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**Continuity of ordering part numbers**

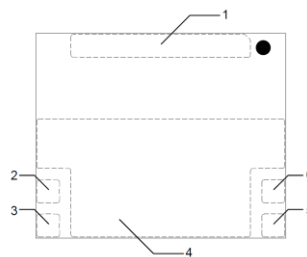
Infineon continues to support existing part numbers. Please continue to use the ordering part numbers listed in the datasheet for ordering.

### Features

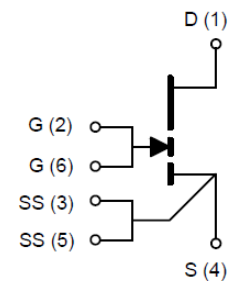
- 650 V enhancement mode power transistor
- Bottom-side cooled configuration
- $R_{DS(on)} = 25 \text{ m}\Omega$
- $I_{DS(max)} = 60 \text{ A}$
- Ultra-low FOM die
- Low inductance GaN $PX^{\circledR}$  package
- Simple drive requirements (0 V to 6 V)
- Transient tolerant gate drive (-20 V / +10 V)
- Very high switching frequency (> 10 MHz)
- Fast and controllable fall and rise times
- Reverse current capability
- Zero reverse recovery loss
- Small 11 x 9 mm<sup>2</sup> PCB footprint
- Source Sense (SS) pins for optimized gate drive
- Dual Gate Pins for optimal paralleling
- RoHS 3 (6 + 4) compliant



Package Outline



Circuit Symbol



### Applications

- AC-DC Converters
- DC-DC Converters
- Bridgeless Totem Pole PFC
- Inverters
- Energy Storage Systems
- On Board Battery Chargers
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies
- Solar Energy
- Industrial Motor Drives
- Laser Drivers
- Traction Drive
- Wireless Power Transfer

### Description

The GS66516B 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 innovates with industry leading advancements such as patented **Island Technology**<sup>®</sup> and **GaN $PX^{\circledR}$**  packaging. **Island Technology**<sup>®</sup> cell layout realizes high-current die and high yield. **GaN $PX^{\circledR}$**  packaging enables low inductance & low thermal resistance in a small package. The GS66516B 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 ( $T_{case} = 25\text{ °C}$ except as noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-55 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_S$	-55 to +150	°C
Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{DS}$	650	V
Transient Drain-to-Source Voltage (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 ( $T_{case} = 25\text{ °C}$ )	$I_{DS}$	60	A
Continuous Drain Current ( $T_{case} = 100\text{ °C}$ )	$I_{DS}$	47	A
Pulse Drain Current (Pulse width 50 $\mu$ s, $V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ ) (Note 2)	$I_{DS\text{ Pulse}}$	120	A

(1) For  $\leq 1\ \mu$ s

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

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

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-case) – bottom side	$R_{\theta JC}$	0.27	°C /W
Thermal Resistance (junction-to-ambient) (Note 3)	$R_{\theta JA}$	23	°C /W
Maximum Soldering Temperature (MSL3 rated)	$T_{SOLD}$	260	°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
GS66516B-TR	GaN $PX$ ® Bottom-Side Cooled	Tape-and-Reel	2000	13" (330mm)	24mm
GS66516B-MR	GaN $PX$ ® Bottom-Side Cooled	Mini-Reel	250	7" (180mm)	24mm

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	$V_{(BL)DS}$ $V_{DS}$	650			V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_{DSS} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		25	32	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{DS} = 18\text{ A}$
Drain-to-Source On Resistance	$R_{DS(on)}$		65		m $\Omega$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_{DS} = 18\text{ A}$
Gate-to-Source Threshold	$V_{GS(th)}$	1.1	1.7	2.6	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$ , $I_{DS} = 14\text{ mA}$
Gate-to-Source Current	$I_{GS}$		320		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 0\text{ V}$
Gate Plateau Voltage	$V_{plat}$		3.0		V	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_{DS} = 60\text{ A}$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		4	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 650\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	$I_{DSS}$		800		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DS} = 650\text{ V}$ , $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Internal Gate Resistance	$R_G$		0.3		$\Omega$	$f = 5\text{ MHz}$ , open drain
Input Capacitance	$C_{ISS}$		518		pF	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $f = 100\text{ kHz}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$		126		pF	
Reverse Transfer Capacitance	$C_{RSS}$		5.9		pF	
Effective Output Capacitance Energy Related (Note 4)	$C_{O(ER)}$		207		pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }400\text{ V}$
Effective Output Capacitance Time Related (Note 5)	$C_{O(TR)}$		335		pF	
Total Gate Charge	$Q_G$		14.2		nC	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ to }6\text{ V}$ $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$
Gate-to-Source Charge	$Q_{GS}$		3.8		nC	
Gate-to-Drain Charge	$Q_{GD}$		5.4		nC	
Output Charge	$Q_{OSS}$		134		nC	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$
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 Characteristics cont'd (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
Turn-On Delay	$t_{D(on)}$		4.6		ns	$V_{DD} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0 - 6\text{ V}$ $I_D = 16\text{ A}$ , $R_{G(ext)} = 5\text{ }\Omega$ $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 6)
Rise Time	$t_R$		12.4		ns	
Turn-Off Delay	$t_{D(off)}$		14.9		ns	
Fall Time	$t_F$		22		ns	
Output Capacitance Stored Energy	$E_{OSS}$		17		$\mu\text{J}$	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$ $f = 100\text{ kHz}$
Switching Energy during turn-on	$E_{on}$		134		$\mu\text{J}$	$V_{DS} = 400\text{ V}$ , $I_{DS} = 20\text{ A}$ $V_{GS} = 0-6\text{ V}$ , $R_{G(on)} = 10\text{ }\Omega$ $R_{G(off)} = 1\text{ }\Omega$ $L = 120\text{ }\mu\text{H}$ $L_P = 2\text{ nH}$ (Notes 7, 8)
Switching Energy during turn-off	$E_{off}$		17		$\mu\text{J}$	

(6) See Figure 16 for switching time test circuit diagram and waveform definitions.

