

# 74AUP1Z125

Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor;  
3-state

Rev. 8 — 26 July 2023

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP1Z125 is a crystal driver with enable, internal resistor and 3-state output. When not in use the  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  input can be driven HIGH, putting the device in a low power disable mode with X1 pulled HIGH via  $R_{\text{PU}}$ , X2 set LOW and Y in the high impedance OFF-state. In disable mode the output Y assumes the high impedance OFF-state. Schmitt trigger action on the EN input makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times across the entire  $V_{\text{CC}}$  range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V. Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- CMOS low power dissipation
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8-12 (0.8 V to 1.3 V)
  - JESD8-11 (0.9 V to 1.65 V)
  - 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)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD78B Class II Level B
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of  $V_{\text{CC}}$
- $I_{\text{OFF}}$  circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation at output Y
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 3A exceeds 5000 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1000 V
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
<a href="#">74AUP1Z125GW</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP6	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 6 leads; body width 1.25 mm	<a href="#">SOT363-2</a>
<a href="#">74AUP1Z125GM</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	<a href="#">SOT886</a>
<a href="#">74AUP1Z125GN</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	<a href="#">SOT1115</a>
<a href="#">74AUP1Z125GS</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	<a href="#">SOT1202</a>

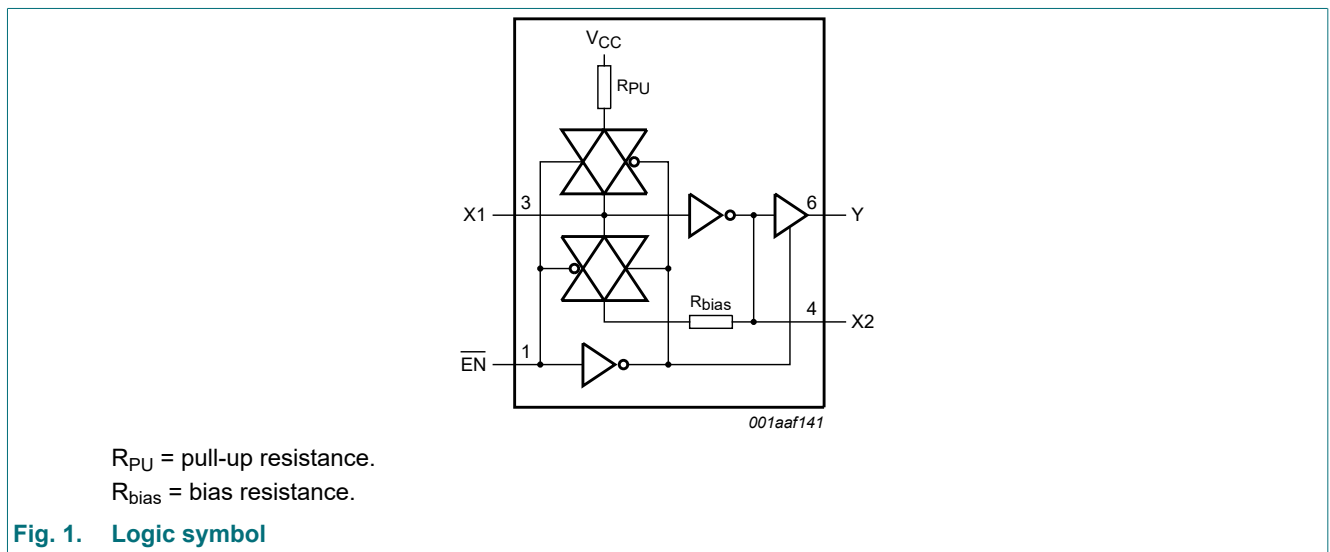
## 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code [1]
74AUP1Z125GW	55
74AUP1Z125GM	55
74AUP1Z125GN	55
74AUP1Z125GS	55

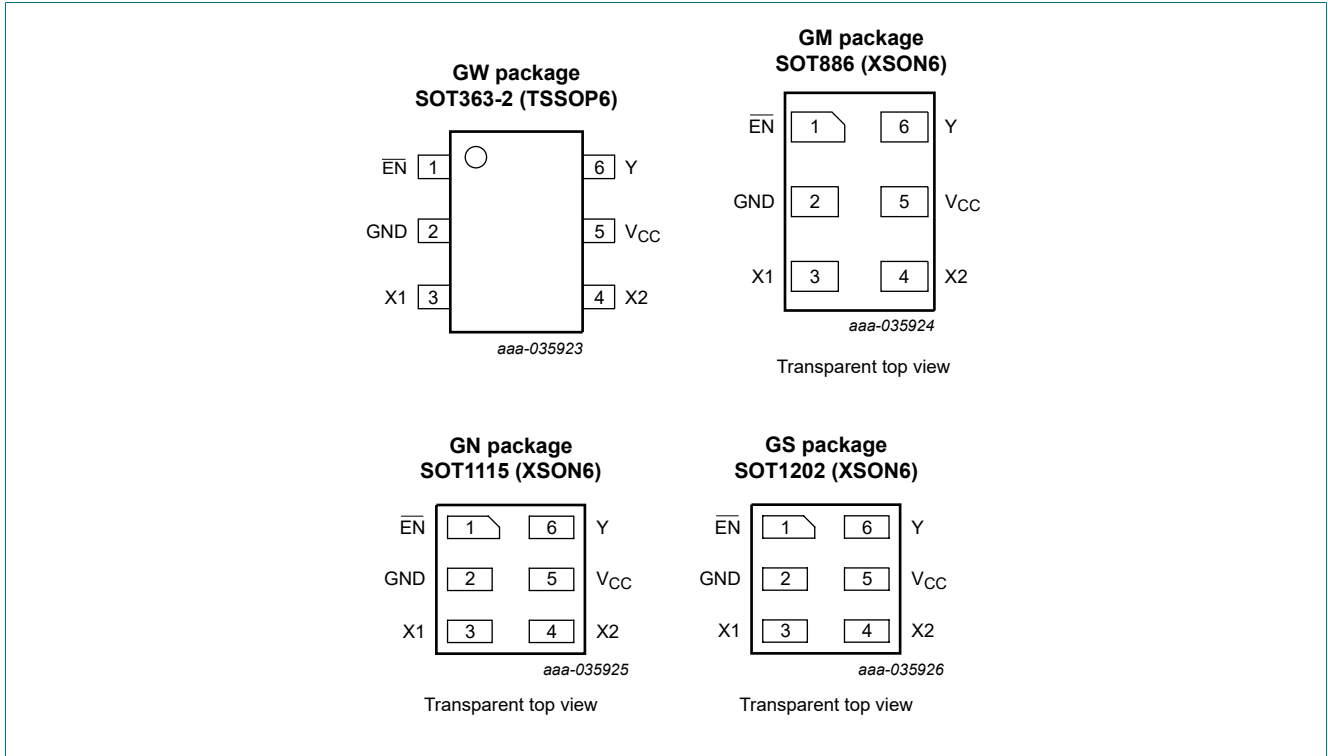
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
$\overline{\text{EN}}$	1	enable input (active LOW)
GND	2	ground (0 V)
X1	3	data input
X2	4	unbuffered output
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	supply voltage
Y	6	data output

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

Input		Output	
EN	X1	X2	Y
L	L	H	H
L	H	L	L
H	L	H	Z
H	H	L	Z

## 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	+4.6	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
$V_I$	input voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_O$	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to $V_{CC}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50	-	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C	-	250	mW

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

[2] For SOT363-2 (TSSOP6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.7 mW/K above 83 °C.

