

# GaN Power Device

## Features

- Gen IV technology
- JEDEC-qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic RDS(on)eff production tested
- Robust design, defined by
  - Wide gate safety margin
  - Transient over-voltage capability
- Very low QRR
- Reduced crossover loss
- RoHS compliant and Halogen-free packaging

Product Summary		
$V_{DSS}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on), typ}$	150	$m\Omega$
$Q_G, typ$	8	nC
$Q_{RR}, typ$	40	nC

## Applications

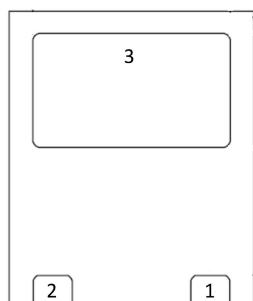
- Consumer
- Power adapters
- Low power SMPS
- Lighting

## Main Characteristics

$V_{DS}$	650 V
$R_{DS(ON)}$	180 $m\Omega$
Current@ $T_C=25^\circ C$ b	13 A

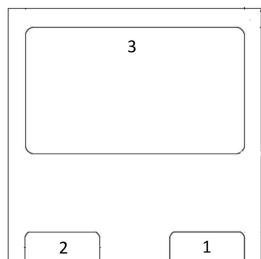
## Product Information

### (1) DFN 5X6-Dual Punch



Pin No.	Name	Function
1	G	Gate
2	D	Drain
3	S	Source

## (2) DFN 8X8



Pin No.	Name	Function
1	G	Gate
2	D	Drain
3	S	Source

## Device Information

Part Number	package	packing
GN3065T4ZG	DFN5*6	Tape 4K/reel
GN3065T5ZG	DFN8*8	Tape 3K/reel

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Drain to source voltage ( $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$ )	-----	650 (V)
Transient drain to source voltage a	-----	800 (V)
Gate to source voltage	-----	$\pm 20$ (V)
Maximum power dissipation @ $TC=25^\circ\text{C}$	-----	52(W)
Continuous drain current @ $TC=25^\circ\text{C}$ b	-----	13(A)
Continuous drain current @ $TC=100^\circ\text{C}$ b	-----	8.4(A)
Pulsed drain current (pulse width: $10\mu\text{s}$ )	-----	60(A)
Operating temperature Case	-----	-55 to +150( $^\circ\text{C}$ )
Operating temperature Junction	-----	-55 to +150( $^\circ\text{C}$ )
Storage temperature	-----	-55 to +150( $^\circ\text{C}$ )
Reflow soldering temperature c	-----	260( $^\circ\text{C}$ )

### Notes:

- a. In off-state, spike duty cycle  $D < 0.01$ , spike duration  $< 30.00\text{s}$ . Nonrepetitive.
- b. For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3
- c. Reflow MSL3

**Electrical Parameters ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
<b>Forward Device Characteristics</b>						
$V_{DSS(BL)}$	Maximum drain-source voltage	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$	650	—	—	V
$V_{GS(\text{th})}$	Gate threshold voltage	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=0.5\text{mA}$	3.3	4	4.8	V
$\Delta V_{GS(\text{th})}/T_J$	Gate threshold voltage temperature coefficient	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=0.5\text{mA}$	—	-5.8	—	$\text{mV}^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{DS(\text{on})\text{eff}}$	Drain-source on-resistance <sup>a</sup>	$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=8.5\text{A}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	—	150	180	$\text{m}\Omega$
		$V_{GS}=10\text{V}, I_D=8.5\text{A}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	—	307	—	
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-to-source leakage current	$V_{DS}=650\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$	—	2.5	25	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DS}=650\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$	—	10	—	
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-source forward leakage current	$V_{GS}=20\text{V}$	—	—	100	$\text{nA}$
	Gate-to-source reverse leakage current	$V_{GS}=-20\text{V}$	—	—	-100	
$C_{ISS}$	Input capacitance	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=400\text{V}, f=1\text{MHz}$	—	598	—	$\text{pF}$
$C_{OSS}$	Output capacitance		—	30	—	
$C_{RSS}$	Reverse transfer capacitance		—	1	—	
$C_{O(er)}$	Output capacitance, energy related <sup>b</sup>	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V to } 400\text{V}$	—	43	—	$\text{pF}$
$C_{O(tr)}$	Output capacitance, time related <sup>c</sup>		—	85	—	
$Q_G$	Total gate charge	$V_{DS}=400\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V to } 10\text{V}, I_D=8.5\text{A}$	—	8	—	$\text{nC}$
$Q_{GS}$	Gate-source charge		—	3.3	—	
$Q_{GD}$	Gate-drain charge		—	2	—	
$Q_{OSS}$	Output charge	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, V_{DS}=0\text{V to } 400\text{V}$	—	34	—	$\text{nC}$
$t_{D(on)}$	Turn-on delay	$V_{DS}=400\text{V}, V_{GS}=0\text{V to } 12\text{V}, I_D=10\text{A}, R_G=70\Omega, Z_{FB}=240\Omega \text{ at } 100\text{MHz} \text{ ( See Figure 14)}$	—	37.8	—	$\text{nS}$
$t_R$	Rise time		—	5.2	—	
$t_{D(off)}$	Turn-off delay		—	48	—	
$t_F$	Fall time		—	8	—	

