

# EPC7002 – Rad Hard Power Transistor

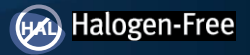
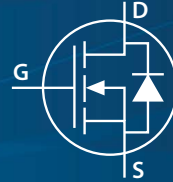
 $V_{DS}$ , 40 V

 $R_{DS(on)}$ , 14.5 mΩ max

 $I_D$ , 62 A

95% Pb/5% Sn Solder

Preliminary



Rad Hard eGaN® transistors have been specifically designed for critical applications in the high reliability or commercial satellite space environments. GaN transistors offer superior reliability performance in a space environment because there are no minority carriers for single event, and as a wide band semiconductor there is less displacement for protons and neutrons, and additionally there is no oxide to breakdown. These devices have exceptionally high electron mobility and a low temperature coefficient resulting in very low  $R_{DS(on)}$  values. The lateral structure of the die provides for very low gate charge ( $Q_g$ ) and extremely fast switching times. These features enable faster power supply switching frequencies resulting in higher power densities, higher efficiencies and more compact designs.

Maximum Ratings			
PARAMETER		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{DS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage (Continuous)	40	V
	Drain-to-Source Voltage (up to 10,000 5 ms pulses at 150°C)	48	
$I_D$	Continuous	10	A
	Pulsed (25°C, $T_{PULSE} = 300 \mu s$ )	62	
$V_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Voltage	6	V
	Gate-to-Source Voltage	-4	
$T_J$	Operating Temperature	-55 to 150	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage Temperature	-55 to 150	

Thermal Characteristics			
PARAMETER		TYP	UNIT
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	3.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Board	9.3	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient (Note 1)	80	

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.

Static Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise stated)						
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$BV_{DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Voltage	$V_{GS} = 0 V, I_D = 0.125 mA$	40			V
$I_{DSS}$	Drain-Source Leakage	$V_{GS} = 0 V, V_{DS} = 40 V$		1	125	$\mu A$
$I_{GSS}$	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	$V_{GS} = 5 V$		0.005	0.3	mA
	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage <sup>#</sup>	$V_{GS} = 5 V, T_J = 125^\circ C$		0.06	3.0	
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	$V_{GS} = -4 V$		0.001	0.1	
$V_{GS(TH)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}, I_D = 2 mA$	0.8	1.4	2.5	V
$R_{DS(on)}$	Drain-Source On Resistance	$V_{GS} = 5 V, I_D = 10 A$		8.5	14.5	mΩ
$V_{SD}$	Source-Drain Forward Voltage <sup>#</sup>	$I_S = 0.5 A, V_{GS} = 0 V$		1.8		V

All measurements were done with substrate shorted to source.  
<sup>#</sup> Defined by design. Not subject to production test.



Epc7002 eGaN® FETs are supplied only in passivated die form with solder bars  
 Die Size: 1.7 x 1.1 mm

### Applications

- Space applications: DC-DC power, motor drives, lidar, ion thrusters
- Commercial satellite EPS & avionics
- Deep space probes
- High frequency rad hard DC-DC conversion
- Rad hard motor drives

### Features

- Ultra high efficiency
- Ultra low  $R_{DS(on)}$ ,  $Q_g$ ,  $Q_{GD}$ ,  $Q_{OSS}$ , and  $Q_{RR}$
- Ultra small footprint
- Light weight
- Total dose
  - Rated > 1 Mrad
- Single event
  - SEE immunity for LET of 85 MeV/(mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) with  $V_{DS}$  up to 100% of rated breakdown
- Neutron
  - Maintains pre-rad specification for up to  $3 \times 10^{15}$  neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>

### Benefits

- Superior radiation and electrical performance vs. rad hard MOSFETs: smaller, lighter, and greater radiation hardness



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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$C_{ISS}$	Input Capacitance	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		349		pF
$C_{RSS}$	Reverse Transfer Capacitance			3.8		
$C_{OSS}$	Output Capacitance			201		
$C_{OSS(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Energy Related (Note 2)	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		270		
$C_{OSS(TR)}$	Effective Output Capacitance, Time Related (Note 3)			328		
$Q_G$	Total Gate Charge	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 5\text{ V}, I_D = 10\text{ A}$		2.9		nC
$Q_{GS}$	Gate-to-Source Charge	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, I_D = 10\text{ A}$		1		
$Q_{GD}$	Gate-to-Drain Charge			0.4		
$Q_{G(TH)}$	Gate Charge at Threshold			0.7		
$Q_{OSS}$	Output Charge	$V_{DS} = 20\text{ V}, V_{GS} = 0\text{ V}$		6.6		
$Q_{RR}$	Source-Drain Recovery Charge			0		

All measurements were done with substrate connected to source.

