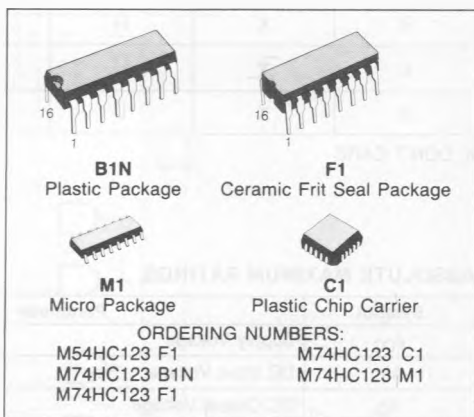


DUAL RETRIGGERABLE MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

- **HIGH SPEED**
 $t_{PD} = 27 \text{ ns (TYP) at } V_{CC} = 5V$
- **LOW POWER DISSIPATION**
 STANDBY STATE $I_{CC} = 4 \mu A \text{ (MAX.) at } T_A = 25^\circ C$
 ACTIVE STATE $I_{CC} = 200 \mu A \text{ (TYP) at } V_{CC} = 5V$
- **HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY**
 $V_{NIH} = V_{NIL} = 28\% V_{CC} \text{ (MIN.)}$
- **OUTPUT DRIVE CAPABILITY**
 10 LSTTL LOADS
- **BALANCED PROPAGATION DELAYS**
 $t_{PLH} = t_{PHL}$
- **WIDE OUTPUT PULSE WIDTH RANGE**
 $t_{WOUT} = 120\text{ns} \sim 60\text{s over at } V_{CC} = 4.5V$
- **OUTPUT PULSE WIDTH INDEPENDENT FROM TRIGGER INPUT PULSE WIDTH.**
- **PIN AND FUNCTION COMPATIBLE WITH 4538B**

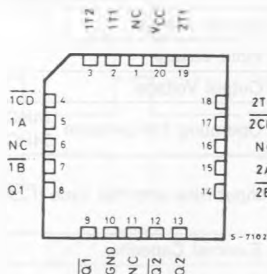
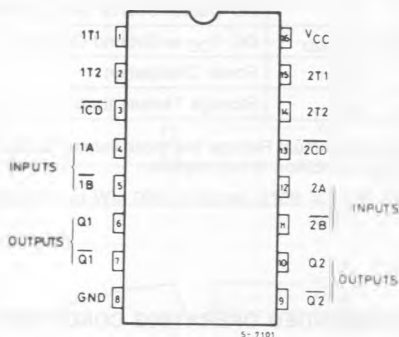


DESCRIPTION

The M54/74HC4538 is a high speed CMOS DUAL MONOSTABLE MULTIVIBRATOR fabricated in silicon gate C²MOS technology. It has the same high speed performance of LSTTL combined with true CMOS low power consumption. Each multivibrator features both a negative, A, and a positive, B, edge triggered input, either of which can be used as an inhibit input. Also included is a clear input that when taken low resets the one shot. The monostable multivibrators are retriggerable. That is, they may be triggered repeatedly while their outputs are generating a pulse and the pulse will be extended. Pulse width stability over a wide range of temperature and supply is achieved using linear CMOS techniques. The output pulse equation is simply: $PW = 0.7 (R)(C)$ where PW is in seconds, R in Ohms, and C is in Farads.



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

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



NC =
 No Internal
 Connection

TRUTH TABLE

INPUTS			OUTPUTS		NOTE
A	B	CD	Q	Q̄	
	H	H			OUTPUT ENABLE
X	L	H	L	H	INHIBIT
H	X	H	L	H	INHIBIT
L		H			OUTPUT ENABLE
X	X	L	L	H	INHIBIT

