Power Matters.[™]



Microsemi Space Time and Frequency Products

Microsemi Space Forum 2015

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Microsemi Space forum

Agenda

- Introduction
- Acknowledgements
- Oscillators for Satellites
- Why Quartz? About quartz Resonators
- Quartz Oscillators
- Frequency Accuracy
- Phase Noise and Allan Deviation
- Oscillator Comparisons: XO, VCXO, TCXO, and OCXOs
- Microsemi's SDA Group and Legacy
- Microsemi's Oscillator Product Overviews
- Core Capabilities
- SDA Product and Quick Turn (QT) Summary
- Space Qualified Cesium
- Conclusion



Introduction

- Frequency and timing sources are an integral part of satellites
- Presentation will provide an overview of Quartz oscillator technology
- Description of Microsemi's capabilities in space craft timing and frequency generation.
- Overview of Microsemi's frequency and timing devices, and capabilities



Acknowledgement

- Crystal and Crystal Oscillator theory is a broad topic with a great deal of information
- An excellent resource is John Vig's tutorial, a public document available through the IEEE or a Google search on "John Vig Tutorial"
- Dr. Vig's tutorial is referenced throughout this "tutorial segment" of this presentation

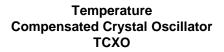
Dr. John Vig





Oscillators for Satellites

- Oscillators are required an numerous applications in space including communication, navigation, frequency synthesis, metrology
- Several key technologies are utilized depending upon the accuracy and stability of the frequency required
 - LC, Quartz Crystal, SAW, CRO, DRO, micro-strip and stripline
- The most common precision oscillators use quartz crystals
- In rare cases, such as GNSS satellites atomic clocks are used.





Ovenized Crystal Oscillator OCXO



GPS IIF Cesium Clock





Why Quartz

- Quartz has unique properties suited to precision frequency generation
 - Piezoelectric material (pressure-electric)
 - Zero temperature and stress compensated cuts have been developed
 - Low loss, easily processed and durable
 - Capable of extremely high Q
- Crystals used in the first half of the 20th century used naturally occurring material
- Synthetic quartz, grown in high temperature and pressure autoclaves, provides all of modern crystals

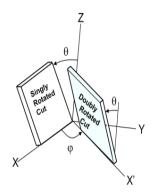
Natural Quartz

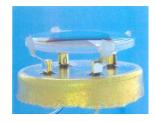




Quartz Bar

Rotated Cuts

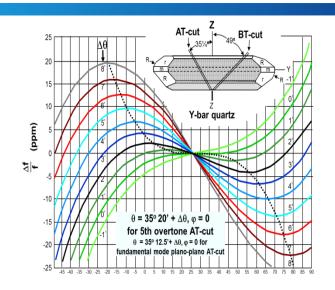




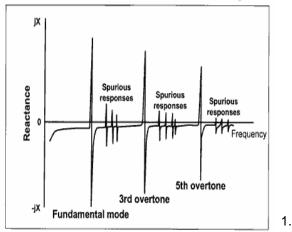


Quartz Resonators

- Many combinations of angle cuts for crystals to optimize performance, two most common are
 - AT Cut Wide tuning range ideal for frequency synthesis and temperature compensation
 - SC Cut Operated at a fixed temperature, used for high stability applications
- Piezo electric effect is very complex and often crystals are optimized for particular modes of operation that operate optimally for certain parameters.
 - Common modes are fundamental, 3rd and 5th overtone
 - Fundamental mode devices are used for lower performance requirement that require a wide tuning range
 - 3rd and 5th overtone devices are used for precision applications