(7)  $L_P$  is the switching circuit parasitic inductance.

(8) See Figure 17 for switching loss test circuit.

Electrical Performance Graphs

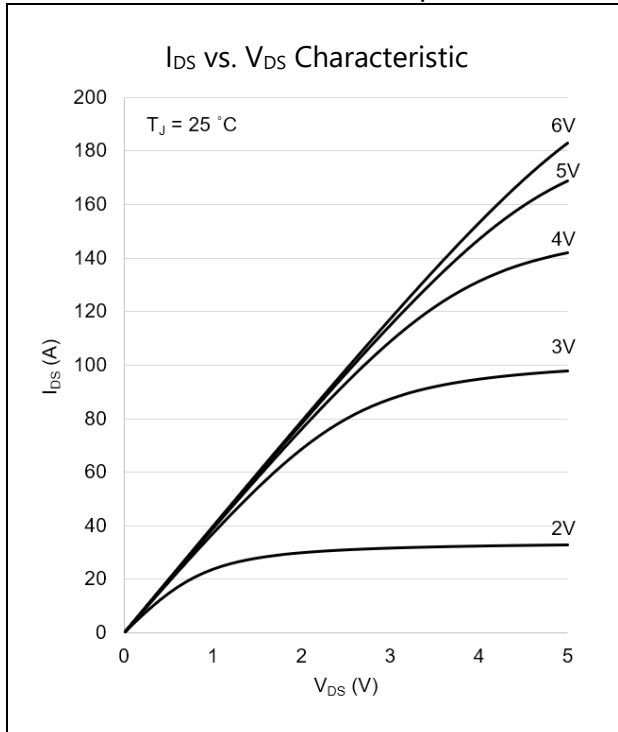


Figure 1: Typical  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{DS}$  @  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

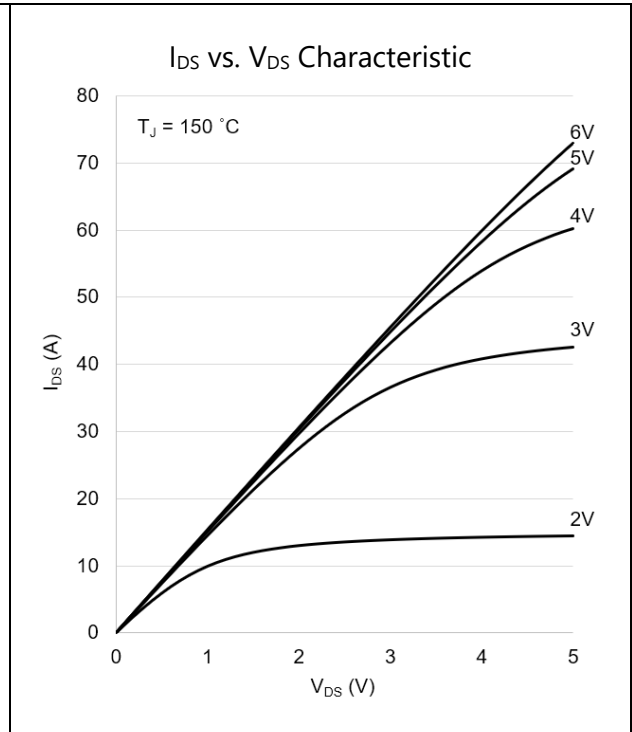


Figure 2: Typical  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{DS}$  @  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

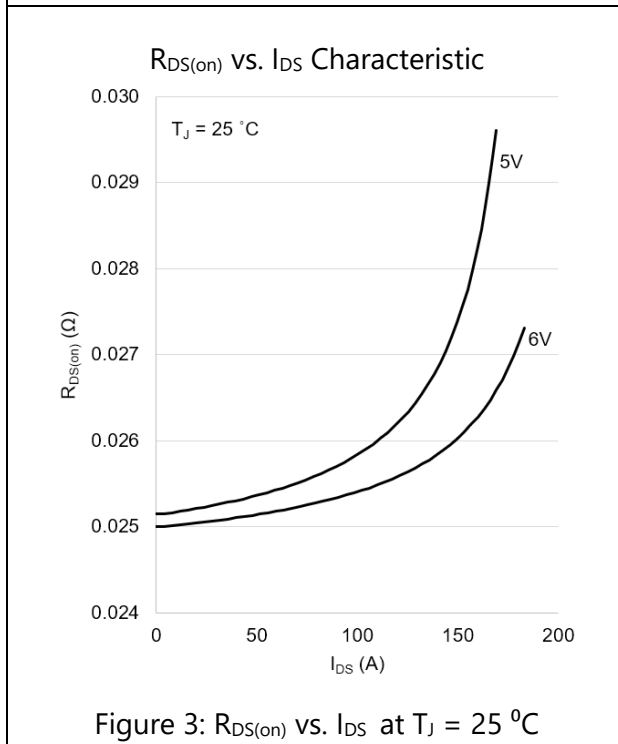


Figure 3:  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $I_{DS}$  at  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

