

## 650V GaN Power Transistor (FET)

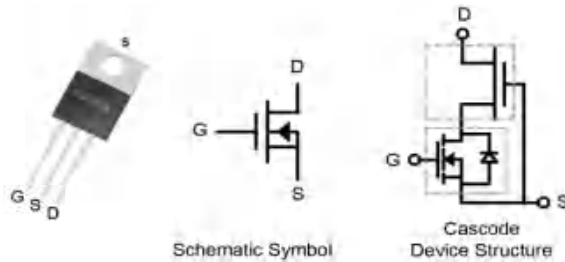
### Features

- Easy to use, compatible with standard gate drivers
- Excellent  $Q_G \times R_{DS(on)}$  figure of merit (FOM)
- Low  $Q_{RR}$ , no free-wheeling diode required
- Low switching loss
- RoHS compliant and Halogen-free

Product Summary		
$V_{DSS}$	650	V
$R_{DS(on), typ}$	240	m $\Omega$
$Q_G, typ$	21	nC
$Q_{RR, typ}$	39	nC

### Applications

- High efficiency power supplies
- Telecom and datacom
- Automotive
- Servo motors



### Packaging

Part Number	Package	Packaging	Base QTY
RX65T300PS2A	3 Lead TO-220	Tube	50

### Maximum ratings, at $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Limit Value	Unit
$I_D$	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	12	A
	Continuous drain current @ $T_c=100^\circ\text{C}$	7	A
$I_{DM}$	Pulsed drain current @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ (pulse width: 10us)	40	A
	Pulsed drain current @ $T_c=150^\circ\text{C}$ (pulse width: 10us)	26	A
$V_{DSS}$	Drain to source voltage ( $T_J = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$ )	650	V
$V_{TDSS}$	Transient drain to source voltage <sup>a</sup>	800	V
$V_{GSS}$	Gate to source voltage	$\pm 20$	V
$P_D$	Maximum power dissipation @ $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	60	W
$T_C$	Operating temperature	Case	-55 to 150 $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_J$		Junction	-55 to 150 $^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Storage temperature	-55 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{CSOLD}$	Soldering peak temperature	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

**Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case	2.1	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient <sup>b</sup>	50	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

## Notes:

- a. Off-state spike duty cycle  $< 0.01$ , spike duration  $< 2\mu\text{s}$
- b. Device on one layer epoxy PCB for drain connection (vertical and without air stream cooling, with  $6\text{cm}^2$  copper area and  $70\mu\text{m}$  thickness)

**Electrical Parameters, at  $T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified**

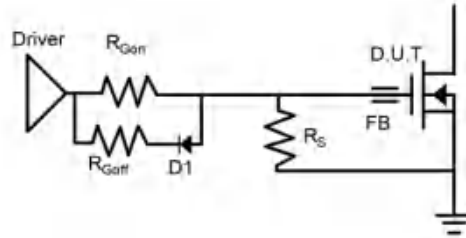
Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
<b>Forward Characteristics</b>					
$V_{DSS-MAX}$	650	-	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V$
$BV_{DSS}$		1000			$V_{GS}=0V, I_{DSS}=250\mu A$
$V_{GS(th)}$	1.1	1.8	2.5	V	$V_{DS}=V_{GS}, I_D=500\mu A$
$R_{DS(on)}^c$	-	240	300	m $\Omega$	$V_{GS}=8V, I_D=4A, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	500	-		$V_{GS}=8V, I_D=4A, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{DSS}$	-	8	20	$\mu A$	$V_{DS}=700V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	50	-	$\mu A$	$V_{DS}=700V, V_{GS}=0V, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{GSS}$	-	-	150	nA	$V_{GS}=20V$
	-	-	-150	nA	$V_{GS}=-20V$
$C_{ISS}$	-	500	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=650V, f=1\text{MHz}$
$C_{OSS}$	-	18	-	pF	
$C_{RSS}$	-	2	-	pF	
$C_{O(er)}$	-	25	-	pF	$V_{GS}=0V, V_{DS}=0 - 650V$
$C_{O(tr)}$	-	45	-	pF	
$Q_G$	-	21	-	nC	$V_{DS}=400V, V_{GS}=0 - 12V, I_D=5.5A$
$Q_{GS}$	-	3	-		
$Q_{GD}$	-	3.5	-		
$t_{D(on)}$	-	20	-	ns	$V_{DS}=400V, V_{GS}=0 - 12V, I_D=3A, R_G=30\Omega$
$t_R$	-	7	-		
$t_{D(off)}$	-	80	-		
$t_F$	-	6	-		
<b>Reverse Characteristics</b>					
$V_{SD}$	-	1.2	-	V	$V_{GS}=0V, I_S=2A, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	1.7	-		$V_{GS}=0V, I_S=5A, T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$
	-	2	-		$V_{GS}=0V, I_S=5A, T_J=150^\circ\text{C}$
$t_{RR}$	-	12	-	ns	$I_S=3A, V_{GS}=0V, d_i/d_t=1000A/\mu s, V_{DD}=400V$
$Q_{RR}$	-	39	-	nC	

