# transphorm

## TP120H058WS

### 1200V GaN FET in TO-247 (source tab)

### Preliminary

#### Description

The TP120H058WS 1200V, 58 m $\Omega$  gallium nitride (GaN) FET is a normally-off device using Transphorm's Gen III platform. It combines a state-of-the-art high voltage GaN HEMT with a low voltage silicon MOSFET to offer superior reliability and performance.

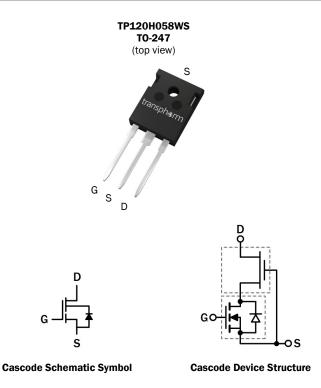
The Gen III GaN platform uses advanced epi simplify manufacturability while improving efficiency over silicon via lower gate charge, output capacitance, crossover loss, and reverse recovery charge.

#### **Related Literature**

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

#### **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Package	Package Configuration
TP120H058WS	3 lead TO-247	Source



#### Features

- JEDEC qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic R<sub>DS(on)eff</sub> production tested
- Robust design, defined by
  - Wide gate safety margin
- Transient over-voltage capability
- Enhanced inrush current capability
- Very low  $Q_{RR}$
- 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

- Datacom
- Broad industrial
- PV inverter
- Servo motor

#### **Key Specifications**

V <sub>DSS</sub> (V)	1200
V <sub>DSS(TR)</sub> (V)	1400
$R_{DS(on)eff}(m\Omega)$ max*	70
Q <sub>oss</sub> (nC) typ	195
Q <sub>G</sub> (nC) typ	15

 $^{\ast}$  Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20

Symbol	Parameter		Limit Value	Unit	
V <sub>DSS</sub>	Drain to source voltage $(T_J = -$	55°C to 150°C)	1200		
V <sub>DSS(TR)</sub>	Transient drain to source volt	Transient drain to source voltage a		V	
V <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate to source voltage		±20		
PD	Maximum power dissipation @Tc=25°C		119	W	
1-	Continuous drain current @Tc	Continuous drain current @Tc=25°C b		А	
ID	Continuous drain current @Tc=100°C b		18	А	
I <sub>DM</sub>	Pulsed drain current (pulse w	Pulsed drain current (pulse width: 10µs)		А	
Tc	Operating temperature	Case	-55 to +150	°C	
۲J	Junction		-55 to +150	°C	
Ts	Storage temperature	Storage temperature		°C	
TSOLD	Soldering peak temperature °		260	°C	

Notes:

a. In off-state, spike duty cycle D<0.01, spike duration <30µs, none repetitive.

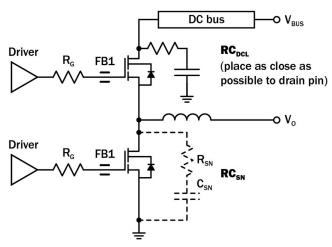
b. For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3

c. For 10 sec., 1.6mm from the case

#### **Thermal Resistance**

Symbol	Symbol Parameter		Unit
R <sub>0JC</sub>	Junction-to-case	1.05	°C/W
R <sub>OJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient	40	°C/W

#### **Circuit Implementation**



Simplified Half-bridge Schematic ( See also on Figure  ${\bf 15}$  )

For additional gate driver options/configurations, please see Application Note  $\underline{\text{ANOOO9}}$ 

Layout Recommendations Gate Loop:

- Gate Driver: SiLab Si823x/Si827x
- Keep gate loop compact
- Minimize coupling with power loop
- Power loop: (For reference see page 13)
- Minimize power loop path inductance
- Minimize switching node coupling with high and low power plane
- Add DC bus snubber to reduce to voltage ringing
- Add Switching node snubber for high current operation

Recommended gate drive: (OV, 12V) with R<sub>G</sub>=  $47\Omega$ 

Gate Ferrite Bead (FB1)	Required DC Link RC Snubber (RC <sub>DCL</sub> ) <sup>a</sup>	Recommended Switching Node RC Snubber (RC <sub>SN</sub> )
$240\Omega$ at 100MHz	$10nF+5\Omega$	100pF + 10Ω

Notes:

a.  $\mathsf{RC}_{\mathsf{DCL}}$  should be placed as close as possible to the drain pin

