

555

Single line timer circuit

summary :

555 is a precise time pulse control circuit.

When the work is in single stable mode, the delay can be controlled by an external resistor and a capacitor; when the work is in multi-resonant mode, the frequency

The duty cycle can be controlled by two external resistors and a capacitor.

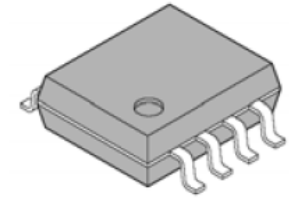
555 DIP8 and SOP8 packages are used.

main features :

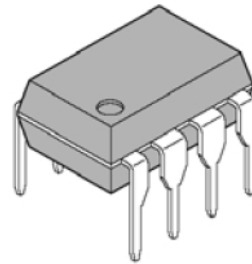
- High output current (200mA)
- The duty cycle ratio is adjustable
- High temperature stability: 0.005%/ C
- Timing can range from microsecond to hour
- The close time is less than 2 microseconds

apply :

- chromometer
- pulser
- Delay generator
- Sequential timer

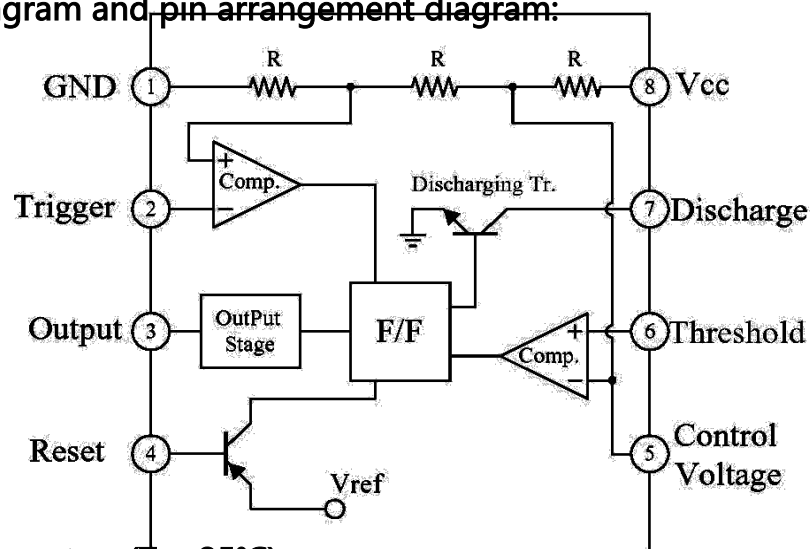


SOP8



DIP8

Function block diagram and pin arrangement diagram:



Extreme value parameters:(Ta=25°C)

| Parameter name | symbol | numeric value | unit |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|------|
| maximum input voltage | V_{in} | 24 | V |
| power dissipation | P_d | 600 | mW |
| working temperature | T_{op} | -20~+120 | °C |
| storage temperature | T_s | -65~+150 | °C |

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Single line timer circuit

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|
| Welding temperature and time | T_{LEAD} | 300°C,10S | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|

Electrical characteristics: (If there is no special explanation or other provisions: $V_{CC} = 5 \sim 15 \text{ V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| parameter | symbol | test condition | least value | representative value | crest value | unit |
|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| supply voltage | V_{CC} | | 4.5 | | 18 | |
| Static current (low output level) Note1 | I_{CC} | $V_{CC}=5 \text{ V}$, $R_L = \infty$ | | 3 | 6 | |
| | | $V_{CC}=15 \text{ V}$, $R_L = \infty$ | | 7.5 | 15 | |
| Timing error (single stability) Initial accuracy Note2 Temperature drift power supply voltage drift | ACCUR $\Delta t/\Delta T$ $\Delta t/\Delta V_{CC}$ | $R_A = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to $100\text{k}\Omega$, $C = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ | | 1.0 50 0.1 | 3.0 0.5 | ppm / $^\circ\text{C}$ %/V |
| Timing error (multivibrator) Initial accuracy Note2 Temperature drift power supply voltage drift | ACCUR $\Delta t/\Delta T$ $\Delta t/\Delta V_{CC}$ | $R_A = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to $100\text{k}\Omega$, $C = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ | | 2.25 150 0.3 | | ppm / $^\circ\text{C}$ %/V |
| control voltage | V_C | $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| | | | 2.6 | 3.33 | 4 | |
| threshold voltage | V_{TH} | $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ | | 10 | | |
| | | | | 3.3 | | |
| Threshold current Note3 | I_{TH} | | | 0.1 | 0.25 | |
| trigger voltage | V_{TR} | | 1.1 | 1.67 | 2.2 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | V | 4.5 | 5 | 5.6 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|-------|------|------|--|
| | | $V_{CC} = 15V$ | | | | |
| Trigger current | I_{TR} | | | 0.01 | 2.0 | |
| Reset voltage | V_{RST} | | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | |
| Reset current | I_{RST} | | | 0.1 | 0.4 | |
| output low level | V_{OL} | $V_{CC} = 15V$ | | | | |
| | | | | 0.06 | 0.25 | |
| | | $I_{SINK} = 10mA$ $I_{SINK} = 50mA$ | | 0.3 | 0.75 | |
| | | $V_{CC}=5V, I_{SOURCE} = 5mA$ | | 0.05 | 0.35 | |
| Output high level | V_{OH} | $V_{CC} = 15V$ | | | | |
| | | | | 12.5 | | |
| | | $I_{SOURCE} = 200mA$ $I_{SOURCE} = 100mA$ | 12.75 | 13.3 | | |
| | | $V_{CC}=5V, I_{SOURCE} = 100mA$ | 2.75 | 3.3 | | |
| Output rise time | t_R | | | 100 | | |
| Output down time | t_F | | | 100 | | |
| Unloading end leakage current | I_{LKG} | | | 20 | 100 | |

