

## GPI6TIC15DFV GaN Power IC in DFN8x8 Package

Preliminary Datasheet version: 2.0

### Features

BV <sub>dss</sub>	R <sub>dson</sub>	DC bus
900 V	85 mΩ	400-600 V

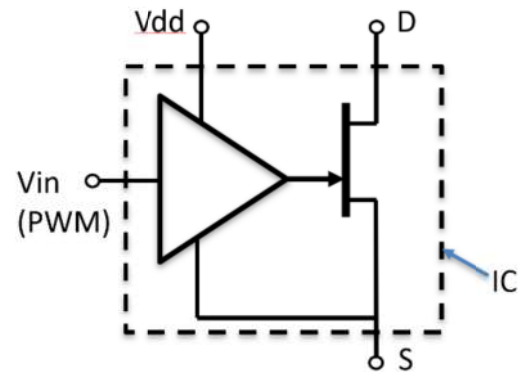
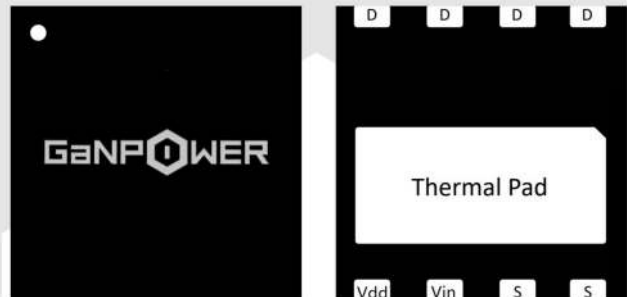
- Ultra-low R<sub>DS(on)</sub>
- High dv/dt capability
- Fast switching
- Low Profile
- Suitable for DC bus voltage of 400-600 V
- Smart driving with lower dynamic R<sub>ds</sub> than discrete GaN FET

### Applications

- Switching Power Applications
- Power adapters and power delivery chargers
- Start up procedure: Please set V<sub>dd</sub>=6V and V<sub>in</sub>=0 before applying high bus voltage on V<sub>d</sub>. V<sub>dd</sub> is the power supply for the internal gate driver in our GaN Power IC. It needs to be set to a normal operation voltage (e.g., 6.5V) before turning on the high voltage power supply or apply high voltage to the drain.

### Description

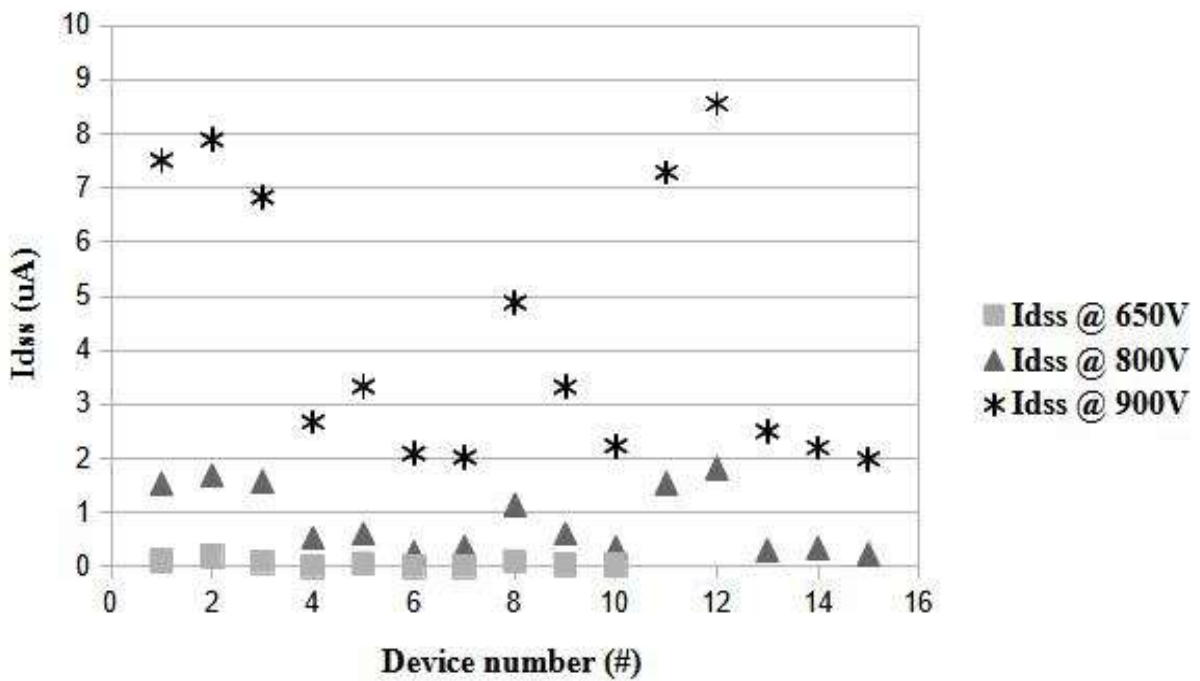
These devices are power IC based on Power GaN HEMTs using proprietary E-mode GaN on silicon technology. The gate driver is integrated with the main power transistor resulting in fast switching, high system power density and low cost.

