

61 W 专业PCB打样工厂 ,24小时加急出货 TLC555-Q1 LinCMOS<sup>™</sup> TIMER

SLFS078-OCTOBER 2006

## **FEATURES**

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- **Qualified for Automotive Applications** 
  - Very Low Power Consumption
    - -1 mW Typ at V<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V
- Capable of Operation in Astable Mode
- **CMOS Output Capable of Swinging Rail to** Rail
- **High Output-Current Capability** DZSC.COM
  - Sink 100 mA Typ
  - Source 10 mA Typ
- **Output Fully Compatible With CMOS, TTL,** and MOS

- Low Supply Current Reduces Spikes During **Output Transitions**
- Single-Supply Operation From 2 V to 15 V
- Functionally Interchangeable With the NE555; Has Same Pinout

	D PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)									
GND [	1	8 V <sub>DD</sub>								
TRIG [	2	7 DISCH								
OUT [	3	6 THRES								
RESET [	4	5 CONT								

## DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The TLC555 is a monolithic timing circuit fabricated using the TI LinCMOS™ process. The timer is fully compatible with CMOS, TTL, and MOS logic and operates at frequencies up to 2 MHz. Because of its high input impedance, this device uses smaller timing capacitors than those used by the NE555. As a result, more accurate time delays and oscillations are possible. Power consumption is low across the full range of power supply voltage.

Like the NE555, the TLC555 has a trigger level equal to approximately one-third of the supply voltage and a threshold level equal to approximately two-thirds of the supply voltage. These levels can be altered by use of the control voltage terminal (CONT). When the trigger input (TRIG) fails below the trigger level, the flip-flop is set and the output goes high. If TRIG is above the trigger level and the threshold input (THRES) is above the threshold level, the flip-flop is reset and the output is low. The reset input (RESET) can override all other inputs and can be used to initiate a new timing cycle. If RESET is low, the flip-flop is reset and the output is low. Whenever the output is low, a low-impedance path is provided between the discharge terminal (DISCH) and GND. All unused inputs should be tied to an appropriate logic level to prevent false triggering.

While the CMOS output is capable of sinking over 100 mA and sourcing over 10 mA, the TLC555 exhibits greatly reduced supply-current spikes during output transitions. This minimizes the need for the large decoupling capacitors required by the NE555.

The TLC555 is characterized for operation over the full automotive temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

TA	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> PACKAGE <sup>(2)</sup>		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 125°C	5 V to 15 V	SOIC – D	Reel of 2500	TLC555QDRQ1	TLC555Q

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at (2)www.ti.com/sc/package. WWW.DZSC.COM

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## TLC555-Q1 LinCMOS<sup>™</sup> TIMER S

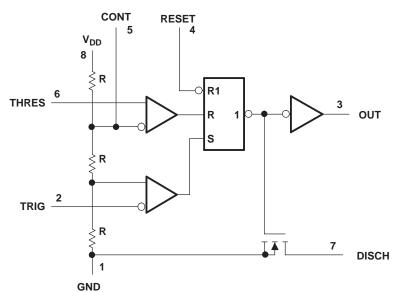


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### **FUNCTION TABLE**

RESET VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	TRIGGER VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	THRESHOLD VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	OUTPUT	DISCHARGE SWITCH	
<min< td=""><td>Irrelevant</td><td>Irrelevant</td><td>L</td><td>On</td></min<>	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	L	On	
>MAX	<min< td=""><td>Irrelevant</td><td>Н</td><td>Off</td></min<>	Irrelevant	Н	Off	
>MAX	>MAX	>MAX	L	On	
>MAX	>MAX	<min< td=""><td colspan="3">As previously established</td></min<>	As previously established		

