



YSO1532MK



Features

- Smallest footprint in chip-scale (CSP): 1.5 x 0.8 mm
- Fixed 32.768 kHz
- <10 ppm frequency tolerance
- Ultra-low power: <1 μ A
- Directly interfaces to XTAL inputs
- Supports coin-cell or super-cap battery backup voltages
- Vdd supply range: 1.5V to 3.63V over -40°C to +85°C
- Oscillator output eliminates external load caps
- Internal filtering eliminates external Vdd bypass cap
- NanoDrive™ programmable output swing for lowest power

Applications

- Mobile Phones, Tablets, Health and Wellness Monitors, Fitness Watches
- Sport Video Cams, Wireless Keypads, Ultra-Small Notebook PC
- Pulse-per-Second (pps) Timekeeping, RTC Reference Clock



Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Frequency and Stability						
Fixed Output Frequency	F _{out}	32.768			kHz	
Frequency Stability						
Frequency Tolerance ^[1]	F _{tol}			10	ppm	T _A = 25°C, post reflow, V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V.
				20	ppm	T _A = 25°C, post reflow with board-level underfill, V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V.
Frequency Stability ^[2]	F _{stab}			75	ppm	T _A = -10°C to +70°C, V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V.
				100		T _A = -40°C to +85°C, V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V.
				250		T _A = -10°C to +70°C, V _{dd} : 1.2V – 1.5V.
25°C Aging		-1		1	ppm	1st Year
Supply Voltage and Current Consumption						
Operating Supply Voltage	V _{dd}	1.2		3.63	V	T _A = -10°C to +70°C
		1.5		3.63	V	T _A = -40°C to +85°C
Core Operating Current ^[3]	I _{dd}		0.90		μA	T _A = 25°C, V _{dd} : 1.8V. No load
				1.3		T _A = -10°C to +70°C, V _{dd} max: 3.63V. No load
				1.4		T _A = -40°C to +85°C, V _{dd} max: 3.63V. No load
Output Stage Operating Current ^[3]	I _{dd_out}		0.065	0.125	μA/V _{pp}	T _A = -40°C to +85°C, V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V. No load
Power-Supply Ramp	t _{V_{dd} Ramp}			100	ms	V _{dd} Ramp-up from 0 to 90%, T _A = -40°C to +85°C
Start-up Time at Power-up ^[4]	t _{start}		180	300	ms	T _A = -40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +50°C, valid output
				450		T _A = +50°C < T _A ≤ +85°C, valid output
Operating Temperature Range						
Commercial Temperature	T _{use}	-10		70	°C	
Industrial Temperature		-40		85	°C	

Notes:

1. Measured peak-to-peak. Tested with Agilent 53132A frequency counter. Due to the low operating frequency, the gate time must be ≥ 100 ms to ensure an accurate frequency measurement.
2. Measured peak-to-peak. Inclusive of Initial Tolerance at 25°C, and variations over operating temperature, rated power supply voltage and load. Stability is specified for two operating voltage ranges. Stability progressively degrades with supply voltage below 1.5V.
3. Core operating current does not include output driver operating current or load current. To derive total operating current (no load), add core operating current + (0.065 μ A/V) * (output voltage swing).
4. Measured from the time Vdd reaches 1.5V.