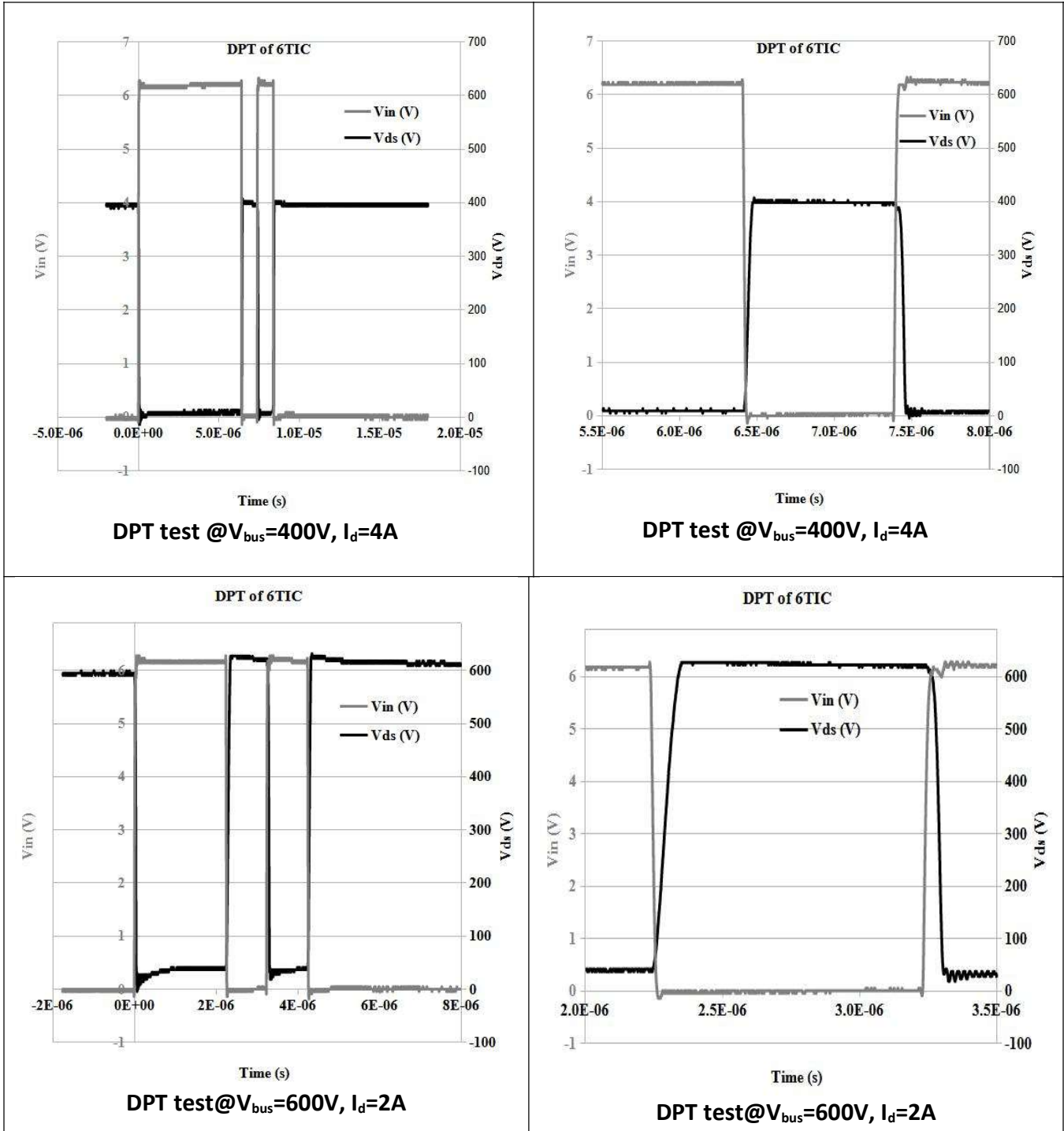


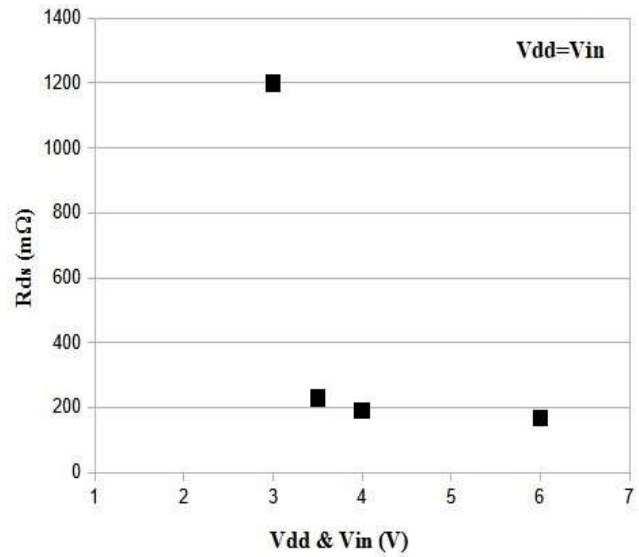
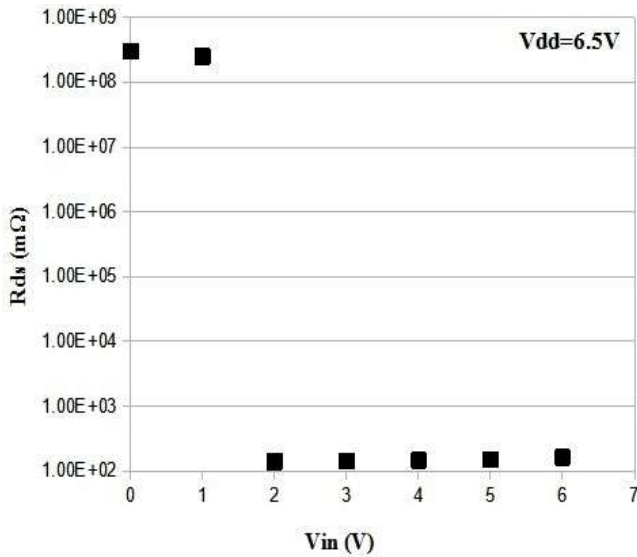
## Device Characteristics

