



CD4541

CMOS IC

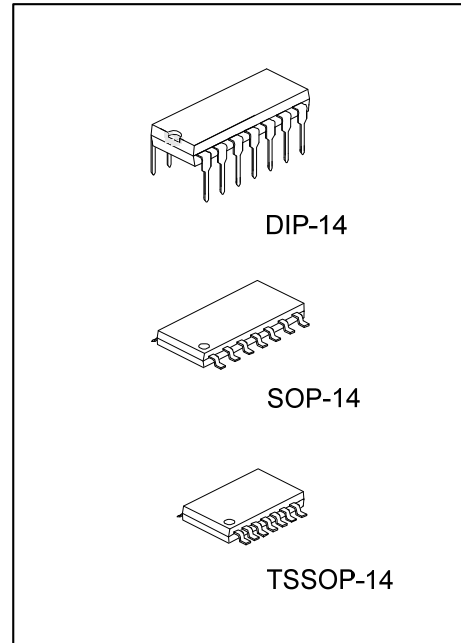
PROGRAMMABLE TIMER

DESCRIPTION

The **CD4541** programmable timer comprise a 16-stage binary counter, an integrated oscillator for use with an external capacitor and two resistors, output control logic, and a special power-on reset circuit. The counter divides the oscillator frequency by any of 4 digitally controlled division ratios.

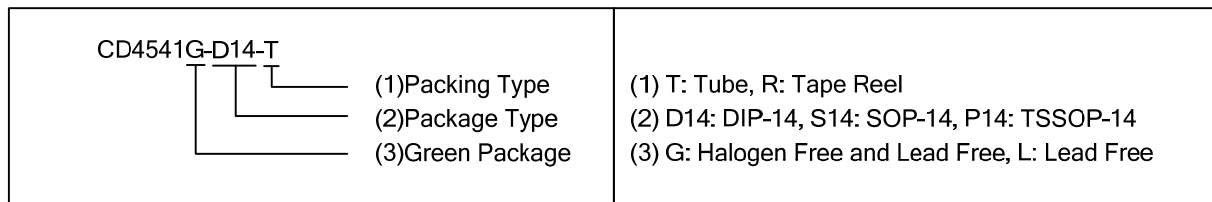
FEATURES

- * Operates at 2^n frequency divider or as single transition timer
- * Increments on positive edge clock transitions
- * Wide supply voltage range: 3.0V ~ 15V
- * Built-in low power RC oscillator
- * Oscillator frequency range ~ DC to 100 kHz
- * External clock applied to Pin 3 can be used instead of oscillator
- * Available division ratios 2^8 , 2^{10} , 2^{13} , or 2^{16}
- * High noise immunity: $0.45 V_{DD}$ (typ)
- * Master reset totally independent of automatic reset operation
- * Automatic reset initializes all counters when power turns on
- * Q/\bar{Q} select provides output logic level flexibility
- * High output drive min. one TTL load
- * Maximum input leakage $1\mu A$ at 15V over full temperature range

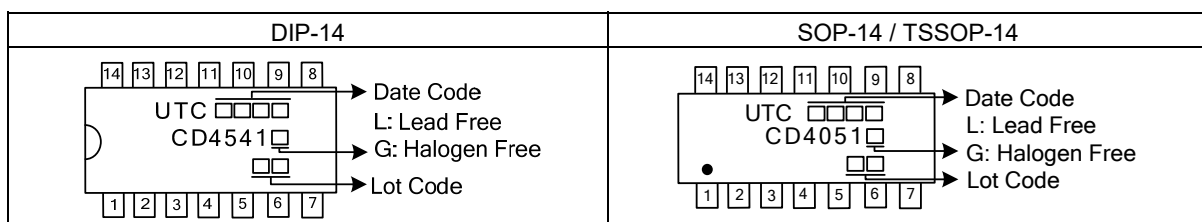


ORDERING INFORMATION

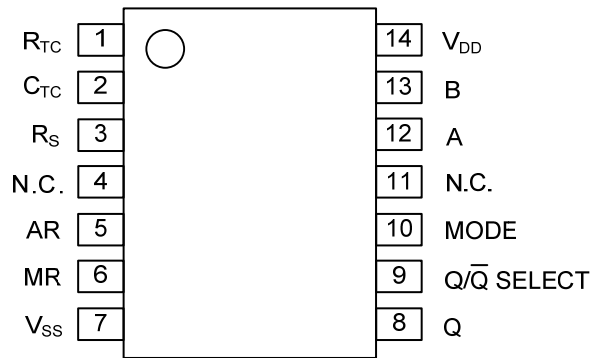
Ordering Number		Package	Packing
Lead Free	Halogen Free		
CD4541L-D14-T	CD4541G-D14-T	DIP-14	Tube
CD4541L-S14-R	CD4541G-S14-R	SOP-14	Tape Reel
CD4541L-P14-R	CD4541G-P14-R	TSSOP-14	Tape Reel



