

Application Note No. 129

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz

Applications using the SiGe BFP640F Transistor

Small Signal Discretes



Never stop thinking

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Application Note No. 129

Revision History: 2007-11-28, Rev. 1.2

Previous Version: 2005-08-19, Rev. 1.1

Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
All	Small changes in figure descriptions

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

1 Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F Transistor

Applications

- 2.4 GHz ISM band (Blue Tooth, Cordless Phone, Wireless LAN, ZigBee, etc.)
- 2.33 GHz "SDARS" Satellite Radio (e.g. "XM Radio")

Overview

- BFP640F in TSFP-4 package is evaluated for 2.3 - 2.5 GHz LNA application. Note TSFP-4 package is only 1.4 x 1.2 x 0.55 mm high. Printed Circuit Board used is Infineon Part Number 640F-021904 Rev A. Standard FR4 material is used in a three-layer PCB. Please refer to cross-sectional diagram below.
- Low-cost, standard "0402" case-size SMT passive components are used throughout. Please refer to schematic and Bill Of Material. The LNA is unconditionally stable from 5 MHz to 8 GHz.
- Total PCB area used for the single LNA stage is < 40 mm². Total Parts count, including the BFP640 transistor, is 12.

Target Specifications

- Design Goals: Gain = 15 dB min, Noise Figure < 1.0 dB, Input / Output Return Loss 10 dB or better, current < 7 mA from a 3.0 V power supply.

Summary of Results

$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $I_C = 6.3\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$, network analyzer source power $\cong -30\text{ dBm}$

Table 1 Summary of Results

Frequency MHz	dB [S_{11}] ²	dB [S_{21}] ²	dB [S_{12}] ²	dB [S_{22}] ²	NF ⁽¹⁾ dB	IIP ₃ ⁽²⁾ dBm	OIP ₃ ⁽²⁾ dBm	IP _{1dB} dBm	OP _{1dB} dBm
2330	10.3	15.7	21.0	17.9	0.9	---	---	---	---
2400	11.1	15.5	20.7	16.8	0.9	+0.1	+29.6	-11.1	+3.4
2500	12.5	15.1	20.5	14.4	0.9	---	---	---	---

(1) Note that PCB loss is not extracted. If PCB loss were extracted, NF would be 0.1 to 0.2 dB lower.

(2) Outstanding Third-Order Intercept Performance

PCB Cross - Section Diagram

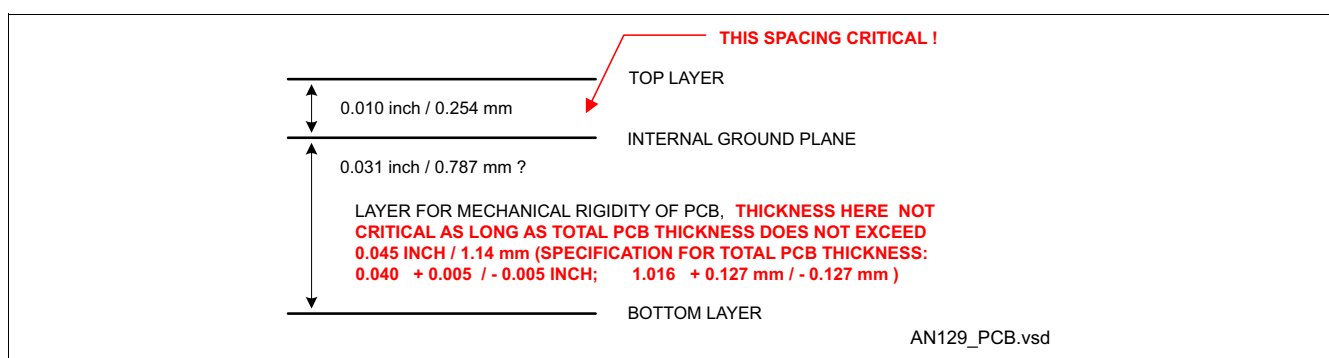


Figure 1 PCB - Cross Sectional Diagram

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TSFP-4 Package Details

(Dimensions in Millimeters). Note maximum package height is 0.59 mm / 0.023 inch.

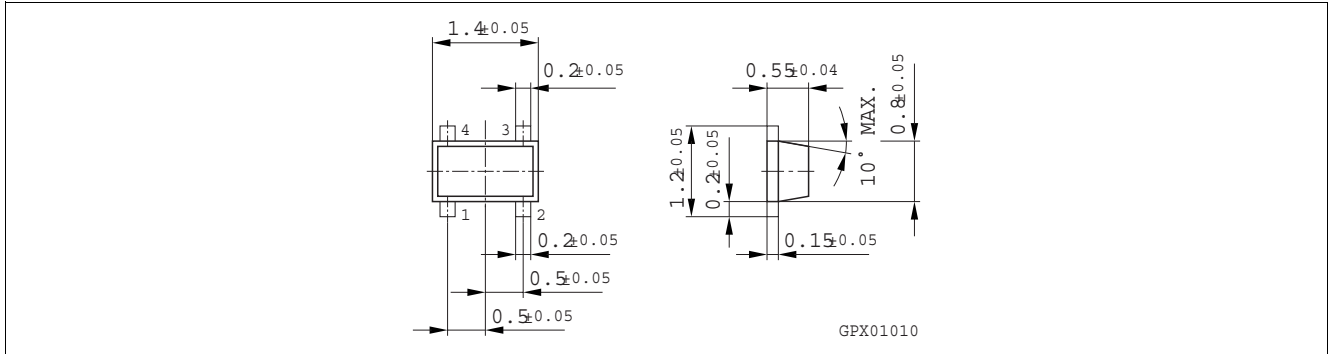


Figure 2 Package Details of TSFP-4

Recommended Soldering Footprint for TSFP-4 (dimensions in millimeters).

Device package is to be oriented as shown in above drawing (e.g. orient long package dimension horizontally on this footprint).

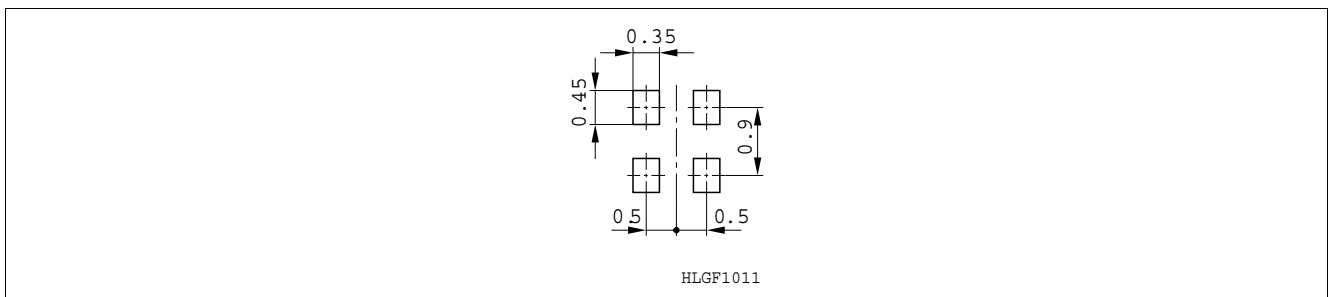


Figure 3 Package Footprint of TSFP-4

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Bill of Material

Table 2 Bill of Material

Reference Designator	Value	Manufacturer	Case Size	Function
C1	33 pF	Various	0402	DC blocking, input. Also, using cap above serf-resonance makes it slightly inductive, slightly improving input match.
C2	1.2 pF	Various	0402	DC block, output. also influences output and input impedance match.
C3	0.022 μ F	Various	0402	Decoupling, low frequency. Also improves Third-Order Intercept.
C4	8.2 pF	Various	0402	Decoupling (RF short).
C5	5.6 pF	Various	0402	Decoupling (RF short). Also has influence on output match and stability.
C6	0.022 μ F	Various	0402	Decoupling, low frequency.
L1	12 nH	Murata LQG 15HN series low cost inductor	0402	RF choke at input.
L2	3.9 nH	Murata LQG 15HN series low cost inductor	0402	RF Choke + impedance match at output.
R1	10 Ω	Various	0402	Stability improvement.
R2	43 k Ω	Various	0402	Bring bias current / voltage into base of transistor.
R3	68 Ω	Various	0402	Provides some negative feedback for DC bias / DC operating point to compensate for variations in transistor DC current gain, temperature variations, etc.
Q1	-	Infineon Technologies	TSFP-4	BFP640F B7HF Transistor
J1, J2	-	Johnson 142-0701-841	-	RF input / output connectors
J3	-	AMP 5 pin header MTA-100 series 640456-5 (standard pin plating) or 641215-5 (gold plated pins)	-	DC connector Pins 1, 5 = ground Pin 3 = V_{CC} Pins 2, 4 = no connection

