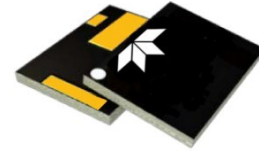


## Features

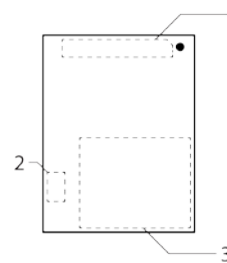
- 650 V Enhancement mode power transistor
- Bottom-side cooled configuration
- $R_{DS(on)} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $I_{DS(max)} = 15 \text{ A}$
- Ultra-low FOM Island Technology® die
- Low inductance GaNPX® package
- Simple gate drive requirements (0V to 6V)
- Transient tolerant gate drive (-20V/+10V)
- 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

## Applications

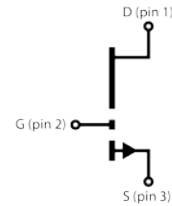
- High efficiency power conversion
- High density power conversion
- ac-dc Converters
- Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC
- ZVS Phase Shifted Full Bridge
- Half Bridge topologies
- Synchronous Buck or Boost
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- Industrial Motor Drives
- Solar and Wind Power
- Fast Battery Charging
- dc-dc converters
- On Board Battery Chargers



Package Outline



Circuit Symbol



## Description

The TDG650E15BEP is an enhancement mode GaN-on-silicon power transistor. The properties of GaN allow for high current, high voltage breakdown and high switching frequency. Teledyne e2v implements patented **Island Technology®** cell layout for high-current die performance & yield. **GaNPX®** packaging enables low inductance & low thermal resistance in a small package. The TDG650E15BEP 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.

**Table 1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (T<sub>case</sub> = 25 °C except as noted)**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	-55 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-55 to +150	°C
Drain-to-Source Voltage	V <sub>DS</sub>	650	V
Drain-to-Source Voltage - transient (note 1)	V <sub>DS</sub> (transient)	750	V
Gate-to-Source Voltage	V <sub>GS</sub>	-10 to +7	V
Gate-to-Source Voltage - transient (note 1)	V <sub>GS</sub> (transient)	-20 to +10	V
Step Stress Gate-to-Source Voltage (T <sub>j</sub> =175°C,12h) <sup>4</sup>	STSV <sub>gs</sub>	8	V
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>case</sub> = 25 °C) (note 2)	I <sub>DS</sub>	15	A
Continuous Drain Current (T <sub>case</sub> = 100 °C) (note 2)	I <sub>DS</sub>	12.5	A
Pulse Drain Current (Pulse width 50 μs, VGS = 6 V) (Note 2)	I <sub>DS</sub> Pulse	30	A

(1) Pulse ≤ 1 μs

(2) Limited by saturation

(3) Defined by product design and characterization. Value is not tested to full current in production.

(4) Please contact Teledyne for additional Information regarding Step Stress

**Table 2 Thermal Characteristics (Typical values unless otherwise noted.)**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-case)	R <sub>θJC</sub>	1.0	°C /W
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient) (note 5)	R <sub>θJA</sub>	28	°C /W
Maximum Soldering Temperature (MSL3 rated)	T <sub>SOLD</sub>	260	°C

(5) Device mounted on 1.6 mm thickness FR4, 4-layer PCB with 2 oz. copper on each layer. The recommendation for thermal via under the thermal pad is 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.

**Table 3 Ordering Information**

Ordering code	Package type	Packing method	Qty	Part Marking	Origin	ECCN
TDG650E15BEP	GaN <sup>NPX</sup> ® Bottom-Side Cooled	Mini-Reel	250	TDG615BE	US	EAR99
TDG650E15BEPF	GaN <sup>NPX</sup> ® Bottom-Side Cooled	Mini-Reel	250	TDG615BF	EU	EU

**Table 4 Electrical Characteristics**

Typical values at  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ . Unless otherwise noted, Min/Max values are specified over the full temperature range from  $T_J = -55\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  to  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  based on Teledyne Dynamic Burn-In after 15 k cycles.

