transphorm

TPH3205WSB

650V GaN FET in TO-247 (source tab)

Not recommended for new designs—see TP65H050WS

Description

The TPH3205WSB 650V, $49m\Omega$ Gallium Nitride (GaN) FET is a normally-off device. It combines state-of-the-art high voltage GaN HEMT and low voltage silicon MOSFET technologies—offering superior reliability and performance.

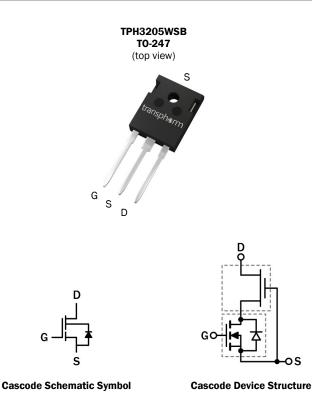
Transphorm GaN offers improved efficiency over silicon, through lower gate charge, lower crossover loss, and smaller reverse recovery charge.

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 Configuration
TPH3205WSB	3 lead TO-247	Source



Features

- JEDEC qualified GaN technology
- Dynamic R_{DS(on)eff} production tested
- Robust design, defined by
 - Intrinsic lifetime tests
 - Wide gate safety margin
 - Transient over-voltage capability
- Very low QRR
- Reduced crossover loss
- · RoHS compliant and Halogen-free packaging

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 _{DSS} (V)	650
V _{(TR)DSS} (V)	800
$R_{DS(on)eff}(m\Omega)$ max*	60
Q _{RR} (nC) typ	136
Q _G (nC) typ	28

 \ast Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20

Common Topology Power Recommendations					
CCM bridgeless totem-pole*	2932W max				
Hard-switched inverter**	3546W max				

Conditions: F_{SW} =45kHz; T_J =115°C; $T_{HEATSINK}$ =90°C; insulator between device and heatsink (6 mil Sil-Pad® K-10); power de-rates at lower voltages with constant current

* VIN=230VAC; VOUT=390VDC

** VIN=380VDC; VOUT=240VAC

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Tc=25°C unless otherwise stated.)

Symbol	Parameter		Limit Value	Unit		
V _{DSS}	Drain to source voltage (T _J = -	55°C to 150°C)	650			
V _{(TR)DSS}	DSS Transient drain to source voltage a		Transient drain to source voltage ^a		800	V
V _{GSS}	Gate to source voltage		±18			
PD	Maximum power dissipation @	₽Tc=25°C	125	W		
1	Continuous drain current @Tc=	=25°C ^b	35	А		
I _D	Continuous drain current @Tc=	=100°C ^b	22	А		
I _{DM}	I _{DM} Pulsed drain current (pulse width: 10μs)		150	А		
(di/dt) _{RDMC}	Reverse diode di/dt, repetitive	Reverse diode di/dt, repetitive °		A/µs		
(di/dt) _{RDMT}	Reverse diode di/dt, transient d		2900	A/µs		
Tc	Operating temperature	Case	-55 to +150	°C		
ΤJ	 Operating temperature 	Junction	-55 to +150	°C		
Ts	T _S Storage temperature		-55 to +150	°C		
T _{SOLD}	T _{SOLD} Soldering peak temperature ^e		260	°C		

Notes:

a.

In off-state, spike duty cycle D<0.01, spike duration <1µs For increased stability at high current operation, see Circuit Implementation on page 3 b.

c. Continuous switching operation

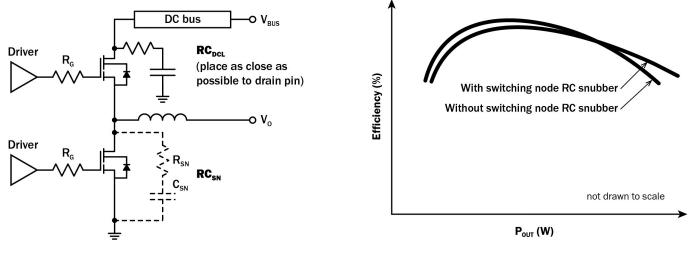
≤300 pulses per second for a total duration ≤20 minutes d.

