



BSI Standards Publication

Radio frequency (RF) bulk acoustic wave (BAW) filters of assessed quality

Part 2: Guidelines for the use

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 62575-2:2012. It is identical to IEC 62575-2:2012.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/49, Piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2012

ISBN 978 0 580 65875 4

ICS 31.140

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 October 2012.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62575-2

September 2012

ICS 31.140

English version

**Radio frequency (RF) bulk acoustic wave (BAW) filters
of assessed quality -
Part 2: Guidelines for the use
(IEC 62575-2:2012)**

Filtres radiofréquences (RF) à ondes
acoustiques de volume (OAV)
sous assurance de la qualité -
Partie 2: Lignes directrices d'emploi
(CEI 62575-2:2012)

Volumenwellenfilter für
Hochfrequenzanwendungen
(HFBWA-Filter) -
Teil 2: Leitfaden für die Anwendung
(IEC 62575-2:2012)

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Ref. No. EN 62575-2:2012 E

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Foreword

The text of document 49/994/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62575-2, prepared by IEC/TC 49 "Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62575-2:2012.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2013-05-29
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2015-08-29

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60862-1:2003	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 60862-1:2003 (not modified).
IEC 62047-7:2011	NOTE	Harmonised as EN 62047-7:2011 (not modified).

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INTRODUCTION

RF BAW filters are now widely used in mobile communications. While the RF BAW filters have various specifications, many of them can be classified within a few fundamental categories.

Standard specifications, given in IEC 62575, and national specifications or detail specifications issued by manufacturers, define the available combinations of nominal frequency, pass bandwidth, ripple, shape factor, terminating impedance, etc. These specifications are compiled to include a wide range of RF BAW filters with standardized performances. It cannot be over-emphasized that the user should, wherever possible, select his RF BAW filters from these specifications, when available, even if it may lead to making small modifications to his circuit to enable standard filters to be used. This applies particularly to the selection of the nominal frequency.

This standard has been compiled in response to a generally expressed desire on the part of both users and manufacturers for guidance on the use of RF BAW filters, so that the filters may be used to their best advantage. To this end, general and fundamental characteristics have been explained in this part of IEC 62575.

It is not the aim of this standard to explain theory, nor to attempt to cover all the eventualities which may arise in practical circumstances. This standard draws attention to some of the more fundamental questions, which should be considered by the user before he places an order for an RF BAW filter for a new application. Such a procedure will be the user's insurance against unsatisfactory performance.

RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) FILTERS OF ASSESSED QUALITY –

Part 2: Guidelines for the use

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62575 gives practical guidance on the use of RF BAW filters which are used in telecommunications, measuring equipment, radar systems and consumer products. General information, standard values and test conditions will be provided in a future IEC standard¹.

This part of IEC 62575 includes various kinds of filter configurations, of which the operating frequency range is from approximately 500 MHz to 10 GHz and the relative bandwidth is about 1 % to 5 % of the centre frequency.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

None.

3 Technical considerations

It is of prime interest to a user that the filter characteristics should satisfy a particular specification. The selection of tuning networks and RF BAW filters to meet that specification should be a matter of agreement between user and manufacturer.

Filter characteristics are usually expressed in terms of insertion attenuation as a function of frequency, as shown in Figure 1. A standard method for measuring insertion attenuation is described in IEC 60862-1:2003, 5.5.2. Insertion attenuation characteristics are further specified by nominal frequency, minimum insertion attenuation or maximum insertion attenuation, pass-band ripple and shape factor. The specification is to be satisfied between the lowest and highest temperatures of the specified operating temperature range and before and after environmental tests.

¹ This standard (under consideration) is expected to bear the reference number IEC 62575-1.

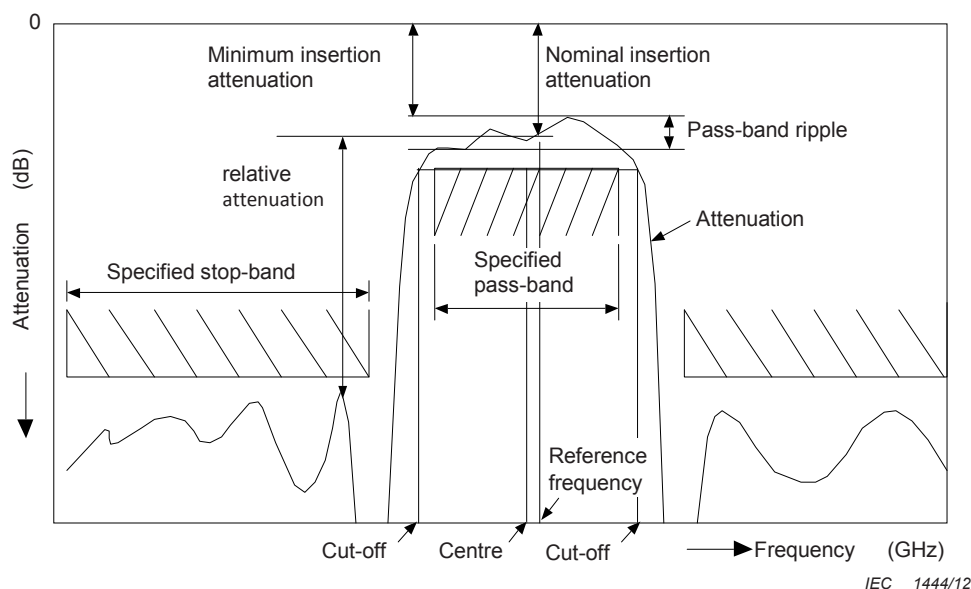


Figure 1 – Frequency response of a RF BAW filter

4 Fundamentals of RF BAW filters

4.1 General

The features of RF BAW filters are their small size, light weight, adjustment-free, high stability and high reliability. RF BAW filters add new features and applications to the field of surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters and dielectric resonator filters. Nowadays, RF BAW filters with low insertion attenuation are widely used in various applications in the gigahertz range.

RF BAW filters are becoming rapidly popular as miniature and low insertion attenuation filters for mobile communication application. RF BAW resonator filters can realize low insertion attenuation easily and of a smaller size than that of the RF SAW filters with the same bandwidth. Their feasible bandwidth is, however, limited by employing piezoelectric materials, design methods and so on. It is desirable for users to understand these factors for RF BAW resonator filters. This standard explains the principles and characteristics of RF BAW resonator filters.

RF BAW filters usually employ a filter configuration called the ladder filter, which is composed of multiple RF BAW resonators. They are classified into two types: film bulk acoustic resonators and solidly mounted resonators. In Figure 2, the applicable frequency range and relative bandwidth of the RF BAW filters are shown in comparison with those of ceramic, crystal, dielectric, helical, SAW and stripline filters.