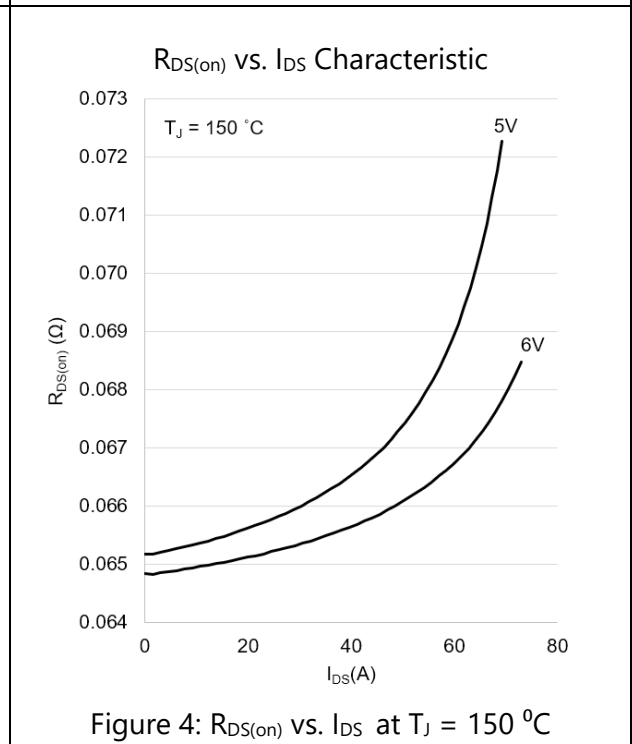
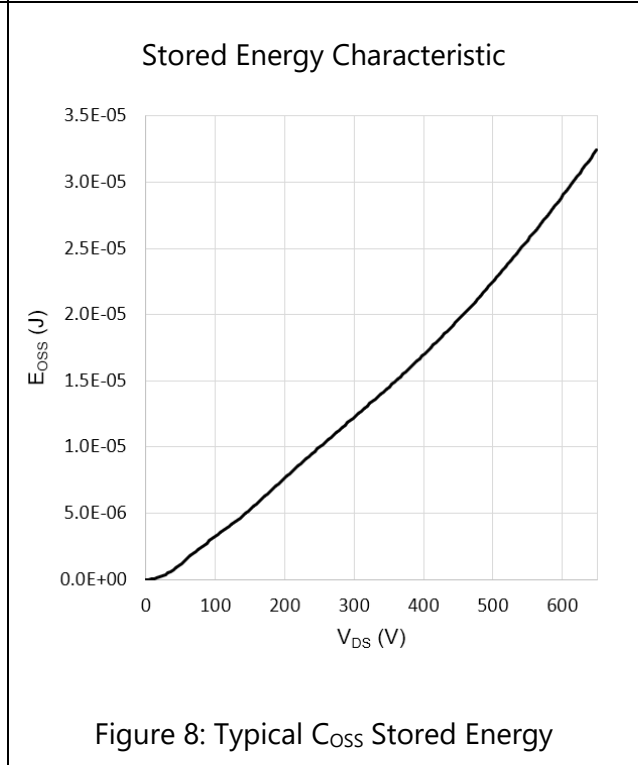
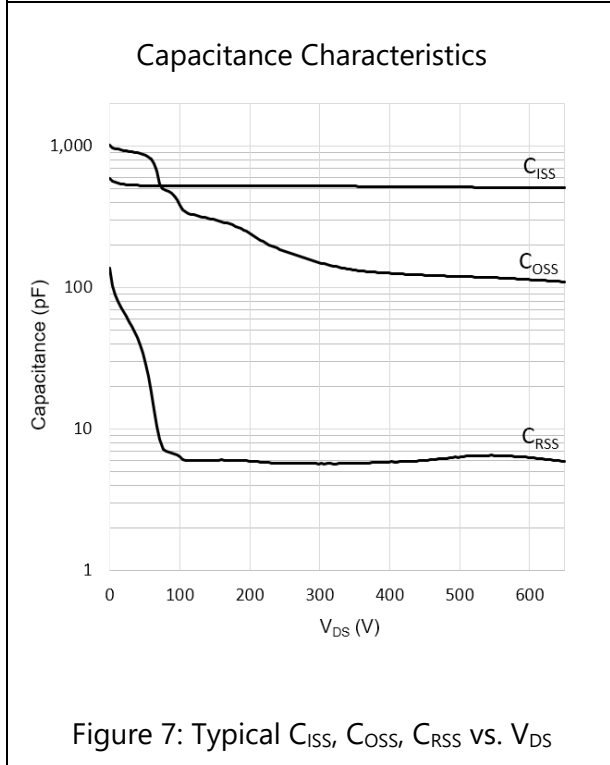
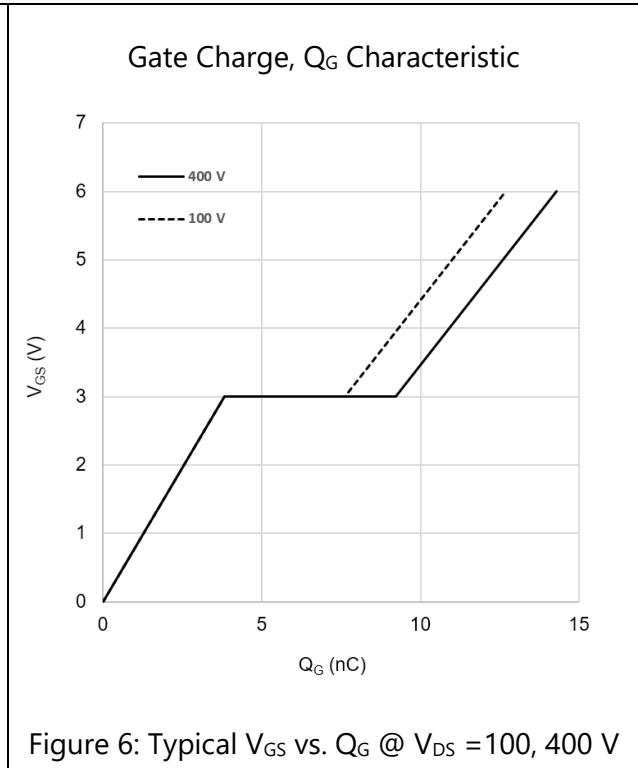
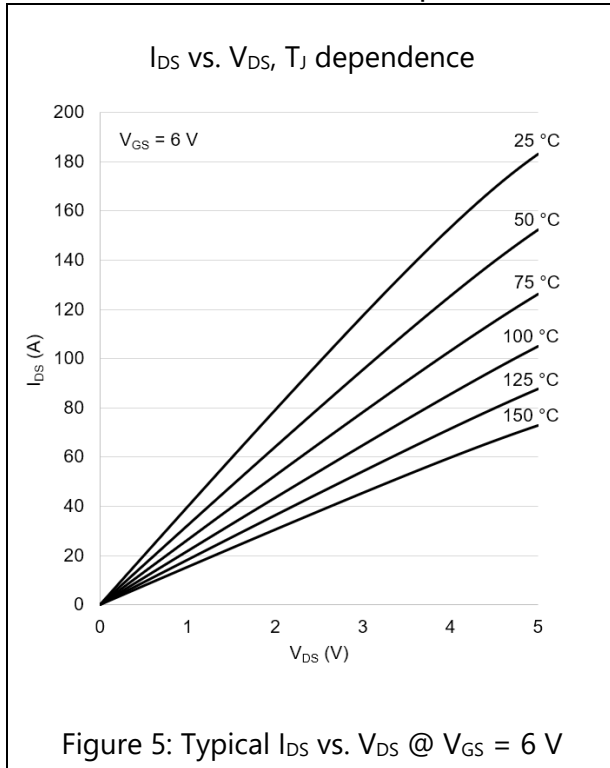


