

## A 1.55V to 5.25V, 1.9 $\mu$ A, 3.3 $\mu$ s to 233s Silicon Timer

### FEATURES

- ◆ Ultra Low Supply Current: 1.9 $\mu$ A at 25kHz
- ◆ Supply Voltage Operation: 1.55V to 5.25V
- ◆ Single Resistor Sets FOUT at 50% Duty Cycle
- ◆ 3-pin User-Programmable FOUT Period:
  - $3.3\mu$ s  $\leq$  t<sub>FOUT</sub>  $\leq$  233s
- ◆ FOUT Period Accuracy: 3%
- ◆ FOUT Period Drift: 0.02%/°C
- ◆ Single Resistor Sets Output Frequency
- ◆ Separate PWM Control and Buffered Output
- ◆ FOUT/PWMOUT Output Driver Resistance: 160 $\Omega$

### DESCRIPTION

The TS3004 is a single-supply, second-generation oscillator/timer fully specified to operate over a supply voltage range of 1.55V to 5.25V while consuming less than 2.4 $\mu$ A(max) supply current. Requiring only a resistor to set the base output frequency (or output period) at 25kHz (or 40 $\mu$ s) with a 50% duty cycle, the TS3004 timer/oscillator is compact, easy-to-use, and versatile. Optimized for ultra-long life, low frequency, battery-powered/portable applications, the TS3004 joins the TS3001, TS3002, TS3003 and TS3006 in the CMOS timer family of "NanoWatt Analog™" high-performance analog integrated circuits.

### APPLICATIONS

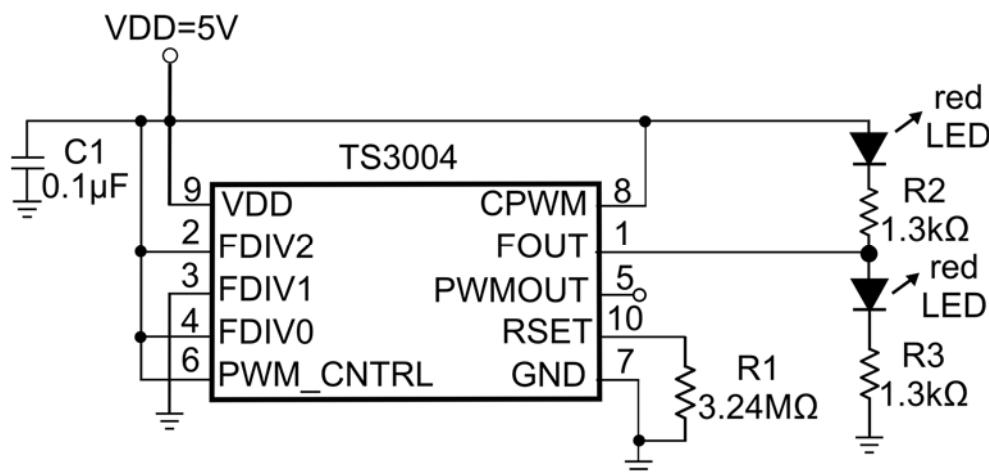
- Portable and Battery-Powered Equipment
- Low-Parts-Count Nanopower Oscillator
- Compact Micropower Replacement for Crystal and Ceramic Oscillators
- Micropower Pulse-width Modulation Control
- Micropower Pulse-position Modulation Control
- Micropower Clock Generation
- Micropower Sequential Timing

The TS3004 output period can be user-adjusted from 3.3 $\mu$ s to 233s without additional components. In addition, the TS3004 represents a 25% reduction in pcb area and a factor-of-10 lower power consumption over other CMOS-based integrated circuit oscillators/timers. When compared against industry-standard 555-timer-based products, the TS3004 offers up to 84% reduction in pcb area and over three orders of magnitude lower power consumption.

The TS3004 is fully specified over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range and is available in a low-profile, 10-pin 3x3mm TDFN package with an exposed back-side paddle.

### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

TS3004 Flashing Railroad Lights Circuit



# TS3004

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V <sub>DD</sub> to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
PWM_CNTRL to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
FOUT, PWMOUT to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
RSET to GND.....	-0.3V to +2.5V
CPWM to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
FDIV to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V

Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	1078mW
10-Pin TDFN (Derate at 13.48mW/°C above +70°C)...	1078mW
Operating Temperature Range.....	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s).....	+300°C

Electrical and thermal 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 condition beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to any absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

TOP VIEW			
FOUT	1	TS3004	10 RSET
3mm x 3mm x 0.75mm DFN-EP 10L			
TD1033 Package			
ORDER NUMBER	PART MARKING	CARRIER	QUANTITY
TS3004ITD1033	3004I	Tape & Reel	-----
TS3004ITD1033T		Tape & Reel	3000

