# INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Product data Supersedes data of 1994 Aug 31 2003 Feb 14



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# NE/SA/SE555/SE555C

#### DESCRIPTION

The 555 monolithic timing circuit is a highly stable controller capable of producing accurate time delays, or oscillation. In the time delay mode of operation, the time is precisely controlled by one external resistor and capacitor. For a stable operation as an oscillator, the free running frequency and the duty cycle are both accurately controlled with two external resistors and one capacitor. The circuit may be triggered and reset on falling waveforms, and the output structure can source or sink up to 200 mA.

### FEATURES

- Turn-off time less than 2 μs
- Max. operating frequency greater than 500 kHz
- Timing from microseconds to hours
- Operates in both astable and monostable modes
- High output current
- Adjustable duty cycle
- TTL compatible
- Temperature stability of 0.005% per °C

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Precision timing
- Pulse generation
- Sequential timing
- Time delay generation
- Pulse width modulation

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



Figure 1. Pin configuration

### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



Figure 2. Block Diagram

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package	0 to +70 °C	NE555D	SOT96-1
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP)	0 to +70 °C	NE555N	SOT97-1
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) Package	–40 °C to +85 °C	SA555D	SOT96-1
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP)	–40 °C to +85 °C	SA555N	SOT97-1
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP)	–55 °C to +125 °C	SE555CN	SOT97-1
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Package (DIP)	–55 °C to +125 °C	SE555N	SOT97-1

# NE/SA/SE555/SE555C

### **EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC**



### Figure 3. Equivalent schematic

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage SE555 NE555, SE555C, SA555	+18 +16	V V
PD	Maximum allowable power dissipation <sup>1</sup>	600	mW
T <sub>amb</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range NE555 SA555 SE555, SE555C	0 to +70 -40 to +85 -55 to +125	S S S
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
T <sub>SOLD</sub>	Lead soldering temperature (10 sec max)	+230	°C

NOTE:

The junction temperature must be kept below 125 °C for the D package and below 150°C for the N package. At ambient temperatures above 25 °C, where this limit would be derated by the following factors: 1.

D package 160 °C/W

N package 100 °C/W

# NE/SA/SE555/SE555C

### DC AND AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C,  $V_{CC}$  = +5 V to +15 V unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	DADAMETED	TEST CONDITIONS		SE555		NE555/	SA555/S	SE555C	UNIT
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		4.5		18	4.5		16	V
Icc	Supply current (low state) <sup>1</sup>	$V_{CC} = 5 V, R_L = \infty$		3	5		3	6	mA
		$V_{CC}$ = 15 V, R <sub>L</sub> = $\infty$		10	12		10	15	mA
	Timing error (monostable)	$R_A = 2 k\Omega$ to 100 k $\Omega$							
t <sub>M</sub>	Initial accuracy <sup>2</sup>	C=0.1 μF		0.5	2.0		1.0	3.0	%
$\Delta t_M / \Delta T$	Drift with temperature			30	100		50	150	ppm/°C
$\Delta t_M / \Delta V_S$	Drift with supply voltage		<b> </b>	0.05	0.2		0.1	0.5	%/V
	Timing error (astable)	$R_A$ , $R_B = 1 k\Omega$ to 100 k $\Omega$					_		
t <sub>A</sub>	Initial accuracy <sup>2</sup>	$C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$		4	6		5	13	%
$\Delta t_A / \Delta T$	Drift with temperature	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V		0.45	500		0.0	500	ppm/°C
$\Delta t_A / \Delta V_S$	Drift with supply voltage			0.15	0.6		0.3	1	%/V
V <sub>C</sub>	Control voltage level	$V_{CC} = 15 V$	9.6	10.0	10.4	9.0	10.0	11.0	V
		$V_{CC} = 5 V$	2.9	3.33	3.8	2.6	3.33	4.0	V
V <sub>TH</sub>	Threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 15 V$	9.4	10.0	10.6	8.8	10.0	11.2 4.2	V V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	2.7	3.33	4.0	2.4	3.33		
I <sub>TH</sub>	Threshold current <sup>3</sup>		<u> </u>	0.1	0.25		0.1	0.25	μΑ
V <sub>TRIG</sub>	Trigger voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.6	V
		$V_{CC} = 5 V$	1.45	1.67	1.9	1.1	1.67	2.2	V
I <sub>TRIG</sub>	Trigger current	V <sub>TRIG</sub> = 0 V		0.5	0.9		0.5	2.0	μΑ
V <sub>RESET</sub>	Reset voltage <sup>4</sup>	$V_{CC}$ = 15 V, $V_{TH}$ = 10.5 V	0.3		1.0	0.3		1.0	V
lacost	Reset current	$V_{RESET} = 0.4 V$		0.1	0.4		0.1	0.4	mA
RESET	Reset current	V <sub>RESET</sub> = 0 V		0.4	1.0		0.4	1.5	mA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V							
		I <sub>SINK</sub> = 10 mA		0.1	0.15		0.1	0.25	V
		$I_{SINK} = 50 \text{ mA}$		0.4	0.5		0.4	0.75	V
V <sub>ÕL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$I_{SINK} = 100 \text{ mA}$		2.0	2.2		2.0	2.5	V
UL		I <sub>SINK</sub> = 200 mA		2.5			2.5		V
		$V_{CC} = 5 V$			0.05				
		$I_{SINK} = 8 \text{ mA}$		0.1	0.25		0.3 0.25	0.4 0.35	V V
		$I_{SINK} = 5 \text{ mA}$		0.05	0.2		0.25	0.35	v
	1	$V_{CC} = 15 V$		12.5			12.5		v
Veu	HIGH-level output voltage	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 200 mA I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 100 mA	13.0	12.5		12.75	12.5		V
V <sub>OH</sub>		$V_{CC} = 5 V$	13.0	15.5		12.13	15.5		v
		$V_{CC} = 5 V$ I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 100 mA	3.0	3.3		2.75	3.3		v
torr	Turn-off time <sup>5</sup>	$V_{\text{RESET}} = V_{\text{CC}}$	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.70	0.5	2.0	μs
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Rise time of output	VRESET - VUC		100	2.0		100	300	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Fall time of output		<del> </del>	100	200		100	300	ns
t <sub>F</sub>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>					
NOTES:	Discharge leakage current			20	100		20	100	nA

