

RF360 Europe GmbH

A Qualcomm – TDK Joint Venture

## SAW Components

### SAW filter

Short range devices

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Series/type:   | B3770             |
| Ordering code: | B39431B3770Z810   |
| Date:          | December 21, 2012 |
| Version:       | 2.0               |

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# SAW Components

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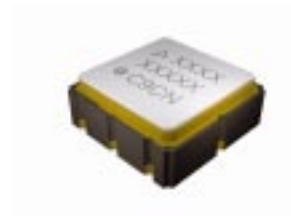
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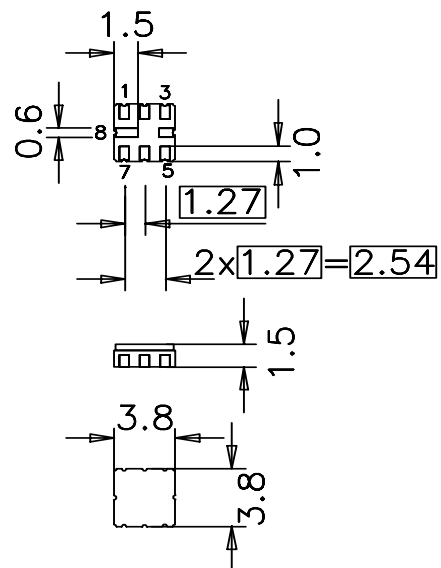
Data sheet


**Application**

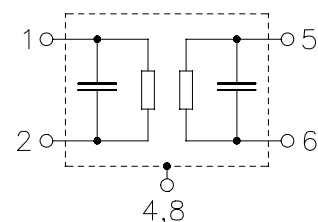
- Low-loss RF filter for remote control receivers
- Balanced and unbalanced operation possible


**Features**

- Package size 3.8 x 3.8 x 1.5 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Package code QCC8B
- RoHS compatible
- Approximate weight 0.07 g
- Package for **S**urface **M**ount **T**echnology (**SMT**)
- Ni, gold-plated terminals
- Lead free soldering compatible with J - STD20C
- Passivation layer ELPAS
- AEC-Q200 qualified component family
- **E**lectrostatic **S**ensitive **D**evice (**ESD**)


**Pin configuration<sup>1)</sup>**

- 1 Input ground (recommended) or input
- 2 Input (recommended) or input ground
- 5 Output (recommended) or output ground
- 6 Output ground (recommended) or output
- 4,8 Case - ground
- 3,7 to be grounded



1) The recommended pin configuration usually offers best suppression of electrical crosstalk. The filter characteristics refer to this configuration.

Data sheet


**Characteristics**

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Temperature range for specification: | $T_A = -40\text{ °C to }+95\text{ °C}$  |
| Terminating source impedance:        | $Z_S = 50\ \Omega$ and matching network |
| Terminating load impedance:          | $Z_L = 50\ \Omega$ and matching network |

