

GNSS High Gain Low Noise Amplifier

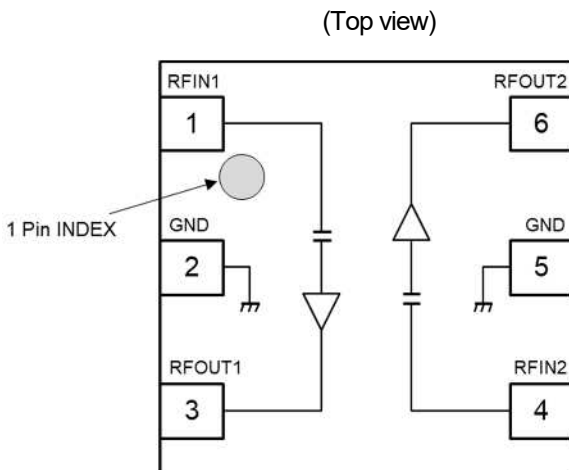
■ FEATURES

- Supply voltage 1.5 to 3.7 V
- Low current consumption 8 mA typ. @ $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- High gain
 - 34 dB typ. @ L1 band, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 - 37 dB typ. @ L2/5 band, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 - 36 dB typ. @ L6 band, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- Low noise figure
 - 0.60 dB typ. @ L1 band, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
 - 0.65 dB typ. @ L2/5/6 band, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
- Small package size
 - 1.6 mm x 1.6 mm x 0.397 mm typ.
- RoHS compliant and Halogen Free, MSL1

■ APPLICATION

- GNSS receive application
- Active antenna, dashboard camera, and navigation
- GNSS module

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM (ESON6-G1)



■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The NJG1187KG1 is a high gain low noise amplifier (LNA) designed for GNSS applications.

The NJG1187KG1 is available to be tuning for L1 (1.5 GHz) or L2/5/6 (1.1 to 1.2 GHz) band by changing only value of external parts. This LNA is also available to place a filter between the two amplifier stages in order to realize high attenuation without degradation of noise figure.

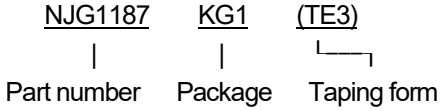
This LNA operates in wide temperature range from -40 to +105°C. Integrated ESD protection device on each port achieves excellent ESD robustness.

The small and thin ESON6-G1 package is adopted.

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	RFIN1	RF input terminal to 1st amp.
2	GND	Ground terminal
3	RFOUT1	RF output from 1st amp. and voltage supply terminal
4	RFIN2	RF input terminal to 2nd amp.
5	GND	Ground terminal
6	RFOUT2	RF output from 2nd amp. and voltage supply terminal
Exposed pad	-	Ground terminal

■ **PRODUCT NAME INFORMATION**



■ **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE OUTLINE	RoHS	HALOGEN-FREE	TERMINAL FINISH	MARKING	WEIGHT (mg)	MOQ (pcs.)
NJG1187KG1	ESON6-G1	Yes	Yes	Sn-Bi	1187	3.5	3,000

■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

$T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}, Z_s = Z_l = 50 \Omega$

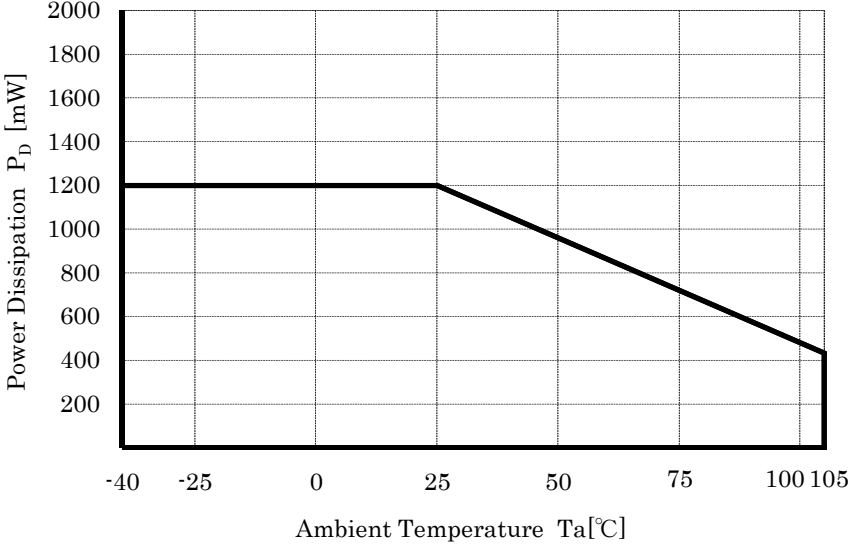
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	5.0	V
Input power	$P_{IN}^{(1)}$	+15	dBm
Power dissipation	$P_D^{(2)}$	1200	mW
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	-40 to +105	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	°C

- (1): $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$
- (2): 4-layer FR4 PCB with through-hole (101.5 x 114.5 mm), $T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$

■ **POWER DISSIPATION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**

Please, refer to the following Power Dissipation and Ambient Temperature.
 (Please note the surface mount package has a small maximum rating of Power Dissipation [P_D], a special attention should be paid in designing of thermal radiation.)

Power Dissipation—Ambient Temperature Characteristic
Mounted on PCB



■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 1 (DC)

General conditions: $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, with application circuit

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		1.5	3.3	3.7	V
Operating current	I_{DD}	RF OFF, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	8.0	13.0	mA

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2 (RF)

General conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 1559\text{ to }1610\text{ MHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Small signal gain	Gain	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.15 dB)	30.0	34.0	38.0	dB
Noise figure	NF	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.08 dB)	-	0.60	0.95	dB
Isolation	ISL	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band)	50	57	-	dB
Output power at 1 dB gain compression point	P-1dB(OUT)	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band)	+7	+13	-	dBm
Output 3rd order intercept point	OIP3	$f_1 = 1575\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = f_1 + 1\text{ MHz}$, $P_{IN} = -42\text{ dBm}$	+12	+17	-	dBm
RF IN return loss	RLi	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band)	7	11	-	dB
RF OUT return loss	RLo	$f = 1575\text{ MHz}$ (L1 band)	7	13	-	dB
k factor	k	$f = 50\text{ MHz to }10\text{ GHz}$	1.0	-	-	-

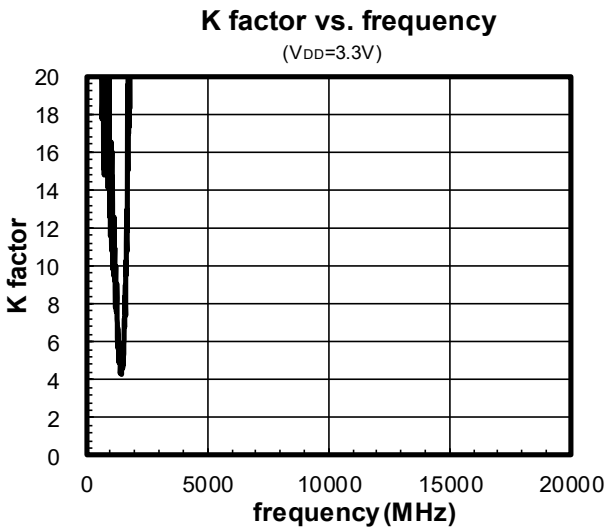
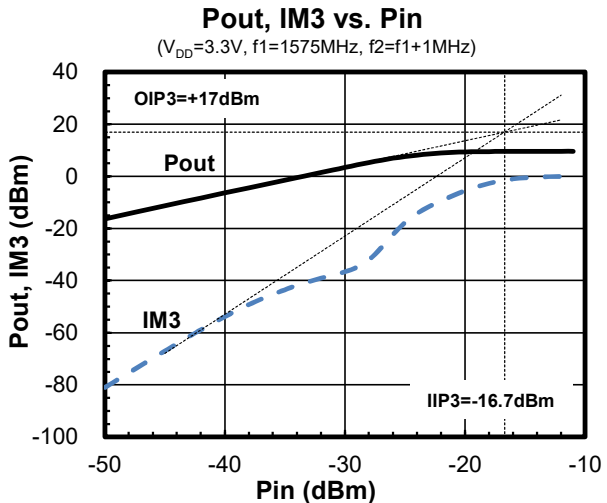
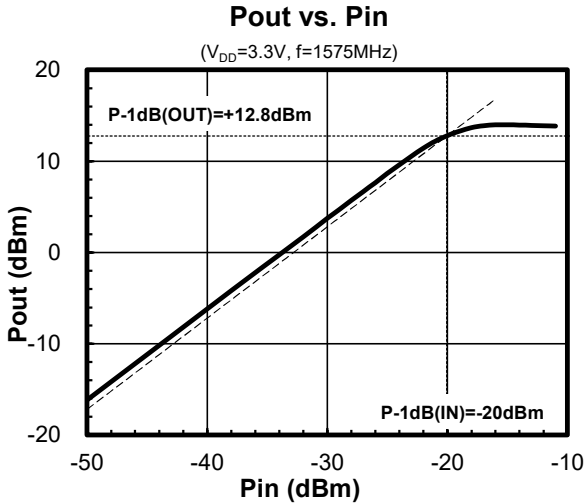
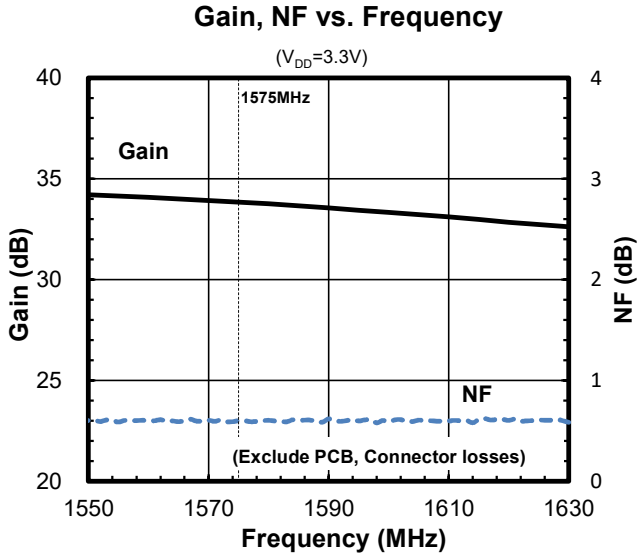
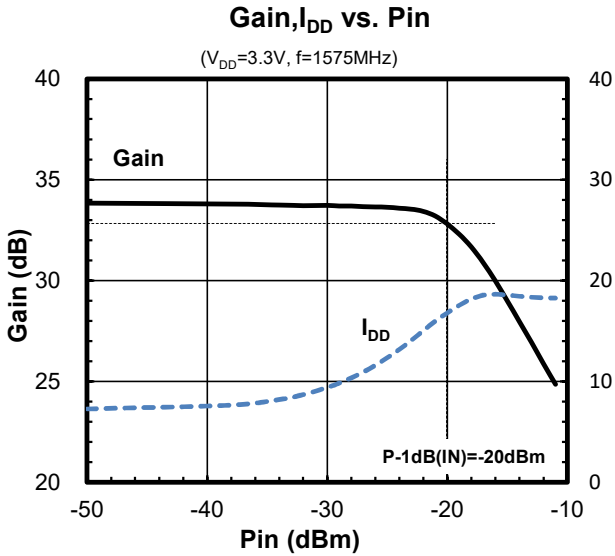
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3 (RF)

General conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 1164\text{ to }1300\text{ MHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Small signal gain	Gain	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.10 dB)	33.0	37.0	42.0	dB
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.10 dB)	33.0	37.0	42.0	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.11 dB)	31.0	36.0	40.0	
Noise figure	NF	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.05 dB)	-	0.65	0.95	dB
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.06 dB)	-	0.65	0.95	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band) Exclude PCB, Connector Losses (0.06 dB)	-	0.65	0.95	
Isolation	ISL	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band)	45	55	-	dB
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band)	45	55	-	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band)	45	55	-	
Output power at 1 dB gain compression point	P-1dB(OUT)	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band)	+7	+12	-	dBm
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band)	+7	+12	-	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band)	+7	+12	-	
Output 3rd order intercept point	OIP3	f1= 1176 MHz, f2 = f1 + 1 MHz, $P_{IN} = -42\text{ dBm}$	+13	+19	-	dBm
		f1= 1227 MHz, f2 = f1 + 1 MHz, $P_{IN} = -42\text{ dBm}$	+15	+20	-	
		f1= 1278 MHz, f2 = f1 + 1 MHz, $P_{IN} = -42\text{ dBm}$	+15	+20	-	
RF IN return loss	RLi	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band)	7	15	-	dB
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band)	7	15	-	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band)	7	14	-	
RF OUT return loss	RLo	f = 1176 MHz (L5 band)	7	15	-	dB
		f = 1227 MHz (L2 band)	7	15	-	
		f = 1278 MHz (L6 band)	7	15	-	
k factor	k	f = 50 MHz to 10 GHz	1.0	-	-	-

■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (L1 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

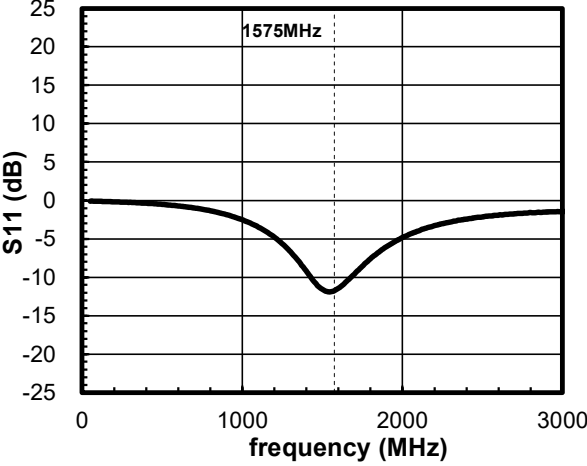


■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L1 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 50\text{ MHz to }3\text{ GHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

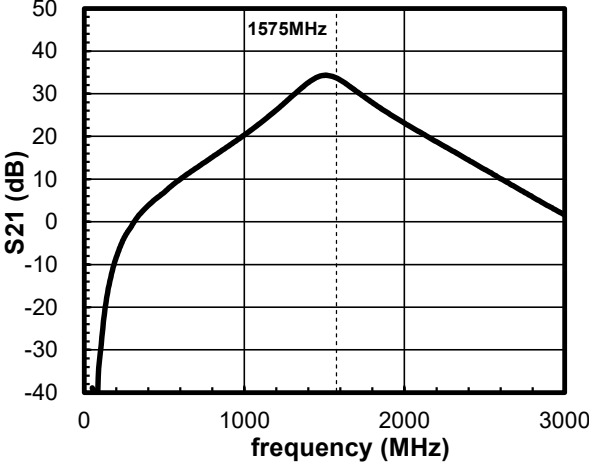
S11 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



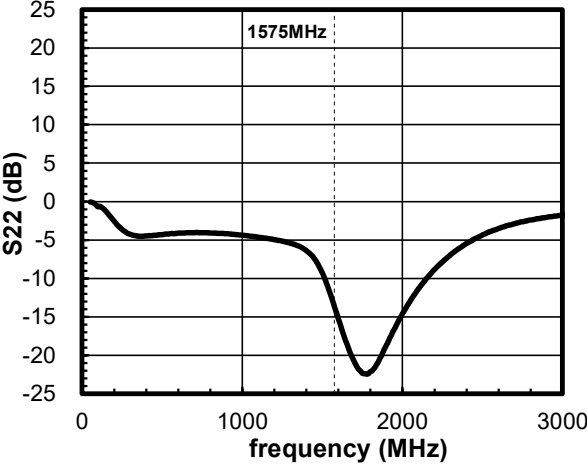
S21 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



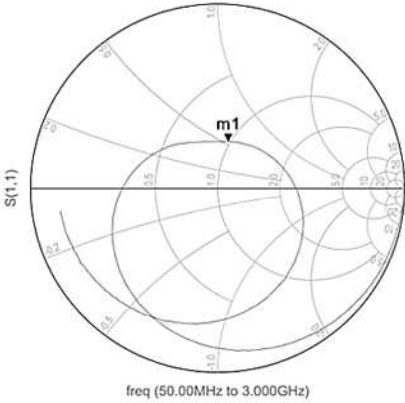
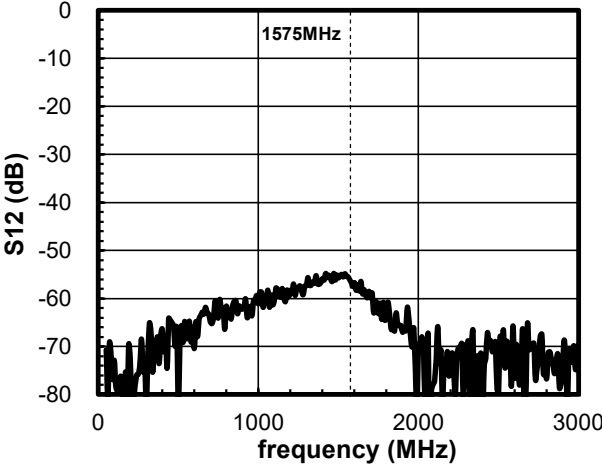
S22 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)

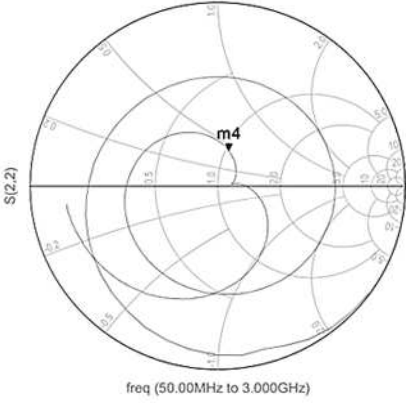


S12 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



m1
freq=1.580GHz
S(1,1)=0.260 / 77.416
impedance = Z0 * (0.977 + j0.532)

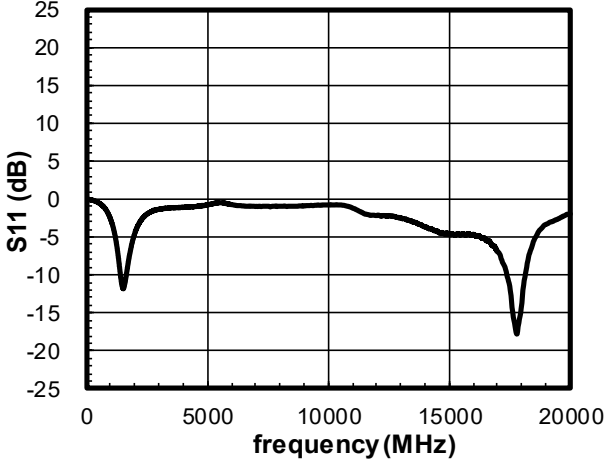


m4
freq=1.580GHz
S(2,2)=0.200 / 72.970
impedance = Z0 * (1.040 + j0.415)

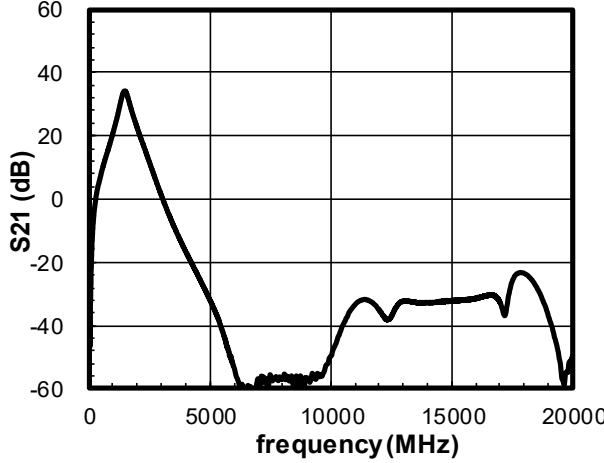
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L1 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 50\text{ MHz to } 20\text{ GHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

