

# POWER INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

## Switching Regulator 5 Amp Positive and Negative Power Output Stages

PIC600  
PIC601  
PIC602  
PIC610  
PIC611  
PIC612

### FEATURES

- Designed and characterized for switching regulator applications
- Cost saving design reduces size, improves efficiency, reduces noise and RFI (See note 4.)
- High operating frequency (to > 100kHz) results in smaller inductor-capacitor filter and improved power supply response time
- High operating efficiency: Typical 2A circuit performance —  
Rise and Fall time <75ns  
Efficiency >85%
- No reverse recovery spike generated by commutating diode (See note 4 and Fig. 2.)
- Electrically isolated, 4-Pin, TO-66 hermetic case (500V, 1μA, all leads common)

### DESCRIPTION

The Microsemi ESP Switching Regulator is a unique hybrid transistor circuit, specifically designed, constructed and specified for use in high current switching regulator applications.

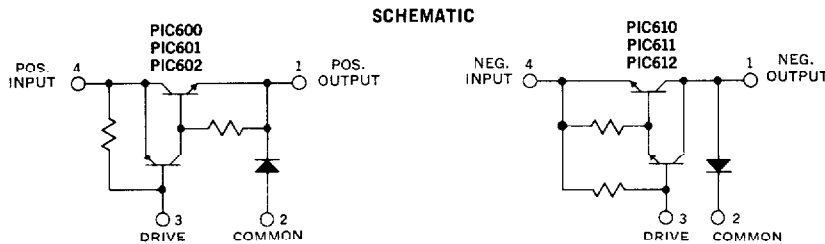
The designer is thus relieved of one of the most time consuming, tedious and critical aspects of switching regulator design: choosing the appropriate switching transistors and commutating diode and empirically determining the optimum drive and bias conditions.

Switching regulators, when compared to conventional regulators, result in significant reductions in size, weight and internal power losses and a major decrease in overall cost. Using the Microsemi PIC600 series, the designer can achieve further improvements in size, weight, efficiency and costs. At the same time, because of the PIC600 series design and packaging, the designer is aided in overcoming two of the most significant

drawbacks to switching regulators: noise generation and slow response time; there is, in fact, no diode reverse recovery spike (see note 4.).

The PIC600 series switching regulators are designed and characterized to be driven with standard integrated circuit voltage regulators. They are completely characterized over their entire operating range of -55°C to +125°C. The devices are enclosed in a special 4-pin TO-66 package, hermetically sealed for high reliability. The hybrid circuit construction utilizes thick film resistors on a beryllia substrate for maximum thermal conductivity and resultant low thermal impedance. All of the active elements in the hybrid are fully passivated.

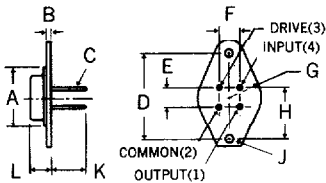
Application Notes U-68 and U-76 provide a detailed description of the hybrid circuit and design guidance for specific circuit applications.



### MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### NOTES:

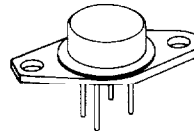
1. Case is electrically isolated.
2. Leads may be soldered to within 1/16" of base provided temperature-time exposure is less than 200°C for 10 seconds.



PIC600 PIC601 PIC602 PIC610 PIC611 PIC612

	ina.	mm
A	.620 MAX.	15.75 MAX.
B	.050-.075	1.27-1.91
C	.028-.034	0.71-0.86
D	.958-.962	24.33-24.43
E	.190-.210	4.83-5.33
F	.190-.210	4.83-5.33
G	.350 MAX. RAD.	8.89 MAX. RAD.
H	.570-.590	14.46-14.99
J	.142-.152 DIA.	3.61-3.86 DIA.
K	.360 MIN.	9.14 MIN.
L	.250-.340	6.35-8.64

