



## Applications

- WiMAX, WCDMA, LTE base station receivers
- WLAN enterprise access point receivers
- GPS receivers
- Public safety radio
- Test and measurement instrumentation
- ISM band receiver
- Military communication
- Smart energy

## Features

- Excellent noise figure, as low as 0.50 dB
- High third order intercept
- Excellent stability
- Small form factor packages
- Broadband designs
- Low supply current
- High efficiency
- Flat gain response



## Ultra Low Noise Amplifiers (LNAs)

Select LNAs Available from Stock for Prototype or High Volume Production

Skyworks Solutions offers a select group of ultra low noise, high linearity low noise amplifiers which are in stock and ready for immediate design into your demanding applications.

### Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor (pHEMT) Linear LNAs

The SKY6710X family of low noise amplifiers consists of two devices which cover a frequency range from 400–2300 MHz using a common package and application layout. The cascode architecture of these devices yields excellent linearity, bandwidth and super low noise figure with high efficiency. Typical bias conditions are  $V_{DD} = 4\text{ V}$  and  $I_{DS} = 55\text{ mA}$  to produce 17 dB gain across the 400–2300 MHz band. A key attribute of these devices is their high active reverse isolation which results in easy input and output impedance matching and unconditional stability up to 18 GHz and beyond. Additionally, the devices feature fully integrated active bias circuitry requiring only a single positive supply voltage, resulting in a minimal number of external components. Skyworks also offers a SKY65066-360LF LNA to cover the 2300–2700 MHz LTE and ISM bands.

Applications include high performance cellular infrastructure base station receivers for GSM, WCDMA and LTE modulation schemes as well as any other high performance LNA application in the 400–2700 MHz frequency range. These devices come packaged in a 2 x 2 mm, 8-pin, plastic DFN package which offers excellent thermal performance.

### Discrete pHEMT Low Noise Field Effect Transistors (FETs)

Skyworks also offers low cost, discrete pHEMT FET packaged devices for those designers seeking the ultimate in application flexibility and customization. These devices are fabricated in Skyworks' proprietary pHEMT process. Their data sheets provide unconditionally-stable reference schematics covering a wide range of application frequencies. A typical device in this family is the SKY65053-377LF which achieves an outstanding 16.5 dB gain and 0.8 dB NF at 2.4 GHz. To address a wide range of linearity requirements, the device current can be set over a range of 15–100 mA with a tunable bandwidth of 450–6000 MHz. These pHEMT discretes utilize industry-standard, plastic surface-mount packages.

All our amplifier solutions leverage the extensive design knowledge, technical leadership, manufacturing expertise and superior quality of Skyworks. A select list of Skyworks' LNAs are provided in Table 1. Evaluation boards are available.








An application engineering team is available to assist you and with your design efforts. Application notes and block diagrams are available on Skyworks' Web site, [www.skyworksinc.com](http://www.skyworksinc.com)


## WiFi LNAs

Skyworks offers a broad portfolio of LNAs supporting multiple WiFi markets, ranging from access points, gateways and routers to smart phones and tablets. With industry-leading low noise figures in the 5 GHz band, the SKY65404-21 is a small form-factor, highly-integrated LNA ideal for applications requiring excellent receive

sensitivity. The corresponding device for the 2.4 GHz frequency band is the SKY65405-11, with a matched noise figure of 1 dB. Both are packaged in a 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.45 mm QFN package, and require a minimal number of external components, enabling ease-of-use and fast time-to-market.

