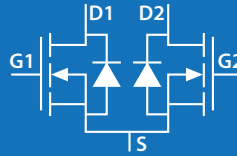


EPC2221 – Automotive 100 V (D-S) Enhancement Mode Power Transistor

$R_{DS(on)}$, 58 mΩ max

I_D , 5 A

AEC-Q101



RoHS



Halogen-Free

Revised April 25, 2025

The EPC2221 is a common source dual eGaN FET suitable for multi-channel lidar applications up to 20 Apk per channel. The low inductance and capacitance allow fast switching (100 MHz) and narrow pulse widths (2 ns) for high resolution and high efficiency. Additionally, the ultra-small size reduces PCB cost and total solution size. 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.

APPLICATION NOTES:

- Easy-to-use and reliable gate, Gate Drive ON = 5 V typical, OFF = 0 V (negative voltage not needed)
- Top of FET is electrically connected to source

Questions:
Ask a GaN
Expert



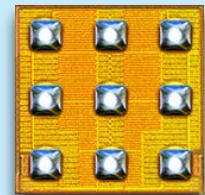
Maximum Ratings			
PARAMETER		VALUE	UNIT
V_{DS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage (Continuous)	100	V
	Drain-to-Source Voltage (up to 10,000 5 ms pulses at 150°C)	120	
I_D	Continuous ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)	5	A
	Pulsed (25°C, $T_{PULSE} = 300 \mu\text{s}$)	20	
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	6	V
	Gate-to-Source Voltage	-4	
T_J	Operating Temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	

Thermal Characteristics *			
PARAMETER		TYP	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Case TOP)	2.2	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JB}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Board (Case BOTTOM)	8.7	
$R_{\theta JA_JEDEC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (using JEDEC 51-2 PCB)	99	
$R_{\theta JA_EVB}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (using EPC99012 EVB)	55	

* Thermal resistances are calculated based on the total power dissipated by the two FETs. For example, if power P is simultaneously dissipated in each FET, then the total power dissipated is 2P and the maximum junction temperature is $T_A + R_{TH} \cdot 2P$.

Static Characteristics ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated)						
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}, I_D = 70 \mu\text{A}$	100			V
I_{DSS}	Drain-Source Leakage	$V_{DS} = 100 \text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$		3	70	μA
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	$V_{GS} = 6 \text{ V}$		0.003	1	mA
	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage [#]	$V_{GS} = 6 \text{ V}, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	2	mA
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	$V_{GS} = -4 \text{ V}$		3	70	μA
$V_{GS(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 0.7 \text{ mA}$	0.7	1.2	2.5	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-Source On Resistance	$V_{GS} = 5 \text{ V}, I_D = 4 \text{ A}$		40	58	mΩ
V_{SD}	Source-Drain Forward Voltage [#]	$I_S = 0.5 \text{ A}, V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$		1.5		V

[#] Defined by design. Not subject to production test.



Die Size: 1.35 x 1.35 mm

EPC2221 eGaN® FETs are supplied only in passivated die form with solder bumps

Features

- Dual eGaN FET, common source
- Low capacitance, low inductance
- Ultra-fast switching
- Narrow pulse-width capability

Applications

- Automotive lidar/ToF
- High-frequency DC-DC
- Wireless power

Benefits

- High resolution and efficiency in lidar Applications
- Ultra-small footprint
- Ultra high Efficiency
- No reverse recovery
- Ultra low Q_G

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



<https://l.ead.me/EPC2221>

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C_{ISS}	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		94	150	pF
C_{RSS}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			0.9		
C_{OSS}	Output Capacitance			63	72	
$C_{OSS(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 1)	$V_{DS} = 0\text{ to }50\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		74		pF
$C_{OSS(TR)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 2)			93		
R_G	Gate Resistance			1.0		Ω
Q_G	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 4\text{ A}$		0.85	1.2	nC
Q_{GS}	Gate to Source Charge	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}, I_D = 4\text{ A}$		0.27		
Q_{GD}	Gate to Drain Charge			0.19		
$Q_{G(TH)}$	Gate Charge at Threshold			0.19		
Q_{OSS}	Output Charge	$V_{DS} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		4.7	5.6	
Q_{RR}	Source-Drain Recovery Charge			0		

Defined by design. Not subject to production test.

