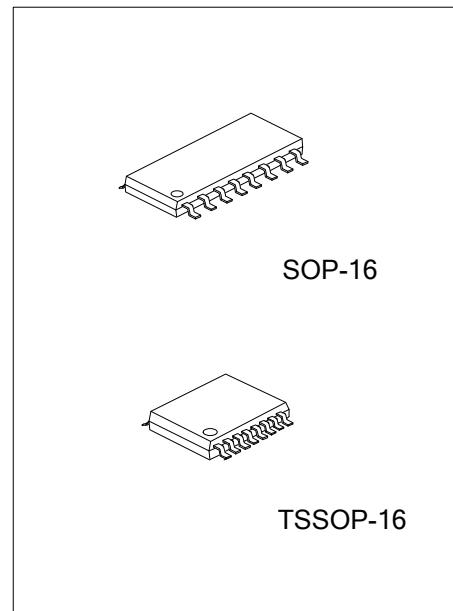


## U74HC123

CMOS IC

DUAL RETRIGGERABLE  
MONOSTABLE  
MULTIVIBRATOR WITH  
RESET



#### ■ DESCRIPTION

The **U74HC123** is high-speed Si-gate CMOS device and is pin compatible with low power Schottky TTL (LSTTL).

The U74HC123 is a dual retriggerable monostable multivibrator with output pulse width control by three methods. The basic pulse time is programmed by selection of an external resistor ( $R_{EXT}$ ) and capacitor ( $C_{EXT}$ ).

Once triggered, the basic output pulse width may be extended by retriggering the gated active LOW-going edge input( $n\bar{A}$ ) or the active HIGH-going edge input ( $nB$ ). By repeating this process, the output pulse period ( $nQ=HIGH$ ,  $n\bar{Q}=LOW$ ) can be made as long as desired. Alternatively an output delay can be terminated at any time by a LOW-going edge on input  $n\bar{R}_D$ , which also inhibits the triggering.

An internal connection from  $n\bar{R}_D$  to the input gates makes it possible to trigger the circuit by a positive-going signal at input  $n\bar{R}_D$  as shown in the function table. The basic output pulse width is essentially determined by the values of the external timing components  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ .

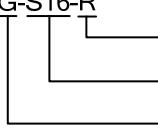
Schmitt-trigger action in the  $n\bar{A}$  and  $nB$  inputs, makes the circuit highly tolerant to slower input rise and fall times.

#### ■ FEATURES

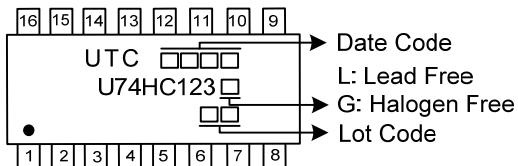
- \* DC triggered from active HIGH or active LOW inputs
- \* Retriggerable for very long pulses up to 100% duty factor
- \* Direct reset terminates output pulse
- \* Schmitt-trigger action on all inputs except for the reset input

#### ■ ORDERING INFORMATION

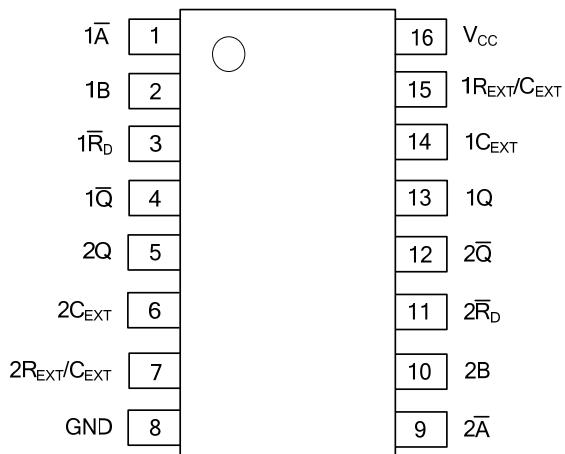
Ordering Number		Package	Packing
Lead Free	Halogen Free		
U74HC123L-S16-R	U74HC123G-S16-R	SOP-16	Tape Reel
U74HC123L-P16-R	U74HC123G-P16-R	TSSOP-16	Tape Reel

