

- Ideal for 865.00 MHz Transmitters
- Nominal Phase Shift of 180° at Resonance
- Quartz Stability
- Rugged, Hermetic, Low Profile TO-39 Package

SQ865

Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25°C)							
Parameter		Rating	Unit				
CW RF Power Dissipation	Р	10	dBm				
DC Voltage	V_{DC}	±30	V				
Operating Temperature Range	T_{A}	-10 ~ +60	°C				
Storage Temperature Range	\mathcal{T}_{stg}	-40 ~ +85	°C				

Electronic Characteristics								
	Parameter	Sym	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit		
Frequency (25°C)	Nominal Frequency	f_C	NS	865.00	NS	MHz		
	Tolerance from 865.00 MHz	Δf_{C}	-	-	± 150	KHz		
Insertion Loss		IL	-	6.0	8.0	dB		
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q-Value	Q_U	-	6,400	-	-		
	50Ω Loaded Q-Value	Q_L	-	3,200	-	-		
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}	-	99.5	151.0	Ω		
	Motional Inductance	L _M	-	117.5214	-	μΗ		
	Motional Capacitance	См	-	0.2884	-	fF		
	Pin 1 to Pin 2 Static Capacitance	Co	2.1	2.4	2.7	pF		

NS = Not Specified

Notes:

- 1. The center frequency, $f_{\rm C}$, is measured at the minimum IL point with the resonator in the 50 Ω 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, T₀, is the temperature of maximum (or turnover) frequency, f₀. The nominal frequency at any case temperature, T_C, may be calculated from: f = f₀ [1 - FTC (T₀ - T_C)²].
- 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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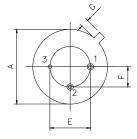
Email: sales@vanlong.com

Web: http://www.vanlong.com



Package Dimensions (TO-39)





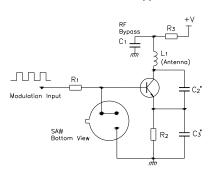
Marking



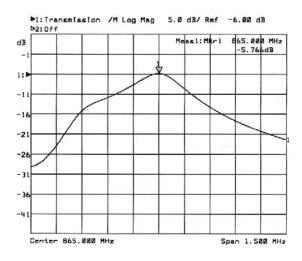
Ink Marking Color: Black or Blue

Typical Application Circuit

Low Power Transmitter Application



Typical Frequency Response



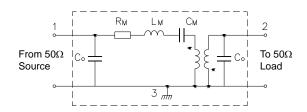
Electrical Connections

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

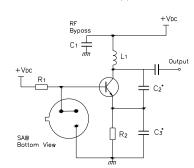
Package Dimensions

Dimensions	Nom (mm)		
Difficusions	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	

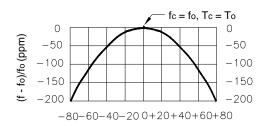
Equivalent LC Model and Test Circuit



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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