

<u>Ultra high stability temperature compensated crystal oscillator</u> <u>Product name : TG5032CDN / TG5032SDN</u>

Features

Ultra high stability

Low phase noise

Frequency range : 10 MHz to 50 MHzOutput : CMOS, Clipped sine wave

Supply voltage: 2.7 to 5.5 V

• External dimensions: 5.0 × 3.2 × 1.45 mm

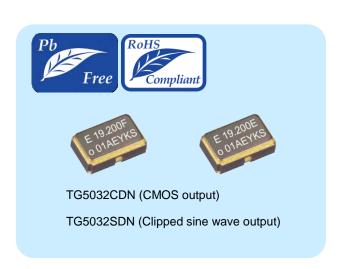
Small size package (4pads)

Pb free.

Complies with EU RoHS directive.

Applications

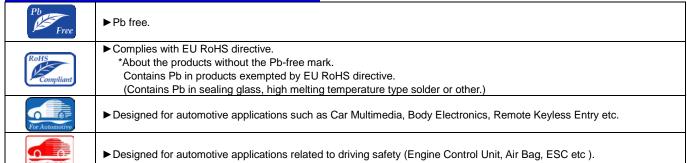
- Femtocell
- Small Cells
- Network system etc.



Description

This product is ultra high stability temperature compensated crystal oscillator of CMOS and Clipped sine wave outputs using fundamental oscillation of Crystal unit. This has realized a low phase noise in frequency 10 to 50 MHz, and it is suitable for the reference clock include Femtocell and Small Cells.

► Explanation of the mark that are using it for the documents



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1. Electrical characteristics

1) Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max	Notes
Supply voltage	V _{CC} -GND	V	-0.6	-	+6.0	
Storage temperature	T_stg	°C	-40	-	+90	Store as bare product after packing
Frequency control voltage	V _C -GND	V	-0.6	-	V _{CC} +0.6	V _C Terminal

2) Operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max	Notes
1 diamotor	Vcc	V	2.7	2.85	3.0	V _{CC} =2.85 V Type
			2.85	3.0	3.15	V _{CC} =3.0 V Type
Supply voltage			3.135	3.3	3.465	V _{CC} =3.3 V Type
			4.75	5.0	5.25	V _{CC} =5.0 V Type
	GND		0.0	-	0.0	
Operating temperature range	T_use	°C	0	+25	+70	Standard
Operating temperature range			-40	+25	+85	(Option)
	Vc	V	GND	N.C.	-	V _C Terminal / TCXO
			0.5	1.5	2.5	V _C Terminal / VC-TCXO
Frequency control voltage			0.65	1.65	2.65	(V _{CC} =2.85, 3.0, 3.3 V Type)
			0.5	2.5	4.5	V _C Terminal / VC-TCXO (V _{CC} =5.0 V Type)
Output load condition	Load_C	pF	13.5	15	16.5	CMOS output
	Load_C	рF	9	10	11	Clipped sine wave
	Load_R	kΩ	9	10	11	Clipped Silie wave
	Сс	μF	0.01	-	-	DC-cut capacitor *1 Clipped sine wave

^{*1} DC-cut capacitor is not included in this TCXO. Please attach an external DC-cut capacitor (0.01 µF Min.) to the out pin.

3-1) Frequency characteristics

(Vcc=Typ., GND=0.0 V, Vc=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T_use=+25°C) Max Notes

