

# EPC2101 – Enhancement-Mode GaN Power Transistor Half-Bridge

$V_{DS}$ , 60 V

$R_{DS(on)}$ , 11.5 mΩ (Q1), 2.8 mΩ (Q2)

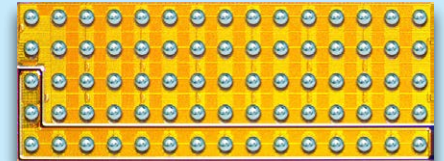
$I_D$ , 10 A (Q1), 40 A (Q2)



Revised June 19, 2020

Gallium Nitride's exceptionally high electron mobility and low temperature coefficient allows very low  $R_{DS(on)}$ , while its lateral device structure and majority carrier diode provide exceptionally low  $Q_G$  and zero  $Q_{RR}$ . The end result is a device that can handle tasks where very high switching frequency, and low on-time are beneficial as well as those where on-state losses dominate.

Questions:  
Ask a GaN  
Expert



Die size: 6.05 x 2.3 mm

EPC2101 eGaN® ICs are supplied only in passivated die form with solder bumps.

## Applications

- High frequency DC-DC
- Point-of-Load (POL) converters

## Benefits

- High frequency operation
- Ultra high efficiency
- High density footprint

Maximum Ratings				
DEVICE	PARAMETER		VALUE	UNIT
Q1	$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage (Continuous)	60	V
		Drain-to-Source Voltage (up to 10,000 5 ms pulses at 150°C)	72	
	$I_D$	Continuous ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 57^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	10	A
		Pulsed ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_{PULSE} = 300 \mu\text{s}$ )	80	
	$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	6	V
		Gate-to-Source Voltage	-4	
	$T_J$	Operating Temperature	-40 to 150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-40 to 150		
Q2	$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage (Continuous)	60	V
		Drain-to-Source Voltage (up to 10,000 5 ms pulses at 150°C)	72	
	$I_D$	Continuous ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $R_{\theta JA} = 14^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	40	A
		Pulsed ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_{PULSE} = 300 \mu\text{s}$ )	350	
	$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	6	V
		Gate-to-Source Voltage	-4	
	$T_J$	Operating Temperature	-40 to 150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-40 to 150		

Thermal Characteristics			
PARAMETER		TYP	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	0.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Board	2.5	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1)	42	

Note 1:  $R_{\theta JA}$  is determined with the device mounted on one square inch of copper pad, single layer 2 oz copper on FR4 board. See [https://epc-co.com/epc/documents/product-training/Appnote\\_Thermal\\_Performance\\_of\\_eGaN\\_FETs.pdf](https://epc-co.com/epc/documents/product-training/Appnote_Thermal_Performance_of_eGaN_FETs.pdf) for details

Scan QR code or click link below for more information including reliability reports, device models, demo boards!



<https://l.ead.me/EPC2101>

Static Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise stated)

DEVICE	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Q1	$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 0.3\text{ mA}$	60			V
	$I_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Leakage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 48\text{ V}$		0.003	0.2	mA
	$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$		0.006	3	mA
		Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	$V_{GS} = -4\text{ V}$		0.003	0.2	mA
	$V_{GS(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 3\text{ mA}$	0.8	1.3	2.5	V
	$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-Source On Resistance	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		8.4	11.5	m $\Omega$
	$V_{SD}$	Source-Drain Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 0.5\text{ A}$		1.8		V
Q2	$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_D = 0.8\text{ mA}$	60			V
	$I_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Leakage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 48\text{ V}$		0.012	0.6	mA
	$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}$		0.024	9	mA
		Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	$V_{GS} = -4\text{ V}$		0.012	0.6	mA
	$V_{GS(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 12\text{ mA}$	0.8	1.3	2.5	V
	$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-Source On Resistance	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		2	2.8	m $\Omega$
	$V_{SD}$	Source-Drain Forward Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, I_S = 0.5\text{ A}$		1.6		V

Dynamic Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise stated)

DEVICE	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Q1	$C_{ISS}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}$		360	435	pF
	$C_{RSS}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			5		
	$C_{OSS}$	Output Capacitance			190	285	
	$C_{OSS(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 2)	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }30\text{ V}$		256		
	$C_{OSS(TR)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 3)			309		
	$Q_G$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		3.3	4.3	nC
	$Q_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	$V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		1.1		
	$Q_{GD}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge			0.5		
	$Q_{G(TH)}$	Gate Charge at Threshold			0.7		
	$Q_{OSS}$	Output Charge	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}$		9.3	14	
	$Q_{RR}$	Source-Drain Recovery Charge			0		
Q2	$C_{ISS}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}$		1430	1720	pF
	$C_{RSS}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			18		
	$C_{OSS}$	Output Capacitance			880	1320	
	$C_{OSS(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 2)	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }30\text{ V}$		1220		
	$C_{OSS(TR)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 3)			1480		
	$Q_G$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		13	17	nC
	$Q_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	$V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}, I_D = 20\text{ A}$		3.9		
	$Q_{GD}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge			2.2		
	$Q_{G(TH)}$	Gate Charge at Threshold			2.7		
	$Q_{OSS}$	Output Charge	$V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}, V_{DS} = 30\text{ V}$		45	68	
	$Q_{RR}$	Source-Drain Recovery Charge			0		

Note 2:  $C_{OSS(ER)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 50%  $BV_{DSS}$ .

Note 3:  $C_{OSS(TR)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{OSS}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 50%  $BV_{DSS}$ .

