TOSHIBA CMOS DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

TC7WH123FU, TC7WH123FK

MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

The TC74WH123 is high speed CMOS MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR fabricated with silicon gate C²MOS technology.

There are two trigger inputs, \overline{A} input (Negative edge), and B input (Positive edge). These inputs are valid for a slow rise/fall time signal (tr = tf = 1sec.) as they are schmitt trigger inputs. This device may also be triggered by using $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input (Positive edge).

After triggering, the output stays in a MONOSTABLE state for a time period determined by the external resistor and capacitor (Rx, Cx). A low level at the CLR input breaks this state.

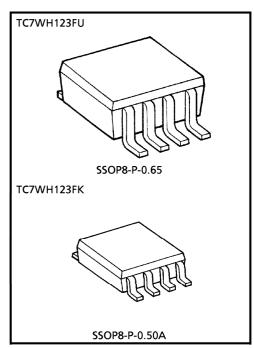
Limits for Cx and Rx are:

External capacitor, Cx No limit

External resistor, Rx $V_{CC} = 2.0V$ more than $5k\Omega$

 $\text{V}_{\text{CC}}\! \geq \! 3.0 \text{V}$ more than $1 k\Omega$

An input protection circuit ensures that 0 to 7V can be applied to the input pins without regard to the supply voltage. This device can be used to interface 5V to 3V systems and two supply systems such as battery back up. This circuit prevents device destruction due to mismatched supply and input voltages.



Weight

SSOP8-P-0.65 : 0.02g (Typ.) SSOP8-P-0.50A : 0.01g (Typ.)

FEATURES

- High Speed $t_{pd} = 8.1$ ns (Typ.) at $V_{CC} = 5V$
- Low Power Dissipation

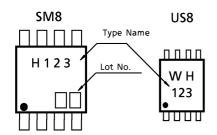
Active State $I_{CC} = 600 \mu A$ (Max.) at $V_{CC} = 5V$

- High Noise Immunity VNIH = VNIL = 28% VCC (Min.)
- Power Down Protection is provided on all inputs.

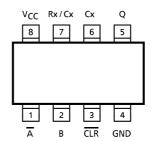
 \bullet Balanced Propagation Delays $\cdots\cdots$ $t_{pLH} {\tiny \mp} t_{pHL}$

Wide Operation Voltage Range ··· V_{CC} (opr) = 2~5.5V

MARKING



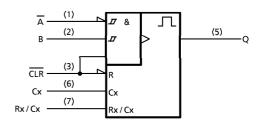
PIN ASSIGNMENT (TOP VIEW)



TRUTH TABLE

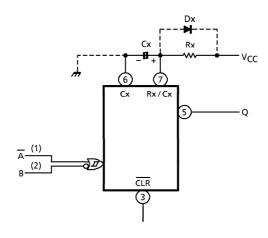
	INPUTS		OUTPUTS	NOTE			
Ā	В	CLR	Q	NOTE			
¬_	Н	Н	Л	OUTPUT ENABLE			
×	L	Н	L	INHIBIT			
Н	×	Н	L	INHIBIT			
L		Н	Л	OUTPUT ENABLE			
L	Н		Л	OUTPUT ENABLE			
×	×	L	L	RESET			

LOGIC DIAGRAM



x : Don't Care

BLOCK DIAGRAM



(Note 1) Cx, Rx, Dx are external

Capacitor, Resistor, and Diode, respectively.

(Note 2) External clamping diode, Dx;

The external capacitor is charged to V_{CC} level in the wait state, i.e. when no trigger is applied.

If the supply voltage is turned off, Cx is discharges mainly through the internal (parasitic) diode. If Cx is sufficiently large and V_{CC} drops rapidly, there will be some possibility of damaging the IC through in rush current or latch-up. If the capacitance of the supply voltage filter is large enough and V_{CC} drops slowly, the in rush current is automatically limited and damage to the IC is avoided.

The maximum value of forward current through the parasitic diode is ±20mA. In the case of a large Cx, the limit of fall time of the supply voltage is determined as follows:

$$t_r \ge (V_{CC} - 0.7) \cdot Cx / 20mA$$

(t_r is the time between the supply voltage turn off and the supply voltage reaching 0.4 V_{CC} .)

