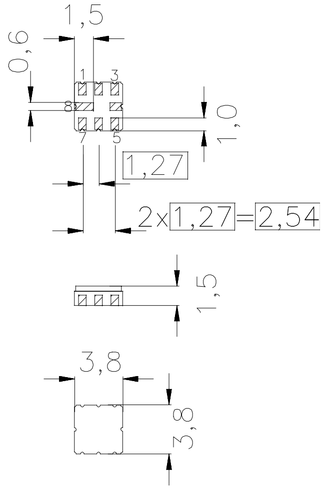
EPCOS

SAW Components

Data Sheet B3790

Ceramic package **QCC8B**



typ. dimensions in mm, approx. weight 0,07 g

Features

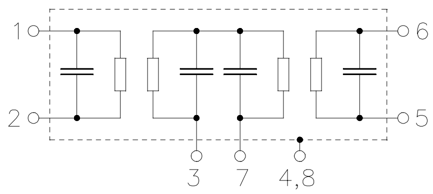
- RF low-loss filter for remote control receivers
- Package for **S**urface **M**ounted **T**echnology (**SMT**)
- Balanced and unbalanced operation possible
- Protection layer: Elpas
- AEC-Q200 qualified component family

Terminals

- Ni, gold plated

Pin configuration[1)]

1	Input Ground (recommended) or Input
2	Input (recommended) or Input Ground
5	Output (recommended) or Output Ground
6	Output Ground (recommended) or Output
7	External coupling coil
4,8	Case - Ground
3	to be grounded



Type	Ordering code	Marking and package according to	Packing according to
B3790	B39431-B3790-Z810	C61157-A7-A46	F61074-V8167-Z000

Electrostactic **S**ensitive **D**evice (**ESD**)

Maximum ratings

Operable temperature range	T_A	–45/+95	˚C	
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	–45/+120	˚C	
DC voltage	V_{DC}	6	V	
Source power	P_S	5	dBm	source impedance 50 Ω

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

Characteristics

Reference temperature: T_A = –30 ... +80˚C
Terminating source impedance: Z_S = 50 Ω and matching network
Terminating load impedance: Z_L = 50 Ω and matching network

		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency (center frequency between 3 dB points)	f_C	—	433,92	—	MHz
Minimum insertion attenuation (including losses in matching network)	α_{min}				
433,86 ... 433,98 MHz		—	3,6	4,3	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min})					
433,86 ... 433,98 MHz		—	0,5	1,5	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min})	α_{rel}				
10,00 ... 250,00 MHz		60	65	—	dB
250,00 ... 330,00 MHz		53	58	—	dB
330,00 ... 430,00 MHz		55	60	—	dB
430,00 ... 433,32 MHz		32	48	—	dB
434,52 ... 437,00 MHz		29	34	—	dB
437,00 ... 530,00 MHz		55	60	—	dB
530,00 ...1000,00 MHz		60	65	—	dB
Impedance for pass band matching [1]					
Input: $Z_{IN} = R_{IN} \parallel C_{IN}$		—	510 ‖ 1,0	—	Ω ‖ pF
Output: $Z_{OUT} = R_{OUT} \parallel C_{OUT}$		—	510 ‖ 1,0	—	Ω ‖ 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 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.

Characteristics

Reference temperature: T_A = –40 ... +90˚C
Terminating source impedance: Z_S = 50 Ω and matching network
Terminating load impedance: Z_L = 50 Ω and matching network

