

# ACS102-6T

AC switch family Transient protected AC switch (ACS™)

### Main product characteristics

I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	0.2 A
V <sub>DRM</sub> /V <sub>RRM</sub>	600 V
I <sub>GT</sub>	5 mA

- Overvoltage protection by crowbar technology
- High noise immunity static dV/dt > 300 V/µs

#### Applications

- AC 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
  - micro-motor

#### **Benefits**

- 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 ASD<sup>(a)</sup> technology

#### Order code

Part number	Marking
ACS102-6TA	ACS1026T
ACS102-6TA-TR	ACS1026T
ACS102-6T1	ACS1026T
ACS102-6T1-TR	ACS1026T

a. ASD: Application Specific Devices



#### Description

The ACS102-6T belongs to the AC line switch family. This high performance switch can control a load of up to 0.2A.

The ACS102-6T 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.

#### **Functional diagram**



- COM Common drive reference to connect to the mains
- OUT Output to connect to the load.
- G Gate input to connect to the controller through gate resistor

TM: ACS is a trademark of STMicroelectronics

## 1 Characteristics

Table 1.	Absolute maximum rating	s (T = 25° C	unless otherwise spe	ecified)
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Symbol	Paramete	Value	Unit		
	PMS on ototo ourront (full oing waya)	TO-92	$T_{amb} = 100^{\circ} C$	0.2	А
IT(RMS)	I <sub>T(RMS)</sub> RMS on-state current (full sine wave)	SO-08	$T_{amb} = 100^{\circ} C$	0.2	A
	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current	f = 60 Hz	t = 16.7 ms	7.6	А
ITSM	$I_{TSM}$ (full cycle sine wave, $T_j$ initial = 25° C)	f = 50 Hz	t = 20 ms	7.3	A
l²t	I <sup>2</sup> t Value for fusing	= 10 ms	0.38	A²s	
dl/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current $I_G = 2xI_{GT}$ , tr $\leq 100$ ns	f = 120 Hz	T <sub>j</sub> = 125° C	50	A/µs
V <sub>PP</sub>	Non repetitive line peak mains voltage <sup>(1)</sup>		$T_j = 25^\circ C$	2	kV
I <sub>GM</sub>	Peak gate current $t_p = 20 \ \mu s$		T <sub>j</sub> = 125° C	1	Α
V <sub>GM</sub>	Peak positive gate voltage	T <sub>j</sub> = 125° C	10	V	
P <sub>G(AV)</sub>	Average gate power dissipation	T <sub>j</sub> = 125° C	0.1	W	
T <sub>stg</sub> T <sub>j</sub>	Storage junction temperature range Operating junction temperature range		-40 to +150 -30 to +125	°C	

1. according to test described by IEC 61000-4-5 standard and Figure 16

## Table 2.Electrical characteristics ( $T_j = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Test conditions Quadrant			Value	Unit
I <sub>GT</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 12 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 33 Ω	-	MAX	5	mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	VOUT = 12 V, HL = 33 32	-	MAX	0.9	V
V <sub>GD</sub>	$V_{OUT} = V_{DRM}, R_L = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega, T_j = 125^{\circ} \text{ C}$ II - III		MIN	0.15	V
I <sub>H</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA			20	mA
IL <sup>(2)</sup>	$I_{G} = 1.2 \text{ x } I_{GT}$			25	mA
dV/dt <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{OUT} = 67\% V_{DRM}$ , gate open, $T_j = 125^{\circ} C$			300	V/µs
(dl/dt)c <sup>(2)</sup>	Without snubber (15 V/µs), turn-off time $\leq$ 20 ms, $T_{j}$ = 125° C			0.15	A/ms
V <sub>CL</sub>	$I_{CL} = 0.1 \text{ mA}, t_p = 1 \text{ ms}, T_j = 125^{\circ} \text{ C}$		MIN	650	V