In the even a system does not satisfy the above condition, an external clamping diode (Dx) is needed to protect the IC from rush current.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

(1) Stand-by State

The external capacitor (Cx) is fully charged to V_{CC} in the stand-by state. That means, before triggering, the Q_P and Q_N transistors which are connected to the Rx/Cx node are in the off state. Two comparators that relate to the timing of the output pulse, and two reference voltage supplies turn off. The total supply current is only leakage current.

(2) Trigger operation

Trigger operation is effective in any of the following three cases. First, the condition where the \overline{A} input is low, and the B input has a rising signal; second, where the B input is high, and the \overline{A} input has a falling signal; and third, where the \overline{A} input is low and the B input is high, and the \overline{CLR} input has a rising signal.

After a trigger becomes effective, comparators C1 and C2 start operating, and Q_N is turned on. The external capacitor discharges through Q_N . The voltage level at the Rx/Cx node drops. If the Rx/Cx voltage level falls to the internal reference voltage Vref L, the output of C1 becomes low. The flip-flop is then reset and Q_N turns off. At that moment C1 stops but C2 continues operating.

After Q_N turns off, the voltage at the Rx/Cx node starts rising at a rate determined by the time constant of external capacitor Cx and resistor Rx.

Upon triggering, output Q becomes high, following some delay time of the internal F/F and gates. It stays high even if the voltage of Rx/Cx changes from falling to rising. When Rx/Cx reaches the internal reference voltage Vref H, the output of C2 becomes low, the output Q goes low and C2 stops its operation. That means, after triggering, when the voltage level of the Rx/Cx node reaches Vref H, the IC returns to its MONOSTABLE state.

With large values of Cx and Rx, and ignoring the discharge time of the capacitor and internal delays of the IC, the width of the output pulse, tw (OUT), is as follows:

tw (OUT) = 1.0 Cx Rx

(3) Retrigger operation

When a new trigger is applied to either input \overline{A} or B while in the MONOSTABLE state, it is effective only if the IC is charging Cx. The voltage level of the Rx/Cx node then falls to Vref L level again. Therefore the Q output stays high if the next trigger comes in before the time period set by Cx and Rx.

If the new trigger is very close to previous trigger, such as an occurrence during the discharge cycle, it will have no effect.

The minimum time for a trigger to be effective 2nd trigger, trr (Min.), depends on V_{CC} and Cx.

(4) Reset operation

In normal operation, the $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input is held high. If $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ is low, a trigger has no effect because the Q output is held low and the trigger control F/F is reset. Also, Qp turns on and Cx is charged rapidly to V_{CC} .

This means if $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ is set low, the IC goes into a wait state.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25° C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT	
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	-0.5~7	V	
DC Input Voltage	VIN	-0.5~7	٧	
DC Output Voltage	Vout	-0.5~V _{CC} +0.5	<	
Input Diode Current	lκ	– 20	mA	
Output Diode Current	loк	± 20	mA	
DC Output Current	lout	± 25	mA	
DC V _{CC} /Ground Current	Icc	± 50	mA	
Power Dissipation	D-	300 (SM8)	ma\/\/	
Power Dissipation	PD	200 (US8)	mW	
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-65∼150	°C	
Lead Temperature (10 s)	TL	260	°C	

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT		
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	2~5.5	V		
Input Voltage	VIN	0~5.5	٧		
Output Voltage	Vout	0~V _{CC}	V		
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	- 40~85	°C		
Input Rise and Fall Time	dt/dv	$0 \sim 100 \text{ (V}_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{V)}$	ns/V		
Imput Rise and Fail Time	at/av	$0\sim20 \ (V_{CC} = 5 \pm 0.5V)$	7 1157 V		
External Capacitor	Cx	No Limitation*	F		
External Resistor	Rx	≥ 5k (V _{CC} = 2.0V)*	Ω		
External Resistor	l KX	≥ 1k (V _{CC} ≥3.0V)*	7.7		

^{*} The maximum allowable values of Cx and Rx are a function of leakage of capacitor Cx, the leakage of TC74VHC123A/221A, and leakage due to board layout and surface resistance.

