

Sub-Group: A-7

Experiment 5: Study of 555 Timer IC

Sayan Karmakar
22MS163

1 Aim:

Study of 555 Timer IC as Astable multivibrator with different frequency.

2 Theory:

555 timer IC is one of the most useful ICs ever made. The most popular 555-timer is the 8 pin one. A dual version of the 555 IC is 556 IC which has 14 pins. It contains two timer circuits which share the same power supply.

Pin Functions:

1. **Trigger Input:** When it is less than $V_S/3$ it makes the output high V_S . It monitors the discharging of timing capacitor in astable circuit.
2. **Threshold Input:** When it is greater than $2V_S/3$, it makes the output low (0 V). But this only happens if the trigger input is more than $V_S/3$. If the trigger input is low then it forces the output to be high. This input monitors the charging of time capacitor in astable and monostable circuit.
3. **Reset Input:** When it is less than 0.7 V, it makes the output low(0 V), overriding other inputs. When it is unnecessary it should be connected to the source voltage.
4. **Control Input:** If there is a need to change the threshold voltage which is normally set to $2V_S/3$, usually this is connected to 0 V with a very low capacitor of $0.01 \mu\text{F}$ to avoid electrical noise.
5. **Discharge Pin:** It is connected to the ground when the timer output is low. This pin is used to discharge the capacitor in astable and monostable circuits.

555/ 556 Astable Circuit:

One of the modes of 555 timer circuit is the astable circuit. It creates continuous pulses. The circuit diagram is shown in the figure 2. It contains two phases, charging phase and discharging phase. In charging phase, the capacitor C_1 gets charged through the resistances $R_1 + R_2$. When this happens the threshold voltage increases, and eventually it reaches $2V_S/3$. So, the output voltage becomes low 0 V. In discharging phase, the capacitor gets discharged through R_2 , and this decreases the voltage at trigger pin. When the trigger voltage decrease $V_S/3$, the output becomes high.

Time period (T) of the square wave is the time for one complete cycle. And frequency (f) of the wave is no. of complete cycles per second.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 0.7(R_1 + 2R_2)C_1 \\ f &= \frac{1.4}{(R_1 + 2R_2)C_1} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Time period can be split into two part, when the output is high, **mark time** (T_m) and when the output is low, **space time** (T_s).

$$\begin{aligned} T_m &= 0.7(R_1 + R_2)C_1 \\ T_s &= 0.7R_2C_1 \end{aligned} .$$

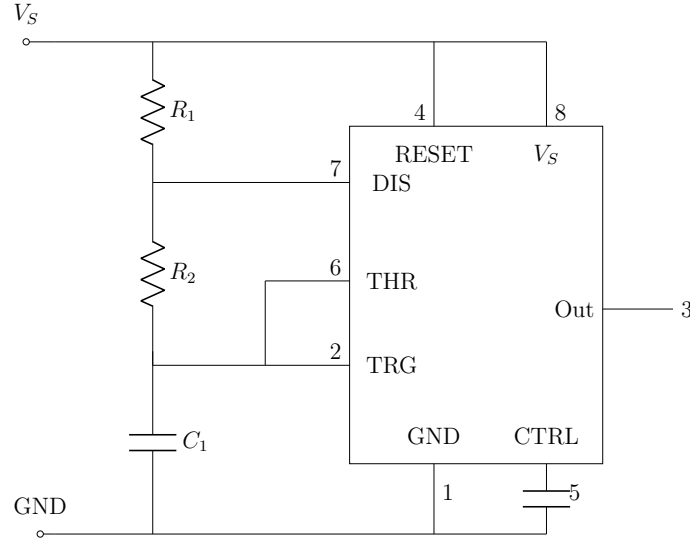


Figure 1: 555 Timer IC

3 Data and Analysis

We first prepared the circuit from figure 2. As R_1 , R_2 , we choose different values of resistance and for C_1 we chose different capacitance values. And for each R_1 , R_2 ,

and C_1 , we calculated f_{theo} from the equation (1). In each circuit configurations, we calculated the mark time T_m and space time T_s from oscilloscope. From that calculated time period $T = T_m + T_s$ and frequency, so that we can compare it with f_{theo} . The data for the experiment is shown in the following table. For each configuration we also calculated the percentage error.

Table 1: Experimental and Theoretical Time Constants

$C_1(\mu\text{F})$	R_1	R_2	$f_{\text{theo}}(\text{kHz})$	$T_m(\mu\text{s})$	$T_s(\text{ps})$	$T(\text{ps})$	$f_{\text{expt}}(\text{kHz})$	Error(%)
0.001	1	10	6.667×10^1	9.5	8.5	1.8×10^1	5.556×10^1	16.67
0.001	10	100	6.667	8.4×10^1	7.4×10^1	1.58×10^2	6.329	5.06
0.001	100	1000	6.667×10^{-1}	7.8×10^2	7.0×10^2	1.480×10^3	6.757×10^{-1}	1.35
0.01	1	10	6.667	7.6×10^1	7.0×10^1	1.46×10^2	6.849	2.74
0.01	10	100	6.667×10^{-1}	8.2×10^2	7.8×10^2	1.600×10^3	6.250×10^{-1}	6.25
0.01	100	1000	6.667×10^{-2}	8.4×10^3	7.6×10^3	1.600×10^4	6.250×10^{-2}	6.25
0.1	1	10	6.667×10^{-1}	6.4×10^2	6.0×10^2	1.280×10^3	7.813×10^{-1}	17.19
0.1	10	100	6.667×10^{-2}	7.2×10^3	6.8×10^3	1.400×10^4	7.143×10^{-2}	7.14
0.1	100	1000	6.667×10^{-3}	7.4×10^4	7.0×10^4	1.440×10^5	6.944×10^{-3}	4.16
1	1	10	6.667×10^{-2}	7.0×10^3	6.4×10^3	1.340×10^4	7.463×10^{-2}	11.94
1	10	100	6.667×10^{-3}	7.2×10^4	6.6×10^4	1.380×10^5	7.246×10^{-3}	8.69
1	100	1000	6.667×10^{-4}	7.0×10^5	6.4×10^5	1.340×10^6	7.463×10^{-4}	11.90
10	1	10	6.667×10^{-3}	7.4×10^4	6.8×10^4	1.420×10^5	7.042×10^{-3}	5.63
10	10	100	6.667×10^{-4}	8.0×10^5	7.2×10^5	1.520×10^5	6.579×10^{-4}	1.30
10	100	1000	6.667×10^{-5}	7.5×10^6	6.0×10^6	1.350×10^7	7.407×10^{-5}	11.00

From the error from the table above, we can say that the two values of the frequency are comparable.