**Lead-free Program:** Silicon Labs supplies only lead-free packaging.

Consult Silicon Labs for products specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $V_{PWM\_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$ ,  $R_{LOAD(FOUT)} = \text{Open Circuit}$ ,  $C_{LOAD(FOUT)} = 0pF$ ,  $C_{LOAD(PWM)} = 0pF$ ,  $C_{PWM} = 47pF$ ,  $FDIV2:0 = 000$  unless otherwise noted. Values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted. See Note 1.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		1.55		5.25	V
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	$CPWM = V_{DD}$		1.9	2.4	$\mu\text{A}$
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		2.7	
				3.3	3.6	
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		4.5	
FOUT Period	$t_{FOUT}$			39	40.1	41.2
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	38		42
FOUT Period Line Regulation	$\Delta t_{FOUT}/V$	$1.55V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25V$		0.17		%/V
FOUT Duty cycle			49		51	%
FOUT Period Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta t_{FOUT}/\Delta T$			0.02		%/°C
PWMOUT Duty Cycle	DC(PWMOUT)		37	41.6	48	$\%$
		$V_{PWM\_CNTRL} = 0V$	15		24	
PWMOUT Duty Cycle Line Regulation	$\Delta DC(PWMOUT)/V$	$1.55V < V_{DD} < 5.25V$ , $FDIV2:0 = 000$		-3		%
$C_{PWM}$ Sourcing Current	$I_{CPWM}$	$FDIV2:0 = 000, 001$	930		1050	$\text{nA}$
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$	810		1150
		$FDIV2:0 \neq 000, 001$		97		$\text{nA}$
UVLO Hysteresis	$V_{UVLO}$	$(V_{DD}=1.55V) - (V_{DD\_SHUTDOWN VOLTAGE})$	150		250	mV
FOUT, PWMOUT Rise Time	$t_{RISE}$	See Note 2, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$		10		ns
FOUT, PWMOUT Fall Time	$t_{FALL}$	See Note 2, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$		10		ns
FOUT Jitter		See Note 3		0.001		%
RSET Pin Voltage	$V(RSET)$			0.3		V
FDIV Input Current	$I_{FDIV}$				10	$\text{nA}$
			$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$		20	
Maximum Oscillator Frequency	$F_{osc}$	$RSET = 360\text{K}$			300	kHz
High Level Output Voltage, FOUT and PWMOUT	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = 1\text{mA}$		160		mV
Low Level Output Voltage, FOUT and PWMOUT	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 1\text{mA}$		140		mV
Dead Time	$T_{DT}$	FOUT edge falling and PWMOUT edge rising		106		ns

**Note 1:** All devices are 100% production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  and are guaranteed by characterization for  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , as specified.

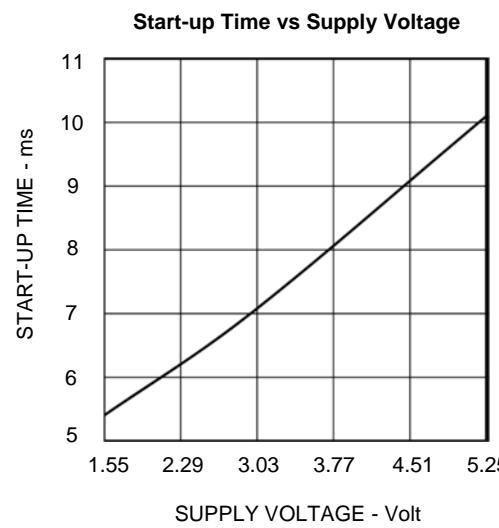
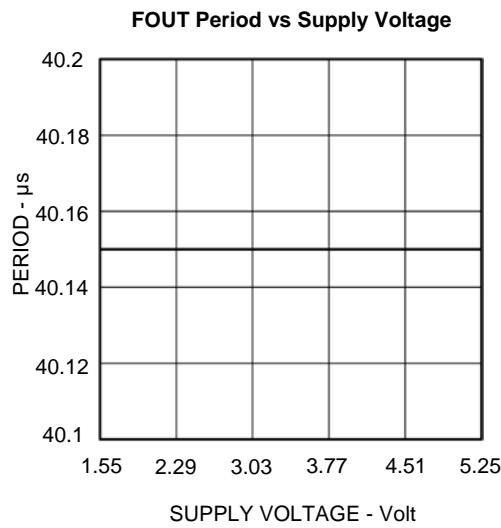
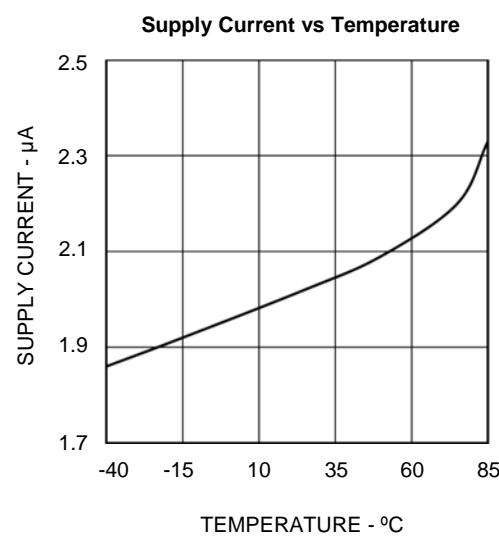
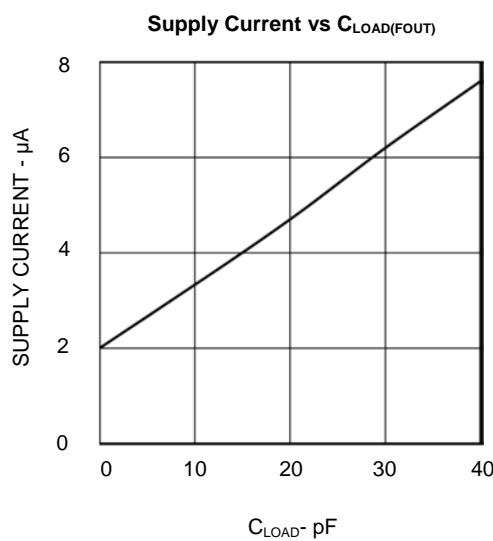
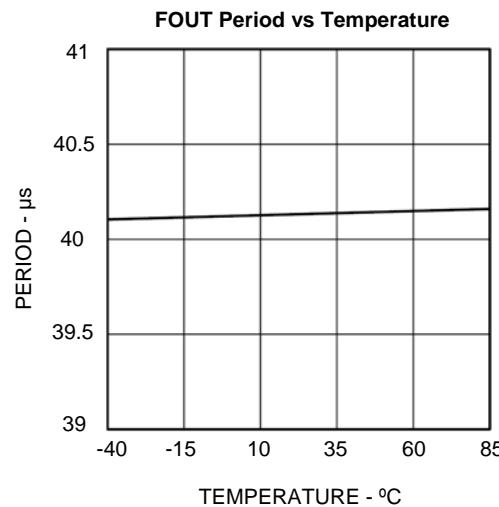
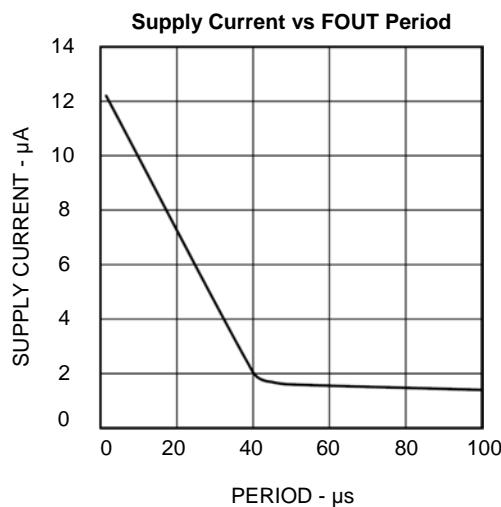
**Note 2:** Output rise and fall times are measured between the 10% and 90% of the  $V_{DD}$  power-supply voltage levels. The specification is based on lab bench characterization and is not tested in production.

