

Evaluation of Subsystem Clock Oscillation Circuit

[M30290FCTHP-80P] LQFP(12x12) 0.50mm pitch

Measurement conditions : 5.0V

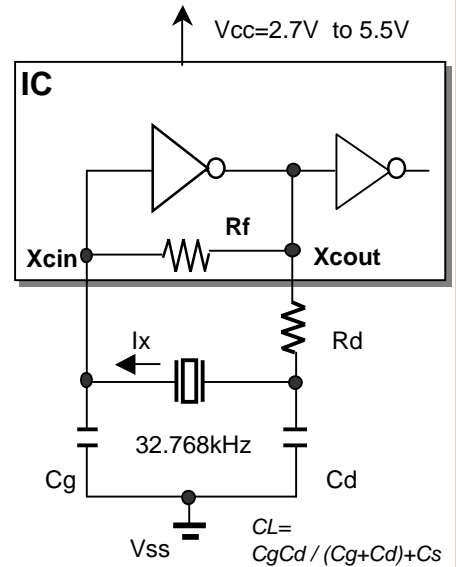
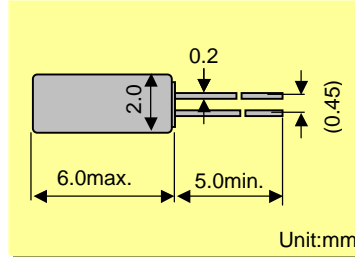


Model :VT-200
 Frequency :Fo=32.768kHz
 Frequency tolerance :dF/Fo= +/-20x10⁶
 Load capacitance :CL=12.5pF
 Equivalent series resistance :R1=50kohm max
 Max. Drive level :DL=1x10⁶W max
 Recommended drive level :DL=0.1x10⁶W typ

FEATURES

- 1.Compact tubular package
- 2.Photolithographic process
- 3.Excellent shock resistance and environmental characteristics.
- 4.Real time clocks, Timers, Portable applications

DIMENSIONS(VT-200)



Remark) Ix : current through crystal

MODEL:VT-200 12.5pF with M30290FCHP at Vcc=5.0V,25°C

Key specifications	Low	High	Remarks
Current control resistance : Rd (k ohm)	0	0	Control drive level & secure phase margin
Capacitance at gate : Cg (pF)	8	15	Optimal capacity in response to CL
Capacitance at drain : Cd (pF)	8	15	(CL = Cd // Cg + stray capacitance)

Circuit characteristics (at 25°C)	Low	High	Remarks
Matching Accuracy : df / f (x10 ⁻⁶)	-1.6	-0.6	Frequency offset volume at specified Vdd
Voltage Fluctuation : +/-df / V (x10 ⁻⁶)	0.4	0.8	Vdd +/-10% (Standard operating voltage range)
Drive Level : DL (x10 ⁻⁶ W)	0.13	0.13	DL=Ix ² Re < 1x10 ⁻⁶ W, Re=R1(1 + Co / CL) ²
Negative resistance : - RL (kohm)	234	944	5 times larger than R _{1MAX}
Oscillation allowance : M (times)	4.7	18.9	Judgemental standard of oscillation stability
Oscillation start up time : Ts (sec)	-	0.30	Time to reach 90% of output level

Temperature characteristics of circuit		Low	High	Remarks
at -40°C	Variation : df / T (x10 ⁻⁶)	-143	-142	Typ.Tp=25°C (K = -3.5x10 ⁻⁸ / °C ²)
at +85°C	Variation : df / T (x10 ⁻⁶)	-130	-130	Typ.Tp=25°C (K = -3.5x10 ⁻⁸ / °C ²)

The mention value is only for your reference. The value is for the arbitrary samples and does not guarantee the product's characteristics. Please review and check above parameters at customer's end.

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We value the "takumi" spirit.