MARKING



■ PIN CONFIGURATION



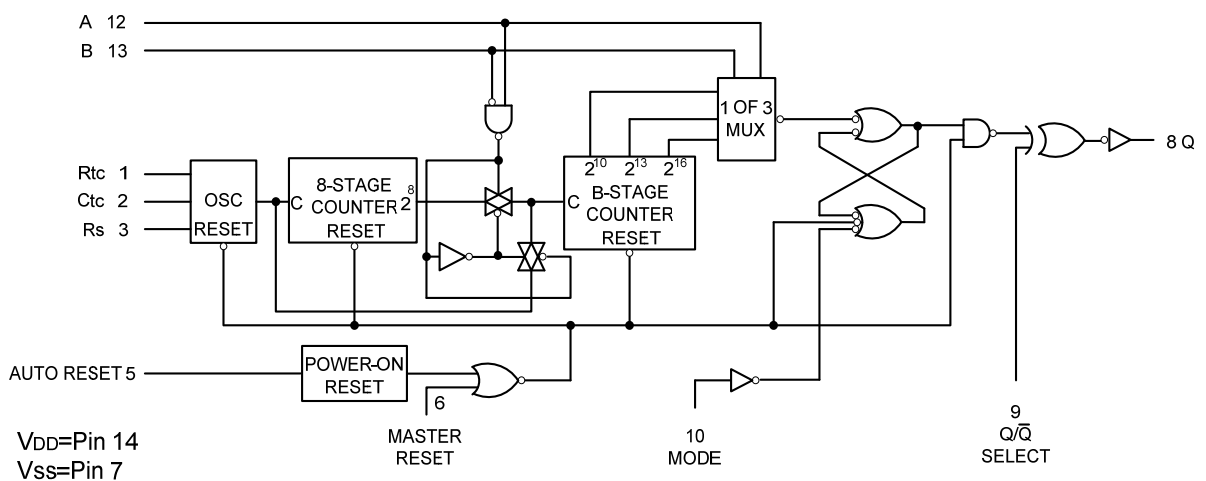
■ TRUTH TABLE

PIN	STATE	
	0	1
5	Auto Reset Operating	Auto Reset Disabled
6	Timer Operational	Master Reset On
9	Output Initially Low after Reset	Output Initially High after Reset
10	Single Cycle Mode	Recycle Mode

■ DIVISION RATIO TABLE

A	B	Number of Counter Stages n	Count 2^n
0	0	13	8192
0	1	10	1024
1	0	8	256
1	1	16	65536

■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	-0.5 ~ +18	V
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.5 ~ $V_{DD}+0.5$	V
Power Dissipation	DIP-14	P_D	700
	SOP-14		
	TSSOP-14		
Junction Temperature	T_J	125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40 ~ +150	°C

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	3 ~ 15	V
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	0 ~ V_{DD}	V
Operating Temperature	T_A	-40 ~ +125	°C

■ DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Quiescent Device Current	I_{DD}	$V_{DD}=5V, V_{IN}=V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}		0.005	20	μA
		$V_{DD}=10V, V_{IN}=V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}		0.010	40	
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_{IN}=V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}		0.015	80	
Low Level Output Voltage	V_{OL}	$V_{DD}=5V$		0	0.05	V
		$V_{DD}=10V, I_{IO} < 1\mu A$		0	0.05	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		0	0.05	
High Level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	$V_{DD}=5V$	4.95	5		V
		$V_{DD}=10V, I_{IO} < 1\mu A$	9.95	10		
		$V_{DD}=15V$	14.95	15		
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	$V_{DD}=5V, V_O=0.5V$ or $4.5V$		2	1.5	V
		$V_{DD}=10V, V_O=1.0V$ or $9.0V$		4	3.0	
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_O=1.5V$ or $13.5V$		6	4.0	
High Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	$V_{DD}=5V, V_O=0.5V$ or $4.5V$	3.5	3		V
		$V_{DD}=10V, V_O=1.0V$ or $9.0V$	7.0	6		
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_O=1.5V$ or $13.5V$	11.0	9		
Low Level Output Current (Note)	I_{OL}	$V_{DD}=5V, V_O=0.4V$	1.96	3.6		mA
		$V_{DD}=10V, V_O=0.5V$	2.66	9.0		
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_O=1.5V$	10.4	34.0		
High Level Output Current (Note)	I_{OH}	$V_{DD}=5V, V_O=2.5V$	4.27	130		mA
		$V_{DD}=10V, V_O=9.5V$	2.25	8.0		
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_O=13.5V$	8.8	30.0		
Input Current	I_{IN}	$V_{DD}=15V, V_{IN}=0V$		-10^{-5}	-0.3	μA
		$V_{DD}=15V, V_{IN}=15V$		10^{-5}	0.3	

Note: I_{OH} and I_{OL} are tested one output at a time.

■ AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($C_L=50\text{pF}$ (refer to test circuits) (Note 1))

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output Rise Time	t_{TLH}	$V_{DD}=5V$		50	200	ns
		$V_{DD}=10V$		30	100	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		25	80	
Output Fall Time	t_{THL}	$V_{DD}=5V$		50	200	ns
		$V_{DD}=10V$		30	100	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		25	80	
Turn-Off, Turn-On Propagation Delay, Clock to Q (2^8 Output)	t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	$V_{DD}=5V$		1.8	4.0	μs
		$V_{DD}=10V$		0.6	1.5	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		0.4	1.0	
Turn-On, Turn-Off Propagation Delay, Clock to Q (2^{16} Output)	t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}	$V_{DD}=5V$		3.2	8.0	μs
		$V_{DD}=10V$		1.5	3.0	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		1.0	2.0	
Clock Pulse Width	$t_{WH(CL)}$	$V_{DD}=5V$	400	200		ns
		$V_{DD}=10V$	200	100		
		$V_{DD}=15V$	150	70		
Clock Pulse Frequency	f_{CL}	$V_{DD}=5V$		2.5	1.0	MHz
		$V_{DD}=10V$		6.0	3.0	
		$V_{DD}=15V$		8.5	4.0	
MR Pulse Width	$t_{WH(R)}$	$V_{DD}=5V$	400	170		ns
		$V_{DD}=10V$	200	75		
		$V_{DD}=15V$	150	50		
Average Input Capacitance	C_I	Any Input		5.0	7.5	pF
Power Dissipation Capacitance	C_{PD}	(Note 2)		100		pF

Notes: 1. AC Parameters are guaranteed by DC correlated testing.

2. C_{PD} determines the no load AC power consumption of any CMOS device.

■ OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

With Auto Reset pin set to a “0” the counter circuit is initialized by turning on power. Or with power already on, the counter circuit is reset when the Master Reset pin is set to a “1”. Both types of reset will result in synchronously resetting all counter stages independent of counter state.

The RC oscillator frequency is determined by the external RC network, i.e.:

$$f = \frac{1}{2.3 R_{TC} C_{TC}} \text{ if } (1 \text{ kHz} \leq f \leq 100 \text{ kHz})$$

and $R_S \sim 2 R_{TC}$ where $R_S \geq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$

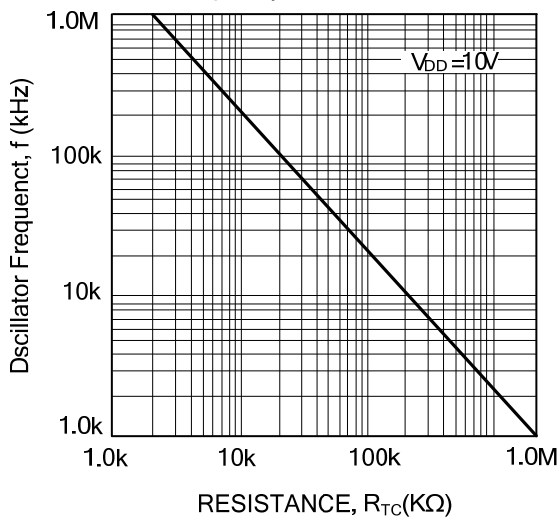
The time select inputs (A and B) provide a two-bit address to output any one of four counter stages (2^8 , 2^{10} , 2^{13} , and 2^{16}). The 2^n counts as shown in the Division Ratio Table represent the Q output of the Nth stage of the counter. When A is “1”, 2^{16} is selected for both states of B.

However, when B is “0”, normal counting is interrupted and the 9th counter stage receives its clock directly from the oscillator (i.e., effectively outputting 2^8).

The Q/\bar{Q} select output control pin provides for a choice of output level. When the counter is in a reset condition and Q/\bar{Q} select pin is set to a “0” the Q output is a “0”. Correspondingly, when Q/\bar{Q} select pin is set to a “1” the Q output is a “1”.

