

## ROM7050PA

The ROM7050PA utilises Rakon’s market-leading proprietary Mercury+™ technology, delivering the world’s smallest and lowest power OCXO for radio and small cell applications. This product family achieves excellent frequency stability of  $\pm 20$  ppb over  $-40$  to  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with long term ageing less than 3 ppm in 10 years and frequency sensitivity to temperature (i.e. slope) as low as  $0.1$  ppb/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Low  $g$ -sensitivity and extended operating temperature options are available on request. Using Rakon’s innovative high-Q quartz crystals, ROM7050PA offers superior close-in phase noise performance, enabling Remote Radio Head PLLs to use a single reference clock to meet both network synchronisation requirements and air interface requirements.

Mercury+™ ASIC-OCXOs enable lower Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of customer equipment through improved reliability. With a miniature footprint, the ROM7050PA consumes only 400 mW at room temperature and has a faster warm up time than traditional OCXOs.

### Features

- Smallest OCXO footprint industrywide: 7 x 5 mm
- Excellent frequency stability:  $\leq \pm 20$  ppb ( $-40$  to  $95^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $-40$  to  $105^{\circ}\text{C}$  available upon request)
- Low frequency slope:  $0.1$  ppb/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Superior close-in phase noise; noise floor as low as  $-160$  dBc/Hz for 10 MHz devices
- Fast warm-up time ( $\pm 20$  ppb):  $< 15\text{s}$  at  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $< 20\text{s}$  at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Long-term stability:  $\leq 3$  ppm/10 years
- Excellent  $g$ -sensitivity:  $1$  ppb/ $g$