U74HC123G-S16-R 	(1)Packing Type (2)Package Type (3)Green Package	(1) R: Tape Reel (2) S16: SOP-16, P16: TSSOP-16 (3) G: Halogen Free and Lead Free, L: Lead Free
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### ■ MARKING



### ■ PIN CONFIGURATION



### ■ FUNCTION TABLE

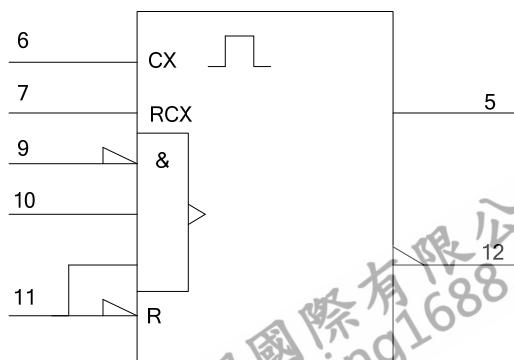
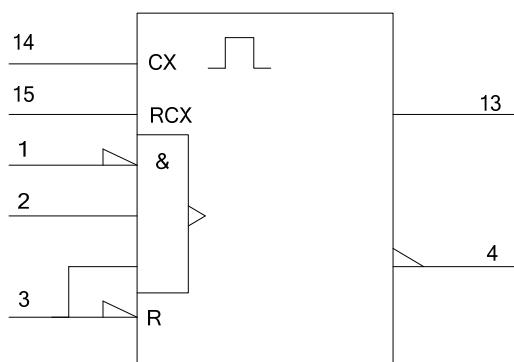
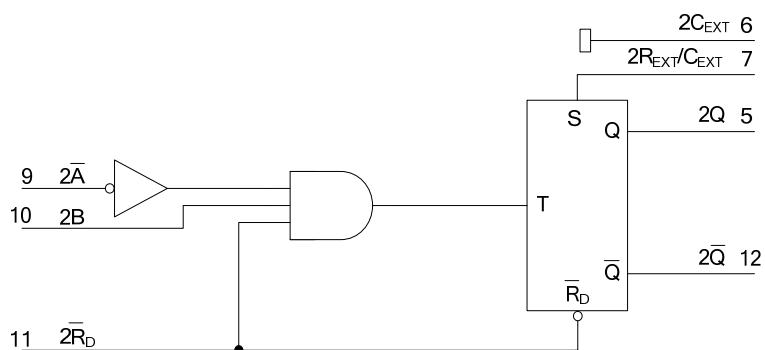
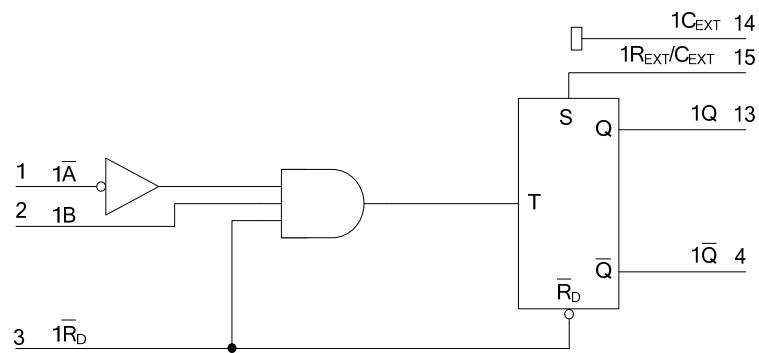
INPUTS			OUTPUTS	
nR <sub>D</sub>	nA	nB	nQ	nQ̄
L	X	X	L	H
X	H	X	L(2)	H(2)
X	X	L	L(2)	H(2)
H	L	↑	⊜	⊜
H	↓	H	⊜	⊜
↑	L	H	⊜	⊜

Notes: 1. H: HIGH voltage level L: LOW voltage level X: don't care ↑: LOW-to-HIGH transition

↓: HIGH-to-LOW transition ⊜: one HIGH level output pulse ⊜: one LOW level output pulse

