SiT8008 Low Power Programmable Oscillator



Features

- Any frequency between 1 MHz and 110 MHz accurate to 6 decimal places
- Operating temperature from -40°C to 85°C. Refer to SiT8918 and SiT8920 for high temperature options
- Excellent total frequency stability as low as ±20 PPM
- Low power consumption of 3.6 mA typical
- Programmable drive strength for improved jitter, system EMI reduction, or driving large capacitive loads
- LVCMOS/HCMOS compatible output
- Industry-standard packages: 2.0 x 1.6, 2.5 x 2.0, 3.2 x 2.5, 5.0 x 3.2, 7.0 x 5.0 mm x mm
- Instant samples with Time Machine II and field programmable oscillators
- Pb-free, RoHS and REACH compliant

Electrical Characteristics^[1]

Applications

- Ideal for DSC, DVC, DVR, IP CAM, Tablets, e-Books, SSD, GPON, EPON, etc
- Ideal for high-speed serial protocols such as: USB, SATA, SAS, Firewire, 100M / 1G / 10G Ethernet, etc.



| Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit | Condition |
|--------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | F | requency R | ange | |
| f | 1 | - | 110 | MHz | |
| | | Frequer | cy Stability | and Aging | |
| F_stab | -20 | - | +20 | PPM | Inclusive of Initial tolerance at 25°C, 1st year aging at 25°C, and |
| | -25 | - | +25 | PPM | variations over operating temperature, rated power supply voltage and load (15 pF \pm 10%). |
| | -50 | - | +50 | PPM | |
| | | Operati | ng Tempera | ture Range |) |
| T_use | -20 | - | +70 | °C | Extended Commercial |
| | -40 | - | +85 | °C | Industrial |
| | S | upply Voltag | e and Curre | ent Consun | nption |
| Vdd | 1.62 | 1.8 | 1.98 | V | Contact SiTime for 1.5V support |
| | 2.25 | 2.5 | 2.75 | V | |
| | 2.52 | 2.8 | 3.08 | - | |
| | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | V | |
| | 2.97 | 3.3 | 3.63 | V | |
| | 2.25 | - | 3.63 | V | |
| ldd | I | 3.8 | 4.5 | mA | No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V, 2.25V to 3.63V |
| | I | 3.6 | 4.2 | mA | No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 2.5V |
| | I | 3.4 | 3.9 | mA | No load condition, f = 20 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V |
| I_OD | - | - | 4 | mA | Vdd = 2.5V to 3.3V, OE = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| | - | - | 3.8 | mA | Vdd = 1.8V, OE = GND, output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| I_std | - | 2.6 | 4.3 | μA | ST = GND, Vdd = 2.8V to 3.3V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| | - | 1.4 | 2.5 | μA | ST = GND, Vdd = 2.5V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| | - | 0.6 | 1.3 | μA | ST = GND, Vdd = 1.8V, Output is Weakly Pulled Down |
| | | LVCMOS | Output Ch | aracteristic | ŝ |
| DC | 45 | - | 55 | % | All Vdds |
| Tr, Tf | - | 1 | 2 | ns | Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V or 3.3V, 20% - 80% |
| | - | 1.3 | 2.5 | ns | Vdd =1.8V, 20% - 80% |
| | - | - | 2 | ns | Vdd = 2.25V - 3.63V, 20% - 80% |
| VOH | 90% | - | - | Vdd | IOH = -4 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOH = -3 mA (Vdd = 2.8V and Vdd = 2.5V) IOH = -2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V) |
| VOL | - | - | 10% | Vdd | IOL = 4 mA (Vdd = 3.0V or 3.3V) IOL = 3 mA (Vdd = 2.8V and Vdd = 2.5V) IOL = 2 mA (Vdd = 1.8V) |
| | | Inp | ut Characte | ristics | |
| VIH | 70% | - | - | Vdd | Pin 1, OE or ST |
| VIL | - | - | 30% | Vdd | Pin 1, OE or ST |
| Z_in | - | 87 | 100 | kΩ | Pin 1, OE logic high or logic low, or ST logic high |
| | 2 | - | _ | MΩ | Pin 1, ST logic low |
| | f F_stab T_use Vdd Idd Idd I_OD I_std DC Tr, Tf VOH VOL VIH VIL | f 1 F_stab -20 -25 -50 T_use -20 -40 -20 -40 -20 -40 -20 -20 -40 Vdd 1.62 2.25 2.52 2.77 2.97 2.25 1dd I_OD - I_OD - I_std - - - VOH 90% VOL - VUH 70% VIL - Z_in - | f 1 - f 1 - Frequer Frequer F_stab -20 - -25 - - -50 - Operatin T_use -20 - -40 - Operatin T_use -20 - -40 - Operatin Vdd 1.62 1.8 2.25 2.5 2.5 2.52 2.8 2.7 3.0 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.3 2.97 3.4 I_OD - - I_OD - - I_Std - 2.6 Tr, Tf - 1.3 DC 45 - VOH 90% - VOH | f 1 - 110 Frequency Stability F_stab -20 - +20 -25 - +25 -50 - +50 Operating Tempera T_use -20 - +70 -40 - +85 Supply Voltage and Curre Vdd 1.62 1.8 1.98 2.25 2.5 2.75 2.52 2.52 2.8 3.08 3.3 2.97 3.3 3.63 2.97 3.3 3.63 2.97 3.3 3.63 2.97 3.3 3.63 2.97 3.3 3.63 1dd - 3.8 4.5 - 3.6 4.2 - 3.6 4.2 - 3.8 4.5 - 3.8 4.5 - 0.6 1.3 - | Frequency Range f 1 - 110 MHz Frequency Stability and Aging F_stab -20 - +20 PPM -25 - +25 PPM -50 - +50 PPM Operating Temperature Range T_use -20 - +70 °C -40 - +85 °C Supply Voltage and Current Consur Vdd 1.62 1.8 1.98 V 2.25 2.5 2.75 V 2.52 2.8 3.08 V 2.97 3.3 3.63 V 1<00 |