4-Pin TO-66



**Microsemi Corp.**  
**Watertown**  
*The diode experts*

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

	PIC600	PIC601	PIC602	PIC610	PIC611	PIC612
Input Voltage, $V_{4,2}$	60V	80V	100V	-60V	-80V	-100V
Output Voltage, $V_{1,2}$	60V	80V	100V	-60V	-80V	-100V
Drive-Input Reverse Voltage, $V_{3,4}$	5V	5V	5V	-5V	-5V	-5V
Output Current, $I_1$	5A	5A	5A	-5A	-5A	-5A
Drive Current, $I_3$	-0.2A	-0.2A	-0.2A	0.2A	0.2A	0.2A
<b>Thermal Resistance</b>						
Junction to Case, $\theta_{J-C}$	4.0°C/W					
Power Switch	4.0°C/W					
Commutating Diode	60.0°C/W					
Case to Ambient, $\theta_{C-A}$	-55°C to +125°C					
Operating Temperature Range, $T_C$	+150°C					
Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J$	-65°C to +150°C					
Storage Temperature Range						



**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (at 25°C unless noted)**

Test	Symbol	PIC600, 601, 602			PIC610, 611, 612			Units	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Current Delay Time	$t_{di}$	—	20	40	—	20	40	ns	$V_{in} = 25V(-25V)$
Current Rise Time	$t_{ri}$	—	50	75	—	50	75	ns	$V_{out} = 5V(-5V)$
Voltage Rise Time	$t_{rv}$	—	30	50	—	30	50	ns	$I_{out} = 2A(-2A)$
Voltage Storage Time	$t_{sv}$	—	700	—	—	700	—	ns	$I_3 = -20mA(20mA)$ NOTE 5
Voltage Fall Time	$t_{fv}$	—	50	75	—	50	75	ns	See Figure 2.
Current Fall Time	$t_{fi}$	—	70	150	—	70	150	ns	See notes 1, 2, 4.
Efficiency (Notes 2. & 4.)	$\eta$	—	85	—	—	85	—	%	
On-State Voltage (Note 3.)	$V_{4-(on)}$	—	1.0	1.5	—	-1.0	-1.5	V	$I_4 = 2A(-2A), I_3 = -0.2A(.02A)$ NOTE 5
On-State Voltage (Note 3.)	$V_{4-(on)}$	—	2.5	3.5	—	-2.5	-3.5	V	$I_4 = 5A(-5A), I_3 = -0.2A(.02A)$ NOTE 5
Diode Forward Voltage (Note 3.)	$V_{2-(on)}$	—	.8	1.0	—	-.8	-1.0	V	$I_2 = 2A(-2A)$
Diode Forward Voltage (Note 3.)	$V_{2-(on)}$	—	1.0	1.5	—	-1.0	-1.5	V	$I_2 = 5A(-5A)$
Off-State Current	$I_{4-1}$	—	0.1	10	—	-0.1	-10	$\mu A$	$V_4 =$ Rated input voltage
Off-State Current	$I_{4-1}$	—	10	—	—	-10	—	$\mu A$	$V_4 =$ Rated input voltage, $T_A = 100^\circ C$
Diode Reverse Current	$I_{1-2}$	—	1.0	10	—	-1.0	-10	$\mu A$	$V_1 =$ Rated output voltage
Diode Reverse Current	$I_{1-2}$	—	500	—	—	500	—	$\mu A$	$V_1 =$ Rated output voltage, $T_A = 100^\circ C$

**NOTES:**

- In switching an inductive load, the current will lead the voltage on turn on and lag the voltage on turn-off (see Figure 2.). Therefore, Voltage Delay Time ( $t_{dv}$ )  $\cong t_{di} + t_{ri}$  and Current Storage Time ( $t_{si}$ )  $\cong t_{sv} + t_{fv}$ .
- The efficiency is a measure of internal power losses and is equal to Output Power divided by Input Power. The switching speed circuit of Figure 1., in which the efficiency is measured, is representative of typical operating conditions for the PIC600 switching regulators.
- Pulse test: Duration = 300 $\mu s$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq$  2%.
- As can be seen from the switching waveforms shown in Figure 2., no reverse of forward recovery spike is generated by the commutating diode during switching! This reduces self-generated noise, since no current spike is fed through the switching regulator. It also improves efficiency and reliability, since the power switch only carries current during turn-on.
- To insure safe operation  $I_3$  should be  $\geq$  120mA during  $T_{ON}$ . Operation at  $I_3 <$  120mA can permanently damage device.