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Schematic Diagram for 2300 - 2500 MHz LNA

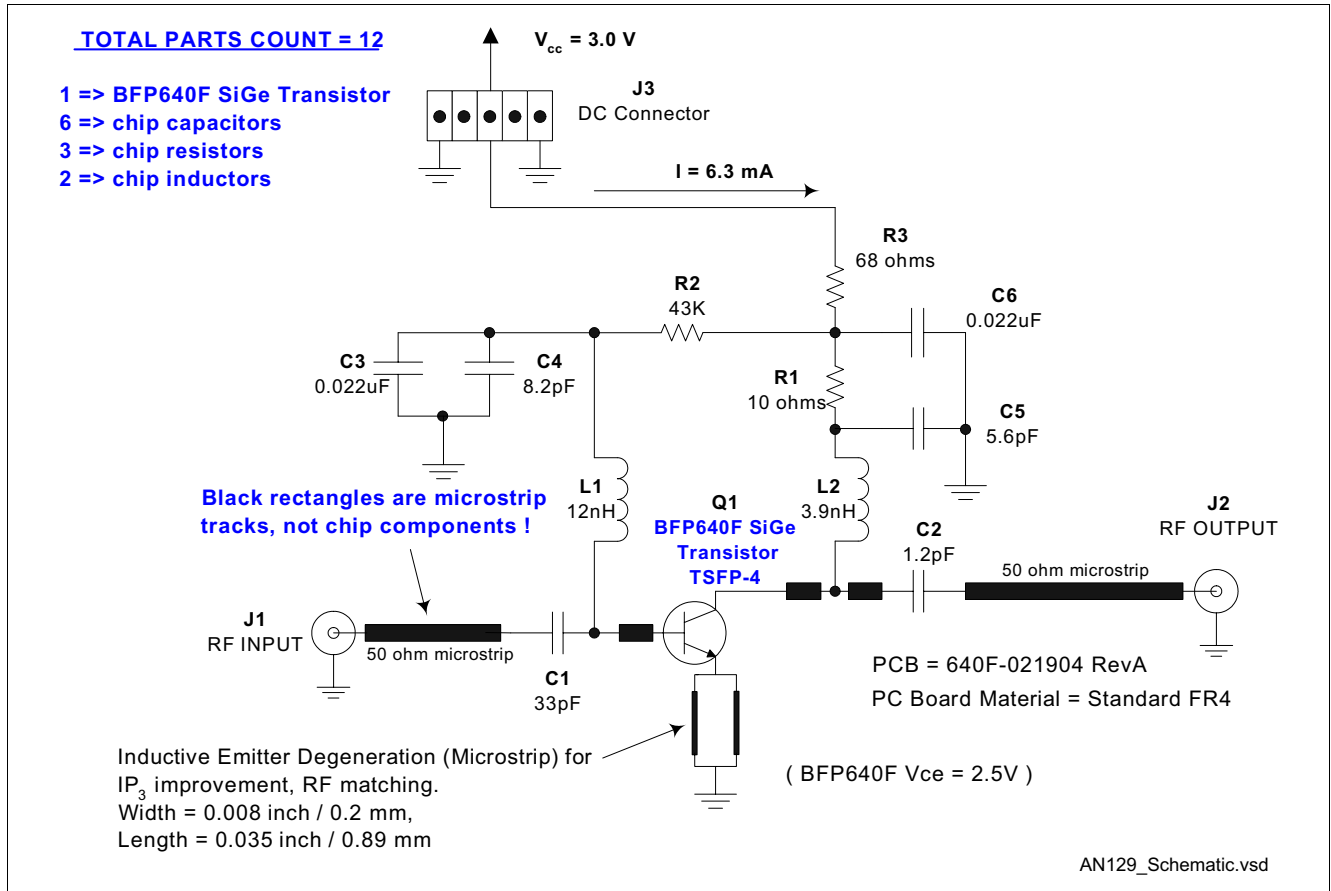


Figure 4 Schematic Diagram

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Noise Figure, Plot, Center of Plot (x-axis) is 2400 MHz.