Figure 1a (Q1): Typical Output Characteristics at 25°C

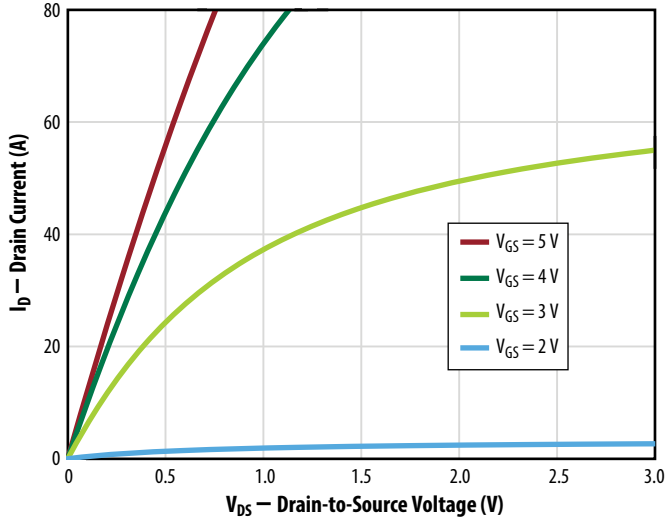


Figure 1b (Q2): Typical Output Characteristics at 25°C

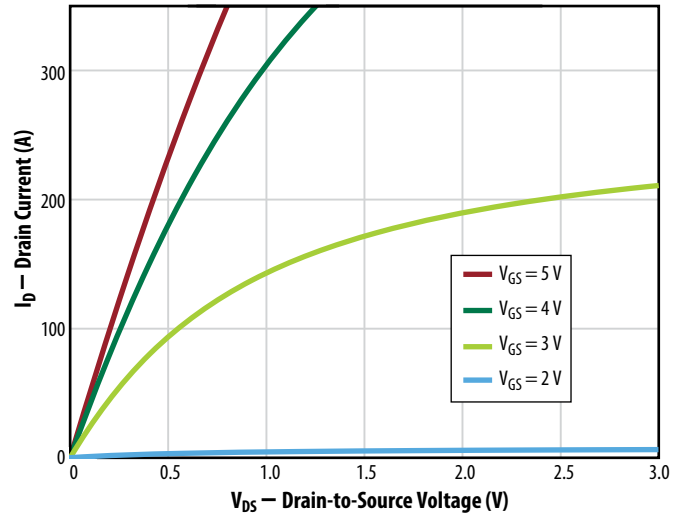


Figure 2a (Q1): Typical Transfer Characteristics

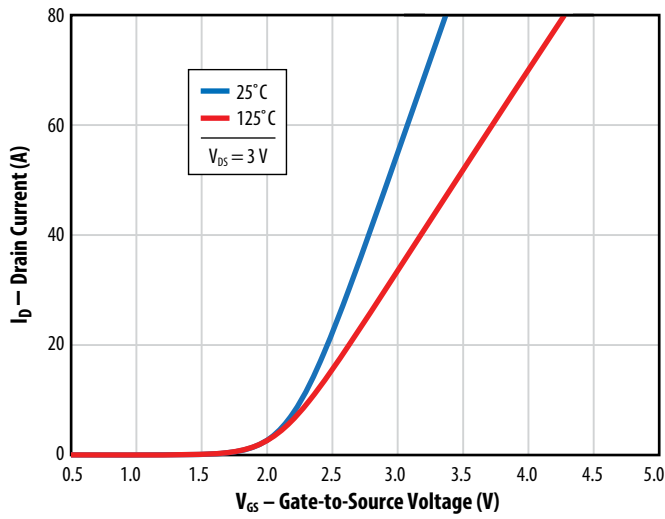


Figure 2b (Q2): Typical Transfer Characteristics

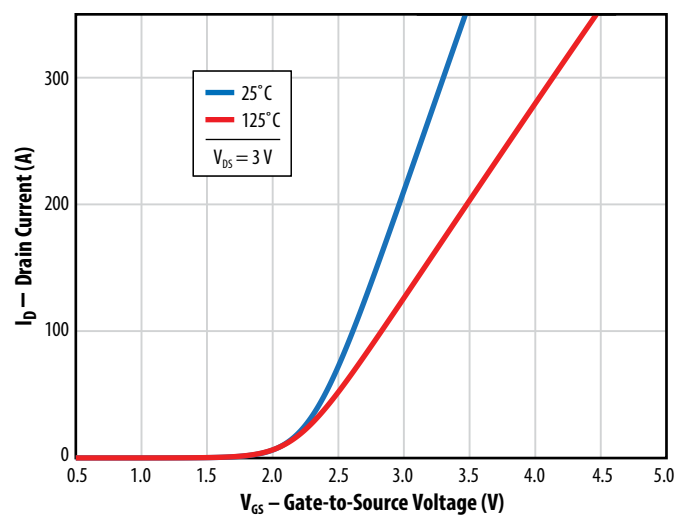


Figure 3a (Q1): Typical  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Drain Currents

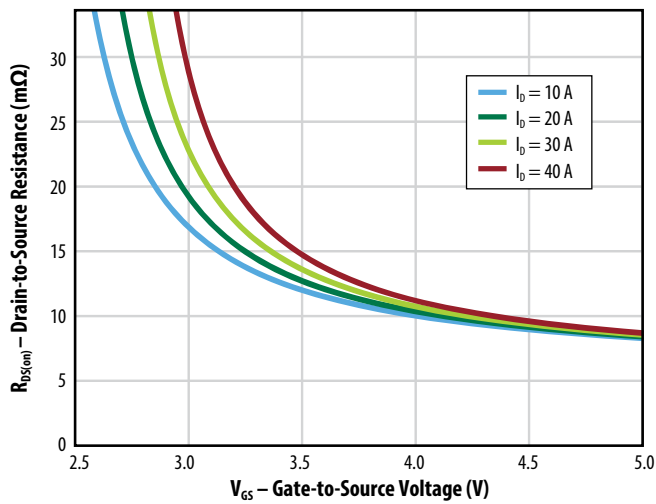


Figure 3b (Q2): Typical  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Drain Currents

