

SAW Components

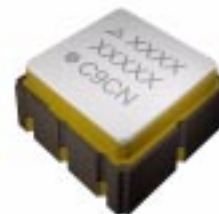
SAW Comb filter

Short range devices

Series/type:	B3787
Ordering code:	B39321B3787A410
Date:	January 31, 2013
Version:	2.2

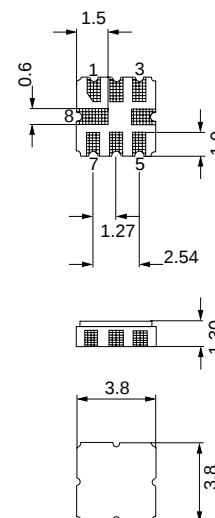
Application

- Low-loss RF filter for remote control receivers
- Two pass bands around 313.85 MHz and 315.00 MHz
- Balanced and unbalanced operation possible



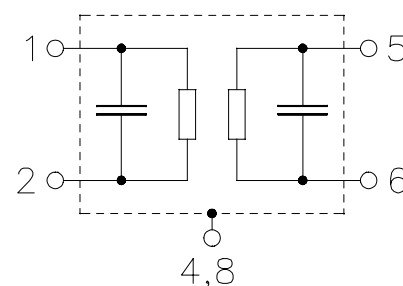
Features

- Package size 3.8 x 3.8 x 1.3mm³
- Package code QCC8G
- RoHS compatible
- Approximate weight 0.06g
- Package for **Surface Mount Technology (SMT)**
- Ni, gold-plated terminals
- Lead free soldering compatible with J - STD20C
- Passivation layer Elpas
- AEC-Q200 qualified component family
- **Electrostatic Sensitive Device (ESD)**



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



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

SAW Components
B3787
SAW Comb filter
313.85 / 315.00 MHz
Data sheet

Characteristics

Temperature range for specification:	T	=	−40 °C to +105 °C
Terminating source impedance:	Z _S	=	50 Ω and matching network
Terminating load impedance:	Z _L	=	50 Ω and matching network

	min.	typ. @ 25 °C	max.	
Pass band 1				
Center frequency f_{C1}	—	313.85	—	MHz
Minimum insertion attenuation α_{min1}				
incl. loss in matching elements (Q _L = 42)	—	2.6	3.2	dB
excl. loss in matching elements	—	1.6	2.2	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min1})				
313.50 ... 314.20 MHz	—	1.0	1.5	dB
313.47 ... 314.23 MHz	—	1.6	3.0	dB
Pass band 2				
Center frequency f_{C2}	—	315.00	—	MHz
Minimum insertion attenuation α_{min2}				
incl. loss in matching elements (Q _L = 42)	—	2.7	3.3	dB
excl. loss in matching elements	—	1.7	2.3	dB
Pass band (relative to α_{min2})				
314.85 ... 315.15 MHz	—	1.0	1.5	dB
314.82 ... 315.18 MHz	—	1.5	3.0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to α_{min1}) α_{rel}				
10.00 ... 250.00 MHz	50	56	—	dB
250.00 ... 280.00 MHz	44	50	—	dB
280.00 ... 300.00 MHz	38	44	—	dB
300.00 ... 307.00 MHz	32	38	—	dB
307.00 ... 312.00 MHz	20	30	—	dB
312.00 ... 312.60 MHz	17	23	—	dB
314.50 ... 314.60 MHz	—	6	—	dB
315.80 ... 317.00 MHz	15	21	—	dB
317.00 ... 319.00 MHz	28	34	—	dB
319.00 ... 322.00 MHz	16	22	—	dB
322.00 ... 326.00 MHz	28	34	—	dB
326.00 ... 340.00 MHz	35	41	—	dB
340.00 ... 360.00 MHz	42	48	—	dB
360.00 ... 700.00 MHz	48	54	—	dB
700.00 ... 1700.00 MHz	52	60	—	dB
1700.00 ... 2500.00 MHz	34	40	—	dB
Impedance for pass band matching¹⁾				
Input: Z _{IN} = R _{IN} C _{IN}	—	600 4.0	—	Ω pF
Output: Z _{OUT} = R _{OUT} C _{OUT}	—	600 4.0	—	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 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 #18.