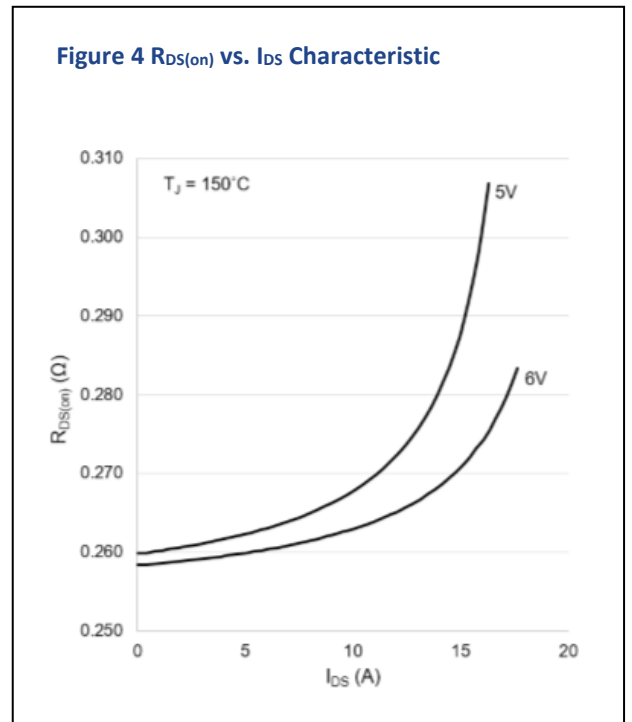
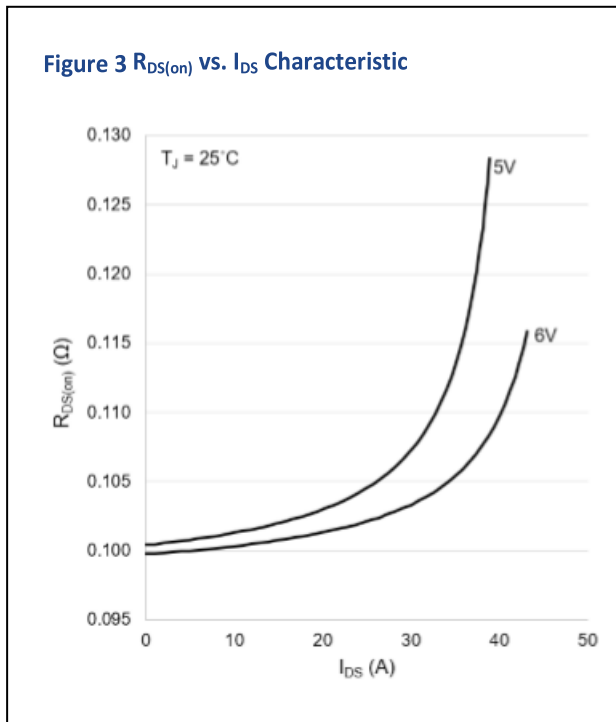
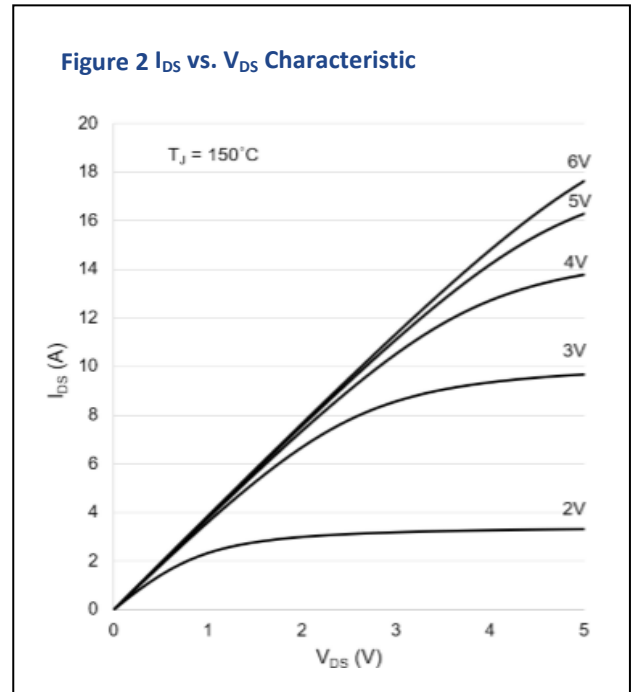
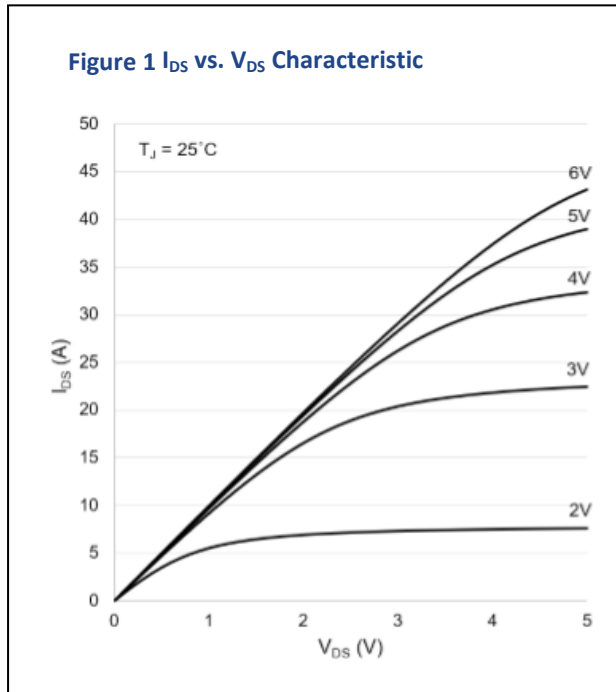
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Drain-to-Source Blocking Voltage	$BV_{DS}$	650			V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_{DSS} = 25\mu A$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		100	130	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6V, T_J = 25^\circ C, I_{DS} = 4.5A$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$			180	m $\Omega$	Based on Life Testing at Max Conditions, Reading @ $T_J = 25^\circ C$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		258		m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6V, T_J = 150^\circ C, I_{DS} = 4.5A$
Dynamic Drain-to-Source On Resistance Shift	$DR_{DS(on)}$		15	30	%	$V_{GS} = 6V$ $I_{DS} = 4.5A$
Gate-to-Source Threshold	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.1	1.7	2.6	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ $I_{DS} = 3.5\text{ mA}$
Gate-to-Source Current	$I_{GS}$		80		$\mu A$	$V_{GS} = 6V, V_{DS} = 0V$
Gate Plateau Voltage	$V_{plat}$		3		V	$V_{DS} = 400V, I_{DS} = 15A$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		1	25	$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 650V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		200		$\mu A$	$V_{DS} = 650V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Internal Gate Resistance	$R_G$		1.4		$\Omega$	$f = 1\text{ MHz, open drain}$
Input Capacitance	$C_{iss}$		120		pF	$V_{DS} = 400V, V_{GS} = 0V$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{oss}$		31		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{rss}$		1.1		pF	
Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 6)	$C_{O(ER)}$		47		pF	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }400V$
Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 7)	$C_{O(TR)}$		75		pF	
Total Gate Charge	$Q_G$		3.3		nC	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ to }6V$ $V_{DS} = 400V$
Gate-to-Source Charge	$Q_{GS}$		0.9		nC	
Gate-to-Drain Charge	$Q_{GD}$		1.4		nC	
Output Charge	$Q_{OSS}$		30		nC	$V_{GS} = 0V$ $V_{DS} = 400V$
Reverse Recovery Charge	$Q_{RR}$		0		nC	

