TOSHIBA CMOS Digital Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

TC74VHC123AFN,TC74VHC221AFN

Dual Monostable Multivibrator

TC74VHC123AFN TC74VHC221AFN Retriggerble Non-Retriggerble

The TC74VHC123A/221A are high speed CMOS MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR fabricated with silicon gate C^2MOS technology.

There are two trigger inputs, \overline{A} input (negative edge), and B input (positive edge). These inputs are valid for a slow rise/fall time signal ($t_r = t_f = 1$ s) as they are schmitt trigger inputs. This device may also be triggered by using \overline{CLR} input (positive edge).

After triggering, the output stays in a MONOSTABLE state for a time period determined by the external resistor and capacitor (R_X, C_X) . A low level at the \overline{CLR} input breaks this state.

Limits for CX and RX are:

External capacitor, Cx: No limit

External resistor, Rx: $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ more than $5 \text{ k}\Omega$

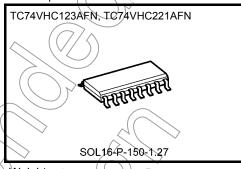
 $V_{CC} \ge 3.0 \text{ V more than } 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

An input protection circuit ensures that 0 to 5.5 V can be applied to the input pins without regard to the supply voltage. This device can be used to interface 5 V to 3 V systems and two supply systems such as battery back up. This circuit prevents device destruction due to mismatched supply and input voltages.

Features

- High speed: $t_{pd} = 8.1 \text{ ns (typ.)}$ at $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$
- Low power dissipation
 Standby state: 4 μA (max) at Ta = 25°C
 Active state: 600 μA (max) at Ta = 25°C
- High noise immunity: V_{NIH} = V_{NIL} = 28% V_{CC} (min)
- Power down protection is equipped with all inputs.
- Balanced propagation delays: tpLH ~ tpHL
- Wide operating voltage range: VCC (opr) = 2 to 5.5 V
- Pin and function compatible with 74HC123A/221A



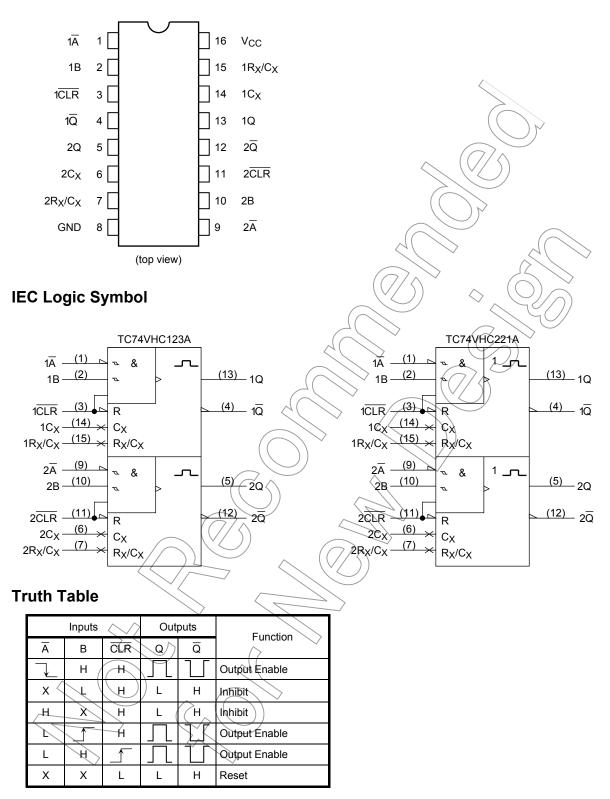


Weight

SOL16-P-150-1.27

/0.13 g (typ.)

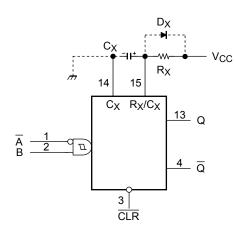
Pin Assignment

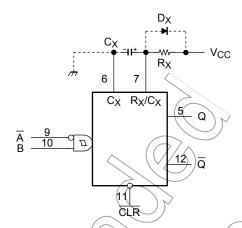


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X: Don't care

Block Diagram (Note 1) (Note 2)





Note 1: C_X, R_X, D_X are external

Capacitor, resistor, and diode, respectively.