Figure 4:  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $I_{DS}$  at  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Electrical Performance Graphs



Electrical Performance Graphs

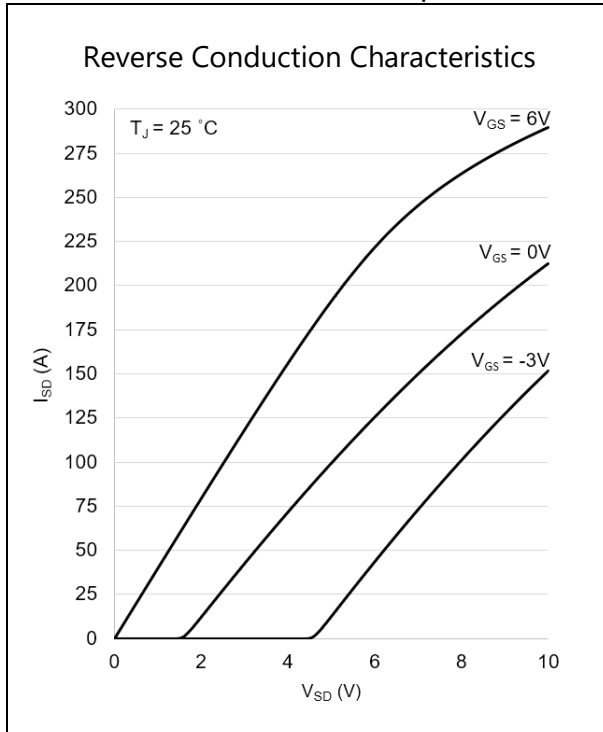


Figure 9: Typical  $I_{SD}$  vs.  $V_{SD}$ ,  $T_J = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

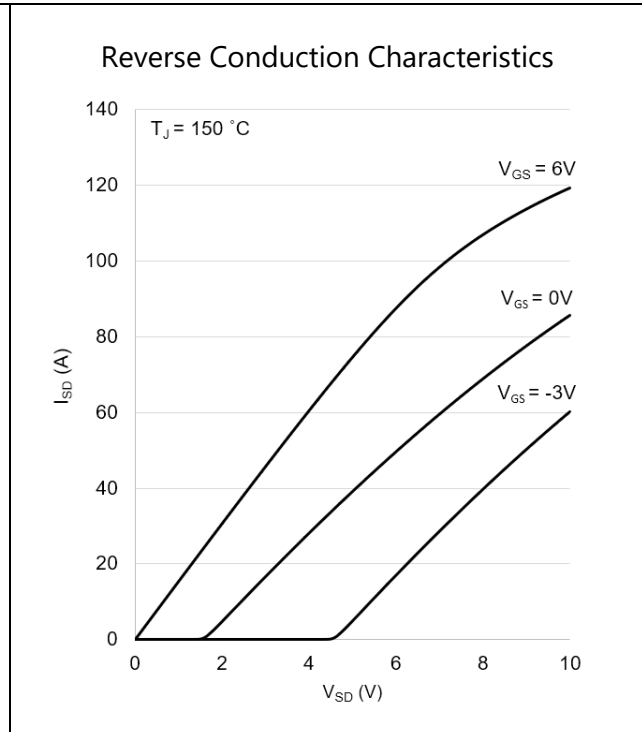


Figure 10: Typical  $I_{SD}$  vs.  $V_{SD}$ ,  $T_J = 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

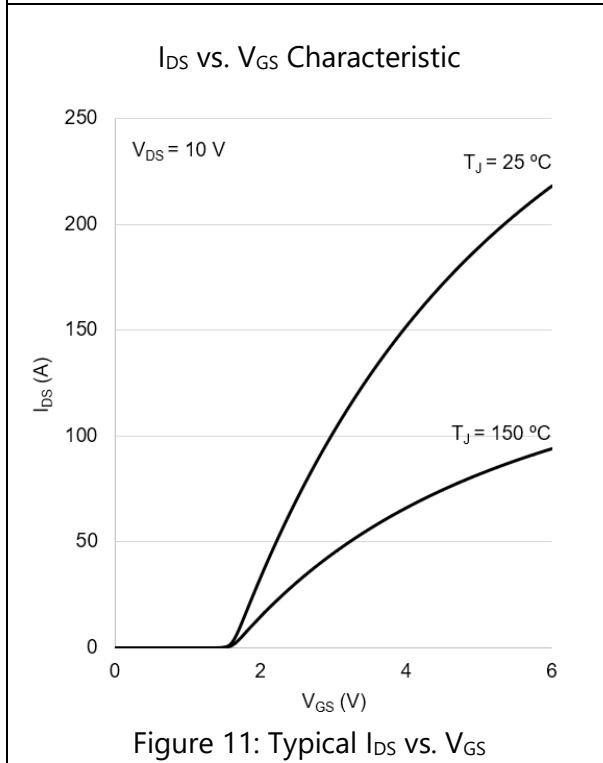


Figure 11: Typical  $I_{DS}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$