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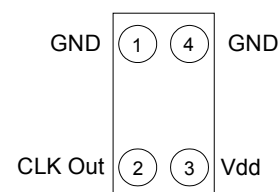
Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
LVC MOS Output Option, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$, typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$						
Output Rise/Fall Time	t_r, t_f		100	200	ns	10-90% (V _{dd}), 15 pF load, V _{dd} = 1.5V to 3.63V
				50		10-90% (V _{dd}), 5 pF load, V _{dd} \geq 1.62V
Output Clock Duty Cycle	DC	48		52	%	
Output Voltage High	VOH	90%			V	V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V. I _{OH} = -10 μ A, 15 pF
Output Voltage Low	VOL			10%	V	V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V. I _{OL} = 10 μ A, 15 pF
NanoDrive™ Programmable, Reduced Swing Output						
Output Rise/Fall Time	t_r, t_f			200	ns	30-70% (V _{OL} /V _{OH}), 10 pF Load
Output Clock Duty Cycle	DC	48		52	%	
AC-coupled Programmable Output Swing	V _{sw}		0.20 to 0.80		V	YSO1532MK does not internally AC-couple. This output description is intended for a receiver that is AC-coupled. See Table 2 for acceptable NanoDrive swing options. V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V, 10 pF Load, I _{OH} / I _{OL} = \pm 0.2 μ A. V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V. I _{OH} = -0.2 μ A, 10
DC-Biased Programmable Output Voltage High Range	VOH		0.60 to 1.225		V	pF Load. See Table 1 for acceptable V _{OH} /V _{OL} setting levels. V _{dd} : 1.5V – 3.63V. I _{OL} = 0.2 μ A, 10 pF Load. See Table 1 for
DC-Biased Programmable Output Voltage Low Range	VOL		0.35 to 0.80		V	acceptable V _{OH} /V _{OL} setting levels.
Programmable Output Voltage Swing Tolerance		-0.055		0.055	V	T _A = -40°C to +85°C, V _{dd} = 1.5V to 3.63V.
Jitter						
Period Jitter	T _{jitt}		35		nSRMS	Cycles = 10,000, T _A = 25°C, V _{dd} = 1.5V – 3.63V

Pin Configuration

Pin	Symbol	I/O	Functionality
1, 4	GND	Power Supply Ground	Connect to ground. Acceptable to connect pin 1 and 4 together. Both pins must be connected to GND.
2	CLK Out	OUT	Oscillator clock output. The CLK can drive into a Ref CLK input or into an ASIC or chip-set's 32kHz XTAL input. When driving into an ASIC or chip-set oscillator input (X IN and X Out), the CLK Out is typically connected directly to the XTAL IN pin. No need for load capacitors. The output driver is intended to be insensitive to capacitive loading.
3	Vdd	Power Supply	Connect to power supply 1.2V \leq V _{dd} \leq 3.63V. Under normal operating conditions, V _{dd} does not require external bypass/decoupling capacitor(s). For more information about the internal power-supply filtering, see the <i>Power Supply Noise Immunity</i> section in the detailed description. Contact factory for applications that require a wider operating supply voltage range.

CSP Package (Top View)



Dimensions and Patterns

Package Size – Dimensions (Unit: mm)	Recommended Land Pattern (Unit: mm)
<p>1.55 x 0.85 mm CSP</p>	<p>(soldermask openings shown with heavy dashed line)</p> <p>Recommend 4-mil (0.1mm) stencil thickness</p>

PART Number Guide

Quartz Crystal Oscillator	Dimensions	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Stability Overall (ppm)	Output	Pin	Material	Operating Temp. Range
O	1508	32768K	S	D14	4	M	I



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System Block Diagram

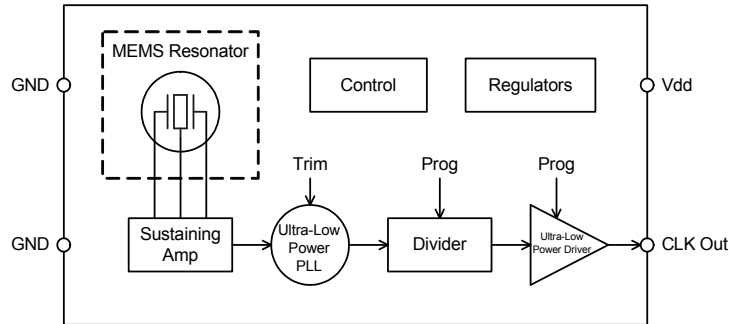


Figure 1.

Absolute Maximum

Attempted operation outside the absolute maximum ratings 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	Test Condition	Value	Unit
Continuous Power Supply Voltage Range (Vdd)		-0.5 to 3.63	V
Short Duration Maximum Power Supply Voltage (Vdd)	<30 minutes	4.0	V
Continuous Maximum Operating Temperature Range	Vdd = 1.5V - 3.63V	105	°C
Short Duration Maximum Operating Temperature Range	Vdd = 1.5V - 3.63V, ≤30 mins	125	°C
Human Body Model ESD Protection	HBM, JESD22-A114	3000	V
Charge-Device Model (CDM) ESD Protection	JESD220C101	750	V
Machine Model (MM) ESD Protection	T _A = 25°C	300	V
Latch-up Tolerance	JESD78 Compliant		
Mechanical Shock Resistance	Mil 883, Method 2002	10,000	g
Mechanical Vibration Resistance	Mil 883, Method 2007	70	g
1508 CSP Junction Temperature		150	°C