X: DON'T CARE

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	− 0.5 to 7	V
V _I	DC Input Voltage	− 0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
V _O	DC Output Voltage	− 0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
I _{IK}	DC Input Diode Current	± 20	mA
I _{OK}	DC Output Diode Current	± 20	mA
I _O	DC Output Source Sink Current Per Output Pin	± 25	mA
I _{CC} or I _{GND}	DC V _{CC} or Ground Current	± 50	mA
P _D	Power Dissipation	500 (*)	mW
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature	− 65 to 150	°C

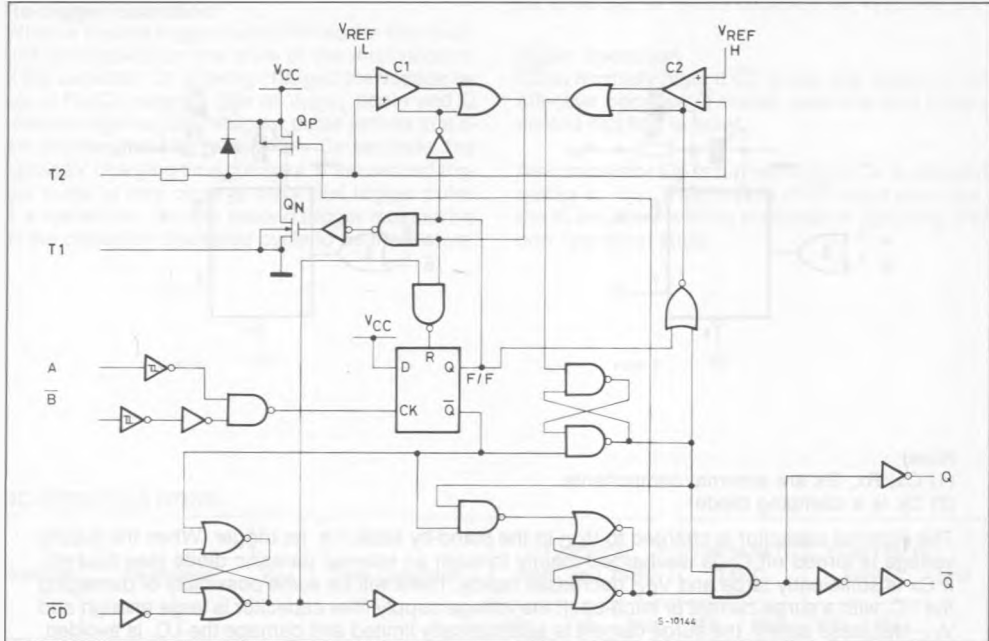
Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these condition is not implied.

(*) 500 mW: ≡ 65°C derate to 300 mW by 10 mW/°C: 65°C to 85°C

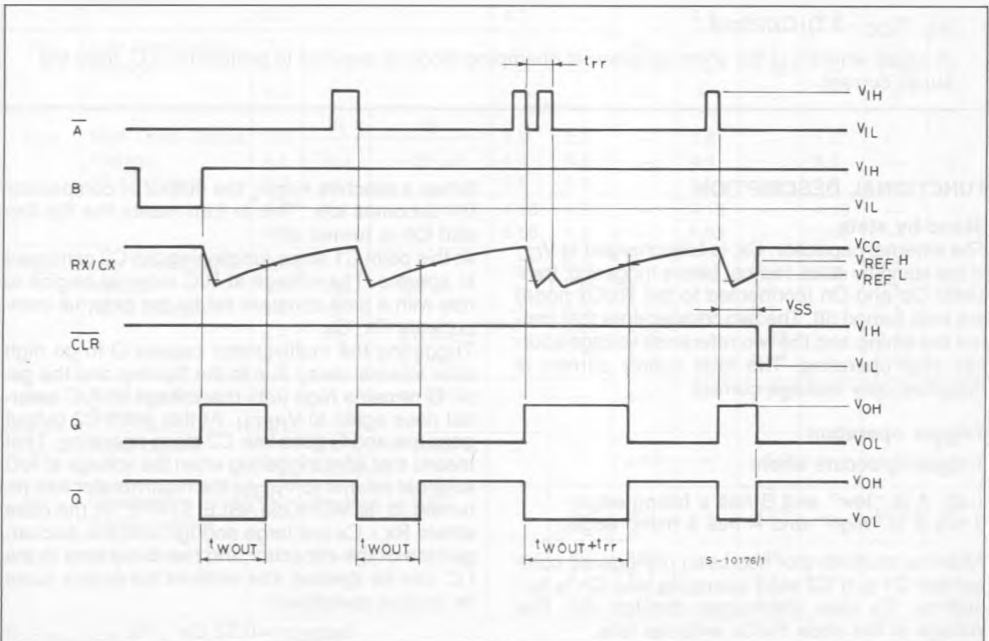
RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	2 to 6		V
V _I	Input Voltage	0 to V _{CC}		V
V _O	Output Voltage	0 to V _{CC}		V
T _A	Operating Temperature	74HC Series 54HC Series	− 40 to 85 − 55 to 125	°C
t _r , t _f	Input Rise and Fall Time (CLR only)	V _{CC} { 2 V 4.5V 6 V	0 to 1000 0 to 500 0 to 400	ns
C _x	External Capacitor	NO LIMITATION		
R _x	External Resistor	V _{CC} { 3 V 3 V	5K to 1M 1K to 1M	Ω