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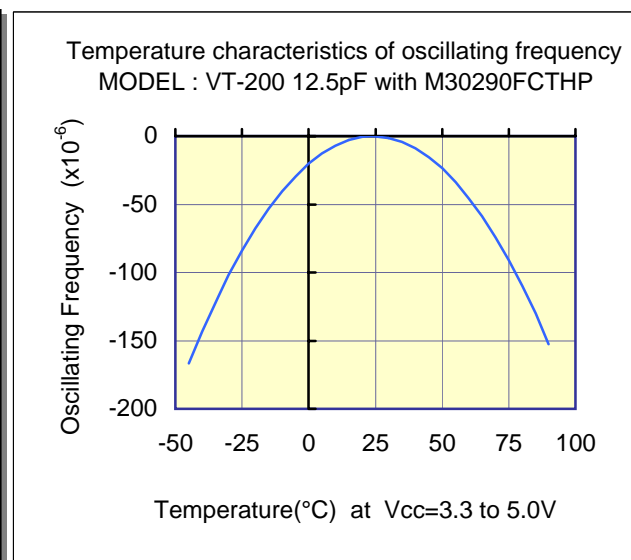
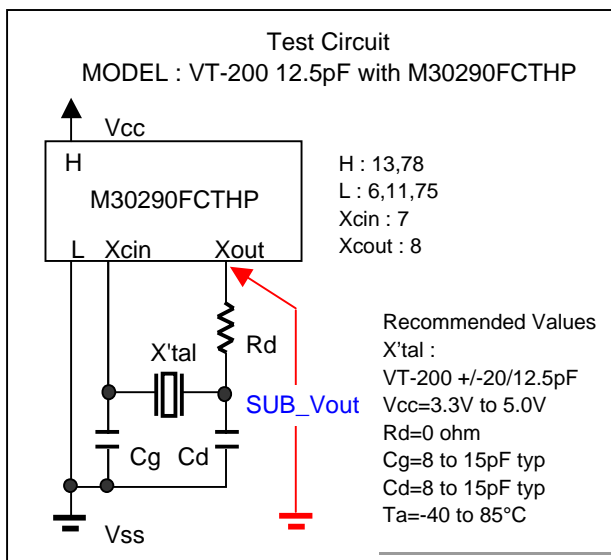
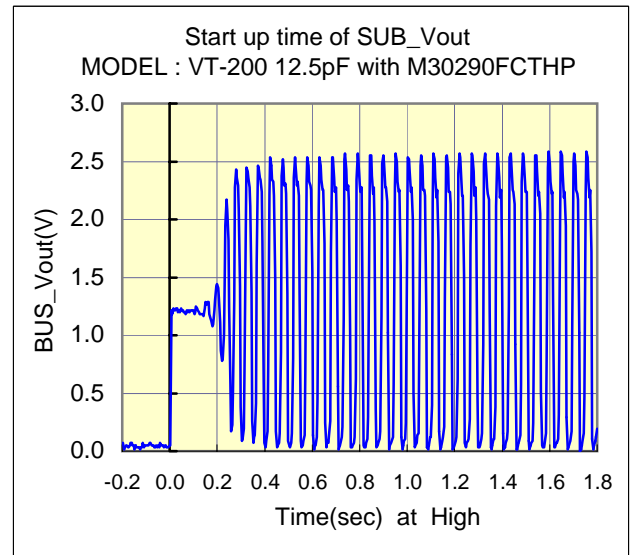
