

# Evaluation of Subsystem Clock Oscillation Circuit

[MB89F538-64P] LQFP(12x12) 0.65mm pitch  
 Measurement conditions :5.0V , 3.3V(reference)

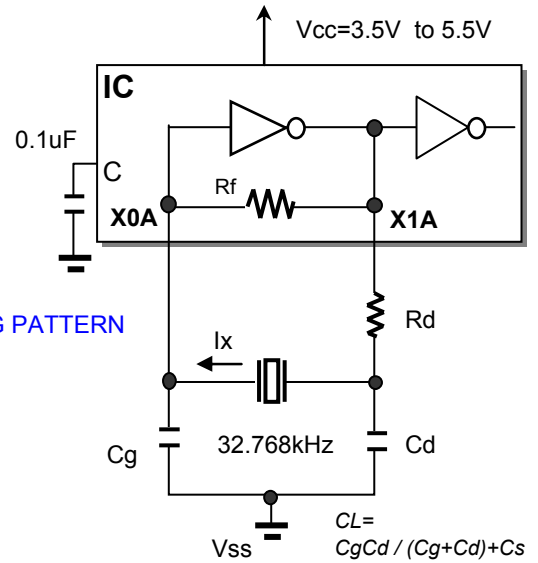
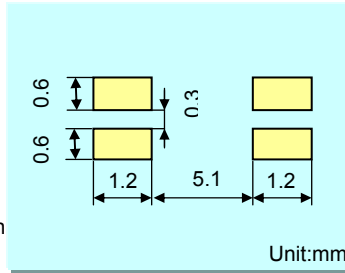


Model :SSP-T7  
 Frequency :Fo=32.768kHz  
 Frequency tolerance :dF/Fo= +/-20x10<sup>6</sup>  
 Load capacitance :CL=7.0pF  
 Equivalent series resistance :R1=65kohm max  
 Max. drive level :DL=1x10<sup>6</sup>W max  
 Level of drive :DL=0.1x10<sup>6</sup>W typ

## FEATURES

- 1.Ultra thin type with 1.4mm Max.
- 2.SMD type suitable for automatic & high density surface mounting.
- 3.Plastic mold package containing highly reliable tubular type quartz crystal.
- 4.Excellent shock and heat resistance.
- 5.Cellular phones,PDA,Radio communication equipment, Portable applications etc.

## RECOMMENDED SOLDERING PATTERN



Remark) Ix : current through crystal

MODEL:SSP-T7 7.0pF with MB89F538 at 25°C

Key specifications	Vcc=(3.3V)	Vcc=5.0V	Remarks
Negative feedback resistance : Rf ( M ohm )	Built-in	Built-in	
Current control resistance : Rd ( k ohm )	470	470	Control drive level & secure phase margin
Capacitance at gate : Cg ( pF )	10	12	Optimal capacitance in response to CL
Capacitance at drain : Cd ( pF )	9	10	( CL = Cd // Cg + stray capacitance )

Circuit characteristics ( at 25°C )	Vcc=(3.3V)	Vcc=5.0V	Remarks
Matching Accuracy : df / f ( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	1.5	1.2	Frequency offset volume at specified Vdd
Voltage Fluctuation : +/-df / V ( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	3.0	3.8	Vdd +/-10% ( Standard operating voltage range )
Drive Level : DL ( x10 <sup>-6</sup> W )	0.15	0.23	DL=Ix <sup>2</sup> Re < 1x10 <sup>-6</sup> W, Re=R1( 1 + Co / CL ) <sup>2</sup>
Negative resistance :   - RL   ( kohm )	671	1151	5 times larger than R <sub>1MAX</sub>
Oscillation allowance : M ( times )	10.3	17.7	Judgemental standard of oscillation stability
Voltage of oscillation start : Vstart ( V )	2.02	2.18	
Voltage of oscillation stop : Vstop ( V )	1.64	1.64	
Oscillation start up time : Ts ( sec )	0.84	0.40	Time to reach 90% of output level

Temperature characteristics of circuit		Vcc=(3.3V)	Vcc=5.0V	Remarks
at -40°C	Variation : df / T ( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	-131	-131	Typ.Tp=25°C ( K = -3.5x10 <sup>-8</sup> / °C <sup>2</sup> )
at +85°C	Variation : df / T ( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	-134	-134	Typ.Tp=25°C ( K = -3.5x10 <sup>-8</sup> / °C <sup>2</sup> )

The above mentioned 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.

