# 74LVC1GX04-Q100

X-tal driver Rev. 3 — 26 January 2022

Product data sheet

### 1. General description

The 74LVC1GX04-Q100 is a crystal driver. Inputs can be driven from either 3.3 V or 5 V devices. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in mixed 3.3 V and 5 V environments.

Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.

This device is fully specified for partial power down applications using I<sub>OFF</sub>. The I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry disables the output, preventing the potentially 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

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 5.5 V
- High noise immunity
- ±24 mA output drive (V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V)
- CMOS low power dissipation
- Direct interface with TTL levels
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250 mA
- Complies with JEDEC standard:
  - JESD8-7 (1.65 V to 1.95 V)
  - JESD8-5 (2.3 V to 2.7 V)
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - JESD36 (4.5 V to 5.5 V)
- 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 pF, R = 0  $\Omega$ )

## 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package	ackage					
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74LVC1GX04GW-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP6	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 6 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT363-2			
74LVC1GX04GV-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-74; TSOP6	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT457			



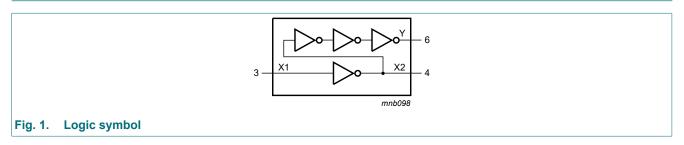
### 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74LVC1GX04GW-Q100	VX
74LVC1GX04GV-Q100	VX4

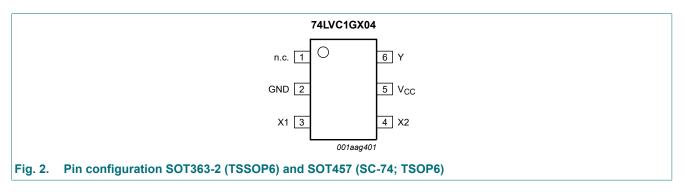
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

### 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

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### 7. Functional description

#### **Table 4. Function table**

 $H = HIGH \ voltage \ level; \ L = LOW \ voltage \ level.$ 

Input	utput		
X1	X2	Υ	
Н	L	Н	
L	Н	L	

### 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 <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$ V		-	±50	mA
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	[1]	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
Io	output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to V <sub>CC</sub>		-	±50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current			-	100	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current			-100	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C	[2]	-	250	mW

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

### 9. Recommended operating conditions

#### Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	[1]	1.65	-	5.5	V
VI	input voltage		0	-	5.5	V
Vo	output voltage	Active mode [2]	0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		Power-down mode; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	0	-	5.5	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 2.7 V	-	-	20	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 5.5 V	-	-	10	ns/V

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

<sup>[2]</sup> For SOT363-2 (TSSOP6) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 3.7 mW/K above 83 °C. For SOT457 (SC-74; TSOP6) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 4.1 mW/K above 89 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup> 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[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> =	40 °C to +85 °C					
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	0.75V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.25V <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	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		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	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	±0.1	±2	μΑ
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	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance		-	5.0	-	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +125 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	0.8V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.2V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		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	-	-	8.0	V	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		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	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	-	±2	μΑ
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	μΑ

Typical values are measured at maximum V $_{\rm CC}$  and T $_{\rm amb}$  = 25 °C. V $_{\rm O}$  only for output Y.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

#### **Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit, see Fig. 5.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		°C to +85	5 °C	-40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see <u>Fig. 3</u> [2]						
		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 Fig. 4						
		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	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V; $V_I$ = GND to $V_{CC}$ ; [3] output enabled	-	35	-	-	-	pF

Typical values are measured at nominal  $V_{CC}$  and at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

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

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

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

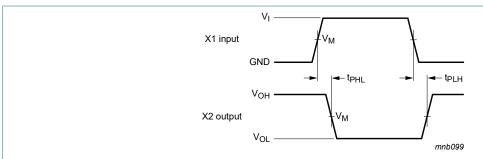
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

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.

### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit

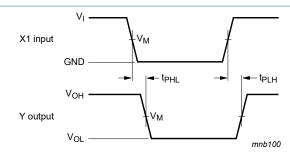


Measurement points are given in Table 9.

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

 $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$   $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).