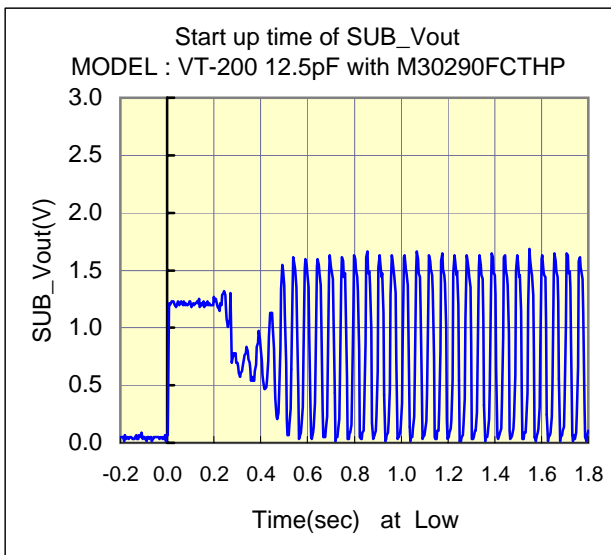
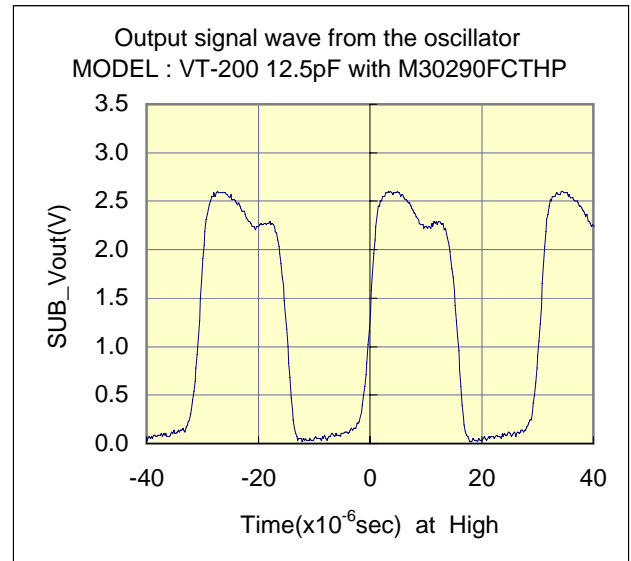
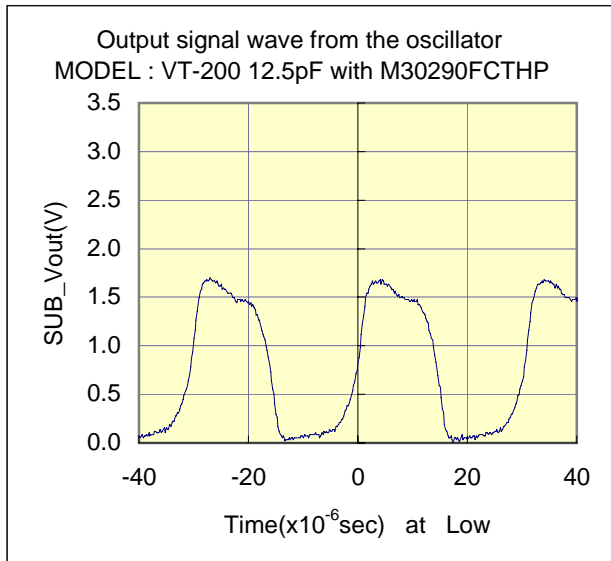
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Test Data at Vcc=3.3V to 5.0V, 25°C



