

# SiT1602

## Low Power, Standard Frequency Oscillator



### Features

- 50 standard frequencies between 3.75 MHz and 77.76 MHz
- 100% pin-to-pin drop-in replacement to quartz-based XO
- Excellent total frequency stability as low as  $\pm 20$  PPM
- Low power consumption of 3.6 mA typical
- Standby mode for longer battery life
- Fast startup time of 5 ms
- LVCMOS/HCMOS 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
- Instant samples with [Time Machine II](#) and [field programmable oscillators](#)
- Pb-free, RoHS and REACH compliant

### Applications

- Ideal for DSC, DVC, DVR, IP CAM, Tablets, e-Books, SSD, GPON, EPON, etc
- Ideal for high-speed serial protocols such as: USB, SATA, SAS, Firewire, 100M / 1G / 10G Ethernet, etc.



### Electrical Characteristics<sup>[1]</sup>

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
<b>Frequency Range</b>						
Output Frequency Range	f	<i>(Refer to the frequency list page 10)</i>			MHz	50 standard frequencies between 3.75 MHz and 77.76 MHz
<b>Frequency Stability and Aging</b>						
Frequency Stability	F_stab	-20	-	+20	PPM	Inclusive of Initial tolerance at 25°C, 1st year aging at 25°C, and variations over operating temperature, rated power supply voltage and load.
		-25	-	+25	PPM	
		-50	-	+50	PPM	
<b>Operating Temperature Range</b>						
Operating Temperature Range	T_use	-20	-	+70	°C	Extended Commercial
		-40	-	+85	°C	Industrial
<b>Supply Voltage and Current Consumption</b>						
Supply Voltage	Vdd	1.62	1.8	1.98	V	Contact <a href="#">SiTime</a> for 1.5V support
		2.25	2.5	2.75	V	
		2.52	2.8	3.08	V	
		2.7	3.0	3.3	V	
		2.97	3.3	3.63	V	
		2.25	-	3.63	V	
Current Consumption	Idd	-	3.8	4.5	mA	No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.8V to 3.3V
		-	3.6	4.2	mA	No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.5V
		-	3.4	3.9	mA	No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V
OE Disable Current	I_OD	-	-	4	mA	Vdd = 2.5V to 3.3V, OE = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down
		-	-	3.8	mA	Vdd = 1.8 V. OE = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down
Standby Current	I_std	-	2.6	4.3	µA	ST = GND, Vdd = 2.8V to 3.3V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down
		-	1.4	2.5	µA	ST = GND, Vdd = 2.5V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down
		-	0.6	1.3	µA	ST = GND, Vdd = 1.8V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down
<b>LVCMOS Output Characteristics</b>						
Duty Cycle	DC	45	-	55	%	All Vdds
Rise/Fall Time	Tr, Tf	-	1	2	ns	Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V or 3.3V, 20% - 80%
		-	1.3	2.5	ns	Vdd = 1.8V, 20% - 80%
		-	-	2	ns	Vdd = 2.25V - 3.63V, 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)
<b>Input Characteristics</b>						
Input High Voltage	VIH	70%	-	-	Vdd	Pin 1, OE or ST
Input Low Voltage	VIL	-	-	30%	Vdd	Pin 1, OE or ST
Input Pull-up Impedance	Z_in	-	87	100	kΩ	Pin 1, OE logic high or logic low, or ST logic high
		2	-	-	MΩ	Pin 1, ST logic low

**Note:**

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

### Electrical Characteristics<sup>[1]</sup> (continued)

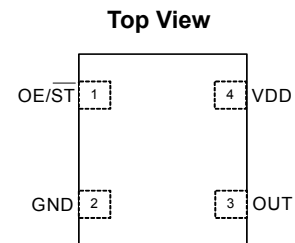
Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
<b>Startup and Resume Timing</b>						
Startup Time	T <sub>start</sub>	–	–	5	ms	Measured from the time V <sub>dd</sub> reaches its rated minimum value
Enable/Disable Time	T <sub>oe</sub>	–	–	130	ns	f = 110 MHz. For other frequencies, T <sub>oe</sub> = 100 ns + 3 * cycles
Resume Time	T <sub>resume</sub>	–	–	5	ms	Measured from the time ST pin crosses 50% threshold
Startup Time	T <sub>start</sub>	–	–	5	ms	Measured from the time V <sub>dd</sub> reaches its rated minimum value
<b>Jitter</b>						
RMS Period Jitter	T <sub>jitt</sub>	–	1.76	3	ps	f = 75 MHz, V <sub>dd</sub> = 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V or 3.3V
		–	1.78	3	ps	f = 75 MHz, V <sub>dd</sub> = 1.8V
RMS Phase Jitter (random)	T <sub>phj</sub>	–	0.5	0.9	ps	f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 900 kHz to 7.5 MHz
		–	1.3	2	ps	f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz

**Notes:**

- All electrical specifications in the above table are specified with 15 pF output load and for all V<sub>dd</sub>(s) unless otherwise stated.

