



## **SAW Components**

### **SAW filter**

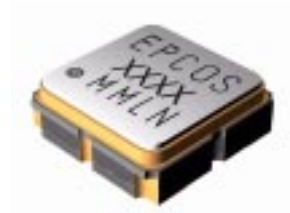
Short range devices

<b>Series/type:</b>	<b>B3732</b>
<b>Ordering code:</b>	<b>B39431B3732H110</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>June 07, 2006</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>2.1</b>



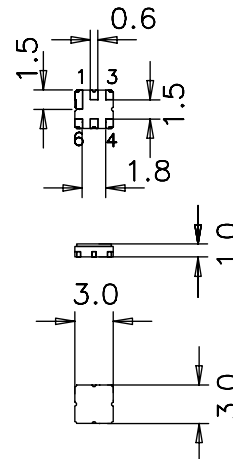
**Application**

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



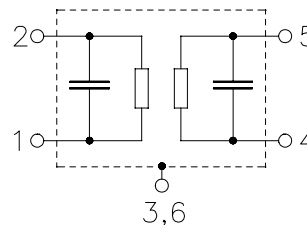
**Features**

- Package size 3.0 x 3.0 x 1.0 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Package code DCC6E
- RoHS compatible
- Approximate weight 0.037 g
- 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 configuration<sup>1)</sup>**

- 1 Input (recommended) or input ground
- 2 Input ground (recommended) or input
- 4 Output (recommended) or output ground
- 5 Output ground (recommended) or output
- 3,6 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:  $T = -45\text{ °C to }+95\text{ °C}$   
 Terminating source impedance:  $Z_S = 50\ \Omega$  and matching network  
 Terminating load impedance:  $Z_L = 50\ \Omega$  and matching network

		min.	typ. @ 25 °C	max.	
<b>Center frequency</b>	$f_C$	—	433.92	—	MHz
<b>Minimum insertion attenuation</b>	$\alpha_{min}$				
incl. loss in matching elements ( $Q_L = 47$ )		—	2.4	3.1	dB
excl. loss in matching elements		—	1.7	2.4	dB
<b>Pass band (relative to <math>\alpha_{min}</math>)</b>					
433.77 ... 434.07 MHz		—	0.6	2.0	dB
433.74 ... 434.10 MHz		—	0.8	3.0	dB
433.70 ... 434.14 MHz		—	1.2	6.0	dB
<b>Filter bandwidth</b>	$\alpha_{rel} \leq 3\text{ dB}$	0.66	0.72	0.78	MHz
<b>Relative attenuation (relative to <math>\alpha_{min}</math>)</b>	$\alpha_{rel}$				
10.00 ... 414.00 MHz		55	60	—	dB
414.00 ... 426.00 MHz		48	53	—	dB
426.00 ... 430.50 MHz		24	28	—	dB
430.50 ... 431.72 MHz		30	35	—	dB
431.72 ... 431.97 MHz		40	52	—	dB
431.97 ... 432.07 MHz		30	52	—	dB
432.07 ... 432.12 MHz		25	52	—	dB
432.12 ... 433.10 MHz		15	18	—	dB
434.92 ... 444.00 MHz		15	20	—	dB
444.00 ... 500.00 MHz		40	45	—	dB
500.00 ... 810.00 MHz		50	55	—	dB
810.00 ... 1500.00 MHz		60	50	—	dB
1500.00 ... 2500.00 MHz		53	58	—	dB
<b>Impedance for pass band matching<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Input: $Z_{IN} = R_{IN} \parallel C_{IN}$		—	240 $\parallel$ 3.0	—	$\Omega \parallel$ pF
Output: $Z_{OUT} = R_{OUT} \parallel C_{OUT}$		—	240 $\parallel$ 3.0	—	$\Omega \parallel$ 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.



