

## OVERVIEW

The 5062 series are 2.5V/3.3V operation, HCSL output oscillator ICs. They support 100MHz to 175MHz 3rd overtone oscillation and 25MHz to 175MHz fundamental oscillation. They employ oscillator circuit appropriate for miniature 3rd overtone crystal, making these devices ideal for crystal oscillator modules of miniature package. The 5062 series can be used to construct wide frequency range HCSL output oscillators and low drive level by regulator drive of the oscillator circuit.

## FEATURES

- Operating supply voltage range: 2.25 to 3.63V
- Recommended oscillation frequency range (varies with version)
  - 25MHz to 175MHz fundamental oscillation
  - 100MHz to 175MHz 3rd overtone oscillation
- -40 to +85°C operating temperature range
- HCSL output
- Oscillation capacitors  $C_G$ ,  $C_D$  built-in
- Standby function
  - High impedance in standby mode, oscillator stops
- Power-saving pull-up resistor built-in (OE pin)
- Wafer form (WF5062xx)
- Chip form (CF5062xx)

## SERIES CONFIGURATION

Oscillation mode	Recommended oscillation frequency range*1 [MHz]	$C_0$ cancellation circuit	Recommended $C_0$ value*2 [pF]	Version name*3
fundamental	25 to 100	No	to 1.5	(5062L6)
	100 to 175		(to 2.0)*4	(5062M6)
3rd overtone fundamental	100 to 140	Yes	1.0 to 2.0	5062D6
	140 to 175		(0.8 to 2.5)*4	5062E6

\*1. The oscillation frequency is a yardstick value derived from the crystal used for Seiko 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. The oscillator circuit is optimized for 5032 to 3225 size crystal. In use of 7050 size crystal with large  $C_0$  value, because the risk that oscillation margin is insufficient increases, it must be carefully evaluated.

\*3. The version name in parentheses is being developed.

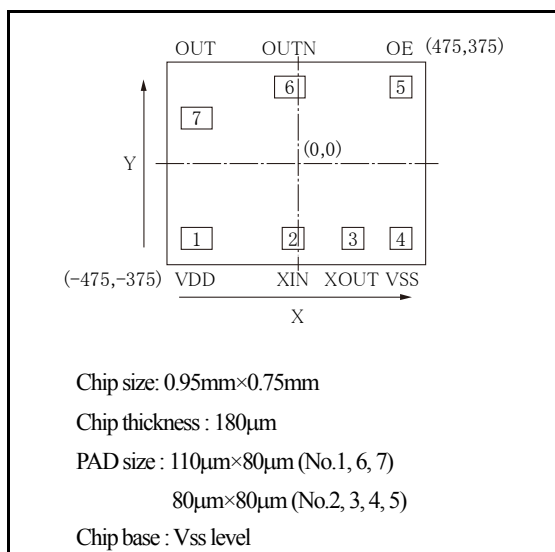
\*4. Values in ( ) are full range values. If using these ranges, careful evaluation is recommended before implementation.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Version Name
WF5062xx-3	Wafer form	<p style="text-align: center;">WF5062□□-3</p> <p>Form WF: Wafer form      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑</p> <p>CF: Chip(Die) form      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↑</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Output frequency    6 : <math>f_0</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Oscillation frequency</p> <p style="text-align: right;">L : 25 to 100MHz</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M : 100 to 175Hz</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D : 100 to 140MHz</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E : 140 to 175MHz</p>
CF5062xx-3	Chip form	

**PAD LAYOUT**

(Unit:  $\mu\text{m}$ )



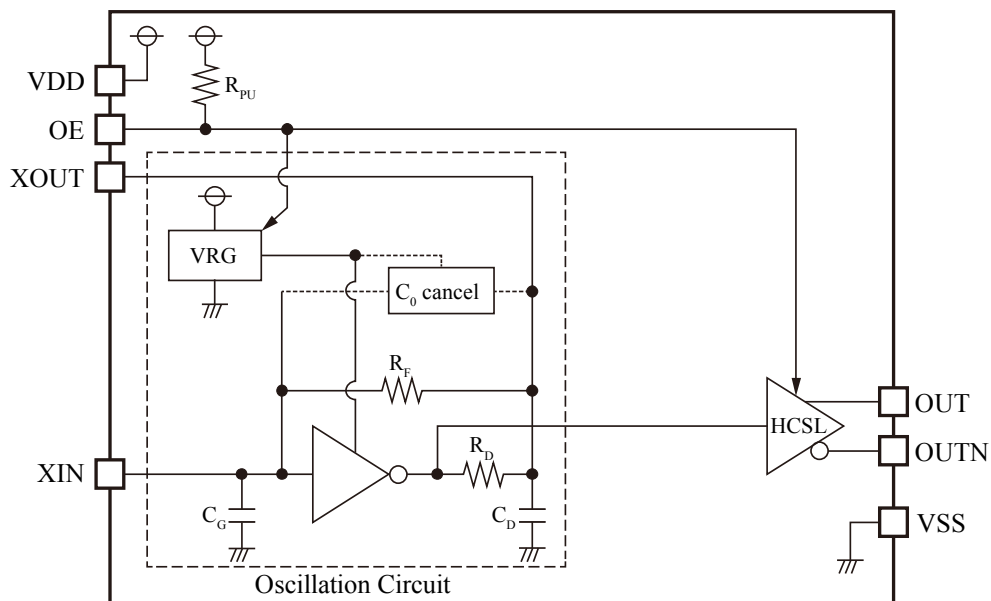
· Coordinates at the chip center are (0,0).