### Pin Description

Pin	Symbol		Functionality
1	OE/ $\overline{\text{ST}}$	Output Enable	H or Open <sup>[2]</sup> : specified frequency output L: output is high impedance. Only output driver is disabled.
		Standby	H or Open <sup>[2]</sup> : specified frequency output L: output is low (weak pull down). Device goes to sleep mode. Supply current reduces to I <sub>std</sub> .
2	GND	Power	Electrical ground <sup>[3]</sup>
3	OUT	Output	Oscillator output
4	VDD	Power	Power supply voltage <sup>[3]</sup>



**Notes:**

- A pull-up resistor of <10 kΩ between OE/  $\overline{\text{ST}}$  pin and V<sub>dd</sub> is recommended in high noise environment.
- A capacitor value of 0.1 μF between V<sub>dd</sub> and GND is recommended.

### Absolute Maximum

Attempted operation outside the absolute maximum ratings of the part 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	–	150	°C

### Thermal Consideration

Package	θJA, 4 Layer Board (°C/W)	θJA, 2 Layer Board (°C/W)	θJC, Bottom (°C/W)
7050	191	263	30
5032	97	199	24
3225	109	212	27
2520	117	222	26
2016	124	227	26

### 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

### Test Circuit and Waveform<sup>[4]</sup>



**Figure 1. Test Circuit**

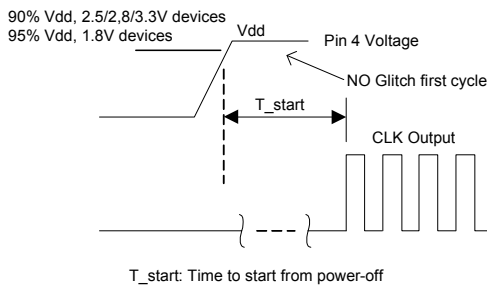


**Figure 2. Waveform**

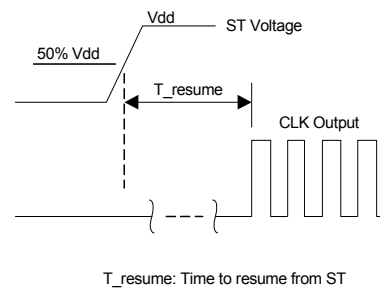
**Note:**

4. Duty Cycle is computed as  $Duty\ Cycle = TH/Period$ .

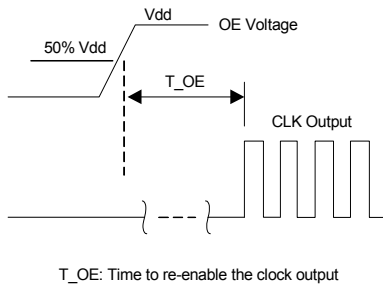
### Timing Diagram



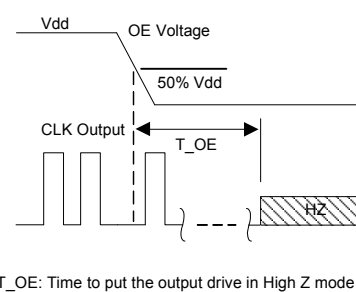
**Figure 3. Startup Timing (OE/ST Mode)**



**Figure 4. Standby Resume Timing (ST Mode Only)**



**Figure 5. OE Enable Timing (OE Mode Only)**



**Figure 5. OE Disable Timing (OE Mode Only)**

**Notes:**

- 5. SiT1602 supports no runt pulses and no glitches during startup or resume.
- 6. SiT1602 supports gated output which is accurate within rated frequency stability from the first cycle.

