# University of Colorado Boulder

**Electrical and Computer Engineering** 



# University of Colorado Boulder

ECEN3730 Practical PCB Design Manufacture

# LABORATORY REPORT

Lab 2 Report: SSB-build 555 Timer

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Submission Date: 09/03/2023

## 1 Introduction

Building prototypes of boards using solderless breadboards is a useful tool to gain insight into what will be needed for a board design. Our objective is to build an astable multi-vibrator 555 timer circuit, with a frequency of about 500Hz and a 60% duty cycle. This lab is largely for gaining experience with using the Keysight 4024 scope, and solderless breadboards.

# 2 Objectives and Learning Outcomes

### 2.1 Objectives:

- 1. The power is from the 5 V rail on the Arduino board.
- 2. Build a 555 timer oscillator circuit with a fast, then a slow 555 timer chip. The slow 555 is bipolar and labeled NE555.
- 3. Design the components for about 500 Hz and 60% duty cycle.
- 4. Drive LED's with a series of resistors.
- 5. Estimate the currents in the LED in each case.
- 6. Measure the signal features with the slow and fast 555 timer.
- 7. Calculate the Thevenin output resistance of the 555 timer.

### 2.2 Learning Outcomes:

- 1. Design and conduct an experiment to analyse the frequency, amplitude and responses of a 555 timer circuit.
- 2. Use best practices when building and measuring the circuit.
- 3. To become familiar with the Keysight 4024 scope.

# 3 Methodology

#### 3.1 555 Timer Circuit

1. The circuit for the 555 timer operating in a stable mode was borrowed from the LMC555 CMOS Timer's datasheet 1.

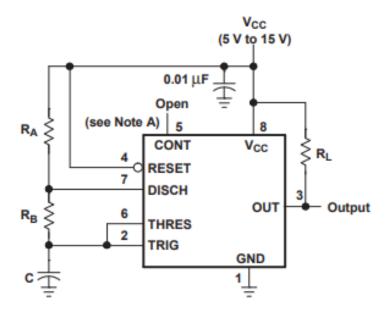


Figure 1: 555 timer set up for a-stable operation

#### 3.1.1 Building the circuit

- 1. To obtain a frequency of around 500Hz and a Duty cycle of 60% we can use the equations paired with the circuit found from the LMC555 CMOS Timer's datasheet.
- 2.  $Frequency = \frac{1.44}{(Ra+2Rb)C}$
- 3.  $DutyCycle = \frac{Rb}{Ra + 2Rb}$
- 4. Starting with a common capacitor value of 1uF, we find the values of the resistors need to be around  $1k\Omega$ . After simplifying resistor values, we are left with 1k resistors for both Ra, and Rb. This leaves us with a calculated duty cycle of 66%.

#### 3.2 Measurements and Outcomes

- 1. The measured duty cycle came to be around 68%, and the frequency was 474Hz for the fast 555(LMC555), and 470 for the slow 555(NE555). These were both within 2% of the predicted measurements 4, 3.
- 2. One big discrepancy between the two 555 timers can be seen in their rise time. The fast 555 voltage on the rising edge overshoots, and ripples 7 8. This is exaggerated with a load attached 9.
- 3. Using the multi meter in series with the output of the 555 timers, we can measure the current through the 555 timers. This was about 13ma with 4 LEDs attached to the output 2. We can see under load, the voltage drops from the output of the 555 timer 9 10.
  - (a) We can find the Thevenin resistance of the 555 timer.
  - (b) The venin resistance  $Rth = Rl \frac{Vth-Vld}{Vld}$ .

