# 74HC4060; 74HCT4060

# 14-stage binary ripple counter with oscillator

Rev. 5 — 8 May 2020

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74HC4060; 74HCT4060 is a 14-stage ripple-carry counter/divider and oscillator with three oscillator terminals (RS, RTC and CTC), ten buffered parallel outputs (Q3 to Q9 and Q11 to Q13) and an overriding asynchronous master reset (MR). The oscillator configuration allows design of either RC or crystal oscillator circuits. The oscillator may be replaced by an external clock signal at input RS. In this case, keep the oscillator pins (RTC and CTC) floating. The counter advances on the HIGH-to-LOW transition of RS. A HIGH level on MR clears all counter stages and forces all outputs LOW, independent of the other input conditions. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of  $V_{\rm CC}$ .

### 2. Features and benefits

- · All active components on chip
- RC or crystal oscillator configuration
- · Complies with JEDEC standard no. 7 A
- Input levels:
  - For 74HC4060: CMOS level
  - For 74HCT4060: TTL level
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C

# 3. Applications

- · Control counters
- Timers
- Frequency dividers
- Time-delay circuits

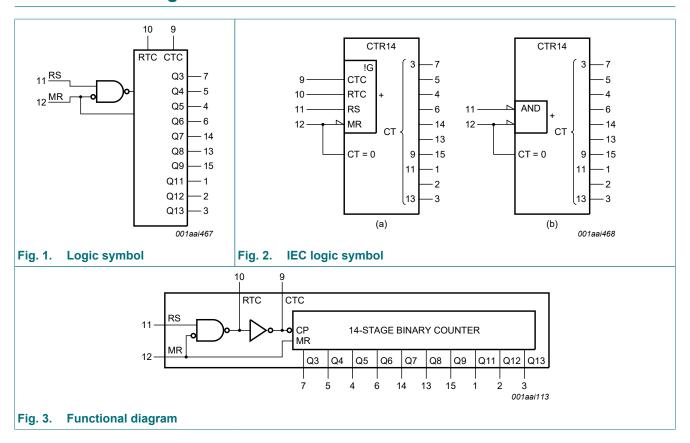


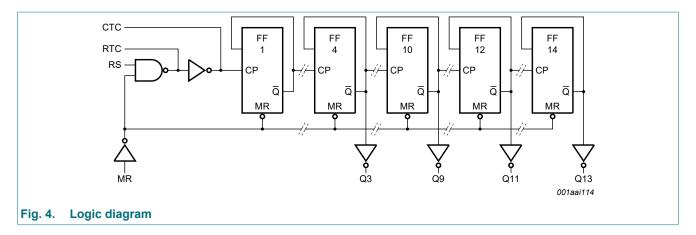
# 4. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74HC4060D	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads;	SOT109-1
74HCT4060D			body width 3.9 mm	
74HC4060DB	-40 °C to +125 °C	SSOP16	plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm	SOT338-1
74HC4060PW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1
74HC4060BQ	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced	SOT763-1
74HCT4060BQ			very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 × 3.5 × 0.85 mm	