Susceptibility to externally induced noise signals may occur for Rx>1M Ω .

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC		SYM-	TECT	CONDITION	VCC	7	Γa = 25°	C	Ta = −40~85°C		UNIT
		BOL	TEST CONDITION		(V)	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
Input					2.0	1.5	_	_	1.5	_	.,
	"H" Level	V _{IH}				V _{CC} × 0.7	_	_	V _{CC} × 0.7	_	
Voltage					2.0	_	_	0.5	_	0.5	V
	"L" Level	V _{IL}				_	_	V _C C × 0.3	_	V _C C × 0.3	
					2.0	1.9	2.0	_	1.9	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			VIN	$I_{OH} = -50 \mu A$	3.0	2.9	3.0	_	2.9	_	
	"H" Level	VOH	= V _{IH} or V _{IL}		4.5	4.4	4.5	_	4.4	_	
				$I_{OH} = -4mA$	3.0	2.58	_	_	2.48	_	
Output				$I_{OH} = -8mA$	4.5	3.94	_	_	3.80	_	
Voltage	"L" Level	VOL	= V _{IH} O	I _{OL} = 50 μA	2.0	_	0	0.1	_	0.1	
					3.0	_	0	0.1		0.1	
					4.5	_	0	0.1		0.1	
					3.0	_	_	0.36		0.44	
				$I_{OL} = 8mA$	4.5	_	_	0.36		0.44	
Control Input Current		I _{IN}	V _{IN} = 5.5V or GND		0~ 5.5	_	_	± 0.1	_	± 1.0	μ A
Rx/Cx Terminal Off-State Current		I _{IN}	V _{IN} = V _{CC} or GND		5.5	_	_	± 0.25	_	± 0.25	μ A
Quiescent Supply Current		Icc	V _{IN} = V _{CC} or GND		5.5	_	_	2.0	_	20.0	
		I.a. VIN	Vivi - Vac or CND		3.0	_	160	250	_	280	
				$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND Rx/Cx = 0.5 V_{CC}		_	380	500	_	650	μΑ
			πλ/ ζλ.			_	560	750	_	975	

TIMING REQUIREMENTS (Input $t_r = t_f = 3ns$)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST		Ta = 25°C		Ta = −40~85°C	UNIT	
CHARACTERISTIC	3 T IVIBOL	CONDITION	VCC (V)	TYP.	LIMIT	LIMIT	CIVII	
Minimum Pulse Width	t _{w (L)}		3.3 ± 0.3	_	5.0	5.0	ne	
Iviimimum Puise vviatii	tw (H)		5.0 ± 0.5	_	5.0	5.0	ns	
Minimum Clear Width	+		3.3 ± 0.3	_	5.0	5.0	ns	
(CLR)	tw (L)		5.0 ± 0.5	_	5.0	5.0	ns	
		$Rx = 1k\Omega$	3.3 ± 0.3	60	_	_		
Minimum Retrigger	.	Cx = 100pF	5.0 ± 0.5	39		_	ns	
Time	t _{rr}	$Rx = 1k\Omega$	3.3 ± 0.3	1.5		_		
		$Cx = 0.01 \mu F$	5.0 ± 0.5	1.2	<u> </u>	_	μs	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Input $t_r = t_f = 3ns$)

