

## Overvoltage protected AC switch (ACS™)

Datasheet - production data

#### **Features**

- Needs no external protection snubber or varistor
- Enables equipment to meet IEC 61000-4-5
- Reduces component count by up to 80%
- Interfaces directly with the micro-controller
- Common package tab connection supports connection of several alternating current switches (ACS) on the same cooling pad
- Integrated structure based on A.S.D.<sup>®</sup> technology
- Overvoltage protection by crowbar technology
- High noise immunity static dV/dt > 500 V/µs

### **Applications**

- Alternating current on/off static switching in appliances and industrial control systems
- Drive of low power high inductive or resistive loads like:
  - relay, valve, solenoid,
  - dispenser, door lock
  - pump, fan, low power motor

## **Description**

The ACS108-6S belongs to the AC line switch family. This high performance switch can control a load of up to 0.8 A.

The ACS108-6S switch includes an overvoltage crowbar structure to absorb the overvoltage energy, and a gate level shifter driver to separate the digital controller from the main switch. It is triggered with a negative gate current flowing out of the gate pin.

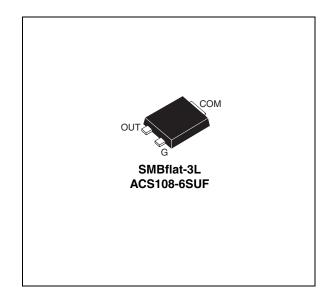


Figure 1. Functional diagram

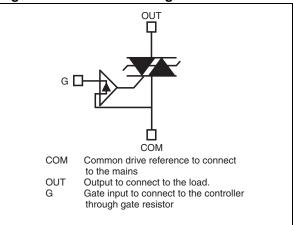


Table 1. Device summary

| Symbol                             | Value | Unit |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|
| I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>                | 0.8   | Α    |
| V <sub>DRM</sub> /V <sub>RRM</sub> | 600   | V    |
| I <sub>GT</sub>                    | 10    | mA   |

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Characteristics ACS108-6S

## 1 Characteristics

Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings (T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol                             | Paramete  |                            | Value                     | Unit             |      |  |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------|--|
|                                    | $T_{amb} = 62  ^{\circ}C$   |                            | T <sub>amb</sub> = 62 °C  | 0.45             | Α    |  |
| I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>                | On-state rms current (full sine wave)   |                            | T <sub>tab</sub> = 113 °C | 0.8              | Α    |  |
|                                    | Non repetitive surge peak on-state  | F = 60 Hz                  | t = 16.7 ms               | 7.6              |      |  |
| I <sub>TSM</sub>                   | current (full cycle sine wave, $T_j$ initial = 25 °C)                         |                            | t = 20 ms                 | 7.3              | Α    |  |
| I <sup>2</sup> t                   | I <sup>2</sup> t Value for fusing   | t <sub>p</sub> = 10 ms     | 0.38                      | A <sup>2</sup> s |      |  |
| dl/dt                              | Critical rate of rise of on-state current $I_G = 2xI_{GT}$ , tr $\leq 100$ ns |                            | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C   | 100              | A/μs |  |
| V <sub>PP</sub>                    | Non repetitive line peak mains voltage  | (1)                        | T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C    | 2                | kV   |  |
| I <sub>GM</sub>                    | Peak gate current   | t <sub>p</sub> = 20 μs     | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C   | 1                | Α    |  |
| V <sub>GM</sub>                    | Peak positive gate voltage  | 10                         | V                         |                  |      |  |
| P <sub>G(AV)</sub>                 | Average gate power dissipation  | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C    | 0.1                       | W                |      |  |
| T <sub>stg</sub><br>T <sub>j</sub> | Storage junction temperature range<br>Operating junction temperature range    | -40 to +150<br>-30 to +125 | °C                        |                  |      |  |

<sup>1.</sup> according to test described by IEC 61000-4-5 standard and Figure 19

Table 3. Electrical characteristics ( $T_i = 25$  °C, unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol                         | Test conditions Quadrant   |   |      | Value | Unit |
|--------------------------------|--|---|------|-------|------|
| I <sub>GT</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> | $V_{OUT}$ = 12 V, $R_{I}$ = 33 $\Omega$  | II - III  | Max. | 10    | mA   |
| $V_{GT}$                       | VOUT = 12 V, 11L = 33 32   | II - III  | Max. | 1     | V    |
| $V_{GD}$                       | $V_{OUT} = V_{DRM}$ , $R_L = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_j = 125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $V_{OUT} = V_{DRM}$ , $R_L = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ II - III |      |       |      |
| I <sub>H</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>  | I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA  |   | Max. | 25    | mA   |
| I <sub>L</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>  | $I_G = 1.2 \times I_{GT}$  | Max.  | 30   | mA    |      |
| dV/dt <sup>(2)</sup>           | $V_{OUT} = 67\% V_{DRM}$ , gate open, $T_j = 125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$              |   | Min. | 500   | V/µs |
| (dl/dt)c <sup>(2</sup>         | Without snubber (15 V/ $\mu$ s), turn-off time $\leq$ 20 ms                      | Min.  | 0.3  | A/ms  |      |
| $V_{CL}$                       | $I_{CL} = 0.1 \text{ mA}, t_p = 1 \text{ ms}, T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$              |   |      | 650   | V    |