1. All electrical specifications in the above table are specified with 15 pF output load at default drive strength and for all Vdd(s) unless otherwise stated.

SiTime Corporation

Sunnyvale, CA 94085



Electrical Characteristics^[1] (continued)

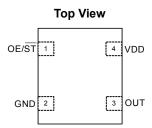
| Parameter and Conditions | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit | Condition | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------|------|--------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Startup and Resume Timing | | | | | | | | | |
| Startup Time | T_start | - | - | 5 | ms | Measured from the time Vdd reaches its rated minimum value | | | |
| Enable/Disable Time | T_oe | - | - | 130 | ns | f = 110 MHz. For other frequencies, T_oe = 100 ns + 3 * cycles | | | |
| Resume Time | T_resume | - | - | 5 | ms | Measured from the time ST pin crosses 50% threshold | | | |
| | | | | Jitter | • | | | | |
| RMS Period Jitter | T_jitt | - | 1.76 | 3 | ps | f = 75 MHz, Vdd = 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V or 3.3V | | | |
| | | - | 1.78 | 3 | ps | f = 75 MHz, Vdd = 1.8V | | | |
| RMS Phase Jitter (random) | T_phj | - | 0.5 | 0.9 | ps | f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 900 kHz to 7.5 MHz | | | |
| | | - | 1.3 | 2 | ps | f = 75 MHz, Integration bandwidth = 12 kHz to 20 MHz | | | |

Note:

1. All electrical specifications in the above table are specified with 15 pF output load and for all Vdd(s) unless otherwise stated.

Pin Description

| Pin | Symbol | | Functionality | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Output Enable | H or Open ^[2] : specified frequency output L: output is high impedance. Only output driver is disabled. | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 OE/ ST Standby | Standby | H or Open ^[2] : specified frequency output L: output is low (weak pull down). Device goes to sleep mode. Supply current reduces to I_std. | | | | | |
| 2 | GND | Power | Electrical ground ^[3] | | | | | |
| 3 | OUT | Output | Oscillator output | | | | | |
| 4 | VDD | Power | Power supply voltage ^[3] | | | | | |



Notes:

A pull-up resistor of <10 kΩ between OE/ ST pin and Vdd is recommended in high noise environment.
 A capacitor value of 0.1 µF between Vdd and GND is recommended.

