applications:

- Broadband CPE / MoCA
- WLAN / ISM / RFID
- Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)
- Industrial applications
- Satellite Master Antenna TV (SMATV)



4. Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

$3.3\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 3.9\text{ V}$; $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{case} \leq +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_i < -20\text{ dBm}$; $R3 = 3900\ \Omega$ (tolerance 10 %); input and output impedances matched to $50\ \Omega$ (see [Section 14](#)); pin ENABLE = HIGH; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{SUP}	supply voltage		[1] 3.3	3.6	3.9	V
$I_{CC(tot)}$	total supply current		[2] 50	70	90	mA
		$1\text{ k}\Omega \leq R3 \leq 5\text{ k}\Omega$	[2] 30	-	250	mA
		$1\text{ k}\Omega \leq R3 \leq 5\text{ k}\Omega$; pin ENABLE = LOW	[2] -	4	6	μA
T_{case}	case temperature		[3] -40	+25	+85	$^\circ\text{C}$
f	frequency		400	-	2700	MHz
Measured at ISM-434 MHz (see Section 14)						
f	frequency		433	434	435	MHz
G_p	power gain	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	14	17	20	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	25	28	-	dBm
$P_{L(3dB)}$	output power at 3 dB gain compression	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	-	29.5	-	dBm
η	efficiency	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; at $P_{L(3dB)}$	-	56	-	%
Measured at ISM-915 MHz (see Section 14)						
f	frequency		902	915	928	MHz
G_p	power gain	$902\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 928\text{ MHz}$	11	14	17	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$902\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 928\text{ MHz}$	26	29	-	dBm
$P_{L(3dB)}$	output power at 3 dB gain compression	$902\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 928\text{ MHz}$	-	30	-	dBm
η	efficiency	$902\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 928\text{ MHz}$; at $P_{L(3dB)}$	-	60	-	%

[1] Supply voltage on pins RF_OUT and V_{CC} .

[2] Current through pins RF_OUT and V_{CC} .

[3] T_{case} is the temperature at the soldering point of the exposed die pad.

5. Design support

Table 2. Available design support

Download from the BGA6130 product page on <http://www.nxp.com>.

Support item	Available	Remarks
Device models for Agilent EEsof EDA ADS	planned	[1] Based on Mextram device model.
Device models for AWR Microwave Office	no	[1] Based on Mextram device model.
Device models for ANSYS Ansoft designer	no	[1] Based on Mextram device model.
SPICE model	planned	[1] Based on Gummel-Poon device model.
S-parameters	yes	
Noise parameters	yes	
Customer evaluation kit	yes	See Section 6 and Section 14 .
Gerber files	yes	Gerber files of boards provided with the customer evaluation kit.
Solder pattern	yes	

[1] See <http://www.nxp.com/models.html>.

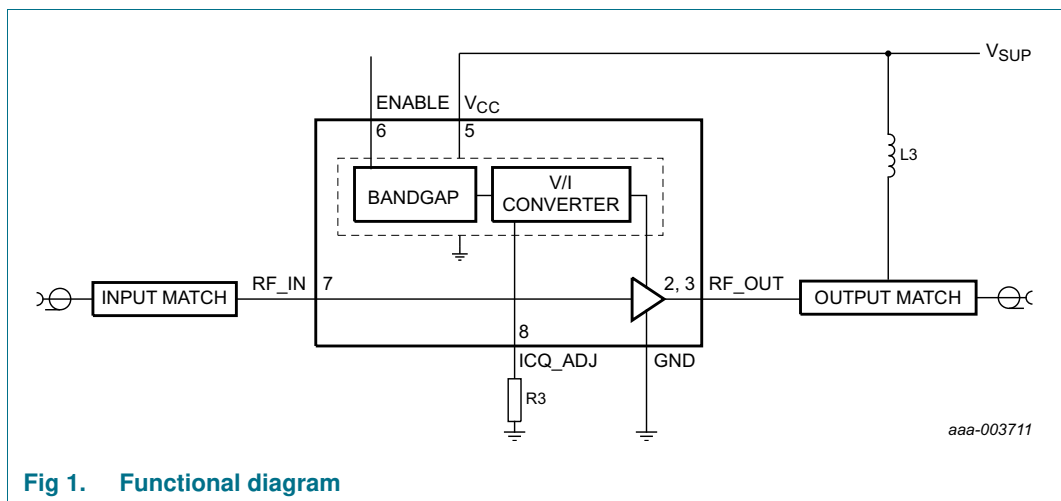
6. Ordering information

Table 3. Ordering information

Type number	Package		Version
	Name	Description	
BGA6130	HVSON8	plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 × 3 × 0.85 mm	SOT908-3
OM7828/BGA6130/KIT	-	Customer evaluation kit for BGA6130 [1]	-

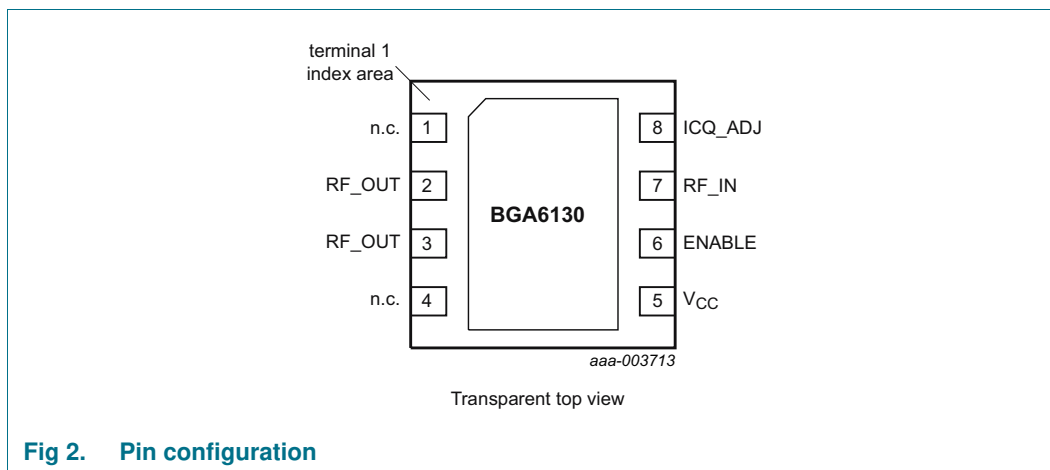
- [1] The customer evaluation kit contains the following:
- a) Fully populated and matched RF evaluation board for ISM 434
 - b) Fully populated and matched RF evaluation board for ISM 915
 - c) Unpopulated Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
 - d) Two SMA connectors for fitting unpopulated Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)
 - e) BGA6130 samples

7. Functional diagram



8. Pinning information

8.1 Pinning



8.2 Pin description

Table 4. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
n.c.	1, 4	not connected [1]
RF_OUT	2, 3	RF output and supply to the amplifier [2]
V _{CC}	5	bias supply voltage [3]
ENABLE	6	enable
RF_IN	7	RF input [2]
ICQ_ADJ	8	quiescent collector current adjustment by an external resistor
GND	exposed die pad	ground [4]

[1] This pin can be connected to ground.

[2] This pin requires an external DC-blocking capacitor.

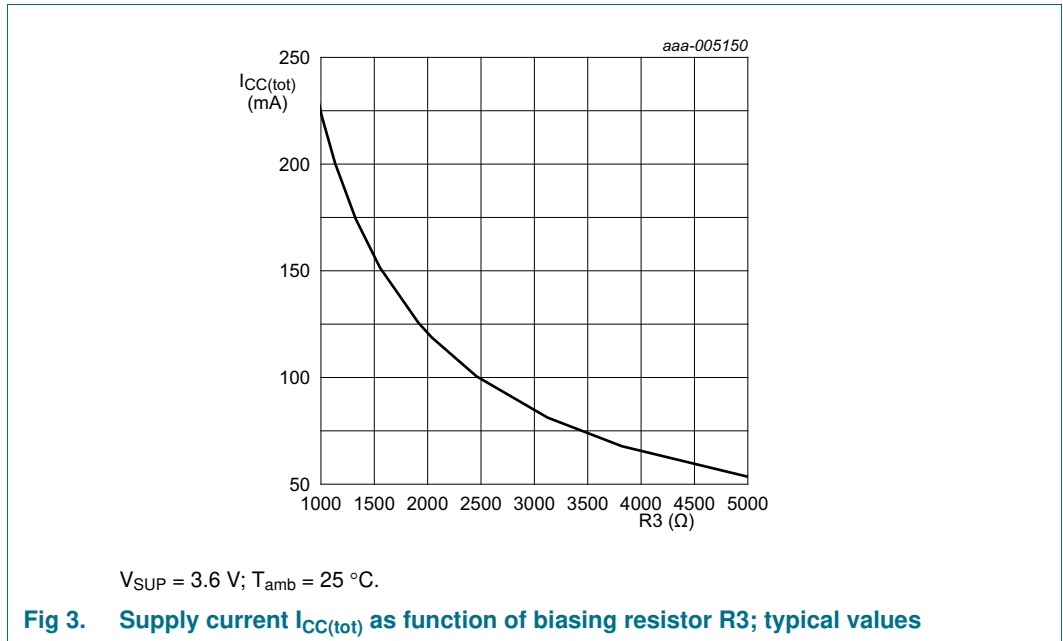
[3] RF decoupled.

[4] The exposed die pad of the SOT908-3 also functions as heatsink for the power amplifier.

9. Functional description

9.1 Supply current adjustment

The supply current can be adjusted by changing the value of biasing resistor R3 which connects pin ICQ_ADJ (pin 8) to ground (see [Figure 1](#)).



