

Housing for the ECX-205/206 crystal is made from the same thermoplastic that is industry standard for integrated circuits. This ruggedized molded package is excellent for SMD applications.

### FEATURES

- Low profile
- Long term stability
- Industry standard footprint
- Tape and Reel (2,000 pcs)

### PART NUMBERING GUIDE "EXAMPLE"

	FREQUENCY	LOAD CAPACITANCE	PACKAGE TYPE*
ECS	— .327	— 12.5	— 11
ECS	— .327	— 12.5	— 6

\* Package Type examples (11= ECX-205, 6= ECX-206)

### OPERATING CONDITIONS/ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETERS		ECX-205/206	UNITS
NOMINAL FREQUENCY	F <sub>0</sub>	32.768	KHz
LOAD CAPACITANCE	C <sub>L</sub>	12.5 Standard (6.0 Optional)	pF
DRIVE LEVEL	D <sub>L</sub>	1.0 max.	μW
CALIBRATION TOLERANCE	@ +25°C	±20	PPM
EQUIVALENT SERIES RESISTANCE	R <sub>1</sub>	50 max.	K Ω
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT		-0.040 PPM/°C <sup>2</sup> max.	PPM/(ΔC°)
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-10 ~ +60	°C
MAX. OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE		-40 ~ +85	°C
Q FACTOR	Q	50,000 min.	
TURNOVER TEMPERATURE	T <sub>0</sub>	+25 ± 5	°C
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ +125	°C
INSULATION RESISTANCE	IR	500MΩ min./ DC 100V	MΩ
SHUNT CAPACITANCE	C <sub>0</sub>	2.0 typical	pF
MOTIONAL CAPACITANCE	C <sub>1</sub>	0.003 pF typical	pF
AGING (FIRST YEAR)	Δf/f <sub>0</sub>	±3 PPM max. @ +25°C	PPM

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (mm)

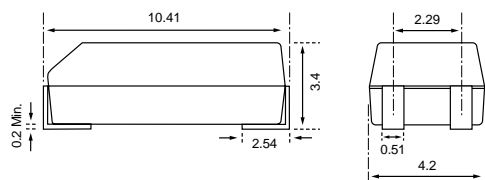


Figure 1) ECX-205/206 - Side and End views

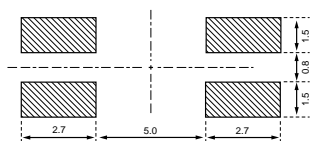


Figure 2) ECX-205/206 Land Pattern- Top view

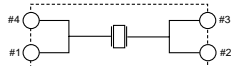


Figure 3) ECX-205 Pin Connection- Top view

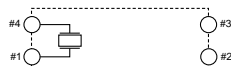
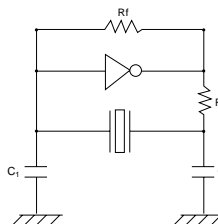


Figure 4) ECX-206 Pin Connection- Top view

### RECOMMENDED OSCILLATION CIRCUIT

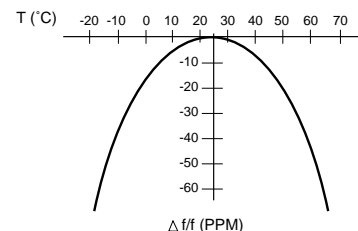


### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

IC: TC 4069P, Rf: 10MΩ  
Rd: 330KΩ (As required)  
C<sub>1</sub> = 22pF, C<sub>2</sub> = 22pF  
V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.0V

In this circuit, low drive level with a maximum of 1μW is recommended. If excessive drive is applied, irregular oscillation or quartz element fractures may occur.

### PARABOLIC TEMPERATURE CURVE



To determine frequency stability, use parabolic curvature. For example: What is the stability at 45°C?

- 1) Change in T (°C) = 45 - 25 = 20°C
- 2) Change in frequency = -0.04 PPM x (ΔT)<sup>2</sup>  
= -0.04 PPM x (20)<sup>2</sup>  
= -16.0 PPM