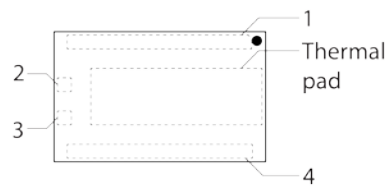


## Features

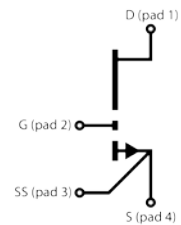
- 100 V enhancement mode power switch
- Bottom-side cooled configuration
- $R_{DS(on)} = 7 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $I_{DS(max)} = 90 \text{ A}$
- Ultra-low FOM Island Technology® die
- Low inductance GaN<sub>Px</sub>® package
- Easy gate drive requirements (0 V to 6 V)
- Transient tolerant gate drive (-20 V / +10 V)
- Very high switching frequency (> 100 MHz)
- Fast and controllable fall and rise times
- Reverse current capability
- Zero reverse recovery loss
- Small 7.6 x 4.6 mm<sup>2</sup> PCB footprint
- Source Sense (SS) pin for optimized gate drive
- RoHS 6 compliant



Package Outline



Circuit Symbol



*The thermal pad must be connected to Source, S (pad 4), for best performance*

## Applications

- High efficiency power conversion
- High density power conversion
- Energy Storage Systems
- AC-DC Converters (secondary side)
- ZVS Phase Shifted Full Bridge
- Half Bridge topologies
- Synchronous Buck or Boost
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- Industrial Motor Drives
- Fast Battery Charging
- Class D Audio amplifiers
- Traction Drive

## Description

The GS61008P 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 GS61008P 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                                                        | $V_{DS}$            | 100         | V                  |
| Drain-to-Source Voltage - transient (note 1)                                   | $V_{DS(transient)}$ | 130         | 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)  | $I_{DS}$            | 90          | A                  |
| Continuous Drain Current ( $T_{case} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) (note 2) | $I_{DS}$            | 65          | A                  |

(1) For 1  $\mu\text{s}$

(2) Limited by saturation

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

| Parameter                                         | Symbol          | Value | Units                       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Thermal Resistance (junction-to-case)             | $R_{\theta JC}$ | 0.55  | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance (junction-to-top)              | $R_{\theta JT}$ | 7     | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient) (note 3) | $R_{\theta JA}$ | 23    | $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ |
| 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 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------------|
| GS61008P-TR   | GaN <sub>PX</sub> ® bottom cooled | Tape-and-Reel  | 3000 | 13" (330mm)   | 16mm       |
| GS61008P-MR   | GaN <sub>PX</sub> ® bottom cooled | Mini-Reel      | 250  | 7" (180mm)    | 16mm       |

