











#### NA555, NE555, SA555, SE555

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## xx555 Precision Timers

#### **Features**

- Timing From Microseconds to Hours
- Astable or Monostable Operation
- Adjustable Duty Cycle
- TTL-Compatible Output Can Sink or Source Up to 200 mA
- On Products Compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, All Parameters Are Tested Unless Otherwise Noted. On All Other Products, Production Processing Does Not Necessarily Include Testing of All Parameters.

## **Applications**

- **Fingerprint Biometrics**
- Iris Biometrics
- **RFID Reader**

## 3 Description

These devices are precision timing circuits capable of producing accurate time delays or oscillation. In the time-delay or mono-stable mode of operation, the timed interval is controlled by a single external resistor and capacitor network. In the a-stable mode of operation, the frequency and duty cycle can be controlled independently with two external resistors and a single external capacitor.

The threshold and trigger levels normally are twothirds and one-third, respectively, of V<sub>CC</sub>. These levels can be altered by use of the control-voltage terminal. When the trigger input falls below the trigger level, the flip-flop is set, and the output goes high. If the trigger input is above the trigger level and the threshold input is above the threshold level, the flipflop is reset and the output is low. The reset (RESET) input can override all other inputs and can be used to initiate a new timing cycle. When RESET goes low, the flip-flop is reset, and the output goes low. When the output is low, a low-impedance path is provided between discharge (DISCH) and ground.

The output circuit is capable of sinking or sourcing current up to 200 mA. Operation is specified for supplies of 5 V to 15 V. With a 5-V supply, output levels are compatible with TTL inputs.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
	PDIP (8)	9.81 mm × 6.35 mm		
xx555	SOP (8)	6.20 mm × 5.30 mm		
XXOOO	TSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 4.40 mm		
	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.91 mm		

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

## 4 Simplified Schematic





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# 5 Revision History

CI	hanges from Revision H (June 2010) to Revision I	Page
	Updated document to new TI enhanced data sheet format	
•	Deleted Ordering Information table.	1
•	Added Military Disclaimer to Features list.	1
•	Added Applications.	1
	Added Device Information table.	
•	Moved T <sub>stg</sub> to Handling Ratings table	4
	Added DISCH switch on-state voltage parameter	
•	Added Device and Documentation Support section	19
•	Added ESD warning.	19
•	Added Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section	19



## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions

NA555...D OR P PACKAGE NE555...D, P, PS, OR PW PACKAGE SA555...D OR P PACKAGE SE555...D, JG, OR P PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)





NC - No internal connection

#### **Pin Functions**

	PIN							
NAME	D, P, PS, PW, JG FK		1/0	DESCRIPTION				
	N	0.						
CONT	5	12	I/O	Controls comparator thresholds, Outputs 2/3 VCC, allows bypass capacitor connection				
DISCH	7	17	0	Open collector output to discharge timing capacitor				
GND	1	2	-	Ground				
NC		1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19	-	No internal connection				
OUT	3	7	0	High current timer output signal				
RESET	4	10	I	Active low reset input forces output and discharge low.				
THRES	6	15	I	End of timing input. THRES > CONT sets output low and discharge low				
TRIG	2	5	I	Start of timing input. TRIG < ½ CONT sets output high and discharge open				
V <sub>CC</sub>	8	20	-	Input supply voltage, 4.5 V to 16 V. (SE555 maximum is 18 V)				

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## 7 Specifications

## 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage (2)		18	V
VI	Input voltage	CONT, RESET, THRES, TRIG	V <sub>cc</sub>	V
lo	Output current	•	±225	mA
		D package	97	
•	Deal. 200 th 200 deal. 200 (3) (4)	P package	85	0000
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance (3)(4)	PS package	95	°C/W
		PW package	149	
0	Deckage thermal impedance (5) (6)	FK package	5.61	°C/W
$\theta_{JC}$	Package thermal impedance (5)(6)	JG package	14.5	·C/VV
TJ	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
	Case temperature for 60 s	FK package	260	°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 in) from case for 60 s	JG package	300	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to GND.

(4) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## 7.2 Handling Ratings

PARAMETER	DEFINITION	MIN	MAX	UNIT
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	<del>-</del> 65	150	°C

## 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V	Cupply voltage	NA555, NE555, SA555		16	<b>V</b>
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	SE555	4.5	18	V
VI	Input voltage	CONT, RESET, THRES, and TRIG		$V_{CC}$	٧
Io	Output current			±200	mA
		NA555	-40	105	
_	Operation from air temperature	NE555	0	70	°C
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	SA555	-40	85	
		SE555	<b>-</b> 55	125	

<sup>(3)</sup> Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.

