Crystal oscillator standard frequencies

Frequency (MHz)	Application	UART	A/V	RTC	Primary uses
0.032768				X	Real-time clocks, quartz watches and clocks; allows binary division to 1 Hz signal (2^{15}×1 Hz); also low-speed low-power microcontrollers. Very common.
0.077500				X	Real-time clocks, quartz watches and clocks; also the DCF77 frequency
0.100000				X	Real-time clocks, quartz watches and clocks
0.131072				X	Found in Fluke 17/19 DMM's[*citation needed*]
1.008		9600			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (30×33,600 baud, 105×9600 baud or 840×1,200 baud), used for 1200 and 2400 baud modems
1.544	DS1				Bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102).
1.8432		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (2^{13}×3^2×5^2; 16×115,200 baud or 96×16×1,200 baud)
2.048000	E1				Allows binary division to 1 kHz (2^{11}×1 kHz). Bit clock for E1 systems (+-50 ppm, ITU G3703).
2.097152				X	Real-time clocks, divides to 1 Hz signal (2^{21}×1 Hz)
2.4576		38400			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates up to 38,400. (2^{15}×3^1×5^2; 64×38,400 baud or 2048×1,200 baud)
2.500	Ethernet				Ethernet clock for 10 Mbit/s
2.560					Allows binary division to 10 kHz (2^8×10 kHz)
2.880		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (25×115,200 baud or 96×25×1,200 baud)
3.072000					Allows binary division to 3 kHz (2^{10}×3 kHz); can be used to generate 60 Hz signals (51200×60 Hz)
3.088	DS1				2x 1.544, the bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102). Available as TCXO and OCXO.
3.2768					Allows binary division to 100 Hz (32,768×100 Hz, or 2^{15}×100 Hz) and to 50 Hz, used in e.g. wattmeters and DC-AC converters
3.575611			PAL		PAL M color subcarrier
3.579545			NTSC		NTSC M color subcarrier. Because these are very common and inexpensive they are used in many other applications, for example DTMF generators
3.582056			PAL		PAL N color subcarrier
3.595295			NTSC		NTSC M color subcarrier, plus horizontal scan rate (15,750). Used for a rainbow color test, produces color through the entire 360 degrees of phase shift.Unusual.[1]
3.64			radio		8x 455 kHz AM broadcast band intermediate frequency; also often used in IR remote controls as the clock source
3.686400	W-CDMA	115200			UART clock (2×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates. Also used in W-CDMA systems.

3.93216					allows binary division to 60 Hz (65536×60 Hz, 2^{16}×60 Hz), used e.g. in wattmeters, DC-AC converters and NTSC vertical sync generators
4.000					Common frequency of low-power microcontrollers.
4.032		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (35×115,200 baud or 96×35×1,200 baud), used for 1200, 2400, and 4800 baud modems.
4.096000	ISDN				Allows binary division to 1 kHz (2^{12}×1 kHz). Used in ISDN systems.
4.194304				X	Real-time clocks, divides to 1 Hz signal (2^{22}×1 Hz)
4.332	RDS				The RDS signal bit rate is at 1.1875 kbit/s. While the frequency of 4.332 MHz is the most commonly used crystal resonator, its multiples (2×4.332 MHz = 8.664 MHz or 4×4.332 MHz = 17.328 MHz) have been used also.
4.43361875			PAL/NTSC		PAL B/D/G/H/I and NTSC M4.43 color subcarrier
4.608		115200		X	Allows integer division to 1024 kHz and binary division to lower frequencies that are whole multiples of 1 Hz. UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (40×115200 baud or 40×96×1,200 baud). Common microcontroller clock frequency. Frequency of the Master Timing Unit (MTU) OCXO of the Space Shuttle.[2][3]
4.9152	CDMA	38400			Used in CDMA systems; divided to 1.2288 MHz baseband frequency as specified by J-STD-008. Also UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (128×38,400 baud or 128×32×1,200 baud)
5.000					Common standard frequency. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
5.034963			NTSC		integer multiple of the 59.94 Hz (84000x) vertical refresh and the 15.734 kHz (320x) horizontal scan rates
5.0688		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (44×115,200 baud or 96×44×1,200 baud)
5.120					Allows binary division to 10 kHz (2^9×10 kHz)
5.185			radio		used in radio transceivers, clock for some microcontrollers
5.5296		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (48×115200 baud or 48×96×1,200 baud)
6.000	USB				Common in low-speed (1.5Mbit/s) USB devices such as computer keyboards.
6.144		38400	audio		Digital audio systems - DAT, MiniDisc, sound cards; 128×48 kHz (2^7×48 kHz). Also allows integer division to common UART baud rates up to 38,400.
6.176	DS1				4x 1.544, the bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102). Available as TCXO and OCXO.
6.400					Binary multiple of 100 kHz (64×100 kHz), 50 kHz, 25 kHz, 12.5 kHz. Half of the common standard 12.8 MHz.
6.451200		115200			21×307.2 kHz; UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (56×115,200 baud or 96×56×1,200 baud)