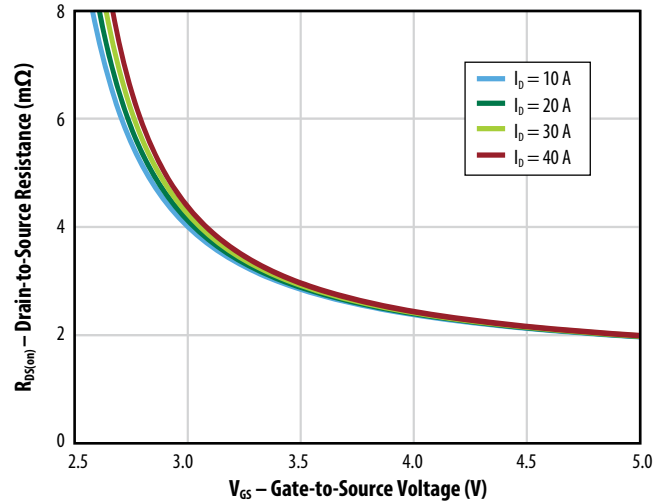


Figure 4a (Q1): Typical  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Temperatures

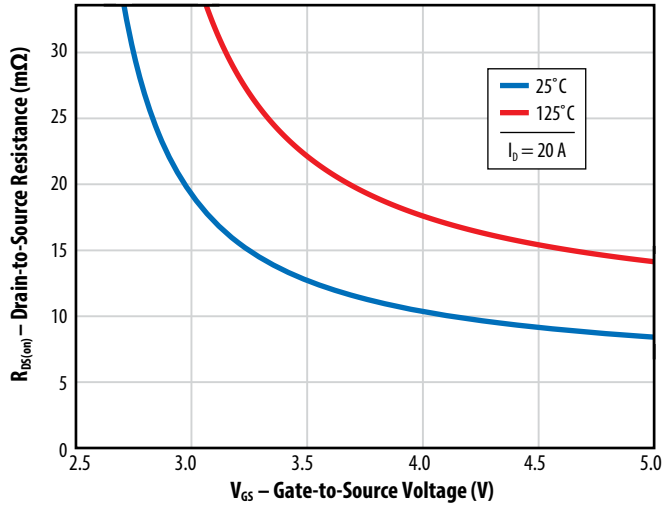


Figure 4b (Q2): Typical  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Temperatures

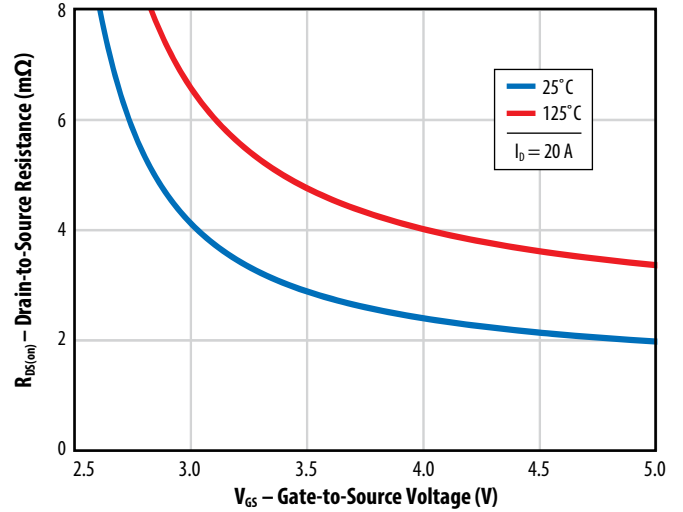


Figure 5a (Q1): Typical Capacitance (Linear Scale)

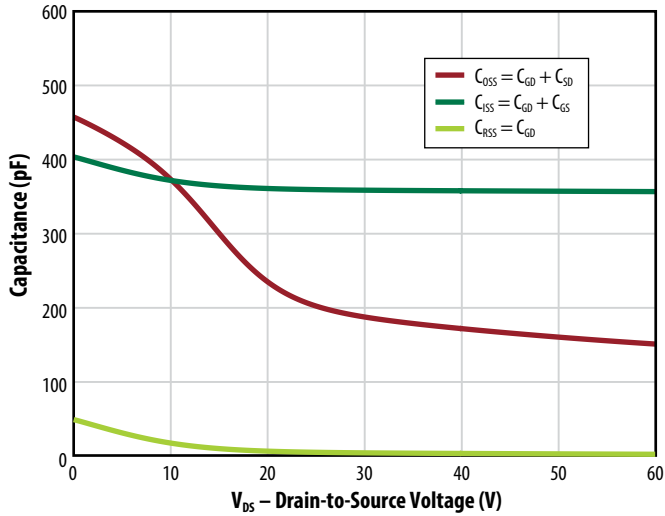


Figure 5b (Q1): Typical Capacitance (Log Scale)

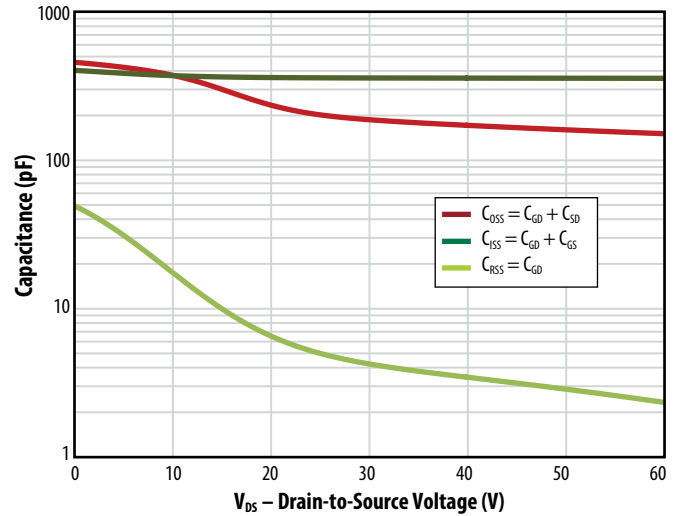


Figure 5c (Q2): Typical Capacitance (Linear Scale)