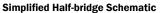
e. For 10 sec., 1.6mm from the case

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typical	Unit
R _{0JC}	Junction-to-case	1	°C/W
R _{OJA}	Junction-to-ambient	40	°C/W

Circuit Implementation





Efficiency vs Output Power

Recommended gate drive: (0V, 8-10V) with $R_{G(tot)} = 15\Omega$, where $R_{G(tot)} = R_{G} + R_{DRIVER}$

Required DC Link RC Snubber (RC_{DCL}) ^a	Recommended Switching Node RC Snubber (RC _{SN}) $^{\rm b,c}$		
[10nF + 8Ω] x 2	100pF + 10Ω		

Notes:

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

b. A switching node RC snubber (C, R) is recommended for high switching currents (>70% of IRDMC1 or IRDMC2; see page 5 for IRDMC1 and IRDMC2)

c. I_{RDM} values can be increased by increasing R_{G} and C_{SN}

Electrical Parameters (T_=25°C unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions	
Forward	Device Characteristics	1	l	I	I		
V _{(BL)DSS}	Drain-source voltage	650	-	_	V	V _{GS} =0V	
$V_{\text{GS}(\text{th})}$	Gate threshold voltage ^a	1.6	2.1	2.6	V	V _{DS} =V _{GS} , I _D =0.7mA	
D	Drain-source on-resistance a	-	49	60	mΩ	V _{GS} =8V, I _D =22A	
$R_{\text{DS(on)eff}}$		_	105	_		V _{GS} =8V, I _D =22A, T _J =150°C	
		_	4	40		V _{DS} =650V, V _{GS} =0V	
I _{DSS}	Drain-to-source leakage current	_	15	_	μA	V _{DS} =650V, V _{GS} =0V, T _J =150°C	
	Gate-to-source forward leakage current	_	-	100		V _{GS} =18V	
I _{GSS}	Gate-to-source reverse leakage current	_	-	-100	nA	V _{GS} =-18V	
CISS	Input capacitance	_	2200	_			
Coss	Output capacitance	_	135	_	pF	V _{GS} =0V, V _{DS} =400V, <i>f</i> =1MHz	
C _{RSS}	Reverse transfer capacitance	_	23	_			
C _{O(er)}	Output capacitance, energy related b	_	190	_	pF	V_{GS} =0V, V_{DS} =0V to 400V	
C _{O(tr)}	Output capacitance, time related °	_	300	_	рг		
Q_{G}	Total gate charge	_	28	42		V_{DS} =400V, V_{GS} =0V to 8V, I_D =22A	
Q _{GS}	Gate-source charge	_	10	_	nC		
\mathbf{Q}_{GD}	Gate-drain charge	-	6	_			
Qoss	Output charge	_	107	_	nC	V_{GS} =0V, V_{DS} =0V to 400V	
t _{D(on)}	Turn-on delay	_	36	_			
t _R	Rise time	_	7.6	_	ns	V_{DS} =400V, V_{GS} =0V to 8V,	
$t_{\text{D(off)}}$	Turn-off delay	-	40	_	113	I_D =22A, R_G =10 Ω	
t⊧	Fall time	_	8.6	_			

Notes:

a.

Dynamic on-resistance; see Figures 19 and 20 for test circuit and conditions Equivalent capacitance to give same stored energy as V_{DS} rises from 0V to 400V b.

c. Equivalent capacitance to give same charging time as V_{DS} rises from OV to 400V

