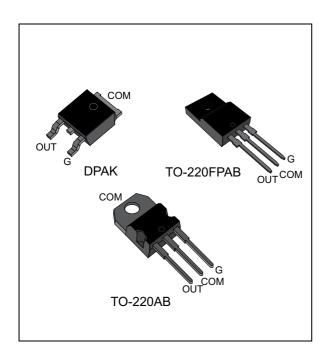


## Overvoltage protected AC switch (ACS™)

Datasheet - production data



#### **Features**

- Blocking voltage: V<sub>DRM</sub> / V<sub>RRM</sub> = +/- 700 V
- Avalanche controlled: V<sub>CL</sub> typ. = 1100 V
- Nominal conducting current: I<sub>T(RMS)</sub> = 2 A
- Gate triggering current: I<sub>GT</sub> < 10 mA</li>
- High noise immunity: static dV/dt > 500 V/μs

#### **Benefits**

- Needs no more external protection snubber or varistor
- Enables equipment to meet IEC 61000-4-5
- Reduces component count up to 80%
- · Interfaces directly with the micro controller
- Eliminates any gate kick back on the microcontroller
- Allows straightforward connection of several AC switches on same cooling pad

### **Applications**

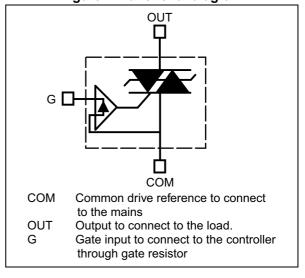
- AC static switching in appliance control systems
- Drive of low power high inductive or resistive loads like:
  - Relay, valve, solenoid, dispenser
  - Pump, fan, micro-motor
  - Defrost heater

### **Description**

The ACS120 belongs to the AC line switch family. This high performance switch circuit is able to control a load of up to 2 A.

The ACS™ switch embeds a high voltage clamping structure to absorb the inductive turn off 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



Characteristics ACS120

## 1 Characteristics

Table 1. Absolute ratings (limiting values)
For either positive or negative polarity of pin OUT voltage in respect to pin COM voltage

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit		
$V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}$	Repetitive peak off-state voltage				V
		DPAK	T <sub>C</sub> = 119 °C		
I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	On-state RMS current full cycle sine wave 50 to 60 Hz	TO-220FPAB	T <sub>C</sub> = 117 °C	2	Α
	00 10 00 112	TO-220AB	T <sub>C</sub> = 119 °C		
_	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current	•	t <sub>P</sub> = 20 ms	20	Α
I <sub>TSM</sub>	$T_J$ initial = 25 °C, full cycle sine wave		$t_{\rm P}$ = 16.7 ms	21	Α
l <sup>2</sup> t	Fusing capability $t_P = 10 \text{ ms}$			2.6	A <sup>2</sup> s
dI/dt	Repetitive on-state current critical rate of rise $I_G = 10 \text{ mA} (t_r < 100 \text{ ns})$ $T_j = 125 \text{ °C}$ $f = 120 \text{ Hz}$		50	A/µs	
V <sub>PP</sub>	Non repetitive line peak pulse voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	2	kV		
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	- 40 to + 150	°C		
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature range	- 30 to + 125	°C		
T <sub>L</sub>	Maximum lead soldering temperature during	260	°C		

<sup>1.</sup> According to test described by IEC 61000-4-5 standard and Figure 17.

Table 2. Switch Gate characteristics (maximum values)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	0.1	W
I <sub>GM</sub>	Peak gate current (t <sub>P</sub> = 20 μs)	1	Α
$V_{GM}$	Peak positive gate voltage (in respect to pin COM)	5	V

**Table 3. Thermal resistances** 

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit	
		$S = 0.5 \text{ cm}^{2(1)}$	DPAK	70	°C/W
R <sub>th (j-a)</sub>	Junction to ambient	TO-220FPAB		60	°C/W
		TO-220AB		60	°C/W
R <sub>th (j-c)</sub>		DPA	λK	2.6	°C/W
	Junction to case	TO-220FPAB		3.5	°C/W
		TO-220AB		2.6	°C/W

