

# Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO)

- Package size (3.2 mm × 2.5 mm × 0.9 mm)
- High stability TCXO
- Output waveform : CMOS
- Reference weight Typ. 26 mg

## [ 1 ] Product Number / Product Name

(1-1) Product Number / Ordering Code

**X1G0051010026xx**

last 2 digits code(xx) define Quantity.

The standard is "00", 2 000 pcs/Reel.

(1-2) Product Name / Model Name

**TG3225CEN 24.000000 MHz KFGNNM**

## [ 2 ] Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Specifications			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply voltage	Vcc	2.375	-	3.63	V	-
	GND	0	-	0	V	-
Operating temperature range	T_use	-40	-	+85	°C	-
Output load	Load_C	13.5	15	16.5	pF	-

## [ 3 ] Frequency Characteristics

(Vcc = 2.375 to 3.63 V, GND = 0.0 V, Load = 15 pF, T\_use = +25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Specifications			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output Frequency	fo	-	24	-	MHz	
Frequency tolerance *1	f_tol	-2.0	-	+2.0	x10 <sup>-6</sup>	T_use = +25 °C±2 °C After 2 reflows *2
Frequency / temperature characteristics	fo-Tc	-2.0	-	+2.0	x10 <sup>-6</sup>	T_use = -40 °C to +85 °C (Reference to +25 °C)
Frequency / load coefficient	fo-Load	-0.2	-	+0.2	x10 <sup>-6</sup>	15 pF±10 %
Frequency / voltage coefficient	fo-Vcc	-0.3	-	+0.3	x10 <sup>-6</sup>	Vcc ±5 % *3
Frequency aging *4	f_age	-1.0	-	+1.0	x10 <sup>-6</sup>	T_use = +25°C first year

\*1 Include initial frequency tolerance and frequency deviation after reflow cycles.

\*2 Measured in the elapse of 24 hours after reflow soldering.

\*3 Vcc ± 5% must be in operating supply voltage range (3 V to 3.6 V)

\*4 Aging stability is estimated from environmental reliability tests; expected amount of the frequency variation.

## [ 4 ] Electrical Characteristics

(Vcc = 2.375 to 3.63 V, GND = 0.0 V, Load = 15 pF, T\_use = +25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Specifications			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Current consumption	Icc	-	-	4.0	mA	-
Output voltage	VoH	90 % Vcc	-	-	V	-
	VoL	-	-	10 % Vcc	V	-
Rise time	tr	-	-	8	ns	10 % Vcc to 90 % Vcc level
Fall time	tf	-	-	8	ns	90 % Vcc to 10 % Vcc level
Start up time	t_str	-	-	2.0	ms	Until frequency has been reached within ±1x10 <sup>-6</sup> of final frequency.
		-	-	2.0	ms	Until output signal has been reached min 90 % of final amp.
Symmetry	SYM	45	50	55	%	50 % Vcc Level

[ For other general specifications, please refer to the attached Full Data Sheet below ]

# High stability temperature compensated crystal oscillator

Product name : TG3225CEN / TG2520CEN

## Features

- High stability
- Frequency range : 12 MHz to 52 MHz
- Output : CMOS
- Supply voltage : 2.375 to 3.63 V
- External dimensions : 3.2 x 2.5 x 0.9mm  
: 2.5 x 2.0 x 0.8 mm
- Small size package (4pads)
- Pb free.
- Complies with EU RoHS directive.



## Applications





- Measurement machine
- Wireless communication devices
- Smart meter
- Telemeter etc..

## Description

These products are high stability temperature compensated crystal oscillator of CMOS outputs using fundamental oscillation of Crystal unit.

This has realized a low phase noise in frequency 12 to 52 MHz, and it is suitable for the reference clock for measurement machine and wireless communication devices.

### ► Explanation of the mark that are using it for the documents

	► Pb free.
	► Complies with EU RoHS directive. *About the products without the Pb-free mark. Contains Pb in products exempted by EU RoHS directive. (Contains Pb in sealing glass, high melting temperature type solder or other.)
	► Designed for automotive applications such as Car Multimedia, Body Electronics, Remote Keyless Entry etc.
	► Designed for automotive applications related to driving safety (Engine Control Unit, Air Bag, ESC etc ).

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## 1. Electrical characteristics

### 1) Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max	Notes
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC-GND</sub>	V	-0.5	-	+4.0	
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	°C	-40	-	+90	Store as bare product after packing
Frequency control voltage	V <sub>C-GND</sub>	V	-0.5	-	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5	V <sub>C</sub> Terminal

### 2) Operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max	Notes
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	2.375	-	3.63	Supply voltage range
			2.66	2.8	2.94	V <sub>CC</sub> =2.8 V Type
			2.85	3.0	3.15	V <sub>CC</sub> =3.0 V Type
			3.135	3.3	3.465	V <sub>CC</sub> =3.3 V Type
	GND	0.0	-	0.0		
Operating temperature range	T <sub>use</sub>	°C	-40	+25	+85	
Frequency control voltage	V <sub>C</sub>	V	GND	N.C.	-	V <sub>C</sub> Terminal / TCXO
			0.4	1.4	2.4	V <sub>C</sub> Terminal / VC-TCXO
			0.5	1.5	2.5	
			0.65	1.65	2.65	
Output load condition	Load <sub>C</sub>	pF	13.5	15	16.5	

