

A 1.55V to 5.25V, 10kHz to 300kHz Silicon Timer

FEATURES

- ◆ Ultra Low Supply Current: 1.9µA at 25kHz
- ◆ Supply Voltage Operation: 1.55V to 5.25V
- ◆ Single Resistor Sets FOUT at 50% Duty Cycle
- ◆ Programmable FOUT Period:
 - 10kHz ≤ FOUT ≤ 300kHz
- ◆ FOUT Period Accuracy: 3%
- ◆ FOUT Period Drift: 0.02%/°C
- ◆ Single Resistor Sets Output Frequency
- ◆ Separate PWM Control and Buffered Output
- ◆ FOUT/PWMOUT Output Driver Resistance: 160Ω

DESCRIPTION

The TS3003 is a single-supply, second-generation Touchstone Semi oscillator/timer fully specified to operate at a supply voltage range of 1.55V to 5.25V while consuming less than 2.4µA(max) supply current. Requiring only a resistor to set the base output frequency (or output period) at 25kHz (or 40µs) with a 50% duty cycle, the TS3003 timer/oscillator is compact, easy-to-use, and versatile. Optimized for ultra-long life, low frequency, battery-powered/portable applications, TS3003 joins the TS3001, TS3002, TS3004, and TS3006 in Touchstone's CMOS timer family in its "NanoWatt Analog™" series of high-performance analog integrated circuits.

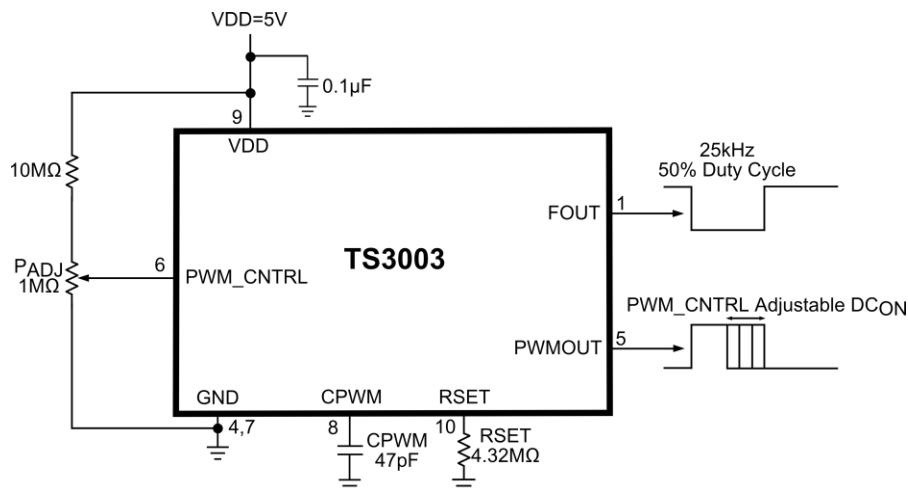
The TS3003 output frequency can be user-adjusted from 10kHz to 300kHz with a single resistor. In addition, the TS3003 represents a 25% reduction in pcb area and a factor-of-10 lower power consumption over other CMOS-based integrated circuit oscillators/timers. When compared against industry-standard 555-timer-based products, the TS3003 offers up to 84% reduction in pcb area and over three orders of magnitude lower power consumption.

The TS3003 is fully specified over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range and is available in a low-profile, 10-pin 3x3mm TDFN package with an exposed back-side paddle.