Note1: When the output is high, the current is about 1mA less than the low level current when $V_{CC} = 5V$.

Note2: The test conditions are $V_{CC} = 5.0V$ and $V_{CC} = 15V$.

Notes: This value will determine the maximum value of $R_A + R_B$ under the working condition of 15V, and the maximum total resistance $R = 20M\Omega$, and the maximum total resistance

$R = 6.7\text{M}\Omega$ under the working condition of 5V.

Application summary:

555 Basic timer worksheet:

| threshold voltage (Vth)(PIN6) | trigger voltage (Vtr)(PIN2) | Reset (PIN 4) | output (PIN3) | Unplug the terminal transistor (PIN7) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| — | — | low | low | open |
| $V_{th} > 2V_{cc}/3$ | $V_{th} > 2V_{cc}/3$ | tall | low | open |
| $V_{cc}/3 < V_{th} < 2V_{cc}/3$ | $V_{cc}/3 < V_{th} < 2V_{cc}/3$ | tall | | |
| $V_{th} < V_{cc}/3$ | $V_{th} < V_{cc}/3$ | tall | tall | close |

When a low level signal is applied to the reset terminal, the output of the circuit is low and is not controlled by the threshold voltage and trigger voltage. Only when a high level signal is applied to the reset terminal, the output of the circuit is controlled by the threshold voltage and trigger voltage.

When the circuit outputs a high level, if a voltage exceeding 2/3 of the power supply voltage is applied to the threshold voltage terminal, the internal discharge transistor turns on, reducing the threshold voltage to 1/3 of the power supply voltage. During this period, the circuit maintains a low output level. Later, if a voltage below 1/3 of the power supply voltage is applied to the trigger voltage terminal, the internal discharge transistor turns off, raising the threshold voltage and causing the circuit to output a high level again.

application drawing :

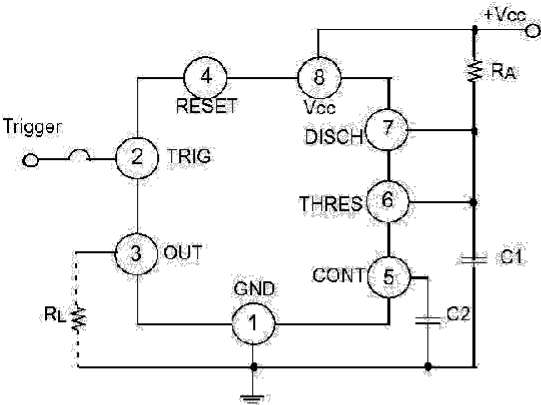


图1: 单稳态电路

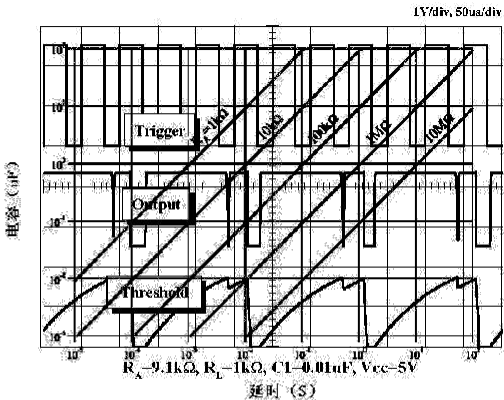
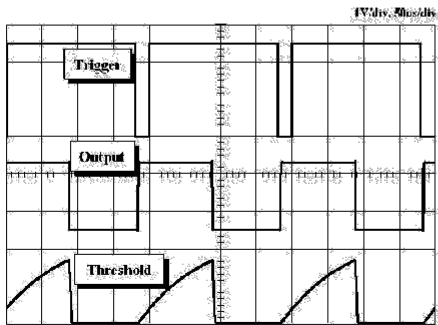