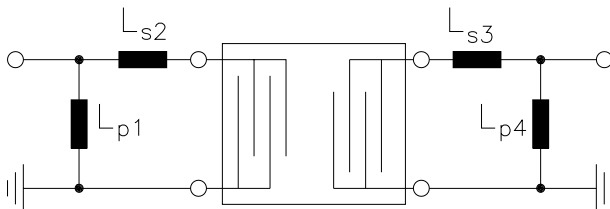
SAW Components
B3787
SAW Comb filter
313.85 / 315.00 MHz

Data sheet


Maximum ratings

Operable temperature range	T	−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 Ω

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



$$L_{p1} = 18 \text{ nH}$$

$$L_{s2} = 39 \text{ nH}$$

$$L_{s3} = 39 \text{ nH}$$

$$L_{p4} = 18 \text{ nH}$$

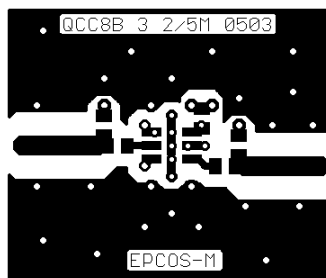
Minimising the crosstalk

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 QCC8G 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.

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.

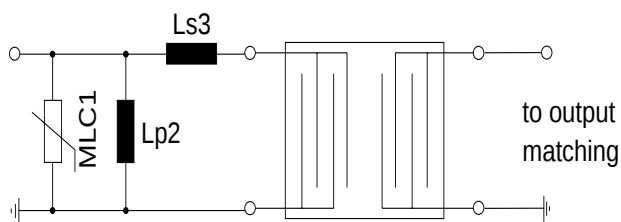


Fig. 1 MLC varistor plus ESD matching

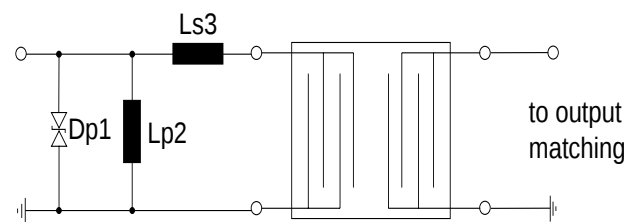


Fig. 2 Suppressor diode plus ESD matching

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

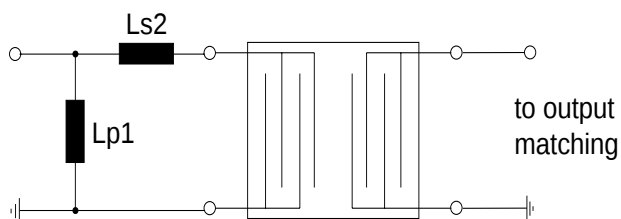


Fig. 3 shunt L – series L matching

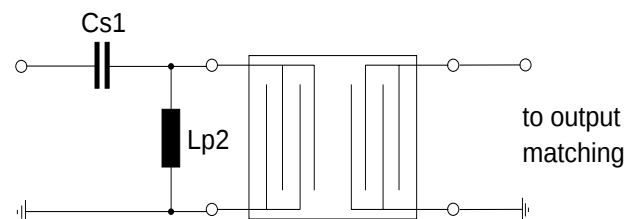
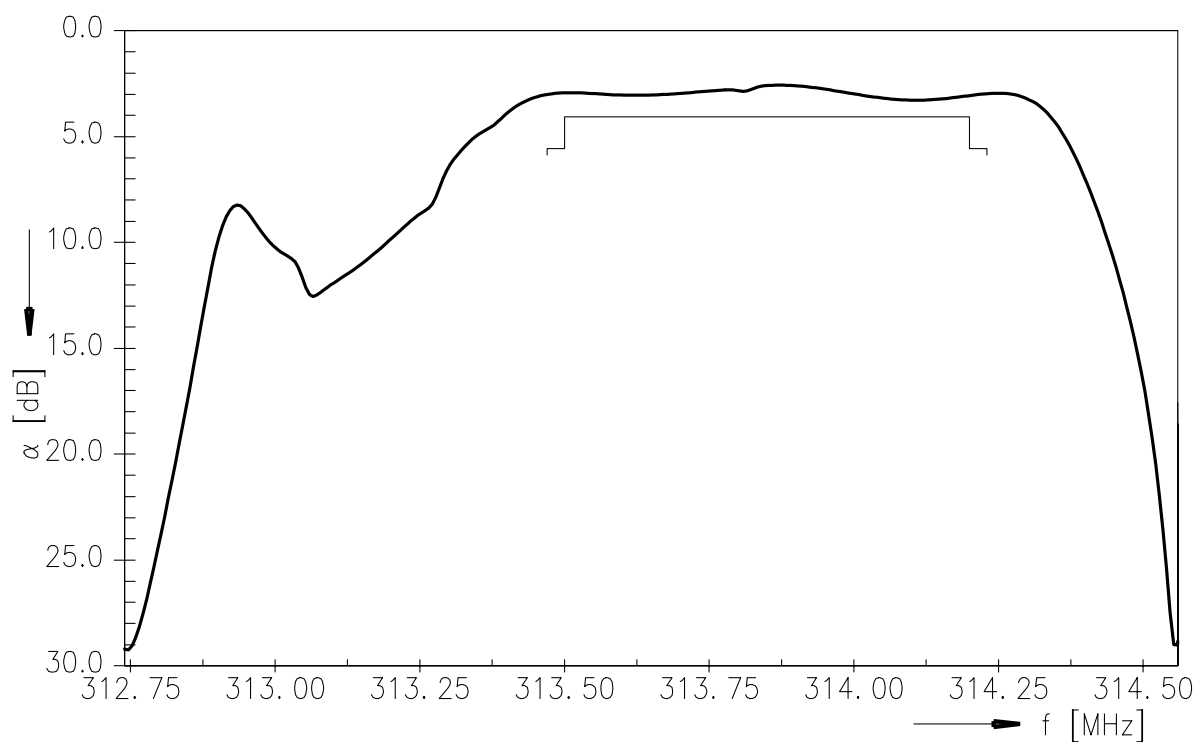
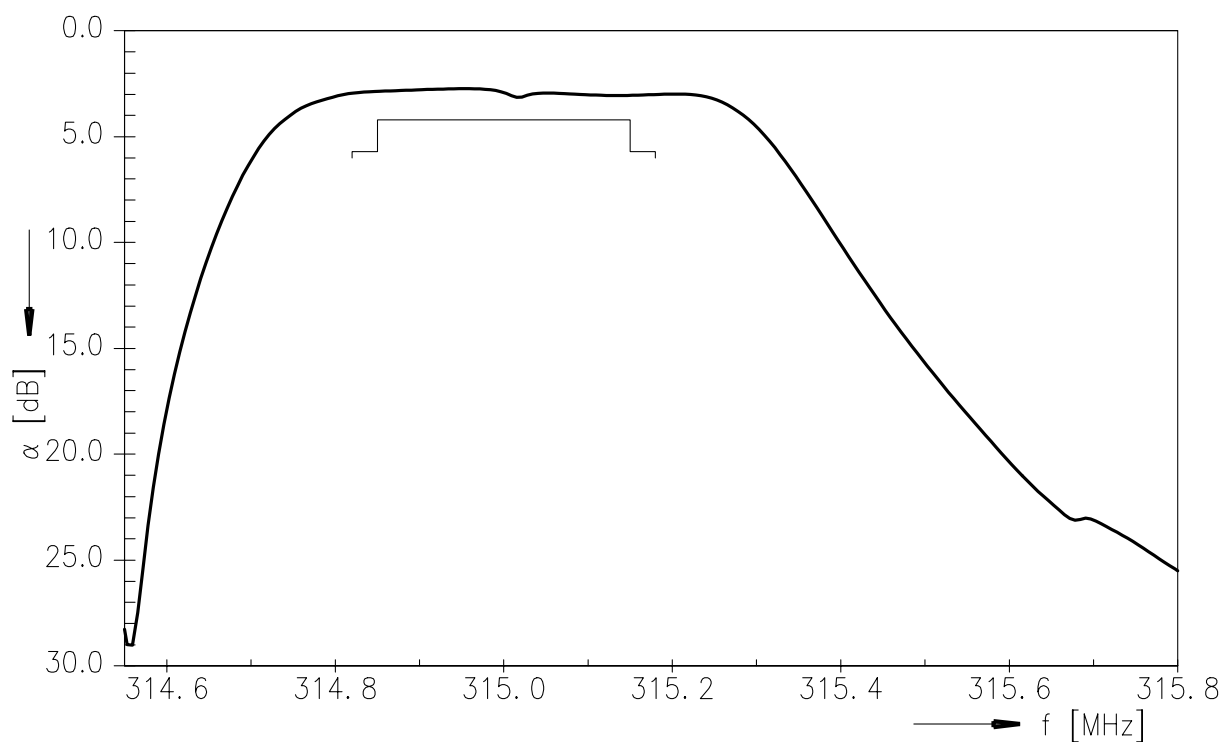


