HARRIS
SEMICONDUCTOR

ICM7555, ICM7556

March 1993

General Purpose Timers

Features

- **Exact Equivalent in Most Cases for SE/NE555/556 or TLC555/556**
- **Low Supply Current - 60μA Typ. (ICM7555) 120μA Typ. (ICM7556)**
- **Extremely Low Trigger, Threshold and Reset Currents - 20pA Typical**
- **High Speed Operation - 1MHz Typical**
- **Wide Operation Supply Voltage Range Guaranteed 2V to 18V**
- **Normal Reset Function - No Crowbarring of Supply During Output Transition**
- **Can be Used with Higher Impedance Timing Elements than Regular 555/6 for Longer RC Time Constants**
- **Timing from Microseconds through Hours**
- **Operates in Both Astable and Monostable Modes**
- **Adjustable Duty Cycle**
- **High Output Source/Sink Driver can Drive TTL/CMOS**
- **Typical Temperature Stability of 0.005% per °C at +25°C**
- **Outputs have Very Low Offsets, HI and LO**

Applications

- **Precision Timing**
- **Pulse Generation**
- **Sequential Timing**
- **Time Delay Generation**
- **Pulse Width Modulation**
- **Pulse Position Modulation**
- **Missing Pulse Detector**

Description

The ICM7555 and ICM7556 are CMOS RC timers providing significantly improved performance over the standard SE/NE555/6 and 355 timers, while at the same time being direct replacements for those devices in most applications. Improved parameters include low supply current, wide operating supply voltage range, low THRESHOLD, TRIGGER and RESET currents, no crowbarring of the supply current during output transitions, higher frequency performance and no requirement to decouple CONTROL VOLTAGE for stable operation.

Specifically, the ICM7555 and ICM7556 are stable controllers capable of producing accurate time delays or frequencies. The ICM7556 is a dual ICM7555, with the two timers operating independently of each other, sharing only V+ and GND. In the one shot mode, the pulse width of each circuit is precisely controlled by one external resistor and capacitor. For astable operation as an oscillator, the free running frequency and the duty cycle are both accurately controlled by two external resistors and one capacitor. Unlike the regular bipolar 555/6 devices, the CONTROL VOLTAGE terminal need not be decoupled with a capacitor. The circuits are triggered and reset on falling (negative) waveforms, and the output inverter can source or sink currents large enough to drive TTL loads, or provide minimal offsets to drive CMOS loads.
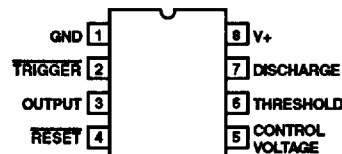
Ordering Information

PART NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE
ICM7555CBA	0°C to +70°C	8 Lead SOIC
ICM7555IBA	-25°C to +85°C	8 Lead SOIC
ICM7555IPA	-25°C to +85°C	8 Lead Plastic DIP
ICM7555ITV	-25°C to +85°C	8 Pin TO-99 Can
ICM7555MTV*	-55°C to +125°C	8 Pin TO-99 Can
ICM7556IPD	-25°C to +85°C	14 Lead Plastic DIP
ICM7556MJD*	-55°C to +125°C	14 Lead Ceramic DIP

* Add /883B to part number if 883B processing is desired.

Pinouts

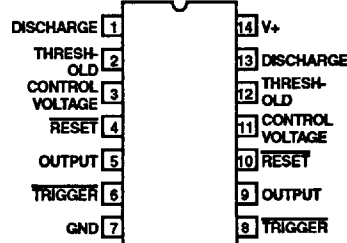**ICM7555 (PDIP, SOIC) TOP VIEW**

GND	1	8 V+
TRIGGER	2	7 DISCHARGE
OUTPUT	3	6 THRESHOLD
RESET	4	5 CONTROL VOLTAGE

ICM7555 (TO-99 CAN) TOP VIEW

V+ AND CASE (8)
GND (1)
TRIGGER (2)
OUTPUT (3)
RESET (4)
CONTROL VOLTAGE (5)
THRESHOLD (6)
DISCHARGE (7)
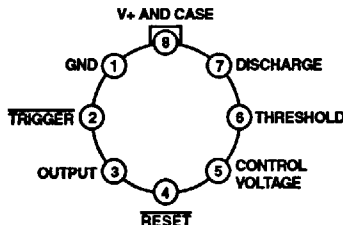
ICM7556 (PDIP, CDIP) TOP VIEW

