1-220 MHz High Performance Differential Oscillator



Service depends on time

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 ±10 ppm
- Industrial and extended commercial temperature ranges
- Industry-standard packages: 3.2x2.5, 5.0x3.2 and 7.0x5.0 mmxmm
- For frequencies higher than 220 MHz, refer to ANYT9122 datasheet

Applications

- 10GB Ethernet, SONET, SATA, SAS, Fibre Channel, PCI-Express
- Telecom, networking, instrumentation, storage, servers









Electrical Characteristics

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
	L	VPECL an	d LVDS, C	ommon El	ectrical C	Characteristics
Supply Voltage	Vdd	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
		1.71	1.8	1.89	V	Only for LVDS output
Output Frequency Range	f	1	-	220	MHz	
Frequency Stability	F_stab	-10	-	+10	ppm	
		-20	_	+20	ppm	Inclusive of initial tolerance, operating temperature, rated power
		-25	-	+25	ppm	supply voltage, and load variations
		-50	-	+50	ppm	1
First Year Aging	F_aging1	-2	-	+2	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
Input Voltage High	VIH	70%	-	-	Vdd	Pin 1, OE or ST
Input Voltage Low	VIL	-	-	30%	Vdd	Pin 1, OE or ST
Input Pull-up Impedance	Z in	-	100	250	kΩ	Pin 1, OE logic high or logic low, or ST logic high
production of the production o	_	2	_	_	ΜΩ	Pin 1, ST logic low
Start-up Time	T start		6	10	ms	Measured from the time Vdd reaches its rated minimum value.
Start-up Time	1_3(a)(_	_	1113	
Resume Time	T_resume	-	6	10	ms	In Standby mode, measured from the time ST pin crosses 50% threshold.
Duty Cycle	DC	45	_	55	%	Contact Anyclk for tighter duty cycle
		LV	/PECL, DO	and AC C	haracteri	istics
Current Consumption	ldd	-	61	69	mA	Excluding Load Termination Current, Vdd = 3.3V or 2.5V
OE Disable Supply Current	I_OE	1	-	35	mA	OE = Low
Output Disable Leakage Current	I_leak	1	-	1	μА	OE = Low
Standby Current	I_std	_	_	100	μΑ	ST = Low, for all Vdds
Maximum Output Current	I_driver	-	-	30	mA	Maximum average current drawn from OUT+ or OUT-
Output High Voltage	VOH	Vdd-1.1	-	Vdd-0.7	V	See Figure 1(a)
Output Low Voltage	VOL	Vdd-1.9	_	Vdd-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	Tr, Tf	1	300	700	ps	20% to 80%, see Figure 1(a)
OE Enable/Disable Time	T_oe	1	_	115	ns	f = 212.5 MHz - For other frequencies, T_oe = 100ns + 3 period
RMS Period Jitter	T_jitt	1	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 Vdds
		I	LVDS, DC	and AC Ch	aracteris	tics
Current Consumption	ldd	-	47	55	mA	Excluding Load Termination Current, Vdd = 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

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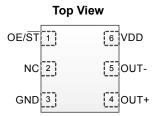


Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Parameter and Conditions	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition			
LVDS, DC and AC Characteristics (continued)									
Output Disable Leakage Current	I_leak	_	-	1	μА	OE = Low			
Standby Current	I_std	_	-	100	μΑ	ST = Low, for all Vdds			
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	Tr, Tf	-	495	700	ps	20% to 80%, see Figure 2			
OE Enable/Disable Time	T_oe	ı	_	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			
		Ī	1.2	1.7	ps	f = 212.5 MHz, VDD = 3.3V or 2.5V			
RMS Phase Jitter (random)	T_phj	1	0.6	0.85	ps	f = 156.25 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz, all Vdds			

Pin Description

Pin	Мар		Functionality
	OE	Input	H or Open: specified frequency output L: output is high impedance
1	ST	Input	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	θJA, 4 Layer Board (°C/W)	θJC, 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

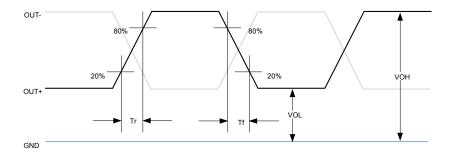


Figure 1(a). LVPECL Voltage Levels per Differential Pin (OUT+/OUT-)

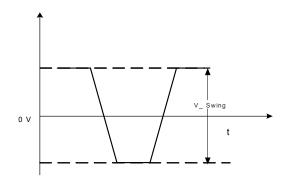


Figure 1(b). LVPECL Voltage Levels Across Differential Pair

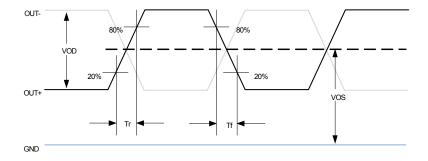


Figure 2. LVDS Voltage Levels per Differential Pin (OUT+/OUT-)



Termination Diagrams

LVPECL:

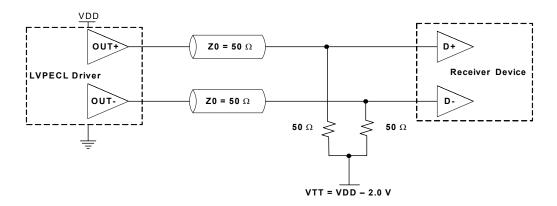


Figure 3. LVPECL Typical Termination

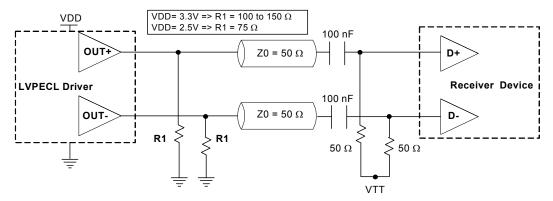


Figure 4. LVPECL AC Coupled Termination

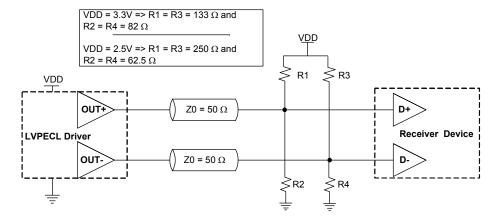


Figure 5. LVPECL with Thevenin Typical Termination

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LVDS:

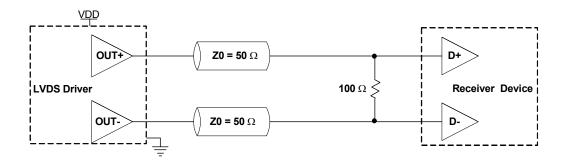


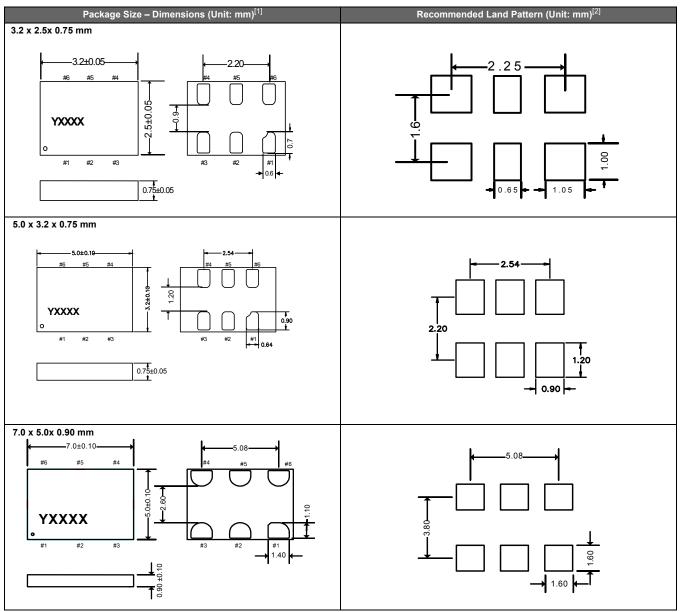
Figure 6. LVDS Single Termination (Load Terminated)

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Dimensions and Patterns

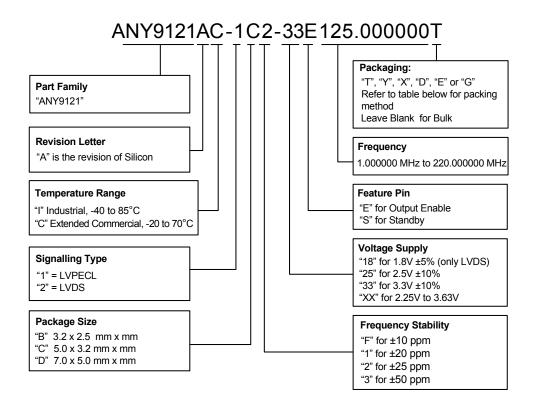


Notes:

- 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 μF between Vdd and GND is recommended.