Notes:

C. Dynamic on-resistance; see Figure 15 and 16 for test circuit and configurations

### Circuit Implementation

Mostly used in flyback, forward and push-pull converters



**Recommended Single Ended Drive Circuit**

Recommended gate drive: (0 V, 12 V) with  $R_{Gon} = 300 - 500 \Omega$ ,  $R_{Goff} = 10 \Omega$

Gate Ferrite Bead (FB)	Gate Resistance ( $R_{Gon}$ )	Gate Resistance ( $R_{Goff}$ )	Gate Source Resistance ( $R_S$ )	Gate Diode (D1)
300 - 600 $\Omega$ @100 MHz	300 - 500 $\Omega$	10 $\Omega$	10 k $\Omega$	1N4148

Typical Characteristics, at  $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

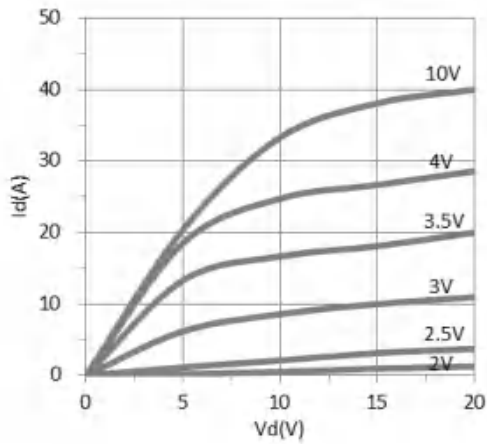


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_j=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter:  $V_{GS}$

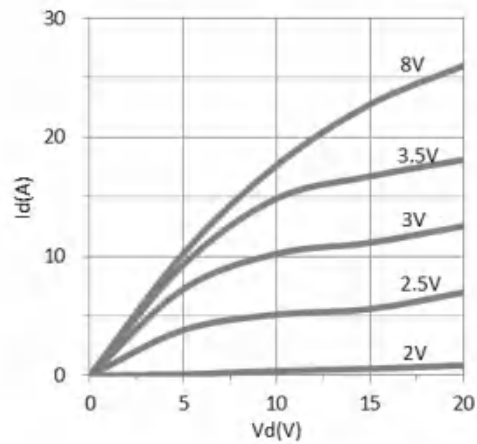


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_j=150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter:  $V_{GS}$

