


eGaN® FETs and ICs for Lidar (Light Distancing and Ranging) Applications



| | Lidar Application | Application Description | Benefits |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Autonomous Vehicles |  | Lidar is used as the “eyes” for self-driving cars. It is critical that the highest resolution is obtained. With MOSFETs images are fuzzy, however due to the speed of eGaN FETs and ICs high resolution is achieved. | <p>GaN’s Contribution to Lidar</p> <p>Using the speed of light as a reference, Lidar is an active method for remotely sensing objects. Simply put, it records the time it takes for a laser pulse to be sent and received after striking a distant object. The distance and image of the object is calculated from this information. By directing the laser around 360 degrees allows the system to identify objects in the entire 3-D environment surrounding the Lidar unit.</p> <p>Knowing the precise time the light pulses are triggered, and when they return to the sensor, contributes significantly to the accuracy of the image the Lidar system creates. GaN FETs’ and ICs’ fast switching capability enables more accurate determination of the distance measurements between the time the light pulses are fired and the time they are received.</p> <p>Also, since only a small amount of the light will be reflected back to the sensors, the ability of GaN components to deliver more power to the laser results in a more intense laser beam output, enabling the Lidar system to “see” at a greater distance, or in less than perfect atmospheric conditions.</p> <p>Generating a series of laser pulses that take snapshots of the entire surroundings, one pulse at a time, creates the full three-dimensional Lidar image.</p> |
| Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) |  | Lidar carried aloft with UAVs (drones) provide 3-D mapping that can be used in agriculture, mining and even under water topography. eGaN FETs and ICs provide better resolution, small size and weight make them ideal for airborne use. | |
| Robotics |  | Lidar provides the ability for robots to obtain images of their environments, which increases their autonomy. With the superior clarity provided by the superior performance of eGaN FETs and ICs, the robot has a clear view of its surroundings. | |
| Augmented Reality (AR) |  | Lidar enables the expansion of a viewer’s environment with AR used in gaming, medical technology and in the classroom. eGaN FETs and ICs small size and thermal efficiency minimize the size of AR headsets. | |
| Military |  | Within the military environment, Lidar has many applications. For example, images from a Lidar-equipped drone can provide troops wearing an augmented reality headset a view of the battlefield. | |

Recommended Devices for Lidar Designs

| Part Number | Configuration | V _{DS} | Max R _{DS(on)} (mΩ) @ 5V _{GS} | Q _G typ (nC) | Q _{GS} typ (nC) | Q _{GD} typ (nC) | Q _{OSS} typ (nC) | Max. Peak Pulsed I _D (A) (25°C, Tpulse = 300 μs) | Package (mm) | Development Board |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| EPC2040 | Single | 15 | 30 | 0.745 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.42 | 28 | BGA 0.85 x 1.2 | n/a |
| EPC2216 | Single - AEC-Q101 | 15 | 26 | 0.87 | 0.21 | 0.13 | 0.53 | 28 | BGA 0.85 x 1.2 | EPC9144 |
| EPC2014C | Single | 40 | 16 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4 | 60 | LGA 1.7 x 1.1 | EPC9005C |
| EPC2055 | Single | 40 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 13 | 161 | LGA 2.5 x 1.5 | EPC90132 |
| EPC2035 | Single | 60 | 45 | 0.88 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 2.6 | 24 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | EPC9049 |
| EPC2219 | Single with Gate Diode – AEC-Q101 | 65 | 3300 | 0.044 | 0.02 | 0.004 | 0.104 | 0.5 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | n/a |
| EPC2203 | Single - AEC-Q101 | 80 | 80 | 0.67 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 3.6 | 17 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | n/a |
| EPC2039 | Single | 80 | 25 | 1.91 | 0.76 | 0.42 | 7.64 | 50 | BGA 1.35 x 1.35 | EPC9057 |
| EPC2214 | Single – AEC-Q101 | 80 | 20 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 8 | 47 | BGA 1.35 x 1.35 | n/a |
| EPC2038 | Single with Gate Diode | 100 | 3300 | 0.044 | 0.02 | 0.004 | 0.134 | 0.5 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | EPC9507 |
| EPC2037 | Single | 100 | 550 | 0.115 | 0.032 | 0.025 | 0.6 | 2.4 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | EPC9061 |
| EPC2036 | Single | 100 | 73 | 0.7 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 3.9 | 18 | BGA 0.9 x 0.9 | EPC9050 |
| EPC2051 | Single | 100 | 25 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 37 | BGA 1.3 x 0.85 | EPC9091 |
| EPC2212 | Single – AEC-Q101 | 100 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 18 | 75 | LGA 2.1 x 1.6 | n/a |
| EPC2052 | Single | 100 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 13 | 74 | BGA 1.5 x 1.5 | EPC9092 |
| EPC2204 | Single | 100 | 6 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 25 | 125 | LGA 2.5 x 1.5 | EPC9097 |
| EPC2088 | Single | 100 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 47 | 231 | LGA 3.5 x 1.95 | EPC90123 |
| EPC2054 | Single | 200 | 43 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.30 | 15 | 32 | BGA 1.3 x 1.3 | EPC9094 |

eGaN® Integrated Circuits

eToF™ Laser Driver IC

| Part Number | Configuration | Function | V | I _{OUT} | I _{OUT} Peak | V _{DD} | Input Logic | F (Max) | UVLO | Package (mm) | Development Board |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| EPC21601 | Single | eToF™ Laser Driver | 40 | 3.7 | 10 | 5 | 3.3 V | 200 MHz | 0 | BGA 1 x 1.5 | EPC9154 |
| EPC21603 | Single | eToF™ Laser Driver | 40 | 3.7 | 10 | 5 | LVDS | 200 MHz | 0 | BGA 1 x 1.5 | EPC9156 |
| EPC21701 | Single | eToF™ Laser Driver | 80 | 7.2 | 15 | 5 | 3.3 V | 50 MHz | 0 | BGA 1.7 x 1 | EPC9172 |
| EPC21702 | Single | eToF™ Laser Driver | 100 | 7.2 | 30 | 5 and 10 | 3.3 V | 10 MHz | 0 | BGA 1.66 x 1.46 | n/a |

Table data subject to change. Please visit: epc-co.com/epc/Products/gan-fets-and-ics



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