

- **Designed for 319.508 MHz MICs Transmitters**
- **Very Low Series Resistance**
- **Quartz Stability**

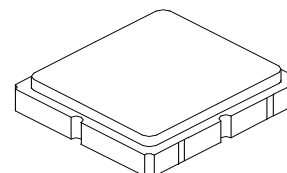
The RO3316E is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a surface-mount, ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization of fixed-frequency transmitters operating at 319.508 MHz.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power Dissipation (See: Typical Test Circuit)	+0	dBm
DC Voltage Between Terminals (Observe ESD precautions)	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 seconds / 5 cycles maximum)	260	°C

RO3316E

319.508 MHz SAW Resonator



**SM3030-6 Case
3.0 X 3.0**

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic	Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Center Frequency, +25 °C Tolerance from 319.508 MHz	f_C	2,3,4,5	319.433	319.508	319.583	MHz
	Δf_C				±75	kHz
Insertion Loss	IL	2,5,6		1.6	2.0	dB
Quality Factor 50 Ω Loaded Q	Q_L	5,6,7		3400		
Temperature Stability Turnover Temperature Turnover Frequency Frequency Temperature Coefficient	T_O	6,7,8	15	25	35	°C
	f_O			f_C		
	FTC			0.032		ppm/°C ²
Frequency Aging Absolute Value during the First Year	$ f_A $	1		≤10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance between Any Two Terminals		5	1.0			M Ω
RF Equivalent RLC Model Motional Resistance Motional Inductance Motional Capacitance Shunt Static Capacitance	R_M	5, 7, 9		20.2	25.9	Ω
	L_M			216.33		μ H
	C_M			1.147		fF
	C_O	5, 6, 9		1.85	2.05	pF
Lid Symbolization (in addition to Lot and/or Date Codes)	8B// YWWS					

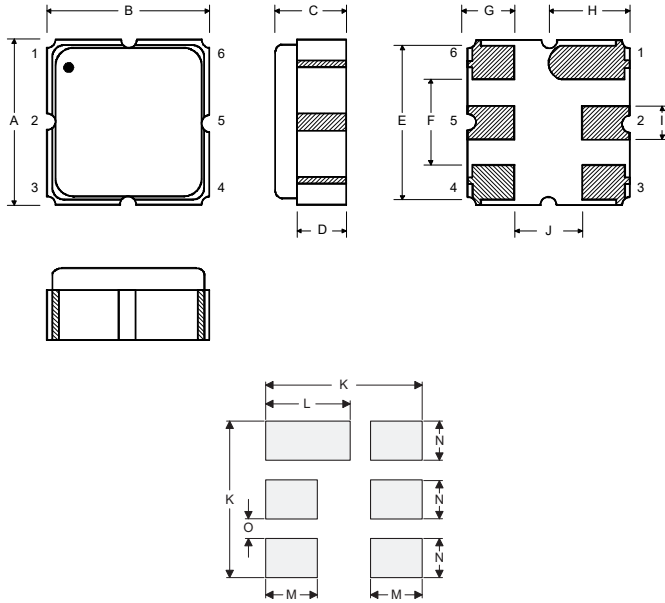
CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.
NOTES:

- 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 $T_C = +25 \pm 2$ °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_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: $C_P \approx C_O - 0.05$ pF.
- Tape and Reel Standard Per ANSI / EIA 481.

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.

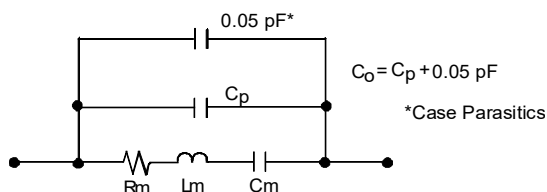
Pin	Connection
1	NC
2	Terminal
3	NC
4	NC
5	Terminal
6	NC



Case and Typical PCB Land Dimensions

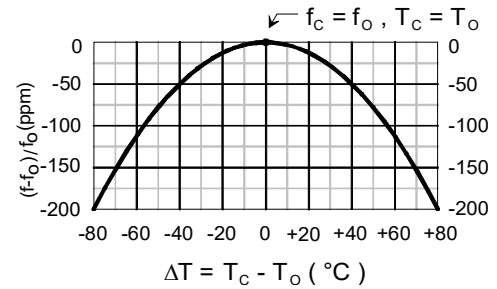
Ref	mm			Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	2.87	3.00	3.13	0.113	0.118	0.123
B	2.87	3.00	3.13	0.113	0.118	0.123
C	1.12	1.25	1.38	0.044	0.049	0.054
D	0.77	0.90	1.03	0.030	0.035	0.040
E	2.67	2.80	2.93	0.105	0.110	0.115
F	1.47	1.60	1.73	0.058	0.063	0.068
G	0.72	0.85	0.98	0.028	0.033	0.038
H	1.37	1.50	1.63	0.054	0.059	0.064
I	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	
M		1.05			0.041	
N		0.81			0.032	
O		0.38			0.015	

Equivalent RLC Model

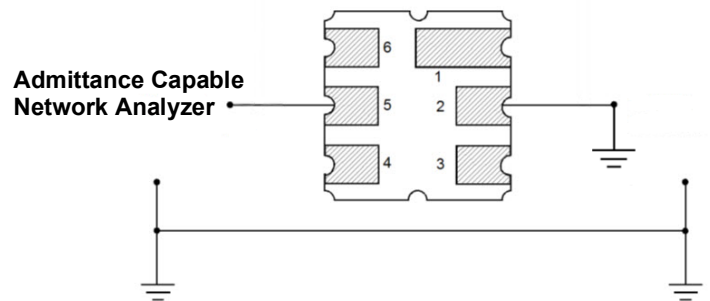


Temperature Characteristics

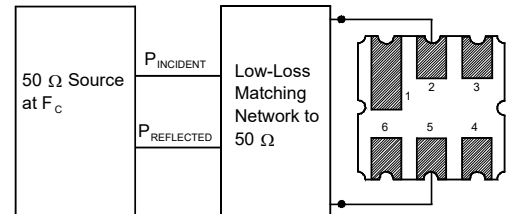
The curve shown accounts for resonator contribution only and does not include external LC component temperature effects.



Characterization Test Circuit

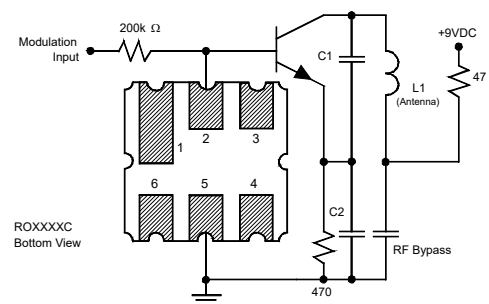


Power Dissipation Test



Example Application Circuits

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application



Typical Local Oscillator Application