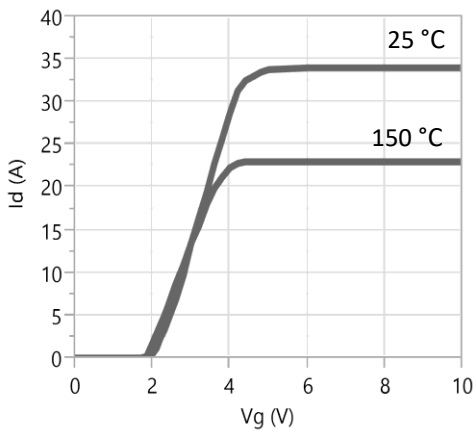


Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics

$V_{DS}=10\text{V}$ , Parameter:  $T_j$

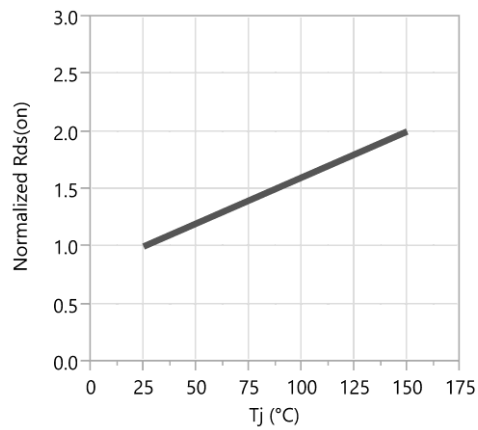


Figure 4. Normalized On-resistance

$I_D=4\text{A}$ ,  $V_{GS}=8\text{V}$

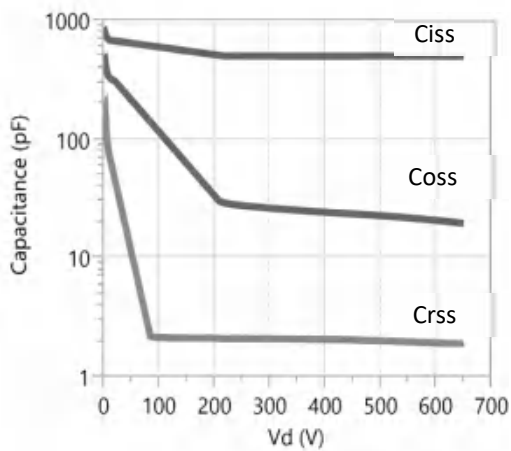


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

$V_{GS}=0\text{V}$ ,  $f=1\text{MHz}$

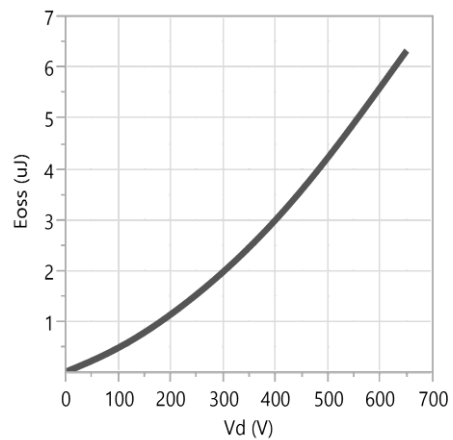


Figure 6. Typical  $C_{oss}$  Stored Energy

Typical Characteristics, at  $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