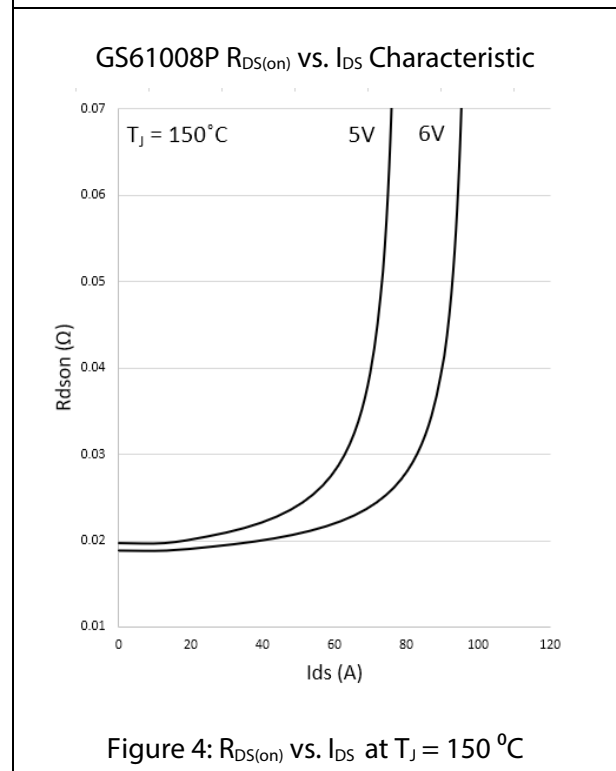
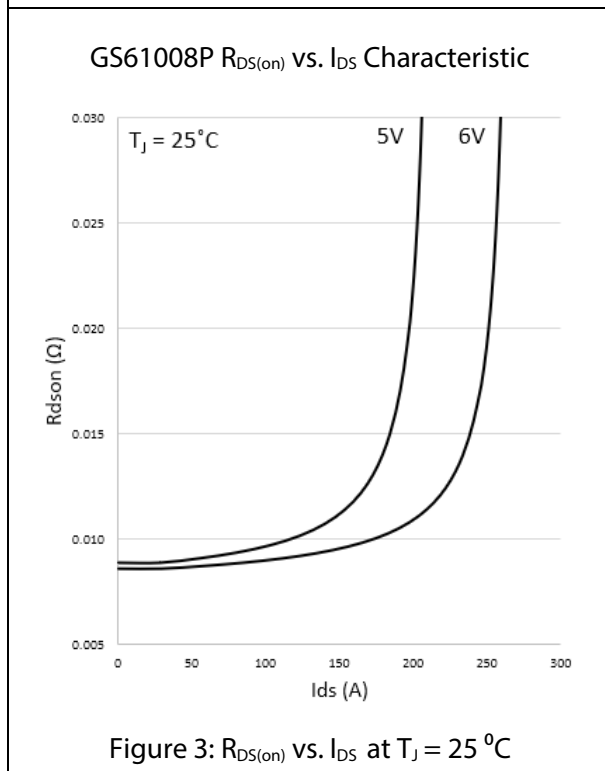
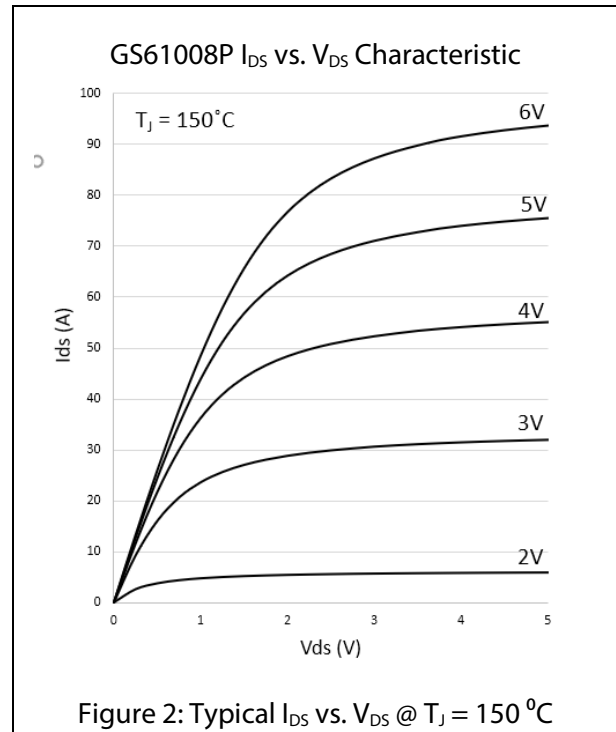
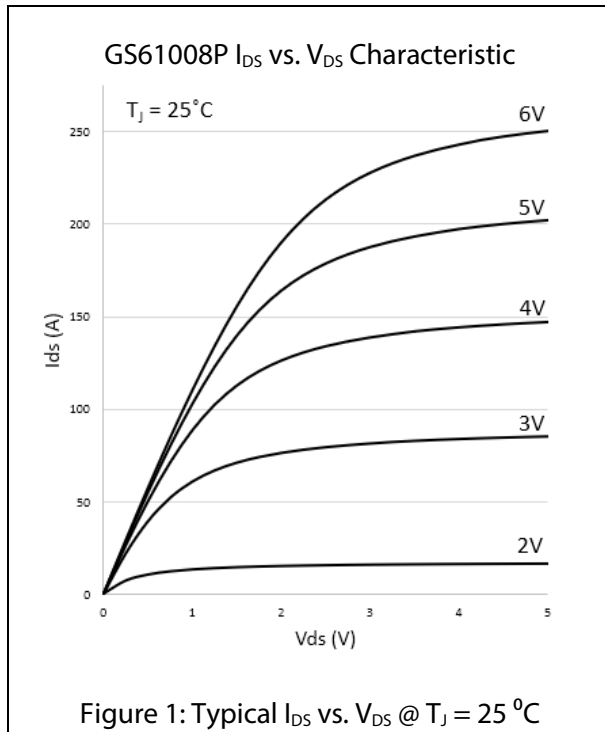
**Electrical Characteristics** (Typical values at  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$  unless otherwise noted)