6.5536					Allows binary division to 100 Hz (65,536×100 Hz, or 2^{16}×100 Hz); used also in red boxes
7.15909			NTSC		NTSC M color subcarrier (2×3.579545 MHz)
7.200	DARC	57600			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (125×57,600 baud or 125×48×1,200 baud). Half of the more common 14.4 MHz. Reference clock for DARC.
7.3728		115200			UART clock (4×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates
8.000	CAN				used in CAN bus systems
8.184	GPS				Half the 16.368 MHz frequency; same use in different chipsets. 8 times the 1.023 MHz C/A GPS signal chipping rate. Multiplied by 192.5 to get the 1575.42 MHz L1 frequency and multiplied by 150 to get the 1227.60 MHz L2 frequency.
8.192000	ISDN				Allows binary division to 1 kHz (2^{13}×1 kHz). Used in ISDN systems.
8.664	RDS				The RDS signal bit rate is at 1.1875 kbit/s. While the frequency of 4.332 MHz is the most commonly used crystal resonator, its multiples (2×4.332 MHz = 8.664 MHz or 4×4.332 MHz = 17.328 MHz) have been used also.
8.86724			PAL		PAL B/G/H color subcarrier (2×4.433618 MHz)
9.216		115200		X	Allows integer division to 1024 kHz and binary division to lower frequencies that are whole multiples of 1 Hz. UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (80×115200 baud or 80×96×1,200 baud). Master clock for some Japanese variants of DOCSIS.
9.54545			NTSC		2/3 of the 14.31818 MHz NTSC clock, 1/3 of the 28.636 MHz clock; common clock for microcontrollers and older processors
9.600		38400			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (250×38,400 baud or 250×32×1,200 baud)
9.83040	CDMA	38400			Used in CDMA systems (2×4.9152 MHz); divided to 1.2288 MHz baseband frequency. Also UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (256×38,400 baud or 256×32×1,200 baud)
10.000					Common standard frequency. Common frequency of low-power microcontrollers. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO. Common stratum 3 Network Time Protocol frequency.[4]
10.2300	GPS				Found in some GPS receivers. Equals the P(Y) GPS signal chipping rate. 10 times the 1.023 MHz C/A GPS signal chipping rate. Multiplied by 154 to get the 1575.42 MHz L1 frequency and multiplied by 120 to get the 1227.60 MHz L2 frequency. Available as OCXO and TCXO.

