



- Ideal for European 868.35 MHz Transmitters
- Very Low Series Resistance
- Quartz Stability
- Complies with Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS)



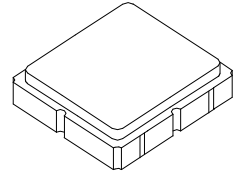
The RO3164D is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a surface-mount ceramic case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization of fixed-frequency transmitters operating at 868.35 MHz. This SAW is designed specifically for remote-control and wireless security transmitters operating under ETSI-ETS 300 220 in Europe and under FTZ 17 TR 2100 in Germany.

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

RO3164D
RO3164D-1
RO3164D-2

868.35 MHz
SAW
Resonator



SM3838-6 Case
3.8 X 3.8

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic			Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Frequency (+25 °C) Nominal Frequency RO3164D RO3164D-1 RO3164D-2		f _C	2,3,4,5	868.150		868.550	MHz	
				868.200		868.500		
				868.250		868.450		
Tolerance from 868.35 MHz RO3164D RO3164D-1 RO3164D-2		Δf _C				±200	kHz	
						±150		
						±100		
Insertion Loss			IL	2,5,6		1.3	2.0	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q	Q _U	5,6,7			7100		
	50 Ω Loaded Q	Q _L				970		
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	fA	1			<±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			15.8		Ω
	Motional Inductance	L _M				20.5		μH
	Motional Capacitance	C _M				1.6		fF
	Shunt Static Capacitance	C _O	5, 6, 9			1.7		pF
Test Fixture Shunt Inductance			L _{TEST}	2, 7		19.4		nH
Lid Symbolization (in addition to Lot and/or Date Codes)			RO3164D 685, RO3164D-1 771, RO3164D-2 772 / YWWS					
Standard Reel Quantity	Reel Size 7 Inch	500 Pieces / Reel						
	Reel Size 13 Inch	3000 Pieces / Reel						



CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.

Notes:

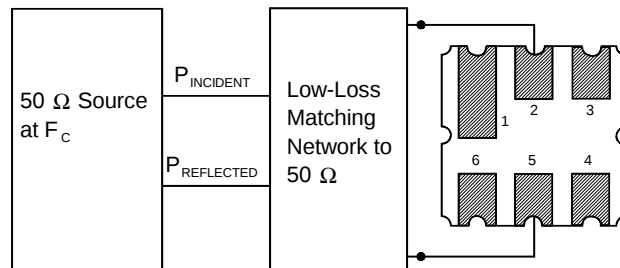
1. Frequency aging is the change in f_C with time and is specified at +65°C or less. Aging may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +65°C. Typically, aging is greatest the first year after manufacture, decreasing in subsequent years.
2. The center frequency, f_C , is measured at the minimum insertion loss point, IL_{MIN} , with the resonator in the 50 Ω test system ($VSWR \leq 1.2:1$). 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 .
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 $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
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: $C_P \approx C_O - 0.05 \text{ pF}$.

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.

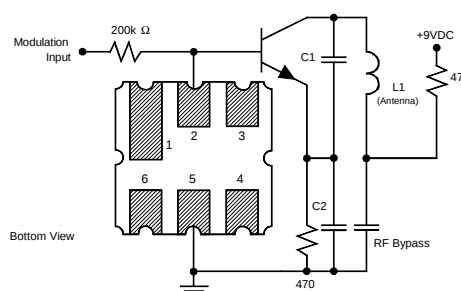
Pin	Connection
1	NC
2	Terminal
3	NC
4	NC
5	Terminal
6	NC

Power Test

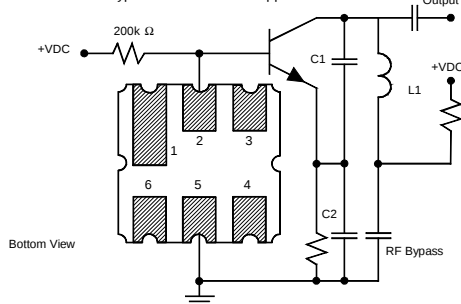


Typical Application Circuits

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application



Typical Local Oscillator Application



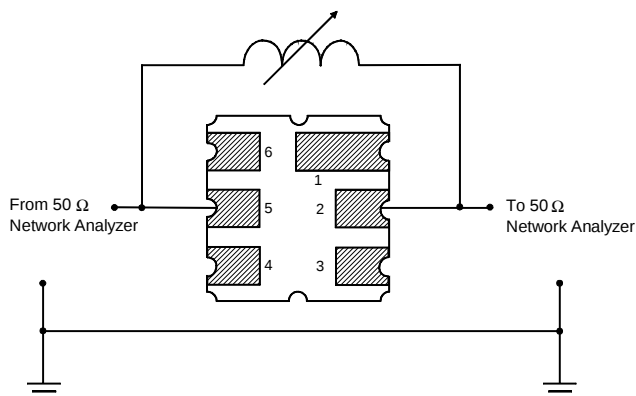
Case Dimensions

Dimension	mm			Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	3.60	3.80	4.0	0.14	0.15	0.16
B	3.60	3.80	4.0	0.14	0.15	0.16
C	1.00	1.20	1.40	0.04	0.05	0.055
D	0.95	1.10	1.25	0.033	0.043	0.05
E	2.39	2.54	2.69	0.090	0.10	0.110
G	0.90	1.0	1.10	0.035	0.04	0.043
H	1.90	2.0	2.10	0.75	0.08	0.83
I	0.50	0.6	0.70	0.020	0.024	0.028
J	1.70	1.8	1.90	0.067	0.07	0.075

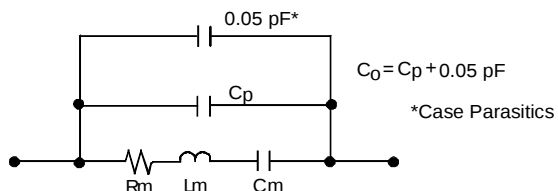
Typical Test Circuit

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.

