

Product Introduction

The NE555DR is a bipolar integrated circuit capable of generating high-precision timing pulses. Internally, it consists of four circuit parts: a threshold comparator, a trigger comparator, an RS flip-flop, and an output circuit. By connecting a few external resistors and capacitors, it can be used to construct timing trigger circuits, pulse width modulation circuits, audio oscillators, and other circuits. It is widely used in toys, traffic signaling, automation control, and other fields.

Product Features

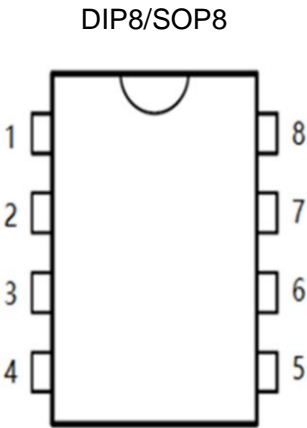
- High timing accuracy; maximum operating frequency up to 500kHz; strong output drive capability; compatible with TTL circuits; good
- temperature stability; package types: SOP8, DIP8; timing time from microseconds to hours (precisely controllable
- via external resistors and capacitors).
-

Product Uses

- Audio pulse generator, frequency divider
- Equipment timing, traffic light control, access control
- Pulse width modulation and pulse phase modulation
- industrial control

Package type and pin function definition

Pin number	Pin Definitions	Pin Function Description:
1	GND	Power Ground
2	Trig	Trigger
3	Output	output
4	Reset	reset
5	Cont	Control voltage
6	Tres	Threshold
7	Disch	discharge
8	VCC	Power positive



Electrical properties (TA=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

Project	symbol	condition	Minimum value	Typical value	Maximum value	unit
operating voltage	VCC		4.5		15	V
Operating current ICC		VCC =5V, RL =∞, VO=VOL		3	6	mA
		VCC =5V, RL =∞, VO=VOH		1.5	5	mA
		VCC =15V, RL =∞, VO=VOL		8	15	mA
		VCC =15V, RL =∞, VO=VOH		6	13	mA
Control terminal voltage VCL		VCC =15V		10.0	11	V
		VCC =5V		3.3	4	V
Threshold voltage terminal voltage VTH		VCC =15V		10.0	11.2	V
		VCC =5V		3.3	4.2	V
ITH threshold voltage and current	*note1	VCC =15V, VTH =0V			250	nA
Trigger voltage VTRIG		VCC =15V		5.0	5.6	V
		VCC =5V		1.6	2.2	V
Trigger current I	TRIG	VCC =15V, VTRIG =0V,			2	μA
Reset terminal high voltage	VRESETH	VCC =5V	1.5		VCC	V
Low voltage at reset terminal	VRESETL	VCC =5V	GND		0.5	V
Reset current IRESET		VRESET =0.4V, VCC =15V		0.13	0.4	mA
		VRESET =0V, VCC =15V		0.3	1.5	mA
Output low voltage VOL		VCC =15V, IL =-5mA		0.02	0.25	V
		VCC =15V, IL =-50mA		0.04	0.75	
		VCC =15V, IL =-100mA		2.0	2.5	
		VCC =15V, IL =-200mA		2.8		
		VCC =5V, IL =-5mA		0.08	0.35	
		VCC =5V, IL =-8mA		0.15	0.4	
Output high voltage VOH		VCC =15V, IL =-100mA	12.75	13.3		V
		VCC =15V, IL =-200mA		12.2		
		VCC =5V, IL =-100mA	2.75	3.3		
The discharge tube shuts off leakage current Idis (off).		VO=VOH, Vdis = 10V			100	nA
The saturation voltage of the discharge tube is Vdis(sat), where VO = VOL.		VCC=15V, Idis=15mA		140	480	mV
		VCC=5V, Idis=4.5 mA		100	200	mV
Output rise time t Output fall time R		CL=15pF		80	300	ns
	tF	CL=15pF		50	300	ns
Timing error (Mostable)	Ts*note ²	RA=2kΩ to	VCC=15V, initial error	1		%
	Tv	100kΩ	Drifts with power supply voltage (4.5V~15V)	0.1		%/V
	Tt	C=0.1μF	VCC=15V, drifts with temperature (0~60°C)	150		ppm/°C
Timing error (Non-steady state)	Ts*note2	RA~RB=1kΩ	VCC=15V, initial error	1		%
	Tv	Up to 100kΩ	Drifts with power supply voltage (4.5V~15V)	0.1		%/V
	Tt	C=0.1μF	VCC=15V, drifts with temperature (0~60°C)	150		ppm/°C

Notes: 1. At Vcc=15V, the maximum value of Ra+Rb is 10MΩ; at Vcc=5V, the maximum value of Ra+Rb is 3.4MΩ.