**Table 1. Select LNAs for Cellular Infrastructure, GPS, Broadband, ISM Band and WLAN Applications**

Device Type	Frequency Range (MHz)	Test Frequency (MHz)	Gain (dB)	NF (dB)	OIP3 (dBm)	OP <sub>1dB</sub> (dBm)	V <sub>DD</sub> (V)	I <sub>DD</sub> (mA)	Package (mm)	Part Number <i>New Products</i>
Cellular Infrastructure LNA	400–1200	900	17.5	0.5	34	19	4	54	DFN 8L 2 x 2 x 0.75	 SKY67101-396LF
Cellular Infrastructure LNA	1200–2300	1950	17.5	0.7	34	18.5	4	55	DFN 8L 2 x 2 x 0.75	 SKY67100-396LF
Cellular Infrastructure LNA	2300–2700	2500	16.5	0.7	35.5	18	5	75	DFN 8L 2 x 2 x 0.90	 SKY65066-360LF
GPS and ISM Band SiGe LNA	400–3000	1575	16.5	0.8	19.5	0	3.3	7	DFN 8L 2 x 2 x 0.90	 SKY65047-360LF
Broadband Low Noise FET	450–6000	2400	15.5	0.65	23.5	10.5	3	20	SC-70 4L 2.2 x 1.35 x 1.1	 SKY65050-372LF
Broadband High Linearity Low Noise FET	450–6000	2400	16.5	0.8	33.5	15.5	5	55	QFN 4L 2 x 2 x 0.55	 SKY65053-377LF
5.8 GHz WLAN and ISM Band LNA	4900–5900	5800	13	1	20	9	3	11	QFN 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.45	 SKY65404-21

 Skyworks Green™ products are compliant to all applicable materials legislation and are halogen-free. For additional information, refer to Skyworks Definition of Green™, document number SQ04-0074.

## Applications

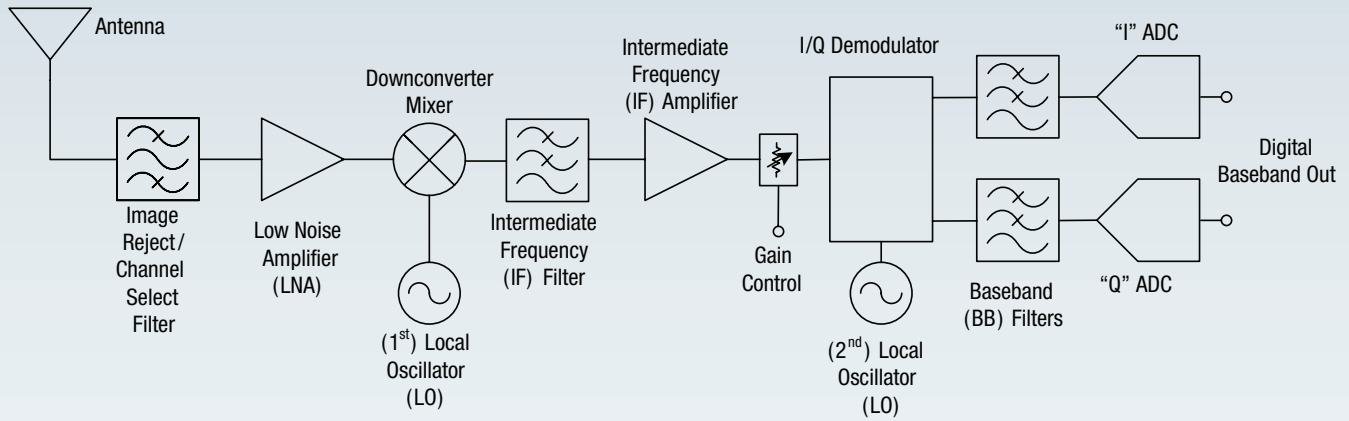


Figure 1. Typical Superheterodyne Radio Receiver Block Diagram

Radio receivers, such as the superheterodyne receiver shown in Figure 1, typically must process weak signals in the presence of extraneous received signals as well as internally-generated noise and distortion products. A well-designed receiver must have optimal sensitivity to the desired signal while producing minimal internally generated noise and distortion.