Notes:

- a. Dynamic  $R_{DS(\text{on})}$  value; see Figures 18 and 19 for conditions
- b. Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy from 0V to 400V
- c. Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time from 0V to 400V

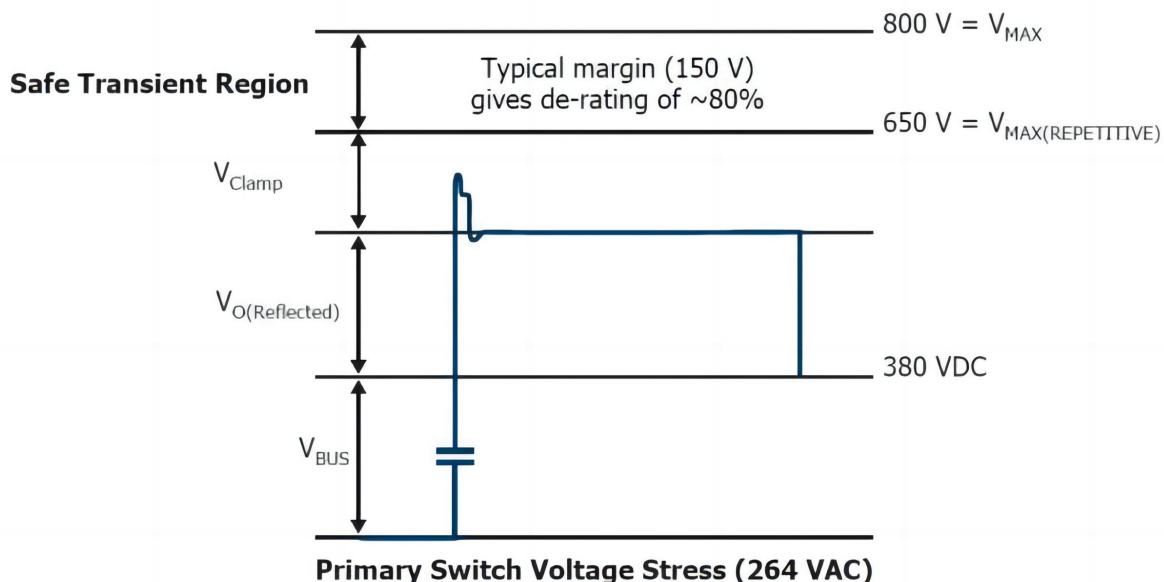
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
<b>Reverse Device Characteristics</b>						
$I_S$	Reverse current	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, T_C=100^\circ\text{C}, \leq 20\% \text{ duty cycle}$	—	—	8.3	A
$V_{SD}$	Reverse voltage <sup>a</sup>	$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, I_S=10\text{A}$	—	2.4	—	V
		$V_{GS}=0\text{V}, I_S=5\text{A}$	—	1.6	—	
$t_{RR}$	Reverse recovery time	$I_S=10\text{A}, V_{DD}=400\text{V}, \text{di/dt}=1000\text{A/ms}$	—	31	—	ns
$Q_{RR}$	Reverse recovery charge		—	40	—	nC

## Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated.)

