

Features

- 30 standard frequencies between 1.544 MHz and 49.152 MHz
- 100% pin-to-pin drop-in replacement to quartz-based VCXO
- Frequency stability as tight as ± 25 ppm
- Widest pull range options from ± 25 ppm to ± 200 ppm
- Industrial or extended commercial temperature range
- Superior pull range linearity of $\leq 1\%$, 10 times better than quartz
- LVCMOS/LVTTL compatible output
- Four industry-standard packages: 2.5 mm x 2.0 mm (4-pin), 3.2 mm x 2.5 mm (4-pin), 5.0 mm x 3.2 mm (6-pin), 7.0 mm x 5.0 mm (6-pin)
- Instant samples with [Time Machine II](#) and [field programmable oscillators](#)
- RoHS and REACH compliant, Pb-free, Halogen-free and Antimony-free

Applications

- Telecom clock synchronization, instrumentation
- Low bandwidth analog PLL, jitter cleaner, clock recovery, audio
- Video, 3G/HD-SDI, FPGA, broadband and networking



Electrical Specifications

Table 1. Electrical Characteristics^[1, 2, 3]

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
|---|---------|---|------|--------|------|---|
| Frequency Range | | | | | | |
| Output Frequency Range | f | 1.544 | – | 49.152 | MHz | Refer to Table 11 for the exact list of supported frequencies |
| Frequency Stability and Aging | | | | | | |
| Frequency Stability | F_stab | -25 | – | +25 | ppm | Inclusive of Initial tolerance ^[4] at 25 °C, and variation over temperature, rated supply voltage and load. |
| | | -50 | – | +50 | ppm | |
| Aging | F_aging | -5 | – | +5 | ppm | 10 years, 25°C |
| Operating Temperature Range | T_use | -20 | – | +70 | °C | Extended Commercial |
| | | -40 | – | +85 | °C | Industrial |
| Supply Voltage and Current Consumption | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage | Vdd | 1.71 | 1.8 | 1.89 | V | Additional supply voltages between 2.5V and 3.3V can be supported. Contact SiTime for additional information. |
| | | 2.25 | 2.5 | 2.75 | V | |
| | | 2.52 | 2.8 | 3.08 | V | |
| | | 2.97 | 3.3 | 3.63 | V | |
| Current Consumption | Idd | – | 31 | 33 | mA | No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V or 3.3V |
| | | – | 29 | 31 | mA | No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V |
| Standby Current | I_std | – | – | 70 | µA | Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.3V, \overline{ST} = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| | | – | – | 10 | µA | Vdd = 1.8V, \overline{ST} = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| VCXO Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Pull Range ^[5, 6] | PR | $\pm 25, \pm 50, \pm 100, \pm 150, \pm 200$ | | | ppm | See the Absolute Pull Range and APR table on page 10 |
| Upper Control Voltage | VC_U | 1.7 | – | – | V | Vdd = 1.8V, Voltage at which maximum deviation is guaranteed. |
| | | 2.4 | – | – | V | Vdd = 2.5V, Voltage at which maximum deviation is guaranteed. |
| | | 2.7 | – | – | V | Vdd = 2.8V, Voltage at which maximum deviation is guaranteed. |
| | | 3.2 | – | – | V | Vdd = 3.3V, Voltage at which maximum deviation is guaranteed. |
| Lower Control Voltage | VC_L | – | – | 0.1 | V | Voltage at which minimum deviation is guaranteed. |
| Control Voltage Input Impedance | Z_in | 100 | – | – | kΩ | |
| Control Voltage Input Capacitance | C_in | – | 5 | – | pF | |
| Linearity | Lin | – | 0.1 | 1 | % | |
| Frequency Change Polarity | – | Positive slope | | | – | |
| Control Voltage Bandwidth (-3dB) | V_BW | – | 8 | – | kHz | Contact SiTime for 16 kHz and other high bandwidth options |
| LVCMOS Output Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Duty Cycle | DC | 45 | – | 55 | % | All Vdds. Refer to Note 11 for definition of Duty Cycle |
| Rise/Fall Time | Tr, Tf | – | 1.5 | 2 | ns | Vdd = 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V or 3.3V, 10% - 90% Vdd level |
| Output High Voltage | VOH | 90% | – | – | Vdd | IOH = -7 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOH = -4 mA (Vdd = 2.8V or 2.5V) IOH = -2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V) |
| Output Low Voltage | VOL | – | – | 10% | Vdd | IOL = 7 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOL = 4 mA (Vdd = 2.8V or 2.5V) IOL = 2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V) |