3-1) Frequency Chara			(VCC=Typ., GND=0.0 V, VC=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T_use=+25°C)			
Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max	Notes
Output frequency	fo	MHz	10	-	50	
Frequency tolerance *2			-2.0	-	+2.0	Standard
(T_use=+25°C +/-2°C)	f_tol	× 10 ⁻⁶	-1.0		.10	(Ontion)
(Reflow cycles : 2 times)				-	+1.0	(Option)
			-0.10	-	+0.10	T_use=0°C to +70°C (Standard)
			-0.10	-	+0.10	T_use=0°C to +85°C (Option1)
			-0.10	-	+0.10	T_use=-10°C to +70°C (Option2)
Frequency / temperature			-0.25	-	+0.25	T_use=-40°C to +85°C (Option3)
characteristics	fo-Tc	× 10 ⁻⁶	-0.08	-	+0.08	T_use=+50°C to +70°C (Option4)
(Reference to (fmax+fmin)/2.)	10 10	× 10	-0.10	-	+0.10	T_use=+15°C to +85°C (Option4)
(Notoronoo to (maximmi)/2.)			-0,25	-	+0.25	T_use=-5°C to +85°C (Option4)
			-0.08	-	+0.08	T_use=+40°C to +60°C (Option5)
			-0.10	-	+0.10	T_use=0°C to +70°C (Option5)
			-0,25	-	+0.25	T_use=-20°C to +70°C (Option5)
	fo-Load		-0.1	-	+0.1	Load +/-10% (~40MHz)
		× 10 ⁻⁶	-0.2	-	+0.2	Load +/-10% (~50MHz)
Frequency / load coefficient			-0.05	-	+0.05	Load +/-10% (Clipped sine wave)
			-0.05	-	+0.05	Load +/-2% (~40MHz)
			-0.1	-	+0.1	Load +/-2% (~50MHz)
			-0.02	-	+0.02	Load +/-2% (Clipped sine wave)
	fo- V _{CC}	× 10 ⁻⁶	-0.1	-	+0.1	V _{CC} +/-5% (~40MHz)
			-0.2	-	+0.2	V _{CC} +/-5% (~50MHz)
Frequency / voltage			-0.05	-	+0.05	V _{CC} +/-5% (Clipped sine wave)
coefficient			-0.05	-	+0.05	V _{CC} +/-2% (~40MHz)
			-0.1	-	+0.1	V _{CC} +/-2% (~50MHz)
			-0.02	-	+0.02	V _{CC} +/-2% (Clipped sine wave)
	-	× 10 ⁻⁶ /°C	-0.1		+0.1	Minimum of 1 frequency reading every
Frequency slope				-		2°C, over the operating temperature
						range (1°C/minute max.)
Hysteresis		× 10 ⁻⁶	-0.2	_	+0.2	Frequency measured before and
i iyətereələ	-	× 10°	-	_		after at +25°C.
Frequency aging *3	f_age	× 10 ⁻⁶	-0.02	-	+0.02	T_use=+25°C, 24 hours
			-1.0	-	+1.0	T_use=+25°C, First year
			-0.2	-	+0.2	T_use=+25°C, 1 month(Option)
			-2.0	-	+2.0	T_use=+25°C, 3 years(Option)
Acceleration sensitivity	-	× 10 ⁻⁹ /G	-	2.0	-	3 axes, 30-1500 Hz
				1		·

^{*2} Measured in the elapse of 24 hours after reflow soldering.

^{*3} After 48 hours of continuous operation.



3-2) Frequency control characteristics (Vcc=Typ., GND=0.0 V, Vc=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T_use=+25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max	Notes
Frequency control range	f cont	× 10 ⁻⁶	-10.0	-	-5.0	Vc=1.5V+/-1.0V, at Vcc=2.85 to 3.3V
Frequency control range	1_00110	X 10	+5.0	-	+10.0	Vc=2.5V+/-2.0V, at Vcc=5.0V
Linearity	-	%	-10	-	+10	
Input impedance	Z _{IN}	kΩ	100	-	-	V_C -GND(DC), V_C =Typ.
Frequency change polarity	-	-	Positive polarity			

4) Electrical Characteristics (Vcc=Typ., GND=0.0 V, Vc=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T_use=+25°C

