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# Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China







# **Automotive AEC-Q100 Oscillator**



### **Features**

- AEC-Q100 with extended temperature range (-55°C to 125°C)
- Frequencies between 1 MHz and 110 MHz accurate to 6 decimal places
- Supply voltage of 1.8V or 2.25V to 3.63V
- Excellent total frequency stability as low as ±25 ppm
- Industry best G-sensitivity of 0.1 PPB/G
- Low power consumption of 3.8 mA typical at 1.8V
- LVCMOS/LVTTL compatible output
- Industry-standard packages: 2.0 x 1.6, 2.5 x 2.0, 3.2 x 2.5, 5.0 x 3.2, 7.0 x 5.0 mm x mm
- RoHS and REACH compliant, Pb-free, Halogen-free and Antimony-free

# **Applications**

- Automotive, extreme temperature and other high-rel electronics
- Infotainment systems, collision detection devices, and in-vehicle networking
- Power train control







# **Electrical Specifications**

# Table 1. Electrical Characteristics<sup>[1, 2]</sup>

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition	
			F	requency R	ange		
Output Frequency Range	f	1	_	110	MHz	Refer to Table 13 and Table 14 for a list supported frequencies	
			Frequer	ncy Stability	and Aging	İ	
Frequency Stability	F_stab	-25	-	+25	ppm	Inclusive of Initial tolerance at 25°C, 1st year aging at 25°C, and	
		-30	-	+30	ppm	variations over operating temperature, rated power supply voltage and load (15 pF ± 10%).	
		-50	-	+50	ppm	Total out (10 pr ± 10 /0).	
			Operati	ng Tempera	ture Range		
Operating Temperature Range	T_use	-40	-	+105	°C	Extended Industrial, AEC-Q100 Grade 2	
(ambient)		-40	-	+125	°C	Automotive, AEC-Q100 Grade 1	
		-55	-	+125	°C	Extended Temperature, AEC-Q100	
		Sı	upply Voltag	e and Curr	ent Consun	nption	
Supply Voltage	Vdd	1.62	1.8	1.98	V	All voltages between 2.25V and 3.63V including 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V	
		2.25	-	3.63	V	and 3.3V are supported.	
Current Consumption	ldd	-	4.0	4.8	mA	No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.25V to 3.63V	
		_	3.8	4.5	mA	No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V	
			LVCMOS	Output Ch	aracteristic	s	
Duty Cycle	DC	45	-	55	%	All Vdds	
Rise/Fall Time	Tr, Tf	-	1.5	3	ns	Vdd = 2.25V - 3.63V, 20% - 80%	
		_	1.3	2.5	ns	Vdd = 1.8V, 20% - 80%	
Output High Voltage	VOH	90%	_	-	Vdd	IOH = -4 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOH = -3 mA (Vdd = 2.8V and Vdd = 2.5V)	
						IOH = -2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V)	
Output Low Voltage	VOL	-	_	10%	Vdd	IOL = 4 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOL = 3 mA (Vdd = 2.8V and Vdd = 2.5V) IOL = 2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V)	
	1		Inp	ut Characte	eristics	1	
Input High Voltage	VIH	70%	-	_	Vdd	Pin 1, OE	
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-	-	30%	Vdd	Pin 1, OE	
Input Pull-up Impedence	Z_in	-	100	_	kΩ	Pin 1, OE logic high or logic low	
			Startu	and Resu	me Timing		
Startup Time	T_start	_	_	10	ms	Measured from the time Vdd reaches 90% of final value	
Enable/Disable Time	T_oe	-	-	130	ns	f = 110 MHz. For other frequencies, T_oe = 100 ns + 3 * cycles	
			•	Jitter		•	
RMS Period Jitter	T_jitt	_	1.6	2.5	ps	f = 75 MHz, 2.25V to 3.63V	
		-	1.9	3.0	ps	f = 75 MHz, 1.8V	
RMS Phase Jitter (random)	T_phj	-	0.5	_	ps	f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 900 kHz to 7.5 MHz	
		-	1.3	-	ps	f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz	

#### Notes:

Rev. 1.01

SiTime Corporation 990 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94085

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<sup>1.</sup> All electrical specifications in the above table are specified with 15 pF output load and for all Vdd(s) unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2.</sup> The typical value of any parameter in the Electrical Characteristics table is specified for the nominal value of the highest voltage option for that parameter and at 25 °C temperature.