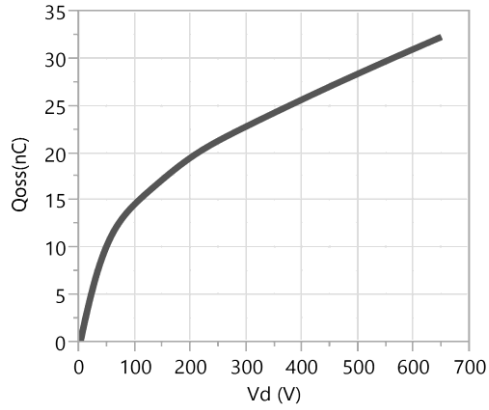


Figure 7. Typical Qoss

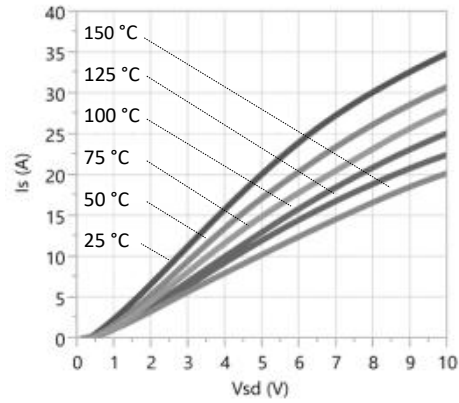


Figure 8. Forward Characteristic of Rev. Diode

$I_s=f(V_s)$ , Parameter  $T_j$

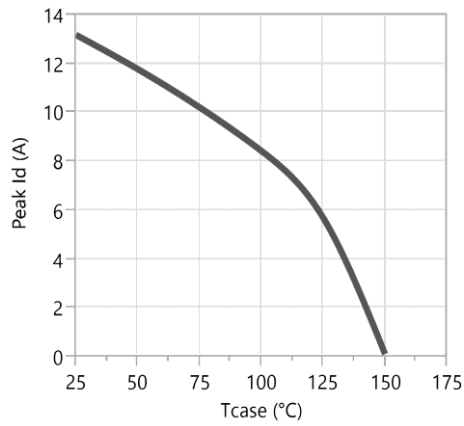


Figure 9. Current Derating

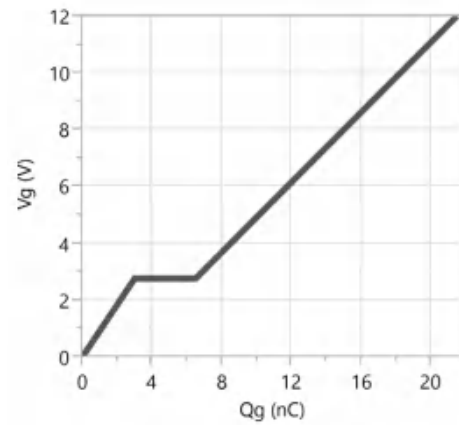


Figure 10. Typical Gate Charge

$I_{DS}=5.5\text{A}$ ,  $V_{DS}=400\text{V}$

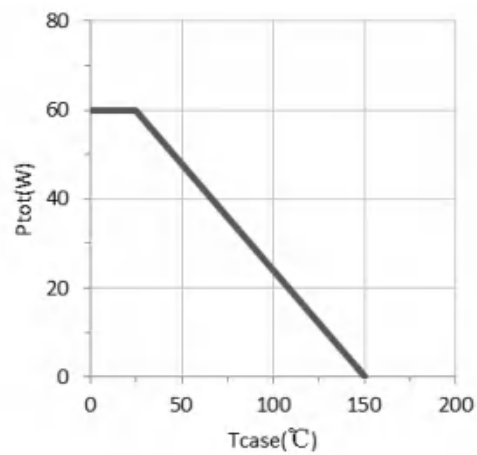


Figure 11. Power Dissipation

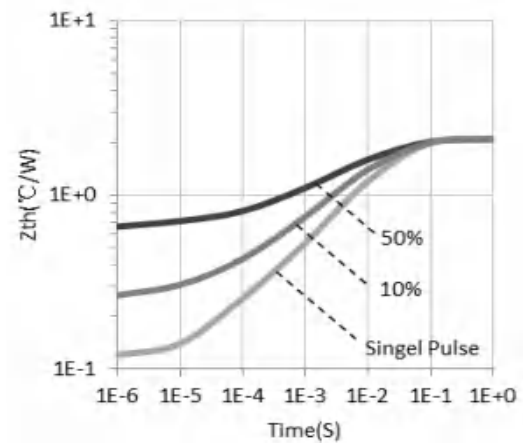


Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance

Typical Characteristics, at  $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

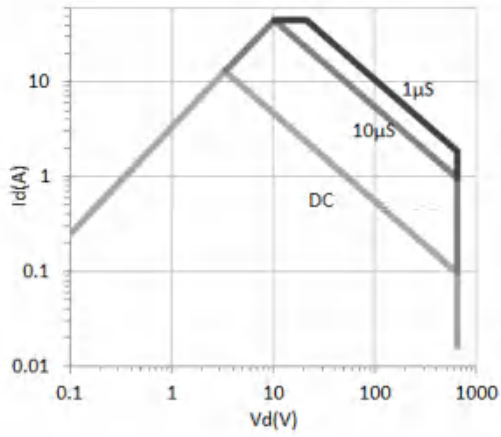


Figure 13. Safe Operating Area  $T_c=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
(calculated based on thermal limit)

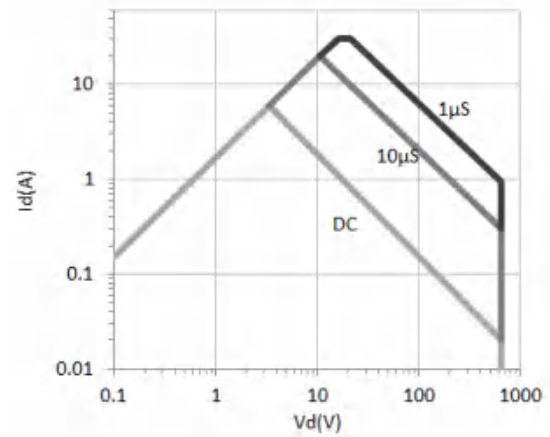


Figure 14. Safe Operating Area  $T_c=80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
(calculated based on thermal limit)