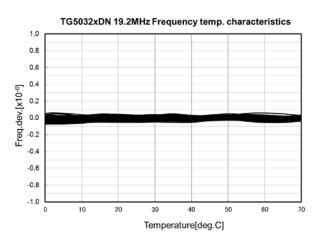
4) Electrical Chara	(\	(Vcc=Typ., GND=0.0 V, Vc=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T_use=+25°C)				
Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max	Notes
			-	-	5.0	Clipped sine wave (Standard)
			-	-	4.0	Clipped sine wave (Option)
			-	-	5.0	V _{CC} =2.85, 3.0, 3.3V (~26MHz)
Current consumption	Lan	mA	-	-	6.0	V _{CC} =2.85, 3.0, 3.3V (~40MHz)
Current consumption	Icc				8.0	V _{CC} =2.85, 3.0, 3.3V (~50MHz)
			-	1	6.0	V _{CC} =5.0V (~26MHz)
			-	-	8.0	V _{CC} =5.0V (~40MHz)
			-	-	10.0	V _{CC} =5.0V (~50MHz)
Start up time	t_str	ms	-	1.0	5.0	t=0 at 90%Vcc
Rise time	tr	ne	-	-	8.0	10%Vcc to 90%Vcc level
Nise time	u	ns	-	-	5.0	CMOS output
Fall time	tf	ne	-	-	8.0	90%Vcc to 10%Vcc level
i all time	u	ns	-	-	5.0	CMOS output
			45	50	55	50% Vcc level
Symmetry	SYM	%				CMOS output
Cyrimicaly	01101		40	50	60	GND level(DC-cut)
						Clipped sine wave (Option)
High output voltage	V _{OH}	V	90% V _{CC}	-	-	CMOS output
Low output voltage	V _{OL}	V	-	-	10% Vcc	CMOS output
Output level	Vp-p	Vp-p	0.8	-	-	Clipped sine wave
		dBc/ Hz	-	-68	-54	1 Hz offset
			-	-96	-84	10 Hz offset
Phase noise			-	-119	-109	100 Hz offset
(19.2MHz)	L(f)		-	-140	-132	1 kHz offset
(13.21/11/2)			-	-152	-146	10 kHz offset
			-	-154	-148	100 kHz offset
			-	-156	-150	1 MHz offset
		dBc/ Hz	-	-64	-50	1 Hz offset
			-	-91	-79	10 Hz offset
Dhaga naiga			-	-115	-105	100 Hz offset
Phase noise	L(f)		-	-135	-127	1 kHz offset
(30.72MHz)			-	-152	-146	10 kHz offset
			-	-156	-150	100 kHz offset
			-	-157	-151	1 MHz offset
Phase noise (50MHz)		dBc/ Hz	-	-56	-42	1 Hz offset
			-	-84	-72	10 Hz offset
			-	-109	-99	100 Hz offset
	L(f)		-	-131	-123	1 kHz offset
	()		-	-149	-143	10 kHz offset
			-	-156	-150	100 kHz offset
			-	-157	-151	1 MHz offset

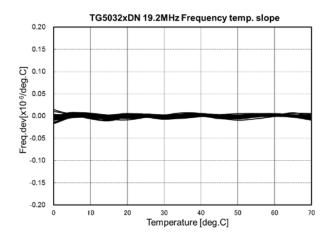


2. Characteristics

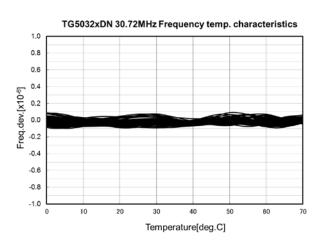
2-1) "Frequency / temperature characteristics"2-1-1) Standard spec: +/-0.1 × 10⁻⁶ Max. (T_use=0°C to +70°C)

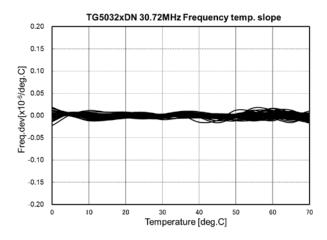
19.2MHz [N=40pcs]



