TOSHIBA CMOS Digital Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

# TC74HC221AP,TC74HC221AF,TC74HC221AFN

#### **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  $\overline{CLR}$  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  $\overline{CLR}$  input breaks this state.

Limits for Cx and Rx are:

External capacitor, Cx: No limit

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

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

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

### Features (Note)

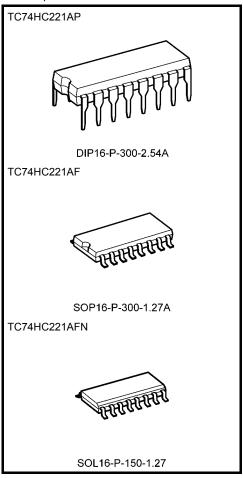
- High speed:  $t_{pd} = 25 \text{ ns (typ.)}$  at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$
- Low power dissipation

Standy by State:  $I_{CC} = 4 \mu A \text{ (max)}$  at  $T_{a} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Active State:  $I_{CC} = 700 \mu A \text{ (max)}$  at  $T_{a} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

- High noise immunity:  $V_{NIH} = V_{NIL} = 28\% V_{CC}$  (min)
- Output drive capability: 10 LSTTL loads
- Symmetrical output impedance:  $|I_{OH}| = I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA (min)}$
- Balanced propagation delays:  $t_{pLH} \simeq t_{pHL}$
- Wide operating voltage range: VCC (opr) = 2 to 6 V
- Pin and function compatible with 74LS221

Note: In the case of using only one circuit,  $\overline{CLR}$  should be tied to GND,  $Rx/Cx\cdot Cx\cdot Q\cdot \overline{Q}$  should be tied to OPEN, the other inputs should be tied to  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

Note: xxxFN (JEDEC SOP) is not available in Japan.



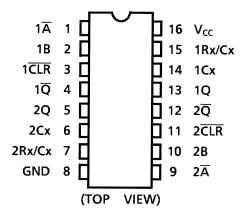
Weight

 DIP16-P-300-2.54A
 : 1.00 g (typ.)

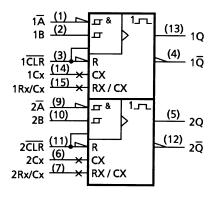
 SOP16-P-300-1.27A
 : 0.18 g (typ.)

 SOL16-P-150-1.27
 : 0.13 g (typ.)

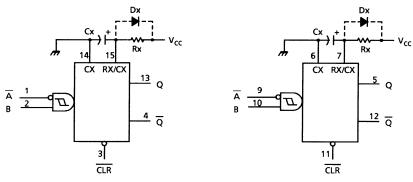
### **Pin Assignment**



### **IEC Logic Symbol**



## **Block Diagram (Note 1)(Note 2)**



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  $\pm 20$  mA.

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

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

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

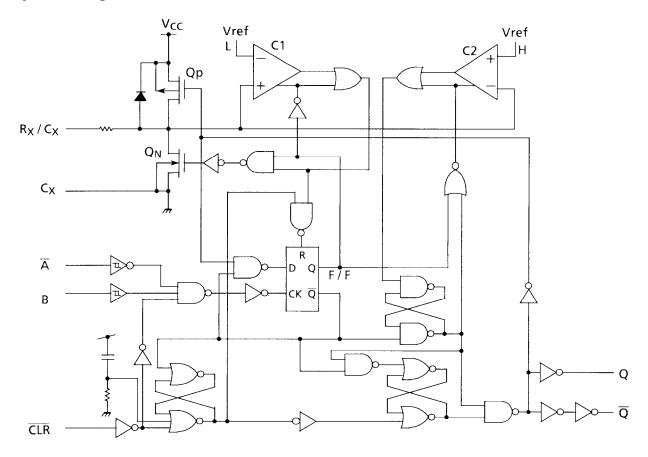
In the even a system does not satisfy the above condition, an external clamping diode (Dx) is needed to protect the IC from rush current.