<sup>(5)</sup> Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JC}$ , and  $T_C$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable case temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_C) / \theta_{JC}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.

<sup>(6)</sup> The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with MIL-STD-883.



#### 7.4 Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$  to 15 V,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONE		SE555			NA555 NE555 SA555		UNIT		
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
TUDEO colleges level	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V		9.4	10	10.6	8.8	10	11.2	.,	
THRES voltage level	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V		2.7	3.3	4	2.4	3.3	4.2	V	
THRES current <sup>(1)</sup>				30	250		30	250	nA	
	V 45 V		4.8	5	5.2	4.5	5	5.6		
TDIC veltage level	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$	3		6				١,,	
TRIG voltage level	\/ <b>F</b> \/		1.45	1.67	1.9	1.1	1.67	2.2	V	
	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$			1.9					
TRIG current	TRIG at 0 V			0.5	0.9		0.5	2	μΑ	
DECET voltage level			0.3	0.7	1	0.3	0.7	1	.,	
RESET voltage level	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$				1.1				V	
DEOET	RESET at V <sub>CC</sub>			0.1	0.4		0.1	0.4	^	
RESET current	RESET at 0 V			-0.4	-1		-0.4	-1.5	mA	
DISCH switch off-state current				20	100		20	100	nA	
DISCH switch on-state voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA						0.15	0.4	V	
CONT voltage (open circuit)	V - 15 V		9.6		10.4	9	10	11		
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V	$T_A = -55$ °C to 125°C	9.6		10.4				V	
	V		2.9	3.3	3.8	2.6	3.3	4	V	
	$V_{CC} = 5 V$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$	2.9		3.8					
	\\ 15\\ \ \ 10 m \\			0.1	0.15		0.1	0.25		
	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 10 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55$ °C to 125°C			0.2					
	V 45 V 1 50 mA			0.4	0.5		0.4	0.75		
	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 50 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$			1					
	\\ 45\\ I 400 m \			2	2.2		2	2.5		
Low-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 100 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$			2.7				V	
	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 200 \text{ mA}$			2.5			2.5			
	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 3.5 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$			0.35					
	V 5.V I 5 A			0.1	0.2		0.1	0.35		
	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 5 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$			0.8					
	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OL} = 8 \text{ mA}$			0.15	0.25		0.15	0.4		
			13	13.3		12.75	13.3			
	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = -100 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$	12							
High-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = -200 \text{ mA}$	•		12.5			12.5		V	
			3	3.3		2.75	3.3			
	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{OH} = -100 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = -55^{\circ}C \text{ to } 125^{\circ}C$	2							
	Outrot law N. I.	V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V		10	12		10	15		
0	Output low, No load	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V		3	5		3	6		
Supply current		V <sub>CC</sub> = 15 V		9	10		9	13	mA	
	Output high, No load	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V		2	4		2	5		

<sup>(1)</sup> This parameter influences the maximum value of the timing resistors  $R_A$  and  $R_B$  in the circuit of Figure 12. For example, when  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, the maximum value is  $R = R_A + R_B \approx 3.4$  M $\Omega$ , and for  $V_{CC}$  = 15 V, the maximum value is 10 M $\Omega$ .

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## 7.5 Operating Characteristics

 $V_{CC}$  = 5 V to 15 V,  $T_A$  = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARA	TEST CONDITIONS <sup>(1)</sup>		SE555			NA555 NE555 SA555		UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Initial error of timing	Each timer, monostable (3)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		0.5	1.5 <sup>(4)</sup>		1	3	%
interval <sup>(2)</sup>	Each timer, astable (5)			1.5			2.25		%
Temperature coefficient of	Each timer, monostable (3)	$T_A = MIN \text{ to } MAX$		30	100 <sup>(4)</sup>		50		ppm/
timing interval	Each timer, astable (5)			90			150		. °C
Supply-voltage sensitivity of	Each timer, monostable (3)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		0.05	0.2 <sup>(4)</sup>		0.1	0.5	0/ /\/
timing interval	Each timer, astable (5)			0.15			0.3		%/V
Output-pulse rise time		C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		100	200(4)		100	300	ns
Output-pulse fall time		C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		100	200(4)		100	300	ns

- (1) For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.
- (2) Timing interval error is defined as the difference between the measured value and the average value of a random sample from each process run.
- (3) Values specified are for a device in a monostable circuit similar to Figure 9, with the following component values:  $R_A = 2 k\Omega$  to 100  $k\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.1 \mu F$ .
- (4) On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, this parameter is not production tested.
- (5) Values specified are for a device in an astable circuit similar to Figure 12, with the following component values: R<sub>A</sub> = 1 kΩ to 100 kΩ, C = 0.1 μF.



