

Prototype Information

Long Duration Automotive Timer

This circuit is a Long Duration Automotive Timer primarily designed as a defogger timer, but as it is realised using a digital divider techniques and it is suitable for a variety of long duration timing functions.

The circuit is available in an 8 pin DIL plastic as well as in an 8 pin surface mount package.

- Operating Ambient Temperature from -40°C to 85°C
- Operating Voltage Range from 5V to 18V
- 400mA Output Current Capability
- Integrated Input Debounce Circuitry
- Few External Components
- Toggle Input for Timing Start and Stop

LONG DURATION AUTOMOTIVE TIMER

SILICON MONOLITHIC
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

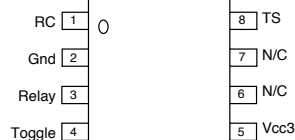


D SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 751-02
SO-8



P SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 626-05

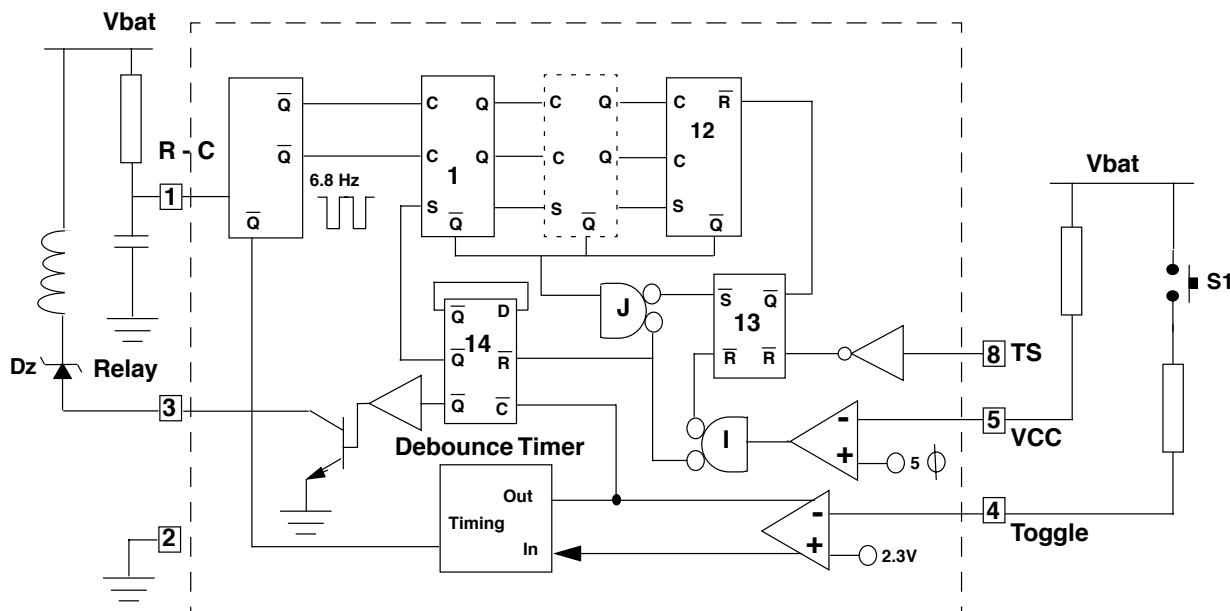
PIN ASSIGNMENT



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Temperature Range	Package
MC33187D	-40°C to +85°C	SO8
MC33187P	-40°C to +85°C	DIL8

Block Diagram and Typical Application



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Ratings	Symbol	Value	Unit
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ELECTRICAL RATINGS

Pin 5 voltage	Vpin5	18	V
Pin 3 Voltage	Vpin3	18	V
Pin 3 Current	Ipin3	400	mA

THERMAL RATINGS

Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +175	°C
Operating Junction Temperature	Tj	-40 to +150	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS. Tamb from - 40°C to + 85°C, Vcc = 14V through 1K Ω , unless otherwise noted. Typical values reflect approximate mean at 25°C, nominal VCC, at time of device characterization.