<sup>1.</sup> Minimum  $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize GT}}$  is guaranteed at 10% of  $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize GT}}$  max

<sup>2.</sup> For both polarities of OUT referenced to COM

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Table 4. Static electrical characteristics

| Symbol                         | Test conditions                                    |                         | Value  | Unit |    |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|------|----|
| V <sub>TM</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> | $I_{TM} = 1.1 \text{ A}, t_p = 500 \ \mu \text{s}$ | T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C  | Max.   | 1.3  | V  |
| V <sub>TO</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> | Threshold voltage                                  | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C | Max.   | 0.90 | V  |
| R <sub>D</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>  |  | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C | Max.   | 300  | mΩ |
| I <sub>DRM</sub>               | V <sub>OUT</sub> = 600 V                           | T <sub>j</sub> = 25 °C  | Max.   | 2    | μΑ |
| I <sub>RRM</sub>               | VOUT - 000 V                                       | T <sub>j</sub> = 125 °C | iviax. | 0.2  | mA |

<sup>1.</sup> For both polarities of OUT referenced to COM

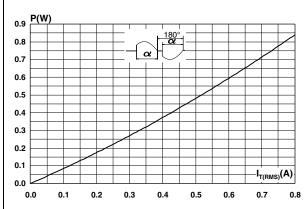
Table 5. Thermal resistance

| Symbol                | Paramete                                  |      | Value | Unit |  |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------|------|--|
| R <sub>th (j-t)</sub> | Junction to tab (AC)                      | Max. | 14    | °C/W |  |
| R <sub>th (j-a)</sub> | Junction to ambient S = 5 cm <sup>2</sup> |      | Max.  | 75   |  |

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Figure 2. Maximum power dissipation versus on-state rms current (full cycle)

Figure 3. On-state rms current versus tab temperature (full cycle)



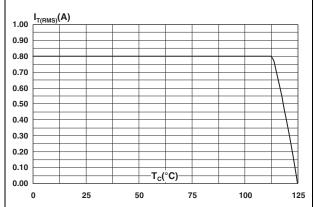
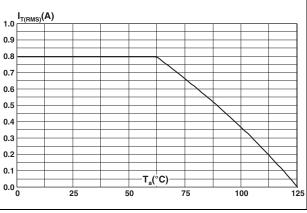


Figure 4. On-state rms current versus ambient temperature (free air convection)

Figure 5. Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to ambient versus pulse duration



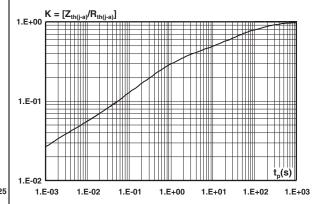
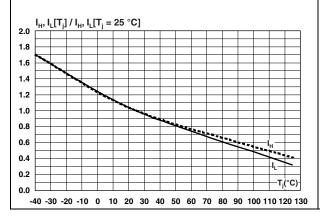
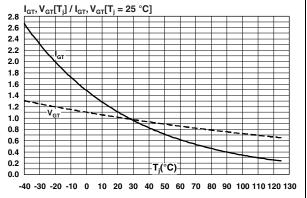


Figure 6. Relative variation of, holding and latching current versus junction temperature

Figure 7. Releative variation of  $I_{GT}$  and  $V_{GT}$  versus junction temperature





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Figure 8. Non repetitive surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles

Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse, and corresponding value of I²t

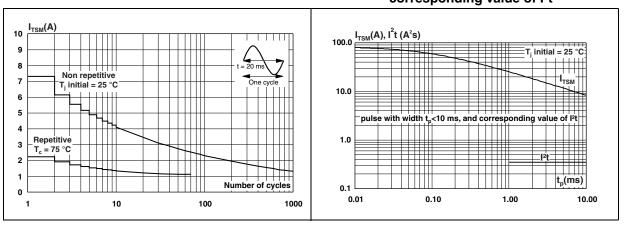


Figure 10. On-state characteristics (maximal values)

Figure 11. Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus junction temperature