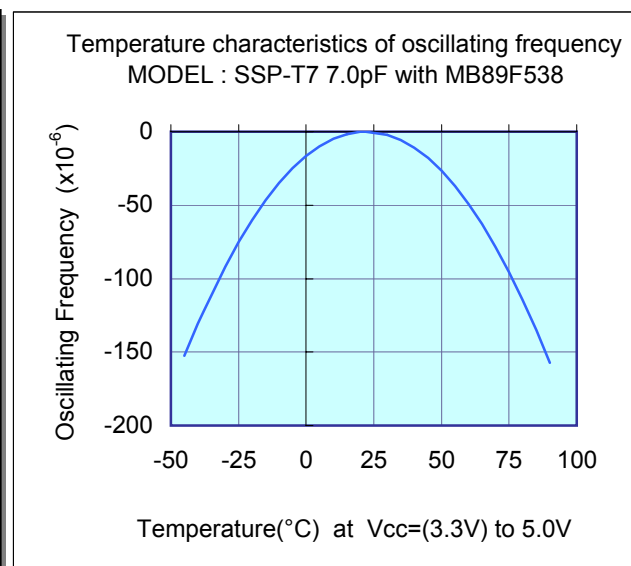
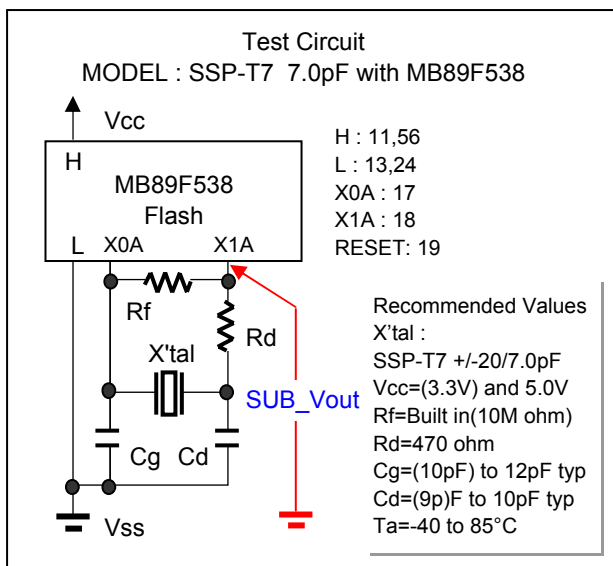
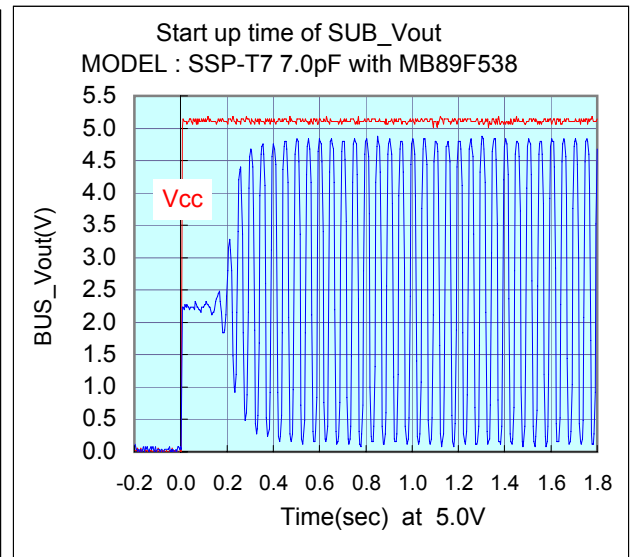
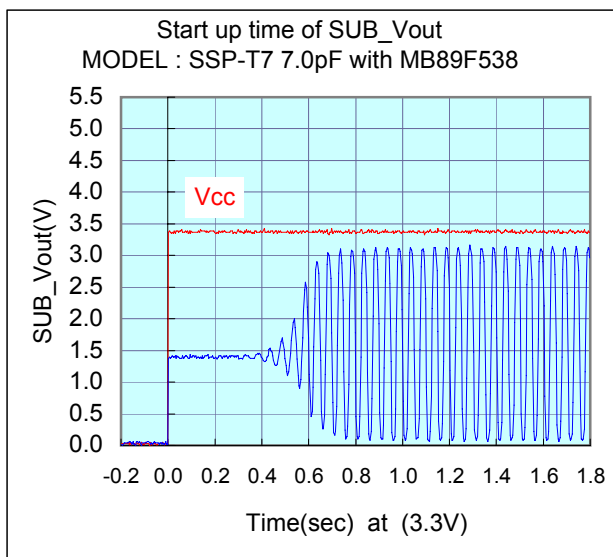
