

- Ideal for 433.92 MHz Transmitters
- Very Low Insertion Loss
- Quartz Stability
- Rugged, Hermetic, Low Profile TO-39 Package

**SR433** 

Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25°C)						
Parameter		Rating	Unit			
CW RF Power Dissipation	Р	0	dBm			
DC Voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	±30	V			
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{A}$	-10 ~ +60	°C			
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{ m stg}$	-40 ~ +85	°C			

Electronic Characteristics						
	Parameter	Sym	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Frequency (25°C)	Nominal Frequency	$f_C$	NS	433.92	NS	MHz
	Tolerance from 433.92 MHz	$\Delta f_C$	-	-	± 75	KHz
Insertion Loss		IL	=	1.5	2.2	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q-Value	$Q_U$	-	11,600	-	-
	$50\Omega$ Loaded Q-Value	$Q_L$	-	1,850	-	-
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	To	25	-	55	°C
	Turnover Frequency	$f_{O}$	-	fc	-	KHz
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC	-	-0.032	-	ppm/°C2
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	$ f_A $	-	-	10	ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance Between any Two Pins		-	1.0	-	-	ΜΩ
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance	$R_{M}$	-	19.0	29.0	Ω
	Motional Inductance	L <sub>M</sub>	-	80.7885	-	μΗ
	Motional Capacitance	$C_M$	-	1.6669	-	fF
	Pin 1 to Pin 2 Static Capacitance	Co	1.65	1.95	2.25	pF

NS = Not Specified

### Notes:

- 1. The center frequency,  $f_{\text{C}_{\text{I}}}$  is measured at the minimum IL point with the resonator in the 50 $\Omega$  test system.
- 2. Unless noted otherwise, case temperature  $T_C = +25$ °C  $\pm$  2°C.
- 3. 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.
- Turnover temperature, T<sub>0</sub>, is the temperature of maximum (or turnover) frequency, f<sub>0</sub>. The nominal frequency at any case temperature, T<sub>C</sub>, may be calculated from: f = f<sub>0</sub> [1 - FTC (T<sub>0</sub> - T<sub>C</sub>)<sup>2</sup>].
- 5. This equivalent RLC model approximates resonator performance near the resonant frequency and is provided for reference only. The capacitance  $C_0$  is the measured static (nonmotional) capacitance between Pin1 and Pin2. The measurement includes case parasitic capacitance.

- 6. Derived mathematically from one or more of the following directly measured parameters:  $f_C$ , IL, 3 dB bandwidth,  $f_C$  versus  $T_C$ , and  $C_0$ .
- The specifications of this device are based on the test circuit shown above and subject to change or obsolescence without notice.
- Typically, equipment utilizing this device requires emissions testing and government approval, which is the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer.
- Our liability is only assumed for the Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW)
  component(s) per se, not for applications, processes and circuits
  implemented within components or assemblies.
- For questions on technology, prices and delivery please contact our sales offices or e-mail to sales@vanlong.com.

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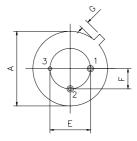
Email: sales@vanlong.com

Web: http://www.vanlong.com



## Package Dimensions (TO-39)





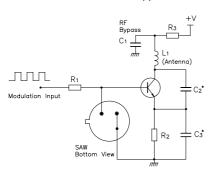
## Marking



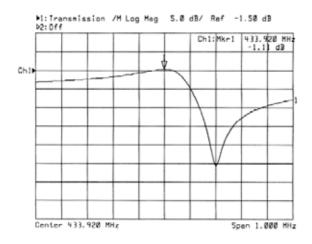
Ink Marking Color: Black or Blue

### **Typical Application Circuit**

Low Power Transmitter Application



# **Typical Frequency Response**



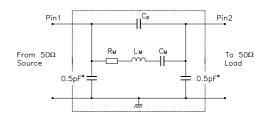
#### **Electrical Connections**

Terminals	Connection		
1	Input/ Output		
2	Output/ Input		
3	Case-Ground		

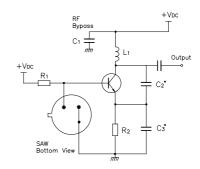
#### **Package Dimensions**

Dimensions	Nom (mm)		
Dillielisions	Min	Max	
Α	9.10	9.50	
В	3.20	3.60	
С	2.80	3.20	
D	Ф0.25	Ф0.65	
E	4.98	5.18	
F	2.54 Nominal		
G	0.4	0.5	

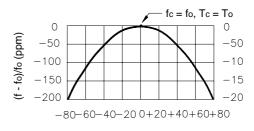
## **Equivalent LC Model and Test Circuit**



## Local Oscillator Application



# **Temperature Characteristics**



 $\Delta T = Tc - To (°C)$ 

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

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