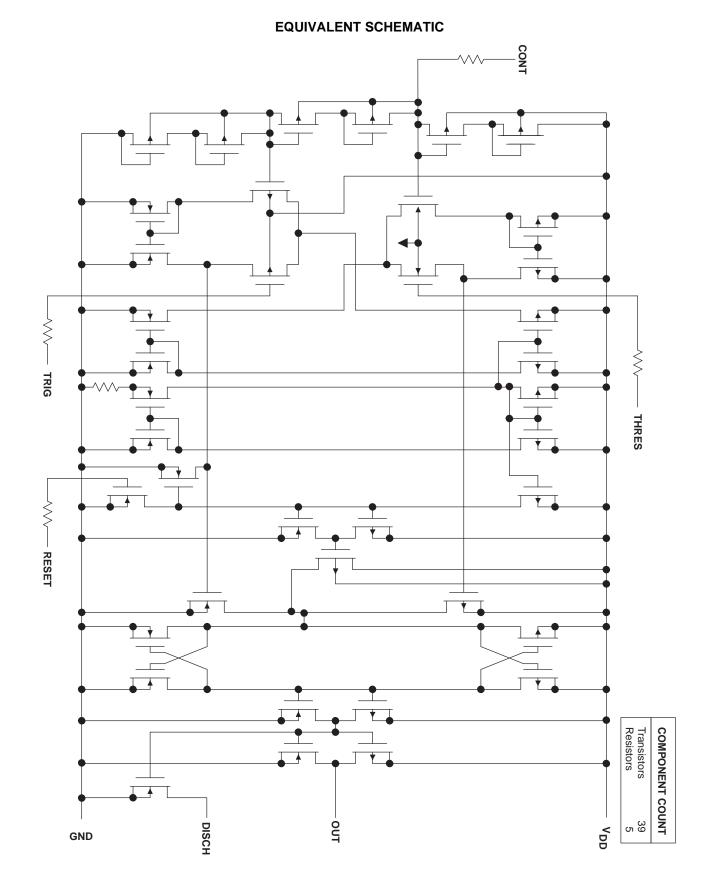
(1) For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under electrical characteristics.



### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

A. RESET can override TRIG, which can override THRES.





# TLC555-Q1 LinCMOS<sup>™</sup> TIMER



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## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>			18	V
VI	Input voltage range	Any input	-0.3	$V_{DD}$	V
	Sink current, discharge or output			150	mA
I <sub>O</sub>	Source current, output			15	mA
	Continuous total power dissipation		See Dissip Rating T		
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature range		-40	125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65	150	°C
	Lead temperature	1,6 mm (1/16 ch) from case for 10 s		260	°C
	HBM (Human Body Model) ESD	·		1000	V

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to network GND.

#### **Dissipation Ratings**

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	145 mW

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply voltage	2	15	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C



## **Electrical Characteristics**

 $V_{DD}$  = 5 V, at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	MIN	ТҮР	МАХ	UNIT
V	Throshold voltage		25°C	2.8	3.3	3.8	V
V <sub>IT</sub>	nreshold voltage		Full range	2.7		3.9	v
	Thus she did assume of		25°C		10		
I <sub>IT</sub>	Threshold current		MAX		5000		pА
V	Trigger veltage		25°C	1.36	1.66	1.96	V
V <sub>I(TRIG)</sub>	Trigger voltage		Full range	1.26		2.06	v
	T-:		25°C		10		- 1
I <sub>I(TRIG)</sub>	Trigger current		MAX		5000		pА
V	Depart valtage		25°C	0.4	1.1	1.5	V
V <sub>I(RESET)</sub>	Reset voltage		Full range	0.3		1.8	V
	Depart surrent		25°C		10		<b>~</b> ^
(RESET)	Reset current		MAX		5000		рА
	Control voltage (open circuit) as a percentage of supply voltage		MAX		66.7		%
		1 10 1	25°C		0.14	0.5	
	Discharge switch on-state voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 10 mA	Full range			0.6	V
	Discharge switch off state surgest		25°C		0.1		
	Discharge switch off-state current		MAX		120		nA
		1 1	25°C	4.1	4.8		V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	Full range	4.1			V
		1 0 m 1	25°C		0.21	0.4	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	Full range			0.6	
V <sub>OL</sub>		L 5 m A	25°C		0.13	0.3	V
	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 5 mA	Full range			0.45	
		1 2.2 mA	25°C		0.08	0.3	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 3.2 mA	Full range			0.4	
	Current course of (2)		25°C		170	350	A
DD	Supply current <sup>(2)</sup>		Full range			700	μA

Full range T<sub>A</sub> is -40°C to 125°C.
 These values apply for the expected operating configurations in which THRES is connected directly to DISCH or TRIG.