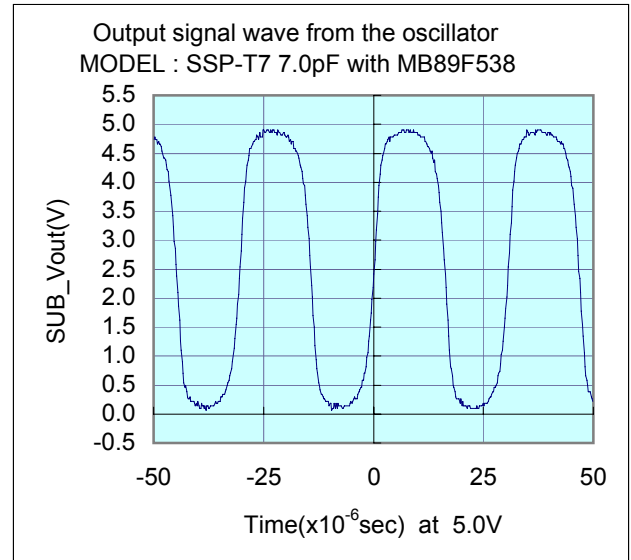
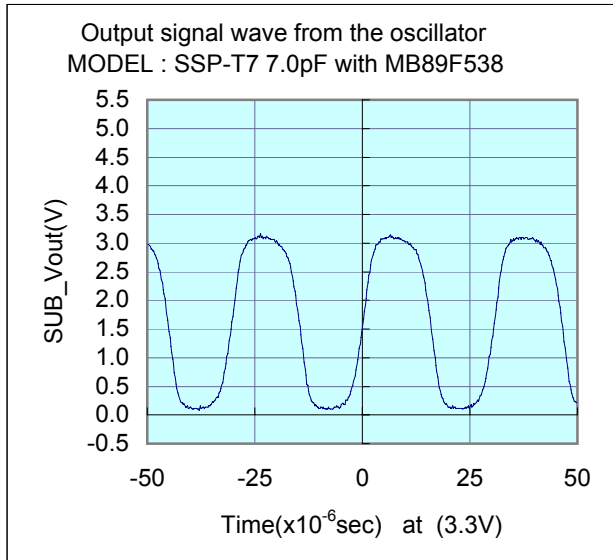
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## Test Data at 25°C

