**General Description**

The LM555 is a highly stable device for generating accurate time delays or oscillation. Additional terminals are provided for triggering or resetting if desired. In the time delay mode of operation, the time is precisely controlled by one external resistor and capacitor. For astable operation as an oscillator, the free running frequency and duty cycle are accurately controlled with two external resistors and one capacitor. The circuit may be triggered and reset on falling waveforms, and the output circuit can source or sink up to 200mA or drive TTL circuits.

**Features**

- Direct replacement for SE555/NE555
- Timing from microseconds through hours
- Operates in both astable and monostable modes
- Adjustable duty cycle
- Output can source or sink 200 mA
- Output and supply TTL compatible
- Temperature stability better than 0.005% per °C
- Normally on and normally off output
- Available in 8-pin MSOP package

**Applications**

- Precision timing
- Pulse generation
- Sequential timing
- Time delay generation
- Pulse width modulation
- Pulse position modulation
- Linear ramp generator

---

**Schematic Diagram**

![Schematic Diagram](DS007851-1)
Connection Diagram

Dual-In-Line, Small Outline and Molded Mini Small Outline Packages

Top View

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Package Marking</th>
<th>Media Transport</th>
<th>NSC Drawing</th>
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<tr>
<td>8-Pin SOIC</td>
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<td>LM555CM</td>
<td>Rails</td>
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<td>LM555CMX</td>
<td>LM555CM</td>
<td>2.5k Units Tape and Reel</td>
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**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

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<td>LM555CMM</td>
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<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
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**Soldering Information**

Dual-In-Line Package
- Soldering (10 Seconds) 260˚C

Small Outline Packages (SOIC and MSOP)
- Vapor Phase (60 Seconds) 215˚C
- Infrared (15 Seconds) 220˚C

See AN-450 “Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability” for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

**Electrical Characteristics** (Notes 1, 2)

(TA = 25˚C, VCC = +5V to +15V, unless otherwise specified)

<table>
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<th>Parameter</th>
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<td>Supply Current</td>
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<td>VCC = 15V, RL = ∞</td>
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<td>(Low State) (Note 4)</td>
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<td>Drift with Temperature</td>
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<td>C = 0.1µF, (Note 5)</td>
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<td>Accuracy over Temperature</td>
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<td>Drift with Supply</td>
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<td>%/V</td>
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<td>Timing Error, Astable</td>
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<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial Accuracy</td>
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<td>Drift with Temperature</td>
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<td>Drift with Supply</td>
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<td>Threshold Voltage</td>
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<td>x VCC</td>
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<td>Trigger Voltage</td>
<td>VCC = 15V</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reset Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threshold Current</td>
<td>(Note 6)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>Control Voltage Level</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VCC = 5V</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pin 7 Leakage Output High</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Pin 7 Sat (Note 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output Low</td>
<td>VCC = 15V, I7 = 15mA</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>mV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output Low</td>
<td>VCC = 4.5V, I7 = 4.5mA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>200</td>
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### Electrical Characteristics (Notes 1, 2) (Continued)

\(T_A = 25^\circ C, V_{CC} = +5V\) to +15V, unless otherwise specified

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
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<th>Limits</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>(I_{SINK} = 50mA)</td>
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<td>(I_{SINK} = 200mA)</td>
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<td>(V_{CC} = 5V)</td>
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<td>(I_{SINK} = 8mA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(I_{SOURCE} = 100mA, V_{CC} = 15V)</td>
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<td>(V_{CC} = 5V)</td>
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<td>Rise Time of Output</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall Time of Output</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** All voltages are measured with respect to the ground pin, unless otherwise specified.

**Note 2:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which guarantee specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not guaranteed for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.

**Note 3:** For operating at elevated temperatures the device must be derated above 25°C based on a +150°C maximum junction temperature and a thermal resistance of 106°C/W (DIP), 170°C/W (SO-8), and 204°C/W (MSOP) junction to ambient.

**Note 4:** Supply current when output high typically 1 mA less at \(V_{CC} = 5V\).

**Note 5:** Tested at \(V_{CC} = 5V\) and \(V_{CC} = 15V\).

**Note 6:** This will determine the maximum value of \(R_A + R_B\) for 15V operation. The maximum total \((R_A + R_B)\) is \(20M\Omega\).

**Note 7:** No protection against excessive pin 7 current is necessary providing the package dissipation rating will not be exceeded.

**Note 8:** Refer to RETS555X drawing of military LM555H and LM555J versions for specifications.
Typical Performance Characteristics

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
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Output Propagation Delay vs. Voltage Level of Trigger Pulse

Discharge Transistor (Pin 7)
Voltage vs. Sink Current
Applications Information

MONOSTABLE OPERATION

In this mode of operation, the timer functions as a one-shot (Figure 1). The external capacitor is initially held discharged by a transistor inside the timer. Upon application of a negative trigger pulse of less than 1/3 \( V_{CC} \) to pin 2, the flip-flop is set which both releases the short circuit across the capacitor and drives the output high.

The voltage across the capacitor then increases exponentially for a period of \( t = 1.1 R_A C \), at the end of which time the voltage equals 2/3 \( V_{CC} \). The comparator then resets the flip-flop which in turn discharges the capacitor and drives the output to its low state. Figure 2 shows the waveforms generated in this mode of operation. Since the charge and the threshold level of the comparator are both directly proportional to supply voltage, the timing internal is independent of supply.

During the timing cycle when the output is high, the further application of a trigger pulse will not effect the circuit so long as the trigger input is returned high at least 10\( \mu \)s before the end of the timing interval. However the circuit can be reset during this time by the application of a negative pulse to the reset terminal (pin 4). The output will then remain in the low state until a trigger pulse is again applied.