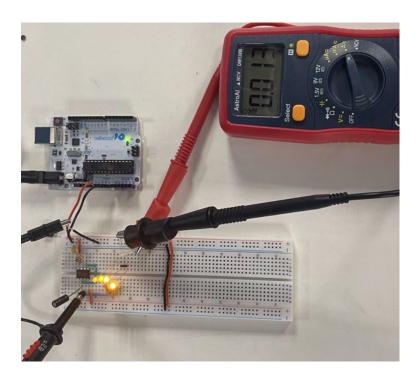


Figure 2: 555 Timer circuit setup with measurements

- (c) Load resistance,  $Rl = 100\Omega||330\Omega||2200\Omega||10000\Omega| = 73\Omega$
- (d) LMC555:
  - i. No load voltage, Vth = 4.9V
  - ii. Load voltage, Vld = 3.8V
  - iii. Calculated,  $Vth=21\Omega$
- (e) NE555:
  - i. No load voltage, Vth = 5.0V
  - ii. Load voltage, Vld = 2.8V
  - iii. Calculated,  $Vth=57\Omega$

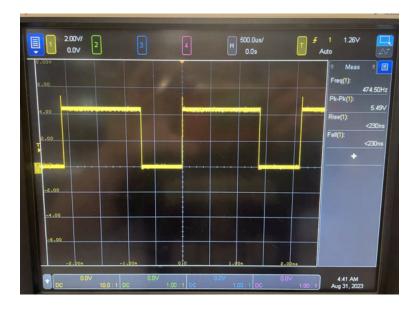


Figure 3: NE555 no load output

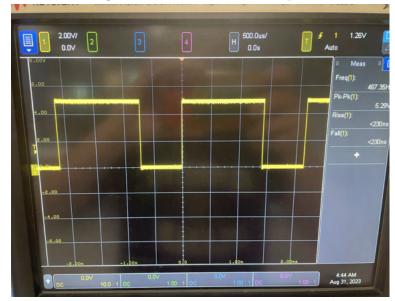


Figure 4: LMC555 no load output

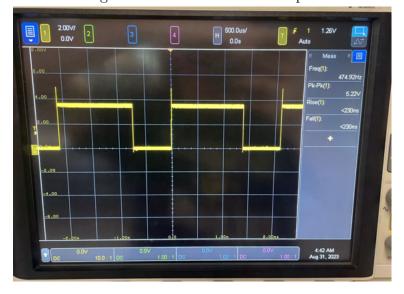


Figure 5: NE555 loaded output

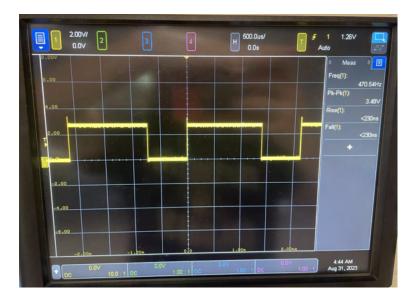


Figure 6: LMC555 loaded output



Figure 7: NE555 rise time no load

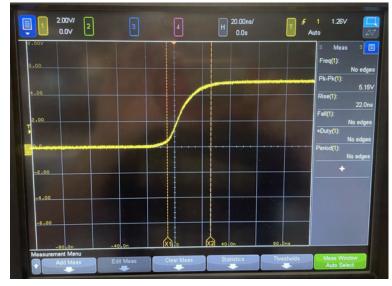


Figure 8: LMC555 rise time no load



Figure 9: NE555 rise time with load



Figure 10: LMC555 rise time with load

# 4 Result

#### 4.1 Experimental Results

- 1. The NE555 delayed switching time reduces the amount of noise on the output.
- 2. The LMC555 uses CMOS technology, whereas the NE555 timer uses BJT technology technology.
- 3. The NE555 can not source as much current as the LMC555.
- 4. Solderless breadboards are a useful tool to speed up prototyping.
- 5. Using rule#9 is a very useful tool and debugging technique.

## 5 References

- [1] NE555 Datasheet ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/ne555.pdf?ts= 1693795681068&ref\_url=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.ti.com% 252Fproduct%252FNE555%252Fpart-details%252FNE555DR.
- [2] LMC555 Datasheet https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/lmc555.pdf?ts=1693795678904&ref\_url=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.ti.com%252Fproduct%252FLMC555%252Fpart-details%252FLMC555CMX%252FNOPB.