TOSHIBA CMOS Digital Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

TC74HC221AP, TC74HC221AF

Dual Monostable Multivibrator

The TC74HC221A is a high speed CMOS MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR fabricated with silicon gate C^2MOS technology.

It achieves the high speed operation similar to equivalent LSTTL while maintaining the CMOS low power dissipation.

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 = 1 s) 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 $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input breaks this state.

Limits for Cx and Rx are:

External capacitor, Cx: No limit

External resistor, Rx: VCC = 2.0 V more than 5 kΩ.

 $V_{CC} \ge 3.0 \text{ V}$ more than 1 k Ω

All inputs are equipped with protection circuits against static discharge or transient excess voltage.

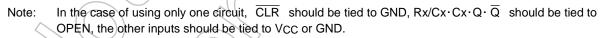
Features (Note)

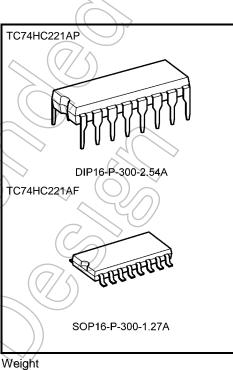
- High speed: $t_{pd} = 25 \text{ ns}$ (typ.) at VCC = 5V
- Low power dissipation

Standy by State: $I_{CC} = 4 \mu A \pmod{at Ta} = 25^{\circ}C$ Active State: $I_{CC} = 700 \mu A \pmod{at Ta} = 25^{\circ}C$

Active State: $ICC = 700 \ \mu A (max) at 1a = 25^{\circ}C$

- High noise immunity: VNIH = VNIL = 28% VCC (min)
 Output drive conchility: 104 STTL loads
- Output drive capability: 10/LSTTL loads
- Symmetrical output impedance: |IOH| = IOL = 4 mA (min)
- Balanced propagation delays: $t_{pLH} \simeq t_{pHL}$
- Wide operating voltage range: V_{CC} (opr) = 2 to 6 V
- Pin and function compatible with 74LS221

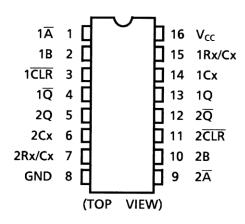




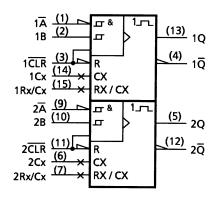
Weight DIP16-P-300-2.54A SOP16-P-300-1.27A

: 1.00 g (typ.) : 0.18 g (typ.)

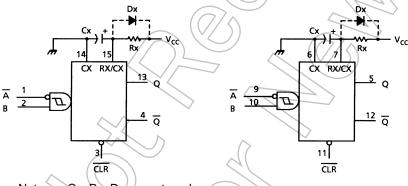
Pin Assignment



IEC Logic Symbol



Block Diagram (Note)



Note: Cx, Rx, Dx are external capacitor, resistor, and diode, respectively.

Note: External clamping diode, Dx;

The external capacitor is charged to VCC 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 VCC 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 VCC 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 ± 20 mA.

In the case of a large Cx, the limit of fall time of the supply voltage is determined as follows:

tf \geq (VCC - 0.7) Cx/20 mA

(tf is the time between the supply voltage turn off and the supply voltage reaching 0.4 VCC.)

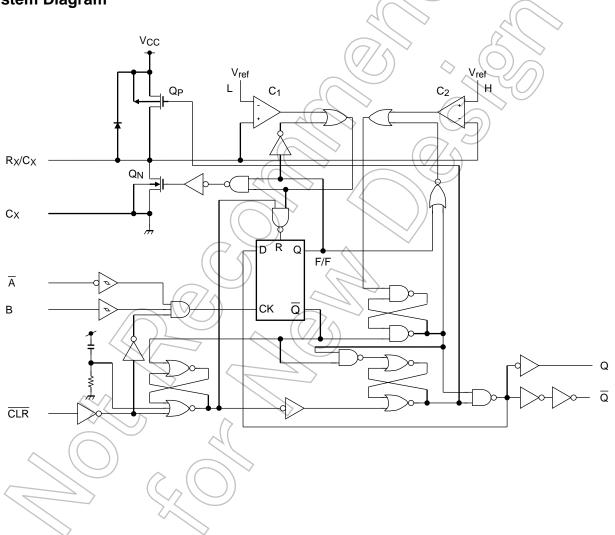
In the even a system does not satisfy the above condition, an external clamping diode (Dx) is needed to protect the IC from rush current.