### Performance Plots

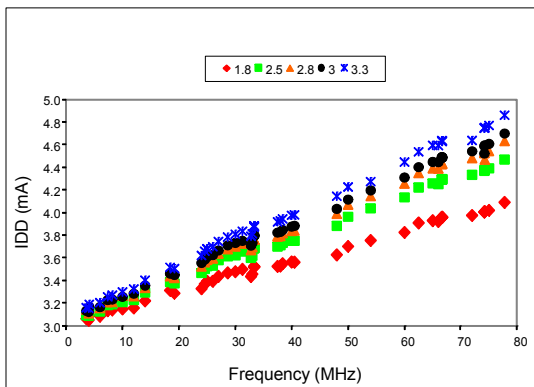


Figure 7. IDD vs Frequency

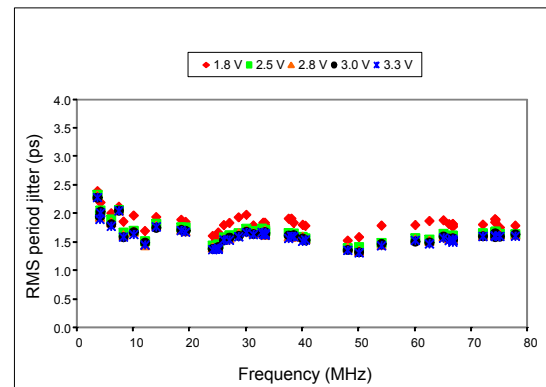


Figure 8. RMS Period Jitter vs Frequency

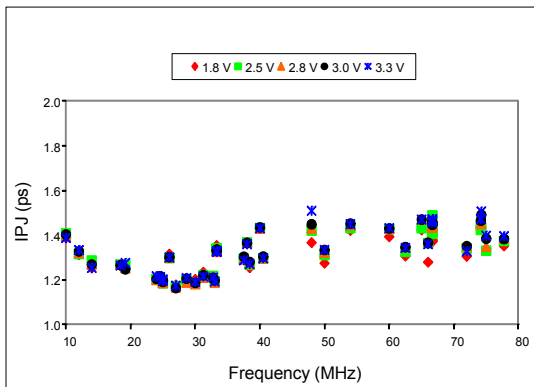


Figure 9. RMS Phase Jitter vs Frequency  
(12 kHz to 20 MHz Integration Bandwidth)

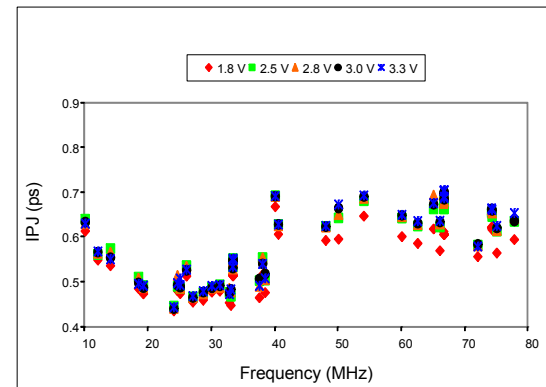


Figure 10. RMS Phase Jitter vs Frequency  
(900 kHz to 20 MHz Integration Bandwidth)

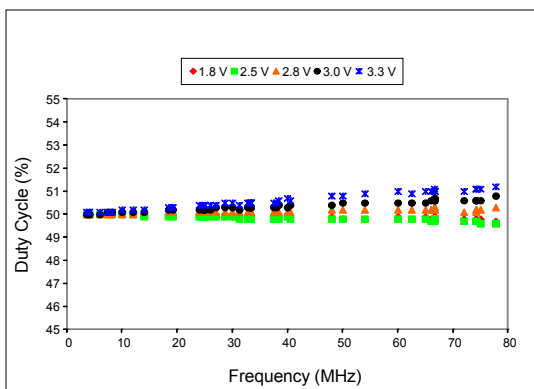


Figure 11. Duty Cycle vs Frequency

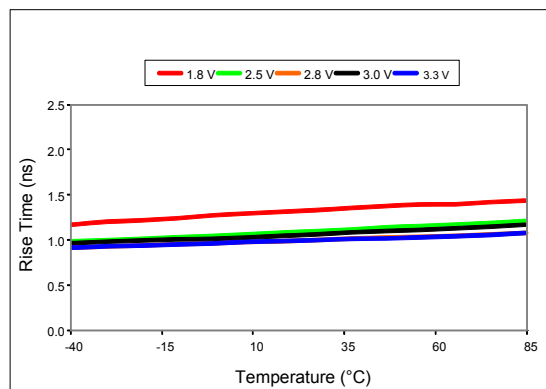


Figure 12. Rise Time vs Temperature, 20 MHz Output

**Note:**

7. All plots are measured with 15 pF load at room temperature, unless otherwise stated.

### Programmable Drive Strength

The SiT1602 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 Applications Note section; <http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes>.

