



# Universal AC Power Protection The Art of Circuit Protection

Wayne Dossey

Bourns, Inc.



















# Today's Speaker



Wayne Dossey is a **Sr. Technical Marketing Engineer** for the **Circuit Protection** Division at **Bourns**, with a focus on industrial applications of circuit protection products. He has more than **40 years of experience** as a circuit and system design engineer for industrial, telecommunication, and aviation systems. He earned his **MSEE** from the University of Texas at Arlington and is an **IEEE Electromagnetic Compatibility Society Life Member**.



















- Society's prevalent electronic apparatuses powered from AC mains are susceptible to voltage surges, whatever their origin – they need more protection in smaller spaces:
- Lightning (both direct and indirect), AC line surges, Line voltage swells, Heavy machinery switching transients
- Universal Protection circuit needs to be small, inexpensive, occupy minimal space, and be benign in the normal operating state for every application
- Universal covers worldwide AC mains voltages; protection is robust and on-demand
- The Universal AC Protection (UACP) circuit configuration:

Minimizes cumulative component degradation and downtime

Increases system reliability and equipment lifespan

Ideal for high-value applications where service calls are highly undesirable or prohibitively expensive













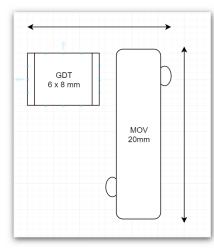


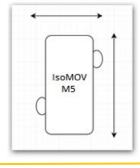




#### Constant Need for Circuit Protection Evolution

- Components connected across the AC line are subject to continuous degradation – prevented by using a hybrid protector
- GDTs and MOVs are frequently used in series, each complementing the best properties of the other, and requiring significant space
- Combining the GDT and MOV, when used in the coordinated Universal AC Protection circuit configuration, combine with the other coordinated components to provide reliable protection for AC powered equipment
- UACP circuit configuration provides **constant protection** without having the **voltage clamp component** constantly across the AC line

















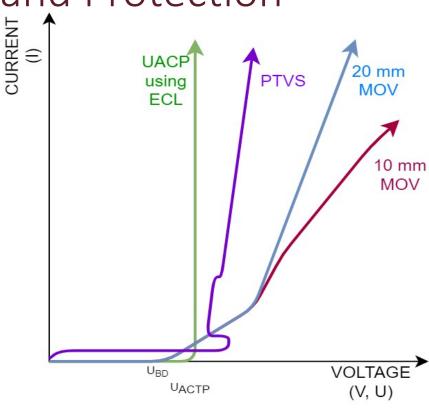






### AC Mains Disturbances, Surges, and Protection

- Residual voltage transferred to the load is minimized for the Universal AC Power Protector circuit configuration using an ECL when compared to primary protectors
- Using the Universal AC Power Protector circuit configuration reduces the design margin requirements for the protected load
- Saves cost in the protected load since the voltage reaching it is reduced – can use lower rated and fewer secondary protection components











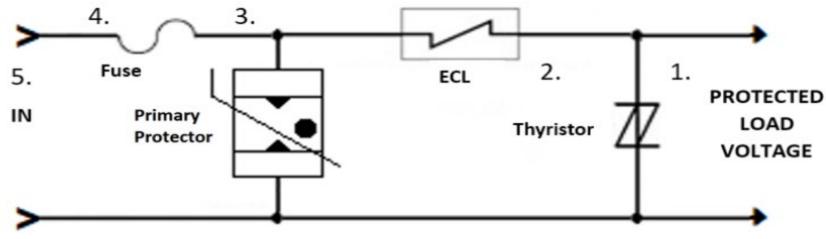












- 5. When the AC input voltage crosses zero, the circuit resets to the initial state
- 4. In case of catastrophic excess current, the fuse will open
- 3. Input voltage continues to rise until the primary protector is triggered
- 2. The **ECL blocks** the current and **disconnects** the load from the source
- 1. The **thyristor** detects an **overvoltage** condition, conducts a **high current**, and protects the load



















#### Advantages of New Universal AC Power (UACP) Protection

- **Maximum** protection, **minimal** residual voltage, **minimizes** protected circuit's design margin, cost, and size; provides **permanent** AC power circuit protection
- Protection circuit resets itself every half cycle using the natural AC mains commutation
- Uses these components: SMD fuse, a primary protector such as a series GDT+MOV, an
   ECL (electronic current limiter), and a thyristor surge protector
- Provides additional overcurrent limiting capability in the event of the load's internal fault
- Components are coordinated so each protects the others
- Increases reliability, improves system up-time, and contributes to reduced lifecycle costs and warranty issues for high value protected loads







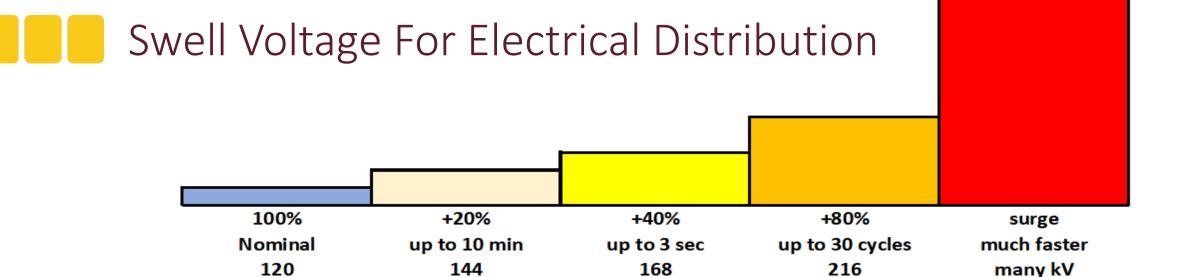












• ANSI C84.1-2006 **Distribution Utilization Voltage Range**, IEEE C62.41-1991, IEEE1159, and EN50160