Test Circuits and Waveforms

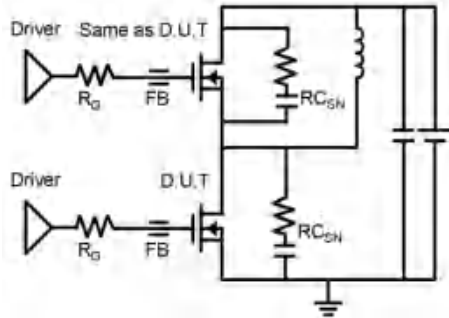


Figure 13. Switching Time Test Circuit

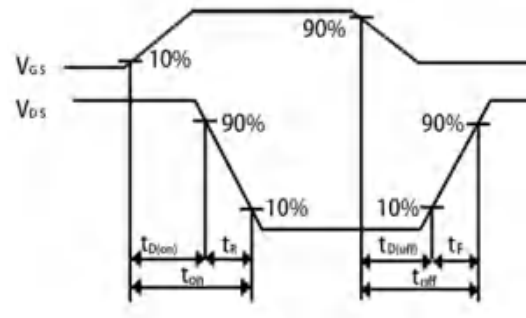


Figure 14. Switching Time Waveform

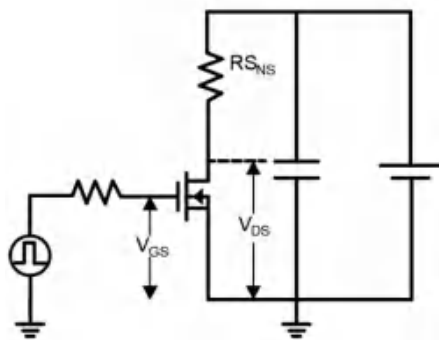


Figure 15. Dynamic  $R_{DS(on)eff}$  Test Circuit

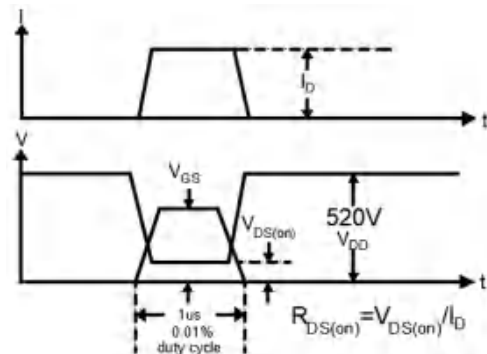


Figure 16. Dynamic  $R_{DS(on)eff}$  Waveform

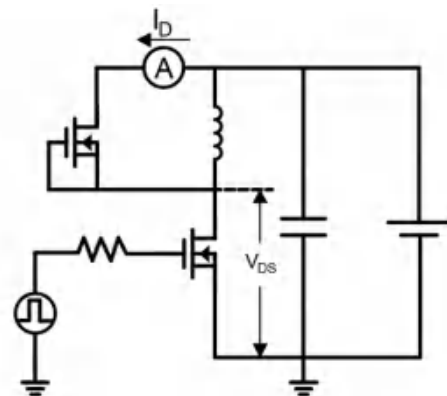


Figure 17. Diode Characteristic Test Circuits

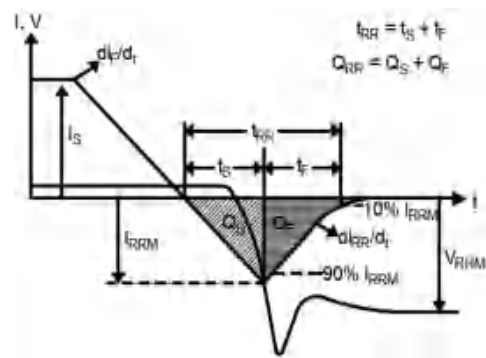


Figure 18. Diode Recovery Waveform



## Design Considerations

Fast switching GaN device can reduce power conversion losses, and thus enable high frequency operations. Certain PCB design rules and instructions, however, need to be followed to take full advantages of fast switching GaN devices.

Before evaluating Runxin Micro's GaN devices, please refer to the table below which provides some practical rules that should be followed during the evaluation.