### EMI Reduction by Slowing Rise/Fall Time

Figure 13 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 13. 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 increase rise/fall time (edge rate) of the input clock. Some chipsets would require faster rise/fall time in order to reduce their sensitivity to this type of jitter. The SiT1602 provides up to 3 additional high drive strength settings for very fast rise/fall time. Refer to the Rise/Fall Time Tables 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 SiT1602 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 2.6ns when the output load increases to 45 pF. One can

choose to speed up the rise/fall time to 1.68ns by then increasing the drive strength setting on the SiT1602.

The SiT1602 can support up to 60 pF or higher in maximum capacitive loads with up to 3 additional drive strength settings. Refer to the Rise/Fall Time Tables to determine the proper drive strength for the desired combination of output load vs. rise/fall time

### SiT1602 Drive Strength Selection

Tables 1 through 5 define the rise/fall time for a given capacitive load and supply voltage.

1. Select the table that matches the SiT1602 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 1 through 4, the maximum frequency the oscillator can operate with guaranteed full swing of the output voltage over temperature as follows:

$$\text{Max Frequency} = \frac{1}{6 \times (\text{Trise})}$$

### Example 1

Calculate  $f_{\text{MAX}}$  for the following condition:

- Vdd = 1.8V (Table 1)
- Capacitive Load: 30 pF
- Desired Tr/f time = 3 ns (rise/fall time part number code = E)

Part number for the above example:

SiT1602AIE12-18E-25.000000T



Drive strength code is inserted here. Default setting is “-”

**Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%) vs C<sub>LOAD</sub> Tables**

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
A	3.19	6.35	11.00	16.01	21.52
R	2.11	4.31	7.65	10.77	14.47
B	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 1. V<sub>DD</sub> = 1.8V 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	4.13	8.25	12.82	21.45	27.79
A	2.11	4.27	7.64	11.20	14.49
R	1.45	2.81	5.16	7.65	9.88
B	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 2. V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V 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	3.77	7.54	12.28	19.57	25.27
A	1.94	3.90	7.03	10.24	13.34
R	1.29	2.57	4.72	7.01	9.06
B	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 3. V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.8V 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	3.60	7.21	11.97	18.74	24.30
A	1.84	3.71	6.72	9.86	12.68
R	1.22	2.46	4.54	6.76	8.62
B	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

**Table 4. V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.0V 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
A	1.74	3.50	6.38	8.98	12.19
R	1.16	2.33	4.29	6.04	8.34
B	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 5. V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C<sub>LOAD</sub>**

### Instant Samples with Time Machine and Field Programmable Oscillators

SiTime supports a field programmable version of the SiT1602 low power oscillator for fast prototyping and real time customization of features. The [field programmable devices](#) (FP devices) are available for all five standard SiT1602 package sizes and can be configured to one's exact specification using the [Time Machine II](#), an USB powered MEMS oscillator programmer.

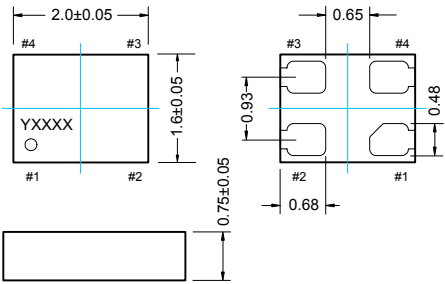
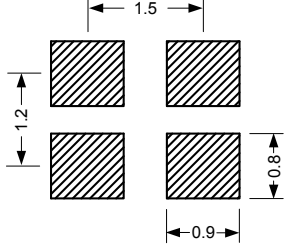
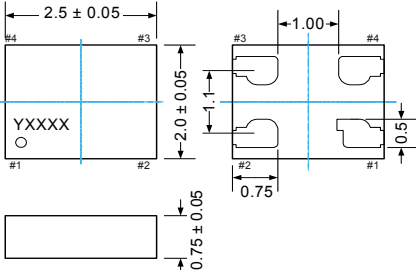
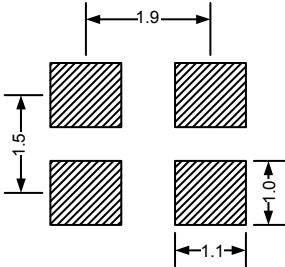
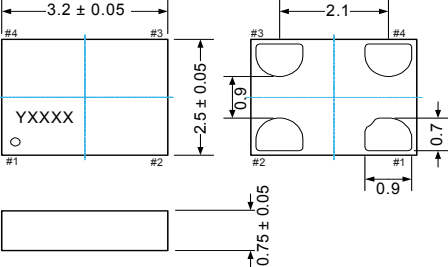
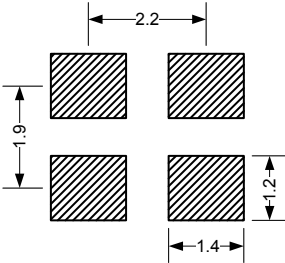
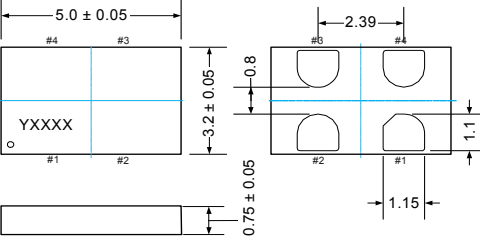
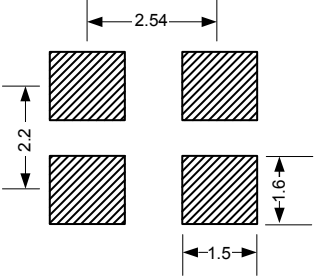
#### Customizable Features of the SiT1602 FP Devices Include