DISCHARGE	1	14 V+
THRESHOLD	2	13 DISCHARGE
CONTROL VOLTAGE	3	12 THRESHOLD
RESET	4	11 CONTROL VOLTAGE
OUTPUT	5	10 RESET
TRIGGER	6	9 OUTPUT
GND	7	8 TRIGGER

File Number **2867.1**

Specifications ICM7555

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage . . . . +18V
Input Voltage
  Trigger, Control Voltage, Threshold,
  Reset (Note1) . . . . .V+ +0.3V to GND -0.3V
Output Current 100mA
Power Dissipation (Note 2), ICM7555 . . . . 200mW
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 Sec.). . . . . +300°C

Operating Conditions

Operating Temperature Range (Note 2)
  ICM7555CX. . . . . 0°C to +70°C
  ICM7555IX. . . . . -25°C to +85°C
  ICM7555MX. . . . . -55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range. . . . . -65°C to +150°C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

Electrical Specifications   ICM7555

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	ICM7555C, I, M T_A = +25°C			ICM7555M -55°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Static Supply Current	I+	V_{DD} = 5V	-	40	200	-	-	300	µA
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	60	300	-	-	300	µA
Monostable Timing Accuracy		R_A = 10K, C = 0.1µF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	2	-	-	-	-	%
			-	-	-	858	-	1161	µs
Drift with Temp (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V	-	-	-	-	150	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 10V	-	-	-	-	200	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	-	-	250	-	ppm/°C
Drift with Supply (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V to 15V	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	%/V
Astable Timing Accuracy		R_A = R_B = 10K, C = 0.1µF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	2	-	-	-	-	%
			-	-	-	1717	-	2323	µs
Drift with Temp (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V	-	-	-	-	150	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 10V	-	-	-	-	200	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	-	-	250	-	ppm/°C
Drift with Supply (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V to 15V	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	%/V
Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	V_{DD} = 15V	62	67	71	61	-	72	% V_{DD}
Trigger Voltage	V_{TRIG}	V_{DD} = 15V	28	32	36	27	-	37	% V_{DD}
Trigger Current	I_{TRIG}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Threshold Current	I_{TH}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Control Voltage	V_{CV}	V_{DD} = 15V	62	67	71	61	-	72	% V_{DD}
Reset Voltage	V_{RST}	V_{DD} = 2V to 15V	0.4	-	1.0	0.2	-	1.2	V
Reset Current	I_{RST}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Discharge Leakage	I_{DIS}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Output Voltage Drop	V_{OL}	V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SINK} = 20mA	-	0.4	1.0	-	-	1.25	V
		V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.5	V
Output Voltage Drop	V_{OH}	V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.8mA	14.3	14.6	-	14.2	-	-	V
		V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.8mA	4.0	4.3	-	3.8	-	-	V
Discharge Output Voltage Drop	V_{DIS}	V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 15mA	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.6	V
		V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SINK} = 15mA	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	V
Supply Voltage (Note 3)	V+	Functional Oper.	2.0	-	18.0	3.0	-	16.0	V
Output Rise Time (Note 3)	t_R	R_L = 10M, C_L = 10pF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	75	-	-	-	-	ns
Output Fall Time (Note 3)	t_F	R_L = 10M, C_L = 10pF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	75	-	-	-	-	ns
Oscillator Frequency (Note 3)	f_{MAX}	V_{DD} = 5V, R_A = 470Ω, R_B = 270Ω, C = 200pF	-	1	-	-	-	-	MHz

NOTES:
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 ICM7555/6 must be turned on first.
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 (7556) or 2mW/°C (7555).
3. These parameters are based upon characterization data and are not tested.