Electrical Specifications (continued)
Table 1. Electrical Characteristics^[1, 2, 3]

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Input Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Input Pull-up Impedance | Z _{in} | – | 100 | 250 | kΩ | For the OE/ST pin for 6-pin devices |
| Input Capacitance | C _{in} | – | 5 | – | PF | For the OE/ST pin for 6-pin devices |
| Startup and Resume Timing | | | | | | |
| Startup Time | T _{start} | – | – | 10 | ms | See Figure 7 for startup resume timing diagram |
| OE Enable/Disable Time | T _{oe} | – | – | 180 | ns | f = 40 MHz, all Vdds. For other freq, T _{oe} = 100 ns + 3 clock periods |
| Resume Time | T _{resume} | – | 7 | 10 | ms | See Figure 8 for resume timing diagram |
| Jitter | | | | | | |
| RMS Period Jitter | T _{jitt} | – | 1.5 | 2 | ps | f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V or 3.3V |
| | | – | 2 | 3 | ps | f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V |
| RMS Phase Jitter (random) | T _{phj} | – | 0.5 | 1 | ps | f = 20 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz, All Vdds |

Notes:

1. All electrical specifications in the above table are specified with 15 pF output load and for all Vdd(s) unless otherwise stated.
2. 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.
3. All max and min specifications are guaranteed across rated voltage variations and operating temperature ranges, unless specified otherwise
4. Initial tolerance is measured at Vin = Vdd/2
5. Absolute Pull Range (APR) is defined as the guaranteed pull range over temperature and voltage.
6. APR = pull range (PR) - frequency stability (F_{stab}) - Aging (F_{aging})

Table 2. Pin Description. 4-Pin Configuration

(For 2.5 x 2.0 mm and 3.2 x 2.5 mm packages)

| Pin | Symbol | Functionality | |
|-----|--------|---------------|--|
| 1 | VIN | Input | 0-Vdd: produces voltage dependent frequency change |
| 2 | GND | Power | Electrical ground |
| 3 | CLK | Power | Power supply voltage |
| 4 | VDD | Input Power | Oscillator output power ^[7] |

Note:

7. A capacitor value of 0.1 μ F between VDD and GND is recommended.

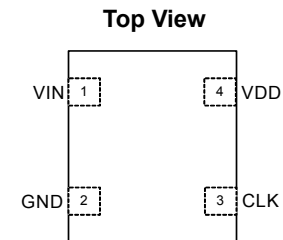


Figure 1.

Table 3. Pin Description. 6-Pin Configuration

(For 5.0 x 3.2 mm and 7.0 x 5.0 mm packages)

| Pin | Symbol | Functionality | |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | VIN | Input | 0-Vdd: produces voltage dependent frequency change |
| 2 | NC/OE/ \overline{ST} | No Connect | H or L or Open: No effect on output frequency or other device functions |
| | | Output Enable | H or Open ^[8] : specified frequency output L: output is high |
| | | Standby | H or Open ^[8] : specified frequency output L: output is low (weak pull down) ^[9] . Oscillation stops |
| 3 | GND | Power | Electrical ground |
| 4 | CLK | Output | Oscillator output |
| 5 | NC | No Connect | H or L or Open: No effect on output frequency or other device functions |
| 6 | VDD | Power | Power supply voltage ^[10] |

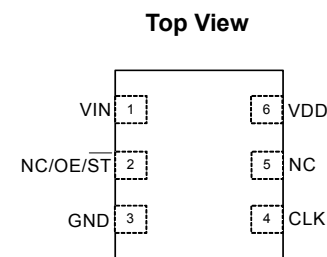


Figure 2.