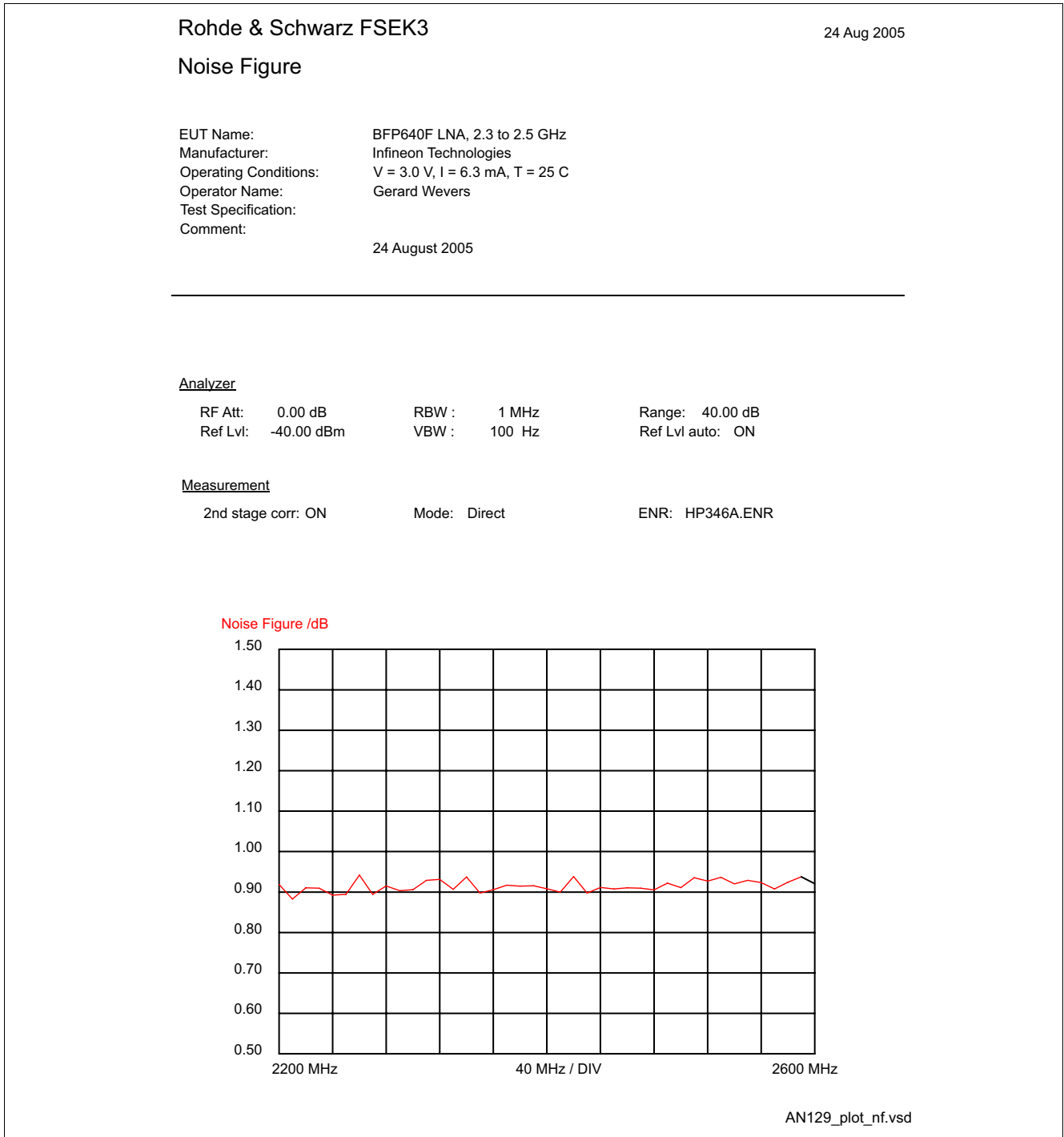


Figure 5 Noise Figure

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Noise Figure, Tabular Data

Table 3 Noise Figure

Frequency	Noise Figure
2200 MHz	0.92 dB
2210 MHz	0.88 dB
2220 MHz	0.91 dB
2230 MHz	0.91 dB
2240 MHz	0.89 dB
2250 MHz	0.89 dB
2260 MHz	0.94 dB
2270 MHz	0.89 dB
2280 MHz	0.91 dB
2290 MHz	0.90 dB
2300 MHz	0.91 dB
2310 MHz	0.93 dB
2320 MHz	0.93 dB
2330 MHz	0.91 dB
2340 MHz	0.94 dB
2350 MHz	0.90 dB
2360 MHz	0.91 dB
2370 MHz	0.92 dB
2380 MHz	0.91 dB
2390 MHz	0.92 dB
2400 MHz	0.91 dB
2410 MHz	0.90 dB
2420 MHz	0.94 dB
2430 MHz	0.90 dB
2440 MHz	0.91 dB
2450 MHz	0.91 dB
2460 MHz	0.91 dB
2470 MHz	0.91 dB
2480 MHz	0.91 dB
2490 MHz	0.92 dB
2500 MHz	0.91 dB
2510 MHz	0.94 dB
2520 MHz	0.93 dB
2530 MHz	0.94 dB
2540 MHz	0.92 dB
2550 MHz	0.93 dB
2560 MHz	0.92 dB
2570 MHz	0.91 dB
2580 MHz	0.92 dB

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F**Table 3** **Noise Figure (cont'd)**

Frequency	Noise Figure
2590 MHz	0.94 dB
2600 MHz	0.92 dB

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Scanned Image of PC Board

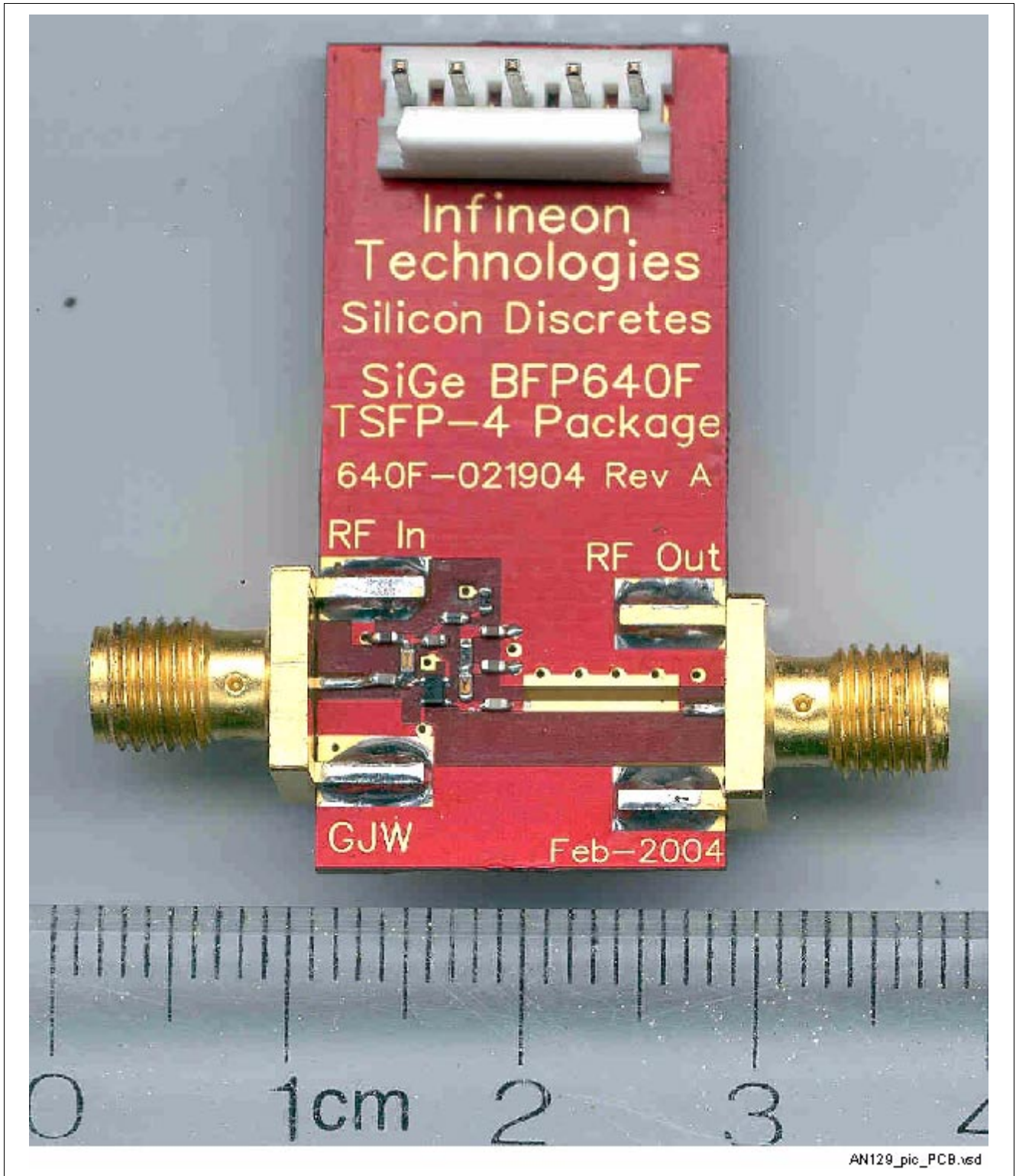


Figure 6 Image of PC Board

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Scanned Image of PC Board, Close-In Shot. Total PCB area.