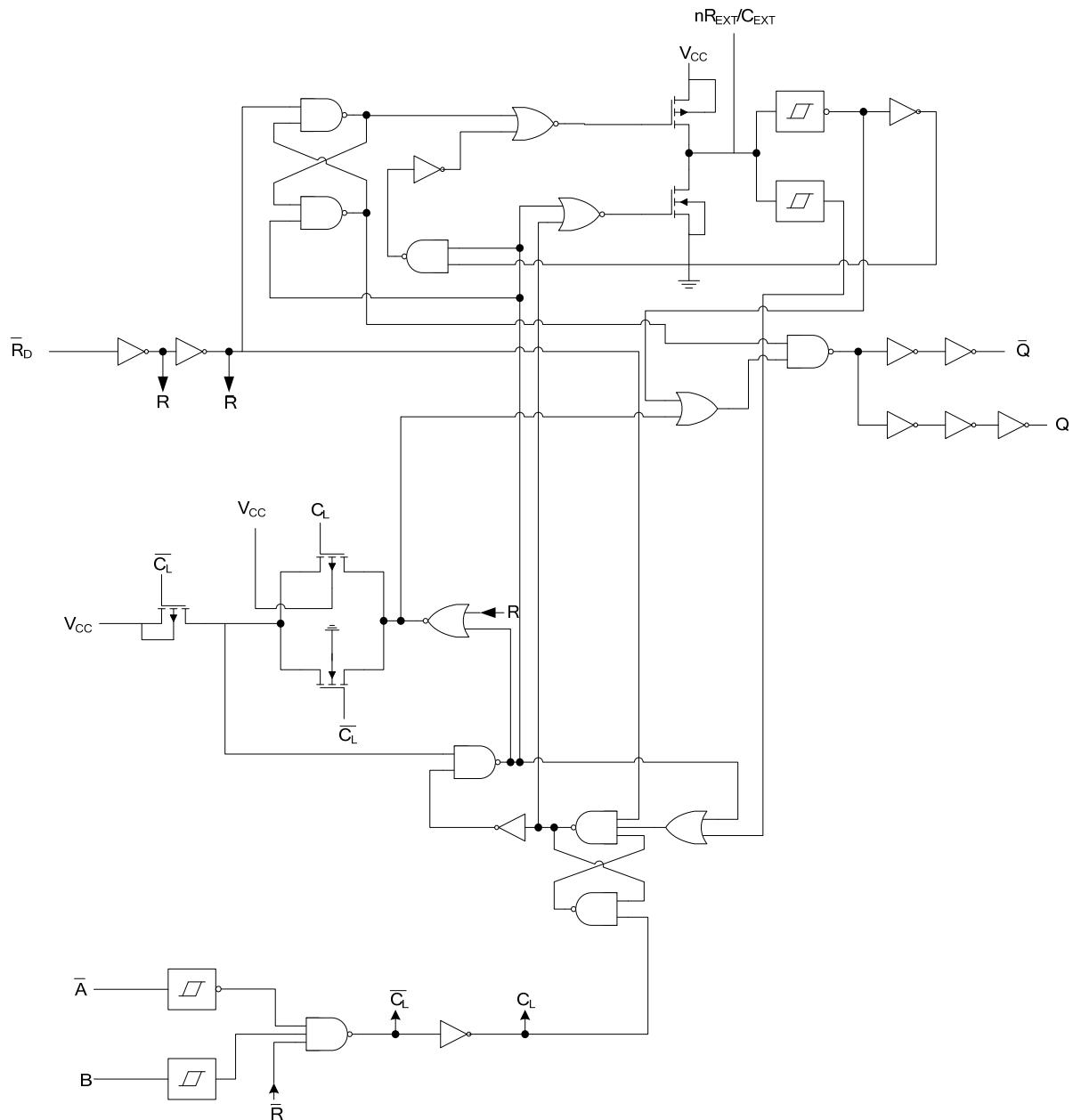
2. If the monostable was triggered before this condition was established, the pulse will continue as programmed.