2. Timing error is defined as the difference between the measured value and the mean of a random sample. Timing error is also affected by the errors of external capacitors and resistors.

Typical Application Circuit

1. Monostable:

In monostable mode, when the input level reaches $1/3 V_{CC}$, the circuit triggers a high-level output, which remains high for $t = 1.1 \cdot R_A \cdot C$.

The output goes low. During time t , the output state remains unaffected regardless of the input level. The circuit and waveforms are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

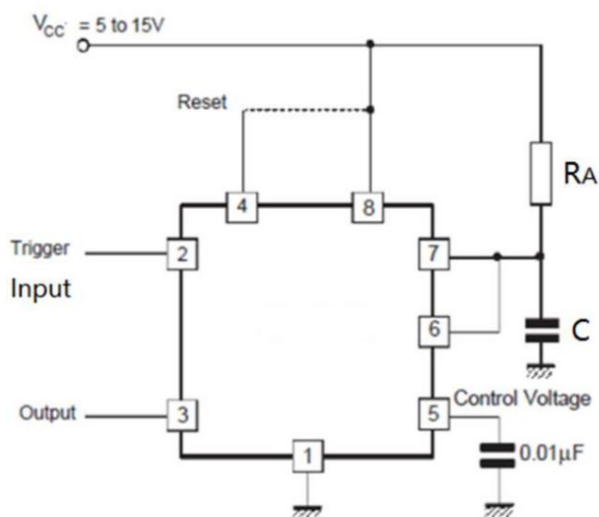


Figure 3 Monostable circuit

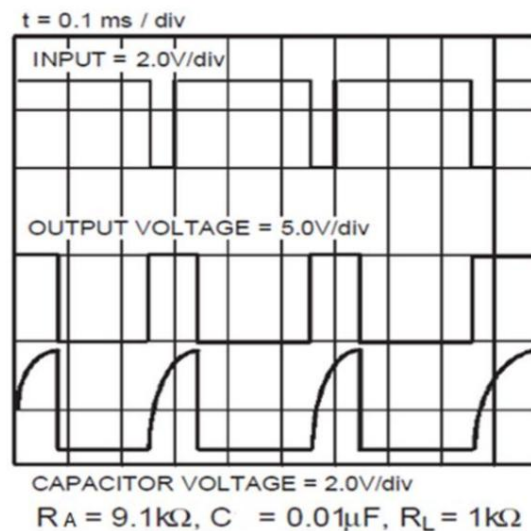


Figure 4 Monostable waveform

2. Unsteady state:

In non-steady-state mode, the circuit automatically triggers, producing a multivibrator with a square wave output. The output square wave frequency and duty cycle can be determined via R_A .

The values of R_B and C are adjusted. Its trigger mode, charging and discharging time, and frequency are independent of the power supply voltage. The circuit and waveforms are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

The output high-level pulse width $t_h = 0.693 \cdot (R_A + R_B) \cdot C$; the low-level pulse width $t_l = 0.693 \cdot R_B \cdot C$; $T = t_h + t_l = 0.693(R_A + 2R_B)C$;

Frequency $f = 1/T = 1.44/(R_A \cdot C + 2R_B \cdot C)$;

Duty cycle $D = t_l/T = R_B/(R_A + 2R_B)$.