All measurements were done with substrate connected to source.

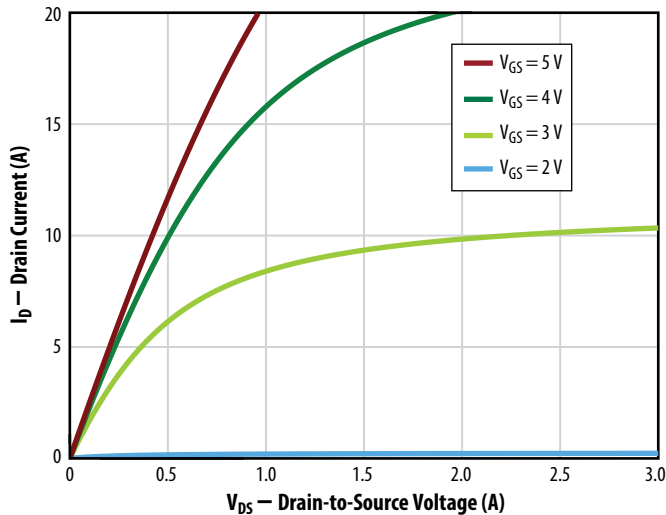
Note 1: $C_{OSS(ER)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as C_{OSS} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 50% BV_{DSS} .Note 2: $C_{OSS(TR)}$ is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{OSS} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 50% BV_{DSS} .Figure 1: Typical Output Characteristics at 25°C 

Figure 2: Typical Transfer Characteristics

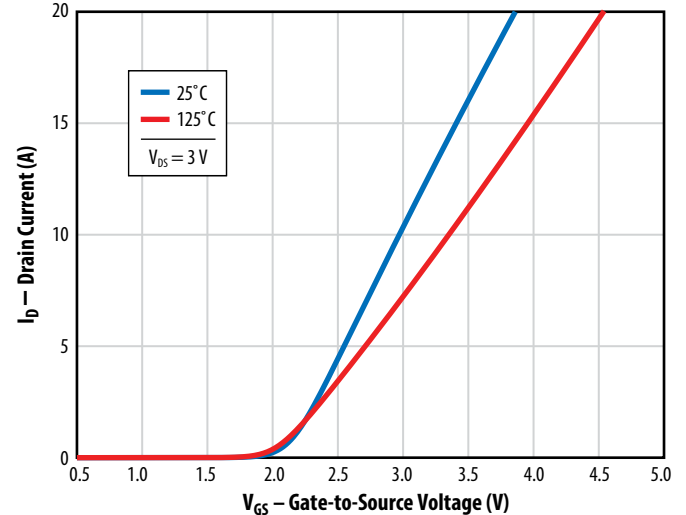
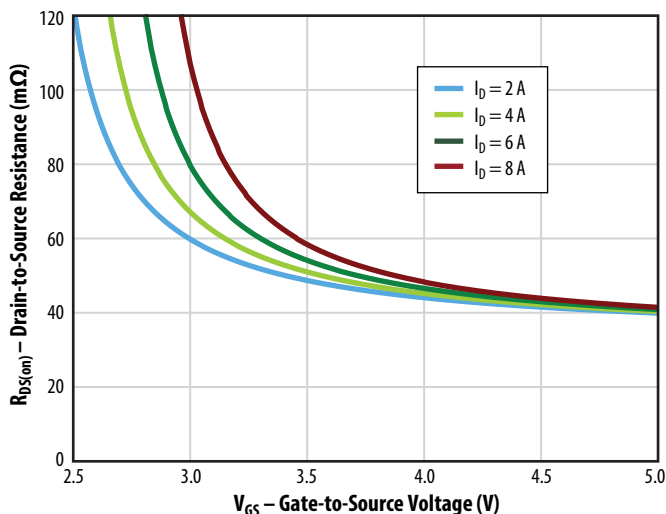
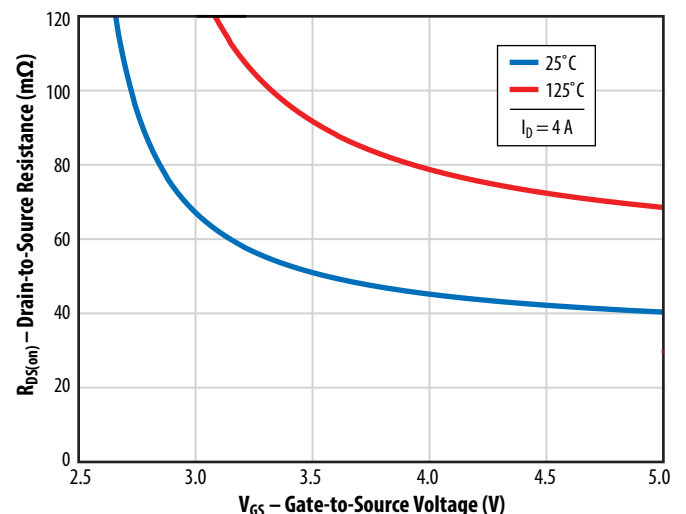
Figure 3: Typical $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. V_{GS} for Various Drain CurrentsFigure 4: Typical $R_{DS(on)}$ vs. V_{GS} for Various Temperatures