## 7.6 Typical Characteristics

Data for temperatures below -40°C and above 105°C are applicable for SE555 circuits only.





## **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

Data for temperatures below -40°C and above 105°C are applicable for SE555 circuits only.





### **Detailed Description**

#### Overview

The xx555 timer is a popular and easy to use for general purpose timing applications from 10 µs to hours or from < 1mHz to 100 kHz. In the time-delay or mono-stable mode of operation, the timed interval is controlled by a single external resistor and capacitor network. In the a-stable mode of operation, the frequency and duty cycle can be controlled independently with two external resistors and a single external capacitor. Maximum output sink and discharge sink current is greater for higher VCC and less for lower VCC.

## 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



- Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.
- RESET can override TRIG, which can override THRES.

#### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 Mono-stable Operation

For mono-stable operation, any of these timers can be connected as shown in Figure 9. If the output is low, application of a negative-going pulse to the trigger (TRIG) sets the flip-flop ( $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  goes low), drives the output high, and turns off Q1. Capacitor C then is charged through RA until the voltage across the capacitor reaches the threshold voltage of the threshold (THRES) input. If TRIG has returned to a high level, the output of the threshold comparator resets the flip-flop ( $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  goes high), drives the output low, and discharges C through Q1.

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### **Feature Description (continued)**



Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.

Figure 9. Circuit for Monostable Operation

Monostable operation is initiated when TRIG voltage falls below the trigger threshold. Once initiated, the sequence ends only if TRIG is high for at least 10  $\mu$ s before the end of the timing interval. When the trigger is grounded, the comparator storage time can be as long as 10  $\mu$ s, which limits the minimum monostable pulse width to 10  $\mu$ s. Because of the threshold level and saturation voltage of Q1, the output pulse duration is approximately  $t_w = 1.1 R_A C$ . Figure 11 is a plot of the time constant for various values of  $R_A$  and  $R_A$  and  $R_A$  and levels and charge rates both are directly proportional to the supply voltage,  $R_A$  and  $R_A$  independent of the supply voltage, so long as the supply voltage is constant during the time interval.

Applying a negative-going trigger pulse simultaneously to RESET and TRIG during the timing interval discharges C and reinitiates the cycle, commencing on the positive edge of the reset pulse. The output is held low as long as the reset pulse is low. To prevent false triggering, when RESET is not used, it should be connected to  $V_{CC}$ .



Figure 10. Typical Monostable Waveforms



Figure 11. Output Pulse Duration vs Capacitance



### **Feature Description (continued)**

#### 8.3.2 A-stable Operation

As shown in Figure 12, adding a second resistor,  $R_B$ , to the circuit of Figure 9 and connecting the trigger input to the threshold input causes the timer to self-trigger and run as a multi-vibrator. The capacitor C charges through  $R_A$  and  $R_B$  and then discharges through  $R_B$  only. Therefore, the duty cycle is controlled by the values of  $R_A$  and  $R_B$ .

This astable connection results in capacitor C charging and discharging between the threshold-voltage level ( $\approx 0.67 \times V_{CC}$ ) and the trigger-voltage level ( $\approx 0.33 \times V_{CC}$ ). As in the mono-stable circuit, charge and discharge times (and, therefore, the frequency and duty cycle) are independent of the supply voltage.







Figure 13. Typical Astable Waveforms

#### Figure 12. Circuit for Astable Operation

Figure 12 shows typical waveforms generated during a stable operation. The output high-level duration  $t_L$  and low-level duration  $t_L$  can be calculated as follows:

$$t_{H} = 0.693 (R_{A} + R_{B})C$$
 (1)

$$t_{L} = 0.693 \left( R_{B} \right) C \tag{2}$$

Other useful relationships are shown below:

period = 
$$t_H + t_L = 0.693 (R_A + 2R_B)C$$
 (3)

frequency 
$$\approx \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$
 (4)

Output driver duty cycle = 
$$\frac{t_L}{t_H + t_L} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$
 (5)

Output waveform duty cycle = 
$$\frac{t_H}{t_H + t_L} = 1 - \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$
 (6)

Low-to-high ratio = 
$$\frac{t_L}{t_H} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B}$$
 (7)

## **Feature Description (continued)**



Figure 14. Free-Running Frequency

## 8.3.3 Frequency Divider

By adjusting the length of the timing cycle, the basic circuit of Figure 9 can be made to operate as a frequency divider. Figure 15 shows a divide-by-three circuit that makes use of the fact that re-triggering cannot occur during the timing cycle.



