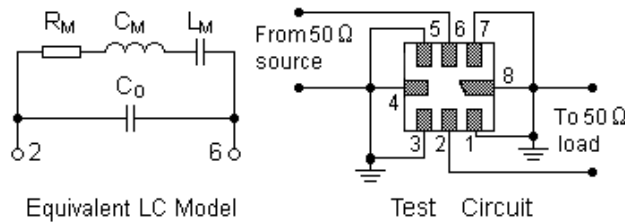
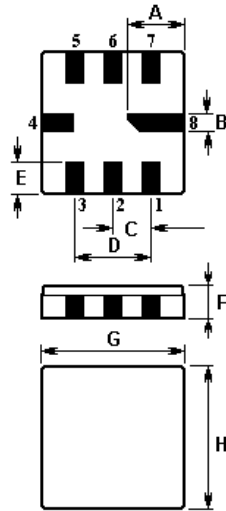


The **NDR550** is a true one-port, surface-acoustic-wave (**SAW**) resonator in a surface-mount ceramic **QCC8C** case. It provides reliable, fundamental-mode, quartz frequency stabilization i.e. in transmitters or local oscillators operating at **433.920 MHz**.

### 1. Package Dimension (QCC8C)



### 2. Marking

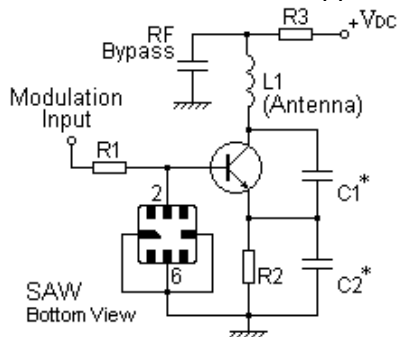
### 3. Equivalent LC Model and Test Circuit

## NDR550

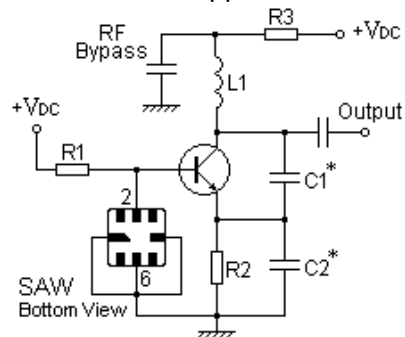
Laser Marking

### 4. Typical Application Circuits

#### 1) Low-Power Transmitter Application



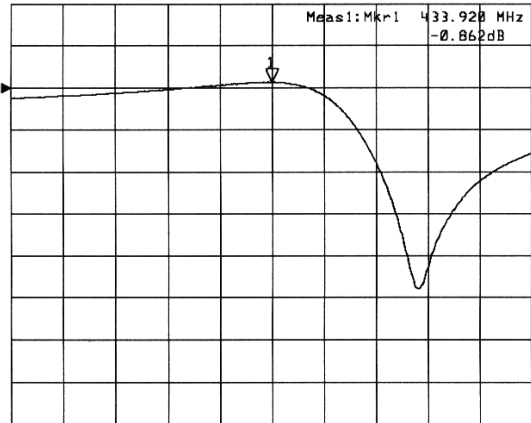
#### 2) Local Oscillator Application



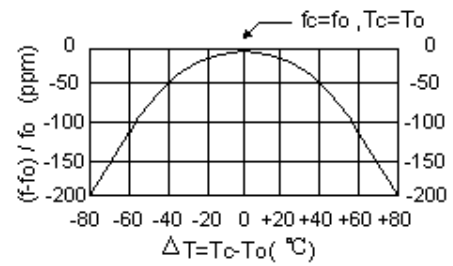
### 5. Typical Frequency Response

### 6. Temperature Characteristics

►1: Transmission /M Log Mag 5.0 dB/ Ref -1.50 dB  
►2: Off



Center 433.920 MHz Span 0.750 MHz



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 Terminals $V_{DC}$	$\pm 30$	V
Storage Temperature Range $T_{stg}$	-40 to +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range $T_A$	-10 to +60	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### 7-2. Electronic Characteristics

Characteristic	Sym	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Maximum Unit $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		Maximum U	n	it $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
m Unit $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	t $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		$^{\circ}\text{C}$		Maxi
Unit $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	xim	u	m Un	it $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	
bsolute Fre	que	n	cy $f_C$	4	3
433.995 MHz	$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$			8	4
3.995 MHz $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	45	43	3	.99	5
$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	95	M	Hz		
845 433.995 MHz $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	3.99	5	MHz $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		
433.995 MHz $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Toleranc	e fro	m	433	.	92 MHz
$\pm 75$ kHz $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Insertion Loss IL 1.4 1.8 dB $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	.	8 dB			
oaded Q $Q_U$ 9,200	$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$				
$\Omega$ Loaded Q $Q_L$ 1,200				Q	$Q_L$
00 $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	,20	0	$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		ded
1,200 $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1,2	00	$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$		d Q

L

1,200  $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Turnover Temperature  $T_0$  15 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

u

r

e  $T_0$  15 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Turnover Frequency  $f_0$   $f_C$  kHz  $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Turnover Frequency  $f_0$

$f_C$  kHz  $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Frequency Temperature Coefficient FTC

0.032 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Frequency Aging Absolute Value during the First Year  $|f_A| \leq 10$  ppm/yr  $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  DC Insu

lation Resistance Between Any Two Terminals 1.0

M $\Omega$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Motional Resistance  $R_M$  15 23 $\Omega$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Motion

al Inductance  $L_M$  50.6419  $\mu\text{H}$   $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Motional Capacitance  $C_M$  2.6592

fF  $\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  Shunt Static Capacitance  $C_0$  2.3 2.6 2.9 pF **CAUTION: E**

**lectrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling! NEDI 2003. All R**

**s Reserved.** 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

- the change in  $f_C$  with time and is s
- pecified at +65 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  or less. Aging may exceed the specification for prolonged temperatures above +6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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,  $f_0$ . Th
- e 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 reson
- ant frequency and is provided for reference only. The capacitance  $C_0$  is the measured static ( nonmotional) capa