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SPECIAL ANALOG CIRCUITS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage . . . . +18V
Input Voltage
  Trigger, Control Voltage, Threshold,
  Reset (Note1) . . . . V+ +0.3V to GND -0.3V
Output Current 100mA
Power Dissipation (Note 2), ICM7556 . . . . 300mW
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 Sec.). . . . . +300°C

Operating Conditions

Operating Temperature Range (Note 2)
  ICM7556IX. . . . . -25°C to +85°C
  ICM7556MX. . . . . -55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range. . . . . -65°C to +150°C

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

Electrical Specifications   ICM7556, T_A = +25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	ICM7556I, M T_A = +25°C			ICM7556M -55°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Static Supply Current	I+	V_{DD} = 5V	-	80	400	-	-	600	µA
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	120	600	-	-	600	µA
Monostable Timing Accuracy		R_A = 10K, C = 0.1µF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	2	-	-	-	-	%
			-	-	-	858	-	1161	µs
Drift with Temp (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V	-	-	-	-	150	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 10V	-	-	-	-	200	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	-	-	250	-	ppm/°C
Drift with Supply (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V to 15V	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	%/V
Astable Timing Accuracy		R_A = R_B = 10K, C = 0.1µF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	2	-	-	-	-	%
			-	-	-	1717	-	2323	µs
Drift with Temp (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V	-	-	-	-	150	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 10V	-	-	-	-	200	-	ppm/°C
		V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	-	-	250	-	ppm/°C
Drift with Supply (Note 3)		V_{DD} = 5V to 15V	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	%/V
Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	V_{DD} = 15V	62	67	71	61	-	72	% V_{DD}
Trigger Voltage	V_{TRIG}	V_{DD} = 15V	28	32	36	27	-	37	% V_{DD}
Trigger Current	I_{TRIG}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Threshold Current	I_{TH}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
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Reset Voltage	V_{RST}	V_{DD} = 2V to 15V	0.4	-	1.0	0.2	-	1.2	V
Reset Current	I_{RST}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Discharge Leakage	I_{DIS}	V_{DD} = 15V	-	-	10	-	-	50	nA
Output Voltage Drop	V_{OL}	V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SINK} = 20mA	-	0.4	1.0	-	-	1.25	V
		V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.5	V
Output Voltage Drop	V_{OH}	V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.8mA	14.3	14.6	-	14.2	-	-	V
		V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SOURCE} = 0.8mA	4.0	4.3	-	3.8	-	-	V
Discharge Output Voltage Drop	V_{DIS}	V_{DD} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 15mA	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.6	V
		V_{DD} = 15V, I_{SINK} = 15mA	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	V
Supply Voltage (Note 3)	V+	Functional Oper.	2.0	-	18.0	3.0	-	16.0	V
Output Rise Time (Note 3)	t_R	R_L = 10M, C_L = 10pF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	75	-	-	-	-	ns
Output Fall Time (Note 3)	t_F	R_L = 10M, C_L = 10pF, V_{DD} = 5V	-	75	-	-	-	-	ns
Oscillator Frequency (Note 3)	f_{MAX}	V_{DD} = 5V, R_A = 470Ω, R_B = 270Ω, C = 200pF	-	1	-	-	-	-	MHz

NOTES:

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 ICM7555/6 must be turned on first.

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 (7556) or 2mW/°C (7555).

3. These parameters are based upon characterization data and are not tested.

Functional Diagram
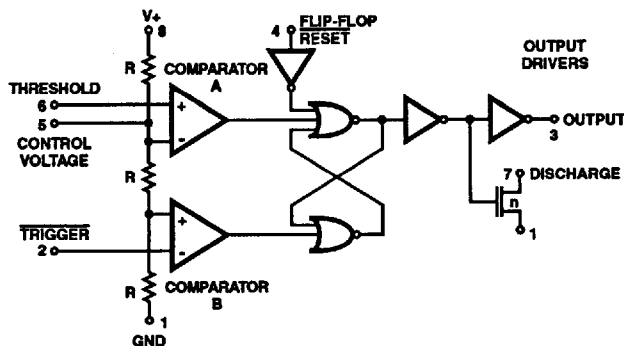
NOTE: This functional diagram reduces the circuitry down to its simplest equivalent components. Tie down unused inputs. R = 100kΩ, ±20% typ.

TRUTH TABLE

THRESHOLD VOLTAGE	TRIGGER VOLTAGE	RESET	OUTPUT	DISCHARGE SWITCH
Don't Care	Don't Care	Low	Low	On
$>\frac{2}{3}(V+)$	$>\frac{1}{3}(V+)$	High	Low	On
$<\frac{2}{3}(V+)$	$>\frac{1}{3}(V+)$	High	Stable	Stable
Don't Care	$<\frac{1}{3}(V+)$	High	High	Off

NOTE: $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ will dominate all other inputs: $\overline{\text{TRIGGER}}$ will dominate over THRESHOLD.