Absolute Maximum

Attempted operation outside the absolute maximum ratings of the part may cause permanent damage to the part. Actual performance of the IC is only guaranteed within the operational specifications, not at absolute maximum ratings.

| Parameter | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|--|------|------|------|
| Storage Temperature | -65 | 150 | °C |
| VDD | -0.5 | 4 | V |
| Electrostatic Discharge | - | 2000 | V |
| Soldering Temperature (follow standard Pb free soldering guidelines) | - | 260 | °C |
| Junction Temperature | - | 150 | °C |

Thermal Consideration

| Package | hetaJA, 4 Layer Board (°C/W) | hetaJA, 2 Layer Board (°C/W) | θJC, Bottom (°C/W) |
|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7050 | 191 | 263 | 30 |
| 5032 | 97 | 199 | 24 |
| 3225 | 109 | 212 | 27 |
| 2520 | 117 | 222 | 26 |
| 2016 | 124 | 227 | 26 |

Environmental Compliance

| Parameter | Condition/Test Method |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mechanical Shock | MIL-STD-883F, Method 2002 |
| Mechanical Vibration | MIL-STD-883F, Method 2007 |
| Temperature Cycle | JESD22, Method A104 |
| Solderability | MIL-STD-883F, Method 2003 |
| Moisture Sensitivity Level | MSL1 @ 260°C |



Test Circuit and Waveform^[4]

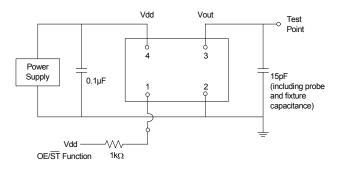
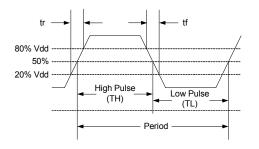
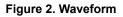


Figure 1. Test Circuit





Note:

4. Duty Cycle is computed as Duty Cycle = TH/Period.

Timing Diagrams

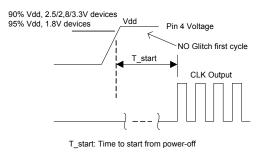
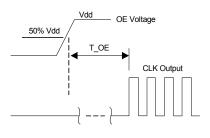


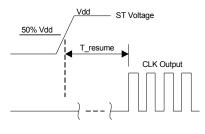
Figure 3. Startup Timing (OE/ST Mode)



T_OE: Time to re-enable the clock output

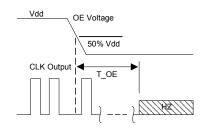


Note: 5. SiT8008 supports no runt pulses and no glitches during startup or resume.



T_resume: Time to resume from ST

Figure 4. Standby Resume Timing (ST Mode Only)



T_OE: Time to put the output drive in High Z mode

Figure 6. OE Disable Timing (OE Mode Only)



Performance Plots

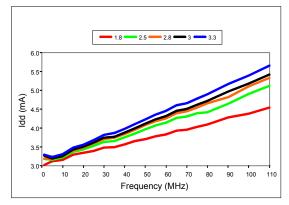


Figure 7. Idd vs Frequency

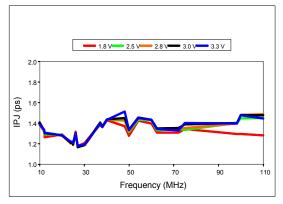


Figure 9. RMS Phase Jitter vs Frequency (12 kHz to 20 MHz Integration Bandwidth)

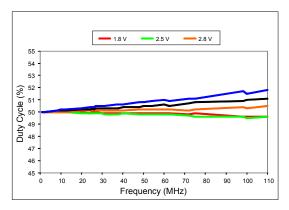


Figure 11. Duty Cycle vs Frequency

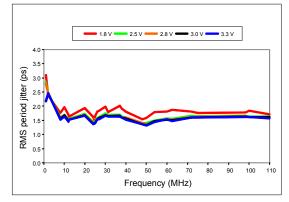
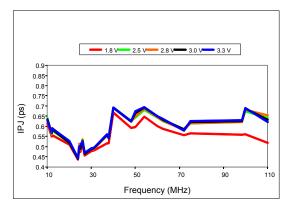