**PIN DESCRIPTION and PAD COORDINATES**

No.	Pin	I/O*1	Function	PAD coordinates [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	
				X	Y
1	VDD	-	(+) supply voltage	-363.7	-283.5
2	XIN	I	Crystal connection pins Crystal is connected between XIN and XOUT.	-11.7	-283.5
3	XOUT	O		208.2	-283.5
4	VSS	-	(-) ground	383.5	-283.5
5	OE	I	Input pin controlled output state (oscillator stops when Low), Power-saving pull-up resistor built-in	383.5	283.5
6	OUTN	O	HCSL output pin (Inverting output)	-29.1	283.5
7	OUT	O	HCSL output pin (Non-inverting output)	-368.5	168.2

\*1. I: Input pin O: Output pin

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## SPECIFICATIONS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

$V_{SS}=0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range <sup>*1</sup>	$V_{DD}$	Between VDD and VSS	-0.3 to +4.0	V
Input voltage range <sup>*1*2</sup>	$V_{IN}$	Input pins	-0.3 to $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Output voltage range <sup>*1*2</sup>	$V_{OUT}$	Output pins	-0.3 to $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
Junction temperature <sup>*3</sup>	$T_j$		+125	°C
Storage temperature range <sup>*4</sup>	$T_{STG}$	Chip form, Wafer form	-55 to +125	°C

\*1. This parameter rating is the values that must never exceed even for a moment. This product may suffer breakdown if this parameter rating is exceeded.

Operation and characteristics are guaranteed only when the product is operated at recommended operating conditions.

\*2.  $V_{DD}$  is a  $V_{DD}$  value of recommended operating conditions.

\*3. Do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings. If they are exceeded, a characteristic and reliability will be degraded.

\*4. When stored in nitrogen or vacuum atmosphere applied to IC itself only (excluding packaging materials).

### Recommended Operating Conditions

$V_{SS}=0V$

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Oscillator frequency <sup>*1</sup>	$f_0$	5062L6	(25)		(100)	MHz
		5062M6	100		175	
		5062D6	100		140	
		5062E6	140		175	
Output frequency	$f_{OUT}$	5062L6	(25)		(100)	MHz
		5062M6	100		175	
		5062D6	100		140	
		5062E6	140		175	
Operating supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	Between VDD and VSS <sup>*2</sup>	2.25		3.63	V
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	Input pins	0		$V_{DD}$	V
Operating temperature	$T_a$		-40		+85	°C
Output load	$R_L$	OUT pin, OUTN pin, Terminated to $V_{SS}$	49.5		50.5	$\Omega$

Values in parentheses ( ) are temporary.

\*1. The oscillation frequency is a yardstick value derived from the crystal used for Seiko 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. Mount a ceramic chip capacitor that is larger than 0.01 $\mu$ F proximal to IC (within approximately 3mm) between VDD and VSS in order to obtain stable operation of 5062 series. Furthermore, the better characteristic can be obtained by connecting the bypass capacitor of about 10 $\mu$ F. In addition, the wiring pattern between IC and capacitor should be as wide as possible.

Note. Since it may influence the reliability if it is used out of range of recommended operating conditions, this product should be used within this range.

