## transpherm

## 650V SuperGaN ${ }^{\circledR}$ FET in TO-247 (source tab)

TP65H035G4WSQA

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## Description

The TP65H035G4WSQS 650V, $35 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ gallium nitride (GaN) FET is a normally-off device using Transphorm's Gen IV platform. It combines a state-of-the-art high voltage GaN HEMT with a low voltage silicon MOSFET to offer superior reliability and performance.

The Gen IV SuperGaN® ${ }^{\circledR}$ platform uses advanced epi and patented design technologies to simplify manufacturability while improving efficiency over silicon via lower gate charge, output capacitance, crossover loss, and reverse recovery charge.

## Related Literature

- AN0009: Recommended External Circuitry for GaN FETs
- AN0003: Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing
- AN0010: Paralleling GaN FETs


## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Package | Package <br> Configuration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TP65H035G4WSQA | 3 lead TO-247 | Source |

TP65H035G4WSQA
TO-247
(top view)



Cascode Schematic Symbol


Cascode Device Structure

## Features

- AEC-Q101 qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(o n) \text { eff }}$ production tested
- Robust design, defined by
- Wide gate safety margin
- Transient over-voltage capability
- Enhanced inrush current capability
- Very low QRR
- Reduced crossover loss


## Benefits

- Enables AC-DC bridgeless totem-pole PFC designs
- Increased power density
- Reduced system size and weight
- Overall lower system cost
- Achieves increased efficiency in both hard- and softswitched circuits
- Easy to drive with commonly-used gate drivers
- GSD pin layout improves high speed design


## Applications

- Automotive
- Datacom
- Broad industrial

- PV inverter
- Servo motor


## Key Specifications

| $V_{\text {DSS }}(\mathrm{V})$ | 650 |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {DSS(TR) }}(\mathrm{V}) *$ | 800 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { on)eff }}(\mathrm{m} \Omega)$ max** | 41 |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {RR }}(\mathrm{nC})$ typ | 150 |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{G}}(\mathrm{nC})$ typ | 22 |

*Pulse condition, see note on Page2

* *Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20


## TP65H035G4WSQA

Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated.)

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Limit Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {DSS }}$ | Drain to source voltage ( $\mathrm{T}_{J}=-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  | 650 |  |
| $V_{\text {DSS(TR) }}$ | Transient drain to source voltage a |  | 800 | V |
| $V_{\text {GSS }}$ | Gate to source voltage |  | $\pm 20$ |  |
| PD | Maximum power dissipation @ $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{c}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 187 | W |
| ID | Continuous drain current @ $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{c}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ b |  | 47.2 | A |
|  | Continuous drain current @ $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ b |  | 33.4 | A |
| IDM | Pulsed drain current (pulse width: $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) |  | 240 | A |
| Tc | Operating temperature | Case | -55 to +175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TJ |  | Junction | -55 to +175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ts | Storage temperature |  | -55 to +175 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Tsold | Soldering peak temperature ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## Notes:

a. In off-state, spike duty cycle $\mathrm{D}<0.01$, spike duration $<1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, spike duration $<30 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, nonrepetitive.
b. For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3
c. For 10 sec ., 1.6 mm from the case

## Thermal Resistance

| Symbol | Parameter | Typical | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $R_{\text {өנс }}$ | Junction-to-case | 0.8 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {өл }}$ | Junction-to-ambient | 40 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |

## Circuit Implementation



Simplified Half-bridge Schematic

Recommended gate drive: ( $0 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}$ ) with $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=30 \Omega$

| Gate Ferrite Bead (FB1) | Required DC Link RC Snubber (RCDCL) a | Recommended Switching Node <br> RC Snubber (RCSN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $200-270 \Omega$ at 100 MHz | $[4.7 \mathrm{nF}+5 \Omega] \times 2$ | See note b and c below |

## Notes:

a. $\quad \mathrm{RC}_{\mathrm{DCL}}$ should be placed as close as possible to the drain pin
b. $\quad R C_{S N}$ is needed only if $R_{G}$ is smaller than recommendations
c. If required, please use $10 \Omega+100 \mathrm{pF}$

Electrical Parameters ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forward Device Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DSS(BL) }}$ | Drain-source voltage | 650 | - | - | V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Gs}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {GS (th) }}$ | Gate threshold voltage | 3.3 | 4 | 4.8 | V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}, \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}(\mathrm{th}) / \mathrm{T}_{J}}$ | Gate threshold voltage temperature coefficient | - | -6.5 | - | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ros(on)eff | Drain-source on-resistance ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | 35 | 41 | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ | $V_{G S}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=30 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | - | 84 | - |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Id}_{\mathrm{D}}=30 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| loss | Drain-to-source leakage current | - | 3 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=650 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  | - | 30 | - |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=650 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}}=175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| lass | Gate-to-source forward leakage current | - | - | 400 | nA | $V_{G S}=20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Gate-to-source reverse leakage current | - | - | -400 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{G S}=-20 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Ciss | Input capacitance | - | 1500 | - | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=400 \mathrm{~V}, f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| Coss | Output capacitance | - | 147 | - |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {RSS }}$ | Reverse transfer capacitance | - | 5 | - |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {(er) }}$ | Output capacitance, energy related ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | - | 220 | - | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=\mathrm{OV}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 400V |
| $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {(tr) }}$ | Output capacitance, time related ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | - | 380 | - |  |  |
| $Q_{G}$ | Total gate charge | - | 22 | - | nC | $\begin{aligned} & V_{D S}=400 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 10 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{ID}_{\mathrm{D}}=32 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Qas | Gate-source charge | - | 8.4 | - |  |  |
| Qgi | Gate-drain charge | - | 6.6 | - |  |  |
| Qoss | Output charge | - | 150 | - | nC | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to 400V |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{D} \text { (on) }}$ | Turn-on delay | - | 60 | - | ns | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\mathrm{DS}}=400 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 12 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=30 \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=32 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{FB}}=240 \Omega \text { at } \\ & 100 \mathrm{MHz}(\text { See Figure 15) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $t_{R}$ | Rise time | - | 10 | - |  |  |
| $t_{\text {D(off) }}$ | Turn-off delay | - | 94 | - |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | Fall time | - | 10 | - |  |  |
| Eoff | Turn off Energy | - | 82 | - | $\mu \mathrm{J}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{D S}=400 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GG}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { to } 12 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=30 \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}=32 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{FB}}=180 \Omega \text { at } \\ & 100 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |
| Eon | Turn on Energy | - | 206 | - | $\mu$ |  |

