

Customer Code: \_\_\_\_\_

# DATASHEET

DAPU P/N: **O22S-B319-10.00MHz-S**

Customer P/N: \_\_\_\_\_

DAPU			Customer Approval
Drew	Audited	Approved	Stamp, please! Thanks!
Date: 2020.07.21			

## Guangdong Dapu Telecom Technology Co.,Ltd

Bldg13-16,.N.Ind.Zone,SSL Industry Park, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, China

TEL: 0086-0769-88010888 FAX: 0086-0769-81800098





## 1. Electrical Parameters

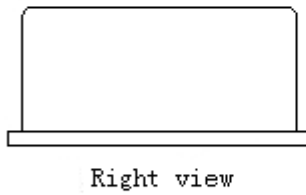
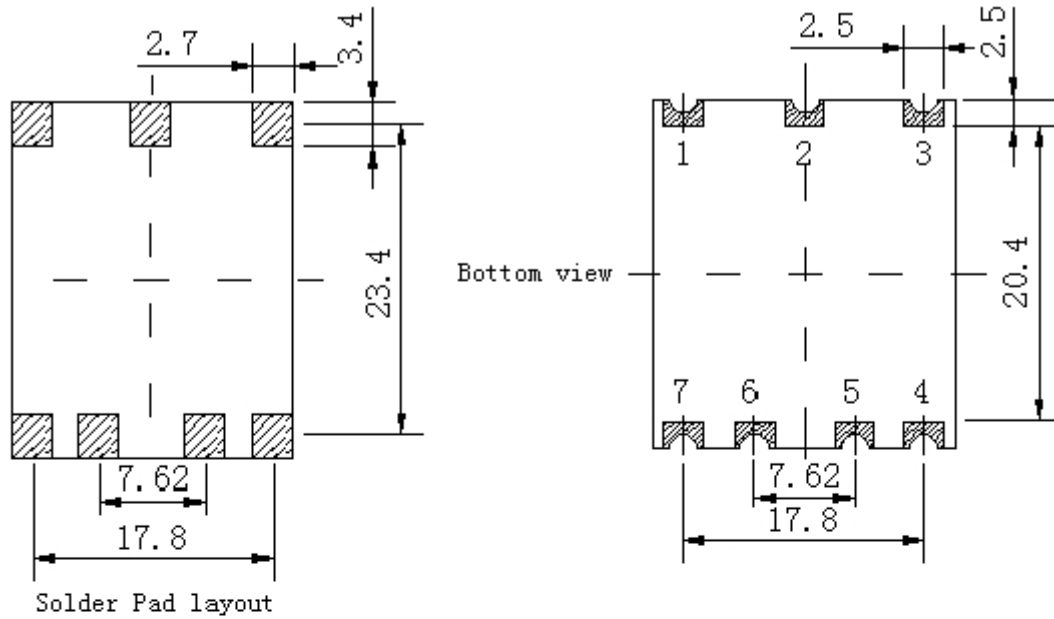
MODEL: O22S-B319-10.00MHz-S						
Item	Description	Parameters			Unit	Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output	Frequency	10.00			MHz	
	Output Waveform	LVCMOS				
	Output Low Voltage			0.4	V	$V_{cc}=3.3V$ , Load =15pF
	Output High Voltage	2.4			V	$V_{cc}=3.3V$ , Load =15pF
	Duty Cycle	45	50	55	%	
	Spurious Suppression			-90	dBc	
	Rise/Fall Time			8	ns	
	Load	15			pF	
Frequency Stabilities	Initial Frequency Tolerance	-1.0		+1.0	$\times 10^{-6}$	After 2 hours and 5 minutes warm up time (after reflow), Measurement referenced to the frequency (before reflow)
	Frequency Stability vs. Operating Temperature Range	-3.0		+3.0	$\times 10^{-9}$	$T_A$ varied from -40 to 85°C, $V_{cc}=3.3V$ , and Load = 15pF. Measurement referenced to frequency observed With $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $V_{cc}=3.3V$ .
	Frequency Tolerance after Temperature Compensated vs Operating Temperature Range(at 3rd and 5th Polynomial)	-0.3		+0.3	$\times 10^{-9}$	$T_A$ varied from -40 to 85°C, $V_{cc}=3.3V$ , and Load = 15 pF. Measurement referenced to frequency observed With $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , $V_{cc}=3.3V$ .
	Hysteresis			0.3	$\times 10^{-9}$	
	Frequency Stability vs. Supply Voltage	-0.5		+0.5	$\times 10^{-9}$	measurement referenced to frequency observed $T_A=25^\circ C$ , $V_{cc}$ varied from 3.13V to 3.47V, and $O_{Load}=15pF$ .
	Frequency Tolerance vs Load	-0.5		+0.5	$\times 10^{-9}$	5% load change measurement referenced to frequency observed with $T_A=25^\circ C$ , $V_{cc}=3.3V$ , and $O_{Load}=15pF$ .



