Sharing crystal with an MCU

nWP-011

White paper v1.1
1 Introduction

This white paper gives guidelines on how a crystal can be shared between an nRF transceiver from Nordic Semiconductor and an external microcontroller unit (MCU). The nRF24L01+ (and the nRF24L01) has been used as an example in this paper, and all the data is based on the datasheet of that device. However, we refer only to the nRF24L01+ in the rest of this document. In case other nRF devices are to be used, all necessary data can be found in their corresponding datasheets.

2 Crystal from MCU used to feed nRF24L01+

In this setup the MCU controls the startup of crystal, feed the clock to nRF device, and also specify most of the crystal requirements. This is the recommended setup, based on the advantages listed at the end of this chapter.

The nRF24L01+ crystal oscillator is amplitude regulated. To achieve low current consumption and also good signal-to-noise ratio when using an external clock, it is recommended to use an input signal larger than 0.4 V-peak. When clocked externally, XC2 is not used and must not be connected.

The input signal must not have amplitudes exceeding any rail voltage, but any DC voltage within this is OK. Exceeding rail voltage will activate the ESD structure and the radio performance is degraded below specification.

When the MCU drives the nRF24L01+ clock input, the requirement of load capacitance $C_L$ is set by the microcontroller only. The frequency accuracy of $\pm 60$ ppm$^1$ is still required to achieve a functional radio link. The nRF24L01+ will load the crystal by 1.0pF$^1$ at XC1 in addition to the PCB routing.

Advantages with this kind of setup are summed up in the following bullet points:

- The MCU can control the startup of the crystal oscillator.
- The MCU will ensure a large signal (> 0.4 V-peak) from crystal.
- $C_L$ can be chosen freely depending on MCU requirements (a high value of $C_L$ leads to higher current consumption).

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1. This data is nRF24L01+ specific, and must be checked if other nRF devices are to be used.
### Table 1. Crystal requirements set by respective device (see Figure 1.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>MCU</th>
<th>nRF24L01+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 MHz(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance</td>
<td></td>
<td>+/- 60 ppm(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{L \ max}$</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{O \ max}$</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR(_{\ max})</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) This data is nRF24L01+ specific, and must be checked if other nRF devices are to be used.

### 3 Crystal from nRF24L01+ used to feed MCU

In this setup the nRF24L01+ controls the crystal startup, feeds the MCU clock, and also sets all requirements to crystal specifications.

The nRF device needs to be set in power up mode before the crystal oscillator starts. This means that the MCU must be able to do this before it receives the clock from the nRF device. This is not a recommended setup and there are no advantages with this kind of setup.

### 4 Conclusion

The advantages of sharing a crystal with an MCU are fewer components and smaller PCB board, which means lower cost to bill of materials. Also it’s possible to use a crystal with other specifications, by feeding the clock from an MCU.

An MCU can be used to feed clock to the nRF24L01+, however the opposite is not recommended. This is mainly due to the fact that the nRF24L01+ is by default in power down mode, and needs to be configured with power up bit\(^1\) high, before it will start up its crystal oscillator.

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\(^1\) This data is nRF24L01+ specific, and other nRF devices might have power up as an input pin.
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RoHS statement

## Revision History

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 2011</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Updated template, chapter 2 and replaced the product name “nRF24L01” with “nRF24L01+”</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2006</td>
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