**Table 4 Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

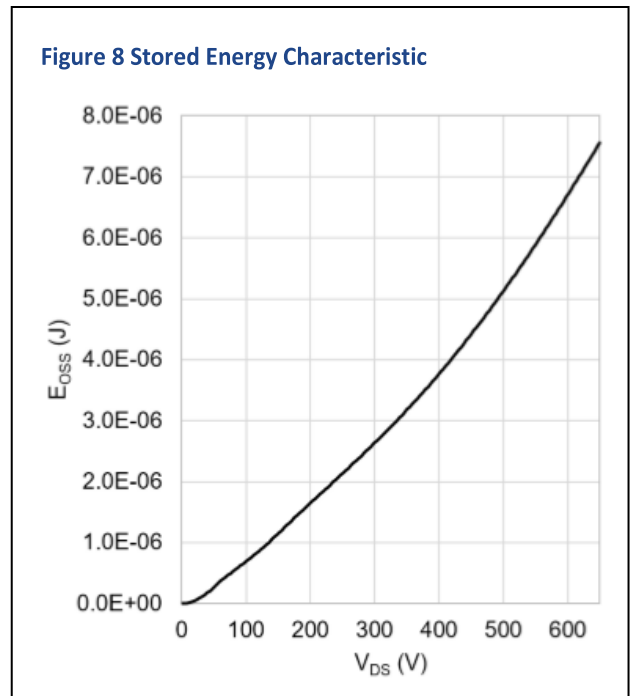
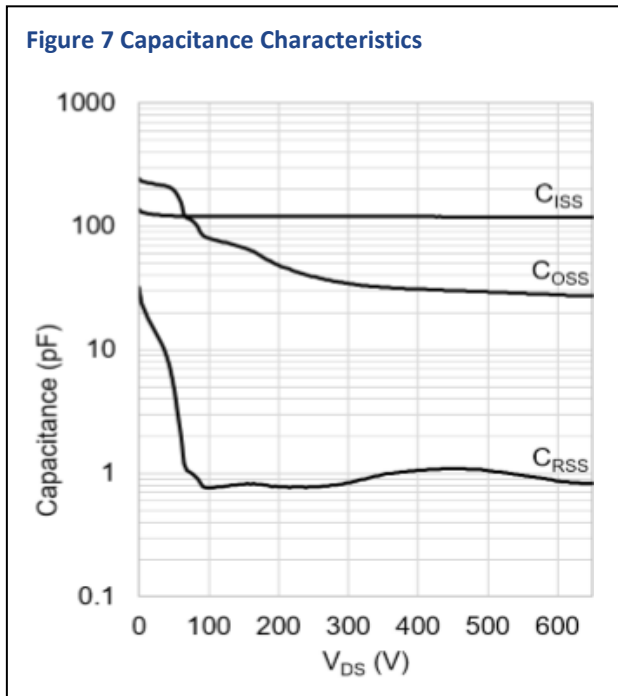
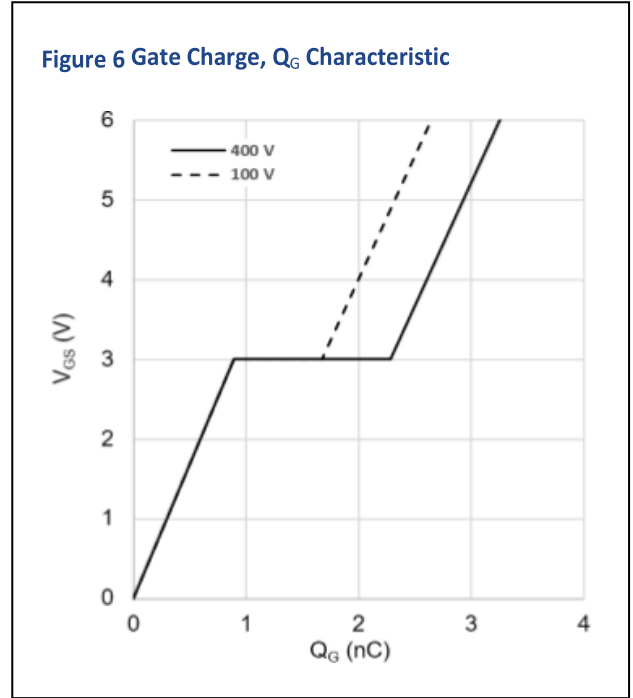
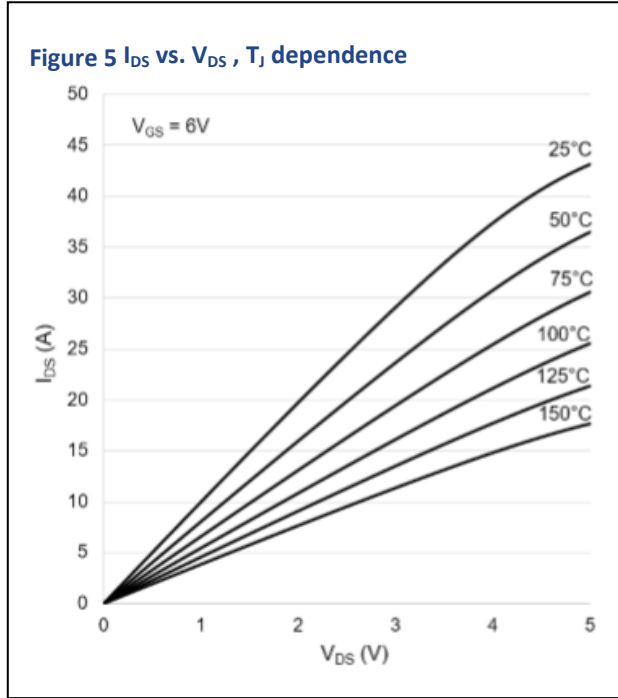
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Capacitance Stored Energy	$E_{OSS}$		3.8		$\mu\text{J}$	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0$ $V_f = 100\text{ kHz}$