### 3-1) Frequency characteristics

(V<sub>CC</sub>=Typ., GND=0.0 V, V<sub>C</sub>=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T<sub>use</sub>=+25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max	Notes
Output frequency	f <sub>o</sub>	MHz	12	-	52	
Frequency tolerance *1 (T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C +/-2°C) (Reflow cycles : 2 times) *2	f <sub>tol</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-2.0	-	+2.0	(Standard)
			-1.5	-	+1.5	(Option)
Frequency / temperature characteristics (Reference to +25°C.)	f <sub>o-Tc</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-2.0	-	+2.0	T <sub>use</sub> =-40°C to +85°C
Frequency / load coefficient	f <sub>o-Load</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-0.2	-	+0.2	Load +/-10%
Frequency / voltage coefficient	f <sub>o-V<sub>CC</sub></sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-0.3	-	+0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> +/-5% *3
Hysteresis	-	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-0.6	-	+0.6	Frequency measured before and after at +25°C.
Frequency aging (12 MHz ≤ f <sub>o</sub> ≤ 20 MHz, 24 MHz ≤ f <sub>o</sub> ≤ 40 MHz)	f <sub>age</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-1.0	-	+1.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, First year (Standard)
			-0.7	-	+0.7	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, First year (Option)
			-2.0	-	+2.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 3 years (Standard)
			-1.5	-	+1.5	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 3 years (Option)
			-3.0	-	+3.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 5 years (Standard)
			-2.0	-	+2.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 5 years (Option)
			-5.0	-	+5.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 10 years (Standard)
Frequency aging (20 MHz < f <sub>o</sub> < 24 MHz, 40 MHz < f <sub>o</sub> ≤ 52 MHz)	f <sub>age</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-1.5	-	+1.5	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, First year
			-2.5	-	+2.5	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 3 years
			-3.0	-	+3.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 5 years
			-5.0	-	+5.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 10 years
			-5.0	-	+5.0	T <sub>use</sub> =+25°C, 10 years

\*1 Include initial frequency tolerance and frequency deviation after reflow cycles.

\*2 Measured in the elapse of 24 hours after reflow soldering.

\*3 V<sub>CC</sub> +/- 5% must be in operating supply voltage range.

### 3-2) Frequency control characteristics

(V<sub>CC</sub>=Typ., GND=0.0 V, V<sub>C</sub>=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T<sub>use</sub>=+25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max	Notes
Frequency control range	f <sub>cont</sub>	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-15.0	-	-8.0	V <sub>C</sub> =1.4V+/-1.0V, V <sub>C</sub> =1.5V+/-1.0V, V <sub>C</sub> =1.65V+/-1.0V
			+8.0	-	+15.0	
Linearity	-	%	-10	-	+10	
Input impedance	Z <sub>IN</sub>	kΩ	500	-	-	V <sub>C</sub> -GND(DC), V <sub>C</sub> =Typ.
Frequency change polarity	-	-	Positive polarity			

#### 4) Electrical Characteristics

 (V<sub>CC</sub>=Typ., GND=0.0 V, V<sub>C</sub>=Typ. V, Load=Typ., T<sub>use</sub>=+25°C)

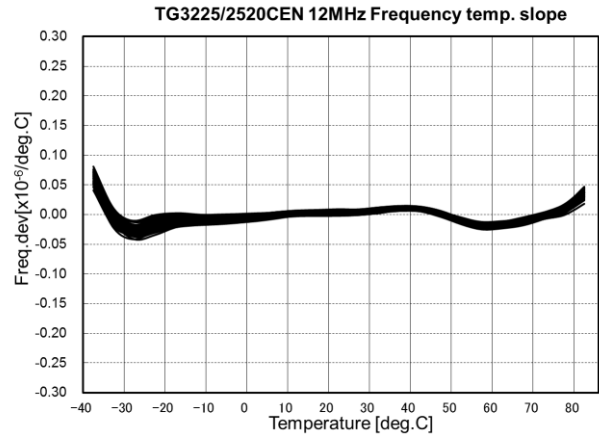
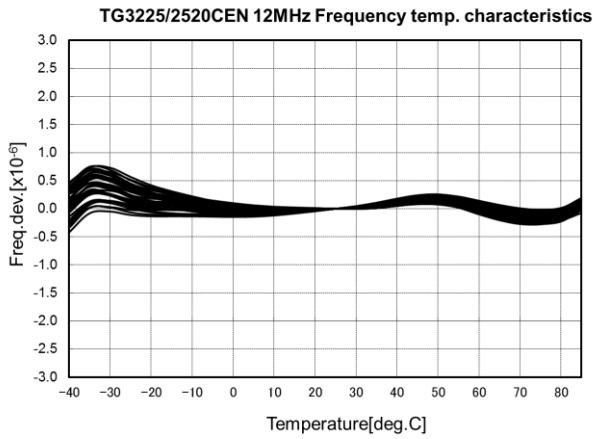
Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max	Notes
Current consumption	I <sub>CC</sub>	mA	-	-	4.0	12 MHz ≤ f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 26 MHz
			-	-	6.0	26 MHz < f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 39 MHz
			-	-	6.5	39 MHz < f <sub>0</sub> ≤ 52 MHz
Start up time	t <sub>str</sub>	ms	-	-	2.0	Until output signal has been reached min 90% of final amp.
			-	-	2.0	Until frequency has been reached within +/-1x10 <sup>-6</sup> of final frequency.
Rise time	tr	ns	-	-	8.0	10%V <sub>CC</sub> to 90%V <sub>CC</sub> level (Standard)
			-	-	6.5	10%V <sub>CC</sub> to 90%V <sub>CC</sub> level ( <b>Option</b> )
Fall time	tf	ns	-	-	8.0	90%V <sub>CC</sub> to 10%V <sub>CC</sub> level (Standard)
			-	-	6.5	90%V <sub>CC</sub> to 10%V <sub>CC</sub> level ( <b>Option</b> )
Symmetry	SYM	%	45	50	55	50%V <sub>CC</sub> level
High output voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V	90% V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	
Low output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	V	-	-	10% V <sub>CC</sub>	
Phase noise (12MHz)	L(f)	dBc/Hz	-	-68	-54	1 Hz offset
			-	-98	-86	10 Hz offset
			-	-123	-113	100 Hz offset
			-	-144	-136	1 kHz offset
			-	-152	-146	10 kHz offset
			-	-152	-146	100 kHz offset
Phase noise (27MHz)	L(f)	dBc/Hz	-	-60	-46	1 Hz offset
			-	-91	-79	10 Hz offset
			-	-117	-107	100 Hz offset
			-	-139	-131	1 kHz offset
			-	-151	-145	10 kHz offset
			-	-153	-147	100 kHz offset
Phase noise (39MHz)	L(f)	dBc/Hz	-	-59	-45	1 Hz offset
			-	-89	-77	10 Hz offset
			-	-115	-105	100 Hz offset
			-	-136	-128	1 kHz offset
			-	-149	-143	10 kHz offset
			-	-151	-145	100 kHz offset
Phase noise (52MHz)	L(f)	dBc/Hz	-	-55	-41	1 Hz offset
			-	-85	-73	10 Hz offset
			-	-112	-102	100 Hz offset
			-	-133	-125	1 kHz offset
			-	-147	-142	10 kHz offset
			-	-150	-144	100 kHz offset
-	-152	-146	1 MHz offset			

