### **Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)**

Supply Voltage	ICM75551PA -20°C to +85°C ICM75551TV -20°C to +85°C ICM75561PD -20°C to +85°C
Output Current100mA	ICM7555MTV55°C to +125°C
Power Dissipation (Note 2)	ICM7556MJD55°C to +125°C
ICM7556300mW	Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
ICM7555200mW	Lead Temperature (soldering, 60s)+300°C
Operating Temperature Range	
ICM75551JA (Maxim)20°C to +85°C	

- Note 1: Due to the SCR structure inherent in the CMOS process used to fabricate these devices, connecting any terminal to a voltage greater than V+ + 0.3V or less than V- - 0.3V may cause destructive latchup. For this reason it is recommended that no inputs from external sources not operating from the same power supply be applied to the device before its power supply is established in multiple systems. The supply of the ICM7555/ICM7556 must be turned on first.
- Note 2: Junction temperatures should not exceed 135°C and the power dissipation must be limited to 20mW at +125°C. Below 125°C, power dissipation may be increased to 300mW at 25°C. Derating factor is approximately 3mW/°C (ICM7556) or 2mW/°C (ICM7555).

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

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

(V+ = +2V to +15V;  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	DITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Cumply Voltage	V+	-20°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +70°		2		18	V	
Supply Voltage	V +	-55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°		3		16	\ \ \	
		LONZEEE	V+ = 2V		60	200		
Committee Committee (Nation 2)	1.	ICM7555	V+ = 18V		120	300		
Supply Current (Note 3)	l+	LONZEEC	V+ = 2V		120	400	μA	
		ICM7556	V+ = 18V		240	600		
Timing Error		$R_A$ , $R_B = 1kΩ$ to 100kΩ, $C = 0.1μF$	5V ≤ V+ ≤ 15V					
Initial Accuracy		(Note 4)	•		2.0	5.0	%	
		V+ = 5V			50			
Drift with Temperature		(Note 4)	V+ = 10V		75		ppm/°C	
			V+ = 15V		100			
Drift with Supply Voltage		V+ = 5V			1.0	3.0	%/V	
Threshold Voltage	V <sub>TH</sub>	V+ = 5V		0.63	0.66	0.67	V+	
Trigger Voltage	V <sub>TRIG</sub>	V+ = 5V		0.29	0.33	0.34	V+	
		V+ = 18V			50			
Trigger Current	I <sub>TRIG</sub>	V+ = 5V			10		pА	
		V+ = 2V			1			
		V+ = 18V			50			
Threshold Current	I <sub>TH</sub>	V+ = 5V			10		pA	
		V+ = 2V			1			

# **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

(V+ = +2V to +15V;  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDIT	IONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
				V+ = 18V		100		
Reset Current	I <sub>RST</sub>	V <sub>REST</sub> = Gro	ound	V+ = 5V		20		pА
				V+ = 2V		2		
Deact Valtage		V+ = 18V	V+ = 18V		0.4	0.7	1.0	V
Reset Voltage	V <sub>RST</sub>	T V+ = 2V			0.4	0.7	1.0	V
Control Voltage Lead	V <sub>C</sub> V	V+ = 5V	V+ = 5V		0.62	0.66	0.67	V
		Output Lo	V+ = 18V	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2mA		0.1	0.4	
Output Voltage Dren			V+ = 5V	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2mA		0.15	0.4	V
Output Voltage Drop	Vo	Output Hi	V+ = 18V	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 1.0mA	17.25	17.8		V
		Output HI	V+ = 5V	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 1.0mA	4.0	4.5		
Rise Time of Output	t <sub>r</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 10MΩ	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF	V+ = 5V	35	40	75	no
Fall Time of Output	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_L = 10M\Omega$	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF	V+ = 5V	35	40	75	ns
Guaranteed Max Osc. Frequency	f <sub>max</sub>	Astable operation		500			kHz	

Note 3: The supply current value is essentially independent of the  $\overline{\text{TRIGGER}}$ , THRESHOLD, and  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  voltages.

Note 4: Parameter is not 100% tested. Majority of all units meet this specification.

### **Maxim Advantage**

- Lower Supply Current
- Increased Output Source Current
- Guaranteed THRESHOLD, TRIGGER, and RESET Input Currents
- Guaranteed Discharge Output Voltage
- Supply Current Guaranteed Over Temperature
- Significantly Improved ESD Protection (Note 6)
- Maxim Quality and Reliability

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

This device conforms to the Absolute Maximum Ratings on adjacent page.