10.24				Allows binary division to 10 kHz (2^{10}×10 kHz). Common as a clock in CB radio PLL frequency synthesizers to generate the 5 kHz or 10 kHz reference signal.[5] Used in frequency synthesizers in some cordless phones and in many radio frequency transceivers. Master clock for DOCSIS/EuroDOCSIS. Used in cable modem termination systems. Used to derive symbol and chip rate in conventional TD-SCDMA systems. Available as OCXO and TCXO.
10.245	FM radio			Used in radio receivers; mixes with 10.7 MHz intermediate frequency (IF) yielding 455 kHz signal, a common second IF for FM radio[6]
10.416667	Ethernet			multiplied by 12 to 125 MHz Gigabit Ethernet GMII GTXCLK clock, FDDI clock
11.0592		115200		UART clock (6×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates (96×115200 baud or 96×96×1,200 baud); common clock for Intel 8051 microprocessors[7]
11.2896			audio	Used in compact disc digital audio systems and CDROM drives; allows binary division to 44.1 kHz (256×44.1 kHz), 22.05 kHz, and 11.025 kHz. Frequencies also used are 16.9344 MHz, 22.5972 MHz, 33.8688 MHz and 45.1584 MHz.
11.454544	teletext			Used in some teletext circuits; 2×5.727272 MHz (clock frequency of NTSC M teletext; PAL B uses 6.9375 MHz, SECAM uses 6.203125 MHz, PAL G uses 6.2031 MHz, and PAL I uses 4.4375 MHz clock)
11.520		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (100×115,200 baud or 100×96×1,200 baud)
12.0000	USB/CAN			Used in USB 1.0 and 2.0 systems (with accuracy of 500 ppm) as the reference clock for the full-speed PHY rate of 12 Mbit/s, or multiplied up using a PLL to clock high speed PHYs at 480 Mbit/s; common clock for Intel 8051 microprocessors;[7] also used in CAN bus systems
12.272727				Clock rate for exactly square pixels in interleaved NTSC video ($\frac{135}{11}$ MHz). In practice the more commonly available 12.288 MHz frequency is close enough for most applications.
12.288		38400	audio	Digital audio systems - DAT, MiniDisc, sound cards; 256×48 kHz (2^8×48 kHz). Also allows integer division to common UART baud rates up to 38400.
12.352	DS1			8x 1.544, the bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102). Available as TCXO and OCXO.
12.40625	teletext			Used in some teletext circuits; 2×6.203125 MHz (clock frequency of SECAM teletext; PAL B uses 6.9375 MHz, NTSC M uses 5.727272 MHz, PAL G uses 6.2031 MHz, and PAL I uses 4.4375 MHz clock)
12.800				Common standard frequency, common reference clock; binary multiple of 100 kHz (128×100 kHz), 50 kHz, 25 kHz, 12.5 kHz. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO. Common stratum 3 frequency.[4]

12.9024		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (112×115200 baud or 112×96×1,200 baud)
12.960		57600		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (225×57600 baud or 225×48×1,200 baud)
13.000	GSM/UMTS			Commonly used as a reference clock for GSM and UMTS handsets. (13 MHz is exactly 48 times the GSM bit rate). Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
13.500			PAL/NTSC	Master clock for PAL/NTSC DVD players, Digital TV receivers, etc. (13.5 MHz is an exact multiple of the PAL and NTSC line frequencies)
13.5168		38400		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (352×38400 baud or 352×32×1,200 baud)
13.56	RFID			Common contactless smartcard frequency (ISO/IEC 14443)
13.875	teletext			Used in some teletext circuits; 2×6.9375 MHz (clock frequency of PAL B teletext; SECAM uses 6.203125 MHz, NTSC M uses 5.727272 MHz, PAL G uses 6.2031 MHz, and PAL I uses 4.4375 MHz clock)
14.25	FM radio		PAL	used as sampling frequency for ADCs for digitizing the 10.7 MHz intermediate frequency in software defined radio implementations of AM/FM radio receivers.[8] Pixel clock of some PAL CCD cameras.[9] Used in PAL version in some early Apple computers, e.g. Apple II Europlus.
14.31818			NTSC	NTSC M color subcarrier (4×3.579545 MHz). Common seed clock for modern PC motherboard clock generator chips, clock for ISA bus, also common on CGA and VGA cards and in some 8bit computers.
14.35			NTSC	Pixel clock of some NTSC CCD cameras.[9]
14.400	PDC	115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (125×115,200 baud or 125×96×1,200 baud). Also a reference clock for PDC clock. Reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers.[10]
14.7456		115200		UART clock (8×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates; common clock for small microcontrollers
14.75				Clock rate for exactly square pixels in interleaved PAL video ($\frac{59}{4}$ MHz). In practice the more commonly available 14.7456 MHz frequency is close enough for most applications.
15.360	3G	38400		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (400×38400 baud or 400×32×1,200 baud). Also used as a 3G reference clock.[11] Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems.
16.000	CAN			used in CAN bus systems, some USB devices
16.200				Sampling clock for MUSE HDTV systems. Rarely used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems.
16.257			EGA	pixel clock generator in MGA and EGA video cards (640x350@60 Hz)[12]