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433.92 MHz

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### Maximum ratings

Operable temperature range	T	-45/+120	°C	
Storage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-45/+120	°C	
DC voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	6	V	
Source power	P <sub>S</sub>	10	dBm	source impedance 50 Ω



SAW Components

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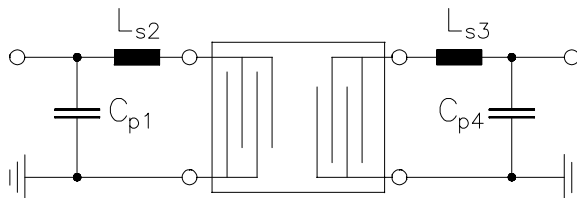
SAW filter

433.92 MHz

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Matching network to 50  $\Omega$  (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)



$$C_{p1} = 3.3 \text{ pF}$$

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

$$L_{s3} = 33 \text{ nH}$$

$$C_{p4} = 3.3 \text{ pF}$$

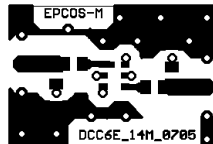
### Minimising the crosstalk

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



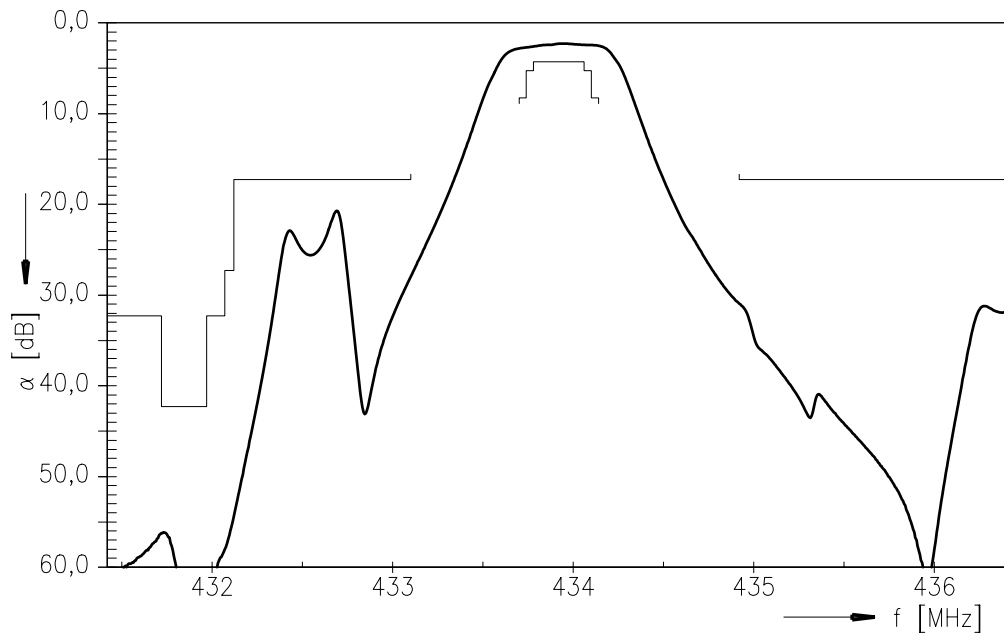
Optimised PCB layout for SAW filters in DCC6E package, pinning 1,4 (top side, scale 1:1)

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.

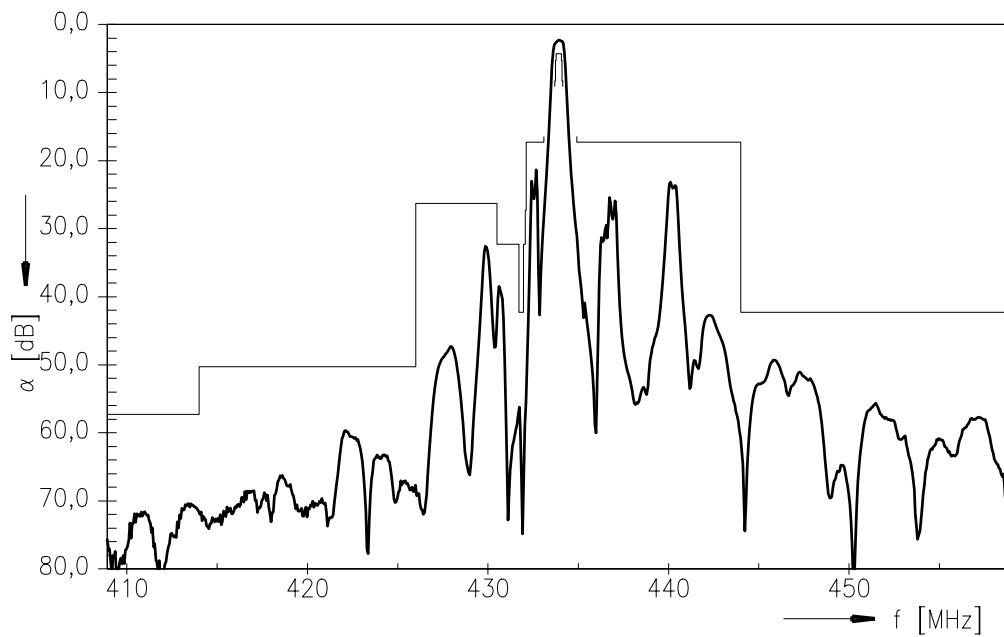
For good contact of the upper grounding area with the lower side it is necessary to place enough via holes.



