



- **Ideal for 315 MHz Superhet Receivers**
- **Very Low Series Resistance**
- **Quartz Stability**
- **Surface-Mount, Ceramic Case with 21 mm² Footprint**

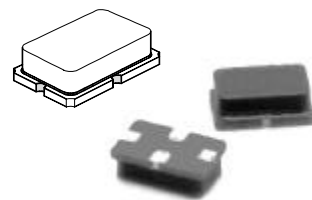
The RO2125A-2 is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a surface-mount ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization of local oscillators operating at approximately 304.3 MHz. This SAW is designed for 315 MHz superhet receivers with 10.7 MHz IF. Applications include automotive keyless-entry receivers operating in the USA under FCC Part 15, in Canada under DOC RSS-210, and in Italy.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power Dissipation	+0	dBm
DC Voltage Between Terminals	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-40 to +85	°C
Soldering Temperature	+250	°C

RO2125A-2

304.3 MHz SAW Resonator



SM-2 Case

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic		Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Frequency (+25 °C)	Nominal Frequency	f _C	2, 3, 4, 5	304.25		304.35	MHz
	Tolerance from 304.300 MHz	Δf _C					
Insertion Loss		IL	2, 5, 6		0.9	1.5	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q	Q _U	5, 6, 7		21,650		
	50 Ω Loaded Q	Q _L			2,800		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	T _O	6, 7, 8	10	25	40	°C
	Turnover Frequency	f _O			f _C		kHz
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC			0.032		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	R _M	5, 6, 7, 9		14.80	20.78	Ω
	Motional Inductance	L _M			159.50		μH
	Motional Capacitance	C _M			1.60		fF
	Transducer Static Capacitance	C _O	5, 6, 7, 9	1.85	2.3	2.45	pF
Test Fixture Shunt Induc-		L _{TEST}	2, 7	102.04	107.22	134.38	nH
Lid Symbolization				134			



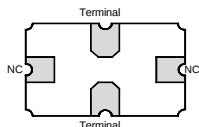
CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.

Notes:

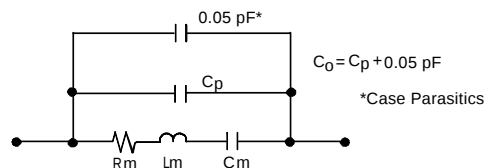
1. Frequency aging is the change in f_C with time and is specified at +65°C or less. Aging may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +65°C. Typically, aging is greatest the first year after manufacture, decreasing in subsequent years.
2. The center frequency, f_C, is measured at the minimum insertion loss point, IL_{MIN}, with the resonator in the 50 Ω test system (VSWR ≤ 1.2:1). The shunt inductance, L_{TEST}, is tuned for parallel resonance with C_O at f_C. Typically, f_{OSC} or f_{TRANSMITTER} is approximately equal to the resonator f_C.
3. One or more of the following United States patents apply: 4,454,488 and 4,616,197.
4. Typically, equipment utilizing this device requires emissions testing and government approval, which is the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer.
5. Unless noted otherwise, case temperature T_C = +25°C±2°C.
6. The design, manufacturing process, and specifications of this device are subject to change without notice.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 = 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.

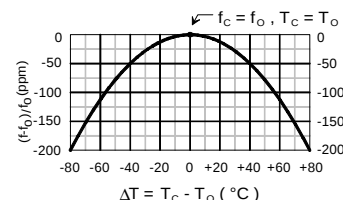


Equivalent LC Model



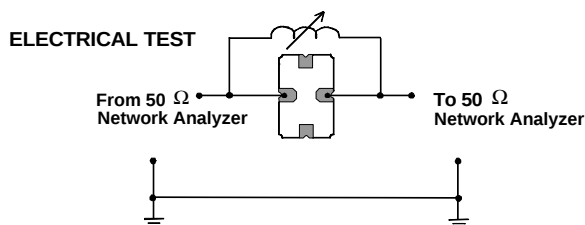
Temperature Characteristics

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

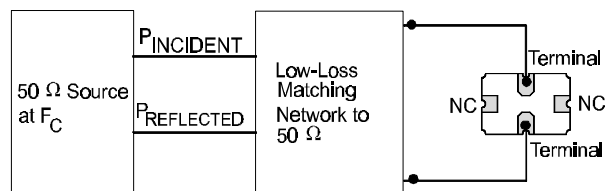


Typical Test Circuit

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



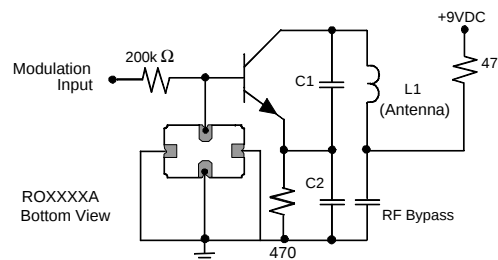
POWER TEST



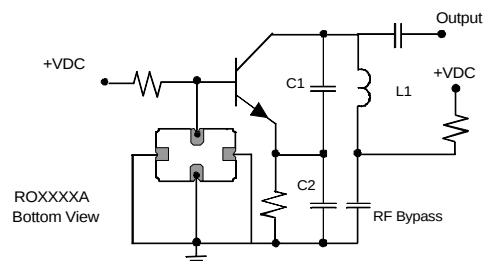
$$\text{CW RF Power Dissipation} = P_{\text{INCIDENT}} - P_{\text{REFLECTED}}$$

Typical Application Circuits

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application

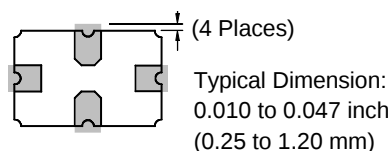


Typical Local Oscillator Application



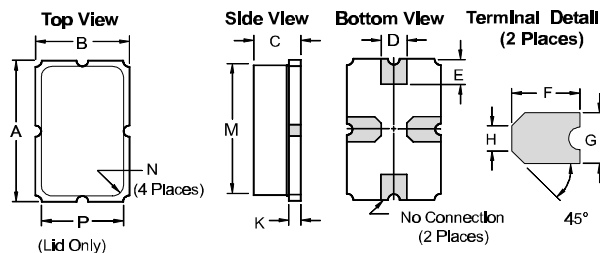
Typical Circuit Board Land Pattern

The circuit board land pattern shown below is one possible design. The optimum land pattern is dependent on the circuit board assembly process which varies by manufacturer. The distance between adjacent land edges should be at a maximum to minimize parasitic capacitance. Trace lengths from terminal lands to other components should be short and wide to minimize parasitic series inductances.



Case Design

The case material is black alumina with contrasting symbolization. All pads are nominally centered with respect to the base and consist of 60 to 100 microns (min) electroless gold on 50 microns (min) electroless nickel.



Dimensions	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A		5.97		0.235
B		3.94		0.155
C		2.16		0.085
D	0.94	1.10	0.037	0.043
E	0.83	1.20	0.033	0.047
F	1.16	1.53	0.046	0.060
G	0.94	1.10	0.037	0.043
H	0.43	0.59	0.017	0.023
K	0.43	0.59	0.017	0.023
M		5.31		0.209
N	0.38	0.64	0.015	0.025
P		3.28		0.129