- (6)  $C_{O(ER)}$  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  $V_{DS}$ .
- (7)  $C_{O(TR)}$  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  $V_{DS}$ .

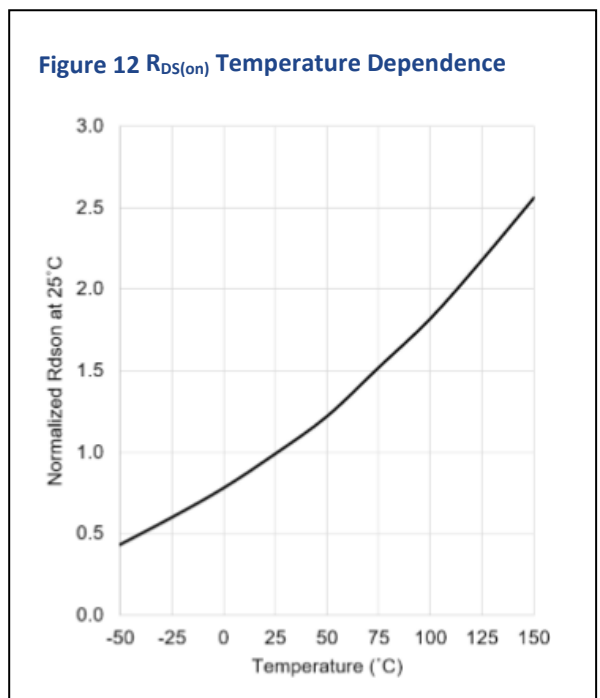
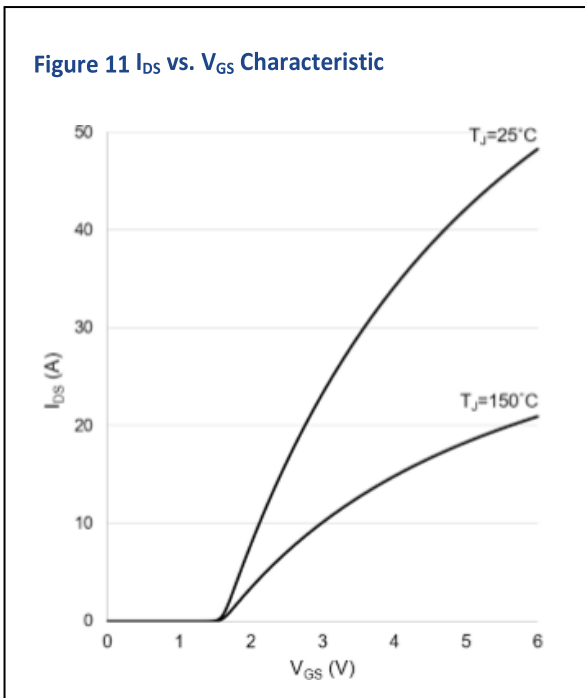
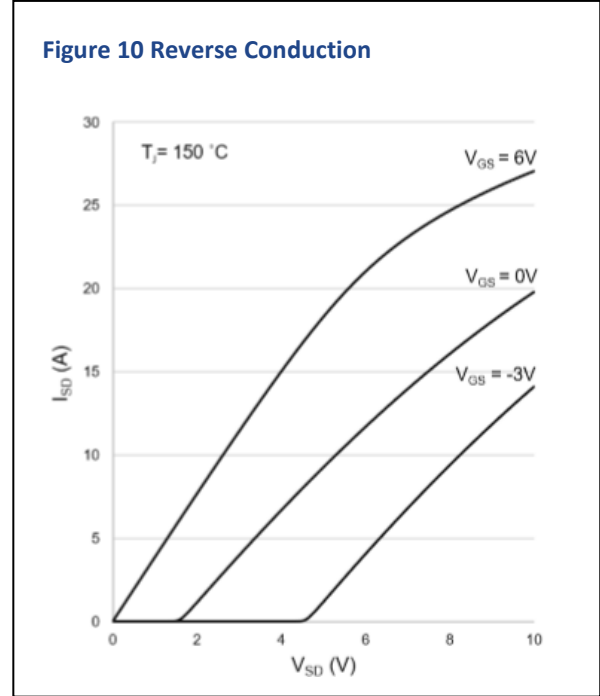
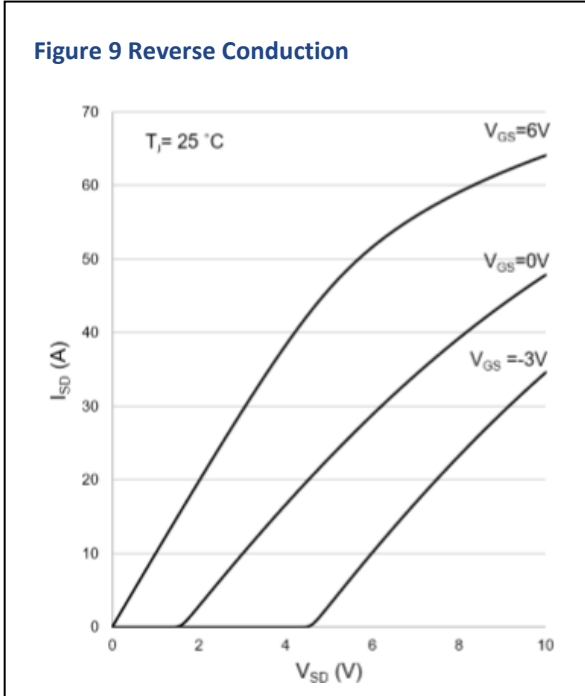
**Electrical Performance Graphs**