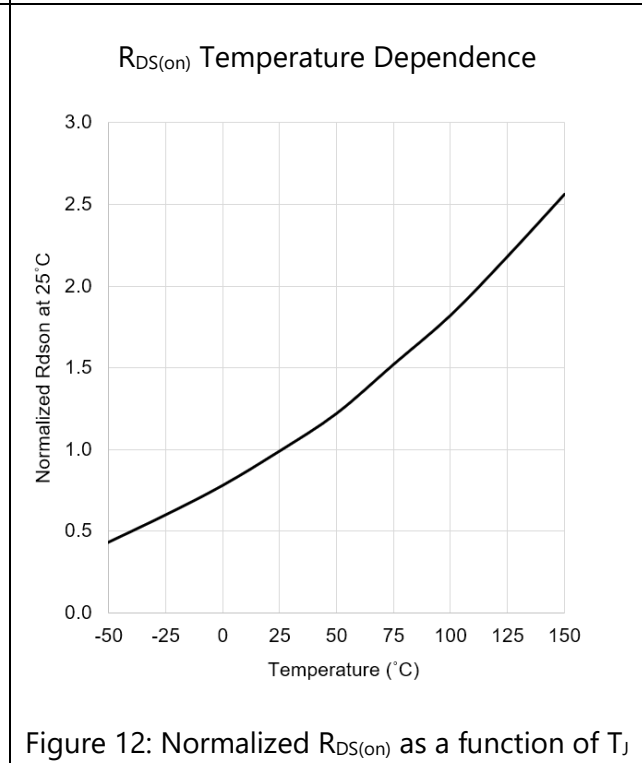
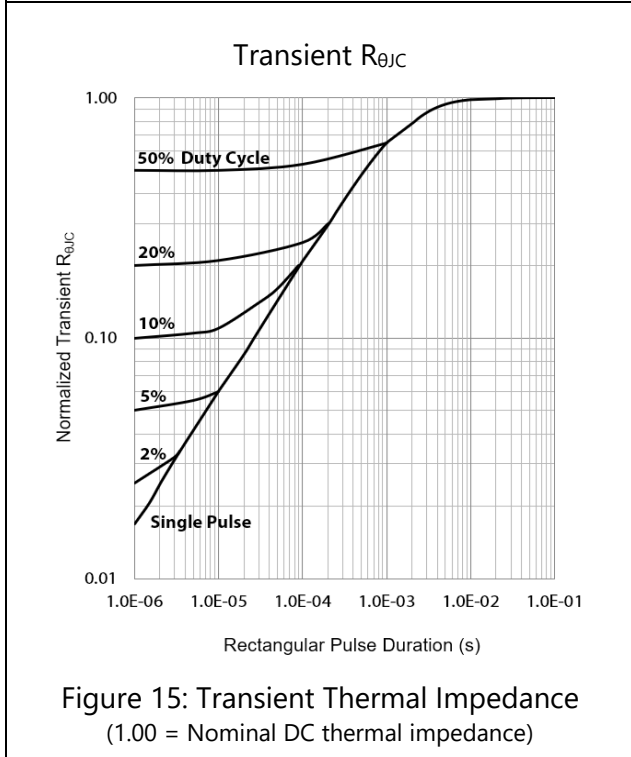
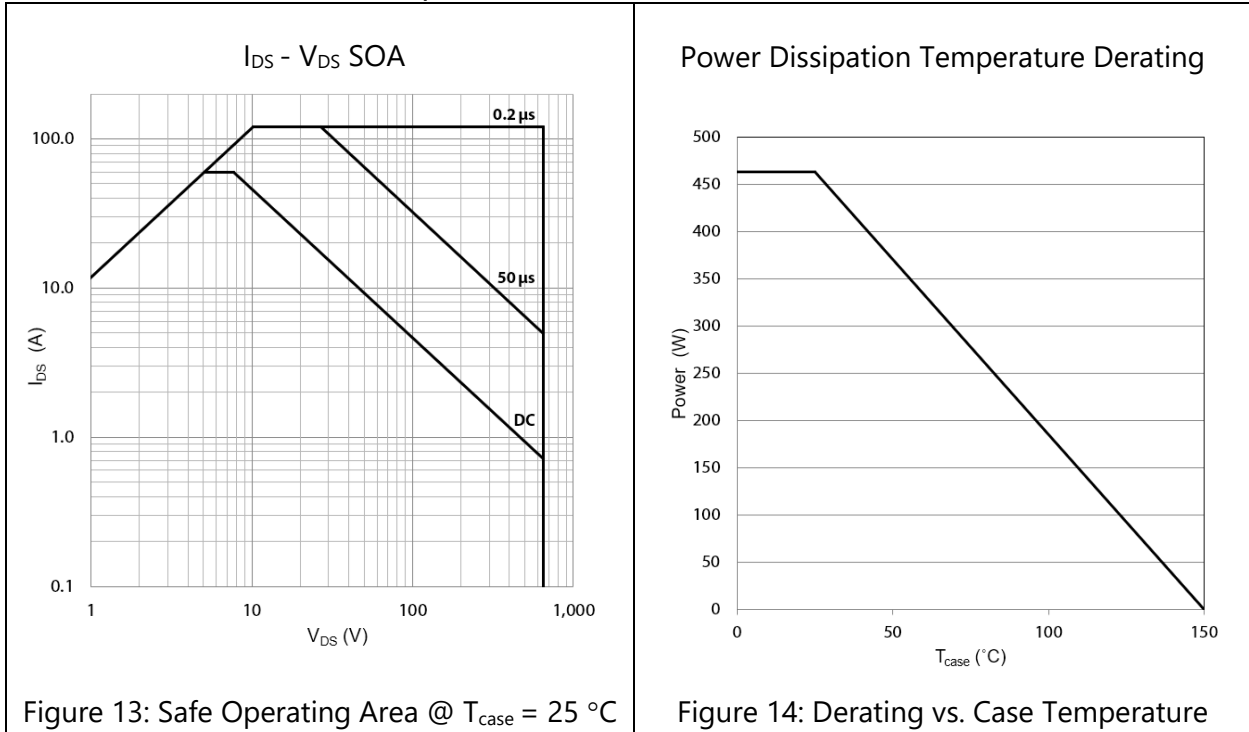