1. minimum  $I_{GT}$  is guaranteed at 10% of  $I_{GT}$  max

2. for both polarities of OUT referenced to COM

Symbol	Test conditions			Value	Unit
V <sub>TM</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	I <sub>TM</sub> = 0.3 A, t <sub>p</sub> = 380 μs	Tj = 25° C	MAX	1.2	V
V <sub>TO</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>		Tj = 125° C	MAX	0.80	V
R <sub>D</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>		Tj = 125° C	MAX	500	mΩ
I <sub>DRM</sub>		Tj = 25° C	МАХ	2	μA
$V_{OUT} = 600 V$	Tj = 125° C		0.2	mA	

 Table 3.
 Static electrical characteristics

1. for both polarities of OUT referenced to COM

#### Table 4.Thermal resistance

Symbol	Parameter			Value	Unit
R <sub>th (j-l)</sub>	Junction to lead (AC)		TO-92	60	
P Junction to ambient			TO-92	150	°C/W
' 'th (j-a)	R <sub>th (j-a)</sub> Junction to ambient	S = 40 mm <sup>2</sup>	SO-8	150	

# Figure 1. Maximum power dissipation vs RMS on-state current (full cycle)





#### Figure 3. Relative variation of junction to ambient thermal impedance vs pulse duration and package





Figure 5. Non repetitive surge peak on-state Figure 6. current vs number of cycles







# Figure 7. On-state characteristics (maximal values)





Figure 9. Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current (di/dt)c versus junction temperature

 $(dl/dt)_{c} [T_{j}] / (dl/dt)_{c} [T_{j}=125 \ ^{\circ}C]$ 

12

11 10

9

8

7

6 5

4

3

2

1 0

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100





Figure 11. Relative variation of static dV/dt versus junction temperature

T<sub>i</sub> (°C)





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### 2 AC line switch - basic application

The ACS102-6T 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 13*.

Thanks to its overvoltage protection and turn-off commutation performance, the ACS102-6T switch can drive a small power high inductive load with neither varistor nor additional turn-off snubber.





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

In comparison with standard triacs, which are not robust against surge voltage, the ACS102-6T 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  $I_{\rm H}$ .

As shown in *Figure 14* and *Figure 15*, 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).

Effect of the switching off of a high Figure 15. Figure 14. inductive load - typical clamping capability of ACS102-6T





#### 2.1.2 AC line transient voltage ruggedness

The ACS102-6T 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 16* is representative of the final ACS102-6T application, and is also used to test the ACS switch according to the IEC 61000-4-5 standard conditions. Thanks to the load limiting the current, the ACS102-6T 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 ACS102-6T breaks over safely as shown in Figure 17. The ACS102-6T 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 16. Overvoltage ruggedness test circuit Figure 17. Typical current and voltage for resistive and inductive loads with conditions equivalent to IEC 61000-4-5 standards

waveforms across the ACS102-6T during IEC 61000-4-5 standard test



#### **Ordering information scheme** 3



#### **Package information** 4



Table 5. **TO-92 Mechanical data** 



		DIMENSIONS					
	REF.	Mi	illimetr	es		Inches	
		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
	А	1.350		1.75	0.053		0.069
C h x 45°	A1	0.100		0.250	0.004		0.010
Cadd C (Seating Plane) (Sage Plane)	A2	1.100		1.650	0.043		0.065
	В	0.330		0.510	0.013		0.020
	С	0.190		0.250	0.008		0.010
	D	4.800		5.000	0.189		0.197
	E	3.800		4.000	0.150		0.157
	е		1.270			0.050	
	Н	5.800		6.200	0.228		0.244
	h	0.250		0.500	0.010		0.020
	L	0.400		1.270	0.016		0.050
	k	0°		8°	0°		8°
	ddd			0.100			0.004







In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an ST trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com.

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## 5 Ordering information

Part number	Marking	Package	Weight	Base Qty	Packing mode
ACS102-6TA	ACS1026T	TO-92	0.2 g	2500	Bulk
ACS102-6TA-TR	ACS1026T	TO-92	0.2 g	2000	Tape and Reel
ACS102-6T1	ACS1026T	SO-8	0.11 g	100	Tube
ACS102-6T1-TR	ACS1026T	SO-8	0.11 g	2500	Tape & reel

## 6 Revision history

Date	Revision	Changes	
05-Jan-2006	1	Initial release.	
07-Jun-2006	2	Reformatted to current standards. Replaced figure 9.	

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