Programmable Timer

The MC14541B programmable timer consists of a 16–stage binary counter, an integrated oscillator for use with an external capacitor and two resistors, an automatic power–on reset circuit, and output control logic.

Timing is initialized by turning on power, whereupon the power–on reset is enabled and initializes the counter, within the specified V_{DD} range. With the power already on, an external reset pulse can be applied. Upon release of the initial reset command, the oscillator will oscillate with a frequency determined by the external RC network. The 16–stage counter divides the oscillator frequency (f_{OSC}) with the nth stage frequency being $f_{OSC}/2^n$.

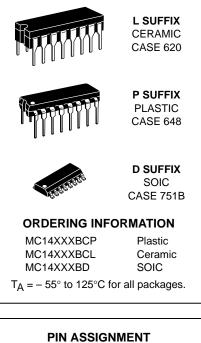
- Available Outputs 2⁸, 2¹⁰, 2¹³ or 2¹⁶
- Increments on Positive Edge Clock Transitions
- Built-in Low Power RC Oscillator (± 2% accuracy over temperature range and ± 20% supply and ± 3% over processing at < 10 kHz)
- Oscillator May Be Bypassed if External Clock Is Available (Apply external clock to Pin 3)
- External Master Reset Totally Independent of Automatic Reset
 Operation
- Operates as 2ⁿ Frequency Divider or Single Transition Timer
- Q/Q Select Provides Output Logic Level Flexibility
- Reset (auto or master) Disables Oscillator During Resetting to Provide No Active Power Dissipation
- Clock Conditioning Circuit Permits Operation with Very Slow Clock Rise and Fall Times
- Automatic Reset Initializes All Counters On Power Up
 - Supply Voltage Range = 3.0 Vdc to 18 Vdc with Auto Reset
 - Disabled (Pin 5 = V_{DD})
 - 8.5 Vdc to 18 Vdc with Auto Reset Enabled (Pin 5 = V_{SS})

MAXIMUM RATINGS* (Voltages Referenced to VSS)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{DD}	DC Supply Voltage	– 0.5 to + 18.0	V
V _{in} , V _{out}	Input or Output Voltage (DC or Transient)	– 0.5 to V _{DD} + 0.5	V
l _{in}	Input Current (DC or Transient), per Pin	± 10	mA
l _{out}	Output Current (DC or Transient), per Pin	± 45	mA
PD	Power Dissipation, per Package†	500	mW
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	– 65 to + 150	°C
ΤL	Lead Temperature (8–Second Soldering)	260	°C

* Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. †Temperature Derating:

Plastic "P and D/DW" Packages: – 7.0 mW/°C From 65°C To 125°C Ceramic "L" Packages: – 12 mW/°C From 100°C To 125°C



MC14541B

r _{tc} [1•	14	l v _{DD}		
R _{tc} [C _{tc} [2	13]в		
R _S [3	12	D A		
NC [4	11] NC		
ar C	5	10	MODE		
MR [6	9] Q/Q SEL		
v _{ss} C	7	8	Ια		
NC = NO CONNECTION					



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Voltages Referenced to VSS)