Figure 8. RMS Period Jitter vs Frequency





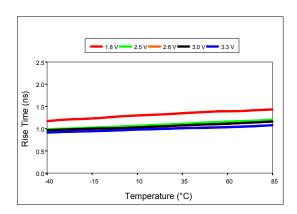


Figure 12. Rise Time vs Temperature, 20 MHz Output

Note:

6. All plots are measured with 15 pF load at room temperature, unless otherwise stated.



Programmable Drive Strength

The SiT8008 includes a programmable drive strength feature to provide a simple, flexible tool to optimize the clock rise/fall time for specific applications. Benefits from the programmable drive strength feature are:

- Improves system radiated electromagnetic interference (EMI) by slowing down the clock rise/fall time
- Improves the downstream clock receiver's (RX) jitter by decreasing (speeding up) the clock rise/fall time.
- Ability to drive large capacitive loads while maintaining full swing with sharp edge rates.

For more detailed information about rise/fall time control and drive strength selection, see the SiTime Applications Note section; <u>http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes.</u>

EMI Reduction by Slowing Rise/Fall Time

Figure 13 shows the harmonic power reduction as the rise/fall times are increased (slowed down). The rise/fall times are expressed as a ratio of the clock period. For the ratio of 0.05, the signal is very close to a square wave. For the ratio of 0.45, the rise/fall times are very close to near-triangular waveform. These results, for example, show that the 11th clock harmonic can be reduced by 35 dB if the rise/fall edge is increased from 5% of the period to 45% of the period.

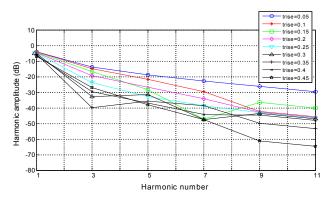


Figure 13. Harmonic EMI reduction as a Function of Slower Rise/Fall Time

Jitter Reduction with Faster Rise/Fall Time

Power supply noise can be a source of jitter for the downstream chipset. One way to reduce this jitter is to increase rise/fall time (edge rate) of the input clock. Some chipsets would require faster rise/fall time in order to reduce their sensitivity to this type of jitter. The SiT8008 provides up to 3 additional high drive strength settings for very fast rise/fall time. Refer to the Rise/Fall Time Tables to determine the proper drive strength.

High Output Load Capability

The rise/fall time of the input clock varies as a function of the actual capacitive load the clock drives. At any given drive strength, the rise/fall time becomes slower as the output load increases. As an example, for a 3.3V SiT8008 device with default drive strength setting, the typical rise/fall time is 1ns for 15 pF output load. The typical rise/fall time slows down to 2.6ns when the output load increases to 45 pF. One can

choose to speed up the rise/fall time to 1.68ns by then increasing the drive strength setting on the SiT8008.

The SiT8008 can support up to 60 pF or higher in maximum capacitive loads with up to 3 additional drive strength settings. Refer to the Rise/Tall Time Tables to determine the proper drive strength for the desired combination of output load vs. rise/fall time

SiT8008 Drive Strength Selection

Tables 1 through 5 define the rise/fall time for a given capacitive load and supply voltage.

- 1. Select the table that matches the SiT8008 nominal supply voltage (1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V).
- 2. Select the capacitive load column that matches the application requirement (5 pF to 60 pF)
- 3. Under the capacitive load column, select the desired rise/fall times.
- 4. The left-most column represents the part number code for the corresponding drive strength.
- 5. Add the drive strength code to the part number for ordering purposes.

Calculating Maximum Frequency

Based on the rise and fall time data given in Tables 1 through 4, the maximum frequency the oscillator can operate with guaranteed full swing of the output voltage over temperature as follows:

Max Frequency =
$$\frac{1}{6 \times (Trise)}$$

<u>Example 1</u>

Calculate f_{MAX} for the following condition:

- Vdd = 1.8V (Table 1)
- · Capacitive Load: 30 pF
- Desired Tr/f time = 3 ns (rise/fall time part number code = E)

Part number for the above example:

SiT8008AIE12-18E-25.000000T

Drive strength code is inserted here. Default setting is "-"



