

# KA556 Dual Timer

#### **Features**

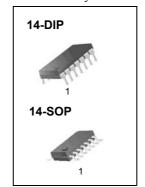
- Replaces two KA555 Timers
- Operates in Both Astable and Monos Table Modes
- · High Output Current
- TTL Compatible
- · Timing From Microsecond to Hours
- Adjustable Duty Cycle
- Temperature Stability of 0.005% Per °C

# **Applications**

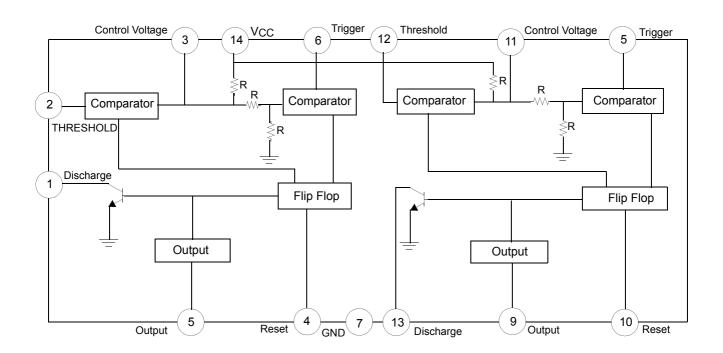
- · Precision Timing
- · Pulse Shaping
- · Pulse Width Modulation
- · Frequency Division
- · Traffic Light Control
- Sequential Timing
- · Pulse Generator
- · Time Delay Generator
- Touch Tone Encoder
- Tone Burst Generator

## **Description**

The KA556 series dual monolithic timing circuits are a highly stable controller capable of producing accurate time delays or oscillation. The KA556 is a dual KA555. Timing is provided an external resistor and capacitor for each timing function. The two timers operate independently of each other, sharing only VCC and ground. The circuits may be triggered and reset on falling waveforms. The output structures may sink or source 200mA.



# **Internal Block Diagram**



# Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

| Parameter                                   | Symbol | Value               | Unit |
|---|--------|---------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage                              | Vcc    | 16                  | V    |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering 10sec)          | TLEAD  | 300                 | °C   |
| Power Dissipation                           | PD     | 600                 | mW   |
| Operating Temperature Range<br>KA556/KA556I | TOPR   | 0 ~ +70 / -40 ~ +85 | °C   |
| Storage Temperature Range                   | TSTG   | -65 ~ +150          | °C   |

### **Electrical Characteristics**

(TA =  $25^{\circ}$ C, V<sub>CC</sub> =  $5 \sim 15$ V, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter   | Symbol  | Conditions  | Min.  | Тур.                                     | Max.                                | Unit               |
|---|---|---|-------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Supply Voltage  | Vcc   | -   | 4.5   | -  | 16                                  | V                  |
| Supply Current *1(Two Timers) (Low State)   | Icc   | $\begin{array}{c} V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = \infty \\ V_{CC} = 15V, R_L = \infty \end{array}$                                |       | 5<br>16                                  | 12<br>30                            | mA<br>mA           |
| Timing Error *2(Monos Table) Initial Accuracy Drift with Temperature Drift with Supply Voltage      | ACCUR $R_A = 2k\Omega$ to $100k\Omega$ $C = 0.1μF$ $\Delta t/\Delta V_{CC}$ $T = 1.1RC$ |   | -     | 0.75<br>50<br>0.1                        | -                                   | %<br>ppm/°C<br>%/V |
| Control Voltage   | Vcc   | VCC = 15V   | 9.0   | 10.0                                     | 11.0                                | V                  |
|   |   | VCC = 5V  | 2.6   | 3.33                                     | 4.0                                 | V                  |
| Threshold Voltage   | VTH   | VCC = 15V   | 8.8   | 10.0                                     | 11.2                                | V                  |
| Threshold Voltage   | V 111   | VCC = 5V  | 2.4   | 3.33                                     | 4.2                                 | V                  |
| Threshold Current*3   | ITH   | -   | -     | 30                                       | 250                                 | nA                 |
| Trigger Voltage   | VTR   | VCC = 15V   | 4.5   | 5.0                                      | 5.6                                 | V                  |
| Trigger Voltage   | VIR   | VCC = 5V  | 1.1   | 1.6                                      | 2.2                                 | V                  |
| Trigger Current   | ITR   | VTR = 0V  | -     | 0.01                                     | 2.0                                 | μΑ                 |
| Reset Voltage*5   | VRST  | -   | 0.4   | 0.6                                      | 1.0                                 | V                  |
| Reset Current   | IRST  | -   | -     | 0.03                                     | 0.6                                 | mA                 |
| Low Output Voltage  | VoL   | VCC = 15V<br>ISINK = 10mA<br>ISINK = 50mA<br>ISINK = 100mA<br>ISINK = 200mA<br>VCC = 5V<br>ISINK = 8mA<br>ISINK = 5mA | -     | 0.1<br>0.4<br>2.0<br>2.5<br>0.25<br>0.15 | 0.25<br>0.75<br>3.2<br>0.35<br>0.25 | V                  |
| High Output Voltage   | Voн   | VCC = 15V<br>ISOURCE = 200mA<br>ISOURCE = 100mA   | 12.75 | 12.5<br>13.3                             | -                                   | V                  |
|   |   | VCC = 5V<br>ISOURCE = 100mA   | 2.75  | 3.3                                      | -                                   | V                  |
| Rise Time of Output   | tR  | -   | -     | 100                                      | 300                                 | ns                 |
| Fall Time of Output   | tF  | -   | -     | 100                                      | 300                                 | ns                 |
| Discharge Leakage Current   | llkg  | -   | -     | 10                                       | 100                                 | nA                 |
| Matching Characteristics*4 Initial Accuracy Drift with Temperature Drfit with Supply Voltage        | ACCUR<br>Δt/ΔT<br>Δt/ΔVCC   | -   | -     | 1.0<br>10<br>0.2                         | 2.0<br>0.5                          | %<br>ppm/°C<br>%/V |
| Timing Error (astable)*2<br>Initial Accuracy<br>Drift with Temperature<br>Drift with Supply Voltage | ACCUR<br>Δt/ΔT<br>Δt/ΔVcc   | $V_{CC}$ = 15 $V$<br>RA,RB = 1 $k\Omega$ to 100 $k\Omega$<br>C = 0.1 $\mu$ F  | -     | 2.25<br>150<br>0.3                       | -                                   | %<br>ppm/°C<br>%/V |