# Defined by design. Not subject to production test.

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 1: Typical Output Characteristics at 25°C

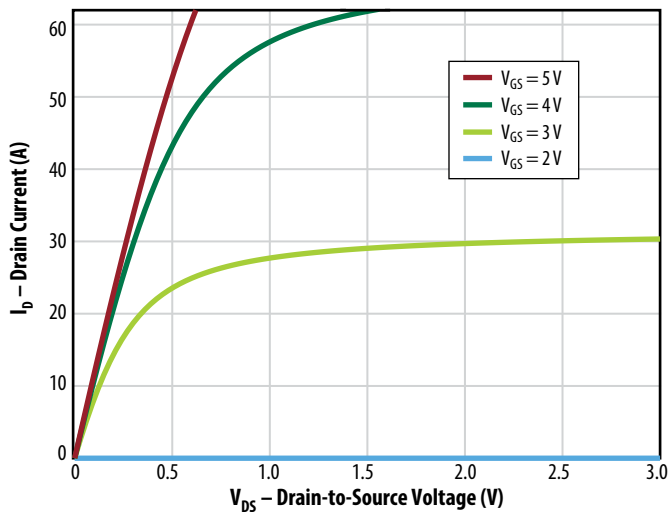


Figure 2: Typical Transfer Characteristics

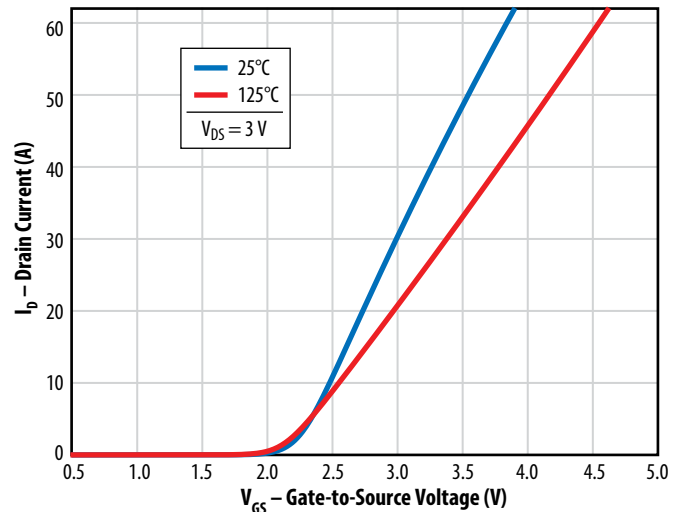


Figure 3:  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Drain Currents

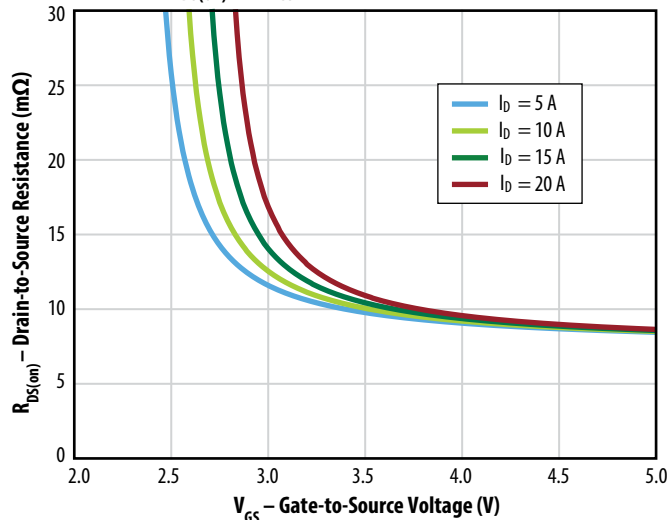


Figure 4:  $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_{GS}$  for Various Temperatures