Rise/Fall Time (20% to 80%) vs $\rm C_{\rm LOAD}$ Tables

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} 5 pF 15 pF 30 pF 45 pF 60 pF | | | | | | |
| L | 6.16 | 11.61 | 22.00 | 31.27 | 39.91 | | |
| Α | 3.19 | 6.35 | 11.00 | 16.01 | 21.52 | | |
| R | 2.11 | 4.31 | 7.65 | 10.77 | 14.47 | | |
| В | 1.65 | 3.23 | 5.79 | 8.18 | 11.08 | | |
| Т | 0.93 | 1.91 | 3.32 | 4.66 | 6.48 | | |
| E | 0.78 | 1.66 | 2.94 | 4.09 | 5.74 | | |
| U | 0.70 | 1.48 | 2.64 | 3.68 | 5.09 | | |
| F or "-": default | 0.65 | 1.30 | 2.40 | 3.35 | 4.56 | | |

| Drive Strength $\ C_{LOAD}$ | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| L | 4.13 | 8.25 | 12.82 | 21.45 | 27.79 |
| Α | 2.11 | 4.27 | 7.64 | 11.20 | 14.49 |
| R | 1.45 | 2.81 | 5.16 | 7.65 | 9.88 |
| В | 1.09 | 2.20 | 3.88 | 5.86 | 7.57 |
| Т | 0.62 | 1.28 | 2.27 | 3.51 | 4.45 |
| E or "-": default | 0.54 | 1.00 | 2.01 | 3.10 | 4.01 |
| U | 0.43 | 0.96 | 1.81 | 2.79 | 3.65 |
| F | 0.34 | 0.88 | 1.64 | 2.54 | 3.32 |

Table 1. Vdd = 1.8V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

Table 2. Vdd = 2.5V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

| | Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF | | |
| L | 3.77 | 7.54 | 12.28 | 19.57 | 25.27 | | |
| А | 1.94 | 3.90 | 7.03 | 10.24 | 13.34 | | |
| R | 1.29 | 2.57 | 4.72 | 7.01 | 9.06 | | |
| В | 0.97 | 2.00 | 3.54 | 5.43 | 6.93 | | |
| Т | 0.55 | 1.12 | 2.08 | 3.22 | 4.08 | | |
| E or "-": default | 0.44 | 1.00 | 1.83 | 2.82 | 3.67 | | |
| U | 0.34 | 0.88 | 1.64 | 2.52 | 3.30 | | |
| F | 0.29 | 0.81 | 1.48 | 2.29 | 2.99 | | |

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | rive Strength \ C _{LOAD} 5 pF 15 pF 30 pF 45 pF 60 pF | | | | | | | | |
| L | 3.60 | 7.21 | 11.97 | 18.74 | 24.30 | | | | |
| А | 1.84 | 3.71 | 6.72 | 9.86 | 12.68 | | | | |
| R | 1.22 | 2.46 | 4.54 | 6.76 | 8.62 | | | | |
| В | 0.89 | 1.92 | 3.39 | 5.20 | 6.64 | | | | |
| T or "-": default | 0.51 | 1.00 | 1.97 | 3.07 | 3.90 | | | | |
| E | 0.38 | 0.92 | 1.72 | 2.71 | 3.51 | | | | |
| U | 0.30 | 0.83 | 1.55 | 2.40 | 3.13 | | | | |
| F | 0.27 | 0.76 | 1.39 | 2.16 | 2.85 | | | | |

Table 3. Vdd = 2.8V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

| Rise/Fall Time Typ (ns) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Drive Strength \ C _{LOAD} | 5 pF | 15 pF | 30 pF | 45 pF | 60 pF | | | |
| L | 3.39 | 6.88 | 11.63 | 17.56 | 23.59 | | | |
| Α | 1.74 | 3.50 | 6.38 | 8.98 | 12.19 | | | |
| R | 1.16 | 2.33 | 4.29 | 6.04 | 8.34 | | | |
| В | 0.81 | 1.82 | 3.22 | 4.52 | 6.33 | | | |
| T or "-": default | 0.46 | 1.00 | 1.86 | 2.60 | 3.84 | | | |
| E | 0.33 | 0.87 | 1.64 | 2.30 | 3.35 | | | |
| U | 0.28 | 0.79 | 1.46 | 2.05 | 2.93 | | | |
| F | 0.25 | 0.72 | 1.31 | 1.83 | 2.61 | | | |

