

Precision Timer

Description :

NE555 is a bipolar integrated circuit that can generate high-precision timing pulses. The internal circuit consists of four parts: threshold comparator, trigger comparator, RS trigger, and output circuit. It can be composed of timing trigger circuits, pulse width modulation circuits, audio oscillators, and other circuits by connecting a small number of external resistive and capacitive devices. Packaging situation using SOP8 and DIP8

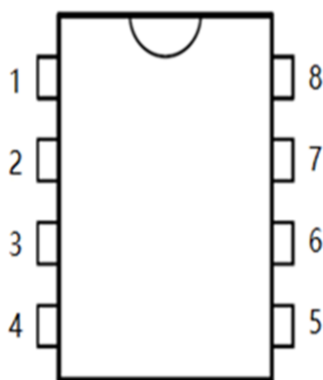
Features :

- High timing accuracy
- The maximum operating frequency can reach over 500KHZ
- Strong output driving ability
- High temperature stability
- Compatible with TTL circuits
- The timing time can range from microseconds to hours (precise control can be achieved through external resistors and capacitors)

Application :

- Pulse width modulation
- Equipment timing, traffic light control, access control
- Audio pulse generator, frequency divider

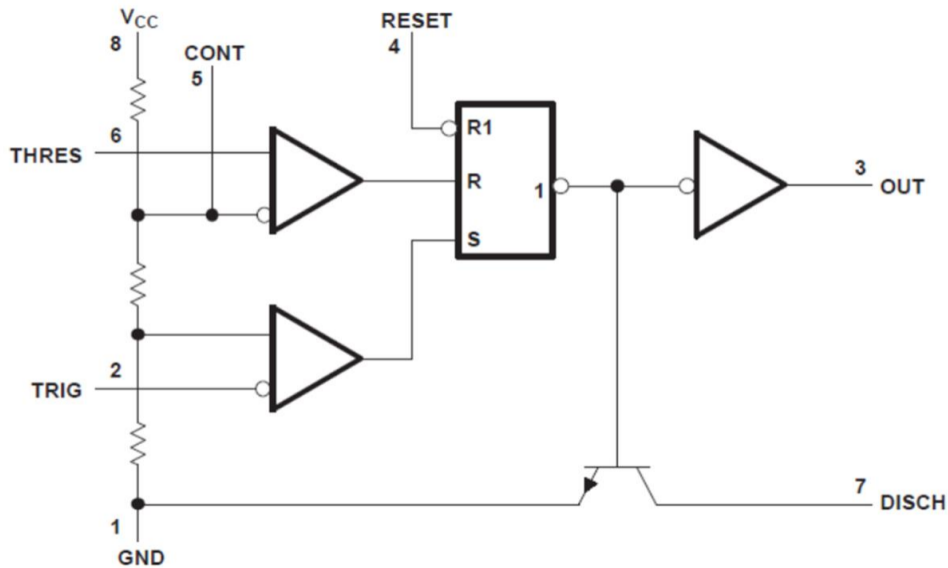
Pin Assignment :



(DIP8/SOP8)

Pin No.	Pin Definition	Function Description
1	GND	grounding
2	TRIG	trigger
3	OUT	output
4	REST	reset
5	CONT	control voltage
6	THRES	threshold
7	DISCH	discharge
8	Vcc	Power supply terminal

Block Diagram :



NE555

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit value	Unit
supply voltage	V _{CC}	18	V
INPUT VOLTAGE	V _I (thre, trig, cont, reset)	V _{CC}	V
output current	I _o	± 220	mA
Dissipated power	P _D	400	mW
operation temperature	T _A	-20 ~ 70	°C
storage temperature	T _S	-65 ~ 150	°C
welding temperature	T _w	260,10s	°C

Note : Limit parameters refer to the limit values that cannot be exceeded under any conditions. If this limit value is exceeded, it may cause physical damage such as product deterioration; At the same time, it cannot be guaranteed that the chip can operate normally when approaching the limit parameters.

