



SAW Components

Data Sheet B3570

Data Sheet

An abstract graphic featuring the word "EPCOS" in large, glowing, 3D letters. The letters are white with a bright, circular highlight in the center of each, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. They are set against a dark, textured background that includes a faint, glowing globe and circuitry patterns, suggesting a high-tech or electronic theme.



SAW Components

B3570

Low-loss Filter

868,30 MHz

Data Sheet

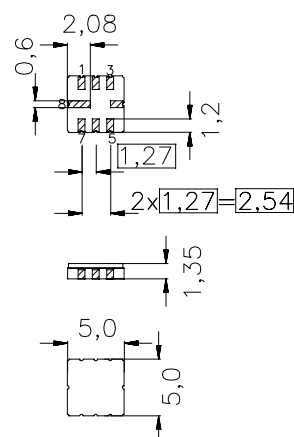
Features

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

Terminals

- Ni, gold plated

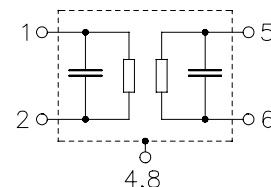
Ceramic package **QCC8C**



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

Pin configuration

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



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

Electrostatic 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:

$$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$$

Terminating source impedance:

$$Z_S = 50\ \Omega \text{ and matching network}$$

Terminating load impedance:

$$Z_L = 50\ \Omega \text{ and matching network}$$

		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency	f_C	—	868,39	—	MHz
(center frequency between 3 dB points)					
Minimum insertion attenuation	$\alpha_{\min}$	—	2,7	4,2	dB
	868,00 ... 868,78 MHz				
Pass band (relative to $\alpha_{\min}$)					
	868,00 ... 868,78 MHz	—	1,0	3,0	dB
	867,90 ... 868,88 MHz	—	1,5	6,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to $\alpha_{\min}$)	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 ... 865,20 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
	900,00 ... 1000,00 MHz	35	40	—	dB
Impedance for pass band matching ²⁾					
Input: $Z_{\text{IN}} = R_{\text{IN}} \parallel C_{\text{IN}}$		—	216 $\parallel$ 2,20	—	$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Output: $Z_{\text{OUT}} = R_{\text{OUT}} \parallel C_{\text{OUT}}$		—	222 $\parallel$ 2,20	—	$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
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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Low-loss Filter	868,30 MHz

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Characteristics

Reference temperature:	$T_A = -45 \dots 90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Terminating source impedance:	$Z_S = 50 \text{ } \Omega$ and matching network
Terminating load impedance:	$Z_L = 50 \text{ } \Omega$ and matching network

		min.	typ.	max.	
Center frequency	f_C	—	868,30	—	MHz
(center frequency between 3 dB points)					
Minimum insertion attenuation	$\alpha_{\min}$	—	2,7	4,7	dB
868,00 ... 868,78 MHz					
Pass band (relative to $\alpha_{\min}$)					
868,00 ... 868,60 MHz					
		—	1,0	3,0	dB
867,90 ... 868,70 MHz					
		—	1,5	6,0	dB
Relative attenuation (relative to $\alpha_{\min}$)	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 MHz					
		25	30	—	dB
871,00 ... 874,50 MHz					
		11	16	—	dB
874,50 ... 883,00 MHz					
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Impedance for pass band matching ²⁾					
Input: $Z_{\text{IN}} = R_{\text{IN}} \parallel C_{\text{IN}}$					
		—	216 $\parallel$ 2,20	—	$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Output: $Z_{\text{OUT}} = R_{\text{OUT}} \parallel C_{\text{OUT}}$					
		—	222 $\parallel$ 2,20	—	$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$

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.

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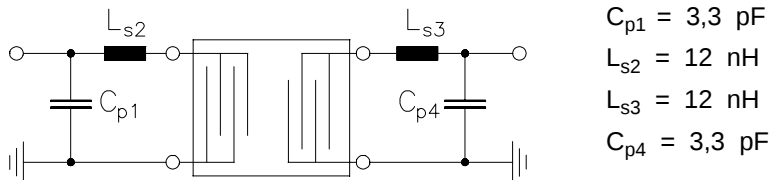
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Matching network to 50 Ω (element values depend on pcb layout and equivalent circuit)



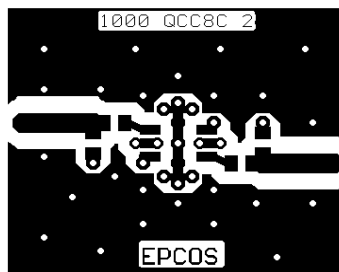
Minimising the crosstalk

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.

