

## APPLICATIONS

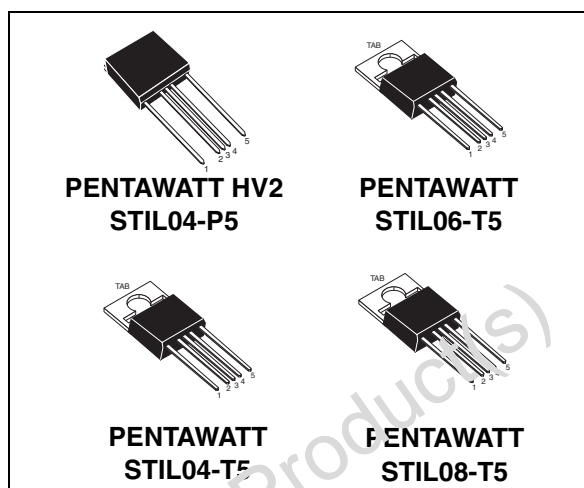
- High power density switching power supply
- Server and Telecom power supplies
- Game station power supplies
- High end TV displays
- Portable equipment adaptators

## FEATURES

- Replaces two diodes of the bridge in steady state
- Dual unidirectional switches in a single package
- Inrush current limitation circuit for off-line power supply
- Designed for instantaneous response after AC line drop out or browning
- Surge current capability as per IEC61000-4-5

## BENEFITS

- Low consumption ( $I_{PI} = 20\text{mA}$ )
- High noise immunity:  
 $dV/dt > 1000\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$  @  $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$
- Low reverse current losses
- Integrated pilot driver of the power switches
- Suitable where efficiency and space are critical



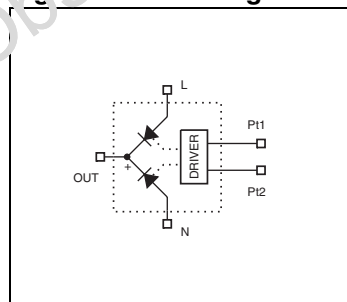
**Table 1: Order Codes**

Part Number	Marking
STIL04-P5	STIL04P5
STIL04-T5	STIL04T5
STIL06-T5	STIL06T5
STIL08-T5	STIL08T5

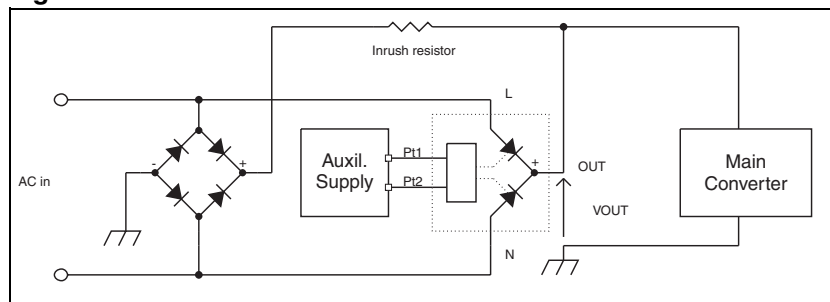
**Table 2: Pin Out Description**

Pin out designation	Description	Position
L	AC Line (switch1)	1
Pt1	Drive of power switch 1	2
OUT	Output	3
Pt2	Drive of power switch 2	4
N	AC Neutral (switch 2)	5