Notes:

8. In OE or ST mode, a pull-up resistor of 10 k Ω or less is recommended if pin 2 in the 6-pin package is not externally driven. If pin 2 needs to be left floating, use the NC option

9. Typical value of the weak pull-down impedance is 5 m Ω

10. A capacitor value of 0.1 μ F between VDD and GND is recommended.

Table 4. 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 | $^{\circ}$ C |
| VDD | -0.5 | 4 | V |
| Electrostatic Discharge | – | 2000 | V |
| Soldering Temperature (follow standard Pb free soldering guidelines) | – | 260 | $^{\circ}$ C |

Table 5. Thermal Consideration

| Parameter | θ JA, 4 Layer Board ($^{\circ}$ C/W) | θ JA, 2 Layer Board ($^{\circ}$ C/W) | θ JC, Bottom ($^{\circ}$ C/W) |
|-----------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 7050 | 191 | 263 | 30 |
| 5032 | 97 | 199 | 24 |
| 3225 | 109 | 212 | 27 |
| 2520 | 117 | 222 | 26 |

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 $^{\circ}$ C |

Phase Noise Plot

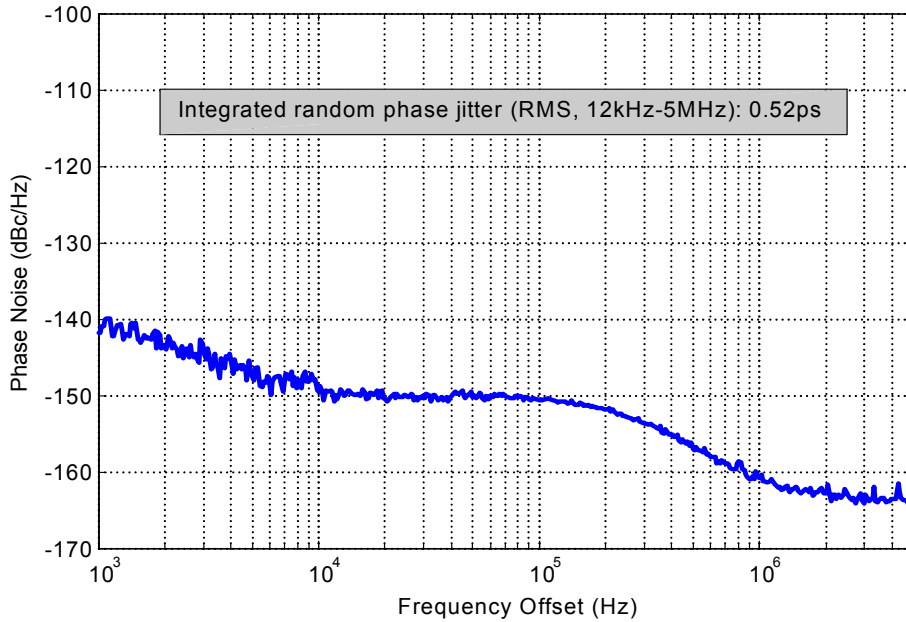


Figure 3. Phase Noise, 10 MHz, 3.3V, LVC MOS Output

Test Circuit and Waveform

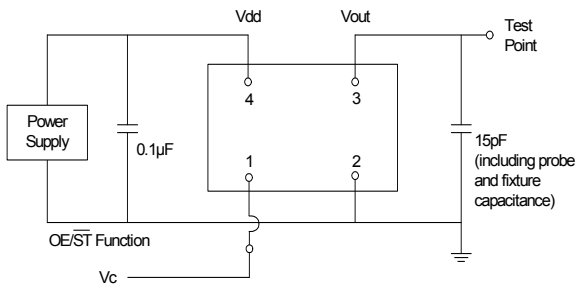


Figure 4. Test Circuit (4-Pin Device)



Figure 5. Test Circuit (6-Pin Device)



Figure 6. Waveform

Note:

- 11. Duty Cycle is computed as Duty Cycle = TH/Period.
- 12. SiT3807 supports the configurable duty cycle feature. For custom duty cycle at any given frequency, contact [SiTime](http://www.sitime.com).