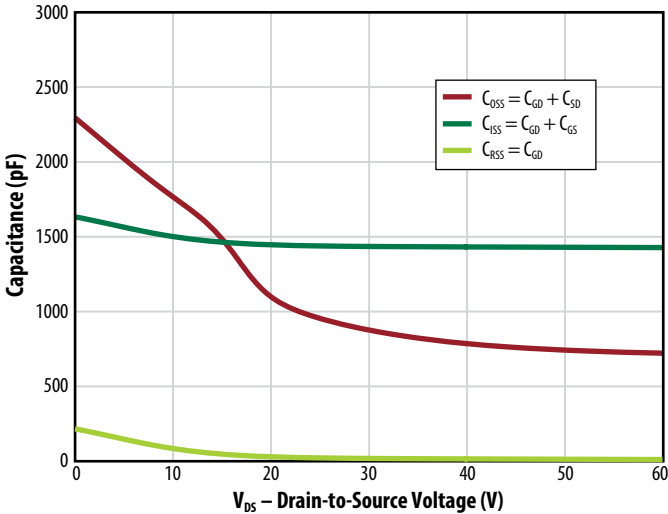


Figure 5d (Q2): Typical Capacitance (Log Scale)

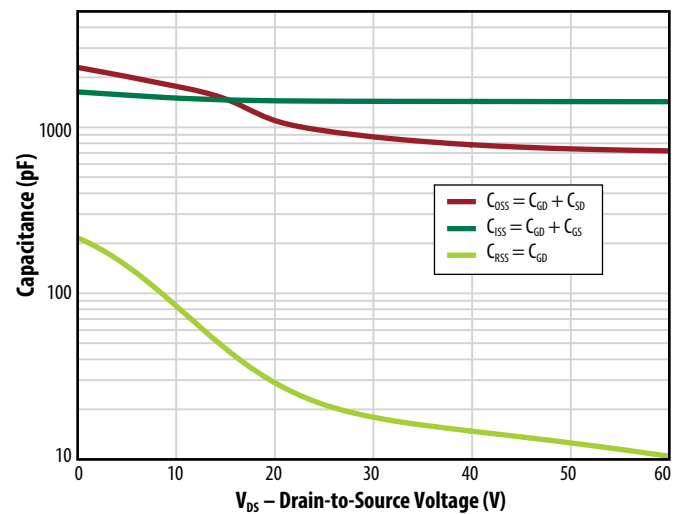


Figure 6a (Q1): Typical Output Charge and  $C_{OSS}$  Stored Energy

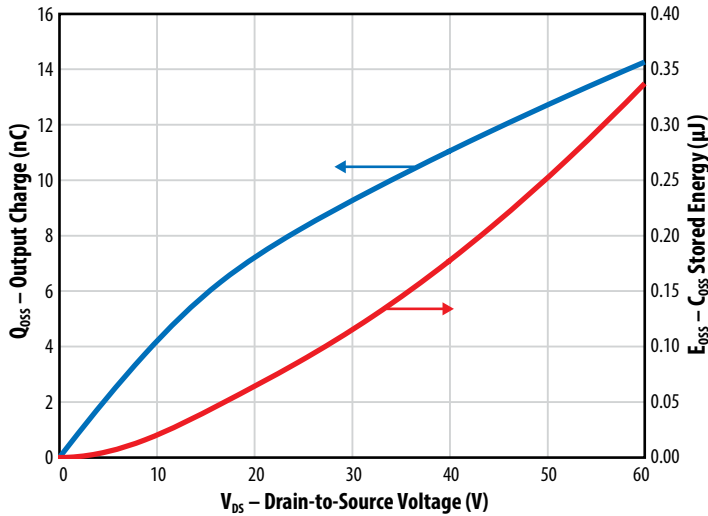


Figure 6b (Q2): Typical Output Charge and  $C_{OSS}$  Stored Energy

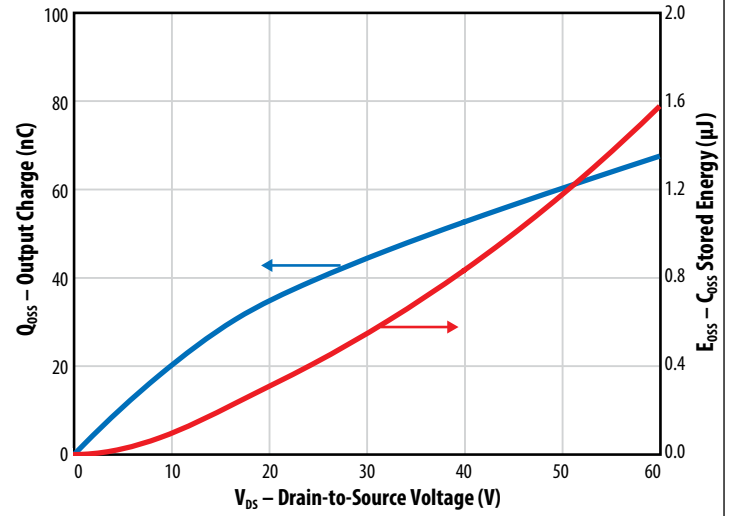


Figure 7a (Q1): Typical Gate Charge

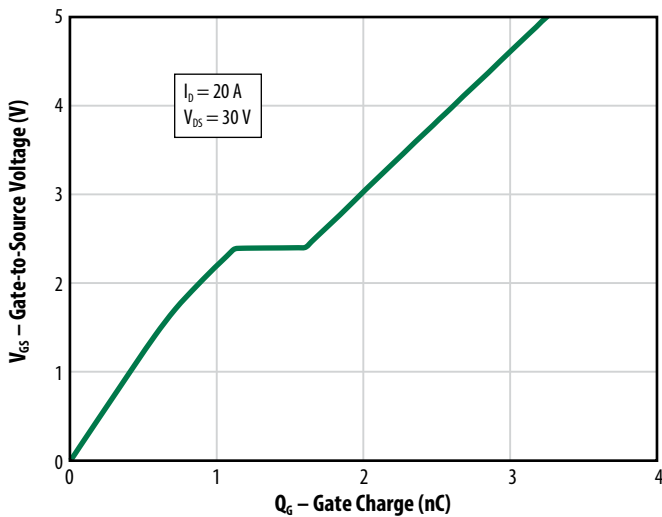


Figure 7b (Q2): Typical Gate Charge

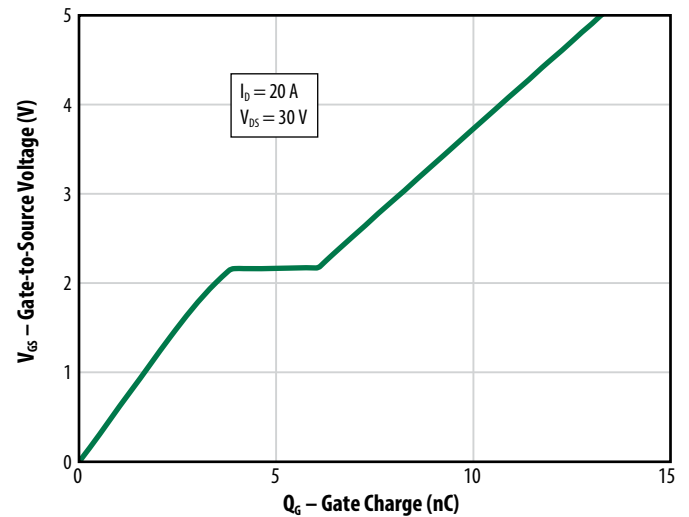
