

# 74LVC1GX04-Q100

## X-tal driver

Rev. 2 — 13 December 2016

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

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The 74LVC1GX04-Q100 combines the functions of the 74LVC1GU04-Q100 and 74LVC1G04-Q100 to provide a device optimized for use in crystal oscillator applications.

The integration of the two devices into the 74LVC1GX04-Q100 produces the benefits of a compact footprint. It provides lower power dissipation and stable operation over a wide frequency and temperature range.

Inputs can be driven from either 3.3 V or 5 V devices. This feature allows the use of this device in a mixed 3.3 V and 5 V environment.

This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 2. Features and benefits

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- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - ◆ Specified from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- 5 V tolerant input and a 5 V overvoltage tolerant powered down output
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standard:
  - ◆ JESD8-7 (1.65 V to 1.95 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-5 (2.3 V to 2.7 V)
  - ◆ JESD8B/JESD36 (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- $\pm 24\text{ mA}$  output drive ( $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$ )
- CMOS low power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- Multiple package options
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V ( $C = 200\text{ pF}$ ,  $R = 0\text{ }\Omega$ )

### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74LVC1GX04GW-Q100	−40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363
74LVC1GX04GV-Q100	−40 °C to +125 °C	SC-74	plastic surface-mounted package (TSOP6); 6 leads	SOT457

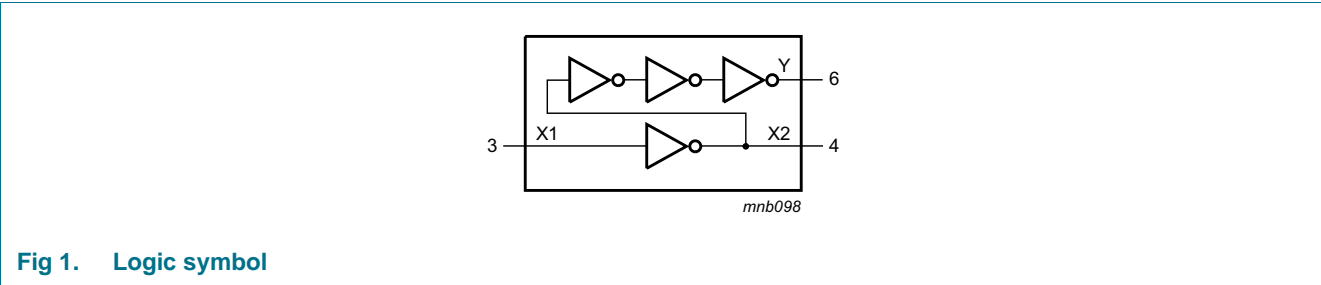
### 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74LVC1GX04GW-Q100	VX
74LVC1GX04GV-Q100	VX4

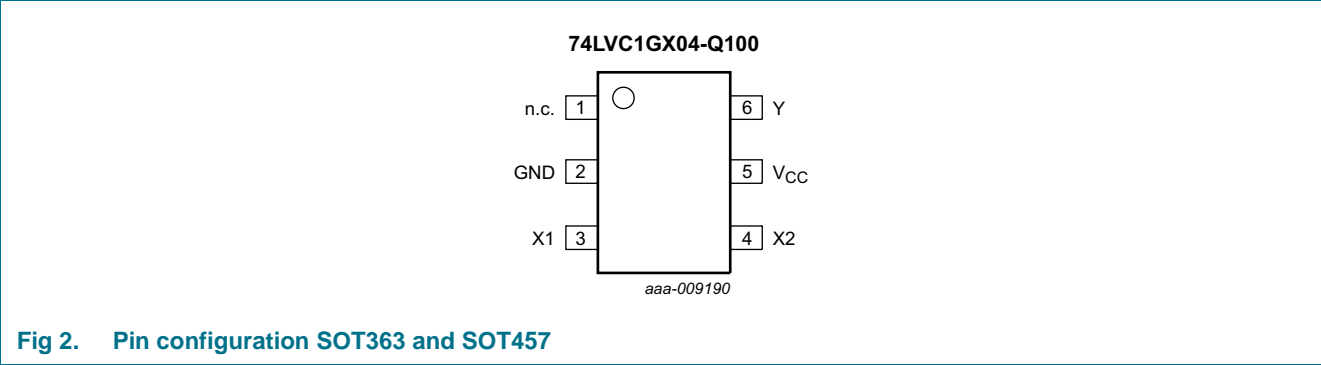
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

