ACST6

## OVER VOLTAGE PROTECTED AC POWER SWITCH

## MAIN APPLICATIONS

- AC static switching in appliance \& industrial control systems
- Induction motor drive actuator for:
- Refrigerator / Freezer compressor
- Dishwasher spray pump
- Clothes drier tumble
- Actuator for the thermostat of a refrigerator or COM COM freezer


## FEATURES

- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DRM}} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RRM}}=+/-700 \mathrm{~V}$
- Avalanche controlled device
- $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{RMS})}=1.5 \mathrm{~A}$ with no heat sink and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{RMS})}=6 \mathrm{~A}$ with $\mathrm{T}_{\text {case }}=105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- High noise immunity: static $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}>200 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$
- Gate triggering current : $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GT}}<10 \mathrm{~mA}$
- Snubberless turn off commutation: (dl/dt)c > 3.5A/ms
- D2PAK, I ${ }^{2}$ PAK, TO-220FPAB or TO-220AB package


## BENEFITS

■ Enables equipment to meet IEC61000-4-5 standards

- High off-state reliability with planar technology
- Needs no external overvoltage protection
- Direct interface with the microcontroller
- Reduces the power component count


## DESCRIPTION

The ACST6-7Sx belongs to the AC power switch family built around the ASD technology. This high performance device is adapted to home appliances or industrial systems and drives an induction motor up to 6A.
This ACST switch embeds a triac structure with a high voltage clamping device to absorb the inductive turn-off energy and withstand line transients such as those described in the IEC61000-4-5 standards.


Table 1: Order Codes

| Part Numbers | Marking |
| :---: | :---: |
| ACST6-7ST |  |
| ACST6-7SFP | ACST67S |
| ACST6-7SG |  |
| ACST6-7SR |  |

Figure 1: Functional Diagram


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Table 2: Absolute Ratings (limiting values)

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {DRM }}{ }^{\prime}$ <br> $V_{\text {RRM }}$ | Repetitive peak off-state voltage | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 700 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{T} \text { (RMS) }}$ | RMS on-state current full cycle sine wave 50 to 60 Hz , no heat sink | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.5 | A |
|  | RMS on-state current full cycle sine wave 50 to 60 Hz, TO-220AB package | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {case }}=105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {TSM }}$ | Non repetitive surge peak on-state current $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ initial $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, full cycle sine wave | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=20 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 45 | A |
|  |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=16.7 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 50 | A |
| $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ | Thermal constraint for fuse selection | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=10 \mathrm{~ms}$ | 11 | $A^{2} s$ |
| dl/dt | Non repetitive on-state current critical rate of rise $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{G}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}<100 \mathrm{~ns}\right)$ | Rate period > 1 mn | 100 | A/ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | Non repetitive line peak pulse voltage (see note 1) |  | 2 | kV |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range |  | -40 to + 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | Operating junction temperature range |  | -30 to + 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| T | Maximum lead soldering temperature during 10s |  | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note 1: according to test described by IEC61000-4-5 standard and figure 3.
Table 3: Gate Characteristics (maximum values)

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{AV})}$ | Average gate power dissipation | 0.1 | W |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{GM}}$ | Peak gate power dissipation $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~s}\right)$ | 10 | W |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GM}}$ | Peak gate current $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=20 \mu \mathrm{~s}\right)$ | 1 | A |

Table 4: Thermal Resistances

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Rt}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{a}}$ | Junction to ambient TO-220AB / TO-220FPAB | 60 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {th(j-a) }}$ | Junction to ambient I ${ }^{2}$ PAK | 65 |  |
| $\left.\mathrm{R}_{\text {th( }} \mathrm{j}-\mathrm{a}\right)$ | Junction to ambient $\mathrm{D}^{2}$ PAK soldered on $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ copper pad | 45 |  |
| $\mathrm{Rt}_{\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{c})}$ | Junction to case for full cycle sine wave conduction (TO-220AB) | 2.5 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{th}(\mathrm{j}-\mathrm{c})}$ | Junction to case for full cycle sine wave conduction (TO-220FPAB) | 3.5 |  |

Table 5: Parameter Description

| Parameter Symbol | Parameter description |
| :--- | :--- |
| $I_{\mathrm{GT}}$ | Gate triggering current |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | Gate triggering voltage |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GD}}$ | Non triggering voltage |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | Holding current |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | Latching current |
| $\mathrm{V}_{T M}$ | On state voltage |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 0}$ | On state characteristic threshold voltage |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{d}}$ | On state characteristic dynamic resistance |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{dRM}} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RRM}}$ | Forward or reverse leakage current |
| $\mathrm{dV/dt}$ | Static pin OUT voltage rise |
| $(\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{dt}) \mathrm{C}$ | Turn off current rate of decay |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CL}}$ | Avalanche voltage at turn off |