- Any frequency between 1 – 110 MHz
- Three frequency stability options,  $\pm 20$  PPM,  $\pm 25$  PPM,  $\pm 50$  PPM
- Two operating temperatures, -20 to 70°C or -40 to 85°C
- Five supply voltage options, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 2.25 to 3.65V continuous
- Output drive strength

For more information regarding SiTime's field programmable solutions, visit <http://www.sitime.com/time-machine> and <http://www.sitime.com/fp-devices>.

SiT1602 is typically factory-programmed per customer ordering codes for volume delivery.

### Dimensions and Patterns

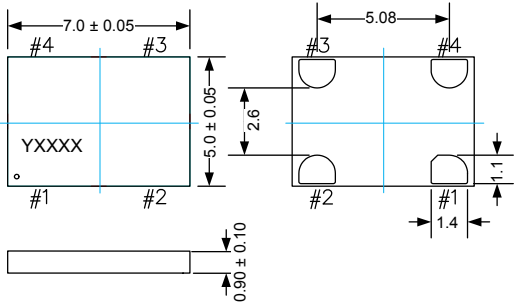
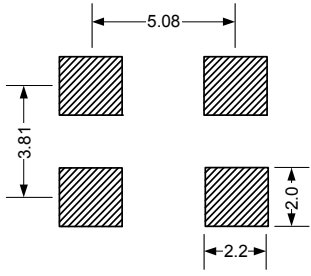
Package Size – Dimensions (Unit: mm) <sup>[8]</sup>	Recommended Land Pattern (Unit: mm) <sup>[9]</sup>
<p><b>2.0 x 1.6 x 0.75 mm</b></p> 	
<p><b>2.5 x 2.0 x 0.75 mm</b></p> 	
<p><b>3.2 x 2.5 x 0.75 mm</b></p> 	
<p><b>5.0 x 3.2 x 0.75 mm</b></p> 	

**Notes:**

- 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.
- A capacitor of value 0.1  $\mu$ F between Vdd and GND is recommended.