# TLC555-Q1 LinCMOS<sup>™</sup> TIMER



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### **Electrical Characteristics**

 $V_{DD}$  = 15 V, at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
	There is a later the sec		25°C	9.45	10	10.55	
V <sub>IT</sub>	Threshold voltage		Full range	9.35		10.65	V
	Threshold current		25°C		10		
ІТ	i nresnola current		MAX		5000		рA
	Triagor voltogo		25°C	4.65	5	5.35	V
V <sub>I(TRIG)</sub>	Trigger voltage		Full range	4.55		5.45	v
	Trigger oursent		25°C		10		~ ^
I(TRIG)	Trigger current		MAX		5000		рA
,	Depart valtage		25°C	0.4	1.1	1.5	V
/ <sub>I(RESET)</sub>	Reset voltage		Full range	0.3		1.8	v
	Depart surrent		25°C		10		~^
I(RESET)	Reset current		MAX		5000		рA
	Control voltage (open circuit) as a percentage of supply voltage		MAX		66.7		%
		1 100 1	25°C		0.77	1.7	V
	Discharge switch on-state voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 mA	Full range			1.8	V
	Discharge quitch off state gurrant		25°C		0.1		nA
	Discharge switch off-state current		MAX		120		nA
		L _ 10 mA	25°C	12.5	14.2		-
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -10 mA	Full range	12.5			
,	Lick lovel output voltoge	L EmA	25°C	13.5	14.6		v
/ <sub>ОН</sub>	High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -5 mA	Full range	13.5			v
		1 1 m 4	25°C	14.2	14.9		
		$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	Full range	14.2			1
		1 100 mA	25°C		1.28	3.2	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 mA	Full range			3.8	
,		L 50 m A	25°C		0.63	1	v
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 mA	Full range			1.5	
		10 m 4	25°C		0.12	0.3	
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 10 mA	Full range			0.45	
	Supply current <sup>(2)</sup>		25°C		360	600	
DD	Supply current <sup>(2)</sup>		Full range			1000	μA

Full range T<sub>A</sub> is -40°C to 125°C.
 These values apply for the expected operating configurations in which THRES is connected directly to DISCH or TRIG.



#### **Operating Characteristics**

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 5 V,  $T_{\text{A}}$  = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Initial error of timing interval <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V},  \text{C}_{\text{T}} = 0.1  \mu\text{F}, \\ \text{R}_{\text{A}} = \text{R}_{\text{B}} = 1  \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } 100  \text{k}\Omega^{(2)}$		1	3	%
	Supply voltage sensitivity of timing interval	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V},  \text{C}_{\text{T}} = 0.1  \mu\text{F}, \\ \text{R}_{\text{A}} = \text{R}_{\text{B}} = 1  \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } 100  \text{k}\Omega^{(2)}$		0.1	0.5	%/V
t <sub>r</sub>	Output pulse rise time	$R_{L} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega, C_{L} = 10 \text{ pF}$		20	75	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Output pulse fall time	$R_{L} = 10 M\Omega, C_{L} = 10 pF$		15	60	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	Maximum frequency in astable mode	$ \begin{array}{l} {\sf R}_{\sf A} = 470 \; \Omega,  {\sf C}_{\sf T} = 200 \; {\sf pF}, \\ {\sf R}_{\sf B} = 200 \; \Omega^{(2)} \end{array} $	1.2	2.1		MHz

(1) Timing interval error is defined as the difference between the measured value and the average value of a random sample from each process run.

