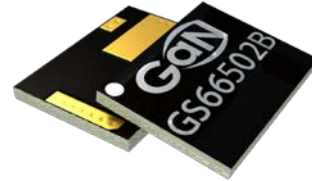
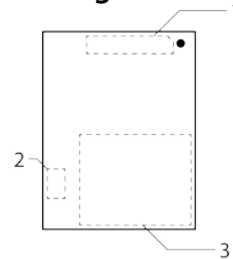


## Features

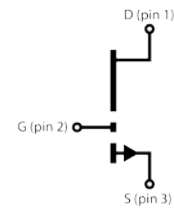
- 650 V enhancement mode power switch
- Bottom-side cooled configuration
- $R_{DS(on)} = 200 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $I_{DS(max)} = 7.5 \text{ A}$
- Ultra-low FOM Island Technology® die
- Low inductance GaN<sub>Px</sub>® package
- Easy gate drive requirements (0 V to 6 V)
- Transient tolerant gate drive (-20 V / +10 V)
- Very high switching frequency (> 100 MHz)
- Fast and controllable fall and rise times
- Reverse current capability
- Zero reverse recovery loss
- Small 5.0 x 6.6 mm<sup>2</sup> PCB footprint
- RoHS 6 compliant



Package Outline



Circuit Symbol



## Applications

- High efficiency power conversion
- High density power conversion
- AC-DC Converters
- Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC
- ZVS Phase Shifted Full Bridge
- Half Bridge topologies
- Synchronous Buck or Boost
- Small-Medium UPS
- Appliance Motor Drives
- Single phase inverter legs
- Fast Battery Charging
- Class D Audio amplifiers
- DC-DC converters

## Description

The GS66502B is an enhancement mode GaN-on-silicon power transistor. The properties of GaN allow for high current, high voltage breakdown and high switching frequency. GaN Systems implements patented **Island Technology**® cell layout for high-current die performance & yield. **GaN<sub>Px</sub>**® packaging enables low inductance & low thermal resistance in a small package. The GS66502B is a bottom-side cooled transistor that offers very low junction-to-case thermal resistance for demanding high power applications. These features combine to provide very high efficiency power switching.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_{case} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ except as noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_S$	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	650	V
Drain-to-Source Voltage - transient (note 1)	$V_{DS(transient)}$	750	V
Gate-to-Source Voltage	$V_{GS}$	-10 to +7	V
Gate-to-Source Voltage - transient (note 1)	$V_{GS(transient)}$	-20 to +10	V
Continuous Drain Current ( $T_{case} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) (note 2)	$I_{DS}$	7.5	A
Continuous Drain Current ( $T_{case} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) (note 2)	$I_{DS}$	6.3	A
Pulse Drain Current (Pulse width 100 $\mu\text{s}$ )	$I_{DS\text{Pulse}}$	18	A

(1) Pulse  $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$

(2) Limited by saturation

### Thermal Characteristics (Typical values unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-case) – bottom side	$R_{\theta JC}$	2	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-top)	$R_{\theta JT}$	28	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient) (note 3)	$R_{\theta JA}$	31	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Maximum Soldering Temperature (MSL3 rated)	$T_{SOLD}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

(3) Device mounted on 1.6 mm PCB thickness FR4, 4-layer PCB with 2 oz. copper on each layer. The recommendation for thermal vias under the thermal pad are 0.3 mm diameter (12 mil) with 0.635 mm pitch (25 mil). The copper layers under the thermal pad and drain pad are 25 x 25 mm<sup>2</sup> each. The PCB is mounted in horizontal position without air stream cooling.

### Ordering Information

Ordering code	Package type	Packing method	Qty	Reel Diameter	Reel Width
GS66502B-TR	GaN $PX^{\circ}$ Bottom-Side Cooled	Tape-and-Reel	3000	13" (330mm)	16mm
GS66502B-MR	GaN $PX^{\circ}$ Bottom-Side Cooled	Mini-Reel	250	7" (180mm)	16mm