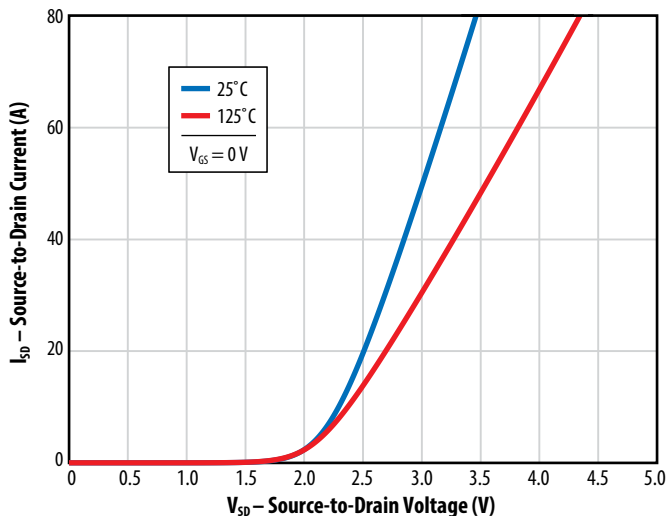
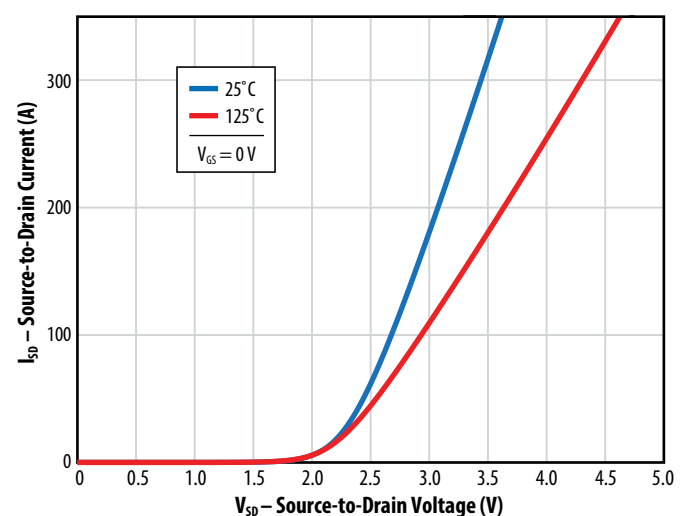


Figure 8a (Q1): Typical Reverse Drain-Source Characteristics



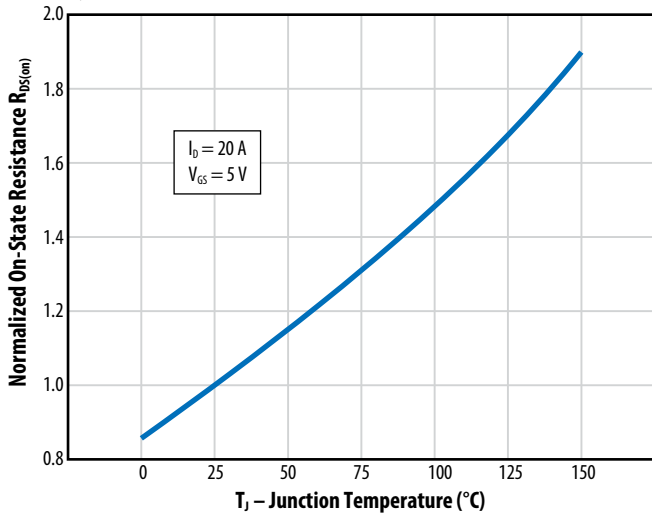
Note: Negative gate drive voltage increases the reverse drain-source voltage. EPC recommends 0 V for OFF.

Figure 8b (Q2): Typical Reverse Drain-Source Characteristics

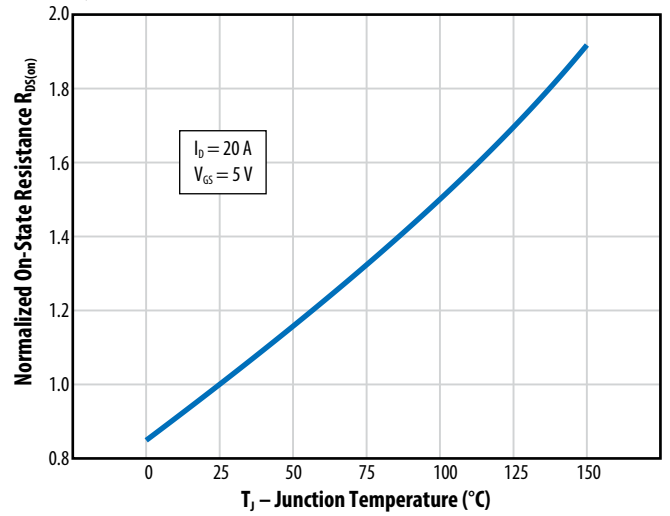


Note: Negative gate drive voltage increases the reverse drain-source voltage. EPC recommends 0 V for OFF.