APPLICATIONS

Portable and Battery-Powered Equipment
 Low-Parts-Count Nanopower Oscillator
 Compact Micropower Replacement for Crystal and Ceramic Oscillators
 Micropower Pulse-width Modulation Control
 Micropower Pulse-position Modulation Control
 Micropower Clock Generation
 Micropower Sequential Timing

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



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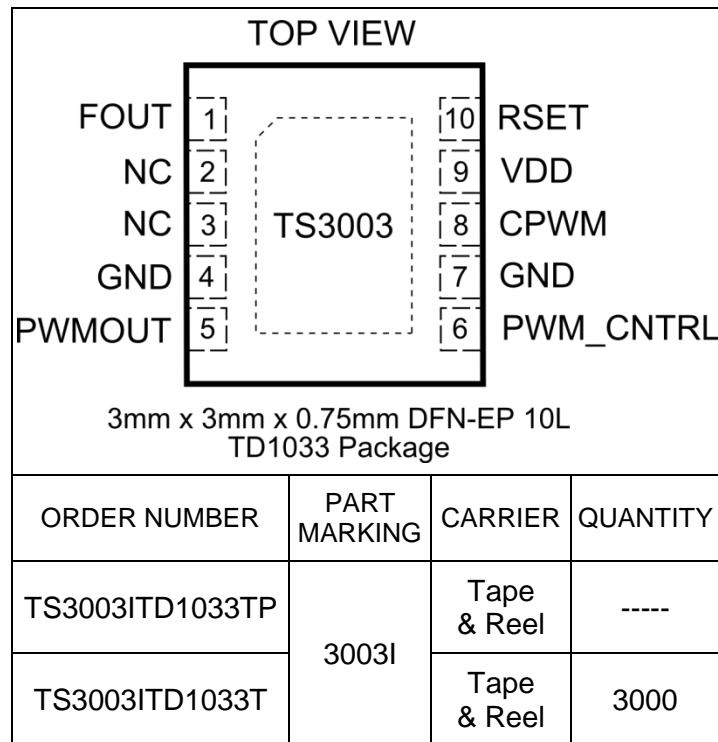
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{DD} to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
PWM_CNTRL to GND	-0.3V to +5.5V
FOUT, PWMOUT to GND.....	-0.3V to +5.5V
RSET to GND.....	-0.3V to +2.5V
CPWM to GND	-0.3V to +5.5V
FDIV to GND	-0.3V to +5.5V

Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)	
10-Pin TDFN (Derate at 13.48mW/°C above +70°C) ...	1078mW
Operating Temperature Range.....	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range.....	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s).....	+300°C

Electrical and thermal 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 condition beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to any absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION



Lead-free Program: Touchstone Semiconductor supplies only lead-free packaging.

Consult Touchstone Semiconductor for products specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 3V$, $V_{PWM_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$, $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$, $R_{LOAD(FOUT)} = \text{Open Circuit}$, $C_{LOAD(FOUT)} = 0pF$, $C_{LOAD(PWM)} = 0pF$, $C_{PWM} = 47pF$, unless otherwise noted. Values are at $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted. See Note 1.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}		1.55		5.25	V
Supply Current	I_{DD}	$CPWM = V_{DD}$		1.9	2.4	μA
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$			2.7	
				3.3	3.6	
FOUT Period	t_{FOUT}		39	40.1	41.2	μs
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	38		42	
FOUT Period Line Regulation	$\Delta t_{FOUT}/V$	$1.55V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25V$		0.17		$\%/V$
FOUT Duty cycle			49		51	%
FOUT Period Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta t_{FOUT}/\Delta T$			0.02		$\%/^\circ C$
PWMOUT Duty Cycle	DC(PWMOUT)		37	41.6	48	%
		$V_{PWM_CNTRL} = 0V$	15		24	
PWMOUT Duty Cycle Line Regulation	$\Delta DC(PWMOUT)/V$	$1.55V < V_{DD} < 5.25V$, $FDIV2:0 = 000$		-3		%
C_{PWM} Sourcing Current	I_{CPWM}		930		1050	nA
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	810		1150	
UVLO Hysteresis	V_{UVLO}	$(V_{DD}=1.55V) - (V_{DD_SHUTDOWN VOLTAGE})$	150		250	mV
FOUT, PWMOUT Rise Time	t_{RISE}	See Note 2, $C_L = 15pF$		10		ns
FOUT, PWMOUT Fall Time	t_{FALL}	See Note 2, $C_L = 15pF$		10		ns
FOUT Jitter		See Note 3		0.001		%
RSET Pin Voltage	$V(RSET)$			0.3		V
FDIV Input Current	I_{FDIV}				10	nA
		$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$			20	
Maximum Oscillator Frequency	F_{osc}	RSET= 330K			300	kHz
High Level Output Voltage, FOUT and PWMOUT	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	$I_{OH} = 1mA$		160		mV
Low Level Output Voltage, FOUT and PWMOUT	V_{OL}	$I_{OL} = 1mA$		140		mV
Dead Time	T_{DT}	FOUT edge falling and PWMOUT edge rising		106		ns