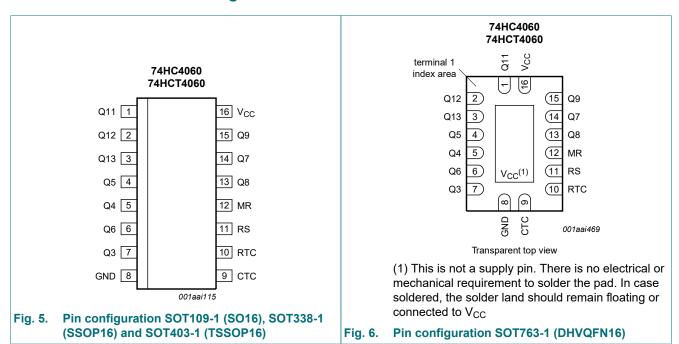
# 5. Functional diagram





# 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning

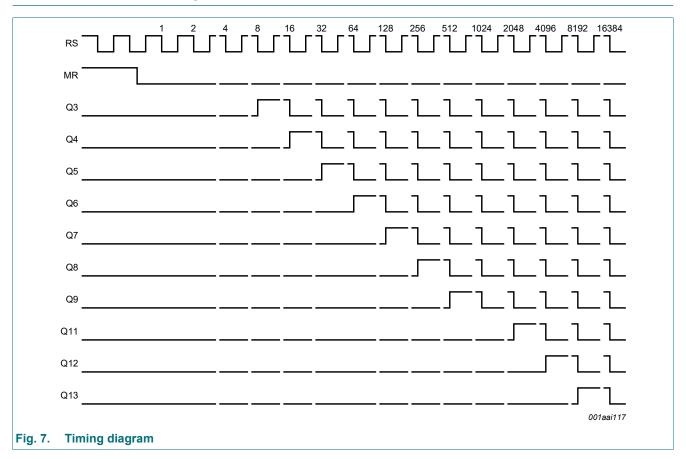


#### 6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
Q11, Q12, Q13	1, 2, 3	counter output
Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9	7, 5, 4, 6, 14, 13, 15	counter output
GND	8	ground (0 V)
СТС	9	external capacitor connection
RTC	10	external resistor connection
RS	11	clock input /oscillator pin
MR	12	master reset input (active HIGH)
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	supply voltage

# 7. Functional description



# 8. Limiting values

#### Table 3. 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+7	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5 \text{ V or } V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	±20	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	$V_O < -0.5 \text{ V or } V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	±20	mA
Io	output current	-0.5 V < V <sub>O</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 V	-	±25	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current		-50	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$ [2]	-	500	mW

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

For SOT338-1 (SSOP16) package: Ptot derates linearly with 8.5 mW/K above 91 °C.

For SOT403-1 (TSSOP16) package: Ptot derates linearly with 8.5 mW/K above 91 °C.

For SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16) package: Ptot derates linearly with 11.2 mW/K above 106 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup> For SOT109-1 (SO16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 12.4 mW/K above 110 °C.

# 9. Recommended operating conditions

#### **Table 4. Recommended operating conditions**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	7	74HC406	0	7	4HCT406	60	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		2.0	5.0	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
VI	input voltage		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Vo	output voltage		0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	0	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	-40	-	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	625	-	-	-	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	1.67	139	-	1.67	139	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	83	-	-	-	ns/V

# 10. Static characteristics

#### **Table 5. Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C			°C to	-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
74HC40	60									
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level	MR input								
	input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	1.3	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.15	2.4	-	3.15	-	3.15	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	4.2	3.1	-	4.2	-	4.2	-	V
		RS input								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.6	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	4.8	-	-	4.8	-	4.8	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	MR input								
	input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	8.0	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	2.1	1.35	-	1.35	-	1.35	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	2.8	1.8	-	1.8	-	1.8	V
		RS input								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2	V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C			°C to		°C to 5 °C	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	RTC output; RS = MR = GND								
	output	I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.9	2.0	-	1.9	-	1.9	-	V
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	5.9	6.0	-	5.9	-	5.9	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.6 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	5.48	-	-	5.34	-	5.2	-	V
		RTC output; RS = MR = V <sub>CC</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.9	2.0	-	1.9	-	1.9	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	5.9	6.0	-	5.9	-	5.9	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -0.65 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -0.85 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 6.0 V	5.48	-	-	5.34	-	5.2	-	V
		CTC output; RS = V <sub>IH</sub> ; MR = V <sub>IL</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.2 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		$I_0 = -4.2 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$		-	-	5.34	-	5.2	-	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC output								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.9	2.0	-	1.9	-	1.9	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	5.9	6.0	-	5.9	-	5.9	-	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC and CTC outputs								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -5.2 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 6.0 V	5.48	-	-	5.34	-	5.2	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	RTC output; RS = V <sub>CC</sub> ; MR = GND								
	output voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_{O} = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 6.0 V$	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		$I_{O}$ = 2.6 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		$I_{O}$ = 3.3 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 6.0 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		CTC output; RS = V <sub>IL</sub> ; MR = V <sub>IH</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.2 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.2 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; except RTC output								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC and CTC outputs								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 5.2 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C			°C to 5 °C		°C to 5 °C	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	-	±1.0	-	±1.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$ A; $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V	-	-	8.0	-	80	-	160	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF
74HCT4	060			•				•		
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level	MR input; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ [1]	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	V
	input voltage	RS input; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.6	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	MR input; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
	input voltage	RS input; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level	RTC output; RS = MR = V <sub>CC</sub>								
	output	I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = -0.65 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		RTC output; RS = MR = GND								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -2.6 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		CTC output; RS = V <sub>IH</sub> ; MR = V <sub>IL</sub>								
		$I_{O}$ = -3.2 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC output								
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	4.4	4.5	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	V
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; except RTC and CTC outputs								
		$I_{O}$ = -4.0 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V	3.98	-	-	3.84	-	3.7	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level	RTC output; RS = V <sub>CC</sub> ; MR = GND								
	output	$I_{O} = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 2.6 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		CTC output; RS = V <sub>IL</sub> ; MR = V <sub>IH</sub>								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.2 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC output								
		$I_{O} = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	-	0	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	V
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ; except RTC and CTC outputs								
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	0.26	-	0.33	-	0.4	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	-	±1.0	-	±1.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$	-	-	8.0	-	80	-	160	μΑ
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input pin; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 2.1 V; other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A	-	40	144	-	180	-	196	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> For HCT4060, only input MR (pin 12) has TTL input switching levels.

