

555 Timer for Tiny Tapeout 6

About

This project emulates the functionality of the classic 555 Timer IC.

Why

Blinking an LED using a 555-Timer has long served as the ‘Hello World’ for novice electronics enthusiasts. With the ongoing improvement in open-source tools and the emergence of communities like Tiny Tapeout, analog chip design is now within reach for hobbyists, hackers, and other free individuals. In light of this, I decided to take on the challenge of building my own 555 on an IC to blink an LED the hard way.

Layout

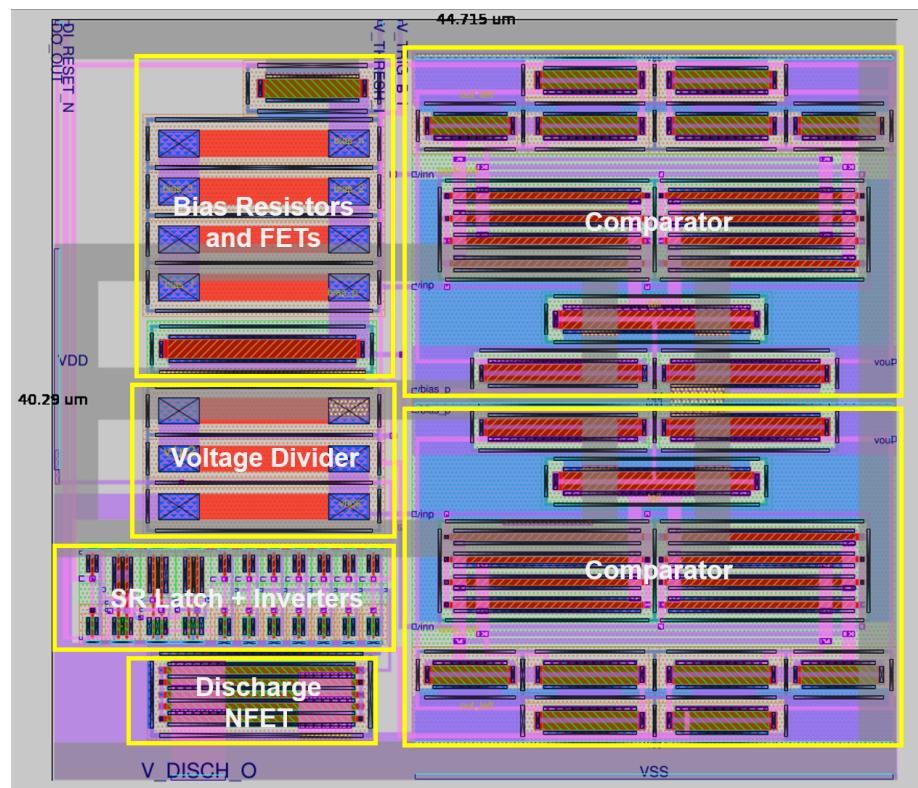


Figure 1: Layout

Operation

Conceptually, a 555-Timer is nothing more than a couple of comparators, an internal voltage divider to set thresholds, an SR latch, and an open-drain transistor. It can be configured to be used in a variety of timer, delay, pulse generation, and oscillator applications.

In the figure below, the 555 Timer is configured as an astable multivibrator - a square-wave oscillator.

Suppose the capacitor starts out at 0V. S=H. R=L.

The capacitor will begin to charge through a time constant given by $(R_A + R_B)C$

The frequency of oscillation and duty cycle are a function of the board designer's choice of RA, RB, and C.