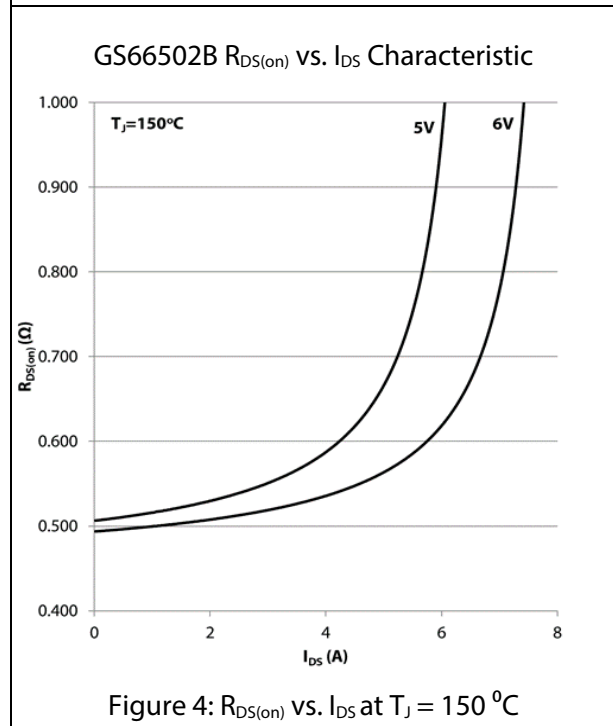
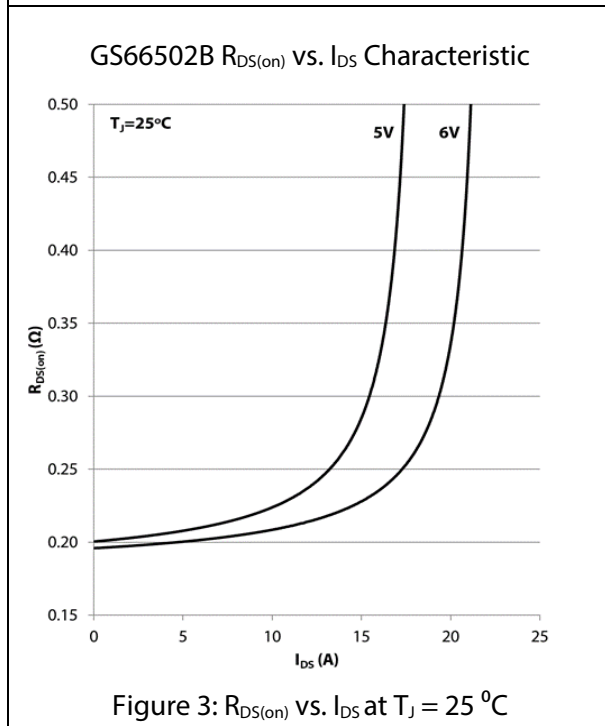
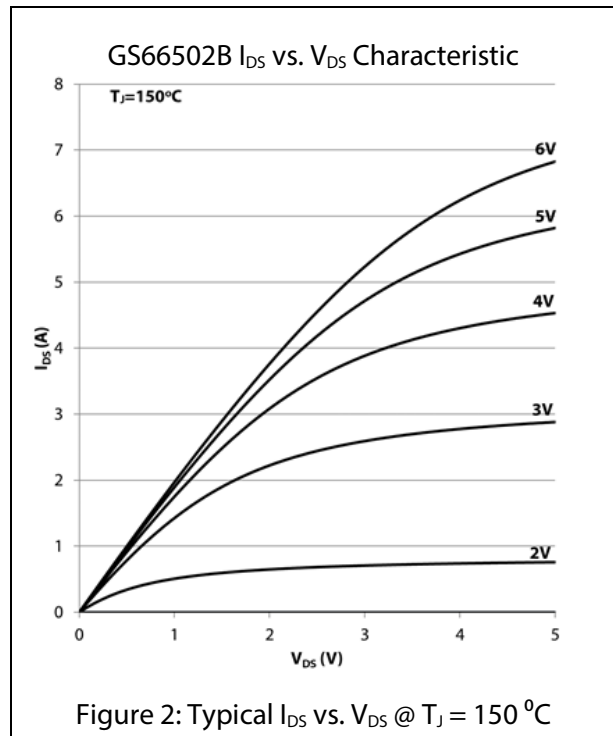
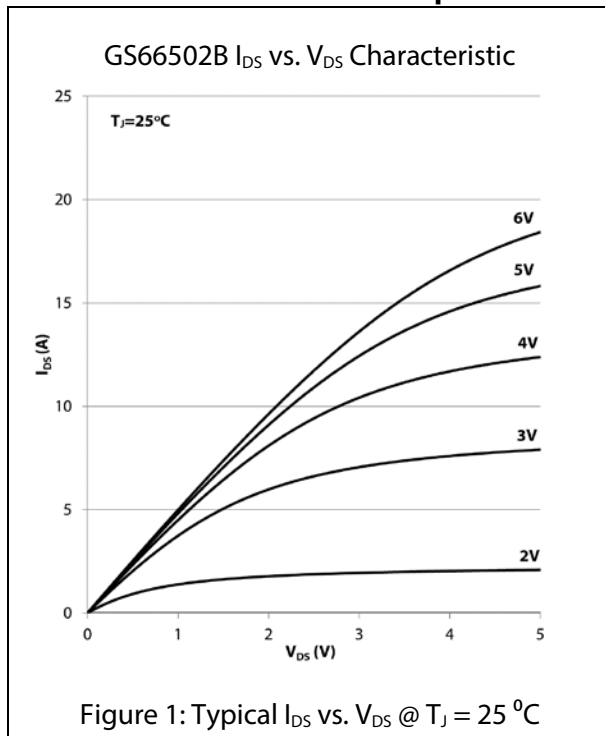
**Electrical Characteristics** (Typical values at  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$  unless otherwise noted)

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Drain-to-Source Blocking Voltage	$BV_{DS}$	650			V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $I_{DSS} = 12.5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		200	260	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{DS} = 2.25\text{ A}$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		516		m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{DS} = 2.25\text{ A}$
Gate-to-Source Threshold	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.1	1.3		V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ $I_{DS} = 1.75\text{ mA}$
Gate-to-Source Current	$I_{GS}$		40		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$
Gate Plateau Voltage	$V_{plat}$		3		V	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ $I_{DS} = 7.5\text{ A}$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		0.5	12.5	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 650\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		100		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 650\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Internal Gate Resistance	$R_G$		2.3		$\Omega$	$f = 25\text{ MHz}$ , open drain
Input Capacitance	$C_{ISS}$		65		pF	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$		17		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{RSS}$		0.5		pF	
Effective Output Capacitance Energy Related (Note 4)	$C_{O(ER)}$		22		pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }400\text{ V}$
Effective Output Capacitance Time Related (Note 5)	$C_{O(TR)}$		35		pF	
Total Gate Charge	$Q_G$		1.5		nC	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ to }6\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$
Gate-to-Source Charge	$Q_{GS}$		0.55		nC	
Gate-to-Drain Charge	$Q_{GD}$		0.40		nC	
Output Charge	$Q_{OSS}$		14.2		nC	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$
Reverse Recovery Charge	$Q_{RR}$		0		nC	
Output Capacitance Stored Energy	$E_{OSS}$		1.9		$\mu\text{J}$	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$