Note 2: External clamping diode, Dx;

The external capacitor is charged to VCC level in the wait state, i.e. when no trigger is applied.

If the supply voltage is turned off, C_X is discharges mainly through the internal (parasitic) diode. If C_X is sufficiently large and V_{CC} drops rapidly, there will be some possibility of damaging the IC through in rush current or latch-up. If the capacitance of the supply voltage filter is large enough and V_{CC} drops slowly, the in rush current is automatically limited and damage to the IC is avoided.

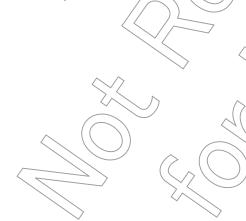
The maximum value of forward current through the parasitic diode is ± 20 mA.

In the case of a large C_X, the limit of fall time of the supply voltage is determined as follows:

$$t_f \ge (V_{CC} - 0.7) C_X/20 \text{ mA}$$

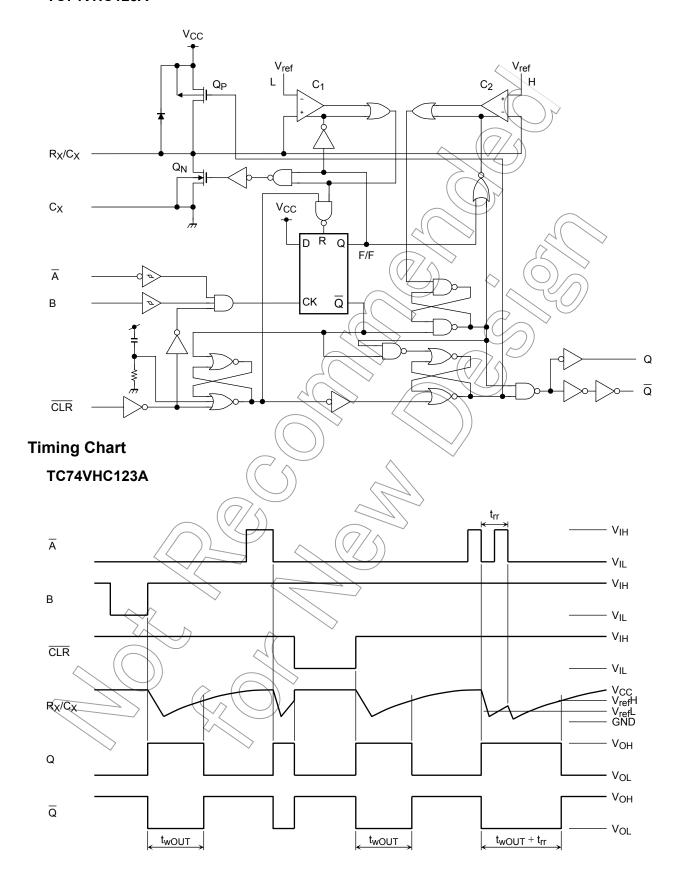
(t_f is the time between the supply voltage turn off and the supply voltage reaching 0.4 V_{CC}.)

In the even a system does not satisfy the above condition, an external clamping diode (D_X) is needed to protect the IC from rush current.