Recommended electrical parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
supply voltage	V _{CC}	4.5 ~ 15	V
Max input voltage	V _{th} , V _{trig} , V _{cont} , V _{reset}	V _{CC}	V
output current	I _o	± 200	mA

Electrical characteristics (TA=25 , Unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	
working voltage	V _{CC}		4.5	-	15	V	
working current	I _{CC}	V _{CC} =5V, R _L =∞, V _O =VOL	-	3	6	mA	
		V _{CC} =5V, R _L =∞, V _O =VOH	-	1.5	5	mA	
		V _{CC} =15V, R _L =∞, V _O =VOL	-	8	15	mA	
		V _{CC} =15V, R _L =∞, V _O =VOH	-	6	13	mA	
Control terminal voltage	V _{Cl}	V _{CC} =15V	-	10	11	V	
		V _{CC} =5V	-	3.3	4	V	
Threshold voltage terminal voltage	V _{TH}	V _{CC} =15V	-	10	11.2	V	
		V _{CC} =5V	-	3.3	4.2	V	
Threshold voltage and current	I _{TH} *note1	V _{CC} =15V, V _{TH} =0V	-	-	250	nA	
Trigger terminal voltage	V _{TRIG}	V _{CC} =15V	-	5	5.6	V	
		V _{CC} =5V	-	1.6	2.2	V	
Trigger terminal current	I _{TRIG}	V _{CC} =15V, V _{TRIG} =0V,	-	-	2	uA	
Reset terminal high voltage	V _{RESETH}	V _{CC} =5V	1.5	-	V _{CC}	V	
Low voltage at reset end	V _{RESETL}	V _{CC} =5V	GND	-	0.5	V	
Reset terminal current	I _{RESET}	V _{RESET} =0.4V, V _{CC} =15V	-	0.13	0.4	mA	
		V _{RESET} =0V, V _{CC} =15V	-	0.3	1.5	mA	
Output Low Voltage	V _{OL}	V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-5mA	-	0.02	0.25	V	
		V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-50mA	-	0.04	0.75		
		V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-100mA	-	2	2.5		
		V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-200mA	-	2.8	-		
		V _{CC} =5V, I _L =-5mA	-	0.08	0.35		
		V _{CC} =5V, I _L =-8mA	-	0.15	0.4		
Output High Voltage	V _{OH}	V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-100mA	12.75	13.3	-	V	
		V _{CC} =15V, I _L =-200mA	-	12.2	-		
		V _{CC} =5V, I _L =-100mA	2.75	3.3	-		
Discharge tube closing leakage current	I _{dis (off)}	V _O =VOH, V _{dis} =10V	-	-	100	nA	
Discharge tube saturation voltage	V _{dis(sat)}	V _O =VOL	V _{CC} =15V, I _{dis} =15mA	-	140	480	mV
			V _{CC} =5V, I _{dis} =4.5mA	-	100	200	mV
Output rising edge time	t _R	CL=15pF,	-	80	300	ns	
Output falling edge time	t _F	CL=15pF,	-	50	300	ns	
timing error (Monostable state)	Ts*note2		V _{CC} =15V, initial error	-	1	-	%
	Tv	RA=2kΩ to100kΩ	Drift with power supply voltage (4.5V~15V)	-	0.1	-	%/V
	Tt	C=0.1uF	V _{CC} =15V, drift with temperature (0-60 °C)	-	150	-	ppm°C
timing error (Non steady state)	Ts*note2		V _{CC} =15V, initial error	-	1	-	%
	Tv	RA, RB=1kΩ to100kΩ	Drift with power supply voltage (4.5V~15V)	-	0.1	-	%/V
	Tt	C=0.1uF	V _{CC} =15V, drift with temperature (0-60 °C)	-	150	-	ppm°C

Notes : 1. At V_{CC}=15V, the maximum value of Ra+Rb is 10M ; At V_{CC}=5V, the maximum value of Ra +Rb is 3.4M .

2. Timing error is defined as the difference between the measured value and the average value of the random sample. At the same time, timing errors are affected by errors in external capacitors and resistors.