(2)  $R_A$ ,  $R_B$ , and  $C_T$  are as defined in Figure 1.

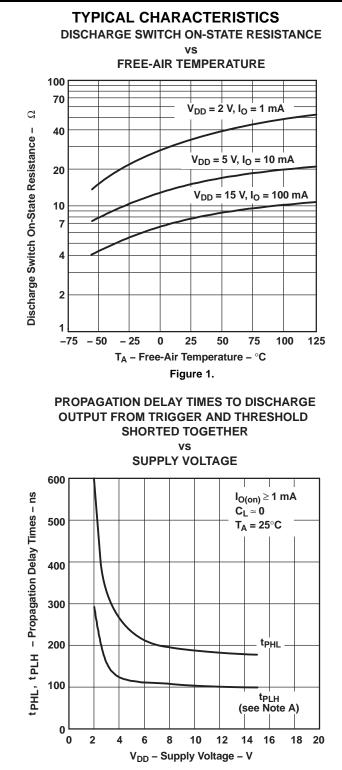
#### **Electrical Characteristics**

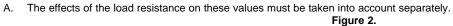
 $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IT</sub>	Threshold voltage		2.8	3.3	3.8	V
I <sub>IT</sub>	Threshold current			10		pА
V <sub>I(TRIG)</sub>	Trigger voltage		1.36	1.66	1.96	V
I <sub>I(TRIG)</sub>	Trigger current			10		pА
V <sub>I(RESET)</sub>	Reset voltage		0.4	1.1	1.5	V
I <sub>I(RESET)</sub>	Reset current			10		pА
	Control voltage (open circuit) as a percentage of supply voltage			66.7		%
	Discharge switch on-state voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 10 mA		0.14	0.5	V
	Discharge switch off-state current			0.1		nA
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	4.1	4.8		V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA		0.21	0.4	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 5 mA		0.13	0.3	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 3.2 mA		0.08	0.3	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply current <sup>(1)</sup>			170	350	μA

(1) These values apply for the expected operating configurations in which THRES is connected directly to DISCH or TRIG.

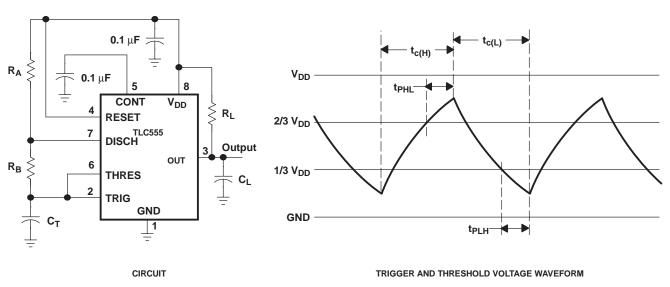








## TLC555-Q1 LinCMOS™ TIMER SLFS078-OCTOBER 2006



**APPLICATION INFORMATION** 

Figure 3. Astable Operation

Connecting TRIG to THRES, as shown in Figure 3, causes the timer to run as a multivibrator. The capacitor  $C_T$  charges through  $R_A$  and  $R_B$  to the threshold voltage level (approximately 0.67  $V_{DD}$ ) and then discharges through  $R_B$  only to the value of the trigger voltage level (approximately 0.33  $V_{DD}$ ). The output is high during the charging cycle ( $t_{c(H)}$ ) and low during the discharge cycle ( $t_{c(L)}$ ). The duty cycle is controlled by the values of  $R_A$ ,  $R_B$ , and  $C_T$  as shown in the following equations.

$$t_{c(H)} \approx C_T (R_A + R_B) \ln 2 \quad (\ln 2 = 0.693)$$

$$t_{c(L)} \approx C_T R_B \ln 2$$
Period =  $t_{c(H)} + t_{c(L)} \approx C_T (R_A + 2R_B) \ln 2$ 
Output driver duty cycle =  $\frac{t_{c(L)}}{t_{c(H)} + t_{c(L)}} \approx 1 - \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$ 
Output waveform duty cycle =  $\frac{t_{c(H)}}{t_{c(H)} + t_{c(L)}} \approx \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$ 

The 0.1-µF capacitor at CONT in Figure 3 decreases the period by about 10%.