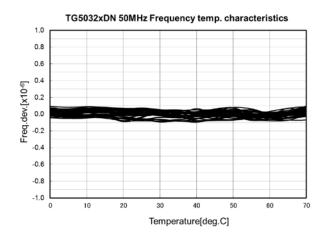


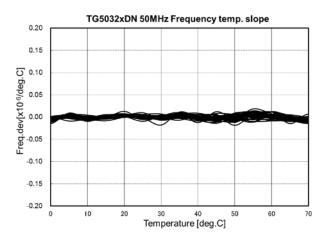
30.72MHz [N=40pcs]





50MHz [N=40pcs]

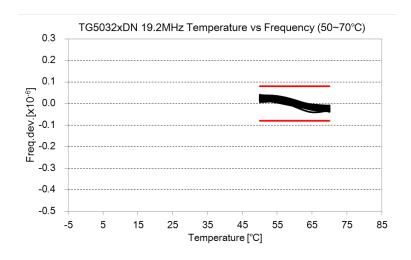


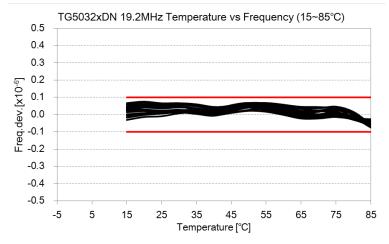


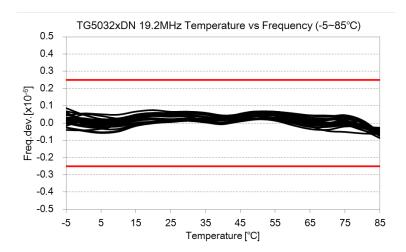


2-1-2) "Option 4" spec +/-0.08 × 10⁻⁶ Max. / +50 °C to +70 °C and +/-0.10 × 10⁻⁶ Max. / +15 °C to +85 °C and +/-0.25 × 10⁻⁶ Max. / -5 °C to +85 °C

19.2MHz [N=20pcs]

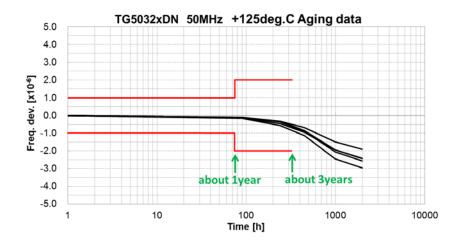








2-2) Frequency aging (50MHz) [N=5pcs]



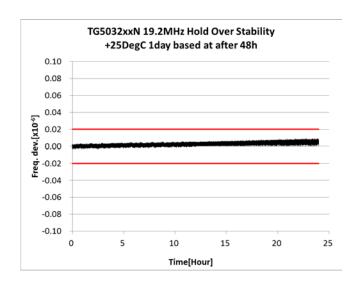
about 1year

Ave. : -0.12 x 10⁻⁶ Max. : -0.10 x 10⁻⁶ Min. : -0.16 x 10⁻⁶

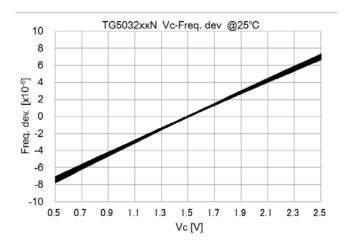
about 3years

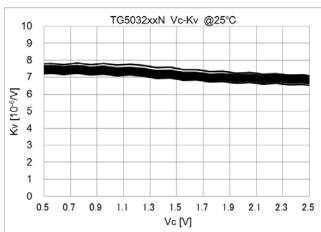
Ave.: -0.41 x 10⁻⁶ Max.: -0.32 x 10⁻⁶ Min.: -0.57 x 10⁻⁶

2-3) Holdover stability (19.2MHz) [N=40pcs]