## ■ LOGIC SYMBOL



IEC logic symbol

## ■ LOGIC DIAGRAM



### ■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.5 ~ 7	V
V <sub>CC</sub> or GND Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	±50	mA
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	±25	mA
Input Clamp Current	I <sub>IK</sub>	±20	mA
Output Clamp Current	I <sub>OK</sub>	±20	mA
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-65 ~ + 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	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		2	5	6	V
High-level Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =2V	1.5	1.2		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V	3.15	2.4		
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V	4.2	3.2		
Low-level Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =2V		0.8	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V		2.1	1.35	
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V		2.8	1.8	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		0		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		0		V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Input Transition Rise and Fall Rate nR <sub>D</sub> Input	△t/△V	V <sub>CC</sub> =2V			1000	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V			500	
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V			400	
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>amb</sub>		-40	+25	+125	°C

### ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Output Voltage High-Level	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =2V, I <sub>OH</sub> =-20μA	1.9	2		V
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>OH</sub> =-20μA	4.4	4.5		
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>OH</sub> =-20μA	5.9	6		
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>OH</sub> =-4mA	3.98	4.32		
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>OH</sub> =-5.2mA	5.48	5.81		
Output Voltage Low-Level	V <sub>OL</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =2V, I <sub>OL</sub> =20μA		0	0.1	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>OL</sub> =20μA		0	0.1	
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>OL</sub> =20μA		0	0.1	
		V <sub>CC</sub> =4.5V, I <sub>OL</sub> =4mA		0.15	0.26	
		V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, I <sub>OL</sub> =5.2mA		0.16	0.26	
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>I(LEAK)</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			±0.1	μA
Quiescent Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6V, V <sub>IN</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>OUT</sub> =0			8	μA
Input Capacitance	C <sub>I</sub>			3.5		pF

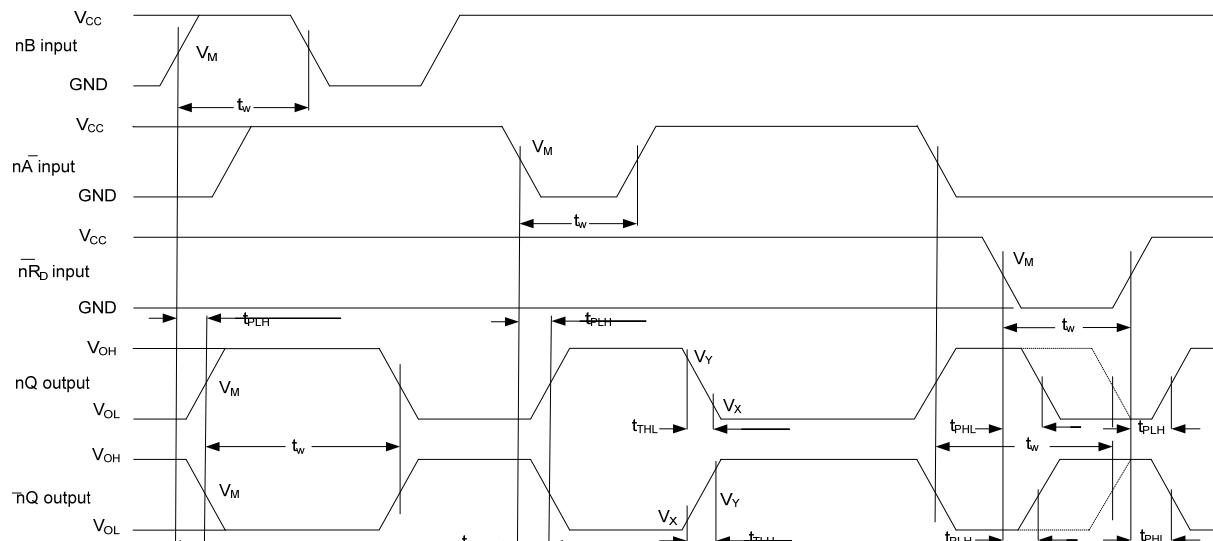
■ SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS ( $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ns}$ ,  $C_L=50\text{pF}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Propagation Delay Time From $n\bar{A}$ , $nB$ to $nQ$ or $n\bar{Q}$	$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$	$C_{EXT}=0\text{pF}$ $R_{EXT}=5\text{k}$		83	255	ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$			30	51	
		$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , $C_L=15\text{p}$			26		
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$			24	43	
Propagation Delay Time From $n\bar{R}_D$ to $nQ$ or $n\bar{Q}$	$t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$	$C_{EXT}=0\text{pF}$ $R_{EXT}=5\text{k}$		66	215	ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$			24	43	
		$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , $C_L=15\text{p}$			20		
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$			19	37	
Output transition time	$t_t$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$			19	75	ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$			7	15	
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$			6	13	
Trigger pulse width $n\bar{A} = \text{LOW}$	$t_w$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$		100	8		ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$		20	3		
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$		17	2		
Trigger pulse width $nB = \text{HIGH}$	$t_w$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$		100	17		ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$		20	6		
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$		17	5		
Reset pulse width $n\bar{R}_D = \text{LOW}$	$t_w$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$		100	14		ns
		$V_{CC}=4.5\text{V}$		20	5		
		$V_{CC}=6\text{V}$		17	4		
Output pulse width $nQ=\text{HIGH}$ , $n\bar{Q}=\text{LOW}$	$t_w$	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , $C_{EXT}=100\text{nF}$ , $R_{EXT}=10\text{k}$			450		$\mu\text{s}$
Output pulse width $nQ=\text{HIGH}$ , $n\bar{Q}=\text{LOW}$	$t_w$	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , $C_{EXT}=0\text{pF}$ , $R_{EXT}=5\text{k}$			75		ns
Retrigger time $n\bar{A}$ , $nB$	$t_{rt}$	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ , $C_{EXT}=0\text{pF}$ , $R_{EXT}=5\text{k}$			110		ns
External timing resistor	$R_{EXT}$	$V_{CC}=2\text{V}$		10		1000	$\text{k}\Omega$
		$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$		2		1000	
External timing capacitor	$C_{EXT}$	$V_{CC}=5\text{V}$		2		10000	$\text{pF}$

