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# HA17555 Series

Precision Timer

# HITACHI

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HA17555 Series are ICs designed for accurate time delays or oscillations. It provides both of trigger terminal and reset terminal in order to enable a wide scope of application including Mono Multi Vibrator and Astable Multi Vibrator, and the number of external components is fewer. Further, it's compatible with NE555 of singnetics.

- Communications industry: HA17555PS, HA17555FP
- General purpose: HA17555, HA17555F

## Applications

- Delay Time Generator (Mono Multi Vibrator)
- Pulse Generator (Astable Multi Vibrator)
- Pulse Width Modulator
- Pulse Location Modulator
- Miss Pulse Detector

## Features

- Mono multi vibrator can be constructed with one resistor and one capacitor.
- Astable multi vibrator can be constructed with two resistors and one capacitor.
- Delay time can be established widely from several  $\mu$  seconds to several hours.
- Pulse Duty can be controlled.
- The maximum value of both sink current and source current is 200mA.
- Direct connection of output to TTL is possible.
- Temperature/delay time ratio is 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C (typ).
- Output is normally in the on and off states.

Notice: The example of an applied circuit or combination with other equipment shown herein indicates characteristics and performance of a semiconductor -applied products.

The company shall assume no responsibility for any problem involving a patent caused when applying the descriptions in the example.

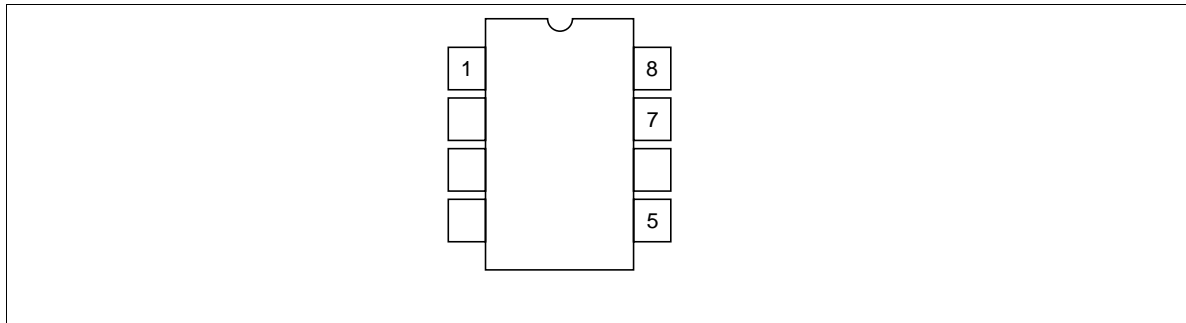
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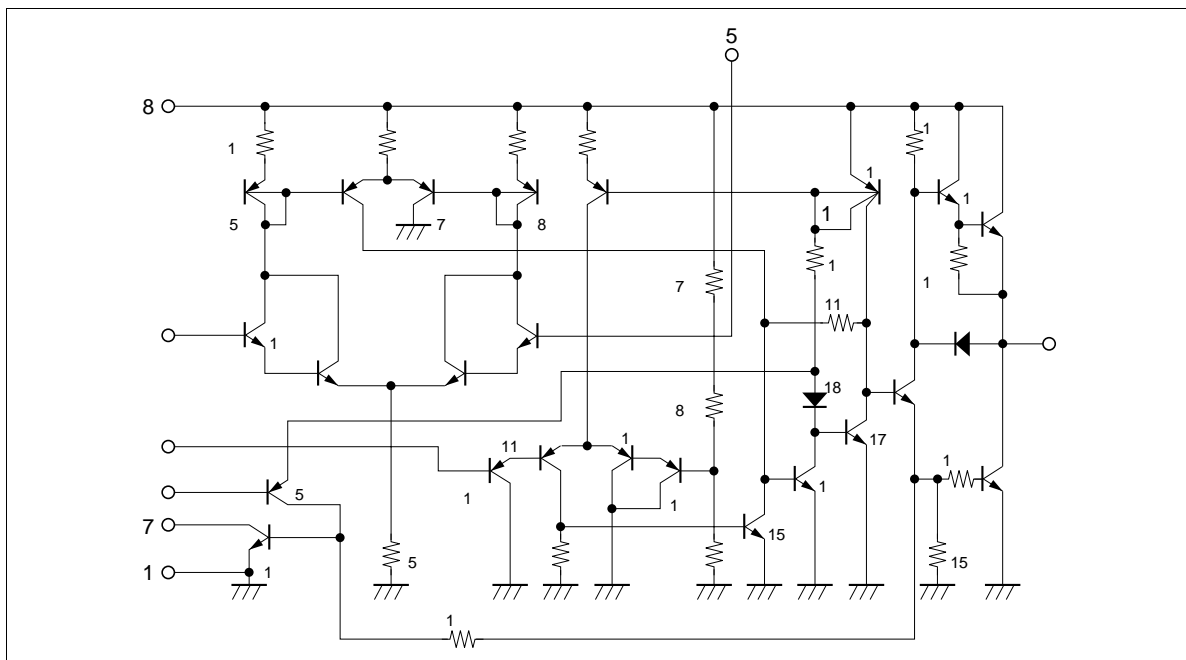
## HA17555 Series

