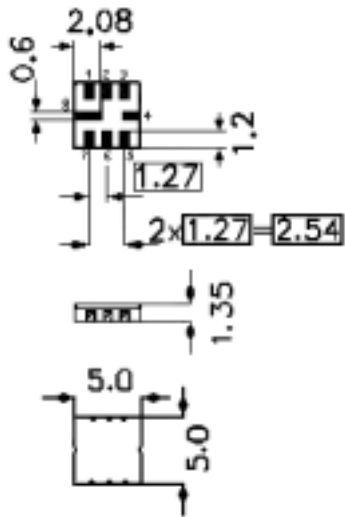


1. Package

Ceramic package QCC8C Dimensions in mm, weight 0.1g



Pin configuration

- 3 Input
- 2 Input or input ground
- 7 Output
- 6 Output or output ground
- 4,8 Case ground
- 1,5 To be grounded

2. Center Frequency (MHz): 374.00

3. Performance

3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Rating	Value	Units
CW RF Power	+0	dBm
DC Voltage between	±30	VDC
Case Temperature	-35 to +85	°C

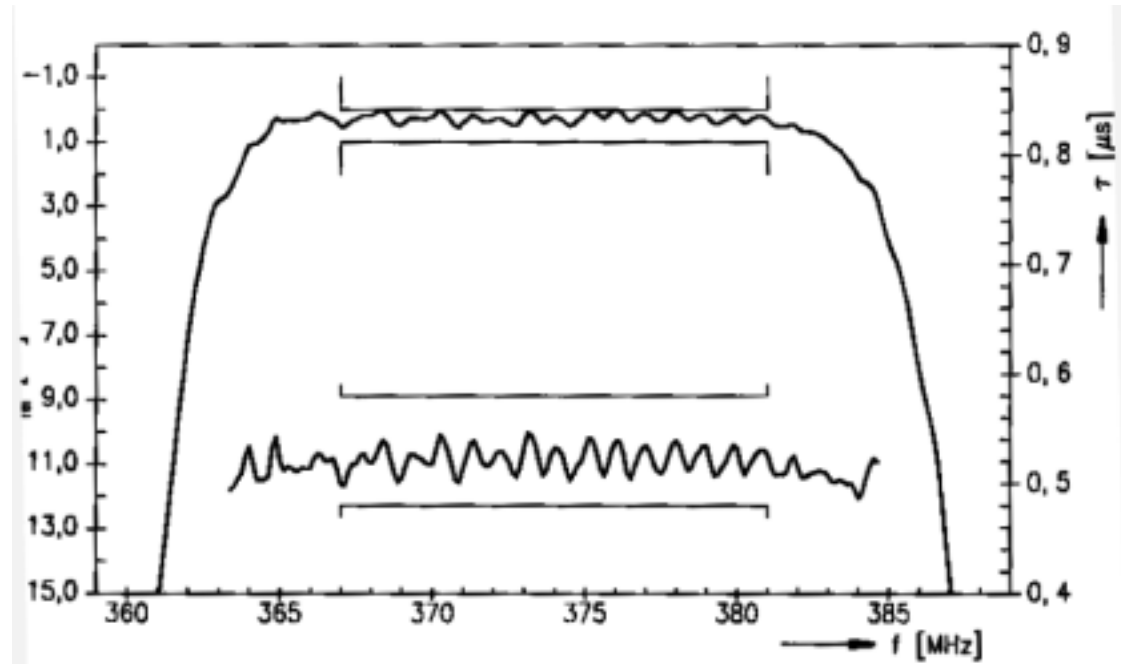
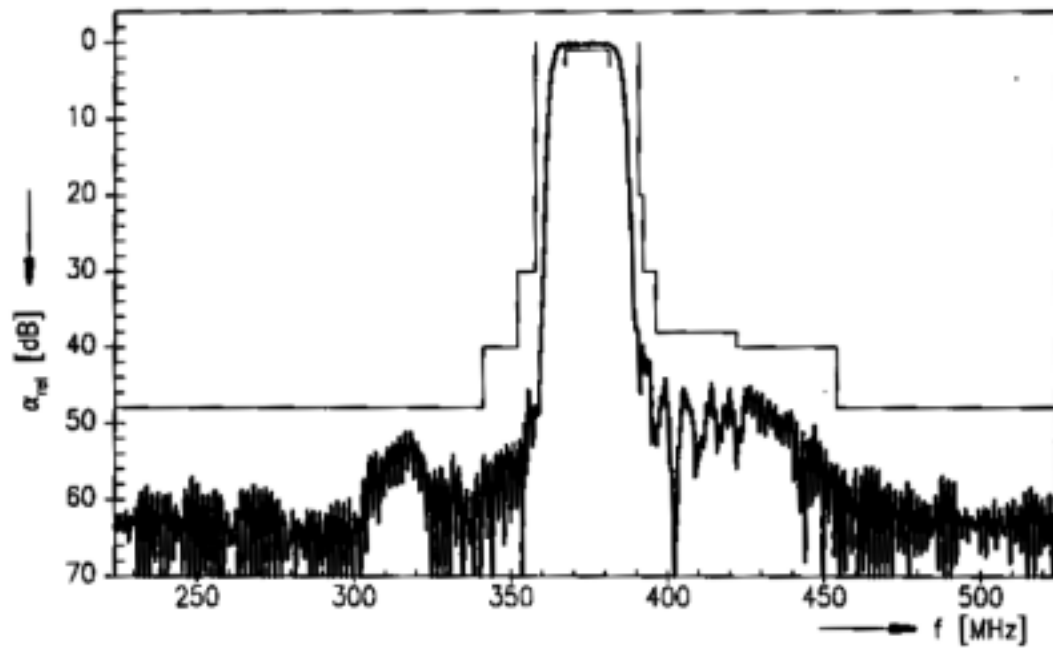
3.2 Electrical Characteristics