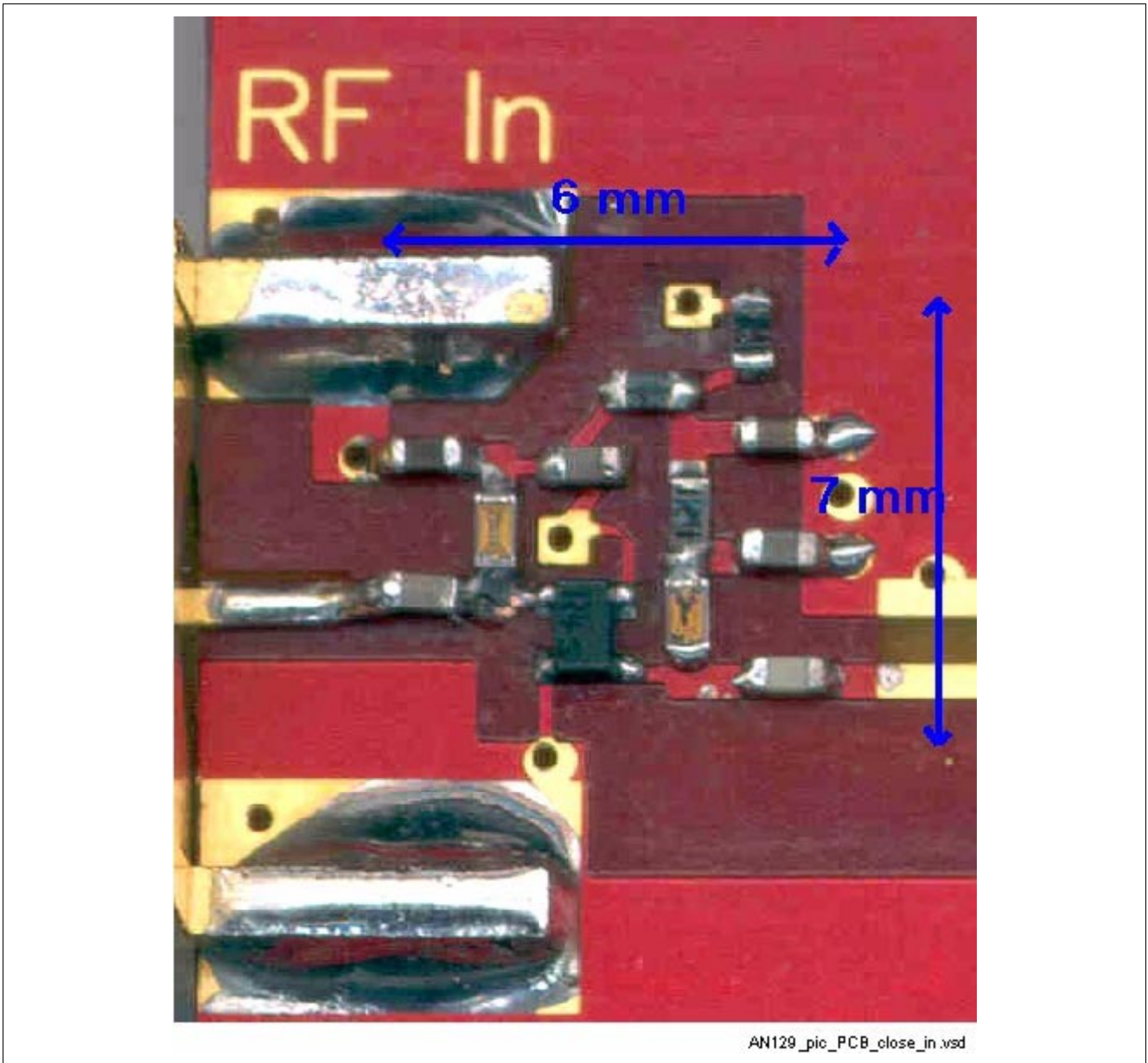


Figure 7 Image of PC Board, Close-In Shot

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Gain Compression at 2400 MHz, $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $I = 6.3\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 2.5\text{ V}$

Amplifier is checked for output 1 dB compression point. An Agilent power meter was used to ensure accurate power levels are measured (as opposed to using Vector Network Analyzer in "Power Sweep" mode).

Output $P_{1dB} \cong +3.4\text{ dBm}$

Input $P_{1dB} \cong +3.4\text{ dBm} - (\text{Gain} - 1\text{ dB}) = +0.8\text{ dBm} - 14.5\text{ dB} = -11.1\text{ dBm}$

Table 4 Gain Compression at 2400 MHz

P_{in} , dBm	P_{out} , dBm
-5.0	15.5
-4.0	15.5
-3.0	15.5
-2.0	15.4
-1.0	15.4
0.0	15.3
+1.0	15.2
+2.0	15.1
+3.0	14.8
+4.0	14.1
+5.0	13.0

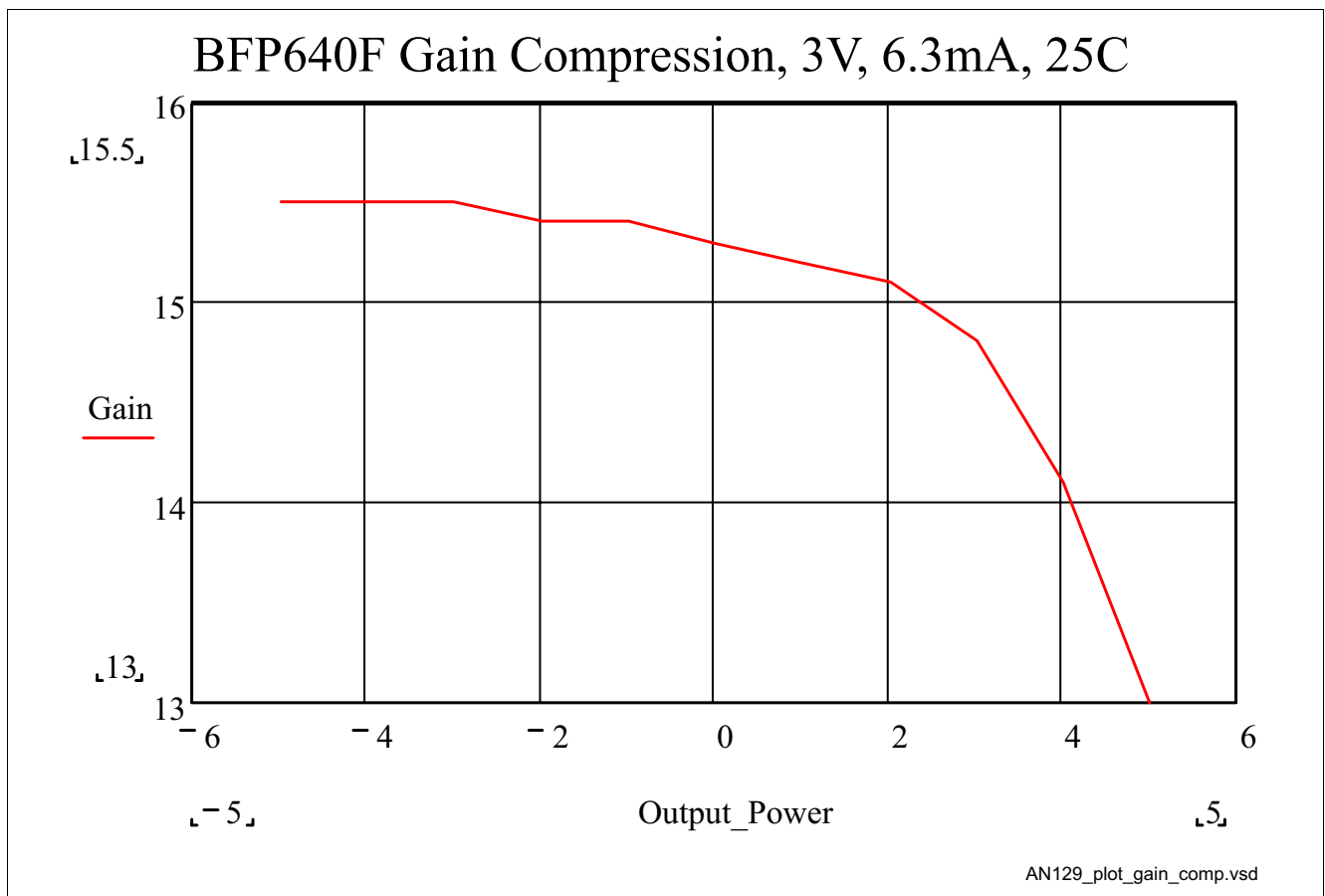


Figure 8 Plot of Gain Compression at 2400 MHz

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

PLEASE NOTE - All Network Analyzer screen-shots are from Rohde and Schwarz ZVC Network Analyzer, $T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, source power $\approx -30\text{ dBm}$

Amplifier Stability, Stability Factor "K"

Rohde and Schwarz ZVC Network Analyzer calculates and plots Stability Factor "K" in real time, from 5 MHz to 8 GHz. Note minimum K value is near 1.05 at 2.5 GHz. Amplifier is unconditionally Stable from 5 MHz to 8 GHz.