Typical Applications

1、 Monostable state:

In monostable mode, when the input level reaches $1/3 V_{CC}$, the circuit triggers the output high level, and after holding $t = 1.1 * R_A * C$ for a time, the output becomes low level. During time t , regardless of the input level, the output state is not affected. The circuit and waveform are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

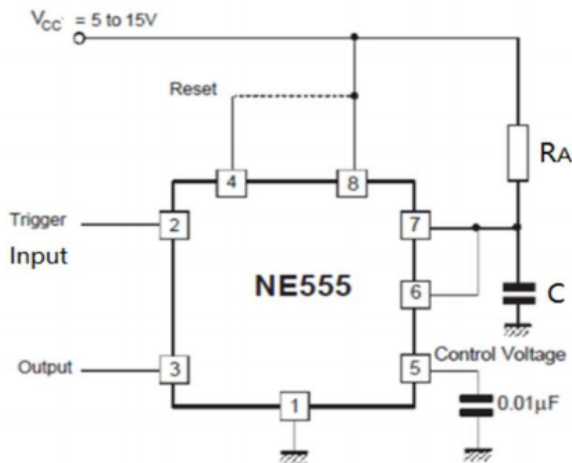


Figure 1. Monostable Circuit

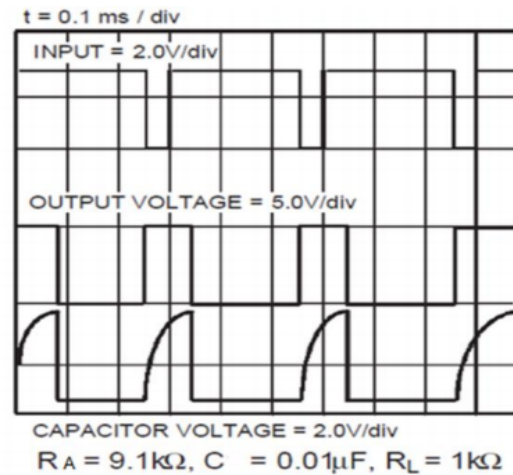


Figure 2 Monostable waveform diagram

2、 Non steady state:

In non-stationary mode, the circuit will automatically trigger and output as a square wave multivibrator. The output square wave frequency and duty cycle can be adjusted by the size of R_A , R_B , and C . The triggering mode, charging and discharging time, and frequency are independent of the power supply voltage. The circuit and waveform are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Output high-level pulse width $t_h = 0.693 * (R_A + R_B) * C$; Low level pulse width $t_l = 0.693 * R_B * C$; $T = t_h + t_l = 0.693 (R_A + 2R_B) C$; Frequency $f = 1/T = 1.44 / (R_A * C + 2R_B * C)$; Duty cycle $D = t_l / T = R_B / (R_A + 2R_B)$.