## Electrical Characteristics

## DC Characteristics

$V_{DD}=2.25$  to  $3.63$  V,  $V_{SS}=0$  V,  $T_a=-40$  to  $+85$  °C unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Current consumption (L6 ver.)	$I_{DDI\_3.3V}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE=Open $f_0=100$ MHz	$V_{DD}=3.3$ V	(31.0)	(39.0)	mA
	$I_{DDI\_2.5V}$		$V_{DD}=2.5$ V	(28.0)	(35.0)	
Current consumption (M6 ver.)	$I_{DDM\_3.3V}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE=Open $f_0=156.25$ MHz	$V_{DD}=3.3$ V	35.0	45.0	mA
	$I_{DDM\_2.5V}$		$V_{DD}=2.5$ V	31.0	41.0	
Current consumption (D6 ver.)	$I_{DDD\_3.3V}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE=Open $f_0=125$ MHz	$V_{DD}=3.3$ V	39.0	49.0	mA
	$I_{DDD\_2.5V}$		$V_{DD}=2.5$ V	35.5	45.5	
Current consumption (E6 ver.)	$I_{DDE\_3.3V}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE=Open $f_0=156.25$ MHz	$V_{DD}=3.3$ V	40.0	50.0	mA
	$I_{DDE\_2.5V}$		$V_{DD}=2.5$ V	36.5	46.5	
Standby current	$I_{STB}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE=Low			15	$\mu$ A
High-level output voltage	$V_{OH}$	Measurement circuit 2	0.66		0.85	V
Low-level output voltage	$V_{OL}$	OUT/OUTN pin	-0.15		0.15	V
Output leakage current	$I_Z$	Measurement circuit 3, OE=Low, OUT/OUTN pin			10	$\mu$ A
High-level input voltage	$V_{IH}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE pin	$0.7V_{DD}$			V
Low-level input voltage	$V_{IL}$	Measurement circuit 1, OE pin			$0.3V_{DD}$	V
OE pin pull-up resistance	$R_{PU1}$	Measurement circuit 1	0.2	1	8	M $\Omega$
	$R_{PU2}$	Measurement circuit 1	30	70	150	k $\Omega$
Oscillator feedback resistance (L6 ver.)	$R_{fL}$		50	100	200	k $\Omega$
Oscillator feedback resistance (M6 ver.)	$R_{fM}$		50	100	200	k $\Omega$
Oscillator feedback resistance (D6 ver.)	$R_{fD}$		1.1	2.2	3.3	k $\Omega$
Oscillator feedback resistance (E6 ver.)	$R_{fE}$		1.1	2.2	3.3	k $\Omega$
Oscillator capacitance (L6 ver.)	$C_{GL}$	Design value (a monitor pattern on a wafer is tested),	9.6	12.0	14.4	pF
	$C_{DL}$	Excluding parasitic capacitance.	11.2	14.0	16.8	
Oscillator capacitance (M6 ver.)	$C_{GM}$	Design value (a monitor pattern on a wafer is tested),	1.6	2.0	2.4	pF
	$C_{DM}$	Excluding parasitic capacitance.	1.6	2.0	2.4	
Oscillator capacitance (D6 ver.)	$C_{GD}$	Design value (a monitor pattern on a wafer is tested),	1.6	2.0	2.4	pF
	$C_{DD}$	Excluding parasitic capacitance.	1.6	2.0	2.4	
Oscillator capacitance (E6 ver.)	$C_{GE}$	Design value (a monitor pattern on a wafer is tested),	0.8	1.0	1.2	pF
	$C_{DE}$	Excluding parasitic capacitance.	0.8	1.0	1.2	

Values in parentheses ( ) are temporary.



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### OE Function

When OE goes Low, OUT/OUTN output is stopped and becomes high impedance.

OE	OUT/OUTN	Oscillator
High or Open	$f_0$	Operating
Low	Hi-Z	Stopped

### Power Saving Pull-up Resistor

The OE pin pull-up resistance changes its value to  $R_{PU1}$  or  $R_{PU2}$  in response to the input level (High or Low).

When OE is tied to Low level, the pull-up resistance becomes large ( $R_{PU1}$ ), thus reducing the current consumed by the resistance. When OE is left open circuit or tied to High level, the pull-up resistance becomes small ( $R_{PU2}$ ), thus internal circuit of OE becomes High level. Consequently, the IC is less susceptible to the effects of noise, helping to avoid problems such as the output stopping suddenly.

### Oscillation Detection Function

The 5062 series have an oscillation detection circuit.

The oscillation detection circuit disables the output until crystal oscillation becomes stable when oscillation circuit starts up. This function avoids the abnormal oscillation in the initial power up and in a reactivation by OE.

### $C_0$ cancellation circuit

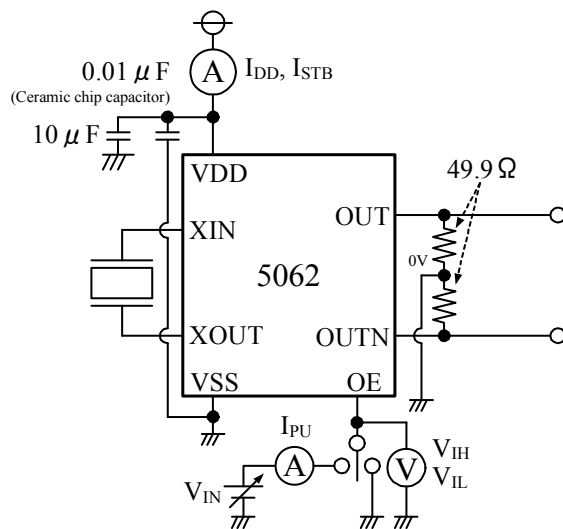
Oscillation circuit with a built-in  $C_0$  cancellation circuit provides a fixed compensation amount to cancel the effect of the crystal  $C_0$ . It reduces the  $C_0$  parameter in the equivalent circuit, reducing the shallow negative resistance for increasing values of  $C_0$ .

This cancellation circuit makes it easier to maintain the oscillation margin.