<sup>1.</sup> S = Copper surface under tab



ACS120 Characteristics

Table 4. Parameter description

Symbol	Parameter description		
I <sub>GT</sub>	Triggering gate current		
V <sub>GT</sub>	Triggering gate voltage		
$V_{GD}$	Non-triggering gate voltage		
I <sub>H</sub>	Holding current		
IL	Latching current		
V <sub>TM</sub>	Peak on-state voltage drop		
V <sub>TO</sub>	On state threshold voltage		
R <sub>d</sub>	On state dynamic resistance		
I <sub>DRM</sub> / I <sub>RRM</sub>	Maximum forward or reverse leakage current		
dV/dt	Critical rate of rise of off-state voltage		
(dV/dt)c	Critical rate of rise of commutating off-state voltage		
(dl/dt)c	Critical rate of decrease of commutating on-state current		
V <sub>CL</sub>	Clamping voltage		
I <sub>CL</sub>	Clamping current		

**Table 5. Electrical characteristics** 

Symbol	Test conditions				Values	Unit
I <sub>GT</sub>	$V_{OUT}$ = 12V (DC), $R_L$ = 140 $\Omega$	QII -QIII	T <sub>J</sub> = 25°C	Max	10	mA
V <sub>GT</sub>	$V_{OUT}$ = 12V (DC), $R_L$ = 140 $\Omega$	QII -QIII	T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Max	1	V
V <sub>GD</sub>	$V_{OUT} = V_{DRM}, R_L = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$		T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	Min	0.15	V
I <sub>H</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100 mA gate open		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Max	45	mA
IL	I <sub>G</sub> = 20 mA		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Max	65	mA
V <sub>TM</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.8 A, t <sub>p</sub> = 380 μs		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Max	1.3	V
V <sub>TO</sub>			T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	Max	0.85	V
R <sub>d</sub>			T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	Max	200	mΩ
1 //	V = 700 V		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Max	2	
I <sub>DRM</sub> /I <sub>RRM</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 700 V		T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	Max	200	μA
dV/dt	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 460 V gate open		T <sub>J</sub> = 110 °C	Min	500	V/µs
(dl/dt)c	(dV/dt)c = 20 V/µs		T <sub>J</sub> = 125 °C	Min	1	A/ms
V <sub>CL</sub>	I <sub>CL</sub> = 1 mA, t <sub>p</sub> = 1 ms		T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	Тур	1100	V

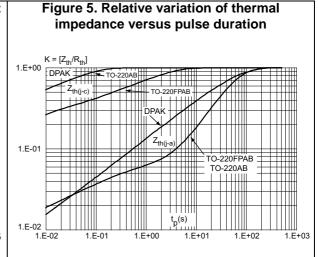
Characteristics ACS120

Figure 2. Maximum power dissipation versus **RMS** on-state current P(W) 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 1.0

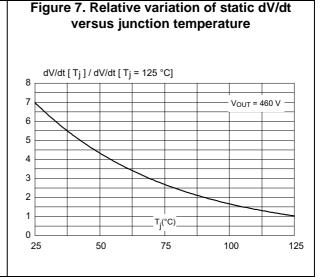
Figure 3. On-state RMS current versus case temperature  $I_{T(RMS)}(A)$ 2.4 2.2 - α = 180 ' 2.0 1.8 O-220FPAB 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 T<sub>c</sub>(°C) 0.0 125

Figure 4. On-state RMS current versus ambient temperature I<sub>T(RMS)</sub>(A) 1.8 1.6 α = 180 Printed circuit board FR4 1.4 natural convection 1.2 S = 0.5 cm<sup>2</sup> 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 Tamb (°C) 0.0 0 25 50 75 100

Figure 6. Relative variation of gate trigger,



holding and latching current versus junction temperature  $I_{GT, I_{H, I_{L}}[T_{j}]/I_{GT, I_{H, I_{L}}[T_{j}=25 \text{ °C}]}$ 4.0 3.5 3.0 I<sub>GT</sub> 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 I<sub>L</sub> / I<sub>H</sub> 0.5  $T_j(^{\circ}C)$ 0.0 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130



ACS120 Characteristics

Figure 8. Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus reapplied dV/dt (typical values)

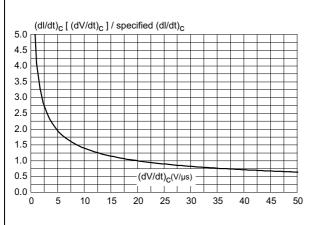


Figure 9. Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus junction temperature

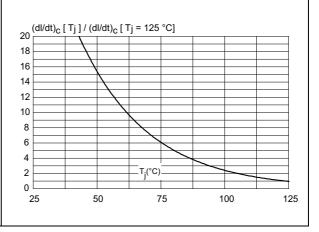


Figure 10. Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles

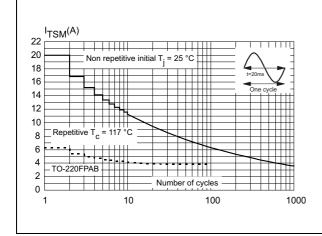


Figure 11. Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width  $t_p < 10 \text{ ms}$ 