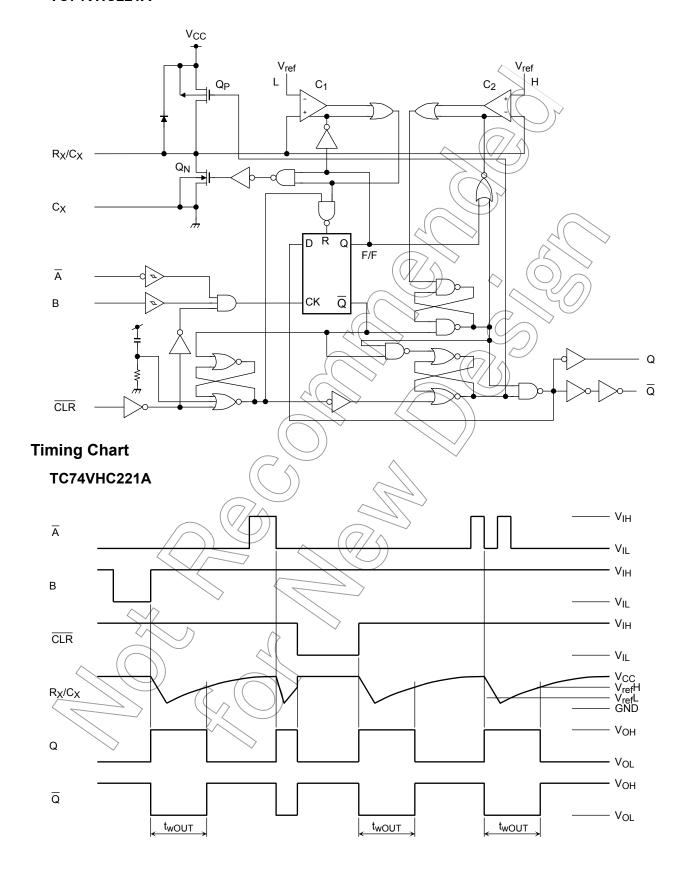
System Diagram

TC74VHC123A



System Diagram

TC74VHC221A



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Functional Description

(1) Standby state

The external capacitor (C_X) is fully charged to V_{CC} in the stand-by state. That means, before triggering, the Q_P and Q_N transistors which are connected to the R_X/C_X node are in the off state. Two comparators that relate to the timing of the output pulse, and two reference voltage supplies turn off. The total supply current is only leakage current.

(2) Trigger operation

Trigger operation is effective in any of the following three cases. First, the condition where the \overline{A} input is low, and the B input has a rising signal; second, where the B input is high, and the \overline{A} input has a falling signal; and third, where the \overline{A} input is low and the B input is high, and the \overline{CLR} input has a rising signal.

After a trigger becomes effective, comparators C_1 and C_2 start operating, and Q_N is turned on. The external capacitor discharges through Q_N . The voltage level at the Rx/Cx node drops. If the Rx/Cx voltage level falls to the internal reference voltage $V_{ref}L$, the output of C_1 becomes low. The flip-flop is then reset and Q_N turns off. At that moment C_1 stops but C_2 continues operating.

After QN turns off, the voltage at the RX/CX node starts rising at a rate determined by the time constant of external capacitor CX and resistor RX.

Upon triggering, output Q becomes high, following some delay time of the internal F/F and gates. It stays high even if the voltage of R_X/C_X changes from falling to rising. When R_X/C_X reaches the internal reference voltage $V_{ref}H$, the output of C_2 becomes low, the output Q goes low and C_2 stops its operation. That means, after triggering, when the voltage level of the R_X/C_X node reaches $V_{ref}H$, the IC returns to its MONOSTABLE state.

With large values of C_X and R_X , and ignoring the discharge time of the capacitor and internal delays of the IC, the width of the output pulse, t_W (OUT), is as follows:

 $t_{W}(OUT) = 1.0 \cdot C_{X} \cdot R_{X}$

(3) Retrigger operation (TC74VHC123A)

When a new trigger is applied to either input \overline{A} or B while in the MONOSTABLE state, it is effective only if the IC is charging Cx. The voltage level of the Rx/Cx node then falls to $V_{ref}L$ level again. Therefore the Q output stays high if the next trigger comes in before the time period set by Cx and Rx.

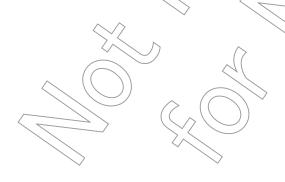
If the new trigger is very close to previous trigger, such as an occurrence during the discharge cycle, it will have no effect.