### Applications

- 5G RRHs
- Small cells
- Optical networks
- Microwave transmission systems

7.5 x 5.5 x 3.3 mm

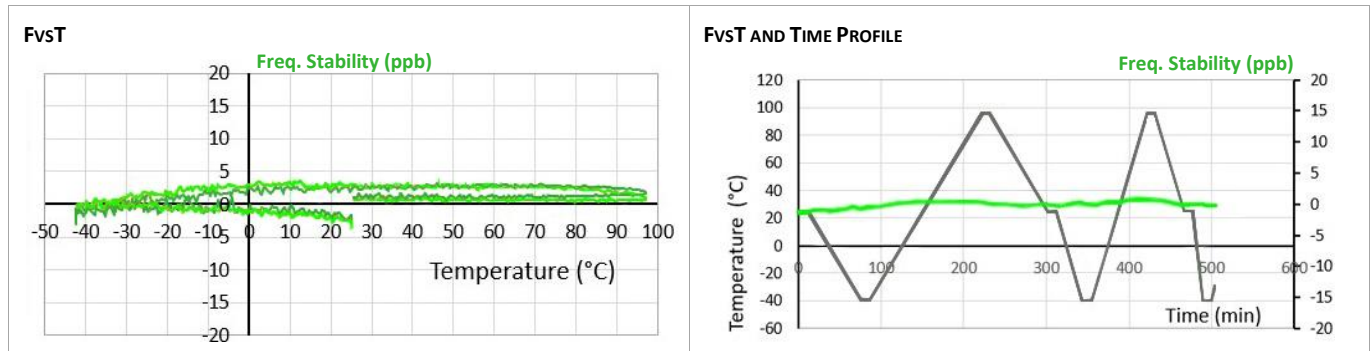


### Standard Specifications

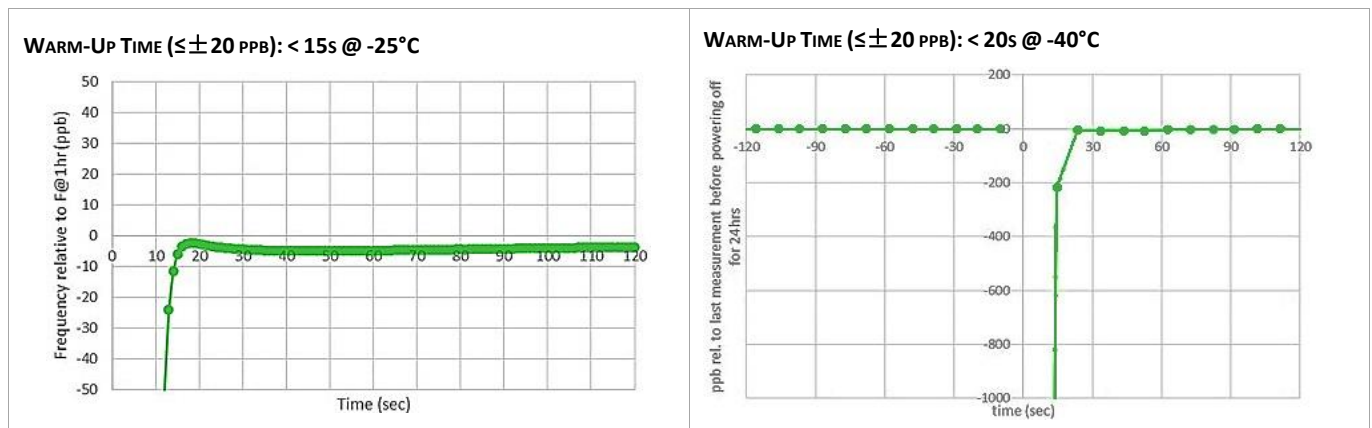
Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Condition / Description				
Nominal frequency		10 – 50		MHz	Standard frequencies: 10, 12.8, 19.2, 20, 25, 30.72, 38.4, 50 MHz				
Frequency calibration			$\pm 0.2$	ppm	Initial accuracy at $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Reflow shift			$\pm 0.5$	ppm	After 1 hour recovery at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Operating temperature range	$-40$		$+95$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$105^{\circ}\text{C}$ available upon request				
Frequency stability over temperature in still air			$\pm 20$	ppb	Reference to $(F_{\text{MAX}} + F_{\text{MIN}})/2$				
Frequency slope $\Delta F/\Delta T$ in still air		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 1$	ppb/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temperature ramp $\leq 1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{minute}$				
Supply voltage stability		$\pm 5$		ppb	$\pm 2\%$ variation, reference to frequency at 3.3 V				
Load sensitivity		$\pm 5$		ppb	$\pm 10\%$ variation, reference to frequency at 15 pF				
Warm-up time ( $F_0 - F_1$ ) <sup>1</sup>		15	60	s	Time after power on needed for frequency $F_0$ to be within $\pm 25$ ppb reference to frequency $F_1$ after 1 hour				
All causes stability			$\pm 4.6$	ppm	Including calibration, temperature, supply voltage & load changes over a 10 year life				
Vibration sensitivity		0.7	1	ppb/ $g$	Gamma vector				
Supply voltage (Vcc)		5		V	$\pm 2\%$ variation, reference to frequency at 3.3 V				
Input power (Vcc = 3.3V)		1200 400	1500 440	mW	Warm up Steady state in still air at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Root Allan Variance (RAV)		$30 \times 10^{-12}$ $20 \times 10^{-12}$ $15 \times 10^{-12}$ $15 \times 10^{-12}$ $70 \times 10^{-12}$			$\tau = 0.1\text{s}$ $\tau = 1.0\text{s}$ $\tau = 10\text{s}$ $\tau = 100\text{s}$ $\tau = 1000\text{s}$				
Oscillator output	Regulated CMOS output (1.0, 1.8, 2.5V) or standard CMOS (options)								
SSB Phase Noise (Typical value at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Frequency	1 Hz	10 Hz	100 Hz	1 kHz	10 kHz	100 kHz	1 MHz	Unit
	10 MHz	-94	-118	-145	-159	-160	-160	-160	dBc/Hz

<sup>1</sup> Parameter is assembly and operating history dependent.

## Frequency Stability over Temperature (FvsT)



## Warm-Up Time



## Model Outline and Recommended Pad Layout

