

TIMER

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **NJM555** monolithic timing circuit is a highly stable controller capable of producing accruate time delays or oscillation. In the time delay mode, delay time is precisely controlled by only two external parts: a resistor and a capacitor. For operation as an oscillator, both the free running frequency and the duty cycle are accurately controlled by two external resistors and a capacitor.

Terminals are provided for triggering and resetting. The circuit will trigger and reset on falling waveforms. The output can source or sink up to 200mA or drive TTL circuits.

■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage (4.5V to 16V)
- Less Number of External Components
- Package Outline
 DIP8, DMP8, SSOP8, SIP8
- Bipolar Technology

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE





NJM555D

NJM555M

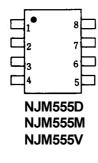


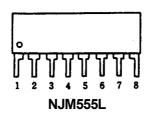


NJM555L

NJM555V

■ PIN CONFIGURATION

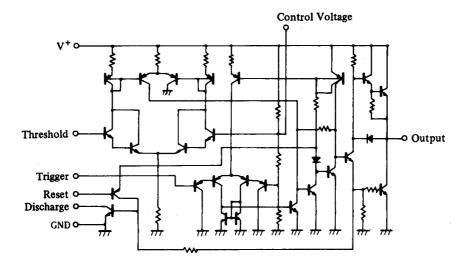




PIN FUNCTION

- 1. GND
- 2. Trigger
- 3. Output
- 4. Reset
- 5. Control Voltage
- 6. Threshold
- 7. Discharge
- 8. V⁺

■ EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



NJM555

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

 $(T_a=25^{\circ}C)$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT	
Supply Voltage	V+	18	V	
Power Dissipation	P _D	(DIP8) 500	mW	
		(DMP8) 300	mW	
		(SSOP8) 250	mW	
		(SIP8) 800	mW	
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C	

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V^{+}=5 \text{ to } 15V, T_a=25^{\circ}C)$

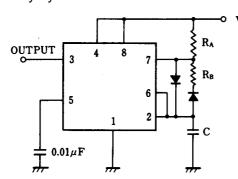
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Voltage	V ⁺		4.5	-	16	V
Operating Current (Note 1)	Icc	V ⁺ =5V, R _L =∞	-	3.0	6.0	mA
Operating Current (Note 1)	lcc	V ⁺ =15V, R _L =∞	-	10	15	mA
Timing Error (Note 2)						
Initial Accuracy	Et	T_a =-20 to 75°C, V ⁺ =5 to 15V	-	1.0	-	%
Drift with Temperature	Et	T_a =-20 to 75°C, V ⁺ =5 to 15V	-	50	-	ppm / °C
Drift with Supply Voltage	Et	T_a =-20 to 75°C, V ⁺ =5 to 15V	-	0.1	-	%/V
Threshold Voltage	V_{th}		-	2/3	-	×V ⁺
Trigger Voltage	V_{T}	V ⁺ =15V	-	5.0	-	V
Trigger Voltage	V_T	V ⁺ =5V	-	1.67	-	V
Trigger Current	lτ		-	0.5	-	μA
Reset Voltage	V_R		0.4	0.5	1.0	V
Reset Current	I_{R}		-	0.1	-	mA
Threshold Curret	I _{th}		-	0.1	0.25	μA
Control Voltage Level	V_{CL}	V ⁺ =15V	9	10	11	V
Control Voltage Level	V_{CL}	V ⁺ =5V	2.6	3.33	4.0	V
Output Voltage (Low)	V_{OL}	V ⁺ =15V Isink=10mA	-	0.1	0.25	V
Output Voltage (Low)	V_{OL}	V ⁺ =15V Isink=50mA	-	0.4	0.75	V
Output Voltage (Low)	V_{OL}	V ⁺ =15V Isink=100mA (Note 3)	-	2.0	2.5	V
Output Voltage (Low)	V_{OL}	V ⁺ =15V Isink=200mA (Note 3)	-	2.5	-	V
Output Voltage (Low)	V_{OL}	V ⁺ =5V Isink=5mA	-	0.25	0.35	V
Output Voltage (High)	V_{OH}	V ⁺ =15V Isource=200mA (Note 3)	-	12.5	-	V
Output Voltage (High)	V_{OH}	V ⁺ =15V Isource=100mA (Note 3)	12.75	13.3	-	V
Output Voltage (High)	V_{OH}	V ⁺ =15V Isource=40mA	-	13.5	-	V
Output Voltage (High)	V _{OH}	V ⁺ =5V Isource=100mA	2.75	3.3	-	V
Rise time of Output	t _r	No Loading	-	100	-	ns
Fall time of Output	t _f	No Loading	-	100	-	ns

Note 1: Low output condition (When the output is high, it is lower than the low output condition by 1mA in the standard specificatio.)

