



- **Designed for 418.05 MHz Transmitter Applications**
- **Low Series Resistance**
- **Quartz Stability**
- **Rugged, Hermetic, Low-Profile TO39 Case**
- **Complies with Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS)**



The RO2021 is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a low-profile TO39 case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode quartz frequency stabilization, of fixed frequency transmitters operating at 418.050 MHz. The RO2021 is designed specifically for remote control and wireless security AM transmitters operating in the United Kingdom under DTI MPT 1340 and in the USA under FCC Part 15.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power Dissipation (See: Typical Test Circuit)	+5	dBm
DC Voltage Between Any Two Pins (Observe ESD Precautions)	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-40 to +85	°C

RO2021

418.05 MHz SAW Resonator



TO39-3 Case

Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic	Sym	Notes	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Frequency (+25 °C)	Nominal Frequency	f_C	417.975		418.125	MHz
	Tolerance from 418.050 MHz	Δf_C				
Insertion Loss	IL	2, 3, 4, 5		2.5	±75	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q	5, 6, 7		11,300		
	50 Ω Loaded Q			2,800		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	T_O	41	56	71	°C
	Turnover Frequency	f_O		f_C+15		kHz
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC		0.037		ppm/°C ²
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	fA		10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance between Any Two Pins		5	1.0			M Ω
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance	R_M		33	124	Ω
	Motional Inductance	L_M		141.965		μ H
	Motional Capacitance	C_M		1.02095		fF
	Pin 1 to Pin 2 Static Capacitance	C_O	2.1	2.4	2.7	pF
	Transducer Static Capacitance	C_P		2.1		pF
Test Fixture Shunt Inductance	L_{TEST}	2, 7		66		nH
Lid Symbolization (in addition to Lot and/or Date Codes)	RFM 2021					



CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling.

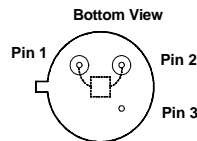
Notes:

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 significantly 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 less than the resonator f_C .
3. One or more of the following United States patents apply: 4,454,488 and 4,616,197 and others pending.
4. Typically, equipment designs utilizing this device require 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 20°C less than 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 pin1 and pin 2 measured at low frequency (10 MHz) with a capacitance meter. The measurement includes case parasitic capacitance with a floating case. For usual grounded case applications (with ground connected to either pin 1 or pin 2 and to the case), add approximately 0.25 pF to C_O .

Electrical Connections

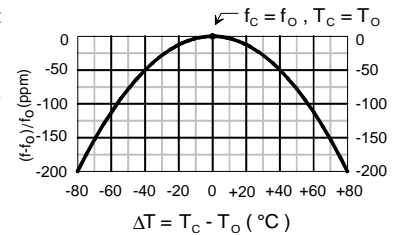
This one-port, two-terminal SAW resonator is bidirectional. The terminals are interchangeable with the exception of circuit board layout.

Pin	Connection
1	Terminal 1
2	Terminal 2
3	Case Ground



Temperature Characteristics

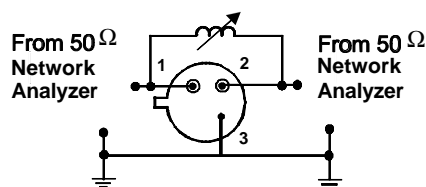
The curve shown on the right accounts for resonator contribution only and does not include oscillator temperature characteristics.



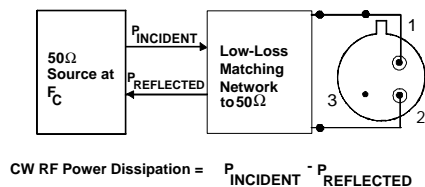
Typical Test Circuit

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

Electrical Test:

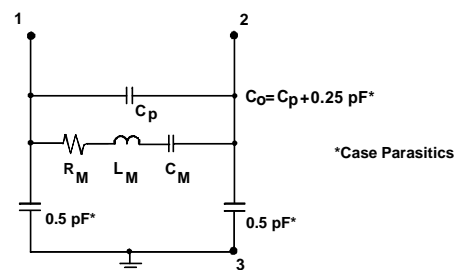


Power Test:

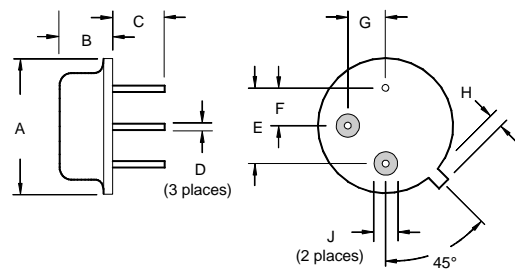


Equivalent LC Model

The following equivalent LC model is valid near resonance:

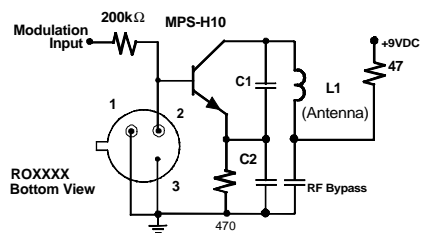


Case Design

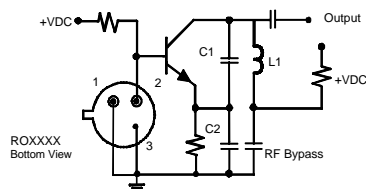


Typical Application Circuits

Typical Low-Power Transmitter Application:



Typical Local Oscillator Application:



Dimensions	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A		9.40		0.370
B		3.18		0.125
C	2.50	3.50	0.098	0.138
D	0.46 Nominal		0.018 Nominal	
E	5.08 Nominal		0.200 Nominal	
F	2.54 Nominal		0.100 Nominal	
G	2.54 Nominal		0.100 Nominal	
H		1.02		0.040
J	1.40		0.055	