

Features

- Any frequency between 1 MHz and 220 MHz accurate to 6 decimal places
- LVPECL and LVDS output signaling types
- 0.6ps RMS phase jitter (random) over 12 kHz to 20 MHz bandwidth
- Frequency stability as low as ± 5 ppm. Contact SiTime for tighter stability options
- Industrial and extended commercial temperature ranges
- Industry-standard packages: 3.2 x 2.5, 5.0 x 3.2 and 7.0 x 5.0 mm
- For frequencies higher than 220 MHz, refer to SiT5022 datasheet

Applications

- SATA, SAS, 10GB Ethernet, Fibre Channel, PCI-Express
- Networking, broadband, instrumentation

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Electrical Characteristics

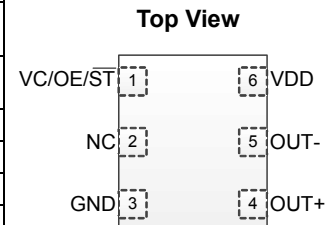
Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
LVPECL and LVDS, Common Electrical Characteristics						
Supply Voltage	V _{dd}	2.97	3.3	3.63	V	
		2.25	2.5	2.75	V	
		2.25	–	3.63	V	Termination schemes in Figures 1 and 2 - XX ordering code
Output Frequency Range	f	1	–	220	MHz	
Initial Tolerance	F _{init}	-2	–	2	ppm	At 25°C after two reflows
Stability Over Temperature	F _{stab}	-5	–	+5	ppm	Over operating temperature range at rated nominal power supply voltage and load. Contact SiTime for tighter stability options.
Supply Voltage	F _{vdd}	–	50	–	ppb	$\pm 10\%$ V _{dd}
Output Load	F _{load}	–	0.1	–	ppm	15 pF $\pm 10\%$ of load
First Year Aging	F _{aging1}	-2.5	–	+2.5	ppm	25°C
10-year Aging	F _{aging10}	-5	–	+5	ppm	25°C
Operating Temperature Range	T _{use}	-40	–	+85	°C	Industrial
		-20	–	+70	°C	Extended Commercial
Pull Range	PR	$\pm 12.5, \pm 25, \pm 50$			ppm	
Upper Control Voltage	VC _U	V _{dd} -0.1	–	–	V	All V _{dds} . Voltage at which maximum deviation is guaranteed.
Control Voltage Range	VC _L	–	–	0.1	V	
Control Voltage Input Impedance	Z _{vc}	100	–	–	k Ω	
Frequency Change Polarity	–	Positive slope			–	
Control Voltage -3dB Bandwidth	V _{BW}	–	–	8	kHz	
Input Voltage High	V _{IH}	70%	–	–	V _{dd}	Pin 1, OE or \overline{ST}
Input Voltage Low	V _{IL}	–	–	30%	V _{dd}	Pin 1, OE or \overline{ST}
Input Pull-up Impedance	Z _{in}	–	100	250	k Ω	Pin 1, OE logic high or logic low, or \overline{ST} logic high
		2	–	–	M Ω	Pin 1, \overline{ST} logic low
Start-up Time	T _{start}	–	6	10	ms	Measured from the time V _{dd} reaches its rated minimum value.
Resume Time	T _{resume}	–	6	10	ms	In Standby mode, measured from the time \overline{ST} pin crosses
Duty Cycle	DC	45	–	55	%	Contact SiTime for tighter duty cycle
LVPECL, DC and AC Characteristics						
Current Consumption	I _{dd}	–	61	69	mA	Excluding Load Termination Current, V _{dd} = 3.3V or 2.5V
OE Disable Supply Current	I _{OE}	–	–	35	mA	OE = Low
Output Disable Leakage Current	I _{leak}	–	–	1	μ A	OE = Low
Standby Current	I _{std}	–	–	100	μ A	\overline{ST} = Low, for all V _{dds}
Maximum Output Current	I _{driver}	–	–	30	mA	Maximum average current drawn from OUT+ or OUT-
Output High Voltage	VOH	V _{dd} -1.1	–	V _{dd} -0.7	V	See Figure 1(a)
Output Low Voltage	VOL	V _{dd} -1.9	–	V _{dd} -1.5	V	See Figure 1(a)
Output Differential Voltage Swing	V _{Swing}	1.2	1.6	2.0	V	See Figure 1(b)
Rise/Fall Time	T _r , T _f	–	300	500	ps	20% to 80%, see Figure 1(a)
OE Enable/Disable Time	T _{oe}	–	–	115	ns	f = 212.5 MHz - For other frequencies, T _{oe} = 100ns + 3 period
RMS Period Jitter	T _{jitt}	–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 100 MHz, V _{DD} = 3.3V or 2.5V
		–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 156.25 MHz, V _{DD} = 3.3V or 2.5V
		–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 212.5 MHz, V _{DD} = 3.3V or 2.5V
RMS Phase Jitter (random)	T _{phj}	–	0.6	0.85	ps	f = 156.25 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz, all V _{dds}