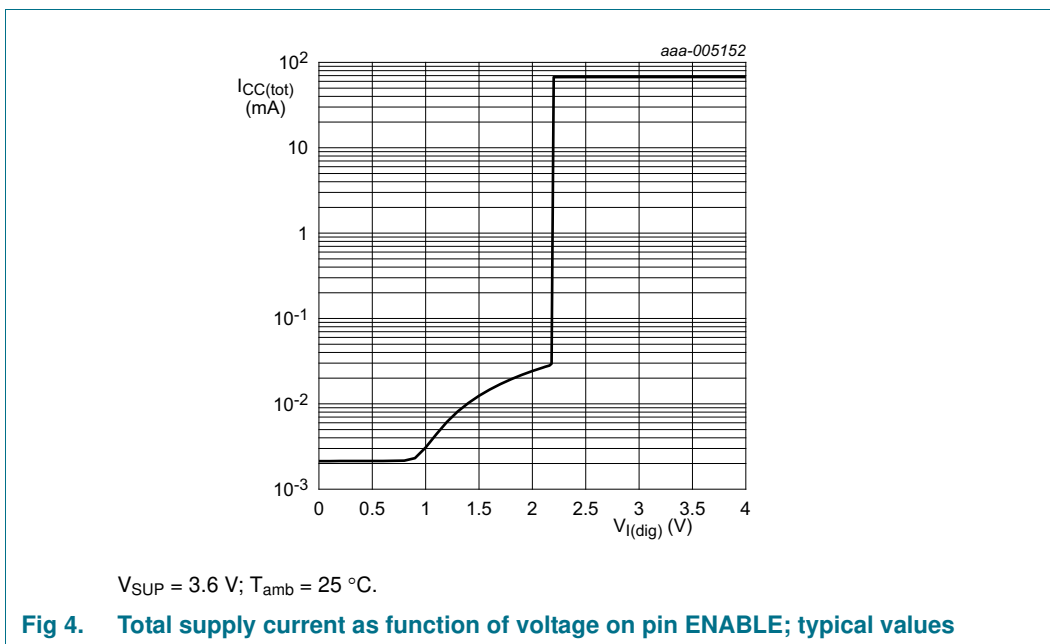
9.2 Enable control

The BGA6130 can be powered down using enable pin 6 (ENABLE). In case this control function is not needed the enable pin can be connected to the bias supply voltage pin 5 (V_{CC}). The current through the enable pin 6 should never exceed 20 mA as this might damage the ESD protection circuitry. This can be avoided either by preventing the voltage on this pin to exceed the supply voltage (V_{SUP}) or by adding a series resistor.

Table 5. Enable truth table

See [Table 8](#).

Logic level on pin ENABLE (pin 6)	Status BGA6130
LOW	powered down
HIGH	powered on



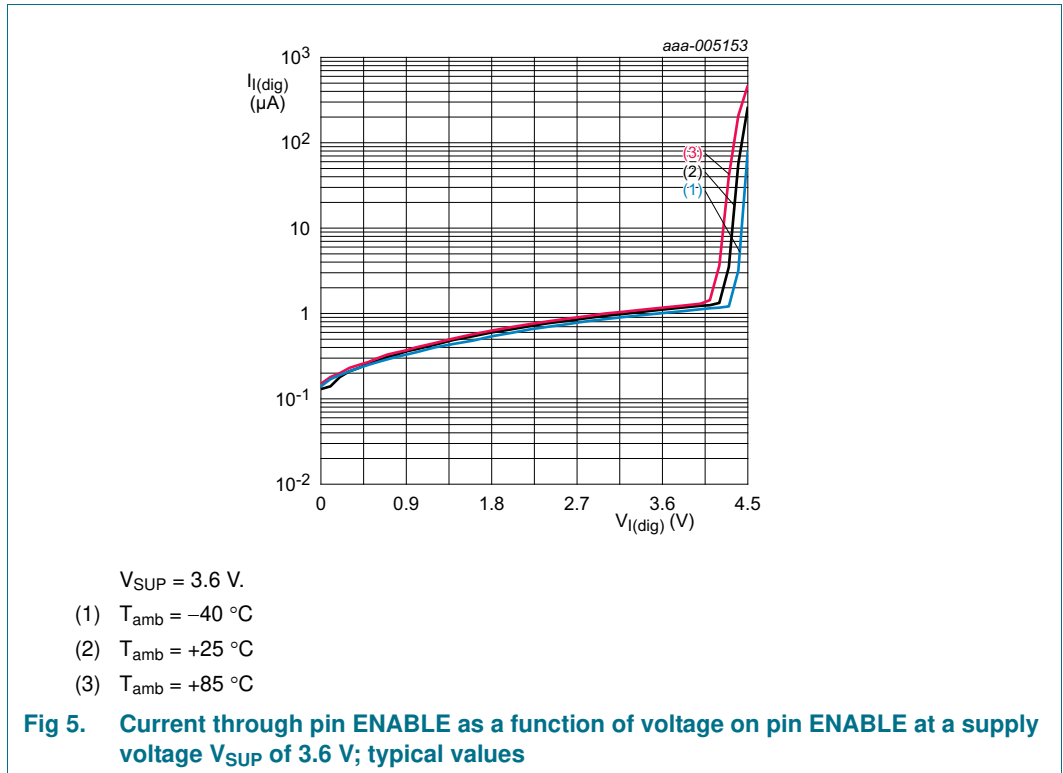
10. Limiting values

Table 6. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{SUP}	supply voltage		[1] -0.2	+4.5	V
$V_{I(dig)}$	digital input voltage		[2][4] 0	$V_{SUP} + 0.3$	V
$I_{I(dig)}$	digital input current		[3][4] -20	+20	mA
$I_{CC(tot)}$	total supply current		-	350	mA
$P_{i(RF)}$	RF input power	$f = 434\text{ MHz}; \text{switched}$	-	15	dBm
		$f = 915\text{ MHz}; \text{switched}$	-	15	dBm
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_j	junction temperature		-	150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	Human Body Model (HBM); According JEDEC standard 22-A114E	-	6	kV
		Charged Device Model (CDM); According JEDEC standard 22-C101B	-	2	kV

- [1] Absolute maximum DC voltage on pins RF_OUT, ICQ_ADJ and V_{CC} .
- [2] Absolute maximum DC voltage on pin ENABLE.
- [3] Absolute maximum DC current through pin ENABLE.
- [4] If $V_{I(dig)}$ exceeds V_{SUP} the internal ESD protection circuit can be damaged (see [Figure 5](#)). The pin ENABLE can be connected to V_{CC} in case the enable control function is not used (see [Section 9.2](#)).



11. Thermal characteristics

Table 7. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$R_{th(j-case)}$	thermal resistance from junction to case	$T_{case} < 85\text{ }^{\circ}C$	6	K/W

12. Static characteristics

Table 8. Static characteristics

$3.3 V \leq V_{SUP} \leq 3.9 V$; $-40\text{ }^{\circ}C \leq T_{case} \leq +85\text{ }^{\circ}C$; $P_i < -20\text{ dBm}$; $R_3 = 3900\ \Omega$ (tolerance 10 %); input and output impedances matched to $50\ \Omega$ (see [Section 14](#)); pin ENABLE = HIGH; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{SUP}	supply voltage		[1] 3.3	3.6	3.9	V
$I_{CC(tot)}$	total supply current		[2] 55	70	85	mA
		$1\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_3 \leq 5\text{ k}\Omega$	[2] 30	-	250	mA
		$1\text{ k}\Omega \leq R_3 \leq 5\text{ k}\Omega$; pin ENABLE = LOW	[2] -	4	6	μA
T_{case}	case temperature		[3] -40	+25	+85	$^{\circ}C$

Table 8. Static characteristics ...continued

$3.3\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 3.9\text{ V}$; $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{case} \leq +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_i < -20\text{ dBm}$; $R_3 = 3900\ \Omega$ (tolerance 10 %); input and output impedances matched to $50\ \Omega$ (see [Section 14](#)); pin ENABLE = HIGH; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{CC}	supply current	on pin RF_OUT	-	63	-	mA
		on pin V _{CC}	-	7	-	mA
		on pin ENABLE	-	-	3	μA
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	[4]	0	-	0.7	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	[4]	2.5	-	V_{SUP}	V

[1] Supply voltage on pins RF_OUT and V_{CC}.

[2] Current through pins RF_OUT and V_{CC}.

[3] T_{case} is the temperature at the soldering point of the exposed die pad.

[4] On digital input pin ENABLE.

13. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics

$3.3\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 3.9\text{ V}$; $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_{case} \leq +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $P_i < -20\text{ dBm}$; $R_3 = 3900\ \Omega$ (tolerance 10 %); input and output impedances matched to $50\ \Omega$ (see [Section 14](#)); pin ENABLE = HIGH; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f	frequency		400	-	2700	MHz
Measured at ISM-434 MHz (see Section 14)						
f	frequency		433	434	435	MHz
G_p	power gain	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	14	17	20	dB
		$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	-17	-	dB
$P_{L(1dB)}$	output power at 1 dB gain compression	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	25	28	-	dBm
$P_{L(3dB)}$	output power at 3 dB gain compression	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	-	29.5	-	dBm
IMD3	third-order intermodulation distortion	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; $P_L = 15\text{ dBm}$ per tone; tone spacing = 1 MHz	-	-34	-	dBc
NF	noise figure	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	-	4.5	-	dB
RL_{in}	input return loss	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	8	10	-	dB
		$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	4.5	-	dB
RL_{out}	output return loss	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	6	8	-	dB
		$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	0.5	-	dB
ISL	isolation	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$	-	28	-	dB
		$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	-17	-	dB
η	efficiency	$433\text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 435\text{ MHz}$; at $P_{L(3dB)}$	-	56	-	%
$t_{d(pu)}$	power-up delay time	after pin ENABLE is switched to logic HIGH; to within 0.1 dB of final gain state.	-	2.2	-	μs
$t_{d(pd)}$	power-down delay time	after pin ENABLE is switched to logic LOW; to within 0.1 dB of final gain state.	-	0.5	-	μs

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics ...continued

3.3 V ≤ V_{SUP} ≤ 3.9 V; -40 °C ≤ T_{case} ≤ +85 °C; P_i < -20 dBm; R₃ = 3900 Ω (tolerance 10 %); input and output impedances matched to 50 Ω (see [Section 14](#)); pin ENABLE = HIGH; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Measured at ISM-915 MHz (see Section 14)						
f	frequency		902	915	928	MHz
G _p	power gain	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	11	14	17	dB
		902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	-16.5	-	dB
P _{L(1dB)}	output power at 1 dB gain compression	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	26	29	-	dBm
P _{L(3dB)}	output power at 3 dB gain compression	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	-	30	-	dBm
IMD3	third-order intermodulation distortion	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; P _L = 15 dBm per tone; tone spacing = 1 MHz	-	-34	-	dBc
NF	noise figure	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	-	4	-	dB
RL _{in}	input return loss	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	8	10	-	dB
		902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	2.5	-	dB
RL _{out}	output return loss	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	6	8	-	dB
		902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	0.5	-	dB
ISL	isolation	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz	-	28	-	dB
		902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; pin ENABLE = LOW	-	-16.5	-	dB
η	efficiency	902 MHz ≤ f ≤ 928 MHz; at P _{L(3dB)}	-	60	-	%
t _{d(pu)}	power-up delay time	after pin ENABLE is switched to logic HIGH; to within 0.1 dB of final gain state.	-	2.5	-	μs
t _{d(pd)}	power-down delay time	after pin ENABLE is switched to logic LOW; to within 0.1 dB of final gain state.	-	0.5	-	μs

14. Application information

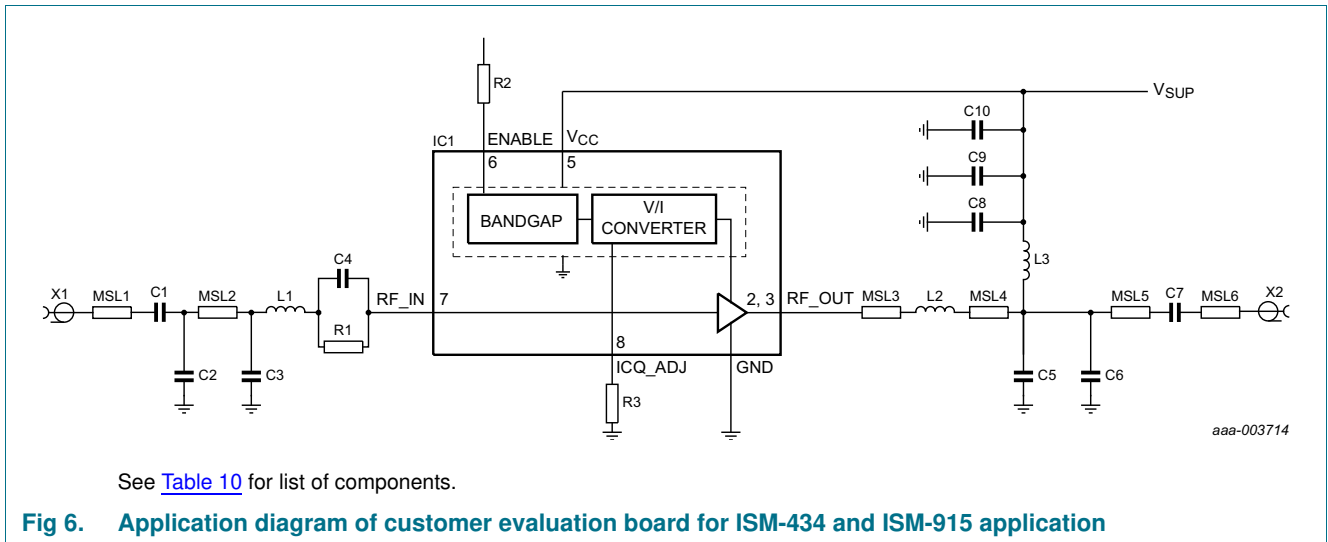
The BGA6130 can be used for a wide variety of applications. This section describes two example applications in the Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) frequency bands at 434 MHz and at 915 MHz. The ISM-434 band is used in region 1, Europe, Africa, the Middle East west of the Persian Gulf including Iraq, the former Soviet Union and Mongolia, whereas the ISM-915 band is used in region 2, Americas, Greenland and some of the eastern Pacific Islands. Example ISM applications are Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), ZigBee and WLAN.

14.1 Application board

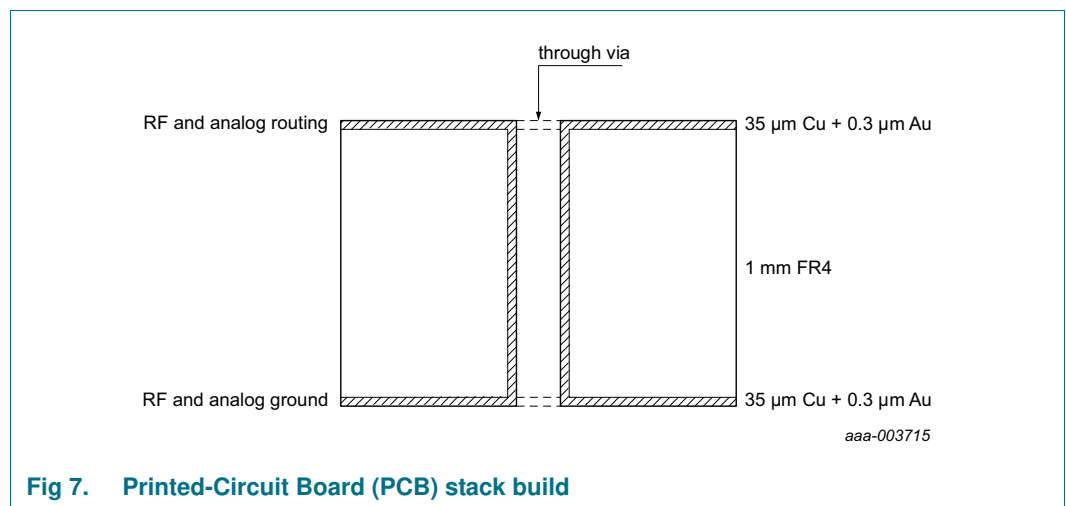
Customer evaluation boards are available from NXP (see [Section 6 “Ordering information”](#)). The BGA6130 shall be decoupled and matched as depicted in [Figure 6](#). The ground leads and exposed paddle should be connected directly to the ground plane. Enough via holes should be provided to connect top and bottom ground planes in the final application board. Sufficient cooling should be provided preventing the temperature of the exposed die pad from exceeding 85 °C.

The ISM-434 and ISM-915 application boards have the same input and output matching topology, but differ in component values. Resistor R3 is used to set the bias current. Note resistor R2 which can be used to limit the current through the ESD protection circuit in

case the voltage on pin ENABLE exceeds the supply voltage on pin V_{CC}. L3, C8, C9 and C10 are used to feed a DC current to the RF transistor. The other passive components are used for input and an output matching.



The Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) is a four metal layer substrate board as described in [Figure 7](#). The width and the gap between the strip-line and ground plane are configured such that a 50 ohm transmission line is obtained.



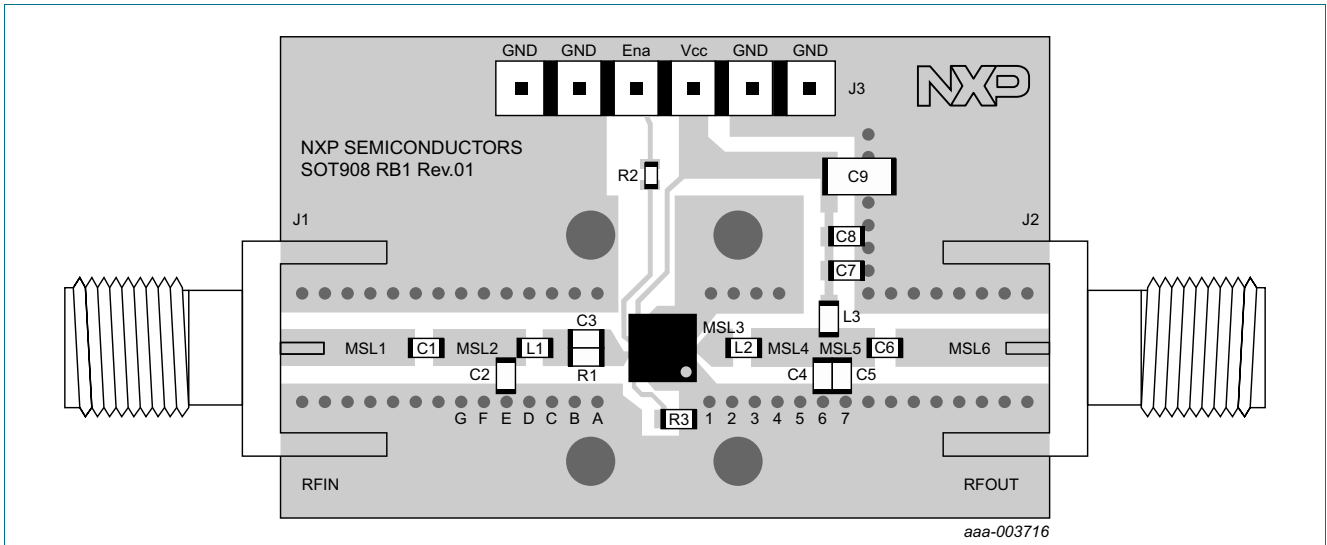


Fig 8. Top view of populated ISM-434 Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)