Figure 12: Normalized  $R_{DS(on)}$  as a function of  $T_J$



Thermal Performance Graphs



Test Circuits

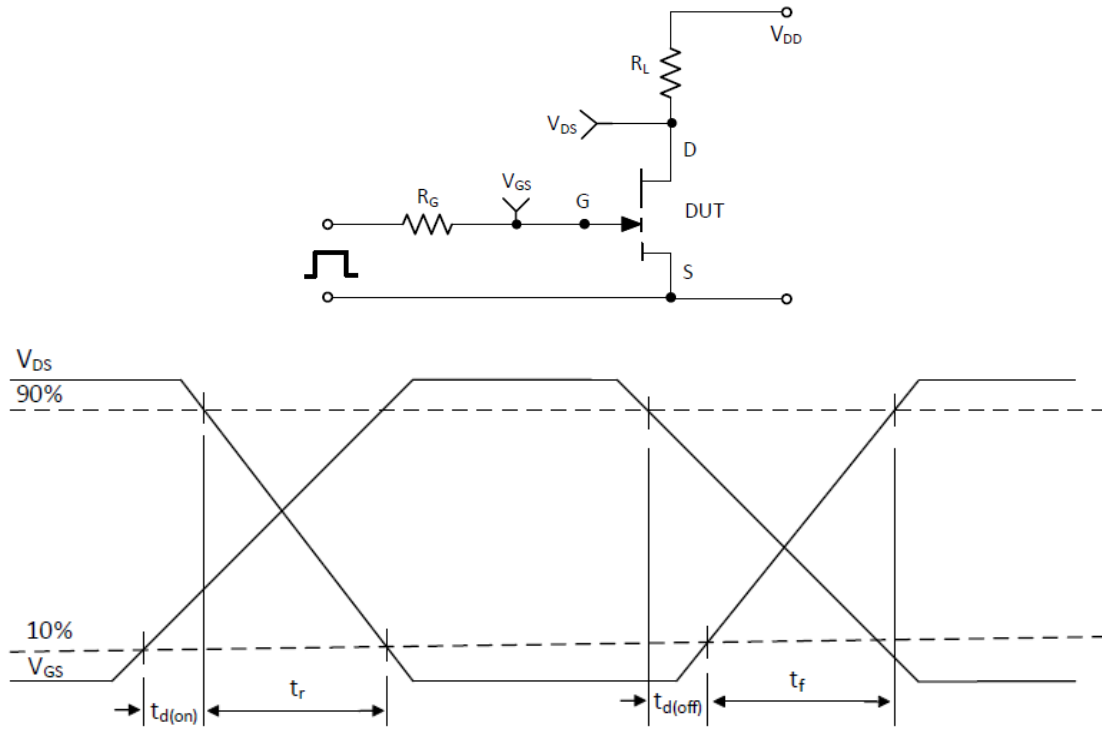


Figure 16: Switching time test circuit and waveforms

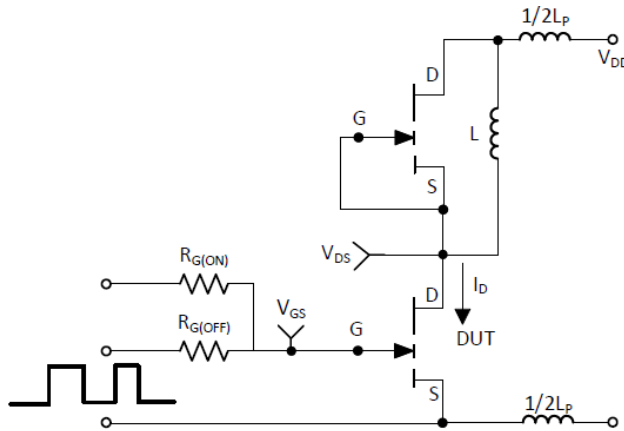


Figure 17: Switching Loss Test Circuit

## Application Information

### Gate Drive

The recommended gate drive voltage range,  $V_{GS}$ , is 0 V to + 6 V for optimal  $R_{DS(on)}$  performance. Also, the repetitive gate to source voltage, maximum rating,  $V_{GS(AC)}$ , is +7 V to -10 V. The gate can survive non-repetitive 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 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, typically  $V_{GS} = -3$  V, ensures safe operation against the voltage spike on the gate, however it may increase reverse conduction losses if not driven properly. 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, 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.

The dual gate drive pins are used to achieve balanced gate drive, especially useful in parallel GaN transistors operation. Both gate drive pins are internally connected to the gate, so only one needs to be connected. Connecting both may lead to timing improvements at very high frequencies. The two gates on the top-side cooled device are not designed to be used as a signal pass-through. When multiple devices are used in parallel, it is not recommended to use one gate connection to the other (on the same transistor) as a signal path for the gate drive to the next device. 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 package has two dedicated source sense pins. The GaN<sub>px</sub>® packaging utilizes no wire bonds so the source connection is very low inductance. The dedicated source sense pins 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 and returning from the source sense pad to the driver ground reference.