**Note 3:** Timing jitter is the ratio of the peak-to-peak variation of the period to the mean of the period. The specification is based on lab bench characterization and is not tested in production.

# TS3004

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $V_{PWM\_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$ ,  $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$ ,  $R_{LOAD(FOUT)} = \text{Open Circuit}$ ,  $C_{LOAD(FOUT)} = 0pF$ ,  $C_{LOAD(PWM)} = 0pF$ ,  $CPWM = V_{DD}$ ,  $FDIV2:0 = 000$  unless otherwise noted. Values are at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.





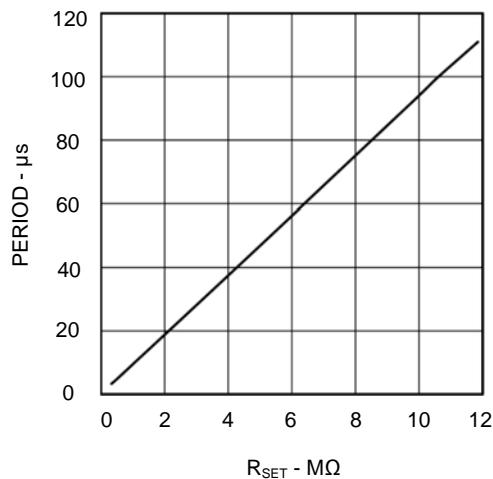
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TS3004

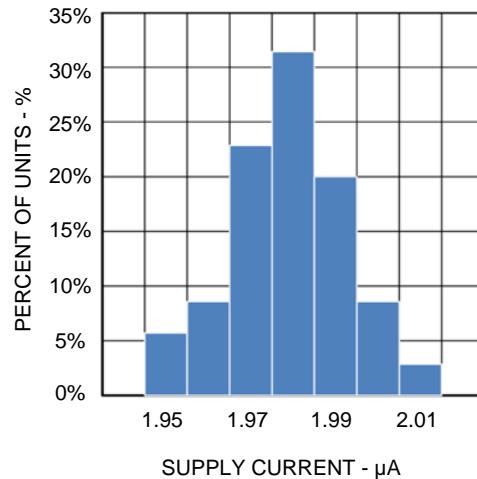
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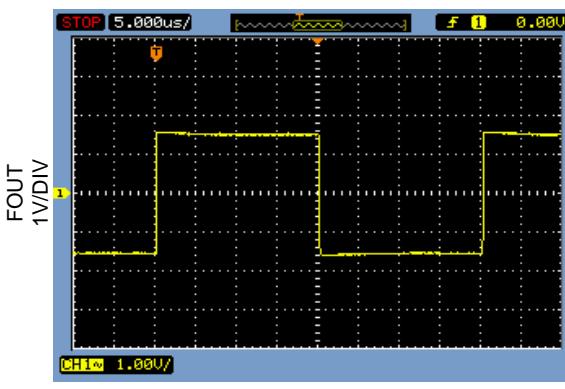
Period vs  $R_{SET}$



