Terms and Definitions

QuartzCom
the communications company

Crystal Filter

Nominal Frequency Fo:	**9.0000 MHz**
Pole:	T.B.D.
Pass Bandwidth @ 3dB:	250 Hz, 500 Hz, 600 Hz, 1 kHz (± 125, ± 250, ± 300 and ± 500 Hz)
Stopband Attenuation:	To Be Defined by the customer
Insertion Loss:	will be defined by QuartzCom
Terminating impedance:	will be defined by QuartzCom
Drive Level:	will be defined by QuartzCom
Operating temperature range:	To Be Defined by the customer
Package:	will be defined by QuartzCom
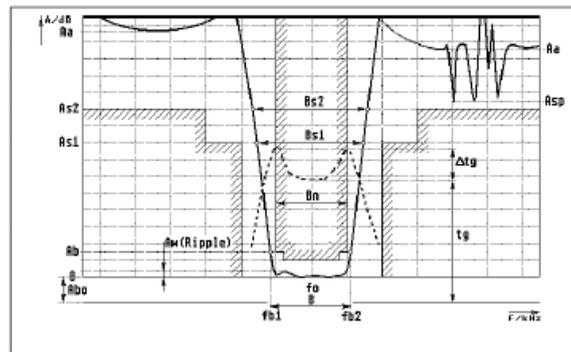
fo	Nominal frequency	indicates the nominal center frequency of the band-pass or the nominal stop frequency of a band-stop filter.
fc	Centre frequency	The really centre frequency of the band-pass: $fc = \sqrt{fb1 * fb2}$, approximately: $fc = \dfrac{fb1 + fb2}{2}$
Abo	Insertion loss	The logarithmic ratio of the power delivered to the load impedance before insertion of the filter to the power delivered to the load impedance after insertion of the filter.
Bn	Nominal bandwidth	Minimal bandwidth of the pass-band at the attenuation Ab
B	Bandwidth	Really bandwidth at the attenuation Ab: B = fb2 - fb1 Note: Often the bandwidth is given as B = ±B/2
Bs	Stop-bandwidth	Really bandwidth at the attenuation As
Ab	Attenuation at B	Attenuation at bandwidth referred to insertion loss
Aw	Ripple	The difference between the maximum and minimum attenuation within the pass-band (B) unless otherwise specified.
As	Stop-band attenuation	Attenuation at bandwidth Bs referred to insertion loss
Aa	Alternate attenuation	Attenuation in a frequency range far outside of the pass band
Asp	Spurious response	Minimum attenuation caused by extraordinary response in the stop-band. Spurious response usually appears at higher frequency than the center frequency.
tg	Group delay	Absolutely group delay
tg	Group delay distortion	The difference between the maximum and minimum group delay within the pass-band (B) unless otherwise specified.

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