The amount of noise produced in a receiver is expressed as its noise factor (F) or noise figure (NF). The noise factor of a cascade of components is given by

$$F_{casc} = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_1} + \frac{F_3 - 1}{G_1 G_2} + \dots + \frac{F_n - 1}{\prod_{N=1}^{n-1} G_N}$$

where

$G_n$  = gain of stage n, expressed as a ratio (i.e., not expressed in dB)

$F_n$  = noise factor of stage n, expressed as a ratio (i.e., not expressed in dB). F is the ratio of the input signal-to-noise ratio to the output signal-to-noise ratio for each stage

Noise figure is F expressed in dB

$$NF = 10 \log (F)$$

The equation for cascaded noise factor shows that the noise performance of the stages nearest to the input of the cascade set the lower bound for the noise figure of the entire cascade, which must be minimized to optimize receiver sensitivity. Also, the gain of the first stage is very important since it strongly affects the noise contribution of the following stages.

In order for the receiver to have optimal sensitivity, the production of distortion products within the cascade must be minimized while simultaneously minimizing noise figure. In most systems, distortion performance is described by the third order intercept (IP3) of the cascade, which is given by

$$IP3_{casc} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{IP3_n} + \frac{1}{IP3_{n-1} \times G_n} + \frac{1}{IP3_{n-2} \times G_n \times G_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{IP3_1 \times \prod_{N=1}^n G_N}}$$

where

$G_n$  = gain of stage n, expressed as a ratio (i.e., not expressed in dB)

$IP3_n$  = third order intercept of stage n, expressed as power in watts, not in dBm. IP3 is the theoretical power level at which the power of desired signal is equal to that of the third-order distortion products.

Additionally, IP3 may be referred to power level at the input of a stage, in which case it is called input third order intercept (IIP3), or it may be referred to power level at the output of a stage, in which case it is called output third order intercept (OIP3). When performing analysis of a cascade, it is necessary to use either IIP3 or OIP3 for each stage in the cascade.

Typically, IP3 is expressed in dBm (dB relative to 1 mW) for radio receivers

$$IP3 \text{ (dBm)} = 10 \log \left( \frac{IP3}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

## Optimal Circuit Design

Skyworks offers several application notes from our Web site ([www.skyworksinc.com](http://www.skyworksinc.com)) which show suggested circuit designs for each LNA product at many frequency bands. Important factors include, but are not limited to, optimal impedance matching for noise figure and distortion performance, selection of operating current and the prevention of oscillation.

A low noise amplifier will produce minimum noise figure when it is driven from a specific impedance ( $Z_{opt}$ ), which generally is not  $50\ \Omega$ . Noise figure will degrade when driven by any other impedance. Since the characteristic impedance ( $Z_0$ ) of most radio receivers is  $50\ \Omega$ , the circuit designer must provide an input impedance matching network which transforms  $Z_0$  to  $Z_{opt}$ . Since this impedance matching network is at the input of the low noise amplifier, its loss will have significant impact on cascaded NF, so the designer must trade off optimal impedance match for NF performance while also paying careful attention to the quality factor of each component in the matching network.

IP3 performance is significantly affected by operating current ( $I_{DS}$ ), as well as by output impedance matching and the architecture of the LNA. Suggestions for optimal values of these parameters are also listed in the application notes described above.

Stability is an important factor in any amplifier design. Skyworks offers complete stability data to 18 GHz for all LNA products, along with suggestions for printed circuit board design that will prevent the possibility of oscillation.

### SKY6710X Highlights:

With discrete low noise transistors, the source impedance that yields best noise figure ( $Z_{opt}$ ) often differs greatly from that which offers best impedance match: the conjugate impedance of the active device which produces the complex conjugate input reflection coefficient,  $S_{11}$  conjugate. This can result in difficult matching tradeoffs to obtain an acceptable compromise for NF, gain and input return loss.

The SKY6710X monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) LNAs are designed such that  $Z_{opt}$  and  $S_{11}$  conjugate are nearly equal. This allows the circuit designer to simultaneously achieve excellent NF, gain and input return loss.

The SKY67100 standard application circuit is optimized for performance from 1700 to 2000 MHz, as shown in the performance plots in Figures 2 and 3.