**Electrical Characteristics**Specifications below satisfy or exceed all "tested" parameters on adjacent page.

(V+ = +2V to +15V;  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Cupply Voltage	V+	-20°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°		2		16.5	V	
Supply Voltage	V T	-55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125	-55°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +125°			16	V	
			V+ = 2V to 16.5V; T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		30	250		
		ICM7555	V+ = 5V; T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			120		
		ICIVI7555	V+ = 5V; -20°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			250	μA	
Supply Current	-		$V+ = 5V$ ; $-55^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +125^{\circ}C$			300		
(Note 3)			V+ = 2V to 16.5V; T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		60	500		
		ICM7556	V+ = 5V; T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			240	μA	
		101017556	$V+ = 5V$ ; $-20^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +85^{\circ}C$			500	μΑ	
			$V+ = 5V$ ; $-55^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +125^{\circ}C$			600		
Timing Error (Note 4)		Circuit of Figure 1b; $R_A = R_B 100k\Omega$ , $C = 0.1\mu F$ , $V+ = 5V$						
Initial Accuracy (Note 5)					2.0	5.0	%	
		V+ = 5V V+ = 10V			50		ppm/°C	
Drift with Temperature					75			
		V+ = 15V			100			
Drift with Supply Voltage		V+ = 5V			1.0	3.0	%V	
Threshold Voltage	V <sub>TH</sub>	V+ = 5V		0.63	0.66	0.67	V+	
Trigger Voltage	V <sub>TRIG</sub>	V+ = 5V		0.29	0.33	0.34	V+	
		V+ = 16.5V			50			
Trigger Current	I <sub>TRIG</sub>	V+ = 5V			10		рА	
		V+ = 2V			1			
		V+ = 16.5V			50			
Threshold Current	I <sub>TH</sub>	V+ = 5V			10		pА	
		V+ = 2V			1			
			V+ = 16.5V		100			
Reset Current	I <sub>RST</sub>	V <sub>REST</sub> = Ground	V+ = 5V		20	pA		
		V+ = 2V			2			

### **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Specifications below satisfy or exceed all "tested" parameters on adjacent page.

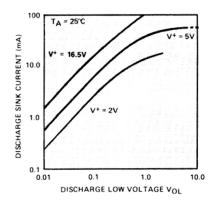
(V+ = +2V to +15V;  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Donat Valtage	V	V+ = 16.5V			0.4	0.7	1.2	V
Reset Voltage	$V_{RST}$	V+ = 2V			0.4	0.7	1.2	V
Control Voltage	V <sub>CV</sub>	V+ = 5V			0.62	0.66	0.67	V+
		Output Lo	V+ = 16.5V	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2mA		0.1	0.4	
Output Valtage Dren		Output Lo	V+ = 5V	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2mA		0.15	0.4	V
Output Voltage Drop	V <sub>O</sub>	Output Hi	V+ = 16.5V	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 2.0mA	15.75	16.25		
			V+ = 5V	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 2.0mA	4.0	4.5		
Discharge Output Voltage	V <sub>DIS</sub>	V+ = 5V, I <sub>DIS</sub> =	: 3.2mA			0.1	0.4	V
Rise Time of Output (Note 4)	t <sub>r</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 10MΩ	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF	V+ = 5V	35	40	75	20
Fall Time of Output (Note 4)	t <sub>f</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> = 10MΩ	C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF	V+ = 5V	35	40	75	ns
Guaranteed Max Osc. Frequency (Note 4)	f <sub>max</sub>	Astable Operation			500			kHz

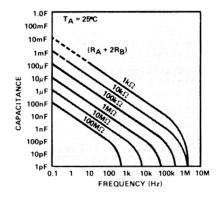
- Note 1: Due to tho SCR structure inherent in the CMOS process used to fabricate these devices, connecting any terminal to a voltage greater than V+ + 3V or less than V- - 0.3V may cause destructive latchup. For this reason it is recommended that no inputs from external sources not operating from the same power supply be applied to the device before its power supply is established. In multiple systems, the supply of the ICM7555/ICM7556 must be turned on first.
- Note 2: Junction temperatures should not exceed 135°C and the power dissipation must be limited to 20mW at 125°C. Below 125°C, power dissipation may be increased to 300mW at 25°C. Derating factor is approximately 3mW/°C (ICM7556) or
- Note 3: The supply current value is essentially independent of the TRIGGER, THRESHOLD, and RESET voltages.
- Note 4: Parameter is not 100% tested. Majority of all units meet this specification.
- Note 5: Deviation from  $f = 1.46/(R_A + 2 R_B)C$ . V+ = 5V.
- Note 6: All pins are designed to withstand electrostatic discharge (ESD) level in excess of 2000V. (Mil Std 883B Method 3015 1 Test Circuit).

# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

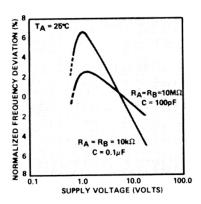
#### DISCHARGE OUTPUT CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF DISCHARGE OUTPUT VOLTAGE



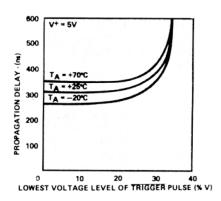
# FREE RUNNING FREQUENCY AS A FUNCTION OF $R_{\text{A}},\,R_{\text{B}}$ AND C



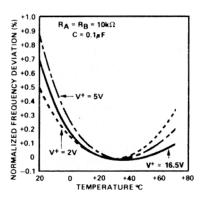
NORMALIZED FREQUENCY STABILITY IN THE ASTABLE MODE AS A **FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE** 



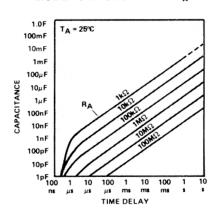
#### PROPAGATION DELAY AS A FUNCTION OF **VOLTAGE LEVEL OF TRIGGER PULSE**



#### NORMALIZED FREQUENCY STABILITY IN THE ASTABLE MODE AS A **FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE**

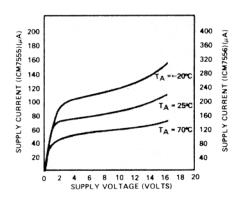


TIME DELAY IN THE MONOSTABLE MODE AS A FUNCTION OF RA AND C

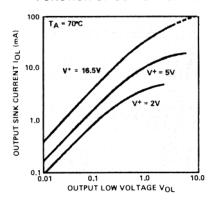


# **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

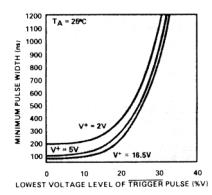
# SUPPLY CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE



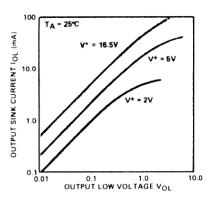
# OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE



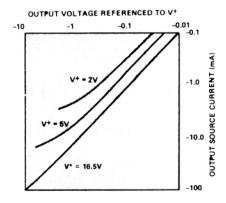
# MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH REQUIRED FOR TRIGGERING



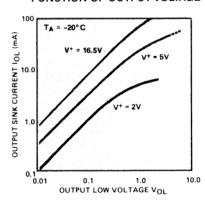
# OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE



# OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE



# OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE



### **Detailed Description**

Both the ICM7555 timer and the ICM7556 dual timer can be configured for either astable or monostable operation. In the astable mode, the free-running frequency and the duty cycle are controlled by two external resistors and one capacitor. Similarly, the pulse width in the monostable mode is precisely controlled by one external resistor and capacitor.

The external component count is decreased when replacing a bipolar timer with the ICM7555 or ICM7556. The bipolar devices produce large crowbar currents in the output driver. To compensate for this spike, a capacitor is used to decouple the power-supply lines. The CMOS timers produce supply spikes of only 2mA to 3mA vs. 300mA to 400mA (Bipolar), therefore supply decoupling is typically not needed. This current spike comparison is illustrated in Figure 3. Another component is eliminated at the control voltage pin. These CMOS timers, due to the high-impedance inputs of the comparators, do not require decoupling capacitors on the control voltage pin.