TPH3205WSB

Electrical Parameters (T_=25°C unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Reverse Dev	ice Characteristics			•		
Is	Reverse current	_	_	22	A	V_{GS} =0V, T _C =100°C, ≤25% duty cycle
V _{SD}		_	2.0	2.4	V	V _{GS} =0V, I _S =22A
VSD	Reverse voltage ^a	_	1.5	1.7		V _{GS} =0V, I _S =11A
t _{RR}	Reverse recovery time	_	40	-	ns	I _S =22A, V _{DD} =400V,
Q _{RR}	Reverse recovery charge	_	136	-	nC	di/dt=1000A/µs
(di/dt) _{RDMC}	Reverse diode di/dt, repetitive b	_	_	1500	A/µs	
IRDMC1	Reverse diode switching current, repeti- tive (dc) ^{c, e}	_	_	23	A	Circuit implementation and parameters on page 3
I _{RDMC2}	Reverse diode switching current, repeti- tive (ac) ^{c, e}	_	_	27	A	Circuit implementation and parameters on page 3
(di/dt) _{RDMT}	Reverse diode di/dt, transient ^d	_	_	2900	A/µs	
IRDMT Reverse diode switching current, transient d,e		_	_	35	A	Circuit implementation and parameters on page 3

Notes:

a. Includes dynamic $R_{DS(on)}$ effect

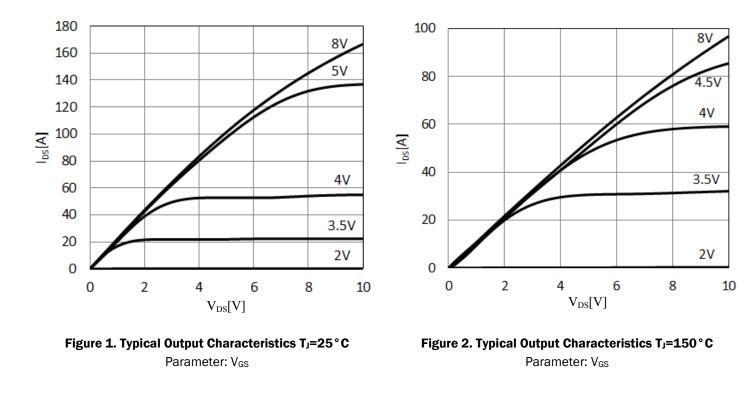
b. Continuous switching operation

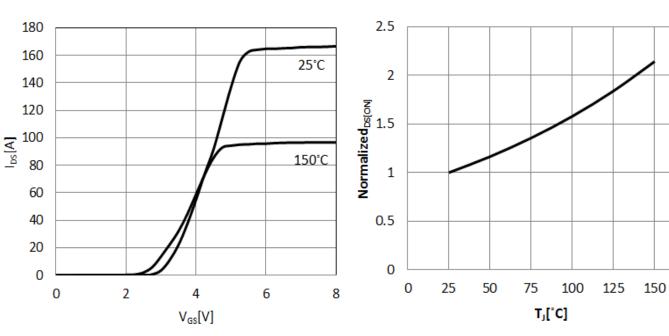
c. Definitions: dc = dc-to-dc converter topologies; ac = inverter and PFC topologies, 50-60Hz line frequency

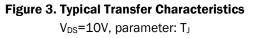
d. \leq 300 pulses per second for a total duration \leq 20 minutes

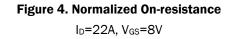
e. I_{RDM} values can be increased by increasing R_{G} and C_{SN} on page 3

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









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

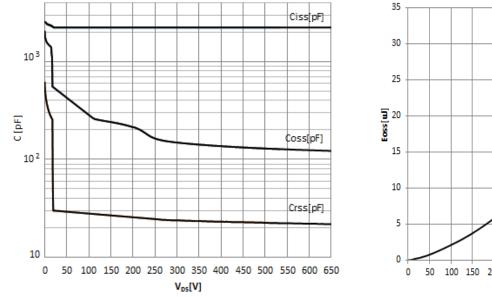


Figure 5. Typical Capacitance

 V_{GS} =0V, f=1MHz

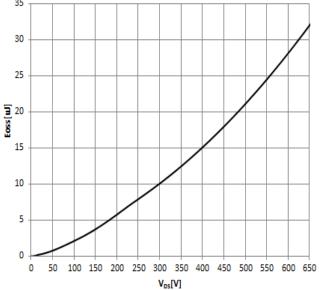
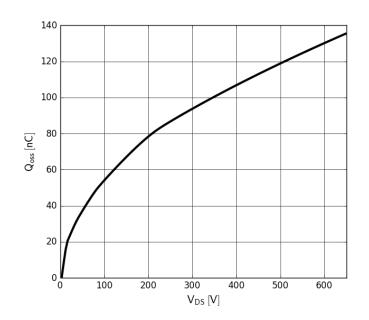
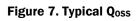