## 2. Characteristics

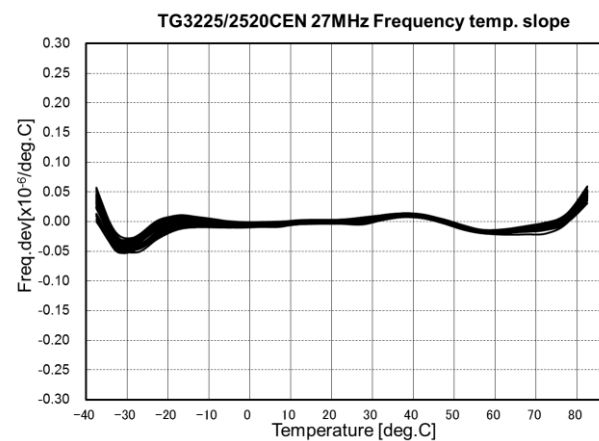
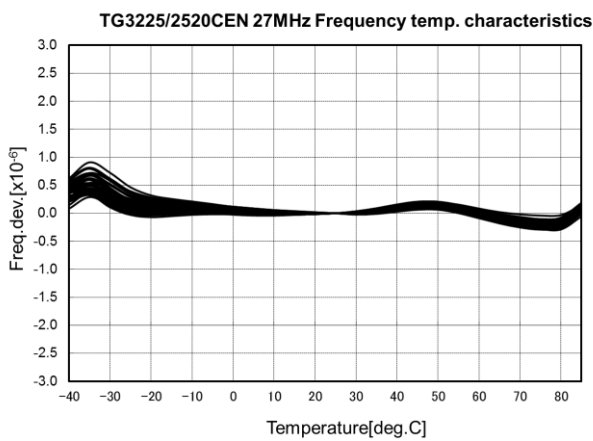
### 2-1) "Frequency / temperature characteristics"

2-1-1) Standard spec :  $\pm 2.0 \times 10^{-6}$  Max. ( $T_{use} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

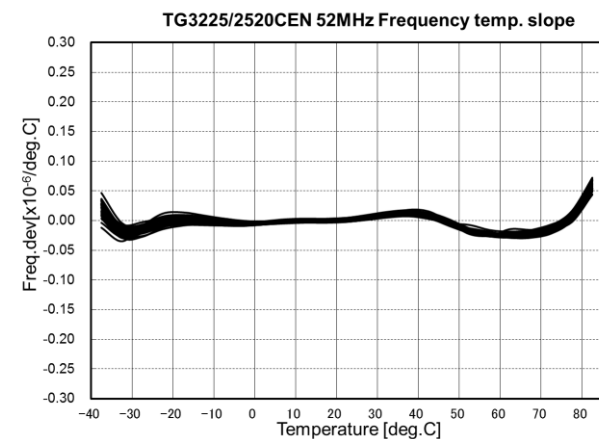
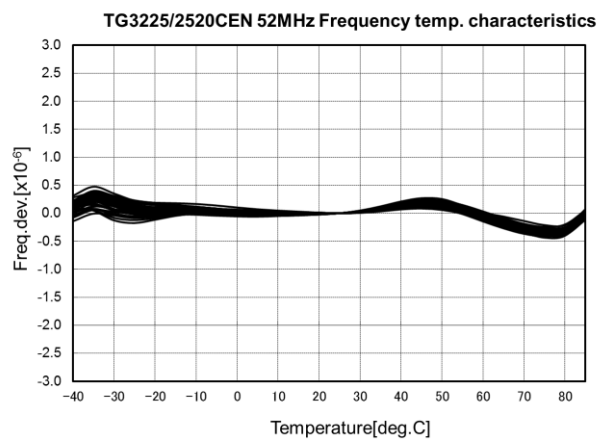
12MHz [N=40pcs]



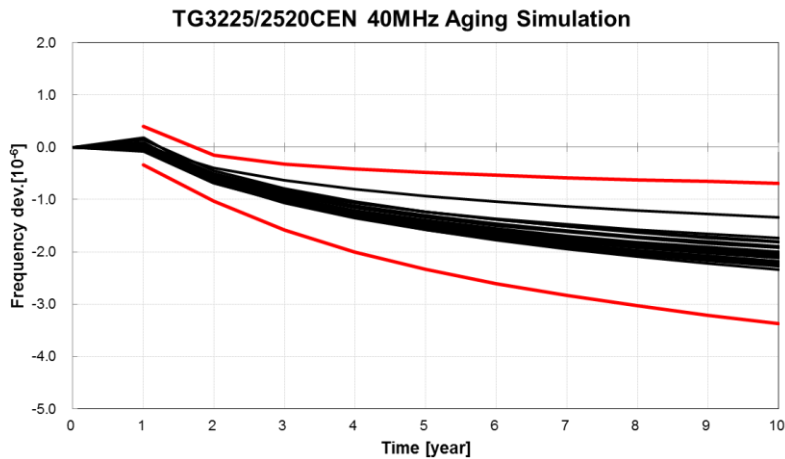
27MHz [N=40pcs]



52MHz [N=40pcs]