Table 5. Vdd = 3.3V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}

Table 4. Vdd = 3.0V Rise/Fall Times for Specific C_{LOAD}



Instant Samples with Time Machine and Field Programmable Oscillators

SiTime supports a field programmable version of the SiT8008 low power oscillator for fast prototyping and real time customization of features. The <u>field programmable devices</u> (FP devices) are available for all five standard SiT8008 package sizes and can be configured to one's exact specification using the <u>Time Machine II</u>, an USB powered MEMS oscillator programmer.

Customizable Features of the SiT8008 FP Devices Include

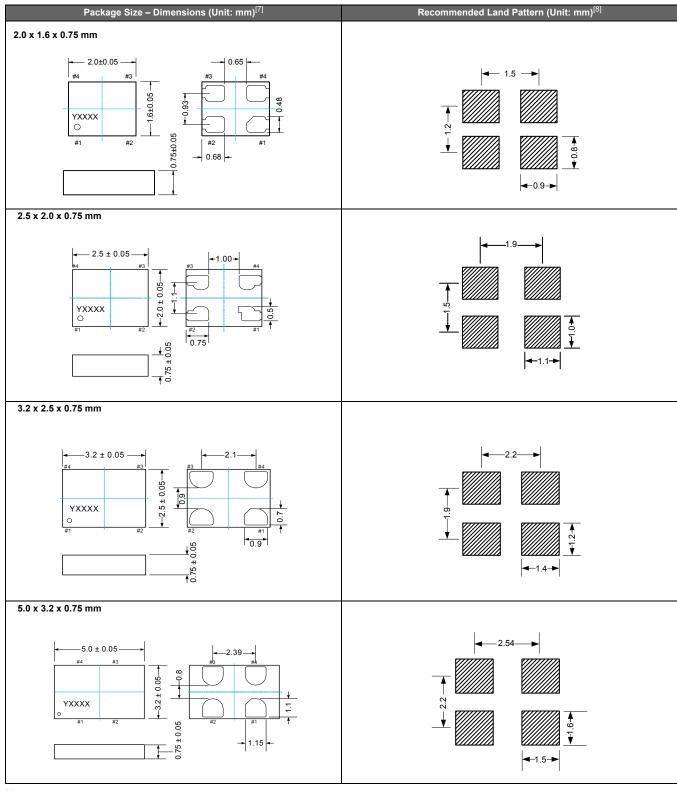
- Any frequency between 1 110 MHz
- Three frequency stability options, ±20 PPM, ±25 PPM, ±50 PPM
- Two operating temperatures, -20 to 70°C or -40 to 85°C
- Five supply voltage options, 1.8V, 2.5V, 2.8V, 3.0V, 3.3V and 2.25 to 3.65V continuous
- Output drive strength

For more information regarding SiTime's field programmable solutions, visit <u>http://www.sitime.com/time-machine</u> and <u>http://www.sitime.com/fp-devices</u>.

SiT8008 is typically factory-programmed per customer ordering codes for volume delivery.



Dimensions and Patterns

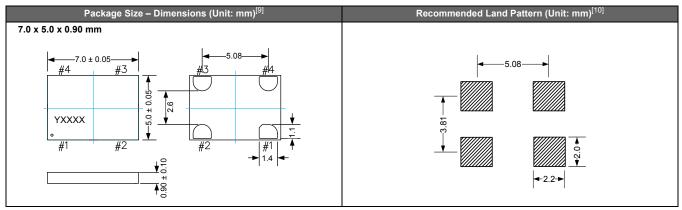


Notes:

Top marking: Y denotes manufacturing origin and XXXX denotes manufacturing lot number. The value of "Y" will depend on the assembly location of the device.
 A capacitor value of 0.1 μF between Vdd and GND is recommended.