| Parameters                                            | Sym.         | Min. | Typ.  | Max. | Units            | Conditions                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------|-------|------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Drain-to-Source Blocking Voltage                      | $BV_{DS}$    | 100  |       |      | V                | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_{DSS} = 50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$                             |
| Drain-to-Source On Resistance                         | $R_{DS(on)}$ |      | 7     | 9.5  | $\text{m}\Omega$ | $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$<br>$I_{DS} = 27\text{ A}$            |
| Drain-to-Source On Resistance                         | $R_{DS(on)}$ |      | 17.5  |      | $\text{m}\Omega$ | $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$<br>$I_{DS} = 27\text{ A}$           |
| Gate-to-Source Threshold                              | $V_{GS(th)}$ | 1.1  | 1.3   |      | V                | $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_{DS} = 7\text{ mA}$                                            |
| Gate-to-Source Current                                | $I_{GS}$     |      | 200   |      | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$                                         |
| Gate Plateau Voltage                                  | $V_{plat}$   |      | 3     |      | V                | $V_{DS} = 100\text{ V}$ , $I_{DS} = 90\text{ A}$                                      |
| Drain-to-Source Leakage Current                       | $I_{DSS}$    |      | 0.5   | 50   | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{DS} = 100\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$<br>$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$           |
| Drain-to-Source Leakage Current                       | $I_{DSS}$    |      | 100   |      | $\mu\text{A}$    | $V_{DS} = 100\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$<br>$T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$          |
| Internal Gate Resistance                              | $R_G$        |      | 0.77  |      | $\Omega$         | $f = 25\text{ MHz}$ , open drain                                                      |
| Input Capacitance                                     | $C_{iss}$    |      | 590   |      | pF               | $V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}$<br>$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$<br>$f = 1\text{ MHz}$                 |
| Output Capacitance                                    | $C_{oss}$    |      | 280   |      | pF               |                                                                                       |
| Reverse Transfer Capacitance                          | $C_{rss}$    |      | 12.4  |      | pF               |                                                                                       |
| Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 4) | $C_{O(ER)}$  |      | 351.4 |      | pF               | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$<br>$V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }50\text{ V}$                           |
| Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 5)   | $C_{O(TR)}$  |      | 432.5 |      | pF               |                                                                                       |
| Total Gate Charge                                     | $Q_G$        |      | 12    |      | nC               | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ to }6\text{ V}$<br>$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}$<br>$I_{DS} = 90\text{ A}$ |
| Gate-to-Source Charge                                 | $Q_{GS}$     |      | 4.5   |      | nC               |                                                                                       |
| Gate threshold charge                                 | $Q_{G(th)}$  |      | 1.9   |      | nC               |                                                                                       |
| Gate switching charge                                 | $Q_{G(sw)}$  |      | 4.1   |      | nC               |                                                                                       |
| Gate-to-Drain Charge                                  | $Q_{GD}$     |      | 1.5   |      | nC               |                                                                                       |
| Output Charge                                         | $Q_{oss}$    |      | 21.3  |      | nC               | $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}$                                        |
| Reverse Recovery Charge                               | $Q_{RR}$     |      | 0     |      | nC               |                                                                                       |

(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

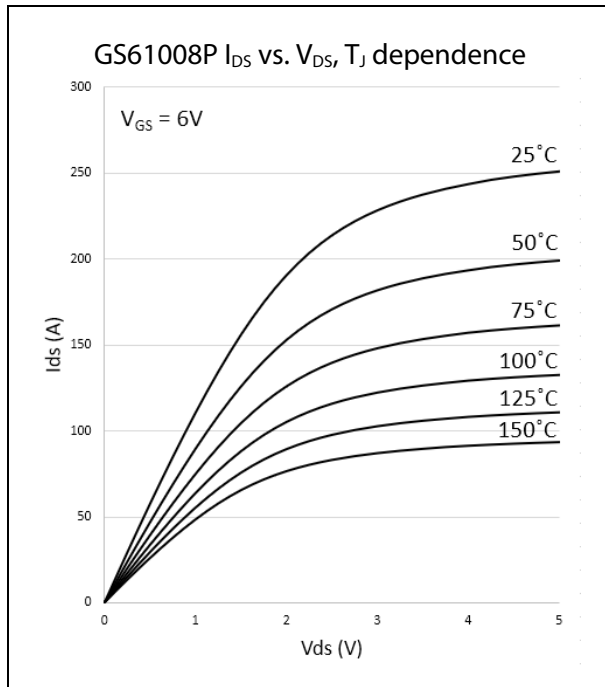


Figure 5: Typical  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{DS}$  @  $V_{GS} = 6V$