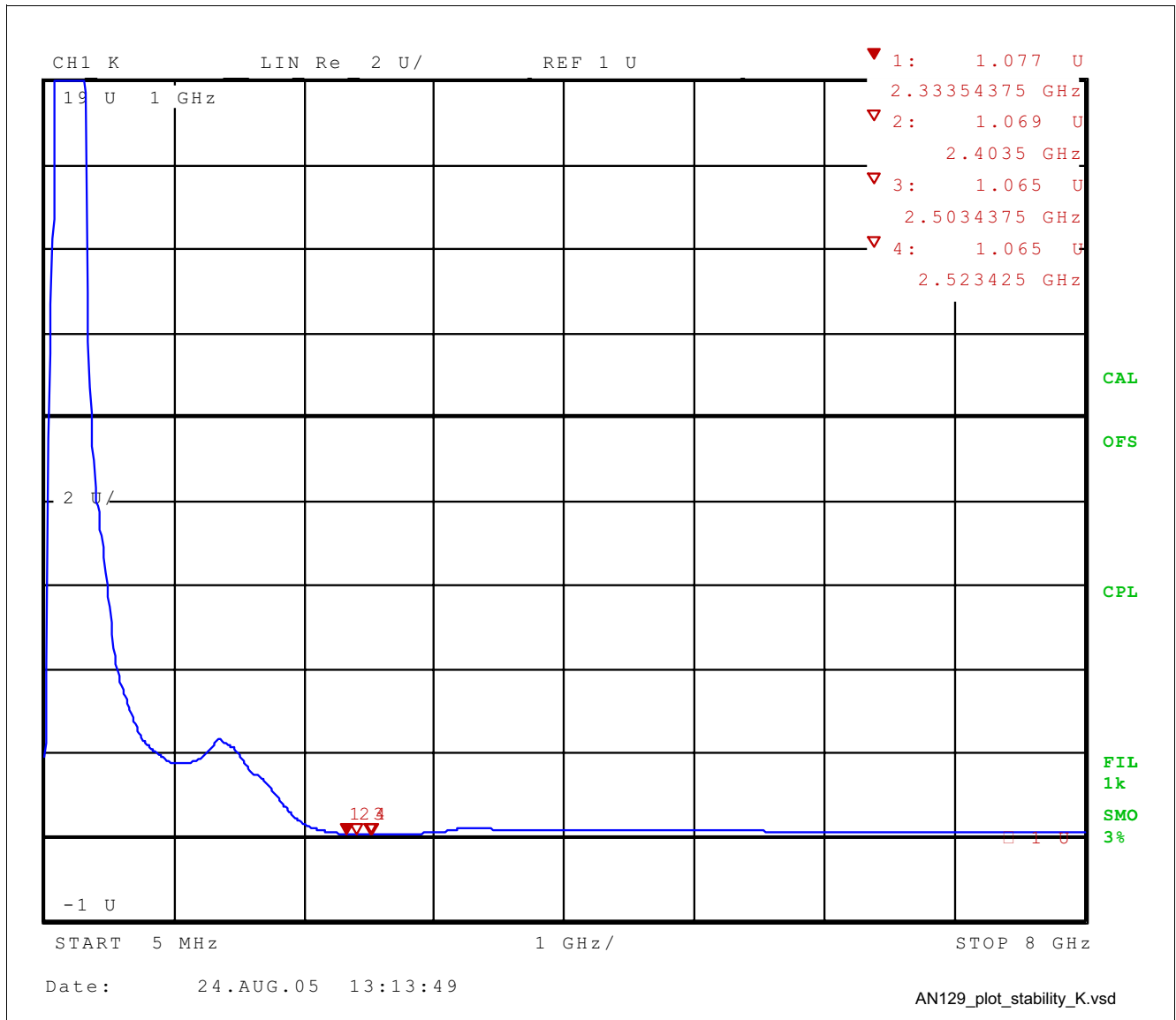


Figure 9 Plot of K(f)

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Input Return Loss, Log Mag

5 MHz to 8 GHz Sweep

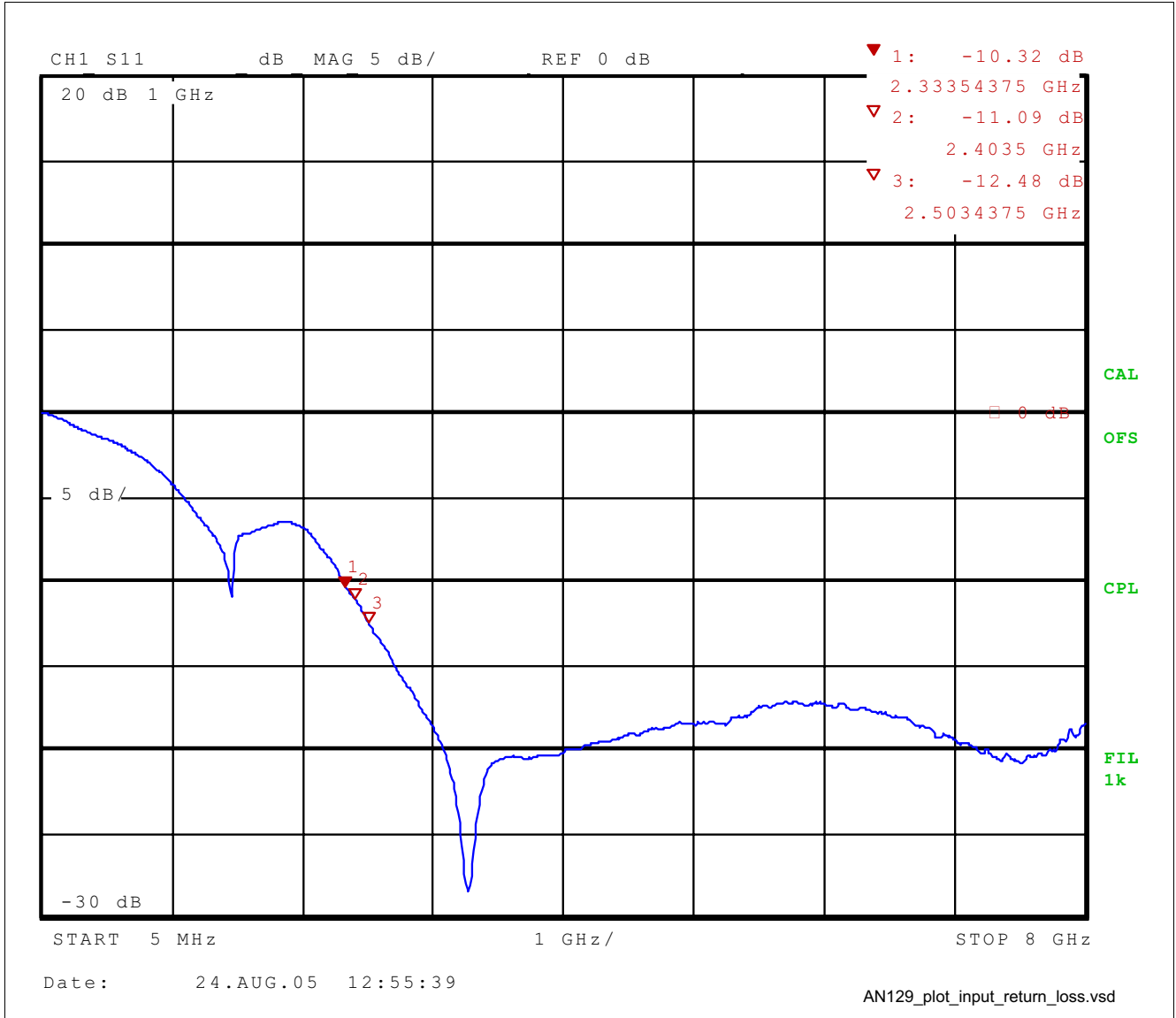


Figure 10 Plot of Input Return Loss

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Input Return Loss, Smith Chart