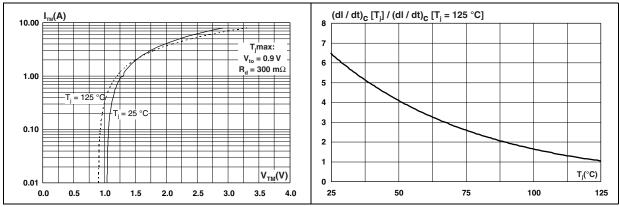
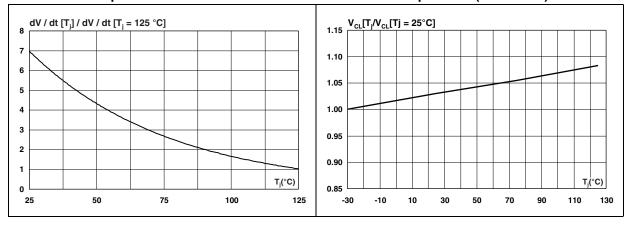


Figure 12. Relative variation of static dV/dt immunity versus junction temperature

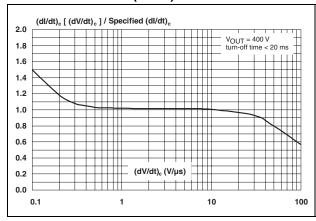
Figure 13. Relative variation of the maximal clamping voltage versus junction temperature (min. value)

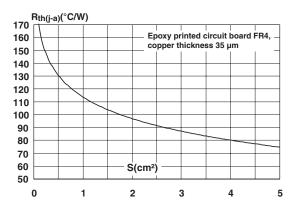


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Figure 14. Relative variation of critical rate ofdecrease of main current (di/dt)c versus (dV/dt)c

Figure 15. Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab





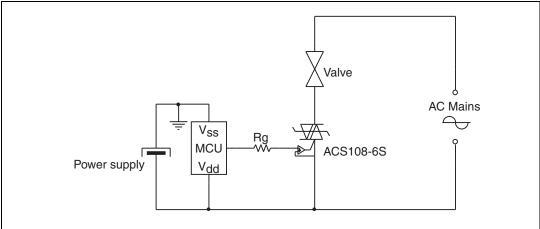
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### 2 Alternating current line switch - basic application

The ACS108-6S switch is triggered by a negative gate current flowing from the gate pin G. The switch can be driven directly by the digital controller through a resistor as shown in *Figure 16*.

Thanks to its overvoltage protection and turn-off commutation performance, the ACS108-6S switch can drive a small power high inductive load with neither varistor nor additional turn-off snubber.

Figure 16. Typical application program



### 2.1 Protection against overvoltage: the best choice is ACS

In comparison with standard triacs, which are not robust against surge voltage, the ACS108-6S is over-voltage self-protected, specified by the new parameter  $V_{CL}$ . This feature is useful in two operating conditions: in case of turn-off of very inductive load, and in case of surge voltage that can occur on the electrical network.

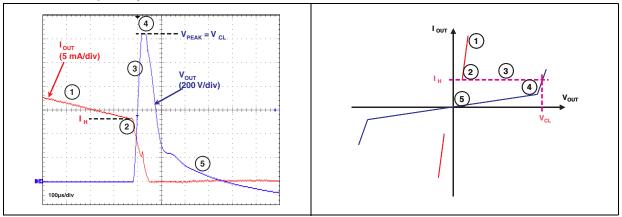
#### 2.1.1 High inductive load switch-off: turn-off overvoltage clamping

With high inductive and low RMS current loads the rate of decrease of the current is very low. An overvoltage can occur when the gate current is removed and the OUT current is lower than I<sub>H</sub>.

As shown in *Figure 17* and *Figure 18*, at the end of the last conduction half-cycle, the load current decreases (1). The load current reaches the holding current level  $I_H$  (2), and the ACS turns off (3). The water valve, as an inductive load (up to 15 H), reacts as a current generator and an overvoltage is created, which is clamped by the ACS (4). The current flows through the ACS avalanche and decreases linearly to zero. During this time, the voltage across the switch is limited to the clamping voltage  $V_{CL}$ . The energy stored in the inductance of the load is dissipated in the clamping section that is designed for this purpose. When the energy has been dissipated, the ACS voltage falls back to the mains voltage value (5).

