

NPC

5042 series

High-stability Crystal Oscillator IC with Frequency Adjustment Function

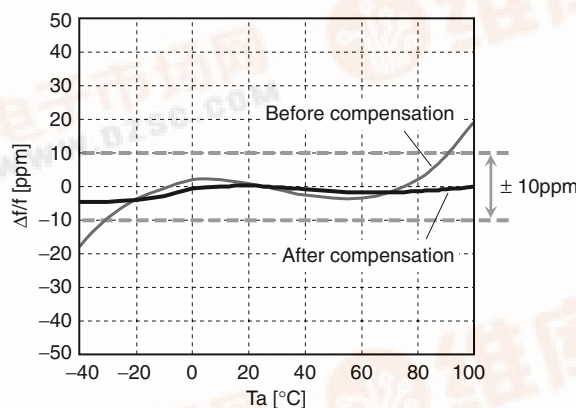
OVERVIEW

The 5042 series are high-stability clock oscillator ICs with built-in frequency adjustment functions. The frequency adjustment functions can be optimized, by the addition of a minimal adjustment process, to improve the frequency stability. The function is implemented using frequency adjustment data written to a built-in EEPROM over a 1-wire serial interface. The ICs are ideal for compact crystal oscillators for use in applications such as WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) and PLC (Power Line Communication) that require high frequency stability in the order of ± 30 to ± 10 ppm. They use a pad layout suitable for wire bonding mounting.

FEATURES

- Realizing frequency stability improvement with minimal additional process
- Temperature compensation range/ operating temperature range: -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Frequency adjustment functions built-in
 - Frequency-temperature characteristics compensation function
AT-cut crystal, 3rd order harmonic frequency-temperature characteristics compensation, with independent low-temperature and high-temperature range compensation settings
 - Center frequency adjustment function
 - Temperature rotation compensation function
 - Low-temperature characteristics compensation
 - High-temperature characteristics compensation
- Rewritable EEPROM built-in
- 6 pads: same as general clock oscillator ICs
- Operating supply voltage range
 - 5042AxA: 2.25V to 3.63V
 - 5042BxA: 1.60V to 2.25V
- Recommended oscillation frequency range: 20MHz to 55MHz (for fundamental oscillation)
- Frequency divider built-in:
 - Selectable by version: f_0 , $f_0/2$, $f_0/4$, $f_0/8$, $f_0/16$, $f_0/32$
 - Frequency divider output for 0.625MHz (min) low frequency output
- Standby function
High-impedance in standby mode, oscillator stops
- CMOS output
- 15pF output load
- Pad layout for wire bonding
- Chip form (CF5042xA)

FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS COMPENSATION BEFORE and AFTER ADJUSTMENT



APPLICATIONS

- 3.2mm \times 2.5mm, 2.5mm \times 2.0mm size miniature crystal oscillator modules
- WiMAX, WiBro, PLC and applications requiring high-stability clock oscillators

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package
CF5042xA-4	Chip form



SERIES CONFIGURATION

Pad layout	Recommended oscillation frequency range*1 [MHz]	Operating supply voltage range [V]	Output frequency and version name*2					
			f ₀	f ₀ /2	f ₀ /4	f ₀ /8	f ₀ /16	f ₀ /32
for wire bonding	20 to 55	2.25 to 3.63	5042A1A	5042A2A	5042A3A	5042A4A	5042A5A	5042A6A
		1.60 to 2.25	(5042B1A)	(5042B2A)	(5042B3A)	(5042B4A)	(5042B5A)	(5042B6A)

*1. The recommended oscillation frequency is a yardstick value derived from the crystal used for NPC characteristics authentication. However, the oscillation frequency range is not guaranteed. Specifically, the characteristics can vary greatly due to crystal characteristics and mounting conditions, so the oscillation characteristics of components must be carefully evaluated.

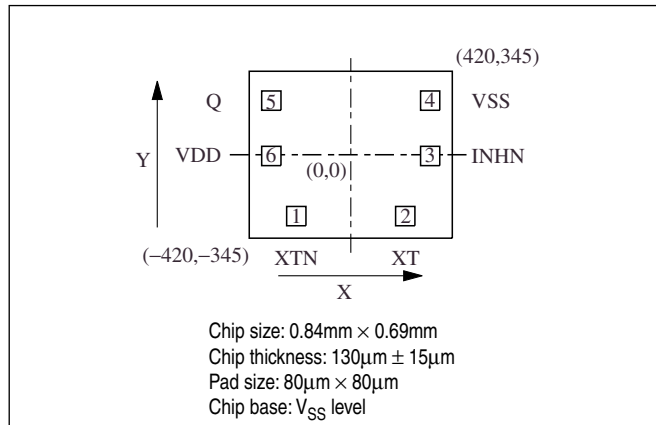
*2. Versions in parentheses () are under development.