For SOT886 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1115 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.2 mW/K above 71 °C.

For SOT1202 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	3.6	V
$V_O$	output voltage		0	$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	200	ns/V

## 10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$			$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}$		$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+125\text{ °C}$		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	X1 input; $V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	V
		$\overline{EN}$ input								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	V
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	V	
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	X1 input; $V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$\overline{EN}$ input								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3 \times 0V_{CC}$	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
	$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9	V	

## Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C		T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	Y output; V <sub>I</sub> at X1 input = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.11	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.6V × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.11	-	-	1.03	-	0.93	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.32	-	-	1.30	-	1.17	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	2.05	-	-	1.97	-	1.77	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	-	1.85	-	1.67	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.72	-	-	2.67	-	2.40	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.6	-	-	2.55	-	2.30	-	V
		X2 output; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.11	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.6 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.11	-	-	1.03	-	0.93	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.32	-	-	1.30	-	1.17	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	2.05	-	-	1.97	-	1.77	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	-	1.85	-	1.67	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.72	-	-	2.67	-	2.40	-	V
I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.6	-	-	2.55	-	2.30	-	V		

## Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

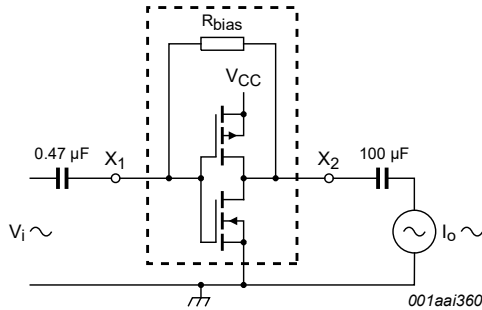
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C		T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	Y output; V <sub>I</sub> at X1 input = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.33 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.37	-	0.41	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.35	-	0.39	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.33	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.44	-	0.45	-	0.50	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.33	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.44	-	0.45	-	0.50	V
		X2 output; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.33 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.37	-	0.41	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.35	-	0.39	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.33	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.44	-	0.45	-	0.50	V
I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.31	-	0.33	-	0.36	V		
I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.44	-	0.45	-	0.50	V		
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	X1 input; V <sub>I</sub> = $\overline{EN}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	-	±0.5	-	±0.75	μA
		$\overline{EN}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	-	±0.5	-	±0.75	μA
I <sub>pu</sub>	pull-up current	X1 input; $\overline{EN}$ = V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>I</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	15	-	15	-	15	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	Y output; V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; $\overline{EN}$ = V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	±0.1	-	±0.5	-	±0.75	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	Only for output Y and input $\overline{EN}$ . V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±0.2	-	±0.5	-	±0.75	μA
ΔI <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	Only for output Y and input $\overline{EN}$ . V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.2	-	±0.6	-	±0.75	μA

## Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C		T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	75	-	75	-	75	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ input; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	40	-	50	-	75	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance	X1 input; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		$\overline{\text{EN}}$ input; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>O</sub>	output capacitance	X2 output; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		Y output; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	pF
g <sub>fs</sub>	forward transconductance	see <a href="#">Fig. 2</a> and <a href="#">Fig. 3</a>								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mA/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	0.2	-	9.9	-	10.8	-	10.8	mA/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.9	-	17.7	1.8	21.2	1.8	21.2	mA/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	7.9	-	24.3	7.5	29.9	6.9	29.9	mA/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	18	-	30.7	15.0	38.0	13.4	38.0	mA/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	20.5	-	32.4	17.8	39.2	15.8	39.2	mA/V
R <sub>bias</sub>	bias resistance	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ = GND; f <sub>i</sub> = 0 Hz; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> ; see <a href="#">Fig. 4</a> ; for frequency behavior see <a href="#">Fig. 5</a>	1.08	1.62	3.08	1.07	3.11	1.07	3.11	MΩ



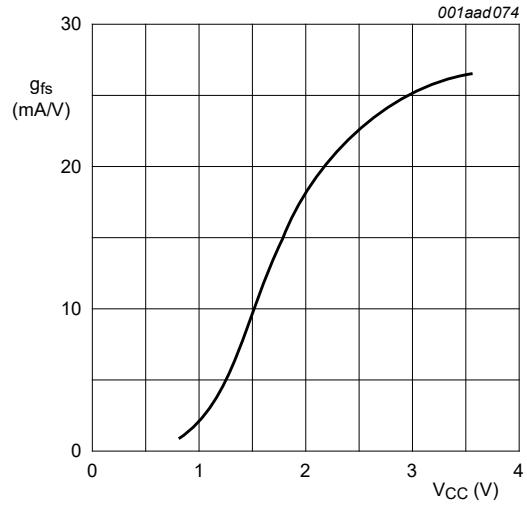
11. Test circuits and graphs



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

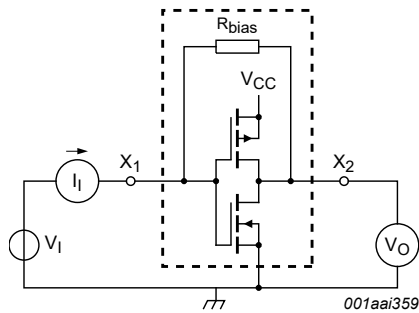
$f_i = 1$  kHz.  
 $V_O$  is constant.