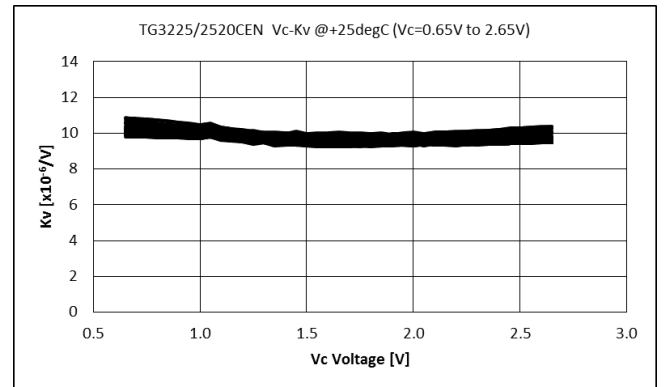
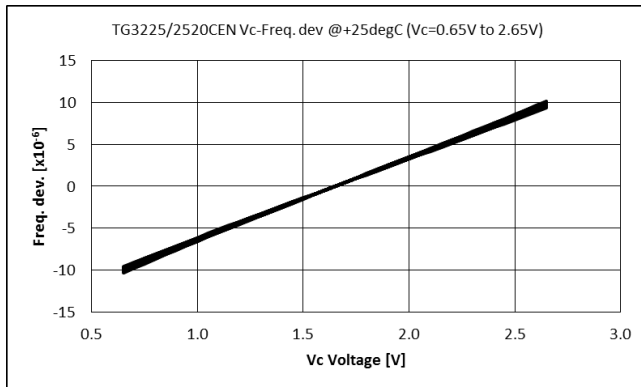
## 2-2) Frequency aging (40MHz) [N=22pcs]



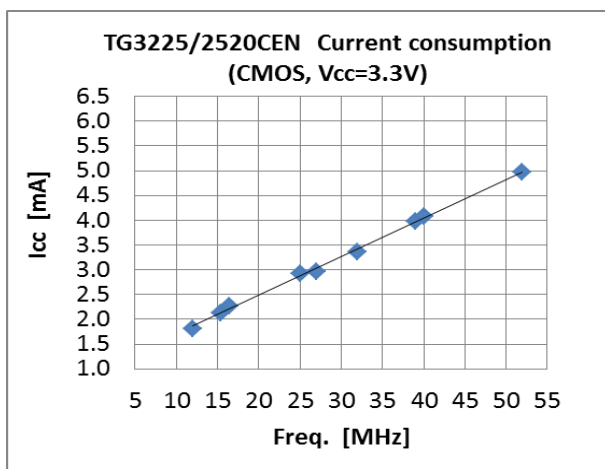
about 1year  
 Ave. :  $+0.03 \times 10^{-6}$   
 Max. :  $+0.19 \times 10^{-6}$   
 Min. :  $-0.08 \times 10^{-6}$

about 10years  
 Ave. :  $-2.03 \times 10^{-6}$   
 Max. :  $-1.34 \times 10^{-6}$   
 Min. :  $-2.34 \times 10^{-6}$

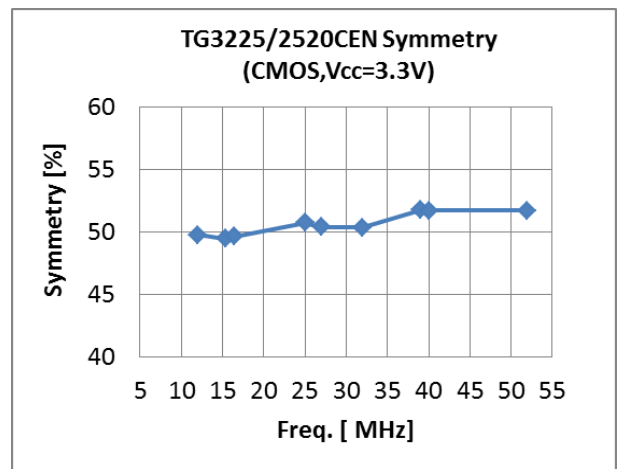
## 2-3) Frequency control characteristics [N=40pcs]



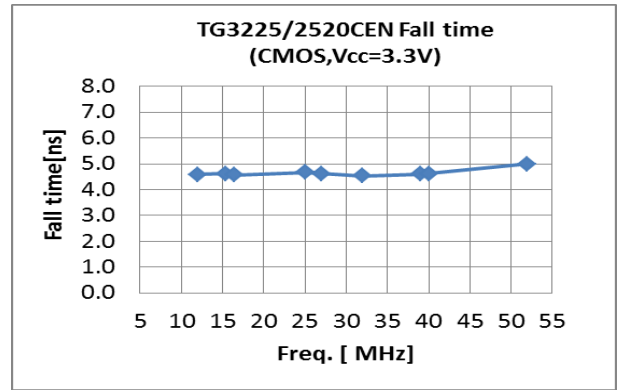
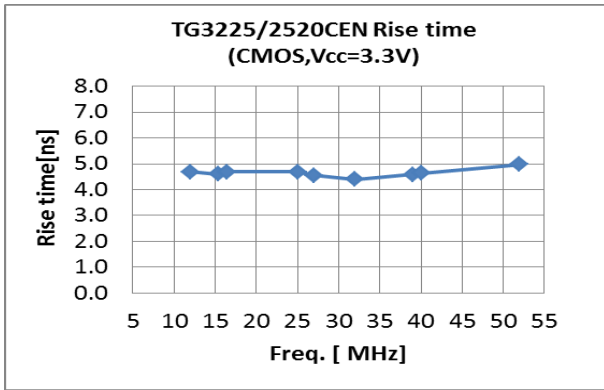
## 2-4) current consumption