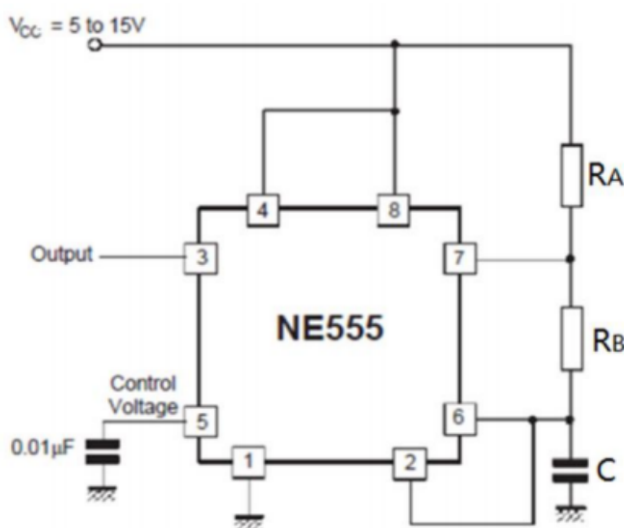


Figure 3. Monostable Circuit

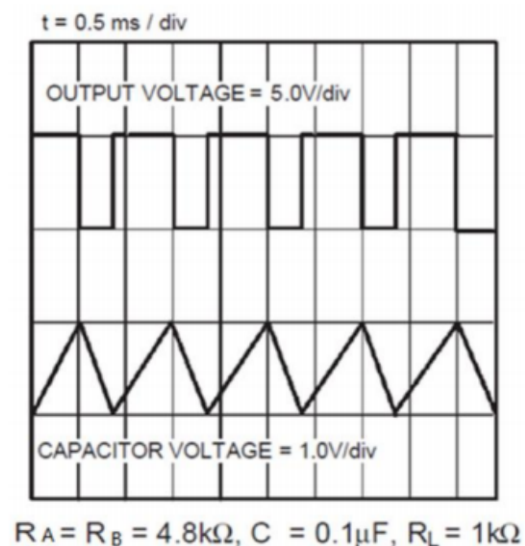


Figure 4. Non-stationary waveform

3. Pulse width modulation:

When the timer is connected in monostable mode and triggered by a continuous pulse train applied to pin 2, the output pulse width can be modulated by the signal applied to pin 5. See Figures 5 and 6.

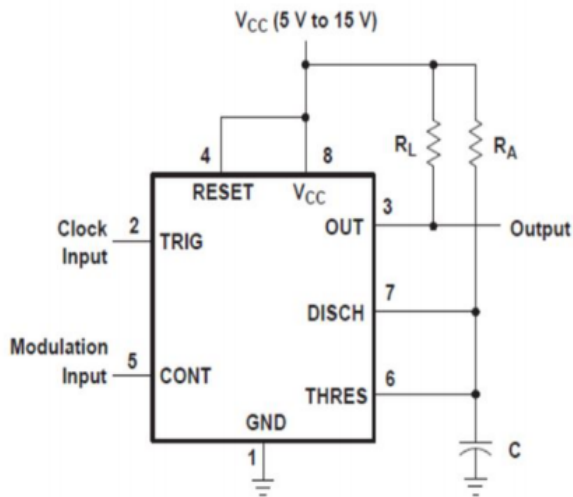


Figure 5. Pulse width modulation circuit

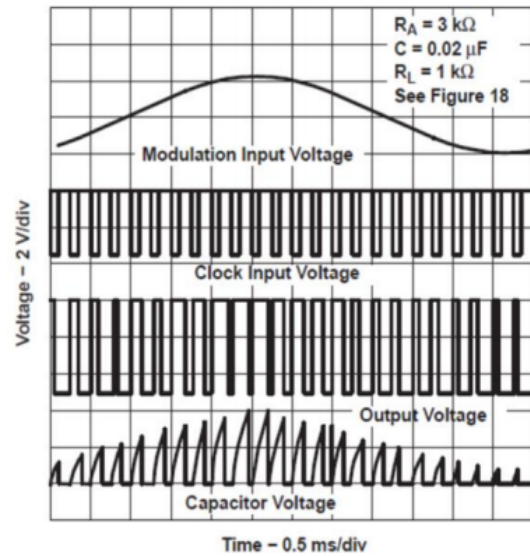


Figure 6 Pulse width modulation circuit waveform diagram

4. Pulse-position modulation:

When the timer is connected in Figure 7, the output pulse position can be modulated by the signal applied to pin 5. See Figures 7 and 8.