Overtone Response of a Quartz Crystal

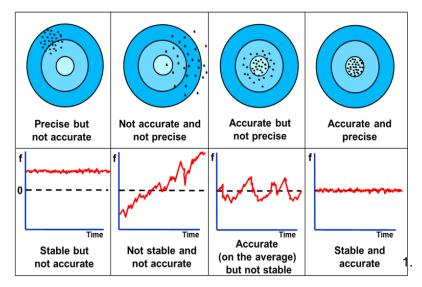


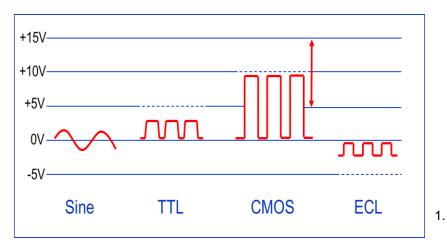


Oscillator Characteristics

- Accuracy
- Power Consumption (Watt or mW)
- Output signal type
 - Sine Wave: RF in dBm
 - CMOS, PECL, ECL
- Temperature Stability
 - Frequency Change over a temperature range
- Phase Noise
 - Power Spectral Density
- Allan Deviation
 - Statistical measure of oscillator noise
- Aging or Drift
 - Accuracy over long periods of time (days, months, years)

Accuracy, Precision, and Stability

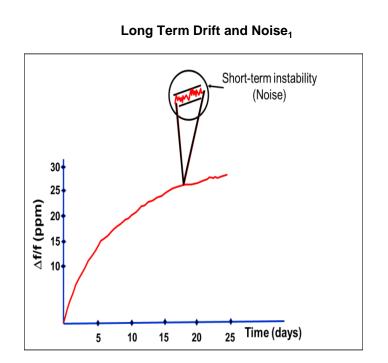




\sub Microsemi.

Frequency Accuracy

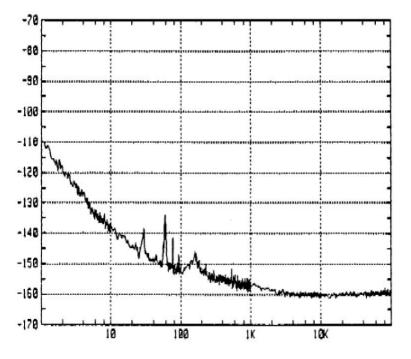
- Many applications will define the overall accuracy of the system that is dependent on the mission life
- Composed of initial accuracy, environmental sensitivities and long term effects
 - Aging (Drift)
 - Initial accuracy
 - Retrace
 - Acceleration Sensitivity
 - Temperature stability
 - Supply voltage
 - Radiation
- Fractional Frequency expressed as the frequency divided by the nominal frequency
 - 10 MHz Oscillator 10 Hz offset frequency is equal to 1 ppm





Phase Noise

- Measures the spectral purity of the oscillators output
- Phase noise is an important measure of performance for communications systems, radar and frequency synthesis
- PSD, power spectral density close the carrier drives stability for communications and timing
- PSD farther away from the carrier is critical for radar and frequency synthesis



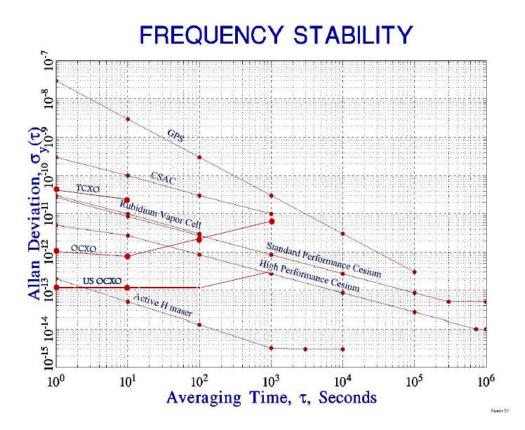
Phase Noise of 10 MHz OCXO

Typical test results for the 10MHz oscillator



Allan Deviation

- Alan deviation is a statistical means of measuring the frequency and time performance of many types of oscillators
- Allan deviation (or two sample deviation) takes into account systematic changes in the environment or duration of a test.
- Allan deviation allows a comparison of various crystal oscillators and atomic clocks