Characteristic	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Units
Nominal Frequency f_N	--	374.00	--	MHz
Insertion Loss (including matching)	--	8.5	10.5	dB
3 dB Bandwidth	17	20.5	--	MHz
Amplitude ripple (p-p) $f_N \pm 7\text{MHz}$	--	0.5	1	dB
Group delay ripple (p-p) $f_N \pm 7\text{MHz}$	--	40	100	ns
Triple transit suppression	30	40	--	dB
Relative attenuation				
309~352 MHz	40	50	--	dB
352~357.5 MHz	35	50	--	dB
390.5~392 MHz	35	45	--	dB
392~396 MHz	35	40	--	dB
396~439 MHz	38	42	--	dB
439~454 MHz	40	45	--	dB
Ultimate Rejection	50	--	--	dB
Operating Temperature Range	-20	25	85	°C

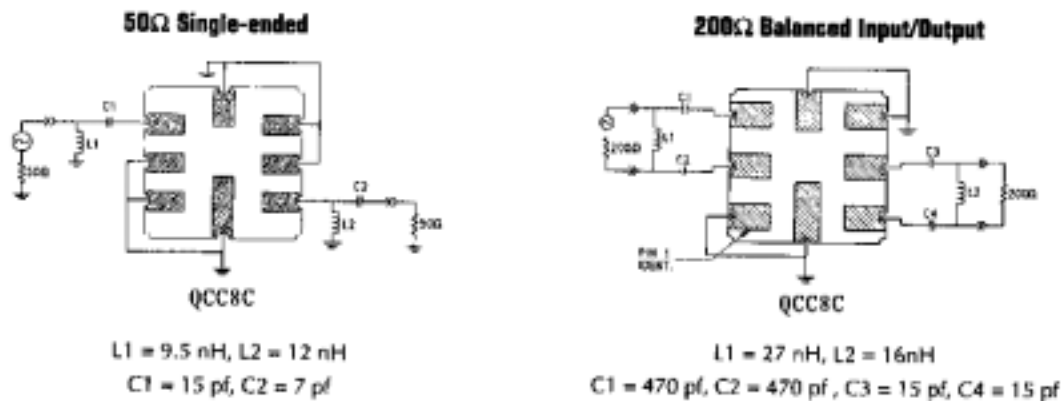
CAUTION: Electrostatic Sensitive Device. Observe precautions for handling NOTES:

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 in subsequent years.
2. The frequency f_c is the frequency of minimum IL with the resonator in the specified test fixture in a 50 Ω test system with VSWR $\leq 1.2 : 1$. Typically, $f_{\text{oscillator}}$ or $f_{\text{transmitter}}$ is less than the resonator f_c .
3. Typically, equipment utilizing this device requires emissions testing and government approval, which is the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer.
4. Unless noted otherwise, case temperature $T_c = +25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
5. The design, manufacturing process, and specifications of this device are subject to change without notice.
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 .
7. Turnover temperature, T_0 , is the temperature of maximum (or turnover) frequency, f_0 . The nominal center frequency at any case temperature, T_C , may be calculated from: $f = f_0 [1 - \text{FTC} (T_0 - T_C)^2]$. Typically, oscillator T_0 is 20° less than the specified resonator T_0 .
8. 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 either pin 1 and ground or pin 2 and ground. The measurement includes case parasitic capacitance.