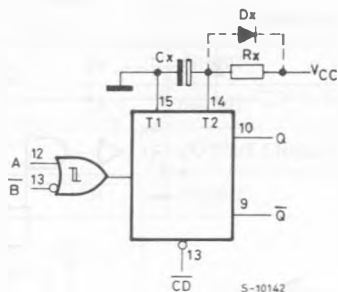
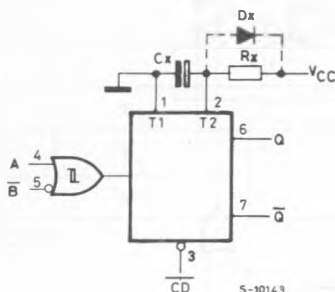
SYSTEM DIAGRAM



TIMING CHART



BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note:

- (1) C_x , R_x , D_x are external components.
- (2) D_x is a clamping diode

The external capacitor is charged to V_{CC} in the stand-by state, i.e. no trigger. When the supply voltage is turned off C_x is discharged mainly through an internal parasitic diode (see figures). If C_x is sufficiently large and V_{CC} decreases rapidly, there will be some possibility of damaging the I.C. with a surge current or latch-up. If the voltage supply filter capacitor is large enough and V_{CC} decrease slowly, the surge current is automatically limited and damage the I.C. is avoided. The maximum forward current of the parasitic diode is approximately 20 mA. In cases where C_x is large the time taken for the supply voltage to fall to 0.4 V_{CC} can be calculated as follows:

$$t_f \geq (V_{CC} - 0.7) \cdot C_x / 20 \text{ mA}$$

In cases where t_f is too short an external clamping diode is required to protect the I.C. from the surge current.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Stand-by state

The external capacitor, C_x , is fully charged to V_{CC} in the stand-by state. Hence, before triggering, transistor Q_p and Q_n (connected to the R_x/C_x node) are both turned off. The two comparators that control the timing and the two reference voltage sources stop operating. The total supply current is therefore only leakage current.

Trigger operation

Triggering occurs when:

- 1 st) \bar{A} is "low" and \bar{B} has a falling edge;
- 2 nd) B is "high" and A has a rising edge;

After the multivibrator has been retriggered comparator C_1 and C_2 start operating and Q_n is turned on. C_x then discharges through Q_n . The voltage at the node R_x/C_x external falls.

When it reaches V_{REFL} the output of comparator C_1 becomes low. This in turn resets the flip-flop and Q_n is turned off.

At this point C_1 stops functioning but C_2 continues to operate. The voltage at R/C external begins to rise with a time constant set by the external components R_x , C_x .

