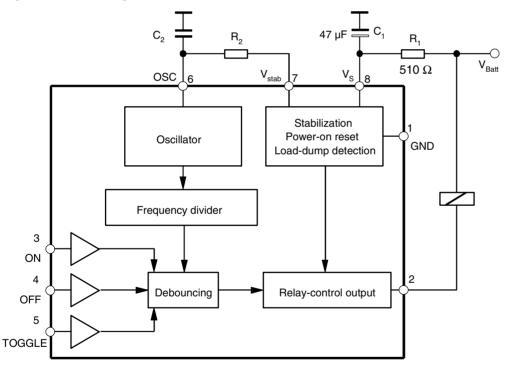
Features

- Debounce Time: 0.3 ms to 6 s
- RC Oscillator Determines Switching Characteristics
- · Relay Driver with Z-diode
- Debounced Input for Toggle Switch
- Three Debounced Inputs: ON, OFF and TOGGLE
- Load-dump Protection
- RF Interference Protection
- Protection According to ISO/TR7637-1 (VDE 0839)

Description

The bipolar integrated circuit U6032B is designed as a toggle switch. The device, which has a defined power-on status, can be used to control electrical loads, for example, fog lamps, high/low beam or heated windows for automotive applications.

Figure 1. Block Diagram with External Circuit





Automotive Toggle Switch IC

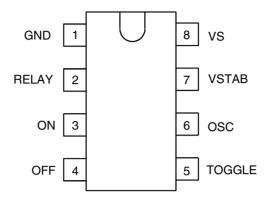
U6032B





Pin Configuration

Figure 2. Pinning DIP8/SO8



Pin Description

Pin	Symbol	Function
1	GND	Reference point, ground
2	RELAY	Relay control output
3	ON	Switch-on input
4	OFF	Switch-off input
5	TOGGLE	Toggle input
6	OSC	RC oscillator input
7	VSTAB	Stabilized voltage
8	VS	Supply voltage

Functional Description

Power Supply, Pin 8

To achieve interference protection and surge immunity, the supply voltage (pin 8) must be provided with an RC circuit as shown in Figure 3. The dropping resistor, R_1 , limits the current in case of overvoltage, whereas C_1 smoothes the supply voltage at pin 8.

Recommended values are: $R_1 = 510 \Omega$, $C_1 = 47 \mu F$.

An integrated Z-diode (14 V) protects the supply voltage, V_S , thus enabling stable operation in a supply-voltage range of 6 V to 16 V, supplied by V_{Batt} .

It is possible to operate the integrated circuit with a 5 V supply, but it should be assured that there are no interference voltages. In this case, pin 7 is connected to pin 8 as shown in Figure 4 on page 4, and the R_1C_1 circuit is omitted.

Figure 3. Basic Circuit for 12-V Supply and Oscillator

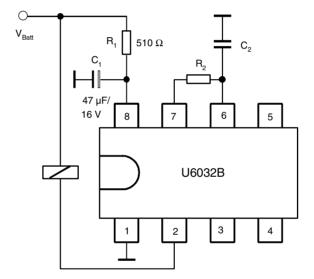
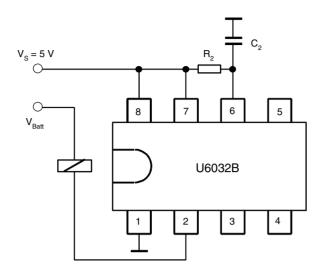






Figure 4. Basic Circuit for $V_S = 5 \text{ V}$



Oscillator, Pin 6

The oscillator frequency, f, is determined mainly by the R_2C_2 circuit. The resistance, R_2 , determines the charge time, and the integrated resistance (2 k Ω) is responsible for the discharge time. To ensure the stability of the oscillator frequency, it is recommended that the selected R_2 value is remarkably greater than the internal resistance (2 k Ω), as the temperature response and the tolerances of the integrated resistance are considerably greater than the external resistance value.

The oscillator frequency, f, is calculated as follows:

$$f = \frac{1}{t_1 + t_2}$$

where

 t_1 = charge time = $\alpha_1 \times R_2 \times C_2$

 t_2 = discharge time = $\alpha_2 \times 2 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_2$

 α_{1} and α_{2} are constants, e.g.:

 α_1 = 0.833 and α_2 = 1.551 when C_2 = 470 pF to 10 nF

 α_{1} = 0.746 and α_{2} = 1.284 when C_{2} = 10 nF to 4700 nF

The debounce time, t₃, depends on the oscillator frequency, f, as follows:

$$t_3 = 6 \times \frac{1}{t}$$

Table 1 shows the relationship between t₃, C₂, R₂ and frequencies from 1 Hz to 20 kHz.