Truth Table

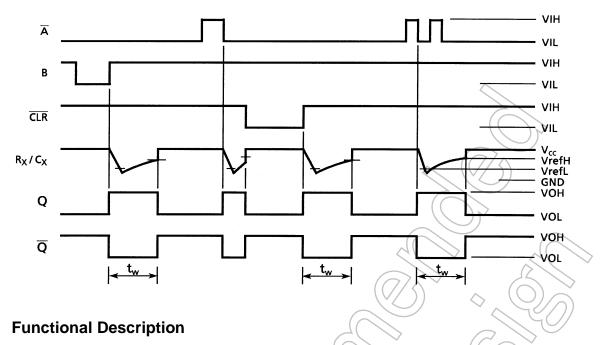
	Inputs		Out	puts	Note			
Ā	В	CLR	Q	IØ	Note			
	н	Н			Output Enable			
Х	L	Н	L	Н	Inhibit			
Н	Х	Н	L	Н	Inhibit			
L		Н	\Box		Output Enable			
L	н				Output Enable			
Х	Х	L	L	Н	Reset			

X: Don't care

System Diagram



Timing Chart



(1) Stand-by state

The external capacitor (Cx) is fully charged to V_{CC} in the stand-by state. That means, before triggering, the QP and QN 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 QN is turned on. The external capacitor discharges through QN. 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 QN turns off. At that moment C1 stops but C2 continues operating.

After QN 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 the 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, twoUT, is as follows:

twout = 1.0 Cx Rx

Reset operation

(3)

In normal operation, $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input is held high. If $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ is low, a trigger has no effect because the Q output is held low and trigger control F/F is reset. Also, QP turns on and Cx is charge rapidly to VCC. This means if $\overline{\text{CLR}}$ input is set low, the IC goes into a wait state.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range	Vcc	-0.5 to 7	V
DC input voltage	Vin	-0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
DC output voltage	Vout	-0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Input diode current	lıк	±20	mA
Output diode current	ЮК	±20	(mA)
DC output current	Ιουτ	±25	mA
DC V _{CC} /ground current	Icc	±50	mA
Power dissipation	PD	500 (DIP) (Note 1)/180 (SOP)	mW
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-65 to 150	°C

Note: Exceeding any of the absolute maximum ratings, even briefly, lead to deterioration in IC performance or even destruction.

Using continuously under heavy loads (e.g. the application of high temperature/current/voltage and the significant change in temperature, etc.) may cause this product to decrease in the reliability significantly even if the operating conditions (i.e. operating temperature/current/voltage, etc.) are within the absolute maximum ratings and the operating ranges.

Please design the appropriate reliability upon reviewing the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook ("Handling Precautions"/"Derating Concept and Methods") and individual reliability data (i.e. reliability test report and estimated failure rate, etc).

Note 1: 500 mW in the range of Ta = -40 to 65°C. From Ta = 65 to 85°C a derating factor of -10 mW/°C shall be applied until 300 mW.

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	2 to 6	V
Input voltage	Vin	0 to Vcc	V
Output voltage	VOUT	0 to Vcc	V
Operating temperature	Topr	-40 to 85	°C
Input rise and fall time (CLR only)	tr, tr	0 to 1000 (Vcc = 2.0 V) 0 to 500 (Vcc = 4.5 V) 0 to 400 (Vcc = 6.0 V)	ns
External capacitor	Cx	No limitation (Note 1)	F
External resistor	Rx	≥ 5 k (V _{CC} = 2.0 V) (Note 1) ≥ 1 k (V _{CC} ≥ 3.0 V) (Note 1)	Ω

Operating Ranges (Note)

Note: The operating ranges must be maintained to ensure the normal operation of the device. Unused inputs must be tied to either VCC or GND.