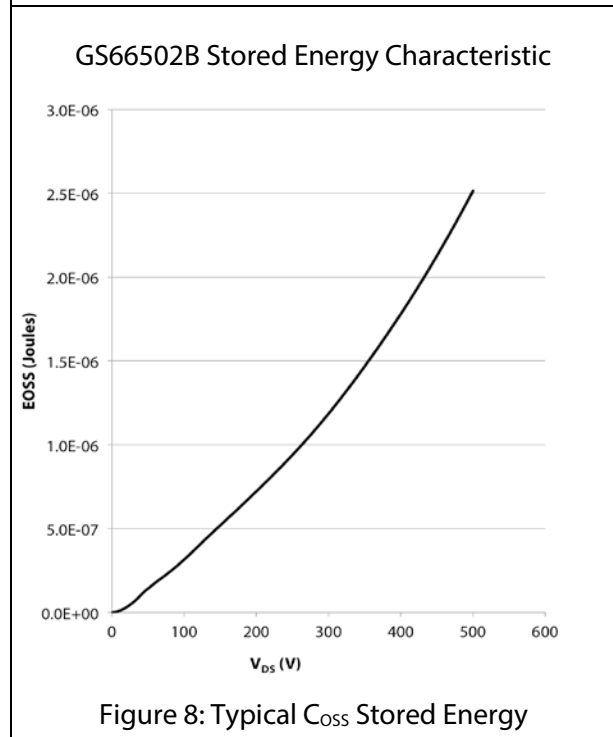
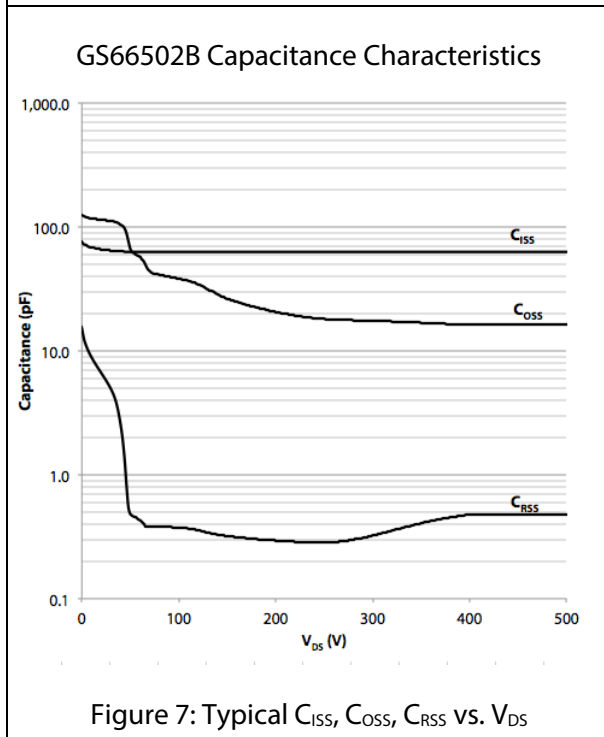
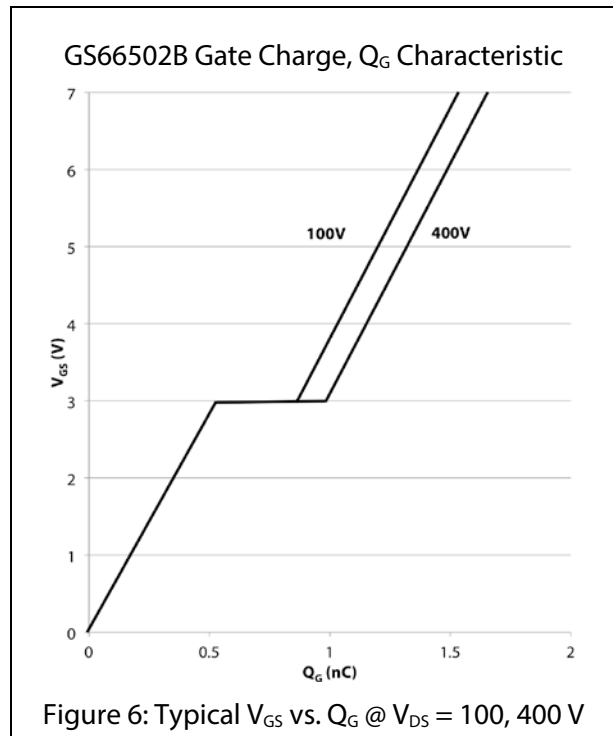
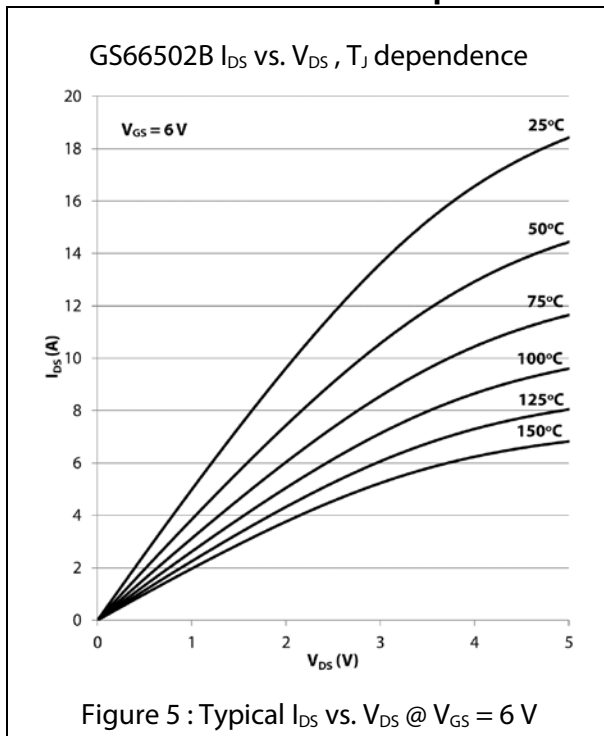
(4)  $C_{O(ER)}$  is the fixed capacitance that would give the same stored energy as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 V to the stated  $V_{DS}$

(5)  $C_{O(TR)}$  is the fixed capacitance that would give the same charging time as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 V to the stated  $V_{DS}$ .