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
LVDS, DC and AC Characteristics						
Current Consumption	I _{dd}	–	47	55	mA	Excluding Load Termination Current, V _{dd} = 3.3V or 2.5V
OE Disable Supply Current	I _{OE}	–	–	35	mA	OE = Low
Differential Output Voltage	VOD	250	350	450	mV	See Figure 2
Output Disable Leakage Current	I _{leak}	–	–	1	μA	OE = Low
Standby Current	I _{std}	–	–	100	μA	\overline{ST} = Low, for all V _{dds}
VOD Magnitude Change	ΔVOD	–	–	50	mV	See Figure 2
Offset Voltage	VOS	1.125	1.2	1.375	V	See Figure 2
VOS Magnitude Change	ΔVOS	–	–	50	mV	See Figure 2
Rise/Fall Time	T _r , T _f	–	495	600	ps	20% to 80%, see Figure 2
OE Enable/Disable Time	T _{oe}	–	–	115	ns	f = 212.5 MHz - For other frequencies, T _{oe} = 100ns + 3 period
RMS Period Jitter	T _{jitt}	–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 100 MHz, VDD = 3.3V or 2.5V
		–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 156.25 MHz, VDD = 3.3V or 2.5V
		–	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 212.5 MHz, VDD = 3.3V or 2.5V
RMS Phase Jitter (random)	T _{phj}	–	0.6	0.85	ps	f = 156.25 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz, all V _{dds}

Pin Description

Pin	Map	Functionality	
1	VC/OE/ \overline{ST}	V Control	Voltage control
		Output Enable	H or Open: specified frequency output L: output is high impedance
		Standby	H or Open: specified frequency output L: Device goes to sleep mode. Supply current reduces to I _{std} .
2	NC	NA	No Connect; Leave it floating or connect to GND for better heat dissipation
3	GND	Power	VDD Power Supply Ground
4	OUT+	Output	Oscillator output
5	OUT-	Output	Complementary oscillator output
6	VDD	Power	Power supply voltage



Absolute Maximum

Attempted operation outside the absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the part. Actual performance of the IC is only guaranteed within the operational specifications, not at absolute maximum ratings.

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
Storage Temperature	-65	150	°C
VDD	-0.5	4	V
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	–	2000	V
Soldering Temperature (follow standard Pb free soldering guidelines)	–	260	°C

Thermal Consideration

Package	θ _{JA} , 4 Layer Board (°C/W)	θ _{JC} , Bottom (°C/W)
7050, 6-pin	142	27
5032, 6-pin	97	20
3225, 6-pin	109	20

Environmental Compliance

Parameter	Condition/Test Method
Mechanical Shock	MIL-STD-883F, Method 2002
Mechanical Vibration	MIL-STD-883F, Method 2007
Temperature Cycle	JESD22, Method A104
Solderability	MIL-STD-883F, Method 2003
Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL1 @ 260°C