Timing Diagram



Figure 7. Startup Timing (OE/ST Mode)



Figure 8. Standby Resume Timing (ST Mode Only)

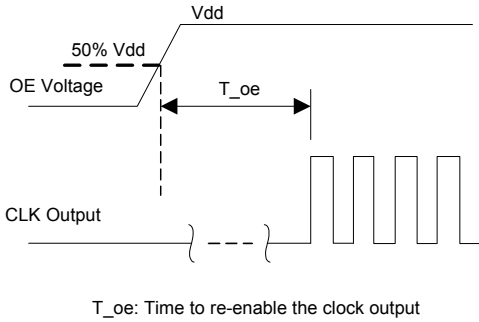


Figure 9. OE Enable Timing (OE Mode Only)

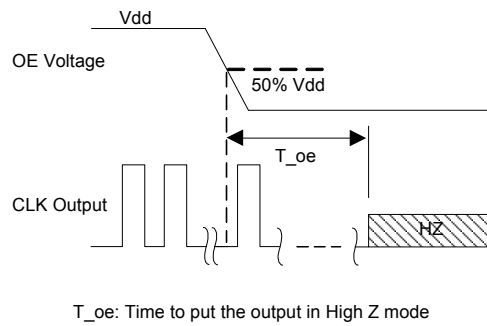


Figure 10. OE Disable Timing (OE Mode Only)

Notes:

- 13. SiT3807 supports “no runt” pulses and “no glitch” output during startup or resume.
- 14. SiT3807 supports gated output which is accurate within rated frequency stability from the first cycle.

Programmable Drive Strength

The SiT3807 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; <http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes>.

EMI Reduction by Slowing Rise/Fall Time

Figure 11 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 signal is 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.

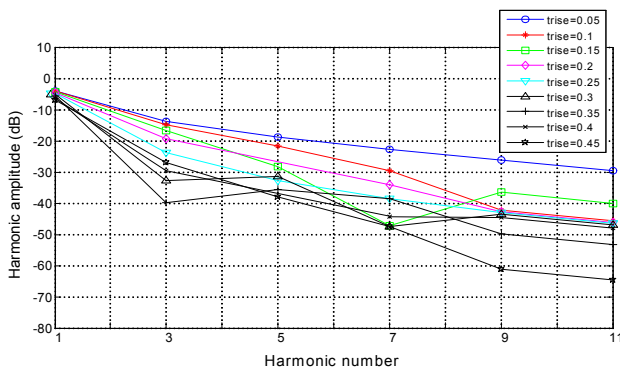


Figure 11. Harmonic EMI reduction as a Function of Slower Rise/Fall Time

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. 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 SiT3807 device with default drive strength setting, the typical rise/fall time is 1.15ns for 15 pF output load. The typical rise/fall time slows down to 2.72ns when the output load increases to 45 pF. One can choose to speed up the rise/fall time to 1.41ns by then increasing the drive strength setting to P on the SiT3807.

The SiT3807 can support up to 60 pF maximum capacitive loads. Refer to the [Rise/Fall Time Tables](#) to determine the proper drive strength for the desired combination of output load vs. rise/fall time

SiT3807 Drive Strength Selection

Tables 7 through 10 define the rise/fall times for a given capacitive load and supply voltage.

1. Select the table that matches the SiT3807 nominal supply voltage (1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 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 10, the maximum frequency the oscillator can operate with guaranteed full swing of the output voltage over temperature can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Max Frequency} = \frac{1}{3.5 \times \text{Trf}_{10/90}}$$

Where $\text{Trf}_{10/90}$ is the typical rise/fall time at 10% to 90% Vdd.