2-4) Frequency control characteristics [N=40pcs]

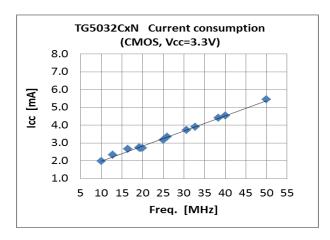


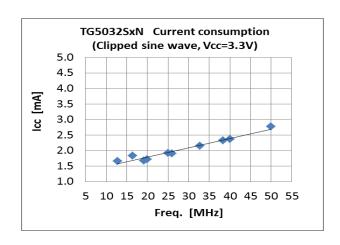


6/17

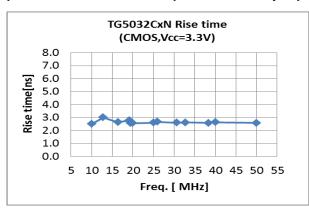


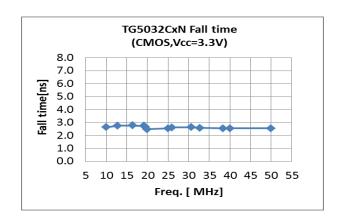
2-5) current consumption



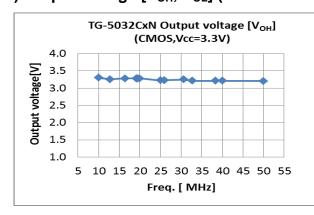


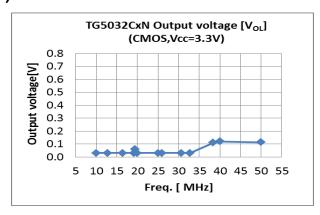
2-6) Rise time / Fall time (at CMOS output)



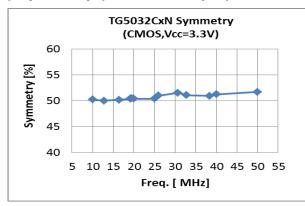


2-7) Output voltage [V_{OH}, V_{OL}] (at CMOS output)

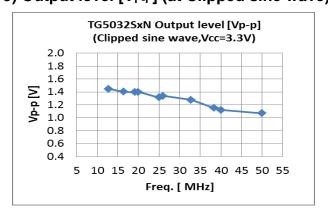




2-8) Symmetry (at CMOS output)



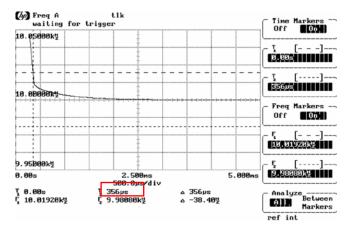
2-9) Output level [V_{P-P}] (at Clipped sine wave)



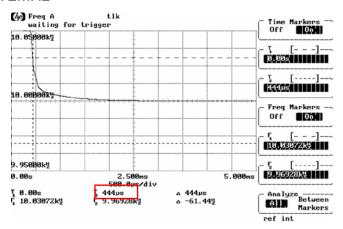


2-10) start up time(19.2MHz, 30.72MHz, 50MHz)

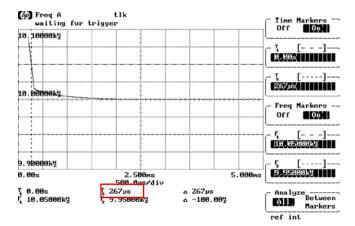
19.2MHz



30.72MHz

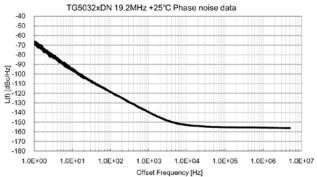


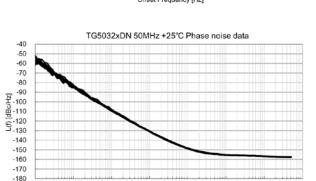
50MHz

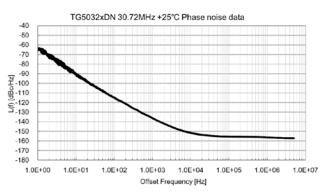




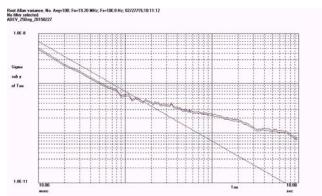
2-11) Phase noise (19.2MHz, 30.72MHz, 50MHz, refer to data of Page3.) [N=10pcs]