**Figure 1: Block diagram**



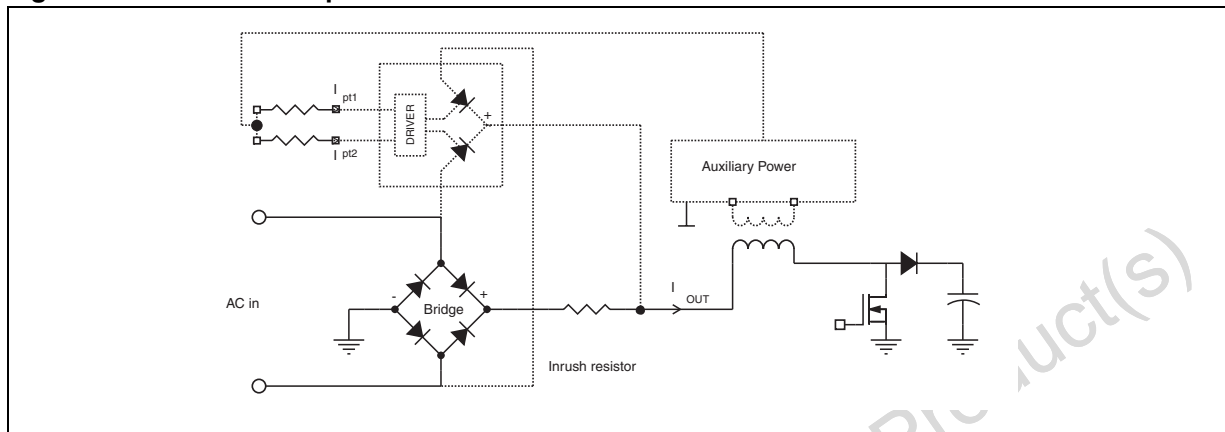
**Figure 2: Basic connection**



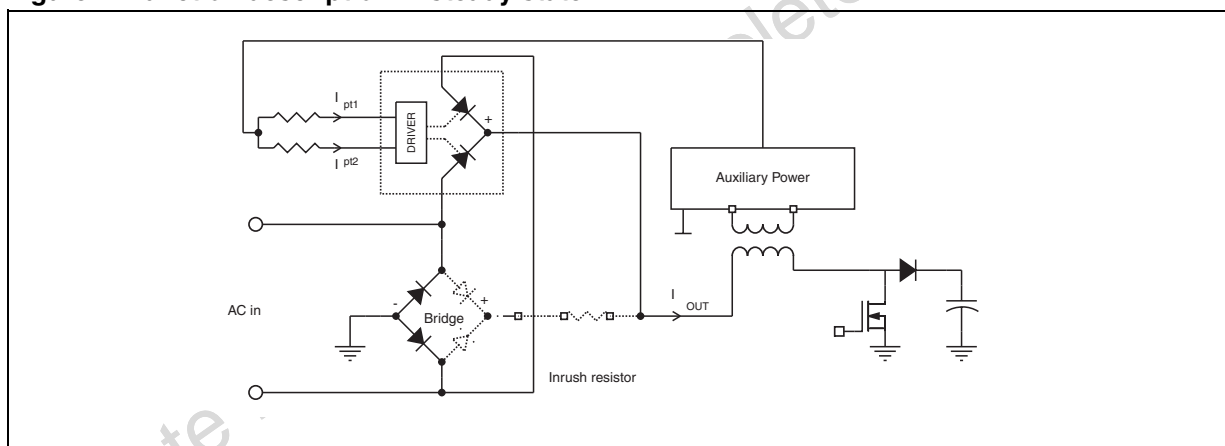
### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION IN A PFC BOOST PRE-REGULATOR

The STIL is connected in parallel with the diode bridge and the inrush power resistor. During start up, the two unidirectional ASD power switches of the STIL are open (Figure 3). The inrush current flows through the diodes of the bridge and external inrush power resistor. When the PFC reaches steady state, the auxiliary power supply coupled with the main transformer, supplies the energy required to feed the driver of the two power switches of the STIL (Figure 4). In steady state, the two DC ground connected diodes of the bridge rectifier and the two unidirectional switches of the STIL connected to DC+ rectify the AC line current.