Symbol	Parameter	Limit Value	Unit
$V_{DSS}$	Drain to source voltage ( $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$ )	650	V
$V_{DSS(\text{TR})}$	Transient drain to source voltage <sup>a</sup>	800	
$V_{GSS}$	Gate to source voltage	$\pm 20$	
$P_D$	Maximum power dissipation @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	52	W
$I_D$	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>b</sup>	13	A
	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>b</sup>	8.4	A
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed drain current (pulse width: 10μs)	60	A
$T_c$	Operating temperature	Case	$-55$ to $+150$ $^\circ\text{C}$
	Junction	$-55$ to $+150$ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_s$	Storage temperature	$-55$ to $+150$ $^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_{SOLD}$	Reflow soldering temperature <sup>c</sup>	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Notes:

- a. In off-state, spike duty cycle  $D < 0.01$ , spike duration  $< 30.00\mu\text{s}$ . Nonrepetitive.
- b. For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3
- c. Reflow MSL3



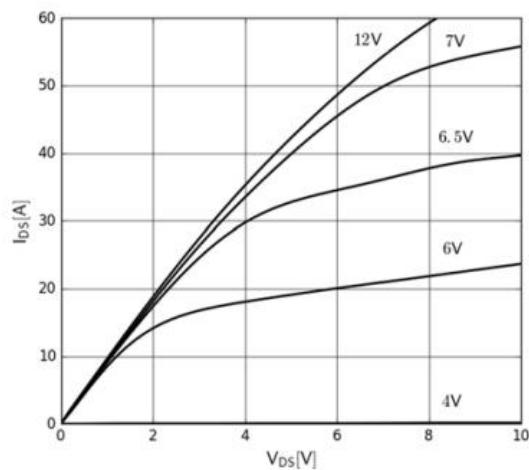
## Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$R_{\Theta JC}$	Junction-to-case	2.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
$R_{\Theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient <sup>d</sup>	50	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

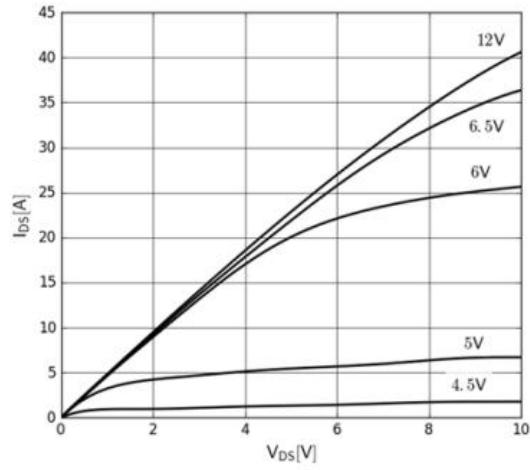
Notes:

- d. Device on one layer epoxy PCB for drain connection (vertical and without air stream cooling, with  $6\text{cm}^2$  copper area and  $70\mu\text{m}$  thickness)

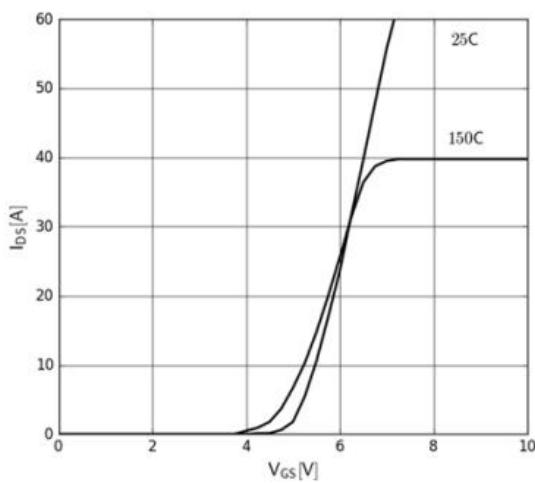
## Typical Characteristics



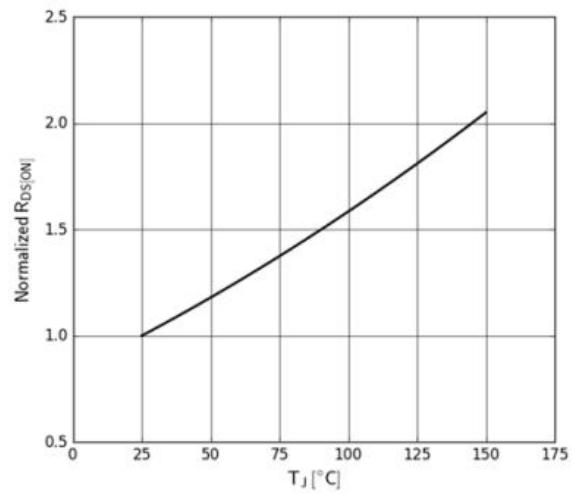
**Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$**   
Parameter:  $V_{GS}$



**Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$**   
Parameter:  $V_{GS}$

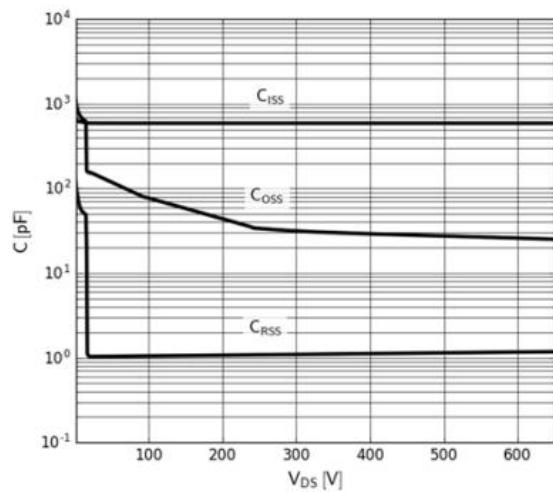


**Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics**  
 $V_{DS}=10\text{V}$ , parameter:  $T_J$



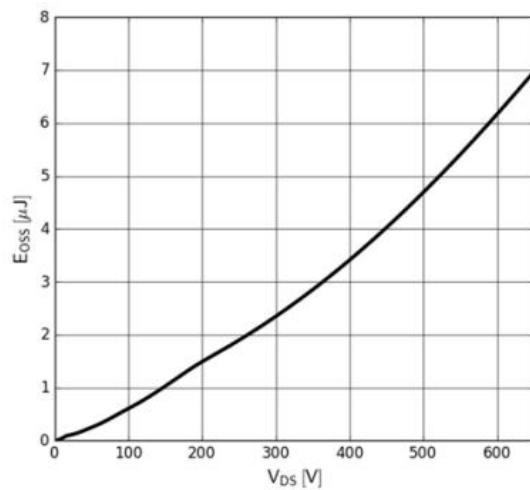
**Figure 4. Normalized On-resistance**  
 $I_D=16\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS}=10\text{V}$