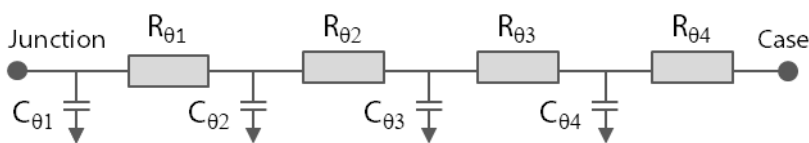
### Thermal

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

RC thermal model:



RC breakdown of  $R_{\theta JC}$

$R_{\theta}$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )	$C_{\theta}$ ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{s}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
$R_{\theta 1} = 0.008$	$C_{\theta 1} = 1.48\text{E-}04$
$R_{\theta 2} = 0.124$	$C_{\theta 2} = 1.37\text{E-}03$
$R_{\theta 3} = 0.130$	$C_{\theta 3} = 12.0\text{E-}03$
$R_{\theta 4} = 0.008$	$C_{\theta 4} = 3.7\text{E-}03$

For more detail, please refer to Application Note GN007 "Modeling Thermal Behavior of GaN Systems' GaN<sub>px</sub>® 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,  $V_{(BL)DSS}$ , is defined by the drain leakage current. The hard (unrecoverable) breakdown voltage is approximately 30 % higher than the rated  $V_{(BL)DSS}$ . 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 does not change with negative gate voltage. GaN Systems tests devices in production with a 750V Drain-to-source voltage pulse to insure blocking voltage margin.

### 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 device to be specified to 150 °C. The device can handle at least 3 reflow cycles.

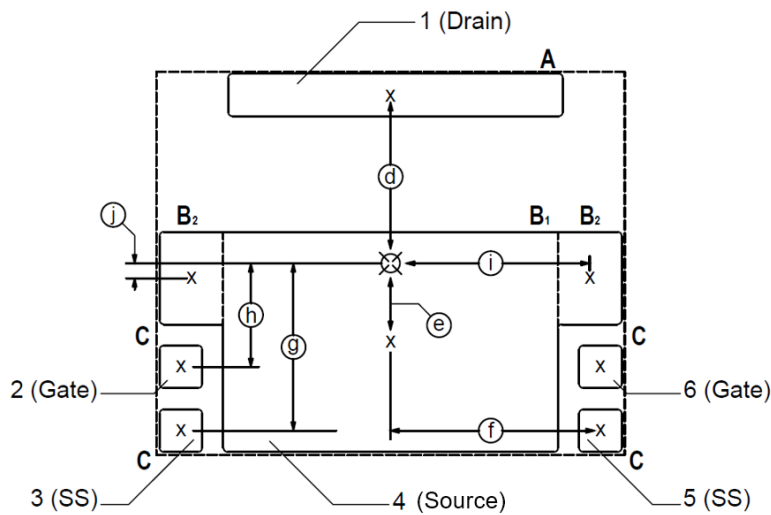
It is recommended to use the reflow profile in IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 REV D.1 (March 2008)

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 "No-Clean" soldering paste and operating at high temperatures may cause a reactivation of the "No-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 "No-Clean" paste residues.

### Recommended PCB Footprint



#### Pad sizes

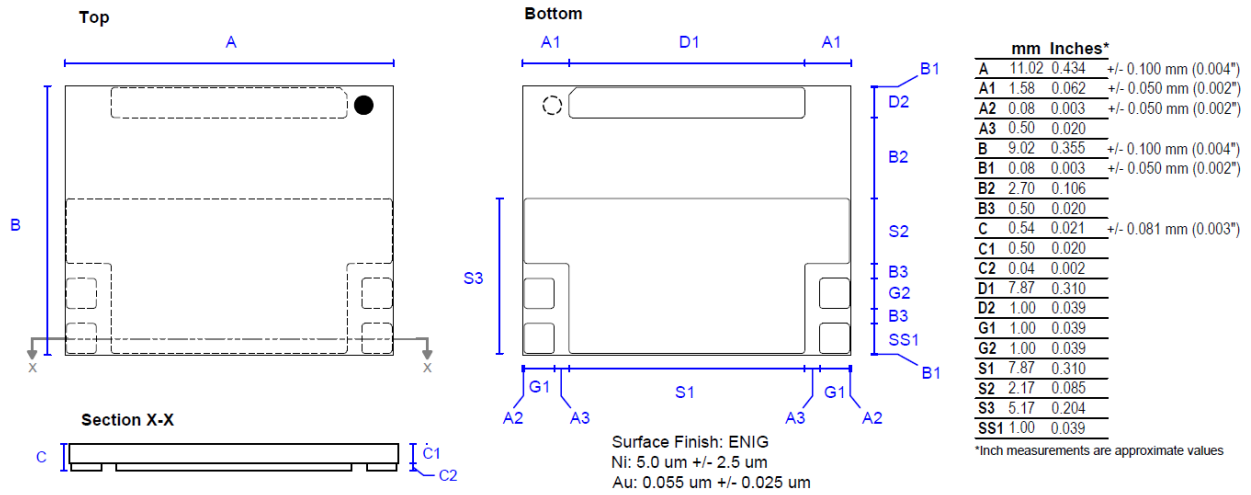
	mm		Inches	
	X (width)	Y (height)	X (width)	Y (height)
A	7.87	1.00	0.310	0.039
B <sub>1</sub>	7.87	5.17	0.310	0.204
B <sub>2</sub>	1.50	2.17	0.059	0.085
C	1.00	1.00	0.039	0.039

#### Dimensions

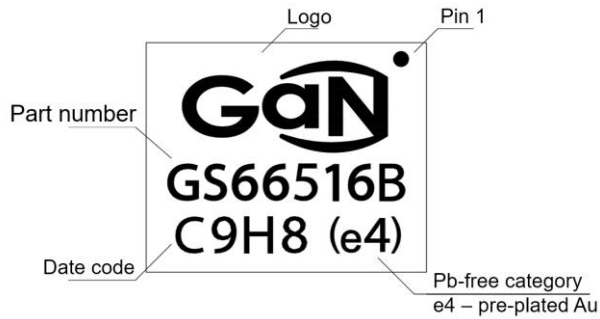
	mm	Inches
d	3.94	0.155
e	1.85	0.073
f	4.94	0.194
g	3.94	0.155
h	2.44	0.096
i	4.69	0.185
j	0.35	0.014