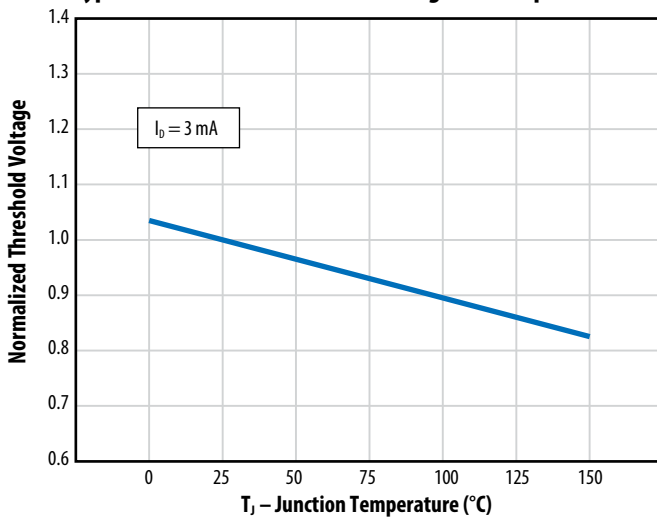
**Figure 9a (Q1):**  
Typical Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Temperature



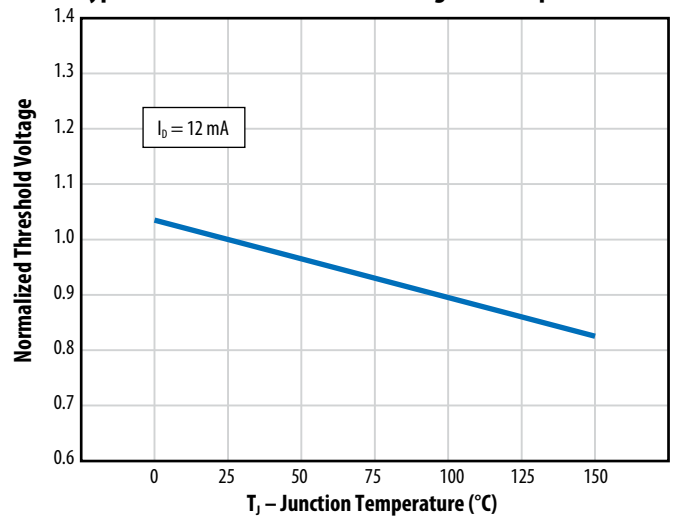
**Figure 9b (Q2):**  
Typical Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Temperature



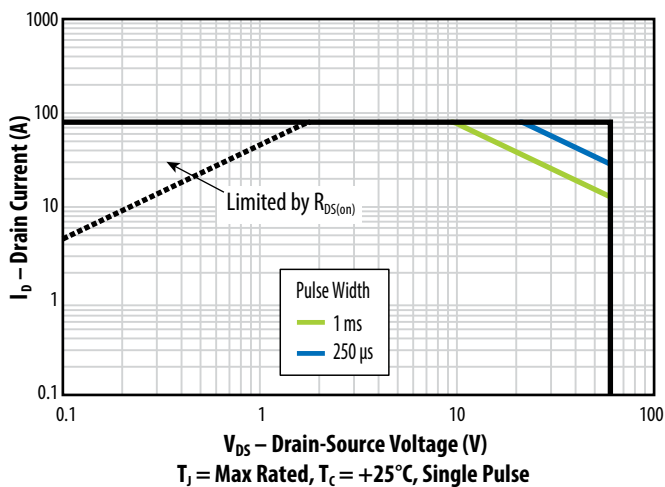
**Figure 10a (Q1):**  
Typical Normalized Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



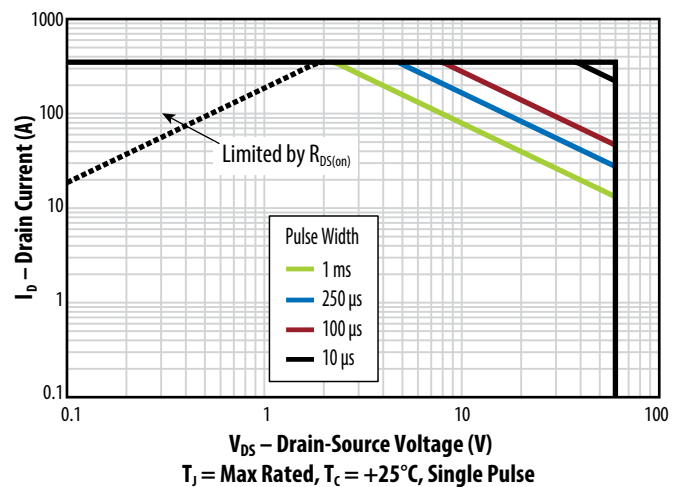
**Figure 10b (Q2):**  
Typical Normalized Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature



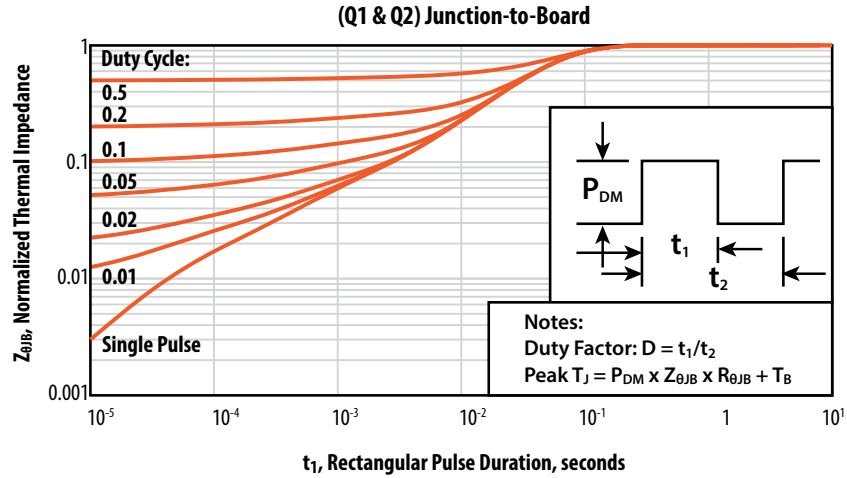
**Figure 11a (Q1): Safe Operating Area**