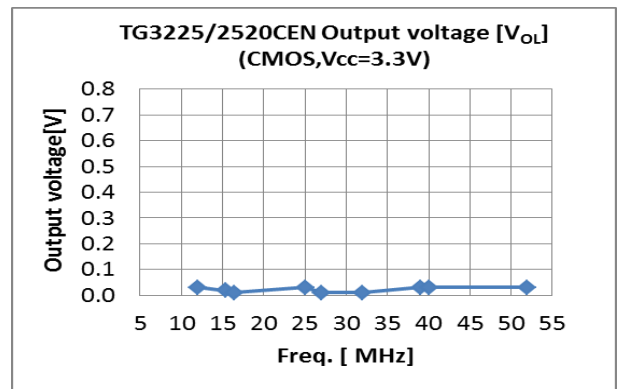
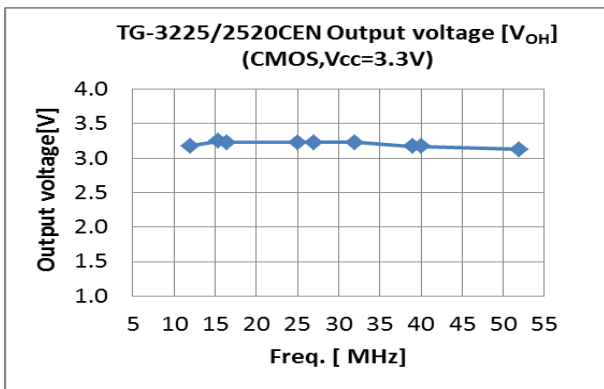
## 2-5) Symmetry



## 2-6) Rise time / Fall time

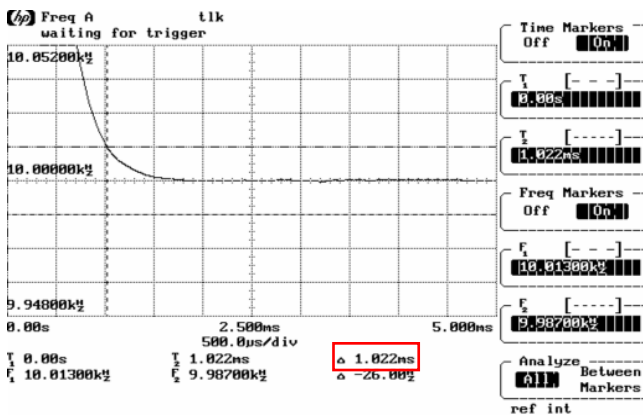


## 2-7) Output voltage [V<sub>OH</sub>, V<sub>OL</sub>]

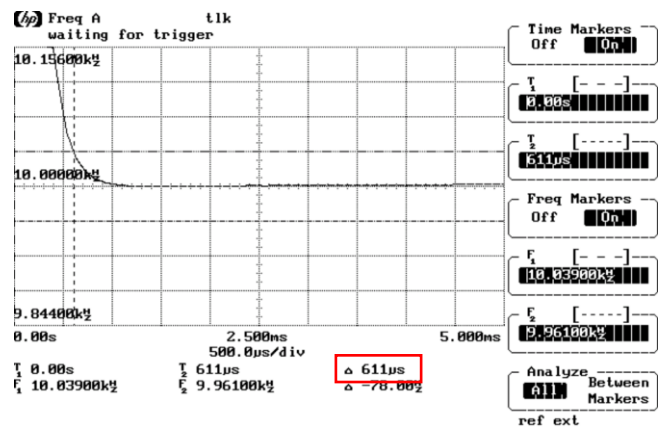


## 2-8) start up time(27MHz, 39MHz, 52MHz)

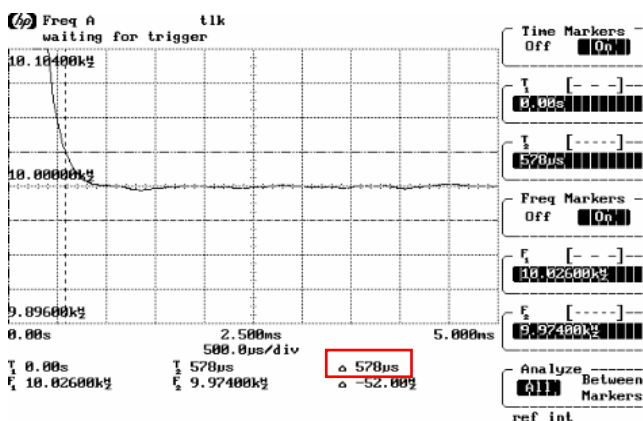
### 27MHz



### 39MHz

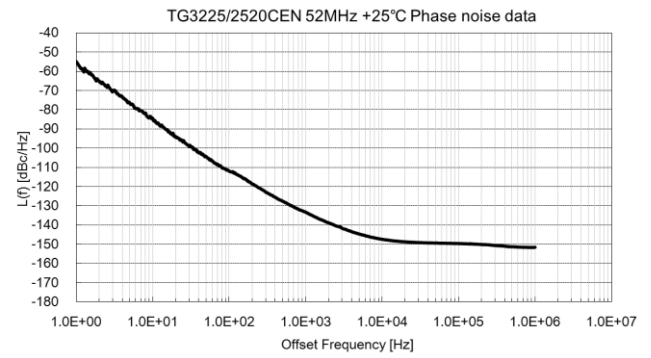
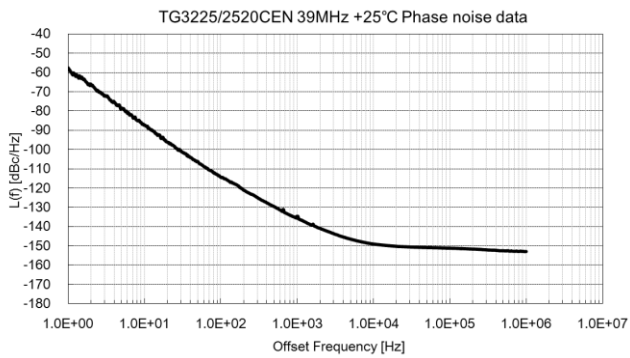
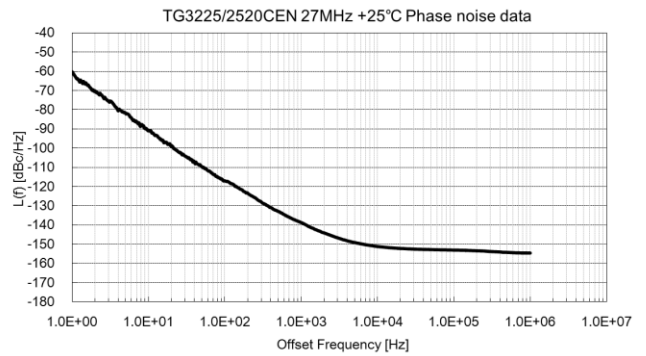
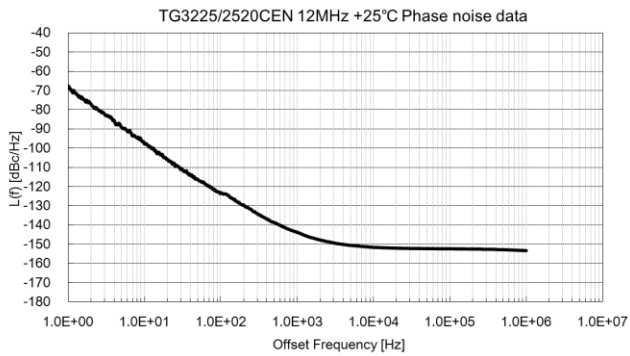