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The Smart Timing Choice™

### **Table 2. Pin Description**

Pin	Symbol		Functionality
1	OE/NC	Output Enable	H <sup>[3]</sup> : specified frequency output L: output is high impedance. Only output driver is disabled.
'	No Connect		Any voltage between 0 and Vdd or Open <sup>[3]</sup> : Specified frequency output. Pin 1 has no function.
2	GND	Power	Electrical ground <sup>[4]</sup>
3	OUT	Output	Oscillator output
4	VDD	Power	Power supply voltage <sup>[4]</sup>

# 

Figure 1. Pin Assignments

#### Notes:

- 3. In OE mode, a pull-up resistor of  $10k\Omega$  or less is recommended if pin 1 is not externally driven. If pin 1 needs to be left floating, use the NC option.
- 4. A capacitor of value 0.1  $\mu F$  or higher between Vdd and GND is required.

### **Table 3. Absolute Maximum Limits**

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	-	2000	V
Soldering Temperature (follow standard Pb free soldering guidelines)	-	260	°C
Junction Temperature <sup>[5]</sup>	-	150	°C

#### Note:

# Table 4. Thermal Consideration<sup>[6]</sup>

Package	θJA, 4 Layer Board (°C/W)	θJA, 2 Layer Board (°C/W)	θJC, Bottom (°C/W)
7050	142	273	30
5032	97	199	24
3225	109	212	27
2520	117	222	26
2016	152	252	36

#### Note:

# Table 5. Maximum Operating Junction Temperature<sup>[7]</sup>

Max Operating Temperature (ambient)	Maximum Operating Junction Temperature
105°C	115°C
125°C	135°C

#### Note:

### **Table 6. 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

<sup>5.</sup> Exceeding this temperature for extended period of time may damage the device.

<sup>6.</sup> Refer to JESD51 for  $\theta$ JA and  $\theta$ JC definitions, and reference layout used to determine the  $\theta$ JA and  $\theta$ JC values in the above table.

<sup>7.</sup> Datasheet specifications are not guaranteed if junction temperature exceeds the maximum operating junction temperature.



# Test Circuit and Waveform<sup>[8]</sup>

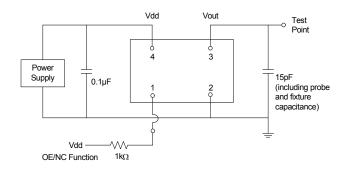


Figure 2. Test Circuit

#### Note:

8. Duty Cycle is computed as Duty Cycle = TH/Period.

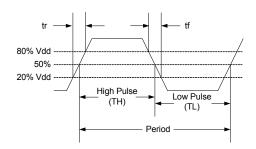
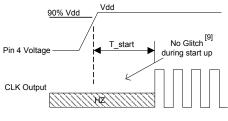
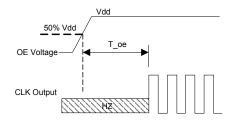


Figure 3. Waveform

# **Timing Diagrams**

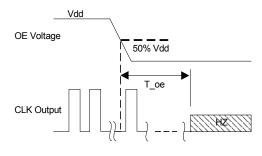


T\_start: Time to start from power-off



T\_oe: Time to re-enable the clock output

Figure 4. Startup Timing (OE Mode)



T\_oe: Time to put the output in High Z mode

Figure 6. OE Disable Timing (OE Mode Only)

#### Note

9 SiT8924 has "no runt" pulses and "no glitch" output during startup or resume.

Figure 5. OE Enable Timing (OE Mode Only)



# Performance Plots<sup>[10]</sup>

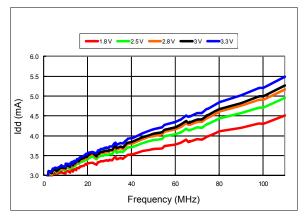
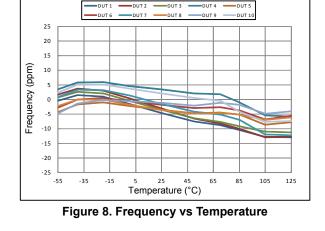