**Figure 3: Function description at turn-on**



**Figure 4: Function description in steady state**



### POWERFAIL FEATURE

When the STIL is used with a PFC boost converter, the inrush current circuit is active after an AC line drop-out. In that configuration, since the AC line disappears, the PFC controller and the auxiliary power supply of the STIL (Figure 8) turns OFF. The two switches of the STIL are open. The output bulk capacitor  $C_b$  is discharging and it is providing the energy to the main converter. When the AC line recovers, the two switches remain opened and recharging inrush current of the capacitor  $C_b$  is deviated and limited through the resistor  $R_i$ . When the capacitor had finished charging, the PFC turns ON again and the two switches of the STIL switch ON.

More details on the design and operation of the driver circuit of figure 5 can be found in the application note “AN1600 - STIL: Inrush Current Limitation Device for Off-Line Power Converter”.

**Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings** (limiting value)

Symbol	Parameter		Value			Unit
			STIL04	STIL06	STIL08	
$V_{\text{DOUT}}$	Repetitive forward off-state voltage, between terminals L or N and OUT terminal	$T_j = 0 \text{ to } 150^\circ\text{C}$	700			V
$V_{\text{ROUT}}$	Repetitive reverse off-state voltage, between OUT terminals and terminals L or N	$T_j = 0 \text{ to } 150^\circ\text{C}$	700	800	800	V
$I_{\text{out(AV)}}$	Average on state current at the OUT terminal (180° conduction angle for the internal power switches)	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	4	6	8	A
$I_{\text{out(RMS)}}$	RMS on state current at the OUT terminal (180° conduction angle for the internal power switches)	$T_j = 150^\circ\text{C}$	4.4	6.7	8.9	A
$I_{\text{TSM}}$	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current for each AC input terminals L and N ( $T_j$ initial = $25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$t_p = 10\text{ms}$ sinusoidal	65	70	100	A
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ value - rating for fusing	$t_p = 10\text{ms}$	21	24	50	$\text{A}^2\text{s}$
$di_{\text{out}}/dt$	Critical rate of rise of on state current $I_{\text{Pt1}} + I_{\text{Pt2}} = 20\text{mA}$	$T_j = 0 \text{ to } 150^\circ\text{C}$	100			$\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$T_{\text{stg}}$	Storage temperature range		-40 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_j$	Junction temperature range		0 to +150			$^\circ\text{C}$

**Table 4: Thermal Parameters**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{\text{th(j-c)}}$	Junction to case	2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\text{th(j-a)}}$	Junction to ambient	60	

Table 5: Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions		Values									Unit
				STIL04			STIL06			STIL08			
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$I_{Pt1} + I_{Pt2}$	Driver trigger current	$V_{Dout} = 12V(DC)$ $R_L = 30\Omega$	$T_j = 0^{\circ}C$		12	20		12	20		12	20	mA
			$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$		10			10			10		
$V_{D(Pt1)}$ $V_{D(Pt2)}$	Direct driver trigger voltage	$V_{Dout} = 12V(DC)$ $R_L = 30\Omega$	$T_j = 0^{\circ}C$	0.6	0.85	1		0.85	1		0.8	1	V
			$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$		0.8	0.95		0.8	0.95		0.75	0.9	
			$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$	0.2	0.45		0.2	0.45		0.2	0.4		
$V_{R(Pt1)}$ $V_{R(Pt2)}$	Maximum repetitive reverse driver voltage		$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$	8			8			8			V
$dV_{Dout}/dt$	Dynamic voltage rising	Linear slope up to $V_{Dout} = 470V$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$	500			500			500			V/ $\mu s$
			$T_j = 125^{\circ}C$	1000			1000			1000			
$I_{Rout (off)}^*$	Max reverse current without driver current	$V_{Rout} = 800V$ $I_{Pt1} = I_{Pt2} = open$	$T_j = 25^{\circ}C$			5			5			5	$\mu A$
			$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$			300			300			300	
$I_{Rout (on)}^*$	Max reverse current with driver current	$V_{Rout} = 400V$ $I_{Pt1} = I_{Pt2} = 10mA$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$			300			300			300	$\mu A$
$V_{t0}$	Threshold direct voltage for one power switch	$I_{out(AV)} = 4A$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$		0.75	0.9							V
		$I_{out(AV)} = 6A$					0.75	0.9					
		$I_{out(AV)} = 8A$								0.75	0.9		
$R_d$	Dynamic resistance for one power switch	$I_{out(AV)} = 4A$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$		55	80							m $\Omega$
		$I_{out(AV)} = 6A$					45	50					
		$I_{out(AV)} = 8A$								30	40		
$V_F^{**}$	Forward voltage drop for one power switch	$I_{in} = 4A$	$T_j = 150^{\circ}C$		0.95	1.4							V
		$I_{in} = 6A$					1.05	1.35					
		$I_{in} = 8A$								0.97	1.2		