Triggering the multivibrator causes Q to go high after internal delay due to the flip-flop and the gate. Q remains high until the voltage at R/C external rises again to V_{REFH} . At this point C_2 output goes low and G goes low. C_2 stops operating. That means that after triggering when the voltage at R/C external returns to V_{REFH} the multivibrator has returned to its MONOSTABLE STATE. In the case where $R_x \cdot C_x$ are large enough and the discharge time of the capacitor and the delay time in the I.C. can be ignored, the width of the output pulse t_w (out) is as follows:

$$t_w(\text{OUT}) = 0.72 C_x \cdot R_x$$

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Re-trigger operation

When a second trigger pulse follows the first its effect will depend on the state of the multivibrator. If the capacitor Cx is being charged the voltage level of Rx/Cx external falls to V_{REFL} again and Q remains high i.e. the retrigger pulse arrives in a time shorter than the period $Rx \cdot Cx$ seconds, the capacitor charging time constant. If the second trigger pulse is very close to the initial trigger pulse it is ineffective; i.e., the second trigger must arrive in the capacitor discharge cycle to be ineffective.

Hence the minimum time for a second trigger to be effective, t_{rr} (Min.) depends on V_{CC} and Cx.

Reset operation

CD is normally high. If \overline{CD} is low, the trigger is not effective because Q output goes low and trigger control flip-flop is reset.

Also transistor Op is turned on and Cx is charged quickly to V_{CC} . This means if CD input goes low, the IC becomes waiting state both in operating and non operating state.

DC SPECIFICATIONS

Symbol	Parameter	V_{CC}	Test Condition	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ 54HC and 74HC			-40 to $85^\circ C$ 74HC		-55 to $125^\circ C$ 54HC		Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
V_{IH}	High Level Input Voltage	2.0 4.5 6.0		1.5 3.15 4.2	— — —	— — —	1.5 3.15 4.2	— — —	1.5 3.15 4.2	— — —	V
V_{IL}	Low Level Input Voltage	2.0 4.5 6.0		— — —	— — —	0.5 1.35 1.8	— — —	0.5 1.35 1.8	— — —	0.5 1.35 1.8	V
V_{OH}	High Level Output Voltage (Q, \overline{Q} Output)	2.0	V_I	I_O	1.9	2.0	—	1.9	—	1.9	V
		4.5	V_{IH}	$-20 \mu A$	4.4	4.5	—	4.4	—	4.4	
		6.0	or V_{IL}		5.9	6.0	—	5.9	—	5.9	
		4.5 6.0		-4.0 mA -5.2 mA	4.18 5.68	4.31 5.8	— —	4.13 5.63	— —	4.10 5.60	
V_{OL}	Low Level Output Voltage (Q, \overline{Q} Output)	2.0	V_{IH}	$20 \mu A$	—	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	V
		4.5	or V_{IL}		—	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	
		6.0			—	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	
		4.5 6.0		4.0 mA 5.2 mA	— —	0.17 0.18	0.26 0.26	— —	0.33 0.33	— —	0.40 0.40
I_{IN}	Input Leakage Current	6.0	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	—	—	± 0.1	—	± 1.0	—	± 1.0	μA
I_{IN}	Input Current	6.0	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND R_{ext}/C_{ext}	—	—	± 0.5	—	± 5.0	—	± 10	μA
I_{CC}	Quiescent Supply current	6.0	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	—	—	4.0	—	40.0	—	80.0	μA
I_{CC}	Active State (1) Supply Current	2.0	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	—	40	120	—	160	—	—	μA
		4.5	pins 2, 14	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.4	—	—	mA
		6.0	$V_{in} = V_{CC}/2$	—	0.2	0.6	—	0.8	—	—	mA

(1): Per Circuit

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 5V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $C_L = 15pF$, Input $t_r = t_f = 6ns$)