## Typical Characteristics

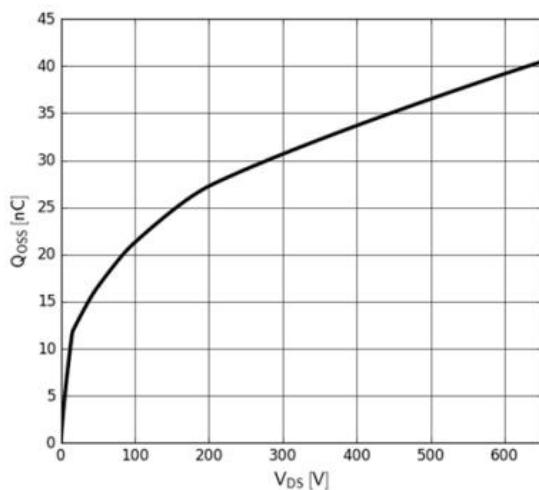


**Figure 5. Typical Capacitance**

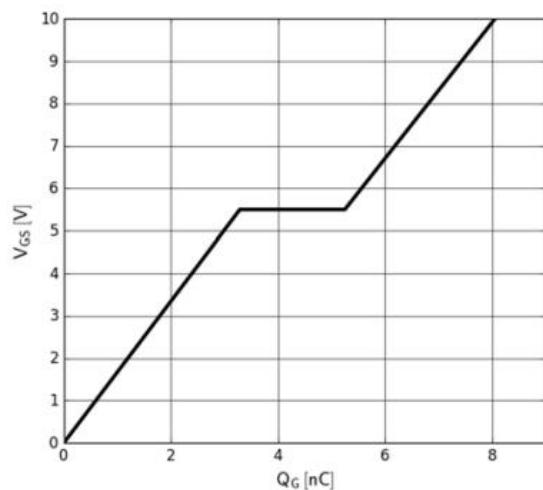
$V_{GS}=0V$ ,  $f=1MHz$



**Figure 6. Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy**

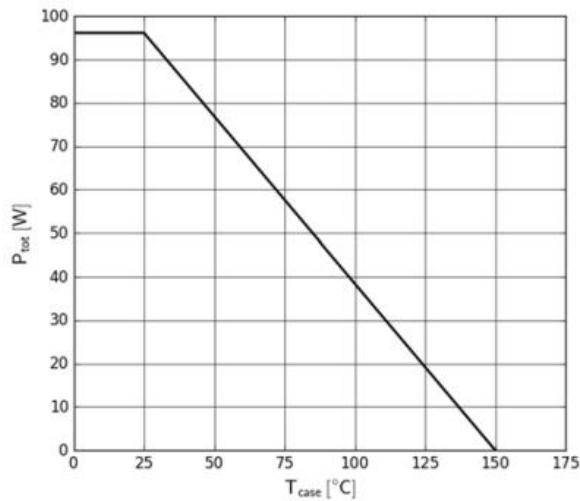


**Figure 7. Typical  $Q_{oss}$**

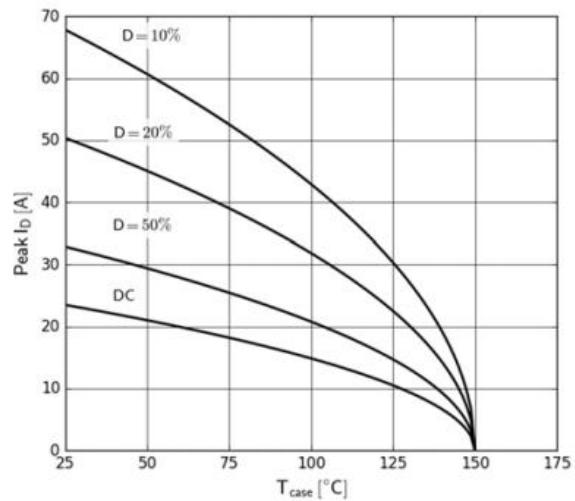


**Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge**  
 $I_{DS}=10A$ ,  $V_{DS}=400V$

## Typical Characteristics

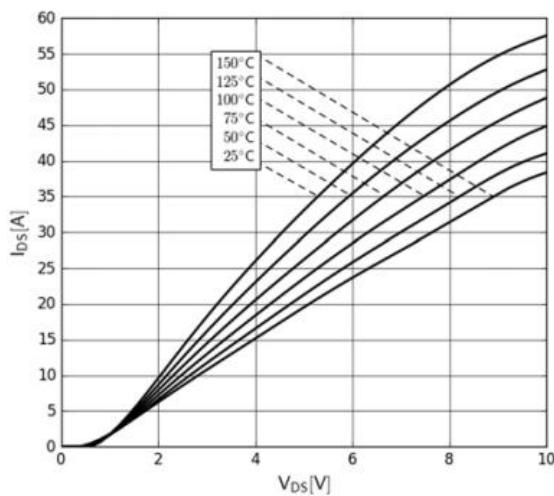