Fig. 2. Test set-up for measuring forward transconductance



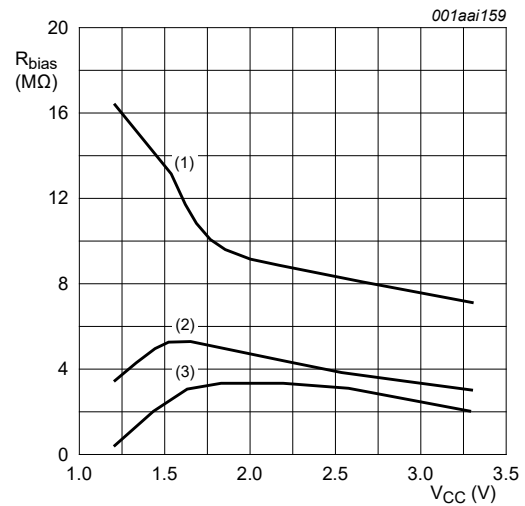
T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

Fig. 3. Typical forward transconductance as a function of supply voltage



$$R_{bias} = \left| \frac{V_O - V_I}{I_I} \right|$$

Fig. 4. Test circuit for measuring bias resistance



(1)  $f_i = 30$  kHz.  
 (2)  $f_i = 1$  MHz  
 (3)  $f_i = 10$  MHz

Fig. 5. Typical bias resistance versus supply voltage

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>										
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see Fig. 6 [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	0.9	2.3	4.4	0.9	4.8	0.9	5.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	0.7	1.7	3.1	0.6	3.4	0.6	3.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.5	3.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	ns
		X1 to Y; see Fig. 6 [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.8	5.9	12.5	3.2	14.8	3.2	16.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.2	7.7	2.6	9.1	2.6	10.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.5	6.2	2.2	7.8	2.2	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	2.9	4.8	1.9	6.2	1.9	6.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.4	2.6	4.1	1.7	4.7	1.7	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	EN to Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.1	6.1	13.8	2.9	16.3	2.9	18.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.5	4.3	8.2	2.3	9.7	2.3	10.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.1	3.6	6.5	2.0	7.6	2.0	8.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.8	2.9	4.8	1.7	5.8	1.7	6.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.7	2.6	4.1	1.7	4.7	1.7	5.2	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	EN to Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.5	4.5	9.0	2.9	9.4	2.9	10.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	3.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.3	7.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.2	6.0	2.0	6.4	2.0	7.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	2.3	4.4	1.7	4.7	1.7	5.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.7	2.6	4.4	1.7	4.9	1.7	5.4	ns

Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>										
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see <a href="#">Fig. 6</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.2	3.1	6.1	1.2	6.8	1.2	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.0	2.3	4.0	0.9	4.6	0.9	5.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	3.8	0.7	4.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.6	1.5	2.7	0.6	3.1	0.6	3.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5	1.3	2.4	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.0	ns
		X1 to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 6</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	6.7	14.3	3.6	16.2	3.6	17.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	4.9	8.9	3.0	10.1	3.0	11.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	4.1	6.9	2.6	8.0	2.6	8.8	ns
V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.4	5.4	2.3	6.6	2.3	7.3	ns		
V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.8	3.1	4.8	2.1	5.6	2.1	6.2	ns		
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 7</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	34.4	-	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.6	6.9	15.5	3.4	16.0	3.4	17.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.3	5.0	9.3	2.2	9.6	2.2	10.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.0	4.2	7.2	1.9	7.9	1.9	8.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.8	3.4	5.5	1.7	6.4	1.7	7.1	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 7</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.4	5.7	10.4	3.4	10.8	3.4	11.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	4.2	7.6	2.2	8.0	2.2	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.2	4.3	7.3	1.9	7.6	1.9	8.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	3.1	5.3	1.7	5.5	1.7	6.1	ns
V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.1	3.8	6.0	1.7	6.5	1.7	7.2	ns		

Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 15 pF</b>										
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see <a href="#">Fig. 6</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.6	3.8	7.9	1.4	8.8	1.4	9.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.3	2.8	4.9	1.1	5.7	1.1	6.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	2.3	4.0	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.8	1.9	3.2	0.8	3.7	0.8	4.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.7	1.6	2.9	0.7	3.3	0.7	3.7	ns
		X1 to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 6</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.6	7.5	16.1	4.0	17.6	4.0	19.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.0	5.4	9.7	3.3	10.6	3.3	11.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.2	4.6	7.7	2.9	9.0	2.9	9.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.0	3.9	6.1	2.6	7.3	2.6	8.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	3.6	5.4	2.3	5.9	2.3	6.5	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 7</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	37.5	-	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.0	7.7	17.2	3.7	17.5	3.7	19.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.0	5.5	10.0	2.5	10.2	2.5	11.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3	4.7	7.9	2.1	9.2	2.1	10.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.0	3.9	6.2	2.0	7.4	2.0	8.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	3.6	5.5	1.9	6.0	1.9	6.6	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	$\overline{\text{EN}}$ to Y; see <a href="#">Fig. 7</a> [2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	14.8	-	-	-	-	ns	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.3	6.8	11.2	3.7	12.4	3.7	13.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.0	5.1	8.1	2.5	8.9	2.5	9.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.0	5.4	8.0	2.1	9.3	2.1	10.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.9	6.1	2.0	7.3	2.0	8.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.9	5.1	7.2	1.9	7.9	1.9	8.7	ns

Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit		
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max			
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF</b>												
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	X1 to X2; see Fig. 6 [2]										
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.4	6.0	13.1	2.2	14.8	2.2	16.3	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	4.2	7.6	1.8	9.0	1.8	9.9	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	3.6	6.1	1.5	7.2	1.5	8.0	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	2.9	4.8	1.3	5.7	1.3	6.3	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.2	2.5	4.3	1.1	5.1	1.1	5.7	ns		
		X1 to Y; see Fig. 6 [2]										
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.8	9.6	21.0	5.0	21.7	5.0	23.9	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	4.0	6.9	12.4	4.3	13.5	4.3	14.9	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.9	5.9	9.8	3.8	10.7	3.8	11.8	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7	5.0	7.5	3.3	8.2	3.3	9.1	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.7	4.7	6.8	3.1	7.7	3.1	8.5	ns		
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	EN to Y; see Fig. 7 [2]										
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	5.2	9.9	21.0	4.8	21.7	4.8	23.9	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	4.0	7.1	12.4	3.1	13.5	3.1	14.9	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.0	6.0	9.9	2.8	10.7	2.8	11.8	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7	5.0	7.7	2.6	8.1	2.6	9.0	ns		
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	EN to Y; see Fig. 7 [2]										
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	20.3	-	-	-	-	-	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	6.0	10.2	15.3	4.8	16.5	4.8	18.2	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	4.4	7.8	11.2	3.1	12.3	3.1	13.6	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	5.1	8.8	12.5	2.8	13.3	2.8	14.7	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	3.6	6.3	8.6	2.6	9.5	2.6	10.5	ns		
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	5.2	8.8	11.5	2.6	13.0	2.6	14.3	ns		
		<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF</b>										
		C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; EN = GND; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> [3][4]								
				V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	pF
				V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	pF
				V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	pF
V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-			19.9	-	-	-	-	-	pF		
V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-			21.6	-	-	-	-	-	pF		
V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-			24.3	-	-	-	-	-	pF		

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.  
 [2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>; t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>; t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.  
 [3] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW). P<sub>D</sub> = C<sub>PD</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>i</sub> × N + Σ(C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) 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; Σ(C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) = sum of the outputs.  
 [4] Feedback current is included in C<sub>PD</sub>.