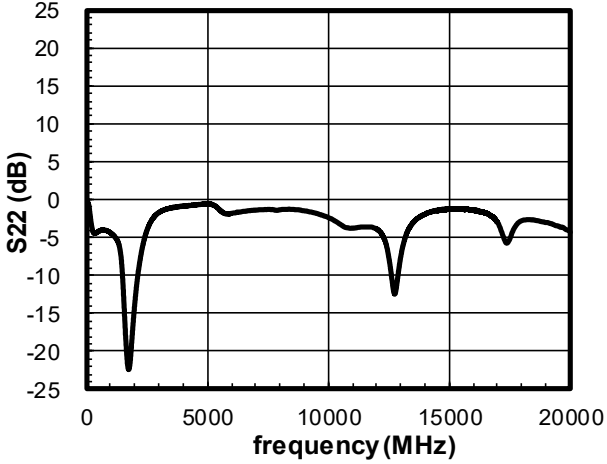
S11 vs. frequency
($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



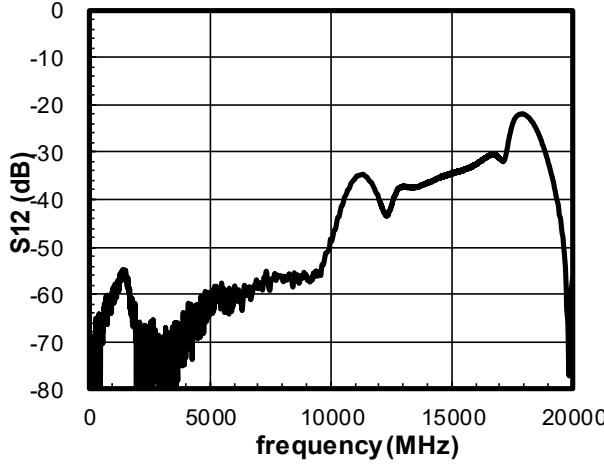
S21 vs. frequency
($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



S22 vs. frequency
($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)

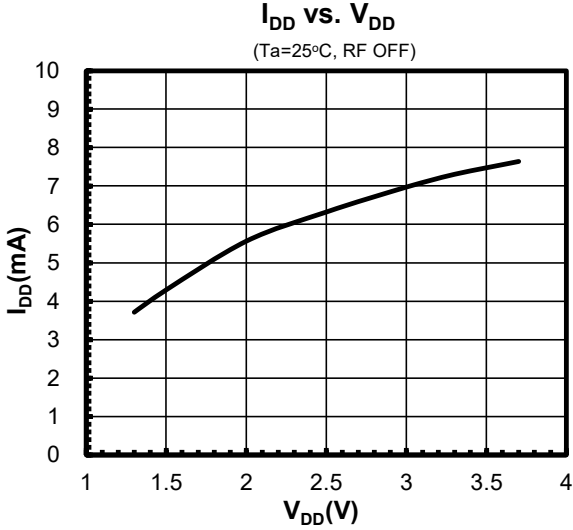
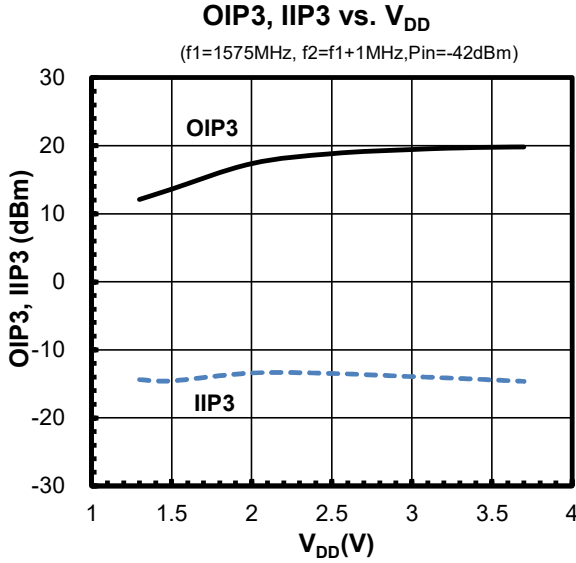
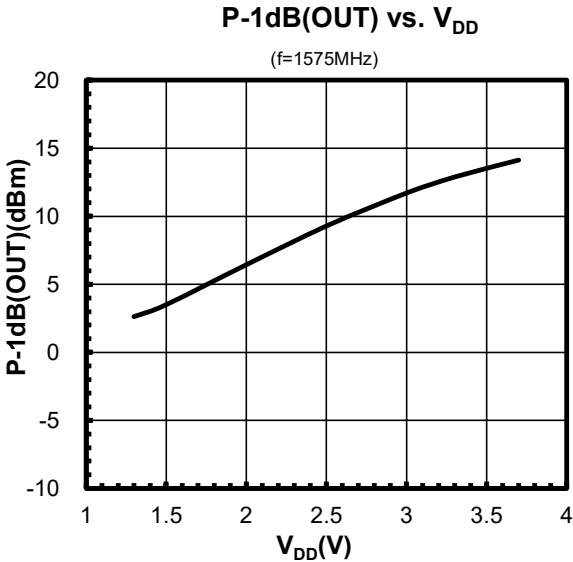
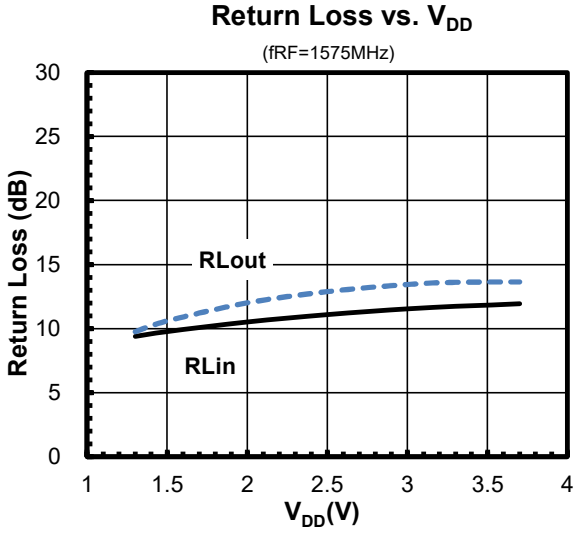
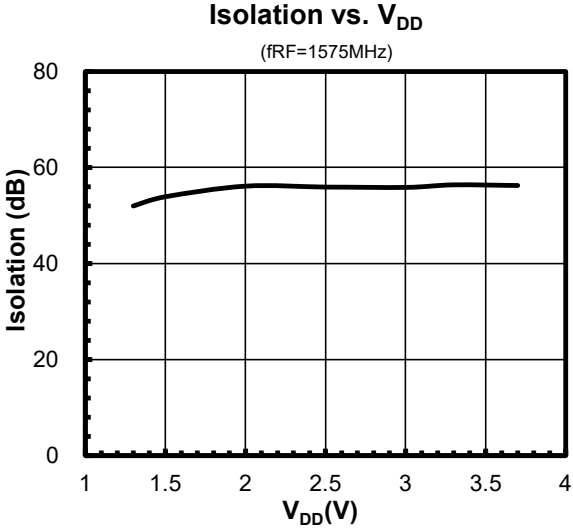
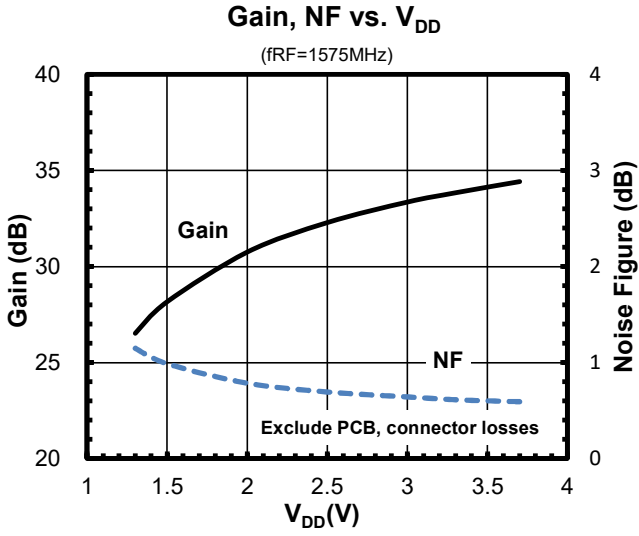