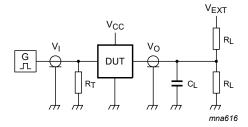
Measurement points are given in Table 9.

 $V_{\text{OL}}$  and  $V_{\text{OH}}$  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		Output	
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	
1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
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 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	



Test data is given in Table 10.

Definitions test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance.

C<sub>L</sub> = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

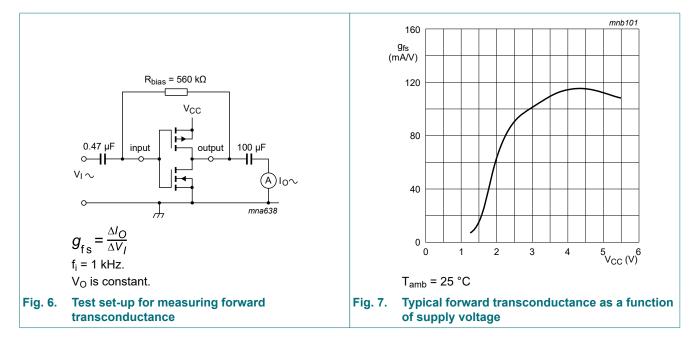
 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

V<sub>EXT</sub> = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig. 5. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	age Input		Load	Load	
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	$t_r = t_f$	CL	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



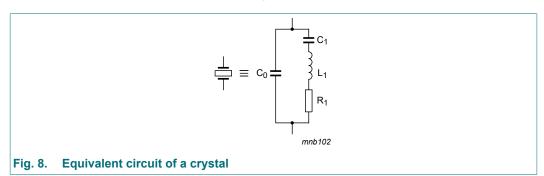
### 12. Application information

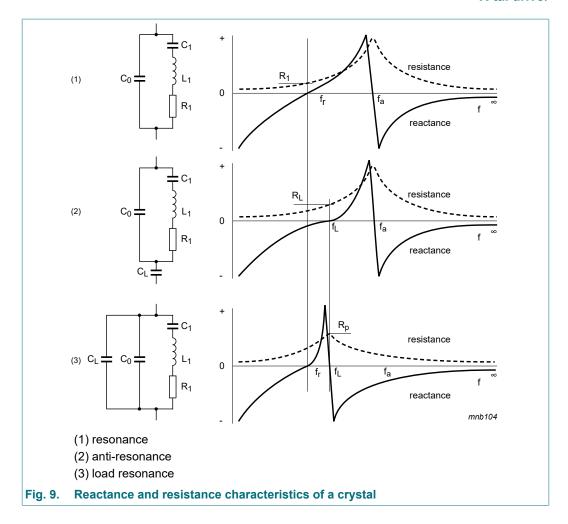
Crystal controlled oscillator circuits are widely used in clock pulse generators because of their excellent frequency stability and wide operating frequency range. The 74LVC1GX04-Q100 provides the additional advantages of low power dissipation, stable operation over a wide range of frequency and temperature,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

### 12.1. Crystal characteristics

Fig. 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 <u>Fig. 9</u>





#### 12.1.1. Design

Fig. 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.

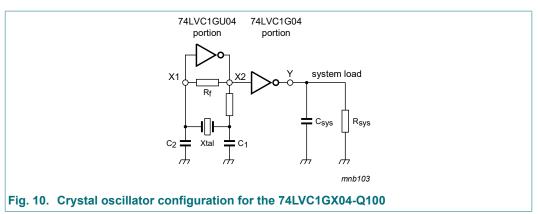
The feedback resistor ( $R_f$  = 1 M $\Omega$ ) provides negative feedback. It sets a bias point of the inverter near mid-supply, operating the 74LVC1GU04-Q100 portion in the high gain linear region.

To calculate the values of C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, 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).

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#### 12.1.2. **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 than that which 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.