Reference Plane = Input SMA Connector on PC Board
 5 MHz to 8 GHz Sweep

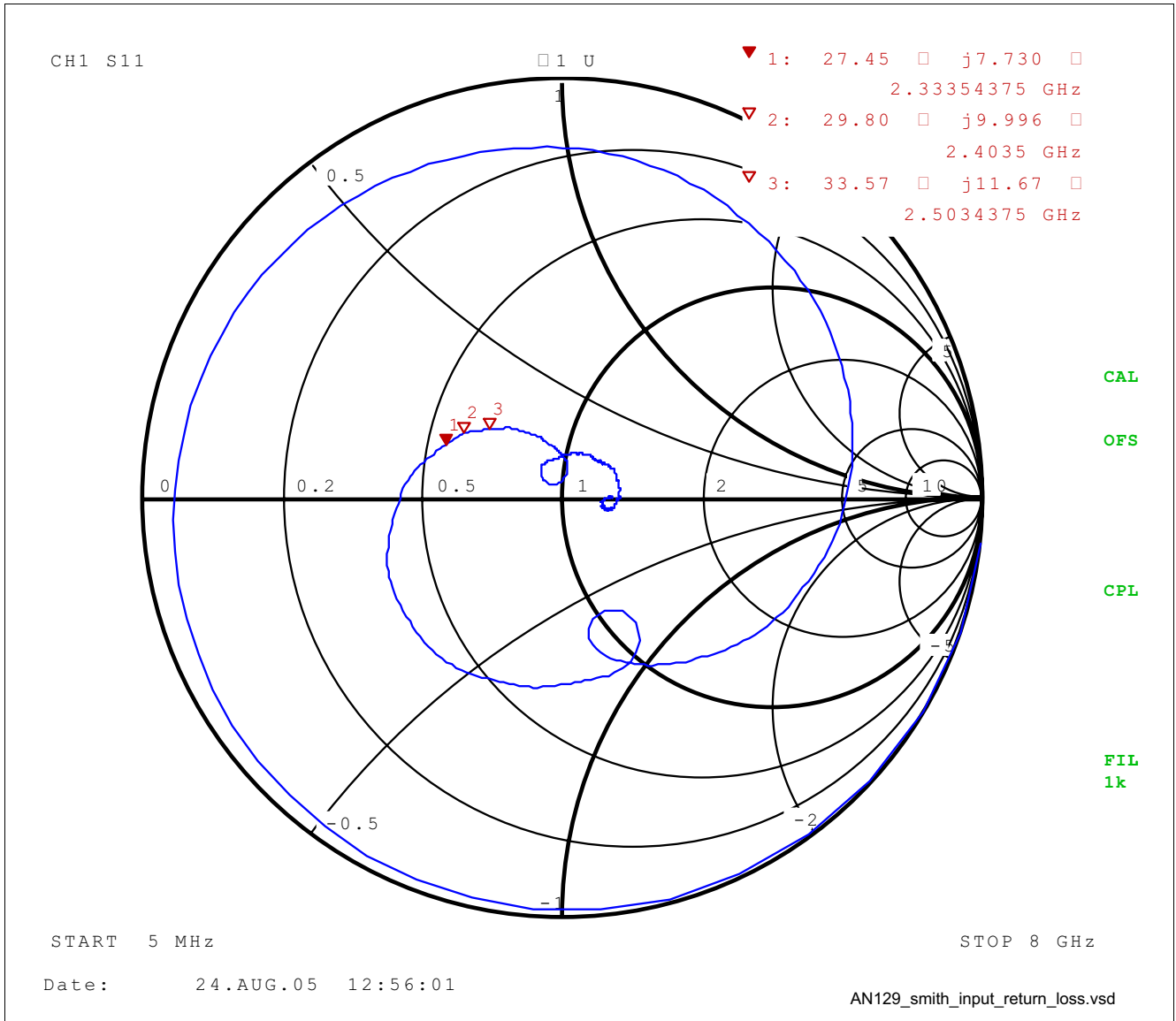


Figure 11 Smith Chart of Input Return Loss

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Forward Gain

5 MHz to 8 GHz Sweep

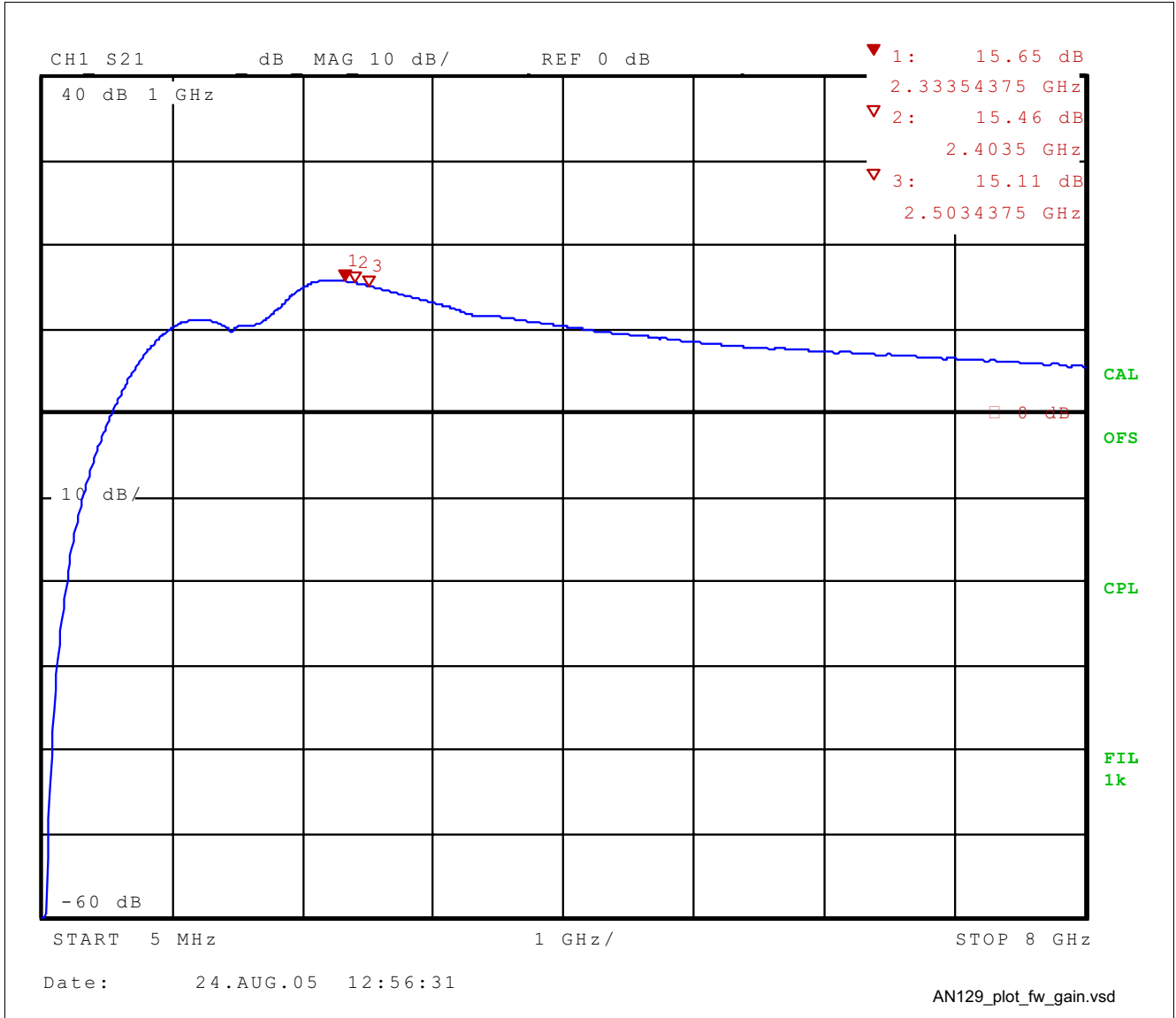


Figure 12 Plot of Forward Gain

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Reverse Isolation