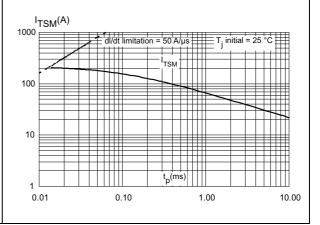


Figure 12. On-state characteristics (maximum values)

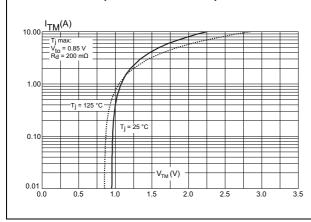
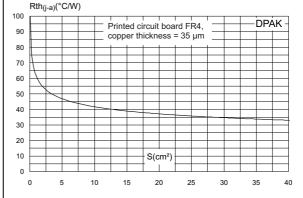


Figure 13. Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab



## 2 AC line switch basic application

The ACS120 device is well adapted to washing machine, dishwasher, tumble drier, refrigerator, air-conditioning systems, and cookware. It has been designed especially to switch on and off low power loads such as solenoid, valve, relay, dispenser, micro-motor, pump, fan and defrost heaters.

This AC switch is triggered by a negative gate current flowing out of the gate pin G. It can be driven directly by the digital MCU through a resistor as shown on the typical application diagram.

Thanks to its thermal and turn off commutation performance, the ACS120 switch can drive, with no additional turn off snubber, an inductive load up to 2 A.

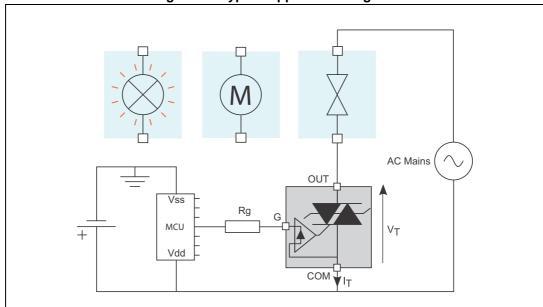


Figure 14. Typical application diagram

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

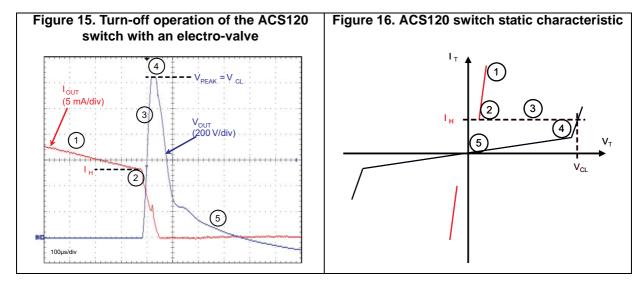
In comparison with standard Triacs the ACS120 is over-voltage self-protected, as specified by the new parameter  $V_{CL}$ . This feature is useful in two operating conditions: in case of turn off of very inductive load, and in case of surge voltage that can occur on the electrical network.

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## 2.2 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 15* and *Figure 16*, 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 (230 V rms, 50 Hz) (5).

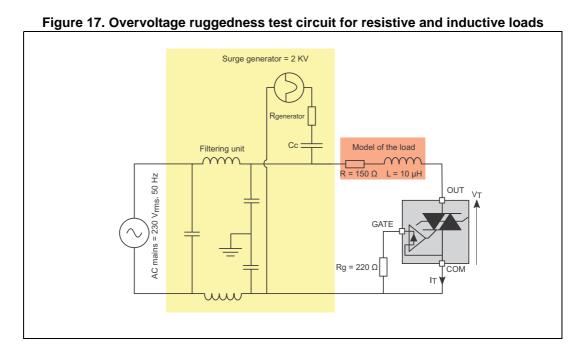


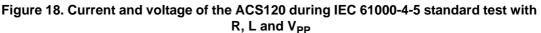
Note: Same working principle described in item 2.2 is valid for both current directions.