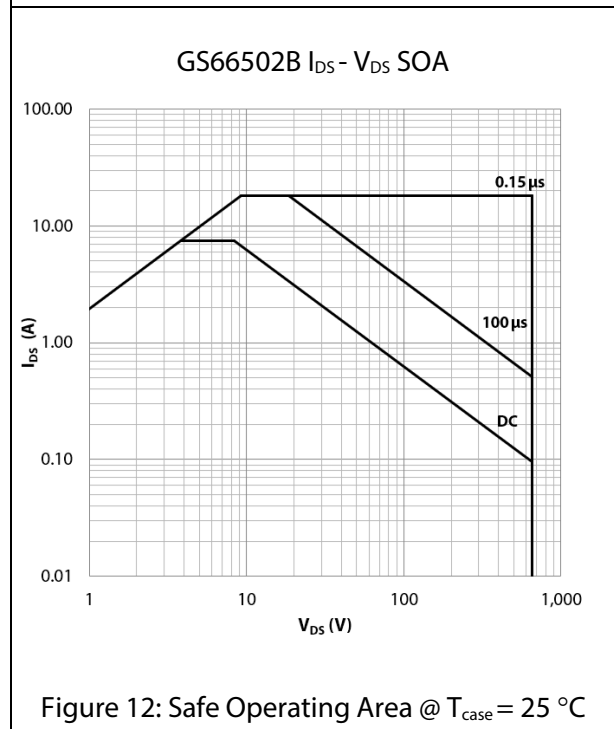
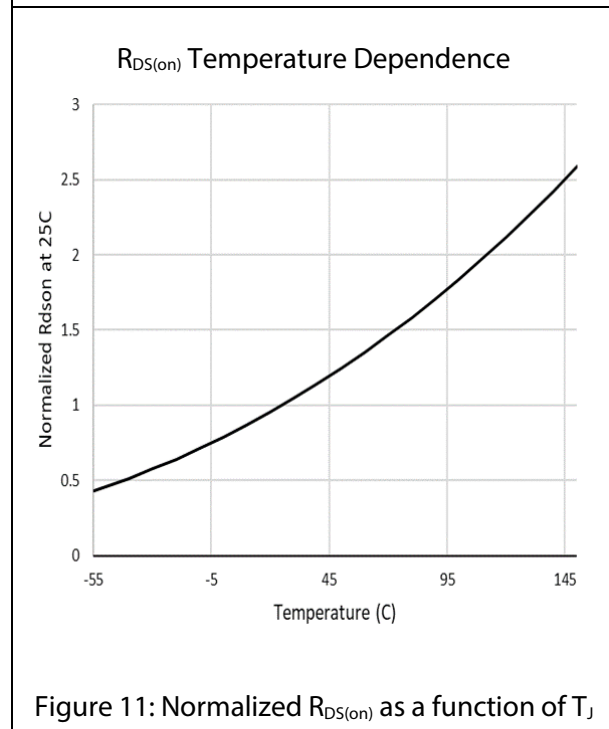
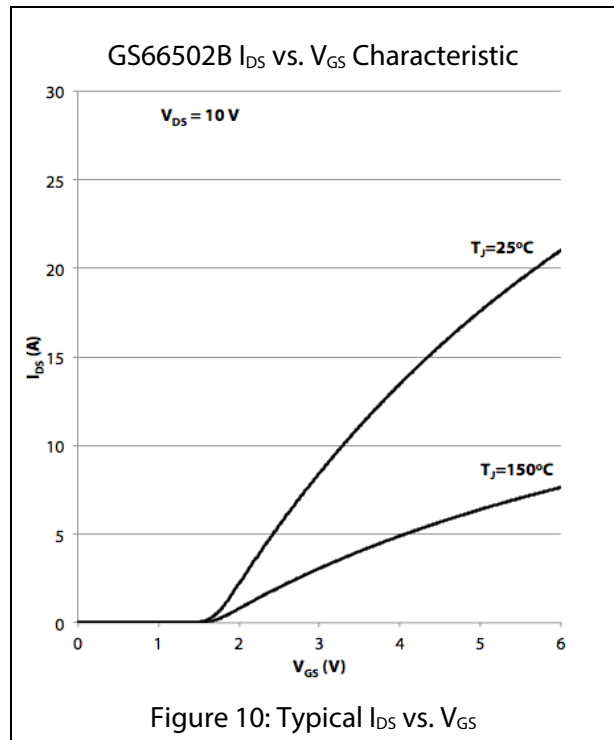
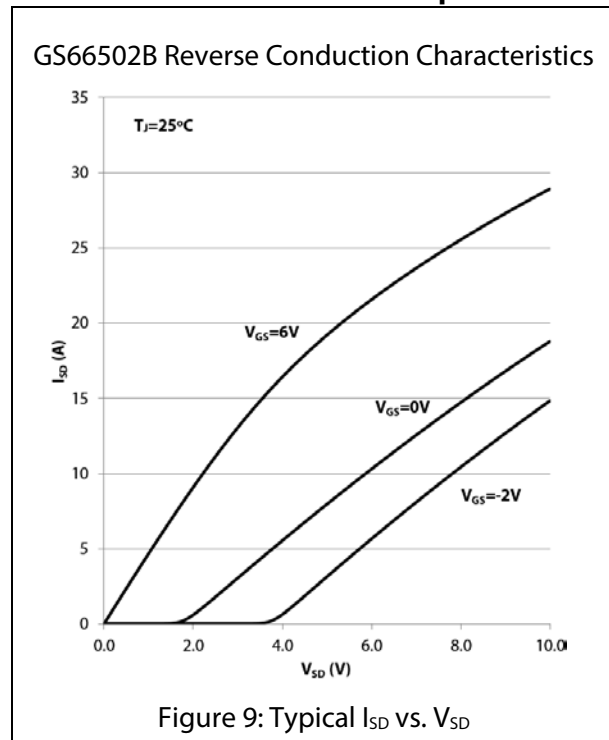
**Electrical Performance Graphs**