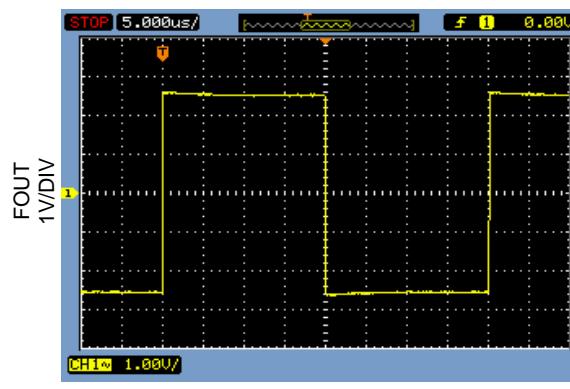
Supply Current Distribution



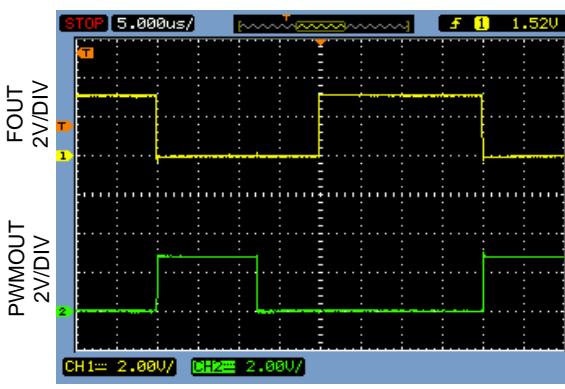
$F_{OUT}$   
 $V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$



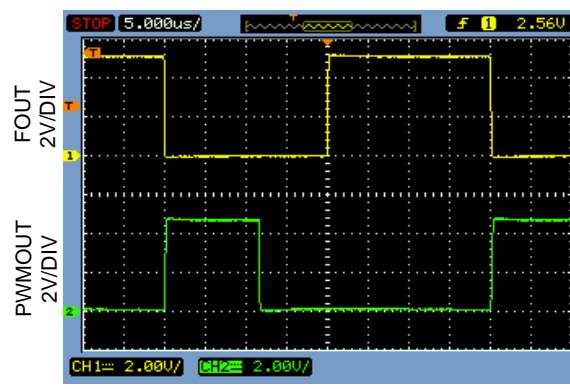
$F_{OUT}$   
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$



$F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$   
 $V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$ ,  $V_{PWM\_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$ ,  $C_{PWM} = 47pF$



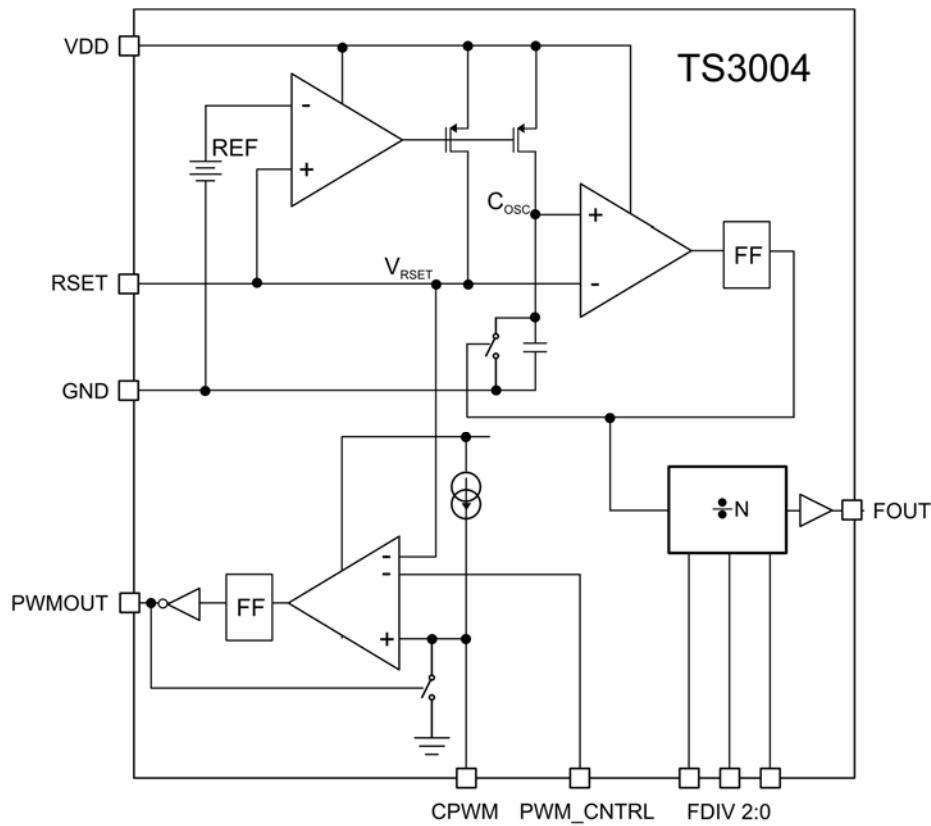
$F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$   
 $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$ ,  $V_{PWM\_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$ ,  $C_{PWM} = 47pF$