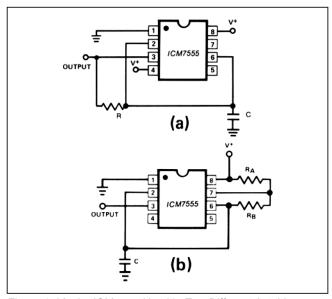


Figure 1. Maxim ICM7555 Used in Two Different Astable Configurations

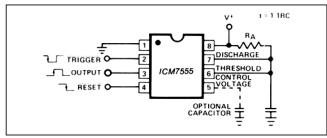


Figure 2. Maxim ICM7555 in Monostable Operation

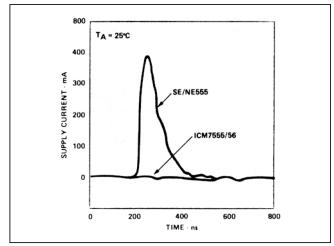


Figure 3. Supply Current Transient Compared With A Standard Bipolar 555 During An Output Transition

### **Applications Information**

### **Astable Operation**

Maxim recommends either of the two astable circuit configurations illustrated in Figure 1. The circuit in Figure 1a provides a 50% duty-cycle output using one timing resistor and capacitor. The oscillator waveform across the capacitor is symmetrical and triangular, swinging from 1/3 to 2/3 of the supply voltage. The frequency generated is defined

$$f = \frac{1}{1.4 \text{ RC}}$$

The circuit in Figure 1b provides a means of varying the duty cycle of the oscillator. The frequency is defined by:

$$f = \frac{1.46}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$

The duty cycle is:

$$D = \frac{R_B}{(R_A + 2R_B)}$$

#### **Monostable Operation**

The circuit diagram in Figure 2 illustrates monostable operation. In this mode the timer acts as a one shot. Initially the external capacitor is held discharged by the discharge output. Upon application of a negative TRIGGER pulse to pin 2, the capacitor begins to charge exponentially through RA. The device resets after the voltage across the capacitor reaches 2/3(V+).

$$t_{OUTPUT} = -ln(1/3)R_AC = 1.1R_AC$$

#### Reset

The reset function is significantly improved over the standard bipolar 555 and 556 in that it controls only the internal flip-flop, which in turn simultaneously controls the state of the Output and Discharge pins. This avoids the multiple threshold problems sometimes encountered with slow-falling edges of the bipolar devices. This input is designed to have essentially the same trip voltage as the standard bipolar devices (0.6V to 0.7V). At all supply voltages this input maintains an extremely high impedance.

#### **Control Voltage**

The control voltage regulates the two trip voltages for the THRESHOLD and TRIGGER internal comparators. This pin can be used for frequency modulation in the astable mode. By varying the applied voltage to the control voltage pin, delay times can be changed in the monostable mode.

#### **Power-Supply Considerations**

Since the TRIGGER, THRESHOLD, and Discharge leakage currents are very low, high-impedance timing components may be used, keeping total system supply current at a minimum.

#### **Output Drive Capability**

The CMOS output stage is capable of driving most logic families including CMOS and TTL. The ICM7555 and ICM7556 will drive at least two standard TTL loads at a supply voltage of 4.5V or greater. When driving CMOS, the output swing at all supply voltage levels will equal the supply voltage.

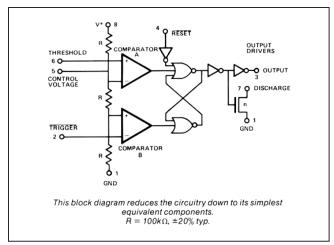


Figure 4. Block Diagram of ICM7555

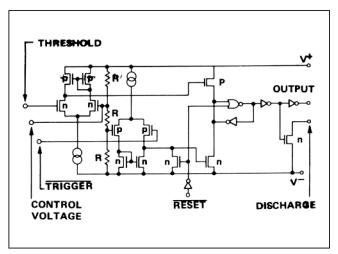


Figure 5. Equivalent Circuit

#### **Function Table**

RESET	TRIGGER VOLTAGE	THRESHOLD VOLTAGE	ОИТРИТ	DISCHARGE SWITCH
Low	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Low	On
High	< 1/3 V+	Irrelevant	High	Off
High	> 1/3 V+	> 2/3 V+	Low	On
High	> 1/3 V+	< 2/3 V+	As previously established	

†Voltage levels shown are nominal.

Note: RESET will dominate all other inputs. TRIGGER will dominate over THRESHOLD.