#### Notes:

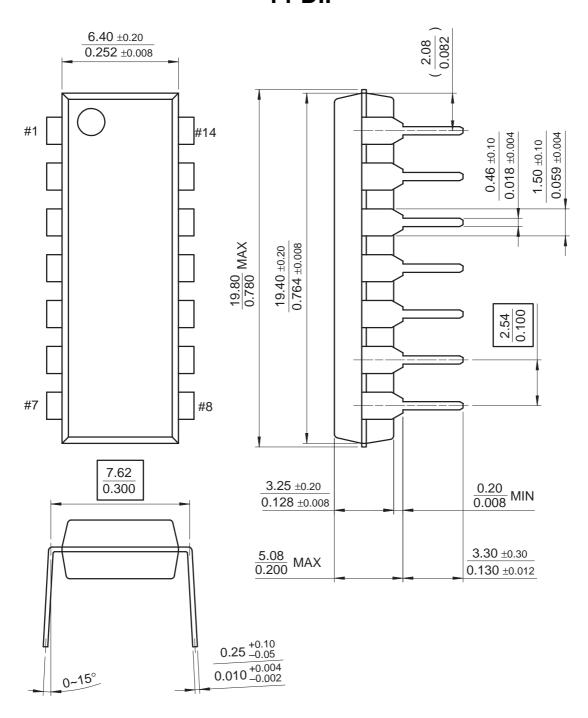
- 1. Supply current when output is high is typically 1.0mA less at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V
- 2. Tested at Vcc = 5V and Vcc = 15V
- 3. This will determine the maximum value of RA + RB for 15V operation. The maximum total R =  $20M\Omega$ , and for 5V operation the maximum total R =  $6.6M\Omega$ .
- 4. Matching characteristics refer to the difference between performance characteristics of each timer section in the monostable mode.
- 5. As reset voltage lowers, timing is inhibited and then the output goes low.

## **Mechanical Dimensions**

### **Package**

#### **Dimensions in millimeters**

# **14-DIP**

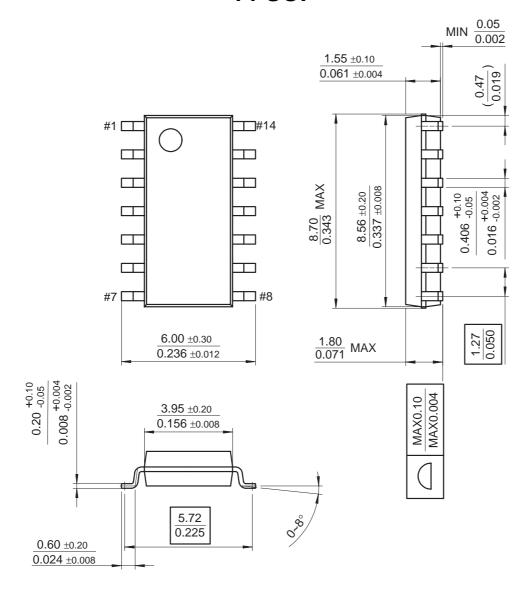


# **Mechanical Dimensions** (Continued)

### **Package**

#### **Dimensions in millimeters**

# **14-SOP**



## **Ordering Information**

| Product Number | Package | Operating Temperature   |  |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------|--|
| KA556          | 14-DIP  | 0 ~ +70°C               |  |
| KA556D         | 14-SOP  | 0~+70 C                 |  |
| KA556I         | 14-DIP  | -40 ~ +85°C             |  |
| KA556ID        | 14-SOP  | -40 % <del>18</del> 3 C |  |

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