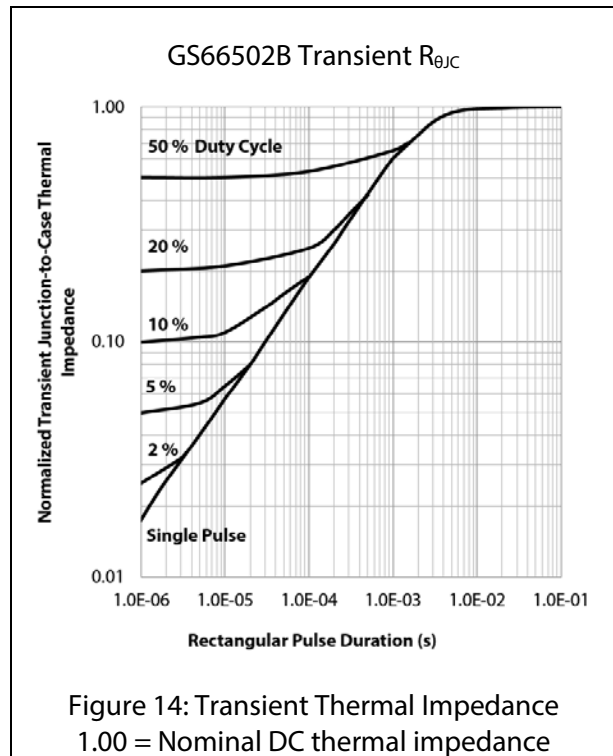
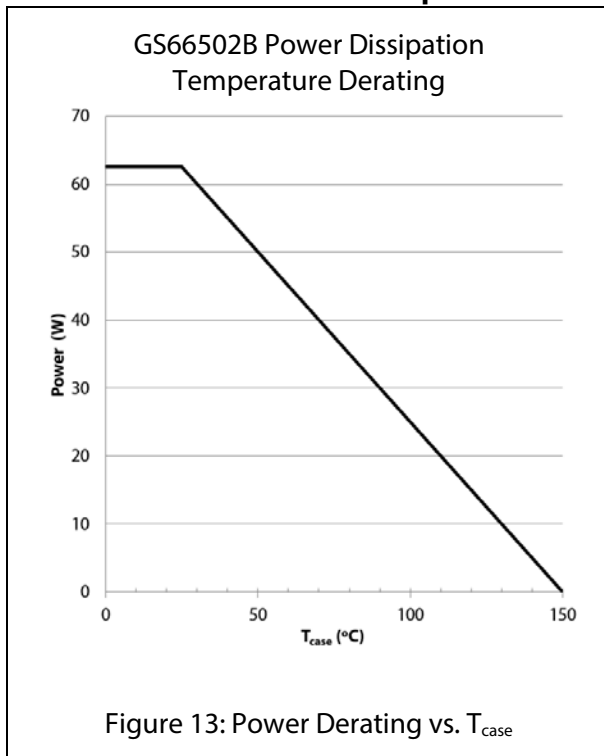
**Electrical Performance Graphs**



**Electrical Performance Graphs**



**Thermal Performance Graphs**



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## Application Information

### Gate Drive

The recommended gate drive voltage is 0 V to + 6 V for optimal  $R_{DS(on)}$  performance and long life. The absolute maximum gate to source voltage rating is specified to be +7.0 V maximum DC. The gate drive can survive transients up to +10 V and – 20 V for pulses up to 1  $\mu$ s. These specifications allow designers to easily use 6.0 V or even 6.5 V gate drive settings. At 6 V gate drive voltage, the enhancement mode high electron mobility transistor (E-HEMT) is fully enhanced and reaches its optimal efficiency point. A 5 V gate drive can be used but may result in lower operating efficiency. Inherently, GaN Systems E-HEMTs do not require negative gate bias to turn off. Negative gate bias ensures safe operation against the voltage spike on the gate, however it increases the reverse conduction loss. For more details, please refer to the gate driver application note "GN001 How to Drive GaN Enhancement Mode Power Switching Transistors" which can be found at [www.gansystems.com](http://www.gansystems.com).

Similar to a silicon MOSFET, an external gate resistor can be used to control the switching speed and slew rate. Adjusting the resistor to achieve the desired slew rate may be needed. Lower turn-off gate resistance,  $R_{G(OFF)}$  is recommended for better immunity to cross conduction. Please see the gate driver application note (GN001) for more details.

A standard MOSFET driver can be used as long as it supports 6 V for gate drive and the UVLO is suitable for 6 V operation. Gate drivers with low impedance and high peak current are recommended for fast switching speed. GaN Systems E-HEMTs have significantly lower  $Q_G$  when compared to equally sized  $R_{DS(on)}$  MOSFETs, so high speed can be reached with smaller and lower cost gate drivers.

Some non-isolated half bridge MOSFET drivers are not compatible with 6 V gate drive due to their high under-voltage lockout threshold. Also, a simple bootstrap method for high side gate drive may not be able to provide tight tolerance on the gate voltage. Therefore, special care should be taken when you select and use the half bridge drivers. Please see the gate driver application note (GN001) for more details.

### Parallel Operation

Design wide tracks or polygons on the PCB to distribute the gate drive signals to multiple devices. Keep the drive loop length to each device as short and equal length as possible.

GaN enhancement mode HEMTs have a positive temperature coefficient on-state resistance which helps to balance the current. However, special care should be taken in the driver circuit and PCB layout since the device switches at very fast speed. It is recommended to have a symmetric PCB layout and equal gate drive loop length (star connection if possible) on all parallel devices to ensure balanced dynamic current sharing. Adding a small gate resistor (1-2  $\Omega$ ) on each gate is strongly recommended to minimize the gate parasitic oscillation.