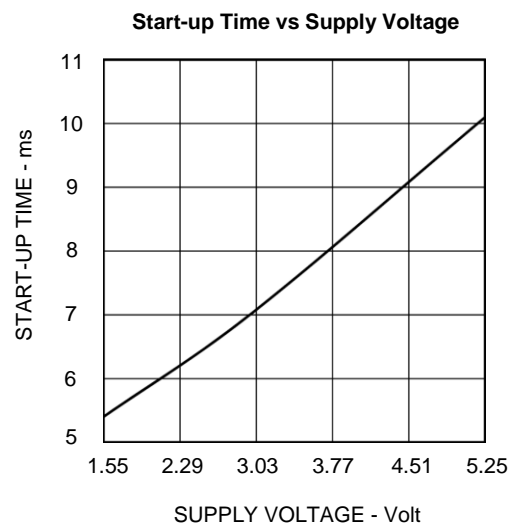
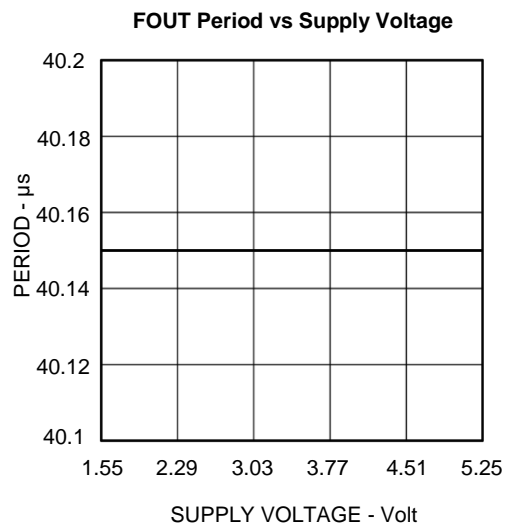
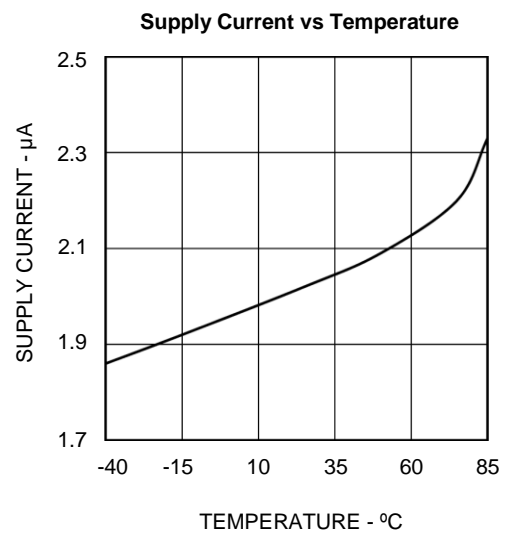
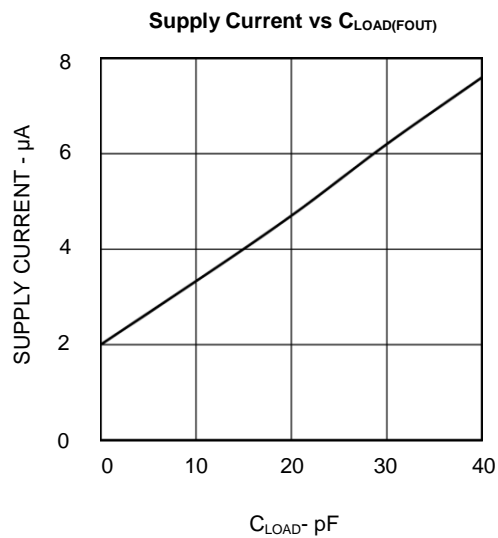
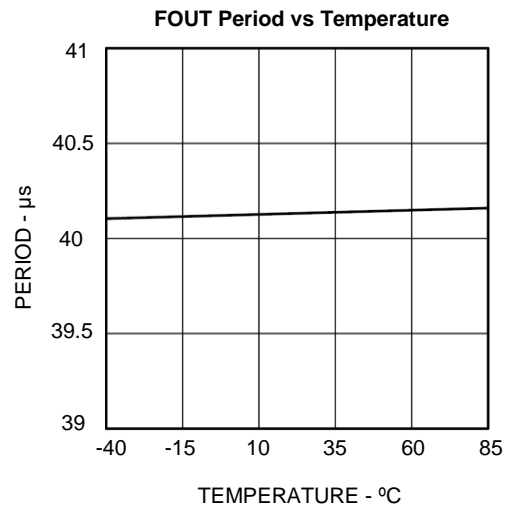
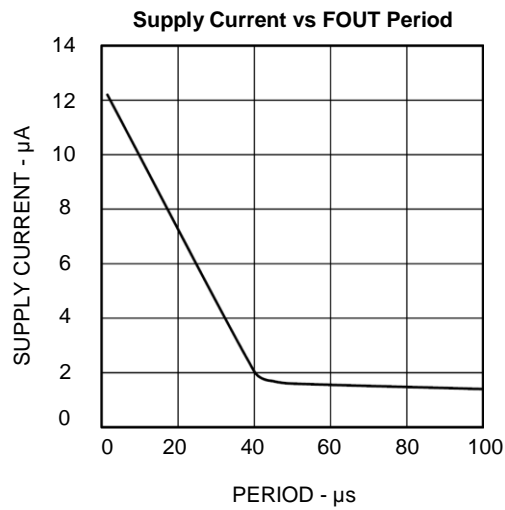
Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$ and are guaranteed by characterization for $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , as specified.