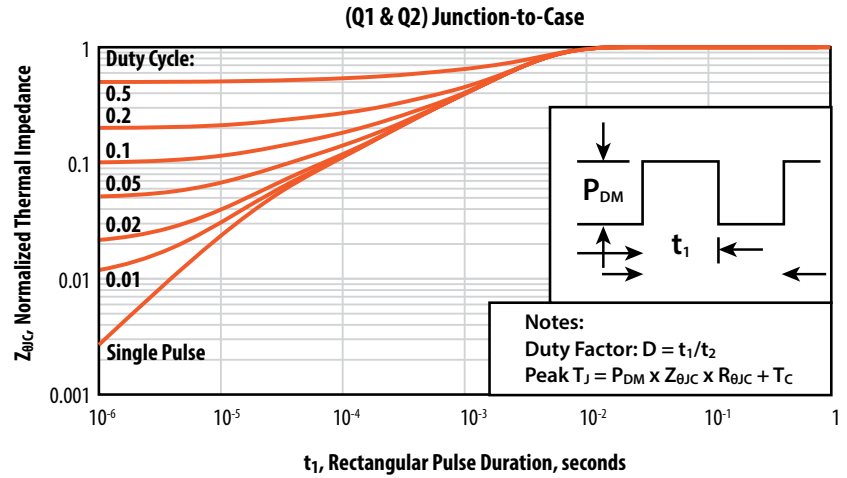
**Figure 11b (Q2): Safe Operating Area**



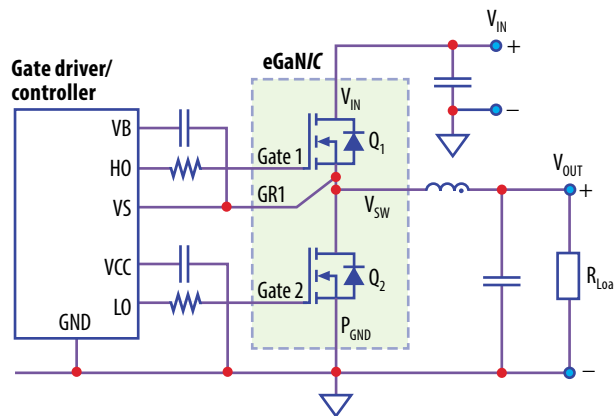
**Figure 12a**  
Typical Transient  
Thermal Response  
Curves



**Figure 12b**  
Typical Transient  
Thermal Response  
Curves

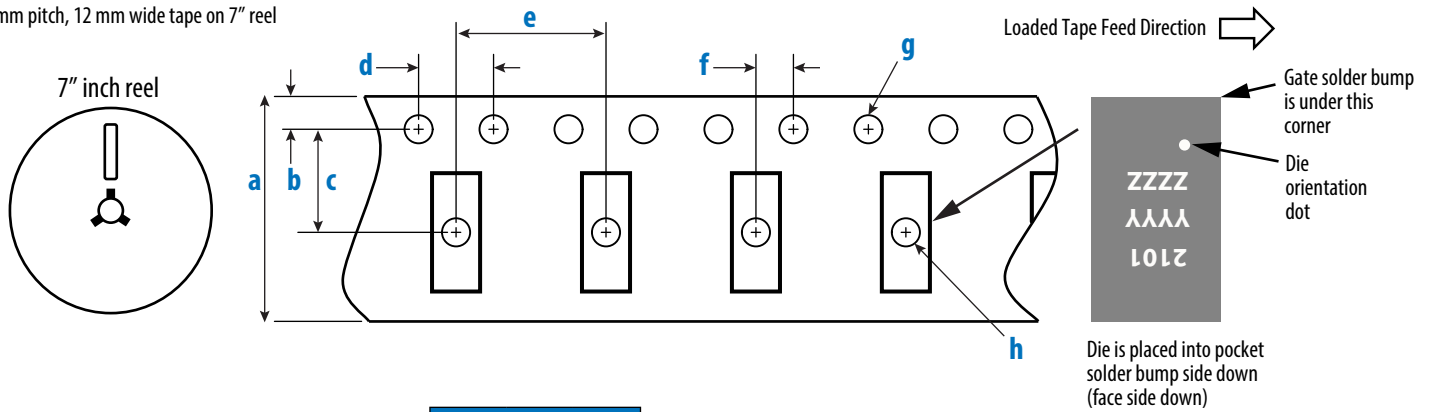


**Figure 13**  
Typical Application Circuit



**TAPE AND REEL CONFIGURATION**

8 mm pitch, 12 mm wide tape on 7" reel

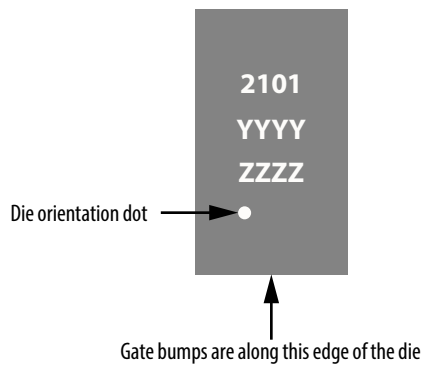


EPC2101 (Note 1)	Dimension (mm)		
	Target	MIN	MAX
a	12.00	11.90	12.30
b	1.75	1.65	1.85
c (Note 2)	5.50	5.45	5.55
d	4.00	3.90	4.10
e	8.00	7.90	8.10
f (Note 2)	2.00	1.95	2.05
g	1.50	1.50	1.60
h	1.50	1.50	1.75

Note 1: MSL 1 (moisture sensitivity level 1) classified according to IPC/JEDEC industry standard.