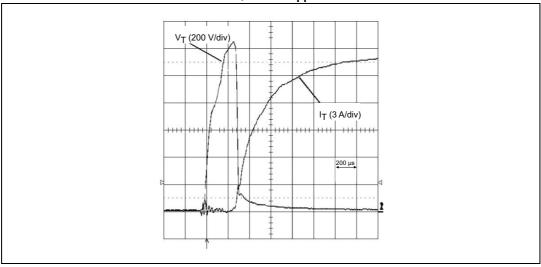


### 2.3 Alternating current mains transient voltage ruggedness

The ACS120 switch is able to withstand safely the AC mains transients either by clamping the low energy spikes or by breaking-over when subjected to high energy shocks, even with high turn-on current rises. The test circuit shown in *Figure 17* is representative of the final ACS120 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 ACS120 switch withstands the voltage spikes up to 2 kV above the peak mains voltage. The protection is based on an overvoltage crowbar technology. Actually, the ACS120 breaks over safely as shown in *Figure 18*. The ACS120 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 mains voltage polarity.







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**ACS120 Package information** 

#### **Package information** 3

- Epoxy meets UL94-V0
- Lead-free package
- Recommended torque: 0.4 to 0.6 N·m (TO-220AB, TO-220FPAB)

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

#### **TO-220FPAB** package information 3.1

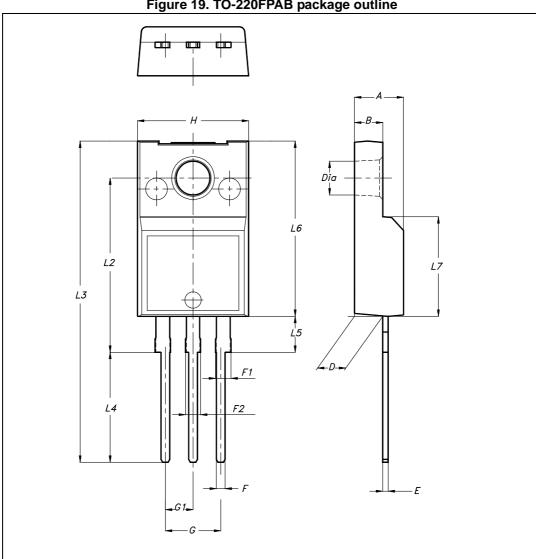


Figure 19. TO-220FPAB package outline

Package information ACS120

Table 6. TO-220FPAB package mechanical data

	Dimensions					
Ref.	Millimeters		Inches <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
А	4.40	4.60	0.1732	0.1811		
В	2.50	2.70	0.0984	0.1063		
D	2.50	2.75	0.0984	0.1083		
E	0.45	0.70	0.0177	0.0276		
F	0.75	1.00	0.0295	0.0394		
F1	1.15	1.70	0.0453	0.0669		
F2	1.15	1.70	0.0453	0.0669		
G	4.95	5.20	0.1949	0.2047		
G1	2.40	2.70	0.0945	0.1063		
Н	10.00	10.40	0.3937	0.4094		
L2	16.00 Typ.		0.6299	Э Тур.		
L3	28.60	30.60	1.1260	1.2047		
L4	9.80	10.60	0.3858	0.4173		
L5	2.90	3.60	0.1142	0.1417		
L6	15.90	16.40	0.6260	0.6457		
L7	9.00	9.30	0.3543	0.3661		
Dia.	3.00	3.20	0.1181	0.1260		

<sup>1.</sup> Inches only for reference.

ACS120 Package information

# 3.2 DPAK package information

Figure 20. DPAK package outline

Note:

This package drawing may slightly differ from the physical package. However, all the specified dimensions are guaranteed.

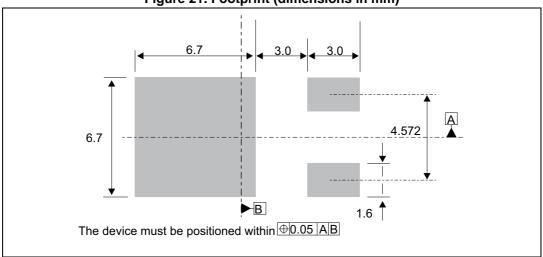
Package information ACS120

Table 7. DPAK package mechanical data

			Dime	nsions		
Ref.		Millimeters			Inches <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α	2.18		2.40	0.0858		0.0945
A1	0.9		1.10	0.0354		0.0433
A2	0.03		0.23	0.0012		0.0091
b	0.64		0.90	0.0252		0.0354
b4	4.95		5.46	0.1949		0.2150
С	0.46		0.61	0.0181		0.0236
c2	0.46		0.60	0.0181		0.0236
D	5.97		6.22	0.2350		0.2449
D1	4.95		5.60	0.1949		0.2205
E	6.35		6.73	0.2500		0.2650
E1	4.32		5.50	0.1701		0.2165
е		2.286			0.0900	
e1	4.40		4.70	0.1732		0.1850
Н	9.35		10.40	0.3681		0.4094
L	1.0		1.78	0.0394		0.0701
L2			1.27			0.0500
L4	0.6		1.02	0.0236		0.0402
V2	-8°		+8°	-8°		+8°

<sup>1.</sup> Inches only for reference.