Figure 6. Typical Coss Stored Energy





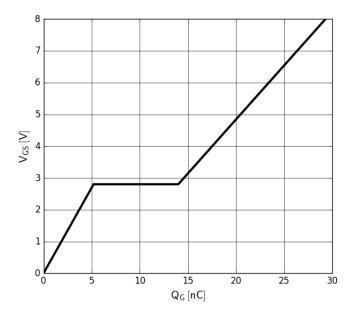
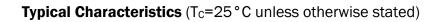


Figure 8. Typical Gate Charge I_{DS}=22A, V_{DS}=400V



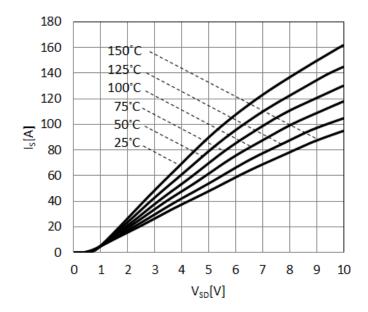


Figure 9. Forward Characteristics of Rev. Diode $I_S=f(V_{SD})$; parameter: TJ; pulse width = 20 μ s

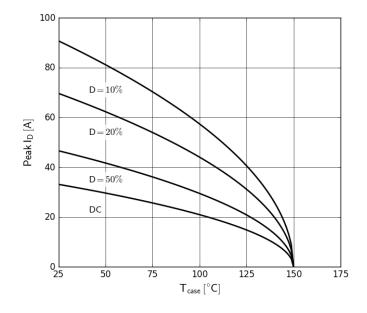
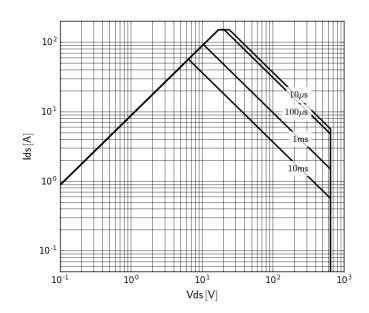
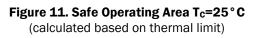
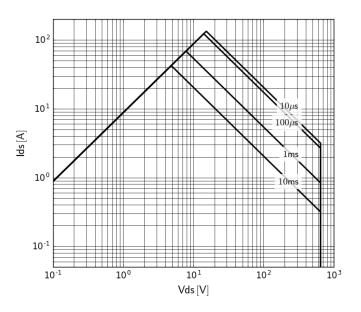
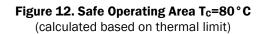


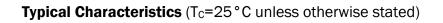
Figure 10. Current Derating Pulse width ≤ 10µs











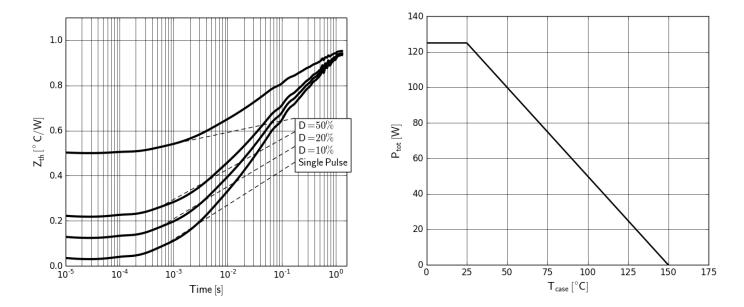


Figure 13. Transient Thermal Resistance

Figure 14. Power Dissipation

Test Circuits and Waveforms

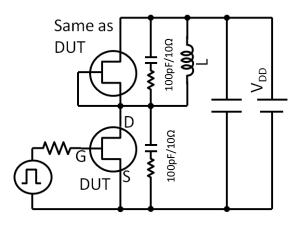


Figure 15. Switching Time Test Circuit (see circuit implementation on page 3 for methods to ensure clean switching)