Pulse test:

\*  $t_p = 300\text{ ms}$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$ \*\*  $t_p = 380\text{ }\mu s$ ,  $\delta < 2\%$



The diagram illustrates a power factor correction (PFC) circuit. It starts with an AC input connected to a bridge rectifier. The rectifier's output passes through an inrush resistor and is then connected to the boost converter stage. The boost converter consists of a MOSFET (labeled 'PFC Control'), a diode, and an inductor. The output of the boost converter is connected to a filter capacitor (Cb) and a load resistor (R). The feedback loop for PFC control is shown, including a transformer and a feedback network with resistors R1, R2, and Pt1, Pt2. The output is Vout.

Figure 1 is a log-log plot showing the relationship between the pulse width  $t_p$  (in ms) on the x-axis and the current  $I_{TSM}(A)$  and  $I_T(A^2s)$  on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from 0.01 to 10.00 ms, and the y-axis ranges from 1 to 1000. The plot includes curves for two different STIL models: STIL08 and STIL04/STIL06. The curves for  $I_{TSM}$  (solid lines) and  $I_T$  (dashed lines) are shown. A note indicates  $T_i$  initial = 25°C.

Figure 1 is a log-log plot showing the relationship between the pulse width  $t_p$  (ms) on the x-axis and two parameters:  $I^2t$  (A²s) and TSM(A) on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from 0.01 to 10.00 ms, and the y-axis ranges from 1 to 1000. The plot is divided into two horizontal sections by a dashed line. The top section shows  $I^2t$  curves, and the bottom section shows TSM(A) curves. Both sections include curves for STIL08 (dashed lines) and STIL04/STIL06 (solid lines). The initial temperature  $T_i$  is specified as 150°C.

$t_p$ (ms)	$I^2t$ (A²s)		TSM(A)	
	STIL08	STIL04/STIL06	STIL08	STIL04/STIL06
0.01	~800	~600	~50	~40
0.10	~300	~200	~15	~10
1.00	~100	~70	~5	~3
10.00	~40	~30	~2	~1.5

Graph showing the ratio of specific heats ( $\gamma$ ) as a function of temperature ( $T_j$ ) for air at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . The y-axis is labeled  $I_{p11} \text{ or } I_{p12} [T_j] / I_{p11} \text{ or } I_{p12} [T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}]$  and ranges from 0.2 to 1.4. The x-axis is labeled  $T_j(^{\circ}\text{C})$  and ranges from 0 to 150. A single curve starts at approximately 1.18 at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and decreases to approximately 0.48 at  $150^\circ\text{C}$ .

The graph shows a linear decrease in the ratio of output voltages as the junction temperature increases. The y-axis represents the ratio  $V_{DP1} \text{ or } V_{DP2} [T_j] / V_{DP1} \text{ or } V_{DP2} [T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}]$  and ranges from 0.4 to 1.2. The x-axis represents the junction temperature  $T_j$  in  $^\circ\text{C}$  and ranges from 0 to 150. The line starts at approximately (0, 1.1) and ends at approximately (150, 0.55).