Waveform Diagrams



Figure 1(a). LVPECL Voltage Levels per Differential Pin (OUT+/OUT-)



Figure 1(b). LVPECL Voltage Levels Across Differential Pair



Figure 2. LVDS Voltage Levels per Differential Pin (OUT+/OUT-)

Termination Diagrams

LVPECL:



Figure 3. LVPECL Typical Termination

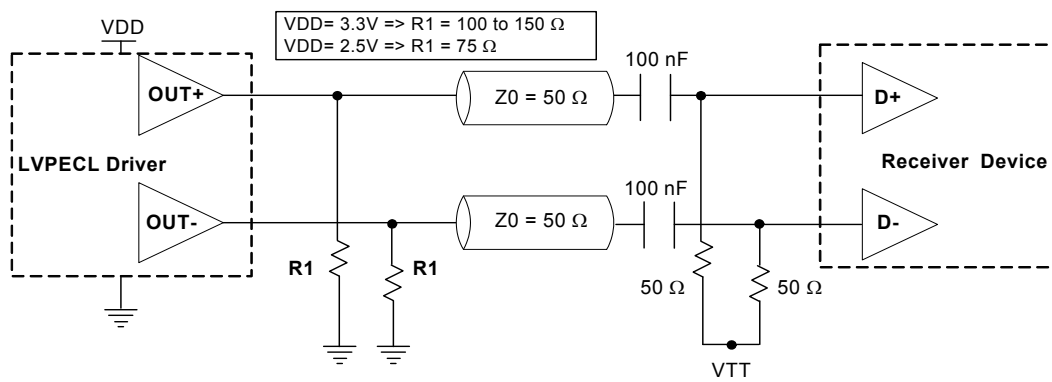


Figure 4. LVPECL AC Coupled Termination



Figure 5. LVPECL with Thevenin Typical Termination

LVDS:



Figure 6. LVDS Single Termination (Load Terminated)

Dimensions and Patterns

Package Size – Dimensions (Unit: mm) ^[1]	Recommended Land Pattern (Unit: mm) ^[2]
<p>3.2 x 2.5x 0.75 mm</p>	
<p>5.0 x 3.2 x 0.75 mm</p>	
<p>7.0 x 5.0x 0.90 mm</p>	

Notes:

1. Top Marking: Y denotes manufacturing origin and XXXX denotes manufacturing lot number. The value of "Y" will depend on the assembly location of the device.
2. A capacitor of value 0.1 μ F between Vdd and GND is recommended.

Ordering Information

SiT5021AC-1CE-33VQ123.123456T



Note:

3. Contact SiTime for tighter stability options.

Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method

Device Size	12 mm T&R (3ku)	12 mm T&R (1ku)	12 mm T&R (250u)	16 mm T&R (3ku)	16 mm T&R (1ku)	16 mm T&R (250u)
7.0 x 5.0 mm	-	-	-	T	Y	X
5.0 x 3.2 mm	T	Y	X	-	-	-
3.2 x 2.5 mm	T	Y	X	-	-	-

Frequencies Not Supported

Range 1: From 209.000001 MHz to 210.999999 MHz

Revision History

Version	Release Date	Change Summary
1.2	8/20/13	Original
1.3	12/16/13	Added input specifications, LVPECL/LVDS waveforms, packaging T&R options
1.4	12/11/14	Modified Thermal Consideration values and Pin Configuration table (pin 1) and drawing
1.5	11/12/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revised stability over temperature and first year aging values in the electrical characteristics tableRevised frequency stability and supply voltage options

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Supplemental Information

The Supplemental Information section is not part of the datasheet and is for informational purposes only.

