

- **Designed for 312.0 MHz Transmitters**
- **Very Low Series Resistance**
- **Quartz Stability**
- **Surface-mount Ceramic Case**
- **Complies with Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS)**



The RO3132A 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 312.0 MHz. The RO3132A is designed specifically for remote-control and wireless security transmitters.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

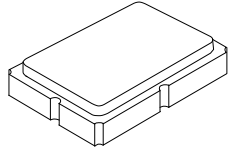
Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power Dissipation (See: Typical Test Circuit)	+0	dBm
DC Voltage Between Terminals (Observe ESD Precautions)	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature (10 seconds / 5 cycles maximum)	260	°C

**RO3132A**

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**312.0 MHz  
SAW  
Resonator**

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**SM5035-4**

**Electrical Characteristics**

Characteristic	Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Center Frequency, +25 °C Absolute Frequency Tolerance from 312.0 MHz	$f_C$	2,3,4,5	311.925		312.075	MHz
	$\Delta f_C$					
Insertion Loss	IL	2,5,6		1.4	2.2	dB
Quality Factor	$Q_U$	5,6,7		13500		
	$Q_L$			2000		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	$T_O$	10	25	40	°C
	Turnover Frequency	$f_O$		$f_C$		
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC		0.032		ppm/°C <sup>2</sup>
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	$ f_A $	1	≤10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance between Any Two Terminals		5	1.0			MΩ
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance	$R_M$		17.4		Ω
	Motional Inductance	$L_M$	5, 7, 9	120		μH
	Motional Capacitance	$C_M$		2.2		fF
	Shunt Static Capacitance	$C_O$	5, 6, 9	.74		pF
Test Fixture Shunt Inductance	$L_{TEST}$	2, 7		351		nH
Lid Symbolization (in addition to Lot and/or Date Codes)			794 // YYWWS			

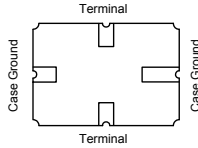
 **CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.**

**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 ≤ 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

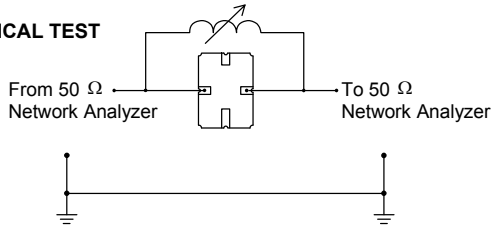
The SAW resonator is bidirectional and may be installed with either orientation. The two terminals are interchangeable and unnumbered. The callout NC indicates no internal connection. The NC pads assist with mechanical positioning and stability. External grounding of the NC pads is recommended to help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



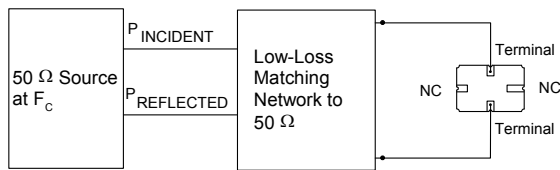
## Typical Test Circuit

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

### ELECTRICAL TEST



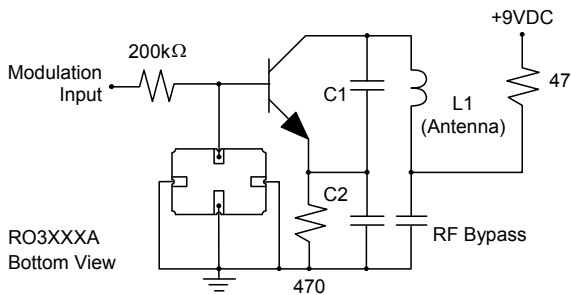
### POWER TEST



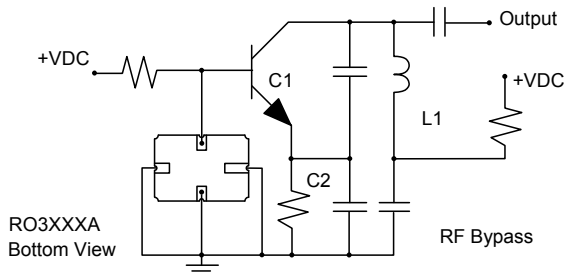
$$CW \text{ RF Power Dissipation} = P_{INCIDENT} - P_{REFLECTED}$$

## Typical Application Circuits

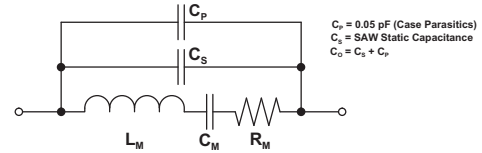
### Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application



### Typical Local Oscillator Applications



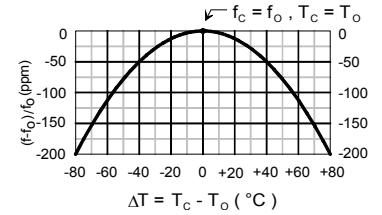
## Equivalent RLC Model



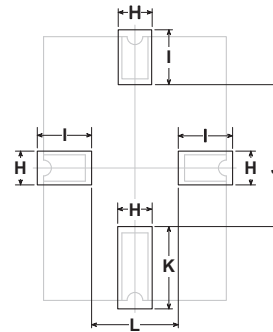
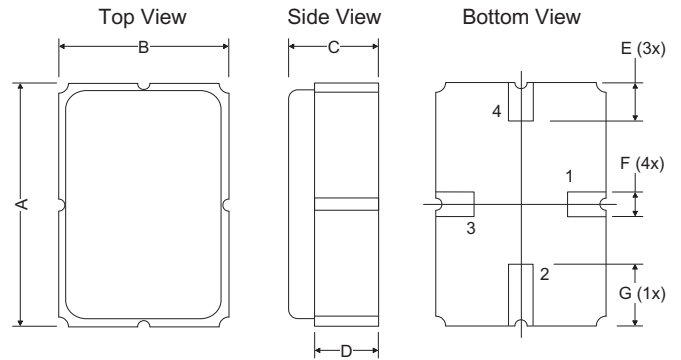
$C_P = 0.05 \text{ pF}$  (Case Parasitics)  
 $C_S = \text{SAW Static Capacitance}$   
 $C_0 = C_S + C_P$

## Temperature Characteristics

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



## Case



PCB Land Pattern Top View

Dimensions	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	4.87	5.00	5.13	0.191	0.196	0.201
B	3.37	3.50	3.63	0.132	0.137	0.142
C	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
H	-	1.04	-	-	0.041	-
I	-	1.46	-	-	0.058	-
J	-	3.01	-	-	0.119	-
K	-	1.44	-	-	0.057	-
L	-	1.92	-	-	0.076	-