Oscillator Comparison

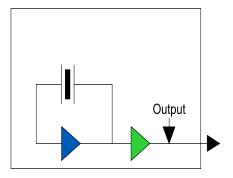
Technology	Accuracy	Phase Noise	Alan Deviation (1s)	Aging per day	Power Consumption
Crystal Oscillator (XO)	30 ppm	N/A	N/A		100 mW
Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator – TCXO	2 ppm	-80 dBc/Hz at 1 Hz	~10 ⁻¹¹	10 ⁻⁸ to 10 ⁻⁹	200 mW to 300 mW
Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator	2 ppm		~10 ⁻¹⁰	10 ⁻⁸ to 10 ⁻⁹	200 mW to 300 mW
Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator OCXO	20 ppb	-100 dBc @ 1 Hz	~10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻¹⁰ to 10 ⁻¹¹	700 mW to 2 W
Ultra Stable Oscillator USO	20 ppb	-120 dBc @ 1 Hz	~10 ⁻¹³	10 ⁻¹¹ to 10 ⁻¹²	3 W to 5W
Rb Oscillator	1ppb	-100 dBc @ 1 Hz	~10 ⁻¹¹	10 ⁻¹¹ to 10 ⁻¹³	20W to 30 W



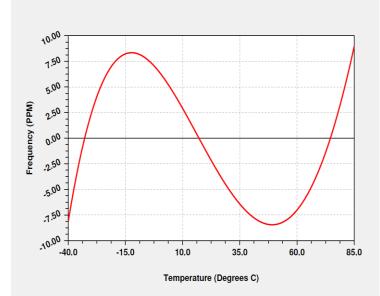
Crystal Oscillator XO

- XO are the least stable crystal oscillators and most commonly used
- Used in conventional digital subsystems when frequency or timing is non critical
- Circuitry is simple because the performance requirements are modest.
 - A simple logic gate is sufficient
- Space applications can utilize a crystal mounted on the pcb or a hybrid circuit.

Crystal Oscillator (XO)



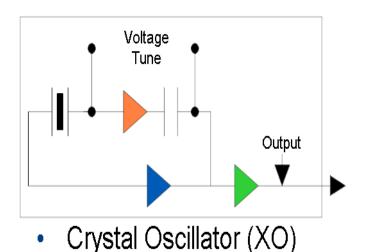
Frequency vs Temperature

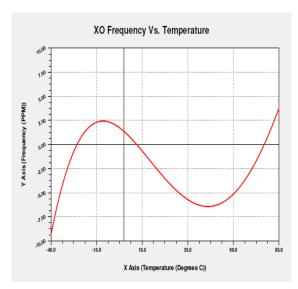




Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator (VCXO)

- External adjustment of the frequency using a device in the oscillator loop (usually a varactor diode.)
- Frequency adjustment range is needed to perform function within the system
 - Phase Locked Loops and Frequency synthesis are
- Phase Noise Performance is very important

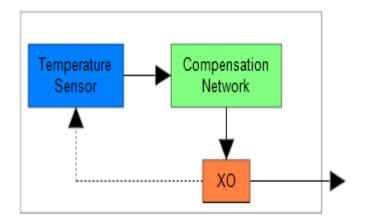




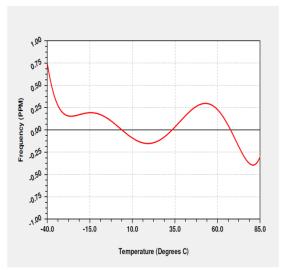


Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO)

- TCXOs use a temperature sensor to adjust a crystal frequency
 - AT cut crystal is common because of the tuning range
- Commercial and Military TCXOs use ASICs for performance, size and cost improvements
- Radiation considerations for space TCXO typically exclude ASICs
- Space TCXOs use thermistor bridges and resistive networks.
- TCXOs can be fixed frequency or voltage controlled.



