DUAL TIMER

The KA556/I 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 V_{CC} and ground.

The circuits may be triggered and reset on falling wave forms. The output structures may sink or source 200mA.

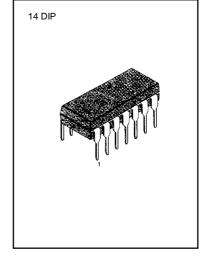
FEATURES

- Replaces Two KA555 Timers
- Operates in Both Astable And Monostable Modes
- High Output Current
- TTL Compatible
- Timing From Microsecond To Hours
- Adjustable Duty Cycle
- Temperature Stability Of 0.005% Per $\ ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

APPLICATIONS

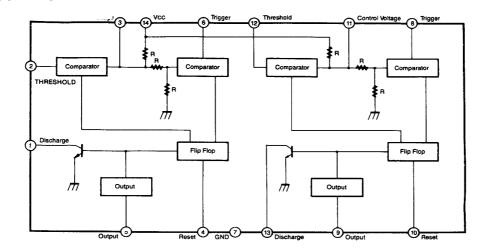
- Precision Timing
- Pulse Shaping
- Pulse Width Modulation
- Frequency Division
- Traffic Light Control
- Sequential Timing
- Pulse Generator
- Time Delay Generator
- Touch Tone Encoder

Tone Burst Generator BLOCK DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Operating Temperature
KA556	14 DIP	0 ~ + 70 ℃
KA556I	14 DIP	-40 ~ + 85 ℃





ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = 25 \degree$ C)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	16	V
Lead Temperature (soldering 10sec)	T _{LEAD}	300	C
Power Dissipation	PD	600	mW
Operating Temperature Range KA556	т	0 ~ + 70	C
KA556I	T _{OPR}	- 40 ~ + 85	С
Storage Temperature Range	T _{STG}	- 65 ~ + 150	C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(T_{\text{A}}\,{=}\,25\,^{\circ}{\rm C}\,,\,V_{\text{CC}}\,{=}\,5\,{\sim}\,15V,$ unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{cc}		4.5		16	V
 * 1 Supply Current (two timers) (low state) 	lcc	$V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = \begin{tabular}{l} & \mbox{${\rm o}$} \\ V_{CC} = 15V, R_L = \begin{tabular}{l} & \mbox{${\rm o}$} \\ & \end{tabular}$		5 16	12 30	mA mA
* 2 Timing Error (monostable)		$R_A = 2K\Omega$ to $100K\Omega$				
Initial Accuracy	ACCUR	C = 0.1µ F		0.75		%
Drift with Temperature	Δ t/Δ T	T = 1.1RC		50		ppm/℃
Drift with Supply Voltage	Δ t/ Δ V _{CC}			0.1		%/V
Control Voltage	Vc	$V_{CC} = 15V$	9.0	10.0	11.0	V
Control Voltage		$V_{CC} = 5V$	2.6	3.33	4.0	V
Threshold Voltage	V _{TH}	V _{CC} = 15V	8.8	10.0	11.2	V
		$V_{CC} = 5V$	2.4	3.33	4.2	V
* 3 Threshold Voltage	I _{TH}			30	250	nA
Trigger Voltage	V _{TR}	$V_{CC} = 15V$	4.5	5.0	5.6	V
ringger voltage		$V_{CC} = 5V$	1.1	1.6	2.2	V
Trigger Current	I _{TR}	$V_{TH} = 0V$		0.01	2.0	μА
* 5 Reset Voltage	V _{RST}		0.4	0.6	1.0	V
Reset Current	I _{RST}			0.03	0.6	mA
	V _{OL}	$V_{CC} = 15V$ $I_{SINK} = 10mA$ $I_{SINK} = 50mA$		0.1 0.4	0.25 0.75	V V
Low Output Voltage		$I_{SINK} = 100 \text{mA}$		2.0	3.2	v
Low Output Voltage		$I_{SINK} = 200 \text{mA}$		2.5	0.2	v
		$V_{CC} = 5V$				
		I _{SINK} = 8mA		0.25	0.35	V
		I _{SINK} = 5mA		0.15	0.25	V



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(T_A = 25 $^\circ\!\!\mathrm{C}$, V_{CC} = 5 ~ 15V, unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
High Output Voltage	V _{он}	V _{cc} = 15V I _{SOURCE} = 200mA I _{SOURCE} = 100mA V _{cc} = 5V I _{SOURCE} = 100mA	12.75	12.5 13.3 3.3		V V V
Rise Time of Output	t _R			100	300	nsec
Fall Time of Output	t F			100	300	nsec
Discharge Leakage Current	I _{LKG}			10	100	nA
* 4 Matching Characteristics Initial Accuracy Drift with Temperature Drfit with Supply Voltage	ACCUR Δ t/Δ T Δ t/Δ V _{CC}			1.0 10 0.2	2.0 0.5	% ppm/℃ %/V
* 2 Timing Error (astable) Initial Accuracy Drift with Temperature Drift with Supply Voltage	ACCUR ∆t/∆T	$\label{eq:RA} \begin{split} R_{A,i}R_B &= 1K\Omega to \; 100K\Omega \\ C &= 0.1 \mu \; \text{F} \\ V_{CC} &= 15V \end{split}$		2.25 150 0.3		% ppm/℃ %/V

Notes:

* 1. Supply current when output is high is typically 1.0mA less at V_{CC} = 5V

 \ast 2. Tested at V_{CC} = 5V and V_{CC} = 15V

 \ast 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.