S12 vs. frequency
($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



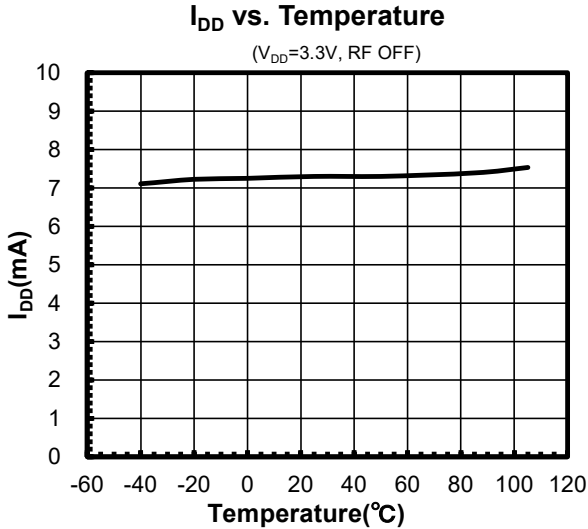
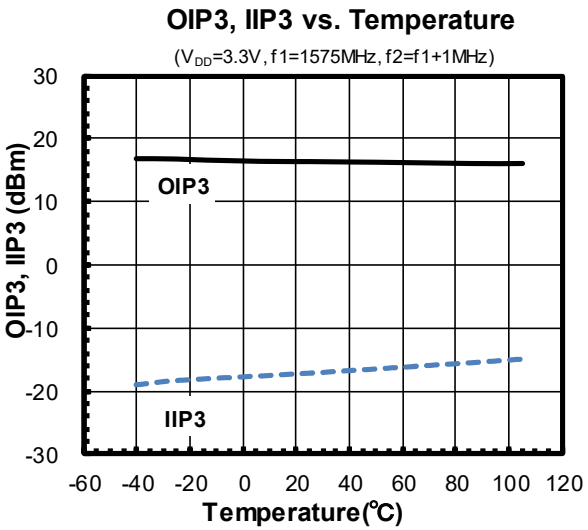
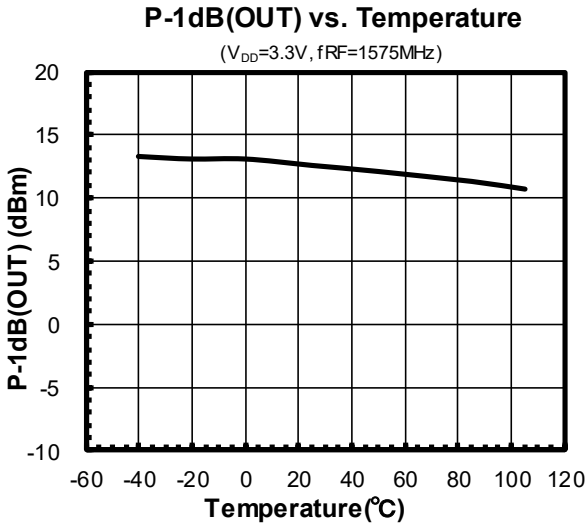
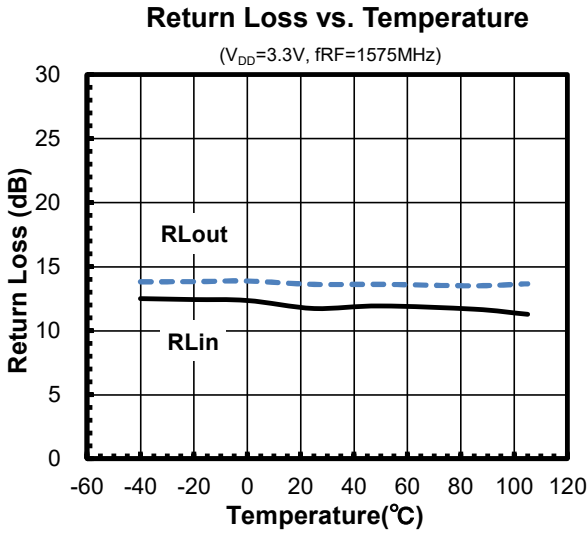
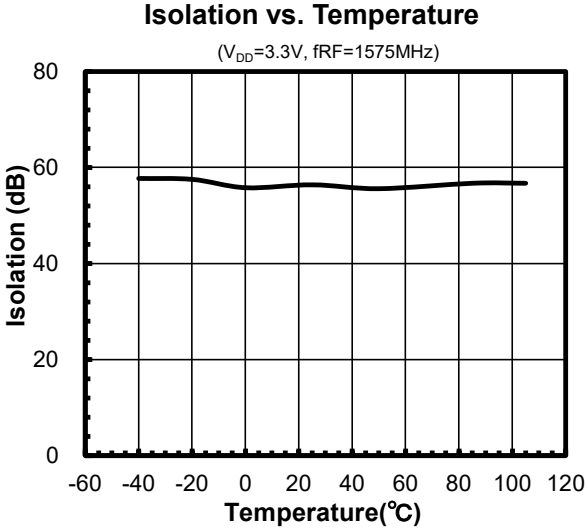
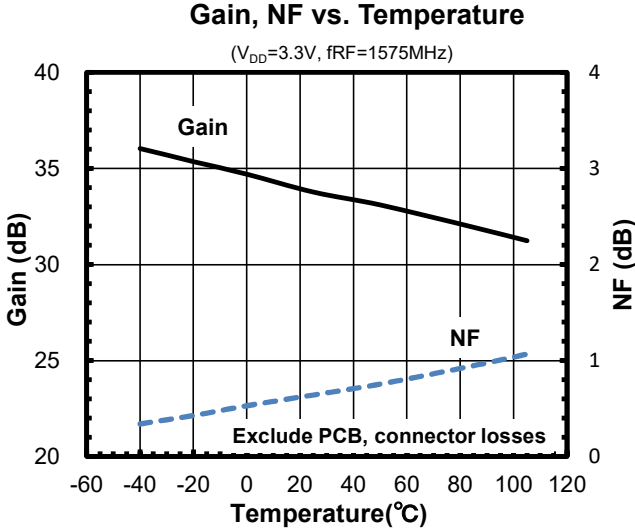
■ **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (L1 band application)

Conditions: $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50 \Omega$, with application circuit



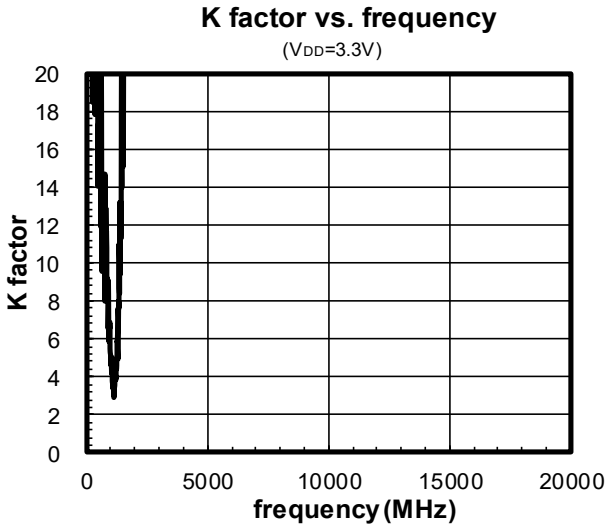
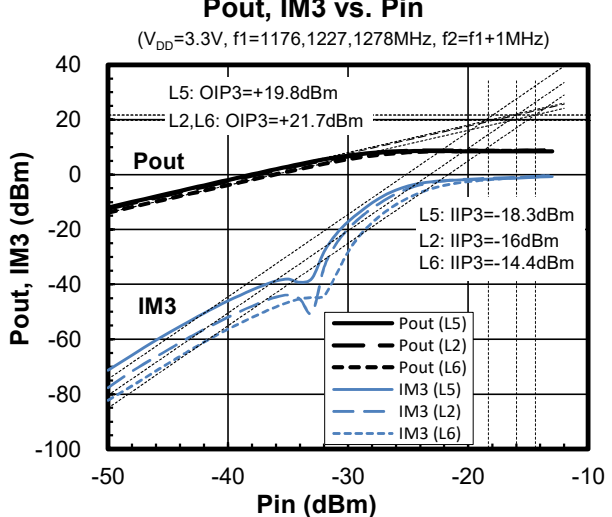
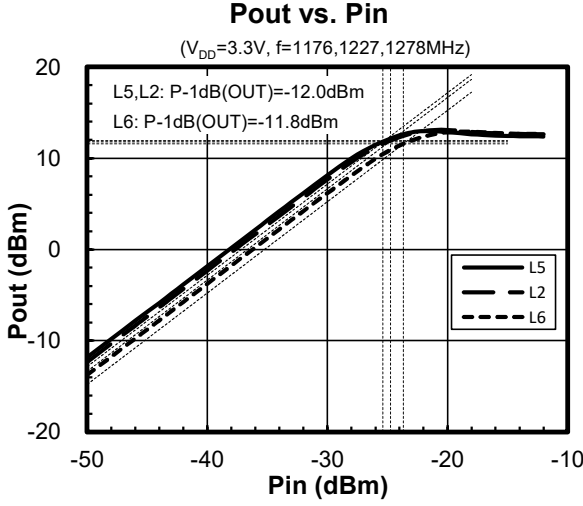
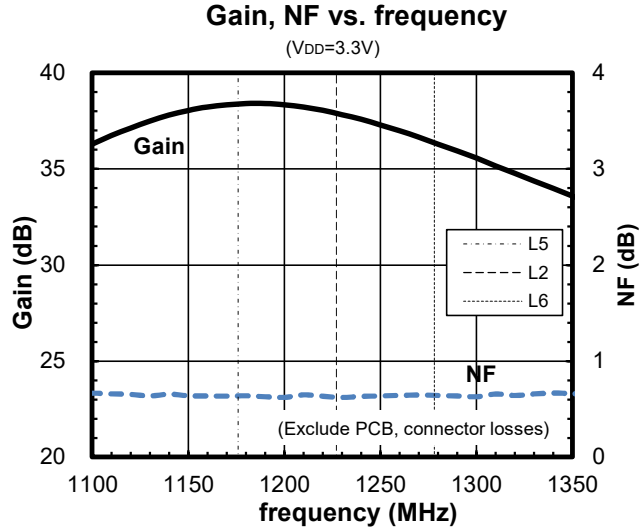
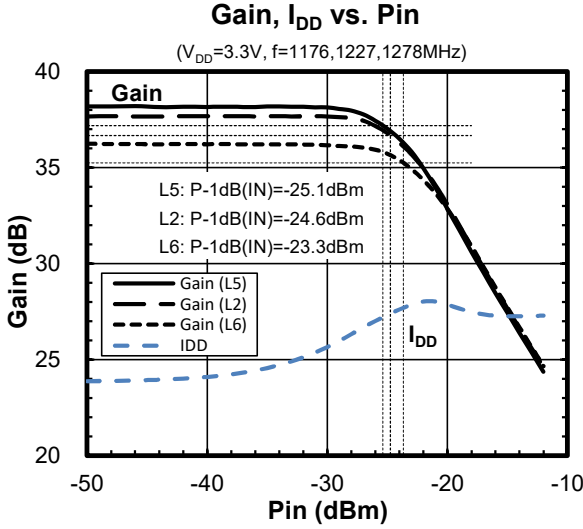
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L1 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit



■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L2/5/6 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

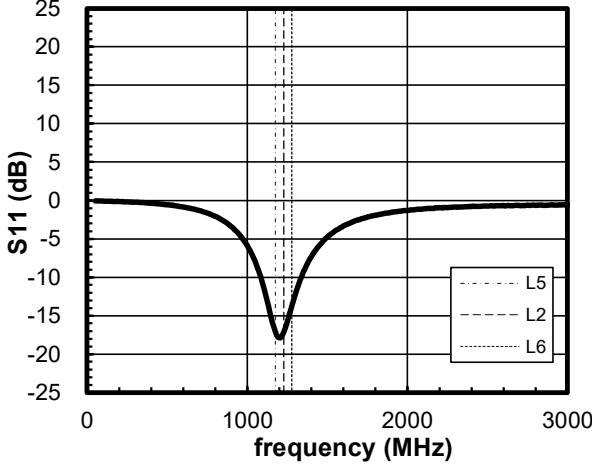


■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L2/5/6 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 50\text{ MHz to } 3\text{ GHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