16.3676 **16.367667** **16.3680**	GPS			Commonly used for down-conversion and sampling in GPS-receivers. Generates intermediate frequency signal at 4.092 MHz. 16.3676 or 16.367667 MHz are sometimes used instead of 16.368 MHz to avoid perfect lineup between sampling frequency and GPS spreading code. 16.368 MHz is a reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers.[10] 16.368 MHz is 16 times the 1.023 MHz C/A GPS signal chipping rate; multiplied by 96.25 to get the 1575.42 MHz L1 frequency and multiplied by 75 to get the 1227.60 MHz L2 frequency.
16.369	GPS			Reference clock for some GPS systems. Available as TCXO.[13]
16.384000				Allows binary division to 1 kHz (2^{14}×1 kHz). Reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers.[10] Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
16.5888		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (144×115200 baud or 144×96×1,200 baud)
16.67				core speed of some microcomputers (relatively common in Motorola 68000 family); bus clock; double to 33.33 MHz, quadruple to 66.67 MHz, multiply by 6 to 100 MHz; IOAPIC clock speed, half the PCI bus frequency
16.800		19200		Common standard reference frequency for PLL circuits in radio transmitters and receivers, commonly used for frequency synthesis with adjustment in 2.5, 5 or 6.25 kHz steps (6720×5 kHz, 3360×5 kHz or 2688×5.25 kHz). Also UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (500×33600 baud or 500×28×1,200 baud). Commonly available as TCXO, VCXO and VCTCXO. Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems. Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems. Reference clock for some GPS systems.[13]
16.9344		115200	audio	Used in compact disc digital audio systems and CDROM drives; allows integer division to 44.1 kHz (384×44.1 kHz), 22.05 kHz, and 11.025 kHz. Also allows integer division to common UART baud rates up to 115200. Frequencies also used are 11.2896 MHz, 22.5972 MHz, 33.8688 MHz and 45.1584 MHz.
17.328	RDS			The RDS signal bit rate is at 1.1875 kbit/s. While the frequency of 4.332 MHz is the most commonly used crystal resonator, its multiples (2×4.332 MHz = 8.664 MHz or 4×4.332 MHz = 17.328 MHz) have been used also.
17.664	DSL	38400		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (32×552000 baud, 128×138000 baud, 460×38400 baud or 460×32×1,200 baud); DSL clock: 17.664 MHz (VDSL) ... 8×2.208 MHz (ADSL ADC sampling rate)
17.734475			PAL	PAL B/G/H color subcarrier (4×4.433618 MHz)

18.432		115200	audio	X	UART clock (10×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates. Also allows integer division to 48 kHz (384×48 kHz), 96 kHz, and 192 kHz sample rates used in high-end digital audio.
19.200	3G	38400	DVB		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (500×38,400 baud or 500×32×1,200 baud). Also used as a 3G reference clock, due to being a least common multiple of W-CDMA chip rate 3.84 MHz (5x) and 200 kHz channel raster (96x).[11] Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO. Also used in some DVB receiver chipsets. Reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers.[10] Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems. Common stratum 3 frequency.[4]
19.44	DS1/T1/E1				Used in DS1/T1/E1 systems as a packet clock. Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
19.6608	CDMA	38400			Used in CDMA systems (4×4.9152); divided to 1.2288 MHz baseband frequency; UART clock, allows integer division to common baud rates (512×38400, 1024×19200, etc.)
19.6800	CDMA	19200			Used in CDMA(IS-95)/CDMA2000 systems; divided to 1.2288 MHz baseband frequency;UART clock, allows integer division to common baud rates (1025×19200, 1025×16×1200, etc.) Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems. Commonly available as TCXO.
19.800	CDMA				Used in some CDMA systems. Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems.
20.000	Ethernet				10 Mbit/s ethernet. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO. Common stratum 3 frequency.[4]
20.2752		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (176×115200 baud or 176×96×1,200 baud)
20.48000					Allows binary division to 10 kHz (2^{11}×10 kHz). Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
21.47727			NTSC		NTSC M color subcarrier (6×3.579545 MHz). Common seed clock for many older computer systems, e.g. NES.
22.1184		115200			UART clock (12×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates
22.5792			audio		Used in compact disc digital audio systems and CDROM drives; allows binary division to 44.1 kHz (512×44.1 kHz), 22.05 kHz, and 11.025 kHz. Frequencies also used are 11.2896 MHz, 16.9344 MHz, 33.8688 MHz and 45.1584 MHz.
23.104	GPS				Reference clock for some GPS systems. Available as TCXO.[13]
23.9616		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (208×115200 baud or 208×96×1,200 baud)
24	USB				full-speed USB (24 MHz * 20 = 480Mbit/s); LCD monitor some MCU
24.5535	GPS				Reference clock for some GPS systems. Available as TCXO.[13] Almost 24 times the 1.023 MHz C/A code chipping rate.