DADAMETED	SYM-	TEST CONDITION		N	Ta = 25°C		Ta = - 40~85°C		UNIT	
PARAMETER	BOL		V _{CC} (V)	CL (pF)	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	וואט
			3.3 ± 0.3	15	_	13.4	20.6	1.0	24.0	
Propagation Delay	t _{pLH}	3.3 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.3	50	_	15.9	24.1	1.0	27.5	
Time (A, B-Q)			5.0 ± 0.5	15	I	8.1	12.0	1.0	14.0	
	t _{pHL}		3.0 ± 0.3	50	1	9.6	14.0	1.0	16.0	
Propagation Delay			3.3 ± 0.3	15	1	14.5	22.4	1.0	26.0	
Time	t _{pLH}		3.3 ± 0.3	50	1	17.0	25.9	1.0	29.5	
(CLR trigger-Q)	t _{pHL}		5.0 ± 0.5	15	I	8.7	12.9	1.0	15.0	
(CER trigger-Q)	фпг		3.0 ± 0.5	50	1	10.2	14.9	1.0	17.0	ns
_	^t pLH tpHL	3.3 ± 0.3	15	-	10.3	15.8	1.0	18.5]	
Propagation Delay			3.3 ± 0.3	50	_	12.8	19.3	1.0	22.0	
Time (CLR-Q)		5	5.0 ± 0.5	15	_	6.3	9.4	1.0	11.0	
			3.0 ± 0.5	50	ı	7.8	11.4	1.0	13.0	
	twout	Cx = 28pF	3.3 ± 0.3	50	-	160	240	_	300	
		$Rx = 2k\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5	50	1	133	200	_	240	
Output Pulse Width		$Cx = 0.01 \mu F$	3.3 ± 0.3	50	90	100	110	90	110]
		$Rx = 10k\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5	30	90	100	110	90	110	μ s
		$Cx = 0.1 \mu F$	3.3 ± 0.3	50	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	
		$Rx = 10k\Omega$	5.0 ± 0.5] 30	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	ms
Input Capacitance	CIN					4	10	_	10	pF
Power Dissipation Capacitance	C _{PD}	(N	lote 1)		_	73	_	_	_	рΓ

(Note 1) CPD is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. Average operating current can be obtained by the equation:

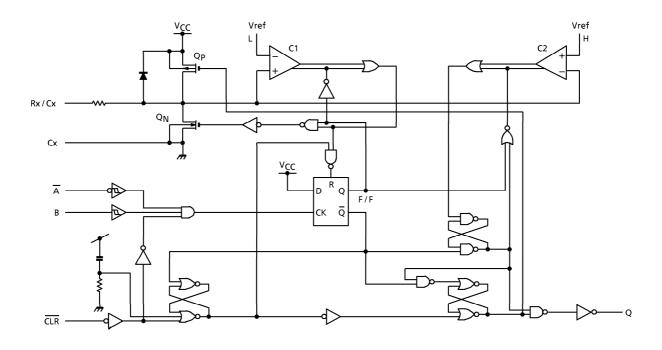
| CC (opr) = CpD · VCC · fIN + ICC ' · Duty / 100 + ICC / 2 (per circuit)

(ICC ': Active Supply Current)

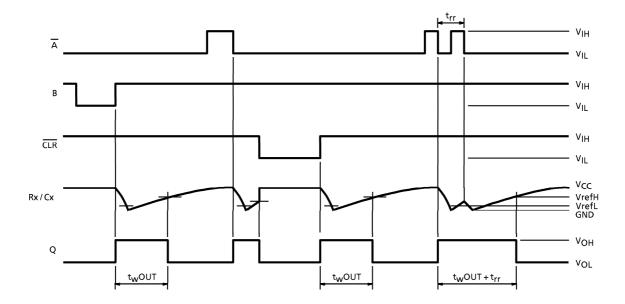
(Duty: %)

7 2001-05-31

IEC LOGIC SYMBOL

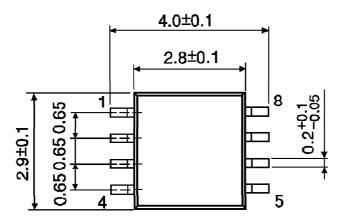


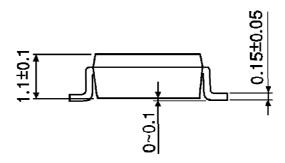
Timing Chart



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SSOP8-P-0.65 Unit: mm

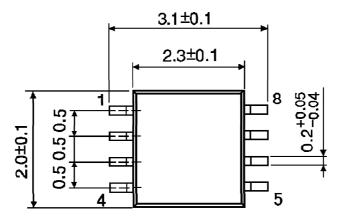


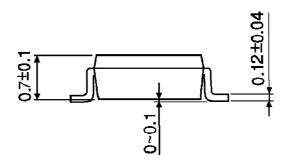


Weight: 0.02g (Typ.)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SSOP8-P-0.50A Unit: mm





Weight: 0.01g (Typ.)

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