

OD-X8JXXXXX-X

**SC-cut, Precision, Very Low Phase Noise OCXO
in 20x20 mm Through Hole Package**

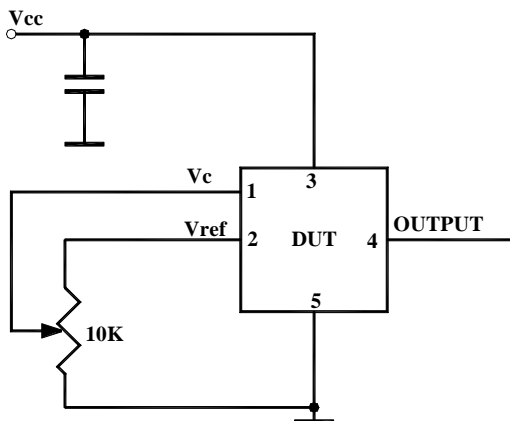
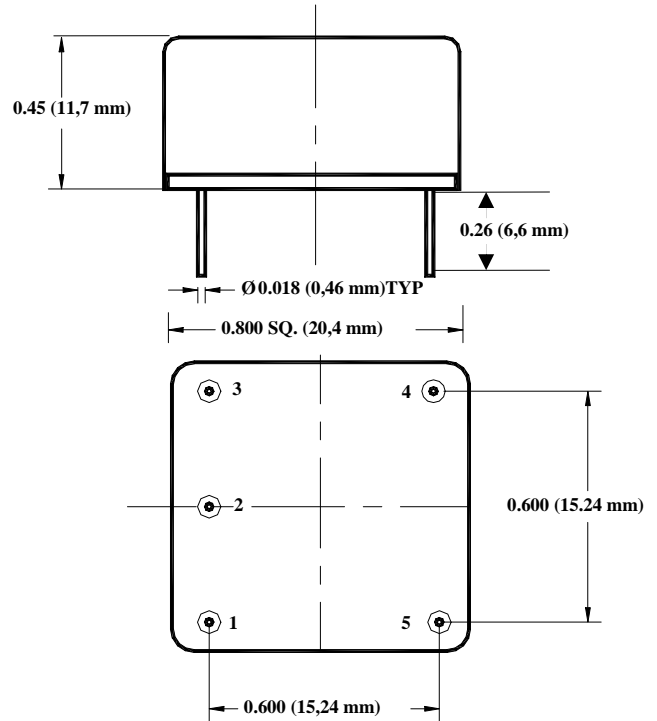
Product Data Sheet

Features

- SC-cut crystal
- High Stability (up to $\pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$)
- Low Aging
- Very Low Phase Noise
- HCMOS/TTL output
- 5 MHz to 50 MHz Frequencies Available

Applications

- Telecommunication Systems
- Data Communications
- GPS
- Instrumentation
- COTS/Dual use



OD-X8JXXXXX-X Series

Rev. K

Parameter	Symb	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
<i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i>							
Storage temper.	Ts		-60		90	°C	

Electrical (4)

Frequency	F		5	10.000	50	MHz	1*	All parameters for 10 MHz
Frequency stability	ΔF/F	vs. Temp.		±50		ppb	See chart below	
		vs. Supply		±2	0	ppb/V		
Aging		per day per year		5E-10 5e-11			after 30 days *	
Allan Variance		1s		20e-12				
SSB Phase Noise		1Hz		-90		dBc/Hz	3*	
		10 Hz		-125				
		100 Hz		-145				
		1 KHz		-155				
		10 KHz		-166				
Retrace		After 30 minutes			±10	ppb		
G-sensitivity		worst direction			±1.0	ppb/G		
Input Voltage	Vcc		4.75 3.15	5.0 3.3	5.25 3.45	V	See chart below to specify	
Power consumption	P	steady state, 25°C start-up		0.15 0.7		W	Standard Operating Temperature, for Op Temp. 85 °C add 20%	
Load	10KOhm//15pF (HCMOS/TTL)							
Warm-up time	τ	to 0.1ppm accuracy	15		9	Seconds		
Output Waveform	HCMOS/TTL							
Control voltage	Vc	5V 3.3V	0		4.2 2.8	V		
Pull range		from nominal F	±0.5	±1		ppm		

Environmental and Mechanical

Operating temp. range	-30°C to 70°C Standard, Other options – see chart below
Mechanical Shock	Per MIL-STD-202, 30G, 11ms
Vibration	Per MIL-STD-202, 5G to 2000 Hz
Soldering Conditions	260°C for 10s Max leads only

Electrical Connections

Pin Out	Pin #1-Vc ; Pin#2 – Vref; Pin #3 – Vcc; Pin #4- Output ; Pin #5- GND;
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Notes: 1* Higher frequencies can be achieved either by using higher frequency crystals or by low noise analog harmonic multiplication. Both methods have advantages and drawbacks. If lowest possible phase noise on the noise floor is most important – high frequency crystal will be used. If phase noise close to the carrier and aging are more important – multiplication will be used. Please consult factory for your specific requirement.