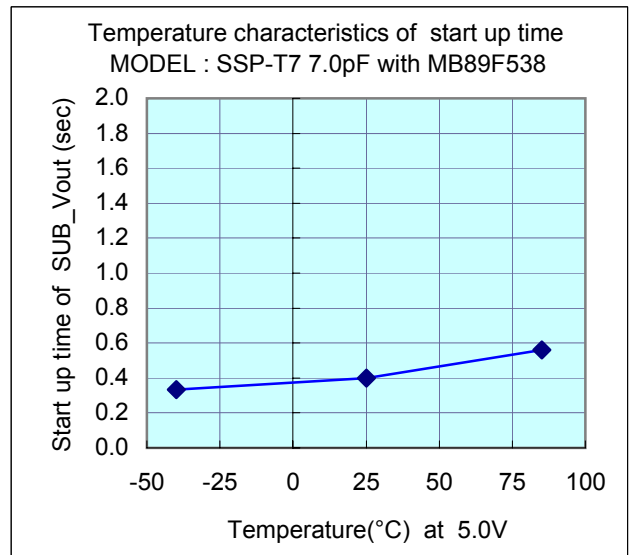
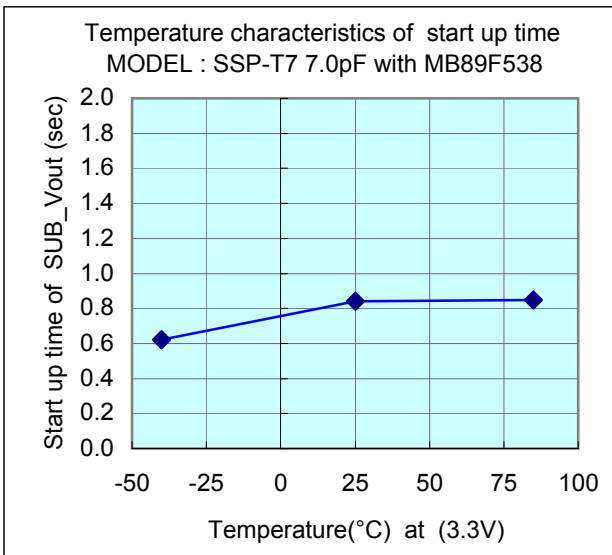
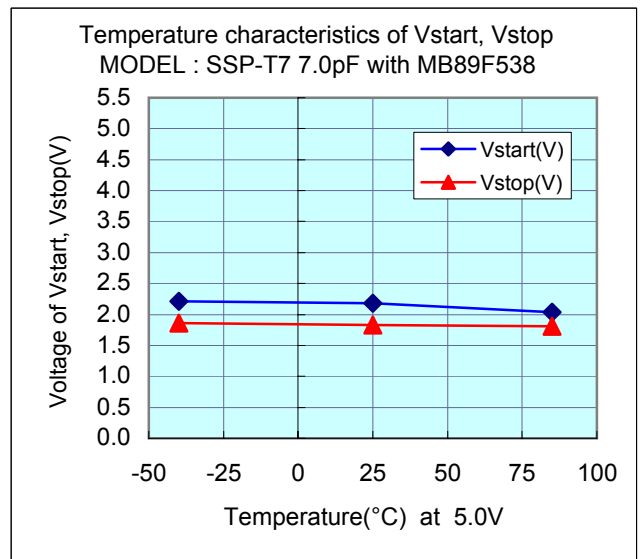
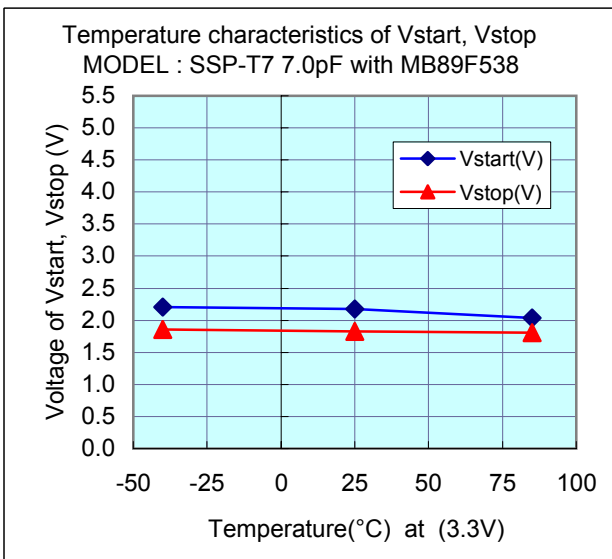
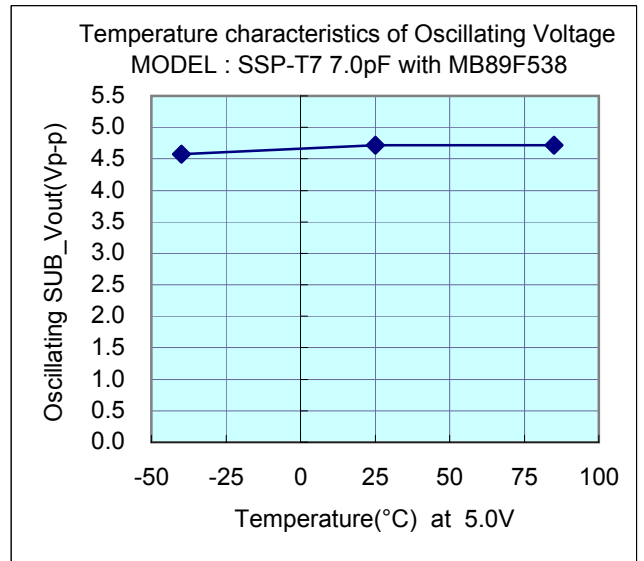
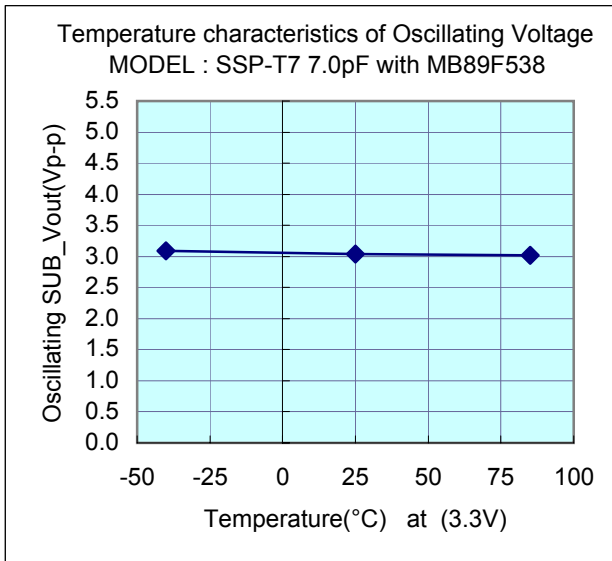