Note 2 : R_A , R_B =1k to 100k Ω , C=0.1 μ F, V⁺=15V from 5V Note 3 : Not specified for NJM555M / NJM555E

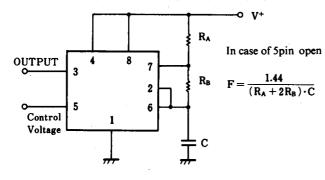
■ TYPICAL APPLICATION

(1) 50% Duty Cycle Oscillator

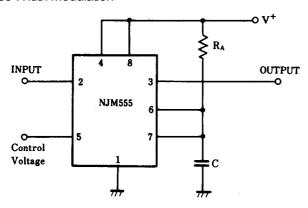


Duty cycle 50% at $R_A = R_B$ Due to R_A , R_B value the duty ratio becomes lower than 50%.

(2) Oscillation frequency can be changed by changing the control voltage.

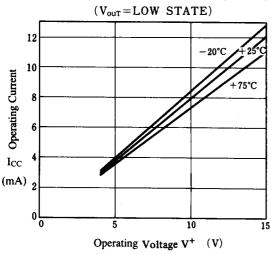


(3) Pulse Width Modulation

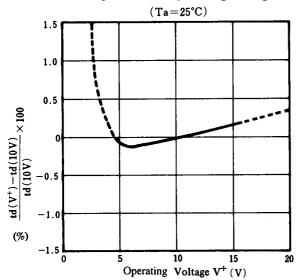


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

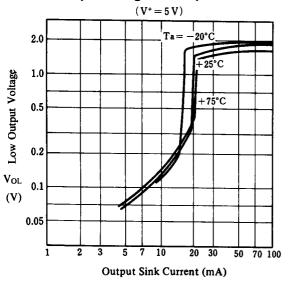
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



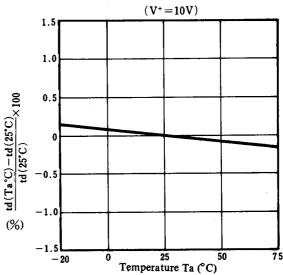
Delay Time vs. Operating Voltage



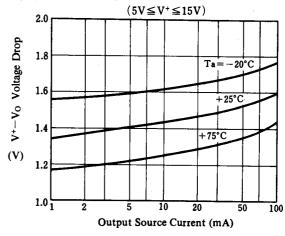
Low Output Voltage vs. Output Sink Current



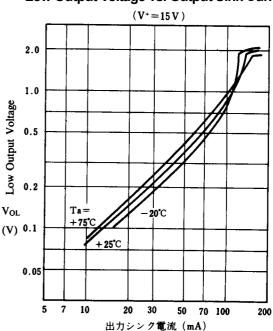
Delay Time vs. Temperature



High Output Voltage Drop vs. Output Source Current

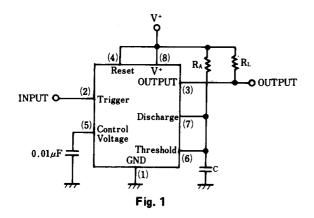


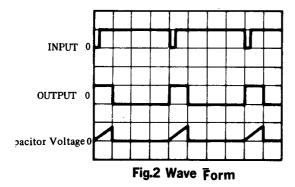
Low Output Voltage vs. Output Sink Current



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Monostable Operation





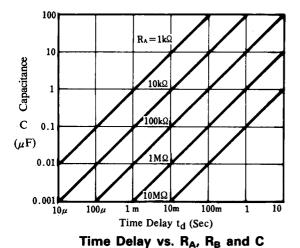
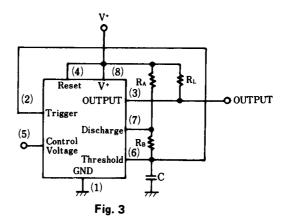
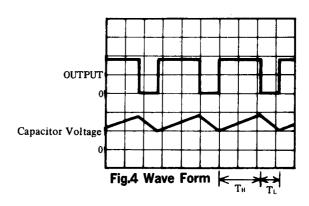


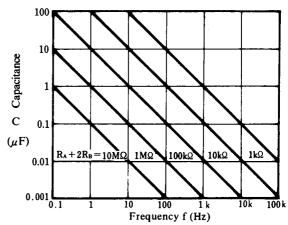
Fig. 2 shows a typical example of the monostable operation. $T_H = 1.1R_A \cdot C$ assuming that T_H be

the time at the high output level in this figure.

2. Free Running Operation







Free Running Frequency vs. R_A, R_B and C

Fig. 4 shows a typical example of the free running operation.

The charge time (output High) is given by:

 $T_H = 0.693 (R_A + R_B) \cdot C$ And the discharge time (output Low) by:

 $T_L = 0.693R_B \cdot C$

The frequency of oscillation is:

$$F = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B) \cdot C}$$

The duty cycle is:

$$D = \frac{T_H}{T_H + T_L} = \frac{R_A + R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$

[CAUTION]
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