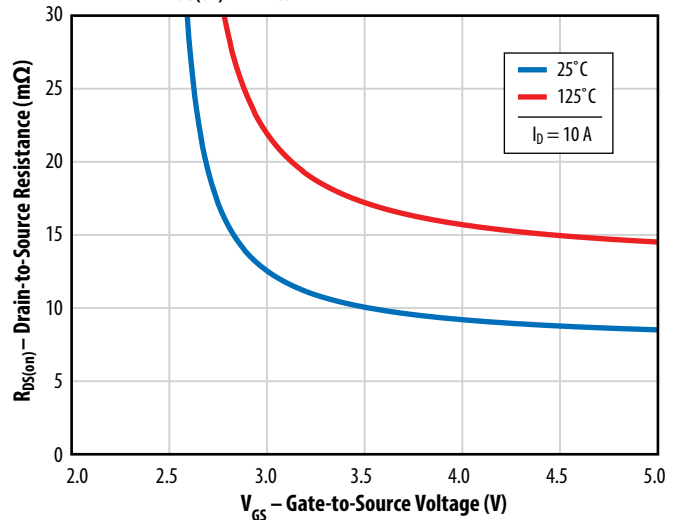


Figure 5a: Typical Capacitance (Linear Scale)

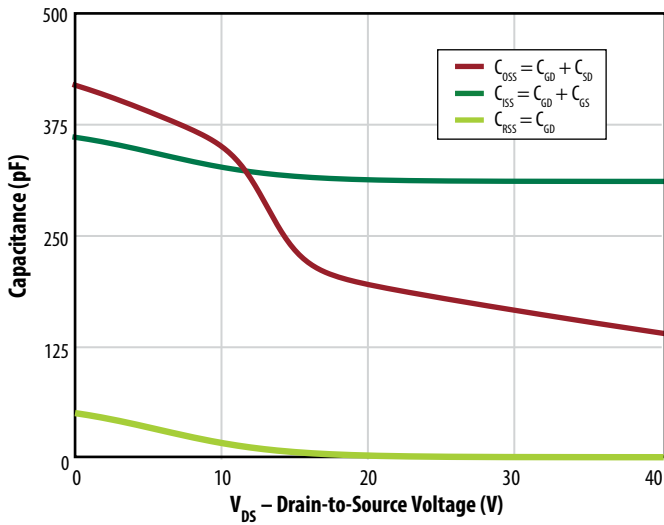


Figure 5b: Typical Capacitance (Log Scale)

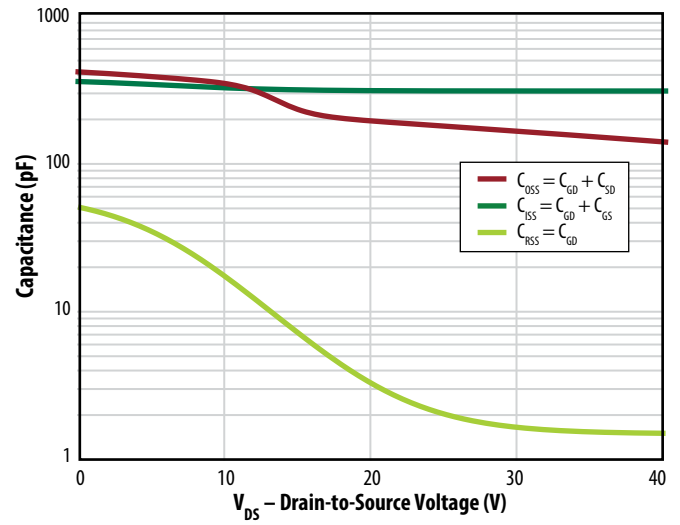


Figure 6: Typical Output Charge and  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy

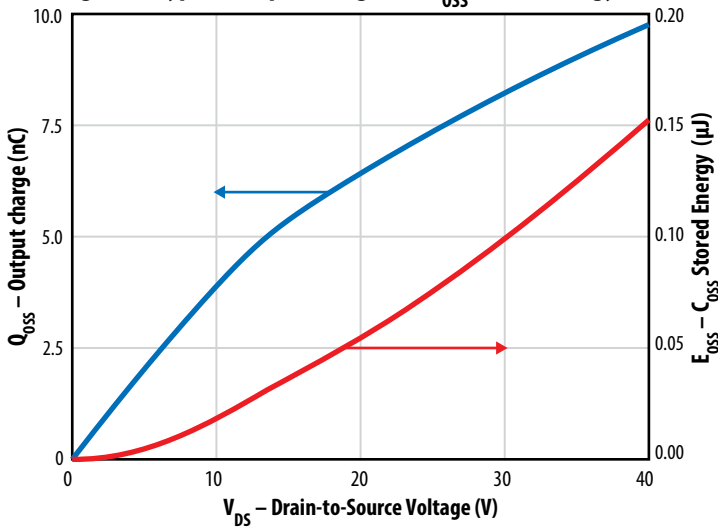


Figure 7: Typical Gate Charge

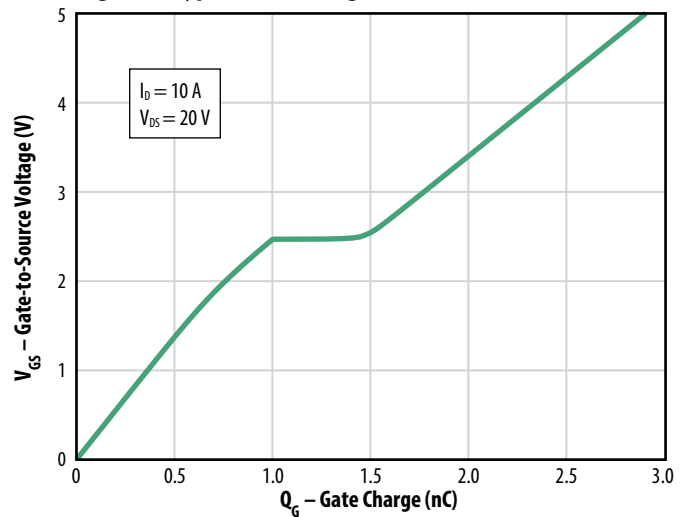


Figure 8: Reverse Drain-Source Characteristics

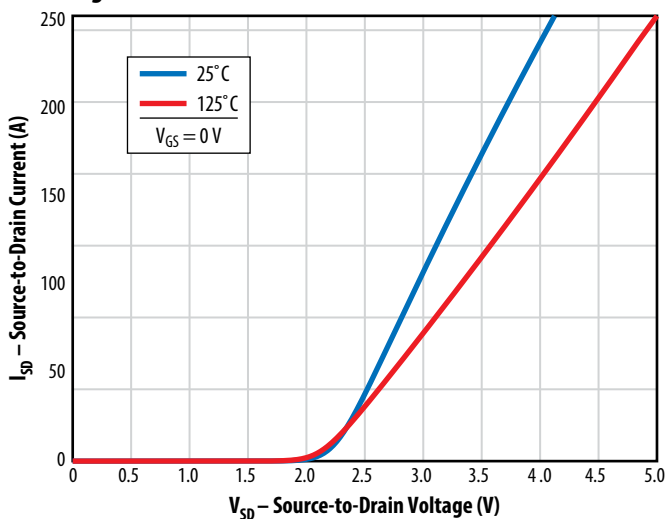
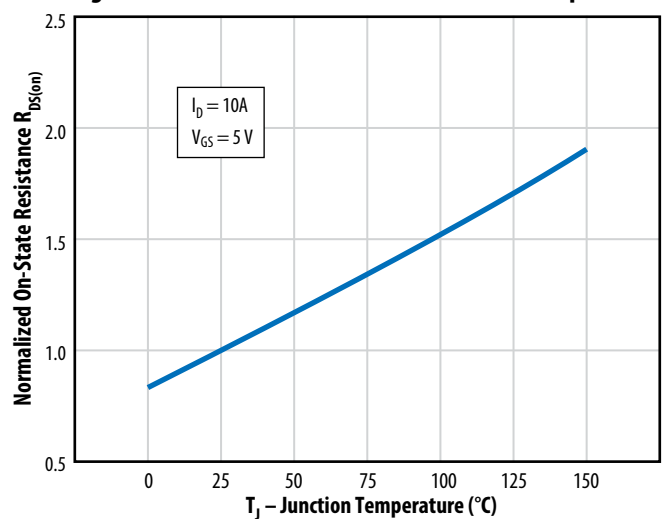


