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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of
assessed quality –
Part 2: Guidelines for the use**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	2
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
3.1 Response characteristics related terms	8
3.2 SAW and BAW duplexers related terms	8
4 Technical considerations	8
5 Fundamentals of SAW and BAW duplexers.....	9
5.1 Basic function	9
5.1.1 General	9
5.1.2 TX filter response (filter response from TX port to antenna port).....	10
5.1.3 RX filter response (filter response from antenna port to RX port)	10
5.1.4 Isolation (isolation from TX port to RX port)	10
5.2 Basic structure	11
5.3 Principle of operation	12
5.4 Diplexer	17
5.5 Multiplexer	18
6 SAW and BAW duplexer characteristics.....	18
6.1 General conditions for SAW and BAW duplexers	18
6.2 Typical characteristics of SAW and BAW duplexers	21
6.2.1 UMTS duplexer.....	21
6.2.2 US CDMA duplexer.....	21
6.2.3 PCS CDMA duplexer	22
6.2.4 LTE Band 1 + Band 3 multiplexer.....	22
7 Application guidelines.....	22
7.1 Power durability	26
7.2 Harmonics and inter-modulation distortion	27
7.3 Measurement method for the duplexer	27
7.4 Electrostatic voltage protection	29
Bibliography.....	30
Figure 1 – Basic duplexer configuration	9
Figure 2 – Basic TX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers	11
Figure 3 – Basic RX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers.....	11
Figure 4 – Basic isolation characteristics example of SAW and BAW duplexers	11
Figure 5 – The block diagram of a duplexer	13
Figure 6 – Demanded condition of TX part for duplexers.....	15
Figure 7 – Phase rotation in TX part	15
Figure 8 – Demanded condition of RX part for duplexers	17
Figure 9 – Basic diplexer configuration	17
Figure 10 – Basic multiplexer configuration.....	18
Figure 11 – Typical wide range frequency response of TX filter	19
Figure 12 – Typical wide range frequency response of RX filter for upper local system.....	20

Figure 13 – Phase shifter by microstrip line on the surface of a ceramic package 20

Figure 14 – Lumped element phase shifter 21

Figure 15 – Duplexer configuration 21

Figure 16 – Frequency characteristics of SAW duplexer for UMTS Band 1 system 23

Figure 17 – Frequency characteristics of a SAW duplexer for US CDMA system 25

Figure 18 – Frequency characteristics of BAW duplexer for PCS CDMA system 26

Figure 19 – Frequency characteristics of SAW Band 1 + Band 3 multiplexer for LTE 26

Figure 20 – Four-port-type network analyzer for duplexer measurement 28

Figure 21 – Four-port-type network analyzer for measurement of a balanced RX port
duplexer 29

Table 1 – Frequency allocation for typical LTE frequency division duplex (FDD) bands 10

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS OF ASSESSED QUALITY –

Part 2: Guidelines for the use

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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IEC 62604-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 49: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2017. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) the term "cross-isolation" has been added to Clause 3;
- b) multiplexers are described.

NOTE In this document, SAW and BAW duplexers are treated simultaneously because both duplexers are used in the same manner, especially in mobile phone systems and have the same requirements of characteristics, test method and so on.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
49/1361/CDV	49/1376/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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INTRODUCTION

While in 2G systems mainly dielectric duplexers have been used, the ongoing miniaturization in 3G and 4G mobile communication systems promoted the development and application of acoustic wave duplexers due to their small size, light weight and good electrical performance. While standard surface acoustic wave (SAW) duplexers have been employed for applications with moderate requirements regarding the steepness of individual filters, applications with narrow duplex gap (e.g. Bands 2, 3, 8, 25), i.e., the frequency gap between receiving and transmitting bands, require the application of temperature-compensated (TC) SAW or bulk acoustic wave (BAW) technology, because of their better temperature characteristics and resonator Q-factors.

