M51841P/M5E555P

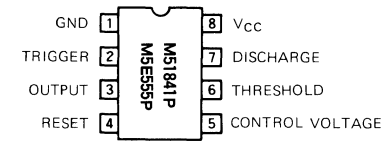
SINGLE TIMER

DESCRIPTION

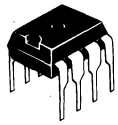
The M51841P/M5E555P monolithic timing circuit is a highly stable controller capable of producing accurate time delays, or oscillation. Additional terminals are provided for triggering or resetting, if desired. In the time delay mode, the time is precisely controlled by one external resistor and capacitor. For a stable operation as an oscillator, both the free running frequency and the duty cycle are accurately controlled by two external resistors and capacitor.

The circuit will trigger and reset on falling waveforms, and the output structure can source or sink up to 200mA or drive TTL circuits.

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)



Outline 8P4



8-pin plastic DIL package

FEATURES

- Timing from microseconds through minutes
- Operates in both astable and monostable modes
- Adjustable duty cycle
- High current output can source or sink 200mA
- Output can drive TTL
- Temperature stability of 0.005% per °C
- Normally on and normally off output
- Interchangeable with the signetics NE555 in pin configuration and characteristics

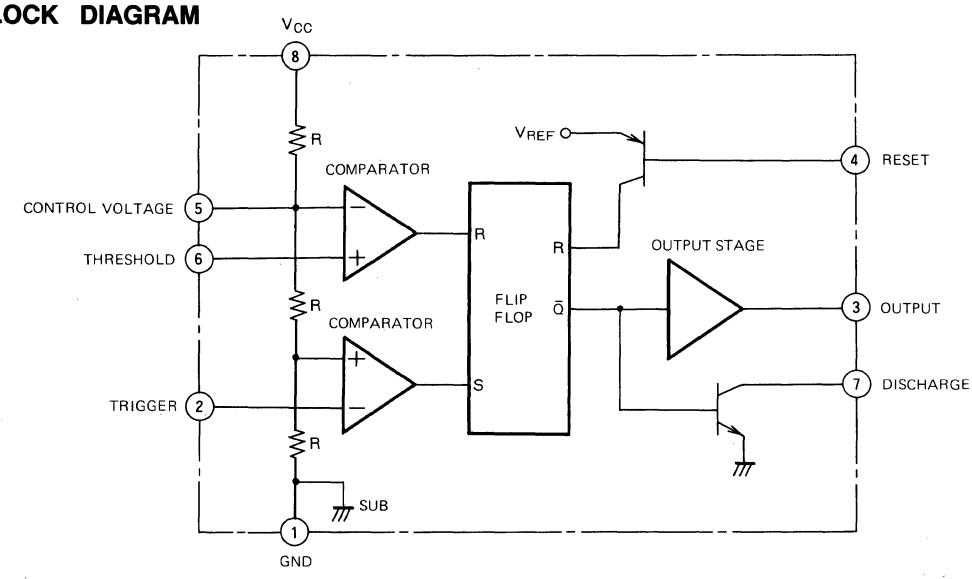
APPLICATIONS

- Precision timing
- Pulse generation
- Sequential timing
- Time delay generation
- Pulse width modulation
- Pulse position modulation
- Missing pulse detector

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Supply voltage ..... 4.5 ~ 16V
Rated supply voltage 6V, 12V

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_a=25℃, unless otherwise noted)

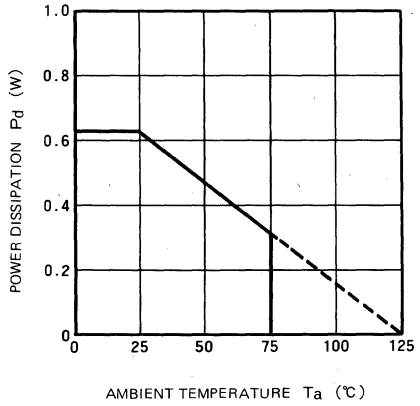
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Limits	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		18	V
I_O	Output current		200	mA
Pd	Power dissipation		625	mW
Topr	Operating ambient temperature		−20～+75	℃
Tstg	Storage temperature		−40～+125	℃

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_a=25℃, unless otherwise noted)