Figure 9: Normalized On-State Resistance vs. Temperature



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

Figure 10: Normalized Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

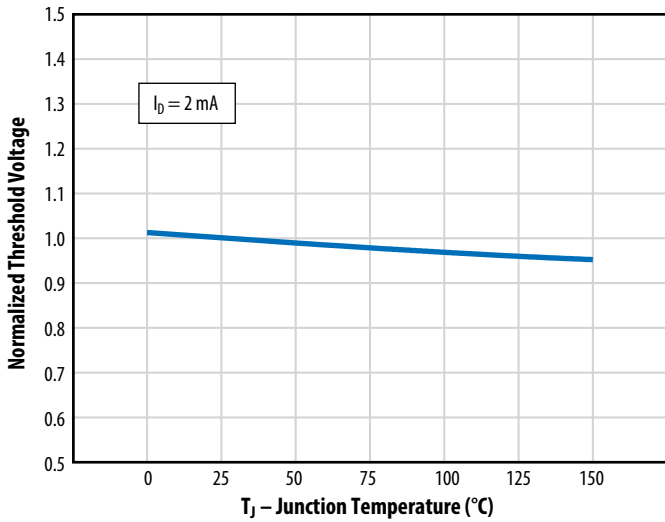


Figure 11: Safe Operating Area

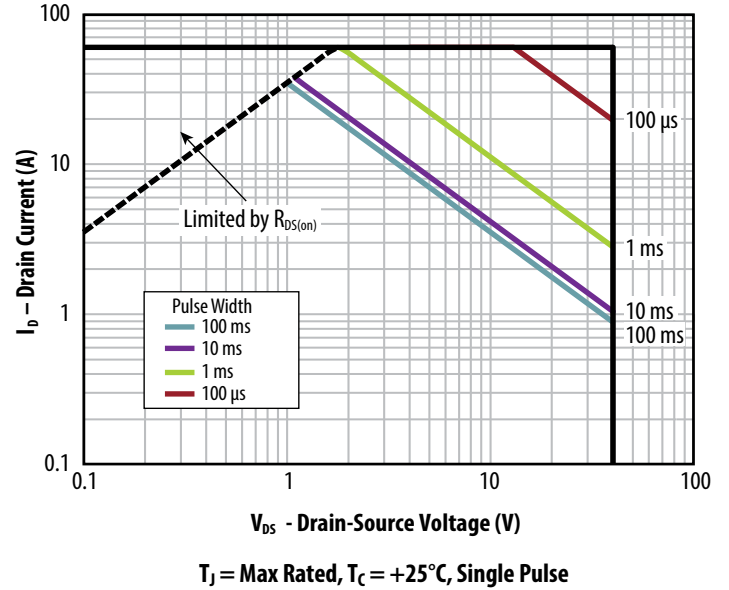
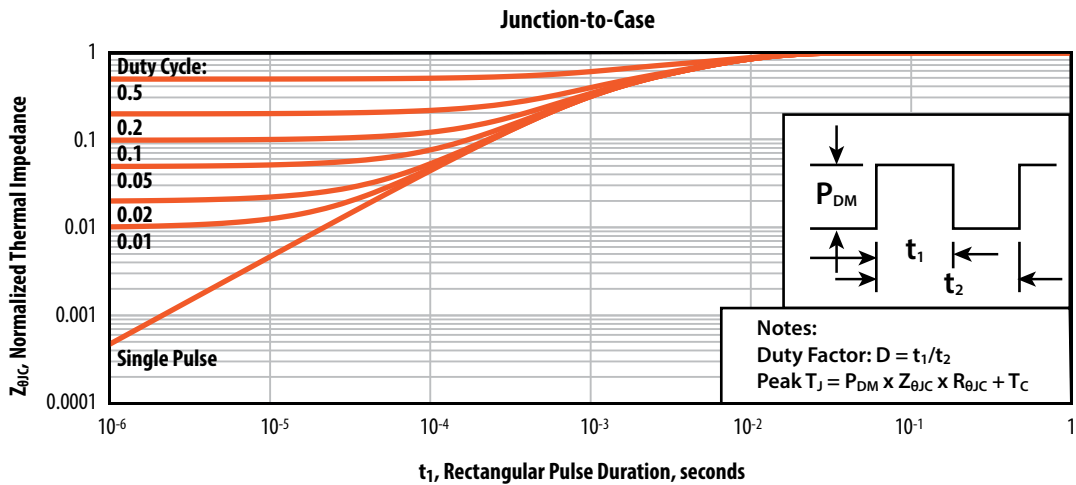
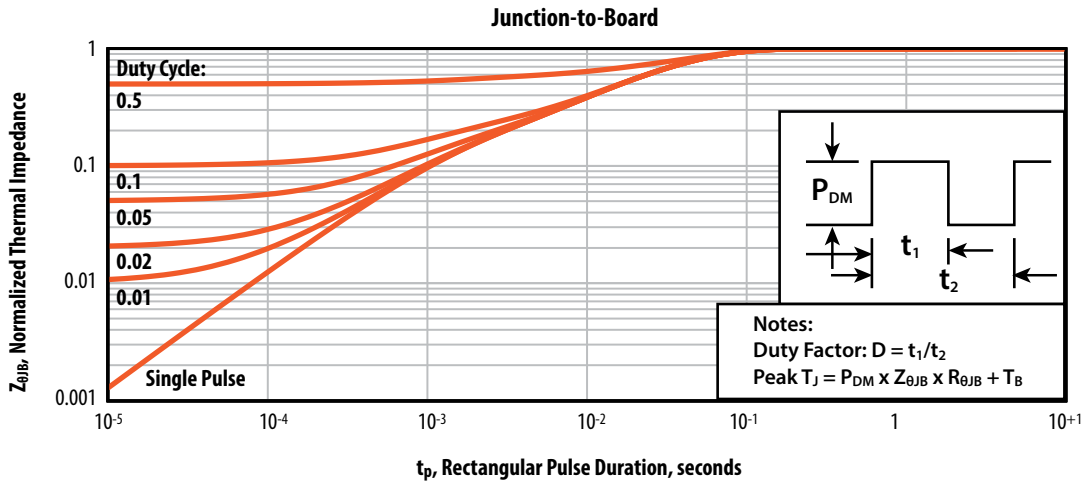
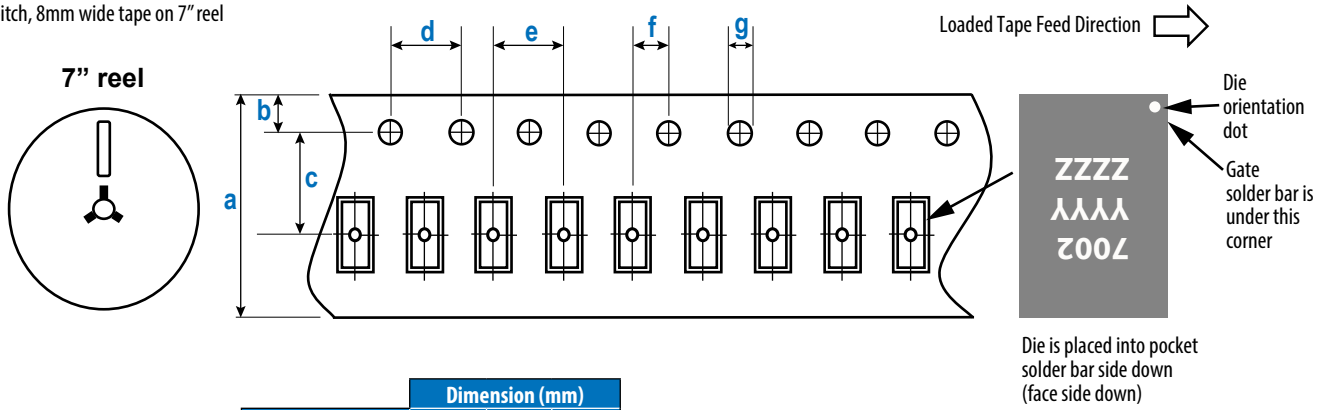