## MEASUREMENT CIRCUITS

### MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT 1

Measurement Parameter:  $I_{DD}$ ,  $I_{STB}$ ,  $V_{IH}$ ,  $V_{IL}$ ,  $R_{PU1}$ ,  $R_{PU2}$



$$R_{PU1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{I_{PU}} \quad (V_{IN} = 0V)$$

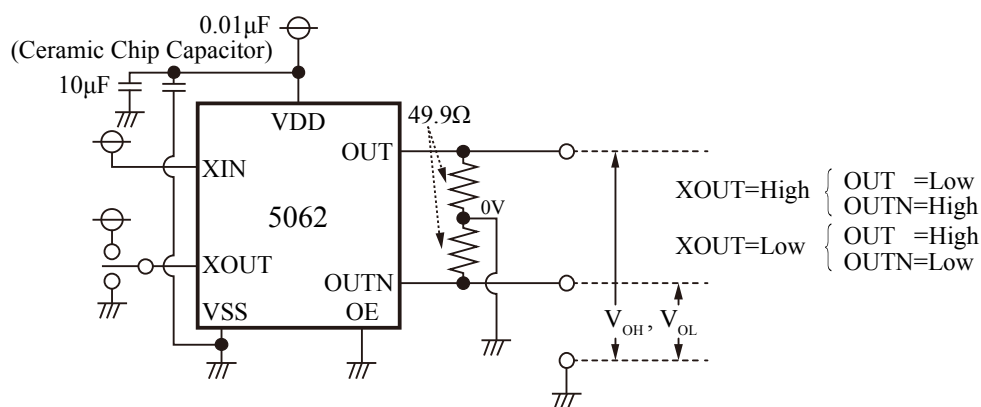
$$R_{PU2} = \frac{V_{DD} - 0.7V_{DD}}{I_{PU}} \quad (V_{IN} = 0.7V_{DD})$$

$V_{IH}$  :  $V_{SS} \rightarrow V_{DD}$  voltage that changes output state

$V_{IL}$  :  $V_{DD} \rightarrow V_{SS}$  voltage that changes output state

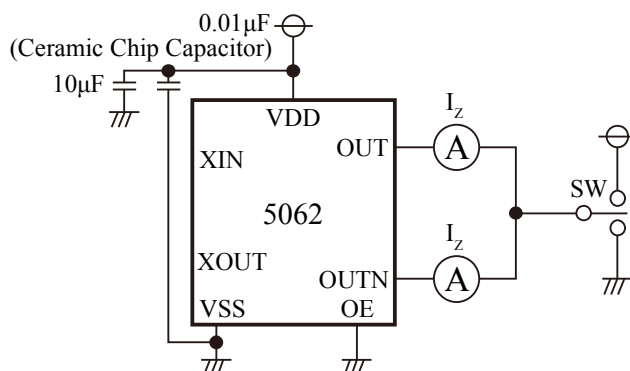
### MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT 2

Measurement Parameter:  $V_{OH}$ ,  $V_{OL}$



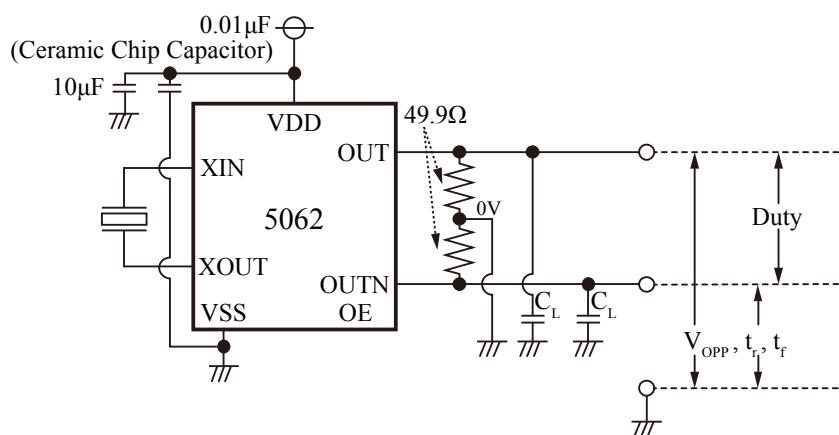
### MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT 3

Measurement Parameters:  $I_z$



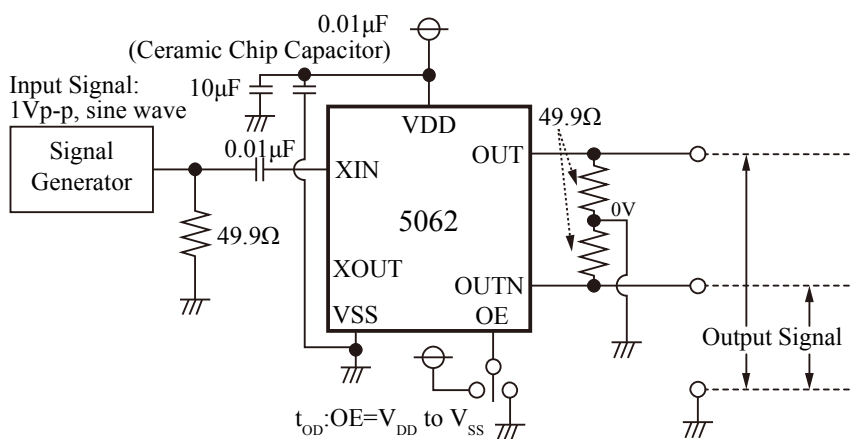
### MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT 4