Symbol	Parameter	54HC and 74HC			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
t_{TLH} t_{THL}	Output Transition Time		4	8	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time (A, B-Q, Q)		28	44	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time (CD-Q, Q)		21	34	ns

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($C_L = 50pF$, Input $t_r = t_f = 6ns$)

Symbol	Parameter	V_{CC}	Test Condition	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ 54HC and 74HC			-40 to $85^\circ C$ 74HC		-55 to $125^\circ C$ 54HC		Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{TLH} t_{THL}	Output Transition Time	2.0 4.5 6.0		— — —	30 8 7	75 15 13	— — —	95 19 16	— — —	110 22 19	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time (A, B-Q, Q)	2.0 4.5 6.0		— — —	128 32 27	250 50 43	— — —	315 63 54	— — —	375 75 64	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time (\overline{CD} -Q, \overline{Q})	2.0 4.5 6.0		— — —	100 25 21	195 39 33	— — —	245 49 42	— — —	295 59 50	ns
t_{WOUT}	Output Pulse Width	3.0 5.0	$C_x = 12pF$ $R_x = 1k\Omega$	— —	210 140	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	ns
		3.0 5.0	$C_x = 100pF$ $R_x = 10k\Omega$	— —	1.45 1.40	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	μs
		3.0 5.0	$C_x = 1000pF$ $R_x = 10k\Omega$	— —	10.5 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	μs
Δt_{WOUT}	Output Pulse Width Error Between Circuits (in Same Package)			—	± 1	—	—	—	—	—	%
$t_{W(H)}$ $t_{W(L)}$	Minimum Trigger Pulse Width	2.0 4.5 6.0	A_{IN} \overline{B}_{IN}	— — —	30 8 7	75 15 13	— — —	95 19 16	— — —	110 22 19	ns
$t_{W(L)}$	Minimum Clear Pulse Width	2.0 4.5 6.0		— — —	30 8 7	75 15 13	— — —	95 19 16	— — —	110 22 19	ns

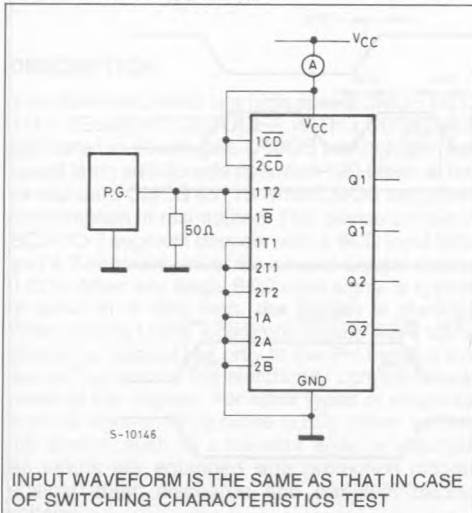
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	V _{CC}	Test Condition	T _A = 25°C 54HC and 74HC			- 40 to 85°C 74HC		- 55 to 125°C 54HC		Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{rr}	Minimum Retrigger Time	4.5	C _x = 100pF R _x = 1KΩ	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	ns
		6.0		—	63	—	—	—	—	—	
		4.5	C _x = 0.01μF R _x = 1KΩ	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	μs
		6.0		—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	
t _{REM}	Minimum Clear Removal time	2.0		—	—	0	—	0	—	0	ns
		4.5		—	—	0	—	0	—	0	
		6.0		—	—	0	—	0	—	0	
C _{IN}	Input Capacitance			—	5	10	—	10	—	10	pF
C _{PD} (*)	Power Dissipation Capacitance			—	90	—	—	—	—	—	pF

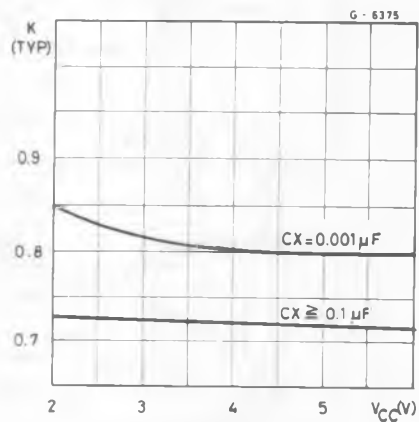
Note (*) C_{PD} is defined as the value of the IC's internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. (Refer to Test Circuit).