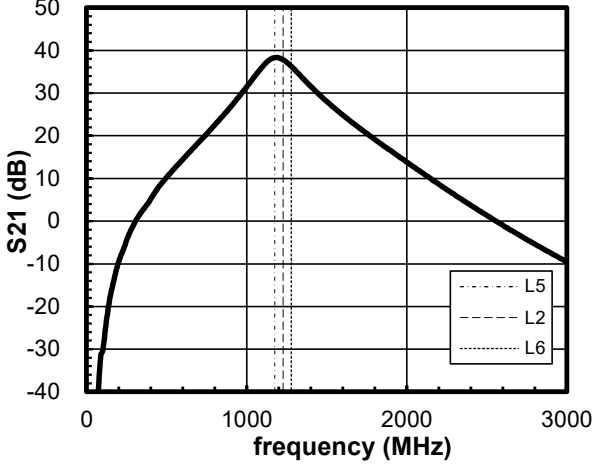
S11 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



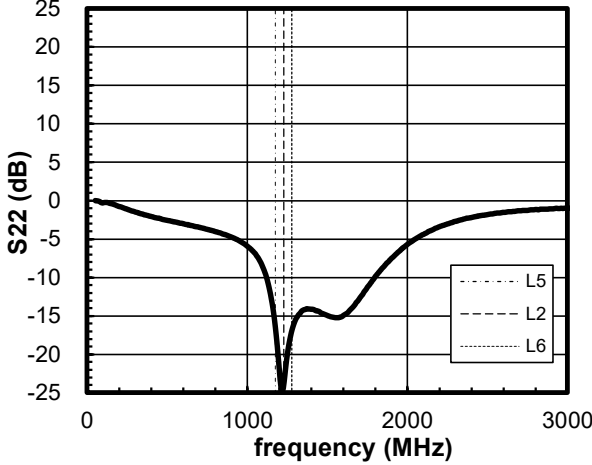
S21 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



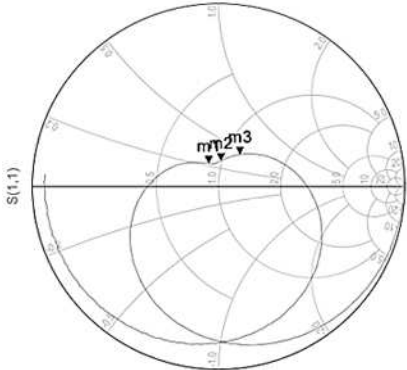
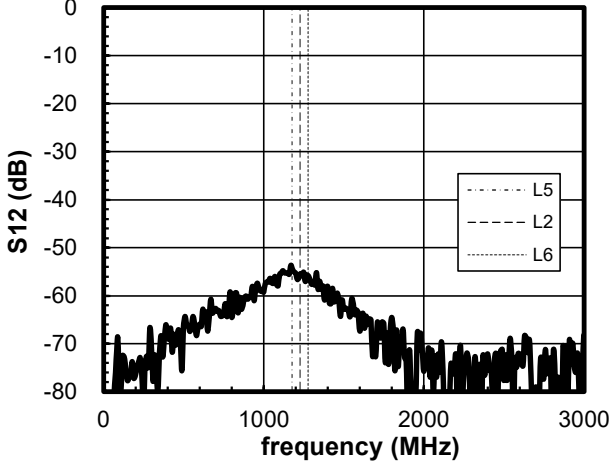
S22 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



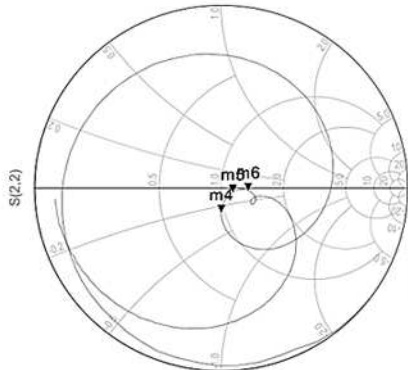
S12 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



freq (50.00MHz to 3.000GHz)

m1 freq=1.180GHz S(1,1)=0.136 / 112.952 impedance = $Z_0 * (0.873 + j0.222)$
m2 freq=1.230GHz S(1,1)=0.141 / 84.878 impedance = $Z_0 * (0.985 + j0.282)$
m3 freq=1.280GHz S(1,1)=0.209 / 56.663 impedance = $Z_0 * (1.175 + j0.428)$



freq (50.00MHz to 3.000GHz)

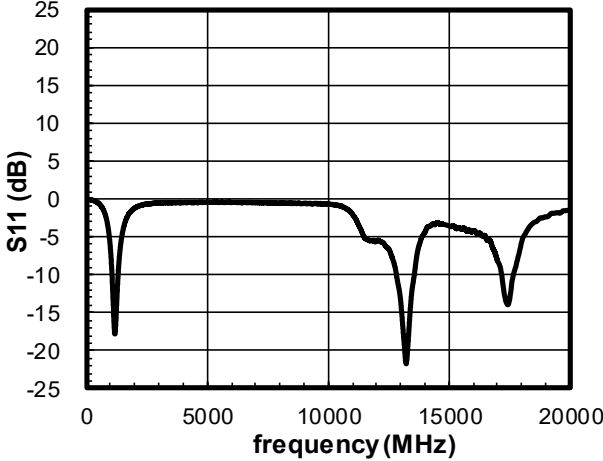
m4 freq=1.180GHz S(2,2)=0.135 / -89.959 impedance = $Z_0 * (0.964 - j0.266)$
m5 freq=1.230GHz S(2,2)=0.066 / -20.665 impedance = $Z_0 * (1.131 - j0.053)$
m6 freq=1.280GHz S(2,2)=0.145 / -5.300 impedance = $Z_0 * (1.337 - j0.037)$

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L2/5/6 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $f_{RF} = 50\text{ MHz to } 20\text{ GHz}$, $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit

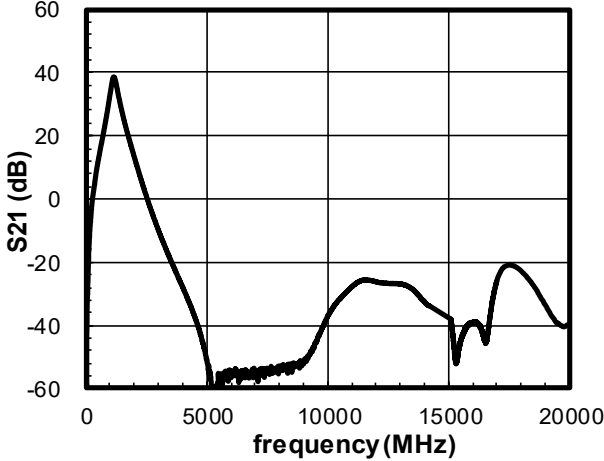
S11 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



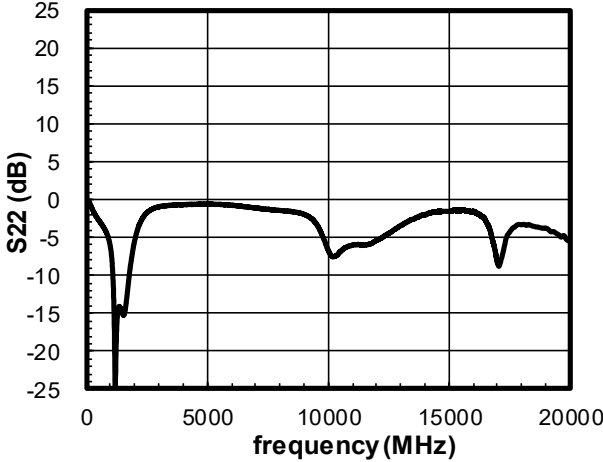
S21 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



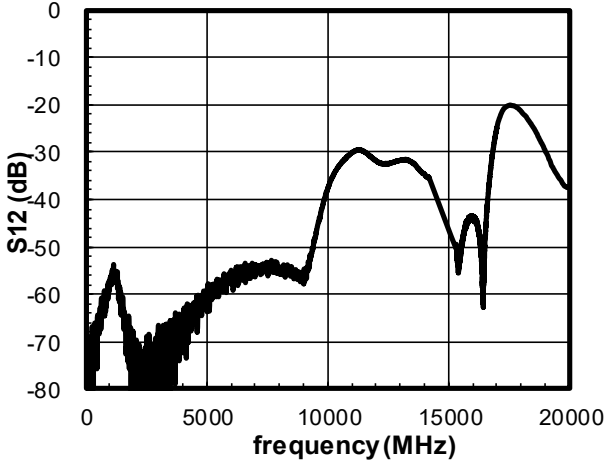
S22 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