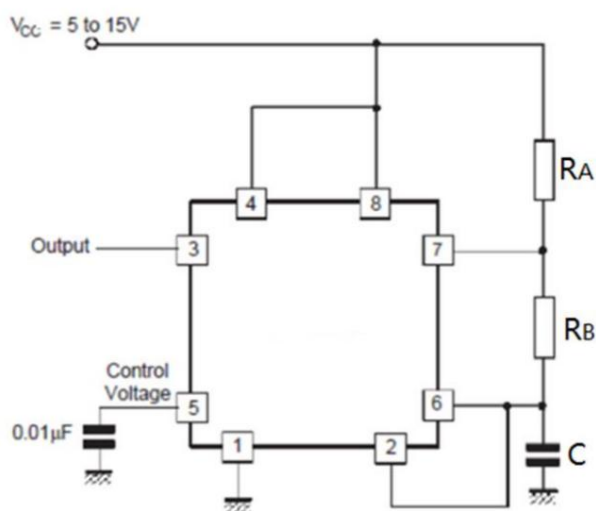


Figure 5 Unstable circuit

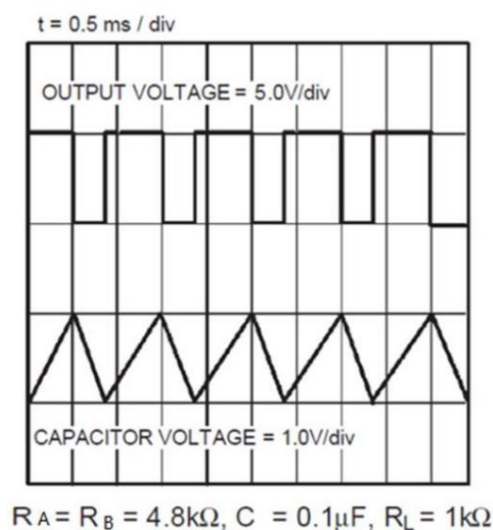


Figure 6 Unsteady-state waveform diagram

3. Pulse width modulation:

When the timer is connected in monostable mode and triggered by a continuous pulse train applied to pin 2, the output pulse width can be determined by applying a pulse train to pin 5.

The signal is modulated. See Figures 7 and 8.

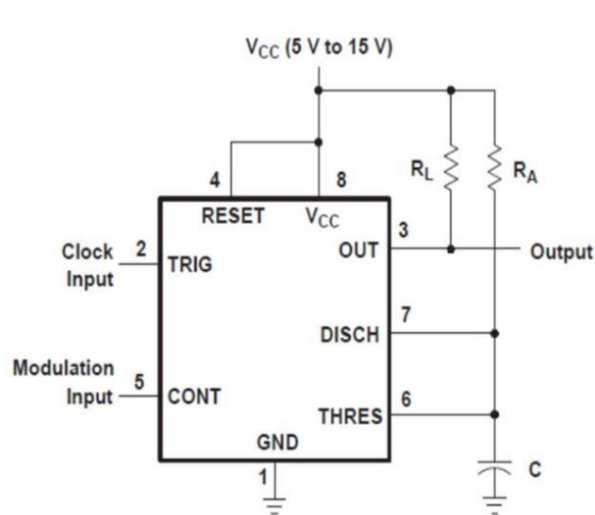


Figure 7 Pulse Width Modulation Circuit

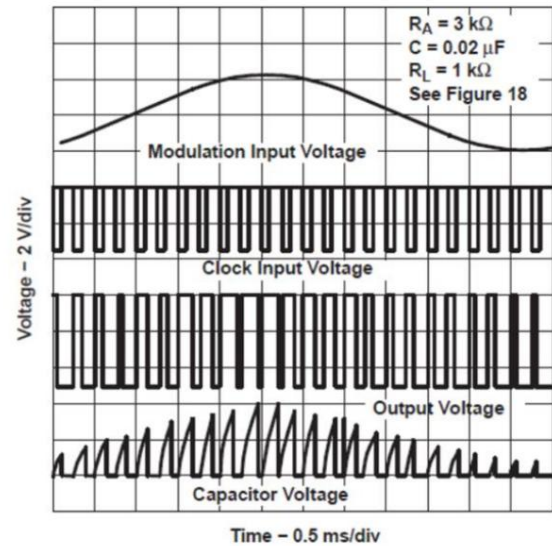


Figure 8. Waveform diagram of pulse width modulation circuit

JSMICRO Semiconductor

4. Pulse position modulation:

When the timer is connected as shown in Figure 9, the output pulse position can be modulated by the signal applied to pin 5. See Figures 9 and 10.