Figure 7. Idd vs Frequency



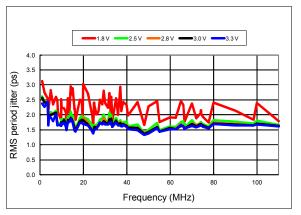


Figure 9. RMS Period Jitter vs Frequency

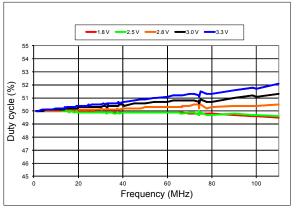


Figure 10. Duty Cycle vs Frequency

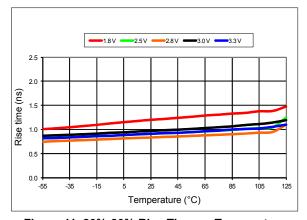


Figure 11. 20%-80% Rise Time vs Temperature

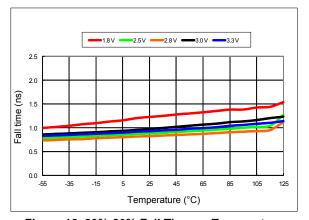


Figure 12. 20%-80% Fall Time vs Temperature



# Performance Plots<sup>[10]</sup>

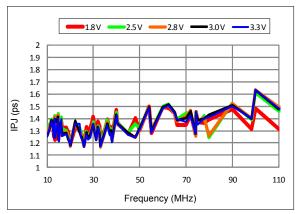


Figure 13. RMS Integrated Phase Jitter Random (12 kHz to 20 MHz) vs Frequency<sup>[11]</sup>

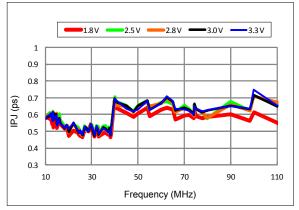


Figure 14. RMS Integrated Phase Jitter Random (900 kHz to 7.5 MHz) vs Frequency<sup>[11]</sup>

#### Notes:

- 10. All plots are measured with 15 pF load at room temperature, unless otherwise stated.
- 11. Phase noise plots are measured with Agilent E5052B signal source analyzer. Integration range is up to 5 MHz for carrier frequencies up to 40 MHz.

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# **Programmable Drive Strength**

The SiT8924 includes a programmable drive strength feature to provide a simple, flexible tool to optimize the clock rise/fall time for specific applications. Benefits from the programmable drive strength feature are:

- Improves system radiated electromagnetic interference (EMI) by slowing down the clock rise/fall time.
- Improves the downstream clock receiver's (RX) jitter by decreasing (speeding up) the clock rise/fall time.
- Ability to drive large capacitive loads while maintaining full swing with sharp edge rates.

For more detailed information about rise/fall time control and drive strength selection, see the SiTime Application Notes section: <a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes.">http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes.</a>

#### **EMI Reduction by Slowing Rise/Fall Time**

Figure 15 shows the harmonic power reduction as the rise/fall times are increased (slowed down). The rise/fall times are expressed as a ratio of the clock period. For the ratio of 0.05, the signal is very close to a square wave. For the ratio of 0.45, the rise/fall times are very close to near-triangular waveform. These results, for example, show that the 11th clock harmonic can be reduced by 35 dB if the rise/fall edge is increased from 5% of the period to 45% of the period.

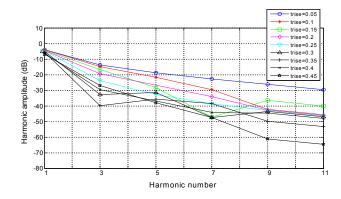


Figure 15. Harmonic EMI reduction as a Function of Slower Rise/Fall Time

### Jitter Reduction with Faster Rise/Fall Time

Power supply noise can be a source of jitter for the downstream chipset. One way to reduce this jitter is to speed up the rise/fall time of the input clock. Some chipsets may also require faster rise/fall time in order to reduce their sensitivity to this type of jitter. Refer to the Rise/Fall Time Tables (Table 7 to Table 11) to determine the proper drive strength.