### Source Sensing

Although the GS66502B does not have a dedicated source sense pin, the GaN<sup>PX</sup>® packaging utilizes no wire bonds so the source connection is already very low inductance. By simply using a dedicated “source sense” connection with a PCB trace from the gate driver output ground to the source pad in a kelvin configuration with respect to the gate drive signal, the function can easily be implemented. It is recommended to implement a “source sense” connection to improve drive performance.

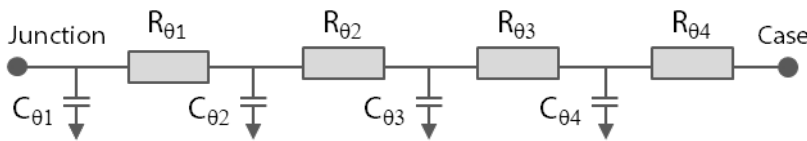
### Thermal

The substrate is internally connected to the thermal pad and to the source pad on the bottom side of the GS61004B. The transistor is designed to be cooled using the printed circuit board. The Drain pad is not as thermally conductive as the thermal pad. However, adding more copper under the Drain will improve thermal performance by reducing the package temperature.

### Thermal Modeling

RC thermal models are available for customers that wish to perform detailed thermal simulation using SPICE. The thermal models are created using the Cauer model, an RC network model that reflects the real physical property and packaging structure of our devices. This approach allows our customers to extend the thermal model to their system by adding extra  $R_{\theta}$  and  $C_{\theta}$  to simulate the Thermal Interface Material (TIM) or Heatsink.

GS66502B RC thermal model:



RC breakdown of  $R_{\theta JC}$

$R_{\theta}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	$C_{\theta}$ ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{s}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
$R_{\theta 1} = 0.06$	$C_{\theta 1} = 2.00\text{E-}05$
$R_{\theta 2} = 0.92$	$C_{\theta 2} = 1.85\text{E-}04$
$R_{\theta 3} = 0.96$	$C_{\theta 3} = 1.63\text{E-}03$
$R_{\theta 4} = 0.06$	$C_{\theta 4} = 5.00\text{E-}04$

For more detail, please refer to Application Note GN007 “Modeling Thermal Behavior of GaN Systems’ GaN<sup>PX</sup>™ Using RC Thermal SPICE Models” available at [www.gansystems.com](http://www.gansystems.com)

### Reverse Conduction

GaN Systems enhancement mode HEMTs do not need an intrinsic body diode and there is zero reverse recovery charge. The devices are naturally capable of reverse conduction and exhibit different characteristics depending on the gate voltage. Anti-parallel diodes are not required for GaN Systems transistors as is the case for IGBTs to achieve reverse conduction performance.

On-state condition ( $V_{GS} = +6$  V): The reverse conduction characteristics of a GaN Systems enhancement mode HEMT in the on-state is similar to that of a silicon MOSFET, with the I-V curve symmetrical about the origin and it exhibits a channel resistance,  $R_{DS(on)}$ , similar to forward conduction operation.

Off-state condition ( $V_{GS} \leq 0$  V): The reverse characteristics in the off-state are different from silicon MOSFETs as the GaN device has no body diode. In the reverse direction, the device starts to conduct when the gate voltage, with respect to the drain,  $V_{GD}$ , exceeds the gate threshold voltage. At this point the device exhibits a channel resistance. This condition can be modeled as a “body diode” with slightly higher  $V_F$  and no reverse recovery charge.

If negative gate voltage is used in the off-state, the source-drain voltage must be higher than  $V_{GS(th)} + V_{GS(off)}$  in order to turn the device on. Therefore, a negative gate voltage will add to the reverse voltage drop “ $V_F$ ” and hence increase the reverse conduction loss.

### Blocking Voltage

The blocking voltage rating,  $BV_{DS}$ , is defined by the drain leakage current. The hard (unrecoverable) breakdown voltage is approximately 30 % higher than the rated  $BV_{DS}$ . As a general practice, the maximum drain voltage should be de-rated in a similar manner as IGBTs or silicon MOSFETs. All GaN E-HEMTs do not avalanche and thus do not have an avalanche breakdown rating. The maximum drain-to-source rating is 650 V and doesn't change with negative gate voltage. A transient drain-to-source voltage of 750 V for up to 1  $\mu$ s is acceptable.

### Packaging and Soldering

Please note that the GS66502B package's PCB footprint is compatible with the GS66504B package as outlined in the recommended PCB footprint drawings section.

The package material is high temperature epoxy-based PCB material which is similar to FR4 but has a higher temperature rating, thus allowing the GS66502B device to be specified to 150 °C. The device can handle at least 3 reflow cycles.

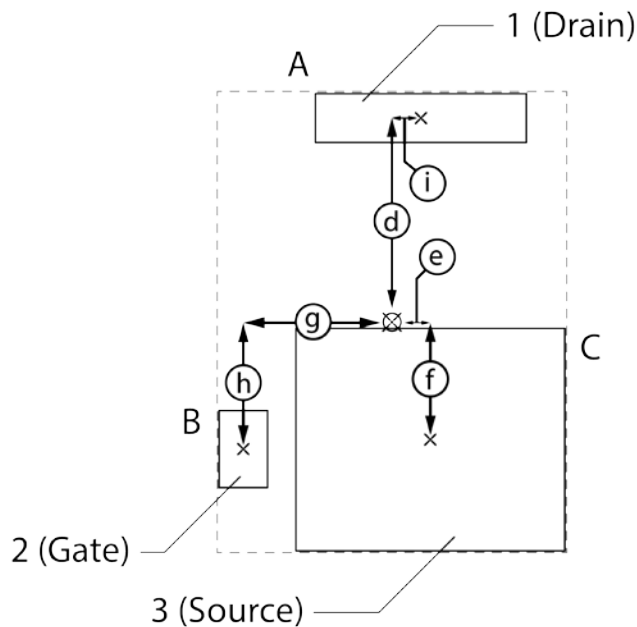
It is recommended to use the reflow profile in IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 REV D.1 (March 2008)