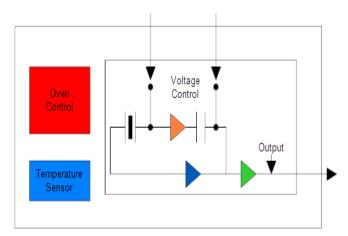
Frequency vs Temperature





Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator (OCXO)

- Uses an 3rd overtone Stress Compensate (SC) maintained at a constant temperature
 - SC Crystal has a parabolic frequency vs temperature characteristic at a temperature between 80°
- Higher performing OCXO will thermally stabilize all electronics that influence thermal stability
- Thermal stability, along with the Quality factor, or "Q", an electronic noise directly effect Allan Deviation, Phase Noise.





OCXO Temperature Coefficient



Temperature (Degrees C)

10.0

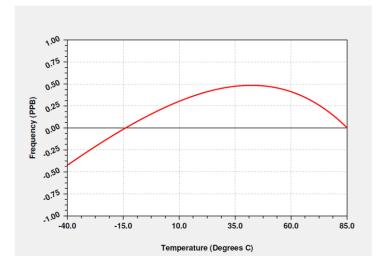
35.0

60.0

85.0

-15.0

-10.00 -40.0



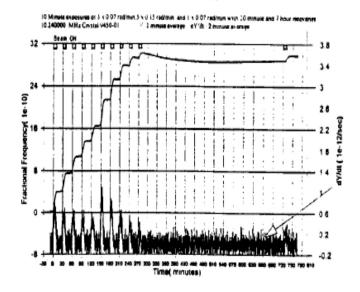


Oscillator Characteristics in Space

- Mechanical robustness for launch
 - Random Vibration
 - Shock
- Radiation Sensitivity
 - Total Ionizing Dose (TID) and ELDRS
 - Single Event Effect (SEE)
 - Sub-atomic Particles (Protons, Neutron electrons)
 - Man-made environments for Defense Applications
- Reliability for Long Term Operation
 - Operational scenarios exist for up to 30 years
 - Analyses
 - Worst Case Circuit
 - Stress, Derating and Reliability
 - Radiation
 - Structural
 - Thermal
 - FMECA



Low Dose Radiation Testing SN1488



Space, Defense, and Avionics (SDA)

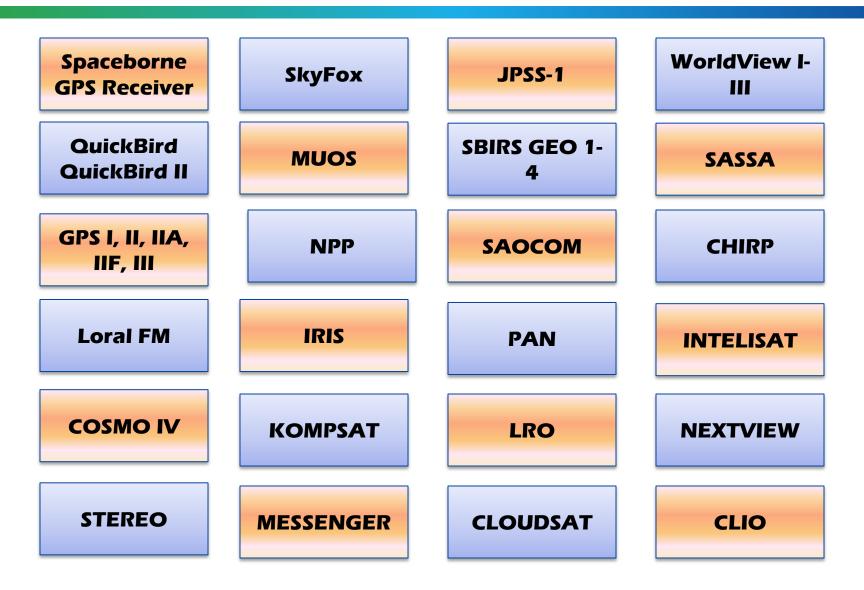
- SDA group located in Beverly, MA and focuses on providing precision frequency references for military and space applications
 - Group formed in 2003 to serve unique requirements of space and military oscillators and atomic clocks
 - Based on > 44 years of heritage
 - More than 800 oscillators delivered into Space
 - 70 Space Qualified Cesium Atomic Clocks for the GPS constellatoin
- Separate manufacturing capability focused on additional environmental controls, hi-reliability materials control and enhanced process tolerances
- Strong technical skills in quartz oscillators, ruggedized atomic clocks, low noise synthesizers, frequency and time sub-systems