Relay-control Output

The relay-control output is an open-collector Darlington circuit with an integrated 23-V Z-diode for limiting the inductive cut-off pulse of the relay coil. The maximum static collector current must not exceed 300 mA and the saturation voltage is typically 1.1 V at 200 mA.

Interference Voltages and Load Dump

The IC supply is protected by R_1 , C_1 , and an integrated Z-diode, while the inputs are protected by a series resistor, integrated Z-diode and RF capacitor (refer to Figure 6 on page 6).

The relay-control output is protected by the integrated 23 V Z-diode in case of short interference peaks. It is switched to conductive condition for a battery voltage greater than 40 V in case of load dump. The output transistor is dimensioned so that it can withstand the generated current.

Power-on Reset

When the operating voltage is switched on, an internal power-on reset pulse (POR) is generated which sets the logic of the circuits to a defined initial condition. The relay output is disabled.

Relay-control Output Behavior, Pin 2

The time functions (relay output) can be started or interrupted by the three inputs ON, OFF or TOGGLE (pins 3, 4 and 5, input circuit of these pins see Figure 6 on page 6).

The relay becomes active if the time function is triggered, and the relay contact is interrupted after the elapse of the delay time, t_d . There are two input possibilities.

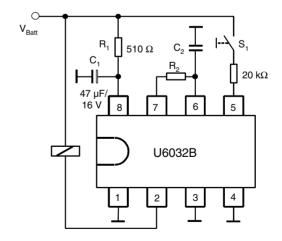
Toggle Input, Pin 5

When the push-button (TOGGLE) switch, S_1 , is pressed for the first time, the relay becomes active after the debounce time, t_3 , i.e., the relay output, pin 2, is active.

Repeated operation of S_1 causes the interruption of the relay contact, thus disabling the relay. Each operation of the toggle switch, S_1 , changes (alters) the condition of the relay output when the debounce time, td, is exceeded, i.e., the TOGGLE function.

If the relay output is not disabled by pressing the switch S_1 , the output stays active.

Figure 5. TOGGLE Function







ON, OFF Inputs, Pins 3 and 4

To avoid simultaneous operation of both inputs, pin 3 (ON) and pin 4 (OFF), the use of a two-way contact with centre-off position with spring returns (also known as rocker-actuated switch) is recommended.

Pressing the push-button switch (pin 3 ON) leads to an activation of the relay after the debounce time, t_3 , has ellapsed whereas the switching of pin 4 switch correspondingly leads to the de-energization of the relay. If the relay is not de-energized by the push-button switch, the output remains active.

Combined operation "TOGGLE" and "ON/OFF" is not possible due to the fact that there is only one debouncing circuit. Debouncing is possible in both modes, i.e., whenever S_1 is ON or OFF.

Figure 6 shows the input circuit of U6032B. It has an integrated pull-down resistor (20 k Ω), RF capacitor (15 pF) and Z-diode (7 V). It reacts to voltages greater than 2 V. The external protective resistor has a value of 20 k Ω and the push-button switch, S, is connected to the battery as shown in the diagram.

The contact current, I, is calculated as follows:

$$I = \frac{V_{Batt} - V_{Z}}{R(= 20 \text{ k}\Omega)} \text{ where } V_{Batt} = 12 \text{ V}, V_{Z} = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$I = \frac{(12 - 7) \text{ V}}{20 \text{ k}\Omega} \approx 0.25 \text{ mA}$$

It can be increased by connecting a 5.6 k Ω resistor from the push-button switch to ground as shown in Figure 8 on page 7.

Figure 6. Input Circuit

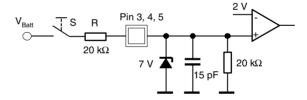
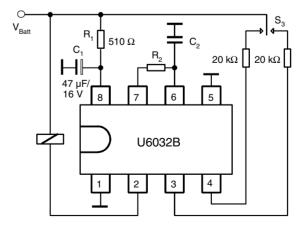


Figure 7. ON/OFF Function



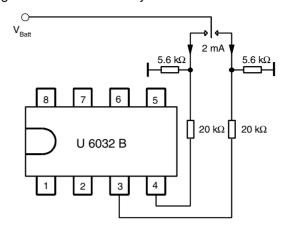


Figure 8. Increasing the Contact Current by Parallel Resistors

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Parameters	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating voltage, static, 5 minutes	V _{Batt}	24	V
Ambient temperature range	T _{amb}	-40 to +125	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{stg}	-55 to +125	°C
Junction temperature	T _i	150	°C

Thermal Resistance

Parameters		Symbol	Value	Unit	
Junction ambient	DIP8	T _{thJA}	110	K/W	
Junction ambient	SO8	T _{thJA}	160	K/W	





Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{Batt} = 13.5 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ reference point ground, Figure 1 on page 1, unless otherwise specified}$