**PIN FUNCTIONS**

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	FOUT	Fixed Frequency Output. A push-pull output stage with an output resistance of $160\Omega$ . FOUT pin swings from GND to VDD. For lowest power operation, capacitance loads should be minimized and resistive loads should be maximized.
2,3,4	FDIV2:0	Frequency Divider Input. Various combinations of these inputs will change the FOUT frequency for a fixed value of RSET. Refer to Table 1.
5	PWMOUT	Pulse-width Modulated Output. A push-pull output stage with an output resistance of $160\Omega$ , the PWMOUT pin is wired anti-phase with respect to FOUT and swings from GND to VDD. For lowest power operation, capacitance loads should be minimized and resistive loads should be maximized.
6	PWM_CTRL	PWM Output Pulse Control Pin. Applying a voltage between GND and $V_{RSET}$ will reduce the duty cycle of the PWMOUT output that is set by the capacitor connected to the CPWM pin. Connect PWM_CTRL to VDD for fixed PWMOUT output pulse time (determined only by capacitor at CPWM).
7	GND	Ground. Connect this pin to the system's analog ground plane.
8	CPWM	PWMOUT Pulse Width Programming Capacitance Input. A target capacitance connected from this pin to GND sets the duty cycle of the PMW output. Minimize any stray capacitance on this pin. The voltage on this pin will swing from GND to $V_{RSET}$ . Connect CPWM to VDD to disable PWM function (saves PWM current).
9	VDD	Power Supply Voltage Input. The supply voltage range is $1.55V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25V$ . Bypass this pin with a $0.1\mu F$ ceramic coupling capacitor in close proximity to the TS3004.
10	RSET	FOUT Programming Resistor Input. A $4.32M\Omega$ resistor connected from this pin to ground sets the T3004's internal oscillator's output period to $40\mu s$ (25KHz). For optimal performance, the composition of the RSET resistor shall be consistent with a tolerance of 1% or lower. The RSET pin voltage is approximately 0.3V.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



FDIV 2:0	tFOUT(s)	FOUT (Hz)	I <sub>CPWM</sub> (A)
000	3.3μ-111.1μs	300k-9k	1μ
001	26.4μ-888.88μs	37.5k-1.125k	1μ
010	211.2μ-7.11ms	4.69k-140.62	100n
011	1.7ms-56.88ms	586-17.578	100n
100	13.6ms-455.16ms	73.25-2.197	100n
101	108.8ms-3.64	9.16-0.2746	100n
110	870.4ms-29.15	1.14-0.0343	100n
111	6.99-233	0.143-0.00429	100n

**Table 1:** FOUT and PWMOUT Frequency Range per FDIV2:0 Combination

## THEORY OF OPERATION

The TS3004 is a user-programmable oscillator where the period of the square wave at its FOUT terminal is generated by an external resistor connected to the RSET pin. The output period is given by:

$$t_{FOUT} (s) = \frac{8^{FDIV2:0} \times RSET}{1.08E11}$$

### **Equation 1. FOUT Frequency Calculation where EDIV2:0 = 0 to 7**

R <sub>SET</sub> (MΩ)	t <sub>FOUT</sub> (s)
0.360	6.99
1	19.42
2.49	48.35
4.32	83.89
6.81	132.27
9.76	189.39
12	233

**Table 2:**  $t_{FOUT}$  vs  $R_{SET}$  for FDIV2:0 = 111(7)

With an  $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$  and  $FDIV2:0=111$ , the  $F_{OUT}$  period is approximately 83.89s with a 50% duty cycle. As design aids, Tables 2 lists TS3004's typical  $F_{OUT}$  period for various standard values for  $R_{SET}$  and  $FDIV2:0 = 111(7)$ .

The output period can be user-adjusted from 3.3 $\mu$ s to 233s without additional components. Frequency divider inputs  $FDIV2:0$  can be set to a logic state HIGH or LOW in order to set the desired frequency as shown in Table 1.

The TS3004 also provides a separate PWM output signal at its  $PWM_{OUT}$  terminal that is anti-phase with respect to  $F_{OUT}$ . A dead time of approximately 106ns exists between  $F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$ . To adjust the pulse width of the  $PWM_{OUT}$  output, a single capacitor can be placed at the CPWM pin. To determine the capacitance needed for a desired pulse width, the following equation is to be used:

$$CPWM(F) = \frac{\text{Pulse Width(s)} \times I_{CPWM}}{V_{CPWM}} \cong 300mV$$

**Equation 2.** CPWM Capacitor Calculation

where  $I_{CPWM}$  and  $V_{CPWM}$  is the current supplied and voltage applied to the CPWM capacitor, respectively. The pulse width is determined based on the period of  $F_{OUT}$  and should never be greater than the period at  $F_{OUT}$ . Make sure the  $PWM_{CTRL}$  pin is set to at least 400mV when calculating the pulse width of  $PWM_{OUT}$ . Note  $V_{CPWM}$  is approximately 300mV, which is the  $R_{SET}$  voltage. Also note that  $I_{CPWM}$  is either 1 $\mu$ A or 100nA. Refer to Table 1.

The  $PWM_{OUT}$  output pulse width can be adjusted further after selecting a CPWM capacitor. This can be achieved by applying a voltage to the  $PWM_{CTRL}$  pin between  $V_{RSET}$  and GND. With a voltage of at least  $V_{RSET}$ , the pulse width is set based on Equation 2. For example, with a period of 40 $\mu$ s( 25kHz) a 47pF capacitor at the CPWM pin generates a pulse width of approximately 16 $\mu$ s. This can be calculated using equation 2. By reducing the  $PWM_{CTRL}$  voltage from  $V_{RSET} \cong 300mV$  to GND, the pulse width is reduced from 16 $\mu$ s to approximately 8 $\mu$ s. This is a pulse width reduction of 50%. Note that as the  $F_{OUT}$  frequency increases, the amount of pulse width reduction reduces and vice versa. Furthermore, if the  $PWM_{OUT}$  output is half the frequency of the  $F_{OUT}$  output, this means your CPWM capacitor is too large and as a result, the pulse width is greater than the  $F_{OUT}$  period. In this case, use Equation 2 and reduce the capacitor value to less than the period.