VERSION NAME

Device	Package	Version name
CF5042××A-4	Chip form	<p style="text-align: center;">CF5042□□A-4</p> <p>Form CF: Chip (Die) form —↑</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">↑</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">↑</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Frequency divider function (output frequency)</p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Operating supply voltage</p>

PAD LAYOUT

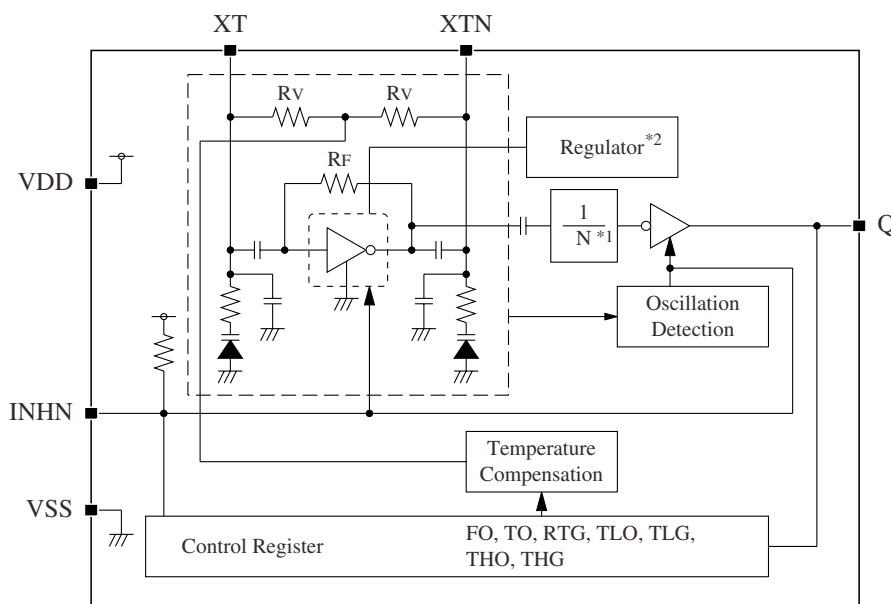
(Unit: μm)



PAD DIMENSIONS PIN DESCRIPTION

Pad No.	Pin	I/O	Name	Description	Pad dimensions [μm]	
					X	Y
1	XTN	O	Amplifier output	Crystal connection pins. Crystal is connected between XT and XTN.	-225.2	-253.5
2	XT	I	Amplifier input		225.2	-253.5
3	INH	I	Output state control input	High impedance when LOW (oscillator stops). Power-saving pull-up resistor built-in.	328.5	-5.0
4	VSS	-	(-) ground	-	328.5	223.8
5	Q	O	Output	Output frequency determined by internal circuit to one of $f_0, f_0/2, f_0/4, f_0/8, f_0/16, f_0/32$. High impedance in standby mode	-328.5	223.8
6	VDD	-	(+) supply voltage	-	-328.5	-5.0

BLOCK DIAGRAM



*1. N = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 (mask option)
 *2. 5042AxA version only

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$V_{SS} = 0V$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range	V_{DD}	Between VDD and VSS	-0.3 to +4.0	V
Program read/write supply voltage range	V_{PP}	Between INHN and VSS	-0.3 to +16.5	V
Input voltage range ^{*1}	V_{IN}	Input pins	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Output voltage range ^{*1}	V_{OUT}	Output pins	-0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Output current	I_{OUT}	Q pin	± 20	mA
Storage temperature range	T_{STG}	Chip form	-65 to +150	°C
EEPROM maximum writes	N_{EW}		100	times

*1. V_{DD} is a V_{DD} value of recommended operating conditions.