Figure 5a: Typical Capacitance (Linear Scale)

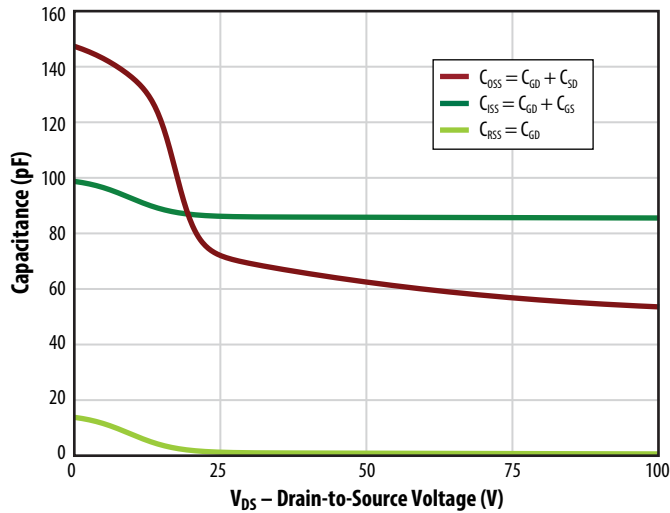


Figure 5b: Typical Capacitance (Log Scale)

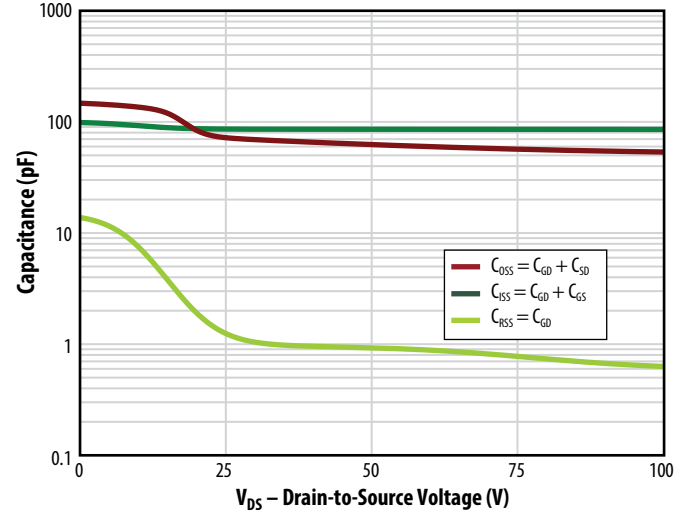
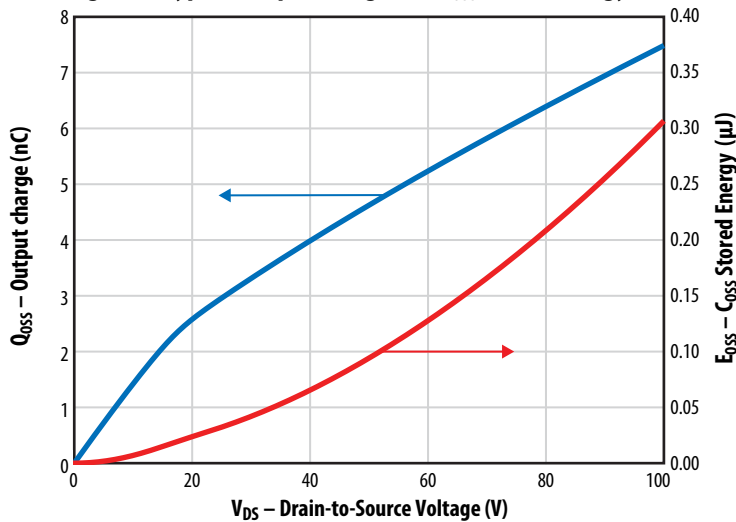
Figure 6: Typical Output Charge and C_{OSS} Stored Energy