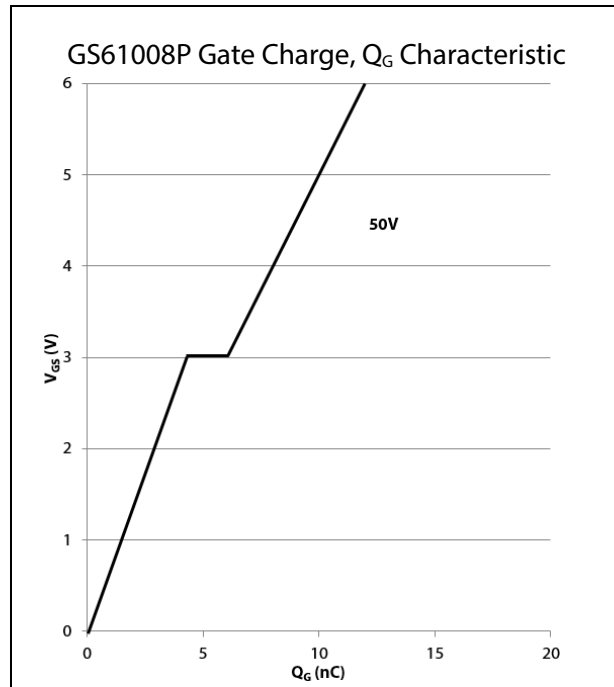


Figure 6: Typical  $V_{GS}$  vs.  $Q_G$  @  $V_{DS} = 50V$

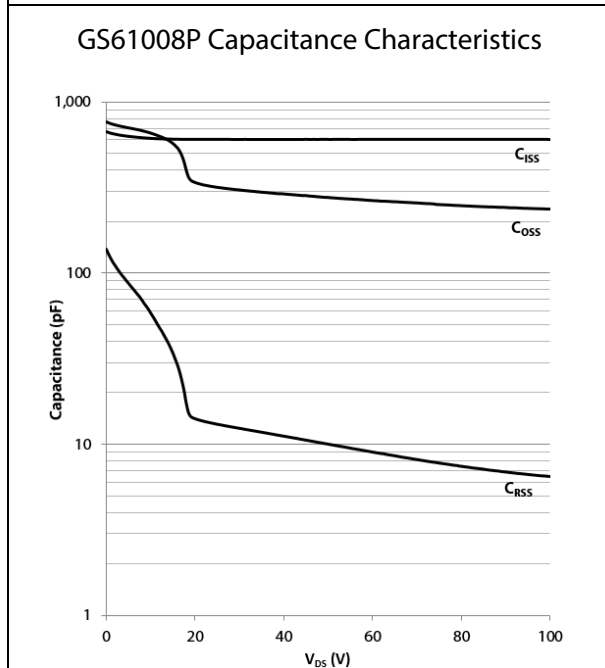


Figure 7: Typical  $C_{iss}$ ,  $C_{oss}$ ,  $C_{rss}$  vs.  $V_{DS}$

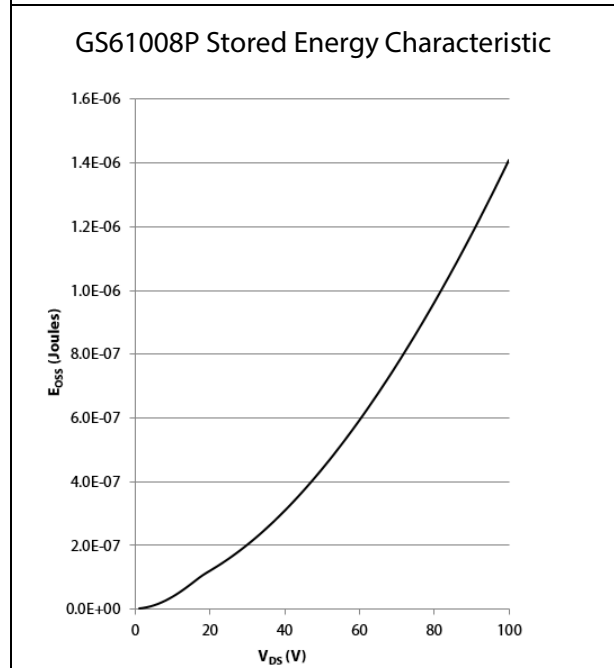


Figure 8: Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy

## Electrical Performance Graphs

GS61008P Reverse Conduction Characteristics

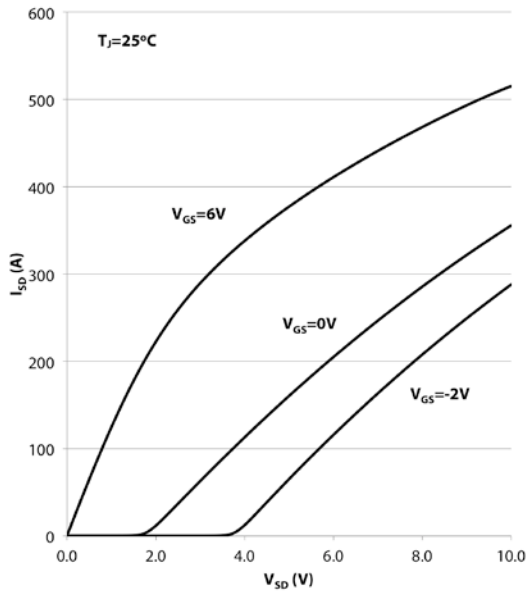


Figure 9: Typical  $I_{SD}$  vs.  $V_{SD}$