Parameters	Test Conditions	Pin	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Operating voltage	$R_1 \ge 510 \ \Omega$ t < 5 min t < 60 min		V _{Batt}	6		16 24 18	V
5 V supply	Without R ₁ , C ₁	7, 8	V ₈ , V ₇	4.3		6.0	V
Stabilized voltage	V _{Batt} = 12 V	7	V ₇	5.0	5.2	5.4	V
Undervoltage threshold	Power-on reset		Vs	3.0		4.2	V
Supply current	All push buttons open	8	I _S		1.3	2.0	mA
Internal Z-diode	I ₈ = 10 mA	8	V_Z	13.5	14	16	V
Relay Control Output		2					
Saturation voltage	I ₂ = 200 mA I ₂ = 300 mA		V ₂		1.2	1.5	V
Leakage current	V ₂ = 14 V		l _{lkg}		2	100	μΑ
Output current			l ₂			300	mA
Output Pulse Current							
Load-dump pulse	t ≤ 300 ms		l ₂			1.5	Α
Internal Z-diode	I ₂ = 10 mA		V_Z	20	22	24	V
Oscillator Input	f = 0.001 to 40 kHz, see Table 1	6					
Internal discharge resistance	V ₆ = 5 V		R_6	1.6	2.0	2.4	kΩ
Switching thresholds	Lower Upper		V _{6L} V _{6H}	0.9 2.8	1.1 3.1	1.4 3.5	V
Input current	V ₆ = 0 V		-I ₆			1	μΑ
Switching Times		•	1	•	•	•	-
Debounce time			t ₃	5		7	Cycles
Inputs ON, OFF, TOGGLE		3, 4, 5	1	•	•	•	-
Switching threshold voltage			V _{3,4,5}	1.6	2.0	2.4	V
Internal Z-diode	I _{3,4,5} = 10 mA		V _{3,4,5}	6.5	7.1	8.0	V
Pull-down resistance	V _{3,4,5} = 5 V		R _{3,4,5}	13	20	50	kΩ

Table 1. Values for C_2 and R_2 for a Given Oscillator Frequency and Debounce Time

Frequency f (Hz)	Debounce Time t ₃ (ms)	C ₂ (nF)	$R_2(k\Omega)$
1	6000	4700	280
2	3000	1000	650
3	2000	1000	440
4	1500	1000	330
5	1200	1000	260
6	1000	1000	220
7	857	1000	190
8	750	1000	160

Table 1. Values for C_2 and R_2 for a Given Oscillator Frequency and Debounce Time (Continued)

Frequency f (Hz)	Debounce Time t ₃ (ms)	C ₂ (nF)	$R_2(k\Omega)$	
9	667	1000	140	
10	600	1000	130	
20	300	100	650	
30	200	100	440	
40	150	100	330	
50	120	100	260	
60	100	100	220	
70	86	100	190	
80	75	100	160	
90	67	100	140	
100	60	100	130	
200	30	10	600	
300	20	10	400	
400	15	10	300	
500	12	10	240	
600	10	10	200	
700	9.00	10	170	
800	8.00	10	150	
900	7.00	10	130	
1000	6.00	10	120	
2000	3.00	1	600	
3000	2.00	1	400	
4000	1.50	1	300	
5000	1.20	1	240	
6000	1.00	1	200	
7000	0.86	1	170	
8000	0.75	1	150	
9000	0.67	1	130	
10000	0.60	1	120	
11000	0.55	1	110	
12000	0.50	1	99	
13000	0.46	1	91	
14000	0.43	1	85	
15000	0.40	1	79	
16000	0.38	1	74	
17000	0.35	1	70	
18000	0.33	1	66	
19000	0.32	1	62	
20000	0.30	1	59	



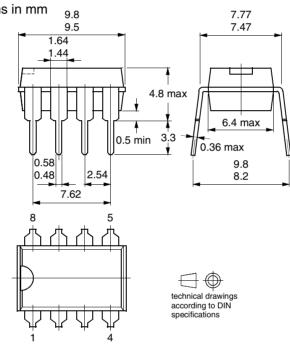


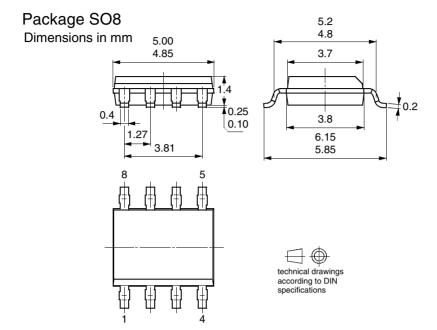
Ordering Information

Extended Type Number	Package	Remarks
U6032B	DIP8	_
U6032B-FP	SO8	-

Package Information









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