Note 2: Output rise and fall times are measured between the 10% and 90% of the V_{DD} power-supply voltage levels. The specification is based on lab bench characterization and is not tested in production.

Note 3: Timing jitter is the ratio of the peak-to-peak variation of the period to the mean of the period. The specification is based on lab bench characterization and is not tested in production.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

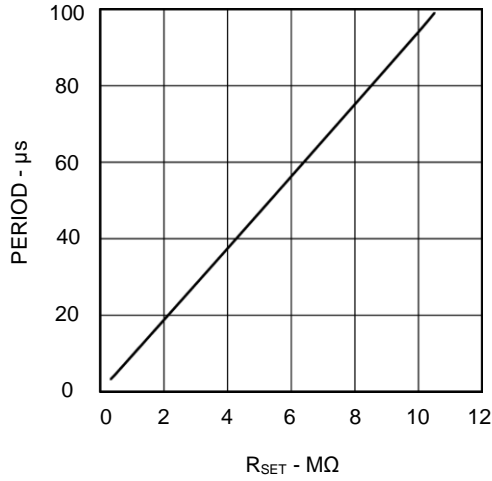
$V_{DD} = 3V$, $V_{PWM_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$, $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$, $R_{LOAD(FOUT)} = \text{Open Circuit}$, $C_{LOAD(FOUT)} = 0pF$, $C_{LOAD(PWM)} = 0pF$, $CPWM = V_{DD}$, unless otherwise noted. Values are at $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise noted.