Measurement Parameter: Duty,  $V_{OPP}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_f$



### MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT 5

Measurement Parameter:  $t_{OD}$





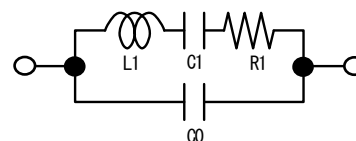
## REFERENCE DATA

The following characteristics are measured using the crystal below. Note that the characteristics will vary with the crystal used.

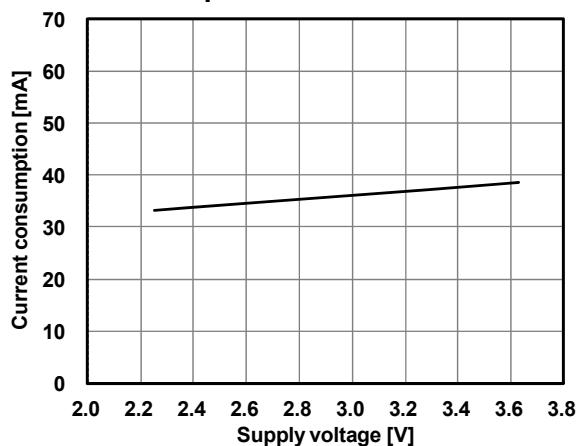
Crystal used for measurement (3rd overtone)

Parameter	$f_0=125.00\text{MHz}$	$f_0=156.25\text{MHz}$
$C_0(\text{pF})$	1.8	1.2
$R_1(\Omega)$	35	60

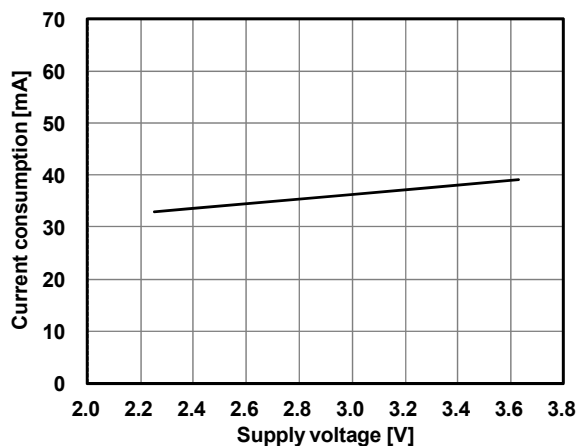
Crystal parameters



## Current Consumption

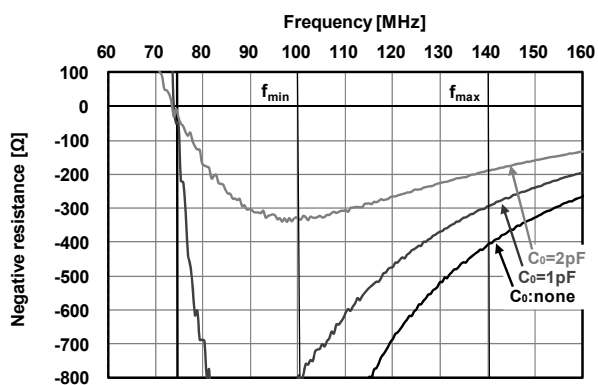


5062D6,  $f_{OUT}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

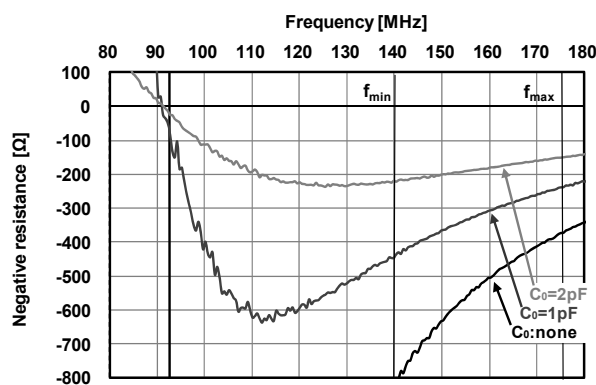


5062E6,  $f_{OUT}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

## Negative Resistance



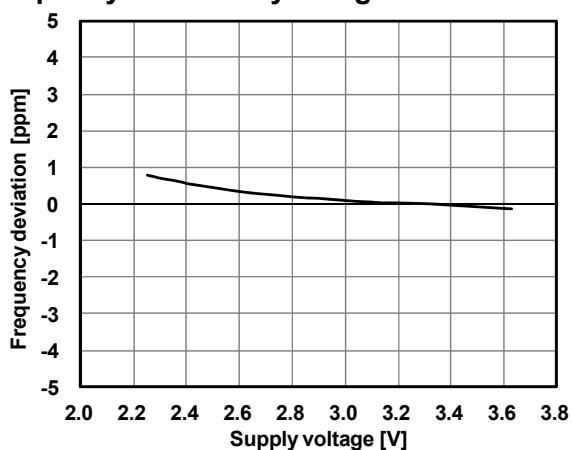
5062D6,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$