Standard specifications, such as those of IEC, of which these guidelines form a part, and national specifications or detail specifications issued by manufacturers will define the available combinations of centre frequency, pass bandwidth and insertion attenuation for each sort of transmitting and receiving filters and the isolation level between transmitter and receiver ports, etc. These specifications are compiled to include a wide range of SAW and BAW duplexers with standardized performances. It cannot be over-emphasized that the user should, wherever possible, select his duplexers from these specifications, when available, even if it can lead to making small modifications to his circuit to enable the use of standard duplexers. This applies particularly to the selection of the nominal frequency band.

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS OF ASSESSED QUALITY –

Part 2: Guidelines for the use

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62604 ~~concerns~~ **applies to** duplexers which can separate receiving signals from transmitting signals and are key components for two-way radio communications, and which are generally used in mobile phone systems compliant with CDMA systems such as N-CDMA in second generation mobile telecommunication systems (2G), W-CDMA / UMTS (3G) or LTE (4G). ~~While in 2G systems mainly dielectric duplexers have been used, the ongoing miniaturization in 3G and 4G mobile communication systems promoted the development and application of acoustic wave duplexers due to their small size, light weight and good electrical performance. While standard surface acoustic wave (SAW) duplexers have been employed for applications with moderate requirements regarding the steepness of individual filters, applications with narrow duplex gap (e.g. Bands 2, 3, 8, 25), i.e. the frequency gap between receiving and transmitting bands, require the application of temperature compensated (TC) SAW or bulk acoustic wave (BAW) technology, because of their better temperature characteristics and resonator Q factors.~~

~~It is neither the aim of these guidelines to explain theory, nor to attempt to cover all the eventualities which may arise in practical circumstances.~~ These guidelines draw attention to some ~~of the more~~ **fundamental questions about the theory of SAW and BAW duplexers and how to use them**, which ~~should~~ **will** be considered by the user before he places an order for SAW and BAW duplexers for a new application. Such a procedure will be the user's insurance against unsatisfactory performance. Because SAW and BAW duplexers have very similar performance for the usage, it is useful and convenient for users that both duplexers are described in one standard.

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2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60862-1:~~2015~~, *Surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters of assessed quality – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 62575-1:~~2015~~, *Radio frequency (RF) bulk acoustic wave (BAW) filters of assessed quality – Part 1: Generic specification*

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of assessed quality –
Part 2: Guidelines for the use**

**Duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) et à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) sous assurance de la qualité –
Partie 2: Lignes directrices d'utilisation**

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	6
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
3.1 Response characteristics related terms	7
3.2 SAW and BAW duplexers related terms	8
4 Technical considerations	8
5 Fundamentals of SAW and BAW duplexers.....	8
5.1 Basic function	8
5.1.1 General	8
5.1.2 TX filter response (filter response from TX port to antenna port).....	9
5.1.3 RX filter response (filter response from antenna port to RX port)	10
5.1.4 Isolation (isolation from TX port to RX port)	10
5.2 Basic structure	11
5.3 Principle of operation	11
5.4 Diplexer	14
5.5 Multiplexer	15
6 SAW and BAW duplexer characteristics.....	15
6.1 General conditions for SAW and BAW duplexers	15
6.2 Typical characteristics of SAW and BAW duplexers	18
6.2.1 UMTS duplexer.....	18
6.2.2 US CDMA duplexer.....	18
6.2.3 PCS CDMA duplexer	18
6.2.4 LTE Band 1 + Band 3 multiplexer.....	19
7 Application guidelines.....	23
7.1 Power durability	23
7.2 Harmonics and inter-modulation distortion	23
7.3 Measurement method for the duplexer	23
7.4 Electrostatic voltage protection	25
Bibliography.....	26
Figure 1 – Basic duplexer configuration	9
Figure 2 – Basic TX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers	10
Figure 3 – Basic RX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers.....	10
Figure 4 – Basic isolation characteristics example of SAW and BAW duplexers	11
Figure 5 – The block diagram of a duplexer	12
Figure 6 – Demanded condition of TX part for duplexers.....	13
Figure 7 – Phase rotation in TX part	13
Figure 8 – Demanded condition of RX part for duplexers	14
Figure 9 – Basic diplexer configuration	14
Figure 10 – Basic multiplexer configuration.....	15
Figure 11 – Typical wide range frequency response of TX filter	16
Figure 12 – Typical wide range frequency response of RX filter for upper local system.....	17