## **TP120H058WS — Preliminary**

#### **Electrical Parameters** (T<sub>J</sub>=25°C unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	
Forward D	Device Characteristics		1	1	1		
V <sub>DSS(BL)</sub>	Drain-source voltage	1200	_	_	V	V <sub>GS</sub> =OV	
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate threshold voltage	3.2	3.9	4.7	V		
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}/T_J$	Gate threshold voltage temperature co- efficient	-	-6.5	_	mV/°C	V <sub>DS</sub> =V <sub>GS</sub> , I <sub>D</sub> =1mA	
R <sub>DS(on)eff</sub>	Drain-source on-resistance a	_	58	70	mΩ	$V_{GS}$ =10V, $I_{D}$ =16A	
TOS(on)eπ		_	119	_	11152	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =16A, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	
lass	Drain-to-source leakage current	-	4	40	μA	V <sub>DS</sub> =1200V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V	
I <sub>DSS</sub>		_	30	_	μΑ	V <sub>DS</sub> =1200V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>J</sub> =150°C	
	Gate-to-source forward leakage current	_	_	400		V <sub>GS</sub> =20V	
I <sub>GSS</sub>	Gate-to-source reverse leakage current	_	_	-400	nA	V <sub>GS</sub> =-20V	
CISS	Input capacitance	-	930	_			
Coss	Output capacitance	_	84	_	pF	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, <i>f</i> =1MHz	
C <sub>RSS</sub>	Reverse transfer capacitance	-	3.5	_	-		
C <sub>O(er)</sub>	Output capacitance, energy related b	-	130	_	~ <b>F</b>	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =0V to 800V	
C <sub>O(tr)</sub>	Output capacitance, time related °	-	245	_	pF		
$Q_{G}$	Total gate charge	_	15	_		V <sub>DS</sub> =800V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V to 10V,	
Q <sub>GS</sub>	Gate-source charge	_	5.1	_	nC		
$Q_{\text{GD}}$	Gate-drain charge	_	5.3	_			
Qoss	Output charge	_	195	_	nC	$V_{GS}$ =0V, $V_{DS}$ =0V to 800V	
t <sub>D(on)</sub>	Turn-on delay	-	57.6	_		$V_{DS}$ =800V, $V_{GS}$ =0V to 12V, $R_{G}$ =47 $\Omega,\ I_{D}$ =16A	
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise time	-	10.8	_			
t <sub>D(off)</sub>	Turn-off delay	-	83.2	_	ns		
t <sub>F</sub>	Fall time	-	12.8	_			
E <sub>off</sub>	Turn off Energy	_	74	_	μJ	$V_{DS}$ =800V, $V_{GS}$ =0V to 10V,	
Eon	Turn on Energy	_	305	_	μJ	R <sub>G</sub> =47Ω, I <sub>D</sub> =15Α	

Notes:

a. Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20 for test circuit and conditions

b. Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy as  $V_{\text{DS}}$  rises from OV to 800V

c. Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time as  $V_{\text{DS}}$  rises from OV to 800V

## **TP120H058WS — Preliminary**

#### Electrical Parameters (T\_=25°C unless otherwise stated)

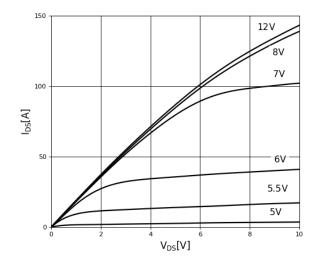
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	
Reverse Dev	Reverse Device Characteristics						
ls	Reverse current	_	_	28	A	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, T <sub>C</sub> =100°C ≤25% duty cycle	
N		-	1.6	_	V	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>S</sub> =16A	
$V_{SD}$	Reverse voltage <sup>a</sup>	_	1.2	_		V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>S</sub> =8A	
t <sub>RR</sub>	Reverse recovery time	-	52	_	ns	I <sub>S</sub> =15A, V <sub>DD</sub> =400V,	
$Q_{RR}$	Reverse recovery charge <sup>b</sup>	_	0	_	nC	di/dt=1000A/µs	