GS61008P  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  Characteristic

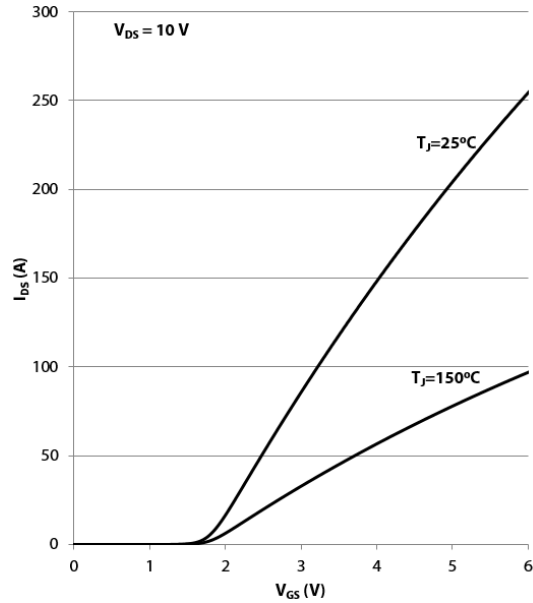


Figure 10: Typical  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$

GS61008P  $R_{DS(on)}$  Temperature Dependence

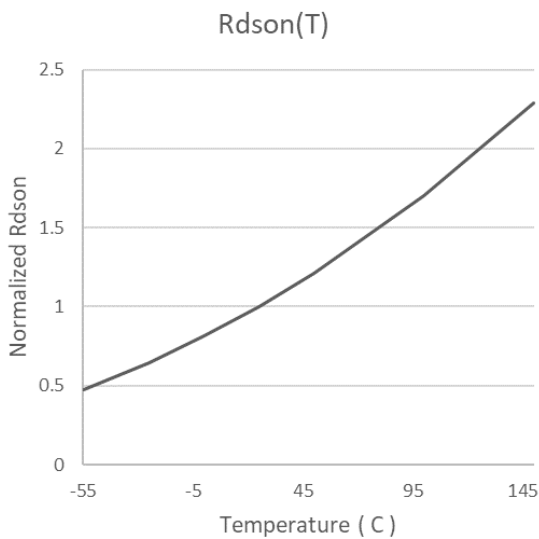


Figure 11: Normalized  $R_{DS(on)}$  as a function of  $T_J$

GS61008P  $I_{DS} - V_{DS}$  SOA

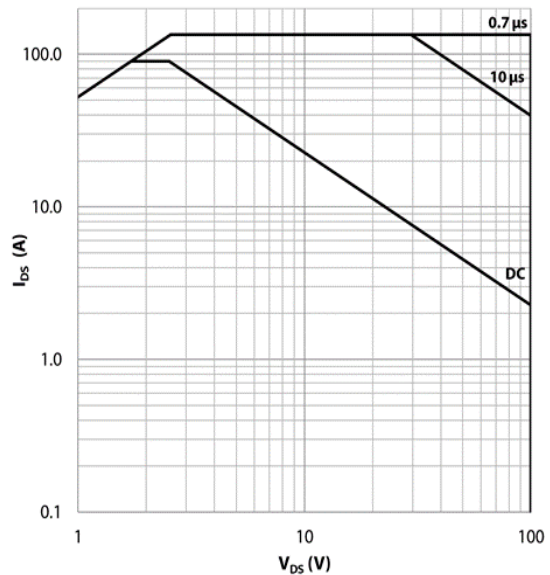
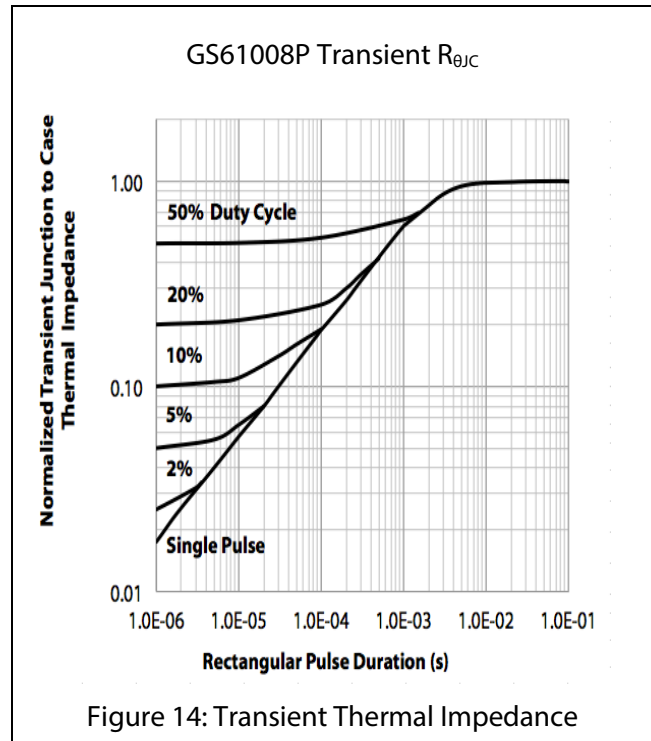
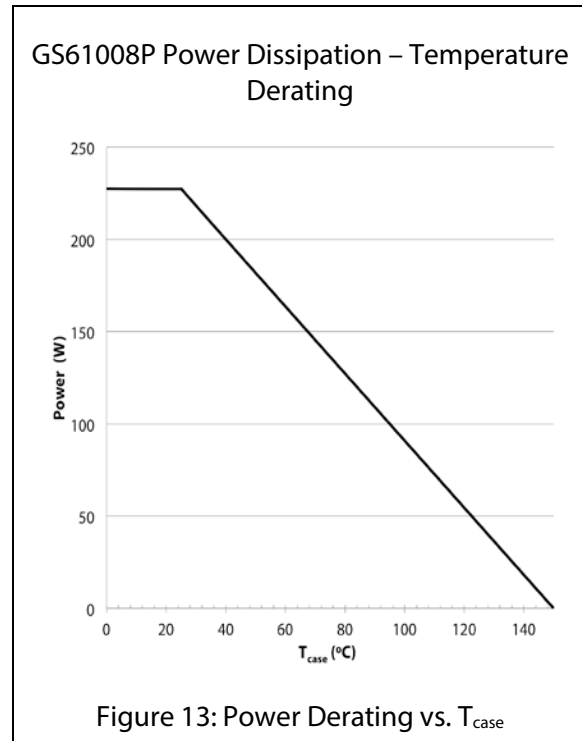