# 11. Dynamic characteristics

#### **Table 6. Dynamic characteristics**

GND = 0 V;  $C_L$  = 50 pF unless otherwise specified; for test circuit see Fig. 11.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C			°C to 5 °C		°C to 5 °C	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
74HC40	60		<u>'</u>			•				
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	RS to Q3; see Fig. 8	]							
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	99	300	-	375	-	450	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	36	60	-	75	-	90	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	29	51	-	64	-	77	ns
		Qn to Qn+1; see Fig. 9	2]							
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	22	80	-	100	-	120	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	8	16	-	20	-	24	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	6	14	-	17	-	20	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH	MR to Qn; see Fig. 10								
	to LOW propagation	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	55	175	-	220	-	265	ns
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	20	35	-	44	-	53	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	16	30	-	37	-	45	ns
t <sub>t</sub>	transition	Qn; see Fig. 8	3]							
	time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	19	75	-	95	-	110	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	7	15	-	19	-	22	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	6	13	-	16	-	19	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	RS (HIGH or LOW); see Fig. 8								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	80	17	-	100	-	120	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	16	6	-	20	-	24	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	14	5	-	17	-	20	-	ns
		MR (HIGH); see Fig. 10								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	80	25	-	100	-	120	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	16	9	-	20	-	24	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	14	7	-	17	-	20	-	ns
t <sub>rec</sub>	recovery	MR to RS; see Fig. 10								
	time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	100	28	-	125	-	150	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	20	10	-	25	-	30	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	17	8	-	21	-	26	-	ns

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			25 °C		-	°C to 5 °C	-40 ° +12	Unit	
			ı	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum	RS; see Fig. 8									
	frequency	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V		6	26	-	4.8	-	4	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		30	80	-	24	-	20	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	87	-	-	-	-	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V		35	95	-	28	-	24	-	MHz
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	$V_I = GND \text{ to } V_{CC}; V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V};$ $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$	[4]	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	pF
74HCT4	060										
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	RS to Q3; see Fig. 8	[1]								
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		-	33	66	-	83	-	99	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	31	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		Qn to Qn+1; see Fig. 9	[2]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		-	8	16	-	20	-	24	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	6	-	-	-	-	-	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH	MR to Qn; see Fig. 10									
	to LOW propagation	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		-	21	44	-	55	-	66	ns
	delay	$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}; C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$		-	18	-	-	-	-	-	ns
t <sub>t</sub>	transition	Qn; see Fig. 8	[3]								
	time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		-	7	15	-	19	-	22	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	RS (HIGH or LOW); see Fig. 8									
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		16	6	-	20	-	24	-	ns
		MR (HIGH); see Fig. 10									
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		16	6	-	20	-	24	-	ns
t <sub>rec</sub>	recovery	MR to RS; see Fig. 10									
	time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		26	13	-	33	-	39	-	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum	RS; see Fig. 8									
	frequency	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		30	80	-	24	-	20	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	88	-	-	-	-	-	MHz
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	$V_i$ = GND to $V_{CC}$ - 1.5 V; $V_{CC}$ = 5 V; $f_i$ = 1 MHz	[4]	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	pF

 $<sup>\</sup>begin{array}{ll} \hbox{[1]} & t_{pd} \hbox{ is the same as } t_{PHL} \hbox{ and } t_{PLH}. \\ \hbox{[2]} & \hbox{Qn+1 is the next Qn output.} \end{array}$ 

 $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

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

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

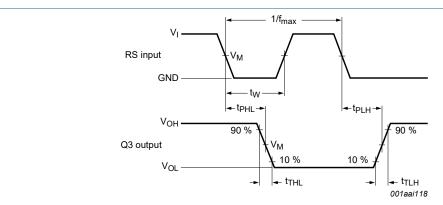
N = number of inputs switching;

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

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 <sup>[2]</sup> Qn+1 is the next Qn output.
 [3] t<sub>t</sub> is the same as t<sub>THL</sub> and t<sub>TLH</sub>.
 [4] 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:

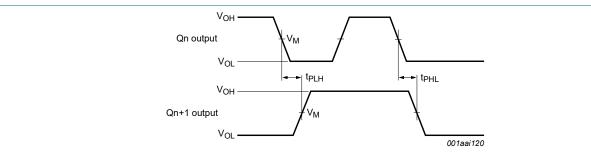
#### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in <u>Table 7</u>.