44 Years of Heritage on more than 100 programs with greater than 800 oscillators delivered





SDA Core Capabilities

- Extensive experience in precision quartz oscillators for space and military applications
- Provides the lowest noise and most stable quartz oscillators in the world
- Low noise circuit design and frequency synthesis
- Advanced timing capabilities
- Atomic Clock development for space
- Expertise in radiation characterization, analysis and testing for natural and man-made applications.



SDA Infrastructure

 Dedicated facilities and staff to support unique aspects of Space and Military Hardware

Stock of standard class S and class B electronic components

- Well established source of supplies for critical components such as hybrids and crystals
- In house, 100% sampling of all parts for prohibited materials (pure tin, etc.)
- Certified J-STD Space Addendum Soldering Instructors
 on staff
- 6 Thermal Vacuum Chambers
- 6 Thermal Chambers
- 2 Vibration tables and Shock system

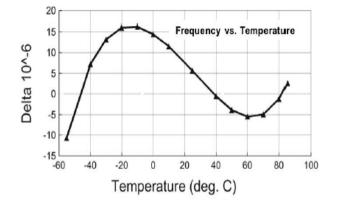




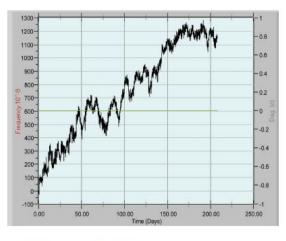


Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator (VCXO)

- Space Qualified VCXO are usually hybrid construction for reduced size and durability
- Microsemi has developed and delivered oscillators from 10 MHz to 544 MHz
- Assembly and test performed at Mil-prf-38534 class K facility



Aging Projection



Mil-0-55310 Projection 3ppm for 15 Years

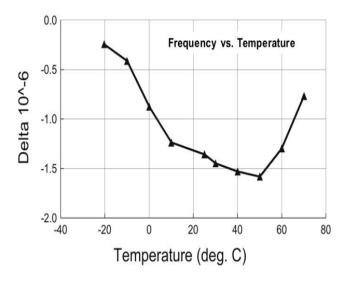
9940 VCXO



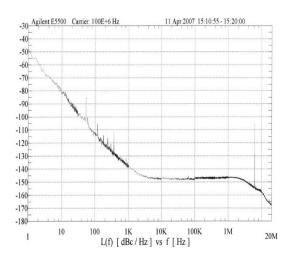


VCXO and TCXO

- Space Qualified TCXOs are usually hybrid construction for reduced size
- Microsemi has developed and delivered oscillators from 10 MHz to 100 MHz
- Vacuum sealed crystals result in low aging and excellent phase noise
- Assembly and test performed at Mil-prf-38534 class K facility



Phase Noise



9960 TCXO





9600 and 9700 Ovenized Crystal Oscillators

- High Stability and Low Phase Noise
- Allan Deviation of < 1 x 10⁻¹² 1-10 seconds
- Phase Noise < -110 dBc/Hz</p>
- 1.3 W @ 25°C in thermal vacuum
- Frequency Range of 1 MHz to 25
- Grade 1 or 2 EEE Parts
- MTBF of six million hours
- 300+ oscillators delivered for space missions
- Volume of 2.25 in²
- 300 krad (Si) hard and SEL immune