Figure 7: Typical Typical Gate Charge

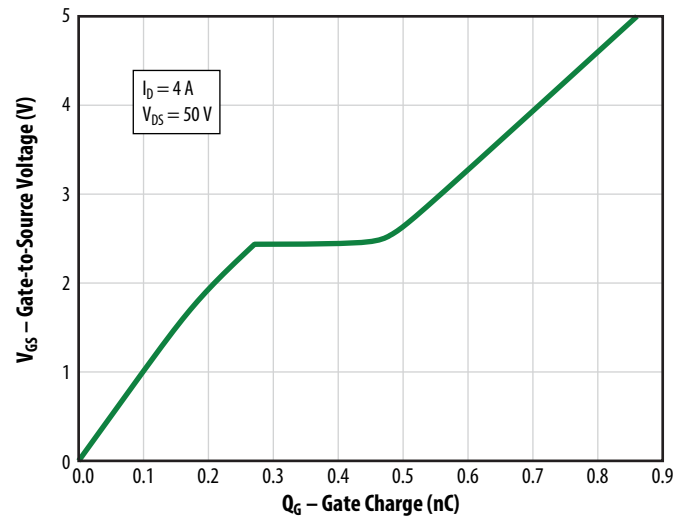


Figure 8: Typical Reverse Drain-Source Characteristics

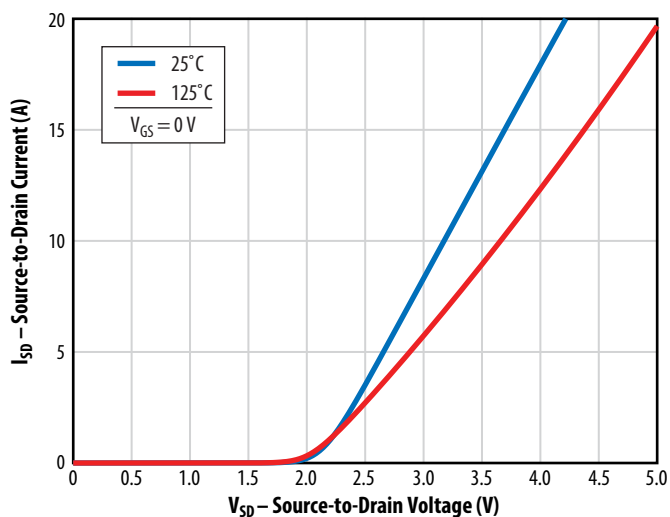
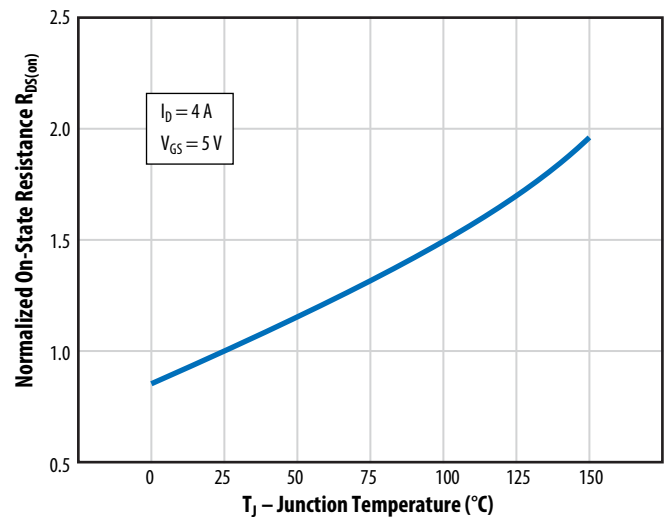


Figure 9: Typical Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Temp.