### 5. Functional diagram



6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
n.c.	1	not connected
GND	2	ground (0 V)
X1	3	data input
X2	4	data output
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	supply voltage
Y	6	data output

7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table<sup>[1]</sup>

Input	Output	
X1	X2	Y
H	L	H
L	H	L

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;  
L = LOW voltage level.

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 5. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+6.5	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
$V_I$	input voltage	[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$ V	-	$\pm 50$	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode [1][2]	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
		Power-down mode [1][2]	-0.5	+6.5	V
$I_O$	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to $V_{CC}$	-	$\pm 50$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	100	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-100	-	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C [3]	-	250	mW

[1] The minimum input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] When  $V_{CC} = 0$  V (Power-down mode), the output voltage can be 5.5 V in normal operation.

[3] Above 87.5 °C, the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	[1]	1.65	-	5.5	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	-	5.5	V
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode [2]	0	-	$V_{CC}$	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	0	-	5.5	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 1.65$ V to 2.7 V	-	-	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7$ V to 5.5 V	-	-	10	ns/V

[1] For use of a regular crystal oscillator, the recommended minimum  $V_{CC}$  should be 2.0 V.

[2] Only for output Y.

## 10. Static characteristics

**Table 7. Static characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.25 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.45	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.3	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	-	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.55	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.55	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.2	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	2.2	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.3	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.8	-	-	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND	-	±0.1	±1	µA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V <sup>[2]</sup>	-	±0.1	±2	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND;	-	0.1	4	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		-	5.0	-	pF

**Table 7. Static characteristics ...continued**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	0.8 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.2 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 100 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.7	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.45	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	-	0.6	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.8	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -100 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.95	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.7	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.9	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.0	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.4	-	-	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND;	-	-	±1	µA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V <sup>[2]</sup>	-	-	±2	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND;	-	-	4	µA

[1] Typical values are measured at maximum V<sub>CC</sub> and T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.[2] V<sub>O</sub> only for output Y.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit, see [Figure 5](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C to +85 °C			–40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a> <sup>[2]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.5	2.1	5.0	0.5	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.3	1.7	4.0	0.3	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	0.3	2.5	4.5	0.3	5.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.3	2.1	3.7	0.3	4.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.3	3.8	ns
		X1 to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	4.4	10.0	1.0	12.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.5	2.9	6.0	0.5	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	0.5	3.0	6.0	0.5	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5	2.8	5.5	0.5	6.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.5	2.3	4.5	0.5	5.6	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; output enabled <sup>[3]</sup>	-	35	-	-	-	pF

[1] Typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub> and at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

[2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>.

[3] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  where:

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

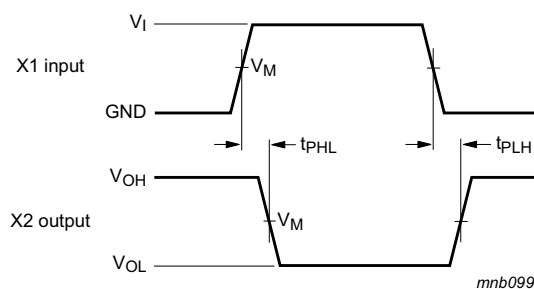
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

$\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of outputs.