12.1. Waveforms and test circuit

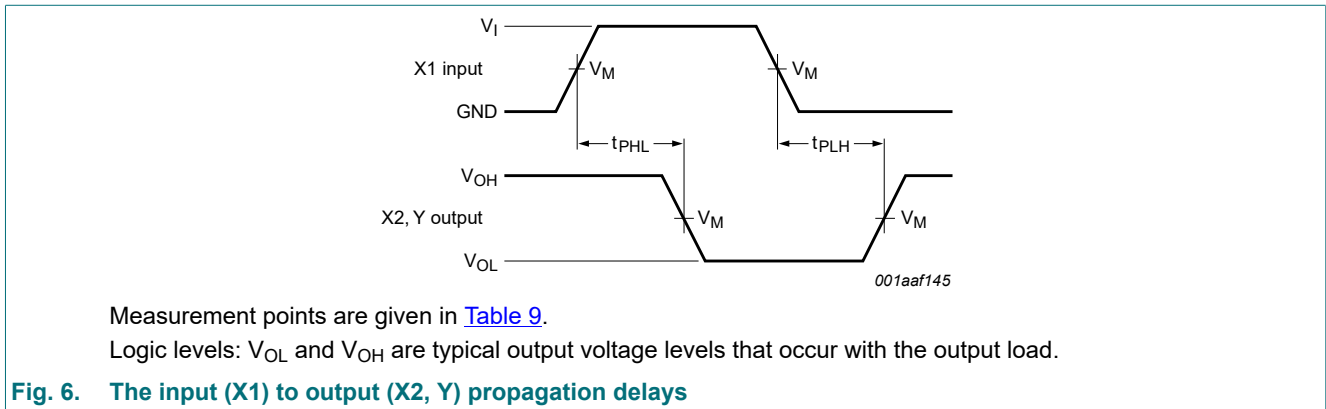


Table 9. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Output	Input		
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_I$	$t_r = t_f$
0.8 V to 3.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 3.0$ ns

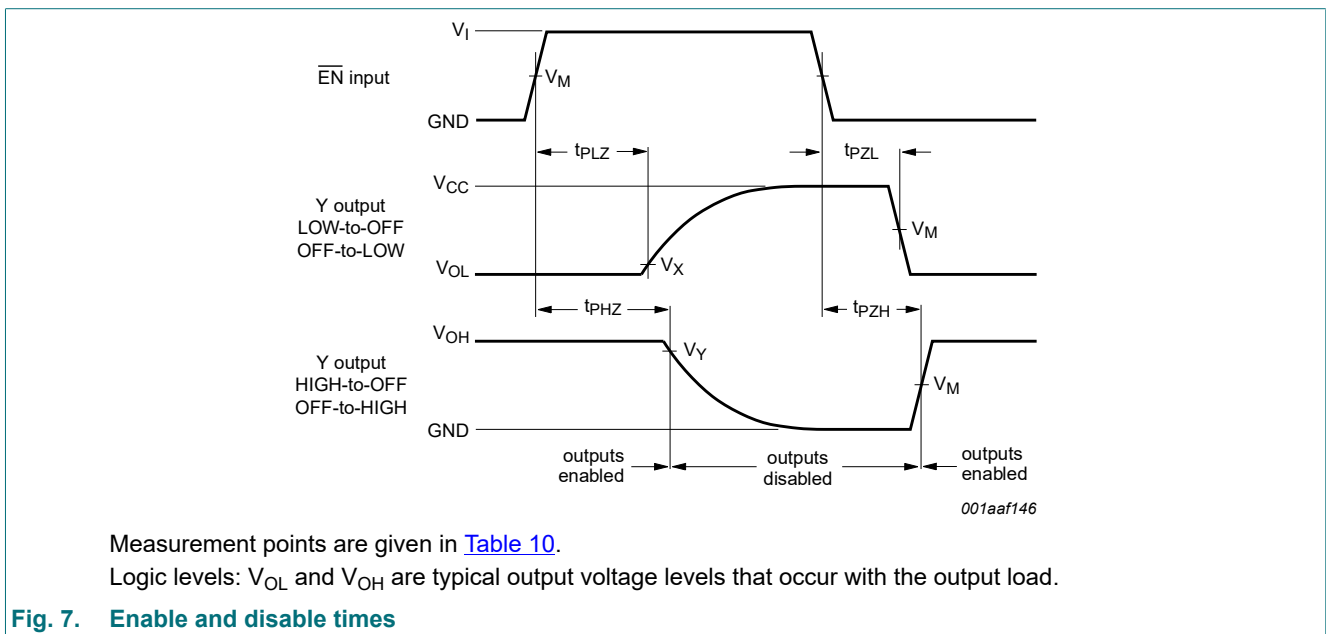
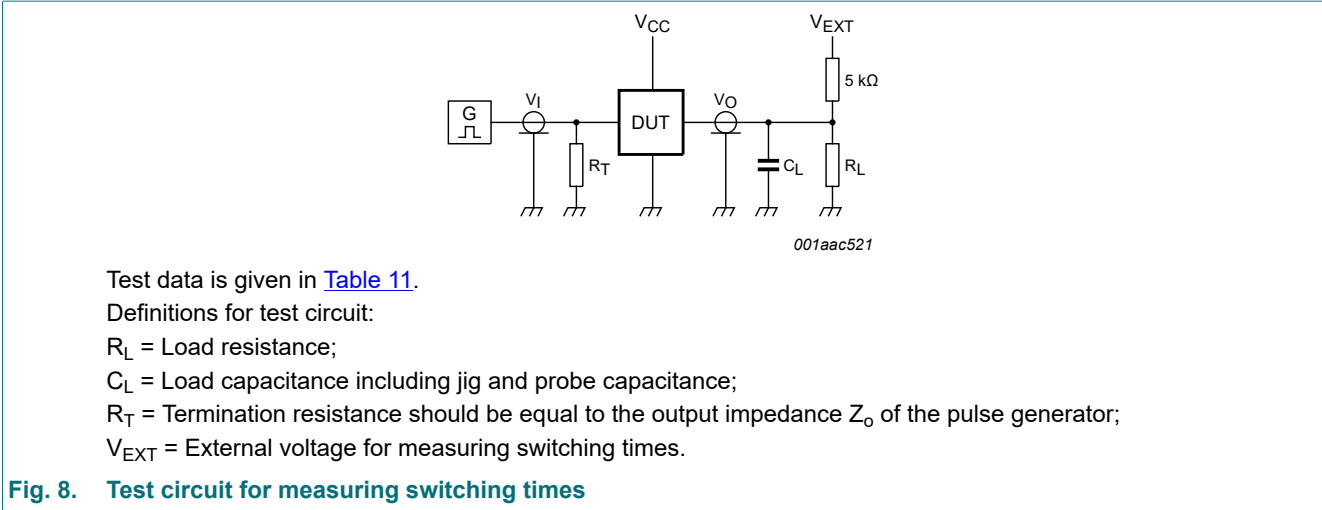