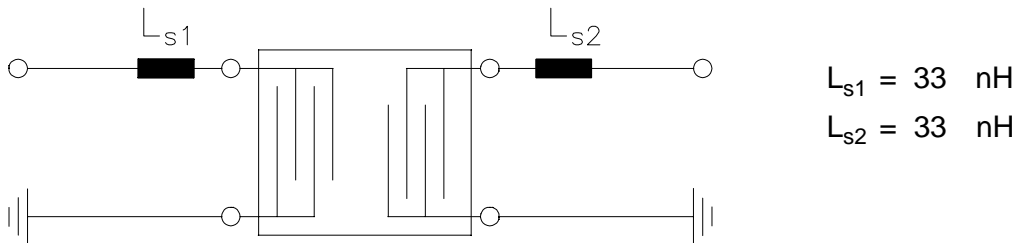
|   |  | min. | typ.<br>@ 25 °C | max. |                              |
|---|--|------|-----------------|------|------------------------------|
| <b>Center frequency</b><br>(center frequency between 3 dB points)       | $f_C$                                  | —    | 426.075         | —    | MHz                          |
| <b>Minimum insertion attenuation</b><br>incl. loss in matching elements | $\alpha_{\min}$                        | —    | 1.9             | 3.0  | dB                           |
| excl. loss in matching elements   |  | —    | 1.6             | 2.7  | dB                           |
| <b>Pass band (relative to <math>\alpha_{\min}</math>)</b>               |  |      |                 |      |                              |
| 426.00 ... 426.15 MHz   |  | —    | 0.5             | 2.0  | dB                           |
| 425.98 ... 426.17 MHz   |  | —    | 0.7             | 3.0  | dB                           |
| 425.94 ... 426.21 MHz   |  | —    | 1.0             | 6.0  | dB                           |
| <b>Pass bandwidth</b>   | $\alpha_{\text{rel}} \leq 3\text{ dB}$ | 0.62 | 0.68            | 0.74 | MHz                          |
| <b>Relative attenuation (relative to <math>\alpha_{\min}</math>)</b>    | $\alpha_{\text{rel}}$                  |      |                 |      |                              |
| 10.00 ... 406.00 MHz  |  | 52   | 56              | —    | dB                           |
| 406.00 ... 415.66 MHz   |  | 48   | 52              | —    | dB                           |
| 415.66 ... 423.88 MHz   |  | 27   | 32              | —    | dB                           |
| 423.88 ... 424.28 MHz   |  | 26   | 35              | —    | dB                           |
| 424.28 ... 425.26 MHz   |  | 17   | 21              | —    | dB                           |
| 427.07 ... 434.00 MHz   |  | 17   | 20              | —    | dB                           |
| 434.00 ... 500.00 MHz   |  | 38   | 43              | —    | dB                           |
| 500.00 ... 690.00 MHz   |  | 50   | 55              | —    | dB                           |
| 690.00 ... 790.00 MHz   |  | 45   | 50              | —    | dB                           |
| 790.00 ... 1000.00 MHz  |  | 60   | 65              | —    | dB                           |
| 1000.00 ... 2500.00 MHz   |  | 55   | 60              | —    | dB                           |
| <b>Impedance for pass band matching<sup>1)</sup></b>                    |  |      |                 |      |                              |
| Input: $Z_{\text{IN}} = R_{\text{IN}} \parallel C_{\text{IN}}$          |  | —    | 250    2.4      | —    | $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ |
| Output: $Z_{\text{OUT}} = R_{\text{OUT}} \parallel C_{\text{OUT}}$      |  | —    | 250    2.4      | —    | $\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$ |

1) Impedance for passband matching bases on an ideal, perfect matching of the SAW filter to source- and to load impedance (here 50 Ohm). After removal of the SAW filter the input impedance of the input and output matching network is calculated. 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.


**Maximum ratings**

|                            |           |          |     |                              |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----|------------------------------|
| Operable temperature range | $T_A$     | -45/+125 | °C  |                              |
| Storage temperature range  | $T_{stg}$ | -45/+125 | °C  |                              |
| DC voltage                 | $V_{DC}$  | 6        | V   |                              |
| Source power               | $P_S$     | 10       | dBm | source impedance 50 $\Omega$ |