5 MHz to 8 GHz

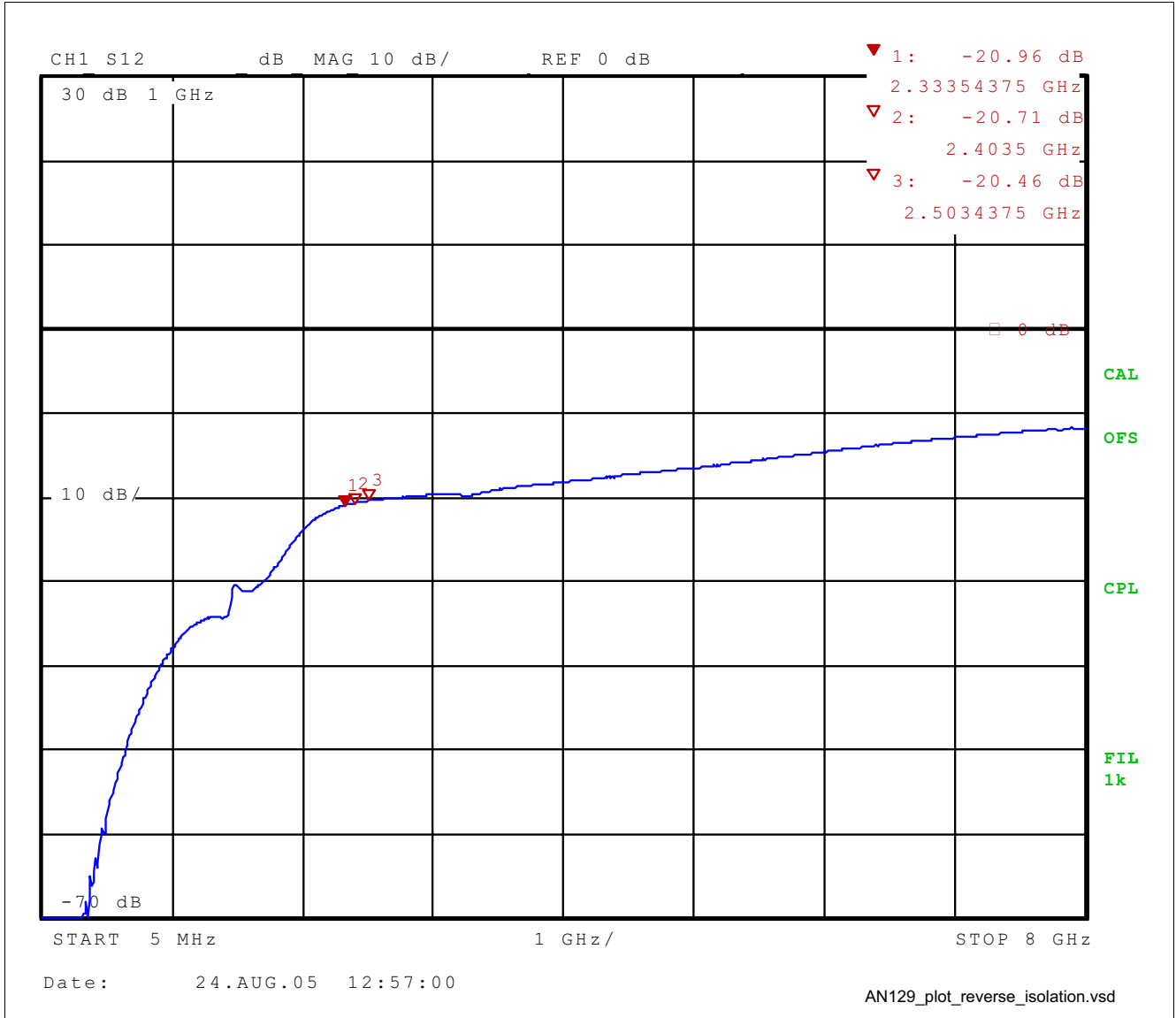


Figure 13 Plot of Reverse Isolation

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Output Return Loss, Log Mag

5 MHz to 8 GHz

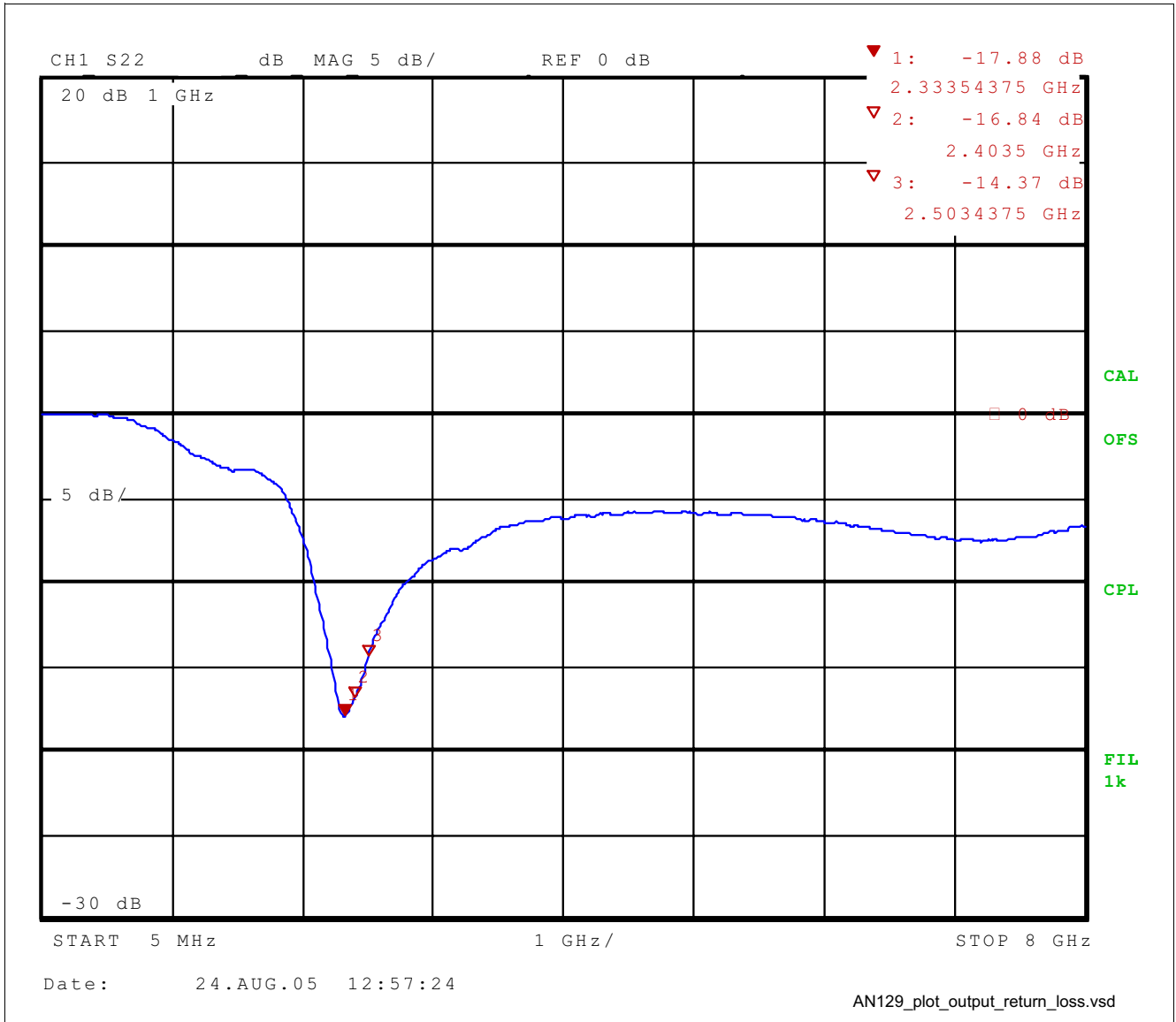


Figure 14 Plot of Output Return Loss

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Output Return Loss, Smith Chart