Table 10. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
0.8 V to 1.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.1$ V	$V_{OH} - 0.1$ V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.15$ V	$V_{OH} - 0.15$ V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.3$ V	$V_{OH} - 0.3$ V

Low-power X-tal driver with enable and internal resistor; 3-state



**Fig. 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 11. Test data**

Supply voltage	Load		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC}$	$C_L$	$R_L$ [1]	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}$ , $t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}$ , $t_{PLZ}$
0.8 V to 3.6 V	5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF	5 kΩ or 1 MΩ	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

[1] For measuring enable and disable times  $R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  
 For measuring propagation delays, setup and hold times and pulse width  $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ .

### 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 use of the 74AUP1Z125 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 74AUP1Z125.

#### 13.1. Crystal characteristics

Fig. 9 is the equivalent circuit of a quartz crystal.

The reactive and resistive components of the impedance of the crystal alone, and the crystal with a series and a parallel capacitance, is shown in Fig. 10.

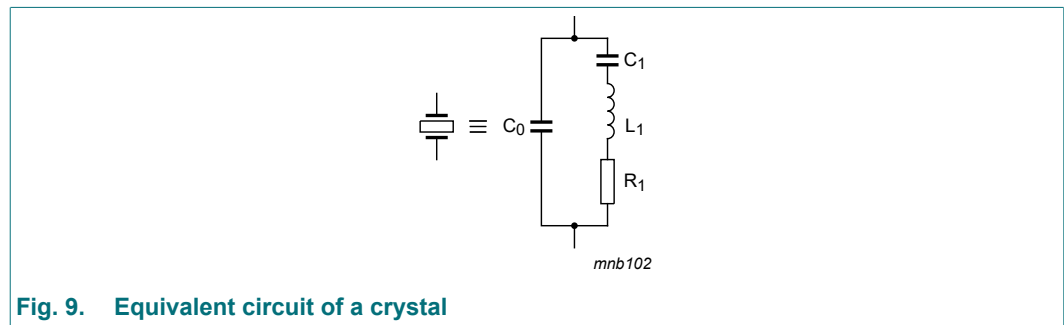


Fig. 9. Equivalent circuit of a crystal

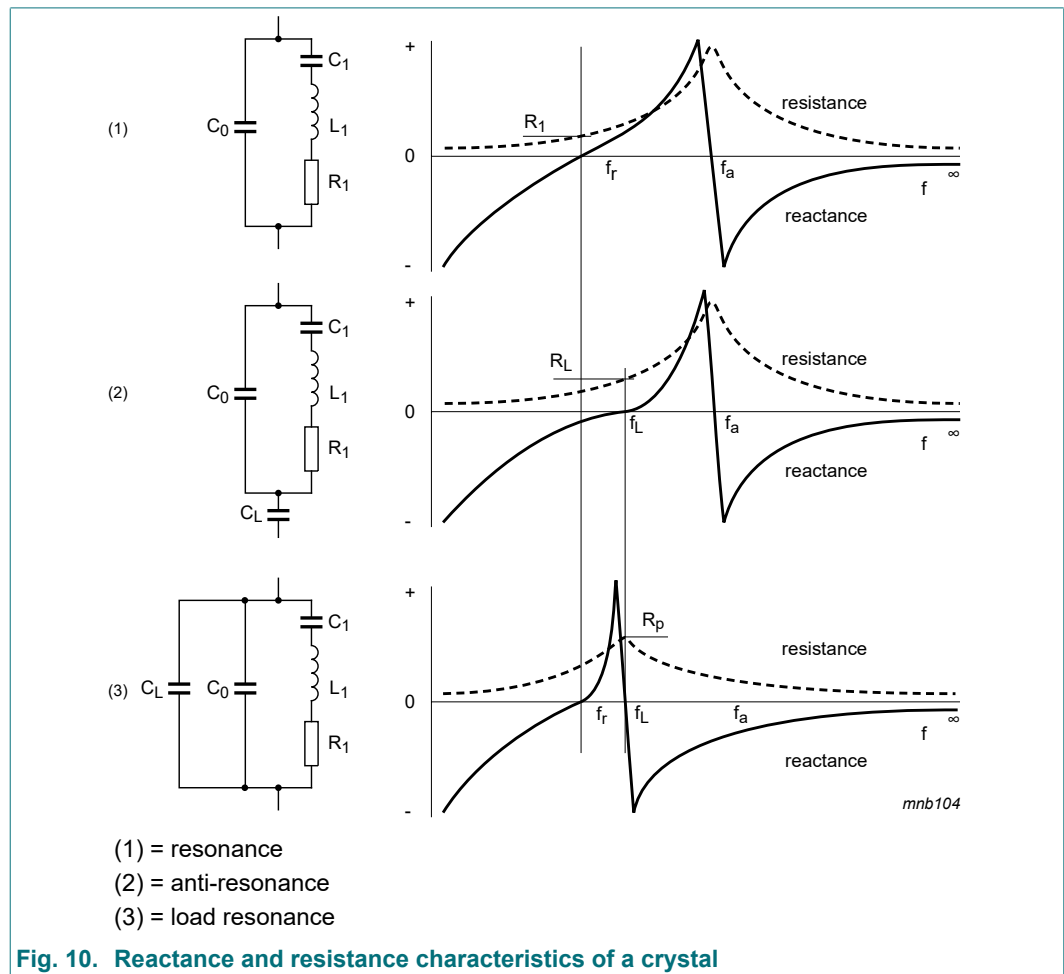


Fig. 10. Reactance and resistance characteristics of a crystal



### 13.1.1. Design

Fig. 11 shows the recommended way to connect a crystal to the 74AUP1Z125. This circuit is basically a Pierce oscillator circuit in which the crystal is operating at its fundamental frequency and tuned by the parallel load capacitance of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are in series with the crystal. They should be approximately equal.  $R_1$  is the drive-limiting resistor and is set to approximately the same value as the reactance of  $C_1$  at the crystal frequency ( $R_1 = X_{C1}$ ). This results in an input to the crystal of 50 % of the rail-to-rail output of X2. This keeps the drive level into the crystal within drive specifications (the designer should verify this). Overdriving the crystal can cause damage.