Basic Parameters				Test data			
	Parameters		Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
1	$BV_{dss}$	Drain-Source breakdown voltage	$V_{gs}=0V$ $I_d=10\mu A$	900			V
2	$R_{dson}$	Static drain-source on resistance, $T_c = 25^\circ C$	$V_{in}=6V$ , $V_{dd}=6.5V$ , $I_d=2.5A$ ,		85	105	$m\Omega$
3	$R_{dson}$	Static drain-source on resistance, $T_c = 125^\circ C$	$V_{in}=6V$ , $V_{dd}=6.5V$ , $I_d=2.5A$ ,		170		$m\Omega$
4	$V_{dd}$	Drive supply voltage		5	6.5	8	
5	$V_{in}$	PWM input pin voltage		3	5	8	
6	$I_{ddq}$	Drive supply ( $V_{dd}$ ) quiescent leakage current	$V_{dd}=6.5V$		6		mA
Switching Performance				Test data			
	Parameters		Conditions	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
1	$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time	$V_{bus}=600V$ , $I_d=2A$ , $V_{in}=6.5V$ $V_{dd}=6.5V$		70		ns
2	$t_r$	Rise time			70		ns
3	$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time			50		ns
4	$t_f$	Fall time			36		ns

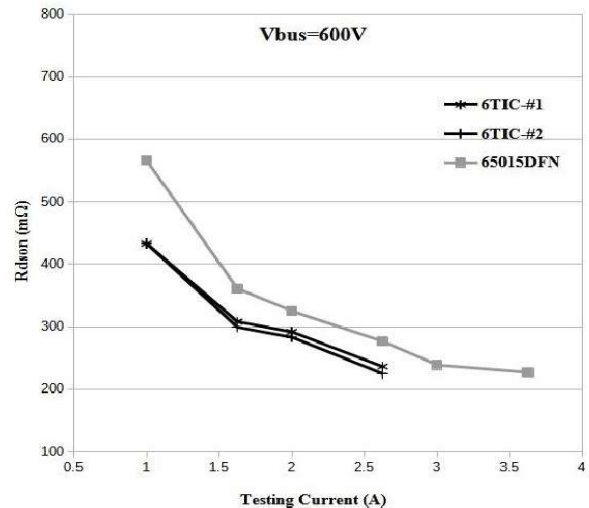
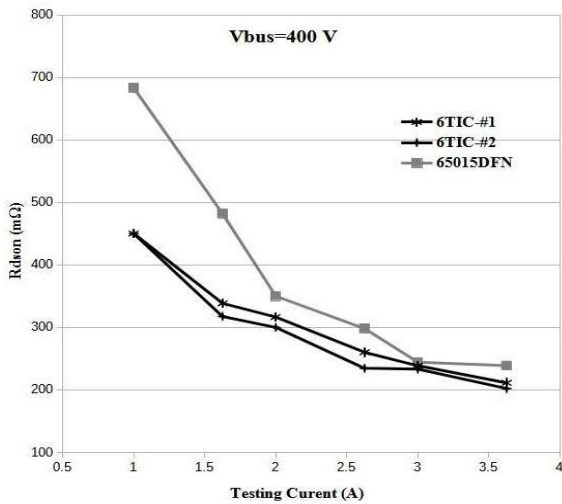
## Electrical Performance







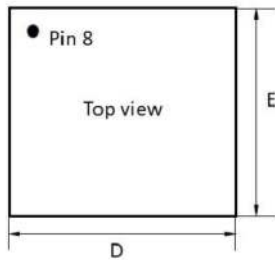
Static  $R_{on}$  vs  $V_{in}$  (tested by bridge method)



Dynamic  $R_{on}$  vs Testing Current @  $V_{bus}=400V, 600V$

**Note:** Dynamic  $R_{ds(on)}$  data were captured the moment just before the GaN Power ICs were turned off, in order to exclude any influence of ringing and overshooting. Normally the dynamic  $R_{ds(on)}$  is measured at 1  $\mu s$  after IC turn-on.