## **Truth Table**

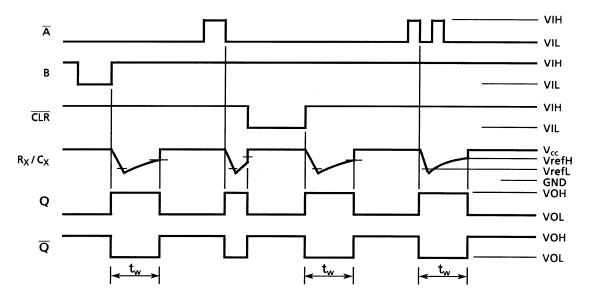
	Inputs		Out	puts	Function
Ā	В	CLR	Q	Q	i uncuon
$\neg$	Н	Н	Л		Output Enable
Х	L	Η	L	Н	Inhibit
Н	Х	Н	L	Н	Inhibit
L		Н	Л	П	Output Enable
L	Н	<u> </u>			Output Enable
Х	Х	L	L	Н	Inhibit

X: Don't care

# System Diagram



### **Timing Chart**



### **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 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, tw (OUT), is as follows:

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$$tw (OUT) = 1.0 Cx Rx$$

#### (3) Reset operation

In normal operation,  $\overline{CLR}$  input is held high. If  $\overline{CLR}$  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  $\overline{CLR}$  input is set low, the IC goes into a wait state.



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)**

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range	$V_{CC}$	–0.5 to 7	V
DC input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
DC output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-0.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
Input diode current	I <sub>IK</sub>	±20	mA
Output diode current	lok	±20	mA
DC output current	lout	±25	mA
DC V <sub>CC</sub> /ground current	Icc	±50	mA
Power dissipation	PD	500 (DIP) (Note 2)/180 (SOP)	mW
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to 150	°C

Note 1: 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 2: 500 mW in the range of Ta = -40 to  $65^{\circ}C$ . From Ta = 65 to  $85^{\circ}C$  a derating factor of -10 mW/°C shall be applied until 300 mW.

## **Operating Ranges (Note 1)**

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2 to 6	V
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	−40 to 85	°C
Input rise and fall time ( CLR only)	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	0 to 1000 ( $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ ) 0 to 500 ( $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ) 0 to 400 ( $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ )	ns
External capacitor	Сх	No limitation (Note 2)	F
External resistor	Rx	$\geq$ 5 k (Note 5) (V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V) $\geq$ 1 k (Note 5) (V <sub>CC</sub> $\geq$ 3.0 V)	Ω

Note 1: 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 2 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			-	Ta = 25°0		Ta = -40 to 85°C		Unit												
Characteristics	Symbol			V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	Offic												
				2.0	1.50	_	_	1.50	_													
High-level input voltage	$V_{IH}$		_	4.5	3.15	_	_	3.15	_	V												
				6.0	4.20	_	_	4.20	_													
				2.0	_	_	0.50	_	0.50													
Low-level input voltage	$V_{IL}$		_	4.5	_	_	1.35	_	1.35	V												
				6.0	_	_	1.80	_	1.80													
				2.0	1.9	2.0	_	1.9	_													
High-level output		V <sub>IN</sub>	I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA	4.5	4.4	4.5	_	4.4	_													
voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	= V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>		6.0	5.9	6.0	_	5.9	_	V												
(Q, $\overline{Q}$ )			I <sub>OH</sub> = -4 mA	4.5	4.18	4.31	_	4.13	_													
			I <sub>OH</sub> = -5.2 mA	6.0	5.68	5.80	_	5.63	_													
		VIN = VIH or VIL		2.0	_	0.0	0.1	_	0.1													
Low-level output			I <sub>OL</sub> = 20 μA	4.5	_	0.0	0.1	_	0.1													
voltage	$V_{OL}$			6.0	_	0.0	0.1	_	0.1	V												
$(Q, \overline{Q})$			VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	VIL	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	4.5	_	0.17	0.26	_	0.33	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 5.2 mA	6.0	_	0.18	0.26	_	0.33													
Input leakage current	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>C</sub>	C or GND	6.0	_	_	±0.1	_	±1.0	μА												
Rx/Cx terminal off-state current	I <sub>IN</sub>	$V_{IN} = V_C$	<sub>C</sub> or GND	6.0	_	_	±0.1	_	±1.0	μА												
Quiescent supply current	I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		6.0	_	_	4.0	_	40.0	μА												
Active-state supply		\/\/-	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		_	45	200	_	260	μА												
current	Icc			4.5	_	400	500	_	650	μА												
(Note)		$Rx/Cx = 0.5 V_{CC}$		6.0	_	0.7	1.0	_	1.3	mA												