		VDD	- 5	5°C		25°C		125	°℃	
Characteristic	Symbol	Vdc	Min	Max	Min	Typ #	Мах	Min	Max	Unit
Output Voltage "0" Le V _{in} = V _{DD} or 0	vel V _{OL}	5.0 10 15		0.05 0.05 0.05	 	0 0 0	0.05 0.05 0.05	_ _ _	0.05 0.05 0.05	Vdc
"1" Le V _{in} = 0 or V _{DD}	vel V _{OH}	5.0 10 15	4.95 9.95 14.95		4.95 9.95 14.95	5.0 10 15		4.95 9.95 14.95		Vdc
Input Voltage "0" Le $(V_O = 4.5 \text{ or } 0.5 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_O = 9.0 \text{ or } 1.0 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_O = 13.5 \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ Vdc})$	vel V _{IL}	5.0 10 15		1.5 3.0 4.0		2.25 4.50 6.75	1.5 3.0 4.0		1.5 3.0 4.0	Vdc
"1" Le (V _O = 0.5 or 4.5 Vdc) (V _O = 1.0 or 9.0 Vdc) (V _O = 1.5 or 13.5 Vdc)	vel VIH	5.0 10 15	3.5 7.0 11		3.5 7.0 11	2.75 5.50 8.25		3.5 7.0 11		Vdc
Output Drive Current $(V_{OH} = 2.5 \text{ Vdc})$ Sou $(V_{OH} = 9.5 \text{ Vdc})$ $(V_{OH} = 13.5 \text{ Vdc})$	rce IOH	5.0 10 15	- 7.96 - 4.19 - 16.3		- 6.42 - 3.38 - 13.2	- 12.83 - 6.75 - 26.33		- 4.49 - 2.37 - 9.24		mAdc
$(V_{OL} = 0.4 \text{ Vdc})$ (V _{OL} = 0.5 Vdc) (V _{OL} = 1.5 Vdc)	ink I _{OL}	5.0 10 15	1.93 4.96 19.3		1.56 4.0 15.6	3.12 8.0 31.2		1.09 2.8 10.9		mAdc
Input Current	l _{in}	15	—	± 0.1	—	±0.00001	± 0.1	—	± 1.0	μAdc
Input Capacitance (V _{in} = 0)	C _{in}	-	—	-	—	5.0	7.5	-	_	pF
Quiescent Current (Pin 5 is High) Auto Reset Disabled	IDD	5.0 10 15		5.0 10 20		0.005 0.010 0.015	5.0 10 20		150 300 600	μAdc
Auto Reset Quiescent Current (Pin 5 is low)	IDDR	10 15	_ _	250 500	_	30 82	250 500	_	1500 2000	μAdc
Supply Current**† (Dynamic plus Quiescent)	ID	5.0 10 15		-	$I_{D} = (0)$).4 μA/kHz) f).8 μA/kHz) f I.2 μA/kHz) f	+ I _{DD}	-		μAdc

#Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance. **The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.

†When using the on chip oscillator the total supply current (in μ Adc) becomes: $I_T = I_D + 2 C_{tc} V_{DD} f \times 10^{-3}$ where I_D is in μ A, C_{tc} is in pF, V_{DD} in Volts DC, and f in kHz. (see Fig. 3) Dissipation during power–on with automatic reset enabled is typically 50 μ A @ $V_{DD} = 10$ Vdc.

This device contains protection circuitry to guard against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields. However, precautions must be taken to avoid applications of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. For proper operation, V_{in} and V_{out} should be constrained to the range $V_{SS} \leq (V_{in} \text{ or } V_{out}) \leq V_{DD}$.

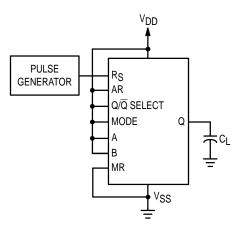
Unused inputs must always be tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either V_{SS} or V_{DD}). Unused outputs must be left open.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS* (CL = 50 pF, TA = 25° C)

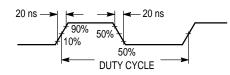
Characteristic	Symbol	V _{DD}	Min	Typ #	Max	Unit
Output Rise and Fall Time t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (1.5 \text{ ns/pF}) \text{ C}_{L} + 25 \text{ ns}$ t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (0.75 \text{ ns/pF}) \text{ C}_{L} + 12.5 \text{ ns}$ t_{TLH} , $t_{THL} = (0.55 \text{ ns/pF}) \text{ C}_{L} + 9.5 \text{ ns}$	^t т∟н, tтн∟	5.0 10 15	 _	100 50 40	200 100 80	ns
Propagation Delay, Clock to Q (2 ⁸ Output) tpLH, tpHL = (1.7 ns/pF) CL + 3415 ns tpLH, tpHL = (0.66 ns/pF) CL + 1217 ns tpLH, tpHL = (0.5 ns/pF) CL + 875 ns	^t PLH ^t PHL	5.0 10 15		3.5 1.25 0.9	10.5 3.8 2.9	μs
Propagation Delay, Clock to Q (2 ¹⁶ Output) tp _{HL} , tp _{LH} = (1.7 ns/pF) C _L + 5915 ns tp _{HL} , tp _{LH} = (0.66 ns/pF) C _L + 3467 ns tp _{HL} , tp _{LH} = (0.5 ns/pF) C _L + 2475 ns	^t PHL ^t PLH	5.0 10 15	 	6.0 3.5 2.5	18 10 7.5	μs
Clock Pulse Width	^t WH(cl)	5.0 10 15	900 300 225	300 100 85		ns
Clock Pulse Frequency (50% Duty Cycle)	fcl	5.0 10 15		1.5 4.0 6.0	0.75 2.0 3.0	MHz
MR Pulse Width	^t WH(R)	5.0 10 15	900 300 225	300 100 85		ns
Master Reset Removal Time	trem	5.0 10 15	420 200 200	210 100 100		ns

* The formulas given are for the typical characteristics only at 25°C.