### Dimensions and Patterns

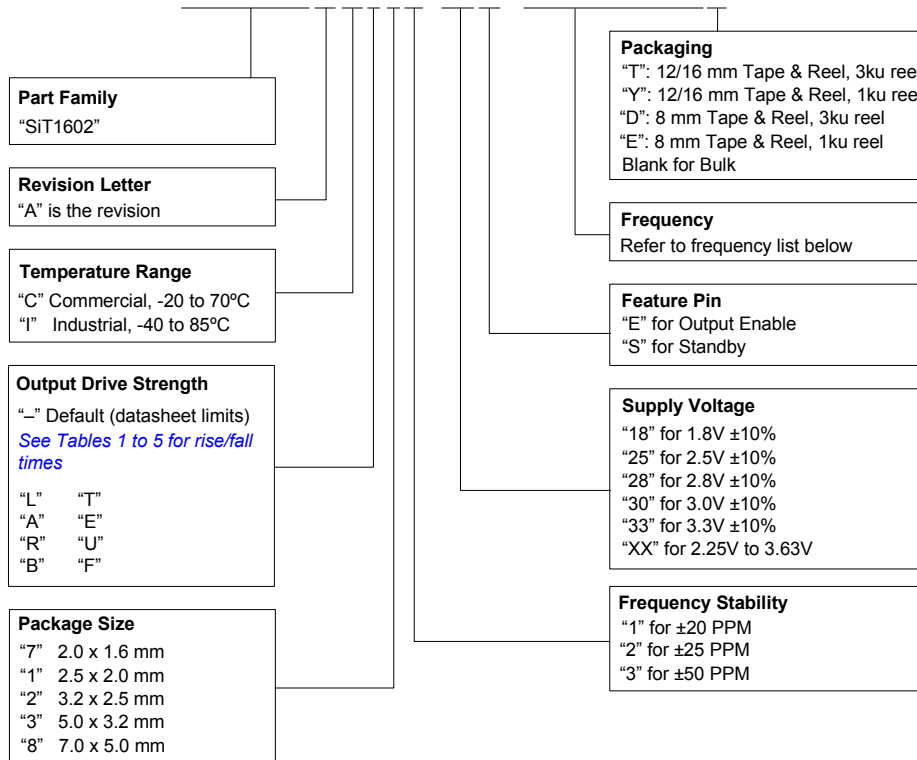
Package Size – Dimensions (Unit: mm) <sup>[10]</sup>	Recommended Land Pattern (Unit: mm) <sup>[11]</sup>
<p>7.0 x 5.0 x 0.90 mm</p> 	

**Notes:**

- 10. 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.
- 11. A capacitor of value 0.1  $\mu$ F between Vdd and GND is recommended.

### Ordering Information

#### SiT1602AC-12-18E -25.000625T



### Supported Frequencies<sup>[12]</sup>

3.57 MHz	4 MHz	4.096 MHz	6 MHz	7.3728 MHz	8.192 MHz	10 MHz	12 MHz	14 MHz
18.432 MHz	19.2 MHz	24 MHz	24.576 MHz	25 MHz	25.000625 MHz	26 MHz	27 MHz	28.6363 MHz
30 MHz	31.25 MHz	32.768 MHz	33 MHz	33.3 MHz	33.33 MHz	33.333 MHz	33.3333 MHz	33.33333 MHz
37.5 MHz	38 MHz	38.4 MHz	40 MHz	40.5 MHz	48 MHz	50 MHz	54 MHz	60 MHz
62.5 MHz	65 MHz	66 MHz	66.6 MHz	66.66 MHz	66.666 MHz	66.6666 MHz	66.66666 MHz	72 MHz
74.175824 MHz	74.176 MHz	74.25 MHz	75 MHz	77.76 MHz				

**Note:**  
12. Contact [SiTime](#) for frequencies that are not listed in the above table.

### Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method<sup>[13]</sup>

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

**Note:**  
13. For "-", contact [SiTime](#) for availability.

### Additional Information

Document	Description	Download Link
<b>Time Machine II</b>	MEMS oscillator programmer	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/time-machine-oscillator-programmer">http://www.sitime.com/support/time-machine-oscillator-programmer</a>
<b>Field Programmable Oscillators</b>	Devices that can be programmable in the field by Time Machine II	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/products/field-programmable-oscillators">http://www.sitime.com/products/field-programmable-oscillators</a>
<b>Manufacturing Notes</b>	Tape & Reel dimension, reflow profile and other manufacturing related info	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/component/docman/doc_download/85-manufacturing-notes-for-sitime-oscillators">http://www.sitime.com/component/docman/doc_download/85-manufacturing-notes-for-sitime-oscillators</a>
<b>Qualification Reports</b>	RoHS report, reliability reports, composition reports	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/quality-and-reliability">http://www.sitime.com/support/quality-and-reliability</a>
<b>Performance Reports</b>	Additional performance data such as phase noise, current consumption and jitter for selected frequencies	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/performance-measurement-report">http://www.sitime.com/support/performance-measurement-report</a>
<b>Termination Techniques</b>	Termination design recommendations	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes">http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes</a>
<b>Layout Techniques</b>	Layout recommendations	<a href="http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes">http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes</a>

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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 Epi-Seal™ 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 Epi-Seal™ 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)<sup>[3]</sup>

## 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>

## 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<sup>[5]</sup>

## 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<sup>[6]</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
4. 50 mV pk-pk Sinusoidal voltage.
 

**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
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](mailto:productsupport@sitime.com).

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