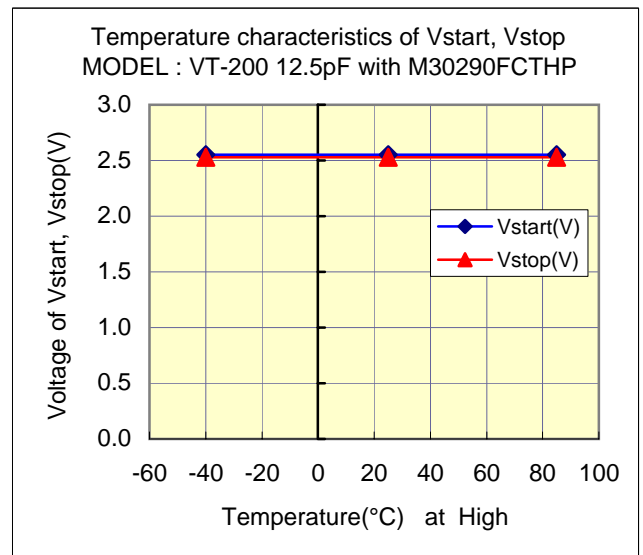
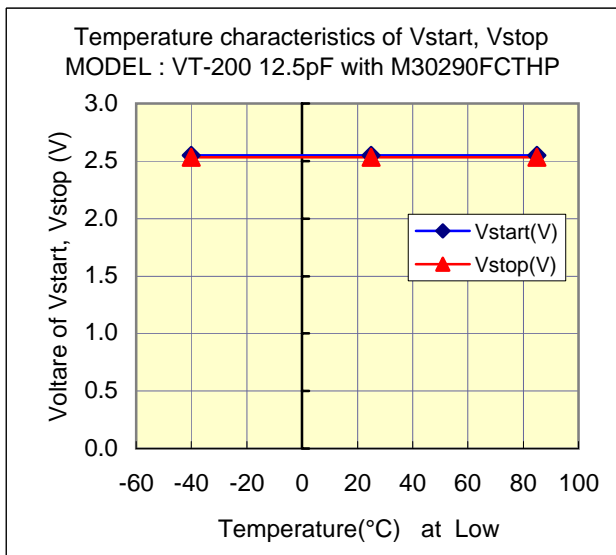
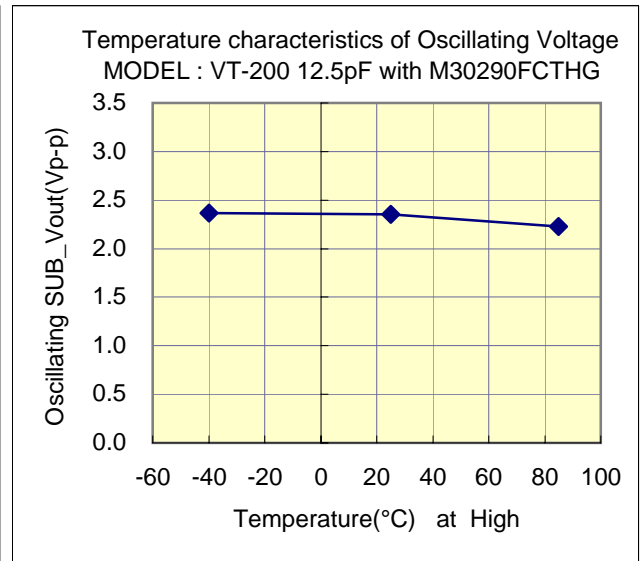
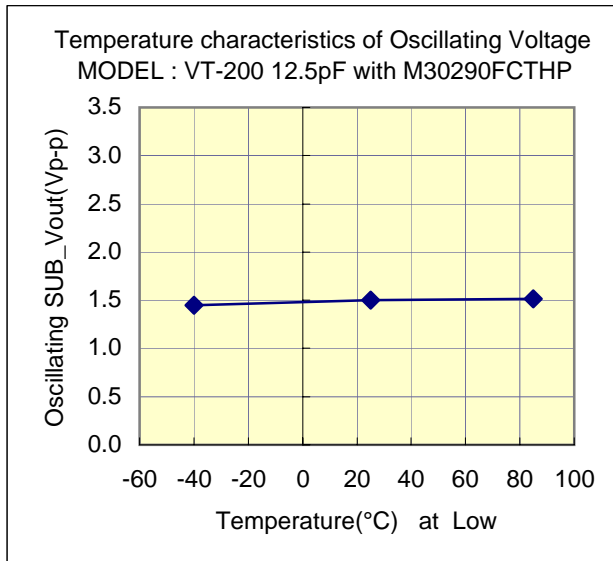
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Test Data : Temperature characteristics at Vcc=3.3V to 5.0V