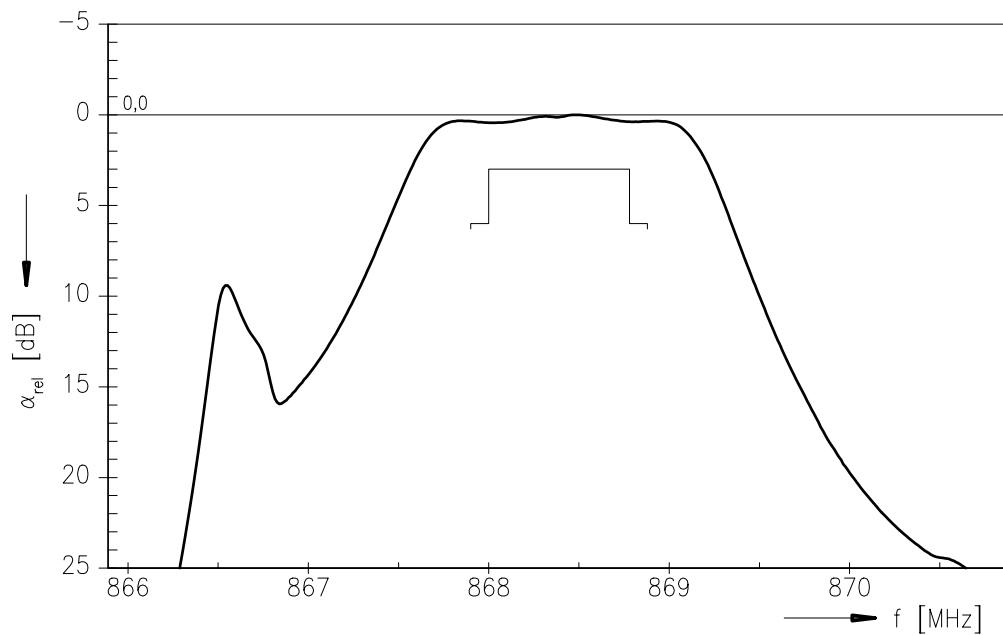
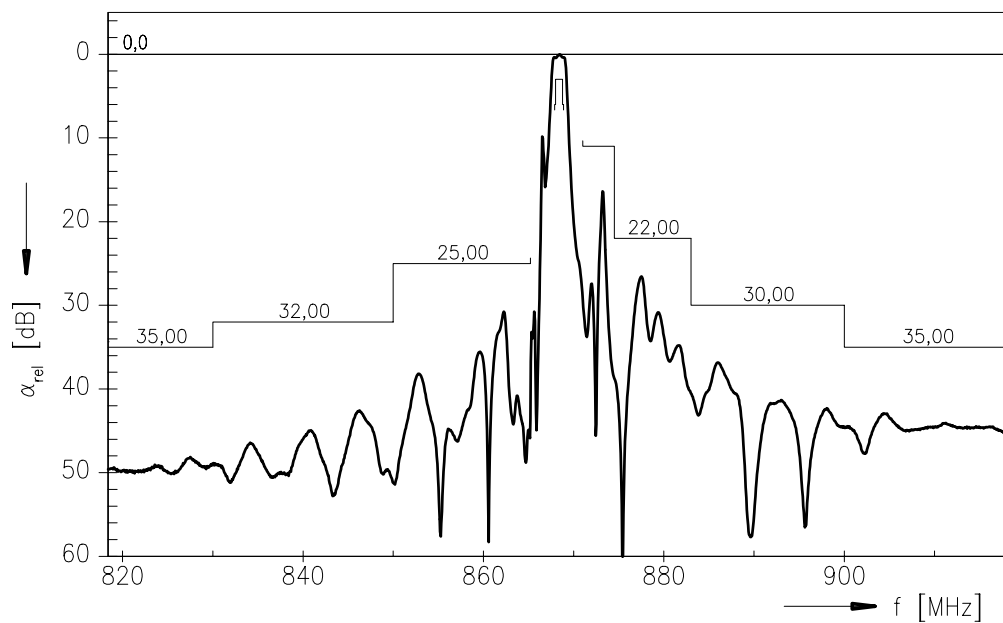
The optimised PCB layout, including matching network for transformation to 50 Ohm, is shown here. In this PCB layout the grounding loops are minimised to realise good ultimate rejection.



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.

**SAW Components****B3570****Low-loss Filter****868,30 MHz****Data Sheet****Normalized frequency response****Normalized frequency response (wideband)**



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