Note 1 The maximum allowable values of Cx and Rx are a function of leakage of capacitor Cx, the leakage of TC74HC221A, and leakage due to board layout and surface resistance.

Susceptibility to externally induced noise signals may occur for $Rx>1\ M\Omega.$

Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics

	0 1 1	Test Condition				Га = 25°С)	Ta = -40 to 85°C		L Incid	
Characteristics	Symbol			V _{CC} (V)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	Unit	
		_		2.0	1.50	- <	_	1.50	_		
High-level input voltage	VIH			4.5	3.15	—	\geq	3.15	—	V	
Ũ				6.0	4.20	_	(-)	4.20	—		
				2.0	_		0.50	2_	0.50		
Low-level input voltage	VIL			4.5			1,35	—	1.35	V	
Ŭ			-	6.0		\sum	1.80	—	1.80		
				2.0	1.9((2.0	> —	1.9	—		
High-level output			Іон = -20 μА	4.5	4.4	4.5	—	4.4	—		
voltage	Vон	VIN = VIH or VIL		6.0	5.9	6.0		5.9	\geq	V	
(Q, <u>Q</u>)			Iон = -4 mA	4.5	4.18	4.31	- (4.13	~		
			lон = -5.2 mA	6.0	5.68	5.80	-(5.63	~ _		
	Vol	Vin = Vih or Vil		2.0	Ľ	0.0	0.1	14	0.1		
Low-level output			loL = 20 μA	4.5	_	0.0	0.1	570	0.1		
voltage			20	6.0	_	0.0	0.1	~ _	0.1	V	
(Q, <u>Q</u>)			IOL = 4 mA	4.5	_	0.17	0.26	—	0.33		
			IOL = 5.2 mA	6.0		0.18	0.26	—	0.33		
Input leakage current	lın	VIN = VCC or	GND	6.0			±0.1	—	±1.0	μA	
Rx/Cx terminal off-state current	lın	VIN = VCC of GND		6.0	Å))_	±0.1	—	±1.0	μA	
Quiescent supply current	lcc	VIN = Vec or	6.0			4.0	—	40.0	μA		
Active-state supply		MINI - Voc or		2.0		45	200	—	260		
current	Icc'	$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ or GND Rx/Cx = 0.5 V _{CC}		4.5	< _	400	500	—	650	μA	
(Note 1)		NX/CX = 0.5 V		6.0	_	700	1000	—	1300		

Note 1: Per circuit

Timing Requirements (input: tr = tf = 6 ns)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition		Ta = 25°C		Ta = -40 to 85°C	
Characteristics	Cymbol		Vcc (V)	Тур.	Limit	Limit	Onit
$\bigwedge (())$	the contract of the contract o		2.0	_	75	95	
Minimum pulse width	tw (L)	~ _	4.5	—	15	19	ns
$\langle \rangle (($	tw (H)		6.0	—	13	16	
			2.0	_	75	95	
Minimum clear width	tw (L)	—	4.5	—	15	19	ns
			6.0	_	13	16	

AC Characteristics (CL = 15 pF, VCC = 5 V, Ta = 25°C, input: tr = tf = 6 ns)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Output transition time	t TLH			4	8	ns
Output transition time	t _{THL}	—		4	0	115
Propagation delay time	tpLH	4		25	36	200
$(\overline{A}, B-Q, \overline{Q})$	tpHL		\geq			ns
Propagation delay time	t _{pLH}		(25	41	20
$(\overline{\text{CLR}} \text{ TRIGGER-Q}, \overline{\text{Q}})$	t _{pHL}	_	\sim	25	41	ns
Propagation delay time	t _{pLH}	\sim (2	$\langle \gamma \rangle$	16	27	ns
$(\overline{CLR} - Q, \overline{Q})$	t _{pHL}		T	10	21	115