Figure 13 – Phase shifter by microstrip line on the surface of a ceramic package	17
Figure 14 – Lumped element phase shifter	17
Figure 15 – Duplexer configuration	18
Figure 16 – Frequency characteristics of SAW duplexer for UMTS Band 1 system	20
Figure 17 – Frequency characteristics of a SAW duplexer for US CDMA system.....	21
Figure 18 – Frequency characteristics of BAW duplexer for PCS CDMA system	22
Figure 19 – Frequency characteristics of SAW Band 1 + Band 3 multiplexer for LTE.....	23
Figure 20 – Four-port-type network analyzer for duplexer measurement	24
Figure 21 – Four-port-type network analyzer for measurement of a balanced RX port duplexer.....	25
Table 1 – Frequency allocation for typical LTE frequency division duplex (FDD) bands.....	9

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	30
INTRODUCTION	32
1 Domaine d'application	33
2 Références normatives	33
3 Termes et définitions	33
3.1 Termes relatifs aux caractéristiques de réponse	33
3.2 Termes relatifs aux duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	34
4 Aspects techniques	34
5 Aspects fondamentaux des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	34
5.1 Fonction de base	34
5.1.1 Généralités	34
5.1.2 Réponse du filtre TX (réponse du filtre entre l'accès TX et l'accès d'antenne)	35
5.1.3 Réponse du filtre RX (réponse du filtre entre l'accès d'antenne et l'accès RX)	36
5.1.4 Isolation (isolation entre l'accès TX et l'accès RX)	36
5.2 Structure de base	37
5.3 Principe de fonctionnement	37
5.4 Diplexeur	40
5.5 Multiplexeur	41
6 Caractéristiques des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	41
6.1 Conditions générales pour les duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	41
6.2 Caractéristiques types des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	44
6.2.1 Duplexeur UMTS	44
6.2.2 Duplexeur US-CDMA	44
6.2.3 Duplexeur PCS CDMA	45
6.2.4 Multiplexeur LTE bande 1 + bande 3	45
7 Lignes directrices d'application	50
7.1 Tenue en puissance	50
7.2 Harmoniques et distorsion d'intermodulation	50
7.3 Méthode de mesure pour le duplexeur	51
7.4 Protection contre la tension électrostatique	52
Bibliographie	53
Figure 1 – Configuration de base d'un duplexeur	35
Figure 2 – Exemple de réponse de base du filtre TX des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	36
Figure 3 – Exemple de réponse de base du filtre RX des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	36
Figure 4 – Exemple de caractéristiques d'isolation principale des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV	37
Figure 5 – Schéma fonctionnel d'un duplexeur	38
Figure 6 – Condition demandée de la partie TX pour les duplexeurs	39
Figure 7 – Rotation de phase dans la partie TX	39
Figure 8 – Condition demandée de la partie RX pour un duplexeur	40
Figure 9 – Configuration de base d'un diplexeur	40
Figure 10 – Configuration de base d'un multiplexeur	41

Figure 11 – Réponse en fréquence à large bande type du filtre TX	43
Figure 12 – Réponse en fréquence à large bande type du filtre RX pour le système local supérieur	43
Figure 13 – Déphaseur par ligne à microruban sur la surface d'un boîtier en céramique.....	43
Figure 14 – Déphaseur à éléments localisés	44
Figure 15 – Configuration d'un duplexeur.....	44
Figure 16 – Caractéristiques de fréquence du duplexeur à OAS pour un système UMTS de la bande 1	46
Figure 17 – Caractéristiques de fréquence d'un duplexeur à OAS pour le système US-CDMA	48
Figure 18 – Caractéristiques de fréquence d'un duplexeur à OAV pour le système PCS CDMA	49
Figure 19 – Caractéristiques de fréquence d'un multiplexeur LTE à OAS, bande 1 + bande 3	50
Figure 20 – Analyseur de réseaux à quatre ports pour la mesure d'un duplexeur	51
Figure 21 – Analyseur de réseau à quatre ports pour la mesure d'un duplexeur à accès RX symétrique	52
Tableau 1 – Attribution des fréquences pour les bandes de duplexage par répartition en fréquence (FDD) des systèmes LTE types	35