336

388

- Standards define duration and voltages for swells (overvoltage) and sags (brownout)
- **Swells do not activate** the primary protector However they can threaten the **apparatus**
- The **coordinated components** in the UACP circuit configuration protect the apparatus





240

277



288

332







432

499

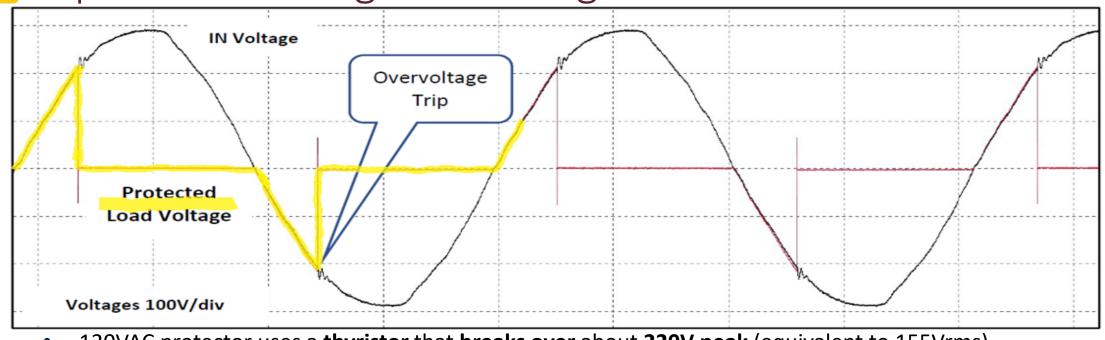
many kV

many kV





# Operation During Line Voltage Swell



- 120VAC protector uses a **thyristor** that **breaks over** about **220V peak** (equivalent to 155Vrms)
- The thyristor becomes a low impedance and conducts a large current
- The ECL (electronic current limiter) switches off and disconnects the load









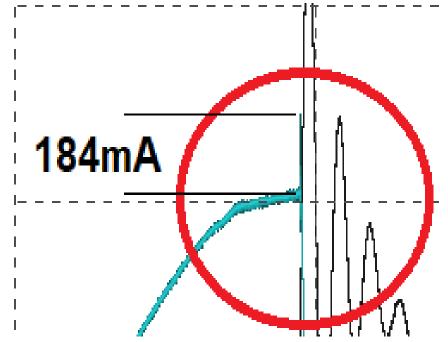




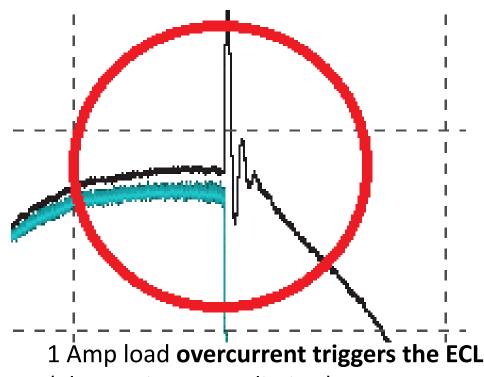








Overvoltage breaks down the thyristor, causing a current spike, triggering the ECL



(electronic current limiter)









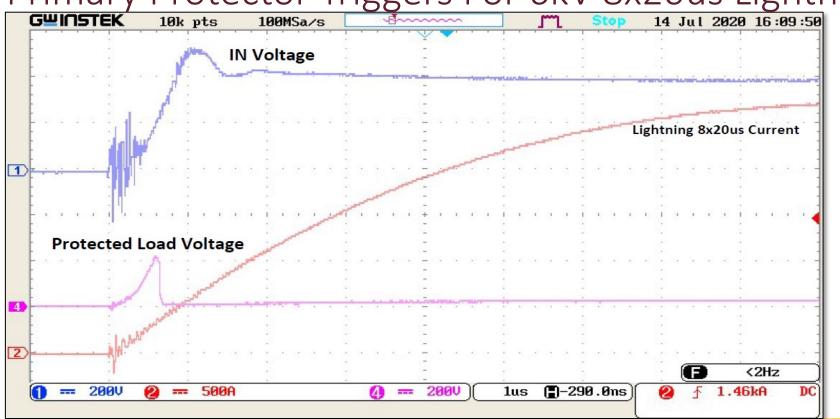












The **thyristor** limits load voltage to 230V peak

Maximum voltage on **ECL** is 530V at the Input and clamps at 390V for a 3kA current surge



















# Universal AC Power (UACP) Protection

- UACP provides continuously available protection in four small components
- Combines cutting-edge components in a space less than one square inch
- Protection components are coordinated so they protect each other and the designer's load from lightning surges, AC line noise, AC line surges, and AC line swells
- Surge protection is always on call but not on duty
- **ECL (electronic current limiter)** provides the "secret sauce" it replaces large expensive parts and operates as a **switch**
- UACP circuit configuration does more in a smaller space than individual parts alone
- UACP circuit using the ECL provides over current limit as well as surge voltage protection

















# Universal AC Power (UACP) Protection

**Thank You from Bourns** 











