

**Holder:**

A case housing a thin piece of quartz crystal or crystal strip with vacuum-evaporated metal electrode and terminals for connections.

**Frequency:**

The number of cycles of output waveform occurring per second. The unit of frequency is cycles per second, or Hertz, abbreviated Hz.

**Fundamental mode:**

The main mode of the crystal. it is also called first overtone.

**Overtone mode:**

Odd numbers assigned for frequencies in terms of specified oscillation mode. Standard third overtone mode, followed by fifth, seventh, ninth, etc. It is not practical to go beyond ninth overtone. The frequencies are not exactly three, five, seven, or nine times the fundamental frequency.

**Frequency tolerance:**

The allowable deviation from the nominal frequency at room temperature. Frequency tolerance is expressed in percentage, typical  $\pm 0.005\%$  or in parts per millions (ppm),  $\pm 50\text{ppm}$ .

**Equivalent Series Resistance:**

The value of impedance the crystal exhibits in the operating resonant circuit.

**Drive level:**

The amount of power dissipation experienced by the crystal in the circuit. Drive level is expressed in milliwatts or microwatts. Excessive drive level will result in possible long-term frequency drift or crystal fracture.

**Aging:**

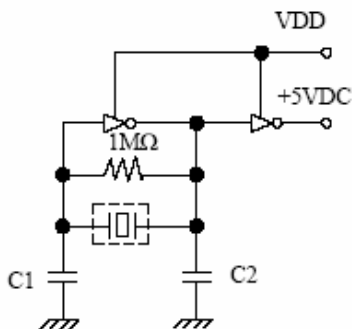
The relative frequency change over a certain period of time. This rate of change of frequency is normally exponential in character. Typically, aging is computed within first 30 days and is calculated over a long term (one year or ten years). The highest aging rate occurs within the first week of aging and decreases slowly after that.

**Frequency stability:**

The maximum allowable frequency deviation compared to the measured frequency at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  over the temperature window, i.e., 0 to  $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Load capacitance:**

Load capacitance (CL) is the amount of capacitance that the oscillator exhibits when looking into the circuit through the two crystal terminals. Load capacitance is needed to be specified when the crystal is used in a parallel mode. Load capacitance is calculated as follows:



C1,C2:See Specifications

IC: 4069 Or 74HC04

$CL=(C1*C2)/(C1+C2)+C_{stray}$

Cstray may vary from 2pF to 6pF.

Figure 1 Load capacitance in circuit



**Shunt capacitance:**

Shunt capacitance (CO) is the capacitance between the crystal terminals. It varies with package, usually it is smaller in SMD (4pF typical) and is 6pF in leaded crystals.

**Spurious:**

Unwanted resonances usually above the operating mode, specified in dB max. or number of times of ESR. Frequency range must be specified. For example, spurious response shall be minimum 6dB or 2.5 x R in the frequency window of  $F_0 \pm 200\text{kHz}$ .

**Operating temperature range:**

Temperature range within which crystal units operate under specified conditions.

**Mode of vibration:**

It is a piezoelectric effect of quartz crystal. The mode of vibration of quartz crystal varies with crystal cuts such as Thickness-shear for AT cuts and BT cuts, or Length-width-flexure for tuning fork crystals (+2°X) cut, or Face-shear for CT, DT cuts. The most popular cut is the AT-cut which offers a symmetrical frequency shift over a wide

**Pullability:**

frequency change as a function of load capacitance CL in a parallel resonant crystal. Pullability is a function of shunt capacitance Co motional capacitance C1, and size of crystal.

**Insulation resistance:**

Resistance between crystal's leads, or between lead and case (metal case). It is tested with a DC voltage at  $100\text{V} \pm 15\text{V}$  and insulation resistance is in the range Of 500 Mil.

**Series resonance:**

Series resonance occurs when its impedance is at minimum at resonance. Its equivalent circuit at series resonance is a resistor.