The formulas shown above do not allow for any propagation delay times from the TRIG and THRES inputs to DISCH. These delay times add directly to the period and create differences between calculated and actual values that increase with frequency. In addition, the internal on-state resistance ( $r_{on}$ ) during discharge adds to  $R_B$  to provide another source of timing error in the calculation when  $R_B$  is very low or  $r_{on}$  is very high.



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

The following equations provide better agreement with measured values.

$$t_{c(H)} = C_{T} (R_{A} + R_{B}) \ln \left[ 3 - \exp\left(\frac{-t_{PLH}}{C_{T} (R_{B} + r_{on})}\right) \right] + t_{PHL}$$
  
$$t_{c(L)} = C_{T} (R_{B} + r_{on}) \ln \left[ 3 - \exp\left(\frac{-t_{PHL}}{C_{T} (R_{A} + R_{B})}\right) \right] + t_{PLH}$$

These equations and those given previously are similar in that a time constant is multiplied by the logarithm of a number or function. The limit values of the logarithmic terms must be between In 2 at low frequencies and In 3 at extremely high frequencies. For a duty cycle close to 50%, an appropriate constant for the logarithmic terms

$$\frac{t_{c(H)}}{t_{t} + t_{t}} \qquad \frac{t_{c(H)}}{t_{t}}$$

can be substituted with good results. Duty cycles less than 50%  ${}^{t}c(H) + {}^{t}c(L)$  require that  ${}^{t}c(L) < 1$  and possibly  $R_A \leq r_{on}$ . These conditions can be difficult to obtain.

In monostable applications, the trip point on TRIG can be set by a voltage applied to CONT. An input voltage between 10% and 80% of the supply voltage from a resistor divider with at least  $500-\mu$ A bias provides good results.

16-May-2007

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins P	ackage Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TLC555QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	``	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
						no Sb/Br)		

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details. TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

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**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

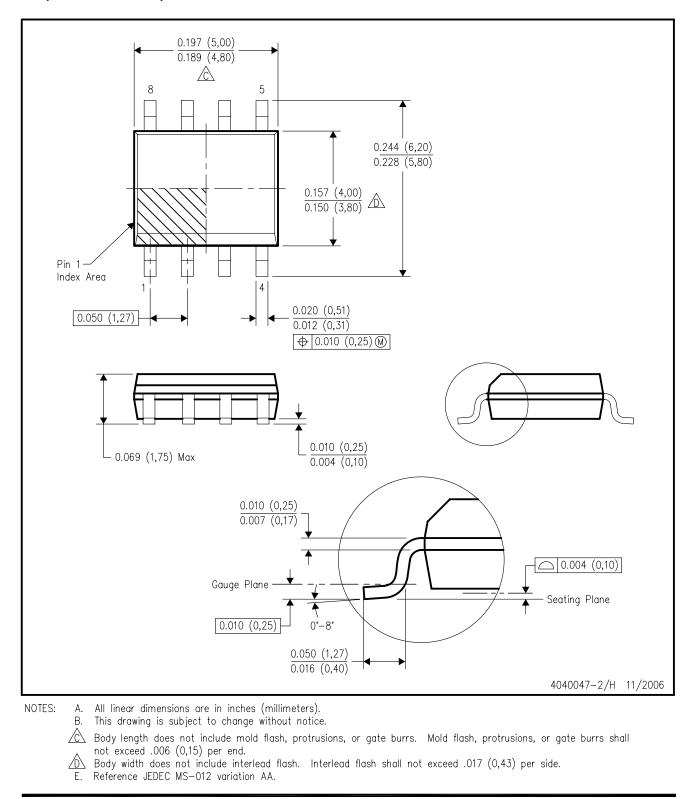
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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