## Notes:

a. Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20 for test circuit and conditions
b. Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy as $V_{D S}$ rises from OV to 400V
c. Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time as $V_{D S}$ rises from $0 V$ to 400 V

Electrical Parameters $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ unless otherwise stated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reverse Device Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Is | Reverse current | - | - | 33.4 | A | $V_{G S}=0 V, T_{C}=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\leq 25 \%$ duty cycle |
| $V_{\text {SD }}$ | Reverse voltage ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | 1.8 | - | V | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Is}^{\prime}=32 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  | - | 1.3 | - |  | $V_{G S}=0 V, I_{S}=16 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $t_{\text {RR }}$ | Reverse recovery time | - | 59 | - | ns | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}=32 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=400 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{di} / \mathrm{dt}=1000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{ms} \end{aligned}$ |
| QRR | Reverse recovery charge | - | 150 | - | nC |  |
| (di/dt) RM | Reverse diode di/dt ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | - | - | 3200 | A/ $\mu \mathrm{S}$ | Circuit implementation and parameters on page 3 |

## Notes:

a. Includes dynamic $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\text { on })}$ effect
b. Reverse conduction di/dt will not exceed this max value with recommended $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}$.

Typical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated)


Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{J}}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Parameter: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}$


Figure 3. Typical Transfer Characteristics
$V_{D S}=20 \mathrm{~V}$, parameter: $T_{J}$


Figure 2. Typical Output Characteristics $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=175^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Parameter: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{GS}}$


Figure 4. Normalized On-resistance

$$
I_{D}=30 \mathrm{~A}, V_{G S}=10 \mathrm{~V}
$$

Typical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated)


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance
$V_{G S}=0 V, f=1 M H z$


Figure 7. Typical Qoss


Figure 6. Typical Coss Stored Energy


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge
$l_{D S}=32 \mathrm{~A}, V_{D S}=400 \mathrm{~V}$

Typical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated)


Figure 9. Power Dissipation


Figure 11. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode $I_{S}=f\left(V_{S D}\right)$, parameter: $T_{J}$


Figure 10. Current Derating
Pulse width $\leq 10 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{GS}} \geq 10 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance

Typical Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ unless otherwise stated)


Figure 13. Safe Operating Area $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 14. Inductive Switching Loss
$\mathrm{Rg}=30 \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DS}}=400 \mathrm{~V}$

## Test Circuits and Waveforms



Figure 15. Switching Time Test Circuit
(see circuit implementation on page 3 for methods to ensure clean switching)


Figure 17. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit


Figure 19. Dynamic $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(o n) \text { eff }}$ Test Circuit


Figure 16. Switching Time Waveform


Figure 18. Diode Recovery Waveform


$$
\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON}) \mathrm{Eff}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}
$$

Figure 20. Dynamic RDS(on)eff Waveform

## TP65H035G4WSQA

## Design Considerations

The fast switching of GaN devices reduces current-voltage crossover losses and enables high frequency operation while simultaneously achieving high efficiency. However, taking full advantage of the fast switching characteristics of GaN switches requires adherence to specific PCB layout guidelines and probing techniques.

Before evaluating Transphorm GaN devices, see application note Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing for GaN Power Switches. The table below provides some practical rules that should be followed during the evaluation.

## When Evaluating Transphorm GaN Devices:

| DO | DO NOT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minimize circuit inductance by keeping traces short, both in <br> the drive and power loop | Twist the pins of TO-220 or TO-247 to accommodate GDS <br> board layout |
| Minimize lead length of TO-220 and TO-247 package when <br> mounting to the PCB | Use long traces in drive circuit, long lead length of the <br> devices |
| Use shortest sense loop for probing; attach the probe and its <br> ground connection directly to the test points | Use differential mode probe or probe ground clip with long <br> wire |
| See ANOOO3: Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing |  |

## GaN Design Resources

The complete technical library of GaN design tools can be found at transphormusa.com/design:

- Evaluation kits
- Application notes
- Design guides
- Simulation models
- Technical papers and presentations



## TP65H035G4WSQA

## Revision History

| Version | Date | Change(s) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | $3 / 27 / 2020$ | Preliminary Datasheet |
| 0.1 | $4 / 23 / 2020$ | Corrected Qg and Qg Curve |
| 1.0 | $3 / 7 / 2021$ | Updated $V_{\text {DSS(TR) }}$ |
| 1.1 | $4 / 28 / 2021$ | Preliminary datasheet: updated Tj to 175C max and added switching Loss |
| 1.2 | $09 / 29 / 2021$ | Released |
| 1.3 | $10 / 29 / 2021$ | Updated Dynamic Ron figure 20 |