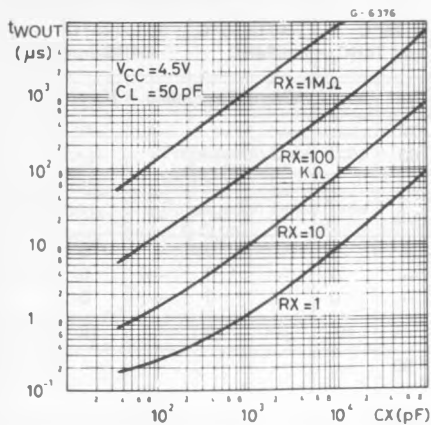
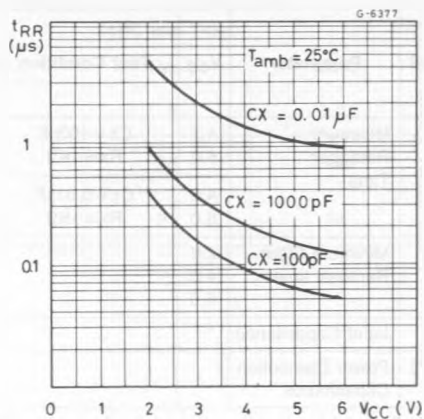
Average operating current can be obtained by the equation hereunder.

$I_{CC(opr)} = C_{PD} \cdot V_{CC} \cdot f_{IN} + I_{CC} \cdot \text{Duty}/100 + I_{CC}/2$ (per monostable) (I_{CC} : Active Supply Current) (Duty: %)

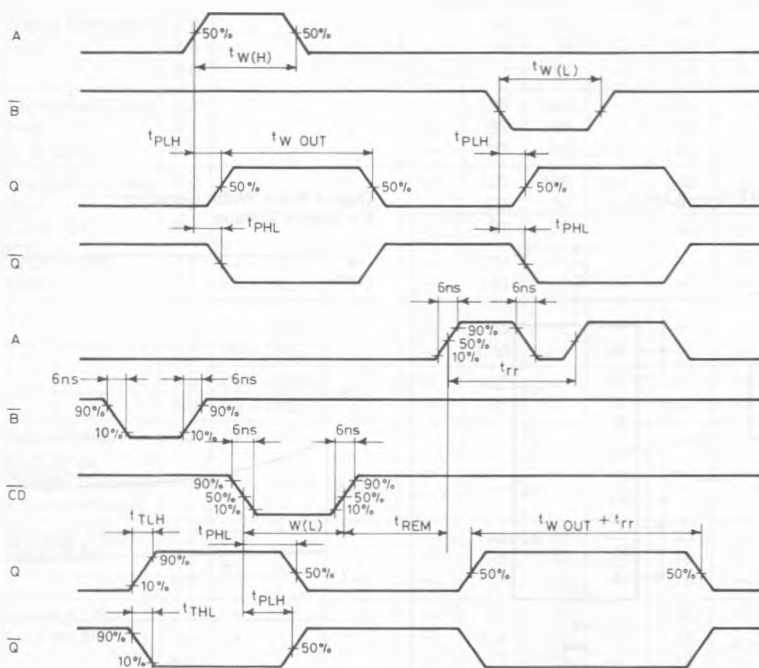
TEST CIRCUIT I_{CC} (Opr.)

Output Pulse Width Constant
K = Supply Voltage



t_{WOUT} - C_X Characteristics (Typ.) t_{rr} - V_{CC} Characteristics (Typ.)

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS TEST WAVEFORM



S-10147 / 1