2-12) Short term stability [ADEV] (19.2MHz)



2-13) TDEV (19.2MHz, Loop BW=0.1Hz)

1.0F+03

1.0E+04

Offset Frequency [Hz]

1.0F+05

1.0F+06

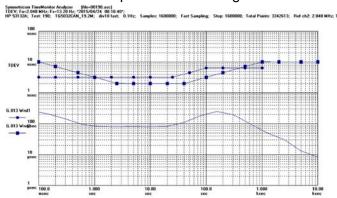
1.0F+07

Constant temperature: +25 deg.C

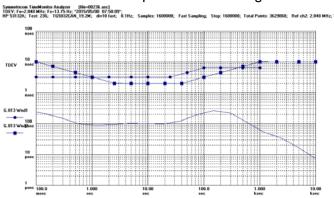
1.0F+02

1.0E+00

1.0E+01

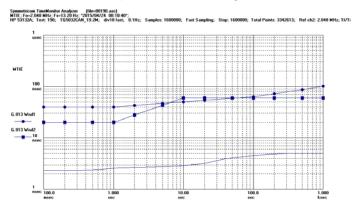


Constant temperature: +70 deg.C

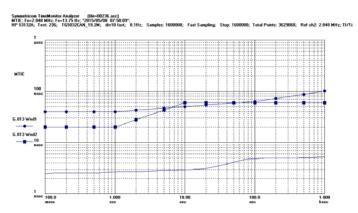


2-14) MTIE (19.2MHz, Loop BW=0.1Hz)

Constant temperature: +25 deg.C



Constant temperature: +70 deg.C



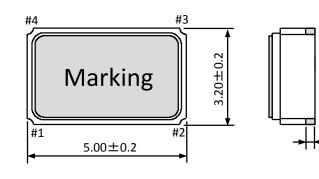
Compliant with G.813 option1 and 2

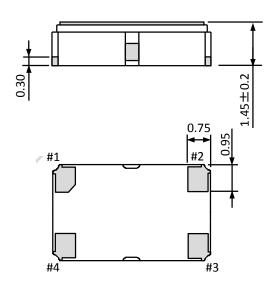


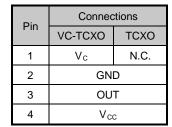
3. Outline

3-1) Outline dimensions and Pin information

TG5032CDN/SDN







Do not connect "N.C." pin with any other pins (also mutually)

3-2) Soldering pattern

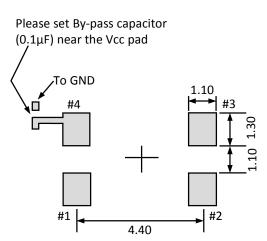
Example of patterning design indicated as follows. In an actual design, please consider mounting density, the reliability of soldering, etc. and check whether performance is optimal.

unit: mm

0.30

Unit: mm

Soldering pattern of TG5032CDN/SDN

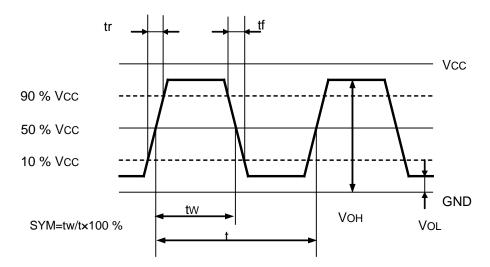


To maintain stable operation, provide a 0.1uF by-pass capacitor at a location as near as possible to the power source terminal of the crystal product (between Vcc - GND).