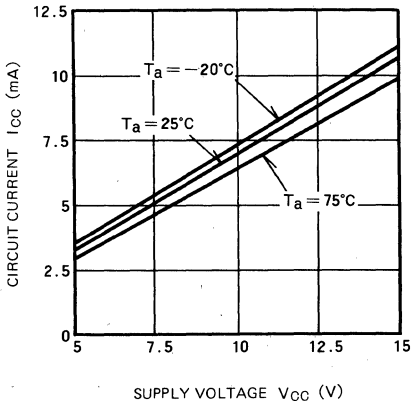
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5		16	V
I_{CC}	Circuit current	V_{CC}=5V, No load		3	6	mA
		V_{CC}=15V, No load		10	15	mA
V_{CNT}	Control voltage	V_{CC}=5V	2.6	3.3	4	V
		V_{CC}=15V	9	10	11	V
V_{TH}	Threshold voltage			$\frac{2}{3}V_{CC}$		V
I_{TH}	Threshold current			0.1	0.25	μA
V_T	Trigger voltage			$\frac{1}{3}V_{CC}$		V
I_T	Trigger current			0.5	1.0	μA
V_R	Reset voltage			0.7	1.0	V
I_R	Reset current			0.1		mA
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	V_{CC}=5V, I_{sink}=5mA		0.25	0.35	V
		V_{CC}=15V, I_{sink}=10mA		0.1	0.25	V
		V_{CC}=15V, I_{sink}=50mA		0.4	0.75	V
		V_{CC}=15V, I_{sink}=100mA		2.0	2.5	V
V_{OH}	High output voltage	V_{CC}=5V, I_{source}=100mA	2.75	3.3		V
		V_{CC}=15V, I_{source}=100mA	12.75	13.3		V

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

THERMAL DERATING (MAXIMUM RATING)

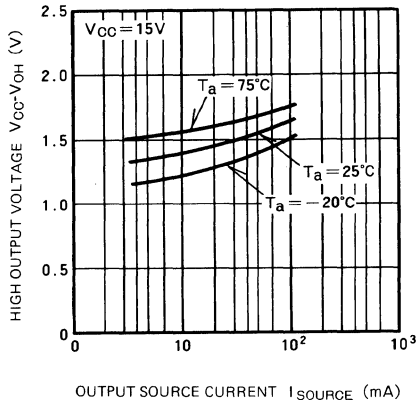


SUPPLY VOLTAGE VS CIRCUIT CURRENT

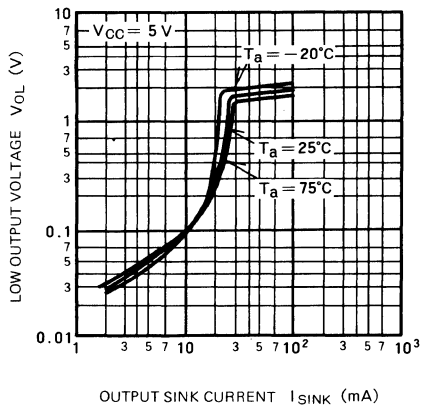


MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

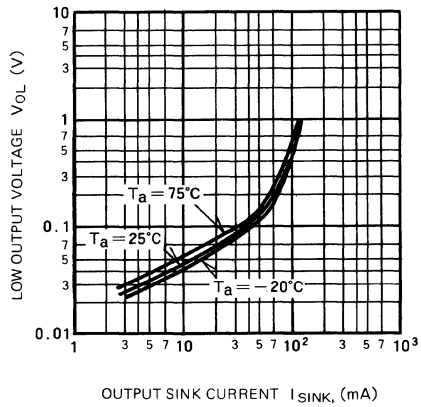
HIGH OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT



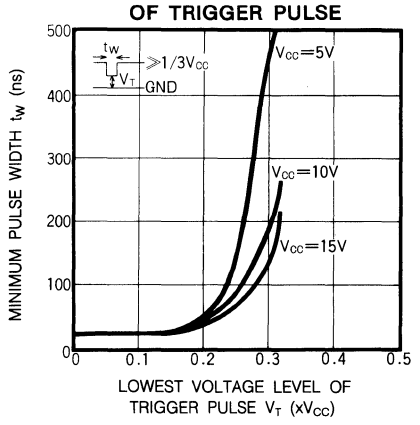
LOW OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS OUTPUT SINK CURRENT



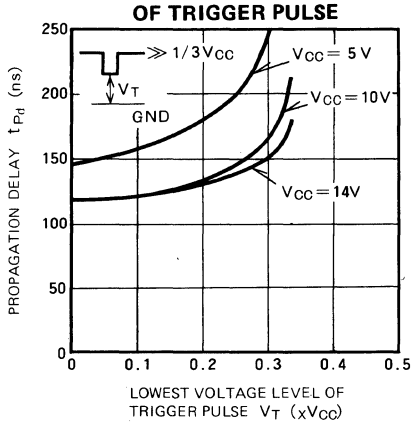
LOW OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS OUTPUT SINK CURRENT



MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH VS LOWEST VOLTAGE LEVEL OF TRIGGER PULSE



PROPAGATION DELAY VS LOWEST VOLTAGE LEVEL OF TRIGGER PULSE



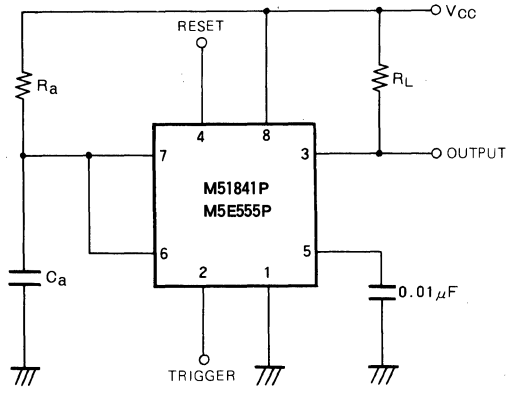
APPLICATIONS

Monostable operation

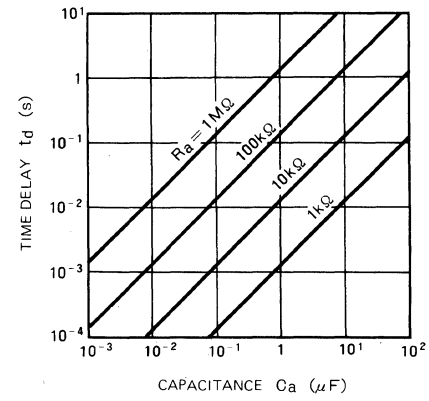
In this mode operation, timer function an one-shot. The external capacitor is initially held discharged by a transistor internal to the timer. Applying a negative trigger pulse to Pin ② sets the flip-flop, driving the output high and releasing the short-circuit across the external capacitor. The voltage across the capacitor increases with the time constant $\tau = R_a \cdot C_a$ to 2/3 V_{CC}, where the comparator resets the flip-flop and discharges the external capacitor. The output is now in the low state. The circuit triggering takes place when the negative going trigger pulse reaches 1/3 V_{CC} and the circuit stays in the output high state until the set time elapses. The time the output remains in the high state is 1.1 $R_a \cdot C_a$ and can be determined by the graph. A negative pulse applied to Pin ④ during the timing cycle over again beginning on the positive going edge of the reset pulse. If reset function is not used, Pin ④ should be connected to V_{CC} to avoid false resetting. The delay time is given by:

$t_d = 1.1\ R_a \cdot C_a$

Monostable multivibrator



TIME DELAY VS R_a, C_a



Astable operation

With the circuit connected as shown and it will trigger itself and free run as a multivibrator. The external capacitor charges through R_a and R_b and discharges through R_b only.

Through the duty cycle is set by the ratio of these two resistors, and the capacitor charges and discharges between 1/3 V_{CC} and 2/3 V_{CC}.

Charge and discharge times, and therefore frequency, are independent of supply voltage. The free running frequency versus R_a, R_b and C_a is shown in the graph. The charge time (output high) is given by:

$t_1 = 0.693\ (R_a + R_b) \cdot C_a$

and discharge time (output low) by:

$t_2 = 0.693\ R_b \cdot C_a$

Through the free running frequency is given by:

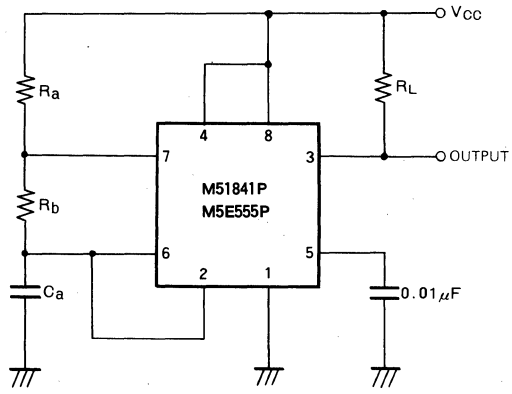
$f = 1/(t_1 + t_2)$

$= 1.44/\{(R_a + 2R_b) \cdot C_a\}$

and the duty cycle by:

$D = R_b/(R_a + 2R_b)$

Astable multivibrator



FREE RUNNING FREQUENCY VS R_a, R_b and C_a