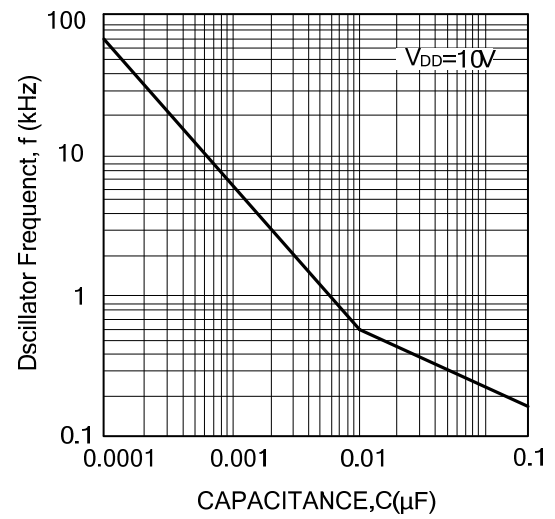
When the mode control pin is set to a “1”, the selected count is continually transmitted to the output. But, with mode pin “0” and after a reset condition the RS flip-flop resets (see Logic Diagram), counting commences and after 2^{n-1} counts the RS flip-flop sets which causes the output to change state. Hence, after another 2^{n-1} counts the output will not change. Thus, a Master Reset pulse must be applied or a change in the mode pin level is required to reset the single cycle operation.

RC Oscillator Frequency as a Function of R_{TC} and C



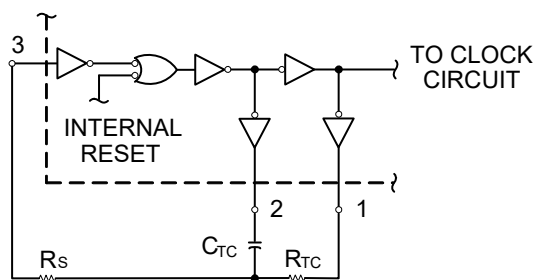
f as a function of R_{TC} and ($C=100\text{pF}$, $R_S=2R_{TC}$)

RC Oscillator Frequency as a Function of R_{TC} and C



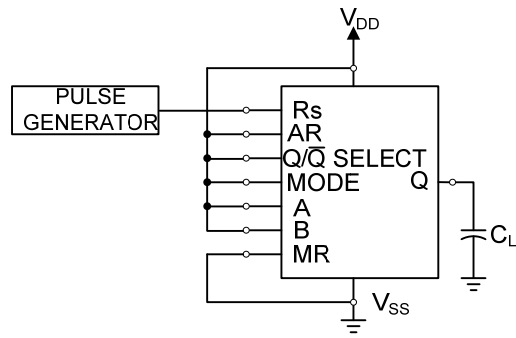
f as a function of C and ($R_{TC}=56\text{K}\Omega$, $R_S=120\text{k}$)

Oscillator Circuit Using RC Configuration

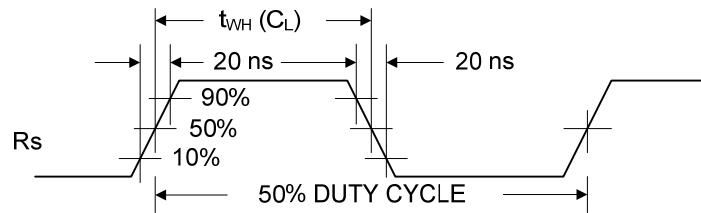


■ TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS

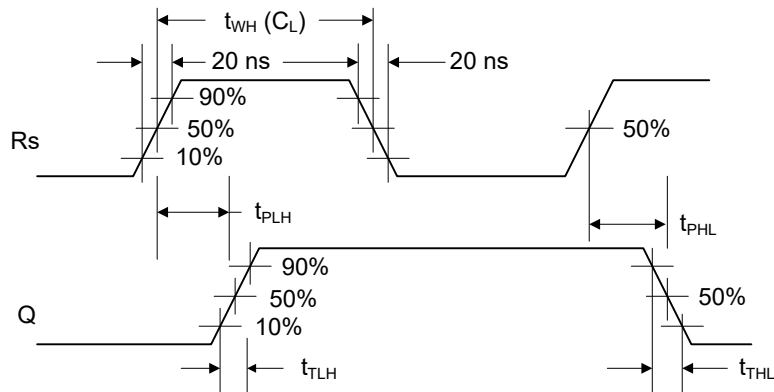
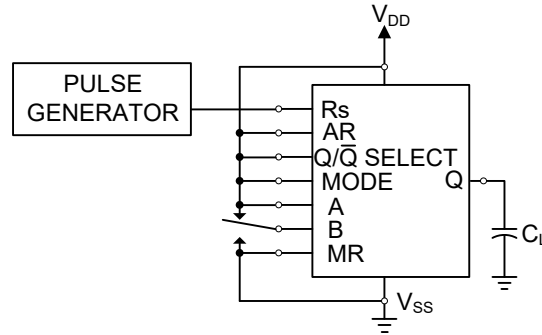
Power Dissipation Test Circuit and Waveforms



(Rtc and Ctc outputs are left open)



Switching Time Test Circuit and Waveforms



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