Note: Per circuit

## Timing Requirements (input: $t_r = t_f = 6 \text{ ns}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition		Ta = 25°C		Ta = -40 to 85°C	Unit
			V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	Тур.	Limit	Limit	
	t <sub>W (L)</sub>		2.0	_	75	95	
Minimum pulse width		_	4.5	_	15	19	ns
			6.0	_	13	16	
			2.0	_	75	95	
Minimum clear width	t <sub>W (L)</sub>	_	4.5	_	15	19	ns
			6.0	_	13	16	



## AC Characteristics ( $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ , $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $Ta = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , input: $t_r = t_f = 6 \text{ ns}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	pol Test Condition		Тур.	Max	Unit
Output transition time	t <sub>TLH</sub> t <sub>THL</sub>	_	_	4	8	ns
Propagation delay time $(\overline{A}, B-Q, \overline{Q})$	t <sub>pLH</sub> t <sub>pHL</sub>	_	_	25	36	ns
Propagation delay time (CLR TRIGGER-Q, Q)	t <sub>pLH</sub>	_	_	25	41	ns
Propagation delay time $(\overline{\text{CLR}} - Q, \overline{Q})$	t <sub>pLH</sub>	_	_	16	27	ns



## AC Characteristics ( $C_L = 50$ pF, input: $t_r = t_f = 6$ ns)

Oh ana atamiatian	0 1 1	Took Condition 5		-	Ta = 25°C		Ta = -40	Unit	
Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	Min	Тур.	Max	Min	Max	Unit
Output transition time	t <sub>TLH</sub> t <sub>THL</sub>	_	2.0 4.5 6.0	_ _ _	30 8 7	75 15 13	_ _ _	95 19 16	ns
Propagation delay time $(\overline{A}, B-Q, \overline{Q})$	t <sub>pLH</sub>	_	2.0 4.5 6.0	_ _ _	102 30 24	210 42 36	_ _ _	265 53 45	ns
Propagation delay time  (CLR TRIGGER-Q, Q)	t <sub>pLH</sub> t <sub>pHL</sub>	-	2.0 4.5 6.0		102 30 24	235 47 40	_ _ _	295 59 50	ns
Propagation delay time $(\overline{\text{CLR}} \text{ -Q}, \ \overline{\overline{\text{Q}}})$	t <sub>pLH</sub> t <sub>pHL</sub>	-	2.0 4.5 6.0		67 20 16	160 32 27	_ _ _	200 40 34	ns
	twouT	Cx = 28  pF $Rx = 6 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (V}_{CC} = 2 \text{ V)}$ $Rx = 2 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (V}_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V, 6 V)}$	2.0 4.5 6.0	_ _ _	700 250 210	2000 400 340	_ _ _	2500 500 425	ns
Output pulse width		$Cx = 0.01 \mu F$ $Rx = 10 k\Omega$	2.0 4.5 6.0	90 95 95	110 105 105	130 115 115	90 95 95	130 115 115	μs
		$Cx = 0.1 \mu F$ $Rx = 10 k\Omega$	2.0 4.5 6.0	0.9 0.9 0.9	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.2 1.1 1.1	0.9 0.9 0.9	1.2 1.1 1.1	ms
Output pulse width error between circuits (in same package)	Δtw <sub>OUT</sub>	_	_	_	±1	_	_	_	%
Input capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>				5	10		10	pF
Power dissipation capacitance	C <sub>PD</sub> (Note)	_		_	174	_	_	_	pF

Note: C<sub>PD</sub> is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load.