AC Characteristics (CL = 50 pF, input: tr = tf = 6 ns)

					Га = 25°С)	Ta = −40) to 85°C	
Characteristics Symbol		Test Condition	Vcc (V)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	Unit
	tтlн		2.0	_	30	75	_	95	
Output transition time		—	4.5	—	8	15	—	19	ns
	t THL		6.0	_	7	13	—	16	
Propagation delay	tpLH		2.0	—	102	210	2	265	
time		—	4.5	—	30	42	Ŋ	53	ns
$(\overline{A}, B-Q, \overline{Q})$	^t pHL		6.0	_	24	36	—	45	
Propagation delay time	+		2.0	_	102	235	_	295	
(CLR TRIGGER-Q,	tpLH t	—	4.5	-((30	47	—	59	ns
Q)	tpHL		6.0		24	40	_	50	
Propagation delay	t _{pLH}		2.0	1(-)	67	160	A	200	
time		—	4.5	\supset	20	32	> / /	40	ns
$(\overline{CLR} - Q, \overline{Q})$	^t pHL		6.0	$\langle \uparrow \rangle$	16	27		34	
	twout	Cx = 28 pF	2.0	Ŀ	700	2000	14	2500	
		$Rx = 6 k\Omega (V_{CC} = 2 V)$	4.5	—	250	400		500	ns
		$Rx = 2 k\Omega (V_{CC} = 4.5 V, 6 V)$	6.0	_	210	340	~ _	425	
		Cx = 0.01 μF Rx = 10 kΩ	2.0	90	110	130	90	130	
Output pulse width			4.5	95	105	115	95	115	μs
			6.0	95	105	115	95	115	
		Cx = 0.1 µF	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	
		$Rx = 10 k\Omega$	4.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	ms
			6.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	
Output pulse width error between circuits (in same package)	∆twout			_	±1	_	_	_	%
Input capacitance	CIN	(//) - 2	$ \rightarrow $	_	5	10	—	10	pF
Power dissipation capacitance	CPD		(Note 1)		174	_			pF

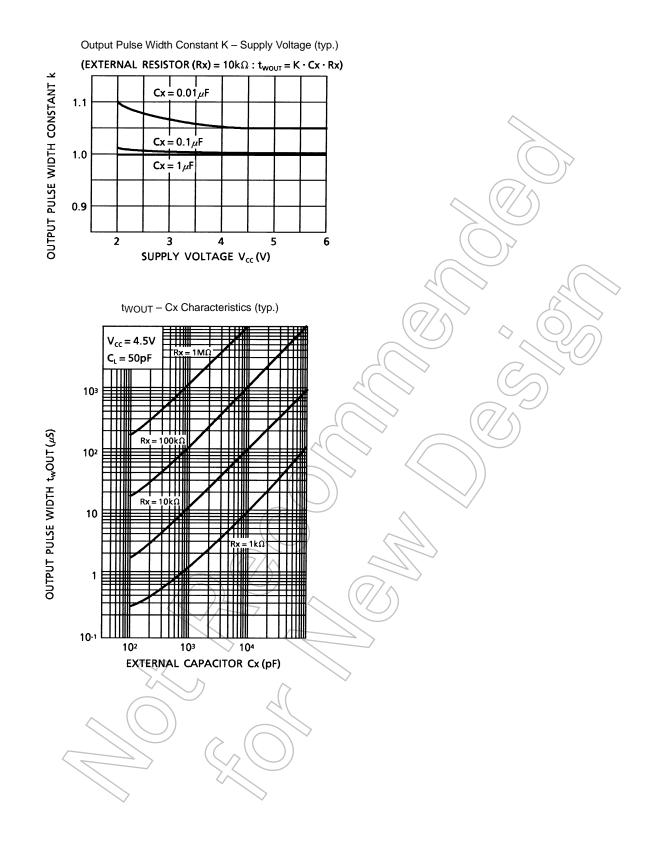
Note 1: CPD is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load.