Connectorized Package



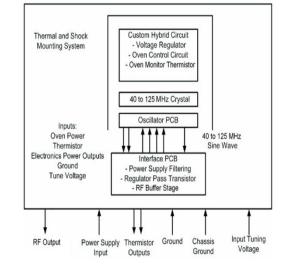


9800 Ovenized Crystal Oscillators (OCXO)

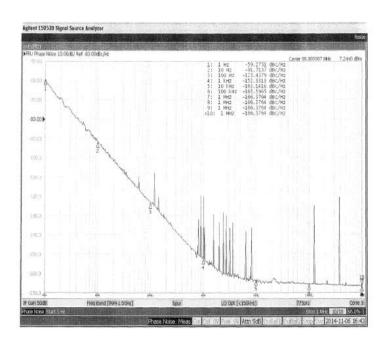
- 40-200 MHz output frequency
- Low power consumption < 1.3 W at 25°C in thermal vacuum
- Low phase noise: < -105 dBc / Hz at 10 Hz for 50 MHz
- Superior ADEV: < 5e⁻¹² at 1 second for 50 MHz
- Aging of less than 1 ppm over 20 years
- MTBF of six million hours
- 300 krad (Si) hard and SEL immune

9800 Block Diagram





9800 100 MHz Phase Noise



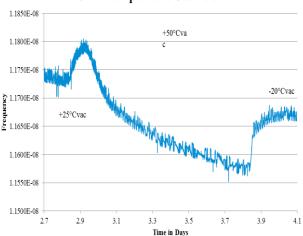


Microsemi 9500 Ultra Stable Oscillator

Highest Performance Commercially available oscillator

- Temperature Stability < 3 x 10⁻¹²/ °C
- Frequency Stabilities < 1 x 10^{-13} for τ =1-100 seconds
- Key Programs
 - GPS III Navigation Payload Master Reference Oscillator
 - SBIRS High Master Reference Oscillator
 - Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter
 - EOS AM
 - SkyFox Platform Timing Module



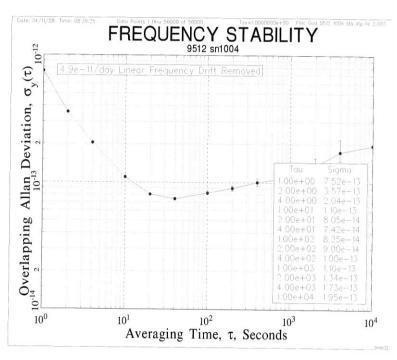


9512 A Temperature Coefficient



Microsemi 9500 Ultra Stable Oscillator

- Performance is achieved by using complex isothermal oven design
- Capability for digital frequency control using FPGA
- Multiple output frequency
- Internal vibration and shock isolation system



9500B Measure Allan Deviation



9500B Measure Allan Deviation

	Adev - Typical Performance
T=1 second	1.1 x 10 ⁻¹³
T=10 seconds	1.3 x 10 -13
T=100 seconds	1.5 x 10 ⁻¹³



Oscillator Subsystems

- Sub-systems have been delivered that include:
 - Multiple and/or redundant Oscillators
 - Power Supplies
 - Frequency multipliers and synthesizers
 - Integrated thermal baseplate controllers for improved performance
- Mechanical Survivability
 - 3000 g's pyroshock
 - Greater than 20 grms





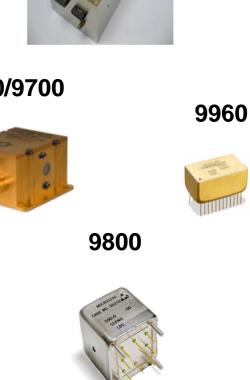




Space Qualified Crystal Oscillators

Model	Characteristics	9500B
9500B	• 5-600MHz (OCXO)	
	 World-class Phase Noise and Allan Deviation performance < 1e-13 	
	High resolution Frequency Control	
	 Integrated mechanical shock isolation 	9
9600	• 5-25 MHz (OCXO)	
9700	 Compact form-factor with ruggedized construction 	9600/9700
	 Exceptional low-noise/high stability 	C2 8 8
9800	• 50-200 MHz OCXO	
9960/	•10-600 MHz (TCXO/VCXO)	
9940	Through hole or surface mount options	9800
	Hybrid space qualified oscillators	

* These Oscillators are available in various frequencies ranges and can be customized to meet customer specific requirements.