	Aging Tolerance day	-0.5		+0.5	$\times 10^{-9}$	After 3 days
	Aging Slope Variation (/year)	-0.05		+0.05	$\times 10^{-6}$	
	Aging Tolerance 10 Years	-0.5		+0.5	$\times 10^{-6}$	
Power Supply	Supply Voltage	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
	Steady Consumption			400	mA	@25°C
	Warm up current			1000	mA	
	Warm-Up Time			5	minutes	@25 °C within $\pm 0.02 \times 10^{-6}$ of final frequency with reference after 1 hours on.
			10	minutes	@25 °C within $\pm 0.01 \times 10^{-6}$ of final frequency with reference after 1 hours on.	
Phase Noise	Phase Noise			-80	dBc/Hz	1Hz
				-120		10Hz
				-140		100Hz
				-145		1KHz
				-150		10KHz
				-150		100KHz
Environmental Conditions	Operating Temperature	-40		+85	°C	
	Storage Temperature	-55		+125	°C	
	ESD Level	Human Body Model, class2: 2000V to 4000V; ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001-2010.				
		Machine Model, class B: 200V to 400V; JEDEC JESD22-A115C.				
	Moisture Sensitivity Level	Level 2.				
	Vibration	Test Condition: 0.75mm ;acceleration:10g;10Hz~500Hz, one cycle per 30 min, test 2 hour. (3 times for each 3 directions X ,Y , Z), IEC 68-2-06 Test Fc.				
Shock	50g; 11ms; half sine wave (3 times for each 3 directions X ,Y, Z ),IEC 68-2-27 Test Ea/Severity 50A.					
Full Package Storage	Relative Humidity (%)	20% ~70%				
	Temperature (°C)	-10~35°C				

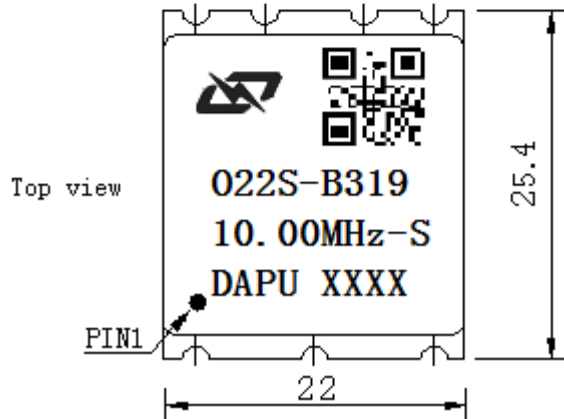


## 2. Mechanical Structure (mm)



### PIN FUNCTION

PIN	FUNCTION
1	NC
2	Reset
3	Supply Voltage
4	RF Output
5	SCL
6	SDA
7	GND



**Note1:** Tolerance ±0.20mm without mark

**Note2:** The first two xx representative: week  
After two xx representative: year

**Note3:** Referential weight 10g

**Note4:** NC is not connect

**Note5:** The PIN2 function is: Input by low level voltage, the OCXO internal MCU will reset (reset MCU only).



### 3. I<sup>2</sup>C Devices Address

Device name: PIC16F1704

Device supplier: MICROCHIP

Device address: 1110 000

#### Memory map

Address	Size bytes	Parameter	Format	Value
0000h~0004h	5	Vendor ID	ASCII	DP
0005h~0024h	32	Vendor Product ID	ASCII	O22S-B319-10.00MHz-S
0025h~0028h	4	Nominal frequency in Hertz	32-bit unsigned integer	10000000
0029h~002Ch	4	Device serial number	32-bit unsigned integer	001
002Dh~0032h	6	Date code of manufacture	ASCII	“YYMMDD”
0033h~003dh	11	PxxxxxYYWW P:Vedor code, xxxxxx: OCXO serial number(Insert a null marker at the end when a digit is left.) YY : Production Year, ex)19 => 2019 WW : Production Week, ex) 45, 45weeks	ASCII	“PxxxxxYYWW”
003Eh~003Fh	2	Customer Reserved		00h
0040h~006Fh	48	Vendor Reserved		
0070h~0077h	8	B <sub>0</sub>	64-bit floating point	-1.02E+02
0078h~007Fh	8	B <sub>1</sub>	64-bit floating point	7.40E-01
0080h~0087h	8	C <sub>0</sub>	64-bit floating point	7.40E-01
0088h~008Fh	8	C <sub>1</sub>	64-bit floating point	-5.23E-03
0090h~0097h	8	C <sub>2</sub>	64-bit floating point	3.77E-05
0098h~009Fh	8	C <sub>3</sub>	64-bit floating point	-9.08E-07
00A0h~00A1h	2	PMIN	16-bit unsigned integer	330
00A2h~00A3h	2	PMAX	16-bit unsigned integer	970
00A4h~00C3h	32	Customer Reserved		00h
00C4h~00EFh	44	Vendor Reserved		