The minimum time for a trigger to be effective 2nd trigger, trr (min.), depends on VCC and CX.

(4) Reset operation

In normal operation, the CLR input is held high. If CLR is low, a trigger has no effect because the Q output is held low and the trigger control F/F is reset. Also, QP turns on and CX is charged rapidly to VCC.

This means if CLR is set low, the IC goes into a wait state.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range	V _{CC}	−0.5 to 7.0	V
DC input voltage	V _{IN}	−0.5 to 7.0	V
DC output voltage	V _{OUT}	-0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Input diode current	Ι _{ΙΚ}	-20	mA
Output diode current	lok	±20	mA
DC output current	lout	±25	mA
DC V _{CC} /ground current	Icc	±50)) mA
Power dissipation	P_{D}	180	mW
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-65 to 150	°C

Note: Exceeding any of the absolute maximum ratings, even briefly, lead to deterioration in IC performance or even destruction.

Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings and the operating ranges.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Operating Ranges (Note 1)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	Vec	2.0 to 5.5	V
Input voltage	((VIN	0 to 5.5	V
Output voltage	VOUT	0 to Voc	٧
Operating temperature	// T _{opr}	40 to 85	°C
Input rise and fall time	dt/dv 〈	$0.00 (V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ V})$ $0.40 \pm 20 (V_{CC} = 5 \pm 0.5 \text{ V})$	ns/V
External capacitor	CX	No limitation (Note 2)	F
External resistor	RX	≥ 5 k (Note 3) (V _{CC} = 2.0 V) ≥ 1 k (Note 3) (V _{CC} ≥ 3.0 V)	Ω

Note 1: The operating ranges must be maintained to ensure the normal operation of the device.

Unused inputs must be tied to either VCC or GND.

Note 2: The maximum allowable values of C_X and R_X are a function of leakage of capacitor C_X , the leakage of TC74VHC123A/221A, and leakage due to board layout and surface resistance.

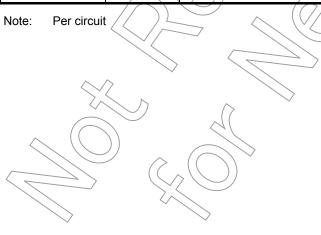
Susceptibility to externally induced noise signals may occur for $R\chi > 1 M\Omega$.



Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics

Characteristics Symbol		Test Condition			Ta = 25°C			Ta = -40 to 85°C		Unit
				V _{CC} (V)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	
High-level input				2.0	1.50	_ <	\ \	1.50	_	
voltage	V _{IH}		_	3.0 to 5.5	V _{CC} × 0.7	1		V _{CC} × 0.7	_	V
Low-level input		-		2.0	_	_	0.50) _	0.50	
voltage	V _{IL}			3.0 to 5.5	\leftarrow		Vcc× 0.3	_	V _{CC} × 0.3	V
				2.0	1.9	2.0	_	1.9	_	
			$I_{OH} = -50 \mu A$	3.0	2.9	3.0	<u> </u>	2.9	_	
High-level output voltage	V_{OH}	V _{IN} = V _{IH} or V _{IL}		4.5	4.4	4.5	_	4.4	_	V
			$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$	3.0	2.58	>		2.48	\rightarrow	
			$I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	4.5	3.94	-	-	3.80	> -	
				2.0)	0.0	0.1) / ^	0.1	
			$I_{OL} = 50 \mu A$	3.0	_	0.0	0.1	4	0.1	
Low-level output voltage	V_{OL}	V _{IN} = V _{IH} or V _{IL}		4.5	_	0.0	20.1	> _	0.1	V
-			I _{OL} = 4 mA	3.0	_	_(0.36	_	0.44	
			I _{OL} = 8 mA	4.5		7/	0.36	_	0.44	
Input leakage current	I _{IN}	V _{IN} = 5.5 V or GND		0 to 5.5			±0.1	_	±1.0	μА
R _X /C _X terminal off-state current	I _{IN}	V _{IN} = V _{CC} of GND		5.5))-	±0.25	_	±2.5	μА
Quiescent supply current	Icc	VIN = Vec or GND		5.5		_	4.0	_	40.0	μА
Cullett		V		3.0	_	160	250	_	280	
		VIN = VCC of	4.5	> —	380	500	_	650	μА	
(Note)		Rx/Cx = 0.5	vcc	5.5	_	560	750	_	975	