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Frequency Stability

The YSO1532MK is factory calibrated (trimmed) to guarantee frequency stability to be less than 10 ppm at room temperature and less than 100 ppm over the full -40°C to +85°C temperature range. Unlike quartz crystals that have a classic tuning fork parabola temperature curve with a 25°C turnover point, the YSO1532MK temperature coefficient is extremely flat across temperature. The device maintains less than 100 ppm frequency stability over the full operating temperature range when the operating voltage is between 1.5 and 3.63V as shown in Figure 2. Functionality is guaranteed over the 1.2V - 3.63V operating supply voltage range. However, frequency stability degrades below 1.5V and steadily degrades as it approaches the 1.2V minimum supply due to the internal regulator limitations. Between 1.2V and 1.5V, the frequency stability is 250 ppm max over temperature.

When measuring the YSO1532MK output frequency with a frequency counter, it is important to make sure the counter's gate time is $\geq 100\text{ms}$. The slow frequency of a 32kHz clock will give false readings with faster gate times.

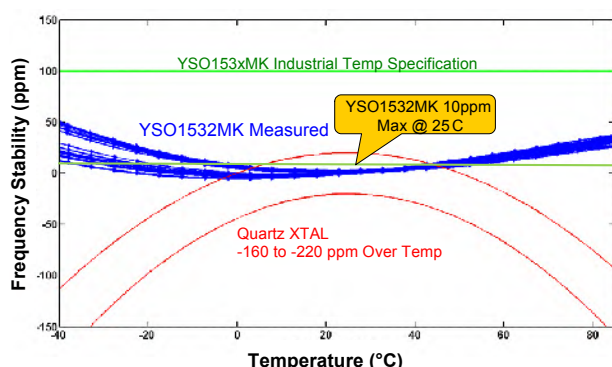


Figure 2. MEMS vs. Quartz

Power Supply Noise Immunity

In addition to eliminating external output load capacitors common with standard XTALs, The YSO1532MK includes special internal power supply filtering and thus, eliminates the need for an external Vdd by pass-decoupling capacitor. This feature further simplifies the design and keeps the footprint as small as possible. Internal power supply filtering is designed to reject greater than $\pm 150\text{ mVpp}$ magnitude and frequency components through 10 MHz.

Output Voltage

The YSO1532MK has two output voltage options. One option is a standard LVC MOS output swing. The second option is the NanoDrive reduced swing output. Output swing is customer specific and programmed between 200 mV and 800 mV. For DC-coupled applications, output V_{OH} and V_{OL} are individually factory programmed to the customers' requirement. V_{OH} programming range is between 600 mV and 1.225V in 100 mV increments. Similarly, V_{OL} programming range is between 350 mV and 800 mV. For example; a PMIC or MCU is internally 1.8V logic compatible, and requires a 1.2V V_{IH} and a 0.6V V_{IL} .

Simply select YSO1532MK NanoDrive factory programming code to be "D14" and the correct output thresholds will match the downstream PMIC or MCU input requirements. Interface logic will vary by manufacturer and we recommend that you review the input voltage requirements for the input interface.

For DC-biased NanoDrive output configuration, the minimum V_{OL} is limited to 350mV and the maximum allowable swing ($V_{OH} - V_{OL}$) is 750 mV. For example, 1.1V V_{OH} and 400 mV V_{OL} is acceptable, but 1.2V V_{OH} and 400 mV V_{OL} is not acceptable.

When the output is interfacing to an XTAL input that is internally AC-coupled, the YSO1532MK output can be factory programmed to match the input swing requirements.

Power-up

The YSO1532MK starts-up to a valid output frequency within 300ms (180 ms typ). To ensure the device starts-up within the specified limit, make sure the power-supply ramps-up in approximately 10 - 20 ms (to within 90% of Vdd). Start-up time is measured from the time Vdd reaches 1.5V. For applications that operate between 1.2V and 1.5V, the start-up time will be typically 50 ms longer over temperature.