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

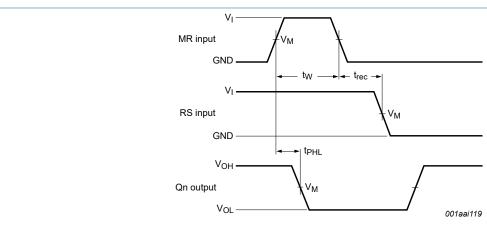
Fig. 8. Waveforms showing the clock (RS) to output (Q3) propagation delays, the clock pulse width, the output transition times and the maximum clock frequency



Measurement points are given in <u>Table 7</u>.

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

Fig. 9. Waveforms showing the output Qn to output Qn+1 propagation delays



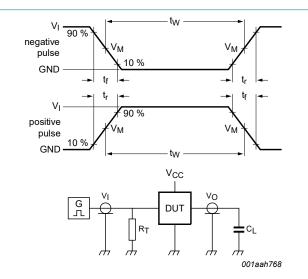
Measurement points are given in Table 7.

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

Fig. 10. Waveforms showing the master reset (MR) pulse width, the master reset to output (Qn) propagation delays and the master reset to clock (RS) recovery time

**Table 7. Measurement points** 

Туре	Input	Output
	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>
74HC4060	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>
74HCT4060	1.3 V	1.3 V



Test data is given in Table 8.

Definitions test circuit:

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

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

Fig. 11. Test circuit for measuring switching times

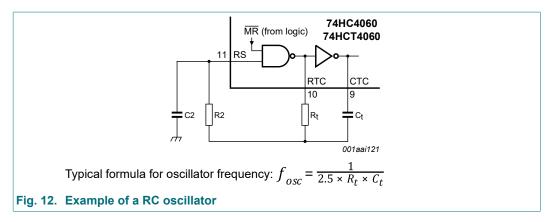
Table 8. Test data

Туре	Input	Load	
	V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	CL
74HC4060	V <sub>CC</sub>	6 ns	15 pF, 50 pF
74HCT4060	3 V	6 ns	15 pF, 50 pF

### 12. RC oscillator

### 12.1. Timing component limitations

The oscillator frequency is mainly determined by  $R_tC_t$ , provided  $R2 \approx 2R_t$  and  $R2C2 << R_tC_t$ . The function of R2 is to minimize the influence of the forward voltage across the input protection diodes on the frequency. The stray capacitance C2 should be kept as small as possible. In consideration of accuracy,  $C_t$  must be larger than the inherent stray capacitance.  $R_t$  must be larger than the ON resistance in series with it, which typically is 280  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CC}$  = 2.0 V, 130  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CC}$  = 4.5 V and 100  $\Omega$  at  $V_{CC}$  = 6.0 V.

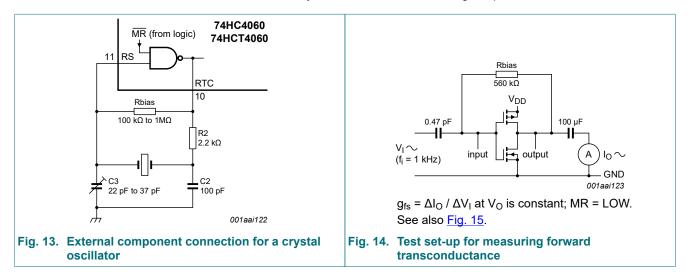


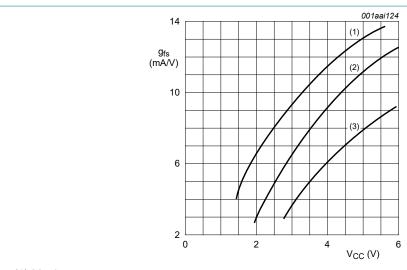
The recommended values for these components to maintain agreement with the typical oscillation formula are:

 $C_t$  > 50 pF, up to any practical value and 10 k $\Omega$  < R<sub>t</sub> < 1 M $\Omega$ . In order to avoid start-up problems, R<sub>t</sub>  $\geq$  1 k $\Omega$ .