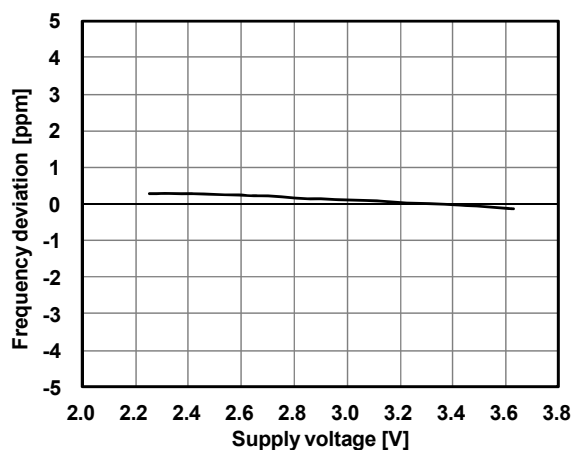
5062E6,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$

The figures show the measurement result of the crystal equivalent circuit  $C_0$  capacitance, connected between the XIN and XOUT pins. They were performed with Agilent 4396B using the NPC test jig. They may vary in a measurement jig, and measurement environment.

Frequency Deviation by Voltage

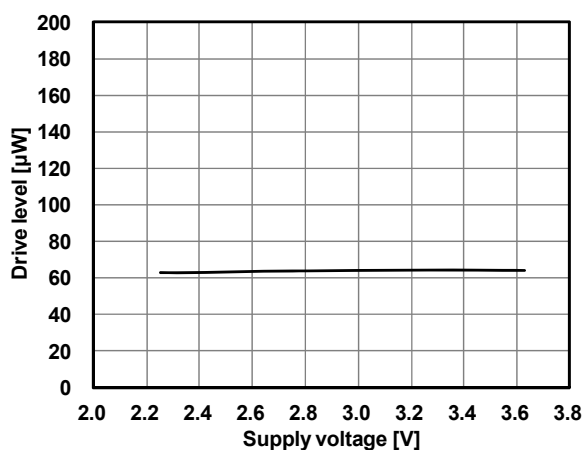


5062D6,  $f_{OUT}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 3.3V std.

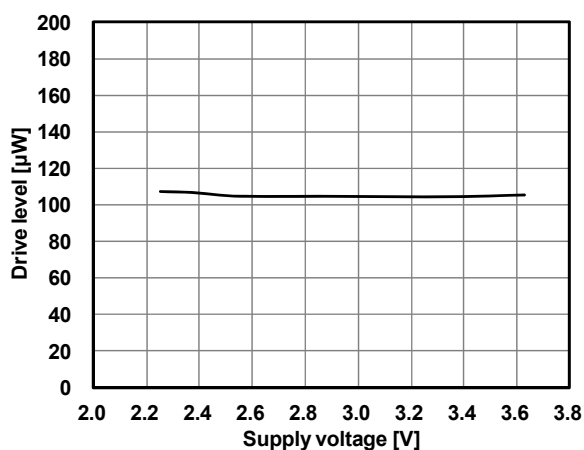


5062E6,  $f_{OUT}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , 3.3V std.