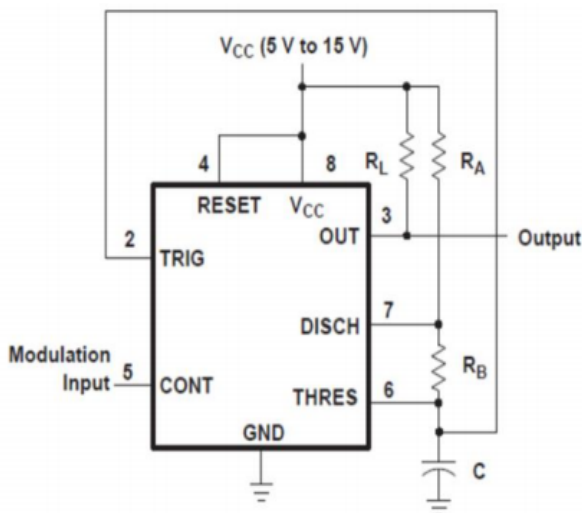


Figure 7 Pulse-position modulation circuit

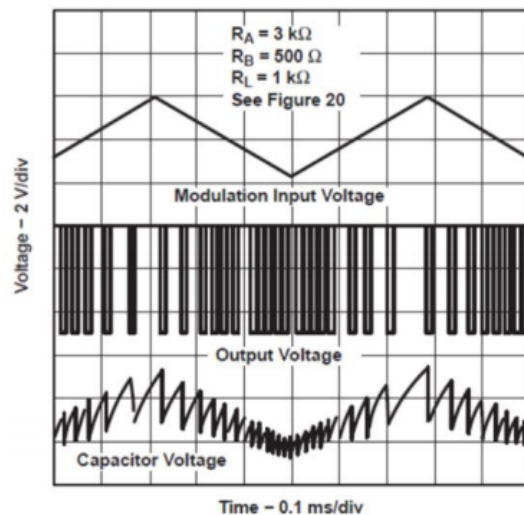
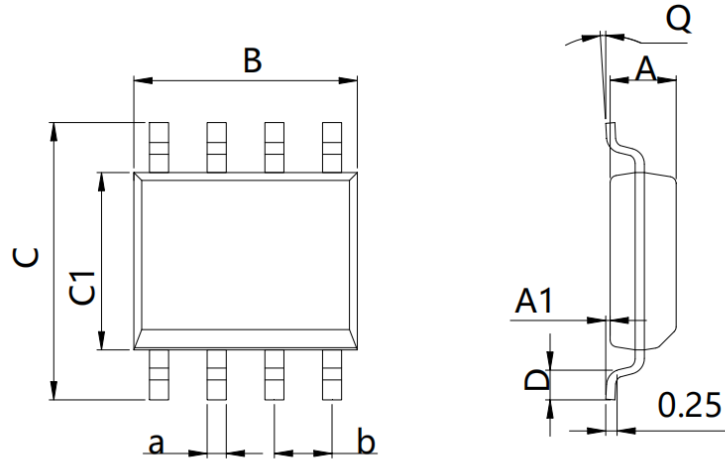


Figure 8 Pulse-position modulation circuit waveform diagram

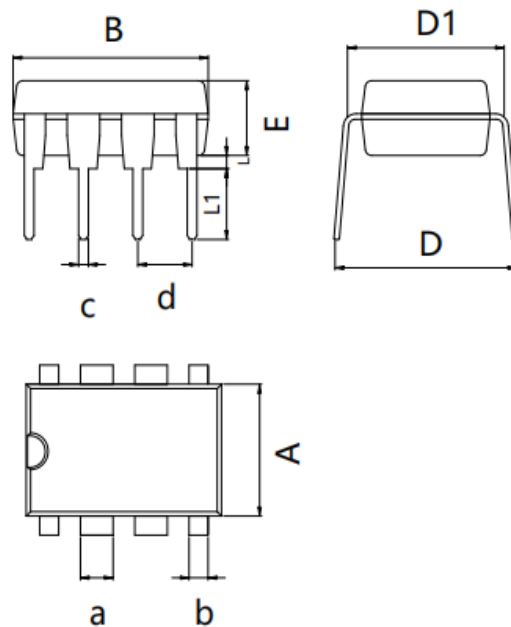
PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SOP8



Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP8)									
Symbol:	A	A1	B	C	C1	D	Q	a	b
Min:	1.35	0.05	4.90	5.80	3.80	0.40	0°	0.35	1.27 BSC
Max:	1.55	0.20	5.10	6.20	4.00	0.80	8°	0.45	

DIP8



Dimensions In Millimeters(DIP8)											
Symbol:	A	B	D	D1	E	L	L1	a	b	c	d
Min:	6.10	9.00	8.40	7.42	3.10	0.50	3.00	1.50	0.85	0.40	2.54 BSC
Max:	6.68	9.50	9.00	7.82	3.55	0.70	3.60	1.55	0.90	0.50	