Electrical Performance Graphs (continued)

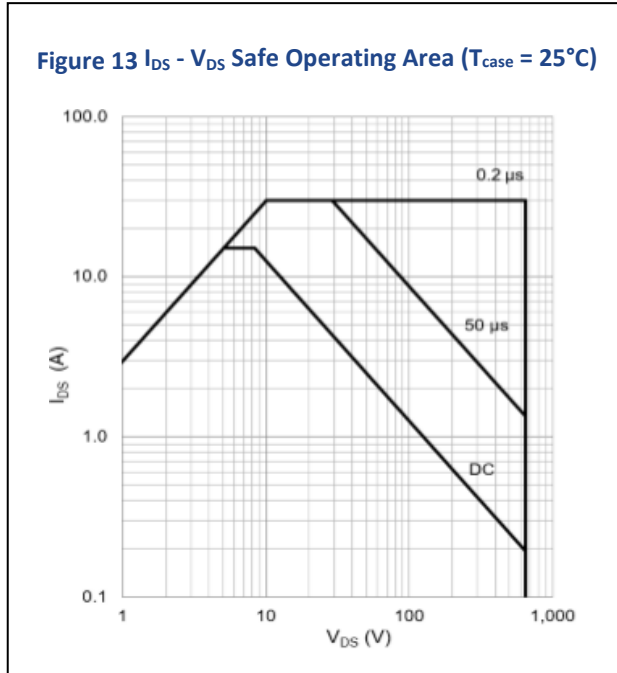


**Electrical Performance Graphs (continued)**

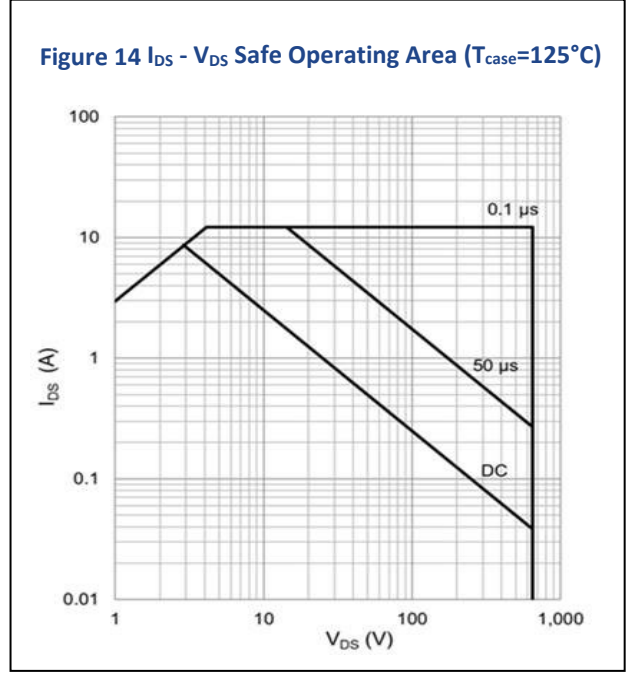


**Thermal Performance Graphs**

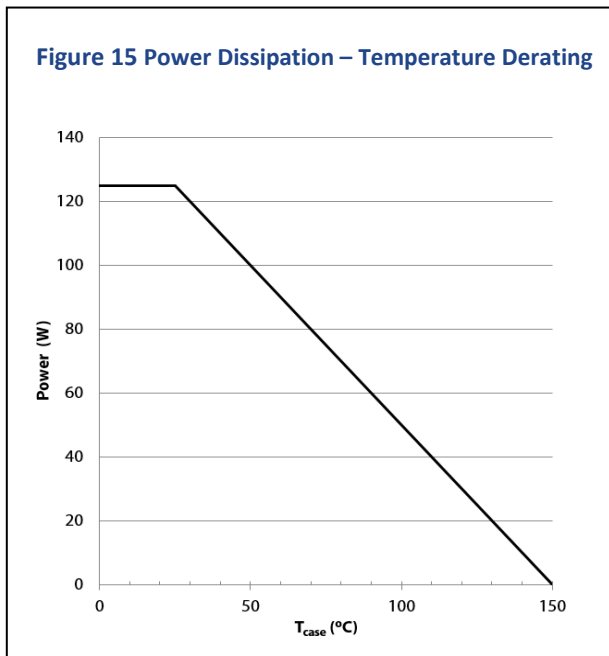
**Figure 13  $I_{DS} - V_{DS}$  Safe Operating Area ( $T_{case} = 25^{\circ}C$ )**



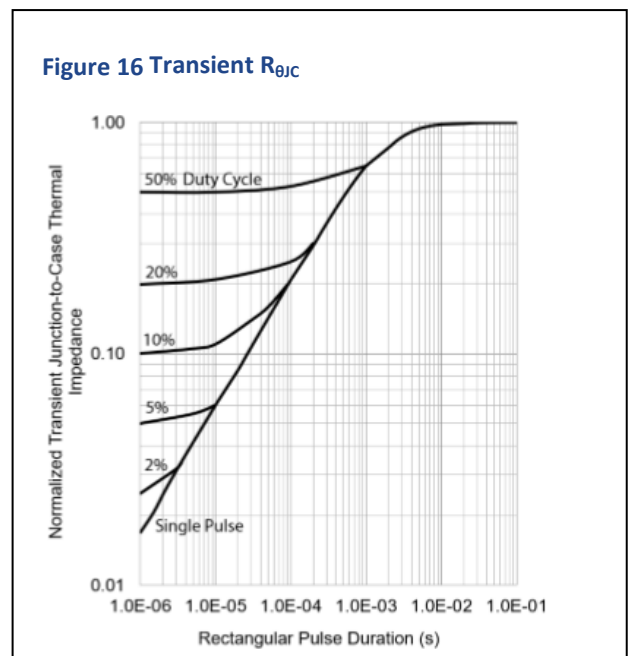
**Figure 14  $I_{DS} - V_{DS}$  Safe Operating Area ( $T_{case}=125^{\circ}C$ )**



**Figure 15 Power Dissipation – Temperature Derating**



**Figure 16 Transient  $R_{\theta JC}$**





## 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-HEMT does 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, Application Guide – Design with GaN Enhancement Mode HEMT” [www.gansystems.com](http://www.gansystems.com)

Similar to 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 enough tolerance on the gate voltage. Therefore, special care should be taken when you select and use 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 high 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’s parasitic oscillation.

### Source Sensing

Although the TDG650E15BEP does not have a dedicated source sense pin, the GaNPX® 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

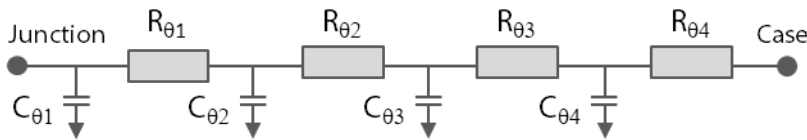
### Thermal

The substrate is internally connected to the source/thermal pad on the bottom-side of the TDG650E15BEP. 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 pad 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.

#### TDG650E15BEP RC thermal model:



#### RC breakdown of $R_{\theta JC}$

$R_{\theta}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	$C_{\theta}$ ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{s}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
$R_{\theta 1} = 0.03$	$C_{\theta 1} = 4.0\text{E}-05$
$R_{\theta 2} = 0.46$	$C_{\theta 2} = 3.7\text{E}-04$
$R_{\theta 3} = 0.48$	$C_{\theta 3} = 3.25\text{E}-03$
$R_{\theta 4} = 0.03$	$C_{\theta 4} = 1\text{E}-03$

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

### Reverse Conduction

GaN Systems enhancement mode HEMTs do not have 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 ( $V_{GS} = +6\text{ V}$ ): 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 exhibits a channel resistance,  $R_{DS(on)}$ , similar to forward conduction operation. Off-state condition ( $V_{GS} \leq 0\text{ V}$ ): 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 650V and doesn't change with negative gate voltage. A transient drain-to-source voltage of 750 V for 1  $\mu\text{s}$  is acceptable.

### Packaging and Soldering

The package material is high temperature epoxy-based PCB material which is similar to FR4 but has a higher temperature rating, thus allowing the TDG650E60 device to be specified to 150 °C. The device can handle at least 3 reflow cycles.