		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency (center frequency between 3 dB points)	f_C	—	433,92	—	MHz
Minimum insertion attenuation (including losses in matching network)	α_{min}				
433,86 ... 433,98 MHz		—	3,6	4,4	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min})					
433,86 ... 433,98 MHz		—	0,5	3,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min})	α_{rel}				
10,00 ... 250,00 MHz		60	65	—	dB
250,00 ... 330,00 MHz		53	58	—	dB
330,00 ... 430,00 MHz		55	60	—	dB
430,00 ... 433,32 MHz		30	48	—	dB
434,52 ... 437,00 MHz		29	34	—	dB
437,00 ... 530,00 MHz		55	60	—	dB
530,00 ...1000,00 MHz		60	65	—	dB
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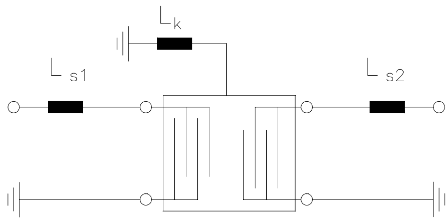
[1)] Impedance for passband matching bases on an ideal, perfect matching of the SAW filter to source- and to load impedance (here 50 Ohm). After the SAW filter is removed and input impedance into the input matching / output matching network is calculated.

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.

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



L_{s1} = 56 nH
L_{s2} = 56 nH
L_k = 56 nH

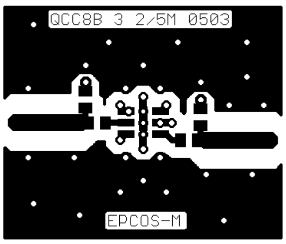
Minimising the crosstalk

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.

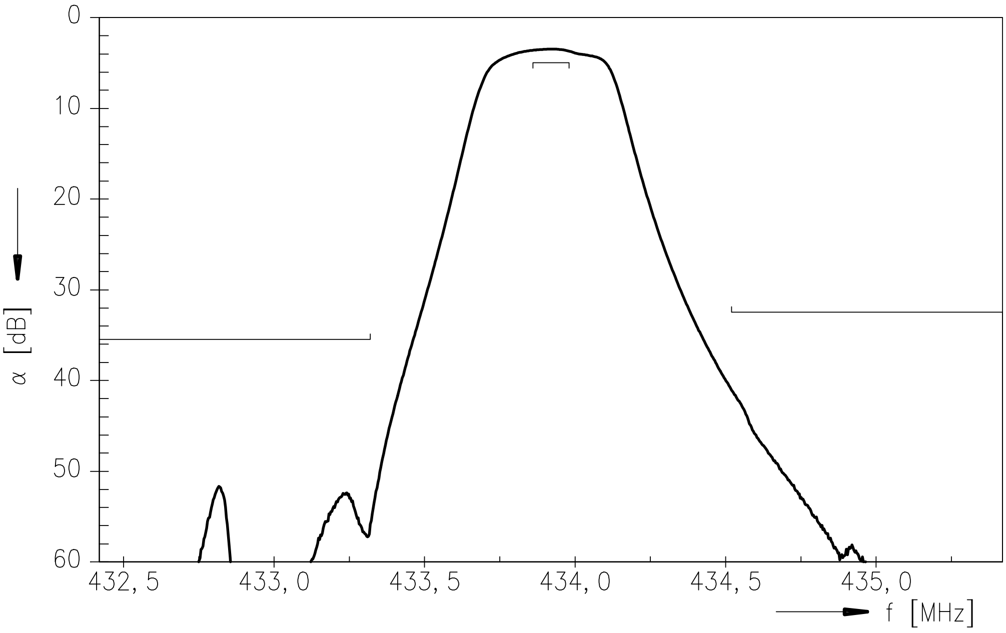


Optimised PCB layout for SAW filters in QCC8B package, pinning 2,5 (top side, scale 1:1)