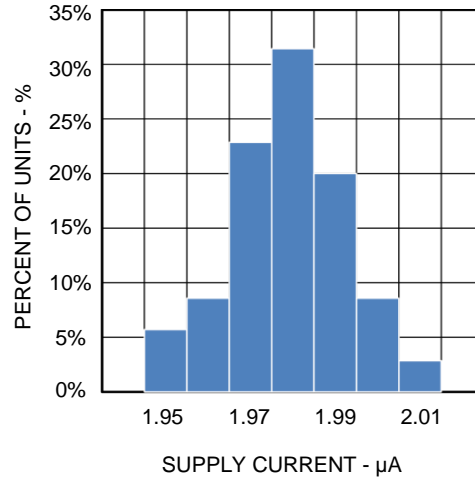
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

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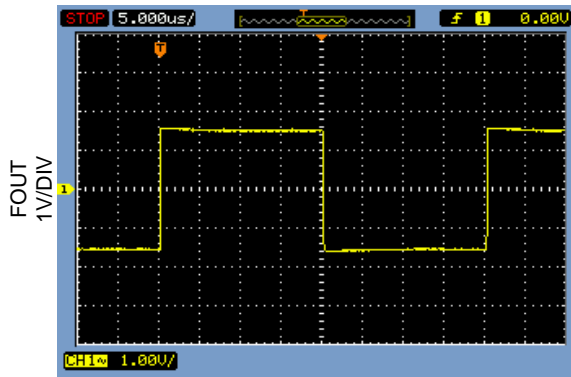
Period vs R_{SET}



Supply Current Distribution

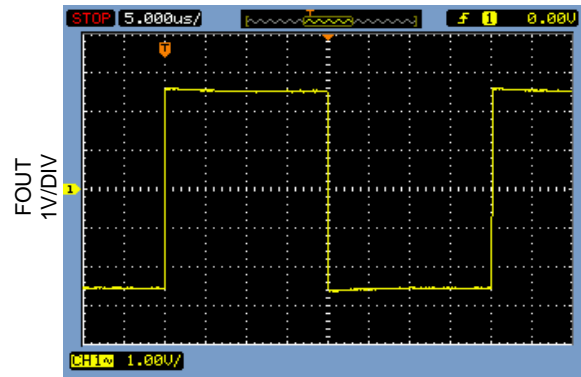


FOUT
 $V_{DD} = 3V$, $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$



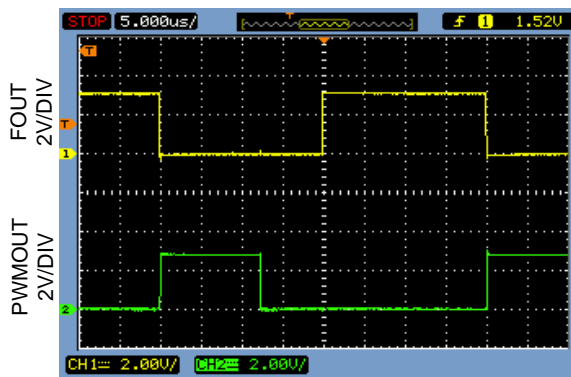
5µs/DIV

FOUT
 $V_{DD} = 5V$, $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$



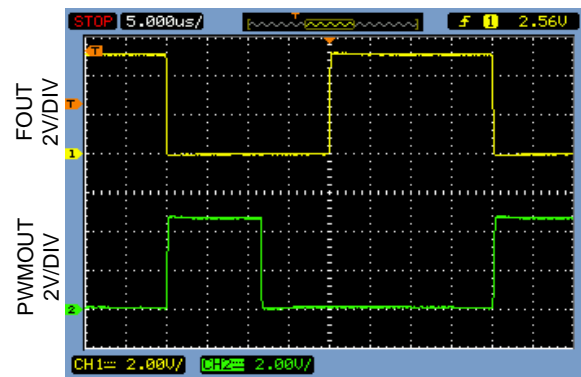
5µs/DIV

FOUT and PWMOUT
 $V_{DD} = 3V$, $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$, $V_{PWM_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$, $C_{PWM} = 47pF$