NOTES:

1. Supply current when output high typically 1 mA less. 2. Tested at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V and  $V_{CC} = 15$  V. 3. This will determine the max value of  $R_A + R_B$ , for 15 V operation, the max total R = 10 M $\Omega$ , and for 5 V operation, the max. total R = 3.4 M $\Omega$ . 4. Specified with trigger input HIGH.

5. Time measured from a positive-going input pulse from 0 to 0.8×V<sub>CC</sub> into the threshold to the drop from HIGH to LOW of the output. Trigger is tied to threshold.

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### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**



Figure 4. Typical Performance Characteristics

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### **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**



Figure 5. Typical Applications

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### **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**



Figure 6. AC Coupling of the Trigger Pulse

### Trigger Pulse Width Requirements and Time Delays

Due to the nature of the trigger circuitry, the timer will trigger on the negative going edge of the input pulse. For the device to time out properly, it is necessary that the trigger voltage level be returned to some voltage greater than one third of the supply before the time out period. This can be achieved by making either the trigger pulse sufficiently short or by AC coupling into the trigger. By AC coupling the trigger, see Figure 6, a short negative going pulse is achieved when the trigger signal goes to ground. AC coupling is most frequently used in conjunction with a switch or a signal that goes to ground which initiates the timing cycle. Should the trigger be held low, without AC coupling, for a longer duration than the timing cycle the output will remain in a high state for the duration of the low trigger signal, without regard to the threshold comparator state. This is due to the predominance of Q<sub>15</sub> on the base of Q<sub>16</sub>, controlling the state of the bi-stable flip-flop. When the trigger signal then returns to a high level, the output will fall immediately. Thus, the output signal will follow the trigger signal in this case.

Another consideration is the "turn-off time". This is the measurement of the amount of time required after the threshold reaches 2/3  $V_{CC}$  to turn the output low. To explain further,  $Q_1$  at the threshold input turns on after reaching 2/3  $V_{CC}$ , which then turns on  $Q_5$ , which turns on  $Q_6$ . Current from  $Q_6$  turns on  $Q_{16}$  which turns  $Q_{17}$  off. This allows current from  $Q_{19}$  to turn on  $Q_{20}$  and  $Q_{24}$  to given an output low. These steps cause the 2  $\mu s$  max. delay as stated in the data sheet.

Also, a delay comparable to the turn-off time is the trigger release time. When the trigger is low,  $Q_{10}$  is on and turns on  $Q_{11}$  which turns on  $Q_{15}$ .  $Q_{15}$  turns off  $Q_{16}$  and allows  $Q_{17}$  to turn on. This turns off current to  $Q_{20}$  and  $Q_{24}$ , which results in output high. When the trigger is released,  $Q_{10}$  and  $Q_{11}$  shut off,  $Q_{15}$  turns off,  $Q_{16}$  turns on and the circuit then follows the same path and time delay explained as "turn off time". This trigger release time is very important in designing the trigger pulse width so as not to interfere with the output signal as explained previously.

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## Timer

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# Product data

SOT97-1

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UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub> min.	A <sub>2</sub> max.	b	b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	с	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	e <sub>1</sub>	L	ME	м <sub>н</sub>	w	Z <sup>(1)</sup> max.
mm	4.2	0.51	3.2	1.73 1.14	0.53 0.38	1.07 0.89	0.36 0.23	9.8 9.2	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.60 3.05	8.25 7.80	10.0 8.3	0.254	1.15
inches	0.17	0.020	0.13	0.068 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.042 0.035	0.014 0.009	0.39 0.36	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.14 0.12	0.32 0.31	0.39 0.33	0.01	0.045

#### Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT97-1	050G01	MO-001	SC-504-8			<del>-95-02-04</del> 99-12-27	

# NE/SA/SE555/SE555C

## **REVISION HISTORY**

Rev	Date	Description
_2	20030214	Product data (9397 750 11129); ECN 853-0036 29156 of 06 November 2002. Supersedes Product specification dated August 31, 1994.
		Modifications:
		• Remove all cerdip information from the data sheet. Package type discontinued.
		• 'Absolute maximum ratings' table: T <sub>SOLD</sub> rating changed from '+300 °C' to '+230 °C'.
	19940831	Product specification; ECN 853-0036 13721 of 31 August 1994.
		(Filename = NE_SA555X.pdf)

#### Product data

# NE/SA/SE555/SE555C

#### Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status <sup>[1]</sup>	Product status <sup>[2] [3]</sup>	Definitions					
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.					
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#### **Contact information**

For additional information please visit http://www.semiconductors.philips.com. Fax:

sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com

For sales offices addresses send e-mail to:

Fax: +31 40 27 24825

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