### 12.2. Typical crystal oscillator circuit

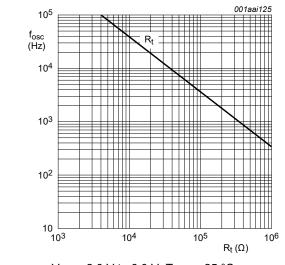
In Fig. 13, R2 is the power limiting resistor. For starting and maintaining oscillation a minimum transconductance is necessary, so R2 should not be too large. A practical value for R2 is  $2.2 \, k\Omega$ .





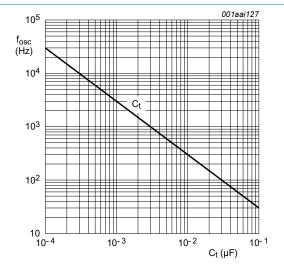
- (1) Maximum.
- (2) Typical.
- (3) Minimum.
- $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C.$

Fig. 15. Typical forward transconductance as function of the supply voltage



 $V_{CC}$  = 2.0 V to 6.0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C. For R<sub>t</sub> curve: C<sub>t</sub> = 1 nF; R2 = 2 × R<sub>t</sub>.

Fig. 16. RC oscillator frequency as a function of R<sub>t</sub>



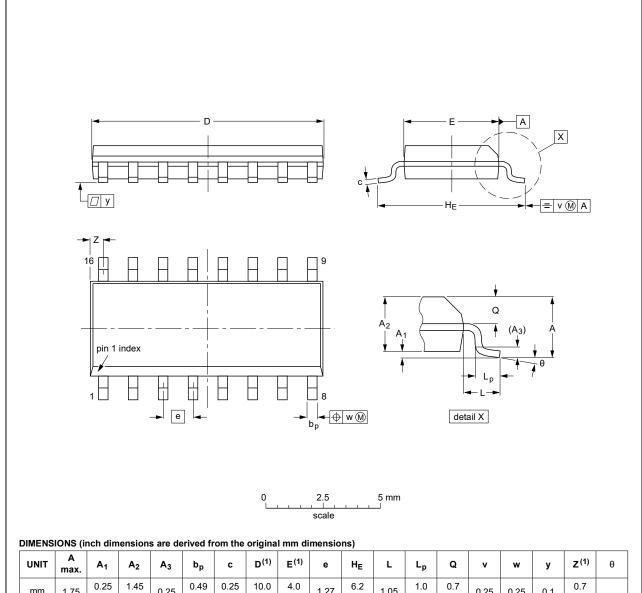
$$\begin{split} &V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V to 6.0 V; } T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C.} \\ &\text{For } C_t \text{ curve: } R_t = 100 \text{ k}\Omega; \text{ R2} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega. \end{split}$$

Fig. 17. RC oscillator frequency as a function of C<sub>t</sub>

# 13. Package outline

#### SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1



UNIT	A max.	<b>A</b> <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01		0.0100 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE	REFERENCES			EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE	
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

