

SAW Components

Data Sheet B3570





SAW Components B3570 868,30 MHz **Low-loss Filter Data Sheet**

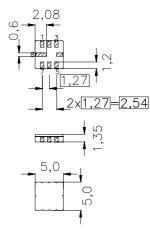
Ceramic package QCC8C

Features

- RF low-loss filter for remote control receivers
- Package for Surface Mounted Technology (SMT)

Terminals

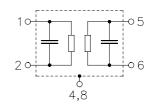
Ni, gold plated



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

Pin configuration

1	Input Input Cround
2,7	Input Ground
5	Output
3,6	Output Ground
4,8	Case - Ground



Туре	Ordering code	Marking and package according to	Packing according to
B3570	B39871-B3570-U310	C61157-A7-A56	F61074-V8070-Z000

Electrostactic Sensitive Device (ESD)

Maximum ratings

Operable temperature range	T _A	-45/+90	°C	
Storage temperature range	T _{stg}	-45/+90	°C	
DC voltage	V _{DC}	0	V	
Source power	P_S	0	dBm	source impedance 50 Ω





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Characteristics					
Reference temperature: T _A	= 25 ° (C			
			ning network		
Terminating load impedance: Z _L	= 50 Ω	and match	ning network	K	
		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency	f _C	—	868,39		MHz
(center frequency between 3 dB points)					
Minimum insertion attenuation	α_{min}				
868,00 868,78 MHz	*****	_	2,7	4,2	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min})					
868,00 868,78 MHz		-	1,0	3,0	dB
867,90 868,88 MHz		-	1,5	6,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min})	α_{rel}				
10,00 700,00 MHz	101	50	55		dB
700,00 830,00 MHz		35	45	_	dB
830,00 850,00 MHz		32	40	_	dB
850,00 865,20 MHz		25	30	—	dB
871,00 874,50 MHz		11	16		dB
874,50 883,00 MHz		22	27	_	dB
883,00 900,00 MHz		30	35	_	dB
900,001000,00 MHz		35	40	—	dB
mpedance for pass band matching ²⁾					
Input: $Z_{\rm IN} = R_{\rm IN} \parallel C_{\rm IN}$		_	216 2,20	_	Ω pF
Output: $Z_{OUT} = R_{OUT} C_{OUT}$		_	222 2,20	—	Ω pF
Temperature coefficient of frequency ¹⁾	TC _f	-	-0,03	_	ppm/K ²
Frequency inversion point	T_0	15		35	°C

¹⁾Temperature dependence of f_C : $f_C(T_A) = f_C(T_0) (1 + TC_f(T_A - T_0)^2)$

²⁾ 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.

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.



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Characteristics						
Reference temperature: Terminating source impedance: Terminating load impedance:	$Z_{\rm S}$	= 50 Ω		ning network ning network		
			min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency (center frequency between 3 dB points)		f _C	—	868,30	_	MHz
Minimum insertion attenuation 868,00 868,78	MHz	$lpha_{min}$	_	2,7	4,7	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min})						
868,00 868,60	MHz		_	1,0	3,0	dB
867,90 868,70	MHz		—	1,5	6,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min})		α_{rel}				
10,00 700,00	MHz		50	55	—	dB
700,00 830,00	MHz		35	45	_	dB
830,00 850,00	MHz		32	40	—	dB
850,00 865,02			25	30	—	dB
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874,50 883,00			22	27	—	dB
883,00 900,00			30	35	—	dB
900,001000,00	MHz		35	40	—	dB
Impedance for pass band matching ²⁾						
Input: $Z_{IN} = R_{IN} C_{II}$	•		_	216 2,20	—	Ω pF
Output: $Z_{OUT} = R_{OUT} C_{OUT}$	DUT		_	222 2,20	—	Ω pF

²⁾ 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.

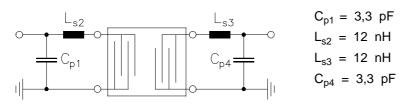
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Matching network to 50 Ω (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)



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 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.

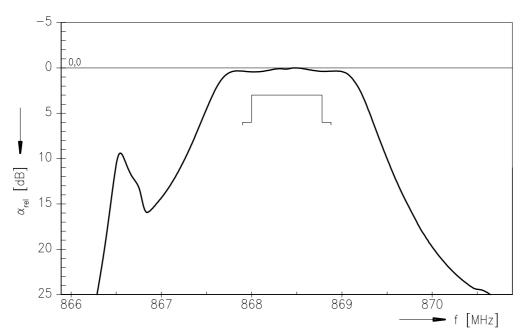
For good contact of the upper grounding area with the lower side it is necessary to place enough via holes.



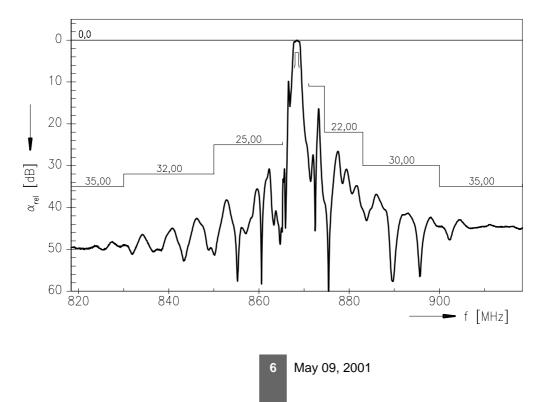
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Normalized frequency response



Normalized frequency response (wideband)





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