24.576	Firewire		audio	Digital audio systems - DAT, MiniDisc, AC'97, sound cards; 512×48 kHz (2^9×48 kHz); also used as bus reference clock in Firewire systems (with accuracy of 100 ppm). 49.1520 MHz (2x 24.576) also used.
24.704	DS1			16x 1.544, the bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102). Available as TCXO and OCXO.
25.000	Ethernet			Fast Ethernet MII clock (100 Mbit/s/4-bit nibble) (with accuracy of 100 ppm); also multiplied by 5 to 125 MHz Gigabit Ethernet GMII GTXCLK clock, FDDI clock; used as input for 100 MHz PCI Express clock generators[14]
25.175			VGA	Common Video Graphics Array pixel clock (i.e., 640x350@70 Hz,640x400@70 Hz, 640x480@60 Hz)[15]
25.8048		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (224×115200 baud or 224×96×1,200 baud)
26.000	GSM/UMTS		DVB	Commonly used as a reference clock for GSM and UMTS/3G handsets. (26 MHz is exactly 96 times the GSM bit rate). Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.[11] Also used in some DVB receiver chipsets. Reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers.[10]
26.2144				Popular for 102.4 kS/s, 204.8 kS/s or similar sampling systems, when a power-of-two size FFT follows the sampling. In this case the FFT *frequency bins* end up to be at "nice" frequencies for humans. Also allows integer division to 25 Hz and multiples of 25 Hz (50 Hz, 100 Hz, 200 Hz); 26.2144 MHz = 100 x 2^{18} = 25 x 2^{20}.
26.5625	Fibre Channel			quadrupled to 106.250 MHz Fibre Channel clock
26.975	RC			27 MHz band, band 0/1 (grey/brown), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft [16]
26.995	RC			27 MHz band, band 1 (brown); radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.000			PAL/NTSC	Master clock for PAL/NTSC DVD players, Digital TV receivers, some modems etc. (27 MHz is an exact multiple of the PAL and NTSC line frequencies)
27.025	RC			27 MHz band, band 1/2 (brown/red), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.045	RC			27 MHz band, band 2 (red); some radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.075	RC			27 MHz band, band 2/3 (red/orange), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.095	RC			27 MHz band, band 3 (orange); some radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.12	RFID			Twice 13.56 MHz, common contactless smartcard frequency (ISO/IEC 14443)
27.125	RC			27 MHz band, band 3/4 (orange/yellow), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.145	RC			27 MHz band, band 4 (yellow); some radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.175	RC			27 MHz band, band 4/5 (yellow/green), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft

27.195	RC			27 MHz band, band 5 (green); radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.225	RC			27 MHz band, band 5/6 (green/blue), "split" frequency; radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.255	RC			27 MHz band, band 6 (blue); some radio-controlled models of cars, boats, aircraft
27.4560	GPS			Reference clock for some GPS systems. Available as TCXO.[13]
27.6480		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (240×115200 baud or 240×96×1,200 baud)
28.224	modems	115200	audio	used in some faxes and modems; UART clock, allows integer division to common baud rates (245×115200, 512×38400, 1024×19200, etc.) and to modem and fax rates (504×56000, 580×48000, 840×33600, 980×28800, 1960×14400, 2352×12000, etc.); also divides to common audio frequencies (147×192000, 588×48000, 640×44100, 1280×22050, 2560×11025)
28.322			VGA	Common Video Graphics Array pixel clock (i.e., 720x450/400@70 Hz)[17]
28.375			PAL	Master clock for some PAL CCD cameras; 2 periods per pixel, 1816 periods per scan line, 567500 periods per frame. With frequencey of 28.37516 video clock for all PAL Amiga computers.
28.636			NTSC	Master clock for some NTSC CCD cameras. Video clock for all NTSC Amiga computers.
29.4912		115200		UART clock (16×1.8432 MHz); allows integer division to common baud rates (256x115200)
30.0000				common CPU clock
30.240			VGA	Early Macintosh video pixel clock (640x480@66 Hz)[17]
30.720	3G	38400		A 3G reference clock; twice the 15.36 MHz, 8x the 3.84 MHz WCDMA chip rate. Reference clock in W-CDMA systems; can be multiplied by 16 to 491.52 MHz common for driving DACs in WCDMA wireless base stations or by 32 to 983.04 MHz for UMTS base stations or by 8 to 245.76 MHz, other common DAC sampling frequency.[18] UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (800×38400 baud or 800×32×1,200 baud). Available as VCXO, TCXO and OCXO.
31.3344		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (272×115200 baud or 272×96×1,200 baud)
32.768000				Allows binary division to 1 kHz (2^{15}×1 kHz). Reference clock of some consumer GPS receivers. Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
33.1776		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (288×115200 baud or 288×96×1,200 baud)
33.33				common CPU clock, PCI bus clock