Note. Absolute maximum ratings are the values that must never exceed even for a moment. This product may suffer breakdown if any one of these parameter ratings is exceeded. Operation and characteristics are guaranteed only when the product is operated at recommended supply voltage range.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

$V_{SS} = 0V$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating ^{*1}			Unit	
			Min	Typ	Max		
Supply voltage	V_{DD}	Between VDD and VSS	5042AxA	2.25	-	3.63	V
			5042BxA	1.60	-	2.25	V
Input voltage	V_{IN}	Input pins (XT, INHN)	V_{SS}	-	V_{DD}	V	
Operating temperature	T_{OPR}		-40	-	+85	°C	
Oscillation frequency ^{*2}	f_o	5042AxA	20	-	55	MHz	
		5042BxA	(20)	-	(55)	MHz	
Output frequency ^{*2}	f_{OUT}	Q pin	5042AxA	0.625	-	55	MHz
			5042BxA	(0.625)	-	(55)	MHz
Output load capacitance	C_{LOUT}	Q pin	-	-	15	pF	

*1. Values in parentheses () are provisional only.

*2. The recommended oscillation frequency is a yardstick value derived from the crystal used for NPC characteristics authentication. However, the oscillation frequency range is not guaranteed. Specifically, the characteristics can vary greatly due to crystal characteristics and mounting conditions, so the oscillation characteristics of components must be carefully evaluated.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC Characteristics (5042A1A to A6A)

$V_{DD} = 2.25V$ to $3.63V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_a = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $C_{LOUT} = 15pF$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating			Unit	
			MIN	TYP	MAX		
Operating-mode current consumption ^{*1}	I_{DD}	5042A1A ($f_{OUT} = fo$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	1.4	2.8	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.7	3.4	mA
		5042A2A ($f_{OUT} = fo/2$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	1.1	2.2	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.4	2.7	mA
		5042A3A ($f_{OUT} = fo/4$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	1.0	1.9	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.2	2.4	mA
		5042A4A ($f_{OUT} = fo/8$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	0.9	1.7	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.0	2.1	mA
		5042A5A ($f_{OUT} = fo/16$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	0.8	1.7	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.0	2.0	mA
		5042A6A ($f_{OUT} = fo/32$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $fo = 48MHz$	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$	–	0.8	1.6	mA
			$V_{DD} = 3.3V$	–	1.0	2.0	mA
Standby-mode current consumption	I_{ST}	Measurement circuit 1, INHN = LOW	–	–	10	μA	
HIGH-level output voltage	V_{OH}	Q pin, Measurement circuit 3, $I_{OH} = -4mA$	$V_{DD}-0.4$	–	–	V	
LOW-level output voltage	V_{OL}	Q pin, Measurement circuit 3, $I_{OL} = 4mA$	–	–	0.4	V	
Output leakage current	I_Z	Measurement circuit 4, INHN = LOW	$Q = V_{DD}$	–	–	10	μA
			$Q = V_{SS}$	–10	–	–	μA
HIGH-level input current	V_{IH}	INHN pin, Measurement circuit 5	$0.7V_{DD}$	–	–	V	
LOW-level input current	V_{IL}		–	–	$0.3V_{DD}$	V	
INHN pull-up resistance	R_{PU1}	Measurement circuit 6	INHN = V_{SS}	0.4	1.5	10	$M\Omega$
	R_{PU2}		INHN = $0.7V_{DD}$	50	100	200	$k\Omega$

*1. The consumption current I_{DD} (C_{LOUT}) with a load capacitance (C_{LOUT}) connected to the Q pin is given by the following equation, where I_{DD} is the no-load consumption current and f_{OUT} is the output frequency.

$$I_{DD} (C_{LOUT}) [mA] = I_{DD} [mA] + C_{LOUT} [pF] \times V_{DD} [V] \times f_{OUT} [MHz] \times 10^{-3}$$

DC Characteristics (5042B1A to B6A)