5µs/DIV

FOUT and PWMOUT
 $V_{DD} = 5V$, $C_{LOAD} = 15pF$, $V_{PWM_CNTRL} = V_{DD}$, $C_{PWM} = 47pF$



5µs/DIV

PIN FUNCTIONS

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	FOUT	Fixed Frequency Output. A push-pull output stage with an output resistance of 160Ω. FOUT pin swings from GND to VDD. For lowest power operation, capacitance loads should be minimized and resistive loads should be maximized.
2,3,	NC	Non-Connect.
5	PWMOUT	Pulse-width Modulated Output. A push-pull output stage with an output resistance of 160Ω, the PWMOUT pin is wired anti-phase with respect to FOUT and swings from GND to VDD. For lowest power operation, capacitance loads should be minimized and resistive loads should be maximized.
6	PWM_CNTRL	PWM Output Pulse Control Pin. Applying a voltage between GND and V_{RSET} will reduce the duty cycle of the PWMOUT output that is set by the capacitor connected to the CPWM pin. Connect PWM_CNTRL to VDD for fixed PWMOUT output pulse time (determined only by capacitor at CPWM).
4,7	GND	Ground. Connect this pin to the system's analog ground plane.
8	CPWM	PWMOUT Pulse Width Programming Capacitance Input. A target capacitance connected from this pin to GND sets the duty cycle of the PMW output. Minimize any stray capacitance on this pin. The voltage on this pin will swing from GND to V_{RSET} . Connect CPWM to VDD to disable PWM function (saves PWM current).
9	VDD	Power Supply Voltage Input. The supply voltage range is $1.55V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.25V$. Bypass this pin with a 0.1uF ceramic coupling capacitor in close proximity to the TS3003.
10	RSET	FOUT Programming Resistor Input. A 4.32MΩ resistor connected from this pin to ground sets the T3003's internal oscillator's output period to 40μs (25KHz). For optimal performance, the composition of the RSET resistor shall be consistent with a tolerance of 1% or lower. The RSET pin voltage is approximately 0.3V.

With an $R_{SET} = 4.32M\Omega$, the output frequency is approximately 25kHz with a 50% duty cycle. As design aids, Table 1 lists TS3003's typical FOUT for various standard values for R_{SET} .

The output frequency can be user-adjusted from 10kHz to 300kHz with a single resistor. The TS3003 also provides a separate PWM output signal at its PWMOUT terminal that is anti-phase with respect to FOUT. A dead time of approximately 106ns exists between FOUT and PWMOUT. To adjust the pulse width of the PWMOUT output, a single capacitor can be placed at the CPWM pin. To determine the capacitance needed for a desired pulse width, the following equation is to be used:

$$CPWM(F) = \frac{\text{Pulse Width(s)} \times I_{CPWM}}{V_{CPWM} \cong 300mV}$$

Equation 2. CPWM Capacitor Calculation

where I_{CPWM} and V_{CPWM} is the current supplied and voltage applied to the CPWM capacitor, respectively. The pulse width is determined based on the period of FOUT and should never be greater than the period at FOUT. Make sure the PWM_CNTRL pin is set to at least 400mV when calculating the pulse width of PWMOUT. Note V_{CPWM} is approximately 300mV, which is the RSET voltage. Also note that I_{CPWM} is approximately 1 μ A.

The PWMOUT output pulse width can be adjusted further after selecting a CPWM capacitor. This can be achieved by applying a voltage to the PWM_CNTRL pin between V_{RSET} and GND. With a voltage of at least V_{RSET} , the pulse width is set based on Equation 2. For example, with a period of 40 μ s (25kHz) a 47pF capacitor at the CPWM pin generates a pulse width of approximately 16 μ s. This can be calculated using equation 2. By reducing the PWM_CNTRL voltage from $V_{RSET} \cong 300mV$ to GND, the pulse width is reduced from 16 μ s to approximately 8 μ s. This is a pulse width reduction of 50%. Note that as the FOUT frequency increases, the amount of pulse width reduction reduces and vice versa. Furthermore, if the PWMOUT output is half the frequency of the FOUT output, this means your CPWM capacitor is too large and as a result, the pulse width is greater than the FOUT period. In this case, use Equation 2 and reduce the capacitor value to less than the period. Connect CPWM to VDD to disable the PWM function and in turn, save power. Connect PWM_CNTRL to VDD for a fixed PWMOUT output pulse width, which is determined by the CPWM pin capacitor only.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Minimizing Power Consumption