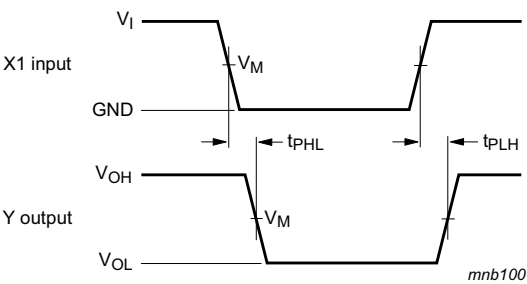
## 12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).

V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

**Fig 3. Input X1 to output X2 propagation delay times**

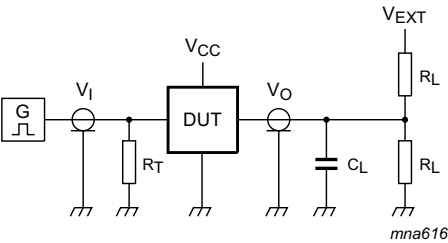


Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).  
 $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 4. Input X1 to output Y propagation delay times

Table 9. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$
1.65 V to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$
2.3 V to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$
2.7 V	1.5 V	1.5 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5 V	1.5 V
4.5 V to 5.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$



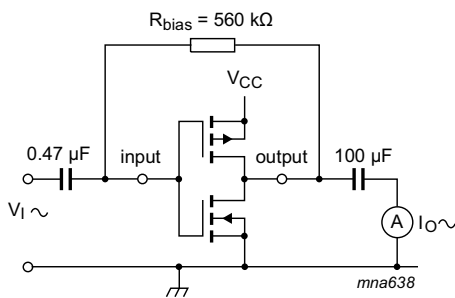
Test data is given in [Table 10](#).  
Definitions test circuit:  
 $R_L$  = Load resistance.  
 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.  
 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.  
 $V_{EXT}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 5. Test circuit for measuring switching times



Table 10. Test data

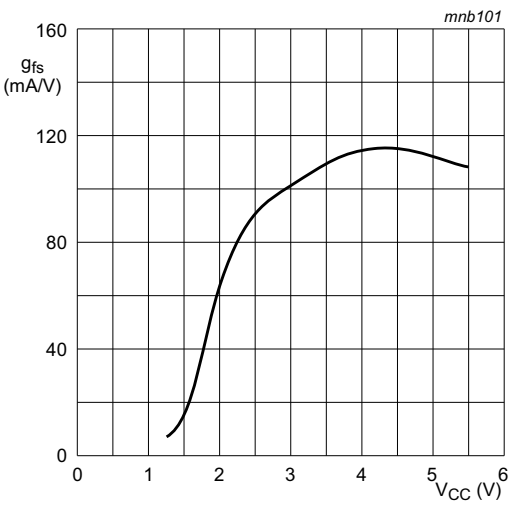
Supply voltage	Input		Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>
1.65 V to 1.95 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns	30 pF	1 kΩ	open
2.3 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.0 ns	30 pF	500 Ω	open
2.7 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	500 Ω	open
3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	500 Ω	open
4.5 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	500 Ω	open



$$g_{fs} = \frac{\Delta I_O}{\Delta V_I}$$

f<sub>i</sub> = 1 kHz.  
V<sub>O</sub> is constant.

Fig 6. Test set-up for measuring forward transconductance



T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C

Fig 7. Typical forward transconductance as a function of supply voltage

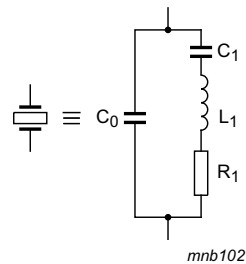
## 13. Application information

Crystal controlled oscillator circuits are widely used in clock pulse generators because of their excellent frequency stability and wide operating frequency range. The 74LVC1GX04-Q100 provides the additional advantages of low power dissipation, stable operation over a wide range of frequency and temperature, and a very small footprint. This application information describes crystal characteristics, design and testing of crystal oscillator circuits based on the 74LVC1GX04-Q100.