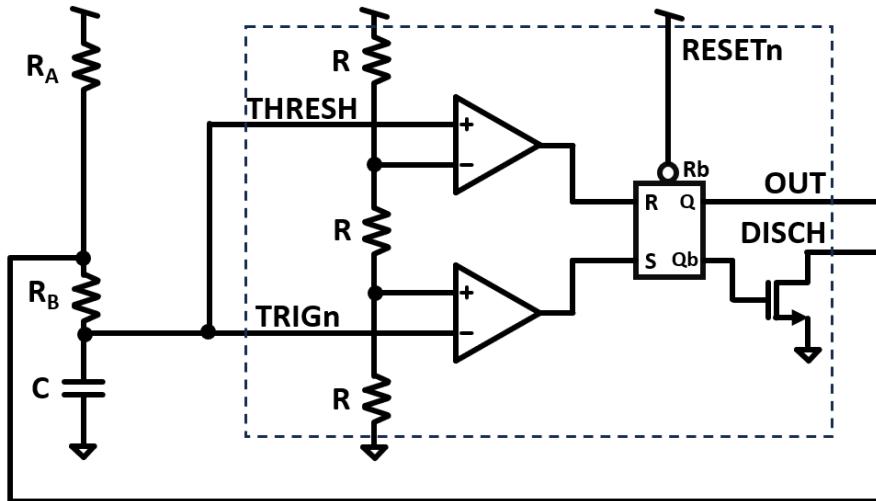


Figure 2: 555 Block Diagram

The amount of time that OUT is high is given by:

$$t_1 = \frac{(R_A + R_B)C}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The amount of time OUT is low:

$$t_2 = \frac{R_B C}{\sqrt{2}}$$

And the overall frequency:

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(R_A + 2R_B)C}$$

If you are learning to do analog design, then it should bother you if you haven't derived the above for yourself, so give it a try.

For a hint, see the History section for a derivation for the original 556.

Schematics

The basic functions described above can and have been implemented in numerous ways.

Schematics of the original BJT version and later CMOS counterpart (with actual sizing given by the creator himself) are given in History.

Timer Top

My implementation is shown below:

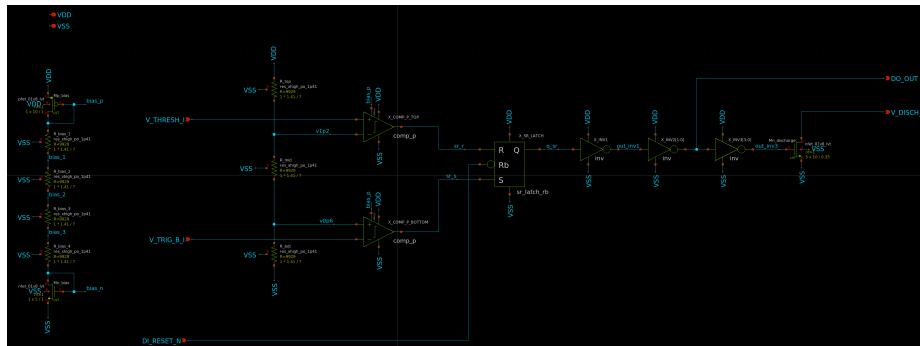


Figure 3: Schematic

Comparator

Simulation and Post-Layout Verification

Below I show a top-level testbench with the tt06_555 configured in the oscillator mode described earlier. This testbench compares the outputs of the schematic vs. the full RC extracted netlists.

$$R_A = 1.78k\Omega$$

$$R_B = 4.12k\Omega$$

$$C = 0.01\mu F$$

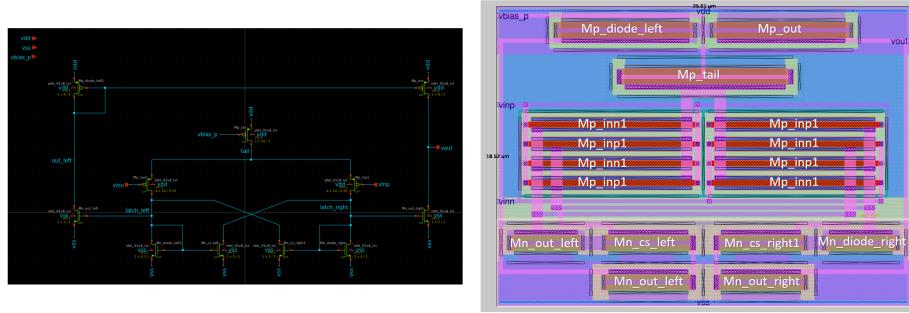


Figure 4: Comparator

With these values we expect:

$$t_1 = 40.89\mu s$$

$$t_2 = 28.55\mu s$$

$$f = 14.37\text{kHz}$$

The frequency measurement between the simulated schematic and the simulated extracted RC netlist match closely, as shown above.

If you'd like to run the top-level simulation, simply do the following:

```
cd ~  
mkdir projects  
cd projects  
git clone git@github.com:vincentfusco/tt06_555  
cd tt06_555/xsch  
xschem ./tb_tt_um_vaf_555_timer/tb_tt_um_vaf_555_timer_astable.Schematic
```

Comparator

The comparator could also be used stand-alone in another application. Below are some Monte-Carlo results where I measured the offset and hysteresis at TT around a 0.6V threshold:

History

The 555 Timer is the most widely used analog IC ever made [1]. It was invented in the era of IC design when layout was still done by hand by cutting Rubylith.