Table 6: Electrical Characteristics
For either positive or negative polary of pin OUT voltage respect to pin COM voltage

| Symbol | Test conditions |  |  | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{GT}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ (DC) $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=33 \Omega$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 10 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GT}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=12 \mathrm{~V}$ (DC) $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=33 \Omega$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 1.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GD}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {DRM }} \quad \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \Omega$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. | 0.2 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ Gate open | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 25 | mA |
| IL | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{G}}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 50 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {TM }}$ | IoUT $=2.1 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=380 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 1.4 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {TM }}$ | IOUT $=8.5 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=380 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 1.7 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {T0 }}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 0.9 | V |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{d}}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 80 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
| IdRM | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {DRM }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 20 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IRRM | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {RRM }}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MAX. | 500 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| dV/dt | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=600 \mathrm{~V}$ gate open | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. | 200 | V/us |
| (dl/dt)c | (dl/dt)c $=15 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. | 3 | A/ms |
| (dl/dt)c | (di/dt) $=15 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s} \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}<0 \mathrm{Rgk}=150 \Omega$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | MIN. | 3.5 | A/ms |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CL}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CL}}=1 \mathrm{~mA} \quad \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}=1 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | TYP. | 1100 | V |

## AC LINE SWITCH BASIC APPLICATION

The ACST6-7S device is especially designed to drive medium power induction motors in refrigerators, dish washers, and tumble dryers.
Pin COM : Common drive reference, to be connected to the power line neutral
Pin G : Switch Gate input to be connected to the controller
Pin OUT : Switch Output to be connected to the load
When driven from a low voltage controller, the ACST switch is triggered with a negative gate current flowing out of the gate pin $G$. It can be directly driven by the controller through a resistor as shown on the typical application diagram. In appliance systems, the ACST6-7S switch intends to drive medium power load in ON / OFF full cycle or phase angle control mode.
Thanks to its thermal and turn-off commutation characteristics, the ACST6-7S switch is able to drive an inductive load up to 6A without a turn-off aid snubber circuit.

Figure 2: Typical Application Diagram


## AC LINE TRANSIENT VOLTAGE RUGGEDNESS

The ACST6-7S switch is able to safely withstand the AC line transient voltages either by clamping the low energy spikes or by breaking over under high energy shocks.
The test circuit in figure 3 is representative of the ACST application and is used to test the ACST switch according to the IEC61000-4-5 standard conditions. Thanks to the load impedance, the ACST switch withstands voltage spikes up to 2 kV above the peak line voltage by breaking over safely. Such non-repetitive testing can be done 10 times on each AC line voltage polarity.

Figure 3: Overvoltage ruggedness test circuit for resistive and inductive loads according to IEC61000-4-5 standard R = 10 2 , L = 5 $\mu \mathrm{H}$ \& VPP $=2 k V$


Figure 4: Maximum power dissipation versus RMS on-state current (full cycle)


Figure 6: RMS on-state current versus ambient temperature (printed circuit board FR4, copper thickness: $35 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ), full cycle


Figure 8: On-state characteristics (maximum values)


Figure 5: RMS on-state current versus case temperature (full cycle)


Figure 7: Relative variation of thermal impedance versus pulse duration


Figure 9: Surge peak on-state current versus number of cycles


Figure 10: Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for a sinusoidal pulse with width tp < 10 ms , and corresponding value of $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{t}$


Figure 12: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus reapplied (dV/ dt)c (typical values)


Figure 14: Relative variation of dV/dt immunity versus junction temperature for different values of gate to com resistance (gate open is the reference value)


Figure 11: Relative variation of gate trigger current, holding current and latching current versus junction temperature (typical values)


Figure 13: Relative variation of critical rate of decrease of main current versus junction temperature


Figure 15: Thermal resistance junction to ambient versus copper surface under tab (printed circuit board FR4, copper thickness: $35 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ) ( ${ }^{2}$ PAK)


Figure 16: Ordering Information Scheme


Figure 17: D²PAK Package Mechanical Data


Figure 18: Foot Print Dimensions (in millimeters)


Figure 19: TO-220AB Package Mechanical Data


Figure 20: $1^{2}$ PAK Package Mechanical Data


Figure 21: TO-220FPAB Package Mechanical Data


Table 7: Ordering Information

| Ordering type | Marking | Package | Weight | Base qty | Delivery mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACST6-7ST | ACST67S | TO-220AB | 2.3 g | 50 | Tube |
| ACST6-7SG | ACST67S | D $^{2}$ PAK | 1.5 g | 50 | Tube |
| ACST6-7SFP | ACST67S | TO-220FPAB | 2.4 g | 50 | Tube |
| ACST6-7SR | ACST67S | I $^{2}$ PAK | 1.5 g | 50 | Tube |

- Epoxy meets UL94,V0

Table 8: Revision History

| Date | Revision | Description of Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Jan-2002 | 7 F | Last issue. |
| 09-May-2005 | 8 | Layout update. No content change. |

## ACST6

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