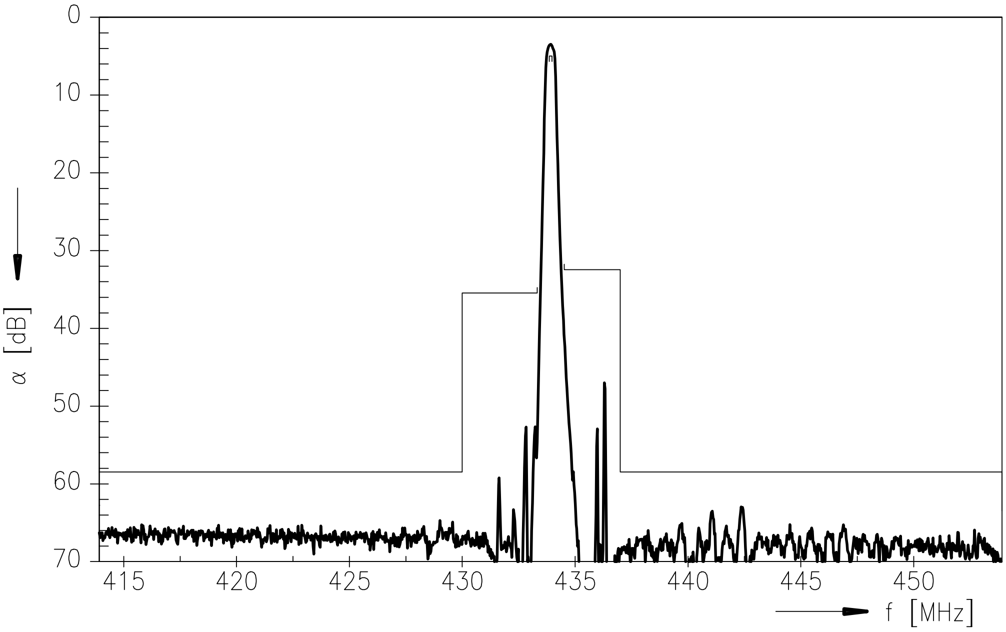
The bottom side is a copper plane (system ground area). The input and output grounding pins are isolated and connected to the common ground by separated via holes.

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

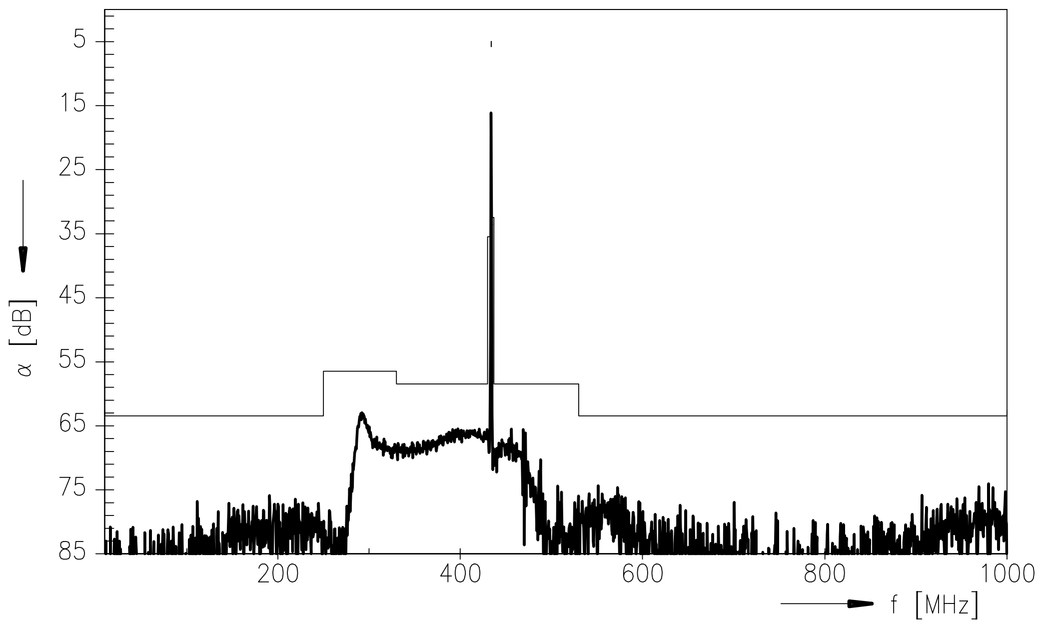
Normalized frequency response



Normalized frequency response (wideband)



Frequency response (ultimate rejection)



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Surface Acoustic Wave Components Division, SAW CE AE PD
P.O. Box 80 17 09, D-81617 München