Typical Performance Curves
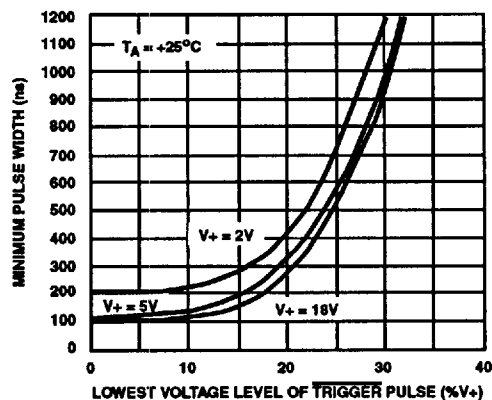
FIGURE 1. MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH REQUIRED FOR TRIGGERING
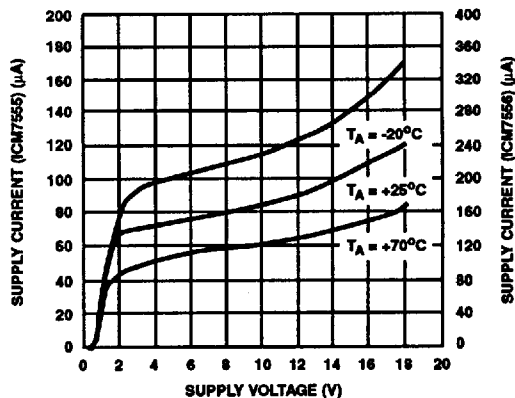
FIGURE 2. SUPPLY CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)
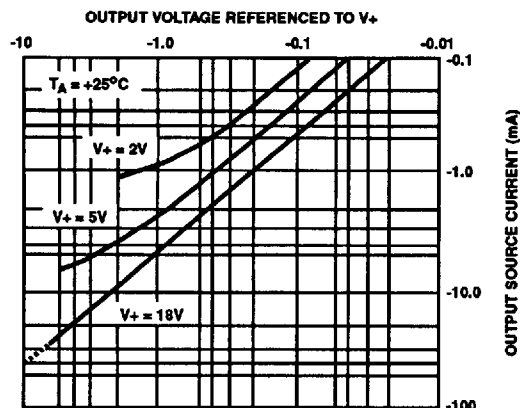
FIGURE 3. OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE
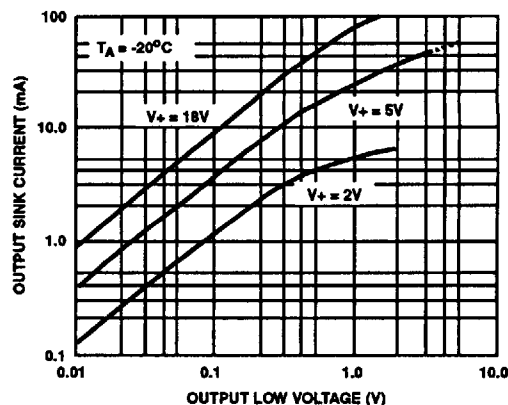
FIGURE 4. OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE
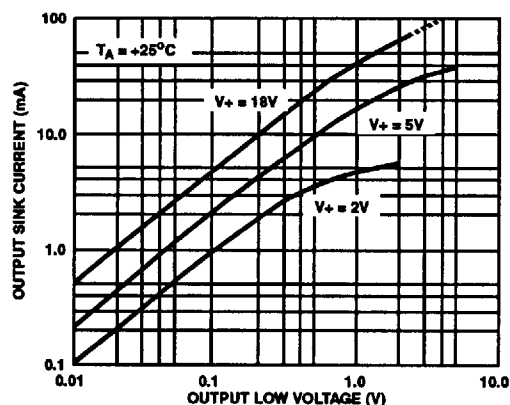
FIGURE 5. OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE
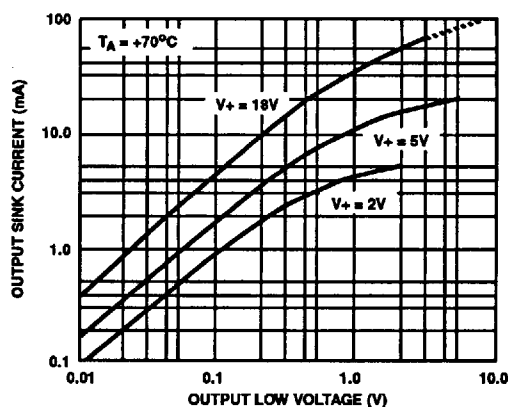
FIGURE 6. OUTPUT SINK CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF OUTPUT VOLTAGE
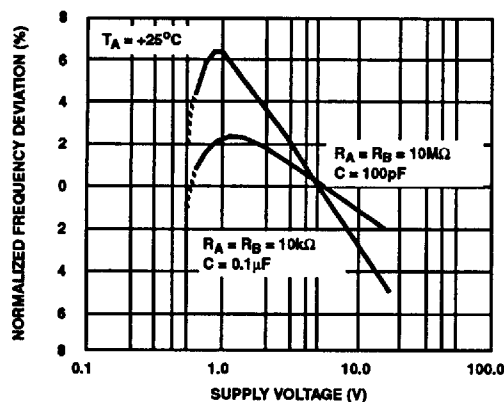