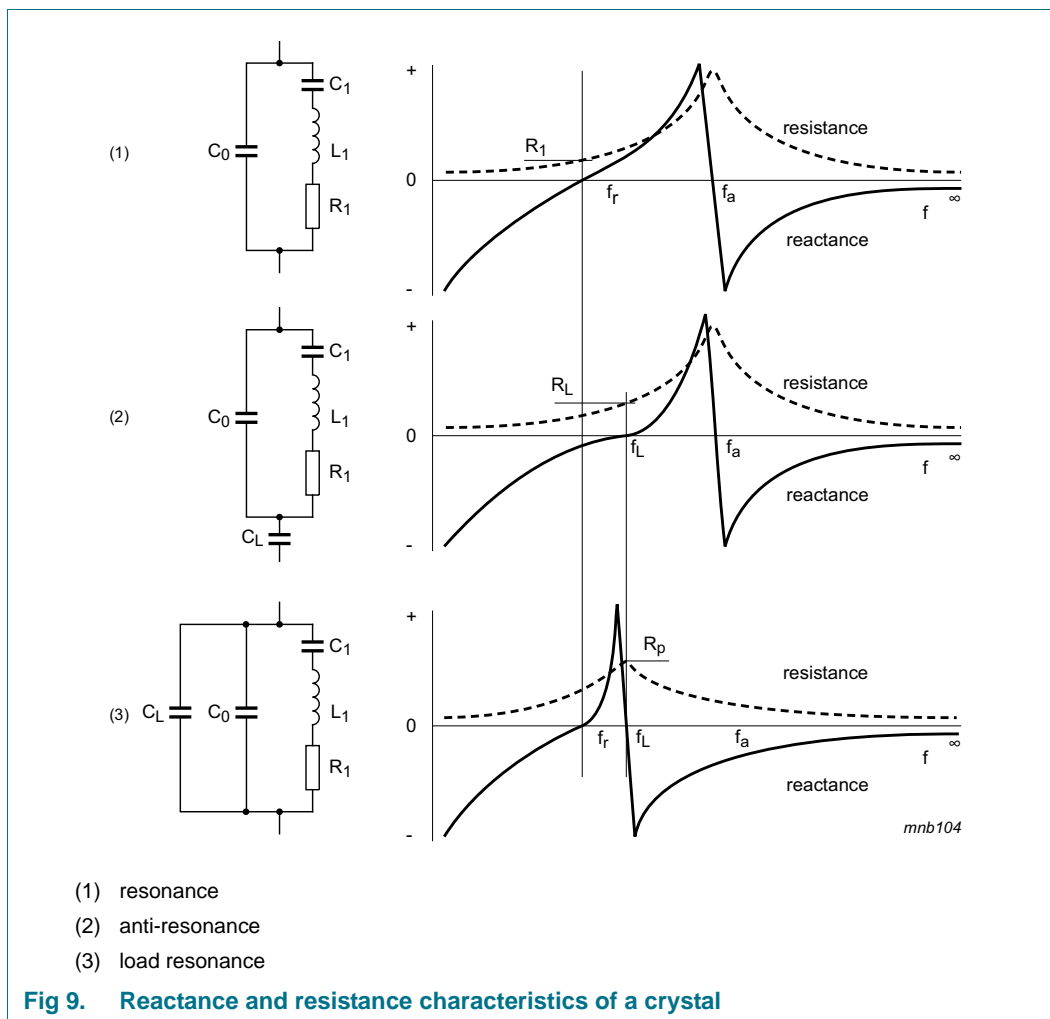
### 13.1 Crystal characteristics

[Figure 8](#) is the equivalent circuit of a quartz crystal.