Example 1

Calculate f_{MAX} for the following condition:

- Vdd = 3.3V (Table 10)
- Capacitive Load: 30 pF
- Typical Tr/f time = 1.66 ns (drive strength part number code = G)

Part number for the above example:

SiT3807AIGG2-33EH-49.152000



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

Rise/Fall Time (10% to 90%) vs C_{LOAD} Tables

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

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF |
| L | 12.45 | 17.68 | 19.48 | 46.21 | 57.82 |
| A | 6.50 | 10.27 | 16.21 | 23.92 | 30.73 |
| R | 4.38 | 7.05 | 11.61 | 16.17 | 20.83 |
| B | 3.27 | 5.30 | 8.89 | 12.18 | 15.75 |
| S | 2.62 | 4.25 | 7.20 | 9.81 | 12.65 |
| D | 2.19 | 3.52 | 6.00 | 8.31 | 10.59 |
| T | 1.76 | 3.01 | 5.14 | 7.10 | 9.15 |
| E | 1.59 | 2.59 | 4.49 | 6.25 | 7.98 |
| U | 1.49 | 2.28 | 3.96 | 5.55 | 7.15 |
| F | 1.22 | 2.10 | 3.57 | 5.00 | 6.46 |
| W | 1.07 | 1.88 | 3.23 | 4.50 | 5.87 |
| G | 1.01 | 1.64 | 2.95 | 4.12 | 5.40 |
| X | 0.96 | 1.50 | 2.74 | 3.80 | 4.98 |
| K | 0.92 | 1.41 | 2.56 | 3.52 | 4.64 |
| Y | 0.88 | 1.34 | 2.39 | 3.25 | 4.32 |
| Q | 0.86 | 1.29 | 2.24 | 3.04 | 4.06 |
| Z or "-": Default | 0.82 | 1.24 | 2.07 | 2.89 | 3.82 |
| M | 0.77 | 1.20 | 1.94 | 2.72 | 3.61 |
| N | 0.66 | 1.15 | 1.84 | 2.58 | 3.41 |
| P | 0.51 | 1.09 | 1.76 | 2.45 | 3.24 |

Table 8. V_{dd} = 2.5V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF |
| L | 8.68 | 13.59 | 18.36 | 32.70 | 42.06 |
| A | 4.42 | 7.18 | 11.93 | 16.60 | 21.38 |
| R | 2.93 | 4.78 | 8.15 | 11.19 | 14.59 |
| B | 2.21 | 3.57 | 6.19 | 8.55 | 11.04 |
| S | 1.67 | 2.87 | 4.94 | 6.85 | 8.80 |
| D | 1.50 | 2.33 | 4.11 | 5.68 | 7.33 |
| T | 1.06 | 2.04 | 3.50 | 4.84 | 6.26 |
| E | 0.98 | 1.69 | 3.03 | 4.20 | 5.51 |
| U | 0.93 | 1.48 | 2.69 | 3.73 | 4.92 |
| F | 0.90 | 1.37 | 2.44 | 3.34 | 4.42 |
| W | 0.87 | 1.29 | 2.21 | 3.04 | 4.02 |
| G or "-": Default | 0.67 | 1.20 | 2.00 | 2.79 | 3.69 |
| X | 0.44 | 1.10 | 1.86 | 2.56 | 3.43 |
| K | 0.38 | 0.99 | 1.76 | 2.37 | 3.18 |
| Y | 0.36 | 0.83 | 1.66 | 2.20 | 2.98 |
| Q | 0.34 | 0.71 | 1.58 | 2.07 | 2.80 |
| Z | 0.33 | 0.65 | 1.51 | 1.95 | 2.65 |
| M | 0.32 | 0.62 | 1.44 | 1.85 | 2.50 |
| N | 0.31 | 0.59 | 1.37 | 1.77 | 2.39 |
| P | 0.30 | 0.57 | 1.29 | 1.70 | 2.28 |

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

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF |
| L | 7.93 | 12.69 | 17.94 | 30.10 | 38.89 |
| A | 4.06 | 6.66 | 11.04 | 15.31 | 19.80 |
| R | 2.68 | 4.40 | 7.53 | 10.29 | 13.37 |
| B | 2.00 | 3.25 | 5.66 | 7.84 | 10.11 |
| S | 1.59 | 2.57 | 4.54 | 6.27 | 8.07 |
| D | 1.19 | 2.14 | 3.76 | 5.21 | 6.72 |
| T | 1.00 | 1.79 | 3.20 | 4.43 | 5.77 |
| E | 0.94 | 1.51 | 2.78 | 3.84 | 5.06 |
| U | 0.90 | 1.38 | 2.48 | 3.40 | 4.50 |
| F | 0.87 | 1.29 | 2.21 | 3.03 | 4.05 |
| W | 0.62 | 1.19 | 1.99 | 2.76 | 3.68 |
| G or "-": Default | 0.41 | 1.08 | 1.84 | 2.52 | 3.36 |
| X | 0.37 | 0.96 | 1.72 | 2.33 | 3.15 |
| K | 0.35 | 0.78 | 1.63 | 2.15 | 2.92 |
| Y | 0.33 | 0.67 | 1.54 | 2.00 | 2.75 |
| Q | 0.32 | 0.63 | 1.46 | 1.89 | 2.57 |
| Z | 0.31 | 0.60 | 1.39 | 1.80 | 2.43 |
| M | 0.30 | 0.57 | 1.31 | 1.72 | 2.30 |
| N | 0.30 | 0.56 | 1.22 | 1.63 | 2.22 |
| P | 0.29 | 0.54 | 1.13 | 1.55 | 2.13 |

Table 10. V_{dd} = 3.3V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF |
| L | 7.18 | 11.59 | 17.24 | 27.57 | 35.57 |
| A | 3.61 | 6.02 | 10.19 | 13.98 | 18.10 |
| R | 2.31 | 3.95 | 6.88 | 9.42 | 12.24 |
| B | 1.65 | 2.92 | 5.12 | 7.10 | 9.17 |
| S | 1.43 | 2.26 | 4.09 | 5.66 | 7.34 |
| D | 1.01 | 1.91 | 3.38 | 4.69 | 6.14 |
| T | 0.94 | 1.51 | 2.86 | 3.97 | 5.25 |
| E | 0.90 | 1.36 | 2.50 | 3.46 | 4.58 |
| U | 0.86 | 1.25 | 2.21 | 3.03 | 4.07 |
| F or "-": Default | 0.48 | 1.15 | 1.95 | 2.72 | 3.65 |
| W | 0.38 | 1.04 | 1.77 | 2.47 | 3.31 |
| G | 0.36 | 0.87 | 1.66 | 2.23 | 3.03 |
| X | 0.34 | 0.70 | 1.56 | 2.04 | 2.80 |
| K | 0.33 | 0.63 | 1.48 | 1.89 | 2.61 |
| Y | 0.32 | 0.60 | 1.40 | 1.79 | 2.43 |
| Q | 0.32 | 0.58 | 1.31 | 1.69 | 2.28 |
| Z | 0.30 | 0.56 | 1.22 | 1.62 | 2.17 |
| M | 0.30 | 0.55 | 1.12 | 1.54 | 2.07 |
| N | 0.30 | 0.54 | 1.02 | 1.47 | 1.97 |
| P | 0.29 | 0.52 | 0.95 | 1.41 | 1.90 |

Instant Samples with Time Machine and Field Programmable Oscillators

SiTime supports a field programmable version of the SiT3807 low power oscillator for fast prototyping and real time customization of features. The [field programmable devices](#) (FP devices) are available for all four standard SiT3807 package sizes and can be configured to one's exact specification using the [Time Machine II](#), an USB powered MEMS oscillator programmer.

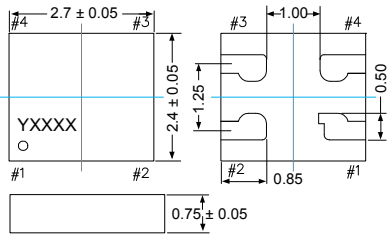
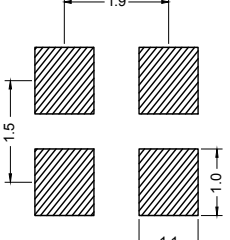
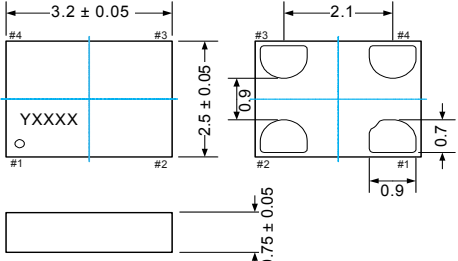
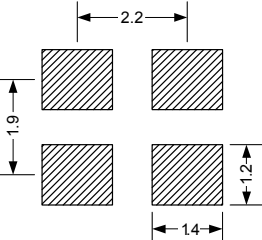
Customizable Features of the SiT3807 FP Devices Include

- 30 standard frequencies
- Two frequency stability options: ± 25 ppm, ± 50 ppm
- Two operating temperatures: -20 to 70°C or -40 to 85°C
- Four supply voltage options: 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, and 3.3V
- Five pull range options: ± 25 ppm, ± 50 ppm, ± 100 ppm, ± 150 ppm, ± 200 ppm

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

SiT3807 is typically factory-programmed per customer ordering codes for volume delivery.

Dimensions and Patterns

| Package Size – Dimensions (Unit: mm) ^[15] | Recommended Land Pattern (Unit: mm) |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>2.7 x 2.4 x 0.75 mm (100% compatible with 2.5 x 2.0 mm footprint)</p>  <p>Top view dimensions: 2.7 ± 0.05 mm (width), 2.4 ± 0.05 mm (height). Pin #1 to #4 locations are shown. A 0.75 ± 0.05 mm wide lead is shown.</p> <p>Land pattern dimensions: 1.9 mm (width), 1.5 mm (height), 1.1 mm (width), 1.0 mm (height).</p> | |
| <p>3.2 x 2.5 x 0.75 mm</p>  <p>Top view dimensions: 3.2 ± 0.05 mm (width), 2.5 ± 0.05 mm (height). Pin #1 to #4 locations are shown. A 0.75 ± 0.05 mm wide lead is shown.</p> <p>Land pattern dimensions: 2.2 mm (width), 1.9 mm (height), 1.4 mm (width), 1.2 mm (height).</p> | |
| <p>5.0 x 3.2 x 0.75 mm</p>  <p>Top view dimensions: 5.0 ± 0.10 mm (width), 3.2 ± 0.10 mm (height). Pin #1 to #6 locations are shown. A 0.75 ± 0.05 mm wide lead is shown.</p> <p>Land pattern dimensions: 2.54 mm (width), 2.20 mm (height), 0.90 mm (width), 1.20 mm (height).</p> | |
| <p>7.0 x 5.0 x 0.90 mm</p>  <p>Top view dimensions: 7.0 ± 0.10 mm (width), 5.0 ± 0.10 mm (height). Pin #1 to #6 locations are shown. A 0.90 ± 0.10 mm wide lead is shown.</p> <p>Land pattern dimensions: 5.08 mm (width), 3.80 mm (height), 1.60 mm (width), 1.60 mm (height).</p> | |