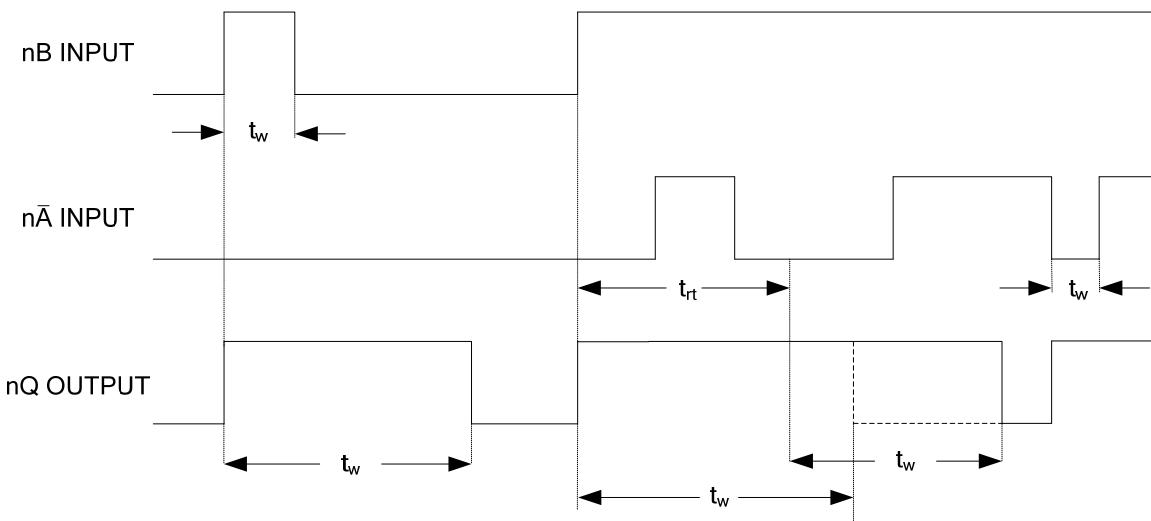
■ OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Power Dissipation Capacitance Per monostable	$C_{PD}$				54		$\text{pF}$

■ TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS

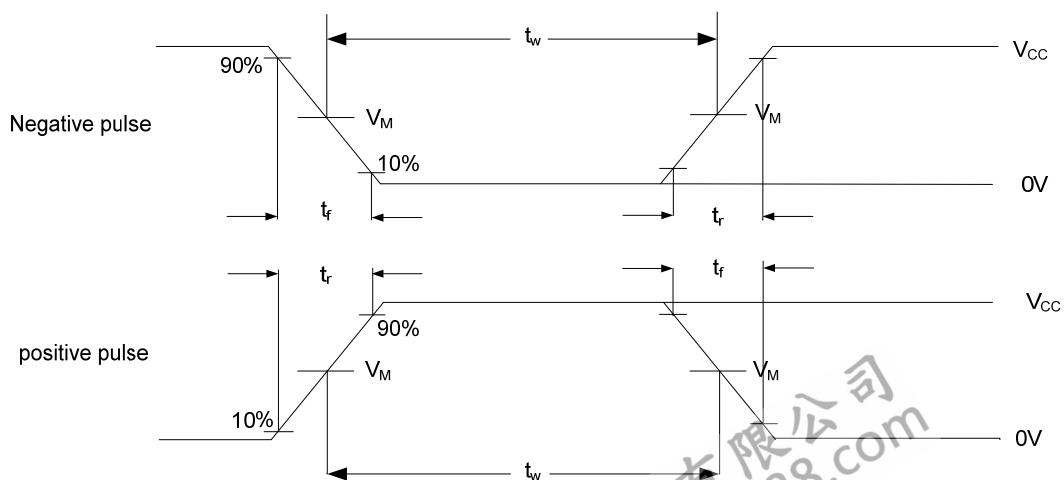
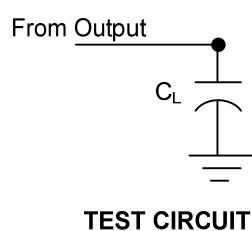
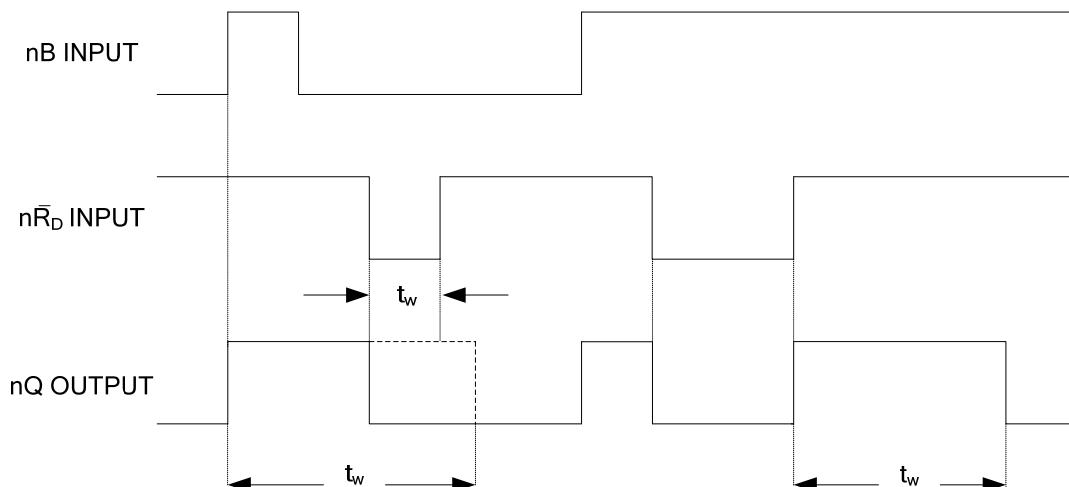


Propagation delays from inputs ( $nA$ ,  $nB$   $nR_D$ ) to outputs ( $nQ$ ,  $n\bar{Q}$ ) and output transition times



Output pulse control using retrigger pulse;  $nR_D^{\sim}$ =HIGH

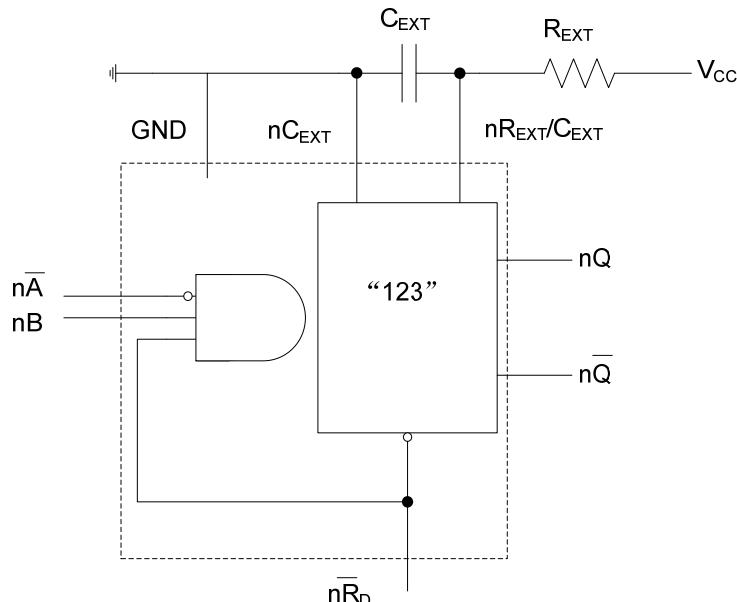
## ■ TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS(Cont.)



## ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

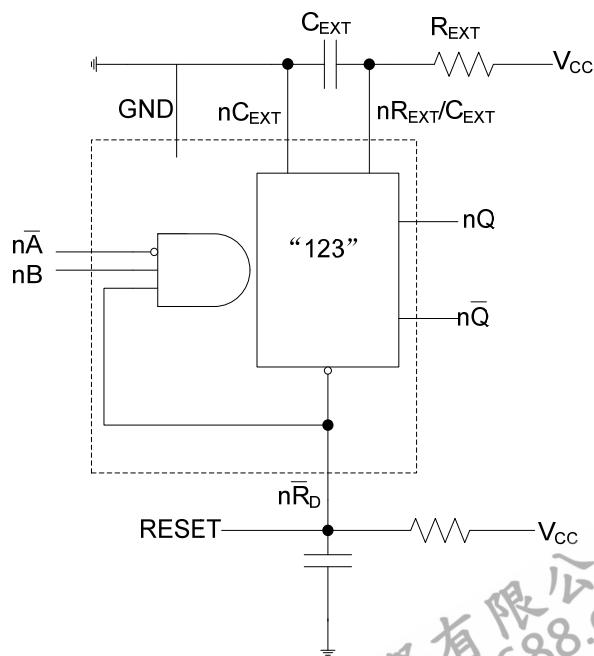
### Timing component connections

The basic output pulse width is essentially determined by the values of the external timing components  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ .



### Power-up considerations

When the monostable is powered-up it may produce an output pulse, with a pulse width defined by the values of  $R_{EXT}$  and  $C_{EXT}$ , this output can be eliminated using the circuit below.

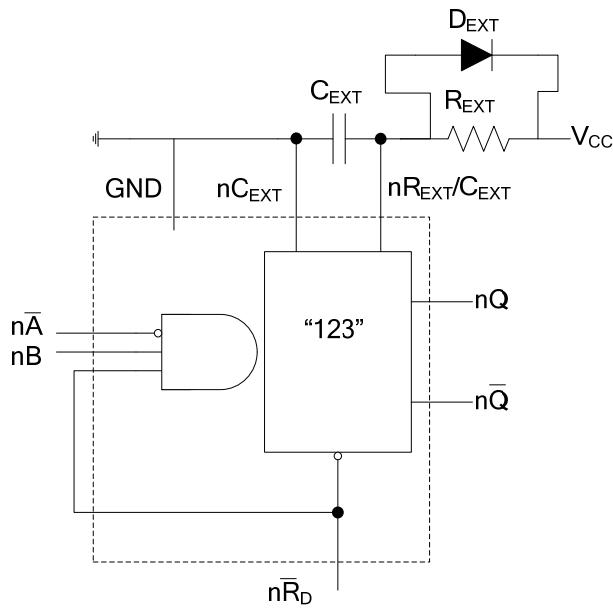


Power-up output pulse elimination circuit

## ■ APPLICATION INFORMATION(Cont.)

### Power-down considerations

A large capacitor ( $C_{EXT}$ ) may cause problems when powering-down the monostable due to the energy stored in this capacitor. When a system containing this device is powered-down or a rapid decrease of  $V_{CC}$  to zero occurs, the monostable may sustain damage, due to the capacitor discharging through the input protection diodes. To avoid this possibility, use a damping diode ( $D_{EXT}$ ) preferably a germanium or Schottky type diode able to withstand large current surges and connect as shown below.



Power-down protection circuit

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