Figure 12: Safe Operating Area @  $T_{case} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Electrical Performance Graphs



## 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 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" at [www.gansystems.com](http://www.gansystems.com).

Similar to a silicon MOSFET, the 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 6V for gate drive and the UVLO is suitable for 6V 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.

Many non-isolated half bridge MOSFET drivers are not compatible with 6 V gate drive for GaN enhancement mode HEMT due to their high under-voltage lockout threshold. Also, a simple bootstrap method for high side gate drive will 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. Alternatively, isolated drivers can be used for a high side device. 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

The GS61008P has a dedicated source sense pin. The GaNPX® packaging utilizes no wire bonds so the source connection is very low inductance. The dedicated source sense pin will further enhance performance by eliminating the common source inductance if a dedicated gate drive signal kelvin connection is created. This can be achieved connecting the gate drive signal from the driver to the gate pad on the GS61008P and returning from the source sense pad on the GS61008P to the driver ground reference.

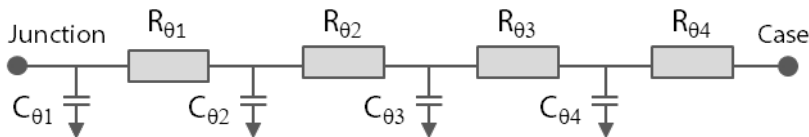
### Thermal

The substrate is internally connected to the thermal pad on the bottom-side of the GS61008P. The source pad must be electrically connected to the thermal pad for optimal performance. 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 this 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.

GS61008P RC thermal model:



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

| $R_{\theta}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ ) | $C_{\theta}$ ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{s}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| $R_{\theta 1} = 0.017$                       | $C_{\theta 1} = 7.0\text{E-}05$                           |
| $R_{\theta 2} = 0.253$                       | $C_{\theta 2} = 6.7\text{E-}04$                           |
| $R_{\theta 3} = 0.264$                       | $C_{\theta 3} = 5.9\text{E-}03$                           |
| $R_{\theta 4} = 0.017$                       | $C_{\theta 4} = 1.8\text{E-}03$                           |

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 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 ( $V_{GS} = +6\text{ V}$ ): 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 it 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 100 V and doesn’t change with negative gate voltage. A transient drain-to-source voltage of 130 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 GS61008P device to be specified to 150 °C. The device can handle at least 3 reflow cycles.