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## 13. Package outline

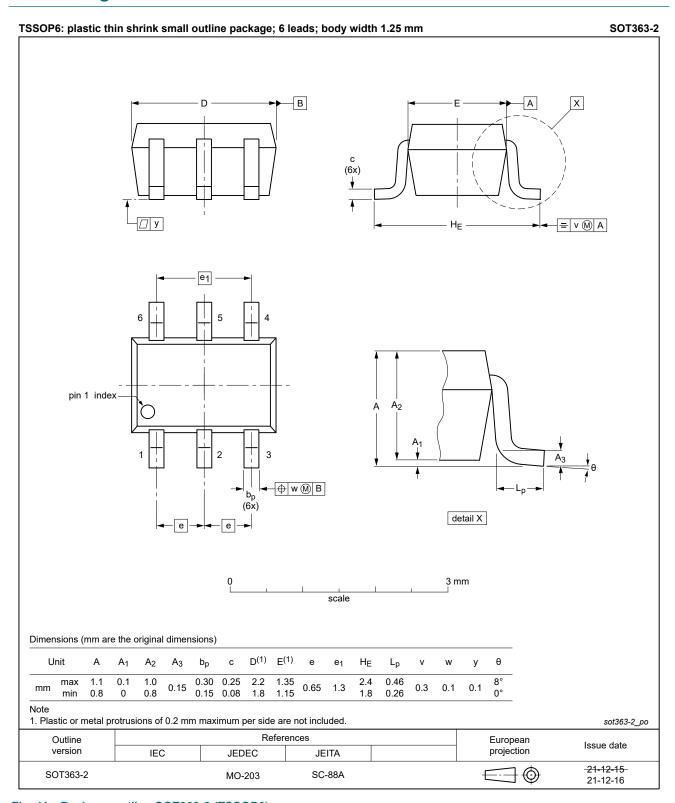


Fig. 11. Package outline SOT363-2 (TSSOP6)

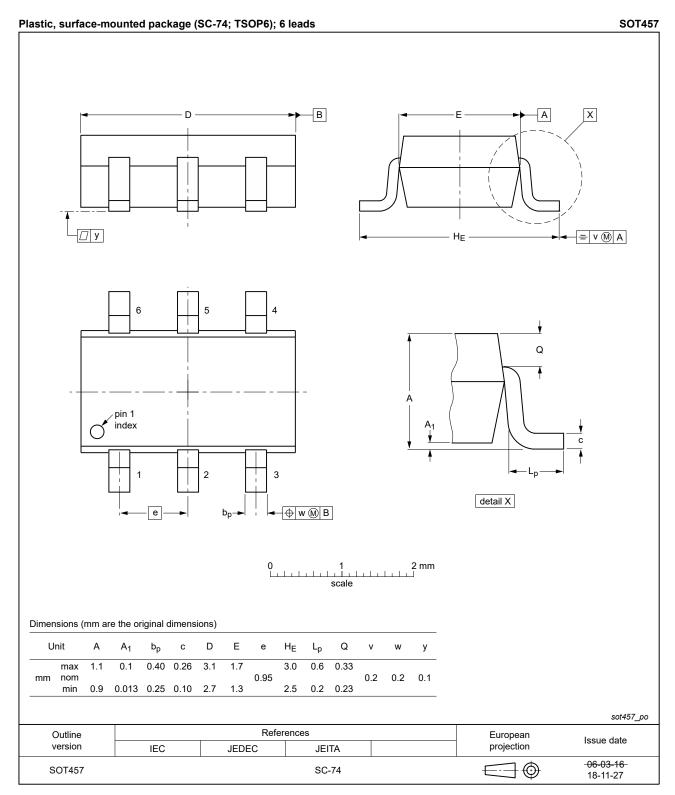


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT457 (SC-74; TSOP6)

### 14. Abbreviations

#### **Table 11. Abbreviations**

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

## 15. Revision history

#### Table 12. Revision history

Table 12. Revision history						
Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes		
74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.3	20220126	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.2		
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Package SOT363 (SC-88) changed to SOT363-2 (TSSOP6).</li> <li>Section 1 and Section 2 updated.</li> <li>Section 8: Derating values for Ptot total power dissipation updated.</li> <li>Fig. 12: Package outline drawing SOT457 (SC-74; TSOP6) has been updated.</li> </ul>					
74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.2	20161213	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.1		
Modifications:	• <u>Table 7</u> : The maximum limits for leakage current and supply current have changed.					
74LVC1GX04_Q100 v.1	20130925	Product data sheet	-	-		

### 16. Legal information

#### **Data sheet status**

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	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.

- Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
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