To keep the TS3003's power consumption low, resistive loads at the FOUT and PWMOUT terminals increase dc power consumption and therefore should be as large as possible. Capacitive loads at the FOUT and PWMOUT terminals increase the TS3003's transient power consumption and, as well, should be as small as possible.

One challenge to minimizing the TS3003's transient power consumption is the probe capacitance of oscilloscopes and frequency counter instruments. Most instruments exhibit an input capacitance of 15pF or more. Unless buffered, the increase in transient load current can be as much as 400nA.

To minimize capacitive loading, the technique shown in Figure 1 can be used. In this circuit, the principle of

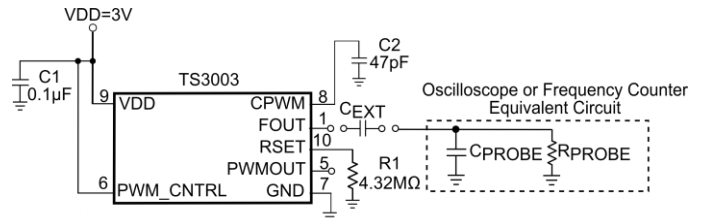


Figure 1: Using an External Capacitor in Series with Probes Reduces Effective Capacitive Load.

series-connected capacitors can be used to reduce the effective capacitive load at the TS3003's FOUT and PWMOUT terminals.

To determine the optimal value for C_{EXT} once the probe capacitance is known by simply solving for C_{EXT} using the following expression:

$$C_{EXT} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{LOAD(EFF)}} - \frac{1}{C_{PROBE}}}$$

Equation 3: External Capacitor Calculation

For example, if the instrument's input probe capacitance is 15pF and the desired effective load capacitance at either or both FOUT and PWMOUT terminals is to be $\leq 5pF$, then the value of C_{EXT} should be $\leq 7.5pF$.

TS3003 Start-up Time

As the TS3003 is powered up, its FOUT terminal (and PWMOUT terminal, if enabled) is active once the applied VDD is higher than 1.55V. Once the applied VDD is higher than 1.55V, the master oscillator achieves steady-state operation within 8ms.

Divide the PWMOUT Output Frequency by Two with the TS3003

Using a single resistor and capacitor, the TS3003 can be configured to a divide by two circuit as shown in Figure 2. To achieve a divide by two function with the TS3003, the pulse width of the PWMOUT output must be at least a factor of 2 greater than the period set at FOUT by resistor RSET. The CPWM capacitor selected must meet this pulse width requirement and can be calculated using Equation 2. In Figure 3, a value of 4.32MΩ for RSET sets the FOUT output period to 40μs. A CPWM capacitor of 265pF was chosen, which sets the pulse width of PWMOUT to approximately 80μs. This is well above the required minimum pulse width of 40μs.

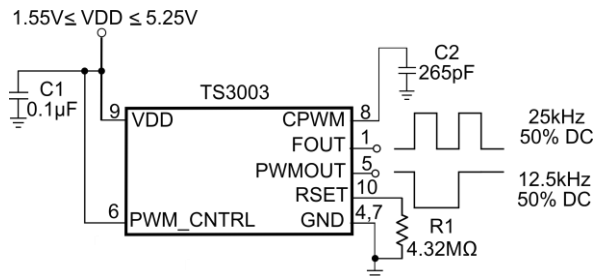


Figure 2: Configuring the TS3003 into a Divide by Two Frequency Divider

Using the TS3003 and a Potentiometer to Dim an LED

The TS3003 can be configured to dim an LED by modulating the pulse width of the PWMOUT output. With an RSET= 2MΩ, the FOUT output frequency is approximately 51kHz (or 19.5μs period). Refer to Figure 3. The CPWM capacitor was calculated using Equation 2 with a pulse width of 15μs. To reduce the pulse width from 15μs and in turn, dim the LED, a 1MΩ potentiometer is used. The potentiometer is connected to the PWM_CNTRL pin in a voltage divider configuration. The supply voltage of the circuit is 5V.