Parameters	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
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RC PIN 1

Oscillator Frequency Vbat = 14V trough 1K Ω	fo	300		400	Hz
Internal Counter Divider step	VR1		4096		

RELAY PIN 3

Output Leakage current @ Vpin3 = 28V / Vbat = 14V	IO1			100	μ A
Output Leakage current @ Vpin3 = 22V / Vbat = 0V	IO2			100	μ A
Output Saturation Voltage @ 250mA / Vbat = 14V	VO1			1.35	V
Output Saturation Voltage @ 400mA	VO2			2.60	V

TOGGLE PIN 4

Toggle Input Clamp @ Vbat = 14V / Vpin8 = 14V through 9.1K Ω	TCLP	6.0		9.0	V
Toggle Threshold	VTG-T	1.0		4.0	V

VCC3 PIN 5

Supply Current @ Vcc = 5V	ICC	0.5		3.5	mA
VCC Zener Regulation @ Vbat = 14V through 1K	VCC	6.0		8.0	V

TS PIN 8

Time Select Current @ TS = 5V	ITS	25		200	μ A
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DEVICE DESCRIPTION

Pin 1 : RC

Oscillator frequency control. R_t and C_t control the frequency of the clock oscillator. The period of oscillation is nominally given by $t = R_t C_t$ with the overall time period given by $T = 4096 R_t C_t$. However, the following formula is believed to give a more accurate forecast of the overall time interval provided by the circuit for values of R_t between 200K and 2M and values of C_t between 1nF and 1uF.

Formula : $T = 4.1 \cdot 10^{-3} (R_t * (R_t/150)^{2.7}) * C_t$.

Pin 2 : GND

Ground : Most negative supply terminal.

Pin 3 : RELAY

Relay output driver. Open collector drive from a Darlington transistor rated. $I_{cmax} = 400mA$ and $V_{max} = 18V$. The relay driver output is on (low) during the time period.

Pin 4 : TOGGLE

On/Off Control. A positive going voltage transition on this input toggles the timer between the On and Off state. If the timer is On and timing, it may be turned off by a positive going signal on the toggle pin before the time delay has elapsed.

Pin 5 : VCC

Positive supply terminal. The timer requires a supply voltage of 5 to 18V applied to V_{cc} through R_s . An internal 7V zener limits the V_{cc} terminal voltage. C_s is included to provide supply rail decoupling.

Recommended values of R_s and C_s on a standard 12V vehicle system are $R_s = 1K\Omega$ and $C_s = 100nF$.

APPLICATION

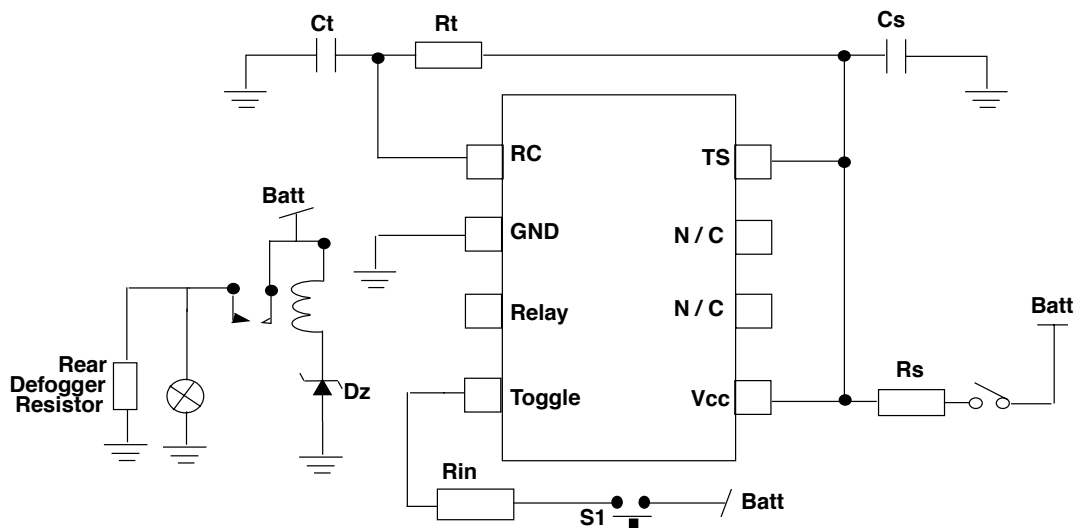
This is the standard operation of this circuit requiring the minimum of extra components.