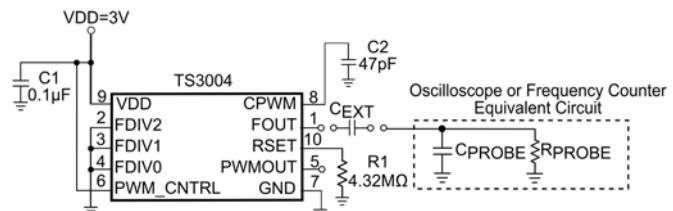
Connect CPWM to VDD to disable the PWM function and in turn, save power. Connect  $PWM_{CTRL}$  to VDD for a fixed  $PWM_{OUT}$  output pulse width, which is determined by the CPWM pin capacitor only.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Minimizing Power Consumption

To keep the TS3004's power consumption low, resistive loads at the  $F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$  terminals increase dc power consumption and therefore should be as large as possible. Capacitive loads at the  $F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$  terminals increase the TS3004's transient power consumption and, as well, should be as small as possible.

One challenge to minimizing the TS3004's transient power consumption is the probe capacitance of oscilloscopes and frequency counter instruments. Most instruments exhibit an input capacitance of 15pF or more. Unless buffered, the increase in transient load current can be as much as 400nA.



**Figure 1:** Using an External Capacitor in Series with Probes Reduces Effective Capacitive Load.

To minimize capacitive loading, the technique shown in Figure 1 can be used. In this circuit, the principle of series-connected capacitors can be used to reduce the effective capacitive load at the TS3004's  $F_{OUT}$  and  $PWM_{OUT}$  terminals.

To determine the optimal value for  $C_{EXT}$  once the probe capacitance is known by simply solving for  $C_{EXT}$  using the following expression:

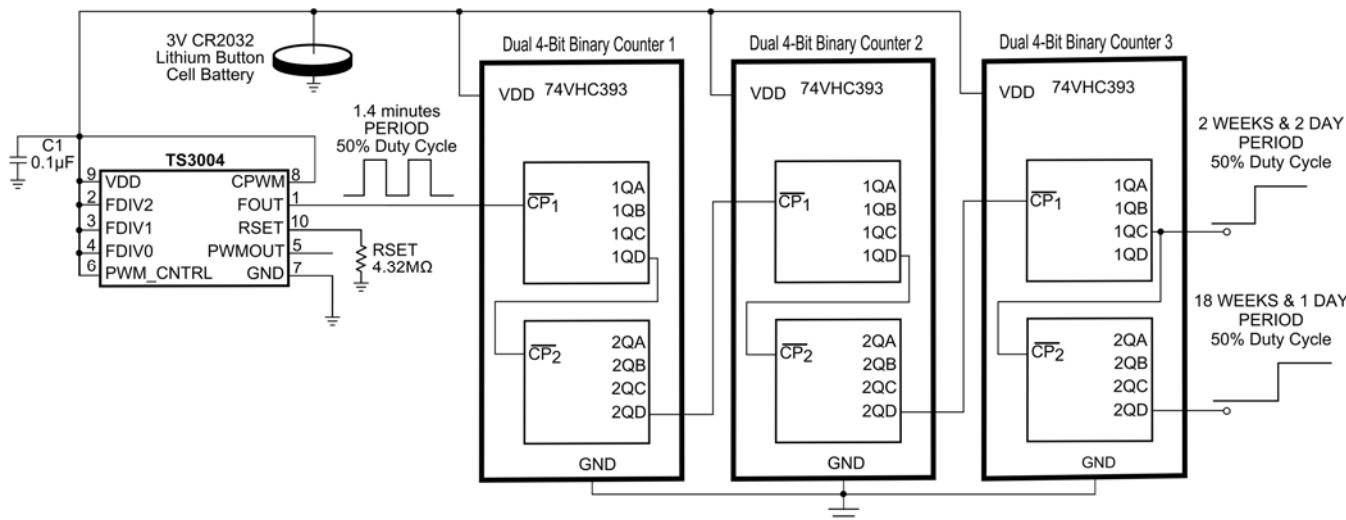
$$C_{EXT} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{LOAD(EFF)}} - \frac{1}{C_{PROBE}}}$$

**Equation 3:** External Capacitor Calculation

For example, if the instrument's input probe capacitance is 15pF and the desired effective load capacitance at either or both FOUT and PWMOUT terminals is to be  $\leq 5$ pF, then the value of  $C_{EXT}$  should be  $\leq 7.5$ pF.

### TS3004 Start-up Time

As the TS3004 is powered up, its FOUT terminal (and PWMOUT terminal, if enabled) is active once the applied VDD is higher than 1.55V. Once the applied VDD is higher than 1.55V, the master oscillator achieves steady-state operation within 8ms.



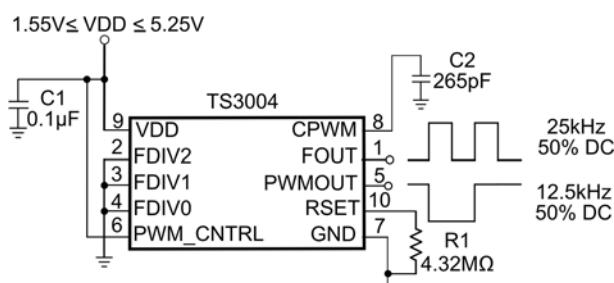
**Figure 2:** 2 Weeks and 2 Days Counter Circuit

### 2 Weeks and 2 Days Counter Circuit with TS3004

The TS3004 can be configured into a 2 Weeks and 2 Days counter as shown in Figure 2. The circuit is composed of a TS3004 timer and three dual 74VHC393 4-bit counters. The TS3004 divider inputs are set to FDIV2:0 = 111. With an RSET of 4.32MΩ, the FOUT period is approximately 1.4 minutes. The complete circuit consumes approximately 11μA and is powered with a single 3V CR2032 lithium button cell battery. If a longer period is desired, a sixth counter is available in the third 74VHC393.

### Divide the PWMOUT Output Frequency by Two with the TS3004

Using a single resistor and capacitor, the TS3004 can be configured to a divide by two circuit as shown in Figure 3. To achieve a divide by two function with the TS3004, the pulse width of the PWMOUT output must be at least a factor of 2 greater than the period set at FOUT by resistor RSET. The CPWM capacitor selected must meet this pulse width requirement and can be calculated using Equation 2. In Figure 3, a value of 4.32MΩ for RSET sets the FOUT output period to 40μs. A CPWM capacitor of 265pF was chosen, which sets the pulse width of PWMOUT to



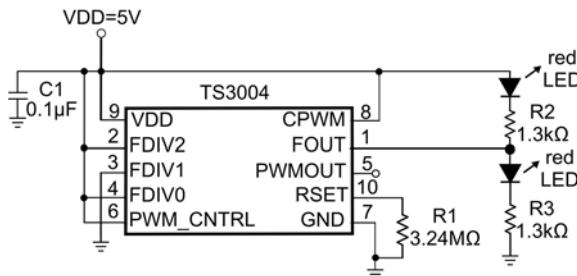
**Figure 3:** Configuring the TS3004 into a Divide by Two Frequency Divider

# TS3004

approximately 80 $\mu$ s. This is well above the required minimum pulse width of 40 $\mu$ s.

## Flashing Railroad Lights with the TS3004

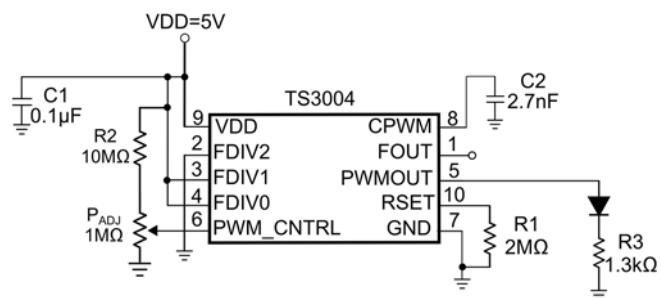
With only three resistors and two off the shelf LEDs, the TS3004 can be configured into a flashing railroad lights circuit. With the input divider set to FDIV2:0 = 101 and RSET= 3.24M $\Omega$ , the FOUT output frequency is 1Hz. Refer to Figure 4. During the time the output is HIGH, only the pull-down LED is on while when the output is LOW, only the pull-up LED is on. The supply voltage of the circuit is 5V.



**Figure 4:** Flashing Railroad Lights with the TS3004

## Using the TS3004 and a Potentiometer to Dim an LED

The TS3004 can be configured to dim an LED by modulating the pulse width of the PWMOUT output. With the input divider set to FDIV2:0 = 011 and RSET= 2M $\Omega$ , the FOUT output frequency is approximately 100Hz (or 10ms period). Refer to Figure 5. The CPWM capacitor was calculated using Equation 2 with a pulse width of 8.1ms. To reduce the pulse width from 8.1ms and in turn, dim the LED, a 1M $\Omega$  potentiometer is used. The potentiometer is connected to the PWM\_CNTRL pin in a voltage divider configuration. The supply voltage of the circuit is 5V.