$V_{DD} = 1.60V$ to $2.25V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_a = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $C_{LOUT} = 15pF$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating			Unit	
			MIN	TYP	MAX		
Operating-mode current consumption ^{*1}	I_{DD}	5042B1A ($f_{OUT} = f_o$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.7	3.4	mA	
		5042B2A ($f_{OUT} = f_o/2$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.5	3.3	mA	
		5042B3A ($f_{OUT} = f_o/4$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.4	3.2	mA	
		5042B4A ($f_{OUT} = f_o/8$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.4	3.1	mA	
		5042B5A ($f_{OUT} = f_o/16$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.3	3.1	mA	
		5042B6A ($f_{OUT} = f_o/32$), Measurement circuit 1, no load, INHN = HIGH, $f_o = 48MHz$, $V_{DD} = 1.8V$	-	1.3	3.0	mA	
Standby-mode current consumption	I_{ST}	Measurement circuit 1, INHN = LOW	-	-	10	μA	
HIGH-level output voltage	V_{OH}	Q pin, Measurement circuit 3, $I_{OH} = -4mA$	$V_{DD}-0.4$	-	-	V	
LOW-level output voltage	V_{OL}	Q pin, Measurement circuit 3, $I_{OL} = 4mA$	-	-	0.4	V	
Output leakage current	I_Z	Measurement circuit 4, INHN = LOW	Q = V_{DD}	-	-	10	μA
			Q = V_{SS}	-10	-	-	μA
HIGH-level input current	V_{IH}	INHN pin, Measurement circuit 5	$0.7V_{DD}$	-	-	V	
LOW-level input current	V_{IL}		-	-	$0.3V_{DD}$	V	
INHN pull-up resistance	R_{PU1}	Measurement circuit 6	INHN = V_{SS}	0.4	1.5	10	$M\Omega$
	R_{PU2}		INHN = $0.7V_{DD}$	50	100	200	$k\Omega$

*1. The consumption current I_{DD} (C_{LOUT}) with a load capacitance (C_{LOUT}) connected to the Q pin is given by the following equation, where I_{DD} is the no-load consumption current and f_{OUT} is the output frequency.

$$I_{DD}(C_{LOUT}) [mA] = I_{DD} [mA] + C_{LOUT} [pF] \times V_{DD} [V] \times f_{OUT} [MHz] \times 10^{-3}$$

AC Characteristics

Clock output characteristics (5042A1A to A6A, Q pin)

$V_{DD} = 2.25V$ to $3.63V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_a = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $C_{LOUT} = 15pF$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating			Unit
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output rise time	t_r	Measurement circuit 1, $0.1V_{DD} \rightarrow 0.9V_{DD}$	-	-	4.5	ns
Output fall time	t_f	Measurement circuit 1, $0.9V_{DD} \rightarrow 0.1V_{DD}$	-	-	4.5	ns
Output duty cycle ^{*1}	Duty	Measurement circuit 1, threshold voltage $0.5V_{DD}$, Duty = $T_w/T \times 100$	45	50	55	%
Output disable delay time	t_{OD}	Measurement circuit 2, INHN = HIGH \rightarrow LOW	-	-	100	ns

*1. This parameter is measured using the NPC's standard crystal. Note that the values will vary with the crystal characteristics used or mounting conditions.

Clock output characteristics (5042B1A to B6A, Q pin)

$V_{DD} = 1.60V$ to $2.25V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $T_a = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $C_{LOUT} = 15pF$ unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating ^{*1}			Unit
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Output rise time	t_r	Measurement circuit 1, $0.1V_{DD} \rightarrow 0.9V_{DD}$	-	-	5	ns
Output fall time	t_f	Measurement circuit 1, $0.9V_{DD} \rightarrow 0.1V_{DD}$	-	-	5	ns
Output duty cycle ^{*2}	Duty	Measurement circuit 1, threshold voltage $0.5V_{DD}$, Duty = $T_w/T \times 100$	(45)	(50)	(55)	%
Output disable delay time	t_{OD}	Measurement circuit 2, INHN = HIGH \rightarrow LOW	-	-	100	ns

*1. Values in parentheses () are provisional only.

*2. This parameter is measured using the NPC's standard crystal. Note that the values will vary with the crystal characteristics used or mounting conditions.