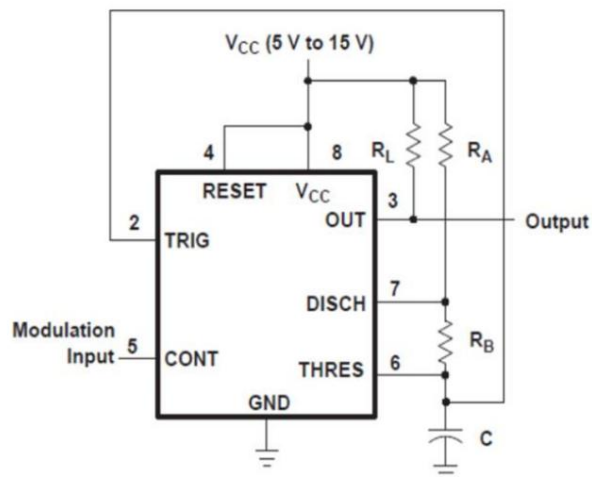


Figure 9 Pulse position modulation circuit

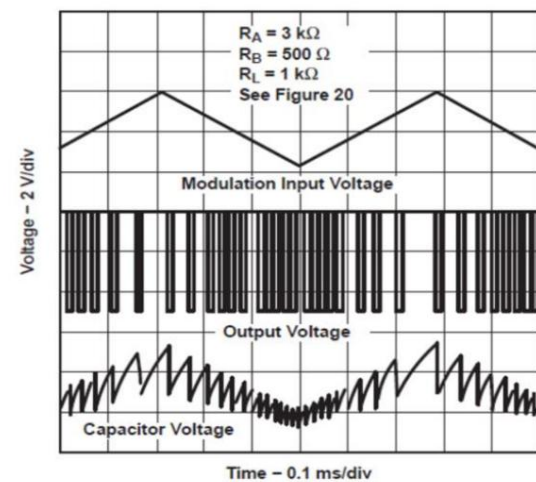
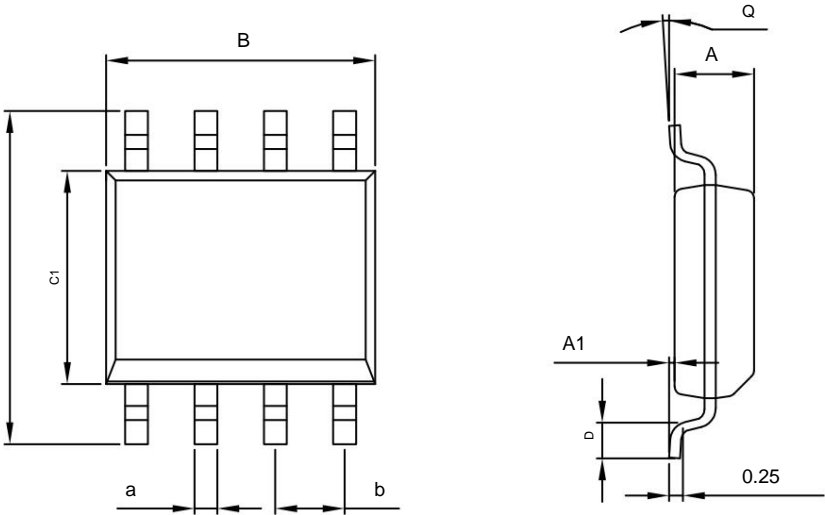


Figure 10 Waveform diagram of pulse position modulation circuit

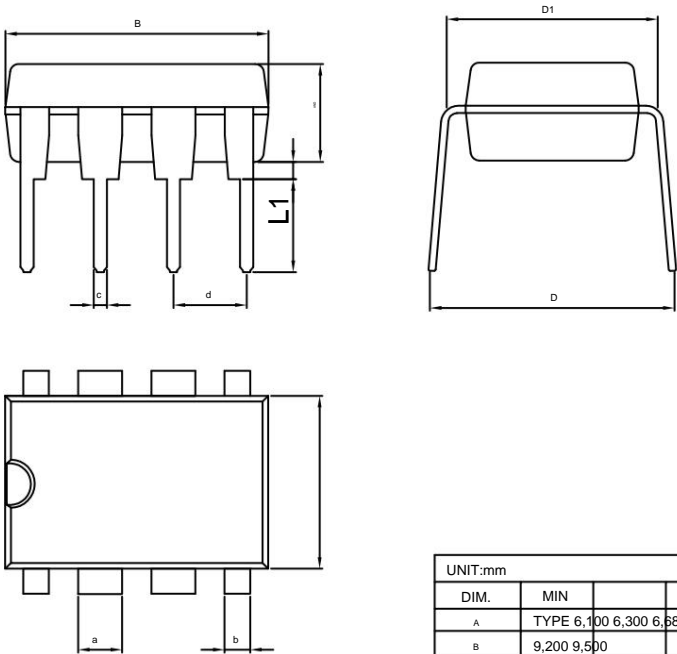
Package outline drawing

SOP8



UNIT:mm							
DIM.	MIN	TYPE	MAX	DIM.	MIN	TYPE	MAX
A	4.520	4.570	4.620	0.100	0.250	a	0.400
A1				b	1.260	1.270	1.280
B	4.800	4.920	5.100	Q	0°		8°
C	5.800	6.100	6.250				
C1	3.800	3.900	4.000				
D	0.400		0.950				

DIP8



UNIT:mm							
DIM.	MIN	TYPE	MAX	DIM.	MIN	TYPE	MAX
A	TYPE 6.100	6.300	6.680	9.000	a	TYPE 1.504	1.524
B	9.200	9.500		b		0.889	
D	8.400	8.700	9.000	c	0.437	0.457	0.477
D1	7.42	7.62	7.82	d	2.530	2.540	2.550
L	3.100	3.300	3.550	L	0.500	-	0.700
				L1	3.000	3.200	3.600