- PCB pad openings
- Package outline

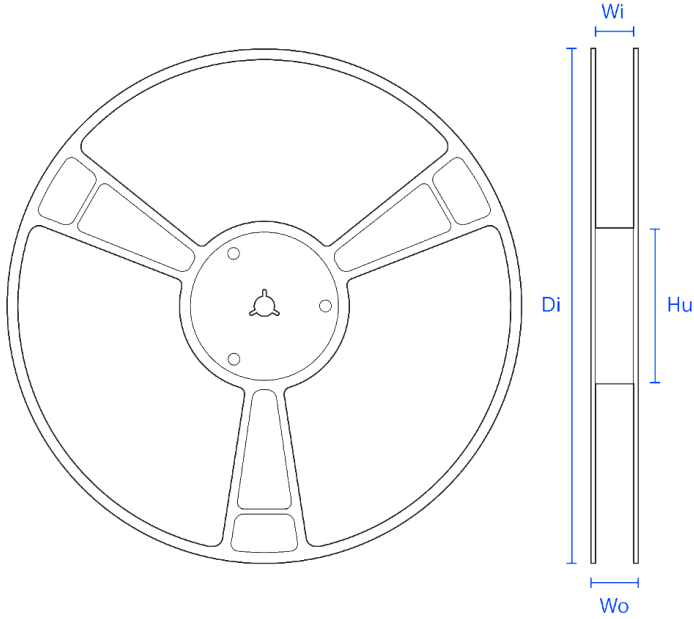
Package Dimensions



Part Marking

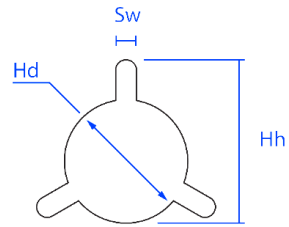


Tape and Reel Information

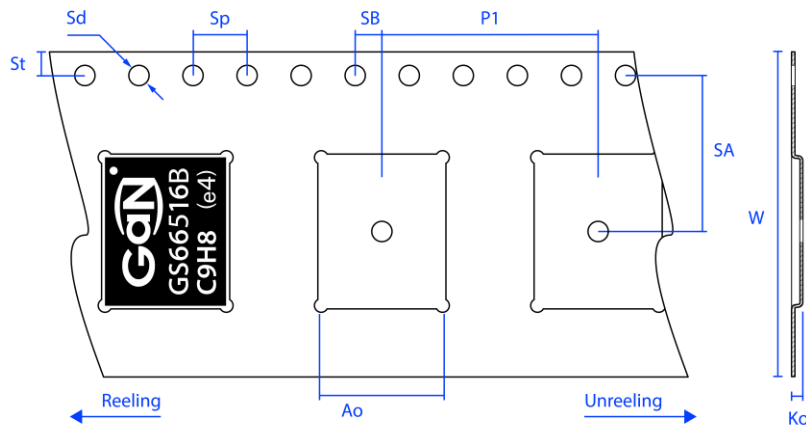


**Dimensions (mm)**

13 inch reel		7 inch reel			
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>Di</b>	328.5	331.5	<b>Di</b>	178.0	180.0
<b>Wo</b>		30.4	<b>Wo</b>	26.4	28.7
<b>Wi</b>	24.4	26.4	<b>Wi</b>	25.0	26.0
<b>Hu</b>	98.5	104.0	<b>Hu</b>	60.0	61.0
<b>Hh</b>	16.45	17.4	<b>Hh</b>	16.5	17.5
<b>Sw</b>	1.5	2.5	<b>Sw</b>	1.5	2.5
<b>Hd</b>	12.8	13.5	<b>Hd</b>	12.8	13.2



Note: Wo and Wi measured at hub

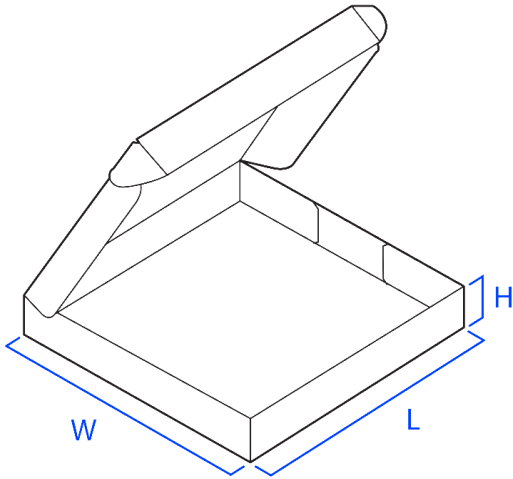


**Dimensions (mm)**

	Nominal	Tolerance
<b>P1</b>	16.00	+/- 0.1
<b>W</b>	24.00	+ 0.3 / - 0.1
<b>Ko</b>	1.14	+/- 0.1
<b>Ao</b>	9.48	+/- 0.1
<b>Bo</b>	11.43	+/- 0.1
<b>Sp</b>	4.00	+/- 0.02
<b>Sd</b>	1.50	+ 0.1 / - 0.0
<b>St</b>	1.75	+/- 0.1
<b>SA</b>	11.50	+/- 0.1
<b>SB</b>	2.00	+/- 0.1



### Tape and Reel Box Dimensions



Outside dimensions (mm)

		13 inch reel		7 inch reel	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
<b>W</b>		197.0	203.5	<b>W</b>	337.0 342.0
<b>L</b>		204.0	218.5	<b>L</b>	355.0
<b>H</b>			32.0	<b>H</b>	50.0 53.0

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