# **General-Purpose Timers**

# **Chip Information**

PROCESS: CMOS

# **Package Information**

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <a href="https://www.maximintegrated.com/packages">www.maximintegrated.com/packages</a>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 PDIP	P8-1	21-0043	_
8 SO	S8-2	21-0041	90-0096
14 PDIP	P14-3	21-0043	_
14 CERDIP	J14-3	21-0045	_
14 SO	S14-1	21-0041	90-0112

# **Revision History**

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	4/88	Initial Release	_
2	11/92	Revised Electrical Characteristics	3
3	3/13	Updated Ordering Information	1

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

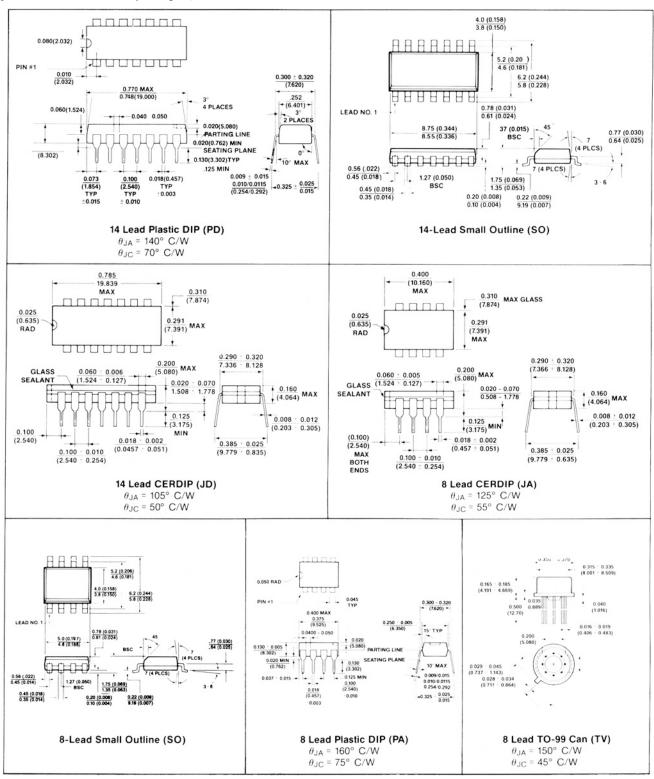
Maxim Integrated cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim Integrated product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim Integrated reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time. The parametric values (min and max limits) shown in the Electrical Characteristics table are guaranteed. Other parametric values quoted in this data sheet are provided for guidance.

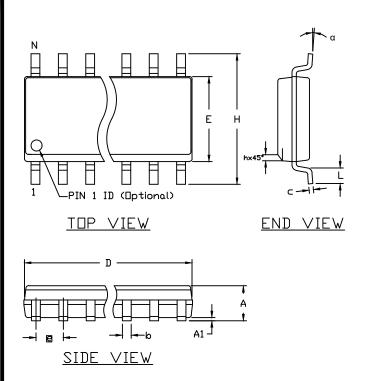
# ICM7555/7556

# **General Purpose Timers**

### **Package Information**

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)





	COMMON DIMENSIONS							
SYMBOL		INCHES	3		ММ			
SIMBUL	MIN.	TYP.*	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.*	MAX.		
Α	.053	.061	.069	1.35	1.55	1.75		
A1	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25		
b	.014	.017	.019	0.35	0.42	0.49		
c	.007	.009	.010	0.19	0.22	0.25		
E	.150	.154	.157	3.80	3.90	4.00		
e	,(	050 BSC	3SC 1.27 BSC					
Н	.228	.236	.244	5.80	6.00	6.20		
L	.016	.033	.050	0.40	0.84	1.27		
α	0*	4*	8*	0*	4*	8*		
h	0.01	0.015	0.019	0.25	0.38	0.5		

\* Typical value provided for reference only. This is not a specification.

		•
SYMBOL	INC	HES
	MIN.	TYP.
D	.189	.193
N		
MS012		
PKG. CODE	S8-2, S8-8F S8-20, S8-22	, S8-1 S-82

		,
SYMBOL	INC	HES
	MIN.	TYP.
D	.337	.341
N		
MS012		
PKG. CODE	S14-1, S14M-5	S14- 5, S14

INC	HES
MIN.	TYP
.386	.39
S16-1, S16-7F S16M-1	S16
	MIN. .386 S16-1, S16-7F

### NOTES:

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 2. MATERIAL MUST COMPLY WITH BANNED AND RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES SPEC # 10-0131.
- DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE MOLD PROTRUSION IS 0.15 MM (.006") PER SIDE.
- 4. LEADS TO BE COPLANAR WITHIN 0.10mm (.004").
- 5. MEETS JEDEC MS012

-DRAWING NOT TO SCALE-

6. ALL DIMENSIONS APPLY TO BOTH LEADED (-) AND PhFREE (+) PKG. CODES.

TITLE: PACKAGE DUTLI

DC

8L, 14L, 16L SI APPROVAL

KAI LIU

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