FIGURE 7. NORMALIZED FREQUENCY STABILITY IN THE AS-TABLE MODE AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE
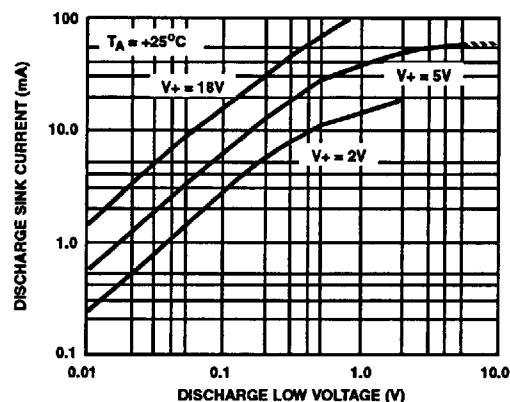
FIGURE 8. DISCHARGE OUTPUT CURRENT AS A FUNCTION OF DISCHARGE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)
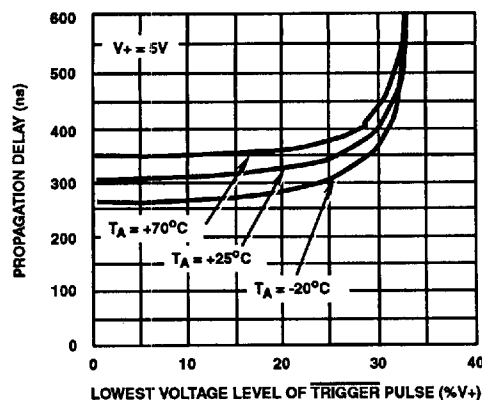
FIGURE 9. PROPAGATION DELAY AS A FUNCTION OF VOLTAGE LEVEL OF TRIGGER PULSE
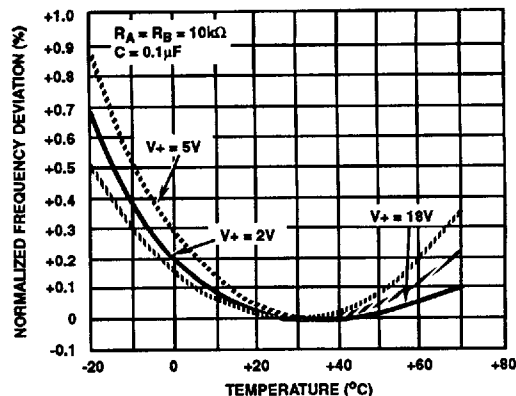
FIGURE 10. NORMALIZED FREQUENCY STABILITY IN THE AS-TABLE MODE AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE
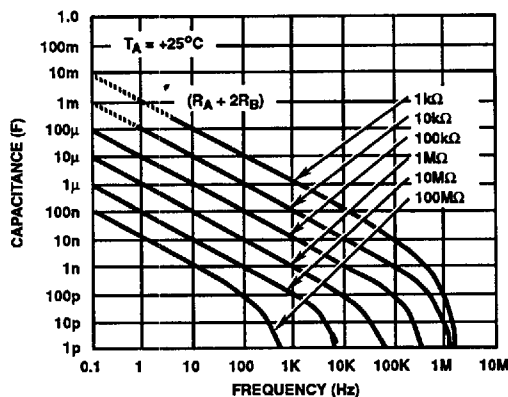
FIGURE 11. FREE RUNNING FREQUENCY AS A FUNCTION OF R_A, R_B AND C
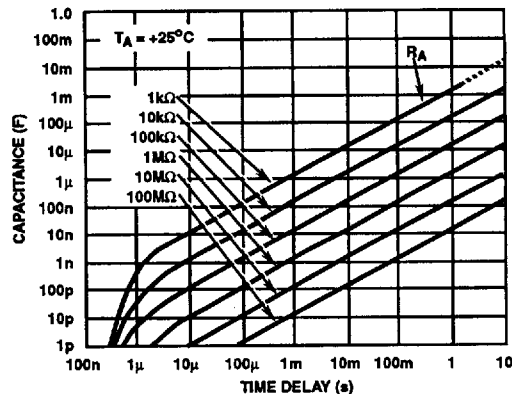
FIGURE 12. TIME DELAY IN THE MONOSTABLE MODE AS A FUNCTION OF R_A AND C