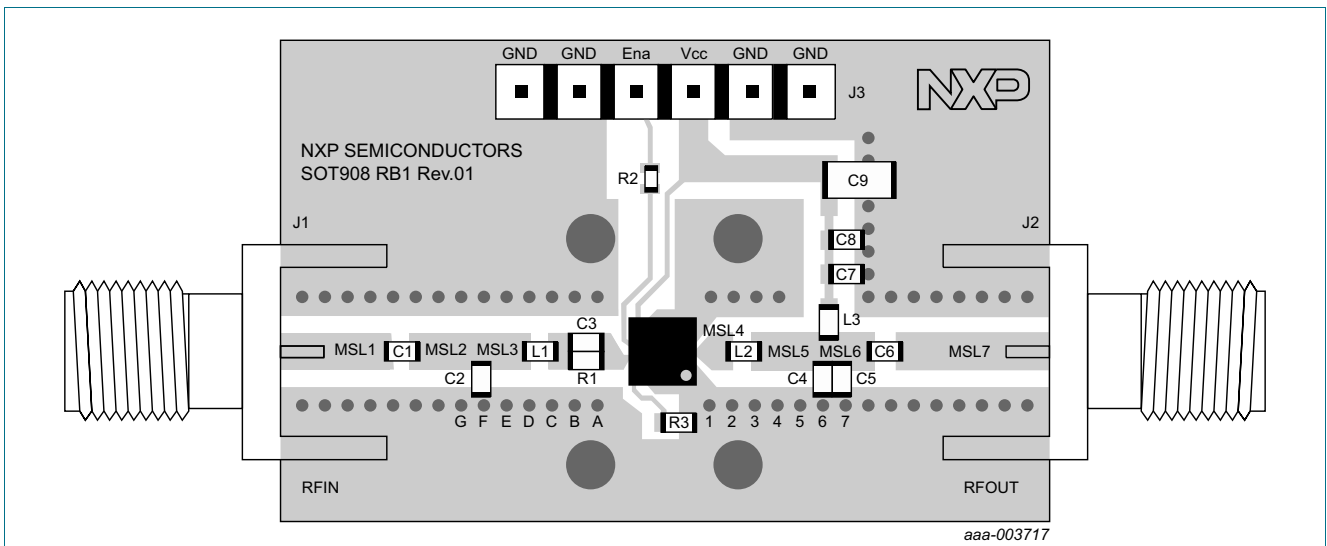


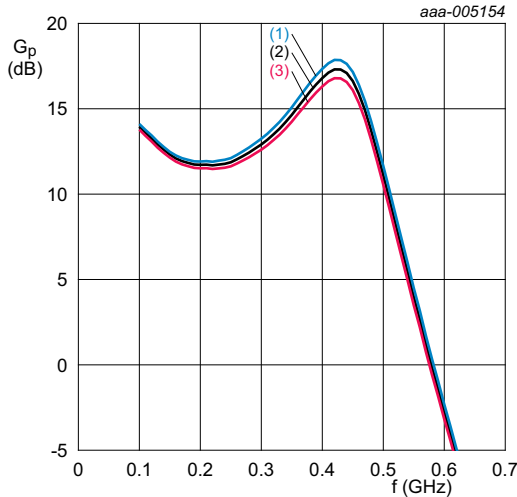
Fig 9. Top view of populated ISM-915 Printed-Circuit Board (PCB)

Table 10. List of componentsSee [Figure 6](#) for schematics.

Component	Description	Value		Remarks
		ISM-434	ISM-915	
C1	capacitor	1 nF	1 nF	Murata GRM series
C2	capacitor	15 pF	10 pF	Murata GRM series
C3	capacitor	15 pF	12 pF	Murata GRM series
C4	capacitor	2 pF	2.7 pF	Murata GRM series
C5	capacitor	15 pF	5.6 pF	Murata GRM series
C6	capacitor	1 nF	1 nF	Murata GRM series
C7	capacitor	1 nF	1 nF	Murata GRM series
C8	capacitor	100 nF	100 nF	Murata GRM series
C9	capacitor	10 μ F	10 μ F	Murata GRM series
IC1	BGA6130	-	-	NXP
MSL1	micro stripline	5.9 mm	5.9 mm	[1]
MSL2	micro stripline	3.1 mm	1.8 mm	[1]
MSL3	micro stripline	1.7 mm	1.7 mm	[1]
MSL4	micro stripline	3.1 mm	1.8 mm	[1]
MSL5	micro stripline	1.7 mm	3.2 mm	[1]
MSL6	micro stripline	6.8 mm	1.5 mm	[1]
MSL7	micro stripline	-	6.8 mm	[1]
R1	resistor	220 Ω	220 Ω	
R2	resistor	270 Ω	270 Ω	
R3	resistor	3900 Ω	3900 Ω	
L1	inductor	15 nH	1.5 nH	Murata LQW series
L2	inductor	5.6 nH	1.5 nH	Murata LQW series
L3	RF choke	68 nH	27 nH	Murata LQW series
X1, X2	SMA connector	-	-	

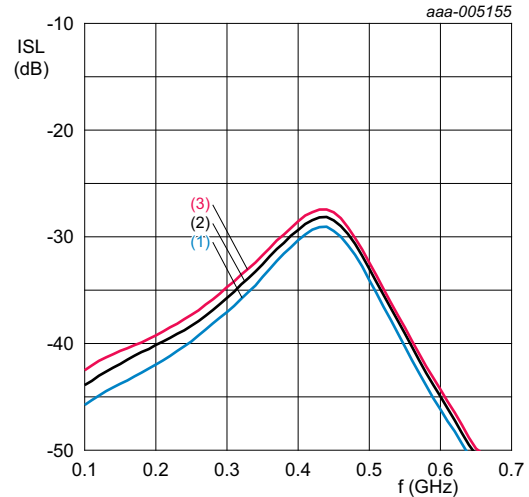
[1] Length (L) is specified, width (W) = 1.6 mm and spacing (S) = 0.8 mm.

14.2 Characteristics ISM-434



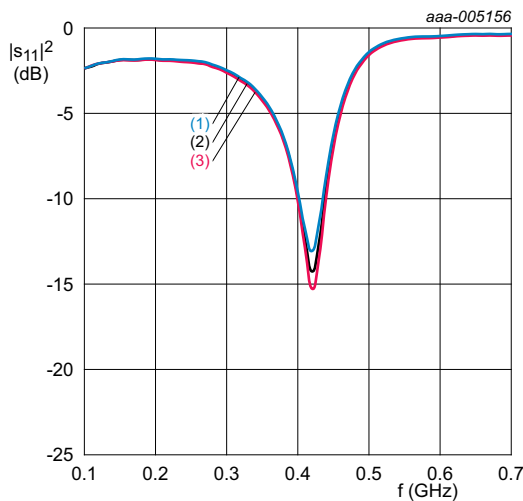
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 10. Power gain as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; typical values



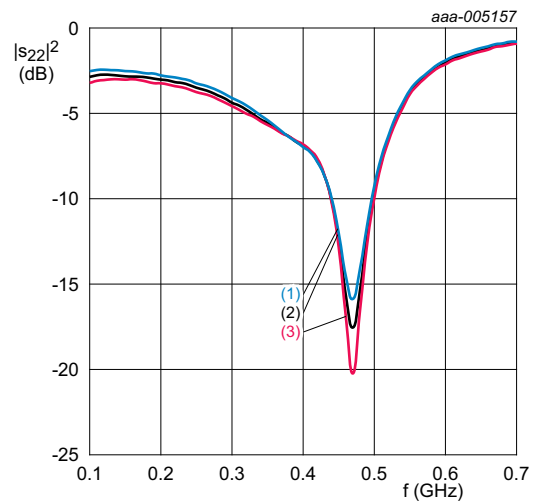
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 11. Isolation as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; typical values



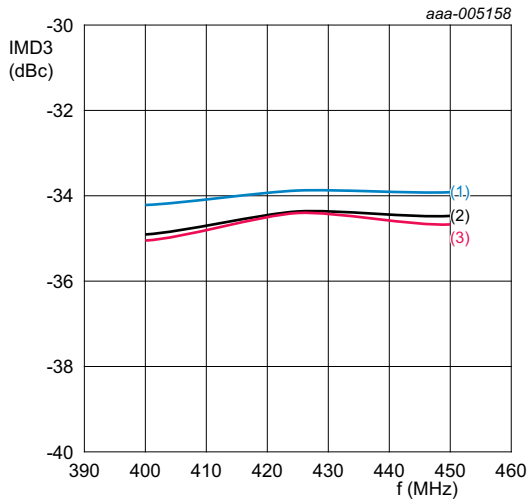
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 12. Input return loss as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; typical values



$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

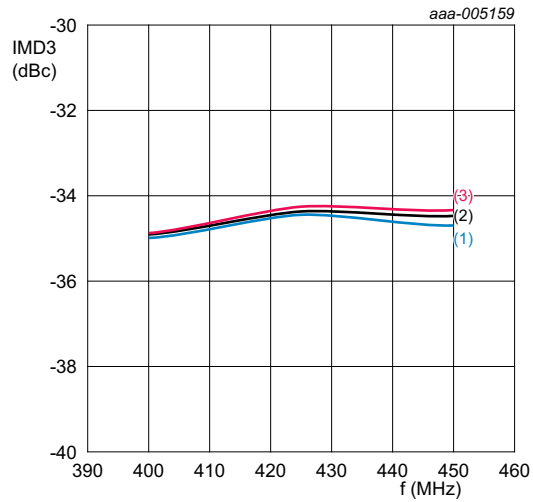
Fig 13. Output return loss as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; typical values



$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $P_L = 15\text{ dBm}$ per tone;
 $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-434.

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

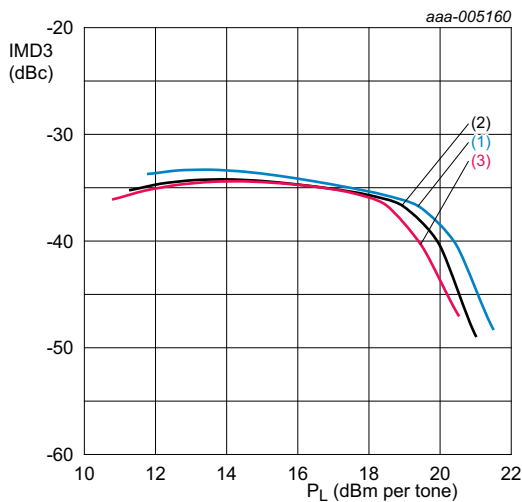
Fig 14. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different temperatures; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $P_L = 15\text{ dBm}$ per tone;
 $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-434.

- (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

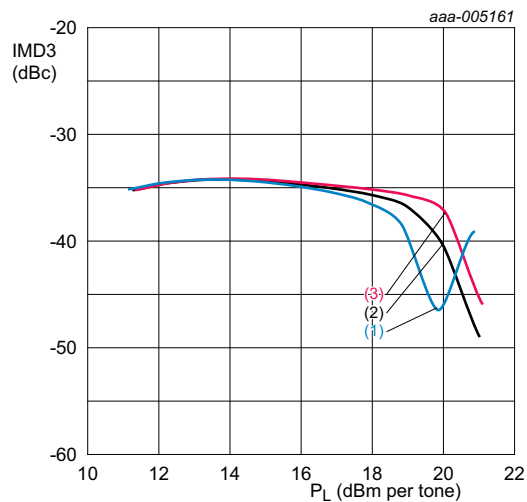
Fig 15. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different supply voltages; typical values



$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-434.

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

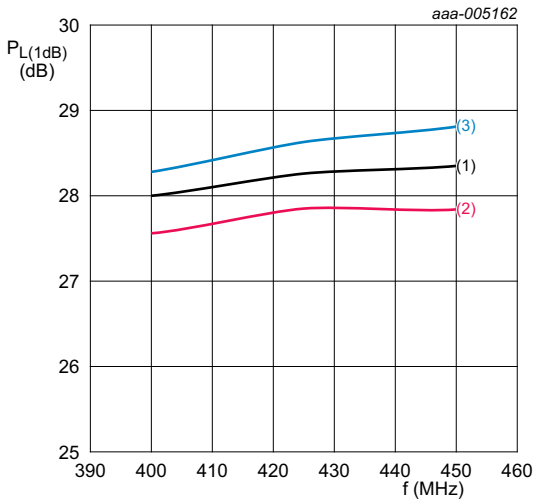
Fig 16. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of output power for ISM-434 application; different temperatures; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-434.

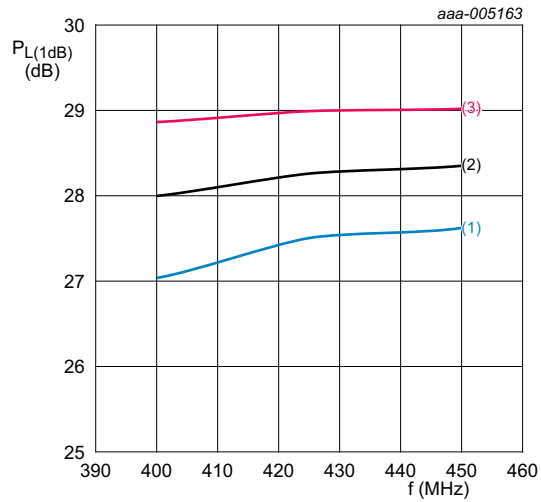
- (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 17. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of output power for ISM-434 application; different supply voltages; typical values



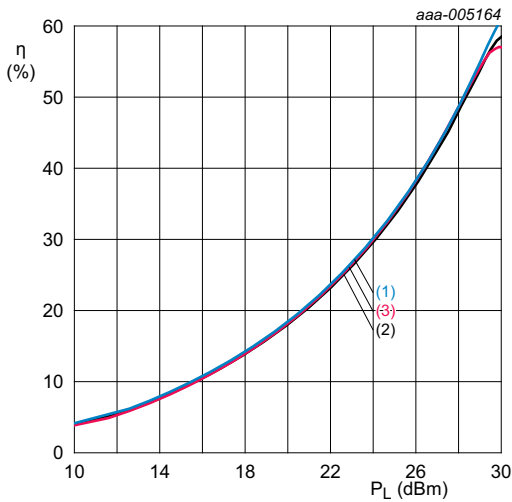
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 18. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different temperatures; typical values



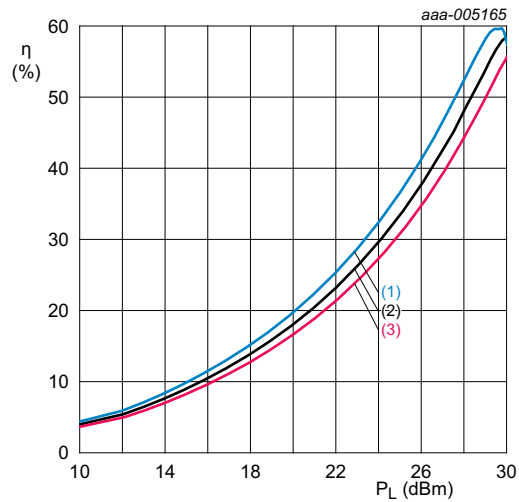
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 19. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different supply voltages; typical values



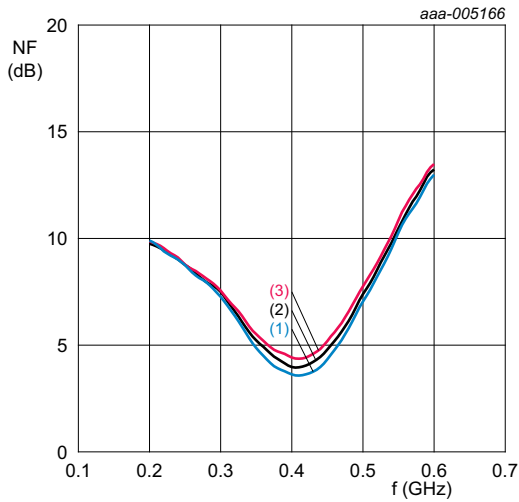
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Fig 20. Efficiency as a function of output power for ISM-434 application; different temperatures; typical values



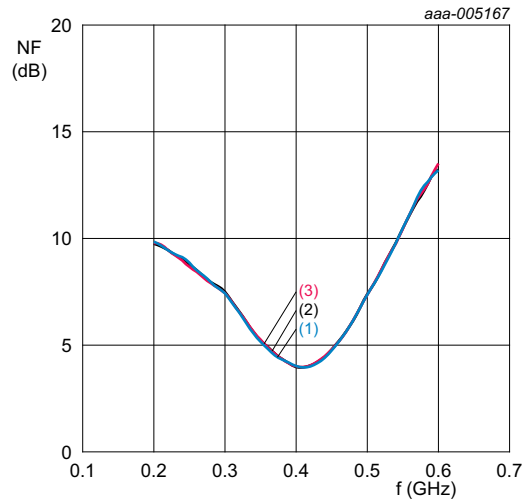
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 21. Efficiency as a function of output power for ISM-434 application; different supply voltages; typical values



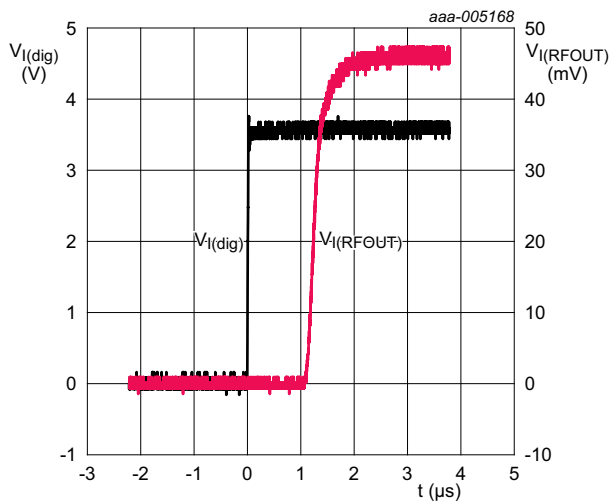
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig 22. Noise figure as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different temperatures; typical values



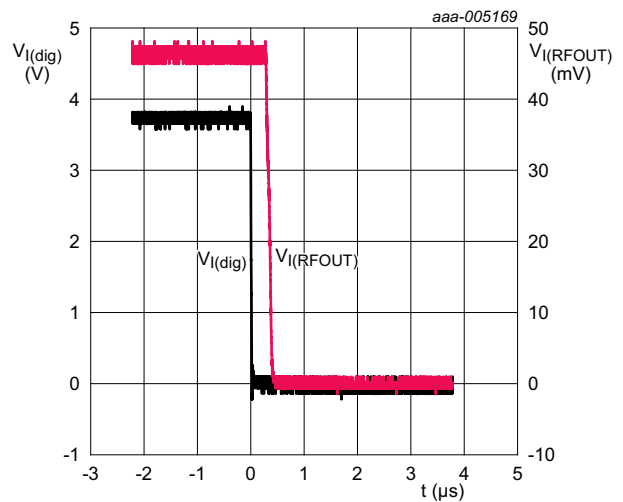
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 23. Noise figure as a function of frequency for ISM-434 application; different supply voltages; typical values



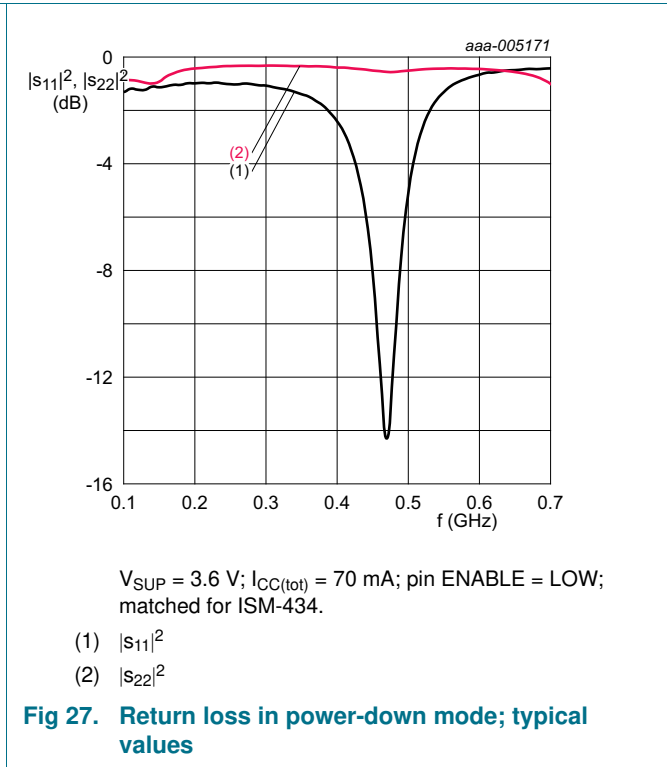
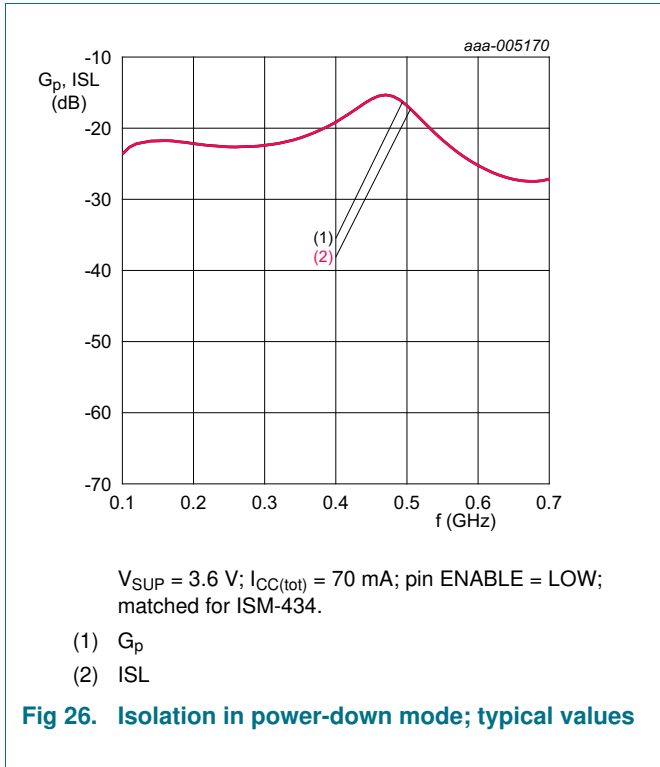
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.

Fig 24. Power-on delay time; typical values

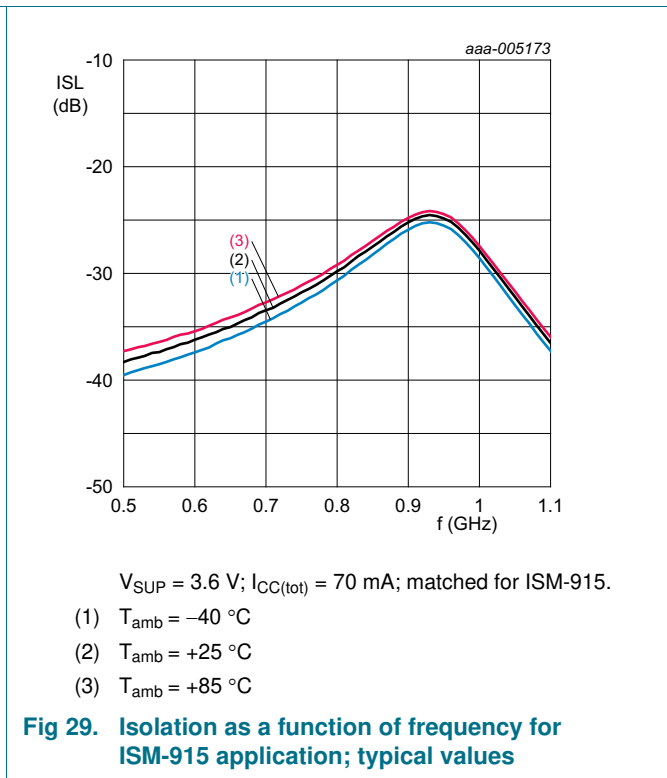
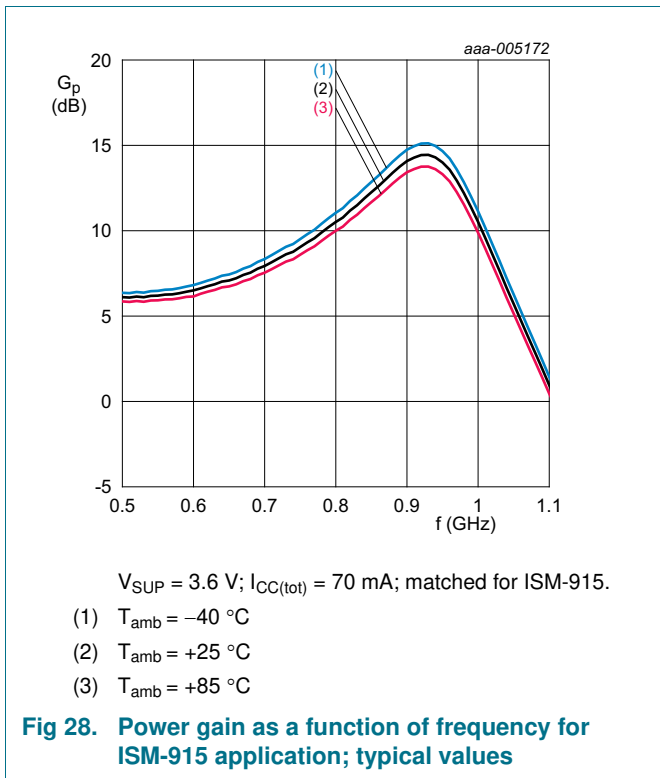


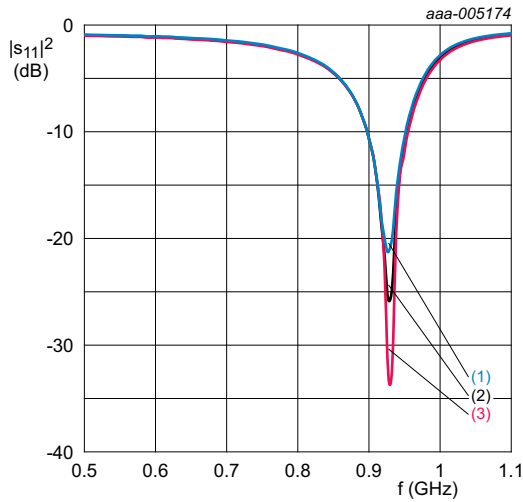
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-434.

Fig 25. Power-down delay time; typical values



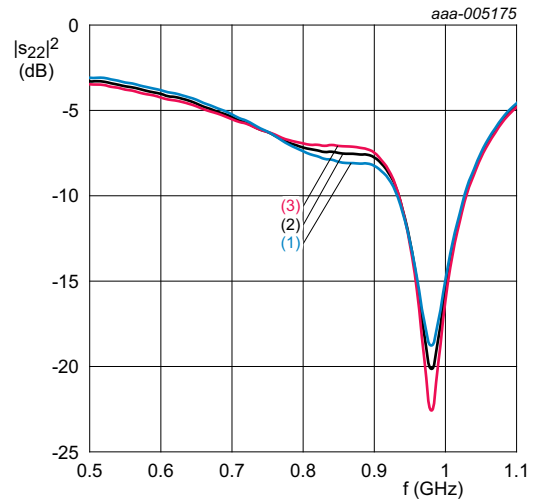
14.3 Characteristics ISM-915





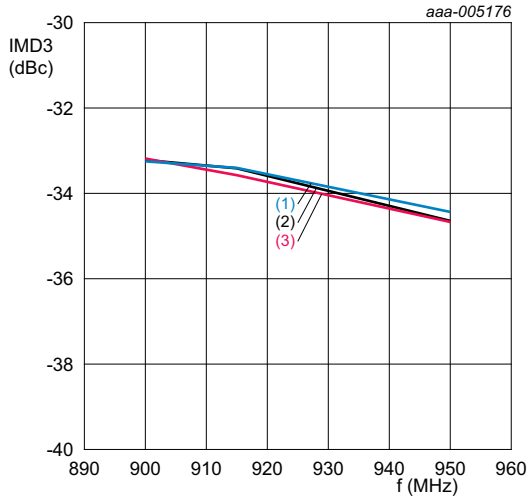
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ °C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ °C}$

Fig 30. Input return loss as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; typical values



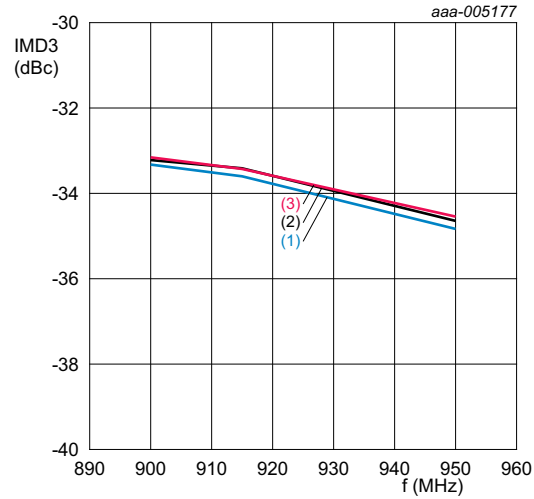
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA};$ matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ °C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ °C}$

Fig 31. Output return loss as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; typical values



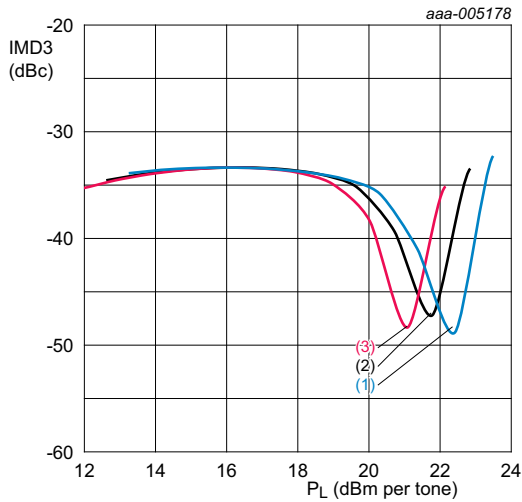
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}; P_L = 15\text{ dBm per tone};$
 $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz};$ matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ °C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ °C}$

Fig 32. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different temperatures; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}; I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}; P_L = 15\text{ dBm per tone};$
 $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz};$ matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

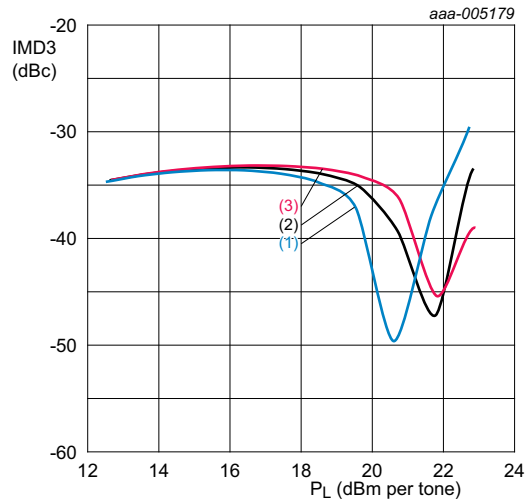
Fig 33. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different supply voltages; typical values



$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-915.

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

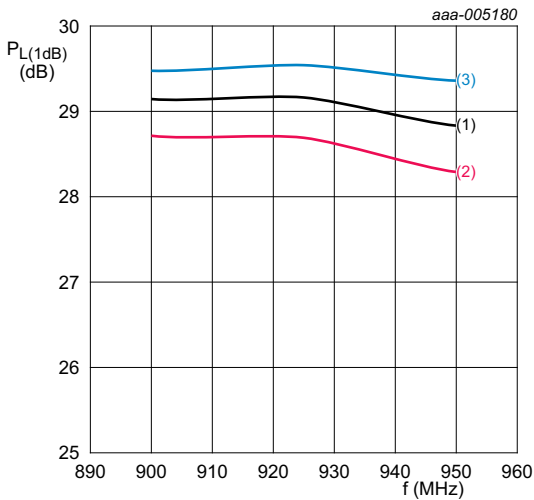
Fig 34. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of output power for ISM-915 application; different temperatures; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; $\Delta f = 1\text{ MHz}$; matched for ISM-915.

- (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

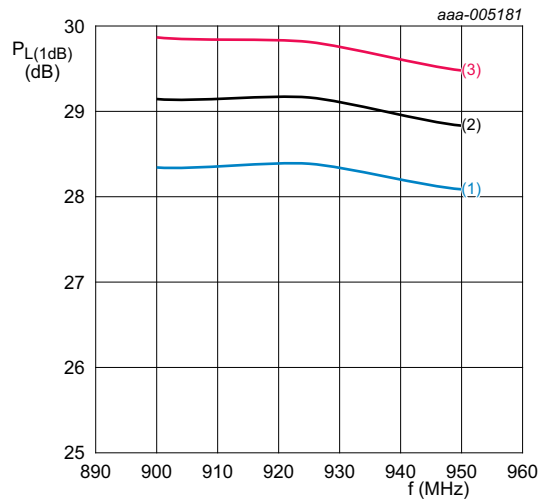
Fig 35. Third order intermodulation distortion as a function of output power for ISM-915 application; different supply voltages; typical values



$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.

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

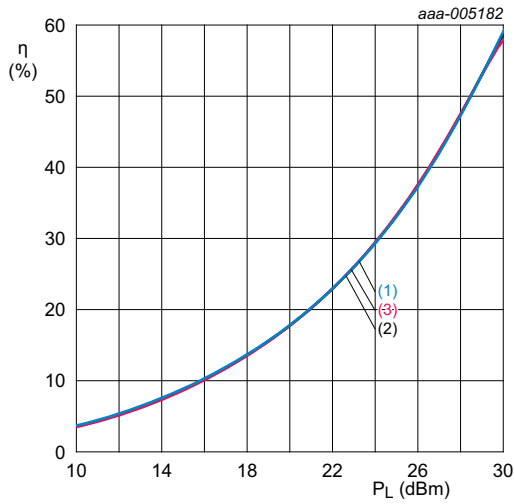
Fig 36. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different temperatures; typical values



$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.

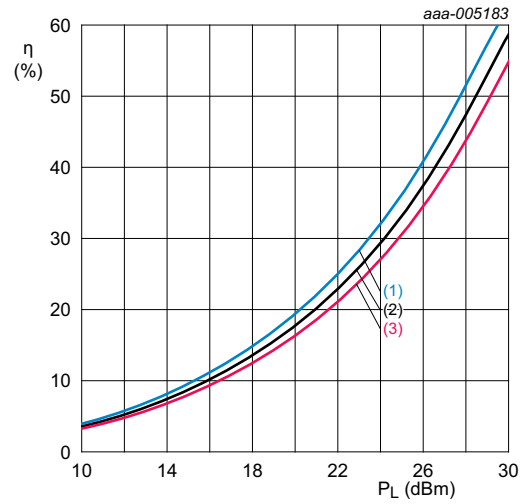
- (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 37. Output power at 1 dB gain compression as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different supply voltages; typical values



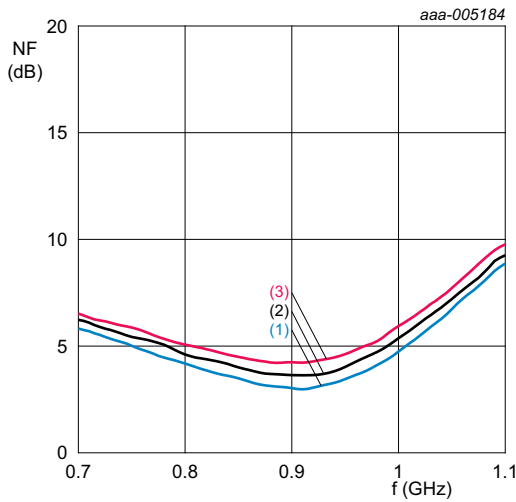
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ °C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ °C}$

Fig 38. Efficiency as a function of output power for ISM-915 application; different temperatures; typical values



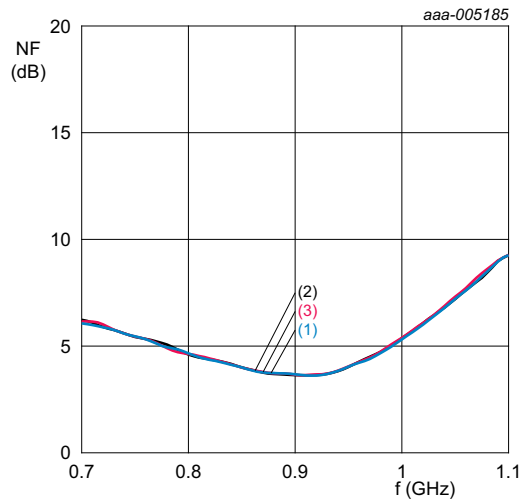
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 39. Efficiency as a function of output power for ISM-915 application; different supply voltages; typical values