图4 单稳态工作波形 (非正常)

图2: 电阻、电容与延时 (td)



$R_A=9.1k\Omega$, $R_C=1k\Omega$, $C1=0.01\mu F$, $V_{CC}=5V$

图3 单稳态工作时波形

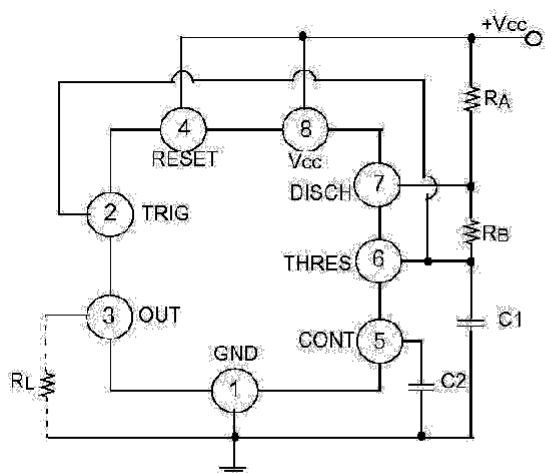


图5 多谐振荡电路

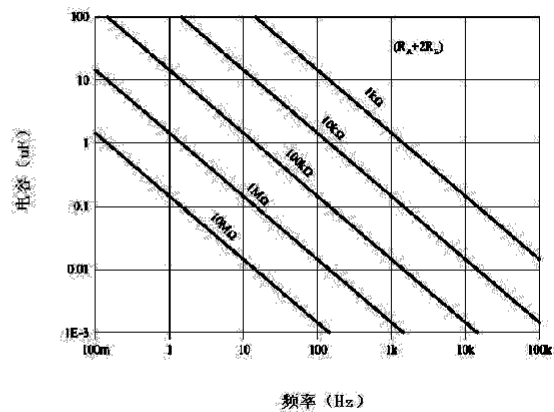
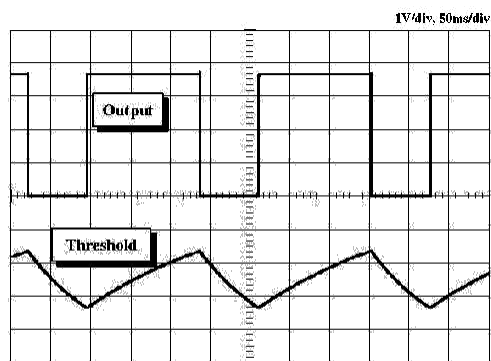
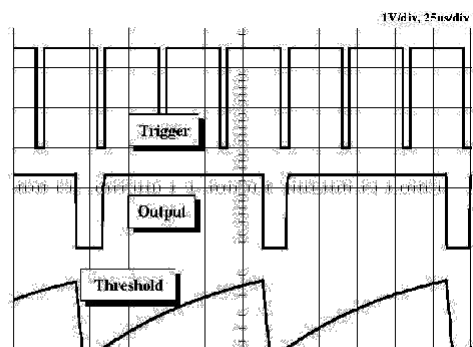