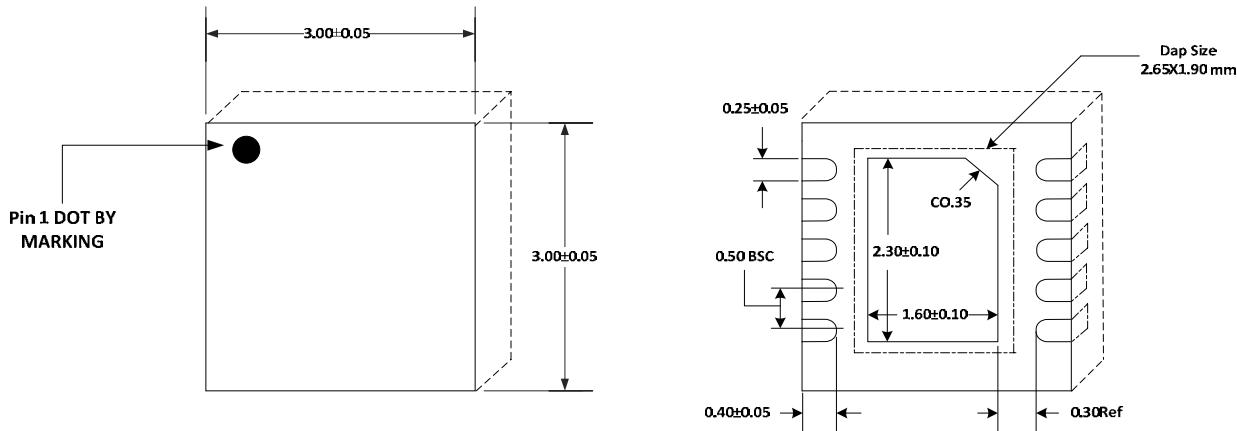


**Figure 5:** TS3004 Configured to Dim an LED with a Potentiometer

## PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING

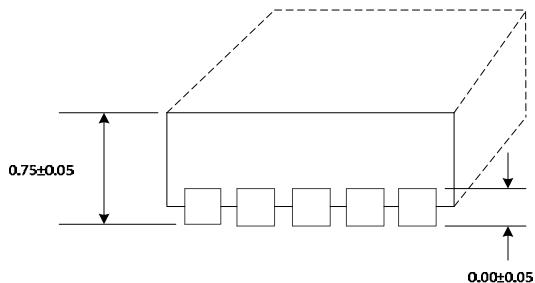
### 10-Pin TDFN33 Package Outline Drawing

(N.B., Drawings are not to scale)



TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

**NOTE!**

- All dimensions in mm.
- Compliant with JEDEC MO-229

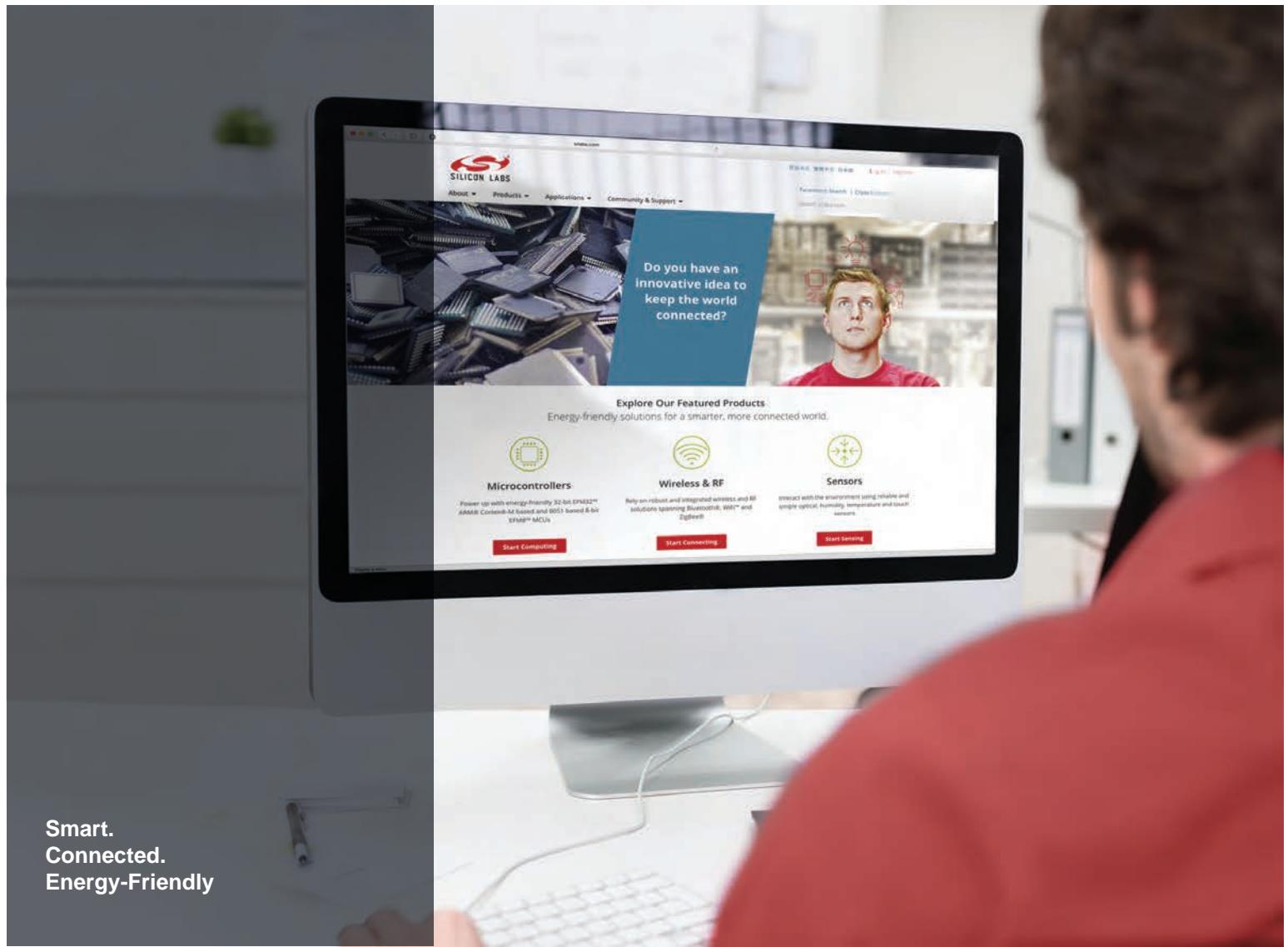
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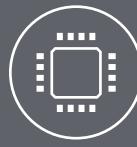
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