Drive Level

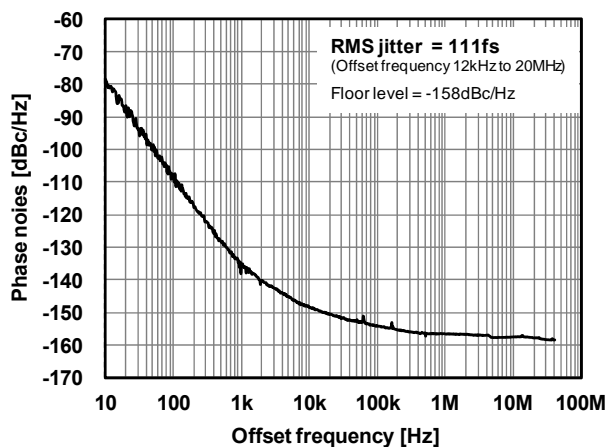


5062D6,  $f_{OUT}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

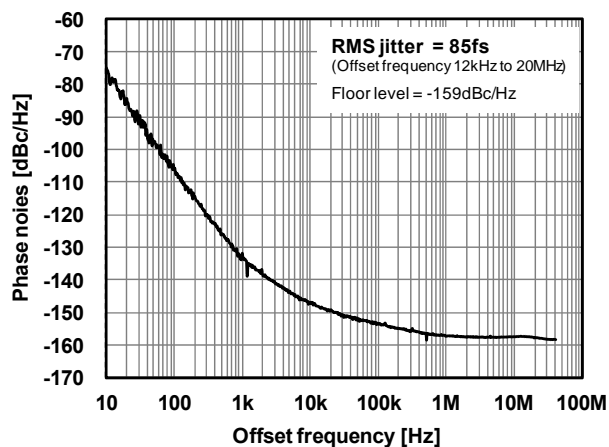


5062E6,  $f_{OUT}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$

Phase Noise



5062D6,  $f_{OUT}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$

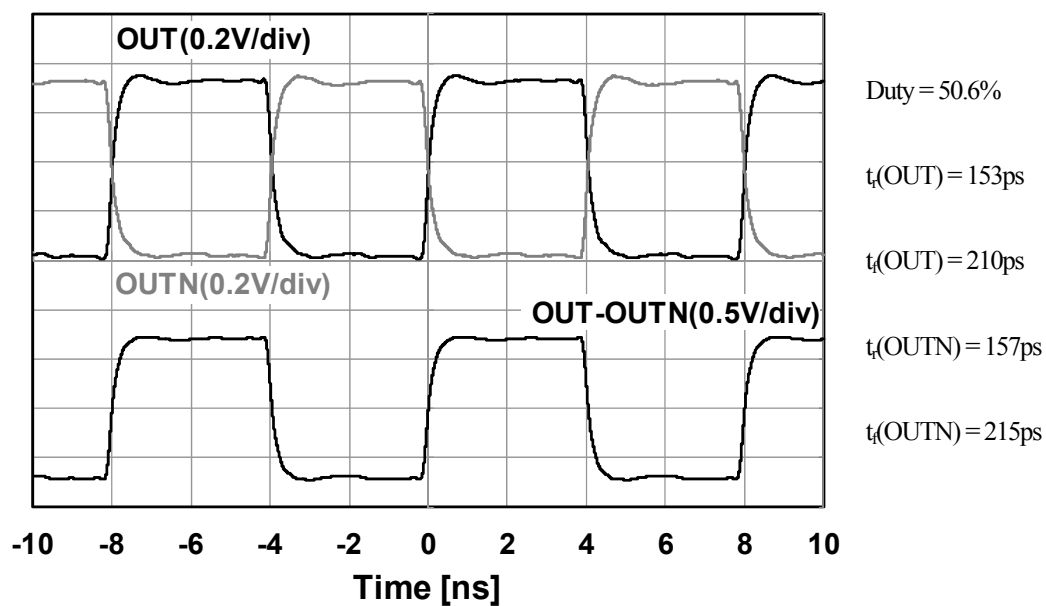


5062E6,  $f_{OUT}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$

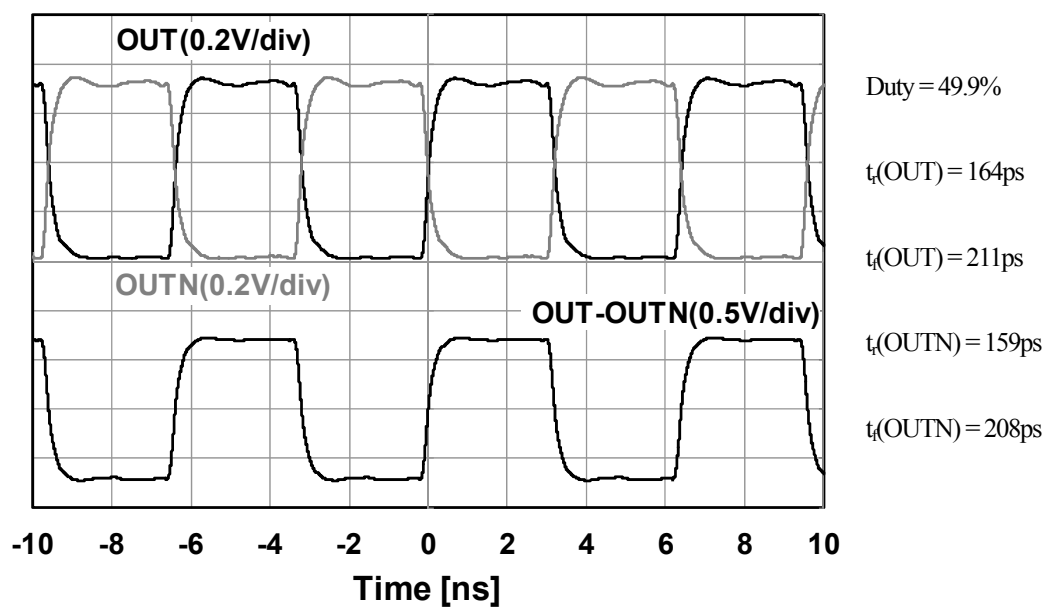
Measurement instrument: Agilent E5052B Signal Source Analyzer

## Output Waveform

- Output load: no load ( $C_L=0\text{pF}$ )