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

All measurements were done with substrate shorted to source.

Figure 10: Typical Normalized Threshold Voltage vs. Temp.

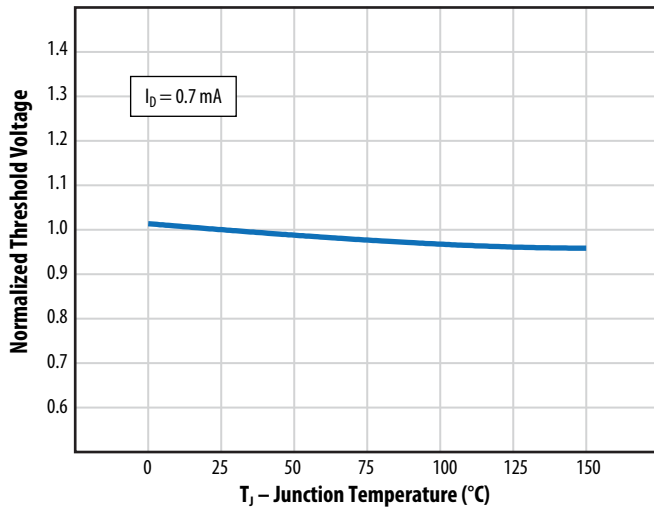


Figure 11: Safe Operating Area

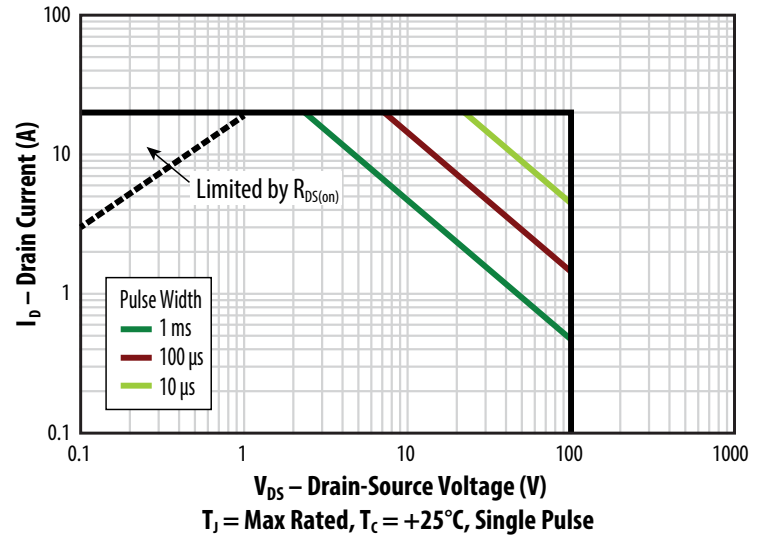
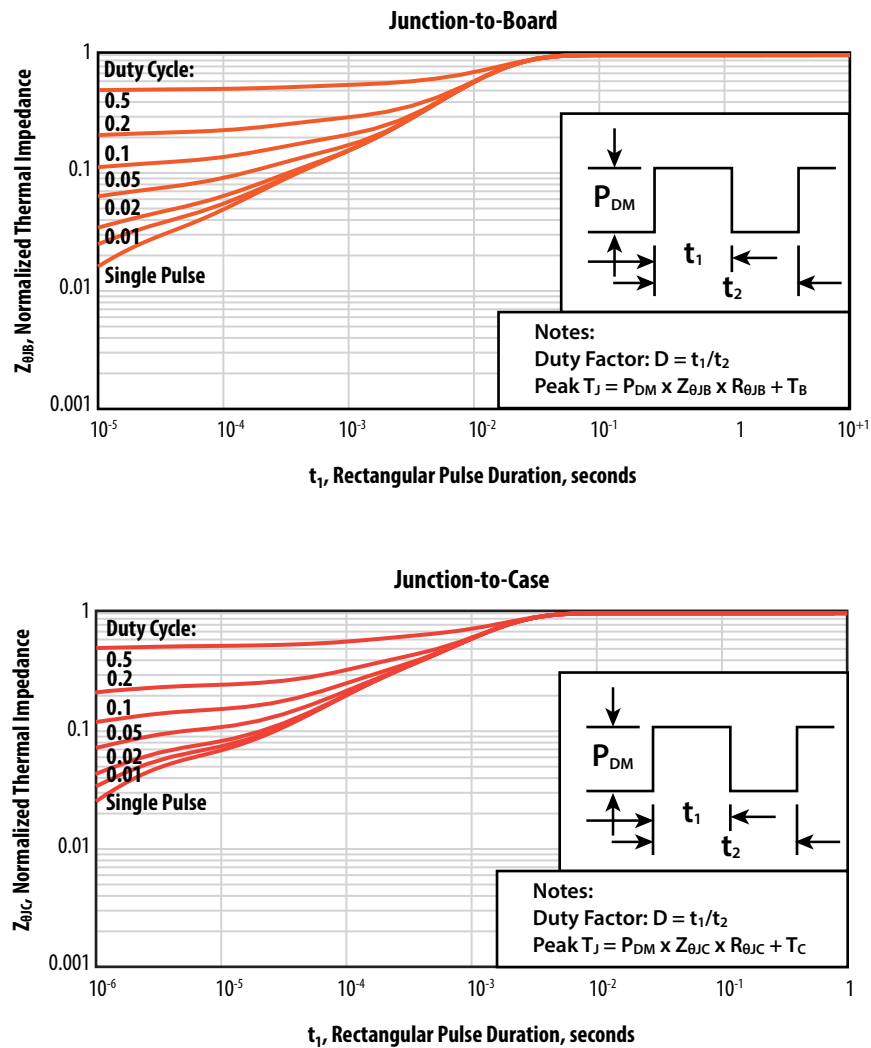
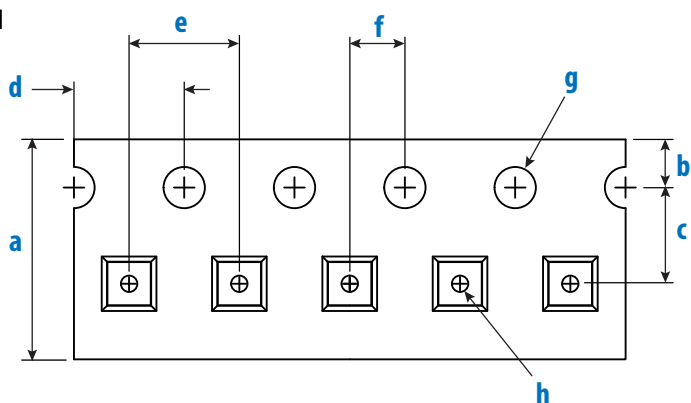
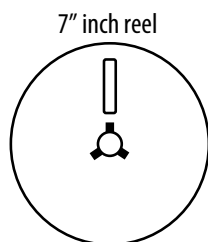


Figure 12: Typical Transient Thermal Response Curves



TAPE AND REEL CONFIGURATION

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



Loaded Tape Feed Direction →



Die
orientation
dot
Pin 1
is under
this corner

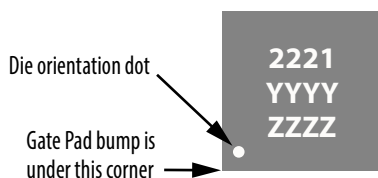
Die is placed into pocket
solder bump side down
(face side down)

EPC2221 (Note 1)	Dimension (mm)		
	Target	MIN	MAX
a	8.00	7.90	8.30
b	1.75	1.65	1.85
c (Note 2)	3.50	3.45	3.55
d	4.00	3.90	4.10
e	4.00	3.90	4.10
f (Note 2)	2.00	1.95	2.05
g	1.50	1.40	1.60
h	0.60	0.65	0.50

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.