The internal bias resistor provides negative feedback and sets a bias point of the inverter near mid-supply, operating the 74AUP1GU04 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 and for 74AUP1Z125,  $C_s$  is equal to an input capacitance of 1.5 pF.

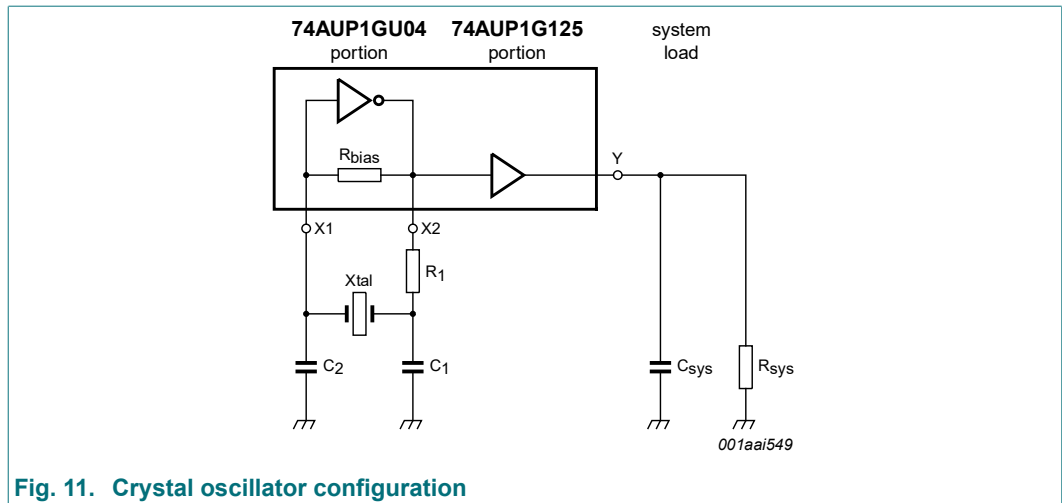


Fig. 11. Crystal oscillator configuration

### 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 worse case crystal.
- Ensure 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 74AUP1Z125 isolates the system loading, once the design is optimized, the single layout may work in multiple applications for any given crystal.

14. Package outline

TSSOP6: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 6 leads; body width 1.25 mm

SOT363-2

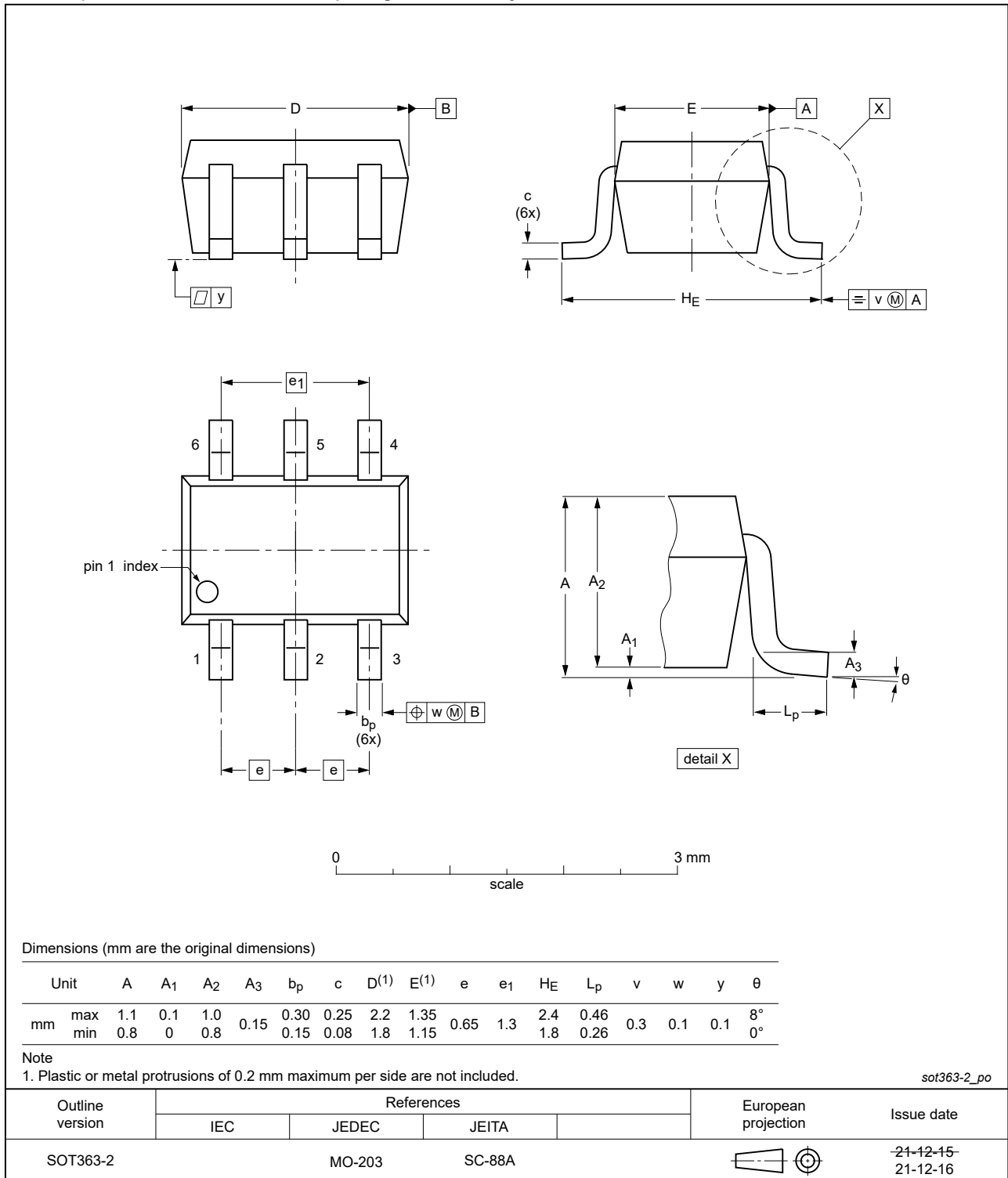


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT363-2 (TSSOP6)