Reference Plane = Output SMA Connector on PC Board
5 MHz to 8 GHz Sweep

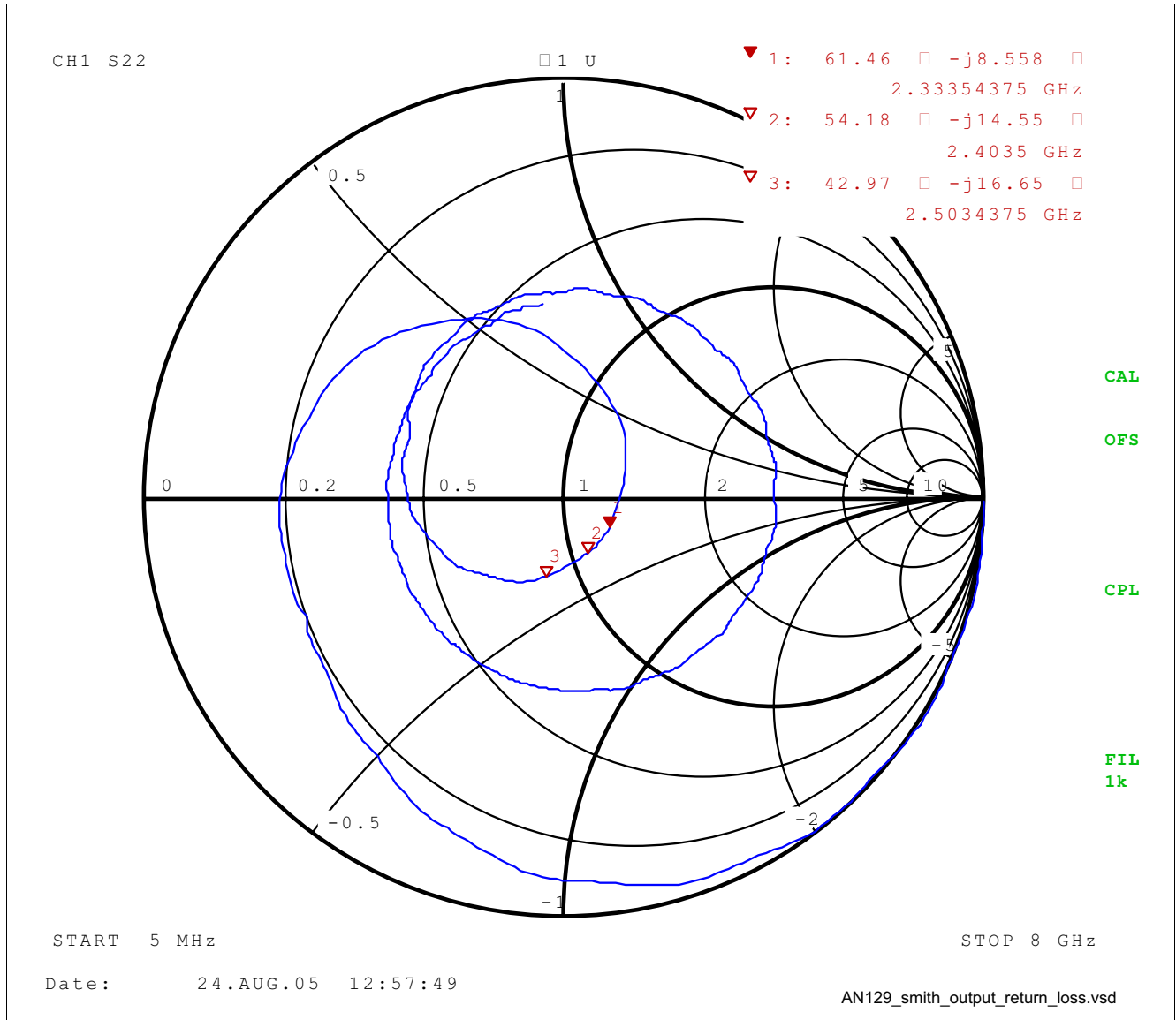


Figure 15 Smith Chart of Output Return Loss

Low Noise Amplifier for 2.3 to 2.5 GHz Applications using the SiGe BFP640F

Two-Tone Test, 2400 MHz

Input Stimulus for Amplifier Two-Tone Test.

$f_1 = 2400$ MHz, $f_2 = 2401$ MHz, -17 dBm each tone.

Input $IP_3 = -17 + (62.1 / 2) = +14.1$ dBm

Output $IP_3 = +14.1$ dBm +15.5 dB gain = +29.6 dBm

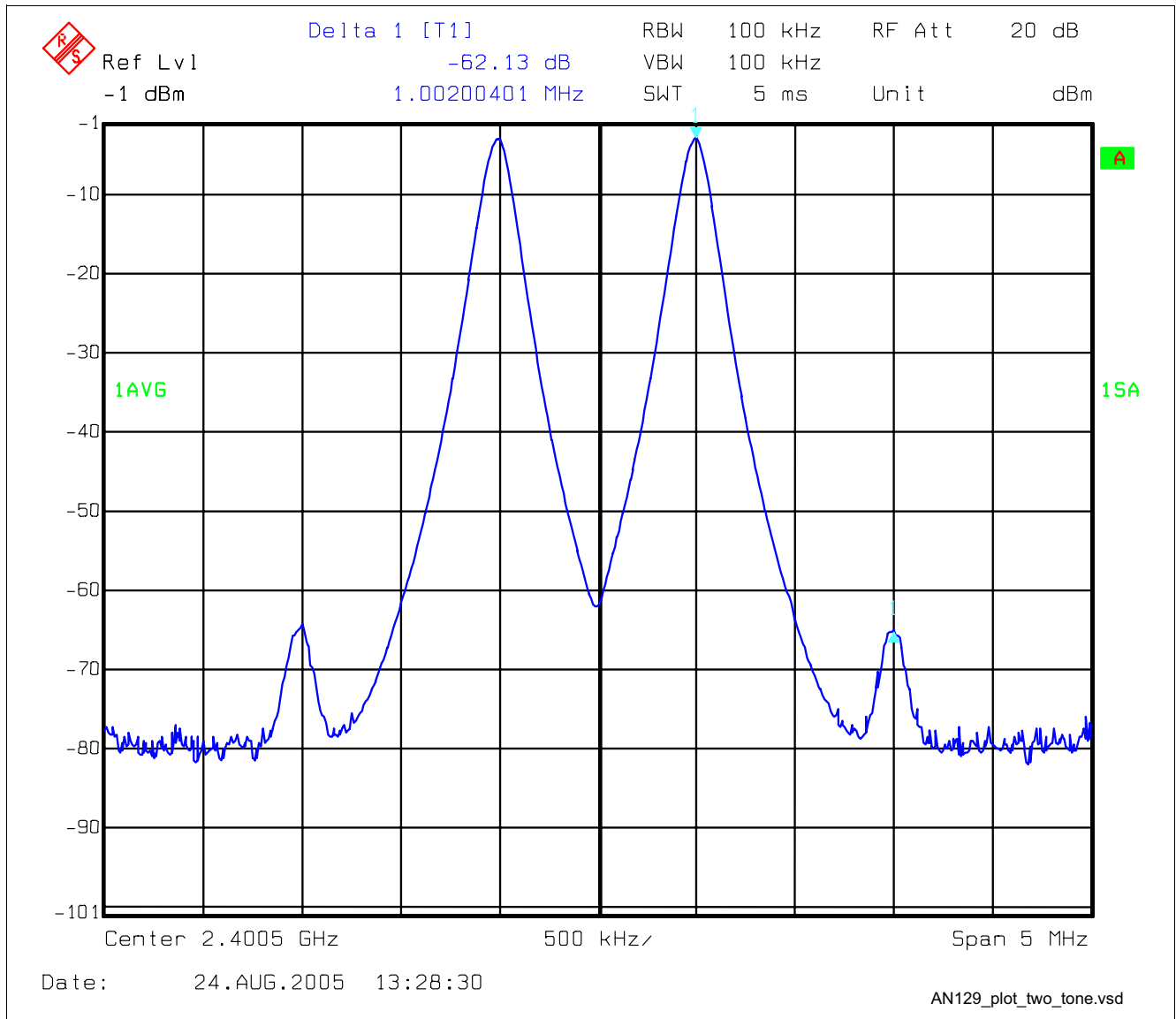


Figure 16 Two-Tone Test, Input Stimulus @ 2400 MHz