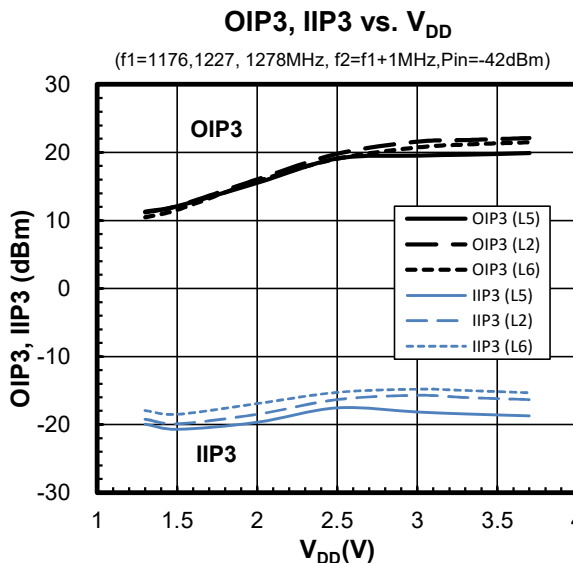
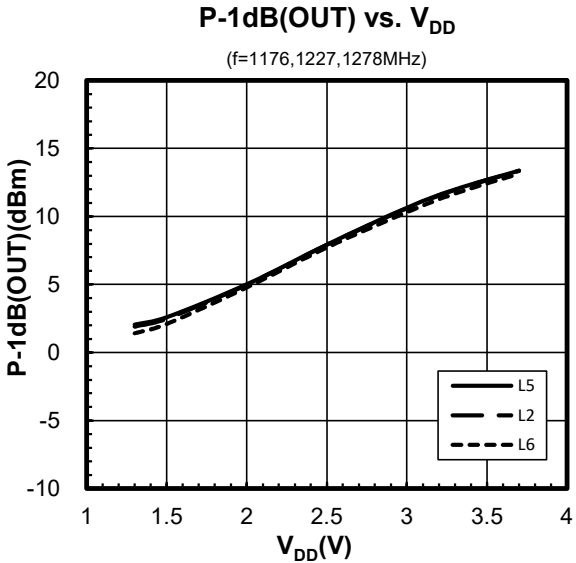
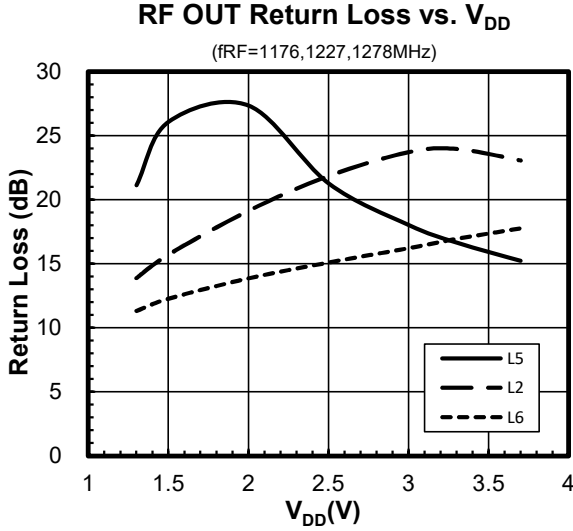
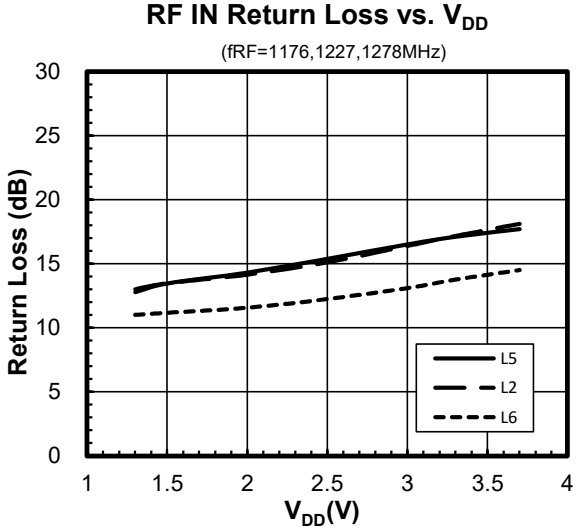
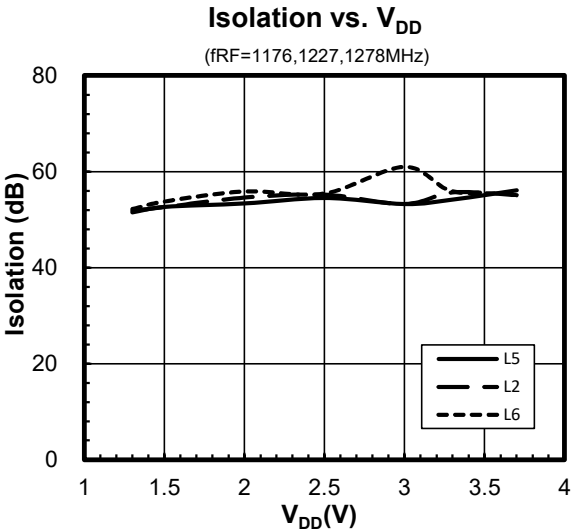
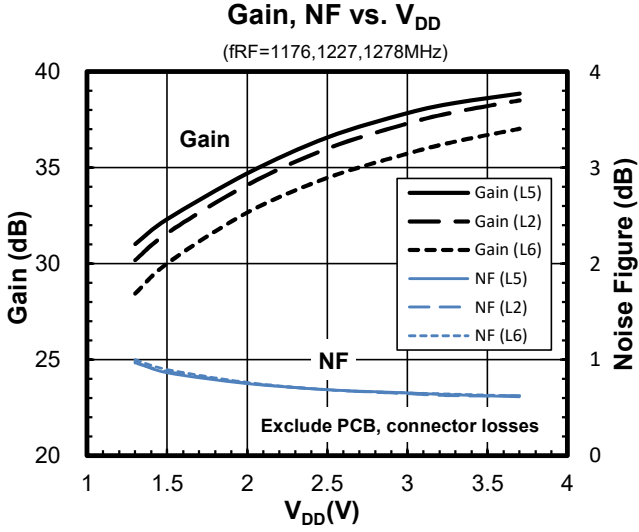
S12 vs. frequency

($V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$)



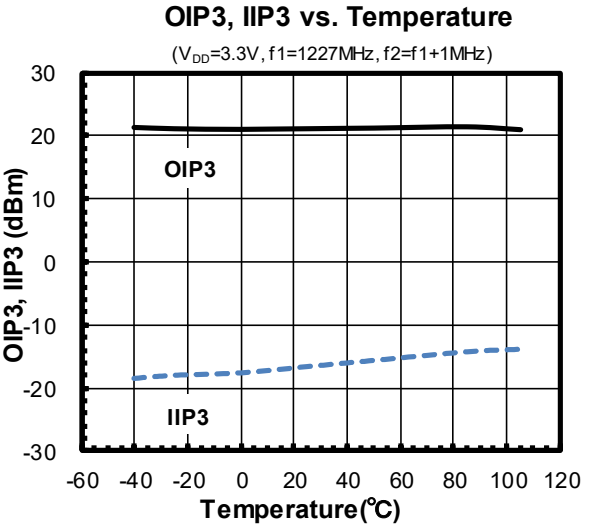
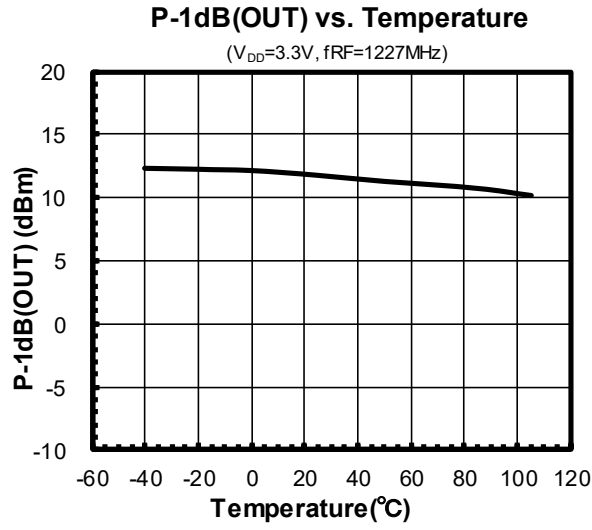
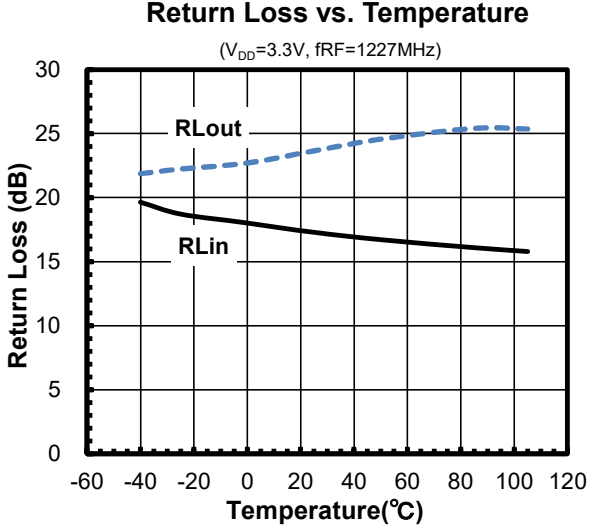
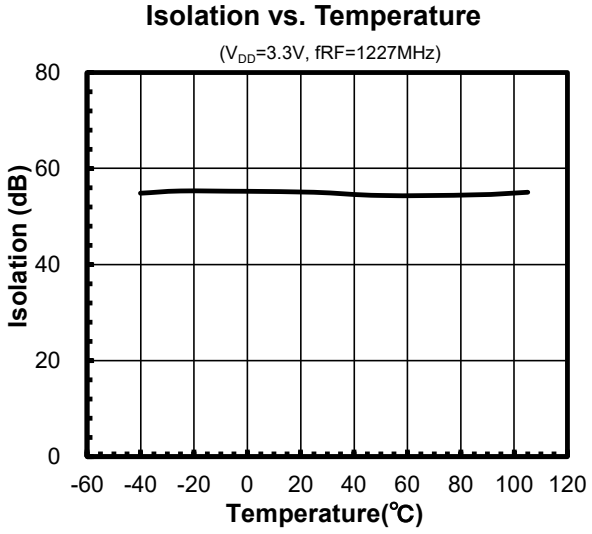
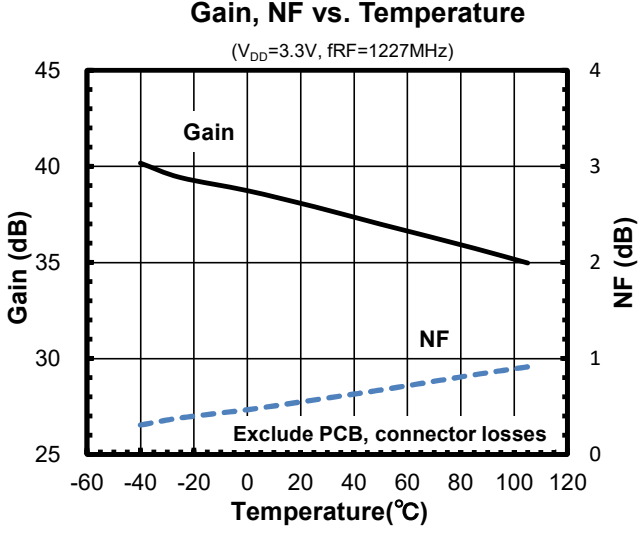
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L2/5/6 band application)

Conditions: $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50 \Omega$, with application circuit