Fig. 18. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

SSOP16: plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm

SOT338-1

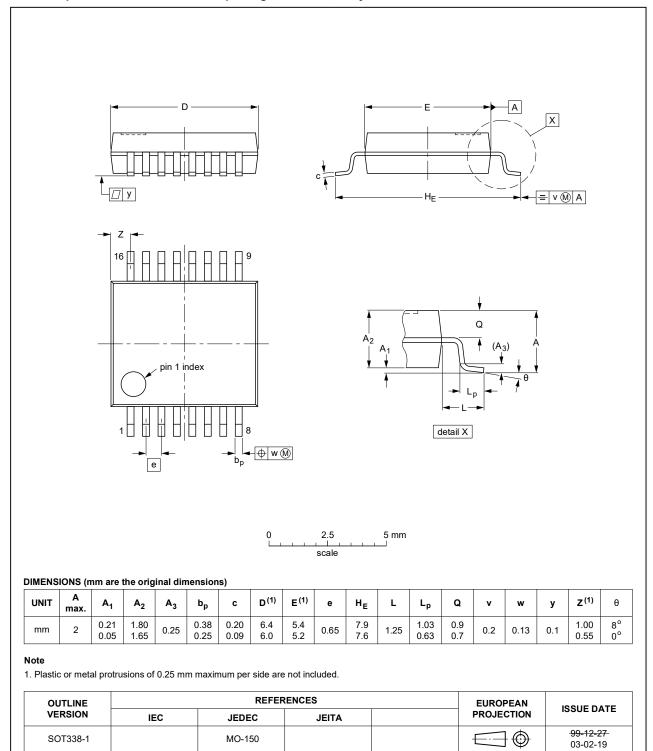
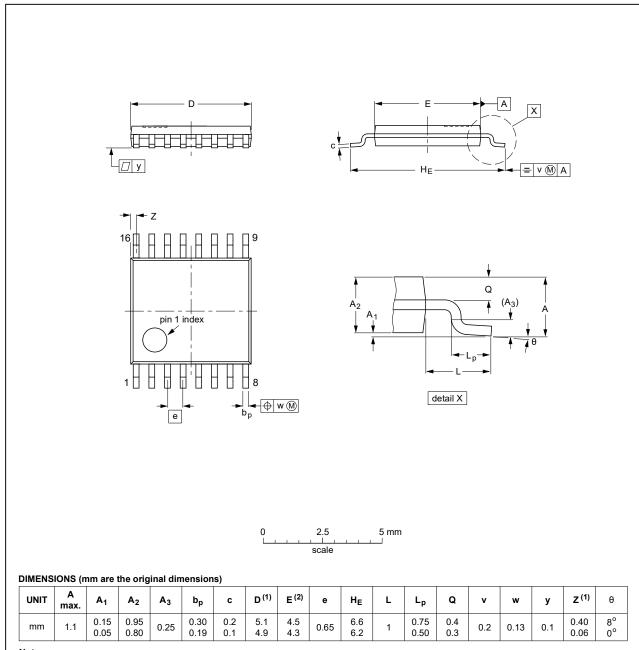


Fig. 19. Package outline SOT338-1 (SSOP16)

TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT403-1



#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT403-1		MO-153				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-18

Fig. 20. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

DHVQFN16: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm SOT763-1

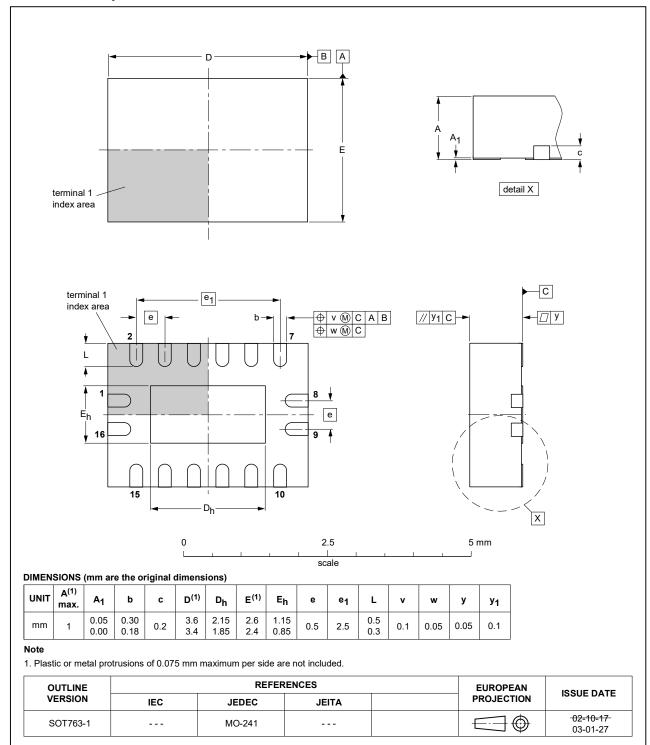


Fig. 21. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

# 14. Abbreviations

#### **Table 9. Abbreviations**

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

# 15. Revision history

### Table 10. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
74HC_HCT4060 v.5	20200508	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4060 v.4	
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>Type number 74HCT4060DB (SSOP16/SOT338-1) removed.</li> <li>Table 3: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>				
74HC_HCT4060 v.4	20160210	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4060 v.3	
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Type numbers 74HC4060N and 74HCT4060N (SOT38-4) removed.</li> <li>Table 5: HIGH and LOW input levels added for 74HCT4060. (errata)</li> </ul>				
74HC_HCT4060 v.3	20080714	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4060_CNV v.2	
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new identity guidelines of NXP Semiconductors.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Section 4: DHVQFN16 package added.</li> <li>Section 8: derating values added for DHVQFN16 package.</li> <li>Section 13: outline drawing added for DHVQFN16 package.</li> </ul>				
74HC_HCT4060_CNV v.2	19970901	Product specification	-	-	

# 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".
- 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 <a href="https://www.nexperia.com">https://www.nexperia.com</a>.

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