$T_j$ ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Ratio $V_{DP1} \text{ or } V_{DP2} [T_j] / V_{DP1} \text{ or } V_{DP2} [T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}]$
0	1.1
25	1.0
50	0.9
75	0.8
100	0.7
125	0.6
150	0.55

Figure 13: Relative variation of thermal impedance junction to case versus pulse duration

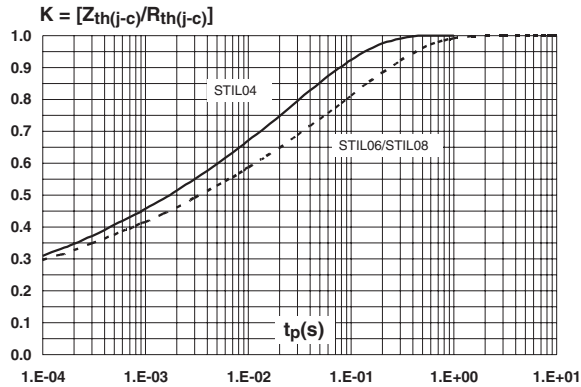


Figure 14: Reverse current versus junction temperature without driver current (typical values)

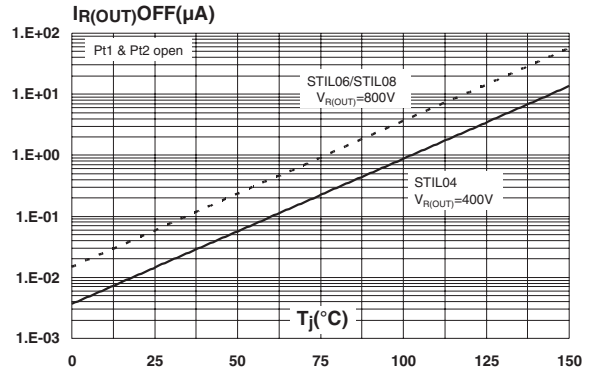


Figure 15: Reverse current versus junction temperature with driver current (typical values) (STIL04)

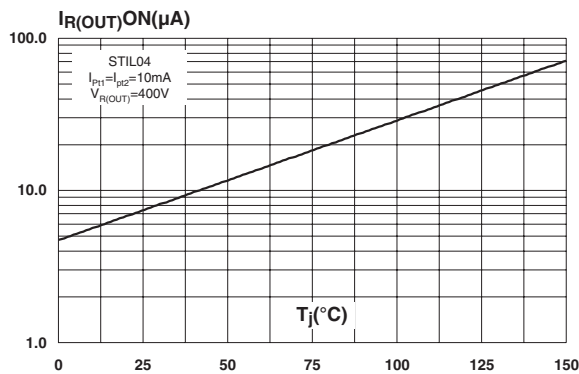


Figure 16: Reverse current versus junction temperature with driver current (typical values) (STIL06)

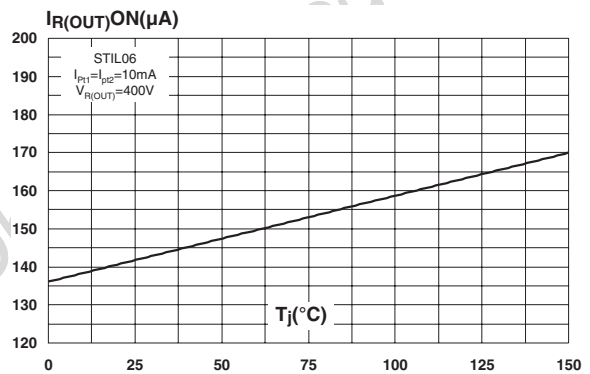


Figure 17: Reverse current versus junction temperature with driver current (typical values) (STIL08)