Data sheet


**Matching network to 50 Ω** (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)


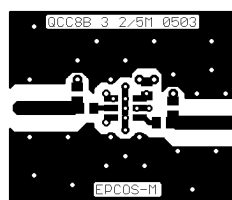
### Minimising the crosstalk

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

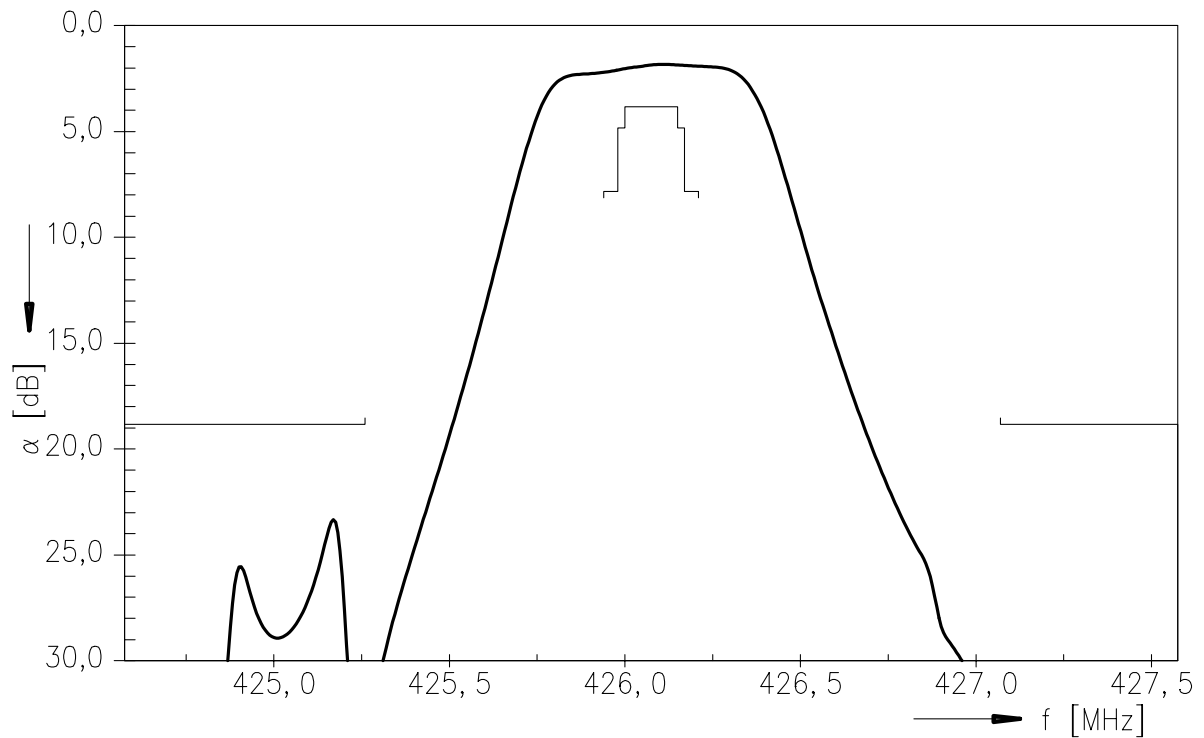
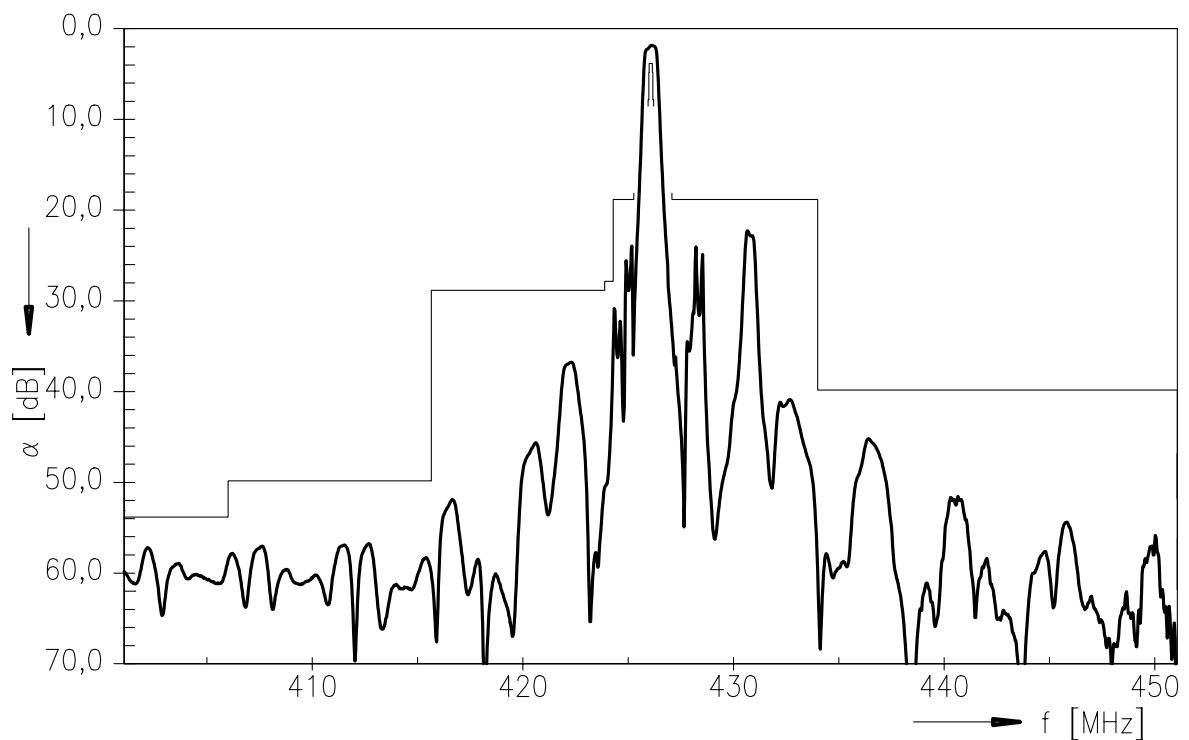