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1.45 x 0.5 mm

SOT886

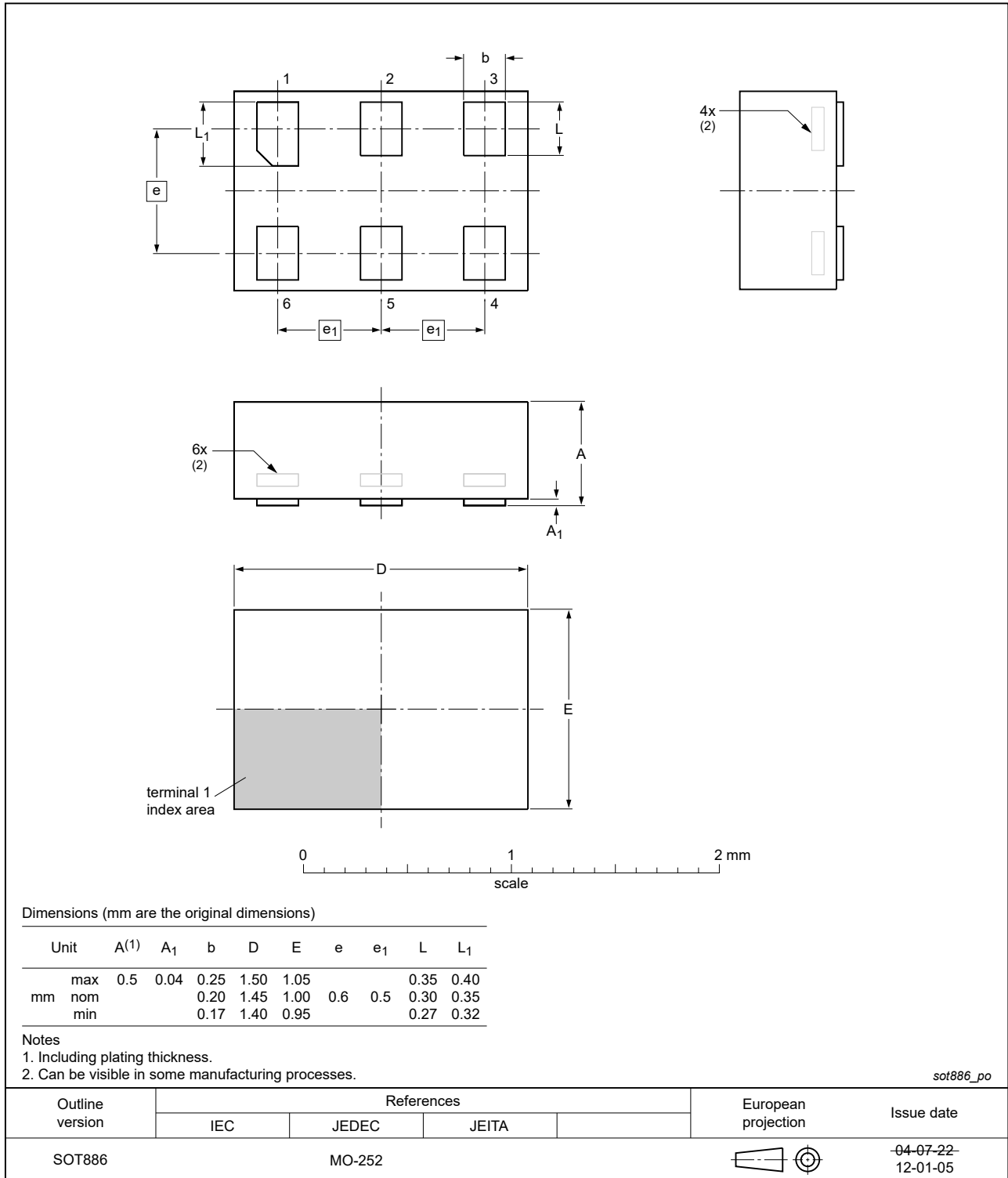


Fig. 13. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
6 terminals; body 0.9 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