**Figure 9. Power Dissipation**

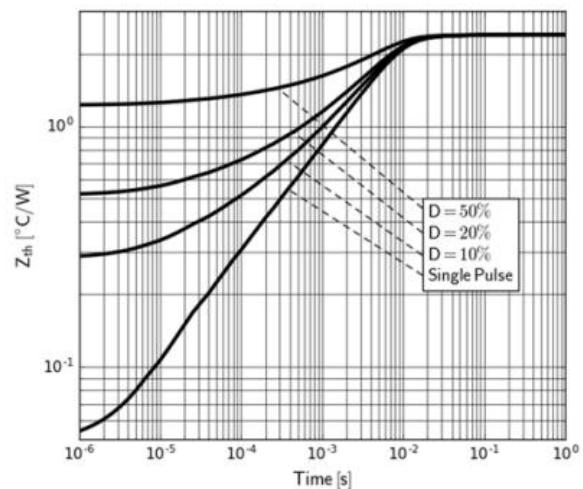


**Figure 10. Current Derating**

Pulse width  $\leq 10\mu\text{s}$ , V<sub>GS</sub>  $\geq 10\text{V}$



**Figure 11. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode**  
 $I_s = f(V_{DS})$ , parameter:  $T_J$



**Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance**

## Typical Characteristics

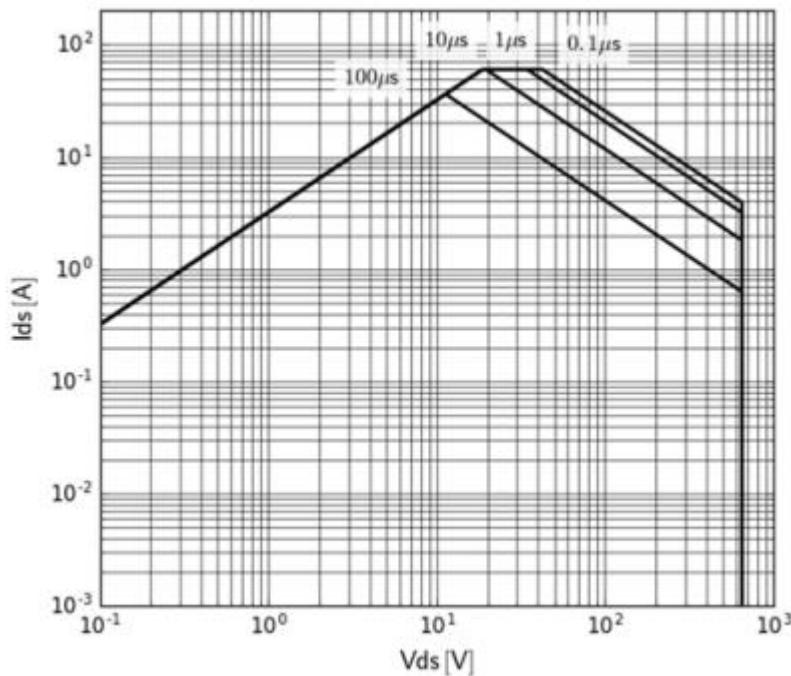
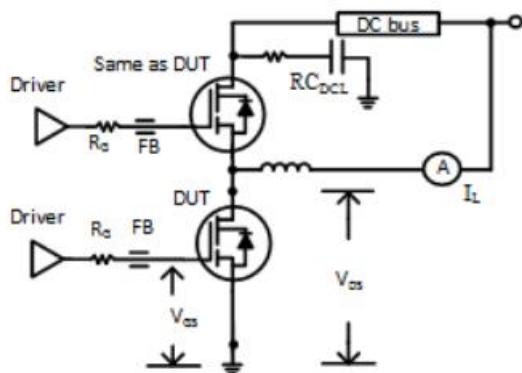


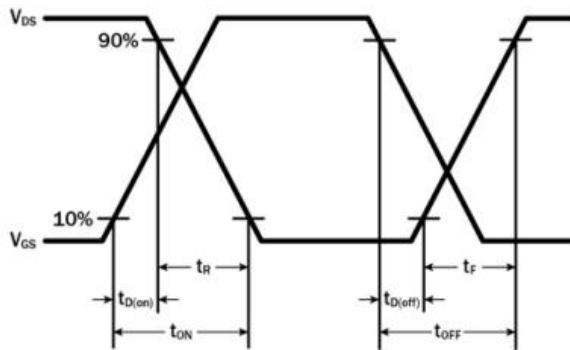
Figure 13. Safe Operating Area  $T_C=25^\circ C$