SPECIAL ANALOG CIRCUITS 7

Application Notes

General

The ICM7555/6 devices are, in most instances, direct replacements for the NE/SE 555/6 devices. However, it is possible to effect economies in the external component count using the ICM7555/6. Because the bipolar 555/6 devices produce large crowbar currents in the output driver, it is necessary to decouple the power supply lines with a good capacitor close to the device. The 7555/6 devices produce no such transients. See Figure 13.

The ICM7555/6 produces supply current spikes of only 2mA - 3mA instead of 300mA - 400mA and supply decoupling is normally not necessary. Secondly, in most instances, the CONTROL VOLTAGE decoupling capacitors are not required since the input impedance of the CMOS comparators on chip are very high. Thus, for many applications 2 capacitors can be saved using an ICM7555, and 3 capacitors with an ICM7556.
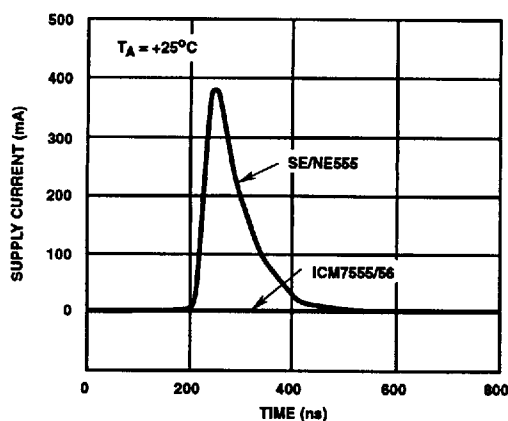
FIGURE 13. SUPPLY CURRENT TRANSIENT COMPARED WITH A STANDARD BIPOLAR 555 DURING AN OUTPUT TRANSITION

Power Supply Considerations

Although the supply current consumed by the ICM7555/6 devices is very low, the total system supply current can be high unless the timing components are high impedance. Therefore, use high values for R and low values for C in Figures 14 and 15.

Output Drive Capability

The output driver consists of a CMOS inverter capable of driving most logic families including CMOS and TTL. As such, if driving CMOS, the output swing at all supply voltages will equal the supply voltage. At a supply voltage of 4.5V or more the ICM7555/6 will drive at least 2 standard TTL loads.

Astable Operation

The circuit can be connected to trigger itself and free run as a multivibrator, see Figure 14A. The output swings from rail to rail, and is a true 50% duty cycle square wave. (Trip points and output swings are symmetrical). Less than a 1% frequency variation is observed, over a voltage range of +5V to +15V.

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

The timer can also be connected as shown in Figure 14B. In this circuit, the frequency is:

$$f = 1.44 / (R_A + 2R_B) C$$

The duty cycle is controlled by the values of R_A and R_B, by the equation:

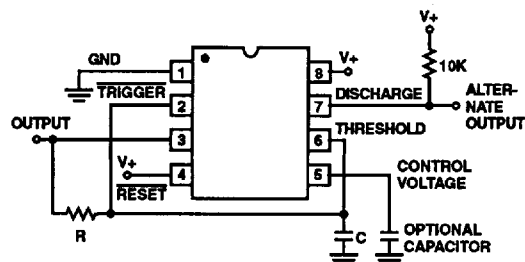$$D = (R_A + R_B) / (R_A + 2R_B)$$

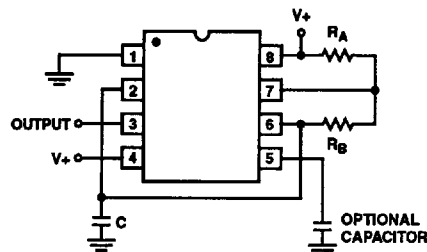FIGURE 14A. ASTABLE OPERATION

FIGURE 14B. ALTERNATE ASTABLE CONFIGURATION

Monostable Operation

In this mode of operation, the timer functions as a one-shot, see Figure 15. Initially the external capacitor (C) is held discharged by a transistor inside the timer. Upon application of a negative TRIGGER pulse to pin 2, the internal flip-flop is set which releases the short circuit across the external capacitor and drives the OUTPUT high. The voltage across the capacitor now increases exponentially with a time constant $t = R_A C$. When the voltage across the capacitor equals $\frac{2}{3}$ V+, the comparator resets the flip-flop, which in turn discharges the capacitor rapidly and also drives the OUTPUT to its low state. TRIGGER must return to a high state before the OUTPUT can return to a low state.

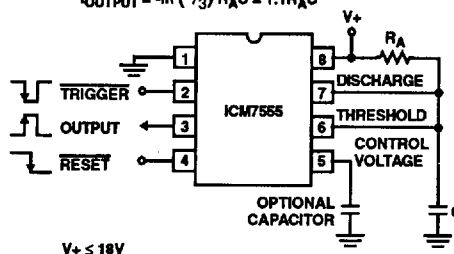$$t_{OUTPUT} = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) R_A C = 1.1 R_A C$$

FIGURE 15. MONOSTABLE OPERATION

Control Voltage

The CONTROL VOLTAGE terminal permits the two trip voltages for the THRESHOLD and $\overline{\text{TRIGGER}}$ internal comparators to be controlled. This provides the possibility of oscillation frequency modulation in the astable mode or even inhibition of oscillation, depending on the applied voltage. In the monostable mode, delay times can be changed by varying the applied voltage to the CONTROL VOLTAGE pin.

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ terminal is designed to have essentially the same trip voltage as the standard bipolar 555/6, i.e. 0.6V to 0.7V. At all supply voltages it represents an extremely high input impedance. The mode of operation of the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ function is, however, much improved over the standard bipolar 555/6 in that it controls only the internal flip-flop, which in turn controls simultaneously the state of the OUTPUT and DISCHARGE pins. This avoids the multiple threshold problems sometimes encountered with slow falling edges in the bipolar devices.
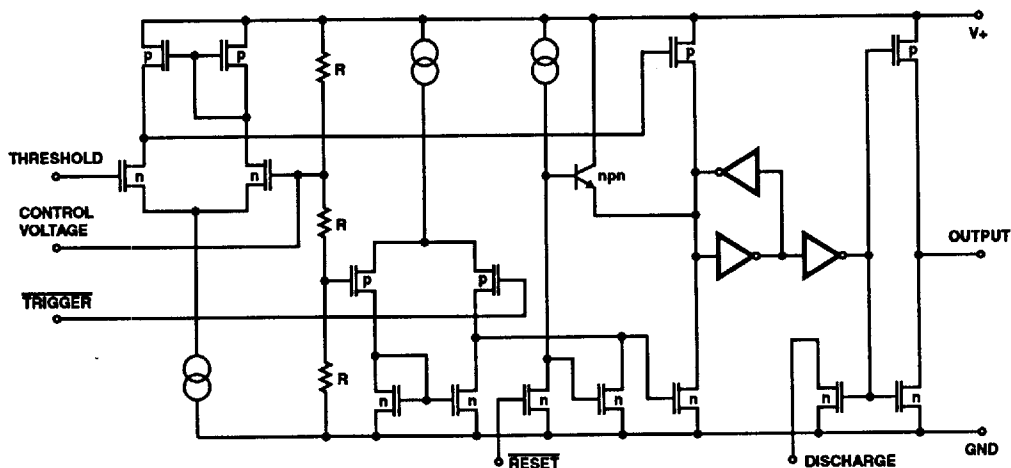
R = 100kΩ ± 20% (TYP)

FIGURE 16. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT