Difference of Standby Modes in Jauch VX3 and JO75 5.0V & 3.3V Oscillators

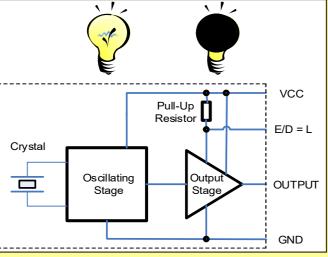| Short Description	"TRI = Tristate only"	"STP = Stop with Tristate"
Explanation	during standby: oscillating stage operates & output has Tristate* function	during standby: oscillating stage stops & output has Tristate* function

Standby function "Disabled" signal output disabled

TRI — Example values:
Oscillator Power, V_{DD} = 5.0V or 3.3V
Current Consumption = reduced (3mA)
E/D = 0V (Logic Low)
Output = no signal, high impedance
Oscillation Circuit = fully enabled
Output Circuit = disabled

STP — Example values:
Oscillator Power, V_{DD} = 5.0V or 3.3V
Current Consumption = almost Zero (some µA)
E/D = 0V (Logic Low)
Output = no signal, high impedance
Oscillation Circuit = disabled
Output Circuit = disabled

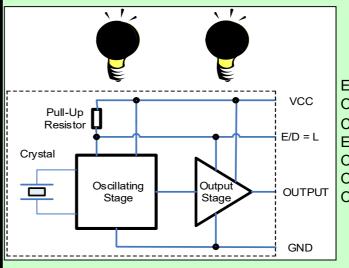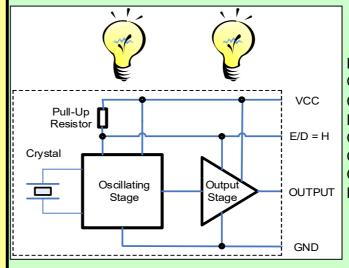## Standby function "Enabled" signal output active

TRI — Example values:
Oscillator Power, V_{DD} = 5.0V or 3.3V
Current Consumption = 10 mA
E/D = H (Logic High or Open)
Output = active (clock signal)
Oscillation Circuit = fully enabled
Output Circuit = enabled
Enable Time <= 250nsec.

STP — Example Values:
Oscillator Power, V_{DD} = 5.0V or 3.3V
Current Consumption = 10 mA
E/D = H (Logic High or Open)
Output = active (clock signal)
Oscillation Circuit = fully enabled
Output Circuit = enabled
Enable Time = 0.2...10msec.

Application	output multiplexed applications, <u>fast</u> reaction of output reduced power consumption when disabled	battery powered applications, power consumption <u>very low when disabled</u>, <u>slower</u> reaction of output when re-enabled

*Tristate   Tristate means that the output can have 3 states: High or Low when enabled / High Impedance if disabled
Note 1:   If the E/D Pin is not connected, the oscillator is continuously operating as soon as a supply voltage is available
Note 2:   The STOP Function is Jauch standard for all oscillators belonging to JO53, JO32, JO22 and JO21 series