## Features

- Temperature and Supply Voltage Compensated Flashing Frequency
- Frequency Doubling Indicates Lamp Outage
- Two Relay Driver Outputs with High Current-carrying Capacity and Low Saturation Voltage
- Minimum Lamp Load for Flasher Operation: $\geq 1$ W
- Very Low Susceptibility to EMI
- Protection According to ISO/TR7637/1 Level 4
- Extremly Low Current Consumption < $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (with Switches Open)
- Reverse Polarity Protection
- Three Control Inputs: Left, Right and Hazard Warning


## Description

The integrated circuit U2044B is used in relay-controlled automotive flashers. With two output stages, each side of the vehicle is controlled separately. A left and a right direction indicator input with only a small control current makes switch contacts for small loads possible.
The separate hazard warning input simplifies the construction of the hazard switch. Lamp outage is indicated by frequency doubling during direction mode. Thanks to extreme low current consumption the U2044B can be directly connected to the battery.

Figure 1. Block Diagram


## Pin Configuration

Figure 2. Pinning DIP14/SO14


## Pin Description

| Pin | Symbol | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | OSC | Oscillator |
| 2 | SIL | Start input left |
| 3 | SIR | Start input right |
| 4 | SIHW | Start input hazard warning |
| 5 | VS | V $_{\text {S }}$ |
| 6 | CR1 | Control input relay 1 |
| 7 | CR2 | Control input relay 2 |
| 8 | LD | Lamp failure detection |
| 9 | VS | V $_{\text {S }}$ |
| 10 | GND | IC ground |
| 11 | OR1 | Output relay 1 |
| 12 | VS | V |
| 13 | OR2 | Output relay 2 |
| 14 | OSC | Oscillator |

## Functional Description

## Oscillator (Pin 1 and 14) Flashing frequency, $f_{1}$, is determined by the $R_{1} C_{1}$ components as follows (see Figure 1):

$\mathrm{f}_{1} \approx \frac{1}{\mathrm{R}_{1} \times \mathrm{C}_{1} \times 1.5} \mathrm{~Hz}$
where $\quad \mathrm{C}_{1} \leq 47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

$$
\mathrm{R}_{1}=6.8 \mathrm{k} \Omega \text { to } 180 \mathrm{k} \Omega
$$

In the case of a lamp outage, the oscillator frequency is switched to the lamp outage frequency $\mathrm{f}_{2}$ with $\mathrm{f}_{2} \approx 2.2 \times \mathrm{f}_{1}$.
Duty cycle in normal flashing mode: $50 \%$
Duty cycle in lamp outage mode: $40 \%$ (bright phase)

Start Input Right and Left (Pin 2 and 3)

## Start Input Hazard Warning (Pin 4)

## Supply Voltage Sense (Pin 5)

Control Input Relay 1 and 2 (Pin 6 and 7)

Lamp Outage Detection (Pin 8)

Flashing is disabled as long as the input comparator is tied to GND (pull-down resistor $\mathrm{R}_{7}$ or $\mathrm{R}_{5}$ ). The high-side flasher switch left or right changes the comparator status and enables the output stage at pin 11 or Pin 13. $\mathrm{R}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{4}$ are protection resistors for the input stage.
With an open flasher switch the current consumption is only $\mathrm{I}<10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. The IC is kept in stand-by mode until there is a voltage drop of $\mathrm{V} \approx 6.9 \mathrm{~V}$ at the pull-down resistor.
Direction mode can only be activated when the ignition switch is in the ON-position as shown in Figure 1.

In contrast to the direction switches, the hazard input is a low-side type. The pull-up resistor $\mathrm{R}_{10}$ provides the off-state. $\mathrm{R}_{3}$ is a protection resistor for the input stage. Hazard warning can be activated independent of the ignition switch position.

This pin supplies the lamp outage comparator at pin 8 and is externally connected to the battery (KI 30).

The feedback detects the bright phase and the dark phase and enables the oscillator.

The lamp current is monitored via an external shunt resistor, $\mathrm{R}_{\text {Shunt }}$ and an internal comparator, K1, with its reference voltage of typically $81 \mathrm{mV}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=12 \mathrm{~V}\right)$. The outage of one lamp out of two lamps is detected according to the following calculation:
Nominal current of 1 lamp: $21 \mathrm{~W} /\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=12 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {lamp }}=1.75 \mathrm{~A} \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {lamp }}=3.5 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

We recommend setting the detection threshhold in the middle of the current range: $\mathrm{l}_{\text {outage }} \approx 2.7 \mathrm{~A}$
Thus the shunt resistor is calculated as:
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {Shunt }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T}}(\mathrm{K} 1) / \mathrm{I}_{\text {outage }}$
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {Shunt }}=81 \mathrm{mV} / 2.7 \mathrm{~A}=30 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$
Comparator K1's reference voltage is matched to the characteristics of filament lamps (see section "Control Signal Threshold").

Supply Voltage (Pin 9)
GND (Pin 10)

The combination of the shunt resistor and the resistance of the wire harness prevents pin 8 from a too high voltage in the case of shorted lamps.

This pin supplies the oscillator, the comparators and the logic parts of the IC.

The integrated circuit is protected against transients according to ISO-TR 7637-3 level 3 via resistor $R_{2}$ to ground (-31). An integrated protection circuit together with external resistors $R_{2}, R_{3}, R_{4}, R_{6}, R_{8}$ and $R_{9}$ limits the current pulses in the IC. The IC is also protected against reversed battery.