Notes:

a. Includes dynamic R<sub>DS(on)</sub> effect

b. Excludes Qoss

### Typical Characteristics (Tc=25 $^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise stated)



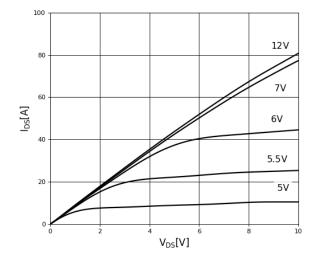
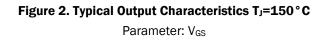
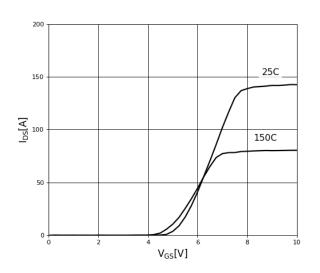
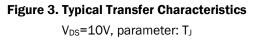
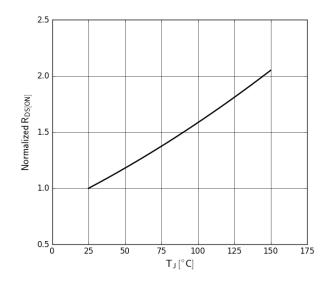


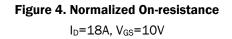
Figure 1. Typical Output Characteristics  $T_J=25$  °C Parameter:  $V_{GS}$ 

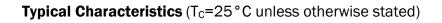


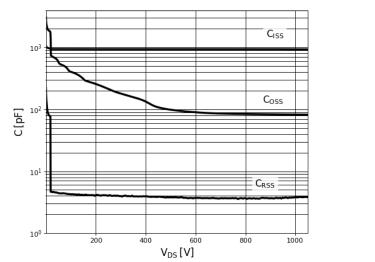












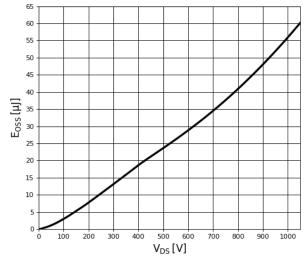


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance  $V_{GS}$ =OV, f=1MHz

Figure 6. Typical Coss Stored Energy

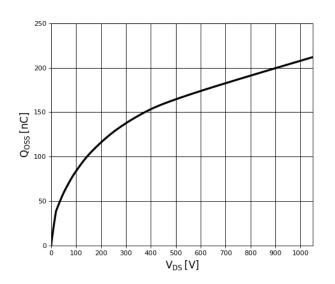


Figure 7. Typical Qoss

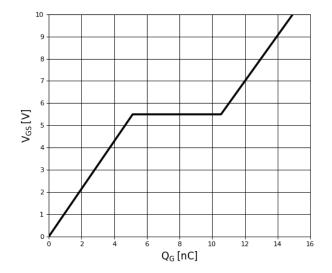


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge  $I_{\text{DS}}\text{=}18\text{A},\,V_{\text{DS}}\text{=}400\text{V}$ 

Typical Characteristics (Tc=25 °C unless otherwise stated)

## TBD

## TBD

**Figure 9. Power Dissipation** 

Figure 10. Current Derating Pulse width  $\leq$  10µs, V<sub>GS</sub>  $\geq$  10V

TBD

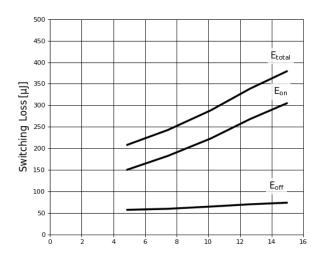
TBD

Figure 11. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode

 $I_{S}=f(V_{SD})$ , parameter:  $T_{J}$ 

Figure 12. Transient Thermal Resistance

Typical Characteristics (Tc=25°C unless otherwise stated)



TBD

Figure 13. Safe Operating Area  $T_c=25$  °C

Figure 14. Inductive Switching Loss Tc=25°C Rg=47 $\Omega$ , V<sub>DS</sub>=800V

#### **Test Circuits and Waveforms**

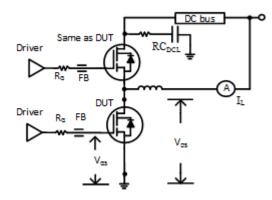


Figure 15. Switching Time Test Circuit (see circuit implementation on page 3 for methods to ensure clean switching)