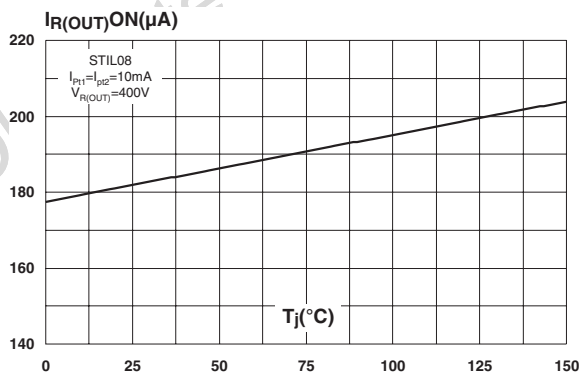
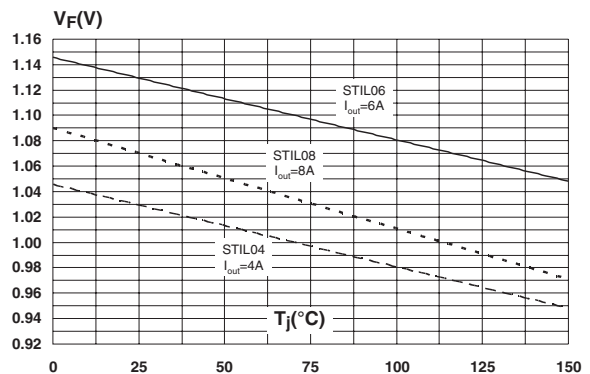
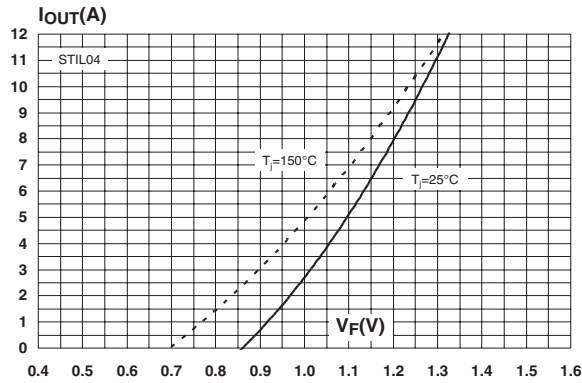


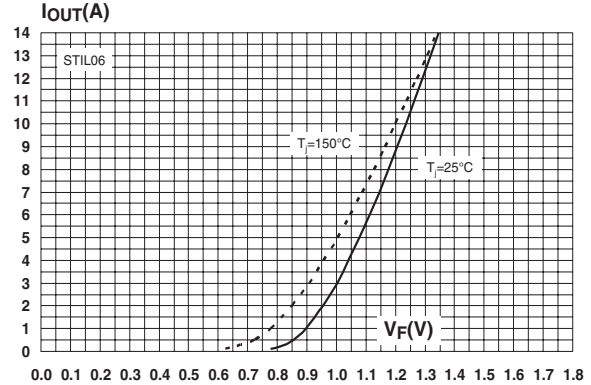
Figure 18: Forward voltage drop for one power switch versus junction temperature (typical values)



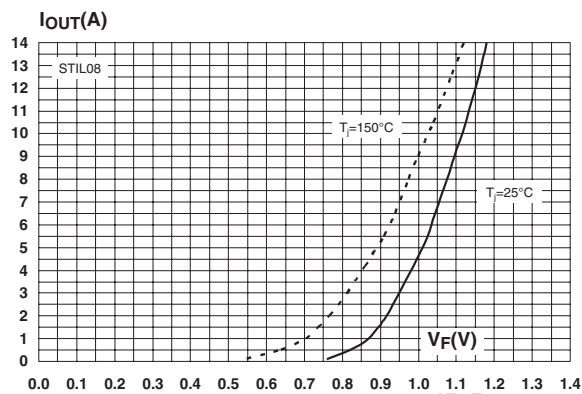
**Figure 19: Peak forward voltage drop versus peak forward output current for one power switch (typical values) (STIL04)**



**Figure 20: Peak forward voltage drop versus peak forward output current for one power switch (typical values) (STIL06)**



**Figure 21: Peak forward voltage drop versus peak forward output current for one power switch (typical values) (STIL08)**