33.8688		115200	audio	Used in compact disc digital audio systems and CDROM drives; allows integer division to 44.1 kHz (768×44.1 kHz), 22.05 kHz, and 11.025 kHz. Also allows integer division to common UART baud rates up to 115200. Available as a TCXO. Frequencies also used are 11.2896 MHz, 16.9344 MHz, 22.5972 MHz and 45.1584 MHz.
34.368	E3	38400		E3 data rate clock. UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (895×38400 baud or 895×32×1200 baud)
34.950	RC			35 MHz band, channel 55; radio-controlled models of aircraft [19]
34.960	RC			35 MHz band, channel 56; radio-controlled models of aircraft
34.970	RC			35 MHz band, channel 57; radio-controlled models of aircraft
34.980	RC			35 MHz band, channel 58; radio-controlled models of aircraft
34.990	RC			35 MHz band, channel 59; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.000	RC			35 MHz band, channel 60; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.010	RC			35 MHz band, channel 61; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.020	RC			35 MHz band, channel 62; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.0208		115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (304×115200 baud or 304×96×1,200 baud)
35.030	RC			35 MHz band, channel 63; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.040	RC			35 MHz band, channel 64; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.050	RC			35 MHz band, channel 65; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.060	RC			35 MHz band, channel 66; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.070	RC			35 MHz band, channel 67; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.080	RC			35 MHz band, channel 68; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.090	RC			35 MHz band, channel 69; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.100	RC			35 MHz band, channel 70; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.110	RC			35 MHz band, channel 71; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.120	RC			35 MHz band, channel 72; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.130	RC			35 MHz band, channel 73; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.140	RC			35 MHz band, channel 74; radio-controlled models of aircraft

35.150	RC				35 MHz band, channel 75; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.160	RC				35 MHz band, channel 76; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.170	RC				35 MHz band, channel 77; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.180	RC				35 MHz band, channel 78; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.190	RC				35 MHz band, channel 79; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.200	RC				35 MHz band, channel 80; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.210	RC				35 MHz band, channel 81; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.220	RC				35 MHz band, channel 82; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.230	RC				35 MHz band, channel 83; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.240	RC				35 MHz band, channel 84; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.250	RC				35 MHz band, channel 85; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.2512		115200			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (306×115200 baud or 306×96×1,200 baud)
35.260	RC				35 MHz band, channel 86; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.270	RC				35 MHz band, channel 87; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.280	RC				35 MHz band, channel 88; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.290	RC				35 MHz band, channel 89; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.300	RC				35 MHz band, channel 90; radio-controlled models of aircraft
35.3280	DSL	38400			UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (64×552000 baud, 256×138000 baud, 460×38400 baud or 460×32×1,200 baud); DSL clock: 2×17.664 MHz (VDSL) ... 16×2.208 MHz (ADSL ADC sampling rate)
36.000			VGA		Video Graphics Array pixel clock for 800x600@56 Hz[17]
36.8640		115200		X	UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (320×115200 baud or 320×96×1,200 baud)
38.400	3G	38400	DVB		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates (500×38,400 baud or 500×32×1,200 baud). Also used as a 3G reference clock, due to being a second (2×19.2 MHz) least common multiple of W-CDMA chip rate 3.84 MHz (5x) and 200 kHz channel raster (96x).[11] Also used in some DVB receiver chipsets. Used as reference clock in some Bluetooth systems.
38.88	DS1/T1/E1				Used in DS1/T1/E1 systems as a packet clock (2×19.44 MHz). Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.