Silicon MEMS Outperforms Quartz

Best Reliability

Silicon is inherently more reliable than quartz. Unlike quartz suppliers, SiTime has in-house MEMS and analog CMOS expertise, which allows SiTime to develop the most reliable products. Figure 1 shows a comparison with quartz technology.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- SiTime’s MEMS resonators are vacuum sealed using an advanced EpiSeal™ process, which eliminates foreign particles and improves long term aging and reliability
- World-class MEMS and CMOS design expertise



Figure 1. Reliability Comparison^[1]

Best Aging

Unlike quartz, MEMS oscillators have excellent long term aging performance which is why every new SiTime product specifies 10-year aging. A comparison is shown in Figure 2.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- SiTime’s MEMS resonators are vacuum sealed using an advanced EpiSeal process, which eliminates foreign particles and improves long term aging and reliability
- Inherently better immunity of electrostatically driven MEMS resonator



Figure 2. Aging Comparison^[2]

Best Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)

SiTime’s oscillators in plastic packages are up to 54 times more immune to external electromagnetic fields than quartz oscillators as shown in Figure 3.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- Internal differential architecture for best common mode noise rejection
- Electrostatically driven MEMS resonator is more immune to EMS



Figure 3. Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)^[3]

Best Power Supply Noise Rejection

SiTime’s MEMS oscillators are more resilient against noise on the power supply. A comparison is shown in Figure 4.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- On-chip regulators and internal differential architecture for common mode noise rejection
- Best analog CMOS design expertise



Figure 4. Power Supply Noise Rejection^[4]

Best Vibration Robustness

High-vibration environments are all around us. All electronics, from handheld devices to enterprise servers and storage systems are subject to vibration. Figure 5 shows a comparison of vibration robustness.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- The moving mass of SiTime’s MEMS resonators is up to 3000 times smaller than quartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design



Figure 5. Vibration Robustness^[5]

Best Shock Robustness

SiTime’s oscillators can withstand at least 50,000 g shock. They all maintain their electrical performance in operation during shock events. A comparison with quartz devices is shown in Figure 6.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- The moving mass of SiTime’s MEMS resonators is up to 3000 times smaller than quartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design



Figure 6. Shock Robustness^[6]

Notes:

1. Data Source: Reliability documents of named companies.
2. Data source: SiTime and quartz oscillator devices datasheets.
3. Test conditions for Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS):
 - According to IEC EN61000-4.3 (Electromagnetic compatibility standard)
 - Field strength: 3V/m
 - Radiated signal modulation: AM 1 kHz at 80% depth
 - Carrier frequency scan: 80 MHz – 1 GHz in 1% steps
 - Antenna polarization: Vertical
 - DUT position: Center aligned to antenna

Devices used in this test:
 SiTime, SiT9120AC-1D2-33E156.250000 - MEMS based - 156.25 MHz
 Epson, EG-2102CA 156.2500M-PHPAL3 - SAW based - 156.25 MHz
 TXC, BB-156.250MBE-T - 3rd Overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz
 Kyocera, KC7050T156.250P30E00 - SAW based - 156.25 MHz
 Connor Winfield (CW), P123-156.25M - 3rd overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz
 SiLabs, Si590AB-BDG - 3rd overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz
4. 50 mV pk-pk Sinusoidal voltage.

Devices used in this test:
 SiTime, SiT8208AI-33-33E-25.000000, MEMS based - 25 MHz
 NDK, NZ2523SB-25.6M - quartz based - 25.6 MHz
 Kyocera, KC2016B25MOC1GE00 - quartz based - 25 MHz
 Epson, SG-310SCF-25M0-MB3 - quartz based - 25 MHz
5. **Devices used in this test:** same as EMS test stated in Note 3.
6. Test conditions for shock test:
 - MIL-STD-883F Method 2002
 - Condition A: half sine wave shock pulse, 500-g, 1ms
 - Continuous frequency measurement in 100 μs gate time for 10 seconds

Devices used in this test: same as EMS test stated in Note 3
7. Additional data, including setup and detailed results, is available upon request to qualified customers. Please contact productsupport@sitime.com.

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