When the reset function is not in use, it is recommended that it be connected to \( V_{CC} \) to avoid any possibility of false triggering.

Figure 3 is a nomograph for easy determination of \( R \), \( C \) values for various time delays.

NOTE: In monostable operation, the trigger should be driven high before the end of timing cycle.

ASTABLE OPERATION

If the circuit is connected as shown in Figure 4 (pins 2 and 6 connected) it will trigger itself and free run as a multivibrator. The external capacitor charges through \( R_A + R_B \) and discharges through \( R_B \). Thus the duty cycle may be precisely set by the ratio of these two resistors.

In this mode of operation, the capacitor charges and discharges between 1/3 \( V_{CC} \) and 2/3 \( V_{CC} \). As in the triggered mode, the charge and discharge times, and therefore the frequency are independent of the supply voltage.
Applications Information (Continued)

Figure 5 shows the waveforms generated in this mode of operation.

\[ t_1 = 0.693 \left( R_A + R_B \right) C \]

And the discharge time (output low) by:

\[ t_2 = 0.693 \left( R_B \right) C \]

Thus the total period is:

\[ T = t_1 + t_2 = 0.693 \left( R_A + 2R_B \right) C \]

The frequency of oscillation is:

\[ f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1.44}{\left( R_A + 2R_B \right) C} \]

Figure 6 may be used for quick determination of these RC values.

The duty cycle is:

\[ D = \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B} \]

Figure 5. Astable Waveforms

V\textsubscript{CC} = 5V
TIME = 20\,\mu s/Div.
Bottom Trace: Capacitor Voltage 1V/Div.
\[ R_A = 3.9k\Omega \]
\[ R_B = 3k\Omega \]
\[ C = 0.01\mu F \]

FIGURE 5. Astable Waveforms

V\textsubscript{CC} = 5V
Top Trace: Output 5V/Div.
TIME = 20\,\mu s/Div.
Bottom Trace: Capacitor Voltage 1V/Div.
\[ R_A = 3.9k\Omega \]
\[ R_B = 3k\Omega \]
\[ C = 0.01\mu F \]

FIGURE 6. Free Running Frequency

V\textsubscript{CC} = 5V
Top Trace: Input 4V/Div.
TIME = 20\,\mu s/Div.
Bottom Trace: Capacitor 2V/Div.
\[ R_A = 9.1k\Omega \]
\[ C = 0.01\mu F \]

FIGURE 6. Free Running Frequency

PULSE WIDTH MODULATOR

When the timer is connected in the monostable mode and triggered with a continuous pulse train, the output pulse width can be modulated by a signal applied to pin 5. Figure 8 shows the circuit, and in Figure 9 are some waveform examples.

V\textsubscript{CC} = 5V
Top Trace: Modulation 1V/Div.
TIME = 0.2 ms/Div.
Bottom Trace: Output Voltage 2V/Div.
\[ R_A = 9.1k\Omega \]
\[ C = 0.01\mu F \]

FIGURE 8. Pulse Width Modulator

FIGURE 9. Pulse Width Modulator
Applications Information (Continued)

PULSE POSITION MODULATOR
This application uses the timer connected for astable operation, as in Figure 10, with a modulating signal again applied to the control voltage terminal. The pulse position varies with the modulating signal, since the threshold voltage and hence the time delay is varied. Figure 11 shows the waveforms generated for a triangle wave modulation signal.

![Figure 10. Pulse Position Modulator](image1)

\[ V_{BE} \approx 0.6V \]

LINEAR RAMP
When the pullup resistor, \( R_A \), in the monostable circuit is replaced by a constant current source, a linear ramp is generated. Figure 12 shows a circuit configuration that will perform this function.

![Figure 12.](image2)

\[ T = \frac{2/3 \ V_{CC} \ R_E \ (R_1 + R_2) \ C}{R_1 \ V_{CC} - V_{BE} \ (R_1 + R_2)} \]
\[ V_{BE} \approx 0.6V \]

\[ V_{CC} = 5V \]
\[ R_1 = 47k\Omega \]
\[ R_2 = 100k\Omega \]
\[ R_E = 2.7 \ k\Omega \]
\[ C = 0.01 \mu F \]

![Figure 13. Linear Ramp](image3)
Applications Information (Continued)

50% DUTY CYCLE OSCILLATOR

For a 50% duty cycle, the resistors $R_A$ and $R_B$ may be connected as in Figure 14. The time period for the output high is the same as previous, $t_1 = 0.693 \, R_A \, C$. For the output low it is $t_2 =$

$$t_2 = \frac{R_B - 2R_A}{2R_B - R_A} \left[ \frac{(R_A \, R_B)}{(R_A + R_B)} \right] C \cdot \ln \left( \frac{R_B}{2R_B - R_A} \right)$$

Thus the frequency of oscillation is

$$f = \frac{1}{t_1 + t_2}$$

Note that this circuit will not oscillate if $R_B$ is greater than $1/2 \, R_A$ because the junction of $R_A$ and $R_B$ cannot bring pin 2 down to $1/3 \, V_{CC}$ and trigger the lower comparator.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Adequate power supply bypassing is necessary to protect associated circuitry. Minimum recommended is $0.1\, \mu F$ in parallel with $1\, \mu F$ electrolytic.

Lower comparator storage time can be as long as $10\, \mu s$ when pin 2 is driven fully to ground for triggering. This limits the monostable pulse width to $10\, \mu s$ minimum.

Delay time reset to output is $0.47\, \mu s$ typical. Minimum reset pulse width must be $0.3\, \mu s$, typical.

Pin 7 current switches within $30\, \text{ns}$ of the output (pin 3) voltage.
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

Small Outline Package (M)
NS Package Number M08A

8-Lead (0.118” Wide) Molded Mini Small Outline Package
NS Package Number MUA08A
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