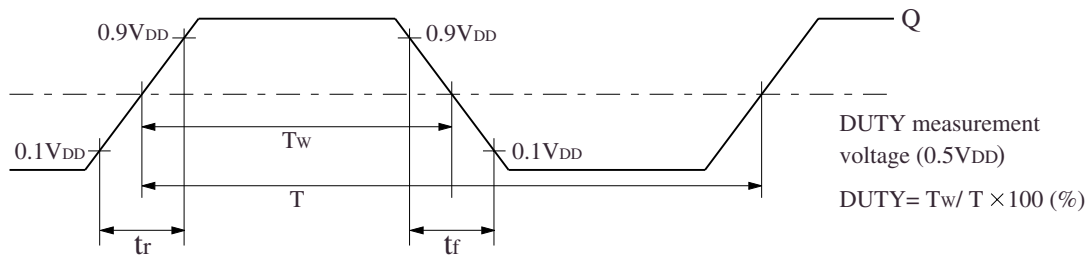
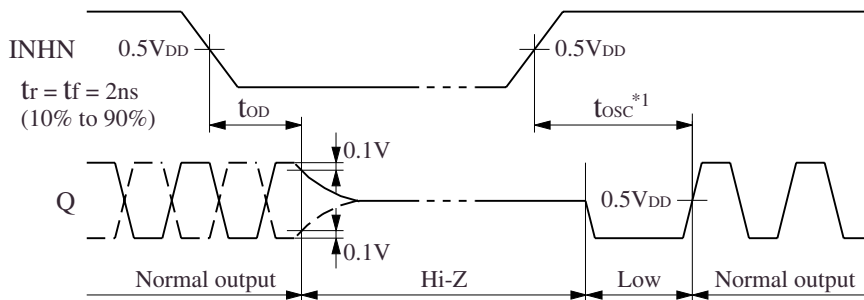


Figure 1. Output switching waveform



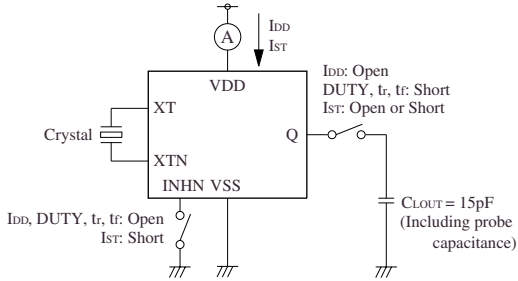
*1. t_{OSC} is oscillator start-up time. It is interval of time until the oscillation is stabilized and varies with the crystal used. Please contact us for further details.

Figure 2. Output disable timing chart

MEASUREMENT CIRCUITS

Measurement Circuit 1

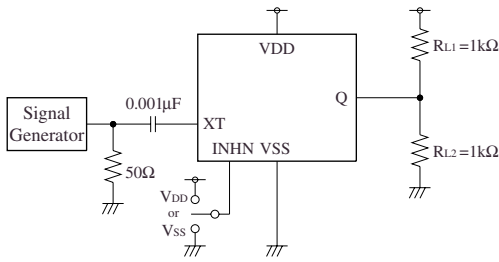
Parameters: I_{DD} , I_{ST} , Duty, t_r , t_f



Note: The AC characteristics are observed using an oscilloscope on pin Q.

Measurement Circuit 2

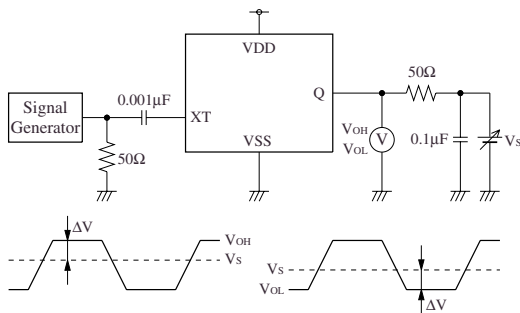
Parameters: t_{OD}



XT input signal: 1Vp-p, sine wave

Measurement Circuit 3

Parameters: V_{OH} , V_{OL}



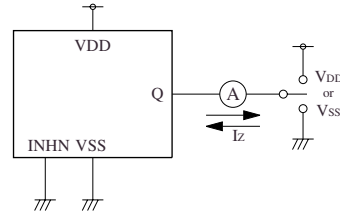
V_S adjusted such that $\Delta V = 50 \times I_{OH}$.

V_S adjusted such that $\Delta V = 50 \times I_{OL}$.

XT input signal: 1Vp-p, sine wave

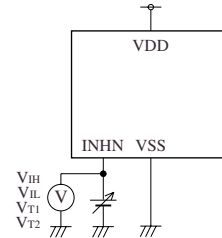
Measurement Circuit 4

Parameters: I_Z



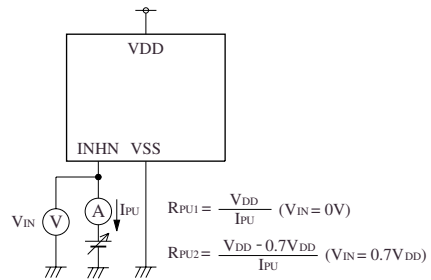
Measurement Circuit 5

Parameters: V_{IH} , V_{IL}



Measurement Circuit 6

Parameters: R_{PU1} , R_{PU2}



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Frequency Adjustment Function

The 5042 series ICs have a built-in oscillator frequency adjustment function. The frequency adjustment settings are written to and stored in internal EEPROM, making the devices easy to setup. A typical compensation sequence is shown below.