Transfer function



Transfer function (wideband)





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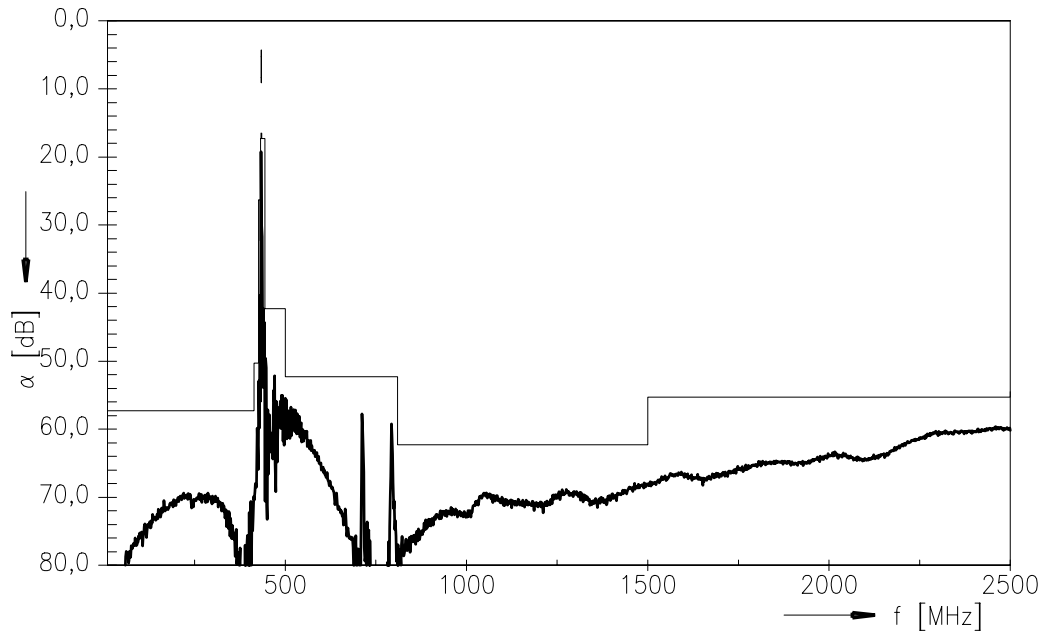
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433.92 MHz

Data sheet



Transfer function (ultimate rejection)



Please read *cautions and warnings and important notes* at the end of this document.



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**433.92 MHz**

Data sheet



## References

<b>Type</b>	B3732
<b>Ordering code</b>	B39431B3732H110
<b>Marking and package</b>	C61157-A7-A143
<b>Packaging</b>	F61074-V8168-Z000
<b>Date codes</b>	L_1126
<b>S-parameters</b>	B3732_SB.s2p B3732_WP.s2p
<b>Soldering profile</b>	S_6001
<b>RoHS compatible</b>	defined as compatible with the following documents: "DIRECTIVE 2002/95/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. 2005/618/EC from April 18th, 2005, amending Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purposes of establishing the maximum concentration values for certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment."

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