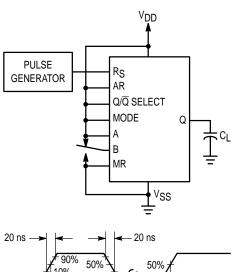
#Data labelled "Typ" is not to be used for design purposes but is intended as an indication of the IC's potential performance.

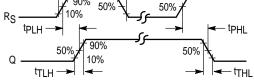


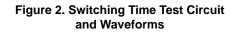
 $(\mathsf{R}_{tc} \text{ AND } \mathsf{C}_{tc} \text{ OUTPUTS } \text{ARE } \mathsf{LEFT} \text{ OPEN})$

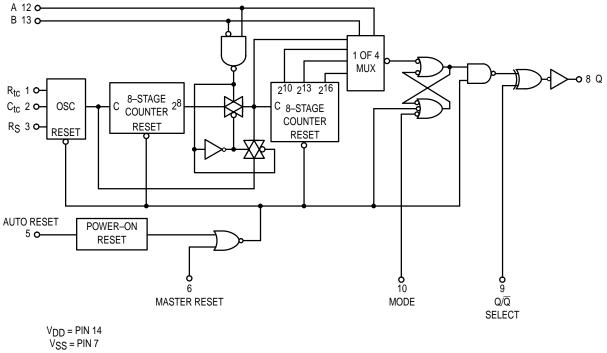












FREQUENCY SELECTION TABLE

А	В	Number of Counter Stages n	Count 2 ⁿ
0	0	13	8192
0	1	10	1024
1	0	8	256
1	1	16	65536

TRUTH TABLE

	State			
Pin	0	1		
Auto Reset, 5	Auto Reset Operating	Auto Reset Disabled		
Master Reset, 6	Timer Operational	Master Reset On		
Q/ <u>Q</u> , 9	Output Initially Low After Reset	Output Initially High After Reset		
Mode, 10	Single Cycle Mode	Recycle Mode		

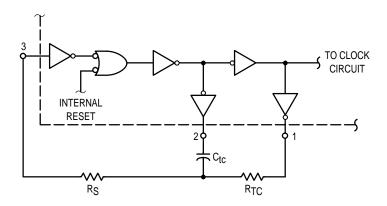


Figure 3. Oscillator Circuit Using RC Configuration

TYPICAL RC OSCILLATOR CHARACTERISTICS

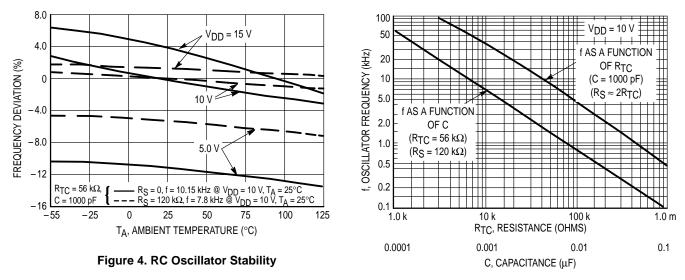


Figure 5. RC Oscillator Frequency as a Function of R_{tc} and C_{tc}

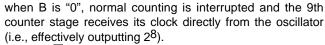
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

With Auto Reset pin set to a "0" the counter circuit is initialized by turning on power. Or with power already on, the counter circuit is reset when the Master Reset pin is set to a "1". Both types of reset will result in synchronously resetting all counter stages independent of counter state. Auto Reset pin when set to a "1" provides a low power operation.