Dimensions and Patterns

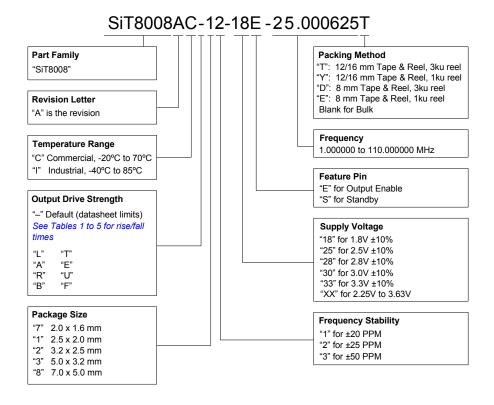


Notes:

9. Top marking: Y denotes manufacturing origin and XXXX denotes manufacturing lot number. The value of "Y" will depend on the assembly location of the device. 10.A capacitor value of 0.1 µF between Vdd and GND is recommended.



Ordering Information



Ordering Codes for Supported Tape & Reel Packing Method^[11]

| Device Size | 8 mm T&R (3ku) | 8 mm T&R (1ku) | 12 mm T&R (3ku) | 12 mm T&R (1ku) | 16 mm T&R (3ku) | 16 mm T&R (1ku) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2.0 x 1.6 mm | D | E | - | - | - | - |
| 2.5 x 2.0 mm | D | E | - | - | - | - |
| 3.2 x 2.5 mm | D | E | - | - | - | - |
| 5.0 x 3.2 mm | - | - | Т | Y | - | - |
| 7.0 x 5.0 mm | - | - | - | - | Т | Y |

Note:

11. For "--", contact SiTime for availability.



Additional Information

| Document | Description | Download Link | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Time Machine II | MEMS oscillator programmer | http://www.sitime.com/support/time-machine-oscillator-programmer | | |
| Field Programmable Oscillators | Devices that can be programmable in the field by Time Machine II | http://www.sitime.com/products/field-programmable-oscillators | | |
| Manufacturing Notes | Tape & Reel dimension, reflow profile and other manufacturing related info | http://www.sitime.com/component/docman/doc_download/85-manufacturing-notes-for-sitime-oscillators | | |
| Qualification Reports | RoHS report, reliability reports, composition reports | http://www.sitime.com/support/quality-and-reliability | | |
| Performance Reports | Additional performance data such as phase noise, current consumption and jitter for selected frequencies | http://www.sitime.com/support/performance-measurement-report | | |
| Termination Techniques | Termination design recommendations | http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes | | |
| Layout Techniques | Layout recommendations | http://www.sitime.com/support/application-notes | | |

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Supplemental Information

The Supplemental Information section is not part of the datasheet and is for informational purposes only.



Silicon MEMS Outperforms Quartz



Best Reliability

Silicon is inherently more reliable than quartz. Unlike quartz suppliers, SiTime has in-house MEMS and analog CMOS expertise, which allows SiTime to develop the most reliable products. Figure 1 shows a comparison with quartz technology.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- SiTime's MEMS resonators are vacuum sealed using an advanced Epi-Seal[™] process, which eliminates foreign particles and improves long term aging and reliability
- · World-class MEMS and CMOS design expertise

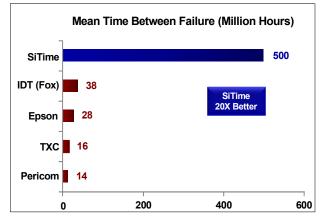


Figure 1. Reliability Comparison^[1]

Best Aging

Unlike quartz, MEMS oscillators have excellent long term aging performance which is why every new SiTime product specifies 10-year aging. A comparison is shown in Figure 2.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- SiTime's MEMS resonators are vacuum sealed using an advanced Epi-Seal[™] process, which eliminates foreign particles and improves long term aging and reliability
- Inherently better immunity of electrostatically driven MEMS resonator

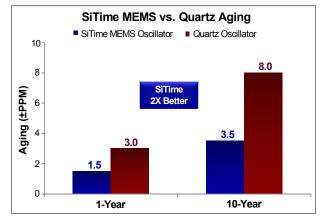


Figure 2. Aging Comparison^[2]

Best Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)

SiTime's oscillators in plastic packages are up to 54 times more immune to external electromagnetic fields than quartz oscillators as shown in Figure 3.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- Internal differential architecture for best common mode noise rejection
- Electrostatically driven MEMS resonator is more immune to EMS