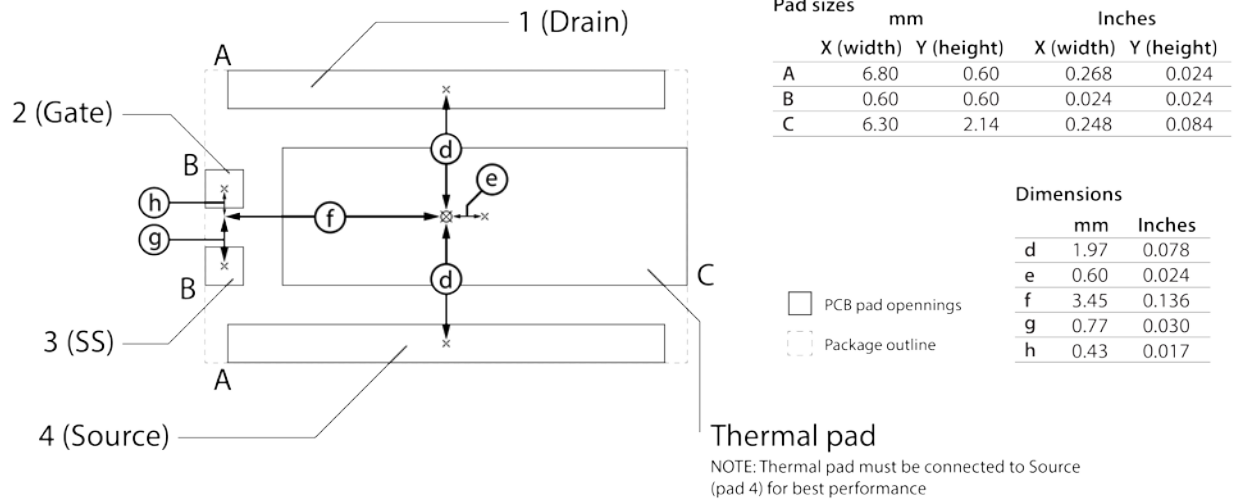
It is recommended to use the reflow profile in IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 REV D.1 (March 2008)

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

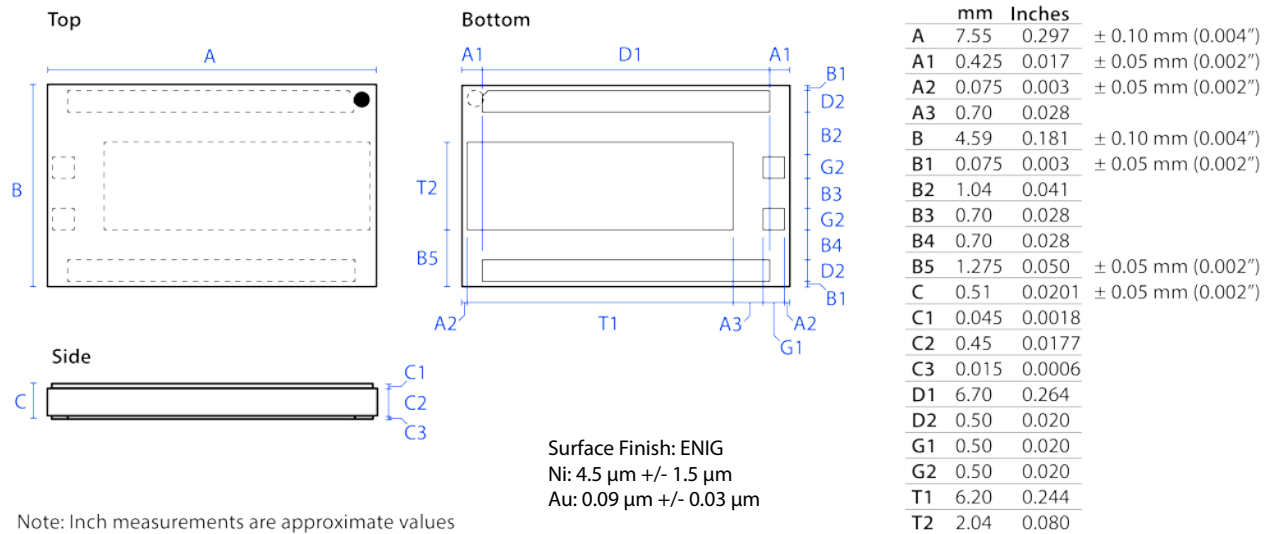
- Preheat/Soak: 60 - 120 seconds.  $T_{min} = 150\text{ °C}$ ,  $T_{max} = 200\text{ °C}$ .
- Reflow: Ramp up rate 3 °C/sec, max. Peak temperature is 260 °C and time within 5 °C of peak temperature is 30 seconds.
- Cool down: Ramp down rate 6 °C/sec max.

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.

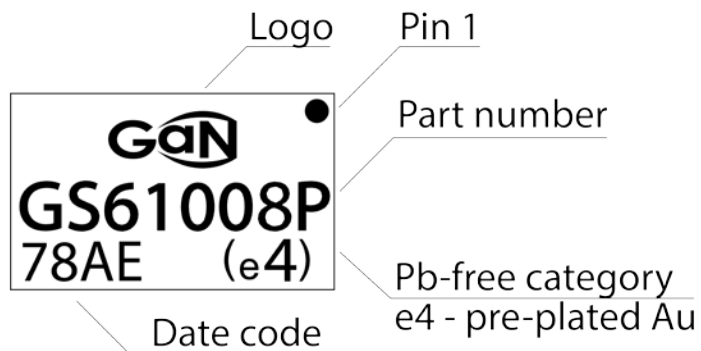
## Recommended PCB Footprint for GS61008P