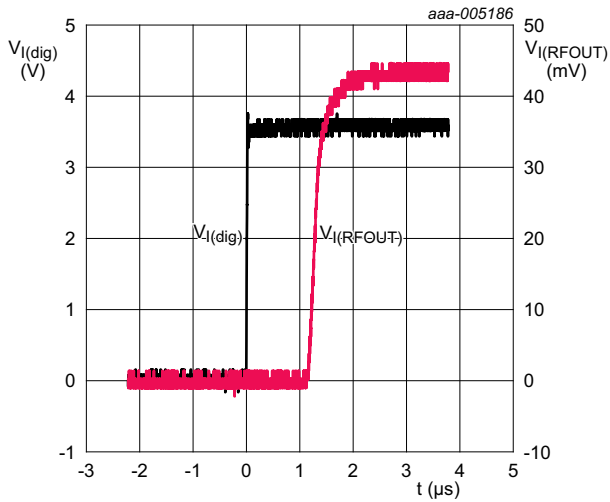
$V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$
 (2) $T_{amb} = +25\text{ °C}$
 (3) $T_{amb} = +85\text{ °C}$

Fig 40. Noise figure as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different temperatures; typical values



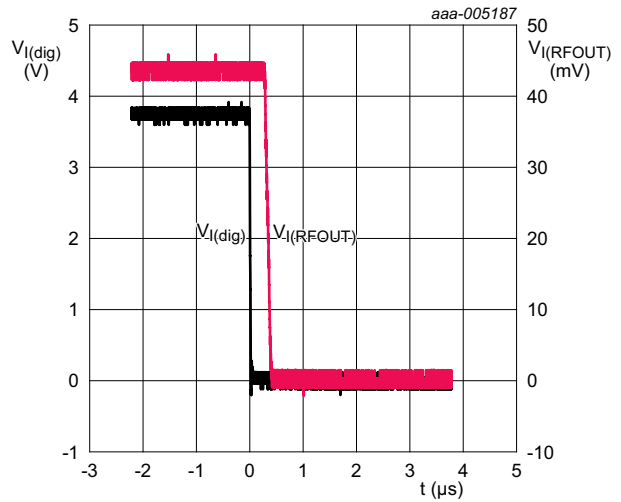
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $I_{CC(tot)} = 70\text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.
 (1) $V_{SUP} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{SUP} = 3.6\text{ V}$
 (3) $V_{SUP} = 3.9\text{ V}$

Fig 41. Noise figure as a function of frequency for ISM-915 application; different supply voltages; typical values



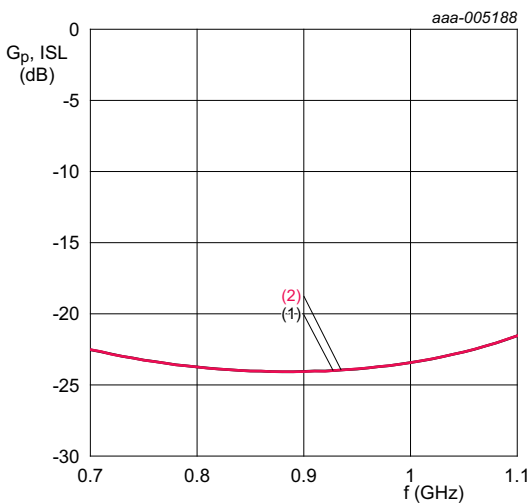
$V_{\text{SUP}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$; $I_{\text{CC}(\text{tot})} = 70 \text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.

Fig 42. Power-on delay time; typical values



$V_{\text{SUP}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$; $I_{\text{CC}(\text{tot})} = 70 \text{ mA}$; matched for ISM-915.

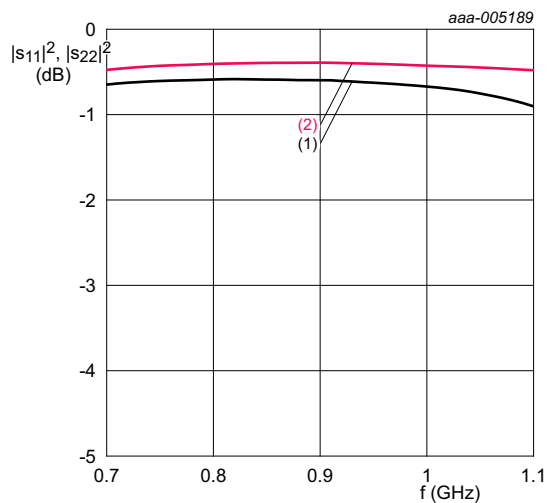
Fig 43. Power-down delay time; typical values



$V_{\text{SUP}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$; $I_{\text{CC}(\text{tot})} = 70 \text{ mA}$; pin ENABLE = LOW; matched for ISM-915.

- (1) G_p
- (2) ISL

Fig 44. Isolation in power-down mode; typical values



$V_{\text{SUP}} = 3.6 \text{ V}$; $I_{\text{CC}(\text{tot})} = 70 \text{ mA}$; pin ENABLE = LOW; matched for ISM-915.

- (1) $|S_{11}|^2$
- (2) $|S_{22}|^2$

Fig 45. Return loss in power-down mode; typical values

15. Package outline

HVSON8: plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 x 3 x 0.85 mm

SOT908-3

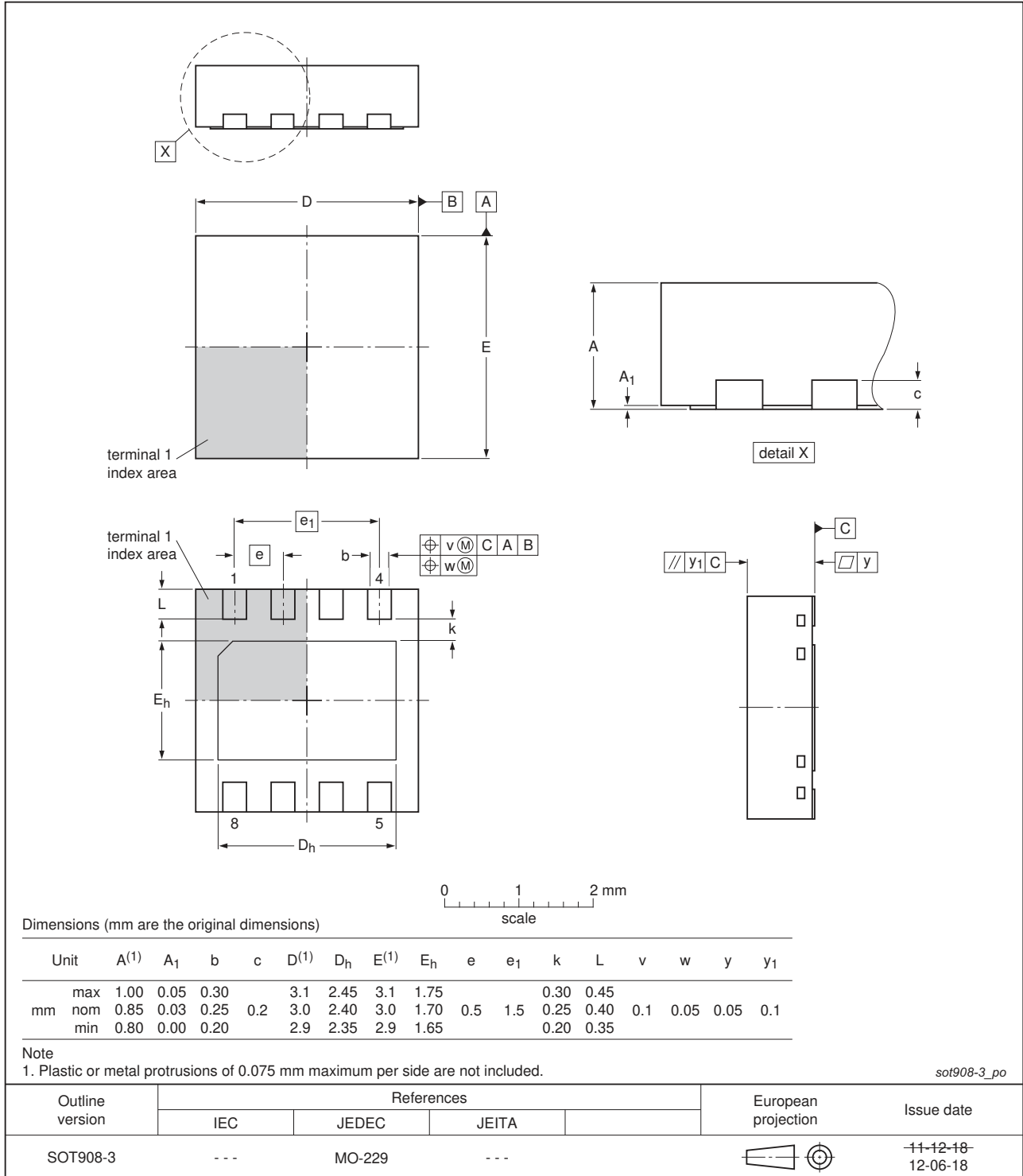


Fig 46. Package outline SOT908-3 (HVSON8)

17. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CPE	Customer-Premises Equipment
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MMIC	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
MoCA	Multimedia over Coax Alliance
RFID	Radio Frequency IDentification
SMA	Sub-Miniature version A
VSWR	Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

18. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
BGA6130 v.1	20121009	Product data sheet	-	-

19. Legal information

19.1 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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