### 52MHz

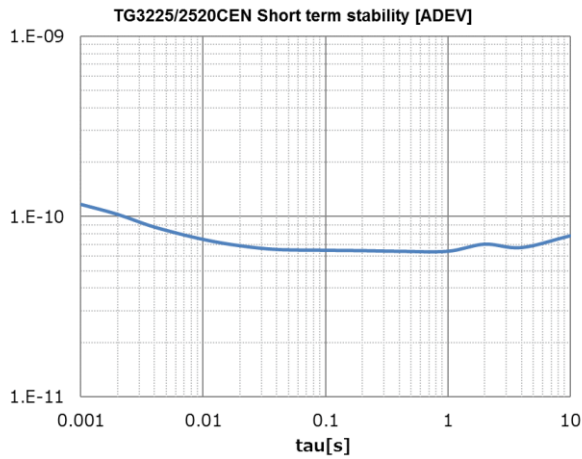




**2-9) Phase noise (12MHz, 27MHz, 39MHz, 52MHz, refer to data of Page3.)**



**2-10) Short term stability [ADEV] (27MHz)**

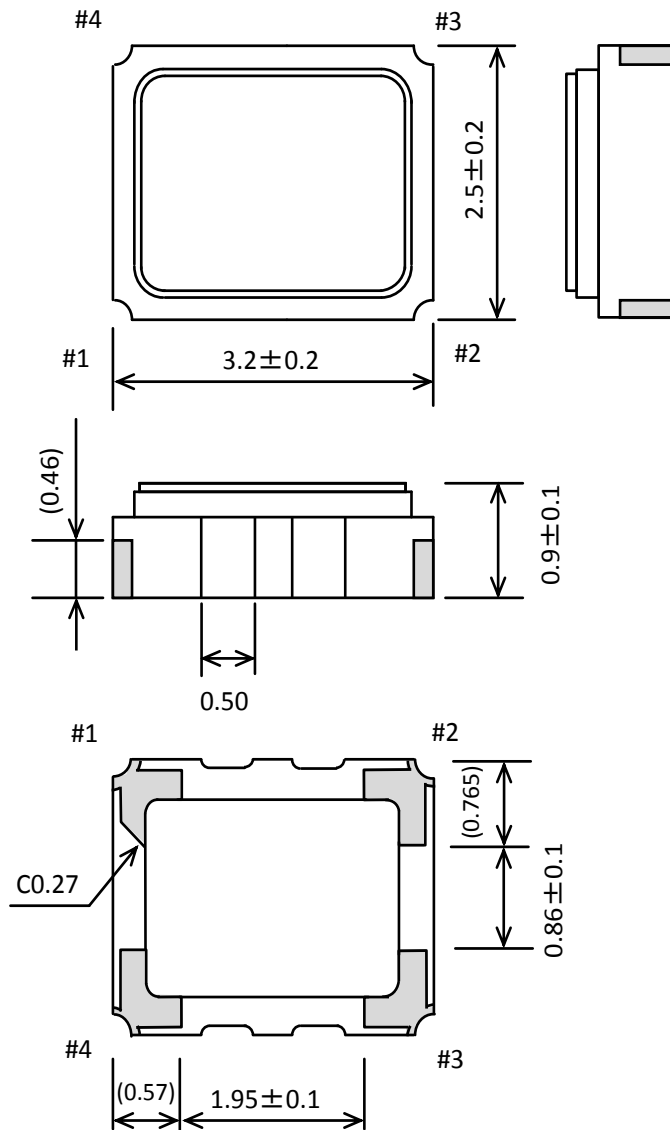




### 3. Outline

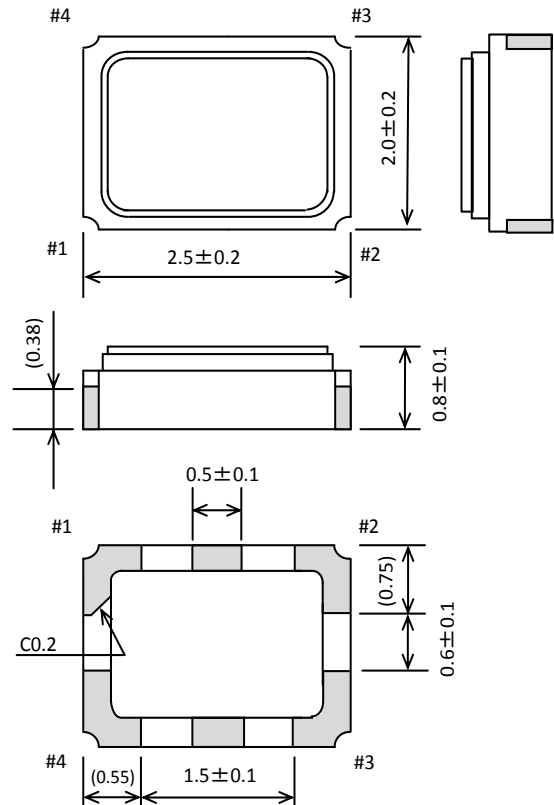
#### 3-1) Outline dimensions and Pin information

##### 3-1-1) TG3225CEN



##### 3-1-2) TG2520CEN

Unit: mm



Pin	Connections	
	VC-TCXO	TCXO
1	V <sub>c</sub>	N.C.
2	GND	
3	OUT	
4	V <sub>cc</sub>	