The relay control outputs are high-side drivers with a low saturation voltage and capable of driving a typical automotive relay with a coil resistance of $60 \Omega$.

This pin supplies the relay drivers connected directly to the battery $(\mathrm{KI} 30)$. It is internally clamped by a 27-V Z-diode.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Reference point pin 1

| Parameters | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage, 1 min , pins 5, 9 and 12 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | 24 | V |
| Junction temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature range | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}$ | -40 to +100 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature range | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | -55 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Thermal Resistance

| Parameters | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Junction ambient, DIP14 | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {thJA }}$ | 90 | K/W |
| Junction ambient, SO14 | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {thJA }}$ | 120 | K/W |

## Electrical Characteristics

Typical values under normal operation in application circuit Figure 1, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}(+30)=12 \mathrm{~V}$.
Reference point ground (-31), $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameters | Test Conditions | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage range | Pins 5, 9, 12 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | 8 |  | 18 | V |
| Supply current, switches open | Pins 5, 9, 12 | $I_{s}$ |  |  | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output current for relay driver | Pins 11, 13 | $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ |  |  | 300 | mA |
| Saturation voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=82 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=8 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=12 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & \text { V } \end{aligned}$ |
| Relay output reverse current | Pin 11, 13 | $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ |  |  | 0.1 | mA |
| Relay coil resistance |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | 60 |  |  | $\Omega$ |
| Start delay | First bright phase | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {on }}$ |  |  | 10 | ms |

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Typical values under normal operation in application circuit Figure 1, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}(+30)=12 \mathrm{~V}$.
Reference point ground (-31), $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Parameters } & \text { Test Conditions } & \text { Symbol } & \text { Min. } & \text { Typ. } & \text { Max. } \\ \hline \text { Control signal threshold } & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=9 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=13.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=16 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}\right)$

## Tolerances

Typical values under normal operation in application circuit Figure $1, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}(+30)=12 \mathrm{~V}$.
Reference point ground ( -31 ), $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameters | Test Conditions | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency determining resistor |  | $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ | 6.8 |  | 510 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Frequency determining capacitor |  | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ |  |  | 47 | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ |
| Frequency tolerance | Normal flashing, basic frequency $f_{1}$ not including the tolerance of the external components $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{f}_{1}$ | -5 |  | +5 | \% |
| Bright period | Basic frequency $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{f}_{1}$ | 47 |  | 53 | \% |
|  | Control frequency $\mathrm{f}_{2}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{f}_{2}$ | 37 |  | 45 | \% |
| Frequency increase | Lamp failure | $\mathrm{f}_{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.15 \times \\ f_{1} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \times \\ \mathrm{f}_{1} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Hz |
| Lamp load |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | 1 |  |  | W |

Ordering Information

| Extended Type Number | Package | Remarks |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| U2044B | DIP14 | - |
| U2044B-FP | SO14 | - |

Package Information

technical drawings according to DIN specifications

Package SO14
Dimensions in mm

technical drawings according to DIN specifications

Atmel Headquarters
Corporate Headquarters 2325 Orchard Parkway San Jose, CA 95131
TEL 1(408) 441-0311
FAX 1(408) 487-2600
Europe
Atmel Sarl
Route des Arsenaux 41
Case Postale 80
CH-1705 Fribourg
Switzerland
TEL (41) 26-426-5555
FAX (41) 26-426-5500
Asia
Room 1219
Chinachem Golden Plaza
77 Mody Road Tsimhatsui
East Kowloon
Hong Kong
TEL (852) 2721-9778
FAX (852) 2722-1369

## Japan

9F, Tonetsu Shinkawa BIdg.
1-24-8 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
Japan
TEL (81) 3-3523-3551
FAX (81) 3-3523-7581

## Atmel Operations

Memory<br>2325 Orchard Parkway<br>San Jose, CA 95131<br>TEL 1(408) 441-0311<br>FAX 1(408) 436-4314

Microcontrollers
2325 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
TEL 1(408) 441-0311
FAX 1(408) 436-4314
La Chantrerie
BP 70602
44306 Nantes Cedex 3, France
TEL (33) 2-40-18-18-18
FAX (33) 2-40-18-19-60
ASIC/ASSP/Smart Cards
Zone Industrielle
13106 Rousset Cedex, France
TEL (33) 4-42-53-60-00
FAX (33) 4-42-53-60-01
1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
TEL 1(719) 576-3300
FAX 1(719) 540-1759
Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
Maxwell Building
East Kilbride G75 0QR, Scotland
TEL (44) 1355-803-000
FAX (44) 1355-242-743

## RF/Automotive

Theresienstrasse 2
Postfach 3535
74025 Heilbronn, Germany
TEL (49) 71-31-67-0
FAX (49) 71-31-67-2340
1150 East Cheyenne Mtn. Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
TEL 1(719) 576-3300
FAX 1(719) 540-1759

## Biometrics/Imaging/Hi-Rel MPU/

High Speed Converters/RF Datacom Avenue de Rochepleine BP 123
38521 Saint-Egreve Cedex, France
TEL (33) 4-76-58-30-00
FAX (33) 4-76-58-34-80
e-mail
literature @atmel.com
Web Site
http://www.atmel.com

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