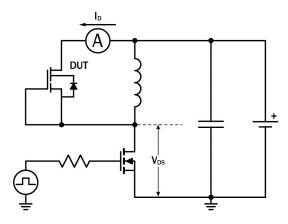


Figure 17. Diode Characteristics Test Circuit

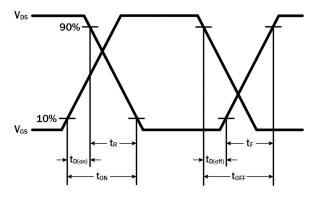


Figure 16. Switching Time Waveform

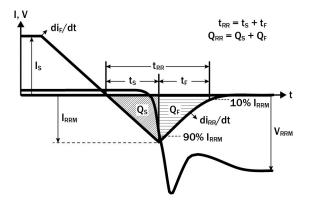
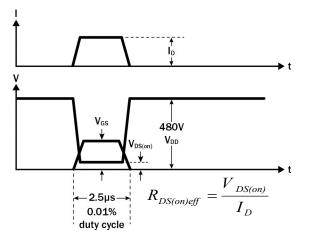


Figure 18. Diode Recovery Waveform





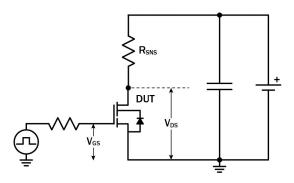


Figure 19. Dynamic RDS(on)eff Test Circuit

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	·

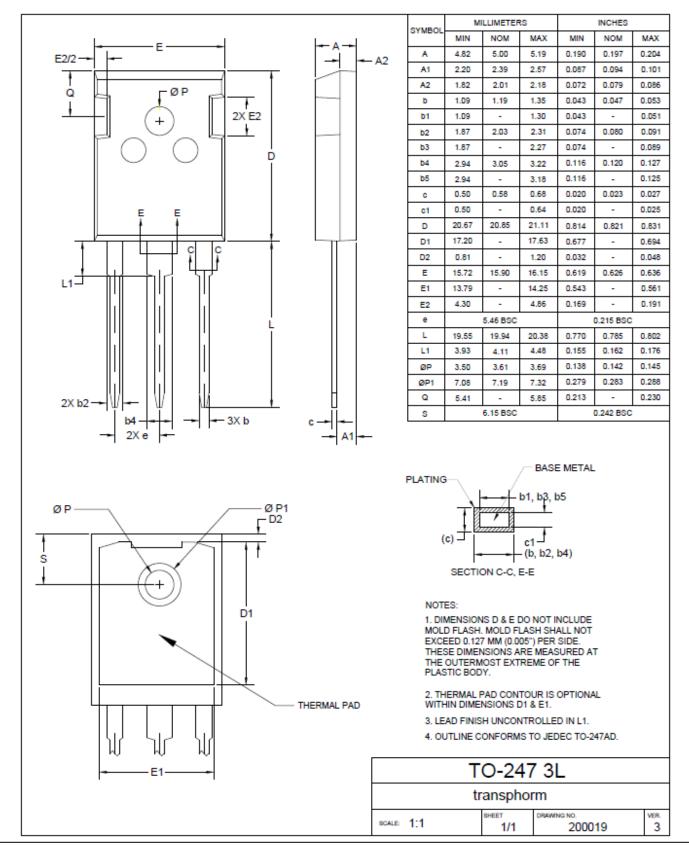
GaN Design Resources

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

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

Mechanical

3 Lead TO-247 Package



TPH3205WSB

Revision History

Version	Date	Change(s)
1	11/14/2016	B version integrates bleed resistor
2	12/12/2016	Updated dynamic measurement verbiage
3	11/1/2017	Updated package drawing, effective on-resistance symbol to $R_{DS(on)eff}$ to adhere to new JEDEC standards; Added common topology max power recommendations (pg 1), switching current values (pg 2), Circuit Implementation (pg 3), Q _{OSS} value (pg 4), Figures 7 & 8 (pg 6)
4	7/16/2018	marked NRND—see TP65H050WS