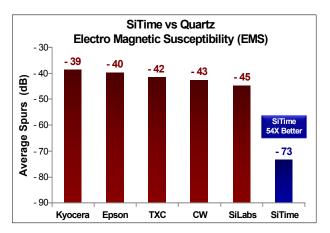


Figure 3. Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS)^[3]

Best Power Supply Noise Rejection

SiTime's MEMS oscillators are more resilient against noise on the power supply. A comparison is shown in Figure 4.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- On-chip regulators and internal differential architecture for common mode noise rejection
- · Best analog CMOS design expertise

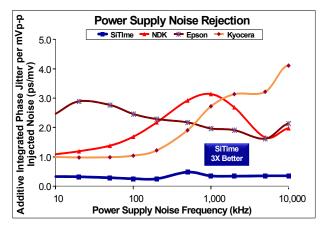


Figure 4. Power Supply Noise Rejection^[4]



Best Vibration Robustness

High-vibration environments are all around us. All electronics, from handheld devices to enterprise servers and storage systems are subject to vibration. Figure 5 shows a comparison of vibration robustness.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- The moving mass of SiTime's MEMS resonators is up to 3000 times smaller than quartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design

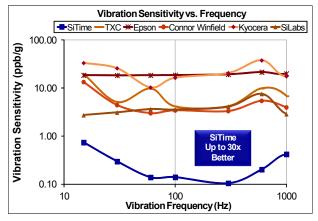


Figure 5. Vibration Robustness^[5]

Notes:

- 1. Data Source: Reliability documents of named companies.
- 2. Data source: SiTime and quartz oscillator devices datasheets.
- 3. Test conditions for Electro Magnetic Susceptibility (EMS):
 - According to IEC EN61000-4.3 (Electromagnetic compatibility standard)
 Eicle stage stage 20//stage
 - Field strength: 3V/m
 - Radiated signal modulation: AM 1 kHz at 80% depth
 - Carrier frequency scan: 80 MHz 1 GHz in 1% steps
 - Antenna polarization: Vertical
 - · DUT position: Center aligned to antenna

Devices used in this test:

SiTime, SiT9120AC-1D2-33E156.250000 - MEMS based - 156.25 MHz Epson, EG-2102CA 156.2500M-PHPAL3 - SAW based - 156.25 MHz TXC, BB-156.250MBE-T - 3rd Overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz Kyocera, KC7050T156.250P30E00 - SAW based - 156.25 MHz Connor Winfield (CW), P123-156.25M - 3rd overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz SiLabs, Si590AB-BDG - 3rd overtone quartz based - 156.25 MHz

4. 50 mV pk-pk Sinusoidal voltage.

Devices used in this test:

SiTime, SiT8208AI-33-33E-25.000000, MEMS based - 25 MHz NDK, NZ2523SB-25.6M - quartz based - 25.6 MHz Kyocera, KC2016B25M0C1GE00 - quartz based - 25 MHz Epson, SG-310SCF-25M0-MB3 - quartz based - 25 MHz

- 5. Devices used in this test: same as EMS test stated in Note 3.
- 6. Test conditions for shock test:
 - MIL-STD-883F Method 2002
 - · Condition A: half sine wave shock pulse, 500-g, 1ms
 - · Continuous frequency measurement in 100 µs gate time for 10 seconds
 - Devices used in this test: same as EMS test stated in Note 3

7. Additional data, including setup and detailed results, is available upon request to qualified customers. Please contact productsupport@sitime.com.

Best Shock Robustness

SiTime's oscillators can withstand at least 50,000 g shock. They all maintain their electrical performance in operation during shock events. A comparison with quartz devices is shown in Figure 6.

Why is SiTime Best in Class:

- The moving mass of SiTime's MEMS resonators is up to 3000 times smaller than quartz
- Center-anchored MEMS resonator is the most robust design

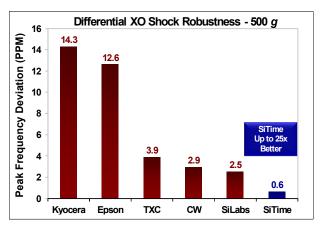


Figure 6. Shock Robustness^[6]

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