SiT1532 NanoDrive™

Figure 3 shows a typical output waveform of the YSO1532MK (into a 10 pF load) when factory programmed for a 0.70V swing and DC bias (V_{OH}/V_{OL}) for 1.8V logic:

Example:

- NanoDrive™ part number coding: D14. Example part number: O150832768KSD144MI
- $V_{OH} = 1.1\text{V}$, $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{V}$ ($V_{SW} = 0.70\text{V}$)

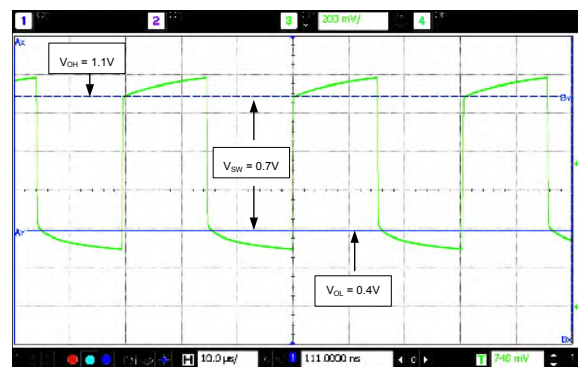


Figure 3. O150832768KSD144MI Output Waveform (10 pF load)

Table 1 shows the supported NanoDrive™ V_{OH} , V_{OL} factory programming options.

Table 1. Acceptable V_{OH}/V_{OL} NanoDrive™ Levels

V_{OL}/V_{OH}	1.225	1.100	1.000	0.900	0.800	0.700	0.600
0.800	D28	D18	D08				
0.700	D27	D17	D07	D97			
0.525	D26	D16	D06	D96	D86		
0.500	D25	D15	D05	D95	D85	D75	
0.400		D14	D04	D94	D84	D74	D64
0.350		D13	D03	D93	D83	D73	D63



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Table 2 shows the supported AC coupled Swing levels. The “AC-coupled” terminology refers to the programming description for applications where the downstream chipset includes an internal AC-coupling capacitor, and therefore, only the output swing is important and V_{OH}/V_{OL} is not relevant. For these applications, refer to Table 2 for the acceptable voltage swing options.

Table 2. Acceptable AC-Coupled Swing Levels

Swing	0.800	0.700	0.600	0.500	0.400	0.300	0.250	0.200
Output Code	AA8	AA7	AA6	AA5	AA4	AA3	AA2	AA1

Example:

- NanoDrive part number coding: AA2. Example part number: O150832768KSAA24MI
- Output voltage swing: 0.250V The values listed in Tables 1 and -2 are nominal values at 25°C and will exhibit a tolerance of ±55 mV across Vdd and -40°C to 85°C operating temperature range.

YSO1532MK Full Swing LVCMOS Output

The YSO1532MK can be factory programmed to generate full-swing LVCMOS levels. Figure 4 shows the typical waveform (Vdd = 1.8V) at room temperature into a 15 pF load.

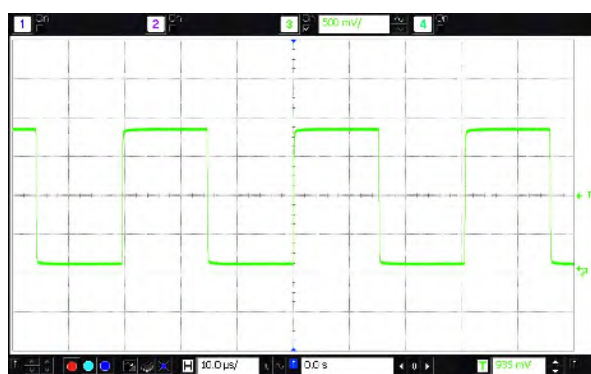


Figure 4. LVCMOS Waveform (Vdd = 1.8V) into 15 pF Load

Example:

- LVCMOS output part number coding is always DCC
- Example part number: O150832768KSDCC4MI

Calculating Load Current

No Load Supply Current

When calculating no-load power for the YSO1532MK, the core and output driver components need to be added. Since the output voltage swing can be programmed for reduced swing between 250 mV and 800 mV for ultra-low power applications, the output driver current is variable. Therefore, no-load operating supply current is broken into two sections; core and output driver. The equation is as follows:

$$\text{Total Supply Current (no load)} = I_{dd} \text{ Core} + (65\text{nA/V})(V_{out_pp})$$