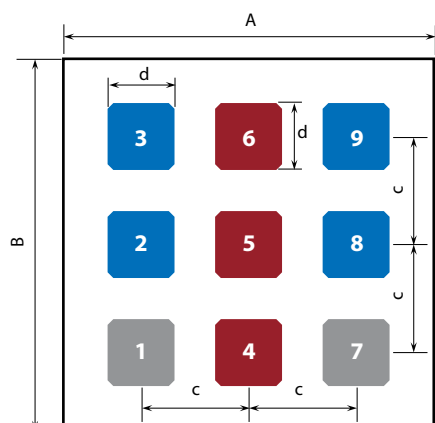
DIE MARKINGS



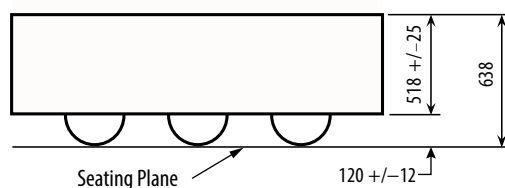
Part Number	Laser Markings		
	Part # Marking Line 1	Lot _Date Code Marking Line 2	Lot _Date Code Marking Line 3
EPC2221	2221	YYYY	ZZZZ

DIE OUTLINE

Solder Bump View



Side View



DIM	Micrometers		
	MIN	Nominal	MAX
A	1320	1350	1380
B	1320	1350	1380
c		450	
d		225	

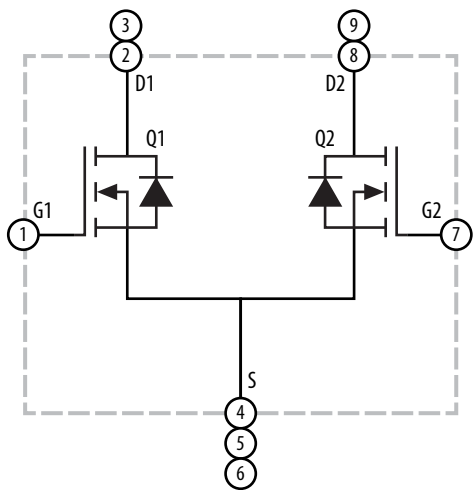
Pad 1 is Gate 1;

Pad 7 is Gate 2;

Pads 2, 3 are Drain 1;

Pads 8, 9 are Drain 2;

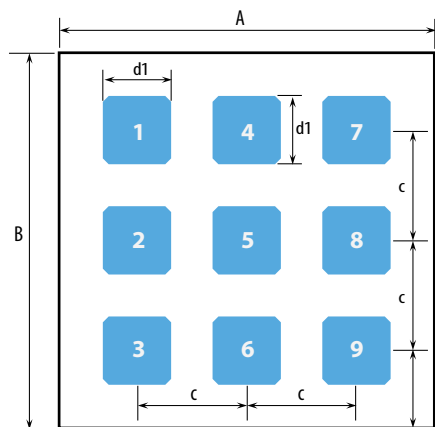
Pads 4, 5, 6 are Source



EPC2221 – Detailed Schematic

Note: The EPC2221 can be connected in parallel or used as independent FETs with common source.

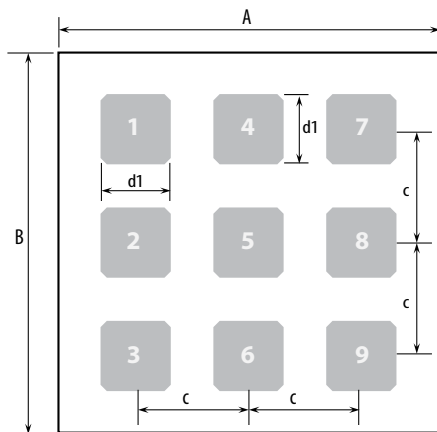
RECOMMENDED
LAND PATTERN
(measurements in μm)



The land pattern is solder mask defined.

DIM	Micrometers
A	1350
B	1350
c	450
d1	205

RECOMMENDED
STENCIL DRAWING
(measurements in μm)



DIM	Micrometers
A	1350
B	1350
c	450
d1	225

Recommended stencil should be 4 mil (100 μm) thick, must be laser cut, openings per drawing.

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

Additional Resources Available

- Assembly resources available at:
<https://epc-co.com/epc/design-support>
- Library of Altium footprints for production FETs and ICs:
<https://epc-co.com/epc/documents/altium-files/EPC%20Altium%20Library.zip>
(for preliminary device Altium footprints, contact EPC)

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