Figure 17. Effect of the switching off of a high Figure 18. inductive load - typical clamping capability of ACS108-6S

Description of the different steps during switching off of a high inductive load



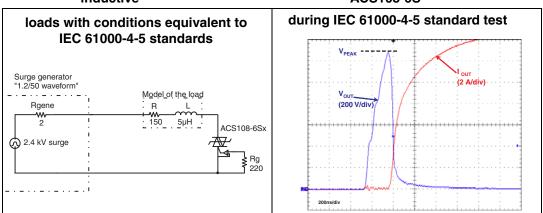
#### 2.1.2 Alternating current line transient voltage ruggedness

The ACS108-6S switch is able to withstand safely the ac line transients either by clamping the low energy spikes or by breaking over under high energy shocks, even with high turn-on current rises.

The test circuit shown in *Figure 19* is representative of the final ACS108-6S application, and is also used to test the ac switch according to the IEC 61000-4-5 standard conditions. Thanks to the load limiting the current, the ACS108-6S switch withstands the voltage spikes up to 2 kV above the peak line voltage. The protection is based on an overvoltage crowbar technology. Actually, the ACS108-6S breaks over safely as shown in *Figure 20*. The ACS108-6S recovers its blocking voltage capability after the surge (switch off back at the next zero crossing of the current).

Such non-repetitive tests can be done 10 times on each ac line voltage polarity.

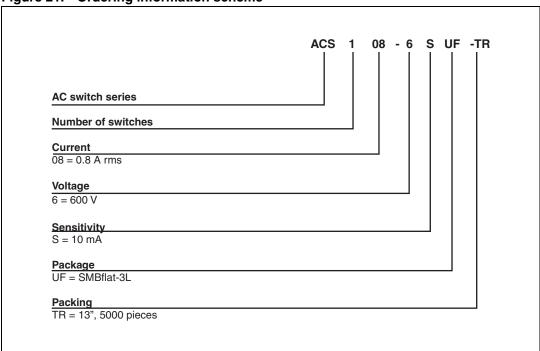
Figure 19. Overvoltage ruggedness test Figure 20. Typical current and voltage circuit for resistive and inductive waveforms across the ACS108-6S



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# 3 Ordering information scheme

Figure 21. Ordering information scheme



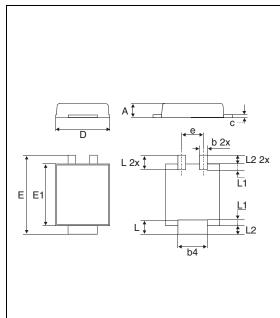
Package information ACS108-6S

## 4 Package information

- Epoxy meets UL94, V0
- Lead-free packages

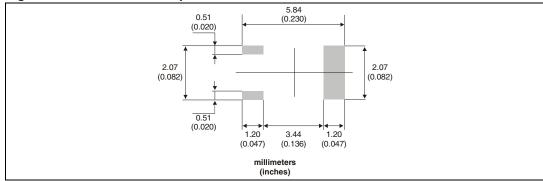
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Table 6. SMBflat-3L dimensions



|      |             | Dimensions |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------------|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ref. | Millimeters |            | ers  |       |       |       |
|      | Min.        | Тур.       | Max. | Min.  | Тур.  | Max.  |
| Α    | 0.90        |            | 1.10 | 0.035 |       | 0.043 |
| b    | 0.35        |            | 0.65 | 0.014 |       | 0.026 |
| b4   | 1.95        |            | 2.20 | 0.07  |       | 0.087 |
| С    | 0.15        |            | 0.40 | 0.006 |       | 0.016 |
| D    | 3.30        |            | 3.95 | 0.130 |       | 0.156 |
| Е    | 5.10        |            | 5.60 | 0.201 |       | 0.220 |
| E1   | 4.05        |            | 4.60 | 0.156 |       | 0.181 |
| L    | 0.75        |            | 1.50 | 0.030 |       | 0.059 |
| L1   |             | 0.40       |      |       | 0.016 |       |
| L2   |             | 0.60       |      |       | 0.024 |       |
| е    |             | 1.60       | ·    |       | 0.063 |       |

Figure 22. SMBflat-3L footprint dimensions



# 5 Ordering information

Table 7. Ordering information

| Order code     | Marking  | Package    | Weight   | Base Qty | Delivery mode |
|----------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| ACS108-6SUF-TR | ACS1086S | SMBflat-3L | 46.91 mg | 5000     | Tape and reel |

# 6 Revision history

Table 8. Document revision history

| Date        | Revision | Changes   |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 05-Jan-2005 | 1        | Initial release.  |
| 07-Jun-2006 | 2        | Reformatted to current standard. Replaced Figure 9.   |
| 14-Dec-2010 | 3        | Added Epoxy meets UL94, V0 in <i>Package information</i> . Updated ECOPACK statement. Added SMBflat-3L package. Updated graphics. |
| 12-Jun-2012 | 4        | Information regarding TO-92 and SOT-223 packages transferred to STMicroelectronics datasheet ACS108.                              |

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