Optimised PCB layout for SAW filters in QCC8B package, pinning 2,5 (top side, scale 1:1)

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

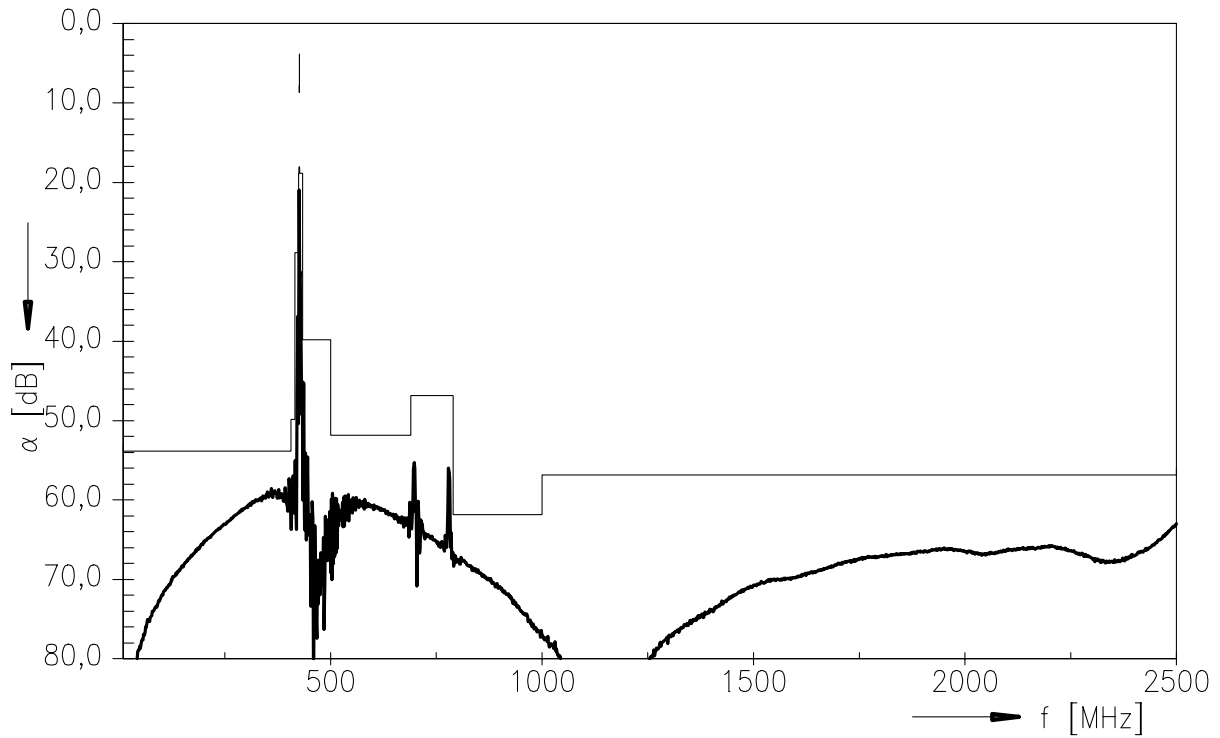

**Frequency response**

**Frequency response (wideband)**




Data sheet



**Frequency response (ultimate rejection)**



Data sheet


**ESD protection of SAW filters**

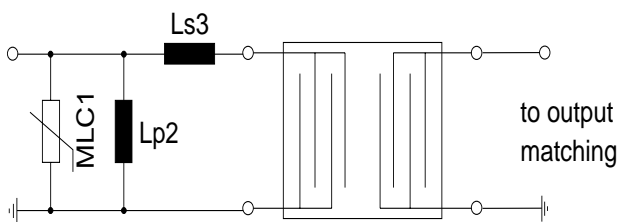
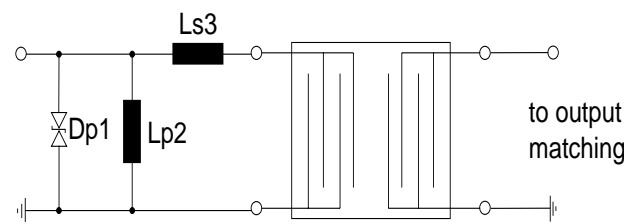
SAW filters are **E**lectro **S**tatic **D**ischarge sensitive devices. To reduce the probability of damages caused by ESD, special matching topologies have to be applied.

In general, “ESD matching” has to be ensured at that filter port, where electrostatic discharge is expected.

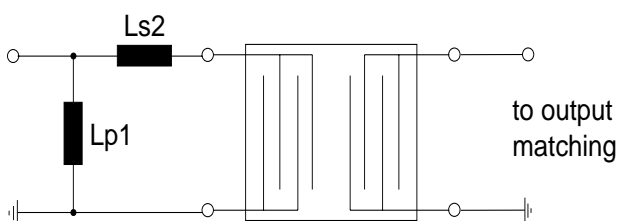
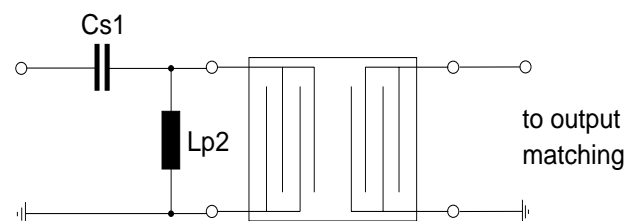
Electrostatic discharges predominantly appear at the antenna input of RF receivers. Therefore only the input matching of the SAW filter has to be designed to short circuit or to block the ESD pulse.

Below two figures show recommended “ESD matching” topologies.

Depending on the input impedance of the SAW filter and the source impedance, the needed component values have to be determined from case to case.


**Fig. 1 MLC varistor plus ESD matching**

**Fig. 2 Suppressor diode plus ESD matching**

In cases where minor ESD occur, following simplified “ESD matching” topologies can be used alternatively.


**Fig. 3 shunt L – series L matching**

**Fig. 4 series C – shunt L matching**

Effectiveness of the applied ESD protection has to be checked according to relevant industry standards or customer specific requirements.