Its inventor was Hans Camenzind, who got the idea for the product when working on PLLs at Signetics (now Phillips). At Signetics, Hans had needed an oscillator whose frequency could be set by an external resistor and capacitor independent of supply voltage.

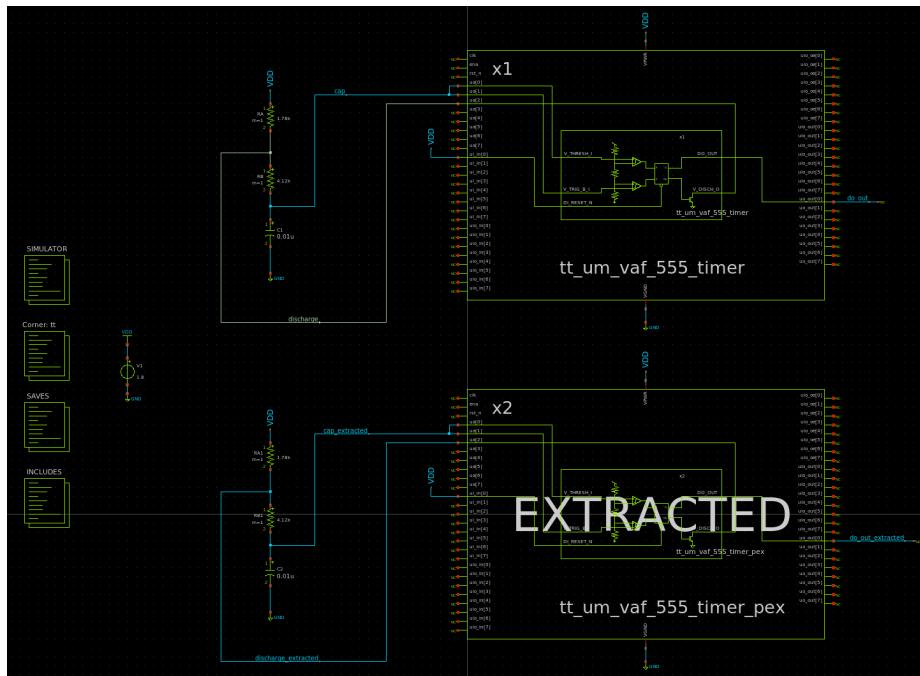


Figure 5: Simulation Schematic

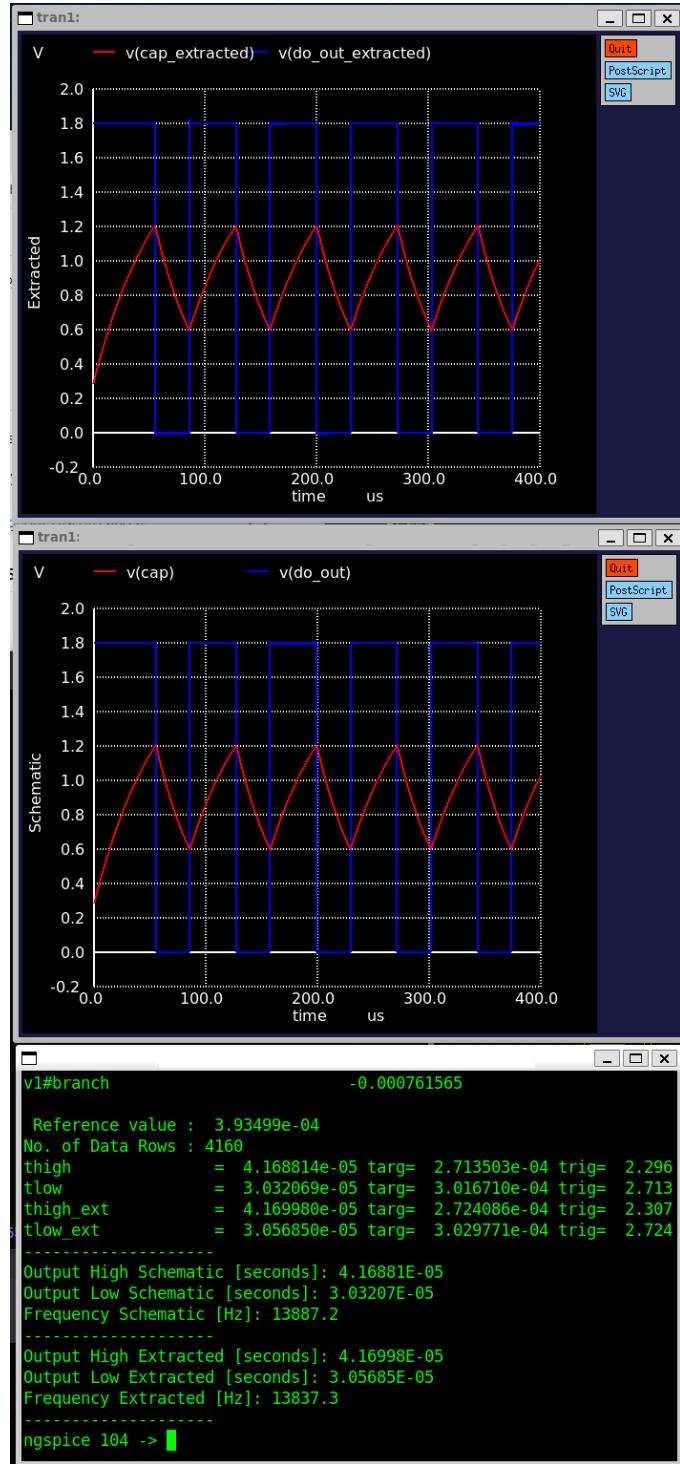


Figure 6: Simulation Results
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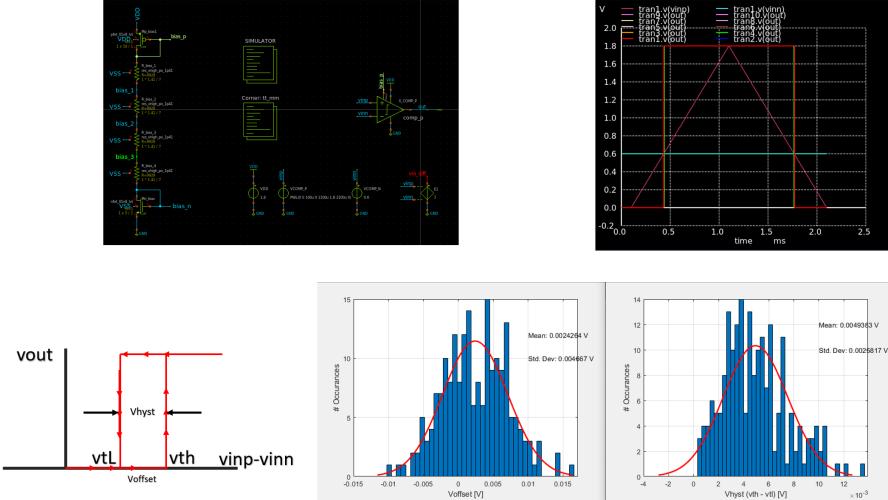


Figure 7: Comparator simulations

His first design was the NE566 Voltage-Controlled Oscillator.

The circuit works by charging C_{ext} with a constant-current $I = (1/6)V_{cc}/R_{ext}$.

Charging a capacitor with a constant current gives a linear ramp.

This linear ramp rises upwards and can go as high as $2/3$ Vcc until the top comparator fires and switches the current to sinking.

The downward linear ramp continues until it gets to $1/3$ Vcc when the bottom comparator switches the current back to sourcing.

Thus, the resulting capacitor waveform is a triangle wave which continually bounces between $1/3$ Vcc and $2/3$ Vcc.