The ON/OFF switch is a non-latching push button (or similar), illuminated by a lamp in parallel with the rear window defogger. R_{in} protects the toggle input from supply line transients with a nominal of $R_{in} = 10K\Omega$. The relay is intended to be a standard automotive relay ($R_{nom} = 60\Omega$) with contacts rated appropriately for the defogger controlled. D_z with a nominal value of 16V $\pm 5\%$ is included to provide protection of

the relay drive output transistor against relay turn-off and supply lines transients.

The type of zener used is dependent of the level of protection required. An MZD16 will provide adequate protection for all relay turn-off and low energy supply transients, while a P6KE16A will provide full protection against all known transients. If the relay output is to be connected in any other way or to a non-standard relay, the maximum ratings quoted under the General Description above should be noted.

Figure 1. .Defogger Timer Operation



The circuit shown demonstrates the use of the timer to provide a delay in turning the courtesy light off after the vehicle doors are closed. The components are the same as the defogger timer and R_t , C_t , R_s and C_s are as described in the general description above, while D_z and R_{in} are described in the description of the defogger timer. S_1 to S_n represent the doors switches which can be basically the same as for a conventional system, except that only the relay coil current and not the full lamp current passes through them.

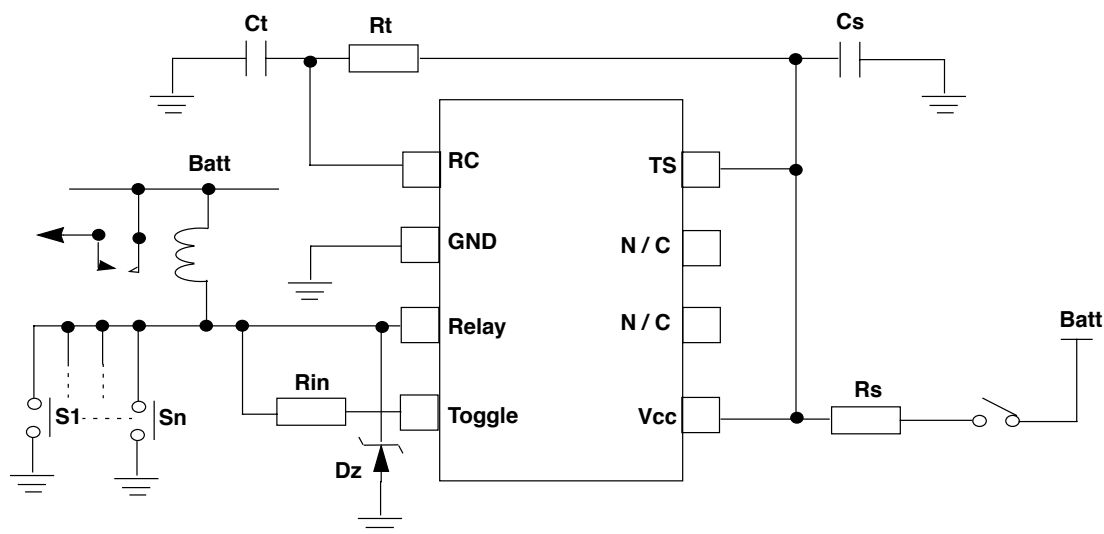
The operation of the circuit is as follows :

While one of the door switches is closed, the courtesy light is on with the relay current flowing through the switch.

As soon as the last switch is opened, the energy stored in the relay coil causes the common connection of the switches to rise to the voltage permitted by the clamp consisting of D_z (approximately 16V).