Figure 21. Footprint (dimensions in mm)



ACS120 Package information

## 3.3 TO-220AB package information

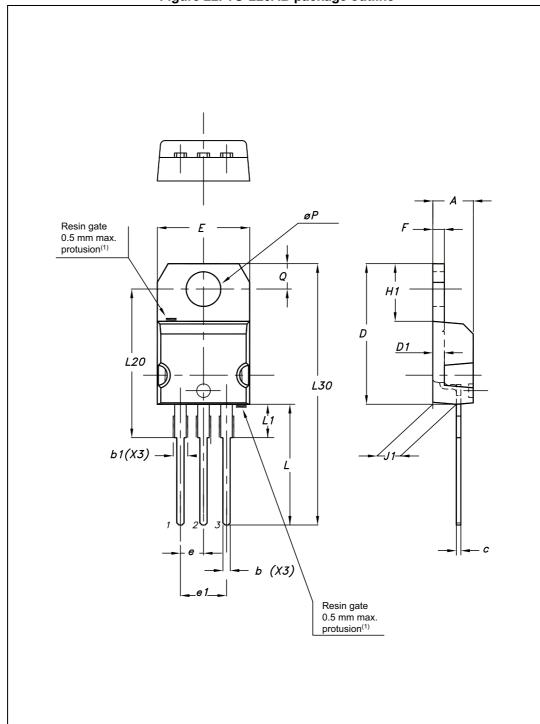


Figure 22. TO-220AB package outline

1. Resin gate position accepted in each of the two position as well as the symmetrical opposites.

Package information ACS120

Table 8. TO-220AB package mechanical data

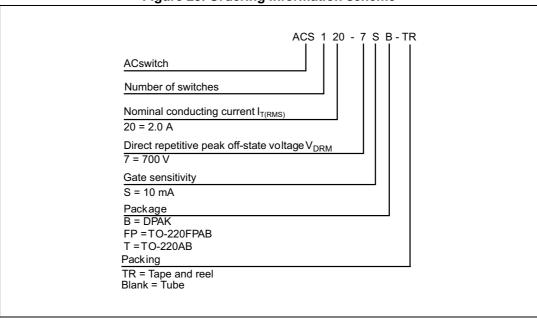
	Dimensions					
Ref.	Millimeters		Inches <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
А	4.40	4.60	0.1732	0.1811		
b	0.61	0.88	0.0240	0.0346		
b1	1.14	1.70	0.0449	0.0669		
С	0.48	0.70	0.0189	0.0276		
D	15.25	15.75	0.6004	0.6201		
D1	1.27 typ.		0.05 typ.			
E	10.00	10.40	0.3937	0.4094		
е	2.40	2.70	0.0945	0.1063		
e1	4.95	5.15	0.1949	0.2028		
F	1.23	1.32	0.0484	0.0520		
H1	6.20	6.60	0.2441	0.2598		
J1	2.40	2.72	0.0945	0.1071		
L	13.00	14.00	0.5118	0.5512		
L1	3.50	3.93	0.1378	0.1547		
L20	16.40 typ.		0.6457 typ.			
L30	28.90 typ.		1.1378 typ.			
ØP	3.75	3.85	0.1476	0.1516		
Q	2.65	2.95	0.1043	0.1161		

<sup>1.</sup> Inches only for reference.

ACS120 Ordering information

## 4 Ordering information

Figure 23. Ordering information scheme



**Table 9. Ordering information** 

Order code	Marking	Package	Weight	Base Qty	Packing mode
ACS120-7SB	ACS1207S	DPAK	0.32 g	75	Tube
ACS120-7SB-TR	ACS1207S	DPAK	0.32 g	2500	Tape and reel
ACS120-7SFP	ACS1207S	TO-220FPAB	1.9 g	50	Tube
ACS120-7ST	ACS1207S	TO-220AB	1.9 g	50	Tube

Revision history ACS120

# 5 Revision history

Table 10. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
Apr-2004	1	Previous release.
28-Jan-2011	2	Added ECOPACK statement. Updated $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ values in Table 1.
28-May-2014	3	Updated DPAK package information and reformatted to current standard.
02-May-2016	4	Added pin name on cover page package view and reformatted to current standard.

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