

# **SAW Components**

Data Sheet B3575





**Data Sheet** 

### **Features**

- RF low-loss filter for remote control receivers
- Package for Surface Mounted Technology (SMT)
- Balanced and unbalanced operation possible
- Passivation layer: Protec
- AEC-Q200 qualified component family
- Compliant to EU RoHs Directive (2002/95/EC)
- Lead free soldering compatible with J STD20C

Ceramic package QCC8C

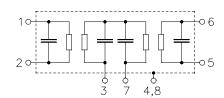
# Terminals

Ni, gold plated

typ. dimensions in mm, approx. weight 0,1 g

#### Pin configuration

- 1 Input
- 2 Input Ground or balanced input
- 5 Output
- 6 Output Ground or balanced output
- 7 External coupling coil
- 4,8 Case-Ground
- 3 to be grounded



Туре	Ordering code	Marking and package according too	Packing according to		
B3575	B39431-B3575-U310	C61157-A7-A56	F61074-V8169-Z000		

Electrostactic Sensitive Device (ESD)

#### **Maximum ratings**

Operable temperature range	$T_{A}$	- 45/ <del>+</del> 95	°C
Storage temperature range	$T_{\rm stg}$	<b>- 45/+ 95</b>	°C
DC voltage	$V_{\rm DC}$	6	V
Source power	$P_{\mathcal{S}}$	10	dBm



**SAW Components** B3575 433,92 MHz **Low Loss Filter** 

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#### **Characteristics**

Reference temperature:

 $T_{\rm A} = -45 \dots 95 \, ^{\circ}{\rm C}$   $Z_{\rm S} = 50 \, \Omega$  and matching network  $Z_{\rm L} = 50 \, \Omega$  and matching network Terminating source impedance: Terminating load impedance:

		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency	$f_C$	_	433,92	_	MHz
(center frequency between 3 dB points)					
Minimum insertion attenuation					
433,83 434,01 MHz		_	3,4	4,7	dB
(including loss in matching coils	s)				
Amplitude ripple (p-p)					
433,83 434,01 MHz		_	0,5	2,0	dB
433,81 434,03 MHz		_	0,7	3,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to $\alpha_{min}$ )					
10,00 300,00 MHz		60	70	_	dB
300,00 400,00 MHz		50	55	_	dB
400,00 424,00 MHz		60	65	_	dB
424,00 430,00 MHz		55	60	_	dB
430,00 433,02 MHz		40	45	_	dB
434,92 439,00 MHz		30	35	_	dB
439,001000,00 MHz		58	63	_	dB
Impedance for pass band matching <sup>2)</sup>					
Input: $Z_{IN} = R_{IN} \parallel C_{IN}$		_	360    2,0	_	Ω    pF
Output: $Z_{OUT} = R_{OUT}    C_{OUT}$		_	360    2,1	_	Ω    pF
Temperature coefficient of frequency 1)	$TC_{f}$	_	-0,03	_	ppm/K <sup>2</sup>
Frequency inversion point	$T_{0}$	10	_	40	°C

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup>Temperature dependance of  $f_C$ :  $f_C(T_A) = f_C(T_0)$  (1 +  $TC_f(T_A - T_0)^2$ )

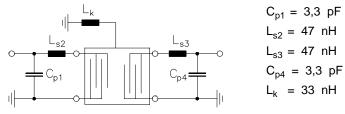
The conjugate complex value of these characteristic impedances are the input and output impedances for flat passband. For more details, we refer to EPCOS application note #4.

<sup>2)</sup> Impedance for passband matching bases on an ideal, perfect matching of the SAW filter to source- and to load impedance (here 50 Ohm). After the SAW filter is removed and input impedance into the input matching / output matching network is calculated.



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Matching network to 50  $\Omega$  (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)



#### Minimising the crosstalk

For a good ultimate rejection a low crosstalk is necessary. Low crosstalk can be realised with a good RF layout. The major crosstalk mechanism is caused by the "ground-loop" problem.

Grounding loops are created if input-and output transducer GND are connected on the top-side of the PCB and fed to the system grounding plane by a common via hole. To avoid the common ground path, the ground pin of the input- and output transducer are fed to the system ground plane (bottom PCB plane) by their own via hole. The transducers' grounding pins should be isolated from the upper grounding plane.

A common GND inductivity of 0.5nH degrades the ultimate rejection (crosstalk) by 20dB.

The optimised PCB layout, including matching network for transformation to 50 Ohm, is shown here. In this PCB layout the grounding loops are minimised to realise good ultimate rejection.



Optimised PCB layout for SAW filters in QCC8C package, pinning 1,5 (top side, scale 1:1)

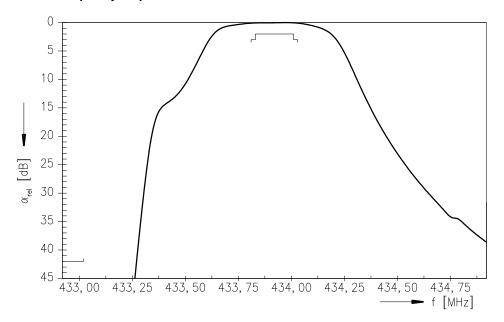
The bottom side is a copper plane (system ground area). The input and output grounding pins are isolated and connected to the common ground by separated via holes.

For good contact of the upper grounding area with the lower side it is necessary to place enough via holes.

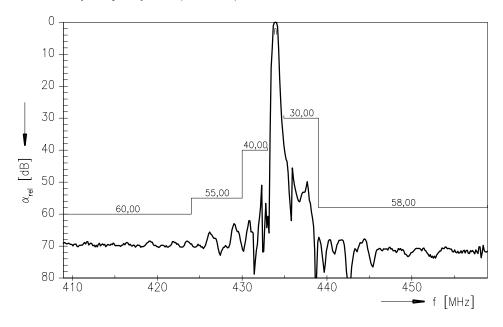


**Data Sheet** 

# Normalized frequency response



# Normalized frequency response (wideband)





**Data Sheet** 

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