Example 1: Full-swing LVCMOS

- Vdd = 1.8V
- Idd Core = 900nA (typ)
- Vout_{pp} = 1.8V

$$\text{Supply Current} = 900\text{nA} + (65\text{nA/V})(1.8\text{V}) = 1017\text{nA}$$

Example 2: NanoDrive™ Reduced Swing

- Vdd = 1.8V
- Idd Core = 900nA (typ)
- Vout_{pp} (Programmable) = $V_{OH} - V_{OL} = 1.1\text{V} - 0.6\text{V} = 500\text{mV}$

$$\text{Supply Current} = 900\text{nA} + (65\text{nA/V})(0.5\text{V}) = 932\text{nA}$$

Total Supply Current with Load

To calculate the total supply current, including the load, follow the equation listed below. Note the 30% reduction in power with NanoDrive™.

$$\text{Total Current} = I_{dd} \text{ Core} + I_{dd} \text{ Output Driver} (65\text{nA/V} \cdot V_{out_pp}) + \text{Load Current} (C \cdot V \cdot F)$$

Example 1: Full-swing LVCMOS

- Vdd = 1.8V
- Idd Core = 900nA
- Load Capacitance = 10pF
- Idd Output Driver: $(65\text{nA/V})(1.8\text{V}) = 117\text{nA}$
- Load Current: $(10\text{pF})(1.8\text{V})(32.768\text{kHz}) = 590\text{nA}$
- Total Current = $900\text{nA} + 117\text{nA} + 590\text{nA} = 1.6\mu\text{A}$

Example 2: NanoDrive™ Reduced Swing

- Vdd = 1.8V
- Idd Core = 900nA
- Load Capacitance = 10pF
- Vout_{pp} (Programmable): $V_{OH} - V_{OL} = 1.1\text{V} - 0.6\text{V} = 500\text{mV}$
- Idd Output Driver: $(65\text{nA/V})(0.5\text{V}) = 33\text{nA}$
- Load Current: $(10\text{pF})(0.5\text{V})(32.768\text{kHz}) = 164\text{nA}$
- Total Current = $900\text{nA} + 33\text{nA} + 164\text{nA} = 1.1\mu\text{A}$



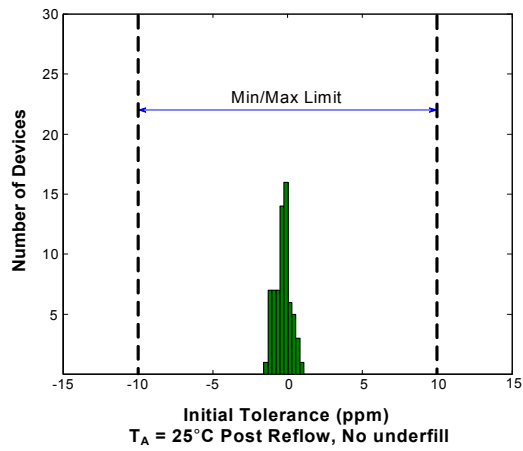
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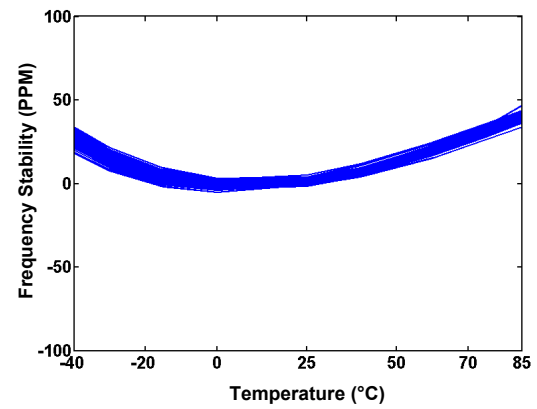
Typical Operating Curves

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.8\text{V}$, unless otherwise stated)