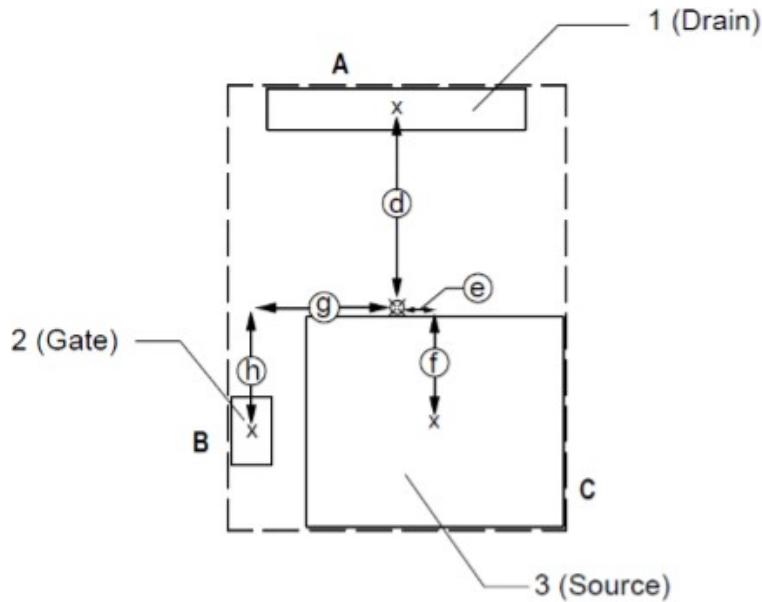
It is recommended to use the reflow profile in IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 REV D.1

(March 2008) The basic temperature profiles for Pb-free (Sn-Ag-Cu) assembly are:

- Preheat/Soak: 60 - 120 seconds.  $T_{min} = 150\text{ °C}$ ,  $T_{max} = 200\text{ °C}$ .
- 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. For more details, please refer to the soldering application note “GN011-Soldering-Recommendations- for-GaNPX®-Packaged-Devices” at [www.gansystems.com](http://www.gansystems.com).

**Recommended PCB Footprint for TDG650E15BEP**



**Pad sizes**

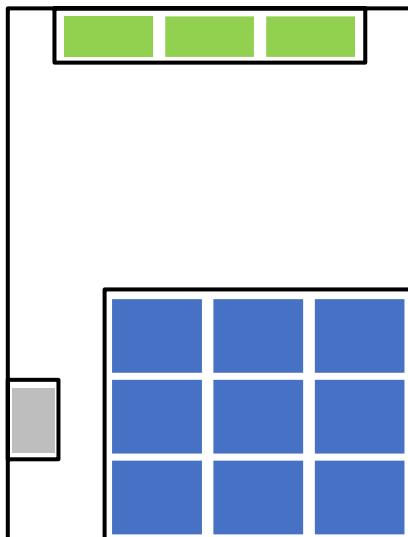
	mm		Inches	
	X (width)	Y (height)	X (width)	Y (height)
<b>A</b>	3.76	0.60	0.148	0.024
<b>B</b>	0.60	1.00	0.024	0.039
<b>C</b>	3.76	3.07	0.148	0.121

**Dimensions**

	mm	Inches
<b>d</b>	2.91	0.115
<b>e</b>	0.55	0.022
<b>f</b>	1.67	0.066
<b>g</b>	2.13	0.084
<b>h</b>	1.81	0.071

