

SAW Components

Data Sheet B3770





SAW Components	B3770
Low-loss Filter	426,075 MHz

Data Sheet

Features

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

2x1,27=2,54

Ceramic package QCC8B

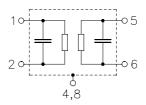
typ. dimensions in mm, approx. weight 0,07 g

Terminals

■ Ni, gold plated

Pin configuration¹⁾

- 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



Туре	Ordering code	Marking and package according to	Packing according to
B3770	B39431-B3770-Z810	C61157-A7-A46	F61074-V8167-Z000

Electrostactic Sensitive Device (ESD)

Maximum ratings

Operable temperature range	<i>T</i> ^	-45/+120	°C	
Storage temperature range	<i>T</i> `	-45/+120	°C	
DC voltage	$V_{ m DC}$	6	V	
Source power	Ps	10	dBm	source impedance 50 Ω

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



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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	_	426,075	_	MHz
(center frequency between 3 dB points)					
Minimum insertion attenuation	α_{min}				
including loss in matching elements		_	1,9	3,0	dB
excluding loss in matching elements			1,6	2,7	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min})					
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
Filter bandwidth					
$\alpha_{\text{rel}} \leq 3 \text{ dB}$		0,62	0,68	0,74	MHz
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min})	α_{rel}				
10,00 406,00 MHz	161	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
790,001000,00 MHz		60	65	_	dB
1000,002500,00 MHz		55	60	_	dB
Impedance for pass band matching 1)					
Input: $Z_{IN} = R_{IN} \parallel C_{IN}$			250 2,4	_	Ω pF
Output: $Z_{\text{OUT}} = R_{\text{OUT}} C_{\text{OUT}}$			250 2,4	<u> </u>	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.

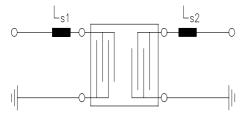


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Matching network to 50 Ω (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)



$$L_{s1} = 33 \text{ nH}$$

 $L_{s2} = 33 \text{ nH}$

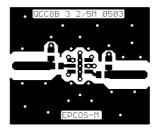
Minimising the crosstalk

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.

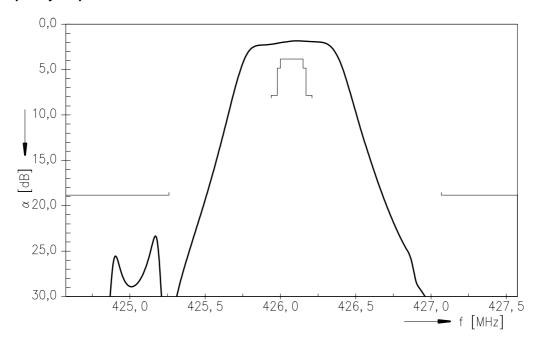
For good contact of the upper grounding area with the lower side it is necessary to place enough via holes.



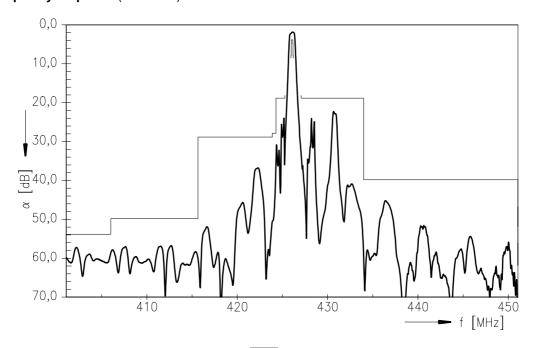
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Frequency response



Frequency response (wideband)

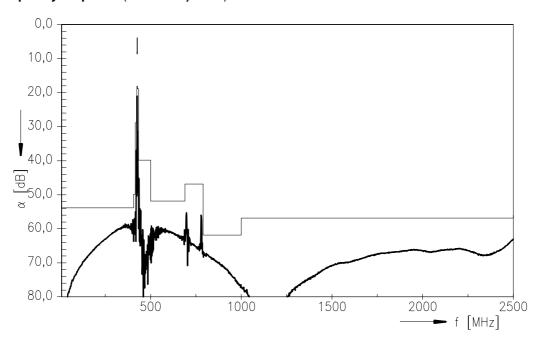




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Frequency response (ultimate rejection)



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

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