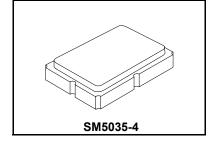


To Be Discontinued

RoHS Compliance
This component is compliant with RoHS directive.
This component was always
RoHS compliant from the first date of manufacture.

RO3156A/A-1/A-2

868.95 MHz SAW Resonator



- Designed for European 868.95 MHz SRD Transmitters
- Very Low Series Resistance
- · Quartz Stability
- Surface-mount Ceramic Case

The RO3156A is a one-port surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator packaged in a surface-mount ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode quartz frequency stabilization of fixed-frequency transmitters operating at 868.95 MHz. The RO3156A is designed specifically for SRD transmitters operating in Europe under ETSI EN 300 220-2.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power Dissipation	+5	dBm
DC Voltage Between Terminals	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature, 10 seconds / 5 cycles maximum	260	°C

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic		Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Frequency, +25 °C	RO3156A			868.750		869.150	
	RO3156A-1	f_{C}		868.800		869.100	MHz
	RO3156A-2		2245	868.850		869.050	
Tolerance from 868.95 MHz	RO3156A		2,3,4,5			±200	
	RO3156A-1	Δf_{C}				±150	kHz
	RO3156A-2					±100	
Insertion Loss		IL	2,5,6		1.2	2.0	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q	Q _U	5,6,7		6200		
	50Ω Loaded Q	Q_L			850		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	T _O		10	25	40	°C
	Turnover Frequency	f _O	6,7,8		f _C		kHz
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC			0.032		ppm/°C ²
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	fA	1		<±10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance bet	ween Any Two Terminals		5	1.0			MΩ
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance	R_{M}			14.5		Ω
	Motional Inductance	L_M	5, 6, 7, 9		18.0		μΗ
	Motional Capacitance	C_{M}			2.0		fF
	Shunt Static Capacitance	Co	5, 6, 9		2.1		pF
Test Fixture Shunt Inductance	9	L _{TEST}	2, 7		15.8		nH
Lid Symbolization			RO3156A: 71	14, RO3156A-1	923, RO3156	6A-2 828, //YYW	WS



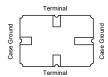
CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling. NOTES:

- Frequency aging is the change in f_C with time and is specified at +65 °C or less. Aging may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +65 $^{\circ}$ C. Typically, aging is greatest the first year after manufacture, decreasing in subsequent years.
- 2. The center frequency, f_C, is measured at the minimum insertion loss point, IL_{MIN}, with the resonator in the 50 Ω test system (VSWR \leq 1.2:1). The shunt inductance, L_{TEST} , is tuned for parallel resonance with $C_{O}^{'}$ at f_{C} . Typically, f_{OSCILLATOR} or f_{TRANSMITTER} is approximately equal to the resonator f_C.
- One or more of the following United States patents apply: 4,454,488 and 3. 4.616.197
- 4. Typically, equipment utilizing this device requires emissions testing and government approval, which is the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer. Unless noted otherwise, case temperature T_C = +25 ± 2 °C.
- 5.

- 6. The design, manufacturing process, and specifications of this device are subject to change without notice.
- Derived mathematically from one or more of the following directly measured parameters: f_C, IL, 3 dB bandwidth, f_C versus T_C, and C_O.
- Turnover temperature, T_O, is the temperature of maximum (or turnover) frequency, f_O. The nominal frequency at any case temperature, T_C, may be calculated from: $f = f_O [1 - FTC (T_O - T_C)^2]$. Typically oscillator T_O is approximately equal to the specified resonator To.
- This equivalent RLC model approximates resonator performance near the resonant frequency and is provided for reference only. The capacitance CO is the static (nonmotional) capacitance between the two terminals measured at low frequency (10 MHz) with a capacitance meter. The measurement includes parasitic capacitance with "NC" pads unconnected. Case parasitic capacitance is approximately 0.05 pF. Transducer parallel capacitance can by calculated as: $C_P \approx C_O - 0.05 \text{ pF}.$

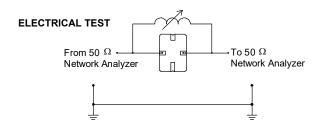
Electrical Connections

The SAW resonator is bidirectional and may be installed with either orientation. The two terminals are interchangeable and unnumbered. The callout NC indicates no internal connection. The NC pads assist with mechanical positioning and stability. External grounding of the NC pads is recommended to help reduce parasitic capacitance in the circuit.

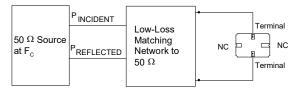


Typical Test Circuit

The test circuit inductor, L_{TEST}, is tuned to resonate with the static capacitance, C_0 , at F_0 .



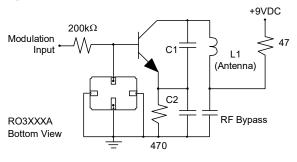
POWER TEST



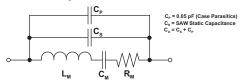
CW RF Power Dissipation = P INCIDENT - P REFLECTED

Typical Application Circuits

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application

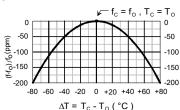


Equivalent RLC Model

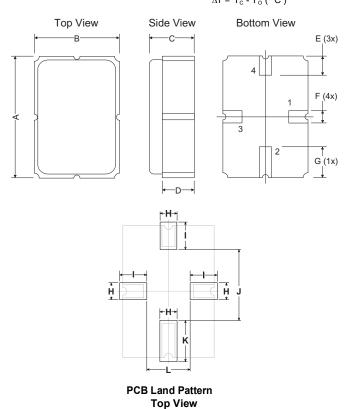


Temperature Characteristics

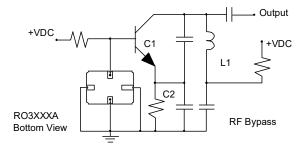
The curve shown on the right accounts for resonator contribution only and does not include LC component temperature contributions.



Case



Typical Local Oscillator Applications



Dimensions	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	4.87	5.00	5.13	0.191	0.196	0.201
В	3.37	3.50	3.63	0.132	0.137	0.142
С	1.45	1.53	1.60	0.057	0.060	0.062
D	1.35	1.43	1.50	0.040	0.057	0.059
E	0.67	0.80	0.93	0.026	0.031	0.036
F	0.37	0.50	0.63	0.014	0.019	0.024
G	1.07	1.20	1.33	0.042	0.047	0.052
Н	-	1.04	-	-	0.041	-
I	-	1.46	-	-	0.058	-
J	-	3.01	-	-	0.119	-
K	-	1.44	-	-	0.057	-
L	-	1.92	-	-	0.076	-