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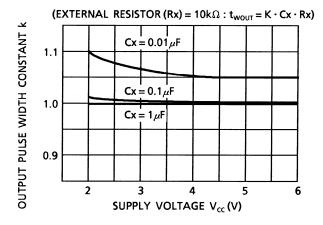
Average operating current can be obtained by the equation:

 $I_{CC}$  (opr) =  $C_{PD} \cdot V_{CC} \cdot f_{IN} + I_{CC}' \cdot duty/100 + I_{CC}/2$  (per circuit)

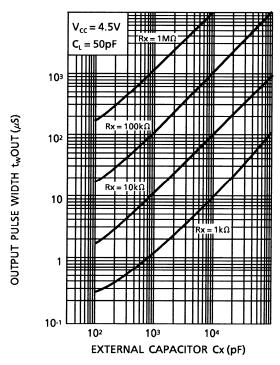
(I<sub>CC</sub>': active supply current)

(duty: %)

Output Pulse Width Constant K – Supply Voltage (typical)

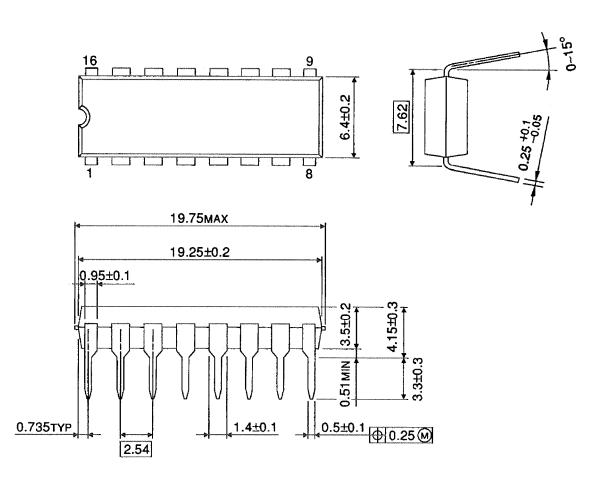






## **Package Dimensions**

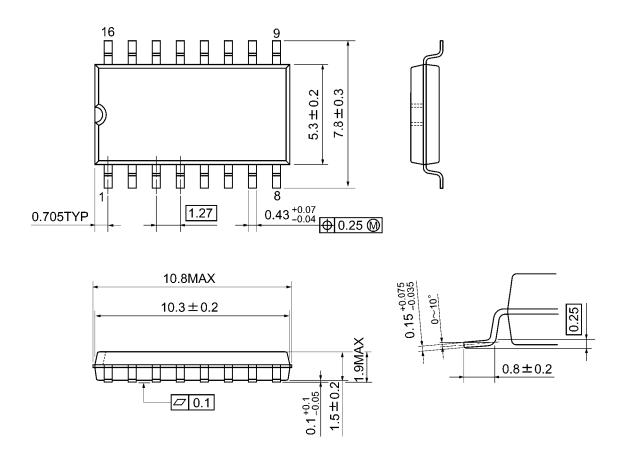
DIP16-P-300-2.54A Unit: mm



Weight: 1.00 g (typ.)

## **Package Dimensions**

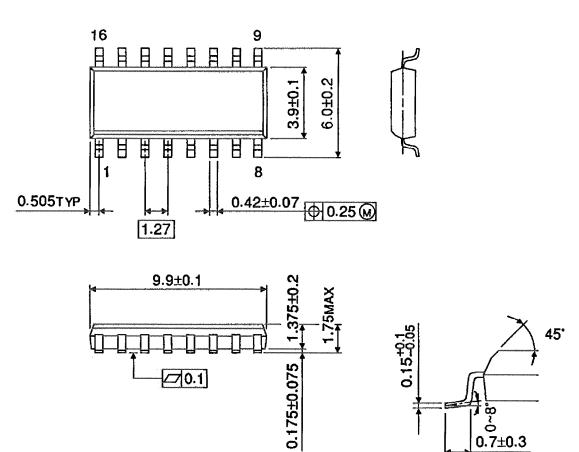
SOP16-P-300-1.27A Unit: mm



Weight: 0.18 g (typ.)

## **Package Dimensions (Note)**

SOL16-P-150-1.27 Unit: mm



Note: This package is not available in Japan.

Weight: 0.13 g (typ.)

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