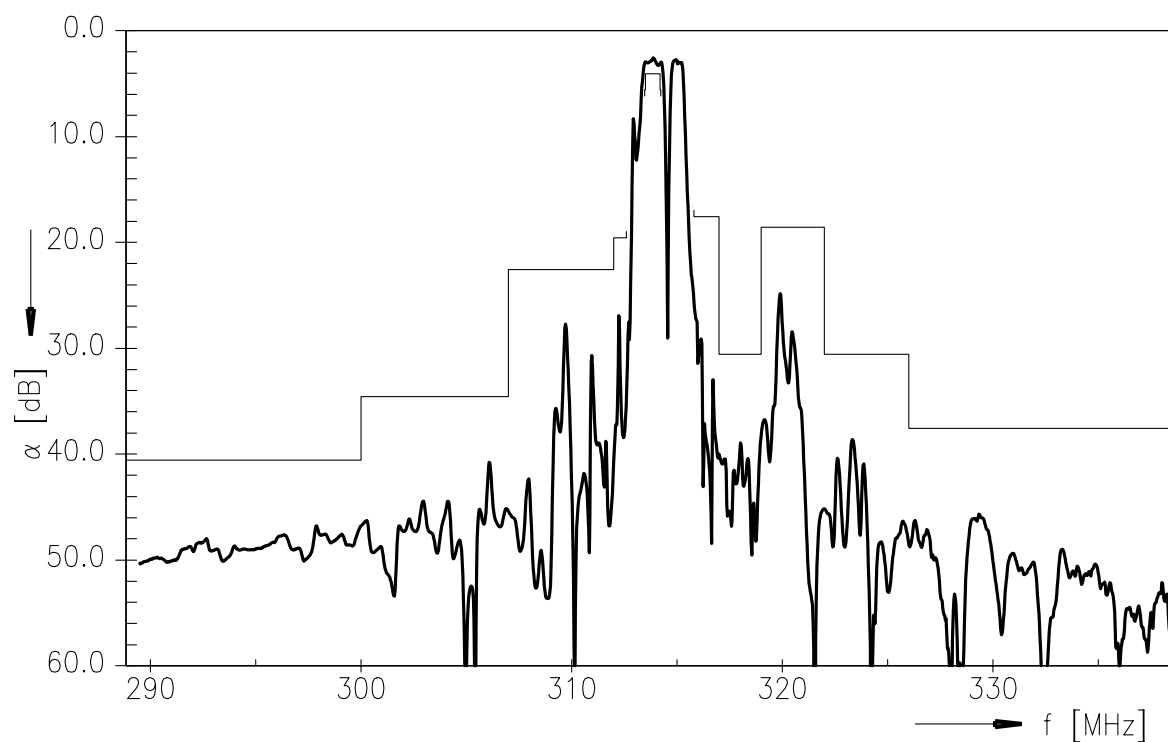
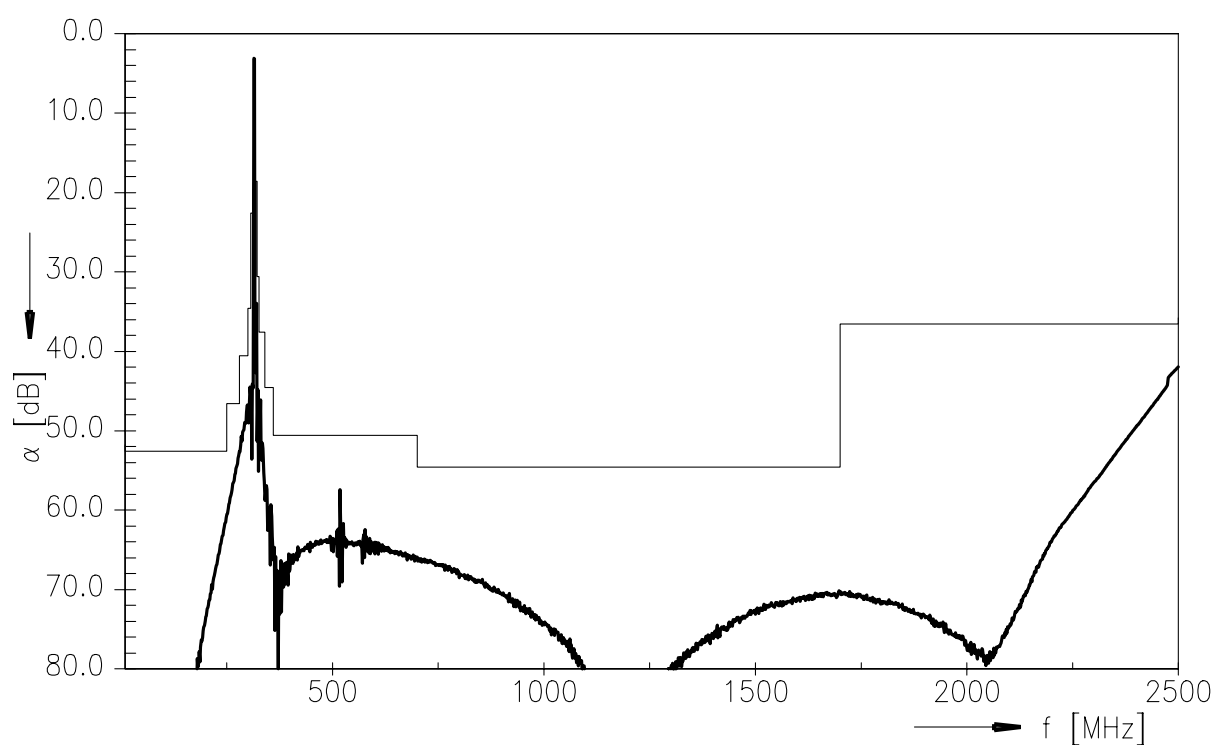
Fig. 4 series C – shunt L matching

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. Click on “data sheets” and then “Applications” under category “Further information”.

Frequency response

Frequency response



Frequency response (wideband)

Frequency response (ultimate rejection)


SAW Components
B3787
SAW Comb filter
313.85 / 315.00 MHz

Data sheet


References

Type	B3787
Ordering code	B39321B3787A410
Marking and package	C61157-A7-A176
Packaging	F61074-V8229-Z000
Date codes	L_1126
S-parameters	B3787_NB.s2p, B3787_WB.s2p See file header for port/pin assignment table.
Soldering profile	S_6001
RoHS compatible	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 th , 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.
Matching coils	See Inductor pdf-catalog http://www.tdk.co.jp/tefe02/coil.htm#aname1 and Data Library for circuit simulation http://www.tdk.co.jp/etvcl/index.htm

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Published by EPCOS AG

Systems, Acoustics, Waves Business Group

P.O. Box 80 17 09, 81617 Munich, GERMANY

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