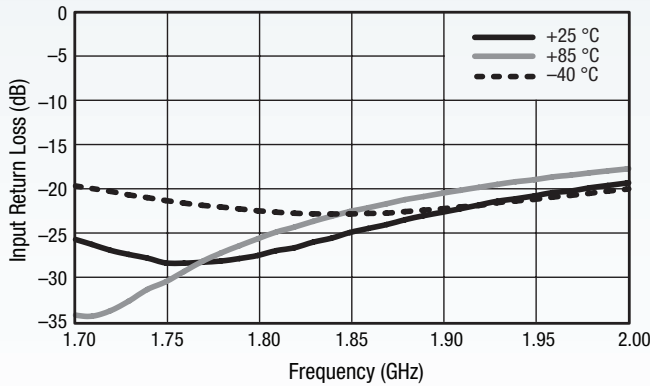


Figure 2. Narrowband Input Return Loss vs. Frequency SKY67100

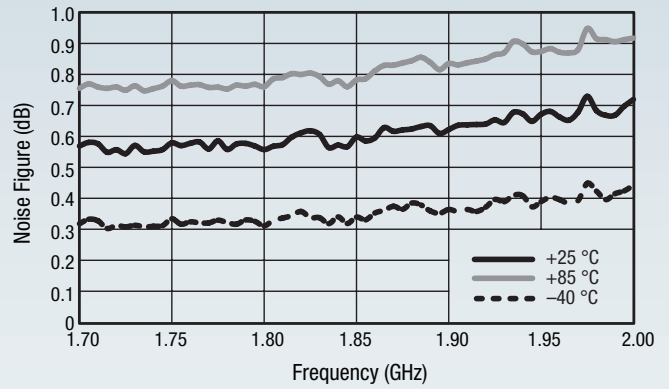


Figure 3. Noise Figure vs. Frequency SKY67100

This offers exceptional LNA performance without compromise. The SKY67100 application schematic shown in Figure 4 highlights the simple matching requirements for this family of LNAs, which all use the same application layout.

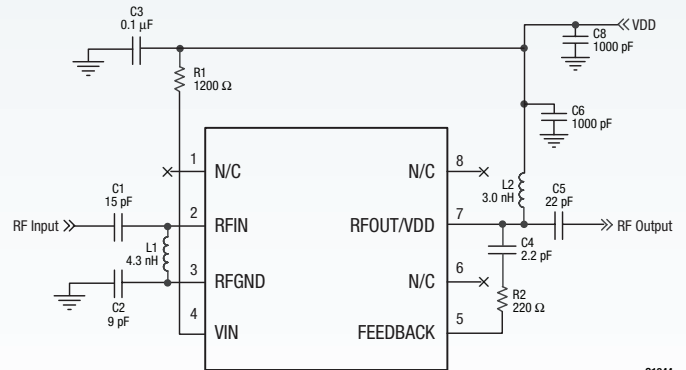


Figure 4. SKY67100-396LF Evaluation Board Schematic

## White Papers, Application Notes, Published Articles

For additional information, please refer to the following.

### White Papers:

*Designing Ultra Low Noise Amplifiers for Infrastructure Receiver Applications*

*Ultra-Low Noise Figure, High Gain Amplifier with High Linearity*

*Skyworks De-embedded Scattering Parameters*

### Application Notes:

*SKY65050-372LF: Low Noise Amplifier Operation*

*SKY65047-360LF Matching Circuits for Various Frequency Bands*

*Low Noise, High Linearity Amplifier Circuit Using the SKY65053-377LF Low-Noise Transistor*

### Published Articles:

*Make Accurate Sub-1 dB Noise Figure Measurements Part 1: Noise Concepts*

*Make Accurate Sub-1 dB Noise Figure Measurements Part 2: The Measurements*



Through our Green Initiative,™ we are committed to manufacturing products that comply with global government directives and industry requirements.

Skyworks is continuously innovating RF, analog and mixed-signal ICs. For the latest product introductions and information about Skyworks, visit our Web site at [www.skyworksinc.com](http://www.skyworksinc.com)

For additional information on our broad overall product portfolio, please contact your local sales office or email us at [sales@skyworksinc.com](mailto:sales@skyworksinc.com).