Note 2: Pocket position is relative to the sprocket hole measured as true position of the pocket, not the pocket hole.

**DIE MARKINGS**

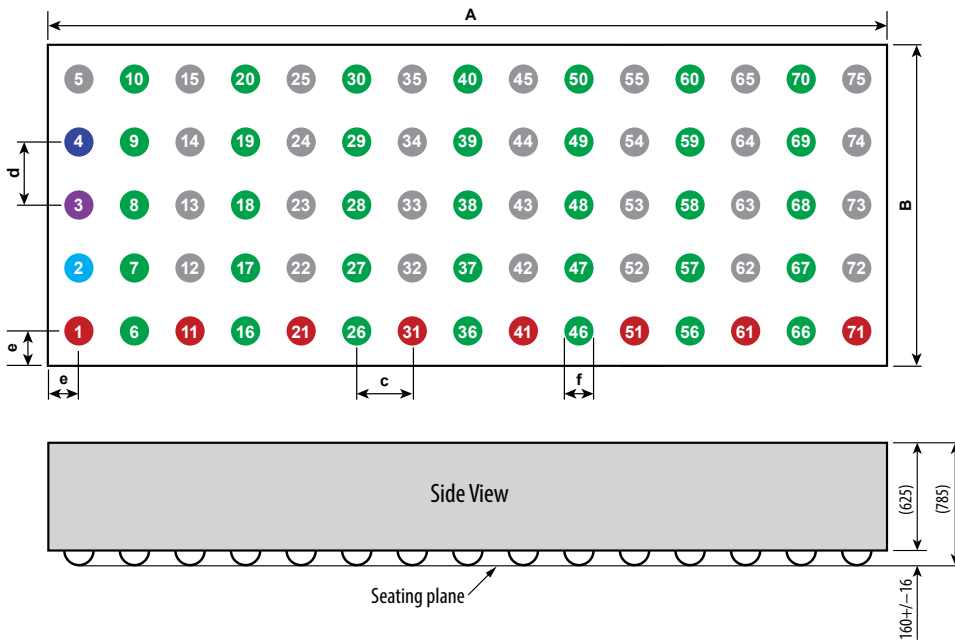


Part Number	Laser Markings		
	Part # Marking Line 1	Lot_Date Code Marking Line 2	Lot_Date Code Marking Line 3
EPC2101	2101	YYYY	ZZZZ



**DIE OUTLINE**

Solder Bump View



DIM	MIN	Nominal	MAX
A	6020	6050	6080
B	2270	2300	2330
c	400	400	400
d	450	450	450
e	210	225	240
f	187	208	240

**Pad 2 is Gate1 (high side);**  
**Pad 4 is Gate2 (low side);**  
**Pad 3 is HS Gate Return;**

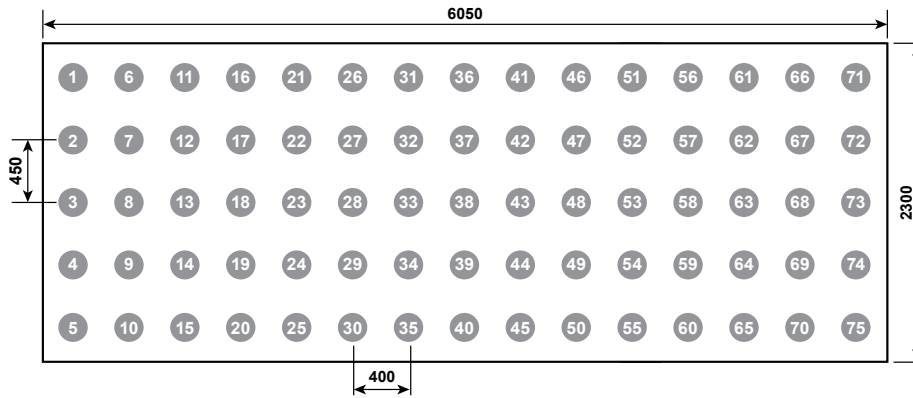
Pads 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65, 72, 73, 74, 75 are Ground;

**Pads 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71 are  $V_{IN}$ ;**

**Pads 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 are Switch Node**

**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

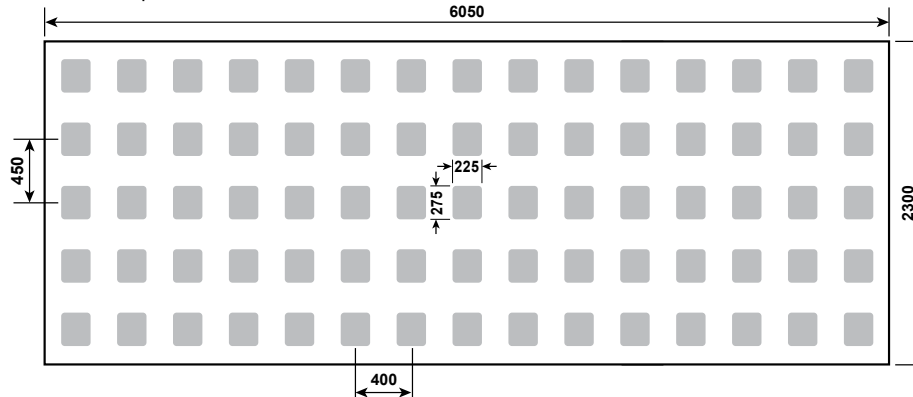
(measurements in  $\mu\text{m}$ )



The land pattern is solder mask defined.

**RECOMMENDED STENCIL DRAWING**

(measurements in  $\mu\text{m}$ )



Recommended stencil should be 4 mil (100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) thick, must be laser cut, openings per drawing.

Intended for use with SAC305 Type 4 solder, reference 88.5% metals content.

Additional assembly resources available at: <https://epc-co.com/epc/design-support>

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