The basic temperature profiles for Pb-free (Sn-Ag-Cu) assembly are:

- Preheat/Soak: 60 - 120 seconds.  $T_{min} = 150$  °C,  $T_{max} = 200$  °C.
- Reflow: Ramp up rate 3 °C/sec, max. Peak temperature is 260 °C and time within 5 °C of peak temperature is 30 seconds.
- Cool down: Ramp down rate 6 °C/sec max.

Using “Non-Clean” soldering paste and operating at high temperatures may cause a reactivation of the “Non-Clean” flux residues. In extreme conditions, unwanted conduction paths may be created. Therefore, when the product operates at greater than 100 °C it is recommended to also clean the “Non-Clean” paste residues.

### Recommended PCB Footprint for GS66502B



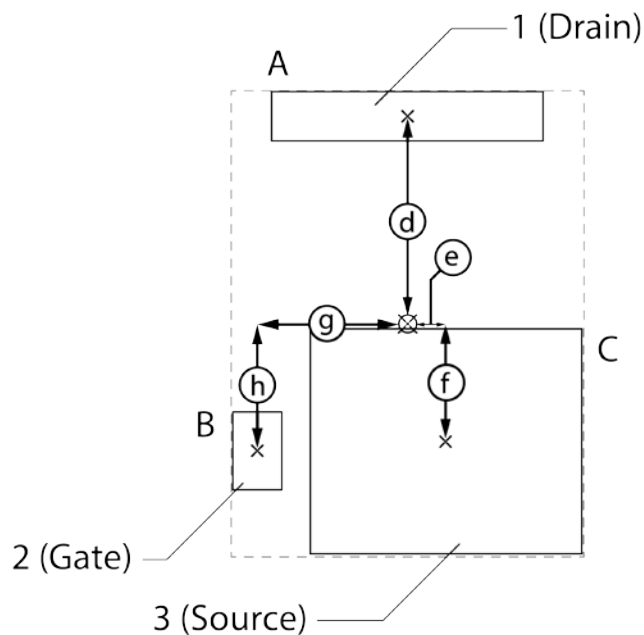
Pad sizes	mm		Inches	
	X (width)	Y (height)	X (width)	Y (height)
A	3.03	0.70	0.119	0.028
B	0.70	1.10	0.028	0.043
C	3.86	3.17	0.152	0.125

Dimensions	mm	Inches
	d	2.91
e	0.55	0.022
f	1.67	0.066
g	2.13	0.084
h	1.81	0.071
i	0.42	0.017

- PCB pad openings
- Package outline

If the PCB is designed using the GS66504B footprint, no artwork change is required to use either the GS66502B or the GS66504B. However, if the PCB is designed using the smaller GS66502B footprint, only the GS66502B should be used in that location

### Recommended PCB Footprint for GS66504B

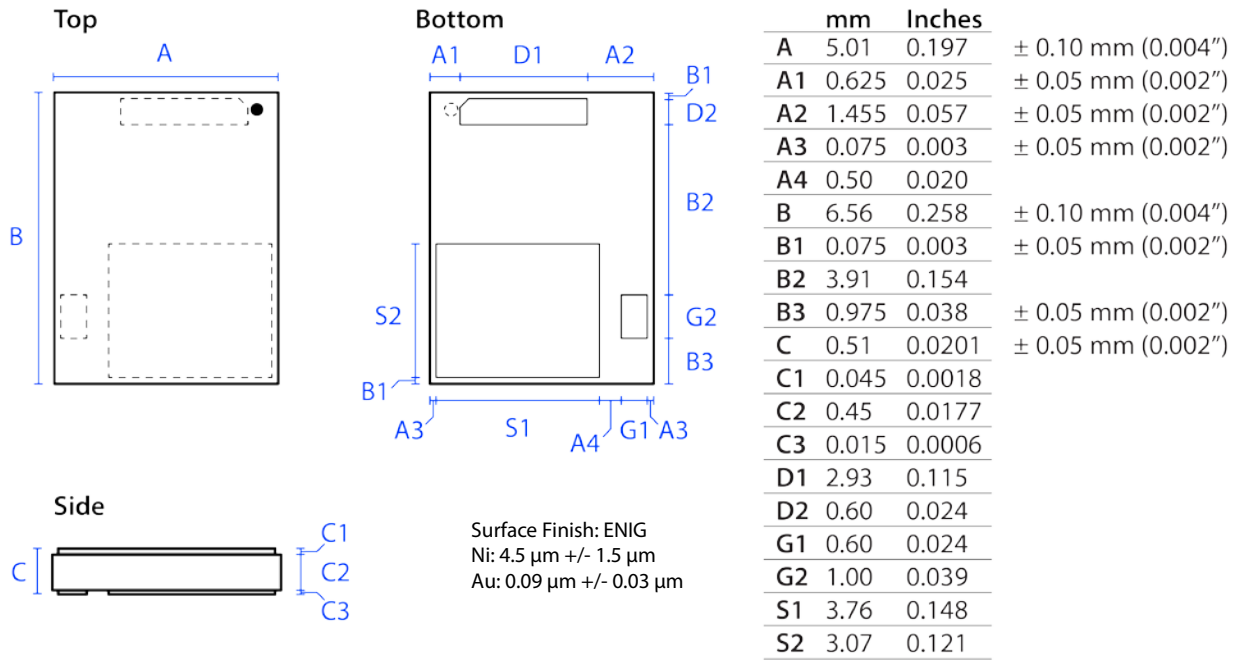


Pad sizes	mm		Inches	
	X (width)	Y (height)	X (width)	Y (height)
A	3.86	0.70	0.152	0.028
B	0.70	1.10	0.028	0.043
C	3.86	3.17	0.152	0.125