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

DUPLEXEURS À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE SURFACE (OAS) ET À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE VOLUME (OAV) SOUS ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ –

Partie 2: Lignes directrices d'utilisation

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L'IEC 62604-2 a été établie par le comité d'études 49 de l'IEC: Dispositifs piézoélectriques, diélectriques et électrostatiques et matériaux associés pour la détection, le choix et la commande de la fréquence. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la seconde édition parue en 2017. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) ajout du terme "isolation de polarisation croisée" à l'Article 3;
- b) description des multiplexeurs.

NOTE Dans le présent document, les duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV sont traités simultanément car ces deux duplexeurs sont utilisés de la même manière, en particulier dans les systèmes de téléphonie mobile; ils ont en outre les mêmes exigences de caractéristiques, de méthode d'essai, etc.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

Projet	Rapport de vote
49/1361/CDV	49/1376/RVC

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 62604, publiées sous le titre général *Duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) et à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) sous assurance de la qualité*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "colour inside" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de ce document indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

Alors que pour les systèmes 2G, les duplexeurs diélectriques sont majoritairement utilisés, la miniaturisation actuelle des systèmes de communication mobile 3G et 4G a encouragé le développement et l'application de duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques, en raison de leurs petites dimensions, de leur faible poids et de leurs bonnes performances électriques. Tandis que les duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) courants sont employés pour des applications dont les exigences sont modérées quant à l'inclinaison des filtres individuels, les applications dont l'écart de duplex est étroit (bandes 2, 3, 8, 25, par exemple), c'est-à-dire l'intervalle de fréquences entre les bandes de réception et d'émission, exigent l'application de technologies OAS ou OAV avec compensation de la température en raison de leurs meilleures caractéristiques de température et de meilleurs facteurs Q de résonateur.

Les spécifications comme celles de l'IEC dont les présentes lignes directrices font partie, les spécifications nationales ou les spécifications particulières des fabricants définissent les combinaisons disponibles de fréquence centrale, de largeur de bande passante et d'affaiblissement d'insertion pour chaque type de filtre d'émission et de réception ainsi que le niveau d'isolation entre les accès d'émission et les accès de réception, etc. Ces spécifications sont compilées afin d'intégrer une large plage de duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV présentant des performances normalisées. Il convient de ce fait de bien conseiller à l'utilisateur de choisir ses duplexeurs, dans la mesure du possible, à l'aide de ces spécifications lorsqu'elles sont disponibles même si cela peut impliquer des modifications mineures de son circuit pour permettre l'utilisation de duplexeurs normalisés. Ceci s'applique en particulier à la sélection de la bande de fréquence nominale.

DUPLEXEURS À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE SURFACE (OAS) ET À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE VOLUME (OAV) SOUS ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ –

Partie 2: Lignes directrices d'utilisation

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 62604 s'applique aux duplexeurs qui peuvent séparer les signaux en réception des signaux en émission et constituent des composants essentiels pour les radiocommunications bilatérales. Ils sont généralement utilisés dans les systèmes de téléphonie mobile conformes aux systèmes d'accès multiple par répartition en code (AMRC) comme les systèmes N-CDMA des systèmes de télécommunication mobile de seconde génération (2G), les systèmes W-CDMA/UMTS (3G) ou les systèmes LTE (4G).

Les présentes lignes directrices attirent l'attention sur certaines des questions fondamentales concernant la théorie des duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV, et leurs modalités d'utilisation, qui sont à prendre en considération par l'utilisateur avant de commander un duplexeur à OAS ou à OAV pour une nouvelle application. Ainsi, l'utilisateur évite d'être confronté à des performances non satisfaisantes. Dans la mesure où les duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV présentent des performances très similaires dans leur utilisation, il est utile et pratique pour les utilisateurs que les deux types soient décrits dans une seule norme.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60862-1, *Filtres à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) sous assurance de la qualité – Partie 1: Spécification générique*

IEC 62575-1, *Filtres radiofréquences (RF) à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) sous assurance de la qualité – Partie 1: Spécification générique*