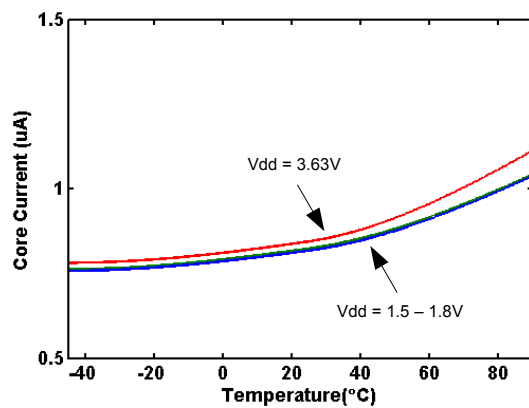
Initial Tolerance Histogram



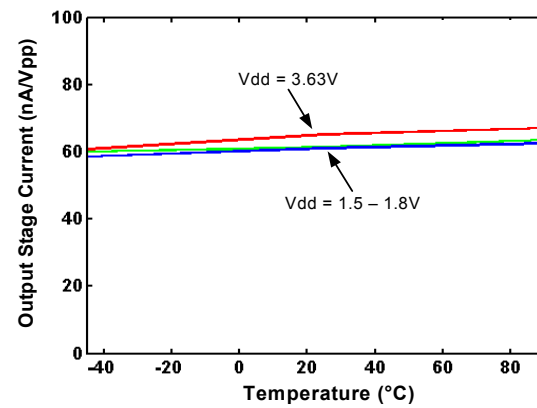
Frequency Stability Over Temperature



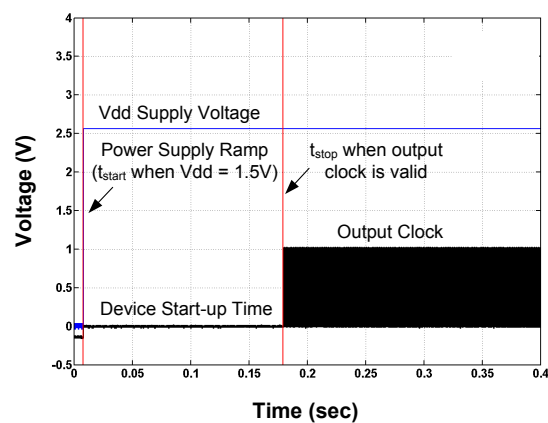
Core Current Over Temperature



Output Stage Current Over Temperature



Start-up Time

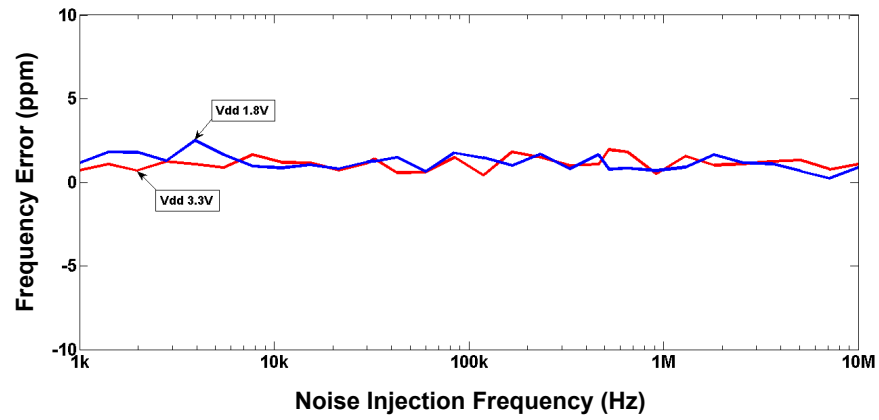




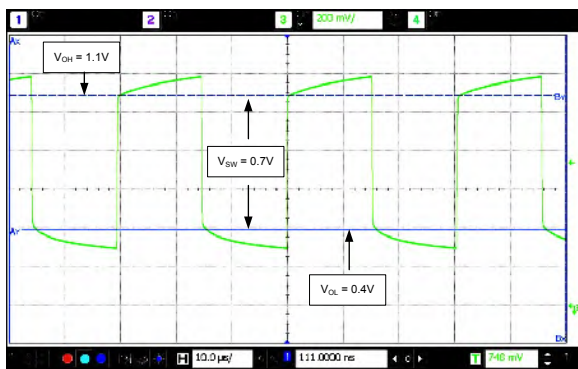
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Power Supply Noise Rejection ($\pm 150\text{mV}$ Noise)



NanoDrive™ Output Waveform ($V_{OH} = 1.1\text{V}$, $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{V}$; O150832768KSD144MI)



LVC MOS Output Waveform ($V_{\text{swing}} = 1.8\text{V}$, O150832768KSDCC4MI)

