GENERAL DESCRIPTION

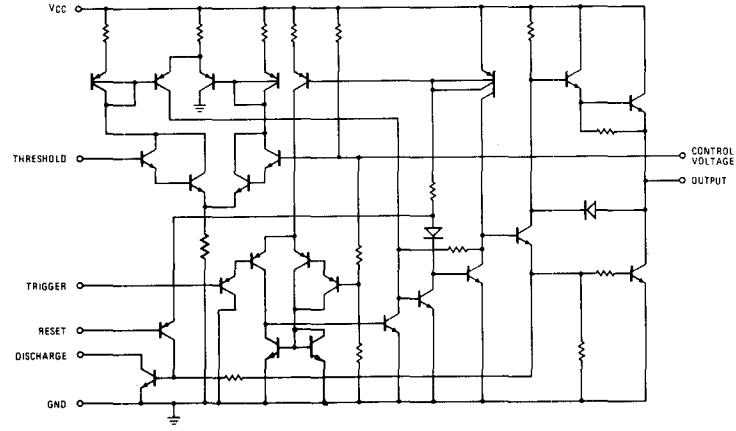
The RC556 and RM556 dual monolithic timing circuits are highly stable controllers capable of producing accurate time delays or oscillation. In the time delay mode, delay time is precisely controlled by only two external parts: a resistor and a capacitor. For operation as an oscillator, both the free 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.

DESIGN FEATURES

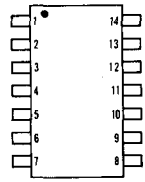
- Timing From Microseconds Through Hours
- Operates in Both Astable and Monostable Modes
- Adjustable Duty Cycle
- Output Drives TTL
- High Current Output Can Source or Sink 200mA
- Temperature Stability of 0.005%/°C
- Normally On and Normally Off Output

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (1/2 shown)



CONNECTION INFORMATION

DC and DB
Dual In-line Packages
(Top View)



Order Part Nos.:
RC556D8, RC556DC,
RM556DC, RV556D8,
RV556DC

PIN	FUNCTION
1	DISCHARGE A
2	THRESHOLD A
3	CONTROL A
4	RESET A
5	OUTPUT A
6	TRIGGER A
7	GROUND
8	TRIGGER B
9	OUTPUT B
10	RESET B
11	CONTROL B
12	THRESHOLD B
13	DISCHARGE B
14	V_{CC}

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage	+18V	Operating Temperature Range	
Power Dissipation	600mW	RC556	0°C to +70°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C	RM556	−55°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 60s)	+300°C	RV556	−40°C to +85°C

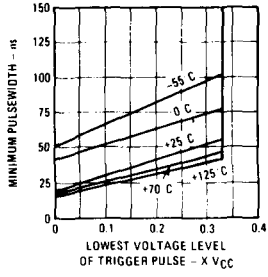
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = +5V to +15V, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	RM556			RC556, RV556			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Supply Voltage		4.5		18	4.5		16	V
Supply Current (Each Side)	V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = ∞		3	5		3	6	mA
	V_{CC} = 15V, R_L = ∞ Low State, (Note 1)		10	11		10	14	mA
Timing Error (Free Running)	R_A, R_B = 2kΩ to 100kΩ C = 0.1μF (Note 2)							
Initial Accuracy			1.5			2.25		%
Drift with Temperature			90			150		ppm/°C
Drift with Supply Voltage			0.15			0.3		%/Volt
Timing Error (Monostable)	R_A, R_B = 2kΩ to 100kΩ C = 0.1μF (Note 2)							
Initial Accuracy			0.5	1.5		0.75		%
Drift with Temperature			30	100		50		ppm/°C
Drift with Supply Voltage			0.05	0.2		0.1		%/Volt
Threshold Voltage			2/3			2/3		x V_{CC}
Trigger Voltage	V_{CC} = 15V	4.8	5	5.2		5		V
	V_{CC} = 5V	1.45	1.67	1.9		1.67		V
Trigger Current			0.5			0.5		μA
Reset Voltage		0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	V
Reset Current			0.1			0.1		mA
Threshold Current	(Note 3)		0.03	0.1		0.03	0.1	μA
Control Voltage Level	V_{CC} = 15V	9.6	10	10.4	9.0	10	11	V
	V_{CC} = 5V	2.9	3.33	3.8	2.6	3.33	4	V
Output Voltage Drop (low)	V_{CC} = 15V							
	I_{SINK} = 10mA		0.1	0.15		0.1	0.25	V
	I_{SINK} = 50mA		0.4	0.5		0.4	0.75	V
	I_{SINK} = 100mA		2	2.25		2	2.75	V
	I_{SINK} = 200mA		2.5			2.5		
	V_{CC} = 5V							
	I_{SINK} = 8mA		0.1	0.25				V
	I_{SINK} = 5mA					0.25	0.35	
Output Voltage Drop (high)	I_{SOURCE} = 200mA V_{CC} = 15V		12.5			12.5		V
	I_{SOURCE} = 100mA							
	V_{CC} = 15V	13	13.3		12.75	13.3		V
	V_{CC} = 5V	3	3.3		2.75	3.3		V
Rise Time of Output			100			100		ns
Fall Time of Output			100			100		ns
Matching Characteristics Between Each Section								
Initial Timing Accuracy			0.3	0.6		0.5	1	%
Timing Drift with Temperature			±10			±10		ppm/°C
Drift with Supply Voltage			0.1	0.2		0.2	0.5	%/Volt