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Referencial components layout(see Figure 1)

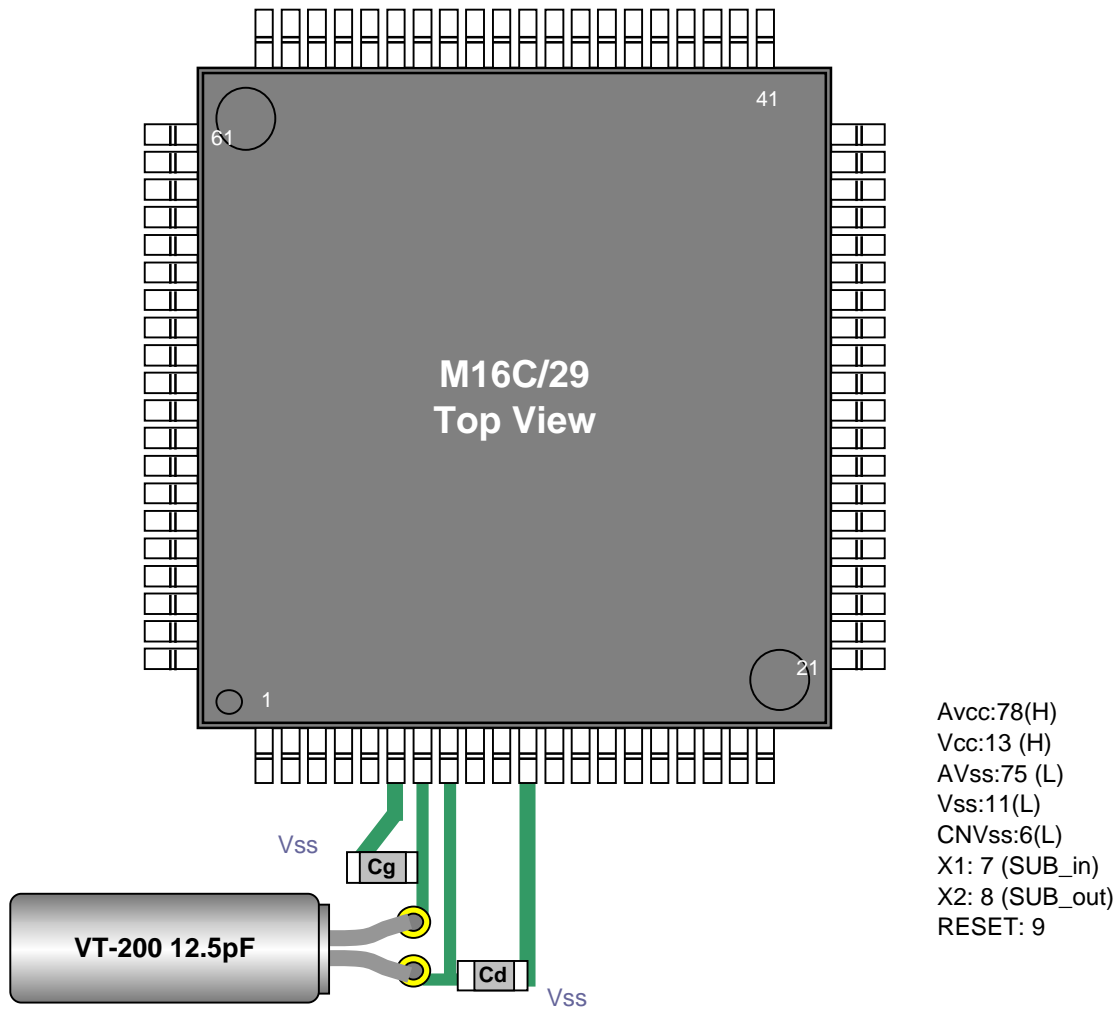


Figure 1 Referencial components layout

Notes Board Design

When using a crystal resonator, place the resonator and its load capacitors as close as possible to SUB_in and SUB_out pins.

Other signal lines should be routed away from the resonator circuit to prevent induction from interfering with correct oscillation (see figure 2).