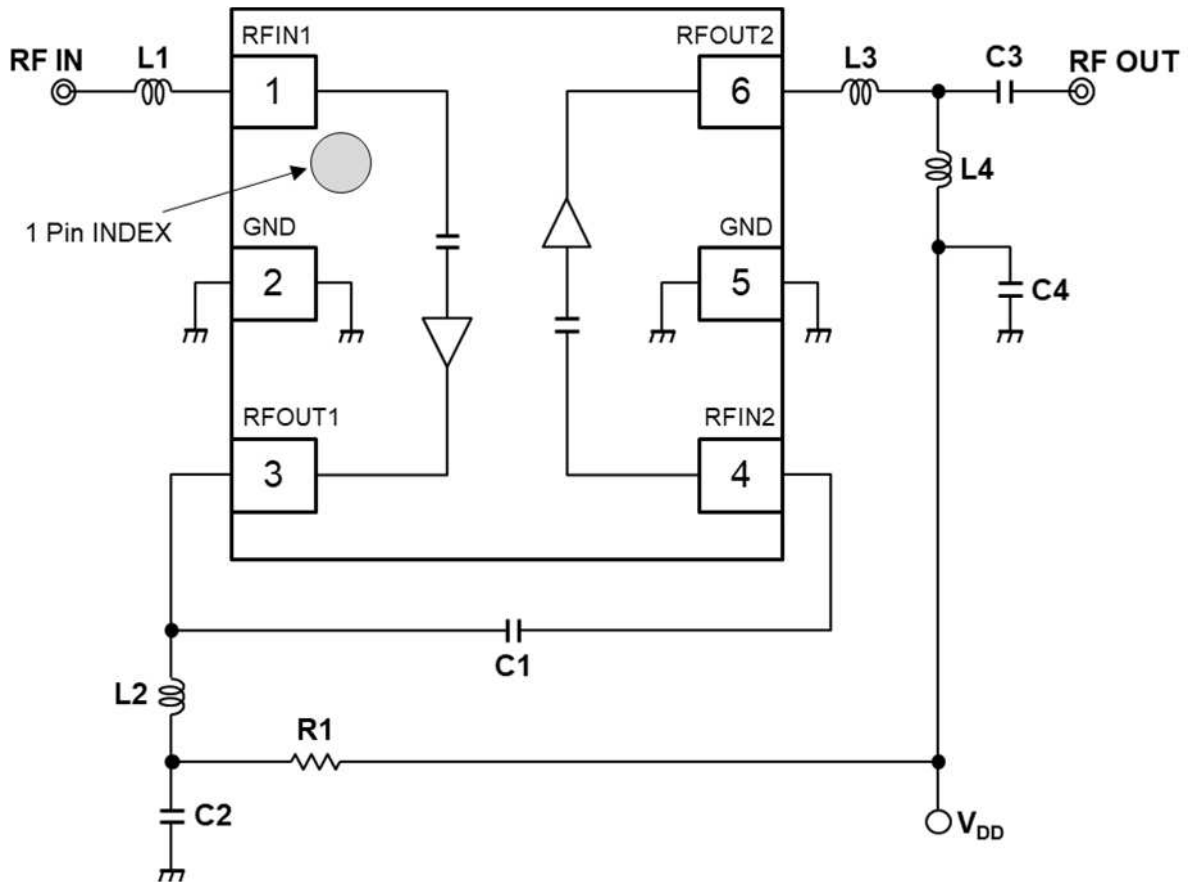
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (L2/5/6 band application)

Conditions: $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $Z_s = Z_l = 50\ \Omega$, with application circuit



APPLICATION CIRCUIT

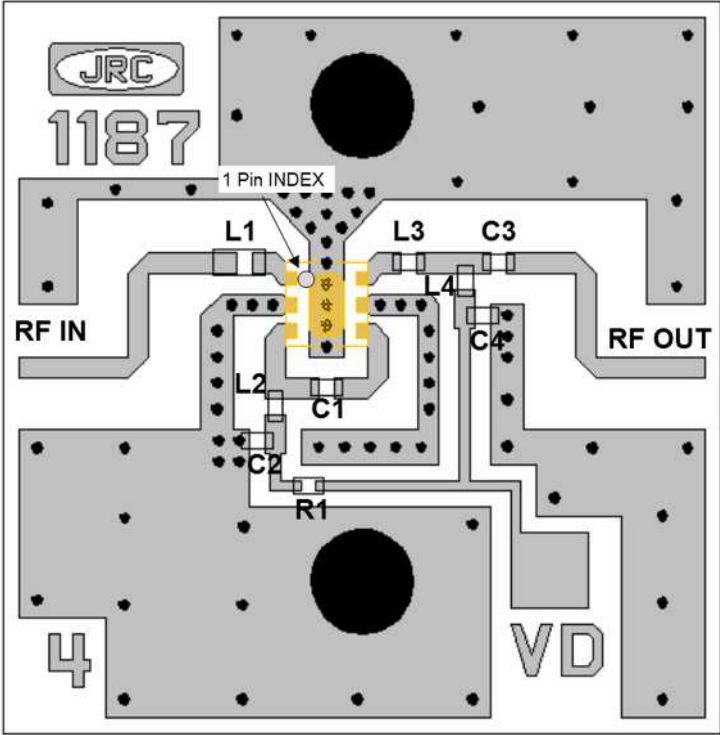
(Top view)



<PARTS LIST>

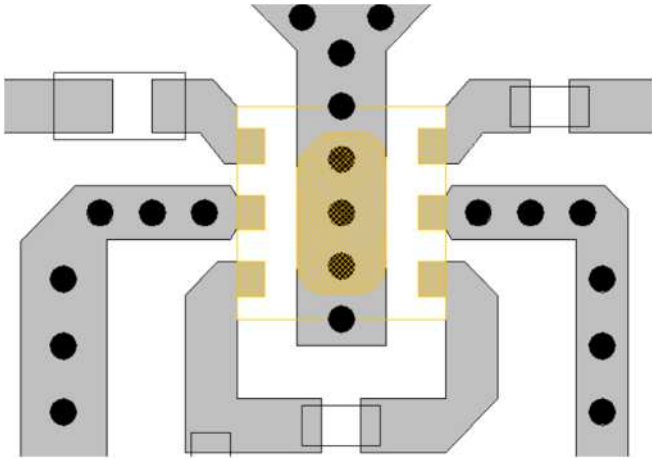
Part ID	Value		Notes
	1559 to 1610 MHz (L1 band)	1164 to 1300 MHz (L2/5/6 band)	
L1	10 nH	16 nH	LQW15AN_00 Series (Murata)
L2	4.7 nH	8.2 nH	LQP03TN_02 Series (Murata)
L3	6.8 nH	9.1 nH	
L4	27 nH	12 nH	
C1	3.3 pF	2.2 pF	
C2	1000 pF	1000 pF	GRM03 Series (Murata)
C3	18 pF	18 pF	
C4	1000 pF	1000 pF	
R1	180 Ω	180 Ω	0603 size

■ EVALUATION BOARD



PCB
 Substrate: FR-4
 Thickness: 0.2 mm
 Microstrip line width: 0.4 mm ($Z_0 = 50 \Omega$)
 Size: 14.0 mm x 14.0 mm

<PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINE>



- PCB
- PKG Terminal
- PKG Outline
- GND Via Hole
Diameter $\phi = 0.2$ mm

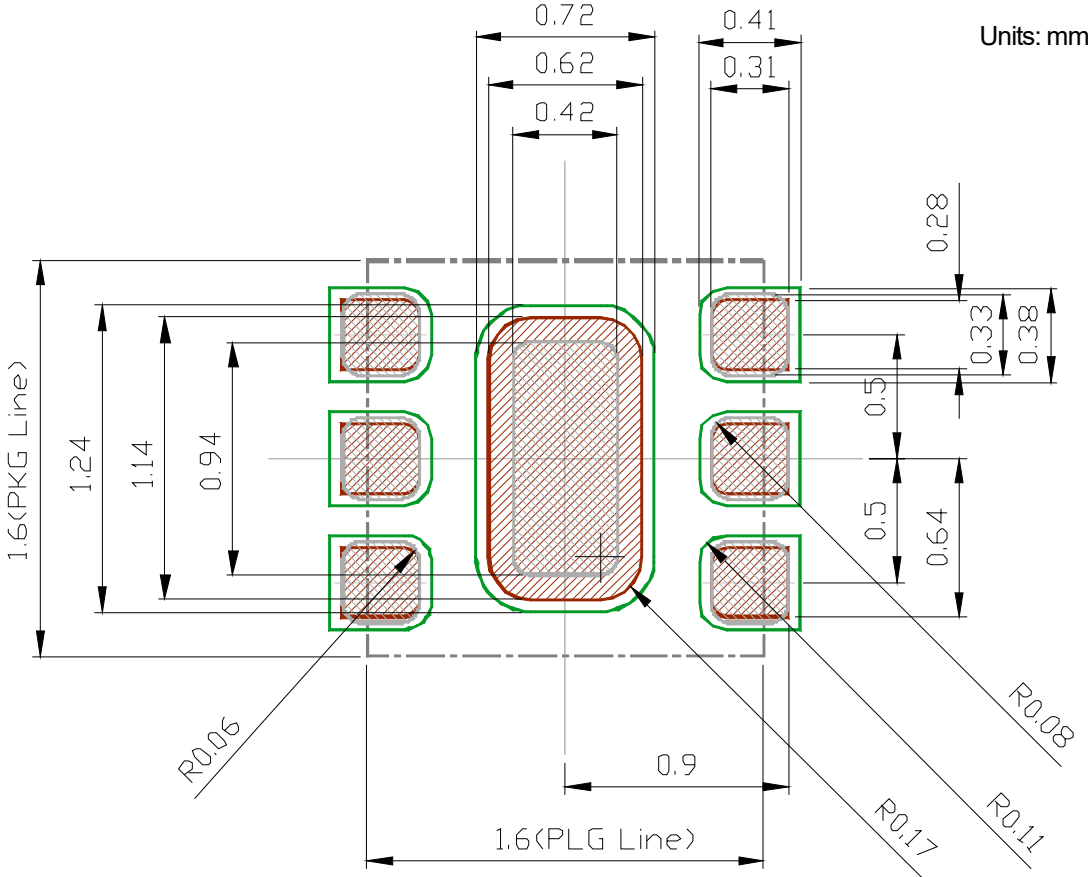
PRECAUTIONS

- All external parts should be placed as close as possible to the IC.
- For good RF performance, all GND terminals must be connected to PCB ground plane of substrate, and via-holes for GND should be placed near the IC.

RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT PATTERN (ESON6-G1)

PKG: 1.6 mm x 1.6 mm
Pin pitch: 0.5 mm

- Land
- Mask (Open area) *Metal mask thickness : 100μm
- Resist (Open area)



Units: mm

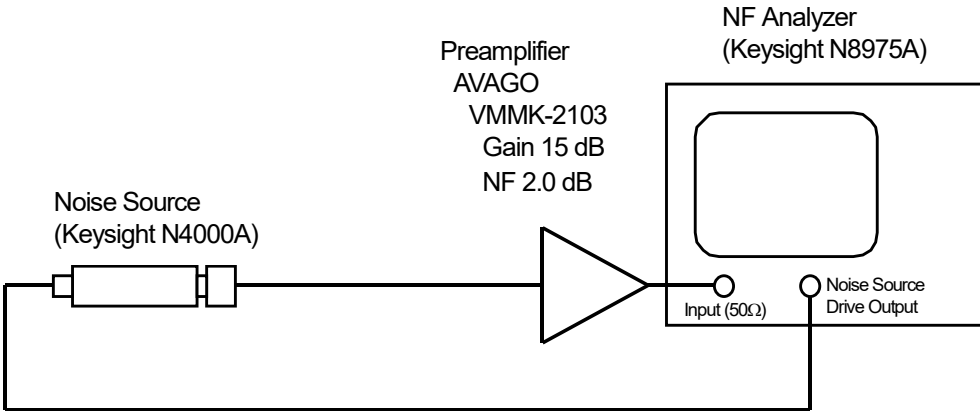
■ NOISE FIGURE MEASUREMENT BLOCK DIAGRAM

Measuring instruments

NF Analyzer : Keysight N8975A
Noise Source : Keysight N4000A

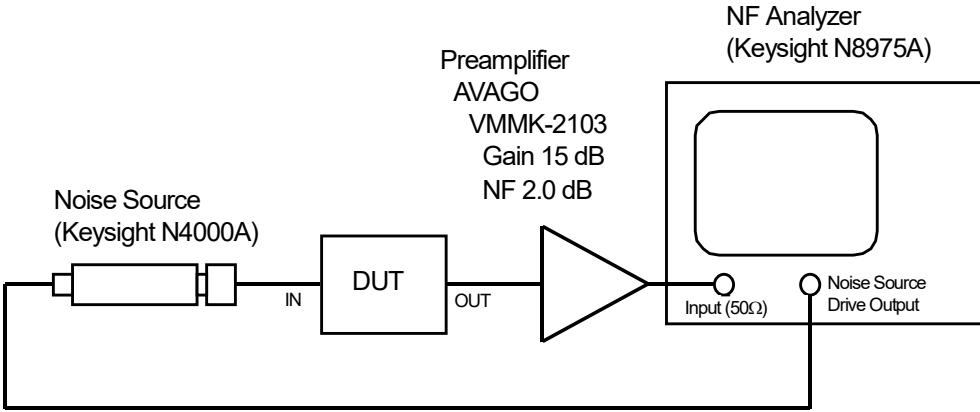
Setting the NF analyzer

Measurement mode form
Device under test : Amplifier
System downconverter : off
Mode setup form
Sideband : LSB
Averages : 8
Average mode : Point
Bandwidth : 4 MHz
Loss comp : off
Tcold : Auto



* Preamplifier is used to improve NF measurement accuracy.
* Noise source, preamplifier and NF analyzer are connected directly.

Calibration setup



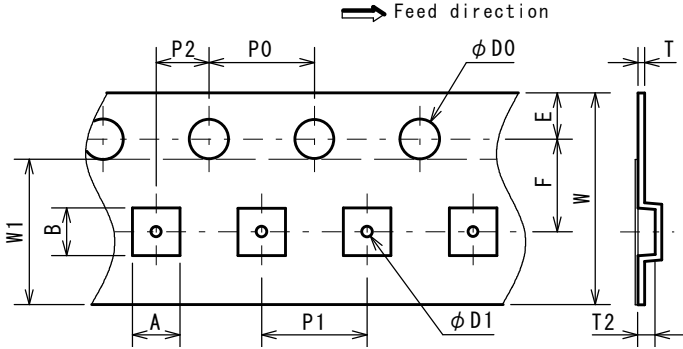
* Noise source, DUT, preamplifier and NF analyzer are connected directly.

Measurement Setup

PACKING SPEC

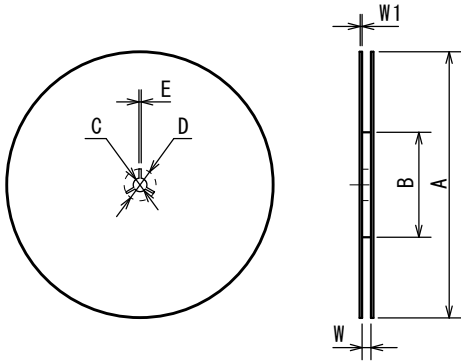
Unit: mm

TAPING DIMENSIONS



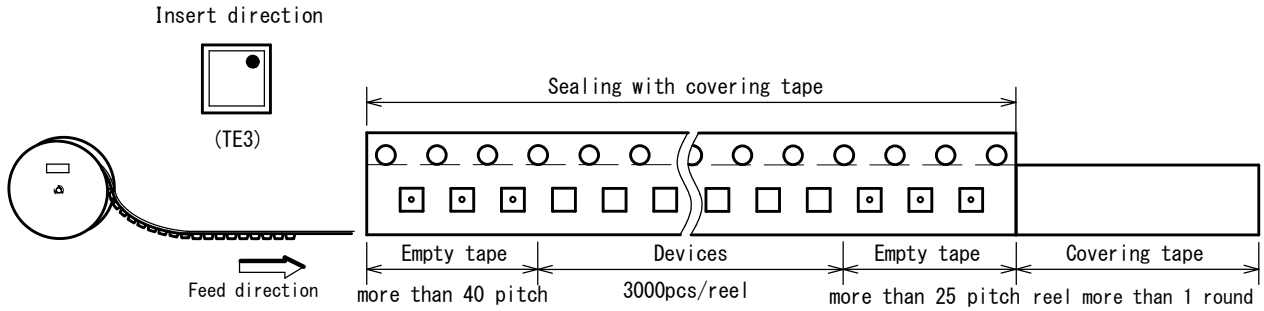
SYMBOL	DIMENSION	REMARKS
A	1.85±0.05	BOTTOM DIMENSION
B	1.85±0.05	BOTTOM DIMENSION
D0	1.5 ^{+0.1} ₀	
D1	0.5±0.1	
E	1.75±0.1	
F	3.5±0.05	
P0	4.0±0.1	
P1	4.0±0.1	
P2	2.0±0.05	
T	0.25±0.05	
T2	0.65±0.05	
W	8.0±0.2	
W1	5.5	THICKNESS 0.1max

REEL DIMENSIONS

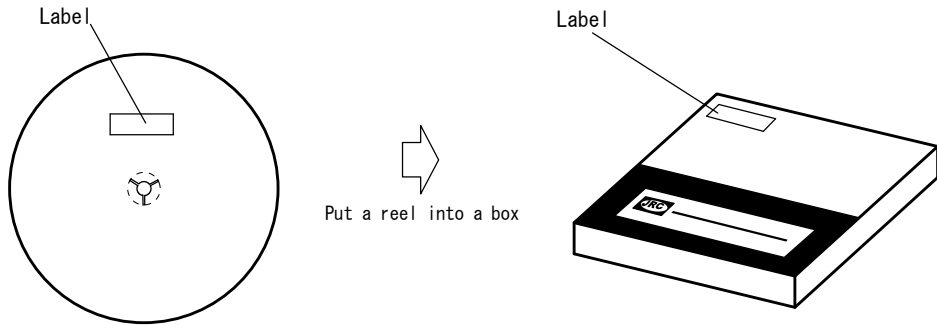


SYMBOL	DIMENSION
A	φ 180 ⁰ _{-1.5}
B	φ 60 ⁺¹ ₀
C	φ 13±0.2
D	φ 21±0.8
E	2±0.5
W	9 ^{+0.3} ₀
W1	1.2

TAPING STATE



PACKING STATE



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 - Various Safety Devices
 - Traffic control system
 - Combustion equipment

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6. We are making our continuous effort to improve the quality and reliability of our products, but semiconductor products are likely to fail with certain probability. In order to prevent any injury to persons or damages to property resulting from such failure, customers should be careful enough to incorporate safety measures in their design, such as redundancy feature, fire containment feature and fail-safe feature. We do not assume any liability or responsibility for any loss or damage arising from misuse or inappropriate use of the products.
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8. **Quality Warranty**
 - 8-1. **Quality Warranty Period**

In the case of a product purchased through an authorized distributor or directly from us, the warranty period for this product shall be one (1) year after delivery to your company. For defective products that occurred during this period, we will take the quality warranty measures described in section 8-2. However, if there is an agreement on the warranty period in the basic transaction agreement, quality assurance agreement, delivery specifications, etc., it shall be followed.
 - 8-2. **Quality Warranty Remedies**

When it has been proved defective due to manufacturing factors as a result of defect analysis by us, we will either deliver a substitute for the defective product or refund the purchase price of the defective product.

Note that such delivery or refund is sole and exclusive remedies to your company for the defective product.
 - 8-3. **Remedies after Quality Warranty Period**

With respect to any defect of this product found after the quality warranty period, the defect will be analyzed by us. On the basis of the defect analysis results, the scope and amounts of damage shall be determined by mutual agreement of both parties. Then we will deal with upper limit in Section 8-2. This provision is not intended to limit any legal rights of your company.
9. Anti-radiation design is not implemented in the products described in this document.
10. The X-ray exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products. Confirm the product functions and characteristics in the evaluation stage.
11. WLCSP products should be used in light shielded environments. The light exposure can influence functions and characteristics of the products under operation or storage.
12. Warning for handling Gallium and Arsenic (GaAs) products (Applying to GaAs MMIC, Photo Reflector). These products use Gallium (Ga) and Arsenic (As) which are specified as poisonous chemicals by law. For the prevention of a hazard, do not burn, destroy, or process chemically to make them as gas or power. When the product is disposed of, please follow the related regulation and do not mix this with general industrial waste or household waste.
13. Please contact our sales representatives should you have any questions or comments concerning the products or the technical information.



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