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RO3144E/E-1/E-2

# 916.5 MHz SAW

Resonator



- · Ideal for 916.5 MHz Remote Control and Data Telemetry Transmitters
- · Very Low Series Resistance
- Quartz Stability

· Complies with Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS

The RO3144E is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a surface-mount ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode stabilization of fixed-frequency transmitters operating at 916.5 MHz. This SAW is designed specifically for remote control and data telemetry transmitters operating in the USA under FCC Part 15 regulations and in Canada under DoC RSS-210.

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

| Rating                                           | Value       | Units |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Input Power Level                                | 0           | dBm   |
| DC Voltage                                       | 12          | VDC   |
| Storage Temperature                              | -40 to +125 | °C    |
| Operating Temperature Range                      | -40 to +125 | °C    |
| Soldering Temperature Electrical Characteristics | 260         | °C    |

| Characteristic                                     |                                      | Sym               | Notes      | Minimum            | Typical      | Maximum        | Units               |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Frequency, +25 °C                                  | RO3144E                              |                   |            | 916.300            |              | 916.700        |                     |
|                                                    | RO3144E-1                            | $f_{C}$           |            | 916.350            |              | 916.650        | MHz                 |
|                                                    | RO3144E-2                            |                   | 2245       | 916.400            |              | 916.600        |                     |
| Tolerance from 916.5 MHz                           | RO3144E                              |                   | 2, 3, 4, 5 |                    |              | ±200           |                     |
|                                                    | RO3144E-1                            | $\Delta f_{C}$    |            |                    |              | ±150           | kHz                 |
|                                                    | RO3144E-2                            |                   |            |                    |              | ±100           |                     |
| Insertion Loss                                     |                                      | IL                | 2, 5, 6    |                    | 1.2          | 1.6            | dB                  |
| Quality Factor                                     | Unloaded Q                           | Q <sub>U</sub>    | 5, 6, 7    |                    | 6400         |                |                     |
|                                                    | 50 Ω Loaded Q                        | $Q_L$             |            |                    | 780          |                |                     |
| Temperature Stability                              | Turnover Temperature                 | T <sub>O</sub>    | 6, 7, 8    | 15                 | 25           | 40             | °C                  |
|                                                    | Turnover Frequency                   | f <sub>O</sub>    |            |                    | fc           |                | MHz                 |
|                                                    | Frequency Temperature Coefficient    | FTC               |            |                    | 0.032        |                | ppm/°C <sup>2</sup> |
| Frequency Aging                                    | Absolute Value during the First Year | fA                | 1          |                    | 10           |                | ppm                 |
| DC Insulation Resistance between Any Two Terminals |                                      |                   | 5          | 1.0                |              |                | MΩ                  |
| RF Equivalent RLC Model                            | Motional Resistance                  | $R_{M}$           |            |                    | 14           |                | Ω                   |
|                                                    | Motional Inductance                  | L <sub>M</sub>    | 5, 6, 7, 9 |                    | 15.4         |                | μH                  |
|                                                    | Motional Capacitance                 | C <sub>M</sub>    |            |                    | 1.9          |                | fF                  |
|                                                    | Transducer Static Capacitance        | Co                | 5, 6, 9    |                    | 1.9          |                | pF                  |
| Test Fixture Shunt Inductance                      |                                      | L <sub>TEST</sub> | 2, 7       |                    | 16           |                | nH                  |
| Lid Symbolization                                  |                                      |                   | RO31       | 44E 693, RO31      | 44E-1 769, R | D3144E-2 770 / | YWWS                |
| Standard Reel Quantity                             | Reel Size 7 Inch                     |                   | 10         | 500 Pieces / Reel  |              |                |                     |
|                                                    | Reel Size 13 Inch                    |                   | 1 10       | 3000 Pieces / Reel |              |                |                     |

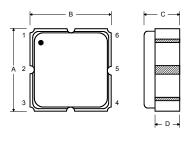
## CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling. NOTES:

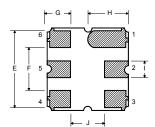
- Frequency aging is the change in  $\rm f_{\rm C}$  with time and is specified at +65  $^{\circ}{\rm C}$  or less. Aging
- may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +65 °C. Typically, aging is greatest the first year after manufacture, decreasing in subsequent years. The center frequency,  $f_C$ , is measured at the minimum insertion loss point,  $IL_{MIN}$ , with the resonator in the 50  $\Omega$  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 reconstant approximately equal to the resonator f<sub>C</sub>.
- One or more of the following United States patents apply: 4,454,488 and 4,616,197.
- 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.
- 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<sub>C</sub>, 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  $T_O$ .
- This equivalent RLC model approximates resonator performance near the resonant frequency and is provided for reference only. The capacitance  $C_{\rm O}$  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:  $C_P \approx C_O - 0.05$  pF.

#### **Electrical Connections**

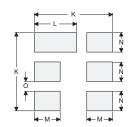
The SAW resonator is bidirectional and may be installed with either orientation. The two terminals are interchangeable and unnumbered. The callout NC indicates no internal connection. The NC pads assist with mechanical positioning and stability. External grounding of the NC pads is recommended to help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

| Pin | Connection |
|-----|------------|
| 1   | NC         |
| 2   | Terminal   |
| 3   | NC         |
| 4   | NC         |
| 5   | Terminal   |
| 6   | NC         |





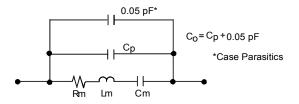




# **Case and Typical PCB Land Dimensions**

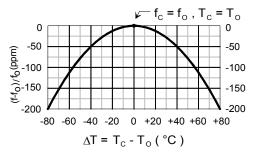
| Ref | mm   |      |      | Inches |       |       |  |
|-----|------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|--|
|     | Min  | Nom  | Max  | Min    | Nom   | Max   |  |
| Α   | 2.87 | 3.00 | 3.13 | 0.113  | 0.118 | 0.123 |  |
| В   | 2.87 | 3.00 | 3.13 | 0.113  | 0.118 | 0.123 |  |
| С   | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.38 | 0.044  | 0.049 | 0.054 |  |
| D   | 0.77 | 0.90 | 1.03 | 0.030  | 0.035 | 0.040 |  |
| E   | 2.67 | 2.80 | 2.93 | 0.105  | 0.110 | 0.115 |  |
| F   | 1.47 | 1.60 | 1.73 | 0.058  | 0.063 | 0.068 |  |
| G   | 0.72 | 0.85 | 0.98 | 0.028  | 0.033 | 0.038 |  |
| Н   | 1.37 | 1.50 | 1.63 | 0.054  | 0.059 | 0.064 |  |
| ı   | 0.47 | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.019  | 0.024 | 0.029 |  |
| J   | 1.17 | 1.30 | 1.43 | 0.046  | 0.051 | 0.056 |  |
| K   |      | 3.20 |      |        | 0.126 |       |  |
| L   |      | 1.70 |      |        | 0.067 |       |  |
| М   |      | 1.05 |      |        | 0.041 |       |  |
| N   |      | 0.81 |      |        | 0.032 |       |  |
| 0   |      | 0.38 |      |        | 0.015 |       |  |

#### **Equivalent RLC Model**



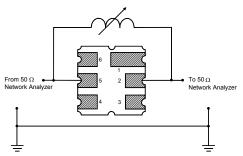
#### **Temperature Characteristics**

The curve shown accounts for resonator contribution only and does not include external LC component temperature effects.

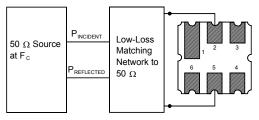


#### **Characterization Test Circuit**

Inductor  $L_{TEST}$  is tuned to resonate with the static capacitance,  $C_O$ , at  $F_C$ .



### **Power Dissipation Test**



#### **Example Application Circuits**

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application