Do not connect "N.C." pin with any other leads (also mutually)

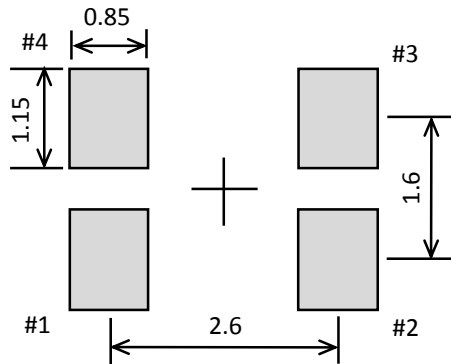
#### Material

Ceramics(Cavity)  
Au plated nickel(Electric terminal)  
Fe-Ni-Co(Lid)

### 3-2) Soldering pattern

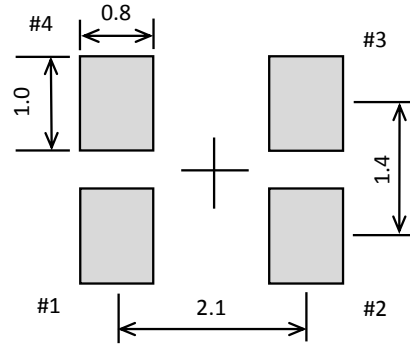
Example of patterning design indicated as follows. In an actual design, please consider mounting density, the reliability of soldering, etc. and check whether performance is optimal.

#### 3-2-1) TG3225CEN



#### 3-2-2) TG2520CEN

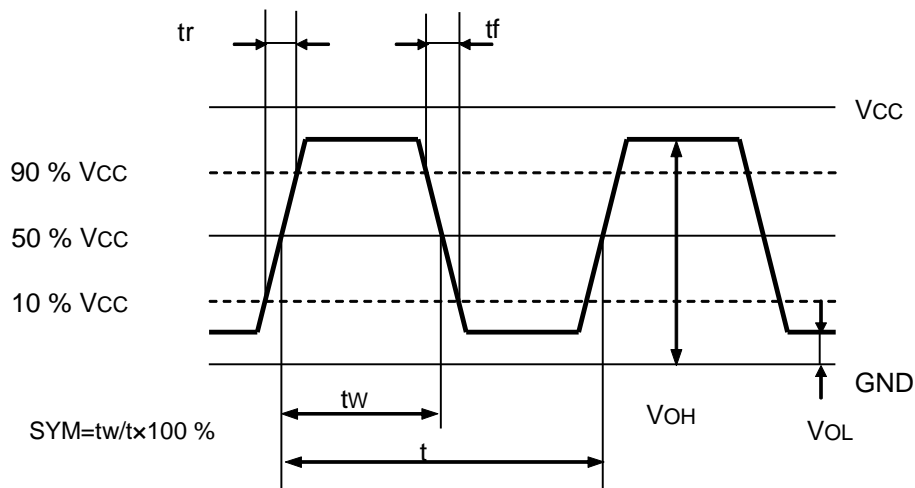
(unit : mm)



To maintain stable operation, provide a 0.01 to 0.1 $\mu$ F by-pass capacitor at a location as near as possible to the power source terminal of the crystal product (between Vcc - GND).

## 4. Timing chart

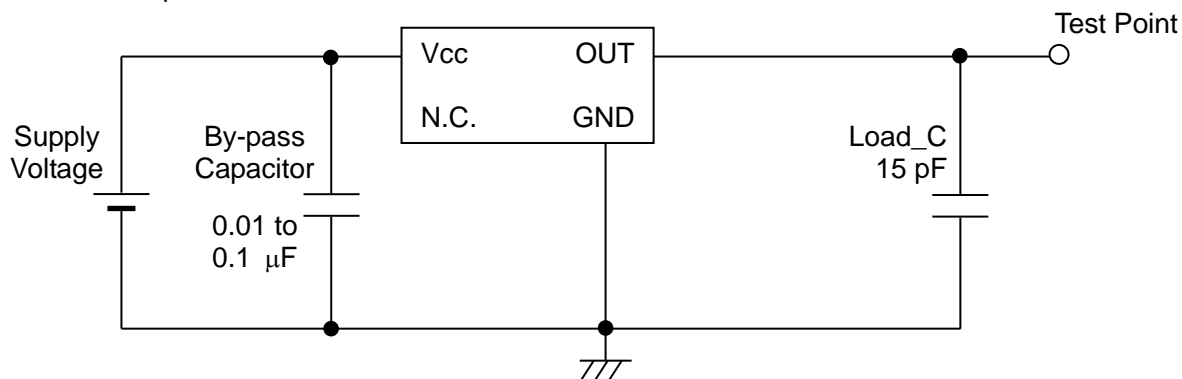
### 4-1) Output waveform (CMOS output)