Note:
 15. 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

SiT3807AC-22-33EH-49.152000D

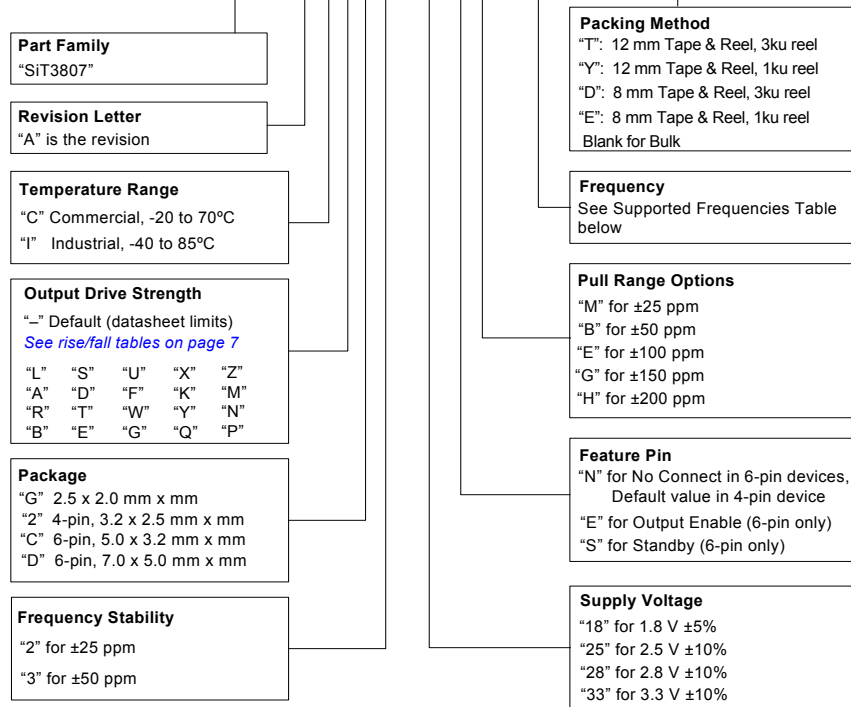


Table 11. Supported Frequencies

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.544000 MHz | 4.096000 MHz | 6.176000 MHz | 8.000000 MHz | 8.192000 MHz | 10.000000 MHz | 11.289600 MHz | 12.288000 MHz | 12.352000 MHz |
| 13.500000 MHz | 16.000000 MHz | 16.348000 MHz | 16.8 MHz | 19.440000 MHz | 20.000000 MHz | 24.576000 MHz | 24.700000 MHz | 25.000000 MHz |
| 25.576000 MHz | 27.000000 MHz | 30.000000 MHz | 31.720000 MHz | 32.000000 MHz | 32.768000 MHz | 35.328000 MHz | 38.880000 MHz | 39.322000 MHz |
| 40.000000 MHz | 44.736000 MHz | 49.152000 MHz | | | | | | |

Table 12. APR Definition

Absolute pull range (APR) = Nominal pull range (PR) - frequency stability (F_stab) - Aging (F_aging)

APR

| Nominal Pull Range | Frequency Stability | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | ± 25 | ± 50 |
| | APR (PPM) | |
| ± 25 | - | - |
| ± 50 | ± 20 | - |
| ± 100 | ± 70 | ± 45 |
| ± 150 | ± 120 | ± 95 |
| ± 200 | ± 170 | ± 145 |

Table 13. Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method^[16]

| Device Size | 12 mm T&R (3ku) | 12 mm T&R (1ku) | 8 mm T&R (3ku) | 8 mm T&R (1ku) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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:

16. "-" indicates "not available."

Table 14. Additional Information

| Document | Description | Download Link |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Manufacturing Notes | Tape & Reel dimension, reflow profile and other manufacturing related info | http://www.sitime.com/component/docman/doc_download/85-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 |
| VCXO Specifications | Definition of key VCXO specifications such as APR and Kv | http://www.sitime.com/support2/documents/AN10020_VCXO_SpecDefinitions_rev1.pdf |
| VCXO in PLL Design | Selection of VCXO parameters and trade-offs in PLL designs | http://www.sitime.com/support2/documents/AN10021_VCXO_PLL_Design_Guidelines_1v0.pdf |

Revision History

Table 15. Datasheet Version and Change Log

| Version | Release Date | Change Summary |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 0.6 | 1/24/2013 | Preliminary |
| 1.0 | 1/18/14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated features and application • Updated electrical specifications table • Updated figure 4, • Added new 6-pin device for figure 5 • Updated timing diagrams • Updated programmable drive strength section • Updated ordering information drawing • Updated APR table • Updated ordering codes for tape and reel table • Reformatted additional information table columns |
| 1.01 | 1/8/15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrected CLK and VDD functionality description in Table 2 • Revised VIN functionality description in Table 3 |

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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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