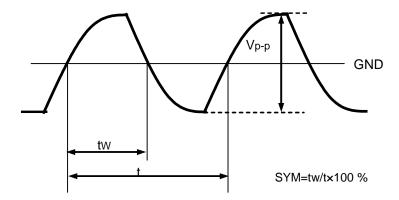


4. Timing chart

4-1) Output waveform (CMOS output)



4-2) Output waveform (Clipped sine wave output)

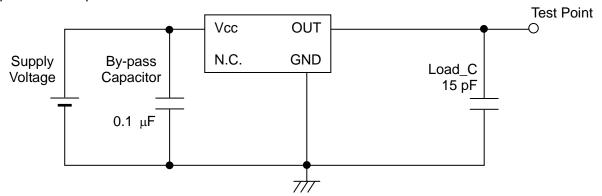




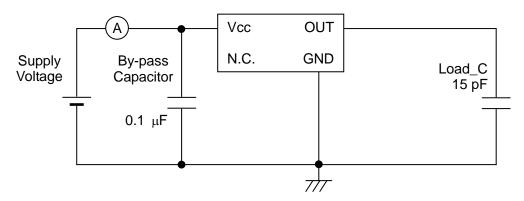
5. Test circuit

5-1) CMOS output for TCXO

1) Output Load: 15 pF



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

1. Oscilloscope: Impedance Min. 1 M Ω Input capacitance Max. 10 pF Band width Min. 300 MHz

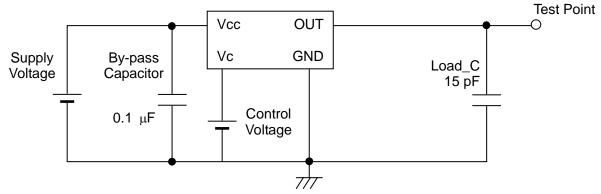
Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time.(In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

- 2. Load_C includes probe capacitance.
- 3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.1 $\,\mu F$) is placed between V_{CC} and GND, and closely to TCXO.
- 4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
- Power Supply Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
- 6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.

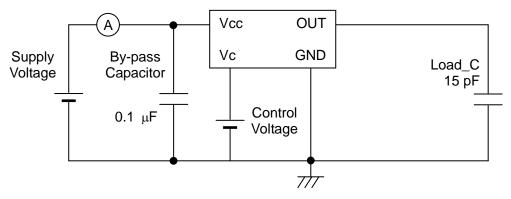


5-2) CMOS output for VC-TCXO

1) Output Load: 15 pF



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

1. Oscilloscope: Impedance Min. 1 M Ω Input capacitance Max. 10 pF Band width Min. 300 MHz

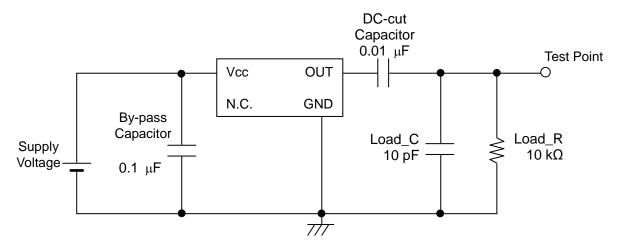
Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time.(In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

- 2. Load_C includes probe capacitance.
- 3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.1 $\,\mu F$) is placed between V_{CC} and GND, and closely to TCXO.
- 4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
- Power Supply
 Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
- 6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.