Timing Requirements (input: $t_r = t_f = 3$ ns)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Ta = 25°C		Ta = -40 to 85°C	Unit	
			V _{CC} (V)	Тур.	Limit	Limit	
Minimum pulse width	t _{w (L)}		3.3 ± 0.3	_	5.0	5.0	ns
Millimum paise watir	t _{w (H)}	_	5.0 ± 0.5 <	_	5.0	5.0	
Minimum clear width	4		3.3 ± 0.3		5.0	5.0	20
(CLR)	t _{w (L)}	_	5.0 ± 0.5	(-)	5.0	5.0	ns
) t _{rr}	$R_X = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	3.3 ± 0.3	60	/ _	_	20
Minimum retrigger time		C _X = 100 pF	5.0 ± 0.5		_	_	ns
(Note)		$R_X = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	3.3 ± 0.3	1.5	_	_	
		$C_X = 0.01 \ \mu F$	5.0 ± 0.5	1.2	-	_	μS

Note: For TC74VHC123A only

AC Characteristics (input: $t_r = t_f = 3$ ns)

					/ ^ <u> </u>				/	
Characteristics	Symbol	Tes	st Condition			Га = 25°C) Ta = √ 85		Unit
	,		V _{CC} (V)	C _L (pF)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	
			3.3 ± 0.3	15	1	13.4	20.6	1.0	24.0	
Propagation delay time	t_{pLH}	_	0.0 1 0.0	50	-	15.9	24.1	1.0	27.5	ns
$(\overline{A}, B-Q, \overline{Q})$	t_{pHL}		5.0 ± 0.5	<u></u>	_ ((8,1 \	12.0	1.0	14.0	110
		<	0.020.0	50		9.6	14.0	1.0	16.0	
			3,3 ± 0.3	15	_ \	14.5	22.4	1.0	26.0	
Propagation delay time	t_pLH	_((0.0 - 0.0	50	\ - \	17.0	25.9	1.0	29.5	ns
$(\overline{\text{CLR}} \text{ trigger-Q}, \overline{\overline{Q}})$	t_{pHL}		5.0 ± 0.5	15		8.7	12.9	1.0	15.0	110
		(()	0.0 = 0.0	50	_	10.2	14.9	1.0	17.0	
			3.3 ± 0.3 /	75	> -	10.3	15.8	1.0	18.5	
Propagation delay time	t _{pLH}	(/)	0.0 = 0.02	50	_	12.8	19.3	1.0	22.0	ns
$(\overline{CLR}-Q,\ \overline{Q})$	(t _{pHL})		5.0 ± 0.5	/	_	6.3	9.4	1.0	11.0	
				50	_	7.8	11.4	1.0	13.0	
		C _X = 28 pF	3.3 ± 0.3	50	_	160	240	_	300	ns
\wedge		$R_X = 2 k\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5		_	133	200	_	240	
Output pulse width	twouT	$C_X = 0.01 \ \mu F$	3.3 ± 0.3	50	90	100	110	90	110	μS
	woon	$R_X = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5		90	100	110	90	110	μο
		$C_X = 0.1 \mu F$	3.3 ± 0.3	50	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	ms
	\wedge	$R_X = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5		0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	
Output pulse width error between circuits	Δt _{wOUT}		_		_	±1	_		_	%
(in same package)	ΔίΨΟΟΙ				_		_		_	70
Input capacitance	C _{IN}	7	_		_	4	10	_	10	pF
Power dissipation capacitance	C _{PD}			(Note)	_	73	_	_	_	pF

Note: C_{PD} is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load.