Ordering Information



Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method

Device Size	8 mm T&R (3ku)	8 mm T&R (1ku)	8 mm T&R (250u)	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	_	_	-	-	-	_	Т	Y	Х
5.0 x 3.2 mm	_	_	-	Т	Y	Х	_	_	-
3.2 x 2.5 mm	D	E	G	Т	Y	Х	-	-	-

Frequencies Not Supported

Range 1: From 209.000001 MHz to 210.999999 MHz

1-220 MHz High Performance Differential Oscillator



Revision History

Version	Release Date	Change Summary
1.01	2/20/13	Original
1.02	12/3/13	Added input specifications, LVPECL/LVDS waveforms, packaging T&R options
1.03	2/6/14	Added 8mm T&R option and ±10 ppm
1.04	4/8/14	Included 1.8V option for LVDS output only
1.05	7/30/14	Included Thermal Consideration table
1.06	10/20/14	Modified Thermal Consideration values. Preliminary removed from the title



Supplemental Information

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



Silicon MEMS Outperforms Quartz

Service depends on time

Best Reliability

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

Why is Anyclk Best in Class:

- Anyclk'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

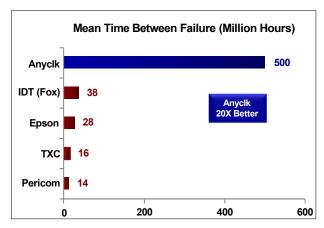


Figure 1. Reliability Comparison^[1]

Best Aging

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

Why is Anyclk Best in Class:

- Anyclk'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

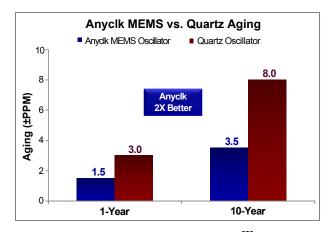


Figure 2. Aging Comparison^[2]

Best Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)

Anyclk'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 Anyclk Best in Class:

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

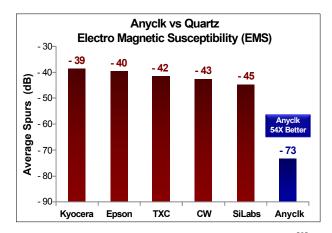


Figure 3. Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)[3]

Best Power Supply Noise Rejection

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

Why is Anyclk Best in Class:

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

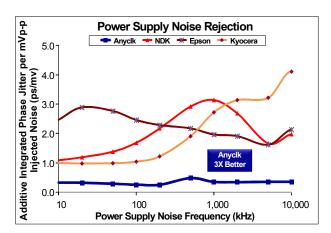


Figure 4. Power Supply Noise Rejection^[4]

Silicon MEMS Outperforms Quartz



Service depends on time

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 Anyclk Best in Class:

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

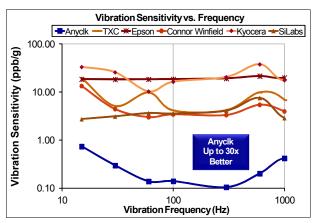


Figure 5. Vibration Robustness^[5]

Notes:

- 1. Data Source: Reliability documents of named companies.
- 2. Data source: Anyclk 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:

Anyclk, ANY9120AC-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:

Anyclk, ANY8208AI-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
 - 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 luo@anyclk.com.

Best Shock Robustness

Anyclk'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 Anyclk Best in Class:

- The moving mass of Anyclk's MEMS resonators is up to 3000 times smaller than guartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design

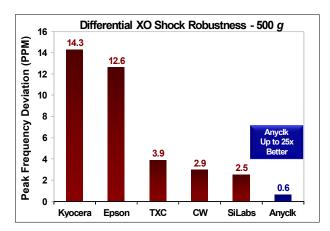


Figure 6. Shock Robustness^[6]

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3. Is there any applica	ation specific information that you would like	e to see in this c	locument? (Ch	eck all that appl	y)
EMI	Termination recommendations	Shock an	d vibration perf	ormance	Other
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EMI	Termination recommendations	Shock an	d vibration perf	ormance	Other
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