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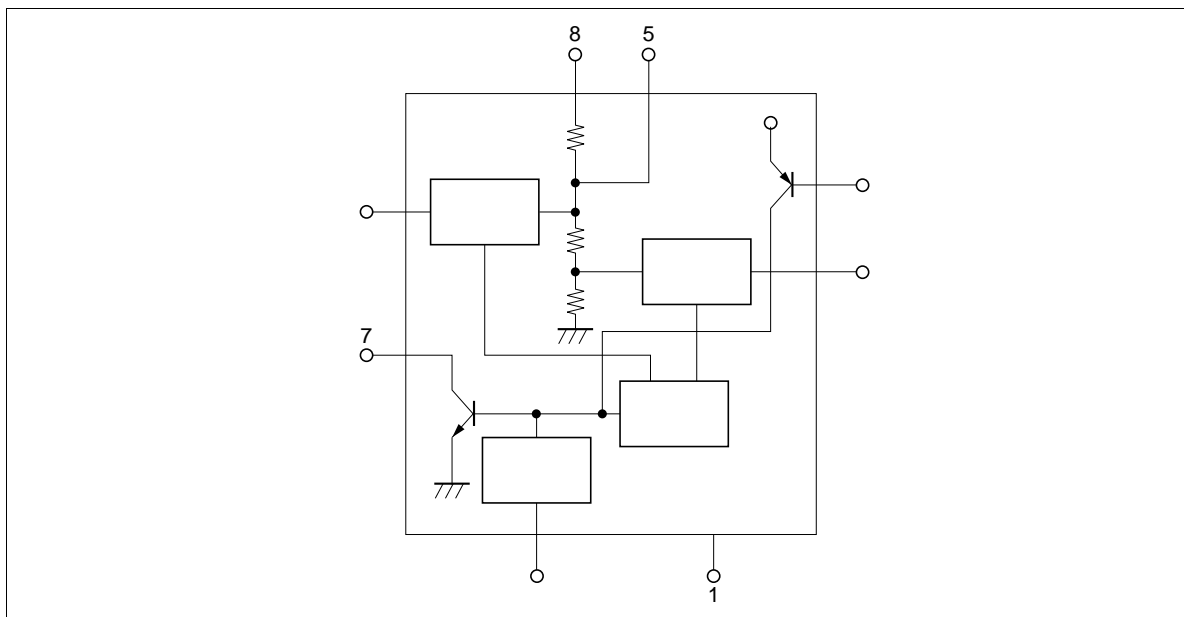
### Pin Arrangement



### Circuit Schematic



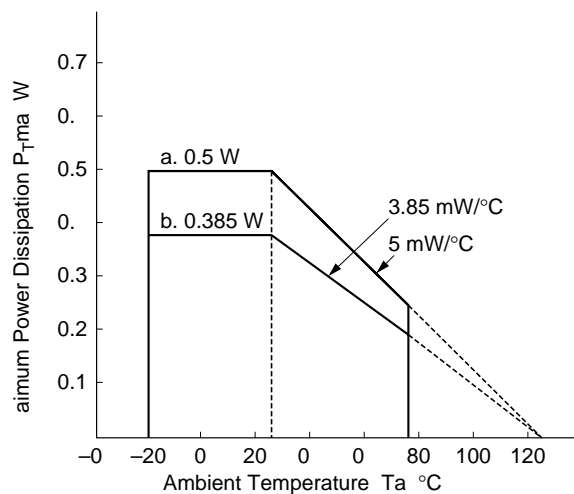
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**Block Diagram**

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** ( $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	18	V
Discharge current	$I_T$	200	mA
Output source current	$I_{source}$	200	mA
Output sink current	$I_{sink}$	200	mA
Power dissipation	$P_T$	$385^{*1}$	mW
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	$-20$ to $+75$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	$-55$ to $+125$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note: 1. Value under the condition of  $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In case of more than it,  $3.85 \text{ mW}/^{\circ}\text{C}$  derating shall be performed.