Dimensions	mm	Inches
	d	2.91
e	0.55	0.022
f	1.67	0.066
g	2.13	0.084
h	1.81	0.071

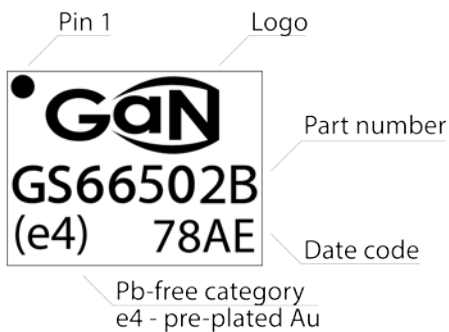
- PCB pad openings
- Package outline

### Package Dimensions

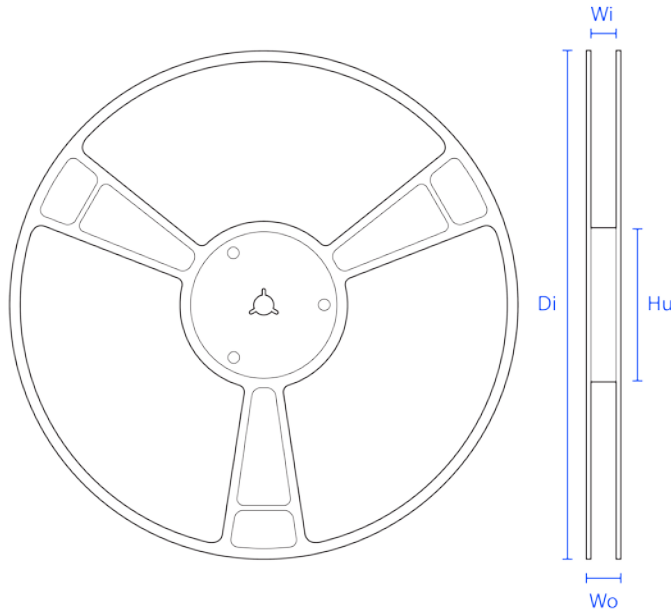


Note: Inch measurements are approximate values

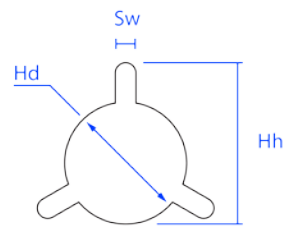
### GaN<sup>PX</sup>® Part Marking



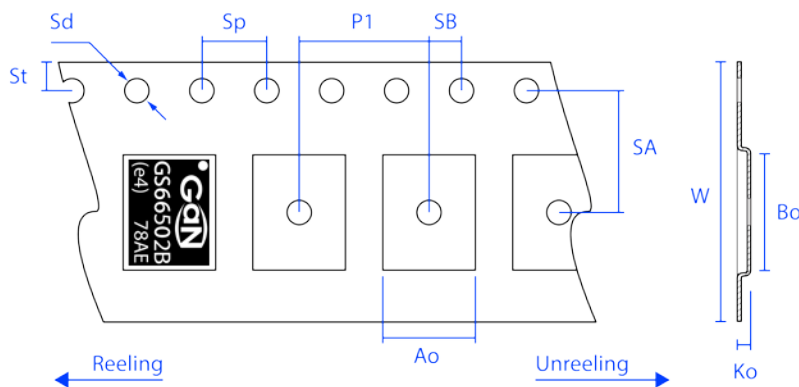
### GS660502B GaNPX<sup>®</sup> Tape and Reel Information



Dimensions (mm)				
	13" reel (330 mm)		7" mini-reel (180 mm)	
	Nominal	Tolerance	Nominal	Tolerance
Di	330.0	+/- 1.5	180.0	+1.5 / - 2.0
Wo	22.4	MAX	22.4	MAX
Wi	16.4	+2.0 / - 0.0	16.4	+2.0 / - 0.1
Hu	100.0	+/- 1.5	60.0	+2.0 / - 0.0
Hh	17.2	+/- 0.2	17.0	+/- 0.8
Sw	2.2	+/- 0.2	2.0	+/- 0.5
Hd	13.0	+0.5 / - 0.2	13.1	+/- 0.3

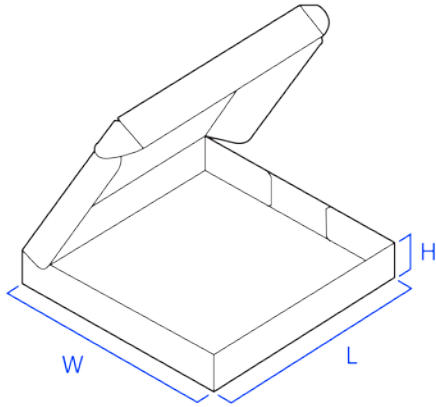


Note: Wo and Wi measured at hub



Dimensions (mm)		
	Nominal	Tolerance
P1	8.00	+/- 0.1
W	16.00	+0.3 / - 0.1
Ko	0.70	+/- 0.1
Ao	5.70	+/- 0.1
Bo	7.10	+/- 0.1
Sp	4.00	+/- 0.02
Sd	1.50	+0.1 / - 0.0
St	1.75	+/- 0.1
SA	7.50	+/- 0.1
SB	2.00	+/- 0.1

## Tape and Reel Box Dimensions



Outside dimensions (mm)		
	7" mini-reel	13" tape-reel
<b>W</b>	197	342
<b>L</b>	204	355
<b>H</b>	32	53

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