# **High Output Load Capability**

The rise/fall time of the input clock varies as a function of the actual capacitive load the clock drives. At any given drive strength, the rise/fall time becomes slower as the output load increases. As an example, for a 3.3V SiT8924 device with default drive strength setting, the typical rise/fall time is 1ns for 15 pF output load. The typical rise/fall time slows down to 2.6 ns when the output load increases to 45 pF. One can choose to speed up the rise/fall time to 1.83 ns by then increasing the drive strength setting on the SiT8924.

The SiT8924 can support up to 60 pF in maximum capacitive loads with drive strength settings. Refer to the Rise/Tall Time Tables (Table 7 to 11) to determine the proper drive strength for the desired combination of output load vs. rise/fall time

### SiT8924 Drive Strength Selection

Tables 7 through 11 define the rise/fall time for a given capacitive load and supply voltage.

- 1. Select the table that matches the SiT8924 nominal supply voltage (1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V).
- 2. Select the capacitive load column that matches the application requirement (5 pF to 60 pF)
- 3. Under the capacitive load column, select the desired rise/fall times.
- 4. The left-most column represents the part number code for the corresponding drive strength.
- 5. Add the drive strength code to the part number for ordering purposes.

### **Calculating Maximum Frequency**

Based on the rise and fall time data given in Tables 7 through 11, the maximum frequency the oscillator can operate with guaranteed full swing of the output voltage over temperature can be calculated as follows:

$$Max Frequency = \frac{1}{5 \times Trf_{20/80}}$$

where Trf\_20/80 is the typical value for 20%-80% rise/fall time.

#### Example 1

Calculate f<sub>MAX</sub> for the following condition:

- Vdd = 1.8V (Table 7)
- · Capacitive Load: 30 pF
- Desired Tr/f time = 3 ns (rise/fall time part number code = E)

Part number for the above example:

SiT8924AIE12-18E-66.66660



Drive strength code is inserted here. Default setting is "-"

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# Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%) vs $C_{LOAD}$ Tables

Table 7. Vdd = 1.8V Rise/Fall Times for Specific  $C_{LOAD}$ 

Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns)						
Drive Strength \ C <sub>LOAD</sub>	5 pF	15 pF	30 pF	45 pF	60 pF	
L	6.16	11.61	22.00	31.27	39.91	
Α	3.19	6.35	11.00	16.01	21.52	
R	2.11	4.31	7.65	10.77	14.47	
В	1.65	3.23	5.79	8.18	11.08	
T	0.93	1.91	3.32	4.66	6.48	
E	0.78	1.66	2.94	4.09	5.74	
U	0.70	1.48	2.64	3.68	5.09	
F or "-": default	0.65	1.30	2.40	3.35	4.56	

Table 9. Vdd = 2.8V Rise/Fall Times for Specific  $C_{LOAD}$ 

Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns)						
Drive Strength \ C <sub>LOAD</sub>	5 pF	15 pF	30 pF	45 pF	60 pF	
L	3.77	7.54	12.28	19.57	25.27	
Α	1.94	3.90	7.03	10.24	13.34	
R	1.29	2.57	4.72	7.01	9.06	
В	0.97	2.00	3.54	5.43	6.93	
T	0.55	1.12	2.08	3.22	4.08	
E or "-": default	0.44	1.00	1.83	2.82	3.67	
U	0.34	0.88	1.64	2.52	3.30	
F	0.29	0.81	1.48	2.29	2.99	

Table 11. Vdd = 3.3V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C<sub>LOAD</sub>

	Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns)					
Drive Strength \ C <sub>LOAD</sub>	5 pF	15 pF	30 pF	45 pF	60 pF	
L	3.39	6.88	11.63	17.56	23.59	
Α	1.74	3.50	6.38	8.98	12.19	
R	1.16	2.33	4.29	6.04	8.34	
В	0.81	1.82	3.22	4.52	6.33	
T or "-": default	0.46	1.00	1.86	2.60	3.84	
E	0.33	0.87	1.64	2.30	3.35	
U	0.28	0.79	1.46	2.05	2.93	
F	0.25	0.72	1.31	1.83	2.61	

Table 8. Vdd = 2.5V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C<sub>LOAD</sub>

Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns)							
Drive Strength $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Orive Strength \ C <sub>LOAD</sub> 5 pF 15 pF 30 pF 45 pF 60 pF						
L	4.13	8.25	12.82	21.45	27.79		
Α	2.11	4.27	7.64	11.20	14.49		
R	1.45	2.81	5.16	7.65	9.88		
В	1.09	2.20	3.88	5.86	7.57		
T	0.62	1.28	2.27	3.51	4.45		
E or "-": default	0.54	1.00	2.01	3.10	4.01		
U	0.43	0.96	1.81	2.79	3.65		
F	0.34	0.88	1.64	2.54	3.32		

Table 10. Vdd = 3.0V Rise/Fall Times for Specific  $C_{LOAD}$ 

Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns)						
Drive Strength \ C <sub>LOAD</sub>	5 pF	15 pF	30 pF	45 pF	60 pF	
L	3.60	7.21	11.97	18.74	24.30	
Α	1.84	3.71	6.72	9.86	12.68	
R	1.22	2.46	4.54	6.76	8.62	
В	0.89	1.92	3.39	5.20	6.64	
T or "-": default	0.51	1.00	1.97	3.07	3.90	
E	0.38	0.92	1.72	2.71	3.51	
U	0.30	0.83	1.55	2.40	3.13	
F	0.27	0.76	1.39	2.16	2.85	

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# Pin 1 Configuration Options (OE or NC)

Pin 1 of the SiT8924 can be factory-programmed to support two modes: Output Enable (OE) or No Connect (NC).

### Output Enable (OE) Mode

In the OE mode, applying logic low to the OE pin only disables the output driver and puts it in Hi-Z mode. The core of the device continues to operate normally. Power consumption is reduced due to the inactivity of the output. When the OE pin is pulled High, the output is typically enabled in <1µs.

### No Connect (NC) Mode

In the NC mode, the device always operates in its normal mode and output the specified frequency regardless of the logic level on pin 1.

Table 12 below summarizes the key relevant parameters in the operation of the device in OE or NC mode.

Table 12. OE vs. NC

	OE	NC
Active current 20 MHz (max, 1.8V)	4.5 mA	4.5 mA
OE disable current (max. 1.8V)	3.8 mA	N/A
OE enable time at 110 MHz (max)	130 ns	N/A
Output driver in OE disable	High Z	N/A

### **Output on Startup and OE Enable**

The SiT8924 comes with gated output. Its clock output is accurate to the rated frequency stability within the first pulse from initial device startup or when the output driver is enabled. In addition, the SiT8924 supports "no runt" pulses and "no glitch" output during startup or when the device output driver

is enabled as shown in the waveform captures in Figure 16 and Figure 17.

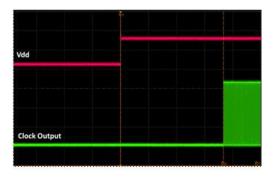


Figure 16. Startup Waveform vs. Vdd

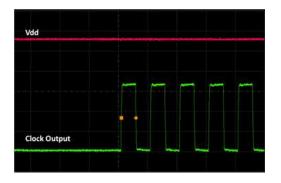
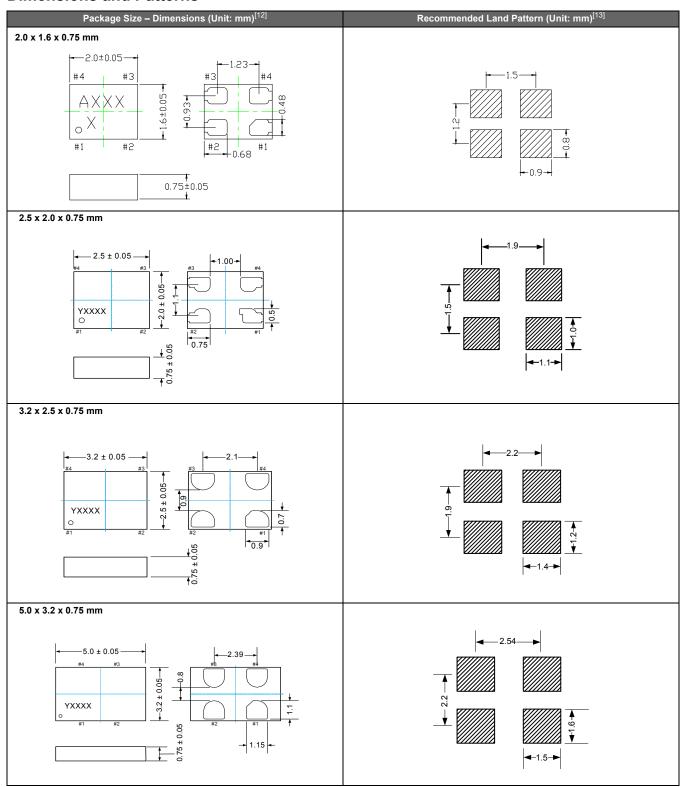