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a. Mounting on 50 mm x 50 mm x 1.5 t wiring density glass epoxy board  
 $\theta_a = 200^\circ\text{C/W}$

b. When not mounted.  
 $\theta_a = 20^\circ\text{C/W}$

### Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5$ to 15 V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Supply voltage <sup>*1</sup>	$V_{CC}$	4.5	—	16.0	V	
Supply current	$I_{CC}$	—	3.0	6.0	mA	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}, R_L = \bullet$
	$I_{CC}$	—	10	15	mA	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}, R_L = \bullet$
Timing error <sup>*2</sup> (Inherent error)	Et	—	1.0	—	%	
Timing error <sup>*2</sup> ( $T_a$ dependency)	Et	—	50	—	ppm/°C	$T_a = -20$ to $+75^\circ\text{C}$
Timing error <sup>*2</sup> (Voltage dependency)	Et	—	0.01	—	%/V	$V_{CC} = 5$ to $15\text{ V}$
Threshold voltage	Vth	—	$2/3 \times V_{CC}$	—	V	
Trigger voltage	$V_T$	—	5.0	—	V	$V_{CC} = 15\text{ V}$
	$V_T$	—	1.67	—	V	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$
Trigger current	$I_T$	—	0.5	—	$\mu\text{A}$	
Reset voltage	$V_R$	0.2	0.5	1.0	V	
Reset current	$I_R$	—	0.1	—	mA	
Threshold current	$I_{th}^{*3}$	—	0.1	0.25	$\mu\text{A}$	

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## Electrical Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5$ to $15$ V, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) (cont)

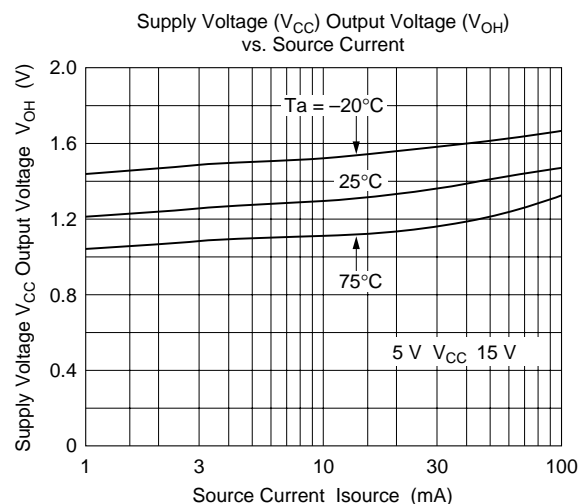
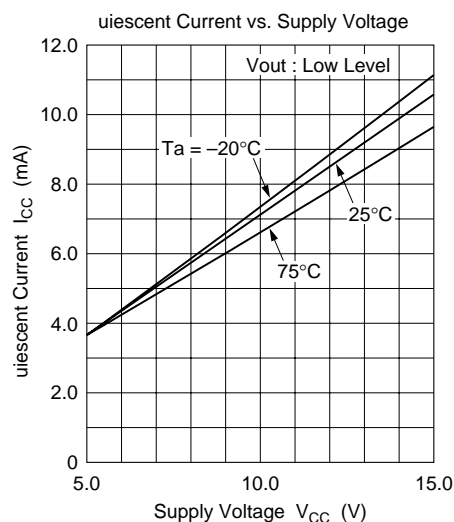
Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test conditions
Control voltage	$V_{CL}$	9	10	11	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V
	$V_{CL}$	2.6	3.33	4.0	V	$V_{CC} = 5$ V
Output voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	0.1	0.25	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{sink} = 10$ mA
	$V_{OL}$	—	0.4	0.75	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{sink} = 50$ mA
	$V_{OL}$	—	2.0	2.5	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{sink} = 100$ mA
	$V_{OL}$	—	2.5	—	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{sink} = 200$ mA
	$V_{OL}$	—	0.25	0.35	V	$V_{CC} = 5$ V, $I_{sink} = 5$ mA
Output voltage	$V_{OH}$	—	12.5	—	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{source} = 200$ mA
	$V_{OH}$	12.75	13.3	—	V	$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $I_{source} = 100$ mA
	$V_{OH}$	2.75	3.3	—	V	$V_{CC} = 5$ V, $I_{source} = 100$ mA
Output rise time	$t_r$	—	100	—	ns	No loading
Output fall time	$t_f$	—	100	—	ns	No loading
Oscillation pulse width*	$t_w$	10.0	—	—	ns	

Notes: 1. When output is low (When it is high,  $I_{CC}$  is lower by 1 mA typically.)

2.  $R_A, R_B = 1$  k to  $100$  k $\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.1$   $\mu$ F,  $V_{CC} = 5$  V or  $15$  V.

3.  $(R_A + R_B)$  at  $V_{CC} = 15$  V is determined by the value of  $I_{th}$ . It is  $20$  M $\Omega$  Max.

4. Output pulse width at mono multi circuit. Output high level pulse width at astable circuit.



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