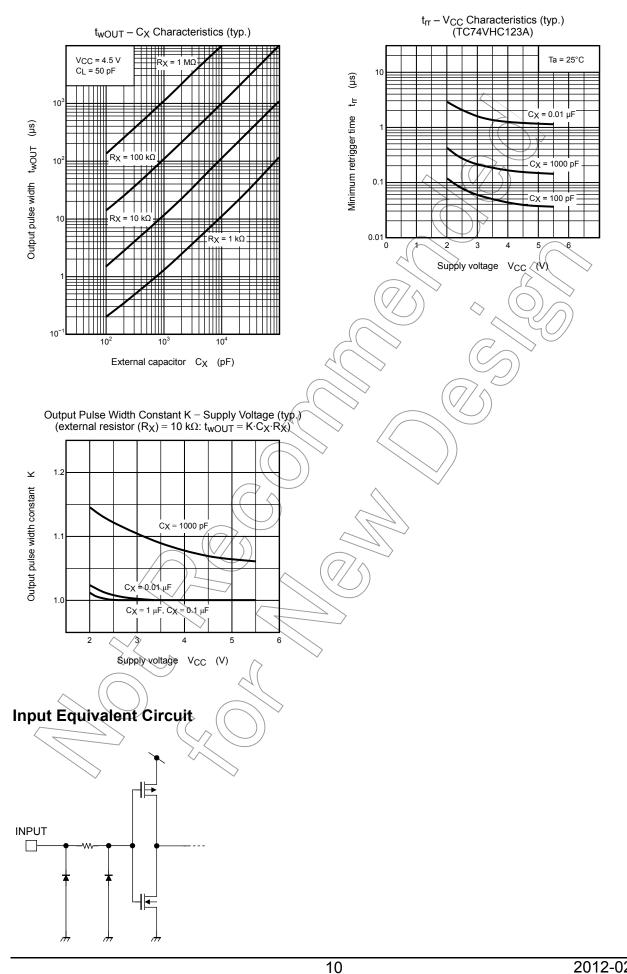
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Average operating current can be obtained by the equation:

 $I_{CC (opr)} = C_{PD} \cdot V_{CC} \cdot f_{IN} + I_{CC} \cdot \cdot Duty/100 + I_{CC}/2 (per circuit)$

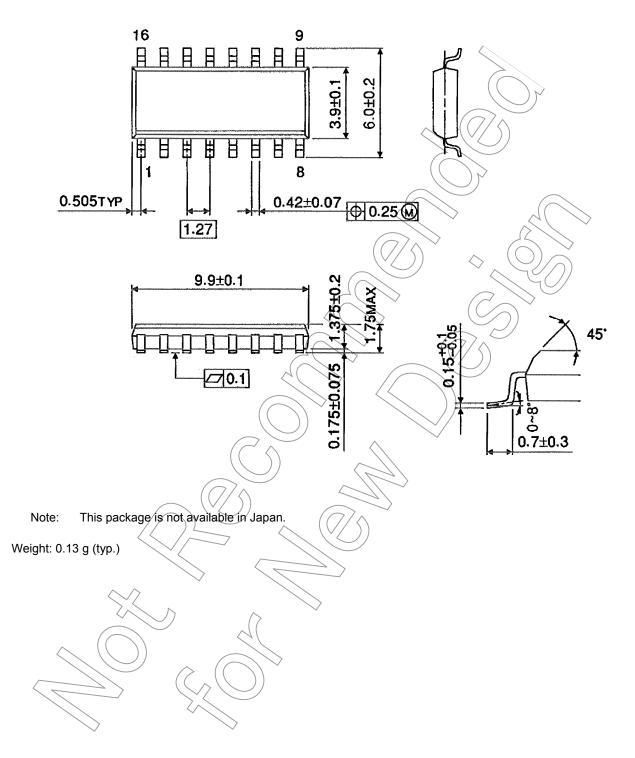
(I CC': active supply current)

(duty: %)



Package Dimensions (Note)

SOL16-P-150-1.27 Unit: mm



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