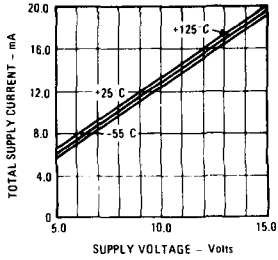
Notes on following page.

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL DATA

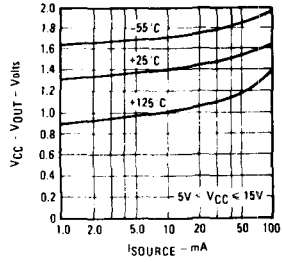
Minimum Pulse Width Required for Triggering



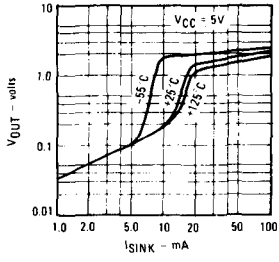
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



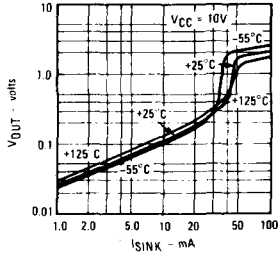
***High Output Voltage* vs Output Source Current**



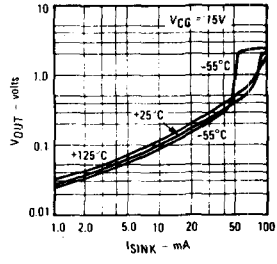
Low Output Voltage vs Output Sink Current



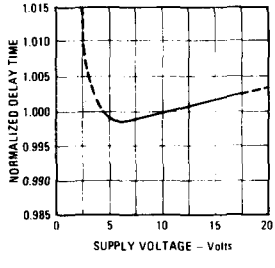
Low Output Voltage vs Output Sink Current



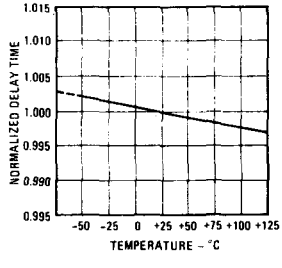
Low Output Voltage vs Output Sink Current



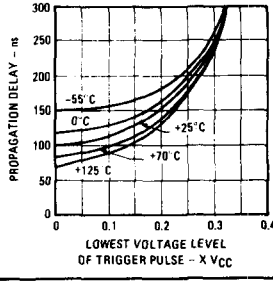
Delay Time vs Supply Voltage



Delay Time vs Temperature



Propagation Delay vs Voltage Level of Trigger Pulse



NOTES

1. Supply current when output high typically 2mA less.
2. Tested at V_{CC} = 5V and V_{CC} = 15V.
3. This will determine the maximum value of $R_A + R_B$. For 15V operation, the maximum total R = 20MΩ.

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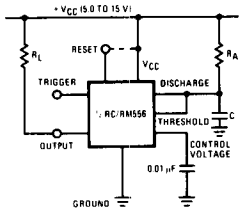
BASIC OPERATIONAL MODES

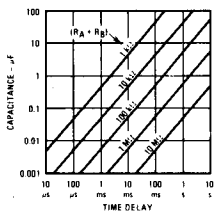
Monostable Operation

In this mode, the timer functions as a 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 time constant $r = R_AC$ 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.



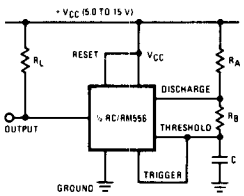
Circuit triggering takes place when the negative-going trigger pulse reaches 1/3V_{CC} and the circuit stays in the output high state until the set time elapses. The time the output remains in the high state is $1.1R_AC$ and can be determined by the graph. A negative pulse applied to Pin 4 (reset) during the timing cycle will discharge the external capacitor and start the 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.

Time Delay vs R_A, R_B and C



Free Running Operation (Astable)

With the circuit connected as shown, 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. Thus the duty cycle is set by the ratio of these two resistors, and the capacitor charges and discharges between 1/3V_{CC} and 2/3V_{CC}. Charge and discharge times, and therefore frequency, are independent of supply voltage. The free running frequency versus R_A, R_B, and C is shown in the graph.



Free Running Frequency vs R_A, R_B and C