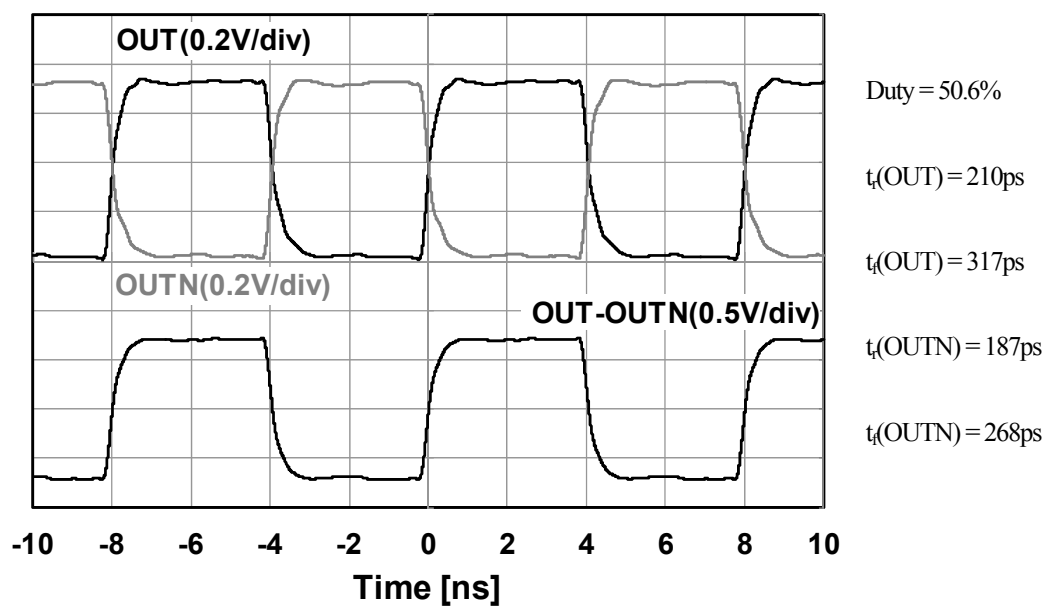
5062D6,  $f_{\text{OUT}}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}}=3.3\text{V}$ ,  $C_L=0\text{pF}$  (no load)



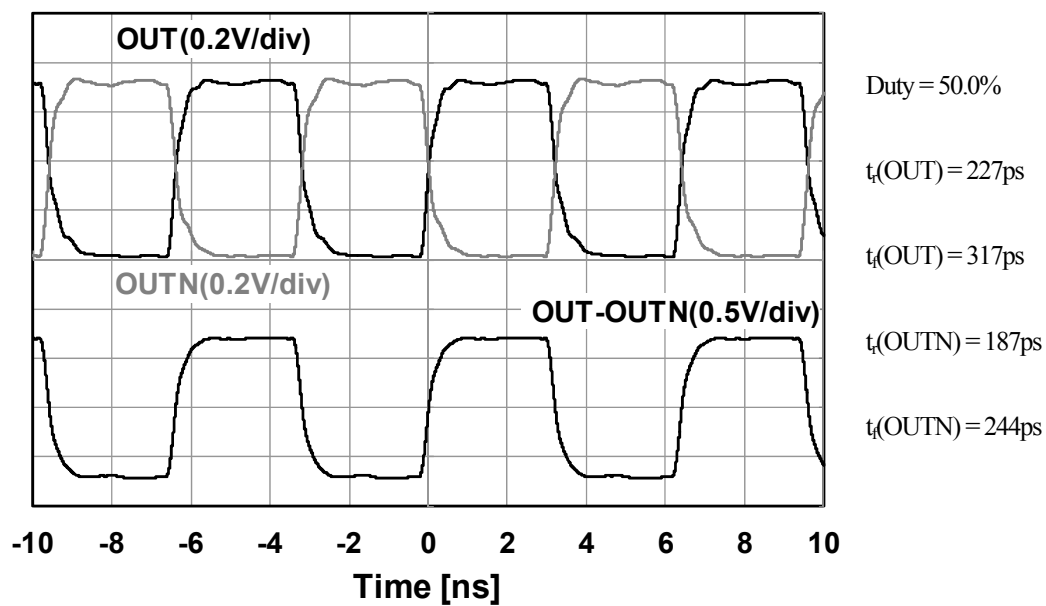
5062E6,  $f_{\text{OUT}}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}}=3.3\text{V}$ ,  $C_L=0\text{pF}$  (no load)

- Output load:  $C_L=2\text{pF}$

Since output waveform may be influenced if load capacitance is added, it must be carefully evaluated.



5062D6,  $f_{\text{OUT}}=125\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}}=3.3\text{V}$ ,  $C_L=2\text{pF}$



5062E6,  $f_{\text{OUT}}=156.25\text{MHz}$ ,  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{\text{DD}}=3.3\text{V}$ ,  $C_L=2\text{pF}$

Measurement equipment: Oscilloscope DSO80604B (Agilent)

Differential probe 1134A (Agilent)

Probe head E2675A (Agilent)

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