SOT1115

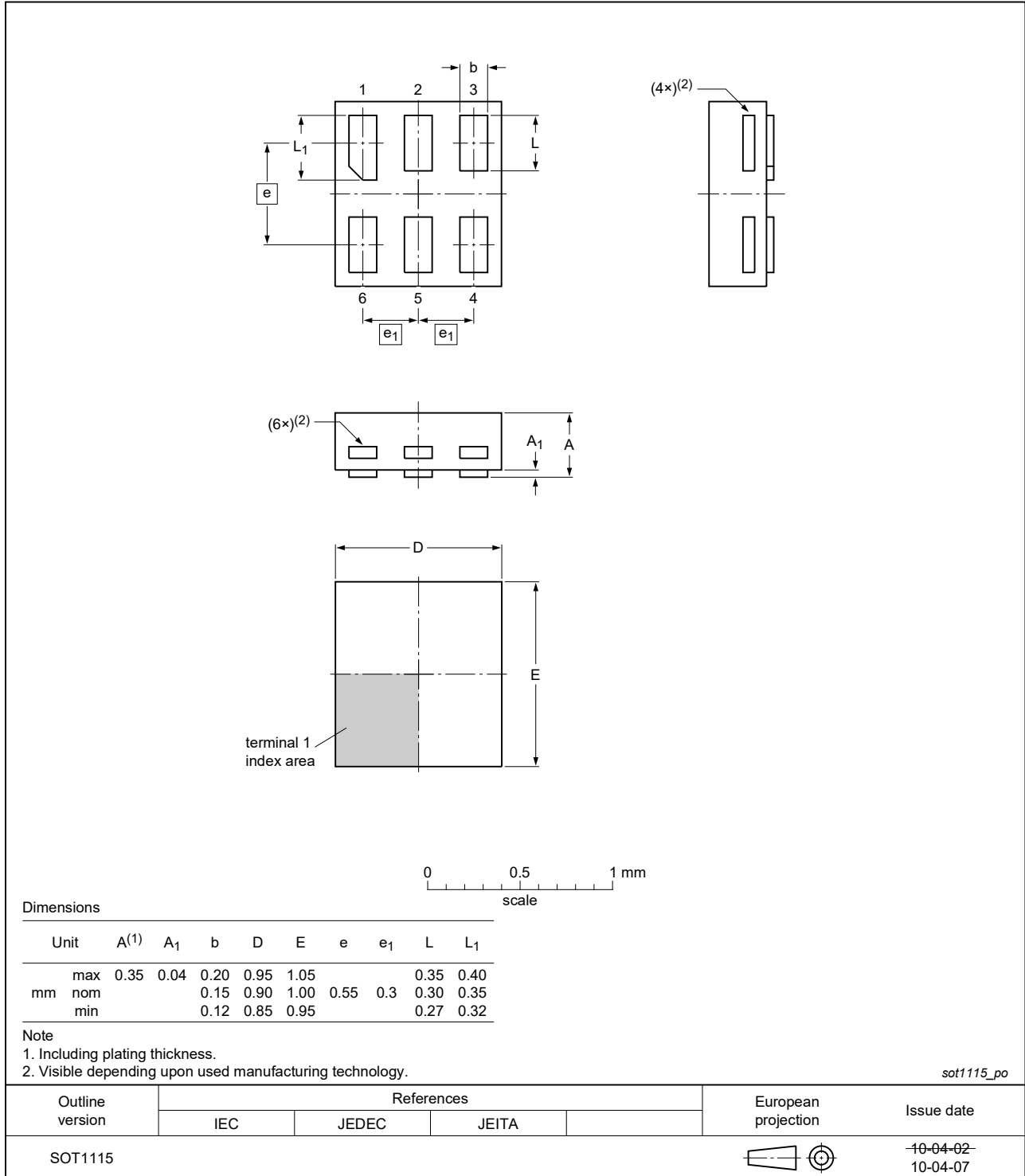


Fig. 14. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
6 terminals; body 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

SOT1202

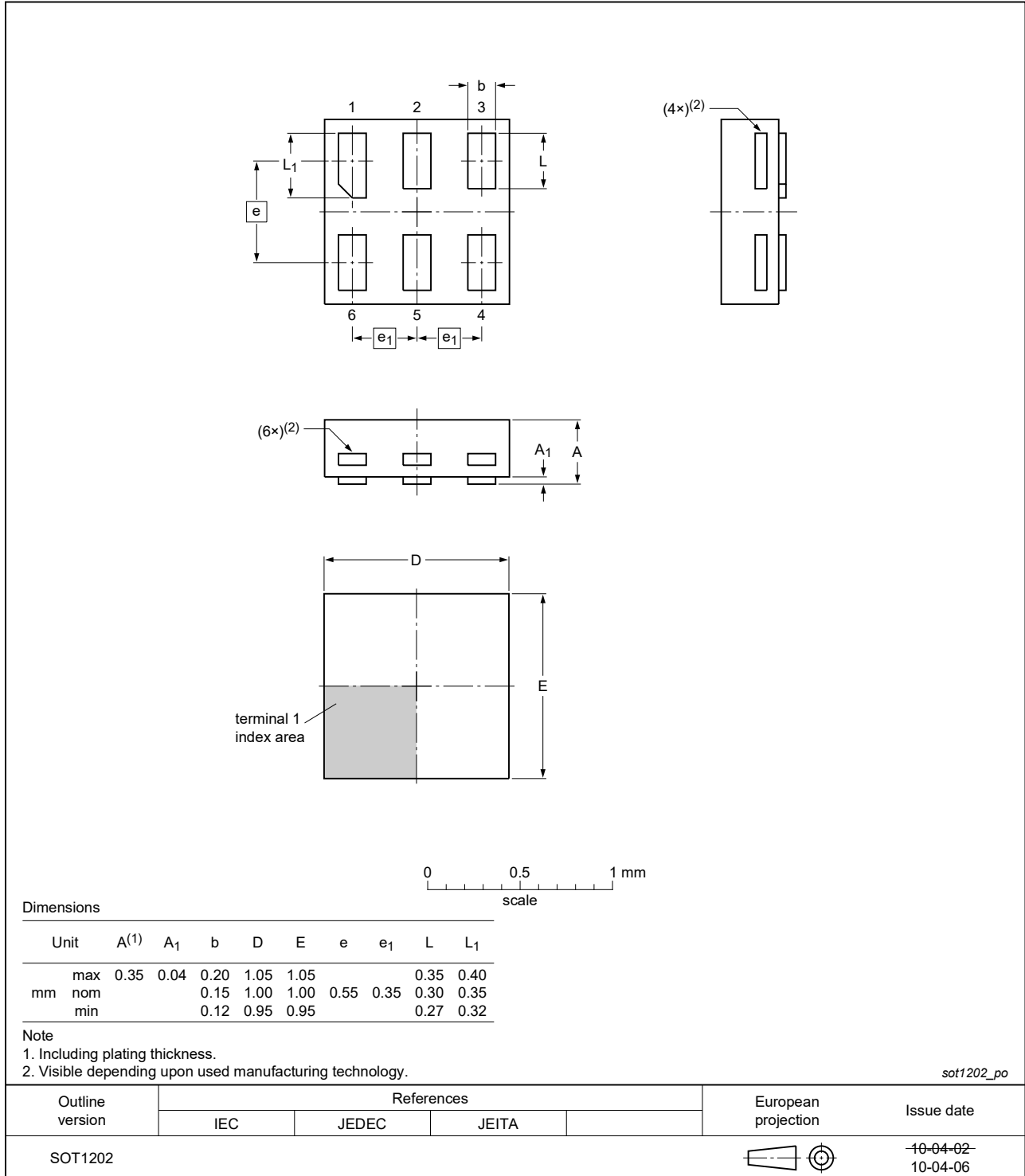


Fig. 15. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

## 15. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model

## 16. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1Z125 v.8	20230726	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.7
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Section 2</a>: ESD specification updated according to the latest JEDEC standard.</li> </ul>			
74AUP1Z125 v.7	20220128	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.6
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Section 2</a> updated.</li> <li>SOT363 (SC-88) package changed to SOT363-2 (TSSOP6).</li> </ul>			
74AUP1Z125 v.6	20201211	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.5
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>Type number 74AUP1Z125GF (SOT891 / XSON6) removed.</li> <li><a href="#">Section 1</a> updated.</li> <li><a href="#">Table 5</a>: Derating values for <math>P_{tot}</math> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>			
74AUP1Z125 v.5	20120808	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.4
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Package outline drawing of SOT886 (<a href="#">Fig. 13</a>) modified.</li> </ul>			
74AUP1Z125 v.4	20111201	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.3
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal pages updated.</li> </ul>			
74AUP1Z125 v.3	20100909	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.2
74AUP1Z125 v.2	20080807	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1Z125 v.1
74AUP1Z125 v.1	20060803	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. 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.

- [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 <https://www.nexperia.com>.

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