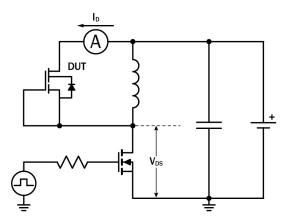


Figure 17. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit

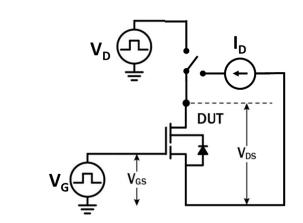


Figure 19. Dynamic RDS(on)eff Test Circuit

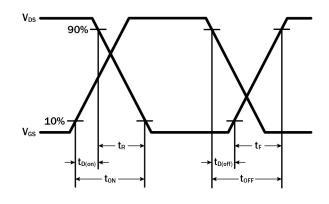


Figure 16. Switching Time Waveform

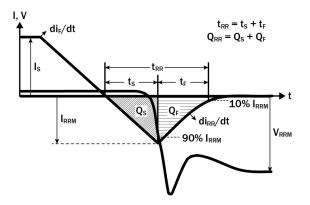
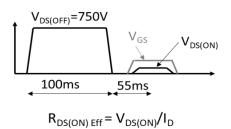


Figure 18. Diode Recovery Waveform







#### **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 <u>Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing for GaN Power</u> <u>Switches</u>. 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 the drive and power loop	Twist the pins of TO-220 or TO-247 to accommodate GDS board layout
Minimize lead length of TO-220 and TO-247 package when mounting to the PCB	Use long traces in drive circuit, long lead length of the devices
Use shortest sense loop for probing; attach the probe and its ground connection directly to the test points	Use differential mode probe or probe ground clip with long wire
See AN0003: Printed Circuit Board Layout and Probing	-

#### **GaN Design Resources**

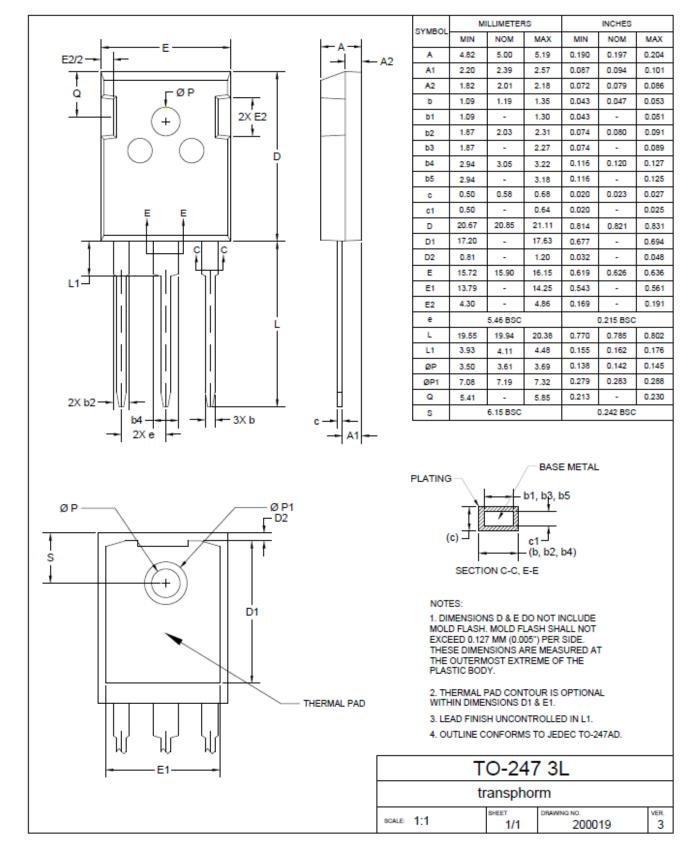
The complete technical library of GaN design tools can be found at transphormusa.com/design:

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

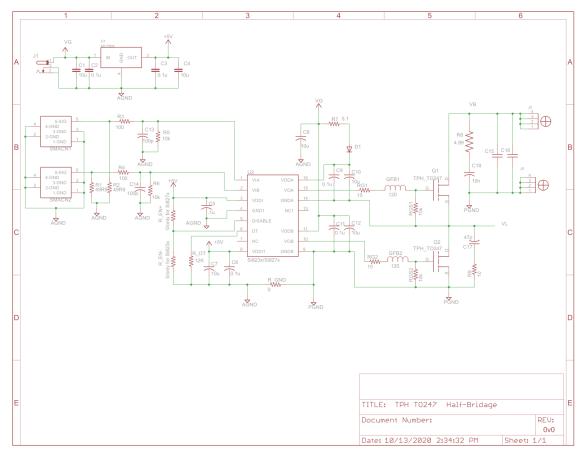
## **TP120H058WS — Preliminary**

#### **Mechanical**

#### 3 Lead TO-247 Package







Half-bridge layout Sample (Top Layer)

Half-bridge layout Sample (Bottom Layer)