Figure 12: Transient Thermal Response Curves



**TAPE AND REEL CONFIGURATION**

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

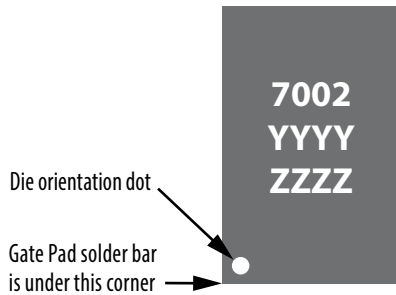


EPC7002 (Note 1)	Dimension (mm)		
	Target	MIN	MAX
<b>a</b>	8.00	7.90	8.30
<b>b</b>	1.75	1.65	1.85
<b>c (Note 2)</b>	3.50	3.45	3.55
<b>d</b>	4.00	3.90	4.10
<b>e</b>	4.00	3.90	4.10
<b>f (Note 2)</b>	2.00	1.95	2.05
<b>g</b>	1.50	1.50	1.60

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.

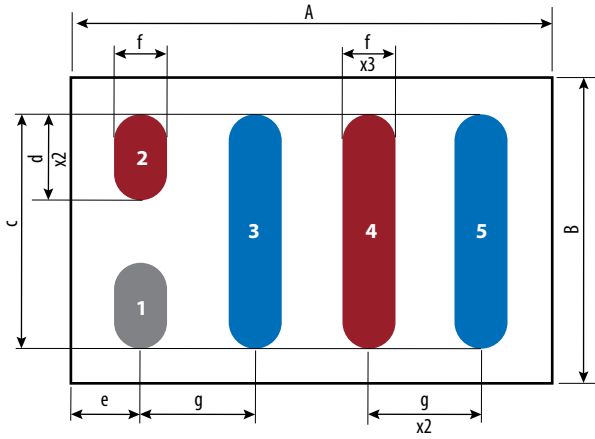
**DIE MARKINGS**



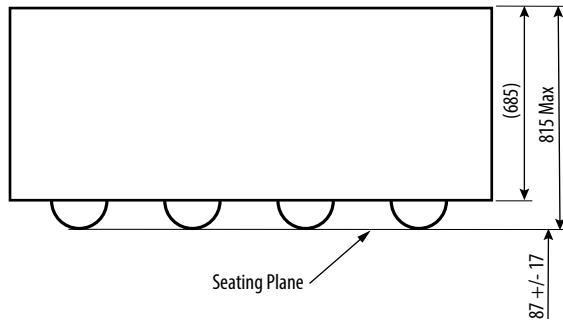
Part Number	Laser Markings		
	Part # Marking Line 1	Lot_ Date Code Marking Line 2	Lot_ Date Code Marking Line 3
EPC7002	7002	YYYY	ZZZ

**DIE OUTLINE**

Solder Bar View



Side View



DIM	MICROMETERS		
	MIN	Nominal	MAX
A	1672	1702	1732
B	1057	1087	1117
c	829	834	839
d	311	316	321
e	235	250	265
f	195	200	205
g	400	400	400

Pad no. 1 is Gate;

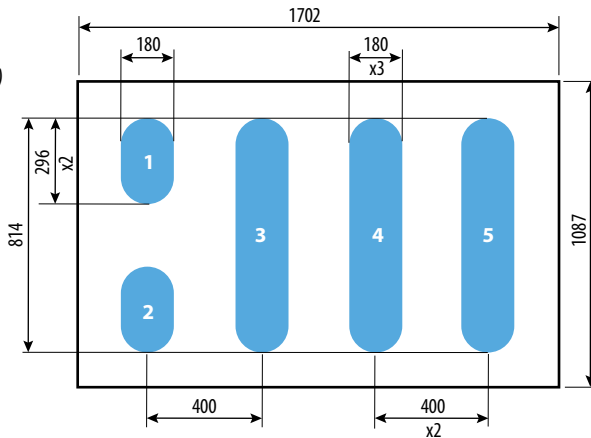
Pads no. 2 and 4 are Source;

Pads no. 3 and 5 are Drain

Substrate (top side) connected to Source

**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

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



The land pattern is solder mask defined

Pad no. 1 is Gate;

Pads no. 2 and 4 are Source;

Pads no. 3 and 5 are Drain

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EPC Patent Listing: <https://epc-co.com/epc/about-epc/patents>

Information subject to change without notice.

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