**Figure 22: Relative variation of dV/dt immunity versus junction temperature (typical values)**

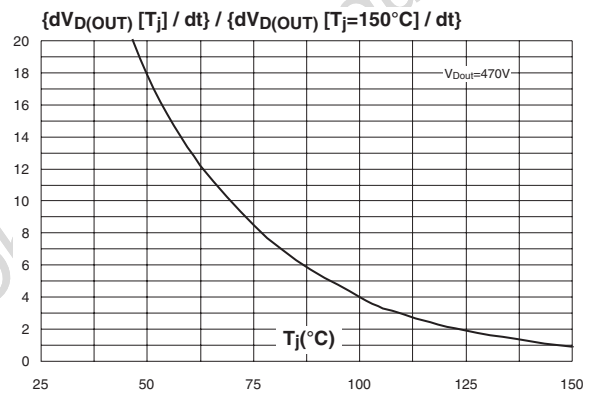




Figure 23: PENTAWATT HV2 Package Mechanical Data

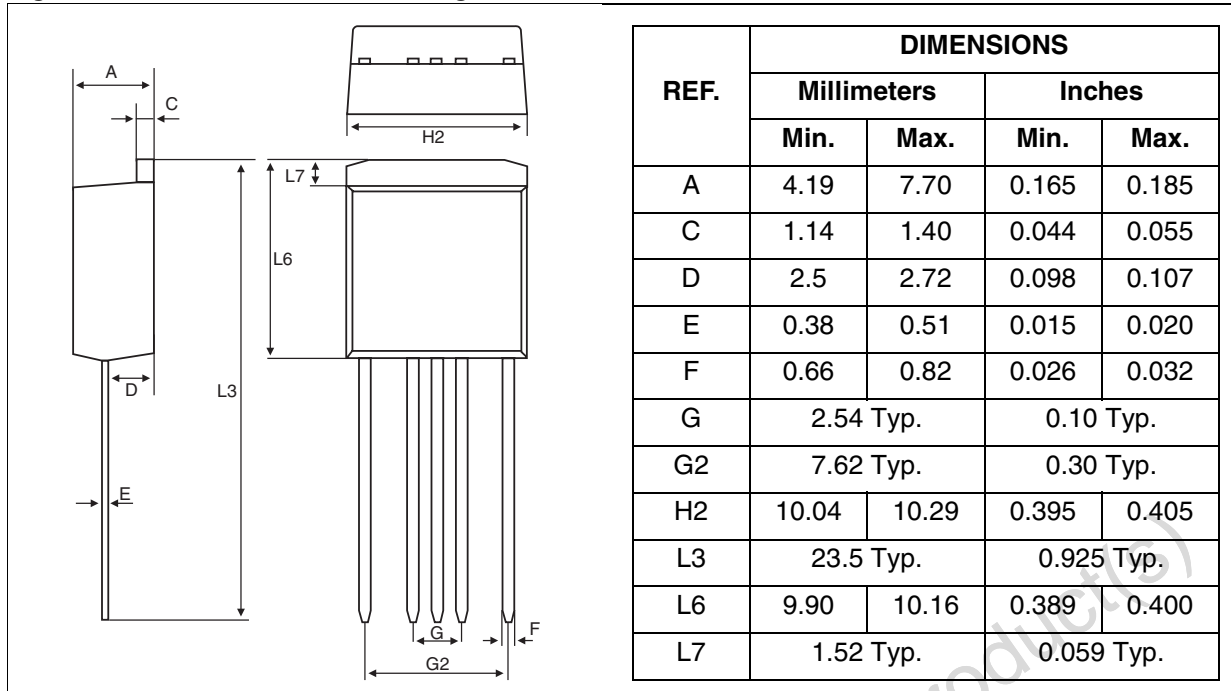
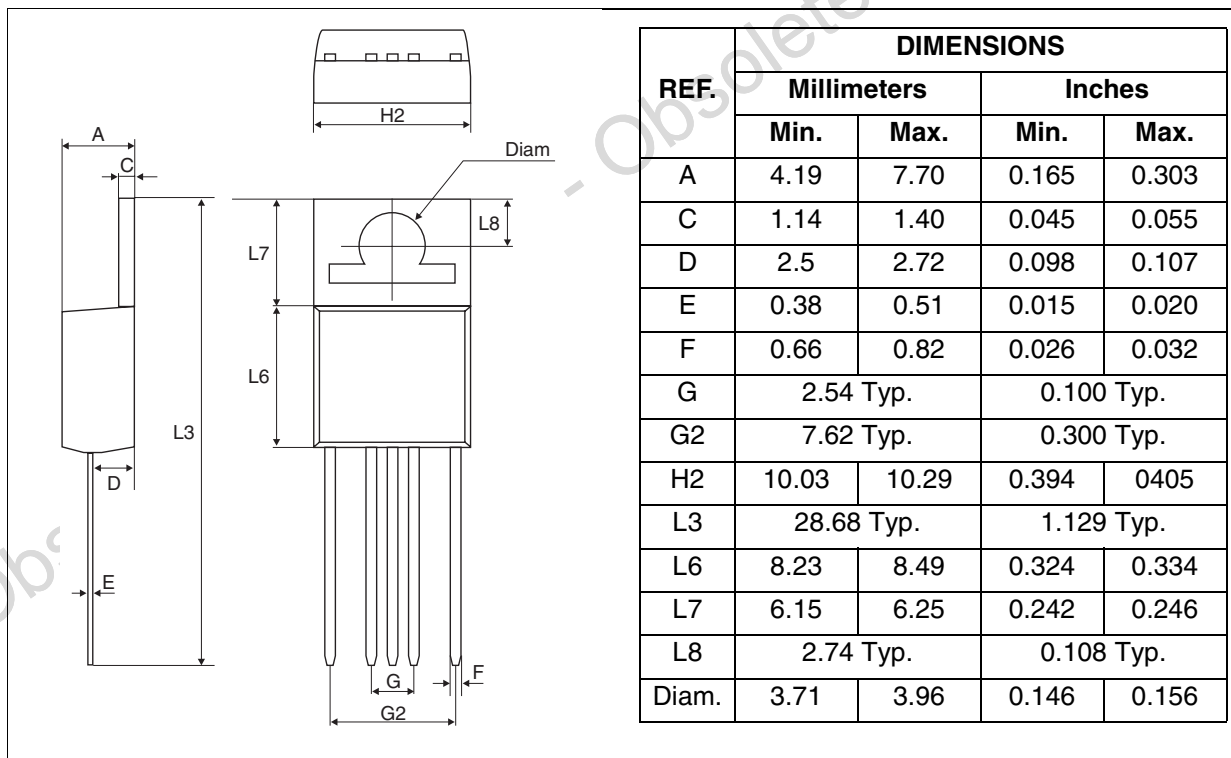


Figure 24: PENTAWATT Terminals Package Mechanical Data



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](http://www.st.com).

**Table 6: Ordering Information**

Part Number	Marking	Package	Weight	Base qty	Delivery mode
STIL04-P5	STIL04P5	PENTAWATT HV2	1.9 g	50	Tube
STIL04-T5	STIL04T5	PENTAWATT	3 g	50	Tube
STIL06-T5	STIL06T5	PENTAWATT	3 g	50	Tube
STIL08-T5	STIL08T5	PENTAWATT	3 g	50	Tube

- Epoxy meets UL94, V0
- Cooling method: by conduction (C)
- Recommended torque value: 0.8 Nm.

**Table 7: Revision History**

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
October-2002	3A	Last update.
23-Nov-2004	4	STIL08-T5 added
06-Dec-2005	5	STIL04-T5 and STIL06-T5 added. ECOPAK statement added

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