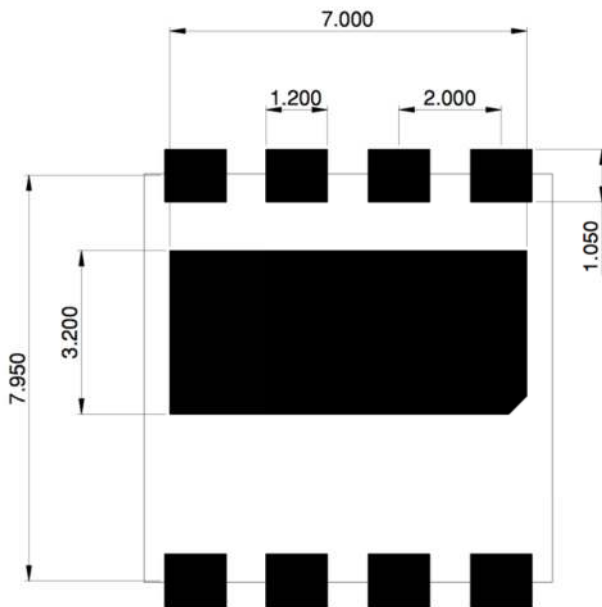
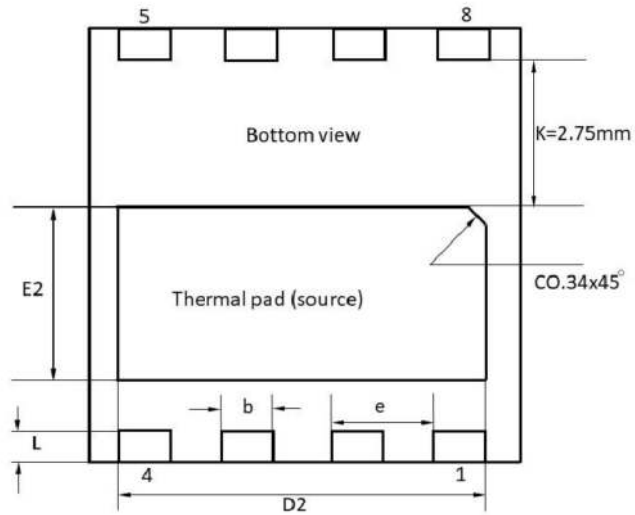
## Package Information



D=8; E=8; e=1.95; b=0.97;  
 L=0.57; D2=6.82; E2=3.19

8LEAD DFN (8x8x0.75mm,  
 Pitch 1.95mm)

**IMPORTANT:** Please connect  
 the bottom thermal pad to  
 the source electrode on PCB



## Land Pattern View

## GaN HEMT Frequently Asked Questions

1	<p><b>Q: Can we do pin to pin switch for silicon MOSFET or IGBT?</b></p> <p>A: The short answer is no. GaN HEMT power devices are far superior than the best silicon devices such as super junction MOSFETs. However, due to different requirements of gate driving voltage and extremely high dv/dt slew rate, special drivers and optimized PCB layouts are recommended to minimize the impact from circuit parasitics.</p>
2	<p><b>Q: How do GaN power devices compare with SiC?</b></p> <p>A: Currently GaN power HEMT devices are most suitable for low to medium voltage (<math>\leq 1200V</math>) and power (&lt;20KW) applications. GaN is the ideal choice for high frequency applications. SiC devices are better choice for high voltage and high-power applications (&gt;20KW).</p>
3	<p><b>Q: Do we need to parallel an FRD for applications such as inverters?</b></p> <p>A: GaN devices are different from silicon MOSFET or IGBT in that they have no inherent PN junction diodes that cause reverse recovery issue. User do not need to parallel an FRD for the purpose of suppressing the body diode reverse recovery effect, since GaN HEMT can operate in both first and third quadrants. However, care should be taken for the dead time power loss since the Vsd voltage of GaN HEMT is usually close to 2V. This is especially true when a negative gate voltage is applied.</p>
4	<p><b>Q: Can we parallel GaN HEMT devices?</b></p> <p>A: Yes, GaN HEMT is ideal for paralleling, due to the positive temperature coefficient of <math>R_{ds,on}</math>. Hence, paralleling GaN HEMT devices are encouraged.</p>