The frequency can be calculated by writing the equation for a constant current into a capacitor:

$$\Delta V = \frac{I\Delta t}{C}$$

We can write:

$$\frac{1}{3V_{cc}} = \frac{\Delta t(\frac{V_{cc}}{6R})}{C}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\Delta t}$$

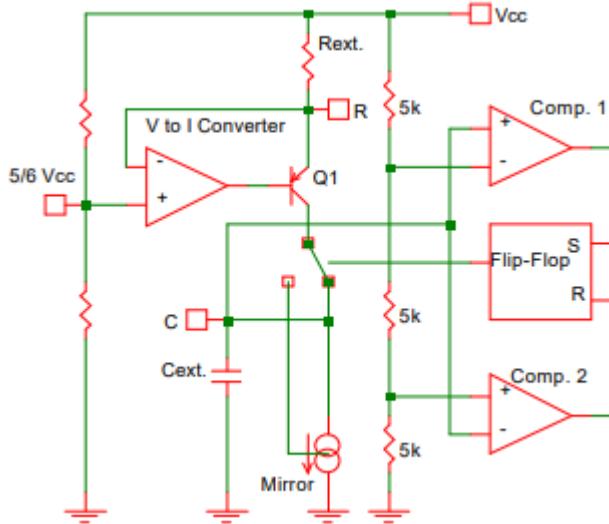


Figure 8: 566 Oscillator

$$f = \frac{1}{4RC}$$

After some time Hans realized that the V-to-I converter was not needed.

He had assumed that only a linear relationship between charge-current and end-voltage would cause Vcc-dependence cancellation, and charging and discharging through an RC also results in the same Vcc cancellation. He modified the 556, removed the V-to-I, and the 555 was born. The original schematic circuit published by Camenzind himself is shown below [1]:

And a 5V-CMOS version was later created.

The free e-book written by Camenzind can be found at [2].

References

[1] <https://computerhistory.org/blog/hans-camenzind-remembering-a-wizard-of-analog/>

[2] <http://www.designinganalogchips.com/>.

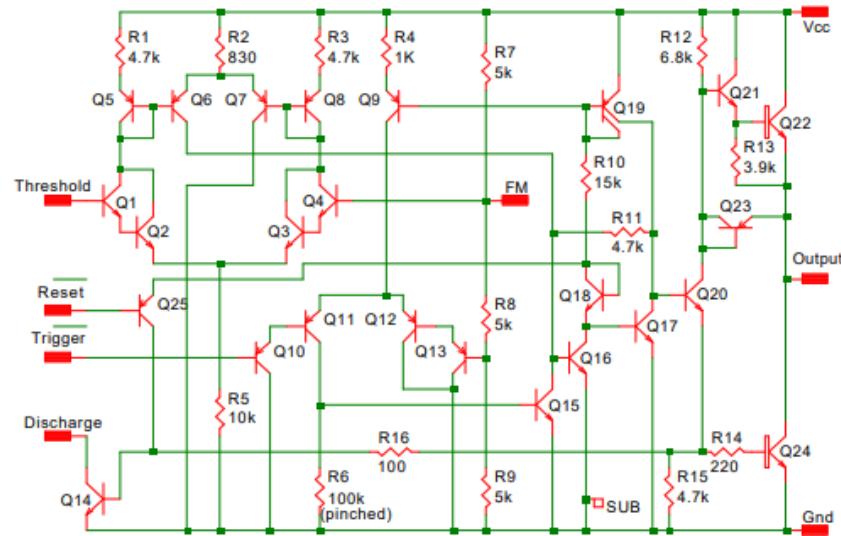


Figure 9: 555 Original

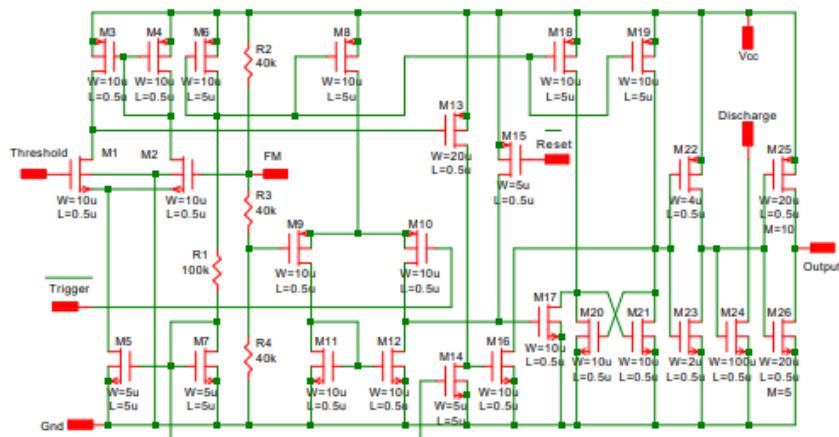


Figure 10: 555 CMOS



Figure 11: Hack The Planet