For further information, please refer to EPCOS Application report:

“**ESD protection for SAW filters**”. This report can be found under [www.epcos.com/rke](http://www.epcos.com/rke). Click on “data sheets” and then “Applications” under category “Further information”.


**References**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Type</b>                | B3770   |
| <b>Ordering code</b>       | B39431B3770Z810   |
| <b>Marking and package</b> | C61157-A7-A46   |
| <b>Packaging</b>           | F61074-V8167-Z000   |
| <b>Date codes</b>          | L_1126  |
| <b>S-parameters</b>        | B3770_NB.s2p<br>B3770_WB.s2p<br>See file header for port/pin assignment table.  |
| <b>Soldering profile</b>   | S_6001  |
| <b>RoHS compatible</b>     | RoHS-compatible means that products are compatible with the requirements according to Art. 4 (substance restrictions) of Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2011, on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment ("Directive") with due regard to the application of exemptions as per Annex III of the Directive in certain cases. |
| <b>Matching coils</b>      | See Inductor pdf-catalog<br><a href="http://www.tdk.co.jp/tefe02/coil.htm#aname1">http://www.tdk.co.jp/tefe02/coil.htm#aname1</a><br>and Data Library for circuit simulation<br><a href="http://www.tdk.co.jp/etvcl/index.htm">http://www.tdk.co.jp/etvcl/index.htm</a>   |

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