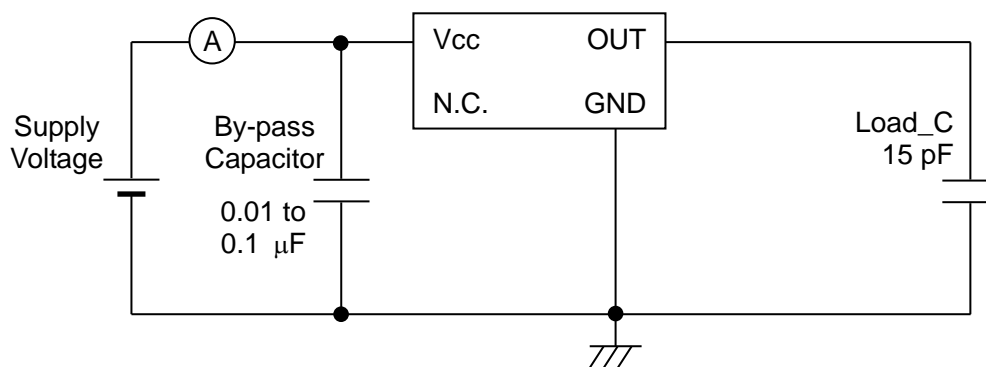
## 5. Test circuit

### 5-1) CMOS output for TCXO

1) Output Load : 15 pF



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

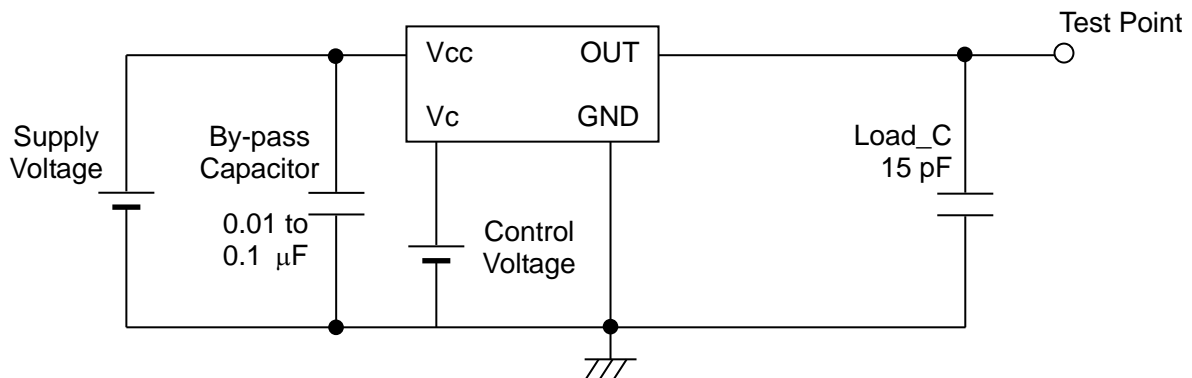
- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Oscilloscope: Impedance | Min. 1 MΩ    |
| Input capacitance          | Max. 10 pF   |
| Band width                 | Min. 300 MHz |

Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time. (In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

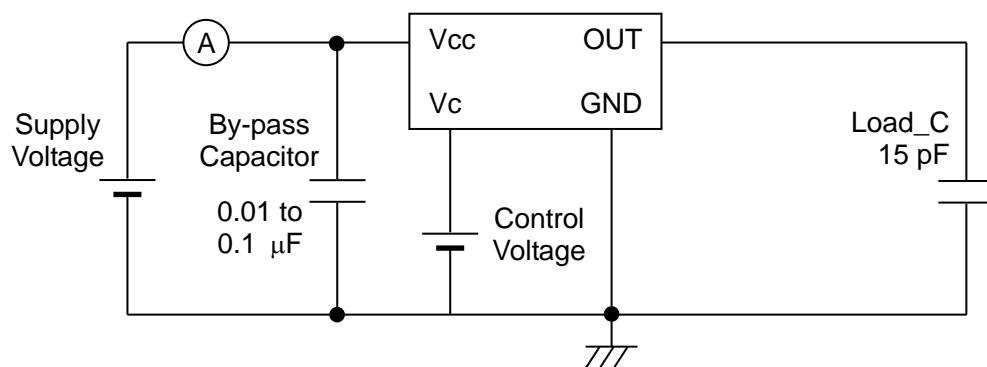
2. Load\_C includes probe capacitance.
3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.01 to 0.1 μF) is placed between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND, and closely to TCXO.
4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
5. Power Supply  
Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.

## 5-2) CMOS output for VC-TCXO

1) Output Load : 15 pF



2) Current consumption



3) Conditions

- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Oscilloscope: Impedance | Min. 1 MΩ    |
| Input capacitance          | Max. 10 pF   |
| Band width                 | Min. 300 MHz |

Impossible to measure both frequency and wave form at the same time. (In case of using oscilloscope's amplifier output, possible to measure both at the same time.)

2. Load\_C includes probe capacitance.
3. A capacitor (By-pass: 0.01 to 0.1 μF) is placed between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND, and closely to TCXO.
4. Use the current meter whose internal impedance value is small.
5. Power Supply  
Impedance of power supply should be as low as possible.
6. GND pin should be connected to low impedance GND.

## 6. Handling precautions

Prior to using this product, please carefully read the section entitled “Precautions” on our Web site ( <http://www5.epsondevice.com/en/quartz/tech/precaution/> ) for instructions on how to handle and use the product properly to ensure optimal performance of the product in your equipment. Before using the product under any conditions other than those specified therein, please consult with us to verify and confirm that the performance of the product will not be negatively affected by use under such conditions.

In addition to the foregoing precautions, in order to avoid the deteriorating performance of the product, we strongly recommend that you **DO NOT** use the product under ANY of the following conditions:

- (1) Mounting the product on a board using water-soluble solder flux and using the product without removing the residue of the flux completely from the board. The residue of such flux that is soluble in water or water-soluble cleaning agent, especially the residues which contains active halogens, will negatively affect the performance and reliability of the product.
- (2) Using the product in any manner that will result in any shock or impact to the product.
- (3) Using the product in places where the product is exposed to water, chemicals, organic solvent, sunlight, dust, corrosive gasses, or other materials.
- (4) Using the product in places where the product is exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves.
- (5) Applying ultrasonic cleaning without advance verification and confirmation that the product will not be affected by such a cleaning process, because it may damage the crystal, IC and/or metal line of the product.
- (6) Touching the IC surface with tweezers or other hard materials directly.
- (7) Using the product under any other conditions that may negatively affect the performance and/or reliability of the product.
- (8) Power supply with ripple may cause of incorrect operation or degradation of phase noise characteristics, so please evaluate before use.
- (9) Frequency aging is from environmental tests results to the expectation of the amount of the frequency variation. This doesn't guarantee the product-life cycle.
- (10) This components used underfill material at the back side of package.  
After mounting this components on the board, there's possibility of IC damage happened by thermal expansion of adhesive, if adhesive will break into between TCXO and the board.  
Please do not use adhesive, this will cause oscillation stop in case of IC damaged by adhesive.

Should any customer use the product in any manner contrary to the precautions and/or advice herein, such use shall be done at the customer's own risk.

## 7. Contact

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