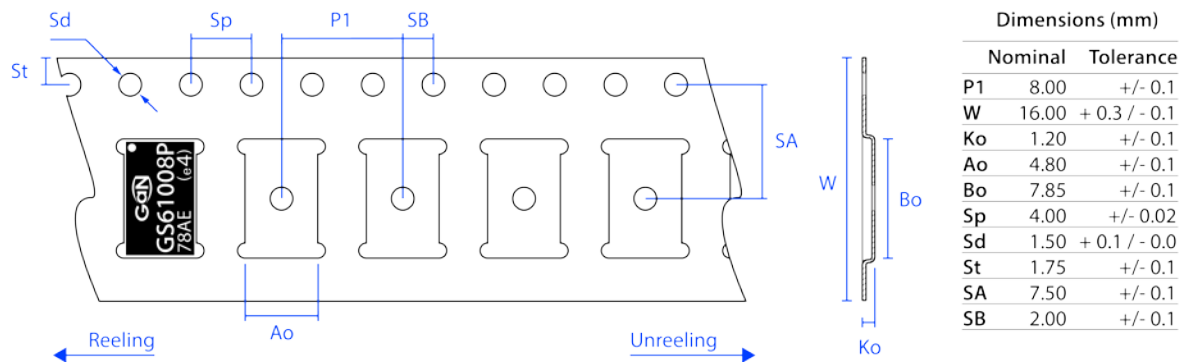
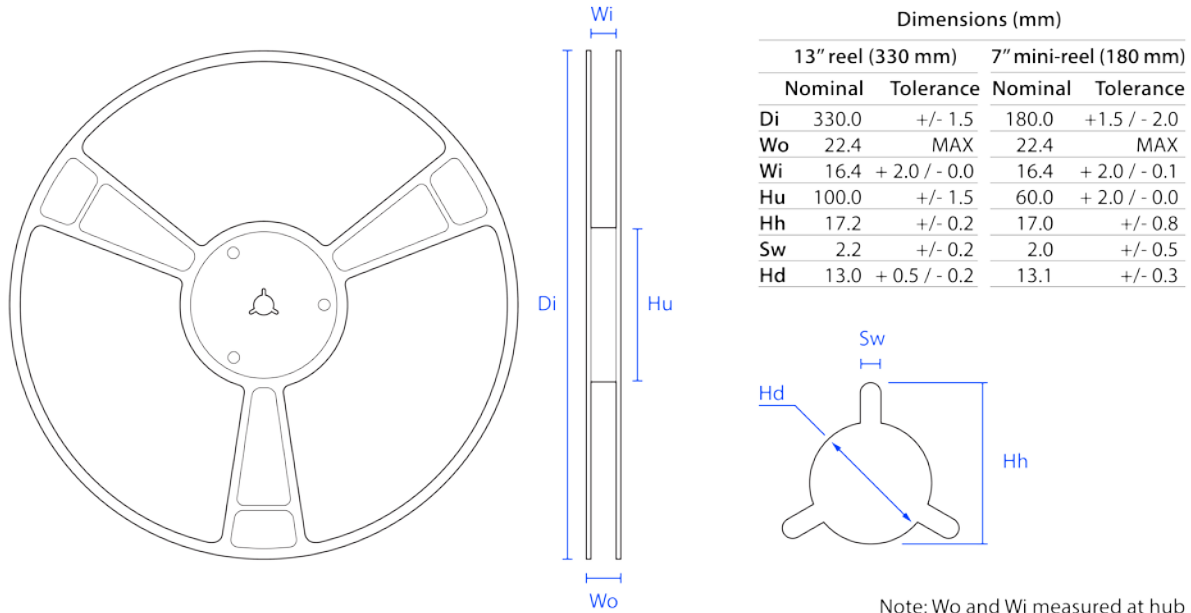
## Package Dimensions



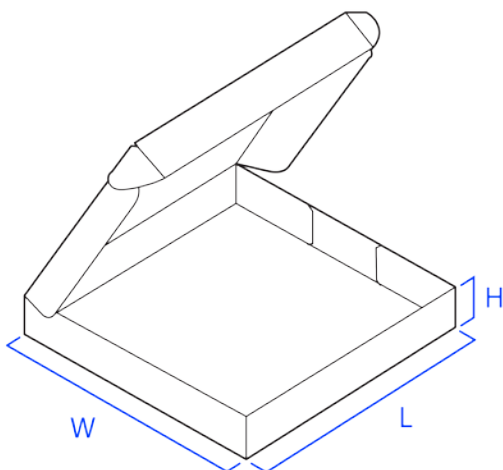
## GaN<sup>PX</sup>® Part Marking



## GS61008P GaN<sup>®</sup>PX Tape and Reel Information



## 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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