2* Aging rate is usually proportional to the operating frequency, unless higher frequency is achieved by multiplication. Keep it in mind while specifying aging.

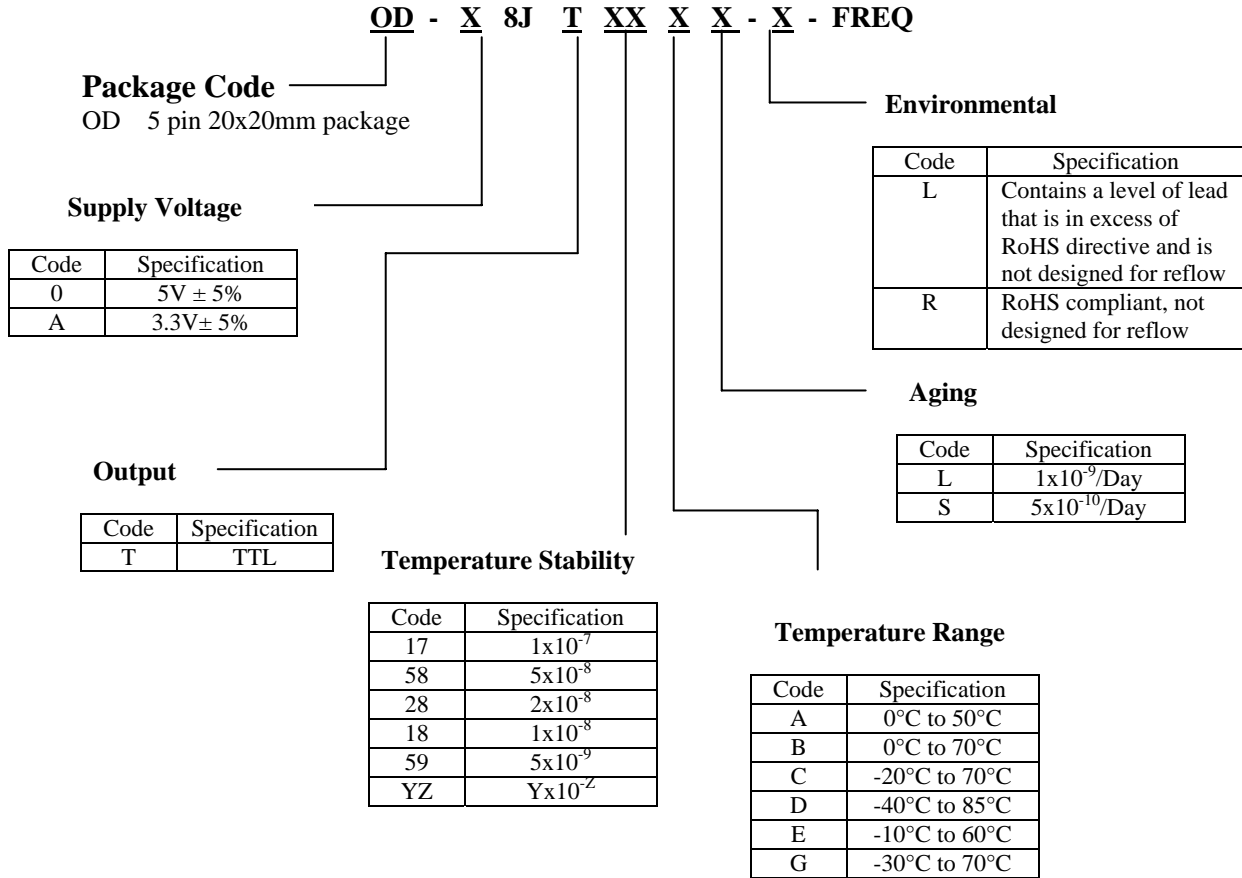
3* Phase noise deteriorates with frequencies going higher. If analog multiplication is used to achieve higher frequency the phase noise roughly follows the formula of additional 20LogN, where N is a multiplication factor across entire frequency offset range. If higher frequency is achieved by using higher frequency crystal phase noise close to the carrier deteriorates due to the lower Q of the crystal and is usually worse, compared to multiplied solution. On the noise floor, however it remains more or less the same. This design usually starts utilizing multiplication techniques in the range of 25 MHz to 35 MHz.

4. All parameters, unless otherwise specified, are at nominal conditions, ie: T=25°C, Nominal Vcc & Nominal Load.

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Creating a Part Number



Not all combinations are available. Consult Factory.