

### IT2200J

The IT2200J employs an analogue ASIC for the oscillator and a high order temperature compensation circuit in a 2.5 x 2.0 mm size package. The device can be placed in power down mode through a single input pin. During standard operation, power consumption is minimised by operating down to a supply voltage of 1.8 to 3.3V.

The IT2200J's high stability, low power consumption, small footprint and powerful compensation method makes it a TCXO ideally suited for demanding GNSS mobile applications.

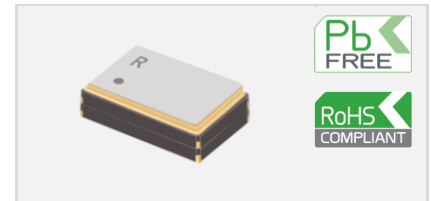
#### Features

- Excellent phase noise performance
- Low start up drift rate
- Power down mode
- Standard temperature stability of  $\pm 0.5$  ppm over wide temperature ranges

#### Applications

- **Time and frequency reference**
  - GNSS
  - Smartphone
  - Communications
  - Consumer

#### 2.5 x 2.0 mm



### Standard Specifications

Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition / Description
Nominal frequency		10 - 52		MHz	
Frequency calibration			$\pm 1$	ppm	Offset from nominal frequency measured at 25°C $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$
Reflow shift			$\pm 1$	ppm	Two consecutive reflows as per attached profile after 2 hours relaxation at 25°C
Operating temperature range	-40		85	°C	The operating temperature range over which the frequency stability is measured
Frequency stability over temperature			$\pm 0.5$	ppm	Referenced to the midpoint between minimum and maximum frequency value over the specified temperature range <sup>1</sup> . Control voltage set to midpoint of V <sub>c</sub>
Frequency slope			$\pm 0.05 - \pm 1$	ppm/°C	Minimum of one frequency reading every 2°C over the operating temperature range <sup>1</sup>
Static temperature hysteresis			0.6	ppm	Frequency change after reciprocal temperature ramped over the operating range. Frequency measured before and after at 25°C
Sensitivity to supply voltage variations			$\pm 0.1$	ppm	V <sub>DD</sub> varied $\pm 5\%$ at 25°C
Sensitivity to load variations			$\pm 0.2$	ppm	$\pm 10\%$ load change at 25°C
Long term stability			$\pm 1$	ppm	Frequency drift over 1 year at 25°C
Supply voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> )		1.8 – 3.3		V	With a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$
Supply current			2.2	mA	At minimum V <sub>DD</sub> <sup>2</sup>
Output waveform					DC coupled clipped sine wave <sup>3</sup>
Output voltage level	0.8			V	At minimum supply voltage <sup>2</sup>
Output load		10		k $\Omega$ /pF	10 k $\Omega$ // 10 pF $\pm 10\%$
Start-up time (amplitude)			0.5	ms	Within 90% of the minimum specified output level
Start-up time (frequency)			2	ms	Within $\pm 0.5$ ppm of steady state frequency

<sup>1</sup> Parts should be shielded from drafts causing unexpected thermal gradients. Temperature changes due to ambient air currents on the oscillator can lead to short term frequency drift.

<sup>2</sup> Specified for load stated in oscillator output section at 25°C.

<sup>3</sup> External AC-Coupling capacitor required. 1 cp nF or greater recommended.

## Model Outline and Recommended Pad Layout

**RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT**  
- TOP VIEW

PIN	TCXO	VC-TCXO	Power Down
1	GND / NC	V <sub>c</sub>	Enable / $\overline{\text{Disable}}$
2	GND	GND	GND
3	OUTPUT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT
4	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>

NOTE: Outline unit is mm.

## Test Circuit

**GND / NC** (for TCXO)  
**V<sub>c</sub>** (for VC-TCXO)  
**ENABLE /  $\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$**  (for Power Down)

$C_1$ : 100nF $C_2$ : $\geq 1$ nF $R_L$ : 10K	$C_T = C_L + C_3$ ( $C_3$ - Oscilloscope probe capacitance) $C_T$ as stated in OSCILLATOR OUTPUT section $F_1$ : A ferrite bead or a resistor between $22\Omega \sim 47\Omega$ recommended.
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