00F0h~00F1h	2	OCXO Temperature 10-bit ADC Value	16-bit unsigned integer	528
00F2h~00FFh	14	Vendor Reserved		

Note1: All numerical values are stored in little endian format

Note 2: SDA, SCL, Reset Input low voltage is 0.3V<sub>cc</sub> Max, Input high voltage is 0.7V<sub>cc</sub> Min.

Note 3: MCU and I2C reset do not affect the output quality and waveform of crystal oscillator signal.

Note4: I2C Clock Speed: 100kbit/s Max.

Note5: Pmin: V<sub>temp\_Min</sub> ADC value, the possible minimum Low Temperature

Pmax: V<sub>temp\_Max</sub> ADC value, the possible maximum High Temperature.

ADC bit map:

BIT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10 bit ADC	0x000 - 0x3FF										0	0	0	0	0	0

#### 4. Temperature measurement and compensation scheme

Temperature compensation formula(three functions):

$$C_3P^3 + C_2P^2 + C_1P + C_0 = \frac{f(P) - f(P_{ref})}{f(P_{ref})}$$

C<sub>x</sub>: Temperature compensation parameters (see register list)

P: This parameter is read by ADC and is related to temperature.

f(P): measured frequency.

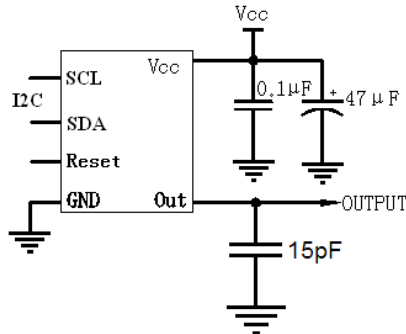
P<sub>ref</sub>: Parameter variables associated with the reference Temperature (25°C)

OCXO Ambient temperature calculation formula:

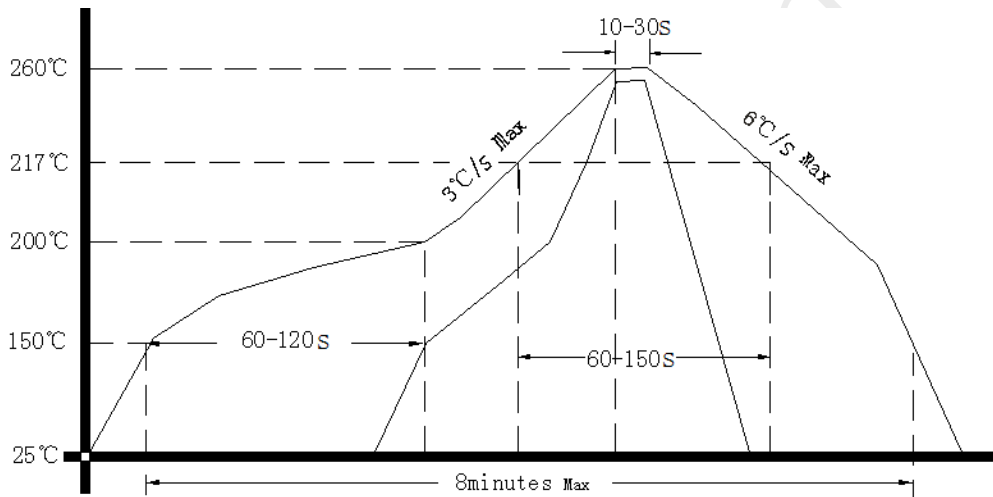
$$B_1P + B_0 = Ta[°C]$$



## 5. Test Circuit



## 6. Reflow Soldering Curve (RoHS)



Note: passing through reflow upside down is not supported

## 7. Package: Tape & Reel (mm)

