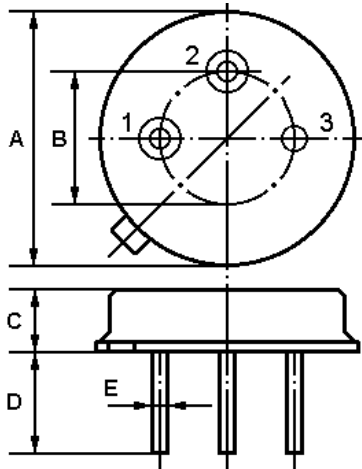


The NDR433 is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (SAW) resonator in a low-profile metal TO-39 case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization i.e. in transmitters or local oscillators operating at **433.920 MHz**.

**1.Package Dimension (TO-39)**



Pin	Configuration
1	Input / Output
2	Output / Input
3	Case Ground

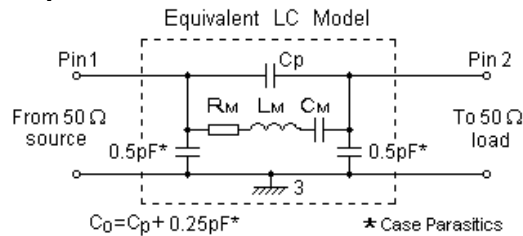
Dimension	Data (unit: mm)
A	9.30±0.20
B	5.08±0.10
C	3.40±0.20
D	3±0.20 / 5±0.20
E	0.45±0.20

**2.Marking**

**NDR433**

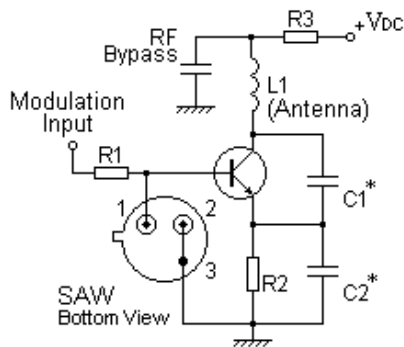
Color: Black or Blue

**3.Equivalent LC Model and Test Circuit**

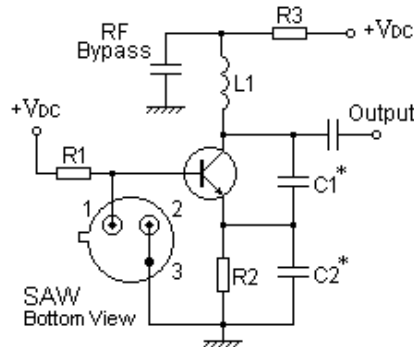


**4.Typical Application Circuits**

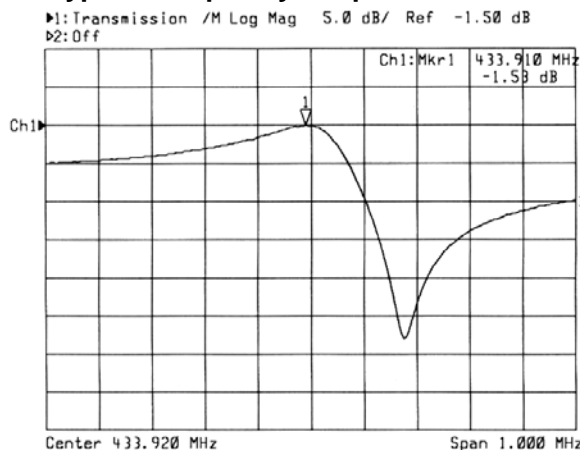
1) Low-Power Transmitter Application



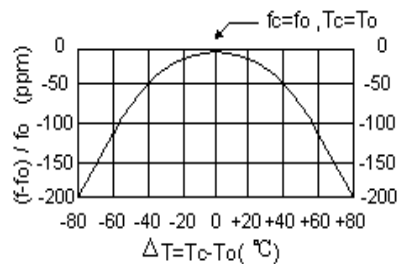
2) Local Oscillator Application



**5.Typical Frequency Response**



**6.Temperature Characteristics**



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

## 7.Performance

### 7-1.Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Unit
CW RF Power Dissipation $P$	0	dBm
DC Voltage Between Any two Pins $V_{DC}$	$\pm 30$	V
Storage Temperature Range $T_{stg}$	-40 to +85	
Operating Temperature Range $T_A$	-10 to +60	

### 7-2.Electronic Characteristics

Characteristic		Sym	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Center Frequency (+25 °C)	Absolute Frequency	$f_C$	433.845		433.995	MHz
	Tolerance from 433.920MHz	$\Delta f_C$		$\pm 75$		kHz
Insertion Loss		IL		1.8	2.4	dB
Quality Factor	Unloaded Q	$Q_U$		14,200		
	50 $\Omega$ Loaded Q	$Q_L$		2,650		
Temperature Stability	Turnover Temperature	$T_0$	25		55	
	Turnover Frequency	$f_0$		$f_C$		kHz
	Frequency Temperature Coefficient	FTC		0.032		ppm/ °C
Frequency Aging	Absolute Value during the First Year	$ f_A $		10		ppm/yr
DC Insulation Resistance Between Any Two Pins			1.0			M $\Omega$
RF Equivalent RLC Model	Motional Resistance	$R_M$		23	32	$\Omega$
	Motional Inductance	$L_M$		119.6139		$\mu$ H
	Motional Capacitance	$C_M$		1.1258		fF
	Pin 1 to Pin 2 Static Capacitance	$C_0$	1.15	1.45	1.75	pF

**ⓘ CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling!**

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- The center frequency,  $f_C$ , is measured at the minimum IL point with the resonator in the 50  $\Omega$  test system.
- Unless noted otherwise, case temperature  $T_C = +25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .
- 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,  $T_0$ , is the temperature of maximum (or turnover) frequency,  $f_0$ . The nominal frequency at any case temperature,  $T_C$ , may be calculated from:  $f = f_0 [1 - \text{FTC} (T_0 - T_C)^2]$ .
- 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.
- 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 [sales@ndsaw.com](mailto:sales@ndsaw.com).