39.000	GSM/UMTS		3x13 MHz. Commonly used as a reference clock for GSM and UMTS handsets. (39 MHz is exactly 144 times the GSM bit rate). Available as TCXO.
40.000			common CPU clock, WiFi, OFDM
40.320		115200	UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (350×115200 baud or 350×96×1,200 baud)
40.655	RC		40 MHz band, channel 50; radio-controlled of cars, boats [20]
40.665	RC		40 MHz band, channel 66; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.675	RC		40 MHz band, channel 51; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.685	RC		40 MHz band, channel 52; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.695	RC		40 MHz band, channel 53; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.705	RC		40 MHz band, channel 70; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.715	RC		40 MHz band, channel 54; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.725	RC		40 MHz band, channel 55; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.735	RC		40 MHz band, channel 56; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.745	RC		40 MHz band, channel 74; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.755	RC		40 MHz band, channel 75; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.765	RC		40 MHz band, channel 57; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.775	RC		40 MHz band, channel 58; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.775	RC		40 MHz band, channel 77; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.785	RC		40 MHz band, channel 59; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.795	RC		40 MHz band, channel 79; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.805	RC		40 MHz band, channel 80; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.815	RC		40 MHz band, channel 81; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.825	RC		40 MHz band, channel 82; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.835	RC		40 MHz band, channel 83; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.875	RC		40 MHz band, channel 85; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.885	RC		40 MHz band, channel 86; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.915	RC		40 MHz band, channel 87; radio-controlled models of cars, boats

40.935	RC			40 MHz band, channel 93; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.945	RC			40 MHz band, channel 94; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.96000				Allows binary division to 10 kHz (2^{12}×10 kHz)
40.975	RC			40 MHz band, channel 91; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.985	RC			40 MHz band, channel 92; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
40.985	RC			40 MHz band, channel 98; radio-controlled models of cars, boats
44.736	DS3	38400		DS3 data rate clock. UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (1165×38400 baud or 1165×32×1200 baud)
45.1584		115200	audio	Used in compact disc digital audio systems and CDROM drives; allows binary division to 44.1 kHz (1024×44.1 kHz), 22.05 kHz, and 11.025 kHz. Also allows integer division to common UART baud rates up to 115200. Available as a TCXO. Frequencies also used are 11.2896 MHz, 16.9344 MHz, 22.5972 MHz and 33.8688 MHz.
48.000			VGA	common, found in old VGA cards[21]
49.1520	Firewire		audio	Digital audio systems - DAT, MiniDisc, AC'97, sound cards; 1024×48 kHz (2^{10}×48 kHz); also used as bus reference clock in Firewire systems (with accuracy of 100 ppm). Twice the more-standard frequency of 24.576 MHz.
49.408	DS1			32x 1.544, the bit clock for DS1 systems (+-32 ppm, ANSI T1.102).
49.830 **49.860** **49.890**	RC			toy remote controls, walkie-talkies
50.000	Ethernet			Fast Ethernet (2×25 MHz), VGA pixel clock for 800x600@72 Hz;[17] PCI Express clock source, doubled to 100 MHz
51.840	SONET	115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (450×115200 baud or 450×96×1,200 baud); SONET STS-1 frequency (with accuracy of 20 =ppm)[14]
52.416	modems	115200		UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (455×115200 baud or 455×96×1,200 baud) and to modem and fax rates (936×56000, 1092×48000, 1560×33600, 1820×28800, 3640×14400, 4368×12000, etc.); also divides to some common audio frequencies (273×192000, 1092×48000)
53.125	Fibre Channel			Fibre Channel clock

56.448	modems	115200	2×28.224 MHz; used in some faxes and modems; UART clock, allows integer division to common baud rates (490×115200, 1024×38400, 2048×19200, etc.) and to modem and fax rates (1008×56000, 1160×48000, 1680×33600, 1960×28800, 3920×14400, 4704×12000, etc.); also divides to common audio frequencies (294×192000, 1176×48000, 1280×44100, 2560×22050, 5120×11025)
66.667			common CPU clock, PCI bus clock
77.760		115200	UART clock; allows integer division to common baud rates. (675×115200 baud or 675×96×1,200 baud). Commonly available as TCXO and OCXO.
80.0000			common CPU clock
100.0000			PCI Express clock[22]
106.250	Fibre Channel		Fibre Channel clock for 1.0625 gigabaud rate
106.5	radio		Used as an IF LO in microwave transceivers, e.g. on the amateur 10 GHz band. Multiplied by 96 to produce 10.224 GHz signal. Available as OCXO.
125.000	Ethernet		Gigabit Ethernet GMII GTXCLK clock, FDDI clock
155.520	SONET/SDH		3×51.840 MHz (SONET STS-1 frequency), SONET/SDH clock
156.25	Ethernet		10 Gigabit Ethernet clock, 64-bit signal[23][24]
161.1328	Ethernet		10 Gigabit Ethernet clock, 66-bit signal[23][24]

Ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crystal_oscillator_frequencies