图6 电容、电阻与频率



$R_A=1k\Omega$, $R_B=1k\Omega$, $R_L=1k\Omega$, $C1=1\mu F$, $V_{cc}=5V$

图7 多谐振荡工作波形



$R_A=9.1k\Omega$, $R_L=1k\Omega$, $C1=0.01\mu F$, $V_{cc}=5V$

图8 分频器工作波形

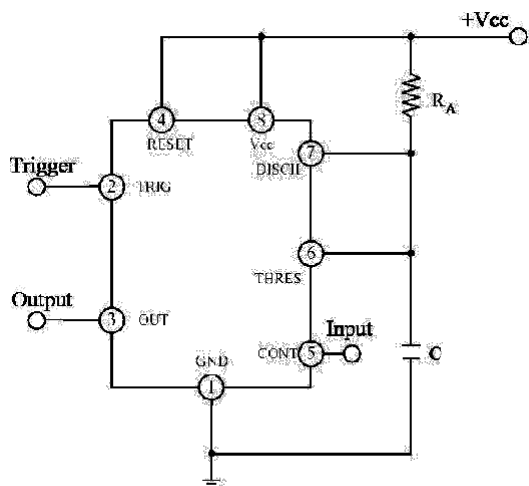
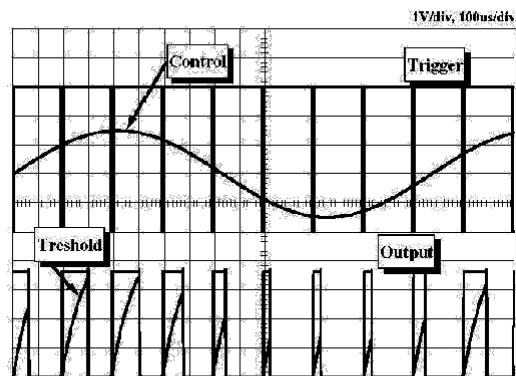


图9 脉宽调制电路



$R_A=9.1k\Omega$, $R_L=1k\Omega$, $C1=0.01\mu F$, $V_{cc}=5V$

图10 脉宽调制工作波形

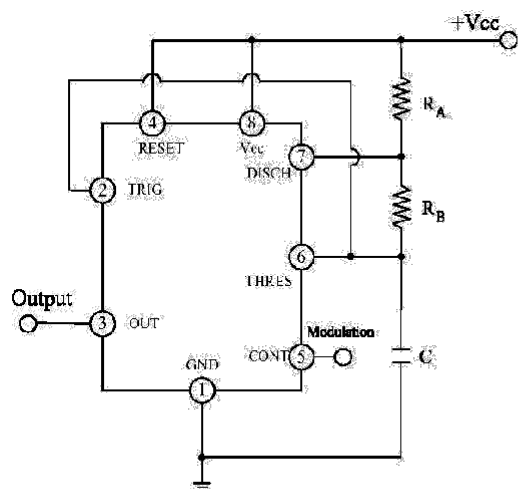


图11 脉位调制电路

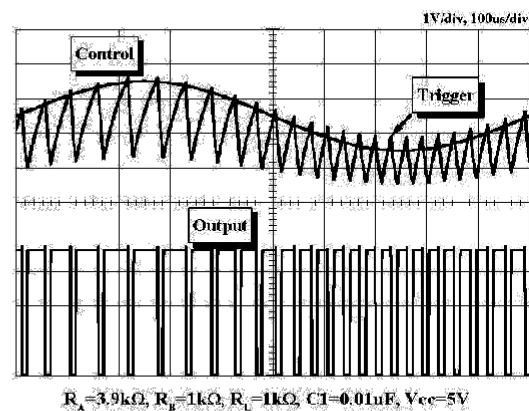


图12 脉位调制工作波形

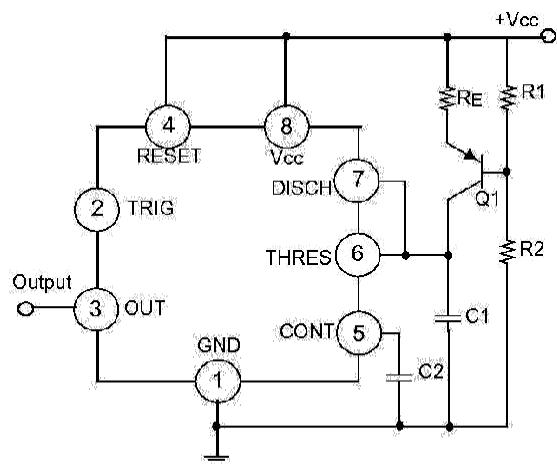


图13 线性斜坡电路

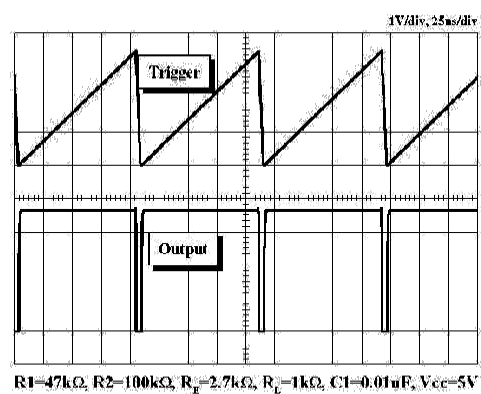


图14 线性斜坡工作波形

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