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## Test Data : Temperature characteristics



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## Referential components layout(see Figure 1)

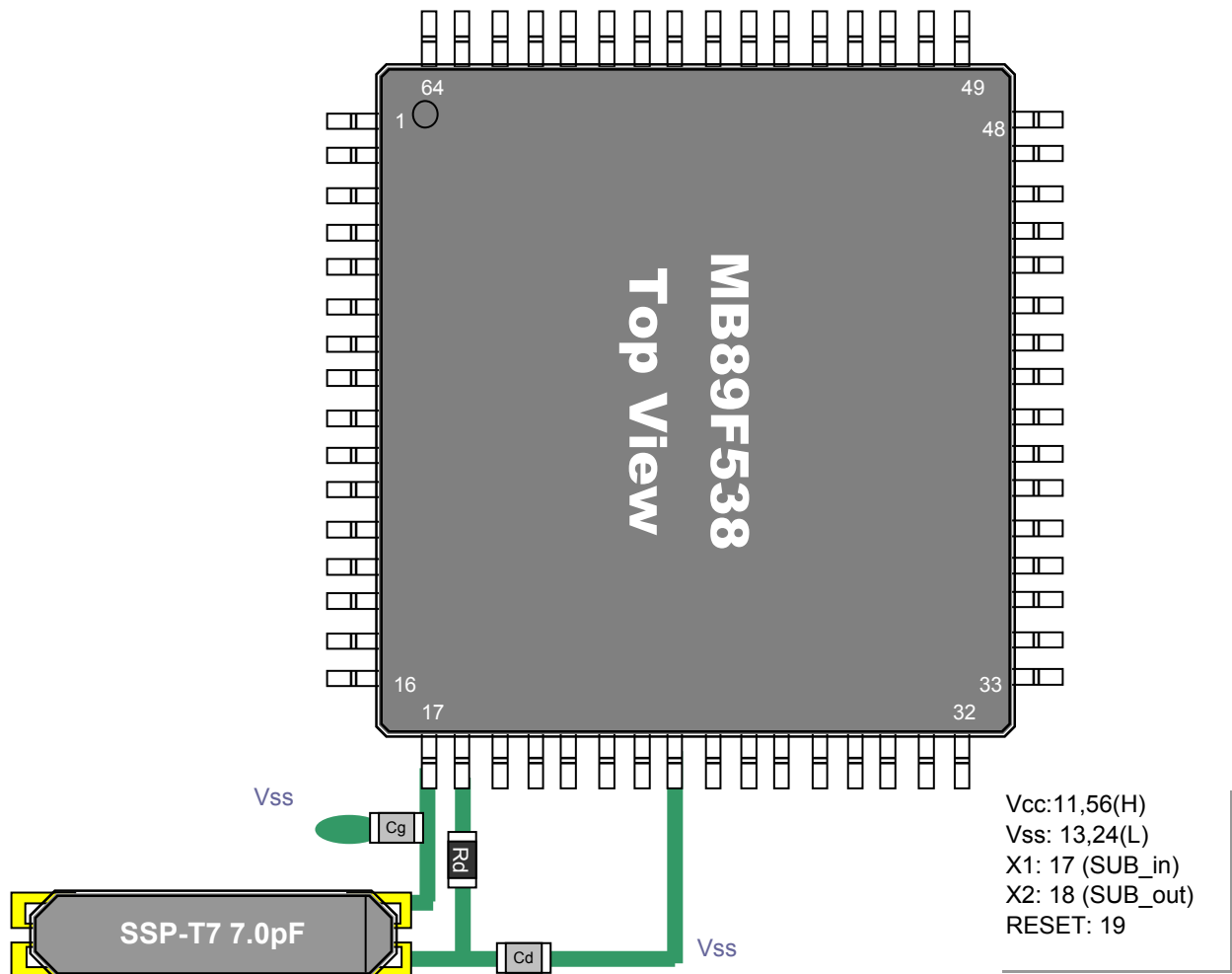


Figure 1 Referential components layout

## Notes for 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).

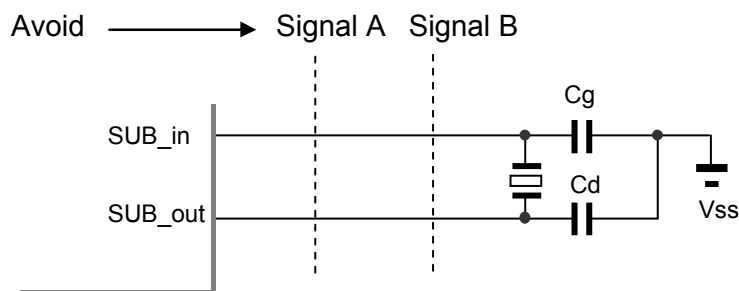


Figure 2 Example of Incorrect Board Design

**Remark** When using the subsystem clock, insert resistors Rd in series on the SUB\_out side.

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## [Evaluation Sample : SSP-T7 7.0pF at 25°C]

SAMPLE	No.	CL( pF )	Fo( Hz )	fr( Hz )	R1( kohm )	Co( pF )	C1( fF )	Q( k )
SSP-T7 7.0pF	1	7	32767.94	32763.77	40.5	0.85	1.997	60.1
	2	7	32767.88	32763.63	39.2	0.85	2.037	60.9
	3	7	32767.83	32763.68	40.3	0.83	1.983	60.8

## [IC Test Data : IC samples Rd=470k ohm,Cg=12pF,Cd=10pF at 25°C]

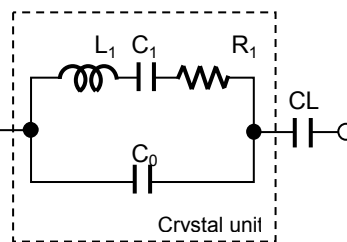
Vcc(V)	IC samples	Fosc( Hz )	df / f( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	DL(x10 <sup>-6</sup> W)	-RL  ( kohm )	Vstart( V )	Ts(sec)
5.0	TYP_#1	32767.980	1.22	0.23	1151	2.18	0.40