Figure 17. Startup Waveform vs. Vdd (Zoomed-in View of Figure 16)

# **Automotive AEC-Q100 Oscillator**



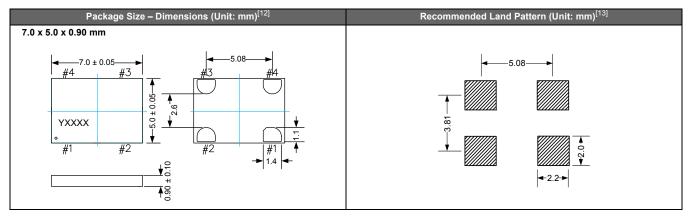
# **Dimensions and Patterns**



# **Automotive AEC-Q100 Oscillator**



# **Dimensions and Patterns**



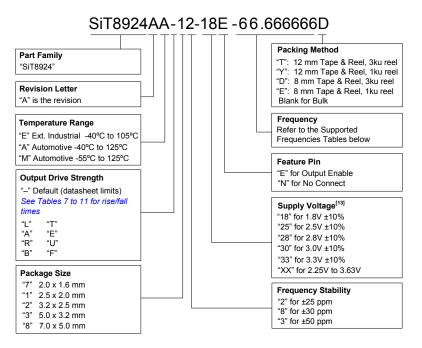
### Notes:

12. 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.



# **Ordering Information**

The Part No. Guide is for reference only. To customize and build an exact part number, use the SiTime Part Number Generator.



#### Note:

13. The voltage portion of the SiT8924 part number consists of two characters that denote the specific supply voltage of the device. The SiT8924 supports either 1.8V ±10% or any voltage between 2.25V and 3.62V. In the 1.8V mode, one can simply insert 18 in the part number. In the 2.5V to 3.3V mode, two digits such as 18, 25 or 33 can be used in the part number to reflect the desired voltage. Alternatively, "XX" can be used to indicate the entire operating voltage range from 2.25V to 3.63V.

Table 13. Supported Frequencies (-40°C to ±105°C or -40°C to ±125°C)<sup>[14, 15]</sup>

(					
Frequency Range					
Min.	Max.				
1.000000 MHz	61.222999 MHz				
61.674001 MHz	69.795999 MHz				
70.485001 MHz	79.062999 MHz				
79.162001 MHz	81.427999 MHz				
82.232001 MHz	91.833999 MHz				
92.155001 MHz	94.248999 MHz				
94.430001 MHz	94.874999 MHz				
94.994001 MHz	97.713999 MHz				
98.679001 MHz	110.000000 MHz				

Table 14. Supported Frequencies (-55°C to  $\pm 125$ °C) $^{[14, 15]}$ 

Frequency Range			
Min.	Max.		
1.000000 MHz	61.222999 MHz		
61.674001 MHz	69.239999 MHz		
70.827001 MHz	78.714999 MHz		
79.561001 MHz	80.159999 MHz		
80.174001 MHz	80.779999 MHz		
82.632001 MHz	91.833999 MHz		
95.474001 MHz	96.191999 MHz		
96.209001 MHz	96.935999 MHz		
99.158001 MHz	110.000000 MHz		

### Notes:

- 14. Any frequency within the min and max values in the above tables are supported with 6 decimal places of accuracy.
- 15. Please contact SiTime for frequencies that are not listed in the tables above.