## Test Circuits and Waveforms:

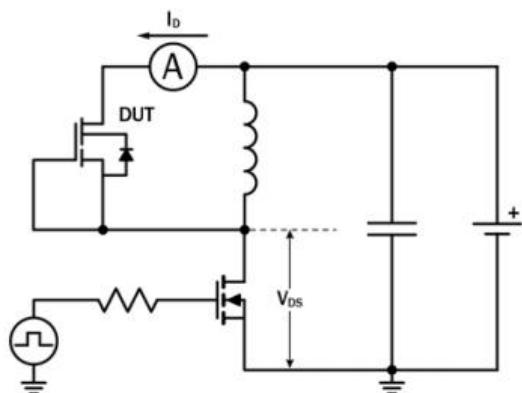


**Figure 14. Switching Time Test Circuit**

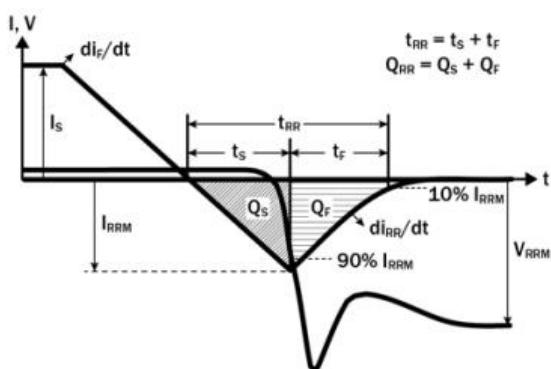
(see circuit implementation on page 3  
for methods to ensure clean switching)



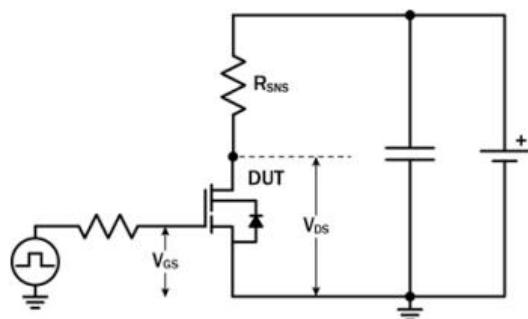
**Figure 15. Switching Time Waveform**



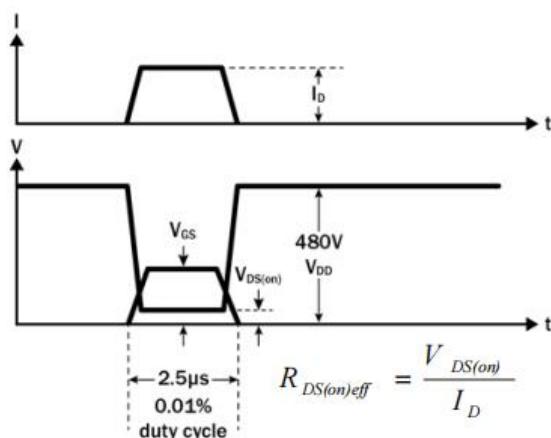
**Figure 16. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit**



**Figure 17. Diode Recovery Waveform**



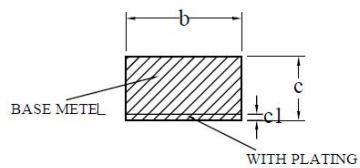
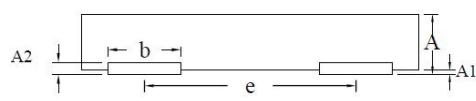
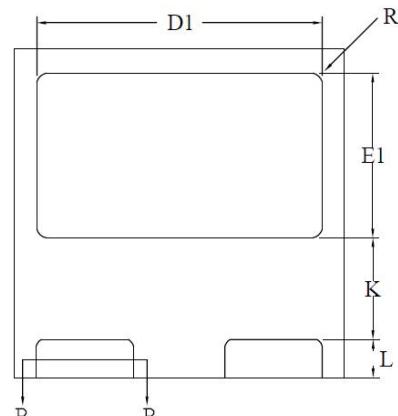
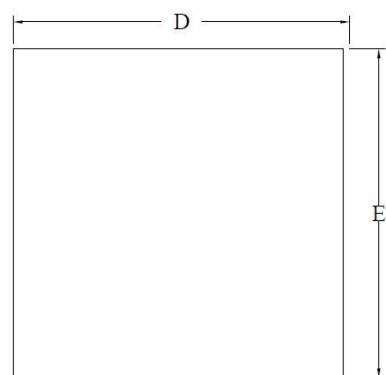
**Figure 18. Dynamic RDS(on)eff Test Circuit**



**Figure 19. Dynamic RDS(on)eff Waveform**

## Package Outlines:

### DFN 8X8: (GN3065T)



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.05	1.10	1.15
A1	0.00	—	0.05
A2	—	0.20	0.22
b	2.20	2.25	2.30
c	—	0.20	—
c1	0.01	—	0.02
D	7.90	8.00	8.10
D1	6.85	7.00	7.15
E	7.90	8.00	8.10
E1	4.03	4.18	4.33
e	4.75BSC		
K	2.50	—	—
L	0.70	0.80	0.90
R	—	0.13	—

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