[www.skyworksinc.com](http://www.skyworksinc.com)

**USA**

**Headquarters: Massachusetts**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 20 Sylvan Road  
 Woburn, MA 01801  
 Telephone: (781) 376 3000  
 Fax: (781) 376 3100  
 sales@skyworksinc.com

**California**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 5221 California Avenue  
 Irvine, CA 92617  
 Telephone: (949) 231 3000  
 Fax: (949) 231 3206  
 kirat.hatzfeld@skyworksinc.com

**Maryland**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 5520 Adamstown Road  
 Adamstown, MD 21710  
 Telephone: (301) 695 9400  
 Fax: (301) 695 7065  
 transtech@skyworksinc.com

**EUROPE**

**Denmark**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 Parallelvej 10  
 Lyngby 2800, Denmark  
 Telephone: +45 45267945  
 Fax: +45 45267710  
 jan.thoning@skyworksinc.com

**France**  
 Skyworks Semiconductor SAS  
 60 rue Saint André des Arts  
 Bâtiment D  
 75006 Paris  
 France  
 Telephone: +33 1 43548540  
 Fax: +33 1 43540005  
 irene.pfeiffer@skyworksinc.com

**United Kingdom**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Ltd.  
 Abbey Manor Business Centre  
 The Abbey  
 Preston Road,  
 Yeovil, Somerset BA20 2EN  
 UK  
 Telephone: +44 1935 848546  
 Fax: +44 1935 431269  
 mike.carroll@skyworksinc.com

**Finland**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 Keilasatama 3  
 02150 Espoo  
 Finland  
 Telephone: +358 925107131  
 tommi.hiillos@skyworksinc.com

**ASIA • PACIFIC**

**China**  
 Skyworks Solutions Commercial  
 (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. Shanghai Branch  
 Room 2901-02, Chong Hing  
 Finance Center,  
 No. 288 Nanjing Road (W),  
 Shanghai, 200003 China  
 Telephone: +86 21 23066230  
 Fax: +86 21 33663398  
 elaine.zhao@skyworksinc.com

Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 Room 05, 11/F, Tower 2,  
 Kerry Plaza  
 No. 1 Zhongxinsi Road  
 Futian District  
 Shenzhen 518048 PRC  
 Telephone: +86 755 8291 3788  
 ext. 60017  
 Fax: +86 755 8293 1633  
 sabrina.chen@skyworksinc.com

Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 Suite 1212, COFCO, No. 8  
 Jianguomennei Avenue  
 Dongcheng District  
 Beijing, 100005 PRC  
 Telephone: +8610 652 60859  
 ext. 61608  
 Fax: +8610 852 98350  
 david.qi@skyworksinc.com

**Japan**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 3-20-2 Nishi-Shinjuku  
 Shinjuku-ku  
 Opera City Tower  
 Tokyo, 163-1436  
 Japan  
 Telephone: +81 3 5308 5180  
 Fax: +81 3 5308 5190  
 ahihiro.karikomi@skyworksinc.com

**Korea**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 648-19, Yeoksam-Dong  
 Seoul, Korea 135-911  
 Telephone: +822 3490 3816  
 christine.cho@skyworksinc.com

**Singapore**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 Centennial Tower  
 3 Temasek Avenue  
 Office #21-25  
 Singapore 039190  
 Telephone: +65 65497113  
 peter.gan@skyworksinc.com

**Taiwan**  
 Skyworks Solutions, Inc.  
 4 F, #198, Section 2  
 Tun Hwa S. Road  
 Taipei 106, Taiwan ROC  
 Telephone: +8862 5559 8990  
 Fax: +8662 2735 6508  
 christina.hsu@skyworksinc.com



**Skyworks Solutions, Inc.**

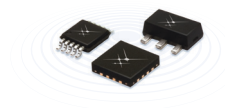
20 Sylvan Road, Woburn, MA 01801

USA: (781) 376-3000 • Asia: 886 2 2735 0399

Europe: 33 (0)1 43548540 • Fax: (781) 376-3100

Email: [sales@skyworksinc.com](mailto:sales@skyworksinc.com) • [www.skyworksinc.com](http://www.skyworksinc.com)

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