Table 15. Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method

Device Size (mm x mm)	16 mm T&R (3ku)	16 mm T&R (1ku)	12 mm T&R (3ku)	12 mm T&R (1ku)	8 mm T&R (3ku)	8 mm T&R (1ku)
2.0 x 1.6	-	-	_	-	D	E
2.5 x 2.0	-	-	-	-	D	E
3.2 x 2.5	-	-	-	-	D	E
5.0 x 3.2	-	-	Т	Y	-	-
7.0 x 5.0	Т	Y	-	-	_	_

# **Automotive AEC-Q100 Oscillator**



#### **Table 16. Additional Information**

Document	Description	Download Link
Time Machine II	MEMS oscillator programmer	http://www.sitime.com/support/time-machine-oscillator-programmer
Field Programmable Oscillators	Devices that can be programmable in the field by Time Machine II	http://www.sitime.com/products/field-programmable-oscillators
Manufacturing Notes	Tape & Reel dimension, reflow profile and other manufacturing related info	http://www.sitime.com/component/docman/doc_download/243-manufacturing-notes-for-sitime-oscillators
Qualification Reports	RoHS report, reliability reports, composition reports	http://www.sitime.com/support/quality-and-reliability
Performance Reports	Additional performance data such as phase noise, current consumption and jitter for selected frequencies	http://www.sitime.com/support/performance-measurement-report
Termination Techniques	Termination design recommendations	http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes
Layout Techniques	Layout recommendations	http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes

# **Revision History**

## Table 17. Datasheet Version and Change Log

Version	Release Date	Change Summary
0.9	1/24/2013	Preliminary
0.95	11/28/13	Added supported frequency table Added ±20 ppm option Added No Connect (NC) option for pin 1 Updated thermal consideration table Added Maximum Operating Junction Temperature table Added diming diagram, test circuits and waveform diagrams Added performance plots Added programmable drive strength options Added pin 1 option section (OE vs NC) Updated order info section Added revision history Added LifeTime Warranty icon in the feature section
0.96	1/24/14	Added ±30 ppm     Additional corrections in spelling and grammar.
0.97	1/28/14	Added support for -55°C to 125°C
1.0	5/28/15	<ul> <li>Final production release</li> <li>Revised Timing Diagrams</li> <li>Fixed error link</li> <li>Revised 2016 package diagram</li> </ul>
1.01	6/18/15	Added 16 mm T&R information to Table 15     Revised 12 mm T&R information to Table 15

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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

# 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

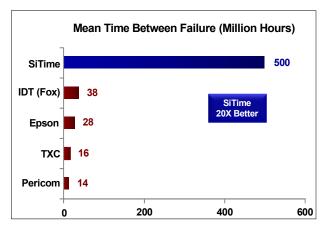


Figure 1. Reliability Comparison<sup>[1]</sup>

#### **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

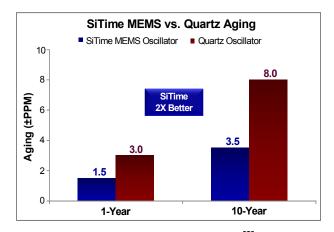


Figure 2. Aging Comparison<sup>[2]</sup>

### **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

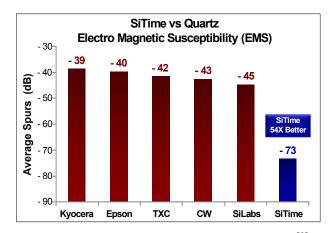


Figure 3. Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)[3]

### **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

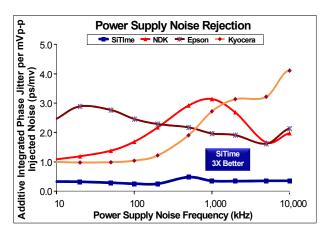


Figure 4. Power Supply Noise Rejection<sup>[4]</sup>

# Silicon MEMS Outperforms Quartz



### **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 guartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design

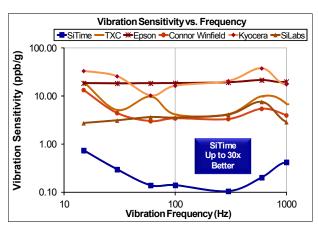


Figure 5. Vibration Robustness<sup>[5]</sup>

#### 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, KC2016B25M0C1GE00 - 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
  - $\bullet$  Continuous frequency measurement in 100  $\mu s$  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.

### **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 guartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design

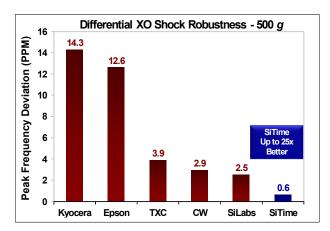


Figure 6. Shock Robustness<sup>[6]</sup>

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