	TYP_#2	32767.953	0.40	0.23	1151	2.05	0.46
	TYP_#3	---	---	---	---	---	---

## [IC Test Data : IC samples Rd=470k ohm,Cg=(10pF),Cd=(9pF) at 25°C]

Vcc(V)	IC samples	Fosc( Hz )	df / f( x10 <sup>-6</sup> )	DL(x10 <sup>-6</sup> W)	-RL  ( kohm )	Vstart( V )	Ts(sec)
(3.3)	TYP_#1	32767.990	1.53	0.15	671	2.02	0.84
	TYP_#2	32767.956	0.49	0.15	671	2.05	0.89
	TYP_#3	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Remark ( see figure 3 )

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



Fo : Load resonance frequency  
 fr : Resonance frequency  
 R1 : Motional resistance  
 C1 : Motional capacitance  
 Co : Shunt capacitance  
 CL : Load Capacitance

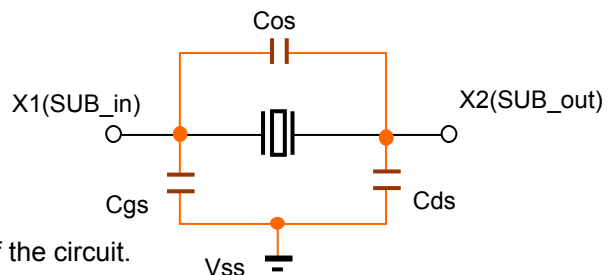
Figure 3 Equivalent circuit of crystal unit, and CL

### Remark ( see figure 4 )

Approximate formula of the load capacitance of the circuit CL.

$$CL = C_g \times C_d / ( C_g + C_d ) + C_s \text{ ( pF )}$$

Where Cs(=2 to 4pF) Stands for stray capacitance of the circuit.



Cos : X1\_X2 Stray capacitance  
 Cgs : X1\_Vss Stray capacitance  
 Cds : X2\_Vss Stray capacitance

Figure 4 Stray capacitance Cos,Cgs,Cds 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.