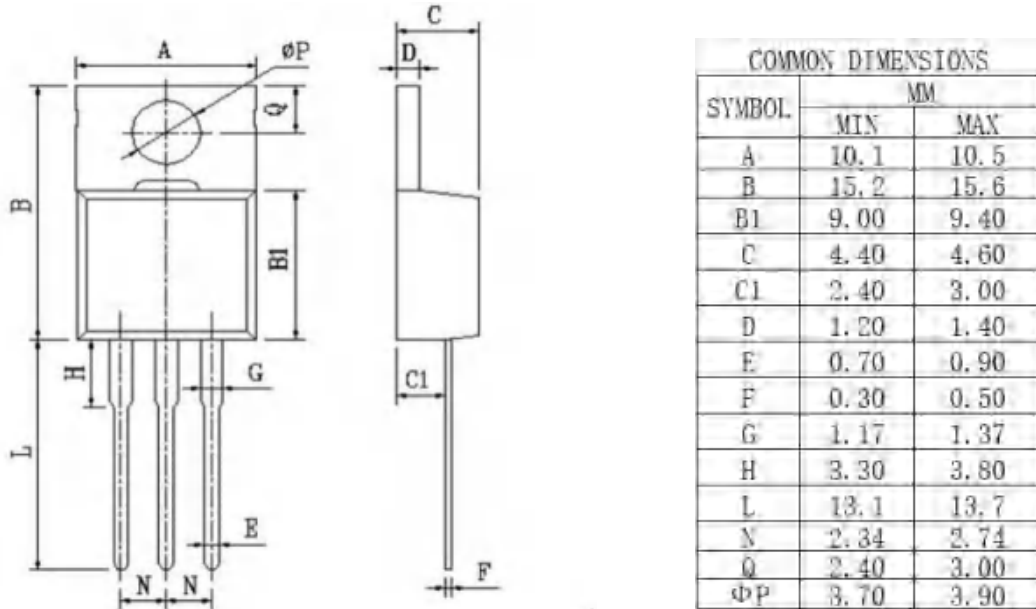
### When Evaluating Runxin Micro's GaN Devices:

DO	DO NOT
Make sure the traces are as short as possible for both drive and power loops to minimize parasitic inductance	Using Runxin Micro's devices in GDS board layouts
Use the test tool with the shortest inductive loop, and make sure test points should be placed close enough	Use differential mode probe or probe ground clip with long wires
Minimize the lead length of TO packages when installing them to PCB	Use long traces in drive circuit, or long lead length of the devices

**Package Outline**

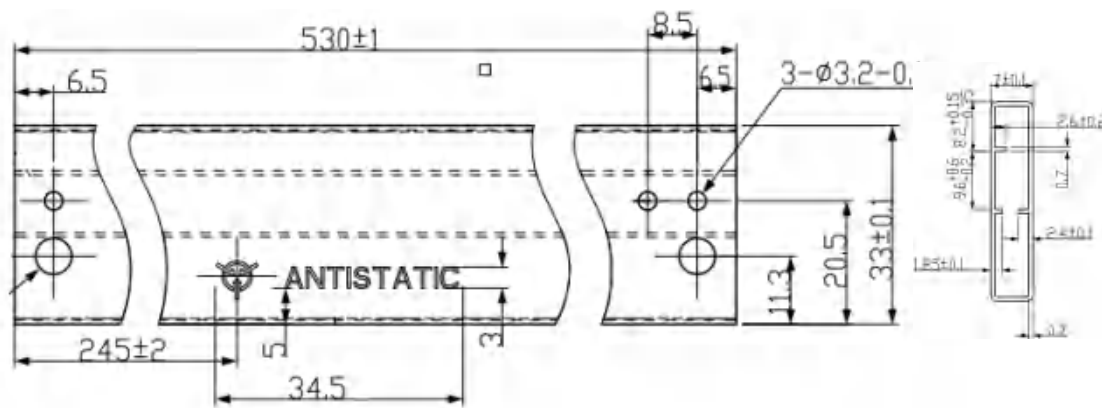
**3 Lead TO-220 (PS) Package**

Pin 1: Gate; Pin 2: Source; Pin 3: Drain; Tab: Source



**Tube Information**

Dimensions are shown in millimeters



**Revision History**

Version	Date	Change(s)
0.1	12/24/2022	Release formal datasheet