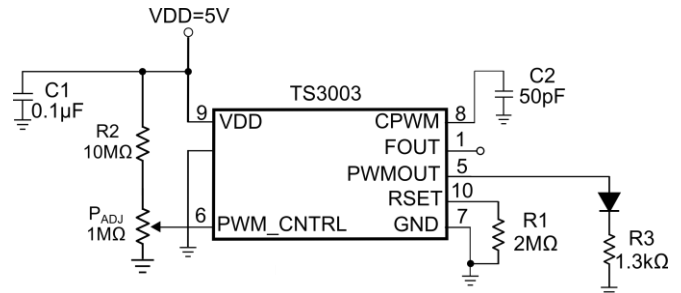
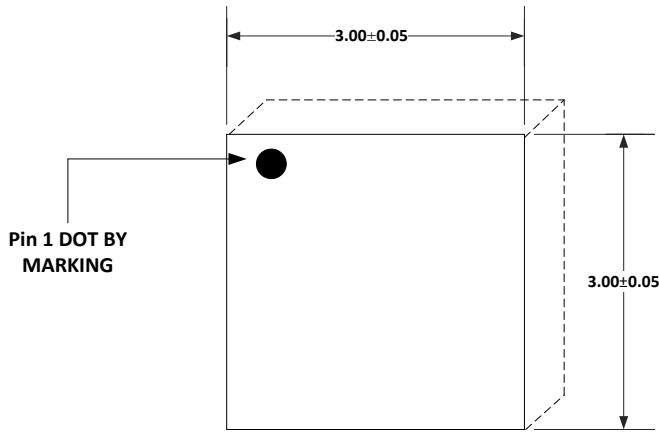


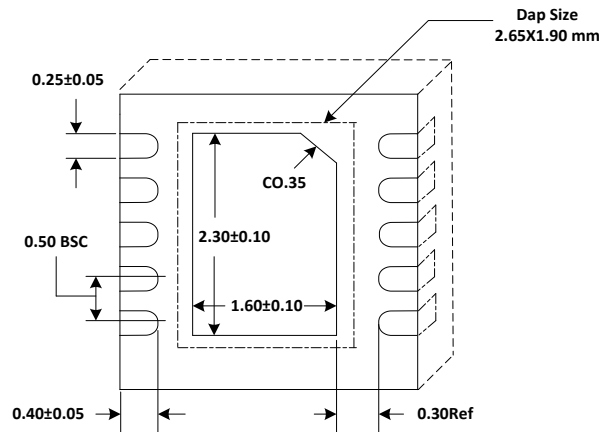
Figure 3: TS3003 Configured to Dim an LED with a Potentiometer

PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING

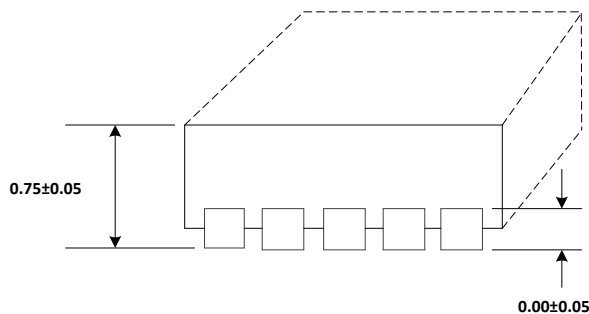
10-Pin TDFN33 Package Outline Drawing (N.B., Drawings are not to scale)



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

NOTE!

- All dimensions in mm.
- Compliant with JEDEC MO-229

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