The reactive and resistive component of the impedance of the crystal alone and the crystal with a series and a parallel capacitance is shown in [Figure 9](#)



**Fig 8. Equivalent circuit of a crystal**



### 13.1.1 Design

[Figure 10](#) shows the recommended way to connect a crystal to the 74LVC1GX04-Q100. This circuit is basically a Pierce oscillator circuit in which the crystal is operating at its fundamental frequency. The parallel load capacitance of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  tune the circuit.  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are in series with the crystal and they should be equal (approximately).  $R_1$  is the drive-limiting resistor. It is set to approximately the same value as the reactance of  $C_1$  at the crystal frequency ( $R_1 = X_{C1}$ ). This setting results in an input to the crystal of 50 % of the rail-to-rail output of X2. It keeps the drive level into the crystal within drive specifications and the designer should verify it. Overdriving the crystal can cause damage.

The feedback resistor ( $R_f = 1\text{ M}\Omega$ ) provides negative feedback. It sets a bias point of the inverter near mid-supply, operating the 74LVC1GU04-Q100 portion in the high gain linear region.

To calculate the values of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , the designer can use the formula:

$$C_L = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2} + C_s$$

$C_L$  is the load capacitance as specified by the crystal manufacturer.  $C_s$  is the stray capacitance of the circuit (for the 74LVC1GX04-Q100 it is equal to an input capacitance of 5 pF).

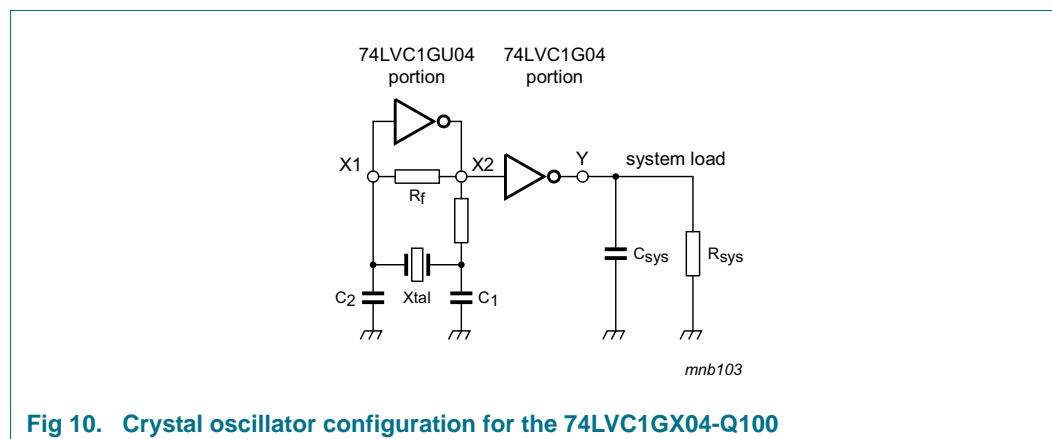


Fig 10. Crystal oscillator configuration for the 74LVC1GX04-Q100

### 13.1.2 Testing

After the calculations are performed for a particular crystal, the oscillator circuit should be tested. The following simple checks verify the prototype design of a crystal controlled oscillator circuit. Perform the checks after laying out the board:

- Test the oscillator over worst-case conditions (lowest supply voltage, worst-case crystal and highest operating temperature). Adding series and parallel resistors can simulate a worst-case crystal.
- Insure that the circuit does not oscillate without the crystal.
- Check the frequency stability over a supply range greater that is likely to occur during normal operation.
- Check that the start-up time is within system requirements.

As the 74LVC1GX04-Q100 isolates the system loading, once the design is optimized, the single layout may work in multiple applications for any given crystal.