SDA "Quick Turn" (QT) Products Key **Features**

Model	Key Features	9800QT
9800QT (50MHz),	• 50MHz & 100MHz (OCXO)	30000
9801QT (100MHz)	• Excellent STS (5E-12 @1 sec)	ww to
	Smallest Package size 1.33"x 1.33"x 1.33"	CHARMEN SOUTH DE
	Short lead times	1 1 1 1
	 < 4weeks (Engr. Model), <12weeks (Flight Model) 	a start and a start a star
9600QT (5MHZ),	• 5MHz and 10 MHz OCXO (STD)	~
9601QT (10MHz)	Compact form-factor	
	 Exceptional low-noise/high stability 	
	•Strong Space Flight Heritage	
	Short lead times	06250T
	 < 4weeks (Engr. Model), <12weeks (Flight Model) 	9635QT
9635QT	•10MHz (OCXO)	
	•Low Cost	unservice the
	•Smallest Package size 1.33"x 1.33"x 1.33"	and man and a start
	•Excellent STS (4E-12 @1 sec)	1 1 1
	<a>v<4weeks "Off-The-Shelf Delivery"	
9960QT (10MHz),	•10MHz & 50MHz (TCXO)	6
99601QT (50MHz)	•Low- SWaP	
	• Size 24-pin ddip, 0.5" profile	
	• Weight <.03kg	
	•Power 220mW (Steady-state)	
	Hybrid space qualified oscillators	
	<a> -<4weeks "Off-The-Shelf Delivery"	





9600QT



9960QT





Model 4410 CAFS – Cesium Atomic Clock -GPS Block IIF

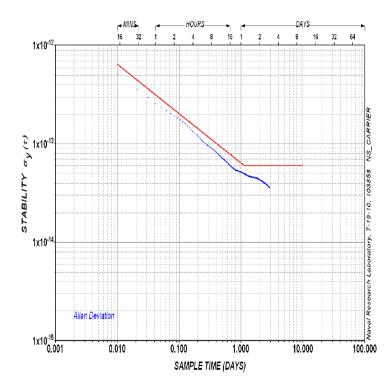
Parameter

Output Frequency Output Power Adjustment Range Adjustment Resolution Accuracy Reproducibility Stability Temperature Sensitivity Voltage Sensitivity Magnetic Field Sensitivity **Operating Temperature Range Functional Temperature Range** Size Weight Power

<u>Value</u>

10.23 MHz (nominal in-orbit) +18 dBm ±1.5 dB ±1x10⁻⁹ 1x10⁻¹⁵ ±1x10⁻¹¹ $\pm 2x10^{-12}$ $2x10^{-11}\tau^{-1/2}$ <5x10⁻¹⁴/°C <1.3x10⁻¹³/Volt <1x10⁻¹²/Gauss 0° to 50°C -29° to 66°C 6.25" x 7.70" x 16.50" 30 lbs 29Watts







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Conclusions

- Timing is a critical element to all satellites
- Space has been the foundation of Microsemi's timing technology from the Space borne Cesium clocks in the 1970's to the next generation Satellite Timing modules of the future
- Microsemi designs, develops and delivers industry leading frequency and timing products with unsurpassed reliability

Model 4401 GPS Cesium Standard NTS-2 and GPS I, II and IIA



9500B Ultra Stable Oscillator







Thank You



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Microsemi Corporate Headquarters

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