Average operating current can be obtained by the equation:

ICC (opr) = CPD·VCC·fIN + ICC'·duty/100 + ICC/2 (per circuit)

(ICC': active supply current)

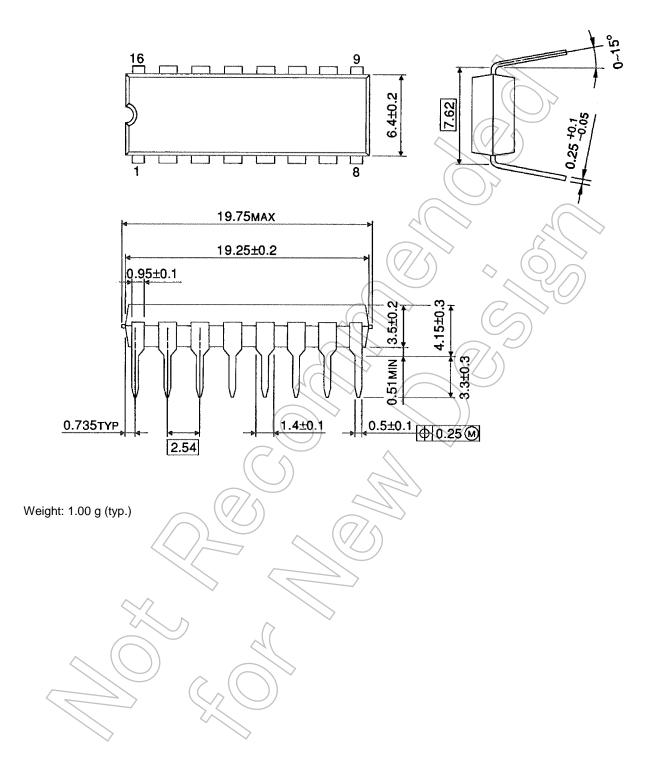
(duty: %)



Package Dimensions

DIP16-P-300-2.54A

Unit : mm

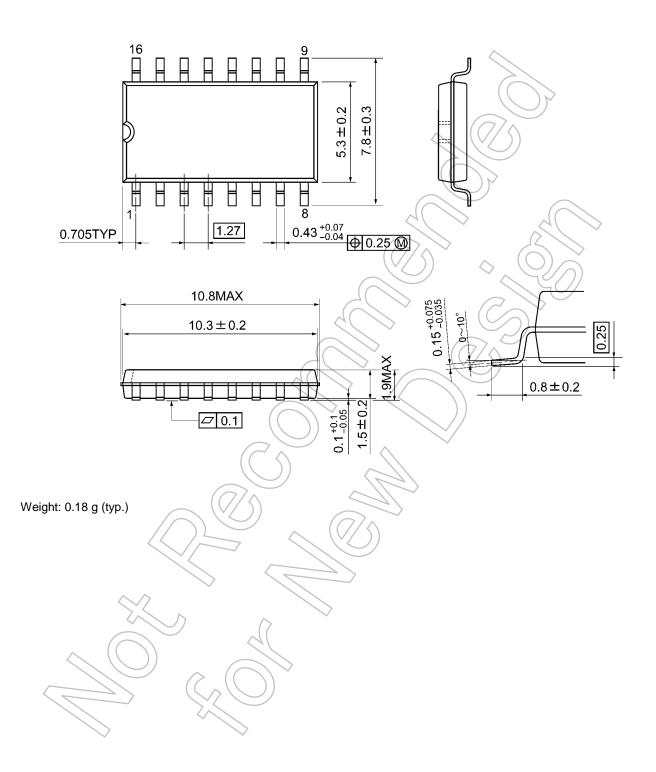




Package Dimensions

SOP16-P-300-1.27A

Unit: mm



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