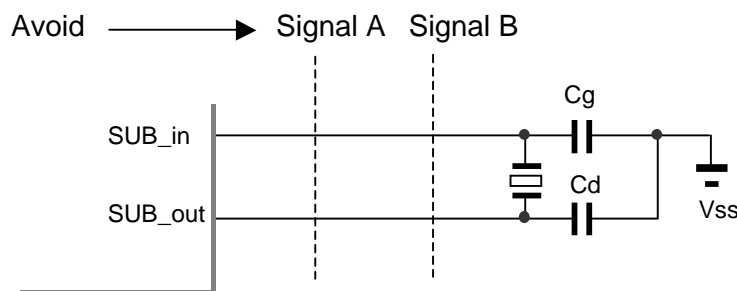


Figure 2 Example of Incorrect Board Design

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[Evaluation Sample : VT-200 12.5pF at 25°C]

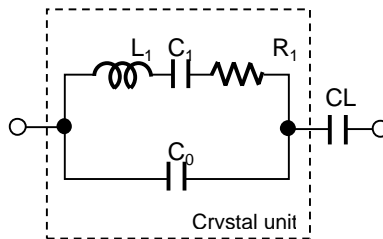
SAMPLE	No.	CL(pF)	Fo(Hz)	fr(Hz)	R1(kohm)	Co(pF)	C1(fF)	Q(k)
VT-200 12.5pF	1	12.5	32768.11	32765.28	27.4	0.91	2.319	76.5
	2	12.5	32768.09	32765.24	26.9	0.89	2.333	77.4
	3	12.5	32768.34	32765.45	29.9	0.93	2.368	68.6

[IC Test Data : IC samples Rd=0 ohm,Cg=8 to 15pF,Cd=8 to 15pF at 25°C]

Mode	IC samples	Fosc(Hz)	df / f(x10 ⁻⁶)	DL(x10 ⁻⁶ W)	-RL (kohm)	Vstart(V)	Ts(sec)
High	TYP	32768.32	-0.59	0.13	944	2.55	0.30
	HHD	32768.27	-2.26	0.14	844	2.55	0.32
	LLD	32768.32	-0.59	0.11	944	2.55	0.32
Low	TYP	32768.29	-1.62	0.13	234	2.55	-
	HHD	32768.27	-2.17	0.12	204	2.55	-
	LLD	32768.32	-0.59	0.11	274	2.55	-

Remak (see figure 3)

$$F_o = f_r \times \left\{ \frac{C_1}{2 \times (C_o + C_L) + 1} \right\} \text{ (Hz)}$$



F_o : Load resonance frequency
 f_r : Resonance frequency
 R_1 : Motional resistance
 C_1 : Motional capacitance
 C_o : Shunt capacitance
 C_L : Load Capacitance

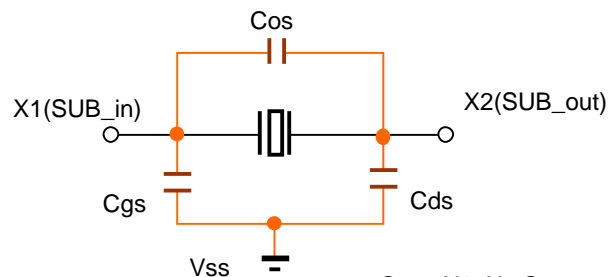
Figure 3 Equivalent circuit of crystal unit, and CL

Remak (see figure 4)

Approximate formula of the load capacitance of the circuit CL.

$$C_L = \frac{C_g \times C_d}{C_g + C_d} + C_s \text{ (pF)}$$

Where C_s Stands for stray capacity of the circuit.



C_{os} : X1_X2 Stray capacitance
 C_{gs} : X1_Vss Stray capacitance
 C_{ds} : X2_Vss Stray capacitance

Figure 4 Stray capacitance C_{os}, C_{gs}, C_{ds} of the circuit

Resonator circuit constants will differ depending on the resonator element, stray capacitance in its interconnecting circuit, and other factors. Suitable constants should be determined in consultation with the resonator element manufacturer.