- PCB pad openings
- Package outline

**Recommended Solder Stencil for Bottom-side Cooled PCB Footprint**

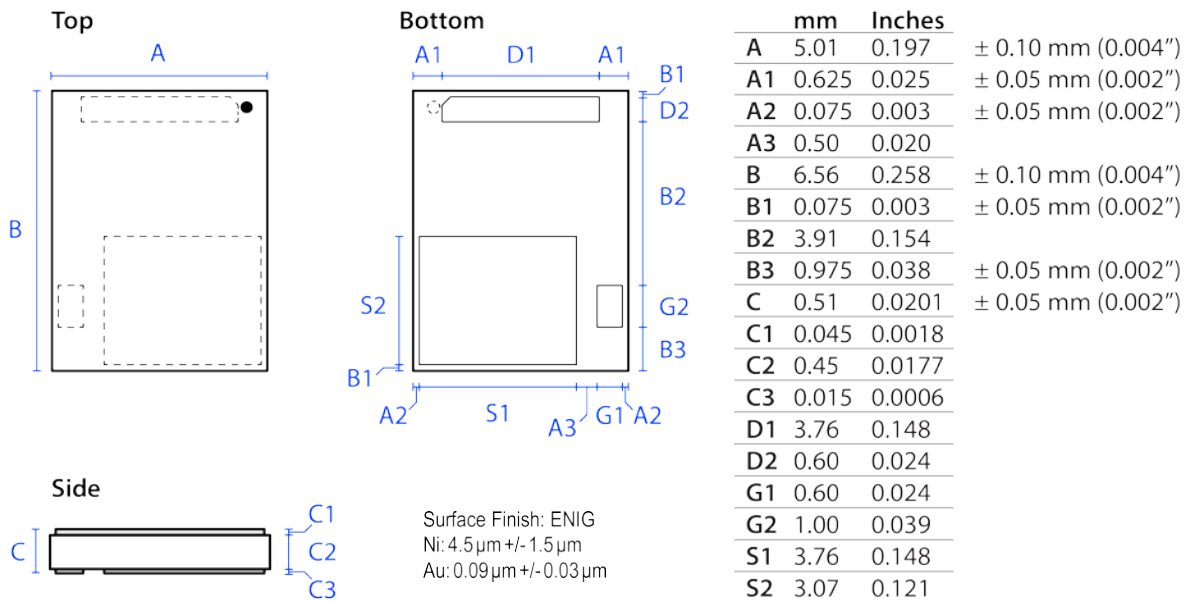


**Dimension of the Stencil Aperture**

- 1.05 x 0.5 mm
- 0.5 x 0.84 mm
- 0.9 x 1.0 mm

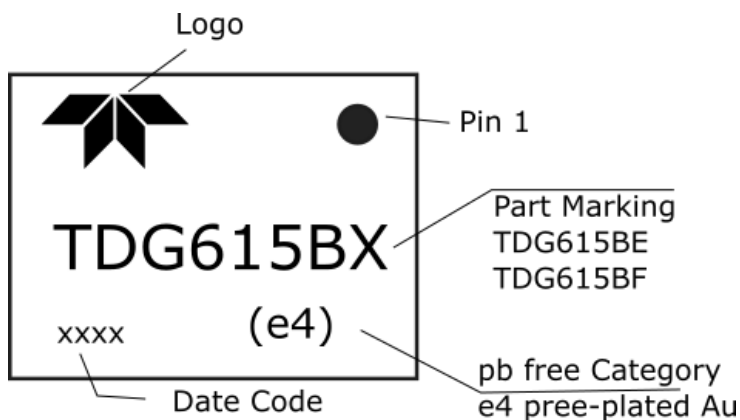
- Thickness of stencil: 100 μm
- Solder paste coverage: 70%

**Package Dimensions**

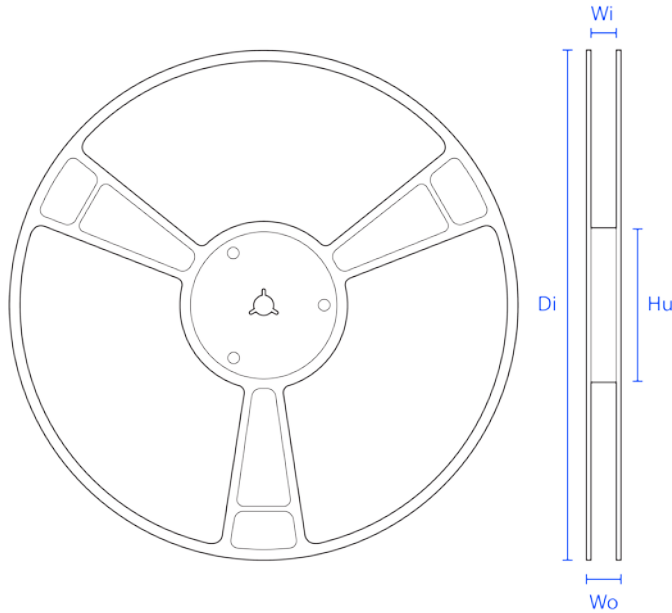


Note: Inch measurements are approximate values

**GaNPX® Part Marking**

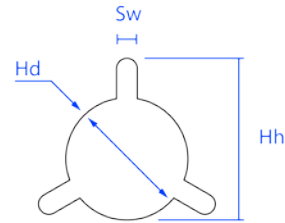


**TDG650E15BEGaNPX® Tape and Reel Information**

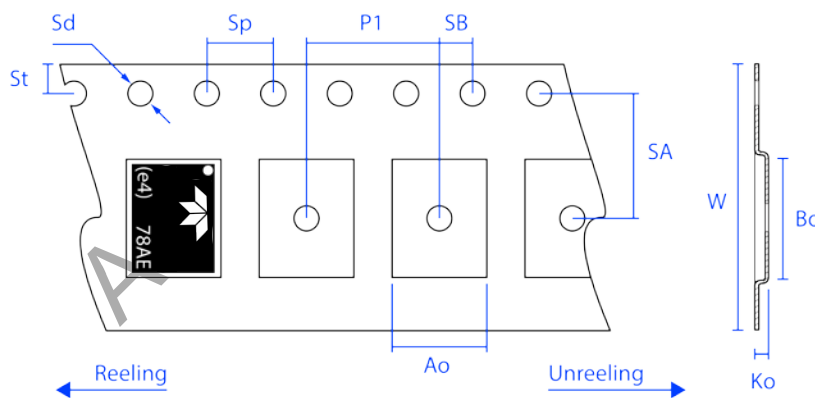


Dimensions (mm)

	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



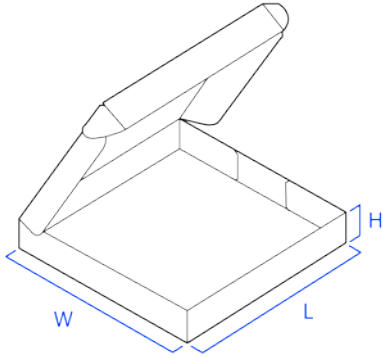
Note: Wo and Wi measured at hub



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
W	197	342
L	204	355
H	32	53

## Document Categories:

### Advance Information

The product is in a formative or design stage. The data sheet contains design target specifications for product development. Specifications and features may change in any manner without notice.

### Preliminary Specification

The data sheet contains preliminary data. Additional data may be added at a later date. Teledyne e2v HiRel Electronics reserves the right to change specifications at any time without notice in order to supply the best possible product.

### Product Specification

The data sheet contains final data. In the event Teledyne e2v HiRel Electronics decides to change the specifications, Teledyne e2v HiRel Electronics will notify customers of the intended changes by issuing a CNF (Customer Notification Form).

## Sales Contact

For additional information, Email us at: [tdemarketing@teledyne.com](mailto:tdemarketing@teledyne.com) ~ [www.tdehirel.com](http://www.tdehirel.com)

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