14. Package outline

Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363

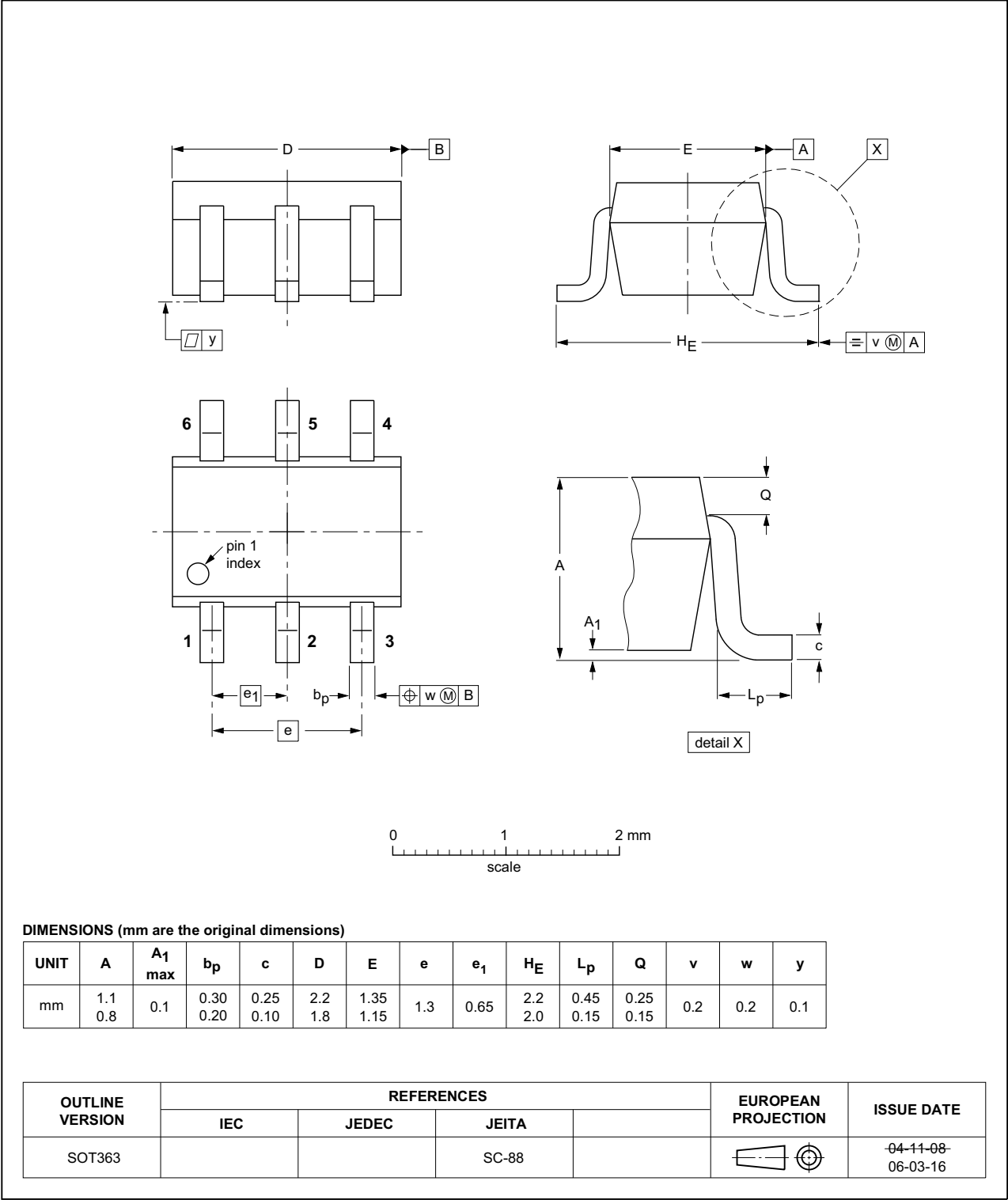


Fig 11. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

Plastic surface-mounted package (TSOP6); 6 leads

SOT457

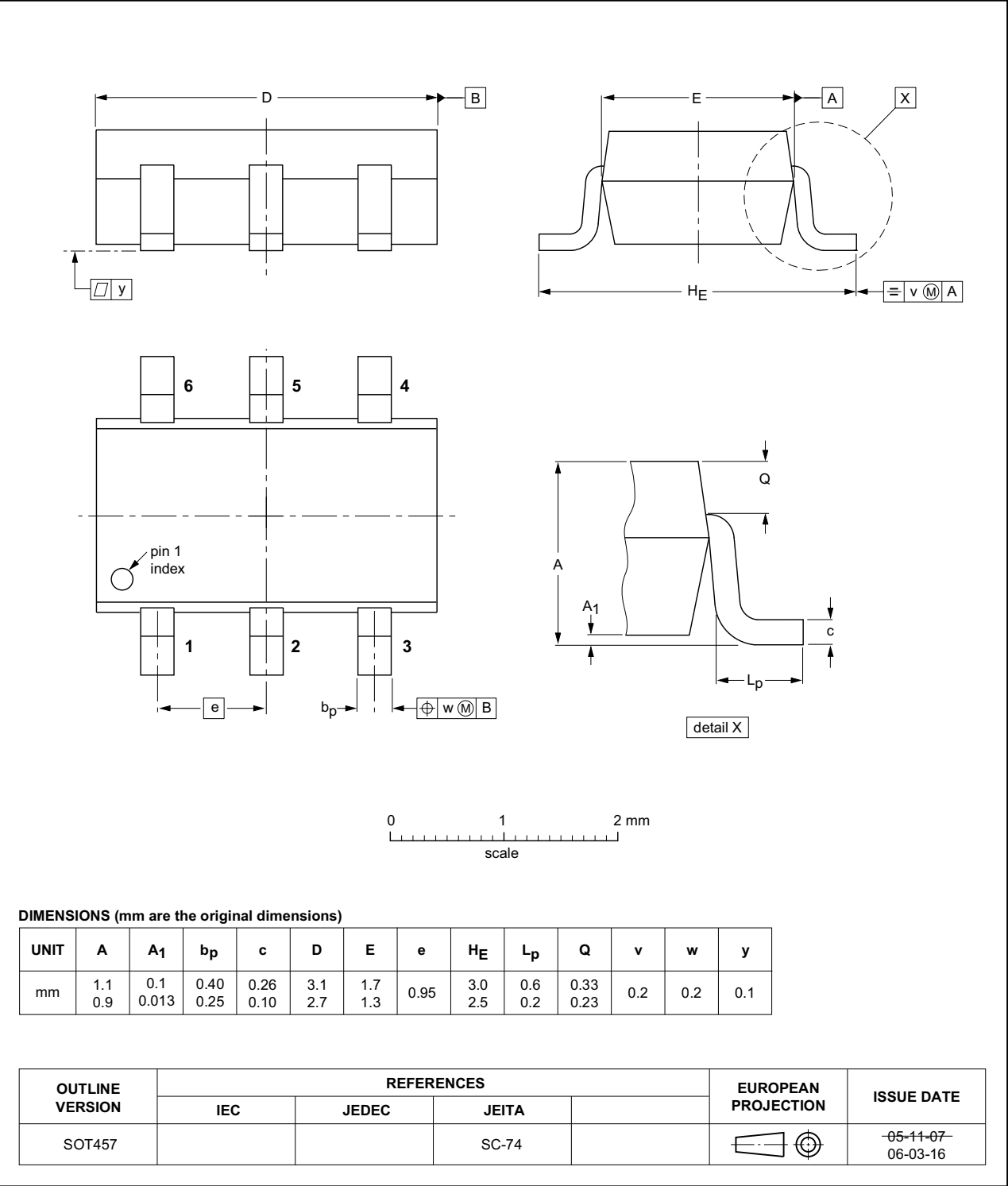


Fig 12. Package outline SOT457 (SC-74)

## 15. Abbreviations

Table 11. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 16. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.2	20161213	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	• <a href="#">Table 7</a> : The maximum limits for leakage current and supply current have changed.			
74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.1	20130925	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. Legal information

### 17.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nexperia.com>.

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## 18. Contact information

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