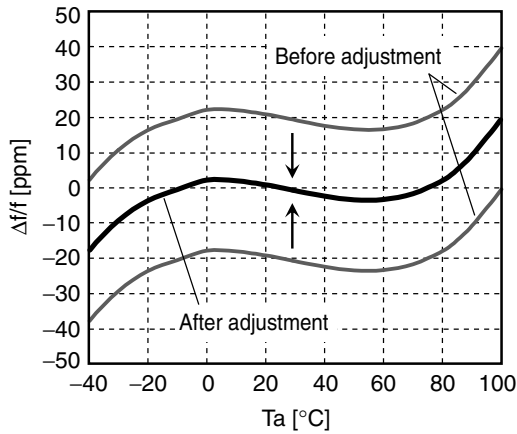


Figure 3. Center frequency adjustment

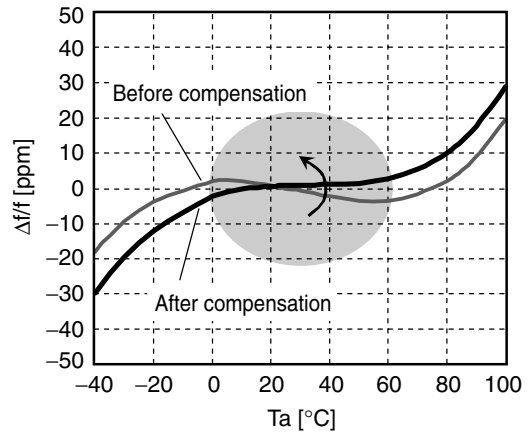


Figure 4. Temperature rotation compensation

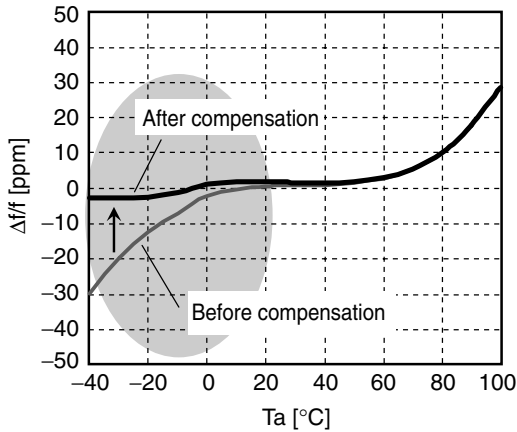


Figure 5. Low-temperature characteristics compensation

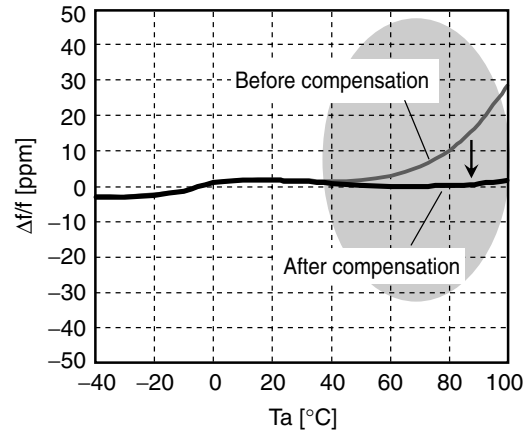


Figure 6. High-temperature characteristics compensation

Power-saving Pull-up Resistor

The INHN pin pull-up resistance R_{PU1} or R_{PU2} changes in response to the input level (open, HIGH, or LOW). When INHN is tied LOW level, the pull-up resistance is large (R_{PU1}), reducing the current consumed by the resistance. When INHN is left open circuit (HIGH), the pull-up resistance is small (R_{PU2}), which increases the input susceptibility to external noise. However, the pull-up resistance ties the INHN pin HIGH level to prevent external noise from unexpectedly stopping the output.

Oscillation Detector Function

The 5042 series also feature an oscillation detector circuit. This circuit functions to disable the outputs until the oscillator circuit starts and oscillation becomes stable. This alleviates the danger of abnormal oscillator output at oscillator start-up when power is applied or when INHN is switched.

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