4. Typical Frequency Response



5. Impedance Matching



6. Reliability

- 6.1 Mechanical Shock: The components shall remain within the electrical specifications after 1000 shocks, acceleration 392m/s^2 , duration 6 milliseconds.
- 6.2 Vibration Fatigue: The components shall remain within the electrical specification after loaded vibration at 20 Hz , amplitude 1.5mm , for 2 hours.
- 6.3 High Temperature Storage: The components shall remain within the electrical specifications after being kept at the $85\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 48 hours, then kept at room temperature for 2 hours.
- 6.4 Low Temperature Storage: The components shall remain within the electrical specifications after being kept at the $-25\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for 48 hours, then kept room temperature for 2 hours.
- 6.5 Temperature Cycle: The components shall remain within the electrical specifications after 5 cycles of high and low temperature testing(one cycle: 80°C for 30 minutes $\rightarrow 25^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 minutes $\rightarrow -25^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 minutes) than kept at room temperature for 2 hours.
- 6.6 Solder-heat Resistance: The components shall remain within the electrical specifications after dipped in the solder at 260°C for 10 ± 1 seconds,then kept at room temperature for 2 hours .(Terminal must be dipped leaving 1.5 mm from the case).
- 6.7 Solder ability: Solder ability of terminal shall be kept at more than 80% after dipped in the solder flux at $230 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 ± 1 seconds.

7. Remarks

7.1 Static voltage

Static voltage between signal load & ground may cause deterioration & destruction of the component. Please avoid static voltage.

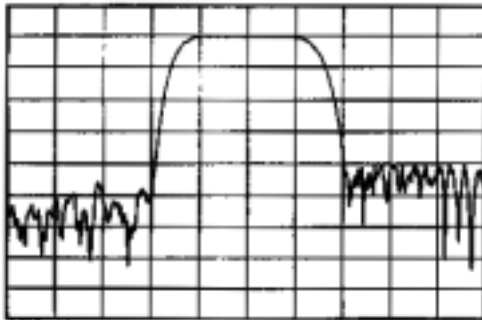
7.2 Ultrasonic cleaning

Ultrasonic vibration may cause deterioration & destruction of the component. Please avoid ultrasonic cleaning.

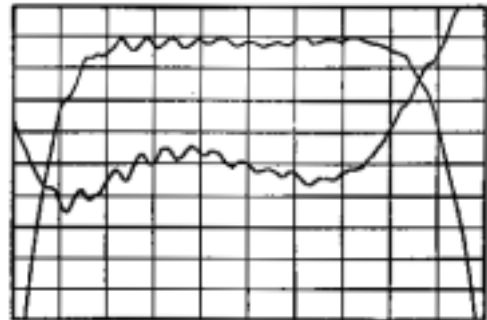
7.3 Soldering

Only leads of component may be soldered. Please avoid soldering another part of component.

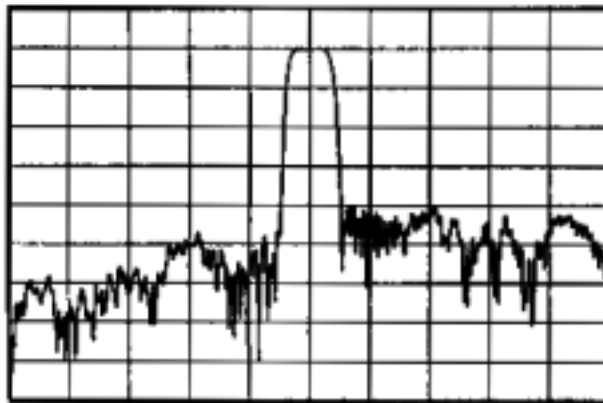
Performance



Horizontal: 7.5 MHz/Div
Vertical: 10 dB/Div



Horizontal: 150 kHz/Div
Vertical: 1 dB/Div, 5 degrees / Div



Horizontal: 30 MHz / Div
Vertical: 10 dB / Div