**POWER DISSIPATION CONSIDERATIONS**

The total power losses in the switching regulator is the sum of the switching losses, and the power switch and diode D.C. losses. Once total power dissipation has been determined, the Power Dissipation curve, or thermal resistance data may be used to determine the allowable case or ambient temperature for any operating condition.

The switching losses curve presents data for a frequency of 20KHz. To find losses at any other frequency, multiply by  $f/20KHz$ .

The D.C. losses curve presents data for a duty cycle of .2. To find D.C. losses at any other duty cycle, multiply by  $D/.2$  for the power switch and by  $(1-D)/.8$  for the diode.

At frequencies much below 10KHz the above method for determining the allowable case or ambient temperature becomes invalid and a detailed transient thermal analysis must be performed.

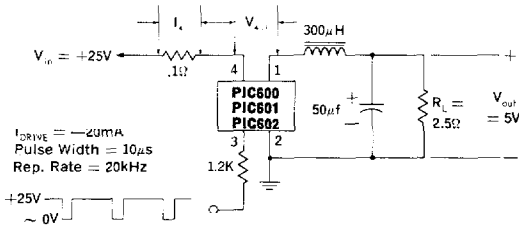


Figure 1. PIC600, 601, 602 Switching Speed Circuit

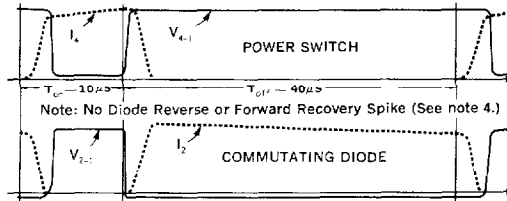
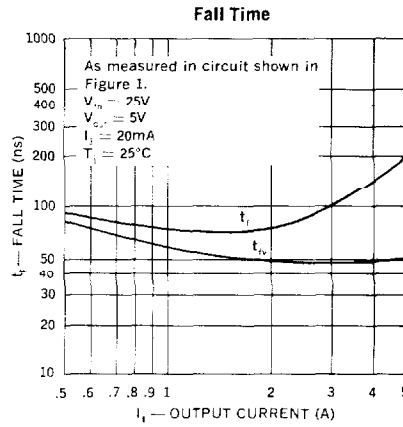
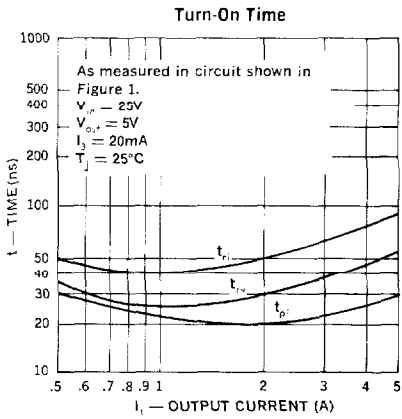
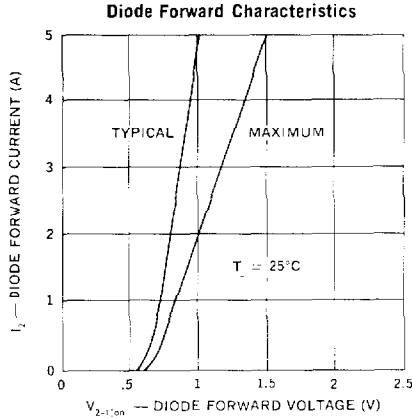
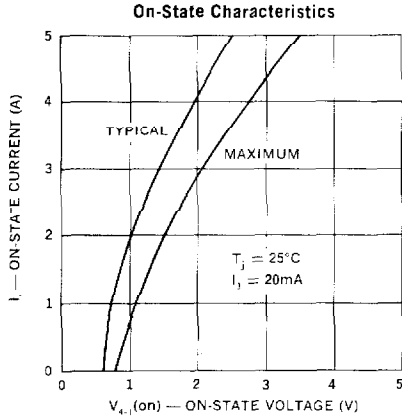


Figure 2. PIC600, PIC601, PIC602 Switching Waveforms

Note: PIC610, PIC611, PIC612 Test Circuit and waveforms are identical but of opposite polarity ( $V_{in} = -25V$ ,  $V_{out} = -5V$ ,  $I_{DKIVE} = +20mA$ ).



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