This provides a toggle input via R_{in} , causing the relay output of the integrated circuit to go low, thus keeping the relay energised for the period preset, with the direct connection to R_{in} ensuring that any switch bounce or noise during this period cannot cause toggle input to be detected. Retriggering at the end of the timing period is prevented by the built in the debounce timer.

Figure 2. Courtesy Light Timer Operation



This circuit is designed to just use the toggle and relay drive feature of the long duration timer.

The functions of components Rs, Cs, Rt, Ct, Rin and Dz are as previously described. Although the circuit is not intended to be allowed to time out, Rt and Ct need to be included as it is necessary for the timer to run for the internal debounce timer to be reset.

The control switch S1 needs to be a normally closed momentary type.

While it is closed, D1 ensures that the oscillator does not run, while R1 ensures that D1 is reverse biased when the switch is operated (open). C1 is included to provide a time constant RinC1 to delay the detection of a toggle input.

Thus the operation of the circuit is as follows :

When S1 is operated, the oscillator is allowed to start ; the toggle input is then recognised and the relay output changes state assuming that the switch has been released, the oscillator is stopped and the sequence above can be repeated.

If the switch is held operated for 9 seconds, with the values recommended below, after it has been used to switch the relay

on the circuit will time out and the relay switch off. No further action takes place until the circuit is reset by releasing the button.

If the switch is held operated after it has been used to switch the relay off, nothing happens until the circuit is reset by releasing the button.

Recommended values :

Rs = 1K Ω

Cs = 100nF

Rt = 220K Ω

Ct = 10nF

Rin = 100K Ω

R1 = 1K Ω

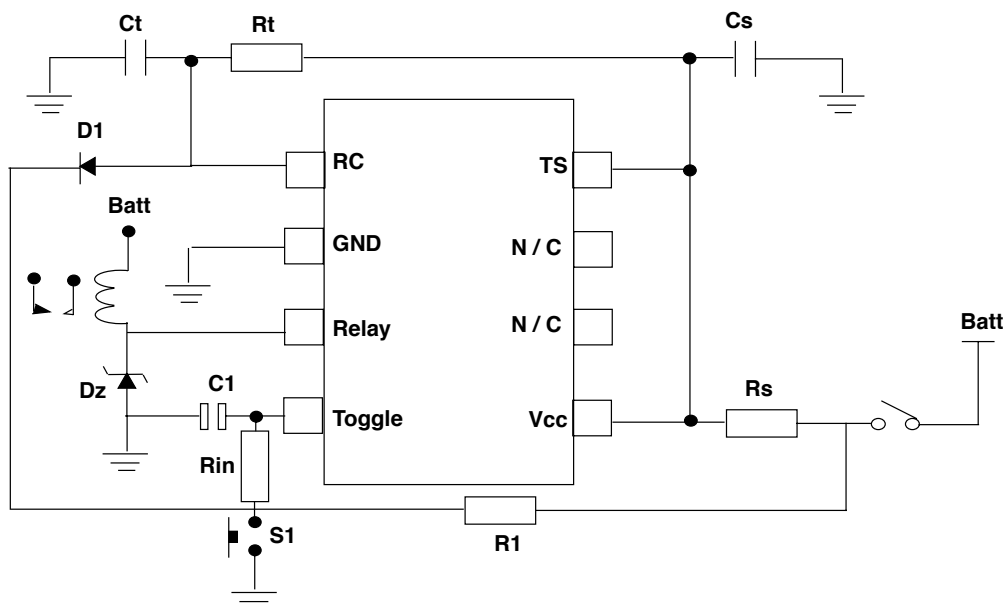
C1 = 220nF

Dz = MZD16

D1 = 1N4148

Note that the time constant RtCt and RinC1 are related (start up time and basic frequency of oscillator/switch to toggle delay time) and need to stay in the ratio (1:10).

Figure 3. Relay Drive and Latch (No Timeout)



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