

- **Ideal for 916.500 MHz Transmitters**
- **Very Low Series Resistance**
- **Quartz Stability**

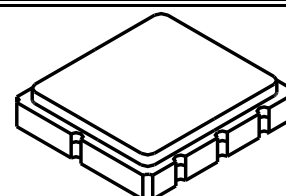
The RO3144C is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a surface-mount, ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization of local oscillators operating at approximately 916.500 MHz. This SAW was designed for automotive-keyless-entry applications operating in the USA under FCC Part 15, in Canada under DoC RSS-210, and in Italy.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
Input Power Level	0	dBm
DC Voltage	12	VDC
Storage Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 seconds / 5 cycles max.)	260	°C

RO3144C-1/C-2

**916.500 MHz
SAW
Resonator**



**SM5050-8 Case
5 X 5**

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic	Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Frequency (+25 °C) Nominal Frequency	RO3144C RO3144C-1 RO3144C-2	f_C	916.300 916.350 916.400		916.700 916.650 916.600	MHz
Tolerance from 916.500 MHz	RO3144C RO3144C-1 RO3144C-2	Δf_C			± 200 ± 150 ± 100	kHz
Insertion Loss	IL	2, 5, 6		1.2	2.5	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q 50W Loaded Q	Q_U Q_L		6975 900		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature Turnover Frequency Frequency Temperature Coefficient	T_O f_O FTC	10 6, 7, 8	25 f_C 0.032	40	°C ppm/°C ²
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	$ f_A $	1, 6	10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance between Any Two Terminals		5	1.0			MΩ
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance Motional Inductance Motional Capacitance Shunt Static Capacitance	R_M L_M C_M C_O	5, 7, 9 5, 6, 9	12.7 17.6 1.7 2.2		Ω μH fF pF
Test Fixture Shunt Inductance		L_{TEST}	2, 7	13.5		nH
Lid Symbolization		RO3144C 691, RO3144C-1 B12, RO3144C-2 B13 // YWWS				
Standard Reel Quantity	Reel Size 7 Inch Reel Size 13 Inch	500 Pieces / Reel 3000 Pieces / Reel				



CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.

Notes:

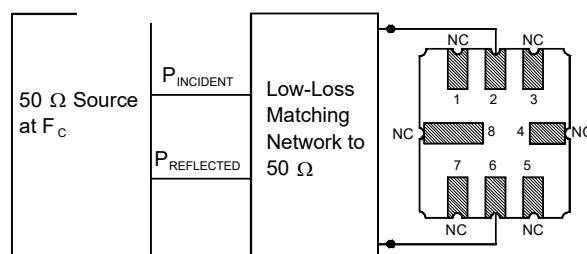
- Frequency aging is the change in f_c with time and is specified at +65°C or less. Aging may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +65°C. Typically, aging is greatest the first year after manufacture, decreasing in subsequent years.
- The center frequency, f_c , is measured at the minimum insertion loss point, IL_{MIN} , with the resonator in the 50 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 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 $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
- 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_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* T_O .
- This equivalent RLC model approximates resonator performance near the resonant frequency and is provided for reference only. The capacitance C_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 be calculated as: $C_P \approx C_O - 0.05 \text{ pF}$.

Electrical Connections

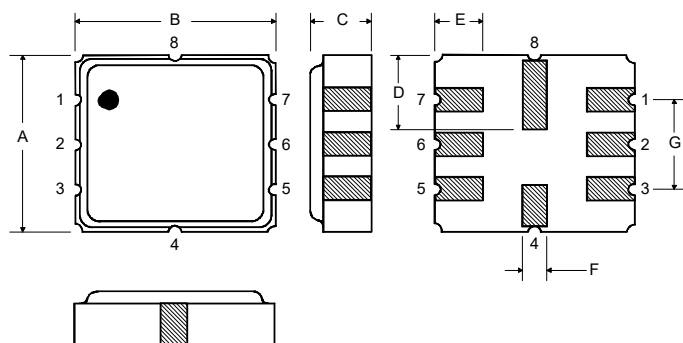
The SAW resonator is bidirectional and may be installed with either orientation. The two terminals are interchangeable and unnumbered. The callout NC indicates no internal connection. The NC pads assist with mechanical positioning and stability. External grounding of the NC pads is recommended to help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

Pin	Connection
1	NC
2	Terminal
3	NC
4	NC
5	NC
6	Terminal
7	NC
8	NC

Power Test

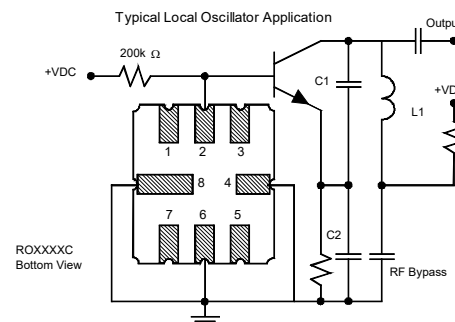
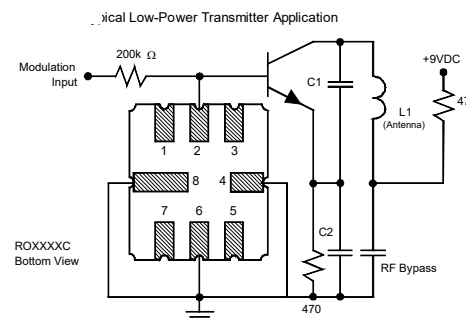


Typical Application Circuits



Case Dimensions

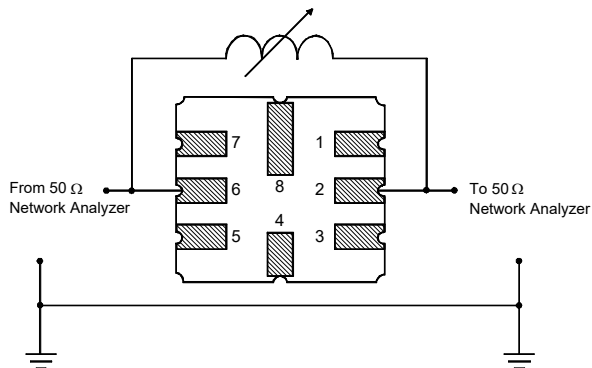
Dimension	mm			Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	4.8	5.0	5.2	0.189	0.197	0.205
B	4.8	5.0	5.2	0.189	0.197	0.205
C			1.7			0.067
D		2.08			0.082	
E		1.17			0.046	
F		0.64			0.025	
G	2.39	2.54	2.69	0.094	0.100	0.106



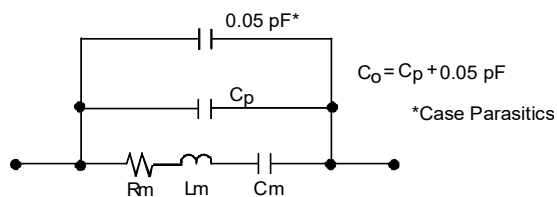
Typical Test Circuit

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

Electrical Test



Equivalent LC Model



Temperature Characteristics

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