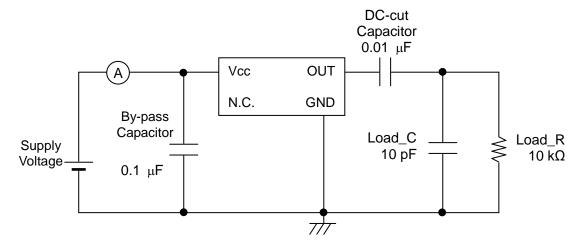


5-3) Clipped sine wave output for TCXO

1) Output Load : $10 k\Omega // 10 pF$



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

Min. 1 $M\Omega$ 1. Oscilloscope: Impedance Input capacitance Max. 10 pF Band width Min. 300 MHz

Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time.(In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

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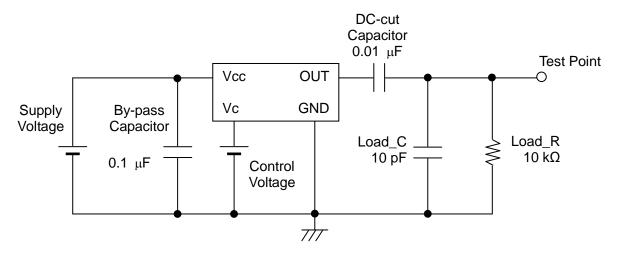
- 2. Load_C includes probe capacitance.
- 3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.1 $\,\mu F$) is placed between V_{CC} and GND, and closely to TCXO.
- 4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
- 5. Power Supply Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
- 6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.

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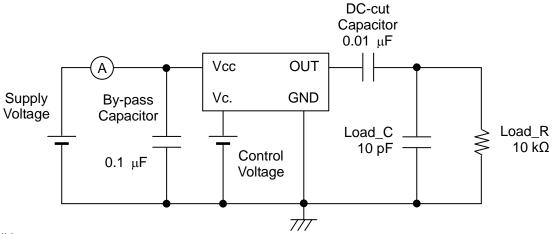


5-4) Clipped sine wave output for VC-TCXO

1) Output Load : 10 k Ω // 10 pF



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

1. Oscilloscope: Impedance Min. 1 M Ω Input capacitance Max. 10 pF
Band width Min. 300 MHz

Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time.(In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

- 2. Load_C includes probe capacitance.
- 3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.1 $\,\mu F$) is placed between V_{CC} and GND, and closely to TCXO.
- 4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
- Power Supply
 Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
- 6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.



6. Handling precautions

Prior to using this product, please carefully read the section entitled "Precautions" on our Web site (http://www5.epsondevice.com/en/quartz/tech/precaution/) for instructions on how to handle and use the product properly to ensure optimal performance of the product in your equipment. Before using the product under any conditions other than those specified therein, please consult with us to verify and confirm that the performance of the product will not be negatively affected by use under such conditions.

In addition to the foregoing precautions, in order to avoid the deteriorating performance of the product, we strongly recommend that you <u>DO NOT</u> use the product under <u>ANY</u> of the following conditions:

- (1) Mounting the product on a board using water-soluble solder flux and using the product without removing the residue of the flux completely from the board. The residue of such flux that is soluble in water or water-soluble cleaning agent, especially the residues which contains active halogens, will negatively affect the performance and reliability of the product.
- (2) Using the product in any manner that will result in any shock or impact to the product.
- (3) Using the product in places where the product is exposed to water, chemicals, organic solvent, sunlight, dust, corrosive gasses, or other materials.
- (4) Using the product in places where the product is exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves.
- (5) Applying ultrasonic cleaning without advance verification and confirmation that the product will not be affected by such a cleaning process, because it may damage the crystal, IC and/or metal line of the product.
- (6) Touching the IC surface with tweezers or other hard materials directly.
- (7) Using the product under any other conditions that may negatively affect the performance and/or reliability of the product.
- (8) Power supply with ripple may cause of incorrect operation or degradation of phase noise characteristics, so please evaluate before use.
- (9) Frequency aging is from environmental tests results to the expectation of the amount of the frequency variation.

 This doesn't guarantee the product-life cycle.

Should any customer use the product in any manner contrary to the precautions and/or advice herein, such use shall be done at the customer's own risk.



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