The RC oscillator as shown in Figure 3 will oscillate with a frequency determined by the external RC network i.e.,

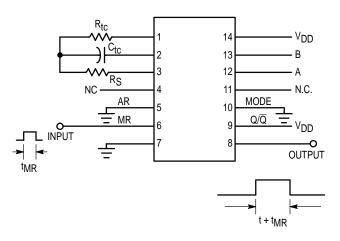
$$\begin{split} f = \frac{1}{2.3 \ R_{tc} C_{tc}} & \text{if } (1 \ \text{kHz} \le f \le 100 \ \text{kHz}) \\ \text{and} & R_S \approx 2 \ R_{tc} & \text{where } R_S \ge 10 \ \text{k}\Omega \end{split}$$

The time select inputs (A and B) provide a two-bit address to output any one of four counter stages $(2^8, 2^{10}, 2^{13} \text{ and} 2^{16})$. The 2^n counts as shown in the Frequency Selection Table represents the Q output of the Nth stage of the counter. When A is "1", 2^{16} is selected for both states of B. However,



The Q/\overline{Q} select output control pin provides for a choice of output level. When the counter is in a reset condition and Q/\overline{Q} select pin is set to a "0" the Q output is a "0", correspondingly when Q/\overline{Q} select pin is set to a "1" the Q output is a "1".

When the mode control pin is set to a "1", the selected count is continually transmitted to the output. But, with mode pin "0" and after a reset condition the R_S flip–flop (see Expanded Block Diagram) resets, counting commences, and after 2^{n-1} counts the R_S flip–flop sets which causes the output to change state. Hence, after another 2^{n-1} counts the output will not change. Thus, a Master Reset pulse must be applied or a change in the mode pin level is required to reset the single cycle operation.



DIGITAL TIMER APPLICATION

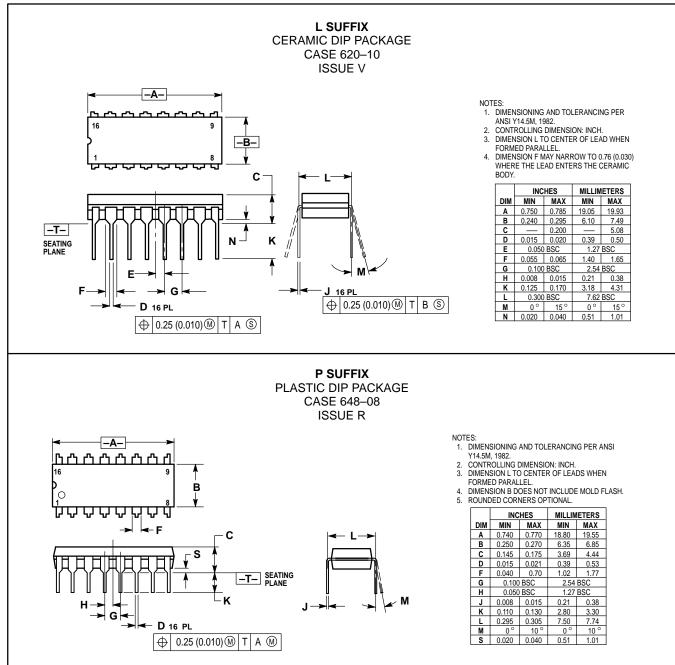
When Master Reset (MR) receives a positive pulse, the internal counters and latch are reset. The Q output goes high and remains high until the selected (via A and B) number of clock pulses are counted, the Q output then goes low and remains low until another input pulse is received.

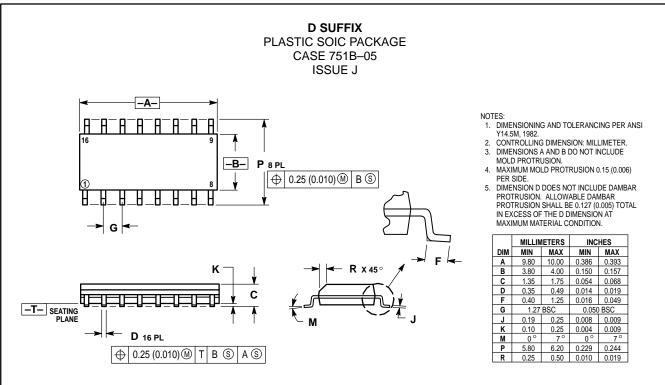
This "one shot" is fully retriggerable and as accurate as the input frequency. An external clock can be used (pin 3 is the clock input, pins 1 and 2 are outputs) if additional accuracy is needed.

Notice that a setup time equal to the desired pulse width output is required immediately following initial power up, during which time Q output will be high.

MOTOROLA CMOS LOGIC DATA

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS





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