Figure 15. Divide-by-Three Circuit Waveforms

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

**Table 1. Function Table** 

RESET	TRIGGER VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	THRESHOLD VOLTAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	OUTPUT	DISCHARGE SWITCH
Low	Irrelevant	Irrelevant	Low	On
High	<1/3 V <sub>CC</sub>	Irrelevant	High	Off
High	>1/3 V <sub>CC</sub>	>2/3 V <sub>CC</sub>	Low	On
High	>1/3 V <sub>CC</sub>	<2/3 V <sub>CC</sub>	As previ	ously established

(1) Voltage levels shown are nominal.



## 9 Applications and Implementation

#### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 9.1 Application Information

The xx555 timer devices use resistor and capacitor charging delay to provide a programmable time delay or operating frequency. This section presents a simplified discussion of the design process.

### 9.2 Typical Applications

#### 9.2.1 Missing-Pulse Detector

The circuit shown in Figure 16 can be used to detect a missing pulse or abnormally long spacing between consecutive pulses in a train of pulses. The timing interval of the monostable circuit is re-triggered continuously by the input pulse train as long as the pulse spacing is less than the timing interval. A longer pulse spacing, missing pulse, or terminated pulse train permits the timing interval to be completed, thereby generating an output pulse as shown in Figure 17.



Pin numbers shown are shown for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.

Figure 16. Circuit for Missing-Pulse Detector

#### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Input fault (missing pulses) must be input high. Input stuck low will not be detected because timing capacitor "C" will remain discharged.

#### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Choose  $R_A$  and C so that  $R_A \times C > [maximum normal input high time]$ .  $R_L$  improves  $V_{OH}$ , but it is not required for TTL compatibility.

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#### 9.2.1.3 Application Curves



#### 9.2.2 Pulse-Width Modulation

The operation of the timer can be modified by modulating the internal threshold and trigger voltages, which is accomplished by applying an external voltage (or current) to CONT. Figure 18 shows a circuit for pulse-width modulation. A continuous input pulse train triggers the monostable circuit, and a control signal modulates the threshold voltage. Figure 19 shows the resulting output pulse-width modulation. While a sine-wave modulation signal is shown, any wave shape could be used.



Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.

NOTE A: The modulating signal can be direct or capacitively coupled to CONT. For direct coupling, the effects of modulation source voltage and impedance on the bias of the timer should be considered.

Figure 18. Circuit for Pulse-Width Modulation



### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Clock input must have  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  levels that are less than and greater than 1/3 VCC. Modulation input can vary from ground to VCC. The application must be tolerant of a nonlinear transfer function; the relationship between modulation input and pulse width is not linear because the capacitor charge is based RC on an negative exponential curve.

#### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Choose  $R_A$  and C so that  $R_A \times C = 1/4$  [clock input period].  $R_L$  improves  $V_{OH}$ , but it is not required for TTL compatibility.

### 9.2.2.3 Application Curves



#### 9.2.3 Pulse-Position Modulation

As shown in Figure 20, any of these timers can be used as a pulse-position modulator. This application modulates the threshold voltage and, thereby, the time delay, of a free-running oscillator. Figure 21 shows a triangular-wave modulation signal for such a circuit; however, any wave shape could be used.

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Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.

NOTE A: The modulating signal can be direct or capacitively coupled to CONT. For direct coupling, the effects of modulation source voltage and impedance on the bias of the timer should be considered.

Figure 20. Circuit for Pulse-Position Modulation

### 9.2.3.1 Design Requirements

Both DC and AC coupled modulation input will change the upper and lower voltage thresholds for the timing capacitor. Both frequency and duty cycle will vary with the modulation voltage.

#### 9.2.3.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The nominal output frequency and duty cycle can be determined using formulas in A-stable Operation section. R<sub>L</sub> improves V<sub>OH</sub>, but it is not required for TTL compatibility.



#### 9.2.3.3 Application Curves



### 9.2.4 Sequential Timer

Many applications, such as computers, require signals for initializing conditions during start-up. Other applications, such as test equipment, require activation of test signals in sequence. These timing circuits can be connected to provide such sequential control. The timers can be used in various combinations of astable or monostable circuit connections, with or without modulation, for extremely flexible waveform control. Figure 22 shows a sequencer circuit with possible applications in many systems, and Figure 23 shows the output waveforms.



Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages. NOTE A: S closes momentarily at t=0.

Figure 22. Sequential Timer Circuit



#### 9.2.4.1 Design Requirements

The sequential timer application chains together multiple mono-stable timers. The joining components are the 33-k $\Omega$  resistors and 0.001- $\mu$ F capacitors. The output high to low edge passes a 10- $\mu$ s start pulse to the next monostable.

#### 9.2.4.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The timing resistors and capacitors can be chosen using this formula.  $t_w = 1.1 \times R \times C$ .

## 9.2.4.3 Application Curves



## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The devices are designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 4.5 V and 16 V. (18 V for SE555). A bypass capacitor is highly recommended from VCC to ground pin; ceramic 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor is sufficient.



## 11 Device and Documentation Support

#### 11.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 2. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
NA555	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
NE555	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
SA555	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
SE555	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

#### 11.2 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

#### 11.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 11.4 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms and definitions.

## Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical packaging and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left hand navigation.

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## **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
JM38510/10901BPA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	JM38510 /10901BPA	Samples
M38510/10901BPA	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	JM38510 /10901BPA	Samples
NA555D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	NA555	Samples
NA555DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	NA555	Samples
NA555DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	NA555	Samples
NA555DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 105	NA555	Samples
NA555P	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 105	NA555P	Samples
NA555PE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 105	NA555P	Samples
NE555D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555DE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555DRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555DRG3	PREVIEW	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	
NE555DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	NE555	Samples
NE555P	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	NE555P	Samples
NE555PE3	PREVIEW	PDIP	Р	8	50	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	NE555P	



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Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Sample
NE555PE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	NE555P	Sample
NE555PSLE	OBSOLETE	SO	PS	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
NE555PSR	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PSRE4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PSRG4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PWE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PWRE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555PWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	N555	Sample
NE555Y	OBSOLETE			0		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
SA555D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sample
SA555DE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sample
SA555DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sample
SA555DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU   CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sample
SA555DRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sample
SA555DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	SA555	Sampl
SA555P	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	SA555P	Sampl



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## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	(6)	(3)		(4/5)	
SA555PE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	SA555P	Samples
SE555D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	SE555	Samples
SE555DG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	SE555	Samples
SE555DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	SE555	Samples
SE555DRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	SE555	Samples
SE555FKB	ACTIVE	LCCC	FK	20	1	TBD	POST-PLATE	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	SE555FKB	Samples
SE555JG	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	SE555JG	Samples
SE555JGB	ACTIVE	CDIP	JG	8	1	TBD	A42	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	SE555JGB	Samples
SE555N	OBSOLETE	PDIP	N	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-55 to 125		
SE555P	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-55 to 125	SE555P	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.



## PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead/Ball Finish Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SE555, SE555M:

Catalog: SE555

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Military: SE555M

Space: SE555-SP, SE555-SP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog TI's standard catalog product
- Military QML certified for Military and Defense Applications
- Space Radiation tolerant, ceramic packaging and qualified for use in Space-based application

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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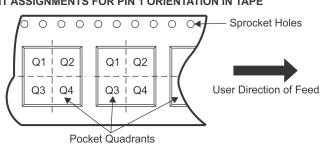
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

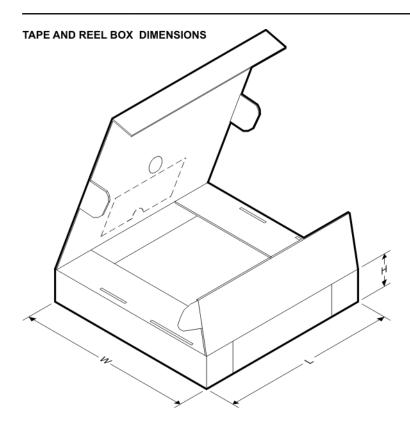
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
NA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.8	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
NE555PSR	SO	PS	8	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	6.6	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
NE555PWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
SA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
SA555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
SE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
SE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

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\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
NA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
NA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	364.0	364.0	27.0
NE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
NE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
NE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
NE555PSR	SO	PS	8	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
NE555PWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
SA555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
SA555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
SE555DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
SE555DRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

## JG (R-GDIP-T8)

#### **CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification.
- E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDIP1-T8

# FK (S-CQCC-N\*\*)

## LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

28 TERMINAL SHOWN



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
- D. Falls within JEDEC MS-004



# P (R-PDIP-T8)

## PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.





NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.



# PS (R-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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